

Ibi<sup>C</sup> seems to have assumed his function as vizier towards the end of the Thirteenth Dynasty. With his son and the viziers, supposed to have lived in this dynasty, we are giving here a list of these and the king's names whom they served:

1. Khenemes, son of the lady Satkhentikhati.

Of this vizier, we have a statuette where Sobek, lord of Smenou is invoked. The statue was given a gift from king Sekhemkare Amenemhet, whom he served<sup>26</sup>. Of this king was found an almost life statue in the Heqaib Sanctuary on Elephantine. Not far from this Sanctuary and at the beginning of the road leading from Aswan to Philae is a rock-inscription of Khenemes, mentioning a certain number of the members of his family<sup>27</sup>.

King Sekhemkare is placed by von Beckerath as the fourth king of the Thirteenth Dynasty, reigning for about three years (1777-1775). Since most of the viziers who lived in that period are known to have served a number of kings, usually reigning for short times, it may be assumed that Khenemes served one or more kings before or after Sekhemkare<sup>28</sup>

2-5. Onkhu, son of Henutpu, his two sons Ressonb and Iymeru and his unknown father.

The first three viziers and their relation to each other are known to us through a stela in the Cairo Museum (CGC 20690) made by Wepwethotep, the son-in-law of Onkhu<sup>29</sup>. This last-mentioned vizier seems to be the most important of the whole family, having been mentioned in many documents and responsible for some monuments. Apart from a statue, now in Turin Museum, made by the vizier Iymeru, as son of Onkhu, nothing is known about the other vizier.

Among the monuments Onkhu was responsible of is a statue coming from the Cachette (Cairo, CGC 42034). The name of the person for whom the statue was made is lost, but mention was made there of Henutpu, who was the mother of Onkhu, a wife of another vizier, and daughter of a

prophet of Amun. In the Cachette was also found a statue of this lady (CGC 42035)<sup>30</sup>.

Writing to J. Málek for informations of any vizier of the Thirteenth Dynasty, I received copies of notes, mostly on the vizier Onkhu. In one of them, he proposed, that the owner of the stela Cairo CGC 20102 of "the prince and governor, the chief of the town and vizier, Simonthu, born of the lady Satip", could be the unknown father of Onkhu. In this stela, the wife's name of the vizier Simonthu is mentioned as "Henut"; a name unattested elsewhere. This name may be taken as either a mistake for "Henutpu" or an abbreviated form of it. Such hypotheses seem to be quite probable, and we can safely take Simonthu as husband of Henutpu and father of Onkhu.

Onkhu, as vizier, appears in many texts. Hayes, in publishing "A Papyrus of the Late Middle Kingdom, Papyrus Brooklyn 35.1446", spoke in detail at the end of his study of Onkhu, and the possible kings whom he served. There he says: "However that may be, the significant fact remains that Ankhu held the office of vizier during the reigns of at least two and probably five kings of the mid-XIIIth Dynasty", among whom he mentioned Sobekhotep III and Khendjer; that is the seventeenth to the twentyfirst kings of the Thirteenth Dynasty<sup>31</sup>.

No document came down to us to indicate when Simonthu, father of Onkhu, or his two sons, Ressonb and Iymeru assumed their function. It may be said, however, that Simonthu served some, if not all the kings, who followed those whom Khenemes served; none of these reigned for a long period. Still it is not improbable, that a vizier lived in between. But Onkhu, having served Sobekhotep III at the beginning of his reign, lasting only 4 years, it may be assumed that his two sons continued their function the remaining years of his reign and that of Neferhotep I reigning for two years, to be followed by Iymeruneferkare, whom we shall treat in the next paragraph.

6. Iymeruneferkare, son of the controller of the hall, Iymeru.

We devoted a special study of this vizier and his monuments in a pre-

<sup>26</sup> Newberry, in: PSBA 23, 1901, 222f., but not published in full: Helck, *Historisch-biographische Texte der 2. Zwischenzeit und Texte der 18. Dynastie*, 3:5.

<sup>27</sup> De Morgan et alii, *Cat. des Mon.* I, 1894, 26:186 right.

<sup>28</sup> The three kings at the beginning of the XIIIth Dynasty reigned for about 8 years; von Beckerath, *op. cit.*, 222.

<sup>29</sup> von Beckerath, *op. cit.*, 99, in speaking of the viziers of the XIIIth Dynasty, showed how this stela gave us the names of four generations.

<sup>30</sup> Quite probable Onkhu was also responsible for erecting this last statue for his mother; Legrain says that it is similar in form like that of his father. Speaking of this latter statue, he says that it is typical to the one usurped by Zedzehutiefonkh: Legrain, *Statues et Statuettes*, I, 1906, 20f.; for the statue of the last person, see statue CGC 42207, in vol. III, 1914, 17ff.

<sup>31</sup> pBrooklyn 35.1446, 144ff., cf. 146, von Beckerath, *op. cit.*, 48f. Before that von Beckerath spoke of this vizier and Iymeru in *JNES* 17, 1958, 263ff., enumerating 9 documents of Onkhu and five to those called Iymeru.