Utilization of Waterways in New kingdom's Warfare

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Abstract:

This paper tackles the question of waterways in ancient Egyptian military role during the New Kingdom. It aims to present a complete overview of the most important waterways: the Nile River and the Mediterranean Sea, in an attempt to consolidate its role by analyzing the text sources and track the forms in which it was portrayed in military scenes, since so far there has been no study tackling their usage in military aspects. Hence, this paper tries to fill this research gap.

The researcher attempts to provide answers for several questions on the effect of waterways on New kingdom military strategy, and whether all of the waterways had the same role in different stages of the New kingdom, and the extent of their association with the international changes and the surrounding political shifts that took place at this time.

As this paper covers the period from the 18th to 20th dynasty, it can be divided into two main sections: The Nile River and The Mediterranean Sea. This order is an account to the importance of waterways types that had been used in military aspects.

At the end of this paper the writer could conclude that the Nile River played the same importance during New kingdom; as a transportation route and for propaganda aims, while the Mediterranean Sea played an important role especially in the 18th dynasty. During the 19th and 20th dynasties, the Mediterranean shores and Delta involved directly in amphibious battles affected by political changes. One of the most important results was that

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the representation of waterway inside the military scenes cannot be found before the 19th dynasty.

Keywords:

Waterways ; military role ; Nile River ; Mediterranean Sea ; Delta ; Orontes River ; military strategy ; political changes ; New Kingdom ; transportation ; propaganda.

Introduction

“Waterways” of Nile River and the Mediterranean played an important role in Ancient Egypt, as they were used for various types of military aspects.\(^{(1)}\) Given that waterways utilization had been studied heavily in transportation and trading aspects, little attention has focused on their usage in military aspects. Hence, this paper tries to fill this research gap by determining their effect on the military strategy of the New kingdom depending on the surrounding political shifts that took place.

The sources presented can be divided into two main groups: 1) Written sources; which will be more useful for the 18th dynasty because war scenes were restricted to show the king deterring his enemies,\(^{(2)}\) or offering tribute to the gods before the beginning of the 19th dynasty. 2) Pictorial sources; which will be more beneficial from the dawn of the 19th and 20th dynasties, because war scenes attained their greatest development by portraying different events through a variety of episodes in this period.\(^{(3)}\)

The relevant paper is divided into two main sections on account of the commonly used waterways for legitimate Egyptian military targets: 1) The Nile River, 2) The Mediterranean Sea.

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\(^{(1)}\) Montet, P., La Vie Quotidienne, p.68 (45); Newberry, P.E., El Bersheh I, Tehuti-Hetep, pl.14:7; Breasted, J., Ancient Records II, §750.

\(^{(2)}\) Hall, E., The Pharaoh Smites his Enemies, p.16.

\(^{(3)}\) Gaballa, G., Narrative in Egyptian Art, pp.99-100.
As known, Nile River is the main waterway in Egypt; it was used back and forth by the army headquarters to reach their target whether this target was within the Egyptian borders (the liberation war against the Hyksos in late second intermediate Period) or to facilitate reaching outside the Egyptian borders (As will be cleared later). Thus, I placed it in the first position.

On the other hand, Egyptians were using the Mediterranean (\(\text{w3d-wr}\)) in military tasks to Asia, avoiding that by using land route through Ways of Horus (\(\text{w3w3t Hr}\)) across the northern part of Sinai Peninsula, beside the shore of the Mediterranean, so it comes in the second place of discussion (See Map.1).


Some old precursors of water ways' utilization in military targets could be found since the Early Dynastic Period\(^{(4)}\), as king Djer carried out a military activity on the banks of the Nile river against Nubia\(^{(5)}\), where his name was found on a stone in Jebel

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\(^{(5)}\) Emery, E., Archaic Egypt, p.60. fig.22; idem, Egypt in Nubia, p.125, fig.13.
Sheikh Suleiman* (Fig 1) A reference to naval battle from the 6th Dynasty was found by the commander Weni who crossed the sea with his huge army to eliminate the rebellion in Asia. Likewise, the naval battle between Ankhtifi ruler of Assiut against Thebes was found. In Liberation wars against the Hyksos, conceivably, Seqenenre used the Nile River to reach his enemies. His successor Kamose also used the Nile to defeat them. 

Figure. 1. The Inscription of king Djer at Sheikh Suliman. After, Emery, E., Archaic Egypt, p.60. fig.22.

I. The Nile River:

Military tasks along the Nile River served some objectives: It served as a transportation channel to two main points; Nubia and Near East (as shown later). It was used to transport the king, his retinue, high rank soldier and military equipment. In this section I will discuss the military transportation to Nubia only because the Nile River as a means of transportation to Near East was linked directly with the Mediterranean (as it will be

* Sheikh Suleiman, close to Buhen, about 15 km south of Wadi Halfa and the scene currently preserved in the garden of The Sudan National Museum in Khartoum.

(1) علاء الدين عبد المحسن شاهين، المعارك النهرية، ص ٢٥٧. 
(2) علاء الدين عبد المحسن شاهين، المراجع السابق، ص ٢٥٩.

(8) Morenz, L., ‘Power and Status, Ankhtifi the Hero’, pp.177-191;


(11) As shown by Ahmose (son of Ebana): Sethe, K., Urk. IV, §3:5.
discussed later). Also, the Nile River was a place where the battle or part of it was located.

a) Military Transportation.

As for Nubia, The Nile River was used to transport troops, their weapons back and forth Nubia together with the taxes (b3kw).

From the beginning of the 18th dynasty, when Ahmose took over subjected Nubia, and according to the autobiography of Ahmose (son of Ebana), he used the Nile as waterway to Nubia:

\[ \text{wn.in.f hr ḥntit r Hnt-ḥn-nfr r sksk iwntiw} \]

'(While) He was sailing southwards to Hnt-ḥn-nfr *, to destroy the bowmen of Nubia\(^{(13)}\)

After the completion of the campaign, he used the same waterway back to Egypt:

\[ \text{nṣt m ḫd in ḫm.f ib.f 3w m knḫ nḥt} \]

'Sail downstream by his majesty, his heart was joyous with mighty victory\(^{(15)}\)

Amenhotep I also used the Nile River in his Nubian military expedition as Ahmose (son of Ebana) mentioned:

\[ \text{iw.f m ḫntyty r K(w)š r swšḥ tšš Kmt} \]

\(^{(12)}\) Sethe, K., Urk. IV, §5:5-6.  
• ḫnt-ḥn-nfr: it was also mentioned in texts of Ramses II (Mariette, A., Abydos II, p.12) it is a region south to the second cataract and extend to the third cataract:

\(^{(13)}\) Breasted J., Ancient Records II, 18 §13.  
\(^{(14)}\) Sethe, K., Urk. IV, §5:12-3.  
'(When) he was sailing south to Kush to extend the boundaries of Egypt'\(^{(17)}\)

Thutmose I also used the same waterway:

\[
iw.f \ m \ hntyt \ r \ Hnt-hn-nfr \ r \ sswn \ h3^i \ ht \ h3swt \ r \ dr \ bs \ n-^c \ h3st \ wn.in.i \ hr \ knt \ m-b3h.f \ m \ p3 \ mw \ hin \ m \ p3 \ s3s3 \ p3 \ c^h^c w \ hr \ t^3 \ pn \ c^yt
\]

'(When) he (Thutmose I) was sailing upstream to Hnt-hn-nfr, in order to put down the strife throughout the foreign territory, and to expel from the desert region creeping, I showed bravery in front of him in hard (sailing) water in crossing the ships at the bend'\(^{(19)}\)

By this textual evidence one could consider that the Nile River was the normal way to reach Nubia together with the land route. Thutmose II sent a campaign to conquer the rebellion in Nubia.\(^{(20)}\) Its text was depicted on the Nile normal way between Aswan and Nubia which holds the property of using the Nile River as usual.

As the New kingdom political strategy continued with Hatshepsut and Thutmose III, they used the same waterway as well.

\(^{(17)}\) Breasted J., Ancient Records II, 17 §39.
\(^{(18)}\) Sethe, K., Urk. IV, §7:1-2.
\(^{(19)}\) Breasted, J., Ancient Records II, 33-34 §80.
\(^{(20)}\) Sethe, K., Urk. IV, §14:1-14; Breasted, J., Ancient Records II, §122.
(a) Year 12, third month of the second season, day 12,
(b) Under the majesty of the good God Hatshepsut who is given life
.........,
(c) Under the majesty of the good God Thutmose III who is given life
.........,
(d-f) He sails upstream........... sails upstream ..... that vile Nubian underwent.......  

By Thutmose III Nubia became annexed to Egypt and topographically part of it, and the southern border had been extended to the Fourth Cataract.\(^{(22)}\) 

Once again Amenhotep III deterred the rebellion by his son in Kush: Mermose, who levied an army in lower-Nubia and marched into Ibhet, to quell the rebellion:

\(^{(22)}\) Sethe, K., Urk. IV, §1248:16-7.
irw n itrw n skdwt 52
'(Each man) making 52 iters of sailing'.

And he celebrated the victories of the naval campaign:

hb.n.f  wdyt.f  tpt  nt  nht  hr  hst  tn  K(w)š  hsit
'He celebrate his first (naval) victorious campaign upon this land of Kush the wretched'

His son Akhenaton had a campaign (year 12?) to Nubia, where it can be believed that the same usual waterway was used, while General Horemheb (under Tutankhamen possibly Akhenaton) had a military activity in the south. Although the record for this campaign is incomplete, it seems that he used the same waterway.

In the 19th dynasty Nubia was under the kings' control, while these campaigns were to confirm the Egyptian hegemony. Seti I's fifth campaign (year 8?) has been briefly described as being to calm a rebellion from the Irem People*, in which Seti I sent his

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(23) Sethe, K., Urk. IV, §1659:18.
(28) Sethe, K., Urk. IV, §2087.
(29) Werner E., 'Montu and the Falcon Ships', pp.120-121; Darnell J., Manassa C., Tutankhamun's Armies, p.125.
(30) أحمد قدري، علاقات النوبة، ص 21-26؛ علاء الدين عبد المحسن شاهين، الرمزية التاريخية للأقواس التسعة ، ص 35-146.

* Irem was lying either in the region south west of the third cataract south of Dongola but north of the great bend in the Nile, or further south, beyond the fifth cataract in the Berber-shendi stretch of the Nile and adjoining Bayuda Desert: Murnane, W., ‘The Road to Kadesh’, pp.101-102.
troops southwards until fortress named *Pacifier* of the two lands (?) to defeat the rebels.\(^{(31)}\)

But it is not quite obvious which route he had operated through. Therefore, the author suggested that it was the *Nile* as usual. His son Ramses II's Nubian wars were depicted on different temples and conceivably the *Nile* was taken.\(^{(32)}\)

In peace time weapons were transported by *Nile* to provide military districts:

\[
\text{[Image of hieroglyphs]}
\]

\[
\text{[Image of hieroglyphs] (33)}
\]

\[
\text{hr dd.k t3 mdt n n3 niw iw bw ir.k dit p3 wi3.......bw r\textless{}i\textgreater{} p3 imw nty...........ś\textsuperscript{c}t hr rn n p3 imy-r mśś Ĥrhw}
\]

'you'll say your ward about (which relates to) the harpoons, (but) you didn't send the boat...... I didn't know the ship............ message concerning the name of army chief Ĥrhw....'.

b) Part of Military Strategy.

Thutmose IV confronted the Nubian rebellion. Therefore, he launched a campaign, where its forces divided into two sections. The king led part of them using the *Nile River* while the rest followed him by land (compare Weni 6\(^{th}\) dynasty\(^{(34)}\), Kamose 17\(^{th}\) dynasty). However, the main battle itself occurred upon land.\(^{(35)}\)

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\(^{(32)}\) Breasted, J., Ancient Records III, §453-7; §472-7; §478-9; §490.

\(^{(33)}\) Černy, J., Ramesside Letters, p.72:15-6

\(^{(34)}\) علاء الدين عبد المحسن شاهين، المعارك النهرية، ص ٢٥٩

\(^{(35)}\) Sethe, K., Urk. IV, §1547:17-20.
the evening Braque, his troops is with him (while) horses with (lit.by) troops upon its shore, the king is sailing southward like Orion, (and) the ship is equipped with his followers'.

The Nile was used to explore enemies' sites as shown by Amenhotep III:

\[\text{His majesty commanded, (that) 124 soldiers of the army be dispatched, going forth to the well which \ldots\text{sailing southwards to see the hill of Hua, to list the ways of sailing'}}.\]


(37) Breasted J., Ancient Records II, 328 §82.

(38) Sethe K., Urk. IV, §1735:11-3.

(39) Breasted J., Ancient Records II, 340 §850.

- The place 'Hill of Hua' \(ts(t) \ n \ hwn\) occurs in the lists of the regions of \(Hnt-hn-nfr\), on the Karnak walls of Thutmose III (see Breasted J., Ancient Records II §645 ff); along with Punt, which indicate that it denote localities in the extreme south beyond Karoy on the Nile (above the Atbara ?): Breasted J., Ancient Records II, §848.
c) Royal Propaganda.

The Nile was a place to show and announce the king's victories as occurred by Thutmose I who hanged his enemies on his bow to announce his victory:

\[(40)\]

\[nšt m-ḥd in ḫm.f ḫ3swt nbt m 3mmt.f iwnty pf ḩṣi m šḥd m ḫ3t bik n ḫm.f diw r t3 m Ipt - swt\]

'Sailing northward by his majesty; all foreign countries were in his grasp. That vile Nubian was hanging upside down in the front of the Falcon ship of his majesty. The ship landed at the Temple of Karnak'.\[(41)\]

Likewise Amenhotep II hanged six of the Asiatic chiefs’ captives in front of his bow, and the seventh one was taken across the Nile to Nubia and hanged on the Napata’s wall.

\[(42)\]

\[ii.n ḫm.f m 3wt-ib n i(f) ḫ[mn] sm3.n.f p3 wrw 7 m ḫd.f ds.f wnw m iw n Ti-ḥsy diw m šḥd m-ḥ3t bik n ḫm.f nty rn.f m ḫ3-hprw-Rc smn t3wy\]

'(When) his majesty returned with gladness of his father, Amun, he slew with his own mace the seven great ones who had been in the district of Ti-ḥsy (and) had been placed head down ward at the bow of his majesty which his name as follow: ḫ3-hprw-Rc is the establisher of the two lands'.\[(43)\]

\[(40)\] Sethe, K., Urk. IV, § 9:3-6.
\[(41)\] Breasted J., Ancient Records II, 33-34 §80.
\[(42)\] Kuentz, Ch., La Bataille de Qadech, 19,E20.
\[(43)\] Breasted J., Ancient Records II, 313 §798.
In the 19th dynasty, during Seti I Nubian war (year 8) he mentioned:

\[ (44) \]

\[ In.w r Mryt m skr-\text{sn}\hat{\text{h}} \]

'The captives were brought to the river bank''

d) Waterways' Exertions.

Kings assigned various tasks including; digging canals and building fortresses\(^{(45)}\) in order to facilitate navigation and for border protection; King Thutmose I ordered to dig a canal in the waterway to Nubia:

\[ (46) \]

\[ wd \text{hm.f} s3d \text{mr pn} m-ht \text{gmt.f} sw [\text{db3}] \text{m inrw} n \text{skd} n \text{dpt} hrf \]

'His majesty commanded to dig this canal, after he found it was filled with stones, (so that) no [ship could sail through it]'.

In this respect, Thutmose III ordered to clean the same canal and he recorded this event beside his father's at Sehel Island.\(^{(47)}\)

Bear in mind that about 17 fortress of (Semna and Kemma as example) controlled the southern frontier from the Middle Kingdom\(^{(48)}\). Furthermore, there was a great basin in Memphis, where navy boats were constructed,\(^{(49)}\) and it was an important point for the army headquarters.

\(^{(46)}\) Sethe, K., Urk. IV, § 90:1-4.
\(^{(47)}\) Breasted, J., Ancient Records III, 260 §650.
\(^{(48)}\) Gilbert, G., Sea Power, p.63.
\(^{(49)}\) Jeffreys, D., ‘Perunefer: at Memphis or Avaris?’, pp.36-37.
Based on the previous evidence, one could assume how critical was the role the Nile as waterway played in the military events that took place in Nubia.

II. Mediterranean Sea.

In considering the relations to the Mediterranean Sea, a distinction in approach may be made to the ancient and direct neighbors: Palestine, coastal Syria and Libya, who could be reached overland without the necessity to use the Mediterranean Sea. Based on this, the Mediterranean as a waterway played a substantive role in the New Kingdom political power. Moreover, the Egyptian maritime forces were incapable to be involved in heavy naval artillery, conceivably, due to the lack of mighty military ships with skilled sailors to confront sea waves which are much tougher than the Nile River, regarding that there was a link between the Nile River as waterway and the Mediterranean Sea in military targets from the Old Kingdom (King Pepi II– 6th dynasty).\(^{(50)}\)

This section begins to discuss the eastern Mediterranean coast, which had direct relations with southern Palestine, coastal Syria and even Mesopotamia. Then, the less frequently relations with the Libyans and Sea People* (Coast Residents) which the Delta and the Mediterranean shores were involved in will be discussed; depending on the reflections of the political significance on the military role of each of them.

II.1. The Eastern Mediterranean coast.

Palestine, coastal Syria played a major role in the New Kingdom's kings strategy due to their expansion policy, in addition to the combinations of the topography, the socio-

political groups and whether the power balance between alliance groups were symmetrical or not.\(^{(51)}\)

In order to implement this military policy, two important waterways had to be dealt with: the Orontes River and Euphrates.

The researcher will tackle the two waterways in subsections because of their association with the military navigation events and in order to present the different methods in dealing with both of them as result of their different nature.

By the beginning of Ahmose I era, troops usually used the Nile as a waterway till they reached the Delta. Afterwards, they continued by land route (Horus Ways) or used the Mediterranean to reach their target (as shown later).

a) Military Transportation.

The Mediterranean Sea was used to transport troops, their weapons and almost certainly the tributes (\textit{inw}) or/ and spoils (\textit{h3k}).

Thutmose III was the first king to have a vast planned naval activity until he was able to control the Eastern Mediterranean across Lebanon and deep into North-East Syria. During his first campaign to Megiddo (year 23)\(^{(52)}\), he sailed northward:

\begin{equation}
\text{wdyt m ḫd in ḫm.i ḫr it.}<i>\text{ Imn-Rc nb nsw t3wy [wp.f w3wt] r ḫ3t.i}
\end{equation}\(^{(53)}\)

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\textbullet\ For more information about Sea People:
\textit{śrdn}-Sardenians, \textit{lk}-Alycians, \textit{šκs}-Shikhlali, \textit{trš} Terrenians, \textit{lkwš}-Achenians:

علاء الدين عبد المحسن شاهين، العلاقات المصرية الليبية، ص 55؛ فاطمة محمد حماد، العلاقات المصرية مع القبائل الليبية، ص 33-50.

\(^{(51)}\) Wachsmann, S., Aegeans in the Theban Tombs, pp.119–121.

\(^{(52)}\) Spalinger, A., Campaign of Thutmose III, pp.41-48.

\(^{(53)}\) Sethe, K., Urk. IV, §85:13-5.
'Proceeding northward by my majesty under (the protection of my) father, Amun-Re, lord of the two lands thrones (Thebes) [who open the ways] before me'.

During his fifth campaign (year 29), two ships were captured off the coast by Egyptian Navy.

\[\text{\textit{ist} mḫ(w) m īm\(w\) \[\text{'prw} m \text{iswt.sn} \text{3tp} m \text{ḥt} nbt}\]

'Behold, ships equipped with sailors and loaded with everything were taken'.

Afterwards he returned back using the Mediterranean:

\[\text{m-ḥt wꜣ ḫm.f m ḫntyt r Kmt}\]

'Afterward his majesty proceeded southward to Egypt'.

On his sixteenth campaign (year 42); Thutmose III used the Mediterranean; then, the Nile until he reached Thebes.

\[\text{\textit{ist} mni.n.f r W3st}\]

'Behold, he docked in Thebes'.

In the 19th dynasty, Seti I had control over the rebellion in his Shasu campaign, he returned by land, then used the Nile until he reached Thebes initiator, before he returned back quickly to Memphis where the ships moorage. After Ramses II victories

(54) Breasted, J., Ancient Records II, 182 §425.

It seems that ships proceeded from Memphis as there was a great basins for navy boats: Jeffreys, D., ‘Perunefer: at Memphis or Avaris?’, pp.36-37)

(55) Säve-Söderbergh, T., Navy of the Eighteenth Egyptian Dynasty, p.34.


(57) Breasted, J., Ancient Records II, 196 §460.


(59) Sethe, K., Urk.IV, §740:2.

(60) Murnane, W., ‘The Earlier Reign of Ramesses II and his Coregency with Seti I’, pp.45-47.
on *Kadesh* he transferred the tributes by the Mediterranean to Amun's residence.\(^{(61)}\) The same was done by Ramses III who presented the tributes of Djahy to Amun also.\(^{(62)}\)

It is possible to consider that the exodus happened in the third year of *Merneptah* at the same time of his defeating to *Israel*. The departing Israelis tended towards *Kadesh* to reach Palestine as soon as possible, and they would assumedly have taken the *Mediterranean* Coast road. But, Merneptah could have easily headed them off using the *Mediterranean*, and not after a period of many years, they attempted to enter Palestine from *Kadesh*.\(^{(63)}\)

b) Royal Propaganda.

During Amenhotep II's first campaign (year 3), seven of his enemies had been put up side down on the king's bow. (As mentioned above)\(^{(64)}\)

c) Waterways' Exertions.

*Horus Ways* was protected by a series of fortresses strung out from the eastern *Delta* city of *Sile* which was a suitable place for a maritime frontier post, to prevent ships from entering the Egyptian *Nile* through its *Pelusiac* (or Eastern) branch. This military and trade route began at the fortress of *Tjaru* in the eastern *Delta*,\(^{(65)}\) and traversed the northern Sinai with defense frontier\(^{(66)}\) such as Dwelling of the lion\(^{(67)}\), Tell el-Borg\(^{(68)}\) and

\(^{(61)}\) Kitchen, K., Ramesside Inscriptions II, §38,11.
\(^{(62)}\) Pap. Harris, I, in Gardiner, A., Egyptian Hieratic Texts, pls.7-8.
\(^{(64)}\) Sethe, K., Urk.IV, §1297:3-13.
ended in the vicinity of *Tell el-Ajjul* and Gaza some 220 km farther.\(^{(69)}\)

II.2. Water ways outside Egypt: *Orontes River* and *Euphrates River*.

a) Military Transportation.

During his sixth campaign (year 30), Thutmose III traveled from Egypt with his fleet and conducted campaign to deter *Kadesh*, which lies on the *Orontes River*. In this regard, the king crossed this shallow river by chariots (Compare Ramses II), then the troops moved into central *Syria*, while army corps went westward to the coast.\(^{(70)}\)

\[
\text{iset } \text{hm}:f \text{ hr } \text{h3st } \text{rt}nw \text{ m } \text{wdyt} \text{ 6 (-nwt) nt nh4t nt } \text{hm}:f
\]

'Behold, his majesty was in the land of Retenu on the sixth navel campaign of his majesty's victorious army'.

In his seventh campaign there were military tactics depending on capturing and subjection of the sea routes off the coastline of Lebanon, with *Byblos* and other supply depots. He started by *Ullaza*, then he obtained the submissions and tribute from each city and town. Then, he sailed back to Egypt.\(^{(72)}\) This strategy was aimed to facilitate his upcoming eighth greatest campaign (year 33) which aimed to conquer *Mitanni* strongholds. But, to achieve this goal Thutmose III planned from the beginning to cross *The Euphrates River* which protected *Mitanni* as a natural barrier by warships.\(^{(73)}\)

One could notice how important the role waterways played in this campaign is as follows:


\(^{(70)}\) Spalinger, A., *War in Ancient Egypt*, p.57.

\(^{(71)}\) Sethe, K., *Urk.IV*, §689:4-5.


a- Using the Mediterranean from Egypt through the port of Arvad then moved to Asia.

\[\text{ist d3.n hm.i r hmw nw stt}\]

'Behold, my majesty sailed toward the border of Asia'.

b- The campaign marched north to Aleppo, (see map.2) then to Naharin to defeat Mitanni and the allied city-states.

c- Egyptian troops transported their warships as parts on boards pulled by oxen in order to reconstruct them to cross Euphrates River.

\[\text{iw rdi.n.i mdh.tw } h\text{s}w \text{s3w nw } hr dww nw t3-ntr m h\text{s}w t3 nbt kpny rdi(.w) hr wrryt k3w hr st3 skd.sn hr [h3t] hm.i r d3t itrw pf } h\text{s}3 irr imy-tw h\text{s}t tn r Nhrn\]

'I allowed to be built many ships of Cedar upon the mountains of God's land beside the lady of Byblos, (and) to be loaded on chariots, the bulls drag (them). They sailed before my majesty to cross that great river, which is located between this foreign territory of Nahrin'.

d- After reaching Euphrates River, the warships were composed to cross this great river to chase Mitanni. (Compare Thutmose I\(^{(76)}\))

\[\text{d3.}<f> \text{phr-wr } hr s3 ph } sw m tpi n m8c.f\]

'He crossed Euphrates River to reach it (Mitanni) leading his troops'.

\(^{(74)}\) Sethe, K., Urk.IV, §1232:1.
\(^{(75)}\) Sethe, K., Urk.IV, §1232:2-6.
\(^{(76)}\) Sethe, K., Urk.IV, §697:4-7; §85:13-5.
\(^{(77)}\) Sethe, K., Urk.IV, §1232:8.
e- After his victory, the king returned back to Egypt by using the Mediterranean:

\[ hsi.n.i\ m\ hin\ r\ t3-Mry \]

'I returned (by) sailing southward to Egypt'

Map.2. Palestine, coastal Syria, Ullaza, Kadesh and Aleppo. After: Murnane, W., ‘The Road to Kadesh’, p.XVI.

It seems that the antecedent plan of transferring detached warships was complicated and required considerable effort. Accordingly, the crossing of shallow Orontes River was easier by chariots, as matters stand with Amonhotep II in his second campaign (year 7)\(^{(79)}\) (compare Ramses II\(^{(80)}\))

\[ d3.n\ hm.f\ irntw\ hr\ mw\ m\ hsk\ mi\ Ršf \]

'His majesty preceded Orontes River on water storming like Reshef'.

\(^{(78)}\) Sethe, K., Urk.IV, §1232:20.
\(^{(79)}\) Spalinger, A., War in Ancient Egypt, p.140.
\(^{(80)}\) Sethe, K., Urk.IV, §1310:17.
\(^{(81)}\) Sethe, K., Urk.IV, §1302:7.
Then he used a waterway back to Egypt.

\[3bd \ 2 \ 3ht \ sw \ 10 \ hst \ [hnt] \ r \ t2-Mry\]

'Second month of the inundating day 10, sailing southward to Egypt'.

Likewise Ramses II on his campaign (year 5), in which the Orontes River played a critical role that can be clarified as follows:

a) Four divisions of troops marched to Palestine and South Syria up along the Phanician coast road till they reached the fort across the Orontes River near Sabtuna. (see Map. 3)\(^{(83)}\)
b) Orontes River played a defensive role for the city, by digging a channel from the river, which turned Kadesh into a virtual island.\(^{(84)}\)
c) When Ramses II was informed that Muwatallis had retreated to north near Aleppo, he immediately crossed to the west side of the Orontes at Shabtuna with Amun Corps, with onlya quarter of his army,\(^{(85)}\) in order to capture the city before Muwatallish's forces could arrive to stop them.
d) Re Corps followed on the northern bank of the Orontes, while Sutekh and Ptah Corps remained on the southern bank of it.\(^{(86)}\)
e) Next morning, Muwatallish sent a chariot force across the river on the eastern side of Kadesh and attacked Re Corps in its center.\(^{(87)}\)
f) Finally, the Hittite Forces scurried back across the Orontes River, and many Hittite nobles dead in the battle field.\(^{(88)}\) (Map.3, Fig.2-5).

\(^{(82)}\) Sethe, K., Urk.IV, §1312:1-2.
\(^{(84)}\) Gardiner, A., Kadesh Inscriptions, p.29; Kitchen, K., Times of Ramesses II, pl.20b.
\(^{(85)}\) Gardiner, A., Kadesh Inscriptions, p.8; Kitchen, K., Times of Ramesses II, p.54.
\(^{(86)}\) Gardiner, A., Kadesh Inscriptions, p.8.
\(^{(87)}\) Gardiner, A., Kadesh Inscriptions, p.9; Spalinger, A., War in Ancient Egypt, p.57.
\(^{(88)}\) Kuentz, Ch., Bataille de Qadech, pls.18-31; Gardiner, A., Kadesh Inscriptions, p.14-30.

Figure 2. The Battle of Kadesh (Luxor temple). Chariots were crossed the Orontes River.\(^{(89)}\) After Kuentz, Ch., La Bataille de Qadech, pl.35.

Figure 3. The Battle of Kadesh (west pylon of Ramesseum temple). Hittite’s soldiers, chariots, horses, and nobles were fallen into the Orontes River. After Kuentz, Ch., La Bataille de Qadech, pl.41.

Figure 4. Details of the previous scene (Ramesseum temple). After Hosny, H., Der Tod durch Ertrinken, pp. 115-116, pl. 27.

Figure 5. The Battle of Kadesh (Abu-Simble temple) Muwatallish chariot forces crossing the Orontes River on the eastern side of Kadesh. After Kuentz, Ch., La Bataille de Qadech, pl.42.

Based on the previous evidence one could assume that eastern Mediterranean coast played a limited role in army transport except in the reign of Thutmose III, who involved Euphrates River in the military events. Moreover, the Orontes River was
associated with hostility defensive operation. Being shallow river, the troops crossed it by using chariots.


The sea people (Coast Residents) and Libyans started to be involved in the Egyptian agenda in form of invaders or immigrants during the 19th and 20th dynasties, depending on the large population of their gender in Egypt, who provided a strong support to their warfare activities. These new circumstances forced both the Delta and Mediterranean to be involved directly in the political and defensive strategy as well. It was noticed that Pharos island, facing the Delta, was taken as a marina for these invader's ships. It was well known how powerful the coastline residents were as fighters in high-level weave sea. This was confronted by the Egyptians with defensive strategy based on preparing mighty warships full with skilled archers, where they made a trap for the invader in the Delta.

a) Part of Military Strategy.

The Karnak temple scene of Seti I campaign against the Shasu (year 1) which possibly took place in the western Delta, shows a combination between Naval forces, along with the infantry and chariots, while Seti I in his chariot dragging groups of captives and marching along a road marked at intervals by fortresses. They were shown as about to enter Egypt across the Delta, but its water was infested with crocodiles and its banks lined by reeds and swamps. (See Fig.6) Coping to the base of another relief, we would find a representation of several

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(94) Epigraphic Survey, Reliefs and Inscriptions at Karnak, OIP 107/4, pls.6-7.

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175
fortresses on water with a barren shore, which may represent the salt water of the Mediterranean.\(^{(95)}\) (or Bitter Lakes?) (See Fig.7-8).

Figure 6. A drawing reliefs depicting fresh-water environment (Karnak Temple). After Epigraphic Survey, Reliefs and Inscriptions at Karnak, OIP 107/4, pls.6-7.

Figure. 7. A drawing reliefs depicting several fortresses on water (Karnak Temple) After Epigraphic Survey, Reliefs and Inscriptions at Karnak, OIP 107/4, pls.6-7.

\(^{(95)}\) Morkot, R., ‘Historical Dictionary of Ancient Egyptian Warfare’, p.252; Epigraphic Survey, Inscriptions at Karnak, pls.4-5.
His son Rameses II recorded a defensive action against the Sherden and the Libyans; where a sea battle took place with powerful military fleet:

\[
iw\ iw.sn\ shm\ ib.sn\ skd.n.sn\ m\ \text{ḥt\ ḥt\ m\ ḫr-ib\ p\ } ym\ iw\ bw\ rḥ.tw\ ḫt\ ḫt.t.sn\n\]

'They (Sherden) came back, they were brave-hearted, they sailed for fighting naval ships in the middle of the sea; nobody was able to confront them'.

His successor Merenptah defeated Libyans and Sea People in his fifth year, who attacked the Delta, until they reached Memphis along the western Delta branch of the Nile\(^{(97)}\), and rescued the city.

Ramses III avoided facing the Sea People in high waves sea, by mastering an innovative strategy depending on a combination between ground and naval attack. It was a trap set to catch a raiding fleet of Sea People in narrow waters of the Delta by

\[(96)\text{ Yoyotte, J., ‘Les Stèles de Ramsés II a Tanis’, pl.6,14, fig.2.}\]
\[(97)\text{ Kitchen, K., Times of Ramesses II, pp.12-9.}\]

For more details about this war:

علاء الدين عبد المحسن شاهين، العلاقات المصرية الليبية، ص 55-57.
skilled archers who depicted Medinet Habu Temple and stood on the shore and triggered upon their enemies hundreds of thousands of arrows. (98) On the other side a naval battle took place, in which the enemies with their long ships were attacked and fallen into the Nile and pierced by the arrows that were being fired from the Egyptian ships. (See Fig.9-10) Furthermore, he empowered northern ports with military equipment.

Figure 9. Naval war of Ramses III (Medinet Habu temple) after: Nelson, H., ‘Naval Battle Pictured at Medinet Habu’, pls.46,19.

Figure 10. Details of the previous scene (Medinet Habu temple).

Showing the marine war details with different boats types and weapon was a new artistic method. There were five Sea People ships against four Egyptian ones.

b) Royal Propaganda.

After his victory, Ramses III collected the enemies on the shore:

\[
\text{m iw\text{n}w m sd r d\text{d}3\text{d}3 \text{hr}w.sn}
\]

'\text{They were pulled, dragged, hemmed, overthrown on the shore, killed and piled (lit. who made in piles) from the beginning to the end (from the tail to the head) of their ships}'.

c) Waterways' Exertions.

The western approaches to the Nile along the Rosetta branch were conceivable protected by a frontier post, which was possibly situated in the vicinity of Kafr Esh Sheikh. Ramses II established an outpost and fortress along the North African coastline including Kom el-El-Hisn, Kom Firin- Tell Abqa’in along the western Delta edge and Gharbaniyet, Alamen and Zawiyet Umm el Rakham\(^{(100)}\), with approximately 20km west of Marsa Matruh stretching along the Mediterranean Coast towards the modern Libyan borders.\(^{(101)}\)


\(^{(100)}\) Snape, S., ‘The Excavation of the Liverpool University to Zawiyet Umm el-Rakham, pp.149-60.

\(^{(101)}\) Thumas, S., ‘Chariots, Cobras and Canaanites from Tell Abqa’, p.519.
This coast played an important defensive role against the Sea People:

\[
\text{wrw imy-r iw } \text{mrny3 diw.i grg.(w) r3-h3wt mi sbty nht m } \text{h5wt } \text{h3w Mnsw B3yr n3 iw.sk(w) } \text{pr.(w) tmm.(w) m-h3t rphwy m } \text{h3wty knyw } \text{hr } \text{h5w.sn}
\]

'The great ones (and) garrison commander of the troops, whom I (Ramses III) let them prepare the harbor as mighty wall (fortress) with warship Mns and B3yr array, they were full and completed from the front to the end by mighty warriors carrying their weapons'.

Based on the previous evidence one could realize that during the 19th and 20th dynasties; the Delta and the Mediterranean Sea shores were involved directly in amphibious warfare, since the army was familiar in general with land based battle more than high sea one. It depended basically on attacking invaders by bowing to a far distance.

Conclusion:

The most significant findings of this study are as follows:

The Nile River played a major and significant role during the New kingdom regarding military aspects; as transportation route and some military events have taken place beside it, as military parade and celebrations. There were two basic points related to the navy moves: Memphis and Thebes. The eastern Mediterranean coast played an important role especially in the 18th dynasty, while its Egyptian shores and the Delta were involved directly in amphibious battles affected by political changes during the 19th and 20th dynasties. One could notice that the representation of waterways within the military scenes cannot be found before the 19th dynasty, as the bitter lakes (Mediterranean Sea) and Delta marches appeared with Seti I, the Orontes River appeared with Ramses II, and the Nile estuary and the Mediterranean with Ramses III.
List Abbreviations:

ASAE  Annales du Service des Antiquités de l’Égypte (Le Caire)
BASOR  Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research.
BdÉ  Bibliothèque d’Étude.
BIFAO  Bulletin de l’Institut français d’archéologie orientale (Le Caire).
DAIK  Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts Kairo.
EgArch  Egyptian archaeology, (London).
JARCE  Journal of American Research Center in Egypt, (Boston).
KEMI  Revue de Philologie et d’Archéologie Égyptiennes et Coptes, (Paris).
MÄS  Münchner Ägyptologische Studien.
MIFAO  Mémoires Publiés par Les Members de l’Institut Français d’archéologie Orientale, (Le Caire).
OLA  Orientalia Lovaniensia Analecta, (Leuven).
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استخدام الطرق المائية في حروب الدولة الحديثة

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الملخص:

ينتول هذا البحث استخدام الطرق المائية في حروب الدولة الحديثة. ويهدف إلى اظهار الدور الكامن للطرق المائية سواءاً كأبنت نهر النيل أو البحر المتوسط من خلال النصوص والمناظر الحربية في الدولة الحديثة. وذلك في محاولة لتتبع وتفسير دورها والتحديد استخداماتها في المعارك.

حيث أنه لا توجد دراسات توضح الأهمية الحربية للطرق المائية في الدولة الحديثة، رغم تغذيتها بشكل جيد في الاستخدامات الأخرى وخاصة التجارية. يحاول الباحث الإجابة عن عدة تساؤلات تتمثل في التعرف على مدى أهمية الطرق المائية والدور التي لعبتها في الاعداد والتكتيكات لمعارك الدولة الحديثة، وهل كان لكل منهم نفس الدور في المراحل المختلفة للدولة الحديثة، ومدى ارتباطهم بالتغيرات الدولية التي طرأت على الساحة السياسية في ذلك الوقت.

في نهاية هذه الورقة البحثية، يمكن أن نستنتج أن نهر النيل كان له نفس الأهمية طوال فترة الدولة الحديثة. كطريق لنقل الجنود ومعداتهم، علاوة على أنه لعب دوراً هاماً في الدعاية للانتصارات الملكية. لقد لعب البحر الأبيض المتوسط دوراً هاماً خاصة في الأسرة الثامنة عشر. وخلال الأسرة التاسعة عشر والعشرين، أصبحت شواطئ البحر الأبيض المتوسط ومدنها نيل يدخلوا بشكل مباشر في المعارك متأثراً بالتغييرات السياسية التي طرأت على الساحة. كانت من أهم النتائج التي توصل لها الكاتب أنه لا يمكن العثور على منظر لمجرى مائي في المعارك قبل عصر الأسرة التاسعة عشرة.

الكلمات الدالة:

الممرات المانية؛ دور عسكري؛ نهر النيل؛ البحر الأبيض المتوسط؛ دلتا النيل؛ نهر العاصي؛ استراتيجيات عسكرية؛ تغييرات سياسية؛ الدولة الحديثة؛ وسائل النقل؛ الدعاية.

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187