The Length of the Third Intermediate Period

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In *JACF* 1, the section dealing with Egypt includes the implication that the 'anomalies' noted therein might be removed by an overlapping of the 21st and 22nd Dynasties. In particular, the evidence of the relative positions of Tombs I and III at Tanis is postulated as favouring the placement of 'Usina'tatra' Osorkon (II) Sibast before 'Akhepera' Psusennes I.

Having treated some of the problems of the Royal Necropolis at Tanis in a forthcoming paper in *Chronique d'Egypte*, I will not on this occasion comment on this aspect. Instead, I will sketch out some of the basic genealogical linkages which make it rather difficult for me to admit any solution which would involve the placement of Osorkon II before 'Akhepera' Psusennes I.

For clarity, these linkages have been set out in chart form, to whose components the notes below refer. It does not pretend to be a comprehensive statement; rather it sets out certain relationships and correlations whose sources are judged by me to be of minimum ambiguity. The exception to this are the results of certain researches which make Psusennes II and Shoshen I co-rulers; whether or not this is correct, the close chronological and genealogical link between the two rulers is not open to doubt.

**Note** - c. = contemporary of; s. = son of; m. = mother of; f. = father of.

(1) *Ramesses XI c. HPA Pi'ankh*: Oracle text dated to Year 7 of wjen-nswt ('Repeating of Births'), under Ramesses XI (Nims 1948).

(2) *HPA Pinudjem s. HPA Pi'ankh*: Pinudjem is explicitly called the son of the HPA Pi'ankh on a number of monuments (Gauthier 1914: 243, 245, 246).

(3) *HPA Pinudjem = Pinudjem I*: The equivalence of the HPA and king Pinudjem is demonstrated by a Karnak text giving compound titles and filiation from Pi'ankh (Gauthier 1914: 246).

(4) *HPA Masaharta s. Pinudjem I*: Explicit filiation from King Pinudjem (Gauthier 1914: 265-66).


(6) *HPA Smendes c. Psusennes I*: A bracelet found on the mummy of Psusennes I links the latter's name with that of Smendes, who is described as son of Menkhepera' (Montet 1951: 149, fig. 54; Kitchen 1986: 34-35).

(7) *HPA Smendes c. Amenemopet*: The HPA and king Amenemopet are both named on mummy 135 from the Bab el-Gasus, Deir el-Bahri (Gauthier 1914:271).

(8) *HPA Pinudjem II c. HPA Menkhepera'*: On his shroud, Pinudjem is called 'son of Menkhepera', son of king Pinudjem Meryamun' (Gauthier 1914: 274).

(9) *HPA Pinudjem II c. Amenemopet*: The names of Pinudjem II and Amenemopet are explicitly linked on the bandages of mummy 124, from the Bab el-Gasus (Gauthier 1914: 292).

(10) *HPA Pinudjem II c. Siamun*: Pinudjem was buried in Theban Tomb 320 on Day 17, 4th month of Peret in an unnamed Year 10. However, the same day, month, and year appears on the Tomb 320 funerary inscriptions of Ramesses I and Seti I, but here the regnal year is stated to be that of Siamun. It is certain that the burials took place together (Cerny 1948: 26, 28).

(11) *HPA Psusennes s. HPA Pinudjem II*: Called 'son of Pinudjem' (Gauthier 1914: 285).

(12) *HPA Psusennes = Psusennes II*: As with Pinudjem I, there exists an inscription giving a compound form of his titles, kingly and priestly (Murray 1904: pl. 21).

(13) *Psusennes II c. Shoshen I*: I have recently reviewed all available material relating to Psusennes II, and have concluded that it all points to the latter having never had an independent reign, in all probability being a 'shadow' of Shoshen I (Dodson 1987; 1989).

(14) *Mekhtyweskhet m. Osorkon 'The Elder'*: This section of genealogy is provided by a combination of the Psusennes inscription from the Serapeum with one from the Khonsu temple at Karnak, which identifies the son of the 'King's Mother', Mekhtyweskhet, long known from the former text, with a pharaoh Osorkon. As such, he would be the uncle of the first king Shoshen to be mentioned by Pasenhor (Yoyotte 1977).

(15) *Chief of Ma Nimlot f. Chief of Ma Shoshen = Shoshen I*: Nimlot was 'Chief of the Ma' and had a like-titled son, Shoshen (Blackman 1941). The Karnak Priestly Annals make it clear that the first king Shoshen was a former bearer of the title (Legrain 1900: 54); there is no unequivocal statement that he took the prenommen Hedjkhepera, but this is indicated by certain private genealogies (Kitchen 1986: 109-10).

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GENEALOGICAL LINKAGES FOR THE 21ST AND 22ND DYNASTIES

**KEY**

--- = Contemporary of  
--- = Son/Daughter of  
--- = Married to  
[1] = Commentary Numbers

**Menma’atra** [RAMESSES XI - Yr 25] [1] HPA Pi’ankh

**PINUDJEM I** (same as) HPA Pinudjem [3] [2]

HPA Masaharta [4] [5]

HPA Menkheperra

[HARSENEN] [6]

[6] HPA Smendes

Mehytweskeft

Userma’atra AMENEMOPET [7]

[9]

[10] HPA Pinudjem II

Nimlot

[11] [12]

SHOSHENK [13] Tjetkheperura’ Har-Psusennes (same as) HPA Psusennes

[17] Ma’atkar [16] [18]

Sekhemkheperra’ OSORKON

Userma’atra OSORKON Si-Bast [20]

HEDJHKHEPERRA’ [20] HARSIESE (same as) HPA Harsieze

[16] *Psusennes II f. Ma’atkar‘ m. HPA Shoshenek*: That Har-Psusennes (II) had a daughter Ma’atkar‘ who was the mother of the HPA Shoshenek is explicitly stated on the colossal fecundity figure, BM EA 8; there can be no question that the correct reading of the cartouche is ltr-3,3-sb3-h^3-niw.t.


[18] *Osorkon I f. HPA Shoshenek*: Relationship given on BM EA 8; the husband of Ma’atkar‘ is named simply as ‘Osorkon’, but his identity with Sekhemkheperra’ is clear from the genealogies cited in (17) above.


[20] *HPA Harsiese = king Harsiese c. Osorkon II*: The equivalence of the HPA and king Harsiese, and the contemporaneity of this king and Harsiese II is given by Cairo statues CCG 42208 and 42225 (Legrain 1914: 20-23, 55-62).

**Bibliography**


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