


Huya's tomb

by Antonio Crasto

Testimonials

Huya's news  there are from the representations of his tomb (no. 1) at Akhenaten / Amarna.

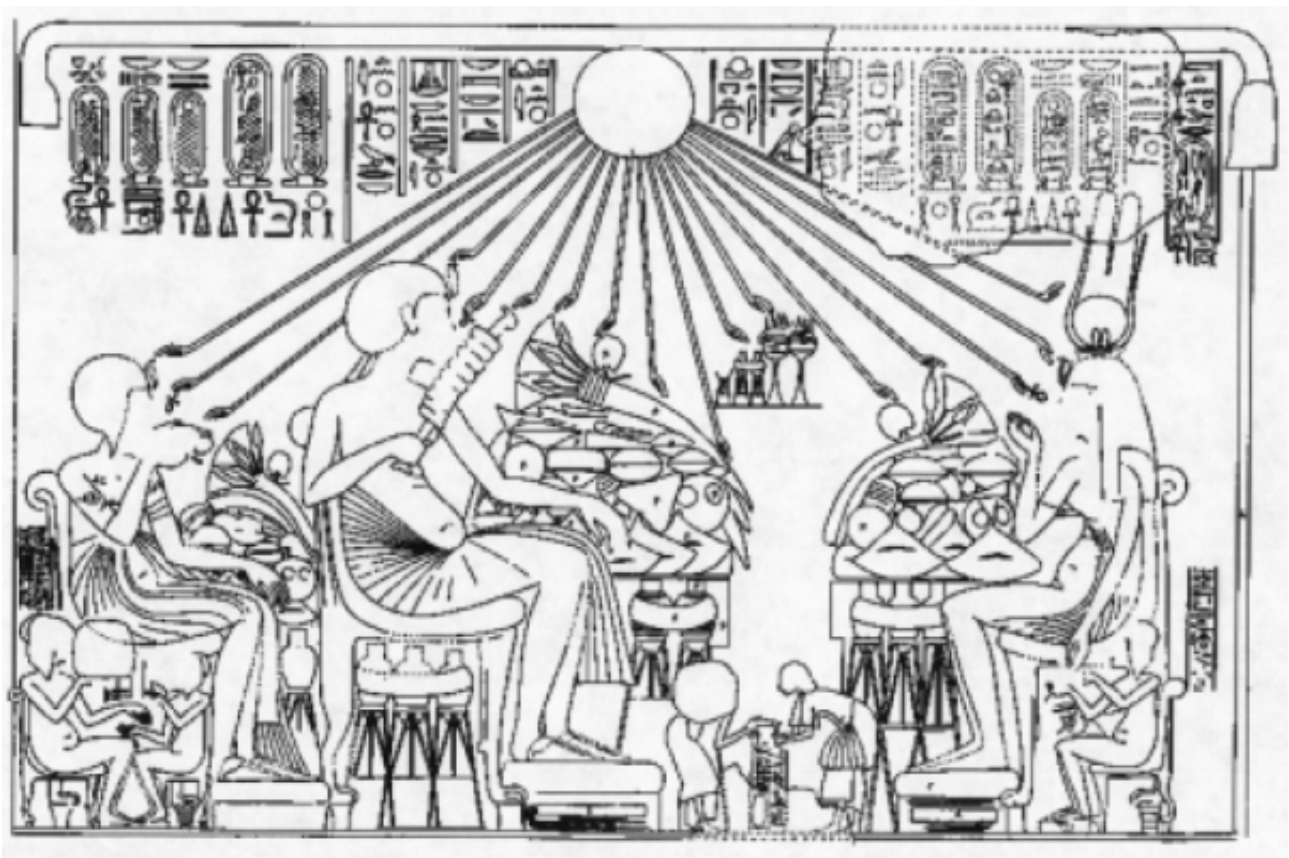
Huya is said:

- treasurer and steward in the house of the King's Chief Wife, Tiye;
- the favorite of the Lord of the Two Lands, Akhenaten;
- standard-bearer of the troop of young fighters called "Aten Appears for him";
- overseer of the scribe of the House of "Charm", Nakhtiu;
- overseer of the sculptors of the king's chief wife Tiye, named Auta-it;
- son of Tuy, husband of Wernher and, perhaps, brother of Nebet and Kherpu ¹.

Tomb

In the tomb ², where in a deep well there is the Huya's mummy, it appear scenes very interesting to arrange some historical events chronologically.

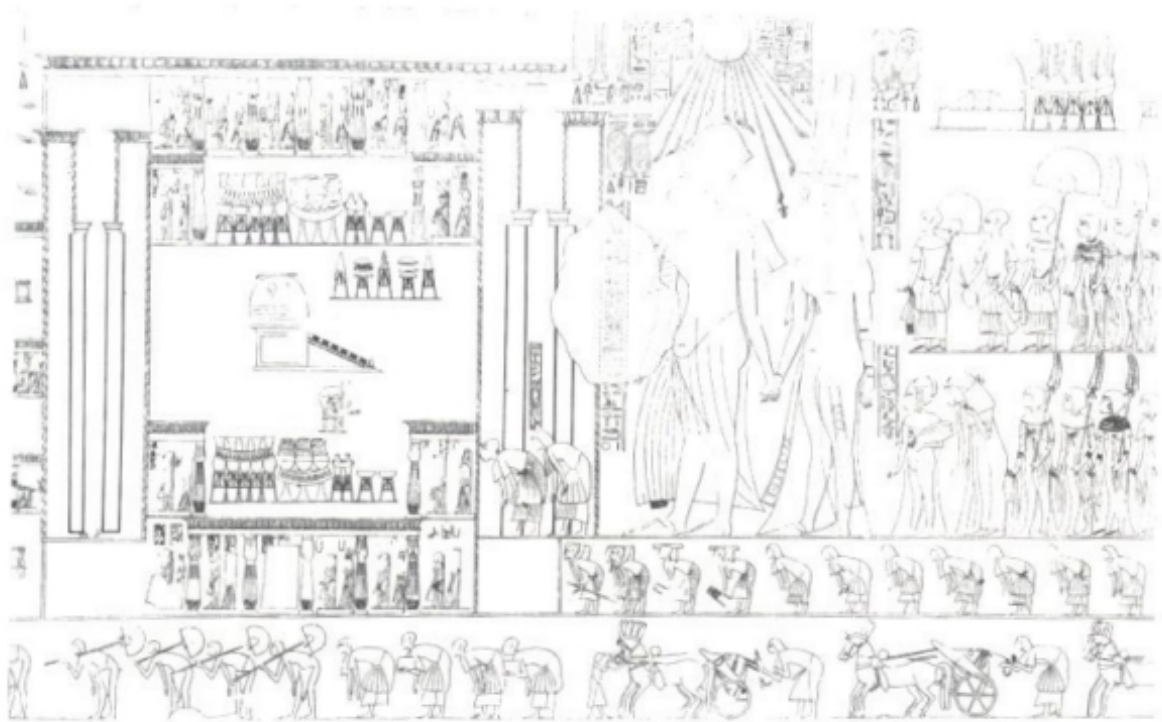
On the southern wall, there are two scenes where Tiye is sitting at meal with Akhenaten and Nefertiti.



Lunch

Alongside Nefertiti are represented the two older daughters of Akhenaten: Marytaten and Meketaten, and next to Tiye, is represented the last daughter of Amenhotep III, Baketaten.

On the east wall Akhenaton accompanies the Queen Mother Tiye, followed by Princess Baketaton at the funeral chapel, called "Shadow of the Sun."



[Visit the funeral chapel](#)

On the western wall Akhenaten and Nefertiti are transported on a stretcher, followed by the princesses and Marytaten Meketaten.



[Akhenaton in sedan](#)

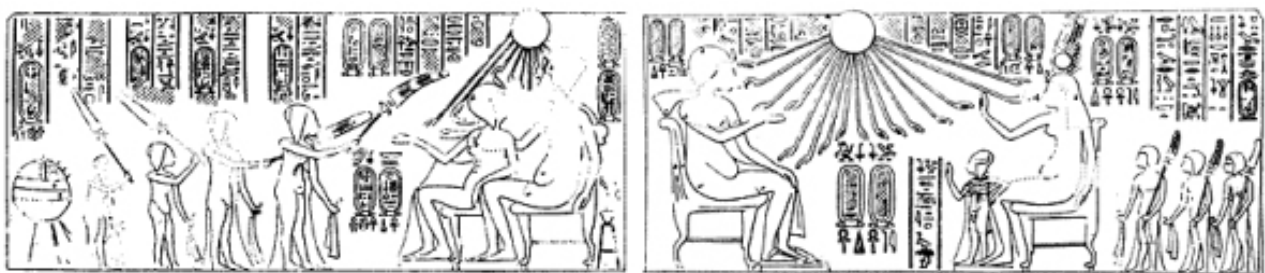
On the northern wall Huya receives an award from Akhenaten and Nefertiti, always in the presence of princesses and Marytaten Meketaten.

In all these scenes are presented only the two eldest daughters, indicating that the third child was not born yet or was not so great as to follow the sovereign in ceremonies.

Tiye is accompanied by the last daughter of Amenhotep III, not necessarily his daughter and perhaps the daughter of one of the secondary wives of the old king.

The princess is depicted roughly the same height as the daughters of Akhenaten, so we can assume it to be the same age or slightly older Marytaten. The presence of Aten in the name Baketaten tells us that it should be born, as well as the daughters of Akhenaten, after the start of co-regency immediately after the 1st *heb-sed* festival of Amenhotep III in the 30th year of his reign.

On the lintel of the north wall is a representation of the two royal families, divided into two sectors and dated 9 th year of co-regency ³.



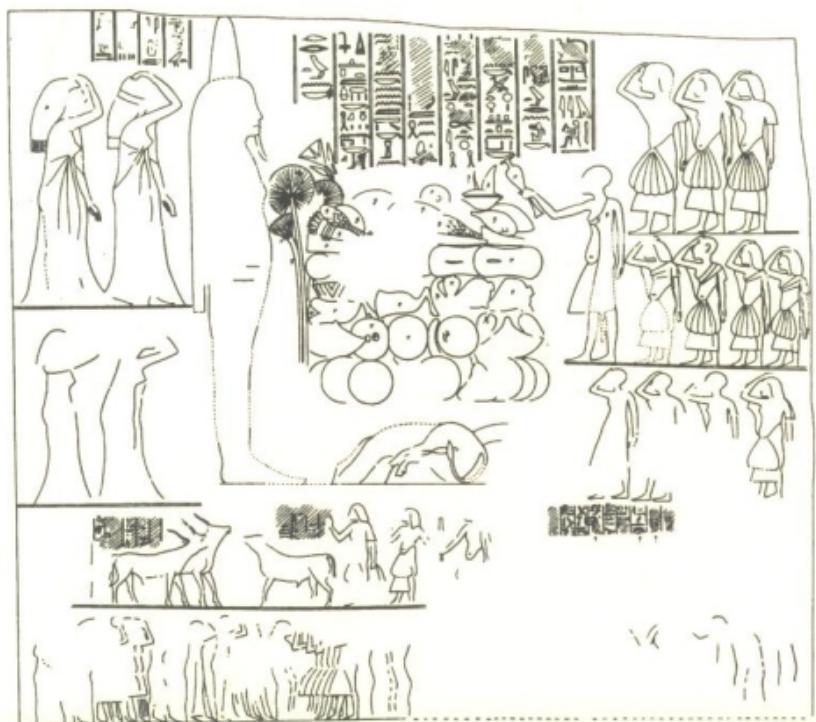
Representation of the two royal families

The double scene affects almost certainly the visit made by the rulers of Waset / Thebes to the new capital of Akhenaten.

It is therefore conceivable that in that period the health emergency in Egypt was finished or rather looked over and that the sovereign could be considered finished quarantine of co-regents in the desert area of Akhenaten.

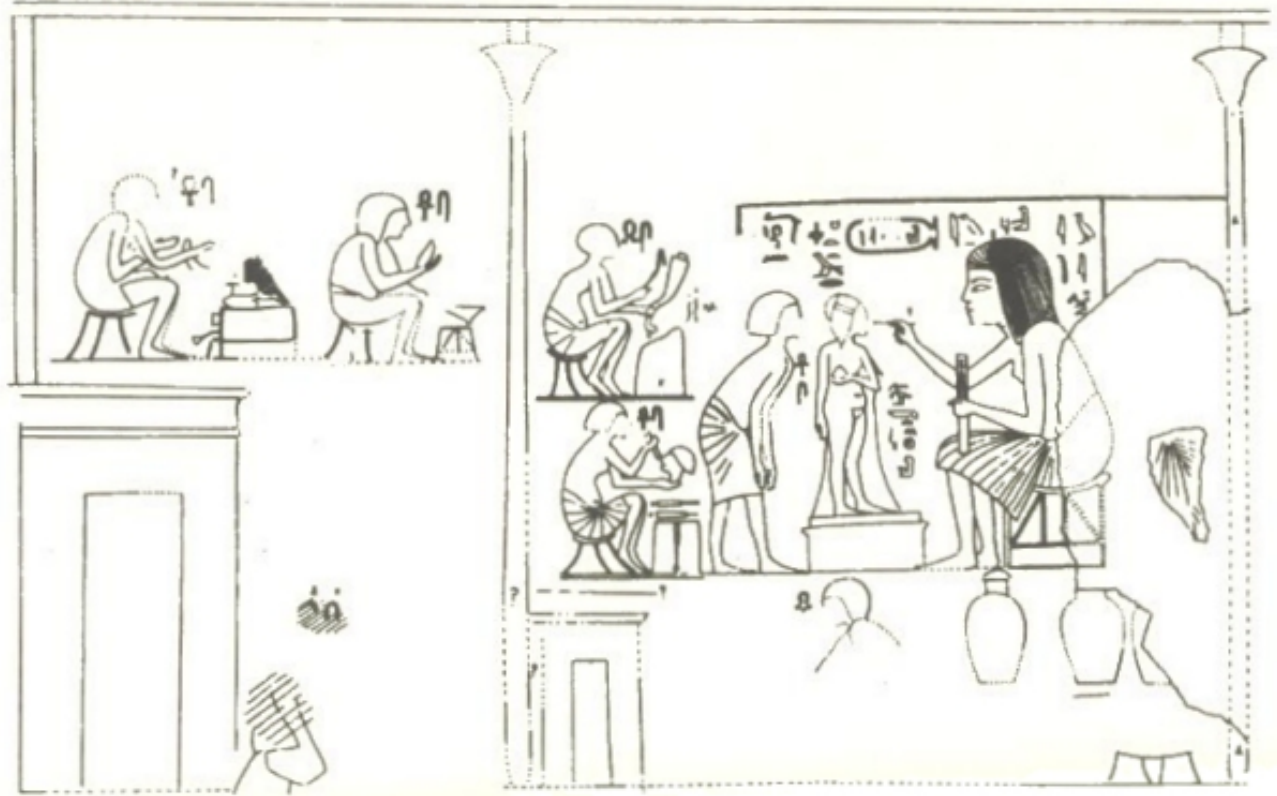
In the area on the left are represented Akhenaten and Nefertiti, accompanied this time by four daughters: Marytaten, Meketaten, Ankhesenpaaten and Neferneferuaten-tashery, while on the right are represented Amenhotep III and Tiye, once the princess Baketaten.

Another scene concerns the burial of Huya, where the mummy of the owner of the tomb is placed standing in front of the funeral feast. A priest officiates the ceremony and his friends and relatives are represented in tears for the death of Huya.



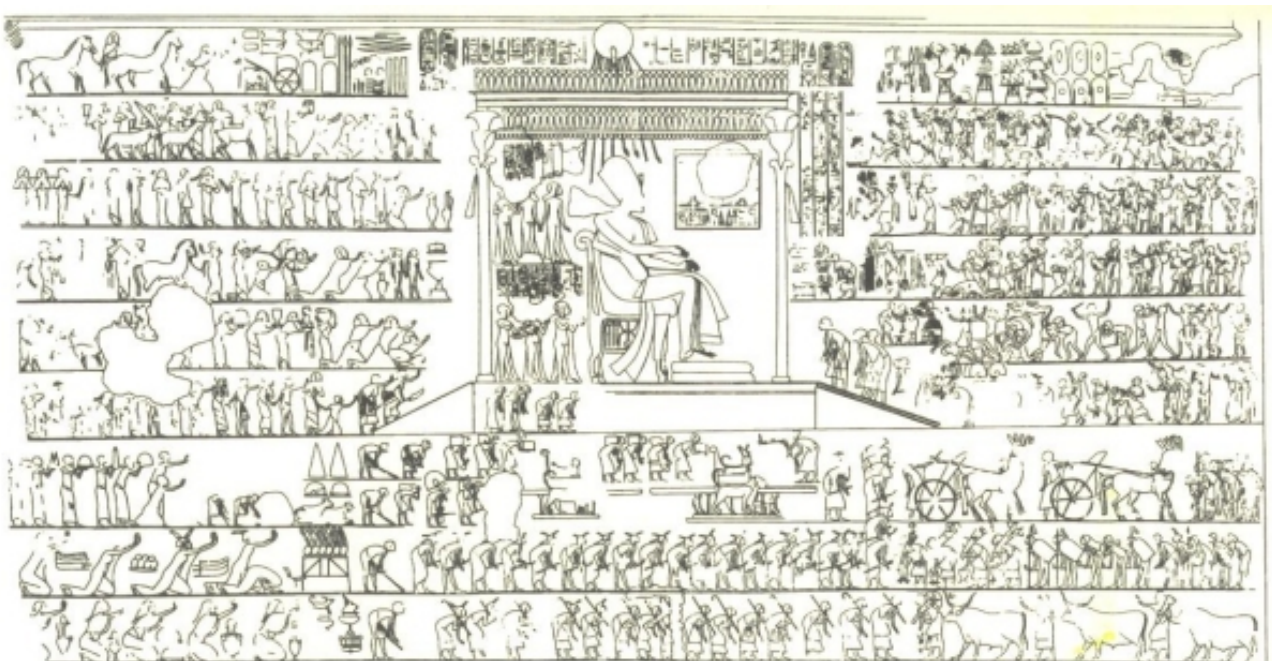
Funeral scene of Huya

A confirmation of the importance given by Huya at last daughter of Amenhotep III, Baketaten, is presented in the tomb the scene showing the sculptor Auta-it put the finishing touches in his laboratory at a statue of the princess.



Sculpture of the statue of Baketaten

The last scene, in order of time, should be that of tributes of foreign countries, also represented in the tomb of Maryra II.



Delivery of tributes (Merira II)

The scene is very important from a chronological point of view. It is in fact one of the few that has a date, year 12 - 2nd month of Season 2 - 8 Day ¹.

At presentation of the tributes, attended, besides a the kings of Akhenaten, only the Queen Mother Tiye, suggesting that Amenhotep III died between the 9th and the 12th year of his reign.

The problem of coregency

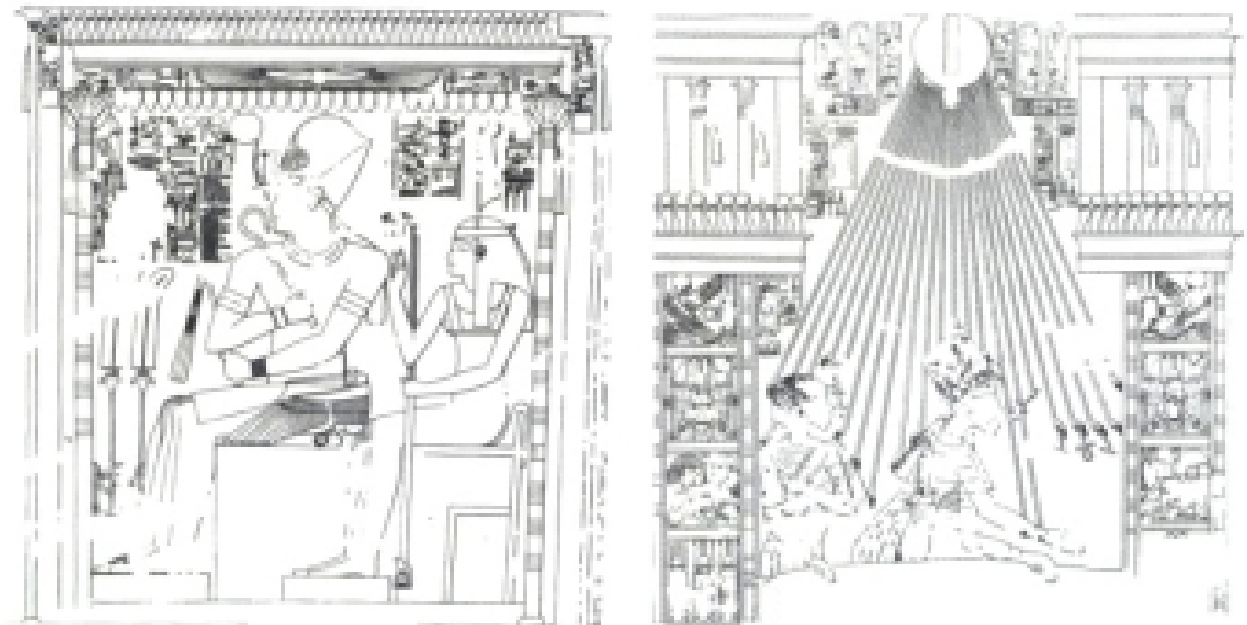
W.M.F. Petrie suggested for the first time a co-regency between Amenhotep III and Amenhotep IV / Akhenaten, but without much support.

A new contribution to the solution of the problem was brought by two testimonies found to Akhenaten, as a result of the excavations carried out by Fairman.

The aforementioned scene of the tomb of Huya, dated 9th year of Akhenaten, shows us the two pairs of kings, signifying a co-regency of at least nine years.

Were also found labels of jars of wine with the name of Amenhotep III and inscribed with the cartouches of both pharaohs.

An endorsement to co-regency seems to be also given by the representations of two tombs at Waset / Thebes west: that at Sheikh Abd el-Qurna of the vizier Ramose (TT 55) and that at Assasif (near the temple of Hatshepsut at Deir el-Bahari) of the superintendent of the house of Tiye, Kheruef (TT 192), in which are represented both pairs of kings, second the two artistic styles.



Amenhotep III e Amenhotep IV / Akhenaten in the Ramose tomb

On the left, Amenhotep III is represented together with the goddess Maat, while on the right Amenhotep IV / Akhenaten and Nefertiti are shown on the balcony of the royal palace under the rays of the sun disk, Aten.

We finally can consider the "letter" diplomatic (EA 27) of the king of Mitanni, Tushratta, father of the last wife of Amenhotep III, Tadu Heba, passed to the harem of Akhenaten, after his father's death.

"For Napkhuria, king of Egypt, my brother, my son in law, who loves me and whom I love, thus says Tushratta, king of Mitanni, your father in law who loves you like a brother.

I'm fine and I hope will be the case for you, your home, your mother Tiye lady of Egypt, my daughter Tadu Heba your wife, your other wives, your children, your nobles, wagons, horses, your soldiers, country, and everything that belongs to you. May all enjoy good health."

The letter is addressed to Napkhuria / Akhenaten and in it the king Tushratta greets the king, the queen mother Tiye and his daughter Tadu Heba, now new wife of Akhenaten.

The problem of co-regency is the protocol concerning the arrival of the letter to the palace of Malgata. The written in hieratic speaks of the 2nd of Akhenaten, which has led many Egyptologists to suggest an absence of co-regency or its short duration.



Protocol of the EA 27

However, it could be a particular numbering of the State, where the reign of Akhenaten is not counted from the beginning of co-regency, as well as made at Akhetaten, but from the beginning of his reign in solitary. In this case, the two years should be added to at least nine years of co-regency.

In this regard we can underline how the co-regency between Amenhotep III and Amenhotep IV / Akhenaten has become abnormal after the 6th year of co-regency, because the two kings were in two different place, Malgata and Akhetaten.

We can therefore assume that, in spite of Amenhotep IV / Akhenaten has used its own dating from the beginning of co-regency, the State Archives of Malgata protocolled incoming documents based on the kingdom of the sole ruler or of the older co-regent.

Some Egyptologists have reported anomalous space before the hieroglyph indicating units, so as to assume the cancellation or abrasion of the hieroglyph of ten. They suggest, therefore, the 12th year of Akhenaten.

The last two hypotheses appear to be consistent with the representation of the tomb of Amenhotep III in the Huya's tomb in the 9th year and with the absence of the old king at the ceremony of tributes in 12th year.

A further confirmation of the death of the old king between the 9th and 12th year of Akhenaten can be derived from the fact that the ceremony of tributes took place at Akhetaten and not at Malgata, an event not explained if it was still alive Amenhotep III.

Other clues lead me, finally, to consider the death of Amenhotep III shortly after his return to Malgata, in the 9th year of the reign of Akhenaten ⁴

Long chronology of Manetho – Crasto

My review of the long chronology of Manetho, presented in my first essay ⁵, was to correct in my 2nd essay ⁴, in the light of not considering the delay of 20 years for the astronomical dating of the 2nd Pharaoh of the Eighteenth Dynasty, Amenhotep I, delay bound to a different interpretation of the location of the observation of the heliacal rising of Sirius (Dendera instead of Heliopolis).

The table at the end of the article, is presented my chronology of the kingdoms from Amenhotep III to Ay and a confrontation with the F. Cimmino chronology ⁶, from which it is evident that the difference of about 40 years are due to improper double postponement of 20 years and a wrong inversion between the date of coronation of Amenhotep I and the astronomical event ⁴.

Bibliografia

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3. pagina web <http://ib205.tripod.com/huya.html>;
4. Antonio Crasto, *DENDERA – La sacra terra della dea*, 2011, Ugiat;
5. Antonio Crasto, *HASSALEH – L'OCCHIO DI HORUS. Manetone aveva ragione!*, 2007, Ugiat;
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	Crasto BC	Cimmino BC \pm 30	Difference years \pm 30
Coronation of Amenhotep III	1433	1387	46
Marriage with Tiye, the daughter of Yuia and Thuja	1431	1385	46
Marriage with Gilu Heba / Nefertiti	1423	1377	46
Start of Amenhotep IV / Akhenaten co-regency	1403	1359	44
First Heb-sed festival of Amenhotep III	1403	1357	46
Likely birth of Marytaten	1402		
Likely birth of di Meketaten	1401		
Likely birth of Ankheseopaten	1400		
Start construction of Akhetaten (4th year)	1399	1355	44
Transfer to Akhetaten (6th year)	1397	1353	44
Death of Amenhotep III	1394	1348	46
Festival of tributes of friendly countries	1391	1347	44
Likely died in childbirth of Meketaten (14th year)	1389	1345	44
Birth of Tutankhaten (son of Meketaten and Smenkhkara)	1389		
Start of Ankhkheperura Neferneferuaten Nefertiti co-regency	1389	1345	44
Likely killing of Akhenaten e Nefertiti	1386	1342	44
Start kingdom of Ankhkheperura Djeserkheperu Smenkhkara	1386	1342	44
Death of Ankhkheperura Djeserkheperu Smenkhkara	1385	1339	46
Exodus of the Jews	1385		
Start of co-regency of Marytaten, widow of Smenkhkara	1385		
End co-regency	1382		
Start kingdom of Nebkheperura Tutankhamon	1382	1339	43
Death of Tutankhamon	1373	1329	44
Start kingdom of Kheperkheperura Yuia / Ay – It neter	1373	1329	44
Death of Ay	1368	1325	43

Antonio Crasto

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DENDERA – La sacra terra della dea

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