The Instructions Of **PTAHHOTEP**

An Interlinear Translation

Ptahhotep, Sem Essessi, others...

Foreward by <someone>

August 26, 2024



For my father Ptah, who is South of His wall...

... and for Mut, the mother of all of my mothers.

May Seshat and Thoth be satisfied.

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Foreword

Someone else needs to write this explaining...

- their relationship with the authors
- how it is useful to people
- how they contributed to the work
- signing their name at the end

Preface

The *sebayt* of Ptahhotep, often called the "instructions" or "maxims" of Ptahhotep, is amongst the oldest complete work of wisdom literature that survives today.

The skill of the Ancient Egyptian scribes, engineers and artists have long captivated me. Their religious devotion to producing the finest quality of work is mind-boggling to the modern observer.

When I first began to explore the reading and writing of hieroglyphs I quickly noticed that, despite the ease of modern printing and digital artwork, many translations of Ancient Egyptian writings are presented in plain text, and those with hieroglyphs or hieratic text included use colourless or crude representations. They also tend not to be accompanied by images, even when the originals were.

I could not help but wonder how the ancients would make use of modern technology, and felt that they would strive to create considerably more beautiful renditions than we ordinarily do. What better work to attempt this with myself than Ptahhotep's teachings?

As a software engineer of some experience I produced for myself a "proof-of-concept" tool to render hieroglyphic text with support for coloured glyphs and automated layout. I quickly found a set of coloured glyph images for another tool made by an enthusiast, which I could recycle for my own purposes. The colours did not adhere to the ancient standards, and some glyphs were transposed or poorly rendered, and so I created a modified version of the glyph images the use of myself or others which remedied these mistakes.

Although I originally planned to do much more work, striving to create something perfect, or at least to a very high standard, I realised that I had enough tools and experience to attempt production of an illustrated interlinear translation of Ptahhotep's work.

My skill with the ancient language is not fully developed yet, but with the help of dictionaries and others whose skills far surpassed mine the goal seemed achievable.

The original is rendered in hieratic text on papyrus using red and black ink. This rendition uses hieroglyphs, which seem to me to be the modern "high quality" and print-equivalent to the hand written hieratic of the ancient scribe. This is how the ancients rendered text on monuments and funerary goods where the highest quality was desired.

So here we have my attempt at a beautiful, faithful and useful copy and translation of the sebayt of Ptahhotep as found in Papyrus Prisse.

Interlinear Translation

Introduction

Ptahhotep's Lament

Ptahhotep addresses his king, Djedkare Isesi and describes his plight, which is the suffering that comes with old age.

This is relevant to why he would want to pass down his wisdom as part of his legacy, and helps serve as an introduction to the rest of the text.

- 1 The title *imi rA* is usually translated as "overseer" but is a pun around the *r* glyph having the shape of the mouth and being used for terms related to words and speech, and may mean something like "commander of words" or "commander through words".
- 2 The *niwt* sign can also determine a place, a town or other settlement and the choice of the word city is to convey a modern equivalent to this title.
- 3 The title of *TAti* translated as "vizier" is a somewhat modern projection here, it could perhaps also be translated as "prime minister", or as a "second in command" to the king.
- 4 *Xprw* is closely related to the god Khepri, who symbolises the making of progress of the sun when it rises.
- 5 wr as a determinative seems often to be used with concepts associated with *isfet*, as well as being a word on its own which is usually translated to mean "great" or "old". e.g. *Hrw wr* for "Horus the Elder" and *mHt wrt* for "the Great Flood"
- 6 This appears to be a spelling mistake in the original.
- 7 iw is a particle with no direct translation in English.



m r niwt †	TA t · p t H Htp † p A50		Ddf	
imi rA ¹ niwt ²	TAti ³	ptHHtp	Dd.f	
Overseer of the city 2	vizior ³	Ptahhoten	(he) save:	



it it	nb G7 A1	tni A19	xpr r
ity	nb.i	tni	xprw ⁴
sovereign,	my lord,	infirmity	develops ⁴



i A w A19	h A w D54	w g g wr ⁵ D54
iAw	hAw	wgg
old age	befalls,	feebleness



w ⁶ i	i H w wr ⁵	Hr ·	mA A w Y1A
iw ⁶⁷ .w	iHw	Hr	mAw
comes,	weakness	is	renewed

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Ptahhotep continues to lament his old age, describing and analogising his difficulties.

- 8 This appears to be a spelling mistake in the original.
- 9 Literally "all suns", rA meaning "sun" and nb used as a suffix meaning "all". rA is identical in spelling and form to the name of the sun god Ra.
- 10 The -ti and -wi endings signify duals, which are here translated by saying "both", whereas in English one might say "the eyes" or "the ears". In the original hieratic the singular signs are duplicated to convey the dual, and so the transcription here does the same.
- 11 *ib* is directly translated as heart, but the ancient Egyptians considered the heart to be the seat of intelligence and decision making, much as we today think about the brain.
- 12 The word *r* seems to be used for both the mouth and for speech.
- 13 Speech is only implied, this construct seems to mean something more like the colloquial or artifical english construct "wording" or "to do words".







s Dr r A55 n f	X d ⁸ r wr	r A rA nb	
sDr.n f	Xrd ⁸ .w	rA nb	
one sleeps	like a child	every day ⁹	









ir ir	n D s W wr	Anx Anx sDm sDm	i mr w sDm	_
irti	nDs.w	Anxwi	imr.w	_
both ¹⁰ eyes	blind,	both ¹⁰ ears	deaf	



_	p H pHt t w A3	Hr ·	a q wr ni	wr r d A2	ib · A1
_	pHtiw	Hr	Aq.n	wrd	ib.i
	strength	is	waning,	tired	my heart ¹¹



r· grAl		ni	mddw Alnf
r ¹²	gr.w	ni	mdw.n f
mouth ¹²	is silent,	not	speaking ¹³ words

15 - This is not an obvious translation, and the pieces referred to are not explicitly body parts. This could also be translated as places or things, although the usual word for things is xt.

14 - This reading is uncertain.



ib ·	tm m W wr	ni	s X A n f	sf rA
ib	tm.w	ni	sXA.n f	sf
heart	failing,	not	remembering	yesterday







q s T19	mn n n wr f n	Aw w Y1A
qs	mn.n f n	Aww ¹⁴
bones	hurt me from	high age ¹⁴



b W	nfr	xpr	n	b W	b i n wr
bw ¹⁵	nfr	xpr	m	bw ¹⁵	bin
pieces ¹⁵	beautiful	develop	to	pieces ¹⁵	evil



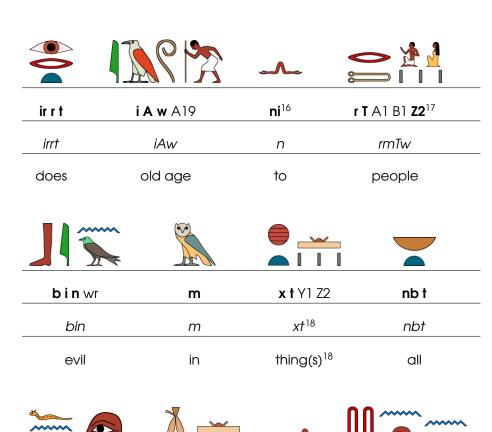




d p t ns A2	nb t	Sm m t i
dpt	nbt	Sm.ti
taste	all	gone

Ptahhotep's lament continues further.

- 16 This is a spelling mistake of *ni* for *n*.
- 17 The plural mark Z2 is vocalised as w.
- 18 It is slightly uncertain if the reading is xt or xtw, since the w is often absent as are the plural marks. This word occurs frequently in offering formulae. This kind of construct is called a "false plural".
- 19 List of terms without conjunctions are infact lists, and so "and" is implied.



f n d D19	dbA Y1	ni	s s n D19 n f	
fnd	dbA.w	ni	ssn.n f	
nose	blocked	not	(he) breathes	



n	t n nw w	aH A D54	Hm s t A7
n	tnw	аНА	Hmst
is	difficult	standing	(and) ¹⁹ sitting

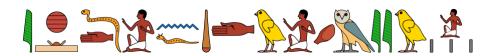
Ptahhotep's Request

Ptahhotep's lament is complete, and he requests permission to instruct his son in the inherited wisdom of his ancestors.

20 - *pAw* is actually more of a past tense marker, but the translation given here fits.



wD w t Y1	n	bA k i m	ir t	md iAw A1
wDwt	n	bAk im	irt	mdw iAwi
orders	to	humble servant	does	staff of old age



i x Y1	DdAlnf	md d w Al	sDm m y w A1 Z2
ix	Dd in f	mdw	sDmyw
therefore	say to him	words	those who listened







z x r w Y1 Z2	im m w Z2	HAt † ·	
ZXIW	imw	HAt	
counsels	ancestors	fore(most)	

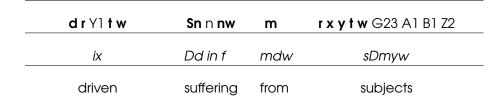






pA A w Z2	sDm m n	ntr ntr ntr	
pAw ²⁰	sDm.n	nTrw	
in the past ²⁰	listened to	the gods	







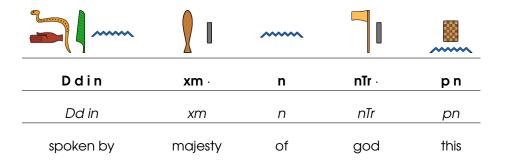
bA k A24 n k	idb idb w Z4 ²¹		
bAk.n.k	idbwy ²²		
serve you	both shores ²²		

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Djedkare Isesi Responds

Djedkare Isesi responds to Ptahhotep's request.

23 - literally "under front" (?)





 sbA A24	r k	sw w	r	md d t A1	Xrr HAt † ·
sbA	r.k	sw	r	mdt	Xr HAt
teach	you to	him	to	the words	past ²³

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