

# STELA OF PADIAMUN FROM ʿAYN-TERGHI

[INV. N<sup>o</sup>. 1320]

BY

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## ABSTRACT

[AR]

لوحة بادي أمون من جبانة عين ترغي، تحمل رقم 1320

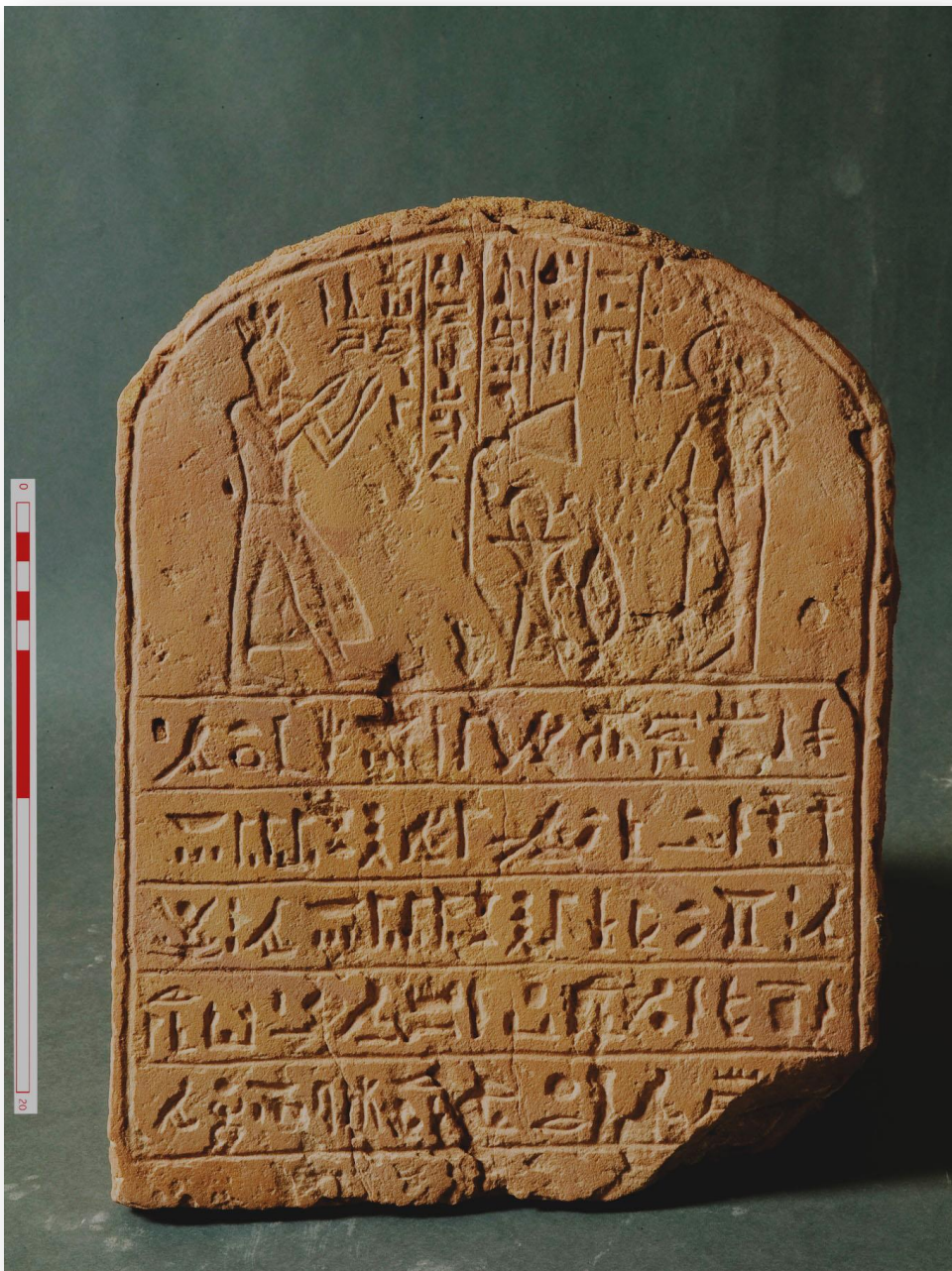
يهدف هذا المقال إلى دراسة لوحة "بادي أمون" التي عثر عليها في منطقة عين ترغي. وهي محفوظة حاليًا في المخزن المتحفي لأحمد عبد الحميد يوسف بواحة الداخلة تحت رقم تسجيلي 1320. وقد تبين من هذه الدراسة أن الأسلوب الفني وسمات التهجئة وأشكال العلامات تؤرخ اللوحة بالأسرة السادسة والعشرين.

[EN] This article aims to publish and study the stela of Padiamun, discovered at ʿAyn-Terghi and currently stored in the Ahmed Abdul Hamid Youssef Museum in the Dakhla Oasis under the inventory number 1320. The artistic style, the orthographic and palaeographic analysis dated the stela to the Twenty-sixth Dynasty.

**KEYWORDS:** Stela, *P3-di-Imn*, ʿAyn-Terghi, Dakhla Oasis, God, Genealogy, twenty-sixth dynasty.

## I. INTRODUCTION

In this paper the author examines the stela of Padiamun, dated to the 26<sup>th</sup> dynasty. This stela was discovered in 2010 by Mr. Sabry Youssef Abd El-Rahman, the head of the SCA's excavation at ʿAyn-Terghi عين ترغى - Balat Dakhla Oasis. The stela was found in a debris layer in the shaft of Padiamun's tomb entrance. It is currently stored in the Ahmed Abdul Hamid Youssef Museum in the Dakhla Oasis, under inventory number 1320 [FIGURES 1-2]. The photograph [FIGURE 1] was taken at the time of its discovery during SAC's excavations at ʿAyn-Terghi.



[FIGURE 1]: Stela of Padiamun (Ahmed Abdul Hamid Youssef Museum in Dakhla Oasis. Inv. N<sup>o</sup>. 1320).



[FIGURE 2]: Stela of Pediamun (Ahmed Abdul Hamid Youssef Museum in Dakhla Oasis. Inv. N°. 1320.  
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## II. DESCRIPTION

The stela has round-topped and made of local red sandstone. It measures 37cm in height, 27cm in width, and 8cm in thickness. It is divided into two registers: the upper register comprises the scene, while the lower one bears the texts. Both the scene and the text are carved in sunk relief. The stela is in good condition except for the damaged lower right corner, small chipped areas, and a few scratches.

## III. FIRST REGISTER

### A. Scene:

The scene shows the owner of the stela, Padiamun<sup>1</sup>, standing facing to the right. His hands raised to praise the god Re-Horakhty who facing him. Padiamun with unclear facial features, is bald with a rare headdress; It could be a cone surrounded by two lotus in an upright position<sup>2</sup>. He wears a long transparent kilt. Between Re-Horakhty and Padiamun is an altar with a *nmst* jar<sup>3</sup>, topped with a lotus flower. Beneath the altar, to the left, there is probably, a *dwj* jar with a conical stopper on a low stand<sup>4</sup> or a plant tree<sup>5</sup>, and a *b3y* vessel in

<sup>1</sup> Most of the worshippers to Re-Horakhty were men, see: MUNRO 1973: 197, TAF. 4 [ABB. 15; End twenty-fifth dynasty], 264, TAF. 29 [ABB. 103; 680- 650 BC, ABB. 106; 680- 650 BC]; *HTBM* 11, PLS. 6 [N<sup>os</sup>. 66421; third intermediate period, 66425; third intermediate period], 8 [N<sup>o</sup>. 8451; third intermediate period], 10 [N<sup>o</sup>. 66424, third intermediate period], 12 [N<sup>o</sup>.42078; third intermediate period], 24 [N<sup>o</sup>. 66426; twenty-fifth dynasty].

<sup>2</sup> The lotus flower symbolizes resurrection and regeneration in the afterlife, see: BRUNNER-TRAUT 1980: 1091-1095; RADWAN 2008: 279-280; HALLMANN 2015: 150.

<sup>3</sup> For *nmst* jar, see: TAWFIK 1979: 335-344.

<sup>4</sup> They are attested from the second dynasty, Tomb of *Skr-h<sup>c</sup>-b3w* at Saqqara. MURRAY 1905: PLS. I-II; Lintel of the royal daughter Sahnesr from tomb N<sup>o</sup>. 2146 at Saqqara. QUIBELL 1923: PLS. XXVI-XXVII; BALCZ 1934: 49-53.

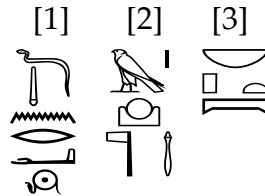
For other examples dated to the Middle Kingdom, see: *HTBM* 2, PLS. 3 [N<sup>o</sup>.177; twelfth dynasty], 31 [N<sup>o</sup>.221; twelfth dynasty], 32 [N<sup>o</sup>. 223; twelfth dynasty], 39 [N<sup>o</sup>. 287; twelfth or thirteenth dynasties], 45 [N<sup>o</sup>.286; thirteenth dynasty], 46 [N<sup>o</sup>. 124; thirteenth dynasty]; *HTBM* 3, PLS. 10 [N<sup>o</sup>.234; twelfth dynasty], 11 [N<sup>o</sup>.237; twelfth dynasty], 15 [N<sup>o</sup>.243; twelfth dynasty], 19 [N<sup>o</sup>.302; twelfth or thirteenth dynasties], 20 [N<sup>o</sup>. 313; twelfth dynasty], 22 [N<sup>o</sup>.133; twelfth dynasty], 25 [N<sup>o</sup>.246; twelfth dynasty], 40 [N<sup>o</sup>.239; twelfth dynasty], 48 [N<sup>o</sup>.295; twelfth dynasty]; *HTBM* 4, PLS. 12 [N<sup>o</sup>.170; twelfth dynasty], 19 [N<sup>o</sup>. 280; thirteenth dynasty], 30 [N<sup>o</sup>.257; twelfth dynasty], 36 [N<sup>o</sup>.255; twelfth dynasty], 37 [N<sup>o</sup>.193; twelfth dynasty], 44 [N<sup>o</sup>. 321; thirteenth dynasty, N<sup>o</sup>.306; thirteenth dynasty], 45 [N<sup>o</sup>.333; thirteenth dynasty]; LANGE and SCHÄFER 1925: TAF. III [CG. 20019-20021], IV [CG. 20038], V [CG. 20045, 20047, 20050, 20053], VI [CG. 20055, 20059], VII [CG. 20072], VIII [CG. 20079], X [CG. 20101], XI [CG. 20121], XII [CG. 20135], XIII [CG. 20141], XVI [CG. 20184], XVII [CG. 20218, 20220], XXVI [CG. 20350], XXVIII [CG. 20303], XXXI [CG. 20435], XXXIII [CG. 20476], XLIV [CG. 20554], XLIV [CG. 20559], XLVII [CG. 20588, 20593], XLVIII [CG. 20608], LI [CG. 20679], LIV [CG. 20719], LV [CG. 20731], LVI [CG. 20742], LIX [CG. 20754].

For other examples dating from the New Kingdom, see: *HTBM* 5, PLS. 34 [N<sup>o</sup>.374; eighteenth dynasty], 50 [N<sup>o</sup>.496; eighteenth dynasty]; *HTBM* 6, PLS. 32 [N<sup>o</sup>.483; eighteenth dynasty], 36 [N<sup>o</sup>. 353; eighteenth dynasty], 37 [N<sup>o</sup>.348; eighteenth dynasty]; 38 [N<sup>o</sup>.352; eighteenth dynasty], 43 [N<sup>o</sup>. 514; eighteenth or nineteenth dynasties], 44 [N<sup>o</sup>. 513; eighteenth dynasty], 46 [N<sup>o</sup>.488; eighteenth dynasty]; *HTBM* 7, PLS. 8 [N<sup>o</sup>.322; eighteenth or nineteenth dynasties], 12 [N<sup>os</sup>.860; eighteenth dynasty, 275; eighteenth dynasty], 14 [N<sup>o</sup>.644; eighteenth dynasty], 16 [N<sup>o</sup>.335; eighteenth dynasty], 19 [N<sup>o</sup>.282; eighteenth dynasty], 22 [N<sup>o</sup>.547;

heart-shape with a long narrow neck<sup>6</sup>. Re-Horakhty appears in a mummified form, with a falcon head wearing a tripartite wig surmounted by solar disk with uraeus. His two hands hold a *w3s*- scepter.

## B. Inscriptions:

In front of the god Re- Horakhty †:



[1] *dd mdw [i]n R<sup>c</sup>-*

[1] *Recitation by Re-*

[2] *hr-3h.ty, ntr-<sup>c</sup>3,*

[2] *Horakhty great god,*

[3] *nb p.t*

[3] *lord of heaven.*

eighteenth dynasty], 24 [N<sup>o</sup>.294; eighteenth dynasty], 27 [N<sup>o</sup>. 279; eighteenth dynasty], 33 [N<sup>o</sup>.248; eighteenth dynasty]; *HTBM* 8, PLS. 34 [N<sup>o</sup>.170; eighteenth dynasty], 36 [N<sup>o</sup>.301; eighteenth dynasty], 39 [N<sup>o</sup>.155; eighteenth dynasty], 41 [N<sup>o</sup>.295; eighteenth dynasty], 42 [N<sup>o</sup>.1743; eighteenth dynasty]; *HTBM* 9, PLS. 23 [N<sup>o</sup>.149; nineteenth dynasty], 28 [N<sup>o</sup>.156; nineteenth dynasty], 29 [N<sup>o</sup>.158; nineteenth dynasty], 45 [N<sup>o</sup>.132; nineteenth dynasty], 46 [N<sup>o</sup>.345; nineteenth dynasty]; *TOSI* 1972: 263 [N<sup>o</sup>.50007; eighteenth dynasty], 264 [N<sup>os</sup>. 50008; eighteenth or nineteenth dynasties, 50009; eighteenth dynasty], 266 [N<sup>o</sup>.50012; nineteenth dynasty], 267 [N<sup>o</sup>.50016; eighteenth or nineteenth dynasties], 272 [N<sup>o</sup>.50030; nineteenth dynasty], 275 [N<sup>o</sup>. 50036; nineteenth dynasty], 280 [N<sup>o</sup>. 50047; nineteenth dynasty], 281 [N<sup>o</sup>.50049; nineteenth dynasty], 288 [N<sup>o</sup>.50060; nineteenth dynasty]; *HTBM* 10, PLS. 6 [N<sup>o</sup>. 281; late eighteenth dynasty], 8 [N<sup>o</sup>.972; late eighteenth dynasty], 41 [N<sup>o</sup>.556; nineteenth dynasty], 54 [N<sup>o</sup>.1188; nineteenth dynasty], 65 [N<sup>o</sup>.291; nineteenth dynasty], 68 [N<sup>o</sup>.448; nineteenth dynasty], 77 [N<sup>o</sup>.598; nineteenth dynasty], 86 [N<sup>o</sup>.278; twentieth dynasty]; *HTBM* 12, PLS. 36 [N<sup>o</sup>.284; nineteenth dynasty], 38 [N<sup>o</sup>.1347; nineteenth dynasty], 44 [N<sup>o</sup>.547; nineteenth dynasty], 50 [N<sup>o</sup>. 279; Ramesside period], 60 [N<sup>o</sup>.349; nineteenth or twentieth dynasties], 62 [N<sup>o</sup>.549; nineteenth or twentieth dynasties], 98 [N<sup>o</sup>.1369; Ramesside period], 100 [N<sup>o</sup>.772; New Kingdom].

For other examples dating from the third intermediate period, see: *HTBM* 11, PLS. 8 [N<sup>o</sup>.35896], 10 [N<sup>o</sup>.8447], 12 [N<sup>o</sup>.42078], 14 [N<sup>os</sup>. 8449, 25262], 18 [N<sup>os</sup>. 22916, 27332], 20 [N<sup>o</sup>.65354].

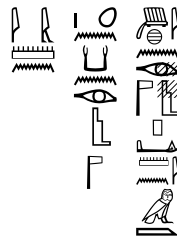
For other examples dating from the Ptolemaic era, see: KAMAL 1905: PLS. X [CGC. 22029], XIII [CGC. 22043]; *HTBM* 11, PLS. 64 [N<sup>o</sup>.36504], 66 [N<sup>o</sup>.8470], 74 [N<sup>o</sup>.8461], 77 [N<sup>o</sup>.8461], 86 [N<sup>o</sup>.8463], 88 [N<sup>os</sup>. 8465, 8469].

<sup>5</sup> About the plant tree under the alter, see: MUNRO 1973: TAF.9, ABB. 34, TAF. 58, ABB. 200, TAF. 61, ABB. 210, TAF. 62, ABB. 212.


<sup>6</sup> For *b3y*- vessel, see: ERMAN & GRAPOW, (eds.) 1971: *Wb*.vol.1, 417, 13.



Three vertical hieroglyphs columns exist from right to left in front of *P3-di-Imn* <sup>†</sup>:

[3] [2] [1]



- |   |  |
|---|--|
| [1] <i>jm3h n Wsjr P3-dj-Imn<sup>c</sup> m m3<sup>c</sup>-[hrw]</i> | [1] <i>the honored one of Osiris Padiamon justified,</i> |
| [2] <i>s3 n k3 n Wsjr</i>   | [2] <i>son of the Ka of Osiris</i>                       |
| [3] <i>Iy-mn?<sup>b</sup>.</i>                                      | [3] <i>Iymen?.</i>                                       |

**A.** *P3-dj-Imn*: «that which Amun gives». This name was first attested from the twenty-first dynasty and was commonly used from the twenty-sixth dynasty until the Ptolemaic Era<sup>7</sup>. It was used for men only. According to Ranke, the name probably reads as follows:  without translation for the last part<sup>8</sup>. The last name appeared on two sarcophagi from Deir el-Bahari, one of them is preserved in the Egyptian Museum in Cairo JE 29683, dated to the twenty-first dynasty<sup>9</sup>, and the second coffin is dated to the twenty-second dynasty<sup>10</sup>. However, the name is commonly read *P3-di-Imn* instead of *P3-di-Imn m m3<sup>c</sup>-[hrw]*. Most likely, the phrase *m m3<sup>c</sup>-[hrw]* is not part of the name, but rather an epithet for the deceased. The style is only attested in Dakhla Oasis region. The author would like to demonstrate two examples from twenty-sixth dynasty tombs at Bahariya Oasis. The first example is from the tomb of Zedamunefankh<sup>11</sup> and the second one is from the tomb of Pedaashtar.<sup>12</sup>

**B.** Ranke, PN, did not peek at this name, therefore, it remains difficult to read. According to some scholars, the first part, *K3-n-Wsjr* could be, understood as an epithet of the deceased and not an actual part of the name. However, However, there is no  proof because this epithet did not exist after the phrase *s3.n* + name, which is followed in most cases by a noun. Moreover, Moreover, the hieroglyphic signs of the last part of the name are unclear and without any parallels. I suggest a proper male name .

<sup>7</sup> KAMAL 1905: 23- 24 [CGC. 22022], 43- 44 [CGC. 22048], 76 [CGC. 22083], 96 [CGC. 22112]; RANKE 1935: 121 [N° 23]; FAKHRY 1942: 98, 161-162.

<sup>8</sup> RANKE 1935: 121 [N° 23].

<sup>9</sup> DARESSY 1910: 10.

<sup>10</sup> THIRION 2005: 177-178.

<sup>11</sup> FAKHRY 1942: 52, FIG. 9 [a-b].

<sup>12</sup> FAKHRY 1942: 109, FIG. 71.

#### IV. SECOND REGISTER

The lower register comprises the main text. It contains five horizontal lines of slightly raised hieroglyphs, oriented from right to left between incised border lines. It read as follows

↓  
follows



[1] *htp-dj-nsw<sup>a</sup> n Wsjr<sup>b</sup> hn.ty-jmnt.yw<sup>c</sup> ntr-<sup>c3</sup> nb 3bdw<sup>d</sup> Hr*

[2] *nd.ty jt.f<sup>e</sup> 3s.t wr.(t) mw.t ntr hnw.t ntrw nbw*

[3] *Nb.t-h.t sn.(t)-ntr<sup>f</sup> hnw.t ntrw nbw Wp-w3.wt*

[4] *Inpw jm3h (n) Wsjr<sup>g</sup> P3-dj-Imn m3<sup>c</sup>-[hrw] s3 n k3 Wsjr<sup>h</sup>*

[5] *[Iy]-mn(?) m m3<sup>c</sup>-hrw hr Wsjr<sup>i</sup> ms [.n]<sup>j</sup> nb.t-pr<sup>k</sup> Mj-hpr -r<sup>c?</sup>1.*

[1] *An offering that the king gives to Osiris, foremost of the westerners, the great god, lord of Abydos<sup>13</sup>, Horus,*

[2] *the protector of his father, Isis, the great, mother of the god (i.e Horus), mistress of all of the gods,*

[3] *Nephthys, sister of the god, mistress of all of the gods, Wpwawet,*

[4] *Anubis, the honored Osiris Padiamun, justified, son of the ka of Osiris*

[5] *[Iyamun?], justified before Osiris, born of the lady of the house, Kheperemra?*

A. The arrangement for writing *htp dj nsw* formula on this stela is in the form commonly used during the twenty-sixth dynasty<sup>14</sup>. However, this arrangement was first used in the fourteenth dynasty<sup>15</sup> and was proven until the Greco-Roman era<sup>16</sup>.

B. The orthography with the sign as a determinative is a criterion for dating inscriptions to the Saite and Post-Saite Periods<sup>17</sup>.


<sup>13</sup> For the epithet *Wsjr hn.ty-imntyw ntr-<sup>c3</sup> nb 3bdw* is rare before the second half of the twelfth dynasty, see: SPIEGEL 1973: 31; LEAHY 1977: 331.

<sup>14</sup> BARTA 1968: 195; *HTBM* 11, Pls. 31 [N<sup>o</sup> 8483], 38 [N<sup>o</sup> 8458], 40 [N<sup>os</sup>. 8474, 8475], 42 [N<sup>o</sup> 8476], 46 [N<sup>os</sup>. 8460, 65789], 48 [N<sup>os</sup>.35626, 8504], 50 [N<sup>os</sup>.8478, 8459], 52 [N<sup>o</sup>.22918], 56 [N<sup>o</sup>.56598], 58 [N<sup>o</sup>.35467, 35897].

<sup>15</sup> FAKHRY 1952: 42; BARTA 1968: 72.

<sup>16</sup> BARTA 1968: 209.

<sup>17</sup> LEAHY 1979: 141-153.

- C. The word  *hnty* was written in semi-cursive writing with two water jars only. The sig mentioned above was first attested on stelae of the eighteenth dynasty<sup>18</sup> and continued to be used until the twenty-sixth dynasty<sup>19</sup>.
- D. The epithet *ntr-ꜥ3*, *nb 3bdw* after the name of Osiris was first attested, also rare, during the reign of *sꜥnh-ib-t3wy* Mentouhotep I.<sup>20</sup> It is noted that the title *ntr-ꜥ3* without a god determinative<sup>21</sup> and the ꜥ3- sign was first written in a vertical position during the reign of the king Cheops<sup>22</sup>.
- E. *nḏ it.f*: «The protector of his father». It is a title of the god Horus. The earliest evidence can be found in the pyramid texts<sup>23</sup>. However, the title changed in the Middle Kingdom to *nḏ hr it.f*<sup>24</sup>. It continued to be used until the Greco-Roman era<sup>25</sup>.
- F. *sn(.t)-ntr*: «sister of the god»<sup>26</sup>, was the title of the goddess Nephthys during the New Kingdom and continued to be used to the Ptolemaic era<sup>27</sup>.
- G. The construction *im3h (n)*<sup>28</sup> + Osiris (i.e. deceased) was first attested in the twenty-sixth dynasty<sup>29</sup>. However, in the Late Period, the genitival *n* was omitted from the construction mentioned above<sup>30</sup>.
- H. The construction *n k3 (n) + Wsir* was first attested in the New Kingdom<sup>31</sup>, and continued to be used up to the Ptolemaic era<sup>32</sup>. However, the construction changed during the Late Period by omitting the genitival *n*<sup>33</sup>.

<sup>18</sup> CURTO 1961: 77, TAF. 34 [N<sup>o</sup>.44; nineteenth dynasty, but in my opinion, it is noticeable, that during the eighteenth dynasty].

<sup>19</sup> For other examples dating from the late period, see: LEAHY 1977: 59-60 [N<sup>o</sup>.10]; *HTBM* 11, Pls. 24-25 [N<sup>o</sup>. 66426; twenty-fifth dynasty], 46-47 [N<sup>o</sup>.8460; Late Period].

<sup>20</sup> For the epithets of Osiris *hnty-imntyw*, *ntr-ꜥ3*, *nb 3bdw*, see: CLERE, & VANDIER 1948: 19, § 23; SCHENKEL 1962: 30, § 4 [b]; FISCHER 1992, 72; SPIEGEL 1973: 25-32.

<sup>21</sup> HASSAN 1943: 140- 141, FIG. 81; SIMPSON 1974: FIGS. 3a, b, 10; SIMPSON 1978: FIGS. 8, 10. For similar examples, see: SCHENKEL 1962: 30, § 4 [b]; STEFANOVIĆ 2010: 209, note 8.

<sup>22</sup> SIMPSON 1978: FIGS. 8, 10.

<sup>23</sup> SETHE 1908: 633 b; SETHE 1910: 1685 a, 1728 b; ERMAN & GRAPOW, (eds.) 1971: *Wb.* vol.2., 375, 4; SELIM 2000: 245 [c]; LEITZ 2002: vol. 4, 580.

<sup>24</sup> LANGE, & SCHÄFER 1902: 108 [CGC.20089]; HASSAN 1928: 153 [CGC.20703]; FAULKNER 1973: 263; BARGUET 1986: 56; HANNIG 2006: 1419. For similar examples from the New Kingdom, see: ERMAN & GRAPOW, (eds.) 1971: *Wb.* vol.2, 375, 6.

<sup>25</sup> LEITZ 2002: vol.4, 580.

<sup>26</sup> LEITZ 2002: vol.6, 372.

<sup>27</sup> For similar examples during the New Kingdom, see: *KRI* 1979: vol.2, 430 [6]; NELSON 1981: PL.139 [7]; BERLANDINI 1985: 56. For similar examples from the late period, see: JELINKOVA-REYMOND 1956: 25; GOYON 1974: PL. IX A, 2. For other examples during the Graeco-Roman era, see: DAVIES 1953: PL.2 [VIII], 3 [III]; *HTBM* 11, Pl. 68-69 [N<sup>o</sup>.8464].

<sup>28</sup> ERMAN & GRAPOW, (eds.) 1971: *Wb.* vol.1, 82, 7.

<sup>29</sup> FAKHRY 1942: 128, FIG. 98; EL-SADEEK 1984, 56.

<sup>30</sup> FAKHRY 1942: 128, FIG. 98; EL-SADEEK 1984: 56.



- I. *m m3<sup>c</sup>-hrw/hr Wsir*: «in justified/before Osiris». The construction *m + m3<sup>c</sup>-hrw* was first attested in hymn texts dated to the reign of King Senowsret III.<sup>34</sup> It is also attested in tombs and temples of the New Kingdom<sup>35</sup>. The construction *m m3<sup>c</sup>-hrw hr Wsir* rarely occurs after a personal name NN during the twenty-sixth dynasty at Bahariya Oasis, as in the tombs of Zed-Amun-ef-ankh<sup>36</sup> and Pedaashtar<sup>37</sup>.
- J. *ms*: The word *ms* appears before the mother's name since the reign of King Antef I or Antef II onwards<sup>38</sup>.
- K. *nbt-pr*: «Lady of the house». This title was first attested from the Middle Kingdom era,<sup>39</sup> and it is probably certain from the reign of Amenemhat II onwards<sup>40</sup>. The title usually implies that the woman was married<sup>41</sup>. However, the title was held by a six years old girl on coffin dated the twenty first dynasty, it appears to have been used as an honorary title.<sup>42</sup> Moreover, it may not just refer to the role of the women in charge of the house, but also the fact that she owns private property<sup>43</sup>. According to Franke, this title was only for the legal wife<sup>44</sup>. In most cases, the housewife lived in her husband's house and was responsible for managing the entire house<sup>45</sup>.
- L. *Mj-hpr-r<sup>c</sup>?*: This name was not mentioned by Ranke and other parallels are still omitted. The name may also be read as *Hpr-mj-r<sup>c</sup>?*.

<sup>31</sup> LACAU 1926: 130 [CGC. 34081], 141 [34091], 142 [CGC. 34092], 223 [CGC. 34182]; HERMANN 1940: 7\* [41; eighteenth dynasty], 10\* [53; eighteenth dynasty]; TOSI, & ROCCATI 1972: 115 [N<sup>o</sup>.50076; nineteenth dynasty], 121 [N<sup>o</sup>.50083; nineteenth dynasty]; STEWART 1976: 28, Pl. 18 [1; eighteenth dynasty].

<sup>32</sup> For other examples of *n k3 n Wsir* dating from the Late Period, see: MUNRO 1973: TAF. 2, ABB. 7, TAF. 3, ABB. 11, TAF. 7, ABB. 25, TAF. 6, ABB. 22, TAF. 8, ABB. 30, 32, TAF. 9, ABB. 34, TAF. 11, ABB. 43, TAF. 19, ABB. 66, TAF. 24, ABB. 87, TAF. 24, ABB. 88, TAF. 25, ABB. 92, TAF. 26, ABB. 94, TAF. 27, ABB. 97, TAF. 29, ABB. 105, TAF. 28, ABB. 100, TAF. 30, ABB. 108, 110, TAF. 33, ABB. 122, TAF. 34, ABB. 123, 125-126; LABUDEK 2010, 123 [stela Louvre IM 2867; Psmathek I], 201 [stela Louvre IM 2789; Psmathek I], 233 [stela Louvre IM 3071; Psmathek I].

Ptolemaic era, see KAMAL 1905: 8 [CGC. 22007], 11 [CGC. 22010], 17 [CGC. 22016], 21 [CGC. 22020], 29 [CGC. 22028], 30 [CGC. 22029], 33 [CGC. 22034], 43 [CGC. 22047], 48 [CGC. 22051], 60 [CGC. 22064], 61 [CGC. 22065], 66 [CGC. 22071], 75 [CGC. 22081], 76 [CGC. 22083], 83 [CGC. 22093], 90 [CGC. 22102], 92 [CGC. 22105], 93 [CGC. 22107], 96 [CGC. 22111], 98 [CGC. 22114], 101 [CGC. 22116], 102 [CGC. 22118], 103 [CGC. 22119], 104 [CGC. 22120], 106-107 [CGC. 22122], 110 [CGC. 22126], 139 [CGC. 22151], 145 [CGC. 22158], 151 [CGC. 22171].

<sup>33</sup> For other examples of *n k3 Wsir* dating from the Late Period, see: CURTO 1961: TAF. 44, N<sup>o</sup> 80; MUNRO 1973: TAF. 3, ABB. 10, TAF. 4, ABB. 14, TAF. 24, ABB. 89, TAF. 29, ABB. 103, 106; LABUDEK 2010: 156 [Stela Louvre IM 2621; Psmathek I].

<sup>34</sup> GRIFFITH 1898: Pl. I [1]; SETHE 1959: 70 [18].

<sup>35</sup> MARIETTE 1869: Pl. 30 [a].

<sup>36</sup> FAKHRY 1942: 52, FIG. 9 [a-b], 59, FIG. 18.

<sup>37</sup> FAKHRY 1942: 109, FIG. 71.

<sup>38</sup> SELIM 2001: 327, l.

<sup>39</sup> JOHNSON 2009: 86, note 18; HALLMANN 2015: 143.

<sup>40</sup> FREED 1996: 331.

<sup>41</sup> WARD 1982: 99 [N<sup>o</sup>.823].

<sup>42</sup> SALEH 2006: 210.

<sup>43</sup> JOHNSON 2009: 86, note 18.

<sup>44</sup> FRANKE 1983: 38-39.

<sup>45</sup> MILLARD 1976: vol.2, 304; STEFANOVIĆ 2013: 329-330.

## V. PALEOGRAPHICAL REMARKS

1. It can be presumed that the scribe miswrote the word  $\overline{\text{III}}$  [**line 1**] with the sign  $\text{III}$  (Z 2) because the god invoked in the stela offering formula is only Osiris, so the scribe is supposed to use the sign  $\text{V}$  (V 30) instead of  $\overline{\text{III}}$ .
2. It should also be noted that the sign  $\otimes$  (O 49) is written without any detail.
3. The scribe used the sign  $\text{F}$  (F 34) in [**line 2**], although the correct one is  $\text{W}$  (W 24).
4. The god determinative in the writing of *Wsir* in [**line 4**] is unclear.
5. For the title *sn(t)-ntr* [**line 3**], the scribe must use the sign  $\text{R}$  (R 8) before the sign  $\text{T}$  (T 23) in the hieroglyphs for honorific.
6. Another error occurred in [**line 3**] where the scribe used the sign  $\text{N}$  (N 5) between the sign  $\text{F}$  (F 13), instead of the sign  $\text{Q}$  (Q 3). The word  $\text{F}$  [**line 3**] was first attested in the Pyr 92a<sup>46</sup> and was commonly used in the Ptolemaic era<sup>47</sup>. The structure of the name *Wp-w3.wt* rarely appears in this form  $\text{F}$  during the twenty-sixth dynasty and later.
7. It is noted that there are few traces of the ink in the name *Hr-n-s3(?)* [**line 3**].
8. It is worth noting that the word *hrw* [**line 5**] ends with the determinative  $\text{A}$  (A 2) this writing was used from the Middle Kingdom and continued until the Greco-Roman era<sup>48</sup>.
9. The determinative of Osiris [**line 4**] is unclear. It seems that the sign is  $\text{R}$  (R 8) if compared to Osiris (line 1), or the sign is  $\text{A}$  (A 40) if compared to Osiris [**line 5**].
10. It is worth mentioning that the word  $\text{C}$  appears without the sign  $\text{D}$  for the first time since the eighteenth dynasty<sup>49</sup> and continued to be used down to the Ptolemaic era<sup>50</sup>. It is also noted that the sign  $\text{C}$  in a word  $\text{C}$  in a cursive hieroglyphic [**line 5**]<sup>51</sup>.

<sup>46</sup> SETHE 1908: 54.

<sup>47</sup> LEAHY 1977: 42, 48; LEITZ 2002: vol.2, 346.

<sup>48</sup> HERMANN 1940: 2\*; ERMAN & GRAPOW, (eds.) 1971: *Wb.* vol.2, 15; ERMAN & GRAPOW, (eds.) 1971: *Wb.* vol.3, 324, 7-8.

<sup>49</sup> For similar examples dating from the eighteenth dynasty, see: LACAU 1926: vol.1, 175 [CGC. 34123]; KOEFOED–PETERSEN 1948: 23, 73 [Stela ÆIN 968], 38-39, 74 [ÆIN 972]; TOSI & ROCCATI 1972: 45 [N° 50011], 85 [N° 50050].

<sup>50</sup> For similar examples dating from the nineteenth dynasty, see: TOSI & ROCCATI 1972: 64 [N° 50031].

For similar example dating from the Late Period, see: *BMHT* 1987, vol.11, PLS. 4-5 [N° 35895; third intermediate period], [N° 37899; third intermediate period], 16-17 [N° 8450; third intermediate period], 18-19 [N° 27332; third intermediate period], 22-23 [N° 8453; 25<sup>th</sup> dynasty], 26-27 [N° 69521; twenty-fifth dynasty], 30-31 [N° 21637; twenty-fifth dynasty], 33 [N° 66842; twenty-fifth dynasty], 36-37 [N° 22915; Late Period], 40-41 [N° 8475; Late Period]; 42-43 [N° 8476; Late period], 44-45 [N° 8479; Late period], 48-49 [N° 35626; Late period], 50-51 [N° 8459; Late period], 52-53 [N° 22918; Late period], 56-57 [N° 56598; Late period], 58-59 [N° 35897; Late period], 60-61 [N° 8472- 8473; Late period], 62-63 [N° 21636; Late period]; LABUDEK 2010:125 [Stela Louvre IM 3043; Psmathek I], 131 [Stela Louvre IM 3072; Psmathek I], 136-137 [Stela Louvre IM 3082; Psmathek I], 139 [Stela Louvre IM 3129; Psmathek I], 145 [Stela Louvre IM 3130; Psmathek I], 154 [Stela Louvre IM 2656; Psmathek I], 166 [Stela Louvre IM 2624; Psmathek I], 169 [Stela

## VI. DATE

The style and paleography of the stela date it to the twenty-sixth dynasty due to the following facts:

1. By comparing the artistic style of our stela with a similar one published by Munro, dated to twenty-sixth dynasty. Especially the depiction of *P3-di-Imn* praising the god Ra-Horakhty was commonly used during the twenty-sixth dynasty<sup>52</sup>.
2. The orthography of  $\overline{\text{𓆎}}$  with the sign  $\text{𓆎}$  (N 6) as a determinative was first attested during the twenty-sixth dynasty<sup>53</sup>.
3. The name *P3-di-Imn* was commonly used during the twenty-sixth dynasty<sup>54</sup>.
4. The orthography of  $\overline{\text{𓆏}}$  with the sign  $\text{𓆏}$  as a determinative was commonly used during the twenty-sixth dynasty<sup>55</sup>.
5. The occurrence of the sign  $\text{𓆑}$  (R 18A) in the word *3bdw* was first attested during the twenty-sixth dynasty<sup>56</sup>. It was noted that the end of the cobra is missing.

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Louvre IM 3077; Psmathek I], 172 [Stela Louvre IM 3075; Psmathek I], 196 [Stela Louvre IM 3142; Psmathek I], 226 [Stela Louvre IM 1805; Psmathek I], 257 [Stela Louvre IM 4175; Amasis], 268 [Stela Louvre IM 4019; Amasis], 282 [Stela Louvre IM 4018; Darius], 284 [Stela Louvre IM 4046; Darius], 287-290 [Stela Louvre IM 4037; Darius], 294 [Stela Louvre IM 3999; Darius], 296 [Stela Louvre IM 4125; Darius], 303 [unknown; Darius], 306-307 [Stela Louvre IM 4011; Darius], 313 [Stela Louvre IM 4121; Darius], 317-318 [Stela Louvre IM 4120; Darius], 324-325 [Stela Louvre IM 4027; Darius], 328 [Stela Louvre IM 4169; Darius], 330 [Stela Louvre IM 4107; Darius], 334-335 [Stela Louvre IM 2857; Darius], 337-339 [Stela Louvre IM 138; Darius], 341-344 [Stela Louvre IM 42; Darius], 346 [Stela Louvre IM 2864; twenty-sixth dynasty], 354-355 [Stela Louvre IM 4062; twenty-sixth dynasty], 358 [Stela Louvre IM 4126; twenty-sixth dynasty and twenty-seventh dynasties], 374 [twenty-sixth dynasty and twenty-seventh dynasties].

For similar example dating from the Ptolemaic era, see: *BMHT* 1987, vol.11, PLS. 64-65 [N<sup>o</sup>.8456], 70-71. [N<sup>o</sup>.8462], 90-91 [N<sup>o</sup>.8481].

<sup>51</sup> LEAHY 1977: 42, 48.

<sup>52</sup> MUNRO 1973: TAF.1, ABB. 1-2, 2, ABB. 5, 4, ABB. 15, 28, ABB. 101, 29, ABB. 103-106, 30, ABB. 107-110, 31, ABB. 111-112, 32, ABB. 115-118, 33, ABB. 119- 120, 34, ABB. 123, 126, 36, ABB. 131- 132, 134, 37, ABB. 136, 38, ABB. 140, 144; *HTBM* 1987, vol. 11, PLS. 2 [N<sup>o</sup> 22917], 4 [N<sup>os</sup>. 35895, 37899], 6 [N<sup>os</sup>. 66425, 66421], 8 [N<sup>os</sup>. 35896, 8451], 10 [N<sup>os</sup>.8447, 66424], 12 [N<sup>os</sup>. 8448, 42078], 14 [N<sup>os</sup>. 25262, 8449], 16 [N<sup>os</sup>. 8450, 35622], 18 [N<sup>os</sup>. 27332, 22916], 24 [N<sup>o</sup>.66426], 34 [N<sup>o</sup>.22914], 36 [N<sup>os</sup>. 22915, 22919], 62 [N<sup>o</sup>. 21636].

<sup>53</sup> FAKHRY 1942: 90, FIG. 48, 78, FIG. 35, 157; JANSEN-WINKELN 2014: vol.4/1, 124, 573; JANSEN-WINKELN 2014: vol.4/2, 977, 983, 1008-1009, 1120, 1124.

<sup>54</sup> Ranke 1935: 121 [N<sup>o</sup>. 23]; FAKHRY 1942: 98, 161-162.

<sup>55</sup> LEAHY 1979: 141-153

<sup>56</sup> FAKHRY 1942: 55, FIG.13, 59, 111, FIG.76; EL-SADEEK 1984: 45, 88, FIG.11, 137, 140, FIG.20; JANSEN-WINKELN 2014: vol.4/1, 43, 53, 66, 265, 519; JANSEN-WINKELN 2014: vol.4/2, 890, 904, 984, 987, 1003, 1019, 1064.

## VII. GENEALOGY

The presented stela shows the genealogy of the family of *P3-di-Imn* for two generations by naming his father and mother:

The first generation      $\underbrace{K3-(n)-Wsr-ʿIy-ʿImn(?) \text{ (father)} + Mj-ḥpr-R^c(?) \text{ (mother)}}_{\text{}}$

The second generation                             *P3-di-Imn* (son)

## VIII. CONCLUSION


It is worth noting that two different scribes probably engraved the inscriptions on the stela. This is observable from the signs in the lower register that are thicker than those in the upper one. Moreover, that could also be confirmed by comparing the signs: D4, Q1, R8 and N 35 in both registers; they were written in two different handwritings.

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