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HIEROGLYPHIC TEXTS
FROM
EGYPTIAN STELAE, &c.,
IN THE
BRITISH MUSEUM.

PART V.

(50 Plates.)

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The present part of "Hieroglyphic Texts from Egyptian Stelae, etc., in the British Museum," contains copies of funerary stelae and other inscribed monuments dating from the XIth to the middle of the XVIIth dynasty.

The monuments herein published are of considerable interest, and illustrate several aspects of Egyptian Archaeology and Philology. Among those of special importance are: The funerary inscription of Añet-ñjer of the XIth dynasty (Plate I); the unique inscriptions of the Hyksos kings Apepi and Khian (Plate XVIII); the four small stone slabs (trial-pieces, or foundation deposits?) with the names of Queen Hātšhepsêt, and in one case that of Senmut, the great architect of the Temple of Dār al-Bāhāri (Plates XXVI-XXVII); and the two funerary statues of Senmut and the statue of Menkheperrā-senb (Plates XXIX-XXXIII). No. 174 (Plates XXX-XXXII) is noteworthy because the architect is holding before him a figure of Princess Neferu-Rā; on both statues his name stands intact.

The monuments published on Plates XXXIX-XLI are interesting as illustrating the worship of sacred animals, while Plates XLIIIff. shew the development of the custom of adding figures of the gods to the funerary stelae of this period.

The drawings were made by Mr. E. J. Lambert, and the inscriptions, both hieratic and hieroglyphic, were copied by Mr. H. R. Hall, M.A., F.S.A., Assistant in the Department, who has also drawn up the descriptions of the Plates.

E. A. WALLIS BUDGE.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES.

The numbers of the objects which are not within brackets are the exhibition numbers, as given in the Guide to the Egyptian Galleries (Sculpture), London, 1909. Those which are within brackets are registration numbers.

PLATE I.

White limestone stele of Mentuhotep's son, Antef-taqaer, with his wife and family: upper portion. The inscription contains prayers to Osiris, lord of Ṭetu (Busiris), Khentamentsiu, lord of Abydos, Upaatu, lord of Ta-tcheser, and Anubis on his hill and in the Oasis, lord of Ta-tcheser. These are followed by a long declaration by the deceased, eulogizing himself. The hieroglyphs are cut in a crude and harsh style, as are also the reliefs below. The complete distinction in the inscriptions between Osiris and Khentamentsiu is notable.

PLATE II.

Lower portion of the same stele, with rude reliefs of the deceased, his wife, and family. The technique is peculiar, and the manner in which a shimmering effect is given to the woman's robes by means of zigzag lines is unusual. XIth dynasty. H. 4 ft. 1 in., W. 1 ft. 8 in. [1628]

PLATE III.

Portion of a fine white limestone stele with a funerary inscription of a certain Antef. The cutting of the hieroglyphs is very delicate and their colouring is well preserved. Those wishing "good luck to thee!" (n ha-k bu-rafer) are in relief. From Dér al-Bahari. XIth dynasty. 11½ in. by 10 in. [52881]

Presented by the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, 1913.

PLATE IV.

No. 127. Inscriptions on the sides of the sitting black granite statue of Mentu-aa, son of Meret, a real royal kinsman and privy councillor. XIth-XIIth dynasty. H. 3 ft. 7 in. [100]

PLATE V.

No. 183. Inscriptions on a black basalt seated statuette of Amenemhat, a real royal kinsman and Chamberlain or Master of the Robes; with prayers to Osiris. XIth dynasty. Anastasi Collection. H. 1 ft. 8 in. [452]

PLATE VI.

No. 225. Inscriptions on the front of a limestone monolithic naos, requesting the prayers of the living to Osiris-Khentamentsia, great god, lord of Abydos, Upaatu, lord of Ta-tcheser, Min-Hor-nekhth, and Osiris, lord of Busiris, for the soul of the royal scribe Aba, son of the priest of Mentu, Sebek-aa-ia-tet. Published: Sharpe, Inscriptions, Series ii, 94. Salt Collection, 1835. XIIth dynasty. H. 2 ft. 5½ in., W. 1 ft. 6 in. [471]

Osiris is here fully combined with Khentamentsia, and Anubis is not mentioned. The confute deity "Min-Hor-nekth" (Min-Hor the powerful) is unusual.
PLATE VII.

No. 198. Painted relief and inscriptions from the tomb of Tehuti-hetep at al-Barshah. The hieroglyphs, like the figures, are cut in very low relief, with delicate colouring. The inscriptions give the names of some of the persons depicted carrying the arms, palanquin, sandals, etc., of the deceased, namely, the officials Nekht-nekhen, son of Apa, and Khnumi and Nefer, son of Tehuti-hetep. His dog "Anku" is also represented. Published: Newberry and Carter, El Bersheh, i, Pl. xxiv, xxix. XIIth dynasty. L. 4 ft. 7 in., H. 1 ft. 1½ in. [1147.]

Presented by the Egypt Exploration Fund, 1894.

PLATE VIII.

No. 199. Painted relief and inscriptions, of coarser workmanship than the foregoing, from the tomb of Tehutinekh at al-Barshah. Scene of men ploughing and sowing. Published: Newberry and Carter, El Bersheh, ii, Pl. v, vii 12. XIIth dynasty. [1152.]

Presented by the Egypt Exploration Fund, 1894.

PLATE IX.

No. 200. Similar relief, from the same tomb, showing men offering. Published: Newberry and Carter, ibid., Pl. i, ix 1. XIIth dynasty. [1153.]

Presented by the Egypt Exploration Fund, 1894.

PLATE X.

No. 163. Inscriptions on the sides of the throne of a seated red quartzite statue of Senusert III. The two sides are alike, except in so far as the northern and southern symbols are concerned: only one side is shewn, on the other the position of these symbols is reversed.

PLATE XI.

Inscriptions on the front of the throne of the same statue, giving the titles of the queen, and the prenomen of the king as Golden Horus, beloved of the god Hershef(?). In the beltinscription he is said to be beloved of an uncertain form of Osiris, lord of . . . . . (?). From Tell Mokdam. Published (in part): Naville, Abydos el-Medineh, Plate iv a. XIIth dynasty. H. 4 ft. 6 in. [1145.]

Presented by the Egypt Exploration Fund, 1888.

PLATE XII.

No. 276. Inscriptions on the throne of a seated red granite statue of King Sekhem-Ra- uatch-taui (Sebekemsa(?)). The two figures of the goddess Taueret in the form of a lioness, instead of the usual hippopotamus, are remarkable. The cutting is rough and strong; the style of work crude. XIIth dynasty. H. of statue, 7 ft. 6 in. [571.]

The style of the figure resembles that of the Sebekhetepe in the Louvre.

PLATE XIII.

No. 289. Inscription on a naos(?), very roughly cut, held in the hands of a red quartzite standing statue of a man with shaven head. The inscription contains prayers to Anubis on his hill, in the Oasis, lord of Tacht-eser, for the venerated before the great god Nefer-arâ. Two figures of the deceased are shewn. Very rude work. From Zakazik (Tell Basta). Statue published: Budge, Guide to the Egyptian Galleries (Sculpture), p. 84. XIIth dynasty. H. 2 ft. 11 in. [1229.]

No. 323. Limestone stele of Kemes, a sculptor, and his family, with prayers to Upuat. XIIth-XIIIth dynasty. H. 1 ft. 1½ in. [544.]
PLATE XIV.

No. 335. Limestone stela of the Royal Seal-bearer and Agricultural Treasurer, Äka, son of Uatch, born of the lady Meru; with prayers to Osiris. He is shown seated in Osiride form, with his family making offerings to him. Published : Budge, *Guide to the Egyptian Galleries (Sculpture)*, p. 96. XIIIth dynasty. *Sams Collection, 1834.* H. 1 ft. 8 in. [210.]

PLATE XV.

No. 328. Limestone stela of Tchämui-hetep, Guardian of the House of the Watch, with prayers to Osiris, lord of Ankh-tawi, Upasu, lord of ..., great god lord of Abydos. The deceased is shown with his wife receiving offerings from his family: his son, who had the same name and office, “maketh their name to live.” Crude style. *D’Athuraz Collection.* XIIIth dynasty. H. 1 ft. 5 in. [236.]

Here Osiris and Upasu are regarded as identical.

PLATE XVI.

No. 339. Sandstone stela of the builder (?) Behā-resi and his family, with prayers to Hor-beḥetêti, Ptah-Sekri, Ptah-res-anub-t, and Osiris, lord of Busiris, great god, lord of Abydos. Rude style. Said to be from Thebes: but probably made at Memphis, since two of the deities invoked are Memphian. XIIIth-XVIIth dynasty. H. 1 ft. 4½ in. [1371.]

PLATE XVII.

No. 336. Limestone stela of Āḥ-mes, a scribe, who is shown with his father, mother, and wife. The prayers are to Ptah-Sekri and Osiris, lord of Busiris, great god, lord of Abydos. From Memphis. XIIIth-XVIIth dynasty. H. 1 ft. 1 in. [1314.]

PLATE XVIII.

No. 284. Portion of a red granite architectural slab on which is inscribed “souls (i.e., will) of King Sekhem-Rā-khu-tau (Sebekhetep I),” From Bubastis. Published : Naville, *Bubastis,* Pl. xxxiii 1. XIIIth dynasty. H. 2 ft. 6 in., L. 5 ft. 11 in. [1100.]

Presented by the Egypt Exploration Fund, 1891.

Fragment of the upper part of a limestone stela, with two royal names, Mentu-user and Neb-hapet-Rā. The latter is the prehomen of Mentuḥetep III, of the Xth dynasty, and he appears here merely as one of the deities of the Theban necropolis who are invoked in the first line of the inscription; but the name Mentu-user, if not a blunder for Mentuḥetep, is that of a new king, probably of the XIIIth-XVIIth dynasty. From Dér al-Bahari. H. 4 in. [41434.]

Limestone fragment with portions of two cartouches, one of which contains the prehomen Se-khā-n-Rā, the other the name [Tētu?]-mes. From Dér al-Bahari. On these kings see Naville, *Deir el-Bahari : Xth Dynasty,* ii. p. 12. XIIIth-XVIIth dynasty. H. 4 in. [43136.]

Presented by the Egypt Exploration Fund, 1901.

Fragment of a limestone stela, on which is the name of King Senbmaiu, “son of the Sun, of his body,” with the double crown, probably above a figure of the king offering. From Gebelên. Published : Fraser, *P.S.B.A.,* XV. p. 497. XIIIth-XVIIth dynasty. H. 4½ in. [24898.]

Presented by G. W. Fraser, Esq., 1893.

No. 339. Part of a red granite slab (door-jamb?) on which is inscribed “... son of the Sun, Āpeāa, giving life ... he has [made] many pillars and a door of bronze for this god ....” From Bubastis. Published : Naville, *Bubastis,* Pl. xxxv c. H. 3 ft. 11 in., W. 2 ft. 9 in. [1101.]

Presented by the Egypt Exploration Fund, 1891.

No. 340. Inscription on the breast of a small couchant lion of granite: “Good god, Se-user-n-Rā (Khian),” Bought at Baghad. L. 1 ft. 7 in., H. 10 in. [587.]
PLATE XIX.

Part of a roughly-cut limestone pyramidion, or which are figures of a certain Thuti and his wife, with prayers to the gods of the Theban necropolis, including the deceased king Neb-hapet-Ra (Menhetep III). From Dér el-Alařari. Published: Naville and Hall, Deir el-Bahari, X/III Dynasty, iii, P1. viii, 1; xi, ii; p. 5. XVIIIth–XVIIIth dynasty. H. 7½ in. [40958.]

The spelling of the deified king’s name as 𓊢𓊦𓊵𓊔𓊲 (Khu) confirms the reading “Neb-hapet-Ra.”

Part of a limestone stele, on which is a scene of a certain Nebseni offering to his father Aakheperka, priest of Hator in Akh-aset. From Dér al-Alařari. Published: Naville and Hall, Deir el-Bahari, X/III Dynasty, iii, Pl. viii, 3. Early XVIIIth dynasty. H. 11½ in. [40963.]

Akh-aset was the name of the pyramid-temple and temenos of Neb-hapet-Ra.

PLATE XX.

No. 327. Limestone stele of Neferhetep and his wife Sebekhetep, who are shown receiving offerings from their son Hapu (by some mistake represented as a woman), who “maketh their name to live.” X/IIIth–XVIIIth dynasty. H. 1 ft. 1 in. [1370.]

PLATE XXI.

No. 466. Limestone stele of Aâhmes, who is shown receiving offerings from his brother the Captain of Negroes, Nekhhi, who “maketh his name to live.” XVIIIth dynasty. Same Collection. H. 1 ft. 1 in. [300.]

PLATE XXII.

No. 491. Limestone stele, rudely cut, of Aâhmes, who receives offerings from his son Maa-nekht (?). Below is a female servitor, bringing offerings. XVIIIth dynasty. H. 1 ft. [932.]

Presented by F. T. Palgrave, Esq., 1870.
The phraseology of the inscription “(Offering) made by [his] child, Maa-nekht,” is unusual.

PLATE XXIII.

No. 326. Painted limestone stele, uninscribed. About XVIIIth dynasty. H. 1 ft. 6½ in. [806.]

This is published as an example of the preparation of a funerary stele, the inscription being added after the completion of the decoration, and the name only when the stele was sold by the maker to a purchaser.

PLATE XXIV.

Inscriptions on a votive limestone statuette, containing prayers to Amen-Ra, king of the gods, lord of heaven, lord of Tchesra, for the priest of Mentu, lord of the Thebes, Tûrâ, “repeating life.” Dedicated by his son. From Dér al-Alařari. Early XVIIIth dynasty. H. 11½ in. [40960.]

Presented by the Egypt Exploration Fund, 1904.

Inscription on the lap of a yellow limestone statuette of a scribe, named Aâhmes, with prayers to Amen-Ra, king of the gods, and Ptah-res-anbu-f. From Dér al-Alařari. Early XVIIIth dynasty. H. 5½ in. [40961.]

Presented by the Egypt Exploration Fund, 1904.

Inscription on the top of a limestone statue-pedestal, with prayers to [Amen-Ra], “lord of Karnak, god divine over the two lands, great of appearances in Luxor,” for the official or priest “of Amen, Neferhetep, son of the governor of the city and waâtr, . . . . . .” From Dér al-Alařari. Published: Naville and Hall, Deir el-Bahari: X/III Dynasty, iii, Pl. vii, 4. Early XVIIIth dynasty. L. 11½ in. [40964.]

Presented by the Egypt Exploration Fund, 1904.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES.

PLATE XXV.

Inscriptions on a squatting red quartzite statue of the Chief Lector and Scribe of the Divine Offerings of Amen, Teti or Tetti-ti, with prayers to Amen-Râ and Heru-khuti. On the back are the names of his son, the Scribe of the Divine Offerings of Amen, Aâhmes-Patenâ, with those of the Son of the King's Son and Governor of the Lands of the South, Aâhmes-Ture, and the Son of the King's Son and Governor of the Lands of the South, Aâhmes-Sa-Atât, all deceased. Early XVIIIth dynasty. H. 21 in.

Several of the offices named in the inscription as held by Tetti-ti are previously unknown, and their meaning is not clear.

[888.]

PLATE XXVI.

Block of fine grey sandstone on which has been cut as a trial-piece "Theban fortress of the mistress of the two lands, Khnemt-Ãmen Hatsheps" (sic). From Dër al-Ba'harî. XVIIth dynasty. 8 in. by 7 in.

Presented by the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, 1913.

[52884.]

Block of yellow sandstone on which is cut in the same way "Theban fortress of Maât-ka-Râ" (prenomen of Hatshepset). From Dër el-Bahari. XVIIth dynasty. 5 in. square. [52885]

Presented by the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, 1913.

PLATE XXVII.

Fine white limestone trial-piece, on which is carefully cut the prenomen of Hatshepset. On one side is a hieatic graffito in ink, dated in the 4th month of the inundation, the 20th day. From Dër el-Bahari. XVIIIth dynasty. 9½ in. by 4½ in. Very fine work. [52883.]

Presented by the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, 1913.

PLATE XXVIII.

Similar trial-piece of white limestone, with the prenomen of Hatshepset well cut. On the left of the cartouche is a hieatic graffito, dated the 2nd month of Growing, the 10th day, and giving the name and titles of "The Steward of the Temple of Amen, Sen-n-mut (sic)." From Dër el-Bahari. XVIIth dynasty. 11 in. by 7½ in. [52882.]

Presented by the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, 1913.

This contemporary record of Hatshepset's great minister and architect, Senmut, is of the highest interest. The spelling of the name is important as giving its full form. These trial-pieces were evidently essays for the cutting of the inscriptions in the great temple of Dër el-Bahari.

PLATE XXIX.

Inscriptions on a red quartzite squatting statue of Senmut, the minister of Hatshepset, who bears the titles of "Great Steward of the Household and Tutor of the King's Daughter, Neferurâ; praised of the Lady of the Two Lands." The inscriptions recount the virtues of the minister and the favour in which he stood with his mistress the queen. XVIIIth dynasty. H. 21 in.

[1513.]

PLATE XXX.

Inscriptions on a black granite sitting statue of Senmut in Osirian form, holding the princess Neferurâ in the folds of his robe. Here he bears the titles of Governor of the Court, King's Sealbearer, and Only Friend. The list of names of the god Amen on the left side is interesting.
PLATE XXXI.

Inscriptions on the same statue continued. Here many additional titles are given: "King’s Sealbearer, Governor of the Double House of Silver, Governor of the Double House of Gold, Overseer of all the Works of the King, Controlling every Office in its entirety, Governor of the Court, Chief of the Sealbearers, Sen-(a)-mut." In front, beneath the head of the princess, the titles "hereditary prince, Great Steward of the Household of the King’s Daughter, Neferurâ," XVIIIth dynasty. H. 28 in.

Senmut’s titles as priest and Steward of Amen are not given on either of these statues. It is noticeable that upon them his name has not been erased.

PLATE XXXII.

Photographic reproductions of the statues of Senmut and Menkheperrâ-senb (Nos. [1513], [174], and [708]; Plates XXIX–XXXI and XXXIII).

PLATE XXXIII.

Inscriptions on a black granite seated statue of the hereditary prince, “knowing the secrets of the Palace, King’s Sealbearer, beloved of the Lord of the Two Lands, Praised of the Good God, the Second Prophet of Amen, Menkheperrâ-senb,” who is represented in the Osirian robe, and holding the sacral cord or knot. The inscription contains prayers to Amen and Horus for the deceased. The expression uhem ankâ h kher Amen, instead of the simple uhem ankêh, “repeating life,” or madit-kheru, is unusual; it is cut over an erasure, as the name of Amen had been battered out in the reign of Khucaneht, and afterwards restored. This is the case wherever the name of the god appears on this statue. XVIIIth dynasty. H. 2 ft. 8 in.

[708]

This Menkheperrâ-senb is the well-known minister of Thothmes III, but bears a lower priestly title than is given him in his tomb at Sheikh Abd al-Kurnah, where he is First Prophet, or High-Priest, of Amen.

PLATE XXXIV.

No. 374. Inscriptions on the black granite squatting statue of the prince Anebni, Master of the King’s Weapons, with the names and protocols of Hatshepsut (erased) and Menkheperrâ (Thothmes III), who is described as her brother. The inscription contains a prayer to Amen, lord of Karnak, Osiris, prince of Eternity, and Anubis who is within the tomb, ëm-ât, lord of Ta-tchezer. Published: Sharpe, Inscriptions, i, 56. XVIIIth dynasty. Salt Collection, 1835. H. 1 ft. 9½ in.

[1131] (ex 512.)

The phrase ëm-ât (“in the Oasis”) was probably now taken to mean “within the bandages” (i.e. of the mummy).

PLATE XXXV.

No. 370. Part of a grey sandstone stele with commemorative inscription of a governor of Nubia under Thothmes III and Hatshepsut[1]. The latter’s name is erased, as was also the name of the governor. He bears the titles of “Eyes and Ears of the Lord of the Two Lands, He who is within the Heart of the Good God, Mouth of the King in Khent-hen-nefer, Governor of the South, Chief of the people of the South,” etc. From Wadi Halfa. XVIIIth dynasty. H. 1 ft. 8 in.

Presented by Major-Gen. Sir C. Holted-Smith, 1887.

[1015]

PLATE XXXVI.

No. 368. Portion of a painted limestone stele, with a figure of Thothmes III, accompanied by his titles, in relief. Below is the beginning of an inscription (incised): dated “the 35th year, the second Month of the Inundation . . . .” From Wadi Halfa. XVIIIth dynasty. H. 1 ft. 11½ in.

Presented by Major-Gen. Sir C. Holted Smith, 1887.

[1021]
DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES.

PLATE XXXVII.

No. 373. Inscriptions on a painted limestone seated statue of a certain Netchem, with prayers to Amen-Ra, Mut, Osiris, Hachor, and the royal Ka of Thothmes III. The name and titles of Amen have been erased and rudely restored. *Anastasi Collection*, 1839. From Thebes. XVIIIth dynasty. H. 1 ft. 6½ in. [840.]

PLATE XXXVIII.

No. 448. Inscriptions on a grey granite squatting statue of Amenhetep, royal scribe, steward of the palace at Memphis, and overseer of the houses of silver and gold, with prayers and a hymn to Osiris Unnefer. From Abydos. Published: Petrie and Griffith, *Abydos*, ii, Pl. xxxii, 11; xxxvi, 2; p. 45; Budge, *Guide to the Egyptian Galleries* (Sculpture), Pl. xvii. XVIIIth dynasty. H. 2 ft. 4½ in. [632.]

PLATE XXXIX.

Inscriptions on a dark red quartzite kneeling statue of Amenhu, Chief Prophet of Mentu lord of Uaset, Chief Prophet of Mentu lord of Tcheret. On the plinth at the back are prayers to Osiris Khentamentiu Unneferu and to Herukhuti-Tum “living in truth.” The figure holds a stele on which is represented Amen-Herukhuti, rana-headed, in his boat: below is a hymn to Herukhuti. Late XVIIIth dynasty (reign of Amenhetep III). H. 21 in. [480.]

PLATE XL.

Inscription on the back of a limestone squatting statuette, broken. The name of the deceased is not preserved, but that of “her son, Uatch-uatch,” occurs in the first line. The inscription contains fragments of a very interesting hymn or prayer of the women of Thebes to the Hathor-cow of Dér al-Bahari: “Say, O people of Thebes, noble and lowly together, every coming to . . . Tchesret . . . to tell your desires to the Cow of Gold, the lady of happy life, the mistress of . . . the lady . . . . . . . . . . its guardian, may she give us a good child [in] this house, happiness, a good husband, bringing . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .” etc. From Dér al-Bahari. Published: Naville and Hall, *Deir el-Bahari, XIXth Dynasty*, iii, Pl. ix, b; p. 8. Late XVIIIth dynasty. H. 6 in. [41645.]

*Presented by the Egypt Exploration Fund, 1904.*

PLATE XLI.

No. 470. Upper part of a fine white limestone stele, on which is cut a scene of a king suckled by the Hathor-cow. Standing beneath the cow’s head is another figure of a king. In front of the cow are flowers, and behind her the mountains of Dér al-Bahari. The inscription is “Hathor, lady of Tchesret, within Akh-aset, Mistress of the Gods.” The representation of the cow with the two royal figures is precisely that of the statue discovered at Dér al-Bahari in 1907, and now in the Cairo Museum. From Dér al-Bahari. Published: Naville and Hall, *Deir el-Bahari, XIXth Dynasty*, i, Pl. xxv, E; p. 69. Mid XVIIIth dynasty. 10½ in. by 9 in. [689.]

*Presented by the Egypt Exploration Fund, 1905.*

Upper part of a small limestone stele on which is represented the lady Tahumai offering to the Hathor-cow. Above are a single-winged solar disk and the sacred eye. From Dér al-Bahari. Published: Naville and Hall, *Deir el-Bahari, XIXth Dynasty*, iii, Pl. vii, 7. Late XVIIIth dynasty. H. 4½ in. [41518.]

*Presented by the Egypt Exploration Fund, 1904.*

PLATE XLII.

No. 459. Limestone stele of the “hearer of plaints of the Lord of the Two Lands in the place of truth (i.e. the Necropolis),” Hedu-em-uaa, and “his beloved son Paneferemenkhu (?).” The deceased are shewn adoring Osiris in the form of the holy goat of Mendes, who is described as “soul of the gods.” The inscription, though well cut, is inaccurate. Late XVIIIth dynasty. *Salt Collection*, 1835. H. 11 in. [356.]

*Presented by the Egypt Exploration Fund, 1904.*
No. 490. Lower part of a limestone stele, on which is shewn the Chief of the Workmen of the Necropolis, Paneb, with his three sons, adoring the Snake-goddess of Western Thebes, Merseker. Late XVIIIth dynasty. Belmore Collection. H. 7½ in. [272.]

PLATE XLIII.

No. 467. Limestone stele of Nebrâ, Scribe of the Workmen of the Necropolis, son of Pai. Above is the god Heru-ur, “lord of heaven, prince of the company of the gods;” seated on a throne before an altar of offerings: behind him are four eyes and two ears. Below is the deceased in adoration: the inscription reads “Praise to Heru-ur, homage (lit. smelling earth) to him that heareth prayers: may he give me my two eyes to see the way of truth and walk [therein].” Belmore Collection. XVIIIth dynasty. H. 10 in. [276.]

No. 498. Limestone stele of Apî, shewing the deceased adoring the god Amen-Râ Ka-mut-f, “king of the gods” (in the form of Min). Above are a single-winged solar disk and sacred eye, and between the god and his worshipper is a pair of ears. Published: Budge, Guide to the Egyptian Galleries (Sculpture), Pl. xxi. XVIIIth dynasty. H. 8 in. [358.]

These two stelae shew examples of the emblematic use of eyes and ears, the latter being intended to ensure the hearing of prayers by the gods.

PLATE XLIV.

No. 500. Limestone stele, unfinished: name not given. Above is a sacred boat with the hawk of Horus at the stern, and Osiris and Isis enthroned under a canopy in the middle: a king wearing the Red Crown stands in the bows and makes offering to the deities for the deceased. Below is a family group, with children offering to their deceased parents, in a rather free style. This scene and the funerary inscription below are incomplete. Salt Collection, 1835. XVIIIth dynasty. H. 1 ft. 8 in. [214.]

PLATE XLV.

No. 492. Painted limestone stele of Bak, an officer of the ship “Star in Memphis,” who is shewn adoring Osiris with his wife; below he is seated, with a different wife, and with his father Ture, before a table of offerings. Two women, Mutnetchem and Tuâai, kneel at the side. XVIIIth dynasty. H. 11 in. [368.]

PLATE XLVI.

No. 494. Painted limestone stele of Tetâ, flabellifer of the ship “Face of Râ,” with his sister Mutembemet, and of Re-Ptah and the lady Tenmin, who receive offerings from their children; below is a prayer to Osiris and Anubis. Late XVIIIth dynasty. D’Athanasii Collection. H. 1 ft. 6 in. [353.]

Hru-Râ must be the name of a ship, like Sekh-m-Menner. See Spiegelberg, Rechnungen aus der Zeit Seti I., pp. 81 ff.; Newberry, P.S.B.A., xxxv, pp. 157, 158; Capart, ibid., xxxvi, p. 8. It seems to have been quite usual to omit a determinative after the ship's name.

PLATE XLVII.

No. 337. Limestone stele of Necht and his sister Aâhmes, who are shewn receiving offerings from his son the officer (ââ)-Aâhmes. Prayer to Osiris “prince of eternity.” XVIIIth dynasty. H. 1 ft. 3 in. [1318.]

PLATE XLVIII.

No. 338. Limestone stele of Rei, a priestly official connected with the Feast of the Coming-Forth of the Sun-god, and his wife and nurse the lady Takemâi. A certain Amenhetep (probably his son, but the relationship is erased) makes offerings and libations. Prayer to Osiris, “prince of eternity.” XVIIIth dynasty. H. 1 ft. 4½ in. [310.]

HIEROGLYPHIC TEXTS.
PLATE XLIX.

No. 499. Limestone stele of the lady Bati and her mother Hent-nefret receiving offerings from their (sic) father Anenemhat, who offers incense and pours out a libation for them. Prayer to Osiris "great god, prince of eternity." XVIIIth dynasty. Anastas Collection, 1839. H. 1 ft. 10 in.

PLATE L.

No. 496. Limestone stele of a child named Merisekhmet, who is shewn in the arms of his mother, whose name is erased. Prayers to Osiris-Khentamentiu. XVIIIth dynasty. H. 9¼ in.

As in Nos. [1316] and [280], Plates XLVII and XLIX, the heads of the figures have placed upon them the peculiar cone which is first seen represented in the latter part of the XVIIIth dynasty. It was apparently a lump of perfumed grease or nard.

CORRIGENDUM in Part IV: Pl. xiv, l. 1, the sign $\frac{x}{y}$ has been inadvertently omitted in the sentence $\square \frac{x}{y} \triangleleft \square \triangleleft \square \square \square \square$.
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