The Stela of Djehuti-nakht$^1$
(Museum of Fine Arts, Budapest)

$^1$ Joint work with Michael McClain. During his visit to Hungary in November 2011, the author is grateful for Dr. Éva Liptay, head curator of the Egyptian Collection of the Museum of Fine Arts, Budapest, for introducing and providing guidance for the museum’s artifacts not on display, and providing high resolution images.
A royal offering of Osiris, foremost of Westerners, and a royal offering of Anubis who is on the top of his mountain and in the place of embalming, lord of the Sacred Land, (giving) an invocation offering and bread and food offerings from/in Abydos:

\[ \text{A royal offering of Osiris, foremost of Westerners, and a royal offering of Anubis who is on the top of his mountain and in the place of embalming, lord of the Sacred Land, (giving) an invocation offering and bread and food offerings from/in Abydos:} \]

\[ \text{A royal offering of Anubis who is on the top of his mountain and in the place of embalming, lord of the Sacred Land, (giving) an invocation offering and bread and food offerings from/in Abydos:} \]

\[ \text{1000 loaves of bread, 1000 (jugs) of beer, 1000 cattle, 1000 (jars) of wine, 1000 (cups) of (intoxicating) drink, 1000 ducks, 1000 clothes, 1000 linen, 1000 festivals, and 1000 ornaments.} \]

The largest standing male figure in the center is the owner of the stela. The inscription on the top to the right is:

\[ \text{A royal offering of Osiris, foremost of Westerners, and a royal offering of Anubis who is on the top of his mountain and in the place of embalming, lord of the Sacred Land, (giving) an invocation offering and bread and food offerings from/in Abydos:} \]

\[ \text{A royal offering of Anubis who is on the top of his mountain and in the place of embalming, lord of the Sacred Land, (giving) an invocation offering and bread and food offerings from/in Abydos:} \]

\[ \text{The largest standing male figure in the center is the owner of the stela. The inscription on the top to the right is:} \]

\[ \text{‘king’s gentleman, nobleman of Akhmin.’} \]

Facing this is the following:

\[ \text{‘Djehuti-nakht, his beloved, senior lector priest.’} \]

Directly in front of his face Djehuti-nakht has yet another title:

\[ \text{‘overseer of the (royal) commissioners.’} \]

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2 Reconstruction; see e.g. line 1 of the stela of Merer in Cracow Museum.
3 Probably a defective writing of fnhw “food offerings.”
4 A line of four signs ḫpd “bird.”
5 See Wb. V, 366.
6 For.
7 Written as with two additional strands to the usual; see Gardiner Sign-list S27, p. 507, and also Urk. IV 175, 3. The complements are clearly visible.
8 Note that the sign is an occasional substitute for . In addition, in the 11th and 12th Dynasties, the writing “festivals” is attested, cf. Gardiner, Sign-list X4, p. 532.
9 Conjectural; the signs k and r are visible.
10 Conjectural; the sign p is not underneath r, but the same practice appears in line 4 in the spelling of (i)rp.
11 The 9th nome of Upper Egypt. For the spelling, see Wb. II, 72.
12 The bottom sign looks like a t.
13 I.e. the king’s.
14 Attested Old and Middle Kingdom title; see Wb. I, 303.
To the left of Djehuti-nakht, the standing woman (with her left arm resting on his shoulder) has the inscription: hwt-hrw hm(t)-ntr, rpi\textsuperscript{15} “Hathor priestess, Repi.” To his right, a small standing figure is offering a joint of meat to him. The inscription there reads wnp\textsuperscript{16} im3h “Wenep, justified.”

\textsuperscript{15} The name rp “Rep” is attested; see Ranke, PN. 222.
\textsuperscript{16} The name wnp and its many variations are attested; see Ranke, PN pp.78-79.