The Stela of Sa-Montu-weser
(National Archaeological Museum, Florence)

This is an interesting stela in that it lacks all the traditional formulae, in particular, the usual htp-di-nswt formula is missing. In addition, the owner of the stela is shown seated only with (presumably) his dog under the chair.

Let them/May they remember Sa-Montu-weser, (he) says: "I was the head of the dining tent and the overseer of the storehouse in the house of Montu.

I was one who anointed the officials in the house of the ruler, one (who was) loyal to his town.

I was one who had beautiful gardens and tall (sycamore) trees.

I was one who built a spacious house in his city, (one) who dug out his rock (lit. desert) tomb. I made drink-supply of my city, I ferried the inhabitants (lit. those who were in) in my boat.

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1 The spelling of sh3 “remember, recall” is influenced by ḫ3 “office, bureau.” (For a similar example, m3 “lion” is influenced by mAA “see.”) The verb form of sh3 here is prospective/subjunctive sdm.f expressing exhortation. This is more polite than the imperative sət (the t ending is because sh3 is a caus. 2-lit. verb); see Allen (19.5).
2 Lit. “son of the powerful Montu;” see Ranke PN, 282, 8.
4 See P. Kahun 28, 23.
5 Active participle.
6 As mdd-wt; see Les. 68, 19; 81, 8.
7 I. e. investing authority.
8 nfr šiw and k3 nhwt are both nfr-hr constructions indicating possession.
9 In the indirect genitive, liquid is treated as plural.
10 Note the contracted writing (suppressing an m) and the graphic transposition.
I was effective (lit. on) managing my subordinates until the day came when (lit. in which) it was well with me.\textsuperscript{14} I have given this (lit. it) to my son as a testament.

\textsuperscript{11} Collective noun, lit. “servants.”
\textsuperscript{12} \textit{n.i} is a dative here not attached to \textit{nfr} to form a perfect relative form; see the discussion in Gardiner §389.3. This passage refers to the day of death.
\textsuperscript{13} Since there is no germination in \textit{sdm.n.f} verb forms (including perfect relative forms), writing \textit{rdi} in a geminated form is probably a scribal error here. Otherwise, one should assume that the reading is \textit{dd} (\textit{i})\textit{n.i} \textit{st n z\textperiodcentered i m imit-pr} with \textit{dd} being a passive participle. This would lead to the translation: “It is to my son as a testament, given by me.”
\textsuperscript{14} Virtual relative clause with adjectival predicate.