A000-Afr-Egy-Saqqara-Hatiay Stela-18th-19th dynasty-1330 BCE

 

Figs. 1-2. Afr-Egy-Saqqara-Hatiay Stela-18th-19th dynasty-1330 BCE.Fig. 1. Replica, Fig. 2, original.

**Case no.: 2**

**Accession Number:**

**Formal Label:** Afr-Egy-Saqqara-Hatiay Stela-18th-19th dynasty-1330 BCE

**Display Description:**

# Hatiay was a scribe and overseer of the granary of the Aten. Henut-Wedjebu was a lady of the house and songstress of Amun. Original piece was part of a larger scene from the mortuary chapel and was carved out of limestone in ancient Saqqara just south of modern day Cairo. Hatiay Stela Egyptian 18th-19th dynasty. Magnificent reproduction of the limestone fragment portrays Hatiay, kneeling holding a censor and libation vase. Accompanied by his son Ptahmose The third figure, a priest wearing a panther skin and side lock, recites the prayer inscribed above the figures, which asks Sokar-Osiris to grant funerary offerings - "a thousand of each kind enumerated" - to Hatiay The elongated heads of Hatiay and his son, their costumes and the treatment of their bodies are typical of the late Amarna period (1330 BCE)

This relief, which may have once decorated the entrance to the tomb of the God's Father, Hatiay, depicts him kneeling between two standing figures of his son and of a priest, all raising their right hands in adoration of a missing figure of the god, Sokar-Osiris. Hatiay who wears a long pleated kilt with a priestly sash and a broad collar, holds a censer and a spouted libation vase. His son behind him carries a bouquet on his shoulder, which extends beyond border of the relief. The inscription above evokes abundant offerings to the god.

**LC Classification:**

# ****Date or Time Horizon:**** New Kingdom, Dynasty 18, 1336–1295 BCE

**Geographical Area:** Egypt, Memphite Region, Saqqara

**Map:**

**GPS coordinates:**

**Cultural Affiliation:**

**Medium:** Limestone

**Dimensions:** H. 25 cm (9 13/16 in), w. 23 cm (9 1/16 in)

**Weight:**

**Condition:** Replica

**Provenance:** Ex collection Tigrane Pasha D'Abro, Egypt (d. 1904). Purchased from Michel Abemayor, New York, 1955. Formerly in 1872 sale of material from Chateau Pomorzany (a former property of King John III Sobieski), then collection of M. Gaife, Paris, in 1876. Then Metropolitian Museum of Art

**Discussion:**

Tomb of Hatiay and Henut-Wedjebu

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| https://sites.google.com/site/historyofancientegypt/_/rsrc/1472842134234/tomb-of-hatiay-and-henut-wedjebu/2013-05-07%2014.50.33.jpg?height=231&width=400  In 1896 a tomb was discovered in Sheikh abd el Qurna by Georges Daressy,. The tomb belonged to Hatiay and his wife Henut-Wedjebu. The tomb dates to the time of Amenhotep III and Akhenaten. The titles of the couple are an interesting mix of Amen and Aten related functions. Hatiay was a scribe and overseer of the granary of the Aten. Henut-Wedjebu was a lady of the house and songstress of Amun.  [https://sites.google.com/site/historyofancientegypt/_/rsrc/1472842139311/tomb-of-hatiay-and-henut-wedjebu/henutwedjebu-toledo.png?height=320&width=132](https://sites.google.com/site/historyofancientegypt/tomb-of-hatiay-and-henut-wedjebu/henutwedjebu-toledo.png?attredirects=0)  The Museum of Toledo has one of the shabtis belonging to the lady Henut-Wedjebu  (obj. nr. 1993.52)  The mummy and coffin of Henut-Wedjebu (Hnw.t-wDb=w ) are in the St Louis Art Museum. The tomb was located several meters north of the tomb of Montuemsaf. The coffin of Hatiay is now in the Museum of Cairo, but the coffin of his wife found its way west. Two other coffins - belonging to women named Siamun and Huy - were also discovered in the tomb.  C:\Users\murcott\Desktop\US-MA-Winthrop\AFR-Egy-Hahay.jpg [https://sites.google.com/site/historyofancientegypt/_/rsrc/1472842137178/tomb-of-hatiay-and-henut-wedjebu/2013-05-07%2014.51.20.jpg?height=237&width=400](https://sites.google.com/site/historyofancientegypt/tomb-of-hatiay-and-henut-wedjebu/2013-05-07%2014.51.20.jpg?attredirects=0)    [https://sites.google.com/site/historyofancientegypt/_/rsrc/1472842139380/tomb-of-hatiay-and-henut-wedjebu/15725.jpg](https://sites.google.com/site/historyofancientegypt/tomb-of-hatiay-and-henut-wedjebu/15725.jpg?attredirects=0)[https://sites.google.com/site/historyofancientegypt/_/rsrc/1472842139648/tomb-of-hatiay-and-henut-wedjebu/2013-05-07%2014.50.53.jpg?height=400&width=298](https://sites.google.com/site/historyofancientegypt/tomb-of-hatiay-and-henut-wedjebu/2013-05-07%2014.50.53.jpg?attredirects=0)  Other objects from the tomb:  [[https://sites.google.com/site/historyofancientegypt/_/rsrc/1472842140115/tomb-of-hatiay-and-henut-wedjebu/1597_800x800.jpg?height=320&width=320](https://sites.google.com/site/historyofancientegypt/tomb-of-hatiay-and-henut-wedjebu/1597_800x800.jpg?attredirects=0) Servant carrying an unguent vase (Cairo JE 31382)](https://sites.google.com/site/historyofancientegypt/tomb-of-hatiay-and-henut-wedjebu/1597_800x800.jpg?attredirects=0) |

**Translation by** Niv Allon 2014

To the left: "Sokar-Osiris, I have given you a thousand of bread and a thousand of...a thousand of oxen and a thousand of fowl, a thousand of incense and a thousand of fat, a thousand of alabaster and a thousand of clothing, a thousand of wine and a thousand of divine-offerings, a thousand of everything sweet and a thousand of everything pure and good, and the offerings of all the yearly sustenance for Sokar in the Henu barque"  
Above the main figure: God's father, Hatiay  
Above the figure to his right: His son, the wab-priest, Ptahmose

**References:**

Scott, Nora E. 1956. "Recent Additions to the Egyptian Collection." In *The Metropolitan Museum of Art Bulletin*, new ser., vol. 15, no. 3 (November), pp. 81–82, fig. 7.  
  
Hayes, William C. 1959. *Scepter of Egypt II: A Background for the Study of the Egyptian Antiquities in the Metropolitan Museum of Art: The Hyksos Period and the New Kingdom (1675-1080 B.C.)*. Cambridge, Mass.: The Metropolitan Museum of Art, p. 319.