# A UNIQUE OFFERING LIST OF AMENOPHIS IV RECENTLY FOUND AT KARNAK 

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In 1966, during the work of the Egyptian Antiquities Department on dismantling the IXth pylon of the temple of Amen-Rē at Karnak, ${ }^{\text {I }}$ hundreds of stones were found which had been reused in the pylon. Some of them are big blocks, reused in the outer courses, from various monuments belonging to Amenophis III, Amenophis IV, and Tuttankhamūn. ${ }^{2}$ The interior of the west wing of the pylon was filled with talatats from the temple of Aten. ${ }^{3}$

A big block was found in the interior of the pylon among the talatats at the level of course no. 10:

Material: sandstone.
Dimensions: $194 \mathrm{~cm} . \times 105 \mathrm{~cm} . \times 22 \mathrm{~cm}$.
Decoration: sunk relief painted yellow; the colour has mostly disappeared.
Storage: the shelter for the talatats from the IXth pylon.
A block of such dimensions indicates that the temple of Aten was built not only from talatats but also from bigger blocks. ${ }^{4}$ This block deserves attention as it bears lists of offerings of Amenophis IV, something unique in this period. ${ }^{5}$

The text, twice introducing lists of offerings, gives the impression that the wall from which the block came contained several similar lists of offerings instituted by Amenophis IV in various parts of Egypt, not only to Aten but also to other gods, as offerings to Rē $\mathfrak{r}$ are mentioned in the first list.

On this block are preserved one almost complete list and part of a second one.
Columns 1-3:
‘.. Aten on the offering-tables of $\mathrm{Re}^{-6}$ from Memphis ${ }^{7}$ to Diospolis. ${ }^{8}$ A divine offering ${ }^{9}$ instituted by the King of Upper and Lower Egypt, $N f r-h p r w-R c-w r-n-R c$ to his father Rēr as daily offerings of every day in Memphis.'

Columns 4-II:
cbit-loaves: 240 (measures containing) 60 hekat
${ }^{1}$ The pylon of Horemheb. Barguet, Karnak, 252.
${ }^{2}$ Ramadan Saad, Mitteilungen des Deutschen archäologischen Instituts in Kairo, 22, 64, pls. 17b, 23c,d, 24.
${ }_{3}$ Pillet, ASAE 22, 249-51, pls. 2-4; Ramadan Saad, MDAIK 22, 64, pls. 18, 20, 21, 22, $23 a, b$.
4 MDAIK, loc. cit.
${ }^{5}$ A few of the talatats are inscribed with offering-lists, but only fragments of the text remain.

${ }^{8}$ An unusual way of writing the name of the 17 th nome of Lower Egypt. Cf. Gardiner, $\mathscr{Y} E A$ 30, 43 .
9 Restore $\frac{1}{\theta 0} 7 \%$


[^0]Plate XXI A

$p s n$-loaves: 87 (measures containing) 40 hekat white bread: $12 \quad " \quad 5$ hekat wdnt-loaves: $12 \quad " \quad " \quad 16$ hekat white bread: 12 " $n f r-h 3 t$ k;w-cakes white bread: $14 \quad " \quad " \quad$ 12 hekat jugs of beer: 12 " ", 20 hekat jugs of beer: 23 ", " 20 hekat

The sum of the various divine offerings: $379^{1}$
jugs of beer: 34
incense: 12 c -measures
milk in two $h n$-jars
fruit: 12 (measures containing) If
herbs: I bundle (containing) 4 bundles
$s$-ř̌s;-birds: 2
brazier for offering: 12
bronze $\underline{t} n m$-jar: I
bronze haw-bowl: I
bronze $g n$-stand: I
bronze censer: I
bronze $n m s t$-vase: I
Offerings instituted by the Lord on New Year's Day:
2 wdnt-stands (and) what is on them
white bread: 2 baskets of $2 \frac{1}{2}$ hekat amounting to 10 white loaves wdnt-loaves: 2 baskets of 25 hekat, io wdnt loaves white bread $n f r-h 3 t: 2$ (measures containing) io hekat $k$ zw-cakes, white bread 2 ( ", 20 hekat inht-jars of beer: 2 incense: 2 baskets fruit: 2 baskets wine: 2 mni-jars $s$-ř̌z-birds: 2
The second offering list is not complete, but the text introducing it is well preserved except for the last word.

Columns 12-13:
'The divine offering instituted by his Majesty to his father Harakhte, who rejoices I The actual sum of the listed items is 416 .
on the horizon in his name of light, who is in the sun's disk, as daily offerings of every day in. . . .'
Columns 14-16:

| bit-loaves: 240 | (measures containing) | 60 hekat |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| psn-loaves: 87 | , | $"$ | 40 hekat |
| jugs of beer: 30 | $"$, | $"$ | 20 hekat | jugs of beer: 30 ", ", 20 h. ek.at

ksw-cakes, white bread: . . .
š....
...
...
...
$s$ - čs $_{3}$-birds
i...

I The last part of this column probably gave the name of a geographical place or temple. The sign following the $t_{3}$ cannot be distinguished with certainty. Breasted ( $Z \ddot{A} S_{40}$, 112) enumerates the names of temples of
 ('Amarna temple, but this is to be excluded, as this text is from the pre-'Amarna period). Geographical names beginning with $t 3$ are $\triangle$, a district in the western part of Thebes (Gauthier, Dict. Iv, 15, quoting Budge, Egyptian Dictionary, 1053 , the latter giving no references), and locality in the Theban region (Gauthier, Dict. v, 147, ref. Pap. hiératique no. 3226 du Louvre). In any case none of these names would fill out the space left.


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