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*Two Funerary Cones of Padineith  
Found in the Theban Tomb MMA 1152*

In 2009 two funerary cones were found during excavations led by Tomasz Górecki in Theban tomb MMA 1152 near an unfinished temple of the Eleventh Dynasty (**Fig. 1**).<sup>1</sup> The Middle Kingdom tomb 1152 was used by monks as a hermitage in Coptic times.<sup>2</sup> The record of the tomb's occupation also includes other, later burials and later pharaonic material.<sup>3</sup> Some of the pharaonic finds are thought to have been brought to the tomb by monks who intended to re-use them in ways that differed from their original purpose.<sup>4</sup> In general these are pharaonic objects collected from the surrounding area. Among them was also another funerary cone – that of Ramose, the owner of the Theban tomb 132, dated to the Twenty-fifth Dynasty.<sup>5</sup>

The two funerary cones belonging to Padineith are also part of the secondary material found in the hermitage. Such cones have been discovered in the tomb of Padineith<sup>6</sup> and elsewhere in the Theban necropolis: one in the Tomb of Harwa in Asasif (TT 37),<sup>7</sup> one in Dra' Abu el-Naga and Asasif,<sup>8</sup> two in Sheshonk's (A)<sup>9</sup> tomb in Asasif (TT 27),<sup>10</sup> two in Asasif,<sup>11</sup> some in the area of TT 47,<sup>12</sup> and two more in Dra' Abu

<sup>1</sup> The two funerary cones are kept in Carter's storehouse.

<sup>2</sup> Reports on the works conducted in the hermitage are published annually by T. Górecki in *Polish Archaeology in the Mediterranean (PAM)*, vols XV–XX, XXII.

<sup>3</sup> Mainly of the Third Intermediate Period and Late Period, see: E. SZPAKOWSKA, Preliminary Remarks on Ancient Egyptian Material from Tomb 1152 in Sheikh Abd el-Gurna, *PAM* XVII (Reports 2005), 2007, p. 276.

<sup>4</sup> For example, limestone funerary stelae and stamped bricks, some of the latter bearing the name of Thutmose IV, see: *ibid.*, p. 277, and funerary cones, papyri, decorated stone blocks, lamps, vessels, wooden objects (coffins, boxes, etc.) to be used as firewood in the hermitage, see: T. GÓRECKI, E. KOPP, Hieroglyphic signs scratched on a sherd of a late Roman transport and storage amphora, *EtudTrav* XXVI, 2013, p. 241 and n. 8. For more on the reused pharaonic objects from tomb MMA 1152, cf. T. Górecki in this volume, pp. 129–150.

<sup>5</sup> T. GÓRECKI, Archaeological research in the Hermitage in Tomb 1152 in Sheikh Abd el-Gurna (West Thebes), *PAM* XX (Research 2008), 2011, p. 230, Fig. 6.

<sup>6</sup> F. GOMAA, Bericht über die Freilegung des Grabes TT.197 des Padineith, *Memnonia* 15, 2004, pp. 183–196, in particular pp. 184, 186, 194.

<sup>7</sup> According to Champollion, tomb no. 54 M", see: G. DARESSY, Recueil de cones funéraires, *MMMFC* VIII/2, Paris 1893, no. 159, pp. 287, 310. This funerary cone was included in N. DAVIES, M.F.L. MACADAM, *A Corpus of Inscribed Egyptian Funerary Cones I*, Oxford 1957 [= Corpus], under no. 391.

<sup>8</sup> A. PELLEGRINI, I coni funebri del Museo Archeologico di Firenze, *Bessarione* 7 ser. II – vol. III, 1902, no. 48 on p. 43.

<sup>9</sup> Padineith's predecessor in the office of chief steward of the Divine Adoratrice, see: E. GRAEFE, Untersuchungen zur Verwaltung und Geschichte der Institution der Gottesgemahlin des Amun vom Beginn des neuen Reiches bis zur Spätzeit II: Analyse und Indices, *AA* 37, Wiesbaden 1981, p. 83.

<sup>10</sup> These two funerary cones are probably similar to the one published by DAVIES, MACADAM, *Corpus*, no. 391, both with bases measuring 9.5cm, see: S. BOSTICCO, I trovamenti, *Vicino Oriente* 9, 1993, p. 127 (70/90, 70/91).

<sup>11</sup> J. BUDKA, Bestattungsbrauchtum und Friedhofsstruktur: Eine Untersuchung der spätzeitlichen Befunde anhand der Ergebnisse der österreichischen Ausgrabungen in den Jahren 1969–1977, *Untersuchungen der Zweigstelle Kairo des Österreichischen Archäologischen Institutes* 34, *Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Denkschriften der Gesamtkademie* 59, Wien 2010 [= Bestattungsbrauchtum], p. 740.

<sup>12</sup> J. KONDO *et al.*, Preliminary Report on the Third Season of the Work at al-Khokha Area in the Theban Necropolis by the Waseda University Egyptian Expedition, *The Journal of Egyptian Studies* 17, 2011, p. 55 (in Japanese with English summary) after <https://sites.google.com/site/dataonfunerarycones/general-catalogue/davies-macadam-381-400> (funerary cone of Padineith no. 391, accessed 30.08.2013).

el-Naga.<sup>13</sup> Padineith was a well-known chief steward of the Divine Adoratrice Ankhnesneferibre, the penultimate holder of this office and the owner of Theban tomb no. 197; he lived under the Twenty-sixth Dynasty during the reign of Amasis<sup>14</sup> and was the father of Sheshonk (B),<sup>15</sup> the last chief steward.<sup>16</sup> The two funerary cones of Padineith give his titles in a different state of preservation: the prince and count (*iry-p<sup>c</sup>.t ḥ3.ty-<sup>c</sup>*), chief steward of the Divine Adoratrice (*imy-r pr wr n dw3.t ntr*), as well as his name and his father's and mother's names and titles: Psamtek, one beloved of the god (*mry ntr*) and Tadibastet, the mistress of the house (*nb.t pr*).<sup>17</sup>

The name Padineith is, in fact, illegible on both funerary cones from the tomb MMA 1152. The traces of its beginning are visible on the cone no. 1. Of the titles, 'the prince' and 'the count' (cone no. 1, l. 1), and the second part of 'the chief steward of the Divine Adoratrice' (cones nos 1 and 2, l. 2) are evident. The names and titles of his parents are partly readable. However, the preserved parts of the titulature of Padineith, the clearly legible end of the name of his father, Psamtek, and the alignment of the text that corresponds to that of other funerary cones of Padineith allow to attribute these two cones to this official.

The text was the same on both funerary cones from tomb MMA 1152 and it originally consisted of five lines of hieroglyphs read from left to right. The arrangement of the text and the signs in these lines are the same as on other funerary cones of Padineith. However, the diameter of the base, measuring 10.2cm at maximum, makes both funerary cones of Padineith comparable in size especially to the parallels from Asasif.<sup>18</sup> The fact that on both funerary cones from tomb MMA 1152 the last line was pressed incompletely is due to the smaller size of the base. The beginning and the end of the line 4 of the cone no. 1 are also incomplete because of the same reason. The text of cone no. 1 is better preserved. The lost or illegible parts are restored on the basis of the better-preserved funerary cones of Padineith from Western Thebes.

<sup>13</sup> Areal E, cat. no. 21, see: E. KRUCK, Dra' Abu el-Naga I. Eindrücke, *AV* 124, Wiesbaden 2012 [= Dra' Abu el-Naga I], pp. 109–111.

<sup>14</sup> E. GRAEFE, Untersuchungen zur Verwaltung und Geschichte der Institution der Gottesgemahlin des Amun vom Beginn des neuen Reiches bis zur Spätzeit I: Katalog und Materialsammlung, *ÄA* 37, Wiesbaden 1981 [= Untersuchungen I], pp. 74–75; G. VITTMANN, Priester und Beamte im Theben der Spätzeit. Genealogische und prosopographische Untersuchungen zum thebanischen Priester- und Beamtentum der 25. und 26. Dynastie, *Beitr.Äg* 1, Wien 1978 [= Priester und Beamte], pp. 137–138, 143; on the works in his tomb see: GOMAA, *Memnonia* 15, 2004, pp. 183–196, Pls XL–XLI.

<sup>15</sup> GRAEFE, Untersuchungen I, p. 75; VITTMANN, Priester und Beamte, pp. 137–138.

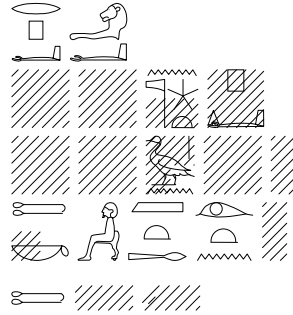
<sup>16</sup> His tomb is unknown, but he was probably buried in his father's tomb, see: G. VITTMANN, Rupture and continuity: On priests and officials in Egypt during the Persian period, [*in:*] P. Briant, M. Chauveau (Eds), *Organisation des pouvoirs et contacts culturels dans les pays de l'empire achéménide, Actes du colloque organisé au Collège de France par la "Chaire d'Histoire et Civilisation du Monde Achéménide et de l'Empire d'Alexandre"* et le "Réseau International d'Études et de Recherches Achéménide" (GDR 2538 CNRS), 9–10 novembre 2007, *Persika* 14, Paris 2009, p. 109.

<sup>17</sup> Padineith's parents are known from other sources, see PM I.1, 302 and the family tree by GRAEFE, Untersuchungen I, p. 75.

<sup>18</sup> Compare BOSTICCO, *Vicino Oriente* 9, 1993, p. 127 and BUDKA, Bestattungsbrauchtum, p. 740. Dra' Abu el-Naga examples are bigger with the maximum diameter of 11.5cm, see: KRUCK, Dra' Abu el-Naga I, p. 110.

### Funerary cone of Padineith no. 1

dia. 8.8–10.0cm; preserved h. 12.2cm  
inv. no. Ph.FC/02 (Phot. T. Górecki)



#### Transliteration

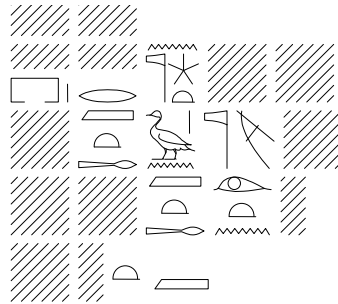
- 1 *iry-p<sup>c</sup>.t h3.ty<sup>c</sup>*
- 2 [*imy-r pr wr*] *n dw3[.t] ntr [P3-di-]*
- 3 [*N.t m3<sup>c</sup>-hrw*] *s3 n [mry ntr Psm]*
- 4 *tk m3<sup>c</sup>{.t}-hrw ir{.t}.n [nb.t pr]*
- 5 *T3-[di-B3s.t.t m3<sup>c</sup>.t-hrw]*

#### Translation

- 1 *The prince, count,*
- 2 [*chief steward*] *of the Divine Adoratrice, [Padi-]*
- 3 [*neith justified*], *son of [the one beloved of the god, Psam-]*
- 4 *tek justified, born of [the mistress of the house],*
- 5 *Ta[dibastet, justified].*

**Funerary cone of Padineith no. 2**

dia. 9.4–10.2cm; preserved h. 11.6cm  
 inv. no. Ph.FC/03 (Phot. T. Górecki)



## Transliteration

- 1 [...]
- 2 [*imy-r*] *pr* [*w*] *r n dw3.t ntr* [*P3-di-*
- 3 [*N.t*] *m3{.t}-hrw s3 n mry ntr* [*Psm*]
- 4 [*tk*] *m3{.t}-hrw ir{.t}.n* [*nb.t pr*]
- 5 [*T3-di-B3s.t*].*t m3{.t}*[-*hrw*]

## Translation

- 1 [...]
- 2 [*chief*] *steward of the Divine Adoratrice*, [*Padi-*
- 3 [*neith*] *justified, son of the one beloved of the god*, [*Psam-*
- 4 *tek*] *justified, born of* [*the mistress of the house*],
- 5 [*Tadibaste*]*t, justified.*

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