

From “Seth on Rocks: Rock Art Imagery in Dakhleh Oasis of the Pharonic Period”, by Pawel L. Polkowski, in *The Oasis Papers 9*, Oxbow Books 2019, pages 148-149



Plate 9 Original Scan



Plate 9 High Contrast

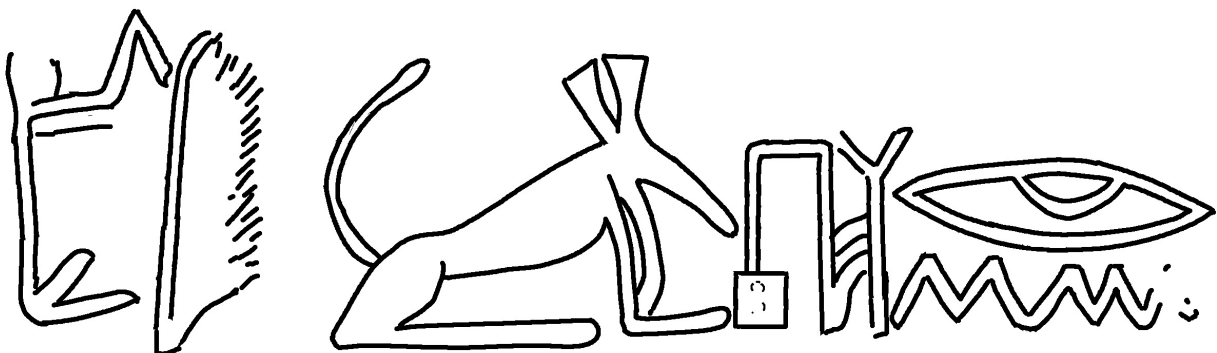
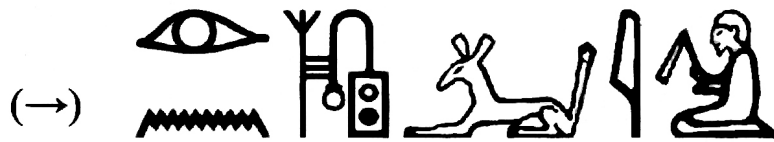


Plate 9 Trace (by JAL) showing the “exceptionally long” snout!

No. 7. Site CO190, Panel 7 (Plate 9)

Panel 7 contains a hieroglyphic inscription which has been executed by a skilled hand with all the signs carefully engraved. The text was written by a scribe named Seti. This name is attested during the Middle and New Kingdom periods (Ranke 1935, 321, 29); however, the determinative A52 employed in it was common in the latter period (Gardiner 1957, 447). The inscription reads as follows:



jr n zh3w (sš) sthj ‘Made by the scribe Seti’

Seth Imagery:

The significance of the inscription is beyond the scope of this paper, but it has been mentioned here because of the Seth animal hieroglyph it incorporates. The creature is shown in a prone position, its tapering body gently curved and its canine shape is canonical iconography of Seth. Another such feature is the ears which are flat-topped, albeit drastically tapering; compare the New Kingdom Seth animal/sphinx on the faience amulet now in the Hermitage Museum (no. 5810; Taylor 2016, 609 figure 3.6.242). The raised tail is curved, which is a rare feature but attested elsewhere in Dakhleh (nos. 3, 5, 10a, 12, 16a, 16c, GS1-3 here); and Kharga (graffito no. 8a from Seth Rock; Lazaridis 2015, 331 figure 6). The tail may represent a club (Taylor 2016, 272). The figure is hieroglyphic in style, except for one attribute: the muzzle, which is exceptionally long and to the best of my best knowledge is unparalleled in the iconography of Seth.