

2022

## THE STELA OF ANXW IN SOHAG NATIONAL MUSEUM INV. N°. 876

Ahmed Younes Mohammed

*Lecturer of Ancient Archaeology, Faculty of Arts, Helwan University,*  
ahmed\_mohammed@arts.helwan.edu.eg

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.aaru.edu.jo/jguaa>



Part of the [History Commons](#), and the [History of Art, Architecture, and Archaeology Commons](#)

---

### Recommended Citation

Mohammed, Ahmed Younes (2022) "THE STELA OF ANXW IN SOHAG NATIONAL MUSEUM INV. N°. 876," *Journal of the General Union of Arab Archaeologists*: Vol. 7: Iss. 2, Article 2.  
Available at: <https://digitalcommons.aaru.edu.jo/jguaa/vol7/iss2/2>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by Arab Journals Platform. It has been accepted for inclusion in Journal of the General Union of Arab Archaeologists by an authorized editor. The journal is hosted on [Digital Commons](#), an Elsevier platform. For more information, please contact [rakan@aarj.edu.jo](mailto:rakan@aarj.edu.jo), [marah@aarj.edu.jo](mailto:marah@aarj.edu.jo), [u.murad@aarj.edu.jo](mailto:u.murad@aarj.edu.jo). Published by Arab Journals Platform, 2021.

THE STELA OF 3N<sub>h</sub>W IN SOHAG NATIONAL MUSEUM  
INV. N<sup>o</sup>. 876

BY

**Ahmed Younes Mohammed**

Lecturer of Ancient Archaeology, Faculty of Arts, Helwan University

ABSTRACT

**[AR]** لوحة المدعو "عنخو" محفوظة في متحف سوهاج القومي تحت رقم 876  
يهدف هذا المقال إلى دراسة لوحة جنازية مقوسة القمة للمدعو «عنخو»، عثر عليها في منطقة أبيدوس وحفظت في المتحف المصري بالقاهرة تحت رقم JE. 91248 ثم نقلت إلى متحف سوهاج القومي وحفظت تحت رقم 876. ويناقش المقال معاني الأسماء واللقب الوارد على اللوحة، بالإضافة إلى نسخ نصوص اللوحة مع إعطاء القيمة الصوتية للنصوص وترجمتها والتعليق عليها، وأسلوب ونمط اللوحة وأشكال العلامات وسمات التهجئة للنقوش المصورة عليها والتي تؤرخ اللوحة بنهاية الأسرة الثانية عشرة وبداية الأسرة الثالثة عشرة.

**[EN]** This paper aims to study a round-topped funerary stela of 3N<sub>h</sub>W from Abydos, preserved now in Sohag National Museum Inv. N<sup>o</sup>.876. The present study provides a discussion of the meaning of their names and title. Additionally, it aims to transcribe, transliterate, translate, and comment on the inscription. The artistic style together with the orthographic and paleographic features of the stela, could be dated to the late twelfth dynasty or early thirteenth dynasty.

**KEYWORDS:** 3N<sub>h</sub>W, Abydos, genealogy, JE 91248, Osiris, twelfth dynasty, thirteenth dynasty.

## I. INTRODUCTION

This article deals with the study of the stela of  $\text{𓆎} \text{𓆏} \text{𓆐} \text{𓆑}$  3nhw at Sohag National Museum Inv. N°.876. It was originally displayed at the Cairo Egyptian Museum until it was moved in 2008. According to the *Journal d'entrée* 91248, it was discovered in Kom al-Sultan at Abydos by Yale University during an expedition in 1969. During the excavation, it was given accession N°.69.219 «1013»<sup>1</sup> [FIGURES 1-2].

## II. HISTORY OF THE PUBLICATION

W.K. Simpson was the first to mention the stela and draw a facsimile of it in 1995<sup>2</sup>. However, he only gave brief information about the stela, including its number C14, material, measurement, and transliteration of its texts<sup>3</sup>. D.M. Doxey recorded the number of the stela and the name of its owner before moving it to Sohag National Museum (SNM)<sup>4</sup>.

## III. DESCRIPTION

It is a round-topped limestone stela that measures 29.5 cm in height, 21 cm in width and 6 cm in thickness. It is divided into four registers of relief scenes and texts in black ink, which is now unfortunately in a bad state of preservation.

## IV. FIRST REGISTER

### Main Inscription

The first register consists of four horizontal lines of hieroglyphs reading from right to left between two incised border lines. It contains an offering formula:



[1]  $\text{h}tp \text{ d}i \text{ n}sw^{(a)} (n) Ws\dot{i}r^{(b)}$

[2]  $\text{h}n.ty-\dot{i}mn.tyw^{(c)}, nb \text{ 3}b\dot{d}w,$

[3]  $\text{d}i\dot{z}f^{(d)} pr.(t)-\text{h}rw \text{ t } \text{h}nk.t^{(e)} \text{ i}h.w^5 \text{ 3}pd.w \text{ šs}^{(f)} \text{ mn}h.t \text{ sn}tr \text{ mr}h.t^{(g)}$

[4]  $n \text{ k}3 \text{ n } \dot{i}m3h(y)^{(h)} \text{ 3nhw}^{(i)} nb \text{ im}3h^{(j)}, S3t-\text{h}nmw^{(k)}, m3^c.(t)-\text{h}rw.$

<sup>1</sup> SIMPSON 1995: 42.

<sup>2</sup> SIMPSON 1995: 42-44.

<sup>3</sup> SIMPSON 1995: 42.

<sup>4</sup> DOXEY 1998: 238.

<sup>5</sup> About this reading, see: ILLIN-TOMICH 2011: 24.

- [1] An offering that the king gives (to) Osiris  
 [2] Foremost of the Westerners, Lord of Abydos  
 [3] That he may give an invocation offering (of) bread, beer, oxen and fowl, alabaster and cloth, incense and oil  
 [4] for the *ka* of the honored one <sup>c</sup>*nḥw*, possessor of reverence, *S3t-ḥnmw*, justified<sup>6</sup>.

## V. SECOND REGISTER

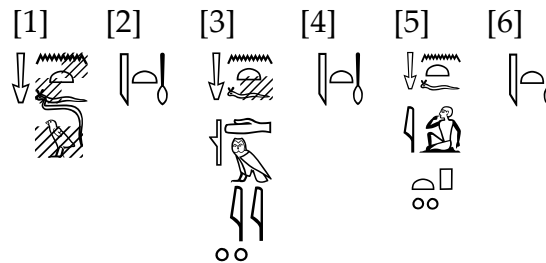
### A. Scene

In the second register, <sup>c</sup>*nḥw* is depicted seated facing right in front of an offering table. He wears a short wig that leaves the ear uncovered, a beard, and possibly a short kilt with a belt. His right arm is extended towards the offering table, while his left arm is folded across his chest. <sup>c</sup>*nḥw* is seated on a low-back chair with lion legs that rest on cone-shaped trusses. The offerings table in front of <sup>c</sup>*nḥw* is probably flat with three long legs, and the offerings above it are not clear.

Facing <sup>c</sup>*nḥw* are three women of identical representation seated on the ground. Three women of equal representation are seated on the ground facing <sup>c</sup>*nḥw*. Their right hands are held against their chest, while the left hands are outstretched across the knee. They wear long plain tripartite wigs, but no dress line is detectable.

### B. Inscription

There are captions above and in front of each woman, identifying them:



- |   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| [1] <i>sn.tzḥ<sup>(l)</sup> Dw</i>      | [1] <i>his sister Dju,</i>      |
| [2] <i>m3<sup>c</sup>t-ḥrw</i>          | [2] <i>Justified</i>            |
| [3] <i>sn.tzḥ Kdmy(t)<sup>(m)</sup></i> | [3] <i>his sister Qedmy(t),</i> |
| [4] <i>m3<sup>c</sup>t-ḥrw</i>          | [4] <i>Justified</i>            |
| [5] <i>sn.tzḥ It<sup>(n)</sup></i>      | [5] <i>his sister It,</i>       |
| [6] <i>m3<sup>c</sup>.t-ḥrw</i>         | [6] <i>Justified.</i>           |

<sup>6</sup> DOXEY 1998: 92.

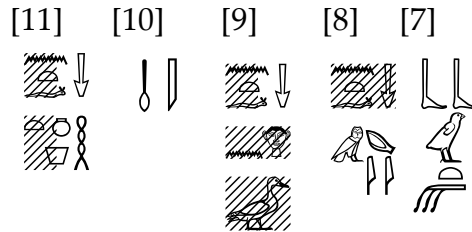
## VI. THIRD REGISTER

### A. Scene

The scene depicts the stela owner's four sisters, seated facing right, as the female figures of the second register; these four figures are all identical.

### B. Inscription

In front of each female figure, there is a caption with her name:



[7] *Bbw.t<sup>(o)</sup>*

[7] *Bebut*

[8] *sn.tsf Sdmy(.t)<sup>(p)</sup>*

[8] *his sister Sudjemy(t)*

[9] *sn(.t)sf Hrj-n-s3(?)<sup>(q)</sup>,*

[9] *his sister Hor-en-sa(?),*

[10] *m3<sup>c</sup>(.t)-hrw*

[10] *Justified*

[11] *sn.tsf Hnw.t<sup>(r)</sup>*

[11] *his sister Henut.*

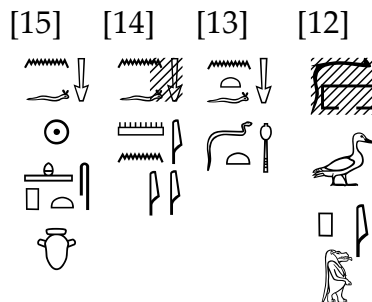
## VII. FOURTH REGISTER

### A. Scene

The scene depicts the stela owner's three brothers and one sister seated facing right. The three brothers are identically represented and sit on the ground with their left hands held against their chest while the right hands are outstretched across the knee. They wear a shoulder-length wig, but no dress line is detectable, and their sister is depicted seated on the ground, also in the same gesture as the aforementioned female figures.

### B. Inscription

In front of each figure, there is a caption with their names:



[12] *imy-r pr<sup>(s)</sup> S3-ʿIpi<sup>(t)</sup>*

[12] *steward Sa-Ipi*

[13] *sn.tʃ Hd.t<sup>(u)</sup>*

[13] *his sister Hedjet*

[14] *snʃʿImny<sup>(v)</sup>*

[14] *his brother Imeny*

[15] *snʃ Shṯp-ib-R<sup>c(w)</sup>*

[15] *his brother Sehetepibre*

## VIII. COMMENTARY

(a) The arrangement of the  $\overline{\text{𓆎}}\overline{\text{𓆏}}\overline{\text{𓆐}}$  formula on this stela was the usual form that was used starting from the eleventh dynasty to the thirteenth dynasty<sup>7</sup>.

(b) The occurrence of Osiris' name  $\overline{\text{𓆎}}\overline{\text{𓆏}}$  without a determinative  $\overline{\text{𓆐}}$  [A41]<sup>8</sup> and the writing of the god's name in this form  $\overline{\text{𓆎}}\overline{\text{𓆏}}$  indicates a late Middle Kingdom date; to be more precise the end of the twelfth dynasty and beginning of the thirteenth dynasty<sup>9</sup>.

(c) The writing of the god's epithet *hnty-imntyw* without a determinative  $\overline{\text{𓆐}}$  [A41] was usually found from the reign of king Amenemhat III and later<sup>10</sup>.

(d) Bennett suggested that the phrase *dīf* before *pṛt-hrw* was used from the twelfth dynasty onwards<sup>11</sup>. This position cannot be accepted since the above-mentioned phrase occurs on two false doors from the Old Kingdom: The sixth dynasty door of *Nefer-sshem-re*<sup>12</sup>, and the eighth dynasty door of *Nebet*, the wife of the vizier *Shemay*<sup>13</sup>.

<sup>7</sup> SMITHER 1939: 34; BARTA 1968: 53, 55; VERNUS 1991: 144; SATZINGER 1997: 177-188; FRANKE 2003: 39-40; ILLIN-TOMICH 2011: 22; ILLIN-TOMICH 2017: 14-17.

<sup>8</sup> For further discussion of this determinative, see: BENNETT 1941: 78, criterion N°.2; BENNETT 1958: 78; LEPROHON 1985: 4 [MFA 72.766 a & b], 149 [MFA 28-11-357].


<sup>9</sup> For similar examples, see: LANGE & SCHÄFER 1902: vol. 1, 42 [CGC. 20023], 87 [CGC. 20073], 149 [CGC. 20126], 204 [CGC. 20174], 220 [CGC. 20204], 254 [CGC. 20233], 287 [CGC. 20269], 297 [CGC. 20282], 339 [CGC. 20326], 356 [CGC. 20346], 362 [CGC. 20351], 363 [CGC. 20352], 371 [CGC. 20368], 378 [CGC. 20379]; LANGE & SCHÄFER 1908: vol.2, 42 [CGC. 20464], 168 [CGC. 20544], 217 [CGC. 20577], 283 [CGC. 20647], 313 [CGC. 20686], 322 [CGC. 20659], 332 [CGC. 20705], 340 [CGC. 20714], 358 [CGC. 20728], 361 [CGC. 20730], 379 [CGC. 20746], 399 [CGC. 20768]; LORTON 1985: 113-126; LEAHY 1979: 141-153; MUCHIKI 1990: 191-194; MUCHIKI 1991: 197; LAPP 1993: 196, § 451, 242, § 579.


<sup>10</sup> For similar examples, see: LANGE & SCHÄFER 1902: vol. 1, 53 [CGC. 20043], 106 [CGC. 20088], 124 [CGC. 20102], 168 [CGC. 20143], 182 [CGC. 20155], 254 [CGC. 20233], 297 [CGC. 20282], 299 [CGC. 20284], 250 [CGC. 20339], 358 [CGC. 20346], 389 [CGC. 20393]; LANGE & SCHÄFER 1908: vol.2, 104 [CGC. 20514], 168 [CGC. 20544], 236 [CGC. 20596], 286 [CGC. 20597], 308 [CGC. 20681], 353 [CGC. 20723], 399 [CGC. 29767]; *HTBM* III, Pls.24 [305], 47 [215], *HTBM* 1913: vol.4, Pls.36 [255], 40 [331], 48 [447]; *HTBM* 1914: vol.5, Pl.14 [335]; BRIGHT 2005: 20; BENNETT 1941: 78, criterion N°. 3.

<sup>11</sup> BENNETT 1941: 79, criterion N°. 1.

<sup>12</sup> FRANKE 2003: 46.



<sup>13</sup> HABACHI 1983: 211, FIG.3.

(e) The writing of the sigh-[W23] is attested from the twelfth dynasty<sup>14</sup>.

(f) Simpson reads the sign  [V6] *ss*<sup>15</sup>, although I think the correct reading should be *šs*.

(g) The request for incense and oil were added to the offering formula towards the end of the twelfth dynasty<sup>16</sup>.

(h) *n k3 n im3ḥ(y)*<sup>17</sup>: The phrase *n k3 n* was rarely used in the Old Kingdom<sup>18</sup>. The phrase occurs in the burial chamber of *Mereruka* from the Sixth Dynasty<sup>19</sup>, while *n k3 n + im3ḥ(y)* occurs on stelae starting from the Herakleopolitan period<sup>20</sup> and the beginning of the eleventh dynasty<sup>21</sup>.

The deceased was referred to as ,  *im3ḥw* «honored one»<sup>22</sup> starting from the reign of king Sesostri I<sup>23</sup>. While the phrase *n k3 n im3ḥ(y)* was first attested from the reign of Amenemhat II<sup>24</sup>.

(i) *ḥnw*: «the living». The personal name *ḥnw* appeared ten times in the Old Kingdom as masculine<sup>25</sup> and continued to be in use during the Middle Kingdom<sup>26</sup>. According to Franke, the name of the stela owner was commonly used from the end of the twelfth dynasty and the beginning of the thirteenth dynasty<sup>27</sup>.

(j) The earliest attested use of the phrase *nb im3ḥw* was from the fourth dynasty in the tomb of Rahotep at Meidum<sup>28</sup>, and it became commonly used during the end

<sup>14</sup> For other examples dated to the twelfth dynasty, see: HEIN & SATZINGER 1989: vol.1, 17, 22, 29, 80, 96; HEIN & SATZINGER 1993: vol.2, 32, 66, 148; MAHFOUZ 2013: 163-164, 168-169, 184-185, 187-188; ABDEL-RAZIQ 2013: 276- 277, FIGS.1-2; ABDEL-RAZIQ 2014: 4, FIG.1-2, 8.

<sup>15</sup> SIMPSON 1995: 42.

<sup>16</sup> BENNETT 1941: 79, criterion N°.7; BARTA 1968: 57; SPANEL 1996: 768-769; LEPROHON 1996: vol.2, 525, FIG.1 [A].

<sup>17</sup> For similar examples see: CGC. 20049 (= LANGE & SCHÄFER 1902: vol.1, 58; CGC. 20119 (= LANGE & SCHÄFER 1902: vol.1, 141-142).


<sup>18</sup> LAPP 1986: 208, § 355; CGC. 57018 (JE. 38428) (= QUIBELL 1907: PL.XVIII [2]); BORCHARDT 1964: 55 [1575]; DAWOOD 1998: 397, PL.XCVII.

<sup>19</sup> KANAWATI & HASSAN 1996: 144-146; DAWOOD 1998: vol.1, 153.

<sup>20</sup> QUIBELL 1907: PL.XIX [3]; LOPEZ 1975: FIGS.7, 10-11, 13; ABDALLA 1992: FIG.2 [b, d].

<sup>21</sup> DARESSY 1907: 245-246; FISCHER 1976: FIGS.3-4; HODJASH & BERLEV 1982: N°.26; SELIM 2001: 326.

<sup>22</sup> For the interpretation of *im3ḥw*, see: JANSEN-WINKELN 1996: 29-36.

<sup>23</sup> For Similar examples, see:  LANGE & SCHÄFER 1902: vol.1, 58 [CGC. 20049], 141 [CGC. 20119]; LANGE & SCHÄFER 1908: vol.2, 208 [CGC. 20178], 259 [CGC. 20238]; BENNETT 1941: 79, criterion N°.6; FRANKE 2003: 54. LANGE & SCHÄFER 1902: vol.1, 58 [CGC. 20049], 141 [CGC. 20119]; LANGE & SCHÄFER 1908: vol.2, 208 [CGC. 20178], 259 [CGC. 20238].

<sup>24</sup> STEFANOVIĆ 2010: 211, note 26; ABDEL-RAZIQ 2014: 14 [C], 15 [III].

<sup>25</sup> SCHEELE-SCHWEITZER 2014: 310-311 [775].

<sup>26</sup> RANKE 1935: 68 [6].

<sup>27</sup> FRANKE 1984: 135 (Dossier N°. 171-172), 136-137 (Dossier N°.173-174), 138 (Dossier N°.175-176), 139 (Dossier N°.177-178), 140 (Dossier N°.179).




<sup>28</sup> For similar examples, see: PETRIE 1892: PLS.12-13; FISCHER 1996: 194; JONES 2000: vol.2, 478, N°.1778; HASSAN 1932: 83, FIGS.143 [98], 168; SMITH 1933: PL.XXIII; FAKHRY 1935: 21, FIG.12; HASSAN 1936: 121, FIG.132; JUNKER 1941: ABB.48; SMITH 1942: 512, FIG.3; HASSAN 1944: 271, FIG.143; JUNKER 1950: ABB.36, 39, 104; HTBM 1911: vol.1, PL.11 [1282].

of the Middle Kingdom<sup>29</sup>. It seems that the bearer of this title enjoyed a high social status.

**(k)** *S3t-hnmw*: «the daughter of god Chnum». The personal name *S3t-hnmw* occurs only in the Middle Kingdom<sup>30</sup>. While Simpson read it as *S3t-hmnw*<sup>31</sup>.


**(l)** *snt*: the word «*snt*» means «sister» in the Middle Kingdom, while in the New Kingdom it refers to «wife». This may be based on Osiris's relationship with Isis, since she was his sister and wife at the same time<sup>32</sup>.

**(m)** *Kdmyt*: The personal name *Kdmyt* was used only from the Middle Kingdom<sup>33</sup>.

**(n)** *It*: This proper name appeared in H. Ranke but with a different orthography , <sup>34</sup>. W.K. Simpson suggests that it should be read as «*It3*»<sup>35</sup>. PNM read it  «*It*»<sup>36</sup>. The scholar agrees with the PNM reading of this name.

**(o)** *Bbwt*: which means «the wig ?». «*Bbwt*» is a feminine name that was attested only on the Middle Kingdom stelae (CGC. 20023, 20141)<sup>37</sup>.

**(p)** *Sdmy (t)* is a feminine name that was attested only since the Middle Kingdom<sup>38</sup>.

**(q)** There are very faint traces of a few signs that could probably be read  «*Hrj-n-s3(?)*».

**(r)** The personal name *Hnw.t* was used starting from the beginning of the Old Kingdom<sup>39</sup> and continued to be used until the New Kingdom<sup>40</sup>.

**(s)** *imy-r pr*: «steward»<sup>41</sup>, «administrator»<sup>42</sup>. This title *imy-r pr* was first attested from the fourth dynasty<sup>43</sup>. Returning to the title of *imy-r pr*, Grajetzki mentions that its bearers in Old Kingdom tombs were shown at the front of the row for lower officials under the tomb owner. They are usually depicted as scribes or bringing cattle. In

<sup>29</sup> HTBM 1912: vol.2 II, PLS.3 [177], 4 [189], 7 [147], 9 [146], 13 [123], 21 [145], 26-27 [151], 35 [205], 41-43 [208], 49 [192], 50 [219]; HTBM 1912: vol.3, PLS.1 [228], 8 [320], 11 [237], 15 [243], 18 [311], 20 [313], 36 [242]; LEPROHON 1985: vol.1, 153 [MFA 29.1130].

<sup>30</sup> RANKE 1935: 292 [24].

<sup>31</sup> SIMPSON 1995: 42.

<sup>32</sup> Wb 1971: vol.4, 151 [5-9].

<sup>33</sup> RANKE 1935: 337 [19].

<sup>34</sup> RANKE 1935: 49 [3].

<sup>35</sup> SIMPSON 1995: 42.

<sup>36</sup> PERSONS & NAMES OF THE MIDDLE KINGDOM: <https://pnm.unimainz.de/2/inscription/9880>, Accessed on 07/03/2022 at 5:27 pm

<sup>37</sup> RANKE 1935: 96 [8].

<sup>38</sup> RANKE 1935: 323 [26].

<sup>39</sup> SCHEELE-SCHWEITZER 2014: 545 [2445].

<sup>40</sup> RANKE 1935: 242 [18].

<sup>41</sup> HELCK 1958: 92-94; QUIRKE 1986: 111, 119 [N°.141]; QUIRKE 2004: 61.

<sup>42</sup> WARD 1982: 21 [N°.132].

<sup>43</sup> GRAJETZKI 2009: 69.



addition, they were only known through the household of higher officials<sup>44</sup>. Dawood added that holders of this title were associated with the farms and administration of the estates. For example, a person from Dendera who bore the title *imy-r pr* was boasting of his administrative competence, and good control over the estate of his father<sup>45</sup>. It was his responsibility to draw up the final reports for the county account and submit them to the landowner<sup>46</sup>.



(t) *S3-īpi*: This proper name was used only during the Middle Kingdom<sup>47</sup>.


(u) The personal name *Hd.t* was used only during the Middle kingdom<sup>48</sup>.

(v) The personal name *Imny* was used starting from the beginning of the Old Kingdom<sup>49</sup> and continued to be used until the Middle Kingdom<sup>50</sup>.


(w) *Shtp-ib-R<sup>c</sup>*: means «May it please the heart of Ra». This personal name was used only during the Middle kingdom<sup>51</sup>.

## IX. PALEOGRAPHICAL REMARKS

a. It is worth noting that the sign  appears in the second line of the main inscription in semi-cursive  writing<sup>52</sup> with three pots of water only. Gardiner suggested that the sign was written with three water pots during the Middle Kingdom and continued to be used in this shape until the New Kingdom<sup>53</sup>; this assumption is incorrect since Leprohon discusses examples that date back to the end of the Old Kingdom and the first intermediate period<sup>54</sup>.

b. It should be noted that the sign  from the fourth line of the main inscription is written in semi-cursive hieroglyphs<sup>55</sup>.

c. The scribe of the stela used the sign  (Q3) for the name *It*, though the correct sign probably is  (X3)<sup>56</sup> in the second register [line 5].

d. For the word *m3<sup>c</sup>t*, the scribe used  the sign instead of (Aa11) after the name *It* in the second register [line 6].

<sup>44</sup> GRAJETZKI 2009: 69-70.

<sup>45</sup> DAWOOD 1998: 110.

<sup>46</sup> DAWOOD 1998: 111.

<sup>47</sup> RANKE 1935: 280 [19].

<sup>48</sup> RANKE 1935: 261 [14].

<sup>49</sup> SCHEELE-SCHWEITZER 2014: 238 [301].

<sup>50</sup> RANKE 1935: 31 [N°. 13].

<sup>51</sup> RANKE 1935: 318 [6].

<sup>52</sup> FISCHER 1976: 44.

<sup>53</sup> GARDINER 1994: Sign-list W. 17.

<sup>54</sup> For similar examples in the first intermediate period and the end of the Old Kingdom, see: FISCHER 1962: PLS.II, FIGS.3 [III], 4; BROVARSKI 1973: 453-465; LEPROHON 1985: vol.1, 124 [MFA 25.673], 99 [MFA 25.625], 105 [MFA. 25.627], 108 [MFA 25.628], 130 [MFA 25.675].





<sup>55</sup> FISCHER 1976: 44.

<sup>56</sup> PERSONS & NAMES OF THE MIDDLE KINGDOM: <https://pnm.unimainz.de/2/inscription/9880>, Accessed on 01/03/2022

- e. It is noted that there are few traces of the ink in the writing of the name *Hrj-n-s3* (?) in the third register [line 3].
- f. It is worth noting that the sign (P8) precedes the sign (Aa11) of the *m3<sup>c</sup>-hrw* in the third register (line 4).
- g. There are a few traces of the signs (X1) and (I9) of the word «*snt*» in the third register [lines 3, 5].
- h. There are traces of writing for the title «*imy-r pr*» in the fourth register (line 1).

## X. DATING

This paleographical and iconographical study dates the stela to the late twelfth dynasty, or early thirteenth dynasty based on the following facts:

- a. According to Franke, the name of the stela's owner is *ḥnw*, a name commonly used during the thirteenth dynasty<sup>57</sup>.
- b. The orthographic of the epithet  «foremost of the westerners» is the usual form that occurs during the end of the twelfth and the beginning of the thirteenth dynasty<sup>58</sup>.
- c. The orthography  «oxen and fowl» was common from the end of the Twelfth and the beginning of the thirteenth dynasties<sup>59</sup>.
- d. The phrase *n k3 n im3hy* was more common since the end of the twelfth and the beginning of the thirteenth dynasty<sup>60</sup>.
- e. The arrangement of  instead of  was regularly used during the end of the twelfth dynasty and the beginning of the thirteenth dynasty<sup>61</sup>.

<sup>57</sup> FRANKE 1984: 135 [N<sup>o</sup>.171-172], 136-137 [N<sup>o</sup>.173], 137 [N<sup>o</sup>.174], 138 [N<sup>o</sup>.175-176], 139 [N<sup>o</sup>.177-178], 140 [N<sup>o</sup>.179], 141 [N<sup>o</sup>.180].

<sup>58</sup> HEIN & SATZINGER 1989: vol.1, 16, 21, 46, 95, 116, 135, 141, 166; AZZAM 2011: 100, PL.1; LANGE & SCHÄFER 1902: vol.1, 24 [CGC. 20023], 53 [CGC. 20043], 106 [CGC. 20088], 113 [CGC. 20093], 121 [CGC. 20100], 124 [CGC. 20102], 168 [CGC. 20143], 182 [CGC. 20155], 254 [CGC. 20233], 297 [CGC. 20282], 356 [CGC. 20346], 389 [CGC. 20393]; LANGE & SCHÄFER 1908: vols.2, 4 [CGC. 20402], 77 [CGC. 20482], 113 [CGC. 20518], 236 [CGC. 20596], 308 [CGC. 20681], 399 [CGC. 20768]; HTBM 1912: vol.3, PL.24 [305]; HTBM 1913: vol.4, PL. 40 [331].

<sup>59</sup> LANGE & SCHÄFER 1902: vol.1, 43 [CGC. 20034], 106 [CGC. 20088], 117 [CGC. 20098], 131 [CGC. 20108], 139 [CGC. 117], 144 [CGC. 20122], 148 [CGC. 20125], 155 [CGC. 20132], 166 [CGC. 20141], 192 [CGC. 20162], 197 [CGC. 20165], 205 [CGC. 20175], 216 [CGC. 20187], 220 [CGC. 20204], 232 [CGC. 20207], 236 [CGC. 20213], 245 [CGC. 20226], 261 [CGC. 20239], 268 [CGC. 20246], 279 [CGC. 20260], 281 [CGC. 20263], 306 [CGC. 20292], 309 [CGC. 20296], 313 [CGC. 20300], 327 [CGC. 20314], 351 [CGC. 20340], 359 [CGC. 20348], 365 [CGC. 20357], 367 [CGC. 20359], 373 [CGC. 20371], 380 [CGC. 20381], LANGE & SCHÄFER 1908: vol.2, 47 [CGC. 20452], 52 [CGC. 20456], 62 [CGC. 20465], 135 [CGC. 20532], 141 [CGC. 20535], 190 [CGC. 20558], 202 [CGC. 20566], 243 [CGC. 20605], 244 [CGC. 20606], 246 [CGC. 20607], 258 [CGC. 20618], 299 [CGC. 20671], 334 [CGC. 20708], 340 [CGC. 20714], 343 [CGC. 20716], 349 [CGC. 20722], 353 [CGC. 20723]; HTBM 1912: vol.2, Pls.4 [177], 5 [150], 6 [156], 13 [123], 14 [209], 15 [129], 21 [145], 28 [224]; HTBM 1912: vol.3, Pls.297, 10 [234], 11 [237], 12 [249], 20 [313], 25 [246], 35 [319], 36 [242], 36 [242], 37 [222]; HTBM 1913: vol.3, Pls.5 [152], 7 [155], 12 [170], 34 [210]; HEIN & SATZINGER 1989: vol.1, 7, 179.

<sup>60</sup> PFLÜGER 1947: 133; HEIN & SATZINGER 1989: 99, 101; EL-ENANY 2008: 109; ILIN-TOMICH 2011: 26; ABDEL-RAZIQ 2013: 279 [f].

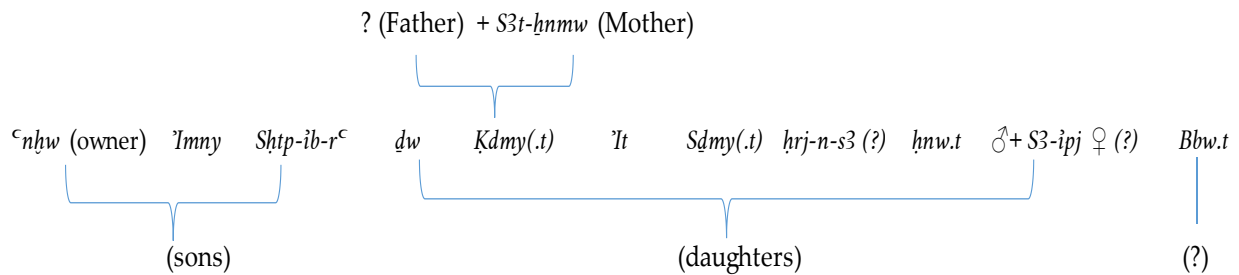
## XI. GENEALOGY

The stela provides information for the genealogy of the family of ʿnḥw up to two generations. So, the following matrix shows the relationship between the two generations.

The first generation ? + S3t-ḥnmw the mother of ʿnḥw

The second generation ʿnḥw and his brothers ʾImny, Šḥtp-ib-r<sup>c</sup> and his sisters Dḥw, Kḏmy(.t), ʾIt, Sḏmy(.t), Ḥrj-n-s3 (?), Ḥnw.t, Ḥḏ.t.

We do not know the relation of Bbwt (?) and S3-ḥpj to the owner of the stela, but one may presume that S3-ḥpj is probably the husband of lady Ḥḏ.t.



## IX. ACKNOWLEDGMENT


I would like to express my gratitude to my Prof. Dr. / Laila Azzam (Helwan University) for reading the manuscript and giving me valuable comments. I would also like to thank Mr. / Walid El-Sayed for the line drawing of the stela.

<sup>61</sup> LANGE & SCHÄFER 1902: vol.1, 30 [CGC. 20025], 34 [CGC. 20027], 47 [CGC. 20038], 80 [CGC. 20065], 82 [CGC. 20067], 96 [CGC. 20080], 97 [CGC. 20081], 148 [CGC. 20125], 154 [CGC. 20131], 155 [CGC. 20132], 161 [CGC. 20138], 167 [CGC. 20142], 204 [CGC. 20174], 229 [CGC. 20204], 232 [CGC. 20208], 255 [CGC. 20234], 322 [CGC. 20310], 346 [CGC. 20333], 349 [CGC. 20338], 359 [CGC. 20348], 368 [CGC. 20362], 380 [CGC. 20381]; LANGE & SCHÄFER 1908: vol.2, 50 [CGC. 20455], 65 [CGC. 20470], 135 [CGC. 20532], 202 [CGC. 20566], 243 [CGC. 20605], 259 [CGC. 20619], 276 [CGC. 20639], 318 [CGC. 20691], 353 [CGC. 20723], 358 [CGC. 20728]; HTBM II, Pls.6 [156], 13 [123], 14 [209], 19 [143], 28 [224], 30 [178], 44 [135], 46 [124]; HTBM 1912: vol.3, Pls.5 [297], 10 [234], 11 [237], 31 [254]; HTBM 1913: vol.4, Pl.12 [170]; HEIN & SATZINGER 1989: vol.1, 24, 112, 179; HEIN & SATZINGER 1993: vol.2, 87.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- ABDALLA, A.: «The Cenotaph of the Sekwaskhet Family from Saqqara», *JEA* 78, 1992, 93-111.
- ABDEL-RAZIQ, A.: «A Middle Kingdom Funerary Stela of a Woman at al-Salam School Museum, Assiut», *JEA* 99, 2013, 275-281.
- ABDEL-RAZIQ, A.: «Three Late Middle Kingdom Stelae from al-Salam School Museum, Assiut», *SAK* 43, 2014, 1-16.
- AZZAM, L.M.: «Stela of Intef», *Journal of Faculty of Archaeology at Qena* 6, 2011, 89-104.
- BARTA, W.: *Aufbau und Bedeutung der altägyptischen Opferformel*, ÄF 24, Glückstadt-New York (J.J. Augustin) 1968.
- BENNETT, C.J.C.: «Growth of the *Htp-D'i-Nsw* Formula in the Middle Kingdom», *JEA* 27, 1941, 77-82.
- BENNETT, C.J.C.: «Motifs and Phrases on Funerary Stelae of the Later Middle Kingdom», *JEA* 44, 1958, 78.
- BORCHARDT, L.: *Denkmäler des alten Reiches im Museum von Kairo* II, Le Caire (Organisme général des imprimeries gouvernementales) 1964.
- BRIGHT, D.F.A.: «Dating Funerary Stelae of the Twelfth Dynasty: A Statistical Study», PhD thesis, Macquarie University, Sydney (Archaeopress) 2005.
- BROVARSKI, E.: «An Unpublished Stele of the First Intermediate Period in the Oriental Institute Museum», *JNES* 32, 1973, 453-465.
- DARESSY, M. G. : « Fragments de stèles de la XI<sup>e</sup> dynastie », *ASAE* 8, 1907, 242-247.
- DAWOOD, K.A.: «The Inscribed Stelae of the Herakleopolitan Period from the Memphite Necropolis», PhD Thesis, University of Liverpool, 1998.
- DOXEY, D.: *Egyptian Non-Royal Epithets in the Middle Kingdom. A Social and Historical Analysis*, Leiden (E.J Brill) 1998.
- EL-ENANY, K.: «Une stèle privée de la fin du Moyen Empire découverte à Karnak. Le Caire, Musée égyptien JE 37515», *BIFAO* 108, 2008, 95-113.
- ERMAN, A. & GRAPOW, H. (eds.): *Wörterbuch der ägyptischen Sprache* IV, Leipzig (J. Hinrichs), 1925 [= Wb].
- FAKHRY, A. : *Sept tombeaux à l'est de la grande pyramide de Guizeh*, Le Caire (Imprimerie de l'Institut français d'archéologie orientale) 1935.
- FISCHER, H.G.: «The Cult and Nome of the Goddess Bat», *JARCE* 1, 1962, 7-18.
- FISCHER, H.G.: «Some Early Monuments from Busiris, in the Egyptian Delta», *MMJ* 11, 1976, FIGS.3-4.
- FISCHER, H.G.: *Ancient Egyptian Epigraphy and Palaeography: The Recording of Inscriptions and Scenes in Tombs and Temples. Archaeological Aspects of Epigraphy and Palaeography*, New York (The Metropolitan Museum of Art) 1976.
- FISCHER, H.G.: *Varia Nova*, New York (The Metropolitan Museum of Art) 1996.
- FRANKE, D.: «The Middle Kingdom Offering Formulas: A Challenge», *JEA* 89, 2003, 39-57.
- FRANKE, D.: *Personendaten aus dem mittleren Reich (20.-16. Jahrhundert v. Chr.)*, ÄA 41, Wiesbaden (Harrassowitz) 1984.
- GARDINER, A.H.: *Egyptian Grammar.*, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed., Oxford (Cambridge University Press) 1957.

- GARDINER, A.H.: *Ancient Egyptian Onomastica*, London (Oxford University Press) 1947.
- GARDINER, A.H.: «Horus the Behdetite», *JEA* 30, 1944, 23-60.
- GRAJETZKI, W.: *Court Officials of the Egyptian Middle Kingdom*, in *Duckworth Egyptology*, London (Duckworth) 2009.
- HABACHI, L.: «The Tomb of Princess Nebt of the VIII<sup>th</sup>. Dynasty Discovered at Qift», *SAK* 10, 1983, 206–213.
- HASSAN, S.: *Excavation at Gîza II, 1930-1931*, Cairo (Government Press) 1936.
- HASSAN, S.: *Excavation at Gîza V, 1933-1934*, Cairo (Government Press) 1944.
- HASSAN, S.: *Excavation at Gîza I, 1929-1930*, Oxford (The University Press) 1932.
- HEIN, I. & SATZINGER, H.: *Stelen des mittleren Reiches I. Einschliesslich der I. und II. Zwischenzeit. CAA, Kunsthistorisches Museum Wien. Ägyptisch orientalische Sammlung, Lieferung 4, Mainz/Rhein (Philipp von Zabern) 1989.*
- HEIN, I. & SATZINGER, H.: *Stelen des Mittleren Reiches II. Einschliesslich der I. und II. Zwischenzeit. CAA, Kunsthistorisches Museum Wien. Ägyptisch orientalische Sammlung, Lieferung 4, Mainz / Rhein (Philipp von Zabern) 1993.*
- Helck, W.: *Zur Verwaltung des mittleren und neuen Reichs*, in *Probleme der Ägyptologie*, vol.3, Leiden (E. J. Brill) 1958.
- BRITISH MUSEUM : *Hieroglyphic Texts from Egyptian Stelae, & C., in the British Museum.* vols.1-5, London (The Trustees of the British Museum) 1911-1914.
- HODJASH, S. & BERLEV, O.D.: *The Egyptian Reliefs and Stelae in the Puskin Museum of Fine Arts, Moscow, Leningrad (Aurora Art Publishers) 1982.*
- ILIN-TOMICH, A.: «Changes in the *ḥtp-dî-nsw* Formula in the Late Middle Kingdom and the Second Intermediate Period», *ZÄS* 138, 2011, 20-34.
- ILIN-TOMICH, A.: *From Workshop to Sanctuary: The Production of Late Middle Kingdom Memorial Stelae in Middle Kingdom Studies*, vol.6, London (Golden House) 2017.
- JANSEN-WINKELN, K.: «Zur Bedeutung von *im3ḥw*», *BSEG* 20, 1996, 29-36.
- JONES, D.: *An Index of Ancient Egyptian Titles, Epithets and Phrases of the Old Kingdom*, in *British archaeological reports* 866, London (Archaeopress) 2000.
- JUNKER, H.: *Giza V*, Wien, Leipzig (Hölder-Pichler-Tempsky) 1941.
- JUNKER, H.: *Giza IX*, Wien (Rudolf M. Rohrer) 1950.
- KANAWATI, N. & HASSAN, A.: *The Teti Cemetery at Saqqara I*, Sydney, 1996.
- LANGE, H.O. & SCHÄFER, H.: *Grab- und Denksteine des mittleren Reichs I*, in: *Catalogue général des antiquités égyptiennes du Musée du Caire* (N°.20001-20780), Berlin (Reichsdruckerei) 1902.
- LANGE, H.O. & SCHÄFER, H.: *Grab- und Denksteine des mittleren Reichs II*, in: *Catalogue général des antiquités égyptiennes du Musée du Caire* (N°. 20400-20780), Berlin (Reichsdruckerei) 1908.
- LAPP, G.: *Typologie der Särge und Sargkammern von der 6. Bis 13. Dynastie*, SAGA 7, Heidelberg (Heidelberger Orientverlag), 1993.
- LAPP, G.: *Die Opferformel des alten Reiches*, in: *Deutsches archäologisches Institut Abteilung Kairo*, vol.21, Mainz / Rhein (Philipp von Zabern) 1986.

- LEPROHON, R.J.: *Stelae I, the Dynastic Period to the Late Middle Kingdom*, CAA, Mainz / Rhein (Philipp von Zabern) 1985.
- LEAHY, A.: «The Name of Osiris Written », *SAK* 7, 1979, 141-153.
- LEPROHON, R.J.: *A Late Middle Kingdom Stela in a Private Collection*, in: P. Der Manuelian (ed.), *Studies in Honor of William Kelly Simpson*, vol.2, Boston, 1996.
- LOPEZ, J. :« Rapport préliminaire sur les fouilles d'Hérakléopolis 1968», *OrAnt* 14, 1975.
- LORTON, D.: «Considerations on the Origin and the Name of Osiris», *VA* 1, 1985, 113-126.
- MAHFOUZ, S.: «Late Middle Kingdom Stelae from Assiut», in: *Studies on the Middle Kingdom in Memory of Detlef Franke (eds.)*, H.W. Fischer-Elfert and R.B. Parkinson, *Philippika* 41, Wiesbaden (Harrassowitz) 2013.
- MUCHIKI, Y.: «On the Transliteration of the Name Osiris», *JEA* 76, 1990, 191-194.
- PETRIE, W.M.F.: *Medum*, London (David Nutt) 1892.
- PERSONS & NAMES OF THE MIDDLE KINGDOM, [https://pnm.unimainz.de/2/ inscription/ 9880](https://pnm.unimainz.de/2/inscription/9880), Accessed on 07/03/2022.
- PERSONS & NAMES OF THE MIDDLE KINGDOM, [https://pnm.uni-mainz.de/2/ inscription/ 9880](https://pnm.uni-mainz.de/2/inscription/9880), Accessed on 01/03/2022
- PFLÜGER, K.: «The Private Funerary Stelae of the Middle Kingdom and their Importance for the Study of Ancient Egyptian History», *JAOS* 67, 1947, 127-135.
- QUIBELL, J.E.: *Excavations at Saqqara 1905-1906*, Le Caire (Imprimerie de l'Institut français d'archéologie orientale) 1907.
- QUIRKE, S.: *Titles and Bureaux of Egypt 1850-1700 BC in GHP Egyptology*, vol.1, London (Golden House Publications) 2004.
- QUIRKE, S.: «The Regular Titles of the Late Middle Kingdom», *Rd'E* 37, 1986, 107-130.
- RANKE, H.: *Die Ägyptischen Personennamen*, vol.1, Glückstadt (J.J. Augustin) 1935.
- SCHEELE-SCHWEITZER, K.: *Die Personennamen des alten Reiches: Altägyptische Onomastik unter lexikographischen und sozio-kulturellen Aspekten*, *Philippika*, vol.28, Wiesbaden (Harrassowitz) 2014.
- Satzinger, H.: «Beobachtungen zur Opferformel: Theorie and Parxis», *LinAeg* 5, 1997, 1-15
- SELIM, H.: «Three Identical Stelae from the End of the Twelfth or Thirteenth Dynasty», *SAK* 29, 2001, 319-330.
- SIMPSON, W.K.: *Inscribed Material from the Pennsylvania Yale Expeditions at Abydos*, in: *Yale Expedition to Egypt*, vol.6, New-Haven, Philadelphia (Yale University-University of Pennsylvania) 1995.
- SMITH, W.S.: «The Coffin of Prince Min-Khaf», *JEA* 19, 1933, 150-159.
- SMITH, W.S «The Origin of Some Unidentified Old Kingdom Reliefs», *AJA* 46, 1942, 509-531.
- SMITHER, P.C.: «The Writing of *ḥtp-d'i-nsw* in the Middle and New Kingdoms», *JEA* 25, 1939, 34-37.
- SPANIEL, D.B.: *Palaeographic and Epigraphic Distinctions between Texts of the So-Called First Intermediate Period and the Early Twelfth Dynasty*, in: P. Der Manuelian (ed.), *Studies in Honor of William Kelly Simpson II*, Boston, 1996.
- STEFANOVIĆ, D.: «Four Middle Kingdom Stelae from the National Archaeological Museum, Athens», *JEA* 96, 2010, 207-215.

- Vernus, P.: « Sur les graphies de la formule ‘l’offrande que donne le roi’ au Moyen Empire et à la deuxième période intermédiaire », in S. QUIRKE (ed.), *Middle Kingdom Studies*, New Malden (Sia Publishing) 1991.
- WARD, W.: *Index of Egyptian Administrative and Religious Titles of the Middle Kingdom: with a Glossary of Words and Phrases*, Beirut (American University of Beirut) 1982.





[FIGURE 1]: Stela in Sohag National Museum, Inv. N°.876/ JE. 91248 © Photo taken by the researcher.





[FIGURE 2]: Stela in Sohag National Museum, Inv. N°.876/ JE. 91248 © Facsimile by Walid El-Sayed.