

THE STELA OF 3N^hW IN SOHAG NATIONAL MUSEUM
INV. N^o. 876

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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 معانى 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 3ⁿh^w from Abydos, preserved now in Sohag National Museum Inv. N^o.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: 3ⁿh^w, Abydos, genealogy, JE 91248, Osiris, twelfth dynasty, thirteenth dynasty.

I. INTRODUCTION

This article deals with the study of the stela of ꜥnḥw at Sohag National Museum Inv. N^o.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^o.69.219 «1013»¹ [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 1995². However, he only gave brief information about the stela, including its number C14, material, measurement, and transliteration of its texts³. D.M. Doxey recorded the number of the stela and the name of its owner before moving it to Sohag National Museum (SNM)⁴.

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] ḥtp di nsw^(a) (n) Wsir^(b)

[2] ḥn.ty-ḥmn.tyw^(c), nb 3bdw,

[3] diꜥf^(d) pr.(t)-ḥrw t ḥnk.t^(e) iḥ.w⁵ 3pd.w šs^(f) mnḥ.t sntr mrḥ.t^(g)

[4] n k3 n im3ḥ(y)^(h) ꜥnḥw⁽ⁱ⁾ nb im3ḥ(i), S3t-ḥnmw^(k), m3^c(.t)-ḥrw.

¹ SIMPSON 1995: 42.

² SIMPSON 1995: 42-44.

³ SIMPSON 1995: 42.

⁴ DOXEY 1998: 238.

⁵ 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 ϵnhw , possessor of reverence, *S3t-hmmw*, justified⁶.

V. SECOND REGISTER

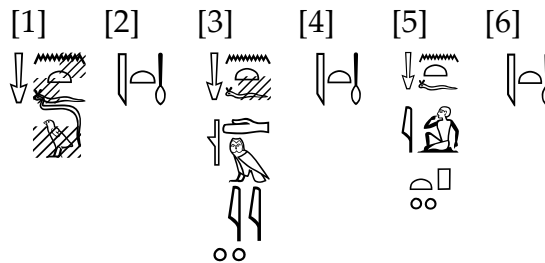
A. Scene

In the second register, ϵnhw 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. ϵnhw is seated on a low-back chair with lion legs that rest on cone-shaped trusses. The offerings table in front of ϵnhw is probably flat with three long legs, and the offerings above it are not clear.

Facing ϵnhw are three women of identical representation seated on the ground. Three women of equal representation are seated on the ground facing ϵnhw . 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.tz^{f(1)} Dw</i> | [1] <i>his sister Dju,</i> |
| [2] <i>m3^ct-hrw</i> | [2] <i>Justified</i> |
| [3] <i>sn.tz^f Kdmy(t)^(m)</i> | [3] <i>his sister Qedmy(t),</i> |
| [4] <i>m3^ct-hrw</i> | [4] <i>Justified</i> |
| [5] <i>sn.tz^f It⁽ⁿ⁾</i> | [5] <i>his sister It,</i> |
| [6] <i>m3^c.t-hrw</i> | [6] <i>Justified.</i> |

⁶ DOXEY 1998: 92.

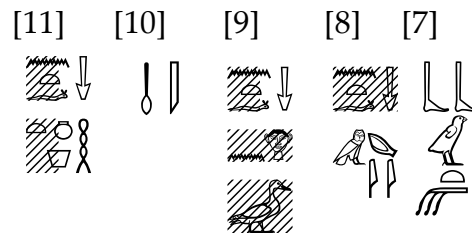
VI. THIRD REGISTER

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*^(o)

[7] *Bebut*

[8] *sn.tꜣf Sdmy(.t)*^(p)

[8] *his sister Sudjemy(t)*

[9] *sn(.t)ꜣf Hrj-n-sꜣ(?)*^(q),

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

[10] *mꜣꜥ(.t)-hrw*

[10] *Justified*

[11] *sn.tꜣf Hnw.t*^(r)

[11] *his sister Henut.*

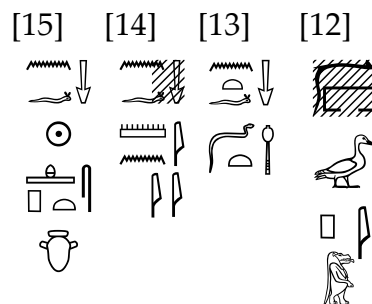
VII. FOURTH REGISTER

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] <i>imy-r pr^(s) S3-Ipi^(t)</i>	[12] steward <i>Sa-Ipi</i>
[13] <i>sn.tꜣf Hd.t^(u)</i>	[13] <i>his sister Hedjet</i>
[14] <i>snꜣf Imny^(v)</i>	[14] <i>his brother Imeny</i>
[15] <i>snꜣf Shꜣtp-ib-R^(w)</i>	[15] <i>his brother Sehetepibre</i>

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 dynasty⁷.

(b) The occurrence of Osiris' name $\overline{\text{𓆎}} \overline{\text{𓆏}}$ without a determinative $\overline{\text{𓆐}}$ [A41]⁸ 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 dynasty⁹.

(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 later¹⁰.

(d) Bennett suggested that the phrase *dif* before *pꜣt-hꜣrw* was used from the twelfth dynasty onwards¹¹. 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*¹², and the eighth dynasty door of *Nebet*, the wife of the vizier *Shemay*¹³.

⁷ 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.

⁸ 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].

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ 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 [CG. 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.

¹¹ BENNETT 1941: 79, criterion N°. 1.

¹² FRANKE 2003: 46.


¹³ HABACHI 1983: 211, FIG.3.

(e) The writing of the sigh-Ϝ[W23] is attested from the twelfth dynasty¹⁴.

(f) Simpson reads the sign Ϝ [V6] *ss*¹⁵, although I think the correct reading should be *śś*.

(g) The request for incense and oil were added to the offering formula towards the end of the twelfth dynasty¹⁶.

(h) *n k3 n im3ḥ(y)*¹⁷: The phrase *n k3 n* was rarely used in the Old Kingdom¹⁸. The phrase occurs in the burial chamber of *Mereruka* from the Sixth Dynasty¹⁹, while *n k3 n + im3ḥ(y)* occurs on stelae starting from the Herakleopolitan period²⁰ and the beginning of the eleventh dynasty²¹.

The deceased was referred to as  *im3ḥw* «honored one»²² starting from the reign of king Sesostris I²³. While the phrase *n k3 n im3ḥ (y)* was first attested from the reign of Amenemhat II²⁴.

(i) *ḥnhw*: «the living». The personal name *ḥnhw* appeared ten times in the Old Kingdom as masculine²⁵ and continued to be in use during the Middle Kingdom²⁶. 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 dynasty²⁷.

(j) The earliest attested use of the phrase *nb im3ḥw* was from the fourth dynasty in the tomb of Rahotep at Meidum²⁸, and it became commonly used during the end

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ SIMPSON 1995: 42.

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

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


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

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

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

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

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

²³ 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].

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

²⁵ SCHEELE-SCHWEITZER 2014: 310-311 [775].

²⁶ RANKE 1935: 68 [6].

²⁷ 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).

²⁸ 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 Kingdom²⁹. 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 Kingdom³⁰. While Simpson read it as *S3t-hmnw*³¹.


(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 time³².

(m) *Ḳdmyt*: The personal name *Ḳdmyt* was used only from the Middle Kingdom³³.

(n) *It*: This proper name appeared in H. Ranke but with a different orthography $\begin{matrix} \text{Ⲑ} \\ \text{Ⲑ} \end{matrix}$, $\begin{matrix} \text{Ⲑ} \\ \text{Ⲑ} \end{matrix}$ ³⁴. W.K. Simpson suggests that it should be read as «*It3*»³⁵. PNM read it $\begin{matrix} \text{Ⲑ} \\ \text{Ⲑ} \end{matrix}$ «*It*»³⁶. 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)³⁷.

(p) *Sdmy (t)* is a feminine name that was attested only since the Middle Kingdom³⁸.

(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 Kingdom³⁹ and continued to be used until the New Kingdom⁴⁰.

(s) *imy-r pr*: «steward»⁴¹, «administrator»⁴². This title *imy-r pr* was first attested from the fourth dynasty⁴³. 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

²⁹ 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].

³⁰ RANKE 1935: 292 [24].

³¹ SIMPSON 1995: 42.

³² Wb 1971: vol.4, 151 [5-9].

³³ RANKE 1935: 337 [19].

³⁴ RANKE 1935: 49 [3].

³⁵ SIMPSON 1995: 42.

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

³⁷ RANKE 1935: 96 [8].

³⁸ RANKE 1935: 323 [26].

³⁹ SCHEELE-SCHWEITZER 2014: 545 [2445].

⁴⁰ RANKE 1935: 242 [18].

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

⁴² WARD 1982: 21 [N°.132].

⁴³ GRAJETZKI 2009: 69.

addition, they were only known through the household of higher officials⁴⁴. 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 father⁴⁵. It was his responsibility to draw up the final reports for the county account and submit them to the landowner⁴⁶.



(t) *S3-īpi*: This proper name was used only during the Middle Kingdom⁴⁷.


(u) The personal name *Hd.t* was used only during the Middle kingdom⁴⁸.

(v) The personal name *Imny* was used starting from the beginning of the Old Kingdom⁴⁹ and continued to be used until the Middle Kingdom⁵⁰.


(w) *Sḥtp-ib-R^c*: means «May it please the heart of Ra». This personal name was used only during the Middle kingdom⁵¹.

IX. PALEOGRAPHICAL REMARKS

a. It is worth noting that the sign  appears in the second line of the main inscription in semi-cursive  writing⁵² 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 Kingdom⁵³; this assumption is incorrect since Leprohon discusses examples that date back to the end of the Old Kingdom and the first intermediate period⁵⁴.

b. It should be noted that the sign  from the fourth line of the main inscription is written in semi-cursive hieroglyphs⁵⁵.

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

d. For the word *m3^ct*, the scribe used  the sign instead of (Aa11) after the name *It* in the second register [line 6].

⁴⁴ GRAJETZKI 2009: 69-70.

⁴⁵ DAWOOD 1998: 110.

⁴⁶ DAWOOD 1998: 111.

⁴⁷ RANKE 1935: 280 [19].

⁴⁸ RANKE 1935: 261 [14].

⁴⁹ SCHEELE-SCHWEITZER 2014: 238 [301].

⁵⁰ RANKE 1935: 31 [N^o. 13].

⁵¹ RANKE 1935: 318 [6].

⁵² FISCHER 1976: 44.

⁵³ GARDINER 1994: Sign-list W. 17.

⁵⁴ 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].

⁵⁵ FISCHER 1976: 44.

⁵⁶ *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^c-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 *ᶜnhw*, a name commonly used during the thirteenth dynasty⁵⁷.
- 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 dynasty⁵⁸.
- c. The orthography  «oxen and fowl» was common from the end of the Twelfth and the beginning of the thirteenth dynasties⁵⁹.
- d. The phrase *n k3 n im3hy* was more common since the end of the twelfth and the beginning of the thirteenth dynasty⁶⁰.
- e. The arrangement of  instead of  was regularly used during the end of the twelfth dynasty and the beginning of the thirteenth dynasty⁶¹.

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

⁵⁸ 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].

⁵⁹ 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.

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

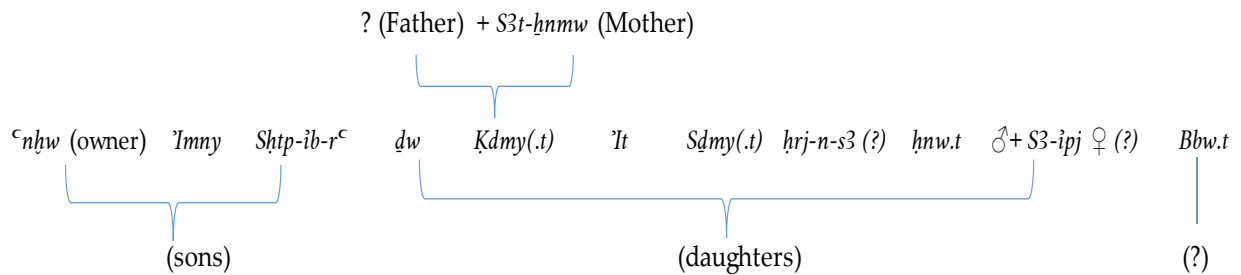
XI. GENEALOGY

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, Sḥtp-ib-rᶜ and his sisters Dḥw, Ḳdmy(.t), ʾIt, Sḏmy(.t), Ḥrj-n-s3 (?), Ḥnw.t, Ḥḏ.t.

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



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⁶¹ 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.

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[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.