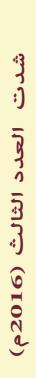
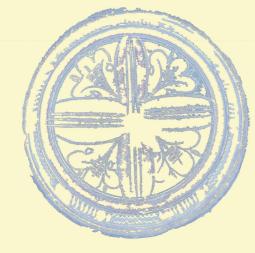


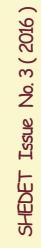


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# Issue No. 3 (2016)

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Faculty of Archaeology

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#### EDITORIAL FOREWORD

On behalf of the editorial board and the administration of the faculty of Archaeology – Fayoum University, we are proud to present the third volume of the journal of the Faculty of Archaeology – Fayoum University (*SHEDET*). With this journal, we are opening a new era of scientific publication of Egyptian Archaeology in Egypt, designed to reach people all over the world, and to be judged according to international standards of excellence.

Presenting the third volume of *SHEDET* gives us – in the same context of our two previous volumes– happiness and challenge: happiness in being able to provide our readers with a volume of selected and refereed intellectual contributions, and challenge in trying to sustain this journal and provide publications of international quality. Of course help is needed from scholars and researchers all over the world in the field of Egyptian archaeology, to be able to continue and sustain producing this publication. The continuation of this journal is vitally important, as it is one of the very few scientifically reviewed journals dedicated to Archaeology in Egypt

The main scope of the SHEDET journal is various aspects of ancient Egyptian, Islamic and Coptic Archaeology, conservation, museology, and heritage (concerning language, literature, history, art, and related subjects, before the modern period. It aims to publish research that contributes to the enlargement of knowledge or the advancement of scholarly interpretation.

Finally, we would like to thank all contributors to the successful publication of this new journal for their support and collegial collaboration, and express our hopes for more successful issues to come. We must also thank all the editorial team and advisory board for all their efforts.

Prof. Dr. Atef Mansour Prof. Dr. Ahmed Tony Fayoum, 2016

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#### The Stela of W3h-hrt-nht (J.E.57112)

#### Mostafa A. SHALABY<sup>\*</sup>

#### **ABSTRACT:**

The article deals with the study of the stela no. JE 57112 (fig 1), is currently housed in the Egyptian Museum in Cairo. The stela is from Abydos. The article is showing the typical provincial art of the First Intermediate Period. The scene and inscriptions of the stela are to be published studied and compared with other parallel stele.

#### **General Description (Pl.1):**

The stela under discussion is a round topped limestone stela<sup>1</sup> in shape measuring 84 cm. in height and 81 cm. in width. It is in poor state of preservation. The inscription and scene are surrounded by the typical painted board that characterized of the First Intermediate Period (a). There are traces of various pigments that were used in the decoration of the stela: blue, red, yellow and black. There is also another property which is the use of colored dough to cover the deep marks after carved. In addition, it's noted the use of colors on a thin layer of mortar, because the limestone absorbs colors. The stela is divided into two sections, the upper part is occupied with a horizontal text and the lower part is depicts the owner and his wife.

#### I. The scene of the owner:

The scene occupies the left side of the stela; it depicts the owner and his wife standing facing right. The deceased wears a shoulder-length wig and a broad collar, knee-length

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> For more details about round topped stelae see: R. Hölzl, '*Round-Topped Stelae from the Middle Kingdom to the Late Period. Some Remarks on the Decoration of the Lunettes*', *SCIE* 1, (Wien, 1992), 285-289.

kilt<sup>2</sup>. He holds a long staff in his left hand,<sup>3</sup> and maybe he grasps a scepter in his right hand. An elongated eye, which is one of the most attributes in the First Intermediate period. There are also remains of colors on his body. In front of him one vertical line:

| im3hw hr ntr 3 nb pt

#### | The one honored (b) by the great god, lord of heaven<sup>4</sup>.

Behind him stands his wife shown almost on the same scale (c), with her left hand on his left shoulder usually the other arm hanging free. She wears a long wig without lappet<sup>5</sup>, a broad collar and her dress is not appearing. Above her one horizontal line reads as follows:

hmt.f mryt.f <u>h</u>krt nsw šdt it.s

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> For more details about kilts see: G. Vogelsang-Eastwood, *Pharaonic Egyptian Clothing*, (Leiden, 1993), 53-56.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> For more examples see: J, Černy, 'The Stela of Merer in Cracow', *JEA* 47, (1961), pl. 1; H, Selim, 'Two Unpublished First Intermediate Period Stelae from Cairo Museum', *SAK* 35, (2006), Fig.2; E, Brovarski, 'Two Monuments of the First Intermediate Period from the Theban Nome', in: *Studies in Honor of George R. Hughes*, (Chicago, 1977), 38-39.

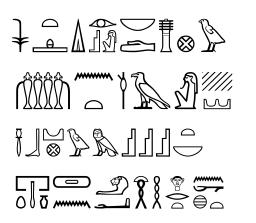
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> *im3hw hr ntr* '3 *nb pt*: The construction *im3hw hr ntr* '3 *nb pt* is attested on many stelae dating to the First Intermediate Period, See: H. F. Lutz, *Egyptian Tomb Steles and Offering stones of the Museum of Anthropology Ethnology of the University of California*, (Leipzig, 1927), pl.20, (n.38), Stela of *Ibw*; K, Daoud, *Necropoles Memphiticae Inscriptions from the Herakleopolitan Period*, (Alexandria, 2011), 37-39, stela of *Ipi*, fig: 13; 49-50, stela of Nit-Htp, fig: 17; 63-68, stela of *Ipi-'nhw/*Ipi, fig:21; 70-73, stela of *hry-s.f-nht I*, fig:23; 73-75, stela of *hry-s.f-nht* II, fig:24. H.G. Fischer, *Inscriptions from the Coptite Nome*, VI-XI, (Roma, 1964), 82-84, (no.29), stela of *Nmt*, pl. XXVI; Y, El- Masry, 'An unpublished Stela from the Ancient Cemetery of Thinis', *SAK 31*, (2003), 271.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> The long wig without lappet was worn in Upper Egypt during Tenth Dynasty, For more examples see: Lutz, *Egyptian Tomb Steles and Offering stones*, pl. 12, No. 22: Stela of a Hathor priestess from Naga ed-Dêr; H.G. Fischer, *Coptite Nome*, 64-65, pl.XVI, No.17 Stela of *hnms*; J.J. Clere, & J. Vandier, *Textes de la première periode intermédiare et de la XIème dynastie I*, Bibliotheca Aegyptiaca X,(Bruxelles, 1948), 6, No.10. ; A. Gardiner, "A Stela of the Earlist Intermediate Period", *JEA* 8, (1922), 191-192, Stela of *hnm ms*, pl.XVIII.

His wife, his beloved, lady in waiting  $(d)^6$ , šdt it.s<sup>7</sup>

#### I. The main text:

**A.** The main text consists of four horizontal lines from right to left. Each column being divided from the next one by broad line that is characteristic of the period<sup>8</sup>. The inscription reads as follows:



- 1- htp di nsw Wsir nb ddw
- 2- *hnt*(y) *imntiw*
- 3- nb 3bdw m swt .f nb (t)
- 4- prt- hrw t hnkt b3t n h3ty-' W3h- hrt- nht

" |1 An offering which the king gives (e) (and) Osiris (f), lord of Busiris (Abydos) (g), |2 Khentiamentiu (Foremost of the Westerners)(h), lord of Abydos, |3 in all his places<sup>9</sup> (give) /4 invocation offering (consisting of) bread, beer(i), to the count<sup>10</sup> W3h-hrt-nht".

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> M. Murray, *Index of Names and Titles of the Old Kingdom*, (London, 1908), pl. XXXV; D. Jones, *An Index of Ancient Egyptian Titles, Epithets and Phrases of the Old Kingdom*, II, (Oxford, 2000), 794. <sup>7</sup> PN I, 331, [N°. 24].

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> For more examples see: R. Leprohon, Stelae I: *The Early Dynastic Period to the Late Middle Kingdom*, Boston MFA 2, (Mainz, 1985), 40-42, no. 98.1050, Stela of *sn.t-thi*, 54-56, no. 04.1851, Stela of *itti*, 69:71, no. 12.1477, Stela of *šd-it f*, 75-78, no. 12.1479, Stela of *w3d-sti*, 97:99, no.25.625, Stela of *hnnii*, 125:127, no.25.674, Stela of *irri*. H.G. Fischer, 'Three Stelae from Naga ed-Deir', in *Studies in Ancient Egypt, The Aegean, and the Sudan, Essayes in honor of Dows Dunham on the occasion of his 90<sup>th</sup> birthday*, (Boston, 1981), 58: Stela of *šm3i*: Fig. 1-2, 64: Stela of *Idw*: Fig.5-6.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> S. Quirke, *Titles and Bureaux of Egypt 1850-1700 BC*, (London, 2004), 111.

### **II.** General Comments:

- **a** The frame around the stela is one of the famous elements in the First Intermediate period<sup>11</sup>.

*Wsr*<sup>18</sup> and Naga-ed-Dêr<sup>19</sup>. The sign  $\bigoplus$  appears with only two crosshatched, it commonly used during the late First Intermediate Period<sup>20</sup>. The phonetics changed from *im3hw* to *im3hy* during the time of King Merikare at Asyut and at Thebes in the year 14 of *Nb-hpt-R*<sup>c21</sup>. So, the stela maybe before the time of King Merikare in the Herakleopolitan Period.

**c-** The scenes which depict a standing couple on the same scale with the woman put her hand on the man's shoulder, while the other arm hangs by

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Compare: Leprohon, Boston *MFA* 2, 75-77 12.1479; Stela of *w3d-sti*, Boston *MFA* 2, 79-81, 12.1480, Stela of *mnjw*; Boston *MFA* 2, 100-102, 25.626, Stela of *jm3.*, Boston *MFA* 2, 139-141, 25.679: Stela of *jnhr-hk3*;D. Dunham, *Naga-ed-Dêr Stelae of the First Intermediate Period*, (Oxford, 1937), 12-13, M.F.A 12.1475, pl. II.1, Stela of *Nfr-ht-ntr*, 15-16, M.F.A. 12.1477, pl. III: 1, Stela of *šd-it.f*, 17-18, M.F.A. 12.1479, pl. IV: 1, Stela of *W3d-{šti-hb}*.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> D. Jones, An Index of Ancient Egyptian Titles, Epithets and Phrases of the Old Kingdom, I, (Oxford, 2000), 11.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> H.G. Fischer, Varia Nova: *Egyptian Studies III*, (New York, 1996), 194.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Brovarski, *Naga ed-Dêr*, 179, 213; H. Stewart, *Egyptian Stelae, Reliefs and Paintings: II Archaic Period* to Second Intermediate Period, (Warminster, 1979), 13, Stela of *Mntw*<sup>(\*)</sup>, pl. 11:3; Leprohon, Boston *MFA* 2, 18:20, 98.1034, Stela of *mni*.

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> E. Brovarski, *The Inscribed materials of the First Intermediate Period from Naga-ed-Dêr*, (Ph. D. Diss., University of Chicago, 1989), 213.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> Fischer, *Coptite Nome*, 84-85, Stela of *htpw*, Florance 6374, pl.XXVII.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> H.G. Fischer, *Denderah in the Old Kingdom and its Aftermath*, (New York, 1968), 89.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> Fischer, *Coptite Nome*, 39-43, no. 13-15.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> Brovarski, Naga ed-Dêr, 214.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> Brovarski, Naga ed-Dêr, 835.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> W. Schenkel, *Frühmittelägyptische Studien, Bonner Orientalistische Studien*, (Bonn, 1962), 51, 59; Brovarski, *Naga ed-Dêr*, 231.

her side had been known from Fifth Dynasty<sup>22</sup>, and became common in the First Intermediate period<sup>23</sup>.

- d- hkrt- nsw: "Lady- in- waiting": This title appeared since Fourth Dynasty, many women took this title in the First Intermediate Period like Mr-  $irt.f^{24}$ . *Iy*<sup>25</sup>, *nh* -*n.s-ppy*<sup>26</sup>. *hmt.f mryt.f hkrt nsw* is usual form in the First Intermediate Period<sup>27</sup>. Lady-in-waiting is the proper sense of the <u> $hkrt-nsw^{28}$ </u>.
- e-  $\downarrow = \land$  htp di nsw<sup>29</sup>: (an offering that the king gives). The Old kingdom formula until First Intermediate Period "An offering that the king gives, and the offering that Osiris gives". By the Middle Kingdom, the god had been introduced by a preposition usually (n) and (hr) also usually unwritten<sup>30</sup>. Offering formula is a wish for the different kinds of everything that could be brought to the deceased person to keep his vital power in the otherworld<sup>31</sup>. The arrangement of the signs refers that the stela from First Intermediate Period<sup>32</sup> and was known during the Sixth to Eleventh Dynasties<sup>33</sup> and is

<sup>22</sup> N. Kanawati, & A. Mcfarlane, Akhmim in the Old Kingdom, I: Chronology and Administration, ACE: Studies 2, (1992), 43-45.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup> For more examples dating to the First Intermediate Period, see, Dunham, Naga-ed-Dêr Stelae of the First Intermediate Period, 52-53 (no.39), Fischer, Coptite Nome, 75-77 (no. 25) stela of Ikr, 87-89 (no.32) stela of Thy, pls. XXII, XXIX; L. Azzam, "Stela of T3m-Ppii", in: Echoes of Eternity" Studies presented to Gaballa Aly Gaballa, (Wiesbaden, 2010), Fig: 1, pl.1, Gardiner, JEA 8,191-192; Leprohon, Boston MFA 2, 116 (no. 25.671), Stela of *In-hr.t-nht*. <sup>24</sup> Dunham, *Naga ed-Dêr*, 17, pl.4.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>25</sup> Dunham, Naga ed-Dêr, 23, pl.6.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>26</sup> Dunham, Naga ed-Dêr, 37, pl.12.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>27</sup> Leprohon, Boston MFA 2, 15-17, 98.1031, Stela of *bb.i.* 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>28</sup> R. Drenkhahn, 'Bemerkungen zu dem Title *hkr.t nswt*', *SAK 4*, (1976), 59-67.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>29</sup> For the htp di nsw formula in general, see W. Barta, Aufbau und Bedeutung der altägyptischen Opferformel, Äg 24, (Glückstadt, 1968); T.G.H. James, "Egyptian Funerary Stelae of the First Intermediate Period in: The Biritish Museum Quarteley, V.20, N.4, 1956, 87-89. pl.XXX, a. Stela of Khenty.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>30</sup> G. Lapp, Die Opferformel des alten Reiches: unter Berücksichtigung einiger späterer Formen, SDAIK 21, (Mainz, 1986), 32-33&50-51; Barta, Opferformel, 254-261.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>31</sup> D. Franke, "The Middle Kingdom Offering Formula – A Challenge", *JEA* 89, (2003), 39.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>32</sup> For similar examples see: Leprohon, Boston MFA 2, 40-42, 98.1050, Stela of sn.t.thi. Boston MFA 2, 45:48, 03.1848, Stela of nnw, Boston, MFA 2, 66-68, 12.1476, Stela of rh.wi: Boston, MFA 2, 69-71, 12.1477, Stela of šd-it.s, Boston, MFA 2, 72:74, 12.1478, Stela of hn.ii, Boston MFA2 79:81, 12.1480, Stela of mniw, Ch. Ziegler, Catalogue des stèles, peintures et reliefs égyptiens de l'Ancien Empire et de la Première Période Intermédiaire, (Paris, 1990), 74-77, Stela of Iri, 82-85, Stela of Isi. Clere & Vandier, Textes de la première période intermédiaire et de la XIème dynastie, 5-6, FISCHER, COPTITE NOME, 43, PL.XXXI.

found in most of the late First Intermediate Stelae from Naga ed-Dêr<sup>34</sup> This written form appeared from Fourth Dynasty and its most common in the stelae<sup>35</sup>, but uncommon from the Fourteenth Dynasty to the Twentieth Dynasty<sup>36</sup>. The arrangement of *htp di nsw* is characteristic of the Naga-ed-Deir stelae from the early Heracleopolitan Period<sup>37</sup>.

- **f** *Wsir*: The name of the god *Wsir* is attested under several orthographies<sup>38</sup>. The one that attested under the stela under discussion. The writing of the god Osiris by this way is usually used in the First Intermediate Period<sup>39</sup>. Osiris appears for the first time in private funerary inscription at the Memphite cemeteries in the reign of Neuserre<sup>40</sup>. At Naga-ed-Der in the late Old Kingdom, Osiris was the great god, lord of the Thinite nome  $^{41}$ .
- **g-** *nb ddw:* Lord of Busiris, indicative of an Eleventh Dynasty<sup>42</sup>. The writing of ddw, as represented on the stela, characterizes the First Intermediate Period, The sign  $\mathfrak{S}_{2}$  come before the sign  $\mathbb{I}$  in the stela of Hathor priests *Mrit* from Naga ed-Dêr<sup>43</sup>. The writing of ddw by this way prove a Herakleopolitan date for this stela $^{44}$ .

- 29 -

C.M.Firth, & B. Gunn. Teti Pyramid Cemeteries, I, (Cairo, 1926), 122; H.G. Fischer, A Stela of the Heracleopoliten Period in Saqqara: the Osiris Iti, ZÄS 90, (1963), pl.5.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>34</sup> Dunham, Naga ed-Dêr, no. 15, 40, 63.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>35</sup> Barta, *Opferformel*, 4, 12, 21, 24, 36, 43, 45, 53, 72, 81, 85,107.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>36</sup> Batrta, *Opferforme*l, 72, 85, 107,162.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>37</sup> Brovarski, *The Inscriped Material of the First Intermediate Period from Naga-ed-Dêr*, 209.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>38</sup> Ch. Leitz, Lexicon der ägyptischen Götterbezeichungen, II, (Leuven, 2002), 529-535.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>39</sup> E. Brovarski, "An Unpublished Stele of the First Intermediate Period in the Oriental Institute Museum", JNES 32, (1974), Stela of Mry. Cairo 1592; Stela of hm-wr. Louvre C. 198; Stela of Nfr-prt. Berlin 7512; Fischer, Coptite Nome, 86-87 Stela of In-it.f, pl. XXVIII, 81-82, Stela of Grht, pl.XXV; Fischer, Dendera, Stela of *htpi*, pl.XXVII; Stela of *snni*, 195, 209, pl. XXVI; Fischer, ZÄS 100, 17; Leprohon, Boston MFA 2,18:20, 98.1034, Stela of mni, 97-99, 25.625, Stela of hnnii., 106-108, 25.628, Stela of sip.t; M. Abdelrahiem, 'The Treasurer of the King of Lower Egypt Meru', SAK 31, (2003), 3. <sup>40</sup> Bear, *Rank and Title*, 297.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>41</sup> Broverski, *Naga ed-Dêr*, 87.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>42</sup> For the spelling of <u>ddw</u> as a part of the Osiris epithet <u>nb</u> <u>ddw</u> see: C.J.C. Benneth, 'Growth of the <u>htp-</u> di- nsw formula in the Middle Kingdom', JEA 27, (1941), 78-80.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>43</sup> Lutz, Egyptian Tomb Steles and Offering stones of the Museum of Anthropology Ethnology of the University of California, pl. 11 (no.20), stela of sole royal favorite and Hathor priesters Mrit.

D. Spanel, Beni Hasan in the Herakleopolitan Period, (Ph. D., University of Toronto, 1984), 91.

**h-** *hnty imntyw*: The title appeared since the Old Kingdom<sup>45</sup> and continued to use until the New Kingdom. In the Old Kingdom *hty* was written **m**, but

in the Middle Kingdom was written  $\mathbf{M}$ , and the mark  $\mathbf{I}$  which is first exemplified above ground in the Sixth Dynasty in the terrace of  $hnty-k^{346}$ . The end piece of (110) are joined by a band through the neck of the vessels: the end pieces than become consistently shorter. A few examples of the short end pieces are to be found at Dendera and other places, most of them Dyn. XI or a little earlier<sup>47</sup>. The Upper Egyptian "white crown" is not usual in the determinative of Osiris until Dyn. XI<sup>48</sup>, but it exists in Abydos and Sheikh Said<sup>49</sup> and became common during the First Intermediate Period<sup>50</sup>. The west sign as it appears in *imntyw* characteristic of the late Sixth Dynasty and the First Intermediate Period<sup>51</sup>. Since the region of *snt-srt* III all titles are disappeared after the name of *Wsir* except  $hnty imntyw^{52}$ . Back to the

sign for *imnty*, it is notable that it is written by  $\stackrel{\diamond}{\downarrow}$ . It seems that the colored

layer used here to cover the inscriptions was over written by

i- *prt-hrw*: "Invocation-offering". The arrangement of signs of *prt-hrw n* is attest in most stelae in Heracleopolitan Period<sup>53</sup>, Naga-ed-Dêr<sup>54</sup> stela, Dendera<sup>55</sup>, in the Coptite nome<sup>56</sup>, and at Thebes in the Heracleopolitan period<sup>57</sup>. The expression

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>45</sup> Leprohon, Boston, MFA 2, 59:62, 06.1894, offering stela of s83t-shntiw.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>46</sup> H.G. Fischer, *The Tomb of Ip at el Saff*, (New York, 1996), 30; R. Caminos& H.G, Fischer, *Ancient* Egyptian Epigraphy and Palaeography, (New York, 1976), 33, note 21.

Fischer, Dendera, 83; Dunham, Naga-ed-Dêr Stelae of the First Intermediate Period, Stelae. 67, 80. <sup>48</sup> E., Brovarski, 'Akhmim in the Old Kingdom and First Intermediate Period' in: *Mélanges Gamal eddin* 

Mokhtar I, (Cairo, 1985), 128.

Fischer, Dendera, 199.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>50</sup> Brovarski, "Akhmim in the Old Kingdom and First Intermediate Period", 128.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>51</sup> Brovararski, Naga ed-Dêr, 587.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>52</sup> C.J.C.Bennett, «Growth of the *Htp di nsw* Formula in the Middle Kingdom», JEA 27, (1941), 78.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>53</sup> Brovaraski, Naga ed-Dêr, 211; Fischer, Dendera, 118-119, Stela of Nfr-sšm-Ppy, pl. XVI a; Fischer, Coptite Nome, 87, Stela of *Thy*, pl. XXIX,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>54</sup> Brovaraski, *Naga ed-Dêr*, 211.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>55</sup> Fischer, Dendera, 118-119, Stela of *Nfr-sšm-Ppy*, pl. XVI a; Leprohon, Boston MFA 2, 24-26, 98.1039, upper left cornor of a stela. <sup>56</sup> Fischer, Coptite Nome, 87, Stela of *Ihy*, pl. XXIX.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>57</sup> Leprohon, Boston MFA 2, 79-81, 12.1480, Stela of *mniw*.

*prt-hrw* means "the voice goes forth" and came to mean "invocation offering". The construction was usually *prt hrw n* before the Eleventh Dynasty<sup>58</sup>. So, this stela before Eleventh Dynasty in Herakleopolitan Period.

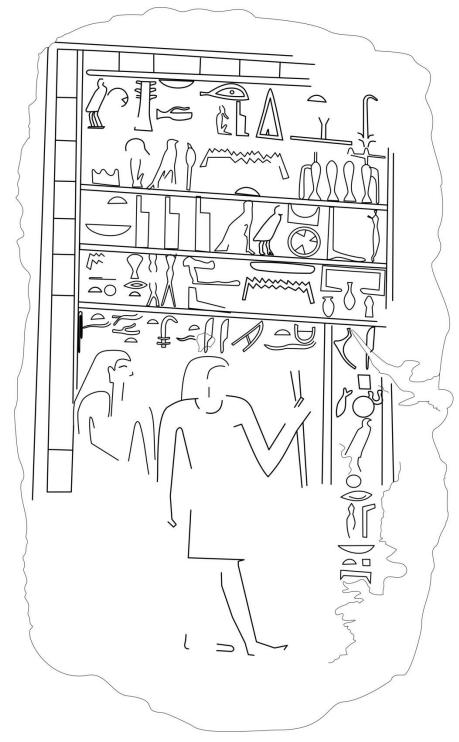
### **III. Dating:**

To sum up, as already shown in the foregoing pages, general style of the text, figures and the outline board, most of the paleographic and epigraphic features date this stela to the First Intermediate Period especially Herakleopolitan Period, also according to the following criteria:

- 1. The frame around the stela.
- 2. The writing of *htp-di-nsw*.
- 3. The long wig without lappet was worn in Upper Egypt during Tenth Dynasty.
- 4. Standing couple on the same scale and the woman put her hand on the man's shoulder.
- Writing of the name of god Osiris indicates to the First Intermediate Period "see above".
- 6. Writing of *ddw*.
- 7. The construction *prt hrw n* was usual before Eleventh Dynasty.
- Furthermore, the word *im3hw* replaced *im3hy* during the time of king Merikare so, the stela might be brfore the region of Merikare, in the Herakleopoliten period.

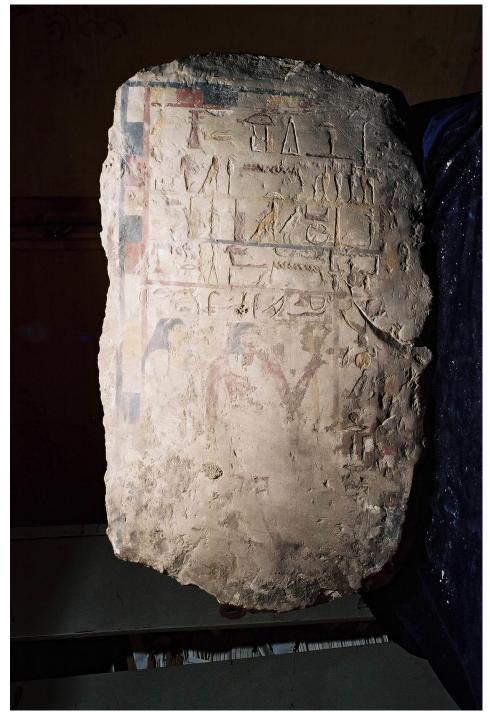
In conclusion, taking into consideration the results of the paleographic and epigraphic study on the one hand, and the study of the artistic features on the other, the stela is dated to the First Intermediate Period especially Herakleopolitan Period.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>58</sup> Daoud, Inscriptions from the Herakleopolitan Period, 43-46, Stela of Nit-htp, 51-53, Stela of Mrt-<u>t</u>tihtpi.





The Stela of W3h-hrt-nht





The Stela of W3h-hrt-nht