The Mayors of $W3\dot{h}$-swt In Late Middle Kingdom

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Abstract:

In the late Middle Kingdom, Senowesert III established his funerary complex at Abydos, and built an important town adjacent to this complex. This town, which was closely associated with Senowesert III’s funerary complex, was called $W3\dot{h}$-swt. Mayors of $W3\dot{h}$-swt were responsible for the administration of the funerary complex of Senowesert III in addition to their town. They have additionally overseen the estates located in the vicinity of the complex and the town of $W3\dot{h}$-swt. As such, this paper aims at spotting lights on the mayors of the town of $W3\dot{h}$-swt, their titles, and their role in the late Middle Kingdom in view of the town’s history in addition to some seals impressions that have been discovered in its site.

In the late Middle Kingdom, Senowesert III established his funerary complex at Abydos, and built an important town adjacent to this complex. This town, which was closely associated with Senowesert III’s funerary complex, was called $W3\dot{h}$-swt. Mayors of $W3\dot{h}$-swt were responsible for the administration of the funerary complex of Senowesert III in addition to their town. They have additionally overseen the estates located in the vicinity of the complex and the town of $W3\dot{h}$-swt. As such, this paper aims at spotting lights on the mayors of the town of $W3\dot{h}$-swt, their titles, and their role in the late Middle Kingdom in view of the town’s history in addition to some seals impressions that have been discovered in its site.

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Location & Name of $W\hat{z}h$-swt

$W\hat{z}h$-swt locates about 9 km at the south of Abydos (map 1),\(^1\) in the neighborhood of the town named $H\hat{w}t$-$shm$ (Hu, Diospolis parva).\(^2\) It is one of the towns of the seventh Nome of upper Egypt known as $B\delta t$ \(^3\). This town was established by Senowesert III\(^4\), who has also built a cenotaph- tomb, a mortuary temple, and a valley temple to link the cult of Osiris of Abydos with the royal funerary cults; The new established sit by him. (fig. 2).\(^5\)

The extension of the town ranges from about 45,000 m up to 60,000 m. Comparing to El–lahun, it is quite small; it is approximately $\frac{1}{3}$ to$\frac{1}{2}$ the size of El–lahun town.\(^6\) The town continued to be inhabited by nations until the end of the New Kingdom; this is shown through some important finds that have been recently uncovered in its site, e.g. corpus of ceramic material and a Hieratic ostracon SA. 2708.\(^7\)

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\(^1\) F.Gomaa, *die Besiedlung Ägyptens während des Mittleren Reiches*, Band, 1, Oberägypten und das Fayyüm, BTAO, 19, Wiesbaden, 1986, s. 184.
\(^2\) H.Gauthier, *Dictionnaire des Noms Géographiques, contenus dans les Textes Hiéroglyphiques*, Le Caire, 1825, p. 177.
\(^7\) S.Justl, ”Spicial delivery to Wah-sut An Eighteenth Dynasty Ostracon ’s inventory of Precious Materials”, *JARCE* 52 (2016), pp. 255-68.
As for the name of the town, it was attested on the seals impressions discovered in the funerary temple of Senowesert III and the mayoral residence as 𓊺𓊟𓊹-𓊪𓊴𓊚-𓊰𓊸-𓊳𓊻-𓊭-𓊪𓊴-𓊳𓊻-𓊭 “\text{\textit{W}\textit{3ḥ}\textit{-swt} 𓊕-\textit{k3w}-\textit{Rc} m3\textit{σ}-\textit{hrw} m 3bdw}”. In addition that it was called in the Brooklyn papyrus No.35.1446, R28b, 62b, which is dated to late Middle Kingdom, as \textit{W3ḥ\textit{-swt}}; this later form of the name has occurred also in the tomb of the famous vizier \textit{Rḥ-mi-Rc} in the caption of the scene of the taxpayers of \textit{W3ḥ\textit{-swt}} (fig.1) which reads:

\textit{wHmw n W3ḥ\textit{-swt mty ifd hnw hbnt bit hry-s3l nbw dpn gs ss n wHmw n W3ḥ\textit{-swt d3w1}” the herald of Wah-sut (has brought) mty linen, hbnt\textsuperscript{12} jar of honey, and one of hry-s3 cattle,½ dpn of gold, the scribe of the herald of Wah-sut one of d3w linen”\textsuperscript{13} In Ramesseum Onomastica No. 211, the town was described as 𓊺𓊩𓊩𓊩𓊪𓊱 W3ḥ\textit{-swt 𓊕-k3(w)-\textit{Rc} m3σ-\textit{hrw}}\textsuperscript{14}.

\textbf{The Residence of the Mayors of \textit{W3ḥ\textit{-swt}}}

The residence of the mayor was discovered by Wegner in seasons 1994 and 1997, and it was labeled as Building A. It consists of series of rooms, courtyards, and access corridors (Fig.3)\textsuperscript{15}; it also contains a garden with trees, a granary complex, and some magazines\textsuperscript{16}. The design of this residence resembles the architectural planning of the elite houses in the settlements of El-

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{itemize}
  \item \textsuperscript{8}J.Wegner,” Institutions and Officials at south Abydos:An Overview of the Sigillographic Evidence”, CRIPEL22(,2001),p.81.
  \item \textsuperscript{9} C.Hayes, \textit{Papyrus of The Late Middle Kingdom in Brooklyn Museum}, New York, 1955,pl.3,28b,5,62b.
  \item \textsuperscript{10} \textit{Urk.IV},1134,A.Gardiner, \textit{Ancient Egyptian Onomastica},vol.IIi,Oxford,1947,p.34,no.3468.
  \item \textsuperscript{11} \textit{Urk.IV},1133-1134.
  \item \textsuperscript{12} Hbnt is a liquid measure \textit{Wb},II,487,13-19.
  \item \textsuperscript{13} J.H.Breasted,\textit{Ancient Records},vol.II,Chicago,1906,p.287,no.736.
  \item \textsuperscript{14} F.Gomaa, \textit{die Besiedlung Ägyptens während des Mittleren Reiches},Band,1,s.184.
  \item \textsuperscript{15} J.Wegner, \textit{JARCE} 35,p.8.
  \item \textsuperscript{16} G.D.Mumford, ”Settlements-Distribution Structure,p.341.
\end{itemize}
\end{footnotesize}
lahun\textsuperscript{17}. Furthermore, the large seals impressions found in the town’s site give an evidence for the organization of the town and its relationship to the mortuary temple of Senowesert III. They give us also important information about the chronology and lifespan of the town, the administrative structure of the town, and the nature of officials who stayed in the town\textsuperscript{18}. More than that, the recent excavation revealed a series of large residences situated at the southern part of this settlement extending from east to west; some of them are large in size, and the others are medium (Fig. 4)\textsuperscript{19}.

\textit{Nḥt} the mayor of \textit{W3ḥ-swt}

A series of clay seals impressions were discovered around the residence of the mayor of \textit{W3ḥ-swt}. It is worthwhile that these seals impressions bear some significant indications with regard to the names and the titles of the governors of \textit{W3ḥ-swt} from the reign of Senowesert III till the end of the thirteenth

Nakht was the first known mayor of the town; his name and titles attested on a clay seal impression No.9805, found at his residence in \textit{W3ḥ-swt}, where he bore the titles \textit{ḥḥty-ḥ} imy-r šs ḥwt-ntr" the mayor, the overseer of the precious thing of the temple" (Fig.5,a).\textsuperscript{20}

Another seal impression no.2422 records Nakht’s filiation and titles as follows: \textit{ḥḥty-ḥ} ḥmtty-ntr wr-Md šmśw Nḥt s3 Sbk-ḥtp" the mayor, god’s sealer, great one of the tens of upper Egypt, Nakht the son of Sobek-hotep\textsuperscript{21} (Fig. 5, b). In addition that he has also held the title ‘god’s sealer at

\begin{footnotesize}
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\item[18] J.Wegner, \textit{JARCE 35},p.32..
\item[19] id, \textit{MDAIK 57},p.282.
\end{itemize}
\end{footnotesize}
Ta-wer Nome on another clay seal impression, No.8814 on which we read:

\[ h\text{	extsuperscript{3}}ty\text-c \, \text{\textasciitilde{\text{sm}}sw} \, \text{nsw} \, \text{\textasciitilde{\text{ht}}mtyn-tr} \, m \, T3-Wr \]

\[ N\text{htt} \]

"the mayor, follower of the king, god’s sealer in Ta-wer Nome Nht t".

It is noteworthy that the term \text{\textasciitilde{\text{sm}}sw} 'follower or retainer' appeared since the Old Kingdom\(^{24}\), wherein it was used to designate attendants, who began to bear weapons at the end of this period, forming local military groups, playing an important role in the warlike acts which prevailed in the First Intermediate Period, e.g. Nehry the Governor of Hare Nome has employed them as soldiers\(^{25}\). Later in the Middle Kingdom, the term \text{\textasciitilde{\text{sm}}sw} continued to be used in a military context\(^{26}\), and the military role of the \text{\textasciitilde{\text{sm}}sw} followers became relatively clear, as we find them separated into more than one group; such as, the Followers of the ruler, the follower of the Palace Gate.\(^{27}\)

Furthermore, Nakht held the title \text{wr-md \textasciitilde{\text{sm}}cw} "great one of the tens of upper Egypt", which occurred since in the Old Kingdom\(^{28}\) and usually designates a high rank official with legal tasks\(^{29}\). It also designates high officials who have close relations to the royal court\(^{30}\). By the rise of the Middle Kingdom, this title has been held by the monarchs. As for instance \text{\textasciitilde{\text{h3}}-\text{nh}}t, the monarch of the Hare Nome in the reign of Amenemhat I, who held the title

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\(^{22}\) &A-Wr is the name of the eight Nome of upper Egypt. F.Gomaa, \textit{Die Besiedlung Ägyptens während des Mittleren}, s.187.


\(^{30}\) H.Willems,\textit{Dayr Albarsha, the Rock Tombs of Djehutinakht and Iha}, Leuven,2007,p.103.
wr-Md ṣmꜜw and wr-Md ṣhw "great one of the tens of lower Egypt" among his titles that have been recorded in his tomb at El-bersheh.  

Nakht held also the title ḥtmt-y-ntr 'god’s sealer'. This title has appeared since the Old Kingdom to designate the leaders of the Expeditions to foreign lands and the mining regions; From the Old Kingdom, the title holder has played an important role in funerary ceremonies and cults. By the Middle Kingdom, it was used to refer to the function of senior embalmer. Furthermore, the title ḥtmt-y-ntr has also associated with some gods, e.g. Osiris, Amun, and Anubis. More than that, it has occurred frequently on the so-called Abydene stelas on which the holder of this title has additionally borne other titles related to Osiris and played an important role in the ceremonies of Osiris at Abydos; a fact that indicates the high social status of the title holders.

Since Nakht has held the title ḥtmt-y-ntr m T3-Wr, it is likely that T3-Wr was his homeland, and he was appointed by the King Senwosret III as a mayor of W3ḥ-swṭ in addition to his role in the funerary ceremonies and cults of Osiris.

**Hnty-ḥty**  the mayor of W3ḥ-swṭ

Khenty-khtey was the son of Nakht and grandson of Sobek-hotep; this is actually recorded in one of the seals impressions, no.8814, in which he is described as: ḫnty-ntr ḫnty-ḥty s3 Ḳḥṭṭi m3ḥ-[href]" the mayor, god’s

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31 H.Willems, Dayr Albarsha, the Rock Tombs of Djehutinakht, p.103.  
35 W.Ward, Index of Egyptian Administrative and Religious Titles of the Middle Kingdom, Beirut, 1982, nos 1481-1484.  
sealer Khenty-khtey son of Nakhti, true of voice" (fig.6). Khenty-khtey took the same titles of his father, as we read on another seal impression:  h$3ty-y$ imy-r $htmy-ntr $nty-$hty s3 N$h" the mayor, overseer of god’s sealers Khenty-khtey son of Nakht " . Moreover, he has also held some titles associated with the funerary complex of Senwosert III on a seal impression as follows:  h$3ty-y$ imy-r $hty-ntr $nty-$hty s3 N$h nb im$3h" mayor, overseer of the temple, Khenty-khtey the son of N$h, lord of veneration". 

In view of the titles of Khenty-khtey, one can say that the King promoted him to be an overseer of god’s sealers, so he oversaw all the cults and the ceremonies of Osiris, and he was also the overseer of the priests of the funerary complex of the king Senwosert III.

\textit{Nfr-$hr$} the mayor of \textit{W3$h$-swt}

Nefer--Her is known from a clay seal impression, no.8851on which he held the titles:  h$3ty-y$ imy-r $hmw-ntr Nfr-$hr$ " mayor, overseer of the priests Nefer-Her" (fig.7).

It significant that this mayor did not bear all the titles borne by his predecessors, but he bore only two of the provincial titles, i.e.  h$3ty-y$ imy-r $hmw-ntr ' mayor, overseer of the priests'. This practice has prevailed in the most influential towns by the early Middle Kingdom. \textsuperscript{38}

\textit{Imny-snb} the mayor of \textit{W3$h$-swt}

The titles of Imeny-seneb are attested on a clay seal impression, no.8851where he held the following titles:

\textsuperscript{37}J.Wegner, \textit{JARCE 35},p.3\textsuperscript{v}.

\textsuperscript{38}W.Grajetzki, \textit{the Middle Kingdom of Ancient Egypt,History, Archaeology and Society},London,2006,p.152.
The name of Pa-Hapy is attested only in two versions of a single clay seal impression; that is, the seal impression no.1645, whose versions were found in both the deposits of the funerary temple and the mayoral residence. In the text of this seal impression, Pa-Hapy bore the following titles:

\[ h³ty-ψ hrp nsty P³-hψy \] "the mayor, the controller of two thrones" (fig.9).

From the three titles linked to the provincial administration, Pa-Hapy, unlike his predecessors, has only held the title \( h³ty-ψ \). Not to mention that he has born the distinctive title \( hrp nsty \), which has been previously taken by Dhwty-nakht (Tomb no.1 at El-Bersheh) the Nomarch of Hare Nome under the reigns of the Kings Amenemhat I, Senwosert II, and Senwosert III. This title, i.e. \( hrp nsty \) was also a part of Nomarch’s title of Djhwty-hotep, the celebrated Nomarch of the Hare Nome. This title seems to refer to the unique status of Hare Nome and their authority. In the late Middle Kingdom, this title appears to have lost its significance, as it appeared rarely in the thirteenth dynasty's seals impressions where it was taken by some local nomarchs, and it was remarkably taken by some mayors of \( W³ḥ-sw\)t as rank or honorific title, e.g. Pa-Hapy. Being the only mayor of \( W³ḥ-sw\)t who had this title, Wegner suggests that Pa-Hapy was not a local

43 J. Wegner, "External connections of the community of Wah-sut during the Late Middle Kingdom", CASAE 40(2010), P.446.
44 Id, *The Mortuary Temple of Senwosret III at Abydos*, p.338
mayor, but came from another provincial Nome and was appointed as a mayor of $W3h$-swt.\textsuperscript{45}

\textbf{Shtp-ib ☺ the mayor of $W3h$-swt}

On the clay seal impression no.1413 discovered at the residence of the mayor at $W3h$-swt, Sehtep-ib held the titles: ☺ $h3ty$-$\epsilon$ $htmtyntr$ $Shtp$-$ib$ "the mayor, the god’s Sealer, Sehtep-ib",(fig.10).\textsuperscript{46}

Sehtep-ib has also borne some titles related to the Town and the funerary temple. It worthwhile that some seals impressions of a women named $Rn$-$i$ $snb$ taking the title 'king’s daughter' have been found at the mayoral residence of $W3h$-swt. she bore the Titles $iryt$-$p\epsilon t$ "noble woman" and $s3t$-$nswt$ "King’s daughter". This discovery led Wegner to suppose that she was married to one of $W3h$-swt’s Mayors in middle or late of thirteenth Dynasty because her sealings were found in the upper deposits. This marriage has happened, in Wegner point of view, under the governorship of Sehtep-ib who was contemporaneous to the reign of the King Neferhotep I, and she has resided the mayoral palace.\textsuperscript{47}

\textbf{The origins of the Mayors of Wah-sut and their chronology}

The sealings that were found at $W3h$-swt of the Nomarchs of $W3dyt$ Nome (the tenth Nome of upper Egypt) and the nomarchs of Hare Nome give an evidence to the origins of the Mayors of $W3h$-swt, who seem to have descended from elite families from the Hare Nome or $W3dyt$ Nome. Furthermore they refer to the

\textsuperscript{45} J. Wegner,\textit{the Mortuary Temple of Senwosret III at Abydos},p.338.
\textsuperscript{46} J. Wegner,\textit{the Mortuary Temple of Senwosret III at Abydos}, p.338.
external relations of the mayors of \( W3h\text{-}swt \) and the provincial centers of Upper Egypt.\(^{48}\)

As to the chronology of the mayors of \( W3h\text{-}swt \), the recent discoveries have proven the chronology of the mayors through the sequence of the deposits of sealings of the governors and their correlation with the royal names. On these seals impressions, the royal names have been inscribed together with the names of seals' owner starting with Nakht ending with Sehetep-ib. The sealings that bore the name of the King Neferhotep,\( \text{I} \) was found in strata which also contains the seal impressions of Sehetep-ib, and the sealings of Nefer-Her have appeared in the levels of deposits that coincide with the seal impressions of Sehetep-ib.\(^{49}\) Since the seals impressions of Nakht and Khenty-khtey were found in the lower deposits, Wegner believes that Nakht was coincided with the reign of Senwosert.III and both Khenty khtey and Neferher were contemporaneous with the reign of Amenmhat III. While Ameny-seneb and Pa-ha\(^{\text{p}}\)py were contemporaneous with the late of 12\(^{\text{th}} \) dynasty and the beginning of 13\(^{\text{th}} \) Dynasty, but Sehetep-ib the last mayor of Wah-sut was contemporaneous with four Kings, i.e. Neferhotep I Sobeknakht,\( \text{V}1 \), Wahibre-Ibiaw, and Merneferre-Ay.\(^{50}\)

**General Commentary**

It is noteworthy that some seals impressions which was discovered in the mayoral residence, has associated with \( \text{r}r\text{ryt} \) gate, such as seal impression no.2433, which reads:  
\[ \text{rryt nt pr \( h\text{nty-}c \) n W3h\text{-}swt \( h\text{-}c-k3w-r\text{c m3c hrw m 3bdw} \) "the gateway of the house of the mayor of} \]

\(^{49}\) id, the Mortuary Temple of Senwosret III at Abydos,p.340.
\(^{50}\) id, the Mortuary Temple of Senwosret III at Abydos ,p.\text{v}+2.
The term ḫryt designates a place or hall with Gate acted as a place of communications between the palace or temple and the community. It may have served as hall of judgment in judicial and non-judicial affairs. In the residence of W3ḥ-swt, it denotes an administrative unit controlling the flow of officials and materials in and out the residence. It also demonstrates the role of the mayor in the administration of the town and the mortuary temple of Senowesert III. Moreover, it seems to have been used as a place where the goods and other materials were being counted and distributed between the temple and the town. In my opinion, it might have been an important hall inside the mayoral residence with the aim of linking the mayor to the temple and estates administration; it might have had the function of a provincial knbt.

The mayor of W3ḥ-swt had a walled estates 53 by 82 at W3ḥ-swt in addition to smaller estates lined up in four sets, they are approximately 52 by 52. In late middle kingdom, the local governors lost their importance or at least they have not built the big rock cut Tombs anymore. This provides an indication to the centralization of the state. But it might be the result of the change of the burial custom. Furthermore, some other sources, like stelae

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51 J.Wegner, Institutions and Officials at south Abydos, p.81, fig.3.
52 W.Helck, Zur Verwaltung des Mittleren und Neun Reichs, Köln, 1958, s.65. S.Quirk, Administration of Egypt in the Late Middle Kingdom, London, 1990, p.50
54 J.Wegner, Institutions and Officials at south Abydos, p.88.
56 G.D.Mumford, op.cit, p.34.
and seals impressions, imply that the administrative structures in provinces went on without any noticeable change.\textsuperscript{57}

Some of the mayors of Wah-sut have already reported about their filiation, such as Nakht the son of Sobek-hotep and Khenty-khety the son of Nakht; this gives an indication that the office of the mayor was hereditary.\textsuperscript{58}

The mayors of \textit{W3h-swt} bore three Titles, the first principle title was \textit{h3ty-}\textsuperscript{c}"the mayor" which usually comes with either the title \textit{imy-r hwt-ntr} "the overseer of the temple", or the title \textit{imy-r hmw ntr}" the overseer of the priests". \textit{h3ty-}\textsuperscript{c} designates the role of the mayor in the provincial administration. The titles \textit{imy-r hwt-ntr} and \textit{imy-r hmw ntr} were associated with the mayor's role as an overseer of the economic and ritual life in the mortuary temple.\textsuperscript{59} So the mayors of Wah –sut were clearly the highest ranking officials in both town and temple.\textsuperscript{60}

The combination ‘\textit{h3ty-}\textsuperscript{c} n +n + name of the Town’ began to appear since the Middle Kingdom Period to designate the Nomarchs of the capitals of Nomes, and the Mayors who headed the settlements.\textsuperscript{61}

The mayor was responsible for collecting the taxes, and he had a status that can be compared to that of Nomarchs.\textsuperscript{62} On other hand willems suggests that the mayor was so much lower rank than the Nomarch, because the mayor has not been ever buried in a large tomb like the Nomarch; the only exception is the mayors who were buried in Beni Hassan.\textsuperscript{63}

\textsuperscript{57} Grajetzki, W., "Setting A State Anew: central Administration from the end of The Old kingdom to the end of the Middle Kingdom": in: \textit{Ancient Egyptian Administration}, edited by M.Garcia., Leiden,2013,p.228.
\textsuperscript{58} Wegner,J.,the Mortuary Temple of Senwosret III at Abydos,p.338.
\textsuperscript{59} J.Wegner,, Institutions and Officials at south Abydos,pp.84-85.
\textsuperscript{60} id, JARCE 35,p.35.
\textsuperscript{61} Willems, H.,"Nomarchs and Local Potentates: the Provincial Administration", in: \textit{Ancient Egyptian Administration}, edited by M.Garacia, Leiden,2013,p.381..
\textsuperscript{62} E.Pardey,,"Administration: Provincial Administration",OEAE,1(2001),pp.18-19.
\textsuperscript{63} H.Willems ,"Nomarchs and Local Potentates,p.381.
The Name of \( W^3h\text{-swt} \) has not been appeared on the seals of the mayors accompanying the name of the mayors, except in only one example mentioning the title "the mayor of \( W^3h\text{-swt} \) .....", but the mayor's name is missing.\(^{64}\) There were also some officials in the provincial administrative structure who were under the command of the mayor, e.g. \( \text{adwn n h3ty-}\) "the deputy of the mayor///". This title appeared on the seal impression no. 8770, but the name of title holder is unfortunately missing. (fig, 12)\(^{65}\)

Some titles that were associated with the mayors of \( W^3h\text{-swt} \), like the title sealer of the god in Thinite Nome, give an indication to the close relation between \( W^3h\text{-swt} \) and Thinite Nome, so it seems likely that \( W^3h\text{-swt} \) has been managed by Thinite Nome or Abydos.\(^{66}\)

The main aspect in the reign of Senwosret III is the decline of \( h^t\text{ryw tp-}\) "the great overlord of the Nome", which took place at least in a part during his reign.\(^{67}\) Since the title has disappeared from records, and perhaps this was because the King began to replace all the governors with local mayors.\(^{68}\) Thus the local governors lost their importance or at least they have not had very huge tombs anymore; this of course refers to the centralization of the state.\(^{69}\)

It is remarkable that the mayors of \( W^3h\text{-swt} \) have borne the titles of the Nomarchs, and they had a close relation with the central government despite the fact that they were mayors. Eventually it is important to state that the tombs of the mayor of \( W^3h\text{-swt} \) have not been found yet.

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\(^{65}\) Id, *JARCE* 35, p. 37.
\(^{66}\) Id, *Institutions and Officials at south Abydos*, p. 89.
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Map(1) ,Map of Abydos and the location of $W3h$-swt


Fig(1) the herald of $W3h$-swt and his scribe present the taxes of $W3h$-swt to Rkh-mi-re

Davies, N de G., the Tomb of Rekm-mi-re at Thebes, New York, 1943, pl.XXXIV
Fig (2) The Mortuary Temple of Senowesert III and Settlement of $W3h$-$swt$


Fig (3) The elite residences in the Settlement of $W3h$-$swt$

Picardo, N., "Hybrid households Institutional," fig. 11.4.
fig(4), building A, The design of the residence of the mayor of W3h-swt, after Wegner, J., JARCE 35, fig. 5.

Fig(5) a clay seal impressions of Nakht, the mayor of W3h-swt found at his residence in W3h-swt

Fig(6) seal impressions of Khenty-khty, the mayor of $W\bar{3}h\,-\,swt$
Wegner, J., JARCE 35, fig. 18.

Fig(7) seal impressions of Nefer-her, the mayor of $W\bar{3}h\,-\,swt$
Wegner, J., JARCE 35, fig. 18.

Fig(8) seal impressions of Ameny-seneb, the mayor of $W\bar{3}h\,-\,swt$
Wegner, J., the Mortuary Temple of Senwosret III at Abydos, fig. 151.
Wegner, J., JARCE 35, fig. 18.
Fig(9) seal impressions of Pa-ha'py, the mayor of W3h-sw3t
Wegner, J., the Mortuary Temple of Senwosret III at Abydos, fig. 151.

Fig(10) seal impressions of Sehetep-ib, the mayor of W3h-sw3t
Wegner, J., the Mortuary Temple of Senwosret III at Abydos, fig. 151.
Fig (11) A seal impression of Administration unit of the mayor of $W3h$-swt found at his residence in $W3h$-swt

Wegner, J., the Mortuary Temple of Senwosret III at Abydos, fig. 1

Fig (12) A clay seal impression with the title deputy of the mayor of $W3h$-swt

Wegner, J., the Mortuary Temple of Senwosret III at Abydos, fig. 152, 14.
حكام واح سوت في نهاية عصر الدولة الوسطى

د.أنور أحمد سليم

الملخص:

شدد الملك سنوسرت الثالث مجموعة جنزية بآبيدوس، والحق بمجموعته الجنزية مدينة عرفت باسم واح سوت، نصب عليها حكام كان مسؤولين عن إدارة كل من المجموعة الجنزية والمدينة. بالإضافة إلى الإشراف على المقاطعات والحقول المتخام للمدينة، والهدف من البحث إبقاء الضوء على مدينة واح سوت، وعلى حكامها، ألقابهم، دورهم في إدارة المدينة، وفي طقوس المعبد من خلال طبعات الاختام المكتشفة هناك.

الكلمات الدالة:

عصر الدولة الوسطى
مجموعة جنزية
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