

The Mayors of *W3h-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 *W3h-swt*. Mayors of *W3h-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 *W3h-swt*. As such, this paper aims at spotting lights on the mayors of the town of *W3h-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 *W3h-swt*

W3h-swt locates about 9 km at the south of Abydos (map 1),¹ in the neighborhood of the town named *Hwt-shm* (Hu, Diospolis parva).² It is one of the towns of the seventh Nome of upper Egypt known as *B3t* ³. This town was established by Senowesert III⁴, 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 ostrakon SA. 2708.⁷

¹ F.Gomaa, *die Besiedlung Ägyptens während des Mittleren Reiches*, Band,1, Oberägypten und das Fayyüm, BTAVO, 19, Wiesbaden, 1986, s.184.

² H.Gauthier, *Dictionnaire des Noms Géographiques, contenus dans les Textes Hiéroglyphiques*, Le Caire, 1825, p.177.

³ P.Montet, *Géographie de l'Égypte Ancienne*, vol. II, Paris, 1961, p.97.

⁴ J.Wegner, "The Town of Wah-Sut at south Abydos:1999 Excavations ", *MDAIK* 57(2001), p.282.

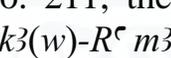
⁵ G.D. Mumford, "Settlements-Distribution Structure, Architecture Pharaonic ", in: *A Companion to Ancient Egypt*, edited by A.Lloyd, vol,I, Singapore, 2010, p.341.

⁶ J.Wegner, "Excavations at The Town of Enduring-are-the-places-of-Khakaure-maa-kheru-in-Abydos, Preliminary Report in the 1994 and 1999 Seasons ", *JARCE* 35(1998), p.7.

⁷ S.Justl, "Spicial delivery to Wah-sut An Eighteenth Dynasty Ostrakon '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  "W3h-swt h^c-k3w-R^c m3^c-hrw m 3bdw".⁸ In addition that it was called in the Brooklyn papyrus No.35.1446, R28b, 62b, which is dated to late Middle Kingdom, as W3h-swt⁹; this later form of the name has occurred also in the tomb of the famous vizier Rh-mi-R^{c10} in the caption of the scene of the taxpayers of W3h-swt (fig.1) which reads:



¹¹whmw n W3h-swt mty ifd hnw hbnt bit hry-s3l nbw dpn gs sš n whmw n W3h-swt d3wI" the herald of Wah-sut (has brought) mty linen, hbnt¹² jar of honey, and one of hry-s3 cattle, 1/2 dpn of gold, the scribe of the herald of Wah-sut one of d3w linen"¹³ In Ramesseum Onomastica No. 211, the town was described as  W3h-swt h^c-k3(w)-R^c m3^c-hrw¹⁴.

The Residence of the Mayors of W3h-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)¹⁵; it also contains a garden with trees, a granary complex, and some magazines¹⁶. The design of this residence resembles the architectural planning of the elite houses in the settlements of El-

⁸J.Wegner, "Institutions and Officials at south Abydos:An Overview of the Siglographic Evidence", *CRPEL*22,(2001),p.81.

⁹ C.Hayes, *Papyrus of The Late Middle Kingdom in Brooklyn Museum*, New York, 1955,pl.3,28b,5,62b.

¹⁰*Urk*,IV,1134,A.Gardiner, *Ancient Egyptian Onomastica*,vol,IIi,Oxford,1947,p.34,no.3468.

¹¹ *Urk*IV,1133-1134.

¹² Hbnt is a liquid measure *Wb*,II,487,13-19.

¹³ J.H.Breasted,*Ancient Records*,vol,II,Chicago,1906,p.287,no.736.

¹⁴ F.Gomaa, *die Besiedlung Ägyptens während des Mittleren Reiches*,Band,1,s.184.

¹⁵J.Wegner, *JARCE* 35,p.8.

¹⁶ G.D.Mumford, , "Settlements-Distribution Structure,p.341.

wr-Md šmꜥw and *wr-Md mhꜥw* "great one of the tens of lower Egypt" among his titles that have been recorded in his tomb at El-bersheh.³¹

Nakht held also the title *htmty-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 regions³²; From the Old Kingdom, the title holder has played an important role in funerary ceremonies and cults³³. By the Middle Kingdom, it was used to refer to the function of senior embalmer.³⁴ Furthermore, the title *htmty-ntr* has also associated with some gods, e.g. Osiris, Amun, and Anubis³⁵. 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.³⁶

Since Nakht has held the title *htmty-ntr m T3-Wr*, it is likely that *T3-Wr* was his homeland, and he was appointed by the King Senwoser III as a mayor of *W3h-swt* in addition to his role in the funerary ceremonies and cults of Osiris.

Hnty-hty **the mayor of *W3h-swt***

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:  *h3ty-ꜥ htmty-ntr Hnty-hty s3 Nhti m3ꜥ- hrw* " the mayor, god's

³¹H.Willems,*Dayr Albarsha,the Rock Tombs of Djehutinakht*,p.103.

³² Schenkel,W., "Gottessiegler",LÄ,II,col.820.,Jones, D. , An Index of Ancient Egyptian Titles, vol. , I , p.767,no.2791.

³³S.Sauneron," le Chanclier du Dieu  dans son double role d'Embaumeur et Prêtre d' Abydos",*BIFAO 51*(1952),pp.137-171.

³⁴ G.H.Fischer,*Egyptian Titles of the Middle Kingdom,A Supplement to W.Ward's Index*,New York,,1997,p.30.S.Quirke,*op.cit*,p.103.,

³⁵ W.Ward, *Index of Egyptian Administrative and Religious Titles of the Middle Kingdom*,Beirut,1982,nos 1481-1484.

³⁶S.Sauneron, , " le Chanclier du Dieu  dans son double role d'Embaumeur,pp.137-171.

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:  *h3ty-^c imy-r htmty-ntr Hnty-hty s3 Nht*" 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:  *h3ty-^c imy-r hwt-ntr Hnty-hty s3 Nht nb im3h*" mayor, overseer of the temple, Khenty-khtey the son of *Nht*, lord of veneration"³⁷.

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.

Nfr-hr  **the mayor of *W3h-swt***

Nefer--Her is known from a clay seal impression, no.8851on which he held the titles:  *h3ty-^c imy-r hmw-ntr Nfr-hr* " mayor, overseer of the priests Nefer-Her"(fig.7).

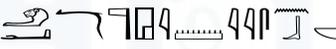
It significant that this mayor did not bear all the titles borne by his predecessors, but he bore only two of the provincial titles, i.e. *h3ty-^c imy-r hmw-ntr* ' mayor, overseer of the priests'. This practice has prevailed in the most influential towns by the early Middle Kingdom.³⁸

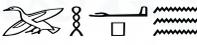
Imny-snb  **the mayor of *W3h-swt***

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

³⁷J.Wegner, *JARCE* 35,p.3^v.

³⁸W.Grajetzki, *the Middle Kingdom of Ancient Egypt,History, Archaeology and Society*,London,2006,p.152.

 *h3ty-r hwt-ntr Imny snb nb im3h*
 "mayor, overseer of the temple *Imny snb* lord of
 veneration"³⁹(fig.8).

P3-hꜥpy  **the mayor of *W3h-swt***

The name of Pa-Haꜥpy 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-Haꜥpy bore the following titles:

 *h3ty-r hrp nsty P3-hꜥpy* "the
 mayor, the controller of two thrones"⁴⁰ (fig.9).

From the three titles linked to the provincial administration, Pa-Haꜥpy, unlike his predecessors, has only held the title *h3ty-r*. Not to mention that he has born the distinctive title *hrp nsty*, which has been previously taken by Dhwti-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.⁴¹ This title, i.e. *hrp nsty* was also a part of Nomarch's title of Djhwty-hotep, the celebrated Nomarch of the Hare Nome.⁴² 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 nomarchs⁴³, and it was remarkably taken by some mayors of *W3h-swt* as rank or honorific title, e.g. Pa-Haꜥpy.⁴⁴ Being the only mayor of *W3h-swt* who had this title, Wegner suggests that Pa-Haꜥpy was not a local

³⁹J. Wegner, *the Mortuary Temple of Senwosret III at Abydos*, p.339.

⁴⁰J. Wegner, *the Mortuary Temple of Senwosret III at Abydos*, p.339.

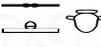
⁴¹F.L.Griffith, F.L.&P. Newbeery, *El-Bersheh*, vol, II, London, 1894, p.19.

⁴²P. Newberry, "Miscellanea", *JEA* 14(1928), p.111, fig.6., G.T.Martin, *Egyptian Administrative and Private Name Seals*, Oxford, 1971, pl.46.14.

⁴³J.Wegner, "External connections of the community of Wah-sut during the Late Middle Kingdom", *CASAE* 40(2010), p.446.

⁴⁴Id, *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*.⁴⁵

Sh̄tp-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:  *h̄3ty-ꜥ htmty-ntr Sh̄tp-ib* "the mayor, the god's Sealer, Sehtep-ib", (fig.10).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 *irytp-ꜥt* "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.⁴⁷

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

⁴⁵ J. Wegner, *the Mortuary Temple of Senwosret III at Abydos*, p.338.

⁴⁶ J. Wegner, *the Mortuary Temple of Senwosret III at Abydos*, p.338.

⁴⁷ J.Wegner, "Social and Historical implications of Sealings of the King's Daughter Renisenb and other Women at Wah-sut", in: *Scarabs of the Second Millenium B.C, Egypt ,Nubia, Crete, and the Levant*, edited by M.Bitak, E.Czerny, Viena, 2004, pp.222-241., J.J.Shirley, "Crisis and Restructuring of the State from the Second Intermediate Period to the advent of the Ramesses", in: *Ancient Egyptian Administration*, edited by M.Garacia, Leiden, 2013, p.559.

external relations of the mayors of *W3h-swt* and the provincial centers of Upper Egypt.⁴⁸

As to the chronology of the mayors of *W3h-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,1 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'py were contemporaneous with the late of 12th dynasty and the beginning of 13th Dynasty, but Sehetep-ib the last mayor of Wah-sut was contemporaneous with four Kings, i.e. Neferhotep I Sobeknakht,V1,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 'rryt gate, such as seal impression no.2433, which reads:
 'rryt nt pr h3ty-^c n W3h-swt h^c-k3w-
 r^c m3^c hrw m 3bdw "the gateway of the house of the mayor of

⁴⁸ J.Wegner,J., "External connections of the community of Wah-sut,p.444-448.

⁴⁹ id,the Mortuary Temple of Senwosret III at Abydos,p.340.

⁵⁰ id,the Mortuary Temple of Senwosret III at Abydos ,p.٣٤2.

W3h-swt kha-kaw=re justified in Abydos", (Figs, 11) .
 "the Gate of the house of the mayor".⁵¹

The term *rryt* designates a place or hall with Gate acted as a place of communications between the palace or temple and the community⁵². it may have served as hall of judgment in judicial and non-judicial affairs.⁵³ in the residence of *W3h-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.⁵⁴ 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.⁵⁵ 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 *W3h-swt* had a walled estates 53 by 82 at *W3h-swt* in addition to smaller estates lined up in four sets, they are proximately 52 by 52.⁵⁶ 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

⁵¹J.Wegner, *Institutions and Officials at south Abydos*, p.81, fig.3.

⁵²W.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

⁵³G.P.E.Van de Boorn, "wDa-ryt and Justice at the Gate", *JNES* 44 No,1(1985), pp.9-10.

⁵⁴J.Wegner, *Institutions and Officials at south Abydos*, p.88.

⁵⁵N.Picardo, "Hybrid households Institutional Affiliations and household identity in the Town of Wah-sut(south of Abydos)", in: *Complex Societies, Archaeological and Textual approaches*, edited by Müller, M., Chicago, 2013, p.263.

⁵⁶G.D.Mumford, *op.cit.*, p.34.

and seals impressions, imply that the administrative structures in provinces went on without any noticeable change.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.⁵⁸

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

The combination '*h3ty-ꜥ 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.⁶¹

The mayor was responsible for collecting the taxes, and he had a status that can be compared to that of Nomarchs.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.⁶³

⁵⁷ Grajetzki,W., "Setting A State Anew: central Administration from the end of The Old kingdom to the end of the Middle Kingdom., in: *Ancient Egyptian Administration*, edited by M.Garcia., Leiden,2013,p.228.

⁵⁸ Wegner,J.,the Mortuary Temple of Senwosret III at Abydos,p.338.

⁵⁹ J.Wegner,,Institutions and Officials at south Abydos,pp.84-85.

⁶⁰ id, JARCE 35,p.35.

⁶¹ Willems, H., "Nomarchs and Local Potentates: the Provincial Administration", in: *Ancient Egyptian Administration*, edited by M.Garacia, Leiden,2013,p.381..

⁶² E.Pardey,,"Administration: Provincial Administration",OEAE,1(2001),pp.18-19.

⁶³ H.Willems , "Nomarchs and Local Potentates,p.381.

The Name of *W3h-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 *W3h-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. ////// *idnw n h3ty-ꜥ* "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 *W3h-swt*, like the title sealer of the god in Thinite Nome, give an indication to the close relation between *W3h-swt* and Thinite Nome, so it seems likely that *W3h-swt* has been managed by Thinite Nome or Abydos.⁶⁶

The main aspect in the reign of Senwosert III is the decline of *hryw tp-ꜥ3* "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 *W3h-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 *W3h-swt* have not been found yet.

⁶⁴ J.Wegner. the Mortuary Temple of Senwosret III at Abydos,p.339.

⁶⁵ Id, JARCE 35,p.37.

⁶⁶ Id, Institutions and Officials at south Abydos,p.89.

⁶⁷ R.D.Delia , *A Study of the reign of Senwosret,III*,Columbia,1980,p.169.

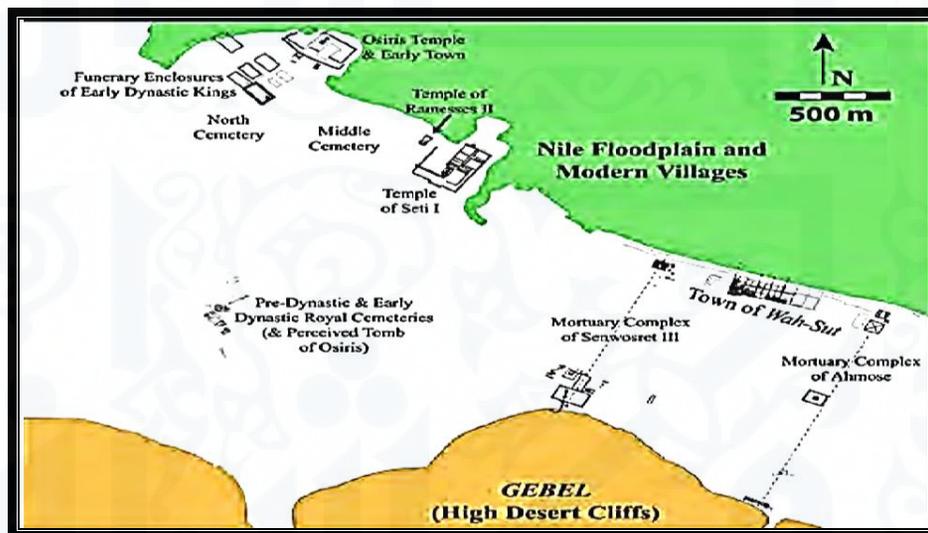
⁶⁸ D.Franke," the Career of Khnumhotep,III of Beni Hasan and the so-called the Decline of the Nomarchs",in: *Middle Kingdom Studies*, edited by S.Quirke, Leiden,1991,p.52.

⁶⁹ W.Grajetzki, "Setting A State Anew: central Administration,p.228.

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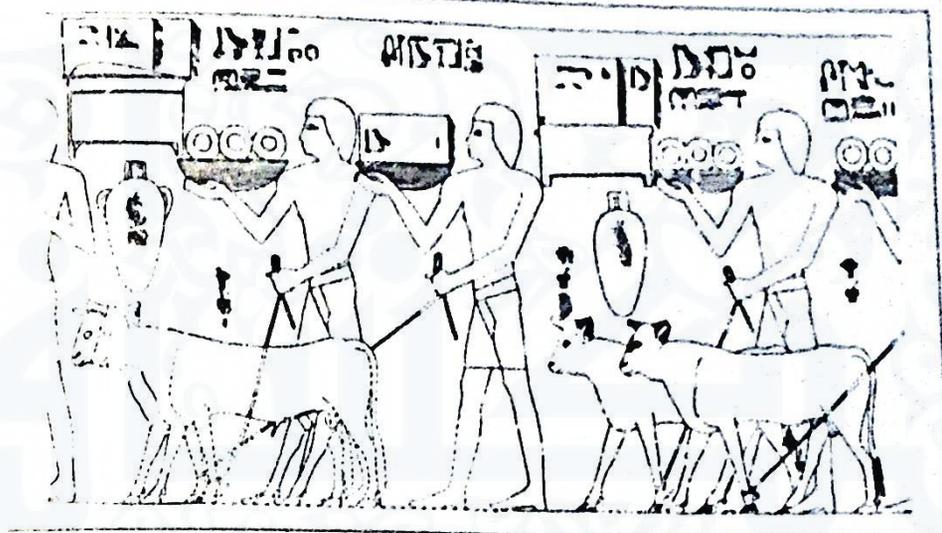
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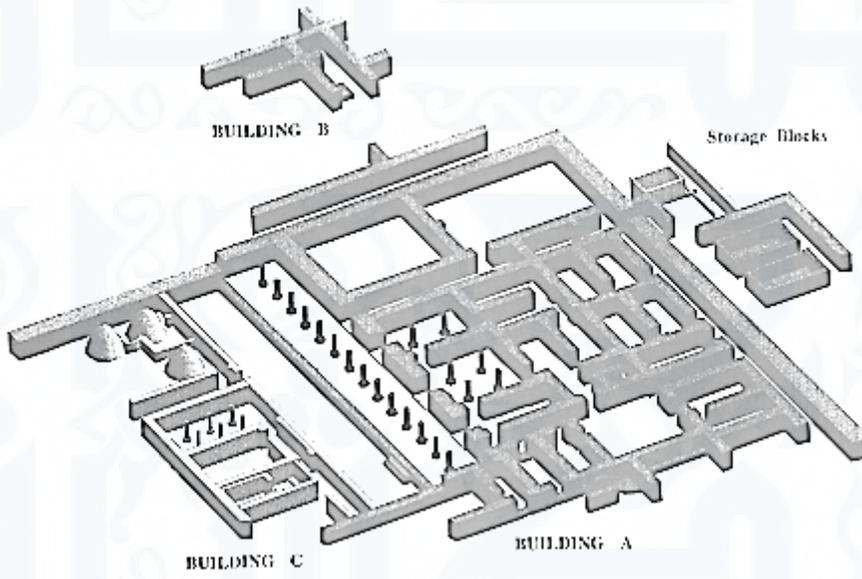
Map(1) ,Map of Abydos and the location of *W3h-swt*

Picardo, N., "Hybrid households Institutional Affiliations and household identity in the Town of Wah-sut (south of Abydos)", in: Complex Societies, Archaeological and Textual approaches, edited by Müller, M., Chicago, 2013, fig. 11.2.



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(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*

Wegner,J.,the Mortuary Temple of Senwosret III at Abydos,Newhaven and
Philadelphia,2007,p.336,fig.150.



Fig(6) seal impressions of Khenty-khty, the mayor of *W3h-swt*

Wegner,J., JARCE 35,fig.18.



Fig(7) seal impressions of Nefer-her, the mayor of *W3h-swt*

Wegner,J., JARCE 35,fig.18.



Fig(8) seal impressions of Ameny-seneb, the mayor of *W3h-swt*

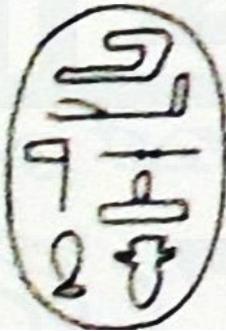
Wegner,J., the Mortuary Temple of Senwosret III at Abydos,fig.151.

Wegner,J., JARCE 35,fig.18.



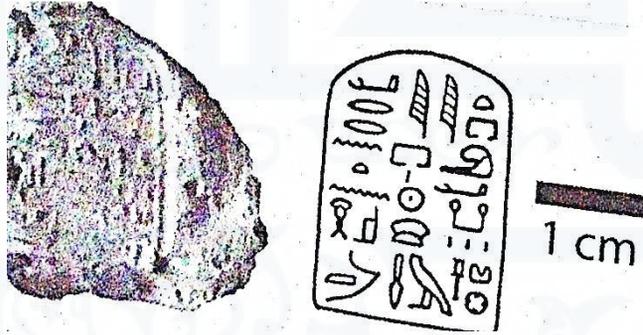
Fig(9) seal impressions of Pa-ha'py, the mayor of *W3h-swt*

Wegner, J., the Mortuary Temple of Senwosret III at Abydos, fig. 151.



Fig(10) seal impressions of Sehetep-ib, the mayor of *W3h-swt*

Wegner, J., the Mortuary Temple of Senwosret III at Abydos, fig. 151.



**Fig (11) A seal impression of Administration unit of he mayor of *W3h-sw*
swt found at his residence in *W3h-sw***

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:

شيد الملك سنوسرت الثالث مجموعة جنزية بأبيدوس، والحق بمجموعة الجنزية مدينة عرفت باسم واح سوت، نصب عليها حكام كان مسئولين عن إدارة كل من المجموعة الجنزية والمدينة.بالإضافة إلى الإشراف على المقاطعات والحقول المتخامة للمدينة، والهدف من البحث القاء الضوء على مدينة واح-سوت، وعلى حكامها، ألقابهم، دورهم في ادارة المدينة، وفي طقوس المعبد من خلال طبعات الاختام المكتشفة هناك.

الكلمات الدالة:

عصر الدولة الوسطى

مجموعة جنزية

حاكم اقليم

إدارة محلية

حاكم مدينة

نائب الحاكم

طبقات أختام

كهنة

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