

einzuleiten und Disziplinarstrafen zu verhängen, betont van den Boorn, in: JNES 44, 1985, 19. 23–24. – Zu Anm. 37: Zur Rolle des W. bei der Arbeitsorganisation, bes. für das MR, vgl. Bernadette Menu, *Recherches sur l'histoire juridique économique et sociale de l'ancienne Egypte*, Versailles 1982, 114–167.

Lit.: Arthur Weil, *Die Veziere des Pharaonenreiches*, Straßburg i. E. 1908 (veraltet); Helck, *Verwaltung*, 17–64. 285–396. 433–46. E.M.-P.

Westen (*jmnt*), die „rechte“ *Himmelsrichtung (im Gegensatz zu Osten = links = ungünstig), personifiziert in der Göttin *Amentet, gilt als das Totenreich: man „Geht zum Westen“, wenn man unter dem Ruf „Zum Westen, zum Westen“ begraben wird; die Leichen blicken (meist) gen W.; im W. liegen die thinitischen *Königsgräber von *Abydos, die *Pyramiden des AR mit ihren Privatfriedhöfen, die *Sonnenheiligtümer der 5. Dyn. (als Gräber des Dynastieahnen?) und die *Nekropolen von *Theben-West. Im W. aber geht auch *Atum unter als Sonne in den Armen seiner Mutter *Nut (CG 41002); dabei spielt der Westberg *Manu eine Rolle. *Seth kämpft dort gegen die *Apophis-Schlange, deren *Blut den Westhimmel rot färbt. *Augensagen, *Jenseitsvorstellungen, *Westwüste. W.H.

Westwüste. The Western or Libyan Desert extends westward from the Nile Valley (*Nil) to beyond the border of Libya and south into the adjacent Sudan. It represents a great erosional landscape developed in Cretaceous and younger sedimentary rocks (*Geographie).¹ In the south and west, Nubian Sandstone (*Sandstein) is characteristic, generally forming featureless plains veneered by sand sheets and fields of longitudinal dunes;² unusual relief is only provided by the Gilf Kebir and other sandstone plateaus and the Precambrian mass of the Gebel Uweinat. In the east and north, Eocene to Mio-Pliocene limestones (*Kalkstein) dip towards the Mediterranean Sea; rough, cuesta escarpments delimit their southern margins, above which are flat to undulating high plains.³ Mineral resources (*Bergbau) in the Libyan Desert are few, a key exception being the Chephren Quarries (40 km NW of *Abu Simbel), where *amethysts and carnelian (*Karneol) were mined from dykes intruding a dark-blue Precambrian gneiss with quartz veins (*Granit).⁴ Instead, the key resources are artesian or ground waters (*Brunnen) tapped in the *Oasis basins, that were eroded by wind or running water or both.⁵ These oasis waters are “fossil,” reflecting recharge from greater Pleistocene rainfall well before 8000 B.C. and, to a lesser degree, mid-Holocene rainfall c. 5000 B.C. (*Klima).⁶

Since 1972 the previously obscure, prehistoric archaeology of the Libyan Desert has been studied on a large scale.⁷ There is no record of settlement c. 25,000–8000 B.C. Subsequently, greater rainfall led to accumulation of mud pans and lake beds 8200–3800 B.C. (calibrated radiocarbon dates), with interruptions, in many Egyptian oases and the northern Sudan (*Wüste).⁸ Such improved water resources allowed settlement of small groups of Terminal Paleolithic hunter-gatherers, with a microlithic industry resembling the Capsian of northwest Africa, in *Siwa, the Fayum (*Fajjum, *Birket el-Qarun), *Charga,⁹ *Dachla, the Dyke area 175 km south of Dachla, and Nabta Playa (22° 31' N, 30° 46' E, 330 km south of Charga), c. 8000–6600 B.C. (calibrated). This terminal Paleolithic differs from the contemporaneous El-Kabian, Shamarkian, and Qadan industries used by hunter-fisher-gatherers in the Nile Valley before 5000 B.C. (calibrated).¹⁰ In Dachla, Charga and *Bahrija there is an aceramic Neolithic with arrowheads (transverse, tanged or unifacial) and grinding stones, that has some lithic affinities to later, Nile Valley Neolithic traditions (*Feuersteingeräte); at Dachla there also were domesticated cattle; calibrated dates are 6150 and 5800 B.C. The earliest true Neolithic, notable for impressed or wavy-line pottery of Early Khartum type,¹¹ domesticated cattle and sheep/goat¹² as well as grinding stones, is firmly dated 7000 B.C. (calibrated) at Nabta and in the Gilf Kebir (Wadi Bakht).¹³ At Nabta there also is domesticated barley,¹⁴ making it the oldest, confirmed agricultural site complex in Africa. The background, lithic industry of Nabta resembles the Terminal Paleolithic, but after 5650 B.C. there are some bifacial pieces, including stemmed arrowheads. At Dachla, the ceramic Neolithic has Khartoum-style pottery, tanged and concave-base arrowheads, more grinding stones, and domesticated goat. Later Neolithic occupations, with local undecorated pottery, are verified in Dachla and the Fayum, as well as until 5170 B.C. around Nabta and until 3565 B.C. in Charga,¹⁵ where spring-fed ponds continued to accumulate and remained a focus of settlement into OK times. Charga seems to be unique in regard to oasis settlement continuity into historical times. C-Group pottery has been found only at *Dungul (2030 B.C. calibrated), confirming the paucity of late prehistoric occupation in the Libyan Desert Oases.

The Saharan Neolithic of Khartum Tradition, represented at Nabta and extending west to southern Algeria, derives only its pottery and grinding stones from the hunting-fishing-gathering Khartum Complex of the central Sudan.¹⁶ The acquisi-

tion of domesticated sheep/goat (not native to Africa) and cattle (native to the Nile Valley and Northwest Africa) (*Domestikation) in the interior Sahara¹⁷ 2000 years before the Nile Valley or any of the coastal regions remains problematical. Unifacial, stemmed arrowheads probably derive from localized, Saharan Terminal Paleolithic roots,¹⁸ rather than the Pre-Pottery Neolithic "B" of the Sinai.¹⁹ Agricultural origins in northern Africa were therefore multilineal, and the new Libyan Desert data do little to clarify the staging areas for the first Neolithic that appeared in the Fayum and at *Merimde shortly after 5000 B.C.²⁰

¹ Karl W. Butzer and Carl L. Hansen, *Desert and River in Nubia*, Madison 1968, 203 ff. 338 ff. 431 ff.; Issawi, in: *Annals Geological Survey of Egypt* 1, Cairo 1971, 53–92; id., in: *Geographical Review* 146, London 1980, 72–75. – ² Gifford, Warner and El-Baz, in: *NASA Special Publication* 412, Washington 1979, 219–236; Haynes, in: *Science* 217, Washington 1982, 629–633. – ³ Caton-Thompson and Gardner, in: *Geographical Journal* 80, London 1932, 369–409; Butzer and Hansen, op. cit., 338 ff. – ⁴ Murray, in: *Geographical Journal* 94, London 1939, 97–114. – ⁵ Pfannenstiel, in: *AAWL, Math.-Naturw. Kl.*, 1953, 335–441; Yallouze and Knetsch, in: *BSGE* 27, 1953, 168–207. – ⁶ On radiocarbon dating of ground waters, see: Münnich and Vogel, in: *Geologische Rundschau* 52, Stuttgart 1963, 611–624; Edmunds and Wright, in: *Journal of Hydrology* 40, London 1979, 215–241; Sonntag, Thorweihe, Rudolph, Löhnert, Junghans, Münnich, Klitsch, El-Shazly and Swailen, in: *Palaeoecology of Africa* 12, Rotterdam 1980, 159–171. On different patterns of late Quaternary rainfall trends in the Egyptian deserts, Tibesti, and the Upper Nile Basin, see Butzer, in: *Geographical Magazine* 51, London 1978, 201–208. – ⁷ Fred Wendorf and Romuald Schild, *Prehistory of the Eastern Sahara*, New York 1980; Wendorf and Hassan, in: Williams and Faure, *The Sahara and the Nile*, Rotterdam 1980, 407–420; McDonald, in: *SSEAJ* 10, Toronto 1980, 315–329; 12, 1982, 115–138; 13, 1983, 158–166. – ⁸ Haynes, in: Wendorf and Schild, op. cit., 355 ff.; Hassan, *Nature*, in press, London; Haynes, Mehringer and Zaghoul, in: *Geographical Journal* 145, London 1979, 437–445; Gabriel and Kröpelin, *Palaeoecology of Africa* 16, Rotterdam 1984, 295–300; *Dungul. Undated studies in Charga and Dachla also deserve mention: Caton-Thompson and Gardner, op. cit. (v. n. 3); Gardner, in: *Geological Magazine* 69, London 1932, 386–425; Churcher, in: *SSEAJ* 11, 1981, 193–212; 13, 1983, 178–187. All radiocarbon dates have been calibrated to calendar years according to the tables of Klein, Lerman, Damon and Ralph, in: *Radiocarbon* 24, New Haven 1983, 103–150; stated accuracies tend to be in the + or – 250 year range. – ⁹ The "Bedouin Microlithic" of Gertrude Caton-Thompson, Kharga Oasis in *Prehistory*, London 1952, 145 ff. – ¹⁰ Fred Wendorf and Romuald Schild, *Prehistory of the Nile Valley*, New York 1976; Vermeersch, in: *CdE* 45, no. 89, 1970, 42–67, id., in: *L'Anthropologie* 80, Paris 1976, 509–514. – ¹¹ Banks, in: Fred Wendorf and Romuald

Schild, *Prehistory of the Eastern Sahara*, New York 1980, 299–316. – ¹² Gautier, in: Wendorf and Schild, op. cit., 317–344. – ¹³ McHugh, in: *JNES* 34, 1975, 31–62; id., in: *Geographical Journal* 146, London 1980, 64–68; Wendorf and Schild, op. cit., 216 ff. – ¹⁴ Stemler and Falk, in: Wendorf and Schild, op. cit. (v. n. 11), 393–400. Wendorf's claim for domesticated barley at 16,000 B.C. in Wadi Kubbania has recently been retracted (Wendorf, in: *Science* 255, Washington 1984, 645–646) in view of accelerator dating of these cereal grains to 3620 B.C. (calibrated). – ¹⁵ Including the "Peasant Neolithic" of Caton-Thompson, op. cit. (v. n. 9), 165 ff., with concave-based arrowheads and evidence for domesticated sheep/goat (Gautier, in: Wendorf and Schild, op. cit., 317–344). Unfortunately the sites at Charga excavated and dated by Wendorf and Schild, op. cit., include none of the fine bifacial work of the Peasant Neolithic, which therefore remains undated. It is still uncertain whether the concave-based arrowheads of the Fayum (*Birket el-Qarun), now dated 4630–3950 B.C. (calibrated) (see Fred Wendorf and Romuald Schild, *Prehistory of the Nile Valley*, New York 1976, 163 ff.), are younger or older than those of Charga or Dachla. There is no evidence of late prehistoric settlement in the *Wadi el-Natrun. – ¹⁶ Clark, in: Clark and Brandt, *From Hunters to Farmers*, Berkeley 1984, 113–131. – ¹⁷ Smith, in: Williams and Faure, op. cit. (v. n. 7), 451 ff.; Gautier, in: *Palaeoecology of Africa* 16, Rotterdam 1984, 305–309. – ¹⁸ Clark, in: Williams and Faure, op. cit., 527–582; Camps, in: Fred Wendorf and Marks, *Problems in Prehistory, North Africa and the Levant*, Dallas 1975, 181–192; Gabriel, in: *Berliner Geographische Arbeiten* 27, Berlin 1977, 1–111. – ¹⁹ Bar-Yosef, in: *Annual Review of Anthropology* 9, Washington 1980, 101–133; Moore, in: *BASOR* 246, 1982, 1–34; this "Neolithic 2" dates c. 8000–7000 B.C. – ²⁰ Karl W. Butzer, *Early Hydraulic Civilization in Egypt*, Chicago 1976, 4 ff.

Korrekturzusatz zu Anm. 7: Fred Wendorf, Romuald Schild and Angela Close, *Cattle-keepers of the Eastern Sahara*, Dallas 1984; Angela Close, in: *Journal of African History* 25, London 1984, 1–24. K. W. B.

Wettkampf. In der Tradition Jacob Burckhardts, der das Prinzip des Agonalen singulär für Griechenland reklamierte und es zum Motor der hellenischen Kultur stilisierte¹, hat eine idealisierende Sicht des Griechentums bis weit ins 20. Jh. dazu beigetragen, daß man anderen Völkern der Alten Welt die Praxis des sportlichen W. absprechen wollte². Forschungsergebnisse neueren Datums legen es dagegen nahe, diese Einrichtung weltweit und durch alle Zeiten als eine „anthropologische Konstante“ zu bewerten³. Für Äg. läßt sich diese These schon dadurch untermauern, daß die Kampfsportarten *Ring, Stockfechten⁴ und *Boxen⁵, in denen sich das Prinzip des W. niederschlägt, zum Teil sehr gut belegt sind. Dem lassen sich die zahlreichen Szenen des *Fischerstechens, aber auch bestimmte Formen des *Ballspiels⁶ und