SHEDET
SHEDET

Issue No. 4 (2017)

Annual Journal issued by The Faculty of Archaeology, Fayoum University

ISSN: 2356-8704

Print ISSN: 2356-8704

Online ISSN: 2536-9954

WEBSITE: http://www.fayoum.edu.eg/shedet/

SHEDET

Fayoum, 2017
The Faculty of Archaeology

JOURNAL OF THE FACULTY OF ARCHAEOLOGY – FAYOUM UNIVERSITY

(SHEDET)

FOUNDED BY

THE FACULTY OF ARCHAEOLOGY – FAYOUM UNIVERSITY

The guidelines, the publications and the news of the journal is available online at

WEBSITE: http://www.fayoum.edu.eg/shedet/

© 2017 Faculty of Archaeology – Fayoum University

2017, Faculty of Archaeology - Fayoum University. All rights reserved.

NON-COMMERCIAL REPRODUCTION

Information in this journal has been produced with the intent that it be readily available for personal and public non-commercial use and may be reproduced, in part or in whole and any means, without charge or further permission from the Faculty of Archaeology-Fayoum University. We ask that:

- Users exercise due diligence in ensuring the accuracy of the materials reproduced;
- Faculty of Archaeology – Fayoum University be identified as the source; and
- The reproduction is not represented as an official version of the materials reproduced, nor as having been made in affiliation with or with the endorsement of the Faculty of Archaeology – Fayoum University.

COMMERCIAL REPRODUCTION

Reproduction of multiple copies of materials in this journal, in whole or in part, for the purposes of commercial redistribution is prohibited except with written permission from The Faculty of Archaeology – Fayoum University. To obtain permission to reproduce materials in this journal for commercial purposes, please contact the Faculty of Archaeology – Fayoum University, Postal code 63514. Al-Fayoum city. Egypt.
E-mail: shedt@fayoum.edu.eg & editor.shedet@fayoum.edu.eg
SHEDET, Issue No. 4 (2017)

Annual Peer-Reviewed Journal Issued By The Faculty Of Archaeology, Fayoum University

BOARD CHAIR

Prof. Dr. Atef Mansour M. RAMADAN
Dean of the Faculty of Archaeology – Fayoum University

THE DIRECTOR OF THE JOURNAL

Prof. Dr. Ahmed TONY
Vice dean for the post graduate and research

MANAGING EDITORS

Dr. Maher A. EISSA                      Dr. Ahmed AMEEN
Associate Prof. of Coptology/Egyptology  Associate Prof. of Islamic Archaeology
Faculty of Archaeology – Fayoum University

ASSISTANT EDITORS

Dr. Abdelrazek EL-NAGGAR
Restoration Dep., Faculty of Archaeology – Fayoum University
Dr. Mohamed A. NASSAR
Egyptology Dep., Faculty of Archaeology – Fayoum University
Dr. Shrief Eissa
Restoration Dep., Faculty of Archaeology – Fayoum University
Dr. Ibrahim WAGDY
Islamic Archaeology Dep., Faculty of Archaeology – Fayoum University

LANGUAGE EDITOR
G. VARITIMIDIS

THE SECRETARY
Dr. Said Saeid Zaki
Islamic Archaeology Dep., Faculty of Archaeology – Fayoum University
Advisory Board

Anne BOUD’HORS
Arianna D'OTTONE
Atif Mansour M. RAMADAN
Austin NEVIN
El-Sayed MAHFOUZ
Ezzat H. QADOUS
Gamal A. MAHGOUB
Jacques VAN DER VLIET
Khaled EL-ENANY
Mahmoud EL-HAMRAWY
Matija STRIC
Mohamed ABDEL-HADY
Mohamed Abdel-Satar OTHMAN
Mohamed M. ALKAHLAWY
Ola EL_OGAZY
Philippe COLLOMBERT
Rafat EL-NABARAWY
Stefan HEIDEMANN
Stephen QUIRKE

IRHT – CNRS (Paris), France.
University of Rome, Italy.
Fyoom University, Egypt.
Politecnico di Milano, Italy.
Assiout University, Egypt.
Alexandria University, Egypt.
Fyoom University, Egypt.
Leiden University, the Netherlands.
Helwan University, Egypt.
Sohag University, Egypt.
University College London, UK.
Cairo University, Egypt.
Sohag University, Egypt.
Cairo University, Egypt.
Cairo University, Egypt.
Geneva University, Switzerland.
Cairo University, Egypt.
Hamburg University, Germany.
University College London, UK.

Views are presented in this journal do not necessarily reflect those of the Faculty of Archaeology – Fayoum University.
EDITORIAL FOREWORD

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

Presenting the fourth volume of SHEDET gives us – in the same context of our three 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 heritage and 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 peer-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, language editor, and advisory board for all their efforts.

Prof. Dr. Atef Mansour & Prof. Dr. Ahmed Tony
Fayoum, 2017
## CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EDITORIAL FOREWORD</th>
<th>IV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CONTENTS</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANCIENT ARCHAEOLOGY &amp; EGYPTOLOGY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DENISOVA CAVE: A PROMINENT PALAEOLITHIC SITE IN NORTH ASIA</td>
<td>Abou Al-Hassan BAKRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNPUBLISHED MUMMY BANDAGES IN THE EGYPTIAN MUSEUM CAIRO</td>
<td>Ahmed Kh. SAFINA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHAT IS THE TITLE OF MERREW?</td>
<td>Islam I. AMER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THREE INCOMPLETE LIMESTONE STELAE FROM IHNASYA EL-MEDINA (HERAKLEOPOLIS MAGNA)</td>
<td>Hayam H. RAWASH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISLAMIC ARCHAEOLOGY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE COINAGE OF AL-ANDALUS</td>
<td>Almudena ARIZA ARMADA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COFFEE CUP HOLDERS “AZRUF” MADE OF BRASS “AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ARTISTIC STUDY”</td>
<td>Ayman M. EDRIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A RARE PERSIAN PORTRAIT RUG “DATING &amp; ANALYSIS”</td>
<td>Hamada THABET &amp; Ramy MOHSEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIRNOVO (SINCE 1965 “VELIKO TĂRNOVO”) FROM MEDIEVAL BULGARIAN CAPITAL TO TURKISH ISLAMIC CULTURAL CENTRE A GENERAL OVERVIEW</td>
<td>Machiel KIEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BETEL BOX (PANDAN) FROM MUGHAL ERA IN INDIA PRESERVED AT NATIONAL MUSEUM OF NEW DELHI “COMPARATIVE ARTISTIC STUDY &amp; FIRST PUBLISHED”</td>
<td>Sameh ELBANNA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSERVATION</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE MORTAR DAMAGE AND ITS HARMFUL EFFECTS ON THE GLAZED CERAMIC TILES IN TERBANA MOSQUE – ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT</td>
<td>Elshaimaa ABD-ELRAHIM &amp; Ibrahim WESHAHY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESTIMATION OF FIRING TEMPERATURE OF ISLAMIC CERAMIC USING XRD AND FTIR</td>
<td>Hamada SADEK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WHAT IS THE TITLE OF MERREW?

Islam I. AMER

Faculty of Arts, New Valley – Assiut University

E.mail: dreslam_amer@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

The title was found on some vessels recovered from the pyramid of Djoser, followed by Mrrw (Merrew) the name of an unknown employee. This title is one of the mysterious and unclear titles. Researchers have offered various readings of this title (rmn zh? ; zh h rt-c ; r mn zh ), thus giving different meanings. The paper aims at identifying this employee through determining the most correct and closest reading of this title, deciding the time of its emergence, defining its meaning.

KEYWORDS


INTRODUCTION

The name Mrrw (Merrew) is inscribed in the Hieratic on vessels found in the Djoser pyramid. It noticed that the name is preceded in some vessels with unclear hieratic signs. Both Gunn and Lacau & Lauer mentioned that they constitute the title1. This title is written in red ink on the remains of a dark diorite vessel. (Fig.1). The first sign is unclear and cannot be explained. The second sign according to Lacau & Lauer is clear, a sign of zh scribe2, and it follows this title with the name Mrrw.

1 P. Lacau et J.-PH. Lauer, La Pyramide à Degrés, Inscriptions à L’encre Sur les Vases, Tome V, (Cairo, 1965), 60-61, no.144, fig.95; Nr.145, fig.96 = (PD); B.Gunn, ‘Inscriptions from the Step Pyramid Site, III Fragments of Inscribed Vessels’, in: ASAE, 28, (1928), 169-170, fig.17.
The title was also written in red ink on the remains of a diorite bowl found in the corridors of the step pyramid of Djoser, with the same name and in the same form; only the arm sign was erased in its middle part (fig.2). There are different opinions about the time of the appearance of this title. Jones indicated that it appeared in the time of Djoser, because it was written on the vessels found in his pyramid. Kahl and Piacentini thought that it appeared in the second dynasty specifically in the reign of king Ninentjer because the time of these vessels dates back to this king. The obscurity of this title is due to the scarcity information available about the only holder of this title, Mrrw whose name was written on three pieces of diorite found in the pyramid of Djoser; one of them, his name is written with the first part of this title (fig.3), but what is written on the others cannot be identified except Mrrw. We shall attempt to identify this employee by reading this title, recognize its meaning as well as analyze, the time of its appearance and thus determine this employee's identity. The title is classified under the incomplete and unclear titles due to the ambiguity of its first part which constitutes the sign rmn. Is it an abbreviation of the word r m n (w) which means documents/receives? Is it an abbreviation of the word r m n which means bearer, the word r m n, which means writing material or document or the word r m n, which means apprentice or assistant?

rmn zh

Kaplony suggested that the sign constituting the first part of the title rmn zh, is the abbreviation of the noun rmn which means "bearer". Therefore, this title means "bearer of the writing tool/ scribe's outfit". He confirms the point of view that the word rmn was mentioned in one of the inscriptions of Djoser Pyramid with the meaning "to carry". He

2 P. Lacau et J.-PH. Lauer, PD, V, no.144, fig.95, 60. It is noted that the hieratic sign which most researchers pointed out that it constitutes is similar in Hieratic to the sign, so it is possible that these signs constitute , which does not refer to a known specific title. What confirms that the sign constitutes is that the sign was painted in Hieratic especially in old kingdom with connected, equal and sharp sides. Yet, the sign was painted with smooth, unequal sides, especially the upper side. Moreover, the left side was painted in a short form linked to a long stroke on the body of the writing tools to represent the bag of pens. This form is close to the sign painted on the vessels of Merrew. See. G. Möller, Hieratische Paläographie: die ägyptische Buchschrift in ihrer Entwicklung von der fünften Dynastie bis zur römischen Kaiserzeit, Bd.1. (Leipzig, 1909), Nr. 340, 32; Nr.537, 51. See Paleographic between the sing pr and sing xz.

3 B.Gunn, ASAE, 28, (1928), 169-170, fig.17

4 D. Jones, An Index of Ancient Egyptian Titles, Epithets and Phrases of the Old Kingdom, (Oxford 2000); Some Incomplete Unclear Titles, Nr.32, 1023.


6 P.Lacau et J.-PH. Lauer, PD, V, no.145, fig.96, 61.


8 D. Jones, Index, II, Some Incomplete Unclear Titles, Nr.32, 1023.


10 Wb. I, 419, 19-20; R.Hannig, Handwörterbuch, 1305; D. Meeks, Alex I, Nr. 77.2377, 216;II, Nr. 78.2395, 221;III, Nr.79.1747, 169.

11 Wb. III, 394, 1-3; D. Meeks, Alex II, Nr 78.3229, 298; III, Nr.79.2348, 231.

12 Wb. III, 393, 9-12; R.Hannig, Handwörterbuch, 495 D. Meeks, Alex I, Nr. 77.3272,295; II, Nr 78. 3228, 298; III, Nr.79.2347, 231.
points out that this title is unknown, and it is equal to the rank of the title 🌅𓂀𓅓𓅱𓅓𓅱𓅱𓊽 nswt[^13^] "Scribe of the writing material/ document-case of king"[^14^] which was unknown in the archaic ages of the old kingdom[^15^].

According to this point of view, the element s in this title constitutes the noun 🌅𓊽 rmn, which means "bearer"[^16^], derived from IV infirmae verb 🌅𓊽 rmnt which means to carry (function or rank)[^18^]. It is also read rmn; thus referring to "arm, shoulder, side" and meaning carrying (on the shoulder)[^19^]. So, it is concluded, from the meanings of this verb that it was probably used to refer to carrying the writing tools/scribe's outfits including palette, usually with two concave places for inks, bag for the powdered pigments, and reed holder[^20^]. The numerous pieces of the outfits carried together—as in Hieroglyphic—are tied by a rope. This is evident from the reliefs of the tombs of the nobles who were proud of their ability to write, and they were not usually illustrated with writing tools/outfits in the form of scribes. The most important of these reliefs are the cedar wood panels of the employee Hesy-Re from the third dynasty. One of these wood panels shows Hesy-Re seated with his palette and water vessel hung to his shoulder - by the tied rope - in the same way these outfits were always carried[^21^].

However, this means that the noun rmn refers not only to the carrying of writing tools/scribe's outfits on the shoulder but also to individuals who carry anything, especially the priests who carry the chapel or a picture of the gods[^22^]. The noun was also mentioned in the pyramids texts as part of the expression rmn pt "supports, the sky"[^23^] "The bearer of the sky". It noticed that the expression is not a title but a special epithet of the priest in Dandera[^24^]. The noun was also used to refer to priests who carried the god rmn nTR, and the sacred objects in the

[^13^]: P.Kaplon , LÄF , I, 490-491; LÄF , II no.1839.1062.
[^14^]: D.Jones, Index, II, Nr. 3174; 867.
[^15^]: P.Kaplon , LÄF , I, 491.
[^16^]: Wb II, 419, 19-20; R.Hannig , Handwörterbuch, 1305; D. Meeks, Alex I, Nr. 77.2377, 216; II, Nr. 78.2395, 221/III, Nr.79.1747, 169.
[^17^]: Notes the determinative which constitutes the first part of the title is an ideogram of forearm and 🌅 of a arm. Handphuna used as a substitute for many determinatives, different from the determinative 🌅 which is always used with the verb and name rmn which illustrates a forearm with the palm of hand downwards. Kahl mentions that the name rmn was written with this determinative on stone vessels which were found in the pyramid of Djoser probably dating back to the second dynasty (?) and referring to a unit measurement (?). It was written with TA 🌅 but the meaning is unclear. See A. H., Gardiner, Egyptian Grammar, Sign-list D.36, D.41, 454-455; J.Kahl, Füihägyptisches Wörterbuch, (Wiesbaden 2002), 268; P.Lacau et J.-P. Lauer, PD, Y, 29.
[^18^]: Wb II, 419, 4; A.Badawi& H.Kees, Handwerkerbuch der Aegyptischen sprache,(kairo 1958), 139.
[^22^]: Wb. II, 419, 19-20; E. Naville, Das ägyptische Todtenbuch der XVIII. bis XX. Dynastie, (Berlin 1886), 152,6;71,16/7; Edfu, I, 560; J. Dümichen, Baugeschichte des Denderatemps und Beschreibung der einzelnen Theile des Bauwerkes nach den an seinen Mauern befindlichen Inschriften, (Strassburg - Trübner, 1877), 31.
temple\textsuperscript{25}. It is noticed that the noun \textit{rmn}, indicating to the "bearer", was not mentioned in the texts of the old kingdom and Middle kingdom as an element in one of the titles. Moreover, it rarely appeared as an element in the titles of the New kingdom; as most of them are religious titles\textsuperscript{26}.

This is confirmed by the fact that the dictionaries of administrative and religious titles of the old and Middle kingdoms\textsuperscript{27}, do not include any title in which the name \textit{rmn} composes one of its elements, and it was not used in any text with writing tools or scribe's outfits. This indicates that Kaplony's view is incorrect and that the noun \textit{rmn} is not an abbreviation of the first part \textit{zn} of this title. Therefore, it does not mean "bearer of the writing tool / scribe's outfit"\textsuperscript{28}. This is confirmed in one of the texts which express the accompaniment of the young students to the educated artists in the old kingdom. Nekhebu says that he was the assistant of his brother, the overseer of workers, and he was writing and carrying his palette (scribe's outfit \textit{s}°)\textsuperscript{29}. It is noticed in this text that the verb \textit{rmn} was not used to indicate carrying the scribe's outfit, but the prepositions \textit{Xr}\textsuperscript{30} was used instead:

\[
\text{[wn] .(i) [hr] zh wn. (i) hr s°.f}
\]

"(I) used to do the writing; ( I) used to carry his palette (?)\textsuperscript{31}"

\(zh \zeta(w)\)

One of the readings proposed for this title – in case this reading was correct - means "scribe of records /documents" on the basis that the first part of this title \textit{zn} is an abbreviation of the word \textit{zn} \zeta meaning record /document\textsuperscript{32} which always comes with the name \textit{nswt} " king ", \(\zeta \text{nswt} " royal document / record"\textsuperscript{33} in the title: \(\zeta \text{zn \zeta(w) nswt} " scribe of the royal documents or records/ king's document scribe"\textsuperscript{34}. This title probably appeared in

\textsuperscript{25} D. Meeks, \textit{Alex II}, Nr.78.2395, 221; \textit{Dendara}. VIII,5.13.;84,3;90,5.7;117,3.6;G. Vittmann, \textit{Priester und Beamte im Theben der Spätzeit}, (Wien,1978), 125, 168, n.8.


\textsuperscript{28} P.Kaplony, \textit{JÄF}, I, 490-491; \textit{JÄF}, II, no.1839.1062.


\textsuperscript{30} A. H., Gardiner, \textit{Egyptian Grammar}, § 166,128.

\textsuperscript{31} \textit{UrkJ}.I, 216, 10; D.Dunham, \textit{JEA}, 24, 4.


\textsuperscript{33} \textit{Wb} I, 158, 19; III, 480, 14; R.Hannig, \textit{Handwörterbuch}, 1375.

\textsuperscript{34} D. Jones, \textit{Index}, II, Nr.3057, 838; H.Brugsch, \textit{Dictionnaire géographique de l'ancienne Égypte}, V, (Leipzig ,1880), 230
the middle-late of the fourth dynasty and the beginning of the fifth dynasty. There are many holders of this title in the old kingdom. Many titles have been derived from this title, which are directly related to royal documents or records: \( zh \ ' (w) \ nswt \ bht \ " \ scribe of royal documents of the field, zh ' (w) \ nswt \ pr-r3 \ " \ scribe of the royal documents of the Great House, zh ' (w)(nw) \ nswt \ pr-r3 \ m \ w'h'\ scribe of the royal documents of the Great House in the workshop, zh ' (w)(nw) \ nswt \ pr-r3 \ m \ prwy-nbw \ " \ scribe of the royal documents of the Great House in the two houses of gold, zh ' (w) (nw) \ nswt \ hft-hr \ " \ scribe of the royal records in presence, king's document scribe in the presence, personal scribe of the royal records.\(^{44}\), zh ' (w)(nw) \ nswt \ " \ scribe of the royal documents of the granary, and zh ' (w)(nw) \ ntr \ " \ document scribe of the god.\(^{45}\) Some of these titles continued to exist until the Middle Kingdom\(^{46}\) but with a little change.

This title is usually written without genitive \( n \), but sometimes the genitive \( n \) is added there too. There are many opinions concerning the position of the genitive \( n \) in this title. Some examples of this title were found in forms in which the position of the genitive \( n \) changes as a result of the honorific transposition. However, the confirmed reading of this title: \( zh ' (w) \ nswt \) which means "scribe of the royal documents or records."\(^{46}\) It is noticed that the word \( t \), a key element in all titles, is transcribed as \( ' (w) \), indicating plural. Ward thinks that this must be correct even though the word never appears in plural in any form of the

\(^{35}\) See. Inscriptions of the Xnw-kA and N-KA-anX in Tehna Urk.I, 31, 17; 32, 9. Lefebvre and Moret, presentsome reasons to believe the Xnw-kA called hti might well have been the father of N-KA-anX. Hti probably lived at the very end of the Fourth Dynasty and N-KA-anX during the reign of Userkaf. See.N.Kanawati, The Egyptian Administration in the Old kingdom, (Warminster 1977), 56. See also titles of Isi (Middle to late fourth dynasty), titles of Nfr (Reign of Khafre or little later.), N. Strudwick, the Administration of Egypt in old Kingdom, (London, 1985), 65-66; 109-110; 202.


\(^{37}\) T.G.H. James, Corpus of Hieroglyphic Inscriptions in the Brooklyn Museum I. From Dynasty I to the End of Dynasty XVIII, (Wilbour Monographs 6), (Brooklyn 1974)12(33),Pl.18(33); N. Strudwick, Administration, 26,212,n.4; P.Piacentini, Scribes, II, 618, 670.

\(^{38}\) G.Daressy, ASAE, 16,(1916), 195,204; H. Junker, Giza,VIII, 168(2),fig.88; A. Fakhry, Sept tombeaux à l'est de la grande pyramide de Guizeh , (SAE) (Cairo 1935),12, fig.5; N. Strudwick, Administration, 210-212; P.Piacentini, Scribes, III , 1395; 1413(97).

\(^{39}\) N. Strudwick, Administration, 106(77); N. Strudwick, 'The Overseer of the Treasury Ny-kAw-Ptl', in Rde, 38, (1987) 139ff; H. G, Fisher, Egyptian Studies III. Varia Nova, (New York 1996), 34(4); 34, fig.4, 254; P.Piacentini, Scribes, II, 675; III, 1413S(98).

\(^{40}\) N. Strudwick, Administration, 106(77); idem, 38, 139ff; H. G, Fisher, Varia Nova, 34, n.40, 254.

\(^{41}\) See D. Jones, Index, II, Nr.3063, 86-840.

\(^{42}\) W. Helek, Beamentiteln, 65,145; N. Strudwick, Administration, 61(12); P.Piacentini, Scribes, I, 376.

\(^{43}\) T.G.H.James,HT F', 1319; D. Jones, Index, II, Nr.3074, 843.

\(^{44}\) zx an nsw ;zx an nsw n xft-Hr See. W.A.Ward, Index, nos. 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364,158.

\(^{45}\) Jones reading this title zx a(w) (nw) nsw see. D. Jones, Index, II, Nr.3057, 838; Strudwick mention: in the fifth dynasty the title imy-r zx a n nswt was evidently sometimes read imy-r zx a n nswt, with a extra n not belonging to the writing of nswt. The position of the t of nswt varies in the fifth dynasty but in the sixth is most frequently written after the sedge plant, above the zx sign. See. N. Strudwick, Administration, 203.

numerous titles. He also states that the word, used primarily in ancient Egyptian texts, does refer to individual written documents and often to legal documents of one type or another.

The $\varepsilon$ element is usually written $\varepsilon$, but it occasionally appears without the papyrus roll or with the papyrus roll written after the $\zeta h$ sign. This indicates that this element is likely to be the one that forms the title $\varepsilon \zeta h / \zeta h \varepsilon / \zeta h \varepsilon(w)$ with the sign $\zeta h$, "scribe of the documents /records", which probably appeared in the second dynasty and continued in this form until the third dynasty, according to the date of the vessels on which this title was written. In the fourth dynasty, the word $nswt$ was added to it, so it became $\zeta h \varepsilon nswt$ "scribe of the royal documents /records". Although Piacentini suggested this reading ($\zeta h \varepsilon w?$) for this title, she mentions that this reading is still doubtful due to the difficulty of anticipating that element $\varepsilon$ precedes element $\zeta h$. However, Ward mentioned that this title was written in six examples in this form $nswt \varepsilon \zeta h$. Note that the element $\varepsilon$ is written before the sign $\zeta h$.

\[\text{shd nswt } \varepsilon(w) \text{ z} \text{h} \text{ r} \text{h} \text{ nswt N- } \varepsilon \text{n}h-s\text{s}\]

Inspector, the scribe of the royal documents/records, one know to the king N- $\varepsilon$n$h-s$s$.$

\[Nswt \varepsilon(w) \text{ z} \text{h} \text{ imy-r pr khrw-mrt}\]

The scribe of the royal documents/records, overseer of the house khrw-mrt.

\[Nswt \varepsilon(w) \text{ z} \text{h} Rc-nfir\]

The scribe of the royal documents/records, $Rc-nfir$.

All this indicates that this title is the old form of the title $nswt \varepsilon \zeta h$, so it is derived from the title $\zeta h \varepsilon / \varepsilon \zeta h > nswt \zeta h \varepsilon / nswt \varepsilon \zeta h$ which was written in variant forms. Other titles related to records and documents were developed and derived from it. Of $\zeta h \varepsilon / \varepsilon \zeta h$.

47 H.Goedicke, Königliche Dokumente aus dem alten Reich, (Wiesbaden 1967), 167; idem, Die Privaten Rechtsinschriften aus dem Alten Reich, (Vienna 1970),188.


49 N. Strudwick, Administration, 203.

50 P.Lacau et J.-PH. Lauer, PD, V, Nr.144, fig.95, 60; J. Kahl, Das System der ägyptischen Hieroglyphenschrift in der 0.-3. Dynastie, 344[2680-2681-2682]; P.Piacentini, Scribes, I, 49.

51 N. Strudwick, Administration, 202-203; D. Jones, Index, II, Nr.3057, 838.

52 P.Piacentini, Scribes, I, 49; 46.


54 Urk I, 32,9

55 L.Épron et F. Daumas, Avec un plan de. G. Goyon, Le tombeau de Tî, Fasc. 1, (Le Caire 1939), Pl. XXI.


57 D. Jones, Index, II, 838-843.
What is the title of Merrew?

Dyn. 2-3

$nsw \text{ \textasciitilde } zh$

Dyn. 4 (old kingdom)

Variants from old kingdom And Middle kingdom

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{nsw } & \text{ zh } \text{ O.K} \\
\text{zh } & \text{ nsw } \text{ O.K } \\
\text{nsw } & \text{ zh } \text{ M.K} \\
\text{zh nsw } & \text{ n O.K ,M.K.} \\
\text{zh } & \text{ n M.K.}
\end{align*}
\]

Overseer of scribes of the king's document

In the middle kingdom

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{zh } & \text{ n nswt}
\end{align*}
\]

Scribe of the royal Tablet

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{zh } hrt-\text{c}
\end{align*}
\]

The noun $\text{zh } hrt-\text{c}$ means "writing material/document-case". This noun is derived from the noun $\text{zh } hrt-\text{c}$ which appears in the coffins texts to indicate the tools bag. It appears to be derived from the compound preposition $\text{zh } hrt-\text{c}$ which means "under the hand of …; / in the charge of …", a metonymy for keeping. The noun $hrt-\text{c}$ was used as an element in the ancient title $\text{zh } hrt-\text{c } nsw$. Researchers suggested many different meanings for it.

---


Jones compared between this title and the title, and Kaplony mentioned that this title is equal in rank to title. He also mentioned that the only employee who held this title Mrrw was mentioned with the title in inscription on a diorite vessel found in the pyramid Djoser:

Overseer of the bureau of Nekhen, Director of the place of provisions …… Prophet of … Scribe of the writing material / document-case of king, beloved of his lord

Kaplony regarded the verb mrr, meaning beloved and mentioned after, as the name of employee Mrrw. He also considered it identical to the two names mentioned on the remains of a vessel and a bowl of diorite from the pyramid of Djoser with the title. He points out that Mrrw was Imy as he is xrp ist DfA. Moreover, he mentioned that the title was an employee in the administration of districts, and the employee Hpt – n-f was Imy-r is in an early period.

Both Gunn and Helck disagreed with this view, and translated "beloved of his lord". Helck mentions that this text is the titles of an employee who donated vessels to corridors of the pyramid, as the employee sp3 and the priest of funeral temple of king Nb-k3 3-l3h3ti who was overseer of the tomb of king Djoser did.

This indicates that the reading of Kaplony rmn sS "bearer of the writing tool/scribe's outfit" of this title cannot be compared to or equalled to the title . However, this title, can be compared to the reading , "scribe of the royal documents /records", due to their association with records and documents.

This name with determinative or without any determinative also means "Assistant". It is probable that the first part of the title is an abbreviation of

---

63 D. Jones, *Index, II, Some Incomplete \ Unclear Titles*, Nr.32, 1023.
68 W. Helck, *ZÄS*, 106, Heet 2, (1979), 130
this name, so the meaning of the title is "Assistant scribe" who is under his hands. Thus; this name literally means "under the hand of" Assistant of, but there is no evidence that the name is the first part of this title. According Jones this name was used individually as a title in this meaning in the old kingdom. It was also used in the Middle kingdom and New kingdom as a title referring to "Apprentice", who was receiving more advanced education in a specific office or profession in order to take up the same profession as their lords.

It is noticed that the various readings proposed for this title agree that the second element of this title is zh. This indicates that Mrrw (Merrew) held this title belonged to the class of scribes. However, due to lack of agreement reading a specific reading for this title, it is not possible to determine to which class of scribes Merrew belonged. The following readings 7) mzn zh, hry-zh of this title refer that he was a young scribe, an assistant, apprentice for a great scribe and holder of his tools. While discovering the Merrew vessels carrying this title inside the pyramid of Djoser indicates that Merrew was a major scribe and one the major employees and priests who donated their vessels to the pyramid of Djoser.

However, the date of these vessels, which goes back to King Ninenty's of the Second Dynasty, indicates that the title's holder was an employee in the reign of this king, during which the government organization developed, and different administrations emerged. Many inscriptions that were found carved on many stone vessels dating back to the reign of this king inside the corridors of the pyramid of Djoser, mentioned the names of employees and the names of buildings. It is possible that some of these corridors, located at the bottom of the Djoser group, especially those in the western pyramid, were originally the lower buildings of the large tombs of the second dynasty that King Djoser removed.

---


71 See. W.A.Ward, Index, no. 1194,139; P.A.A. Boesser, Beschreibung der Agyptischen Sammlung der Niederländischen Reichsmuseums der Altertümer in Leiden, (Leiden 1909), no.33; T.G.H. James, The Hekanakte Papers and Other Early Middle Kingdom Documents, (New York, 1962); no.XII, 5; CG 20026, 20720. See. xry-a n Hm.f M. Sandman, Texts from the time of Akhenaten, (Bruxelles, 1938), 175.14; P. Anastasi IV, 1a,1= A.Gardiner, Late-Egyptian Miscellanies, (Bruxelles, 1937), 34.


73 D. Jones, Index, II, Some Incomplete/ Unclear Titles , Nr.32, 1023; P.Kaplony, IÄF , I, 490-491; IÄF, II,no.1839,1062; P.Lacau et J.-PH. Lauer, PD, 60-61, no.144, fig.95; Nr.145, fig.96; B.Gunn, ASÆ, 28, (1928), 169-170, fig.17; P.Piacentini, Scribes, I, 49; 46.

74 Kaplony mentions that his name means beloved and can be compared to the name Mrr and also the name Mrrw see P.Kaplony, IÄF , I, 490-491;see,H. Ranke, Die Agyptischen Personennamen , Band. I, (Glückstadt 1935), 162,17. 26.


Helck also mentioned that the large part of the ink inscriptions on the stone vessels, found in the pyramid of Djoser, were written during the reign of king Ninetjer especially in Hebse festival, but apparently these vessels were not used. Then, they were later placed in the eastern corridors of the tomb by Djoser. This indicates that reign this king witnessed the development of ruling and administrative systems. It was previously mentioned that Merrew’s vessels carrying the title and found in the pyramid of Djoser date back to the reign of king Ninetjer; therefore these vessels could have been among the vessels of Hebse festival which were located in the area of the large tombs of the second dynasty to the west of the pyramid of Djoser and they reused by Djoser inside his pyramid. Therefore it was concluded that Merrew was a great scribe in the reign of this king. Accordingly, the closest reading of his title is which means scribe of the royal documents/records. Thus, he was a scribe of the records or documents in the administration of records and documents in the reign of king Ninetjer.

CONCLUSION

According to the above mentioned, Merrew was a scribe in the administration of records and documents during the reign of Ninetjer of the second dynasty, it was clear. By analyzing the proposed readings of this title that the closest reading of it was meaning scribe of the royal documents/records. The first sign of this title is an abbreviation of the word (w) which means documents/recodes. The element forms with the title (w) which appeared in the second dynasty and continued in this form until the third dynasty. In the fourth dynasty, the word nswt was added to it, so it became "scribe of the royal documents/records". This indicates that the title (w) is the old form of the title nswt which was written in variant forms. The latter title developed, and other titles were derived from it in the Middle Kingdom related to records. This title can also be compared to the title hrt-nswt.

Paleographic between the sing pr and sing zx

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref. Möller</th>
<th>SINGS</th>
<th>FORMS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vol. 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>340,32</td>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ASAE,28, PD V,</td>
<td>P.Abusir, P.Elephantine, P. Hatnub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>fig.17, Nr.144</td>
<td>Berl 4, 3 trcb, 5, 14,11; 24,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dyn.5, Dyn.6, Dyn.11/1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>537,51</td>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ASAE,28, PD V,</td>
<td>P.Abusir, P.Elephantine, P. Hatnub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>fig.17, Nr.144</td>
<td>Berl7/A.6, p 8869,5, str6, 25,19; 21,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dyn.5, Dyn.5, Dyn.11/12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

79 W.Helck, LÄ IV, 509.
What is the title of Merrew?

Fig. 1
P. Lacau et J.-PH. Lauer, *PD*, V, Nr. 144, fig. 95, 60.

Fig. 2

Fig. 3
Lacau et J.-PH. Lauer, *PD*, V, Nr. 145, fig. 96, 61
REFERENCES

- Daressy G., *Le mastaba de Mera*, (Cairo 1900).
- ________, *Sept tombeaux à l'est de la grande pyramide de Guizeh*, (SAE) (Cairo 1935).
- ________, *Late-Egyptian Miscellanies*, (Bruxelles, 1937).
- ________, *Die Privaten Rechts inschriften aus dem Alten Reich*, (Vienna 1970).
- ________, *Königliche Dokumente aus dem alten Reich*, (Wiesbaden 1967)
What is the title of Merrew?

- ________, Untersuchungen zur Thinitenzeit, (Wiesbaden, 1987)
- ________, Untersuchungen zu den Beamtenstiteln des Ägyptischen Alten Reiches, (Glückstadt, 1954)
- ________, Untersuchungen zu den Beamtenstiteln des ägyptischen Alten Reiches (ÄF 18), (Glückstadt 1954)
- ________, Hieroglyphic Texts from Egyptian Stelae etc, in the British Museum, part F, (London 1962)
- ________, The Hekanakhte Papers and Other Early Middle Kingdom Documents, (New York, 1962).
- Junker H., Gîza, III, (Leipzig, 1938)
- ________, Füh-ägyptisches Wörterbuch, (Wiesbaden, 2002)
- Möller G., Hieratische Paläographie : die ägyptische Buchschrift in ihre Entwicklung von der fünften Dynastie bis zur römischen Kaiserzeit, Bd. , (Leipzig, 1909)
- Naville E., Das ägyptische Todtenbuch der XVIII. bis XX. Dynastie, (Berlin 1886).
What is the title of Merrew?