

Catalog No. 0082**Name** Narmer *serekh* from Hierakonpolis**Date (Period)** Dyn. 1**Date (King)** Narmer**Dated By** Royal name**Type** Pottery**Method of Inscription** Incised**Material** Pottery**Region** Upper Egypt**Site** Hierakonpolis**Locality** City district**Depository** World Museum (Liverpool)**Registration No.** E.5248**Dimensions****References:**

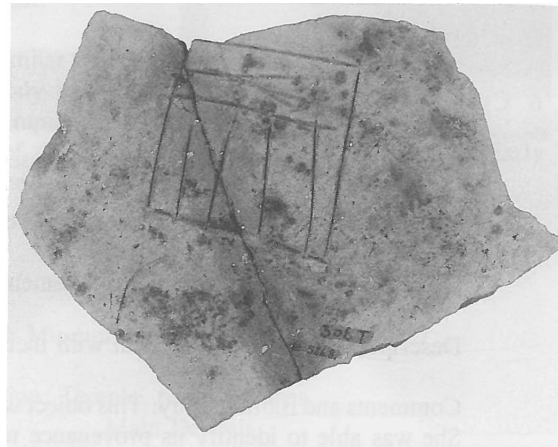
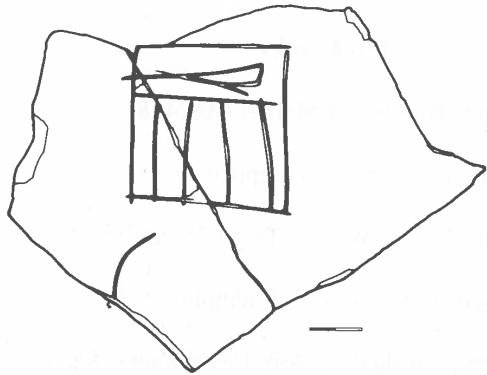
Garstang, 1907, p. 135, pl. 3.1
Godron, 1949, pp. 217-218,
Kaiser, 1982, pp. 262-267, fig. 15.43, p. 263, fig. 14.43
Adams, 1995, pp. 123-24, p. 124
Wilkinson, 1999, pp. 69, 334,
van den Brink, 2001, pp. 66-67, p. 67, fig. 77
Jiménez-Serrano, 2003, p. 106 (4E-HK1),
Pätznick, 2009, p. 314, no. 5.1,
Renée Friedman, personal communication, 2015,
Regulski, Database of Early Dynastic Inscriptions,

Comments

This object was a surface find. Information about the "locality" was taken from Regulski's database. It is also referred to as "town area" (Wilkinson 1999), "town" (Adams 1995), and "temenos" (Garstang 1907).

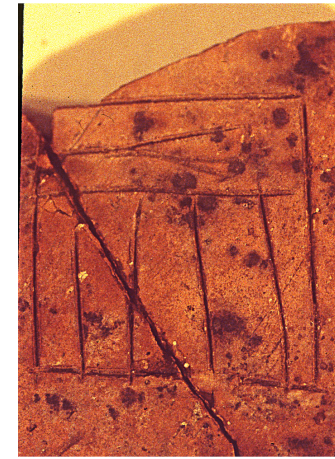
Although Adams describes the symbol in the name panel as a chisel (mr) sign, it is generally interpreted to be a stylized catfish (nar): Godron 1949a; van den Brink 2001; Jiménez-Serrano 2003; Pätznick 2009; and Friedman, personal communication. Garstang 1907 attributes this to Narmer. His lack of comment on the meaning of the symbol in the name panel suggests that he interpreted it as a stylized catfish. Whether the symbol is interpreted as a chisel or a catfish, all of these authors interpret it as representing Narmer.

Kaiser 1982 list this *serekh* as '??', but say that it could be Narmer based on a comparison with 0123, and they include the inscription in Horizon B (Iri-Hor - Narmer).

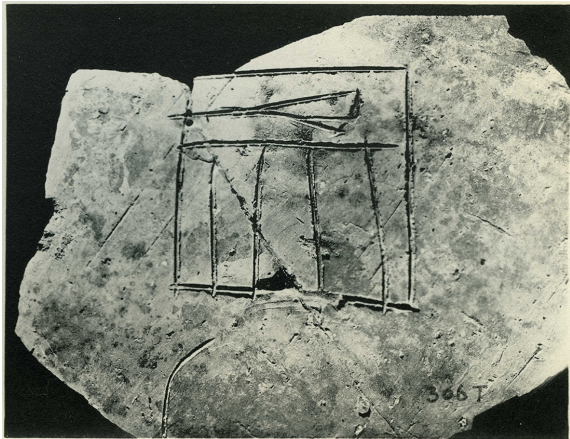


Adams, 1995

p. 124



Renée Friedman, personal communication,
2015



Garstang, 1907

pl. 3.1