Catalog No. 0109
Name Narmer *serekh* from Tarkhan
Date (Period) Dyn. 1
Date (King) Narmer
Dated By Royal name
Type Vessel (jar)
Method of Inscription Incised
Material Pottery

Region Memphite region
Site Tarkhan
Locality Tomb 1100
Depository Manchester Museum
Registration No. 5689
Dimensions 72.5 cm H, 19 cm diam. (object)

References:

Petrie, 1914, Tarkhan II, p. 10, pls. VI, XX.2, XXX.74b (left)
Fischer, 1963, pp. 44-47, p. 45, fig. 2 (left)
Kaiser, 1982, pp. 262-264, pp. 266-267, fig. 15.39, p. 263, fig. 14.39
Kahl, 1994, p. 178,
van den Brink, 1996, pp. 140-158, p. 142, Table 1, no. 10; p. 145, fig. 2, IIb.10
Gilroy, 2001, p. 67-69,
van den Brink, 2001, pp. 61, 94, no. 33,
Jiménez-Serrano, 2003, p. 119 (4E-TAR1),
Pätznick, 2009, Appendix A, no. 16.4,
Jucha, 2012a, pp. 633-634, Table 1, no. 2,
Stan Hendrickx, personal communication, 2019,
Mawdsley, 2020, p. 40,
Manchester Museum, 5689

Comments

Petrie 1914, Fischer 1963, Kaiser 1982, Kahl 1994, Jiménez-Serrano 2003, and Pätznick 2009 all identify it as Narmer. Van den Brink 2001 classifies this as “Nar(mer)?”. Jucha 2012 attributes this to the regional king "Nar", a king earlier than Narmer, based on the typology of the jar.

Hendrickx (personal communication, 2019) dates tomb 1100 with a fair degree of certainty to Naqada IIIC1, "because there are two plain cylindrical jars, and the rest of the pottery also fits". This would be consistent with the inscription being Narmer.

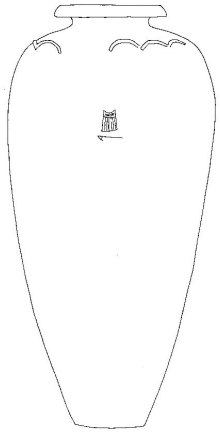






Petrie, 1914, Tarkhan II

pls. VI, XX.2, XXX.74b (left)





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