

Catalog No. 0119	Region Delta (east)
Name Narmer(?) <i>serekh</i> from Ezbet el-Tell	Site Ezbet el Tell
Date (Period) Dyn. 1	Locality Tomb 42, Square C.IV-b.4
Date (King) Narmer(?)	Depository Zagazig University Museum
Dated By Royal name	Registration No. RN 1140
Type Vessel (wine jar)	Dimensions 95 cm H, 34.5 cm diam. (object)
Method of Inscription Incised	Signs (G5-O33-k4) (N5?)
Material Pottery	

References:

Leclant and Clerc, 1986, p. 244, pl. 11, fig. 7
 Bakr, 1988, pp. 50-51, p. 55, pl. 1a
 Kahl, 1994, p. 179,
 van den Brink, 1996, pp. 140-158, p. 142, Table 1, no. 21; p. 146, fig. 3, III.21
 Hendrickx, 2001, pp. 90-95,
 van den Brink, 2001, p. 93, no. 15,
 Jiménez-Serrano, 2003, p. 117 (4D-EZT1),
 Raffaele, 2003, p. 116,
 Wenzel and Bakr, 2010, p. 61, p. 60
 Jucha, 2012a, pp. 633-634, Table 1, no. 6,
 Regulski, Database of Early Dynastic Inscriptions,

Comments

In the Database of Early Dynastic Inscriptions (Regulski), this inscription is listed twice, once as 0119 and also 4008. To avoid confusion, this inscription is also listed under both Source numbers here in the Narmer Catalog.

Bakr 1988, Jiménez-Serrano 2003, and Regulski attribute this inscription to Narmer (as shown in the entry or #4008). Kahl 1994 and Raffaele 2003 say that it is Narmer(?). Van den Brink 2001 attributes it to Ny-Hor (?). Jucha 2012 interprets it as either Nar, or Ny-Hor. Hendrickx 2001 describes this inscription as "anonymous", and on p. 93, he says, "The anonymous *serekh* is to be considered a type which developed independently from the writing of the royal name." According to Leclant and Clerc (1986: 244), "Jar with a *serekh* topped by a Horus falcon; Dean M. I. Baker proposed to recognize in this mark the name of Narmer." (translated from French).

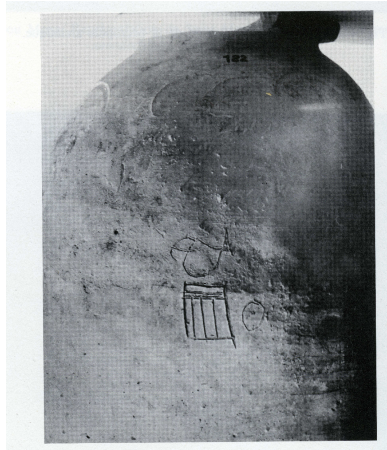
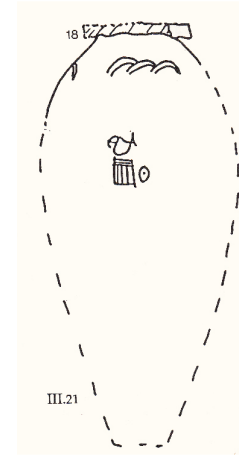
Editor's note: The interpretation as king Ny-Hor is based on interpreting the horizontal line as the water sign - N35. However, there are no examples in the early period of this sign being shown as a horizontal line. Consequently the most likely interpretation of this sign is as a simplified catfish, hence the *serekh* is

probably Narmer's. However the pottery type suggests an earlier date, so this conclusion is tentative.



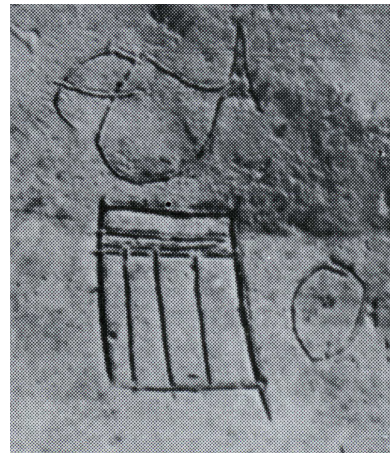
Bakr, 1988

p. 55, pl. 1a



Leclant and Clerc, 1986

pl. 11, fig. 7



Leclant and Clerc, 1986

pl. 11, fig. 7



Wenzel and Bakr, 2010

p. 60



Wenzel and Bakr, 2010

p. 60