
Catalog No. 0122**Name** Generic *serekh* from reign of Narmer from Minshat
Abu Omar**Date (Period)** Dyn. 1**Date (King)** (Narmer?)**Dated By** Archaeological context**Type** Vessel (wine jar)**Method of Inscription** Incised**Material** Pottery

Region Delta (east)**Site** Minshat Abu Omar**Locality** Tomb 520.3, in conjunction with Group 3c**Depository** Minshat Abu Omar (on site)**Registration No.** MAO 520.3**Dimensions**

References:

Kroeper, 1986-1987, pp. 76-77,

Kroeper, 1988, p. 16, p. 29, fig. 140

Kahl, 1994, p. 179, n. 122,

van den Brink, 1996, pp. 140-158, p. 142, Table 1, no. 12; 145, fig. 2, III.12; pl. 27a-b

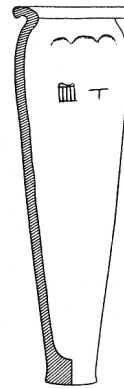
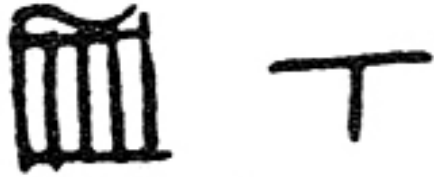
van den Brink, 2001, p. 93, no. 18,

Regulski, Database of Early Dynastic Inscriptions,

Comments

Kahl 1994 and Regulski both identify this inscription as (Narmer). Van den Brink 2001 describes the inscription as "unreadable". Kroeper 1986-1987 dates the *serekh* to the period Iry-Hor - Narmer.

Editor's Note: Scholars sometimes cite Kroeper 1988 as attributing this inscription (her fig. 140) to Narmer. In fact, the article does not explicitly attribute this inscription to Narmer. The article does discuss another inscription (her fig. 141, our Source No. #0121) from the same archaeological context (group 3c) as 0122, which is commonly attributed to Narmer.



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van den Brink, 1996

p. 142, Table 1, no. 12; 145, fig. 2, III.12; pl.



van den Brink, 1996

p. 142, Table 1, no. 12; 145, fig. 2, III.12; pl.