

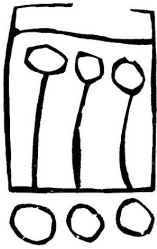
Catalog No. 0160**Name** Hedjw(?) *serekh***Date (Period)** Naqada IIIB-C1**Date (King)** Uncertain (unknown or Hedjw(?))**Dated By** Archaeological context; typological comparison**Type** Vessel (wine jar)**Method of Inscription** Incised**Material** Pottery**Region** Memphite region**Site** Tura**Locality** Tomb 15.g.2**Depository** private collection**Registration No.** 6805**Dimensions****References:**

Junker, 1912, pp. 45-46, p. 47, fig. 57.1
 Vikentiev, 1949-1950, p. 212, p. 212, fig. 16
 Fischer, 1963, pp. 46-47, p. 46, fig. 3.a
 von der Way, 1993, p. 101, p. 100, fig. 22.10
 Kahl, 1994, p. 183,
 van den Brink, 1996, pp. 140-158, p. 142, Table 1, no. 18; p. 145, III.18
 Wilkinson, 1999, pp. 55-56,
 Hendrickx, 2001, p. 94,
 Jiménez-Serrano, 2003, pp. 119-120,
 Raffaele, 2003, p. 115,
 Regulski, Database of Early Dynastic Inscriptions,

Comments

Fischer 1963 identifies this as Narmer. Regulski dates it Naqada IIIB-C. Kahl 1994 attributes it to Dynasty 0. Jiménez-Serrano 2003 says that it is not a king's name. Wilkinson 1999 believes these inscriptions may or may not represent the ruler represented in Source # 0168 (not Narmer) and uses the name "King A" since the name cannot be determined. According to Hendrickx 2001, this inscription does not represent a specific royal name but represents royal insignia. Pätznick (personal communication, 2017) reads this as complex of the white (things) and not as a *serekh*. Raffaele 2003 names the king, if it is a royal name, *Hedjw*, the plural of the mace sign, *HD*. Van den Brink (1996: 147, 151) compares the triple maces to sign M8 and suggests that there may be a connection between this *serekh* and the name of the defeated ruler on the Narmer Palette, who is identified by some scholars as *Was*. Consequently he attributes the *serekh* to "unidentified (*Was?*)". This inscription is probably a generic sign of royalty.

This object was for sale in Christie's 5 Dec 2012 catalogue, lot 104.



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Junker, 1912

p. 47, fig. 57.1