

**Catalog No.** 4018**Name** Ny-Neith(?) *serekh* from Helwan**Date (Period)** Naqada IIIB-C1**Date (King)** Uncertain (unknown or Ny-Neith(?) or Narmer(?))**Dated By** Typological comparison**Type** Vessel (wine jar)**Method of Inscription** Incised**Material** Pottery**Region** Memphite region**Site** Helwan**Locality** Tomb T.257.H.8**Depository** Egyptian Museum ( Cairo )**Registration No.** EM 00-87**Dimensions** 3.5 cm H, 8.0 cm L (inscription); 63.5 cm H, 23.5 cm L,  
23.5 cm diam. (object)**References:**

van den Brink, 2001, pp. 40-41, p. 41, fig. 17

Köhler and van den Brink, 2002, pp. 64-68, p. 67, fig. 1.2; p. 77, fig. 2.2; pl. 2

Raffaele, 2003, p. 111,

Pätznick, 2009, p. 314, Appendix A, 1.1,

Regulski, Database of Early Dynastic Inscriptions,

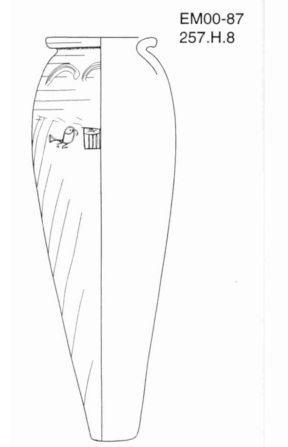
**Comments**

Pätznick, 2009 reads this inscription as Narmer. van den Brink 2001, Köhler & van den Brink 2002, and Raffaele 2003 read it as *N.j Nj.t* (Neith Hotep). Both articles suggest that the falcon in the inscription is very similar to a fragment discovered in tomb B10 Abydos (5.a.2 in van den Brink 2001, which shows only a falcon), and believe it was inscribed for the same ruler. Regulski dates this "(dyn. 1)" based on typology. She describes the symbol in the name panel that others have read as crossed arrows (symbolizing Neith) as "k4?". If it is k4 (the catfish), this would imply that it was Nar(mer), although she does not draw that conclusion.

Editor's Note: The implication of the existence of a *serekh* of Neith Hotep in Abydos is that they were not just a regional ruler in Lower Egypt, but ruled all of Egypt.

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257.H.8



Köhler and van den Brink, 2002

p. 67, fig. 1.2; p. 77, fig. 2.2; pl. 2