

Catalog No. 4072	Region Delta (east)
Name Fragment from unusual Narmer(?) <i>serekh</i> from Buto	Site Buto
Date (Period) Dyn. 1	Locality Layer Ivc
Date (King) Narmer(?)	Depository Buto
Dated By Royal name	Registration No. TeF 87 T IX 56/27
Type Vessel (wine jar)	Dimensions 6.5 cm H, 4.8 cm L (inscription); 9.8 cm H, 9.3 cm L (object)
Method of Inscription Incised	
Material Pottery	

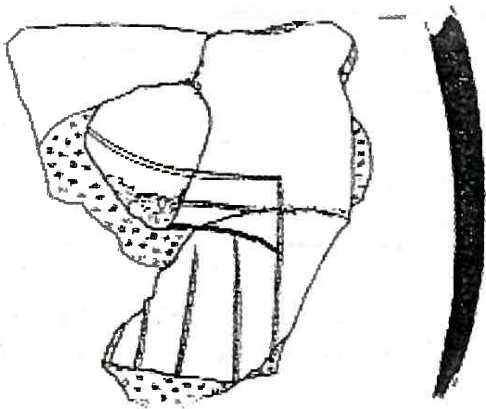
References:

von der Way, 1989, pp. 285-286, n. 26, p. 293, fig. 11.7
 von der Way, 1993, p. 99, p. 100, fig. 22.5
 Köhler, 1998a, pl. 72.1
 Wilkinson, 1999, p. 69,
 van den Brink, 2001, pp. 38-39, p. 38, fig. 23
 Jiménez-Serrano, 2003, p. 118 (2E-BU1),
 Raffaele, 2003, p. 110,
 Morenz, 2004, p. 31, p. 343, fig. 5
 Pätznick, 2009, Appendix A, no. 21.4,
 Regulski, Database of Early Dynastic Inscriptions,

Comments

Von der Way 1989 states that the object was found in an archaeological stratum dating to the period between Dynasty 0 and the First Dynasty. Von der Way 1993 suggests either Ny-Hor or Narmer. Van den Brink 2001 and Jiménez-Serrano 2003 attribute this to Ny-Hor. Jiménez-Serrano 2003 argues that the absence of a falcon on the *serekh* argues against the name Ny-Hor, but suggests instead just "Ny". Dated Naqada III A-B by Regulski. Pätznick 2009 and Raffaele identify this inscription as Narmer. Wilkinson 1999 identifies it as "Narmer(?)". Morenz 2004 rejects interpreting the horizontal line as an abstracted catfish.

Editor's note: The interpretation as king Ny 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, although it is too incomplete to be definite.



van den Brink, 2001

p. 38, fig. 23