

Catalog No. 0176**Name** Fragment of Narmer(?) *serekh* from Tel Ma'ahaz**Date (Period)** Dyn. 1**Date (King)** Narmer(?)**Dated By** Typological comparison**Type** Vessel**Method of Inscription** Incised**Material** Pottery**Region** The Southern Levant**Site** Tel Ma'ahaz**Locality** Unknown**Depository** Unknown**Registration No.** IAA 81129**Dimensions****Signs** ?**References:**

Schulman and Gophna, 1981, pp. 165-167, p. 166, fig. 1, pl. 28A

Amiran et al., 1983, p. 82, p. 83, n. 21

Gophna, 1987, p. 16,

de Cree, 1991, pp. 29-30,

Kahl, 1994, p. 184, no. 176,

Anđelković, 1995, p. 53, p. 52, fig. 20.15

Amiran and van den Brink, 2001, pp. 29, 37-38, p. 37, fig. 3.5.5, pl. 3.6b (right)

Levy et al., 2001, pp. 434-436,

Raffaele, 2003, p. 113, n. 54,

Edwin van den Brink, personal communication, 2017,

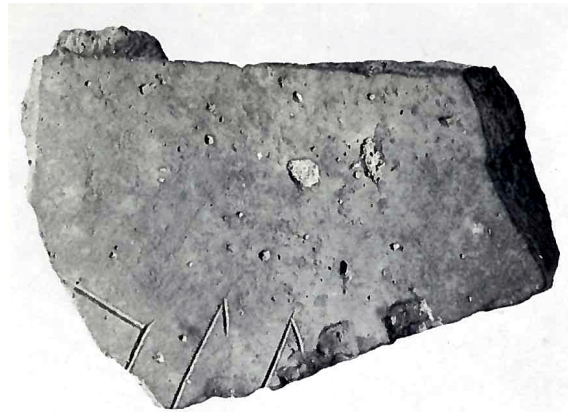
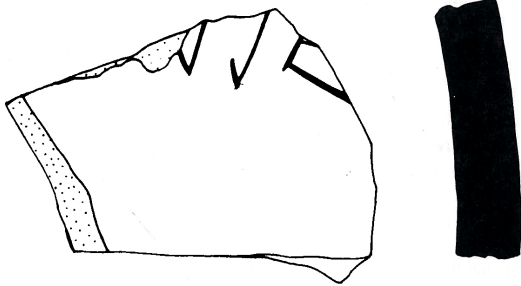
Regulski, Database of Early Dynastic Inscriptions,

Comments

This object was a surface find.

Schulman and Gophna 1981 attribute the inscription to Scorpion; Amiran, Ilan, and Arnon 1983 and Gophna 1987 attribute it to Narmer; de Cree 1991 attributes it to Scorpion. Regulski dates it "(Naqada IIIA-B?)". Kahl 1994 attributes it to 0 Dynasty(?). Raffaele 2003 remains cautious and says that it could be assigned to either Narmer or Scorpion. According to Amiran and van den Brink, p.38, n.6, "Although the present authors are of equal opinion that what has been preserved is part of a *serekh*, it is not possible to attribute it to any specific king, due to its incomplete state of preservation." According to Levy et al 2001, this is too fragmentary to identify a king's name.

Editor's Note: The registration number shown above is from van den Brink 2001. The registration number shown in Amiran and van den Brink 2001 is not correct. This has been confirmed by van den Brink, personal communication 2017.



Schulman and Gophna, 1981

p. 166, fig. 1, pl. 28A