

Catalog No. 6006	Region The Southern Levant
Name Fragment of Narmer(?) <i>serekh</i> from Small Tel Malhata	Site Small Tel Malhata
Date (Period) Dyn. 1	Locality Unknown
Date (King) Narmer(?)	Depository Unknown
Dated By Royal name	Registration No. IAA 94-3325 (field reg. no. 14/79/1/1)
Type Vessel	Dimensions 4.3 cm H, 4.5 cm L (inscription); 9.8 cm H, 7.0 cm L (object)
Method of Inscription Incised	
Material Pottery	

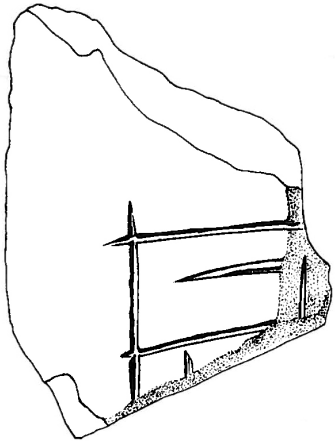
References:

Amiran et al., 1983, pp. 75-83, p. 81, fig. 7c
 Anđelković, 1995, p. 53, p. 55, fig. 21.3
 Levy et al., 2001, pp. 430-431, p. 435, fig. 22.14.17
 van den Brink, 2001, pp. 37-38, p. 38, fig. 22
 Ilan, 2002, pp. 306-309, p. 309, fig. 20.3.1
 Jiménez-Serrano, 2003, p. 118 (2E-TM1),
 Pätznick, 2009, Appendix A, no. 3.1,

Comments

This object was a surface find. Amiran, Ilan, and Arnon 1983, Ilan 2002, and Pätznick 2009 attribute this inscription Narmer. Van den Brink 2001 read it as Ny-Hor by, whom he hypothesized was probably a regional king, earlier than Narmer. Jiménez-Serrano 2003 also says Ny-Hor, but argues that the absence of a falcon on the serekh argues against the name Ny-Hor, and suggests instead just Ny. Levy et al. 2001 are also advocates of Ny-Hor. Anđelović 1995 describes it as "probably a serekh of Narmer".

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.



Ilan, 2002

p. 309, fig. 20.3.1