

<b>Catalog No.</b> 6007	<b>Region</b> The Southern Levant
<b>Name</b> Fragment of serekh from reign of Narmer or Hor-Aha	<b>Site</b> Small Tel Malhata
<b>Date (Period)</b> Dyn. 1	<b>Locality</b> Unknown
<b>Date (King)</b> (Narmer-Aha)	<b>Depository</b> Unknown
<b>Dated By</b> Typological comparison	<b>Registration No.</b> IAA 94-3326
<b>Type</b> Vessel	<b>Dimensions</b> 2.2 cm H, 1.8 cm L (inscription); 3.0 cm H, 4.9 cm L (object)
<b>Method of Inscription</b> Incised	
<b>Material</b> Pottery	

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## References:

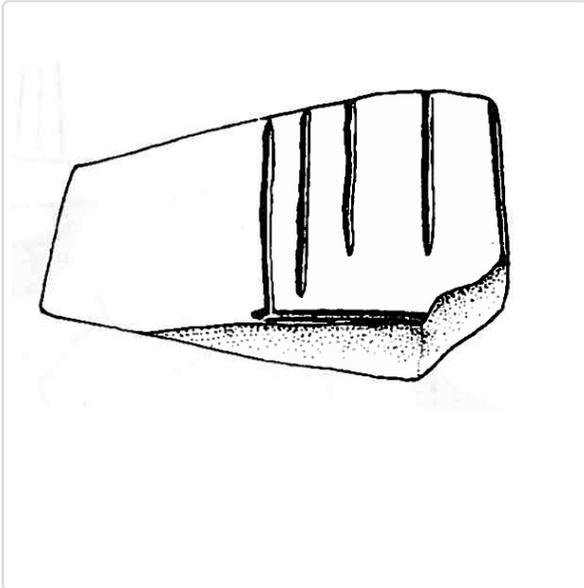
Amiran et al., 1983, pp. 80-83, p. 81, fig. 7a  
Levy et al., 2001, pp. 434-436, p. 435, fig. 22.14.15  
van den Brink, 2001, pp. 69-71, 88, no. 92, p. 73, fig. 92  
Ilan, 2002, pp. 306-309, p. 309, fig. 20.3.2

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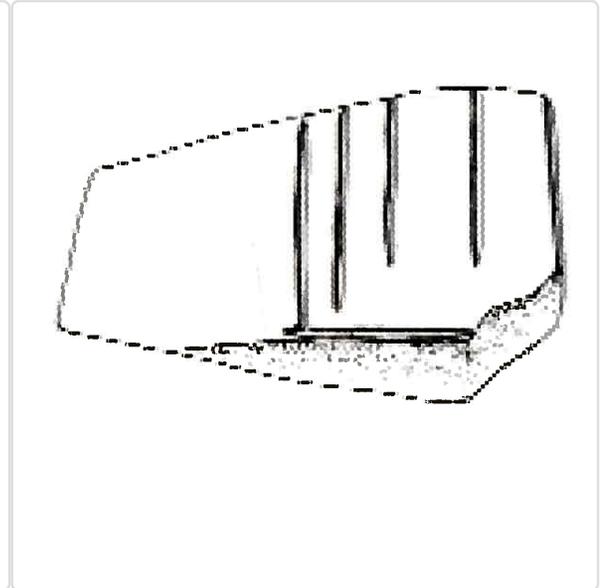
## Comments

Amiran et al. 1983 and Ilan 2002 attribute this to either Narmer or Aha. Van den Brink describes it as a "fragment" and makes no attempt to date it. According to Levy et al 2001, this is too fragmentary to identify a king's name.

Editor's Note: Narmer is more likely than Aha because of the frequency of Narmer inscriptions in the Southern Levant and the paucity of Aha inscriptions.



Ilan, 2002  
p. 309, fig. 20.3.2



van den Brink, 2001  
p. 73, fig. 92