

Catalog No. 4034**Name** Unusual *serekh* from unknown site**Date (Period)** Dyn. 1**Date (King)** Uncertain (Scorpion II or Narmer or unknown)**Dated By** Typological comparison**Type** Statue**Method of Inscription** Incised**Material** Stone (Anorthosite)**Region** Unknown**Site** Unknown**Locality** Unknown**Depository** Staatliches Museum Ägyptischer Kunst (Munich)**Registration No.** ÄS 7149**Dimensions** 11.2 cm H (object)**Signs****References:**

Grimm, 1998, p. 227, no. 187, pp. 226-27, no. 187

Grimm and Schoske, 2000, p. 33, no. 40, p. 33, no. 40

Raffaele, 2003, pp. 108-109,

Schoske and Wildung, 2013, pp. 32-33, p. 33, fig. 24

Stan Hendrickx, personal communication, 2015,

Günter Dreyer, personal communication, 2016,

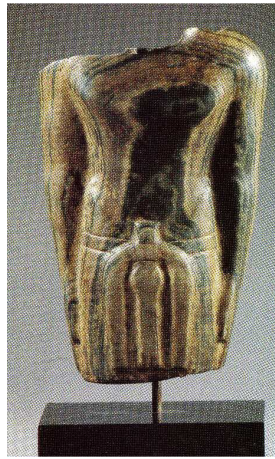
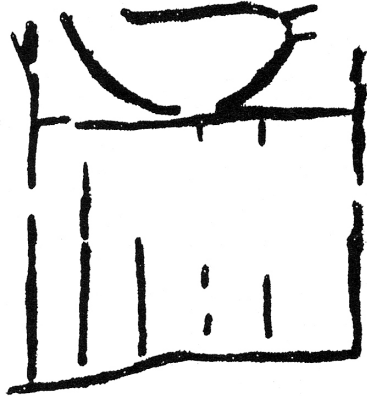
J.-P. Pätznick, personal communication, 2017,

Regulski, Database of Early Dynastic Inscriptions,

Comments

Grimm 1998 as well as Grimm and Schoske 2000 identify the inscription as Narmer. Regulski identifies the inscription as "(Narmer)" based on typology. Hendrickx (personal communication, 2015) says that "a Narmer identification is not entirely impossible", and adds that "one would expect a better quality of writing on a good quality statue." Dreyer (personal communication, 2016) identifies it as Scorpion. Raffaele 2003 reads the inscription as Nar(mer) or Scorpion. According to Pätznick (personal communication, 2017) this could be king Scorpion, not Narmer.

Editor's Note: This inscription has much more in common with a scorpion than a catfish. The upward curving tail on the left is typical of scorpion inscriptions, as are the two pincers on the right. It would be very unusual for a Narmer catfish to be portrayed with two whiskers, the most common number being three. Consequently the most likely interpretation is that this is a *serekh* of Scorpion II.



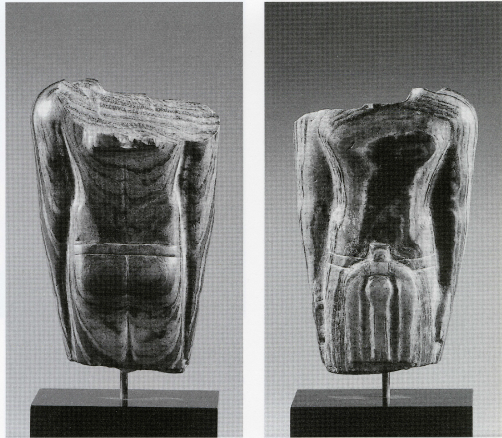
Grimm, 1998

pp. 226-27, no. 187



Grimm, 1998

pp. 226-27, no. 187



Grimm and Schoske, 2000

p. 33, no. 40