

**Catalog No.** 0157**Name** Crocodile(?) *serekh* from Tarkhan**Date (Period)** Naqada IIIB-C1**Date (King)** Crocodile(?)**Dated By** Royal name**Type** Vessel**Method of Inscription** Inked**Material** Pottery**Region** Memphite region**Site** Tarkhan**Locality** Tomb 1549**Depository** Petrie Museum ( University College London )**Registration No.** LDUCE-UC16947**Dimensions** 24.2 cm H (object)**References:**

Petrie, 1914, Tarkhan II, p. 11, pl. IX.3

Kaplony, 1963, IÄF, II: p. 1090, III: pl. 2, photo-fig. 2

Kaiser, 1964, pp. 102-105,

Kaiser, 1982, pp. 266-267,

Helck, 1986, pp. 486-87; p. 492, n. 5,

Dreyer, 1992, pp. 259-263, p. 263, figs. 2a &amp; 2b

Kahl, 1994, p. 183,

Schneider, 1996, p. 276,

Logan, 1999, p. 270,

MacArthur, 2010, pp. 86, 88-91, 93-94, pp. 86, 88, 90

Mawdsley, 2020, pp. 40, 223,

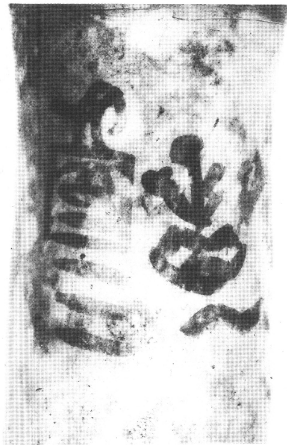
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Regulski, Database of Early Dynastic Inscriptions,

**Comments**

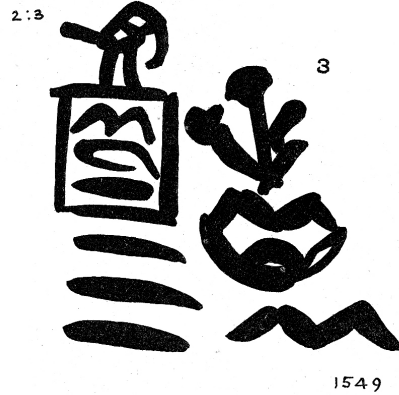
Interpreted by Petrie et al. as Narmer; by Kaiser 1982 and Kaplony 1963 as Scorpion; and by Dreyer 1992 as Crocodile. Kahl 1994 dates this Dynasty 0, while Regulski dates this "(Naqada III A-B)". Kaiser 1982 and Schneider 1996 identified this as belonging to Scorpion II. Only Logan 1999 has proposed that the Tarkhan quasi-serekhs belong to Scorpion II since Dreyer's paper showing new infrared photography was published. It does not appear, however, that he was aware of Dreyer's results. This object dates to Naqada IIIB, however, it was found in a Naqada IIIC1 tomb, and this disparity has been explained as the vessel being an heirloom (Mawdsley 2020: 223).

Editor's Note: The reading of "Narmer" is not plausible. The most likely interpretation is Dreyer's reading of Crocodile.



Dreyer, 1992

p. 263, figs. 2a & 2b



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