

and shallow groove (Petrie, *R. T. II*, No. 71) and the other a rimless bowl with a very shallow broad groove below the mouth, filled with four cards in relief.

Type 1-XI b (1), bowls with groove below external rim, large:

- (4) Petrie, *R. T. II*, No. 69 (Fig. 32, No. 5), basalt, from tomb O (Zer);
 No. 70 (Fig. 32, No. 6), basalt, with cord, from tomb B 16;
 No. 71 (Fig. 32, No. 7), basalt, heavy rim, from tomb Z (Zet);
 No. 276, dolomite marble, from tomb Q (Qa);
 No. 328, alabaster, triple cord, from tomb Y (Merneit);
 No. 454, fine limestone, plain rim, quadruple cord, from tomb T (Den = *Wdy-mw*).

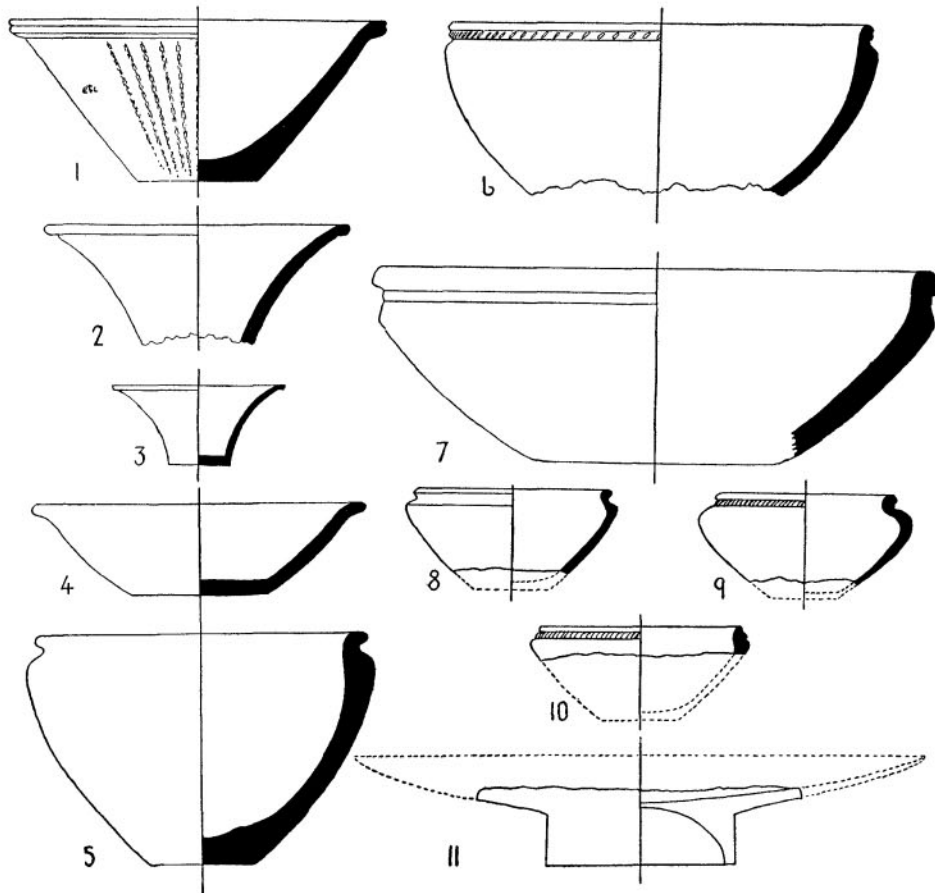


FIGURE 32. DYN. I. STONE VESSELS, TYPES XI AND XII. SCALE $\frac{1}{4}$

Type 1-XI c (1), cups with groove below external rim, small:

- (5) Petrie, *R. T. II*, No. 121, porphyry, from tomb U (Mersekha = Semerkhet);
 No. 201 (Fig. 32, No. 8) serpentine, from tomb U (Semerkhet);
 No. 275 (Fig. 32, No. 9), marble, cord, tomb Q (Qay'a);
 No. 277, marble, from tombs O (Zer), T (Den), U (Semerkhet), 5 examples.
 No. 279, marble, from tomb Q (Qay'a);
 No. 280, marble, from tomb U (Semerkhet), O (Zer), and T (Den).
 No. 453 (Fig. 32, No. 10), fine limestone, cord, from tomb T (Den = *Wdy-mw*).
- (6) Petrie, *Gizeh and Rifeh*, Pl. V C-D, Nos. 53 (serpentine), 87 (limestone), 91 (magnesite), time of Zet.

(11) Type 1-XII. Tables

In the Late Predynastic Period, towards the end (Dynasty O), a series of pebble-polished pottery tables was made and these were of one piece, broad and high with dished top. The examples in stone of Dynasty I also have a dished top and, although much lower than the pottery tables, are clearly copied from the pottery form. Some of the stone examples are so low that the support is little more than a disc base. Sometimes the stone examples were made in two pieces, and it is therefore possible that the platters and shallow pans (type 1-IX a) were the tops of such tables. The flat-topped table is unknown in Dynasty I and really belongs to Dynasty III.

Type 1–XII a, dish-topped tables:

- (1) De Morgan, *Tombeau royale*, Figs. 679, 680, alabaster.
- (2) Petrie, *R. T. II*, No. 413, fine limestone, from tombs Z (Zet) and Y (Merneit), (Fig. 32, No. 11).
- (3) Reisner, *Naga-'d-Dêr I*, p. 111, type XXVI c (cf. XXVI a 9).

(C) STONE VESSELS OF DYNASTY II

The tombs of seven of the eight kings of Dynasty I have been excavated and identified, but those of only two kings of the equally long Dynasty II. Unfortunately the published reports of the vessels found during the first excavation of these two tombs by M. Amélineau are not very good, and Professor Petrie was able to publish only such things as Amélineau overlooked. Altogether the reports, good and bad, give thirty-five stone vessels from the tomb of Peribsen and four or five hundred from that of Khasekhemuwy. Khasekhemuwy was without doubt the last king of Dynasty II; Peribsen was certainly not before the middle of the dynasty and may have been the immediate predecessor of Khasekhemuwy. In addition to these two royal tombs, two private mastaba tombs have been reported, which contained jar sealings with the Horus-name of Netery-muwy, a king of Dynasty II.¹ The tomb described by Professor Petrie was never completely excavated, but he gives excellent drawings of all the stone forms. Of the "large quantities of stone bowls" found by Mr. Quibell in the Saqqarah tomb, only one is represented.² Probably other tombs of the archaic cemetery reported by Mr. Quibell are also of Dynasty II, but the published material is insufficient to enable me to separate the tombs of Dynasty II from those of Dynasty III; and only a small part of the stone vessels found in these tombs are represented. Of larger tombs, there remain the mastabas with corbelled chambers, which are reported in *Naga-'d-Dêr I*, which I dated on archaeological grounds to Dynasty II. Among the smaller tombs of Dynasty II, I reckon the subordinate corbel-graves at Naga-'d-Dêr, El-Amrah, and Turah, and many of the graves reported in *Tarkhan I*. The authors of *Tarkhan I* date the whole of their material previous to Dynasty II, but their classification of the pottery on which they depend appears to me contrary to the evidence.

In Dynasty II as in Dynasty I, a certain number of types are known only in royal tombs, the spheroidal jar with handles (type 2–III), the shoulder jar with handles (type 2–IV), and the flat-topped table (type 2–XII b). Taking all the vessels both from royal and private tombs, a comparison reveals the fact that the vessels from the tomb of Peribsen and from the private tombs approximate in their forms to those of Dynasty I, but the vessels from the tomb of Khasekhemuwy, the last king of Dynasty II, are like those from the great stairway mastabas of the time of Zoser and Sanekht of Dynasty III. The ceremonial-traditional character of the Khasekhemuwy group is strikingly shown by the rude alabaster cylindrical jars.³ Thus the degeneration of the forms of Dynasty I practically reached its climax in the reign of the last king of Dynasty II and became wide-spread during Dynasty III. But associated with the degenerate examples of the older forms in the tomb of Khasekhemuwy, nine new sub-types appear:

- (1) Type 2–III c, quasi-spheroidal jar with two handles, flat bottom, and strongly marked shoulders, rather like type V c with handles.
- (2) Type 2–IV e, shoulder jar with wide flat rim, and two handles, a modification of type IV d.
- (3) Type 2–V a extra, large wine jar (pottery form).
- (4) Type 2–X a (3), "conical cups" derived from the "conical" bowls of Dynasty I.
- (5) Type 2–X d, bowl jar, flat bottom, internal rim, derived from the deep bowls with internal rim of Dynasty I, but with characteristic upright sides.
- (6) Type 2–XI a (4), deep basin with short tubular spout, external rim, flat base.
- (7) Type 2–XI b (2), bowl, flat bottom, upright recurved rim, cord in relief in hollow of rim, derived from type XI b (1), with grooved rim.
- (8) Type 2–XI c (2), small cup with band rim on contracted mouth, derived from the small cup with grooved rim, type XI c (1).
- (9) Type 2–XII b, flat-topped tables.

¹ Quibell, *Archaic Tombs*, No. 2302, and Petrie, *Gizeh and Rifeh*, p. 7.

² The forms of these two tombs prove that the development of the burial place in the northland followed a different course from that in the south. At the time when the south was using the corbelled mud-brick chamber with a stairway from the valley side, the north was using a chamber roofed with stone slabs and later a chamber cut in the rock, both approached by a stairway from the valley side. The stairway from the north developed first in the north, and the ordinary stairway type of Dynasty III occurs in both north and south.

³ Amélineau, *Fouilles d'Abydos 1896–97*, Pls. I–III.

These new forms together with the degenerate forms of type I, and V b, and the old forms of type V a, V c, IX, and X, were passed on to Dynasty III. This fact is again in accordance with the principle laid down in *Naga-'d-Dêr I*, p. 11, that the main thread of development lies in the great tombs, and especially in the royal tombs. New features and forms introduced in a royal tomb would not normally appear in private tombs until the succeeding generation.

The vessels from the tomb of Peribsen (marked with ** in the following lists), although nearer those of Dynasty I than are the vessels of the private tombs, are noticeably less accurate in form and less well

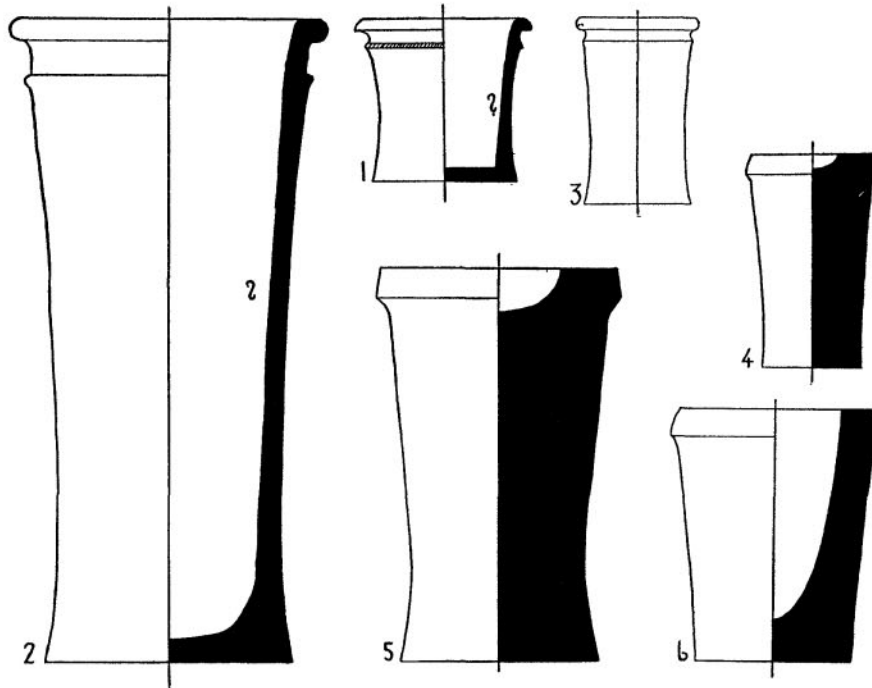


FIGURE 33. DYN. II. TYPE I A-C. SCALE $\frac{1}{4}$

finished than the earlier vessels. They, as well as the vessels of Khasekhemuwy, exhibit a number of hard stones; but it is to be noted that the materials used in the Khasekhemuwy vessels (marked with * in the following lists) include a proportion of diorite as do the private tombs of Dynasty III. In the private tombs of Dynasty II, alabaster predominates and at Naga-'d-Dêr is the material of 64 per cent of all vessels and at Tarkhan of even more.

In Dynasty II as in Dynasty I, the cylindrical jar is one of the most common forms. The sides of the well-made jars are almost always slightly concave. Examples still occur with cord or ridge around the neck, but the majority are plain forms, often quite rude and sometimes mere dummies. The tomb of Peribsen yielded, with one exception, only the ruder forms; that of Khasekhemuwy ten good jars, four of them with cord or ridge, and seventy-eight poor jars, most of them dummies. The forms with cord persisted into Dynasty III, as will be shown, but the traditional-ceremonial character of the type was already manifest in Dynasty II. The examples are almost exclusively of alabaster.

Type 2-I a, with cord:

- (1) Reisner, *Naga-'d-Dêr I*, p. 101, type I a, twenty-one examples (eighteen of alabaster).
- (2) Petrie and Wainwright, *Tarkhan I*, five to ten examples of types 53-55, alabaster.
- * (3) Amélineau, *Fouilles d'Abydos 1896-97*, Pl. X, 14 (Fig. 33, No. 1) and XI 2, two of blue-veined marble, Khasekhemuwy.

Type 2-I b, with ridge:

- (4) Reisner, *Naga-'d-Dêr I*, p. 101, type I b, five examples of alabaster.
- (5) Petrie and Wainwright, *Tarkhan I*, one example of type 60.
- (6) Petrie, *Gizeh and Rifeh*, Pl. VI B, 95 (Fig. 33, No. 3).
- * (7) Amélineau, *Fouilles d'Abydos 1897-98*, Pl. IV, 15 (Fig. 33, No. 2) and XV, 4, two of alabaster, Khasekhemuwy.

Type 2-I c, without cord or ridge, many dummies:

- ** (8) Petrie, *R. T. II*, Pl. XLVII 49, squat, well-made crystal jar, Peribsen.
- ** (9) Amélineau, *Fouilles d'Abydos 1897-98*, Pl. XLIX, 5-9, five dummies of alabaster, Peribsen.

- (10) Reisner, *Naga-d-Dêr I*, p. 101, types I c-h, forty examples (thirty-nine of alabaster; one of volcanic ash).
 (11) Petrie, *Gizeh and Rifeh*, Pl. VI B, tomb dated to Netery-muw, but never properly excavated (possibly later).
 (12) Petrie and Wainwright, *Tarkhan I*, thirty-seven to forty examples of types 60-64, alabaster (some dummies):
 *(13) Petrie, *Abydos I*, Pl. X, 22-35, fourteen dummies of alabaster, Khasekhemuwy (Fig. 33, Nos. 4, 5, 6).
 *(14) Amélineau, *Fouilles d'Abydos, 1896-97*, Pls. I and II, sixty-four examples of alabaster, mostly dummies; Pl. IV, 19, Pl. V, 14, Pl. VI, 2 + 8, Pl. XI, 19, Pl. XV, 1, Pl. XVI, 4, six well-made examples (four of alabaster; two of marble); tomb of Khasekhemuwy.

(1) *Type 2-III. Spheroidal Jar with Handles*

The spheroidal jar with handles in Dynasty II has been found only in royal tombs. The round-bottomed form of the Predynastic Period occurs and also the flat-bottomed form introduced in Dynasty I. A third form appears in the tomb of Khasekhemuwy, the quasi-spheroidal jar with high shoulder, which became common in Dynasty III and in the Mycerinus collection. The material is, as heretofore, of some hard stone.

Type 2-III a, spheroidal jar with round bottom:

- ** (1) Amélineau, *Fouilles d'Abydos, 1897-98*, Pl. XLIX, 14, porphyry, tomb of Peribsen (Fig. 34, No. 1).
 * (2) Amélineau, *Fouilles d'Abydos 1896-97*, Pl. XIV, 3, porphyry (or similar stone).

Type 2-III b, spheroidal jar with flat bottom:

- * (3) Amélineau, *Fouilles d'Abydos 1896-97*, Pl. XIV, 17, 18, two examples of porphyry (Fig. 34, No. 2).

Type 2-III c, quasi-spheroidal jar with flat bottom and high shoulder.

- * (4) Amélineau, *Fouilles d'Abydos 1896-97*, Pl. X, 15, marble; Pl. XII, 19 (Fig. 34, No. 3), breccia, with unpierced handles; Pl. XIV, 15 and 20 (Fig. 34, No. 4), both porphyry; total of four jars, tomb of Khasekhemuwy.

(2) *Type 2-IV. Shoulder Jar with Two Horizontal Handles*

Only two examples of shoulder jars with handles have been recorded from Dynasty II. Both of these are from the tomb of Khasekhemuwy and the form, like type 2-III, appears to have been used only in royal tombs. Probably it was merely an expensive form obtainable only by the very wealthy. One of these jars is of the old type 1-IV b without the disc base. The other is of a new form closely related to type 1-IV d, but taller and again without the disc base. This new form, type 2-IV e, continued to be made throughout Dynasty III and appears in numbers in the Mycerinus collection. In this particular, as in so many others, the styles of the private tombs of Dynasty III seem to have been set by the last king of Dynasty II.

Type 2-IV b (2), two-handled jar with swelling above the middle = type 1-IV b.

- * (1) Amélineau, *Fouilles d'Abydos 1896-97*, Pl. XIV, 21, porphyry, Khasekhemuwy (Fig. 34, No. 5).

Type 2-IV e, tall shoulder jar with two handles.

- * (2) Amélineau, *Fouilles d'Abydos 1896-97*, Pl. XVI 2, alabaster, Khasekhemuwy (Fig. 34, No. 6).

(3) *Type 2-V. Bulging or Shouldered Jar*

In regard to the shouldered jars, the tomb of Peribsen fails entirely, but that of Khasekhemuwy presents a satisfactory number of examples. Especial attention must be called to the copies in alabaster of the large wine jars, both of plain form and of that with cord net in relief. At first view these forms might seem to constitute a bond with Dynasty I because of the fragments found by Amélineau (see below), but the other known examples are:

- (a) the jar with net in relief found at Saqqara, Quibell, *Tomb of Hesy*, Pl. XXVII; and
 (b) the plain jar found by Quibell at Ballâs, Petrie and Quibell, *Naqada*, Pl. XVI S, 160, in tomb B 567, with an enormous mass of fragments of stone vessels.

The Hesy tomb is certainly close to the end of Dynasty III and the Ballâs tomb, or rather the deposit, is also probably of Dynasty III.

Type 2-V extra, tall wine jars:

- * (1) Amélineau, *Fouilles d'Abydos 1896-97*, Pl. XV, 2, 3, one perfect example of the plain form and nine others; p. 245, one example with cord net in relief; all of alabaster, tomb of Khasekhemuwy.

Besides the large wine jars of Khasekhemuwy, both that tomb and the private tombs show a number of small to medium-sized jars of shoulder shape and of the barrel or truncated ovoid shape. In particular, the small barrel-shaped or truncated ovoid variation has become very common, and many of them are practically dummies, proving the ceremonial-traditional character of this form. The material is usually alabaster.

Type 2-V a (1), medium-sized jar, both fat and slender:

- ** (2) Amélineau, *Fouilles d'Abydos, 1897-98*, Pl. XLVIII, 1, jar of copper, not stone, but mentioned for comparison; tomb of Peribsen.
- (3) Reisner, *Naga'-d-Dêr I*, p. 105, types II and IX, three examples, alabaster.
- * (4) Amélineau, *Fouilles d'Abydos 1896-97*, Pl. VI, 13 (Fig. 34, No. 7), 19, 20 (Fig. 34, No. 9), 21 (Fig. 34, No. 8), alabaster; Pl. XI, 14, 23, blue-veined marble, Khasekhemuwy.

Type 2-V a (2), small shoulder jar:

- (5) Reisner, *Naga'-d-Dêr I*, p. 105, types VI and VIII, eight examples of alabaster.
- (6) Mace, *Naga'-d-Dêr II*, Fig. 93.
- (7) Petrie and Wainwright, *Tarkhan I*, Pl. XLIII, type 77, seven to eleven examples, alabaster.
- * (8) Amélineau, *Fouilles d'Abydos 1896-97*, Pl. XIV, 10, 14, 19, three of porphyry; Pl. XVI, 6 (Fig. 34, No. 10), 9 (Fig. 34, No. 11), two of alabaster; total, six examples; tomb of Khasekhemuwy.
- * (9) Petrie, *Abydos I*, Pl. IX, 6, 7 (Fig. 34, Nos. 12, 13); *R. T. II*, Pl. IX, 8, 9, 10, four of dolomite marble, Khasekhemuwy.

Type 2-V b (2), truncated ovoid or barrel-shaped jar, small, often dummy:

- (10) Reisner, *Naga'-d-Dêr I*, p. 105, types III a 1-5, III b 2, 4-7, IV 1, V 2, 4, seventeen examples, alabaster.
- (11) Petrie and Wainwright, *Tarkhan I*, Pl. XLIV, type 78, thirty-seven to forty examples, alabaster.
- * (12) Amélineau, *Fouilles d'Abydos 1896-97*, Pl. XIV, 16, porphyry; Pl. XX, 21 (Fig. 34, No. 14), alabaster; tomb of Khasekhemuwy.

NOTE: Scattered examples in *Naqada* (Ballâs Cemetery), *El-Kab*, and *El-Amrah*.

The wide sharp-shouldered jar, of which several examples were noted in Dynasty I, has become a characteristic form of Dynasty II, especially in the squat form, and continued in use throughout Dynasty III. The squat form occurs in two variations, one with straight sloping sides and the other with convex sides.

Type 2-V c (1), wide sharp-shouldered jar, high form:

- (13) Reisner, *Naga'-d-Dêr I*, p. 105, type VIII 1, alabaster.
- (14) Petrie and Wainwright, *Tarkhan I*, Pl. XLIV, type 81 b, d, f, h, k, nine examples, alabaster.
- (15) MacIver, *El-Amrah*, grave b 10, Pl. XVI, 2.
- * (16) Amélineau, *Fouilles d'Abydos 1896-97*, Pl. X, 13, dolomite marble; Pl. XI, 15, 21, 26, 30, blue-veined marble, Khasekhemuwy.
- * (17) Petrie, *Abydos I*, Pl. IX, 9, 10, dolomite marble, Khasekhemuwy (Fig. 34, Nos. 15, 16).

Type 2-V c (2), wide sharp-shouldered jar, squat form:

- (18) MacIver, *El Amrah*, graves b 54 (three), b 55, b 142 (three), b 12, and b 70, nine examples, alabaster.
- (19) Reisner, *Naga'-d-Dêr I*, p. 105, type VIII 2-5, four examples of alabaster.
- (20) Petrie and Wainwright, *Tarkhan I*, Pl. XLIV, type 80 p, t, and type 81 m-x, thirty-three examples, alabaster.
- * (21) Amélineau, *Fouilles d'Abydos 1896-97*, Pl. X, 5, dolomite marble; Pl. XI, 5, 17, 22, blue-veined limestone (No. 17 has convex sides); Pl. XII, 4, 6, red and white breccia; Pl. XIV, 4, porphyry, seven examples, Khasekhemuwy.
- * (22) Petrie, *Abydos I*, Pl. IX, 5, 12, dolomite marble and alabaster, Khasekhemuwy (Fig. 34, Nos. 17, 18).

The rare type of shouldered jar with concave lower part and flaring foot, copied probably from the copper *hes*-jar, and already noted in Dynasty I, occurs in Dynasty II in a few examples one of which was in the tomb of Khasekhemuwy.

Type 2-V d, shouldered jar of *hes*-vase form:

- (23) Reisner, *Naga'-d-Dêr I*, p. 105, type X, one example, alabaster.
- (24) Petrie and Wainwright, *Tarkhan I*, Pl. XXXVIII, type 31, graves 176, 178, Dynasties I-II.
- * (25) Amélineau, *Fouilles d'Abydos 1896-97*, Pl. XVI, 3, alabaster (?), Khasekhemuwy (Fig. 34, No. 19).

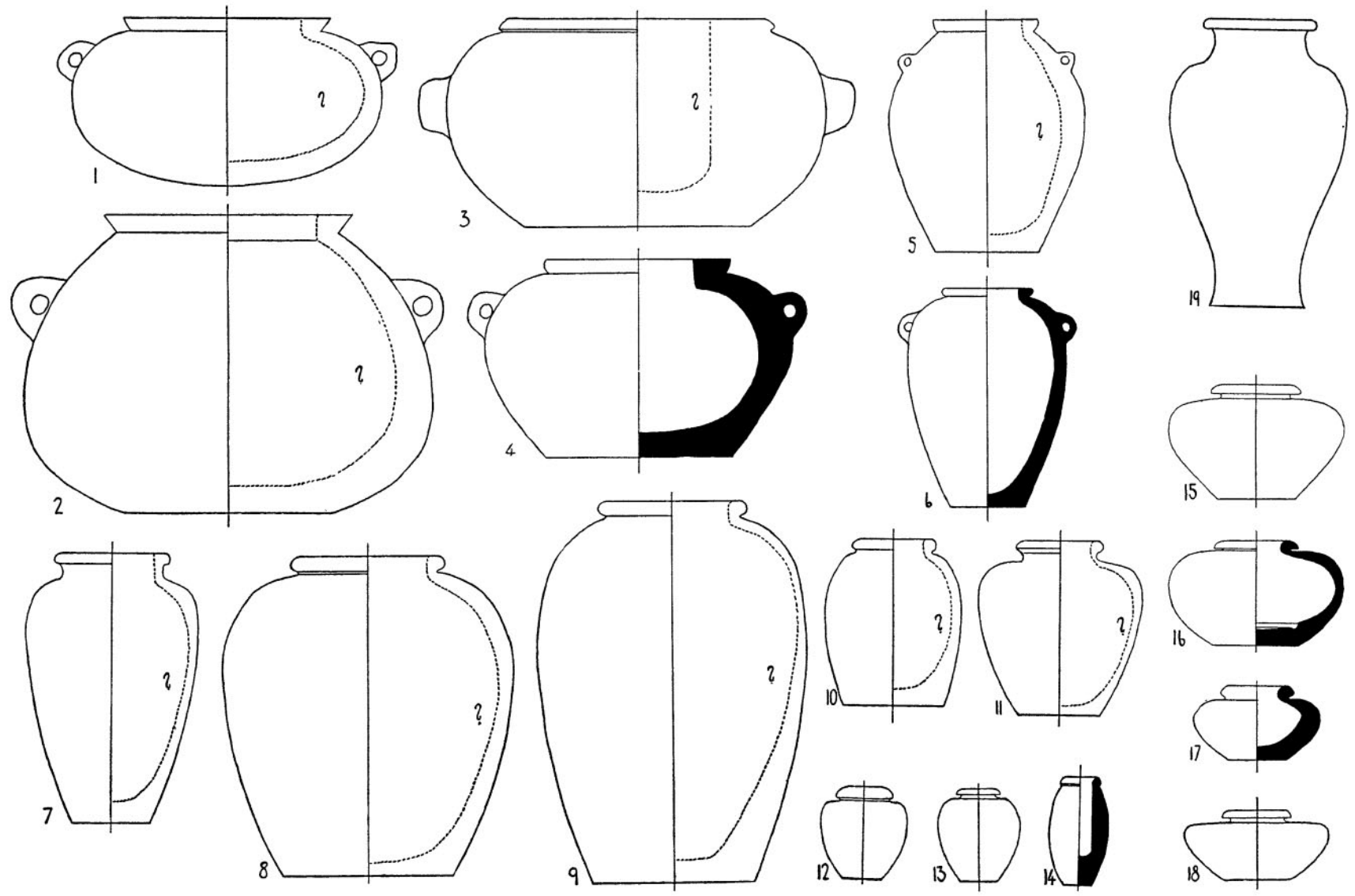


FIGURE 34
 DYN. II. STONE VESSELS, TYPES III, IV, V. SCALE ¼

(4) *Type 2-IX. Round-Bottomed Dishes and Bowls*

The round-bottomed dishes and bowls are, as usual, not very numerous. One example was recorded by Petrie from the tomb of Peribsen. None, however, appears to have been found by Amélineau in either of the two royal tombs at Abydos; but the photographs, the only record which M. Amélineau gives us of the vessels, have been trimmed, show in many cases only the mouths from above, and per-

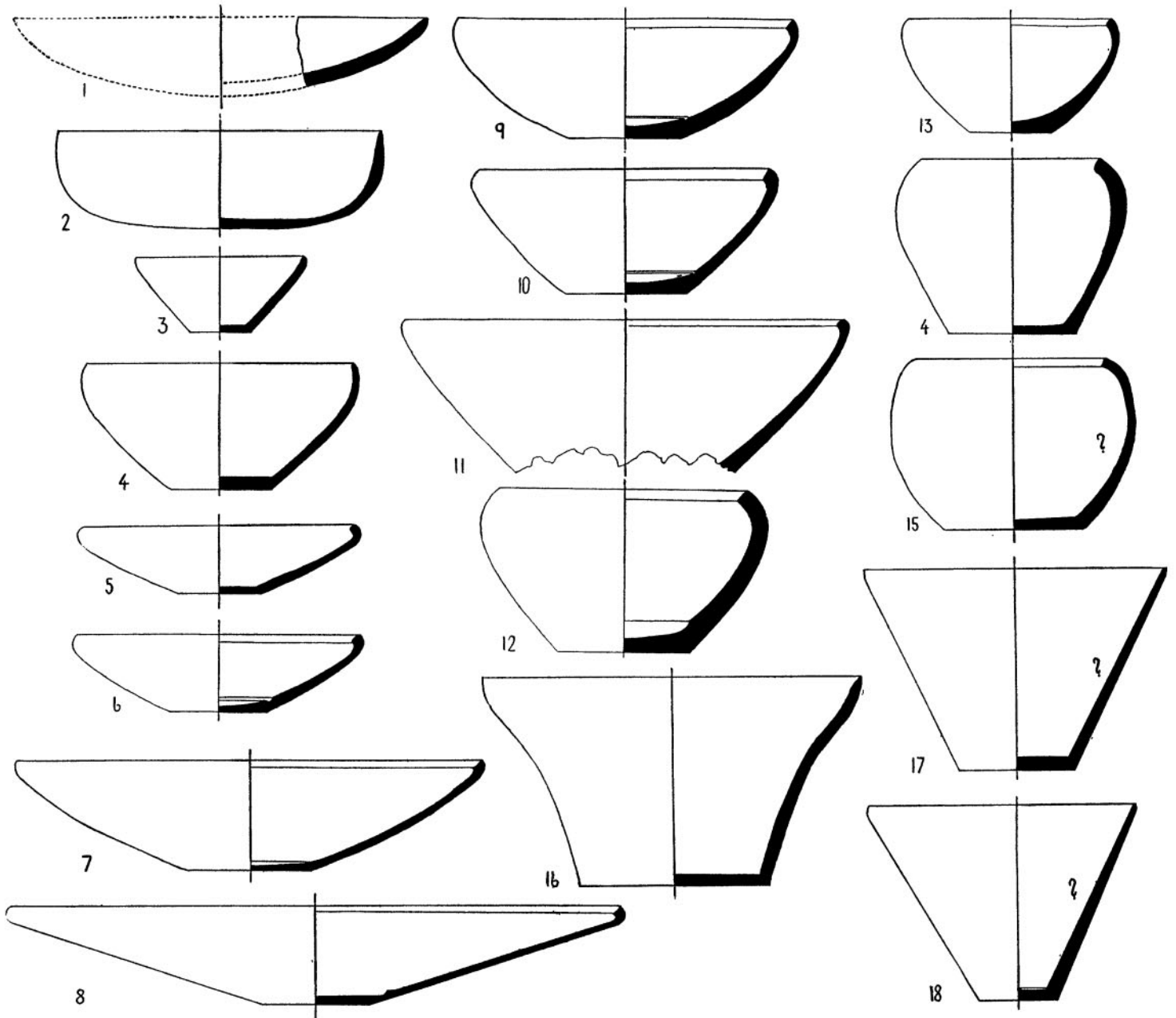


FIGURE 35. DYN. II. VARIATIONS OF TYPES IX AND X. SCALE $\frac{1}{4}$

mit no definite statement. In the private tombs the shallow platters are still found, which served the same purpose as tables and were perhaps mounted on stands of stone or wood. In the tomb of Khasekhemuwy, flat-topped tables occur for the first time and associated with them a number of flat discs which may be taken as the equivalent of the older dished platters.

Deeper bowls with round bottoms also appear in the private graves.

Type 2-IX a (2), platters and shallow dishes:

(1) Reisner, *Naga-'d-Dêr I*, p. 111, type XXVI, eleven examples, eight of slate, two of limestone, and one of alabaster.

** (2) Petrie, *R. T. II*, Pl. XLIX, 141, volcanic ash, tomb of Peribsen (Fig. 35, No. 1).

(3) Petrie and Wainwright, *Tarkhan I*, type 6, five examples of limestone.

Type 2-IX a (2), flat platters, or table-tops:

- * (4) Amélineau, *Fouilles d'Abydos 1896-97*, Pl. III and IV, twenty or more examples of alabaster, Khasekhemuwy.

Type 2-IX b, round-bottomed bowls:

- (5) Reisner, *Naga-'d-Dêr I*, p. 111, type XXIV, six examples, alabaster (Fig. 35, No. 2).
 (6) Petrie and Wainwright, *Tarkhan I*, Pl. XXXVIII, type 27 c.
 (7) Mace, *Naga-'d-Dêr II*, Fig. 93, No. 1.
 (8) Petrie, *Gizeh and Rifeh*, Pl. VI C, 98, limestone, tomb dated to Netery-muw, but never properly excavated.

(5) *Type 2-X. Flat-Bottomed Dishes and Bowls*

The most numerous class of stone vessels in Dynasty II is the flat-bottomed bowl. In his report on the tomb of Khasekhemuwy, M. Amélineau represented 165 dishes, bowls, and cups, and he would add about 116 to that number, making about 281 vessels of this type.¹ Many of these are finely finished examples and with those of Peribsen show that the craft was maintained about on a level with that of Dynasty I. But the convex-sided bowls, especially the deeper forms, are increasing in frequency. At the same time, a number of heavy examples in the tomb of Khasekhemuwy indicate that even the bowls were becoming traditional-ceremonial in character, like most of the other types. The variations in form are produced by similar combinations of details as in Dynasty I.

Hard stones are used for the vessels of the two royal tombs, and the fact must be noted that diorite has become a marked feature of the Khasekhemuwy collection. This is again a case in which that tomb set an example to be followed by the succeeding private tombs of Dynasty III. Alabaster is, however, more frequently used in Dynasty II than any other stone, in the royal tombs as well as in the larger private tombs. At Naga-'d-Dêr, the alabaster bowls formed 25 per cent of the flat-bottomed bowls (type X a and c) of Dynasty I and 46 per cent of those of Dynasty II. The proportion of alabaster vessels increases, however, with the poverty of the graves, and it is unusual to find anything but alabaster or limestone in the vessels of the small graves.

The following list attempts to distinguish between the bowls with plain rim and those with internal rim, but in the case of the mass of vessels reported by M. Amélineau it is quite impossible to distinguish the rims of a large number of bowls.

Type 2-X a (1), flat-bottomed bowl with plain rim:

- ** (1) Amélineau, *Fouilles d'Abydos 1897-98*, Pl. XLVIII, 5-7, slate; Pl. L, 2, alabaster; tomb of Peribsen.
 ** (2) Petrie, *R. T. II*, Pl. XLVII, 28 (Fig. 35, No. 4), 39, crystal; Pl. XLVIII, 89 (Fig. 35, No. 3), porphyry; tomb of Peribsen.
 ** (3) Quibell, *Cat. gén., Archaic Objects*, No. 14445, limestone, inscribed with name of Peribsen, from Amélineau's excavations.
 (4) Reisner, *Naga-'d-Dêr I*, pp. 107-111, types XX b-d, XXI (oval), XXIII, and XXV; forty-three examples, twenty of alabaster, three of slate, eight of volcanic ash, eleven of limestone, and one of blue-veined limestone.
 (5) Petrie and Wainwright, *Tarkhan I*, Pls. XXXII-XXXVIII, types 7, 8, 10, 12-14, 17-20, 26, 27, barring mistakes due to the failure to represent all the rims, twenty-eight to thirty-four vessels, seventeen to twenty-three of alabaster, ten of various limestones, one of dolomite marble.
 * (6) Amélineau, *Fouilles d'Abydos 1896-97*:
 Pl. V, 1-24, alabaster, twenty-four.
 Pl. IX, 1, 3-7, diorite, six.
 Pl. VIII, 20, 21, diorite, two.
 Pl. X, 12, 16, blue-veined marble, two.
 Pl. XII, 12, 14-18, 20, 21, breccia, eight.
 Pl. XIV, 1, 7, porphyry or granite, two.
 Pl. XXI, 11, 12, crystal, two.
 Total, forty-six vessels, probably more on Pl. XIII; original total over ninety-two vessels; tomb of Khasekhemuwy.

Type 2-X c, flat-bottomed bowl with internal rim:

- ** (7) Amélineau, *Fouilles d'Abydos 1897-98*, Pl. XLVIII, 3, alabaster; Pl. XLIX, 1, 3, 4, blue-veined marble; Pl. XLIX, 2, 10-13, alabaster; Pl. L, 1, alabaster; total ten vessels from tomb of Peribsen.
 ** (8) Petrie, *R. T. II*, XLVII-LIII, Nos. 158, 160 (Fig. 35, No. 10), 161, 173, 175, five of volcanic ash; No. 440, colored limestone; Nos. 443 (Fig. 35, No. 9), 481, dolomite marble; Nos. 110 (Fig. 35, No. 5), 497, syenite; see duplicate list, p. 45; ten examples, from tomb of Peribsen.

¹ Amélineau, *Fouilles d'Abydos 1896-97*, p. 221.

- ** (9) Quibell, *Cat. gén., Archaic Objects*, Nos. 14446, 14447 (Fig. 35, No. 7), one of pink and black-veined limestone and the other of alabaster, inscribed with the name of Peribsen.
- (10) Reisner, *Naga-'d-Dêr I*, pp. 107–111, types XVII and XVIII, seventy-five examples, thirty-five alabaster, eighteen slate, nineteen volcanic ash, and one each of blue-veined limestone, marble, and breccia.
- (11) Petrie, *Gizeh and Rifeh*, Pl. VI B, 96 (Fig. 35, No. 14), 97 (Fig. 35, No. 11), alabaster; Pl. VI C, 99–122 (120 = Fig. 35, No. 8), alabaster except one slate; from tomb dated to Netery-muw, but never properly excavated.
- (12) Petrie and Wainwright, *Tarkhan I*, Pls. XXXII–XXXVIII, types 7 k, 9, 21–25, barring mistakes due to failure to represent all the rims, thirty-eight vessels, thirty-one of alabaster, four of dolomite marble, two of limestone, and one of breccia.
- * (13) Amélineau, *Fouilles d'Abydos 1896–97*:
 Pl. VI, 1, 3, 7, 9–12, 14–18, 22, 23, alabaster, fourteen.
 Pl. VII, 1–18, alabaster, eighteen.
 Pl. VIII, 3, 4, dolomite marble, two.
 Pl. VIII, 9, 10, 12–19, diorite, ten.
 Pl. IX, 9, 10, 12–16, 18–20, 23, 26, 27, diorite, thirteen.
 Pl. X, 1–4, 6–11, 17, 18, dolomite marble, twelve.
 Pl. XI, 6, 8, 27–29, blue-veined marble, five.
 Pl. XII, 1–3, 5, 7–11, 13, red and white breccia, ten.
 Pl. XIII, twenty-four bowls of porphyry and similar stones, but the rims are not determinable.
 Pl. XIV, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, porphyry, seven.
 Pl. XVI, 1, alabaster, one.
 Total, ninety-two bowls, or counting those on Pl. XIII, one hundred and sixteen bowls; adding those undrawn, one hundred and eighty-four or two hundred and thirty-two vessels, from tomb of Khasekhemuwy.
- * (14) Petrie, *Abydos I*, Pl. IX, 13–15 (Fig. 35, Nos. 6, 12, 13), one translucent diorite and two of syenite, tomb of Khasekhemuwy.

Special mention must be made of a tall bowl, almost a jar, with contracted mouth so hollowed and dressed as to form an internal rim, which appears in the tomb of Khasekhemuwy and is a characteristic type of Dynasty III. This seems to have developed from the deep bowls with contracted mouth, but the older bowls have a greater width in proportion to the height and a smaller base in proportion to the width of the mouth. The nearest forms of an earlier date are presented by the bowl of Peribsen,¹ and one from Gizeh,² time of Netery-muw.

Type 2–X d, bowl-jar, with internal rim (Fig. 35, Nos. 14, 15):

- * (15) Amélineau, *Fouilles d'Abydos 1896–97*:
 Pl. VIII, 1, 11, diorite.
 Pl. IX, 2 (Fig. 35, No. 15), 8, 11, 17, 22 (?), 24, 25, diorite.
 Pl. XI, 9, blue-veined marble.
 Pl. XIII, 4, 5, porphyry or granite.
 Pl. XIV, 13, porphyry or granite.
 Total, twelve or thirteen examples.

The deep cup-bowl with concave sides and flaring mouth with plain rim has been found in only one grave of Dynasty II, the large stairway corbel tomb, N 3017, the largest tomb in Cem. N 3000 at Naga-'d-Dêr. No example in stone was found at Tarkhan in either Dynasties I or II, or in either of the two royal tombs at Abydos; but the form occurs in copper in both the royal tombs. Moreover, the stone type is recorded in Dynasty III at Bêt Khallâf and at Zawiat-el-Aryan (see next section). No doubt can therefore be entertained that this form is a rare type of Dynasty II.

Type 2–X b (1) (z), deep bowl with concave sides and flaring mouth:

- (16) Reisner, *Naga-'d-Dêr I*, p. 109, type XIX, red and white breccia (Fig. 35, No. 16).

Closely allied to this form is the similar cup form with straight sides and narrow base, which becomes prominent among the stone vessels of Khasekhemuwy and among the corpus of Dynasty III. The form originated in the time of Menes or even in Dynasty O, but in the royal tombs of Dynasty I at Abydos it is rare and seems to have been replaced by the concave-sided bowls and cups (see preceding paragraph). In the tomb of Khasekhemuwy the form is revived, but in a smaller and more slender variation, an in-

¹ Petrie, *R. T. II*, p. 173.

² Petrie, *Gizeh and Rifeh*, Pl. VI B, 96.

verted truncated cone, easily distinguishable at sight from the forms of the Menes tomb. In this particular, as in so many others, the forms of the Khasekhemuwy tomb set the fashion for Dynasty III.

Type 2-X a (3), straight-sided "conical" cup:

*(17) Amélineau, *Fouilles d'Abidos 1896-97*:

Pl. IV, 8, 9, 13, 14, alabaster.

Pl. VII, 19-27, alabaster, nine examples (Fig. 35, Nos. 17, 18).

Pl. VIII, 7, diorite.

(18) Reisner, *Naga-'d-Dêr I*, p. 109, type XX a, two examples of volcanic ash.

The small cups or bowls with contracted rim and open spout are not common, but five were found at Naga-'d-Der, including one with external band rim. The deeper cup-forms with spout occur in Dynasty III and in the Mycerinus temple.¹

Type 2-X e (1) and (2), small bowls and cups with open spout:

(19) Reisner, *Naga-'d-Dêr I*, p. 110, type XXII, five examples, two small bowls with contracted mouth, one of slate and one of volcanic ash (the latter with grooved rim); three cups, one of slate, and two of limestone.

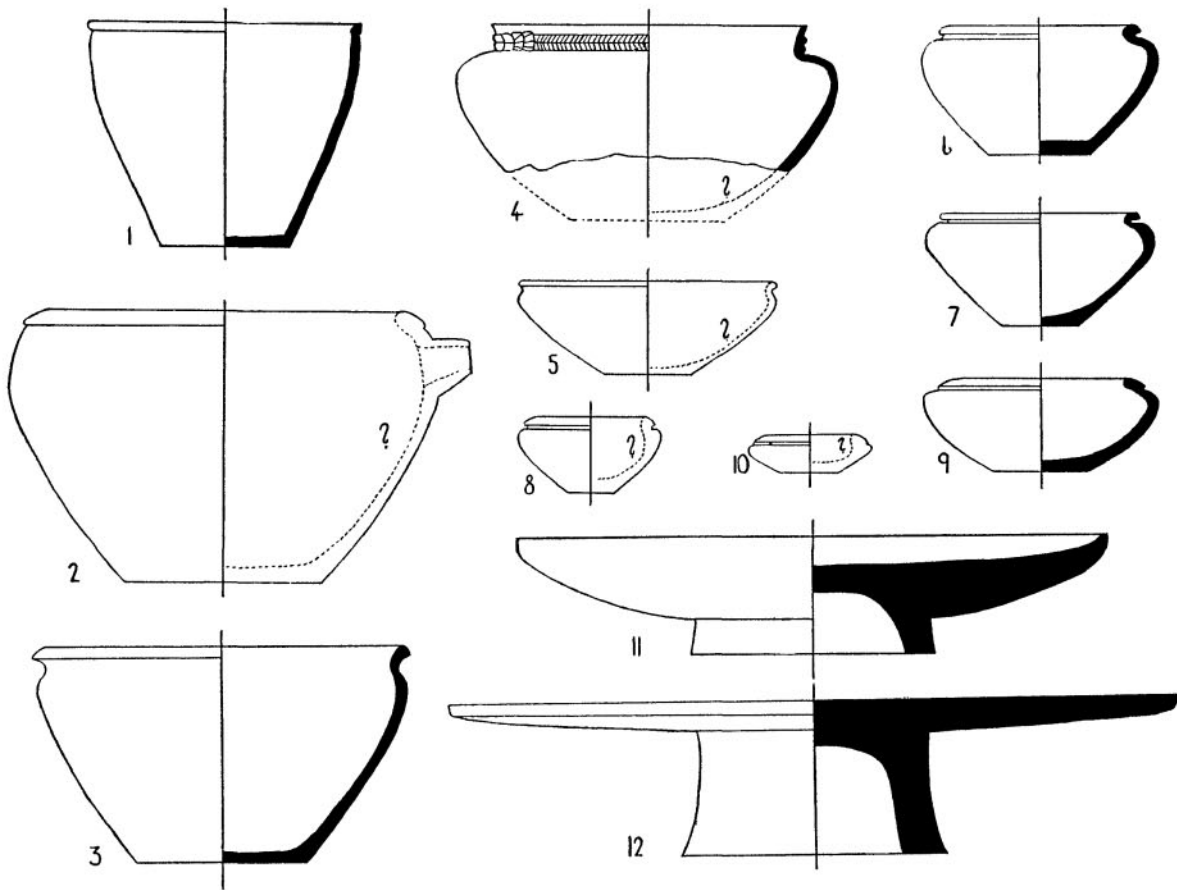


FIGURE 36. DYN. II. TYPES XI AND XII. SCALE $\frac{1}{4}$

(6) Type 2-XI. Bowl with External Rim

The bowl with ledge rim found in Dynasty I has not been recorded in Dynasty II. But one example of another form with a low roll rim was found at Naga-'d-Dêr, a copy of a pottery form (type XXI a) which occurred in the same cemetery.

Type 2-XI a (2), deep bowl with external roll rim.

(1) Reisner, *Naga-'d-Dêr I*, p. 107, type XIV, one of basalt (Fig. 36, No. 1).

Related to this form but more exactly to a pottery form of Dynasty III is a bowl with contracted mouth and low rim, which occurs with spout in the tomb of Khasekhemuwy.² This stone form has been

¹ Cf. the spouted copper form from Khasekhemuwy, *R. T. II*, Pl. IX, 13, 14.

² Garstang, *Mahâsna and Bêt Khallâf*, Pl. XXX, 19.

found in tombs of Dynasty III both with and without the spout and makes another bond between the vessels of Khasekhemuwy and those of Dynasty III.

Type 2-XI a (4), deep bowl with external rim and short tubular spout:

*(2) Amélineau, *Fouilles d'Abydos 1896-97*, Pl. XVI, 5, one of alabaster (Fig. 36, No. 2).

The cups and bowls with hollow groove between rim and body are not numerous in Dynasty II. A few examples of both the larger and the small forms have been recorded in private graves. The tomb of Khasekhemuwy, however, provides us with three different forms, which show the transition from the older vessels to those of Dynasty III:

No. (3), below, type 2-XI b (1), the larger groove type of Dynasty I.

*No. (4), below, type 2-XI b (2), the new large type of Dynasty III, with upright recurved rim and cord in relief on rim (like type 1-XI b (1)).

*No. (7), below, type 2-XI e (1), grooved rim, small forms.

No. (9), below, type 2-XI c (2), the degenerate form of type 2-XI c (1), in which the groove has disappeared, and the vessel has become a squat cup with band rim on the contracted mouth.

No. (4) connects the tomb with Dynasty I, and Nos. (7) and (8) set examples which were followed by Dynasty III.

Type 2-XI b (1), grooved rims, large forms:

(3) Reisner, *Naga'-d-Dêr I*, p. 107, type XVI, volcanic ash (Fig. 36, No. 3).

Type 2-XI b (2), deep bowl with upright recurved rim (= type 3-XI c):

*(4) Amélineau, *Fouilles d'Abydos 1896-97*, Pl. XXII, 1, 5, two of marble (limestone?), with double cord and knot in relief, Khasekhemuwy (Fig. 36, No. 4).

Type 2-XI c (1), grooved rim, small forms:

(5) Reisner, *Naga'-d-Dêr I*, p. 107, type XV, six examples, three of limestone, two of alabaster, one of volcanic ash (Fig. 36, No. 7).

(6) Petrie and Wainwright, *Tarkhan I*, Pl. XXXVIII, type 42, f (Fig. 36, No. 8), g, three of alabaster; type 34, one of alabaster (Fig. 36, No. 5).

*(7) Petrie, *Abydos I*, Pl. IX, Khasekhemuwy, dolomite marble (Fig. 36, No. 6).

Type 2-XI c (2), small squat cup with band rim on top of contracted mouth (corruption of type 2-XI c (1), above):

*(8) Amélineau, *Fouilles d'Abydos 1896-97*, Pl. V, 15 (Fig. 36, No. 9), alabaster; Pl. XI, 3, blue-veined marble, Khasekhemuwy.

(9) Petrie and Wainwright, *Tarkhan I*, Pl. XXXVIII, type 42, three examples, two of alabaster and one of limestone (Fig. 36, No. 10) (type 42 p).

(7) Type 2-XII. Tables

The dish-topped tables must have continued in use during Dynasty II. Several examples have been recorded at Tarkhan from graves which I would date to Dynasty II, and five examples were found in the Hennekht mastaba at Bêt Khallâf, which is dated to Dynasty III. The dished platters, type 2-IX a (1), must be considered as another evidence of the existence of the type in Dynasty II, as these, ately either with or without supporting stands, may have served the same purpose as the tables.

Type 2-XII a, dish-topped tables:

(1) Petrie and Wainwright, *Tarkhan I*, Pl. XXXII, type 5, two examples of limestone and part of a third of alabaster.

(2) Hearst Expedition, *mss. notes on Naga'-d-Dêr*, grave 523, one of limestone, Dynasties II-III (Fig. 36, No. 11).

No flat-topped table has been recorded in a private grave of Dynasty II, but the tomb of Khasekhemuwy yielded a number of flat-topped tables and flat table-tops (see 2-IX a (2)). This type immediately thereafter, in Dynasty III, appeared in private graves and entirely displaced the dish-topped table.

Type 2-XII b, flat-topped tables:

*(3) Amélineau, *Fouilles d'Abydos 1896-97*, Pl. III 1-16; Pl. IV 1-7, 10-12, 16-18; Pl. X 21, seven tables and over twenty-two table-tops, of alabaster; it is possible that some of these were slightly dished, but Amélineau's photographs do not give decisive evidence on this point (Fig. 36, No. 12).

(D) STONE VESSELS OF DYNASTY III

A far greater number of large graves are known from Dynasty III than from Dynasty II, and these compensate in a way for the absence of royal tombs. First of all the whole class of stairway tombs with underground chambers at Ballás, El-Kab, Reqaqna, Bêt Khallâf, Naga-'d-Dêr, Zawiat-el-Aryan, and Giza may be reckoned to Dynasty III, and most of these are of large size, while two are almost royal in their dimensions. To these are to be added several mastabas at Zawiat-el-Aryan, which are dated to the Horus Khaba. In addition to the larger graves, two cemeteries of quite small graves were excavated by the Hearst Expedition at Naga-'d-Dêr and others elsewhere have been recorded in the publications dealing with the sites mentioned above.

One of the characteristic features of the large graves is the frequent occurrence of the harder stones, diorite, porphyry, syenite, and granite, but especially diorite. In the small graves these harder stones are rare, and alabaster predominates as in Dynasty II. It will be remembered that diorite was introduced in the tomb of Khasekhemuwy.

The forms which give to the corpus of stone vessels of Dynasty III its characteristic appearance are as follows:

- | | | |
|--------|-------------------------|--|
| (1) | Type 3-I d | Cyl. jar, splay foot, concave sides. |
| * (2) | " " III c | Quasi-spheroidal jar. |
| * (3) | " " IV e | Shoulder jar, two handles, wide flat rim. |
| * (4) | " " V a extra | Large wine jar. |
| (5) | " " V e | Like IV e, without handles. |
| * (6) | " " X a (4) | "Conical cup." |
| (7) | " " X b (3) | Shallow flaring bowl with cup-hollow. |
| * (8) | " " X d | Bowl-jar with internal rim. |
| (9) | " " X e (3) | Bowl-jar with spout. |
| (10) | " " XI a (3) | Small basin with external rim. |
| * (11) | " " XI a (4) | Same as XI a (3) with short tubular spout. |
| * (12) | " " XI b (2) | Bowl, upright recurved rim, flat bottom. |
| (13) | " " XI b (3) | Same as XI b (2) with round bottom. |
| * (14) | " " XI c (2) | Small cup with band-rim on contracted mouth. |
| * (15) | " " XII b | Flat-topped table. |

* Occurred in tomb of Khasekhemuwy.

Of the seventy sub-types mentioned in the list on p. 140 (Section on Dynasty I), thirty-eight occur in Dynasty III, divided as follows:

15 forms just mentioned of which nine were already noted in the tomb of Khasekhemuwy.

7 old forms which do not occur after Dynasty III.

16 old forms which persisted until Dynasty IV or later.

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Of the fifteen characteristic sub-types, nine were found, as stated, in the tomb of Khasekhemuwy (marked with a * in the above list). Of the remaining six,

- (1) Type 3-I d was the splay-footed cylindrical jar which appears first in Dynasty III and becomes the predominating form of this type in Dynasties IV-VI.
- (5) Type 3-V e was type 3-IV e without the handles, occurs in a few examples in Dynasty III, and is very common in the Mycerinus collection.
- (7) Type 3-X b (4) was a rare form of which one example is known from Dynasty III, one from Dynasty IV, and several from the Mycerinus collection. The form occurs in pottery in Dynasties IV-VI, but appears to have been a metal form (Professor Garstang).
- (9) Type 3-X e (3), bowl-jar with spout, was like all vessels with spout a rare form, but was copied in the Giza stone models. The original form was the copper ewer.
- (10) Type 3-XI a (3), basin with external rim, was the same as 3-XI a (4) but without the spout. It also was a rare form which did not occur later.
- (13) Type 3-XI b (3), bowl with upright recurved rim and round bottom, appears to have been introduced in the type of Khaba. It is a modification of type 3-XI b (2) and occurs in the Mycerinus collection.

Of the fifteen new forms, twelve were passed on to the Mycerinus collection and sixteen of the old forms, making a total of twenty-eight forms passed on from Dynasty III to the Mycerinus collection.

These facts make it plain that the corpus of stone vessels of Dynasty III, both in the materials employed and in the forms, was the immediate descendant of the corpus of the tomb of Khasekhemuwy. Some of these "new forms" may conceivably have been introduced between the time of Peribsen and that of Khasekhemuwy, but the interval was probably not long, as Khasekhemuwy may have been the immediate successor of Peribsen. The private tombs of Dynasty II present variations of the older forms of Dynasty I; and the private tombs dated to Dynasty III by the names of Zoser, Sanekht, Nebka, and Khaba contained the characteristic sub-types of the tomb of Khasekhemuwy. On the present evidence, the conclusion seems justified that most, if not all, the characteristic sub-types of Dynasty III, which were assembled in the tomb of Khasekhemuwy, actually originated in his reign. The fact that the sub-types of Khasekhemuwy first appeared in private graves in the following generation is entirely in accordance with the principles which I have repeatedly stated, that the line of development lies in the great tombs, that new fashions and forms were created for the royal family and imitated thereafter by lesser men.

(1) *Type 3-I. Cylindrical Jar*

A few of the finer forms of the cylindrical jar with cord, and properly hollowed, still occur in Dynasty III, but a majority of the examples of that period are rude in form and imperfectly hollowed. Dummy jars occur with only a suggestion of hollowing, and the type has clearly become traditional-ceremonial. On the other hand, the later fine form, slender with flaring foot, makes its appearance and this is the form passed on to Dynasties V-VI.

Type 3-I, a and b, better forms with cord or ridge:

- (1) Garstang, *Mahâsna and Bêt Khallâf*, Pl. XIII, 9, from K 1, Netery-khet (Fig. 37, No. 1).
- (2) Garstang, *Third Egyptian Dynasty*, Pl. X, 29, 30, from R 1.
- (3) Mace, *Naga-'d-Dêr II*, p. 42, Nos. 1-4, see text.
- (4) Petrie and Quibell, *Naqada and Ballâs*, p. 15 a, No. 23, Pl. V 23, Pl. X S, 1 b.
- (5) Quibell, *Tomb of Hesy*, Pl. XXVII, 13, at least one example, alabaster (Fig. 37, No. 2).

Type 3-I c, plain forms, often rude and only slightly bored:

- (6) Garstang, *Mahâsna and Bêt Khallâf*, Pl. XXII, from K 2, thirteen forms (Fig. 37, Nos. 3, 4, 6, 7); Pl. XXVII, 11-13 (Fig. 37, Nos. 5, 8), from K 4. *Third Egyptian Dynasty*, Pl. X, 27, 28, 31, from R 1 and R 40; Pl. 7 shows eight examples from R 40.
- (7) Mace, *Naga-'d-Dêr II*, p. 42, Nos. 5-11, twelve examples from small graves.
- (8) Petrie and Quibell, *Naqada*, pp. 4-8, stairway tombs, nine examples are mentioned.
- (9) Quibell, *El-Kab*, pp. 7-10, stairway tombs, "vertical jars" in four tombs.
- (10) Hearst Expedition, *mss. notes on Naga-'d-Dêr*, five alabaster from stairway N 587; and two alabaster from shaft mastaba N 561 (earlier than Sneferuw mastaba).
- (11) Harvard-Boston Expedition, *mss. notes on Zawiat-el-Aryan*, twenty-five examples (ten dummies), alabaster from mastaba Z 500, time of Khaba.
- (12) Quibell, *Tomb of Hesy*, Pl. XXVII, 9, 10, not more than twenty, alabaster.

Type 3-I d, slender form with flaring foot:

- (13) Garstang, *Mahâsna and Bêt Khallâf*, Pl. XI, two alabaster, from K 1 (Fig. 37, Nos. 9, 10).

(2) *Type 3-III. Spheroidal Jar with Horizontal Handles*

The old spheroidal jar with two horizontal handles still occurs in Dynasty III and is still made of the harder stones, porphyry, syenite, etc. Originating in the Middle Predynastic Period, it had become a ceremonial jar long before Dynasty III and from Dynasty I down had been found only in royal tombs, except in miniature form. Four examples have been recorded from large stairway tombs and one miniature from another. The flat-bottomed form of this jar was introduced in Dynasty I, and several examples are ascribed to Dynasty III. The more common flat-bottomed vessel of this type (3-III c), which has a higher form with squared shoulder, intermediate between the spheroidal jar with round bottom and the true shouldered jar with handles (type 3-IV e), was introduced in the tomb of Khasekhemuwy. In general, the Third Dynasty vessels of this type are badly finished, with unpierced handles and rudimentary boring.

Type 3-III a, round-bottomed spheroidal jar:

- (1) Garstang, *Mahâsna and Bêt Khallâf*, Pl. XXVII, 1 (Fig. 38, No. 1), syenite, from K 5; Pl. XXIV, from K 4; Pl. XX, alabaster, from K 2. *Third Egyptian Dynasty*, Pl. IX, 9 (Fig. 38, No. 2), 10, diorite and breccia, from R 1.

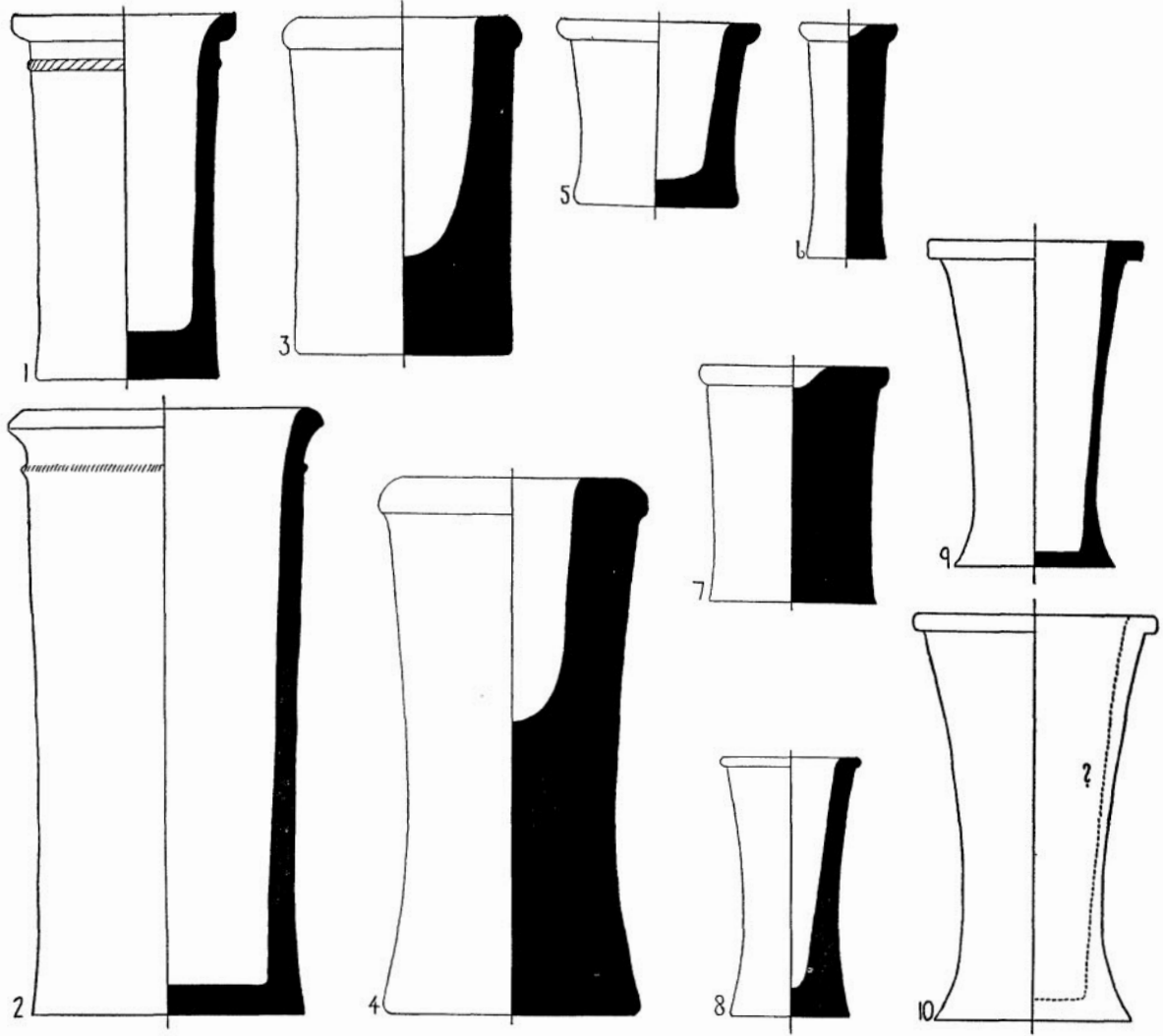


FIGURE 37. DYN. III. STONE VESSELS, TYPE I. SCALE $\frac{1}{4}$

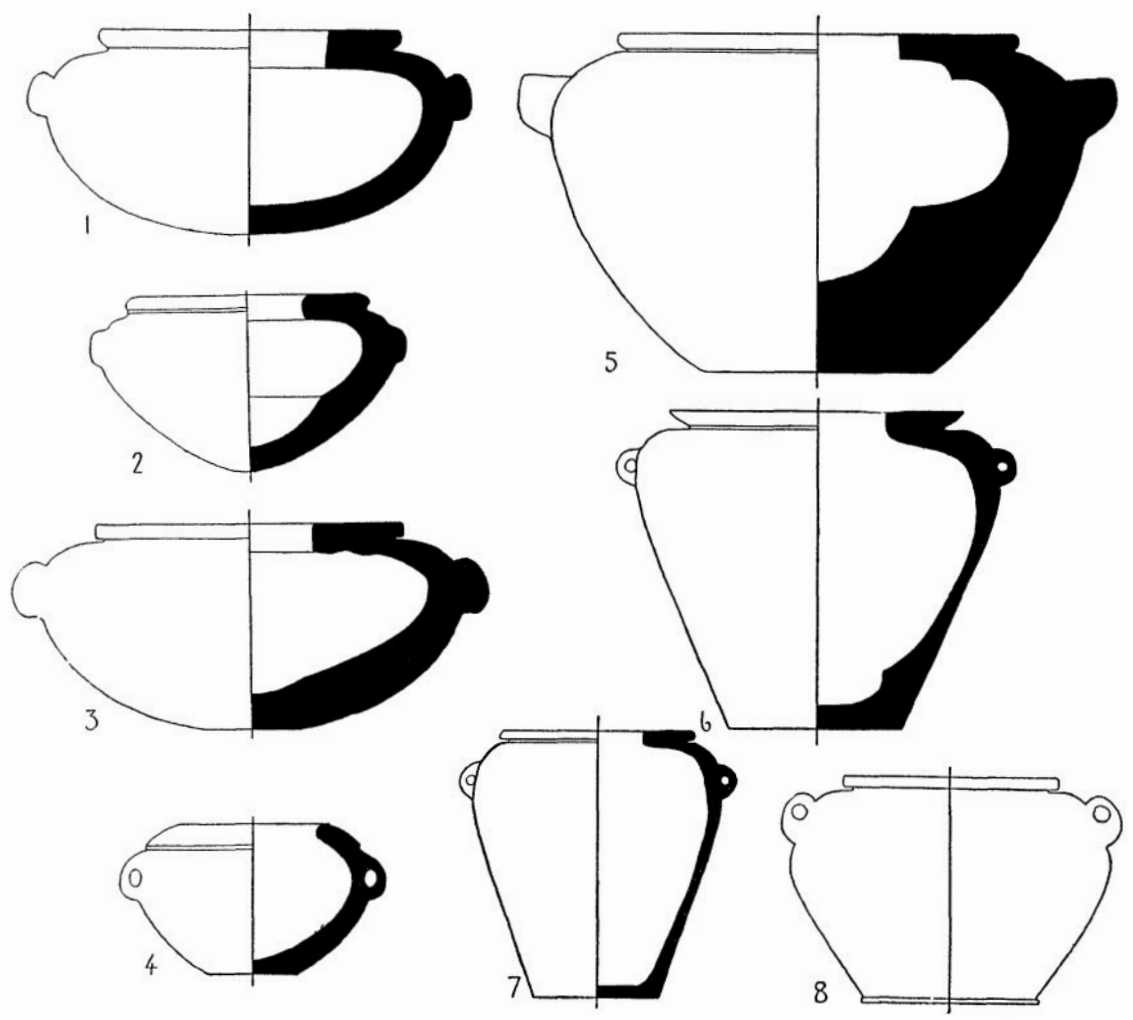


FIGURE 38. DYN. III. STONE VESSELS, TYPES III AND IV. SCALE $\frac{1}{4}$