

FIGURE 45
ALABASTER. TYPE I. SCALE $\frac{1}{10}$

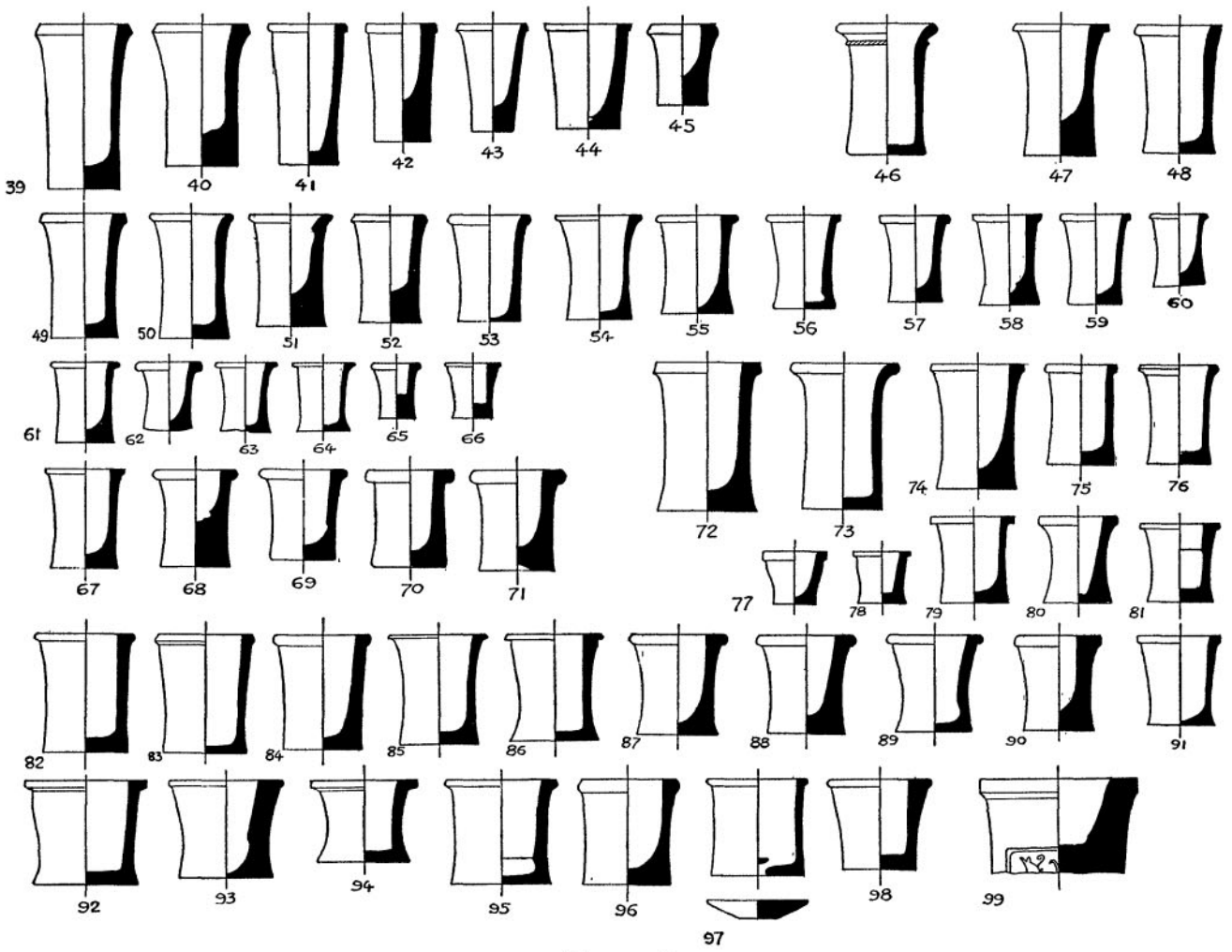


FIGURE 46
ALABASTER. TYPE I. SCALE $\frac{1}{10}$

were evidently no longer in common use in the time of Mycerinus. The slate and ash which were so often employed for the large bowls of Dynasty I were really unsuited for use by reason of their fragility. The red and white breccia was very hard and seems never to have been quarried in large pieces, but

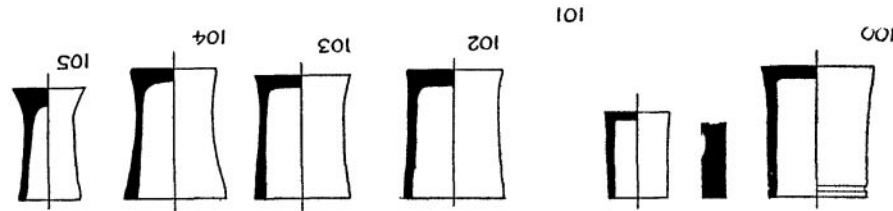


FIGURE 47
ALABASTER. TYPE I. SCALE $\frac{1}{10}$

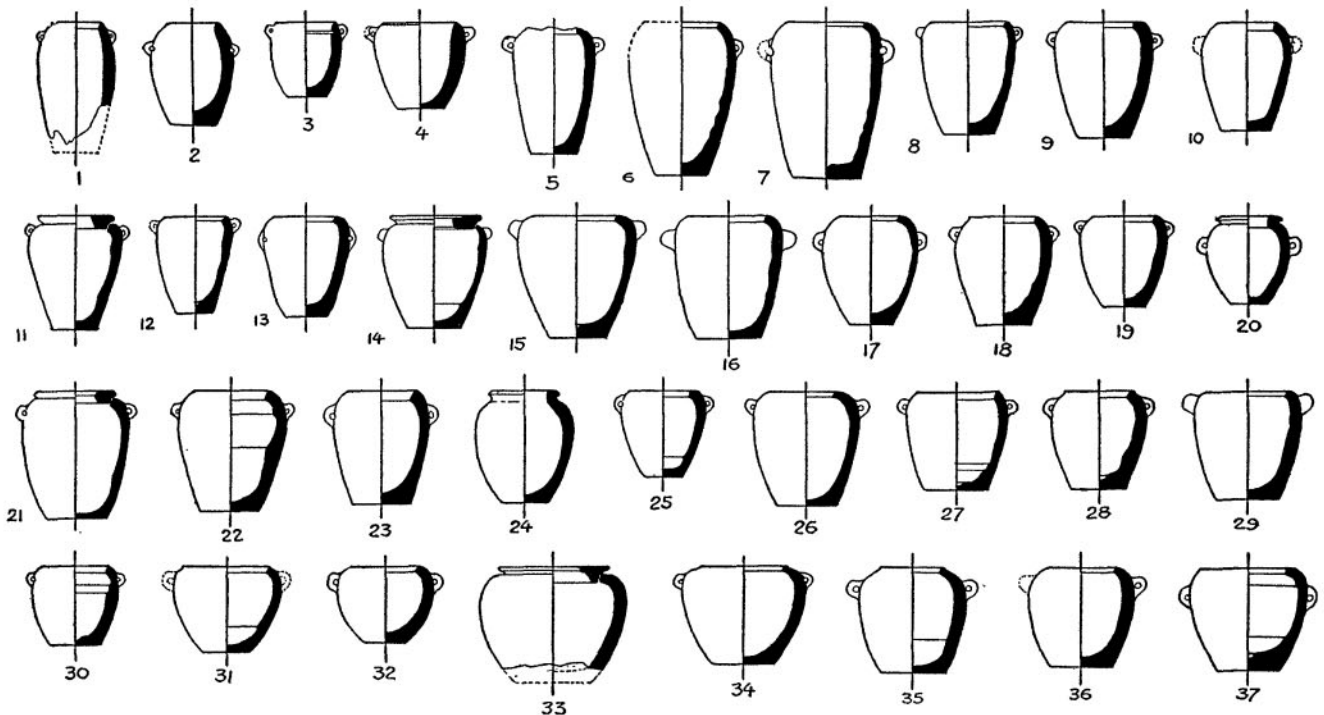


FIGURE 48
ALABASTER. TYPE IV. SCALE $\frac{1}{10}$

picked up as small boulders on the desert. The two vessels, one of quartz-crystal and the other of flint, were, of course, *tours de force* of technical skill. The flint bowl was made in Dynasty II or before.

The distribution of the type-forms among the various materials was as follows:

(1) Alabaster: total, 310 vessels = 56.78 per cent of all,

Type	Number	Per cent of group	Per cent of all
V a, b, c, e Shoulder jar, no handles	140	45.16	25.64
I a, b, c, d Cylindrical jar	105	33.87	19.23
IV e Shoulder jar, rim, handles	40	12.90	7.33
X a, b Bowl and cup, flat bottom	10	3.23	1.83
XI b Bowl, recurved rim	5	1.61	.92
VIII a, b, c Pointed jar, Pl. 67 a ($\frac{1}{4}$); 68 b ($\frac{3}{8}$)	3	.97	.55
XII b Flat-topped table, Pl. 68 (row 1, No. 3); 69 e	2	.65	.37
XIII b Jar-stand, Pl. 68 a (row 1, No. 5; row 2, No. 2)	2	.65	.37
VI b Jar with knob handles, Pl. 67 b (row 1, No. 2)	1	.32	.18
VII a Jar with ledge handles, Pl. 67 b (row 1, No. 1)	1	.32	.18
IX a Dish with round bottom, Pl. 68 a (row 5, No. 2)	1	.32	.18
Totals	310	100.00	56.78

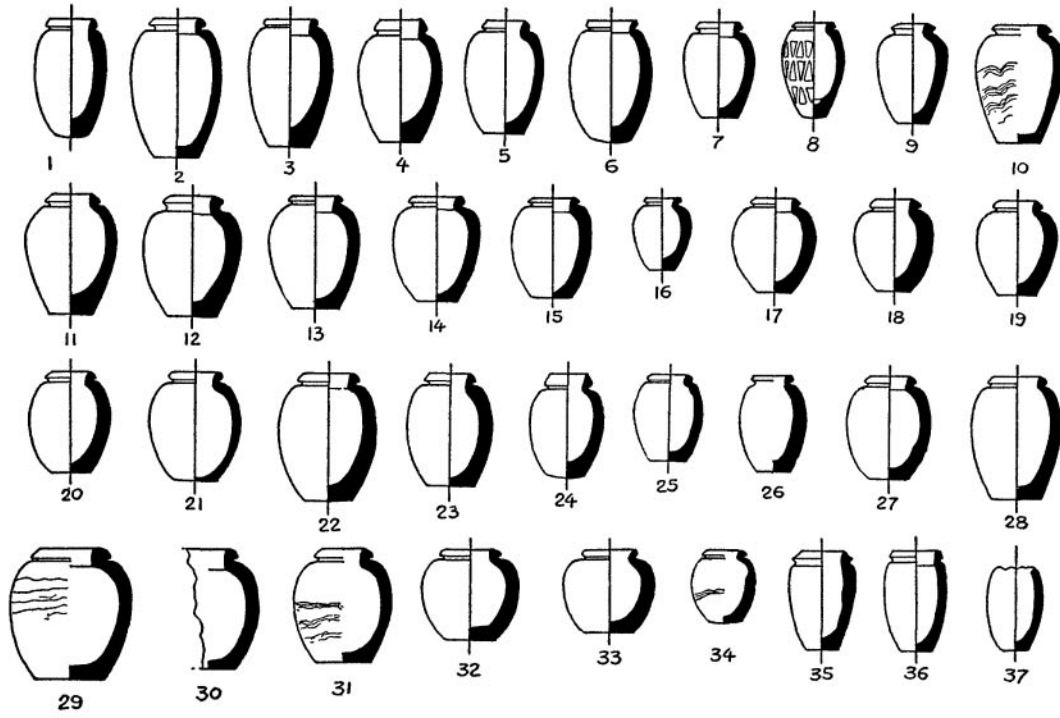


FIGURE 49
ALABASTER. TYPE V. SCALE $\frac{1}{10}$

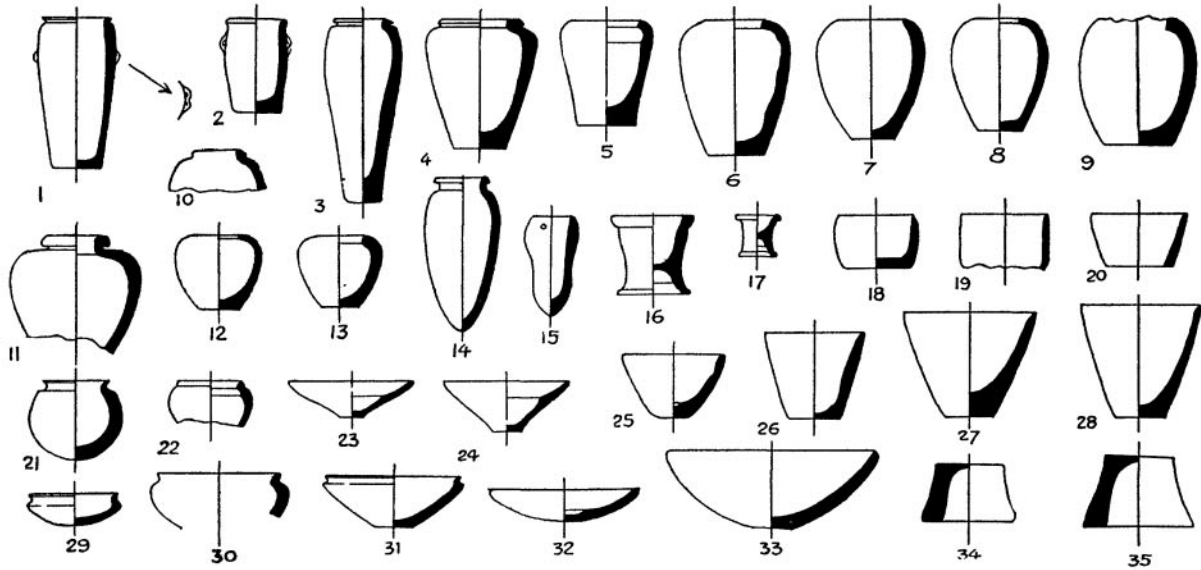


FIGURE 50
ALABASTER. MISCELLANEOUS TYPES. SCALE $\frac{1}{10}$

(2) Porphyry and syenite: total, 79 vessels = 14.47 per cent of all,

Type		Number	Per cent of group	Per cent of all
III a, b, c	Spheroidal jar with handles, Pl. 70 a	36	45.57	6.59
V c, e	Shoulder jar, no handles, Pl. 70 b	29	36.71	5.31
I c	Cylindrical jar, Pl. 69 d	10	12.65	1.83
XI b	Bowl, recurved rim, Pl. 70 b (2; 2)	2	2.53	.37
IV e	Shoulder jar, rim, handles, Pl. 70 a (2)	1	1.27	.18
IX b	Deep bowl with round bottom, Pl. 70 b (3)	1	1.27	.18
	Totals	79	100.00	14.47

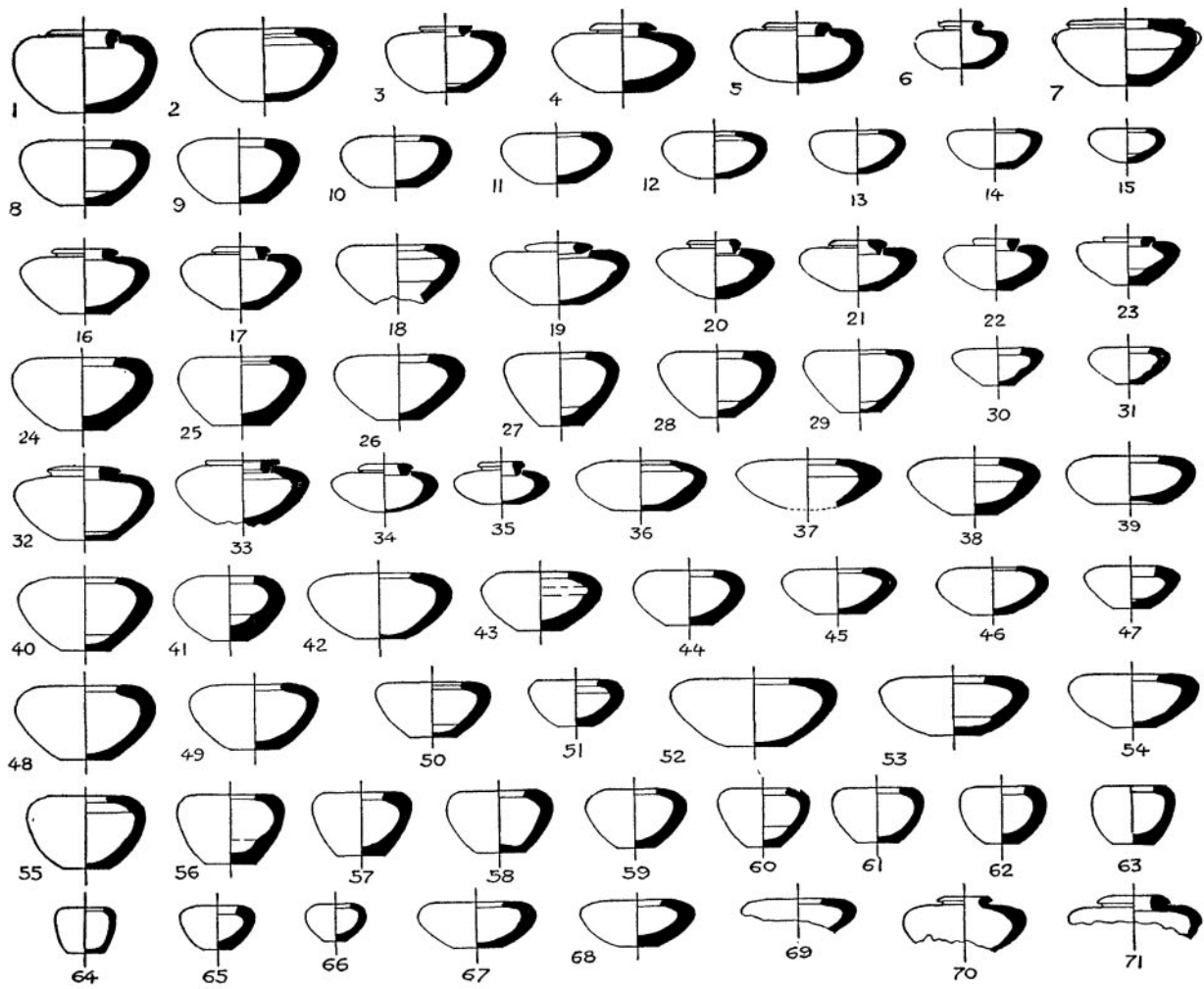


FIGURE 51
ALABASTER. TYPE V C. SCALE $\frac{1}{10}$

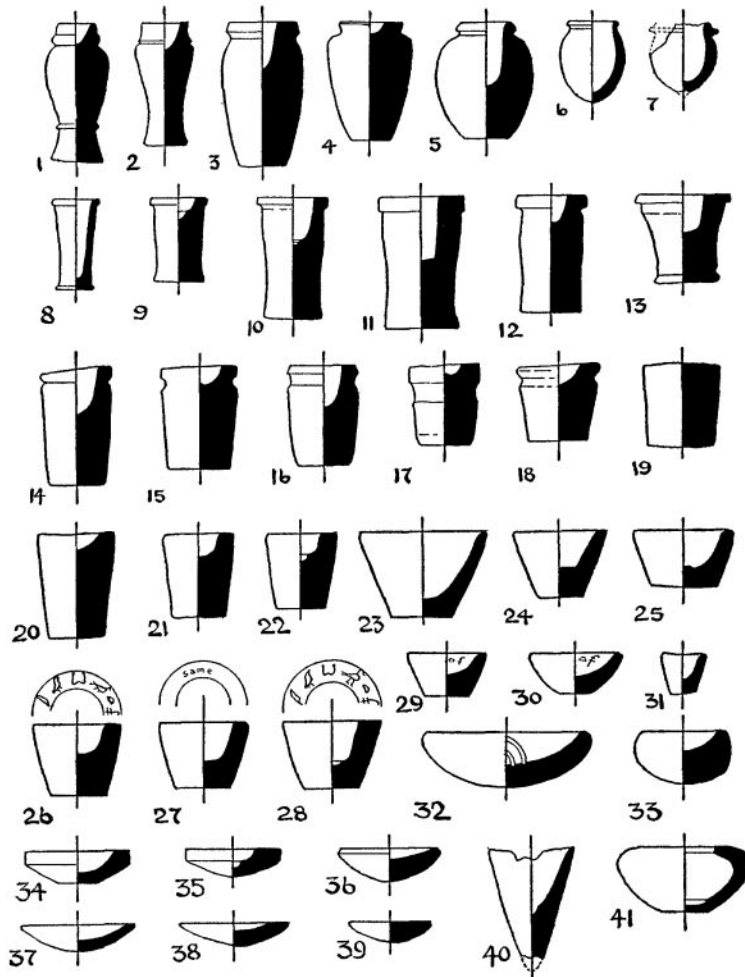


FIGURE 52
ALABASTER. MODEL VESSELS AND TWO OTHERS. SCALE $\frac{1}{10}$

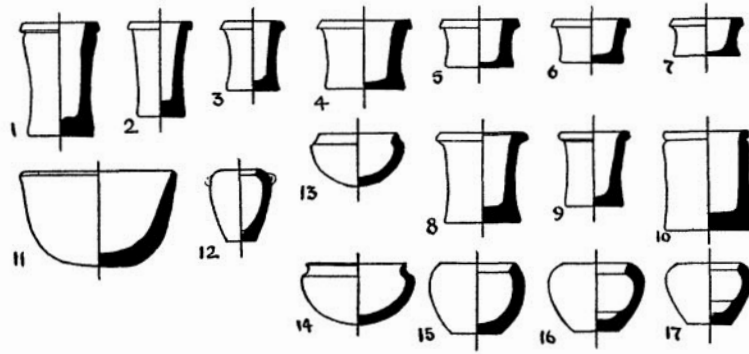


FIGURE 53
HARD STONE. TYPES I, IV, V, IX, XI. SCALE $\frac{1}{10}$

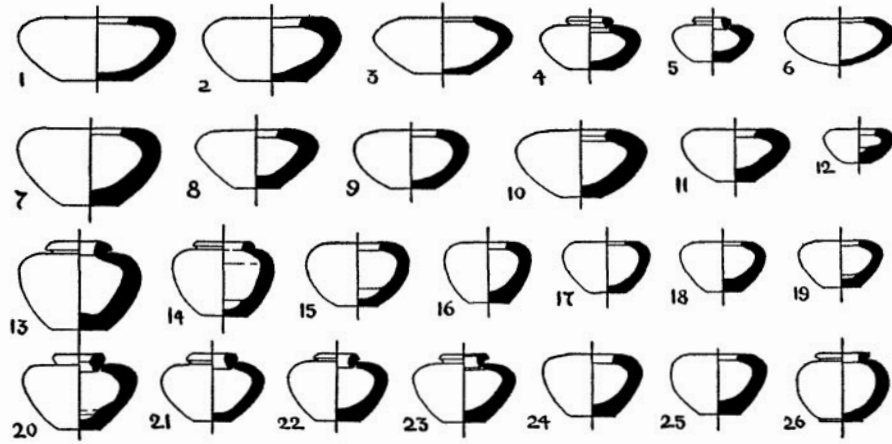


FIGURE 54
HARD STONE. TYPE V E. SCALE $\frac{1}{10}$

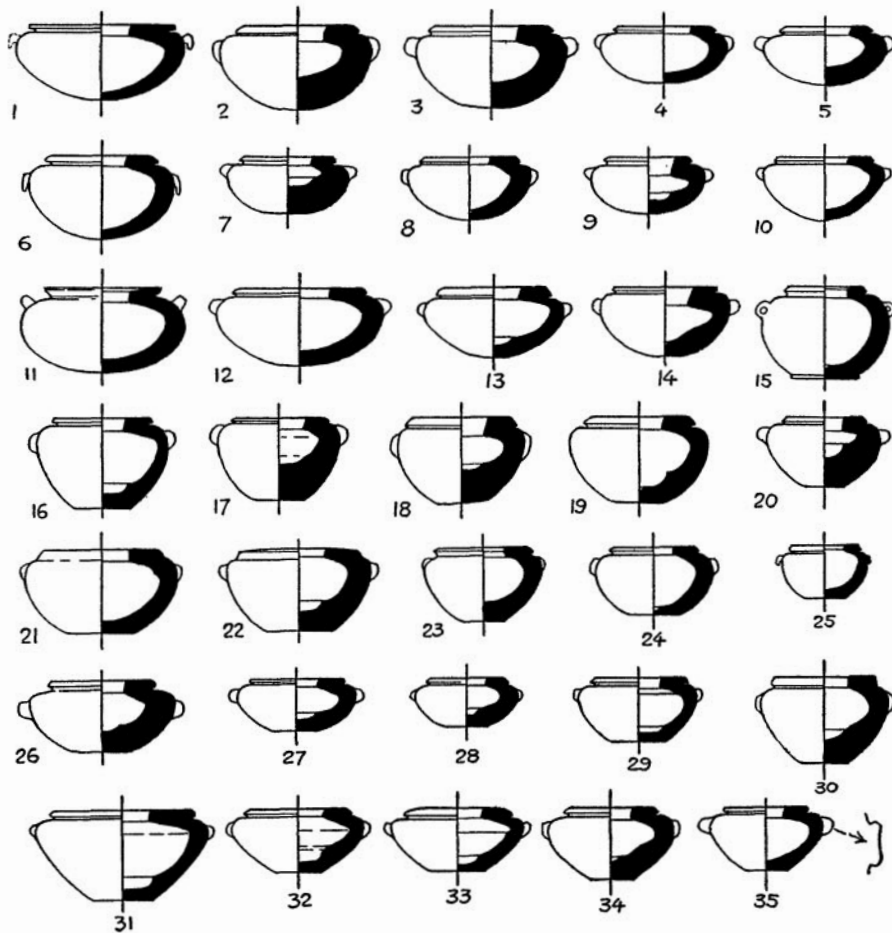


FIGURE 55
HARD STONE. TYPE III. SCALE $\frac{1}{10}$

(3) Diorite: total, 74 vessels = 13.55 per cent of all,

Type		Number	Per cent of groups	Per cent of all
X a, b, c	Bowl, flat bottom, Pl. 69 b	41	55.40	7.51
XI b, c	Bowl, recurved rim, Pl. 69 a (2-3)	11	14.90	2.02
IX a, b, c	Dish, round bottom, Pl. 69 a ($\frac{1}{2}$, 3-6)	12	16.20	2.20
III b, c	Spheroidal jar with handles, Pl. 70 a ($\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 4; $\frac{3}{4}$)	4	5.40	.73
V b, c, e	Shoulder jar, no handles, Pl. 69 a ($\frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{1}{4}$; $\frac{3}{8}$)	3	4.05	.55
I c	Cylindrical jar, Pl. 69 d ($\frac{1}{2}$)	1	1.305	.18
IV e	Shoulder jar, rim, handles, Pl. 70 a ($\frac{3}{8}$)	1	1.305	.18
XII b	Flat-topped table, Pl. 69 c (No. 2)	1	1.305	.18
Totals		74	100.00	13.55

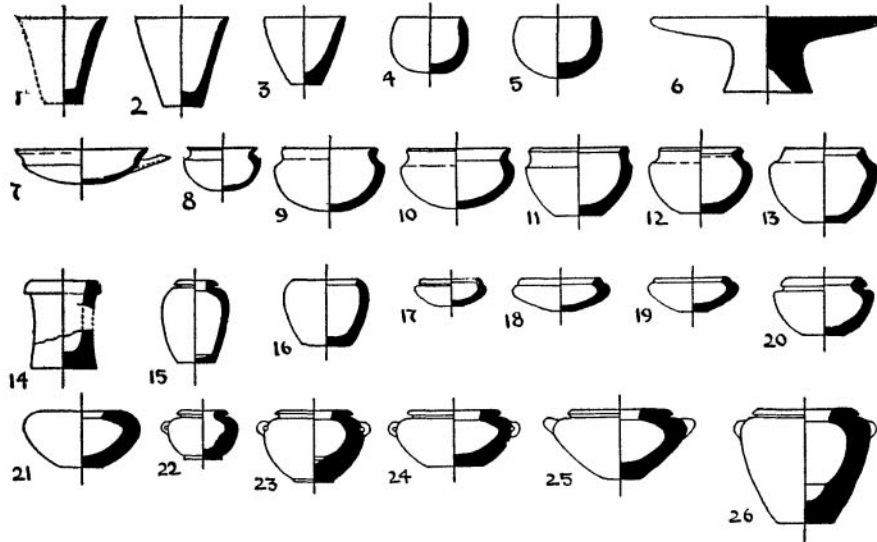


FIGURE 56
DIORITE. MISCELLANEOUS TYPES. SCALE $\frac{1}{10}$

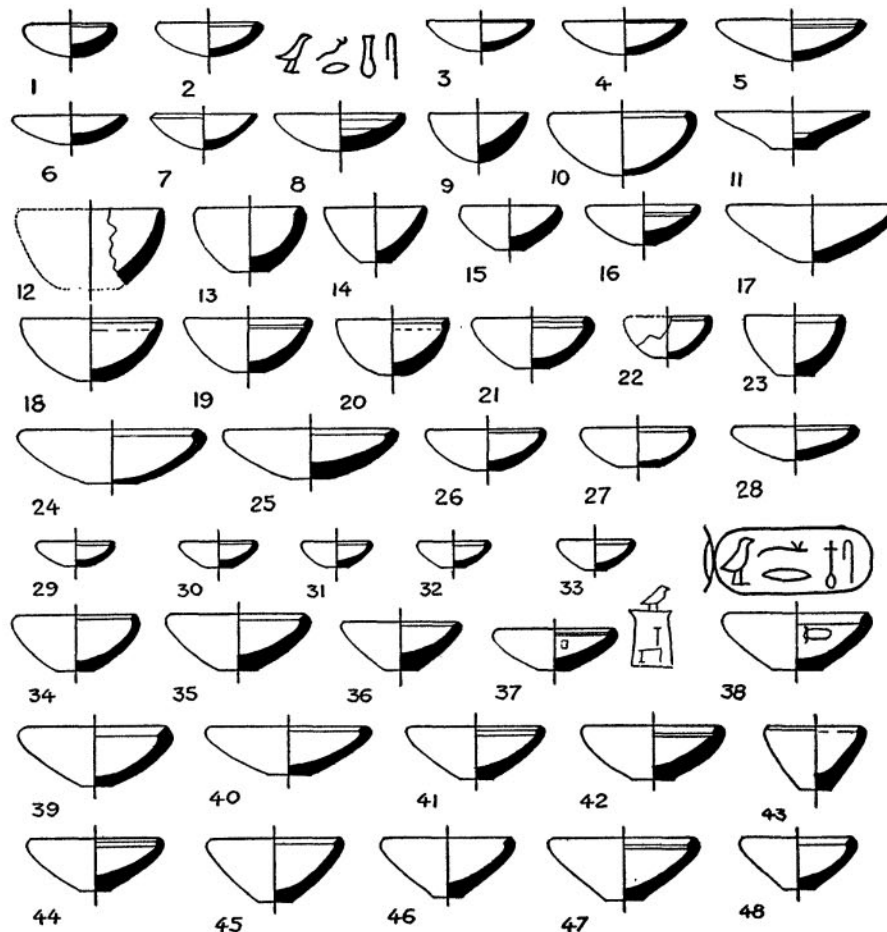


FIGURE 57
DIORITE. TYPES IX AND X. SCALE $\frac{1}{10}$

(4) Blue-veined limestone: total, 50 vessels = 9.16 per cent of all,

Type		Number	Per cent of group	Per cent of all
V c	Shoulder jar, squat, Pl. 68 d	45	90.00	8.24
IV e	Shoulder jar, rim, handles, Pl. 70 d ($\frac{1}{4}$, 5; $\frac{3}{8}$)	3	6.00	.55
III c	Quasi-spheroidal jar, handles, Pl. 70 a ($\frac{3}{8}$)	1	2.00	.18
X c	Bowl, flat bottom, Pl. 68 d ($\frac{1}{2}$)	1	2.00	.18
Totals		50	100.00	9.16

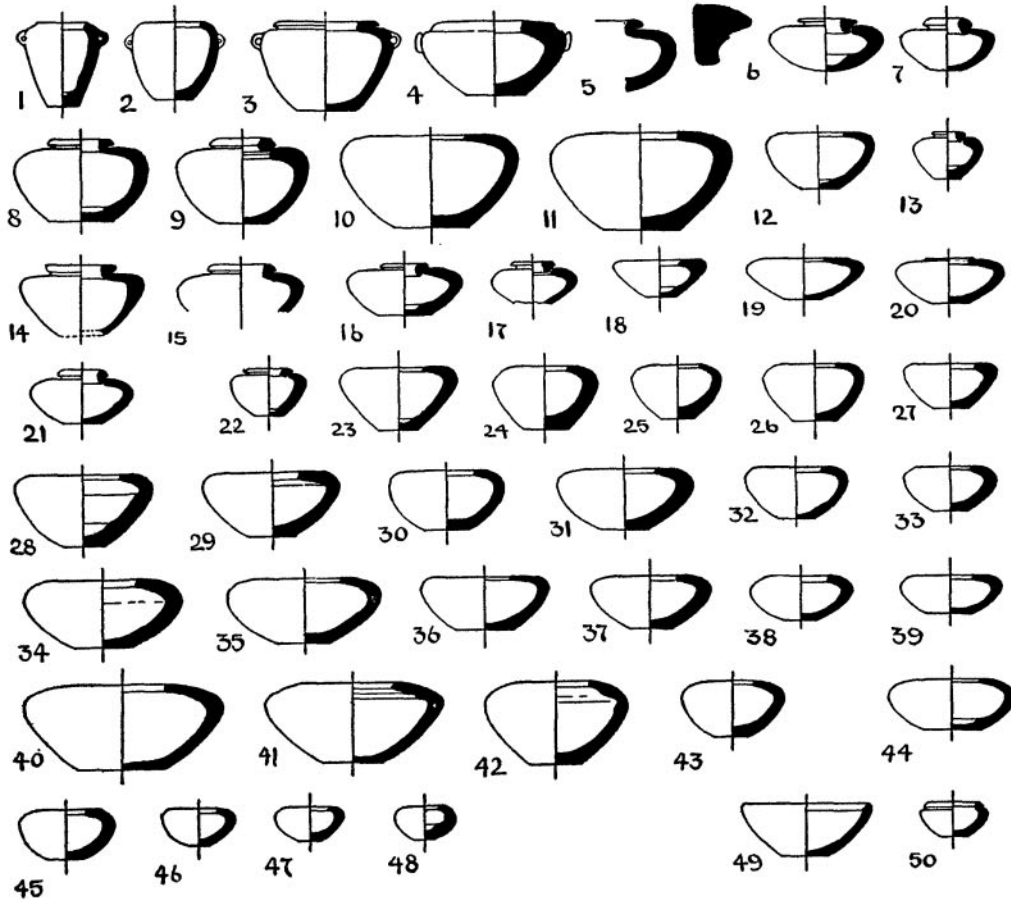


FIGURE 58
BLUE-VEINED LIMESTONE. TYPES III, IV, V, AND X. SCALE $\frac{1}{10}$

(5) Basalt: total, 21 vessels = 3.91 per cent of all,

Type		Number	Per cent of group	Per cent of all
X a, c	Bowl, flat bottom, Pl. 70 d ($\frac{1}{2}$ -3; $\frac{3}{4}$ -3, 5; $\frac{1}{2}$ -2, 5)	11	52.381	2.05
I b, c	Cylindrical jar, Pl. 70 d ($\frac{1}{2}$ -6)	6	28.571	1.12
II a, b	Egg-shaped jar, foot, handles, Pl. 70 d ($\frac{1}{4}$; $\frac{3}{8}$)	2	9.524	.37
IX b	Bowl, round bottom, Pl. 70 d ($\frac{1}{4}$, 5)	2	9.524	.37
Totals		21	100.00	3.91

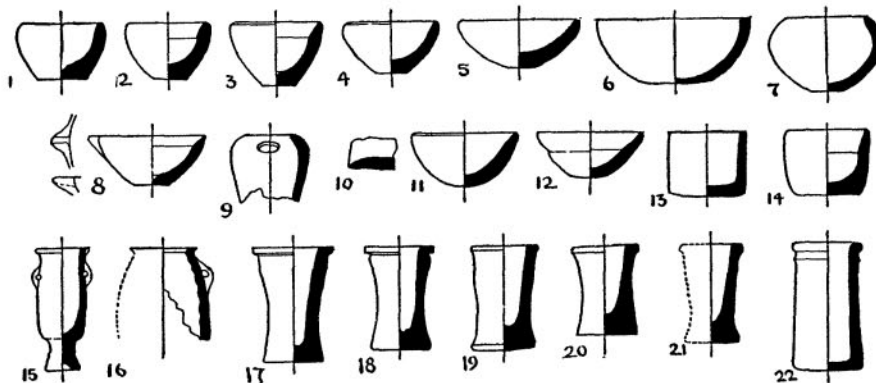


FIGURE 59
BASALT. MISCELLANEOUS TYPES. SCALE $\frac{1}{10}$

(6) Slate: total, 3 vessels = 0.56 per cent of all,		
I c	Cylindrical jar, Pl. 70 d ($\frac{1}{2}$)	1
V c	Squat shoulder jar, no handles, Pl. 70 b ($\frac{3}{8}$)	1
X a	Bowl, flat bottom, Pl. 70 d ($\frac{3}{4}$)	1
	Total	3

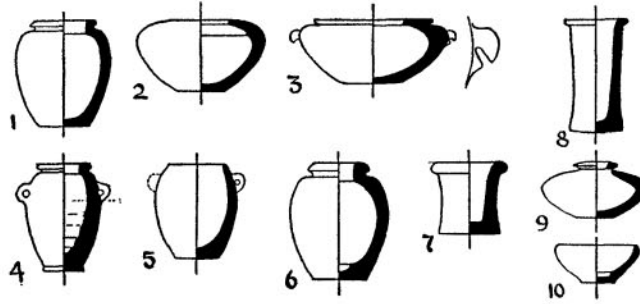


FIGURE 60
MISCELLANEOUS STONES. SCALE $\frac{1}{10}$

(7) Red and white breccia: total, 3 vessels = 0.56 per cent of all,		
III c	Quasi-spheroidal jar, handles, Pl. 68 b ($\frac{1}{2}$)	1
V b	Barrel-shaped jar, Pl. 68 b ($\frac{1}{2}$)	1
V c	Squat shoulder jar, Pl. 68 b ($\frac{3}{8}$)	1
	Total	3

(8) Volcanic ash: total, 3 vessels = 0.56 per cent of all,		
IV a	Jar, two handles, old type, Pl. 70 b ($\frac{1}{8}$; $\frac{1}{2}$)	2
V b	Barrel-shaped jar, no handles, Pl. 70 b ($\frac{1}{2}$)	1
	Total	3

(9) Rose quartz-crystal: one example = 0.19 per cent of all,	
I c	Cylindrical jar, Pl. 68 b ($\frac{3}{2}$)

(10) Flint: one example = 0.19 per cent of all,	
X a	Flat-bottomed bowl with plain rim, inscribed, Pl. 70 c

(11) Yellow limestone: one example = 0.19 per cent of all,	
XI e (2)	Small squat cup with band-rim on contracted mouth.

Thus alabaster was used for the greatest number of forms, but mainly for the four types of jars, excluding squat jars with handles, but including a large number of shoulder jars both with and without handles. The porphyry and syenite were used mainly for the spheroidal and quasi-spheroidal jars, for shoulder jars without handles, and for cylindrical jars. Diorite was used chiefly for bowls and cups; blue-veined limestone, for squat shoulder jars without handles; and basalt, for bowls and cylindrical jars.

(E) FORMS OF THE MYCERINUS STONE VESSELS

The 546 stone vessels sufficiently recovered to be drawn were divided among thirteen different types which presented 36 sub-types or variations. These thirteen types were represented by various numbers of examples as follows:

Type		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Type I,	cylindrical jar:				
	a. With cord in relief	2	0.37		
	b. With plain band or ridge	6	1.10		
	c. Plain forms and dummies	109	19.96		
	d. Splay-footed forms	7	1.28	124	22.71
Type II,	egg-shaped jar with foot and handles:				
	a. Same as PD-II a	1	0.18		
	c. Same as PD-II c	1	0.18	2	0.37
Type III,	spheroidal jar with handles:				
	a. Round bottom	14	2.56		
	b. Flat bottom	3	.55		
	c. Quasi-spheroidal jar = 3-III c	25	4.58	42	7.69
Type IV,	swelling and shoulder jar, handles:				
	a. Swelling form = 1-IV a	2	0.37		
	e. Tall form = 3-IV e	45	8.24	47	8.61
Type V,	swelling and shoulder jar, no handles:				
	a. True shoulder jar	1	0.18		
	b. Truncated ovoid or barrel-shaped	40	7.33		
	c. Broad shoulder jar, squat	169	30.95		
	e. Form IV e, without handles	11	2.02	221	40.48
Type VI,	swelling jar with knob-handles:				
	b. Tall form = 1-VI b	1	0.18	1	0.18
Type VII,	degenerate wavy-handled jar:				
	a. Two handles, pierced vertically	1	0.18	1	0.18
Type VIII,	pointed jar:				
	b. Short neck, convex base	1	0.18		
	c. Neckless, wavy body	1	0.18		
	d. Neck (?), with conical base	1	0.18	3	0.55
Type IX,	round-bottomed dish and bowl:				
	a. Shallow saucer	4	0.73		
	b. Deep cup and bowl	6	1.10	16	2.93
	c. With internal rim	6	1.10		
Type X,	flat-bottomed dish and bowl:				
	a. Plain rim, cup and bowl	18	3.30		
	b (4). Plain rim with cup hollow	3	0.55		
	a (3). "Conical cup"	7	1.28		
	c. Internal rim	35	6.41		
	c (5). Deep bowl, with spout	1	0.18		
	e (3). Tall bowl-jar with spout	1	0.18	65	11.90
Type XI,	bowl and cup with external rim:				
	b (2). Flat bottom, upright recurved rim	3	0.55		
	b (3). Round bottom, upright recurved rim	3	0.55		
	b (4). Flat bottom, flaring recurved rim	2	0.37		
	b (5). Round bottom, flaring recurved rim	5	0.92		
	b (6). Round bottom, exaggerated flaring rim and spout	1	0.19		
	e (2). Squat cup with band-rim on contracted mouth	5	0.92	19	3.48
Type XII b,	flat-topped table	3	0.55	3	0.55
Type XIII b,	jar-stand	2	0.37	2	0.37
	Totals			546	100.00

A clearer view of the relative importance of the chief sub-types in the Mycerinus valley temple collection is gained when they are arranged in the order of their frequency:

Type		Number	Per cent	Period before Mycerinus
(1) V c	Broad shoulder squat jar	169	30.95	Dyn. I to Dyn. III
(2) I a-d	Cylindrical jar	124	22.71	E. P. to Dyn. III
(3) IV e	Tall shoulder jar, two handles	45	8.24	Khas. to Dyn. III
(4) V b (2)	Truncated ovoid jar	40	7.33	Dyn. I to Dyn. III
(5) X c	Bowl, flat bottom, internal rim	35	6.41	Zer to Dyn. III
(6) III c	Quasi-spheroidal jar, handles	25	4.58	Khas. to Dyn. III
(7) X a	Cup and bowl, flat bottom, plain rim	18	3.30	Dyn. O to Dyn. III
(8) III a, b	Spheroidal jar, flat and round bottom	17	3.11	a. M. P. to Dyn. III b. Dyn. I to Dyn. III
(9) XI b (2-6)	Bowl with recurved rim	14	2.56	(2) Khas. to Dyn. III (3) Khaba to Myc. (4) Not found. (5) Sneferuw-Myc. (6) Not found.
(10) V e	Tall shoulder jar without handles	11	2.02	Dyn. III
(11) IX a, b	Round-bottomed cup and bowl	10	1.83	Dyn. I to Dyn. III
IX c	Same with internal rim	6	1.10	Not found
(12) X a (3)	Slender conical cup	7	1.28	Khas. to Dyn. III
(13) XI c (2)	Small squat cup, band-rim	5	.92	Khas. to Dyn. III
(14) XII b	Flat-topped table	3	.55	Khas. to Dyn. III
(15) X b (4)	Bowl, flaring with cup hollow	3	.55	Dyn. III
(16) VIII b-d	Pointed jar	3	.55	Not found
(17) XIII	Jar-stand	2	.37	Not found
(18) II a, b	Egg-shaped jar, foot, handles	2	.37	E. P. to M. P.
(19) IV b	Swelling jar with two handles	2	.37	M. P. to Dyn. I.
(20) VI b	Jar with two knob handles	1	.18	Dyn. O to Dyn. I
(21) VII a	Degenerate wavy-handled jar	1	.18	Dyn. O to Dyn. I
(22) V a (2)	True shoulder jar	1	.18	Dyn. I to Dyn. III
(23) X c (5)	Cup with open spout	1	.18	Not found
(24) X e (3)	Bowl-jar with spout	1	.18	Dyn. III
		546	100.00	

It will be noted that: (1) twenty-seven of the forty-two forms mentioned above occurred in graves of Dynasty III; (2) all the forms represented by more than three examples occurred in Dynasty III; (3) six forms appear to have been introduced by Khasekhemuwy; three forms, in Dynasty III; one, in the reign of Khaba; one, in the reign of Sneferuw; and four forms, in Dynasty IV; thus fifteen of the sub-types of the Mycerinus collection have not been found in Dynasty I; (4) Type II, represented by two examples, has not been found after the Middle Predynastic Period; three sub-types, not after Dynasty I; thus five forms are archaic and disconnected from the rest.

Considered functionally, these vessels may be grouped in three divisions. It must be remembered that some of them are not really practicable vessels, but are grouped according to the function of the vessels for which they stand:

Group A. Jars used as containers of oils, perfumes, etc.:		Number	Per cent
Type I	Cylindrical jar	124	22.71
Type III	Spheroidal and quasi-spheroidal jar	42	7.69
Type IV	Shoulder jar with two handles	47	8.61
Type V	Shoulder jar, including squat jar	221	40.48
Type VIII	Pointed jar	3	.55
		437	80.04
Obsolete forms:			
Type II	Jar with foot and two handles	2	.37
Type VI	Jar with two knob handles	1	.18
Type VII	Jar with degenerate wavy handles	1	.18
		441	80.77

<i>Group B.</i> Cups and bowls, drinking and libation vessels:		Number	Per cent
Type IX	Round-bottomed cup and bowl	16	2.93
Type X	Flat-bottomed cup and bowl	65	11.90
Type XI b	Bowl with recurved rim	14	2.56
		<hr/>	
		95	17.39
Type XI c	Cup (perhaps for ointment)	5	.92
		<hr/>	
		100	18.31
 <i>Group C.</i> Tables and jar-stands:			
Type XII	Flat-topped table	3	0.55
Type XIII	Jar-stand	2	0.36
		<hr/>	
		5	0.92

Thus the jars of various sorts make 81 per cent of the total, while the bowls and cups make only 17 per cent. The following table shows the relative percentages of these functional groups in the previous dynasties. The figures for the royal tombs of Dynasty I at Abydos (abbrev. Aby.) are taken from Professor Petrie's plates and the list in *Royal Tombs II* of undrawn vessels.

	Aby. Per cent	Aby. M. Per cent	Naga-'d-Dêr I		Khas. Per cent	Hesy Per cent	Myc. Per cent
			Dyn. I Per cent	Dyn. II Per cent			
Group A.	19.89	43.01	35.00	39.84	24.68	51.22	80.77
Group B.	79.84	55.915	61.67	60.16	71.67	28.05	18.31
Group C. ....	.27	....	1.67	....	1.50	19.51	.92
Group D (wine jars) ?		....	....	....	2.15	1.22	....

The weak point in all these statistics is in the absence of an exact record for the Abydos royal tombs, including Khasekhemuwy. In the first and fifth columns, therefore, the figures are unreliable, and it is to be assumed that the number of cylindrical jars should be increased in each of these two columns so that Group A would become 35 per cent to 45 per cent with a corresponding reduction in Group B. I think the conclusion may be drawn that these functional groups remained fairly constant from Dynasty I to Dynasty III, but towards the end of Dynasty III the jars (Group A) became predominant. Thus the great excess of Group A in the Mycerinus collection is the result of a tendency manifested in the preceding dynasty.

(1) *Type I. Cylindrical Jar*

The cylindrical jar was the second in point of numbers in the Mycerinus collection. It is one of the well known forms of all the earlier periods¹ and has a long history after Dynasty IV. Although none of the earlier examples have been found with their contents intact, the function of the jar as a container for oils and perfumes is quite clear from the reliefs of Dynasties III and IV² where it appears as the determinative for these substances. These reliefs also show us how the jars were closed with a cloth or piece of hide or gold leaf drawn over the top and tied with a string about the neck below the rim. In some cases the string was secured with a seal of mud or perhaps wax. It is to be noted that neither the cylindrical nor any other form appears to be reserved for a particular kind of oil or perfume. In this connection, the fact may be recalled that Professor Petrie found certain cylindrical jars of pottery to contain fat, or fat mixed with mud.³

The material most commonly used for the Mycerinus cylindrical jars was alabaster:

	Number	Per cent
Alabaster.	105 =	84.67
Porphyry and syenite.	10 =	8.06
Basalt.	6 =	4.84
Diorite.	1 =	.81
Slate.	1 =	.81
Rose quartz.	1 =	.81
	<hr/>	
	124	100.00

¹ See type PD-I, 1-I, 2-I, 3-I, and 4-I.

² See especially Petrie, *Medum*, Pls. XIII-XV; and Quibell, *Tomb of Hesy*, Pls. XXI and X.

³ Petrie and Quibell, *Nagada and Ballâs*, p. 39.