

And indeed alabaster was the material always used by preference for this type of jar from the Predynastic Period downwards.

The type is represented by six variations of the form (7 examples of I d):

	Number
(a) Type I a, cord in relief around neck	2
Alabaster, Fig. 45, No. 1; Fig. 46, No. 46	
(b) Type I b (1), plain band in relief around neck	4
Alabaster, Fig. 45, Nos. 10, 26, 27, 36	
(c) Type I b (2), ridge around neck	2
Alabaster, Fig. 45, No. 37	
Basalt, Fig. 59, No. 22	
(d) Type I c (1), plain body with heavy rim	109
Alabaster, Fig. 45, Nos. 2-9, 11-25, 28-35, 38	
Fig. 46, Nos. 39-45, 47-99	92
Porphyry, Fig. 53, Nos. 1-8	8
Syenite, Fig. 53, No. 9	1
Diorite, Fig. 56, No. 14	1
Basalt, Fig. 59, Nos. 17-21	5
Rose quartz-crystal, Fig. 60, No. 7	1
Slate, Fig. 60, No. 8	1
(e) Type I c (2), plain body, rimless mouth	5
Alabaster, Fig. 47, Nos. 102-105	
(f) Type I c (3), plain body, rimless mouth, line around mouth	2
Alabaster, Fig. 47, No. 100	
Porphyry, Fig. 53, No. 10	
Total	124

It may be added that examples of cylindrical jars made of copper probably also occurred.

(2) *Type II. Egg-Shaped Jar (Old Form)*

The egg-shaped jar with flat rim, small foot stand, and two handles is one of the original early predynastic stone forms (PD-II). In the Predynastic Period the type usually occurs in basalt, but also in limestone; and basalt is the material used in the two examples of the Mycerinus collection. No other example of this type is known to me after the Predynastic Period, and its reappearance in the Mycerinus valley temple comes as a surprise. One of the examples, although incomplete, appears to be of the typical predynastic form, while the other presents a degeneration of that form. The temptation is to assume that these two jars were taken from some older sanctuary or cemetery. In that case, the other basalt vessels might be assumed to be of the same origin; but basalt was used freely in Dynasty I, and the group, as a whole, could not be previous to that time.

The egg-shaped jar with foot stand and handles belongs functionally with the other small, handled jars which are proved to have contained oils and perfumes. But its origin is clearly different from that of the other stone jars. The suggestion that it originated in a mounted ostrich-egg vessel is obvious and attractive; but it must then be assumed that the handles were developed in the stone form by analogy, perhaps, with the barrel-shaped stone vessel.

The two vessels constitute 0.37 per cent of the total number, and both are of basalt (i.e., 100 per cent of the type). The examples are as follows:

	Number
(a) Type II a, true egg-shaped (old form)	1
Basalt, Fig. 59, No. 16	
(b) Type II c, slender, degenerate form	1
Basalt, Fig. 59, No. 15	

(3) *Type III. Squat Jar with Two Handles*

The squat jar with two handles is the descendant of the spheroidal jar with two handles, which began in the Middle Predynastic Period and continued to Dynasty III. The two main variations of the Mycerinus collection are Third Dynasty types, 3-III a and 3-III c. The type 3-III c, the quasi-spheroidal jar, is especially common; but three examples occur with disk base, and for these no prototype is known nearer than Dynasty I, type 1-III b.

The reliefs and paintings of Dynasty III place this type functionally with the containers of oils and perfumes. The pictured examples are represented as closed and sealed like the other perfume jars.

In numbers the squat jar with handles takes fifth place in the Mycerinus collection (7.69 per cent). In most cases the handles were not pierced, but three examples had pierced handles and three undercut handles. The examples were very rude as a rule and badly finished; the hollows were seldom worked out. This type was always a hard-stone form; and in our collection, also, 95 per cent of the examples are of porphyry and diorite.

	Number	Per cent
Porphyry and syenite	36 =	85.71
Diorite	4 =	9.52
Blue-veined limestone	1 =	2.38
Red and white breccia	1 =	2.38
Totals	<u>42 =</u>	<u>100.00</u>

The variations corresponding to those of Dynasties I-III are as follows:

	Number
Type III a, round bottom	14
Porphyry, Fig. 55, Nos. 1-14	
Type III b, disk base	3
Porphyry, Fig. 55, No. 15 (pierced)	
Diorite, Fig. 56, Nos. 22, 23 (pierced)	
Type III c, flat bottom (quasi-spheroidal)	25
Porphyry, Fig. 55, Nos. 16-35 and one other	21
Diorite, Fig. 56, Nos. 24 (pierced), 25	2
Blue-veined limestone, Fig. 58, No. 4	1
Red and white breccia, Fig. 60, No. 3 (undercut handles)	1

(4) *Type IV. Shoulder Jar with Handles*

The older forms of shoulder jar with two horizontal handles was replaced in Dynasty III by a new variation, a taller jar with marked shoulder and wide rim; and it is this Third Dynasty form which is most common in the Mycerinus collection. But two small examples were found in our collection similar to the older type of Dynasty I, and the Late Predynastic Period, both of volcanic ash and one with disk base.

The taller shoulder jar with horizontal handles usually has the mouth and rim of a separate piece cemented to the body. As many of these rim pieces were broken and incomplete, they could not always be identified with their jars, and a number of jars had to be drawn without the rim, but it must be assumed that these also had a rim like the others. The shapes vary considerably in proportions and in the curvature of the sides; but the type is virtually that of Dynasty III, as stated above. That type is evidently descended from the two-handled jars of Dynasty I,¹ and these in turn from the two-handled barrel-shaped jars of the Middle Predynastic Period (PD-IV a and b).

The taller shoulder jar with handles is represented by 45 examples which constitute 8.24 per cent of the total vessels in the Mycerinus collection. The material most commonly employed is alabaster.

	Number	Per cent
Alabaster	40 =	89.0
Blue-veined limestone	3 =	6.8
Porphyry	1 =	2.1
Diorite	1 =	2.1
Totals	<u>45 =</u>	<u>100.00</u>

	Number
Type IV a (1) and (2), old types with disk base or plain base	2
Volcanic ash, Fig. 60, No. 4 (disk base), No. 5 (plain base)	
Type IV e, shoulder jar with two handles (rim usually separate)	45
Alabaster, Fig. 48, Nos. 1-37 and three others	40
Porphyry, Fig. 53, No. 12	1
Diorite, Fig. 56, No. 26 (handles unpierced)	1
Blue-veined limestone, Fig. 58, Nos. 1-3	3

¹ Cf. type 1-IV c, d.

(5) *Type V. Shoulder Jar without Handles*

The shoulder jar occurs in the usual variations of Dynasty III. The true shoulder jar is certainly present in one example (type V a), but eleven vessels have the form of the handled jar (type IV e), without the handles, and the rim is often a separate piece, as in that type. The body without the flat rim occurs also in Dynasty III and has been included by me under the deep bowls with internal rim (type 3-X d). The form with flat rim, of which one example was found in Dynasty III (type 3-V e), is here designated type V e following the precedent set for Dynasty III.

The most numerous of the jars without handles is the truncated ovoid or barrel-shaped type (V b). This was one of the characteristic features of the stone vessels of Dynasties II and III, but examples are known as early as Dynasty I. The jars of the Mycerinus collection are of the traditional-ceremonial form of Dynasty III. The barrel-shaped jar is represented in the Hesy painting, although perhaps in a large size.¹ In the Mycerinus collection there are forty examples of this form, constituting 7.33 per cent of the whole. The favorite material was alabaster as in Dynasties II and III.

	Number
Type V a (2), true shoulder jar	1
Alabaster, Fig. 50, No. 3	
Type V b (2), truncated ovoid or barrel-shaped jar	40
Alabaster, Fig. 49, Nos. 1-37	37
Diorite, Fig. 56, No. 15	1
Volcanic ash, Fig. 60, No. 6	1
Red and white breccia, Fig. 60, No. 1	1
Type V e, form of the handled jar IV e, without handles	11
Alabaster, Fig. 50, Nos. 4-10	7
Syenite, Fig. 53, No. 15	1
Porphyry, Fig. 53, Nos. 16, 17	2
Diorite, Fig. 56, No. 16	1
Total	52

There remains another variety of the shoulder jar, the squat jar with wide sharply marked shoulder, which has been noted in Dynasties I-III under the designation V c. The variations of this form are very numerous in the Mycerinus collection, amounting to 169 vessels or 30.95 per cent. Curiously enough, the Mycerinus collection introduces a new variation of this squat jar, one of which had a rounded bottom. In my review of the stone vessels of Dynasties I-III, I have grouped two forms of the squat jar together, one with straight sides from shoulder to flat base and the other with very convex sides between shoulder and flat base. The angle made between side and base in this second form is very blunt and often obscure and in the Mycerinus collection it has sometimes disappeared, giving rise to the new form, of which eight examples occur. The older straight-sided form is represented on the walls of the Hesy tomb.² The materials used for these jars were in the following proportions:

	V a	V b	Per cent	V c	Per cent	V e	Per cent	Total V	Per cent
Alabaster	1	37	= 92.5	95	= 56.21	7	= 63.64	140	= 63.35
Blue-veined limestone				45	= 26.63			45	= 20.36
Porphyry and syenite				26	= 15.39	3	= 27.27	29	= 13.12
Diorite		1	= 2.5	1	= .59	1	= 9.09	3	= 1.36
Red and white breccia		1	= 2.5	1	= .59			2	= .91
Volcanic ash		1	= 2.5					1	= .45
Slate				1	= .59			1	= .45
Totals	1	40	= 100.0	169	= 100.00	11	= 100.00	221	= 100.00

¹ See Quibell, *Tomb of Hesy*, Pl. XXI on left.

² Quibell, *l. c.*, Pl. XXI.

Type V c (1) and (2), high and squat forms with flat base	161
Alabaster, Fig. 50, Nos. 11-13; Fig. 51, Nos. 1-4, 6-12, 14-32, 35, 36, 38-71, and 21 others	90
Porphyry, Fig. 54, Nos. 1-5, 7-25, and one other	25
Diorite, Fig. 56, No. 21	1
Blue-veined limestone, Fig. 52, No. 41; Fig. 58, Nos. 7-48	44
Slate, Fig. 60, No. 9	1
Red and white breccia, Fig. 60, No. 2	1
Type V c (3) squat forms with rounded base	8
Alabaster, Fig. 51, Nos. 5, 13, 33, 34, 37	5
Porphyry, Fig. 54, No. 6	1
Blue-veined limestone, Fig. 58, Nos. 5, 6	2
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Total	169

(6) *Type VI. Swelling Vertical Jar with Two Knob Handles*

The vertical jar with two horizontally pierced knob handles was one of the few forms which covered the interval between the Late Predynastic Period and Dynasty I, but it ceased in Dynasty I. As in the case of the extinct older types II and VII, one example of this type VI was found in the valley temple.

	Number
Type VI b, swelling jar with two knob handles, pierced horizontally	1
Alabaster, Fig. 50, No. 2	

(7) *Type VII. Wavy-Handled Jar*

The wavy-handled jar was used in Dynasty I in two forms, both represented by pottery forms — (a) the swelling jar with two wavy ledge handles, often pierced vertically, and (b) that with a continuous wavy ridge. The Mycerinus collection presents one alabaster jar which is not exactly the same as the type 1-VII a, but is obviously descended from it. The two small ledge handles set on the swelling upper part are pierced vertically, each with two holes.

	Number
Type VII a, degenerate wavy-handled jar	1
Alabaster, Fig. 50, No. 1	

(8) *Type VIII. Pointed Jar*

In the Late Predynastic Period and in the early part of Dynasty I a pottery jar with roll rim and pointed base was copied in alabaster, and the known examples I have collected above under type PD-VIII and 1-VIII. In Dynasties V and VI, another pottery jar with pointed base, but with a neck between the shoulder and the roll rim, was copied in stone, and many examples have been recorded. In the Mycerinus collection two forms of pointed jars were found which differ from both of the types just mentioned, but also copied, no doubt, from pottery forms. The base of a thin pointed jar from the valley temple is given in Fig. 52, No. 40, and this was probably of the pottery form, type VIII.

	Number
Type VIII b, pointed jar with short neck	1
Alabaster, Fig. 50, No. 14	1
Type VIII c, pointed jar with wavy body (no neck or rim; edge of mouth pierced)	1
Alabaster, Fig. 50, No. 15	1
Type VIII d, pointed jar of pottery form	1
Alabaster, Fig. 52, No. 40	1
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Total	3

(9) *Type IX. Round-Bottomed Dish and Bowl*

The round-bottomed cups, dishes, and bowls are not numerous in the Mycerinus collection, a fact entirely in accord with the occurrence of these forms in Dynasties II and III. Nearly all the examples are small cups, not well finished, and six have an internal rim. It is especially to be noted that these traditional forms are associated with small models like those from the large Giza mastabas.

The total number of examples is 16, being 2.93 per cent of the whole collection. The materials are as follows:

	Number	Per cent
Diorite	12	= 75.00
Basalt	2	= 12.50
Alabaster	1	= 6.25
Porphyry	1	= 6.25
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	16	= 100

		Number
Type IX a, shallow saucers		4
Alabaster, Fig. 50, No. 32	1	
Diorite, Fig. 57, Nos. 6-8	3	
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	4	
Type IX b, (1), deep cups, tapering base		3
Diorite, Fig. 57, No. 9	1	
Basalt, Fig. 59, Nos. 11, 12	2	
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	3	
Type IX b, (2) globular cups		2
Diorite, Fig. 56, Nos. 4, 5	2	
Type IX b, (3) deep bowl		1
Porphyry, Fig. 53, No. 11	1	
Type IX e, saucers and bowls with internal rim often vaguely defined		6
Diorite, Fig. 57, Nos. 1-5, 10	6	
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Total		16

(10) *Type X. Flat-Bottomed Bowl*

The flat-bottomed cups and bowls are much more numerous than the round-bottomed bowls, presenting another resemblance to Dynasties II and III. But the percentage is smaller than in any of the preceding archaeological groups from Dynasty I to Dynasty III, and the small forms predominate. This fact indicates a further degeneration caused by the traditional-ceremonial character of all these vessels. Out of a total of sixty-five flat-bottomed cups and bowls, thirty-six have the internal rim, but this rim is in many examples hardly more than a flattening of the inside of the mouth, sometimes slightly emphasized by an incised line.

Taking the flat-bottomed cups and bowls all together, the materials were as follows:

Type X, total vessels	Number	Per cent
Diorite	41	= 63.00
Alabaster	10	= 15.38
Basalt	11	= 16.92
Blue-veined limestone	1	= 1.54
Slate	1	= 1.54
Flint	1	= 1.54
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	65	= 100.00

Thus this is the one type of stone vessels in which diorite predominates, and, if the thirty-six bowls with internal rim be examined alone, the preponderance of diorite becomes still more striking, as is shown by the following table:

Type X c	Number	Per cent
Diorite	33	= 91.7
Basalt	2	= 5.5
Blue-veined limestone	1	= 2.8
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	36	= 100.00

It is to be noted that type X is better maintained than any other type of bowl, and that fact is undoubtedly connected with the special ceremonial use of the bowl with internal rim, which is shown by the occurrence of the inscribed examples of the reigns of Khaba and Sneferuw. Diorite and veined marble were the materials employed in the Khaba bowls; diorite and alabaster in the Sneferuw bowls.

Type X a, plain rim	Number
(a) Bowl, small base, incipient contraction of mouth	2
Alabaster, Fig. 50, No. 33	1
Diorite, Fig. 57, No. 17	1
(b) Bowl, wide base	3
Diorite, Fig. 57, No. 12	1
Basalt, Fig. 59, No. 6	1
Flint cup	1
(c) Cup	7
Alabaster, Fig. 50, No. 25	1
Diorite, Fig. 57, Nos. 13-15	3
Basalt, Fig. 59, Nos. 1, 4, 5	3
(d) Cup with contracted mouth	2
Slate, Fig. 60, No. 10	1
Basalt, Fig. 59, No. 7	1
(e) Cup with vertical sides	4
Alabaster, Fig. 50, Nos. 18, 19	2
Basalt, Fig. 59, Nos. 13, 14	2
Total	18
Type X b (4), flaring cup with concave sides and cup-hollow in bottom inside (copper form)	3
Alabaster, Fig. 50, Nos. 23, 24	2
Diorite, Fig. 57, No. 11	1
Type X a (3), deep cup with straight sides and plain mouth, "conical cup"	7
Alabaster, Fig. 50, Nos. 20, 26-28	4
Diorite, Fig. 57, Nos. 1-3	3
Type X e (3), deep bowl, with contracted mouth and spout	1
Basalt, Fig. 59, No. 9	1
Total, type X a, b, e (3)	29
Type X c, internal rim, often vaguely defined	8
(1) Shallow bowls	8
Diorite, Fig. 57, Nos. 16, 24-28, 37, 40	8
(2) Shallow bowls, small	5
Diorite, Fig. 57, 29-33	5
(3) Deeper forms with small base	15
Diorite, Fig. 57, Nos. 34-36, 38, 39, 41-48	13
Basalt, Fig. 59, Nos. 2, 3	2
(4) Deep forms, vague rim (line)	7
Diorite, Fig. 57, Nos. 18-23	6
Blue-veined limestone, Fig. 58, No. 49	1
Total	35
Type X c (5), cup with spout	1
Basalt, Fig. 59, No. 8	1
Total, type X c	36

(11) *Type XI. Cup and Bowl with External Rim*

The cups and bowls with external rim follow approximately the forms of Dynasty III. The deep rimmed bowl with and without spout of Dynasty III (3-XI a (3) and (4)) were wanting. On the other hand, the bowls with flaring recurved rim are represented in three variations, of which one, type XI b (4), is very similar to the grooved rim bowl of Dynasty I.

The number of vessels of this type is small, as usual in Dynasty III. The majority are of diorite, followed by alabaster, porphyry, and yellow limestone:

	Number	Per cent
Diorite.....	11	= 57.9
Alabaster.....	5	= 26.31
Porphyry.....	2	= 10.52
Yellow limestone.....	1	= 5.27
	19	= 100.00

		Number
Type XI b (2). Bowl with flat bottom and upright recurved rim.....		3
Alabaster, Fig. 50, No. 30.....	1	
Diorite, Fig. 56, Nos. 12, 13.....	2	
Type XI b (3). Bowl with round bottom and upright recurved rim.....		3
Alabaster, Fig. 50, No. 22.....	1	
Porphyry, Fig. 53, No. 13.....	1	
Diorite, Fig. 56, No. 9.....	1	
Type XI b (4). Bowl with flat bottom and flaring recurved rim.....		2
Alabaster, Fig. 50, No. 31.....	1	
Diorite, Fig. 56, No. 11.....	1	
Type XI b (5). Bowl with round bottom and flaring recurved rim.....		5
Alabaster, Fig. 50, Nos. 21 (abnormally deep), 29.....	2	
Porphyry, Fig. 53, No. 14.....	1	
Diorite, Fig. 56, Nos. 8, 10.....	2	
Type XI b (6). Bowl with round bottom, exaggerated flaring rim and spout.....		1
Diorite, Fig. 56, No. 7.....	1	
Total.....		14
Type XI c (2). Squat cup with band-rim on contracted mouth.....		5
Diorite, Fig. 56, Nos. 17-20.....	4	
Yellow limestone, Fig. 58, No. 50.....	1	
Total, type XI.....		19

(12) *Type XII. Table*

The flat-topped tables of Dynasty III are also represented in the Mycerinus group, but by only three examples.

		Number
Type XII b. Flat-topped table.....		3
Alabaster, Fig. 50, Nos. 34, 35.....	2	
Diorite, Fig. 56, No. 6 (perfect).....	1	

(13) *Type XIII. Jar-Stand*

In the Old Kingdom, two types of pottery stands are known, (a) a tall slender stand with flaring base and (b) a short "ring-stand." Both were hollow right through from top to bottom, and the tall stand was used to support bowls, while the short stand held round-bottomed jars. One form of the short stand was found in Dynasty I.¹

The earliest examples I know of the tall bowl-stand are:

- (1) One from the tomb of Khasekhemuwy, Amélineau, *Fouilles d'Abydos 1896-97*, Pl. XXIV, 12 (though the Coptic jar on the same plate raises a suspicion).
- (2) One from the stairway tomb K 5, Garstang, *Mahâsna and Bêt Khallâf*, Pl. XXXI, 30.

They are very common in the Giza mastabas and examples were found standing before the offering place with bowl in position. Several examples of stand and bowl in one piece of stone are in the museums. The ring-stand for jars is also known in Old Kingdom pottery; and in grave N 568 at Naga-'d-Dêr of Dynasties V-VI, a diorite jar and stand in one piece was found with other small stone vessels.

¹ See Reisner, *Naga-'d-Dêr I*, p. 98, Type XXVIII; and Petrie, *R.T. I*, Pl. XL, Nos. 13-15.

In the Mycerinus collection, two examples of stone jar-stands were found which resemble in outline the basis of the jar from N 568, just mentioned. These Mycerinus stands are not like the similar pottery forms, hollow from top to bottom, but have been bored from both top and bottom leaving a partition in the middle. Both are of alabaster.

	Number
Type XIII b. Jar-stand	2
Alabaster, Fig. 50, Nos. 16, 17	2

(14) *Stone Models of Vessels*

A number of stone models of vessels were found in the Mycerinus valley temple, which present the forms found in the great cemetery west of the Cheops pyramid. Almost all of these forms have been dated by their provenience to the time of Chephren, and there is no *a priori* reason why all the models in the valley temple should not be ascribed to the original furniture. But only a very few examples (Fig. 52, No. 32, from III-12 and a dummy cylinder-jar from III-21) were found on the floors of magazines. Several were recorded from the floor débris of the court and may have belonged to the temple furniture (Fig. 52, Nos. 1, 4, 5, 10, 18), but the great majority were on the floors of the later houses in association with the fragments of statues and stone vessels under conditions corresponding to those of the work-shops in the great cemetery, used for making these models during Dynasties V-VI. The models inscribed with the name of the "king's son, Kay" were found in a pot under the floor of the Queen's Pyramid (Pyramid III-a).

The forms are, with a few exceptions, those of the stone vessels:

- (1) Models of type I, cylindrical jar,
Fig. 52, Nos. 8-22, alabaster, except Nos. 9, 12, 15, 19, 20, which are limestone. Nos. 19-22 are boring cores from a tubular borer and only slightly worked; the others were probably made from similar cores.
- (2) Models of type V, shoulder jar,
Fig. 52, Nos. 1-5, all of alabaster. Nos. 3-5 are ordinary variations of the shoulder jar. No. 2 is the *hes*-vase form with the peculiar neck which appears in the pottery models of Dynasty IV. No. 1 is the same form on a jar-stand (see type XIII b).
Fig. 52, Nos. 6, 7. These two are really vessels, not models, and belong to the series of small collared jars of Dynasties V-VI (see, for example, Garstang, *Mahâsna and Bêt Khallâf*, Pl. XXXVIII, 1-4 and *passim*).
- (3) Models of type IX, round-bottomed dishe and bowl,
Fig. 52, Nos. 32, 33, 35-39, alabaster and limestone (Nos. 35, 36, 39).
- (4) Models of type X a, flat-bottomed bowl,
Fig. 52, Nos. 29, 30, 34, all of alabaster.
- (5) Models of type X a (3), "conical cup,"
Fig. 52, Nos. 23-28, 31, all alabaster except 27 (crystal). Nos. 26-28 and 31 are from the Kay group. No. 27 is from the original furniture, part of one of the groups of magical models which rest in holes in a stone slab.

The other two drawings in this figure are stone vessels. No. 40 is the base of a pointed jar of alabaster (type VIII c). No. 41 is type V c, of blue-veined limestone.

3. THE STONE VESSELS OF SAHURA

The stone vessels of the Mycerinus temple present the survival, for the funerary service of a royal tomb, of the corpus of traditional forms of Dynasty III which were derived in turn from the older forms of Dynasty I. Many of these forms were also used in private graves of Dynasty IV but in greatly diminished numbers. In the private graves of Dynasty V, these forms had been almost entirely replaced by new forms. Yet in the temple of Sahura at Abusîr, the older forms were again found under much the same circumstances as in the Mycerinus temple.¹ They were in the magazines, mostly

¹ See Borchardt, *Sa'hurê*, Vol. I, pp. 115-118.

broken, and included five bowls with the names of earlier kings, one of Khaba, two of Sneferuw, and two with titles only. The types represented are as follows:

		<i>Sa'hurê I</i>			
Type		Examples	Per cent	Per cent	
I a	Cylinder jar with cord	Fig. 146, 1-5	5 = 8.33		
c	Cylinder jar without cord	" 149, 1-4, 6, 7	6 = 10.00		
d	Cylinder jar, splay foot	" 148, 1	1 = 1.67	12	20.00
III c	Quasi-spheroidal jar	" 157, 2		1	1.67
IV e	Shoulder jar, handles	" 150, 1		1	1.67
V b (2)	Small barrel-jar	" 150, 3	1 = 1.67		
c (1)	Broad jar, high form	" 158, 2	1 = 1.67		
(2)	Broad jar, squat form	" 150, 2; 159, 1	2 = 3.33	4	6.67
IX b	Bowl, round base, plain rim	" 157, 1	1 = 1.67		
c	Same with internal rim	" 153, 2-4	3 = 5.00	4	6.67
X a (1)	Bowl, flat base, plain rim	" 147, 2; 149, 5; 153, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11; 157, 3	8 = 13.33		
a (3)	"Conical cup"	" 154, 2, 3	2 = 3.33		
b (4)	Flaring bowl, cup-hollow	" 151, 1	1 = 1.67		
c	Bowl, internal rim	" 147, 1, 3-5; 149, 8; 153, 1, 7, 9, 12; 154, 1; 158, 1; 159, 2	12 = 20.00		
d	Bowl-jar	" 155, 1, 4	2 = 3.33		
e (3)	Bowl-jar with spout	" 162, 1, 2	2 = 3.33	27	45.00
XI b (2)	Bowl, flat bottom, upright re- curved rim	" 155, 3	1 = 1.67		
b (5)	Bowl, round bottom, flaring recurved rim	" 152, 2	1 = 1.67		
c (2)	Cup, band-rim on mouth	" 155, 2	1 = 1.67	3	5.00
Miscellaneous fragments, forms not exactly determined				52	86.67
Totals				60	100.00

These vessels present seven of the thirteen types of the Mycerinus collection and only nineteen sub-types instead of forty-two. All of these sub-types occur in the Mycerinus collection and all except type IX c are known types of Dynasty III. The one exception is a poor round-bottomed bowl with an internal rim for which the only precedent is found in rude bowls of the Mycerinus collection. Some of the flat-bottomed bowls of type X c with internal rim have the rim merely indicated, not carefully worked out as in the examples of Dynasty III and previously. As in the Mycerinus collection, the bowls, five in number, with the names of preceding kings are the only ones which certainly belong to an earlier period, the reigns of Khaba and Sneferuw. The group as a whole is manifestly not the production of Dynasty III, much less of an earlier dynasty, and the rude careless finish of most of the examples makes it clear that these vessels were made not far from the time of Mycerinus and in all probability during the reign of Sahura himself. The five earlier bowls, and perhaps the fine cylindrical jars with cord, were included from earlier deposits in the same way that similar older material was placed in the Mycerinus magazines.

The number of the vessels of each type is not given by Dr. Borchardt, probably because the sorting of the fragments was not finished when the book was published. The percentage numbers have therefore little value. Nevertheless I have given them above for the sub-types and give now the percentages of the materials of the sixty examples noted in the book:

	Number	Per cent
Diorite	26 =	43.33
Alabaster	19 =	31.67
Grey sand (?) stone (limestone?)	6 =	10.00
Slate	5 =	8.33
Porphyry	3 =	5.00
Yellow sand (?) stone	1 =	1.67
	60 =	100.00

There were twelve different kinds of stone in the Mycerinus collection, and here there are but six, a considerable impoverishment. This impoverishment, like that of the forms, would be inexplicable if these vessels were stolen from older tombs.

These two collections of stone vessels, from the temple of Mycerinus and from that of Sahura, place before our eyes the dying stages of the old traditional stone forms, which have been traced above from the Early Predynastic Period to the reign of Sahura. The expansion of the manufacture of stone vessels began in Dynasty O, quickly reached its culmination in the early part of Dynasty I, received a second development in the time of Khasekhemuwy and Dynasty III, and died away under the influence of the use of the potter's wheel early in Dynasty IV. The Mycerinus pottery shows that the potter's wheel was in general use in Dynasty IV. The Mycerinus collection of stone vessels was the result of an attempt to construct for the king's tomb a set of these old forms which had by tradition been placed in the tombs since Dynasty I. The forms as they had been handed down in the royal workshops from Dynasty III to Dynasty IV, were probably carried almost wholly in the memories of individual craftsmen. The vessels of Sneferuw, Cheops, Chephren, and Radedef, if they were available, would no doubt give us the stages of the degeneration from the fine forms of Dynasty III to those of the Mycerinus collection. No one would maintain for a moment that the craftsmen of Mycerinus were unable to make fine vessels, finer even than those of the early dynasties, but that would have required a special effort. It would not have been like the work of the early craftsmen who made similar vessels for daily use and exercised a trained skill in the manufacture of stone vessels as a matter of habit. The vessels of Mycerinus appear ruder than was perhaps intended, as many of them were unfinished. And such an accident as the failure to finish a set of royal vessels would certainly accelerate the degeneration of the craft. Sahura died from twenty-five to thirty years after Mycerinus, and the same hasty workmanship is shown in his stone vessels as in those of Mycerinus. The forms have fallen to a little over half the number used by the craftsmen of Mycerinus, and the variety of stones employed to just one half. Like Mycerinus, he attempted to enrich his collection with a few earlier vessels; but the Sahura collection presents the logical continuation of the degeneration shown in the Mycerinus collection. Probably, if the material of the other royal tombs of Dynasty V were preserved, the degeneration might be traced to a still later stage, but for all practical purposes, the manufacture of the old traditional corpus of stone vessels was dead when the funerary equipment was placed in the magazines of the valley temple of Mycerinus.¹

¹ A number of fragments of stone vessels, especially bowls of the traditional form (Type X c), were found in the temples of both Neueserra and Neferirkara but, aside from one bowl and two flat-topped tables, were not published (see Borchardt, *Grabdenkmal des Königs Ne-user-re'*, p. 139, and *Grabdenkmal des Königs Nefer-ir-ke'-re'*, p. 68).