

## CHAPTER IX

### THE POTTERY OF THE MYCERINUS VALLEY TEMPLE

THE stone vessels of the Mycerinus temples presented dying forms of the traditional types which had been living forms a century or more before the time of Mycerinus. The craft of making these vessels had been displaced by the potter's wheel, and, while Dynasties I–III had been the age of stone vessels, Dynasties IV–VI was the age of wheel-made pottery. Thus the pottery vessels in the Mycerinus temples belonged to a living craft and were intimately connected with the pottery vessels found in private graves of Dynasties IV–VI. The vessels of the pyramid temple were few in number, mostly in a fragmentary condition. This chapter therefore deals almost exclusively with the large collection found in the valley temple.

The forms employed by a living craft introduced after centuries of technical development will be, (a) old forms maintained for ceremonial-traditional purposes, (b) new forms arising out of the new technique or new material, or (c) new forms derived from older forms of other crafts — in the case of pottery from forms natural to stone vessels and copper vessels. The old traditional forms among the pottery vessels of the Mycerinus collection fall into three groups:

- (1) The impractical funerary vessels of coarse ware (group 1 on p. 207) consisting of four types with 218 examples (= 48+ %).
- (2) The more or less impractical copies of older forms in better wares (group 2 on p. 207) consisting of six types with 24 examples (= 5+ %).
- (3) The practical vessels of older forms adopted by the new craft and incorporated with the body of living vessels (group 3 on p. 207) consisting of nine types with 91 examples (= 20+ %).

Thus the total number of vessels of the old forms was 333 (= 73.67 %), but of these, 91 vessels (or 20+ % of all) were of living practical forms. The new forms which cannot be traced to the period before the introduction of the potter's wheel, are given in group 4 on p. 208, consisting of twenty-three types with 119 vessels (= 26+ %). The greater part of this number is made up of the slender pointed jars, the jar-stands, and the bowls and basins, particularly those with recurved rim (total, 101 vessels).

Dividing the vessels according to their use in daily life, those which are of living forms amounted to 210 (= 46+ %) and those which were not in daily use, to 242 (= 53+ %). Nearly all the types represented by both the practical and the traditional vessels were also found in the Giza mastabas; and the conclusion is clear that while the stone vessels belonged to a past age, the pottery was part of the archaeological group of Dynasties IV–V.

#### 1. PROVENIENCE OF THE POTTERY

The pottery of the Mycerinus valley temple would be expected to fall into two groups, those vessels which belonged to the original furniture of the first period of services in the temple (i.e., Shepseskaf and perhaps his successor) and those vessels which were found in the débris of the later temple (i.e., Dynasties V–VI). An examination of the facts shows, however, that this grouping is of no practical value.

##### (A) THE EARLIER POTTERY

The following compartments of the first temple contained pottery vessels which were either in the original position or so deposited that they must have belonged either to the original furniture or to the first period of temple services:

- (1) Mag. III-10, a layer of smashed vessels on the floor at the western end: Pl. 71 g.
  - Type XXX, deep tapering bowl, two or more.
  - " XXXIII, bowl, recurved rim, round bottom, two or more.
  - " XXXVI, bowl, recurved rim and spout, one.
  - " XXXVII, bowl, recurved rim, flat bottom, two or more.

- (2) Offering room, III-2, in floor débris of the first temple, under the floor of the second temple:  
 Type III (1), two large bulging jars.  
 " XLIII, small model jar.  
 " XLIV, two small model bowls.
- (3) In door block, from III-2 to III-4:  
 Type X (1) and (2), two small shoulder jars.
- (4) Under the same door block:  
 Type IV, large fragment of jar which has been used to carry white plaster.
- (5) Mag. III-6, in floor débris, under bulge of wall:  
 Type IV (2), coarse offering jar.
- (6) Mag. III-7, in floor débris, under bulge of wall:  
 Type XXV, coarse "flower-pot."
- (7) Mag. III-19, in northwest corner on 20 cm. of débris, perhaps intrusive and in that case from the early occupation of the temple:  
 Type III, large R. W. jar.  
 " IV (1) and (2), three coarse R. W. offering jars.  
 " V (5), small W. S. R. jar.  
 " IX (1), pointed R. W. jar.  
 " XXII (1), tall R. W. bowl-stand.  
 " XXV (2), two mud "flower-pots."  
 " XXVII (5), shallow, round-bottomed bowl, R. W.  
 " XXXIX (1), flaring R. W. bowl.  
 " XXXIII (3), three-legged bowl, R. W.
- (8) External corridor, III-21, practically on floor, opposite sanctuary and probably from temple:  
 Type IV (4), coarse offering jar, R. W.  
 " XVII (1), R. P. jar, flat bottom, flaring neck.  
 " XXV (3), mud "flower-pot."  
 " XXX (2), two big R. W. basins.
- Opposite great court,  
 Type IV (5), two coarse offering jars.  
 " V (4), bulging R. W. jar.  
 " VIII (1), slender pointed W. S. R. jar.  
 " XXV, seven mud "flower-pots."  
 " XXXIII (1), bowl, recurved rim, round bottom, R. P.  
 " XXXIV (1), large basin, flat bottom, R. P.
- Opposite sanctuary, upper débris,  
 Type VIII (2), slender pointed W. S. R. jar.  
 " XV (2), spherical jar, R. P.  
 " XXV (3), three mud "flower-pots."  
 " XXXII (3), deep bowl, tapering round base, R. P.
- (9) Mag. III-379, on floor:  
 Type IV (3), coarse R. W. jar.  
 " XXII (1), tall bowl-stand, R. P.  
 " XLII (1), tray, wide flat rim, circular, R. W.  
 " XXXIX, bases of two or more, flat-bottomed, flaring bowls.
- (10) Mag. Corridor III-380, on floor:  
 Type XLI (1), flat-bottomed bowl with wide ledge rim, R. W.
- (11) Mag. III-382, on floor:  
 Type V (3), small jar, R. W.

These deposits give us types III, IV, V, VIII, IX, X, XVII, XXII, XXV, XXVII, XXX, XXXII, XXXIII, XXXIV, XXXVI, XXXVII, XXXIX, XLI, XLII, XLIII, and XLIV, or twenty-one of the forty-four types, and seventeen of the twenty-one occur in more than three examples. But the vessels found in the floor débris of the court should be added to these as certainly belonging to the first period of occupation of the temple:

- (12) Room I-18 (I-57 b), on lower floor (Pl. 32 b):  
 Type XXV (1), three stacks of two pots each, mud "flower-pots."  
 " XXVI (1), two stacks of four trays each.
- (13) Room I-21, on floor of court:  
 Types III, XXXII (2), XLIII (3), XLIV (2).
- (14) Room I-22, under floor, in débris of court:  
 Types IV (4), XVIII (5), XXII (2), XXV, XXVII (4), XXXIX (3), XLIII (3).

- (15) Room I-24 sub:  
Type II (1).
- (16) Room I-25, in floor débris of court:  
Types XIX (1), XXII (2), XXV (5), XXVII (3), XXXI (1), XXXVII (2).
- (17) Room I-34, in floor débris of court:  
Types IV and VIII (3).
- (18) Room I-36, in floor débris of court:  
Types XXVII (4), XXXII (2).
- (19) Room I-38, in floor débris of court:  
Type XV (2), R. P.
- (20) Room I-40, under floor of lower granary:  
Types II (1), III (2), XXV (3), XXVI (1), XXVII (1, 3), XXXII (2).
- (21) Room I-55, in floor débris of court:  
Types IV, XXV, XLIII (2).
- (22) Room I-56, in floor débris of court:  
Types IV, VIII (1), XXV (2, 4), XXIX (1)
- (23) Room I-57, in floor débris of court:  
Types XXXIV (1), XXXIX (2)
- (24) Room I-60, in floor débris of court:  
Types III, XVIII (3), XXXI (1).
- (25) Room I-301, under floor:  
Types V (2) and XXV (5).
- (26) Room I-302, under floor (Pl. 34 a):  
Types XVI (1), XXIV (2), XXV (4), XXVI (1), XXVII (2), XXX (1, 2), XXXII (1, 2, 3),  
XXXIII (1, 2), XXV (1), XXXVI (1), XXXVII (1).
- (27) Room I-304, under floor:  
Types V (2, 6), XXV (5), XXXI (1), XXXIX (3), XL (1).
- (28) Room I-308, under floor:  
Types III (3), XXV (5, seven), XXXI (1), XXXIX (2).
- (29) Room I-310, under floor:  
Types VIII (1), XVIII (5, four), XXV (5), XXXVI (1), XXXVII (2, three), XLIII (2).
- (30) Room I-311, under floor:  
Type XL (1).
- (31) Room I-314, under floor:  
Types VIII (1), XXVI (1).
- (32) Room I-315, under floor:  
Types XXXII (2), XXV (5, five).
- (33) Room I-316, on floor of court:  
Types VIII (1), XXXIX (3).
- (34) Room I-317, under floor:  
Types XI (1), XXI (1), XXV (5, three).
- (35) Room I-321, under floor:  
Types V (3), VIII (1).
- (36) Room I-329, under floor:  
Type XV (1).
- (37) Room I-331, in floor débris of court:  
Types IV, VII (2), XXV (5, two), XXVIII (3), XXXIX (1).
- (38) Room I-332, in floor débris of court:  
Type I (1).
- (39) Room I-335, in floor débris of court:  
Type VIII (3).
- (40) Room I-355, under floor, (i.e., in magazine):  
Type XXIII (1, two).
- (41) Room I-356, under floor (i.e., in magazine):  
Type XXIII (2, five).
- (42) Room I-357, under floor (i.e., in magazine):  
Type XXII (2).
- (43) Room I-366, under floor:  
Types IV (2, three), III, X, XIV (1, 2), XVIII (1), XLIII (2, 5, 7), XLIV (3, twelve).
- (44) Room I-384, under floor:  
Types III (2, 5), V (3, two), VIII (1), XIX (2, 3), XXV (5), XXXIX.

- (45) Room I-391, under floor:  
Types III (2), XV (2), XXV (5), XXVII (2).
- (46) Room I-392, under floor:  
Types XV (2), XXV (5), XXXII (2).
- (47) Room I-396, under floor:  
Type V (4).

These deposits are certainly not later than the occupation of the first temple and belong to the same archaeological group as the temple furniture. They give the following list of pottery forms:

Types I, II, III, IV, V, VII, VIII, X;  
XI, XIV, XV, XVI, XVIII, XIX;  
XXI, XXII, XXIII, XXIV, XXV, XXVI, XXVII, XXIX, XXX;  
XXXI, XXXII, XXXIII, XXXIV, XXXV, XXXVI, XXXVII, XXXIX, XL;  
XLIII, XLIV.

That is, 34 of the 44 types were found in débris of early date. Of the remaining ten types, four were among those previously listed from the magazines. Thus only six types, — VI, XII, XIII, XX, XXVIII, and XXXVIII, were not proved to belong to the archaeological group of the first temple. These six types were represented by only seven vessels, or 1.5 per cent of all the vessels.

- (1) Type VI contains a single small R. W. jar with ovoid body, long concave neck, which was found in I-21 débris with types III and V.
- (2) Type XII contains a single small globular jar of B. P. ware, which was found in I-54 débris, with types IV, XIX, XXIV, and XXV.
- (3) Type XIII contains a single small flat-bottomed shoulder jar of B. P. ware, which was found in I-305 with types V, VII, and XXV.
- (4) Type XX contains a single squat jar with bulging base of R. P. ware, which was found alone in I-325.
- (5) Type XXVIII contains two hemispherical bowls of R. P. ware, one alone in I-331, the other in I-20 with types V, XXV, and XLIII.
- (6) Type XXXVIII contains a single flat-bottomed bowl with ledge rim found in I-18 with types III, V, XXV, and XXXVI.

Thus 43 of the 44 types (all except type XX) were found either in old débris or associated with the early types and may belong to the archaeological group of Shepseskaf and the early part of Dynasty V.

#### (B) THE LATER POTTERY

It has been shown in the last paragraph that all the types represented by more than one example are of the earlier period. This fact does not preclude the possibility that some of the examples which were found in the upper débris were of a later date; but in view of the disturbance of the older deposits in the later search for stone, none of these examples from the upper débris can be proved by their position to have been of the later period of the temple. It is only by comparison with the pottery found in the mastabas of Dynasties V-VI that some of the types can be shown to have continued in use in the time of the second temple. But admitting this possibility, the pottery of the later period has little significance for the present purpose in comparison with the pottery of the earlier period, and its discussion must be left for the publication of the Giza mastabas.

### 2. THE TYPES OF THE POTTERY FROM THE MYCERINUS VALLEY TEMPLE

The pottery vessels found in the Mycerinus valley temple have here been classified in forty-two types and two additional types of models. Excluding the models, the total number of vessels, the forms of which could be recognized, was 452, but the unrecognizable potsherds represent a far larger number, although probably less than double. In the descriptive provenience list (see p. 208-229), I have arranged these vessels in the following groups:

	Types	Sub-types	Number	Per cent
Group A, types I-XI, jars of R. W., Db. W., W. S. R. wares.	11	30	135	29.86
Group B, " XII-XIV, jars of B. P. ware . . . . .	3	4	4	.88
Group C, " XV-XX, jars of R. P. ware . . . . .	6	15	30	6.64
Group D, " XXI-XXIV, bowl-stands and jar-stands . . .	4	9	26	5.75
Group E, " XXV-XXVI, "flower-pots" and trays . . . . .	2	7	158	34.96
Group F, " XXVII-XLII, basins and bowls . . . . .	16	31	99	21.90
	42	96	452	100.00
Group G, types XLIII, XLIV, model jars and bowls . . . . .	2	16	48	....

If the types be arranged according to function and the traditional-ceremonial vessels classified under their original functions, the groups appear as follows:

	Number	Per cent	Total No. of Vessels	Per cent
Group a, large jars, containers of wine, beer, water, or grain,				
Type I Wine jars . . . . .	2	.44		
" II Jars, wine, beer, or water . . . . .	3	.66		
" III Bulging jars, grain or water . . . . .	26	5.75		
" IV Traditional jar . . . . .	53	11.73		
" XV Globular jars, water, grain . . . . .	5	1.11	89	19.69
Group b, medium-sized and small jars for oil, milk, etc.,				
Type V Ovoid, with or without neck . . . . .	23	5.09		
Types VI-IX Bottle-jars, various forms . . . . .	24	5.31		
Type X Shoulder jar, flat base . . . . .	2	.44		
" XI Squat jars with spout . . . . .	2	.44		
Types XII-XIV Small jars of B. P. . . . .	4	.88		
Type XVI R. P. shoulder jars, round base . . .	3	.66		
" XVII-XVIII R. P. jars, flat base . . . . .	10	2.21		
" XIX, XX Squat jars, R. P. . . . .	12	2.65	80	17.70
Group c, large basins, for beer-making, storing liquids, etc.,				
Type XXIX Round bottom . . . . .	1	.22		
" XXX Bent sides, tapering base . . . . .	7	1.55		
" XXXIV Flat bottom . . . . .	3	.66		
" XXXV Flat bottom, spout . . . . .	2	.44	13	2.88
Group d, basins and bowls,				
Types XXVII-XXVIII Flaring, round base . . . . .	12	2.65		
Type XXXI Hemispherical, swell rim . . . . .	5	1.10		
Types XXXII-XXXIII Recurved rim, round base . . .	25	5.53		
Type XXXVI Recurved rim, spout, flat base . . .	6	1.33		
" XXXVII Recurved rim, flat base . . . . .	12	2.65		
" XXXVIII Ledge-rim, flat base . . . . .	1	.22		
" XXXIX Flaring side, flat base . . . . .	16	3.54		
" XLI Small basin with wide rim . . . . .	1	.22	78	17.25
Group e, trays, practical and ceremonial,				
Type XXVI Coarse oval traditional trays . . . . .	13	2.88		
" XLII Circular, practical . . . . .	1	.22	14	3.10
Group f, baking-pots (?),				
Type XXV Traditional "flower-pot" . . . . .	145	32.08	145	32.08
Group g, bowl-stands and jar-stands,				
Type XXI Bowl and stand . . . . .	1	.22		
" XXII Tall bowl-stand . . . . .	9	1.99		
" XXIII Bowl-stands, traditional . . . . .	7	1.55		
" XXIV Jar-stands, ring-stands . . . . .	9	1.99	26	5.75
Group h, brazier (? or lid?),				
Type XL Body like a bowl with flat bottom, straight flaring side, rim; but with two rings on bottom and two rectangular holes in sides . . . . .			7	1.55
			452	100.00

The chief types in point of numbers were:

Type		Number	Per cent
(1)	Type XXV	Coarse "flower-pot," traditional baking-pot (?) . . . . .	145 32.08
(2)	" IV	Coarse offering jar, traditional form . . . . .	53 11.73
(3)	" III	Large bulging jar, liquids or grain . . . . .	26 5.75
(4)	" V	Medium-sized ovoid jar (beer, oil, milk) . . . . .	23 5.09
(5)	" VIII	Slender pointed jar, flaring neck, new form . . . . .	18 3.98
(6)	" XXXIX	Pan, flat base, flaring sides . . . . .	16 3.54
(7)	" XXXII	Bowl, round base, low recurved rim . . . . .	15 3.32
(8)	" XXVI	Coarse oval tray, traditional form . . . . .	13 2.88
(9)	" XXXVII	Small basin, flat bottom, recurved rim . . . . .	12 2.65
(10)	" XIX	Squat shouldered jar, R. P. . . . .	11 2.43
(11)	" XXVII	Bowl, round bottom, drooping rim . . . . .	10 2.21
(12)	" XXXIII	Bowl, round base, high flaring recurved rim . . . . .	10 2.21
(13)	" XVIII	Jar, shouldered, flat base, R. P. . . . .	9 1.99
(14)	" XXII	Bowl-stand, slender form . . . . .	9 1.99
(15)	" XXIV	Jar-stand, ring form . . . . .	9 1.99
(16)	" XXIII	Bowl-stand, short form with diaphragm . . . . .	7 1.55
(17)	" XXX	Basin, bent sides . . . . .	7 1.55
(18)	" XL	Brazier (?), with two rings and two holes . . . . .	7 1.55
(19)	" XXXVI	Small basin, spout, flat bottom, recurved rim . . . . .	6 1.33
(20)	" XV	Globular jar, large and medium-large sizes . . . . .	5 1.11
(21)	" XXXI	Bowl, round base, swell rim inside, degen. recurved . . . . .	5 1.11
(22)	Types II, VII, XVI, XXXIV, each with three examples . . . . .	12 2.65	
(23)	" I, IX, X, XI, XIV, XXVIII, XXXV, each with two examples . . . . .	14 3.09	
(24)	" VI, XII, XIII, XVII, XX, XXI, XXIX, XXXVIII, XLI, XLII (one example of each) . . . . .	10 2.21	
		<u>452</u>	<u>100.00</u>

The above list throws into relief the ceremonial character of the pottery devoted to the first temple. The rude impractical vessels number 218 and make up 48.23 per cent of the whole number of vessels:

Group 1,		Number	Per cent
(1)	Type XXV	"Flower-pots" . . . . .	145 32.08
(2)	" IV	Traditional offering jars . . . . .	53 11.73
(8)	" XXVI	Coarse oval trays . . . . .	13 2.87
(16)	" XXIII	Bowl-stands with diaphragm . . . . .	7 1.55
		<u>218</u>	<u>48.23</u>

In addition to these obviously degenerate forms, a number of others are also of known older types, although still well made and conceivably practical:

Group 2,		Number	Per cent
(23)	Type I	Tall wine jar with cord . . . . .	2 .44
(22)	" II	Tall jar, smooth tapering body . . . . .	3 .66
(22)	" VII	Small jar with flaring mouth . . . . .	3 .66
(23)	" X	Small shoulder jar, flat base . . . . .	2 .44
(13)	" XVIII-5	Small shoulder jar, flat base . . . . .	3 .66
(10)	" XIX	Squat shouldered jar . . . . .	11 2.43
		<u>24</u>	<u>5.31</u>

Other vessels were certainly practical and continued to be made during Dynasties IV-VI for the burials in the Giza mastabas, and were nevertheless derived or descended from older forms:

Group 3,		Number	Per cent
(3)	Type III	Large bulging jars . . . . .	26 5.74
(4)	" V	Medium-sized ovoid jars . . . . .	23 5.08
(24)	" VI	Small ovoid jar, long concave neck . . . . .	1 .22
(20)	" XV	Large globular jars . . . . .	5 1.10
(13)	" XVIII-1 to 4	Shouldered jars, neck, flat, base . . . . .	6 1.32
(14)	" XXII	Bowl-stands . . . . .	9 1.99
(22)	" XXXIV	Large basins, flat bottom, roll rim . . . . .	3 .66
(23)	" XXXV	Large basins, spout, flat bottom . . . . .	2 .44
(6)	" XXXIX	Flaring pans, flat bottom . . . . .	16 3.53
		<u>91</u>	<u>20.13</u>

Thus altogether eighteen of the forty-two types and 333 (= 73.67 %) of the 542 vessels may be characterized as traditional forms whose origins can be traced into the past, many of them to Dynasty I, and through the forms of Dynasty I to the Predynastic Period.

It is important to note on the other hand the relations of these forms to those of Dynasties IV–VI. All the degenerate types of groups I, XXV, IV, XXVI, and XXIII, are represented among the vessels of each of the three Dynasties IV–VI in the Giza mastabas and elsewhere; but only type IV is common, being found both in the burial chambers and in the deposits of periodical offerings. Type XXV seldom occurs in the burial chambers, and the other two are altogether rare. Of the second group of better-made pots, type I has not been found in any of the Giza mastabas; but types II, VII, X, XVIII–5, and XIX occur, all infrequently except types X and XVIII–5. All the types of the third group, III, V, VI, XVIII–1 to 4, XXII, XXXIV, XXXV, and XXXIX, are well represented, although the large basins naturally occur in only a few examples (due to breakage). Thus of the old traditional forms, it is only type I, the old wine jar, which was not found in the private graves of Dynasties IV–VI.

The remainder of the vessels of the Mycerinus valley temple is composed of types characteristic of the new wheel-made pottery (see p. 174) which was so widely used during Dynasties IV–VI:

Group 4,		Number	Per cent
Type VIII	Slender pointed jar, long neck, Db. W. or W. S. R. . . . . .	18	3.98
" IX	Slender pointed jar, short neck, Db. W. or W. S. R. . . . . .	2	.44
" XI	Small squat jar with spout . . . . .	2	.44
" XII–XIV	Small B. P. jar . . . . .	4	.88
" XVI	R. P. jar with neck and round base . . . . .	3	.66
" XVII	R. P. jar with neck and flat base . . . . .	1	.22
" XX	Squat jar with bulging base . . . . .	1	.22
" XXI	Tall bowl-stand with bent-rimmed bowl . . . . .	1	.22
" XXIV	Jar-stand or ring-stand, Db. W., W. S. R., or R. W. . . . .	9	1.99
" XXVII	Round-bottomed bowl, drooping rim, R. P. or R. W. . . . .	10	2.21
" XXVIII	Round-bottomed bowl, internal rim, R. P. or R. W. . . . .	2	.44
" XXIX	Round-bottomed basin, R. P. or R. W. . . . .	1	.22
" XXX	Round-bottomed basin, bent sides, tapering base, R. P. . . . .	7	1.55
" XXXI	Round-bottomed basin, swell rim inside, R. P. . . . .	5	1.11
" XXXII	Round-bottomed bowl, low recurved rim, R. P. or R. W. . . . .	15	3.32
" XXXIII	Round-bottomed bowl, high recurved rim, R. P. or R. W. . . . .	10	2.21
" XXXVI	Flat-bottomed basin, spout, recurved rim, R. P. . . . .	6	1.33
" XXXVII	Flat-bottomed bowl, recurved rim, R. P. . . . .	12	2.65
" XXXVIII	Flat-bottomed bowl, ledge-rim, R. P. . . . .	1	.22
" XL	Brazier (?), two rings on base, two holes in side . . . . .	7	1.55
" XLI	Flat-bottomed basin, small, wide ledge-rim . . . . .	1	.22
" XLII	Circular tray, wide ledge-rim, three knob feet . . . . .	1	.22
		<u>119</u>	<u>26.33</u>

Thus about one quarter of the vessels are not traceable directly to older pottery forms, but probably all of them could be traced to older types in other materials, stone and copper. This group belongs then to the living group of Dynasties IV–VI which was produced by the invention of the potter's wheel, and all the members of the group have been found in the Giza mastabas. The twenty-four types of the group with their sum of 119 vessels comprise over half of the practical vessels of the Mycerinus collection. But all the practical vessels of group 3 are also living forms of Dynasties IV–VI. Consequently all the practical vessels of groups 3 and 4 belong to the corpus of vessels in use in those dynasties.

In view of the facts stated above, it is obvious that all the vessels of the Mycerinus collection (except type I), belong to the archaeological group of Dynasties IV–VI. Nevertheless the whole corpus of pottery of Dynasties IV–VI is not represented in that collection, and the type-forms found in tombs later than Dynasty IV show variations from the same type-forms of the Mycerinus collection.

(A) JARS OF R. W., DB. W., AND W. S. R. WARES

(1) *Type I. Wine Jar*

The tall wine jar without a cord in relief has been found as early as Dynasty O. The forms with and without cord occurred in practically every known royal tomb of Dynasties I and II, including that of Khasekhemuwy. In private tombs these forms have been found as follows:

- (1) Reisner, *Naga'-d-Dêr I*, p. 91, type I, Dynasty I, both slender and wide forms.
- (2) Petrie, *Abydos I*, Pls. XXXVI-XLI, Cem. M., Dynasty I.
- (3) Petrie and Wainwright, *Tarkhan I*, Pls. LIV-LVI, Dynasties I and II.
- (4) Junker, *Turah*, pp. 31, 32, Dynasties O to II.
- (5) Quibell, *Archaic Tombs*, p. 17, Pls. XXV and XXXIX, see especially tombs 2171 (Neterymuw?), 2302 (Neterymuw?), 2322 (Nebka?), 2337, 2407 (alabaster), 2498 and tomb of Hesy (alabaster), — Dynasties II-III.
- (6) Garstang, *Mahâsna and Bêt Khallâf*, Pl. XXXI from K 1 and K 5, both from time of Neterykhet.

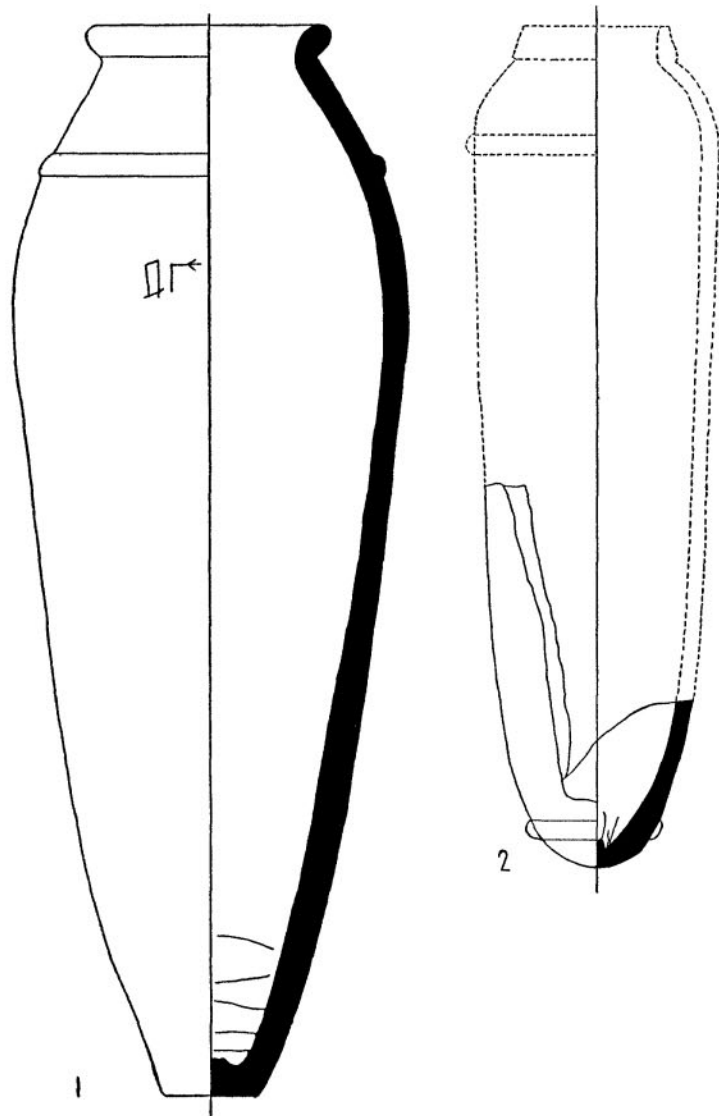


FIGURE 61  
POTTERY, TYPE I. SCALE  $\frac{1}{4}$

In general the wider form with cord in relief is earlier and the slender almost cylindrical form is later, but slender forms occur also in Dynasty I, and some wider forms in Dynasties II and III. The wide form of the type was found in the tomb of Khasekhemuw,<sup>1</sup> and the very narrow form in the earlier tomb of Peribsen.<sup>2</sup> One of the Mycerinus examples was of the swelling slender type, while the other was of the degenerate slender variation.

Type I, tall wine jars of traditional forms,

- (1) Fig. 61, No. 1, slender swelling form, flat base, cord around shoulder; fine hard brownish drab ware pebble smoothed; potmark on shoulder incised before baking. Pl. 71 c.  
+ From I-355 débris, No. 372.<sup>3</sup>
- (2) Fig. 61, No. 2, degenerate slender form, round base, cord around shoulder and around base; fine hard brown-drab ware, smooth.  
+ From I-332 sub, floor débris of court, No. 358.

<sup>1</sup> See Amélineau, *Fouilles d'Abydos 1896-97*, Pl. XXIV.

<sup>2</sup> See Petrie, *Abydos I*, Pl. VII.

<sup>3</sup> In the following lists, the examples marked + have been reproduced in the drawings of pottery types.



(2) *Type II. Tall Jar with Tapering Body and Round Base*

This tall jar is obviously descended from the tall jar of drab ware which is commonly found in the graves of Dynasty O.<sup>1</sup> The intervening variations between that jar and the Mycerinus jar are as follows:

- (1) Petrie, *Abydos I*, Pls. XXXVI–XL, Cem. M., Dynasty I.
- (2) Reisner, *Naga-'d-Dêr I*, p. 92, type IV, Dynasties I and II.
- (3) Garstang, *Mahâsna and Bêt Khallâf*, Pl. XXXI, Nos. 27, 28, Dynasty III.
- (4) Quibell, *Archaic Tombs*, Pl. XXXIX C and D, Dynasties II–III.

This type is closely related in origin to type IV, but instead of degenerating like type IV it remained a practical vessel throughout the Old Kingdom, but the later examples were usually of W. S. R. or R. P. ware.

Type II, tall jar with tapering body, rounded base, very short neck and roll rim around mouth, of fine, hard pink-drab ware.

Fig. 62, No. 1,

+ From I-56, débris in granary, No. 114. Pl. 71 e.

I-24, under the floor, No. i.

I-40, under the granary, No. 108.

(3) *Type III. Large Bulging Jar*

The very wide bulging jar with the rounded base and the short neck with roll rim, suitable for grain or water, is rare in the records of Dynasty I. In that dynasty a very similar jar with narrow flat base is more frequent. The material is usually not hard baked, and the walls are thin so that vessels of this type suffer greatly from breakage.

The examples are as follows:

- (1) Reisner, *Naga-'d-Dêr I*, p. 92, type III, all of Dynasty II.
- (2) Petrie and Wainwright, *Tarkhan I*, Pl. LVII, No. 82 c.
- (3) Quibell, *Archaic Tombs*, Pl. XXXIX, type B.

No two of these large jars are exactly alike, but they must be grouped as functionally the same. The number of examples in the Mycerinus collection was large, but most of them were badly broken.

Type III, large bulging jar, rounded base; of good red-brown ware with black fracture, smooth surface, and red or drab wash.

(1) Fig. 62, No. 2,

+ From III-2, in débris under floor of second temple, red wash, two examples.

(2) Fig. 62, No. 3,

+ From I-40 sub, No. 109, red wash.

III-11, high up in débris, No. IV.

I-21, débris; drab wash; h., 50 cm.; repaired in antiquity.

I-307, on floor, No. 2, drab wash.

I-384, sub, No. 7.

I-391, sub, No. 3, red wash.

(3) Fig. 63, No. 1,

+ From I-56, Nos. 112 and 113, drab wash, two examples.

I-308 sub, No. ii, drab wash, two examples.

I-318, No. iv, drab wash.

(4) Fig. 63, No. 2,

+ From I-30, No. 40, drab wash.

(5) Fig. 63, No. 3,

+ From I-30, No. 41, drab wash.

I-70, No. 256, h., 46 cm., red wash.

I-384 sub, No. 8.

(6) General types, badly broken examples:

From III-5, No. 32, red wash.

III-19, No. 11, red wash.

I-18, débris, Nos. 24, 25, 28; red surface, two examples.

I-21 sub, No. 175.

I-26 sub, No. 142.

I-60 sub, No. 236.

I-307 on floor, No. 3.

I-366, No. iii.

<sup>1</sup> Professor Petrie's L 36.

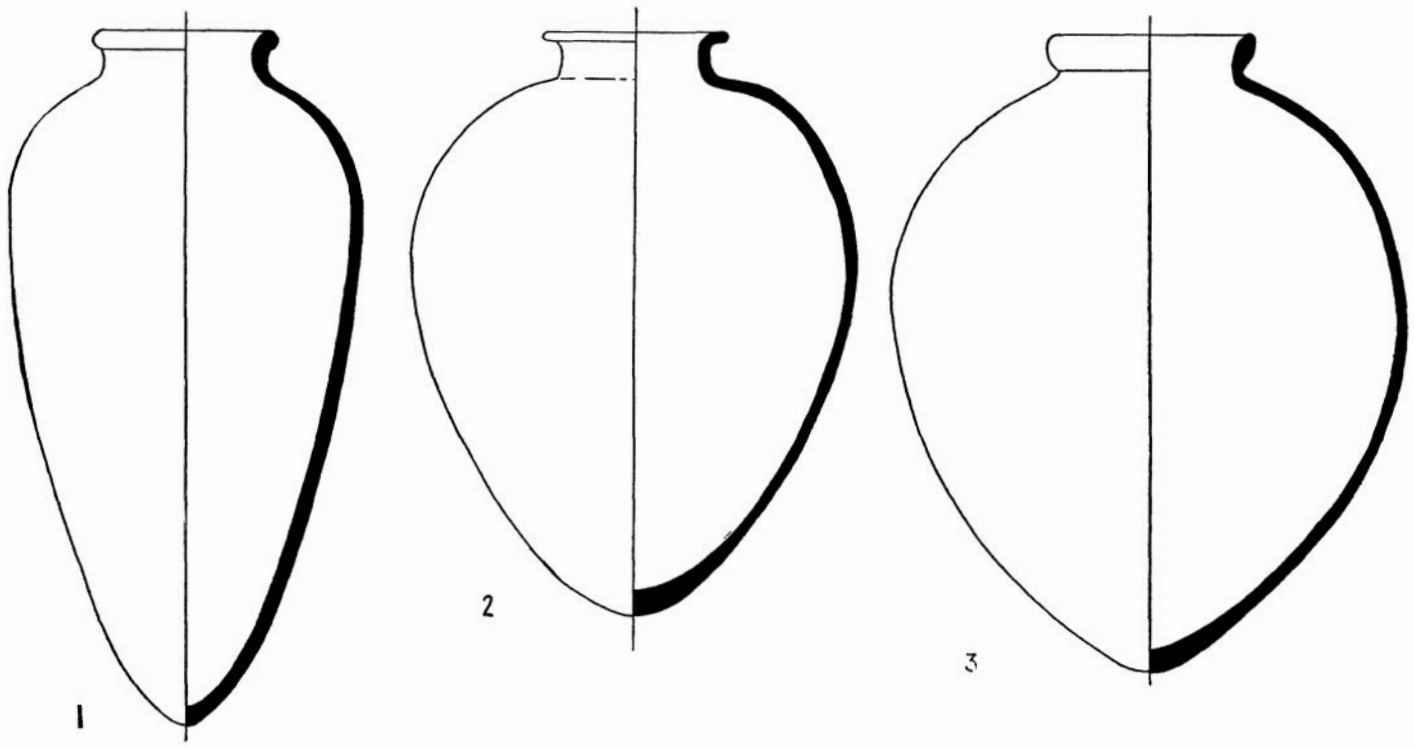


FIGURE 62  
 POTTERY, TYPES II AND III. SCALE ¼

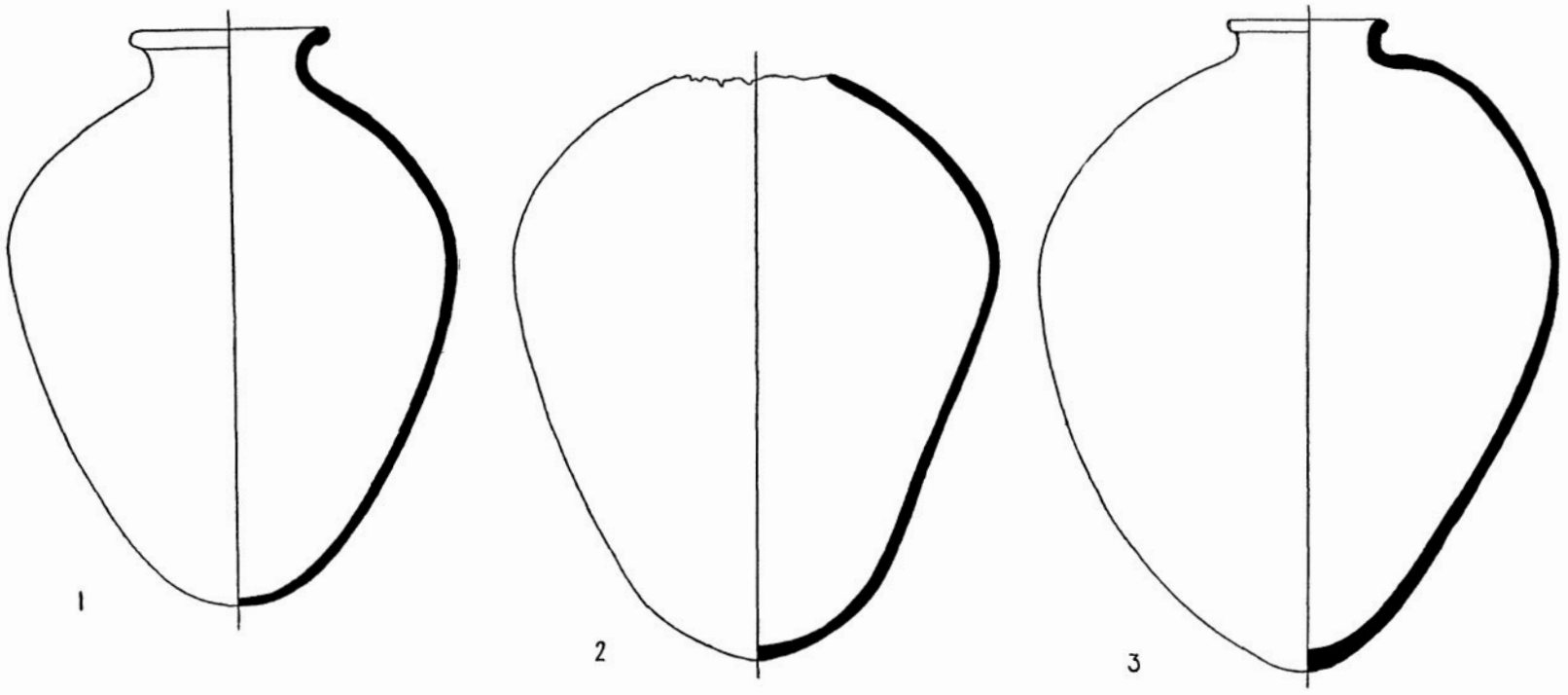


FIGURE 63  
 POTTERY, TYPE III. SCALE ¼

The total number of identifiable examples was twenty-four, 5.27 per cent of the identified pottery. Similar large bulging jars were always in use probably for the same purpose as these jars, but the form and the material were different.

(4) *Type IV. Traditional Offering Jar*

The traditional offering jar has a long history,<sup>1</sup> extending from the Late Predynastic Period to the Middle Kingdom. Being always from Dynasty I down a traditional-ceremonial vessel, type IV presents great variations in form in the same tomb — see for example Mr. Mace's remarks in *Naga-'d-Dêr II*, p. 38. A good illustration of this fact may be found in varied forms found in the very homogeneous group of

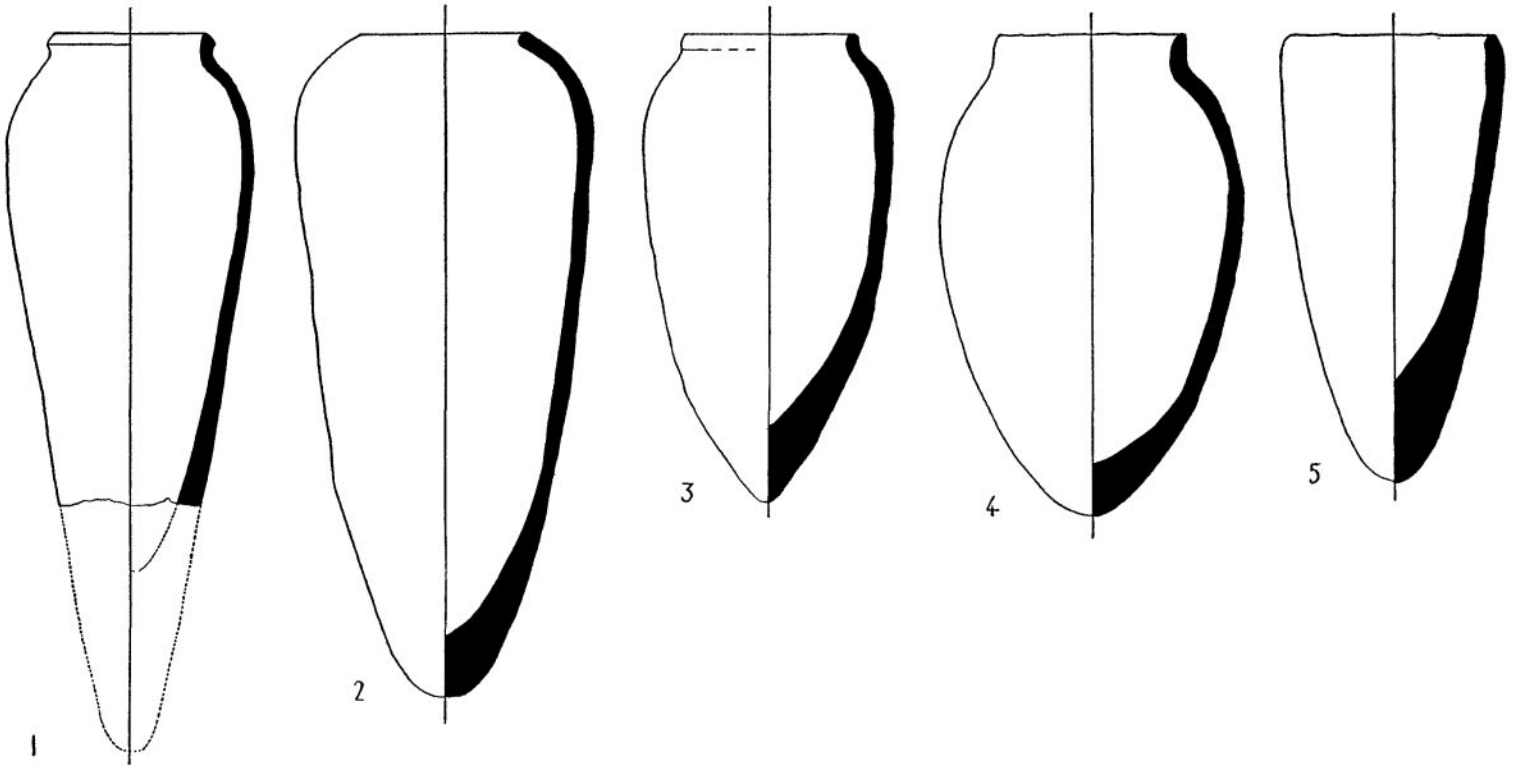


FIGURE 64  
POTTERY, TYPE IV. SCALE  $\frac{1}{4}$

Third Dynasty stairway tombs at Bêt Khallâf.<sup>2</sup> Our present type IV and especially the subtypes (3–5) are closely related to type II in origin. Subtypes IV (1) and (2) may be directly descended from the ancestors of type II or even from those of type I. The actual examples noted herewith represent only a part of the vessels of type IV, as the débris in almost every room contained potsherds of this general type. Their original number was probably not less than that of type XXV, but the latter were more compact and less easily shattered. The number noted was fifty-three, 11.73 per cent, next to type XXV in frequency.

Type IV, traditional offering jar, hand-made or imitating hand manufacture; of coarse red-brown ware with black fracture; surface, wet-smoothed by hand; usually vertical dressing marks on base.

(1) Fig. 64, No. 1, tall form with rim, Pl. 72 a ( $\frac{1}{8}$ ).

+ From I-364, No. i.

(2) Fig. 64, No. 2, tall form without rim,

+ From III-19, Nos. 8 and 7, two examples.

(3) Fig. 64, No. 3, short form with rim,

+ From III-6, No. 62.

III-11, high up in débris, No. i.

III-19, No. 12.

Court, north of stone basin, floor débris.

III-379, No. iii, floor of magazine.

<sup>1</sup> Reisner, *Naga-'d-Dêr I*, p. 93, type V, and Mace, *Naga-'d-Dêr II*, p. 38.

<sup>2</sup> Garstang, *l. c.* (Pls. XXX; XXXI, 9, 10, 29–34). Other examples of Dynasties II and III may be found in Mr. Quibell's *Archaic Tombs*, Pl. XXXIX, type M.

- I-21 sub, No. 63.  
 I-308 débris, No. 315.  
 I-359 débris, No. 378b.  
 I-361 débris, Nos. i and ii, two examples.  
 I-366 sub, No. 373.  
 I-367 débris, No. ii.
- (4) Fig. 64, No. 4, short form with rudimentary rim,  
 + From III-21, Nos. 57, 59, two examples. Pl. 72 a ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).  
 I-22 sub, Nos. 66-72, seven examples. Pl. 71 h.  
 I-364 sub, No. iii, four examples.  
 I-365, No. ii.
- (5) Fig. 64, No. 5, short form without rim,  
 + From III-21, No. 368, two examples. Pl. 72 a ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).
- General type,  
 From III-4, under door block, No. 40; traces of white plaster on inside.  
 I-18 débris, No. 26.  
 I-34 floor débris of court, No. 52.  
 I-51 débris, Nos. 124, 127, five examples.  
 I-52 débris, Nos. 128, 129, two examples.  
 I-54 lower débris, No. 147.  
 I-55 sub, Nos. 152, 153, two examples.  
 I-56 sub, No. 255.  
 I-303 débris, No. 277.  
 I-304 débris, No. 313.  
 I-306 débris, No. 305.  
 I-314 débris, No. 329.  
 I-321 débris, No. iii.  
 I-331 sub, No. iii.  
 I-366 sub, No. ii, two examples.

(5) *Types V, VI, and VII. Small Jars*

Six variations of jar with bulging shoulder, tapering rounded base, and short, or very short, neck are grouped under type V. Twenty-four of these (5.27 per cent) were registered, making the type tied with type III in point of frequency. Type VI, represented by one example, had an ovoid body with longer concave neck, while type VII, with three examples, was a small globular jar with flaring mouth. The types are difficult to trace before Dynasty IV.<sup>1</sup> The form of type V is common in the mastabas at Giza in R. W., W. S. R., and R. P. wares. The examples of the three types in the Mycerinus collection are as follows:

Type V, small jar, with bulging shoulder, tapering rounded base, and short, or very short, neck; of ordinary red or brown ware with black fracture; wet-smoothed surface; whitish-green or drab slip.

- (1) Fig. 65, No. 1,  
 + From I-314 débris, No. 318. Pl. 72 a ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).  
 I-18 sub, No. 58.
- (2) Fig. 65, No. 2,  
 + From I-304 sub, No. 5. Pl. 72 a ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).  
 III-382 on mag. floor, No. i. Pl. 72 a ( $\frac{1}{3}$ ).  
 I-18 débris, No. 22.  
 I-301 sub, No. iv.
- (3) Fig. 65, No. 3,  
 + From I-326 débris, No. i. Pl. 72 a ( $\frac{1}{3}$ ).  
 I-328 débris, No. i.  
 I-321 débris, No. iv, two examples.  
 I-384 sub, No. 6.
- (4) Fig. 65, No. 4,  
 + From III-21 E, No. 367.  
 I-396 sub, No. i. Pl. 72 a ( $\frac{1}{3}$ ).

<sup>1</sup> See Quibell, *Archaic Tombs*, Pl. XXXIX, type F.

- (5) Fig. 65, No. 5,  
 + From III-19, No. 9.  
 I-20 débris, No. 15, wash faded or wanting.  
 I-28 sub, No. 165.
- (6) Fig. 65, No. 6,  
 + From I-304, No. 9, potmark.  
 I-305 débris, No. 307.  
 I-21 débris, No. 14.
- (7) Fig. 65, No. 7,  
 + From I-321 sub, No. vi, with nearly globular body. Pl. 72 a (¾).  
 General type,  
 From top of wall between I-6 and south wall, No. 35.  
 I-21 sub, No. 62.  
 I-20 débris, No. 20.

Type VI, small jar, ovoid body, longer concave neck; ordinary red-brown ware, wet-smoothed surface.

- (1) Fig. 65, No. 8,  
 + From I-21 débris, No. 13. Pl. 72 a (½).

Type VII, small jar, globular body, neck and flaring mouth; of red-brown ware with red or drab wash on wet-smoothed surface.

- (1) Fig. 65, No. 9,  
 + From I-305 débris, No. 308, red wash.  
 I-331 sub, No. ii.
- (2) Fig. 65, No. 10,  
 + From I-30 débris, No. 43, drab wash.

(6) *Types VIII and IX. Pointed Jars with Neck*

Type VIII with bulging rounded shoulder, tapering pointed base, and wide flaring neck with roll-rim around mouth, is a characteristic form of Dynasties IV and V. As far as I know, it has never been recorded previous to Dynasty IV. The vessels are always of the whitish-drab ware ("Keneh ware") or the imitation of that ware (W. S. R. ware). The same form copied in alabaster is one of the common and characteristic types of the stone vessels of Dynasties V and VI. Type VIII-3 differs from VIII-1 solely in the straighter form of the neck and is also one of the common alabaster forms of Dynasties V-VI.<sup>1</sup> Type VIII was represented in the Mycerinus collection by eighteen examples or 3.97 per cent of all; type IX, by only two examples.

Type VIII, jar, rounded shoulder, tapering pointed base, wide flaring neck, roll-rim; of whitish-drab ware or of red ware with heavy whitish-drab slip.

- (1) Fig. 65, No. 11,  
 + From I-321 sub, No. v. Pl. 72 a (¼).  
 III-21 E, No. 369.  
 I-18 sub, No. 56.  
 I-51 débris, No. 123.  
 I-56 sub, No. 253; smoke stained.  
 I-307 débris, No. iv.  
 I-310 sub, No. vi.  
 I-314 sub, No. ii.  
 I-316 sub, No. 359.  
 I-317 on the floor, Nos. vi-x, five jars.  
 I-359 débris, No. 378a.  
 I-384 sub, No. 5.
- (2) Fig. 65, No. 12,  
 + From III-21, No. ii. Pl. 71 h.
- (3) Fig. 65, No. 13,  
 + From III-19, No. 1, with straight neck.

Type IX, jar, with short flaring neck, tapering body (swelling), and pointed base.

- (1) Fig. 65, No. 14,  
 + From I-34 sub (floor débris of court), No. 53.  
 I-335 sub, No. i.

<sup>1</sup> See for both VIII and IX, Garstang, *Mahâşna and Bêt Khallâf*, Pls. XXXIV-XXXVIII.

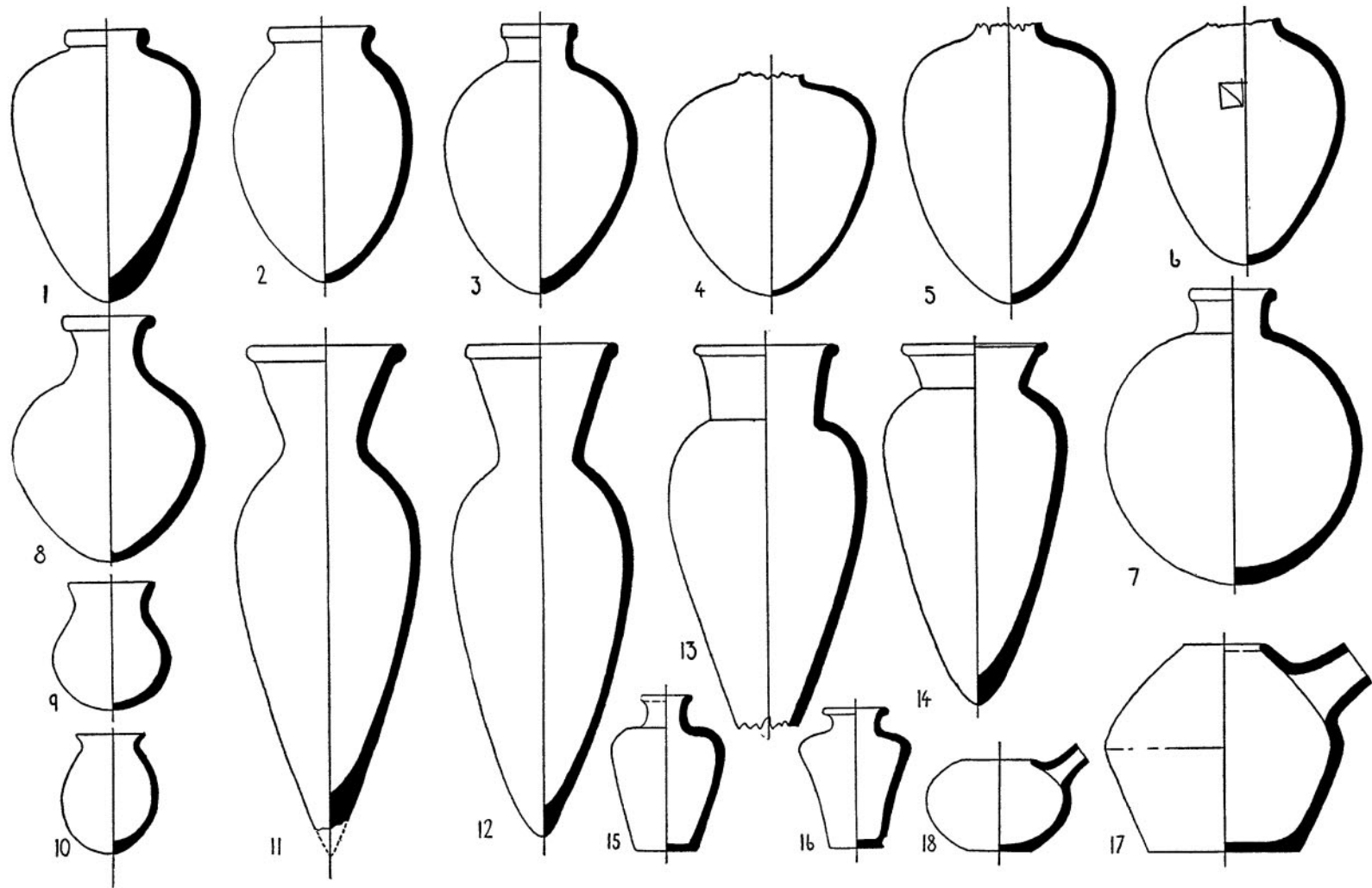


FIGURE 65  
 POTTERY, TYPES V TO XI. SCALE  $\frac{1}{4}$