

(7) *Type X. Small Shouldered Jar with Flat Base*

Type X is the same form as the red polished type XVIII, but has an unpolished red wash. For the history of the form see type XVIII.

Type X, small shouldered jar with short neck and flat base, of red ware; wet-smoothed; red wash.

- (1) Fig. 65, No. 15,
+ From III-4, floor débris.
- (2) Fig. 65, No. 16,
+ From III-4, floor débris.

(8) *Type XI. Small Squat Jar with Spout*

Small bowls with contracted mouth and cups, both with open spout, have been recorded in stone in Dynasties I-III. The two squat jars found in the Mycerinus valley temple were different from either of these forms, which have both a short tubular spout. A larger vessel, a basin with external rim and short tubular spout, is known in stone¹ and in pottery in Dynasty III. Thus an historical predecessor of these two forms is sought in vain. In Dynasty IV, a number of forms with spout, often derived from the copper ewer, have been found at Giza, and the two vessels of our type XI are probably related to these imitations of copper forms.

Type XI, squat jar with spout,

- (1) Fig. 65, No. 17, squat jar with narrow rimless mouth, flat base, and tubular spout; of drab ware.
+ From I-317 sub, No. 349.
- (2) Fig. 65, No. 18, very squat jar (jar-bowl), contracted rimless mouth, flat base, short tubular spout; of W. S. R. ware.
+ From I-33 débris, No. 54.

(9) *Types XII-XIV. Black Polished Jars*

Black polished pottery is almost always an impractical, soft, and fragile ware. The examples of this material are rare in all periods and often imitative of stone forms.

Type XII, small globular jar with neck and roll-rim on mouth (cf. type VII); of soft dark grey ware; polished black slip.

- (1) Fig. 66, No. 1,
+ From I-54 débris, No. 146.

Type XIII, small shouldered jar, short neck, flat base (cf. R. P. XVIII); of soft dark grey ware; polished black slip.

- (1) Fig. 66, No. 2,
+ From I-305 débris, No. 309.

Type XIV, small squat jar with bulging base (cf. R. P. XX); of soft dark grey ware; polished black slip.

- (1) Fig. 66, No. 3,
+ From I-366 sub., No. 374.
- (2) Fig. 66, No. 4,
+ From I-366 sub, No. iv.

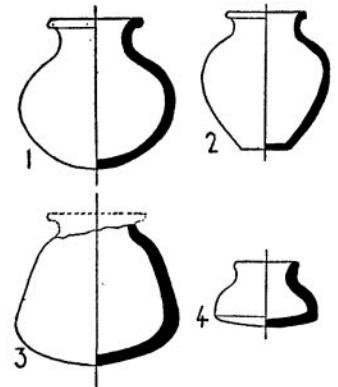


FIGURE 66
POTTERY (B.P.), TYPES XII
TO XIV. SCALE $\frac{1}{4}$

(10) *Types XV-XX. Jars, Red Polished Ware*

Red polished brown or red ware is well represented in the Predynastic Period and is known from all the early dynasties; but its frequency declined during the great period of stone vessels, especially for jars. The ware was revived with the advent of wheel-made pottery, as a harder ware with bright red polish for bowls and sometimes jars, and a softer ware with dark red polish for jars. The jars of the Mycerinus collection are of this softer ware with dark red polish except types XVI-XIX.

Type XV is of globular form, without exact historical predecessors.²

Type XV (1), large globular jar with roll-rim on mouth; red-brown ware, red wash, pebble burnished.

- Fig. 67, No. 2,
+ From I-329 sub, No. i.

¹ See stone vessels, type XIa (4).

² See, however, Garstang, *Mahásna and Bêt Khalláf*, Pl. XXX, 20, unpolished.

Type XV (2), medium-sized globular jar with flaring mouth; hard thin red ware, red wash, pebble burnished.

Fig. 67, No. 1,

+ From I-38 sub, No. 257.

III-21, No. iii.

I-391 sub, No. 2.

I-392 sub, No. 1.

Type XVI contains the ovoid, round-bottomed jars of various sizes, and is an Old Kingdom group.

Type XVI, round-bottomed jar with neck,

(1) Fig. 67, No. 3, ovoid jar, conical neck, roll-rim; hard thin red ware, red wash, burnished,

+ From I-302 sub, No. 35. Pl. 72 b ($\frac{1}{2}$).

(2) Fig. 67, No. 4, smaller ovoid jar, with neck (cf. type V (6)), red-brown ware, dark red wash, burnished,

+ From I-303 débris, No. 275.

(3) Fig. 67, No. 5, very small slender jar with tapering base; red-brown ware, red wash, bright polish,

+ From I-391 sub, No. iii. Pl. 72 a ($\frac{1}{4}$).

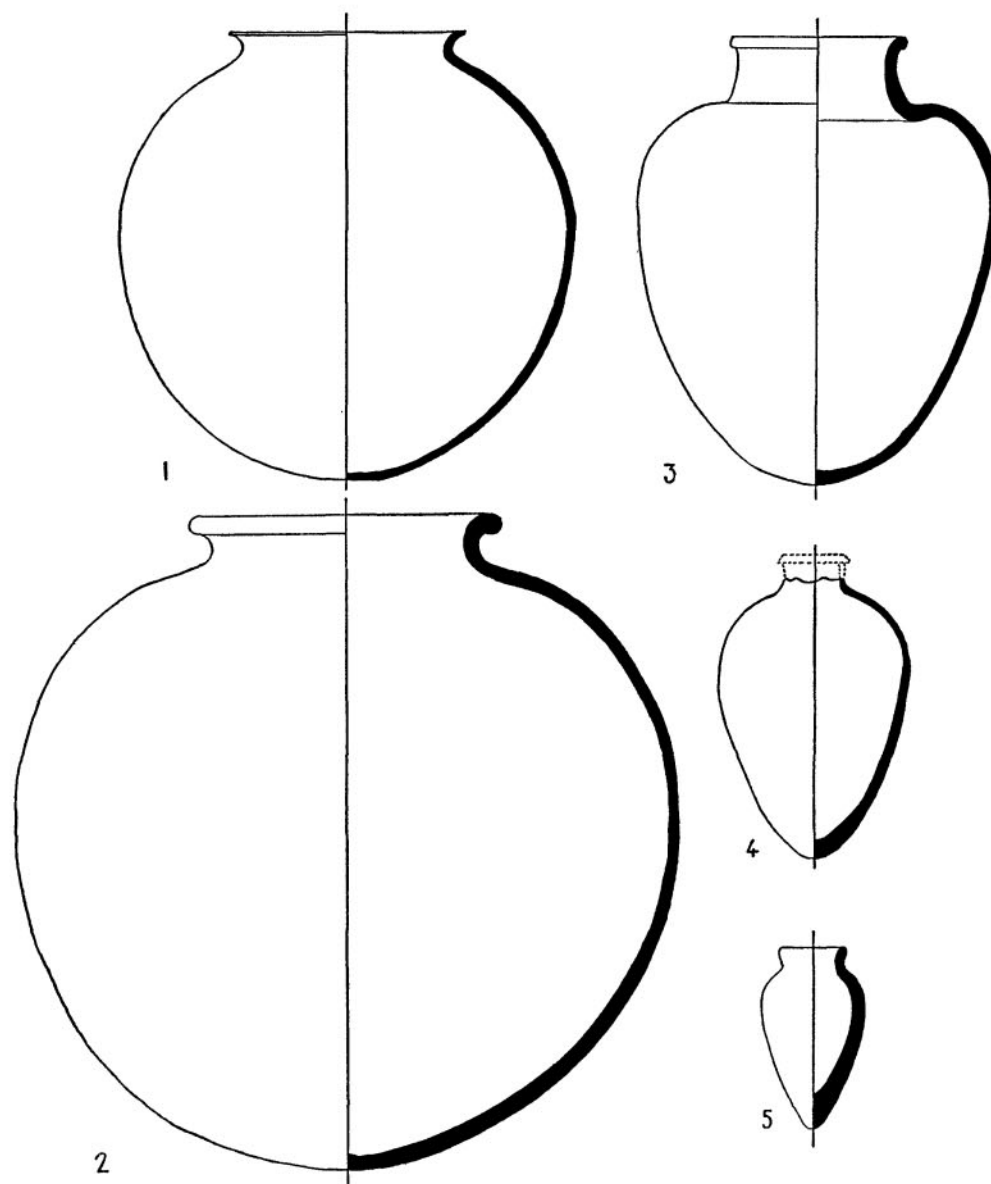


FIGURE 67
POTTERY (R.P.), TYPES XV AND XVI. SCALE $\frac{1}{4}$

Type XVII is similar to type VIII with the bottom truncated to form a flat base. It belongs to the archaeological group of Dynasties V-VI and like type VIII was copied in alabaster.¹

Type XVII, shoulder jar, flat base, flaring neck with roll-rim; red ware, red wash, pebble burnished.

(1) Fig. 68, No. 1,

+ From III-21, No. 60. Pl. 72 a ($\frac{3}{4}$).

¹ See Garstang, *Mahásna and Bêt Khalláf*, Pl. XXXVI, 16, 17.

Type XVIII contains the shouldered jars with flat base. Subtypes (1) to (4) are practical jars descended from type-forms of Dynasties II-III¹ and are well-known in Dynasties IV-VI. The subtype (5) consists of model jars which are probably descended from the type K of Quibell's *Archaic Tombs*.

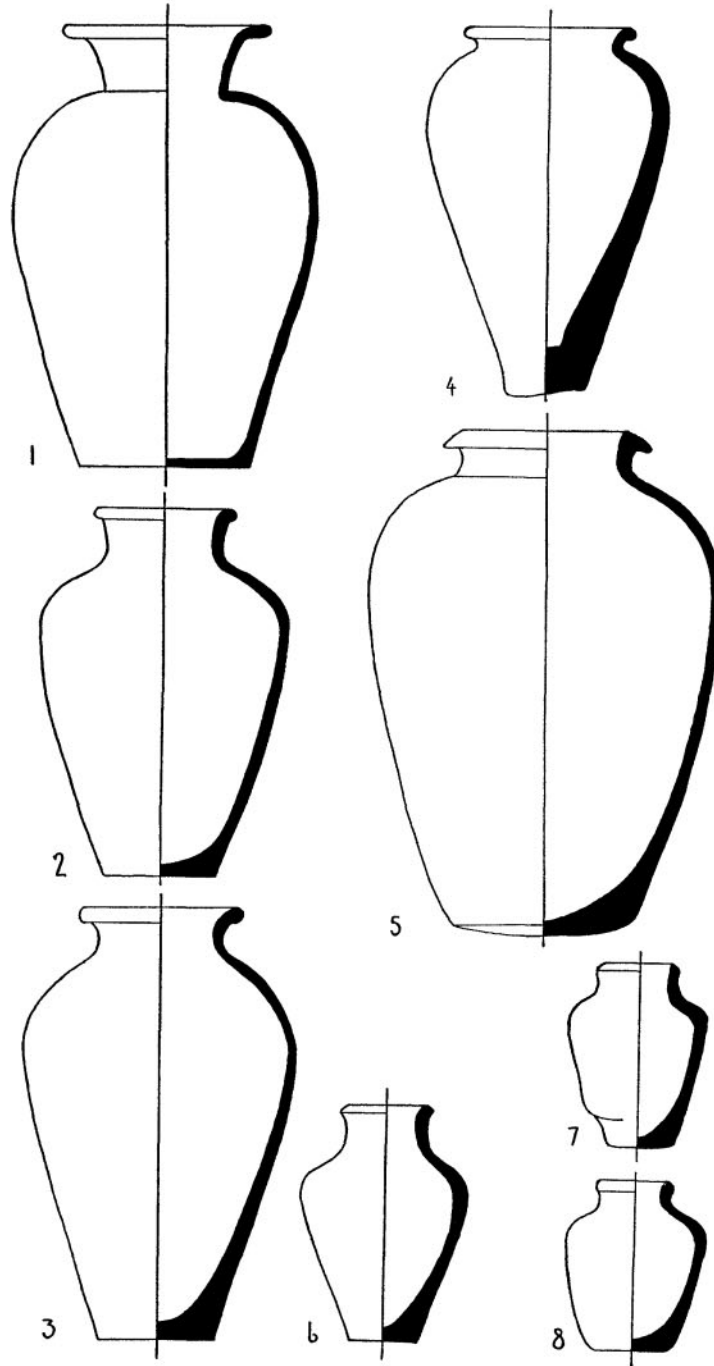


FIGURE 68
POTTERY (R.P.), TYPES XVII AND XVIII. SCALE $\frac{1}{4}$

Type XVIII (1), jar, sloping shoulder, short flaring neck, flat base; red ware, red wash, burnished.

Fig. 68, No. 2,

+ From I-365 débris, No. 382.

(2) Jar, bulging shoulder, neck (rim missing), flat base; red-brown ware, red wash, burnished.

Fig. 68, No. 3,

+ From I-366 sub, No. 383.

(3) Jar, swelling shoulder, no neck, roll-rim, small flat bottom; brown ware, red wash, dull burnish.

Fig. 68, No. 4,

+ From I-367 débris, No. 377.

I-60 sub, Nos. 237, 238, two jars.

¹ See Quibell, *Archaic Tombs*, Pl. XXXIX, forms G and L.

- (4) Jar, round shoulder, wide body, short neck, wide rim, flat bottom; red-brown ware, red wash, burnished (a common form in the Giza mastabas).

Fig. 68, No. 5,

+ From I-324 sub, No. 365.

- (5) Model jar, shoulder, neck, flat base; red-brown ware, red wash, dull burnish.

Fig. 68, No. 6,

+ From I-310 sub, No. 1. Pl. 72 a ($\frac{2}{3}$).

I-22 sub, No. 82.

Fig. 68, No. 7,

+ From I-310 sub, No. 2

Fig. 68, No. 8,

+ From I-310 sub, No. 3.

Types XIX and XX contain the squat-shouldered jars. These are undoubtedly descended from the squat pottery jars of Dynasty I.¹ The form occurs also in Dynasties V-VI, and even later.² This pot-

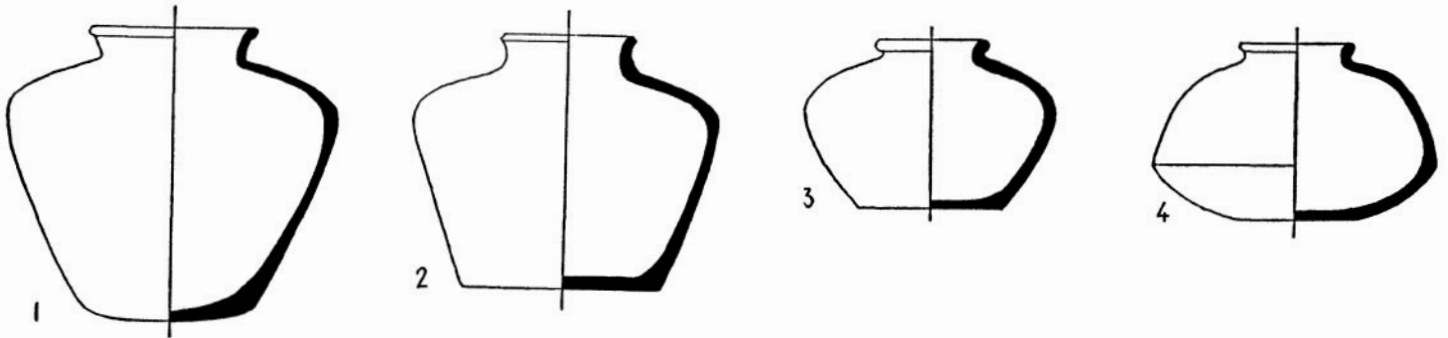


FIGURE 69

POTTERY (R.P.), TYPES XIX AND XX. SCALE $\frac{1}{4}$

tery jar was copied in stone (Type 1-V c) in which case the examples were often made in two pieces on account of the difficulty of boring. The form of the pottery jar presented by Quibell's type I³ which has a ridge around the shoulder appears to be copied from the two-piece stone jar.

Type XIX, squat broad shoulder jar; flat or convex base; red or brown ware, red wash, dull pebble burnish.

- (1) Fig. 69, No. 1, high form, convex base,

+ From I-25 sub, No. 1. Pl. 72 a ($\frac{2}{3}$).

- (2) Fig. 69, No. 2, wide base,

+ From I-54 débris, No. 144.

I-384 sub, Nos. 1, 2, two jars.

- (3) Fig. 69, No. 3, low squat form,

+ From I-326 débris, No. ii. Pl. 72 a ($\frac{2}{3}$).

I-384 sub, No. 9.

General type,

From I-4 sub, No. ii.

Between I-6 and south wall, No. 34.

I-8 débris, Nos. 32, 33, two examples.

I-51 débris, No. 123.

I-307 débris, No. iii.

Type XX, squat jar with bulging base (rare Old Kingdom form).

- (1) Fig. 69, No. 4,

+ From I-325 débris, No. 352. Pl. 72 a ($\frac{2}{3}$).

(11) Types XXI-XXIV. Bowl-Stands and Jar-Stands

The pottery stands are of two types, the taller bowl-stands, and the low ring-stands for jars. The tall slender bowl-stand (types XXI and XXII (1)) was probably descended from the dished-topped pottery table of Dynasty O, but the intermediate forms are wanting between that time and Khasekhemuwy, the last king of Dynasty II. The earliest examples appear to be those of Khasekhemuwy and the stairway tombs of Bêt Khallâf⁴ (see p. 198). The lower bowl-stands with concave sides (types XXII (2), and

¹ Cf. Reisner, *Naga'-d-Dêr I*, p. 95.

² See Garstang, *Mahâsna and Bêt Khallâf*, Pl. XLI, K 2.

³ See Quibell, *Archaic Tombs*.

⁴ See Garstang, *l. c.*, Pl. XXXI, No. 30.

XXIII) were probably derived by lost forms from the low stands with flaring base, found in Dynasty I.¹ The ring-stands or jar-stands are represented by stone examples,² but I know of no pottery forms before Dynasty IV. After that time pottery jar-stands occur continuously with little change of form, until the Ptolemaic Period and perhaps later. The favorite form of the bowl-stand in Dynasties IV–VI at Giza was the tall slender form, type XXII (1), of which so many degenerate examples occur in the intermediate period between Dynasties VI and XI.

In the Mycerinus valley temple, none of these types were very numerous. The ring-stands (type XXIV) had the largest number with 9 examples. Taken together, they amounted to 25 stands, 5.53 per cent of all. The material of types XXI and XXII was ordinary R. P. ware; type XXIII, ordinary red-brown ware, with or without red wash; and type XXIV, drab ware, red ware with drab wash (W. S. R.), or red ware.

Type XXI, tall stand, slender stem (lower part missing); bowl with six bent spouts; all of one piece; red-brown ware, red wash, pebble burnished.

- (1) Fig. 70, No. 1,
+ From I-317 sub, No. 350.

Type XXII, bowl-stand, taller and shorter, often with two or three holes in shaft; red-brown ware, red wash, burnished.

- (1) Fig. 70, No. 2, taller form,
+ From III-19, No. 6, no burnish, no holes.
III-379, No. i.
I-28 sub.

- (2) Fig. 70, No. 3, shorter form with concave sides,
+ From court, floor débris above stone pathway, No. 33. Pl. 72 a (⅔).
I-22 sub, No. 75.
I-25 sub, No. 9.
I-307 sub, No. 361.
I-355 débris, No. 389.
I-357 sub, No. 390.

Type XXIII, bowl-stand, shorter form with concave sides; bottom partly closed by a diaphragm; of ordinary red-brown ware, either with or without red wash (see type XXII (2)).

- (1) Fig. 70, Nos. 4, 5,
+ From I-355, No. i, two stands.
+ From I-356, No. 379, five stands.

Type XXIV, ring-stand or jar-stand.

- (1) Fig. 70, No. 6, drab ware,
+ From I-18 sub, No. 57.
I-51 débris, No. 117.
I-318 débris, No. i.
- (2) Fig. 70, No. 7, drab ware,
+ From I-302 sub, No. 50. Pl. 72 b (⅔).
- (3) Fig. 70, No. 8, red ware with drab wash (W. S. R.),
+ From I-21 sub, No. 64.
I-51 débris, No. 116.
- (4) Fig. 70, No. 9, red ware with drab wash (W. S. R.),
+ From I-54 débris, No. 143.
- (5) Fig. 70, No. 10, red ware, wet-smoothed,
+ From court, floor débris, north of pathway, No. 35.
I-51 débris, No. 118.

(12) *Types XXV, XXVI. "Flower-Pot" and Tray*

Type XXV is the traditional open pot, of "flower-pot" form with thick walls, and here with flat bottom, of poorly baked Nile mud. The type appears to have begun with the heavy coarse pans of similar ware which have been found in the Late Predynastic Period. The intervening form between that and the present vessel has been traced in *Naga-'d-Dêr I*, p. 98, which is to be emended by adding that, alongside the heavy coarse round-bottomed form marked 3–5, a form better even than 6 has now been recorded from Dynasties II and III.³ Our form is between the Saqqara vessels and the form marked 6

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

² See stone vessels, type XIII.

³ Quibell, *Archaic Tombs*, Pl. XXXIX, Types O and P.

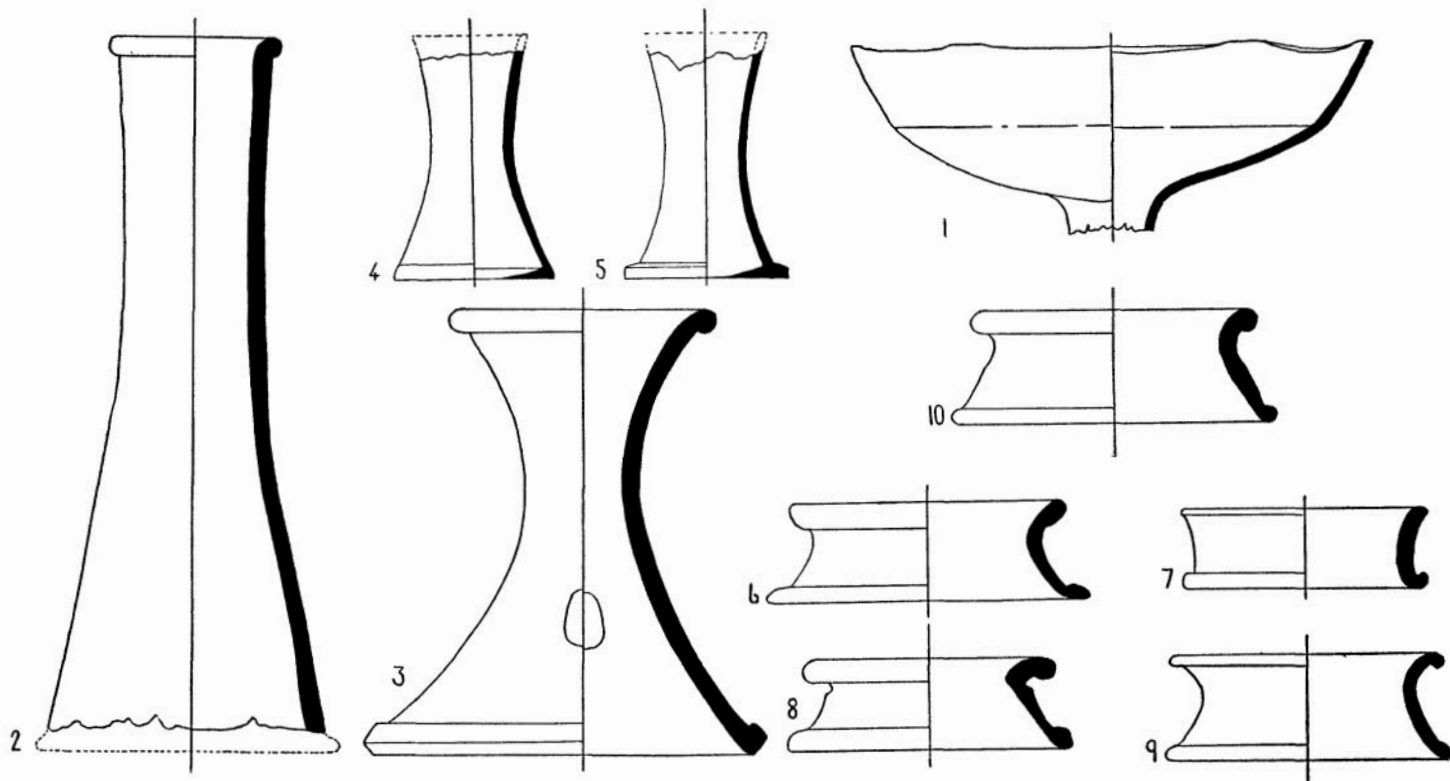


FIGURE 70
 POTTERY, TYPES XXI TO XXIV. SCALE $\frac{1}{4}$

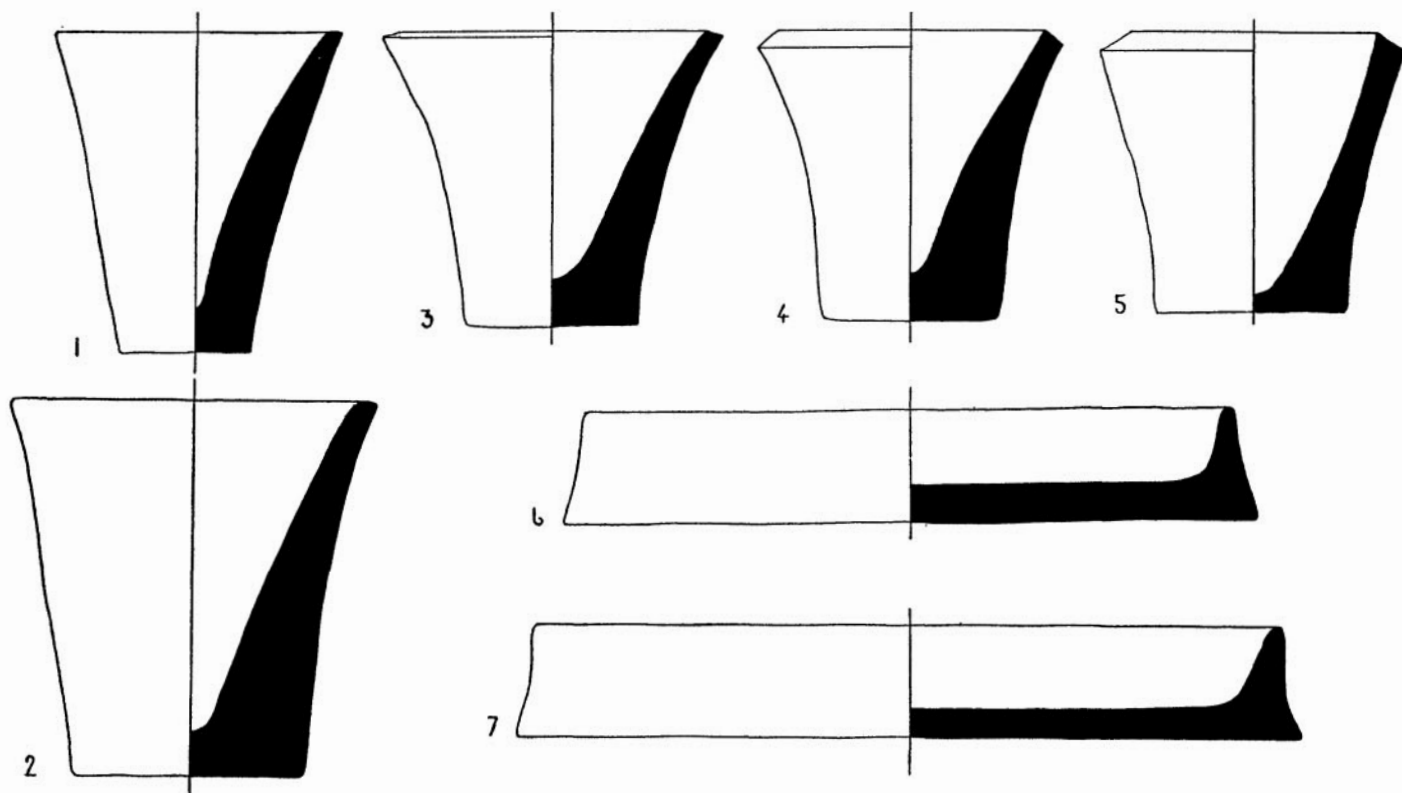


FIGURE 71
 POTTERY, TYPES XXV AND XXVI. SCALE $\frac{1}{4}$

in *Naga-'d-Dêr*. As was the case with our type IV and with traditional pottery in general, many variations of the type occur side by side in the same period and indeed in the same grave. This type continued to be made in the New Kingdom. It is the most numerous of all in the Mycerinus collection, containing 145 vessels or 32.08 per cent (practically one third). This fact was due in part to the compact form of the pot which ensures that even when broken, enough remains to be recognized.

Type XXV, open "flower-pot" with thick walls and flat bottom; of coarse poorly baked mud ware.

- (1) Fig. 71, No. 1, tall slender form with flat mouth,
+ From court, floor débris north of pathway.
I-57b on lowest floor, Nos. 117-122, three stacks of two pots each.
- (2) Fig. 71, No. 2, broader tall form, flat mouth,
+ From III-19, No. 4.
I-20 sub, Nos. 59-60, two pots.
I-56 sub, Nos. 243-248, nine pots; Nos. 245 and 248 have an X as potmark outside; No. 246 has a stroke as potmark inside; three pots are of subtype (4).
- (3) Fig. 71, No. 3, tall flaring form with beveled mouth,
+ From III-21, Nos. 58 and i, four pots. Pl. 71 d.
III-11, high up in débris, Nos. ii, iii, two examples.
Above corridor 21 between I-6 to I-10 and south wall, No. 36.
I-27 on floor, No. 161, two pots.
I-30 débris, Nos. 38, 39, two pots.
I-40 sub, Nos. 92-97, six pots.
- (4) Fig. 71, No. 4, shorter slender jar, flaring, beveled mouth,
+ From I-302 sub, Nos. 1-4, 21, 25-30, 33, 34, thirteen pots mostly of subtype (4), see subtype (3) above.
I-4 sub, No. vi.
I-52 débris, Nos. 130, 131, potmark X inside.
I-56 sub, Nos. 249-252, three examples, see subtype (2) above. Pl. 71 e.
I-304 sub, No. 13, five pots.
I-306 débris, No. 306, hole in bottom.
I-303 débris, No. 276.
- (5) Fig. 71, No. 5, short thick form, flaring beveled mouth,
+ From I-25 sub, No. 10; also Nos. 4, 5, 7, four pots.
I-51 débris, No. 126.
I-301 sub, No. ii.
I-304 débris, Nos. 311, 312, two pots.
I-305, Nos. 1, 2, under floor; No. 310 in débris, total, three pots.
I-307 débris, No. i, four pots.
I-308 sub, No. i, seven pots.
I-310 sub, No. v, two pots.
I-317 sub, No. xii, three pots; on the floor, Nos. i-iv, five pots; total, eight pots.
I-318 débris, No. ii, ten pots.
I-321 débris, No. ii.
I-322 sub, No. i.
I-327 débris, No. 357, two pots.
I-331 débris of court, No. i, two examples.
I-364 débris, No. ii.
I-365 sub, No. iv; débris, No. i, three pots; total, four pots.
I-366 sub, No. i, two pots.
I-384 sub, Nos. 3, 4, two pots.
I-391 sub, No. 1, six pots.
I-392 sub, No. 3, three pots.

General type,

- From III-7 in floor débris, No. 64.
III-19, No. 10.
III-21, No. 367, seven pots.
I-9 debris, Nos. 30, 31, two pots.
I-18 débris, No. 27.
I-20 débris, Nos. 16-18, three pots.
I-22 sub, No. 74.
I-32 débris, No. 11.
I-36 sub, No. 48.

I-54 débris, No. 148.

I-55 sub, No. 151.

I-367 débris, No. i.

Type XXVI is a coarse oval tray with vertical sides and the general character of a traditional-ceremonial vessel. The oval tray is probably descended from the coarse oval pans of the Late Pre-dynastic Period and Dynasty I.¹ Coarse round trays have also been found in Dynasties II and III.²

Type XXVI, oval tray with vertical sides; of coarse red-brown ware, hand-made.

- (1) Fig. 71, No. 6,
+ From I-57b on lowest floor, No. 183, two stacks of four each, leaning against the wall.
I-19 débris, No. 47.
I-40 sub, No. 100.
- (2) Fig. 71, No. 7, larger form,
+ From I-302 sub, No. 47.
I-307 débris, No. ii.
I-314 sub, No. i.

(13) *Types XXVII–XLII. Basins and Bowls*

The seven types XXVII–XXXIII are bowls and basins with round bases, while the nine types XXXIV–XLII are similar vessels with flat bottoms. These forms all belong to the wheel-made group which appeared in Dynasty III. The round-bottomed forms appear to have been in greater favor in Dynasty III and in the reign of Sneferuw.³ It was in that period that the round-bottomed stone bowls with recurved rims came into use, but the flat-bottomed stone forms were earlier. In the Giza mastabas the round-bottomed bowl with recurved rim continued to be the favored form, but an occasional example with flat bottom also occurred. In general in those mastabas the Mycerinus types prevailed in much the same proportions as in the Mycerinus temples, and the group of bowls and basins is a fairly characteristic set of vessels of Dynasties IV–VI.

Type XXVII, bowl, round bottom, shallow, flaring with drooping or molded rim; red-brown ware, red wash (does not always cover bottom of bowl), burnished; examples in the Giza mastabas.

- (1) Fig. 72, No. 1, deeper form with drooping rim,
+ From I-40 sub, No. 111.
- (2) Fig. 72, No. 2, conical base, rim molded on outside,
+ From I-302 sub, Nos. 41, 46, two examples.
I-391 sub, No. 4.
- (3) Fig. 72, No. 3, very shallow with drooping rim,
+ From I-25 sub, No. 6.
I-40 sub, No. 101.
- (4) Fig. 72, No. 4, very shallow, rim molded on underside,
+ From I-22 sub, Nos. 81, 85, two examples.
I-36 sub, No. 51, unburnished.
- (5) Fig. 72, No. 5, shallow, with rim molded on upper side,
+ From III-19, No. 3.

Type XXVIII, bowl, round bottom, deep, internal rim; red-brown ware, red wash, pebble burnished,

- (1) Fig. 72, No. 6, conical base, well-marked internal rim,
+ From I-331 débris, No. 355.
- (2) Fig. 72, No. 7, hemispherical, very slight rim,
+ From I-20 débris, No. 21.

Type XXIX, large basin, swell rim, outlined on outside; red-brown ware, red wash, burnished.

- (1) Fig. 73, No. 1,
+ From I-56 sub, No. 254.

¹ See Petrie, *Abydos I*, Pl. XL, 21.

² See Quibell, *Archaic Tombs*, Pl. XXXIX and Garstang, *Mahâsna and Bêt Khallâf*, Pl. XXX.

³ See Petrie, *Meydum and Memphis*, Pl. XXV.

Type XXX, large basin, bent sides, tapering rounded base; red-brown ware, red wash, burnished or unburnished;¹ occurs in Giza mastabas of Dynasties V-VI.

- (1) Fig. 73, No. 2, larger size,
+ From I-302 sub, Nos. 43, 44, two examples. Pl. 72 b ($\frac{1}{2}$).
III-10, on floor, two or more examples.
III-21, Nos. 55, 56, unburnished, two examples.

- (2) Fig. 73, No. 3, smaller form,
+ From I-302 sub, No. 51. Pl. 72 b ($\frac{1}{2}$).

Type XXXI, bowl, rounded base, swell rim inside, degenerate form of recurved rim; red-brown ware, red wash, burnished or unburnished.

- (1) Fig. 74, No. 1,
+ From I-25 sub, No. 3, R. P. Pl. 72 a ($\frac{2}{3}$).
I-60 sub, No. 334 (R. P.), 335 (unburnished), two examples.
I-304 sub, No. 2, unburnished.
I-308 sub, No. iii, R. P.

Type XXXII, bowl, deep with tapering rounded base, low recurved rim; red-brown ware, red wash, pebble burnished; types of Giza mastabas.

- (1) Fig. 74, No. 2, nearly like the stone form with low upright recurved rim,²
+ From I-302 sub, No. 40. Pl. 72 b ($\frac{3}{4}$).

- (2) Fig. 74, No. 3, slight flaring low rim,³
+ From I-302 sub, Nos. 48, 22, two examples. Pl. 72 b ($\frac{3}{4}$).
I-21 sub, No. 22.
I-36 sub, Nos. 49, 50, two examples.
I-40 sub, No. 99.
I-51 débris, Nos. 120, 122, two examples.
I-314, Nos. 323, 324, two examples.
I-315 sub, Nos. 330, 331, two examples.

- (3) Fig. 74, No. 4, rim molded on outside,⁴
+ From I-302 sub, No. 52.
III-21, No. iv.
I-11 sub, No. ii.

Type XXXIII, bowl, round bottom, high recurved rim; red-brown ware, red wash, pebble burnished;⁵ common type in Giza mastabas.

- (1) Fig. 74, No. 5, flaring recurved rim,⁶
+ From I-302 sub, No. 38. Pl. 72 b ($\frac{3}{4}$).
III-21, No. 366.
III-10 floor, two or more.
I-4 sub, No. vi.
I-21 sub, Nos. 61, 65, two examples.
I-51 débris, No. 121.
I-355 débris, No. 389.

- (2) Fig. 74, No. 6, very high recurved rim with double curvature, anomalous example,⁷
+ From I-302 sub, No. 49. Pl. 72 b ($\frac{1}{2}$).

- (3) Fig. 14, No. 7, very flaring shallow recurved rim and three knob feet on bottom,
+ From III-19, No. 5, unburnished.

Type XXXIV, large basin, flat bottom, roll-rim; red-brown ware, red wash, pebble burnished.

- (1) Fig. 75, No. 1,
+ From III-21 E, No. 369, perfect.
I-57 sub, No. 241, broken.
I-307 on floor, No. 363, broken.

Type XXXV, large basin with short tubular spout, flat bottom, external roll-rim; red-brown ware, red wash, pebble burnished.⁸

- (1) Fig. 76, No. 1,
+ From I-302 sub, Nos. 31, 32. Pl. 72 b ($\frac{1}{2}$).

¹ See Petrie, *Meydum and Memphis*, Pl. XXVI, 53.

² Cf. Petrie, *Meydum and Memphis*, Pl. XXV, 17, 18.

³ Cf. Petrie, *Meydum and Memphis*, l.c.

⁴ Cf. stone bowls with cord in relief in grooved rim; Petrie, *Meydum and Memphis*, Pl. XXV, 1.

⁵ Cf. Petrie, *Meydum and Memphis*, Pl. XXV, 7, 15.

⁶ See stone vessels, Type XIb (5).

⁷ Cf. Petrie, *Meydum and Memphis*, l.c., 6, 7.

⁸ See the stone vessels, Type 2-XIa (4), from tomb of Khasekhemuwy and Type 3-XIa (4), and also the pottery example in Professor Garstang's *Mahâsna and Bêt Khallâf*, Pl. XXX, 19, from the stairway mastaba K 2 of Dynasty III; a few examples occurred in the Giza mastabas.

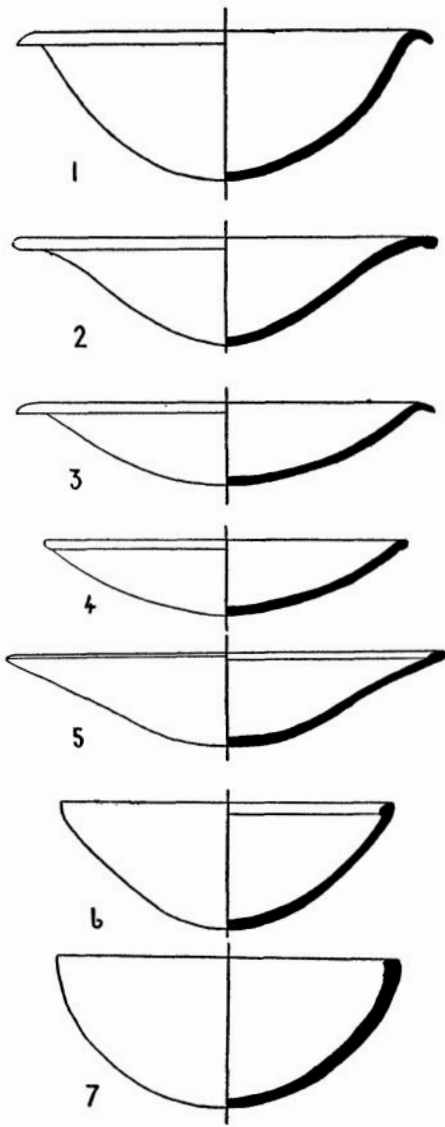


FIGURE 72
POTTERY, TYPES XXVII AND XXVIII. SCALE $\frac{1}{4}$

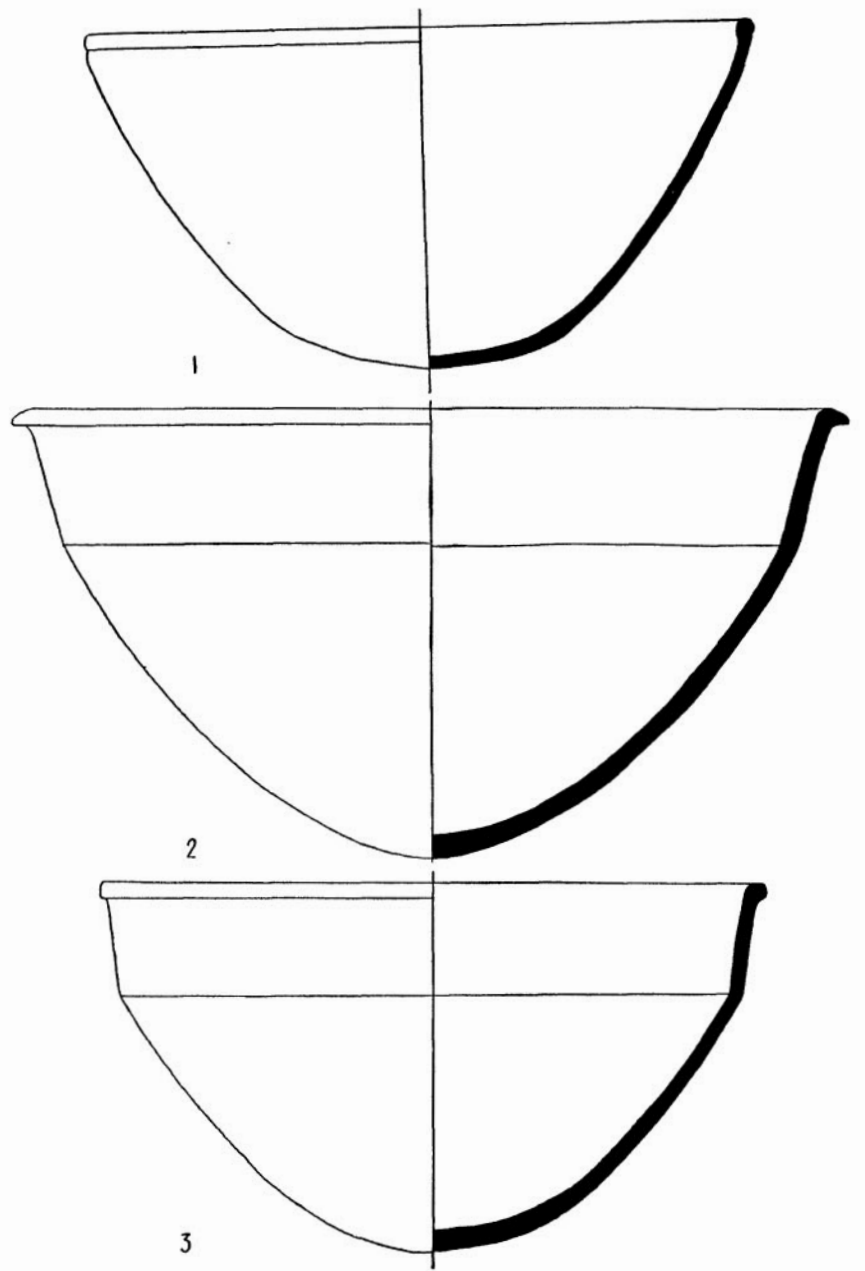


FIGURE 73
POTTERY, TYPES XXIX AND XXX. SCALE $\frac{1}{4}$

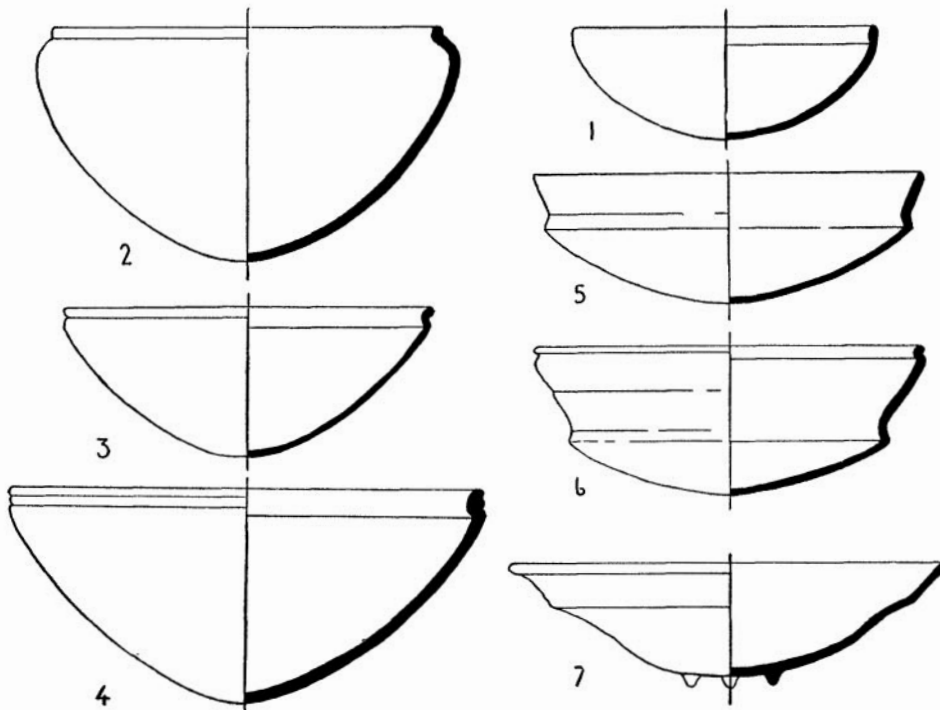


FIGURE 74
POTTERY, TYPES XXXI TO XXXIII. SCALE $\frac{1}{4}$

Type XXXVI, basin with short tubular spout, flat bottom, low recurved rim; red-brown ware, red wash, pebble burnished; common form in the Giza mastabas.

- (1) Fig. 77, No. 1,
 + From I-302 sub, Nos. 36, 37, 45, three examples. Pl. 72 b ($\frac{2}{3}$; $\frac{2}{3}$; $\frac{2}{3}$).
 I-310 sub, No. viii.
 III-10, on floor.
 I-4 sub, No. vi.
- (2) Fig. 77, No. 2, bulging shoulder; incomplete example, spout doubtful,
 + From I-18 débris, No. 23.

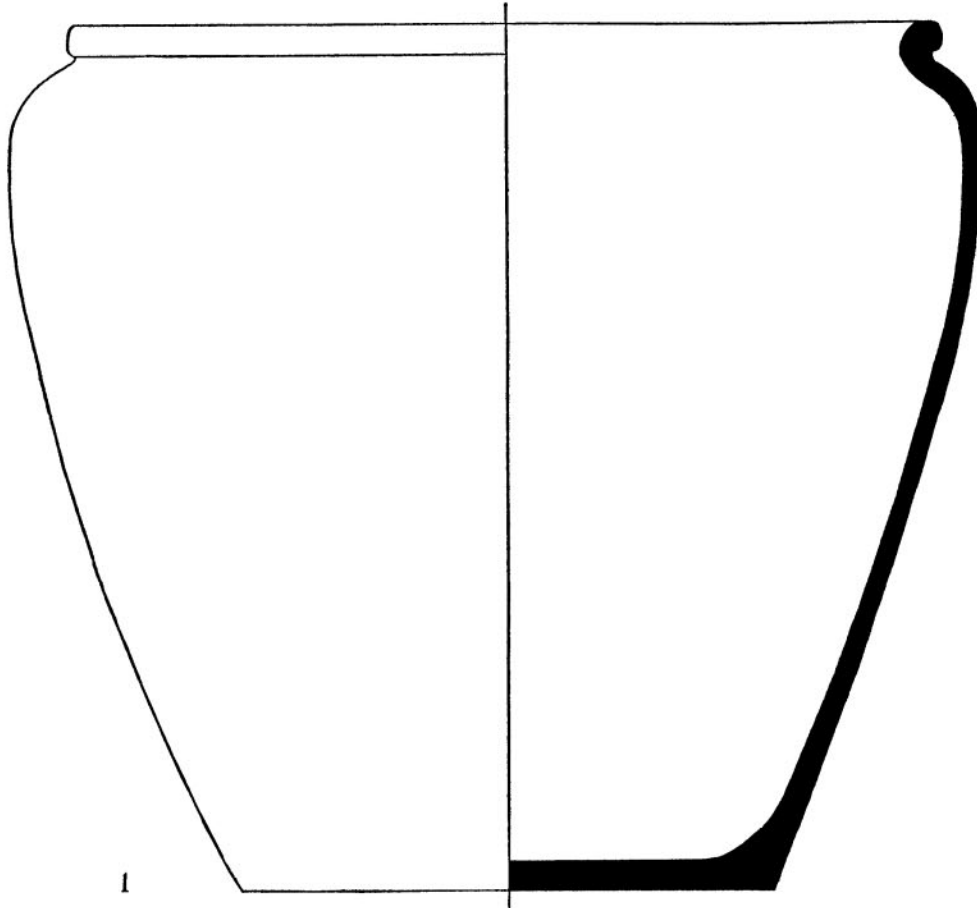


FIGURE 75
 POTTERY, TYPE XXXIV. SCALE $\frac{1}{4}$

Type XXXVII, basin, low recurved rim, flat bottom; red-brown ware, red wash, pebble burnished; also in Giza mastabas.

- (1) Fig. 77, No. 3, better developed rim,
 + From I-302 sub, Nos. 23, 24, 42, three examples. Pl. 72 b ($\frac{1}{3}$).
 I-302 débris, No. 258.
 III-10 on floor, two examples.
 I-4 sub, No. vi.
 See also XXXVI (2).
- (2) Fig. 77, No. 4, rudimentary recurved rim,
 + From I-25 sub, No. 2.
 I-307 débris, No. v.
 I-310 sub, No. vii, three examples.
 I-318 débris, No. v.

Type XXXVIII, bowl with ledge-rim, flat bottom; red-brown ware, red wash, pebble burnished.

- (1) Fig. 78, No. 1,
 + From I-18 débris, No. 29.

Type XXXIX, flaring bowl, half-roll rim on underside of edge (except subtype No. 3); red-brown ware, red wash, burnished or unburnished; occurs in Giza mastabas; cf. ledge-rimmed bowls of Dynasties O-I.

- (1) Fig. 78, No. 2, low very flaring form, unburnished,
 + From III-19, No. 2.
 I-22 sub, Nos. 73, 76, two examples.
 I-51 débris, No. 125.
 I-331 sub, No. iv.

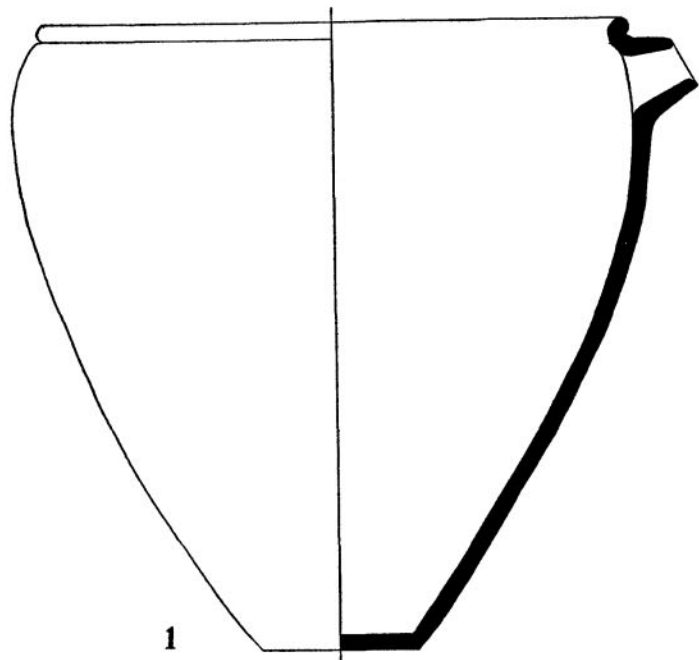


FIGURE 76
POTTERY, TYPE XXXV. SCALE $\frac{1}{4}$

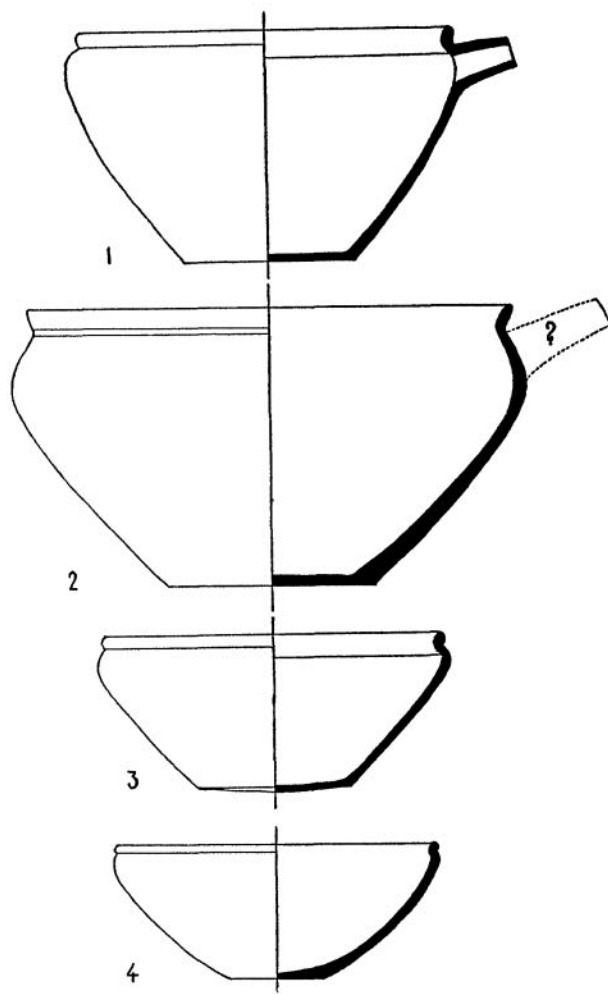


FIGURE 77
POTTERY, TYPES XXXVI AND XXXVII. SCALE $\frac{1}{4}$

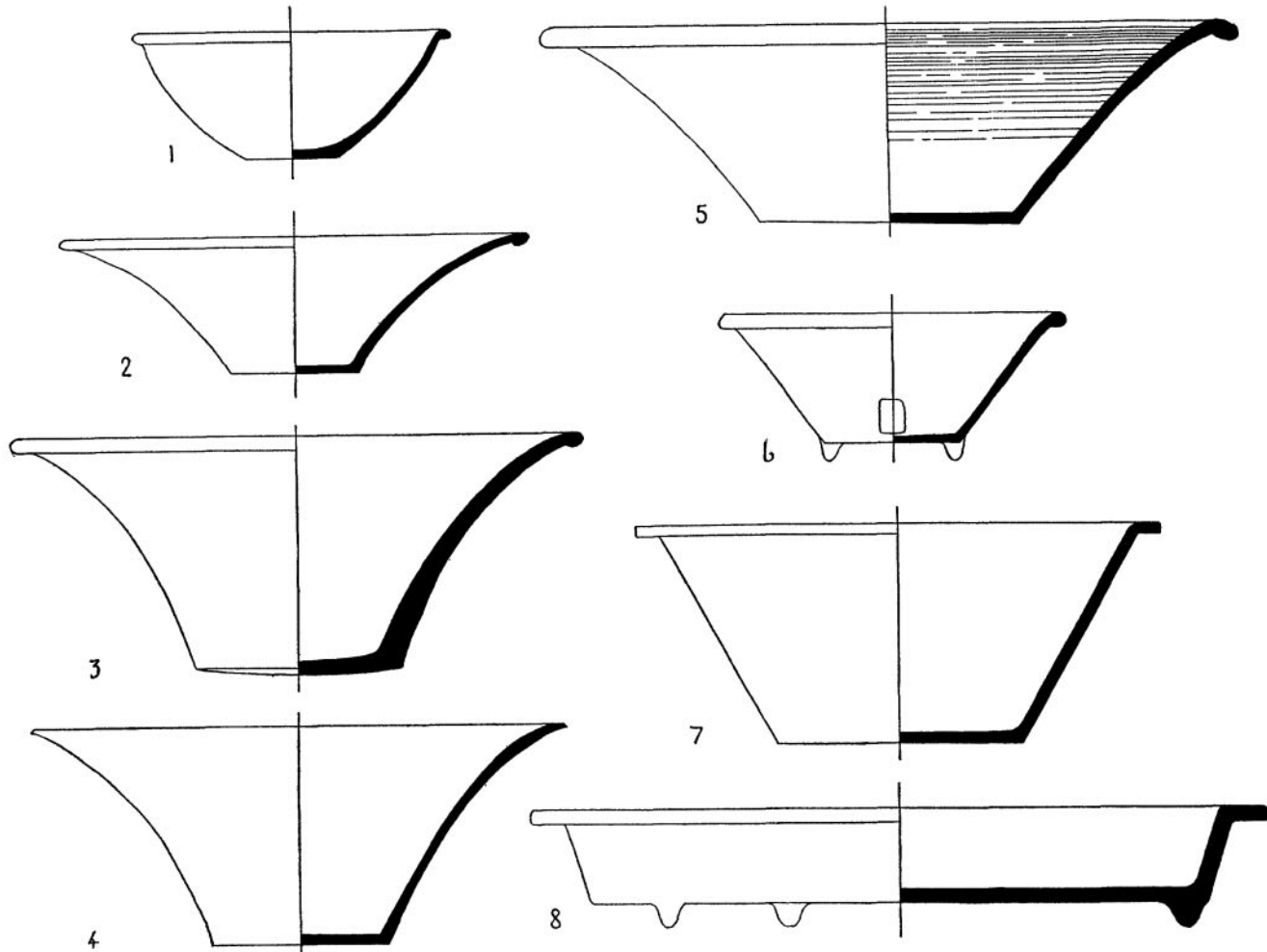


FIGURE 78
POTTERY, TYPES XXXVIII TO XLII. SCALE $\frac{1}{4}$

- (2) Fig. 78, No. 3, higher form,
 + From I-57 sub, No. 240, burnished.
 I-32 débris, No. 55, unburnished.
 I-54 débris, No. 145, unburnished.
 I-304 débris, Nos. 300, 301, unburnished, two examples.
 I-308 débris, No. iv, burnished.
- (3) Fig. 78, No. 4, high form without roll-rim,
 + From I-30 sub, No. 11, burnished; Nos. 7, 8, 12, unburnished; four examples.
- (4) Fig. 78, No. 5, large form with lines on inside,
 + From I-316 sub, No. 364, unburnished.

Type XL, bowl-shaped vessel (brazier? or lid?), straight flaring sides, external roll-rim, flat bottom; two rectangular holes in the side (opposite each other); two rings on bottom (opposite each other and half way between the two holes); red-brown ware, red wash, unburnished, unless otherwise stated.

- (1) Fig. 78, No. 6,
 + From I-17 débris, No. 314. Pl. 72 a ($\frac{3}{4}$).
 III-11 high up in débris, No. v.
 I-302 sub, No. 10.
 I-304 sub, No. 6.
 I-311 sub, No. i, burnished.
 I-321 débris, No. i.
 I-326 débris, No. 356, burnished.

Type XLI, small basin, straight flaring sides, flat ledge-rim, flat bottom; red-brown ware, red wash, burnished.

- (1) Fig. 78, No. 7,
 + From III-380 floor of magazine corridor, No. i.

Type XLII, tray with three knob-feet, straight flaring sides, wide flat ledge-rim, flat bottom; red-brown ware, red wash.

- (1) Fig. 78, No. 8,
 + From III-379 floor of magazine, No. ii.

(14) *Types XLIII, XLIV. Models of Jars and Bowls*

The small pottery models of jars and bowls were very numerous, especially in the débris of the rooms. These models are found in the burial chambers of the Giza mastabas in limited numbers but in the débris of the chapels and in the dump heaps thrown out from the chapels, they occur in great quantities. Beside the entrance to the pyramid temple of Mycerinus on the north, a deposit of several thousands thrown out from the temple represented the accumulation of years. They appear therefore to have been used in general in the periodical ("daily") presentation of offerings to the dead, in both the royal and the private chapels. When they were placed in burial chambers, they were almost always accompanied by stone models.

In the Mycerinus valley temple, a few models of both jars and bowls were found in the offering room (III-2) in the floor débris. Very few were found in the débris of the magazines, but on the other hand about 40-50 were lying on the floors in magazines (16, 17, and 18) of the pyramid temple. I give a representative set of the manifold forms of these models.

Type XLIII, small model jar, flat bottom; ordinary red-brown ware, wheel-made.

- (1) Fig. 79, No. 1, shoulder and rim,
 + From III-2 floor débris, No. 44.
- (2) Fig. 79, No. 2, shoulder but no rim,
 + From I-366 sub, No. 386.
 I-310 sub, No. x.
 I-55 sub, No. 154.
- (3) Fig. 79, No. 3, sharp shoulder, rim,
 + From I-20 débris, No. 19.
 I-372 under wall of second temple, No. v.
- (4) Fig. 79, No. 4, ruder form of No. (3),
 + From I-367 sub, No. iii.
- (5) Fig. 79, No. 5, goblet-shaped,
 + From I-21 sub, No. 172.

- (6) Fig. 79, No. 6, goblet-shaped, larger,
+ From I-366 sub, No. 387.
I-367 sub, No. 388.
- (7) Fig. 79, No. 7, concave cylindrical form,
+ From I-366 sub, No. 385.
- (8) Fig. 79, No. 8, cylindrical,
+ From I-22 sub, No. 77.
- (9) Fig. 79, No. 9, wavy form,
+ From I-367 sub, No. iv.

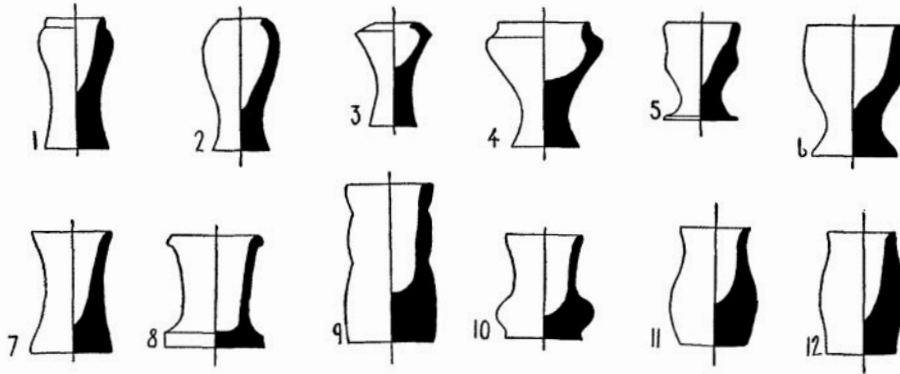


FIGURE 79
POTTERY, TYPE XLIII. SCALE $\frac{1}{4}$



FIGURE 80
POTTERY, TYPE XLIV. SCALE $\frac{1}{4}$

- (10) Fig. 79, No. 10, sharply bulging base,
+ From I-314 débris, No. 325.
I-318 débris, No. iii.
- (11) Fig. 79, No. 11, swelling lower part,
+ From I-304 sub, No. 303.
- (12) Fig. 79, No. 12, swelling middle part,
+ From I-367 sub, No. 388.
- Type XLIV, small model bowl, flat bottom, ordinary red-brown ware, wheel-made.
- (1) Fig. 80, No. 1, fine copy of flaring bowl,
+ From I-366 sub, twelve examples of varying sizes.
- (2) Fig. 80, No. 2, low flaring form,
+ From III-2 floor débris, Nos. 45, 46, two examples.
- (3) Fig. 80, No. 3, very low flaring form,
+ From I-21 sub, Nos. 168, 169, two examples.
I-372 sub, under second temple, No. i, eleven examples.
- (4) Fig. 80, No. 4,
+ From I-304 débris, No. 302, four examples.