

A Manual of Egyptian Pottery

Volume 2: Naqada III–Middle Kingdom

AERA Field Manual Series 1

by Anna Wodzińska

Ancient Egypt Research Associates, Inc.

Institute of Archaeology, University of Warsaw, Poland



AERA

Ancient Egypt Research Associates, Inc.

Published by Ancient Egypt Research Associates, Inc.
26 Lincoln Street, Suite 5, Boston, MA 02135 USA

Ancient Egypt Research Associates (AERA) is a 501(c) (3), tax-exempt, non-profit organization dedicated to research on Ancient Egypt at the Giza Plateau.

© 2009 by Ancient Egypt Research Associates

Printed in Hollis, New Hampshire, at Puritan Press.
Layout and design by Alexandra Witsell.

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise without the prior consent of the publisher.

ISBN: 0-9779370-3-8 (softcover binding)

ISBN: 0-9779370-5-4 (spiral binding)

Contents

List of Abbreviations Used in this Volume v

Preface and Acknowledgments vii

- 1. Pottery Workshop 1**
- 2. Pottery Processing in the Field 2**
- 3. Post-Excavation Studies 10**
- 4. Ceramic Glossary 11**
- 5. Further Reading: a General Selection on Ceramics 15**
- 6. Clay Descriptions Used in Volume 2 21**
- 7. Egyptian Pottery**
 - Naqada III 25
 - Archaic 75
 - Old Kingdom 113
 - First Intermediate Period 147
 - Middle Kingdom 163
- 8. Further Reading: a Selection for Volume 2 216**
- 9. Color Plates**

List of Abbreviations Used in this Volume

ÄA	<i>Ägyptologische Abhandlungen</i>
AHL	<i>Archaeology & History in Lebanon</i>
ARCE	American Research Center in Egypt
ASAE	<i>Annales du Service des Antiquités de l'Égypte</i>
AV	<i>Archäologische Veröffentlichungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Abt. Kairo</i>
BAR	<i>British Archaeological Reports, International Series</i>
BASOR	<i>Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research</i>
BCE	<i>Bulletin de liaison du groupe international d'étude de la céramique égyptienne</i>
Bd'E	<i>Bibliothèque d'Étude, Institut français d'archéologie orientale</i>
BES	<i>Bulletin of the Egyptological Seminar</i>
BIFAO	<i>Bulletin de l'Institut français d'archéologie orientale</i>
BSAE	British School of Archaeology in Egypt (and Egyptian Research Account)
BSAK	<i>Studien zur Altägyptischen Kultur, Beihefte</i>
CCE	<i>Cahiers de la céramique égyptienne</i>
CNRS	Centre national de la recherche scientifique
EVO	<i>Egitto e Vicino Oriente</i>
FIFAO	<i>Fouilles de l'Institut français d'archéologie orientale</i>
GM	<i>Göttinger Miszellen</i>
IFAO	Institut français d'archéologie orientale
JARCE	<i>Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt</i>
JAS	<i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i>
JEA	<i>Journal of Egyptian Archaeology</i>
JNES	<i>Journal of Near Eastern Studies, University of Chicago</i>
JSSA	<i>Journal of the Society for the Study of Egyptian Antiquities</i>
LÄ	<i>Lexikon der Ägyptologie, Vols. I–VI (Wiesbaden)</i>
MÄS	<i>Münchener Ägyptologische Studien</i>
MDAIK	<i>Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Abt. Kairo</i>
OLA	<i>Orientalia Lovaniensia Analecta</i>
PAM	<i>Polish Archaeology in the Mediterranean</i>
SAGA	<i>Studien zur Archäologie und Geschichte Altägyptens</i>
SAK	<i>Studien zur Altägyptischen Kultur</i>
SDAIK	<i>Sonderschriften des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts</i>
SIMA	<i>Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology</i>

SSEA	Society for the Study of Egyptian Antiquities
WES	<i>Warsaw Egyptological Studies</i>
ZÄS	<i>Zeitschrift für ägyptische Sprache und Altertumskunde</i>

Preface

Ceramics are usually the most abundant artifacts present at Egyptian archaeological sites. They are often found in large quantities and their analysis requires great patience and due attention. Such analysis is generally time-consuming and sometimes simply boring. The final result of ceramic study, however, can be very rewarding. Ceramics can offer a great deal of useful information. For example, they can date a site or its phases, and provide evidence for different activities and purposes of a site or its smaller units. Ceramics sometimes indicate different routes of product exchange between various sites or regions. For these reasons, all excavated pottery should be kept and stored for documentation and further analysis before the final publication of a site.

Ancient Egypt Research Associates (AERA) organized its first Field School in spring 2005 in conjunction with the American Research Center in Egypt (ARCE). The main aim of the Field School, supervised by Mohsen Kamel and Ana Tavares, was to train the official inspectors of the Supreme Council of Antiquities (SCA) in the excavation techniques of field archaeology, as well as in specialist studies of material culture and environmental analysis, such as ceramics, objects, fauna, flora, and human osteology. In response to the success of the first Field School, Dr. Mark Lehner, director of AERA, along with the Field School teachers and the AERA team decided to organize an Advanced Field School in 2006 according to new guidelines. Returning students were divided into smaller groups and took classes with different AERA specialists on various subjects. As the AERA ceramicist, I was responsible for teaching pottery analysis. During my preparation of the pottery classes, Dr. Lehner suggested that I prepare an AERA Field School Pottery Manual. At first the manual was to be a concise catalogue of ceramics from different periods of Egyptian archaeology. Over time, however, the manual expanded to include additional information related to material, manufacturing techniques, surface treatment, and context. After several months of work, I compiled a large corpus of Egyptian ceramics from all periods of Egyptian history, from Neolithic to Modern times. Certain imported vessels are also briefly presented in parts of the manual to remind archaeologists that pottery from Egyptian sites often includes vessels brought in from other regions, and is, therefore, not always homogenous.

This AERA field manual is divided into four volumes:

- Volume 1 Egyptian Neolithic Fayum A, Merimde, Omari, Badari, Naqada I, Naqada II, and the Lower Egyptian Culture
- Volume 2 Naqada III, Archaic Period, Old Kingdom, First Intermediate Period, and Middle Kingdom
- Volume 3 Second Intermediate Period, New Kingdom, Third Intermediate Period, and Late Period
- Volume 4 Ptolemaic Period, Early and Late Roman Periods, Medieval, and Modern times

Each of the volumes consists of nine sections (the first five of which repeat in each volume):

- Section 1 General information on pottery production in Egypt
- Section 2 Methods of pottery recording in the field
- Section 3 Post-excavation procedures leading to the publication of the material
- Section 4 A list of terms and abbreviations related to ceramics
- Section 5 A selected bibliography concerning technological aspects of Egyptian pottery
- Section 6 Descriptions of the clays mentioned in the text

Section 7 The pottery from all Egyptian periods, organized chronologically:

Each subsection, treating each of the periods, consists of two parts: 1) an introduction to the pottery, showing its general trends, and 2) a catalogue of the main ceramic types, organized not according to a detailed chronological order but, rather, by shape (restricted followed by unrestricted vessels).

Each ceramic type is illustrated with a drawing, accompanied by a short description with the general name of the find site (e.g., Giza, Abydos). More specific information about the provenance is provided by the reference cited for each drawing. The shape, material (according to the original publication and in relation to the Vienna System if possible), surface treatment, publication, and other information pertinent to dating are provided. Additional remarks and bibliography are sometimes included. The vessel description is based only on the text from the original publications. If information was not presented in the original text, it is labeled as “not stated.”

Section 8 A selection of references related to the particular ceramics described in a given volume. While the manual does not contain drawings from publications after 2006, most 2006 references are included in the bibliographies.

Section 9 Color plates, including a selection of photographs of ceramics from different periods. For Volume 4, in addition to the color photos of the Medieval pottery, there are also color drawings. The Medieval glazed ceramics are usually very colorful. Thus it is very difficult to illustrate their precise hues, and therefore, the colors are approximate.

This AERA manual was originally meant to be a quick field guide for the Egyptian SCA inspectors as they recovered pottery in the course of their own excavations, especially because many may not have regular access to libraries. It is essentially an illustrated list of ceramic types from different periods, meant to show only the most general trends in Egyptian ceramics. Drawings and photographs of pottery for the manual were selected to show those general types most characteristic for the different periods. For this purpose a kind of typology of Egyptian ceramics was created based on the ceramic forms themselves, rather than the typologies presented in the publications on specific sites. However, the descriptions here come from the original publications from which I drew my types. Most of the language is that of the reference cited. As the task of describing a ceramic vessel is highly subjective, each researcher may describe pots in somewhat different ways. Hence the terminology, such as for vessel shape (plate, bowl, ewer, dish, bottle, etc.), is not entirely uniform or consistent throughout this volume. Nor are all vessels described in the same detail. In addition, the user may not find in the manual every single vessel from each period. Further editions of the book may expand to include more comprehensive typologies. It was not my intention to document shape changes of any given type over time, nor to indicate regional variations within periods. Indeed, the division of ceramic material into historical periods is rather artificial, since many types were in use longer than a single period. I am fully aware that my pottery manual does not address every question related to Egyptian pottery but I hope it will be a useful resource for archaeologists working in Egypt. As a specialist in Old Kingdom pottery myself, I am grateful for any comments and suggestions concerning ceramics from other periods.

Acknowledgments

Our excavations at Giza are part of the work of Ancient Egypt Research Associates (AERA), directed by Dr. Mark Lehner. I would like to thank a number of foundations and individuals for their financial support of the AERA excavations and analysis. Some of these are the Ann and Robert H. Lurie Foundation, the David H. Koch Foundation, the Charles Simonyi Fund for Arts and Sciences, Ted Waitt Family Foundation, Peter Norton Family Foundation, Glen Dash Foundation, Marjorie Fisher, Ed and Kathy Fries, J. Michael and Marybeth Johnston, Jason G. Jones and Emily E. Trenkner-Jones, Bruce and Carolyn Ludwig, David Marguiles, and Ann Thompson. I would also like to thank Dr. Zahi Hawass and Egypt's Supreme Council of Antiquities, along with all of my Egyptian colleagues. This work would not have been possible without the tireless efforts of Dr. Lehner to create and finance an exemplary research and education program at Giza, Egypt.

The present manual is a result of cooperation between numerous individuals and institutions. First I would like to again thank Dr. Lehner for his idea of creating the manual and publishing it as an AERA publication.

My deepest appreciation goes to Wilma Wetterstrom and Cindy Sebrell who are responsible for the present shape of the book. I would like to express my special gratitude to Alexandra Witsell who prepared the book layout. It required a lot of skill, perseverance, and patience, especially in the case of my multiple changes and rewritings during the course of the work. Thank you, Ali.

Mary Anne Murray, Richard Redding, Janine Bourriau, and Teodozja I. Rzeuska were also always ready to give me very useful advice.

I would like to express my particular indebtedness to Dina Faltings and Dietrich Raue for their kind and insightful reviews of Volumes 1 and 2 of the manual.

Drawings used in the manual were prepared by Edyta Klimaszewska-Drabot, Mariola Orzechowska, and myself. The collection of color photos was compiled from photographs provided by the following individuals and projects:

Krzysztof Ciałowicz, Mariusz Jucha: photographs of the pottery from Tell el Farkha;

Harco Willems, Marleen De Meyer, and Stefanie Vereecken in particular: photographs from the Dayr al-Barsha Project;

Tonny de Wit, Willeke Wendrich: photographs from the Fayum;

Włodzimierz Godlewski: Late Roman and Medieval pottery photographs from Naqlun monastery in Fayum;

Yukinori Kawae: photographs of the ceramics from Giza and el Nazla village;

Mariola Orzechowska: New Kingdom pottery photos from Giza;

Teodozja I. Rzeuska, Dietrich Raue: photographs from Elephantine.

I also would like to thank Sławomir Rzepka for the permission to use the ceramic photos taken by myself at Tell el Retaba. The majority of photographs came from the Petrie Museum thanks to Stephen Quirke and Richard Langley. I am deeply grateful for their help.

And last but not least I would like to express my gratitude to employees of the Institute of Egyptology in Prague, especially Jaromír Krejčí, for the opportunity to use their Egyptological library. My research in Prague was financed by the Department of Egyptian and Nubian Archaeology of the Institute of Archaeology (the University of Warsaw, Poland), thanks to its head, Prof. Włodzimierz Godlewski. I am very grateful for his trust in my work.

Pottery Workshop

Please see Ceramic Glossary, pages 11–13, for definitions of terms.

Clay (based on Bourriau and Nordström 1993)

All ceramics are made of clay. Scholars have divided Egyptian clays into two general categories based on the raw sources, Nile Alluvium and Marl. The two different clays are characterized by different physical properties.

Nile clay contains greater amounts of silica and can be fired at lower temperatures, around 700 to 800°C. The surface after firing is usually dark red or brown. The break of a pottery wall shows different color layers: red/brown with a black core. Nile clay used in pottery production often contains organic inclusions (small fragments of grass, chaff), or material introduced to the raw clay by a potter as temper.

Marls are fired at higher temperatures, between 800 and 1000°C. The clay shown in the break is very homogenous and dense. The color of surfaces is generally beige, pink, or very light yellow. Marl clay is very hard after firing. Marl pots usually do not contain any organic material.

Nile and marl clay can be further divided into subgroups according to inclusions, hardness, and density. The so-called Vienna System (Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 168–186) classifies the different clays that were used in Ancient Egyptian pottery. The AERA settlement (the Heit el-Ghurob site) has its own Clay Classification system (Wodzińska 2007: 287–289, Table 11.3).

Clay for manufacturing pots has to be properly prepared. The raw material contains inclusions that can damage the pot wall during shaping or later firing. The raw clay is levigated (mixed with water) in special pools and then kneaded until the mass is smooth. That process can take days or sometimes months before the clay is ready for shaping into a vessel.

Shaping Methods (Arnold and Bourriau 1993; Hope 1987)

There are a few general methods for shaping pots: hand-shaping, hand-shaping and finishing with a turning device, or shaping on a wheel. Hand-shaping methods include: 1) forming a single piece of clay by the use of free-hand shaping, 2) shaping with a paddle and anvil, 3) shaping on a core or over a hump, 4) shaping with a mold, and 5) building with a slab/coil.

Surface Treatment

The surfaces of ancient Egyptian pots were treated in various ways. The most common method consisted of simple smoothing prior to firing. The smoothed surface could also be coated and subsequently burnished or polished. When a coat is applied before firing it is called a slip, while a wash designates a coat applied after firing (Rice 1987: 151).

Decoration

Pottery can also be decorated. We can distinguish several kinds of decoration: painted (before or after firing), incised (before or after firing), applied (before firing), molded (before firing), and “cut-out” (before firing).

Pottery Processing in the Field

Pottery retrieved from archaeological excavations can be processed in many ways (e.g., Orton, Tyers, and Vince 1993; Rice 1987). Over several years, I have developed a system that works well for the specific case of the ceramics from the Heit el-Ghurob site. The same system, but slightly modified, can be used at other sites.

The bags of pottery collected from the excavation are sent to the lab for processing. All pottery fragments from the site are first sorted into two groups: 1) diagnostic: those from which the original form of the whole vessel can be deduced; i.e., complete pots, complete profiles, parts of rims, parts of bases; as well as sherds with decoration, and fragments with potmarks, and; 2) non-diagnostic fragments.

Diagnostic fragments are classified according to the AERA Typology, and then recorded on AERA Pottery Forms. For a sample of an AERA Pottery Form, which consists of several descriptive categories, see Table 1 (page 7). The non-diagnostics are sorted according to two types: pieces that belong to bread-molds, and other non-diagnostic types that are not parts of bread-molds. These are weighed separately, their weights are recorded on the AERA Pottery Form, and the sherds are discarded.

Pots slated for drawing (rendered at a scale of 1:1) are segregated and stored separately (for pottery drawing techniques, see Becker 1987; Joyce and Dillon 1987). In addition to the drawings, pots are documented with two sets of photos. One captures complete vessels, significant shapes, pots with decoration, and potmarks. The second shows the clay in the breaks of the pottery wall. The tools used for pottery processing, drawing, and photography are listed in Table 2 (page 8).

All information about pottery from the site is stored in a digital database. This greatly facilitates the data analyses, especially in the case of a very large assemblage. The more data we collect, the more relations between data we create in the database, and the more relations we have, the better the material is described. All the ceramics data from AERA are stored in the AERA Pottery Database in the general format presented in Table 3 (page 9).

Shape Designation (based on Rice 1987: 212–220)

All pots can be divided into two groups: Restricted and Unrestricted vessels. The rim diameter of a restricted vessel is smaller than the maximum diameter of its body, whereas that of an unrestricted vessel is greater than, or equal to, the maximum diameter of its body. These groups can be further divided into formal groups:

Restricted vessels:

Jars (restricted vessel with neck, has a height greater than its maximum diameter)

Unrestricted vessels:

Bowls (unrestricted vessel with base)

Stands (unrestricted vessel without base)

A vessel consists of three components: rim, body, and base (Figure 1). The body of the pot can be divided into neck and belly, especially in the case of jars.

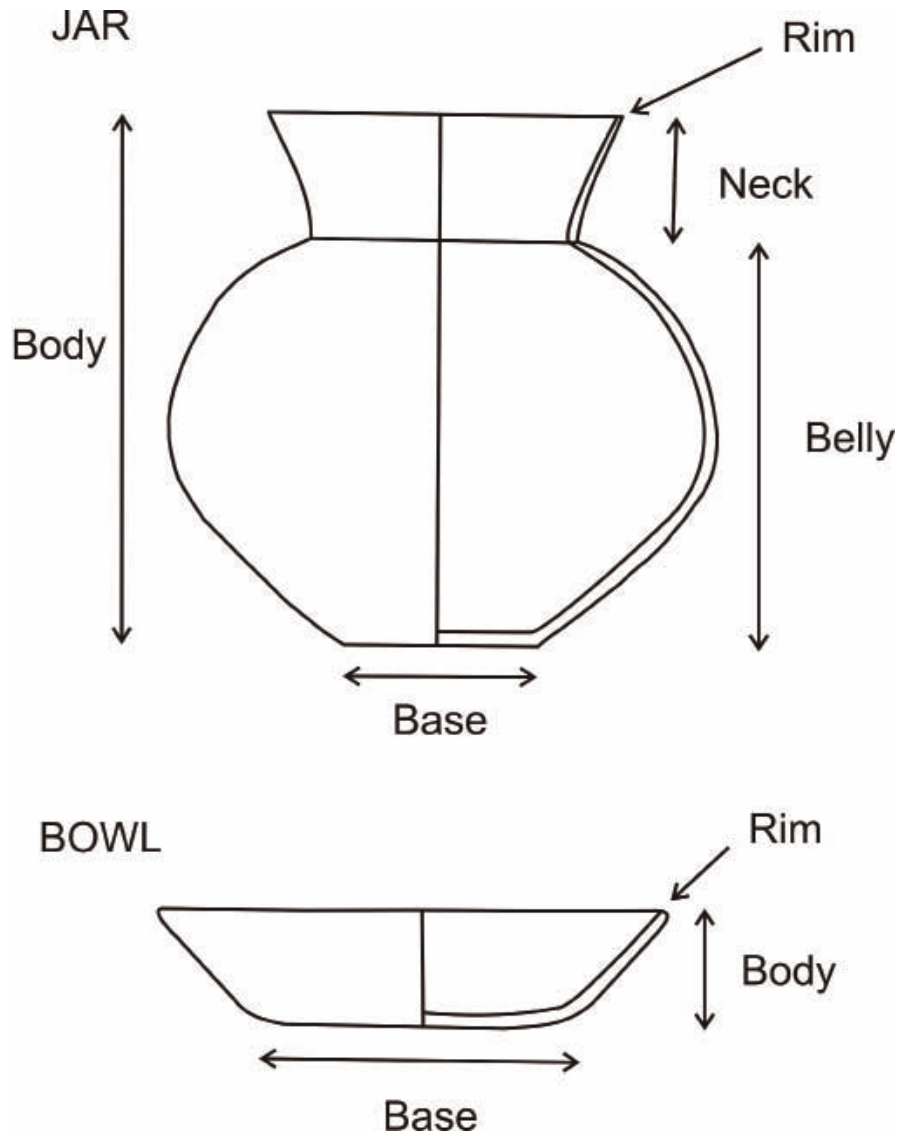


Figure 1. Basic vessel parts (partly based on Shepard 1995: 244, Figure 31).

The shape of the body can be described using geometric shapes: sphere, ellipsoid, ovaloid, cylinder, hyperboloid, and cone (Figure 2).

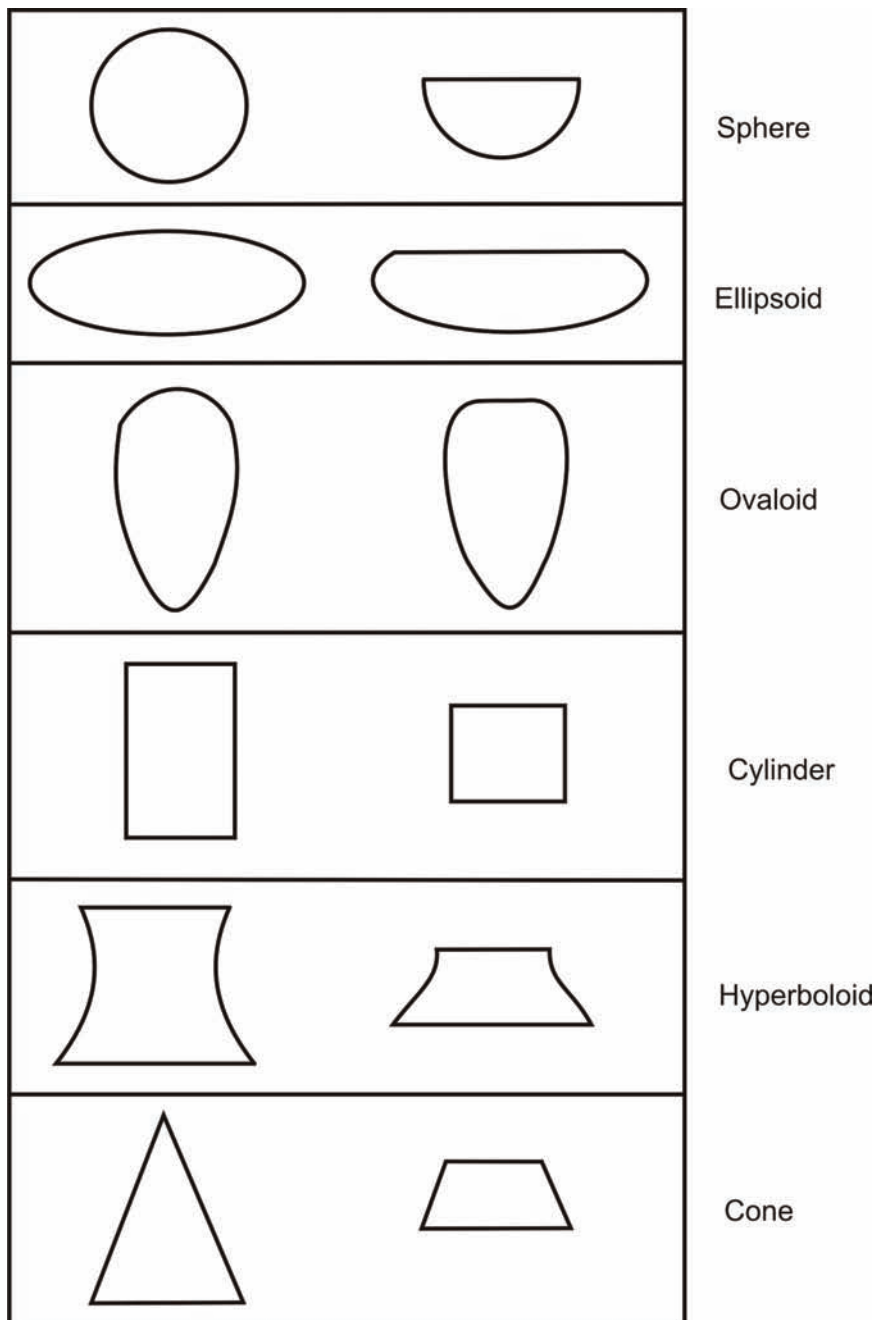


Figure 2. Vessel shape descriptions derived from geometric figure names (based on Rice 1987: 219, Figure 7.6).

The bases of most Egyptian pots are round, but they can also be flat, slightly flat, or pointed. There are also ring bases (Figure 3). The rims can be pointed, round, flat, or recurved (Figure 4).

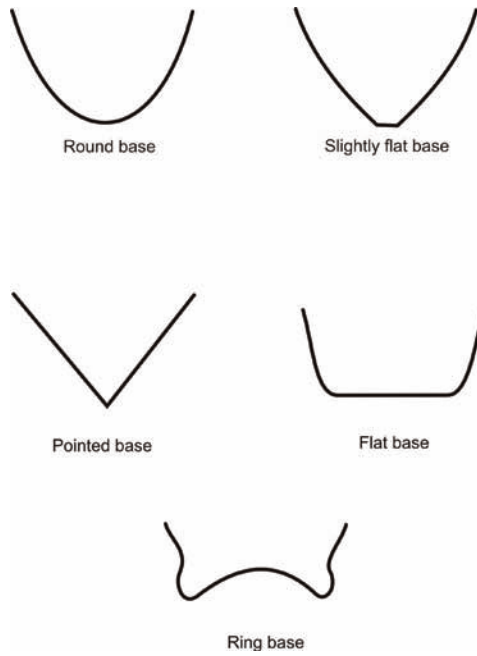


Figure 3. Different base shapes.

	Rim Shape			
Rim Orientation				Pointed rims
				Flat rims
				Round rims
				Recurved rims
	Straight rims	Flaring rims	Narrowing rims	

Figure 4. Description of different rim shapes.

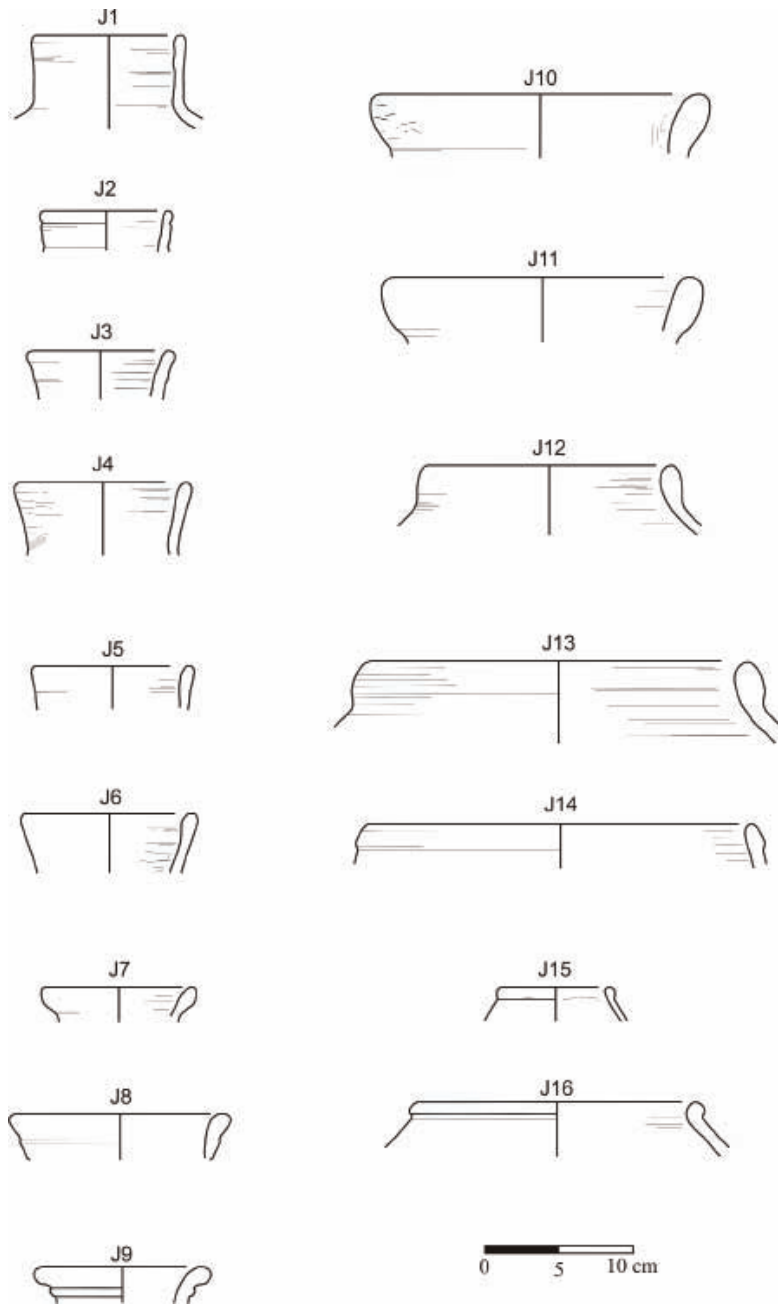


Figure 5. Example of a jar typology, arranged by production method, shape, clay, and surface treatment.

Typology

After examining a collection of pots, we sort them into types, based on a number of shared traits. The traits include a combination of production method, shape, clay, and surface treatment. In this way we create a typology, or a classification of all pottery from the site into type. Figure 5 shows a sample of a jar typology.

Table 2. Pottery processing tools.

Pottery processing:	Drawings:	Photos:
Handbook—for any additional remarks on the described material	Contour gauge, caliper	Camera
Hand lens, min. 10x magnification—used during clay description and identification	Long ruler, triangles	Photo background—for example, a piece of fabric or paper
Scales—for weighing	Pencil	Photo scale
Glue—used during reconstruction of broken pots	Tracing paper, Grid paper	
Pen with black water-proof ink—for marking the sherds	Pencil eraser	
Munsell color charts	Circles for measuring diameter	

Table 3. General categories of the AERA Pottery Database (example).

Category	Description
Number of pot	Follows the number assigned to every diagnostic fragment
Drawing	Drawing prepared, name of drafts person
Photo	Photo taken, photo number
Context	Area, grid, square, feature number, feature type, building, etc.
Year	Year of excavation
Type	According to the site typology
Variants	Variants of types
Vessel part	R – rim, B – base, W – wall (body sherd), Cpr – complete profile, Cpot – complete pot, H – handle, O – object made of ceramic
Count	Quantity of sherds/pots
Percent	Percentage of pot, rim, base preserved
Height	PH – preserved height, CH – complete height, L – length, in centimeters (cm)
Rim diameter	Measured in centimeters (cm)
Base diameter	Measured in centimeters (cm)
Max diameter	Maximum diameter of body of a vessel, in centimeters (cm)
AERA clay	According to the site clay description
Hardness	1 – soft, 2 – middle (scratched with fingernail), 3 – hard (scratched with copper wire), 4 – very hard (scratched with window glass)
Method of production	HM – handmade, WT – wheel-turned, M – molded, WM – wheel-made or HM-WT – handmade and later turned on a slow wheel
Base shaping	M – molded, SC – string cut, Kf – knife cut
Base surface treatment	See surface treatment
Break sections	Colors of break sections
Break porosity	Open, medium, dense
Surface treatment (outside and inside)	Sm – smoothed, P – polished, U – untreated, C – slipped (before firing), Wh – washed (after firing)
Slip colors	R – red, O – orange, Pi – pink, Br – brown, Bl – black, W – white
Surface color	Using the Munsell color charts
Decoration (outside and inside)	Painted, incised, applied, molded, etc.
Wall thickness	Measured in centimeters (cm)
Weight	Measured in kilograms (kg)
Remarks	Usually description of the state of surface preservation, traces of ancient usage
Potmarks	Marks made on the surface: types, made before or after firing, on external or internal surface
Storage	Location where stored

Post-Excavation Studies

The work after excavation is the most time consuming part of pottery analysis. The field work is very demanding and usually pottery specialists do not have enough time for a detailed analysis of the material. During field work, however, the pottery is well documented in order to provide a basis for further study. Time during the “off-season” is used for database entry, analysis of the data, and a study of the results. Additionally, pencil drawings are prepared for publication; they are inked or redrawn in a computer graphics program. The final and most important stage of the pottery study is its publication. The article or book should be a comprehensive account of the material, including all the information that is available.

Ceramic Glossary

(see also Bourriau and Nordström 1993, Rice 1987: especially 471–485; Yon 1981)

Clay

AERA Clay Classification: the classification of clay types known at the AERA site

Break: a fresh break of the vessel wall made in order to be able to describe the clay

Break porosity: the volume of pores in the break, described as open, medium, or dense

Clay: the material the pottery is made of, mostly consisting of silica

Grog: small pieces of fired and crushed ceramic; often added to clay

Groundmass (or matrix, paste): the fine particles of clay and silt that make up the composition of the clay

Hardness: the resistance of a material to mechanical deformation, measured in Mohs' scale

Inclusions: particles present in the clay

Levigated clay: clay mixed with water

Marl clay: a calcareous clay, also known as a desert clay (or *tafla* in Arabic)

Mohs scale: a hardness scale, consisting of a series of increasingly hard minerals from 1 (talc) to 10 (diamond); determining which mineral is sufficiently hard to mark the ceramic

Nile clay: an alluvial clay associated with the Nile valley

Organic inclusions: organic particles present in the clay

Provenience: the geographical or geological origin of the clay source

Qena/Ballas: a marl clay from the Qena/Ballas region

Raw material: a material from the original source, before preparation

Tafla: marl clay

Temper: inclusions added by the potter

Vienna System: a general classification of Egyptian clays

Manufacture

Coil/slab-building: hand-building by the successive addition of slabs or coils of clay

Core/hump: hand-building on a core or over a hump

Handmade: building without the use of a potter's wheel

Knife-cut: finishing the base using a knife/hard tool

Method of production: techniques of vessel shaping

Mold-shaping: hand-building in a mold

Paddle- and anvil-shaping method: shaping with the use of two tools:

anvil: a round instrument to press against the vessel wall from the inside

paddle: a flat tool to beat and support the wall from the outside

Potter's wheel: a revolving platform which moves on and around an axial pivot

String-cut: finishing the base using a string or wire

Turning device: a device without a pivot incapable of sustained rotations

Wheel-turned: building with the use of a potter's wheel

Surface Treatment

Burnishing: producing a luster on the surface by rubbing it with a hard object (a pebble for instance); characterized by the presence of individual parallel facets

Color: surface color description, often using the color terms in the Munsell color charts

Munsell color charts: charts for the standardized identification and description of colors

Polish: a glossy luster on the surface, produced by rubbing with a yielding tool; lacks the individual parallel facets characteristic of burnishing

Slip: a coat added to the surface before firing

Smoothing: the process of evening the surface, usually without using tools, by hand

Surface treatment (outside and inside): surface finishing methods

Wash: a coat added to the surface after firing

Decoration

Application: adding, before firing, decorative elements to the exterior of the vessel

Cut-out decoration (also called fenestration): a design created by cutting away sections of the wall, before firing, in the leather-hard stage

Decoration: additional surface treatment techniques

Incised decoration: designs executed, before or after firing, with the aid of a sharp tool, sometimes filled with a pigment

Modeling: modeling of the vessel wall, also in a mold, before firing, while the clay is still moist

Painted decoration: painting applied to the vessel before or after firing

Potmarks: marks incised on the vessel (internal or external), before or after firing

Type/Ware Classification

Type: a category of ceramics defined by a common set of attributes (combination of technology, kind of clay, surface treatment, and shape of vessel) that distinguishes it from another class of pots

Typology: a system of classification that organizes ceramics into types

Ware (fabric): combination of technology, clay, and surface treatment

Drying and Firing

Atmosphere: composition of gases in the air surrounding pottery during firing

Drying: the process of evaporating water from the formed vessel

Firing: transforming the clay into ceramic material under the influence of high temperatures

Leather-hard: the stage of the drying process during which clay contains enough water to be carved or joined

Oxidation: a firing atmosphere characterized by an abundance of free oxygen

Pottery kilns: an oven or other installation in which pots are fired

Reduction: a firing atmosphere without the presence of oxygen

Vitrification: the action or process of becoming glass

Pottery Processing

Diagnostic pieces: those from which the original form of the whole vessel can be deduced: complete pots, complete profiles, parts of rims, and parts of bases. Sherds with decoration, and fragments with potmarks are also included

Non-Diagnostic pieces: those from which the original form of the whole vessel cannot be deduced: non-descript body parts, and sherds without decoration or potmarks

Pottery Drawing Form: a form with a drawing of the individual vessels

Pottery Form: a pottery recording form

Pottery processing: the process of sorting pottery according to types and fabrics

Shape of Vessel

Base: the underside of a vessel

Belly: the lower part of the vessel body

Body (wall): the part of the vessel between the rim and the base

Bottle: a jar with a globular or ovoid body and an elongated narrow neck

Bowl: an unrestricted vessel with base

Carination: the concave part between the rim and the maximum diameter of the body

Complete pot: a vessel preserved in its entirety

Complete profile: a profile of a vessel preserved in its entirety

Jar: a restricted vessel with neck, with a height greater than its maximum diameter

Max diameter: the maximum diameter of the body of a vessel

Neck: the part of the vessel between the shoulder and the rim

Plate: an unrestricted vessel with low, short walls and a flat base

Profile: a vertical cross section through the body of a vessel

Restricted vessel: a vessel with a rim diameter smaller than the maximum diameter of its body

Rim: the opening of the vessel

Shoulder: the upper part of the belly

Stand: an unrestricted vessel without a base

Tray: an unrestricted vessel similar to a plate in shape, but often larger in size

Unrestricted vessel: a vessel with a rim diameter greater than or equal to the maximum diameter of its body

Sherd: a broken fragment of pottery

Special Analyses

Elemental analysis: the identification of the chemical elements in ceramics; may reflect technological changes, or define clay sources or kiln products

Organic residue analysis: the identification of residue in pots; may reflect the diet of the people using the pottery

Petrography: the microscopic study and description of rocks or other mineral material on the basis of optical properties

Seriation: the chronological ordering of a group of artifacts in which the most similar are placed adjacent to each other in the series; used as a relative dating technique

Thermal analysis: determining the temperature at which the pot was fired

Pottery Drawing

Contour gauge: a drawing tool that helps trace the vessel shape

Diameter measuring circle: a drawing tool used to determine the rim/base diameter of a broken pot

Profile drawing: a drawing of the vertical cross section of a pot, showing wall thickness and details of the rim, as well as the configuration of the base

Bibliography for the Introduction

- Arnold, D., and J. D. Bourriau. 1993. *An Introduction to Ancient Egyptian Pottery*, SDAIK 17. Mainz am Rhein: Philipp von Zabern.
- Becker, J. 1987. Special Problems in Ceramic Illustration. In *The Student's Guide to Archaeological Illustrating*, edited by B. D. Dillon, 111–121. Los Angeles: Institute of Archaeology, University of California.
- Bourriau, J. D., and H. Å. Nordström. 1993. Ceramic Technology: Clays and Fabrics. In *An Introduction to Ancient Egyptian Pottery*, edited by D. Arnold and J. D. Bourriau, 143–190, SDAIK 17. Mainz am Rhein: Philipp von Zabern.
- Hope, C. 1987. *Egyptian Pottery*. Shire Egyptology 5. Aylesbury: Shire.
- Joyce, O., and B. D. Dillon. 1987. Ceramics. In *The Student's Guide to Archaeological Illustrating*, edited by B. D. Dillon, 95–109. Los Angeles: Institute of Archaeology, University of California.
- Orton, C., P. Tyers, and A. G. Vince. 1993. *Pottery in Archaeology*. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Rice, P. M. 1987. *Pottery Analysis: A Sourcebook*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Shepard, A. O. 1995. *Ceramics for Archaeologists*. Washington: Carnegie Institute of Washington.
- Wodzińska, A. 2007. Preliminary Ceramic Report. In *Project History, Survey, Ceramics, and the Main Street and Gallery III.4 Operations*, Giza Reports 1, edited by M. Lehner and W. Wetterstrom, 283–324. Boston: Ancient Egypt Research Associates.
- Yon, M. 1981. *Dictionnaire illustré multilingue de la céramique du Proche Orient Ancien*, Collection de la Maison de l'Orient Méditerranéen 10, *Série Archéologique* 7. Paris.

Further Reading: a General Selection on Ceramics

- Adams, W. Y. 1986. *Ceramic Industries of Medieval Nubia*. Lexington: University Press of Kentucky.
- . 1986–1987. Times, Types, and Sites: The Interrelationship of Ceramic Chronology and Typology. *BES* 8: 7–46.
- Allen, S. J. 1997. Spinning Bowls: Representation and Reality. In *Ancient Egypt, the Aegean and the Near East: Studies in Honour of Martha Rhoads Bell*, edited by J. Phillips, 17–38. San Antonio: Van Siclen.
- Amiran, R. 1970. *Ancient Pottery of the Holy Land: from its Beginnings in the Neolithic Period to the End of the Iron Age*. New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press.
- Arkell, A. J. 1960. The Origin of Black-Topped Red Pottery. *JEA* 46: 105–106.
- Arnold, D. E. 1988. *Ceramic Theory and Cultural Process*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- . 2008. *Social Change and the Evolution of Ceramic Production and Distribution in a Maya Community*. Denver: University Press of Colorado.
- Arnold, D. E., C. Renfrew, and C. Gamble. 2003. *Ecology and Ceramic Production in an Andean Community*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Arnold, D. 1976. Wandbild und Scherbenbefund. Zur Töpfertechnik der Alten Ägypter von Beginn der pharaonischen Zeit bis zu den Hyksos. *MDAIK* 32: 1–36.
- . 1977. Gefässe, Gefässformen, Gefässdekor. In *LÄ* II, 483–502.
- . 1980. Keramik. In *LÄ* III, 392–409.
- . 1981a. Ägyptischen Mergelton (“Wüstentone”) und die Herkunft einer Mergeltonware des Mittleren Reiches aus der Gegend von Memphis. In *Studien zur altägyptischen Keramik*, edited by D. Arnold, 167–191, *SDAIK* 9. Mainz am Rhein: Philipp von Zabern.
- , ed. 1981b. *Studien zur altägyptischen Keramik*, *SDAIK* 9. Mainz am Rhein: Philipp von Zabern.
- . 1986. Töpferei, Töpferwerkstatt, Töpferöfen, Töpferscheibe. In *LÄ* VI, 616–621.
- Arnold, D., and J. Bourriau. 1993. *An Introduction to Ancient Egyptian Pottery*, *SDAIK* 17. Mainz am Rhein: Philipp von Zabern.
- Arnold, D., C. Hope, P. T. Nicholson, and P. Rose. 1993. Techniques and Traditions of Manufacture in the Pottery of Ancient Egypt. In *An Introduction to Ancient Egyptian Pottery*, edited by D. Arnold and J. D. Bourriau, 6–141, *SDAIK* 17. Mainz am Rhein: Philipp von Zabern.
- Arnold, P. J., III. 2003. *Domestic Ceramic Production and Spatial Organization: A Mexican Case Study in Ethnoarchaeology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Aston, B. G. 1994. *Ancient Egyptian Stone Vessels. Materials and Forms*. *SAGA* 5. Heidelberg: Heidelberger Orientverlag.
- Baba, M., and M. Saito. 2004. Experimental Studies on the Firing Methods of Black-topped Pottery in Predynastic Egypt. In *Egypt at its Origins. Studies in Memory of Barbara Adams. Proceedings of the International Conference “Origin of the State. Predynastic and Early Dynastic Egypt,” Krakow, 28th August–1st September 2002*, edited by S. Hendrickx, R. F. Friedman, K. M. Ciałowicz, and M. Chłodnicki, 575–589, *OLA* 138. Leuven: Peeters.

- Bader, B. 2001. *Tell el-Daba XIII: Typologie und Chronologie der Mergel c-Ton Keramik*, Vienna: Verlag der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften.
- . 2002. A Concise Guide to Marl c Pottery. *Ägypten und Levante* XII: 29–54.
- Barclay, K. 2001. *Scientific Analysis of Archaeological Ceramics: A Handbook of Resources*. Oxford: Oxbow Books.
- Barnett, W. K., and J. W. Hoopes. 1995. *The Emergence of Pottery: Technology and Innovation in Ancient Societies*. Washington: Smithsonian Institution.
- Bulletin de liaison du groupe international d'étude de la céramique égyptienne*. Cairo.
- Becker, J. 1987. Special Problems in Ceramic Illustration. In *The Student's Guide to Archaeological Illustrating*, edited by B. D. Dillon, 111–121. Los Angeles: Institute of Archaeology, University of California.
- Bey, G. J., and C. A. Pool. 1992. *Ceramic Production and Distribution: An Integrated Approach*. Boulder: Westview Press.
- Bikai, P. M. 1989. *The Phoenician Pottery of Cyprus*. Nicosia: Leventis Foundation.
- Bishay, A. 1974. *Recent Advances in Science and Technology of Materials*. Vol. 3. New York: Plenum Press.
- Bourriau, J. D. 1981. *Umm el-Ga'ab. Pottery from the Nile Valley before the Arab Conquest*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- . 1998. The Role of Chemical Analysis in the Study of Egyptian Pottery. In *Proceedings of the Seventh International Congress of Egyptologists*, edited by C. Eyre, 189–199, OLA 82. Leuven: Peeters.
- Bourriau, J. D., A. Bellido, N. Bryan, and V. Robinson. 2006. Egyptian Pottery Fabrics: a Comparison between NAA Grouping and the “Vienna system”. In *Timelines: Studies in Honour of Manfred Bietak*, edited by E. Czerny, 261–292. OLA 149. Leuven: Peeters.
- Bourriau, J. D., and P. T. Nicholson. 1992. Marl Clay Pottery Fabrics of the New Kingdom from Memphis, Saqqara and Amarna. *JEA* 78: 29–91.
- Bourriau, J. D., and H. Å. Nordström. 1993. Ceramic Technology: Clays and Fabrics. In *An Introduction to Ancient Egyptian Pottery*, edited by D. Arnold and J. D. Bourriau, 143–190, SDAIK 17. Mainz am Rhein: Philipp von Zabern.
- Bourriau, J. D., L. M. V. Smith, and P. T. Nicholson. 2000. *New Kingdom Pottery Fabrics: Nile Clay and Mixed Nile/Marl: Clay Fabrics from Memphis and Amarna*. London: Egypt Exploration Society.
- Bourriau, J. D., P. T. Nicholson, and P. J. Rose. 2000. Pottery. In *Ancient Egyptian Materials and Technology*, edited by I. Shaw, P. T. Nicholson, 121–147. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Bronitsky, G. 1989. *Pottery Technology: Ideas and Approaches*. Boulder: Westview Press.
- Brovarski, E. 1982. Lexicographical Studies in Egyptian Pottery. *BCE* VII: 36–37.
- Butzer, K. 1974. Modern Egyptian Pottery Clays and Predynastic Buff Ware. *JNES* 33: 377–382.
- Cahiers de la céramique égyptienne*. Cairo.
- Cyganowski, C. J. K. 1993. An Intersite Comparison of Middle Kingdom Lower Egyptian Marl c Fabric. PhD thesis. University of Cambridge.
- David, A. R. 1986. *Science in Egyptology*. Manchester: Manchester University Press.

- Davies, P. O. A. L. 1962. Red and Black Egyptian Pottery. *JEA* 48: 19–24.
- Dorman, P. 2002. *Faces in Clay. Technique, Imagery, and Allusion in a Corpus of Ceramic Sculpture from Ancient Egypt*. MÄS 52. Mainz am Rhein: Philipp von Zabern.
- Drenkhahn, R. 1976. *Die Handwerke und ihre Tätigkeiten im Alten Ägypten*. ÄA 31. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz.
- Druc, I. C. 2001. *Archaeology and Clays*. BAR International Series 942. Oxford.
- Eggebrecht, A. 1975. Keramik. In *Das alte Ägypten*, edited by C. Vandersleyen, 348–358. Propyläen Kunstgeschichte 15. Berlin: Propyläen Verlag.
- Esse, D. L. 1991. *Subsistence, Trade, and Social Change in Early Bronze Age Palestine*. *Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilizations* 50. Chicago: Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago.
- Fauvet-Berthelot, M., S. Monzon, and H. Balfet. 1989. *Lexique et typologie des poteries: pour la normalisation de la description des poteries*. Paris: CNRS Editions.
- Freestone, I., and D. R. M. Gaimster. 1997. *Pottery in the Making: Ceramic Traditions*. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press.
- Freestone, I., C. Johns, and T. W. Potter. 1982. *Current Research in Ceramics: Thin-Section Studies: the British Museum Seminar 1980*. London: British Museum.
- Goddard, S., D. Knight, J. Goddard, S. Hamilton, and S. Rouillard. 1997. *Aspects of Illustration: Prehistoric Pottery, Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors*. Exeter: Exeter University.
- Greenberg, R., and N. Porat. 1996. A Third Millennium Levantine Pottery Production Center. Typology, Petrography, and Provenance of the Metallic Ware of Northern Israel and Adjacent Regions. *BASOR* 301: 5–24.
- Griffiths, D., and M. Ownby. 2006. Assessing the Occurrence of Egyptian Marl c Ceramics in Middle Bronze Age Sidon. *AHL* 24: 63–77.
- Hamroush, H. A. 1992. Pottery Analysis and Problems in the Identification of the Geological Origins of Ancient Ceramics. *CCE* 3: 39–51.
- Hendrickx, S., R. F. Friedman, and F. Loyens. 2000. Experimental Archaeology Concerning Black-Topped Pottery from Ancient Egypt and the Sudan. *CCE* 6: 171–187.
- Hope, C. 1982. Concerning Egyptian Potter's Wheels. *JSSEA* 12: 1.
- . 1987a. *Egyptian Pottery*. Shire Egyptology 5. Aylesbury: Shire.
- . 1987b. Experiments in the Manufacture of Ancient Egyptian Pottery. In *Ceramics from the Dakhleh Oasis. Preliminary Studies*, edited by W. I. Edwards, C. Hope, and E. R. Segnit, 103–105. Burwood, Australia: Victoria College Press.
- Jacquet-Gordon, H. 1981. A Tentative Typology of Egyptian Bread Moulds. In *Studien zur altägyptischen Keramik*, edited by D. Arnold, 11–24, *SDAIK* 9. Mainz am Rhein: Philipp von Zabern.
- Joyce, O., and B. D. Dillon. 1987. Ceramics. In *The Student's Guide to Archaeological Illustrating*, edited by B. D. Dillon, 95–109. Los Angeles: Institute of Archaeology, University of California.
- Kelley, A. L. 1976. *The Pottery of Ancient Egypt: Dynasty I to Roman Times*. Toronto: Royal Ontario Museum.

- Kingery, W. D. 1986. *Ceramics and Civilization, Vol. II, Technology and Style*. Columbus, OH: American Ceramic Society.
- Köhler, E. C. 1996. Archäologie und Ethnographie. Eine Fallstudie der prädynastischen und frühzeitlichen Töpfereiproduktion von Tell el-Fara'in-Buto. *CCE* 4: 133–143.
- . 1997. Socio-economic Aspects of Early Pottery Production in the Nile Delta. *BES* 8: 81–89.
- Leeuw, S. E. van der. 1976. *Studies in Technology of Ancient Pottery*. Amsterdam: Universiteit van Amsterdam.
- Leeuw, S. E. van der, and A. C. Pritchard. 1984. *The Many Dimensions of Pottery: Ceramics in Archaeology and Anthropology, Cingula* 7. Amsterdam: Universiteit van Amsterdam.
- Lucas, A., and J. R. Harris. 1962. *Ancient Egyptian Materials and Industries*. 4th edition. London: Edward Arnold.
- Matson, F. R. 1965. *Ceramics and Man*. New York: Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research.
- Mazzoni, S. 1986. The Diffusion of the Palestinian Combed Ware. In *Studies in the History and Archaeology of Palestine. Proceedings of the First International Symposium on the Palestine Antiquities*, edited by S. Sha'ath, 145–157. Aleppo: Aleppo University Press.
- Merrillees, R.S. 1968. *The Cypriote Bronze Age Pottery Found in Egypt*. *SIMA* 18. Lund: Carl Bloms.
- Millett, M. 1979. *Pottery and the Archaeologist*. London: Institute of Archaeology.
- Munsell. 1994. *Munsell Soil Color Charts*. New Windsor, NY.
- Naschinski, A. 2001. *Möglichkeiten und Grenzen funktionaler Interpretation an Keramik: Experimente, Beobachtungen, Analysen*. BAR International Series 959. Oxford.
- Nelson, K. 2002. *Holocene Settlement of the Egyptian Sahara. Vol. 2. The Pottery of Nabta Playa*. New York: Kluwer Academic, Plenum Publishers.
- Nicholson, P. T. 1993. The Firing of Pottery. In *An Introduction to Ancient Egyptian Pottery*, edited by D. Arnold and J. D. Bourriau, 103–120, *SDAIK* 17. Mainz am Rhein: Philipp von Zabern.
- Noll, W. 1981. Mineralogy and Technology of the Painted Ceramics of Ancient Egypt. In *Scientific Studies in Ancient Ceramics*, edited by M. J. Hughes, 143–154. British Museum Occasional Paper 19. London: British Museum.
- . 1981. Bemalte Keramik Altägyptens: Material, Rohstoffe und Herstellungstechnik. In *Studien zur altägyptischen Keramik*, edited by D. Arnold, 103–108, *SDAIK* 9. Mainz am Rhein: Philipp von Zabern.
- . 1991. *Alte Keramiken und ihre Pigmente: Studien zu Material und Technologie*. Stuttgart: E. Schweizerbart.
- Nordström, H. Å. 1972. *Cultural Ecology and Ceramic Technology. Early Nubian Cultures from the Fifth and the Fourth Millennia B.C.* Acta Universitatis Stockholmiensis 4. Stockholm: Almqvist and Wiksell.
- . 1972. *Neolithic and A-Group Sites. The Scandinavian Joint Expedition to Sudanese Nubia III*. Stockholm: Scandinavian University Press.
- . 1986. Ton. In *LÄ* VI: 629–634.

- Olin, J. S., and A. D. Franklin. 1982. *Archaeological Ceramics*. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press.
- Orton, C., P. Tyers, and A. G. Vince. 1993. *Pottery in Archaeology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Paice, P. 1989. The Pottery of Daily Life in Ancient Egypt. *JSSEA* 19: 50–88.
- . 1997. *The Pottery of Daily Life in Ancient Egypt*. SSEA Studies 5. Mississauga, ON, Canada: Benben.
- Redmount, C. A., and M. E. Morgenstein. 1996. Major and Trace Element Analysis of Modern Egyptian Pottery. *JAS* 23: 741–762.
- Regner, C. 1998. *Keramik*. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz.
- Rice, P. M. 1984. *Pots and Potters: Current Approaches in Ceramic Archaeology*. Los Angeles: Institute of Archaeology, University of California Los Angeles.
- . 2005. *Pottery Analysis: A Sourcebook*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Rice, P. M., and M. E. Saffer. 1982. *Analysis: Technical and Ethnographic Approaches to Pottery Production and Use, Annotated Bibliography of Ceramic Studies*, Pt. 1. Gainesville, FL: Florida State Museum of the University of Florida.
- Riederer, J. 1988. The Microscopic Analysis of Pottery from the Old Kingdom. In *Akten des Vierten Internationalen Ägyptologen Kongresses, München 1985*, edited by S. Schoske, 221–230, *BSAK* 1. Hamburg: Helmut Buske.
- . 1992. The Microscopic Analysis of Calcite Tempered Pottery from Minshat Abu Omar. *CCE* 3: 33–37.
- Rye, O. S. 1981. *Pottery Technology: Principles and Reconstruction*. Manuals on Archaeology 4. Washington, DC: Taraxacum.
- Schulte, R., and D. Arnold. 1978. *Meisterwerke altägyptischer Keramik: 5000 Jahre Kunst und Kunsthandwerk aus Ton und Fayence: 16. September bis 30 November 1978, Höhr-Grenzhausen, Rastal-Haus*. Höhr-Grenzhausen: Keramikmuseum Westerwald.
- Shepard, A. O. 1995. *Ceramics for Archaeologists*. Washington: Carnegie Institute of Washington.
- Skibo, J. M. 1992. *Pottery Function: A Use-alteration Perspective, Interdisciplinary Contributions to Archaeology*. New York: Plenum Press.
- Skibo, J. M., and G. M. Feinman. 1999. *Pottery and People: A Dynamic Interaction*. Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press.
- Steinmann, F. 1998. *Tongefäße von der vordynastischen Zeit bis zum Ende des Mittleren Reiches, Katalog Ägyptischer Sammlung in Leipzig II*. Mainz am Rhein: Philipp von Zabern.
- Vandiver, P., and P. Lacovara. 1986. An Outline of Technological Changes in Egyptian Pottery Manufacture. *BES* 7: 53–85.
- Wenke, R. J. 1997. Anthropology, Egyptology and the Concept of Cultural Change. In *Anthropology and Egyptology: A Developing Dialogue*, edited by J. Lusting, 117–136. Sheffield: Sheffield Academic Press.
- Whipp, R. 1990. *Patterns of Labour: Work and Social Change in the Pottery Industry*. London: Routledge.

Yon, M. 1976. *Manuel de céramique chypriote*. Lyon: Institut Courby.

———. 1981. *Dictionnaire illustré multilingue de la céramique du Proche Orient Ancien*. Collection de la Maison de l'Orient Méditerranéen 10, *Série Archéologique* 7. Paris.

Clay Descriptions Used in Volume 2

Vienna System

Material: NA

Groundmass: homogenous fine

Inclusions: abundant fine, often medium-sized and occasionally coarse, sand; mica is common

Reference: Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 170–171, Plate I a–c

Material: NB1

Groundmass: homogenous medium-fine

Inclusions: numerous fine with some medium-sized and coarse sand; mica is common; scattered fine (< 2 mm) straw particles

Reference: Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 171, Plate I d–h

Material: NB2

Groundmass: homogenous medium

Inclusions: abundant fine and common medium-sized sand; scattered limestone particles; noticeable fine to medium, with scattered coarse, straw

Reference: Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 171–173, Plate II a–d

Material: NC

Groundmass: coarse

Inclusions: numerous fine to coarse sand; some medium-sized limestone particles; predominance of fine to coarse straw; sometimes grog

Reference: Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 173–174, Plate II e–i

Material: ND

Groundmass: fine to medium

Inclusions: abundant limestone particles in fabrics such as NA, NB1 or NB2-NC

Reference: Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 174–175, Plate III a–c

Material: NE

Groundmass: medium fine

Inclusions: abundance of fine to coarse sand

Reference: Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 175, Plate III d–h

Material: MA1

Groundmass: homogenous fine

Inclusions: relatively abundant fine-medium crushed limestone, some fine sand

Reference: Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 176, Plate IV a–c

Material: MA2

Groundmass: fine

Inclusions: fine sand and limestone particles

Reference: Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 176, Plate IV d–i

Material: MA3

Groundmass: homogenous fine

Inclusions: few mineral inclusions; characteristic pores in the clay; a few accidental organic inclusions

Remarks: very similar to the modern Qena ware

Reference: Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 177, Plate v a–c, g–h

Material: MA4

Groundmass: medium to coarse

Inclusions: large quantity of fine to coarse sand; mica particles are also present; and some straw particles

Reference: Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 177–178, Plate v d–f, i–j

Material: MB

Groundmass: homogenous and very dense

Inclusions: without voids; abundant quantities (around 40% of the paste) of sand added as a temper

Reference: Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 178–179, Plate vi a–c, g–h

Material: MC

Groundmass: fine and dense

Inclusions: abundant more or less decomposed limestone particles; fine and medium sand added as a temper

Reference: Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 179–180

Material: MD

Groundmass: fine and homogenous

Inclusions: predominantly fine to coarse limestone particles added as a temper (25% of the paste); fine to coarse sand; mica; dark rock material

Reference: Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 181–182, Plate vii a–c, e–f

Material: ME

Groundmass: medium to coarse

Inclusions: very similar to MB except for straw particles, here very abundant medium to coarse; numerous medium to coarse sand; some mica

Reference: Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 182, Plate vii d

Material: MF

Groundmass: medium

Inclusions: abundant fine to medium sand, some mica and few red particles

Reference: Aston 1998: 66–67

Clay Designations Used in the Manual and Comparison with the Vienna System

<i>Naqada III – Tell el Farkha</i> (Jucha 2005: 27–31)	<i>Vienna System</i> (Bourriau and Nordström 1993)
SN-I, fine Nile clay, untempered or tempered with small amount of fine sand	NA (?)
SN-II-1, medium Nile clay, tempered mostly with fine to medium sand and fine organic temper	NB1 (?)
SN-II-2, medium Nile clay, tempered with fine to medium straw and fine to medium sand	NB2 (?)
SN-III, coarse Nile clay, tempered with medium to coarse sand and medium to coarse straw	NC (?)
SN-IV, medium Nile clay, with fine sand and organic inclusions (“fibrous temper”)	-
M, fine marl clay, mostly untempered or containing a small amount of sand	MA2 (?)
FC, foreign (Palestinian) clays	-

<i>Old Kingdom – Giza</i> (Wodzińska 2007: Table 11.3; Ownby <i>forthcoming</i>)	<i>Vienna System</i> (Bourriau and Nordström 1993)
GN1, Nile clay	NA
GN2, Nile clay	NB1
GN3, Nile clay with numerous mica particles	NB1
GN4, Nile clay	NB2
GN5, Nile clay	NB2, sandy
GN6, Nile clay with numerous mica particles	NB2
GN7, Nile clay	NB2, straw
GN8, Nile clay	NC
GN9, Nile clay	NE
GN10, Nile clay with abundant grog inclusions	-
GM1, marl clay	MA2
GM2, marl clay	MA1
GM3, marl clay	MC
GM4, probably local Giza marl clay	-
GMN1, mixed clay	-
GMN2, mixed clay	-
GC, Syro-Palestinian fabrics	-

Middle Kingdom – Tell el Daba (Czerny 1999: 47–50)	Vienna System (Bourriau and Nordström 1993)
I-a Nile clay	NA
I-b, Nile clay	NB
I-c-1, Nile clay	NC
I-c-2, Nile clay	NC
I-e-2, Nile clay	NE
II-a, marl clay	MA4
II-c, marl clay	MC
IV, Syro-Palestine	-

Bibliography for Clay Descriptions, Volume 2

- Aston, D. A. 1998. *Die Grabungen des Pelizaeus-Museums Hildesheim in Qantir, Pi-Ramesse. Die Keramik des Grabungsplatzes Q 1. Teil 1. Corpus of Fabrics, Wares and Shapes*. Mainz am Rhein: Philipp von Zabern.
- Bourriau, J. D., and H. Å. Nordström. 1993. Ceramic Technology: Clays and Fabrics. In *An Introduction to Ancient Egyptian Pottery*, edited by D. Arnold and J. D. Bourriau, 143–190, *SDAIK* 17. Mainz am Rhein: Philipp von Zabern.
- Czerny, E. 1999. *Tell el-Da‘ba IX: Eine Plansiedlung des frühen Mittleren Reiches*. Vienna: Verlag der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften.
- Jucha, M. 2005. *Tell el-Farkha II. The Pottery of the Predynastic Settlement (Phases 2 to 5)*. Kraków, Poznań: Institute of Archaeology, Jagiellonian University, Kraków and Archaeological Museum, Poznań.
- Ownby, M. *forthcoming*. Petrographic and Chemical Analyses of Select 4th Dynasty Pottery Fabrics from the Giza Plateau. In *Studies on Old Kingdom Pottery*, edited by T. Rzeuska and A. Wodzińska. Warsaw: Neriton.
- Wodzińska, A. 2007. Preliminary Ceramic Report. In *Project History, Survey, Ceramics, and the Main Street and Gallery III.4 Operations*, Giza Reports 1, edited by M. Lehner and W. Wetterstrom, 283–324. Boston: Ancient Egypt Research Associates.

Naqada III

3200–3050 B.C.

Material

Naqada III material is mostly Nile silt, often with organic inclusions. Marls are also present. Typically, the marl material is very fine with some sand, but can also contain dispersed white particles.

For a key to clay type abbreviations, please see Clay Descriptions, pp. 21–24.

Manufacture

The pots are usually handmade, although regular parallel lines suggest the use of some kind of rotatable device. Some handmade coiled pots are characterized by a high quality finish which gives a wheel-made appearance (Vandiver and Lacovara 1986). However, most of the vessels were made with little care.

Surface

The surface of Naqada III pots is usually only smoothed, especially that of large jars. However, pots with red-coated surfaces also occur, often with burnishing. Although decoration is rare, some incised and red-painted patterns are known. The most common painted pattern is the net motif, known mostly from cylindrical jars.

Types

The Naqada III period was a time of major changes in Egyptian society, and these changes can be seen in the ceramic material. The pottery assemblage becomes more homogenous, reflecting the centralized state (Buche 2004b: 685). New forms appear, such as bread molds with simple convex walls, and pot stands with perforated walls. The characteristic types of the period are large storage jars, as well as jars with conical bodies and wide, open rims. Bowls with flaring walls and flat bases are also common. Vessels with inturned rims were probably used as cooking pots. Jars with filters below rims are present, but rare. Jars with wavy handles that were very common for the Naqada II period are transformed into cylindrical jars with incised lines below the rim. The Naqada III pottery material represents a clear line of ceramic vessel development leading to Old Kingdom types.

For photos of ceramics representative of this period, see Color Plate 1.

Bibliography

- Buchez, N. 2002. Le mobilier céramique. In *Adaïma. 1. Économie et habitat*, edited by B. Midant-Reynes, 169–289. Cairo: IFAO.
- . 2004a. Les vases à cuire l'époque prédynastique à Adaïma: aspects techniques, économique et culturels. *CCE* 7: 15–45.
- . 2004b. The Study of a Group of Ceramics at the End of the Naqada Period and Socio-Economic Considerations. In *Egypt at its Origins. Studies in Memory of Barbara Adams. Proceedings of the International Conference "Origin of the State. Predynastic and Early Dynastic Egypt," Kraków, 28th August–1st September 2002*, edited by S. Hendrickx, R. F. Friedman, K. M. Ciałowicz, and M. Chłodnicki, 665–687, *OLA* 138. Leuven: Peeters.
- Ciałowicz, K. M. 1999. *Początki cywilizacji egipskiej*. Warszawa-Kraków: Wydawnictwo Naukowe PWN.
- Hartung, U. 1998. Importkeramik. In *Umm el-Qaab I. Das prädynastische Königsgrab U-j und seine frühen Schriftzeugnisse*, edited by G. Dreyer, 92–107, *AV* 86. Mainz am Rhein: Philipp von Zabern.
- . 2001. *Umm El-Qaab II. Importkeramik aus dem Friedhof U in Abydos (Umm El-Qaab) und die Beziehungen Ägyptens zu Vorderasien im 4. Jahrtausend v. Chr.*, *AV* 92. Mainz am Rhein: Philipp von Zabern.
- Jucha, M. 2005. *Tell el-Farkha II. The Pottery of the Predynastic Settlement (Phases 2 to 5)*. Kraków, Poznań: Institute of Archaeology, Jagiellonian University, Kraków and Archaeological Museum, Poznań.
- Pumpenmeier, F. 1998. Ägyptische Keramik. In *Umm el-Qaab I. Das prädynastische Königsgrab U-j und seine frühen Schriftzeugnisse*, edited by G. Dreyer, 21–41, *AV* 86. Mainz am Rhein: Philipp von Zabern.
- Vandiver, P., and P. Lacovara. 1986. An Outline of Technological Changes in Egyptian Pottery Manufacture. *BES* 7: 53–85.

Naqada III 1

Site: Tell el Farkha

Shape: cylindrical jar with degenerated “wavy handles”

Material: M

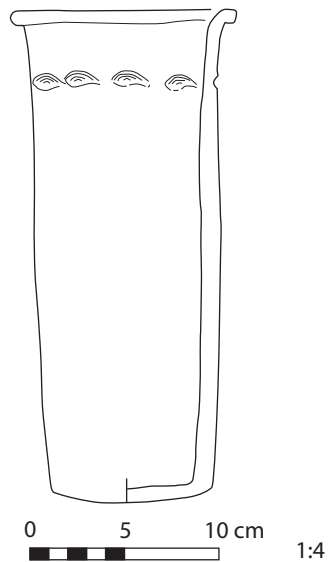
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: well smoothed

Reference: Jucha 2005: 161, Plate 99: 2

Dating: Phase 4 (Naqada IIIA2–Naqada IIIB)

Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 1.3



Naqada III 2

Site: Tell el Farkha

Shape: cylindrical jar with degenerated “wavy handles”

Material: M

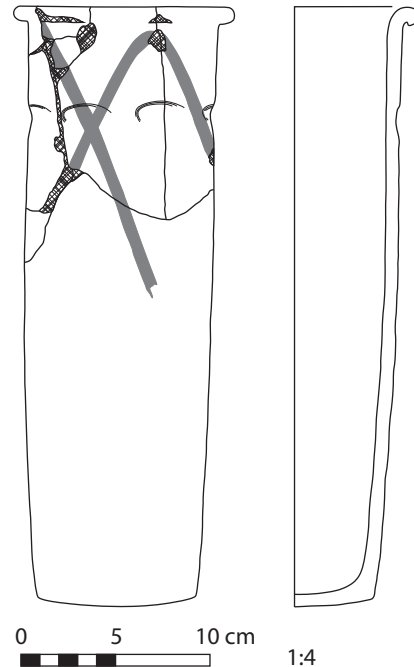
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: well smoothed, with red painted decoration

Reference: Jucha 2005: 160, Plate 98

Dating: Phase 4 (Naqada IIIA2–Naqada IIIB)

Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 1.1 and 1.2



Naqada III 3

Site: Abydos

Shape: cylindrical jar with wavy handles

Material: medium-coarse marl with many lime inclusions

Manufacture: handmade

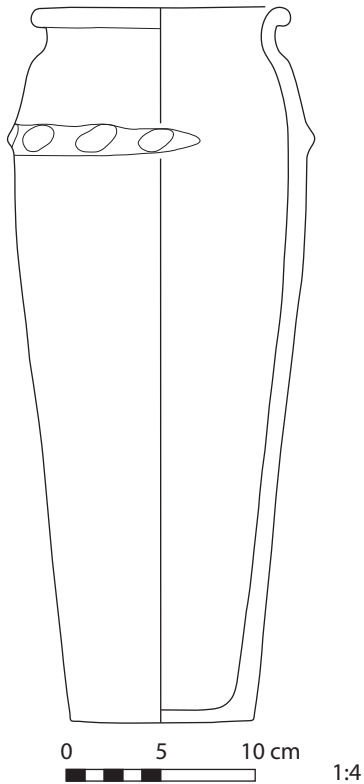
Surface: plain

Remarks: painted potmark, a tree

Reference: Pumpenmeier 1998: 27–28,

Figure 16: j/68, Plate 20d

Dating: Naqada IIIA2



Naqada III 4

Site: Abydos

Shape: cylindrical jar with wavy handles

Material: medium-coarse marl with many lime inclusions

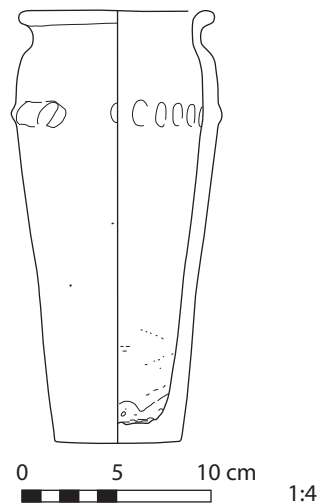
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Pumpenmeier 1998: 27–28,

Figure 16: j11/3

Dating: Naqada IIIA2



Naqada III 5

Site: Abydos

Shape: spherical jar

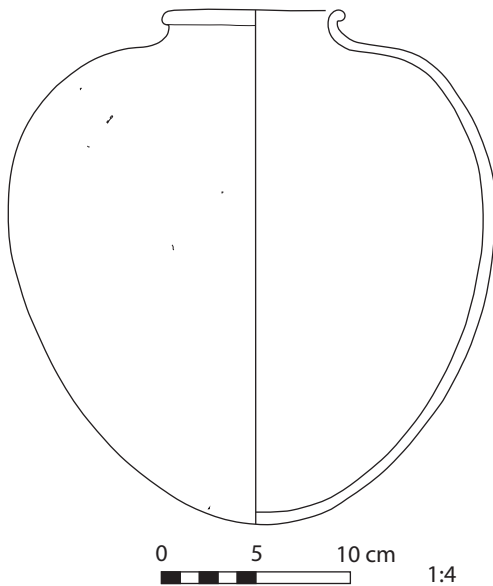
Material: fine dense marl with many very small lime inclusions

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Pumpenmeier 1998: 30, Figure 18: j12/1, Plate 23e

Dating: Naqada IIIA2



Naqada III 6

Site: Abydos

Shape: ovoid jar with elongated body

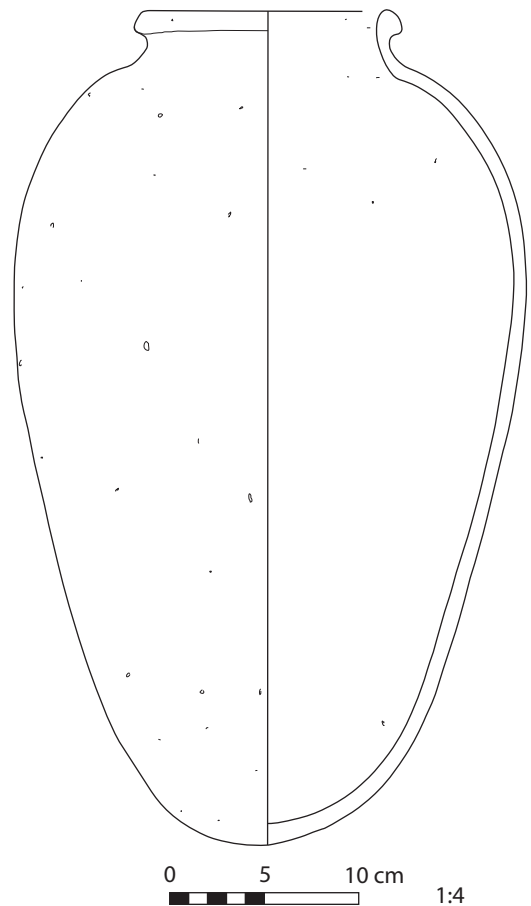
Material: medium-coarse marl with many lime inclusions

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Pumpenmeier 1998: 29–30, Figure 17: j9/1, Plate 23b

Dating: Naqada IIIA2



Naqada III 7

Site: Abydos

Shape: ovoid jar with elongated body

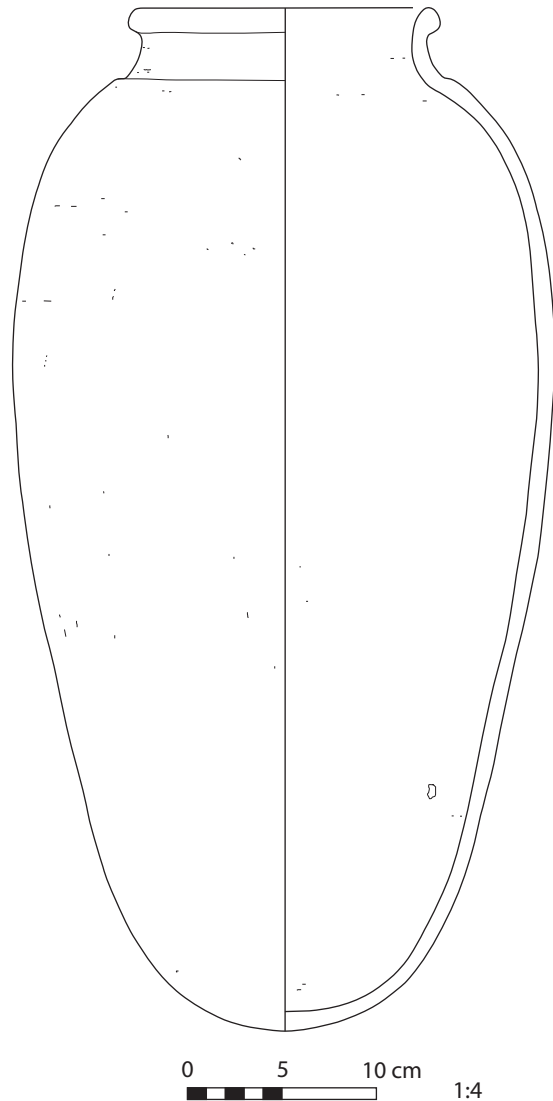
Material: medium-coarse marl with many lime inclusions

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Pumpenmeier 1998: 29–30, Figure 17: j/81+j4/24

Dating: Naqada IIIA2



Naqada III 8

Site: Adaima

Shape: ovoid jar with cylindrical neck and recurved rim

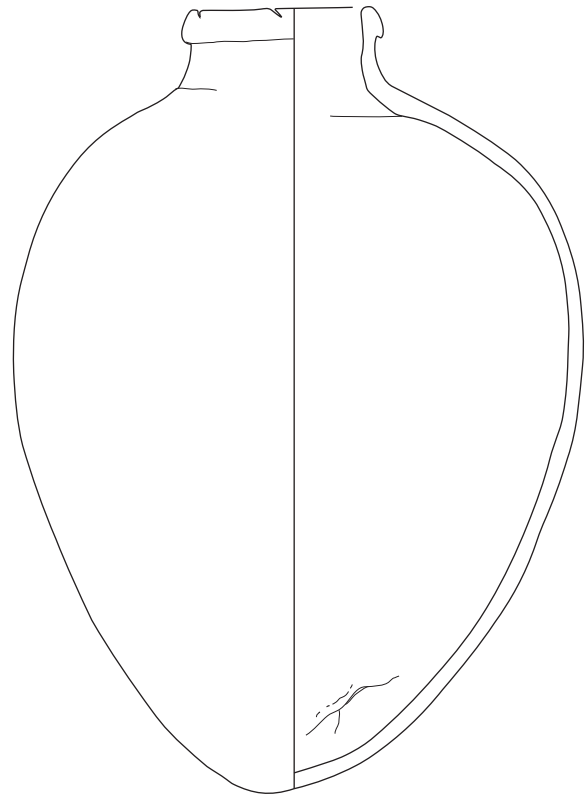
Material: C1

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Buchez 2002: 225–226, Figure 2.12: 240 (4b2/1)

Dating: Naqada III



Naqada III 9

Site: Tell el Farkha

Shape: jar with incurved walls and recurved rim

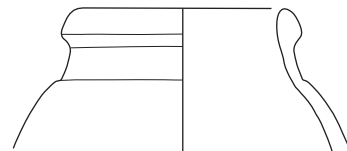
Material: M

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: well smoothed

Reference: Jucha 2005: 137, Plate 30: 3

Dating: Phase 4 (Naqada IIIA2–Naqada IIIB)



Naqada III 10

Site: Tell el Farkha

Shape: jar with cylindrical neck and recurved rim

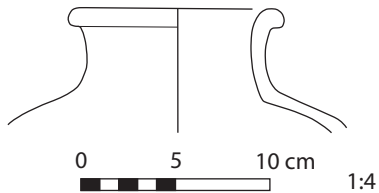
Material: M

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: well smoothed

Reference: Jucha 2005: 138, Plate 31: 3

Dating: Phase 4 (Naqada IIIA2–Naqada IIIB)



Naqada III 11

Site: Tell el Farkha

Shape: jar with cylindrical neck and recurved rim

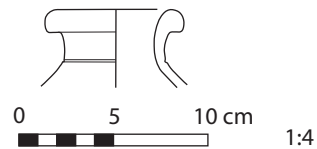
Material: M

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: well smoothed

Reference: Jucha 2005: 138, Plate 31: 8

Dating: Phase 5 (Naqada IIIB–Naqada IIIC1)



Naqada III 12

Site: Abydos

Shape: tall cylindrical jar

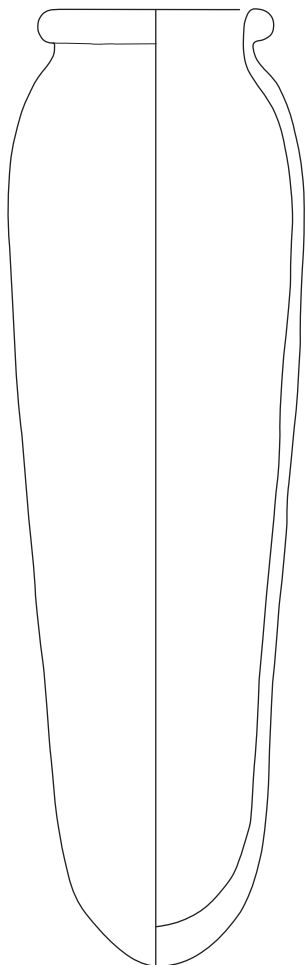
Material: fine dense marl with fine sand

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Pumpenmeier 1998: 31–32,
Figure 19: j6/2, Plate 23d

Dating: Naqada IIIA2



0 5 10 cm
1:4

Naqada III 13

Site: Adaima

Shape: ovoid jar with recurved rim and
flat base

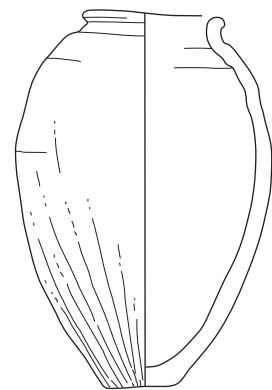
Material: C2

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated, polished

Reference: Buchez 2002: 228–230,
Figure 2.11: 243 (4b2/2)

Dating: Naqada IIIA1



0 5 10 cm
1:4

Naqada III 14

Site: Adaima

Shape: ovoid jar with recurved rim and flat base

Material: C1

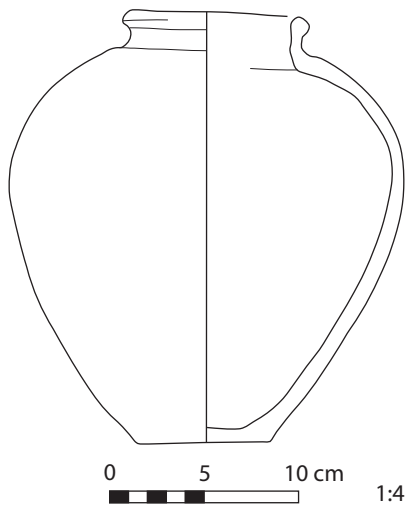
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Buchez 2002: 225–226,

Figure 2.12: 242 (4b2/2)

Dating: Naqada III



Naqada III 15

Site: Tell el Farkha

Shape: jar with long cylindrical neck

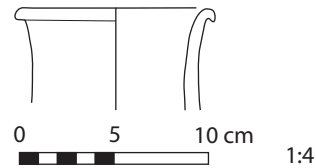
Material: M

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: well smoothed

Reference: Jucha 2005: 140, Plate 35: 5

Dating: Phase 4 (Naqada IIIA2–Naqada IIIB)



Naqada III 16

Site: Tell el Farkha

Shape: jar with straight rim, without neck

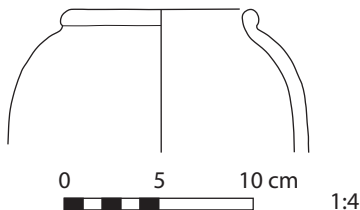
Material: SN-II-2

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Jucha 2005: 130, Plate 2: 12

Dating: Phase 1 (Naqada IID1–Naqada IIB–C)



Naqada III 17

Site: Tell el Farkha

Shape: jar with straight rim and short neck

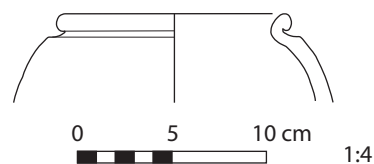
Material: SN-II-2

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

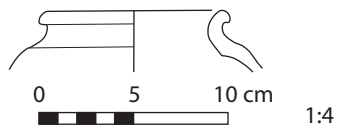
Reference: Jucha 2005: 130, Plate 3: 10

Dating: Phase 3 (Naqada IID2–Naqada IIIA1/A2)



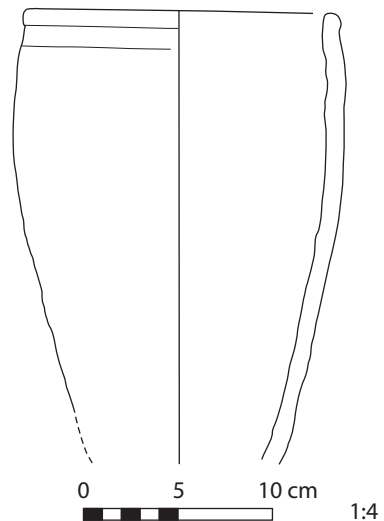
Naqada III 18

Site: Tell el Farkha
Shape: jar with straight rim and short neck
Material: SN-II-2
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: plain
Reference: Jucha 2005: 130, Plate 4: 4
Dating: Phase 3 (Naqada IID2–
Naqada IIIA1/A2)



Naqada III 19

Site: Tell el Farkha
Shape: conical jar with wide rim
Material: SN-II-2
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: plain
Reference: Jucha 2005: 134, Plate 11: 4
Dating: Phase 3–beginning of Phase 4
(Naqada IID2–Naqada IIIA1/A2–
Naqada IIIA2–Naqada IIIB)



Naqada III 20

Site: Abydos

Shape: large jar with long narrow base

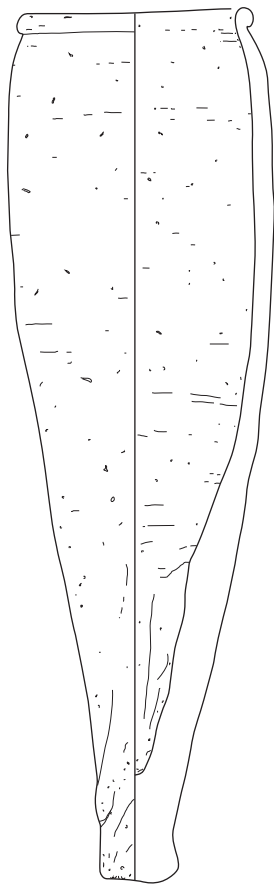
Material: coarse Nile clay with straw inclusions

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Pumpenmeier 1998: 32–35,
Figure 20: j/18, Plate 24b

Dating: Naqada IIIA2



0 5 10 cm

1:4

Naqada III 21

Site: Abydos

Shape: large jar with long narrow base

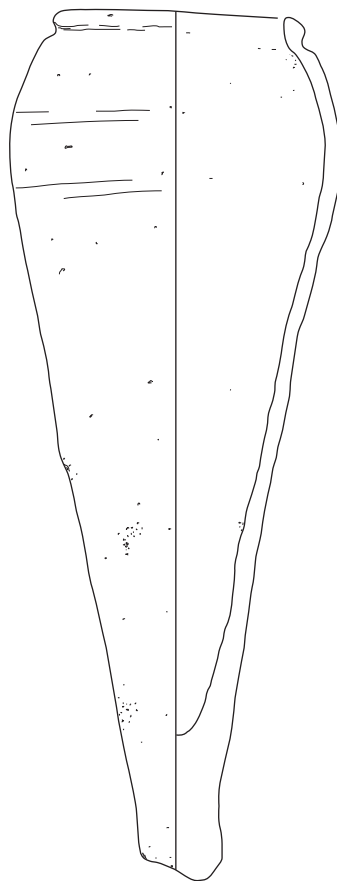
Material: coarse Nile clay with sand inclusions

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Pumpenmeier 1998: 32–35,
Figure 20: j4/1, Plate 24d, e

Dating: Naqada IIIA2

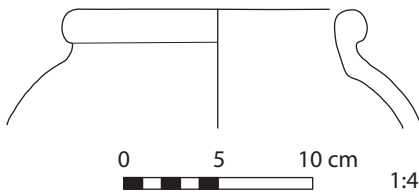


0 5 10 cm

1:4

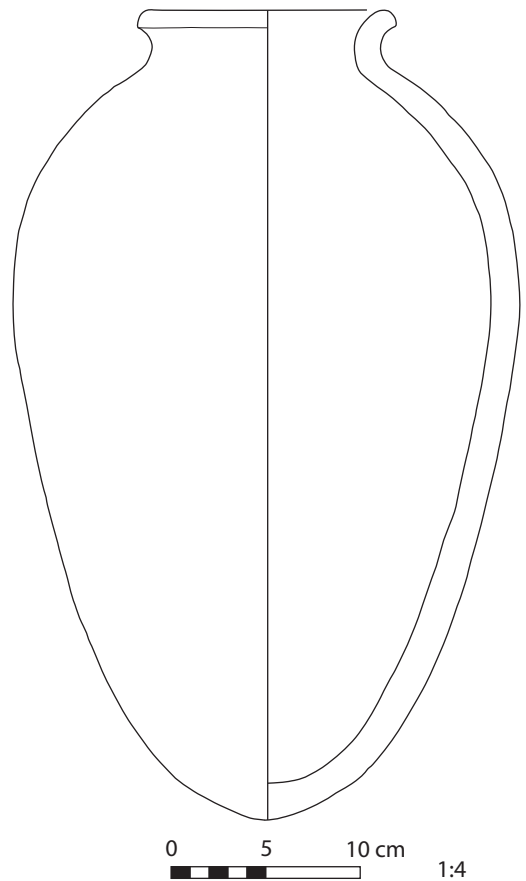
Naqada III 22

Site: Tell el Farkha
Shape: jar with rounded rim and short neck
Material: SN-II-2
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: plain
Reference: Jucha 2005: 136, Plate 24: 4
Dating: Phase 5 (Naqada IIIB–Naqada IIIC1)



Naqada III 23

Site: Tell el Farkha
Shape: ovoid jar with flaring rim
Material: SN-II-2
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: reddish-brown/brown-coated, polished
Reference: Jucha 2005: 135, Plate 20
Dating: Phase 3 (Naqada IID2–Naqada IIIA1/A2)



Naqada III 24

Site: Tell el Farkha

Shape: jar with recurved rim

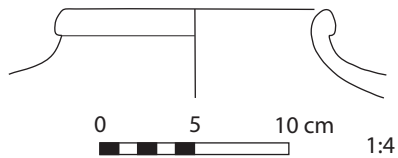
Material: SN-I

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: well smoothed

Reference: Jucha 2005: 136, Plate 27: 1

Dating: Phase 5 (Naqada IIIB–
Naqada IIIC1)



Naqada III 25

Site: Tell el Farkha

Shape: jar with recurved rim

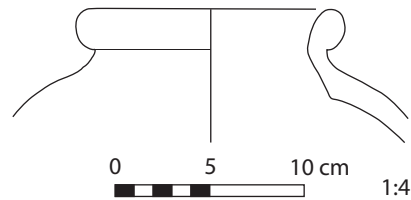
Material: SN-I

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: well smoothed

Reference: Jucha 2005: 136, Plate 27: 5

Dating: Phase 5 (Naqada IIIB–
Naqada IIIC1)



Naqada III 26

Site: Tell el Farkha

Shape: jar with recurved rim

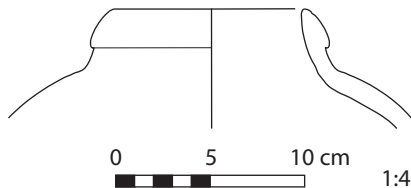
Material: SN-I

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: well smoothed

Reference: Jucha 2005: 137, Plate 29: 2

Dating: Phase 4 (Naqada IIIA2–Naqada IIIB)



Naqada III 27

Site: Tell el Farkha

Shape: jar with recurved rim

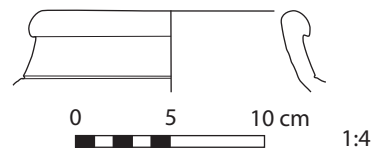
Material: SN-I

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: well smoothed

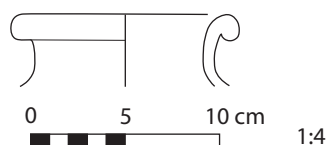
Reference: Jucha 2005: 137, Plate 29: 9

Dating: Phase 4 (Naqada IIIA2–Naqada IIIB)



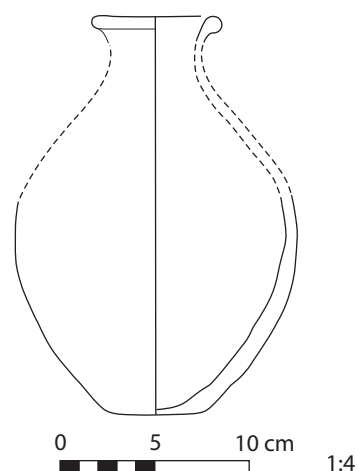
Naqada III 28

Site: Tell el Farkha
Shape: jar with recurved rim
Material: SN-I
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: well smoothed
Reference: Jucha 2005: 138, Plate 31: 10
Dating: Phase 5 (Naqada IIIB–Naqada IIIC1)



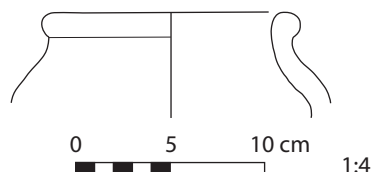
Naqada III 29

Site: Adaima
Shape: bottle with flat base
Material: AM1
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: red-coated, polished
Reference: Buchez 2002: 197–199, Figure 2.4: 64 (4a-b2/2)
Dating: Naqada IID–IIIA1



Naqada III 30

Site: Tell el Farkha
Shape: jar with rounded rim
Material: SN-II-2
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: plain
Reference: Jucha 2005: 139, Plate 33: 3
Dating: Phase 5 (Naqada IIIB–Naqada IIIC1)



Naqada III 31

Site: Adaima

Shape: ovoid jar with rounded rim and flat base

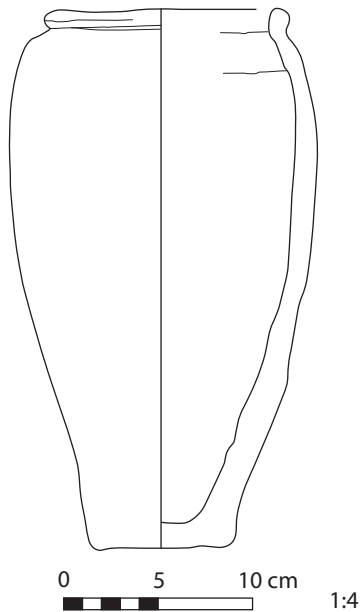
Material: AV1

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: roughly smoothed

Reference: Buchez 2002: 208, Figure 2.9: 171 (4b1/2)

Dating: Naqada IIB–IIIA1



Naqada III 32

Site: Adaima

Shape: ovoid jar with wide, rounded rim and flat base

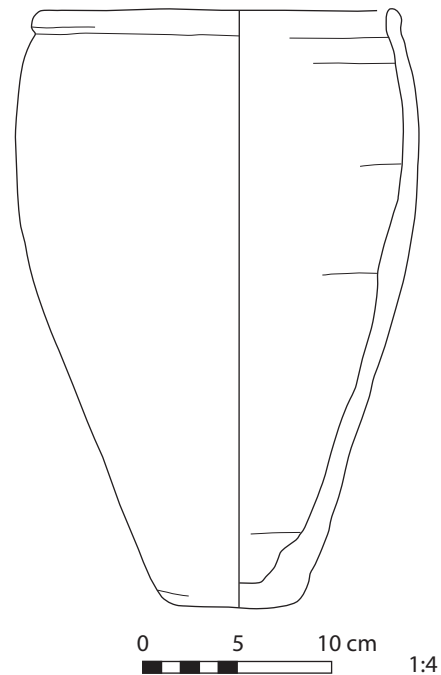
Material: AV1

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: roughly smoothed

Reference: Buchez 2002: 208, Figure 2.9: 159 (3b1x/2)

Dating: Naqada III



Naqada III 33

Site: Adaima

Shape: neckless ovoid jar with flat base

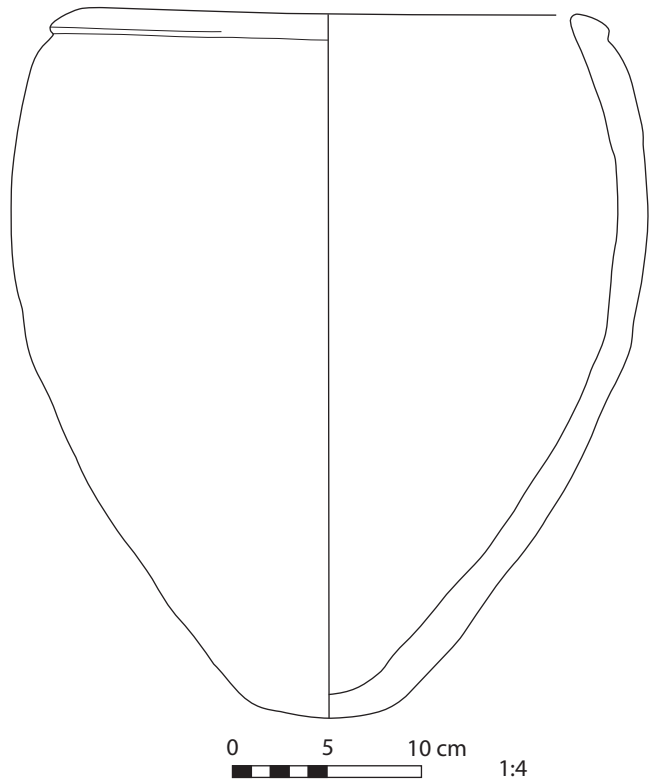
Material: AV1

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: roughly smoothed

Reference: Buchez 2002: 208, Figure 2.9: 160 (3b1x/2)

Dating: Naqada IIIB



Naqada III 34

Site: Adaima

Shape: ovoid jar with short neck, recurved rim, and flat base

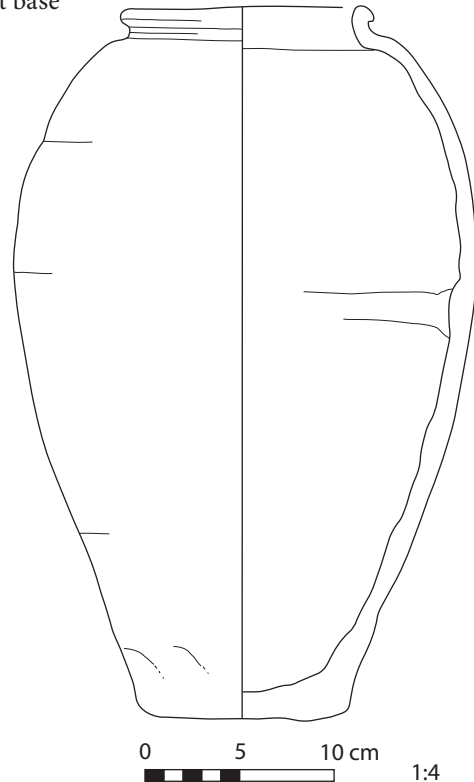
Material: AV1

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: roughly smoothed

Reference: Buchez 2002: 208, Figure 2.9: 172 (4b1/2)

Dating: Naqada IIB–IIIA1



Naqada III 35

Site: Adaima

Shape: ovoid jar with recurved rim and flat base

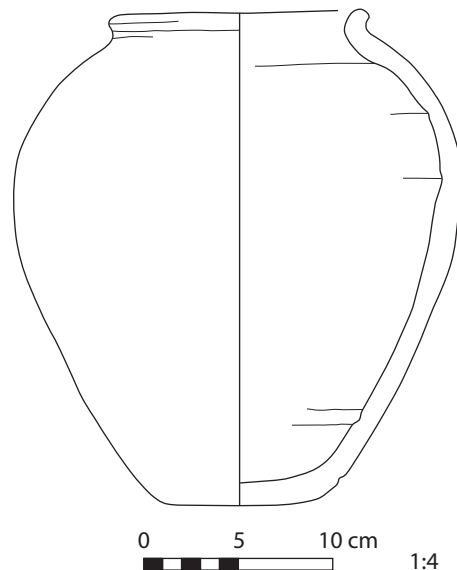
Material: AV1

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: roughly smoothed

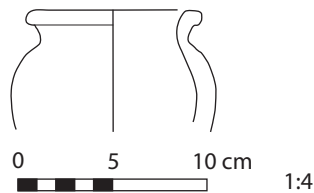
Reference: Buchez 2002: 208, Figure 2.9: 175 (4b1/2)

Dating: Naqada IIB–IIIA1



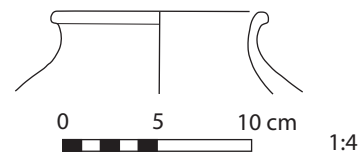
Naqada III 36

Site: Tell el Farkha
Shape: jar with recurved rim
Material: SN-II-2
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: plain
Reference: Jucha 2005: 139, Plate 33: 9
Dating: Phase 5 (Naqada IIIB–Naqada IIIC1)



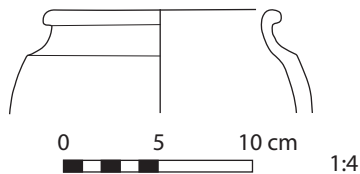
Naqada III 37

Site: Tell el Farkha
Shape: jar with recurved rim
Material: SN-II-2
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: plain
Reference: Jucha 2005: 139, Plate 34: 1
Dating: Phase 5 (Naqada IIIB–Naqada IIIC1)



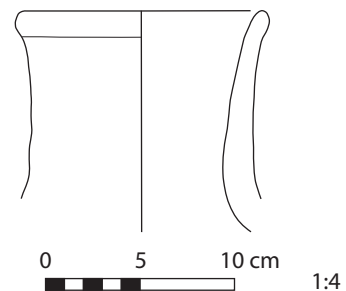
Naqada III 38

Site: Tell el Farkha
Shape: jar with recurved rim and bent shoulder
Material: SN-II-2
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: plain
Reference: Jucha 2005: 139, Plate 34: 4
Dating: Phase 5 (Naqada IIIB–Naqada IIIC1)



Naqada III 39

Site: Tell el Farkha
Shape: jar with long cylindrical neck
Material: SN-II-2
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: plain
Reference: Jucha 2005: 140, Plate 35: 4
Dating: Phase 4 (Naqada IIIA2–Naqada IIIB)



Naqada III 40

Site: Adaima

Shape: small jar with recurved rim

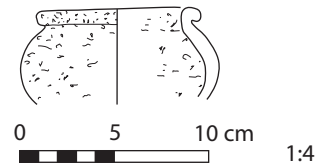
Material: AV1

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: beige-coated, smoothed

Reference: Buchez 2002: 207–212, Figure 2.18: 14

Dating: end of Naqada II–beginning of Naqada III



Naqada III 41

Site: Adaima

Shape: large neckless vessel with ledge rim

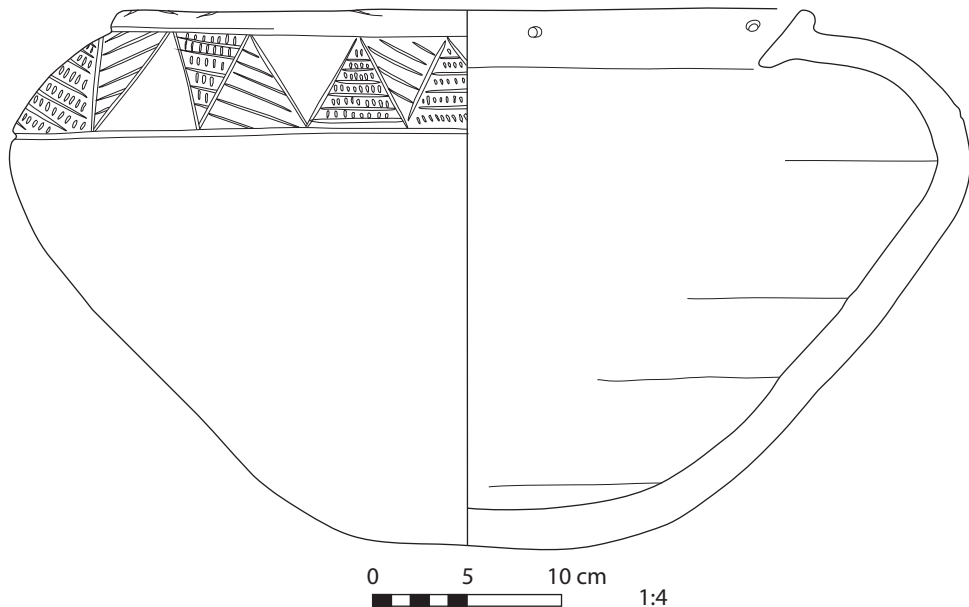
Material: AV8

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed, with incised decoration

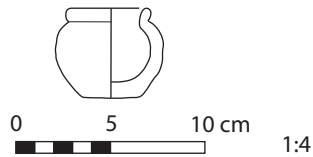
Reference: Buchez 2002: 223–224, Figure 2.10: 191 (3b6/1-01)

Dating: Naqada III



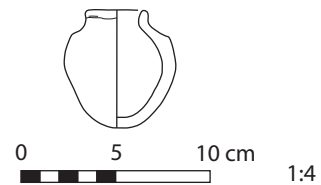
Naqada III 42

Site: Tell el Farkha
Shape: small jar with flat base
Material: SN-II-2
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: plain
Reference: Jucha 2005: 153, Plate 79: 2
Dating: Phase 3 (Naqada IID2–
 Naqada IIIA1/A2)



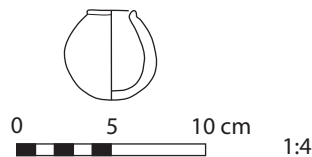
Naqada III 43

Site: Tell el Farkha
Shape: small jar with rounded base
Material: SN-II-2
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: plain
Reference: Jucha 2005: 153, Plate 79: 6
Dating: end of Phase 3 (Naqada IID2–
 Naqada IIIA1/A2)



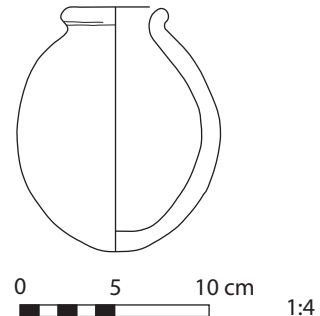
Naqada III 44

Site: Tell el Farkha
Shape: small globular jar with rounded base
Material: SN-II-1
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: plain
Reference: Jucha 2005: 153, Plate 79: 24
Dating: Phase 3 (Naqada IID2–
 Naqada IIIA1/A2)



Naqada III 45

Site: Tell el Farkha
Shape: small globular jar with rounded base
Material: SN-II-2
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: plain
Reference: Jucha 2005: 140, Plate 36: 6
Dating: Phase 3 (Naqada IID2–
 Naqada IIIA1/A2)



Naqada III 46

Site: Tell el Farkha

Shape: small bag-shaped jar

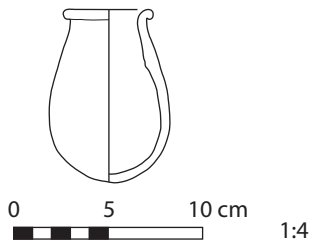
Material: SN-II-2

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Jucha 2005: 141, Plate 38: 4

Dating: Phase 3 (Naqada IID2–
Naqada IIIA1/A2)



Naqada III 47

Site: Tell el Farkha

Shape: small bag-shaped jar with long neck

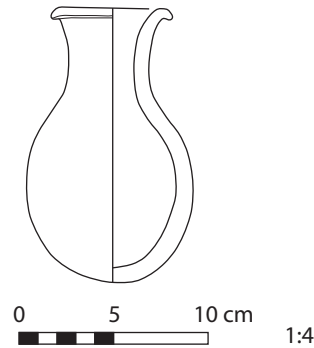
Material: SN-I

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: grayish-brown ware, polished

Reference: Jucha 2005: 141, Plate 39: 2

Dating: Phase 4 (Naqada IIIA2–
Naqada IIIB)



Naqada III 48

Site: Tell el Farkha

Shape: small ovoid jar with pointed base

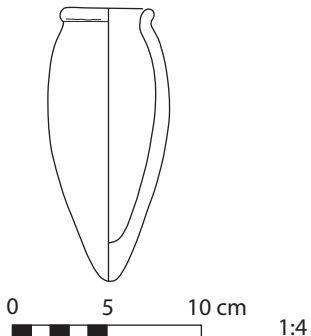
Material: SN-II-2

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Jucha 2005: 141, Plate 39: 5

Dating: Phase 3 (Naqada IID2–
Naqada IIIA1/A2)



Naqada III 49

Site: Tell el Farkha

Shape: small vessel with ledge on body

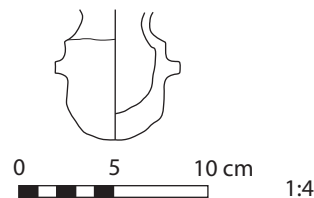
Material: SN-II-1

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

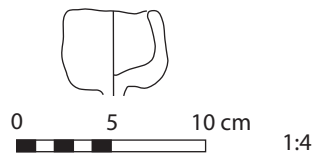
Reference: Jucha 2005: 153, Plate 79: 8

Dating: Phase 3 (Naqada IID2–
Naqada IIIA1/A2)



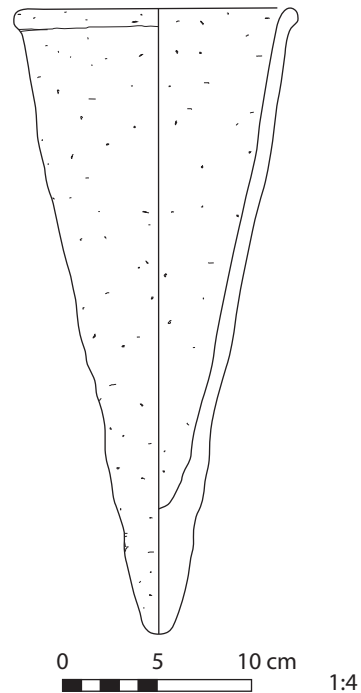
Naqada III 50

Site: Tell el Farkha
Shape: small vessel
Material: SN-II-1
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: plain
Reference: Jucha 2005: 153, Plate 79: 9
Dating: Phase 3 (Naqada IID2–
 Naqada IIIA1/A2)



Naqada III 51

Site: Abydos
Shape: large conical jar with pointed base
Material: coarse Nile clay with straw
 inclusions
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: plain
Reference: Pumpenmeier 1998: 35,
 Figure 22: j6/1
Dating: Naqada IIIA2



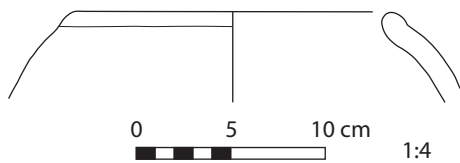
Naqada III 52

Site: Tell el Farkha
Shape: hole-mouthed jar
Material: SN-II-2
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: plain
Reference: Jucha 2005: 142, Plate 79: 8
Dating: Phase 1 (Naqada IID1–Naqada IIB–c)



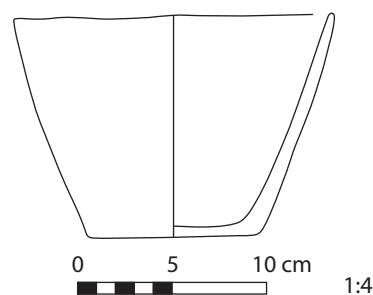
Naqada III 53

Site: Tell el Farkha
Shape: hole-mouthed jar
Material: SN-II-2
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: plain
Reference: Jucha 2005: 142, Plate 42: 4
Dating: Phase 3 (Naqada IID2–
 Naqada IIIA1/A2)



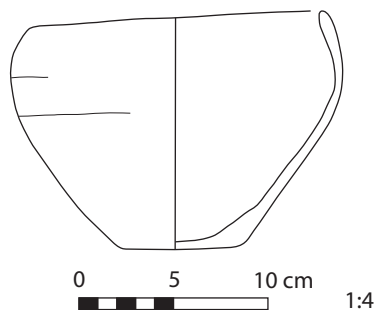
Naqada III 54

Site: Adaima
Shape: bowl with straight walls and flat base
Material: C5
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: red-coated, polished
Reference: Buchez 2002: 228–230,
 Figure 2.11: 200 (2a1/2)
Dating: Naqada IIIA1



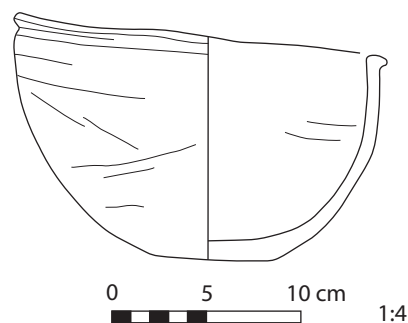
Naqada III 55

Site: Adaima
Shape: bowl with incurved walls and
 flat base
Material: C2
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: red-coated inside, polished
Reference: Buchez 2002: 230–231,
 Figure 2.11: 219 (3a1/2)
Dating: end of Naqada II–
 beginning of Naqada III



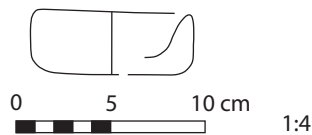
Naqada III 56

Site: Adaima
Shape: bowl with rounded body and
 recurved rim
Material: C5
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Buchez 2002: 228–230,
 Figure 2.11: 225 (3b1x/2)
Dating: Naqada IIIA1



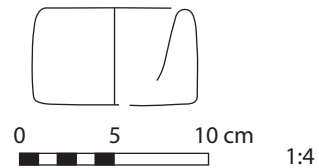
Naqada III 57

Site: Tell el Farkha
Shape: shallow bowl with straight walls
Material: SN-II-2
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: plain
Reference: Jucha 2005: 142, Plate 43: 1
Dating: Phase 5 (Naqada IIIB–Naqada IIIC1)



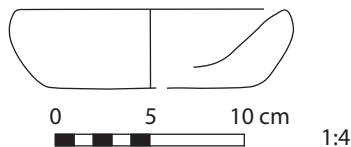
Naqada III 58

Site: Tell el Farkha
Shape: shallow bowl with straight walls
Material: SN-II-2
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: plain
Reference: Jucha 2005: 142, Plate 43: 2
Dating: Phase 5 (Naqada IIIB–Naqada IIIC1)



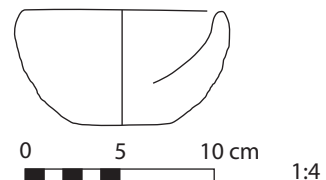
Naqada III 59

Site: Tell el Farkha
Shape: shallow bowl with straight walls
Material: SN-II-2
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: plain
Reference: Jucha 2005: 142, Plate 43: 3
Dating: end of Phase 4 (Naqada IIIA2–Naqada IIIB)–beginning of Phase 5 (Naqada IIIB–Naqada IIIC1)



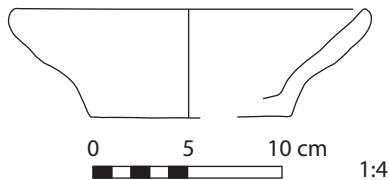
Naqada III 60

Site: Tell el Farkha
Shape: shallow bowl with incurved walls
Material: SN-II-2
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: plain
Reference: Jucha 2005: 142, Plate 43: 4
Dating: Phase 5 (Naqada IIIB–Naqada IIIC1)



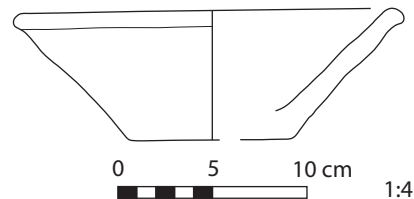
Naqada III 61

Site: Tell el Farkha
Shape: bowl with straight walls and flat base
Material: SN-II-2
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: plain
Reference: Jucha 2005: 142, Plate 43: 5
Dating: Phase 3 (Naqada IID2–
 Naqada IIIA1/A2)



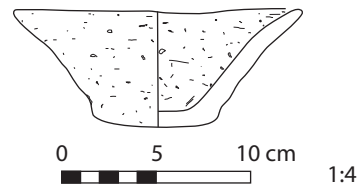
Naqada III 62

Site: Tell el Farkha
Shape: bowl with straight walls and flat base
Material: SN-II-2
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: plain
Reference: Jucha 2005: 144, Plate 47: 3
Dating: Phase 4
 (Naqada IIIA2–Naqada IIIB)



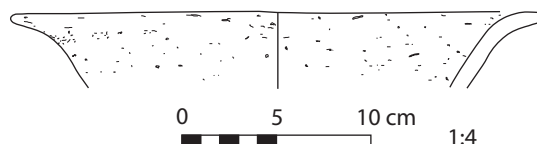
Naqada III 63

Site: Abydos
Shape: bowl with flaring walls and flat base
Material: coarse Nile clay with straw inclusions
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: plain
Reference: Pumpenmeier 1998: 36, Figure 23: j/75
Dating: Naqada IIIA2



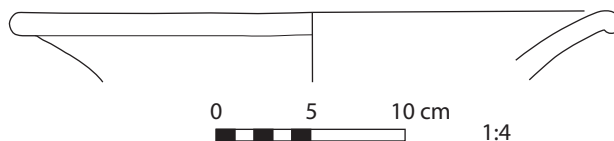
Naqada III 64

Site: Abydos
Shape: bowl with flaring walls and flat base
Material: coarse Nile clay with straw inclusions
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: plain
Reference: Pumpenmeier 1998: 36, Figure 23: j9/5
Dating: Naqada IIIA2



Naqada III 65

Site: Tell el Farkha
Shape: bowl with flaring walls
Material: SN-II-2
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: plain
Reference: Jucha 2005: 145, Plate 49: 3
Dating: Phase 5 (Naqada IIIB–Naqada IIIC1)



Naqada III 66

Site: Tell el Farkha
Shape: bowl with flaring walls
Material: SN-II-2
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: plain
Reference: Jucha 2005: 145, Plate 50: 1
Dating: Phase 4 (Naqada IIIA2–Naqada IIIB)



Naqada III 67

Site: Tell el Farkha

Shape: bowl with flaring walls and flat base

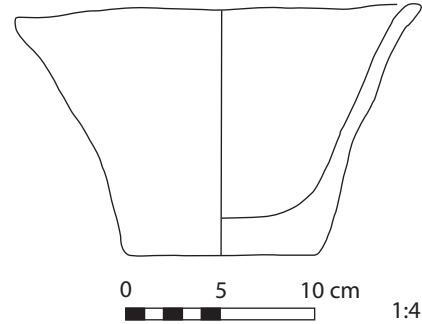
Material: SN-II-2

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Jucha 2005: 145, Plate 51: 2

Dating: Phase 4 (Naqada IIIA2–Naqada IIIB)



Naqada III 68

Site: Abydos

Shape: bowl with convex sides

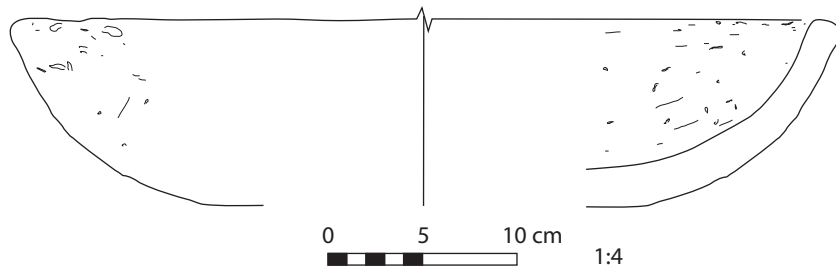
Material: coarse Nile clay with straw inclusions

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Pumpenmeier 1998: 36–37, Figure 24: j4/17

Dating: Naqada IIIA2



Naqada III 69

Site: Tell el Farkha

Shape: basin with slightly convex walls

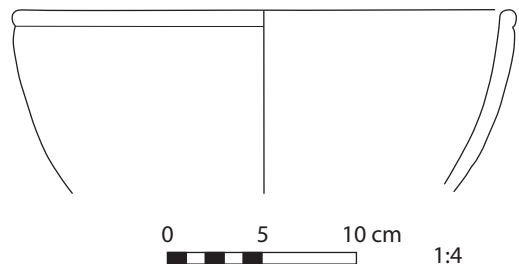
Material: SN-I

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red/brown-coated, burnished

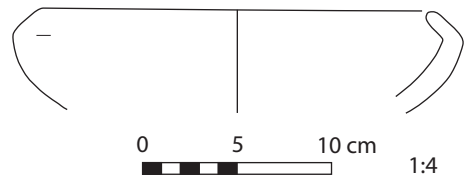
Reference: Jucha 2005: 146, Plate 55: 2

Dating: Phase 5 (Naqada IIIB–Naqada IIIC1)



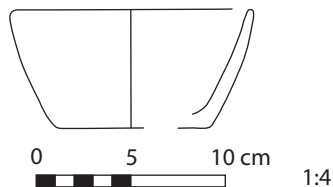
Naqada III 70

Site: Tell el Farkha
Shape: bowl with incurved rim
Material: SN-I
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: red-coated, burnished
Reference: Jucha 2005: 146, Plate 55: 5
Dating: Phase 5 (Naqada IIIB–Naqada IIIC1)



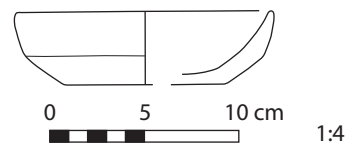
Naqada III 71

Site: Tell el Farkha
Shape: bowl with straight walls and flat base
Material: SN-I
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: red/brown-coated, burnished
Reference: Jucha 2005: 147, Plate 56: 2
Dating: Phase 5 (Naqada IIIB–Naqada IIIC1)



Naqada III 72

Site: Tell el Farkha
Shape: bowl with bent walls and flat base
Material: SN-I
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: red-coated, burnished
Reference: Jucha 2005: 147, Plate 56: 4
Dating: Phase 5 (Naqada IIIB–Naqada IIIC1)



Naqada III 73

Site: Tell el Farkha

Shape: bowl with bent walls

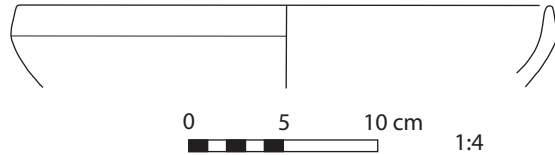
Material: SN-I

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated, burnished

Reference: Jucha 2005: 147, Plate 56: 6

Dating: Phase 5 (Naqada IIIB–Naqada IIIC1)



Naqada III 74

Site: Tell el Farkha

Shape: bowl with bent walls and flat base

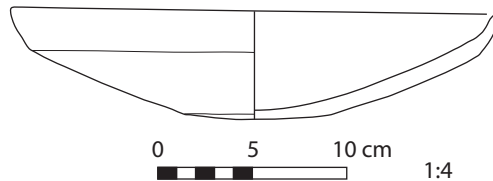
Material: SN-I

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red/brown-coated, burnished

Reference: Jucha 2005: 147, Plate 58: 4

Dating: end of Phase 4 (Naqada IIIA2–Naqada IIIB)–beginning of Phase 5
(Naqada IIIB–Naqada IIIC1)



Naqada III 75

Site: Tell el Farkha

Shape: bowl with incurved walls

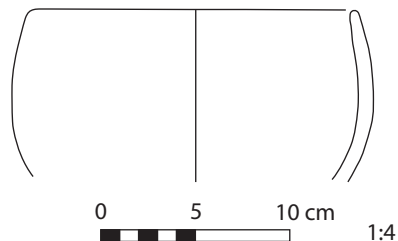
Material: SN-I

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red/brown-coated, burnished

Reference: Jucha 2005: 149, Plate 65: 2

Dating: Phase 5 (Naqada IIIB–Naqada IIIC1)



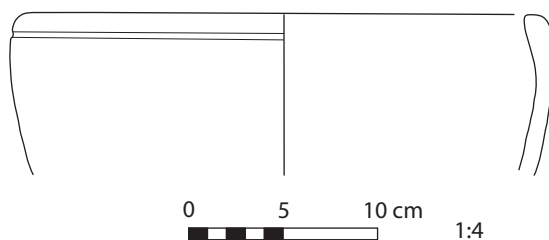
Naqada III 76

Site: Tell el Farkha
Shape: bowl with incurved walls
Material: SN-II-2
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: plain
Reference: Jucha 2005: 150, Plate 65: 6
Dating: Phase 5 (Naqada IIIB–Naqada IIIC1)



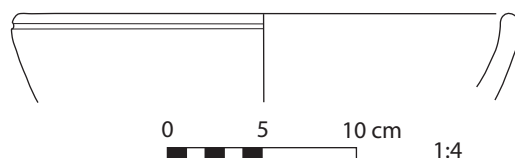
Naqada III 77

Site: Tell el Farkha
Shape: bowl with incurved walls and a groove below rim
Material: SN-II-2
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: plain
Reference: Jucha 2005: 150, Plate 66: 1
Dating: Phase 4 (Naqada IIIA2–Naqada IIIB)



Naqada III 78

Site: Tell el Farkha
Shape: bowl with incurved walls and a groove below rim
Material: SN-II-2
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: plain
Reference: Jucha 2005: 150, Plate 66: 2
Dating: end of Phase 3 (Naqada IID2–Naqada IIIA1/A2)–beginning of Phase 4
 (Naqada IIIA2–Naqada IIIB)



Naqada III 79

Site: Tell el Farkha

Shape: bowl with incurved walls

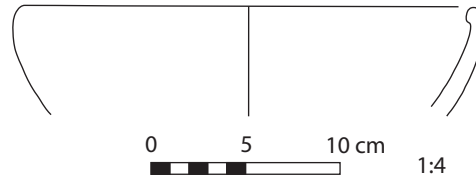
Material: SN-II-2

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Jucha 2005: 150, Plate 66: 3

Dating: Phase 3 (Naqada IID2–Naqada IIIA1/A2)



Naqada III 80

Site: Tell el Farkha

Shape: bowl with incurved walls

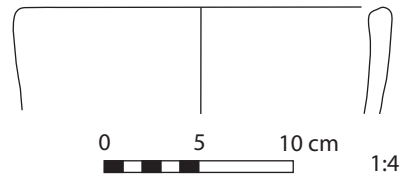
Material: SN-II-2

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red/brown-coated, polished

Reference: Jucha 2005: 150, Plate 66: 4

Dating: Phase 5 (Naqada IIIB–Naqada IIIC1)



Naqada III 81

Site: Tell el Farkha

Shape: bowl with straight walls, rounded rim, and flat base

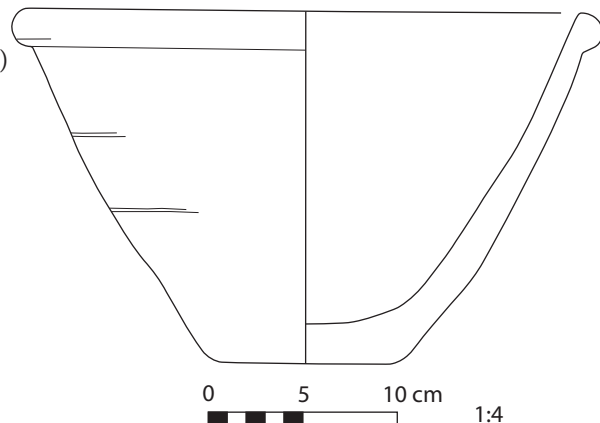
Material: SN-II-2

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

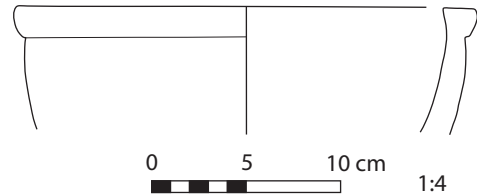
Reference: Jucha 2005: 152, Plate 74

Dating: Phase 5 (Naqada IIIB–Naqada IIIC1)



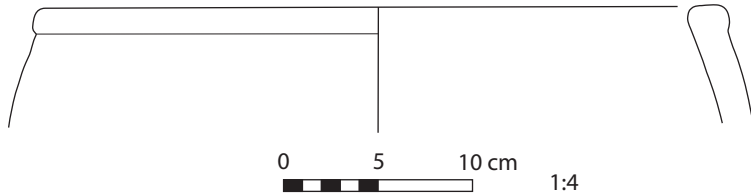
Naqada III 82

Site: Tell el Farkha
Shape: bowl with convex walls and flattened rim
Material: SN-II-2
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: plain
Reference: Jucha 2005: 150, Plate 67: 2
Dating: Phase 5 (Naqada IIIB–Naqada IIIC1)



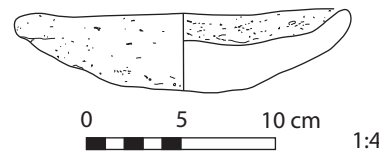
Naqada III 83

Site: Tell el Farkha
Shape: rim with incurved walls and flattened rim
Material: SN-II-2
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: plain
Reference: Jucha 2005: 152, Plate 78: 2
Dating: Phase 5 (Naqada IIIB–Naqada IIIC1)



Naqada III 84

Site: Abydos
Shape: shallow plate
Material: coarse Nile clay with straw inclusions
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: plain
Reference: Pumpenmeier 1998: 36–37, Figure 24: js/6
Dating: Naqada IIIA2



Naqada III 85

Site: Abydos

Shape: bread mold

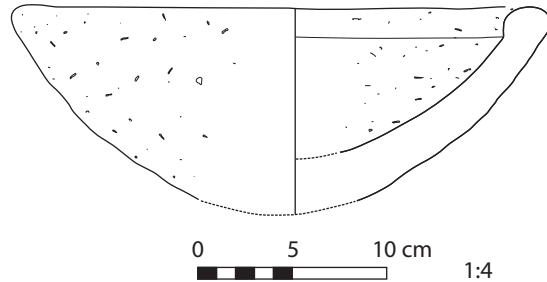
Material: coarse Nile clay with straw inclusions (NC)

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Pumpenmeier 1998: 38–39, Figure 25: js/12

Dating: Naqada IIIA2



Naqada III 86

Site: Tell el Farkha

Shape: bread mold

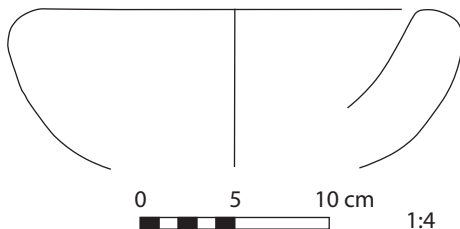
Material: SN-III

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Jucha 2005: 151, Plate 69: 4

Dating: Phase 5 (Naqada IIIB–Naqada IIIC1)



Naqada III 87

Site: Tell el Farkha

Shape: bread mold

Material: SN-III

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

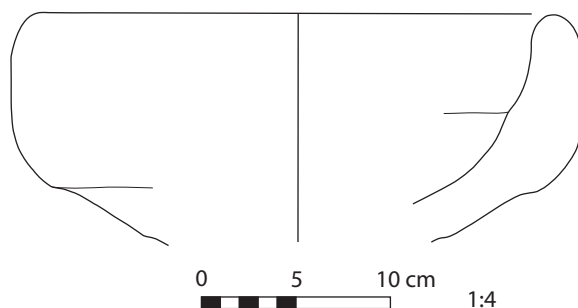
Reference: Jucha 2005: 151, Plate 72: 2

Dating: Phase 5 (Naqada IIIB–Naqada IIIC1)



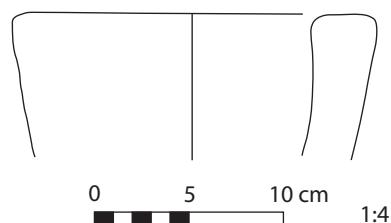
Naqada III 88

Site: Tell el Farkha
Shape: bread mold
Material: SN-III
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: plain
Reference: Jucha 2005: 151, Plate 72: 3
Dating: beginning of Phase 5
 (Naqada IIIB–Naqada IIIC1)



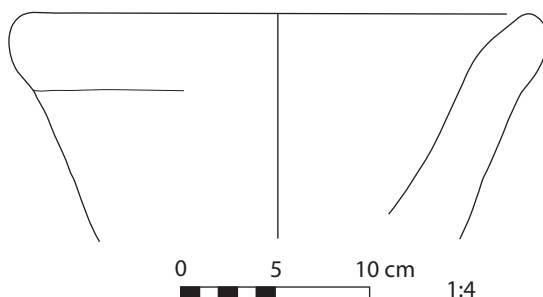
Naqada III 89

Site: Tell el Farkha
Shape: bread mold
Material: SN-III
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: plain
Reference: Jucha 2005: 151, Plate 73: 3
Dating: Phase 5 (Naqada IIIB–Naqada IIIC1)



Naqada III 90

Site: Tell el Farkha
Shape: bread mold
Material: SN-III
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: plain
Reference: Jucha 2005: 152, Plate 73: 4
Dating: Phase 5 (Naqada IIIB–Naqada IIIC1)



Naqada III 91

Site: Tell el Farkha

Shape: flat plate with straight sides and flat base

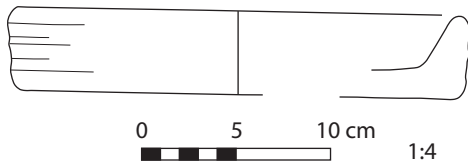
Material: SN-II-2

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Jucha 2005: 152, Plate 78: 4

Dating: Phase 5 (Naqada IIIB–Naqada IIIC1)



Naqada III 92

Site: Tell el Farkha

Shape: flat plate with straight sides and flat base

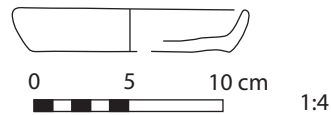
Material: SN-II-1

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Jucha 2005: 153, Plate 78: 7

Dating: Phase 4 (Naqada IIIA2–Naqada IIIB)



Naqada III 93

Site: Tell el Farkha

Shape: small cup

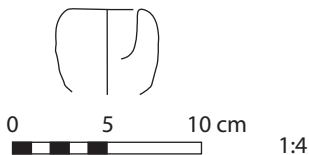
Material: SN-II-1

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Jucha 2005: 153, Plate 79: 10

Dating: Phase 3 (Naqada IID2–Naqada IIIA1/A2)



Naqada III 94

Site: Tell el Farkha

Shape: small bowl with slightly convex walls

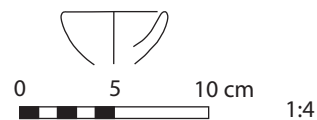
Material: SN-II-1

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

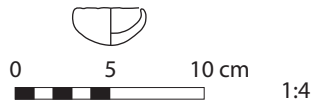
Reference: Jucha 2005: 153, Plate 79: 13

Dating: Phase 3 (Naqada IID2–Naqada IIIA1/A2)



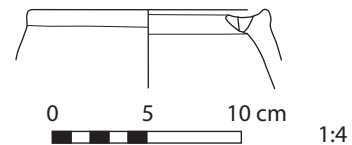
Naqada III 95

Site: Tell el Farkha
Shape: small bowl with slightly convex walls
Material: SN-II-1
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: plain
Reference: Jucha 2005: 153, Plate 79: 14
Dating: Phase 3 (Naqada IID2–Naqada IIIA1/A2)



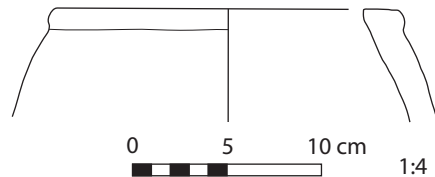
Naqada III 96

Site: Adaima
Shape: basin with ledge rim
Material: AV1
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: beige-coated, smoothed, with incised decoration
Reference: Buchez 2002: 207–212, Figure 2.18: 21
Dating: end of Naqada II–beginning of Naqada III



Naqada III 97

Site: Tell el Farkha
Shape: basin with incurved walls and flattened rim
Material: SN-II-2
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: plain
Reference: Jucha 2005: 154, Plate 81: 2
Dating: end of Phase 2 (Naqada IID2)–beginning of Phase 3 (Naqada IID2–Naqada IIIA1/A2)



Naqada III 98

Site: Adaima

Shape: jar with filter below rim

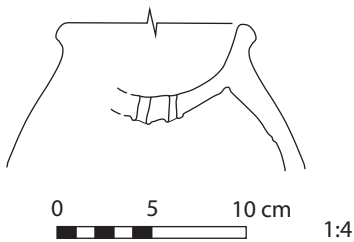
Material: AV1

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: beige-coated, smoothed, with incised decoration

Reference: Buchez 2002: 207–212, Figure 2.18: 22

Dating: end of Naqada II–beginning of Naqada III



Naqada III 99

Site: Tell el Farkha

Shape: stand with rounded holes in walls

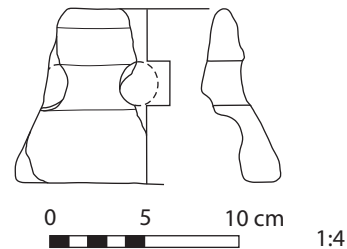
Material: SN-II-2

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Jucha 2005: 154, Plate 81: 3

Dating: Phase 3 (Naqada IID2–Naqada IIIA1/A2)



Naqada III 100

Site: Tell el Farkha

Shape: stand with triangular holes in walls

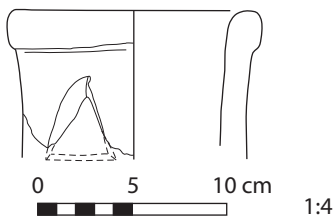
Material: SN-II-1

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Jucha 2005: 154, Plate 81: 7

Dating: Phase 4 (Naqada IIIA2–Naqada IIIB)



Naqada III 101

Site: Tell el Farkha

Shape: bowl on high ring base

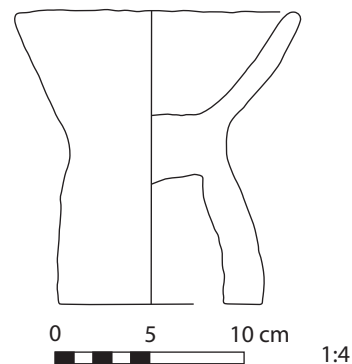
Material: SN-II-2

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Jucha 2005: 154, Plate 82: 1

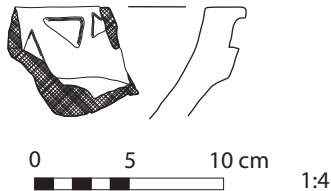
Dating: Phase 3 (Naqada IID2–Naqada IIIA1/A2)



Decoration Patterns

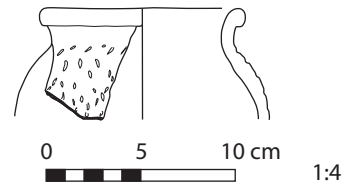
Naqada III 102

Site: Tell el Farkha
Shape: basin with flat-topped rim
Material: SN-II-2
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: plain, with incised decoration
Reference: Jucha 2005: 159, Plate 93: 2
Dating: Phase 4 (Naqada IIIA2–Naqada IIIB)



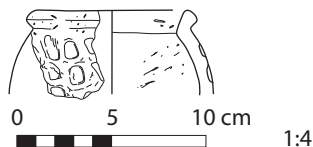
Naqada III 103

Site: Tell el Farkha
Shape: jar with flaring, rounded rim
Material: SN-I
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: light brown ware, polished, with incised decoration
Reference: Jucha 2005: 159, Plate 93: 6
Dating: Phase 4 (Naqada IIIA2–Naqada IIIB)



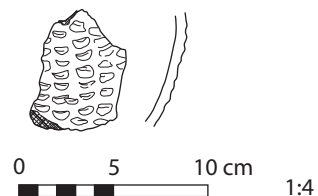
Naqada III 104

Site: Adaima
Shape: jar with short, flaring rim
Material: AV1
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: smoothed, with incised decoration
Reference: Buchez 2002: 213–214, Figure 2.20: 12
Dating: middle of Naqada III (?)



Naqada III 105

Site: Adaima
Shape: body sherd of jar
Material: AV1
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: smoothed, with incised decoration
Reference: Buchez 2002: 213–214, Figure 2.20: 14
Dating: middle of Naqada III (?)



Naqada III 106

Site: Adaima

Shape: bowl with flaring ledge rim

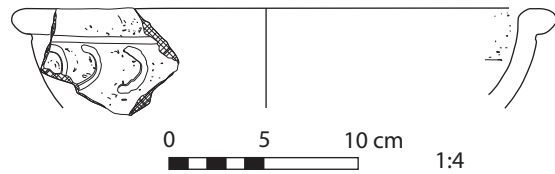
Material: AV1

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed, with incised decoration

Reference: Buchez 2002: 213–214, Figure 2.21: 1

Dating: middle of Naqada III (?)



Naqada III 107

Site: Adaima

Shape: bowl with rounded rim and incurved walls

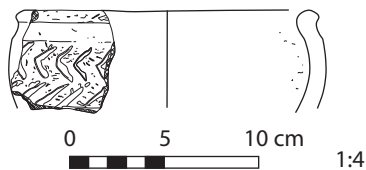
Material: AV1

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed, with incised decoration

Reference: Buchez 2002: 213–214, Figure 2.21: 5

Dating: middle of Naqada III (?)



Naqada III 108

Site: Adaima

Shape: bowl with ledge rim and incurved walls

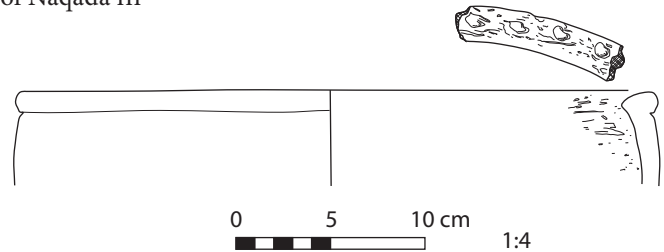
Material: AV1

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: beige-coated, smoothed, with incised decoration

Reference: Buchez 2002: 207–212, Figure 2.18: 20

Dating: end of Naqada II–beginning of Naqada III



Naqada III 109

Site: Tell el Farkha

Shape: body sherd of jar

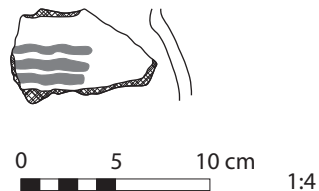
Material: M

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: well smoothed, with red painted decoration

Reference: Jucha 2005: 158, Plate 92: 12

Dating: Phase 4 (Naqada IIIA2–Naqada IIIB)



Imported Pottery

Naqada III 110

Site: Abydos

Shape: jar with narrow neck, recurved rim, and flat base

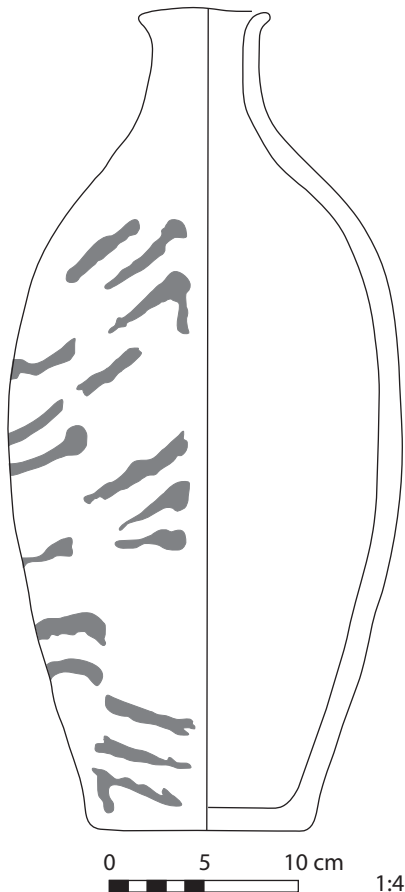
Material: hard clay with sand and limestone particles

Manufacture: handmade, coiled

Surface: smoothed, with irregular red painted decoration

Reference: Hartung 1998: 93, 97, Figure 60: 7/5

Dating: Early Bronze I



Naqada III 111

Site: Abydos

Shape: bag-shaped jar without neck, flaring rim, and flat base

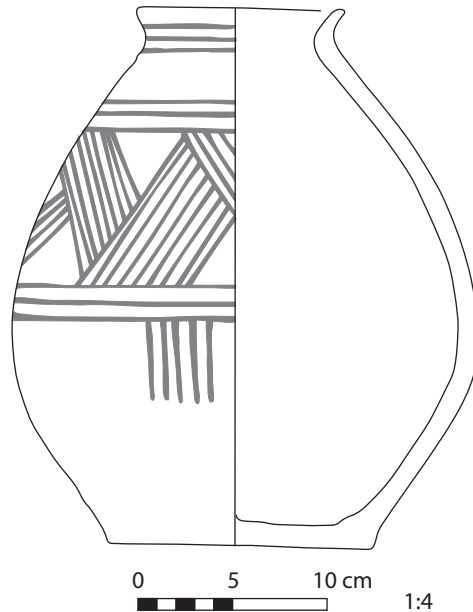
Material: fine clay with limestone and some black particles

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed, with red painted decoration

Reference: Hartung 2001: 206–207, Plate 68, 452

Dating: Early Bronze I



Naqada III 112

Site: Abydos

Shape: jar with narrow neck, recurved rim, and flat base

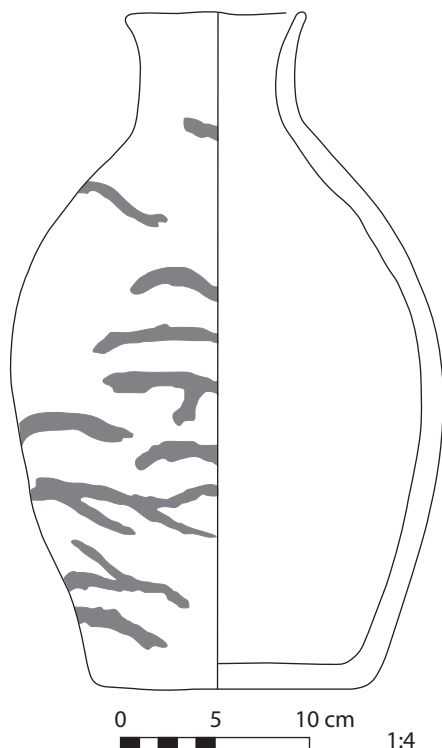
Material: hard clay with sand and limestone particles

Manufacture: handmade, coiled

Surface: smoothed, with irregular red painted decoration

Reference: Hartung 1998: 93, 97, Figure 60: 7/6

Dating: Early Bronze I



Naqada III 113

Site: Abydos

Shape: jar with rounded body, wide neck, flaring rim, flat base, and two vertical handles

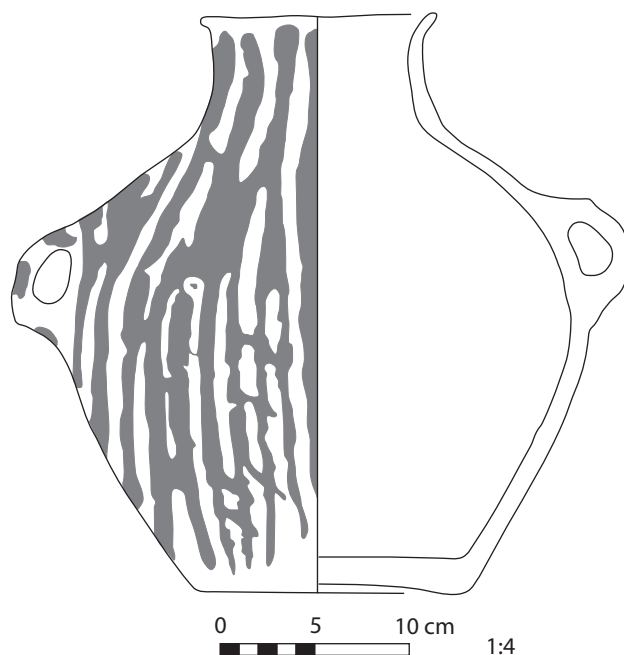
Material: fine clay with small limestone particles

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed, with red painted decoration

Reference: Hartung 2001: 206–207, Plate 68, 449

Dating: Early Bronze I



Naqada III 114

Site: Abydos

Shape: jar with narrow neck, recurved rim, and flat base

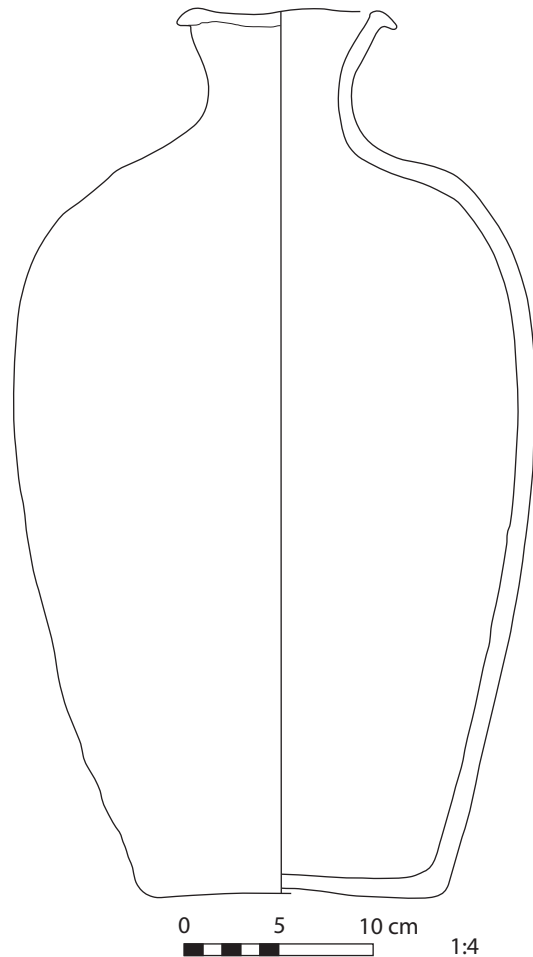
Material: hard clay, with sand and limestone particles

Manufacture: handmade, coiled

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Hartung 1998: 93, 97, Figure 7/18

Dating: Early Bronze I



Naqada III 115

Site: Abydos

Shape: jar with rounded body, narrow neck, recurved rim, and flat base

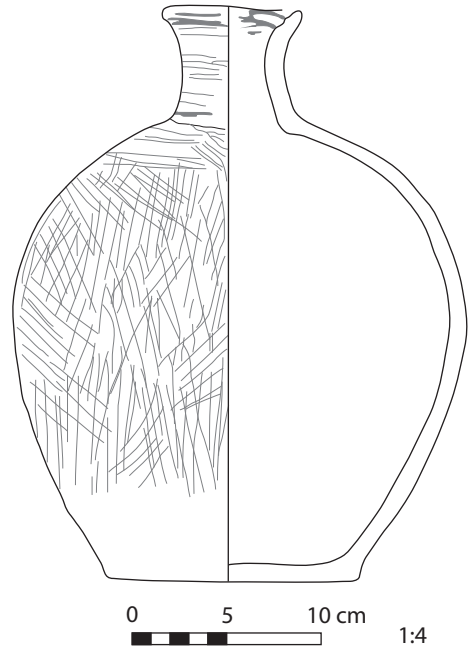
Material: hard clay, with abundant calcite and sand, and lesser quantities of limestone particles and grog

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed, with dark red painted decoration

Reference: Hartung 1998: 94, 99, Figure 62: 10/30

Dating: Early Bronze I



Naqada III 116

Site: Abydos

Shape: bag-shaped jar with short neck, flaring rim, and flat base

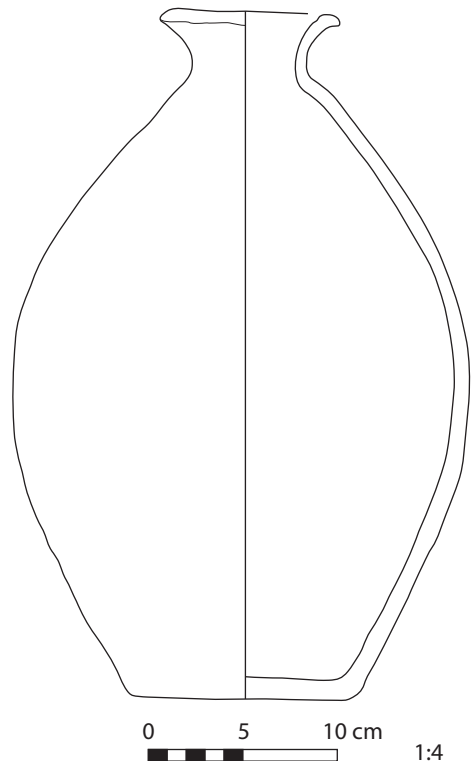
Material: hard clay, with abundant calcite and sand, and lesser quantities of limestone particles and grog

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Hartung 1998: 94, 97, Figure 60: 7/17

Dating: Early Bronze I



Naqada III 117

Site: Abydos

Shape: jar with rounded body, wide neck, flaring rim, flat base, and two ledge handles

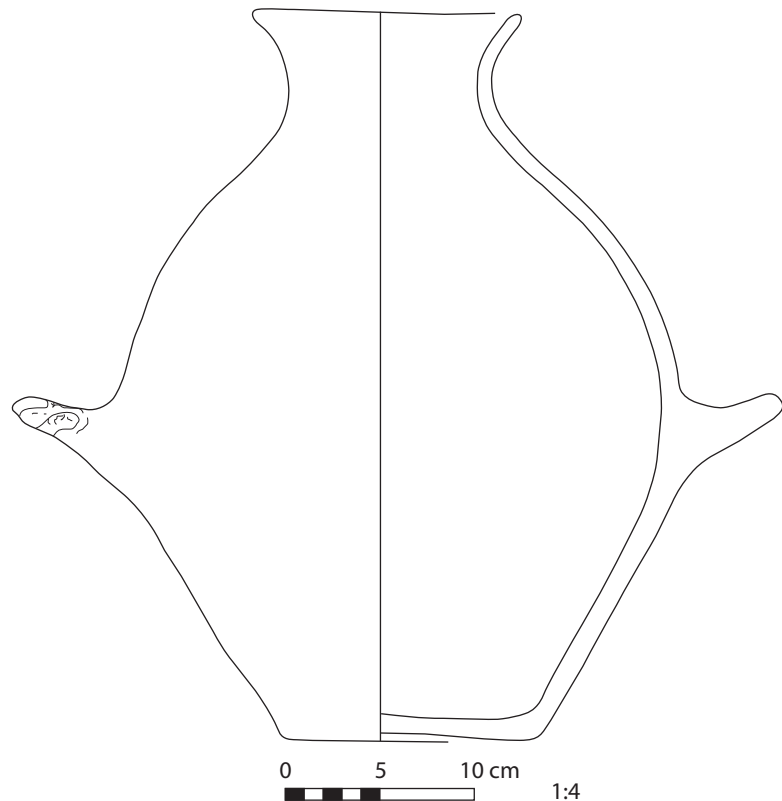
Material: fine to middle clay with limestone, sand and slate particles, and some grog

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Hartung 2001: 136–137, Plate 33, 216

Dating: Early Bronze I



Naqada III 118

Site: Abydos

Shape: jar with narrow neck, recurved rim, and flat base

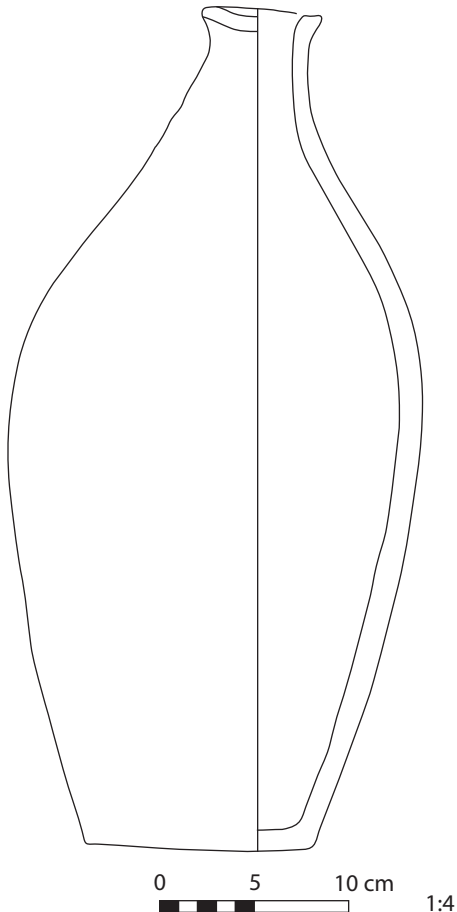
Material: hard clay with sand and limestone particles

Manufacture: handmade, coiled

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Hartung 1998: 93, 98, Figure 61: 10/4

Dating: Early Bronze I



Naqada III 119

Site: Abydos

Shape: jar with narrow neck, recurved rim, flat base, and one small handle

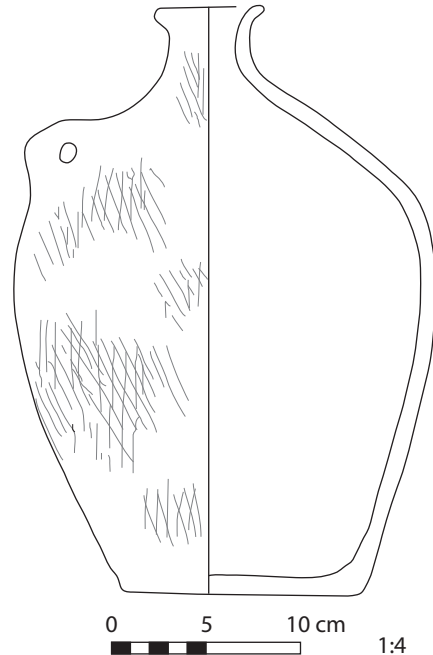
Material: hard clay with sand and limestone particles

Manufacture: handmade, coiled

Surface: smoothed, with red-painted decoration

Reference: Hartung 1998: 93, 99, Figure 62: 10/18

Dating: Early Bronze I



Naqada III 120

Site: Abydos

Shape: jar with rounded body, short narrow neck, and flat base

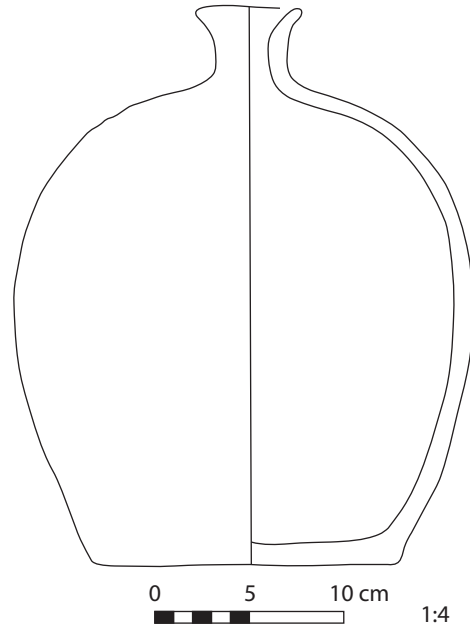
Material: hard clay with many mineral inclusions; limestone, hematite, some slate

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Hartung 1998: 94, 99, Figure 62: 10/19

Dating: Early Bronze I



Naqada III 121

Site: Abydos

Shape: jar with rounded body, short narrow neck, flat base, and two vertical handles

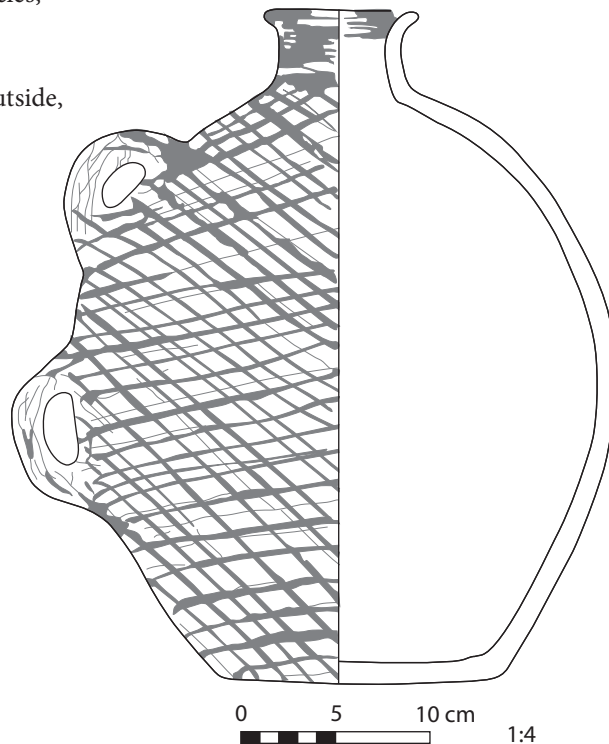
Material: hard clay, abundant black particles, flint, some calcite and limestone

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: often with thin slip inside and outside, and dark red painted decoration

Reference: Hartung 1998: 95, 99, Figure 62: 10/40

Dating: Early Bronze I



Naqada III 122

Site: Abydos

Shape: jar with rounded body, wide neck, straight rim, two vertical handles, and flat base

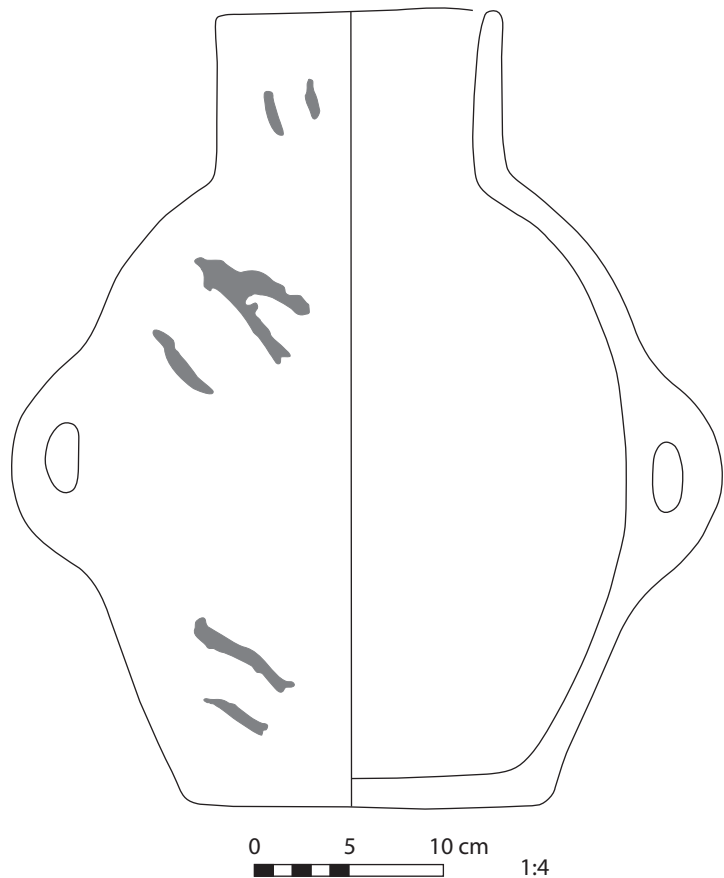
Material: hard clay with sand and limestone particles

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed, with red painted decoration

Reference: Hartung 2001: 116–117, Plate 23, 146

Dating: Early Bronze I



Archaic Period

1st–2nd Dynasty

Material

Archaic Period pottery is usually made of Nile alluvium collected locally. Marl was also used, but was limited to storage/transport jars and some open forms.

For a key to clay type abbreviations, please see Clay Descriptions, pp. 21–24.

Manufacture

Pottery from this period is handmade using the coil method for jar construction. Some bowls bear traces of regular turning lines, indicating that Archaic Period potters might have used a turning device. Irregular vessel walls suggest that the device did not have a central axis and therefore it was not possible to obtain very regular pots.

Surface treatment

Most of the Archaic Period pots are simply smoothed, although the most characteristic for this period are red/brown-coated bowls, strip-polished (vertically, horizontally, or diagonally). The surface of the Archaic beer jar was usually treated with a brush. Beer jar bases were trimmed with a hard tool.

Decoration is very rare in this period although some examples of “wavy-handled” jars are red-painted. Some of the tall cultic jars bear incised, applied, and “cut-out” patterns. However, this is rare. Some jars have applied lattice that imitates the rope slings in which pottery was carried (Hope 1987: 30).

Types

In comparison to the early periods, Archaic Period pots represent a rather modest set of vessels almost without decoration. The most typical for the period are tall wine jars with tapering bodies made of Nile alluvium, very often with *serekhs* incised on their shoulders. Large storage jars made of Nile alluvium, especially, and marl clay are also present, together with small bag-shaped jars and jars with narrow-pointed bases. Cylindrical jars represent the last “wavy-handled” jars known after the Naqada II period. Very characteristic for the period are simple bowls with incurved or flaring walls with the already mentioned strip-polished surface. Carinated bowls, also with a strip-polished surface, are already present too. Bowls with an internal ledge very characteristic of the later Old Kingdom appear for the first time among Egyptian archaeological material. Conical bread molds, which appeared in early periods, are already very common and occur in great numbers.

For photos of ceramics representative of this period, see Color Plates 2 and 3.

Bibliography

- Bourriau, J. D. 1981. *Umm el-Ga'ab. Pottery from the Nile Valley before the Arab Conquest*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Eggebrecht, A. 1975. Keramik. In *Das alte Ägypten*, edited by C. Vandersleyen, 348–358, Propyläen Kunstgeschichte 17. Berlin: Propyläen Verlag.
- Emery, W. A. 1954. *Great Tombs of the First Dynasty II*. London: Egypt Exploration Society.
- . 1958. *Great Tombs of the First Dynasty III*. London: Egypt Exploration Society.
- Harvey, S. P. 1996. A Decorated Protodynastic Cult Stand from Abydos. In *Studies in Honor of William Kelly Simpson*, edited by P. Der Manuelian, 361–378. Boston: Museum of Fine Arts.
- Hope, C. A. 1987. *Egyptian Pottery*. Shire Egyptology 5. Aylesbury: Shire.
- Köhler, E. C. 1998b. *Tell el-Fara'in Buto III. Die Keramik von der späten Naqada-Kultur bis zum frühen Alten Reich (Schichten III bis VI)*, AV 94. Mainz am Rhein: Philipp von Zabern.
- Petrie, W. M. F. 1913. *Tarkhan I and Memphis v*. London: British School of Archaeology in Egypt and Egyptian Research account.
- Regner, C. 1998. *Keramik*. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz.

Archaic 1

Site: Saqqara

Shape: tall jar with tapering body, rolled rim, and narrow flat base

Material: red-brown ware

Manufacture: handmade

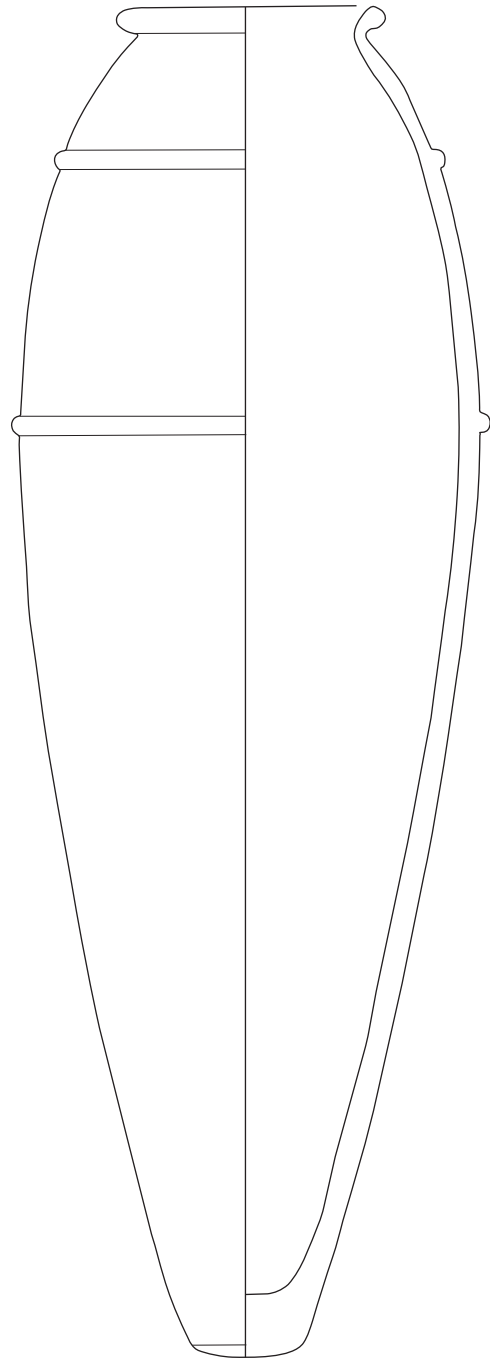
Surface: smoothed

Reference: Emery 1954: 68–69, Figure 97;

Emery 1958: Plate 29, Type A1

Dating: 1st Dynasty

Representative Example: similar to
Color Plate 2.4



0 5 10 cm
1:4

Archaic 2

Site: Saqqara

Shape: tall jar with slender tapering body, rolled rim, and narrow flat base

Material: red-brown ware

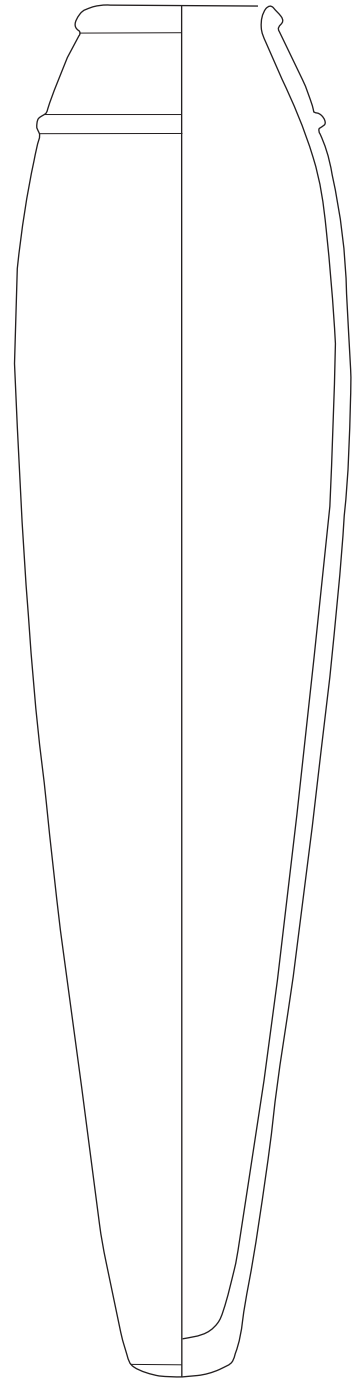
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Emery 1954–70, Figure 97; Emery 1958: Plate 29,
Type A8

Dating: 1st Dynasty

Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 2.4



1:4

Archaic 3

Site: Saqqara

Shape: tall jar with ovoid body and narrow flat base

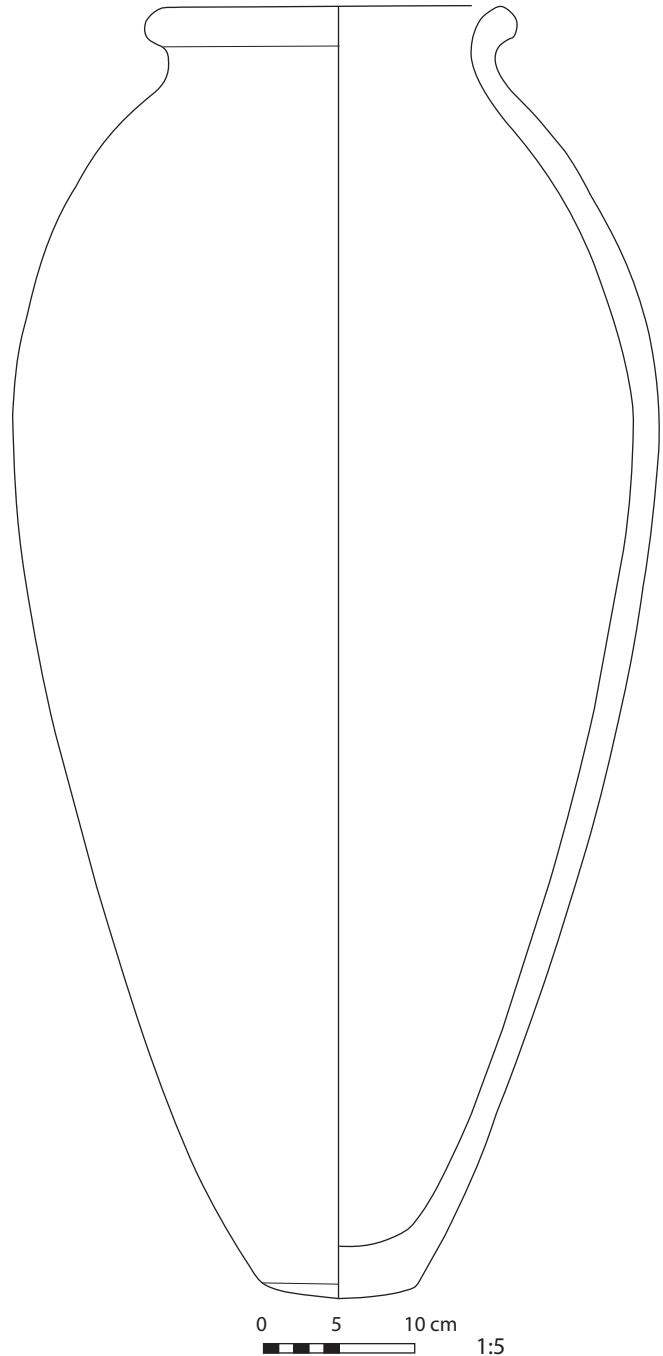
Material: red-brown ware

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Emery 1954, Figure 97;
Emery 1958, Plate 29, Type A4

Dating: 1st Dynasty



Archaic 4

Site: Buto

Shape: tall jar with ovoid body and narrow flat base

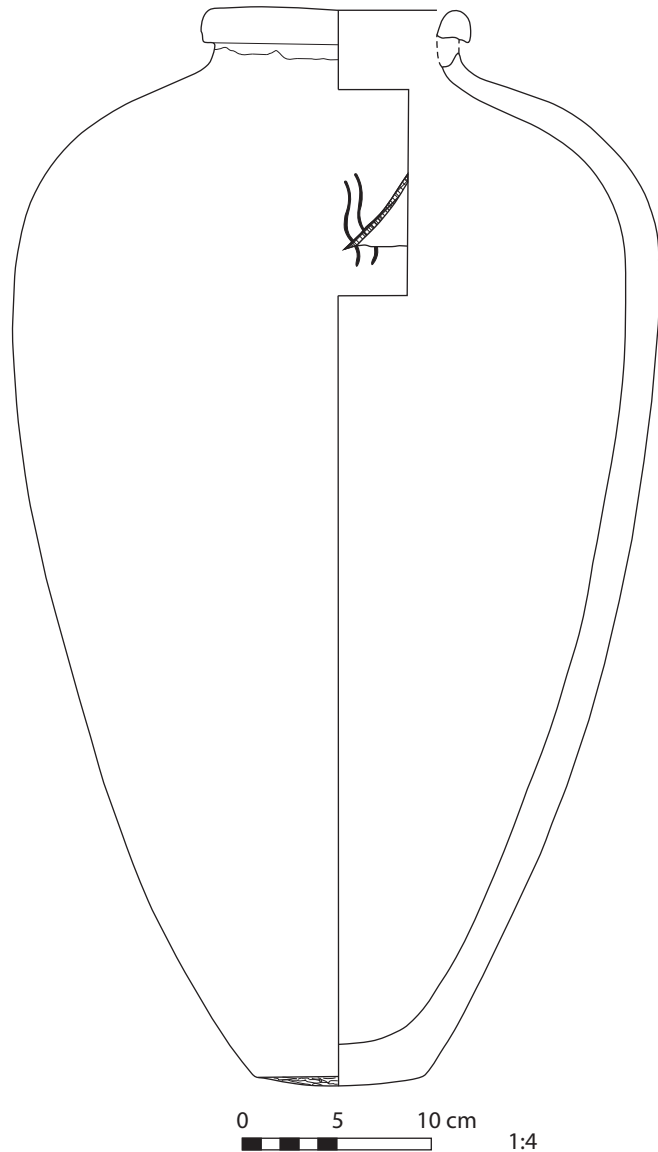
Material: very fine Nile clay

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed, with incised potmark

Reference: Köhler 1998b: Plate 12

Dating: Layer III d



Archaic 5

Site: Buto

Shape: jar with sharply recurved rim and short neck

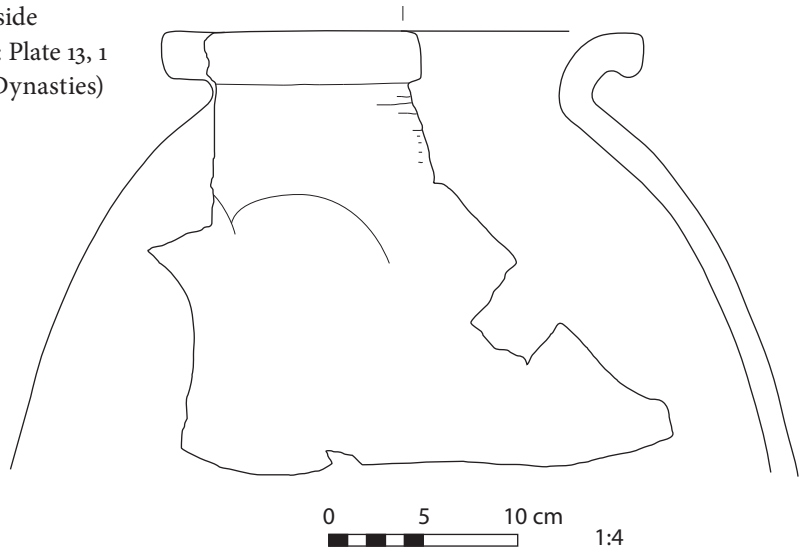
Material: medium Nile clay

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-slipped outside

Reference: Köhler 1998b: Plate 13, 1

Dating: Layer IV (0–1st Dynasties)



Archaic 6

Site: Saqqara

Shape: jar with ovoid body and pointed base

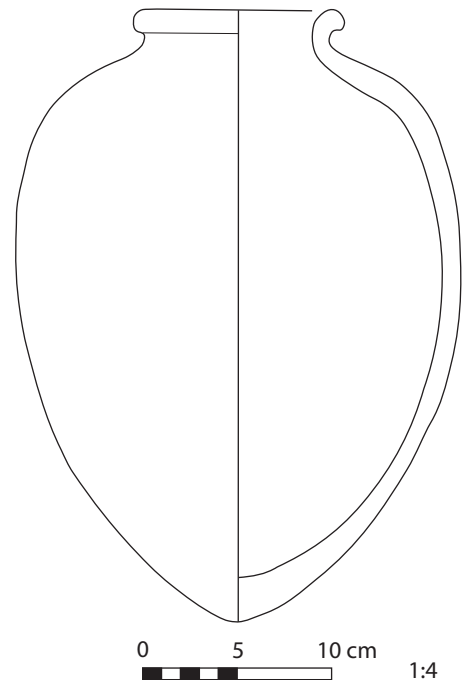
Material: red-brown ware (?)

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Emery 1958: Plate 30, Type B2

Dating: 1st Dynasty



Archaic 7

Site: Saqqara

Shape: jar with ovoid body and pointed base

Material: red ware

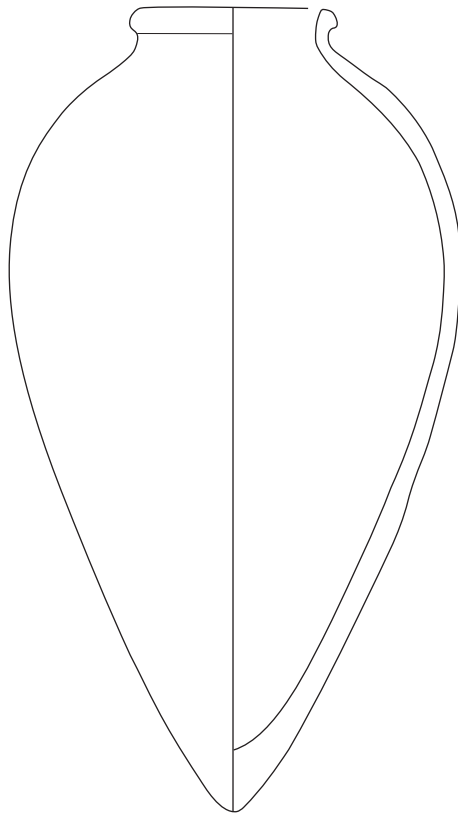
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Emery 1954: 69–70, Figure 97;

Emery 1958: Plate 30, Type B1

Dating: 1st Dynasty



0 5 10 cm 1:4

Archaic 8

Site: Saqqara

Shape: jar with ovoid body and pointed base

Material: red ware (?)

Manufacture: handmade

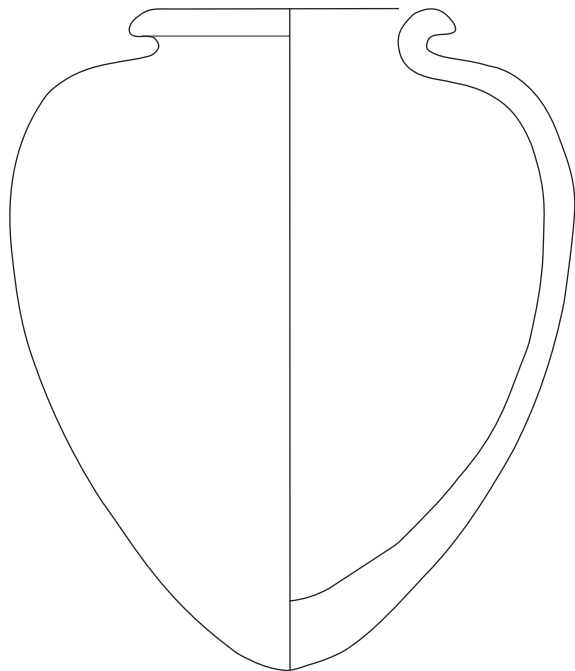
Surface: smoothed

Reference: Emery 1958: Plate 30, Type B3

Dating: 1st Dynasty

Representative Example: similar to

Color Plate 2.3



0 5 10 cm 1:4

Archaic 9

Site: Saqqara

Shape: jar with narrow neck, ovoid body, and pointed base

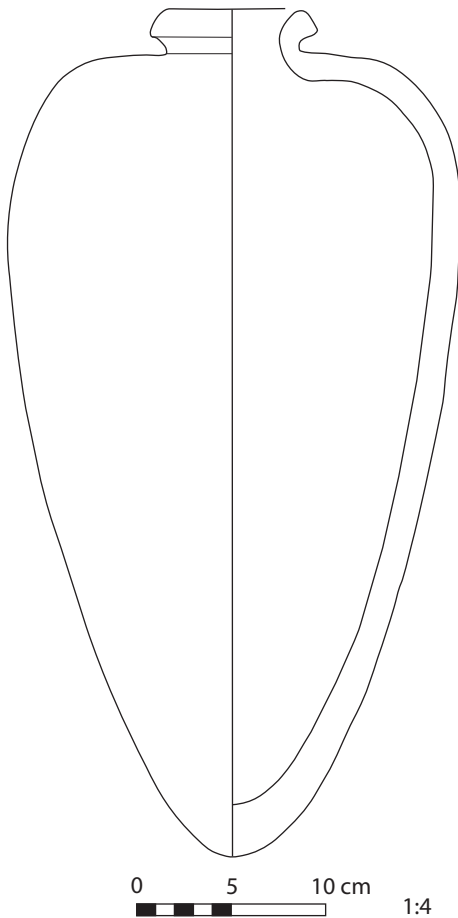
Material: red ware

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Emery 1958: Plate 30, Type B6

Dating: 1st Dynasty



Archaic 10

Site: Saqqara

Shape: jar with ovoid body and pointed base

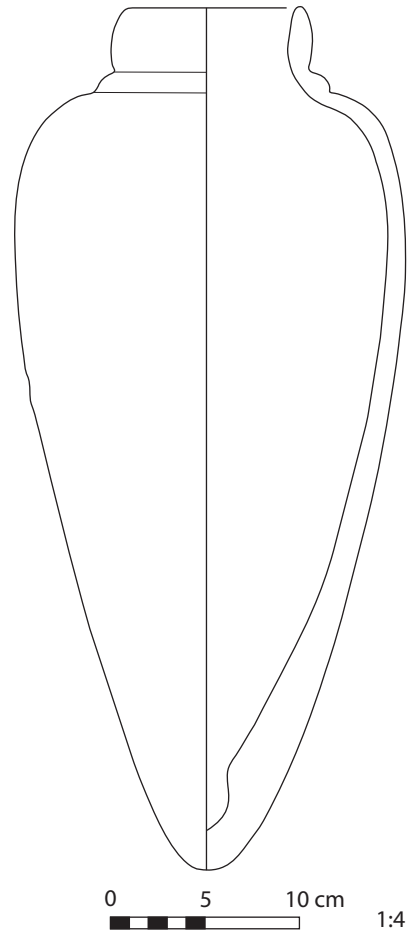
Material: red ware (?)

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Emery 1958: Plate 30, Type B7

Dating: 1st Dynasty



Archaic 11

Site: Saqqara

Shape: jar with ovoid body and rounded base

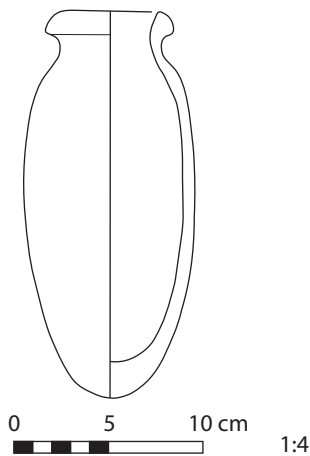
Material: red-brown ware

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Emery 1954: 159–160, Figure 222,
Type c2

Dating: 1st Dynasty



Archaic 12

Site: Saqqara

Shape: jar with ovoid body and rounded base

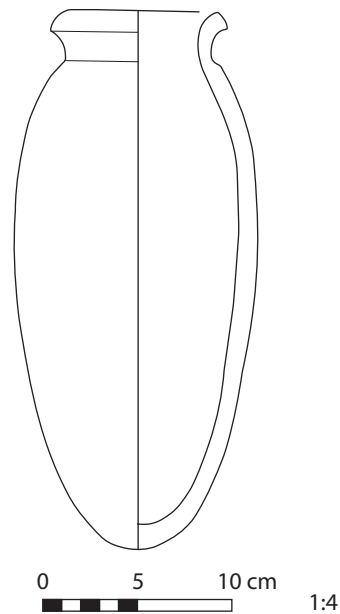
Material: red ware

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Emery 1954: 71–72, Figure 98;
Emery 1958: Plate 31, Type c6

Dating: 1st Dynasty



Archaic 13

Site: Saqqara

Shape: small bag-shaped jar with rounded base

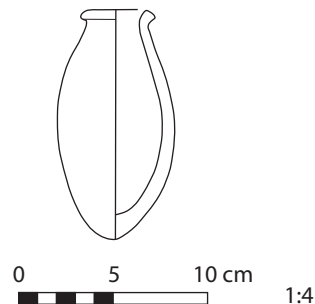
Material: rough brown ware

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed

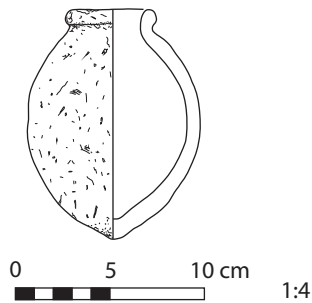
Reference: Emery 1954: 71–72, Figure 98;
Emery 1958: Plate 31, Type c7

Dating: 1st Dynasty



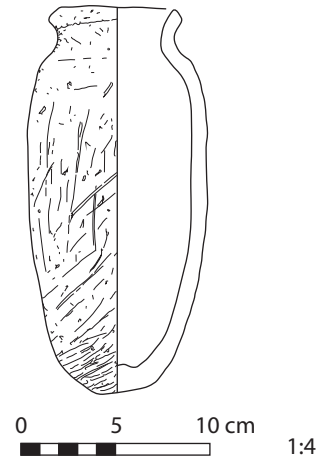
Archaic 14

Site: Abydos
Shape: ovoid jar with rounded rim and slightly pointed base
Material: NC
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Regner 1998: 145
Dating: 1st Dynasty



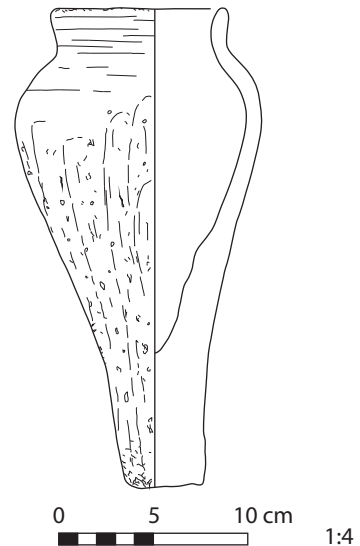
Archaic 15

Site: Abydos
Shape: cylindrical vessel with rounded base
Material: NC
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Regner 1998: 146–147
Dating: 1st Dynasty



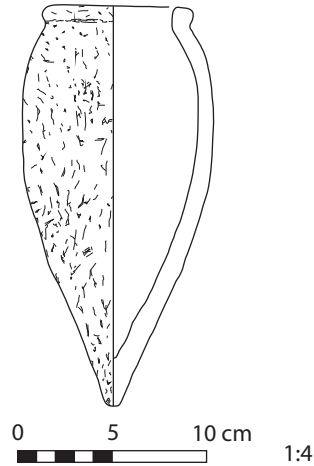
Archaic 16

Site: Abydos
Shape: jar with conical body and long cylindrical solid foot
Material: NC
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Regner 1998: 155–156
Dating: 1st Dynasty
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 2.1



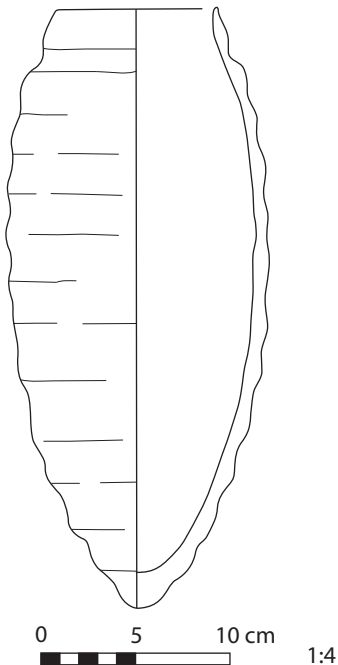
Archaic 17

Site: Abydos
Shape: ovoid jar with pointed base
Material: NC
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Regner 1998: 145–146
Dating: 1st Dynasty



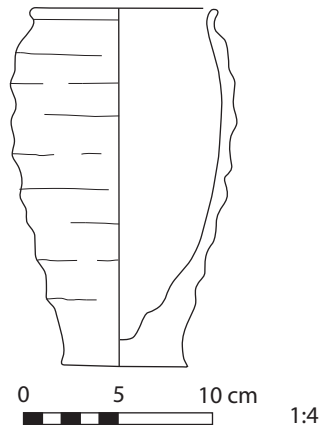
Archaic 18

Site: Saqqara
Shape: jar with ovoid body and pointed base
Material: rough red ware
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Emery 1954: 71–72, Figure 98;
 Emery 1958: Plate 31, Type c8
Dating: 1st Dynasty



Archaic 19

Site: Saqqara
Shape: jar with ovoid body and flat base
Material: rough brown ware
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Emery 1954: 72–73, Figure 98;
 Emery 1958: Plate 74, Type D11
Dating: 1st Dynasty



Archaic 20

Site: Buto

Shape: flat base of a beer jar

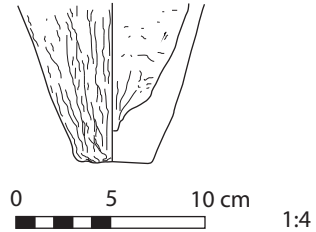
Material: medium Nile clay

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: rough on outside

Reference: Köhler 1998b: Plate 7, 4

Dating: Layer IV–V (1st Dynasty)



Archaic 21

Site: Buto

Shape: jar with ovoid body and round rim
(beer jar)

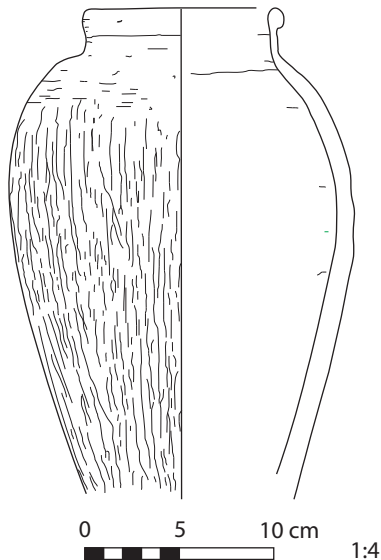
Material: medium Nile clay

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: rough on outside

Reference: Köhler 1998b: Plate 7, 1

Dating: Layer V (1st–2nd Dynasties)



Archaic 22

Site: Buto

Shape: jar with ovoid body and pointed base
(beer jar)

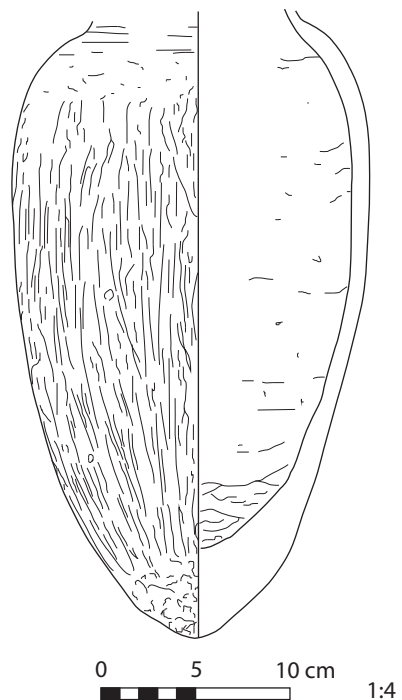
Material: medium Nile clay

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: rough on outside

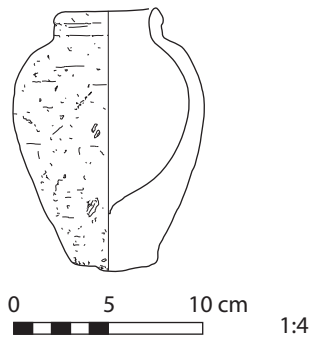
Reference: Köhler 1998b: Plate 7, 6

Dating: Layer V (1st–2nd Dynasties)



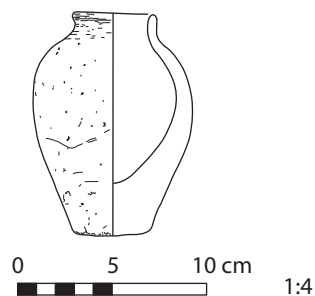
Archaic 23

Site: Abydos
Shape: small ovoid vessel with flat base
Material: NB
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Regner 1998: 135
Dating: 1st Dynasty



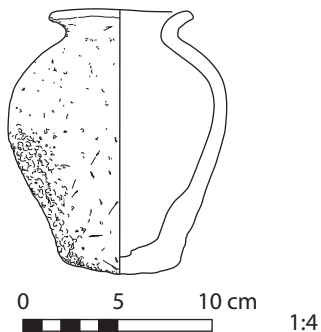
Archaic 24

Site: Abydos
Shape: small ovoid vessel with flat base
Material: NB
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Regner 1998: 136–137
Dating: 1st Dynasty



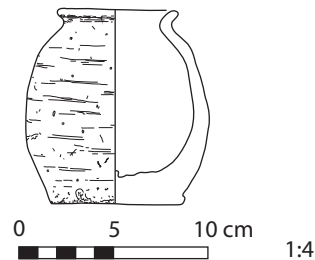
Archaic 25

Site: Abydos
Shape: small ovoid vessel with flaring rim and flat base
Material: NB
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Regner 1998: 157
Dating: 1st Dynasty



Archaic 26

Site: Abydos
Shape: small bag-shaped vessel with flaring rim and flat base
Material: NB
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Regner 1998: 138
Dating: 1st Dynasty



Archaic 27

Site: Abydos

Shape: small globular vessel with flat base

Material: NC

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Regner 1998: 159

Dating: 1st Dynasty



Archaic 28

Site: Abydos

Shape: small biconical vessel on flat base

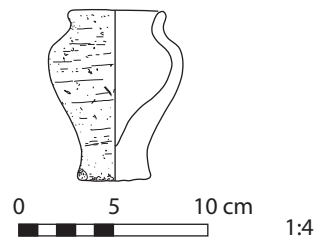
Material: NB

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Regner 1998: 132

Dating: 1st Dynasty



Archaic 29

Site: Saqqara

Shape: large jar with ovoid body, round recurved rim, and massive ring base

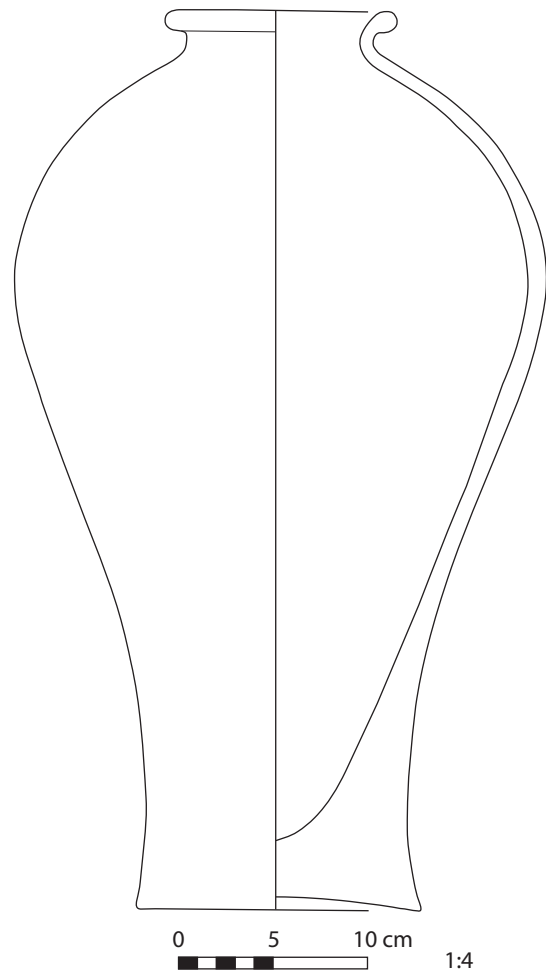
Material: brown ware with black core

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red slip

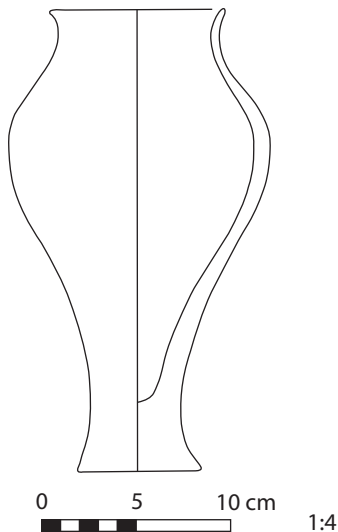
Reference: Emery 1954: 71–72, Figure 98, Type D2

Dating: 1st Dynasty



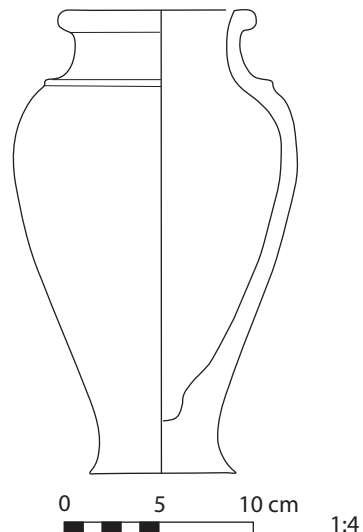
Archaic 30

Site: Saqqara
Shape: jar with conical body, flaring rim, and flat base
Material: red ware
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Emery 1954: 72, Figure 98;
 Emery 1958: Plate 31, Type D5
Dating: 1st Dynasty



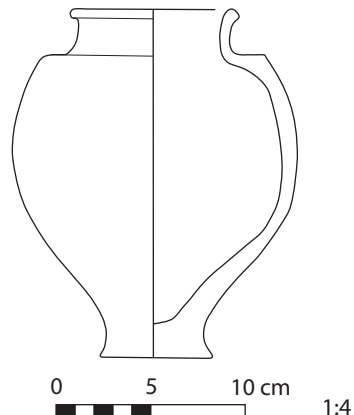
Archaic 31

Site: Saqqara
Shape: jar with ovoid body, carinated shoulder, round rim, and flat base
Material: red ware
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Emery 1954-73, Figure 98;
 Emery 1958: Plate 31, Type D7
Dating: 1st Dynasty



Archaic 32

Site: Saqqara
Shape: squat jar with carinated shoulder, slightly recurved rim, and flat base
Material: red ware
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Emery 1954: 72-73, Figure 98;
 Emery 1958: Plate 31, Type D12
Dating: 1st Dynasty



Archaic 33

Site: Saqqara

Shape: jar with conical body, round rim, and ring base

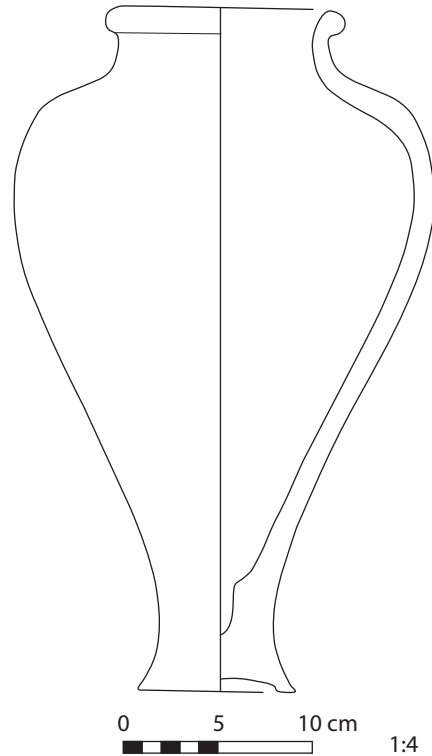
Material: red ware (?)

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Emery 1958: Plate 31, Type D3

Dating: 1st Dynasty



Archaic 34

Site: Saqqara

Shape: jar with ovoid body and flat base

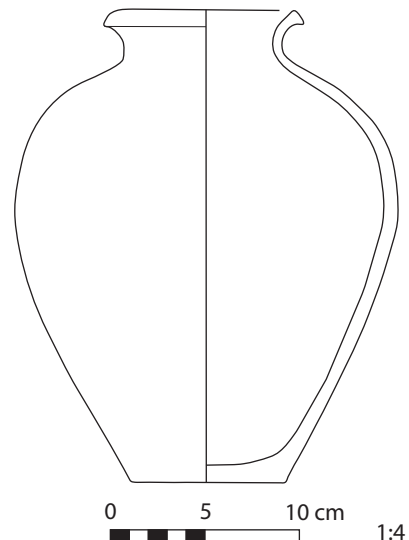
Material: hard red ware

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: polished

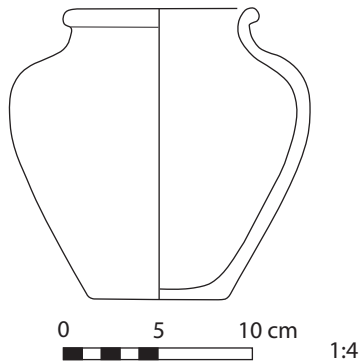
Reference: Emery 1954: 72–73, Figure 98;
Emery 1958: Plate 31, Type E1

Dating: 1st Dynasty



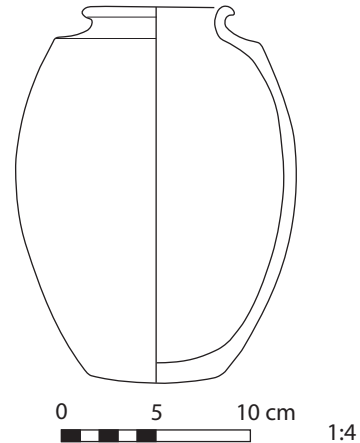
Archaic 35

Site: Saqqara
Shape: jar with ovoid body and flat base
Material: red ware
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Emery 1954: 72, 74, Figure 98, Type E8
Dating: 1st Dynasty



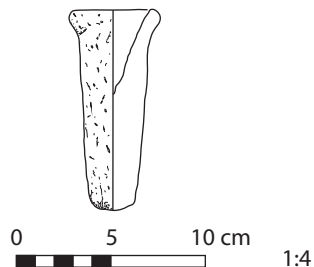
Archaic 36

Site: Saqqara
Shape: jar with carination and flat base
Material: hard red ware
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: polished
Reference: Emery 1954: 74, Figure 98; Emery 1958: Plate 31, Type E2
Dating: 1st Dynasty



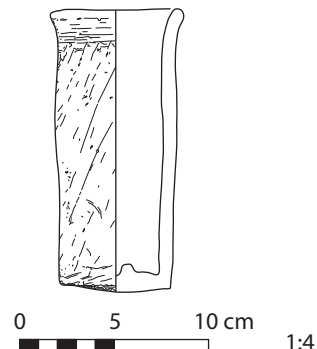
Archaic 37

Site: Abydos
Shape: small conical vessel
Material: NB
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Regner 1998: 158–159
Dating: 1st Dynasty



Archaic 38

Site: Abydos
Shape: cylindrical jar
Material: NB
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Regner 1998: 141–142
Dating: 1st Dynasty
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 3.2



Archaic 39

Site: Tarkhan

Shape: squat jar with spout

Material: MA4

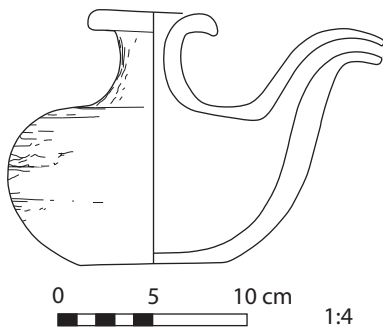
Manufacture: handmade, rim turned, base cut

Surface: burnished

Reference: Bourriau 1981: 51, Figure 83

Similar pots in: Petrie 1913: Plate lviii, 99d; Eggebrecht 1975: 354, Figure 44a

Dating: 2nd–3rd Dynasties



Archaic 40

Site: Saqqara

Shape: small conical vessel with pointed base

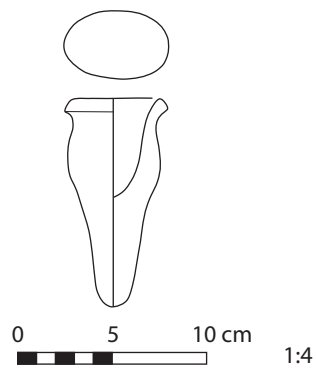
Material: rough brown ware

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Emery 1954: 77, 80, Figure 99

Dating: 1st Dynasty



Archaic 41

Site: Saqqara

Shape: cylindrical bowl

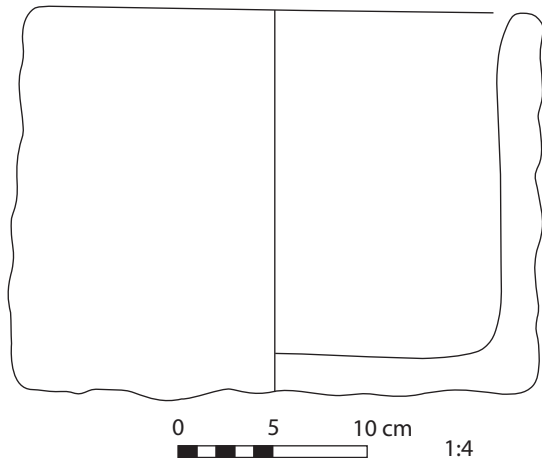
Material: Nile c (?)

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: rough

Reference: Emery 1958: Plate 32, Type Q4

Dating: 1st Dynasty



Archaic 42

Site: Saqqara

Shape: cylindrical jar

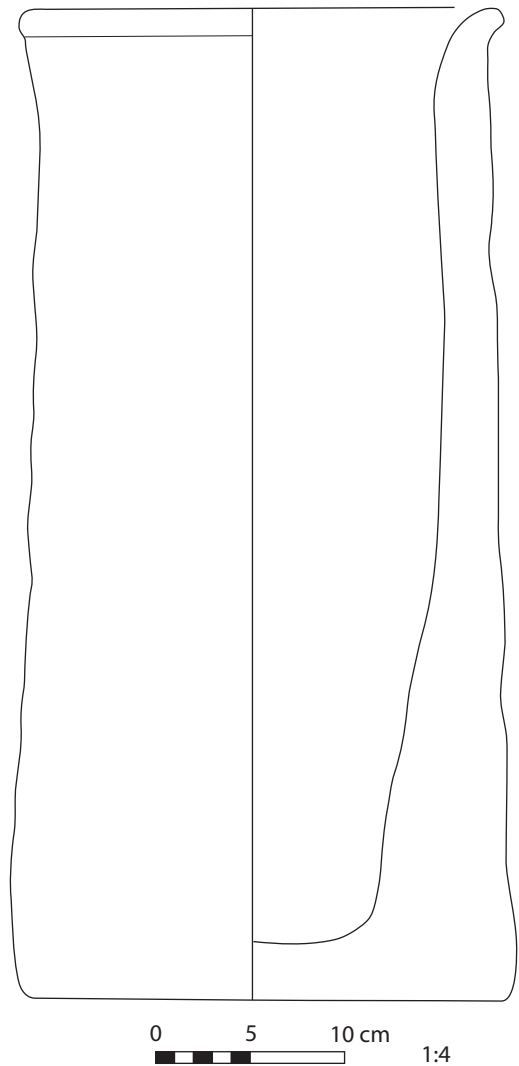
Material: Nile c (?)

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: rough

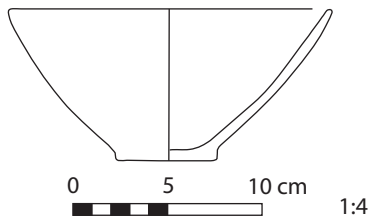
Reference: Emery 1958: Plate 32, Type Q3

Dating: 1st Dynasty



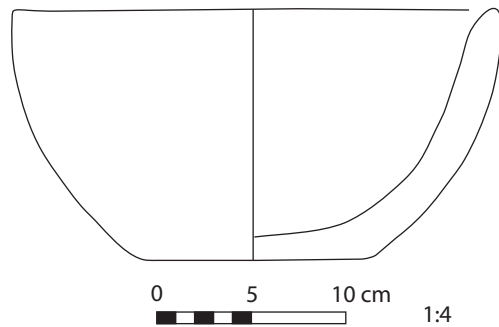
Archaic 43

Site: Saqqara
Shape: bowl with straight rim and flat base
Material: brown ware
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: red slip
Reference: Emery 1958: Plate 31, Type H2
Dating: 1st Dynasty



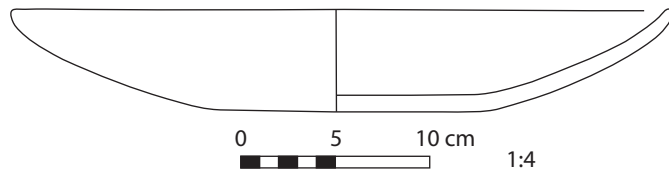
Archaic 44

Site: Saqqara
Shape: bowl with incurved walls and flat base
Material: not stated
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: not stated
Reference: Emery 1958: Plate 31, Type J1
Dating: 1st Dynasty



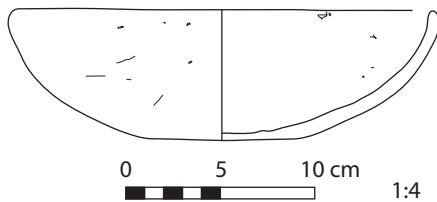
Archaic 45

Site: Saqqara
Shape: shallow bowl with straight walls and flat base
Material: red ware
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: red slip
Reference: Emery 1954: 72, 76, Figure 98; Emery 1958: Plate 32, Type K3
Dating: 1st Dynasty



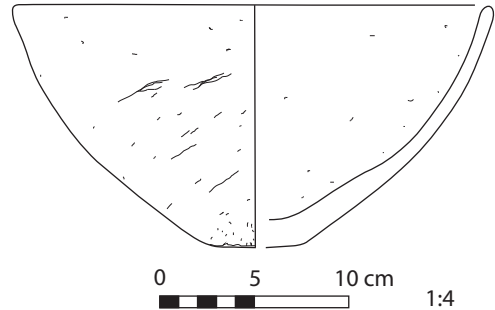
Archaic 46

Site: Buto
Shape: bowl with incurved walls and flat base
Material: medium Nile clay
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: red-coated, strip-polished inside, smoothed outside
Reference: Köhler 1998b: Plate 27, 5
Dating: Layer VI (3rd–4th Dynasties)



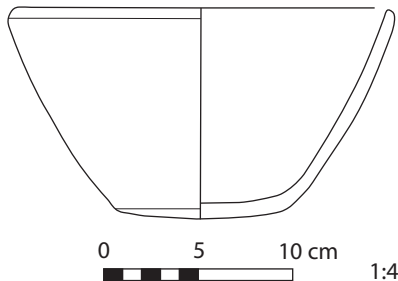
Archaic 47

Site: Buto
Shape: bowl with convex walls and narrow flat base
Material: medium Nile clay
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Köhler 1998b: Plate 27, 6
Dating: Layer IV(–V) (1st Dynasty)



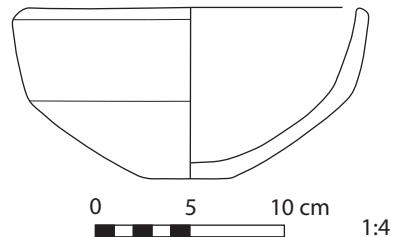
Archaic 48

Site: Saqqara
Shape: bowl with straight walls and flat base
Material: red ware
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: polished
Reference: Emery 1954: 72, 75;
 Emery 1958: Plate 31, Type 19
Dating: 1st Dynasty



Archaic 49

Site: Saqqara
Shape: bowl with bent walls and flat base
Material: red ware
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: polished (?)
Reference: Emery 1958: Plate 31, Type 118
Dating: 1st Dynasty



Archaic 50

Site: Buto

Shape: bowl with incurved walls

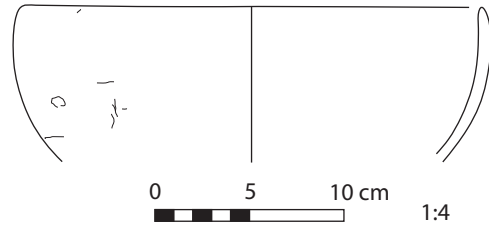
Material: medium Nile clay

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: inside rim and outside strip-polished

Reference: Köhler 1998b: Plate 27, 9

Dating: Archaic Period



Archaic 51

Site: Saqqara

Shape: bowl with thick, slightly incurved walls

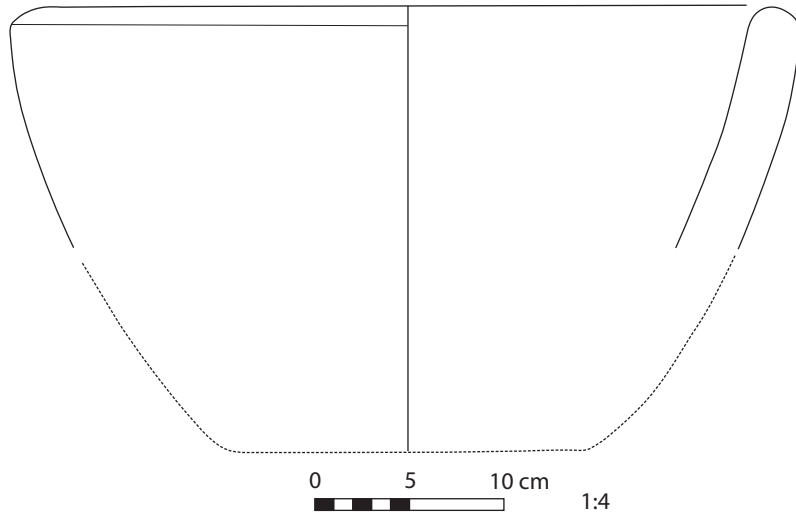
Material: brown ware

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red slip

Reference: Emery 1954: 72, 76, Figure 98, Type J14

Dating: 1st Dynasty



Archaic 52

Site: Saqqara

Shape: bowl with flaring walls and flat base

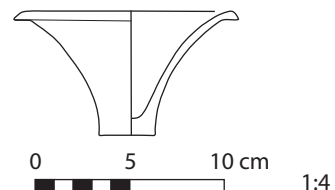
Material: red ware

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed

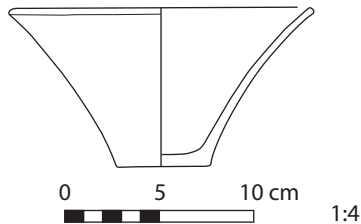
Reference: Emery 1954: 72, 75, Figure 98; Emery 1958: Plate 110, Type 12

Dating: 1st Dynasty



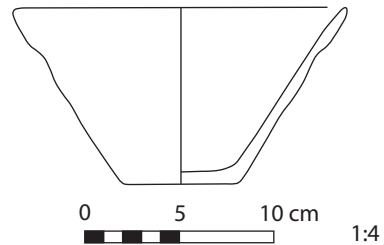
Archaic 53

Site: Saqqara
Shape: bowl with flaring walls and flat base
Material: red ware (?)
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Emery 1958: Plate 110, Type 11
Dating: 1st Dynasty



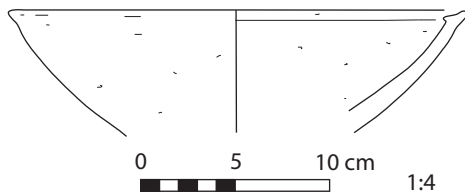
Archaic 54

Site: Saqqara
Shape: bowl with slightly flaring walls and flat base
Material: red ware
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Emery 1954: 72, 76, Figure 98, Type J17
Dating: 1st Dynasty



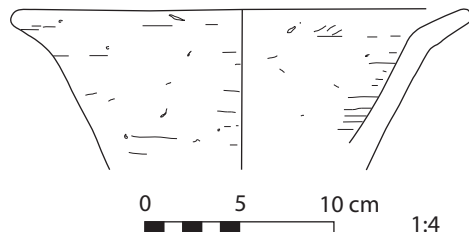
Archaic 55

Site: Buto
Shape: bowl with small internal ledge
Material: medium Nile clay
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Köhler 1998b: Plate 34, 11
Dating: Layer VI (3rd–4th Dynasties)



Archaic 56

Site: Buto
Shape: bowl with recurved rim
Material: medium Nile clay
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Köhler 1998b: Plate 34, 4
Dating: Layer VI (3rd–4th Dynasties)
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 3.3



Archaic 57

Site: Buto

Shape: bowl with recurved rim and flat base

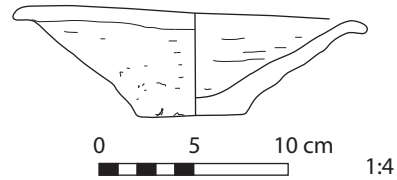
Material: medium Nile clay

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Köhler 1998b: Plate 34, 5

Dating: Layer IV–V (1st Dynasty)



Archaic 58

Site: Saqqara

Shape: bowl with incurved rim

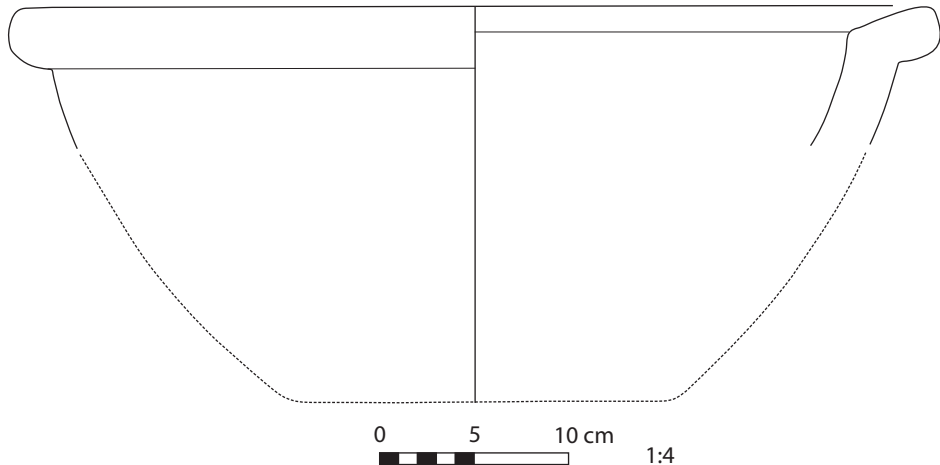
Material: red ware with black core

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: polished

Reference: Emery 1954: 72, 76, Figure 98, Type J15

Dating: 1st Dynasty



Archaic 59

Site: Saqqara

Shape: bowl with slightly flaring walls and ring base

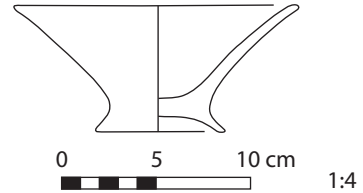
Material: not stated

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: not stated

Reference: Emery 1958: Plate 31, Type J19

Dating: 1st Dynasty



Archaic 60

Site: Saqqara

Shape: bowl with recurved rim and ring base

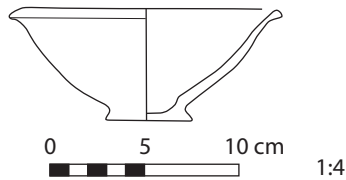
Material: red ware

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Emery 1954: 72, 75, Figure 98,
Type J10

Dating: 1st Dynasty



Archaic 61

Site: Saqqara

Shape: cup with ring base

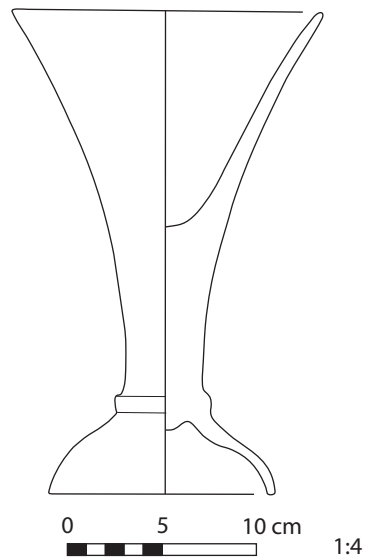
Material: rough brown ware

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Emery 1954: 77, 79, Figure 99,
Type x1

Dating: 1st Dynasty



Archaic 62

Site: Abydos

Shape: miniature bowl

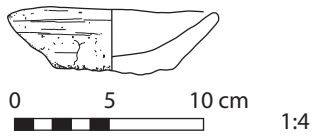
Material: NB

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Regner 1998: 139–140

Dating: 1st Dynasty



Archaic 63, 64

Site: Buto

Shape: miniature bowls with flat base

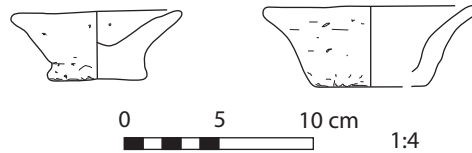
Material: medium Nile clay

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Köhler 1998b: Plate 35, 15–16

Dating: Layer IV (0–1st Dynasties)



Archaic 65

Site: Buto

Shape: carinated bowl with rounded base

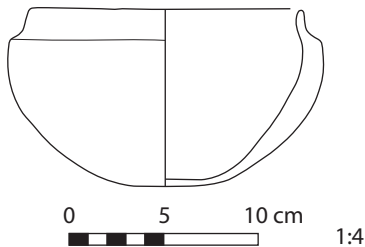
Material: medium Nile clay

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated

Reference: Köhler 1998b: Plate 30, 1

Dating: Layer VI (3rd–4th Dynasties)



Archaic 66

Site: Buto

Shape: carinated bowl with flat base

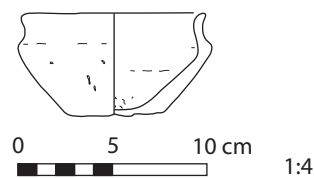
Material: medium Nile clay

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Köhler 1998b: Plate 30, 7

Dating: Layer v (1st–2nd Dynasties)



Archaic 67

Site: Buto

Shape: carinated bowl with rounded rim

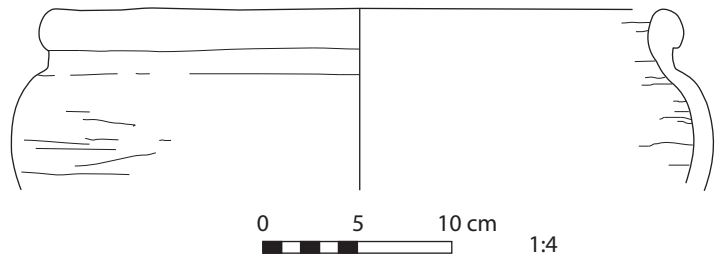
Material: medium Nile clay

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: strip-polished

Reference: Köhler 1998b: Plate 22, 4

Dating: Layer IV (0–1st Dynasties)



Archaic 68

Site: Buto

Shape: carinated bowl with triangular rim

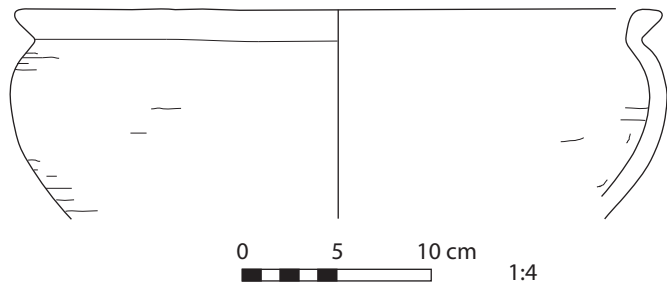
Material: medium Nile clay

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: strip-polished

Reference: Köhler 1998b: Plate 22, 1

Dating: Layer V (1st–2nd Dynasties)



Archaic 69

Site: Saqqara

Shape: bowl with round rim and slightly incurved walls

Material: red ware

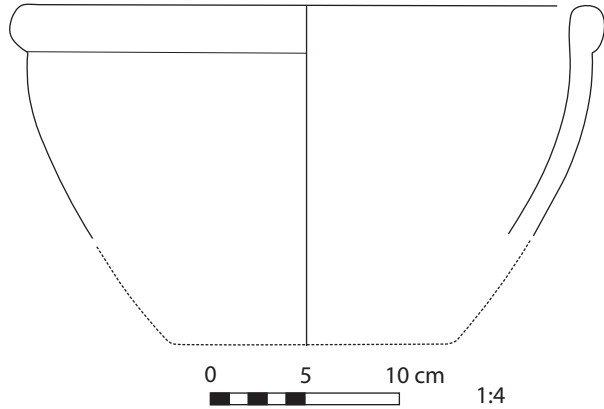
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Emery 1954: 72, 76, Plate 98,
Type J11

Dating: 1st Dynasty

Representative Example: similar to
Color Plate 3.1



Archaic 70

Site: Saqqara

Shape: basin with round rim, flat base, and tubular spout

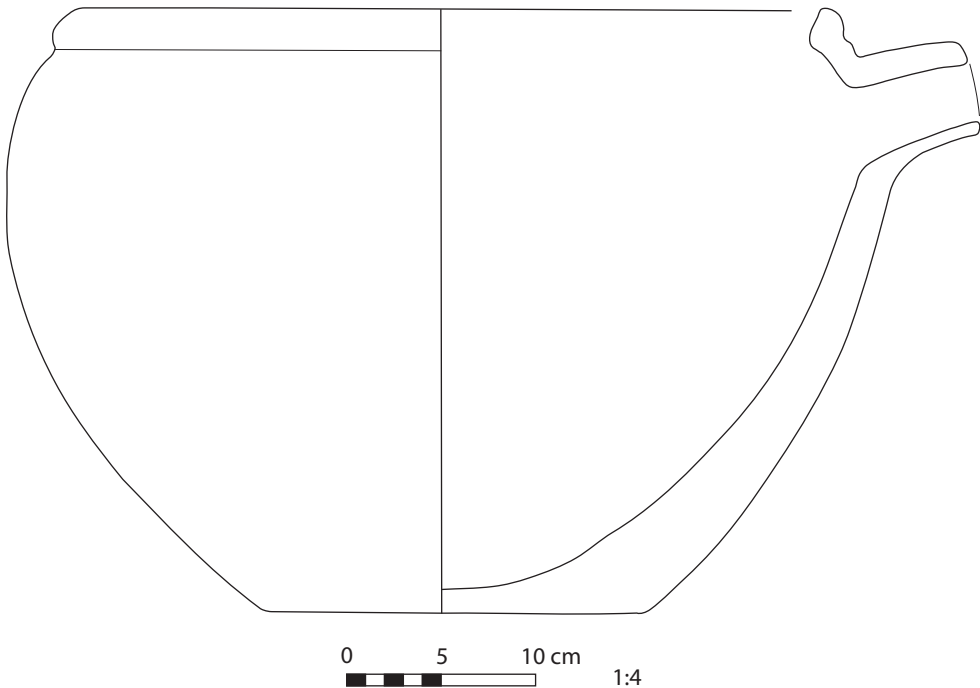
Material: not stated

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: not stated

Reference: Emery 1958: Plate 32, Type P1

Dating: 1st Dynasty



Archaic 71

Site: Buto

Shape: simple plate with flat base

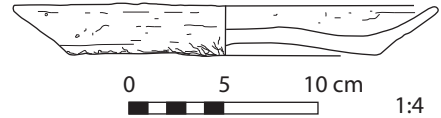
Material: medium Nile clay

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Köhler 1998b: Plate 38, 9

Dating: Archaic Period



Archaic 72

Site: Saqqara

Shape: bowl with flat rim and flattened base

Material: red ware

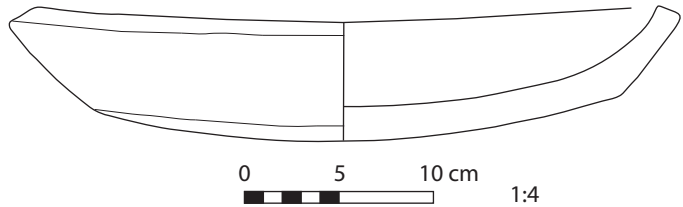
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Emery 1954: 77, Figure 99; Emery 1958: Plate 110, Type K7

Dating: 1st Dynasty

Representative Example: similar to
Color Plate 3.4



Archaic 73

Site: Saqqara

Shape: large tray with flat base

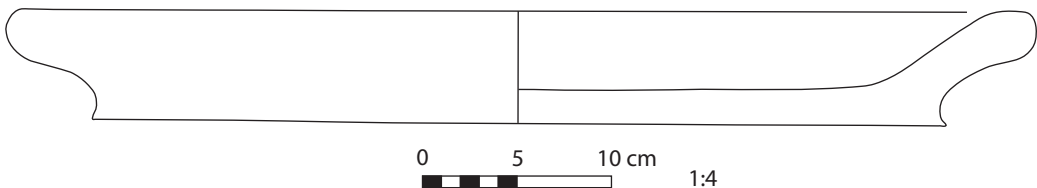
Material: red ware (?)

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Emery 1954: 77, Figure 99; Emery 1958: Plate 32, Type L6

Dating: 1st Dynasty



Archaic 74

Site: Saqqara

Shape: tray with flat base

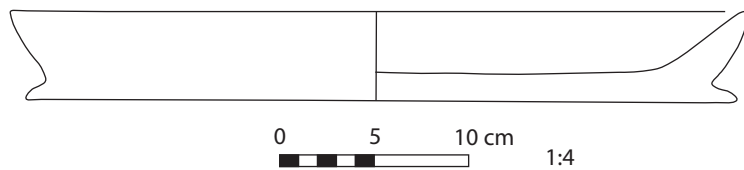
Material: red ware (?)

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Emery 1958: Plate 32, Type L7

Dating: 1st Dynasty



Archaic 75

Site: Buto

Shape: conical bread mold

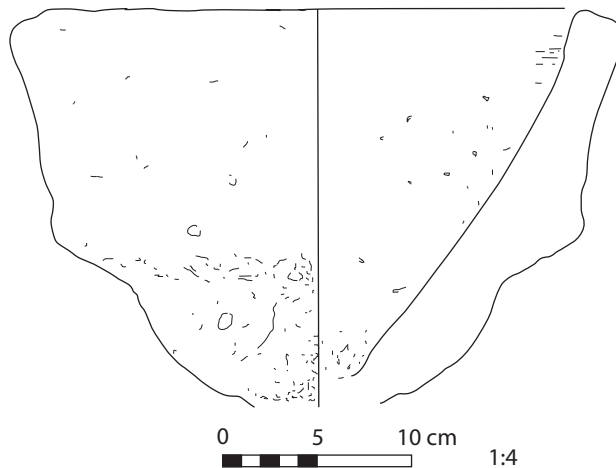
Material: coarse Nile clay

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Köhler 1998b: Plate 46, 3

Dating: Layer IV–V (1st Dynasty)



Archaic 76

Site: Saqqara

Shape: conical bread mold

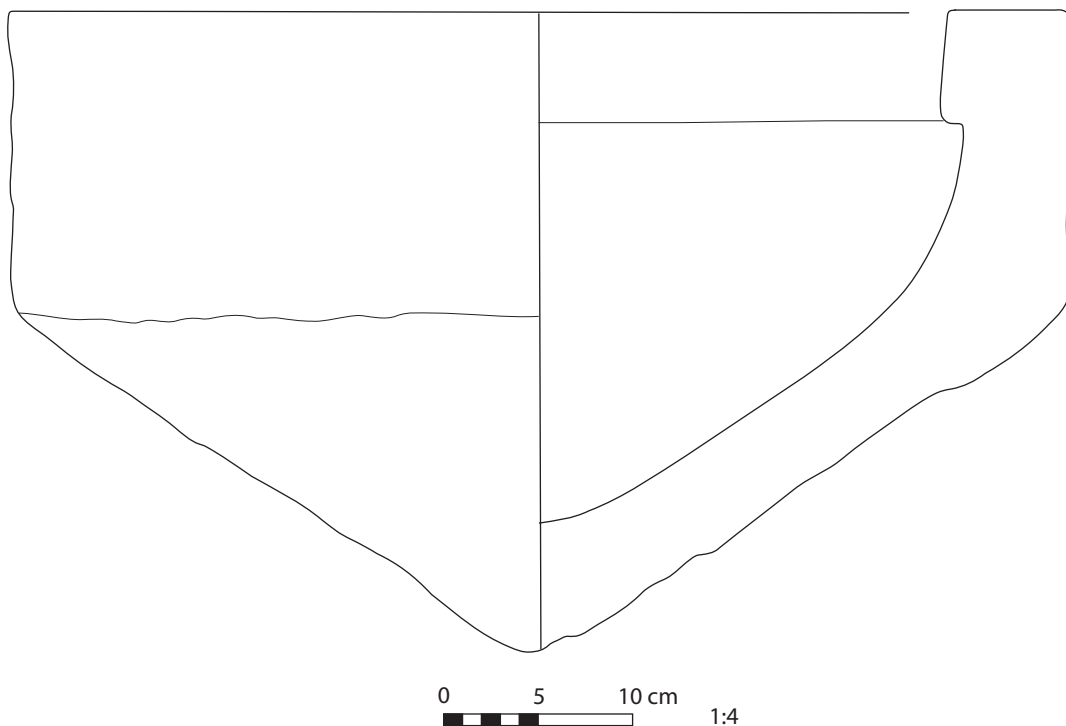
Material: coarse and friable brown ware (NC)

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Emery 1954: 160, 164, Figure 222, EE1; Emery 1958: Plate 32, R1

Dating: 1st Dynasty



Archaic 77, 78

Site: Buto

Shape: low stand

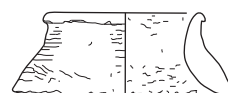
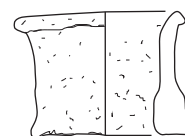
Material: coarse Nile clay

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Köhler 1998b: Plate 47, 4-5

Dating: Layer IV-v (1st Dynasty)



1:4

Archaic 79

Site: Buto

Shape: tall stand

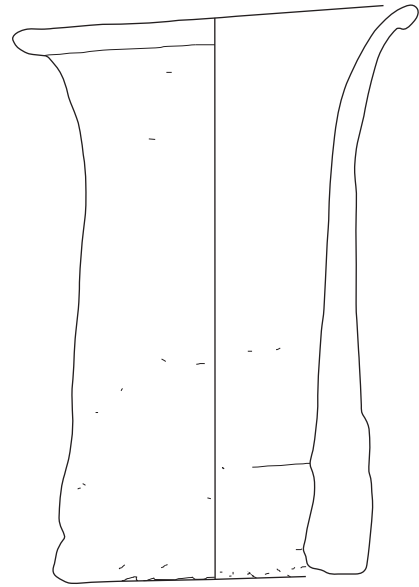
Material: coarse Nile clay

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Köhler 1998b: Plate 47, 1

Dating: Layer VI (3rd–4th Dynasties)



0 5 10 cm 1:4

Archaic 80

Site: Abydos

Shape: tall stand

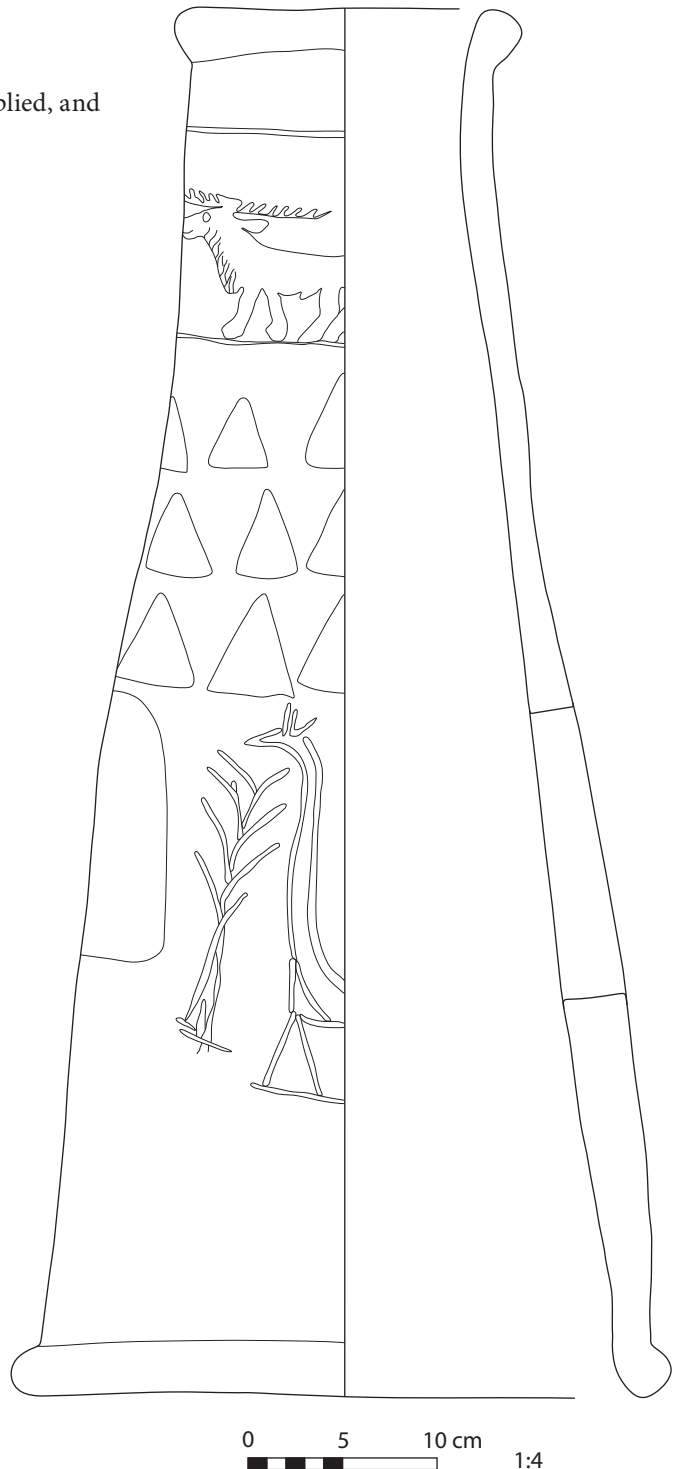
Material: coarse Nile clay

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed, with incised, applied, and
“cut-out” decoration

Reference: Harvey 1996: 363

Dating: late Naqada III, Dynasty 0



Archaic 81

Detail of Archaic 80 stand

Reference: Harvey 1996: 363



Imports

Archaic 82, 83

Site: Saqqara

Shape: jar with flat base and one vertical handle

Material: imported

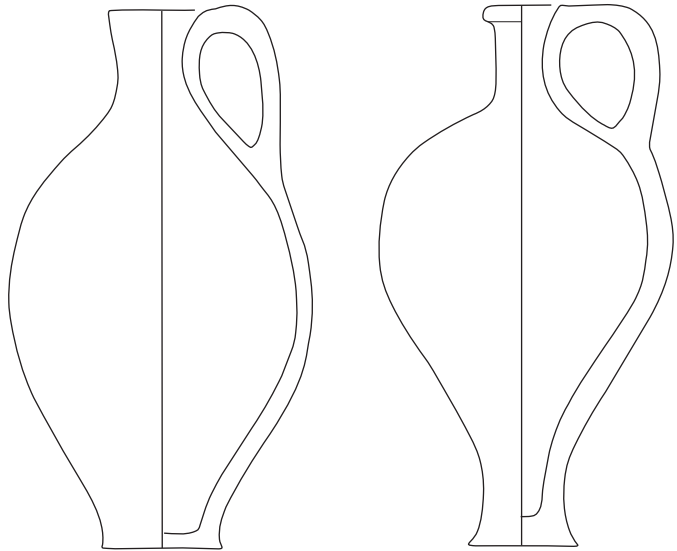
Manufacture: wheel-made

Surface: smoothed

Remarks: probably “Abydos Ware”

Reference: Emery 1958: Plate 31,
Types G1, G6

Dating: 1st Dynasty



Archaic 84, 85

Site: Saqqara

Shape: spindle-shaped jar, often with one vertical handle

Material: imported red ware

Manufacture: wheel-made

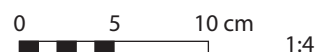
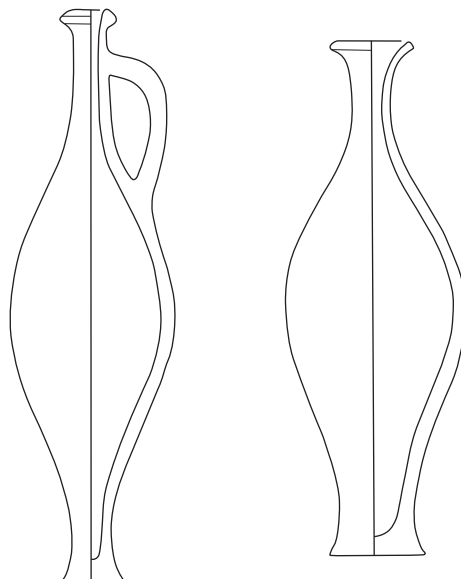
Surface: polished

Reference: Emery 1954: 72, 75, Figure 98;

Emery 1958: Plate 31,

Types G11, G12

Dating: 1st Dynasty



Old Kingdom

3rd–6th Dynasties

Material

Old Kingdom pottery from Lower Egypt is usually made of Nile alluvium collected locally. Marl pots are also known, but the use of marl was limited to storage or transport jars and some bowls. The occurrence of marl vessels increases toward the south, where natural sources of well known marl clay are located. Increasing use of marl pots is also observed over time, near the beginning of the First Intermediate Period.

For a key to clay type abbreviations, please see Clay Descriptions, pp. 21–24.

Manufacture

Old Kingdom potters were successful in introducing the potter's wheel, which was preceded by the use of a simple moving support that was used during the finishing process. The wheel was already in use during the 5th Dynasty, a fact confirmed by the relief scenes from the tomb of Ti in Saqqara. It is possible that the wheel was used at an earlier date, but there is no evidence for it thus far.

The introduction of a wheel did not mean that other vessel-forming techniques were abandoned. Old Kingdom pottery continued to be produced by hand without the use of the potter's wheel. No single technique was prevalent; indeed, vessel-forming was a process that employed a combination of techniques—e.g., pressing from a single lump of clay combined with a roll technique—with the vessel being finished on a slow-rotating wheel.

An equally simple technique used mainly for the production of large closed vessels, such as storage jars, was the roll- or slide-band technique. A base was first shaped from a single lump of clay, then rolls or bands (flattened rolls) of clay were attached. Traces of finger-shaping can be noted frequently on the inside of the walls in the form of parallel vertical lines. Jars produced in the Old Kingdom were made with this technique. Traces can be observed on the “beer jars,” which were executed quickly and with little care. The surfaces of the jars (both inside and outside) received no additional smoothing. The technique was also employed in the case of big vats used in beer production and bread baking.

A common Old Kingdom technique was core-shaping, which was used for the very common conical bread molds. The core-shaping technique was also used in the first stages of forming Meidum-type bowls.

Surface treatment

Many Old Kingdom pot surfaces were simply smoothed before firing. Large groups of vessels were coated with red slip and very well polished. Some archaeological sites also show clear evidence of white-coated pots (e.g. Giza), although this does not seem to have been the standard for surface treatments.

Decoration is very rare in this period. It is usually simple, red- or white-painted patterns. A few painted bowls were found in Qubbet el Hawa, Aswan (now in the Nubian Museum in Aswan). Scenes of hunting were depicted on the white-washed background. Some pots from funeral contexts were also painted; for example, clay offering tables from the tomb of Qar (the Imhotep Museum in Saqqara) with depictions of offerings.

Tall stands often have “cut-out” triangular windows located on their lower parts.

Types

The Old Kingdom is characterized by homogenous types known all over Egypt; however, each site offers its own local production. The most typical types for the period are large marl storage jars with ovoid bodies, crude beer jars, red-coated bowls with carination (the Meidum bowl), large vats and deep basins with spouts used during bread and beer production, bowls with internal ledges, conical molds and flat trays used during bread baking, and low and tall stands (known mostly from funeral or sacred contexts). Very typical for the period are spouts: tubular (see OK 13, 45) and modeled from the rim (see OK 30, 32).

The ceramic material from the Old Kingdom can be divided into three major groups: i) 3rd–early 4th Dynasty, ii) mid 4th–5th Dynasty, and iii) 6th Dynasty. The main types stay the same but their shapes change over time. For example, toward the end of the 6th Dynasty, conical bread molds become taller and narrower, red carinated Meidum bowls become shallower with less distance between rim and shoulder, and crude beer jars become larger. Some of the types occur only in certain phases. For example, bowls with internal rims appear only during the 3rd and 4th Dynasties; jars with tapering bodies and flaring necks are typical for the late 6th Dynasty and First Intermediate Period.

For photos of ceramics representative of this period, see Color Plates 4, 5, and 6.

Bibliography

- Balcz, H. 1933. Die Gefässdarstellungen des Alten Reiches. *MDAIK* 4: 18–36, 205–27.
- Brovarski, E. 2001. *The Senedjemib Complex, Giza Mastabas 7*. Boston: Museum of Fine Arts.
- Jucha, M. 2005. *Tell El-Farkha II. The Pottery of the Predynastic Settlement (Phases 2 to 5)*. Kraków, Poznań: Institute of Archaeology, Jagiellonian University, Kraków and Archaeological Museum, Poznań.
- Kaiser, W. 1969. Die Tongefässe. In *Das Sonnenheiligtum Des Königs Userkaf II*, edited by Herbert Ricke, 49–82. Cairo: Schweizerisches Institut für Ägyptische Bauforschung und Altertumskunde.
- Reisner, G. A., and W. S. Smith. 1955. *A History of the Giza Necropolis. Vol. II*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- Rzeuska, T. 2004. The Pottery. In *Saqqara 1. The Tomb of Merefnebef*, edited by K. Myśliwiec, 195–236. Warsaw: Neriton.
- . 2006. *Saqqara II: Pottery of the Late Old Kingdom: Funerary Pottery and Burial Customs*. Warsaw: Neriton.
- Wodzińska, A. 2003. *Ceramika egipska w Giza z końca iv dynastii (osiedle i cmentarzysko)*. PhD thesis, Warsaw University.
- . 2007a. Preliminary Ceramic Report. In *Project History, Survey, Ceramics, and the Main Street and Gallery III.4 Operations*, Giza Reports 1, edited by M. Lehner and W. Wetterstrom, 283–324. Boston: Ancient Egypt Research Associates.

Old Kingdom 1

Site: Giza

Shape: ovoid jar with straight rim and rounded base

Material: GN2

Manufacture: handmade, rim turned

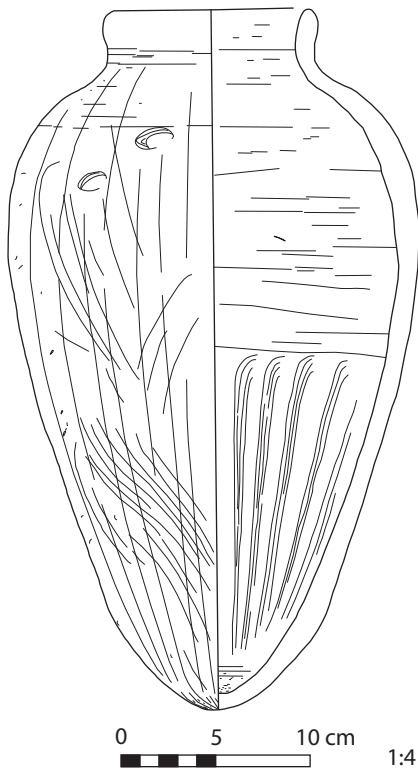
Surface: white-washed outside, smoothed

Reference: Wodzińska 2007a: 296,

Figure 11.7

Dating: 4th Dynasty

Illustration: Color Plate 4.2



Old Kingdom 2

Site: Giza

Shape: ovoid jar with recurved rim and pointed base

Material: GN7

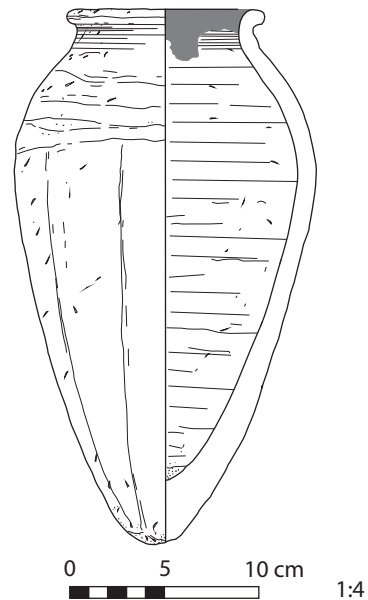
Manufacture: handmade, rim turned

Surface: red-coated, polished outside

Reference: Wodzińska 2003

Dating: 4th Dynasty

Illustration: Color Plate 4.3



Old Kingdom 3

Site: Tell el Farkha

Shape: ovoid jar with straight rim (beer jar)
and rounded base

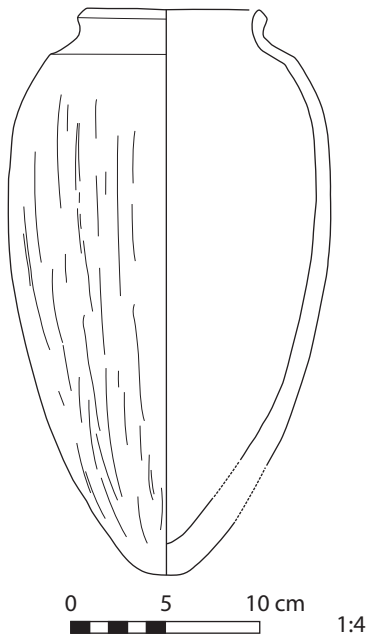
Material: SN-II-2

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: reddish-brown/brown ware, polished

Reference: Jucha 2005: 136, Plate 26

Dating: Phase 7 (3rd Dynasty)



Old Kingdom 4

Site: Giza

Shape: ovoid jar with straight rim (beer jar)
with rounded base

Material: GN8

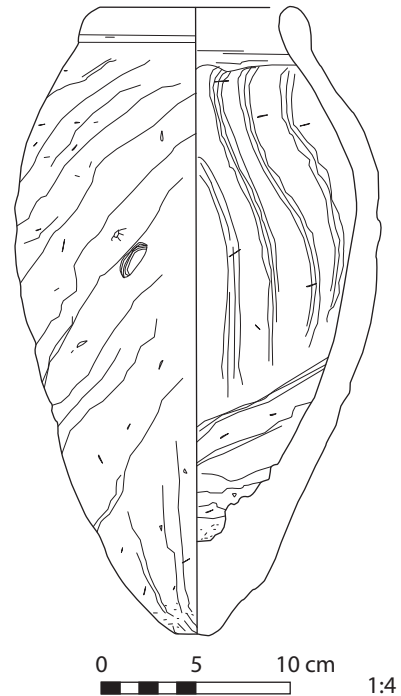
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Wodzińska 2007a: 297, Figure 11.10

Dating: 4th Dynasty

Illustration: Color Plate 4.1



Old Kingdom 5

Site: Giza

Shape: ovoid jar with a collar (beer jar)

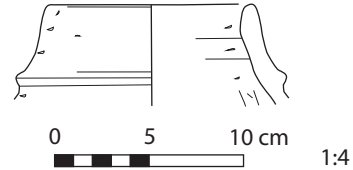
Material: GN

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Wodzińska 2003

Dating: 4th Dynasty



Old Kingdom 6

Site: Saqqara

Shape: ovoid beer jar with bent shoulder and rounded base

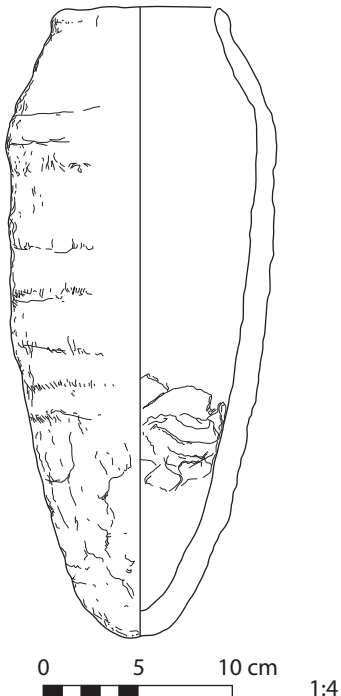
Material: NC

Manufacture: handmade and finished on wheel

Surface: uncoated

Reference: Rzeuska 2004: 211, Plate XCI: 14

Dating: 6th Dynasty



Old Kingdom 7

Site: Saqqara

Shape: cylindrical beer jar with rounded base

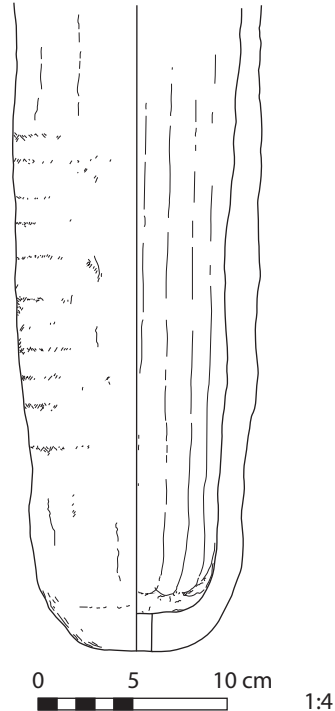
Material: NC

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-slipped outside

Reference: Rzeuska 2004: 213, Plate XCII: 32

Dating: 6th Dynasty



Old Kingdom 8

Site: Abusir

Shape: ovoid jar with flat base

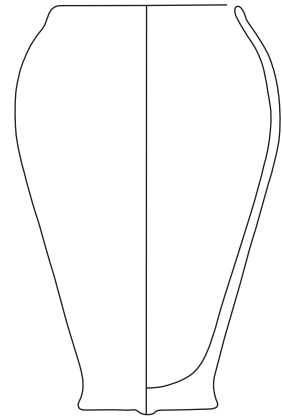
Material: middle-rough clay (NB)

Manufacture: handmade (?)

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Kaiser 1969: 55, Type IX: 70

Dating: 5th–6th Dynasties



1:4

Old Kingdom 9

Site: Giza

Shape: jar with ovoid body, cylindrical neck, recurved rim, and flat base

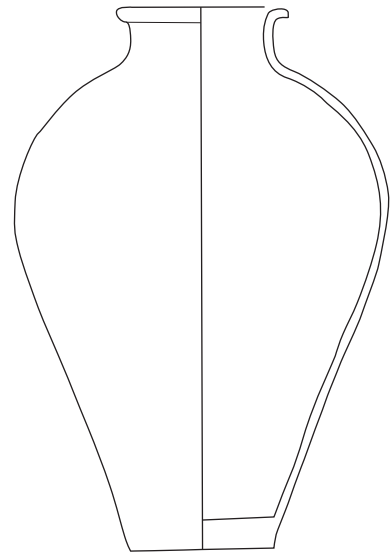
Material: Nile alluvium (?)

Manufacture: handmade, wheel-finished (?)

Surface: red-coated, polished

Reference: Reisner and Smith 1955: 79, Figure 104, 40-4-8

Dating: end of Neferirkara to end of 5th Dynasty



1:4

Old Kingdom 10

Site: Giza

Shape: small squat jar without neck, flat base, and short recurved rim

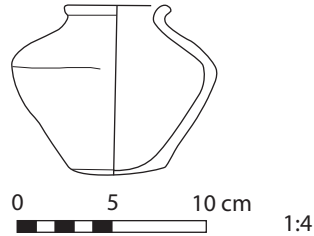
Material: Nile alluvium

Manufacture: handmade, wheel-finished (?)

Surface: red-coated, polished

Reference: Reisner and Smith 1955: 73, Figure 93, 34-12-21a

Dating: Khefren (4th Dynasty)–
Neferirkara (5th Dynasty)



Old Kingdom 11

Site: Saqqara

Shape: jar with broad shoulder, flaring neck, flat base, and rim with spout (ewer or pitcher)

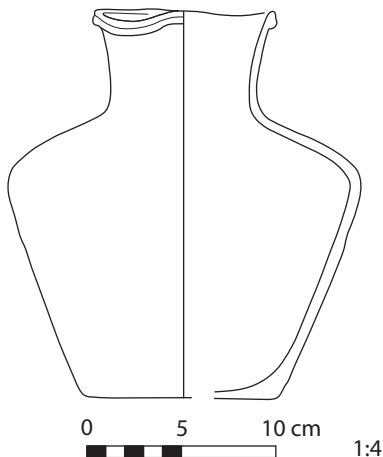
Material: NB1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-coated

Reference: Rzeuska 2006: 150–151,
Plate 54, Number 210

Dating: 6th Dynasty



Old Kingdom 12

Site: Giza

Shape: jar with cylindrical neck, globular body, flat base, and shoulder with spout (ewer or pitcher)

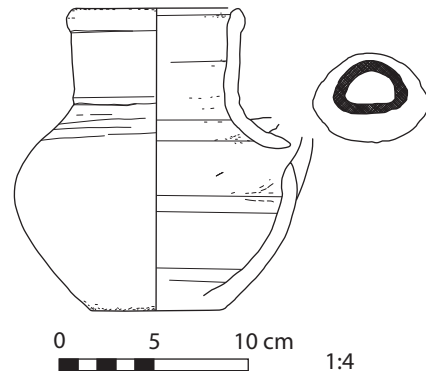
Material: GN4

Manufacture: handmade, rim turned

Surface: red-coated outside and inside on
rim, polished

Reference: Wodzińska 2003

Dating: 4th Dynasty



Old Kingdom 13

Site: Giza

Shape: jar with long flaring neck, narrow flat base, and vertical spout

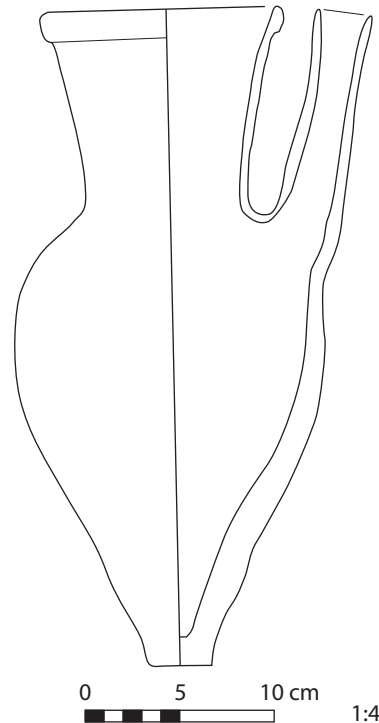
Material: Nile alluvium

Manufacture: handmade and wheel-finished (?)

Surface: red/brown-coated, burnished

Reference: Reisner and Smith 1955: 79, Figure 104, 14-4-13

Dating: Khefren (4th Dynasty)–
Neferirkara (5th Dynasty)



Old Kingdom 14

Site: Giza

Shape: jar with cylindrical neck and triangular rim

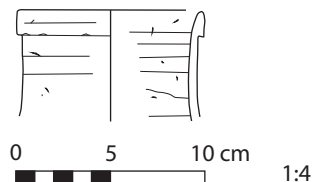
Material: GN7

Manufacture: handmade, rim turned

Surface: red-coated, polished

Reference: Wodzińska 2003

Dating: 4th Dynasty



Old Kingdom 15

Site: Giza

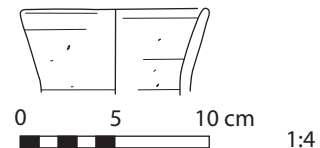
Shape: jar with flaring neck

Manufacture: handmade, rim turned

Surface: plain, smoothed

Reference: Wodzińska 2003

Dating: 4th Dynasty



Old Kingdom 16

Site: Saqqara

Shape: spindle-shaped jar with flaring neck and pointed base

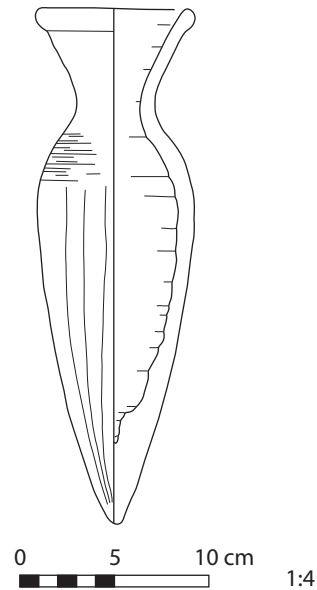
Material: NB1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Rzeuska 2004: 213–214, Plate XCIII: 39

Dating: 6th Dynasty



Old Kingdom 17

Site: Giza

Shape: large ovoid jar with short neck, recurved rim, and rounded base

Material: GM3

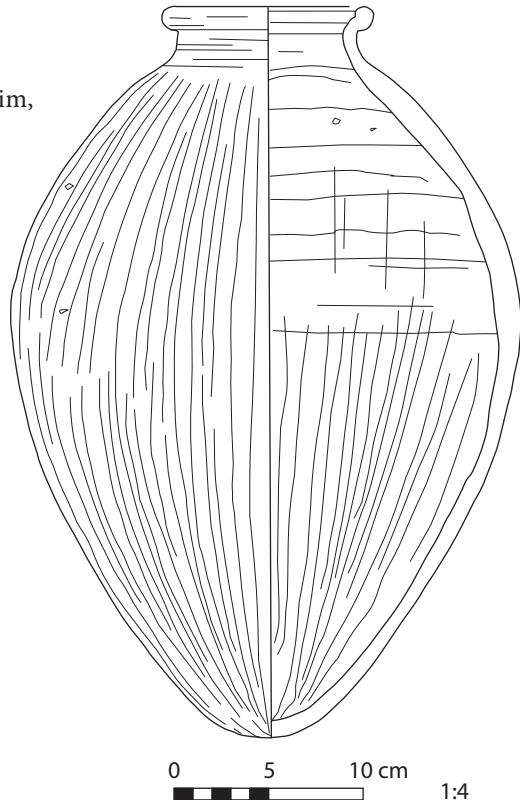
Manufacture: handmade, rim turned

Surface: plain, smoothed

Reference: Wodzińska 2007a: 298, Figure 11.11

Dating: 4th Dynasty

Representative Example: Similar to
Color Plate 4.4



Old Kingdom 18

Site: Saqqara

Shape: tall ovoid jar with recurved rim and rounded base

Material: mixed clay (p.60)

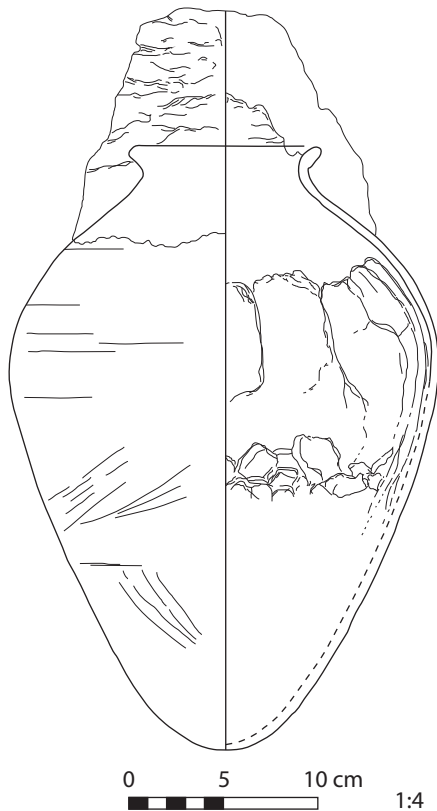
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Rzeuska 2004: 214, Plate XCIII: 41

Remarks: found with mud stopper intact

Dating: 6th Dynasty



Old Kingdom 19

Site: Giza

Shape: biconical jar with flaring neck, rounded shoulder, and rounded base

Material: Nile alluvium

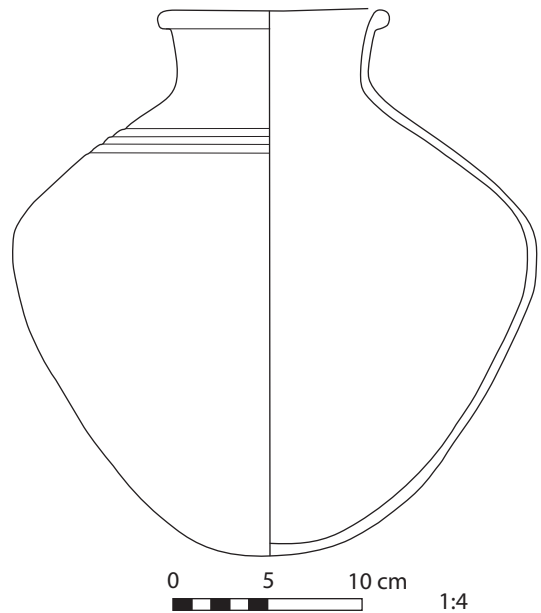
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-coated, polished, with incised line decoration on shoulder

Reference: Brovarski 2001: 82,

Figure 73, 35-7-23

Dating: 6th Dynasty



Old Kingdom 20

Site: Giza

Shape: jar with short neck and rounded rim

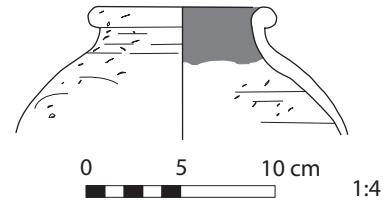
Material: GN6

Manufacture: handmade, rim turned

Surface: red-coated outside, polished

Reference: Wodzińska 2003

Dating: 4th Dynasty



Old Kingdom 21

Site: Giza

Shape: small ovoid jar with narrow neck and slightly flaring rim

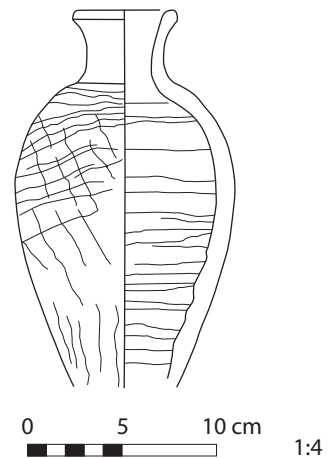
Material: MA1

Manufacture: handmade, rim turned

Surface: smoothed

Reference: unpublished

Dating: 4th Dynasty



Old Kingdom 22

Site: Giza

Shape: hole-mouth jar with flat base (*nmst*)

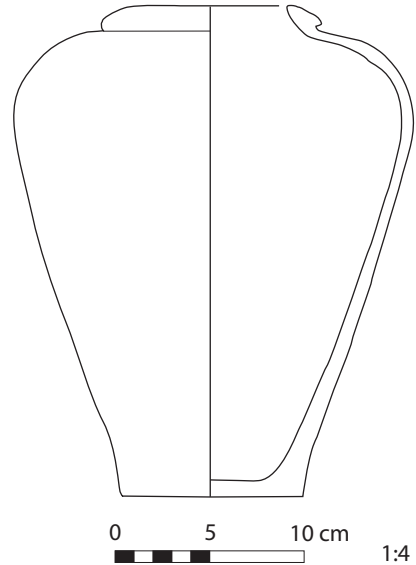
Material: fine Nile alluvium

Manufacture: thrown (?)

Surface: red-coated, smoothed or polished

Reference: Reisner and Smith 1955: 65, Figure 62, 14

Dating: Hetepheres (4th Dynasty)



Old Kingdom 23

Site: Giza

Shape: bag-shaped jar with rounded base (*dšrt*)

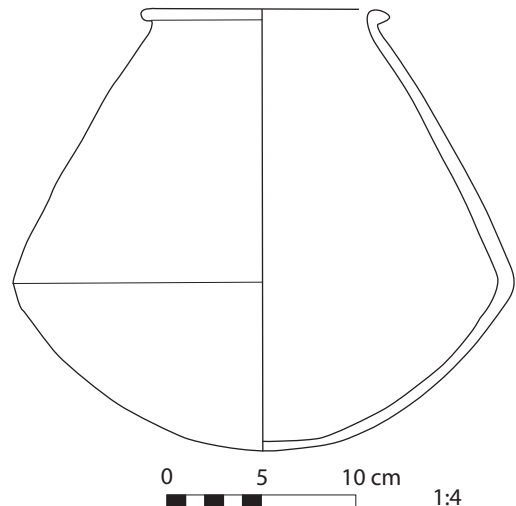
Material: fine Nile alluvium

Manufacture: thrown (?)

Surface: smoothed

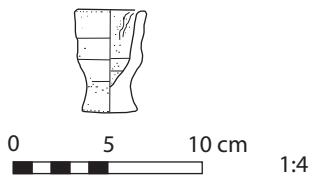
Reference: Reisner and Smith 1955: 64,
Figure 60, 1186/13

Dating: Hetepheres (4th Dynasty)



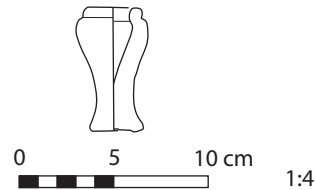
Old Kingdom 24

Site: Giza
Shape: miniature votive jar
Material: GN4
Manufacture: thrown, base string-cut
Surface: plain
Reference: Wodzińska 2007a: 298, Figure 11.14
Dating: 4th Dynasty



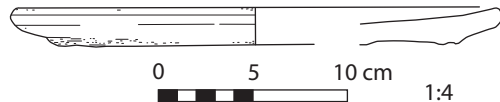
Old Kingdom 25

Site: Giza
Shape: miniature votive jar
Material: GN4
Manufacture: thrown, base string-cut
Surface: plain
Reference: Wodzińska 2007a: 298, Figure 11.14
Dating: 4th Dynasty



Old Kingdom 26

Site: Giza
Shape: shallow plate with flat base
Material: GN7
Manufacture: handmade, base scraped
Surface: plain
Reference: Wodzińska 2007a: 301, Figure 11.15
Dating: 4th Dynasty



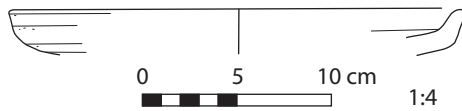
Old Kingdom 27

Site: Giza
Shape: shallow plate
Material: GN3
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-coated, polished
Reference: Wodzińska 2003
Dating: 6th Dynasty



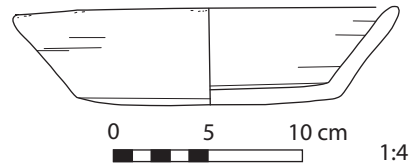
Old Kingdom 28

Site: Giza
Shape: shallow plate with flat base
Material: GN6
Manufacture: handmade, partly turned
Surface: red-coated inside, brown-coated outside, polished
Reference: Wodzińska 2007a: 301, Figure 11.16
Dating: 4th Dynasty



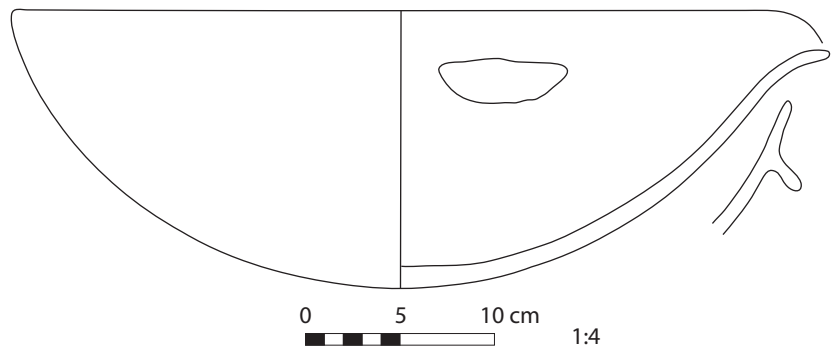
Old Kingdom 29

Site: Giza
Shape: bowl with straight walls and flat base
Material: GN2
Manufacture: handmade, turned
Surface: red-coated, polished
Reference: Wodzińska 2007a: 301, Figure 11.17
Dating: 4th Dynasty



Old Kingdom 30

Site: Giza
Shape: bowl with round base, rim spout, and ledge handles
Material: Nile alluvium
Manufacture: thrown (?)
Surface: red-coated, polished
Reference: Reisner and Smith 1955: 65, Figure 65: 20
Dating: Hetepheres (4th Dynasty)



Old Kingdom 31

Site: Giza

Shape: bowl with incurved wall and flat base

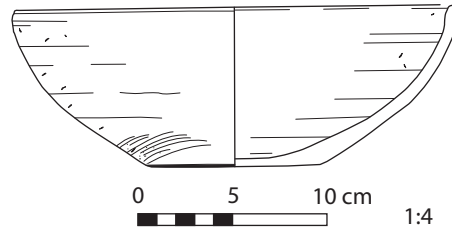
Material: GN4

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-coated, polished

Reference: Wodzińska 2003

Dating: 6th Dynasty



Old Kingdom 32

Site: Saqqara

Shape: bent-sided bowl with spout rim and rounded base

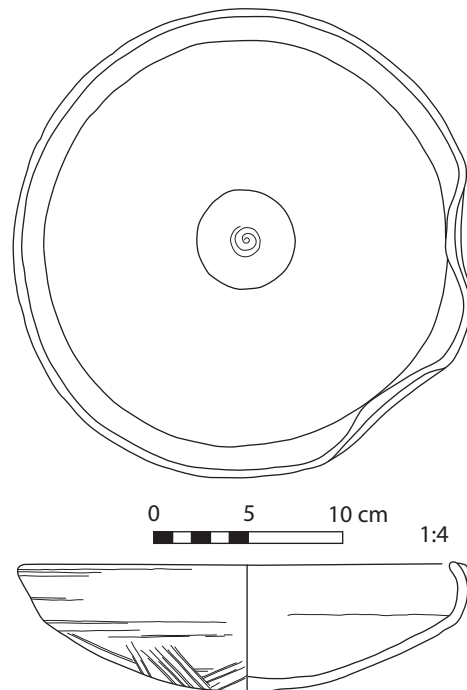
Material: NB1-NB2

Manufacture: thrown, hand-finished

Surface: red-slipped

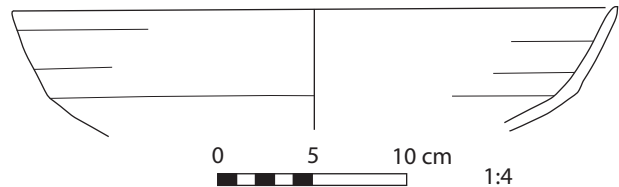
Reference: Rzeuska 2004: 226, Plate CII: 162

Dating: 6th Dynasty



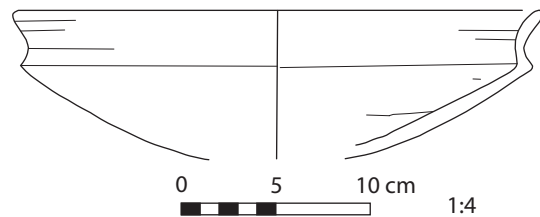
Old Kingdom 33

Site: Giza
Shape: bowl with bent walls
Material: GN4
Manufacture: turned
Surface: red-coated, polished inside
Reference: Wodzińska 2003
Dating: 4th Dynasty



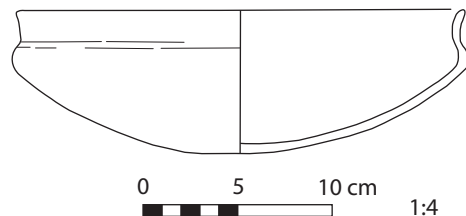
Old Kingdom 34

Site: Giza
Shape: carinated bowl with angular shoulder and rounded base
Material: GM1
Manufacture: turned
Surface: red-coated, polished
Reference: Wodzińska 2007a: 301, Figure 11.19
Dating: 4th Dynasty



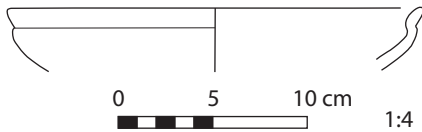
Old Kingdom 35

Site: Giza
Shape: carinated bowl with round shoulder and rounded base
Material: GN2
Manufacture: turned
Surface: red-coated, polished
Reference: Wodzińska 2007a: 301, Figure 11.20
Dating: 4th Dynasty
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 5.4



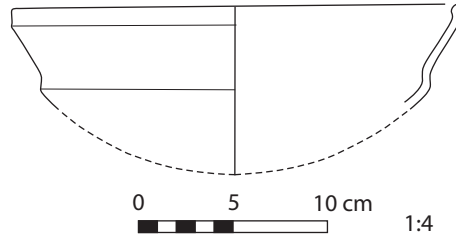
Old Kingdom 36

Site: Giza
Shape: carinated bowl with round shoulder
Material: GN4
Manufacture: turned
Surface: red-coated, polished
Reference: Wodzińska 2003
Dating: 6th Dynasty



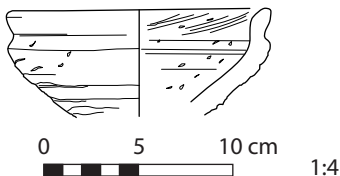
Old Kingdom 37

Site: Abusir
Shape: carinated bowl with bent walls
Material: fine clay
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Kaiser 1969: 64, Type xxvii: 155
Dating: 5th–6th Dynasties



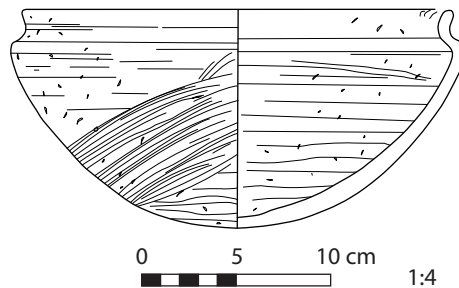
Old Kingdom 38

Site: Giza
Shape: carinated bowl
Material: GN7
Manufacture: handmade, rim turned
Surface: plain
Reference: Wodzińska 2003
Dating: 4th Dynasty



Old Kingdom 39

Site: Giza
Shape: carinated bowl
Material: GN7
Manufacture: wheel-turned
Surface: white-washed, smoothed
Reference: Wodzińska 2003
Dating: 4th Dynasty
Representative Example: similar to
 Color Plate 5.2



Old Kingdom 40

Site: Abusir

Shape: large carinated bowl with rounded base

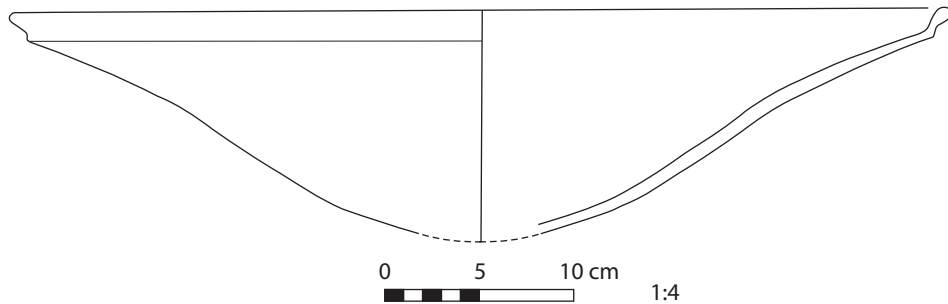
Material: fine clay

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Kaiser 1969: 66, Type xxxi: 175

Dating: 6th Dynasty



Old Kingdom 41

Site: Giza

Shape: bowl with bent walls and small rounded rim

Material: GN4

Manufacture: turned

Surface: red-coated, polished

Reference: Wodzińska 2003

Dating: 4th Dynasty



Old Kingdom 42

Site: Giza

Shape: hole-mouthed vessel with simple rim

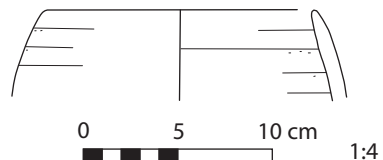
Material: GN4

Manufacture: turned

Surface: red-coated, polished

Reference: Wodzińska 2007a: 302, Figure 11.23

Dating: 4th Dynasty



Old Kingdom 43

Site: Giza

Shape: bowl with flaring walls, triangular rim, and rounded base

Material: GN4

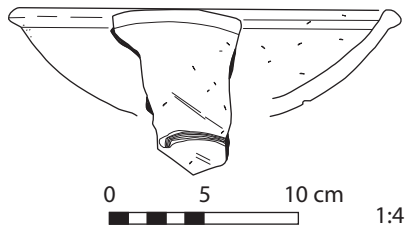
Manufacture: turned

Surface: red-coated, smoothed, exterior profile shows potmark near base

Reference: Wodzińska 2007a: 304,

Figure 11.27

Dating: 4th Dynasty



Old Kingdom 44

Site: Giza

Shape: bowl with incurved walls and triangular rim

Material: GN4

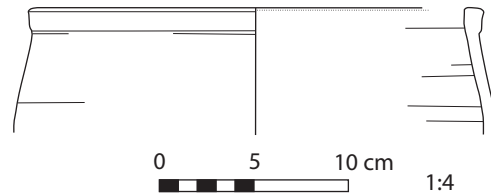
Manufacture: turned

Surface: red-coated, polished

Reference: Wodzińska 2007a: 304,

Figure 11.28

Dating: 4th Dynasty



Old Kingdom 45

Site: Giza

Shape: large basin with incurved walls, rounded rim, and flat base

Material: GN7

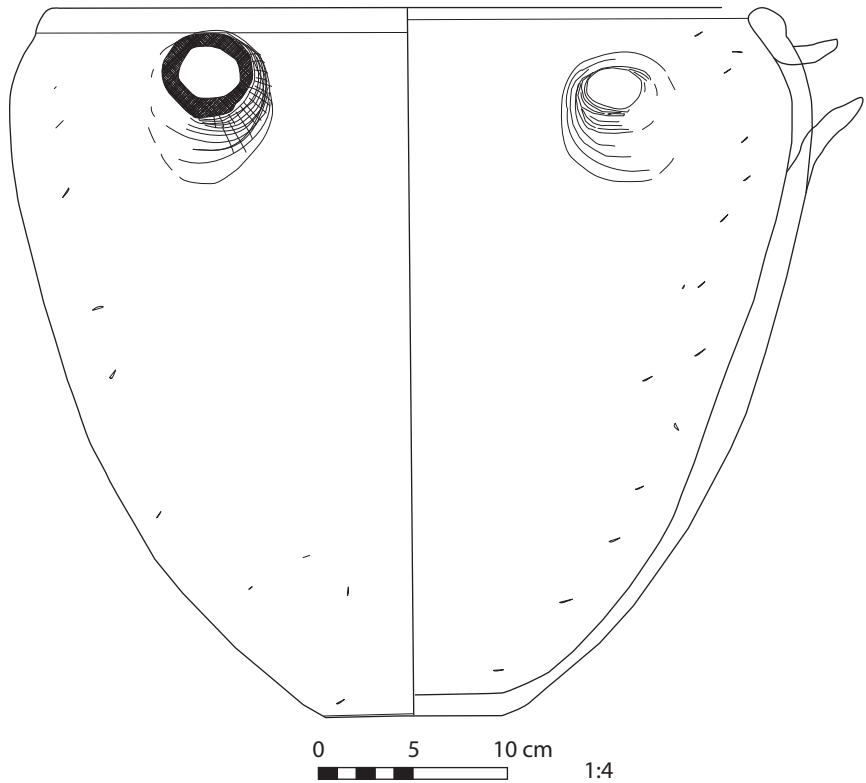
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated, polished

Reference: Wodzińska 2007a: 302, Figure 11.25

Dating: 4th Dynasty

Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 5.1



Old Kingdom 46

Site: Giza

Shape: large vat with incurved triangular rim and flat base

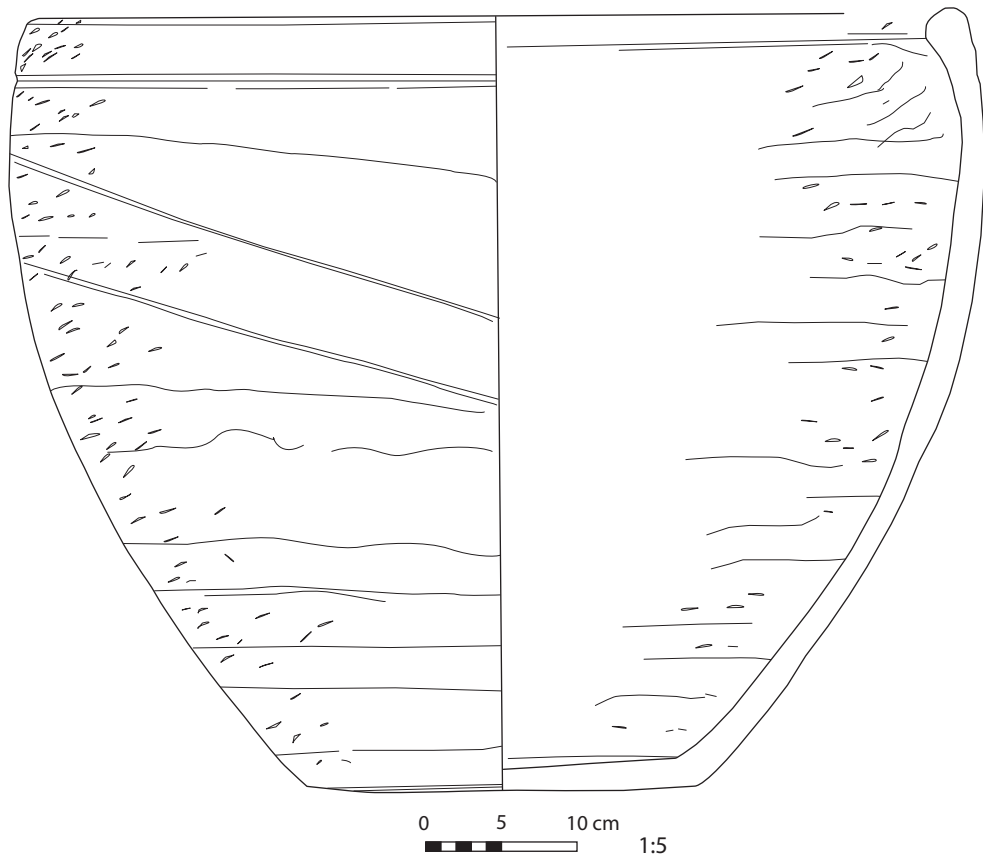
Material: GN7

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated, polished

Reference: Wodzińska 2007a: 304, Figure 11.29

Dating: 4th Dynasty



Old Kingdom 47

Site: Giza

Shape: bowl with internal ledge

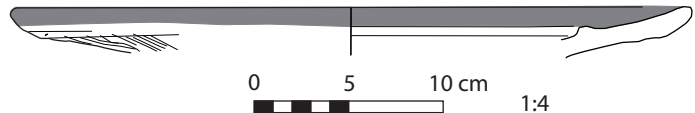
Material: GN4

Manufacture: handmade, turned

Surface: red-coated band inside to ledge, and on rim outside

Reference: Wodzińska 2007a: 305, Figure 11.31

Dating: 4th Dynasty



Old Kingdom 48

Site: Giza

Shape: bowl with internal ledge and slightly flat base

Material: GN7

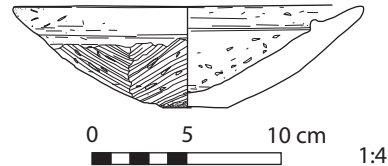
Manufacture: handmade, turned

Surface: smoothed, trimmed base outside

Reference: Wodzińska 2007a: 305, Figure 11.30

Dating: 4th Dynasty

Representative Example: similar to
Color Plate 5.3



Old Kingdom 49

Site: Giza

Shape: deep bowl with flaring walls and flat base

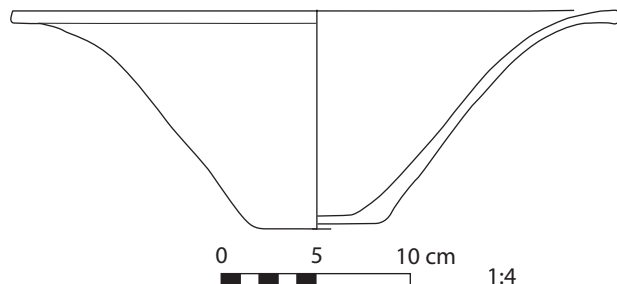
Material: Nile alluvium

Manufacture: thrown (?)

Surface: red-coated, polished

Reference: Reisner and Smith 1955: 66, Figure 75: 80

Dating: Hetepheres (4th Dynasty)



Old Kingdom 50

Site: Abusir

Shape: deep bowl with flaring walls and rounded base

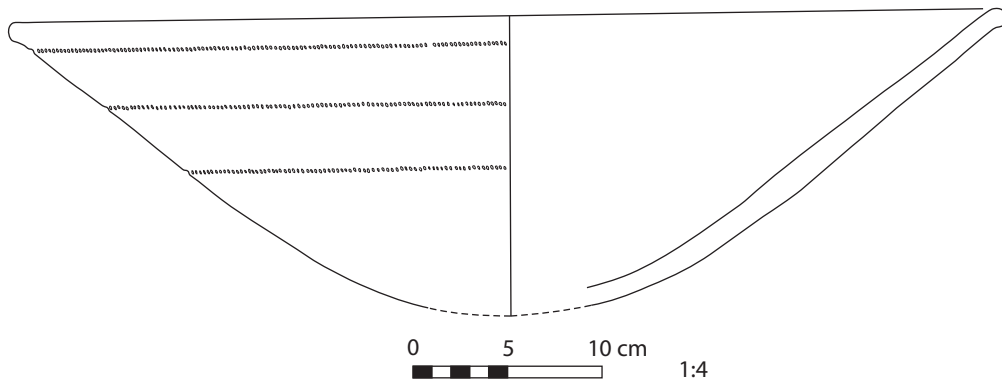
Material: NB

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Kaiser 1969: 70, Type XL: 207

Dating: 6th Dynasty



Old Kingdom 51

Site: Abusir

Shape: deep bowl with rounded rim

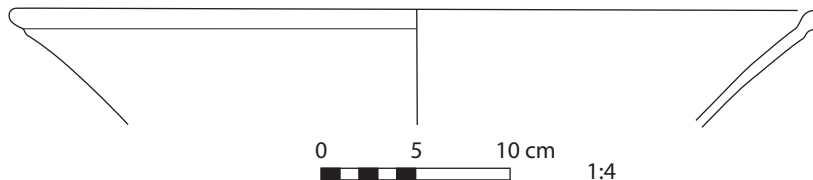
Material: NB, fine

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: well smoothed, red-coated inside (?)

Reference: Kaiser 1969: 67, Type xxxII: 176

Dating: 6th Dynasty



Old Kingdom 52

Site: Giza

Shape: censer, perforated lid with a loop handle

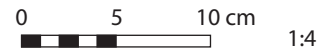
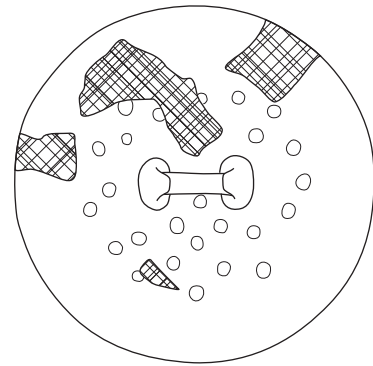
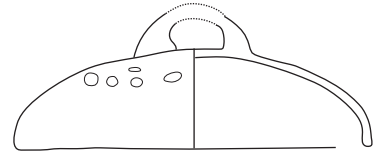
Material: NB1-NB2

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Reisner and Smith 1955: 78, Figure 78: 43

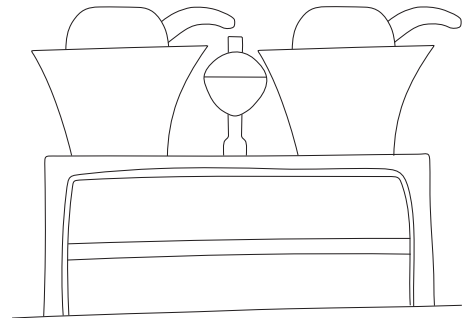
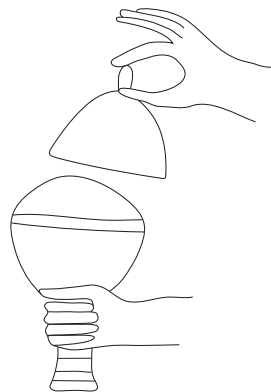
Dating: Hetepheres (4th Dynasty)



Old Kingdom 53

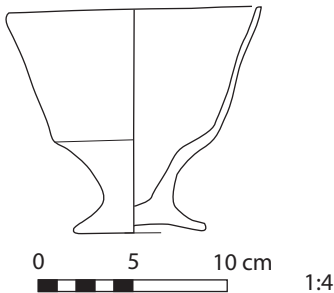
Depictions of censers from Old Kingdom tomb scenes

Reference: Balcz 1933: 213, fig. 58, 59



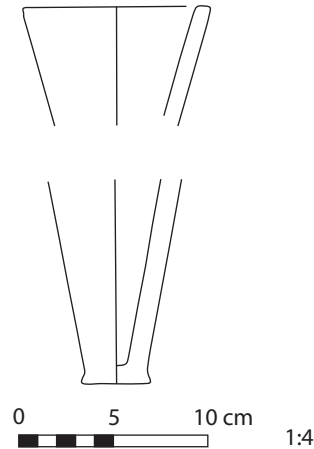
Old Kingdom 54

Site: Giza
Shape: cup with straight walls and foot base
Material: Nile alluvium
Manufacture: thrown (?)
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Reisner and Smith 1955: 85,
 Figure 122, 36-12-21
Dating: Khefren (4th Dynasty)–
 Neferirkara (5th Dynasty)



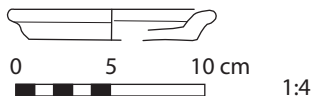
Old Kingdom 55

Site: Abusir
Shape: deep beaker
Material: middle-rough clay (NB)
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Kaiser 1969: 55, Type XI: 72, 75
Dating: 5th–6th Dynasties



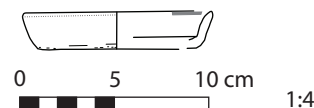
Old Kingdom 56

Site: Giza
Shape: miniature plate with recurved rim
 and flat base
Material: GN4
Manufacture: turned, knife-cut base
Surface: reddish-brown coat, polished on
 inside, smoothed outside
Reference: Wodzińska 2007a: 305, Figure 11.32
Dating: 4th Dynasty



Old Kingdom 57

Site: Giza
Shape: miniature plate with straight walls
 and flat base
Material: GN3
Manufacture: turned, knife-cut base
Surface: traces of red coat on inside
Reference: Wodzińska 2007a: 305, Figure 11.33
Dating: 4th Dynasty



Old Kingdom 58

Site: Giza

Shape: miniature carinated bowl with flat base

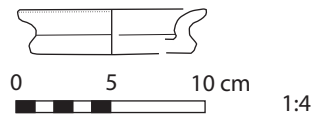
Material: GN3

Manufacture: turned, knife-cut base

Surface: red-coated, polished

Reference: Wodzińska 2007a: 305, Figure 11.34

Dating: 4th Dynasty



Old Kingdom 59

Site: Giza

Shape: miniature plate with straight walls and flat base

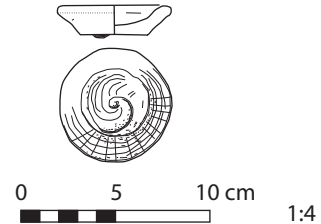
Material: GN4

Manufacture: turned, string cut base

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Wodzińska 2007a: 305, Figure 11.35

Dating: 4th Dynasty



Old Kingdom 60

Site: Giza

Shape: short stand

Material: GN4

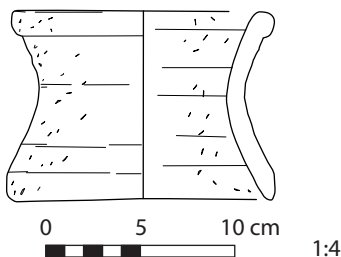
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Wodzińska 2003

Dating: 4th Dynasty

Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 5.2



Old Kingdom 61

Site: Giza

Shape: tall stand

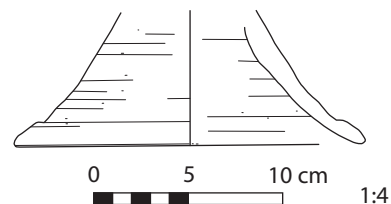
Material: GN3

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated, polished

Reference: Wodzińska 2007a: 308, Figure 11.40

Dating: 4th Dynasty



Old Kingdom 62, 63

Site: Abusir

Shape: shallow tray with recurved, ribbed rim and three feet

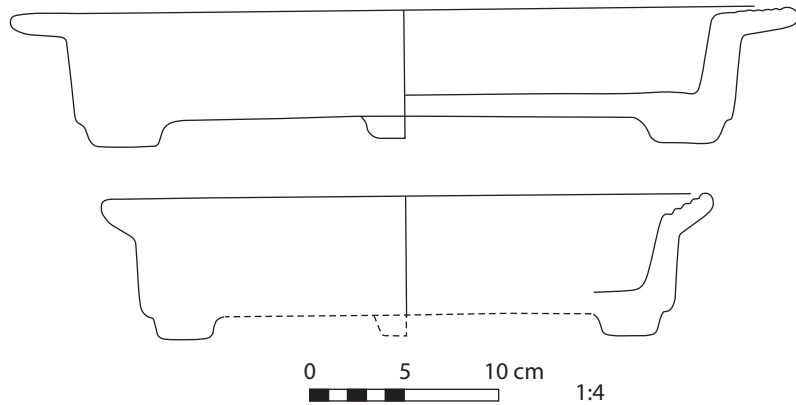
Material: NB

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-coated, smoothed

Reference: Kaiser 1969: 71–72, Type xvii: 213–218

Dating: 5th–6th Dynasties



Old Kingdom 64

Site: Giza

Shape: large bowl on high foot

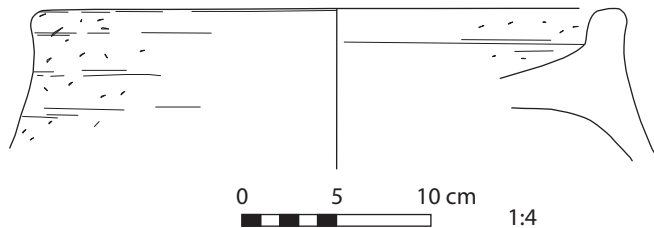
Material: GN8

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated, polished

Reference: Wodzińska 2003

Dating: 4th Dynasty



Old Kingdom 65

Site: Giza

Shape: rounded bread tray with flat base

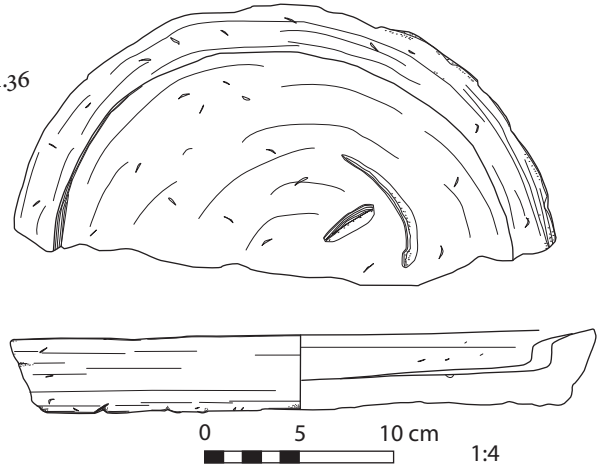
Material: GN8

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Wodzińska 2007a: 307, Figure 11.36

Dating: 4th Dynasty



Old Kingdom 66

Site: Giza

Shape: oval bread tray with flat base

Material: GN8

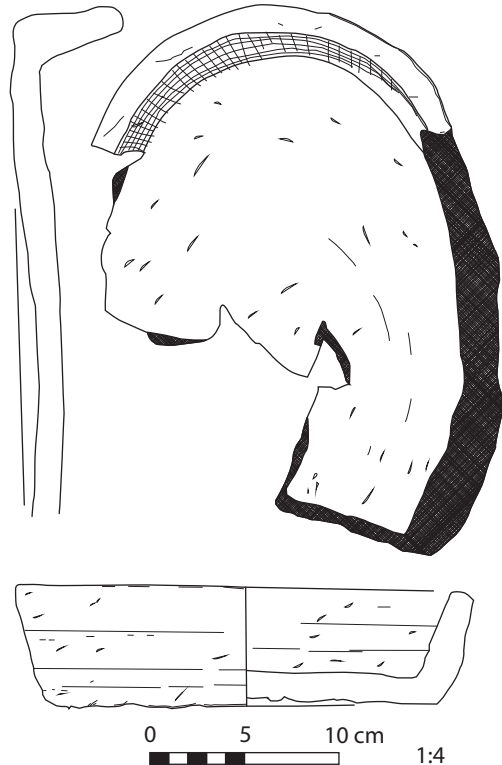
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Wodzińska 2007a: 307,
Figure 11.37

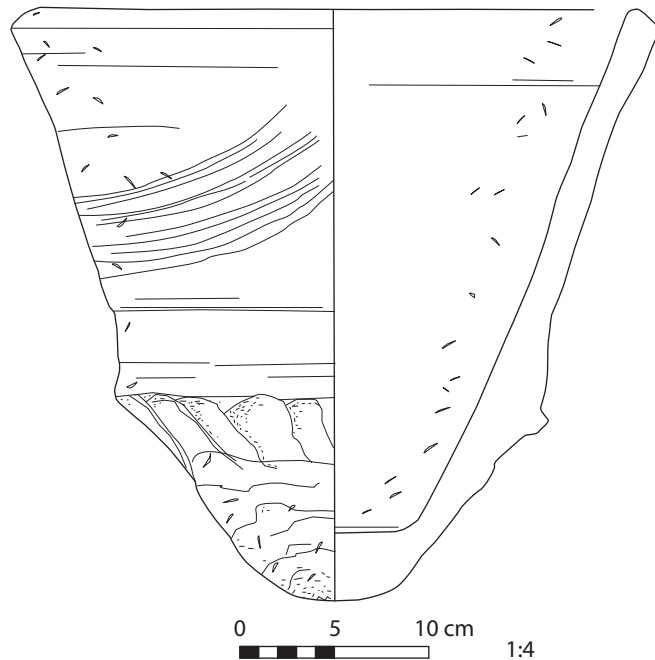
Dating: 4th Dynasty

Illustration: Color Plate 6.1



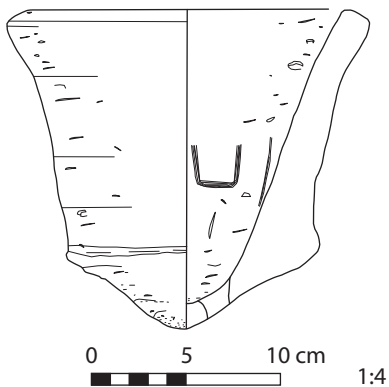
Old Kingdom 67

Site: Giza
Shape: large conical bread mold
Material: GN8
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: plain
Reference: Wodzińska 2007a: 307,
 Figure 11.39
Dating: 4th Dynasty
Illustration: Color Plate 6.2



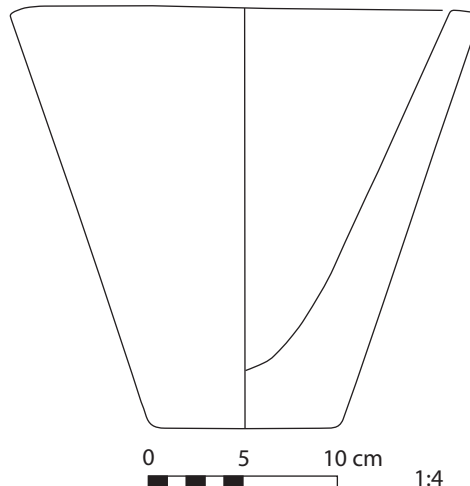
Old Kingdom 68

Site: Giza
Shape: small conical bread mold
Material: GN8
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: plain
Reference: Wodzińska 2007a: 307, Figure 11.38
Dating: 4th Dynasty



Old Kingdom 69

Site: Abusir
Shape: conical bread mold with flat base
Material: rough Nile clay
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Kaiser 1969: 77, Type LIV: 259
Dating: 5th–6th Dynasties



Imports

Old Kingdom 70

Site: Giza

Shape: jar with one handle and flat base

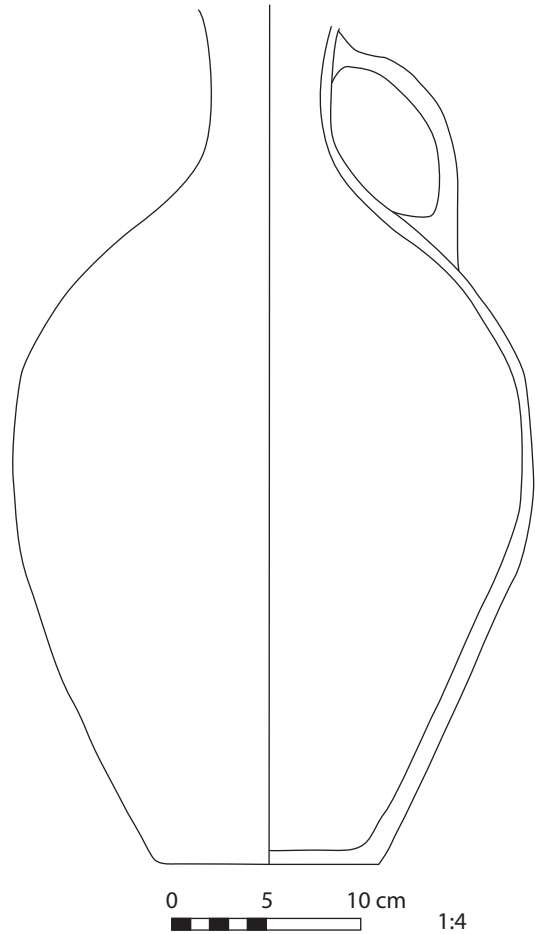
Material: foreign

Manufacture: thrown (?)

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Reisner and Smith 1955: 64, Figures 61, 95, 1711/4+12

Dating: Hetepheres (4th Dynasty)



Old Kingdom 71

Site: Giza

Shape: jar with one handle and flat base

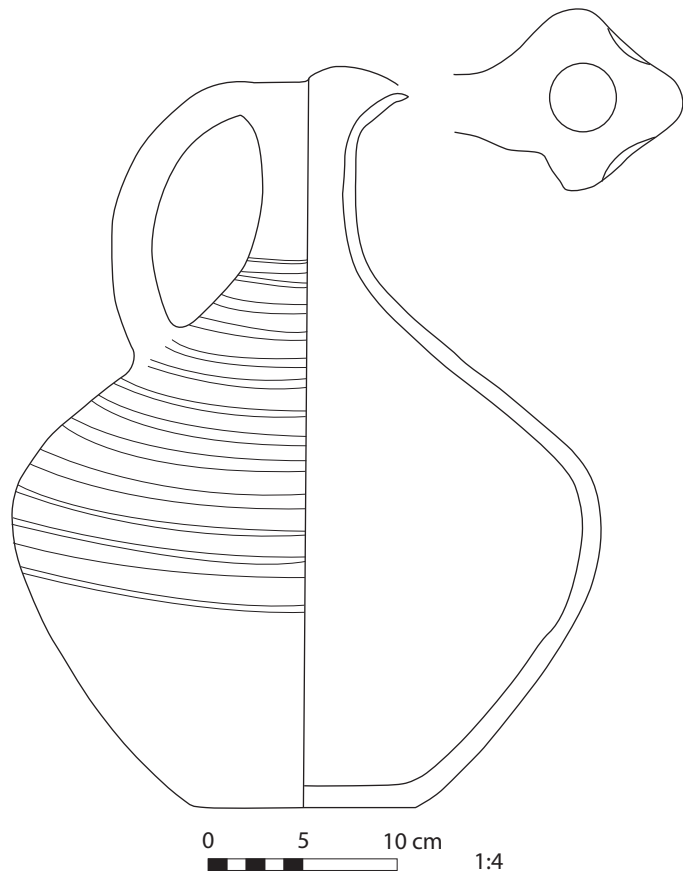
Material: foreign

Manufacture: thrown (?)

Surface: smoothed, with combed decoration

Reference: Reisner and Smith 1955: 64, Figure 95, G1233/1

Dating: Khufu–Khafre (4th Dynasty)



Old Kingdom 72

Site: Giza

Shape: jar with ovoid body, flaring rim, flat base, and two handles

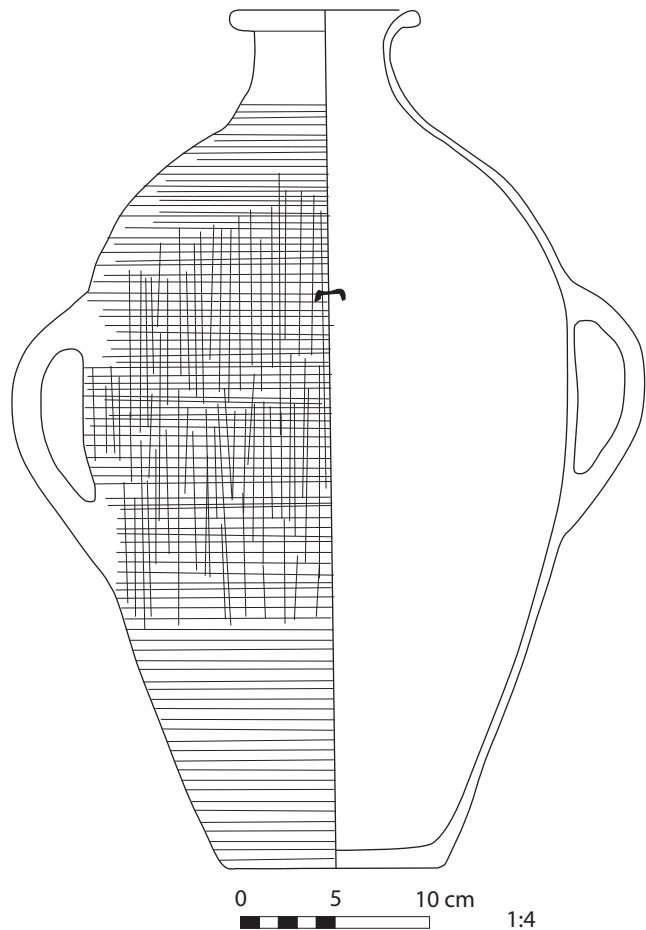
Material: foreign

Manufacture: thrown (?)

Surface: smoothed, with combed decoration

Reference: Reisner and Smith 1955: 69, Figure 80, 17j

Dating: Khufu–Khafre (4th Dynasty)



First Intermediate Period

7th–10th Dynasties

Material

The numbers of marl pots clearly increase in the First Intermediate Period as a result of the influence of one of the local production centers in Upper Egypt. This tendency to use marl clays was strengthened later in the Middle Kingdom.

For a key to clay type abbreviations, please see Clay Descriptions, pp. 21–24.

Manufacture

Most of the pots are wheel-made, bearing clear regular turning traces on their surface. These traces are especially visible on jars. Also, rounded bases of jars and bowls were usually trimmed with a hard tool.

Surface

The First Intermediate Period pots are usually only smoothed, especially those made of marl clay. The Old Kingdom traditions of applying a red coat and polishing the surface survived. Many pots, especially in funerary contexts, have white-washed surfaces which probably imitate the color of marl.

Types

Political changes at the end of the Old Kingdom also had an impact on pottery production. The local products became more common, especially slim jars with sharply pointed bases and flaring necks, or bowls with bent walls and incised zigzag decoration placed below the rim. Globular jars and bag-shaped jars with a cylindrical neck also appeared. Carinated (Meidum) bowls survived in a different shape. The bowls became shallower with a very small distance between the rim and rounded shoulder. Bread molds developed into more cylindrical forms that were a better fit for new bread baking ovens.

For photos of ceramics representative of this period, see Color Plates 7 and 8.

Bibliography

Bourriau, J. D. 1981. *Umm el-Ga'ab. Pottery from the Nile Valley before the Arab Conquest*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Regner, C. 1998. *Keramik*. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz.

Slater, R. A. 1974. *The Archaeology of Denderah in the First Intermediate Period*. PhD thesis, University of Pennsylvania.

First Intermediate Period 1

Site: Dendera

Shape: bag-shaped jar with wavy rim and rounded base

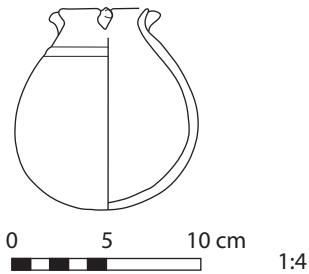
Material: mostly marl (drab ware)

Manufacture: not stated, but perhaps wheel-made

Surface: smoothed with incised decoration and small applications on rim, some red-coated (Nile clay)

Reference: Slater 1974: 87, 499, Figure 24, Type Q1a

Dating: late First Intermediate Period–Middle Kingdom



First Intermediate Period 2

Site: Dendera

Shape: spherical jar with long neck and slightly pointed base

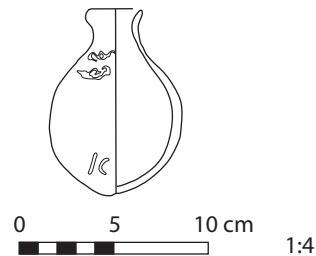
Material: marl (drab ware)

Manufacture: not stated, but perhaps wheel-made

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Slater 1974:81, 496, Figure 21, Type M2c

Dating: late First Intermediate Period–Middle Kingdom



First Intermediate Period 3

Site: Dendera

Shape: small bag-shaped jar with flat base

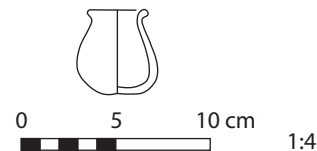
Material: marl (drab ware)

Manufacture: not stated, but perhaps wheel-made

Surface: smoothed

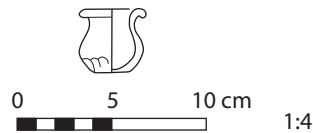
Reference: Slater 1974: 81, 496, Figure 21, Type M2f

Dating: late First Intermediate Period–Middle Kingdom



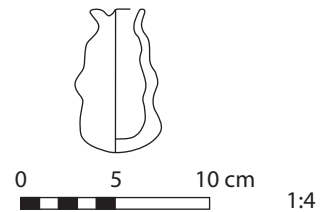
First Intermediate Period 4

Site: Dendera
Shape: small pot, with recurved rim and flat base
Material: mostly marl (drab ware) and some Nile (brown ware)
Manufacture: not stated, but perhaps wheel-made
Surface: usually smoothed (made of marl) or drab-coated (made of Nile)
Reference: Slater 1974: 60–61, 486, Figure 11, Type B2a
Dating: First Intermediate Period



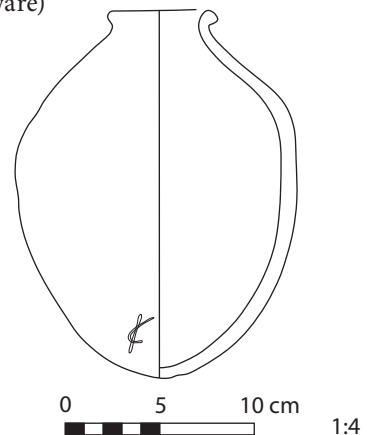
First Intermediate Period 5

Site: Dendera
Shape: jar with wavy walls and rounded base
Material: marl (drab ware)
Manufacture: not stated, but perhaps wheel-made
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Slater 1974: 80–81, 496, Figure 21, Type M2b
Dating: late First Intermediate Period–Middle Kingdom



First Intermediate Period 6

Site: Dendera
Shape: ovoid jar with rounded base
Material: mostly marl (drab ware) and some Nile (brown ware)
Manufacture: not stated, but perhaps wheel-made
Surface: smoothed (marl), red-coated (Nile)
Reference: Slater 1974: 85, 498, Figure 23, Type P1d
Dating: First Intermediate Period



First Intermediate Period 7

Site: Dendera

Shape: small cup with pointed base

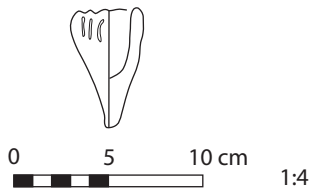
Material: Nile (brown ware)

Manufacture: not stated, but perhaps handmade

Surface: smoothed, visible vertical traces of potter's fingers

Reference: Slater 1974: 74, 490, Figure 15, Type G1a

Dating: First Intermediate Period



First Intermediate Period 8

Site: Dendera

Shape: small cup with pointed base

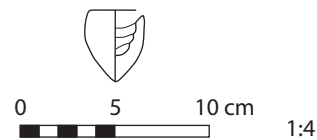
Material: Nile (brown ware)

Manufacture: not stated, but perhaps handmade

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Slater 1974: 74, 490, Figure 15, Type G2b

Dating: First Intermediate Period



First Intermediate Period 9

Site: Dendera

Shape: small cup with pointed base

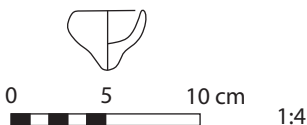
Material: Nile (brown ware)

Manufacture: not stated, but perhaps handmade

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Slater 1974: 75, 490, Figure 15, Type G2f

Dating: First Intermediate Period



First Intermediate Period 10

Site: Dendera

Shape: cup with pointed base

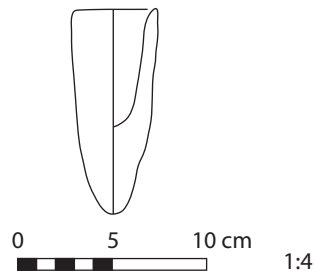
Material: Nile (brown ware)

Manufacture: not stated, but perhaps handmade

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Slater 1974: 75, 491, Figure 16, Type G4d1

Dating: First Intermediate Period



First Intermediate Period 11

Site: Dendera

Shape: cup with pointed base

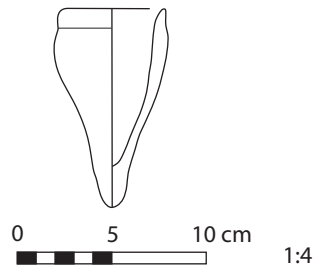
Material: Nile (brown ware)

Manufacture: not stated, but perhaps handmade

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Slater 1974: 75, 491, Figure 16, Type G5a

Dating: First Intermediate Period



First Intermediate Period 12

Site: Dendera

Shape: ovoid jar with recurved rim and pointed base

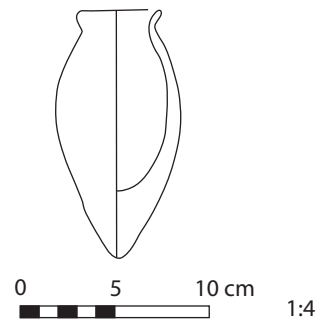
Material: Nile (brown ware)

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed, some red-coated

Reference: Slater 1974: 76, 491, Figure 16, Type H1d

Dating: First Intermediate Period



First Intermediate Period 13

Site: Dendera

Shape: bag-shaped jar with recurved rim and rounded base

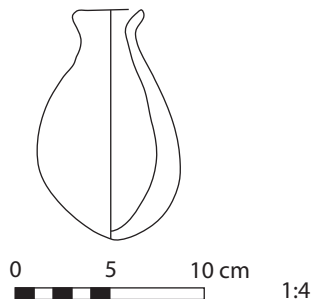
Material: Nile (brown ware)

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Slater 1974: 77, 491, Figure 16, Type H4a

Dating: First Intermediate Period



First Intermediate Period 14

Site: Dendera

Shape: small ovoid jar with recurved rim and pointed base

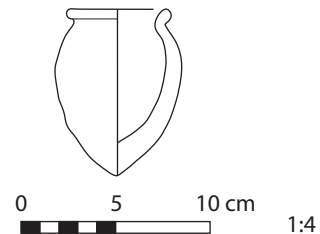
Material: mostly Nile (brown ware), some marl (drab ware)

Manufacture: not stated, but perhaps wheel-made

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Slater 1974: 77, 492, Figure 17, Type H6l

Dating: First Intermediate Period



First Intermediate Period 15

Site: Dendera

Shape: jar with long neck and rounded base

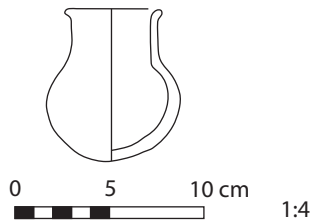
Material: mostly Nile clay (brown ware),
some marl (drab ware)

Manufacture: handmade (?)

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Slater 1974: 76, 492, Figure 17,
Type H6n

Dating: First Intermediate Period



First Intermediate Period 16

Site: Dendera

Shape: jar with recurved rim and flat base (*hs*)

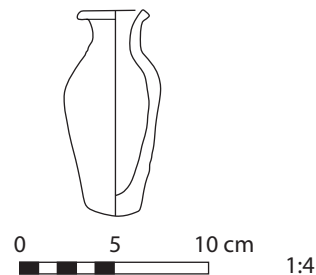
Material: mostly Nile clay (brown ware), only
some marl (drab ware)

Manufacture: not stated, but perhaps
wheel-made

Surface: red-coated (Nile), smoothed (marl)

Reference: Slater 1974: 79–80, 495,
Figure 20, Type L2a

Dating: First Intermediate Period, and
some from the Middle Kingdom



First Intermediate Period 17

Site: Dendera

Shape: jar with recurved rim and flat base (*hs*)

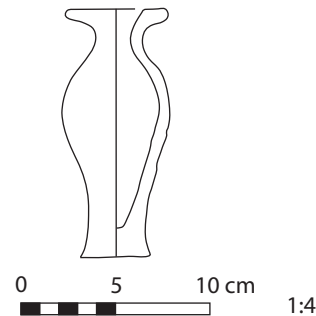
Material: mostly Nile clay (brown ware), only some marl (drab ware)

Manufacture: not stated, but perhaps wheel-made

Surface: red-coated (Nile), smoothed (marl)

Reference: Slater 1974: 79–80, 495, Figure 20, Type L1a

Dating: First Intermediate Period, and some from the Middle Kingdom



First Intermediate Period 18

Site: Dendera

Shape: squat jar with narrow neck and flat base

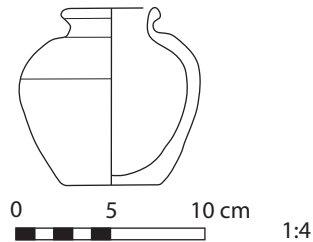
Material: not stated

Manufacture: not stated, but perhaps wheel-made

Surface: smoothed (?)

Reference: Slater 1974: 80, 495, Figure 20, Type M1a1

Dating: early First Intermediate Period



First Intermediate Period 19

Site: Dendera

Shape: globular jar with rounded rim and flat base

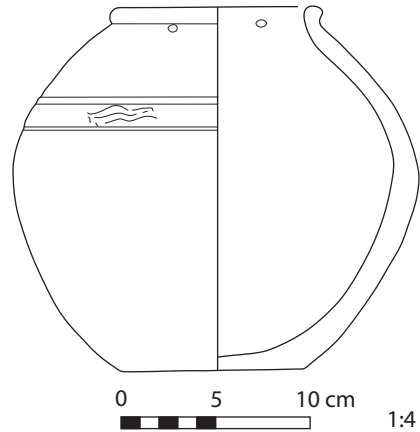
Material: not stated

Manufacture: not stated, but perhaps wheel-made

Surface: smoothed, with incised decoration

Reference: Slater 1974: 80, 495, Figure 20, Type M1d

Dating: not stated



First Intermediate Period 20

Site: Dendera

Shape: bag-shaped jar with flat base

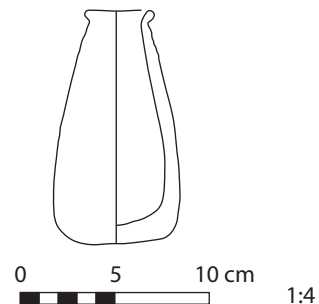
Material: not stated

Manufacture: not stated, but perhaps wheel-made

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Slater 1974: 80, 495, Figure 20, Type M1b

Dating: not stated



First Intermediate Period 21

Site: Dendera

Shape: squat jar

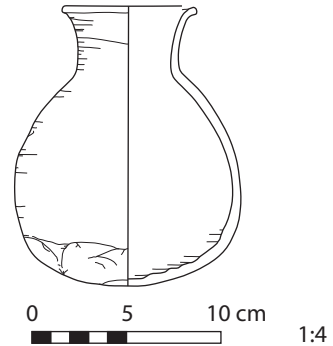
Material: MA3

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain, base trimmed

Reference: Bourriau 1981: 22, Figure 21

Dating: First Intermediate Period



First Intermediate Period 22

Site: Dendera

Shape: bag-shaped jar with rounded base

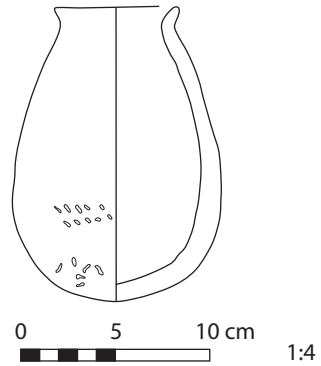
Material: Nile (brown ware)

Manufacture: not stated, but perhaps wheel-made

Surface: smoothed, with string impression; sometimes red-coated

Reference: Slater 1974: 90–91, 501, Figure 26, Type s5c

Dating: First Intermediate Period



First Intermediate Period 23

Site: Dendera

Shape: spherical jar with rounded base

Material: not stated

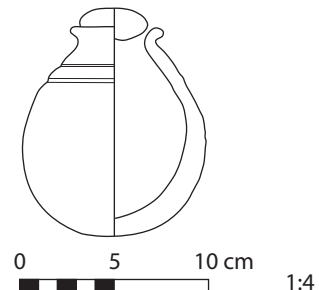
Manufacture: not stated, but perhaps wheel-made

Surface: smoothed, with grooves on shoulder; sometimes red-coated

Reference: Slater 1974: 91, 501, Figure 26, Type r3b

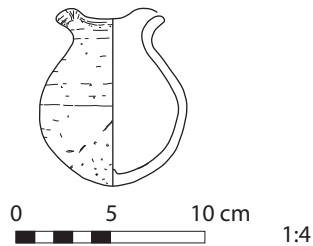
Dating: not stated

Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 8.3



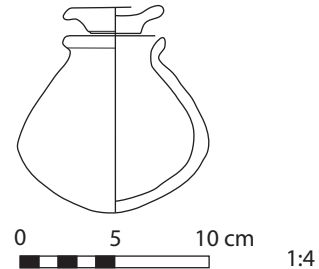
First Intermediate Period 24

Site: not stated
Shape: vessel with wavy rim line
Material: NB
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Regner 1998: 174–175
Dating: First Intermediate Period–
 Middle Kingdom



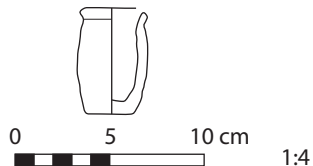
First Intermediate Period 25

Site: Dendera
Shape: bag-shaped jar
Material: Nile (brown ware)
Manufacture: not stated, but perhaps
 wheel-made
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Slater 1974: 81, 496, Figure 21,
 Type M3i
Dating: not stated



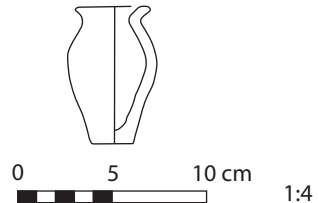
First Intermediate Period 26

Site: Dendera
Shape: small jar with flat base
Material: Nile (brown ware)
Manufacture: not stated, but perhaps
 wheel-made
Surface: smoothed, sometimes red-coated
Reference: Slater 1974: 81–82, 496,
 Figure 21, Type N1a
Dating: First Intermediate Period



First Intermediate Period 27

Site: Dendera
Shape: small ovoid jar with flat base
Material: Nile (brown ware)
Manufacture: not stated, but perhaps
 wheel-made
Surface: smoothed, sometimes red-coated
Reference: Slater 1974: 81–82, 496,
 Figure 21, Type N3b
Dating: First Intermediate Period



First Intermediate Period 28

Site: Dendera

Shape: small ovoid jar with flat base

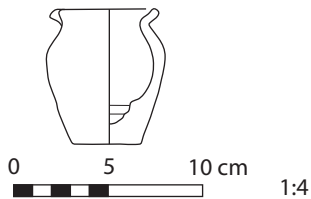
Material: Nile (brown ware)

Manufacture: not stated, but perhaps wheel-made

Surface: smoothed, sometimes red-coated

Reference: Slater 1974: 81–82, 496, Figure 21, Type N4a

Dating: First Intermediate Period



First Intermediate Period 29

Site: Dendera

Shape: small squat jar with flat base

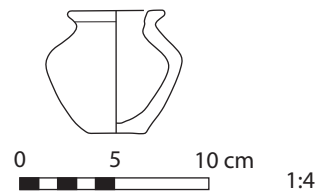
Material: not stated

Manufacture: not stated, but perhaps wheel-made

Surface: red-coated, polished

Reference: Slater 1974: 80–81, 495, Figure 20, Type m1f

Dating: not stated



First Intermediate Period 30

Site: Dendera

Shape: small spherical jar with rounded base

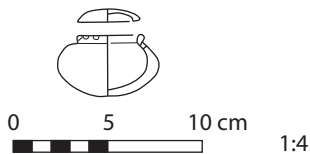
Material: not stated

Manufacture: not stated, but perhaps wheel-made

Surface: smoothed (?)

Reference: Slater 1974: 80–81, 496, Figure 21, Type m1i

Dating: not stated



First Intermediate Period 31

Site: Dendera

Shape: small spherical jar with rounded base

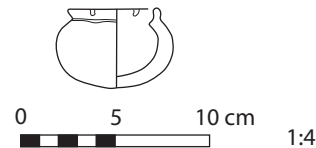
Material: Nile (brown ware)

Manufacture: not stated, but perhaps wheel-made

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Slater 1974: 81, 496, Figure 21, Type m3f

Dating: not stated



First Intermediate Period 32

Site: not stated

Shape: conical vessel with flaring neck

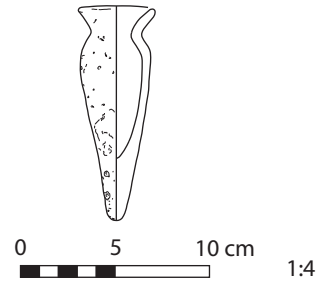
Material: NB

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Regner 1998: 170

Dating: First Intermediate Period–11th Dynasty



First Intermediate Period 33

Site: Dendera

Shape: spherical jar with rounded base

Material: Nile (brown ware)

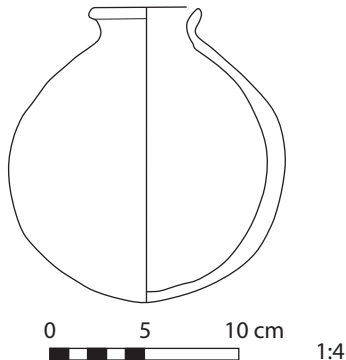
Manufacture: not stated, but perhaps wheel-made

Surface: smoothed, sometimes red-coated

Reference: Slater 1974: 86, 499, Figure 24, Type p3b

Dating: First Intermediate Period

Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 8.3



First Intermediate Period 34

Site: Dendera

Shape: spherical jar with rounded base

Material: Nile (brown ware)

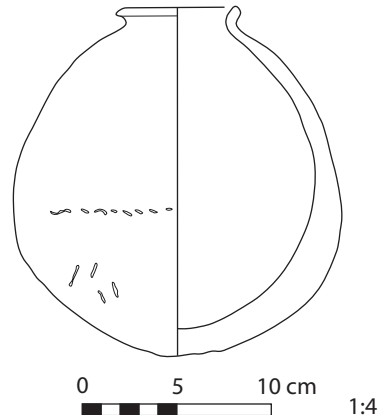
Manufacture: not stated, but perhaps wheel-made

Surface: smoothed, sometimes red-coated

Reference: Slater 1974: 499, Figure 24, Type p3e

Dating: First Intermediate Period

Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 8.3



First Intermediate Period 35

Site: Dendera

Shape: bowl with recurved walls and flat base

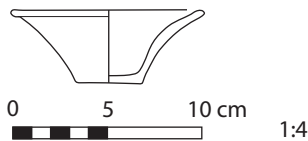
Material: Nile clay (brown ware)

Manufacture: not stated, but perhaps wheel-made

Surface: mostly red-coated, commonly inside and on the rim

Reference: Slater 1974: 63, 487, Figure 12, Type C3h

Dating: generally First Intermediate Period



First Intermediate Period 36

Site: Hu

Shape: flat bowl with round base

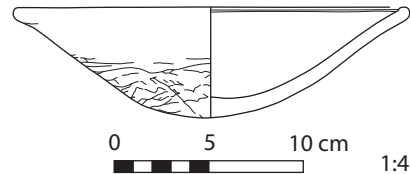
Material: NC

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-washed inside and outside on the rim

Reference: Bourriau 1981: 115, Figure 230

Dating: First Intermediate Period



First Intermediate Period 37

Site: Dendera

Shape: bowl with steep sides, ledge rim, and pointed base

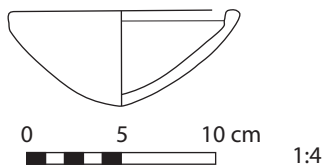
Material: Nile clay (brown ware)

Manufacture: not stated, but perhaps wheel-made

Surface: red-coated

Reference: Slater 1974: 68, 488, Figure 13, Type D4c

Dating: First Intermediate Period



First Intermediate Period 38

Site: Dendera

Shape: bowl with wavy rim and rounded base

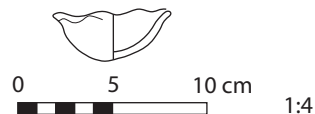
Material: marl (drab ware)

Manufacture: not stated, but perhaps wheel-made

Surface: smoothed

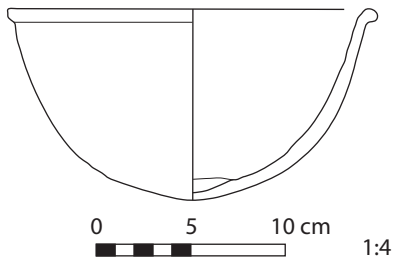
Reference: Slater 1974: 67, 488, Figure 13, Type D1b

Dating: First Intermediate Period



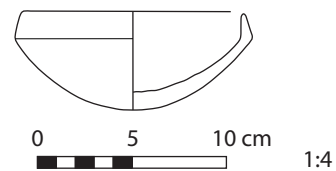
First Intermediate Period 39

Site: Dendera
Shape: hemispherical bowl with recurved rim and rounded base
Material: Nile clay (brown ware)
Manufacture: not stated, but perhaps wheel-made
Surface: usually red-coated inside and over rim
Reference: Slater 1974: 69–70, 488, Figure 13, Type D5a
Dating: First Intermediate Period



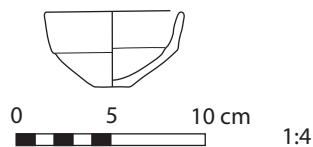
First Intermediate Period 40

Site: Dendera
Shape: bowl with bent walls and rounded base
Material: usually Nile clay (brown ware), some marl (drab ware)
Manufacture: not stated, but perhaps wheel-made
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Slater 1974: 70–71, 489, Figure 14, Type D6c
Dating: First Intermediate Period



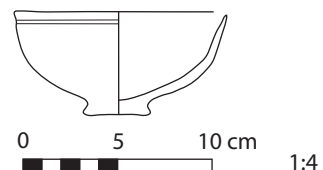
First Intermediate Period 41

Site: Dendera
Shape: bowl with bent walls and flat base
Material: Nile clay (brown ware) or some marl (drab ware)
Manufacture: not stated, but perhaps wheel-made
Surface: smoothed (marl and Nile), red-coated (Nile)
Reference: Slater 1974: 64, 487, Figure 12, Type c6h
Dating: First Intermediate Period



First Intermediate Period 42

Site: Dendera
Shape: bowl with bent walls and foot base
Material: mostly Nile clay (brown ware)
Manufacture: not stated, but perhaps wheel-made
Surface: mostly red-coated, some only smoothed
Reference: Slater 1974: 487, Figure 12, Type c8d
Dating: First Intermediate Period



First Intermediate Period 43

Site: Dendera

Shape: carinated bowl with flat base

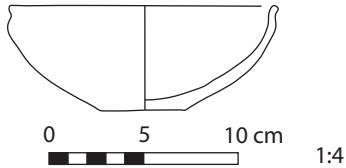
Material: Nile clay (brown ware) or some marl (drab ware)

Manufacture: not stated, but perhaps wheel-made

Surface: smoothed (marl and Nile), red-coated (Nile)

Reference: Slater 1974: 64, 487, Figure 12, Type c6b

Dating: First Intermediate Period



First Intermediate Period 44

Site: Dendera

Shape: basin with flat base and short spout below rim

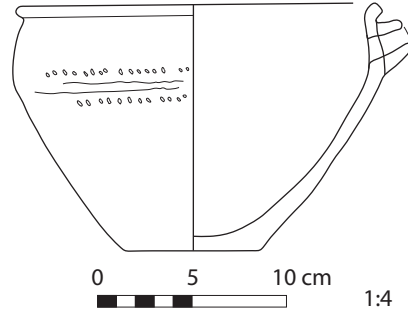
Material: Nile clay except one example made of marl (drab ware)

Manufacture: not stated, but perhaps wheel-made

Surface: mostly red-coated (Nile), two also polished

Reference: Slater 1974: 64–65, 487, Figure 12, Type c7c

Dating: First Intermediate Period



First Intermediate Period 45

Site: not stated

Shape: pot consisting of four high bowls placed on a ring

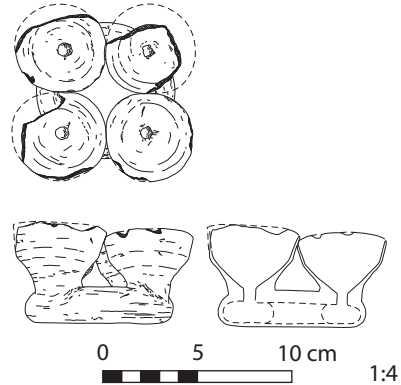
Material: NB

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Regner 1998: 171–172

Dating: First Intermediate Period–11th Dynasty



First Intermediate Period 46

Site: Dendera

Shape: tall cylindrical stand

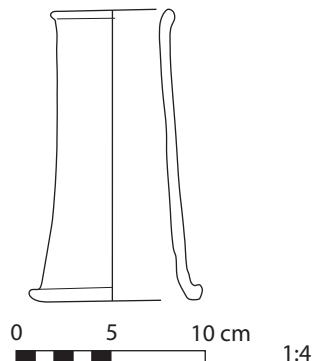
Material: Nile clay (brown ware)

Manufacture: not stated, but perhaps wheel-made

Surface: smoothed or red-coated

Reference: Slater 1974: 59, 486, Figure 11, Type A2b

Dating: First Intermediate Period



First Intermediate Period 47

Site: Dendera

Shape: conical stand

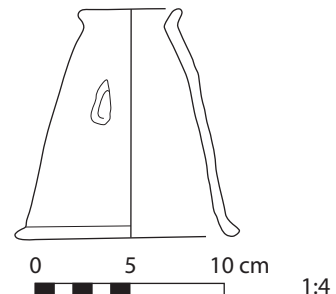
Material: Nile clay (brown ware)

Manufacture: not stated, but perhaps wheel-made

Surface: usually red-coated or only smoothed

Reference: Slater 1974: 59, 486, Figure 11, Type A5b

Dating: First Intermediate Period



First Intermediate Period 48

Site: Dendera

Shape: bowl on tall foot-like stand

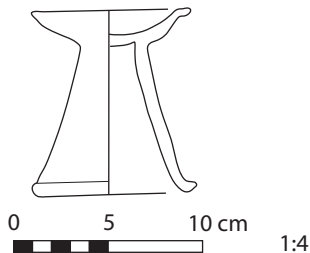
Material: mostly Nile clay (brown ware),
some marl (drab ware)

Manufacture: not stated, but perhaps
wheel-made

Surface: some uncoated or red, sometimes
white-coated (both marl and Nile
vessels)

Reference: Slater 1974: 59–60, 486,
Figure 11, Type A6a

Dating: into Middle Kingdom (?)



First Intermediate Period 49

Site: Dendera

Shape: conical cup

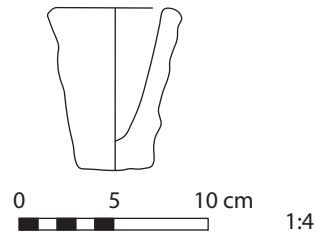
Material: rough Nile clay (brown ware)

Manufacture: not stated, but probably
handmade

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Slater 1974: 71–72, 489, Figure 14,
Type E1a

Dating: not stated



First Intermediate Period 50

Site: Dendera

Shape: conical cup

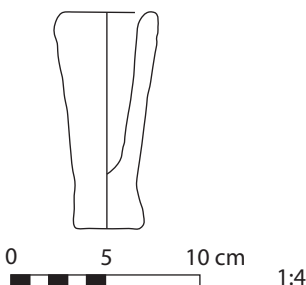
Material: rough Nile clay (brown ware)

Manufacture: not stated, but probably
handmade

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Slater 1974: 72, 489, Figure 14,
Type E1b

Dating: First Intermediate Period



First Intermediate Period 51

Site: Dendera

Shape: low tray

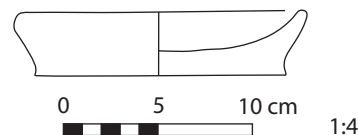
Material: not stated

Manufacture: not stated, but probably
handmade

Surface: not stated

Reference: Slater 1974: 502, Figure 27,
Type OT1

Dating: not stated



Middle Kingdom

11th–12th Dynasties

Material

The Middle Kingdom sees an increase in the use of marl clays, especially very hard, dense, homogenous materials such as Marl A and C, although Nile clays were still in use.

For a key to clay type abbreviations, please see Clay Descriptions, pp. 21–24.

Manufacture

Middle Kingdom pottery was for the most part wheel-made, but handmade methods were also in use, such as pinching and hollowing, forming over a core, and coil/slab techniques. The coil/slab technique was used to shape the large storage jars. It appears that simple turning devices were still used to shape the rims of large jars made from coils.

Surface

Middle Kingdom pottery was usually smoothed or well burnished, sometimes red-coated and smoothed. While the surface is rather simple, the decoration can be much elaborated, with incisions (straight or wavy line, cross hatching designs), applications, and paint. Applications were added to the rims of late Middle Kingdom jars. Feminoform vases with applied faces, arms, and breasts appeared for the first time during the Middle Kingdom. The practice of painting red, black, or white bands on bodies and rims began in the late 12th Dynasty and continued up to the New Kingdom. Some bowls from funerary contexts were elaborately painted with birds, plants, and human motifs.

Types

The Middle Kingdom ceramic material can be divided into three groups: i) late 11th–early 12th Dynasty, a period that shows a continuation of local production; ii) mid-12th Dynasty; and iii) late 12th–13th Dynasty. The last group displays a uniformity of material across the country, except in the eastern Delta where the material is strongly connected to the foreign Hyksos groups.

Group i is characterized by the types which already appeared in the First Intermediate Period, such as jars with tapering bodies, pointed bases, and flaring necks; globular jars with rounded bases; and bowls with bent walls and incised decoration below the rim. The production of bowls with spouts survived from the Old Kingdom tradition.

Groups ii and iii include large globular jars with narrow necks, slender jars with rounded bases, and small squat vessels with flaring rims and flat bases. Shallow bread trays made of Nile c clay with incised decoration covering the interior seem to first appear in the 13th Dynasty.

The most typical pots from the Middle Kingdom are small hemispherical bowls, often with red coating. This shape is a very good indicator of time. Also very characteristic are bottles with an undulating profile.

In addition, we have to keep in mind the presence of the foreign pottery traditions of people who came to Egypt from the Levantine area, known as the Hyksos. There are also many imported vessels from Greece and Cyprus, which in turn were sometimes imitated in Egypt.

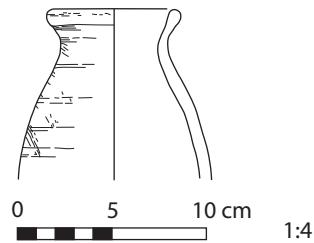
For photos of ceramics representative of this period, see Color Plates 9, 10, 11, and 12.

Bibliography

- Arnold, D. 1988. Pottery. In *The South Cemeteries of Lisht. Vol. 1, The Pyramid of Senwoseret I*, edited by Di. Arnold. New York: Metropolitan Museum of Art.
- Arnold, D., C. Hope, P. T. Nicholson, and P. Rose. 1993. Techniques and Traditions of Manufacture in the Pottery of Ancient Egypt. In *An Introduction to Ancient Egyptian Pottery*, edited by D. Arnold and J. D. Bourriau, 6-141, *SDAIK* 17. Mainz am Rhein: Philipp von Zabern.
- Aston, D. A. 2004. *Tell el-Dab 'a XII. A Corpus of Late Middle Kingdom and Second Intermediate Period Pottery*. Vienna: Verlag der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften.
- Bourriau, J. D. 1981. *Umm el-Ga 'ab. Pottery from the Nile Valley before the Arab Conquest*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Brunton, G. 1937. *Mostagedda and the Tasian Culture*. London: B. Quaritch.
- Czerny, E. 1999. *Tell el-Dab 'a IX. Eine Plansiedlung des frühen Mittleren Reiches*. Vienna: Verlag der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften.
- Garnstang, J. 1907. *The Burial Customs of Ancient Egypt as Illustrated by Tombs of the Middle Kingdom*. London: Archibald Constable and Co.
- Hope, C. A. 1987. *Egyptian Pottery*. Shire Egyptology 5. Aylesbury: Shire.
- Marchand, S., and D. Laisney. 2000. Le survey de Dendera (1996–1997). *CCE* 6: 261–297.
- Petrie, W. M. F. 1890. *Kahun, Gurob and Hawara*. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner, and Co.
- Rzeuska, T. I. 1999. Zur Keramik des Mittleren Reiches. *MDAIK* 55: 195–204.
- Steinmann, F. 1998. *Tongefäße von der vordynastischen Zeit bis zum Ende des Mittleren Reiches, Katalog Ägyptischer Sammlung in Leipzig II*. Mainz am Rhein: Philipp von Zabern.

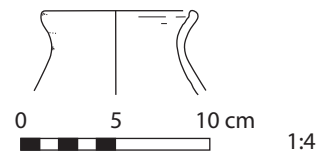
Middle Kingdom 1

Site: Tell el-Dab'a
Shape: jar with flaring neck
Material: II-a
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Czerny 1999: 91, 185,
 Figure Ma 16
Dating: 12th Dynasty



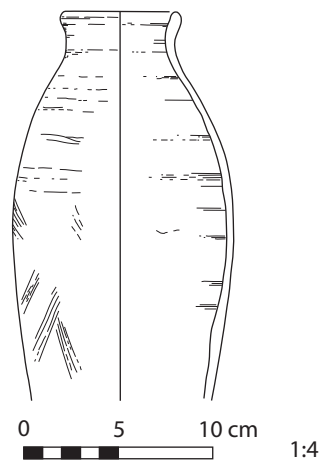
Middle Kingdom 2

Site: Tell el-Dab'a
Shape: jar with flaring neck
Material: II-a
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Czerny 1999: 91, 185,
 Figure Ma 10
Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 3

Site: Tell el-Dab'a
Shape: vessel with ovoid body and slightly recurved rim
Material: II-c
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Czerny 1999: 98, 193, Figure MC 122
Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 4

Site: Lisht

Shape: large, egg-shaped bottle with grooved neck

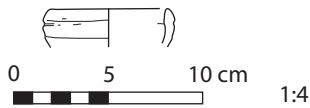
Material: MC (compact)

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Arnold 1988: 122, 134, Figure 74: 122

Dating: early 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 5

Site: Lisht

Shape: large cylinder

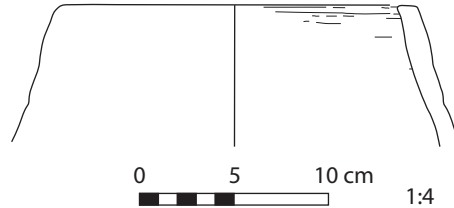
Material: MC

Manufacture: handmade and turned

Surface: plain

Reference: Arnold 1988: 121, 134, Figure 74: 136

Dating: early 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 6

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: jar with curved and flattened rim

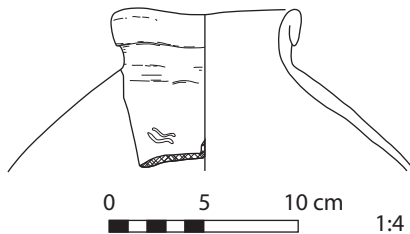
Material: II-c

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Czerny 1999: 98–99, 194, Figure MC 155

Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 7

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: jar with flaring neck and globular body

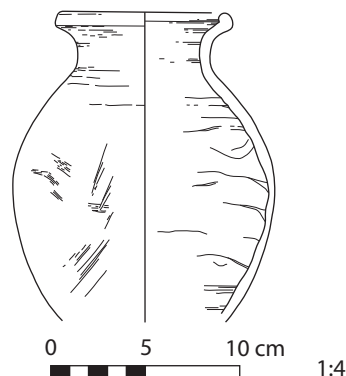
Material: II-c

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Czerny 1999: 98–99, 194, Figure MC 163

Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 8

Site: Lahun

Shape: globular jar

Material: MC

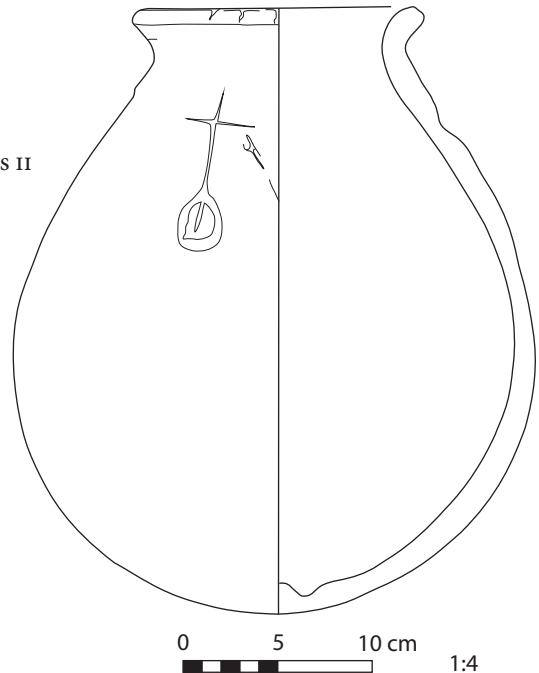
Manufacture: thrown, rim joined on to the body

Surface: smoothed, traces of trimming, with an incised potmark

Remarks: cooking pot

Reference: Bourriau 1981: 66, Figure 119

Dating: Middle Kingdom, from reign of Sesostriis II



Middle Kingdom 9

Site: Lisht

Shape: small globular bottle

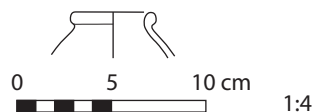
Material: MC

Manufacture: thrown (?)

Surface: plain

Reference: Arnold 1988: 120, 134, Figure 74: 183

Dating: early 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 10

Site: Dendera

Shape: jar with simple round rim

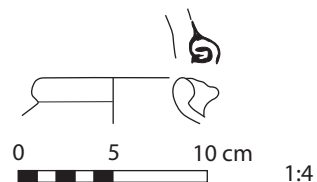
Material: Qena ware

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed, with applied decoration just below rim

Reference: Marchand 2000: Figure 35

Dating: Middle Kingdom–
Second Intermediate Period



Middle Kingdom 11

Site: Dendera

Shape: jar with slightly recurved rim

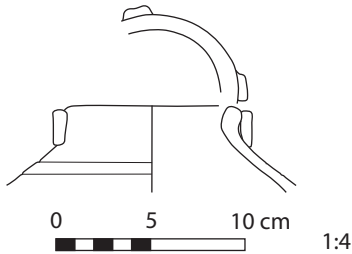
Material: Qena ware

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed, with applied decoration at the rim

Reference: Marchand 2000: Figure 34

Dating: Middle Kingdom–
Second Intermediate Period



Middle Kingdom 12

Site: Dendera

Shape: jar with simple, slightly recurved rim

Material: Qena ware

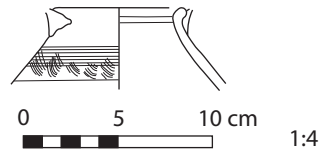
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed, with incised decoration on the shoulder

Reference: Marchand 2000: Figure 36

Dating: Middle Kingdom–
Second Intermediate Period

Representative Example: similar decoration seen in Color Plate 11.1



Middle Kingdom 13

Site: Elephantine

Shape: jar with slightly recurved rim and ribbed neck

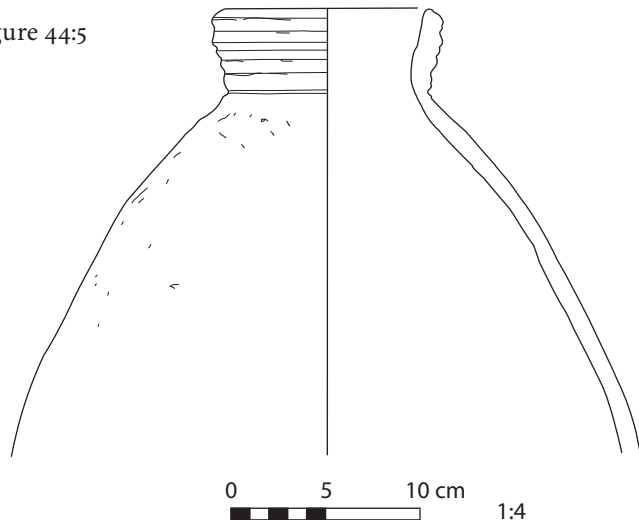
Material: MC1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Rzeuska 1999b: 200–201, Figure 44:5

Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 14

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: jar with slightly recurved rim and ribbed neck

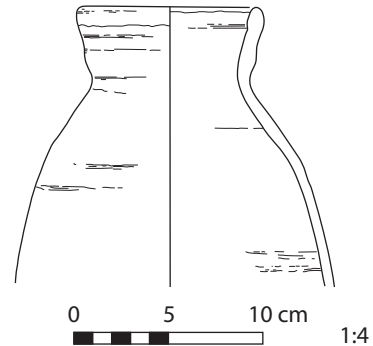
Material: II-c

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Czerny 1999: 95–96, 191, Figure MC 85

Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 15

Site: Lisht

Shape: large cylinder

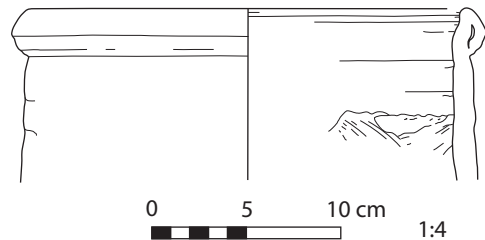
Material: MC

Manufacture: handmade, turned

Surface: plain

Reference: Arnold 1988: 121, 134, Figure 74: 135

Dating: early 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 16

Site: Lisht

Shape: large, wide-mouthed jar with short neck

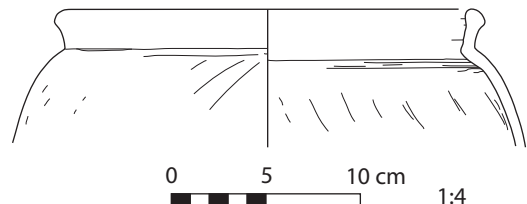
Material: MC1

Manufacture: handmade, fine turning marks

Surface: plain

Reference: Arnold 1988: 123, 134, Figure 74: 60

Dating: early 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 17

Site: Lisht

Shape: large, open-mouthed, flat-bottomed jar (*zir*)

Material: MC

Manufacture: handmade (?)

Surface: smoothed

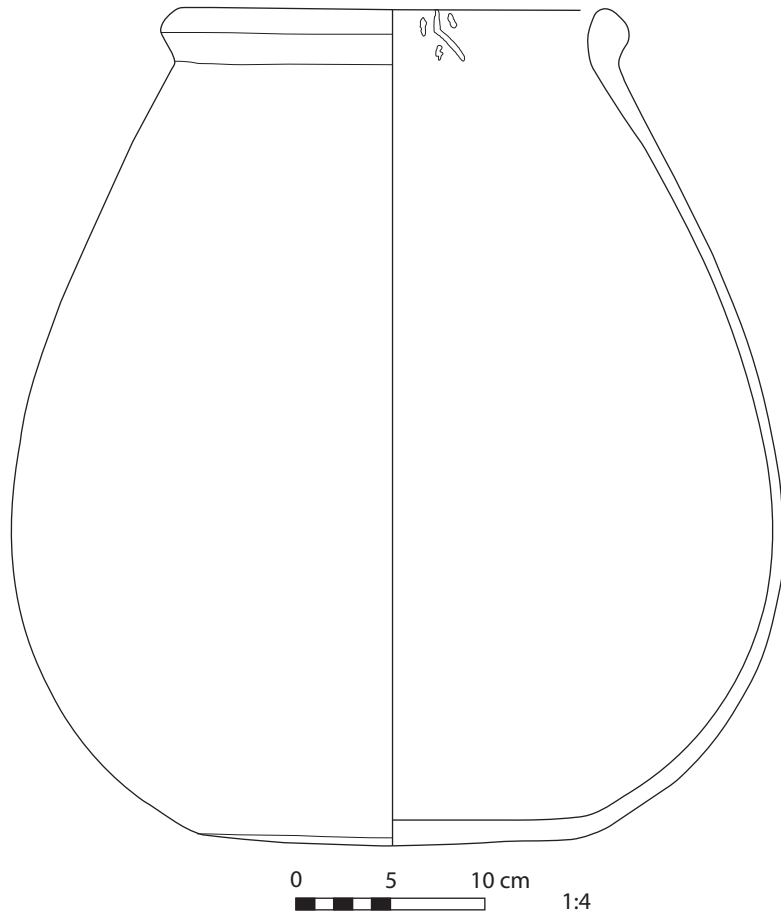
Reference: Arnold 1988: 112, 114, Figure 59: 3

Remarks: potmark incised on inner side of the rim

Compare: Czerny 1999: 94–95, Figure 42b

Dating: early 12th Dynasty

Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 10.1



Middle Kingdom 18

Site: Lisht

Shape: large, wide-mouthed jar

Material: MC1

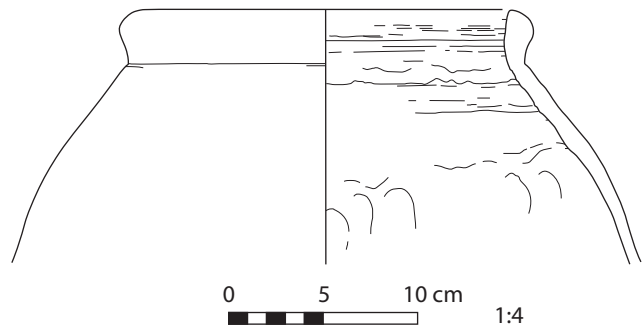
Manufacture: handmade, turned

Surface: plain

Reference: Arnold 1988: 123, 134, Figure 74: 51

Dating: early 12th Dynasty

Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 10.1



Middle Kingdom 19

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: large, wide-mouthed jar with flat base (*zir*)

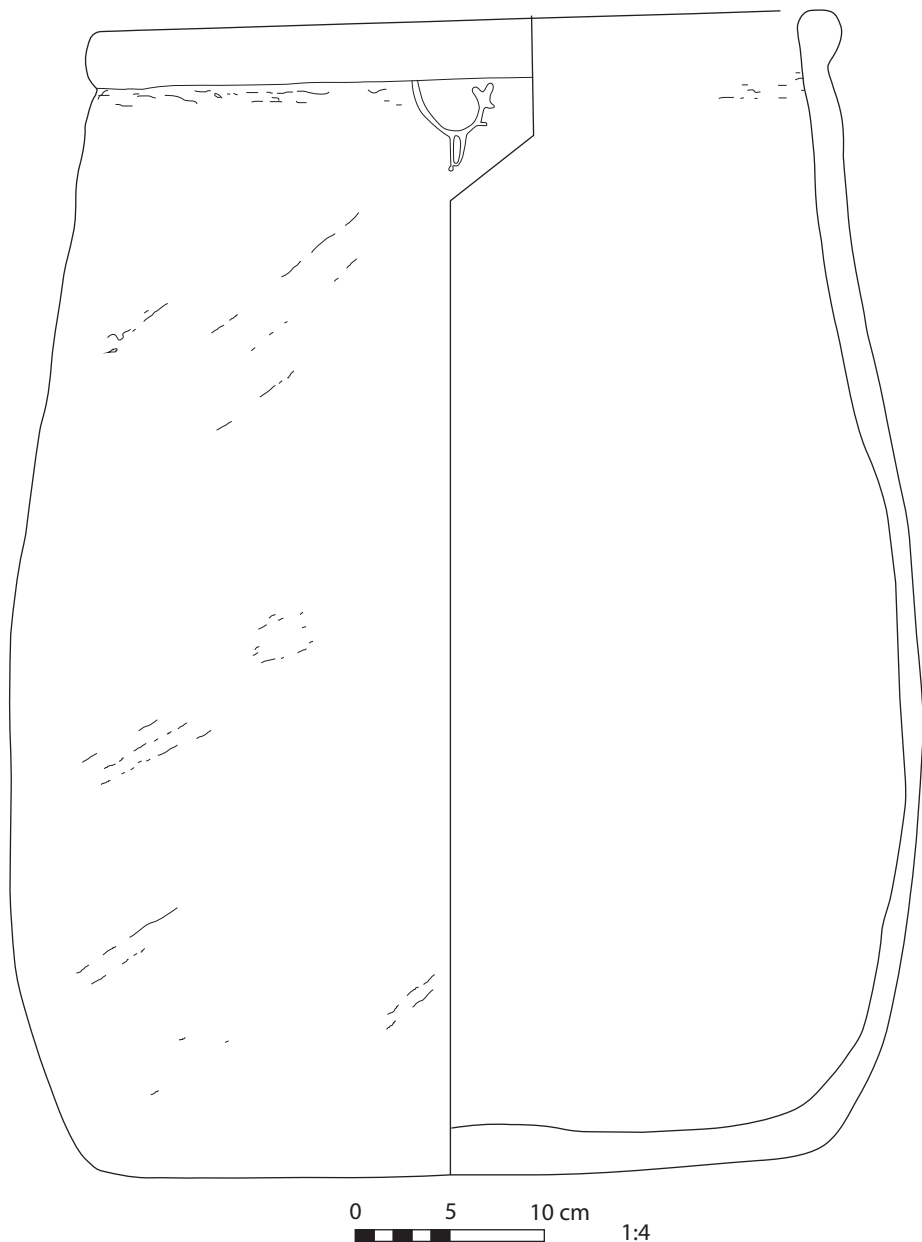
Material: MC

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Czerny 1999: 94–95, Figure 42a

Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 20

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: large, hole-mouthed jar with flat base

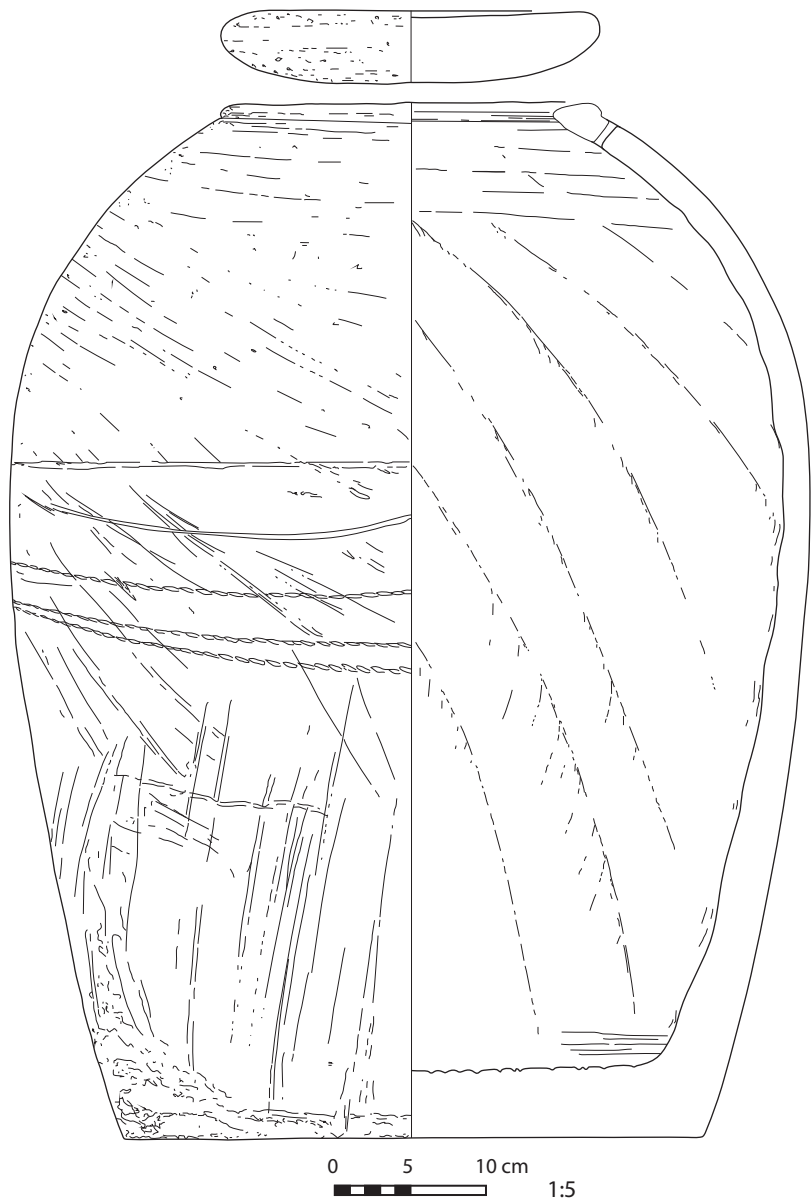
Material: I-C-1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-washed outside

Reference: Czerny 1999: 85, 87, 176–177, Figure Ng 122

Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 21

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: jar with wide neck and recurved rim

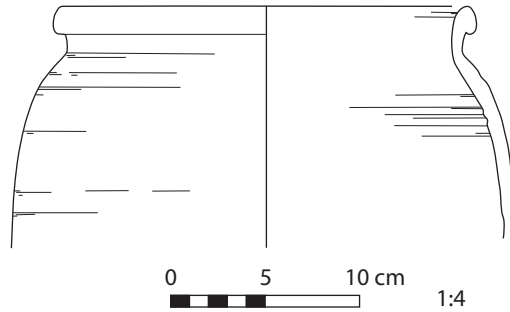
Material: II-c

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Czerny 1999: 92–94, 188,
Figure Mc 51

Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 22

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: jar with wide flaring neck and recurved rim

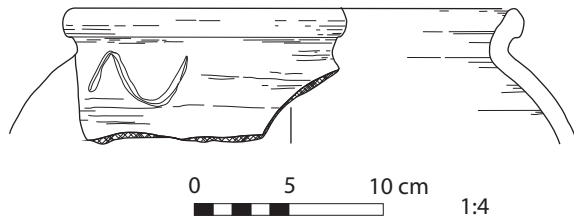
Material: II-c

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Czerny 1999: 92–94, 189,
Figure Mc 54

Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 23

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: jar with wide neck and recurved rim

Material: II-c

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Czerny 1999: 92–94, 190, Figure Mc 67

Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 24

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: jar with wide neck and recurved rim

Material: II-c

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Czerny 1999: 92–94, 190, Figure mc 65

Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 25

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: jar with wide mouth and rounded rim

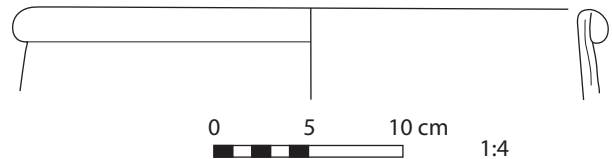
Material: II-c

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Czerny 1999: 94, 190, Figure mc 73

Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 26

Site: Lisht

Shape: medium-sized ovoid jar with straight rim and pointed base

Material: NB2

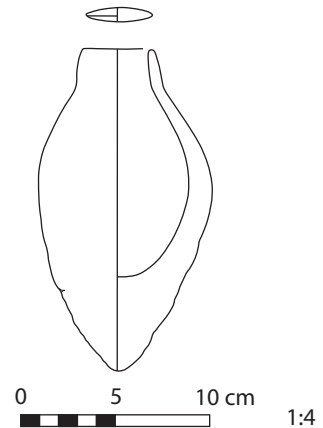
Manufacture: thrown, with handmade base

Surface: roughly smoothed

Remarks: covered by round stopper

Reference: Arnold 1988: 108–109, Figure 54: 9

Dating: early 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 27

Site: Lisht

Shape: medium-sized ovoid jar with straight rim and pointed base

Material: NB2

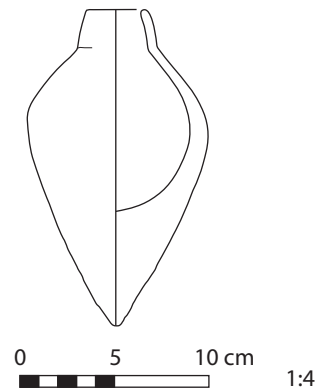
Manufacture: thrown, with handmade base

Surface: roughly smoothed

Remarks: covered by round stopper

Reference: Arnold 1988: 108–109, Figure 53: 10

Dating: early 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 28

Site: Lisht

Shape: medium-sized ovoid jar with straight rim and pointed base

Material: NB2

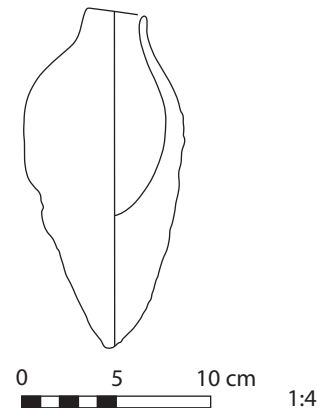
Manufacture: thrown, with handmade base

Surface: roughly smoothed

Remarks: covered by round stopper

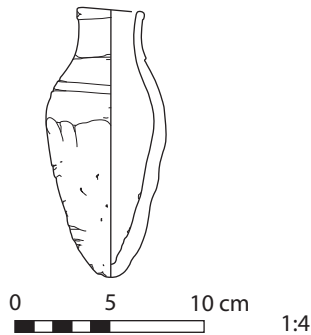
Reference: Arnold 1988: 108–109, Figure 53: 11

Dating: early 12th Dynasty



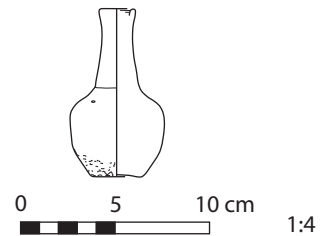
Middle Kingdom 29

Site: Beni Hassan
Shape: slender shouldered jar with pointed base, cylindrical neck, and rounded rim; Lower Egyptian type
Material: NC
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-washed outside, with rope impression below neck
Reference: Bourriau 1981: 62, Figure 110
Dating: 11th–12th Dynasties, until end of reign of Sesostri II



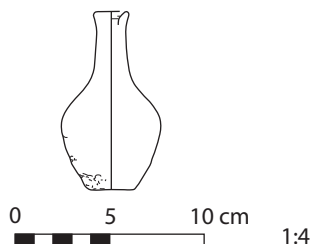
Middle Kingdom 30

Site: Lisht
Shape: small, flat-based bottle with long neck
Material: NB1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-coated
Reference: Arnold 1988: 117, 132, Figure 72: 4
Dating: early 12th Dynasty



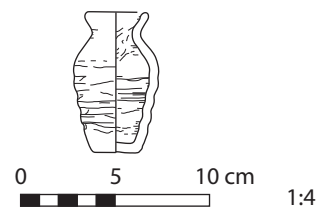
Middle Kingdom 31

Site: Lisht
Shape: small, flat-based bottle with long neck
Material: NB2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-coated
Reference: Arnold 1988: 117, 132, Figure 72: 7
Dating: early 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 32

Site: Lisht
Shape: small, flat-based jar with conical neck
Material: NB1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Arnold 1988: 117, 132, Figure 72: 2
Dating: early 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 33

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: bottle with flaring neck and rounded base

Material: I-C-1

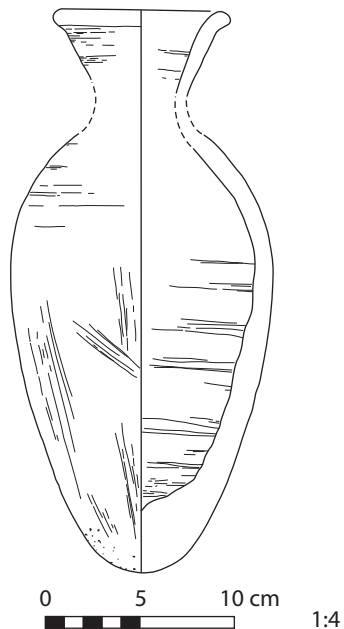
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-washed outside

Reference: Czerny 1999: 77, 155, Figure Nf 248, 259

Dating: early 11th Dynasty, until end of reign of Sesostri I

Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 9.4



Middle Kingdom 34

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: bottle with flaring neck

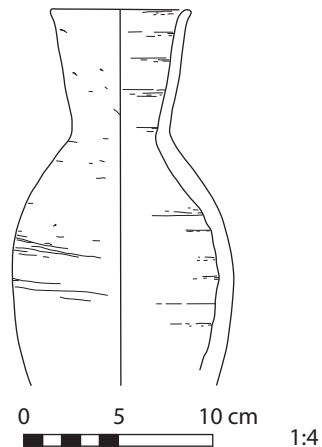
Material: I-C-1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-washed outside

Reference: Czerny 1999: 77, 156, Figure Nf 260

Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 35

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: bag-shaped jar with slightly recurved rim and rounded base

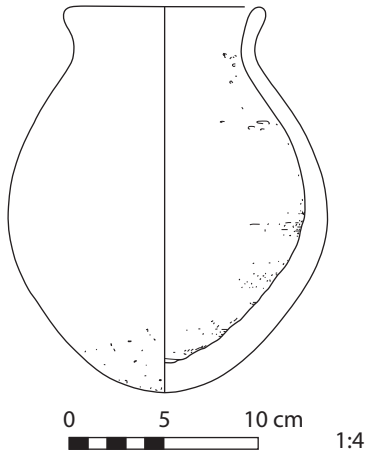
Material: I-b

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-washed outside

Reference: Czerny 1999: 79, 157, Figure Nf 277

Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 36

Site: Beni Hassan

Shape: squat jar with recurved rim and flat base

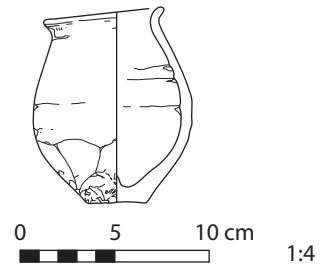
Material: NC

Manufacture: thrown, base and lower body trimmed

Surface: red-washed outside

Reference: Bourriau 1981: 61–62, Figure 109

Dating: 11th–12th Dynasties, until end of reign of Sesostri II



Middle Kingdom 37

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: jar with recurved rim

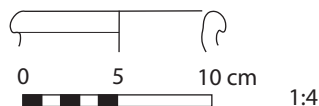
Material: I-b

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-washed outside

Reference: Czerny 1999: 79, 157, Figure Nf 295

Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 38

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: jar with recurved rim

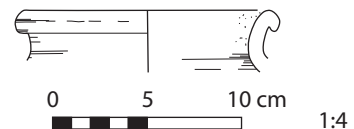
Material: I-b

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-washed outside

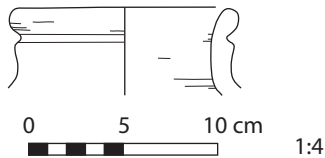
Reference: Czerny 1999: 79, 157, Figure Nf 296

Dating: 12th Dynasty



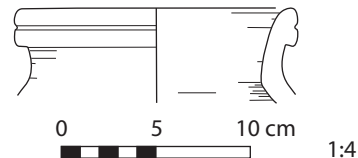
Middle Kingdom 39

Site: Tell el-Dab'a
Shape: jar with recurved rim
Material: I-b
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-washed outside
Reference: Czerny 1999: 79, 157,
 Figure nf 297
Dating: 12th Dynasty



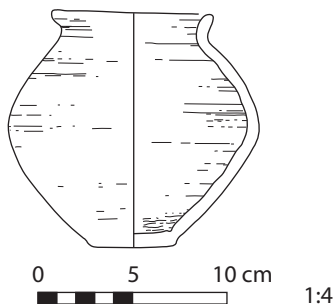
Middle Kingdom 40

Site: Tell el-Dab'a
Shape: jar with recurved rim
Material: I-b
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-washed outside
Reference: Czerny 1999: 79, 157,
 Figure nf 298
Dating: 12th Dynasty



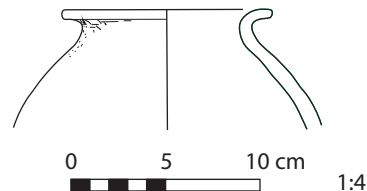
Middle Kingdom 41

Site: Tell el-Dab'a
Shape: squat jar with slightly recurved rim
 and flat base
Material: I-b
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped, polished outside
Reference: Czerny 1999: 79–80, 158,
 Figure nf 318
Dating: 12th Dynasty



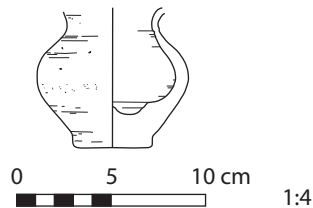
Middle Kingdom 42

Site: Tell el-Dab'a
Shape: jar with recurved rim
Material: I-b
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped, polished outside
Reference: Czerny 1999: 79–80, 158,
 Figure nf 322a
Dating: 12th Dynasty



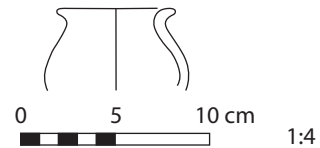
Middle Kingdom 43

Site: Tell el-Dab'a
Shape: small jar with globular body, recurved rim, and flat base
Material: 1-b
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped, polished outside
Reference: Czerny 1999: 79–80, 158, Figure Nf 323
Dating: 12th Dynasty



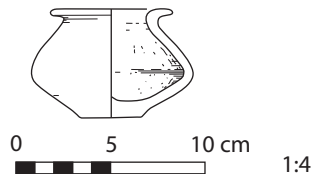
Middle Kingdom 44

Site: Tell el-Dab'a
Shape: small jar with globular body, recurved rim, and flat base
Material: 1-b
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped, polished outside
Reference: Czerny 1999: 79–80, 158, Figure Nf 324
Dating: 12th Dynasty



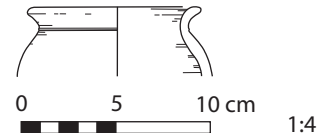
Middle Kingdom 45

Site: Tell el-Dab'a
Shape: squat jar with recurved rim and flat base
Material: 1-b
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped, polished outside
Reference: Czerny 1999: 79–80, 159, Figure Nf 326
Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 46

Site: Tell el-Dab'a
Shape: squat jar with recurved rim and flat base
Material: 1-b
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped, polished outside
Reference: Czerny 1999: 79–80, 159, Figure Nf 327
Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 47, 48

Site: Lisht

Shape: small, carinated vessels with incurved rim and flat base

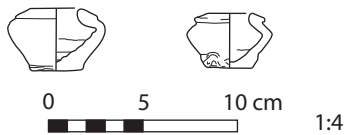
Material: NB1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Arnold 1988: 117, 127, Figure 64: 9–10

Dating: early 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 49

Site: Lisht

Shape: medium-sized, wide-mouthed jar, bag-shaped

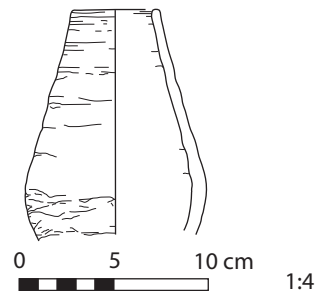
Material: NB2

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Arnold 1988: 120, 129, Figure 66: 168

Dating: early 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 50

Site: Lisht

Shape: small, wide-mouthed jar with flat base

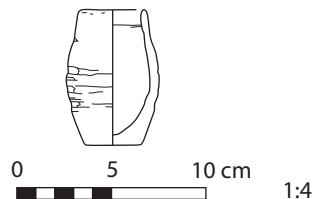
Material: NB1

Manufacture: thrown (?)

Surface: plain

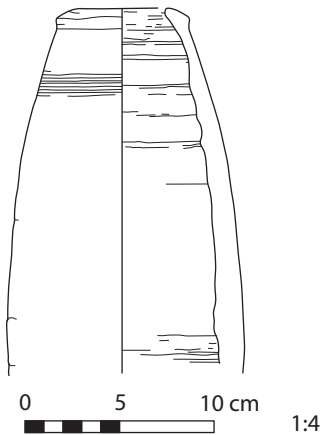
Reference: Arnold 1988: 117, 129, Figure 66: 8

Dating: early 12th Dynasty



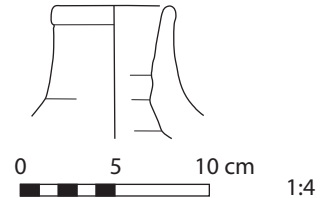
Middle Kingdom 51

Site: Lisht
Shape: large, wide-mouthed jar with incurved rim and decorative grooves
Material: NB2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-coated
Reference: Arnold 1988: 117, 129, Figure 66: 24
Dating: early 12th Dynasty



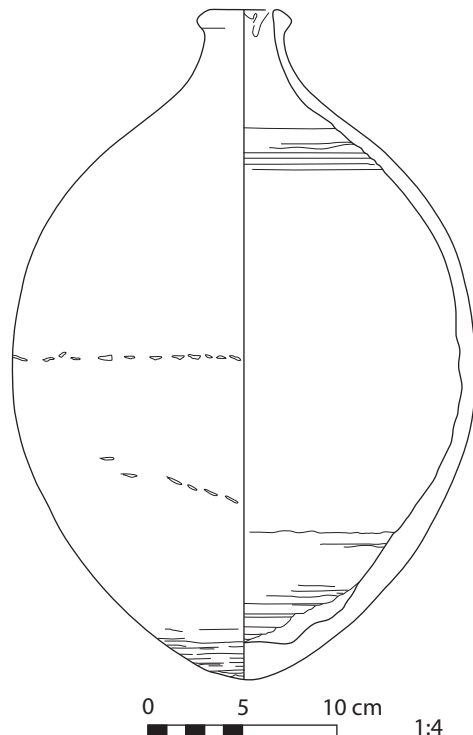
Middle Kingdom 52

Site: Tell el-Dab'a
Shape: bottle
Material: 1-C-2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped, polished
Reference: Czerny 1999: 87, 179, Figure Ng 135
Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 53

Site: Lisht
Shape: large, broad, round-bottomed bottle
Material: NC, close to NB2
Manufacture: thrown (?)
Surface: red-coated
Reference: Arnold 1988: 117, 130, Figure 67: 25
Dating: early 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 54, 55

Site: Lisht

Shape: large, broad, round-bottomed bottle

Material: NC, close to NB2

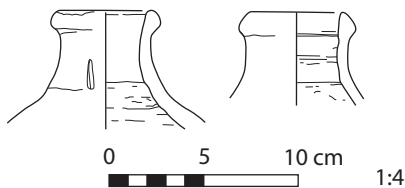
Manufacture: thrown (?)

Surface: red-coated outside

Reference: Arnold 1988: 121, 130,

Figure 68: 92, 101

Dating: early 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 56

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: bottle with long neck, ovoid body, and rounded base

Material: I-C-1

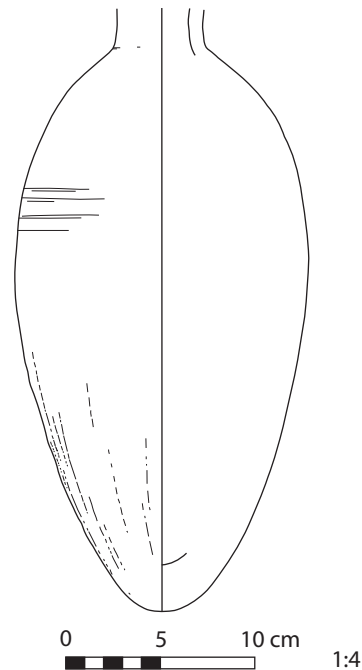
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-washed outside

Reference: Czerny 1999: 78, 156,

Figure Nf 267

Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 57

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: bottle with long neck, ovoid body, and rounded base

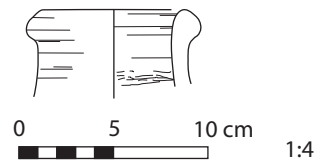
Material: I-C-1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-washed outside

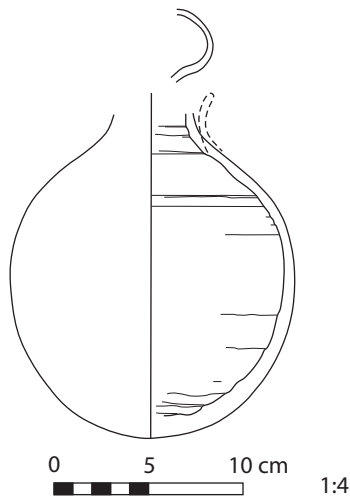
Reference: Czerny 1999: 78, 156, Figure Nf 271

Dating: 12th Dynasty



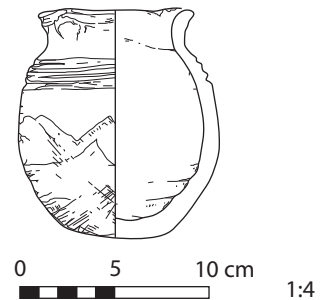
Middle Kingdom 58

Site: Lisht
Shape: medium-sized globular bottle
Material: NB2
Manufacture: thrown (?)
Surface: red-coated
Reference: Arnold 1988: 117, 132, Figure 72: 27
Dating: early 12th Dynasty



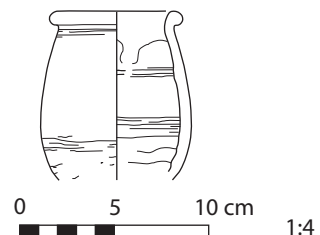
Middle Kingdom 59

Site: Beni Hasan
Shape: globular jar with quatrefoil mouth
Material: NC
Manufacture: thrown, rim pinched with fingers
Surface: smoothed, base trimmed
Reference: Bourriau 1981: 61, Figure 108
Dating: 11th–12th Dynasties, up to reign of Amenemhat II



Middle Kingdom 60

Site: Lisht
Shape: small beaker jar with round rim
Material: NB1
Manufacture: thrown (?)
Surface: red-coated outside
Reference: Arnold 1988: 120, 129, Figure 66: 155
Dating: early 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 61

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: jar with flaring rim

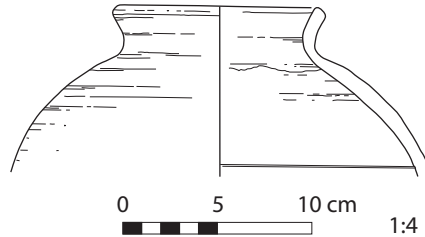
Material: I-C-1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-washed outside

Reference: Czerny 1999: 79, 158, Figure Nf 301

Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 62

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: jar with flaring rim

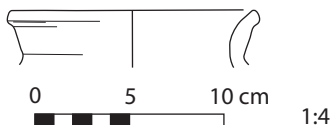
Material: I-C-1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-washed outside

Reference: Czerny 1999: 79, 158, Figure Nf 306

Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 63

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: jar with flaring rim

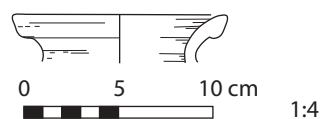
Material: I-C-1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-washed outside

Reference: Czerny 1999: 79, 158, Figure Nf 309

Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 64

Site: Elephantine

Shape: jar with narrow neck and recurved rim

Material: NB2b

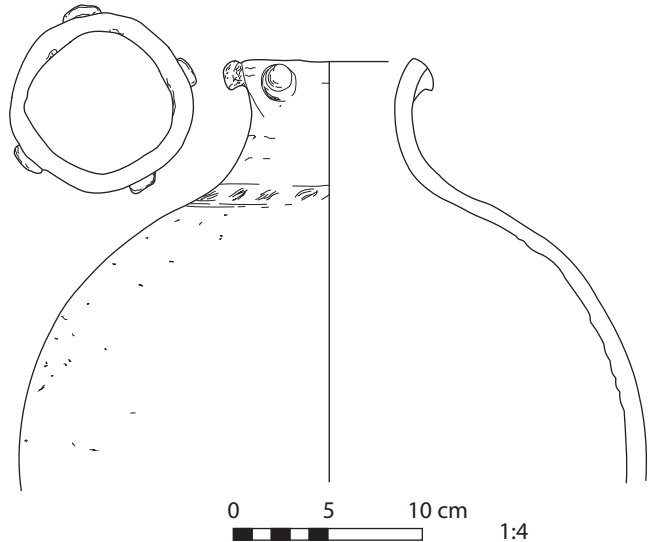
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-coated outside, incised decoration around the lower part of the neck, with applications at the rim

Reference: Rzeuska 1999b: 202, 204,

Figure 45: 7

Dating: late 12th–early 13th Dynasties



Middle Kingdom 65

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: jar with short neck and recurved rim

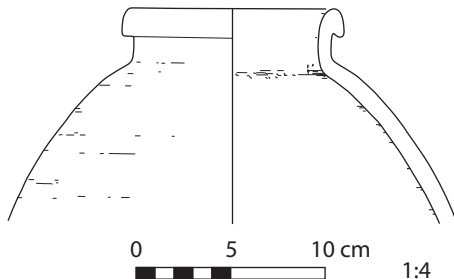
Material: I-c

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain or with red coat

Reference: Czerny 1999: 87, 179, Figure Ng 142

Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 66

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: jar with flaring neck and recurved rim

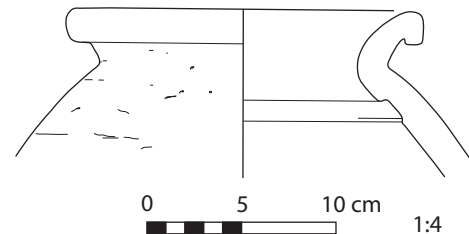
Material: I-c

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain or with red coat

Reference: Czerny 1999: 87, 179, Figure Ng 143

Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 67

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: large neckless pot with thick walls

Material: I-C-1

Manufacture: handmade

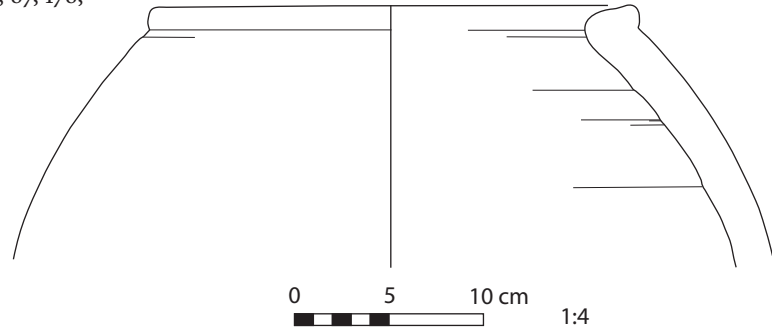
Surface: red-slipped outside, smoothed

Remarks: like pot number Ng 122

Reference: Czerny 1999: 85, 87, 178,

Figure Ng 130

Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 68

Site: probably from Hu

Shape: narrow-footed globular jar with four miniature vases applied to the rim

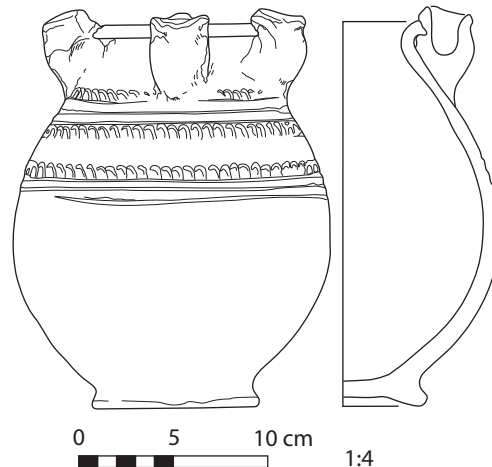
Material: NC

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-washed, burnished outside, with incised decoration, lower part of body scraped

Reference: Bourriau 1981: 67, Figure 120

Dating: 11th–12th Dynasties,
up to reign of Amenemhat I



Middle Kingdom 69

Site: Sarras

Shape: jar with ovoid body, recurved rim, and flat base

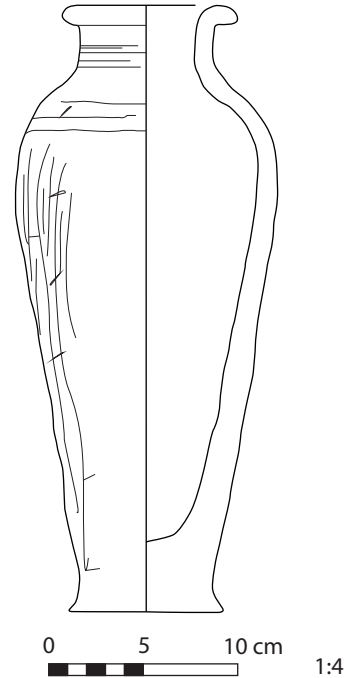
Material: Nile clay

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: roughly smoothed

Reference: Steinmann 1998: 126, Number 361,
Plate 102: 4

Dating: Middle Kingdom



Middle Kingdom 70

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: simple bowl with recurved rim

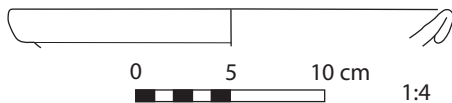
Material: II-c

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Czerny 1999: 90, 185, Figure MC 8

Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 71

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: carinated bowl

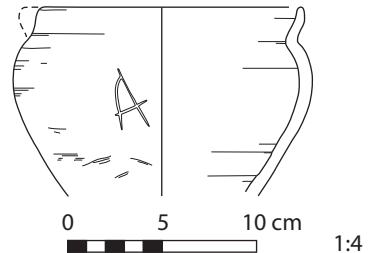
Material: II-c

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Czerny 1999: 91–92, 187,
Figure MC 33

Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 72

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: carinated bowl

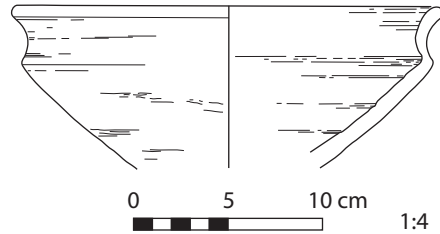
Material: II-c

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Czerny 1999: 91, 186, Figure MC 9

Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 73

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: carinated bowl

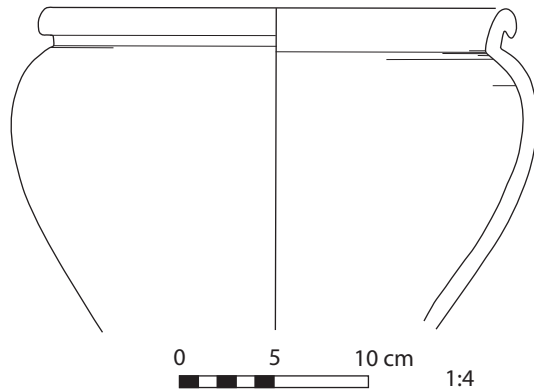
Material: II-c

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Czerny 1999: 92–94, 187,
Figure MC 42

Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 74

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: carinated bowl with spout

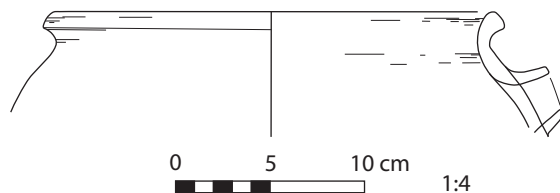
Material: II-c

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

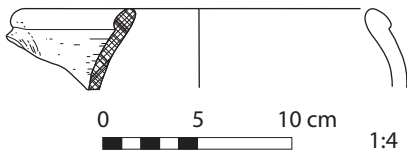
Reference: Czerny 1999: 92–94, 188,
Figure MC 47

Dating: 12th Dynasty



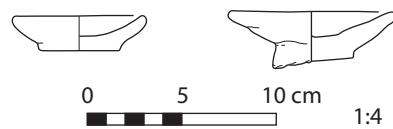
Middle Kingdom 75

Site: Tell el-Dab'a
Shape: bowl with incurved rim and spout
Material: II-C
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Czerny 1999: 92, 187, Figure MC 39
Dating: 12th Dynasty



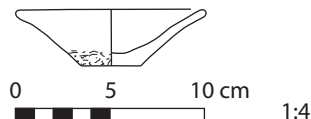
Middle Kingdom 76, 77

Site: Lisht
Shape: small footed plates
Material: NC
Manufacture: thrown with string-cut bases
Surface: plain
Reference: Arnold 1988: 107–108, Figure 53: 4, 8
Dating: early 12th Dynasty



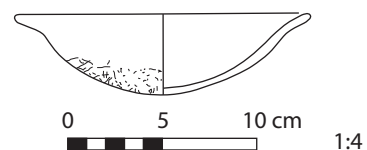
Middle Kingdom 78

Site: Lisht
Shape: small, flat-based plate
Material: NB2
Manufacture: thrown (?)
Surface: plain
Reference: Arnold 1988: 116, 125, Figure 63: 33
Dating: early 12th Dynasty



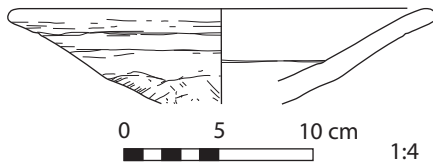
Middle Kingdom 79

Site: Lisht
Shape: medium-sized, round-bottomed plate
Material: NB1
Manufacture: thrown (?)
Surface: plain, outside scraped with a tool
Reference: Arnold 1988: 108–109, Figure 54: 1
Dating: early 12th Dynasty



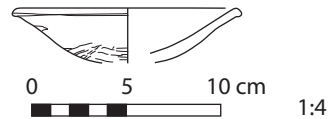
Middle Kingdom 80

Site: Lisht
Shape: large, round-bottomed plate
Material: NC
Manufacture: thrown (?)
Surface: red-coated inside
Reference: Arnold 1988: 122, 125,
 Figure 63: 63
Dating: early 12th Dynasty



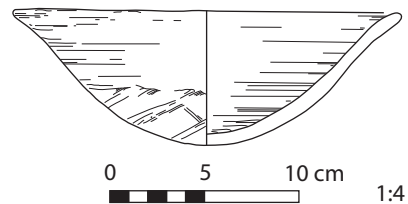
Middle Kingdom 81

Site: Lisht
Shape: round-bottomed plate
Material: NB2
Manufacture: thrown (?)
Surface: plain
Reference: Arnold 1988: 120, 125,
 Figure 63: 189
Dating: early 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 82

Site: Tell el-Dab'a
Shape: simple bowl with rounded base
Material: I-b
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-washed
Reference: Czerny 1999: 68, 140, Figure Nf 50
Dating: 12th Dynasty
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 12.1



Middle Kingdom 83

Site: Lisht

Shape: large plate with flaring walls

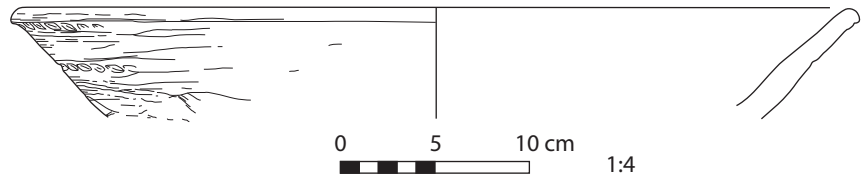
Material: NC

Manufacture: thrown (?)

Surface: red-coated

Reference: Arnold 1988: 120, 125, Figure 63: 192

Dating: early 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 84

Site: Elephantine

Shape: simple flat bowl with slightly recurved rim

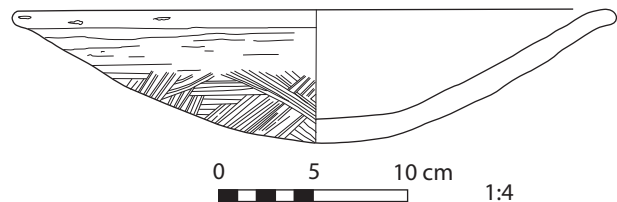
Material: NB2

Manufacture: thrown on low simple wheel

Surface: smoothed, base scraped with a tool

Reference: Rzeuska 1999b: 198–199, Figure 43: 4

Dating: late First Intermediate Period–early 11th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 85

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: simple bowl with flaring walls

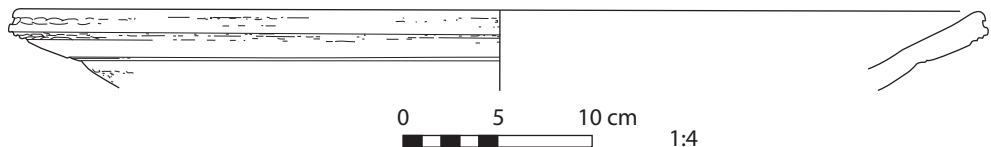
Material: I-c

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain, with string impressions

Reference: Czerny 1999: 82–83, 168, Figure Ng 56

Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 86

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: simple bowl with flaring walls

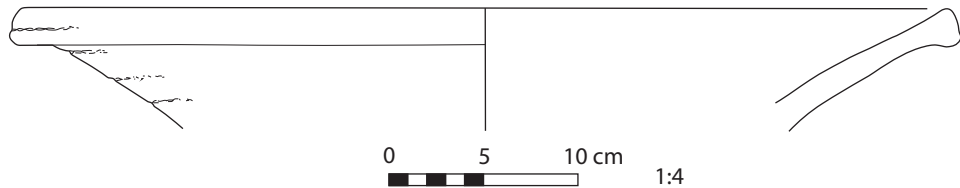
Material: I-C

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain, with string impressions

Reference: Czerny 1999: 82–83, 168, Figure Ng 64

Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 87

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: simple bowl with rounded walls and slightly recurved rim

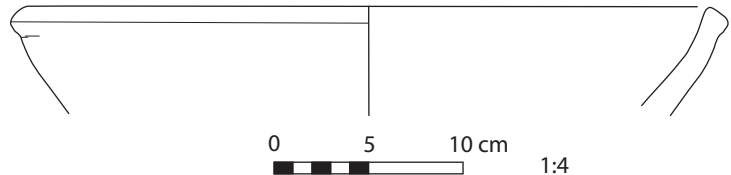
Material: I-C-2

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Czerny 1999: 83, 169, Figure Ng 73

Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 88

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: coarse bowl with thick walls

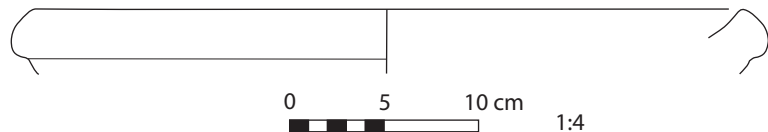
Material: I-C-2

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Czerny 1999: 83, 169, Figure Ng 74

Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 89

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: simple bowl

Material: I-C-1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-washed inside

Reference: Czerny 1999: 81, 162, Figure Ng 6

Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 90

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: simple bowl with flaring walls

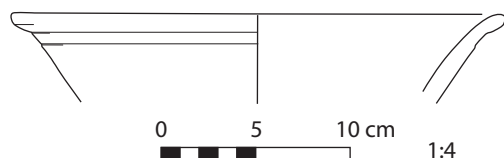
Material: I-b

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-washed

Reference: Czerny 1999: 68, 141, Figure Nf 79

Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 91

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: simple bowl with bent walls

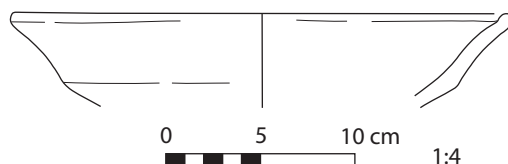
Material: I-b

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-washed

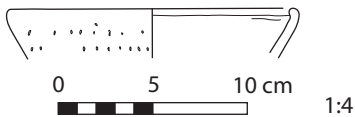
Reference: Czerny 1999: 68, 141, Figure Nf 75

Dating: 12th Dynasty



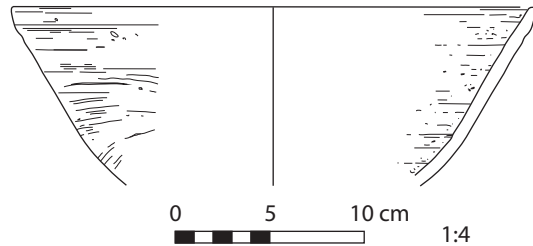
Middle Kingdom 92

Site: Lisht
Shape: medium-sized bowl, inturned rim
Material: NB2
Manufacture: thrown (?)
Surface: red-coated
Reference: Arnold 1988: 117, 127,
 Figure 64: 43a
Dating: early 12th Dynasty



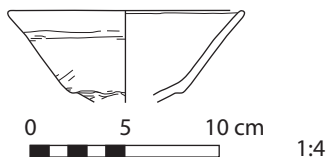
Middle Kingdom 93

Site: Tell el-Dab'a
Shape: simple bowl
Material: I-C-2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-washed
Reference: Czerny 1999: 82, 166,
 Figure Ng 38
Dating: 12th Dynasty



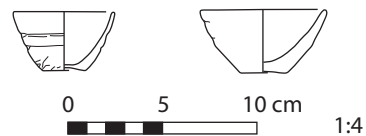
Middle Kingdom 94

Site: Lisht
Shape: medium-sized bowl (carinated?)
Material: NB2
Manufacture: thrown (?)
Surface: red-coated inside
Reference: Arnold 1988: 121, 127,
 Figure 64: 134
Dating: early 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 95, 96

Site: Lisht
Shape: small, flat-based cups
Material: NB1
Manufacture: thrown (?)
Surface: red-coated
Reference: Arnold 1988: 117, 127,
 Figure 64: 20, 13
Dating: early 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 97

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: simple bowl with bent walls

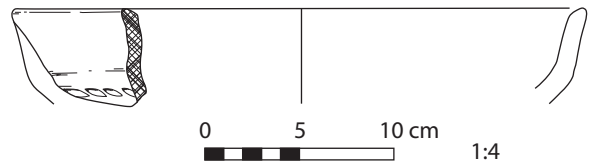
Material: I-C-1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-washed

Reference: Czerny 1999: 82, 141, Figure Ng 46

Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 98

Site: Beni Hasan

Shape: small carinated bowl

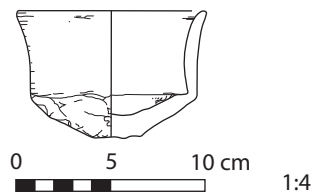
Material: NC

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red/brown-washed outside,
trimmed base

Reference: Bourriau 1981: 61, Figure 106

Dating: Middle Kingdom—end of reign
of Sesostri III



Middle Kingdom 99

Site: Beni Hasan

Shape: small carinated bowl

Material: NC

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red/brown-washed outside,
trimmed base

Reference: Bourriau 1981: 61, Figure 106a

Dating: Middle Kingdom—end of reign
of Sesostri III



Middle Kingdom 100

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: simple bowl

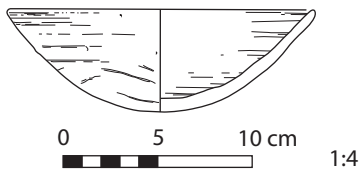
Material: I-b

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-slipped, polished

Reference: Czerny 1999: 65–67, 136,
Figure nf 1

Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 101, 102

Site: Lisht

Shape: medium-sized hemispherical cups

Material: NB1

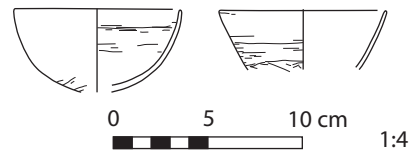
Manufacture: thrown (?)

Surface: red-coated

Reference: Arnold 1988: 119, 128,
Figure 65: 138, 137

Dating: early 12th Dynasty

Representative Example: similar to
Color Plate 12.4



Middle Kingdom 103

Site: Lisht

Shape: medium-sized hemispherical cup

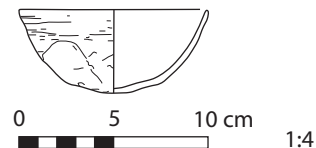
Material: NB1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Arnold 1988: 117, 128, Figure 65: 17

Dating: early 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 104

Site: Elephantine

Shape: hemispherical bowl

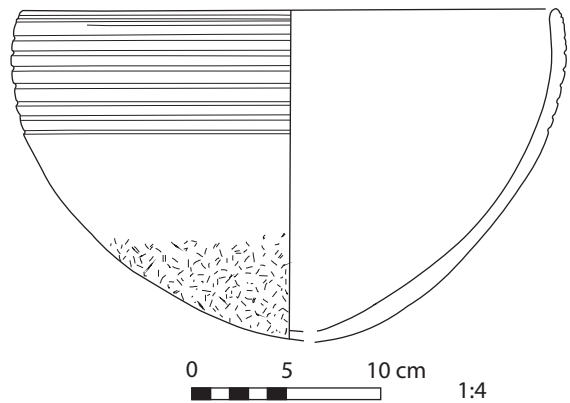
Material: NB1C

Manufacture: thrown on a slow wheel

Surface: traces of red coat inside and outside; sequence of grooves below rim

Reference: Rzeuska 1999b: 198–199, Figure 43: 6

Dating: late First Intermediate Period–11th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 105

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: hemispherical bowl

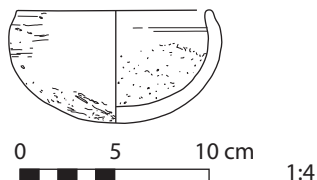
Material: I-b

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-washed

Reference: Czerny 1999: 69–70, 145,
Figure Nf 140

Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 106

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: simple bowl with wavy rim

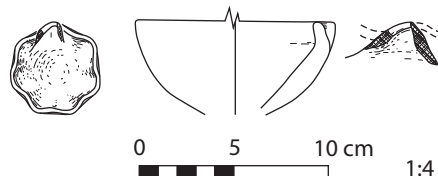
Material: I-b

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: not stated

Reference: Czerny 1999: 65, 140,
Figure Nf 46

Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 107

Site: Elephantine

Shape: hemispherical bowl

Material: NB1a

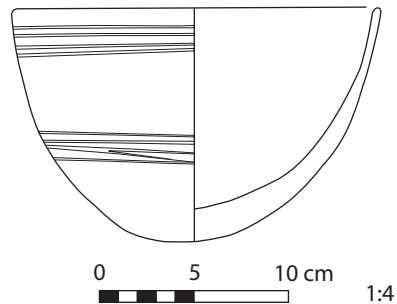
Manufacture: thrown (?)

Surface: red-coated inside, with traces on outside

Reference: Rzeuska 1999b: 198–199, Figure 43: 5

Dating: late First Intermediate Period–11th Dynasty

Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 12.2



Middle Kingdom 108

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: hemispherical bowl

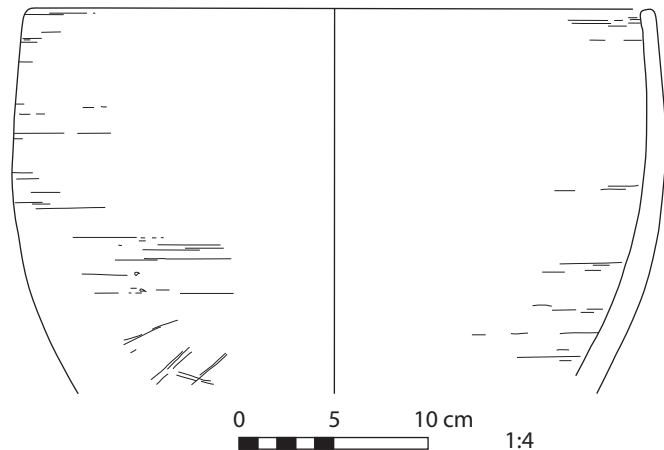
Material: I-e-2/I-e-1 (?)

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Czerny 1999: 84–85, 87, 173, Figure Ng 97

Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 109

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: simple bowl with incurved walls

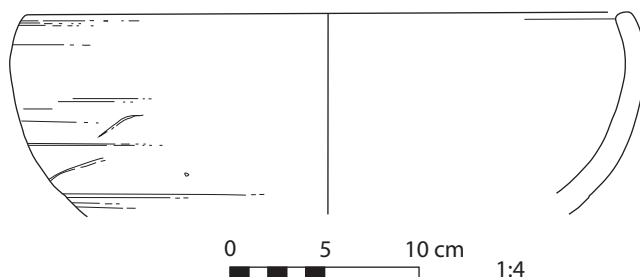
Material: I-C-1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-coated

Reference: Czerny 1999: 83, 170,
Figure Ng 84

Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 110

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: simple bowl with incurved walls

Material: I-C-1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Czerny 1999: 72-73, 151, Figure Nf 210

Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 111

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: hemispherical bowl with recurved rim

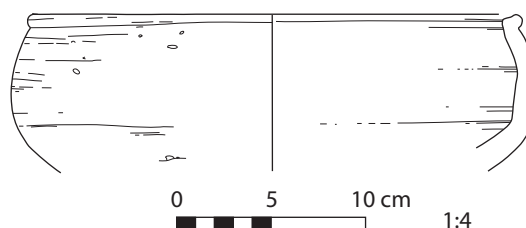
Material: I-C-1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-washed

Reference: Czerny 1999: 83, 171, Figure Ng 85

Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 112

Site: Elephantine

Shape: hemispherical bowl with recurved rim

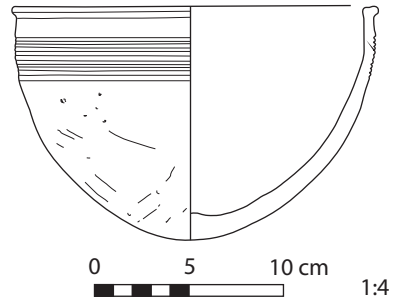
Material: NB1C

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-coated, with incised lines below rim

Reference: Rzeuska 1999b: 202–203, Figure 45: 3

Dating: late 12th–beginning of 13th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 113

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: carinated bowl

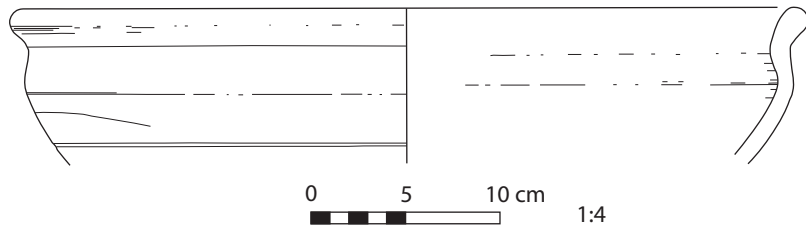
Material: I-C-1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-coated

Reference: Czerny 1999: 83, 171, Figure ng 88

Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 114

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: bowl with flat base and recurved rim

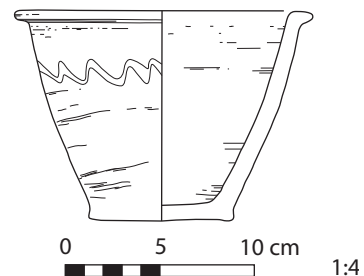
Material: I-b

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-slipped, polished, with incised decoration

Reference: Czerny 1999: 80, 159, Figure nf 336

Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 115

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: carinated bowl

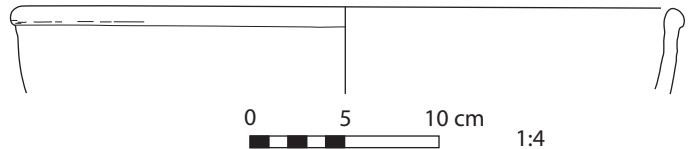
Material: I-b

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-washed

Reference: Czerny 1999: 73, 152, Figure Nf 212

Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 116

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: bowl with straight walls

Material: I-b

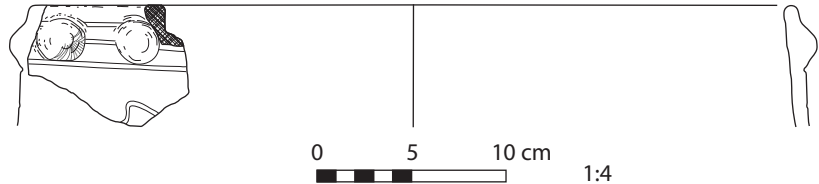
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-washed, with applied decoration

Remarks: sometimes with spout

Reference: Czerny 1999: 73, 152, Figure Nf 220

Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 117

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: carinated bowl

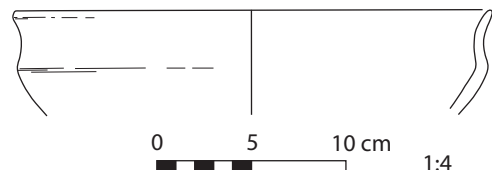
Material: I-b

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-slipped, polished

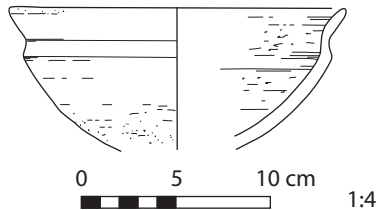
Reference: Czerny 1999: 68–69, 143, Figure Nf 105

Dating: 12th Dynasty



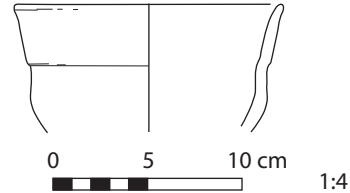
Middle Kingdom 118

Site: Tell el-Dab'a
Shape: carinated bowl
Material: I-b
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped, polished
Reference: Czerny 1999: 68–69, 144,
 Figure nf 111
Dating: 12th Dynasty



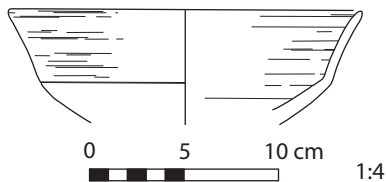
Middle Kingdom 119

Site: Tell el-Dab'a
Shape: carinated bowl
Material: I-b
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped, polished
Reference: Czerny 1999: 68–69, 144,
 Figure nf 120
Dating: 12th Dynasty



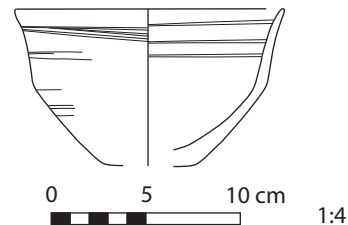
Middle Kingdom 120

Site: Tell el-Dab'a
Shape: carinated bowl
Material: I-b
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-washed
Reference: Czerny 1999: 68–69, 142,
 Figure nf 89
Dating: 12th Dynasty



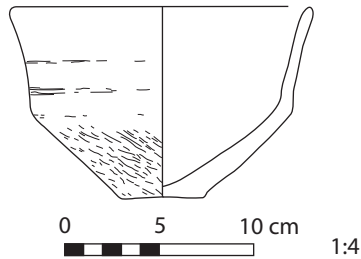
Middle Kingdom 121

Site: Elephantine
Shape: bowl with bent walls
Material: NB1b
Manufacture: thrown (?)
Surface: red-coated
Reference: Rzeuska 1999b: 197–198,
 Figure 43: 1
Dating: late First Intermediate Period–
 11th Dynasty



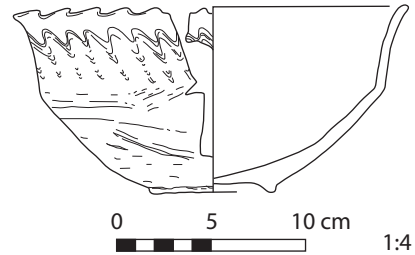
Middle Kingdom 122

Site: Elephantine
Shape: bowl with bent walls
Material: NB1a
Manufacture: thrown (?)
Surface: red-coated
Reference: Rzeuska 1999b: 200–201,
 Figure 44: 2
Dating: 12th Dynasty



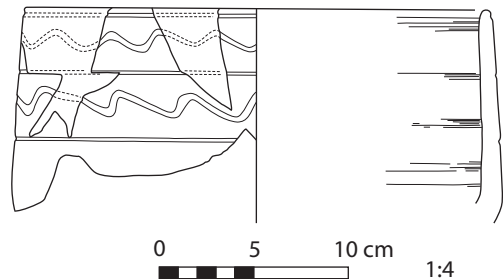
Middle Kingdom 123

Site: Elephantine
Shape: bowl with bent walls, wavy rim line,
 and ring base
Material: NB1c
Manufacture: thrown (?)
Surface: red-coated, with incised decoration
Reference: Rzeuska 1999b: 202–203,
 Figure 45: 2
Dating: late 12th–beginning of 13th Dynasty
Representative Example: similar to
 Color Plate 12.3



Middle Kingdom 124

Site: Tell el-Dab'a
Shape: bowl with bent walls
Material: I-b
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped, polished, with incised decoration
Reference: Czerny 1999: 72, 148, Figure nf 178
Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 125

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: bowl with bent walls

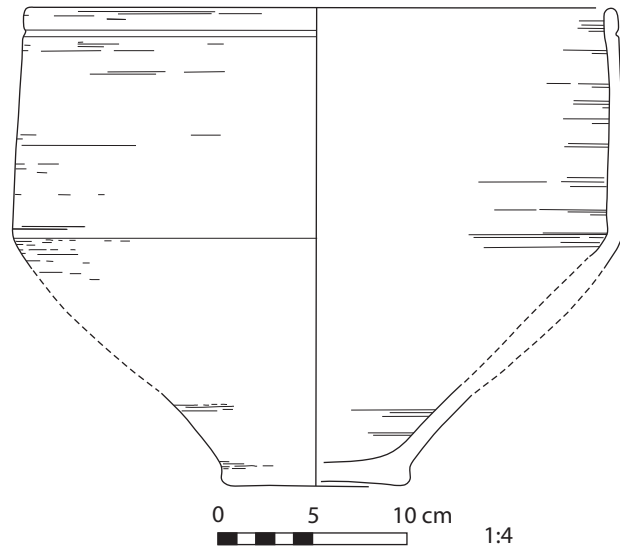
Material: I-b

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-washed

Reference: Czerny 1999: 72–73, 150, Figure Nf 177, 372

Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 126

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: carinated bowl with spout and foot base

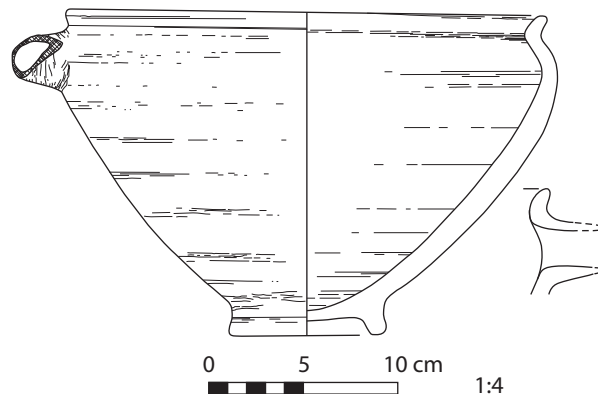
Material: I-b

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-polished

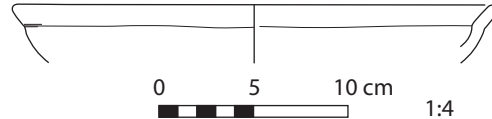
Reference: Czerny 1999: 73–74, 153, Figure Nf 226

Dating: 12th Dynasty



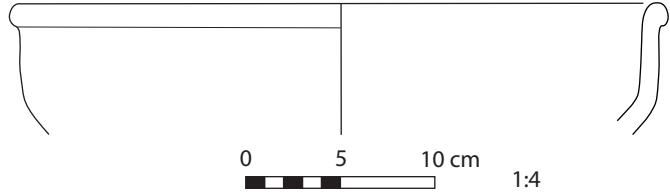
Middle Kingdom 127

Site: Tell el-Dab'a
Shape: carinated bowl with small ledge inside
Material: I-b
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped, polished
Reference: Czerny 1999: 68–69, 144,
 Figure Nf 118
Dating: 12th Dynasty



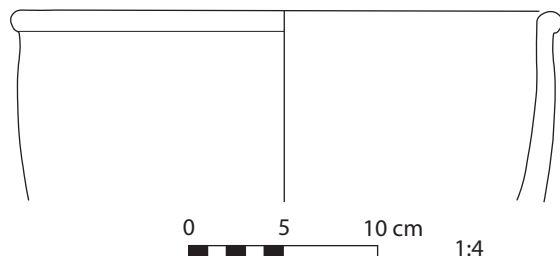
Middle Kingdom 128

Site: Tell el-Dab'a
Shape: carinated bowl
Material: I-c
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: not stated
Reference: Czerny 1999: 83, 172, Figure Ng 95
Dating: 12th Dynasty



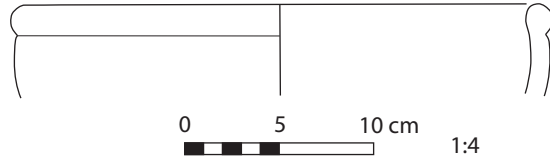
Middle Kingdom 129

Site: Tell el-Dab'a
Shape: bowl with rounded rim
Material: I-c
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-coated
Reference: Czerny 1999: 84, 174, Figure Ng 105
Dating: 12th Dynasty



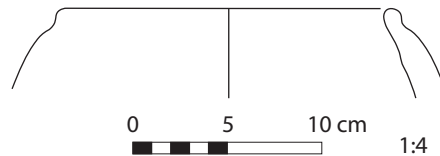
Middle Kingdom 130

Site: Tell el-Dab'a
Shape: bowl with rounded rim
Material: I-c
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-coated
Reference: Czerny 1999: 83, 170,
 Figure Ng 75
Dating: 12th Dynasty



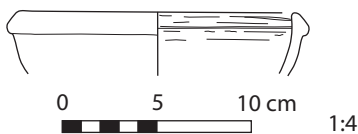
Middle Kingdom 131

Site: Tell el-Dab'a
Shape: vessel with incurved rim
Material: I-c
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain or red-coated
Reference: Czerny 1999: 85, 174, Figure Ng 110
Dating: 12th Dynasty



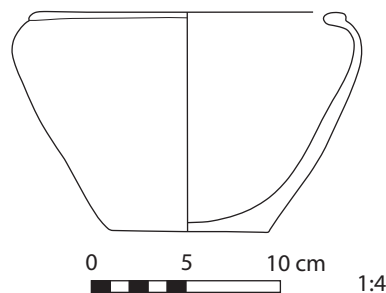
Middle Kingdom 132

Site: Lisht
Shape: large bowl with profile rim and rounded walls
Material: NC
Manufacture: thrown (?)
Surface: partially red-coated
Reference: Arnold 1988: 121, 127,
 Figure 64: 108
Dating: early 12th Dynasty



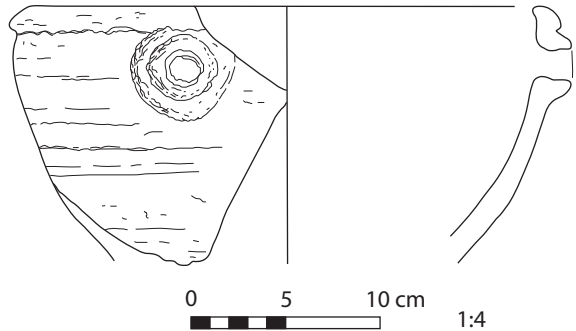
Middle Kingdom 133

Site: Lisht
Shape: large, flat-bottomed cup with incurved rim
Material: NC
Manufacture: handmade (?)
Surface: red-coated
Reference: Arnold 1988: 111–112,
 Figure 55a: 10
Dating: early 12th Dynasty



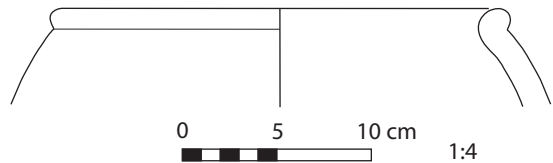
Middle Kingdom 134

Site: Elephantine
Shape: hemispherical bowl with spout
Material: NB2a
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-coated
Reference: Rzeuska 1999b: 198–199, Figure 43: 3
Dating: late First Intermediate Period–
 11th Dynasty



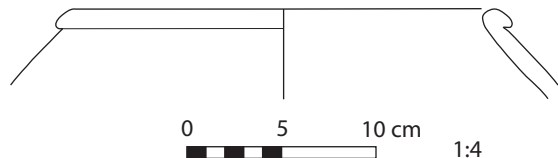
Middle Kingdom 135

Site: Tell el-Dab'a
Shape: carinated bowl with incurved walls
Material: I-c
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain or red-coated
Reference: Czerny 1999: 85, 174, Figure Ng 108
Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 136

Site: Tell el-Dab'a
Shape: carinated bowl with incurved walls
Material: I-c
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain or red-coated
Reference: Czerny 1999: 85, 174, Figure Ng 107
Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 137

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: carinated bowl

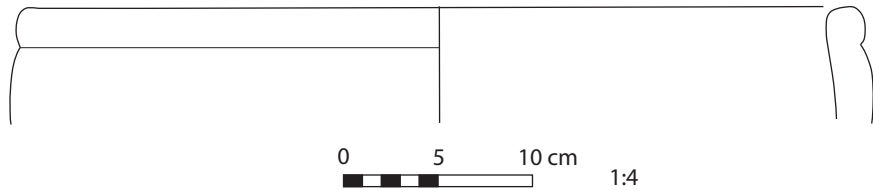
Material: I-C

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain or red-coated

Reference: Czerny 1999: 85, 175, Figure Ng 115

Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 138

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: carinated bowl

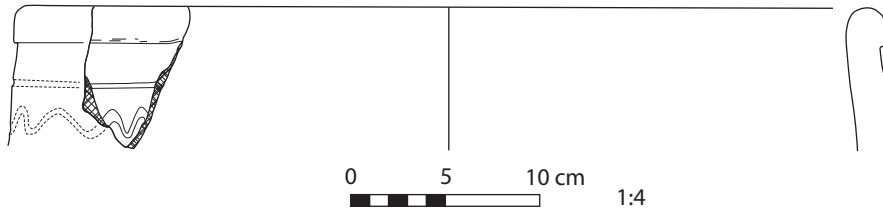
Material: I-C

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-coated

Reference: Czerny 1999: 84–85, 87, 175, Figure Ng 119

Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 139

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: spinning bowl

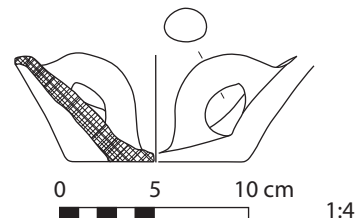
Material: I-C-1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-washed

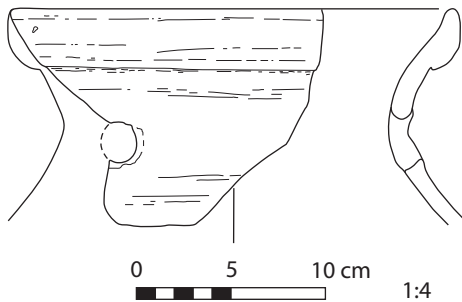
Reference: Czerny 1999: 104–106, 199, Figure F 29

Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 140

Site: Tell el-Dab'a
Shape: stand
Material: II-c
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Czerny 1999: 106–107, 200, Figure F 42
Dating: 12th Dynasty
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 11.3



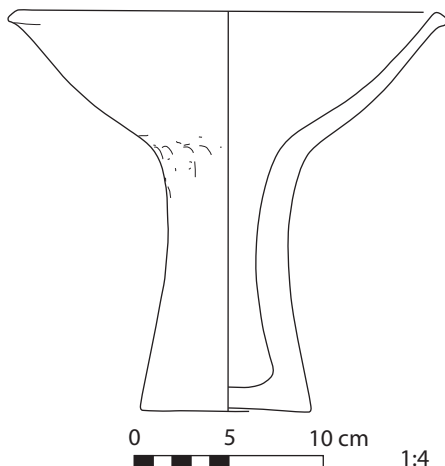
Middle Kingdom 141

Site: Lisht
Shape: stand
Material: NB1
Manufacture: thrown (?)
Surface: red-coated
Reference: Arnold 1988: 133, Figure 73: 110
Dating: early 12th Dynasty



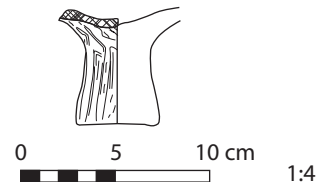
Middle Kingdom 142

Site: Lisht
Shape: medium-sized “offering stand” (censer?)
Material: NC
Manufacture: handmade (?)
Surface: traces of red coat outside
Reference: Arnold 1988: 115, Figure 61
Dating: early 12th Dynasty



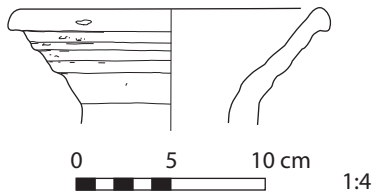
Middle Kingdom 143

Site: Elephantine
Shape: bowl with high base (censer?)
Material: NB1C
Manufacture: handmade (?)
Surface: red-coated
Reference: Rzeuska 1999b: 202–203, Figure 45: 3
Dating: late 12th–beginning of 13th Dynasty



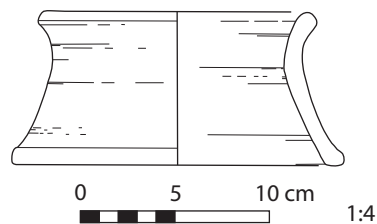
Middle Kingdom 144

Site: Elephantine
Shape: stand
Material: ND (?)
Manufacture: thrown (?)
Surface: plain
Reference: Rzeuska 1999b: 202–203,
 Figure 45: 6
Dating: late 12th–beginning of 13th Dynasty



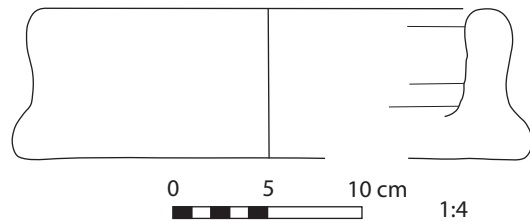
Middle Kingdom 145

Site: Tell el-Dab'a
Shape: stand
Material: I-c
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: not stated
Reference: Czerny 1999: 106, 199, Figure F 42
Dating: 12th Dynasty



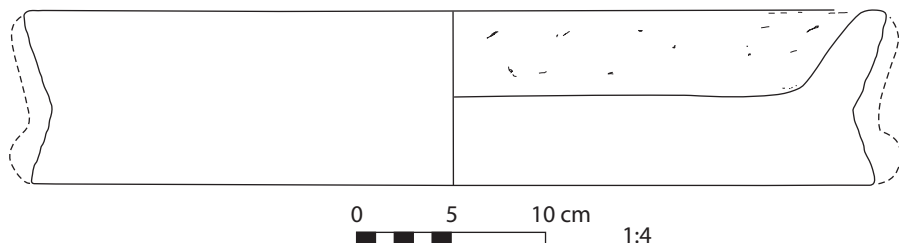
Middle Kingdom 146

Site: Tell el-Dab'a
Shape: tray
Material: I-c-2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Czerny 1999: 101, 197, Figure F 3
Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 147

Site: Tell el-Dab'a
Shape: tray
Material: I-c-2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Czerny 1999: 101, 196, Figure F 1
Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 148

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: tray

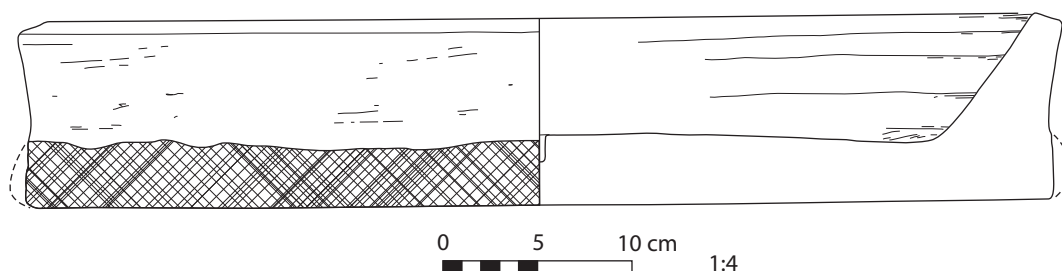
Material: I-C-2

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Czerny 1999: 101, 196, Figure F 2

Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 149

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: cylindrical tray

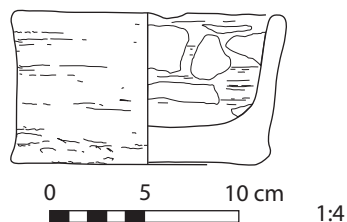
Material: I-C-2

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Czerny 1999: 101–102, 197,
Figure F 9

Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 150

Site: Elephantine

Shape: cylindrical tray, bread mold (?)

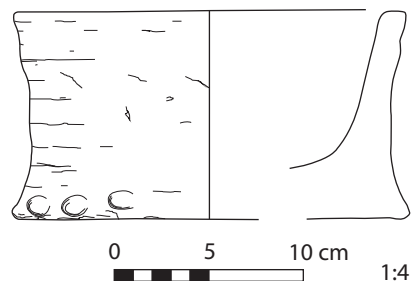
Material: NC2

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Rzeuska 1999b: 200–201,
Figure 44: 4

Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 151

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: conical bread mold

Material: I-C-2

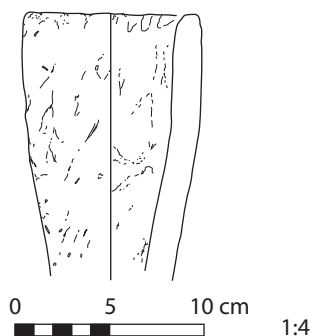
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Czerny 1999: 104, 198,
Figure F 14

Dating: 12th Dynasty

Representative Example: similar to
Color Plate 9.2



Middle Kingdom 152

Site: Tell el-Dab'a

Shape: conical bread mold

Material: I-C-2

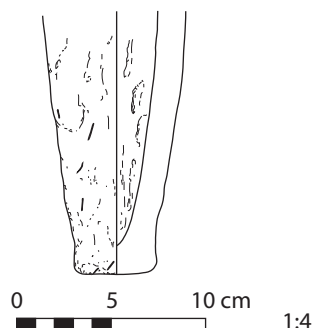
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Czerny 1999: 104, 198,
Figure F 23

Dating: 12th Dynasty

Representative Example: similar to
Color Plate 9.2



Middle Kingdom 153, 154

Site: Lisht

Shape: conical bread mold

Material: NC

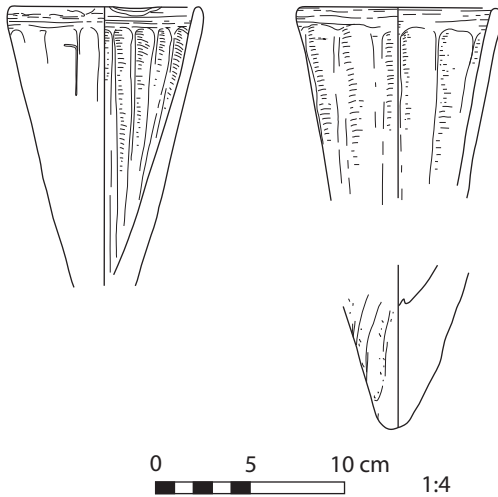
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Arnold 1988: 133,

Figure 73: 52, 62, 55

Dating: early 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 155, 156

Site: Dendera

Shape: cylindrical bread molds, some with pierced bases

Material: NC

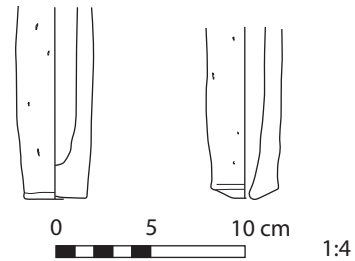
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Marchand 2000: 267,

Figure 40–41

Dating: Middle Kingdom–
Second Intermediate Period



Further Reading: a Selection for Volume 2

- Alexanian, N. 1999. *Dahschur II. Das Grab des Prinzen Netjer-aperef. Die Mastaba II/1 in Dahschur*, AV 56. Mainz am Rhein: Philipp von Zabern.
- Arnold, Di., and D. Arnold. 1979. *Der Tempel Qasr el-Sagha*, AV 27. Mainz am Rhein: Philipp von Zabern.
- Arnold, D. 1982a. Keramikbearbeitung in Dahschur 1976–1981. *MDAIK* 38: 25–65.
- . 1982b. Keramikfunde aus Qila el-Dabba. In *Denkmäler der Oase Dachla*, edited by J. Osing, 42–54, AV 28. Mainz am Rhein: Philipp von Zabern.
- . 1988. Pottery. In *The South Cemeteries of Lisht. The Pyramid of Senwoseret I*, edited by Di. Arnold, 106–146. New York: Metropolitan Museum of Art.
- Arnold, D., F. Arnold, and S. J. Allen. 1995. Canaanite Imports at Lisht, the Middle Kingdom Capital of Egypt. *Ägypten und Levante* v: 13–32.
- Aston, D. A. 2004. *Tell el-Dab'a XII. A Corpus of Late Middle Kingdom and Second Intermediate Period Pottery*. Vienna: Verlag der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften.
- Avila, R. 1984. Zur weiteren Bearbeitung der Keramik des Alten Reiches. *MDAIK* 40: 200–205.
- Bagh, T. 2002. Abu Ghalib, an Early Middle Kingdom Town in the Western Nile Delta. Renewed Work on Material Excavated in the 1930s. *MDAIK* 58: 29–61.
- Balcz, H. 1932. Die Gefäßdarstellungen des Alten Reiches. *MDAIK* 3: 89–114.
- . 1933. Die Gefäßdarstellungen des Alten Reiches. *MDAIK* 4: 18–36, 205–227.
- . 1934. Die Gefäßdarstellungen des Alten Reiches. *MDAIK* 5: 45–94.
- Ballet, P. 1987. Essai de classification des coupes type Maidum-Bowl du sondage nord de 'Ayn Asil (Oasis de Dakhla). Typologie et évolution. *CCE* 1: 1–16.
- . 1992. La céramique. In *Le mastaba d'Ima-Pepi (mastaba II)*, edited by A. Minault-Gout, 137–194. Cairo: IFAO.
- Ballet, P., and G. Soukiassian. 1984. 'Ayn Asil, pres de Balat, oasis de Dakhla. *BCE* IX: 25–29.
- Bárta, M. 1995a. Archaeology and Iconography: *bdj* and *prt* Bread Moulds and “Speisatschszene” development in the Old Kingdom. *SAK* 22: 21–35.
- . 1995b. Pottery Inventory and the Beginning of the 14th Dynasty (“Multiplier effect” in the 14th and the “Law of diminishing returns” in the 14th Dynasties). *GM* 149: 15–24.
- . 1996a. Class-type Interpretation of the Pottery. Pottery Finds from the Pyramid Temple of the King Raneferef and their Significance. *Památky archeologické* 87: 137–160.
- . 1996b. Several Remarks on Beer Jars Found at Abusir. *CCE* 4: 127–131.
- . 1997. Abusir-Central Field. Preliminary Report on the Pottery Found during the 1994 Excavation Season. *BCE* XX: 10–12.
- . 2003. Funerary Rites and Cults at Abusir South. In *Es werde niedergelegt als Schriftstück. Festschrift für Hartwig Altenmüller zum 65. Geburtstag*, edited by N. Kloth, K. Martin, and E. Pardey, 17–30. Hamburg: Helmet Buske.

- . 2006. The Pottery. In *The Pyramid Complex of Raneferref. The Archaeology*, edited by M. Verner, 291–324. Prague: Czech Institute of Egyptology.
- Berger, C., A. Labrousse, and J. Leclant. 1978. *Présentation préliminaire de la céramique recueillie par la MAFS au temple haut de Pépi 1er à Saqqarah: campagnes 1974–1977*, Publications de l'U.R.A. no. 4 du C.R.A. Cahiers no 1. Paris: CNRS.
- . 1979. *Présentation préliminaire de la céramique recueillie par la MAFS au temple haut de Pépi 1er à Saqqarah. Campagnes 1970–1971 et 1978–1979*. Vol. 2, Publications de l'URA 4, Cahiers. Paris: CNRS.
- Bourriau, J. D. 2004. The Beginnings of Amphora Production in Egypt. In *Invention and Innovation: the Social Context of Technological Change*. 2, *Egypt, the Aegean and the Near East, 1650–1150 BC*, edited by J. D. Bourriau and J. Philipps, 78–95. Oxford: Oxbow Books.
- Brink, E. C. M. van den. 1989. A Transitional Late Predynastic–Early Dynastic Settlement Site in the Northeastern Nile Delta, Egypt. *MDAIK* 45: 55–82.
- Brunton, G. 1937. *Mostagedda and the Tasian culture*. London: B. Quaritch.
- Buchez, N. 2002. Le mobilier céramique. In *Adaïma*. 1. *Économie et habitat*, edited by B. Midant-Reynes, 169–289. Cairo: IFAO.
- . 2004a. Les vases à cuire l'époque prédynastique à Adaïma: aspects techniques, économique et culturels. *CCE* 7: 15–45.
- . 2004b. The Study of a Group of Ceramics at the End of the Naqada Period and Socio-Economic Considerations. In *Egypt at its Origins. Studies in Memory of Barbara Adams*, edited by S. Hendrickx, R. F. Friedman, K. M. Ciałowicz, and M. Chłodnicki, 665–687. Leuven: Peeters.
- Cagle, A. J. 2003. *The Spatial Structure of Kom el-Hisn: An Old Kingdom Town in the Western Nile Delta, Egypt*. BAR International Series 1099. London.
- Charvát, P. 1981. *The Mastaba of Ptahshepses. The Pottery*. Praha: Czech Institute of Egyptology.
- Chazan, M., and M. Lehner. 1990. An Ancient Analogy. Pot Baked Bread in Ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia. *Paléorient* 16, No. 2: 21–35.
- Chłodnicki, M. 1995. Some Remarks about Late Predynastic, Early Dynastic and Old Kingdom Bread Moulds. *Études et Travaux* 17: 24–27.
- Clarke, J., and L. Maguire. 1997. Ceramics of the Gisir el-Mudir 1993–1995. *JEA* 83: 38–46.
- Crowfoot Payne, J. 1993. *Catalogue of the Predynastic Egyptian Collection in the Ashmolean Museum*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Czerny, E. 1999. *Tell el-Dab'a IX: Eine Plansiedlung des frühen Mittleren Reiches*. Vienna: Verlag der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften.
- Defernez, C. 2004. La céramique d'Ayn Soukhna: observations préliminaires. *CCE* 7: 59–89.
- Edwards, W. I., and C. Hope. 1987. *Ceramics from the Dakhleh Oasis. Preliminary Studies*. Burwood, Australia: Victoria College Press.
- Emery, W. A. 1954. *Great Tombs of the First Dynasty II*. London: Egypt Exploration Society.
- . 1958. *Great Tombs of the First Dynasty III*. London: Egypt Exploration Society.
- Emery, W. B., and Z. Y. Saad. 1938. *Excavations at Saqqara: The Tomb of Hemaka*. Cairo: Government Press.
- Engel, E. M. 1997. Abydos, Umm El-Q'ab, Grab des Chasechemui. *BCE* 20: 25–28.

- Engelbach, R. 1923. *Harageh*. London: British School of Archaeology in Egypt.
- Fairservis, W. A. 1986. *Excavation on the Archaic Remains East of the Nixed Gate, Season of 1981. The Hierakonpolis Project. Occasional Papers in Anthropology*. Poughkeepsie: Vassar College.
- Faltings, D. 1989. Die Keramik aus den Grabungen an der nördlichen Pyramide des Snofru in Dahschur. Arbeitsbericht über die Kampagnen 1983–86. *MDAIK* 45: 133–154.
- . 1991. Die Bierbrauerei im AR. *ZÄS* 118: 104–116.
- . 1993. *Die Keramik der Lebensmittelproduktion im Alten Reich. Ikonographie und Archäologie eines Gerbrauchsartikels*. PhD thesis, Heidelberg University.
- . 1998. *Die Keramik der Lebensmittelproduktion im Alten Reich. Ikonographie und Archäologie eines Gebrauchsartikels*. *SAGA* 14. Heidelberg: Heidelberger Orientverlag.
- Firth, C. M., and J. E. Quibell. 1935. *Excavations at Saqqara. The Step Pyramid II*. Cairo: IFAO.
- Forstner-Müller, I., and K. Kopetzky. 2006. An Upper Egyptian Import at Sidon. *AHL* 24: 60–62.
- Forstner-Müller, I., K. Kopetzky, and C. Doumet-Serhal. 2006. Egyptian Pottery of the Late 12th and Early 13th Dynasty from Sidon. *AHL* 24: 52–59.
- Friedman, R. F. 1992. The Early Dynastic and Transitional Pottery of Mendes: the 1990 Season. In *The Nile Delta in Transition, 4th–3rd Millennium B.C. Proceedings of the Seminar Held in Cairo, 21–24 October 1990*, edited by E. C. M. van den Brink, 199–205. Tel Aviv: Israel Exploration Society.
- Garstang, J. 1903. *Mahasna and Bet Khallaf*. London: B. Quaritch.
- Ginter, B., J. K. Kozłowski, M. Pawlikowski, J. Śliwa, and H. Kammerer-Grothaus. 1998. *Frühe Keramik und Kleinfunde aus El-Târif, AV 40*. Mainz am Rhein: Philipp von Zabern.
- Hartung, U. 1998. Importkeramik. In *Umm el-Qaab I. Das prädynastische Königsgrab U-j und seine frühen Schriftzeugnisse*, edited by G. Dreyer, 92–107, AV 86. Mainz am Rhein: Philipp von Zabern.
- . 2001. *Umm El-Qaab II. Importkeramik aus dem Friedhof U in Abydos (Umm El-Qaab) und die Beziehungen Ägyptens zu Vorderasien im 4. Jahrtausend v. Chr., AV 92*. Mainz am Rhein: Philipp von Zabern.
- Harvey, S. P. 1996. A Decorated Protodynastic Cult Stand from Abydos. In *Studies in Honor of William Kelly Simpson*, edited by P. Der Manuelian, 361–378. Boston: Museum of Fine Arts.
- Hawass, Z. A. 1992. Nazlet el-Samman, 1991. Old Kingdom Pottery Types. *BCE* 16: 10–13.
- Hawass, Z. A., and A. Sanussi. 2008. *Old Kingdom Pottery from Giza*. Cairo: Supreme Council of Antiquities.
- Hendrickx, S., D. Faltings, L. Op De Beeck, D. Raue, and C. Michiels. 2002. Milk, Beer and Bread Technology during the Early Dynastic Period. *MDAIK* 58: 277–304.
- Hope, C. A., and A. McFarlane. 2006. *Akhmim in the Old Kingdom, Part 2: The Pottery, Decoration Techniques and Colour Conventions*. Australian Centre for Egyptology Studies 7. Sydney: Australian Centre for Egyptology.
- Iskander, Z. 1965. The Pottery Found in the Tomb of Neferptah and its Significance. In *Ceramics and Man*, edited by F. R. Matson, 178–186. New York: Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research.
- Jéquier, G. 1929. *Tombeaux de particuliers contemporains de Pepi II*. Cairo: Service des Antiquités de l'Égypte.

- Jucha, M. 2005. *Tell el-Farkha II. The Pottery of the Predynastic Settlement (Phases 2 to 5)*. Kraków, Poznań: Institute of Archaeology, Jagiellonian University, Kraków and Archaeological Museum, Poznań.
- Junker, H. 1929. *Gîza I. Bericht über die von der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Vienna auf gemeinsame Kosten mit Dr. Wilhelm Pelizaeus unternommenen Grabungen auf dem Friedhof des Alten Reiches bei den Pyramiden von Gîza*. Vienna, Leipzig: Hölder-Pichler-Tempsky A.G.
- . 1941. *Gîza v. Bericht über die von der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Vienna auf gemeinsame Kosten mit Dr. Wilhelm Pelizaeus unternommenen Grabungen auf dem Friedhof des Alten Reiches bei den Pyramiden von Gîza. Die Mastaba des Cnb (Seneb) und die umliegenden Gräber*. Vienna, Leipzig: Hölder-Pichler-Tempsky A.G.
- . 1950. *Gîza IX. Bericht über die von der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Vienna auf gemeinsame Kosten mit Dr. Wilhelm Pelizaeus unternommenen Grabungen auf dem Friedhof des Alten Reiches bei den Pyramiden von Gîza. Das Mittelfeld des Westfriedhofs*. Vienna, Leipzig: Hölder-Pichler-Tempsky A.G.
- Kaiser, W. 1969. Die Tongefässe. In *Das Sonnenheiligtum des Königs Userkaf II*, edited by H. Ricke, 49–82. Cairo: Schweizerisches Institut für Ägyptische Bauforschung und Altertumskunde.
- Kammerer-Grothaus, H., E. M. Engel, A. Eggebrecht, and J. Riederer. 1998. Keramik aus den Mastabas des Alten Reiches. In *Frühe Keramik aus El-Târif*, edited by B. Ginter, J. K. Kozłowski, M. Pawlikowski, J. Śliwa and H. Kammerer-Grothaus, 61–99, AV 40. Mainz am Rhein: Philipp von Zabern.
- Kemp, B. J. 1985. The Location of the Early Town at Dendera. *MDAIK* 41: 89–98.
- Köhler, E. C. 1992a. Problems and Priorities in the Study of Pre-and Early Dynastic Pottery. *CCE* 3: 7–15.
- . 1992b. The Pre- and Early Dynastic Pottery of Tell el-Fara'in-Buto. In *The Nile Delta in Transition: 4th–3rd Millennium BC*, edited by E. C. M. van den Brink, 11–22. Tel Aviv: Israel Exploration Society.
- . 1993. *Tell el-Fara'in-Buto. Die Keramik der Schichten III bis IV. Untersuchungen zur Töpfereiproduktion einer früher Siedlung des Nildeltas*. PhD thesis, University of Heidelberg.
- . 1995. The State of Research on Late Predynastic Egypt. New Evidence for the Development of the Pharaonic State? *GM* 147: 79–92.
- . 1996. Buto. Tell el Fara'in. Early Periods. *BCE* XIX: 3–4.
- . 1997. Socio-economic Aspects of Early Pottery Production in the Nile Delta. *BES* 8: 81–89.
- . 1998a. Annexe: Preliminary Pottery Report. In *Les mines du ouadi Um Balad: désert Oriental*, G. Castel, E. Ch. Köhler, B. Mathieu, G. Pouit. *BIFAO* 98: 67–72.
- . 1998b. *Tell el-Fara'in Buto III. Die Keramik von der späten Naqada-Kultur bis zum frühen Alten Reich (Schichten III bis VI)*, AV 94. Mainz am Rhein: Philipp von Zabern.
- Köhler, E. C., and J. C. Smythe. 2004. Early Dynastic Pottery from Helwan—Establishing a Ceramic Corpus of the Naqada III Period. *CCE* 7: 123–143.
- Kroeper, K. 1986–1987. The Ceramic of the Pre/Early Dynastic Cemetery at Minshat Abu Omar. *BES* 8: 73–94.

- . 1989. Palestinian Ceramic Imports in Pre-and Protohistoric Egypt. In *L'urbanisation de la Palestine à l'âge du Bronze ancien*, part 1, edited by P. de Miroschedij, 407–422. BAR International Series 527(i). Oxford.
- . 1990. Tell Ibrahim Awad: North-Eastern Delta. *BCE* XIV: 6–9.
- . 1992. Shape+Martix=Workshop? Ceramic from Minshat Abu Omar. *CCE* 3: 23–31.
- Kromer, K. 1978. *Siedlungsfunde aus dem frühen Alten Reich in Giseh. Österreichische Ausgrabungen, 1971–1975*. Vienna: Verlag der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften.
- . 1991. *Nezlet Batran, eine Mastaba aus dem Alten Reich bei Giseh (Ägypten). Österreichische Ausgrabungen 1981–1983*. Vienna: Verlag der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften.
- Labrousse, A. 1996. *L'architecture des pyramides à textes. Bd'E 114/1*. Cairo: IFAO.
- Larsen, H. 1936. Vorbericht über die schwedischen Grabungen in Abu Ghalib 1932/34. *MDAIK* 6: 41–87.
- . 1941. Vorbericht über die schwedischen Grabungen in Abu Ghalib 1936/37. *MDAIK* 10: 1–59.
- Lecuyot, G. 2000. La céramique du mastaba d'Akhetetep à Saqqara. Observations préliminaires. *CCE* 6: 235–260.
- Marchand, S. 2004. Fouilles récentes dans la zone urbaine de Dendera: La céramique de la fin de l'Ancien Empire au début de la XII dynastie. *CCE* 7: 211–238.
- Marchand, S., and M. Baud. 1996. La céramique miniature d'Abou Rawash. Un dépôt à l'entrée des enclos orientaux. *BIFAO* 96: 255–288.
- Marchand, S., and D. Laisney. 2000. Le survey de Dendera (1996–1997). *CCE* 6: 261–297.
- Mazzoni, S. 1985. Giza ed una produzione vascolare di Biblio. In *Studi in Onore di Edda Bresciani*, edited by S. F. Bondi, 317–335. Pisa: Giardini.
- Op De Beeck, L. 2000. Restrictions for the Use of Meidum-bowls as Chronological Indicators. *Chronique d'Égypte* 75 (149): 5–14.
- . 2004. Possibilities and Restrictions for the Use of Meidum-Bowls as Chronological Indicators. *CCE* 7: 239–280.
- Ownby, M. *forthcoming*. Petrographic and Chemical Analyses of Select 4th Dynasty Pottery Fabrics from the Giza Plateau. In *Studies on Old Kingdom Pottery*, edited by T. I. Rzeuska and A. Wodzińska. Warsaw: Neriton.
- Petrie, W. M. F. 1900. *Dendereh*. London, Boston: Egypt Exploration Fund.
- . 1902. *Abydos I*. London: Egypt Exploration Fund.
- . 1903. *Abydos II. Vol. II*. London: The Egypt Exploration Fund.
- . 1907. *Gizeh and Rifeh*. London: British School of Archaeology in Egypt.
- Petrie, W. M. F., A. H. Gardiner, M. A. Murray, and H. Petrie. 1925. *Tombs of the Courtiers and Oxyrhynchos*. London: British School of Archaeology in Egypt.
- Petrie, W. M. F., and F. Ll Griffith. 1898. *Deshasheh*. London and Boston: Egypt Exploration Fund.
- Petrie, W. M. F., F. Ll Griffith, and P. E. Newberry. 1890. *Kahun, Gurob, and Hawara*. London: K. Paul Trench Trübner.
- Petrie, W. M. F., E. J. H. Mackay, and G. A. Wainwright. 1910. *Meydum and Memphis III*. London: British School of Archaeology in Egypt.

- Petrie, W. M. F., and E. J. H. Mackay. 1915. *Heliopolis, Kafr Ammar and Shurafa*. London: British School of Archaeology in Egypt.
- Petrie, W. M. F., and J. E. Quibell. 1896. *Naqada and Ballas*. London: B. Quaritch.
- Porat, N. 1989. *Composition of Pottery. Application to the Study of the Interrelations between Canaan and Egypt during the 3rd Millennium BC*. PhD thesis, Hebrew University of Jerusalem.
- Prausnitz, M. W. 1954. Abydos and Combed Ware. *Palestine Exploration Quarterly* 86: 91–96.
- Pumpenmeier, F. 1998. Ägyptische Keramik. In *Umm el-Qaab I. Das prädynastische Königsgrab U-j und seine frühen Schriftzeugnisse*, edited by G. Dreyer, 21–41, AV 86. Mainz am Rhein: Philipp von Zabern.
- Quibell, J. E. 1898. *El Kab*. London: B. Quaritch.
- Quibell, J. E., F. W. Green, and W. M. F. Petrie. 1900. *Hierakonpolis*. London: B. Quaritch.
- Raue, D. 1999. Ägyptische und nubische Keramik der 1.–4. Dynastie. In Kaiser et al. *Stadt und Tempel von Elephantine*. 25./26./27. Grabungsbericht. *MDAIK* 55: 173–189.
- . 2007. Pottery from the Hierakonpolis Fort. In *The Archaeology and Art of Ancient Egypt. Essays in Honor of David B. O'Connor*, edited by Z. A. Hawass and J. Richards, 329–333. Cairo: The American University in Cairo Press.
- Reisner, G. A. 1931. *Mycerinus, the Temples of the Third Pyramid at Giza*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- . 1942. *A History of the Giza Necropolis. Vol. I*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- Reisner, G. A., and W. S. Smith. 1955. *A History of the Giza Necropolis. Vol. II*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- Riederer, J. 1988. The Microscopic Analysis of Pottery from the Old Kingdom. In *Akten des Vierten Internationalen Ägyptologen Kongresses, München 1985*, edited by S. Schoske, 221–230, *BSAK* 1. Hamburg: Helmut Buske.
- . 1992. The Microscopic Analysis of Calcite Tempered Pottery from Minshat Abu Omar. *CCE* 3: 33–37.
- Rzeuska, T. I. 1999. Zur Keramik des Mittleren Reiches. *MDAIK* 55: 195–204.
- . 2001. The Pottery from the Funerary Complex of Vizier Merefnebef (West Saqqara). The Evidence of a Burial and Cult of the Dead in the Old Kingdom. In *Proceedings of the First Conference of the Young Egyptologists. Egypt 1999: Perspectives and Research, Warsaw 7–9 June 1999*, edited by J. Popielska-Grzybowska, 157–167, Plates 23–36. Warsaw: Institute of Archaeology, Warsaw University.
- . 2002. The Necropolis at West Saqqara: The Late Old Kingdom Shafts with no Burial Chamber. Were they False, Dummy, Unfinished or Intentional? *Archiv orientální* 70: 377–402, Plates 26–32.
- . 2003. Some Remarks on the Old Kingdom White Painted Funerary Cult Pottery from West Saqqara. In *Proceedings of the Second Central European Conference of the Young Egyptologists. Egypt 2001: Perspectives of Research, Warsaw 5–7 March 2001*, edited by J. Popielska-Grzybowska, 125–134, Plates 28–31. Warsaw: Institute of Archaeology, Warsaw University.
- . 2004. The Pottery. In *Saqqara I. The Tomb of Merefnebef*, edited by K. Myśliwiec, 195–236. Warsaw: Neriton.

- . 2006. *Saqqara II. Pottery of the Late Old Kingdom: Funerary Pottery and Burial Customs*. Warsaw: Neriton.
- Seidlmayer, S. J. 1990. *Gräberfelder aus dem Übergang vom Alten zum Mittleren Reich*, SAGA 1. Heidelberg: Heidelberger Orientverlag.
- . 1991. Beispiele nubischer Keramik aus Kontexten des hohen Alten Reiches aus Elephantine. In *AAP Sondernummer, Gedenkschrift Peter Behrens*, edited by D. Mendel and U. Claudi, 337–350. Cologne: Universität zu Köln.
- . 1996. Die staatliche Anlage der 3. Dynastie in der Nordweststadt von Elephantine. Archäologische und historische Probleme. In *Haus and Palace in Ancient Egypt, International Symposium in Cairo, April 8–11, 1992*, edited by M. Bietak, 195–214. Vienna: Verlag der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften.
- . 2001. Die Ikonographie des Todes. In *Social Aspects of Funerary Culture in the Egyptian Old and Middle Kingdoms. Proceedings of the International Symposium held at Leiden University 6–7 June, 1996*, edited by H. Willems, 205–252. OLA 103. Leuven: Peeters.
- . 2005. Regionale und chronologische Charakteristika der Beigabenkeramik des Friedhofs von Elephantine. In *Des Néferkare aux Montouhotep: Travaux archéologiques en cours sur la fin de la VI^e dynastie et la Première Période Intermédiaire, Actes du Colloque CNRS–Université Lumière-Lyon 2, tenu le 5–7 juillet 2001*, edited by L. Pantalacci and C. Berger-El Naggar, 279–299. Lyon: Fondations Singer-Polignac et Michela Schiff-Giorgini.
- Serpico, M., and R. White. 1996. A Report on the Analysis of the Contents of a Cache of Jars from the Tomb of Djer. In *Aspects of Early Egypt*, edited by A. J. Spencer, 128–139. London: British Museum Press.
- Simpson, W. K. 1961. Corpus of the Dahshur Pottery. In *The Monuments of Sneferu at Dahshur II, The Valley Temple, Part II. The Finds*, edited by A. Fakhry, 105–140. Cairo: General Organization for Govt. Print. Offices.
- Slater, R. A. 1974. *The Archaeology of Denderah in the First Intermediate Period*. PhD thesis, University of Pennsylvania.
- Soukiassian, G., M. Wuttman, L. Pantalacci, P. Ballet, and M. Picon. 1990. *Les ateliers de potiers d'Ayn -Asil. Fin de l'Ancien Empire/Première Période Intermédiaire, Balat 3*, FIFAO XXXIV. Cairo: IFAO.
- Soukiassian, G., M. Wuttmann, and L. Pantalacci. 2002. *Le palais des gouverneurs de l'époque de Pépy II: les sanctuaires de ka et leurs dépendances, Balat, 6*. Cairo: IFAO.
- Sowada, K. 1999. Black-Topped Ware in Early Dynastic Contexts. *JEA* 85: 85–102.
- Sterling, S. L. 2001. Social Complexity in Ancient Egypt: Functional Differentiation as Reflected in the Distribution of Standardized Ceramics. In *Posing Questions for a Scientific Archaeology*, edited by T. L. Hunt, C. P. Lipo, and S. L. Sterling, 145–173. Westport, CT; London: Bergin and Garvey.
- . 2004. *Social Complexity in Ancient Egypt: Functional Differentiation as Reflected in the Distribution of Apparently Standardized Ceramics*. PhD thesis, University of Washington.
- Strouhal, E., J. Čejka, Z. Urbanec, and I. Hruscova. 1986. Elemental Analysis of Fifth Dynasty Pottery from the Mastaba of Princess Kheretnebti at Abusir. In *Science in Egyptology*, edited by R. David, 419–429. Manchester: Manchester University Press.

- Strouhal, E., Z. Urbanec, J. Čejka, and I. Čejkova. 1988. Elemental Analysis of Pottery from the Temple of Queen Khentkaus at Abusir. In *Akten des Vierten Internationalen Ägyptologen Kongresses, München 1985*, edited by S. Schoske, 247–254, BSAK 1. Hamburg: Helmut Buske.
- Vachala, B. 1992. Fragment einer Töpferszene aus der Ptahschepses-Mastaba. *GM* 130: 109–112.
- Vachala, B., and D. Faltings. 1995. Töpferei und Brauerei im AR: einige Relieffragmente aus der Mastaba des Ptahschepses in Abusir. *MDAIK* 51: 281–286.
- Way, T. von der. 1997. *Tell el-Fara'in, Buto I: Ergebnisse zum frühen Kontext, Kampagnen der Jahre 1983–1989*, AV 83. Mainz am Rhein: Philipp von Zabern.
- Wenke, R. J. 1983. Kom el-Hisn. *BCE* VIII: 6–8.
- Wodzińska, A. 2000. The Early Dynastic Pottery from the Trenches C2-C3 and D1-D2. *MDAIK* 56: 154–159.
- . 2003a. *Ceramika egipska w Giza z końca IV dynastii (osiedle i cmentarzysko)*. PhD thesis, Warsaw University.
- . 2003b. Pottery from the Tomb of Khafraankh (G 7948). In *Proceedings of the Second Central European Conference of the Young Egyptologists. Egypt 2001: Perspectives of Research, Warsaw 5–7 March 2001*, edited by J. Popielska-Grzybowska, 135–150, Plates 32–41. Warsaw: Institute of Archaeology, Warsaw University.
- . 2006. White Carinated Bowls (CD7) from Giza Plateau Mapping Project. Tentative Typology, Use and Origin. In *Abusir and Saqqara in the Year 2005, Proceedings of the International Symposium, Prague 27–30 June 2005*, edited by M. Bárta, F. Coppens, and J. Krejčí, 405–429. Prague: Czech Institute of Egyptology.
- . 2007a. Preliminary Ceramic Report. In *Project History, Survey, Ceramics, and the Main Street and Gallery III.4 Operations*, Giza Reports 1, edited by M. Lehner and W. Wetterstrom, 275–315. Boston: Ancient Egypt Research Associates, Inc.
- . 2007b. Ceramics from Gallery Set III.4. In *Project History, Survey, Ceramics, and the Main Street and Gallery III.4 Operations*, Giza Reports 1, edited by M. Lehner and W. Wetterstrom, 229–237. Boston: Ancient Egypt Research Associates, Inc.
- . 2007c. Ceramics from Main Street. In *Project History, Survey, Ceramics, and the Main Street and Gallery III.4 Operations*, Giza Reports 1, edited by M. Lehner and W. Wetterstrom, 139–148. Boston: Ancient Egypt Research Associates, Inc.
- . 2008. White Carinated Bowls from Giza and Dating of the Giza Plateau Mapping Project Site, *Chronology & Archaeology in Ancient Egypt (the Third Millennium B.C.)*, edited by H. Vymazalová and M. Bárta, 111–123. Prague: Czech Institute of Egyptology.

Naqada III, Representative Examples



Plate 1.1. Site not stated. Similar to Naqada III 2 (see p. 27). UC13404, Petrie Museum.



Plate 1.2. Site not stated. Similar to Naqada III 2 (see p. 27). UC38160, Petrie Museum.



Plate 1.3. Site not stated. Similar to Naqada III 1 (see p. 27). UC38161, Petrie Museum.



Plate 1.4. Ballas. UC6251, Petrie Museum.

Archaic Period, Representative Examples



Plate 2.1. Tell el Farkha. Similar to Archaic 16 (see p. 85). Photo courtesy of Mariusz Jucha.



Plate 2.2. Hierakonpolis? UC15094, Petrie Museum.



Plate 2.3. Tell el Farkha. Similar to Archaic 8 (see p. 82). Photo courtesy of Mariusz Jucha.



Plate 2.4. Abydos? Similar to Archaic 1 and 2 (see pp. 77–78). UC17182, Petrie Museum.



Plate 2.5. Tell el Farkha. Photo courtesy of Mariusz Jucha.



Plate 2.6. Tell el Farkha. Photo courtesy of Mariusz Jucha.

Archaic Period, Representative Examples, continued



Plate 3.1. Tell el Farkha. Similar to Archaic 69 (see p. 104). Photo courtesy of Mariusz Jucha.



Plate 3.2. Tarkhan. Similar to Archaic 38 (see p. 93). UC17268, Petrie Museum.



Plate 3.3. Tell el Farkha. Similar to Archaic 56 (see p. 99). Photo courtesy of Mariusz Jucha.



Plate 3.4. Tarkhan? Similar to Archaic 72 (see p. 105). UC17204, Petrie Museum.



Plate 3.5. Abydos. Syro-Palestinian ware. UC35786, Petrie Museum.

Old Kingdom, Representative Examples



Plate 4.1. Giza. Old Kingdom 4 (see p. 117). Photo courtesy of Yukinori Kawae.



Plate 4.2. Giza. Old Kingdom 1 (see p. 116). Photo courtesy of Yukinori Kawae.



Plate 4.3. Giza. Old Kingdom 2 (see p. 116). Photo courtesy of Yukinori Kawae.



Plate 4.4. Giza. Similar to Old Kingdom 17 (see p. 122). Photo courtesy of Yukinori Kawae.

Old Kingdom, Representative Examples, continued



Plate 5.1. Giza. Similar to Old Kingdom 45 (see p. 133). Photo courtesy of Yukinori Kawae.



Plate 5.2. Giza. Bowl similar to Old Kingdom 39, stand similar to Old Kingdom 60 (see pp. 130 and 139). Photo courtesy of Yukinori Kawae.



Plate 5.3. Giza. Similar to Old Kingdom 48 (see p. 135). Photo courtesy of Yukinori Kawae.



Plate 5.4. Giza. Similar to Old Kingdom 35 (see p. 129). Photo courtesy of Yukinori Kawae.

Old Kingdom, Representative Examples, continued



Plate 6.1. Giza. Old Kingdom 66 (see p. 141). Photo courtesy of Yukinori Kawae.



Plate 6.2. Giza. Old Kingdom 67 (see p. 142). Photo courtesy of Yukinori Kawae.

First Intermediate Period, Representative Examples



Plate 7.1. Qau. UC18002, Petrie Museum.



Plate 7.2. Sedment. UC18189, Petrie Museum.



Plate 7.3. Sedment. UC17988, Petrie Museum.



Plate 7.4. Sedment? UC18224, Petrie Museum.



Plate 7.5. Sedment. UC18195, Petrie Museum.

First Intermediate Period, Representative Examples, continued



Plate 8.1. Qau. UC16162, Petrie Museum.



Plate 8.2. Qau. UC17729, Petrie Museum.



Plate 8.3. Qau. Similar to First Intermediate Period 23, 33, and 34 (see pp. 154 and 157). UC18021, Petrie Museum.

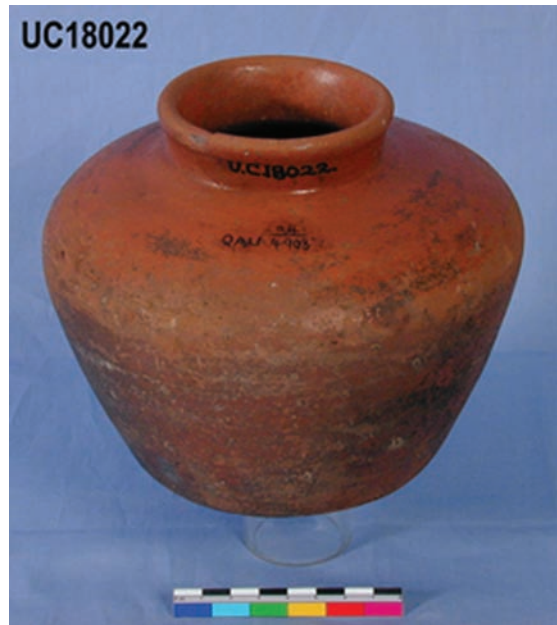


Plate 8.4. Qau. UC18022, Petrie Museum.

Middle Kingdom, Representative Examples



Plate 9.1. Lahun. UC18607, Petrie Museum.



Plate 9.2. Elephantine. Similar to Middle Kingdom 151 and 152 (see p. 214). Photo courtesy of Virpi Perunka and Teodozja I. Rzeuska.



Plate 9.3. Hawara. UC18486, Petrie Museum.



Plate 9.4. El-Kab. Similar to Middle Kingdom 33 (see p. 178). UC18355, Petrie Museum.

Middle Kingdom, Representative Examples, continued



Plate 10.1. Elephantine. Similar to Middle Kingdom 17 and 18 (see pp. 170–171). Photo courtesy of Teodozja I. Rzeuska.



Plate 10.2. El-Kab. UC18365, Petrie Museum.



Plate 10.3. Elephantine. Photo courtesy of Virpi Perunka and Teodozja I. Rzeuska.

Middle Kingdom, Representative Examples, continued



Plate 11.1. Elephantine. Similar decoration pattern seen in Middle Kingdom 12 (see p. 168). Photo courtesy of Virpi Perunka and Teodozja I. Rzeuska.



Plate 11.2. Elephantine, photo courtesy of Teodozja I. Rzeuska.



Plate 11.3. Kafr Ammar. Similar to Middle Kingdom 140 (see p. 211). UC18461, Petrie Museum.

Middle Kingdom, Representative Examples, continued



Plate 12.1. Elephantine. Similar to Middle Kingdom 82 (see p. 192). Photo courtesy of Virpi Perunka and Teodozja I. Rzeuska.



Plate 12.2. Elephantine. Similar to Middle Kingdom 107 (see p. 200). Photo courtesy of Virpi Perunka and Teodozja I. Rzeuska.



Plate 12.3. Elephantine. Similar to Middle Kingdom 123 (see p. 205). Photo courtesy of Teodozja I. Rzeuska.



Plate 12.4. Lahun. Similar to Middle Kingdom 101 and 102 (see p. 198). UC18582, Petrie Museum.



Plate 12.5. Lahun? UC18746, Petrie Museum.