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List of Abbreviations Used in this Volume

ÄA Ägyptologische Abhandlungen
AHL Archaeology & History in Lebanon
ARCE American Research Center in Egypt
ASAE Annales du Service des Antiquités de l’Égypte
AV Archäologische Veröffentlichungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Abt. Kairo
BAR British Archaeological Reports, International Series
BASOR Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research
BCE Bulletin de liaison du groupe international d'étude de la céramique égyptienne
BdE Bibliothèque d’Étude, Institut français d’archéologie orientale
BES Bulletin of the Egyptological Seminar
BIFAO Bulletin de l’Institut français d’archéologie orientale
BSAE British School of Archaeology in Egypt (and Egyptian Research Account)
BSAK Studien zur Altägyptischen Kultur, Beihefte
CCE Cahiers de la céramique égyptienne
CNRS Centre national de la recherche scientifique
EVO Egitto e Vicino Oriente
FIFAO Fouilles de l'Institut français d'archéologie orientale
GM Göttinger Misszellen
IFAO Institut français d’archéologie orientale
JARCE Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt
JAS Journal of Archaeological Science
JE A Journal of Egyptian Archaeology
JNES Journal of Near Eastern Studies, University of Chicago
JSSEA Journal of the Society for the Study of Egyptian Antiquities
LÄ Lexikon der Ägyptologie, Vols. 1–v1 (Wiesbaden)
MÄS Münchner Ägyptologische Studien
MDAIK Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Abt. Kairo
OLA Orientalia Lovaniensia Analecta
PAM Polish Archaeology in the Mediterranean
SAGA Studien zur Archäologie und Geschichte Altägyptens
SAK Studien zur Altägyptischen Kultur
SDAIK Sonderschriften des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts
SIMA Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SSEA</td>
<td>Society for the Study of Egyptian Antiquities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WES</td>
<td>Warsaw Egyptological Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZÄS</td>
<td>Zeitschrift für ägyptische Sprache und Altertumskunde</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
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 that 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.

Figure 4. Description of different rim shapes.
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.

Figure 5. Example of a jar typology, arranged by production method, shape, clay, and surface treatment.
Table 1. Example of an AERA Pottery Form.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pot number</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Fabric (clay, surface treatment)</th>
<th>Part of vessel, diameter - cm</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Weight - kg</th>
<th>Remarks (presence of potmarks, traces of vessel usage, etc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>AB1</td>
<td>GN3, WWh</td>
<td>R, 10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>Potmark–external surface, after firing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>CD7</td>
<td>GN4, WWh</td>
<td>R, 20</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>F2</td>
<td>GN8</td>
<td>R, 20</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>Burned rim</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data base entry: AW
Table 2. Pottery processing tools.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pottery processing:</th>
<th>Drawings:</th>
<th>Photos:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Handbook—for any additional remarks on the described material</td>
<td>Contour gauge, caliper</td>
<td>Camera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hand lens, min. 10x magnification—used during clay description and identification</td>
<td>Long ruler, triangles</td>
<td>Photo background—for example, a piece of fabric or paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scales—for weighing</td>
<td>Pencil</td>
<td>Photo scale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glue—used during reconstruction of broken pots</td>
<td>Tracing paper, Grid paper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pen with black water-proof ink—for marking the sherds</td>
<td>Pencil eraser</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Munsell color charts</td>
<td>Circles for measuring diameter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3. General categories of the AERA Pottery Database (example).

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


Further Reading: a General Selection on Ceramics


Cahiers de la céramique égyptienne. Cairo.


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

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

### Naqada III – Tell el Farkha
(Jucha 2005: 27–31) | Vienna System  
(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 | -

### Old Kingdom – Giza
(Wodzińska 2007: Table 11.3; Ownby forthcoming) | Vienna System  
(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) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I-a Nile clay</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-b, Nile clay</td>
<td>NB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-c-1, Nile clay</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-c-2, Nile clay</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-e-2, Nile clay</td>
<td>NE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II-a, marl clay</td>
<td>MA4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II-c, marl clay</td>
<td>MC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV, Syro-Palestine</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bibliography for Clay Descriptions, Volume 2**


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 (Buchez 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


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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Naqada III 3</th>
<th>Naqada III 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Site:</strong> Abydos</td>
<td><strong>Site:</strong> Abydos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shape:</strong> cylindrical jar with wavy handles</td>
<td><strong>Shape:</strong> cylindrical jar with wavy handles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material:</strong> medium-coarse marl with many lime inclusions</td>
<td><strong>Material:</strong> medium-coarse marl with many lime inclusions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manufacture:</strong> handmade</td>
<td><strong>Manufacture:</strong> handmade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Surface:</strong> plain</td>
<td><strong>Surface:</strong> plain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Remarks:</strong> painted potmark, a tree</td>
<td><strong>Reference:</strong> Pumpenmeier 1998: 27–28, Figure 16: j/68, Plate 20d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reference:</strong> Pumpenmeier 1998: 27–28, Figure 16: j/68, Plate 20d</td>
<td><strong>Dating:</strong> Naqada IIIA2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dating:</strong> Naqada IIIA2</td>
<td><strong>Dating:</strong> Naqada IIIA2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

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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

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
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 IIID2–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 IIID2–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

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
**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 IIIB–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 III B
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  
*Dating:* Phase 3 (Naqada II D2–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

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**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 II D1–Naqada I I B–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 recurred 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)

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**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 IIId2–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: j8/6  
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  
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  
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

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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)

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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)

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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 IIIIB)

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 IIIIB)

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 IIIIB)
**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, recurred 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  
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
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


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
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
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

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
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  
Dating: 1st Dynasty

**Archaic 15**

Site: Abydos  
Shape: cylindrical vessel with rounded base  
Material: NC  
Manufacture: handmade  
Surface: smoothed  
Dating: 1st Dynasty

**Archaic 16**

Site: Abydos  
Shape: jar with conical body and long cylindrical solid foot  
Material: NC  
Manufacture: handmade  
Surface: smoothed  
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
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  
Dating: 1st Dynasty

Archaic 24

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

Archaic 25

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

Archaic 26

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

Archaic 38

Site: Abydos  
Shape: cylindrical jar  
Material: NB  
Manufacture: handmade  
Surface: smoothed  
Dating: 1st Dynasty  
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 3.2
### Archaic 39

**Site:** Tarkhan  
**Shape:** squat jar with spout  
**Material:** MA.4  
**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

![Diagram of Archaic 39](image)

### 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

![Diagram of Archaic 40](image)

### Archaic 41

**Site:** Saqqara  
**Shape:** cylindrical bowl  
**Material:** Nile C (?)  
**Manufacture:** handmade  
**Surface:** rough  
**Reference:** Emery 1958: Plate 32, Type Q4  
**Dating:** 1st Dynasty

![Diagram of Archaic 41](image)
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 43 Diagram](image)

### 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 44 Diagram](image)

### 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 45 Diagram](image)
**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 46 Image]

**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 47 Image]

**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 J9
- **Dating:** 1st Dynasty

![Archaic 48 Image]

**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 J18
- **Dating:** 1st Dynasty

![Archaic 49 Image]
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 I  
**Dating:** 1st Dynasty

![Archaic 53 Diagram](image1)

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 J  
**Dating:** 1st Dynasty

![Archaic 54 Diagram](image2)

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 55 Diagram](image3)

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 56 Diagram](image4)
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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Archaic 62</th>
<th>Archaic 63, 64</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Site:</strong> Abydos</td>
<td><strong>Site:</strong> Buto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shape:</strong> miniature bowl</td>
<td><strong>Shape:</strong> miniature bowls with flat base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material:</strong> NB</td>
<td><strong>Material:</strong> medium Nile clay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manufacture:</strong> handmade</td>
<td><strong>Manufacture:</strong> handmade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Surface:</strong> smoothed</td>
<td><strong>Surface:</strong> smoothed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dating:</strong> 1st Dynasty</td>
<td><strong>Dating:</strong> Layer IV (0–1st Dynasties)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Archaic 62](image1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Archaic 65</th>
<th>Archaic 66</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Site:</strong> Buto</td>
<td><strong>Site:</strong> Buto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shape:</strong> carinated bowl with rounded base</td>
<td><strong>Shape:</strong> carinated bowl with flat base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material:</strong> medium Nile clay</td>
<td><strong>Material:</strong> medium Nile clay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manufacture:</strong> handmade</td>
<td><strong>Manufacture:</strong> handmade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Surface:</strong> red-coated</td>
<td><strong>Surface:</strong> smoothed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reference:</strong> Köhler 1998b: Plate 30, 1</td>
<td><strong>Reference:</strong> Köhler 1998b: Plate 30, 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dating:</strong> Layer VI (3rd–4th Dynasties)</td>
<td><strong>Dating:</strong> Layer V (1st–2nd Dynasties)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Archaic 65](image2)

![Archaic 66](image3)
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)
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)
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 where 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: 1) 3rd–early 4th Dynasty, 2) mid 4th–5th Dynasty, and 3) 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


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Old Kingdom 1</th>
<th>Old Kingdom 2</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Site:</strong> Giza</td>
<td><strong>Site:</strong> Giza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shape:</strong> ovoid jar with straight rim and rounded base</td>
<td><strong>Shape:</strong> ovoid jar with recurved rim and pointed base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material:</strong> GN2</td>
<td><strong>Material:</strong> GN7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manufacture:</strong> handmade, rim turned</td>
<td><strong>Manufacture:</strong> handmade, rim turned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Surface:</strong> white-washed outside, smoothed</td>
<td><strong>Surface:</strong> red-coated, polished outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reference:</strong> Wodzińska 2007a: 296, Figure 11.7</td>
<td><strong>Reference:</strong> Wodzińska 2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dating:</strong> 4th Dynasty</td>
<td><strong>Dating:</strong> 4th Dynasty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Illustration:</strong> Color Plate 4.2</td>
<td><strong>Illustration:</strong> Color Plate 4.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**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

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
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
Material: 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
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
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<td><strong>Material</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>Surface</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Reference</strong></td>
<td>Wodzińska 2007a: 304, Figure 11.27</td>
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**Old Kingdom 44**

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Surface</strong></td>
<td>red-coated, polished</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Reference</strong></td>
<td>Wodzińska 2007a: 304, Figure 11.28</td>
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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

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### 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

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### 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  
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


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

![Sketch of vessel](image)

**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

![Sketch of vessel](image)

**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

![Sketch of vessel](image)

**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

![Sketch of vessel](image)
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 T3b  
Dating: not stated  
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 8.3
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<td><strong>Shape:</strong> bag-shaped jar</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>First Intermediate Period 25</strong></td>
<td><strong>Shape:</strong> bag-shaped jar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material:</strong> Nile (brown ware)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manufacture:</strong> not stated, but perhaps wheel-made</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Surface:</strong> smoothed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reference:</strong> Slater 1974: 81, 496, Figure 21, Type M3i</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dating:</strong> not stated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Dendera</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>First Intermediate Period 26</strong></td>
<td><strong>Shape:</strong> small jar with flat base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material:</strong> Nile (brown ware)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manufacture:</strong> not stated, but perhaps wheel-made</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Surface:</strong> smoothed, sometimes red-coated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reference:</strong> Slater 1974: 81–82, 496, Figure 21, Type N1a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dating:</strong> First Intermediate Period</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Dendera</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>First Intermediate Period 27</strong></td>
<td><strong>Shape:</strong> small ovoid jar with flat base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material:</strong> Nile (brown ware)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manufacture:</strong> not stated, but perhaps wheel-made</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Surface:</strong> smoothed, sometimes red-coated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reference:</strong> Slater 1974: 81–82, 496, Figure 21, Type N3b</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dating:</strong> First Intermediate Period</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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  
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  
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 (?)

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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
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 1 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


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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Middle Kingdom 4</th>
<th>Middle Kingdom 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site: Lisht</td>
<td>Site: Lisht</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shape: large, egg-shaped bottle with grooved neck</td>
<td>Shape: large cylinder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material: MC (compact)</td>
<td>Material: MC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacture: thrown</td>
<td>Manufacture: handmade and turned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface: plain</td>
<td>Surface: plain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reference: Arnold 1988: 122, 134, Figure 74: 122</td>
<td>Reference: Arnold 1988: 121, 134, Figure 74: 136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dating: early 12th Dynasty</td>
<td>Dating: early 12th Dynasty</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Diagram of Middle Kingdom 4](image1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Middle Kingdom 6</th>
<th>Middle Kingdom 7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site: Tell el-Dab’a</td>
<td>Site: Tell el-Dab’a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shape: jar with curved and flattened rim</td>
<td>Shape: jar with flaring neck and globular body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material: II-c</td>
<td>Material: II-c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacture: thrown</td>
<td>Manufacture: thrown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface: plain</td>
<td>Surface: plain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reference: Czerny 1999: 98–99, 194, Figure Mc 155</td>
<td>Reference: Czerny 1999: 98–99, 194, Figure Mc 163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dating: 12th Dynasty</td>
<td>Dating: 12th Dynasty</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Diagram of Middle Kingdom 6](image2)

![Diagram of Middle Kingdom 7](image3)
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 Sesostris 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 Sesostris 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 Sesostris 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 Sesostris 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: I-c-2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped, polished
Reference: Czerny 1999: 87, 179, Figure N9 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: 1-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: 1-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: 1-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

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**Middle Kingdom 65**

Site: Tell el-Dab’a  
Shape: jar with short neck and recurved rim  
Material: 1-c  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain or with red coat  
Reference: Czerny 1999: 87, 179, Figure Ng 142  
Dating: 12th Dynasty

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**Middle Kingdom 66**

Site: Tell el-Dab’a  
Shape: jar with flaring neck and recurved rim  
Material: 1-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: 1-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:** NB
- **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:** 1-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: 1-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: 1-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: 1-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

![Image of a medium-sized bowl with inturned rim]

### Middle Kingdom 93

**Site:** Tell el-Dab’a  
**Shape:** simple bowl  
**Material:** 1-c-2  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** red-washed  
**Reference:** Czerny 1999: 82, 166, Figure Ng 38  
**Dating:** 12th Dynasty

![Image of a simple bowl]

### 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

![Image of a medium-sized bowl with carinated rim]

### 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

![Image of small flat-based cups]
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 Sesostris 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 Sesostris III
**Middle Kingdom 100**

- **Site:** Tell el-Dab’a
- **Shape:** simple bowl
- **Material:** 1-b
- **Manufacture:** thrown
- **Surface:** red-slipped, polished
- **Reference:** Czerny 1999: 65–67, 136, Figure Nf 1
- **Dating:** 12th Dynasty

![Image of simple bowl](image1.png)

**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

![Image of hemispherical cup](image2.png)
**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

![Illustration of Middle Kingdom 107](image)

**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

![Illustration of Middle Kingdom 108](image)
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: 1-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: 1-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

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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

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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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Middle Kingdom 118</th>
<th>Middle Kingdom 119</th>
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<td><strong>Site:</strong> Tell el-Dab’a</td>
<td><strong>Site:</strong> Tell el-Dab’a</td>
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<td><strong>Shape:</strong> carinated bowl</td>
<td><strong>Shape:</strong> carinated bowl</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Material:</strong> i-b</td>
<td><strong>Material:</strong> i-b</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Manufacture:</strong> thrown</td>
<td><strong>Manufacture:</strong> thrown</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Surface:</strong> red-slipped, polished</td>
<td><strong>Surface:</strong> red-slipped, polished</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Reference:</strong> Czerny 1999: 68–69, 144, Figure Nf 111</td>
<td><strong>Reference:</strong> Czerny 1999: 68–69, 144, Figure Nf 120</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Middle Kingdom 120</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Site:</strong> Tell el-Dab’a</td>
<td><strong>Site:</strong> Elephantine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shape:</strong> carinated bowl</td>
<td><strong>Shape:</strong> bowl with bent walls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material:</strong> i-b</td>
<td><strong>Material:</strong> NB1b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manufacture:</strong> thrown</td>
<td><strong>Manufacture:</strong> thrown (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Surface:</strong> red-washed</td>
<td><strong>Surface:</strong> red-coated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reference:</strong> Czerny 1999: 68–69, 142, Figure Nf 89</td>
<td><strong>Reference:</strong> Rzeuska 1999b: 197–198, Figure 43: 1</td>
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<td><strong>Dating:</strong> 12th Dynasty</td>
<td><strong>Dating:</strong> late First Intermediate Period–11th Dynasty</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 125 diagram](image)

### 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 126 diagram](image)
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

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**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

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**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

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**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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Middle Kingdom 144</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Site:</strong> Elephantine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shape:</strong> stand</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material:</strong> ND (?)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manufacture:</strong> thrown (?)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Surface:</strong> plain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reference:</strong> Rzeuska 1999b: 202–203, Figure 45: 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dating:</strong> late 12th–beginning of 13th Dynasty</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

![Image of Middle Kingdom 144](image1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Middle Kingdom 146</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Site:</strong> Tell el-Dab’a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shape:</strong> tray</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material:</strong> I-c-2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manufacture:</strong> thrown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Surface:</strong> plain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reference:</strong> Czerny 1999: 101, 197, Figure F 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dating:</strong> 12th Dynasty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Image of Middle Kingdom 146](image2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Middle Kingdom 147</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Site:</strong> Tell el-Dab’a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shape:</strong> tray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material:</strong> I-c-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manufacture:</strong> thrown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Surface:</strong> plain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reference:</strong> Czerny 1999: 101, 196, Figure F 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dating:</strong> 12th Dynasty</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Image of Middle Kingdom 147](image3)
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

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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

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**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


Firth, C. M., and J. E. Quibell. 1935. Excavations at Saqqara. The Step Pyramid II. Cairo: IFAO.


Jéquier, G. 1929. Tombeaux de particuliers contemporains de Pepi II. Cairo: Service des Antiquités de l’Egypte.


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.
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 4.4. 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


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 7.5. 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 8.4. 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.

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 11.2. 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.