A Manual of Egyptian Pottery

Volume 2: Naqada III–Middle Kingdom

Revised First Edition

AERA Field Manual Series 1

by Anna Wodzińska

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

Given the importance of ceramics, the subject was chosen to be part of the basic curriculum of the first Ancient Egypt Research Associates (AERA) Field School in spring 2005, organized 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, Mark Lehner, director of AERA, along with the Field School teachers and the AERA team, decided to organize an Advanced Field School in 2006 specializing in particular areas, such as excavation, illustration, and ceramics. As AERA ceramicist, I taught pottery analysis to these returning students. While I was preparing the course, Dr. Lehner suggested that I write 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. Eventually, I compiled a large corpus of Egyptian ceramics from all periods of Egyptian history, from Neolithic to Modern times. I also added brief discussions of certain imported vessels to remind archaeologists that pottery from Egyptian sites often includes pieces brought in from other regions, and is, therefore, not always homogenous.

The final product, this Manual of Egyptian Pottery, 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 eight sections (the first five of which repeat in each volume):

Section 1  General information on pottery production in Egypt and methods of pottery recording in the field

Section 2  Post-excavation procedures leading to the publication of the material

NOTE: After the 2009 publication of Volumes 1 and 2, the introductory texts in Volumes 3 and 4 of the Manual were modified following the very kind suggestions of Hans-Åke Nordström, Pamela Rose, and Alison Gascoigne. This revised edition of Volume 2 includes these same modifications.
Section 3 A list of terms and abbreviations related to ceramics

Section 4 A selected bibliography concerning technological aspects of Egyptian pottery

Section 5 Descriptions of the clays mentioned in the text

Section 6 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, describing 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 provenience 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 7 A selection of references related to the particular ceramics described in the volume.

Section 8 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. As it is very difficult to illustrate their precise hues, 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 of 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, although such spatial differences are observed in the archaeological material. Indeed, the division of ceramic material into historical periods is rather artificial, since many types were in use longer than a single period. I am fully aware that my pottery manual does not address every question related to Egyptian pottery but I hope it will be a useful resource for archaeologists working in Egypt. As a specialist in Old Kingdom pottery myself, I am grateful for any comments and suggestions concerning ceramics from other periods.
Acknowledgments

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

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

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

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

I would like to express my particular indebtedness to Dina Faltings for her 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.
Map illustrating location of Egyptian sites mentioned in Volume 2.
Pottery Production and 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 AERA excavations at the Heit el-Ghurab site at Giza (also known as the Lost City of the Pyramids). The same system, 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 an example of an AERA Pottery Form, which consists of several descriptive categories, see Table 1 (page 8). 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 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 9).

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 excavations are stored in the AERA Pottery Database in the format presented in Table 3 (page 10).


All ceramics are made of clay. Natural Egyptian clays that formed under different conditions are characterized by different compositions. Clays originating from limestone characterized by calcium carbonate are called marls. Nile clays, also called Nile alluvium or Nile silt, are composed of particles carried by Nile waters and usually consist of large amounts of silica. Kaolin clays are formed of kaolinite, a mineral associated with granite rocks located in the Aswan area. Pliocene clays formed during the Pliocene period and can be found in the oases, especially in Kharga Oasis. Naturally occurring clays can be mixed by the potter seeking a particular combination of clay properties.

The most common Egyptian clays are Nile alluvium and marl. Nile alluvium 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, dung, ash, etc.), or material introduced to the raw clay by the 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 Vienna System (Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 168–186) classifies the fabrics of Ancient...
Egyptian pottery. The term “fabric” refers to the physical composition and properties of the clay and its inclusions, both naturally occurring and/or added by a potter.

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, and thus must be removed prior to working. The clay is prepared by levigating it. The raw clay is mixed with water and allowed to rest in special pools, where the coarser particles sink to the bottom. The clay is then kneaded until the mass is smooth. This process can take days or sometimes months before the clay is ready for shaping into a vessel.


Pots are made of materials that can be characterized by various properties: the origin of the clay, the presence or absence of inclusions, porosity, hardness, color, and firing temperature.

Inclusions are particles present in the clay. They may be present in the natural material when taken from the source or may be added by the potter. In the latter case, these inclusions are called temper. Inclusions can also vary in shape, size, and frequency, and are classified as organic or non-organic. Examples of organic particles are straw, chaff, dung, and ash. These often burn away during the firing process, but leave voids in the clay that show characteristic impressions. Examples of non-organic inclusions are fragments of rock, such as sand, limestone, basalt, and granite.

Color is another important component of the clay and fabric description. It can help to identify the clay and to determine the conditions under which the clay was fired. Color is often described using the terminology of established color charts. One of most popular is the Munsell soil color chart.

Clay can also be described in terms of its porosity. Porosity is determined by measuring the density of pores. These are the empty spaces in the fabric that are formed during the firing process.

The hardness of clays is very often measured using the Mohs scale. The scale, with values ranging from 1 (the softest) to 10 (the hardest), is based on the relative hardness of standard minerals: 1 – talc, 2 – gypsum, 3 – calcite, 4 – fluorite 5 – apatite, 6 – orthoclase, 7 – quartz, 8 – topaz, 9 – sapphire, and 10 – diamond. Hardness is determined with successive scratch tests. If a mineral leaves a mark on a ceramic, the ceramic is softer. If both can scratch each other, they are of equal hardness. The Mohs scale can also be supplemented with other materials of known hardness: 2.5 – if the ceramic can be scratched by a fingernail, 3 – copper wire, 4.5 – window glass, 5.5 – the blade of a pocket knife.

Taking into consideration different criteria for clay description, we prepare a clay fabric classification. One of the best known fabric classification systems is the Vienna System (see above). It does not encompass all fabrics used in producing Egyptian pottery, but it can be a good reference and standard for ceramics from any one particular site. For example, although the AERA settlement (the Heit el-Ghurab site) has its own clay classification system, it includes clay equivalencies in the wider Vienna System in order to make it more familiar to the larger ceramic audience (Wodzińska 2007: 287–289, Table 11.3).

**Shaping Methods** (Arnold and Bourriau 1993, Hope 1987)

There are a number of 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 freehand shaping, 2) shaping with a paddle and anvil, or a paddle and the ground, 3) shaping on a core or over a hump, 4) shaping with a mold, and 5) building with a slab/coil.

The simplest shaping method is to form a vessel freehand from a single piece of clay without using any tools. Pots made this way are usually open with walls of irregular thickness. The paddle and anvil method employs a paddle, usually a flat piece of wood, to shape clay against an anvil, usually a hemispherical hole in the ground. Vessels made with the paddle-and-anvil have spherical or hemispherical
bodies. Another simple method is to shape the vessel on a core or over a hump. A core can be a ceramic pot, the shape of which can be duplicated. A hump can be made of wood or stone. In both cases, the internal surface of the new pot will resemble the external surface of the core or hump. Similarly, a pot can be made in a mold. Its external surface will resemble the internal surface of the mold, which can be another pot, usually an open form. Another simple hand-shaping technique is slab/coil shaping. The potter forms a coil of clay and lays it down in a spiral fashion in order to build a vessel. The use of a turning device can help make pots with more regular shapes. However, the most advanced method is with a wheel. A potter's wheel with a stable central axis makes it possible to create regular forms with relatively thin walls.

**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 potter smoothed pots using hands or special tools, such as a modified pottery sherd, a fragment of wood, or a pebble. The smoothed surface could also be coated and subsequently burnished or polished. Burnishing is a process of refining the surface with the use of a hard tool, commonly a pebble. A burnished surface is characterized by the presence of shiny stripes. Polishing requires soft materials such as fabric or fur. The resulting surface shines without visible borders.

When a coat is applied to the surface before firing it is called a slip, while a wash designates a coat applied after firing (Rice 1987: 151). In addition, vessels may be glazed, especially in the case of Medieval pottery.

**Decoration**
We can distinguish several kinds of decoration: painted (before or after firing), incised (before or after firing), impressed (before firing), stamped (before firing), applied (before firing), molded (before firing), and “cut-out” (before firing).

The Ancient Egyptian potter, or in many cases an artist, decorated pots with several colors of paint. The most common colors were generally white, red, black, and, in some cases, yellow and blue. Colors can help in dating a pot. For example, blue was characteristic of certain ceramic vessels from the New Kingdom.

The surface of a pot could be incised or impressed. The thickness of incised lines or dots depends on the tool used. Thick irregular marks could be made with fingers. More detailed motifs could be executed with tools made of wood, bone, or reed.

Impressed decorations are made with a variety of different materials. The surface of a pot may bear traces of fabric or string. Stamped decoration is made using stamps in the shape of a palmette, rosette, cross, etc.

Small decorative pieces of clay, the same consistency as that used for the walls, can be applied to the surface before firing. This is simplest form of application or *applique*. However, clay can also be thinned with water to achieve the consistencies necessary for different types of decorative techniques. A pottery vessel can be covered with a type of watered-down clay applied by cutting a small hole in a bag and squeezing a small, delicate rope of watery clay in decorative patterns. Again, this is done before firing. This type of decoration is called *barbotine*.

The walls of pots made in molds bear relief decoration executed in the mold. The most characteristic pots with molded decoration belong to the Roman *terra sigillata* tradition.

Some Egyptian pots, especially large stands, have holes in the walls made before firing while the clay contains enough water to be carved. This is referred to as the “cut-out” method.
Shape Designation (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, the height is greater than its maximum diameter)

Unrestricted vessels:
- Bowls (unrestricted vessel with base)
- Stands (unrestricted vessel without base and with two rims)

A restricted pot shape can also be described as hole-mouthed, meaning that the jar has a rim that curves inward.

A vessel consists of three components: rim, body, and base (figure 1).
The shape of the body can be described using terms for 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).

Rims can be described in a variety of ways by different ceramicists based on rim orientation and shape, much like the shape of bases (figure 4). Terms that are used to describe orientation are based on the directionality of the walls and rim (such as straight, flaring, or narrowing), with direct usually indicating a vertical stance to the rim and walls, and indirect usually referring to a flaring or narrowing stance. However, these are not standard terms accepted by all ceramicists; everyone describes pots slightly differently. When describing the actual shape of the rim itself, the terminology refers to the geometric shape of the rim or the intention of the potter. For example, geometric shapes can be pointed, flat, round, or recurved. Further, if the potter intended for the rim to be simple, with only a slight point or flat on top, it might be called unmodeled. If the potter put extra work into finishing the rim by rounding or recurving, it might be called a modeled rim.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RIM SHAPE</th>
<th>RIM ORIENTATION</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pointed rims</td>
<td>straight rims, can also be called direct rims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flat rims</td>
<td>flaring rims, can also be called indirect rims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rounded rims</td>
<td>narrowing rims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recurved rims</td>
<td>can also be called modeled rims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>can also be called unmodeled rims</td>
<td>can also be called indirect rims</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 4. Terminology for describing rim forms.
Typology

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

Figure 5. Example of a typology of jars. (Since many of the vessels could not be completely reconstructed for lack of bases, complete profiles, etc., the typology employs only rims and necks).
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>
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<tr>
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<td>ABI</td>
<td>GN3, WWh</td>
<td>R, 10</td>
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<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</td>
<td>Contour gauge, caliper</td>
<td>Camera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>described material</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hand lens, min. 10x magnification</td>
<td>Long ruler, triangles</td>
<td>Photo background—for example, a piece of fabric or paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>–used during clay (fabric) description and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>identification</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scales—for weighing</td>
<td>Pencil</td>
<td>Photo scale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glue—used during reconstruction of</td>
<td>Tracing paper, Grid paper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>broken pots</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pen with black water-proof ink—for</td>
<td>Pencil eraser</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marking the sherds</td>
<td></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.

<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 (fabric)</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 that were done during the field season 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.

Pottery can be published in a variety of different ways. The publication of a corpus of ceramics from a site begins with a qualitative description of the assemblage including the attributes discussed above. The publication should include quantitative data as well, such as counts and percentages of each type. Finally it must also move beyond description to consider the ceramics in their archaeological context in order to shed light on the pottery itself as well as to inform us about the ancient site.

Considering the ceramics within the context of the site stratigraphy allows us to organize pottery according to the phases of site occupation. For a site with a long occupation and well defined phases it is possible to trace the ceramics over time. Do the relative proportions of types change? Or do some types disappear or evolve into another type? Is the modification connected to the shapes or the technology used to produce the pots? Is it related to the uses of the vessels?

While the site phasing can be used to place the ceramics in a chronological sequence, pottery with already well established dates based on other sites may help to date a site or area within a site.

The ceramic analysis should also contribute to an understanding of the archaeological site. Pottery can reflect activities and the functions of an area such as cooking, bread baking, beer brewing, etc. Tomb and temple paintings showing pots similar to those from the site in use—for example, being used to make wine—can be helpful in developing hypotheses about activities at the site. Pottery may also reflect social status. The areas where the finest serving vessels occur at a site may be the homes of the highest ranking people.

The publication of a single corpus of pottery should also contribute to broader studies of ceramics in ancient Egypt. Every study that is published can help identify the kinds of pottery associated with settlements, cemeteries, or temples. They can contribute to working out how pottery was distributed through Egypt and possibly in identifying the ancient production centers. What pottery types were made in Upper/Lower Egypt? Why and how did they circulate throughout all of Egypt?

The imported pottery from a site contributes to a wider understanding of the Egyptian economy and foreign relations. What kind of pottery vessels were imported to Egypt? What was their origin? What kind of commodity did they contain? We also should keep in mind that some imported vessels were imitated in Egypt, which raises the question as to why Egyptian potters made imitations of foreign pots.

Ceramics may also be useful in examining socio-economic status in ancient Egypt. What kind of pottery was used by king and nobles? What kind of vessels were used by workmen employed in the royal building activities? What kind of pots were used by simple farmers? What attributes characterize these ceramics? Which ones can be considered, for instance, “royal”?

The ceramics of the Heit el-Ghurab site at Giza illustrate some of the ways in which pottery can contribute to an understanding of an ancient community. The settlement is well dated to the late 4th Dynasty and laid out with a number of different districts that are characterized by distinct sets of material culture. This includes pottery, which reflects some of the functions of these different areas. For example, bread pots dominate the assemblages from galleries and adjacent workshops, indicating bread
production on a massive scale. Differences in the type of serving vessels found across the site reflect differences in social status. In the workmen’s barracks (the galleries) simple carinated bowls covered with white wash were used as serving vessels, while the large houses were equipped with many types of fine red-slipped pots. The Heit el-Ghurab pottery came from a variety of sources. Most of the local ceramics probably came from a centralized pottery workshop nearby, while another set of pots was imported from Upper Egypt. Yet another group of ceramics came from Syro-Palestine.

The most important point of the post-excavation work is to publish the ceramics. They are of limited use to the scholarly community until the collection is available in print.
Ceramic Glossary

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

Clay and Fabric

**AERA Clay (fabric) Classification**: the classification of clay types used for ceramics from AERA excavations

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

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

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

**Compacted**: a term used by some ceramicists to describe a clay fabric in which the inclusions and matrix are tightly packed, implying that the clay is homogenous in nature due to either its natural quality or higher levels of processing and levigation by the potter

**Fabric**: the physical composition of a clay with inclusions, either naturally occurring and/or added by the potter

**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 units of the Mohs scale

**Inclusions**: organic and non-organic particles present in the clay

**Levigated clay**: clay that has been allowed to sit in water to remove impurities

**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); used to specify the relative hardness of a ceramic

**Nile clay**: an alluvial clay associated with the Nile valley

**Organic inclusions**: organic particles present in the clay, such as straw, chaff, dung, and ash

**Provenance**: the geographical or geological origin of the clay source

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

**Raw material**: a material as it comes from the original source, before preparation

**Tafla**: marl clay

**Temper**: inclusions added to the clay by the potter to help enhance the function of the pot. For example, sand can be added to clay used for cooking pots in order to prevent cracking during temperature change, and organic materials such as chaff might be added to make the pot walls more porous, allowing water vessels to cool more quickly. Additionally, a temper of grog can add strength and stability to the walls of the pot.

**Uncompacted**: a term used by some ceramicists to describe a clay fabric in which the inclusions and matrix are not tightly packed; implies that the clay is not homogenous in nature

**Vienna System**: a schema for classifying Egyptian fabrics and clays

Manufacture

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

**Composite contour**: most often results when a potter applies pressure to the side of the pot wall during formation on the wheel, thus altering the profile to create a composite of two basic geometric shapes

**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 with the use of a mold

**Paddle-and-anvil shaping technique:** shaping with the use of two tools:
- the anvil, a round instrument used to press against the vessel wall from the inside, and the paddle, a flat tool used to beat and support the wall from the outside

**Paddle-and-ground technique:** a shaping technique similar to paddle-and-anvil, but using the flatness of the earth/ground for shaping

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

**Simple contour:** a term that implies that the potter allowed the natural centrifugal forces of clay formation on a wheel to shape the profile; for example, a simple outward flaring shape or a simple cylindrical shape

**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) in the leather-hard stage; characterized by the presence of individual parallel facets

**Coat:** a term used by some ceramicists to describe a layer of color on the surface that is not clearly identifiable as a slip or a wash, due to degradation of the pot and/or chemical processes within the soil

**Color:** surface color description, often using the defined colors in the Munsell soil color charts

**Glaze:** powdered glass applied to the fired surface of a ceramic that is then fired a second time in order to fuse the powder and form a thin, glassy coat

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

**Polish:** a glossy luster on the surface, produced by rubbing with a yielding tool in the leather-hard stage; lacks the individual parallel facets characteristic of burnishing

**Scraping:** the act of dragging a tool across the surface of the clay in order to shape or remove extra clay

**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

**Trimming:** a form of scraping, implies a more precise removal of extra material

**Wash:** a coat added to the surface after firing

**Decoration**

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

**Barbotine:** a decorative technique in which liquid clay is applied, leaving a pattern that is slightly raised over the main surface, it usually refers to light colored applications applied over darker ceramic surfaces before firing, while the clay is still moist; often used for Early Roman pottery

**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
Impressed decoration: patterns made with a tool that is impressed in clay, before firing
Incised decoration: designs executed, before or after firing, with the aid of a sharp tool; sometimes filled with a pigment
Modeling: manipulation and shaping of the vessel wall before firing, while the clay is still moist (can also be done in a mold)
Painted decoration: painting applied to the vessel before or after firing
Potmarks: marks incised on the vessel (internal or external), before or after firing
Sgraffito: a type of Medieval decorative technique in which an incision is cut through the slip revealing the original color of the clay beneath

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: a category of ceramics defined by a 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, often with the presence of colloidal carbon
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 for a drawing of the individual vessels
Pottery Form: a form for recording information about a given ceramic
Pottery processing: the process of sorting pottery according to types and fabrics

Shape of Vessel
Base: the underside of a vessel
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 portion of the vessel 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 a neck and 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
Sherd: a broken fragment of pottery
Shoulder: the upper part of the body
Stand: an unrestricted vessel without a base
Tray: an unrestricted vessel similar to a plate in shape, but often larger
Unrestricted vessel: a vessel with a rim diameter greater than or equal to the maximum diameter of its body

Special Analyses
Elemental analysis: the identification of the chemical elements in a ceramic; 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 and Fabric Descriptions Used in Volume 2

The Vienna System

NILE FABRICS

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 sand and common medium-sized sand; scattered limestone particles; noticeable fine to medium straw, with scattered coarse straw
Reference: Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 171–173, Plate II a–d

Material: NC
Groundmass: coarse
Inclusions: numerous fine to coarse sand; some medium-sized limestone particles; predominance of fine to coarse straw; sometimes grog
Reference: Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 171–173, Plate II e–i

Material: ND
Groundmass: fine to medium
Inclusions: abundant limestone particles as in fabrics such as NA, NB1, or NB2–NC
Reference: Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 173–175, 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

MARL FABRICS

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 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 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

Ceramicists often publish ancient Egyptian pottery with fabric classifications from their own sites, but in some cases they compare their site-specific classifications to the more widely known Vienna System to facilitate understanding and comparison with sites across Egypt. The following charts represent the equivalencies used in this volume.

**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 | -
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Middle Kingdom – Tell el Daba</th>
<th>Vienna System</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Czerny 1999: 47–50)</td>
<td>(Bourriaud and Nordström 1993)</td>
</tr>
<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. 24–27.

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 1 Diagram](image1)

### Naqada III 2

- **Site:** Tell el Farkha  
- **Shape:** cylindrical jar with degenerated “wavy handles”  
- **Material:** M  
- **Manufacture:** handmade  
- **Surface:** well smoothed, with red painted decoration  
- **Reference:** Jucha 2005: 160, Plate 98  
- **Dating:** Phase 4 (Naqada IIIA2–Naqada IIIB)  
- **Representative Example:** similar to Color Plate 1.1 and 1.2

![Naqada III 2 Diagram](image2)
### Naqada III 3

**Site:** Abydos  
**Shape:** cylindrical jar with wavy handles  
**Material:** medium-coarse marl with many lime inclusions  
**Manufacture:** handmade  
**Surface:** plain  
**Remarks:** painted potmark, a tree  
**Reference:** Pumpenmeier 1998: 27–28, Figure 16: j/68, Plate 20d  
**Dating:** Naqada IIIA2

### Naqada III 4

**Site:** Abydos  
**Shape:** cylindrical jar with wavy handles  
**Material:** medium-coarse marl with many lime inclusions  
**Manufacture:** handmade  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Pumpenmeier 1998: 27–28, Figure 16: jII/3  
**Dating:** Naqada IIIA2
Naqada III 5

Site: Abydos  
Shape: spherical jar  
Material: fine dense marl with many very small lime inclusions  
Manufacture: handmade  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Pumpenmeier 1998: 30, Figure 18: j12/1, Plate 23e  
Dating: Naqada IIIA2

Naqada III 6

Site: Abydos  
Shape: ovoid jar with elongated body  
Material: medium-coarse marl with many lime inclusions  
Manufacture: handmade  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Pumpenmeier 1998: 29–30, Figure 17: j9/1, Plate 23b  
Dating: Naqada IIIA2
Naqada III 7

**Site:** Abydos

**Shape:** ovoid jar with elongated body

**Material:** medium-coarse marl with many lime inclusions

**Manufacture:** handmade

**Surface:** plain

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

**Dating:** Naqada IIIA2
Naqada III 8

Site: Adaima
Shape: ovoid jar with cylindrical neck and recurved rim
Material: C1
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Buchez 2002: 225–226, Figure 2.12: 240 (4b2/1)
Dating: Naqada III

Naqada III 9

Site: Tell el Farkha
Shape: jar with incurved walls and recurved rim
Material: M
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: well smoothed
Reference: Jucha 2005: 137, Plate 30: 3
Dating: Phase 4 (Naqada IIIA2-Naqada IIIB)
### Naqada III 10

- **Site:** Tell el Farkha  
- **Shape:** jar with cylindrical neck and recurved rim  
- **Material:** M  
- **Manufacture:** handmade  
- **Surface:** well smoothed  
- **Reference:** Jucha 2005: 138, Plate 31: 3  
- **Dating:** Phase 4 (Naqada IIIA2–Naqada IIIB)

### Naqada III 11

- **Site:** Tell el Farkha  
- **Shape:** jar with cylindrical neck and recurved rim  
- **Material:** M  
- **Manufacture:** handmade  
- **Surface:** well smoothed  
- **Reference:** Jucha 2005: 138, Plate 31: 8  
- ** Dating:** Phase 5 (Naqada IIIB–Naqada IIIC1)
**Naqada III 12**

- **Site:** Abydos
- **Shape:** tall cylindrical jar
- **Material:** fine dense marl with fine sand
- **Manufacture:** handmade
- **Surface:** plain
- **Reference:** Pumpenmeier 1998: 31–32, Figure 19: J6/2, Plate 23d
- **Dating:** Naqada IIIA2

**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 IID2–Naqada IIIA1/A2)

Naqada III 19

- Site: Tell el Farkha
- Shape: conical jar with wide rim
- Material: SN-II-2
- Manufacture: handmade
- Surface: plain
- Reference: Jucha 2005: 134, Plate 11: 4
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 III B–Naqada III C1)

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 II D2–Naqada III A1/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 IIIIB
Naqada III 34

Site: Adaima
Shape: ovoid jar with short neck, recurred 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 recurred 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 42](image)

### Naqada III 43

- **Site:** Tell el Farkha  
- **Shape:** small jar with rounded base  
- **Material:** SN-II-2  
- **Manufacture:** handmade  
- **Surface:** plain  
- **Dating:** end of Phase 3 (Naqada IID2–Naqada IIIA1/A2)

![Naqada III 43](image)

### 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 44](image)

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

**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  
*Dating:* Phase 4 (Naqada IIIA2–Naqada IIIB)

![Naqada III 47](image)

**Naqada III 48**

*Site:* Tell el Farkha  
*Shape:* small ovoid jar with pointed base  
*Material:* SN-II-2  
*Manufacture:* handmade  
*Surface:* plain  
*Dating:* Phase 3 (Naqada IID2–Naqada IIIA1/A2)

![Naqada III 48](image)

**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 49](image)
Naqada III 50

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

Naqada III 51

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

Naqada III 52

Site: Tell el Farkha  
Shape: hole-mouthed jar  
Material: SN-II-2  
Manufacture: handmade  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Jucha 2005: 142, Plate 79: 8  
 Dating: Phase 1 (Naqada IID1–Naqada IIIB–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 II D2–Naqada III A1/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 III A1

Naqada III 55

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

Naqada III 56

Site: Adaima  
Shape: bowl with rounded body and recurved rim  
Material: C5  
Manufacture: handmade  
Surface: smoothed  
Reference: Buchez 2002: 228–230, Figure 2.11: 225 (3b1x/2)  
Dating: Naqada III A1
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)

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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)

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**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

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**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 IIId2–Naqada IIIa1/a2)–beginning of Phase 4 (Naqada IIIa2–Naqada IIIb)
Naqada III 79

Site: Tell el Farkha  
Shape: bowl with incurved walls  
Material: SN-II-2  
Manufacture: handmade  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Jucha 2005: 150, Plate 66: 3  
Dating: Phase 3 (Naqada IID2–Naqada IIIA1/A2)

Naqada III 80

Site: Tell el Farkha  
Shape: bowl with incurved walls  
Material: SN-II-2  
Manufacture: handmade  
Surface: red/brown-coated, polished  
Reference: Jucha 2005: 150, Plate 66: 4  
Dating: Phase 5 (Naqada IIIB–Naqada IIIc1)

Naqada III 81

Site: Tell el Farkha  
Shape: bowl with straight walls, rounded rim, and flat base  
Material: SN-II-2  
Manufacture: handmade  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Jucha 2005: 152, Plate 74  
Dating: Phase 5 (Naqada IIIB–Naqada IIIc1)
Naqada III 82

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

Naqada III 83

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

Naqada III 84

Site: Abydos
Shape: shallow plate
Material: coarse Nile clay with straw inclusions
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: plain
Reference: Pumpenmeier 1998: 36–37, Figure 24: js/6
Dating: Naqada IIIA2
**Naqada III 85**

- **Site:** Abydos
- **Shape:** bread mold
- **Material:** coarse Nile clay with straw inclusions (NC)
- **Manufacture:** handmade
- **Surface:** plain
- **Reference:** Pumpenmeier 1998: 38–39, Figure 25: js/12
- **Dating:** Naqada IIIA2

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**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)

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**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)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Naqada III 91</th>
<th>Naqada III 92</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Site:</strong> Tell el Farkha</td>
<td><strong>Site:</strong> Tell el Farkha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shape:</strong> flat plate with straight sides and flat base</td>
<td><strong>Shape:</strong> flat plate with straight sides and flat base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material:</strong> SN-II-2</td>
<td><strong>Material:</strong> SN-II-1</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>Dating:</strong> Phase 5 (Naqada IIIB–Naqada IIIC1)</td>
<td><strong>Dating:</strong> Phase 4 (Naqada IIIA2–Naqada IIIB)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Naqada III 93</th>
<th>Naqada III 94</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Site:</strong> Tell el Farkha</td>
<td><strong>Site:</strong> Tell el Farkha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shape:</strong> small cup</td>
<td><strong>Shape:</strong> small bowl with slightly convex walls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material:</strong> SN-II-1</td>
<td><strong>Material:</strong> SN-II-1</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>Dating:</strong> Phase 3 (Naqada IID2–Naqada IIIA1/A2)</td>
<td><strong>Dating:</strong> Phase 3 (Naqada IID2–Naqada IIIA1/A2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 IIID2–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 IIID2)–beginning of Phase 3 (Naqada IIID2–Naqada IIIA1/A2)
Naqada III 98

Site: Adaima
Shape: jar with filter below rim
Material: AV1
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: beige-coated, smoothed, with incised decoration
Reference: Buchez 2002: 207–212, Figure 2.18: 22
Dating: end of Naqada II–beginning of Naqada III

Naqada III 99

Site: Tell el Farkha
Shape: stand with rounded holes in walls
Material: SN-II-2
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: plain
Reference: Jucha 2005: 154, Plate 81: 3
Dating: Phase 3 (Naqada IID2–Naqada IIIA1/A2)

Naqada III 100

Site: Tell el Farkha
Shape: stand with triangular holes in walls
Material: SN-II-1
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: plain
Reference: Jucha 2005: 154, Plate 81: 7
Dating: Phase 4 (Naqada IIIA2–Naqada IIIIB)

Naqada III 101

Site: Tell el Farkha
Shape: bowl on high ring base
Material: SN-II-2
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: plain
Reference: Jucha 2005: 154, Plate 82: 1
Dating: Phase 3 (Naqada IID2–Naqada IIIA1/A2)
### Decoration Patterns

#### Naqada III 102
- **Site:** Tell el Farkha
- **Shape:** basin with flat-topped rim
- **Material:** SN-II-2
- **Manufacture:** handmade
- **Surface:** plain, with incised decoration
- **Reference:** Jucha 2005: 159, Plate 93: 2
- **Dating:** Phase 4 (Naqada IIIA2–Naqada IIIB)

#### Naqada III 103
- **Site:** Tell el Farkha
- **Shape:** jar with flaring, rounded rim
- **Material:** SN-I
- **Manufacture:** handmade
- **Surface:** light brown ware, polished, with incised decoration
- **Reference:** Jucha 2005: 159, Plate 93: 6
- **Dating:** Phase 4 (Naqada IIIA2–Naqada IIIB)

#### Naqada III 104
- **Site:** Adaima
- **Shape:** jar with short, flaring rim
- **Material:** AV1
- **Manufacture:** handmade
- **Surface:** smoothed, with incised decoration
- **Reference:** Buchez 2002: 213–214, Figure 2.20: 12
- **Dating:** middle of Naqada III (?)

#### Naqada III 105
- **Site:** Adaima
- **Shape:** body sherd of jar
- **Material:** AV1
- **Manufacture:** handmade
- **Surface:** smoothed, with incised decoration
- **Reference:** Buchez 2002: 213–214, Figure 2.20: 14
- **Dating:** middle of Naqada III (?)
**Naqada III 106**

- **Site:** Adaima
- **Shape:** bowl with flaring ledge rim
- **Material:** AV1
- **Manufacture:** handmade
- **Surface:** smoothed, with incised decoration
- **Reference:** Buchez 2002: 213–214, Figure 2.21: 1
- **Dating:** middle of Naqada III (?)

**Naqada III 107**

- **Site:** Adaima
- **Shape:** bowl with rounded rim and incurved walls
- **Material:** AV1
- **Manufacture:** handmade
- **Surface:** smoothed, with incised decoration
- **Reference:** Buchez 2002: 213–214, Figure 2.21: 5
- **Dating:** middle of Naqada III (?)
Naqada III 108

Site: Adaima
Shape: bowl with ledge rim and incurved walls
Material: AV1
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: beige-coated, smoothed, with incised decoration
Reference: Buchez 2002: 207–212, Figure 2.18: 20
Dating: end of Naqada II–beginning of Naqada III

Naqada III 109

Site: Tell el Farkha
Shape: body sherd of jar
Material: M
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: well smoothed, with red painted decoration
Reference: Jucha 2005: 158, Plate 92: 12
Dating: Phase 4 (Naqada IIIA2–Naqada IIIB)
**Imported Pottery**

### Naqada III 110

- **Site:** Abydos  
- **Shape:** jar with narrow neck, recurved rim, and flat base  
- **Material:** hard clay with sand and limestone particles  
- **Manufacture:** handmade, coiled  
- **Surface:** smoothed, with irregular red painted decoration  
- **Reference:** Hartung 1998: 93, 97, Figure 60: 7/5  
- **Dating:** Early Bronze I  

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### 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

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**Diagram:**

- [Diagram of Naqada III 110](#)  
- [Diagram of Naqada III 111](#)
Naqada III 112

Site: Abydos
Shape: jar with narrow neck, recurved rim, and flat base
Material: hard clay with sand and limestone particles
Manufacture: handmade, coiled
Surface: smoothed, with irregular red painted decoration
Reference: Hartung 1998: 93, 97, Figure 60: 7/6
Dating: Early Bronze I

Naqada III 113

Site: Abydos
Shape: jar with rounded body, wide neck, flaring rim, flat base, and two vertical handles
Material: fine clay with small limestone particles
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: smoothed, with red painted decoration
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. 24–27.

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  
**Reference:** Regner 1998: 145–146  
**Dating:** 1st Dynasty

Archaic 18

**Site:** Saqqara  
**Shape:** jar with ovoid body and pointed base  
**Material:** rough red ware  
**Manufacture:** handmade  
**Surface:** smoothed  
**Reference:** Emery 1954: 71–72, Figure 98; Emery 1958: Plate 31, Type C8  
**Dating:** 1st Dynasty

Archaic 19

**Site:** Saqqara  
**Shape:** jar with ovoid body and flat base  
**Material:** rough brown ware  
**Manufacture:** handmade  
**Surface:** smoothed  
**Reference:** Emery 1954: 72–73, Figure 98; Emery 1958: Plate 74, Type D11  
**Dating:** 1st Dynasty
Archaic 20

Site: Buto  
Shape: flat base of a beer jar  
Material: medium Nile clay  
Manufacture: handmade  
Surface: rough on outside  
Reference: Köhler 1998b: Plate 7, 4  
Dating: Layer IV–V (1st Dynasty)

Archaic 21

Site: Buto  
Shape: jar with ovoid body and round rim (beer jar)  
Material: medium Nile clay  
Manufacture: handmade  
Surface: rough on outside  
Reference: Köhler 1998b: Plate 7, 1  
Dating: Layer V (1st–2nd Dynasties)

Archaic 22

Site: Buto  
Shape: jar with ovoid body and pointed base (beer jar)  
Material: medium Nile clay  
Manufacture: handmade  
Surface: rough on outside  
Reference: Köhler 1998b: Plate 7, 6  
Dating: Layer V (1st–2nd Dynasties)
Archaic 23

Site: Abydos  
Shape: small ovoid vessel with flat base  
Material: NB  
Manufacture: handmade  
Surface: smoothed  
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
- **Reference:** Regner 1998: 132
- **Dating:** 1st Dynasty
Archaic 29

Site: Saqqara
Shape: large jar with ovoid body, round recurved rim, and massive ring base
Material: brown ware with black core
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: red slip
Reference: Emery 1954: 71–72, Figure 98, Type D2
Dating: 1st Dynasty
Archaic 30

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

Archaic 31

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

Archaic 32

Site: Saqqara  
Shape: squat jar with carinated shoulder, slightly recurved rim, and flat base  
Material: red ware  
Manufacture: handmade  
Surface: smoothed  
Reference: Emery 1954: 72–73, Figure 98;  
Emery 1958: Plate 31, Type D12  
Dating: 1st Dynasty
Archaic 33

**Site:** Saqqara  
**Shape:** jar with conical body, round rim, and ring base  
**Material:** red ware (?)  
**Manufacture:** handmade  
**Surface:** smoothed  
**Reference:** Emery 1958: Plate 31, Type D3  
**Dating:** 1st Dynasty

Archaic 34

**Site:** Saqqara  
**Shape:** jar with ovoid body and flat base  
**Material:** hard red ware  
**Manufacture:** handmade  
**Surface:** polished  
**Reference:** Emery 1954: 72–73, Figure 98;  
Emery 1958: Plate 31, Type E1  
**Dating:** 1st Dynasty
Archaic 35

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

![Diagram of Archaic 35](image)

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

![Diagram of Archaic 36](image)

Archaic 37

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

![Diagram of Archaic 37](image)

Archaic 38

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

![Diagram of Archaic 38](image)
Archaic 39

Site: Tarkhan
Shape: squat jar with spout
Material: MA4
Manufacture: handmade, rim turned, base cut
Surface: burnished
Reference: Bourriau 1981: 51, Figure 83
Similar pots in: Petrie 1913: Plate lviii, 99d; Eggebrecht 1975: 354, Figure 44a
Dating: 2nd–3rd Dynasties

Archaic 40

Site: Saqqara
Shape: small conical vessel with pointed base
Material: rough brown ware
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Emery 1954: 77, 80, Figure 99
Dating: 1st Dynasty

Archaic 41

Site: Saqqara
Shape: cylindrical bowl
Material: Nile C (?)
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: rough
Reference: Emery 1958: Plate 32, Type Q4
Dating: 1st Dynasty
Archaic 42

Site: Saqqara
Shape: cylindrical jar
Material: Nile c (?)
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: rough
Reference: Emery 1958: Plate 32, Type Q3
Dating: 1st Dynasty
Archaic 43

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

Archaic 44

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

Archaic 45

Site: Saqqara
Shape: shallow bowl with straight walls and flat base
Material: red ware
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: red slip
Reference: Emery 1954: 72, 76, Figure 98; Emery 1958: Plate 32, Type K3
Dating: 1st Dynasty
Archaic 46

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

Archaic 47

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

Archaic 48

Site: Saqqara
Shape: bowl with straight walls and flat base
Material: red ware
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: polished
Reference: Emery 1954: 72, 75;
Emery 1958: Plate 31, Type J9
Dating: 1st Dynasty

Archaic 49

Site: Saqqara
Shape: bowl with bent walls and flat base
Material: red ware
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: polished (?)
Reference: Emery 1958: Plate 31, Type J18
Dating: 1st Dynasty
Archaic 50

Site: Buto
Shape: bowl with incurved walls
Material: medium Nile clay
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: inside rim and outside strip-polished
Reference: Köhler 1998b: Plate 27, 9
Dating: Archaic Period

Archaic 51

Site: Saqqara
Shape: bowl with thick, slightly incurved walls
Material: brown ware
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: red slip
Reference: Emery 1954: 72, 76, Figure 98, Type J14
Dating: 1st Dynasty

Archaic 52

Site: Saqqara
Shape: bowl with flaring walls and flat base
Material: red ware
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Emery 1954: 72, 75, Figure 98; Emery 1958: Plate 110, Type I2
Dating: 1st Dynasty
**Archaic 53**

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

**Archaic 54**

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

**Archaic 55**

**Site:** Buto  
**Shape:** bowl with small internal ledge  
**Material:** medium Nile clay  
**Manufacture:** handmade  
**Surface:** smoothed  
**Reference:** Köhler 1998b: Plate 34, 11  
**Dating:** Layer V1 (3rd–4th Dynasties)

**Archaic 56**

**Site:** Buto  
**Shape:** bowl with recurved rim  
**Material:** medium Nile clay  
**Manufacture:** handmade  
**Surface:** smoothed  
**Reference:** Köhler 1998b: Plate 34, 4  
**Dating:** Layer V1 (3rd–4th Dynasties)  
**Representative Example:** similar to Color Plate 3.3
Archaic 57

Site: Buto
Shape: bowl with recurved rim and flat base
Material: medium Nile clay
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Köhler 1998b: Plate 34, 5
Dating: Layer IV–V (1st Dynasty)

Archaic 58

Site: Saqqara
Shape: bowl with incurved rim
Material: red ware with black core
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: polished
Reference: Emery 1954: 72, 76, Figure 98, Type J15
Dating: 1st Dynasty
Archaic 59

Site: Saqqara  
Shape: bowl with slightly flaring walls and ring base  
Material: not stated  
Manufacture: handmade  
Surface: not stated  
Reference: Emery 1958: Plate 31, Type J19  
Dating: 1st Dynasty

Archaic 60

Site: Saqqara  
Shape: bowl with recurved rim and ring base  
Material: red ware  
Manufacture: handmade  
Surface: smoothed  
Reference: Emery 1954: 72, 75, Figure 98, Type J10  
Dating: 1st Dynasty

Archaic 61

Site: Saqqara  
Shape: cup with ring base  
Material: rough brown ware  
Manufacture: handmade  
Surface: smoothed  
Reference: Emery 1954: 77, 79, Figure 99, Type X1  
Dating: 1st Dynasty
**Archaic 62**

- **Site:** Abydos
- **Shape:** miniature bowl
- **Material:** NB
- **Manufacture:** handmade
- **Surface:** smoothed
- **Reference:** Regner 1998: 139–140
- **Dating:** 1st Dynasty

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**Archaic 65**

- **Site:** Buto
- **Shape:** carinated bowl with rounded base
- **Material:** medium Nile clay
- **Manufacture:** handmade
- **Surface:** red-coated
- **Reference:** Köhler 1998b: Plate 30, 1
- **Dating:** Layer VI (3rd–4th Dynasties)

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**Archaic 63, 64**

- **Site:** Buto
- **Shape:** miniature bowls with flat base
- **Material:** medium Nile clay
- **Manufacture:** handmade
- **Surface:** smoothed
- **Reference:** Köhler 1998b: Plate 35, 15–16
- **Dating:** Layer IV (0–1st Dynasties)

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**Archaic 66**

- **Site:** Buto
- **Shape:** carinated bowl with flat base
- **Material:** medium Nile clay
- **Manufacture:** handmade
- **Surface:** smoothed
- **Reference:** Köhler 1998b: Plate 30, 7
- **Dating:** Layer V (1st–2nd Dynasties)
Archaic 67

Site: Buto
Shape: carinated bowl with rounded rim
Material: medium Nile clay
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: strip-polished
Reference: Köhler 1998b: Plate 22, 4
Dating: Layer IV (0–1st Dynasties)

Archaic 68

Site: Buto
Shape: carinated bowl with triangular rim
Material: medium Nile clay
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: strip-polished
Reference: Köhler 1998b: Plate 22, 1
Dating: Layer V (1st–2nd Dynasties)
Archaic 69

Site: Saqqara
Shape: bowl with round rim and slightly incurved walls
Material: red ware
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Emery 1954: 72, 76, Plate 98, Type J11
Dating: 1st Dynasty
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 3.1

Archaic 70

Site: Saqqara
Shape: basin with round rim, flat base, and tubular spout
Material: not stated
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: not stated
Reference: Emery 1958: Plate 32, Type P1
Dating: 1st Dynasty
Archaic 71

Site: Buto
Shape: simple plate with flat base
Material: medium Nile clay
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Köhler 1998b: Plate 38, 9
Dating: Archaic Period

Archaic 72

Site: Saqqara
Shape: bowl with flat rim and flattened base
Material: red ware
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Emery 1954: 77, Figure 99; Emery 1958: Plate 110, Type K7
Dating: 1st Dynasty
Representative Example: similar to
Color Plate 3.4

Archaic 73

Site: Saqqara
Shape: large tray with flat base
Material: red ware (?)
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Emery 1954: 77, Figure 99; Emery 1958: Plate 32, Type L6
Dating: 1st Dynasty
Archaic 74

Site: Saqqara
Shape: tray with flat base
Material: red ware (?)
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Emery 1958: Plate 32, Type L7
Dating: 1st Dynasty

Archaic 75

Site: Buto
Shape: conical bread mold
Material: coarse Nile clay
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Köhler 1998b: Plate 46, 3
Dating: Layer IV–V (1st Dynasty)
Archaic 76

Site: Saqqara
Shape: conical bread mold
Material: coarse and friable brown ware (NC)
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Emery 1954: 160, 164, Figure 222, EE1; Emery 1958: Plate 32, R1
Dating: 1st Dynasty

Archaic 77, 78

Site: Buto
Shape: low stand
Material: coarse Nile clay
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Köhler 1998b: Plate 47, 4–5
Dating: Layer IV–V (1st Dynasty)
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: 365
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. 24–27.

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

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


Old Kingdom 1

Site: Giza
Shape: ovoid jar with straight rim and rounded base
Material: GN2
Manufacture: handmade, rim turned
Surface: white-washed outside, smoothed
Reference: Wodzińska 2007a: 296, Figure 11.7
Dating: 4th Dynasty
Illustration: Color Plate 4.2

Old Kingdom 2

Site: Giza
Shape: ovoid jar with recurved rim and pointed base
Material: GN7
Manufacture: handmade, rim turned
Surface: red-coated, polished outside
Reference: Wodzińska 2003
Dating: 4th Dynasty
Illustration: Color Plate 4.3
Old Kingdom 3

Site: Tell el Farkha
Shape: ovoid jar with straight rim (beer jar) and rounded base
Material: SN-II-2
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: reddish-brown/brown ware, polished
Reference: Jucha 2005: 136, Plate 26
Dating: Phase 7 (3rd Dynasty)

Old Kingdom 4

Site: Giza
Shape: ovoid jar with straight rim (beer jar) and 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 (\textit{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 (\textit{d\text{"{s}rt})  
Material: fine Nile alluvium  
Manufacture: thrown (?)  
Surface: smoothed  
Reference: Reisner and Smith 1955: 64,  
Figure 60, 1186/13  
Dating: Hetepheres (4th Dynasty)
Old Kingdom 24

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

Old Kingdom 25

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

Old Kingdom 26

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

Old Kingdom 27

Site: Giza  
Shape: shallow plate  
Material: GN3  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: red-coated, polished  
Reference: Wodzińska 2003  
Dating: 6th Dynasty
Old Kingdom 28

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

Old Kingdom 29

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

Old Kingdom 30

Site: Giza  
Shape: bowl with round base, rim spout, and ledge handles  
Material: Nile alluvium  
Manufacture: thrown (?)  
Surface: red-coated, polished  
Reference: Reisner and Smith 1955: 65, Figure 65: 20  
Dating: Hetepheres (4th Dynasty)
Old Kingdom 31

Site: Giza  
Shape: bowl with incurved wall and flat base  
Material: GN4  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: red-coated, polished  
Reference: Wodzińska 2003  
Dating: 6th Dynasty

Old Kingdom 32

Site: Saqqara  
Shape: bent-sided bowl with spout rim and rounded base  
Material: NB1-NB2  
Manufacture: thrown, hand-finished  
Surface: red-slipped  
Reference: Rzeuska 2004: 226, Plate CII: 162  
 Dating: 6th Dynasty
Old Kingdom 33

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

Old Kingdom 34

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

Old Kingdom 35

Site: Giza  
Shape: carinated bowl with round shoulder and rounded base  
Material: GN2  
Manufacture: turned  
Surface: red-coated, polished  
Reference: Wodzińska 2007a: 301, Figure 11.20  
Dating: 4th Dynasty  
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 5.4
### Old Kingdom 36

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

### Old Kingdom 37

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

### Old Kingdom 38

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

### Old Kingdom 39

**Site:** Giza  
**Shape:** carinated bowl  
**Material:** GN7  
**Manufacture:** wheel-turned  
**Surface:** white-washed, smoothed  
**Reference:** Wodzińska 2003  
**Dating:** 4th Dynasty  
**Representative Example:** similar to Color Plate 5.2
Old Kingdom 40

Site: Abusir
Shape: large carinated bowl with rounded base
Material: fine clay
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Kaiser 1969: 66, Type xxxi: 175
Dating: 6th Dynasty

Old Kingdom 41

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

Old Kingdom 42

Site: Giza
Shape: hole-mouthed vessel with simple rim
Material: GN4
Manufacture: turned
Surface: red-coated, polished
Reference: Wodzińska 2007a: 302, Figure 11.23
Dating: 4th Dynasty
Old Kingdom 43

Site: Giza
Shape: bowl with flaring walls, triangular rim, and rounded base
Material: GN4
Manufacture: turned
Surface: red-coated, smoothed, exterior profile shows potmark near base
Reference: Wodzińska 2007a: 304, Figure 11.27
Dating: 4th Dynasty

Old Kingdom 44

Site: Giza
Shape: bowl with incurved walls and triangular rim
Material: GN4
Manufacture: turned
Surface: red-coated, polished
Reference: Wodzińska 2007a: 304, Figure 11.28
Dating: 4th Dynasty
Old Kingdom 45

Site: Giza
Shape: large basin with incurved walls, rounded rim, and flat base
Material: GN7
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: red-coated, polished
Reference: Wodzińska 2007a: 302, Figure 11.25
Dating: 4th Dynasty
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 5.1
Old Kingdom 46

**Site:** Giza  
**Shape:** large vat with incurved triangular rim and flat base  
**Material:** GN7  
**Manufacture:** handmade  
**Surface:** red-coated, polished  
**Reference:** Wodzińska 2007a: 304, Figure 11.29  
**Dating:** 4th Dynasty
Old Kingdom 47

Site: Giza
Shape: bowl with internal ledge
Material: GN4
Manufacture: handmade, turned
Surface: red-coated band inside to ledge, and on rim outside
Reference: Wodzińska 2007a: 305, Figure 11.31
Dating: 4th Dynasty

Old Kingdom 48

Site: Giza
Shape: bowl with internal ledge and slightly flat base
Material: GN7
Manufacture: handmade, turned
Surface: smoothed, trimmed base outside
Reference: Wodzińska 2007a: 305, Figure 11.30
Dating: 4th Dynasty
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 5.3

Old Kingdom 49

Site: Giza
Shape: deep bowl with flaring walls and flat base
Material: Nile alluvium
Manufacture: thrown (?)
Surface: red-coated, polished
Reference: Reisner and Smith 1955: 66, Figure 75: 80
Dating: Hetepheres (4th Dynasty)
Old Kingdom 50

Site: Abusir  
Shape: deep bowl with flaring walls and rounded base  
Material: NB  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed  
Reference: Kaiser 1969: 70, Type XL: 207  
Dating: 6th Dynasty

Old Kingdom 51

Site: Abusir  
Shape: deep bowl with rounded rim  
Material: NB, fine  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: well smoothed, red-coated inside (?)  
Reference: Kaiser 1969: 67, Type XXXII: 176  
Dating: 6th Dynasty
Old Kingdom 52

Site: Giza
Shape: censer, perforated lid with a loop handle
Material: NB1-NB2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Reisner and Smith 1955: 78, Figure 78: 43
Dating: Hetepheres (4th Dynasty)

Old Kingdom 53

Depictions of censers from Old Kingdom tomb scenes
Reference: Balcz 1933: 213, fig. 58, 59
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Old Kingdom 54</th>
<th>Old Kingdom 55</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Site:</strong> Giza</td>
<td><strong>Site:</strong> Abusir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shape:</strong> cup with straight walls and foot base</td>
<td><strong>Shape:</strong> deep beaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material:</strong> Nile alluvium</td>
<td><strong>Material:</strong> middle-rough clay (NB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manufacture:</strong> thrown (?)</td>
<td><strong>Manufacture:</strong> thrown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Surface:</strong> smoothed</td>
<td><strong>Surface:</strong> smoothed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reference:</strong> Reisner and Smith 1955: 85, Figure 122, 36-12-21</td>
<td><strong>Reference:</strong> Kaiser 1969: 55, Type XI: 72, 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dating:</strong> Khefren (4th Dynasty)–Neferirkara (5th Dynasty)</td>
<td><strong>Dating:</strong> 5th–6th Dynasties</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Image of Old Kingdom 54](image1.png)

![Image of Old Kingdom 55](image2.png)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Old Kingdom 56</th>
<th>Old Kingdom 57</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Site:</strong> Giza</td>
<td><strong>Site:</strong> Giza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shape:</strong> miniature plate with recurved rim and flat base</td>
<td><strong>Shape:</strong> miniature plate with straight walls and flat base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material:</strong> GN4</td>
<td><strong>Material:</strong> GN3</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Manufacture:</strong> turned, knife-cut base</td>
<td><strong>Manufacture:</strong> turned, knife-cut base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Surface:</strong> reddish-brown coat, polished on inside, smoothed outside</td>
<td><strong>Surface:</strong> traces of red coat on inside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reference:</strong> Wodzińska 2007a: 305, Figure 11.32</td>
<td><strong>Reference:</strong> Wodzińska 2007a: 305, Figure 11.33</td>
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<td><strong>Dating:</strong> 4th Dynasty</td>
<td><strong>Dating:</strong> 4th Dynasty</td>
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</table>

![Image of Old Kingdom 56](image3.png)

![Image of Old Kingdom 57](image4.png)
Old Kingdom 58

Site: Giza  
Shape: miniature carinated bowl with flat base  
Material: GN3  
Manufacture: turned, knife-cut base  
Surface: red-coated, polished  
Reference: Wodzińska 2007a: 305, Figure 11.34  
Dating: 4th Dynasty

Old Kingdom 59

Site: Giza  
Shape: miniature plate with straight walls and flat base  
Material: GN4  
Manufacture: turned, string cut base  
Surface: smoothed  
Reference: Wodzińska 2007a: 305, Figure 11.35  
Dating: 4th Dynasty

Old Kingdom 60

Site: Giza  
Shape: short stand  
Material: GN4  
Manufacture: handmade  
Surface: smoothed  
Reference: Wodzińska 2003  
Dating: 4th Dynasty  
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 5.2

Old Kingdom 61

Site: Giza  
Shape: tall stand  
Material: GN3  
Manufacture: handmade  
Surface: red-coated, polished  
Reference: Wodzińska 2007a: 308, Figure 11.40  
Dating: 4th Dynasty
Old Kingdom 62, 63

Site: Abusir
Shape: shallow tray with recurved, ribbed rim and three feet
Material: NB
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-coated, smoothed
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. 24–27.

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

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First Intermediate Period 3

Site: Dendera  
Shape: small bag-shaped jar with flat base  
Material: marl (drab ware)  
Manufacture: not stated, but perhaps wheel-made  
Surface: smoothed  
Reference: Slater 1974: 81, 496, Figure 21, Type M2f  
Dating: late First Intermediate Period–Middle Kingdom
First Intermediate Period 4

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

First Intermediate Period 5

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

First Intermediate Period 6

Site: Dendera  
Shape: ovoid jar with rounded base  
Material: mostly marl (drab ware) and some Nile (brown ware)  
Manufacture: not stated, but perhaps wheel-made  
Surface: smoothed (marl), red-coated (Nile)  
Reference: Slater 1974: 85, 498, Figure 23, Type P1d  
Dating: First Intermediate Period
**First Intermediate Period 7**

- **Site:** Dendera  
- **Shape:** small cup with pointed base  
- **Material:** Nile (brown ware)  
- **Manufacture:** not stated, but perhaps handmade  
- **Surface:** smoothed, visible vertical traces of potter’s fingers  
- **Reference:** Slater 1974: 74, 490, Figure 15, Type G1a  
- **Dating:** First Intermediate Period

**First Intermediate Period 8**

- **Site:** Dendera  
- **Shape:** small cup with pointed base  
- **Material:** Nile (brown ware)  
- **Manufacture:** not stated, but perhaps handmade  
- **Surface:** smoothed  
- **Reference:** Slater 1974: 74, 490, Figure 15, Type G2b  
- **Dating:** First Intermediate Period

**First Intermediate Period 9**

- **Site:** Dendera  
- **Shape:** small cup with pointed base  
- **Material:** Nile (brown ware)  
- **Manufacture:** not stated, but perhaps handmade  
- **Surface:** smoothed  
- **Reference:** Slater 1974: 75, 490, Figure 15, Type G2f  
- **Dating:** First Intermediate Period

**First Intermediate Period 10**

- **Site:** Dendera  
- **Shape:** cup with pointed base  
- **Material:** Nile (brown ware)  
- **Manufacture:** not stated, but perhaps handmade  
- **Surface:** smoothed  
- **Reference:** Slater 1974: 75, 491, Figure 16, Type G4d1  
- **Dating:** First Intermediate Period
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<td><strong>Shape:</strong> cup with pointed base</td>
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<td><strong>Material:</strong> Nile (brown ware)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Surface:</strong> smoothed</td>
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<td><strong>Reference:</strong> Slater 1974: 75, 491, Figure 16, Type G5a</td>
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<td><strong>Shape:</strong> ovoid jar with recurved rim and pointed base</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Material:</strong> Nile (brown ware)</td>
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<td><strong>Manufacture:</strong> handmade</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Surface:</strong> smoothed, some red-coated</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Reference:</strong> Slater 1974: 76, 491, Figure 16, Type H1d</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Shape:</strong> bag-shaped jar with recurved rim and rounded base</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Material:</strong> Nile (brown ware)</td>
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<td><strong>Manufacture:</strong> handmade</td>
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<td><strong>Surface:</strong> smoothed</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Reference:</strong> Slater 1974: 77, 491, Figure 16, Type H4a</td>
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<td><strong>Site:</strong> Dendera</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Shape:</strong> small ovoid jar with recurved rim and pointed base</td>
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<td><strong>Material:</strong> mostly Nile (brown ware), some marl (drab ware)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Manufacture:</strong> not stated, but perhaps wheel-made</td>
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<td><strong>Surface:</strong> smoothed</td>
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<td><strong>Reference:</strong> Slater 1974: 77, 492, Figure 17, Type H61</td>
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<td><strong>Dating:</strong> First Intermediate Period</td>
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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

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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

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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
First Intermediate Period 24

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

First Intermediate Period 25

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

First Intermediate Period 26

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

First Intermediate Period 27

Site: Dendera  
Shape: small ovoid jar with flat base  
Material: Nile (brown ware)  
Manufacture: not stated, but perhaps wheel-made  
Surface: smoothed, sometimes red-coated  
Reference: Slater 1974: 81–82, 496, Figure 21, Type N3b  
Dating: First Intermediate Period
**First Intermediate Period 28**

**Site:** Dendera  
**Shape:** small ovoid jar with flat base  
**Material:** Nile (brown ware)  
**Manufacture:** not stated, but perhaps wheel-made  
**Surface:** smoothed, sometimes red-coated  
**Reference:** Slater 1974: 81–82, 496, Figure 21, Type N4a  
**Dating:** First Intermediate Period

**First Intermediate Period 29**

**Site:** Dendera  
**Shape:** small squat jar with flat base  
**Material:** not stated  
**Manufacture:** not stated, but perhaps wheel-made  
**Surface:** red-coated, polished  
**Reference:** Slater 1974: 80–81, 495, Figure 20, Type M1f  
**Dating:** not stated

**First Intermediate Period 30**

**Site:** Dendera  
**Shape:** small spherical jar with rounded base  
**Material:** not stated  
**Manufacture:** not stated, but perhaps wheel-made  
**Surface:** smoothed (?)  
**Reference:** Slater 1974: 80–81, 496, Figure 21, Type M1i  
**Dating:** not stated

**First Intermediate Period 31**

**Site:** Dendera  
**Shape:** small spherical jar with rounded base  
**Material:** Nile (brown ware)  
**Manufacture:** not stated, but perhaps wheel-made  
**Surface:** smoothed  
**Reference:** Slater 1974: 81, 496, Figure 21, Type M3f  
**Dating:** not stated
First Intermediate Period 32

Site: not stated
Shape: conical vessel with flaring neck
Material: NB
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
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

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**First Intermediate Period 44**

**Site:** Dendera  
**Shape:** basin with flat base and short spout below rim  
**Material:** Nile clay except one example made of marl (drab ware)  
**Manufacture:** not stated, but perhaps wheel-made  
**Surface:** mostly red-coated (Nile), two also polished  
**Reference:** Slater 1974: 64–65, 487, Figure 12, Type C7c  
**Dating:** First Intermediate Period
### First Intermediate Period 45

**Site:** not stated  
**Shape:** pot consisting of four high bowls placed on a ring  
**Material:** NB  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** smoothed  
**Reference:** Regner 1998: 171–172  
**Dating:** First Intermediate Period–11th Dynasty

### First Intermediate Period 46

**Site:** Dendera  
**Shape:** tall cylindrical stand  
**Material:** Nile clay (brown ware)  
**Manufacture:** not stated, but perhaps wheel-made  
**Surface:** smoothed or red-coated  
**Reference:** Slater 1974: 59, 486, Figure 11, Type A2b  
**Dating:** First Intermediate Period

### First Intermediate Period 47

**Site:** Dendera  
**Shape:** conical stand  
**Material:** Nile clay (brown ware)  
**Manufacture:** not stated, but perhaps wheel-made  
**Surface:** usually red-coated or only smoothed  
**Reference:** Slater 1974: 59, 486, Figure 11, Type A5b  
**Dating:** First Intermediate Period
### First Intermediate Period 48

**Site:** Dendera  
**Shape:** bowl on tall foot-like stand  
**Material:** mostly Nile clay (brown ware), some marl (drab ware)  
**Manufacture:** not stated, but perhaps wheel-made  
**Surface:** some uncoated or red, sometimes white-coated (both marl and Nile vessels)  
**Reference:** Slater 1974: 59–60, 486, Figure 11, Type A6a  
**Dating:** into Middle Kingdom (?)

![Illustration of a bowl on a tall foot-like stand](image1)

### 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

![Illustration of a conical cup](image2)

### 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

![Illustration of a conical cup](image3)

### 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

![Illustration of a low tray](image4)
Middle Kingdom

11th–12th Dynasties

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

For a key to clay type abbreviations, please see Clay Descriptions, pp. 24–27.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For photos of ceramics representative of this period, see Color Plates 9, 10, 11, and 12.
Bibliography
Middle Kingdom 1

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

Middle Kingdom 2

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

Middle Kingdom 3

Site: Tell el-Dab’a
Shape: vessel with ovoid body and slightly recurved rim
Material: II-c
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Czerny 1999: 98, 193, Figure Mc 122
Dating: 12th Dynasty
Middle Kingdom 4

Site: Lisht
Shape: large, egg-shaped bottle with grooved neck
Material: MC (compact)
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Arnold 1988: 122, 134, Figure 74: 122
Dating: early 12th Dynasty

Middle Kingdom 5

Site: Lisht
Shape: large cylinder
Material: MC
Manufacture: handmade and turned
Surface: plain
Reference: Arnold 1988: 121, 134, Figure 74: 136
Dating: early 12th Dynasty

Middle Kingdom 6

Site: Tell el-Dab’a
Shape: jar with curved and flattened rim
Material: II-c
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Czerny 1999: 98–99, 194, Figure Mc 155
Dating: 12th Dynasty

Middle Kingdom 7

Site: Tell el-Dab’a
Shape: jar with flaring neck and globular body
Material: II-c
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Czerny 1999: 98–99, 194, Figure Mc 163
Dating: 12th Dynasty
Middle Kingdom 8

Site: Lahun  
Shape: globular jar  
Material: MC  
Manufacture: thrown, rim joined on to the body  
Surface: smoothed, traces of trimming, with an incised potmark  
Remarks: cooking pot  
Reference: Bourriau 1981: 66, Figure 119  
Dating: Middle Kingdom, from reign of 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 11 Diagram]

**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 12 Diagram]

**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 13 Diagram]
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 (zariz)
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

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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

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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

![Diagram of a bag-shaped jar with slightly recurved rim and rounded base]

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

![Diagram of a squat jar with recurved rim and flat base]

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

![Diagram of a jar with recurved rim]

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

![Diagram of a jar with recurved rim]
Middle Kingdom 39

Site: Tell el-Dab’a
Shape: jar with recurved rim
Material: 1-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: 1-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: 1-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: 1-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: I-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: I-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: I-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: I-b
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped, polished outside
Reference: Czerny 1999: 79–80, 159, Figure Nf 327
Dating: 12th Dynasty
Middle Kingdom 47, 48

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<tr>
<th>Site</th>
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<tr>
<td>Shape</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>incurved rim and flat base</td>
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<tr>
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<td>NB1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manufacture</td>
<td>thrown</td>
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<td>Surface</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>Arnold 1988: 117, 127,</td>
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<td>Figure 64: 9–10</td>
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Middle Kingdom 49

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<td>Shape</td>
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<td>bag-shaped</td>
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<tr>
<td>Material</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manufacture</td>
<td>thrown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface</td>
<td>plain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>Arnold 1988: 120, 129,</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Figure 66: 168</td>
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Middle Kingdom 50

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<tr>
<td>Shape</td>
<td>small, wide-mouthed jar with flat base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>NB1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacture</td>
<td>thrown (?)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Surface</td>
<td>plain</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>Arnold 1988: 117, 129,</td>
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<td>Figure 66: 8</td>
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</table>
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 Ng 135
Dating: 12th Dynasty

Middle Kingdom 53

Site: Lisht
Shape: large, broad, round-bottomed bottle
Material: NC, close to NB2
Manufacture: thrown (?)
Surface: red-coated
Reference: Arnold 1988: 117, 130, Figure 67: 25
Dating: early 12th Dynasty
### Middle Kingdom 54, 55

**Site:** Lisht  
**Shape:** large, broad, round-bottomed bottle  
**Material:** NC, close to NB2  
**Manufacture:** thrown (?)  
**Surface:** red-coated outside  
**Reference:** Arnold 1988: 121, 130, Figure 68: 92, 101  
**Dating:** early 12th Dynasty

![Illustration of a large, broad, round-bottomed bottle]

### 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

![Illustration of a bottle with long neck, ovoid body, and rounded base]

### 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

![Illustration of a bottle with long neck, ovoid body, and rounded base]
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 Hassan
Shape: globular jar with quatrefoil mouth
Material: NC
Manufacture: thrown, rim pinched with fingers
Surface: smoothed, base trimmed
Reference: Bourriau 1981: 61, Figure 108
Dating: 11th–12th Dynasties, up to reign of Amenemhat II

Middle Kingdom 60

Site: Lisht
Shape: small beaker jar with round rim
Material: NB1
Manufacture: thrown (?)
Surface: red-coated outside
Reference: Arnold 1988: 120, 129, Figure 66: 155
Dating: early 12th Dynasty
Middle Kingdom 61

Site: Tell el-Dab’a
Shape: jar with flaring rim
Material: I-c-1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-washed outside
Reference: Czerny 1999: 79, 158, Figure Nf 301
Dating: 12th Dynasty

Middle Kingdom 62

Site: Tell el-Dab’a
Shape: jar with flaring rim
Material: I-c-1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-washed outside
Reference: Czerny 1999: 79, 158, Figure Nf 306
Dating: 12th Dynasty

Middle Kingdom 63

Site: Tell el-Dab’a
Shape: jar with flaring rim
Material: I-c-1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-washed outside
Reference: Czerny 1999: 79, 158, Figure Nf 309
Dating: 12th Dynasty
Middle Kingdom 64

Site: Elephantine  
Shape: jar with narrow neck and recurved rim  
Material: NB2b  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: red-coated outside, incised decoration around the lower part of the neck, with applications at the rim  
Reference: Rzeuska 1999b: 202, 204, Figure 45: 7  
Dating: late 12th–early 13th Dynasties

Middle Kingdom 65

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

Middle Kingdom 66

Site: Tell el-Dab’a  
Shape: jar with flaring neck and recurved rim  
Material: 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: I-c-1  
Manufacture: handmade  
Surface: red-slipped outside, smoothed  
Remarks: like pot number Ng 122  
Reference: Czerny 1999: 85, 87, 178, Figure Ng 130  
Dating: 12th Dynasty

Middle Kingdom 68

Site: probably from Hu  
Shape: narrow-footed globular jar with four miniature vases applied to the rim  
Material: NC  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: red-washed, burnished outside, with incised decoration, lower part of body scraped  
Reference: Bourriau 1981: 67, Figure 120  
Dating: 11th–12th Dynasties, up to reign of Amenemhat I
Middle Kingdom 69

Site: el-Kab
Shape: jar with ovoid body, recurved rim, and flat base
Material: Nile clay
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: roughly smoothed
Reference: Steinmann 1998: 126, Number 361, Plate 102: 4
Dating: Middle Kingdom

Middle Kingdom 70

Site: Tell el-Dab’a
Shape: simple bowl with recurved rim
Material: II-c
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Czerny 1999: 90, 185, Figure Mc 8
Dating: 12th Dynasty

Middle Kingdom 71

Site: Tell el-Dab’a
Shape: carinated bowl
Material: II-c
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Czerny 1999: 91–92, 187, Figure Mc 33
Dating: 12th Dynasty
Middle Kingdom 72

Site: Tell el-Dab’a
Shape: carinated bowl
Material: II-c
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Czerny 1999: 91, 186, Figure Mc 9
Dating: 12th Dynasty

Middle Kingdom 73

Site: Tell el-Dab’a
Shape: carinated bowl
Material: II-c
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Czerny 1999: 92–94, 187, Figure Mc 42
Dating: 12th Dynasty

Middle Kingdom 74

Site: Tell el-Dab’a
Shape: carinated bowl with spout
Material: II-c
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Czerny 1999: 92–94, 188, Figure Mc 47
Dating: 12th Dynasty
Middle Kingdom 75

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

Middle Kingdom 76, 77

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

Middle Kingdom 78

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

Middle Kingdom 79

Site: Lisht
Shape: medium-sized, round-bottomed plate
Material: NB1
Manufacture: thrown (?)
Surface: plain, outside scraped with a tool
Reference: Arnold 1988: 108–109, Figure: 54: 1
Dating: early 12th Dynasty
Middle Kingdom 80

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

Middle Kingdom 81

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

Middle Kingdom 82

- **Site:** Tell el-Dab’a
- **Shape:** simple bowl with rounded base
- **Material:** 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

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**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

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**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

Middle Kingdom 93

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

Middle Kingdom 94

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

Middle Kingdom 95, 96

Site: Lisht  
Shape: small, flat-based cups  
Material: NB1  
Manufacture: thrown (?)  
Surface: red-coated  
Reference: Arnold 1988: 117, 127,  
Figure 64: 20, 13  
Dating: early 12th Dynasty
Middle Kingdom 97

Site: Tell el-Dab’a  
Shape: simple bowl with bent walls  
Material: I-c-1  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: red-washed  
Reference: Czerny 1999: 82, 141, Figure Ng 46  
Dating: 12th Dynasty

Middle Kingdom 98

Site: Beni Hassan  
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 Hassan  
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

![Middle Kingdom 100](image)

### 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 101, 102](image)

### Middle Kingdom 103

**Site:** Lisht  
**Shape:** medium-sized hemispherical cup  
**Material:** NB1  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Arnold 1988: 117, 128, Figure 65: 17  
**Dating:** early 12th Dynasty

![Middle Kingdom 103](image)
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

![Image of a hemispherical bowl with red coating and traces on the outside.](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

![Image of a hemispherical bowl with plain surface.](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  

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Middle Kingdom 113

**Site:** Tell el-Dab’a  
**Shape:** carinated bowl  
**Material:** ı-c-1  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** red-coated  
**Reference:** Czerny 1999: 83, 171, Figure Ng 88  
**Dating:** 12th Dynasty  

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Middle Kingdom 114

**Site:** Tell el-Dab’a  
**Shape:** bowl with flat base and recurved rim  
**Material:** ı-b  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** red-slipped, polished, with incised decoration  
**Reference:** Czerny 1999: 80, 159, Figure Nf 336  
**Dating:** 12th Dynasty
Middle Kingdom 115

Site: Tell el-Dab’a
Shape: carinated bowl
Material: I-b
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-washed
Reference: Czerny 1999: 73, 152, Figure Nf 212
Dating: 12th Dynasty

Middle Kingdom 116

Site: Tell el-Dab’a
Shape: bowl with straight walls
Material: I-b
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-washed, with applied decoration
Remarks: sometimes with spout
Reference: Czerny 1999: 73, 152, Figure Nf 220
Dating: 12th Dynasty

Middle Kingdom 117

Site: Tell el-Dab’a
Shape: carinated bowl
Material: I-b
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped, polished
Reference: Czerny 1999: 68–69, 143, Figure Nf 105
Dating: 12th Dynasty
Middle Kingdom 118

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

Middle Kingdom 119

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

Middle Kingdom 120

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

Middle Kingdom 121

Site: Elephantine
Shape: bowl with bent walls
Material: NB1b
Manufacture: thrown (?)
Surface: red-coated
Reference: Rzeuska 1999b: 197–198, Figure 43: 1
Dating: late First Intermediate Period–11th Dynasty
Middle Kingdom 122

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

Middle Kingdom 123

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

Middle Kingdom 124

Site: Tell el-Dab’a
Shape: bowl with bent walls
Material: i-b
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped, polished, with incised decoration
Reference: Czerny 1999: 72, 148, Figure Nf 178
Dating: 12th Dynasty
Middle Kingdom 125

Site: Tell el-Dab’a
Shape: bowl with bent walls
Material: I-b
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-washed
Reference: Czerny 1999: 72–73, 150, Figure Nf 177, 372
Dating: 12th Dynasty

Middle Kingdom 126

Site: Tell el-Dab’a
Shape: carinated bowl with spout and foot base
Material: I-b
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-polished
Reference: Czerny 1999: 73–74, 153, Figure Nf 226
Dating: 12th Dynasty
**Middle Kingdom 127**

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

**Middle Kingdom 128**

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

**Middle Kingdom 129**

- **Site:** Tell el-Dab’a
- **Shape:** bowl with rounded rim
- **Material:** I-c
- **Manufacture:** thrown
- **Surface:** red-coated
- **Reference:** Czerny 1999: 84, 174, Figure Ng 105
- **Dating:** 12th Dynasty
Middle Kingdom 130

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

Middle Kingdom 131

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

Middle Kingdom 132

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

Middle Kingdom 133

Site: Lisht
Shape: large, flat-bottomed cup with incurved rim
Material: NC
Manufacture: handmade (?)
Surface: red-coated
Reference: Arnold 1988: 111–112, Figure 55a: 10
Dating: early 12th Dynasty
### Middle Kingdom 134

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

![Diagram of Middle Kingdom 134](image)

### 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

![Diagram of Middle Kingdom 135](image)

### 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

![Diagram of Middle Kingdom 136](image)
Middle Kingdom 137

Site: Tell el-Dab’a
Shape: carinated bowl
Material: 1-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: 1-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: 1-c-1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-washed
Reference: Czerny 1999: 104–106, 199, Figure F 29
Dating: 12th Dynasty
Middle Kingdom 140

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

Middle Kingdom 141

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

Middle Kingdom 142

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

Middle Kingdom 143

Site: Elephantine
Shape: bowl with high base (censer?)
Material: NB1c
Manufacture: handmade (?)
Surface: red-coated
Reference: Rzeuska 1999b: 202–203, Figure 45: 3
Dating: late 12th–beginning of 13th Dynasty
Middle Kingdom 144

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

Middle Kingdom 145

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

Middle Kingdom 146

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

Middle Kingdom 147

Site: Tell el-Dab’a
Shape: tray
Material: I-c-2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Czerny 1999: 101, 196, Figure F 1
 Dating: 12th Dynasty
Middle Kingdom 148

Site: Tell el-Dab’a
Shape: tray
Material: 1-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: 1-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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Middle Kingdom 151</th>
<th>Middle Kingdom 152</th>
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<tbody>
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<td><strong>Site:</strong> Tell el-Dab’a</td>
<td><strong>Site:</strong> Tell el-Dab’a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shape:</strong> conical bread mold</td>
<td><strong>Shape:</strong> conical bread mold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material:</strong> I-c-2</td>
<td><strong>Material:</strong> I-c-2</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>
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<td><strong>Reference:</strong> Czerny 1999: 104, 198, Figure F 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dating:</strong> 12th Dynasty</td>
<td><strong>Dating:</strong> 12th Dynasty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Representative Example:</strong> similar to Color Plate 9.2</td>
<td><strong>Representative Example:</strong> similar to Color Plate 9.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Image 1](image1.png)  
![Image 2](image2.png)
### Middle Kingdom 153, 154

- **Site:** Lisht  
- **Shape:** conical bread mold  
- **Material:** NC  
- **Manufacture:** handmade  
- **Surface:** plain  
- **Reference:** Arnold 1988: 133, Figure 73: 52, 62, 55  
- **Dating:** early 12th Dynasty

### Middle Kingdom 155, 156

- **Site:** Dendera  
- **Shape:** cylindrical bread molds, some with pierced bases  
- **Material:** NC  
- **Manufacture:** handmade  
- **Surface:** plain  
- **Reference:** Marchand 2000: 267, Figure 40–41  
- **Dating:** Middle Kingdom–Second Intermediate Period
Further Reading: a Selection for Volume 2


Naqada III, Representative Examples

Plate 1.1. Site not stated. Similar to Naqada III 2 (see p. 31). UC13404, Petrie Museum.

Plate 1.2. Site not stated. Similar to Naqada III 2 (see p. 31). UC38160, Petrie Museum.

Plate 1.3. Site not stated. Similar to Naqada III 1 (see p. 31). UC38161, Petrie Museum.

Plate 1.4. Ballas. UC6251, Petrie Museum.
Plate 2.1. Tell el Farkha. Similar to Archaic 16 (see p. 89). Photo courtesy of Mariusz Jucha.

Plate 2.2. Hierakonpolis? UC15094, Petrie Museum.

Plate 2.3. Tell el Farkha. Similar to Archaic 8 (see p. 86). Photo courtesy of Mariusz Jucha.

Plate 2.4. Abydos? Similar to Archaic 1 and 2 (see pp. 81–82). 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.
Plate 3.1. Tell el Farkha. Similar to Archaic 69 (see p. 108). Photo courtesy of Mariusz Jucha.

Plate 3.2. Tarkhan. Similar to Archaic 38 (see p. 97). UC17268, Petrie Museum.

Plate 3.3. Tell el Farkha. Similar to Archaic 56 (see p. 103). Photo courtesy of Mariusz Jucha.

Plate 3.4. Tarkhan? Similar to Archaic 72 (see p. 109). UC17204, Petrie Museum.

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

Plate 4.2. Giza. Old Kingdom 1 (see p. 120). Photo courtesy of Yukinori Kawae.

Plate 4.3. Giza. Old Kingdom 2 (see p. 120). Photo courtesy of Yukinori Kawae.

Plate 4.4. Giza. Similar to Old Kingdom 17 (see p. 126). Photo courtesy of Yukinori Kawae.
Plate 5.1. Giza. Similar to Old Kingdom 45 (see p. 137). Photo courtesy of Yukinori Kawae.

Plate 5.2. Giza. Bowl similar to Old Kingdom 39, stand similar to Old Kingdom 60 (see pp. 134 and 143). Photo courtesy of Yukinori Kawae.

Plate 5.3. Giza. Similar to Old Kingdom 48 (see p. 139). Photo courtesy of Yukinori Kawae.

Plate 5.4. Giza. Similar to Old Kingdom 35 (see p. 133). 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. 218). Photo courtesy of Virpi Perunka and Teodozja I. Rzeuska.

Plate 9.3. Hawara. UC18486, Petrie Museum.

Plate 9.4. El-Kab. Similar to Middle Kingdom 33 (see p. 182). UC18355, Petrie Museum.
Middle Kingdom, Representative Examples, continued

Plate 10.1. Elephantine. Similar to Middle Kingdom 17 and 18 (see pp. 174–175). 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.

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

Middle Kingdom, Representative Examples, continued

Plate 12.1. Elephantine. Similar to Middle Kingdom 82 (see p. 196). Photo courtesy of Virpi Perunka and Teodozja I. Rzeuska.

Plate 12.2. Elephantine. Similar to Middle Kingdom 107 (see p. 204). Photo courtesy of Virpi Perunka and Teodozja I. Rzeuska.

Plate 12.3. Elephantine. Similar to Middle Kingdom 123 (see p. 209). Photo courtesy of Teodozja I. Rzeuska.


Plate 12.5. Lahun? UC18746, Petrie Museum.