A MANUAL OF Egyptian Pottery

Volume 2: Naqada III–Middle Kingdom Revised First Edition by Anna Wodzińska



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Revised First Edition

AERA Field Manual Series 1

by Anna Wodzińska Ancient Egypt Research Associates, Inc. Institute of Archaeology, University of Warsaw, Poland



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List of Abbreviations Used in this Volume

ÄA	Ägyptologische Abhandlungen
AHL	Archaeology ఈ History in Lebanon
ARCE	American Research Center in Egypt
ASAE	Annales du Service des Antiquités de l'Égypte
AV	Archäologische Veröffentlichungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Abt. Kairo
BAR	British Archaeological Reports, International Series
BASOR	Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research
BCE	Bulletin de liaison du groupe international d'étude de la céramique égyptienne
Bd'E	Bibliotèque d'Étude, Institut français d'archéologie orientale
BES	Bulletin of the Egyptological Seminar
BIFAO	Bulletin de l'Institut français d'archéologie orientale
BSAE	British School of Archaeology in Egypt (and Egyptian Research Account)
BSAK	Studien zur Altägyptischen Kultur, Beihefte
CCE	Cahiers de la céramique égyptienne
CNRS	Centre national de la recherche scientifique
EVO	Egitto e Vicino Oriente
FIFAO	Fouilles de l'Institut français d'archéologie orientale
GM	Göttinger Miszellen
IFAO	Institut français d'archéologie orientale
JARCE	Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt
JAS	Journal of Archaeological Science
JEA	Journal of Egyptian Archaeology
JNES	Journal of Near Eastern Studies, University of Chicago
JSSEA	Journal of the Society for the Study of Egyptian Antiquities
LÄ	Lexikon der Ägyptologie, Vols. 1-V1 (Wiesbaden)
MÄS	Münchner Ägyptologische Studien
MDAIK	Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Abt. Kairo
OLA	Orientalia Lovaniensia Analecta
PAM	Polish Archaeology in the Mediterranean
SAGA	Studien zur Archäologie und Geschichte Altägyptens
SAK	Studien zur Altägyptischen Kultur
SDAIK	Sonderschriften des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts
SIMA	Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology

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- Society for the Study of Egyptian Antiquities
- wes Warsaw Egyptological Studies
- zäs Zeitschrift für ägyptische Sprache und Altertumskunde

Preface

Ceramics are usually the most abundant artifacts present at Egyptian archaeological sites. They are Coften 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 111, 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 v	olumes consists of eight sections (the first five of which repeat in each volume):
Section 1 recording	General information on pottery production in Egypt and methods of pottery 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;

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Map illustrating location of Egyptian sites mentioned in Volume 2.

Pottery Production and Processing in the Field

Please see Ceramic Glossary, pages 13–16, for definitions of terms.

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).

Clay and Fabric (Aston 1998: 35–39, Bourriau and Nordström 1993)

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.

Clay – Fabric Designation and Classification (Aston 1998: 35–39, Bourriau and Nordström 1993, Rice 1987)

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 that 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).



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

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).

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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.



Figure 4. Terminology for describing rim forms.

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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).

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.

Table 1. Example of an AERA Pottery Form.

Date: 201112004

Context: 6-S25/21221

Non diag. weight: 0.5

Bag number: 5

Processor: AW

F2 non diag. weight: 1.5

Pot number	Туре	Fabric (clay, surface treatment)	Part of vessel, diameter - cm	Percent	Count	Weight - kg	Remarks (presence of potmarks, traces of vessel usage, etc.)
23	AB1	GN3, WWh	R, 10	10	1	0.1	Potmark–external surface, after firing
24	CD7	GN4, WWh	R, 20	5	1	0.1	-
25	F2	GN8	R, 20	5	1	0.4	Burned rim
Data base e	entry: AW	r r	1				Page: 2

Table 2. Pottery processing tools.

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

Table 3. General categories of the AERA Pottery Database.

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

Post-Excavation Studies

The work after excavation is the most time consuming part of pottery analysis. The field work is very demanding and usually pottery specialists do not have enough time for a detailed analysis of the material. During field work, however, the pottery is well documented in order to provide a basis for further study. Time during the "off-season" is used for database entry, analysis of the data, and a study of the results. Additionally, pencil drawings 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

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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 natureVienna 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

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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 1 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: 173–174, Plate II e–i
Material: ND
Groundmass: fine to medium
Inclusions: abundant limestone particles as in fabrics such as NA, NP1, or NP2, NC
Deference: Pourrieu and Nordetröm 1992 177 Diete IV e. c.
Reference: Dournau and Nordstronn 1993. 1/4–1/5, Flate 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: мА2 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: ма4 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: мв

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: мс

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: мр

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: мF 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-11-1, 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")	-
м, fine marl clay, mostly untempered or containing a small amount of sand	MA2 (?)
FC, foreign (Palestinian) clays	-

Old Kingdom – Giza	Vienna System
(Wodzińska 2007: Table 11.3; Ownby forthcoming)	(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
дм6, 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
Gм2, marl clay	MA1
Gм3, marl clay	МС
Gм4, probably local Giza marl clay	-
GMN1, mixed clay	-
GMN2, mixed clay	-
GC, Syro-Palestinian fabrics	-

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

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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.

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Site: Tell el Farkha
Shape: cylindrical jar with degenerated "wavy handles"
Material: M
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: well smoothed
Reference: Jucha 2005: 161, Plate 99: 2
Dating: Phase 4 (Naqada IIIA2–Naqada IIIB)
Representative Example: similar to

Color Plate 1.3



Naqada III 2

Site: Tell el Farkha Shape: cylindrical jar with degenerated "wavy handles" Material: M Manufacture: handmade Surface: well smoothed, with red painted decoration Reference: Jucha 2005: 160, Plate 98 Dating: Phase 4 (Naqada 111A2–Naqada 111B) Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 1.1 and 1.2



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 111A2

Naqada III 4

Site: Abydos Shape: cylindrical jar with wavy handles Material: medium-coarse marl with many lime inclusions Manufacture: handmade Surface: plain Reference: Pumpenmeier 1998: 27–28, Figure 16: j11/3 Dating: Naqada 111A2





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 111A2

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 111A2





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



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 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: 3
Dating: Phase 4 (Naqada IIIA2–Naqada IIIB)

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 IIICI)





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 111A2

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





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 111A2–Naqada 111B)

5







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)



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



Naqada III 19

Site: Tell el Farkha Shape: conical jar with wide rim Material: sN-II-2 Manufacture: handmade Surface: plain Reference: Jucha 2005: 134, Plate 11: 4 Dating: Phase 3–beginning of Phase 4 (Naqada 11D2–Naqada 11IA1/A2– Naqada 11IA2–Naqada 11IB)



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 111A2

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 111A2





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

Naqada III 23

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





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)



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

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





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 111B–Naqada 111C1)

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)



Site: Adaima Shape: ovoid jar with rounded rim and flat base Material: AV1 Manufacture: handmade Surface: roughly smoothed Reference: Buchez 2002: 208, Figure 2.9: 171 (4b1/2) Dating: Naqada IIB–IIIA1

Naqada III 32

Site: Adaima Shape: ovoid jar with wide, rounded rim and flat base Material: AV1 Manufacture: handmade Surface: roughly smoothed Reference: Buchez 2002: 208, Figure 2.9: 159 (3b1x/2) Dating: Naqada III





Site: Adaima Shape: neckless ovoid jar with flat base Material: Av1 Manufacture: handmade Surface: roughly smoothed Reference: Buchez 2002: 208, Figure 2.9: 160 (3b1x/2) Dating: Naqada IIIB



Site: Adaima



Naqada III 35

Site: Adaima Shape: ovoid jar with recurved rim and flat base Material: Av1 Manufacture: handmade Surface: roughly smoothed Reference: Buchez 2002: 208, Figure 2.9: 175 (4b1/2) Dating: Naqada 11B–111A1



5

10 cm

1:4

0

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)



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)



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 11–beginning of Naqada 111



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



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



Naqada III 43

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



Naqada III 44

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



Naqada III 45

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



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)



Site: Tell el Farkha Shape: small bag-shaped jar with long neck Material: sN-I Manufacture: handmade Surface: grayish-brown ware, polished Reference: Jucha 2005: 141, Plate 39: 2 Dating: Phase 4 (Naqada IIIA2– Naqada IIIB)



0 5 10 cm 1:4

Naqada III 48

Site: Tell el Farkha Shape: small ovoid jar with pointed base Material: sN-II-2 Manufacture: handmade Surface: plain Reference: Jucha 2005: 141, Plate 39: 5 Dating: Phase 3 (Naqada IID2– Naqada IIIA1/A2)



Naqada III 49

Site: Tell el Farkha Shape: small vessel with ledge on body Material: sN-II-1 Manufacture: handmade Surface: plain Reference: Jucha 2005: 153, Plate 79: 8 Dating: Phase 3 (Naqada IID2– Naqada IIIA1/A2)



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 111A2



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 11D1–Naqada 11B–c)



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

5

10 cm

1:4



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



Naqada III 55

0

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 111A1



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)



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 62

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





Naqada III 63

Site: Abydos Shape: bowl with flaring walls and flat base Material: coarse Nile clay with straw inclusions Manufacture: handmade Surface: plain Reference: Pumpenmeier 1998: 36, Figure 23: j/75 Dating: Naqada 111A2



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 111A2



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)



Site: Tell el Farkha Shape: bowl with flaring walls and flat base Material: sN-II-2 Manufacture: handmade Surface: plain Reference: Jucha 2005: 145, Plate 51: 2 Dating: Phase 4 (Naqada IIIA2–Naqada IIIB)



Naqada III 68

Site: Abydos Shape: bowl with convex sides Material: coarse Nile clay with straw inclusions Manufacture: handmade Surface: plain Reference: Pumpenmeier 1998: 36–37, Figure 24: j4/17 Dating: Naqada 111A2



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 111B–Naqada 111C1)



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 IIICI)



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)





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 111B–Naqada 111C1)



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 111B–Naqada 111C1)



Naqada III 77

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



Naqada III 78

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



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)



1:4

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) 0 5 10 cm

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 111A2


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 111A2



Naqada III 86

Site: Tell el Farkha Shape: bread mold Material: SN-III Manufacture: handmade Surface: plain Reference: Jucha 2005: 151, Plate 69: 4 Dating: Phase 5 (Naqada IIIB–Naqada IIIC1)

Naqada III 87

Site: Tell el Farkha Shape: bread mold Material: sN-III Manufacture: handmade Surface: plain Reference: Jucha 2005: 151, Plate 72: 2 Dating: Phase 5 (Naqada IIIB–Naqada IIIC1)





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



Naqada III 89

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



Naqada III 90

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



Naqada III 92

Site: Tell el Farkha
Shape: flat plate with straight sides and flat base
Material: SN-II-2
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: plain
Reference: Jucha 2005: 152, Plate 78: 4
Dating: Phase 5 (Naqada IIIB–Naqada IIIC1) Site: Tell el Farkha Shape: flat plate with straight sides and flat base Material: SN-II-1 Manufacture: handmade Surface: plain Reference: Jucha 2005: 153, Plate 78: 7 Dating: Phase 4 (Naqada IIIA2–Naqada IIIB)





Naqada III 93

Site: Tell el Farkha Shape: small cup Material: sN-II-1 Manufacture: handmade Surface: plain Reference: Jucha 2005: 153, Plate 79: 10 Dating: Phase 3 (Naqada IID2– Naqada IIIA1/A2)

Naqada III 94

Site: Tell el Farkha Shape: small bowl with slightly convex walls Material: sN-II-1 Manufacture: handmade Surface: plain Reference: Jucha 2005: 153, Plate 79: 13 Dating: Phase 3 (Naqada IID2– Naqada IIIA1/A2)





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

Naqada III 96

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





Naqada III 97

Site: Tell el Farkha Shape: basin with incurved walls and flattened rim Material: sN-II-2 Manufacture: handmade Surface: plain Reference: Jucha 2005: 154, Plate 81: 2 Dating: end of Phase 2 (Naqada 11D2)-beginning of Phase 3 (Naqada 11D2-Naqada 11IA1/A2)



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

Naqada III 99

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





Naqada III 100

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



Naqada III 101

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



Decoration Patterns

Naqada III 102

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



Naqada III 103

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



Naqada III 104

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



Naqada III 105

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



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 (?)



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

Naqada III 111

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 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





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

Naqada III 113

Site: Abydos Shape: jar with rounded body, wide neck, flaring rim, flat base, and two vertical handles Material: fine clay with small limestone particles Manufacture: handmade Surface: smoothed, with red painted decoration Reference: Hartung 2001: 206–207, Plate 68, 449 Dating: Early Bronze I



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



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



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



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





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 1



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 1 0 _______ 14

Site: Abydos

Shape: jar with rounded body, wide neck, straight rim, two vertical handles, and flat base
Material: hard clay with sand and limestone particles
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: smoothed, with red painted decoration
Reference: Hartung 2001: 116–117, Plate 23, 146
Dating: Early Bronze 1



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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.

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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



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





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



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 (o-1st Dynasties) 0 5 10 cm 1:4

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 8

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 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



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 12

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 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



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

Archaic 15

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





Archaic 16

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



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





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)





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



Archaic 24

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



Archaic 25

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



Archaic 26

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



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



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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



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



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



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



Archaic 37

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



Archaic 36

Site: Saqqara

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



Archaic 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


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



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



Archaic 44

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 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, Туре к3 Dating: 1st Dynasty



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)



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



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Archaic 50

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



Archaic 51

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



Archaic 52

Site: Saqqara Shape: bowl with flaring walls and flat base Material: red ware Manufacture: handmade Surface: smoothed Reference: Emery 1954: 72, 75, Figure 98; Emery 1958: Plate 110, Type 12 Dating: 1st Dynasty 1:4

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



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



Archaic 55

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

5

0

10 cm

1:4



Archaic 56

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



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



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



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





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

Archaic 63, 64

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





Archaic 65

Archaic 66

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)



1:4

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)



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 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



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 к7 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 1.6 Dating: 1st Dynasty



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)



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



Archaic 77, 78

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



1:4

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)



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 o



Detail of Archaic 80 stand **Reference:** Harvey 1996: 363



Imports

Archaic 82, 83



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



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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: 1) 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.

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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



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

Old Kingdom 4

Site: Giza Shape: ovoid jar with straight rim (beer jar) with rounded base Material: GN8 Manufacture: handmade Surface: plain Reference: Wodzińska 2007a: 297, Figure 11.10 Dating: 4th Dynasty Illustration: Color Plate 4.1





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





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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



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





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

0

Site: Giza Shape: jar with flaring neck Manufacture: handmade, rim turned Surface: plain, smoothed Reference: Wodzińska 2003 Dating: 4th Dynasty

5

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10 cm

1:4



Site: Saqqara

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

Material: NB1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Rzeuska 2004: 213–214, Plate XCIII: 39 Dating: 6th Dynasty



Old Kingdom 17

Site: Giza Shape: large ovoid jar with short neck, recurved rim, and rounded base Material: GM3 Manufacture: handmade, rim turned Surface: plain, smoothed Reference: Wodzińska 2007a: 298, Figure 11.11 Dating: 4th Dynasty Representative Example: Similar to Color Plate 4.4



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





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



Site: Giza Shape: hole-mouth jar with flat base (*nmst*) Material: fine Nile alluvium Manufacture: thrown (?) Surface: red-coated, smoothed or polished Reference: Reisner and Smith 1955: 65, Figure 62, 14 Dating: Hetepheres (4th Dynasty)



Old Kingdom 23

Site: Giza

Shape: bag-shaped jar with rounded base (dšrt)
Material: fine Nile alluvium
Manufacture: thrown (?)
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Reisner and Smith 1955: 64, Figure 60, 1186/13
Dating: Hetepheres (4th Dynasty)



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



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)



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



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


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



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



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





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



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



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)



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



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



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

0 5 10 cm 1:4

Old Kingdom 55

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



Old Kingdom 56

Site: Giza

Shape: miniature plate with recurved rim and flat base

Material: GN4

Manufacture: turned, knife-cut base

Surface: reddish-brown coat, polished on

inside, smoothed outside

Reference: Wodzińska 2007a: 305, Figure 11.32 **Dating:** 4th Dynasty



Old Kingdom 57

Site: Giza

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



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



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





Old Kingdom 60

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



Old Kingdom 61

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



Old Kingdom 62, 63

Site: Abusir Shape: shallow tray with recurved, ribbed rim and three feet Material: NB Manufacture: thrown Surface: red-coated, smoothed Reference: Kaiser 1969: 71–72, Type XVII: 213–218 Dating: 5th–6th Dynasties



Old Kingdom 64

Site: Giza

Shape: large bowl on high foot Material: GN8 Manufacture: handmade Surface: red-coated, polished Reference: Wodzińska 2003 Dating: 4th Dynasty



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



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)



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)



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)



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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.

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Site: Dendera
Shape: bag-shaped jar with wavy rim and rounded base
Material: mostly marl (drab ware)
Manufacture: not stated, but perhaps wheel-made
Surface: smoothed with incised decoration and small applications on rim, some red-coated (Nile clay)
Reference: Slater 1974: 87, 499, Figure 24, Type Q1a
Dating: late First Intermediate Period-Middle Kingdom

First Intermediate Period 2

Site: Dendera Shape: spherical jar with long neck and slightly pointed base Material: marl (drab ware) Manufacture: not stated, but perhaps wheel-made Surface: smoothed Reference: Slater 1974:81, 496, Figure 21, Type M2C Dating: late First Intermediate Period– Middle Kingdom





First Intermediate Period 3

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



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

10 cm

1:4

0

5

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





Site: Dendera Shape: cup with pointed base Material: Nile (brown ware) Manufacture: not stated, but perhaps handmade Surface: smoothed Reference: Slater 1974: 75, 491, Figure 16, Type G5a Dating: First Intermediate Period



First Intermediate Period 12

- Site: Dendera
- Shape: ovoid jar with recurved rim and pointed base
 Material: Nile (brown ware)
 Manufacture: handmade
 Surface: smoothed, some red-coated
 Reference: Slater 1974: 76, 491, Figure 16, Type H1d
 Dating: First Intermediate Period



First Intermediate Period 13

Site: Dendera Shape: bag-shaped jar with recurved rim and rounded base Material: Nile (brown ware) Manufacture: handmade Surface: smoothed Reference: Slater 1974: 77, 491, Figure 16, Type H4a Dating: First Intermediate Period



Site: Dendera Shape: small ovoid jar with recurved rim and pointed base Material: mostly Nile (brown ware), some marl (drab ware) Manufacture: not stated, but perhaps wheel-made Surface: smoothed Reference: Slater 1974: 77, 492, Figure 17, Type H6l Dating: First Intermediate Period





Site: Dendera Shape: jar with long neck and rounded base Material: mostly Nile clay (brown ware), some marl (drab ware) Manufacture: handmade (?) Surface: smoothed Reference: Slater 1974: 76, 492, Figure 17, Type H6n Dating: First Intermediate Period

First Intermediate Period 16

Site: Dendera
Shape: jar with recurved rim and flat base (*hs*)
Material: mostly Nile clay (brown ware), only some marl (drab ware)
Manufacture: not stated, but perhaps wheel-made
Surface: red-coated (Nile), smoothed (marl)
Reference: Slater 1974: 79–80, 495, Figure 20, Type L2a
Dating: First Intermediate Period, and some from the Middle Kingdom





First Intermediate Period 17

Site: Dendera

Shape: jar with recurved rim and flat base (*hs*)
Material: mostly Nile clay (brown ware), only some marl (drab ware)
Manufacture: not stated, but perhaps wheel-made
Surface: red-coated (Nile), smoothed (marl)
Reference: Slater 1974: 79–80, 495, Figure 20, Type L1a
Dating: First Intermediate Period, and some from the Middle Kingdom



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

0 5 10 cm 1:4

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 Mid 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 мıb Dating: not stated



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 85c 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



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



First Intermediate Period 25

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



First Intermediate Period 26

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



First Intermediate Period 27

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



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



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





Site: not stated Shape: conical vessel with flaring neck Material: NB Manufacture: thrown Surface: smoothed Reference: Regner 1998: 170 Dating: First Intermediate Period–11th Dynasty



First Intermediate Period 33

Site: Dendera Shape: spherical jar with rounded base Material: Nile (brown ware) Manufacture: not stated, but perhaps wheel-made Surface: smoothed, sometimes red-coated Reference: Slater 1974: 86, 499, Figure 24, Type P3b Dating: First Intermediate Period Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 8.3

5

0

10 cm

1:4

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



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



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

0 5 10 cm 1:4

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 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 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



Site: Dendera
Shape: carinated bowl with flat base
Material: Nile clay (brown ware) or some marl (drab ware)
Manufacture: not stated, but perhaps wheel-made
Surface: smoothed (marl and Nile), red-coated (Nile)
Reference: Slater 1974: 64, 487, Figure 12, Type c6b
Dating: First Intermediate Period

First Intermediate Period 44

Site: Dendera
Shape: basin with flat base and short spout below rim
Material: Nile clay except one example made of marl (drab ware)
Manufacture: not stated, but perhaps wheel-made
Surface: mostly red-coated (Nile), two also polished
Reference: Slater 1974: 64–65, 487, Figure 12, Type C7C
Dating: First Intermediate Period





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



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

First Intermediate Period 49

Site: Dendera Shape: conical cup Material: rough Nile clay (brown ware) Manufacture: not stated, but probably handmade Surface: smoothed Reference: Slater 1974: 71–72, 489, Figure 14, Type E1a Dating: not stated



First Intermediate Period 50

Site: Dendera Shape: conical cup Material: rough Nile clay (brown ware) Manufacture: not stated, but probably handmade Surface: smoothed Reference: Slater 1974: 72, 489, Figure 14, Type E1b Dating: First Intermediate Period

5

10 cm

1:4



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 0T1 Dating: not stated



Middle Kingdom

11th–12th Dynasties

Material

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

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

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Middle Kingdom 1

Site: Tell el-Dab'a Shape: jar with flaring neck Material: 11-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: 11-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


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

Middle Kingdom 7

Site: Tell el-Dab'a Shape: jar with curved and flattened rim Material: 11-c Manufacture: thrown Surface: plain Reference: Czerny 1999: 98–99, 194, Figure Mc 155 Dating: 12th Dynasty Site: Tell el-Dab'a
Shape: jar with flaring neck and globular body
Material: 11-c
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Czerny 1999: 98–99, 194, Figure Mc 163
Dating: 12th Dynasty





1:4

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 11



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





Site: Dendera Shape: jar with slightly recurved rim Material: Qena ware Manufacture: thrown Surface: smoothed, with applied decoration at the rim Reference: Marchand 2000: Figure 34 Dating: Middle Kingdom– Second Intermediate Period



Middle Kingdom 12

Site: Dendera Shape: jar with simple, slightly recurved rim Material: Qena ware Manufacture: thrown Surface: smoothed, with incised decoration on the shoulder Reference: Marchand 2000: Figure 36 Dating: Middle Kingdom– Second Intermediate Period Representative Example: similar decoration

seen in Color Plate 11.1



10 cm

1:4

5

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



Site: Tell el-Dab'a Shape: jar with slightly recurved rim and ribbed neck Material: II-с Manufacture: thrown Surface: plain Reference: Czerny 1999: 95–96, 191, Figure мс 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



Site: Lisht

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

Material: мс

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



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



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



Site: Tell el-Dab'a Shape: large, hole-mouthed jar with flat base Material: 1-c-1 Manufacture: thrown Surface: red-washed outside Reference: Czerny 1999: 85, 87, 176–177, Figure Ng 122 Dating: 12th Dynasty



Site: Tell el-Dab'a Shape: jar with wide neck and recurved rim Material: 11-c Manufacture: thrown Surface: plain Reference: Czerny 1999: 92–94, 188, Figure Mc 51 Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 22

Site: Tell el-Dab'a Shape: jar with wide flaring neck and recurved rim Material: II-c Manufacture: thrown Surface: plain Reference: Czerny 1999: 92–94, 189, Figure Mc 54 Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 23

Site: Tell el-Dab'a Shape: jar with wide neck and recurved rim Material: II-с Manufacture: thrown Surface: plain Reference: Czerny 1999: 92–94, 190, Figure мс 67 Dating: 12th Dynasty



Site: Tell el-Dab'a Shape: jar with wide neck and recurved rim Material: II-с Manufacture: thrown Surface: plain Reference: Czerny 1999: 92–94, 190, Figure мс 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



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



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



Site: Tell el-Dab'a
Shape: bottle with flaring neck and rounded base
Material: 1-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 1
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 9.4

Middle Kingdom 34

Site: Tell el-Dab'a Shape: bottle with flaring neck Material: 1-c-1 Manufacture: thrown Surface: red-washed outside Reference: Czerny 1999: 77, 156, Figure Nf 260 Dating: 12th Dynasty





Site: Tell el-Dab'a
Shape: bag-shaped jar with slightly recurved rim and rounded base
Material: 1-b
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-washed outside
Reference: Czerny 1999: 79, 157, Figure Nf 277
Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 37

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 295 Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 36

Site: Beni Hassan

Shape: squat jar with recurved rim and

flat base

Material: NC

Manufacture: thrown, base and lower body trimmed

Surface: red-washed outside

Reference: Bourriau 1981: 61–62, Figure 109

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



Middle Kingdom 38

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 296 Dating: 12th Dynasty



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





1:4

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



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





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



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



Middle Kingdom 45

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

5

10 cm

1:4



Middle Kingdom 46

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



Middle Kingdom 47, 48

Site: Lisht Shape: small, carinated vessels with incurved rim and flat base Material: NB1 Manufacture: thrown Surface: plain Reference: Arnold 1988: 117, 127, Figure 64: 9–10 Dating: early 12th Dynasty

Middle Kingdom 49

Site: Lisht Shape: medium-sized, wide-mouthed jar, bag-shaped Material: NB2 Manufacture: thrown Surface: plain Reference: Arnold 1988: 120, 129, Figure 66: 168 Dating: early 12th Dynasty





Middle Kingdom 50

Site: Lisht

Shape: small, wide-mouthed jar with flat base Material: NB1 Manufacture: thrown (?) Surface: plain Reference: Arnold 1988: 117, 129, Figure 66: 8 Dating: early 12th Dynasty



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

Middle Kingdom 52

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



Middle Kingdom 53

Site: Lisht

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





Middle Kingdom 54, 55

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

Middle Kingdom 56

Site: Tell el-Dab'a Shape: bottle with long neck, ovoid body, and rounded base Material: 1-c-1 Manufacture: thrown Surface: red-washed outside Reference: Czerny 1999: 78, 156, Figure Nf 267 Dating: 12th Dynasty





Middle Kingdom 57

Site: Tell el-Dab´a Shape: bottle with long neck, ovoid body, and rounded base Material: 1-c-1 Manufacture: thrown Surface: red-washed outside Reference: Czerny 1999: 78, 156, Figure Nf 271 Dating: 12th Dynasty



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

0 5 10 cm 1:4



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



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



Middle Kingdom 62

Site: Tell el-Dab'a Shape: jar with flaring rim Material: 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





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

0

Site: Tell el-Dab'a Shape: jar with flaring neck and recurved rim Material: I-c Manufacture: thrown Surface: plain or with red coat Reference: Czerny 1999: 87, 179, Figure Ng 143 Dating: 12th Dynasty

10 cm

1:4

5





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



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: 11-c Manufacture: thrown Surface: plain Reference: Czerny 1999: 91–92, 187, Figure Mc 33 Dating: 12th Dynasty



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



Middle Kingdom 73

Site: Tell el-Dab'a Shape: carinated bowl Material: 11-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: 11-c Manufacture: thrown Surface: plain Reference: Czerny 1999: 92–94, 188, Figure Mc 47 Dating: 12th Dynasty



Site: Tell el-Dab'a Shape: bowl with incurved rim and spout Material: II-с Manufacture: thrown Surface: plain Reference: Czerny 1999: 92, 187, Figure мс 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



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





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



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: 1-c Manufacture: thrown Surface: plain, with string impressions Reference: Czerny 1999: 82–83, 168, Figure Ng 56 Dating: 12th Dynasty



Site: Tell el-Dab'a Shape: simple bowl with flaring walls Material: 1-c Manufacture: thrown Surface: plain, with string impressions Reference: Czerny 1999: 82–83, 168, Figure Ng 64 Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 87

Site: Tell el-Dab'a Shape: simple bowl with rounded walls and slightly recurved rim Material: 1-c-2 Manufacture: thrown Surface: plain Reference: Czerny 1999: 83, 169, Figure Ng 73 Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 88

Site: Tell el-Dab'a Shape: coarse bowl with thick walls Material: 1-c-2 Manufacture: thrown Surface: plain Reference: Czerny 1999: 83, 169, Figure Ng 74 Dating: 12th Dynasty 0 5 10 cm 1:4

Site: Tell el-Dab'a Shape: simple bowl Material: 1-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: 1-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: 1-b Manufacture: thrown Surface: red-washed Reference: Czerny 1999: 68, 141, Figure Nf 75 Dating: 12th Dynasty



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: 1-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





Site: Tell el-Dab´a Shape: simple bowl with bent walls Material: 1-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



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 101, 102

Site: Lisht Shape: medium-sized hemispherical cups Material: NB1 Manufacture: thrown (?) Surface: red-coated Reference: Arnold 1988: 119, 128, Figure 65: 138, 137 Dating: early 12th Dynasty Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 12.4





Middle Kingdom 103

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



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: 1-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: 1-b Manufacture: thrown Surface: not stated Reference: Czerny 1999: 65, 140, Figure Nf 46 Dating: 12th Dynasty



Site: Elephantine Shape: hemispherical bowl Material: NB1a Manufacture: thrown (?) Surface: red-coated inside, with traces on outside Reference: Rzeuska 1999b: 198–199, Figure 43: 5 Dating: late First Intermediate Period–11th Dynasty Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 12.2



Middle Kingdom 108

Site: Tell el-Dab'a Shape: hemispherical bowl Material: I-e-2/I-e-1 (?) Manufacture: thrown Surface: plain Reference: Czerny 1999: 84–85, 87, 173, Figure Ng 97 Dating: 12th Dynasty



Site: Tell el-Dab´a Shape: simple bowl with incurved walls Material: 1-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: 1-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


Site: Elephantine **Shape:** hemispherical bowl with recurved rim

Material: NB1C

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-coated, with incised lines below rim **Reference:** Rzeuska 1999b: 202–203, Figure 45: 3

Dating: late 12th–beginning of 13th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 113

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



Middle Kingdom 114

Site: Tell el-Dab'a Shape: bowl with flat base and recurved rim Material: 1-b Manufacture: thrown Surface: red-slipped, polished, with incised decoration Reference: Czerny 1999: 80, 159, Figure Nf 336 Dating: 12th Dynasty



Site: Tell el-Dab´a Shape: carinated bowl Material: 1-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: 1-b Manufacture: thrown Surface: red-slipped, polished Reference: Czerny 1999: 68–69, 143, Figure Nf 105 Dating: 12th Dynasty



Site: Tell el-Dab'a Shape: carinated bowl Material: 1-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: 1-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: 1-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



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

5

10 cm

1:4

0



Middle Kingdom 124

Site: Tell el-Dab´a Shape: bowl with bent walls Material: 1-b Manufacture: thrown Surface: red-slipped, polished, with incised decoration Reference: Czerny 1999: 72, 148, Figure Nf 178 Dating: 12th Dynasty



Site: Tell el-Dab'a Shape: bowl with bent walls Material: 1-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: 1-b Manufacture: thrown Surface: red-polished Reference: Czerny 1999: 73–74, 153, Figure Nf 226 Dating: 12th Dynasty



Site: Tell el-Dab'a Shape: carinated bowl with small ledge inside Material: 1-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: 1-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: 1-c Manufacture: thrown Surface: red-coated Reference: Czerny 1999: 84, 174, Figure Ng 105 Dating: 12th Dynasty



Site: Tell el-Dab'a Shape: bowl with rounded rim Material: 1-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: 1-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





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



Middle Kingdom 135

Site: Tell el-Dab'a Shape: carinated bowl with incurved walls Material: 1-c Manufacture: thrown Surface: plain or red-coated Reference: Czerny 1999: 85, 174, Figure Ng 108 Dating: 12th Dynasty



Middle Kingdom 136

Site: Tell el-Dab'a Shape: carinated bowl with incurved walls Material: 1-c Manufacture: thrown Surface: plain or red-coated Reference: Czerny 1999: 85, 174, Figure Ng 107 Dating: 12th Dynasty



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



Site: Tell el-Dab'a Shape: stand Material: 11-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



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: 1-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: 1-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: 1-c-2 Manufacture: thrown Surface: plain Reference: Czerny 1999: 101, 196, Figure F 1 Dating: 12th Dynasty



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





Site: Tell el-Dab'a Shape: conical bread mold Material: 1-c-2 Manufacture: handmade Surface: plain Reference: Czerny 1999: 104, 198, Figure F 14 Dating: 12th Dynasty Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 9.2

Middle Kingdom 152

Site: Tell el-Dab'a Shape: conical bread mold Material: 1-c-2 Manufacture: handmade Surface: plain Reference: Czerny 1999: 104, 198, Figure F 23 Dating: 12th Dynasty Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 9.2





Middle Kingdom 153, 154

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

Middle Kingdom 155, 156

Site: Dendera Shape: cylindrical bread molds, some with pierced bases Material: NC Manufacture: handmade Surface: plain Reference: Marchand 2000: 267, Figure 40–41 Dating: Middle Kingdom– Second Intermediate Period





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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.

Archaic Period, Representative Examples



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



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

Plate 2.4. Abydos? Similar to Archaic 1 and 2 (see pp. 81–82). UC17182, Petrie Museum.

Archaic Period, Representative Examples, continued



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.

Old Kingdom, Representative Examples



p. 121). Photo courtesy of Yukinori

Kawae.



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.

Old Kingdom, Representative Examples, continued

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

Plate 6.1. Giza. Old Kingdom 66 (see p. 145). Photo courtesy of Yukinori Kawae.



Plate 6.2. Giza. Old Kingdom 67 (see p. 146). Photo courtesy of Yukinori Kawae.

First Intermediate Period, Representative Examples



Plate 7.1. Qau. UC18002, Petrie Museum.



Plate 7.2. Sedment. UC18189, Petrie Museum.



Plate 7.3. Sedment. UC17988, Petrie Museum.



Plate 7.4. Sedment? UC18224, Petrie Museum.



Plate 7.5. Sedment. UC18195, Petrie Museum.

First Intermediate Period, Representative Examples, continued



Plate 8.1. Qau. UC16162, Petrie Museum.



Plate 8.2. Qau. UC17729, Petrie Museum.



Plate 8.3. Qau. Similar to First Intermediate Period 23, 33, and 34 (see pp. 158 and 161). UC18021, Petrie Museum.



Plate 8.4. Qau. UC18022, Petrie Museum.



Middle Kingdom, Representative Examples

Plate 9.1. Lahun. UC18607, Petrie Museum.



Plate 9.3. Hawara. UC18486, 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 9.4. 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.



Middle Kingdom, Representative Examples, continued

Plate 11.1. Elephantine. Similar decoration pattern seen in Middle Kingdom 12 (see p. 172). Photo courtesy of Virpi Perunka and Teodozja I. Rzeuska.



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



Plate 11.3. Kafr Ammar. Similar to Middle Kingdom 140 (see p. 215). UC18461, Petrie Museum.

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 12.4. Lahun. Similar to Middle Kingdom 101 and 102 (see p. 202). UC18582, Petrie Museum.



Plate 12.5. Lahun? UC18746, Petrie Museum.