

## APPENDIX I

# THE POTTERY

IN view of the importance of the pottery from the Hetep-heres tomb in forming a large body of vessels in a certain dated context, it is proposed here to supplement this pottery with a corpus of the vessels from the Old Kingdom mastabas at Giza. Thus, as in the case of the mud seal-impressions in Chapter VI and the stone vessels in Appendix II, the reader will find here a survey of the Old Kingdom material as represented by the Giza Cemetery. The basis for this study is a text prepared by Dr. Reisner in 1935, and, as in the case of the stone vessels, the types of vessels are those worked out by Reisner and employed by him for describing the pottery vessels in *A History of the Giza Necropolis*, Volume I. In the following text, references to that work will be given simply as *Vol. I*. The listing of vessels from Giza has been somewhat simplified here, with a considerable alteration of wording and the addition of certain material not available to Reisner in 1935. It should be noted that, just as the Hetep-heres tomb provided an unusually important group of vessels for the reign of Cheops, the intact sloping passage tomb of Impy (G 2381 A), who was buried in the reign of Pepy II, produced a similarly closed group of pottery for the end of the Old Kingdom at Giza.

The pottery of the Hetep-heres tomb (G 7000 X) was badly smashed. The reconstruction of its history premised the following events:

- (a) The thieves intent on looting the sarcophagus plundered the deposit in the tomb at Dahshur and carelessly trampled the pottery.
- (b) The trampled potsherds were gathered in new boxes for transportation to the secret tomb at Giza, during which no attempt was made to sort out the fragments which were swept up mixed with fragments of plaster and linen. There were still a number of whole vessels at this time.
- (c) The filled boxes were carried to Giza probably on sledges or by hand. A certain amount of breakage must have taken place in this process and in lowering into the

### A. Jars with rounded base or round-pointed base

#### *Mycerinus Types*

- A-II b: large wine jars
- A-IV: traditional offering jars
- A-VI: ovoid jars

### B. Jars with flat base

#### *Mycerinus Types*

- B-VI: ovoid jars with flat base
- B-XVIII: shoulder jars

secret tomb. The potsherds found mixed with plaster in the shaft probably came partly from a broken box or boxes and partly from vessels used for mixing the plaster (perhaps taken from the original equipment).

- (d) After deposition in the secret tomb, the wood of the boxes decayed. Over a long period of years the collapsing boxes let free the contents to slide in all directions. The stacks of vessels again suffered breakage during this period.
- (e) Lying in the tomb for nearly five thousand years, the pottery suffered from chemical corrosion. Hundreds of the potsherds had been corroded partially, and some were found to be entirely disintegrated.

The clearing of the tomb and the preliminary work on the pottery showed at once that only a small percentage of the vessels was perfect. It also proved that the number of fragments from the same vessels which lay together was small. In general, fragments from the same vessel fitting together came from widely separated box groups. In 1935, after the repair of the pottery had been undertaken for five years, the majority of the vessels was still incomplete. It is probable that in large part this was due to the corrosion of the fragments which destroyed them or made their form unrecognizable.

The total number of pottery vessels which could be reconstructed so that their form could be drawn was 281.

## I. TYPE FORMS

The class of vessels and models at Giza includes a number of forms not found in the Mycerinus Valley Temple. Reisner therefore revised the classification of pottery set out in *Mycerinus*, retaining the Roman numerals designating the chief types of the Mycerinus classification and adding the numbers LI to LXXIX for the new types. He has also made a number of main subdivisions marked with capital letters (A, B, C, etc.) under which are entered the chief groups from the Mycerinus classification as follows:

#### *New Types*

- A-II c: degenerate forms in Dyn. V-VI
- A-LI: bag-shaped jars
- A-LVI: collar jars

#### *New Types*

- B-LI: bag-shaped jars
- B-LIII: one-handled jugs

B. Jars with flat base (*contd.*)*Mycerinus Types*

B-XIX a-b: squat shoulder jars

*New Types*

B-LIV: two-handled oil jars  
 B-LV: neckless shoulder jars  
 B-LVI: collar jars  
 B-LVII: models of cylinder jars  
 B-LVIII: models imitating belted barrel jars  
 B-LIX: long-necked jars

## C. Round-bottomed basins and bowls

*Mycerinus Types*

C-XXVII: bowls with external rim  
 C-XXIX: large basins with roll rim  
 C-XXX: bent-sided bowls  
 C-XXXII: recurved rim

*New Types*

C-LXI: with plain rim  
 C-LXII: with contracted mouth  
 C-LXIII: molded rim  
 C-LXV: flaring with internal molding  
 C-LXVI: with roll rim

## D. Flat-bottomed basins and bowls

*Mycerinus Types*

D-XXXV: large basin with roll rim and short tubular spout  
 D-XXXVI: recurved rim, long tubular spout  
 D-XXXVII: with molding under roll rim or plain roll rim; without spout  
 D-XXXIX: flaring, flat-bottomed bowls

*New Types*

D-LXXI: large tub of mud ware  
 D-LXXII: with contracted mouth  
 D-LXXIV: pan with concave sides  
 D-LXXVI: bent-sided bowl  
 D-LXXIX: models of basins and bowls

## E. Bowl-tables, bowl and jar stands

*Mycerinus Types*

E-XXI: bowl-tables  
 E-XXII: tall and medium bowl stands  
 E-XXIV: ring stands

## F. Degenerate traditional vessels not included in A-E

*Mycerinus Types*

F-XXV: traditional bread pot ('flower-pot')  
 F-XXVI: trays of coarse RW

## G. Bowl covers and lids

*New Types*

G-LII: domed covers

The ordinary wares of the Old Kingdom found at Giza are marked as follows:

- (1) RW ordinary red brown ware with a red surface; finished in some cases with wet-smoothing or with red wash  
 BrW same ordinary ware with a brown surface; finished also in some cases with wet-smoothing or red wash  
 RBrW a more finely levigated clay with reddish brown surface; may be pebble burnished or wet-smoothed, or left as finished on wheel  
 RP produced by polishing (burnishing) a red wash on RW, BrW, or RBrW; also on FRW  
 FRW a term used to designate a fine grained quality of RW; often finished with red wash; not essentially different from RBrW but probably from another locality

CRW a coarse quality of the RW or BrW used for traditional offering jars and trays  
 CBrW also designated 'mud ware,' or tub ware; a thick, rather soft brown ware with black or dark brown fracture and brown surface; used for tubs and 'flower pots'

- (2) Wares of clay made largely of *Tufl*, corresponding to the wares made now at Ballas, Deir-el-Ballas, and Keneh; varying from slightly pinkish or drab ware at Ballas to pale greenish wares at Keneh:  
 DbW or KW drab or greenish drab surface with red or dark, nearly black fracture; usually finished by a fine drab slip smoothed with the hand  
 WSR imitation of *Tufl* ware of RW or RBrW covered with a light colored slip or wash.

The slip has often been stained pinkish by the red of the basic material

- (3) 'Special Ware': a brownish or grey ware with small white specks showing in the fracture; apparently not of Nile mud; burning reddish or drab on the outer surface; with thick cream-colored slip; after-smoothed by rubbing

It must be remembered that each of these designations covers a variety of minor differences inherent in the process of finishing and baking. The pottery made in the Old Kingdom was, with rare exceptions, wheel-made.

## 2. DEVELOPMENT OF POTTERY FORMS IN DYNASTIES IV-VI AT GIZA

More than two thousand vessels and models examined by Reisner come from the burial chambers in the same community which existed continuously from the reign of Cheops until after Dynasty VI. The burial chambers, as we have seen, include two intact chambers of great importance, that of Queen Hetep-heres I (G 7000 X) which forms the subject of this volume, and that of Impy, the son of Nekhebu, who was buried after having served as an official of Pepy II. Most of the other chambers were plundered, many of them grievously, but the pottery in them falls into four main periods:

- i. The time from the reign of Cheops to about the middle of the reign of Chephren which includes the early mastabas in the Eastern and Western Fields, as well as the pottery from the Hetep-heres tomb
- ii. The latter part of the reign of Chephren to the end of the reign of Neferirkara, in Dynasty V
- iii. The latter part of Dynasty V
- iv. Dynasty VI

The series begins, without doubt, with the Hetep-heres group with its seventeen well-marked types and its thirty-four subtypes. All but one of these seventeen types appear sooner or later in the mastabas of the Western Field. Even this one exception, the bowl cover (G-LII), may be represented by two small examples from the Dynasty VI tomb of G 2381 Z. Fourteen of the Hetep-heres types were found in the mastabas of Period i, in the following order of frequency:

|         |   |
|---------|---|
| A-II b  | large wine jar  |
| C-XXXII | round-bottomed bowl with recurved rim                             |
| B-LV    | neckless shoulder jar (for unguents)                              |
| D-XXXVI | flat-bottomed basin; recurved rim and long tubular spout          |
| D-LXXI  | large flat-bottomed tub of mud ware                               |
| D-XXXV  | large flat-bottomed basin; short tubular spout                    |
| C-LXI   | round-bottomed pans and bowls (including bowl with ledge handles) |
| E-XXI   | bowl-table  |
| E-XXIV  | ring stand  |
| A-LI    | round-bottomed bag-shaped jar                                     |

|         |  |
|---------|--|
| D-XXXIX | flat-bottomed flaring bowls              |
| D-LXXIX | models of basins and bowls               |
| B-LIII  | one-handed jug                           |
| D-LXXII | flat-bottomed bowl with contracted mouth |

Three types (C-XXIX, D-LXXIV, and G-LII) do not occur in the early mastabas. It is to be noted that three important types found in the Hetep-heres tomb and in Period i were dominant in Period ii but practically ceased before the end of Dynasty IV:

|         |  |
|---------|--|
| D-XXXVI | flat-bottomed basin; recurved rim and long tubular spout |
| D-LXXI  | large flat-bottomed tub of mud ware                      |
| E-XXI   | bowl-table   |

Not only did these three important types disappear but other types degenerated, particularly Type A-II b, which became more slender and smaller in Dynasties V and VI and developed a higher neck (variations marked by designation A-II c). Including the obvious degenerations of Type A-II, the sixteen Hetep-heres types are represented in the mastabas by about 50 per cent of the vessels.

Leaving aside certain small models of bowls and jars, there remain twenty-four types which were found in the mastabas but not in the Hetep-heres tomb. In Period i there appear ten significant new types:

|         |   |
|---------|---|
| C-XXX   | round-bottomed bent-sided bowls: reached maximum use in Dynasty V   |
| B-LIV   | two-handed oil jar: appears first in G 4140 in the reign of Cheops and in the mastabas of the second addition to Cemetery 4000; continues to end of Dynasty VI. It should be remembered that these are not an Egyptian form but imported, probably from Syria |
| A-VI    | round-bottomed ovoid jars, with shoulder, neck, and roll rim  |
| B-VI    | flat-bottomed jar of ovoid form, with shoulder, neck, and roll rim  |
| B-XVIII | medium and small shoulder jars corresponding to type A-II c but with flat base  |
| B-LVIII | imitations of stone models of belted barrel jar   |
| A-LVI   | round-pointed jars with collar neck   |
| C-XXVII | round-bottomed shallow bowls with external molding on edge  |
| C-LXV   | shallow round-bottomed flaring dishes with internal molding   |
| C-LXII  | round-bottomed bowls with contracted mouth  |

A few other new types lack the significance of the above ten introduced in Period i. The number of examples representing new types forms about 30 per cent of the total number of vessels in this period.

The remaining types were apparently introduced after Period i, probably most of them in Dynasty V. Among these are two degenerate forms of the round-bottomed bowl, Type C-LXIII with molded rim and Type C-LXVI with a roll rim. Most characteristic are the degenerate forms of the round-bottomed bowl with recurved rim, Type C-XXXII, but these hardly justify creating a new type to describe them. There is

also a new form of the bent-sided bowl with a flat bottom, Type D-LXXXVI.

The change effected by the development of the pottery between the middle of the reign of Cheops and a time at about the middle of the reign of Pepy II is shown by a comparison of types presented by the two intact tombs of Hetep-heres and Impy, the son of Nekhebu:

| <i>Hetep-heres (G 7000 X)</i> |  |     |
|-------------------------------|--|-----|
| A-II b                        | large wine jars                          | 11  |
| A-LI                          | bag-shaped pots                          | 40  |
| B-LIII                        | one-handed jug                           | 1   |
| B-LV                          | neckless shoulder jar                    | 56  |
| C-XXIX                        | large round-bottomed basin               | 2   |
| C-XXXII                       | round-bottomed basin; recurved rim       | 2   |
| C-LXI                         | round-bottomed bowl; plain rim           | 35  |
| D-XXXV                        | large basin with spout                   | 4   |
| D-XXXVI                       | basin with recurved rim; tubular spout   | 15  |
| D-XXXIX                       | flaring bowls; flat bottom               | 12  |
| D-LXXI                        | large tubs of mud ware                   | 10  |
| D-LXXII                       | bowls with contracted mouth, flat bottom | 10  |
| D-LXXIV                       | pan with concave sides                   | 3   |
| D-LXXXIX                      | models of basins and bowls               | 53  |
| E-XXI                         | bowl-tables                              | 6   |
| E-XXIV                        | ring stands                              | 10  |
| G-LII                         | bowl covers                              | 11  |
|                               | Total 17 types                           | 281 |
| <i>Impy (G 2381 A)</i>        |  |     |
| B-LIV                         | two-handed oil jar                       | 5   |
| C-XXVII                       | bowl with external rim                   | 1   |
| C-XXX a                       | round-bottomed bent-sided bowl           | 9   |
| D-XXXV a                      | large basin with spout                   | 2   |
|                               | Total 4 types                            | 17  |

The tomb of Hetep-heres I was a queen's tomb and much larger than that of Impy which belonged to a man with the office of 'Overseer of All the King's Works.' Nevertheless, it is remarkable that only one type of the Hetep-heres vessels, the large basin, Type D-XXXV, was found in the Impy tomb. The bent-sided bowls (C-XXX a), the bowl with flaring sides and external rim (C-XXVII), and the imported two-handed oil jars of special ware (B-LIV) did not occur in the Hetep-heres tomb. It might be remarked that the oil jars appear in Period i and that a one-handed imported jug (B-LIII) was among the Hetep-heres equipment. The Impy oil jars are, therefore, later examples of foreign vessels which were known already in the time of Hetep-heres. The Impy bowls were all round-bottomed forms, although the basins had flat bottoms. The Hetep-heres tomb contained many small examples of the main types A-LI (bag-shaped pot) and B-LV (neckless shoulder jar). The use of these small vessels continued in the mastabas and in Dynasty V developed into degenerate splay-foot forms which occurred in numbers in the burial chambers. These models were entirely wanting in the tomb of Impy, but

at the same time a large number of copper models were included among the burial furniture.

The early deposits of Period i contain the significant types D-LXXI (mud-ware tub), D-XXXVI (flat-bottomed basin with recurved rim and tubular spout) and the large wine jars of Type A-II b. Although the Hetep-heres tomb does not contain the two-handed oil jar of Type B-LIV, it appears soon afterwards in G 4140 and occurs frequently in the tombs of Period i. The Hetep-heres one-handed jug (B-LIII) is also found again in the mastabas of Period i. It is a curious fact that although earlier forms of the loop-handled oil jars with combed surface decoration are known from Palestine and Syria, neither the one-handed nor the two-handed foreign pottery vessels have been found in Egypt after the end of Dynasty I until they appear again at Giza in Dynasty IV. The two-handed jar with combed surface decoration continues to appear from Dynasty IV to the end of Dynasty VI. It would seem dangerous to draw any conclusion from this fact, since the absence of these vessels in Dynasties II and III may be due to accident and future excavation may produce them.

Period ii (the latter part of Dynasty IV-early Dynasty V) is marked by the absence of Types D-LXXI (mud-ware tubs) and D-XXXVI (spouted basins with recurved rim). There is an increased use of round-bottomed bowls of Types C-XXX (bent-sided bowls) and C-XXXII (bowls with recurved rim). Type A-LI (bag-shaped pot) disappears, and there is a degeneration in the forms of the models of Types B-LV (neckless shoulder jar), B-LVI (collar jars), and B-LVIII (belted barrel jars).

Period iii (Dynasty V, from the end of the reign of Neferirkara) shows a change in the form of the wine jars from Type A-II b to A-II c (large jars). There is an increased use of well-formed bowls of Type C-XXXII (recurved rim) as well as degenerate forms of these bowls with rudimentary or flaring recurved rim. Use is also made of Type C-LXV, the flaring-sided vessel with internal molding.

Finally, in Period iv (Dynasty VI) there is a general decrease in the number of vessels used. The bowl type C-LXIII with flaring sides and molded edge is in frequent use. The wine jar degenerates into the small, long-necked form of A-II c. There is a prevalence of round-bottomed basins and bowls.

### 3. THE POTTERY FROM THE HETEP-HERES TOMB (G 7000 X)

#### (1) GROUP A: TYPE II b. TALL WINE JAR WITH BULGING SHOULDER AND ROUND-POINTED BASE, SHORT NECK, ROLL RIM (ALL WSR), 11 EXAMPLES

This jar replaces the old wine jars of Dynasties II-III and occurs in two forms, (a) slender and (b) bulging. In the Hetep-heres tomb only the second form A-II b was found. Two of these vessels lay in the offering niche, part way down the shaft (Figs. 15, 16). In the tomb itself, one complete jar was recovered, seven were nearly complete, and one was preserved only in its upper part. There were, then, eleven in all, of which eight are drawn in Fig. 58, one in Fig. 61, and two in Fig. 16. Three are illustrated in the photograph on Pl. 46 a. The jar,



No. 34-4-8, was the one which had been placed in the gold-covered box with the inlaid lid beside the sarcophagus. The size of the vessels ranges from 29 to 40 cm. in height, with a maximum diameter of 19 to 25 cm. The diameter of the rim varies from 9 to 11.5 cm.

(2) GROUP A: TYPE LI. BAG-SHAPED POTS (ALL FINE RED BROWN WARE), MORE THAN 40 EXAMPLES

Forty examples of the bag-shaped pot were found, of which seventeen were perfect and a number of others nearly complete. There were fragments of at least eight more vessels. The size ranged from 8.8 to 19.6 cm. high; diameter 11.2 to 22.9 cm.; diameter of rim 6.2 to 11.6 cm. These are illustrated in Figs. 59-60 and in Pl. 46e, 1/1-3.

(3) GROUP B: TYPE LIII. ONE-HANDLED JUG WITH FLAT BOTTOM, 1 EXAMPLE

The one-handed pottery jug is rare. Only one example was found in the Hetep-heres tomb and seven (two of which are spouted pitchers) in the burial chambers of the mastabas. Reisner remarks that the relation to the stone jar of Type XIV is obscure, but the problem should perhaps be stated in somewhat different terms. In the first place, the Hetep-heres example (No. 1711/44 plus 1711/12; height 32.8 cm.; maximum diameter 20.4 cm.; Fig. 61; Pl. 46 d), like the other vessels of this kind from Giza, is of a special ware with white specks in the fracture. This piece is of a somewhat redder color than the special ware used in the two-handed oil jars, resembling the one-handed jar from G 2170 A (Fig. 95; Pl. 53 f) both in the ware and in the fact that it has a red burnished surface rather than the cream colored slip applied to the jars from G 4340 and 1233 (Fig. 95; Pl. 53 f). The one-handed jar from G 1220 has a combed surface decoration of horizontal lines (Pl. 52 b, c). The Hetep-heres example lacks the molded cord decoration which appears at the base of the neck on four of the other jars (Fig. 95) and seems to have had a plain mouth without rim. However, there seems no doubt that both in ware and in shape this piece is a foreign importation like the other one-handed and two-handed jars of special ware.

The jug from G 1220 A still retained its plaster stopper so that it is impossible to determine how the handle joined, but it gives the impression of being attached to the rim of the jug (Pl. 52 b, c). One other example from Giza (Selim Hassan, *Excavations at Giza, 1930-1931*, 1936, p. 146; from shaft 294) has the handle attached to the rim of the jug, as do the stone vessels of Type XIV from Giza and the earlier examples in stone from Saqqara (Lauer, *Fouilles à Saqqarah, La Pyramide à Degrés, Compléments*, 1939, p. 5, pls. XIII, XV-XVIII; Quibell, *The Step Pyramid*, pls. 19, 103, 104 A; Emery, *Great Tombs of the First Dynasty*, I, 144). Many of these stone forms closely resemble the early forms of Syrian and Palestinian pottery jugs from which they seem to be derived (Petrie, *Abydos*, I, 1902, pl. VIII; *Royal Tombs*, II, 1901, pl. LIV; *Tarkhan*, I, 1914, pl. LVIII; Macramallah, *Fouilles à Saqqarah, Une Cimetière Archaique à Saqqarah*, 1940, pl. XLVI). The only other one-handed vessel, which comes from the early western cemetery at Medum and therefore probably belongs to the

end of Dynasty III, also has a foreign look (handle attached to rim; Petrie, *Medum and Memphis*, III, pl. XXIV, 4). It has a peculiar form with flaring mouth which is hard to parallel elsewhere, although it has a certain resemblance to the Middle Bronze I jugs in Palestine (P. L. O. Guy and R. Engberg, *Megiddo Tombs*, O. Inst. Pub. XXXIII, 1938, pl. 15; from Tomb 989 B 2).

Any reference to one-handed jugs imported to Egypt should not omit mention of the painted decoration which appears on a characteristic group which were first discovered in the royal tombs at Abydos of the First Dynasty kings Semerkhet and Wedyemu (Petrie, *Royal Tombs*, II, pl. LIV; *Abydos*, I, pl. VIII). These have on the shoulder a series of black or red pendent triangles filled with little dots. These are accompanied by cross-hatched and wavy bands. One vessel has recently been published from a Dynasty I tomb at Saqqara which has a bird between the pendent triangles (Emery, *Great Tombs of the First Dynasty*, I, p. 124), and other complete examples of these jugs are now known from Saqqara and Abusir which amplify the material first recognized in Petrie's sherds (Bonnet, *Ein frühgeschichtliches Gräberfeld bei Abusir*, von Siegelin Expedition, vol. IV, no date, pl. 27; Macramallah, *Une Cimetière Archaique à Saqqarah*, p. 13, pl. L).

A ware which seems to be identical in shape and decoration to these vessels from First Dynasty Egyptian graves has been found in the Amouq G level at Tell el Judeideh (former Stratum XII) in the Antioch Plain in Northern Syria. This accompanied loop-handled jars with traces of comb finishing, according to a note by their discoverer, R. Braidwood, in Miss Helene Kantor's article, 'The Early Relations of Egypt with Asia' (*Journal of Near Eastern Studies*, 1, 1942, p. 198, n. 141). Level G is stated to be of fairly long range, 'being certainly in part contemporary with Late Predynastic as well as Early Dynastic times.' W. F. Albright, in his *The Archaeology of Palestine* (1949), p. 74, calls attention to a sherd of one of these decorated vessels which has now been found in an Early Bronze II context in a tomb near Beth Yerah.<sup>1</sup>

It will be observed that in the Hetep-heres jug, as well as those from G 4340, G 1233, and G 2170 (Fig. 95), the handle does not join at the rim but at a short distance down on the neck of the jar. The closest parallel that I can find for this (also with the rope decoration at the base of the neck) is an example from Tomb A at Jericho (C. Schaeffer, *Stratigraphie Comparée*, 1948, fig. 113) and another illustrated by Miss Kantor (*J.N.E.S.*, 1, 1942, p. 209; RR 1). A more slender form, with the attachment of the handle farther down on a long neck is to be found at Ay (J. Marquet-Kraus, *Syria*, 16, 1935,

<sup>1</sup> Professor Albright has been kind enough to refer me to B. Maisler's article (in Hebrew with an English summary): 'An E. B. Age Tomb found at Kinnereth' in *Bulletin of the Jewish Palestine Exploration Society*, vol. 10, no. 1, p. 6. The sherd illustrated there on pl. I, no. 45, is, as both Maisler and Albright state, unmistakably of the type of painted vessels of Dynasty I date from Abydos, as well as closely resembling the material at Tell el Judeideh. Thus this painted ware has now been found for the first time in Palestine (excavated in July 1940) at the southwest corner of the Sea of Galilee in the necropolis of Beth Yerah (Khirbet Kerak).

pl. LVIII) and in a Byblos piece of which a photograph is published in Macramallah, *Une Cimetière Archaique à Saqqarah* (plate following p. 69).

While the one-handed pottery jug continued to be used in Palestine and Syria, it does not appear in Egypt after Dynasty I except in a few odd pottery forms which are hard to parallel abroad but which are evidently foreign. It does continue to be popular in the little stone ointment jars which were evidently copied from the foreign pottery forms of Dynasty I. It would appear that the Giza pottery examples with the handle attached to the neck are a later development of the type where the handle joins the rim. While this is a problem primarily for the specialist in the pottery of Western Asia, the Egyptian forms from Giza, as in the case of the two-handed oil jars, should prove of some assistance, since they are well fixed within the Old Kingdom. The Hetep-heres example is well dated to the reign of Cheops. The examples from G 4340 and 1233 belong to the first half of Dynasty IV, and that from G 2170 probably to the second half of Dynasty IV. The pitcher from G 1412 A (Fig. 95) should be of the end of Dynasty IV or the beginning of Dynasty V, while the jar from G 1220 A (Pl. 52 b, c) is of the second half of Dynasty V. These jars will be listed again under the pottery from the Giza mastabas under Type B-LIII.

(4) GROUP B: TYPE LV. NECKLESS SHOULDER JAR WITH FLAT BASE, 56 EXAMPLES

The flat-bottomed neckless shoulder jar has a flat raised band around the wide mouth. It is obviously copied from copper vessels and resembles the copper ewer, without spout. No example was found in the Mycerinus Valley Temple but the type was common in the early mastabas. There were fifty-six examples of these jars in the Hetep-heres tomb. Of these, the fifty-three most complete are illustrated on Figs. 62, 63, and Pl. 46 c, e, f. In addition to the fifty-six, there were a number of fragments which may have represented twenty-five more vessels. Most of the examples were of a fine brown ware with smooth surface (RBrW smooth). The examples range from tall jars of over 20 cm. in height to small models less than 10 cm. high. Any distinction between the large jars and the models could only be marked arbitrarily and is clear in the drawings.

(5) GROUP C: TYPE LXI. ROUND-BOTTOMED PANS AND BOWLS, 35 EXAMPLES

The round-bottomed pans, bowls, and basins are listed in *Mycerinus* as Types XXVII-XXXIII. These include no examples of the vessel with plain rim. The forms with a plain rim are, therefore, given here a new type C-LXI with six subdivisions. They are all of red brown ware and consist of thirty-five examples in all. They range considerably in size, as is indicated in the illustrations.

- C-LXI a wide shallow pans or bowls with plain rim: 2 examples, Nos. 1047/178 and 1047/153; Fig. 64; Pl. 46 b
- C-LXI b deeper pans with upcurving sides: 5 examples: 34-4-87, 88, 90, 91, and 1472/166; Fig. 64; Pl. 46 f 1/1-2, 4, 5

- C-LXI c wide open bowls: 6 examples, 34-4-29 to 31, 676/18 (Pl. 48 c, 3/1), 1172/97 and 1021/67; Fig. 64
- C-LXI d wide bowls with lip spout and ledge handles: 14 examples, 34-4-15 to 28; Figs. 65, 66; Pl. 48 a
- C-LXI e deep bowl with spreading sides: 1 example of RP, No. 34-4-62; Fig. 61; Pl. 48 b, 3/1
- C-LXI f deep bowls with nearly vertical sides and round bottom: 7 examples, 34-4-63 to 68 and 1713; Fig. 61; Pls. 48 b, 2/1-4, 3/2-3, 48 c, 1/3

(6) GROUP C: TYPE XXIX. ROUND-BOTTOMED DEEP BASINS WITH ROLL RIM OR MOLDED RIM AROUND MOUTH, 2 EXAMPLES

The large basins of Type XXIX, with or without spout, are usually of red brown ware with black fracture, covered with a red wash, either burnished (RP) or unburnished. Two examples were found in the Hetep-heres tomb. One of these of WSR (34-4-32; Fig. 72; Pl. 48 d, 3/2) has a short tubular spout and has been typed C-XXIX a. The other of RW is without spout and is given the type designation C-XXIX b (1036/29; Fig. 61; Pl. 47 b, 2/2).

(7) GROUP C: TYPE XXXII. ROUND-BOTTOMED BOWLS WITH RECURVED RIM, 2 EXAMPLES

This type was found in the Mycerinus Valley Temple and was particularly frequent in mastabas of Dynasties V-VI. In the Hetep-heres tomb were found two examples (1066/7, 1050/8; Fig. 61; Pl. 48 c, 2/2). These were incomplete but sufficiently preserved to determine the form of the bottom. Both of these were of polished RBrW ware.

(8) GROUP D: TYPE LXXI. FLAT-BOTTOMED TUBS, 10 EXAMPLES

In the Hetep-heres tomb there were a number of large tubs, here designated by the new type D-LXXI. The ware was a 'mud ware' with brown surface and black or brown fracture (CBrW). The walls of the tubs were the thickest ever encountered in pottery vessels except in the traditional 'flower-pot' type. All of the examples were smashed, and only ten could be sufficiently reconstructed to be drawn. Judging from the un-assembled fragments, four or five more were probably originally included in the deposit. The tub has a flat bottom, slightly convex sides, and a broad band around the mouth (usually the greatest diameter). Seven of the reconstructed vessels (Figs. 68-71) had the bottom perforated with a hole in the center (Type C-LXXI b), and three had unperforated bottoms (Type C-LXXI a). It will be seen from Fig. 67 that No. 1084/6 (Pl. 47 b, 1/1) is smaller than the others with a height of only 25 cm. and a rim diameter of 52 cm. The others range in measurement from 40 to 58.5 cm. high, 57 to 72 cm. in width at the rim, and 23 to 42.4 cm. at the base. One example is shown in Pl. 47 a.

## (9) GROUP D: TYPE XXXV. BASINS WITH ROLL RIM AND SHORT TUBULAR SPOUT, 4 EXAMPLES

The large basin with roll rim, flat bottom, and short tubular spout served a different purpose than did the great tubs. It is known as the vessel into which the beer brewer filtered the liquid beer, the short tubular spout facilitating the later operation of pouring out the beer into jugs. The examples in the Hetep-heres tomb were of RP ware like most of those found elsewhere. The higher, more narrow form of subtype D-XXXV a is represented in the Hetep-heres tomb by No. 1071/53 (Fig. 72; Pl. 47 b, 2/1). It is 29 cm. high with a maximum diameter of 33.2 cm. and a base diameter of 9.8 cm. The other three examples were all of the wider bulging form of D-XXXV b. Only one of these could be sufficiently reconstructed to be drawn (Pit No. 2; Fig. 72). This was 28 cm. high with a maximum diameter of 49.2 cm. and a width at base of 20 cm. The two other fragmentary vessels from the shaft consisted only of pieces of the lower part of the base.

## (10) GROUP D: TYPE XXXVI. FLAT-BOTTOMED BOWLS WITH RECURVED RIM AND TUBULAR SPOUT, 15 EXAMPLES

The bowl with flat bottom and recurved rim is one of the most characteristic forms produced by the potter's wheel. The ware used in the Hetep-heres group was mostly red brown ware of fine texture with a smoothed brown surface. The examples found elsewhere were usually of RP ware. The fourteen examples from G 7000 X range from practical vessels of a height of 20 cm. and a diameter of rim of 30 to 34 cm. to small models about 5 cm. high. They are all illustrated in Figs. 73 and 74 (see also Pls. 47c; 48b, 1/1-2; 48c, 2/1, 3, 3/3; 48d, 3/1). In addition, there was one example of a bowl with deep open spout. It is that numbered Pit No. 1, from the debris of the shaft (Fig. 72).

## (11) GROUP D: TYPE LXXII. FLAT-BOTTOMED BOWLS WITH CONTRACTED MOUTH, 10 EXAMPLES

In the Mycerinus pottery no example was found of a flat-bottomed bowl with contracted mouth and plain rim. It is necessary to mark these vessels with a new type designation, D-LXXII. In the Hetep-heres tomb, one low wide form of RBrW ware of Type D-LXXII a was perfect (34-4-89; Fig. 61; Pl. 46f, 1/3). This was 3.8 cm. high with a maximum diameter of 7.6 cm. A second bowl of deeper form, D-LXXII b, was nearly complete and was 3.8 cm. high with a maximum diameter of 16.8 cm. (1191/35; Fig. 61; Pl. 48b, 4/1), while the rim fragments were found of one more bowl of D-LXXII b (No. 675/95; Fig. 61). These were of RP ware. Type LXXII c, which has an open spout, was represented by one small RW example 5 cm. high and with a maximum diameter of 12.8 cm. (34-4-92; Fig. 61; Pl. 48b, 1/4). Two other examples of RBrW have a short tubular spout which receives the subtype designation D-LXXII d. One of these was only represented by rim fragments, but the second (678/1) is drawn on Fig. 61. Finally, Type D-LXXII e has an internal rim which imitates stone forms. Four examples (682/72, 1068/48 (Pl. 48c, 1/1), 1073/91 (Pl. 48c, 1/2) and 1066/31) are drawn on Fig. 61. These were of RBrW ware.

## (12) GROUP D: TYPE XXXIX. FLARING FLAT-BOTTOMED BOWLS, 12 EXAMPLES

The type of flat-bottomed bowl with flaring sides was marked in Mycerinus as Type XXXIX. In this case the rim was drawn out horizontally and thickened around the edge (flattened on the outside). This form occurred in eight examples in the Hetep-heres tomb, where it is called D-XXXIX a. Seven are of RP ware and one of red brown smooth. These are 34-4-75 to 80 and 675/127, 675/19 on Fig. 75. The last two were only preserved in rim fragments. Examples are shown on Pl. 49c, the lower two rows.

The bowl with the flat bottom, plain rim, and straight flaring sides is an old form well known in stone and pottery in Dynasty III. Here it is called D-XXXIX b. In stone it was represented in the Mycerinus Temple. It occurs frequently as a large vessel in the Giza mastabas but was common both in stone and pottery models. The pottery models are given under D-LXXIX. The two practical Hetep-heres vessels of Type D-XXXIX b are 34-4-70 and 71 on Fig. 75 and Pl. 48b. The ware is RW.

The flaring bowl with flat bottom and molded ring on the lower part of the flaring mouth, D-XXXIX c, is probably derived from the stone bowl with cup hollow. Both these forms may have originated in copper. Very few were recorded from the Giza mastabas. One example from G 7000 X (34-4-69; Fig. 75; Pl. 48b, 1/3) was made of RBrW smooth. The other (1420/7; Fig. 75) was only half complete. The fragment appears on Pl. 48c, 3/2. The edge of the bowl was prolonged horizontally at the same level as the internal rim.

In Fig. 61 the fancy form 675/165 has been labeled as the discarded Type D-LXXIII. With its four lips it resembles Type D-XXXIX d (36-5-3) on Fig. 122.

## (13) GROUP D: TYPE LXXIV. FLAT-BOTTOMED PANS WITH CONCAVE SIDES AND FLARING PLAIN MOUTHS, 3 EXAMPLES

A type of flaring pan was encountered in the Hetep-heres tomb which differed so essentially from any vessel recorded in *Mycerinus* that it has been marked by a new type D-LXXIV. The ware is red polished. There were three examples: Nos. 34-4-72, 73, 74 on Fig. 75 and in the upper row of Pl. 49c.

## (14) GROUP D: TYPE LXXIX. MODELS OF BASINS AND BOWLS, 53 EXAMPLES

The models of basins and bowls present twenty examples of low shallow forms (saucers; D-LXXIX a). Two of these (34-4-86, 1414/8) were of RW; the rest were of RBrW. Of these, 34-4-81 and 86 are drawn on Fig. 75 and appear in the top two rows of Pl. 47d. There were thirty-three examples of the high, deep forms (D-LXXIX b). Four of these (34-4-82, 83, 84, 85) are drawn on Fig. 75, and appear in the lower two rows of the photograph on Pl. 47d. Eleven of these models were of RW and the rest of RBrW.

## (15) GROUP E: TYPES XXI, XXIV. TABLES, BOWL STANDS, AND JAR STANDS, 16 EXAMPLES

The group of vessels which contained the bowl-table, the bowl stands, and the jar stands was well outlined in the



Mycerinus pottery and requires only a slight readjustment of the subtypes to cover all forms of the Old Kingdom. In the Hetep-heres tomb there were only two types of group E, XXI and XXIV. These were certainly used as part of the burial equipment. The tall form of the bowl-table (E-XXI) and the tall bowl stand (E-XXII) were principally for chapel equipment. In the Hetep-heres tomb occurred only the low form of the bowl-table and the ring-stand (E-XXIV), as follows:

- E-XXI Bowl-table of one piece: wide deep bowl with internal rim; short, hollow stand with concave sides and flaring base. This form has a curious resemblance to the bowl-tables of the Late Predynastic and Early Dynastic periods. Six examples were found in G 7000 X, one perfect and the rest nearly complete. They were of RBrW ware. They are drawn on Fig. 76 and photographed on Pl. 49 d, e
- E-XXIV The ring-stands were of an early form which was succeeded by an even lower one. They have a roll rim at top and bottom, with slightly concave sides and slightly flaring base. Ten examples occurred, of which three were perfect and the rest nearly complete. They are all drawn on Fig. 77. Eight are photographed on Pl. 49 b, and one on Pl. 46 c, 1/1

(16) GROUP G: TYPE LII. BOWL COVERS AND LIDS, 11 EXAMPLES

In the reliefs, particularly in the picture lists of food offerings, bowls are shown with covers, with or without handles. The bowls are usually represented as bowl-tables or bowls on short stands. These covers have not been recovered from the burial chambers in the mastabas but in the Hetep-heres tomb were found a number of covers of several forms which undoubtedly reveal the existence of a type of vessel hitherto unsuspected. Tentatively these covers have been assigned to the wide bowls of Type C-LXI and to the bowl-tables, but some of the covers could not be fitted to any of the bowls recovered and probably belonged to vessels lost or destroyed as a result of plundering in the original tomb.

- G-LII a wide, low domed cover with two ledge handles opposite each other on top of cover (cf. Type C-LXI d); cover with flat, thickened rim of RBrW smooth: one example, 34-4-46; Fig. 78; Pl. 49 a 1/1
- G-LII b wide, low domed cover with loop handle on top (cf. bowl types C-LXI c, d) with plain rounded rim, RBrW smooth: 8 examples, 34-4-44, 45, 47 to 52; Fig. 78; Pl. 48 d, 1/2, 2/1, 2/2; Pl. 49 a, 2/1, 3/1
- G-LII c smaller domed covers pierced with holes, with loop handle on top; with plain rim or angular internal rim; RBrW smooth: 2 examples, 34-4-42, 43; Fig. 78; Pl. 48 d, 1/1, 1/3

SUMMARY OF HETEP-HERES POTTERY

The pottery vessels found in the Hetep-heres tomb were largely made for the funeral. One remarkable peculiarity is the prevalence of one kind of ware, the hard, fine, red brown ware which has been well smoothed, apparently with a block of wood or a pebble. It is examples of this ware which have suffered most from corrosion. These vessels are practically unfinished and were obviously made by one workshop for the burial equipment of the queen. The baking varied a little and the variation caused a gradation in the quality of the ware from a kind quite red in the fracture through brown to black fractures. However, all these examples marked 'RBrW smooth' were mixed with the same materials and made on the wheel in the same workshop. The color of the surface varies from red to brown, with brown more frequent than red. Only some seventeen vessels in groups C and D listed above (C-LXI e, D-XXXV a, b, XXXIX a, LXXII b, and LXXIV) had received a red wash and been polished. These types are well known earlier and later as having examples of RP predominating. Other types, such as the neckless shoulder jar and the flat-bottomed bowl with recurved rim, which are represented in the mastaba pottery by RP examples, appear here without wash or polish.

Of the remaining vessels, twelve were of WSR (light colored slip), which was only an imitation of practical jars of drab ware, such as are now made at Keneh (A-II b and C-XXIX a). The material of these vessels is similar to the other RBrW examples and they were probably made in the same workshop. The ten large flat-bottomed tubs (D-LXXI) with band rim around the mouth appear to be made of a different ware, although even this may be made from the same clay. The sides are very thick, 1.5 to 2.5 cm., black in the fracture with a narrow brown layer on each side and a brown surface. The ware is less well levigated than the RBrW ware of the other vessels. It is of coarser texture, and the thick black fracture is noticeable. The basic clay may have been the same, but the ware is a coarse brown ware (CBrW). It is called 'mud ware' in the description of these vessels.

Eighteen vessels were certainly not of the same clay. Seventeen (Types C-XXIX b, D-LXXII c, D-XXXIX b, and D-LXXIX a, b) were of ordinary red ware (RW), wheel-made and wet smoothed. This is the cheapest of the hard wares. One vessel (Type B-LIII), the one-handled jug, was made of the curious clay with white specks which is of origin foreign to Egypt.

None of these vessels showed any signs of usage, as would have been the case if they had been taken from the household equipment of the queen, nor do they show the diversity which is to be expected in that case. Any ordinary collection of household vessels would have consisted of cooking vessels, vessels for storing food and drink, table vessels, and toilet vessels. This equipment would have accumulated over a period of years and would have been made in a number of different workshops. At any point of time, say at the death of the queen, some would have been new, some slightly worn, and some old and broken. Yet the Hetep-heres pottery is almost entirely new and many pieces were not finished. Dr. Reisner concluded that they were



made for the funeral of the queen. This view was confirmed by one bowl with recurved rim in which a spot damaged in the making had been filled out with reddish plaster (sulphate of lime). This patch would have been impractical in a vessel of daily use.

In spite of the fact that the vessels were made for the funeral, in general they represent living, practical, and seldom traditional forms. The ware is so hard and fine that the vessels, even those of the smallest size (models), were adapted to contain any sort of material, water, wine, beer, oil, soup, or stew. The one class, the utility of which may be called into question, is Type A-II b, which has the form of a wine or beer jar. These well-made jars are a little thin-walled to be practical. At the same time the use of the thin, whitish-drab slip proves that they were intended to represent stout jars of the same form made of drab ware or greenish drab ware called by Reisner K(eneh) W(are). These eleven jars are certainly traditional-ceremonial vessels, but they represent a practical type probably still in use at this time and later. The other vessels show none of the degeneration of form so characteristic of the traditional forms of the private graves. The influence of tradition may be seen in the very significant large models which represent symbolically the large vessels of the same type.

The pottery forms, all made on the wheel, present forms of various origins. A certain number are derived from older stone forms, such as the bowls with contracted mouth (D-LXXII), both those with plain and those with internal rim. A few others present forms of metal origin, such as the neckless shoulder jar (B-LV) and the bag-shaped jar (A-LI). The vessels which appear to be real pottery forms include a number of remarkable types which had not hitherto been encountered (all of RBrW):

Type C-LXI d Wide round-bottomed bowl with lip spout on one side and two ledge handles. The form is obviously adapted to pouring hot liquids such as soup (14 examples)

Type E-XXI Bowl-table in single piece with bowl on stand. Of the six examples, two were models and similar models are known from the Giza mastabas, while earlier examples appear in Dynasties O-I. This is probably the bread table and is similar to that represented on the 'primitive niche stones'. There, it usually stands on an ordinary tall bowl-stand and bears loaves of bread (see also the slab-stelae and the tablet scene of the false-door). The rounded bottom on the inside would have prevented the upright position of the loaves or half-loaves shown in the reliefs, but the sides would have covered the lower part of the loaves and the representation in relief is probably schematic

Type G-LII a Wide shallow bowl cover, with rounded top and two ledge handles. There was

only one example. The ledge handles and the size of this cover connect it with the large bowls with lip spout and two ledge handles (C-LXI d) which have been presumed to contain hot liquid, and for which the cover would have been advantageous. The use of lids, usually of basketwork, is well known from the reliefs of Dynasty V

Type G-LII b Cover with loop handle on top. Like G-LII c but without the holes (8 examples). These covers seem to be better fitted to the size of the bowl-tables (E-XXI), but they could also have been used on the bowls of Type C-LXI d. In the reliefs, a number of bowls on ring-stands are shown which have basketwork covers with loop (?) handle

Type G-LII c Wide cover with rounded top and loop handle on top; cover pierced with many holes to permit the escape of steam. The two examples could not be made to fit exactly any of the other vessels found in the tomb

The date of the Hetep-heres furniture is clearly marked to the reign of her son Cheops by the mud sealings bearing the impressions of the official seal of the mortuary workshop (*wrbt*) of that king. Reisner's reconstruction of the events in the reign of Cheops indicates that the death of the queen must have occurred in the first half of the reign and probably in the year 10. The pottery prepared for the funeral equipment presents seventeen types (thirty-four subtypes). The vessels from the Hetep-heres tomb amount in fact to a corpus of the pottery types used by the royal family in the first half of the reign of Cheops, although probably not a complete corpus. As a corpus, although incomplete, it will serve as a basis for the examination of the pottery found in the Giza mastabas dated to the reign of Cheops.

#### (4) POTTERY FROM THE GIZA CEMETERY

In order to complete the corpus of Old Kingdom pottery from Giza, the examples from the mastabas will be taken up chronologically in the order of the four periods listed under Section (2). It is only in the Western Cemetery that the pottery was sufficiently preserved to indicate these four groups:

- i. Cheops to mid-Chephren: the early mastabas in the three nucleus cemeteries: 1200, 2100, and 4000
- ii. The mastabas of the later part of Dynasty IV and early Dynasty V
- iii. The mastabas of Dynasty V after Neferirkara
- iv. The mastabas of Dynasty VI

The burial chambers in the nucleus mastabas of the Eastern Field had been so thoroughly cleared out by thieves and by

reuse of some of them in Saite-Roman times that the amount of pottery was, with the exception of one shaft, entirely valueless. But in G 7330 A, a large amount of pottery was found which corresponded in the types represented to the pottery of the early mastabas in the Western Field, and in particular to the types found in the second addition to Cemetery 4000 (that is, still in the period of Group i). These types, all of which were well represented in the Western Field, are as follows (Figs. 79, 80):

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| Type A-II b    | WSR: wine jar: 7 examples, 34-6-17 d, c                                 |
| Type A-LI      | bag-shaped jar: 1 example, 34-6-17 b                                    |
| Type B-LIV     | two-handled jar: 1 example, 34-6-17 j                                   |
| Type B-LV      | neckless shoulder jar: 1 example, 34-6-17 q                             |
| Type C-XXX b   | bent-sided bowl with plain rim: 4 examples, 34-6-17 m, n, l, o          |
| Type C-XXXII   | round-bottomed bowl with high recurved rim: 3 examples, 34-6-17 p, t, s |
| Type D-XXXV    | basin with roll rim and short tubular spout: 2 examples, 34-6-17 i, k   |
| Type D-XXXVI   | basin with recurved rim and long tubular spout: 1 example, 34-6-17 a    |
| Type D-LXXIX a | model basin: 1 example, 34-6-17 r                                       |

A few examples will be found listed below which come from the mastabas added to the nucleus cemetery in the Eastern Field of the later part of Dynasty IV, although here again plundering had reduced the pottery to a negligible quantity. No great amount of pottery was found in the later mastabas of Dynasties V and VI in the Eastern Field, although in G 7101 I (Qa'ar) many fragments of round-bottomed bowls present the same forms found also in the Western Field at this time (Dynasty VI). Very little was found in the rock-cut tombs, as these had been occupied as dwelling places or stables and their shafts had been completely cleared out.

#### GROUP A: JARS WITH ROUNDED OR ROUND-POINTED BASE

The jars include large containers for liquids ('Wine Jars,' Type II), traditional offering jars (Type IV), and various small jars probably used for oils, ointments, and similar substances (Types A-VI, LI, and LVI).

##### GROUP A. TYPE II

*Type A-II b: Jars with short neck, tapering body, bulging shoulder, and rounded base: of DbW(KW), WSR, and RBrW (height ranges from 24 to 40 cm.: also a few small models)*

##### i. Reign of Cheops to middle of Chephren's reign

|          |   |
|----------|---|
| G 1201 A | 3 small examples: <i>Vol. I</i> , fig. 218, nos. 8, 10. See Fig. 81 |
| G 1203 A | 2 examples: <i>Vol. I</i> , fig. 220, nos. 5, 9                     |

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| G 1209 A                | 1 example: <i>Vol. I</i> , fig. 224, no. 1  |
| G 1225 A                | 1 example: <i>Vol. I</i> , fig. 231, no. 7  |
| G 2100 D                | fragments: <i>Vol. I</i> , p. 419   |
| G 2120 A                | 11 large examples and 2 models: 33-1-13, 14, 16, 22 to 26, 29; <i>Vol. I</i> , fig. 245. See Fig. 81        |
| G 4000                  | several examples: Junker, <i>Giza</i> , I, p. 161   |
| G 4160 A                | fragments: <i>Giza</i> , I, p. 168  |
| G 4260 A                | frags.: <i>Giza</i> , I, p. 191   |
| G 4250 A                | frags.: <i>Giza</i> , I, p. 194   |
| G 4150 A                | frags.: <i>Giza</i> , I, p. 180   |
| G 4360 A                | 1 large example and 1 small: <i>Giza</i> , I, p. 202, fig. 13, nos. 8, 3                                    |
| G 4460 A                | 1 example: <i>Giza</i> , I, fig. 13, no. 7  |
| G 4450 A                | 1 example: <i>Giza</i> , I, p. 208  |
| G 4140 A                | 3 large examples: 13-11-52, 53, 63 c; and 3 small: 13-11-13, 27, 28; <i>Vol. I</i> , p. 463. See Fig. 81    |
| G 4240 A                | 5 examples: 13-11-85, 86, 87, 89, 94; <i>Vol. I</i> , fig. 282. See Fig. 81                                 |
| G 4340 A                | frags.: 13-10-67 b; <i>Vol. I</i> , p. 473  |
| G 4440 A                | 4 large examples: 13-11-117, 119 to 121; and 2 small: 13-11-111, 113; <i>Vol. I</i> , fig. 287. See Fig. 81 |
| G 4540 A                | 12 examples: 13-2-16 a, 28, 29, 33; <i>Vol. I</i> , fig. 289. See Fig. 81                                   |
| G 4640 A                | 2 examples: 13-12-24 f, g; <i>Vol. I</i> , p. 483   |
| G 4760 A                | frags.; <i>Giza</i> , I, fig. 13, no. 10  |
| G 5020 Ann. (intrusive) | 5 examples: 35-8-10, 12 to 15; <i>Vol. I</i> , fig. 283   |
| G 2000 B                | 2 examples: 35-4-21, 22; <i>Vol. I</i> , fig. 237 b   |
| G 7330 A                | 7 examples: 34-6-17 c-h. See Fig. 80  |

##### ii. Chephren to Neferirkara

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| G 4330 A          | 1 large example: 13-12-3 c; and 1 small: 13-12-3 d; <i>Vol. I</i> , p. 486. See Fig. 81                |
| G 4430 A          | 1 example: 13-12-2 f; <i>Vol. I</i> , p. 487   |
| G 4530 A          | 1 example: 14-1-83; <i>Vol. I</i> , p. 490   |
| G 4630 A          | 5 large examples: 14-1-11, 15, 16, 18, 20; and 1 small: 14-1-23; <i>Vol. I</i> , fig. 299. See Fig. 81 |
| G 4520 A          | 2 examples: 14-4-21, 22; <i>Vol. I</i> , fig. 310  |
| G 4620 A          | 1 example: 14-3-68 d; <i>Vol. I</i> , p. 508   |
| G 4720 A          | 2 examples: 14-3-56, 57 e; <i>Vol. I</i> , p. 510  |
| G 4710 A          | 1 example: 14-3-9; <i>Vol. I</i> , p. 524  |
| G 5190 A          | 1 example: 12-10-19  |
| (equals G 2300 A) |  |
| G 4940 B          | 3 examples: 15-1-10  |
| G 2150 A          | 2 large examples: 33-1-48, 49; and 1 small: 33-1-37; <i>Vol. I</i> , fig. 267. See Fig. 81             |

|          |   |             |   |
|----------|---|-------------|---|
| G 5130 A | 1 example: 15-10-2  | G 2381 X    | 2 examples: 12-12-188, 13-1-508. See Fig. 83; Pl. 50b, 2/4  |
| G 7350 A | 5 examples: 28-3-87 a, b. See Fig. 81   | G 2387 A    | 1 example: 35-7-16, with hieratic inscription giving short label of contents (?). See Fig. 83                     |
| G 7530 A | 1 small example: 27-6-10. See Fig. 83   | G 2413 B    | 1 example: 13-1-511. See Fig. 83  |
| G 7560 B | 4 large examples: 36-12-14, 17, 19; and 1 small: 36-12-13. Pl. 50c, 1/1-2, 2/1, 3 | G 4512 A, B | 2 examples: 15-12-71, 35-8-2. See Fig. 83   |
| G 7810 A | 1 small example: 36-1-6. See Fig. 83  | G 4812 D    | 1 example: 35-11-88   |
| G 2210 A | 17 examples: 32-10-3, 4, 10, 11, 13, 14; <i>Vol. I</i> , p. 435                   | G 5221 A    | 8 examples: 14-12-29 to 36. See Fig. 83; Plate 50a, 1/2-5, 2/1-2  |
|          |   | G 5223 A    | 1 example: 14-12-75. See Fig. 83  |
|          |   | G 5232 A    | 10 examples with plaster and mud stoppers: 14-11-159 to 164, 166, 167, 169, 170. See Fig. 83; Pl. 50a, 1/1, 2/3-4 |

The jar Type IIb developed at the end of Dynasty IV and in early Dynasty V into smaller and more slender forms, and later the neck became more pronounced and longer. By no means all of these forms are slender, some closely resembling in shape the old IIb form and some having a considerable bulge at the shoulder. These later variant forms, nevertheless, seem to serve the same purpose as the jars of Type IIb and, like these, were generally closed with mud or plaster stoppers. We have seen that a few of the small forms occurred already in Dynasty IV. In Volume I of *A History of the Giza Necropolis*, some of these have been listed under the Mycerinus ovoid form Type VI. However, there is a considerable variation in the ovoid forms V and VI in the Mycerinus Valley Temple, and most of the Giza mastaba vessels seem to be degenerate forms of Type IIb. A few clearly ovoid forms have been listed below under A-VI, while Type V has been omitted altogether from the classification here and all late, degenerate forms of Type IIb are designated Type A-IIc, as follows:

*Type A-IIc: DbW(KW), WSR, RBrW, FRW, RW, RP*

iii. *End of reign of Neferirkara to end of Dynasty V*

|               |   |
|---------------|---|
| G 4220 A      | 2 examples: 14-4-27, 28. See Fig. 82                                    |
| G 4422 B      | 1 example: 38-6-47  |
| G 4733 E      | 13 examples: 14-12-106, 115, 116, 118, 120. See Fig. 82                 |
| G 4734 A      | frags.: 14-2-132  |
| G 4813 C      | 1 example: 15-11-70   |
| G 4833        | frags.: 14-2-9 c, d   |
| G 4820 A      | 1 example: 35-7-18  |
| G 2032 A      | 1 example: 35-10-40   |
| G 6030 serdab | 1 example: 25-11-50. See Fig. 82  |
| G 6040 D      | 1 example: 25-12-69. See Fig. 82  |
| G 2175 D      | 1 example: 13-1-504. See Fig. 82  |
| G 2330 A      | 10 examples: 12-10-31, 39 to 46, 52. (equals G 5380 A) See Figs. 82, 83 |
| Street 7400   | 1 example: 25-1-797   |

iv. *Dynasty VI*

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| G 2006 A   | 4 examples with plaster stopper: 36-3-60 to 63            |
| G 2017 B   | 1 example: 37-9-7   |
| G 2037 b X | 4 examples: 38-5-3  |
| G 2132 B   | 1 example: 36-4-30  |
| G 2356 A   | 1 example: 13-11-507. See Fig. 83                         |
| G 2379 A   | 1 example with hieratic inscription: 35-7-22. See Fig. 84 |

GROUP A: TYPE IV. ORDINARY TRADITIONAL OFFERING JAR

The traditional offering jar, apparently originally a beer jar, was in general use in Dynasty III as part of the grave equipment of even modest graves (see Reisner, *Naga-ed-Dér*, III, 1932, p. 75). In the early mastabas of the three nucleus cemeteries of the Western Field very few examples were found. The same was true of the mastabas of the Eastern Field and in general the form is infrequent in the burial chambers of the Old Kingdom. Many were recorded in the Mycerinus Valley Temple (Reisner, *Mycerinus*, p. 212, fig. 64), and masses of the jars were found in the filling of the later mastabas in the Western Field. The jars appeared frequently in the streets of the Eastern Field, and it is probable that the later mastabas had originally contained jars in the upper part of the filling of the superstructures which are now destroyed. A great number of these jars were used in the periodic chapel services. The vessels discarded from the chapel service seem then to have been used in the filling of the later tombs and when fragments occur in the filling of plundered shafts it probably means that they were intrusive. However, a few examples of these jars were found in the burial chambers of the Dynasty V mastabas in the Eastern Field. Some of these are illustrated in Fig. 85 with a few of the jars which were recovered from the debris of the streets.

The jar of Type IV is one of the cheapest vessels found at Giza and more carelessly made than many of the small models. Many of those discarded from the periodic chapel services were reused for carrying mud or plaster. They appear in a variety of forms as is usual in a vessel made cheaply for funerary purposes. All are of coarse red ware or brown ware, made on the wheel but marked by fingerprints. The lower part is often roughly dressed with a blade. In *Mycerinus*, the type was subdivided into five variations: (a) tall jars with roll rim, (b) tall jars without roll rim, (c) short jars with roll rim, (d) short jars with rim faintly indicated by horizontal finger mark around the open mouth, and (e) short jars with plain open mouth. These are the main forms, but intermediate forms occur, and there are also variations in the maximum diameter from fat to slender jars. Here no attempt has been made to distinguish between the variations in these crudely made jars and all are listed simply under Type IV:



*Type A-IV*i. *Cheops to mid-Chephren*

- G 2120 A frags.: 33-1-28; *Vol. I*, fig. 245  
 G 4150 A frags.: Junker, *Giza*, I, p. 181  
 G 4340 A frags.: 13-10-67 c; *Vol. I*, p. 473  
 G 4640 A 2 examples: 13-12-23, 27; *Vol. I*, p. 483

ii. *Chephren to Neferirkara*

- G 2210 A 8 fragmentary examples: 32-10-12, 5-7;  
*Vol. I*, p. 435  
 G 4341 A 1 example: 14-1-96  
 G 4631 A 1 example: 14-1-48; *Vol. I*, fig. 304c  
 G 1457 A 1 example: 34-11-3  
 G 1407 A 1 example: 34-12-1

iii. *End of Neferirkara to end of Dynasty V*

- G 1111 B 2 examples: 34-12-26, 30  
 G 1158 1 example: 35-1-14  
 G 1160 B 2 examples: 35-1-22, 23  
 G 2009 P 1 example: 37-10-36  
 G 5040 Y 1 example: 35-8-56  
 G 6040 B 3 examples: 25-12-68 a, b, 122  
 G 6030 B 2 examples: 25-11-82, 85  
 G 6020 A 7 or more jars: 25-12-27, 45, 78, 1110,  
 1111  
 G 6010 A 2 examples: 25-12-72, 106  
 G 6028 E 1 example: 25-12-221  
 G 6031 D 2 examples: 25-12-130, 131  
 G 6013 C 1 example: 25-11-96  
 G 6012 A 4 examples: 25-12-282  
 G 7714 Y 1 example: 37-5-99  
 G 7421 A 1 example: 25-12-134. See Fig. 85  
 G 7253 A 1 example: 27-1-125  
 G 7161 A 1 example: 26-3-22. See Fig. 85  
 G 7766 Z 1 example: 29-12-234. See Fig. 85  
 G 7789 J 1 example  
 Streets in 6 examples: 25-12-295, 27-3-787, 27-  
 Eastern 5-103, 28-4-110, 30-12-14, 30-12-91.  
 Cemetery See Fig. 85

iv. *Dynasty VI*

- G 1362 A 2 examples: 35-2-8, 9  
 G 2026 B 1 example: 37-10-27  
 G 5564 D, 2 examples: 35-11-34, 35  
 E (former  
 G 2347 a  
 D, E)

GROUP A: TYPE VI. OVOID OR GLOBULAR JARS WITH  
ROUNDED BASE

The medium-sized and small jars used for beer and similar liquids are not numerous in this ovoid or globular form. The ware is generally red ware or red brown ware of good quality, finished with a red wash and in some cases polished. All but one have a ledge rim and several have a higher neck. One group has a rare example of decoration by scoring concentric circles around the base of the neck, above the low shoulder (see also

G. Brunton, *Qau and Badari*, II, 1928, pl. LXXIX, nos. 60 F, N, S-W, and *Matmar*, pl. XXIX, no. 4).

*Type A-VI*i. *Cheops to mid-Chephren*

- G 4340 A 1 example: 13-10-52; *Vol. I*, fig. 285.  
 See Fig. 86

ii. *Chephren to Neferirkara*

- G 2300 A 1 example: 12-10-72. See Fig. 86; Pl.  
 (equals 50 b, 3/1  
 G 5190 A)

iii. *End of Neferirkara to end of Dynasty V*

- G 4421 A 1 example (with longer neck and no rim):  
 38-6-42. See Fig. 86  
 G 2370 A 9 examples, with neck and rim; scored  
 lines on shoulder: 35-7-23. See Fig. 86;  
 Pl. 55c

iv. *Dynasty VI*

- G 2381 Z 1 example: pot mark on shoulder: 12-12-  
 161. See Fig. 86

## GROUP A: TYPE LI. THE BAG-SHAPED JAR

The bag-shaped jar was found in large numbers of various sizes in the Hetep-heres tomb and occurred in a few examples in the early mastabas of the Western Field. Only one example was found in one of the eight twin-mastabas of the Eastern Field. The ware was RBrW, RW, FRW, and RP.

*Type A-LI a: With clearly marked rim and angle where  
 sides join base*

i. *Cheops to mid-Chephren*

- G 2120 A 1 example: 33-1-11; *Vol. I*, fig. 245. See  
 Fig. 87  
 G 4140 A 1 example: 13-11-45; *Vol. I*, p. 463  
 G 4240 A 1 example: 13-11-84; *Vol. I*, fig. 282.  
 See Fig. 87  
 G 4440 A 2 examples: 13-11-103, 123; *Vol. I*, fig.  
 287. See Fig. 87  
 G 4540 A 1 example: 13-12-22 d; *Vol. I*, fig. 289  
 G 7330 A 1 example: 34-6-17 b. See pottery group  
 in Fig. 79

ii. *Chephren to Neferirkara*

- G 2180 A 1 example: 33-1-33

iii. *End of Neferirkara to end of Dynasty V*

- G 5031 A 1 degenerate form: 15-10-3. See Fig. 87

*Type A-LI b: Rounded form*

ii. *Chephren to Neferirkara*

- G 4940 B 1 example: 15-1-11. See Fig. 87

*Type A-LI c: Wide rounded form without rim*i. *Cheops to mid-Chephren*

G 5020 Ann. 1 example: 35-8-9. See Fig. 87 (intrusive)

## GROUP A: TYPE LVI COLLAR JARS WITH TAPERING BODY AND ROUND-POINTED BASE

The collar jar occurs in two forms both in stone and pottery. In pottery the flat-bottomed form is labeled B-LVI, and the round-pointed form A-LVI. Neither type occurs in the Hetepheres tomb, but seven examples of Type A-LVI were found in the Giza mastabas. The ware is RBrW except in the case of the example from G 4140, where it is BrW. The two from G 4140 and G 4440 seem to be practical vessels with a height respectively of 14 and 17.8 cm. The others are models. All but one occur in the early mastabas. The contour of the collar varies, showing a high and a low form.

*Type A-LVI*i. *Cheops to mid-Chephren*

G 4140 A 1 example: 13-11-26; *Vol. I*, fig. 279. See Fig. 88

G 4540 A 1 example: 13-12-22 e; *Vol. I*, fig. 289. See Fig. 88

G 4440 A 1 example, 13-11-101; *Vol. I*, fig. 287. See Fig. 88

G 4340 A 3 examples: 13-10-27, 38; 13-11-101; *Vol. I*, fig. 285. See Fig. 88

iii. *End of Neferirkara to end of Dynasty V*

G 4734 1 example: 14-2-129

## GROUP B: JARS WITH FLAT BASE

The flat-bottomed jars present a variety of forms and sizes, as do the jars with rounded bottoms. The large jars are represented mainly by the foreign two-handled jars which Reisner has listed as Type B-LIV. These jars have a broad stable base. The other flat-bottomed jars are of medium or small size, and many of them clearly are models. Some of these forms have practical stable bases, but others have narrow bases which would have required the use of a jar-stand. The models in general have a splay foot to widen the base and give stability without using a jar-stand. The types included in Group B are as follows:

Type B-LIII: The one-handled jug

- a. one-handled pitcher with open spout
- b. one-handled jug with long neck and handle joining either at rim or some distance below rim

Type B-LIV: The two-handled oil jar

These two types are practical vessels of special imported ware, all showing white specks in the fracture. The types which were represented by practical vessels and models of RW, RBrW, RP, DbW, and WSR are:

Type B-VI medium and small jars with ovoid body, corresponding to Type A-VI, but with flat base

Type B-XVIII medium and small shoulder jars, corresponding to Type A-II c

Type B-XIX squat shoulder jars

Type B-LV neckless shoulder jar

Type B-LI bag-shaped jar

Type B-LVI collar jar

Type B-LIX jar with long neck, with or without spout rising vertically

The types which are only represented by large models of RW and BrW are:

Type B-LVII cylindrical jar, imitation of stone forms, Type I

Type B-LVIII barrel jar with cord net and splay foot, imitation of stone forms of Type V

In Volume I of *A History of the Giza Necropolis* the Mycerinus Types XVII and XVIII have been used to designate examples listed below under Types VI and XVIII. Type XVII is represented in the Mycerinus Valley Temple by only one example of a shoulder jar with high neck and spreading mouth which does not resemble any of the vessels listed below. It seems better, therefore, to introduce Type VI for the ovoid jar which so much resembles its round-bottomed counterpart Type A-VI (although no flat-bottomed examples of this vessel occurred in the Mycerinus Valley Temple). It is therefore listed as Type VI and not Type XVII c, as in *Vol. I*. The other shoulder jars are now all included under Type XVIII, except for the squat form which corresponds to the Mycerinus Type XIX.

## GROUP B: TYPE VI. MEDIUM AND SMALL JARS WITH OVOID BODY, CORRESPONDING TO TYPE A-VI, BUT WITH FLAT BASE

i. *Cheops to mid-Chephren*

G 2120 A 1 example, RBrW: 33-1-9; *Vol. I*, fig. 245. See Fig. 89

G 4140 A 1 example, RP: 13-11-12; *Vol. I*, fig. 279. See Fig. 89

G 4340 A 1 example, RP: 13-10-26; *Vol. I*, fig. 285

ii. *Chephren to Neferirkara*

G 4530 A 1 example, 14-1-74; *Vol. I*, Fig. 297 a. See Fig. 89

iii. *End of Neferirkara to end of Dynasty V*

G 1011 P 2 examples, WSR: 13-1-501, 502. See Fig. 89

## GROUP B: TYPE XVIII. MEDIUM AND SMALL SHOULDER JARS, CORRESPONDING TO TYPE A-II c, BUT WITH FLAT BASE

*Type B-XVIII a: With well-defined neck*i. *Cheops to mid-Chephren*

G 1201 A 6 examples, RBrW, RP; *Vol. I*, fig. 218. See Fig. 90

G 1203 A 2 examples, DbW: *Vol. I*, p. 391, nos. 6, 7

G 4650 A 1 example, RP: Junker, *Giza*, I, p. 227

- G 4440 A 1 example, FRW, red wash: 13-11-112;  
Vol. I, fig. 287. See Fig. 90  
G 4140 A 3 examples, RP: 13-11-14, 15, 63 e; Vol.  
I, fig. 279. See Fig. 91

ii. *Chephren to Neferirkara*

- G 4630 A 4 examples, RBrW: 14-1-8, 19, 22, 26;  
Vol. I, fig. 299. See Figs. 90, 91  
G 4530 A 2 examples, RBrW: 14-1-75, 77; Vol. I,  
fig. 297 a. See Fig. 91  
G 1457 A 1 example, WSR: 34-12-19. See Fig. 91

iii. *End of Neferirkara to end of Dynasty V*

- G 2132 B 1 example, DbW: 36-2-16

*Type B-XVIII b: Rudimentary neck with roll rim*ii. *Chephren to Neferirkara*

- G 4410 A 1 example, RP: 15-12-65; Vol. I, fig. 318.  
See Fig. 92  
G 4840, sub- 2 examples; Junker, *Giza*, I, fig. 13 and  
sidiary p. 256. See Fig. 92  
shaft 984  
G 4860 1 example; *Giza*, I, fig. 60 and p. 248.  
northern See Fig. 92  
shaft

*Type B-XVIII c: Jar with neck and flaring sides*ii. *Chephren to Neferirkara*

- G 5080 B 1 incomplete fancy form, BrW: 33-2-122.  
(former See Fig. 91  
G 2200)

## GROUP B: TYPE XIX. SMALL FLAT-BOTTOMED JARS WITH SHORT NECK AND BROAD SHOULDER: SQUAT FORMS

Type B-XIX is an uncommon form widely distributed in the Old Kingdom in time and locality. The examples with a high shoulder, as in G 4733 E, are hard to distinguish from such forms as B-XVIII, as in G 1201, no. 4. It has, however, a wider base.

*Type B-XIX*i. *Cheops to mid-Chephren*

- G 1201 A 1 example, RP: Vol. I, fig. 218, no. 17.  
• See Fig. 93  
G 4440 A 3 examples, RP: 13-11-114, 115, 116;  
Vol. I, fig. 287. See Fig. 93

ii. *Chephren to Neferirkara*

- G 1457 A 1 example, RW: 34-12-21 a. See Fig. 93

iii. *End of Neferirkara to end of Dynasty V*

- G 4733 E 50 examples, RP: 14-12-121. See Fig. 93  
G 1674 C 1 example, BrW: 32-4-23. See Fig. 93

## GROUP B-LI. BAG-SHAPED JAR WITH FLAT BOTTOM

The true bag-shaped jar as found in the Hetep-heres tomb is listed as A-LI a. It virtually disappeared after Dynasty IV,

only one example being found in early Dynasty V and a degenerate example late in Dynasty V. A few degenerate examples with flat bottoms are listed as B-LI as follows:

ii. *Chephren to Neferirkara*

- G 4620 A 1 example, RBrW: 14-3-65; Vol. I, fig.  
312. See Fig. 94  
G 4720 A 1 example, RBrW: 14-3-34; Vol. I, fig.  
314. See Fig. 94

iii. *End of Neferirkara to end of Dynasty V*

- G 2409 B 1 model, RW: 13-1-510. See Fig. 94;  
Plate 50b, 1/2  
G 7650 W 1 example, RW: 29-4-124

## GROUP B: TYPE LIII. ONE-HANDLED JUG

This type has been discussed above in connection with the example found in the Hetep-heres tomb, where it was seen that the ware with the white specks in its fracture resembles the foreign ware of Type B-LIV. The shapes of these one-handed vessels also indicate a Syrian or Palestinian origin. Neither Type B-LIII nor B-LIV is an Egyptian type, although we have seen that the early imported forms were imitated by the Egyptians in stone, particularly in the commonly occurring little ointment jar of stone Type XIV.

Two of the pottery one-handed vessels are in the form of a pitcher with open spout and are listed as B-LIII a. The present location of the fragmentary example from G 1412 A (Fig. 95; Pl. 51 g) is unknown so that it cannot be re-examined at present. It appears, however, to be identical with the complete example from G 1233 Annex (Fig. 95; Pl. 53 f). I am told that the latter represents a degenerate version of the reserved-slip ware known at an early period in northern Syria,<sup>2</sup> and found as a possibly imported form and ware in Cilicia at Tarsus. The vessel is handmade and was covered with a cream-colored slip which was wiped off in horizontal lines around the shoulder of the vessel, producing striations in the soft clay. The form of the vessel is close to an Early Bronze pitcher (but of red polished ware) found at Ay (*Syria*, 16, 1935, p. 345, no. 42, pl. LVIII); so it would seem that similar vessels occurred also in Palestine.

Since the date of this vessel should be important for comparative chronology, it might be well to state again (see *Vol. I*, pp. 408-411) the circumstances in which it was found in an undisturbed burial in the northern addition to the mastaba G 1233. These additions (called 'Annex' by Reisner) to mastabas in the nucleus cemeteries of the Western Field form part of a general scheme, toward the end of the reign of Cheops, of altering the early tombs to conform to the two-shaft mastaba type initiated in the great twin-mastabas of the Eastern Field. In Cemetery G 1200 the burial chamber in the Annex is never as large or as well finished as the earlier principal shaft, and was evidently intended for the wife. In G 1233 Annex, a woman's body was found in a collapsed coffin in a small and irregularly cut chamber. The blocking appeared to be intact, although there had been a fall of rock from the roof near the

<sup>2</sup> Robert J. Braidwood, *Mounds in the Plain of Antioch*, Oriental Institute Publications, XLVIII (1937), p. 7.



entrance. The shaft had been filled with clean sand before the filling of the addition to the mastaba was put in.

It would seem, then, that the wife of the owner of G 1233 died while the addition was being made to the tomb and that her burial place was cut as hastily as possible. The small stepped masonry of the addition is exactly like all other work of this sort executed in the reign of Cheops, and there seems no reason to doubt that the pitcher placed in this tomb was imported into Egypt before the end of that king's life. The second pitcher from G 1412 A must be somewhat later in date. The tomb is one of the large brick mastabas that were added early, to the west of the nucleus cemetery 1200, and Reisner dates the group to the period of late Dynasty IV to early Dynasty V. We have seen in Chapter VI that Junker has disagreed with the dating of these tombs on the basis of the sealing of Mycerinus found in G 1457. An attempt has been made in that chapter to show, however, that Reisner's assignment of this date is eminently plausible. In the case of these pitchers, we must say that they have a range in date from Dynasty IV into Dynasty V.

The five one-handed jugs have been given the subtype B-LIII b. They present small variations, but all except the one from G 1220 A, where the plaster stopper makes it impossible to be certain, are of the form with the handle attached a little below the rim. They have been discussed already in connection with the Hetep-heres example which they closely resemble in form and ware.

#### *Type B-LIII a: One-handed pitcher*

##### i. *Cheops to mid-Chephren*

- G 1233 No. 1 (MFA 20. 1904), special ware, cream slip; mouth with plain rim bent out in three lips, a trefoil form, the front lip forming a spout; handle attached to back of mouth and to body; squat bulging form with wide flat base; height 30 cm., maximum diameter 23.5 cm.; *Vol. I*, fig. 234 c. See Fig. 95 and Pl. 53 f

##### ii. *Chephren to Neferirkara*

- G 1412 A Nearly complete small example in two pieces, similar to that from G 1233. See Fig. 95 and Pl. 51 g

#### *Type B-LIII b: One-handed jug with well-formed neck and roll rim*

##### i. *Cheops to mid-Chephren*

- G 4340 A 2 examples; special ware, cream slip, pebble burnished, rim missing but handle joins below rim; molded cord at base of neck: 13-10-68 (height 34 cm.; Fig. 95; Pl. 53 c). This vessel has a shorter handle and a broader base than the somewhat smaller example: 13-10-25 (MFA 20. 1899) which is 25.5 cm. high (Fig. 95; Pl. 53 f, 1/3). *Vol. I*, fig. 285

- G 1233 No. 2 (MFA 20. 1905); special ware, cream slip, molded cord around base of neck, height 33 cm. In *Vol. I*, fig. 234 c, the narrow, flat base was drawn mistakenly as rounded. This has now been corrected in Fig. 95. In this drawing and in Pl. 53 f, 1/2, it is clear that the handle joins beneath the rim on the neck

Annex A

##### ii. *Chephren to Neferirkara*

- G 2170 A 1 incomplete example: 32-12-13; special ware, burnished red wash; handle probably joined below rim as restored in Fig. 95. See Pl. 53 f, 1/4. Published in *Vol. I*, fig. 274

##### iii. *End of Neferirkara to end of Dynasty V*

- G 1220 A 1 example of special ware. This piece is only known to me from the photographs on Pl. 52 b, c, where it appears that this may be another example of degenerate reserved slip technique. Although the horizontal lines sink into the clay in wide stripes, there is a closer resemblance to reserved-slip than there is to the combed surface decoration found on the jars of Type B-LIV. With the plaster stopper in place it is hard to determine whether the handle joined the rim as it certainly appears to do. Height 27 cm. See Pl. 52 b, c

#### GROUP B: TYPE LIV. TWO-HANDLED 'OIL JAR' WITH FLAT BOTTOM, WELL-FORMED NECK AND ROLL RIM

Reisner first published one of these jars in the *Bulletin of the Museum of Fine Arts*, vol. XIII (1915), p. 36, fig. 15, suggesting their foreign origin. Junker then discussed the type thoroughly on the basis of examples found by him at Giza, calling attention to foreign parallels of an earlier period (*Giza*, I, 1929, 119-126). Since that time Jéquier found a few Dynasty VI examples in the tombs around the pyramid of Pepy II (*Fouilles à Saqqarah, Tombeaux de particuliers*, 1929, pp. 14, 26) and a somewhat similar jar of alabaster which looks as though it might have been copied from this form (G. Jéquier, *Fouilles à Saqqarah, Le Monument funéraire de Pepy II*, I, 1936, 7). Selim Hassan found one example in his Shaft 294 which would seem to be of Dynasty V (*Excavations at Giza, 1930-1931*, p. 146, fig. 173). The only other example known to me from elsewhere in Egypt is the jar found by Brunton in a grave which he dated to Dynasty IV (*Matmar*, 1948, p. 45, pl. XXXVII). He describes this as being red ware with a cream slip, and therefore similar to the other known examples. It also had a combed decoration of horizontal and vertical lines, as do the other examples of Type B-LIV. Brunton observed that the vertical combing was applied before the long horizontal lines were scored in the clay. The early examples from the Harvard-Boston excavations are published in Reisner's *A History of the Giza Necropolis*, vol. I, as noted in the list below.