

The ware of these vessels varies considerably in the color of the surface (red brown to gray) and also in the color of the fracture, which is brown, dark gray, or reddish. A common characteristic is the minute white specks showing in the fracture. The combed decoration was applied before the thick creamish slip was laid on. In many cases this slip was pebble burnished. Reisner noted that in some cases the combed decoration was nearly obliterated by the slip. Reisner also states that the vessels were wheel-made and the handles separately made and inserted in the walls of the body before drying. As in the case of Type B-LIII, the shape and ware of these vessels have always been considered un-Egyptian, and comparison has been made to the similarly foreign-looking two-handled and one-handled vessels found in the graves of Dynasty I.

The use of combed decoration is now known from a number of sites in Syria and Palestine, as, for example, at Byblos where it appears on very small two-handled jars (8 to 14 cm. high; M. Dunand, *Fouilles de Byblos*, I, 1937-1939, pls. LXXVIII-IX), but the closest parallel to our jars seems to be the combed ware two-handled jars at Megiddo which have a time range from Dynasty I into the Old Kingdom (G. M. Shipton, 'Notes on the Megiddo Pottery of Strata VI-XX,' *Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization*, 17, p. 4 and chart: Strata XVIII, 8, Strata XVI-XVII, 7. Compare also: *S.A.O.C.*, 10, fig. 4 and chart). Similar also are the combed-ware jars, without handles, at Ras Shamra, illustrated by Schaeffer in his *Stratigraphie comparée*, p. 402, fig. 28, which he dates to the First Intermediate Period.

Reisner believed that the jars found at Giza were used as containers for olive oil or cedar oil. The jars from G 2140 A (32-12-18) and G 2350 L (40-5-7) listed below both contained a dried resinous substance. Mr. Lucas analyzed a sample from the first of these jars (G 2140 A) and reported that the material was 'a fragrant resin, a true resin as distinguished from fragrant gum resins, such as frankincense and myrrh. It is almost certainly from a coniferous tree, and from Western Asia, that is from Syria or Asia Minor.' In the same letter, dated in December 1939, Mr. Lucas went on to say: 'I would suggest, first, that the tree from which the resin was derived was either fir (possibly Cilician Fir, which grows both in Syria and Asia Minor: *Abies cilicica*) or pine (possibly the Aleppo pine, *Pinus halepensis*, which is the commonest pine in the Mediterranean region); second, that the material is what the Egyptians called "ach-resin".' In the third edition of his *Ancient Egyptian Materials and Industries* (1948), p. 370, Lucas again discusses the sample from G 2140 A. Here, although he states his conclusions somewhat more cautiously, he retains the same opinion: 'Manifestly, therefore, it was a true resin from a coniferous tree and possibly ach-resin.'

It might be remarked that the character of the vessels and their size suggest that the material they contained was in liquid form. The care which had been taken to seal several of them would suggest that the liquid may have had to be protected from evaporation as well as from the intrusion of dirt. Brunton's example had a piece of leather over a potsherd closing the mouth inside the plaster stopper. It would, therefore, seem possible that the resin was mixed with some other substance to form a fragrant oil.

The cylinder seal impression which appears on the shoulder of one of these jars provides one more piece of evidence of foreign origin. This accords well with the Syrian source suggested by their contents and the evidence of their form. Several of the jars have incised pot marks, and one a curious raised design on the shoulder (Pl. 53 d; Fig. 80), but the jar from G 2370 B bears the impression of a seal which has been rolled over the clay when soft (after the application of the combed decoration). The design consists of a row of three animals proceeding to the right. They have big ears, apparently open mouths, and long tails curled back over their bodies. This seal impression undoubtedly belongs to a group of similar designs impressed upon pottery which have been found at Byblos, Tell el Judeideh, and Hama in Syria, at Megiddo and Jericho in Palestine, at Tarsus in Cilicia, Tell Mak in the Khabur Valley, and at Tell Djamid in Transjordan. They have been discussed by H. Frankfort in his *Cylinder Seals* (1939), pp. 230 ff., by Dunand in *Byblia Grammata* (1945), pp. 59-69, and by Engberg and Shipton in 'Notes on the Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age Pottery at Megiddo,' *Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization*, 10 (1934), pp. 31-39. In addition to the references given in these publications, two seals from Tarsus are shown in *American Journal of Archaeology*, 44 (1940), p. 75, fig. 27, and examples from Hama in H. Ingholt's *Rapport préliminaire . . . de fouilles à Hama* (1940), pp. 42-43, pl. XIV. The Tarsus examples and the sherd from Byblos No. 3232 (Dunand, *Fouilles de Byblos*, I, 1937-1939, p. 218, pl. CXXXIII) show clearly combed markings on the pottery. Frankfort and Engberg and Shipton compare the impressions to Mesopotamian seals of the Early Dynastic Period, while Dunand's evidence of the position in which the seal impressions were found at Byblos suggested that they belonged to the first period of the town settlement at that site, before the time of Khasekhemwy. The evidence from Hama indicates that they were used also at a later time, well into the Old Kingdom.

Our example from G 2370 B is important in this connection, since it comes from the burial chamber of the Vizier of Isesy, Senezem-ib Yenty, who has been mentioned a number of times in Chapter VI. The family complex of tombs commenced by Yenty continued well into the reign of Pepy II. His son Mehy succeeded to the vizierate under Unas, and it is probable that Yenty died early in this reign. His burial chamber is the first one known with walls inscribed with offering lists, and it has been suggested that these imitate the first use of inscriptions in a king's burial chamber: the Pyramid Texts in the tomb of Unas, the last king of Dynasty V.

TYPE B-LIV. TWO-HANDLED 'OIL JAR' OF SPECIAL WARE: HEIGHT RANGES FROM 23 TO 43 CM., ALL WITH COMBED-WARE DECORATION, USUALLY BOTH IN HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL LINES

i. *Cheops to mid-Chephren*

- G 4140 A 4 examples: 13-11-57, 61 to 63. No. 62 has a ring of incised marks around the base of the neck evidently imitating a cord. *Vol. I*, fig. 279
- G 4240 A 2 examples: 13-11-64, 65; *Vol. I*, fig. 282

- G 4340 A 1 example: 13-10-29; *Vol. I*, fig. 285. See Fig. 96
 G 4440 A 3 examples: 13-11-106, 107, 108; *Vol. I*, fig. 287
 G 4760 A 4 examples: Junker, *Giza*, I, fig. 13, nos. (VII N) 16, 17; fig. 14, nos. 8, 9; pl. XLIII b, 1/2-3
 G 5020 2 examples: 35-8-8, 11; *Vol. I*, fig. 283. Annex See Pl. 51 c
 G 7330 A 1 example, molded mark on side: 34-6-17j. See Fig. 80 and Pl. 53 d (Boston)

ii. Chephren to Neferirkara

- G 4430 A 1 example: 13-12-2 a; *Vol. I*, p. 487
 G 4530 A 1 example: 14-1-82; *Vol. I*, fig. 297 a (MFA 20. 1881)
 G 4630 A 2 examples, one with pot mark: 14-1-10 (Boston) and 14-1-14 (MFA 20. 1889), *Bulletin MFA*, 13 (1915), p. 36; *Vol. I*, fig. 299, pls. 61 d, 63 d. See Fig. 97
 G 4620 A 1 example: 14-3-67; *Vol. I*, fig. 312
 G 4410 A 1 example: 15-12-67; *Vol. I*, p. 516
 G 4860 N 2 fragments: Junker, *Giza*, I, p. 248
 G 2140 A 1 example: 32-12-18; *Vol. I*, fig. 256 (Boston)
 G 4940 A, B fragments: 15-1-9, 15-11-36, 37 a; those in B intrusive (?)
 G 7650 C 1 example, upper part: 29-3-256. See Fig. 97
 G 7550 B 1 example (frags.): 28-5-190
 G 7560 B 3 to 4 examples in frags.: 36-12-15, 16. See Fig. 97; Pl. 51 a
 G 1031 A 1 example: see Fig. 96 and Pl. 51 d
 G 4970 A 1 example: Junker, *Giza*, I, fig. 14, no. 11, pl. XLIII b, 1/1

iii. End of Neferirkara to end of Dynasty V

- G 2175 B 1 example: 13-1-506. See Fig. 96 and Pl. 51 i
 G 2350 L 1 example with pot mark: 40-5-7. See Fig. 97 and Pl. 52 f (Boston)
 G 1224 A 1 example: see Fig. 97 and Pl. 51 b
 G 2430 1 example, lower part: 39-5-47. See Pl. 51 f
 G 2370 B 1 example with seal impression: 35-7-41. See Fig. 98 and Pl. 53 a, b (Boston)

iv. Dynasty VI

- G 2450 2 fragmentary examples: see Pl. 51 h
 G 2379 A 1 example: see Fig. 97 and Pl. 53 e
 G 2387 A 1 example, plaster stopper: 35-7-7. See Fig. 98 and Pl. 51 e (Boston)
 G I-S: Ithy 1 example: Junker, *Giza*, I, fig. 14, no. 12; *Vorbericht*, 1928, p. 192
 G 2381 A 5 examples: 1 with mud stopper (with seal impression of Pepy II): 12-12-571 (MFA 13. 2932); 2 with plaster stoppers: 12-12-572, 573 (MFA 13. 2928,

2931); 2 without stoppers: 12-12-569, 570 (MFA 13. 2929, 2931). The last two jars have incised marks around the neck imitating rope. See Fig. 96 and Pl. 52 a, d, e, g

GROUP B: TYPE LV. NECKLESS SHOULDER JAR WITH BAND RIM AROUND MOUTH

The neckless shoulder jar, Type B-LV, was one of the most frequent types found in the Hetep-heres tomb. It occurred there in graduated sizes ranging from about 25 cm. to less than 10 cm. in height. The smallest examples were obviously models but could not be distinguished except arbitrarily by size from the larger vessels. The type occurred in large and small sizes in the early mastabas of the Western Field with a preponderance of small forms which may be counted as models. In the Eastern Field there were only two examples, which were found in G 7330 A. The type practically disappears at the end of Dynasty IV. By that time a small degenerate model had been developed with an exaggerated splay foot, and examples of this degenerate model continued to occur in Dynasties V and VI.

The form of this vessel appears to be related to a metal vessel. The copper ewer is of the same form except that it had a spout. One model in pottery of a ewer and basin was found by Junker in G 4360 (*Giza*, I, fig. 15, no. 1), although the simplified model shows no band rim on the ewer. Functionally the pottery jars of Type B-LV are not connected with the copper ewer but with the stone vessels of Types IV and V used as containers of oils and ointments.

The ware is the red brown ware finished in different ways: (1) simply smoothed, (2) with red wash, (3) red polished, or (4) in a few cases with a light colored slip (WSR).

Type B-LV a: Practical examples and large models. (All RBrW unless otherwise stated)

i. Cheops to mid-Chephren

- G 1201 A 3 examples and one model: *Vol. I*, fig. 218, no. 11. See Fig. 99
 G 2120 A 1 model: 33-1-10: *Vol. I*, fig. 245
 G 4360 A 2 models: Junker, *Giza*, I, fig. 15, nos. 13, 16
 G 4560 A 1 model: *Giza*, I, fig. 15, no. 14
 G 4450 A 1 model: *Giza*, I, fig. 15, no. 12
 G 4140 A 3 examples: 13-11-11, 43, 46; *Vol. I*, fig. 279
 G 4240 A 3 examples: 13-11-82; *Vol. I*, fig. 282
 G 4340 A 1 example and 7 models: 13-10-35 to 37, 39, 40, 42, 47 (RP), 56; *Vol. I*, fig. 285
 G 4440 A 5 models: 13-11-104, 114 (RP), 115, 123 j; *Vol. I*, fig. 287. See Fig. 99
 G 4540 A 4 models: 13-12-16 c, 22 c; *Vol. I*, fig. 289
 G 4640 A 5 models: 13-12-24 c; *Vol. I*, p. 483
 G 7330 A 2 examples: 34-6-17 q. See Fig. 79

ii. Chephren to Neferirkara

- G 4720 A 1 jar and 4 models: 14-3-35, 36, 45 (RP); *Vol. I*, fig. 314. See Fig. 99

- G 4710 A 2 examples (RP): 14-3-5; *Vol. I*, fig. 325
 G 2150 A 1 example (RP): 33-1-34; *Vol. I*, fig. 267
 G 5080 C 1 example (RP): 33-1-59 d. See Fig. 99,
 (G 2200 C) Pl. 54 a, 4/2
 G 4920 A 1 example: 15-11-43
 G 1457 A 2 examples (RW): 34-11-8, 34-12-21 d.
 G 5190 A 1 example (RP): 12-10-15. See Fig. 99,
 (old number G 2300) Pl. 50 b, 3/4
 G 4341 A 4 examples (RP): 14-1-91, 94. See Fig. 99
 G 4631 B 4 examples (RP): 14-1-45; *Vol. I*, fig.
 304 c

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

- G 4813 C 1 example (RP); 15-11-71

There are few examples of pottery in Dynasties V-VI, but in the intact tomb of Impy (G 2381 A) there were a number of copper models of the same form as the old models listed above. A special type of pottery model developed early (examples listed below in Cemetery 4000). This form (B-LV b) had a splay foot to give it stability but degenerated rapidly to a form which can be recognized only by comparison with the old models.

Type B-LVb: Small models of neckless shoulder jar with splay foot

i. *Cheops to mid-Chephren*

- G 4360 A 1 model: Junker, *Giza*, I, fig. 15, no. 18
 G 4240 A 1 model (RW): 13-11-79; *Vol. I*, fig. 282.
 See Fig. 100
 G 4640 A 3 models (RW): 13-12-25 a; *Vol. I*,
 fig. 291

ii. *Chephren to Neferirkara*

- G 7510 1 model: 25-2-1237. See Fig. 100
 G 4520 A 9 models (RW): 14-4-15, 19; *Vol. I*, fig.
 310. See Fig. 100
 G 4720 A 4 models: 14-3-39; *Vol. I*, fig. 314. See
 Fig. 100
 G 4510 A 2 models (RW): 15-12-43; *Vol. I*, fig. 321
 G 7560 B 1 model (RW): 36-12-35. See Fig. 100
 G 7650 C 16 models: 29-2-42 to 46. See Fig. 100
 (debris
 of chapel)
 G 1457 A 1 model: 34-12-21 d

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

- G 4220 A 5 models: 14-4-34. See Fig. 100
 G 4733 E 3 models (RW): 14-2-123. See Fig. 100
 G 6030 B 1 model: 25-11-89. See Fig. 100
 G 6034 R 6 models (RW): 25-12-145 to 149. See
 Fig. 100
 G 1011 P several models (RW): 13-1-503. See
 Fig. 100

- G 4511 H 8 models (RW): 35-11-79-81. See
 Fig. 100
 G 1370 A 4 models: 35-2-29. See Fig. 100
 G 2184 G 23 models (RW): 35-9-64. See Fig. 100
 G 2196 D 39 models (RW): 35-10-18 c, d
 G 2416 D 4 models (RW): 36-7-30
 G 7140 X 1 model: 37-1-4
 G 7112 A 28 models (RW): 25-1-152 to 178. See
 Fig. 100
 G 7752 X 1 model. See Fig. 100

iv. *Dynasty VI*

- G 7101 A 4 models: 24-12-117 to 120. See Fig. 100

Reisner listed seventeen more examples from the debris of the streets in the Eastern Field (29-12-261, 24-11-600, 601, 24-11-403, 405, 24-11-306, 24-12-762, 24-12-816, 24-11-410, 24-12-819, 24-12-594 to 597). Several of these are drawn on Fig. 100. There were many more models from the debris of both cemeteries, too numerous to list here. A number of degenerate forms listed above were originally given various subdivision types under B-XLIX, and will be found so listed in *Vol. I*. This type has now been omitted and all the degenerate examples grouped under B-LV, LVI, or LVII. Sometimes it has been hard to decide whether a model actually represents the collar shape. Consequently the grouping tends to be somewhat arbitrary. This is particularly evident in the wide-mouthed variations, several of which almost look as though they were models of bowls on stands. They are so badly made, however, that it is impossible to be very precise in this classification. It has seemed more simple to cut down the number of types as much as possible by including them here.

GROUP B: TYPE LVI. COLLAR JAR WITH FLAT BASE

The jar with collar (molding around neck) is one of the characteristic forms in both Upper and Lower Egypt in the Old Kingdom. It seems to have originated in a metal form but occurs in both stone and pottery. In Upper Egypt the most common examples were small, finely finished alabaster jars which had probably been used for ointments or other cosmetics. All forms of small size, of both stone and pottery, were probably functionally the same. There were no pottery examples of this type in the Hetep-heres tomb, but the large alabaster jar there of this shape seems also to have been an oil or ointment jar. The stone models (Stone Type XVI) were mostly dummy jars. The pottery models were hollowed out as if for use. A few large models of pottery occurred and a number of very small models, but only one practical vessel. As in the case of Type B-LV, a few of the degenerate models were listed in *Vol. I* as Type B-XLIX which has now been omitted, and these are listed here under B-LVI. The form occurred with a pointed base and these examples have been listed above under Type A-LVI. Since there is really only one large practical vessel from G 4631 B and only a few large models like that illustrated in Fig. 101 from G 4440 A, the type has not been subdivided. The smaller models show a more splayed foot.

*Type B-LVI: All BrW unless otherwise stated*i. *Cheops to mid-Chephren*

- G 4240 A 1 model (RBrW): 13-11-83; *Vol. I*, fig. 282. See Fig. 101
 G 4440 A 4 models (3 RBrW, 1 RW): 13-11-102, 105, 124; *Vol. I*, fig. 287. See Fig. 101
 G 4560 A 1 model: Junker, *Giza*, I, fig. 15, no. 4
 G 4540 A 3 models (RBrW): 13-12-17, 22 a; *Vol. I*, fig. 289. See Fig. 101
 G 4640 A 6 models (RBrW): 13-12-13, 24 a, 25 b; *Vol. I*, fig. 291. See Fig. 101 (3 degenerate examples)

ii. *Chephren to Neferirkara*

- G 4860 N 1 model: Junker, *Giza*, I, fig. 60, no. 4
 G 4520 A 3 models: 14-4-16; *Vol. I*, fig. 310. See Fig. 101
 G 4430 A frags.: 13-12-2; *Vol. I*, p. 487
 G 4630 A 1 degenerate model: 14-1-21; *Vol. I*, fig. 299. See Fig. 101
 G 4631 B 1 practical example (RW): 14-1-47; *Vol. I*, fig. 304c. See Fig. 101
 G 4720 A 5 models: 14-3-37, 38, 41; *Vol. I*, fig. 314. See Fig. 101
 G 4510 A 2 models (1 degenerate): 14-12-41, 42; *Vol. I*, fig. 321. See Fig. 101
 G 2170 A frag.: 32-12-15 a; *Vol. I*, p. 450
 G 4930 B 2 models: 15-1-21
 G 4220 A 2 models: 14-4-36. See Fig. 101
 G 1457 A 3 models (RW): 34-12-21 b, c
 G 7560 B 1 model (RW): 36-12-36. See Fig. 101

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

- G 4733 E 1 degenerate model (RW): 14-2-123. See Fig. 101
 G 1011 P 4 models (1 degenerate) (RW): 13-1-503. See Fig. 101
 G 2184 G 8 models (RW): 35-9-64 c
 G 2196 D 23 models (RW): 34-10-18 c
 G 1370 A 12 models (10 degenerate) (RW): 35-2-30 to 32. See Fig. 101
 G 2416 D-III 7 models: 36-7-29. See Fig. 101
 G 2409 1 model: 13-1-509. See Pl. 50b 1/1
 G 6050 debris 1 model: 25-11-145. See Fig. 101
 G 7140 X 1 model: 37-1-3
 Street debris, Cem. 7000 10 models: 24-11-404, 24-12-598, 814, 815, 817, 818, 25-12-57, 28-4-107 b, c (9 degenerate). See Fig. 101

GROUP B: TYPE LVII. CYLINDRICAL JAR, IMITATION OF STONE FORM

The cylindrical jar was one of the types of stone vessels used for ointments from Dynasty I to Dynasty IV. Only five models in pottery can be listed from Giza and therefore must represent imitations of stone vessels. As a pottery form this type has no

importance for the development of the pottery of the Old Kingdom.

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

- G 4560 A 1 model: Junker, *Giza*, I, fig. 15, no. 3

iii. *Neferirkara to end of Dynasty V*

- G 4811 B 1 model (FRW): 35-11-71
 G 7752 X 1 model (BrW): 29-12-265
 G 7923 A 1 model (RW): 30-12-3. See Fig. 102
 G 7710 B 1 model: 25-2-1153. See Fig. 102

GROUP B: TYPE LVIII. BARREL JAR WITH CORD NET, IMITATION OF STONE MODELS OF TYPE V

The barrel jar with cord net around the middle appears in a number of well-made models of alabaster and pottery. The origin of this form has been given under the stone form (Stone V-extra) as a large wine jar strengthened by a cord net around the middle. Examples of large stone jars with a cord net in relief have been recovered from Dynasties II-III.

The examples found at Giza were of the well-levigated red brown ware and well smoothed. No large vessel was found, none being over 13 cm. high. The ordinary range is from 6 to 10 cm. in height. They could actually have been used for ointment jars and need not necessarily have been models. The smaller examples have the splayed foot, and a few badly made pieces are difficult to distinguish from the degenerate collar-jar models. There seems no purpose in making the splay-foot examples into a subtype as has been done with the neckless shoulder jar of Type LV, although they are so listed in *Vol. I*.

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

- G 1201 A 2 examples: *Vol. I*, fig. 218, nos. 15, 16
 G 4560 A 1 example: Junker, *Giza*, I, fig. 15, no. 7
 G 4240 A 2 or more examples: 13-11-81; *Vol. I*, fig. 282. See Fig. 103
 G 4340 A 3 examples: 13-10-21, 22, 44; *Vol. I*, fig. 285
 G 4440 A 1 example: 13-11-123 n; *Vol. I*, p. 478
 G 4540 A 2 examples: 13-12-16 b, 22 b; *Vol. I*, fig. 289
 G 4640 A 2 examples: 13-12-12; *Vol. I*, fig. 291. See Fig. 103.

ii. *Chephren to Neferirkara*

- G 4430 A frags.: 13-12-2; *Vol. I*, p. 487
 G 4520 A 1 example: 14-4-17; *Vol. I*, fig. 310. See Fig. 103
 G 4720 A 2 examples: 14-3-40; *Vol. I*, fig. 314
 G 4220 A 3 examples: 14-4-37. See Fig. 103

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

- G 6034 R 1 example: 25-12-144. See Fig. 103
 G 7752 X 1 example: 29-12-265. See Fig. 103

GROUP B: TYPE LIX. JAR WITH HIGH NECK

Several jars with peculiar shape must be included here. Reisner has remarked that, in all probability, two of them were made to suit the arbitrary taste of some potter or his patron. These were the two vessels with a vertical spout from G 4520 and 4530. A somewhat similar jar with high neck and flaring mouth has no spout. The other two jars are shoulder jars with a wider base and resemble the jars of Type B-XXVIII found by Junker (Fig. 92) except that they have too high a neck to be classed with these jars. As can be seen clearly in Pl. 55 a, they are of red polished ware.

Type B: LIX a: High-necked jar with narrow base and vertical spout

ii. Chephren to Neferirkara

- G 4530 A 1 example (RBrW, red wash): 14-1-78; Vol. I, fig. 297 a. See Fig. 104
 G 4520 A 1 example (RBrW, red wash): 14-4-13; Vol. I, fig. 310. See Fig. 104

These two examples were found in mastabas adjoining each other in Cem. 4000. We have seen in Chapter VI that the burial of G 4520 A contained a seal impression with the name of Weserkaf, the first king of Dynasty V.

Type B-LIX b: High-necked jar with narrow base and no spout

iii. End of Neferirkara to end of Dynasty V

- G 4813 C 3 examples (2 fragmentary, RBrW): 15-11-78. See Fig. 104; Pl. 50 d, 2/1, 3

Type B-LIX c: Shoulder jar with high neck

iii. End of Neferirkara to end of Dynasty V

- G 2440 A 2 examples (RP): 40-4-8, 11. See Fig. 104 and Pl. 55 a

GROUP C: ROUND-BOTTOMED BOWLS AND BASINS

The bowls and basins include (1) large tubs and basins used in beer brewing or as temporary containers of liquids (water, beer, and so on), (2) large bowls or small basins with a tubular spout or open spout, obviously adapted to the pouring of liquids, and (3) a number of bowls of various forms used as containers of liquids and food. These vessels appear in two great groups, one with rounded bottom and the other with a flat base, but both apparently functionally the same. The stability of the vessel depends largely on the form of the base, although a number of round-bottomed forms are relatively stable. As was usual in all vessels, stability was increased by the use of a tubular bowl stand. In fact, one form of vessel consisted of a round-bottomed bowl on a bowl stand, made of one lump of clay (E-XXI).

Aside from the form of the bottom, the bowls and basins present variations marked by the rim around the mouth and the depth of the body. The body may be either shallow or deep. The rim may be (1) plain without molding, (2) drawn out laterally with a molded edge, (3) with molded edge around a

contracted or slightly contracted mouth, (4) with an internal rim (stone form), or (5) a recurved rim (curving inwards from the top of the body and then outwards to a plain rim). Almost all these variations of body and rim occur in both the round-bottomed and flat-bottomed basins and bowls. Although the form of the base does not represent an essential functional difference between the two groups of vessels, it seems advisable to separate them into Groups C and D, in order to facilitate the identification of the individual vessels.

GROUP C: TYPE XXVII. SHALLOW ROUND-BOTTOMED DISH OR BOWL WITH EXTERNAL RIM

The dish of Type C-XXVII was well represented in the Mycerinus Valley Temple but occurred infrequently in the mastabas of the Western Field. The type was not recovered at all in the Eastern Cemetery.

Type C-XXVII

i. Cheops to mid-Chephren

- G 5020 Ann. 2 examples (RW): 38-8-22 b, 23; Vol. I, (intrusive) fig. 283. See Fig. 105

iii. End of Neferirkara to end of Dynasty V

- G 4341 A 1 example (BrW): 14-1-101
 G 4220 A 4 examples (BrW and RP): 14-4-43 to 45. See Fig. 105
 G 4734 1 example (BrW): 14-2-127
 G 1110 D 1 example (RW): see Fig. 105
 G 6013 A 3 examples (RW, RP, RBrW): 25-11-118 to 120. See Fig. 105

iv. Dynasty VI

- G 5342 A 1 example (RW): 14-12-3. See Fig. 105
 G 2357 N 1 example (RP): 36-4-14. See Fig. 105
 G 2381 A 1 example (RP): 12-12-555. See Fig. 105; Pl. 54 d, 1/1
 G 5223 frags. (RP): 14-12-80 b

GROUP C: TYPE XXIX. BASIN WITH ROLL RIM

Type C-XXIX was represented in the Mycerinus Valley Temple by one characteristic large basin (*Mycerinus*, fig. 73, no. 1) similar to the beer basins but without spout and with a round bottom. One rough example was preserved from the mastabas (14-12-43). It had a conical body and bulging sides and may well have been a badly made example of the basin with recurved rim or a bent-sided form. Four other examples seem to belong to this type.

Type C-XXIX

ii. Chephren to Neferirkara

- G 5210 2 examples (BrW): 14-12-43, 44. See Pl. 50 d, 1/3, 2/2

iii. End of Neferirkara to end of Dynasty V

- G 4822 B 1 example (RW): 14-2-27. See Fig. 106
 G 2423 V 1 example (RP): 36-11-40. See Fig. 106

iv. *Dynasty VI*

G 2004 A 1 example (RP): 36-3-7. See Fig. 106

GROUP C: TYPE XXX. BENT-SIDED BOWLS AND BASINS

The bent-sided bowl or basin is the most frequent type found in the burial chambers of Dynasties V and VI. The majority of the examples have round bottoms, but a small number have flat bottoms (Type D-LXXVI). Some of the examples have a roll rim around the mouth and others have plain rims. A distinct angle is formed, both on the inside and on the outside, where the upper part joins the lower part of the vessel. There is considerable variation between deep and shallow forms, depending on the height at which this angle falls. Those vessels with a roll rim have been marked with the Subtype a, and those without roll rim, Subtype b. The bent side and recurved rim seem to be two different ideas for preventing the spilling of the liquid for which these bowls and basins were certainly intended. Subtype c is represented by two examples where the mouth turns in slightly. Subtype d consists of examples with lipped spout.

*Type C-XXX a: Roll rim*ii. *Chephren to Neferirkara*

G 1223 Annex X 7 examples (RW or RP): 34-10-6
(probably intrusive to 10, 19, 20; *Vol. I*, fig. 227 b.
See Fig. 107
sive from Annex A)
G 5080 C (equals 1 example (RP): 33-1-59. See
G 2200 C) Pl. 54 a, 4/1

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

G 4733 E 2 examples (RP): 14-2-107. See Fig. 107
G 6020 A 1 example (RP): 25-12-83. See Fig. 107
G 6052 B 15 examples: 25-12-675 to 679, 681, 683,
688, 690, 696 to 701. See Fig. 107
G 6028 E 1 example (RP): 25-12-677
G 6013 A 1 example (RW): 25-11-121
G 4811 B 2 examples (BrW): 15-12-22. See Fig.
107
G 4822 5 examples: 14-2-32. See Fig. 107
G 4741 B 2 examples: 38-7-6 a, b
G 2009 1 example (RP): 36-4-27
G 7530 Y 1 example (RW): 28-6-10. See Fig. 107
G 7112 A 1 example (RBrW): 25-1-311. See Fig.
107

iv. *Dynasty VI*

G 2415 U 1 example (RP): 13-1-512. See Fig. 107
G 2381 A 9 examples (RP): 12-12-556 to 564.
See Fig. 107; Pl. 54 b, d, 1/2. 2/1-2
G 2379 A 11 examples (RP)
G 2422 A 6 examples (RP)
G 2423 V 1 example (RP): 36-11-34
G 2230 C 2 examples (RP): 29-3-28, 29
G 2037 b X 1 example: 37-11-13
G 7102 Pi: 1 example: 25-1-648. See Fig. 107

*Type C-XXX b: Plain mouth*i. *Cheops to mid-Chephren*

G 4240 A 1 example (RP): 13-11-67; *Vol. I*,
fig. 282. See Fig. 108
G 4750 A 1 example (RW): Junker, *Giza*, I,
fig. 12, no. 23
G 5020 Annex 1 example: 35-8-24; *Vol. I*, fig. 283
(intrusive)
G 7330 A 4 examples (RP): 36-6-17. See Fig.
79

ii. *Chephren to Neferirkara*

G 5080 C 3 examples (RP): 33-1-59 c. See Fig.
(G 2200 C) 108; Pl. 54 a, 1/1-3
G 5230 A 1 example (BrW): 33-1-78
G 4341 A 2 examples (RP): 14-1-93, 104 h. See
Fig. 108
G 4940 B 1 example (RP): 15-1-14

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

G 6010 A 1 example (RW): 25-11-66
G 6013 A 1 example (RW): 25-11-122
G 1110 A 2 examples. See Fig. 108
G 4822 B 4 examples (RP and RW): 14-2-23, 29,
30, 34. See Fig. 108
G 4833 B frags. (RP): 14-2-8
G 4818 C 1 example (RW): 15-12-6
G 2330 A 1 example (RP): 12-10-51
(G 5380 A)
G 2013 D 1 example (RP): 37-7-51
G 4741 B 1 example: 38-7-3

iv. *Dynasty VI*

G 5562 A 1 example (RP): 33-2-126
G 2379 A 2 examples (RP)
G 4832 A 1 example (RP): 38-7-15
G 2423 V 1 example (RP): 36-11-33

*Type C-XXX c: Contracting mouth*iii. *End of Neferirkara to end of Dynasty V*

G 6010 A 1 example (RP): 25-11-69. See Fig. 108

iv. *Dynasty VI*

G 2422 A 1 example (RP) with two molded bands
around contracted mouth

*Type C-XXX d: Lip spout*ii. *Chephren to Neferirkara*

G 1223 Annex X (intrusive from Annex A) 4 examples (RP, DbW):
34-10-1, 3 to 5; *Vol. I*,
fig. 227 b

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

G 6052 B 7 examples (RP): 25-12-687, 692 to 695,
702, 703. See Fig. 109
G 7530 Y 1 example (RP): 28-6-9. See Fig. 109

GROUP C: TYPE XXXII. ROUND-BOTTOMED BASINS AND BOWLS WITH RECURVED RIM

The examples from the mastabas have a more pronounced form of the recurved rim than is to be found in the Mycerinus Types XXXI, XXXII, and XXXIII. It seems, therefore, better not to attempt to establish a correspondence with the Mycerinus types as was done in *Vol. I*, where a number of subtypes are also used. In the following text all examples of round-bottomed vessels with recurved rim are listed under Type C-XXXII, since they seem to be a development of this Mycerinus type. The variations in height of rim and the sometimes rudimentary nature of the rims of certain vessels appear clearly in the drawings and do not seem to justify the use of subtypes.

Type C-XXXII

i. Cheops to mid-Chephren

- G 1203 A 2 frags.; *Vol. I*, fig. 220
 G 1209 A frag.; *Vol. I*, p. 397; fig. 224
 G 4140 A 1 example: 13-11-63 b; *Vol. I*, p. 463
 G 4240 A 2 examples (RP): 13-11-69, 76; *Vol. I*, fig. 282. See Fig. 110
 G 5020 Annex 6 or more examples (RP): 35-8-16 to
 (intrusive) 22; *Vol. I*, fig. 283
 G 7330 A 3 examples (RP): 34-6-17. See Fig.
 79; Pl. 54 e, 1/1, 3

ii. Chephren to Neferirkara

- G 1223 Annex X 9 examples (RP): 34-10-2, 11 to 18;
 (intrusive from *Vol. I*, fig. 227 b. See Fig. 110
 Annex A)
 G 2210 A 2 examples (RP): 32-10-1, 2;
Vol. I, p. 435
 G 4430 A frags.: 13-12-2; *Vol. I*, p. 487
 G 4630 A 8 examples (RP): 14-1-1 to 6, 16;
Vol. I, fig. 299. See Fig. 110
 G 4831 B 2 examples (RP): 34-11-10
 G 4720 A 4 or more examples (WSR):
 14-3-42 to 44, 54; *Vol. I*, p. 510,
 fig. 314. See Fig. 110
 G 4510 A frags. (RP): 15-12-45 b; *Vol. I*,
 p. 519
 G 4710 A 1 example: 14-3-6; *Vol. I*, p. 524
 G 4341 A, B 4 examples (RP): 14-1-97, 104 a,
 34-8-1, 2. See Fig. 110
 G 5080 C 10 examples (9 RP and 1 WSR):
 (equals G 2200) 33-1-59 c. See Fig. 110; Pl.
 54 a
 G 5190 A 2 examples (RP): 12-10-13, 18.
 (equals G 2300)
 G 5230 A 2 examples (BrW): 33-1-79, 80.
 See Figs. 110, 111
 G 1454-55 A 1 example (RP): 34-12-22. See
 Fig. 110
 G 1457 A 1 example (RP): 34-11-10
 G 7560 B 1 example (RP): 36-12-10. See
 Pl. 50 c, 1/5

iii. End of Neferirkara to end of Dynasty V

- G 4715 B 2 examples (RP): 15-12-17, 18.
 See Fig. 110
 G 4734 A frags. (WSR): 14-2-124
 G 4741 B 1 example: 38-7-4
 G 4822 B 4 examples (RP): 14-2-26, 28, 31,
 22. See Fig. 111
 G 4833 B frags. (RP): 14-2-6, 7
 G 4911 frags. of 5 or more (RP): 15-11-82
 G 6010 A 6 examples (RP): 25-11-64 to 68,
 101, 105
 G 6013 A 3 examples (RP, RW, RBrW):
 25-11-118 to 120
 G 6028 E 1 example (RP): 25-12-224. See
 Fig. 110
 G 6030 A 2 examples (RP): 25-11-56, 25-
 12-3
 G 6040 D 1 example (RP): 25-12-55. See
 Fig. 110
 G 6051 A 1 example (RP): 25-12-139
 G 6052 B 9 examples (7 with molding around
 rim) (RP): 25-12-684, 680, 685.
 See Fig. 111
 G 2018 a C 1 example (RP): 37-10-9
 G 2037 b X 1 example (RP): 37-11-12
 G 2330 A 1 example (RP): 12-10-50
 (equals G 5380)
 G 2333 A 1 example (RP): 13-1-514. See
 Pl. 50 b, 2/2
 G 2335 A 1 example (RP): 13-1-513. See
 Pl. 50 b, 2/1
 G 2352 A 1 example (RW): 12-11-61
 G 2360 A 2 examples (RW): 12-11-36, 37.
 See Fig. 110
 G 2419 B 6 examples (RP): 36-5-12 to 17
 G 5032 C 1 example (RP): 35-8-40
 G 7510 1 example (RP): 29-4-8. See Fig.
 111
 G 7332 B 1 example (RW): 24-12-681. See
 Fig. 111
 G 7492 A 2 examples (RW): 27-3-699, 1259.
 See Fig. 111
 G 7789 A 1 example (RW): 28-4-187. See
 Fig. 111
 G 7940 B 1 example (RW): 30-12-122. See
 Fig. 111
 Street debris,
 Cem. 7000 3 examples (RW, RP): 24-12-820,
 25-12-294, 29-11-290

iv. Dynasty VI

- G 2072 B 2 examples (RP): 39-3-11, 12
 G 2094 A 2 examples (RP): 36-9-2, 3
 G 2099 B 1 example (RP): 39-1-20
 G 2230 C 6 examples (RP): 39-3-22 to 27
 G 2337 V 1 example (RP): 35-10-4
 G 2352 Z 1 example (RP): 12-11-62
 G 2357 N 4 examples (RP)

- G 2385 X 2 examples (RP): 25-12-45, 46. See Fig. 110
 G 2402 b A 1 example (RW): 36-4-50
 G 2422 A 11 examples (RP and RBrW)
 G 2419 B 11 examples (RP)
 G 5223 7 or more examples (4 from pit V) (RP): 14-12-73 a, 36-11-35 to 38
 G 5562 A 12 examples (RP): 33-2-117 to 119, 127 to 133. See Fig. 110

GROUP C: TYPE LXI. ROUND-BOTTOMED PANS AND BOWLS WITH PLAIN RIM

The round-bottomed bowls with plain rim were fully represented in all their subtypes in the Hetep-heres tomb, including the remarkable new type, a large bowl with two ledge handles and a bent lip spout. Most of the subtypes have been recorded in the early mastabas, including a single example of the ledge handle with spout. The number of examples appears to be few, perhaps due to accidents of preservation.

Type C-LXI a: Shallow wide pans

ii. *Chephren to Neferirkara*

- G 4530 A 4 examples (BrW): 14-1-79, 80; *Vol. I*, fig. 297 a. See Fig. 112
 G 4341 A 2 examples (1 fragmentary) (RBrW): 14-1-101, 104 d. See Fig. 112

Type C-LXI b: Wide shallow pan with rising sides

i. *Cheops to mid-Chephren*

- G 4440 A 2 examples (RBrW): 13-11-122; *Vol. I*, fig. 287. See Fig. 112

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

- G 2018 a C 1 example (RP): 37-10-8

Type C-LXI c: Wide bowls

i. *Cheops to mid-Chephren*

- G 4440 A 1 example (RP): 13-11-110; *Vol. I*, p. 478
 G 4740 A 1 example (RBrW): 13-12-32 a; *Vol. I*, fig. 293. See Fig. 112

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

- G 4813 C 1 example (NrW); 15-11-72
 G 7131 1 example (RP): 24-11-506. See Fig. 112

iv. *Dynasty VI*

- G 7102 A 2 examples (RP): 25-1-649. See Fig. 112

Type C-LXI d: With two ledge handles and lip spout

i. *Cheops to mid-Chephren*

- G 4340 A 1 example (RBrW): 13-10-28; *Vol. I*, fig. 285. See Fig. 112

Type C-LXI e: Deep bowl with flaring sides (conical)

i. *Cheops to mid-Chephren*

- G 4340 A 2 examples (RBrW): 13-10-33, 55; *Vol. I*, fig. 285. See Fig. 112

ii. *Chephren to Neferirkara*

- G 4710 A 1 example (RBrW): 14-3-7

Type C-LXI f: Deep bowl with nearly vertical sides

i. *Cheops to mid-Chephren*

- G 4240 A 1 example (RP): 13-11-68; *Vol. I*, fig. 282
 G 4340 A 2 examples (RBrW): 13-10-45, 46; *Vol. I*, fig. 285. See Fig. 112
 G 4440 A 2 examples (RP): 13-11-123 d; *Vol. I*, p. 478

GROUP C: TYPE LXII. ROUND-BOTTOMED BOWLS WITH CONTRACTED OR SLIGHTLY CONTRACTED MOUTH

This type does not occur in the Hetep-heres tomb and has been found in only three examples at Giza.

Type C-LXII

i. *Cheops to mid-Chephren*

- G 4240 A 2 examples (RBrW): 13-11-74, 75; *Vol. I*, fig. 282. See Fig. 113
 G 4640 A 1 example (RP): 13-12-24 d (frags.); *Vol. I*, p. 483

GROUP C: TYPE LXIII. ROUND-BOTTOMED BOWLS WITH MOLDED RIM

This type does not appear in the Hetep-heres tomb or in the early mastabas.

ii. *Chephren to Neferirkara*

- G 4341 1 example (BrW): 14-1-101

iv. *Dynasty VI*

- G 2339 D 1 example (RW): 35-9-52
 G 2419 B 3 examples (RW): 36-5-9, 10, 11. See Fig. 114
 G 2422 A 1 example (RP)
 G 2423 V 1 example (RP inside, rough outside): 36-11-39
 G 2347 X 2 examples (RP): 33-2-139, 140 (equals G 5562 A)
 G 2357 N 4 examples (RP): 36-4-12, 13, 15, 16. See Fig. 114 (equals G 5555)
 G 7101 I 7 examples (RBrW) (3 with additional molding): 24-12-183. See Fig. 114

GROUP C. TYPE LXIV: FLARING BOWL WITH MOLDED RIDGE INSIDE RIM

The form of the flaring bowl with a molding inside on the upper surface of the rim seems to be related to the stone bowl

with cup hollow and was perhaps derived from that form. The pottery examples usually have a flat base, but a few examples appear to have a round bottom.

Type C-LXV

i. Cheops to mid-Chephren

G 1225 A 1 example (RP); *Vol. I*, fig. 231, no. 5

iii. End of Neferirkara to end of Dynasty V

G 5032 C 5 examples (RW): 38-4-43 to 47. See Fig. 115

G 4818 C 2 examples (BrW): 15-12-5, 8. See Fig. 115

GROUP C: TYPE LXVI. ROUND-BOTTOMED BOWL WITH ROLL RIM

The bowls and basins occur chiefly in Dynasty VI in two subtypes: (a) with tubular spout, and (b) without spout.

Type C-LXVI a: Tubular spout

iii. End of Neferirkara to end of Dynasty V

G 4741 B 1 example, fragmentary: 38-7-5

iv. Dynasty VI

G 2422 A 1 example (RP): 36-6-42. See Fig. 116

Type C-LXVI b: Without spout

G 5562 A 5 examples (RP): 33-2-120, 134 to (G 2347 X) 137. See Fig. 116

G 5555 7 examples (RP and RW): 36-4-17 to (G 2357 N) 23. See Fig. 116

G 2419 B 1 example (RP): 36-5-18. See Fig. 116

G 7101 A, I 4 examples (RW, RBrW): 24-12-273, 270, 85, 179. See Fig. 116

G 2379 A 2 examples (RW, RP)

GROUP D: BASINS AND BOWLS WITH FLAT BOTTOM

GROUP D: TYPE XXXV. LARGE AND MEDIUM BASINS WITH ROLL RIM AND SPOUT

The large basin with flat bottom and roll rim which occurred in three examples in the Mycerinus Valley Temple (D-XXXIV; *Mycerinus*, fig. 75) was not found in the Hetep-heres tomb or in the Giza mastabas and has therefore been omitted from the type forms here. However, the similar basin with short tubular spout (D-XXXV, *Mycerinus*, fig. 76) was found in a number of examples in the Hetep-heres tomb and in both the Eastern and Western Fields. These differed a little from the Mycerinus forms, usually in having a broader base. Other examples had a half-open spout joining at the shoulder of the vessel, or opening through the roll rim. The occurrence of these three different kinds of spout has been indicated by three subtypes in the following list.

Type D-XXXV a: Short tubular spout

i. Cheops to mid-Chephren

G 1209 A 1 fragmentary example (RP); *Vol. I*, fig. 224, no. 4

G 1225 A 1 example (RW); *Vol. I*, fig. 231, no. 6. See Fig. 117

G 2120 A 1 fragmentary example (RW): 33-1-21; *Vol. I*, fig. 245

G 4240 A 1 example (RBrW): 13-11-92; *Vol. I*, fig. 282. See Fig. 117

G 5020 Annex 1 example, spout not preserved: 35-8-7; *Vol. I*, fig. 283. See Pl. 55 d (intrusive)

G 7330 A 2 examples (RP): 34-6-17 i, k. See Figs. 79, 117; Pl. 54 e, 2/1-2

Junker, in *Giza*, I, fig. 12, illustrates a number of fragments with spout from his early mastabas, but it is not quite clear, as in the case of his recurved rim fragments, to which type of vessel these belonged, since the base is in no case preserved.

ii. Chephren to Neferirkara

G 4630 A 1 example (RW): 14-1-9; *Vol. I*, fig. 299. See Fig. 117

G 4720 A 2 incomplete examples (RP) and frag. of 1 small basin (RW): 14-3-48, 55; *Vol. I*, p. 511, fig. 314

G 4510 A 2 examples (frags.) (RP): 15-12-45 a; *Vol. I*, p. 519

G 5080 C 1 incomplete vessel, spout missing; 1 frag. with spout: 33-1-59. See Pl. 55 b (G 2200)

G 7560 B 1 example (RP) incomplete: 36-12-12. See Fig. 117; Pl. 50 c, 2/4

iii. End of Neferirkara to end of Dynasty V

G 6052 B 1 example (RP): 25-12-674

G 6031 D frags. with spout (RP): 25-12-133. See Fig. 117

G 7530 Y 1 low example (like D-XXXVI) with roll rim (RP): 28-6-7. See Fig. 117

iv. Dynasty VI

G 2381 A 2 examples (RP): 12-12-567, 568 (MFA no. 13.3270). See Pl. 54 d, 3/1-2

G 2379 A 2 examples (RW): See Fig. 117

Type D-XXXV b: Half-open spout opening from shoulder

i. Cheops to mid-Chephren

G 4140 A 1 frag. (RP): 13-11-30 b; *Vol. I*, fig. 279

G 4240 A 1 incomplete (RP): 13-11-72; *Vol. I*, fig. 282. See Fig. 118

Cem. 4000 frag.; Junker, *Giza*, I, fig. 12, no. 1

Type D-XXXV c: Open spout opening in roll rim

ii. Chephren to Neferirkara

G 4720 A 1 model (RBrW): 14-3-33; *Vol. I*, fig. 314. See Fig. 118

- G 4520 A 1 model (BrW): 14-4-18; *Vol. I*,
fig. 310. See Fig. 118
- G 5080 C 3 examples (RP): 33-1-59 (one with
(G 2200 C) spout missing). See Pl. 54 c,
1/1-2, 2/1

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

- G 4822 B 1 example (RP): 12-2-20. See Fig.
118
- G 2416 D-III 1 model (BrW): 36-7-31. See Fig.
118

GROUP D: TYPE XXXVI. FLAT-BOTTOMED BOWLS AND BASINS
WITH RECURVED RIM AND LONG TUBULAR SPOUT

The flat-bottomed bowls with well-formed recurved rim appear, as far as can be proved, to have had a tubular spout (longer than that of Type D-XXXV). Numerous fragments of recurved rims were found which may or may not have had a spout, but every complete example had a spout. The bowls in the Hetep-heres tomb of Type D-XXXVI all had the characteristic long tubular spout. Isolated spouts were also found with fragments of recurved rims. Reisner, therefore, groups all examples of fragments with well-marked recurved rim in Type D-XXXVI, unless the curvature indicated a rounded base. Only the best-preserved examples are listed below, although more are given in *Vol. I* and illustrated by Junker in fig. 12 of *Giza*, I. It was apparently only after Dynasty IV that a certain number of bowls occurred with rudimentary recurved rims or other modifications of the recurved rim. One incomplete example with half-open spout has been listed with the others and not placed under a subtype. One example (Pl. 50 d, 1/4) it has not been possible to identify.

Type D-XXXVI

i. *Cheops to mid-Chephren*

- G 1203 A 1 fragment with long, half-open spout
(RBrW): *Vol. I*, fig. 220, no. 2
- G 4140 A 1 example (RP): 13-11-29; *Vol. I*, fig. 279.
See Fig. 119
- G 4240 A 1 example (RP): 13-11-71; *Vol. I*, fig. 282.
See Fig. 119
- G 4440 A 1 frag. with spout (RP): 13-11-123 g;
Vol. I, p. 478
- G 4540 A frags. with spout (RP): 13-12-30; *Vol. I*,
p. 481
- G 4640 A frags. with spout (RP): 13-12-24 e; *Vol. I*,
p. 483
- G 4340 A 2 examples (RP): 13-10-30, 31; *Vol. I*,
fig. 285. See Fig. 119
- G 7330 A 1 example (RP): 34-6-17 a. See Fig. 79;
Pl. 54 e, 1/2

ii. *Chephren to Neferirkara*

- G 4720 A 1 example, incomplete (RP): 14-3-47;
Vol. I, fig. 314. See Fig. 119
- G 4940 A frags. with spout (perhaps intrusive) (RP):
15-1-12

GROUP D: TYPE XXXVII. FLAT-BOTTOMED BASINS AND BOWLS
WITH MOLDING UNDER ROLL RIM OR PLAIN ROLL RIM

Reisner noted that there was another group which was closely related to the basins and bowls with recurved rim and long tubular spout. In *Mycerinus* two examples are illustrated (fig. 77, nos. 3, 4) where there might be some doubt as to whether they have a roll rim or a rudimentary recurved rim. One might raise the question, also, as to whether these should not be grouped with *Mycerinus*, fig. 75, as Type XXXIV, which has been omitted here, since no clear examples occurred at Giza. The possibility should be kept in mind, though, that two examples from G 5080 C and 5020 Annex (Pl. 55 b, d) had not preserved the spout and might be Type XXXIV rather than XXXV. The examples grouped here under XXXVII are low forms, however, and seem to belong with the vessels with molding under the roll rim. These are generally small and late in date. Reisner foresaw the possibility that an example may be found with a recurved rim and without spout and suggested that these also be grouped here under XXXVIIa, should they be found to occur. The examples with molding are given under Subtype b and those with roll rim under c.

Type D-XXXVII b: With molding under roll rim

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

- G 4822 B 2 examples (RP): 14-2-21, 24. See Fig.
120
- G 4512 A 1 example (RW): 15-12-70. See Fig. 120,
Pl. 50 d, 1/1

Type D-XXXVII c: With plain roll rim

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

- G 4512 A 1 example (RW): 15-12-73. See Fig. 120
- G 7432 A 1 example (RW): 24-11-505

GROUP D: TYPE XXXIX. FLARING FLAT-BOTTOMED BOWLS

The flat-bottomed bowl with concave flaring sides presents several variations as seen in *Mycerinus*, fig. 78. Examples occur in the Old Kingdom all over Egypt (see *Naga-ed-Dér*, III, fig. 44, nos. 11-13) but being of RP are not common, although widely distributed. The type is clearly represented at Giza, although it does not occur frequently. Several examples with straight flaring sides were listed in *Vol. I* as Type LXXXIII. This type has been eliminated here, where the vessels are listed as XXXIX b. The bowls with internal molding, which were called Type LXXXV in *Vol. I*, are here included as Subtype XXXIX c.

Type D-XXXIX a: Projecting external rim

i. *Cheops to mid-Chephren*

- G 4240 A 1 example (RP): 13-11-66; *Vol. I*, fig. 282
- G 4340 A 2 or more examples (RP): 13-10-66; *Vol.*
I, p. 474

ii. *Chephren to Neferirkara*

- G 4720 A 2 examples, incomplete (RP): 14-
3-49, 51; *Vol. I*, p. 511

- G 4341 A 1 example, incomplete, and frags. (RP): 14-1-92, 104 c. See Fig. 121
- G 7530 A 1 example, incomplete (RP): 27-6-12. See Fig. 121
- G 7560 B 1 example (RP): 36-12-11. See Fig. 121, Pl. 50 c, 1/4
- G 5080 C (equals G 2200) 1 example (RW): 33-1-58. See Pl. 54 c, 2/2

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

- G 4512 A 1 example (RW): 15-12-72
- G 4911 A 1 example (RP), squat (straight sides): 15-11-84. See Fig. 121
- G 7650 W 1 example (BrW): 29-4-125. See Fig. 121

iv. *Dynasty VI*

- G 2132 C 1 example (RP): 36-2-4
- G 5562 A (equals G 2347 X) 1 example, incomplete (RP): 33-2-116. See Fig. 121
- G 2330 A 1 example (RP) with rudimentary recurved rim: 12-10-49. See Fig. 121, Pl. 50 b, 2/3
- G 7102 (probably from B shaft) 1 example (RBrW): 25-1-744. See Fig. 121

*Type D-XXXIX b: Plain rim*ii. *Chephren to Neferirkara*

- G 4620 A 2 examples (RP), 1 with straight sides: 14-3-64, 66. See Fig. 121
- G 5190 A (equals G 2300) 2 examples (RP): 12-10-16, 20
- G 1457 A 1 example (RW), with straight sides, low: 34-11-4. See Fig. 121

iv. *Dynasty VI*

- G 2409 G 1 example (RW): 36-5-4

Type D-XXXIX c: With molded ridge inside rim

This subtype has been called D-LXXV in *Vol. I* and is the flat-bottomed version of Type C-LXV.

i. *Cheops to mid-Chephren*

- G 1203 A 1 example (BrW): *Vol. I*, fig. 220, no. 10

ii. *Chephren to Neferirkara*

- G 4630 A 1 example (BrW): 14-1-7; *Vol. I*, fig. 299. See Fig. 121
- G 4620 A frags. (RBrW): 14-3-68 c; *Vol. I*, p. 509
- G 4720 A frags. of 3 examples (RW): 14-3-57 a, b, f; *Vol. I*, p. 511
- G 4341 A 3 examples and several rim fragments (BrW, RP, RBrW): 14-1-98, 99, 100, 104. See Fig. 121
- G 5130 A 1 incomplete example (RW): 15-10-1. See Fig. 121

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

- G 4734 A frags. (RP and RBrW): 14-2-125, 126

*Type D-XXXIX d: Fancy forms; lipped bowl and footed cup*ii. *Chephren to Neferirkara*

- G 7560 B straight-sided cup with foot (RW): 36-12-21. See Fig. 122, Pl. 50 c, 1/3. A possible second example may occur in Dynasty V in G 6030 B, where there were two fragments of straight-sided cups, apparently with a low base (25-11-92, 93). These are too uncertain to list separately. Possibly the fragment from G 2381 Z (12-12-163, Pl. 50 b, 1/3) might be the foot of such a bowl, but it is too uncertain to list as such

iv. *Dynasty VI*

- G 2409 G deep bowl with straight sides and rim folded back to form 5 lips (FrW); compare the stone example from G 1204, Stone Type X e (Pl. 45 a, b, Fig. 147). See Fig. 122

GROUP D: TYPE LXXI. LARGE TUB OF BROWN MUD WARE (ONE OF RW), WITH BAND RIM

The great tubs of brown surface mud ware were well represented in the Hetep-heres group with two variations: (a) with unpierced bottom, and (b) with strainer bottom. In the early mastabas examples of these tubs were found, but none had a strainer bottom. The first example listed below was of ordinary red brown ware with a red surface, although all the rest were of mud ware.

*Type D-LXXI a: Great tub with unpierced bottom*i. *Cheops to mid-Chephren*

- G 1209 A 1 example (RW): *Vol. I*, fig. 224, no. 2
- G 1225 A 1 example: *Vol. I*, fig. 231. See Fig. 123
- G 1203 A 1 example: *Vol. I*, p. 391
- G 2120 A 2 examples: 33-1-18, 19; *Vol. I*, fig. 245. See Fig. 123
- G 4140 A frag. of rim: 13-11-51; *Vol. I*, p. 464
- G 4240 A frags. of several examples: 13-11-93; *Vol. I*, p. 468
- G 4440 A frags.: 13-11-123 c; *Vol. I*, fig. 287
- G 4540 A frags. of 2 examples: 13-12-16 g, 31; *Vol. I*, p. 481

Junker illustrates an example from G 4350 A in *Giza*, I, fig. 12, no. 28, and mentions on pp. 161, 168, 191, 202, 205, 207, 211, and 227, fragments from mastabas G 4000, 4160, 4260, 4360, 4560, 4350, 4450, 4650, and 4460, so that it is evident that these tubs were of frequent occurrence in the early mastabas at Giza.

ii. *Chephren to Neferirkara*

- G 4860 N 1 example: Junker, *Giza*, I, fig. 60, no. 1, p. 247
- G 7560 B upper part of one example: 36-12-22. See Fig. 123; Pl. 50 c, 2/2

GROUP D: TYPE LXXII. FLAT-BOTTOMED BOWL WITH CONTRACTED MOUTH

The flat-bottomed bowl with contracted mouth was found at Naga-ed-Dêr (see *Naga-ed-Dêr*, III, fig. 35). Only one or two examples were found in the Hetep-heres tomb, and examples were rare in the mastabas.

Type D-LXXII a: Plain rim

iv. *Dynasty VI*

- G 2357 D-I 1 example (drab ware): 35-11-47.
(equals G 5555) See Fig. 124

Type D-LXXII b: Plain rim with spout

ii. *Chephren to Neferirkara*

- G 2160 A 1 example (RP): 33-1-8. See Fig. 124

Type D-LXXII c: Internal rim (as stone form)

i. *Cheops to mid-Chephren*

- G 4460 A 1 example (RP): Junker, *Giza*, I, fig. 12,
no. 19
G 4240 A 1 example (RBrW): 13-11-73; *Vol. I*, fig.
282. See Fig. 124
G 4540 A 1 example (RBrW): 13-12-16 f; *Vol. I*,
p. 481

GROUP D: TYPE LXXIV. FLAT-BOTTOMED PAN WITH CONCAVE SIDES AND FLARING PLAIN RIM

The flat-bottomed pan with concave sides and flaring plain rim was represented in the Hetep-heres group by three examples of RP. The type in this exact form did not occur in the mastabas, but there were examples which may be regarded as a degeneration of the type.

i. *Cheops to mid-Chephren*

- G 4440 A 1 example (RBrW): 13-11-118; *Vol. I*,
fig. 287. See Fig. 125

ii. *Chephren to Neferirkara*

- G 4630 A 4 examples: 14-1-17 (RBrW, *Vol. I*, fig.
299), 14-1-25. See Fig. 125

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

- G 5032 C 2 examples (RW and RP): 35-8-41, 42.
See Fig. 125

GROUP D: TYPE LXXVI. BENT-SIDED BOWLS WITH FLAT BOTTOM

One of the most frequent of the round-bottomed bowls was Type XXX with bent sides. These had either a roll rim or a plain rim. The flat-bottomed bent-sided bowls had only the plain rim, except for one example. Most of them were deep, but there was one shallow example.

Type D-LXXVI a: External rim with molding below

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

- G 6020 A 1 example (RW): 25-12-50. See Fig. 126

Type D-LXXVI b: Plain rim

ii. *Chephren to Neferirkara*

- G 4720 A 2 examples (RP): 14-3-46, 52;
Vol. I, fig. 314. See Fig. 126
G 4410 A 1 example (RP): 15-12-66; *Vol. I*,
fig. 318
G 4220 A 1 example, incomplete (RP): 14-4-
29
G 5190 A 1 example, incomplete (RP): 12-
(equals G 2300) 10-17
G 4930 B 1 example, incomplete (RP?): 15-
1-18. See Fig. 126, Pl. 50 d. 1/2
G 7530 Y 1 example (RP): 28-6-6. See Fig.
126

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

- G 6040 B 1 incomplete example (RP): 25-12-267
G 6020 A 1 example (RP): 25-12-77
G 4733 A 1 incomplete example (RP): 14-2-105.
See Fig. 126

GROUP D: TYPE LXXIX. MODELS OF BASINS AND BOWLS

The most common type of vessels found in the Western Field were the models of basins and bowls. In the Eastern Field the models, like the other vessels, were not numerous, but widely distributed. The examples have, in general, straight or nearly straight sides. Turned on the wheel, obviously hastily and cheaply, they sometimes present a splay foot and occasionally slightly concave sides. They do not represent a common type of large bowl as might be expected (unless they are models of XXXIX b), but seem rather to be a substitute for the stone bowls and stone models.

The form is subdivided into (a) low forms (saucers) and (b) high forms. Some examples have flaring sides and may doubtfully be regarded as models of Type D-XXXIX. The early examples are generally large and well formed, but in Dynasty V small models become common and are commonly found in the dumps of temporary offering vessels thrown out from the chapels. Below are listed the early examples and samples of the later models.

Type D-LXXIX a: Low forms

i. *Cheops to mid-Chephren*

- G 4140 A 1 example (BrW): 13-11-41; *Vol. I*,
fig. 279
G 4240 A many examples of RW and RBrW:
13-11-77, 78; *Vol. I*, fig. 282
G 4340 A 1 example (RBrW): 13-10-23; *Vol. I*,
fig. 285
G 4440 A over 10 examples (RBrW): 13-11-
1231; *Vol. I*, p. 479
G 4540 A 59 examples (RBrW and 1 RW):
13-12-18, 19, 21; *Vol. I*, fig. 289.
See Fig. 127
G 4640 A 12 examples: 13-12-14. See Fig. 126
G 7120 A 1 example (RW): 24-12-574. See
Fig. 127

- G 7210 B 1 example (BrW): 24-12-1137. See Fig. 127
 G 7220 A 1 example (RW): 24-12-824. See Fig. 127
 G 7410 chapel 1 example (RW): 25-1-431. See Fig. 127
 G 7330 A 1 example (RW): 34-6-17, Y. See Fig. 79

ii. *Chephren to Neferirkara*

- G 4530 A 18 examples (RW): 14-1-71, 81; *Vol. I*, fig. 297 a. See Fig. 127
 G 4630 A 5 examples (BrW): 14-1-24; *Vol. I*, fig. 299. See Fig. 127
 G 4930 B 5 examples (RW): 15-1-22. See Fig. 127
 G 4520 A 94 examples (BrW): 14-4-14; *Vol. I*, fig. 310
 G 4720 A 38 examples: 14-3-50; *Vol. I*, fig. 314. See Fig. 127
 G 4410 A 5 examples (RW): 15-12-64; *Vol. I*, fig. 318. See Fig. 127
 G 4510 A 2 examples: 15-12-44; *Vol. I*, p. 519
 G 4710 A 40 examples (BrW): 14-3-10, *Vol. I*, fig. 325
 G 1457 A over 50 examples (RW): 34-12-21 e. See Fig. 127
 G 7560 B 1 example: 36-12-34
 G 7510 chapel 1 example: 25-2-1234

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

- G 6030 B over 8 examples (RW): 25-11-84 to 88, 91. See Fig. 127
 G 6034 R 27 examples (RW): 25-12-50
 G 7520 A 1 example (RW): 27-2-294
 G 7766 A 2 examples (DbW): 29-12-314. Fig. 127
 Street 7100 1 example (RW): 24-11-402. See Fig. 127
 G 7112 A over 118 examples: 25-1-190 to 318

iv. *Dynasty VI*

- G 7101 A 10 examples (RW): 24-12-121 to 130

*Type D-LXXIX b: High forms*i. *Cheops to mid-Chephren*

- G 2120 A 1 example (BrW): 33-1-12; *Vol. I*, fig. 245. See Fig. 127
 G 4550 A 11 examples; Junker, *Giza*, I, p. 213
 G 4340 A 66 examples (RBrW): 13-10-53, 54. See Fig. 127
 G 4640 A 25 examples (RBrW): 13-12-15, 24 b, 26; *Vol. I*, fig. 291

ii. *Chephren to Neferirkara*

- G 4530 A 2 examples (RW): 14-1-72; *Vol. I*, fig. 297 a
 G 4220 A 2 examples (BrW): 14-4-35
 G 7510 chapel 2 examples (RW): 25-2-1235. See Fig. 127

- G 7670 B 2 examples (RW): 31-1-499. See Fig. 127

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

- G 2370 A 1 example (BrW): 12-11-29. See Fig. 127
 G 4733 E 4 examples (RP): 14-2-104. See Fig. 127
 G 7232 B 1 example (RW): 24-12-839. See Fig. 127

GROUP E: BOWL-TABLES, BOWL-STANDS, AND JAR-STANDS

The bowl-table is a comparatively low form known in pottery and in stone from Dynasty O to the reign of Khasekhemuwy, when the stone form was replaced by the flat-topped table. The pottery bowl-table appears infrequently in the Hetep-heres tomb and in the early mastabas. It is probably only because of chances of preservation that the form is not recorded from Dynasty III. The bowl-stands with a separate bowl present functionally the same form. The lower cylinder and ring-stands were used for supporting bowls but also for supporting jars. All the high forms of these utensils were used in the periodic offering services in the chapels and temples but occur sometimes in burial chambers.

GROUP E: TYPE XXI. THE BOWL-TABLE

i. *Cheops to mid-Chephren*

- G 2120 A 1 incomplete example (RW): 33-1-19; *Vol. I*, fig. 245
 G 4450 A frags.: Junker, *Giza*, I, fig. 12, nos. 22, 24, p. 208
 G 4140 A 1 example (RBrW): 13-11-25; *Vol. I*, fig. 279
 G 4240 A 1 example (RBrW): 13-11-80; *Vol. I*, fig. 282
 G 4340 A 4 examples (RW): 13-10-51; *Vol. I*, fig. 285. See Fig. 128
 G 4440 A 1 example, incomplete (RBrW): 13-11-123 k; *Vol. I*, p. 479

ii. *Chephren to Neferirkara*

- G 4530 A 1 incomplete example (BrW): 14-1-73; *Vol. I*, fig. 297 a

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

- G 2007 D 1 example (RW): 36-3-48

GROUP E: TYPE XXII. TALL BOWL-STAND WITH OR WITHOUT TRIANGULAR PERFORATION

The tall bowl-stands were used in the chapels, and broken examples were found scattered over the whole Western Field. Several of the best preserved examples are listed below, and it will be noted that a few of these were found in burial chambers. Some have straight and others concave sides, but these have not been separated into Types XXII and XXIII as in *Mycerinus*, p. 220. Type XXIII is omitted here.

*Type E-XXII a: Large examples*ii. *Chephren to Neferirkara*

- G 1457 chapel 1 example with hieratic inscription (RP): 34-11-9. See Fig. 129

- G 1407 chapel 1 example (RP): 34-12-3. See Fig. 129
- iii. *End of Neferirkara to end of Dynasty V*
- G 4422 B 1 complete and two fragmentary examples (RP): 38-6-48, 49, 51. See Fig. 129
- G 2006 B 1 example (RP): 36-3-43. See Fig. 129; Pl. 55 e, 1/1
- South of G 7670 incomplete example (RW): 37-5-3
- iv. *Dynasty VI*
- G 2132 C 1 example (RP): 36-2-15. See Fig. 129; Pl. 55 e, 1/2

Type E-XXII b: Small examples

The lower stands, which could have been used for bowls or jars, were found occasionally in the burial chambers, although again their ordinary use must have been in connection with the chapel services. Fragments of these were found mixed with the traditional offering jars thrown out from the chapels and used in the filling of later mastabas. However, in other cases, such as in G 4733 E, there was no doubt that several examples had been placed with the burial equipment.

- iii. *End of Neferirkara to end of Dynasty V*
- G 4733 E 15 fragmentary examples (WSR): 14-2-123. See Fig. 130
- G 2007 D 5 examples (RP): 36-3-44 to 48. See Fig. 130; Pl. 55 e, 1/3-5, 2/3-4
- G 5040 Y 1 example (RP): 35-8-57. See Fig. 130

GROUP E: TYPE XXIV. RING STANDS

- i. *Cheops to mid-Chephren*
- G 2120 A 1 example, incomplete (RW): 33-1-27; *Vol. I*, fig. 245. See Fig. 131
- G 4340 A 8 examples (RBrW): 13-10-48, 49, 50; *Vol. I*, fig. 285. See Fig. 131
- iii. *End of Neferirkara to end of Dynasty V*
- G 4733 E 74 examples (WSR): 14-2-122. See Fig. 131

The heavy ring stand suited to use with large jars is common in Dynasty V and later into the Roman period.

GROUP F: CEREMONIAL VESSELS

Reisner has included in Group F the rough vessels called 'flower pots' as well as the offering trays of several forms.

GROUP F: TYPE XXV. BREAD POT ('FLOWER POT'): ROUGH TRADITIONAL POTS OF MUD WARE

One of the oldest vessels placed in the grave was the rough pan or pot of lightly baked mud ware, which seems to have been the vessel in which bread was baked for the funeral feast. The origin and development of the type was outlined in *Naga-ed-Dér*, I, p. 98. The forms developed in Dynasty III were illustrated in *Naga-ed-Dér*, III, fig. 36. Many examples were re-

corded in *Mycerinus*, p. 221, fig. 71, where a total of 145 vessels were mentioned. These were subdivided into a number of different forms which were generally flat bottomed. In Dynasty III these bread pots were often placed in the graves with jars of Type A-IV, but other examples were found in the debris. At Giza, in the mastabas, both types A-IV and F-XXV were numerous, usually broken and reused in the filling of the Dynasty V mastabas. It is probable that both types were used in the chapel service, as would appear from the occurrence of the vessels in the Mycerinus Valley Temple. Nevertheless, a few examples occurred in the burial chambers and seem to have been part of the original equipment.

Type F-XXV: Bread pot of coarse mud ware

- i. *Cheops to mid-Chephren*
- G 2210 A frags.: 32-10-9; *Vol. I*, p. 435
- G 4340 A frags.: 13-10-67; *Vol. I*, p. 475
- G 4440 A frags.: 13-11-123 m; *Vol. I*, p. 479
- ii. *Chephren to Neferirkara*
- G 5190 A 1 example: 12-10-14 (equals G 2300)
- iii. *End of Neferirkara to end of Dynasty V*
- G 5130, debris 1 example: 35-8-58. See Fig. 132
- G 7144 M 1 example: 27-1-166. See Fig. 132
- G 2330 (G 5380) 1 example: 12-10-71. Pl. 50 b, 3/2
- iv. *Dynasty VI*
- G 7491, debris 1 example: 27-3-694. See Fig. 132
- G 7798, debris 1 example: 30-1-64. See Fig. 132
- G 2309 A 1 example: 12-10-14. See Pl. 50 b, 3/3

GROUP F: TYPE XXVI. OFFERING TRAYS

The tray which was no doubt used for food offerings can be traced from the late Predynastic Period downwards, not in great numbers but persistent in occurrence. The early trays are generally oval in form and seem to be related to the bread pot (F-XXV). Two examples of oval trays were found in the Mycerinus Valley Temple (see *Mycerinus*, fig. 71, nos. 6 and 7). In the mastabas several circular trays were recorded, while in G 4733 E a number of rectangular trays were found which had held models of granaries.

Type F-XXVI a: Circular trays of coarse RW

- ii. *Chephren to Neferirkara*
- G 7060 B 1 example: 26-2-64. See Fig. 132
- iii. *End of Neferirkara to end of Dynasty V*
- G 4911 1 incomplete example: 15-11-83 b. See Fig. 132
- G 4512 1 example: 15-12-74. See Fig. 132
- G 4733 E 1 example: 14-2-123. See Fig. 133
- iv. *Dynasty VI*
- G 4122 A II 19 examples: 38-6-7 to 25. See Fig. 132
- G 2385 X 1 example: 35-12-47. See Fig. 132

*Type F-XXVI b: Rectangular tray with model granaries*iii. *End of Neferirkara to end of Dynasty V*

G 4733 E 3 rectangular trays: 1 with 3 model granaries set in place and a fourth emplacement; granaries set in plaster and closed with inverted plaster cone set in mouth, 14-2-109; 1 tray with 4 emplacements, 14-2-111; 1 tray with 3 emplacements, 14-2-110; six incomplete granaries were found which must have belonged to these emplacements, 14-2-111, 112, 113. See Fig. 133, Pl. 55 f, g

GROUP G: TYPE XLII: BOWL COVERS AND LIDS

In spite of the number of bowl covers and lids found in the Hetep-heres tomb, such covers were absent from the mastabas. The reliefs show a number of cases in which bowls, particularly those with recurved rim, were covered by a lid. The only example that could be identified as a lid was a small cover (about 6 cm. in diameter) with the clay pinched up to form a handle, which was thought at the time of its discovery to be part of an incense burner such as occur in copper forms. This (12-12-162) and part of a second similar piece were found in the Dynasty VI burial chamber in the Senezem-ib complex, G 2381 Z (see Pl. 50 b, 1/4 and 5).