

APPENDIX II

THE STONE VESSELS

THE stone vessels found in the tomb of Queen Hetep-heres I were all of alabaster. Only one of the twenty-six larger vessels was polished. The other large vessels had been smoothed but apparently not polished. The small cosmetic jars, of which thirteen were found (eight in the wooden cosmetic box), were better finished, but the surface of several had been affected by dampness. The total number of vessels was thirty-nine and one lid which could not be attached to a jar. The Hetep-heres examples do not include all the types found at Giza, and it has been thought useful to include here a general discussion of the Old Kingdom stone vessels from Giza, as in the case of the pottery in the preceding section, basing this on the study of the material prepared by Dr. Reisner. If not otherwise stated, the material is alabaster. An occasional large vessel is made of limestone or hard stone, while a few of the models are of limestone. In the magical sets there are a few small vessels of rock crystal or dark stone.

The old corpus of stone vessels beginning in the Predynastic Period was enlarged at three points: (1) in the reign of Menes, (2) in the reign of Zer, and (3) in the reign of Khasekhemuwy. The group of vessels found in the galleries of the Step Pyramid enlarged considerably the group found in the tomb of Khasekhemuwy and in the private tombs of Dynasty III. This group of Zoser shows the introduction of necked forms (spheroidal jars?, collar jars, and true shoulder jars) and of a one-handled jar of the necked form. In the platters and bowls, a number of rectangular examples imitating basketwork appear. The details of these have not yet been published, but it is clear that an extension of the type designations must be provided. Many of these Zoser forms are exceptional, or what Petrie called 'fancy' forms, which occur only in this tomb and had no subsequent history. In any case, it is not possible to provide a classification of the unpublished Zoser forms.

The types of vessels in the funerary equipment of the Valley Temple of Mycerinus have been given in Reisner's *Mycerinus*, pp. 130 ff. These vessels present a degeneration of the old type of Dynasty III. They are dated with few exceptions to the reign of Mycerinus, and it would appear from their rough finish that a majority of these were prepared for that king's temple. Only a few, including those marked with the names of older kings, had been taken from the storerooms of earlier temples or from funerary chapels. The classification of the vessels from the Mycerinus temple has been used as a basis for the classification of the other vessels from the Giza Necropolis. It is necessary to add to the old classification five types which appear in the Old Kingdom, some of which probably originated in the reign of Zoser. Only part of the old corpus of stone vessels is represented at Giza and these types are marked by the old designation pre-

ceded by 'OK'. In the following list of types there has also been indicated the correspondence between the new types and those of Dynasty V-VI in Upper Egypt which were designated Types OK i-xi in Reisner's *Naga-ed-Dér*, III, pp. 61 ff.

TYPE OK I

The old cylindrical jar, a container of ointment, in the derived forms:

- OK Ic: with straight sides
- OK Id: with concave sides and splayed base; often with disk lid; roll or ledge rim
- OK Ie: small cosmetic jar of same form as OK Id; used for the traditional ointments and for eye-paint (*kohl*)
- OK If: squat forms of Id

TYPE OK III

Spheroidal jar with handles

TYPE OK IV

Shoulder jar with handles

TYPE OK V

Shoulder jar with rudimentary neck or ledge rim around mouth

- OK V extra: barrel jar with cord belt
- OK Va: shoulder jar with very short neck; used later for limestone canopic jars (with domed lid): (1) flat base; (2) rounded base in ring stand
- OK Vb: barrel jars
- OK Vd: shoulder jar with splay foot
- OK Ve: shoulder jar with ledge or band rim around mouth

TYPE OK VIII

Pointed jar with rim around mouth

TYPE OK IX

Round-bottomed cups, dishes, and shallow bowls

- OK IX a: dishes and shallow bowls with plain rim
- OK IX b: bowls with internal rim
- OK IX c: bent-sided bowls

TYPE OK X

Flat-bottomed cups, dishes, and bowls

- OK X a: dishes and bowls with plain rim
- OK X b: cups and bowls with spreading sides and plain rim

- OK X c: bowls with internal rim
 OK X d: flat tray with plain rim
 OK X e: bowl with turned-in sections of rim

TYPE OK XI

- Cups and bowls with external rim
 OK XI b: vessels with recurved rim
 OK XI c: bowl with band rim around contracted mouth

TYPE OK XII

- Circular table with round stem support

TYPE OK XIII

- Bowl-stands and jar-stands
 OK XIII a: tall bowl-stands
 OK XIII b: short jar-stands; ring-stands

ADDITIONAL TYPES

TYPE OK XIV

Long-necked jars (jugs) with one handle connecting rim and shoulder; probably introduced in tomb of Zoser

- OK XIV a: large jar (jug) with rim around mouth and flat base or disk base. One example in G 2120
 OK XIV b: small cosmetic jugs (*hnm*-jug), with rim and flat base. Three examples in Hetep-heres tomb and many models

TYPE OK XV

Jars with well-defined neck and roll rim or ledge

- OK XV a ('OK i'): shoulder jar with flat bottom: (1) broad forms, (2) slender forms, (3) slender *hs*-form with splay foot
 OK XV b ('OK ii'): shoulder jar with tapering body, round pointed base or with flat spot on tip of base; all varieties require ring stands or similar support to stand upright: (1) broad forms, (2) slender forms
 OK XV c ('OK iii'): ovoid body with flaring neck: (1) flat base, (2) pointed base

TYPE OK XVI

Jars with collar neck: copper forms

- OK XVI a ('OK v'): collar jar with flat base: (1) broad forms, (2) slender forms, (3) with splay foot
 OK XVI b ('OK iv'): collar jar with tapering body and pointed base
 OK XVI b: with ring stand ('O.K. vi') collar jar with ring-stand in one piece

TYPE OK XVII

Spherical jars with short flaring neck with plain mouth

- OK XVII a ('OK vii'): with nearly spheroidal body, round base
 OK XVII b ('OK viii'): with broad flat or nearly flat base

No examples occur at Giza

TYPE OK XVIII

Model of oil jar (pottery type B-LIV)

The vessels and models listed for the tomb of Hetep-heres I and the early mastabas of the Western Field establish the new corpus of the Old Kingdom in its dominating features. The succeeding mastabas include those of the Eastern Field (the eight twin-mastabas, the two additions of the six and eight mastabas) and the mastabas of the third addition to Cemetery G 4000. There are other isolated tombs of Dynasty IV and the early part of Dynasty V in both the Western and Eastern Fields. Unfortunately, the stone vessels in these plundered chambers were fragmentary, and the instructive groups of models were confined to scattered mastabas. The material, defective as it is, confirms the use of the new corpus of OK vessels. The burial chambers of the twin mastabas of the Eastern Field had been completely cleared out. In the debris of the streets and avenues a number of fragments of vessels of Type I d and X c and other less certain forms were found, but the provenance of these could not be determined. A few model bowls were also found. The few examples which could be assigned will be listed under the different type designations in the following text. The same condition of plundered chambers and confused debris was found in and around the mastabas of the first and second additions to Cemetery G 7000. The confused debris again contained fragments of large bowls and cylindrical jars as well as a few scattered models.

The mastabas which are representative of the second half of Dynasty IV and the early part of Dynasty V are those in rows 3-1 in Cemetery G 4000, a few mastabas in the latter part of Cemetery G 2100 and the Cemetery en echelon (G 2150, G 5080, and so forth), and three shafts in the Eastern Cemetery (G 7130 X, G 7440 Z, and G 7560). These are listed under Dynasty IV in the following type groups. The examples are almost exclusively models. The notable points in the groups are (1) the decrease in size and finish of the models, and (2) the introduction of limestone instead of alabaster. These changes seem to be only significant of the decreasing means of the persons concerned.

Very few practical vessels were recovered from the mastabas of the end of Dynasty IV. The distinction between old and new forms is hardly significant. For example, the great proportion of flat-bottomed bowls presents the continuation of a long series beginning with Dynasty I. The best indication is the relation between the old and new types of jars. The characteristic new forms with neck are about 7 per cent of the whole and give to the new corpus its characteristic appearance, clearly distinguishing it from the old.

The corpus of stone vessels which appeared in the tomb of Hetep-heres I and was established in a fuller form by the material found in the burial chambers of Dynasty IV continued in use in Dynasties V and VI. Again, this consists mainly of models. The few practical vessels which have been found were cosmetic jars and dishes. The large and important tombs have, again, been badly plundered, and the vessels found probably represent only a fraction of the original contents. In the small un plundered burial chambers, even dummy models are extremely rare, and it is to be noted that only persons of

means could afford a set of models for their funerary equipment. The limestone models in the later tombs, particularly in the poor tombs along the eastern edge of the Eastern Field, form over one-fourth of the total number of models. The fact is significant only of the increasing poverty of the community. The forms, both of alabaster and of limestone taken together, show no marked changes, except that in the Western Field there was a decrease in the use of models in Dynasty VI, but even this may be due to accidents of preservation.

These observations are confirmed by the stone vessels found by Junker in the Western Cemetery and by Selim Hassan in the area west of the Great Sphinx, as well as those reported by Gustave Jéquier from his excavations of the Pyramid of Pepy II and its surrounding cemetery of Dynasty VI. The material from Junker's early mastabas has been incorporated in the following type groups.

Although a few fine practical vessels were found by Jéquier in the burial chamber of Pepy II and in that of Queen Neith, none appear in the Dynasty V-VI mastabas at Giza illustrated in Junker's *Giza*, II-VIII, or in Selim Hassan's *Excavations at Giza*, I-V. Nor do any new types appear in these Giza tombs. They do provide a limited number of sets of model vessels. Models occur in the tomb of Ka-ni-nesut (Junker, *Giza*, III, pl. IX), in that of Ka-pu-ptah (*Giza*, VI, pl. XXI), in Shaft 316 in the street east of G 5070 (*Giza*, VII, p. 55, fig. 21), and in the tomb of Ptah-hotep (*Giza*, VII, pl. XXXVIII a). Selim Hassan illustrates models of cups and saucers in *Excavations at Giza*, I, p. 91, fig. 153, and in vol. III, p. 31 and pl. XIV three alabaster saucers inscribed with the name of that Prince Kay, a descendant of Queen Kha-merer-nebty II, whose model stone vessels were found at the Third Pyramid (Reisner, *Mycerinus*, p. 199). Also early, probably of the end of Dynasty IV, is the set of alabaster model vessels from the rock-cut tomb of Prince Ny-anh-ka in the Chephren family cemetery (Selim Hassan, *loc. cit.*, vol. IV, p. 157, fig. 110, pls. XLIV, XLV. Shaft 294 (*loc. cit.*, vol. II, pp. 141-144, pl. XLVI) contained eighty model alabaster vessels, while the tomb of Der-semat (*loc. cit.*, vol. III, pp. 12-13, pl. IV) had preserved parts of a magical set (two cups of Type Xb and a vase of Type XVc (2)). Alabaster model dishes were also found in the tomb of Fefy (*loc. cit.*, vol. V, pl. LVI). The tomb of Ankh-haf produced a set of limestone model vessels (*loc. cit.*, vol. III, pp. 145-146, figs. 123, 124, pl. XLV) and Shaft 648 some forty-eight more limestone examples (*loc. cit.*, vol. III, pp. 229 ff., pl. LXIV). A few more limestone models appeared in the tomb of Wash-ptah (*loc. cit.*, vol. III, pl. II) and that of Ka-meny (*loc. cit.*, vol. III, pl. XXX). Thus the evidence from Giza seems consistent for the disappearance of practical vessels, the decrease in the number of models, and the increase in the use of limestone as the Old Kingdom advanced.

TYPE OK I. THE OLD CYLINDRICAL JAR, A CONTAINER OF OINTMENT

Type OK Ic: With straight sides

The cylinder jar of Type Ic with straight sides did not occur in the Hetep-heres tomb. This type occurs in the Giza mastabas only in the form of a model. Ten examples were found in the

Dynasty IV mastaba G 4530 A: No. 14-1-67 (*Vol. I*, p. 489, fig. 297 b). See Fig. 134.

In the Dynasty V and VI mastabas the following models were found:

Dynasty V (OK Ic)

G 4341 A	1 model: 14-1-90
G 6020 A	6 models: 25-12-92
G 5480 A (old number G 2340)	1 model: 33-2-191
G 2370 A	1 model: 12-11-28. See Fig. 134
G 7111 C	5 models: 25-1-443 to 447.
G 7524 C	3 models: 29-4-9 to 11
G 7710 B	3 models: 25-2-1110, 1112, 1114

Dynasty VI (OK Ic)

G 2385 X	1 model: 35-12-44. See Fig. 134
G 2387 A (chief shaft of G 2385)	1 model: 12-12-586a
G 7794 A	2 models: 30-12-159, 160

Type OK Id: Cylindrical jar with concave sides and splayed base

In the Hetep-heres tomb (G 7000 X) were found nine cylindrical jars among the contents of several boxes which had been placed immediately south of the alabaster sarcophagus and had decayed, spilling out their contents (Pls. 6, 42). Arranged in order of their size, the jars were as follows:

- (1) 1043: perfect, Type OK Id: height 21.8 cm., diameter of rim 13.8 cm.; smoothed inside; with disk lid found in place; resinous contents. Pl. 42 a, 2/3; Fig. 135, 2/1.
- (2) 1038: slightly chipped on rim and base, Type OK Id: height 18 cm., diameter of rim 10 cm.; smoothed inside. Pl. 42 a, 2/1; Fig. 135, 2/2.
- (3) 1032: complete, with surface decayed, Type OK Id: height 18 cm., diameter of rim 11.7 cm.; smoothed inside. Pl. 42 a, 2/5; Fig. 135, 2/3.
- (4) 1042: perfect, Type OK Id: height 16 cm., diameter of rim 12 cm.; smoothed inside; with domed lid, No. 644 (which probably does not belong to this vase). Pl. 42 a, 1/4; Fig. 135, 2/4.
- (5) 1083: perfect, with surface decayed in parts, Type OK Id: height 15.8 cm., diameter of rim 9.4 cm.; rim with beveled edge. Fig. 135, 1/5.
- (6) 1040: perfect, Type OK Id: height 15.4 cm., diameter of rim 9.4 cm.; roll rim; smoothed inside. Fig. 135, 1/4.
- (7) 1041: perfect, Type OK Id: height 15.2 cm., diameter of rim 11.6 cm.; smoothed inside; 2 cm. intrusive black matter in bottom. Pl. 42 a, 1/2; Fig. 135, 1/3.
- (8) 1235: perfect, Type OK Id: height 15.2 cm., diameter of rim 10 cm.; smoothed inside; top and base not level; tube bored. Pl. 42 a, 1/5; Fig. 135, 1/2.
- (9) 1039: complete, somewhat decayed, Type OK Id: height 14.6 cm., diameter of rim 9 cm.; smoothed inside; tube bored, Pl. 42 a, 1/1; Fig. 135, 1/1.

Vessels of Type I were used for ointments and oils from the beginning, and those of Type I d had the same function. It is the form which is reproduced by Type I e which differed only in size and included six of the small jars found in the wooden toilet box. The last two numbers, 8 and 9, were tube bored and had the thick bottom characteristic of the small cosmetic jars. It is difficult to distinguish between the small jars of Type OK I e and the large jars of Type OK I d. The largest of the jars of Type OK I e with a height of 11 cm. might have been included under Type OK I d.

The larger examples of Type OK I d, Nos. 1-7, were bored with the weighted crank borer as is shown by the curve at the bottom inside, and were afterwards carefully smoothed. All the ointment jars of Type OK I e were covered with a disk lid tied on and sealed. One of the examples of Type OK I d, No. 1, was found with a disk lid in place, and other examples found elsewhere confirm the conclusion that the examples of Type OK I d were closed normally with the disk lid. The domed lid, No. 644, which was photographed with jar No. 4, did not belong to that jar. The domed lid was used on the shoulder jars and on the later canopic jars.

In the Nucleus Cemeteries of the Western Field at Giza three fragments of full-sized vessels and two models were found in Cemetery 1200, where the burial equipment was nearly completely destroyed. Two models were found in the debris of Cemetery G 4000.

Cheops-Chephren period (Type OK I d)

G 1203	1 jar (<i>Vol. I</i> , p. 391)
G 1223	2 jars and 2 models (<i>Vol. I</i> , p. 400, fig. 227a)
Cem. G 4000	2 models (Junker, <i>Giza</i> , I, p. 111, fig. debris 11, nos. 4, 5)

The stone vessels had been almost completely cleared out of the large early mastabas in the Eastern Field. None of Type I d survived. In the later mastabas of Dynasty IV a few occurred as follows:

Dynasty IV (Type OK I d)

G 7350 A	1 model: 28-8-19
G 7550 B	3 models: 28-5-181. See Fig. 136
G 7130 X (in mastaba G 7133)	1 model: 25-1-390
G 7440 Z (in mastaba G 7442)	3 models: 25-5-26
G 4530 A	2 models: 14-1-68 (<i>Vol. I</i> , fig. 297 b)
G 1407 A	1 large jar: 34-9-4. See Fig. 136; Pl. 451
G 5080 B (G 2200)	1 model: 33-2-109
G 2150 A	2 models: 33-1-35, 63 (<i>Vol. I</i> , fig. 267)
G 4610 A	4 models: 15-11-51, 35-4-1f (<i>Vol. I</i> , fig. 323)

The mastabas of Dynasty V and VI at Giza contained vessels of Type I d as follows:

Dynasty V

G 4631 B	6 models: 14-1-36 (<i>Vol. I</i> , fig. 304 b)
G 4520 A	6 models: 14-4-3 (<i>Vol. I</i> , fig. 310)
G 4714 A	1 model: 35-12-7
G 4733 E	8 models: 14-2-46, 78, 80
G 5230 A	1 model: 33-1-81
G 4811 B	1 model: 35-11-69
G 1208 B	1 model: 35-5-10
G 7111 C	1 model: 25-1-422
G 7111 D	3 models: 25-1-1286, 1287, 1288
G 7710 B	2 models: 25-2-1111, 1113

Dynasty VI

G 5232 A	4 models: 14-11-173, 192, 193, 194
G 7832 D	2 models: 31-1-503
G 7931 B	1 model: 30-12-29
G 2089 A	1 large jar: 38-4-32; inscribed in black ink in hieratic: <i>šhd hnty-š pr c3 Nfr-ḫd</i> . Fig. 136; Pl. 45 h

Type OK I e: Small cosmetic cylinder jars

The wooden toilet box of Queen Hetep-heres I contained eight small jars, six examples of the cylinder jar (Type OK I e), and two of the *hnm*-jars (for *nhnm*-ointment). The position of the jars in the box could not be determined. All the jars had a hieroglyphic mark which indicated the contents, and five disk lids were found among the jars which had the name of the contents written out vertically. One other inscribed lid was found which fitted on one of the cylindrical jars, but the lids of the *hnm*-jars were not found and they may not have had lids. The cylindrical jars contained *hst cš*, *hst thnw*, *šft*, *hknw šty ḥb* and *wšdt* (green eye-paint). The two *hnm*-jars contained *nhnm* and *twšwt*. The seven traditional ointments were later represented by small rectangular plates ('ointment tablets') on which the seven names were inscribed vertically each above a small round depression. In addition to the small jars in the toilet box, three other small cylindrical jars were found and one extra *hnm*-jar.

The Hetep-heres jars of Type OK I e were as follows:

- (1) 1196: badly decayed on rim and side, Type OK I e: height 11 cm., diameter of rim 6.6 cm.; tube bored. Fig. 137
- (2) 1012: perfect, with disk lid, Type OK I e: height 7.8 cm., diameter of rim 6 cm.; tube bored. Fig. 137
- (3) 1031: perfect, Type OK I e: height 7.6 cm., diameter of rim 6.4 cm.; tube bored. Fig. 137
- (4) 1082: slight decay on rim, Type OK I e: height 7.6 cm., diameter of rim 5.2 cm.; tube bored. Fig. 137

From the toilet box (see Fig. 41; Pl. 34):

- (5) 142+131: perfect, Type OK I e: with thick disk lid; height 7.6 cm., diameter of rim 5.6 cm.; inscribed vertically on lid: *šty ḥb* (det. cyl. jar) and on ledge rim the single letter *š*
- (6) 141+1077 (19): perfect, with disk lid (?), Type OK I e: height 7.6 cm., diameter of rim 5.2 cm.; inscribed vertically on lid: *mšdmt* (det. 4 strokes) and on ledge rim the hieroglyph *wšdt*

- (7) 140+134: perfect, Type OK Ie: with disk lid; height 7.6 cm., diameter 5.2 cm.; inscribed vertically on lid: *hknw* (det. cyl. jar) and on ledge rim single sign *k*
- (8) 139+135: perfect, with disk lid, Type OK Ie: height 7.6 cm., diameter of rim 5.2 cm.; inscribed vertically on lid: *hst rš* (det. cyl. jar) and on ledge rim the sign *r*
- (9) 143+133: perfect, with disk lid, Type OK Ie: height 7.6 cm., diameter of rim 5.1 cm.; inscribed vertically on top of lid; *šfz* (det. with *hnm*-jug) and on ledge rim the sign *t*
- (10) 138+132: perfect, with disk lid, Type OK Ie: height 7.6 cm.; diameter of lid 5.1 cm.; inscribed vertically on lid: *hst thmw* (det. cyl. jar) and on ledge rim the sign *nw*

All these ointment jars were tube bored. The core was broken off and the bottom smoothed off, leaving in a few cases the circular mark made by the edge of the tube-borer. The striated marks on the sides were also smoothed away. The characteristic thickness of the bottom was probably a device to prevent up-setting, although it resembles a trick often used to deceive the buyer as to the amount of oil he was getting. The three *hnm*-jars will be described under Type OK XIV b.

A few vessels of Type Ie were found in the early mastabas of the Western Field.

Type OK Ie

Dynasty IV

- G 4240 A 1: 13-11-58 (*Vol. I*, fig. 282)
G 4640 A 1: 13-12-10 (*Vol. I*, fig. 291)

Type OK If. Squat forms of Id, two examples

Dynasty VI

- G 5552 (G 2359) 1 model: 33-3-43. See Fig. 138
G 7147 B 1 black granite example: 37-8-6.
See Fig. 138; Pl. 45 k

TYPE OK III. SPHEROIDAL JAR WITH HANDLES

One jar of this type was found in the Western Cemetery in G 2038 d C. It was thought to have been intrusive from one of the older Dynasty IV shafts in Cemetery 2100.

- G 2038 d C 1 example, diorite with ledge handles:
37-11-19; height 11.7 cm., maximum
diameter 18.6 cm. See Fig. 139; Pl. 45 k

TYPE OK IV. SHOULDER JAR WITH HANDLES

This type occurred only in one limestone model from the Western Cemetery.

- G 2005 1 limestone model: 36-3-27. See Fig. 139

TYPE OK V EXTRA. SHOULDER OR BARREL-SHAPED JAR WITH CORD NET

The flat-bottomed shoulder jar with roll or ledge rim and flat base developed in Dynasty III into a series of forms, partly shoulder jars and partly barrel-shaped jars, and these forms

appeared in the vessels of Mycerinus. Many of these were small dummy forms as early as Dynasty III. The large forms included a great wine jar with cord net carved in relief which has been designated Type V extra. In the Mycerinus group, one small shoulder jar was found which had this net pattern in relief. At Giza this form, Type V extra, did not occur in the Hetep-heres tomb, nor as far as I know has any large example been found. Nevertheless, the type occurs in a number of models found in the early mastabas of the Western Field and continues through Dynasties IV and V. The jar is either a flat-bottomed shoulder jar or a barrel-shaped jar with a cord net marked in one of several ways. In the best examples, the cord net is represented by a belt in relief around the body with a diagonal pattern of incised lines indicating the net. In other cases the belt has degenerated until it is merely indicated by horizontal grooves around the body. The early examples are as follows:

Dynasty IV (Type OK V extra)

- G 4150 A 2 alabaster models (*Giza*, I, p. 111, fig. 11, nos. 15, 16)
G 4250 A 1 alabaster model (*Giza*, I, p. 111, fig. 11, no. 14)
G 4530 A 7 models: 14-1-70 (*Vol. I*, fig. 297 b). See Fig. 140
G 7350 A 1 model: 28-8-12. See Fig. 140

There were also a few examples in the mastabas of Dynasties V and VI.

Dynasty V (Type OK V extra)

- G 4733 E 2 models: 14-2-81
G 7710 A 1 model: 25-3-192
G 7710 B 2 models: 25-2-1115, 1157

Dynasty VI

- G 5232 A 2 models: 14-11-187, 188

Type Va: Shoulder jars

The old type of shoulder jar without neck or with only a faint indication of a neck was rare in the Old Kingdom except as used in the limestone canopic jars. The fragments of one example were found in G 1223 and three dummy models were found in Cemetery 4000. The form was used in the Mycerinus group, and the models of the form continue throughout the Old Kingdom. Three practical examples of Type Va were found in the burial chamber of Pepy II (G. Jéquier, *Le Monument Funéraire de Pepy II*, p. 7, fig. 6; and *Annales du Service*, 34, 1934, p. 100, figs. 8, 9, p. 103, fig. 12).

Type Va (1): Flat base

Dynasty IV

- G 1223 A fragment of a large jar
G 4150 A alabaster model (*Junker, Giza*, I, p. 111, fig. 11, no. 18)
G 4260 (?) model (*Giza*, I, p. 111, fig. 11, no. 7)
G 4250 A model (*Giza*, I, p. 111, fig. 11, no. 17)

- G 7330 B 13 limestone models: 27-1-340. See Fig. 140
 G 4530 A 6 models: 14-1-58, 66 (*Vol. I*, fig. 297 b)

Dynasty V

- G 4631 B 2 models: 14-1-39 (*Vol. I*, fig. 304 b)
 G 5030 1 model: 15-1-26. See Fig. 140
 G 1031 A 1 jar of black and white hornblende, height 25 cm., maximum diameter 20.1 cm. See Fig. 140; Pl. 45 g (California No. 6-19764)
 G 7766 B 2 models: 30-1-43, 49. See Fig. 140
 G 4811 1 limestone dummy jar, height 28.6 cm.: 35-11-64. See Fig. 140

Dynasty VI

- G 2385 X 1 model: 35-12-43

*Type Va (2): Rounded base (in ring stand)**Dynasty V*

- G 2353 B 1 example, limestone, height 25.5 cm.: 12-11-49. See Fig. 140

*Type Vb: Barrel-shaped jars**Dynasty V*

- G 4714 A 1 model: 15-12-24. See Fig. 140
 G 4813 D 1 limestone dummy jar: 35-11-89. See Fig. 140
 G 7710 B 4 models: 25-2-1092, 1107 to 1109. See Fig. 140

Dynasty VI

- G 5232 A 3 models: 14-11-189, 190, 191. See Fig. 140
 G 2387 A (chief shaft of G 2385) 3 models: 12-12-587 to 589. See Fig. 140
 G 7132 A 2 models: 24-12-543, 544. See Fig. 140

Type OK Vd: Shoulder jar with splay foot

This type which occurs in Dynasty I (see *Mycerinus*, fig. 28, no. 11) was found in five models from G 7440 Z in Dynasty IV.

- G 7440 Z 5 models: 27-5-25. See Fig. 140

Type OK Ve: Shoulder jar with ledge or band rim around mouth

One of the most common forms in the Mycerinus collection was the tall or squat shoulder jar with a flat (ledge) rim around the mouth, often made in two pieces (Type Ve). This form appears only rarely (or not at all) elsewhere in the Old Kingdom. A similar form, the 'neckless shoulder jar' occurs in copper with a spout (ewer) and in pottery without a spout. Stone models of the old form Ve are not recorded although two examples with spout, but without the band rim, were found in G 4140 and in G 4530. In Cemetery 4000, Junker found the fragments of two alabaster jars which appear to have been of Type Ve.

Dynasty IV

- G 4000, debris alabaster fragments, height 15.5 cm.; decorated with incised lines; Junker, *Giza*, I, p. 110, fig. 10, no. 3.
 G 4150 A alabaster fragments, diameter at shoulder 25.8 cm.; rim missing; *Giza*, I, p. 110, fig. 10, no. 2
 G 4140 A alabaster model with spout and no indication of rim; height 6.6 cm. (*Vol. I*, fig. 279); called Type Xe in *Mycerinus*, p. 177, and Type Xd in *Vol. I*, p. 463; 13-11-6
 G 4530 A 1 model with spout and no indication of rim: 14-1-65; *Vol. I*, fig. 297 b
 G 7440 Z 1 model of ewer (without spout) and basin: 27-5-28. See Fig. 140

Dynasty V

- G 5170 model ewer and basin; *Giza*, III, p. 215, fig. 39 (cf. Selim Hassan, *Excavations at Giza*, III, pl. LXIV)

Dynasty VI

- G 2378 A 1 alabaster model, height 3.4 cm.: 12-12-213

TYPE OK VIII. POINTED JAR WITH RIM AROUND MOUTH

Type VIII begins clearly in the late Predynastic Period (see *Mycerinus*, p. 136) and is continued in Dynasty I. Only a few examples are known. The jar with slender tapering body and pointed base was frequent in the Old Kingdom in the types OK XVI and XVIII, all with necks. In the Mycerinus group one example occurs with very short neck (*Mycerinus*, p. 183). The isolated example of a model with tapering body and roll rim around the mouth, found in G 2120 A, is curious but not particularly significant. It may be only the whim of some craftsman or even have resulted from the recarving of the top of a broken jar of Type XVb (32-12-16; *Vol. I*, fig. 245).

ADDITIONAL JAR TYPES OK XIV-XVIII

In order to facilitate the discussion of the jar types, the additional types XIV to XVIII will be discussed here, and the bowl types, tables, and stands, Types IX-XIII, will be taken up later.

TYPE OK XIV. JARS WITH LONG NECK AND ONE HANDLE

The long-necked jar with one handle joining rim and body has been found in the great collection of vessels in the tomb of Zoser. No large example was found in the Hetep-heres tomb and only one in the early mastabas at Giza. Three small practical examples (Type XIV b) used as cosmetic jars were recorded in the Hetep-heres tomb. Two of these jars were found in the wooden toilet box, and a third was found lying elsewhere in the chamber. A long series of models have been found at Giza extending from Dynasty IV to VI, and these appear to be models not of the large jar, Type XIV a, but of the small

cosmetic jar, XIV b. No example of the model form was found in any of the early mastabas of the Western Field, but this was probably due to an accident of preservation.

Type OK XIV a

Dynasty IV

G 2120 A alabaster, bulging body with ring base, long neck, ledge rim with three pierced ears on under side (for tying on lid); handle from just below rim to middle of body which is in one piece with ring stand; domed lid; height 29.8 cm.; max. diameter 16.8 cm.; 33-1-77 (*Vol. I*, fig. 245), Cairo Museum. See Pl. 45 e

Type OK XIV b

Dynasty IV

The examples from the tomb of Hetep-heres I are as follows:

(1) 679+675 (117): broken, incomplete; height 10.8 cm.; max. diameter 6.8 cm.; bored with tube and boring widened by rubbing inside shoulder. Fig. 141

From wooden toilet box:

(2) 136: perfect; height 7.6 cm.; max. diameter 5.8 cm.; inscribed on ledge of rim: *hnm* (or *nhnm*); no lid found. Fig. 41; Pl. 34

(3) 137: perfect; height 9.4 cm.; max. diameter 6.6 cm.; inscribed on ledge of rim: *twr*; no lid found. Fig. 41; Pl. 34

Numbers 2 and 3 were tube bored and had the cavity smoothed inside. Both names for ointment are well known from the ointment tablets. On these tablets *sf* and *nhnm* are usually determined with the *hnm*-jug, while *twrwt* is determined by a cylinder jar.

The model jars of Type XIV b from the Giza Cemetery are as follows:

Type OK XIV b

Dynasty IV

G 7070 B 1 model: 29-10-8. See Fig. 141
 G 4410 B 1 model: 15-12-62 (*Vol. I*, fig. 318)
 G 4610 A 1 model: 15-11-53 (*Vol. I*, fig. 323)
 G 7440 Z 1 model: 27-5-27

Dynasty V

G 4520 A 1 model: 14-4-2 (*Vol. I*, fig. 310)
 G 4631 A 1 model: 14-1-38 (*Vol. I*, fig. 304 b). See Fig. 141
 G 4733 E 1 model: 14-2-50
 G 6020 A 1 model: 25-12-29
 G 6010 A 1 model: 25-11-116
 G 2360 A 1 model: 12-11-6
 G 2353 B 1 model: 12-11-47
 G 7111 C 1 model: 25-1-439
 G 7710 B 1 limestone model: 25-2-1101

Dynasty VI

G 5232 A 1 model: 14-11-182

TYPE OK XV. THE SHOULDER JAR WITH NECK

The old type of shoulder jar of Type V took two forms, a tall jar with short neck or without neck and a jar with wide shoulder and ledge rim with extremely short neck. In the Old Kingdom a new form appears with shoulder, a marked neck, and a ledge rim. This form was designated in *Naga-ed-Dér*, III, Type OK i. It appears in the tomb of Hetep-heres in two large practical examples and is given a new designation, Type OK XV a (1). One of the characteristics of the corpus of Old Kingdom stone vessels is the longer neck, represented by the one-handed jars (OK XIV), the splay-footed slender form of *hs*-jar (OK XV a (3)), and the collar jars (OK XVI). The practical examples range from large jars to slender small jars, obviously used for cosmetics of some sort. The model dummies are generally of Type XV a. In general use with these necked jars was the domed lid with projecting plug fitting into the mouth of the jar, and this domed lid was adopted for the limestone canopic jars.

This jar with the well-defined neck does not appear amongst the vessels of the Mycerinus Pyramid, but it is found at the end of Dynasty VI in the perfume jars from the tomb of Pepy II. Large models also occur in the tomb of Queen Neith and in one of the courtiers' tombs, that of Wazet (M XII at South Saqqarah). Type XV a (1) appears in three practical vessels from the burial chamber of the pyramid of Pepy II (G. Jéquier, *Annales du Service*, 34, 1934, pp. 97 ff., figs. 3, 5, 6; and *Le Monument Funéraire de Pepy II*, I, 1936, p. 7, fig. 6), in a model of Queen Neith (*Annales*, 34, p. 112, fig. 19, e) and three models from M XII (Jéquier, *Tombeaux de Particuliers*, p. 83, fig. 95). These vessels show the late Old Kingdom tendency to increase the height of the jar. The *hs* jar (Type OK XV a (3)), without spout, appears in one example from the tomb of Pepy II (*Annales*, 34, p. 98, fig. 1). The collar jar (Type OK XVI) is known in models from M XII (*Tombeaux de Particuliers*, figs. 94, 95).

The examples of Type OK XV a (1) in the Hetep-heres tomb are as follows:

- (1) 1234-1033: perfect; polished; height 31.6 cm., max. diameter 29.2 cm.; smoothed inside; with domed lid. See Fig. 142; Pl. 42 b.
- (2) 1029: perfect; height 18.6 cm., diameter shoulder 14.6 cm.; smoothed inside; no lid found. See Fig. 142; Pl. 42 a, 2/2.

In addition to the broad shoulder jars described above, the Hetep-heres vessels include one of Type OK XV b:

- 1030: perfect; height 22 cm., diameter shoulder 11 cm.; with upright tubular spout. Formed in one piece with ring-stand, with roll rim at top and bottom. See Fig. 142; Pl. 42 a, 1/3.

This is the only occurrence at Giza of this type of shoulder jar with tapering body and round-pointed base, set in a ring-stand. A somewhat similar form, without spout, is listed below from G 4160 A, and a model was found in the debris of Cemetery 4000. A very much closer parallel exists in the Dynasty VI model with spout and ring-stand from the tomb of Queen Neith (G. Jéquier, *Fouilles à Saqqara, Les Pyramides de Neit et*

Apouit, 1933, p. 32, fig. 14). Two other somewhat similar Dynasty VI models with spout and ring-stand, but without neck, also came from the tomb of Queen Neith (Jéquier, *Annales du Service*, 34, 1934, p. 112, fig. 19 a, b).

The jars and models of Type OK XV from the Giza Cemetery are listed as follows:

Type OK XV a (1)

Dynasty IV

- G 2100 D 1 large jar; *Vol. I*, fig. 239, pl. 43 e
 G 4000, debris fragment of neck with roll rim; Junker, *Giza*, I, p. 110, fig. 10, no. 6
 G 4150 1 large jar, slender form; *Giza*, I, p. 110, fig. 10, no. 1
 G 4530 A 1 model: 14-1-60; *Vol. I*, fig. 297 b
 G 4610 A 4 models: 15-11-54, 55, 35-4-1 d; *Vol. I*, fig. 323
 G 7070 B 1 model: 29-10-9. See Fig. 143
 G 7430 C 1 model: 25-2-174
 G 7550 B 1 model: 28-5-183. See Fig. 143

Dynasty V

- G 4520 A 2 models: 14-4-5, 6; *Vol. I*, fig. 310
 G 4631 B 4 models: 14-1-35; *Vol. I*, fig. 304 b
 G 6020 A 4 models: 25-12-87, 90. See Fig. 143
 G 5380 4 models: 12-10-26 to 29. See Fig. 143
 (G 2330 A)
 G 1208 B 1 model: 35-5-11
 G 7111 C 6 models: 25-1-446, 452 to 455, 457
 G 7710 A 1 model: 25-3-179

Dynasty VI

- G 7132 A 1 limestone model: 24-12-542
 G 7753 A 7 limestone models: 29-12-167, 168. See Fig. 143

Type OK XV a (3): hs jar

Dynasty IV

- G 4250 A 1 model with long spout; Junker, *Giza*, I, p. 111, fig. 11, no. 1
 G 4250 A 1 model without spout; *Giza*, I, p. 111, fig. 11, no. 2
 G 7560 B 1 model without spout: 36-12-27. See Fig. 143

Dynasty V

- G 4714 A 1 model without spout: 15-12-25

Dynasty VI

- G 2381 A 2 models without spout: 12-12-579, 580

Type OK XV b: Shoulder jar with tapering body and round-pointed base

Dynasty IV

- G 4000, debris 1 model; *Giza*, I, p. 111, fig. 11, no. 6
 G 4160 A small practical jar; *Giza*, I, p. 111, fig. 11, no. 19

Type OK XV c: Jars with ovoid body and flaring neck

Examples of Type XV c are found at the end of Dynasty VI among the large models from the tomb of Wazet (M XII) (G. Jéquier, *Tombeaux de Particuliers*, p. 83, fig. 95). One practical example appeared in the tomb of Queen Neith, the wife of Pepy II (Jéquier, *Annales du Service*, 34, 1934, p. 112, fig. 19 d). The examples from Giza are as follows:

Type OK XV c (1): Ovoid body with flaring neck and flat base

Dynasty IV

- G 4250 A 1 model; Junker, *Giza*, I, p. 111, fig. 11, no. 3
 G 7550 B 1 model: 28-5-182. See Fig. 143
 G 7560 B 2 models: 36-12-26. See Fig. 143

Type OK XV c (2): Ovoid body with flaring neck and pointed base

Dynasty VI

- G 2381 A 6 models: 12-12-251, 286, 416 (slate); 12-12-252, 254, 415 (crystal). See Fig. 143

TYPE OK XVI. JARS WITH COLLAR NECK: COPPER FORMS

The collar jar has the same form as the shoulder jar of Type XV, but its neck is decorated with a sort of collar which probably originated in a copper form. The form is established by an example in the Hetep-heres tomb, and the seven models found in Cemetery G 4000 make it clear that the form was known previous to that cemetery. All these models are of the variation with flat base (Type XVI a), but in the later groups and in the pottery models, the variation with the pointed base also occurs, like the example in the Hetep-heres tomb (Type XVI b).

Type OK XVI a: Collar jars with flat base

Dynasty IV

- G 4000 1 model; Junker, *Giza*, I, p. 111, fig. 11, no. 8
 G 4150 A 3 models; *Giza*, I, nos. 11, 12, 13
 G 4250 A 2 models; *Giza*, I, nos. 9, 10
 G 4140 A 1 model: 13-11-7; *Vol. I*, fig. 279. See Fig. 144
 G 4610 A 1 model: 35-4-1 e; *Vol. I*, fig. 323
 G 4510 A 1 model: 15-12-35 a; *Vol. I*, fig. 321
 G 4530 A 4 limestone models: 14-1-63, 69; *Vol. I*, fig. 297 b
 G 7210 B 1 incomplete model: 25-1-65
 G 7440 Z 5 models: 27-5-24. See Fig. 144

Dynasty V

- G 4733 E 8 models: 14-2-83, 84, 85, 86, 87
 G 4714 A 2 models: 15-12-26, 27
 G 4811 B 1 model: 45-11-70
 G 2353 B 3 models: 12-11-41. See Fig. 144
 G 2360 A 2 models: 12-11-7, 8. See Fig. 144
 G 5232 A 5 models: 14-11-183 to 186, 196

- G 6020 A 5 models: 25-12-30, 90, 93
 G 7710 B 5 limestone models: 25-2-1102 to 1106
 G 7132 A 2 models: 24-12-1010, 1011
 G 7111 C-D 5 models: 25-1-1291, 448-451

Type OK XVI b: Collar jars with pointed base

The example from the Hetep-heres tomb is as follows:

- 1228 complete but with decayed surface; ring-stand; height 23.5 cm.; diameter collar 10 cm. See Fig. 144; Pl. 42 a, 2/4

Dynasty IV

- G 4530 A 1 limestone model: 14-1-59; *Vol. I*, fig. 297 b. See Fig. 144
 G 4610 A 4 models: 15-11-52; *Vol. I*, fig. 323
 G 7070 B 1 model with ring-stand: 29-10-7. See Fig. 144

Dynasty V

- G 4520 A 2 models: 14-4-1; *Vol. I*, fig. 310
 G 4631 A 2 models: 14-1-37; *Vol. I*, fig. 304 b
 G 7761 B 1 model: 29-11-502. See Fig. 144
 G 7132 A 4 limestone models: 24-12-541, 1007-1009
 G 7111 C-D 4 models: 25-1-448 to 451, 1291

TYPE OK XVII: SPHERICAL JARS WITH SHORT FLARING NECK AND PLAIN MOUTH

The type does not occur at Giza but is found at Naga-ed-Dér under the headings OK vii and viii. Two somewhat similar bag-shaped jars were found in the Dynasty VI tomb of Queen Neith, but one of these had a rudimentary neck and the other a straight, vertical neck with roll rim (G. Jéquier, *Les Pyramides des Reines Neit et Apouit*, p. 32, fig. 15; and *Annales du Service*, 34, 1934, p. 112, fig. 19 h).

TYPE OK XVIII: MODEL OF OIL JAR (POTTERY TYPE B-LIV)

A fine example of a practical vessel of Type OK XVIII was found in the burial chamber of Pepy II (G. Jéquier, *Le Monument Funéraire de Pepy II*, p. 7, fig. 6; and *Annales du Service*, 34, 1934, p. 103, fig. 11). There is a considerable resemblance between this jar and the two-handled pottery jars of Type B-LIV with their combed surface patterns.

One Dynasty V model of Type OK XVIII was found in the Western Cemetery at Giza:

- G 4733 E 1 model: 14-2-8. See Fig. 144

TYPE OK IX: ROUND-BOTTOMED CUPS, DISHES, AND SHALLOW BOWLS

To return from the additional jar types, OK XIV-XVIII, to the original type forms of the Mycerinus corpus, we must examine the various bowl, dish, and cup forms, beginning with Type OK IX. In the Hetep-heres tomb there were thirteen dishes and bowls, of which four were round bottomed and nine

flat bottomed. All had plain rims (Type IX a or X a). The four round-bottomed bowls of Type OK IX a included three small and not well-finished examples and one large, fine, shallow bowl.

- 629-639-684 (a, b) broken but complete; wide, shallow dish with plain rim with line marked inside somewhat like the bent-sided bowls (Type IX c); height 10 cm.; maximum diameter 43 cm. Pl. 43 a 1/2, Fig. 145
 1261 complete but chipped, with plain rim swelling on outside (slightly contracted); height 8.7 cm.; maximum diameter 21.4 cm. Fig. 145
 1295 perfect, with plain, round-edged rim; height 6.7 cm.; maximum diameter 20.4 cm. Fig. 145
 917 perfect with plain rim swelling outside (slightly contracted); height 5.75 cm.; maximum diameter 17.8 cm. Fig. 145

The other examples of Type OK IX from the Giza Cemetery are as follows:

Type OK IX a

Dynasty IV

- G 1223 A 1 practical alabaster bowl; *Vol. I*, fig. 227 a; 2 models (*loc. cit.*)
 G 4140 A 1 model: 13-11-4; *Vol. I*, fig. 279
 G 4260 1 bowl; Junker, *Giza*, I, p. 110, fig. 10, no. 17
 G 4340 A 4 models: 13-10-12 to 15; *Vol. I*, fig. 285
 G 4160 A 2 models; *Giza*, I, p. 111, fig. 11, nos. 40, 42
 G 4250 A 1 model; *Giza*, I, no. 39
 G 4530 A 2 models: 14-1-57; *Vol. I*, fig. 297 b
 G 4610 A 35 models: 15-11-47, 48, 56, 35-4-1; *Vol. I*, fig. 323
 G 1201 1 model; *Vol. I*, fig. 218
 G 1203 A fragments of model; *Vol. I*, p. 391
 G 7070 B 2 models: 29-10-6. See Fig. 145
 G 7110 3 models: 24-12-203
 G 7330 A 1 practical alabaster bowl: 34-6-14. See Pl. 45 I, Fig. 145
 G 7650 C 2 models: 29-3-252, 253. See Fig. 145
 G 7130 X (in mastaba G 7133) 3 models: 24-12-965, 25-1-126, 389
 G 7440 Z (in mastaba G 7442) 4 models: 27-5-90 to 93
 G 7650 A 1 model: 36-12-28

Dynasty V

- G 4631 B 25 models: 14-1-40; *Vol. I*, fig. 304c
 G 4733 E 18 models: 14-2-40, 43
 G 4811 B 67 models: 15-12-21, 35-11-68
 G 2353 B 67 rough models (some of Type X a): 12-11-48
 G 5480 A (formerly G 2340 A) 2 models: 33-2-192
 G 6010 A 13 models: 25-11-117
 G 6020 A 32 models: 25-12-33, 104
 G 6040 B 5 models: 25-12-113, 116, 253
 G 7524 C 13 models: 28-5-200, 201, 29-4-4, 33, 34, 35

Dynasty VI

- G 2385 X 1 model: 35-12-42
 G 5232 A 75 models: 14-11-195
 G 2387 A (in mastaba G 2385) 45 models: 12-12-593

*Type OK IX b: Bowls with internal rim**Dynasty IV*

- G 4640 A practical bowl of alabaster: 13-12-6. See Fig. 145
 G 7550 B 1 model: 28-5-179. See Fig. 145

*Type OK IX c: Bent-sided bowls**Dynasty IV*

- G 4530 A 27 models: 14-1-51, 52, 56; *Vol. I*, fig. 297 b. See Fig. 145

Dynasty V

- G 7631 B 1 fragmentary diorite example: 25-2-194. See Fig. 145

In Dynasty VI a practical example of Type IX a was found in the tomb of Queen Neith (G. Jéquier, *Les Pyramides des Reines Neit et Apouit*, p. 28, fig. 9). There were also three examples of plain rimmed bowls with open or closed spout, two in the tomb of Queen Neith (one a model; *loc. cit.*, p. 29, fig. 10; and *Annales du Service*, 34, 1934, p. 109, fig. 16), and one in the tomb of Wazet (M XII) (Jéquier, *Tombeaux de Particuliers*, p. 83, fig. 94).

TYPE OK X: FLAT-BOTTOMED CUPS, DISHES, AND BOWLS

The nine practical alabaster vessels in the tomb of Hetep-heres were all of Type X a with plain rim. They include three large bowls, five smaller bowls or dishes, and one small cup. The workmanship is good but not extraordinarily fine. The list is as follows:

- 581+600+601+622+623+675(22): broken and mended, nearly complete, with plain rim, swelling on outside (slightly contracted); height 15.3 cm., maximum diameter 45.2 cm., Pl. 43 a 1/1. See Fig. 146.

- 625: perfect, with plain rim swelling on outside (slightly contracted); height 12.4 cm., maximum diameter 40.6 cm. See Pl. 43 a, 2/1 and Fig. 146.
 657+673(3)+674(14-16)+675(1-3, 29, 69, 113, 132)+682(28-29)+687(14, 21, 19)+700(6): broken and incomplete, with plain rim, swelling outside (slightly contracted); height 15.2 cm., maximum diameter 40 cm. See Pl. 43 2/2 and Fig. 146.
 1094: perfect, with thin-edged plain rim; height 6.6 cm., maximum diameter 25 cm. See Fig. 146.
 1037+1050(1): broken but complete, with plain rim; height 6.2 cm., maximum diameter 21.6 cm. See Fig. 146.
 1044: complete but cracked, uneven quality of stone, plain rim; height 5.6 cm., maximum diameter 22 cm. See Fig. 146.
 563: perfect, slightly irregular with plain rim, swelling on outside (slightly contracted); stained, contained wood and two mud models (563 a, b); height 6.6 cm., maximum diameter 19.4 cm. See Fig. 146.
 775: irregular, rim chipped; slight boring marks inside not completely smoothed away; height 5.2 cm., maximum diameter 15.8 cm. See Fig. 146.
 1153: perfect, with plain rim; height 3.2 cm., maximum diameter 8.2 cm. See Fig. 45.

As in the Hetep-heres group, the bowls of Type X form one of the most frequent types in the early mastabas of the Western Field. A number of practical vessels were recorded, but the models, of course, are the most numerous. They vary from shallow dishes to tall bowls, but the variations are difficult to distinguish, as was the case in Type IX. It should be noted that the subdivisions a and b have been reversed from the classification used in *Vol. I*, the spreading-sided cups and bowls now being called X b, in order that X a should include the same forms as IX a, differing only in having a flat instead of rounded base. Emphasis should be laid on the size and fine finish of the models of Type X b found in the four northern twin mastabas, and in particular in the comparatively large group of G 7210 B. The number recovered in this tomb was, however, very small in comparison with the numbers found in later mastabas. The figures must be taken as giving only a sketchy outline of the original equipment of these early mastabas of the Eastern Field.

*Type OK X a: Dishes and bowls with plain rim**Dynasty IV*

- G 1223 A 1 fragment of a practical vessel; *Vol. I*, p. 400
 G 1225 A 1 model; *Vol. I*, fig. 231
 G 2100 A 2 models: 36-3-1; *Vol. I*, fig. 239
 G 4000 4 practical vessels; Junker, *Giza*, I, p. 110, fig. 10, nos. 11, 13 to 16
 G 4160 A 1 model; *loc. cit.*, fig. 11, no. 41
 G 4150 A 1 model; *loc. cit.*, no. 37

- G 4250 A 1 model; *loc. cit.*, no. 38
 G 4140 A 2 models: 13-11-34, 8; *Vol. I*, fig. 279
 G 4240 A 1 practical vessel: 13-11-59; *Vol. I*,
 fig. 282
 G 4360 A 1 practical vessel; *Giza*, I, p. 110, fig. 10,
 no. 10
 G 4460 A 1 practical vessel; *loc. cit.*, no. 12
 G 4640 A 1 practical vessel: 13-12-8; *Vol. I*, fig. 291
 G 4530 A 19 models: 14-1-54; *Vol. I*, fig. 297 b.
 See Fig. 147
 G 4610 A 13 models: 15-11-46, 49; *Vol. I*, fig. 323
 G 7350 A 5 models: 28-7-7, 28-8-3, 6, 11, 18
 G 7440 Z 56 models: 27-5-29, 35 to 89

Dynasty V

- G 4631 B 9 models: 14-1-42; *Vol. I*, fig.
 304 b
 G 4520 A 5 models: 14-4-4; *Vol. I*, fig. 310
 G 4813 D 1 model: 15-11-80
 G 5480 A (formerly
 G 2340 A) 4 models: 33-2-192
 G 2370 A 1 practical bowl, diorite: 12-11-
 32. See Pl. 45 f
 G 1309 A 1 model saucer
 G 1208 B 41 model saucers: 35-5-9
 G 6010 A 1 model: 25-11-117
 G 6020 A 5 models: 25-12-232
 G 6040 A 34 models: 25-12-254 to 259

Dynasty VI

- G 5330 A 1 practical slate bowl with incised marks:
 14-11-146. See Fig. 147
 G 2430 14 models: 39-6-5

*Type OK Xb: Cups and bowls with spreading sides and plain rim**Dynasty IV*

- G 4160 A 3 models; Junker, *Giza*, I, p. 111,
 fig. 11, nos. 27, 28, 31
 G 4150 A 2 models; *loc. cit.*, nos. 26, 34
 G 4250 A 1 practical vessel and 3 models;
loc. cit., nos. 30, 32, 33, 29
 G 4000, debris 4 models; *loc. cit.*, nos. 24, 25,
 35, 36
 G 4140 A 18 models: 13-11-2, 5, 9, 10, 21,
 22; *Vol. I*, fig. 285
 G 4340 A 1 practical vessel and 9 models:
 13-10-10, 2, 8, 11; *Vol. I*,
 fig. 285
 G 4610 A 19 models: 15-11-50, 35-4-1 c;
Vol. I, fig. 323
 G 4530 A 31 models: 14-1-53, 55, 62;
Vol. I, fig. 297 b
 G 2100 A 1 model: 36-1-2; *Vol. I*, fig. 239
 G 2100, debris 1 model: 33-2-183
 G 2120 A 1 model: 33-1-3; *Vol. I*, fig. 245
 G 2150 A 8 models: 33-1-36; *Vol. I*, fig.
 267

- G 5080 B 16 models (1 limestone, 1 ob-
 sidian): 33-2-97, 104, 108,
 150, 153
 G 7110 4 models: 24-12-259, 1170, 1171,
 25-1-29
 G 7210 B 15 models: 25-1-518 to 522, 558
 to 564
 G 7410 B 2 models: 25-2-730, 27-1-7
 G 7430 C 1 model: 27-2-219
 G 7350 A 19 models: 28-8-1, 2, 4, 5, 7,
 9-11, 13, 15-18, 20, 36; 29-
 10-1-4. See Fig. 147
 G 7070 B 1 model: 29-10-10. See Fig. 147
 G 7550 B 3 models: 28-5-180, 185, 187.
 See Fig. 147
 G 7560 B 10 models: 36-12-24, 25
 G 7130 X (in
 mastaba G 7133) 2 models: 24-12-966, 967
 G 7440 Z (in
 mastaba G 7442) 4 models: 27-5-90 to 93

Dynasty V

- G 4733 E 38 models: 14-2-37 to 39, 76, 77
 G 4631 B 11 models: 14-1-41; *Vol. I*, fig. 304 b
 G 4714 A 46 models: 15-12-28, 35-12-5
 G 1208 B 4 models: 35-5-7
 G 1151 A 49 models
 G 6010 A 11 models: 25-11-117
 G 6020 A 8 models: 25-12-31, 88, 89, 95-97,
 99, 100
 G 6040 B 2 models: 25-12-115, 117
 G 2360 A 30 models (very rough and some prob-
 ably X a): 12-11-9
 G 2353 B 53 models: 12-11-48
 G 7150 B 1 model: 26-1-866
 G 7111 C-D 122 models: 25-1-440-441, 458, 465,
 473, 475, 481, 495, 499, 500, 512,
 516, 1128, 1234, 1238, 1250, 1258,
 1272, 1276, 1278, 1283, 1285, 1292-
 1296
 G 7710 A 43 models: 25-3-172, 178, 193, 207,
 209, 217
 G 7710 B 50 models: 25-2-1116, 1118, 1119,
 1131, 1138, 1147
 G 7132 A 61 models: 24-12-555, 1014, 1025,
 1028, 1033, 1048
 G 7753 A 69 models: 29-12-166
 G 7754 B 52 models: 29-12-71, 72, 73, 91, 92, 93
 G 7422 A 1 model: 25-1-1189
 G 7524 C 3 models: 29-4-11, 30, 31

Dynasty VI

- G 2385 A (in
 mastaba G 2374) 1 model: 12-12-108
 G 2381 X 1 model: 12-12-187
 G 2387 A (chief
 shaft in G 2385) 4 models; 12-12-586
 G 7431 D 1 model alabaster saucer

*Type OK Xc: Bowls with internal rim**Dynasty IV*

- G 4340 A 1 practical vessel: 13-10-10; *Vol. I*, fig. 285
 G 4640 A 1 practical vessel: 13-12-6; *Vol. I*, fig. 291
 G 2120 A 2 practical vessels: 33-1-6 a, b; *Vol. I*, fig. 245
 G 4160 A 1 practical vessel; *Giza*, I, p. 110, fig. 10, no. 18
 G 4440 A 2 broken practical vessels: 13-11-97, 98; *Vol. I*, fig. 287
 G 7550 B 8 models: 25-5-179
 G 7130 A 1 fragmentary diorite example: 24-12-284. See Fig. 147

In the streets of Cemetery 7000 several other fragments were found:

- 24-11-423 (alabaster), 497 (alabaster), 564 (schist), 792 (alabaster), 970 (diorite).

Dynasty V

- G 4813 A fragments of practical diorite bowl: 15-11-62

Dynasty VI

- G 2001 B, D 2 examples of diorite: 36-3-21, 23. See Fig. 147 and Pl. 45 d
 G 2347 a B 1 diorite example: 35-11-37. See Fig. (G 5563 B) 147 and Pl. 45 j

*Type OK Xd: Flat tray with plain rim**Dynasty IV*

- G 7650 C 1 model: 29-3-255. See Fig. 147

*Type OK Xe: Bowl with turned-in sections of rim**Dynasties V-VI*

- G 1024 1 practical diorite bowl (University of California, Museum of Anthropology, no. 6-19784). See Fig. 147 and Pl. 45 a, b

Other examples of this type, some with only two turned-in portions of the rim forming a lipped spout, were found in the tomb of the wife of Pepy II, Queen Neith (Jéquier, *Les Pyramides des Reines Neit et Apouit*, p. 29, fig. 10; p. 30, fig. 11; and *Annales*, 34, 1934, p. 110, fig. 18). A model of a flat-bottomed cup with lipped mouth was also found in the tomb of Queen Neith (Jéquier, *loc. cit.*, p. 32, fig. 14).

TYPE OK XI. CUPS AND BOWLS WITH EXTERNAL RIM

*Type OK XIb: Bowl with recurved rim**Dynasty VI*

- G 2385 A (in mastaba G 2374) 1 practical diorite example, inscribed with name of King Tety: 12-12-109. See Fig. 147; Pl. 45 c

Bowls with recurved rim, some with covered and some with open spout, were found in the Dynasty VI tomb of Queen Neith (Jéquier, *Les Pyramides des Reines Neit et Apouit*, pp. 28-31, fig. 9-13; and *Annales*, 34, 1934, pp. 107-112, figs. 14, 15, 17, 19).

*Type OK XIc: Bowl with band-rim around contracted mouth**Dynasties V-VI*

- G 2024 1 practical diorite bowl. See Pl. 45 i

Quite similar to the example from G 2024 are the large models of bowls from the tomb of Wazet in the Pepy II cemetery of late Dynasty VI (Jéquier, *Tombeaux de Particuliers*, p. 83, fig. 94).

TYPE OK XII. CIRCULAR TABLE WITH ROUND STEM SUPPORT

The flat-topped circular table was introduced by Khasekhemwy at the end of Dynasty III and is the form of table for holding bread represented on the slab stelae of the early mastabas of the Western Cemetery at Giza. It occurs in practical examples and in models all through the Old Kingdom. No example was found in the Hetep-heres tomb, but three practical examples were recorded in Cemetery G 4000.

*Type OK XIIb: Flat-topped circular table**Dynasty IV*

- G 4150 A fragments of table; *Giza*, I, p. 110, fig. 10, no. 20
 G 4440 A fragments of table: 13-11-99; *Vol. I*, p. 477
 G 4640 A fragments of table: 13-12-34; *Vol. I*, p. 483
 G 4530 A 1 model: 14-1-61; *Vol. I*, fig. 297 b. See Fig. 148
 G 7350 A 1 incomplete example: 28-8-21
 G 7550 B practical table top without support: 28-5-186. See Fig. 148
 G 5080 B 2 practical table tops: 33-2-99, 100
 G 7440 Z (in G 7442) 1 model: 27-5-23

Dynasty V

- G 4631 B 1 model: 14-1-44; *Vol. I*, fig. 304 c

TYPE OK XIII. BOWL STANDS AND JAR STANDS

The tall bowl stand (Type OK XIII a) was a large ceremonial stand used in temples. In the debris of the Eastern Field at Giza a few unmistakable fragments of such stands made of diorite and alabaster were recorded and these probably came from the Pyramid Temples. In the burial chambers of the early mastabas no example was recorded, although they appear in relief in the chapels, as in the case of that of Khufukhaf (G 7140) where tall stands are carved on each side of the false-door. In the early Dynasty V mastaba G 1452-1453 two inscribed stands were found in position in the chapel in front of the offering niche. Several other tall stands, as well as somewhat shorter ones, are known in the Cairo Museum from

Mariette's excavations at Saqqarah (L. Borchardt, *Denkmäler des Alten Reiches im Museum von Kairo*, 1937, nos. 1295-1301). These bear the names of private persons and indicate that the tall bowl stands were used like the pottery stand in the mastaba chapels of Dynasties V and VI.

The low jar stand (ring stand, Type XIII b) appears principally as an adjunct to jars of Types XIV, XV, and XVI in the Hetep-heres tomb, as well as in the examples from the early mastabas listed above. Junker found three examples not joined to jars in Cemetery 4000 (*Giza*, I, p. 111, fig. 11, nos. 21 to 23).

It is clear from the above list of vessels that once the use of models was firmly established the deposition of practical vessels in the Giza burial chambers decreased rapidly. The types used did not alter greatly from Dynasty IV to Dynasty VI, although some of the more elaborate forms were simplified. The stone vessels, as represented by the practical vessels and models, show a new archaeological group. As Reisner stated in *Nagad-Dér*, III, the vessels of the Old Kingdom show a new set of types which were designated OK i-xi. The old corpus is represented at Giza particularly by jars of Types I and V and by bowls of Types IX and X, but the types which give the group its characteristic appearance are the necked jars of Types XIV, XV, and XVI. The examples of these types found in Upper Egypt are practical, finely worked vessels, although most of them are of small size. They were obviously used for perfumed ointments and similar cosmetics, and their small size was probably due to the cost of these cosmetics. In the Hetep-heres tomb, the small jars of Types I e and XIV b were certainly used for costly substances of the same sort. The large jars of Type I d were certainly also filled with oils and ointments. A doubt arises regarding the use of the other large jars of Types XV and XVI, especially as one of them had a spout, but even a jar with a spout could have been used for an oil such as olive oil. It can be assumed, therefore, that all the vessels in the Hetep-heres tomb were used for oils and cosmetics. As the succeeding groups of vessels and models present the same or nearly the same series of forms, it may be concluded that even the models represent again, symbolically, oils, perfumed ointments, and other cosmetics such as eye-paint. It

may be noted in passing that the remains found in the small jars of Type I e in the Hetep-heres tomb and examined by Mr. Lucas indicated that the perfumed ointment had been made by rubbing aromatic parts of plants with oil or grease.

A few types of jars, known at Giza only in models, have a different use. Type V extra represents, as Junker has already pointed out, the old wine jar with its sides strengthened by a cord net drawn around the body. This is in origin a pottery jar, although examples have been found in Dynasties I to III made of alabaster with the cord net carved in relief. There was also one alabaster model imitating the two-handled oil jar of foreign ware found so frequently in the Giza Necropolis.

The basins, bowls, and dishes appear to represent the table vessels of an earlier period made of stone. It is to be noted that one set of models found in G 5480 A (formerly G 2340 A) had labels written in ink on the bottom. The set consisted of one cylindrical jar and six bowls of Type IX a and X a (Register Nos. 33-2-191, 192). Unfortunately, we could not make out the written signs. Each inscription appears to have consisted of a sign or a group of signs and a number. It is probable that the signs indicate the supposed contents of the bowls and the jar. It is to be noted that the alabaster ointment tablets often found in association with models have seven round holes (representing bowls or jars), each of which is inscribed with the name of one of the seven traditional ointments. One cylinder jar from G 2089 A (No. 38-4-32; see Pl. 45 h; Fig. 136) also had an ink inscription, but in this case it gave the name and titles of the owner: *šḥd ḥnty-š pr r; Nfr-kd*.

In conclusion, the variations in vessels and models depend largely on the means at the disposal of the owner of the tomb. It is impossible to lay down a fixed basis by which individual groups could be dated. The tomb groups of Dynasty IV contained more practical vessels and larger, better worked models. Those of Dynasty V present smaller models with a considerable increase in the use of limestone. The tomb groups of Dynasty VI appear to show a decrease in the use of models. Thus the evidence afforded by the stone vessels and models can only be used as corroborative evidence in estimating the date of the individual tombs.