A Manual of Egyptian Pottery

Volume 1: Fayum A-Lower Egyptian Culture

AERA Field Manual Series 1

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List of Abbreviations Used in this Volume

ÄA Ägyptologische Abhandlungen

AHL Archaeology & History in Lebanon

ARCE American Research Center in Egypt

ASAE Annales du Service des Antiquités de l'Égypte

AV Archäologische Veröffentlichungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Abt. Kairo

BAR British Archaeological Reports, International Series

BASOR Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research

BCE Bulletin de liaison du groupe international d'étude de la céramique égyptienne

Bd'E Bibliotèque d'Étude, Institut français d'archéologie orientale

BES Bulletin of the Egyptological Seminar

BIFAO Bulletin de l'Institut français d'archéologie orientale

British School of Archaeology in Egypt (and Egyptian Research Account)

BSAK Studien zur Altägyptischen Kultur, Beihefte

CCE Cahiers de la céramique égyptienne

CNRS Centre national de la recherche scientifique

EVO Egitto e Vicino Oriente

FIFAO Fouilles de l'Institut français d'archéologie orientale

GM Göttinger Miszellen

IFAO Institut français d'archéologie orientale

JARCE Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt

JAS Journal of Archaeological Science

JEA Journal of Egyptian Archaeology

JNES Journal of Near Eastern Studies, University of Chicago

JSSEA Journal of the Society for the Study of Egyptian Antiquities

LÄ Lexikon der Ägyptologie, Vols. I-VI (Wiesbaden)

MÄS Münchner Ägyptologische Studien

MDAIK Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Abt. Kairo

OLA Orientalia Lovaniensia Analecta

PAM Polish Archaeology in the Mediterranean

SAGA Studien zur Archäologie und Geschichte Altägyptens

SAK Studien zur Altägyptischen Kultur

SDAIK Sonderschriften des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts

SIMA Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology

SSEA	Society for the Study of Egyptian Antiquities
WES	Warsaw Egyptological Studies
ZÄS	Zeitschrift für ägyptische Sprache und Altertumskunde

Preface

Care often found in large quantities and their analysis requires great patience and due attention. Such analysis is generally time-consuming and sometimes simply boring. The final result of ceramic study, however, can be very rewarding. Ceramics can offer a great deal of useful information. For example, they can date a site or its phases, and provide evidence for different activities and purposes of a site or its smaller units. Ceramics sometimes indicate different routes of product exchange between various sites or regions. For these reasons, all excavated pottery should be kept and stored for documentation and further analysis before the final publication of a site.

Ancient Egypt Research Associates (AERA) organized its first Field School in spring 2005 in conjunction with the American Research Center in Egypt (ARCE). The main aim of the Field School, supervised by Mohsen Kamel and Ana Tavares, was to train the official inspectors of the Supreme Council of Antiquities (SCA) in the excavation techniques of field archaeology, as well as in specialist studies of material culture and environmental analysis, such as ceramics, objects, fauna, flora, and human osteology. In response to the success of the first Field School, Dr. Mark Lehner, director of AERA, along with the Field School teachers and the AERA team decided to organize an Advanced Field School in 2006 according to new guidelines. Returning students were divided into smaller groups and took classes with different AERA specialists on various subjects. As the AERA ceramicist, I was responsible for teaching pottery analysis. During my preparation of the pottery classes, Dr. Lehner suggested that I prepare an AERA Field School Pottery Manual. At first the manual was to be a concise catalogue of ceramics from different periods of Egyptian archaeology. Over time, however, the manual expanded to include additional information related to material, manufacturing techniques, surface treatment, and context. After several months of work, I compiled a large corpus of Egyptian ceramics from all periods of Egyptian history, from Neolithic to Modern times. Certain imported vessels are also briefly presented in parts of the manual to remind archaeologists that pottery from Egyptian sites often includes vessels brought in from other regions, and is, therefore, not always homogenous.

This AERA field manual is divided into four volumes:

Section 6

Volume 1	Egyptian Neolithic Fayum A, Merimde, Omari, Badari, Naqada I, Naqada II, and the Lower Egyptian Culture			
Volume 2	Naqada III, Archaic Period, Old Kingdom, First Intermediate Period, and Middle Kingdom			
Volume 3	Second Intermediate Period, New Kingdom, Third Intermediate Period, and Late Period			
Volume 4	Ptolemaic Period, Early and Late Roman Periods, Medieval, and Modern times			
Each of the vo	olumes consists of nine sections (the first five of which repeat in each volume):			
Section 1	General information on pottery production in Egypt			
Section 2	Methods of pottery recording in the field			
Section 3	Post-excavation procedures leading to the publication of the material			
Section 4	A list of terms and abbreviations related to ceramics			
Section 5	A selected bibliography concerning technological aspects of Egyptian pottery			

Descriptions of the clays mentioned in the text

Section 7 The pottery from all Egyptian periods, organized chronologically:

Each subsection, treating each of the periods, consists of two parts: 1) an introduction to the pottery, showing its general trends, and 2) a catalogue of the main ceramic types, organized not according to a detailed chronological order but, rather, by shape (restricted followed by unrestricted vessels).

Each ceramic type is illustrated with a drawing, accompanied by a short description with the general name of the find site (e.g., Giza, Abydos). More specific information about the provenance is provided by the reference cited for each drawing. The shape, material (according to the original publication and in relation to the Vienna System if possible), surface treatment, publication, and other information pertinent to dating are provided. Additional remarks and bibliography are sometimes included. The vessel description is based only on the text from the original publications. If information was not presented in the original text, it is labeled as "not stated."

Section 8 A selection of references related to the particular ceramics described in a given volume. While the manual does not contain drawings from publications after 2006, most 2006 references are included in the bibliographies.

Section 9 Color plates, including a selection of photographs of ceramics from different periods. For Volume 4, in addition to the color photos of the Medieval pottery, there are also color drawings. The Medieval glazed ceramics are usually very colorful. Thus it is very difficult to illustrate their precise hues, and therefore, the colors are approximate.

This AERA manual was originally meant to be a quick field guide for the Egyptian SCA inspectors as they recovered pottery in the course of their own excavations, especially because many may not have regular access to libraries. It is essentially an illustrated list of ceramic types from different periods, meant to show only the most general trends in Egyptian ceramics. Drawings and photographs of pottery for the manual were selected to show those general types most characteristic for the different periods. For this purpose a kind of typology of Egyptian ceramics was created based on the ceramic forms themselves, rather than the typologies presented in the publications on specific sites. However, the descriptions here come from the original publications from which I drew my types. Most of the language is that of the reference cited. As the task of describing a ceramic vessel is highly subjective, each researcher may describe pots in somewhat different ways. Hence the terminology, such as for vessel shape (plate, bowl, ewer, dish, bottle, etc.), is not entirely uniform or consistent throughout this volume. Nor are all vessels described in the same detail. In addition, the user may not find in the manual every single vessel from each period. Further editions of the book may expand to include more comprehensive typologies. It was not my intention to document shape changes of any given type over time, nor to indicate regional variations within periods. Indeed, the division of ceramic material into historical periods is rather artificial, since many types were in use longer than a single period. I am fully aware that my pottery manual does not address every question related to Egyptian pottery but I hope it will be a useful resource for archaeologists working in Egypt. As a specialist in Old Kingdom pottery myself, I am grateful for any comments and suggestions concerning ceramics from other periods.

Acknowledgments

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

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Drawings used in the manual were prepared by Edyta Klimaszewska-Drabot, Mariola Orzechowska, and myself. The collection of color photos was compiled from photographs provided by the following individuals and projects:

Krzysztof Ciałowicz, Mariusz Jucha: photographs of the pottery from Tell el Farkha;

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Pottery Workshop

Please see Ceramic Glossary, pages 11-13, for definitions of terms.

Clay (based on Bourriau and Nordström 1993)

All ceramics are made of clay. Scholars have divided Egyptian clays into two general categories based on the raw sources, Nile Alluvium and Marl. The two different clays are characterized by different physical properties.

Nile clay contains greater amounts of silica and can be fired at lower temperatures, around 700 to 800°C. The surface after firing is usually dark red or brown. The break of a pottery wall shows different color layers: red/brown with a black core. Nile clay used in pottery production often contains organic inclusions (small fragments of grass, chaff), or material introduced to the raw clay by a potter as temper.

Marls are fired at higher temperatures, between 800 and 1000°C. The clay shown in the break is very homogenous and dense. The color of surfaces is generally beige, pink, or very light yellow. Marl clay is very hard after firing. Marl pots usually do not contain any organic material.

Nile and marl clay can be further divided into subgroups according to inclusions, hardness, and density. The so-called Vienna System (Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 168–186) classifies the different clays that were used in Ancient Egyptian pottery. The AERA settlement (the Heit el-Ghurob site) has its own Clay Classification system (Wodzińska 2007: 287–289, Table 11.3).

Clay for manufacturing pots has to be properly prepared. The raw material contains inclusions that can damage the pot wall during shaping or later firing. The raw clay is levigated (mixed with water) in special pools and then kneaded until the mass is smooth. That process can take days or sometimes months before the clay is ready for shaping into a vessel.

Shaping Methods (Arnold and Bourriau 1993; Hope 1987)

There are a few general methods for shaping pots: hand-shaping, hand-shaping and finishing with a turning device, or shaping on a wheel. Hand-shaping methods include: 1) forming a single piece of clay by the use of free-hand shaping, 2) shaping with a paddle and anvil, 3) shaping on a core or over a hump, 4) shaping with a mold, and 5) building with a slab/coil.

Surface Treatment

The surfaces of ancient Egyptian pots were treated in various ways. The most common method consisted of simple smoothing prior to firing. The smoothed surface could also be coated and subsequently burnished or polished. When a coat is applied before firing it is called a slip, while a wash designates a coat applied after firing (Rice 1987: 151).

Decoration

Pottery can also be decorated. We can distinguish several kinds of decoration: painted (before or after firing), incised (before or after firing), applied (before firing), molded (before firing), and "cut-out" (before firing).

Pottery Processing in the Field

Pottery retrieved from archaeological excavations can be processed in many ways (e.g., Orton, Tyers, and Vince 1993; Rice 1987). Over several years, I have developed a system that works well for the specific case of the ceramics from the Heit el-Ghurob site. The same system, but slightly modified, can be used at other sites.

The bags of pottery collected from the excavation are sent to the lab for processing. All pottery fragments from the site are first sorted into two groups: 1) diagnostic: those from which the original form of the whole vessel can be deduced; i.e., complete pots, complete profiles, parts of rims, parts of bases; as well as sherds with decoration, and fragments with potmarks, and; 2) non-diagnostic fragments.

Diagnostic fragments are classified according to the AERA Typology, and then recorded on AERA Pottery Forms. For a sample of an AERA Pottery Form, which consists of several descriptive categories, see Table 1 (page 7). The non-diagnostics are sorted according to two types: pieces that belong to breadmolds, and other non-diagnostic types that are not parts of bread-molds. These are weighed separately, their weights are recorded on the AERA Pottery Form, and the sherds are discarded.

Pots slated for drawing (rendered at a scale of 1:1) are segregated and stored separately (for pottery drawing techniques, see Becker 1987; Joyce and Dillon 1987). In addition to the drawings, pots are documented with two sets of photos. One captures complete vessels, significant shapes, pots with decoration, and potmarks. The second shows the clay in the breaks of the pottery wall. The tools used for pottery processing, drawing, and photography are listed in Table 2 (page 8).

All information about pottery from the site is stored in a digital database. This greatly facilitates the data analyses, especially in the case of a very large assemblage. The more data we collect, the more relations between data we create in the database, and the more relations we have, the better the material is described. All the ceramics data from AERA are stored in the AERA Pottery Database in the general format presented in Table 3 (page 9).

Shape Designation (based on Rice 1987: 212–220)

All pots can be divided into two groups: Restricted and Unrestricted vessels. The rim diameter of a restricted vessel is smaller than the maximum diameter of its body, whereas that of an unrestricted vessel is greater than, or equal to, the maximum diameter of its body. These groups can be further divided into formal groups:

Restricted vessels:

Jars (restricted vessel with neck, has a height greater that its maximum diameter)

Unrestricted vessels:

Bowls (unrestricted vessel with base) Stands (unrestricted vessel without base) A vessel consists of three components: rim, body, and base (Figure 1). The body of the pot can be divided into neck and belly, especially in the case of jars.

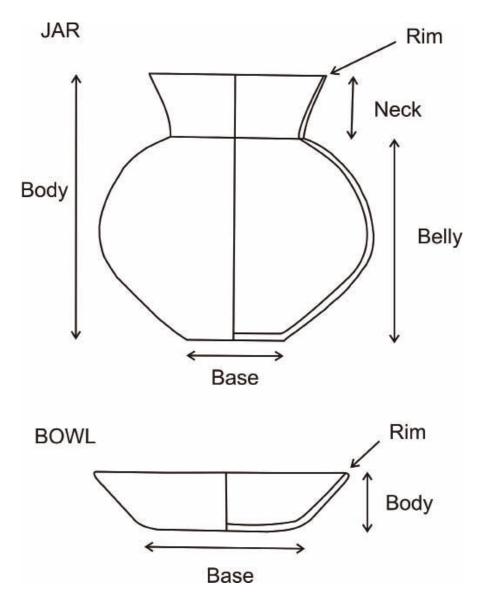


Figure 1. Basic vessel parts (partly based on Shepard 1995: 244, Figure 31).

The shape of the body can be described using geometric shapes: sphere, ellipsoid, ovaloid, cylinder, hyperboloid, and cone (Figure 2).

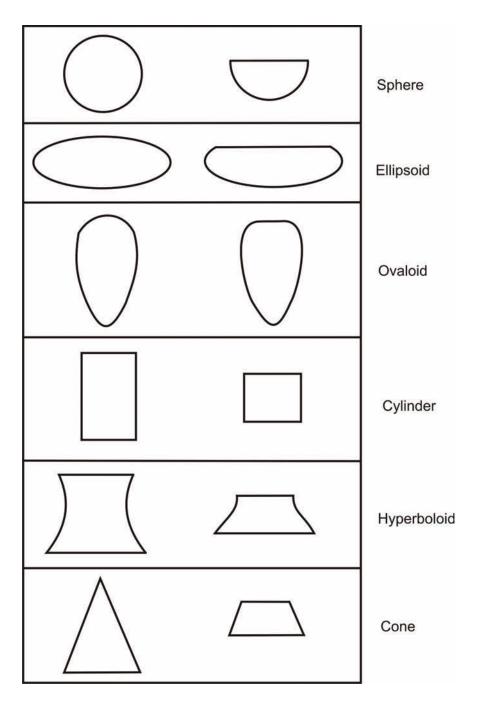


Figure 2. Vessel shape descriptions derived from geometric figure names (based on Rice 1987: 219, Figure 7.6).

The bases of most Egyptian pots are round, but they can also be flat, slightly flat, or pointed. There are also ring bases (Figure 3). The rims can be pointed, round, flat, or recurved (Figure 4).

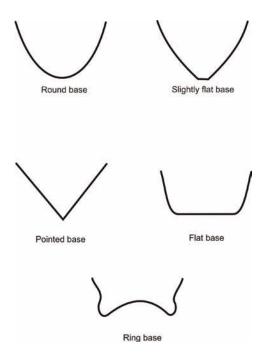


Figure 3. Different base shapes.

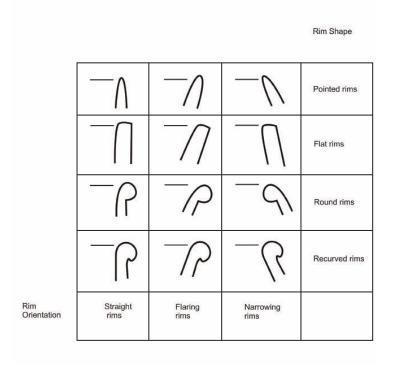


Figure 4. Description of different rim shapes.

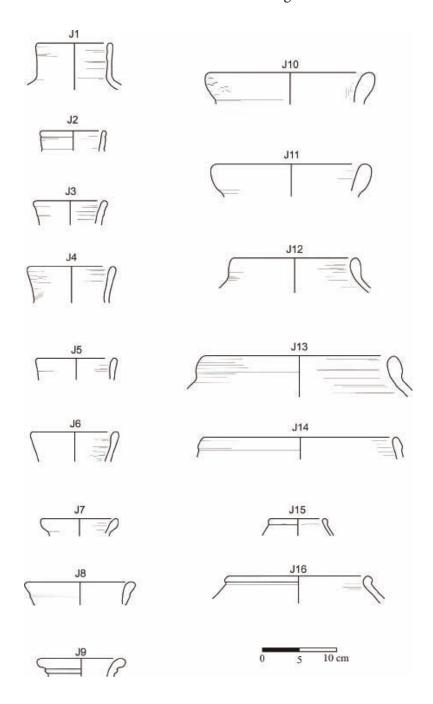


Figure 5. Example of a jar typology, arranged by production method, shape, clay, and surface treatment.

Typology

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

Table 1. Example of an AERA Pottery Form.

Date: 20iii2004 Bag number: 5

Context: 6-S25/21221 Processor: AW

Non diag. weight: 0.5 F2 non diag. weight: 1.5

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

Data base entry: AW Page: 2

Table 2. Pottery processing tools.

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

Table 3. General categories of the AERA Pottery Database (example).

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

Post-Excavation Studies

The work after excavation is the most time consuming part of pottery analysis. The field work is very demanding and usually pottery specialists do not have enough time for a detailed analysis of the material. During field work, however, the pottery is well documented in order to provide a basis for further study. Time during the "off-season" is used for database entry, analysis of the data, and a study of the results. Additionally, pencil drawings are prepared for publication; they are inked or redrawn in a computer graphics program. The final and most important stage of the pottery study is its publication. The article or book should be a comprehensive account of the material, including all the information that is available.

Ceramic Glossary

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

Clay

AERA Clay Classification: the classification of clay types known at the AERA site

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

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

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

Grog: small pieces of fired and crushed ceramic; often added to clay

Groundmass (or matrix, paste): the fine particles of clay and silt that make up the composition of the clay

Hardness: the resistance of a material to mechanical deformation, measured in Mohs' scale

Inclusions: particles present in the clay **Levigated clay:** clay mixed with water

Marl clay: a calcareous clay, also known as a desert clay (or *tafla* in Arabic)

Mohs scale: a hardness scale, consisting of a series of increasingly hard minerals from 1 (talc)

to 10 (diamond); determining which mineral is sufficiently hard to mark the ceramic

Nile clay: an alluvial clay associated with the Nile valley Organic inclusions: organic particles present in the clay

Provenience: the geographical or geological origin of the clay source

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

Raw material: a material from the original source, before preparation

Tafla: marl clay

Temper: inclusions added by the potter

Vienna System: a general classification of Egyptian clays

Manufacture

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

Core/hump: hand-building on a core or over a hump Handmade: building without the use of a potter's wheel Knife-cut: finishing the base using a knife/hard tool Method of production: techniques of vessel shaping

Mold-shaping: hand-building in a mold

Paddle- and anvil-shaping method: shaping with the use of two tools:

anvil: a round instrument to press against the vessel wall from the inside

paddle: a flat tool to beat and support the wall from the outside

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

String-cut: finishing the base using a string or wire

Turning device: a device without a pivot incapable of sustained rotations

Wheel-turned: building with the use of a potter's wheel

Surface Treatment

Burnishing: producing a luster on the surface by rubbing it with a hard object (a pebble for instance); characterized by the presence of individual parallel facets

Color: surface color description, often using the color terms in the Munsell color charts

Munsell color charts: charts for the standardized identification and description of colors **Polish:** a glossy luster on the surface, produced by rubbing with a yielding tool; lacks the individual parallel facets characteristic of burnishing

Slip: a coat added to the surface before firing

Smoothing: the process of evening the surface, usually without using tools, by hand

Surface treatment (outside and inside): surface finishing methods

Wash: a coat added to the surface after firing

Decoration

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

Cut-out decoration (also called fenestration): a design created by cutting away sections of the wall, before firing, in the leather-hard stage

Decoration: additional surface treatment techniques

Incised decoration: designs executed, before or after firing, with the aid of a sharp tool, sometimes filled with a pigment

Modeling: modeling of the vessel wall, also in a mold, before firing, while the clay is still moist

Painted decoration: painting applied to the vessel before or after firing

Potmarks: marks incised on the vessel (internal or external), before or after firing

Type/Ware Classification

Type: a category of ceramics defined by a common set of attributes (combination of technology, kind of clay, surface treatment, and shape of vessel) that distinguishes it from another class of pots

Typology: a system of classification that organizes ceramics into types **Ware** (fabric): combination of technology, clay, and surface treatment

Drying and Firing

Atmosphere: composition of gases in the air surrounding pottery during firing

Drying: the process of evaporating water from the formed vessel

Firing: transforming the clay into ceramic material under the influence of high temperatures **Leather-hard:** the stage of the drying process during which clay contains enough water to be carved or joined

Oxidation: a firing atmosphere characterized by an abundance of free oxygen

Pottery kilns: an oven or other installation in which pots are fired **Reduction:** a firing atmosphere without the presence of oxygen

Vitrification: the action or process of becoming glass

Pottery Processing

Diagnostic pieces: those from which the original form of the whole vessel can be deduced: complete pots, complete profiles, parts of rims, and parts of bases. Sherds with decoration, and fragments with potmarks are also included

Non-Diagnostic pieces: those from which the original form of the whole vessel cannot be deduced: non-descript body parts, and sherds without decoration or potmarks

Pottery Drawing Form: a form with a drawing of the individual vessels

Pottery Form: a pottery recording form

Pottery processing: the process of sorting pottery according to types and fabrics

Shape of Vessel

Base: the underside of a vessel

Belly: the lower part of the vessel body

Body (wall): the part of the vessel between the rim and the base

Bottle: a jar with a globular or ovoid body and an elongated narrow neck

Bowl: an unrestricted vessel with base

Carination: the concave part between the rim and the maximum diameter of the body

Complete pot: a vessel preserved in its entirety

Complete profile: a profile of a vessel preserved in its entirety

Jar: a restricted vessel with neck, with a height greater than its maximum diameter

Max diameter: the maximum diameter of the body of a vessel Neck: the part of the vessel between the shoulder and the rim Plate: an unrestricted vessel with low, short walls and a flat base Profile: a vertical cross section through the body of a vessel

Restricted vessel: a vessel with a rim diameter smaller than the maximum diameter of

its body

Rim: the opening of the vessel

Shoulder: the upper part of the belly

Stand: an unrestricted vessel without a base

Tray: an unrestricted vessel similar to a plate in shape, but often larger in size

Unrestricted vessel: a vessel with a rim diameter greater than or equal to the maximum diameter of its body

Sherd: a broken fragment of pottery

Special Analyses

Elemental analysis: the identification of the chemical elements in ceramics; may reflect technological changes, or define clay sources or kiln products

Organic residue analysis: the identification of residue in pots; may reflect the diet of the people using the pottery

Petrography: the microscopic study and description of rocks or other mineral material on the basis of optical properties

Seriation: the chronological ordering of a group of artifacts in which the most similar are placed adjacent to each other in the series; used as a relative dating technique

Thermal analysis: determining the temperature at which the pot was fired

Pottery Drawing

Contour gauge: a drawing tool that helps trace the vessel shape

Diameter measuring circle: a drawing tool used to determine the rim/base diameter of a broken pot

Profile drawing: a drawing of the vertical cross section of a pot, showing wall thickness and details of the rim, as well as the configuration of the base

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Clay Descriptions Used in Volume 1

Vienna System

Material: NA

Groundmass: homogenous fine

Inclusions: abundant fine, often medium-sized and occasionally coarse, sand; mica is common

Reference: Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 170-171, Plate I a-c

Material: NB1

Groundmass: homogenous medium-fine

Inclusions: numerous fine with some medium-sized and coarse sand; mica is common; scattered fine

(< 2 mm) straw particles

Reference: Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 171, Plate I d-h

Material: NB2

Groundmass: homogenous medium

Inclusions: abundant fine sand and common medium-sized sand; scattered limestone particles;

noticeable fine to medium straw, with scattered coarse straw

Reference: Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 171-173, Plate II a-d

Material: NC

Groundmass: coarse

Inclusions: numerous fine to coarse sand; some medium-sized limestone particles; predominance of

fine to coarse straw; sometimes grog

Reference: Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 173-174, Plate II e-i

Material: ND

Groundmass: fine to medium

Inclusions: abundant limestone particles in fabrics such as NA, NB1, or NB2-NC

Reference: Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 174-175, Plate III a-c

Material: NE

Groundmass: medium fine

Inclusions: abundance of fine to coarse sand

Reference: Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 175, Plate III d-h

Material: MA1

Groundmass: homogenous fine

Inclusions: relatively abundant fine-medium crushed limestone, some fine sand

Reference: Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 176, Plate IV a-c

Material: MA2
Groundmass: fine

Inclusions: fine sand and limestone particles

Reference: Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 176, Plate IV d-i

Material: MA3

Groundmass: homogenous fine

Inclusions: few mineral inclusions; characteristic pores in the clay; a few accidental organic inclusions

Remarks: very similar to the modern Qena ware

Reference: Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 177, Plate v a-c, g-h

Material: MA4

Groundmass: medium to coarse

Inclusions: large quantity of fine to coarse sand; mica particles are also present; and some

straw particles

Reference: Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 177–178, Plate v d–f, i–j

Material: мв

Groundmass: homogenous and very dense

Inclusions: without voids; abundant quantities (around 40% of the paste) of sand added as a temper

Reference: Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 178-179, Plate VI a-c, g-h

Material: MC

Groundmass: fine and dense

Inclusions: abundant more or less decomposed limestone particles; fine and medium sand added

as a temper

Reference: Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 179-180

Material: MD

Groundmass: fine and homogenous

Inclusions: predominantly fine to coarse limestone particles added as a temper (25% of the paste);

fine to coarse sand; mica; dark rock material

Reference: Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 181–182, Plate VII a-c, e-f

Material: ME

Groundmass: medium to coarse

Inclusions: very similar to MB except for straw particles, here very abundant medium to coarse;

numerous medium to coarse sand; some mica

Reference: Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 182, Plate VII d

Material: MF

Groundmass: medium

Inclusions: abundant fine to medium sand, some mica and few red particles

Reference: Aston 1998: 66–67

Lower Egyptian Culture: Maadi (Rizkana and Seeher 1987: 23–33)

- Ia Black ware, Nile alluvium, moderate temper (grains 1 mm and arger) of sand, and some crushed stones (usually limestone); also organic inclusions up to 10 mm in size
- **Ib** Reddish brown ware, Nile alluvium, moderate temper (grains 1 mm and larger) of sand (rounded quartz grains), and some crushed stones (usually limestone); also organic inclusions up to 10 mm in size
- Ic Local painted ware, Nile alluvium, moderate temper (grains 1 mm and larger) of sand, and some crushed stones (usually limestone); also organic inclusions up to 10 mm in size
- Id Local black-topped ware, Nile alluvium, moderate temper (grains 1 mm and larger) of sand, and some crushed stones (usually limestone); also organic inclusions up to 10 mm in size
- II Red burnished ware, Nile alluvium with grit temper (grains smaller than 1 mm) consisting of sand and sometimes crushed limestone; organic inclusions are very rare
- Yellowish washed ware, Nile alluvium with thin brownish, reddish yellow, yellowish green, greyish green slip ("desert clay slip"); no organic inclusions, large amounts of sand and crushed limestone particles smaller than 1 mm
- Iv Imported (from Upper Egypt) black-topped ware, Nile alluvium with small amounts of very small grains of sand and ground stone
- v Palestinian ware

Naqada II-III: Adaima (Buchez 2002: 173-176)

- AM1 fine Nile clay, with sand equal to or greater than 250 microns
- AM2 medium Nile clay, with sand of medium size (50 to 500 microns)
- **AM3** coarse Nile clay with coarse sand (to 500 microns)
- **AM4** fine Nile clay with sand and large particles of feldspar
- **AV1** fine Nile clay with numerous straw particles
- AV2 fine Nile clay with organic inclusions (ruminant excrement)
- AV3 Nile clay with carbonized particles, probably ash used as temper
- A04 Nile clay with long and very fine organic particles, but not of plant origin (perhaps animal fur)
- **AVC5** Nile clay with fine and short organic inclusions and lime particles
- Av6 medium fine Nile sandy clay with fine and short plant particles
- AV7 coarse Nile sandy clay with fine and medium fine plant remains
- Av8 Nile clay with coarse mineral particles (quartz equal to or greater than 0.07 mm) and fine plant remains
- **Av9** Nile sandy clay with rare coarse plant remains
- c1 red-orange clay with abundant lime particles
- c2 dense clay with very small rare quartz and white diffused particles
- c4 red-orange clay with rare lime particles
- cv marl clay with organic inclusions
- **CM** marl clay with quartz
- **P** clay, probably from an oasis

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Fayum A, Neolithic

5300-4200 B.C.

Site

Neolithic culture Fayum A was identified among material from the sites of Kom κ and Kom w on the north side of Lake Moeris, at the northern rim of the Fayum. Subterranean silos for storing grain were found at Upper κ associated with Kom κ .

Material

All the Fayum A ceramics are made of coarse Nile clay and are full of chaff.

Manufacture

This early Egyptian pottery was handmade, using the simplest method of construction, known as pinching and hollowing.

Surface

The surfaces of Fayum A pots can be described as follows: red/black-slipped, unpolished slipped, rough-faced brown or red-polished with horizontal smears below the rim, and, rarely, black-polished and unpolished slipped. There is no evidence of decoration of any kind.

Types

These early ceramics are characterized by their simple shapes. Caton-Thompson (Caton-Thompson and Gardner 1934: 35) grouped the Fayum pots into five categories: small bowls and cups, cooking bowls and pots, pedestalled cups, cups with knobbed feet, and rectangular dishes with peaked rims.

Shapes of the large vessels are simple ovoids or bag-like. Bowls have straight or slightly flaring walls. All the pots have very simple rims, in most cases incurved. Bases of the vessels are predominantly flat, but rounded and knob-shaped are also present.

For photos of ceramics representative of this period, see Color Plates 1 and 2.

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Caton-Thompson, G., and E. W. Gardner. 1934. *The Desert Fayum*. London: The Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

Fayum A 1

Site: Fayum

Shape: small bowl with slightly flaring walls

and flattened base

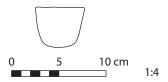
Material: rough red

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Caton-Thompson and Gardner

1934: Plate XVIII, 15 **Dating:** Fayum A



Fayum A 2

Site: Fayum

Shape: deep bowl with slightly flaring walls

and flattened base

Material: rough pinky-gray

Manufacture: handmade

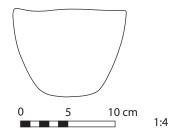
Surface: plain

Reference: Caton-Thompson and Gardner

1934: Plate XVIII, 1 **Dating:** Fayum A

Representative Example: similar to

Color Plate 1.2



Fayum A 3

Site: Fayum

Shape: deep bowl with flaring walls and

flat base

Material: rough red-brown Manufacture: handmade

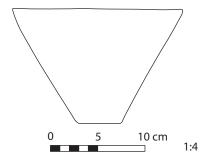
Surface: plain

Reference: Caton-Thompson and Gardner

1934: Plate XVIII, 4 **Dating:** Fayum A

Representative Example: similar to

Color Plate 1.4



Fayum A 4

Site: Fayum

Shape: simple bowl with incurved walls

and flat base

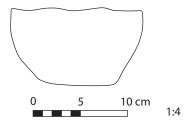
Material: rough mottled Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Caton-Thompson and Gardner

1934: Plate xvIII, 6

Dating: Fayum A



Fayum A 5

Site: Fayum

Shape: simple bowl with incurved walls

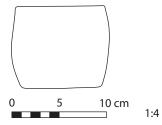
and flat base

Material: rough mottled Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Caton-Thompson and Gardner

1934: Plate xVIII, 6 **Dating:** Fayum A



Fayum A 7

Site: Fayum

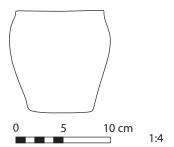
Shape: deep vessel with rounded shoulder, slightly recurved rim, and flat base

Material: rough red
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Caton-Thompson and Gardner

1934: Plate XVIII, 10 **Dating:** Fayum A



Fayum A 6

Site: Fayum

Shape: deep bowl with slightly incurved

walls and flat base

Material: rough pinky-gray

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

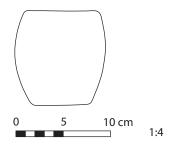
Reference: Caton-Thompson and Gardner

1934: Plate xvIII, 11

Dating: Fayum A

Representative Example: similar to

Color Plate 2.3



Fayum A 8

Site: Fayum

Shape: carinated vessel with rounded shoulder, long neck, slightly recurved

rim, and flat base

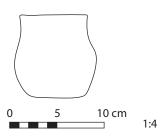
Material: rough pinky-buff

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Caton-Thompson and Gardner

1934: Plate XVIII, 14 **Dating:** Fayum A



Site: Fayum

Shape: ovoid-shaped pot with incurved rim

and rounded base

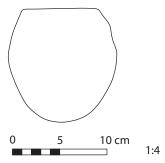
Material: dark gray

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: polished

Reference: Caton-Thompson and Gardner

1934: Plate XVIII, 22 **Dating:** Fayum A



Fayum A 10

Site: Fayum

Shape: bag-shaped pot with slightly recurved rim and rounded base

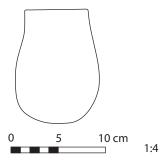
Material: rough red-gray Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Caton-Thompson and Gardner

1934: Plate xvIII, 20

Dating: Fayum A



Fayum A 11

Site: Fayum

Shape: ovoid-shaped pot with incurved rim and rounded base

Material: rough red-brown Manufacture: handmade

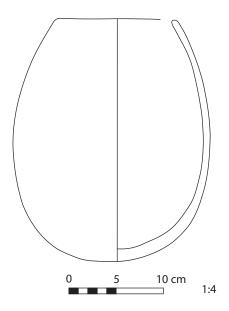
Surface: plain

Reference: Caton-Thompson and Gardner 1934:

Plate xx, 44 **Dating:** Fayum A

Representative Example: similar to

Color Plate 1.3



Site: Fayum

Shape: ovoid-shaped pot with incurved rim and flat base

Material: rough red-brown Manufacture: handmade

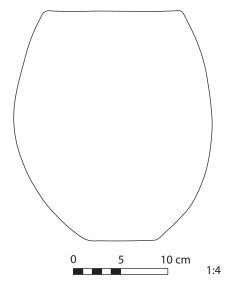
Surface: plain

Reference: Caton-Thompson and Gardner 1934:

Plate xVIII, 28 **Dating:** Fayum A

Representative Example: similar to

Color Plate 1.3



Fayum A 13

Site: Fayum

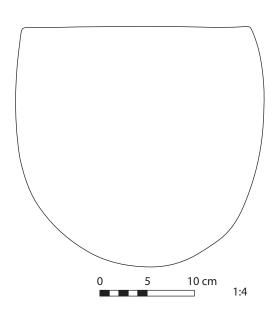
Shape: hemispherical pot with slightly incurved rim and rounded base

Material: rough red-brown Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Caton-Thompson and Gardner 1934:

Plate XVIII, 30 **Dating:** Fayum A



Fayum A 14

Site: Fayum

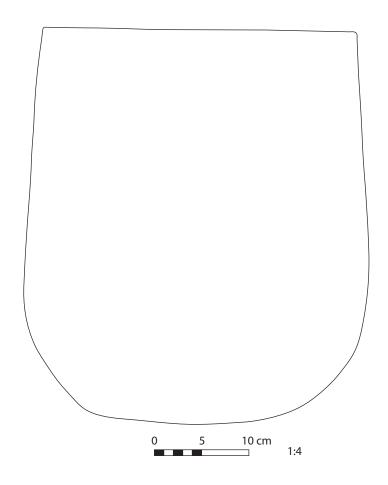
Shape: large vessel with straight, slightly incurved walls, and flattened base

Material: rough red-brown Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Caton-Thompson and Gardner 1934: Plate XIX, 42

Dating: Fayum A



Fayum A 15

Site: Fayum

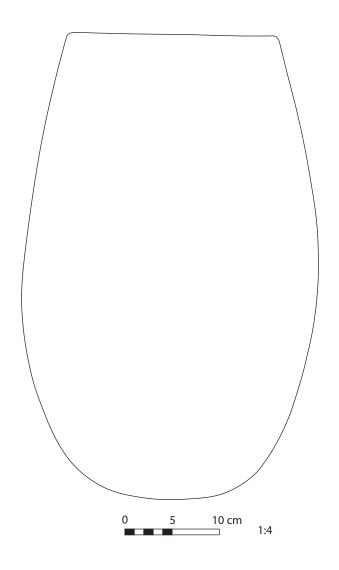
Shape: large bag-shaped vessel with incurved walls and rounded base

Material: rough red Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Caton-Thompson and Gardner 1934: Plate XIX, 41

Dating: Fayum A



Fayum A 16

Site: Fayum

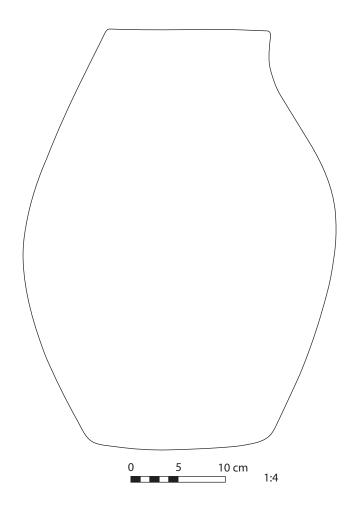
Shape: bag-shaped vessel with short neck, simple straight rim, and flat base

Material: rough mottled red Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Caton-Thompson and Gardner 1934: Plate XIX, 36

Dating: Fayum A



Site: Fayum

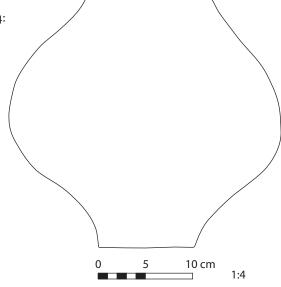
Shape: large vessel with rounded shoulder, simple rim, and flat base

Material: rough red-brown Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Caton-Thompson and Gardner 1934:

Plate xx, 45 **Dating:** Fayum A



Fayum A 18

Site: Fayum

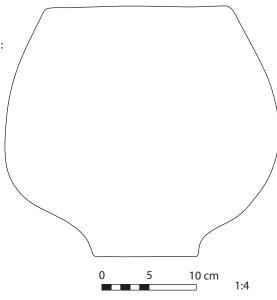
Shape: hemispherical bowl with flat base

Material: rough red-brown Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Caton-Thompson and Gardner 1934:

Plate xx, 46 **Dating:** Fayum A



Site: Fayum

Shape: bowl with flaring walls and flat base

Material: rough red-gray Manufacture: handmade

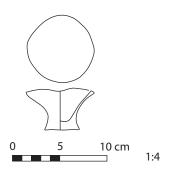
Surface: plain

Reference: Caton-Thompson and Gardner

1934: Plate xx, 47 **Dating:** Fayum A

Representative Example: similar to

Color Plate 2.1 and 2.2



Fayum A 20

Site: Fayum

Shape: bowl with flaring walls and flat base

Material: rough pinky-buff
Manufacture: handmade

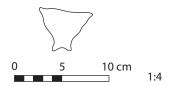
Surface: plain

Reference: Caton-Thompson and Gardner

1934: Plate xx, 49 **Dating:** Fayum A

Representative Example: similar to

Color Plate 2.1 and 2.2



Site: Fayum

Shape: rectangular bowl with peaked rim

and flat base

Material: rough red

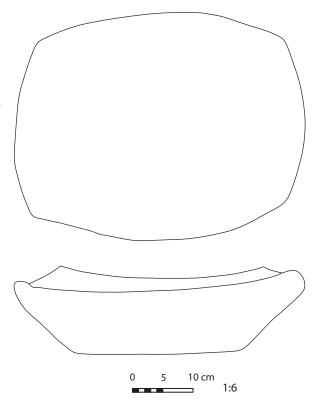
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: traces of polished surface **Reference:** Caton-Thompson and Gardner

1934: Plate xx, 50 **Dating:** Fayum A

Representative Example: similar to

Color Plate 1.1



Fayum A 22

Site: Fayum

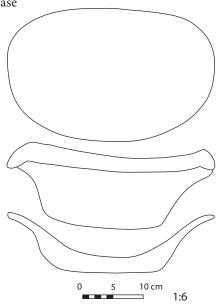
Shape: rectangular bowl with peaked rim and flat base

Material: rough brown-red Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Caton-Thompson and Gardner 1934:

Plate xx, 52 **Dating:** Fayum A



Merimde Beni Salame, Neolithic

5000-4400 B.C.

Site

Merimde Beni Salame is located on the western edge of the Delta, close to modern Cairo.

Material

All the Merimde pots are made of Nile clay, primarily without inclusions. Later in the period, vessels are tempered with organic chaff material.

Manufacture

Like the ceramics from Fayum A, the Merimde pottery was handmade by pinching and hollowing. The potters also probably started experimenting with slab construction.

Surface

Vessels from Merimde are poorly fired, with a burnished surface that has visible traces of a hard tool. Some pots were also smoothed. Decoration is very rare. Incised decoration with a herringbone pattern applied before firing was typical for the early stage of the Merimde culture. In the later stages, applications and incised decorations were added to vessels, especially cooking pots.

Types

The shapes in most cases are very simple: bowls with incurved rims and straight, relatively thick walls. Large oval trays appear in the later phase of the culture. Restricted vessels were also common, especially red burnished jars. Later more restricted vessels can be found, with round or cylindrical bodies. There were also large plates. Bases were not only rounded or flat, but also ring-shaped. In addition, there are a few cases known of a base in the shape of a human foot. Clay spoons are also known.

For photos of ceramics representative of this period, see Color Plate 3.

Bibliography

- Arnold, D., C. Hope, P. T. Nicholson, and P. Rose. 1993. Techniques and Traditions of Manufacture in the Pottery of Ancient Egypt. In *An Introduction to Ancient Egyptian Pottery*, edited by D. Arnold and J. D. Bourriau, 6–141, *SDAIK* 17. Mainz am Rhein: Philipp von Zabern.
- Eiwanger, J. 1984. *Merimde-Benisalâme 1. Die Funde der Urschicht, AV 47.* Mainz am Rhein: Philipp von Zabern.
- ——. 1988. *Merimde-Benisalâme 2. Die Funde der mittleren Merimdekultur, AV* 51. Mainz am Rhein: Philipp von Zabern.
- ——. 1992. *Merimde-Benisalâme 3. Die Funde der jüngeren Merimdekultur, AV* 59. Mainz am Rhein: Philipp von Zabern.

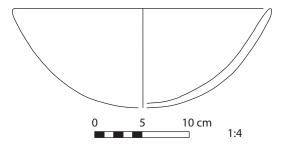
Site: Merimde

Shape: medium large bowl with straight rim

Material: Nile clay
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: horizontally burnished

Reference: Eiwanger 1984: 66, Plate 2.I.18

Dating: Merimde 1



Merimde 2

Site: Merimde

Shape: small bowl with straight rim and

rounded base

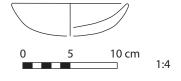
Material: Nile clay

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Eiwanger 1984: 96, Plate 37.1.674

Dating: Merimde 1



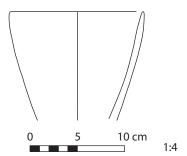
Merimde 3

Site: Merimde

Shape: medium bowl with steep walls

Material: Nile clay
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: horizontally burnished

Reference: Eiwanger 1984: 68, Plate 4.I.45



Site: Merimde

Shape: hemispherical bowl

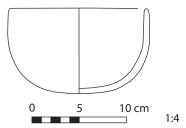
Material: Nile clay

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: horizontally burnished

Reference: Eiwanger 1984: 72, Plate 10.I.167

Dating: Merimde 1



Merimde 5

Site: Merimde

Shape: bowl with steep walls and rounded base

Material: Nile clay
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: horizontally burnished

Reference: Eiwanger 1984: 73, Plate 11.I.179

Dating: Merimde 1



Merimde 6

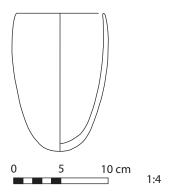
Site: Merimde

Shape: vessel with slightly incurved rim and rounded base

Material: Nile clay
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: horizontally burnished

Reference: Eiwanger 1984: 73, Plate 11.I.186



Site: Merimde

Shape: very small vessel with straight rim

and rounded base

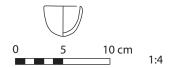
Material: Nile clay

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Eiwanger 1984: 96, Plate 37.I.679

Dating: Merimde 1



Merimde 8

Site: Merimde

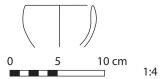
Shape: very small vessel with incurved rim

Material: Nile clay
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Eiwanger 1984: 97, Plate 37.I.681

Dating: Merimde 1



Merimde 9

Site: Merimde

Shape: bowl with slightly incurved rim

Material: Nile clay
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: diagonally burnished

Reference: Eiwanger 1988: 57, Plate 1.II.2

Dating: Merimde 11

Merimde 10

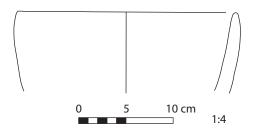
Site: Merimde

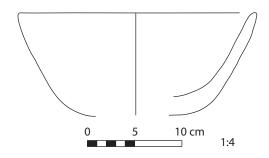
Shape: bowl with slightly incurved rim

Material: Nile clay
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Eiwanger 1988: 81, Plate 24.II.507





Site: Merimde

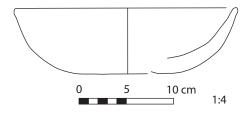
Shape: bowl with flat base

Material: Nile clay

Manufacture: handmade Surface: diagonally burnished

Reference: Eiwanger 1988: 74, Plate 17. II.362

Dating: Merimde 11



Merimde 12

Site: Merimde

Shape: small bowl with flaring rim

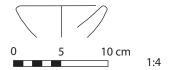
Material: Nile clay

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Eiwanger 1988: 82, Plate 25.11.533

Dating: Merimde 11



Merimde 13

Site: Merimde

Shape: bowl with slightly incurved rim and

flat base

Material: Nile clay

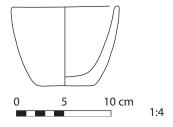
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: horizontally burnished inside,

diagonally burnished outside

Reference: Eiwanger 1988: 59, Plate 3.II.42

Dating: Merimde 11



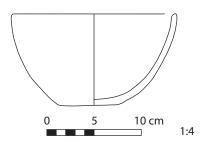
Merimde 14

Site: Merimde

Shape: bowl with incurved sides and flat base

Material: Nile clay
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: diagonally burnished outside **Reference:** Eiwanger 1992: 78, Plate 1.IV.10



Site: Merimde

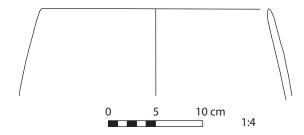
Shape: vessel with incurved rim

Material: Nile clay
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: horizontally burnished outside, diagonally burnished inside

Reference: Eiwanger 1984: 73, Plate 11.I.190

Dating: Merimde 1



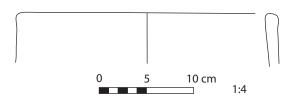
Merimde 16

Site: Merimde

Shape: large vessel with slightly incurved sides

Material: Nile clay
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: horizontally burnished outside **Reference:** Eiwanger 1992: 81, Plate 6.IV.61



Site: Merimde

Shape: vessel with incurved rim and

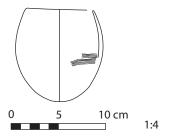
rounded base

Material: Nile clay

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: horizontally burnished outside **Reference:** Eiwanger 1984: 77, Plate 15.I.268

Dating: Merimde 1



Merimde 18

Site: Merimde

Shape: vessel with incurved rim and

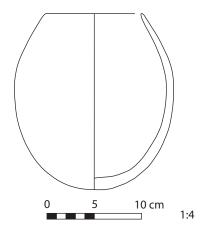
rounded base

Material: Nile clay

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: horizontally burnished outside **Reference:** Eiwanger 1984: 77, Plate 16.I.279

Dating: Merimde 1



Merimde 19

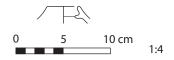
Site: Merimde

Shape: jar with internal ledge

Material: Nile clay
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: horizontally burnished outside **Reference:** Eiwanger 1992: 86, Plate 13.IV.145

Dating: Merimde IV



Merimde 20

Site: Merimde

Shape: vessel with incurved rim and

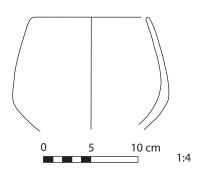
bent walls

Material: Nile clay

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Eiwanger 1984: 93, Plate 34.1.607



Merimde 21

Site: Merimde

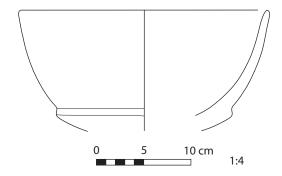
Shape: vessel with incurved rim and bent walls

Material: Nile clay
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Eiwanger 1984: 94, Plate 35.I.624

Dating: Merimde 1



Merimde 22

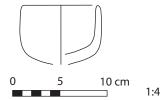
Site: Merimde

Shape: vessel with bent walls

Material: Nile clay
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Eiwanger 1984: 94, Plate 35.I.625



Merimde 23

Site: Merimde

Shape: vessel with incurved rim

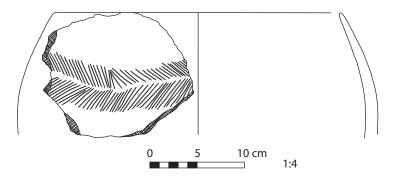
Material: Nile clay

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: horizontally burnished outside, with incised decoration of herringbone pattern

Reference: Eiwanger 1984: 80, Plate 18.1.330

Dating: Merimde 1



Merimde 24

Site: Merimde

Shape: vessel with incurved rim

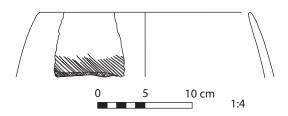
Material: Nile clay

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: horizontally burnished outside, with incised decoration of herringbone pattern;

diagonally burnished inside

Reference: Eiwanger 1984: 80, Plate 18.1.336



Site: Merimde

Shape: bowl with slightly incurved rim

and flat base

Material: Nile clay

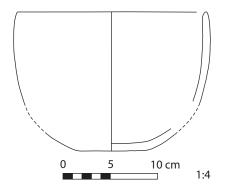
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: horizontally burnished inside,

diagonally outside

Reference: Eiwanger 1988: 62, Plate 6.11.111

Dating: Merimde 11



Merimde 26

Site: Merimde

Shape: hemispherical cup with flat base

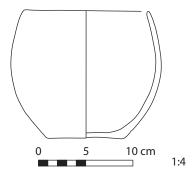
Material: Nile clay
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: horizontally burnished at rim,

diagonally on body

Reference: Eiwanger 1992: 81, Plate 6.0F.2

Dating: Merimde III



Merimde 27

Site: Merimde

Shape: bowl with incurved walls and

rounded base

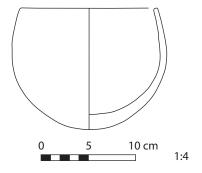
Material: Nile clay

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: horizontally burnished outside

Reference: Eiwanger 1988: 66, Plate 11.II.195

Dating: Merimde 11



Merimde 28

Site: Merimde

Shape: deep bowl with straight rim and

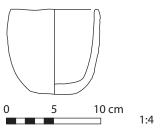
flat base

Material: Nile clay

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Eiwanger 1988: 81, Plate 25.11.528



Site: Merimde

Shape: oval bowl with slightly incurved rim

and flat base

Material: Nile clay

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Eiwanger 1988: 87, Plate 32.II.683

Dating: Merimde 11

Merimde 30

Site: Merimde

Shape: oval bowl with slightly incurved rim

and flat base

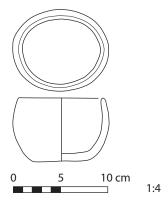
Material: Nile clay

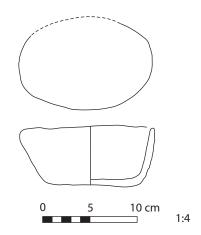
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Eiwanger 1988: 87, Plate 32.II.669

Dating: Merimde 11





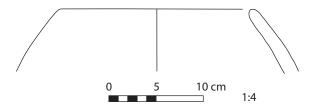
Merimde 31

Site: Merimde

Shape: vessel with incurved walls

Material: Nile clay
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: horizontally burnished

Reference: Eiwanger 1988: 67, Plate 12.II.220



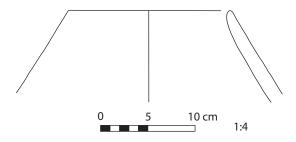
Site: Merimde

Shape: bowl with incurved walls

Material: Nile clay
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: diagonally burnished outside **Reference:** Eiwanger 1988: 65, Plate 11.II.182

Dating: Merimde 11



Merimde 33

Site: Merimde

Shape: vessel with incurved walls

Material: Nile clay
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: diagonally burnished outside **Reference:** Eiwanger 1988: 67, Plate 12.II.215

Dating: Merimde 11

Merimde 34

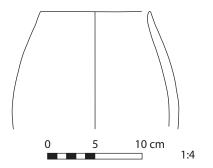
Site: Merimde

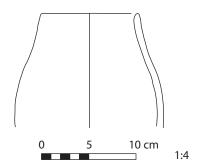
Shape: vessel with incurved walls

Material: Nile clay
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: burnished outside, horizontally on the rim, diagonally on the body

Reference: Eiwanger 1988: 71, Plate 15.11.295





Site: Merimde

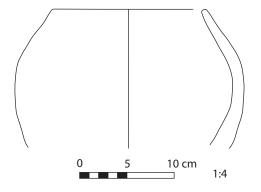
Shape: vessel with incurved walls

Material: Nile clay

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: diagonally burnished outside **Reference:** Eiwanger 1988: 67, Plate 12.II.222

Dating: Merimde 11



Merimde 36

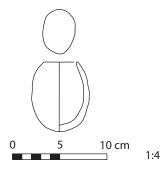
Site: Merimde

Shape: small ovoid jar Material: Nile clay

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: horizontally burnished outside **Reference:** Eiwanger 1988: 73, Plate 16.II.333

Dating: Merimde 11



Merimde 37

Site: Merimde

Shape: jar with slightly recurved rim

Material: Nile clay

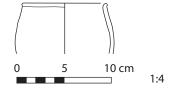
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: horizontally burnished inside,

diagonally outside

Reference: Eiwanger 1988: 80, Plate 22.II.483

Dating: Merimde 11



Merimde 38

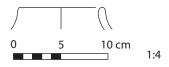
Site: Merimde

Shape: vessel with incurved walls

Material: Nile clay
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: horizontally burnished

Reference: Eiwanger 1988: 71, Plate 15.11.293



Site: Merimde

Shape: jar with small collar

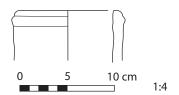
Material: Nile clay

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Eiwanger 1988: 86, Plate 31.11.648

Dating: Merimde 11



Merimde 40

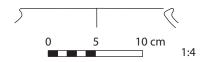
Site: Merimde

Shape: jar with flaring rim

Material: Nile clay
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: horizontally burnished outside **Reference:** Eiwanger 1988: 73, Plate 16.II.340

Dating: Merimde 11



Merimde 41

Site: Merimde

Shape: vessel with incurved rim with a

pierced knob below rim

Material: Nile clay

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: horizontally burnished outside **Reference:** Eiwanger 1984: 86, Plate 21.I.440

Dating: Merimde 1

Merimde 42

Site: Merimde

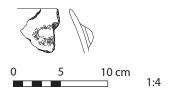
Shape: vessel with incurved rim with a

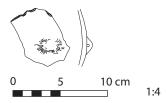
pierced knob below rim

Material: Nile clay

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: horizontally burnished outside **Reference:** Eiwanger 1984: 86, Plate 21.I.443





Site: Merimde

Shape: small jar with rounded rim and

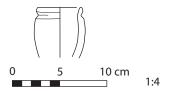
ovoid body

Material: Nile clay

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: horizontally burnished outside **Reference:** Eiwanger 1988: 73, Plate 16.II.329

Dating: Merimde 11



Merimde 44

Site: Merimde

Shape: small jar with incurved rim and

flat base

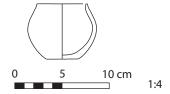
Material: Nile clay

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: horizontally burnished

Reference: Eiwanger 1988: 73, Plate 16.II.331

Dating: Merimde 11



Merimde 45

Site: Merimde

Shape: small pear-shaped jar with incurved rim and flat base

Material: Nile clay
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: horizontally burnished outside,

inside diagonally

Reference: Eiwanger 1988: 73, Plate 16.11.332

Dating: Merimde 11

Merimde 46

Site: Merimde

Shape: jar with long neck and slightly

recurved rim

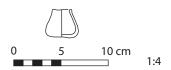
Material: Nile clay

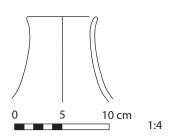
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: vertically and diagonally burnished

outside

Reference: Eiwanger 1992: 85, Plate 12.V.19





Site: Merimde

Shape: large ovoid jar with flat base

Material: Nile clay

Manufacture: handmade Surface: diagonally burnished

Reference: Eiwanger 1992: 91, Plate 18.v.48

Dating: Merimde v

0 5 10 cm

Merimde 48

Site: Merimde

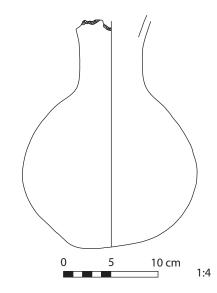
Shape: large jar with spherical body and

long neck **Material:** Nile clay **Manufacture:** handmade

Surface: body horizontally burnished and

neck vertically burnished

Reference: Eiwanger 1992: 85, Plate 12.V.22



Site: Merimde

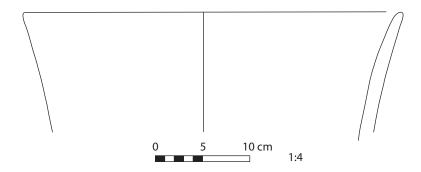
Shape: vessel with flaring walls

Material: Nile clay
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Eiwanger 1984: 94, Plate 35.1.623

Dating: Merimde 1



Merimde 50

Site: Merimde

Shape: vessel with flaring walls

Material: Nile clay
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: horizontally burnished outside, inside diagonally burnished

Reference: Eiwanger 1988: 71, Plate 15.11.288

Dating: Merimde 11

Merimde 51

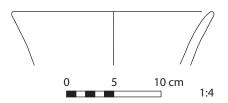
Site: Merimde

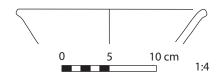
Shape: bowl with flaring rim

Material: Nile clay

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: horizontally burnished inside and along rim zone, diagonally outside
Reference: Eiwanger 1988: 73, Plate 16.II.334





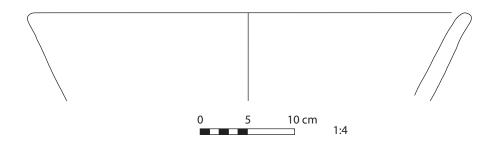
Site: Merimde

Shape: bowl with flaring walls

Material: Nile clay
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: horizontally and diagonally burnished **Reference:** Eiwanger 1988: 59, Plate 3.II.50

Dating: Merimde 11



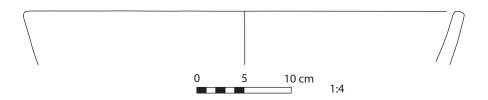
Merimde 53

Site: Merimde

Shape: large bowl with flat-topped rim

Material: Nile clay
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: horizontally burnished

Reference: Eiwanger 1988: 80, Plate 22.II.485



Site: Merimde

Shape: bowl with flaring walls with

groove in rim

Material: Nile clay

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: horizontally burnished

Reference: Eiwanger 1992: 86, Plate 12.IV.137

Dating: Merimde IV

Merimde 55

Site: Merimde

Shape: bowl with flaring walls

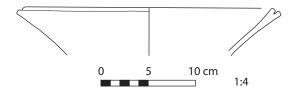
Material: Nile clay
Manufacture: handmade

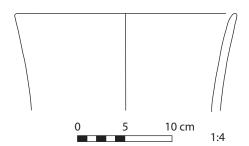
Surface: horizontally and diagonally

burnished

Reference: Eiwanger 1988: 59, Plate 3.11.55

Dating: Merimde 11





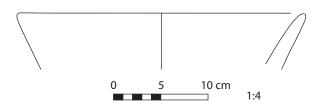
Merimde 56

Site: Merimde

Shape: medium bowl with flaring walls

Material: Nile clay
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: horizontally burnished

Reference: Eiwanger 1984: 68, Plate 7.I.105



Site: Merimde

Shape: bowl with flaring walls, slightly incurved rim, and flat base

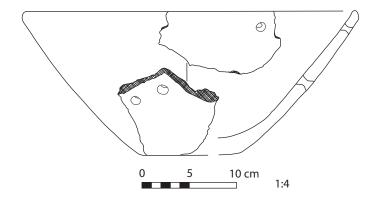
Material: Nile clay

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: inside and outside of rim horizontally burnished, vertically burnished outside

Reference: Eiwanger 1988: 59, Plate 4.11.57

Dating: Merimde 11



Merimde 58

Site: Merimde

Shape: bowl with recurved rim

Material: Nile clay

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Eiwanger 1988: 86, Plate 31.II.642

Dating: Merimde 11

Merimde 59

Site: Merimde

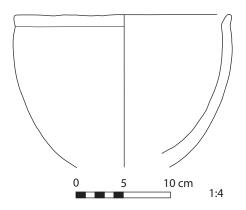
Shape: vessel with incurved thick rim

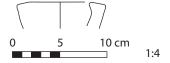
Material: Nile clay

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Eiwanger 1984: 94, Plate 35.1.629





Site: Merimde

Shape: sieve-like jar with pierced walls

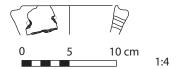
Material: Nile clay

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Eiwanger 1988: 86, Plate 31.II.652

Dating: Merimde 11

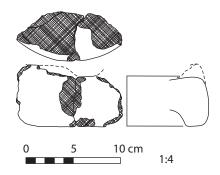


Merimde 61

Site: Merimde Shape: large tray (?) Material: Nile clay Manufacture: handmade

Surface: horizontally burnished outside, inside burnished in vertical strips **Reference:** Eiwanger 1984: 86, Plate 22.I.447

Dating: Merimde 1



Merimde 62

Site: Merimde

Shape: large tray (?) on four feet

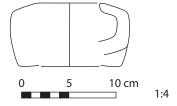
Material: Nile clay

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: horizontally burnished outside

Reference: Eiwanger 1984: 87, Plate 22.1.450

Dating: Merimde 1



Merimde 63

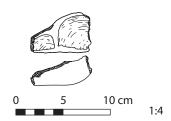
Site: Merimde

Shape: pot with two compartments

Material: Nile clay
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: horizontally burnished

Reference: Eiwanger 1992: 86, Plate 13.IV.147



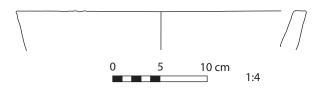
Site: Merimde

Shape: large bowl with flat rim

Material: Nile clay
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: diagonally burnished outside **Reference:** Eiwanger 1988: 75, Plate 18.II.377

Dating: Merimde 11



Merimde 65

Site: Merimde

Shape: large bowl with straight rim and

flat base

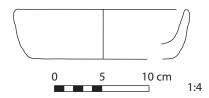
Material: Nile clay

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Eiwanger 1988: 81, Plate 24.II.510

Dating: Merimde 11



Merimde 66

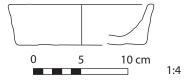
Site: Merimde

Shape: bowl with straight rim and flat base

Material: Nile clay
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Eiwanger 1988: 86, Plate 31.II.641



Site: Merimde

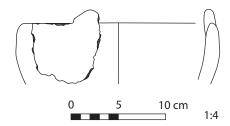
Shape: bowl with straight walls and irregular rim

Material: Nile clay
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Eiwanger 1988: 86, Plate 31.II.647

Dating: Merimde 11



Merimde 68

Site: Merimde

Shape: large flat tray with flat base

Material: Nile clay
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Eiwanger 1988: 85, Plate 30.11.633

Dating: Merimde 11



Merimde 69

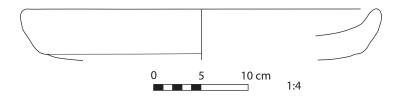
Site: Merimde

Shape: large bowl with incurved rim and flat base

Material: Nile clay
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Eiwanger 1988: 85, Plate 30.11.630



Site: Merimde

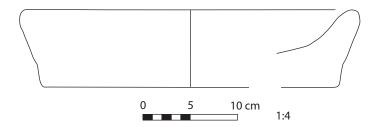
Shape: large bowl with straight rim and flat base

Material: Nile clay
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Eiwanger 1988: 85, Plate 30.11.632

Dating: Merimde 11



Merimde 71

Site: Merimde
Shape: stand (?)
Material: Nile clay
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: horizontally burnished

Reference: Eiwanger 1988: 73, Plate 16.11.345

Dating: Merimde 11

Merimde 72

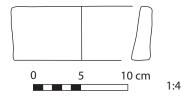
Site: Merimde

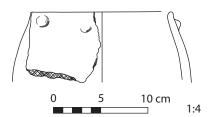
Shape: jar with incurved sides

Material: Nile clay
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: partially horizontally burnished outside, applications below rim

Reference: Eiwanger 1992: 86, Plate 13.IV.150





Site: Merimde

Shape: vessel with incurved sides

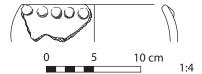
Material: Nile clay

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: horizontally burnished, applications below rim

Reference: Eiwanger 1992: 92, Plate 20.IV.253

Dating: Merimde IV



Merimde 74

Site: Merimde

Shape: vessel body part
Material: Nile clay
Manufacture: handmade

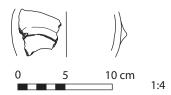
nandiutacture: mandinade

Surface: horizontally burnished outside,

applications on body

Reference: Eiwanger 1992: 92, Plate 20.IV.254

Dating: Merimde IV



Merimde 75

Site: Merimde **Shape:** feet

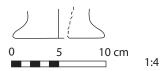
Material: Nile clay

Manufacture: handmade Surface: horizontally burnished

Reference: Eiwanger 1992: 86, Plate 12.IV.132

Dating: Merimde IV

Representative Example: similar base in Color Plate 3.2



Omari, Neolithic

4700-4400 B.C.

Site

Wadi Hof, Helwan

Material

Omari pottery material consists of two types of local marl clay with organic and, sometimes, mineral inclusions—mostly fine to coarse sand has been identified. The sand does not seem to be deliberately added to the clay as a temper. In rare cases, the pottery is made of Nile clay that also contained organic inclusions.

Manufacture

All the pottery is handmade, with some traces of simple turning around the rim that could be the result of smoothing. It is likely that a coiling technique was used, or that bodies were made of clay strips. In general, all the shapes are very irregular. Some bases have a concave inner surface that seems to be the result of using a sherd for shaping during their manufacture.

Surface

Omari pots were either smoothed or burnished, and some were well polished. Some bear a red, iron-rich slip. In some cases a straw brush was used on the internal surface.

Decoration

Ceramics from Omari do not bear any traces of decoration. Some pots have knobs applied just below rims.

Types

The shapes of pottery from the Omari period are rather simple. Jars tend to have globular or rounded bodies with plain, straight, flaring, or incurved rims. Bowls have rather straight or sometimes rounded sides. In most cases Omari pots have flat bases, but some rounded bases also occur.

Bibliography

Debono, F., and B. Mortensen. 1990. *El-Omari. A Neolithic Settlement and Other Sites in the Vicinity of Wadi Hof, Helwan, AV* 82. Mainz am Rhein: Philipp von Zabern.

Site: Omari

Shape: jar with rounded body, conical neck,

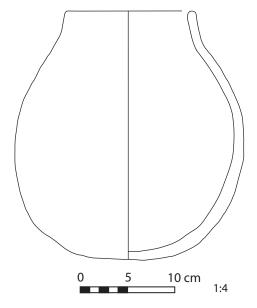
and straight rim

Material: clay with medium to coarse straw, fine sand, and calcite particles

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: polished outside, smoothed inside **Reference:** Debono and Mortensen 1990:

Plate 1: 13, Type 11.1a **Dating:** Neolithic in Omari



Omari 2

Site: Omari

Shape: jar with flaring rim, globular body, and flat base

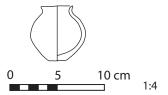
Material: clay with fine to medium straw and small amounts of fine sand

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red/brown-slipped, polished outside, smoothed inside

Reference: Debono and Mortensen 1990:

Plate 1: 1, Type 1.1 **Dating:** Neolithic in Omari



Site: Omari

Shape: jar with high neck, everted rim, and possibly rounded body

Material: clay with medium to coarse straw, fine sand, and calcite particles

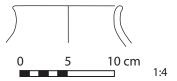
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: dark brown, polished outside,

smoothed inside

Reference: Debono and Mortensen 1990:

Plate 2: 9, Type 11.2 **Dating:** Neolithic in Omari



Omari 4

Site: Omari

Shape: jar with high neck, thickened rim, and possibly rounded body

Material: clay with medium to coarse straw, fine sand, and calcite particles

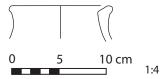
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red/brown-slipped, polished overall

except rim

Reference: Debono and Mortensen 1990:

Plate 2: 10, Type 11.2 **Dating:** Neolithic in Omari



Omari 5

Site: Omari

Shape: jar with plain straight rim and rounded body

Material: clay with medium straw and some sand

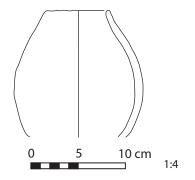
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: polished outside, smoothed inside

Remarks: shape very similar to Merimde jars

Reference: Debono and Mortensen 1990:

Plate 2: 13, Type 111a **Dating:** Neolithic in Omari



Omari 6

Site: Omari

Shape: jar with plain incurving rim (hole-mouth jar) with a globular body

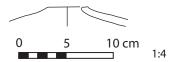
Material: clay with medium straw and

some sand

Manufacture: handmade Surface: light green, smoothed

Reference: Debono and Mortensen 1990:

Plate 3: 10, Type 111b **Dating:** Neolithic in Omari



Site: Omari

Shape: beaker with plain rim, straight side,

and flat base

Material: clay with small amount of fine

straw

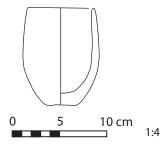
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated (?) outside,

smoothed inside

Reference: Debono and Mortensen 1990:

Plate 3: 30, Type IVb **Dating:** Neolithic in Omari



Omari 8

Site: Omari

Shape: beaker with rounded body, vertical

rim, and flat base

Material: clay with small amount of fine

straw

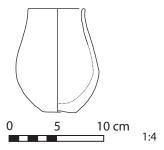
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plum/red-slipped, polished outside,

smoothed inside

Reference: Debono and Mortensen 1990:

Plate 4: 8, Type Ivd **Dating:** Neolithic in Omari



Omari 9

Site: Omari

Shape: beaker with rounded body, vertical

rim, and flat base

Material: clay with small amount of fine

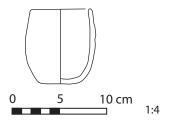
straw

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red/brown-slipped, polished

Reference: Debono and Mortensen 1990:

Plate 4: 12, Type Ivd **Dating:** Neolithic in Omari



Omari 10

Site: Omari

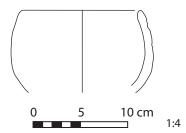
Shape: pot with incurved plain rim

Material: clay with coarse straw

Manufacture: handmade Surface: coarsely polished

Reference: Debono and Mortensen 1990:

Plate 4: 22, Type va **Dating:** Neolithic in Omari



Site: Omari

Shape: pot with incurved plain rim and

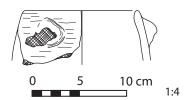
knob handles

Material: clay with coarse straw

Manufacture: handmade Surface: brown, smoothed

Reference: Debono and Mortensen 1990:

Plate 5: 9, Type vaa **Dating:** Neolithic in Omari



Omari 12

Site: Omari

Shape: pot with incurved plain rim and

knob handles

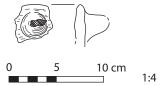
Material: clay with coarse straw

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: polished

Reference: Debono and Mortensen 1990:

Plate 5: 6, Type vaa **Dating:** Neolithic in Omari



Omari 13

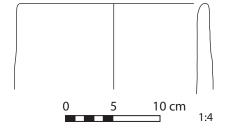
Site: Omari

Shape: pot with a plain rim and straight sides

Material: clay with coarse straw Manufacture: handmade Surface: coarsely smoothed

Reference: Debono and Mortensen 1990:

Plate 5: 17, Type vb **Dating:** Neolithic in Omari



Omari 14

Site: Omari

Shape: cylindrical beaker with plain flaring

rim and flat base

Material: clay with medium to coarse straw

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red/brown-slipped, polished outside,

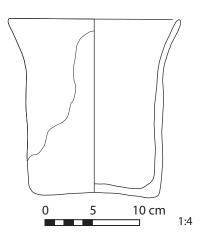
smoothed inside

Remarks: likely similar to pots from

Merimde phase 11

Reference: Debono and Mortensen 1990:

Plate 6: 7, Group VI **Dating:** Neolithic in Omari



Site: Omari

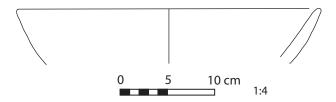
Shape: bowl with plain, slightly incurved rim **Material:** clay with medium straw and some sand

Manufacture: handmade **Surface:** red-slipped, polished

Remarks: similar to pots from Merimde

Reference: Debono and Mortensen 1990: Plate 6: 12, Group VII

Dating: Neolithic in Omari



Omari 16

Site: Omari

Shape: bowl with plain, slightly flaring rim **Material:** clay with medium straw and

some sand

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red/brown-slipped, polished **Remarks:** similar to pots from Merimde **Reference:** Debono and Mortensen 1990:

Plate 6: 15, Group VII **Dating:** Neolithic in Omari

Omari 17

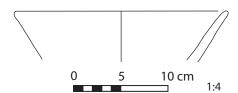
Site: Omari

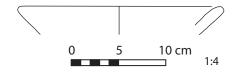
Shape: bowl with plain, slightly flaring rim **Material:** clay with medium straw and some sand

Manufacture: handmade Surface: brown, polished

Remarks: similar to pots from Merimde **Reference:** Debono and Mortensen 1990:

Plate 7: 2, Group VII **Dating:** Neolithic in Omari





Site: Omari

Shape: bowl with plain, slightly flaring rim

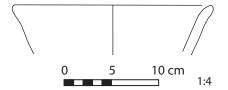
Material: clay with medium straw and

some sand

Manufacture: handmade Surface: brown, polished

Remarks: similar to pots from Merimde **Reference:** Debono and Mortensen 1990:

Plate 7: 3, Group VII **Dating:** Neolithic in Omari



Omari 19

Site: Omari

Shape: bowl with plain, slightly flaring rim

and flat base

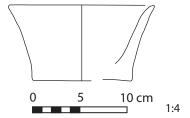
Material: clay with medium straw and

some sand

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red/brown/black-slipped, polished **Remarks:** similar to pots from Merimde **Reference:** Debono and Mortensen 1990:

Plate 7: 9, Group VII **Dating:** Neolithic in Omari



Omari 20

Site: Omari

Shape: bowl with plain, slightly flaring rim

Material: clay with medium straw and

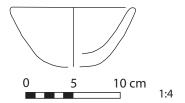
some sand

Manufacture: handmade **Surface:** red-slipped, polished

Remarks: similar to pots from Merimde

Reference: Debono and Mortensen 1990:

Plate 7: 10, Group VIII **Dating:** Neolithic in Omari



Omari 21

Site: Omari

Shape: deep beaker with s-shaped sides

Material: clay with medium straw and

some sand

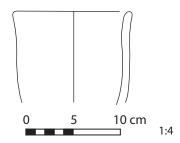
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-slipped, polished outside,

smoothed inside

Reference: Debono and Mortensen 1990:

Plate 7: 20, Group VIII **Dating:** Neolithic in Omari



Site: Omari

Shape: small bowl with s-shaped sides **Material:** clay with medium straw

and some sand

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: polished

Reference: Debono and Mortensen 1990:

Plate 7: 23, Group VIII **Dating:** Neolithic in Omari

Omari 23

Site: Omari

Shape: bowl with rounded sides and plain rim

Material: clay with medium straw

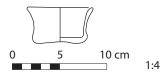
and some sand

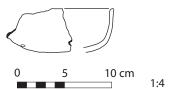
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: brown-slipped, polished

Reference: Debono and Mortensen 1990:

Plate 7: 30, Group VIII **Dating:** Neolithic in Omari





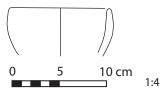
Omari 24

Site: Omari

Shape: bowl with rounded sides and plain rim **Material:** clay with medium straw and some sand

Manufacture: handmade Surface: smoothed

Reference: Debono and Mortensen 1990: Plate 7: 15, Group VIII



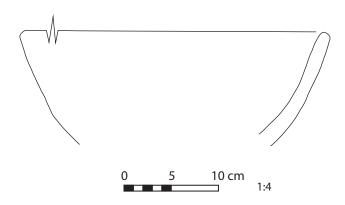
Site: Omari

Shape: open oval basin with curving sides

Material: clay with coarse straw Manufacture: handmade Surface: smoothed

Reference: Debono and Mortensen 1990: Plate 8: 9, Group x

Dating: Neolithic in Omari



Omari 26

Site: Omari

Shape: open oval basin with curving sides

and flat base

Material: clay with coarse straw Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-slipped, polished (?)

Reference: Debono and Mortensen 1990:

Plate 9: 1, Group x **Dating:** Neolithic in Omari

Omari 27

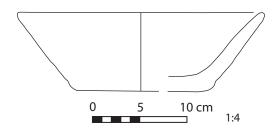
Site: Omari

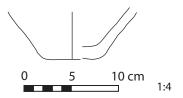
Shape: base from a closed vessel **Material:** clay with coarse straw

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: polished outside, smoothed inside **Reference:** Debono and Mortensen 1990:

Plate 10: 6





Site: Omari

Shape: base of an open vessel

Material: coarse ware Manufacture: handmade Surface: smoothed

Reference: Debono and Mortensen 1990: Plate 13: 12

Dating: Neolithic in Omari



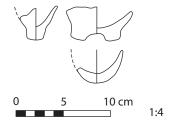
Omari 29

Site: Omari

Shape: small elongated bowl with two "feet"

Material: coarse clay
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: smoothed

Reference: Debono and Mortensen 1990: Plate 14: 4



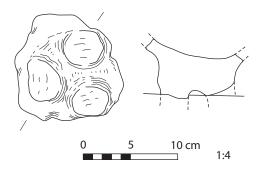
Site: Omari

Shape: lower part of bowl with three "feet"

Material: coarse clay
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: smoothed

Reference: Debono and Mortensen 1990: Plate 14: 5

Dating: Neolithic in Omari



Omari 31

Site: Omari

Shape: flat tray with thickened rim

Material: clay with sand Manufacture: handmade Surface: smoothed

Reference: Debono and Mortensen 1990: Plate 14: 6



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Material

Badarian ceramics were all made of Nile silt with a small amount of sand as an inclusion. The clay used for production of large pots contained organic (chaff, straw) inclusions.

For a key to clay type abbreviations, please see Clay Descriptions, pp. 21–23.

Manufacture

Pots were handmade, usually from a single lump of clay.

Surface

The surface of the pots is usually smoothed, very often red-coated with black rims ("black-topped" vessels) or with a black surface. At the end of the finishing process, the surface was often burnished. The most characteristic surface treatment for Badari pots was the rippling decoration that appears mostly on the outside of the vessel. Sometimes the pots were incised before firing and, rarely, red-painted. Some pots bear applied decoration, but this is rare.

Types

The Badari ceramic assemblage is rather simple. The most common shapes for the period are simple bowls with straight rims and rounded bases, although hemispherical bowls with incurved rims are also present. The bowls occasionally have slightly carinated or bent walls. Oval bowls also seem to be characteristic for the period. Large basins are known, especially with straight sides and rounded or flat bases. There are also neckless jars with ovoid or bag-shaped bodies with flat or round bases as well as globular jars with rounded bases. Some fancy forms are also known, such as jars with spouts, spoonlike bowls, or rectangular bowls. Handles are very rare and it appears that they come from settlements where the pottery repertoire is larger than those from cemeteries.

For photos of ceramics representative of this period, see Color Plate 4.

Bibliography

- Bourriau, J. D. 1981. *Umm el-Ga'ab. Pottery from the Nile Valley before the Arab Conquest.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
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- ——. 1928. Qau and Badari II. London: British School of Archaeology in Egypt.
- ——. 1930. Qau and Badari III. London: British School of Archaeology in Egypt.
- ———. 1937. *Mostagedda and the Tasian Culture*. London: B. Quaritch.
- Brunton, G., and G. Caton-Thompson. 1928. *The Badarian Civilisation and Predynastic Remains near Badari*. London: British School of Archaeology in Egypt.

Lugn, P. 1931. A "Beaker" Pot in the Stockholm Egyptian Museum. JEA 17: 22.

Site: Mostagedda

Shape: neckless jar with ovoid body and

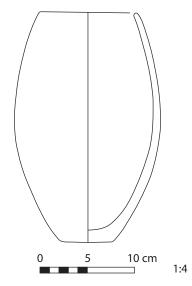
flat base

Material: fine brown (Nile) with straw

Manufacture: handmade Surface: black-slipped

Reference: Brunton 1937: Plate XVIII, 18

Dating: Badari



Badari 2

Site: Mostagedda

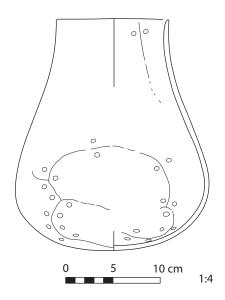
Shape: bag-shaped jar with rounded base

Material: not stated
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: rippled

Reference: Brunton 1937: Plate XVIII, 29D

Dating: Badari



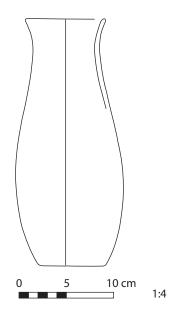
Badari 3

Site: Mostagedda

Shape: bag-shaped jar with flaring rim and flat base

Material: not stated Manufacture: handmade Surface: not stated

Reference: Brunton 1937: Plate XVIII, 51M



Site: Mostagedda

Shape: bag-shaped jar with flaring rim and

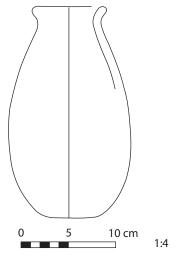
flat base

Material: coarse brown **Manufacture:** handmade

Surface: not stated

Reference: Brunton 1937: Plate XXI, 55H

Dating: Badari



Badari 5

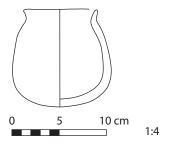
Site: Mostagedda

Shape: bag-shaped jar with short flaring rim

Material: not stated
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: not stated

Reference: Brunton 1937: Plate XIX, 44K

Dating: Badari



Badari 6

Site: Mostagedda

Shape: spherical jar with short rim and

rounded base

Material: not stated

Manufacture: handmade

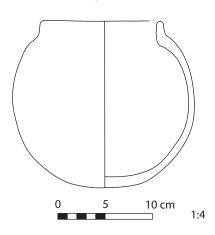
Surface: not stated

Reference: Brunton 1937: Plate XXI, 51H

Dating: Badari

Representative Example: similar to

Color Plate 4.3



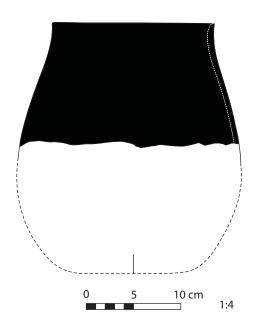
Site: Mostagedda

Shape: large bag-shaped jar

Material: not stated
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: black top, coarsely rippled **Reference:** Brunton 1937: Plate XVII, 57Q

Dating: Badari



Badari 8

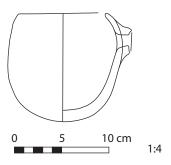
Site: Mostagedda

Shape: hemispherical jar without neck with

rounded base and short spout **Material:** rough brown (Nile) **Manufacture:** handmade

Surface: blackened by smoke **Reference:** Brunton 1937: Plate XVIII, 34

Dating: Badari



Badari 9

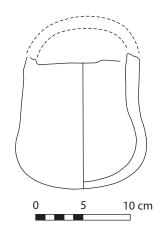
Site: Mostagedda

Shape: bag-shaped jar without neck, straight rim, and rounded base; probably with a loop handle

Material: rough brown (Nile) Manufacture: handmade

Surface: slightly blackened by smoke **Reference:** Brunton 1937: Plate XVIII, 35

Dating: Badari



1:4

Site: Mostagedda

Shape: squat hole-mouth jar with

rounded base

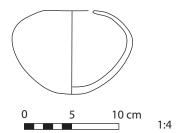
Material: not stated

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: not stated

Reference: Brunton 1937: Plate XIX, 45P

Dating: Badari



Badari 11

Site: Mostagedda

Shape: bowl with bent walls and

rounded base

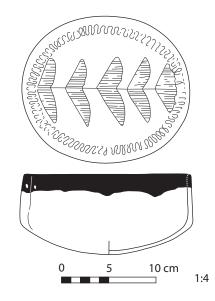
Material: not stated

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: black top, rippled, with incised

decoration inside

Reference: Brunton 1937: Plate XVI, 3Q



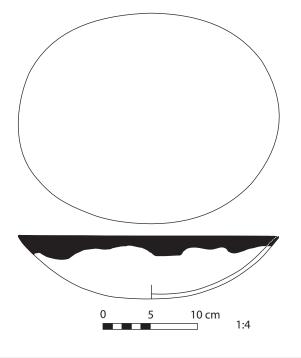
Site: Mostagedda

Shape: shallow bowl with rounded base

Material: not stated Manufacture: handmade Surface: black top, rippled

Reference: Brunton 1937: Plate XVI, 16F

Dating: Badari

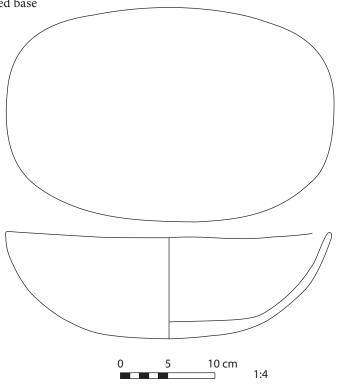


Badari 13

Site: Mostagedda

Shape: simple oval bowl with rounded base

Material: not stated Manufacture: handmade Surface: not stated Reference: Brunton 1937: Plate XIX, 7P



Site: Mostagedda

Shape: simple oval bowl with rounded base

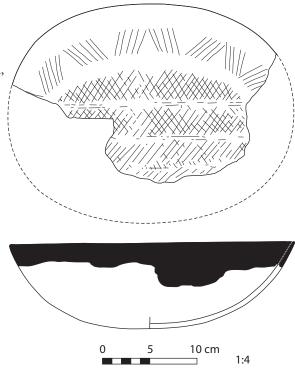
Material: not stated
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: black top, rippled inside, burnished,

with incised decoration

Reference: Brunton 1937: Plate XVI, 15D

Dating: Badari



Badari 15

Site: Mostagedda

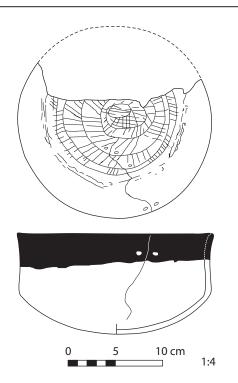
Shape: carinated bowl with rounded base

Material: not stated
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: black top, rippled inside rim, with

incised decoration

Reference: Brunton 1937: Plate XVI, 4M



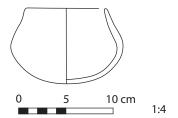
Site: Mostagedda

Shape: carinated bowl with rounded base

Material: not stated
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: not stated

Reference: Brunton 1937: Plate XIX, 41H

Dating: Badari



Badari 17

Site: Mostagedda

Shape: bowl with bent walls, ledge rim,

and rounded base

Material: not stated

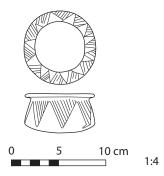
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: incised decoration outside and

on rim

Reference: Brunton 1937: Plate XVIII, 19

Dating: Badari



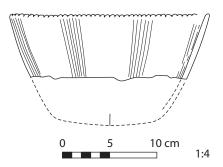
Badari 18

Site: Mostagedda

Shape: bowl with straight walls Material: gray-brown hard clay Manufacture: handmade

Surface: incised decoration inside and outside

Reference: Brunton 1937: Plate XVIII, 33



Site: Mostagedda

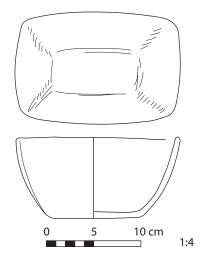
Shape: rectangular bowl with slightly incurved walls

Material: not stated
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-polished, rippled inside and outside

Reference: Brunton 1937: Plate XI, 1

Dating: Tasa-Badari



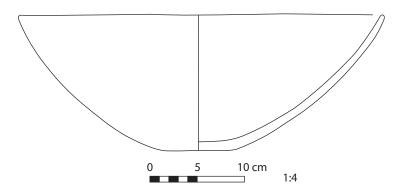
Badari 20

Site: Mostagedda

Shape: bowl with slightly incurved walls with flat base

Material: not stated
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: not stated

Reference: Brunton 1937: Plate XVIII, 4M



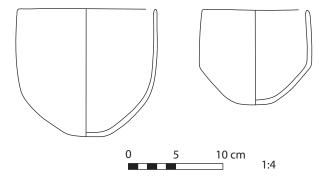
Badari 21, 22

Site: Mostagedda

Shape: deep bowl with bent walls Material: dark gray-brown clay Manufacture: handmade Surface: vertically rippled

Reference: Brunton 1937: Plate XII, 35-36

Dating: Tasa-Badari



Badari 23

Site: Mostagedda

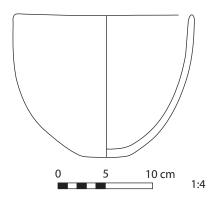
Shape: deep bowl with slightly incurved walls and flat base

Material: dark gray-brown clay Manufacture: handmade Surface: not stated

Reference: Brunton 1937: Plate XI, 17

Dating: Tasa-Badari

Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 4.4

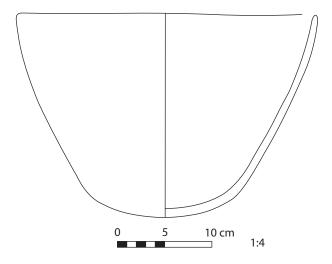


Site: Mostagedda

Shape: deep basin with rounded base

Material: rough brown
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: smoothed clay coating
Reference: Brunton 1937: Plate XI, 26

Dating: Tasa-Badari



Badari 25

Site: Mostagedda

Shape: bowl with incurved walls and

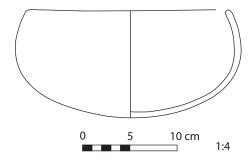
rounded base

Material: not stated

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: burnished inside and outside **Reference:** Brunton 1937: Plate XVIII, 6M

Dating: Badari



Badari 26

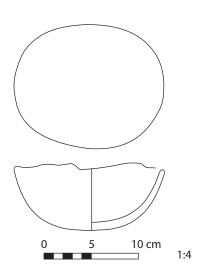
Site: Mostagedda

Shape: hemispherical bowl with round base

Material: rough brown
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: not stated

Reference: Brunton 1937: Plate XI, 4

Dating: Tasa-Badari



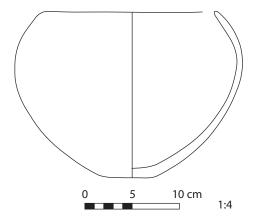
Site: Mostagedda

Shape: nearly spherical bowl with slightly

flat base

Material: rough brown
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: smoothed clay coating
Reference: Brunton 1937: Plate XI, 19

Dating: Tasa-Badari



Badari 28

Site: Mostagedda

Shape: deep vessel with incurved walls and

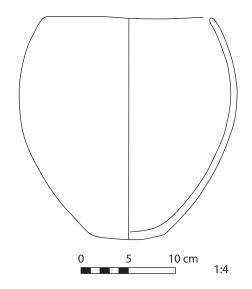
flat base

Material: rough brown
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: not stated

Reference: Brunton 1937: Plate XI, 32

Dating: Tasa-Badari



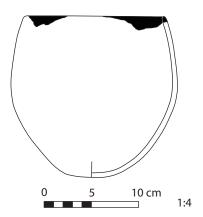
Badari 29

Site: Mostagedda

Shape: deep bowl with bent walls **Material:** dark gray-brown **Manufacture:** handmade

Surface: black top, vertically rippled **Reference:** Brunton 1937: Plate XII, 45

Dating: Tasa-Badari



Site: Mostagedda

Shape: large vessel with bent walls and

flat base

Material: brown

Manufacture: handmade Surface: smoothed

Reference: Brunton 1937: Plate XII, 42

Dating: Tasa-Badari

Badari 31

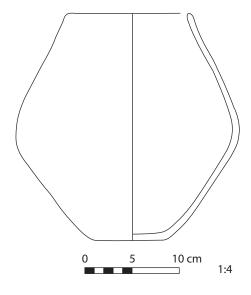
Site: Mostagedda

Shape: bowl with bent walls and rounded base

Material: gray-brown
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: black top, rim vertically rippled **Reference:** Brunton 1937: Plate xv, 14N

Dating: Badari



Badari 32

Site: Mostagedda

Shape: bowl with straight walls and rounded base

Material: brown

Manufacture: handmade

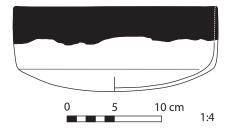
Surface: black top, diagonally rippled outside, vertically rippled 5 cm down from rim inside

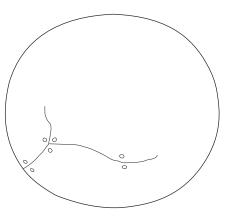
Reference: Brunton 1937: Plate XV, 40E

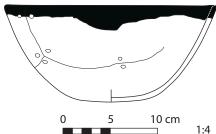
Dating: Badari

Representative Example: similar to

Color Plate 4.2







Site: Mostagedda

Shape: deep hemispherical bowl with

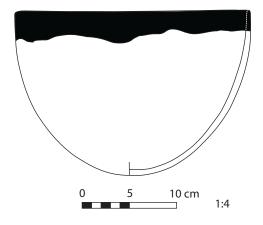
rounded base

Material: not stated

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: black top, diagonally rippled **Reference:** Brunton 1937: Plate XVI, 24C

Dating: Badari



Badari 34

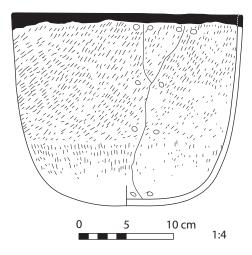
Site: Mostagedda

Shape: deep basin with straight walls

and rounded base
Material: not stated
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: black top, diagonally rippled **Reference:** Brunton 1937: Plate XV, 44G

Dating: Badari



Badari 35

Site: Mostagedda

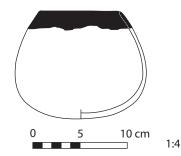
Shape: deep bowl with incurved walls and rounded base

Material: not stated
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: black top, faint ripple on sides **Reference:** Brunton 1937: Plate xv, 77F

Dating: Badari

Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 4.5



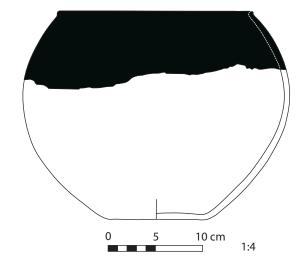
Site: Mostagedda

Shape: deep bowl with incurved walls and flat base

Material: not stated
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: black top

Reference: Brunton 1937: Plate XVII, 57D

Dating: Badari



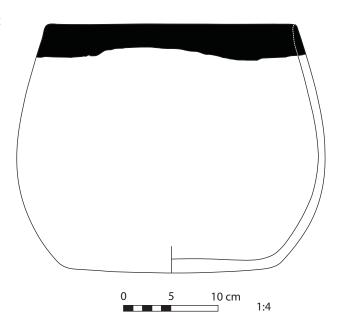
Badari 37

Site: Mostagedda

Shape: deep bowl with incurved walls and flat base

Material: not stated Manufacture: handmade Surface: black top, rippled

Reference: Brunton 1937: Plate xv, 70M



Site: Mostagedda

Shape: deep beaker with straight walls and

flat base

Material: dark red

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: black top, smoothed

Reference: Brunton 1937: Plate XVI, 5T

Dating: Badari

Badari 39

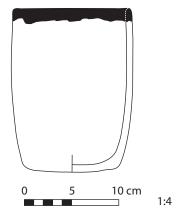
Site: Mostagedda

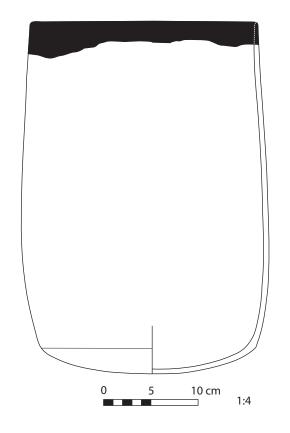
Shape: large deep beaker with flat base

Material: not stated
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: black top, fine diagonal ripple, rippled 5 cm down from rim inside **Reference:** Brunton 1937: Plate xvi, 10D

Dating: Badari





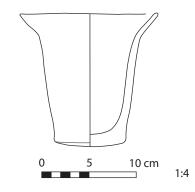
Badari 40

Site: Mostagedda

Shape: beaker with flaring rim and flat base

Material: rough brown
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: not stated

Reference: Brunton 1937: Plate XVIII, 27



Site: Mostagedda

Shape: beaker with flat base

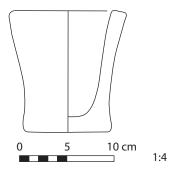
Material: not stated
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-slipped, polished inside and

outside, rippled outside

Reference: Brunton 1937: Plate XVIII, 30

Dating: Badari



Badari 42

Site: Mostagedda

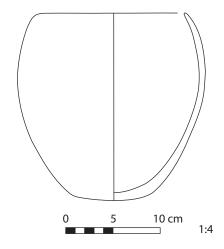
Shape: deep basin with incurved rim and

flat base

Material: fine clay

Manufacture: handmade Surface: coarsely worked

Reference: Brunton 1937: Plate XX, 20M



Site: Mostagedda

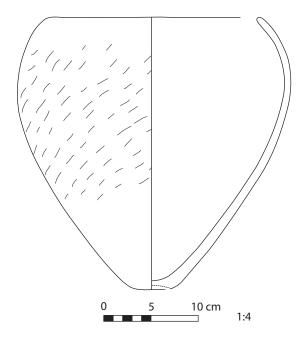
Shape: deep basin with incurved rim and narrow flat base

Material: fine clay

Manufacture: handmade Surface: coated, finger rippled

Reference: Brunton 1937: Plate XXI, 43M

Dating: Badari



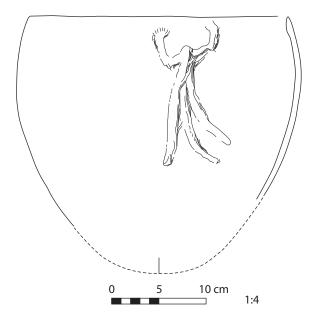
Badari 44

Site: Mostagedda

Shape: basin with incurved rim

Material: drab-red
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: applied decoration inside **Reference:** Brunton 1937: Plate xVIII, 41



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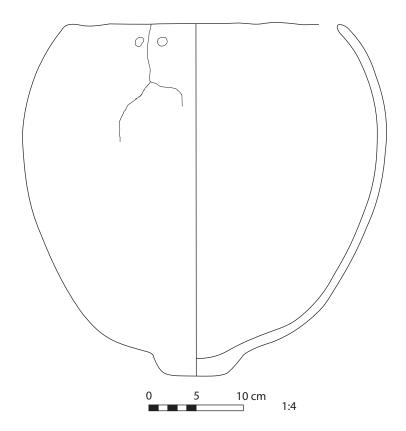
Badari 45

Site: Mostagedda

Shape: large basin with incurved walls and knob-like base

Material: gray-brown, hard Manufacture: handmade Surface: not stated

Reference: Brunton 1937: Plate XX, 26E

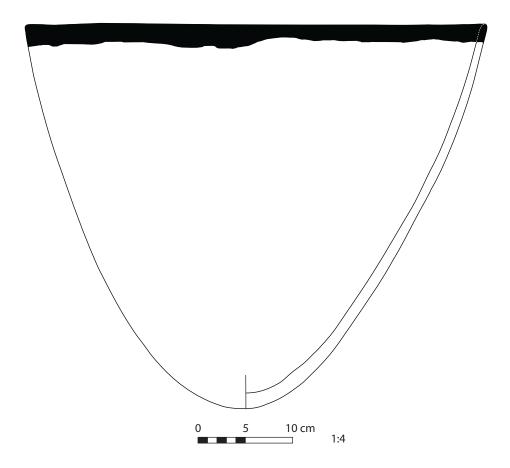


Site: Mostagedda

Shape: deep conical vat with rounded base

Material: not stated
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: black top, smoothed black slip **Reference:** Brunton 1937: Plate xx, 27D



Site: Mostagedda

Shape: small conical bowl Material: not stated Manufacture: handmade Surface: not stated

Reference: Brunton 1937: Plate xx, 278

Dating: Badari

0 5 10 cm

1:4

Badari 48

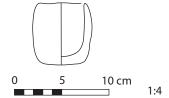
Site: Mostagedda

Shape: small beaker with flat base

Material: not stated
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: not stated

Reference: Brunton 1937: Plate xx, 20V

Dating: Badari

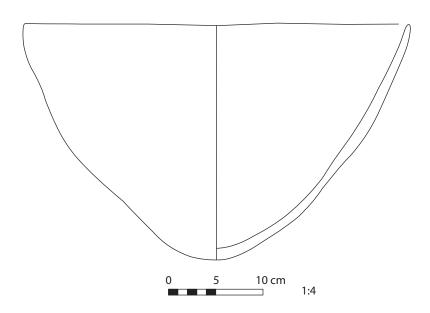


Badari 49

Site: Mostagedda
Shape: conical basin
Material: not stated
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: not stated

our race. not stated

Reference: Brunton 1937: Plate XX, 27A

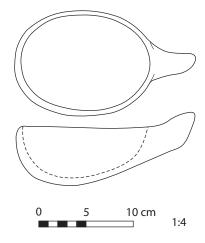


Site: Mostagedda Shape: spoon

Material: rough brown
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: smoothed

Reference: Brunton 1937: Plate XVIII, 36

Dating: Badari



Badari 51

Site: Edfu (?)
Shape: beaker

Material: NB with limestone inclusions

Manufacture: handmade Surface: irregularly burnished

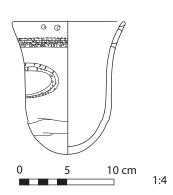
Decoration: bands of impressed dots filled with white pigment

Reference: Bourriau 1981: 22, Figure 21

Similar pots in: Brunton 1937: 28, Plates XII, XXVI; Brunton, Caton-Thompson 1928: 23,

Plate xvi, 24-5, Plate xxvi, Lung 1931: 22, Plate IV

Dating: Tasian-early Badarian



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Badari 52, 53

Site: Mostagedda

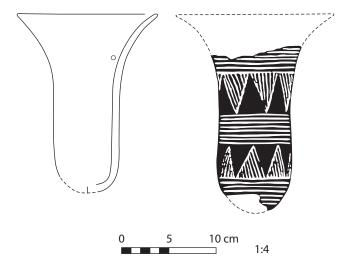
Shape: bell-shaped vessel **Material:** Nile clay

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: black-polished, with white-filled incised decoration on outside

Reference: Brunton 1937: Plate XII, 53-54

Dating: Tasa-Badari



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Nagada I

3900-3500 B.C.

Material

The pottery is made of Nile silt with organic and non-organic inclusions. For a key to clay type abbreviations, please see Clay Descriptions, pp. 21–23.

Manufacture

Manufacture was by hand, usually from a single lump of clay, but the coiling method was also used. There was sporadic use of a turning device to shape rims (Bourriau 1981: 44).

Surface

Naqada I pots were smoothed, or red-slipped with black tops, as was common in the Badari culture as well ("black-topped" pots). Rippling decoration, seen in the Badari period, disappears completely. The black-polished ceramics gradually vanish, while more red-polished pots appear. The most characteristic surface decoration for this period is white paint on a red-polished surface ("white cross-lined"). Some applied decoration is also seen.

Types

The Naqada I pottery repertoire includes a variety of jars and bowls. In general the shapes are more elaborated than those from the Badari culture. Jars with elongated or ovoid bodies occur with slightly recurved or straight rims and flat bases. There are also bottles with ovoid bodies, slightly recurved rims, and flat bases. Very common are tall beakers with slightly recurved rims and flat bases, simple shallow bowls with round or flat bases, and deep basins with straight or flaring walls and flat bases. Also common are hemispherical bowls with ring bases and simple shallow bowls on four legs. Fancy forms also appear as double beakers; globular jars with two small handles on the shoulder; vessels with slightly carinated walls and one loop handle attached to the rim; jars with conical lids; vessels shaped like a pair of breasts; segmented bottles; and human figure or animal-shaped vessels, which appear late in the Naqada I.

For photos of ceramics representative of this period, see Color Plate 5.

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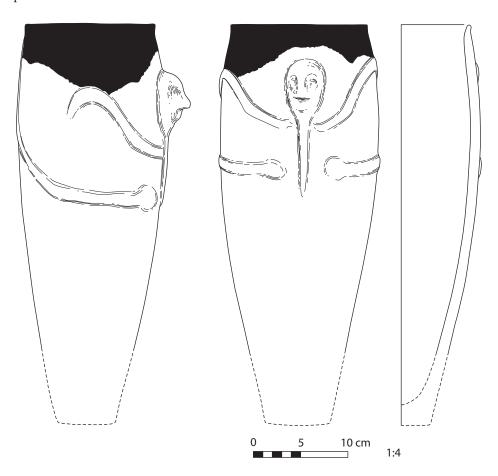
Regner, C. 1998. Keramik. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz.

Site: Naqada **Shape:** large beaker

Material: fine Nile (probably NB1)
Manufacture: hand-turned

Surface: red-coated with black rim; vertically burnished over the body, horizontally

over the rim, applied decoration outside **Reference:** Crowfoot Payne 1993: Figure 22, 105



Site: Hu **Shape:** bottle

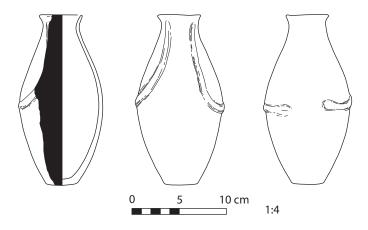
Material: fine Nile (probably NB1)
Manufacture: hand-turned

Surface: red-coated with black rim; vertically burnished over the body, horizontally over the rim,

applied decoration outside

Reference: Crowfoot Payne 1993: Figure 23, 107

Dating: Naqada 1



Naqada I 3

Site: Naqada or Ballas

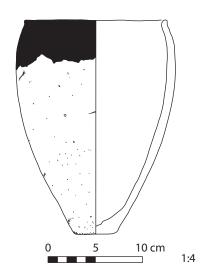
Shape: vase with wide rim and small flat base

Material: NB1

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated with black rim; polished

Reference: Regner 1998: 43 Dating: Naqada IC-IIA



Site: Naqada

Shape: jar with ovoid body, simple rim, and

narrow flat base

Material: fine Nile (probably NB1)

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated with black rim; vertically

burnished over the body, horizontally over the rim **Reference:** Crowfoot Payne 1993:

Figure 25, 229 **Dating:** Naqada 1

Naqada I 5

Site: Naqada Shape: bottle

Material: fine Nile (probably NB1)

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated with black rim;

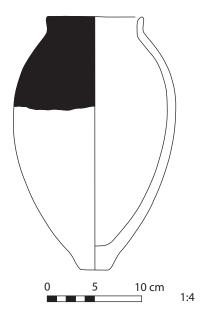
hematite (red) coating outside, vertically burnished over body, horizontally over

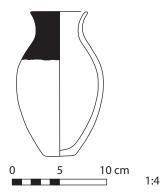
neck and mouth

Reference: Crowfoot Payne 1993:

Figure 26, 311

Dating: Naqada 1





Naqada I 6

Site: Abadiya

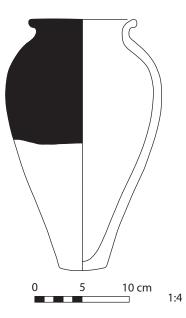
Shape: jar with ovoid body, recurved rim, and flat base

Material: fine Nile (probably NB1)
Manufacture: hand-turned

Surface: red-coated with black rim; vertically

burnished over the body, horizontally over the rim

Reference: Crowfoot Payne 1993: Figure 25, 230



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Naqada 17

Site: Naqada Shape: tall beaker Material: NB

Manufacture: body is coiled, rim is turned **Surface:** red-slipped, pink-painted decoration

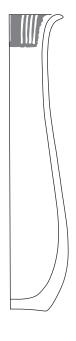
Decoration pattern: flock of sheep and goats within border of double triangles

Reference: Bourriau 1981: 28, Figure 34

Compare: Petrie 1974: Plate XXIX, 91, 93, 95; Baumgartel 1970: Plate lii;

Petrie 1921: Plate xxv, C92; Kaiser 1957: Plate 21

Dating: late Naqada 1











Nagada I 8

Site: Naqada **Shape:** bottle

Material: fine Nile (probably NB1)

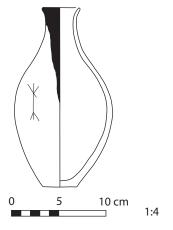
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated with black rim; vertically burnished over the body, horizontally over the rim, with incised

potmark

Reference: Crowfoot Payne 1993,

Figure 26, 309 Dating: Naqada 1



Nagada I 9

Site: Naqada

Shape: double beaker

Material: fine Nile (probably NB1)

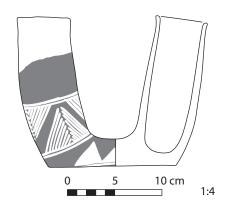
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: hematite (red) coating outside; vertically burnished outside, horizontally on base; band of whitepainted triangles filled with white lines

run around each beaker

Reference: Crowfoot Payne 1993: Figure 22, 96

Dating: Naqada 1



Naqada I 10

Site: Naqada

Shape: small spherical jar with rounded base and two small vertical handles

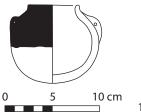
Material: fine Nile (probably NB1)

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: black rim with hematite (red) coating and remains of horizontal burnish outside

Reference: Crowfoot Payne 1993: Figure 26, 335

Dating: Naqada 1



104

Nagada I 11

Site: Naqada

Shape: small vessel with incurved rim

and flat base

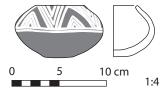
Material: fine Nile (probably NB1)

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: hematite (red) coating and horizontally burnished outside; decoration outside with white painted triangles filled with v-lines in band around upper part

Reference: Crowfoot Payne 1993:

Figure 29, 413 Dating: Naqada 1



Nagada I 12

Site: Abadiya

Shape: carinated jar with slightly recurved rim, flat base, and one loop handle

Material: fine Nile (probably NB1)

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: hematite (red) coating outside and over top of handle; burnished outside, perhaps diagonally; decoration outside with white painted hatched triangles hanging from rim and rising from base

Reference: Crowfoot Payne 1993:

Figure 29, 412 Dating: Naqada 1



Naqada I 13

Site: Adaima

Shape: neckless bag-shaped jar with flat base, simple rim, and with a hole made prior to firing

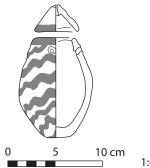
(for suspension?)

Material: AV6

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed, with red painted decoration Reference: Buchez 2002: 221, Figure 2.10: 193

Dating: Naqada 1C



1:4

Site: Abadiya

Shape: neckless jar with ovoid body, ring foot, and two small vertical handles

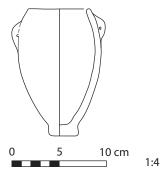
Material: fine Nile (probably NB1) with some chaff

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: brown-coated, with gray patches; vertically burnished outside

Reference: Crowfoot Payne 1993: Figure 32, 584

Dating: Naqada 1



Naqada I 15

Site: Mahasna

Shape: double pot with two suspension holes

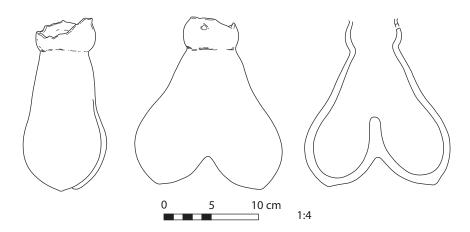
Material: fine Nile (probably NB1)

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: brown/black-coated; vertically burnished outside, horizontally near top

Remarks: incised potmark

Reference: Crowfoot Payne 1993: Figure 32, 576



Site: Naqada

Shape: segmented bottle

Material: fine Nile (probably NB1)

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated with black top; hematite (red) coating; vertically burnished

outside

Reference: Crowfoot Payne 1993:

Figure 26, 331 **Dating:** Naqada 1

Representative Example: similar to

Color Plate 5.4

Naqada I 17

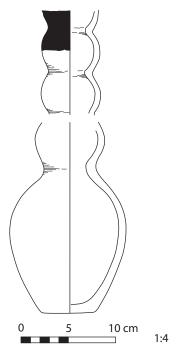
Site: Naqada Shape: tall beaker Material: NB

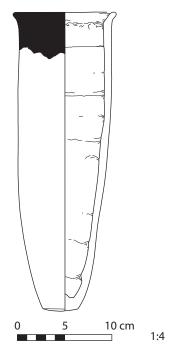
Manufacture: body is coiled, rim is turned **Surface:** red-washed, polished, top of rim is

black

Reference: Bourriau 1981: 18, Figure 3 **Compare:** Baumgartel 1970: Plate x

Dating: late Naqada 1





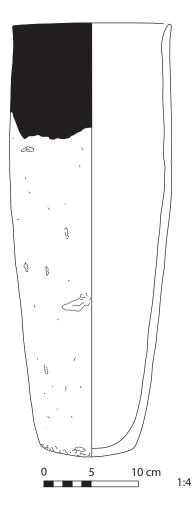
Site: not stated Shape: tall beaker Material: NB1

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated with black rim

Reference: Regner 1998: 41

Dating: Naqada 1B



Naqada I 19

Site: Naqada

Shape: beaker with flaring rim **Material:** fine Nile (probably NB1)

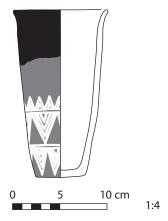
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated with black rim;

hematite (red) coating outside; vertically burnished over the body, horizontally over the rim; decoration with white painted horizontal bands

containing plain and filled triangles

Reference: Crowfoot Payne 1993: Figure 22, 95



Site: Mahasna

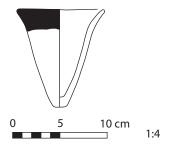
Shape: beaker with flaring rim **Material:** fine Nile (probably NB1)

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated with black rim; hematite (red) coating inside and outside; vertically burnished over the body, horizontally over the rim

Reference: Crowfoot Payne 1993:

Figure 24, 154 **Dating:** Naqada 1



Naqada I 21

Site: Nagada or Ballas

Shape: small cup with steep walls and

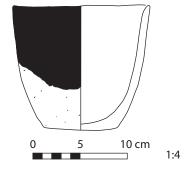
flat base

Material: NA

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated with black rim, polished

Reference: Regner 1998: 42 Dating: Naqada IB-IIC



Nagada I 22

Site: Naqada

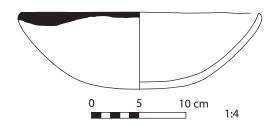
Shape: simple bowl with slightly flattened base

Material: fine Nile (probably NB1)

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated with black rim; hematite (red) coating inside and outside; horizontally

burnished inside and outside, strokes crossing **Reference:** Crowfoot Payne 1993: Figure 24, 117



Site: Abadiya

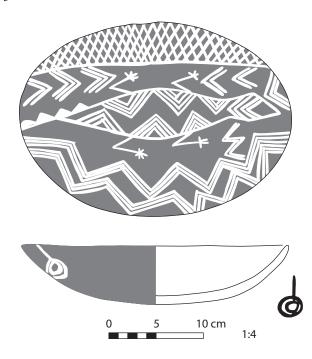
Shape: oval bowl with rounded base **Material:** fine Nile (probably NB1)

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated; hematite (red) coating; horizontally burnished inside and outside; decoration with white painted swimming crocodile surrounded by zigzag lines inside; along one side a net attached to a weight at each end on outside of bowl

Reference: Crowfoot Payne 1993: Figure 27, 388

Dating: Naqada 1



Naqada I 24

Site: Naqada

Shape: bowl with flaring walls and flat base

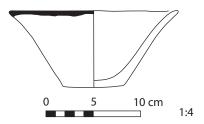
Material: fine Nile (probably NB1)

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated with black rim; hematite (red) coating inside and outside, vertically burnished

outside, horizontal over mouth

Reference: Crowfoot Payne 1993: Figure 24, 119



Site: Naqada

Shape: bowl with flaring walls and flat base

Material: fine Nile (probably NB1)

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated; hematite (red) coating inside and out; vertically burnished outside, horizontally inside and over mouth; decoration with white painted crosshatched bands, and triangles filled

with v-shaped lines

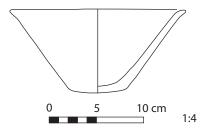
Reference: Crowfoot Payne 1993: Figure 27, 394

Dating: Naqada 1

Representative Example: similar to

Color Plate 5.1





Naqada I 26

Site: Naqada or Ballas

Shape: bowl with flaring walls and flat base

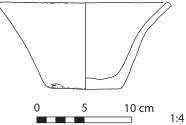
Material: NA

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated, polished, with white painted decoration

Reference: Regner 1998: 82





Nagada I 27

Site: Nagada

Shape: bowl with flaring walls and flat base

Material: NA

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated, polished, with white painted decoration

Reference: Regner 1998: 83

Dating: Naqada 1C



Naqada I 28

Site: Abydos

Shape: hemispherical bowl on stem, base

hollowed

Material: fine Nile (probably NB1)

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: brown-coated; traces of burnish outside, vertically on stem, horizontally

on bowl

Reference: Crowfoot Payne 1993: Figure 596

Dating: Naqada 1

Naqada I 29

Site: Nagada

Shape: hemispherical bowl with high

ring base

Material: fine Nile (probably NB1)

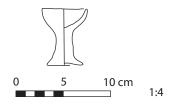
Manufacture: handmade

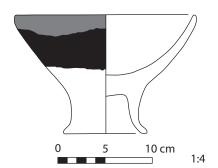
Surface: red- and black-coated; hematite (red) coating over upper part of outside; horizontally burnished inside and outside, lines crossing; decoration with cream wash outside over foot and

lower part of bowl

Reference: Crowfoot Payne 1993:

Figure 22, 102 **Dating:** Naqada 1





Site: not stated

Shape: oval bowl on four legs

Material: NA

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated, polished, with white

painted decoration inside **Reference:** Regner 1998: 125–126

Dating: Naqada I-IIA

Naqada I 31

Site: Nag el-Alawna

Shape: oval bowl on four legs **Material:** fine Nile (probably NB1)

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated; horizontal burnish inside and outside, with white painted

decoration inside

Reference: Crowfoot Payne 1993:

Figure 27, 389 **Dating:** Naqada 1





Site: Abadiya **Shape:** figure vase

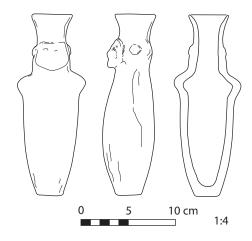
Material: fine Nile (probably NB1)
Manufacture: hand-turned

Surface: red-coated with black rim; thin hematite (red) coating and vertically burnished outside;

decoration consisting of face and stump-arms modeled separately and attached

Reference: Crowfoot Payne 1993: Figure 22, 104

Dating: Naqada 1



Nagada I 33

Site: Naqada **Shape:** fish vase

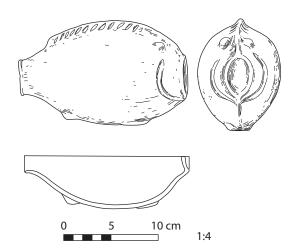
Material: fine Nile (probably NB1)

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: hematite (red) coating outside; burnished from head to tail and around opening at tail;

black over head; decoration with details of eyes, gills, and fins

Reference: Crowfoot Payne 1993: Figure 23, 109



Nagada II

3500-3200 B.C.

Material

Pots of the Naqada II period are made largely of Nile silt. However, this period is also characterized by the introduction and mastery of new marl material. The development of highly sophisticated kilns is another important change in pottery production during the Naqada II period.

For a key to clay type abbreviations, please see Clay Descriptions, pp. 21-23.

Manufacture

The pots are mostly made by hand-coiling. Traces of shaping are visible on rims and indicate the use of some kind of turning device.

Surface

The Naqada II ceramic material is characterized by painted decoration on the plain surface of pots made of marls. The patterns include boats, plants, human figures, birds, animals, landscape details, and geometric motifs, such as spirals and zigzags. The painted motifs very often imitate the surface of stone vessels. The surfaces of the vessels were smoothed and also red-coated. Black-topped vessels still appear in this period.

Types

Some shapes of the Naqada period are imitations of contemporary stone vessels, especially globular jars with small handles. Their bases are rounded but also flat. Some jars with elongated bodies have footed bases. Tall vases and smaller slender cups with steep walls and flaring rims, also with black rims, seem to have been very popular. Open forms with flaring walls are also common. Jars with wavy handles, imports from Canaan, were an inspiration for local Egyptian pottery production at the end of the Naqada II period. But the Egyptian wavy-handled jars were produced in different, more slender shapes. The presence of small handles is an innovation of the period. They are pierced with small holes and suggest that the handles were used to suspend the pots.

For photos of ceramics representative of this period, see Color Plates 6 and 7.

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Site: Adaima

Shape: small bag-shaped jar

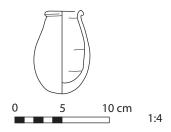
Material: C1

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Buchez 2002: 225–226, Figure 2.12: 227 (3b1x/1)

Dating: Naqada 11



Naqada II 3

Site: Adaima

Shape: globular jar with rounded rim, rounded base, and two small horizontal handles

Material: C1

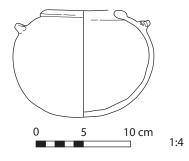
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Buchez 2002: 225–226,

Figure 2.12:228 (3b1x/1)

Dating: Naqada 11



Nagada II 2

Site: Adaima

Shape: globular jar with ledge rim and

rounded base

Material: C1

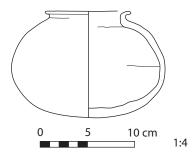
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Buchez 2002: 225-226,

Figure 2.12: 231 (4b1/1)

Dating: Naqada 11



Naqada II 4

Site: Adaima

Shape: globular jar with ledge rim,

rounded base, and two small vertical

handles

Material: C1

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed

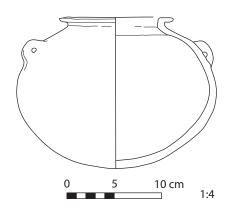
Reference: Buchez 2002: 225–226,

Figure 2.12: 233 (4b4/2)

Dating: Naqada 11

Representative Example: similar shape seen

in Color Plate 7.3



Site: Adaima

Shape: ovoid jar with ledge rim, flat base, and two small vertical handles

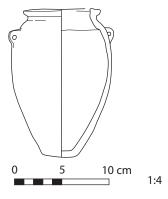
Material: C1

Manufacture: handmade Surface: smoothed

Reference: Buchez 2002: 225–226, Figure 2.12: 235 (4b4/2)

Dating: Naqada 11

Representative Example: similar shape seen in Color Plate 7.1



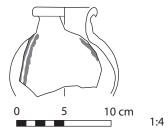
Naqada II 6

Site: Adaima

Shape: jar with elongated neck and recurved rim

Material: C1 and C6
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed, with red painted decoration **Reference:** Buchez 2002: 226–227, Figure 2.27: 4



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Naqada II 7

Site: Naqada

Shape: ovoid jar with ledge rim, flat base, and two small vertical handles

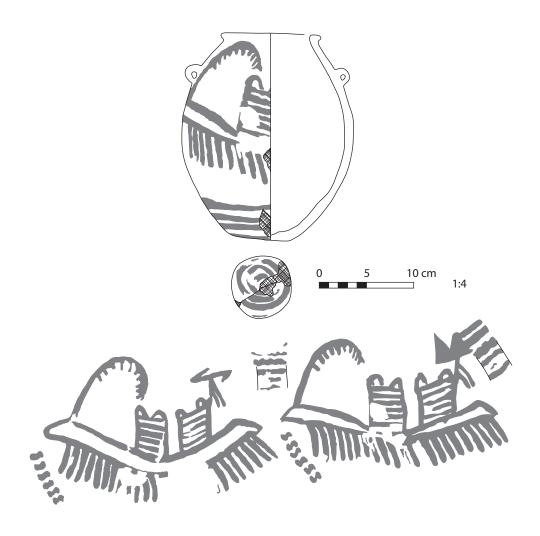
Material: MA1

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed, with red painted decoration

Reference: Regner 1998: 99–100

Dating: Naqada IIC-D1



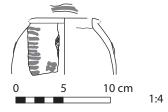
Site: Adaima

Shape: neckless jar with recurved rim

Material: C1 and C6
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed, with red painted decoration **Reference:** Buchez 2002: 226–227, Figure 2.27: 1

Dating: Naqada 11



Naqada II 9

Site: not stated

Shape: ovoid jar with footed base and two small vertical handles

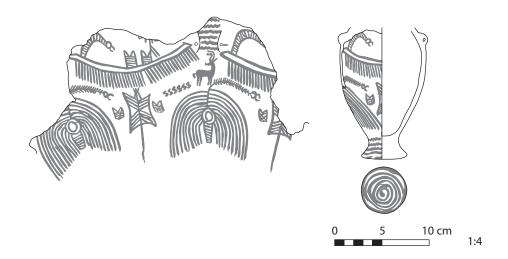
Material: MA1

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed, with red painted decoration

Reference: Regner 1998: 98-99

Dating: Naqada 11B-C



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Naqada II 10

Site: Semaineh

Shape: globular jar with recurved rim, flat base, and two tubular handles

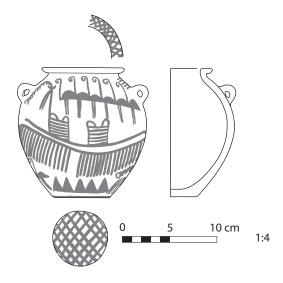
Material: MD

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed; with dull, red painted decoration outside

Reference: Crowfoot Payne 1993: 107, Figure 40: 861

Dating: Naqada 11D1



Site: Abydos

Shape: ovoid vase with flat base and two horizontally pierced triangular lug-handles

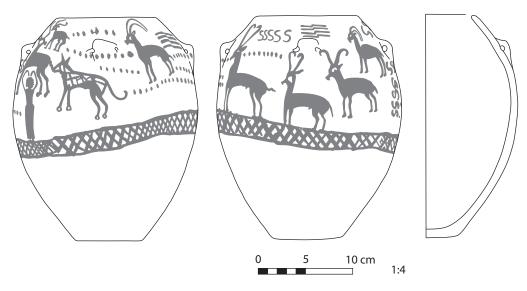
Material: probably a mixture of clays

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed; with dull, red painted decoration outside **Reference:** Crowfoot Payne 1993: 108–109, Figure 44: 873

Dating: Naqada 11D2

Representative Example: similar shape seen in Color Plate 6.2



Naqada II 12

Site: not stated

Shape: globular jar with wide recurved rim, flat base, and two tubular handles

Material: MD

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed; with dull, red painted decoration outside

Reference: Crowfoot Payne 1993: 108, Figure 44: 871

Dating: Naqada 11D2



Site: Adaima

Shape: small jar with recurved rim and two

small vertical handles

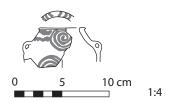
Material: C1 and C6
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed, with red painted

decoration

Reference: Buchez 2002: 226-227,

Figure 2.26: 11 **Dating:** Naqada 11



Naqada II 14

Site: Naqada

Shape: bag-shaped jar with two small

pierced handles

Material: MA1

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed, with red/brown painted

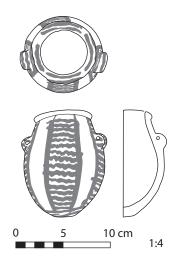
decoration

Reference: Regner 1998: 102–103

Dating: Naqada IID

Representative Example: similar to

Color Plate 7.2



Nagada II 15

Site: not stated

Shape: two joined bag-shaped jars with small pierced handles

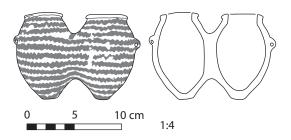
Material: MA1

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed, with red/brown painted decoration

Reference: Regner 1998: 104-105

Dating: Naqada IID

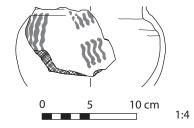


Site: Adaima

Shape: jar wall fragment **Material:** C1 and C6 **Manufacture:** handmade

Surface: smoothed, with red painted decoration **Reference:** Buchez 2002: 226–227, Figure 2.27: 5

Dating: Naqada 11



Naqada II 17

Site: Naqada

Shape: globular jar with ledge rim, rounded base, and two small vertical handles

Material: MA1

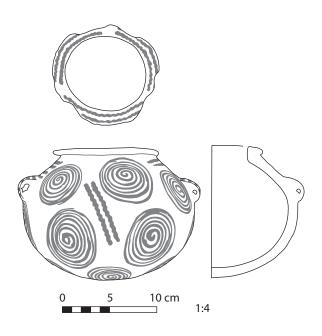
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed, with red painted decoration

Reference: Regner 1998: 100-101

Dating: Naqada 11B-C

Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 6.3 and 7.3



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Naqada II 18

Site: Naqada

Shape: ovoid jar with slightly recurved rim, flat base, and four horizontally pierced

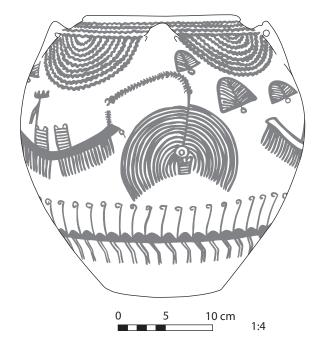
triangular lug-handles

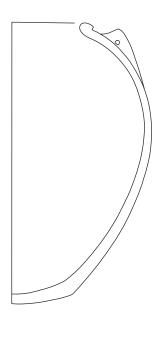
Material: MD

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed; with dull, red painted decoration **Reference:** Crowfoot Payne 1993: 107, Figure 41: 864

Dating: Naqada 11D1





Site: not stated

Shape: ovoid jar with flat base, recurved rim, and two wavy handles

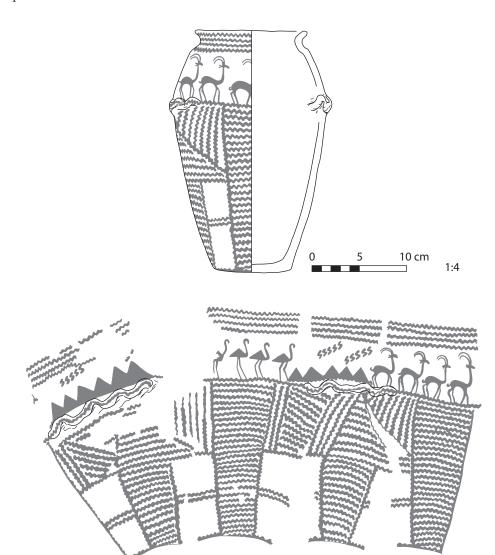
Material: MA1

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed, with red/brown painted decoration

Reference: Regner 1998: 108–109

Dating: Naqada IID-IIIA



Site: Adaima

Shape: ovoid jar with flat base, recurved rim, and two wavy handles

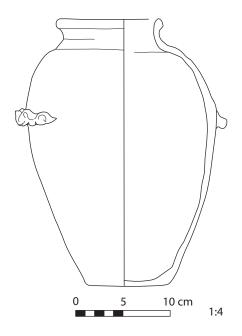
Material: C1

Manufacture: handmade Surface: smoothed

Reference: Buchez 2002: 225–226, Figure 2.13: 257 (4b2/2)

Dating: Naqada 11

Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 6.1



Naqada II 21

Site: Adaima

Shape: small bag-shaped jar with slightly flaring neck and two small handles

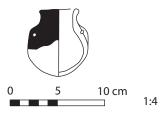
Material: AM1

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated with black top, polished

Reference: Buchez 2002: 199-200, Figure 2.5: 78 (4a1/1)

Dating: Naqada 11C



Site: Adaima

Shape: bottle with rounded base

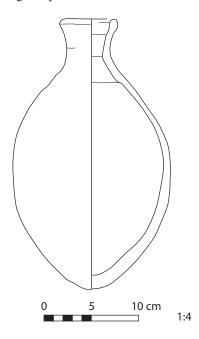
Material: AV1

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: polished

Reference: Buchez 2002: 216, Figure 2.10: 178 (AV1.8)

Dating: Naqada 11B



Naqada II 23

Site: Adaima

Shape: bottle with flat base

Material: AM1

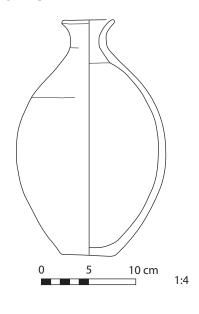
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated with black top, polished

Reference: Buchez 2002: 199–200,

Figure 2.5: 79 (4a2/2)

Dating: Naqada 11C



Naqada II 24

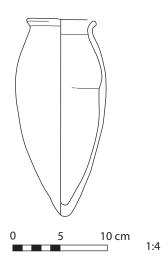
Site: Adaima

Shape: ovoid jar with recurved rim and pointed base

Material: AM1

Manufacture: handmade **Surface:** red-coated, polished

Reference: Buchez 2002: 197–199, Figure 2.4: 59 (4b1/3)



Site: Adaima

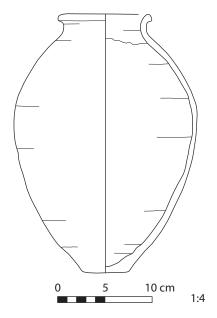
Shape: ovoid jar with recurved rim and

narrow flat base

Material: AM1

Manufacture: handmade Surface: red-coated, polished Reference: Buchez 2002: 197–199,

Figure 2.4: 63 (4b1/2) **Dating:** end of Naqada I–
beginning of Naqada II



Naqada II 26

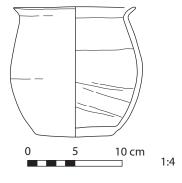
Site: Adaima

Shape: squat jar with recurved rim and

flat base **Material:** AM1

Manufacture: handmade Surface: red-coated, polished Reference: Buchez 2002: 197–199,

Figure 2.4: 58 (3b2/2)



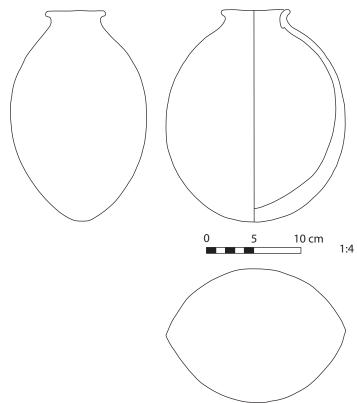
Site: Naqada or Ballas

Shape: globular jar with flattened body, recurved rim, and rounded base

Material: NA

Manufacture: handmade Surface: red-coated, polished Reference: Regner 1998: 126–127

Dating: Naqada IIC-D



Naqada II 28

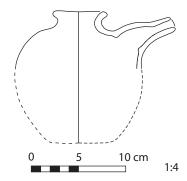
Site: Naqada (?)

Shape: globular (?) jar with narrow neck, recurved rim, and long spout

Material: NA

Manufacture: handmade Surface: red-coated, polished Reference: Regner 1998: 127–128

Dating: Naqada IIC-D



Site: Naqada

Shape: tall beaker with recurved rim and

narrow flat base

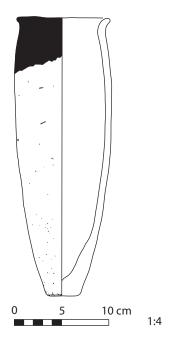
Material: NA

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated with black top, polished

Reference: Regner 1998: 52-53

Dating: Naqada 11B



Naqada II 30

Site: Naqada

Shape: small beaker with flaring walls and

flat base

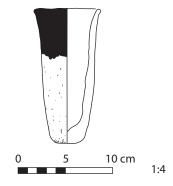
Material: NA

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated with black top, polished

Reference: Regner 1998: 53-54

Dating: Naqada 11A-C



Naqada II 31

Site: Naqada or Ballas

Shape: ovoid beaker with recurved rim and pointed base

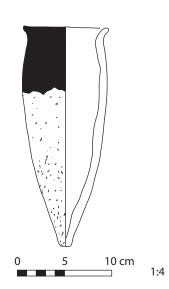
Material: NB

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated with black top, polished

Reference: Regner 1998: 58-59

Dating: Naqada IIC-D



Nagada II 32

Site: Adaima

Shape: neckless vase with incurved rim

and narrow flat base

Material: AM1

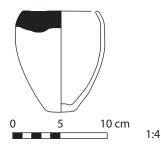
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated with black top, polished

Reference: Buchez 2002: 199-200,

Figure 2.5: 66 (3a1/2)

Dating: Naqada 11



Naqada II 33

Site: Adaima

Shape: bag-shaped jar with flat base

Material: AM1

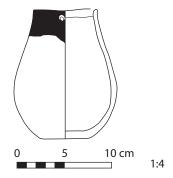
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated with black top, polished

Reference: Buchez 2002: 199-200,

Figure 2.5: 80 (4a3/2)

Dating: Naqada 11



Naqada II 34

Site: Adaima

Shape: tall ovoid beaker with small rounded rim and flat base

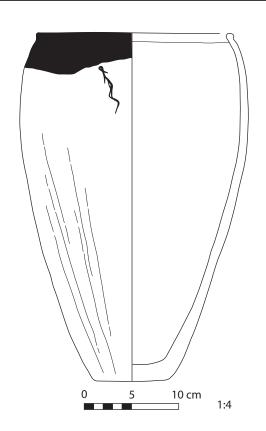
Material: AM1

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated with black top, polished

Reference: Buchez 2002: 199-200,

Figure 2.5: 70 (3b1/2)



Site: Adaima

Shape: ovoid neckless jar with small rounded rim and flat base

Material: AM1

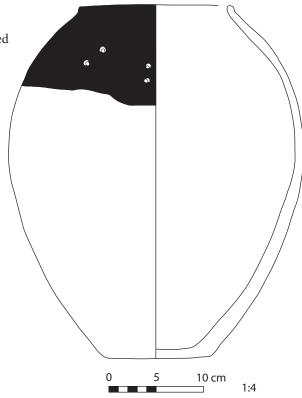
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated with black top, polished

Reference: Buchez 2002: 199–200,

Figure 2.5: 76 (3b1/2)

Dating: Naqada 11



Naqada II 36

Site: Adaima

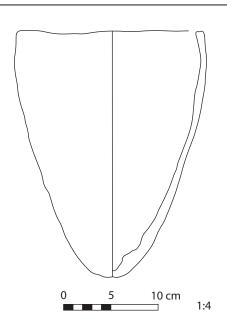
Shape: conical vase with wide open rim

and pointed base

Material: AV1

Manufacture: handmade Surface: roughly smoothed Reference: Buchez 2002: 208, Figure 2.7: 132 (3a1/1)

116416 2.7. 132 (341/1)



Site: Adaima

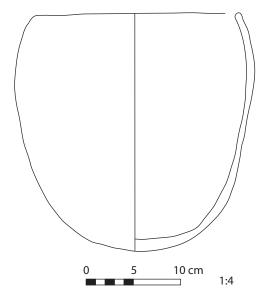
Shape: vase with wide rim and rounded base

Material: AV1

Manufacture: handmade **Surface:** roughly smoothed

Reference: Buchez 2002: 208, Figure 2.7: 133 (3a1/1)

Dating: Naqada 11



Naqada II 38

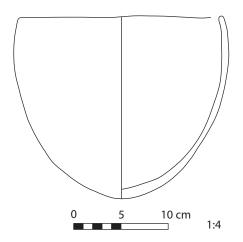
Site: Adaima

Shape: hemispherical vase with wide rim and rounded base

Material: AV1

Manufacture: handmade Surface: roughly smoothed

Reference: Buchez 2002: 208, Figure 2.7: 134 (3a1/1)



Nagada II 39

Site: Adaima

Shape: hole-mouthed jar

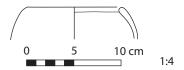
Material: AM1

Manufacture: handmade Surface: red-coated, polished Reference: Buchez 2002: 197–199,

Figure 2.15: 14

Dating: end of Naqada I-beginning of

Naqada 11



Nagada II 40

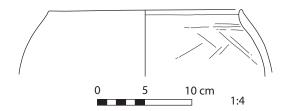
Site: Adaima

Shape: hole-mouthed jar

Material: AM1

Manufacture: handmade Surface: red-coated, polished Reference: Buchez 2002: 197–199,

Figure 2.15: 15 **Dating:** end of Naqada 1–
beginning of Naqada 11



Naqada II 41

Site: Matmar

Shape: small beaker with rounded rim

Material: NC

Manufacture: handmade

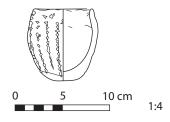
Surface: plain, with vertical lines of

triangular notches

Reference: Bourriau 1981: 21, Figure 15 **Similar pots in:** Eggebrecht 1975: 356,

Figure 348b

Dating: middle Naqada 11



Nagada II 42

Site: Adaima

Shape: hole-mouthed jar with flat base

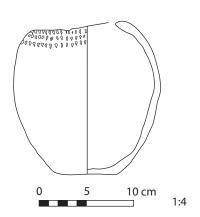
Material: C1

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed, with incised decoration

Reference: Buchez 2002: 225–226,

Figure 2.12: 226 (3a3/2)



Site: Adaima

Shape: small hole-mouthed beaker with

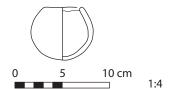
rounded base **Material:** AV1

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: polished

Reference: Buchez 2002: 216, Figure 2.10: 177 (3a3/1-01)

Dating: Naqada 11B



Nagada II 44

Site: Adaima

Shape: small squat hole-mouthed beaker

with rounded base

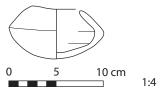
Material: AM1

Manufacture: handmade Surface: red-coated, polished Reference: Buchez 2002: 197–199,

Figure 2.3: 44(3a2/1)

Dating: end of Naqada I-beginning of

Naqada 11



Naqada II 45

Site: Adaima

Shape: bowl with flaring walls and flat base

Material: C1

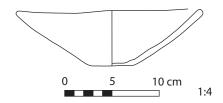
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Buchez 2002: 225–226,

Figure 2.11: 204 (1a1/2)

Dating: Naqada 11



Naqada II 46

Site: Adaima

Shape: bowl with bent walls and rounded base

Material: C1

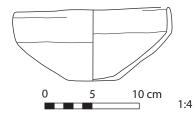
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Buchez 2002: 225-226,

Figure 2.11: 209 (3a1/2)

Dating: Naqada 11



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Naqada II 47

Site: Adaima

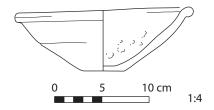
Shape: bowl with flaring walls, rounded rim, and flat base

Material: C1

Manufacture: handmade Surface: smoothed

Reference: Buchez 2002: 225–226, Figure 2.11: 206 (1b1/2)

Dating: Naqada 11



Naqada II 48

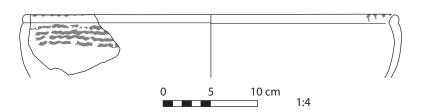
Site: Adaima

Shape: bowl with convex walls with small, slightly recurved rim

Material: C1 and C6
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed, with red painted decoration **Reference:** Buchez 2002: 226–227, Figure 2.26: 25

Dating: Naqada 11



Site: not stated

Shape: duck-shaped vase with two barrel-lug handles for suspension

Material: MA4

Manufacture: handmade

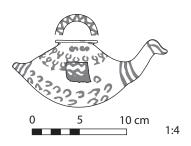
Surface: smoothed, with red painted

decoration

Decoration patterns: zigzag on rim top and handles, stripes on head, base of neck and tail, horseshoe and s-design on body

Reference: Bourriau 1981: 30, Figure 37

Dating: late Naqada 11



Naqada II 50

Site: Abadiyeh

Shape: hedgehog (?)-shaped vase with two horizontal barrel-lug handles for suspension

Material: MA1

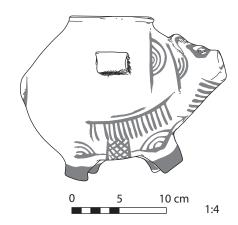
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed, with red painted

decoration

Reference: Bourriau 1981:31, Figure 39

Dating: middle Naqada 11



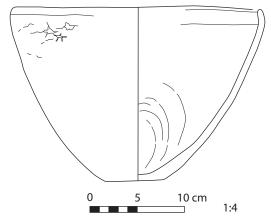
Site: Adaima

Shape: bowl with flaring walls and incurved rim

Material: AM1

Manufacture: handmade **Surface:** red-coated, polished

Reference: Buchez 2002: 197–199, Figure 2.3: 47 (3a1/2) **Dating:** end of Naqada I-beginning of Naqada II



Naqada II 52

Site: Naqada

Shape: beaker with flat base

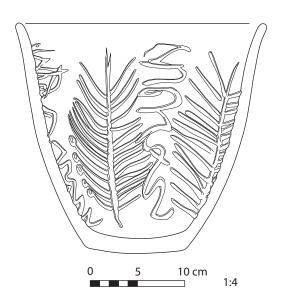
Material: NB

Manufacture: handmade, rim turned

Surface: red-coated, burnished outside and inside, incised leaf scrabble patterns inside

Reference: Bourriau 1981: 25, Figure 29

Dating: early Naqada IIE



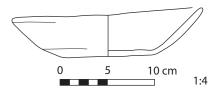
Site: Adaima

Shape: plate with straight walls and flat base

Material: AM1

Manufacture: handmade Surface: red-coated, polished Reference: Buchez 2002: 197–199, Figure 2.2: 28 (1a1/2)

Dating: beginning of Naqada 11



Nagada II 54

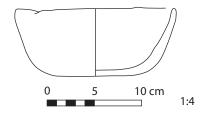
Site: Adaima

Shape: bowl with straight walls and flat base

Material: AV1

Manufacture: handmade Surface: roughly smoothed Reference: Buchez 2002: 208, Figure 2.6: 103 (1a1/2)

Dating: Naqada 11



Naqada II 55

Site: Adaima

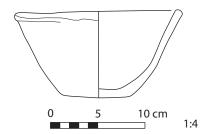
Shape: bowl with straight walls and flat base

Material: AM1

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated, polished inside **Reference:** Buchez 2002: 200–201,

Figure 2.3: 48 (2a1/2) **Dating:** Naqada IIC



Naqada II 56

Site: Adaima

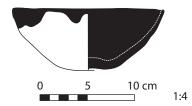
Shape: bowl with straight walls and flat base

Material: AM1

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated, with black top **Reference:** Buchez 2002: 199–200,

Figure 2.3: 56 (1a1/2) **Dating:** Naqada IIC



Nagada II 57

Site: Adaima

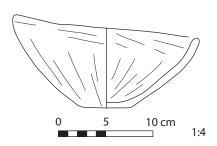
Shape: bowl with straight walls and incurved rim

Material: AM1

Manufacture: handmade Surface: red-coated, polished

Reference: Buchez 2002: 197–199, Figure 2.2: 18 (1a1/2)

Dating: beginning of Naqada 11



Naqada II 58

Site: Adaima

Shape: bowl with straight walls and flat base

Material: AV2

Manufacture: handmade

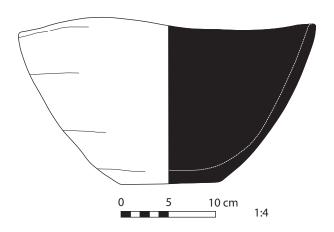
Surface: polished

Reference: Buchez 2002: 217,

Figure 2.10: 181 (1a1/2-01)

Dating: end of Naqada I-beginning of

Naqada 11



Naqada II 59

Site: Adaima

Shape: bowl with straight walls, incurved rim, and flat base

Material: C1

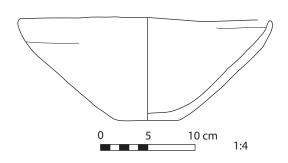
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Buchez 2002: 225-226,

Figure 2.11: 200 (1a1/2)

Dating: Naqada 11



Site: Adaima

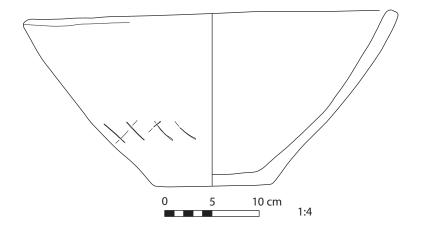
Shape: bowl with straight walls and flat base

Material: AV1

Manufacture: handmade Surface: roughly smoothed

Reference: Buchez 2002: 208, Figure 2.6: 101 (1a1/2)

Dating: Naqada 11



Naqada II 61

Site: Adaima

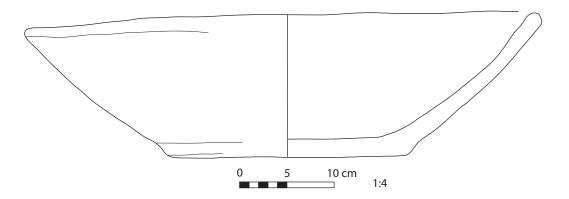
Shape: shallow bowl with straight walls and flat base

Material: AV1

Manufacture: handmade Surface: roughly smoothed

Reference: Buchez 2002: 208, Figure 2.6: 111 (1a1/2)

Dating: Naqada 11



Nagada II 62

Site: Adaima

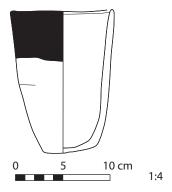
Shape: beaker with flat base

Material: AM1

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated, with black top **Reference:** Buchez 2002: 199–200,

Figure 2.3: 49 (2a1/2) **Dating:** Naqada IIC



Nagada II 63

Site: Adaima

Shape: beaker with flat base

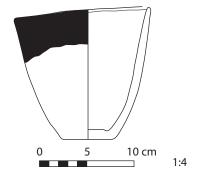
Material: AM1

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated, with black top **Reference:** Buchez 2002: 199–200,

Figure 2.3: 53 (2a1/2)

Dating: Naqada 11C



Naqada II 64

Site: Adaima

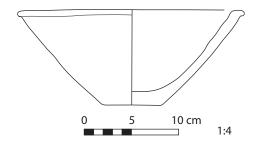
Shape: bowl with straight walls, recurved

rim, and flat base

Material: AM1

Manufacture: handmade Surface: red-coated, polished Reference: Buchez 2002: 197–199,

Figure 2.2: 29 (1b1/2) **Dating:** beginning of Naqada 11



Naqada II 65

Site: Adaima

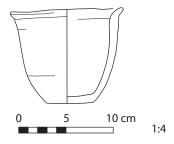
Shape: beaker with flat base

Material: AM1

Manufacture: handmade Surface: red-coated, polished Reference: Buchez 2002: 197–199,

Figure 2.3: 38 (2a1-2/2)

Dating: beginning of Naqada 11



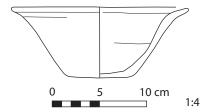
Site: Adaima

Shape: bowl with flaring walls and flat base

Material: AM1

Manufacture: handmade Surface: red-coated, polished Reference: Buchez 2002: 197–199, Figure 2.3: 39 (2a1-2/2)

Dating: beginning of Naqada II



Nagada II 67

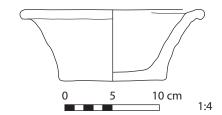
Site: Adaima

Shape: bowl with flaring walls and flat base

Material: AV1

Manufacture: handmade Surface: roughly smoothed Reference: Buchez 2002: 208, Figure 2.6: 114 (2b1/2)

Dating: Naqada 11



Naqada II 68

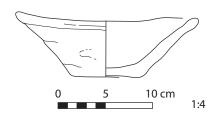
Site: Adaima

Shape: bowl with flaring walls and flat base

Material: AV1

Manufacture: handmade Surface: roughly smoothed Reference: Buchez 2002: 208, Figure 2.6: 124 (2a1/2)

Dating: Naqada 11



Nagada II 69, 70

Site: Adaima

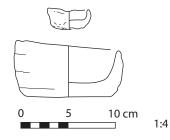
Shape: small bowls with straight walls and

flat bases

Material: AV1

Manufacture: handmade Surface: roughly smoothed Reference: Buchez 2002: 208, Figure 2.7: 140–141 (3a1/2)

Dating: Naqada 11



Site: Adaima

Shape: bowl with flaring walls

Material: AM1

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated, polished, with white painted decoration **Reference:** Buchez 2002: 200,

Figure 2.16: 1 **Dating:** Naqada 11C

Naqada II 72

Site: Adaima

Shape: beaker with slightly incurved walls

Material: AV3

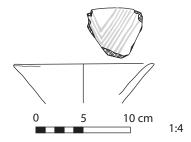
Manufacture: handmade

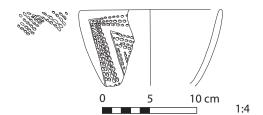
Surface: red-coated, polished, with incised

decoration

Reference: Buchez 2002: 215, Figure 2.24: 7

Dating: Naqada 11B





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Lower Egyptian Culture (Buto-Maadi)

3800-3200 B.C.

Material

Lower Egyptian vessels can be divided into two chronological phases based on their inclusions. Pots from the earlier Phase I, described as Chalcolithic, are made of clay without organic inclusions. Those from Phase II are always made of Nile silt tempered with organic particles. Marl pots imported from Upper Egypt are also present, but are rare.

For a key to clay type abbreviations, please see Clay Descriptions, pp. 21–23.

Manufacture

Chalcolithic ceramics from Phase I were made with a rotating device that was probably of Palestinian influence. All the pots of Phase II are handmade. The bases of many vessels are made from round lumps of clay, while the walls from upright slabs are pinched and pressed together (Faltings 2002: 165, Figure 10.1).

Surface

Buto-Maadi pots from Phase I are characterized by their well finished surfaces, often with applied decoration such as bands and knobs. Some vessels bear painted decoration with white horizontal bands.

The surface of Phase II vessels can be either smoothed or red/brown-coated and vertically/horizontally/diagonally burnished. Sometimes the pots are decorated with incised motifs (e.g., rocker-stamp decoration). Occasionally the pots bear applied knobs. The pots from Maadi can also be red-painted, but this is very rare. The paint is usually applied to a slipped surface. Sometimes the painted decoration appears on a smoothed face.

Types

Buto-Maadi types vary in shape but the most common are bag-shaped jars with rounded bases and large storage jars with ovoid bodies and rounded or pointed bases. Also frequent are basins with slight carination and recurved rims, and hole-mouthed restricted vessels or bowls with direct, incurved, or flaring walls. In later phases of the culture some imitations of Upper Egyptian marl jars, made of Nile alluvial materials (especially the wavy-handled jars), can also be found.

For photos of ceramics representative of this period, see Color Plate 8.

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- Rizkana, I., and J. Seeher. 1987. *Maadi 1. The Pottery of the Predynastic Settlement, AV* 64. Mainz am Rhein: Philipp von Zabern.
- Way, T. von der. 1997. *Tell el-Fara'în, Buto 1: Ergebnisse zum frühen Kontext, Kampagnen der Jahre* 1983–1989, *AV* 83. Mainz am Rhein: Philipp von Zabern.

Site: Buto

Shape: beaker with slightly recurved rim

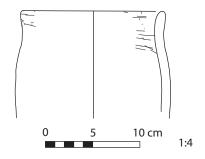
Material: NB2

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed

Reference: von der Way 1997: 186, Plate 36: 5

Dating: Phase I (Chalcolithic Period)



Lower Egyptian Culture 2

Site: Buto

Shape: beaker with incurved rim and flat base

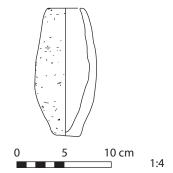
Material: NB2

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated, vertically polished outside, roughly smoothed inside

Reference: von der Way 1997: 186, Plate 36: 6

Dating: Phase I (Chalcolithic Period)



Lower Egyptian Culture 3

Site: Buto

Shape: jar with cylindrical neck

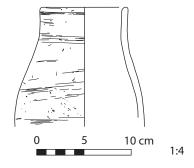
Material: NB2

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed

Reference: von der Way 1997: 187, Plate 36: 11

Dating: Phase I (Chalcolithic Period)



Lower Egyptian Culture 4

Site: Buto

Shape: ovoid jar with flaring neck

Material: NB1

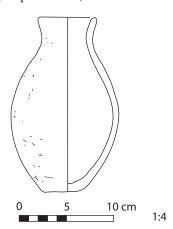
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated, vertically polished **Reference:** von der Way 1997: 174, Plate 1: 10,

Type G1a.2

Dating: Phase I (Chalcolithic Period)-

II (Naqada IIC-D1)



Site: Ezbet el-Qerdahi, near Buto **Shape:** ovoid jar with flaring neck

Material: NB1

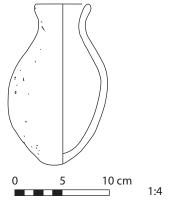
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated, vertically polished **Reference:** von der Way 1997: 174, Plate 1: 9,

Type GIa.2 **Dating:** not stated

Representative Example: similar to

Color Plate 8.1



Lower Egyptian Culture 6

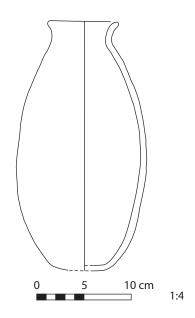
Site: Maadi

Shape: elongated barrel-like jar with flat base, regular, flat base, and a short everted rim

Material: 1a, black ware Manufacture: handmade Surface: well smoothed

Remarks: hole in the base made after firing **Reference:** Rizkana and Seeher 1987: 36, 85,

Plate 8: 6, Type 4a **Dating:** not stated



Lower Egyptian Culture 7

Site: Maadi

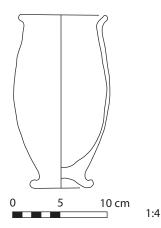
Shape: jar on raised base

Material: 1b, reddish-brown ware

Manufacture: handmade, base and rim finished on a wheel

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Rizkana and Seeher 1987: 34, 83, Plate 2: 2, Type 1



Site: Maadi

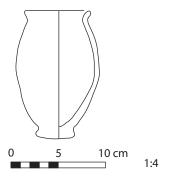
Shape: jar on raised base

Material: 1b, reddish-brown ware

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: dark red-slipped, smoothed **Reference:** Rizkana and Seeher 1987: 34, 84,

Plate 3: 5, Type 1 **Dating:** not stated



Lower Egyptian Culture 9

Site: Maadi

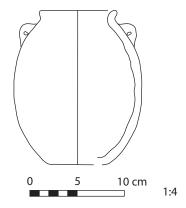
Shape: globular jar with flat base and two lug

handles on shoulder **Material:** II, red burnished ware

Manufacture: handmade Surface: red-slipped, burnished

Reference: Rizkana and Seeher 1987: 95,

Plate 39: 9 **Dating:** not stated



Lower Egyptian Culture 10

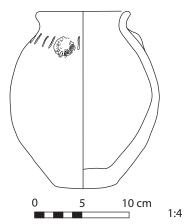
Site: Maadi

Shape: globular jar with flat base

Material: resembles II, red burnished ware

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: eroded, with incised decoration and a knob below rim **Reference:** Rizkana and Seeher 1987: 94, Plate 39: 2, Type 5a



Site: Buto

Shape: ovoid jar with flaring neck

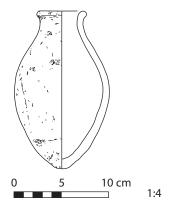
Material: NB2

Manufacture: handmade Surface: smoothed

Reference: von der Way 1997: 174, Plate 1: 11,

Type G1a.2

Dating: Phase II (Naqada IIC-D1)



Lower Egyptian Culture 12

Site: Buto

Shape: ovoid jar with recurved rim

Material: NB2

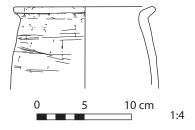
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed

Reference: von der Way 1997: 175, Plate 3: 2,

Type G1b.4

Dating: Phase II (Naqada IIC-D1)



Lower Egyptian Culture 13

Site: Buto

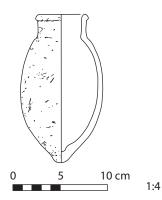
Shape: ovoid jar with narrow cylinder neck

Material: NB2

Manufacture: handmade Surface: smoothed

Reference: von der Way 1997: 174, Plate I: 1, Type G1a.1

Dating: Phase II (Naqada IIC-D1)



Site: Maadi

Shape: globular jar with rounded base

Material: 1b

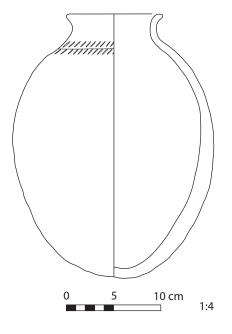
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: well smoothed to slightly burnished, with

incised decoration on neck

Reference: Rizkana and Seeher 1987: 95, Plate 39: 5

Dating: not stated



Lower Egyptian Culture 15

Site: Maadi

Shape: ovoid jar with pointed base

Material: Ia, black ware
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: well smoothed to slightly burnished **Reference:** Rizkana and Seeher 1987: 36, 84,

Plate 6: 8, Type 2 **Dating:** not stated

Lower Egyptian Culture 16

Site: Maadi

Shape: small globular jar

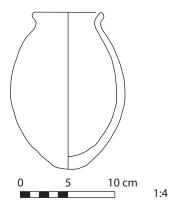
Material: II, red burnished ware

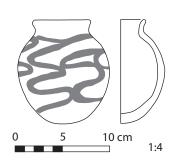
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-red/brown-slipped, burnished, with pale, red painted decoration outside

Reference: Rizkana and Seeher 1987: 96,

Plate 42: 3, Type 5a





Site: Maadi

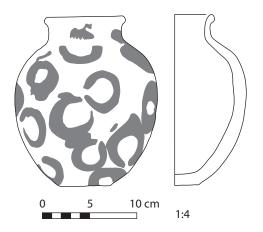
Shape: globular jar with flat base **Material:** III, yellowish washed ware

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: green/yellow-washed, well smoothed,

with red painted decoration outside **Reference:** Rizkana and Seeher 1987: 106,

Plate 67: 6, Type 5a **Dating:** not stated



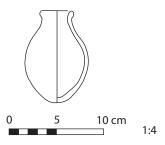
Lower Egyptian Culture 18

Site: Maadi

Shape: bottle-like ovoid jar Material: Ia, black ware Manufacture: handmade Surface: burnished

Reference: Rizkana and Seeher 1987: 36, 85,

Plate 7: 3, Type 3a **Dating:** not stated



Lower Egyptian Culture 19

Site: Buto

Shape: ovoid jar with rounded rim

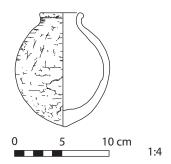
Material: NB2

Manufacture: handmade Surface: smoothed

Reference: von der Way 1997: 175, Plate 3: 8,

Type G2a.1

Dating: Phase II (Naqada IIC-D1)
Representative Example: similar to
Color Plate 8.2 and 8.3



Lower Egyptian Culture 20

Site: Buto

Shape: ovoid jar with rounded rim

Material: NB1

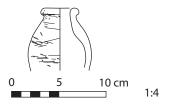
Manufacture: handmade Surface: smoothed

Reference: von der Way 1997: 175, Plate 3: 6,

Type G2a.1

Dating: Phase II (Naqada IIC-D1)-III **Representative Example:** similar to

Color Plate 8.2 and 8.3



Site: Buto

Shape: ovoid jar with rounded rim

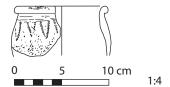
Material: NB1

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed, with incised decoration **Reference:** von der Way 1997: 175, Plate 3: 13,

Type G2a.2

Dating: Phase I (Chalcolithic Period)



Lower Egyptian Culture 22

Site: Buto

Shape: ovoid jar with flaring rim and wavy

handles
Material: NB2

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed

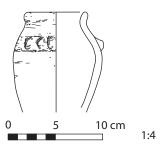
Remarks: imitation of Upper Egyptian marl

jar

Reference: von der Way 1997: 176, Plate 4: 7,

Type G2a.3

Dating: Phase II (Naqada IIC-D1)-III (Naqada IID2-IIIB2)



Lower Egyptian Culture 23

Site: Buto

Shape: ovoid jar with rounded rim

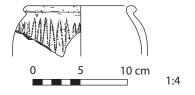
Material: NB2

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed, with incised decoration **Reference:** von der Way 1997: 177, Plate 5: 6,

Type G2a.4

Dating: Phase II (Naqada IIC-D1)-IIIa (Naqada IID2)



Lower Egyptian Culture 24

Site: Buto

Shape: ovoid jar with thickened,rounded rim

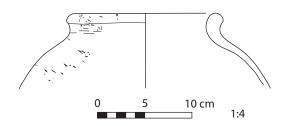
Material: NB2

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated, horizontally polished **Reference:** von der Way 1997: 177, Plate 5: 11,

Type G2a.5

Dating: Phase II (Naqada IIC-D1)



Site: Maadi

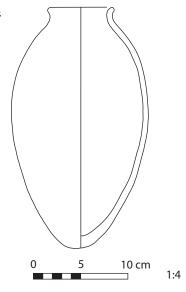
Shape: ovoid jar with flaring rim and pointed base

Material: Ia, black ware Manufacture: handmade

Surface: eroded

Reference: Rizkana and Seeher 1987: 36, 84, Plate 6: 6, Type 2

Dating: not stated



Lower Egyptian Culture 26

Site: Buto

Shape: large ovoid jar with small, rounded rim and short neck

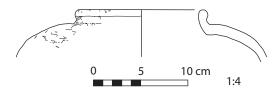
Material: NB2

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated, horizontally polished

Reference: von der Way 1997: 177, Plate 6: 3, Type G2a.6

Dating: Phase II (Naqada IIC-D1)



Site: Buto

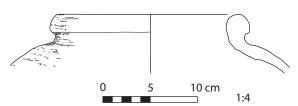
Shape: large ovoid jar with rounded rim and short neck

Material: NB2

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated, horizontally and vertically polished **Reference:** von der Way 1997: 177, Plate 6: 4, Type G2a.6

Dating: Phase II (Naqada IIC-D1)



Lower Egyptian Culture 28

Site: Buto

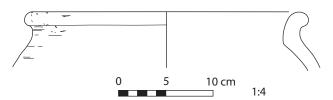
Shape: large ovoid jar with flaring rim

Material: NB2

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated, horizontally polished

Reference: von der Way 1997: 177, Plate 6: 5, Type G2a.6 Dating: Phase I (Chalcolithic Period)–II (Naqada IIC–D1)



Lower Egyptian Culture 29

Site: Buto

Shape: ovoid jar with flaring rim

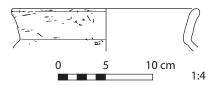
Material: NB (?)

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated, horizontally polished

Reference: von der Way 1997: 177, Plate 7: 5, Type G2b.3

Dating: Phase I (Chalcolithic Period)



Site: Buto

Shape: ovoid jar with straight rim

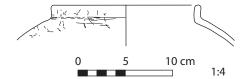
Material: NB1

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated, horizontally polished **Reference:** von der Way 1997: 177, Plate 7: 6,

Type G2b.3

Dating: Phase II (Naqada IIC-D1)



Lower Egyptian Culture 31

Site: Buto

Shape: ovoid jar with flaring neck and

recurved rim

Material: NB1

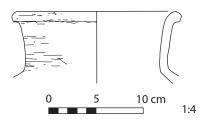
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated, horizontally polished **Reference:** von der Way 1997: 178, Plate 9: 8,

Type G3a.2

Dating: Phase I (Chalcolithic Period)-

II (Naqada IIC-D1)



Lower Egyptian Culture 32

Site: Buto

Shape: ovoid jar with flaring neck and

recurved rim

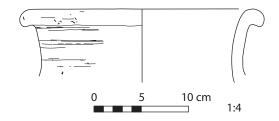
Material: NB2

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated, horizontally polished **Reference:** von der Way 1997: 178, Plate 10: 4,

Type G3a.3

Dating: Phase II (Naqada IIC-D1)



Lower Egyptian Culture 33

Site: Buto

Shape: jar with vertical neck

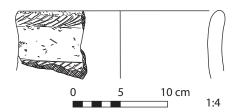
Material: NB2

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated, horizontally polished **Reference:** von der Way 1997: 178, Plate 10: 6,

Type G3b

Dating: Phase II (Naqada IIC-D1)



Site: Buto

Shape: ovoid jar with flaring neck and recurved rim

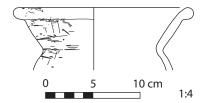
Material: NB2

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated, horizontally polished

Reference: von der Way 1997: 178, Plate 11: 4, Type G3c.2

Dating: Phase 1a (Chalcolithic Period)



Lower Egyptian Culture 35

Site: Buto

Shape: ovoid jar with flaring neck and recurved rim

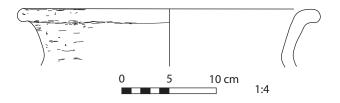
Material: NC

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed

Reference: von der Way 1997: 178, Plate 11: 7, Type G3c.2

Dating: Phase 1b (Chalcolithic Period)



Lower Egyptian Culture 36

Site: Buto

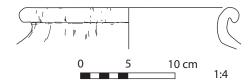
Shape: large ovoid vessel with rolled rim

Material: NB1

Manufacture: handmade **Surface:** red-coated, polished

Reference: von der Way 1997: 179, Plate 13: 4, Type G3e

Dating: Phase II (Naqada IIC-D1)



Site: Buto

Shape: large ovoid vessel with rolled rim

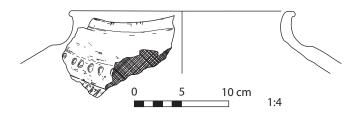
Material: NB1

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated, horizontally polished

Reference: von der Way 1997: 179, Plate 13: 6, Type G3e

Dating: Phase II (Naqada IIC-D1)



Lower Egyptian Culture 38

Site: Buto

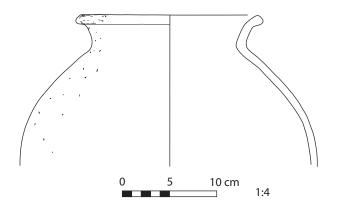
Shape: ovoid jar with flaring neck and recurved rim

Material: NB2

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated, horizontally and vertically polished **Reference:** von der Way 1997: 179, Plate 15: 2, Type G3c.2

Dating: Phase I (Chalcolithic Period)



Site: Buto

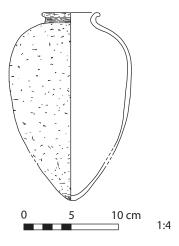
Shape: large ovoid vessel with rolled rim

Material: NB2

Manufacture: handmade Surface: smoothed

Reference: von der Way 1997: 180, Plate 18: 1, Type G3e

Dating: Phase II (Naqada IIC-D1)



Lower Egyptian Culture 40

Site: Buto

Shape: ovoid jar with recurved rim

Material: NB1

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: polished outside, roughly

smoothed inside

Reference: von der Way 1997: 187, Plate 38: 5,

Type G2a.4

Dating: Phase II (Naqada IIC-D1)

Lower Egyptian Culture 41

Site: Buto

Shape: jar with incurved rim

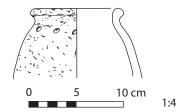
Material: NB (?)

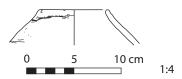
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated, horizontally polished **Reference:** von der Way 1997: 179, Plate 14: 6,

Type G5

Dating: Phase 1a (Chalcolithic Period)





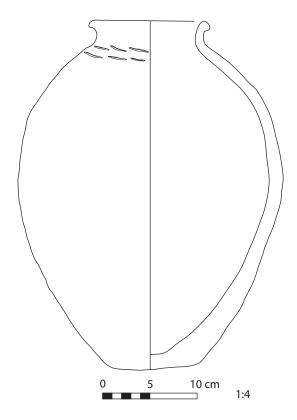
Site: Maadi

Shape: large jar with flat base **Material:** Ib/II, reddish-brown ware

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: eroded, with two rows of incised strokes

Reference: Rizkana and Seeher 1987: 94, Plate 38: 1, Type 5c



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Lower Egyptian Culture 43

Site: Maadi

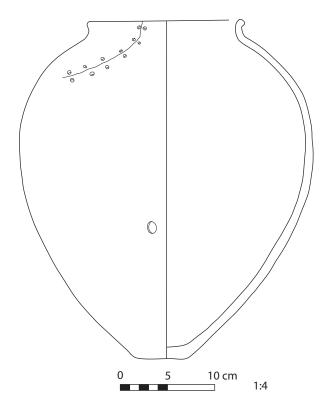
Shape: large globular storage jar with narrow flat base and recurved rim

Material: Ib, reddish-brown ware

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-slipped, well smoothed

Reference: Rizkana and Seeher 1987: 37–38, 91, Plate 29: 7, Type 6b



Site: Maadi

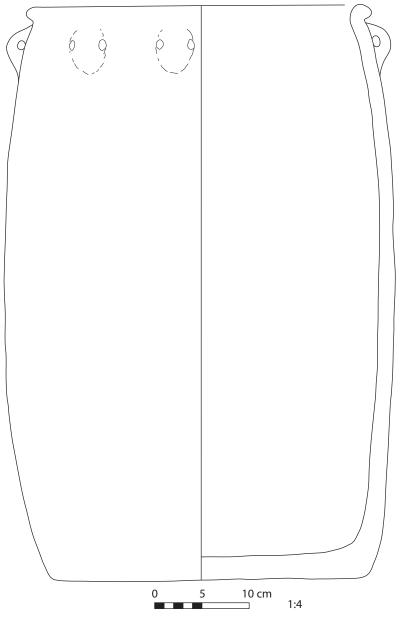
Shape: large storage jar with wide flat base, relatively straight vertical walls, and a wide mouth

Material: Ib, reddish-brown ware

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-slipped, well smoothed

Reference: Rizkana and Seeher 1987: 38, 91, Plate 31: 3, Type 7



Site: Maadi

Shape: large storage jar with wide flat base, relatively straight vertical walls, and a wide mouth,

here also with a lid

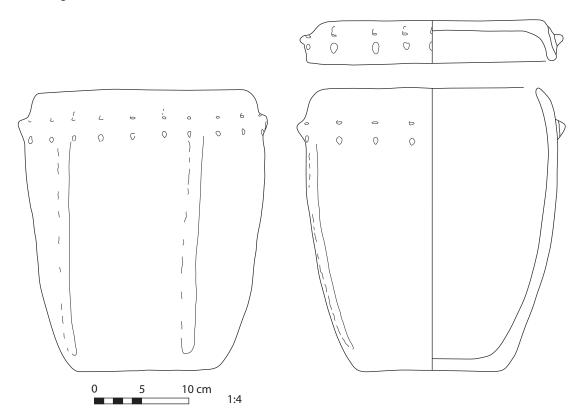
Material: 1b, reddish-brown ware

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: light red-slipped, well smoothed, with a horizontal ridge with numerous vertical piercings

below the rim and on the matching lid

Reference: Rizkana and Seeher 1987: 38, 91, Plate 31: 2, Type 7



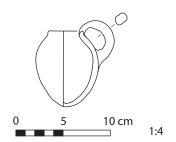
Site: Maadi

Shape: cup-like jar with loop-handle

Material: Ia, black ware Manufacture: handmade Surface: well smoothed

Reference: Rizkana and Seeher 1987: 91,

Plate 32: 1 **Dating:** not stated



Lower Egyptian Culture 47

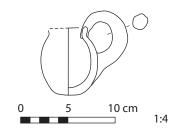
Site: Maadi

Shape: cup-like jar with loop-handle

Material: Ia, black ware Manufacture: handmade Surface: slightly burnished

Reference: Rizkana and Seeher 1987: 91,

Plate 32: 3 **Dating:** not stated



Lower Egyptian Culture 48

Site: Maadi

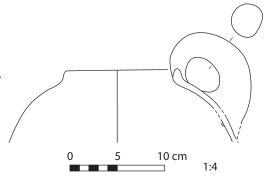
Shape: large jar with loop-handle

Material: 1a/b, black/reddish-brown ware

Manufacture: handmade Surface: smoothed

Reference: Rizkana and Seeher 1987: 91, Plate 32: 7

Dating: not stated



Lower Egyptian Culture 49

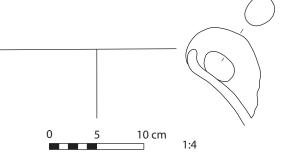
Site: Maadi

Shape: large jar with loop-handle **Material:** ib, reddish-brown ware

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: brown-slipped, well smoothed **Reference:** Rizkana and Seeher 1987: 91,

Plate 32: 8 **Dating:** not stated



Site: Maadi

Shape: jar with knob-like base and vertically

pierced lugs

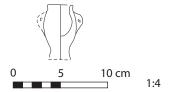
Material: Ia, black ware

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: well smoothed to slightly burnished

Reference: Rizkana and Seeher 1987: 92,

Plate 33: 4 **Dating:** not stated



Lower Egyptian Culture 51

Site: Buto

Shape: ovoid jar with small rim

Material: NB1

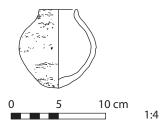
Manufacture: handmade Surface: smoothed

Reference: von der Way 1997: 177, Plate 6: 6,

Type G2b.1

Dating: Phase I (Chalcolithic Period)-

II (Naqada IIC-D1)



Lower Egyptian Culture 52

Site: Buto

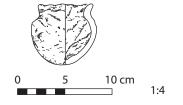
Shape: miniature vessel

Material: NB1

Manufacture: handmade Surface: smoothed

Reference: von der Way 1997: 187, Plate 38: 4

Dating: Phase IIIa (Naqada IID2)



Lower Egyptian Culture 53

Site: Buto

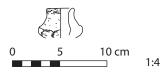
Shape: miniature vessel

Material: NB2

Manufacture: handmade Surface: smoothed

Reference: von der Way 1997: 187, Plate 38: 6

Dating: Phase IIb (Naqada IIC-D1)



Site: Maadi

Shape: small globular jar with ring base

and vertical lugs

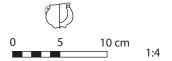
Material: 1a, black ware

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: well smoothed, with decoration consisting of two horizontal and four vertical lines of small, impressed dots

Reference: Rizkana and Seeher 1987: 92,

Plate 33: 5 **Dating:** not stated



Lower Egyptian Culture 55

Site: Maadi

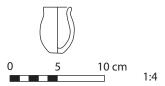
Shape: miniature jar

Material: II, red burnished ware

Manufacture: handmade Surface: red-slipped, burnished

Reference: Rizkana and Seeher 1987: 92,

Plate 33: 16 **Dating:** not stated



Lower Egyptian Culture 56

Site: Maadi

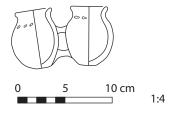
Shape: small double jar Material: 1a, black ware Manufacture: handmade

Surface: burnished, with row of impressed

dots around the neck

Reference: Rizkana and Seeher 1987: 92,

Plate 33: 26 **Dating:** not stated



Lower Egyptian Culture 57

Site: Maadi

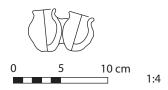
Shape: small double jar

Material: Ib, reddish-brown ware

Manufacture: handmade Surface: well smoothed

Reference: Rizkana and Seeher 1987: 92,

Plate 33: 25 **Dating:** not stated



Site: Buto

Shape: large vessel with incurved walls

Material: NB2

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated, horizontally and vertically polished **Reference:** von der Way 1997: 179, Plate 14: 2, Type G4

Dating: Phase 1b (Chalcolithic Period)



Lower Egyptian Culture 59

Site: Buto

Shape: large vessel with incurved walls

Material: NB1

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated, horizontally and vertically polished **Reference:** von der Way 1997: 179, Plate 14: 3, Type G4

Dating: Phase Ib (Chalcolithic Period)



Lower Egyptian Culture 60

Site: Buto

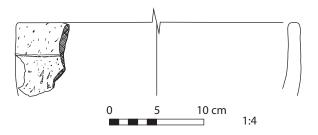
Shape: large bowl with thick straight walls

Material: NC

Manufacture: handmade Surface: roughly smoothed

Reference: von der Way 1997: 179, Plate 14: 7, Type 04b

Dating: Phase 1b (Chalcolithic Period)



Site: Buto

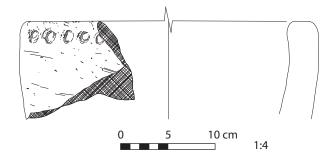
Shape: large bowl with thick straight walls

Material: NC

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed, with incised decoration **Reference:** von der Way 1997: Plate 14: 8, Type 4b

Dating: Phase 1b (Chalcolithic Period)



Lower Egyptian Culture 62

Site: Buto

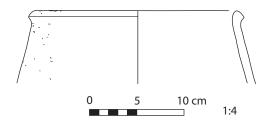
Shape: large bowl with thick incurved walls

Material: NC

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated, horizontally and vertically polished **Reference:** von der Way 1997: 179, Plate 15: 3, Type G4

Dating: Phase Ia (Chalcolithic Period)



Lower Egyptian Culture 63

Site: Ezbet el-Qerdahi

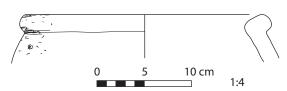
Shape: vessel with incurved walls and recurved rim

Material: NC

Manufacture: handmade Surface: red-coated, polished

Reference: von der Way 1997: 179, Plate 16: 3,

Type G6a **Dating:** not stated



Site: Buto

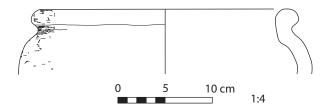
Shape: vessel with carinated walls and recurved rim

Material: NC

Manufacture: handmade Surface: smoothed

Reference: von der Way 1997: 179, Plate 16: 6, Type G6b

Dating: Phase 1b (Chalcolithic Period)



Lower Egyptian Culture 65

Site: Buto

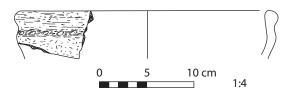
Shape: vessel with carinated walls and recurved rim

Material: NC

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: white-coated inside, with incised decoration **Reference:** von der Way 1997: 180, Plate 17: 3, Type G6b

Dating: Phase Ib (Chalcolithic Period)-II



Site: Buto

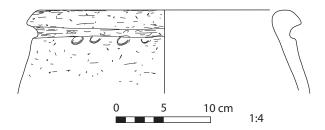
Shape: vessel with carinated walls and recurved rim

Material: NC

Manufacture: handmade Surface: red-coated, polished

Reference: von der Way 1997: 180, Plate 17: 4, Type G6b

Dating: Phase 1a (Chalcolithic Period)



Lower Egyptian Culture 67

Site: Buto

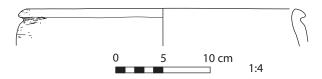
Shape: vessel with carinated walls and recurved rim

Material: NC

Manufacture: handmade Surface: smoothed

Reference: von der Way 1997: 180, Plate 18: 7, Type G6b

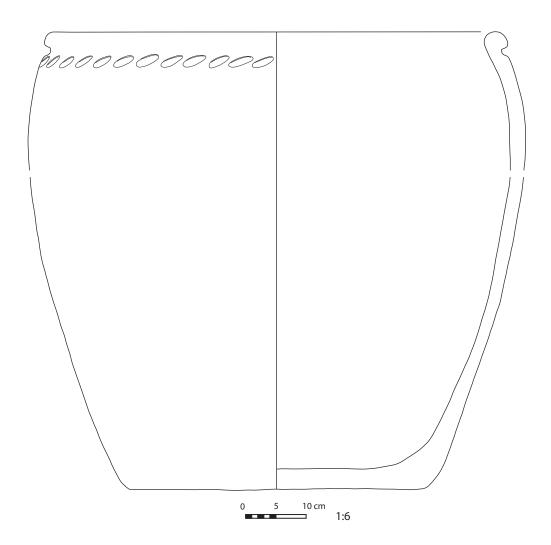
Dating: Phase I (Chalcolithic Period)



Site: Maadi Shape: large basin Material: Ib

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: well smoothed, with incised decoration **Reference:** Rizkana and Seeher 1987: 103, Plate 59: 5



Site: Buto

Shape: vessel with carinated walls and recurved rim

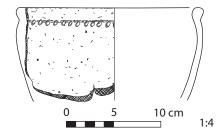
Material: NC

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated and polished inside, outside roughly smoothed with incised decoration

Reference: von der Way 1997: 180, Plate 18: 2, Type G6b

Dating: Phase I (Chalcolithic Period)



Lower Egyptian Culture 70

Site: Maadi

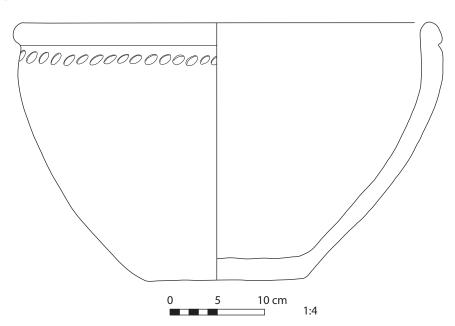
Shape: basin with flat base and recurved rim

Material: 1b

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-slipped, slightly burnished, with a row of impressed dots

Reference: Rizkana and Seeher 1987: 103, Plate 57: 2, Type 3



Site: Maadi

Shape: bowl with spout

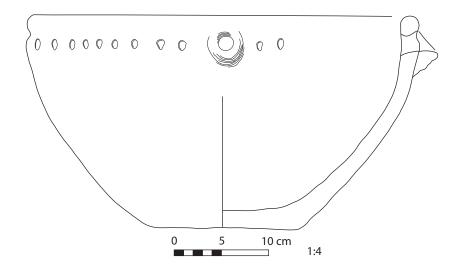
Material: 1b

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: light red-slipped, well burnished, with a row of impressed dots below rim

Reference: Rizkana and Seeher 1987: 103, Plate 58: 1, Type 3

Dating: not stated



Lower Egyptian Culture 72

Site: Buto

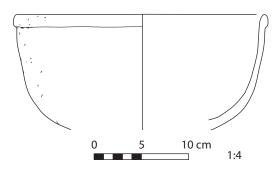
Shape: large bowl with slightly flaring walls and rounded rim

Material: NB-NC

Manufacture: handmade Surface: smoothed

Reference: von der Way 1997: 180, Plate 19: 2, Type 04a

Dating: Phase II (Naqada IIC-D1)



Site: Buto

Shape: tray with flaring walls

Material: NC

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated and polished inside,

roughly smoothed outside

Reference: von der Way 1997: 180, Plate 19: 3,

Type 05a

Dating: Phase I (Chalcolithic Period)

Lower Egyptian Culture 74

Site: Buto
Shape: flat tray
Material: NC

Manufacture: handmade

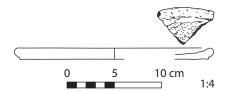
Surface: smoothed

Reference: von der Way 1997: 180, Plate 19: 4,

Type 05b

Dating: Phase I (Chalcolithic Period)





Lower Egyptian Culture 75

Site: Buto

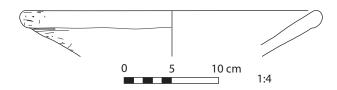
Shape: bowl with flaring walls and rounded rim

Material: NB2

Manufacture: handmade Surface: smoothed

Reference: von der Way 1997: 180, Plate 20: 6, Type 01a.2

Dating: Phase II (Naqada IIC-D1)



Site: Buto

Shape: bowl with straight walls and flat base

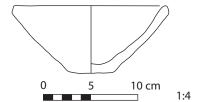
Material: NB1

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated, vertically polished **Reference:** von der Way 1997: 181, Plate 21: 8,

Type 01a.4

Dating: Phase I (Chalcolithic Period)



Lower Egyptian Culture 77

Site: Buto

Shape: bowl with flaring walls

Material: NB1

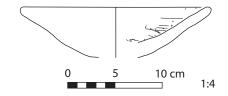
Manufacture: handmade **Surface:** red-coated, polished

Reference: von der Way 1997: 180, Plate 20: 3,

Туре 01а.1

Dating: Phase 1b (Chalcolithic Period)-

II (Naqada IIC-D1)



Lower Egyptian Culture 78

Site: Buto

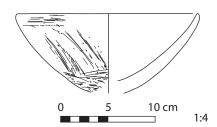
Shape: bowl with lightly incurved walls

Material: NB1

Manufacture: handmade Surface: smoothed

Reference: von der Way 1997: 181, Plate 21: 10, Type 01a.4

Dating: Phase Ia (Chalcolithic Period)



Site: Buto

Shape: bowl with straight walls and rounded rim

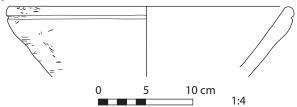
Material: NC

Manufacture: handmade Surface: smoothed

Reference: von der Way 1997: 181, Plate 22: 7,

Type 01a.5

Dating: Phase II (Naqada IIC-D1)



Lower Egyptian Culture 80

Site: Buto

Shape: bowl with flaring walls

Material: NB1

Manufacture: handmade Surface: smoothed

Reference: von der Way 1997: 181, Plate 22: 3, Type 01a.5

Dating: Phase I (Chalcolithic Period)



Lower Egyptian Culture 81

Site: Buto

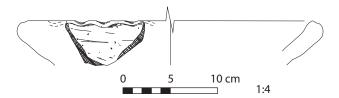
Shape: bowl with flaring walls and wavy rim line

Material: NB2

Manufacture: handmade Surface: smoothed

Reference: von der Way 1997: 181, Plate 23: 2, Type 01a.5

Dating: Phase 1a (Chalcolithic Period)



Site: Buto

Shape: bowl with vertical walls

Material: NC

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated (?), polished (?)

Reference: von der Way 1997: 181, Plate 23: 8,

Type 01a.7

Dating: Phase 1b (Chalcolithic Period)-

II (Naqada IIC-D1)

Lower Egyptian Culture 83

Site: Buto

Shape: bowl with slightly incurved walls

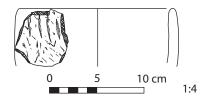
Material: NB1

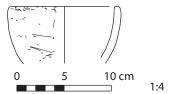
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated, horizontally polished **Reference:** von der Way 1997: 181, Plate 23: 5,

Type 01a.6

Dating: Phase 1a (Chalcolithic Period)





Lower Egyptian Culture 84

Site: Buto

Shape: bowl with flaring walls

Material: NA-NB

Manufacture: handmade

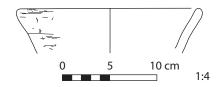
Surface: red-coated, polished inside,

smoothed outside

Reference: von der Way 1997: 181, Plate 23: 10,

Type 01a.7

Dating: Phase I (Chalcolithic Period)—
II (Naqada IIC–D1)



Lower Egyptian Culture 85

Site: Buto

Shape: bowl with flaring walls

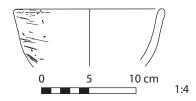
Material: NB2

Manufacture: handmade **Surface:** red-coated, polished

Reference: von der Way 1997: 181, Plate 23: 7,

Type 01a.7

Dating: Phase II (Naqada IIC-D1)



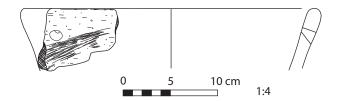
Site: Buto

Shape: bowl with straight thick walls **Material:** not stated, but perhaps NB2

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated, polished inside, smoothed outside, lightly brush-scratched

Reference: von der Way 1997: 181, Plate 24: 2, Type 01a.8 Dating: Phase I (Chalcolithic Period)–II (Naqada IIC–DI)



Lower Egyptian Culture 87

Site: Buto

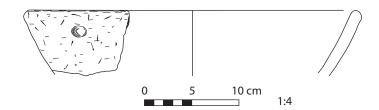
Shape: bowl with straight thick walls

Material: NB2

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated, polished inside, smoothed outside **Reference:** von der Way 1997: 182, Plate 24: 6, Type 01a.8

Dating: Phase I (Chalcolithic Period)



Lower Egyptian Culture 88

Site: Buto

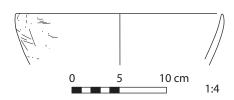
Shape: bowl with slightly flaring walls

Material: NB2

Manufacture: handmade Surface: smoothed

Reference: von der Way 1997: 182, Plate 26: 4,

Type 01b.5 **Dating:** not stated



Site: Buto

Shape: bowl with flaring walls

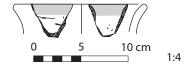
Material: NB2

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed, with white painted rim **Reference:** von der Way 1997: 182, Plate 26: 8,

Type 02.1

Dating: Phase 1a (Chalcolithic Period)



Lower Egyptian Culture 90

Site: Buto

Shape: bowl with flaring walls and with knob

below rim
Material: NB2

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: brown-coated, smoothed

Reference: von der Way 1997: 183, Plate 27: 5,

Type 02.2

Dating: Phase 1a (Chalcolithic Period)



Lower Egyptian Culture 91

Site: Buto

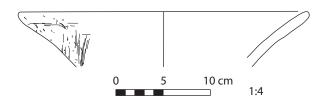
Shape: bowl with flaring walls

Material: NC

Manufacture: handmade Surface: smoothed

Reference: von der Way 1997: 183, Plate 27: 10, Type 02.3

Dating: Phase I (Chalcolithic Period)



Site: Buto

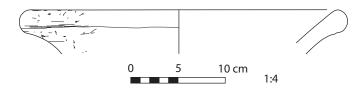
Shape: bowl with flaring walls and rounded rim

Material: NC

Manufacture: handmade Surface: smoothed

Reference: von der Way 1997: 183, Plate 28: 2, Type 02.4

Dating: Phase I (Chalcolithic Period)



Lower Egyptian Culture 93

Site: Buto

Shape: bowl with flaring walls and rounded

rim

Material: NA-NB

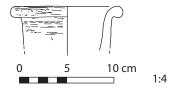
Manufacture: handmade Surface: well smoothed

Reference: von der Way 1997: 183, Plate 28: 4,

Туре оза

Dating: Phase II (Naqada IIC-D1)-

IIIa (Naqada IID2)



Lower Egyptian Culture 94

Site: Buto

Shape: bowl with flaring walls and wavy rim

line

Material: NB2

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed

Reference: von der Way 1997: 183, Plate 28: 10,

Туре оза

Dating: Phase I (Chalcolithic Period)



Site: Maadi

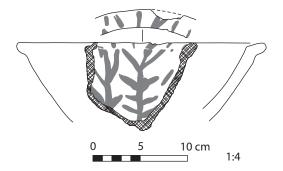
Shape: bowl with recurved rim

Material: 1C

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: light red-slipped, smoothed, with red painted decoration inside **Reference:** Rizkana and Seeher 1987: 97,

Plate 44: 1, Type 2 **Dating:** not stated



Lower Egyptian Culture 96

Site: Maadi

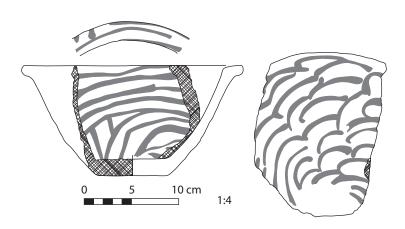
Shape: bowl with recurved rim and flat base

Material: 10

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: orange-slipped, smoothed, with red painted decoration inside and outside

Reference: Rizkana and Seeher 1987: 97, Plate 44: 7, Type 2b



Site: Buto

Shape: bowl with flaring walls and ledge rim

Material: NB2

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated, polished, with incised decoration

Reference: von der Way 1997: 183, Plate 29: 4,

Туре оза

Dating: Phase II (Naqada IIC-D1)



Lower Egyptian Culture 98

Site: Buto

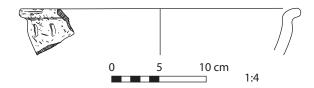
Shape: bowl with flaring walls and flaring rim

Material: NB2

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated, polished, with incised decoration **Reference:** von der Way 1997: 184, Plate 29: 7, Type O3a

Dating: not stated



Lower Egyptian Culture 99

Site: Buto

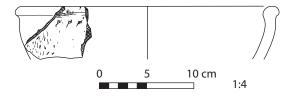
Shape: bowl with flaring walls and rounded rim

Material: NB (?)

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red-coated, polished, with incised decoration **Reference:** von der Way 1997: 184, Plate 29: 8, Type 03a

Dating: Phase II (Naqada IIC-D1)



Site: Buto

Shape: bowl with flaring walls and elongated rim

Material: NB2

Manufacture: handmade Surface: smoothed

Reference: von der Way 1997: 184, Plate 31: 6, Type 03b.1

Dating: Phase I (Chalcolithic Period)



Lower Egyptian Culture 101

Site: Buto

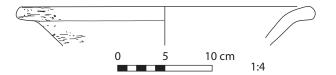
Shape: bowl with flaring walls and elongated rim

Material: NB2

Manufacture: handmade Surface: smoothed

Reference: von der Way 1997: 184, Plate 31: 8, Type 03b.1

Dating: Phase I (Chalcolithic Period)



Lower Egyptian Culture 102

Site: Buto

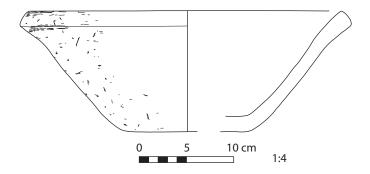
Shape: bowl with flaring walls

Material: NC

Manufacture: handmade Surface: smoothed

Reference: von der Way 1997: 184, Plate 33: 2, Type 05a

Dating: Phase II (Naqada IIC-D1)



Site: Maadi

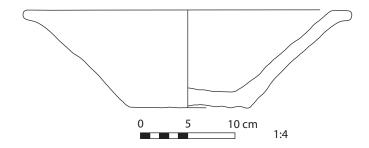
Shape: bowl with flaring walls and flat base

Material: 1b

Manufacture: handmade Surface: smoothed

Reference: Rizkana and Seeher 1987: 101, Plate 52: 2, Type 2b

Dating: not stated



Lower Egyptian Culture 104

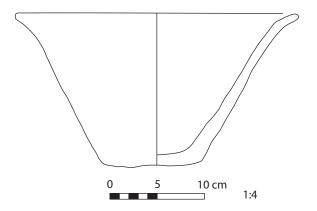
Site: Maadi

Shape: bowl with flaring walls and flat base

Material: 1b

Manufacture: handmade Surface: smoothed

Reference: Rizkana and Seeher 1987: 101, Plate 52: 6, Type 2b



Site: Buto

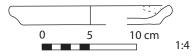
Shape: tray with flaring walls

Material: NB2

Manufacture: handmade Surface: smoothed

Reference: von der Way 1997: 184, Plate 33: 4, Type 05b

Dating: Phase 1a (Chalcolithic Period)



Lower Egyptian Culture 106

Site: Maadi

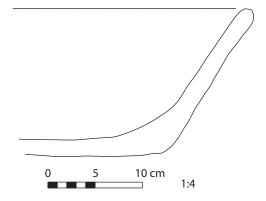
Shape: pan, probably oval

Material: 1b

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: red/brown-slipped, smoothed **Reference:** Rizkana and Seeher 1987: 101,

Plate 53: 7, Type 1 **Dating:** not stated



Lower Egyptian Culture 107

Site: Maadi

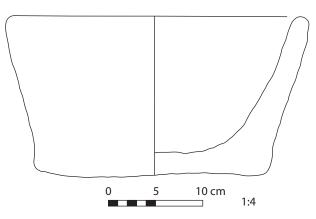
Shape: basin-like bowl with straight sides

Material: 1b

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: gray/red-slipped, smoothed **Reference:** Rizkana and Seeher 1987: 101,

Plate 52: 8, Type 2b **Dating:** not stated



Site: Buto

Shape: tray with very thick walls

Material: NC

Manufacture: handmade Surface: roughly smoothed

Reference: von der Way 1997: 184–185, Plate 33: 5, Type 05b

Dating: Phase I (Chalcolithic Period)



Lower Egyptian Culture 109

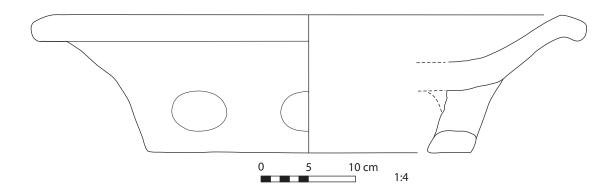
Site: Maadi

Shape: pan with perforated ring base

Material: 1b

Manufacture: handmade Surface: smoothed

Reference: Rizkana and Seeher 1987: 102, Plate 54: 8, Type 3

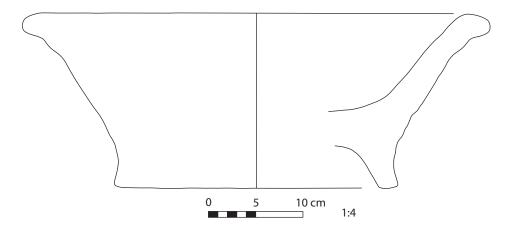


Site: Maadi Shape: pan on foot Material: Ib

Manufacture: handmade Surface: smoothed

Reference: Rizkana and Seeher 1987: 102, Plate 54: 9, Type 3

Dating: not stated



Lower Egyptian Culture 111

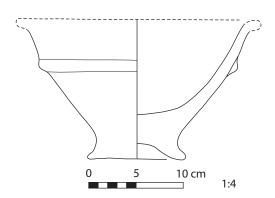
Site: Maadi

Shape: bowl on a raised base

Material: 1a

Manufacture: handmade Surface: burnished

Reference: Rizkana and Seeher 1987: 102, Plate 55: 1, Type 2c



Site: Maadi

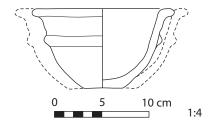
Shape: bowl with flat base

Material: 1a

Manufacture: handmade Surface: burnished

Reference: Rizkana and Seeher 1987: 102,

Plate 55: 2, Type 2b **Dating:** not stated



Lower Egyptian Culture 113

Site: Maadi

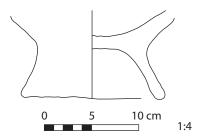
Shape: bowl on a raised base

Material: 1a/b

Manufacture: handmade Surface: burnished

Reference: Rizkana and Seeher 1987: 102,

Plate 55: 6 **Dating:** not stated



Lower Egyptian Culture 114

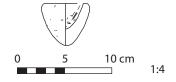
Site: Buto

Shape: small bowl **Material:** NB2

Manufacture: handmade Surface: smoothed

Reference: von der Way 1997: 185, Plate 35: 5

Dating: Phase II (Naqada IIC-D1)



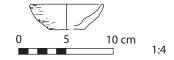
Lower Egyptian Culture 115

Site: Buto

Shape: small bowl **Material:** NA

Manufacture: handmade Surface: well smoothed

Reference: von der Way 1997: 186, Plate 35: 11 **Dating:** Phase Ib (Chalcolithic Period)



Site: Buto

Shape: small bowl with incurved walls

Material: NB1

Manufacture: handmade Surface: well smoothed

Reference: von der Way 1997: 186, Plate 35: 15

Dating: Phase II (Naqada IIC-D1)

Lower Egyptian Culture 117

Site: Buto

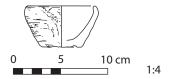
Shape: small bowl with flaring walls

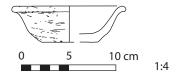
Material: NB1

Manufacture: handmade Surface: well smoothed

Reference: von der Way 1997: 186, Plate 35: 16

Dating: Phase II (Naqada IIC-D1)





Lower Egyptian Culture 118

Site: Buto

Shape: small vessel with straight walls

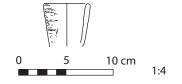
Material: NB1

Manufacture: handmade Surface: smoothed

Reference: von der Way 1997: 186, Plate 35: 19

Dating: Phase I (Chalcolithic Period)–

II (Naqada IIC-D1)



Lower Egyptian Culture 119

Site: Buto

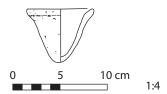
Shape: small vessel with pointed base

Material: NB1

Manufacture: handmade Surface: smoothed

Reference: von der Way 1997: 186, Plate 35: 25

Dating: Phase I (Chalcolithic Period)



Site: Buto

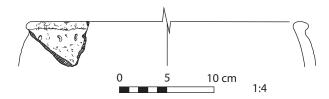
Shape: bowl with incurved walls and recurved rim

Material: NB2

Manufacture: handmade Surface: red-coated, polished

Reference: von der Way 1997: 187, Plate 38: 11, Type 03a

Dating: Phase IIa (Naqada IIC-D1)



Lower Egyptian Culture 121

Site: Buto

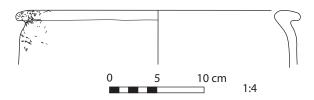
Shape: bowl with incurved walls and recurved elongated rim

Material: NB2

Manufacture: handmade Surface: red-coated, polished

Reference: von der Way 1997: 187, Plate 38: 12

Dating: Phase IIb (Naqada IIC-D1)



Site: Maadi

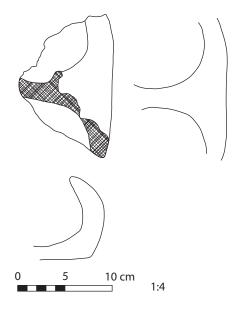
Shape: multiple vessel

Material: 1b

Manufacture: handmade Surface: well smoothed

Reference: Rizkana and Seeher 1987: 104, Plate 62: 3

Dating: not stated



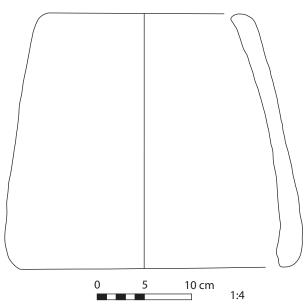
Lower Egyptian Culture 123

Site: Maadi Shape: stand Material: Ib

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: possibly slipped, smoothed

Reference: Rizkana and Seeher 1987: 103, Plate 60: 1



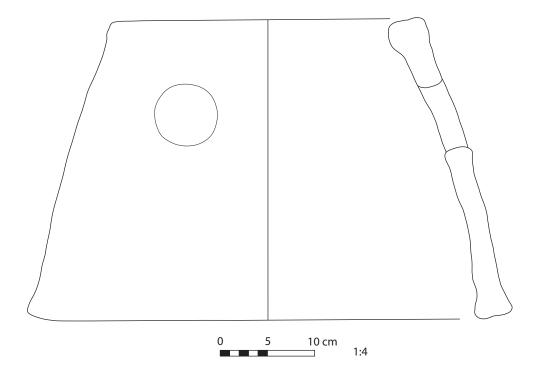
Site: Maadi

Shape: stand with perforations

Material: 1b

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: dark red/brown-slipped, smoothed **Reference:** Rizkana and Seeher 1987: 103, Plate 60: 5



Imports from Palestine

Lower Egyptian Culture 125

Site: Maadi

Shape: jar with two lug handles

Material: v

Manufacture: handmade Surface: well smoothed

Reference: Rizkana and Seeher 1987: 109,

Plate 72: 9, Type 11 **Dating:** not stated

Lower Egyptian Culture 126

Site: Maadi

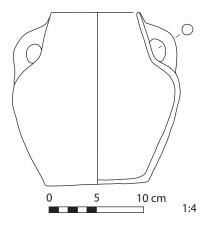
Shape: jar with two lug handles

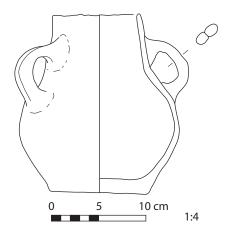
Material: v

Manufacture: handmade Surface: smoothed

Reference: Rizkana and Seeher 1987: 109,

Plate 73: 3, Type 11 **Dating:** not stated





Lower Egyptian Culture 127

Site: Maadi

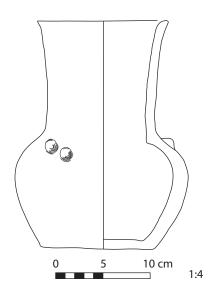
Shape: jar with flat base and tall funnel neck

Material: v

Manufacture: handmade Surface: smoothed

Reference: Rizkana and Seeher 1987: 110, Plate 76: 1,

Type 12 **Dating:** not stated



Site: Maadi

Shape: jar with flat base, cylindrical neck, and

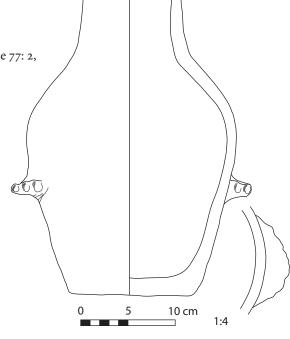
two ledge handles

Material: v

Manufacture: handmade Surface: smoothed

Reference: Rizkana and Seeher 1987: 110, Plate 77: 2,

Type 10/11 **Dating:** not stated



Lower Egyptian Culture 129

Site: Maadi

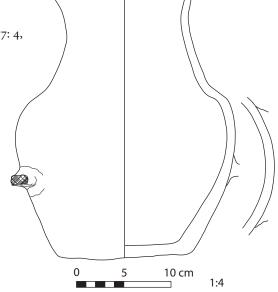
Shape: jar with flat base, cylindrical neck, and two ledge handles

Material: v

Manufacture: handmade Surface: smoothed

Reference: Rizkana and Seeher 1987: 111, Plate 77: 4,

Type 11/12



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Fayum A, Representative Examples



Plate 1.1. Fayum (Kom W). Similar to Fayum A 21–22 (see p. 35). Photo courtesy Tonny de Wit.



Plate 1.2. Fayum (Kom K). Similar to Fayum A 2 (see p. 26). Photo courtesy Tonny de Wit.



Plate 1.3. Fayum. Similar to Fayum A 11–12 (see pp. 28–29). UC2522, Petrie Museum.



Plate 1.4. Fayum (Kom K). Similar to Fayum A 3 (see p. 26). UC2948, Petrie Museum.

Fayum A, Representative Examples, continued



Plate 2.1. Fayum. Similar to Fayum A 19–20 (see p. 34). UC2508, Petrie Museum.



Plate 2.2. Fayum. Similar to Fayum A 19–20 (see p. 34). UC2507, Petrie Museum.



Plate 2.3. Fayum. Similar to Fayum A 6 (see p. 27). UC2504, Petrie Museum.

Merimde, Representative Examples



Plate 3.1. Merimde. UC10944, Petrie Museum.



Plate 3.2. Merimde. For similar base, see Mermide 75 (p. 61). UC10976, Petrie Museum.



Plate 3.3. Merimde. UC10991, Petrie Museum.

Badari, Representative Examples



Plate 4.1. Badari. UC9045, Petrie Museum.



Plate 4.2. Badari. Similar to Badari 32 (see p. 87). UC9086, Petrie Museum.



Plate 4.3. Badari. Similar to Badari 6 (see p. 77). UC9044, Petrie Museum.



Plate 4.4. Badari. Similar to Badari 23 (see p. 84). UC9063a, Petrie Museum.



Plate 4.5. Badari. Similar to Badari 35 (see p. 88). UC14515, Petrie Museum.

Naqada I, Representative Examples



Plate 5.1. Site not stated. Similar to Naqada I 25 (see p. 111). UC15312, Petrie Museum.



Plate 5.2. Site not stated. UC15282, Petrie Museum.

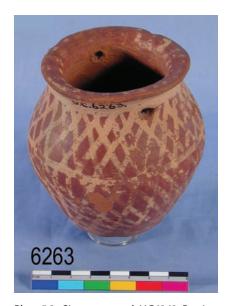


Plate 5.3. Site not stated. UC6263, Petrie Museum.



Plate 5.4. Site not stated. Similar to Naqada I 16 (see p. 107). UC6290, Petrie Museum.



Plate 5.5. Site not stated. UC36261, Petrie Museum.

Naqada II, Representative Examples



Plate 6.1. Abydos. Similar to Naqada II 20 (see p. 127). UC6174, Petrie Museum.



Plate 6.2. Site not stated. Similar shape seen in Naqada II 11 (see p. 122). UC6300, Petrie Museum.



Plate 6.3. Site not stated. Similar to Naqada II 17 (see p. 124). UC6349, Petrie Museum.

Naqada II, Representative Examples, continued

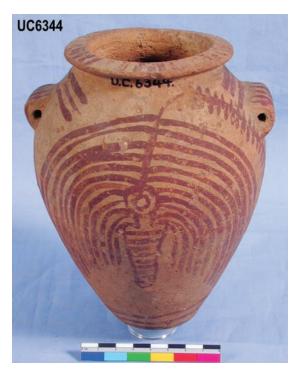


Plate 7.1. Site not stated. Similar shape seen in Naqada II 5 (see p. 118). UC6344, Petrie Museum.



Plate 7.2. Site not stated. Similar to Naqada II 14 (see p. 123). UC6335, Petrie Museum.



Plate 7.3. Naqada. Similar shape seen in Naqada II 4 and 17 (see pp. 117 and 124). UC4242, Petrie Museum.

Lower Egyptian Culture, Representative Examples



Plate 8.1. Tell el Farkha. Similar to Lower Egyptian Culture 5 (see p. 150). Photo courtesy of Mariusz Jucha.



Plate 8.2. Tell el Farkha. Similar to Lower Egyptian Culture 19–20 (see p. 154). Photo courtesy of Mariusz Jucha.



Plate 8.3. Tell el Farkha. Similar to Lower Egyptian Culture 19–20 (see p. 154). Photo courtesy of Mariusz Jucha.