

SOME REMARKS ON THE EGYPTIAN *KERNOI*

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INTRODUCTION

A group of Egyptian vessels is presented in this article, which includes both open forms, such as bowls or plates, and closed forms such as jars. The characteristic distinguishing these vessels as a separate group is their decoration. All are decorated with slight plastic elements, which could be reminiscent of a closed or open flower blossom.¹ Due to this decoration, these vessels are sometimes termed *kernoi*.² To date, several dozen published fragments or whole vessels have been identified.³ They originate from various contexts, settlements, necropolei and temples, which are dated to the period from the end of the 1st Intermediate Period to the late New Kingdom.

MATERIAL DESCRIPTION

The small number of identified Egyptian *kernoi* could suggest that these are infrequently occurring vessels. It is more probable that they are not easily identified among ceramic materials, since affixed decorations most often break off from the vessel and are found separately. The limited amount of available material impedes investigation, particularly since a large portion comes from early 20th century excavations.⁴ It is also not easy to apply homogenous criteria to ceramics

from such varied contexts. Rather, one should take into account differences stemming from the specifics of the material such as settlement and necropolis.⁵ All of the material published to date is from sites in Upper and Middle Egypt, which does not necessarily mean that it is characteristic of those areas only.⁶ In the case of the jars we are unable to perform a wider analysis as we only have two vessels available. A fragment of a jar with miniatures applied under the rim was identified among the Middle Kingdom pottery of Elephantine in 2004. Among the open forms, however, three groups can be discerned, which roughly approximate a chronological sequence: 1st Intermediate Period, Middle Kingdom, 2nd Intermediate Period–Late New Kingdom. The material from each group is presented in order of sites, beginning with the northernmost ones.

Closed forms

1. Globular jar with four flower miniatures applied under the rim. (Fig. 1A)

Thrown on the wheel, made of Nile silt C, red washed (10 R 4/6), burnished. Height: 21,3 cm, max. body diameter: 16,9 cm. Band decoration, etched prior to firing, composed of horizontal rows of lines and half-circles.

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¹ So as not to force an interpretation of the function of these vessels, henceforth the decorations will be termed „miniatures”.

² These vessels are sometimes referred to as ring vase cf. BOURRIAU 1981, 60. According to this definition *kernos* is a “vase de terre cuite avec de petits réceptiens, qui ne communiquent pas entre eux, qui n’ont pas de fonction utilitaire apparente autre que de contenir des offrandes” cf.: YON 1976, 174; YON 1981, 133. Though all of the vessels presented in this text fulfil the first condition, we cannot be certain as to the second.

³ This group should not include vessels with decoration in the form of small, buttons, “pockets” or filled tubes affixed to the vessel, such as those from El-Kab cf.: HOPE 1987, 34, fig. 34; Qau and Badari, cf.: BRUNTON 1930, pl. XII, no. 9p, tomb 600. It is difficult to specify, whether the double vase from Dendera cf.: PETRIE 1900, pl. XVIII, no. 155, is a *kernos*, which is likely a fragment of a greater whole. The situation is similar for vessels from Harageh, cf. ENGELBACH and GUNN

1923, pl. XL, nos. 70 G and 70 G3. Both vessels lack “miniatures” decorations, but do possess several washes, which is highlighted in the picture. The author excluded the vessel found at Diospolis Parva, cf.: PETRIE 1901 pl. XXXVI, no. 184. Though its shape is reminiscent of a *ring-kernos*, this vessel is in all probability an import. No descriptions were given.

⁴ Not all vessels which are thought of as being Egyptian *kernoi* are published. In Thebes, the Metropolitan Museum discovered vessels described as „flower vase” in at least four contexts. Data from J. BOURRIAU cited in KEMP and MERRILLES 1980, 218.

⁵ Clear differences between material from the necropolis and settlement were shown in material from Deir el-Ballas; cf.: BOURRIAU 1986, 52.

⁶ Vessels of this type have been identified in material from Karnak North, cf.: JACQUET-GORDON 1979, 29–30, seminar by H. Jacquet-Gordon at the 2nd EuroConference of “SCIEM 2000” in Vienna, 28 May to 1 June 2003, as well as in ceramics from Tell el-Da‘aba, data from D. Aston. Vessels of this type were not found in Memphis, data from J. Bourriau. I am very grateful for both pieces of information.

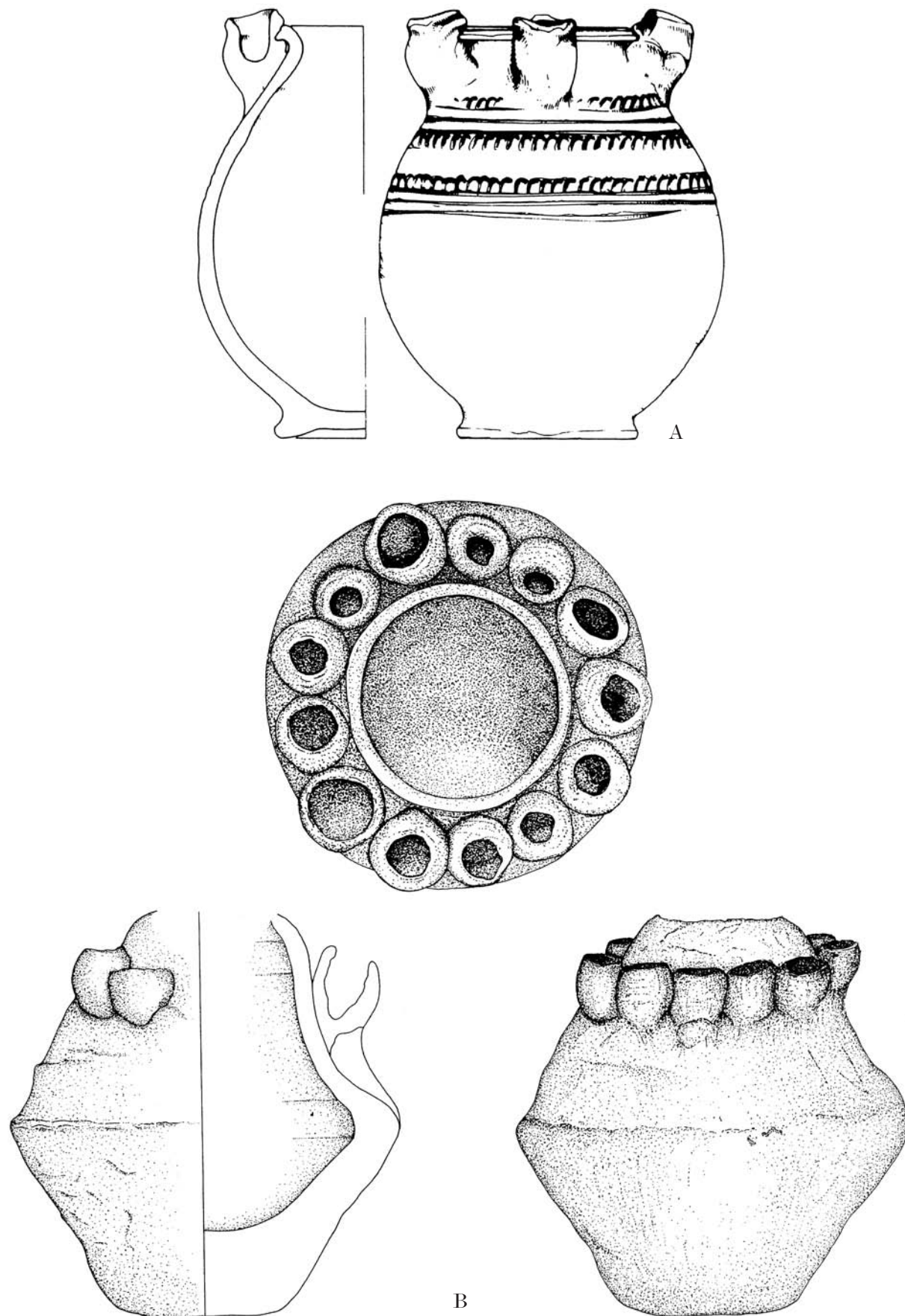


Fig. 1 Closed forms of *kernoï*: A) Hu or Beni Hassan; B) Edfu. (not to scale)

Provenance: indiscernible, likely from Hu⁷ or Beni Hassan.⁸ Stored at the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge (no. E.28.1903).

Dating: 11th–12th Dynasty

Literature: EGGBRECHT 1975, 355, no. 346c; BOURRIAU 1981, 67, no.120; BOURRIAU 1988, 134.

2. Globular jar with several⁹ miniatures applied to the middle of the body. (Fig. 1B)

Thrown on the wheel, made of Nile silt B2, surface greatly eroded, Height: 14 cm, max. diameter: 14 cm.

Provenance: Edfu, an exact location is not given. Stored at the National Museum in Warsaw, (no. MN 138615).

Dating: probably late Middle Kingdom.

Literature: BRUYÈRE and MICHALOWSKI 1937, 123,

no. 173 (KS 6), pl. XXXVIII, 4. Estimated as Coptic (?).

Open forms

First group: Basin or platter with closed miniatures

3. Basin with four miniatures applied to the rim. Traces visible on the vessel's rim indicate that originally there were six. (Fig. 2A)

The publication lacks a description of the ware, technique or size.

Provenance: Sediment, necropolis, tomb no. 1546.

Dating: according to the excavators 9th–11th Dynasty. The Ist Intermediate Period dating is confirmed by the so-called Sedment-type bottles found along with the *kernos*. The former are characteristic of that period.¹⁰

Literature: PETRIE and BRUNTON 1924, pl. XXX, 40.

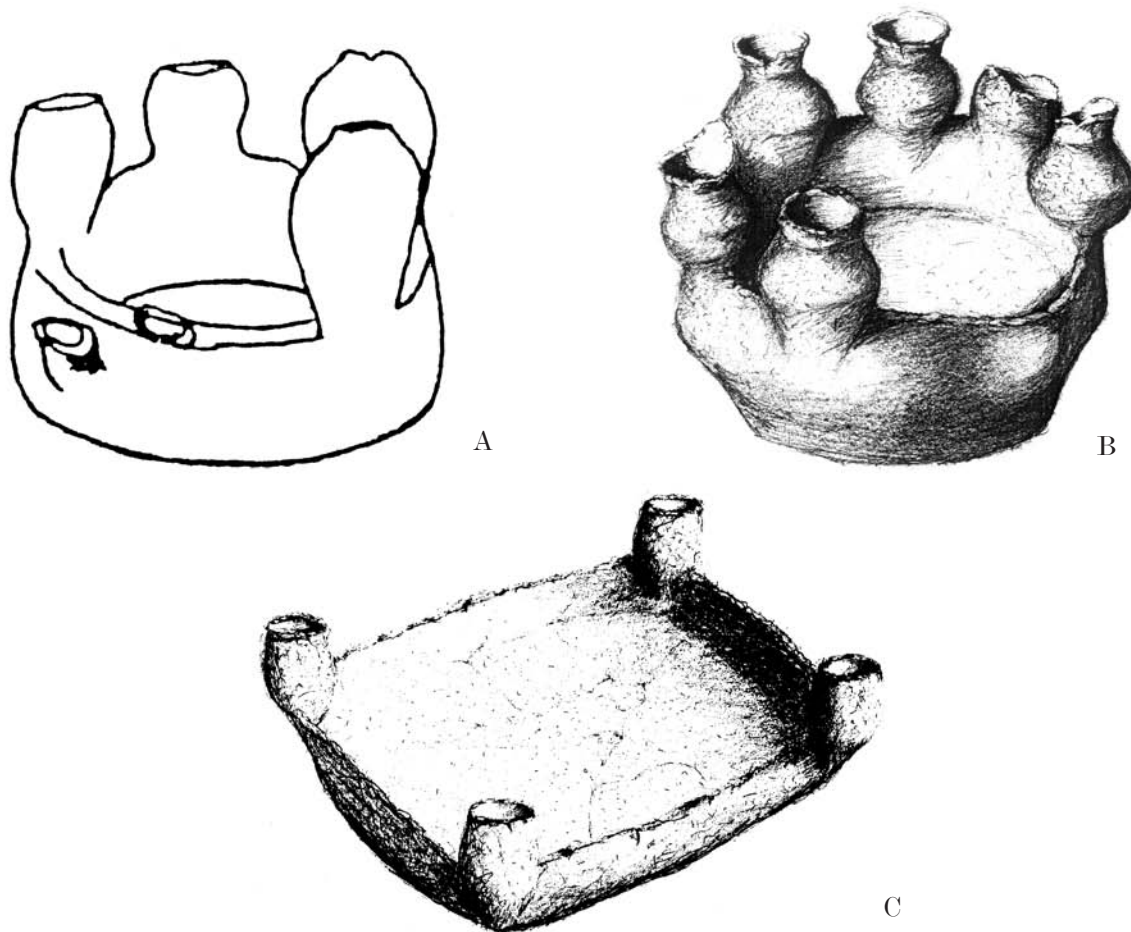


Fig. 2 *Kernoi* from the Ist Intermediate Period: A) Sedment; B) Beni Hasan; C) Medamud. (not to scale)

⁷ BOURRIAU 1981, 67.

⁸ EGGBRECHT 1975, 355.

⁹ 4 miniatures remain presently, but the clay residues around

the vessel body suggest that there were many more.

¹⁰ SEIDELMAYER 1990, 274–284.

4. Basin with six miniatures applied to the rim, originally there were eight. (Fig. 2B)¹¹

Thrown on the wheel, Nile silt C, red slipped (2.5 YR 5/8). Height: 13,8 cm, maxi. body diameter: 22,8 cm. Provenance: Beni Hassan, tomb no. 178 (not published), stored at the City of Birmingham Museum and Art. Gallery (no. W 13423).

Dating: Ist Intermediate Period¹²

Literature: GARSTANG 1907, fig. 212, 195, BOURRIAU 1981, 60–61, no. 105.

5. Rectangular platter with four miniatures applied on each corner. (Fig. 2C)¹³

Measurements: 25 × 25 cm, made of brown clay, apparently Nile silt, Height of miniature: 6 cm.

Provenance: Medamud, the temple of Montu.

Dating: Ist Intermediate Period.

Literature: ROBICHON and VARILLE 1940, str. 5 and 10, fig. 10.

Second group: Bowls with closed miniatures

6. Bowl with several miniatures applied under the rim (Fig. 3A)

In the drawing, 9 miniatures are visible, and the trace of one more, but originally there were most likely around twenty. The publication lacks a description of the ware, the technique and vessel dimensions.

Provenance: Rifeh, an exact location is not given.

Dating: Middle Kingdom.

Literature: PETRIE 1907, 226, pl. XIII, no. 168.

7. One miniature (Fig. 3B)

No ware description, Height ca: 6 cm. White painted.

Provenance: Heracleopolis Magna, necropolis.

Dating: late Ist Intermediate Period.¹⁴

Literature: PADRÓ 1999, fig. 43, 68.

8. Bowl with several miniatures applied to the rim (Fig. 3C)

Made of Upper Egyptian Marl clay, probably Marl A3,¹⁵ incised decoration in the form of horizontal and wavy lines; Height: 29,5 cm.

Provenance: Thebes, the valley between Shekh Abd

el-Qurna and Qurnet Marai. From the debris covering the unfinished royal monument.

Dating: 11th–12th Dynasty.

Literature: ARNOLD 1991, 9–10, fig. 9.

9. Bowl with four miniatures applied on the rim (Fig. 3D)

Thrown on the wheel, made of Nile silt C, red-slipped, incised decoration in the form of horizontal and wavy lines. Height: 33 cm, diameter: 44 cm; miniatures Height: 6 cm.

Dating: Middle Kingdom

Provenance: Thoth Hill at Thebes, temple.

Literature: VÖRÖS 1998, PUDLEINER 2001, 241, fig. 2, pl. 38b.

10. Bowl with probably sixteen miniatures applied to the rim¹⁶ (Fig. 3E)

Thrown on the wheel, made of Nile silt C, red slipped, incised decoration in the form of horizontal and wavy lines. Height: 14 cm, diameter: 30 cm; miniatures Height: 2,6 cm.

Dating: Middle Kingdom

Provenance: Thoth Hill at Thebes, temple.

Literature: PUDLEINER 2001, 242, fig. 3.

There were at least five other fragmentary *kernoi* found at the temple on Thoth Hill.¹⁷

11. Bowl with 19 miniatures applied to the rim (Fig. 3F)

Thrown on the wheel, made of medium fine clay (7,5 YR 6.4), most probably Nile silt B2, red slipped (10 R 5/6), incised decoration in the form of horizontal and wavy lines. Height: 21, 6 cm, diameter: 38, 2 cm; miniatures height: 2,6 cm.

Dating: Middle Kingdom.

Provenance: Qubbet el-Hawa, tomb no. 88. Sherds were found in the burial chamber as well in the shaft filling.

Literature: EDEL 1980, 181, no. 305, Abb. 63.

12. Bowl with six miniatures applied to the rim (Fig. 3G)

Thrown on the wheel, made of Nile silt B2, red

¹¹ Drawing by K. Orzechowska on the basis of a photograph in GARSTANG 1907, fig. 212.

¹² Though the tomb is not published, this vessel is strongly reminiscent of Sedment vessels, which would indicate that the one from Beni Hasan is also dated to the Ist Intermediate Period.

¹³ Drawing by K. Orzechowska on the basis of a photograph in ROBICHON and VARILLE 1940, fig. 10.

¹⁴ PADRÓ 1999, 44–49. Phase II, destruction of the necropolis.

¹⁵ ARNOLD 1991, 9.

¹⁶ PUDLEINER 2001, 242. The real number of the miniatures is not known because the vessel was not preserved in its entirety.

¹⁷ PUDLEINER 2001, 242.

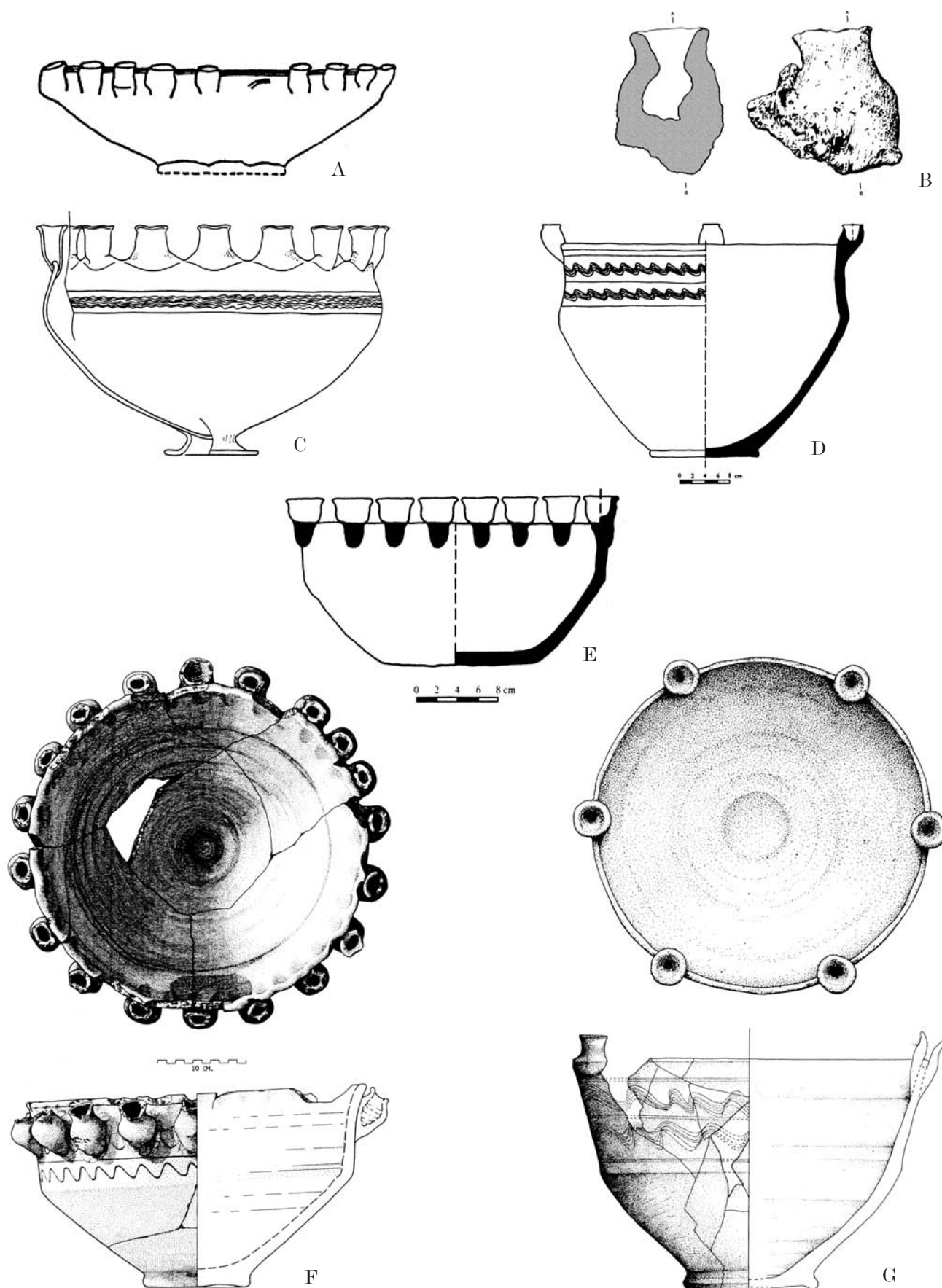


Fig. 3 *Kernoi* from the Middle Kingdom: A) Rifeh; B) Heracleopolis Magna; C) Thebes; D-E) Thebes – Thot Hill; F) Qubbet el-Hawa; G) Elephantine (not to scale)

slipped (2.5 YR 5/4 reddish brown), incised decoration in the form of horizontal and wavy lines. The miniatures bear traces of white paint. Height: 24, 2 cm, diameter: 31 cm; miniatures height: 5 cm. Restored from the sherds.

Provenance: settlement on the Elephantine Island, inventory number. MR 142 (archaeological context: 25601 O/d, from the house 87c¹⁸).

Dating: Middle Kingdom—middle of the 12th Dynasty.

Literature: not yet published.

Several parts of such vessels have been found among the pottery from the Middle Kingdom settlement on the Elephantine.¹⁹

Third group: Bowls with open miniatures

13. Part of bowls with several miniatures applied to the rim. (Fig. 4A)

Provenance: Diospolis Parva

Dating: 12th(?) Dynasty.

Literature: PETRIE 1901, pl. XXVI, no. 183.

14. Ring vase with four miniatures bottles, two miniatures and figurines of cat and cow (Fig. 4B).

Several miniature pots from the edges of larger pots. No description of the ware, or vessel dimensions.²⁰

Provenance: Deir el-Bahari.

Dating: 18th Dynasty.

Literature: HALL 1913, 25, pl. XXXII, nos. 16, 24, pl. XXIII, nos. 2 and 5; PINCH 1993, 317–321, fig. 1, nos. 16, 24.

15. Fragments of several bowls with miniatures applied to the rim (Fig. 4C)

It is unknown whether they really were bowls on legs, as NAGEL reconstructed them.²¹ The miniatures are from 5 to 7 cm in diameter, and are painted: black and red outside, and red, black and blue inside.

Provenance: kom of Deir el-Medina.

Dating: New Kingdom, reigns Ramesses III/IV.²²

Literature: NAGEL 1938, 211–212, pl. XVIII, ASTON 1999, 108–109, figs. 6–7.

16. Upper part of bowl with at least 10 miniatures applied to the rim (Fig. 4D)

Diameter ca. 30 cm, red slipped.

Provenance: Esna, grave 222.

Dating: early 18th Dynasty.

Literature: DOWNES 1974, 28, 48, no. 167A.

17. Upper part of bowl with several miniatures applied to the rim

Thrown on the wheel, made of Nile silt C, red slipped.

Provenance: Edfu, necropolis, including tomb no. IV. Presently in the National Museum in Warsaw (no. MN 141143).

Dating: probably 2nd Intermediate Period—early New Kingdom

Literature: MICHAŁOWSKI and DE LINAGE 1938, 126, no. 598, pl. XL, 2; MICHAŁOWSKI and DESROCHES 1950, 266, no. 770, pl. XLI, nos. 6 and 9.

At the Kôm in Edfu fragments of several bowls with miniatures were found. Here, the reconstruction of the best preserved vessel is presented.

DISCUSSION

In the material presented above, one can see that each of the groups is characterised by a series of features particular to it. The oldest group of vessels is dated to the 1st Intermediate Period. A bowl of similar decoration dated to the late IV Dynasty was found in Giza. The author thanks Anna Hodzinska, working on the pottery from Giza (GPMG) for this information. The miniatures glued to the rim of those vessels are low and straight and have closed forms and are tall, relative to the height of the vessel. This is particularly visible in both bowls where they are the dominant feature of the object. If the miniatures are painted, they are red.

The second group are vessels of the Middle Kingdom. They are shaped like carinated bowls, one of the most characteristic and popular vessels of the period. The miniatures have not changed shape, they are still closed forms, but here they do not dominate the vessel with their size. They are glued either on the edge of the vessel, or just underneath it. The youngest members of this group seem to be the vessels from Heracleopolis Magna (Fig. 3b), the larger bowl from Thot Hill (Fig. 3d) and the bowl from Elephantine (Fig. 3g). Though from the first vessel we only have one of the miniatures, its shape and size is reminiscent of the miniatures from the other vessels. It is painted white,

¹⁸ VON PILGRIM 1996, 118.

¹⁹ A publication of Middle Kingdom ceramics is in preparation by this author, who would like to thank Dr. CORNELIUS VON PILGRIM for entrusting with the publication of the pottery.

²⁰ Since the publication described miniatures with only very

small fragments of the vessels' rims a graphic reconstruction was not possible.

²¹ NAGEL 1938, 210. It is freely admitted that there was no basis for such a reconstruction.

²² ASTON 1999, 108–109, figs. 6–7.

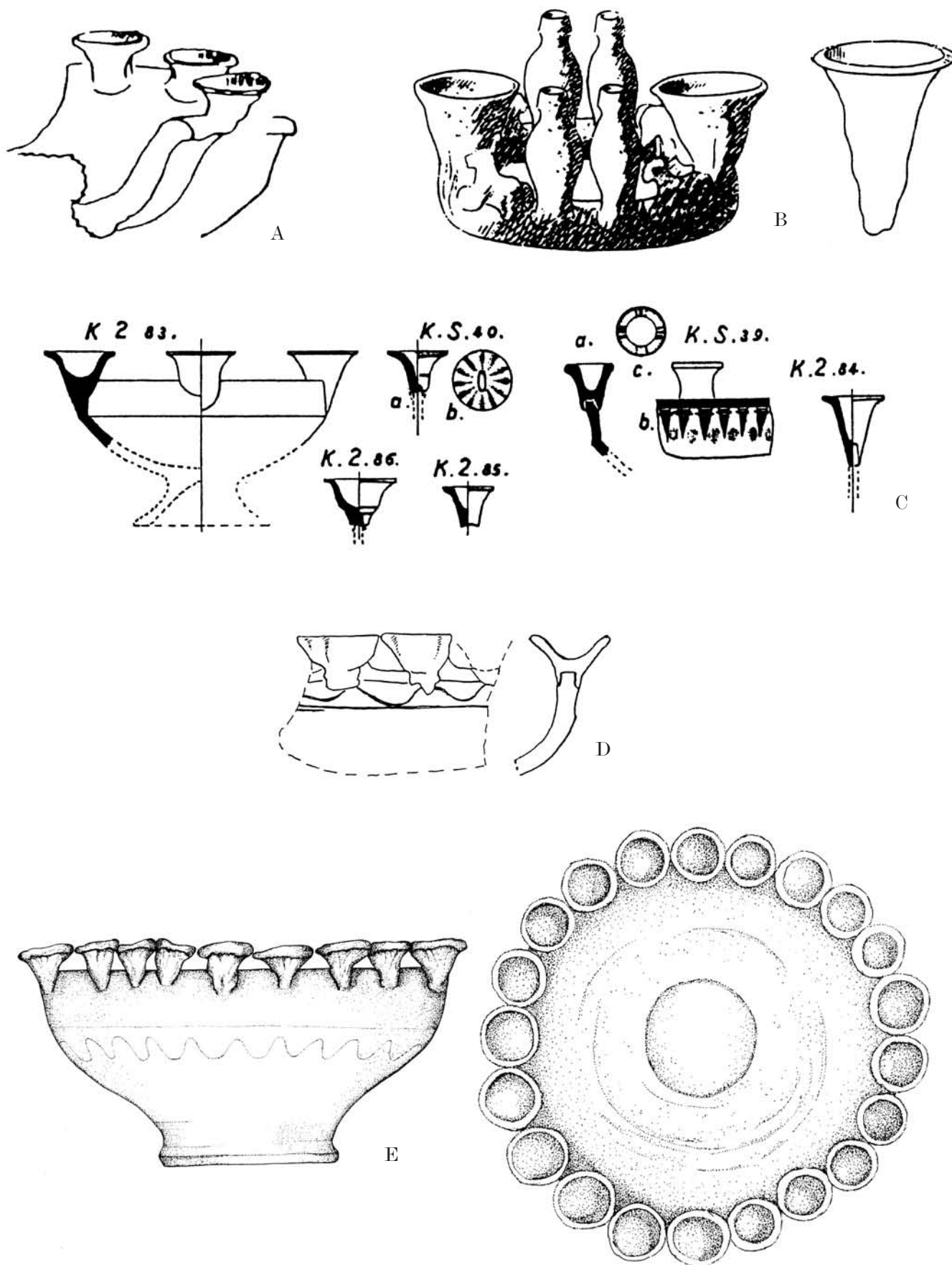


Fig. 4 *Kernoi* from the 2nd Intermediate Period to New Kingdom: A) Diospolis Parva; B) ring vase from Deir el-Bahari; C) Deir el-Medina; D) Esna; E) Edfu (not to scale)

like the miniatures from Elephantine. The similarity of vessels from Thot Hill and Elephantine is particularly striking. Both have decorations characteristic of the first half-middle of the 12th Dynasty, composed of horizontal lines separating numerous wavy lines. The latter were made with a tool resembling a comb. Both vessels have six miniatures each. The decoration on vessels from Qubbet el-Hawa (Fig. 3F) is somewhat different. It is composed of horizontal lines and a single wavy one. This form is characteristic of the Aswan region during the late Middle Kingdom, starting with the 18th Dynasty.²³ The evidence suggests that this bowl should be dated to this period. The *kernos* from Rifeh (Fig. 3A) is also from this period. Though the drawing in the publication is very schematic, it displays a characteristic enough shape to show that there really is no doubt that we are dealing with the late Middle Kingdom.²⁴ Concerning the small bowl from Thot Hill (Fig. 3E), this vessel lacks sufficient characteristic features which would allow the dating to be more precise than the Middle Kingdom. One could perhaps presume, since 12th Dynasty vessels have several miniatures, and those from the 18th Dynasty were decorated with many, that the small one with numerous miniatures on the rim also comes from the 18th dynasty period. For the sake of accuracy, however, it behoves to find a more convincing argument.

It is much more difficult to classify the vessel from the unfinished royal monument in Thebes West (Fig. 3C). It is the only pot from the entire city made of marl clay. The large number of miniatures would suggest a late Middle Kingdom dating. But both the material it is made of, likely Marl clay A3, the etched decoration on the body, a gentle carination placed relatively high up in relation to the body and a very characteristic ring base date this vessel to the early 12th Dynasty.

To sum up the *kernoi* from the Middle Kingdom, the vessels from its early phase have several miniatures, the preserved forms usually have six, and they are usually painted white.²⁵ They are glued to the edge of the vessel. During the later phase the number of miniatures increases. They are painted red and may be glued underneath the vessel rim.

The last group are the vessels from the 2nd Inter-

mediate Period to the New Kingdom. During this time the miniatures took open forms, their shape reminiscent of an open flower blossom. It is not known how many were applied to a vessel, because no bowls were preserved in their entirety. Nevertheless, on the basis of the preserved fragments one may surmise that during the 2nd Intermediate Period and early 18th Dynasty, a tradition of placing many red-painted miniatures on vessel rims was alive and well. The vessels from Deir el-Bahari (no drawing) are of this period, as are those from Esna (Fig. 4D), Edfu (Fig. 4E) and most likely Diospolis Parva (Fig. 4A). Other *kernoi* from Deir el-Medina are dated to the XIX dynasty. The actual appearance of the vessels is unknown. Nagel's proposal of a reconstruction, where the vessels had tall legs, is unfounded. The miniatures of this period are still open and decorated according to the "blue painted" convention of ceramic decoration, prevalent at the time. On the outside the lines are black and red, and inside red, black and blue.²⁶

To complete the discussion of Egyptian *kernoi*, one should touch on the problem of the differences between Egyptian *kernoi*, as presented above, and the votive ring vase, such as the vessel from Deir el-Bahari (Fig. 4B). The differences between these types of vessels are immediately visible. All *kernoi* have miniatures of one size and shape. Votive ring vases are decorated not only with two types of miniatures, which suggest we are dealing with vessels of various functions, but also with animal figurines e.g. a cow or cat. Vessels of the votive ring vase type should arguably be classified as a separate sub-group of *kernoi*, not only due to their shape but more importantly their function. They are typical Egyptian votive vessels, also likely used for cult practices.²⁷

The question of the exact nature of the miniatures decorating the edges and walls of the vessels is very interesting. In the literature, one can find several interpretations of the vessels. The decorative elements were interpreted as an offering bowl, in which fruit was offered, including first fruits and various liquids for the gods, as was done in ancient Greece.²⁸ The interpretations also include miniature vessels, which contained flowers during holidays,²⁹ or *nmst*

²³ Vessels with such decoration do not occur in XII dynasty ceramics from Elephantine. They only appear during the XIII dynasty.

²⁴ Carinated bowls of such proportions are rather typical of the late Middle Kingdom. They do not occur in XII dynasty materials from Elephantine.

²⁵ It is not excluded, that the miniatures of the large vessel from Thot Hill (Fig. 3.D) were also white painted. If sacri-

fices were burnt on them, then the white paint was likely already invisible.

²⁶ NAGEL 1938, 211.

²⁷ PINCH 1993, 317–318.

²⁸ GARSTANG 1907, 195.

²⁹ EGGBRECHT 1975, 355; BOURRIAU 1981, 67; BOURRIAU 1988, 134.

vessels which held a sacrificial water.³⁰ The first interpretation should be discarded. Though the name of the vessels has been borrowed from the Greek, the extrapolation of the function of Greek *kernoi* onto the similarly shaped Egyptian vessel cannot be convincingly established.

It seems unlikely that the miniatures could be a container for flowers, even short stemmed ones because the vessels are simply too shallow although it cannot be entirely excluded.

As for *nmst* vessels, this question is difficult to answer definitively. These vessels, although used in everyday life, are known primarily as an object used for ritual purification with water, such as during mummification, in the ritual of the opening of the mouth, or to make water sacrifices to the gods and the deceased.³¹ They are somewhat reminiscent in shape of canopic jars. These are jugs with wide, almost vertical arms, a slightly narrowing body and a flat bottom. Sometimes *nmst* vessels were joined into groups, but in fours. Such quadruple vessels were used to make sacrifices of water to the four cardinal directions. In the case of *kernoi* it seems that we are not dealing with *nmst* vessels. None of the miniatures is reminiscent of that type of jug. They are not connected together, as would be done with quadruple *nmst*, but attached to the bowl's edge. Even if the *kernoi* were used in water sacrifice rituals, which cannot be excluded, there is no trace of such use on the vessels.

A different explanation must exist for the existence of the miniatures. Both Hall and Nagel pointed out that the vessels decorated with the miniatures are reminiscent of similar metal vessels decorated with flowers. Such vessels are known from representations in tombs at Thebes.³² They thought that the clay *kernoi* are an imitation of the more expensive metal ones. The miniatures, however, would not be anything other than flowers which decorated the metal wares. It is worthwhile to consider whether the decoration was not inspired by bowls decorated with living flowers during various celebrations. If so, the proof must be sought among representations much older than the New Kingdom. The oldest *kernoi* orig-

inate from the 1st Intermediate Period (as mentioned before a similar fragment is dated to the IVth dynasty), so such inspirations should be sought in representations from the Old Kingdom period. In many tombs one finds representations showing bowls and jars decorated with flowers of various kinds (Fig. 5). Therefore it seems likely that bowls decorated in this fashion inspired potters to render the decorations in clay.

What could the Egyptian *kernoi* have been used for? It is very difficult to answer this question, as the vessels come from three culturally different contexts: necropolis, a settlement and a temple. It is very difficult to define them as vessels typical for any of the contexts. One should take into consideration that they may have served a different purpose. Nagel made an astute observation that the vessels from the necropolis do not belong to the burial goods entombed with the deceased, because all the fragments were found in the kom.³³ The situation is similar in the case of the vessels from Edfu, which were found not in a tomb, but in the kom. The fragments of the vessel from Qubbet el-Hawa were dispersed. Having been found in several places, it is difficult to say whether it was actually a part of these settings. It is possible that such vessels were used in the necropolis in rites of the cult of the deceased.³⁴

As for the *kernoi* from the temples, they bear clear signs of secondary burning and traces of ashes, such as those from Thoth Hill³⁵ and Deir el-Bahari³⁶ Such traces suggest whole-burnt offerings. The most difficult function to interpret is that of the *kernoi* from settlements. Due to their similarity to vessels from temples and necropolis they should be viewed as cult vessels. This matter, though, is not so clear-cut. We still have too little settlement material to even begin a discussion on the subject. Furthermore, in the Middle Kingdom settlement at Elephantine there are no clear architectural clues such as niches, that would suggest a private cult.³⁷ Our deliberations about the function of Egyptian *kernoi* will end for now with the hope that in the future we will find additional materials which will facilitate the continuation of our research and an

³⁰ BOURRIAU 1981, 60.

³¹ LÁ III, 315–316; BALCZ 1933, 219–227.

³² HALL 1913, 15; NAGEL 1938, 212.

³³ NAGEL 1938, 212.

³⁴ Offerings were probably burnt in the vessel from Heracleopolis Magna, as the miniature bears signs of fire, cf.: PADRÓ 1999, 68. The information presented is not precise.

It is unknown whether the miniature became misshapen during kiln firing or whether they are secondary and therefore signs of something being burnt in it.

³⁵ PUDLEINER 2001, 241.

³⁶ HALL 1913, 25.

³⁷ Data from Dr. C. von Pilgrim, for which the author is extremely grateful.

analysis in depth. It is also highly probable that it will modify the classification of the vessels presented above.

In the preceding article we present a sparse, but interesting group of Egyptian *kernoi*. This short treatise is merely the preliminary presentation of

the material. Many problems were not touched on, such as the striking resemblance of Egyptian *kernoi* to vessels characteristic of other Mediterranean regions: Cyprus, Greece and the Middle East.³⁸ This is outside of the scope of this article, but also the author lacks the strength to undertake this topic.

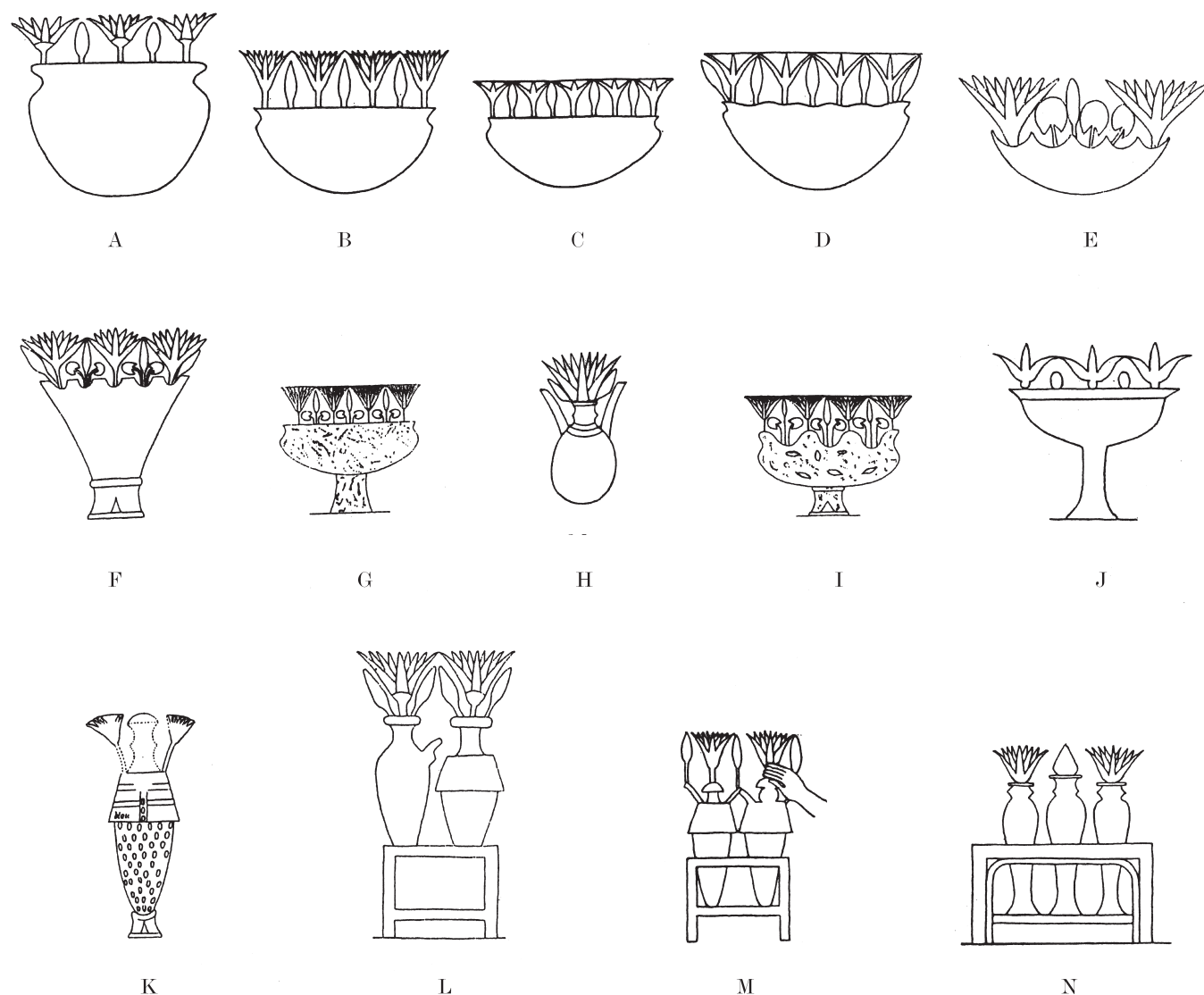


Fig. 5 Vessels decorated with flower from the Old Kingdom tombs: A) Saqqara (Kagemuni); B) Saqqara; C) Saqqara; D) Saqqara; E) Saqqara (Ptahhotep); F) Saqqara (Weser-neter); G) Saqqara; H) Saqqara (Kagemuni); I) Saqqara; J) Saqqara; K) Deir el-Gebrawi; L) Saqqara (Kagemuni); M) Saqqara (Kagemuni); N) Saqqara³⁹

³⁸ YON 1976, 174–176; GARSTANG 1907, 15; AMIRAN 1969, 303, photo no. 350 on the page 306; YEIVIN 1976, 113.

³⁹ For the bowls A, H, L, M see: VON BISSING 1905, pl. XXVI, pl. XXIX, pl. XXII, pl. XXIV; for the bowls B, C, D see CAPART 1907, pl. XLVIII and LII; for the bowl E see:

PAGET, PIRIE and GRIFFITH 1898, pl. XXXV; for the bowl F see: MURRAY 1905, pl. XXIII; for the bowls G and I see: FIRTH and GUNN 1926, pl. 5A and 4, for the bowl J: LD Erg. pl. XLII; for the bowl K see: DAVIES 1902, pl. XVIII; for the bowl N see: LD, II, 68.

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