

---

Teodozja I. Rzeuska  
Warsaw

---

IN THE SHADOW OF WEPWAWET.  
AN EARLY NECROPOLIS  
ON GEBEL ASYUT AL-GHARBI?\*

---

**Abstract:** *Asyut, known as Siut in ancient times, was the capital of the 13th Nome of Upper Egypt. It is situated precisely in the middle of Egypt at a crossroads of routes running from north to south and east to west. The site is mainly recognised as a place where Wepwawet and Anubis were worshipped and for being the burial ground of the nomarchs in the 1st Intermediate period/Period of Regions and the Middle Kingdom. Although the city's name appears in texts dating back to the 5th Dynasty and is predated by depictions of Wepwawet, it is only recently that evidence of an early necropolis has been found on the gebel in Asyut. It was the German-Egyptian mission of the Asyut Project (Johannes Gutenberg*

---

\* The generous financial backing of the Asyut Project by DFG (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft) has enabled me to participate in several seasons of fieldwork with the German-Egyptian team of the Asyut Project.

The author would like to thank Prof. Dr. Jochem Kahl (Co-Director of the Asyut Project) for stimulating discussions on early Asyut and his encouragement to continue working on the topic. The author would also like to express gratitude to Dr. Guillemette Andreu (Director of the Department of Egyptian Antiquities of the Louvre Museum), Dr. Geneviève Pierrat-Bonnefois (Chief Curator of the Department of Egyptian Antiquities of the Louvre Museum), Dr. Eleni Vassilika and Dr. Christian Greco (the former and present Directors of Museo Egizio di Torino respectively) and Mrs Caroline Johansson (Medelhavsmuseet, Stockholm), who made their museums' collections available to her and also granted permission for analysis to be carried out on the objects presented in this paper.

Publication prepared within the framework of the Harmonia funding scheme, contract number: UMO-2011/01/M/HS3/03423, National Science Centre, Poland. Translation by: Kasia Olchowska.

*University of Mainz/Free University in Berlin/Sohag University) working on the site for the last ten seasons, which managed to locate an early cemetery.*

**Keywords:** *Asyut; Predynastic and Early Dynastic period; necropolis; pottery*

## Introduction

Asyut, commonly accepted as the geographical southern boundary of Middle Egypt, is amongst the most important and recognised archaeological sites of the area, although it is paradoxically poorly understood. Owing to its exceptional location at the crossroads of the north-south and east-west trade routes running through the country, it played a significant role in the history and culture of Egypt (Kahl 1999, 339-348; Kahl 2007, 35-58; Kahl 2012a, 163-164). Situated on the main tourist trail from Cairo to Luxor, it had often been referred to on the pages of travellers' memoirs and immortalised by various artists. These testimonies, which have taken the form of numerous descriptions, drawings and early photographs, bear witness to the glorious past of Asyut and its necropolis (Kahl 2013).

Unsurprisingly, Gebel Asyut al-gharbi quickly attracted the attention of archaeologists and the first excavations took place here as early as the 19th century (Fig. 1: 1). This early work led to the discovery of the numerous rock-cut tombs of high royal officials dating mainly to the 1st Intermediate period and the Middle Kingdom (Kahl 2007, 21-33), the periods with which Asyut would become associated thereafter (Zitman 2010). The discoveries most synonymous with Asyut are the enormous tombs of the nomarchs and the famous wooden models from the 11th Dynasty tomb of Mesehti. From the 20th century to the present day, their photographs have been illustrated in textbooks on archaeology of Egypt and the history of ancient Egyptian art.

However, the remarkable archaeological finds attesting to the greatness of Asyut during the 1st Intermediate period and the Middle Kingdom are also its curse, as they give the false impression that the history of Asyut is exclusively limited to these periods. In fact, its history is far longer and far more fascinating than is generally believed to be the case.

Ten years ago, a joint German-Egyptian mission known as the Asyut Project created by the Johannes Gutenberg University of Mainz and the Free University of Berlin in collaboration with Sohag University, began work



1



2

Fig. 1. 1 – Gebel Asyut al-gharbi, looking west. © The Asyut Project. Photo by T. I. Rzeuska; 2 – Stone vessel from Tomb 13 found by Chassinat and Palanque (inv. no. 11977). Courtesy of Musée de Louvre/DAE. Reproduced from Kahl 2007, fig. 97

on new research into Gebel Asyut al-gharbi (Kahl 2012b).<sup>1</sup> The primary objective of this project is to create as full as possible a reconstruction of Asyut's history based on as detailed as possible an analysis of all available sources and objects, including pottery. Questions relating to the beginnings of the Asyut necropolis (mainly its location, but also the time of its creation), have been singled out as being of particular importance.

---

<sup>1</sup> Reports from the work carried out by the project are published in *Studien zur Altägyptischen Kultur (SAK)*.

## Early Asyut – the current state of research

When looking at a map of archaeological sites from the Predynastic and Early Dynastic periods, it quickly becomes apparent that the area of Middle Egypt stretching between the Fayum Oasis and Asyut appears as a blank space. This makes it seem as though the region was entirely void of any human habitation and therefore shunned by early dwellers, an interpretation that appears highly implausible. The lack of understanding of the early history of Asyut can be explained (and even excused) to a certain extent by the fact that the ruins of the ancient city are hidden deep beneath modern Asyut, making it practically impossible to excavate, especially as far down as the lower levels, where the remains of early Asyut should theoretically lie. Although the necropolis has been extensively explored since the end of the 19th century, earlier research never focused on finding where its earliest remains were located. To further complicate matters, written sources on the issue are scarce. The earliest known reference to the 13th Nome, of which Asyut was the capital, comes from the times of the 4th Dynasty, whilst the name of Asyut only dates back to the following 5th Dynasty (Kahl 2012b, 9). The city's name is then mentioned four times in the *Pyramid Texts* (PT § 630a-c, 1634a-c). Not only do these written sources provide evidence of the existence of the city, but they also imply that it must have been founded much earlier than was generally thought.

Museum collections found in the Louvre of Paris, the Mediterranean Museum (Medelhavsmuseet) of Stockholm and the Egyptian Museum (Museo Egizio) of Turin all provide indications of the existence of an early necropolis somewhere in the vicinity of Asyut, possibly on Gebel Asyut al-gharbi.

The Louvre collection includes an Early Dynastic squat granite vessel with lug handles (inv. no. E 11977), which was found alongside another vessel made of diorite, by E. Chassinat and C. Palanque in Tomb 13 (Fig. 1: 2) (Chassinat and Palanque 1911, 162; Lilyquist 1995, 10; Kahl 2007, 114; Kahl 2012b, 10). At the time, they were described as objects '*qui appartiennent vraisemblablement à une époque plus ancienne que le tombeau, il en juger par leur forme et par leur matière*' (Chassinat and Palanque 1911, 162). Based on both its shape, which is an example of type 108 of B. Aston's typology of stone vessels (wide-rimmed, squat with a small aperture and thick-walled), and the fabric (granite was rarely used as a material for vessels), the Louvre example can be dated to between the 1st and 5th Dynasties (Aston 1994, 16, 131). Unfortunately, it is not clear what happened to the other vessel



made of diorite, but its photograph survived in a publication (Chassinat and Palanque 1911, pl. XXXI: 2) has allowed the object to be classified as type 106 in B. Aston's typology. This type dates to the very same period as the granite container.

The other two museums have ceramic vessels in their collections. The two objects from Stockholm were retrieved from the antiquarian market, but despite having been purchased in Asyut, their association with the gebel is impossible to prove. The first one, donated to the museum by N. Retting in 1931, is a small jar (inv. no. MM 10506) with a distinctive painted decoration in the form of vertical and horizontal wavy lines and dates to Naqada II (Fig. 2: 1) (George 1975, 64).<sup>2</sup> It corresponds to D-Ware (5H) in Petrie's (1921, pl. XXXI) classification of prehistoric pottery. The second vessel (inv. no. MM 10980), also from Naqada II, is a medium-sized ellipsoid jar with two handles (Fig. 2: 2).<sup>3</sup> It comes from the collection of the famous British major and art collector, R. G. Gayer-Anderson, and was purchased for the museum in 1934. This object can be classified as P-Ware (80S) in Petrie's (1921, pl. XIII) typology, although its red-slipped exterior is not polished (Fig. 2: 3).<sup>4</sup>

The pottery assemblage from Turin, unearthed by Ernesto Schiaparelli during his excavations on the Asyut gebel between 1911 and 1913, is of more use. Unfortunately, Schiaparelli did not leave any records that could help determine the provenance of the ceramics. Apart from an enigmatic reference to 'archaic vessels' on the inventory list, there is no further information about the group (Kahl 2007, 28; Zitman 2010, 90, no. 589; Kahl 2012b, 10). The assemblage, which consists of a total of ten objects, contains Predynastic and Early Dynastic vessels that are mainly Half-polished Ware (P2) (Rzeuska, forthcoming). The distinctive feature of the ware is red slip and burnish on one of the surfaces, most commonly the interior, whilst the exterior remains only partially treated. The vessels are made of two different types of fabric, namely Nile silt and a mixed fabric composed of Nile silt and marl clay. The group consists of three conical bowls that are flat-based with straight or slightly rounded

---

<sup>2</sup> This vessel can be viewed on the museum's website: <http://collections.smyk.se/carlotta-mhm/web/object/3006059> (status as of Oct., 2014).

<sup>3</sup> This vessel can be viewed on the museum's website: <http://collections.smyk.se/carlotta-mhm/web/object/3006556> (status as of Oct., 2014).

<sup>4</sup> According to Petrie's typology, vessels classified as P-Ware should have their surface polished. Many objects representing this class, however, do not have polished surfaces and are sometimes not red-slipped either, cf. Friedman 1994, 94.

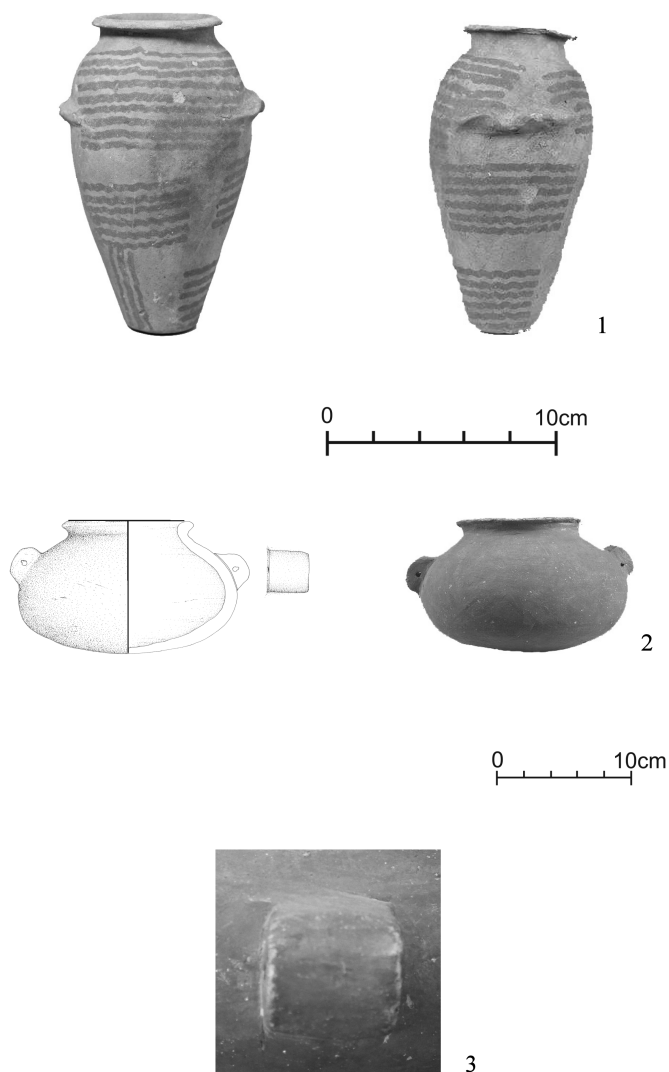


Fig. 2. 1 – Naqada II jar purchased in Asyut (inv. no. MM 10506). Courtesy of Medelhavsmuseet; 2 – Squat jar from Naqada II purchased in Asyut (inv. no. MM 10980). Courtesy of Medelhavsmuseet. Drawing and inking by A. Cedro; 3 – Close-up of squat jar handle (inv. no. MM 10980). Courtesy of Medelhavsmuseet. Photo by T. I. Rzeuska

walls (inv. nos T 15445, 15442, 14965) (Fig. 3: 1), three flat-based hemispherical bowls (inv. nos T 14963, 14964, 15573) (Fig. 3: 2) and one deep carinated bowl on a flat base (inv. no. T 9451), the only object that has had all of its surfaces treated (Fig. 4: 1). There are also two shallow plates (inv. nos T 15438, 15436) (Fig. 4: 2) and a hemispherical bowl

(inv. no. T 15574) with a round base, which is an example of Red-Slipped Ware (Fig. 4: 3). Similar examples from Buto (Köhler 1998, pls 23, 26), Elephantine (Kopp 2006, pls 19, 23), Tarkhan (Steinmann 1998, 16-17), Qau (Brunton 1927, pl. XIII) and Abu Zaidan (Needler 1984, 222-223) allow these objects to be dated to late Predynastic/Early Dynastic times.

Apart from the ceramics mentioned above, the Egyptian Museum in Turin also has three slightly later examples in its collection. These are two handmade beer jars (inv. nos T 14961, 14967) (Fig. 5: 1) and a medium-sized marl clay jar (probably Marl C) (inv. no. T 15072) (Fig. 5: 2). Analogous beer jars from Naga ed-Deir (Reisner 1908, fig. 170; Mace 1909, Pls 49-54), Elephantine (Raue 1999, 177) and jars from Saqqara (Firth and Quibell 1935, pl. 102) suggest a 2nd/early 3rd Dynasty dating of the objects. As was the case with the previously mentioned examples, the exact provenance of the vessels is unknown.

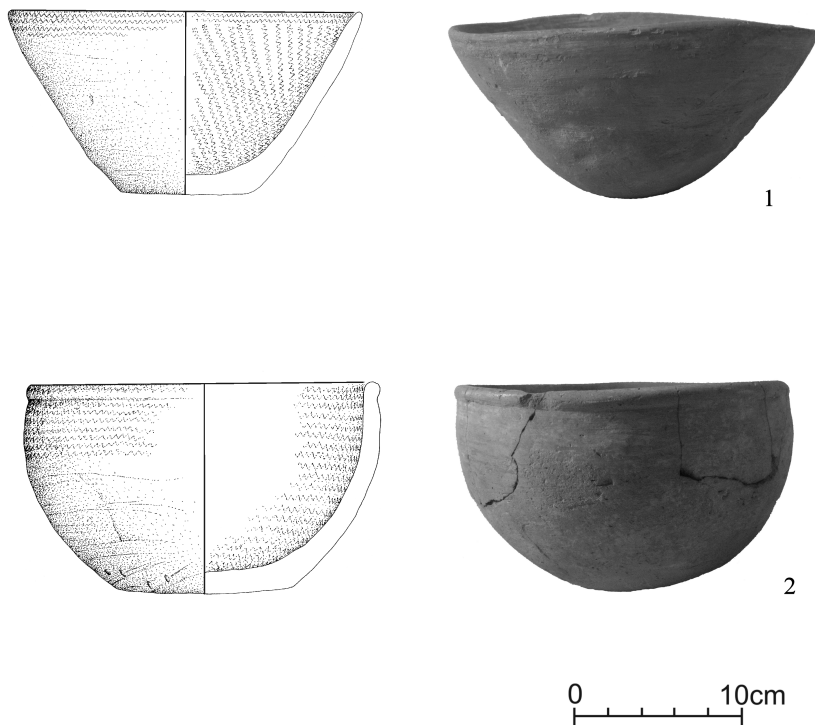


Fig. 3. 1 – One of three conical bowls illustrating P2 Ware found by E. Schiaparelli on Gebel Asyut al-ghrabi (inv. no. 15445). Courtesy of Museo Egizio di Torino. Drawing and inking by A. Cedro, photo by T. I. Rzeuska; 2 – One of three hemispherical flat-based bowls representing P2 Ware found by E. Schiaparelli on Gebel Asyut al-ghrabi (inv. no. 15573). Courtesy of Museo Egizio di Torino. Drawing and inking by A. Cedro, photo by T. I. Rzeuska

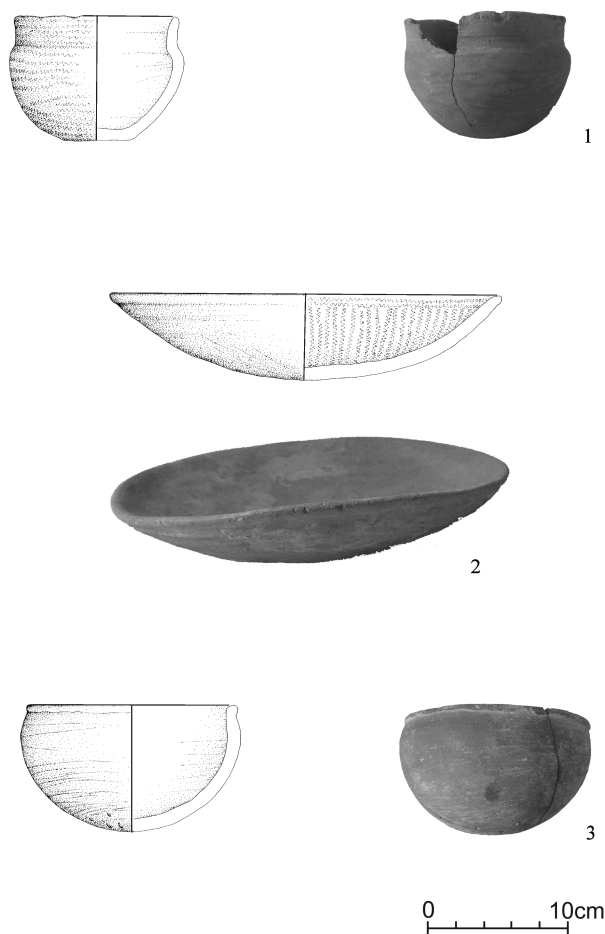


Fig. 4. 1 – Deep carinated bowl with both surfaces burnished (inv. no. T 9451) found by E. Schiaparelli on Gebel Asyut al-ghrabi. Courtesy of Museo Egizio di Torino. Drawing and inking by A. Cedro, photo by T. I. Rzeuska; 2 – One of two shallow bowls found by E. Schiaparelli on Gebel Asyut al-ghrabi (inv. no. T 15438). Courtesy of Museo Egizio di Torino. Drawing and inking by A. Cedro, photo by T. I. Rzeuska; 3 – Hemispherical bowl representing Red-Slipped Ware found by E. Schiaparelli on Gebel Asyut al-ghrabi (inv. no. T 15574). Courtesy of Museo Egizio di Torino. Drawing and inking by A. Cedro, photo by T. I. Rzeuska

Although the worth of these collections and their importance in the reconstruction of the early history of the necropolis on Gebel Asyut al-gharbi is unquestionable, their uncertain origin does limit their significance. However, they do provide evidence of human activity on the gebel as early as Naqada II, even if they do not provide clues as to the location of the necropolis from the period.

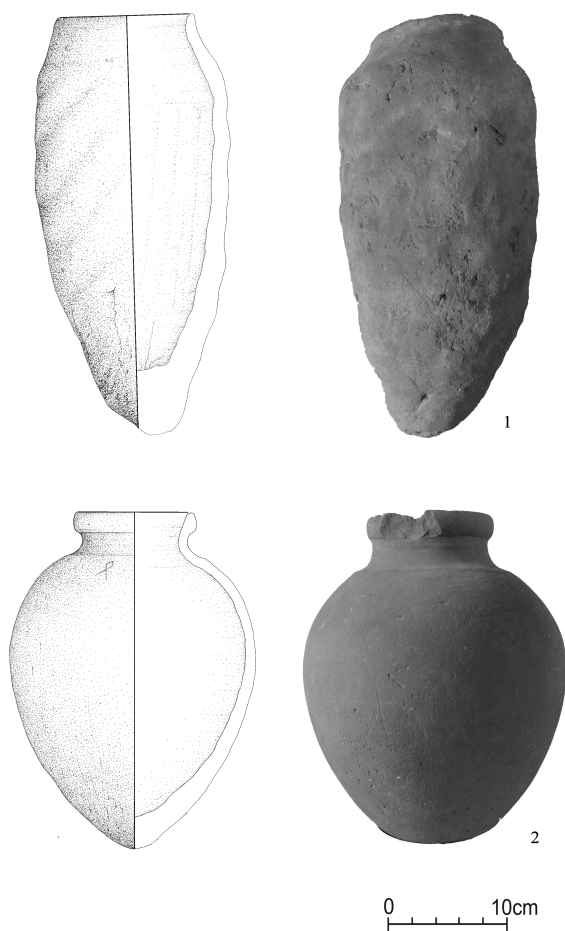


Fig. 5. 1 – One of two Early Dynastic beer jars found by E. Schiaparelli on Gebel Asyut al-ghrabi (inv. no. T 14961). Courtesy of Museo Egizio di Torino. Drawing and inking by A. Cedro, photo by T. I. Rzeuska; 2 – Early Dynastic marl clay jar found by E. Schiaparelli on Gebel Asyut al-ghrabi (inv. no. T 15072). Courtesy of Museo Egizio di Torino. Drawing and inking by A. Cedro, photo by T. I. Rzeuska

## Current work on the gebel

The impossibility of locating the early necropolis based on pottery evidence from the museum collections has made its discovery one of the key priorities of the team currently working on the gebel within the framework of the Asyut Project. Two methods of action have been employed to this effect:

1. a purposive survey of the gebel focusing on its previously unexplored parts,
2. purposive sampling of the ceramics retrieved during recent excavations.

Between the 2010 and 2012 seasons, regular purposive surveys were carried out in the upper regions of the gebel from level 6 to level 11 (Klemm and Klemm 2006; Kahl 2007, 59-60). The most significant and abundant

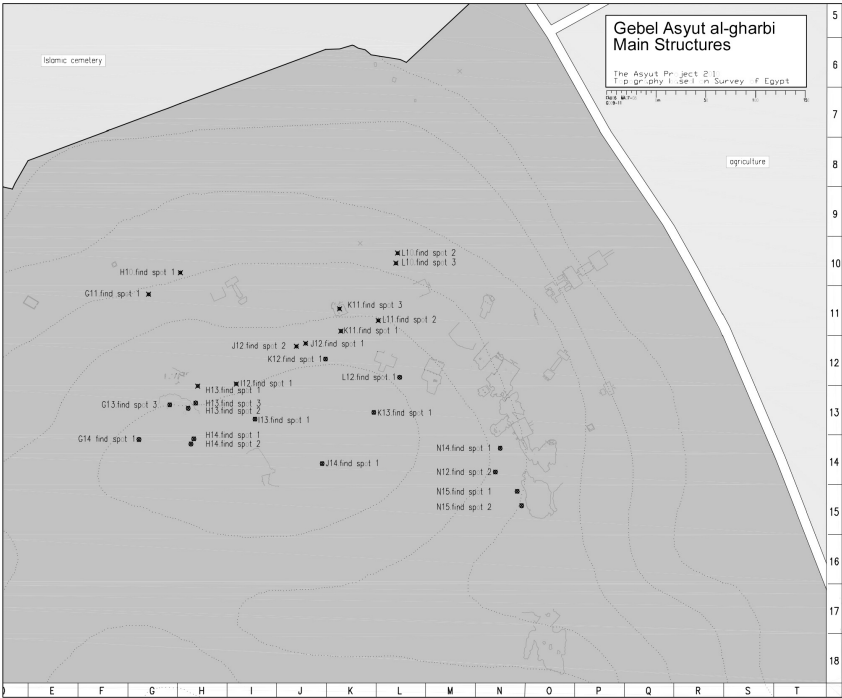
material from early periods was found on the top of the hill (Rzeuska 2012) (Fig. 6: 1). It was particularly concentrated on its eastern edge in the vicinity of the openings of the 'northern' and 'southern' shafts cut into the bedrock, which may have been described by early travellers as '*des restes de cisternes*' (Kahl 2013, 125). They are most probably the funerary shafts of early tombs (Fig. 6: 2) and it is also highly likely that these shafts had superstructures, although no evidence has survived to the present day. The top of the gebel seems as though it would have been both a good and safe location for a tomb and a similarly positioned mastaba can be found in Elkab (Huyge 2003; Limme 2008, 23-24). Nevertheless, this interpretation cannot be proven without a full-scale excavation being carried out.

The largest concentration of pottery was found by the northern shaft findspot within grid square J12 (Fig. 7: 1-2). It was dominated by fragments of handmade beer jars executed in Nile silt C tempered with inclusions of organic material, sand and some fine crushed limestone (Fig. 8: 1). All of the vessels are thin-walled, especially in comparison to late Old Kingdom examples. The majority were fired in a reduced atmosphere. The most frequently found parts are rims and shoulders (inv. nos AS 413, 417), whilst the pointed bases with a distinctive dip are less common (inv. no. AS 411) (Fig. 8: 2, 9: 1). Based on analogous material from Hierakonpolis (Raue 2007, 331), Abydos (Engel 1997, 28) and Elephantine (Raue 1999, 176-177), they can be dated to the late 2nd Dynasty.

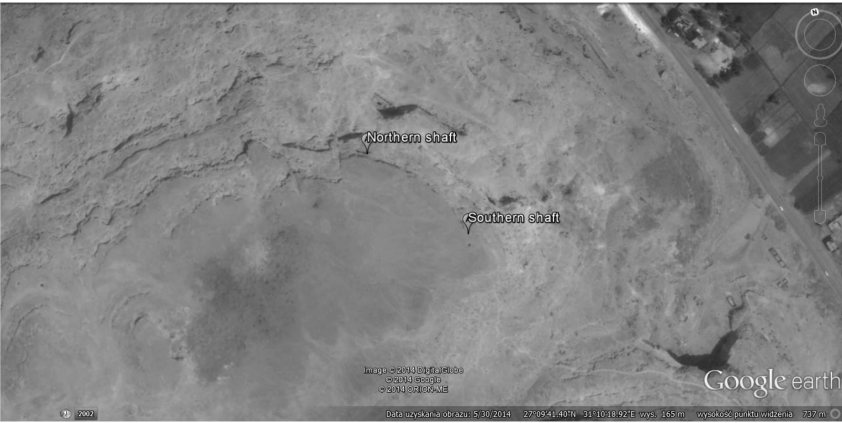
Slightly further to the north of the northern shaft (findspot 1 within grid square G14) a fragment of a small bowl was found (inv. no. AS 200) (Fig. 6: 1, 9: 2). It represents an early form of the carinated bowl, which later evolved into the classic carinated Meidum bowl. The vessel is moulded from medium fine Marl clay (similar to A1 in the Vienna System) and both its surfaces are red-slipped. The example has two other atypical elements, namely two grooves incised prior to firing that encircle the body at its widest point and a small protrusion on the shoulders which resembles a place where a spout would have been attached. Analogous examples from Qau (Brunton 1927, pl. 13), Adaima and Elkab (Op de Beck 2004, 247-248) also suggest a 2nd Dynasty dating of this object.

As regards the purposive sampling, ceramic material unearthed during recent excavations contains occasional examples of early pottery. These are primarily beer jar fragments, which are identical to those from the top of the gebel. Other vessel forms, such as a large, hand-made jar of unidentified shape (inv. nos AS 320, 423, 424), are rare (Fig. 10: 1).





1



2

Fig. 6. 1 – Survey of pottery find-spots. © the Asyut Project/C. Goerlich; 2 – View of the gebel; northern and southern openings visible at the northern and southern end of the gebel’s eastern edge, most probably associated with funerary shafts. © Google Earth



1

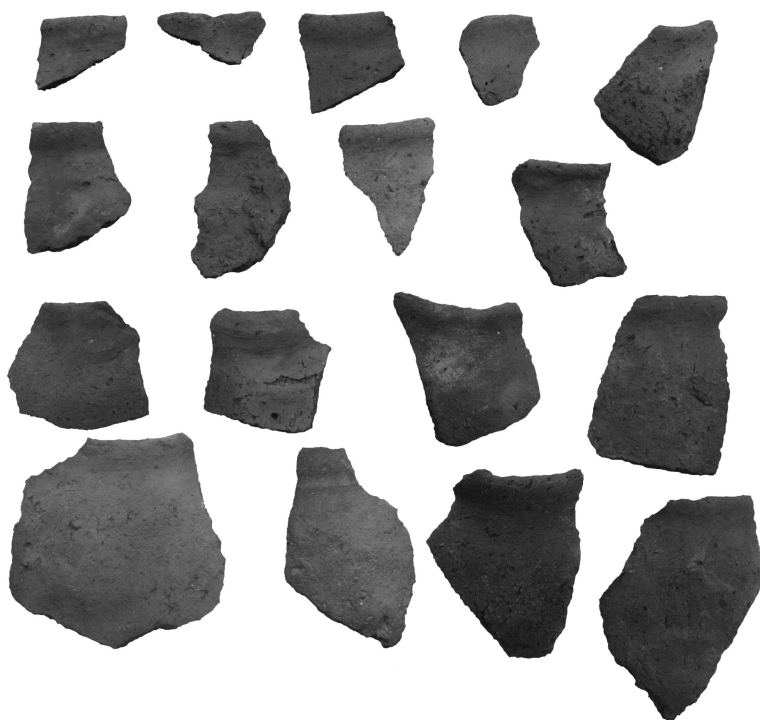


2

Fig. 7. 1 – Northeastern side of the gebel with the northern shaft; buildings of the modern Asyut in the background, looking northeast. © The Asyut Project. Photo by T. I. Rzeuska; 2 – Northern shaft on the eastern side of the gebel. © The Asyut Project. Photo by T. I. Rzeuska



1



2

Fig. 8. 1 – Obscure jar fragments by the northern shaft. © The Asyut Project. Photo by T. I. Rzeuska; 2 – Examples of beer jar rims collected from vicinity of the northern shaft. © The Asyut Project. Photo by T. I. Rzeuska

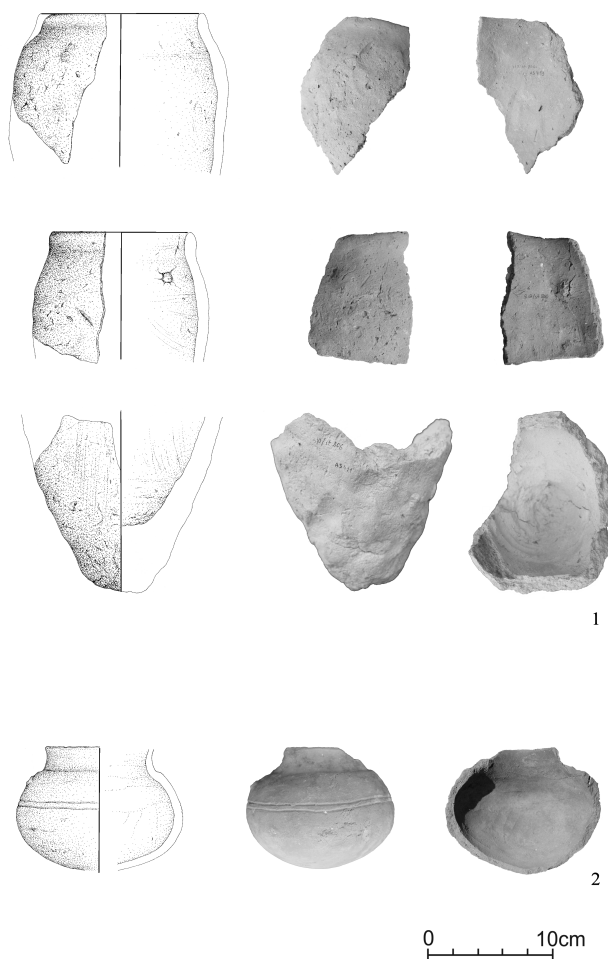


Fig. 9. 1 – Examples of Early Dynastic beer jars found by the mouth of the northern shaft on the gebel top. © The Asyut Project. Drawing and inking by A. Cedro, photo by T. I. Rzeuska; 2 – Early Meidum bowl found in the northern part of the gebel top. © The Asyut Project. Drawing and inking by A. Cedro. Photo by T. I. Rzeuska

Worthy of particular note is a body sherd of a cylindrical vessel, which is an example of Black-topped ware (Fig. 10: 2). Regardless of its poor condition (which prevents a closer identification of the form), the very presence of pottery dating to Naqada I-IIa-b (Kaiser 1957, pls 21-22) provides strong evidence of the existence of an early necropolis somewhere on the gebel.

The example samples just presented come from redeposited contexts that bear no association to the place of their discovery; the fragments of jars

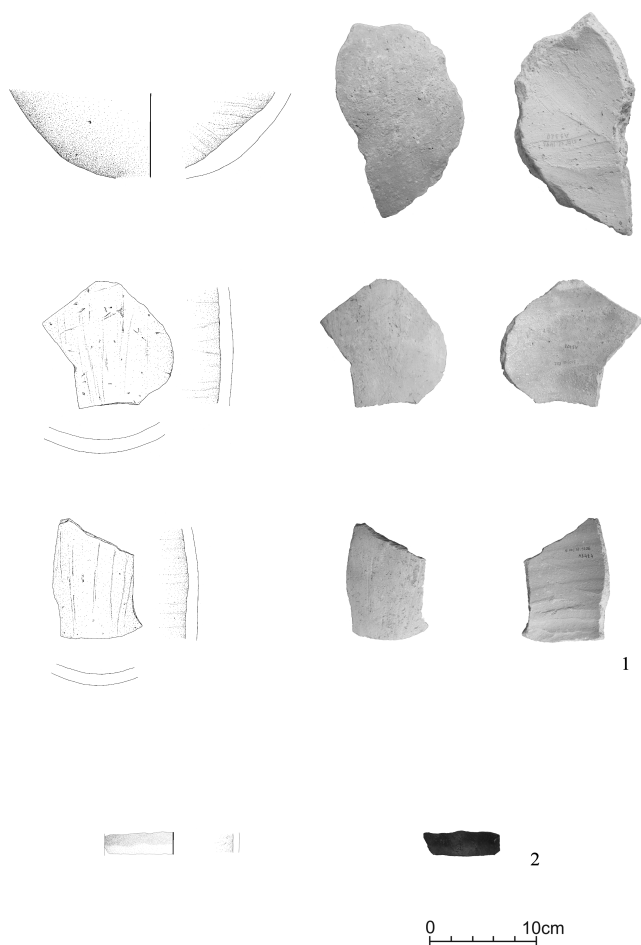


Fig. 10. 1 – Fragments of large handmade jars. © The Asyut Project. Drawing and inking by A. Cedro, photo by T. I. Rzeuska; 2 – Mid-section of cylindrical Black-Topped vessel. © The Asyut Project. Drawing and inking by A. Cedro, photo by T. I. Rzeuska

were found in the courtyard of Tomb V and the Black-topped sherd was discovered in the courtyard of Tomb III. Nevertheless, the location of the fragments alone suggests that they originate from the upper regions of the gebel or its very top.

## Summary

To summarise, the Predynastic and Early Dynastic pottery found on Gebel Asyut al-gharbi (especially the ceramics recovered during recent



excavations) provides conclusive proof of the existence of an early necropolis on the hill from as early as Naqada II, if not Naqada I. The discovery of a cemetery from this period would in turn irrefutably confirm human habitation in the Asyut area at this time. With regards to its potential location, the pottery collected during the survey of the top of the gebel, as well as the results of the sampling, suggests that the search for the earliest necropolis should be conducted on the very top of the gebel and in its upper regions. It is down to those conducting future excavations to determine its precise location.

## References

- Aston B. G. 1994.** *Ancient Egyptian Stone Vessels. Materials and Forms.* (Studien zur Archäologie und Geschichte Altägyptens 5). Heidelberg.
- Brunton G. 1927.** *Qau and Badari 1.* (BSAE/ERA 29). London.
- Chassinat É. and Palanque Ch. 1911.** *Une campagne de fouilles dans la nécropole d'Assiout.* (MIFAO 24). Cairo.
- Engel E.-M. 1997.** Abydos, Umm el-Qa'ab, Grab des Chasechemui. *Bulletin de liason du Group international d'étude de la céramique égyptienne* 20, 25-28.
- Firth C. M. and Quibell J. E. 1935.** *The Step Pyramid.* Cairo.
- Friedman R. F. 1994.** *Predynastic Settlement Ceramics of Upper Egypt: a Comparative Study of the Ceramics of Hamamieh, Nagada, and Hierakonpolis.* Unpublished PhD thesis, University of California, Berkeley. Berkeley.
- George B. 1975.** Frühe Keramik aus Ägypten: die dekorierte Negade II-Keramik im Medelhavsmuseet. (*MedMusB* 10). Stockholm.
- Huyge D. 2003.** An enigmatic Third Dynasty Mastaba at Elkab. *Egyptian Archaeology* 22, 29-30.
- Kahl J. 1999.** *Siut Theben: zur Wertschätzung von Traditionen im alten Ägypten.* (PÄ 13). Leiden, Boston, Cologne.
- Kahl J. 2007.** *Ancient Asyut. The First Synthesis after 300 Years of Research.* (*The Asyut Project* 1). Wiesbaden.
- Kahl J. 2012a.** Regionale Milieus und die Macht des Staates im Alten Ägypten: die Vergöttlichung der Gaufürsten von Assiut. *SAK* 41, 163-188.



- Kahl J. 2012b.** Asyut and the Asyut Project. In J. Kahl, M. El-Khadragy, U. Verhoeven and A. Kilian (eds), *Seven Seasons at Asyut. First Results of the Egyptian-German Cooperation in Archaeological Fieldwork*. Proceedings of an International Conference at the University of Sohag, 10th-11th of October 2009, 1-29. (*The Asyut Project 2*). Wiesbaden.
- Kahl J. 2013.** *Die Zeit selbst lag nun tot darnieder. Die Stadt Assiut und ihre Nekropolen nach westlichen Reiseberichten des 17. bis 19. Jahrhunderts: Konstruktion, Destruktion und Rekonstruktion.* (*The Asyut Project 5*). Wiesbaden.
- Kaiser W. 1957.** Zur inneren Chronologie der Nagadakultur. *Archaeologia Geographica* 6, 69-77.
- Klemm R. and Klemm D. 2006.** *Unpublished Geological Report on the Occasion of a Visit to Gebel Asyut in 2005.*
- Köhler E. Ch. 1998.** *Tell el-Fara 'in – Buto 3. Die Keramik von der späten Naqada-Kultur bis zum frühen Alten Reich (Schichten III bis VI).* (AV 94). Mainz.
- Kopp P. 2006.** *Die Siedlung der Naqadazeit.* (Elephantine 32; AV 118). Mainz.
- Lilyquist Ch.** with Contributions by Edward W. Castle. **1995.** *Egyptian Stone Vessels: Khian Trough Tuthmosis IV* New York.
- Limme L. 2008.** Elkab, 1937-2007: seventy years of Belgian archaeological research. *British Museum Studies in Ancient Egypt and Sudan* 9, 15-50. Retrieved from [http://www.britishmuseum.org/research/publications/online\\_journals/bmsaes/issue\\_9/limme.aspx](http://www.britishmuseum.org/research/publications/online_journals/bmsaes/issue_9/limme.aspx) (status as of Dec. 13th, 2014).
- Mace A.C. 1909.** The early Dynastic Cemeteries of Naga ed-Dêr. Part II. (*University of California publications in Egyptian archaeology* 3). Leipzig.
- Needler W. and Churcher C. S. 1984.** Predynastic and Archaic Egypt in the Brooklyn Museum. (*WM* 9). New York.
- Op de Beck L. 2004.** Possibilities and restrictions for the use of Maidumbowls as chronological indicators. *Cahiers de la céramique égyptienne* 7, 239-280.
- Petrie W. M. F. 1921.** *Corpus of Prehistoric Pottery and Palettes*. London.
- Raue D. 1999.** Ägyptische und nubische Keramik der 1.-4. Dynastie. In W. Kaiser, F. Arnold, M. Bommas, T. Hikade, H. Jaritz, P. Kopp, W. Niederberger, J.-P. Paetznick, C. von Pilgrim, B. von Pilgrim, D. Raue, T. Rzeuska, S. Schaten, A. Seiler, L. Stalder and

- M. Ziemermann, Stadt und Tempel von Elephantine, 25./26./27. Grabungsbericht. *MDAIK* 55, 173-189.
- Raue D. 2007.** Pottery from the Hierakonpolis Fort, appendix to Renée Friedman, new observations on the Fort at Hierakonpolis. In H. Hawass and J. Richards (eds), *The Archaeology and Art of Ancient Egypt: Essays in Honor of David B. O'Connor*, 329-336. (*ASAE Supplément* 36). Cairo.
- Reisner G. A. 1908.** *The early Dynastic Cemeteries of Naqa ed-Dêr.* (University of California Publications in Egyptian Archaeology 2). Leipzig.
- Rzeuska T. 2012.** Pottery. In J. Kahl, M. El-Khadragy, U. Verhoeven, M. Abdelrahim, M. van Elsbergen, H. Fahid, A. Kilian, Ch. Kitagawa, T. Rzeuska and M. Zöller-Engelhardt, The Asyut Project: ninth season of fieldwork (2011). *SAK* 41, 209-233.
- Rzeuska T. I. forthcoming.** *Chronological Overview of Pottery from the Necropolis in Asyut. A Contribution to the History of Gebel Asyut al-gharbi.* (*The Asyut Project* 6). Wiesbaden.
- Steinmann F. 1998.** *Tongefäße von der Vordynastischen Zeit bis zum Ende des Mittleren Reiches.* (*Katalog Ägyptischer Sammlungen in Leipzig* Band 2). Mainz.
- Zitman M. 2010.** *The Necropolis of Assiut. A Case Study of Local Egyptian Funerary Culture from the Old to the End of the Middle Kingdom I-II.* (*Orientalia Lovaniensia Analecta* 180). Leuven.

Teodozja I. Rzeuska  
 Institute of Mediterranean and Oriental Cultures  
 Polish Academy of Sciences  
 trzeuska@iksio.pan.pl