

Zahi Hawass

# EXCAVATIONS in the Valley of the Kings

Excavation Report  
for the Egyptian Mission north of Medinet Habu  
Season 01-09-2021 to 30-03-2022

Volume VII





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Led by Dr. Zahi Hawass  
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# Introduction

**T**HE EGYPTIAN MISSION continued the excavations in the area to the north of Medinet Habu, from 01-09-2021 to 30-03-2022, in search for the extension of the city of Amenhotep III discovered during the previous season, and in search of the funerary temple of king Tutankhamun.

## Excavation Sites

Excavation sites were divided into three main sections:

1. The Northern Section: North of the Temple of Medinet Habu
2. The Triangle Area: North of Qurnet Marai
3. The Western Section: Northwest of the Temple of Medinet Habu

In addition to the excavations, we carried out conservation and restoration on the mudbrick buildings and artifacts. We also studied human remains and pottery finds in addition to carrying out digital documentation of different work aspects.

## Previous Excavations

This discovery of the city of the Dazzling Aten came about completely by accident. I was planning to search for the funerary temple of Tutankhamun. We have an inscription found inside the tomb of Tutankhamun indicating that the funerary temple of Tutankhamun is located in the sacred area of Amun.<sup>1</sup> We also have title of a priest of Tutankhamun's funerary cult.<sup>2</sup> Given the evidence, I believed that we should re-excavate the site where Hölscher found the temple of Ay and Horemheb north of Medinet Habu.<sup>3</sup>

**1** The sacred area of Amun is located at Medinet Habu.

**2** See Reeves, Nicholas. *The Complete Tutankhamun*. London: Thames and Hudson, 2022; for the stela of Userhat, see the entry on the Metropolitan Museum's online catalog: <https://www.metmuseum.org/art/collection/search/544776>; for a discussion of other possibilities regarding the funerary temple of Tutankhamun, see Eaton-Krauss, Marianne. *The Unknown Tutankhamun*. London: Bloomsbury, 2016, 87-102

**3** Hölscher, Uvo, *The excavation of Medinet Habu Vol. I, General Plans and Views*, Oriental Institute Publications 21 Chicago: Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, 1934; Hölscher, Uvo, *The excavation of Medinet Habu Vol. II, The Temples of the Eighteenth Dynasty*. Oriental Institute Publications 41. Chicago: Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, 1939, 63-115.

This work happened in 2021. We planned to examine the large area located to the north of Hölscher excavation. We made test trenches which lead us to discover the remains of houses, which further led to the discovery of the city.

The city is located to the north of Medinet Habu and to the east of the road leading to the Valley of the Queens and Deir el-Medina. According to the objects found, the pottery, and the inscriptions, the city is dated to the reign of Amenhotep III and it was called the “Dazzling Aten”.<sup>4</sup>

The excavated city is approximately 100 meters north of the enclosure walls of the Ramses III temple at Medinet Habu, and approximately 170 meters east of the funerary temple of New Kingdom kings Ay and Horemheb. It is also near the temples of Thutmose III, Ramses IV, and the temple of Amenhotep son of Hapu.

The current known plan of the city includes one wide central street, surrounded by serpentine walls. The city was divided into three types of space:

1. The living area
2. The administrative area
3. The workshops

The city was further divided into 7 districts. The main entrance of these districts was located on the west side; each district was surrounded by a serpentine wall. The different workshops discovered include workshops to make textiles, leather and sandals, children’s toys, jewelry, and a mudbrick workshop located next to a large water basin. On the other side of the industrial area, more than 100 molds were discovered for the production of amulets. A seal inscription discovered in the western part of the town read as *itn ḥm mꜣt*, “The Aten who lives in truth”. On the southern side of the settlement, we found a bakery and an area for cooking, including ovens and large storage vessels. The most interesting discovery was an inscription on a jar which can be read, “Regnal year 37, cured (or dry) meat for the third heb-sed festival<sup>5</sup>, pure. / From the stockyard of the slaughterhouse of the royal scribe Kha<sup>6</sup>, made by the butcher Iwy, 2 hn.”. Sed festivals were usually celebrated by the king after 30 years of rule, and then repeated every three years afterwards.

Thousands of pottery sherds were found, including beautiful blue pottery typical of the 18<sup>th</sup> dynasty. I believe that the pottery found here is the best collection of New Kingdom pottery found thus far. A large amount of metal and glass were also found. Several statuettes of Queen Tiye and the goddess Hathor were found, and two skeletons of cows were found inside houses. In one house, a scene of the Aten sun disk was drawn in white. We extended our excavations to the east and found more houses. The discovery of the city provides us with significant evidence for the understanding of daily life and the central administration of Egypt during this period.

<sup>4</sup> Hawass, Zahi. “Excavations in Western Thebes, 2021: The Discovery of the Golden Lost City, A Preliminary Report.” *Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt* 57 (2021): 83–110

<sup>5</sup> See Hayes, W. “Inscriptions from the Palace of Amenhotep III,” *JNES* 10.1 (1951), fig. 12, nos. 164, 166, and fig. 16 for other meat labels dated to year 37.

<sup>6</sup> See Hayes, op. cit., fig. 12, nos. 160, 161 for the same Kha on meat labels dated to year 34.

## The Residential District in the Golden City



Figure 1 – The residential district in the Golden City.

**A** FEW YEARS AGO, El Amarna was considered the largest Egyptian city which dates to the 18<sup>th</sup> dynasty, but now the discovery of the Golden City of Amenhotep III (the Dazzling Aten) has become the most complete example for studying daily life in ancient Egypt during this period, due to the wonderful state of preservation and the discovery of equipment and daily life tools. This section will focus on the residential neighborhood of the city and its architecture.

## Houses at Other Sites

Most town sites in ancient Egypt are characterized by rows of mud-brick walls in varying states of preservation, their networks of associations often obscured by the successive layers of occupation that make up the typical tell site. As elsewhere in North Africa and the near east, ancient Egyptian towns and villages tend to consist of a few large ceremonial buildings – invariably identified as temples or palaces surrounded by a relatively homogeneous mass of residential accommodation. The fundamental role of the settlement archaeologist in Egypt is to interpret these networks of brick walls to break the urban site down into smaller residential units such as rooms, houses, streets, neighborhoods, and suburbs, and then to examine the stratified deposits within the walls in order to identify their function and significance.<sup>7</sup>

For the most part, ancient Egyptian houses were constructed using materials that were handy and plentiful. This meant that the design of houses in ancient Egypt varied little, even among the wealthy. This makes it very easy to imagine what Egyptian houses look like. Ancient mud houses in Egypt were primarily constructed and lived in by the commoners on the lowest social strata in Egypt, who could afford little else. While ancient Egyptian houses built by commoners and nobles might have differed in many respects, in many others they were quite similar in order to survive the burning heat of the Egyptian climate as comfortably as possible. Almost all ancient Egypt houses were constructed with a flat roof. Families often lounged, ate, and slept on the roofs of their houses.<sup>8</sup>

The general layouts of the houses found in the Golden City are similar to those in Malqata and Tell el-Amarna in some ways and different in others.

## The Main Street and the Branched Streets

The houses extend to the south and east. The facades of houses differ according to the street which they overlook. According to the numbering system of the site, the houses discussed here are in district number 6 (D.6). The basic component of these houses is the presence of a main hall and two rooms. Some rooms were attached to a transitional hall, some to which a kitchen was attached and others to which a ladder was attached. These houses are built of mud brick, either Nile silt or tafla. The average size of the mudbricks used are 8 cm by 15 cm by 31 cm. Most of the walls of the houses are only one brick wide (15 cm).

<sup>7</sup> Shaw, Ian. "Ideal Homes in Ancient Egypt: The Archaeology of Social Aspiration." *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* 2.2 (1992), 147-166

<sup>8</sup> Azad, Mir Mohammad, and Abhik Barua. "A Case Studies of Ancient Egyptian Architecture." *International Journal of Engineering and Applied Sciences (IJEAS)*, V4 10 (2017).

## The Northern Entrance (the Northern Gate)

The only available access point to the city was discovered last season. This access point was called “the northern gate” and is considered an exit, not an entrance, as the gate opens directly to the lake and therefore was likely used to obtain water from the lake. It may have been an entrance for boats coming to the city via the lake.

The width of this gate is 1.5 m, while the shoulder of the gate is 65 cm wide on both sides. It was built of tafla bricks.



Figure 2 – View of the Northern Gate, looking south.

The western wing of the gate is connected to one of the serpentine walls and measures 2.5 meters long. The attached serpentine wall surrounded the third district, but it was removed during the construction of the mudbrick factory, suggesting that the mudbrick factory was not in the original plan of the city at the time of its construction. The eastern wing of the gate connects to a number of attached buildings and has a length of 1.7 meters.

The gate opens to a corridor 2.5 meters wide on the eastern side of a longitudinal room. This room may have been a “control room” to control entry and exit to and from the city. There was an entrance with a width of 65 cm, leading to the southeast corner. In the southwest corner of the corridor, there are traces of burning on the floor and walls as a result of activity during the occupancy period.

## The Main Northern Street



Figure 3 – The main street, looking north.

The city has a main street running north-south, located between the third district and the residential area. Two side streets branch out from it towards the east. The floor of the street slopes south to north, in line with the inclinations of the bedrock, which may be to facilitate the disposal of flood water as this would direct water directly to the lake.

The maximum width of the street is on the northern side, where its width is 7.6 m. The street narrows as it heads south, reaching 5.6 meters near the main street which runs west to east. The current excavated length of the street is 25 meters in a north-south direction. The street was covered with a thick layer of blackish brown ash, likely the result of intense industrial activity.

Two subpassages are connected to the street on the eastern side. The northern subpassage is 10 meters long and 2.2 meters wide on the western side, 1.2 meters wide on the eastern end. To the south, the work on another subpassage heading east-west has not been completed yet.

## The Eastern Street



Figure 4 – View of Eastern Street, looking south.

The Eastern Street runs in a north-south direction. The street is located at the end of the residential district in the east. The current discovered length is 28.5 meters. The width is 4.7 meters on the north side, while it narrows as it runs southward until it reaches 2.4 meters.

The floor of the street was covered with a thick layer of basalt powder, and there is an oven at the northern end of the street. We believe that this layer of basalt powder was a result of polishing basalt statues. Ancient Egyptians used water, sand, and fire in the process of polishing basalt or granite statues. This would explain the oven at the northern end, and why the street opens directly onto the lake, thus providing all of the required elements.

Three side lanes diverge from this street heading west. The northern lane runs 7.5 meters east west. It is 1.1 meters wide at the eastern end and 1.5 meters wide at the western end. The middle lane is 6 meters long and 5 meters wide. The southern lane leads to another group of houses, but some of these houses extend under the modern road.

## The General Layout of the Houses

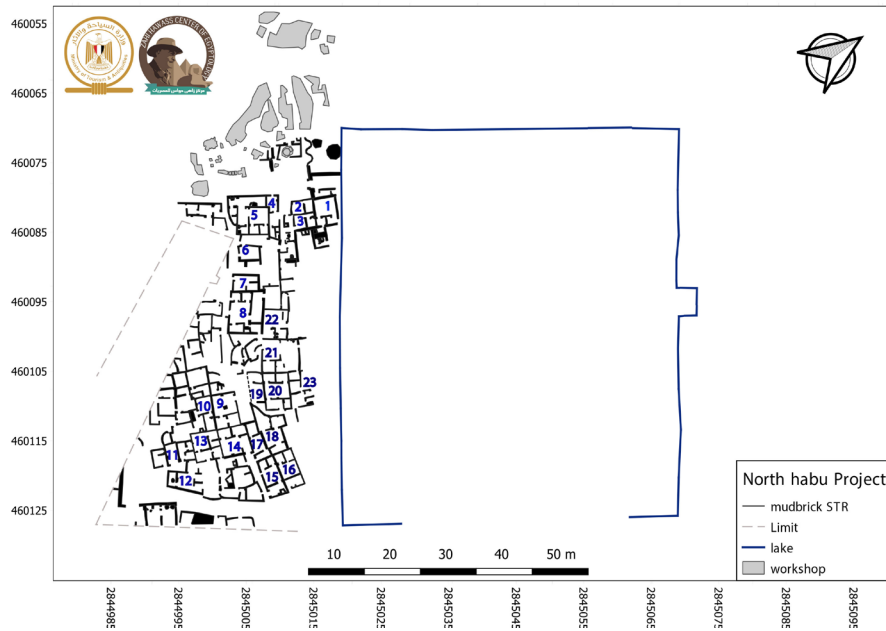


Figure 5 – Genral Plan of The Residential Houses.

### Main Entrance of the House

The entrance of a house is typically slightly higher than street level. Because the floor of the house is lower than the street level, there will usually be a few steps at the entrance. The width of house entrances varies, ranging from 55 cm to 85 cm. In some houses, a wooden plank is used to connect the two door jambs. Some of the house entrances had been blocked by mudbricks. Perhaps they blocked the doors when they left for Amarna, thinking that they would return later.



Figure 6 – The blocked door of NH.2, looking south.

## The Transitional or Frontal Corridor

This corridor is a longitudinal corridor used to move between different areas of the house. It also contains some special devices for preparing bread, such as a mill.



Figure 7 – The so-called mudbrick quern emplacement, looking west.

The process of getting bread was not as easy then as it is now, so every household had to deal with making bread itself, starting from removing impurities from the grain, passing through the different stages of converting grain to flour through grinding, then kneading, and baking.

The mill was a major component of most excavated houses. It consisted of two parts. The first was a square structure made of mudbricks covered with a layer of mud mortar. The mill was raised above the ground and a grinding stone was attached to it. The second part is oval shaped and slightly raised above the ground level. These mills are always supported by a wall.



Figure 8 – A number of worked stones were found in the houses.



Figure 9 – The so-called lime mortar.

## The Stone Mill

This “lime mortar” is a limestone vessel fixed to the floor and surrounded by a layer of mortar or a course of mudbricks. The inner diameter ranged between 24 and 26 cm, while the outer diameter ranged between 33 and 35 cm. The thickness of the edge from the top was between 3 and 3 cm. In the excavated houses, it is usually found in a corner of the room, close to the mill built with mudbricks. A miller would have held a stick of wood and used the structure to grind.

## The Main Hall

This area was what we could call the “living room”. The room is sometimes square in shape and the storage and storage rooms were accessible from it. The hall may have a column to hold the ceiling due to the wide area. The main hall was also used as a suitable place for various activities and industries. Sometimes the walls were covered with a layer of white mortar.



Figure 10 – General view of a house, looking north.

## The Two Small Rooms

Usually at the end of the house, there were two small rooms, almost equal in measurements. Their internal walls were built after the main walls of the house and they either open directly onto the main hall or one of them is located inside the other room. We believe that these rooms were used as bedrooms, and sometimes one of them was used as a storage space. When used for storage, most of them have large-sized pottery vessels used to store liquids or grains.



Figure 11 – One of the potential watering places, found in house N.10.

One of these rooms could have also been used as a watering or drinking place. Driaux has said that there is no conclusive evidence of the location of watering places in the city of Elephantine, but there are possibilities that they exist within the port itself, as suggested by Von Pilgrim<sup>9</sup>. By comparing this data with what was revealed in the Golden City, we can accurately determine the places of drinking water. Due to the proximity of the water source to the city, being the large lake that lies on the northern border of the city, there was no problem in providing water for the residents, but drinking water is a different matter. A room was used in each house to hold large pots storing drinking water, and many of these pots were found in their original places in the houses.

## Kitchen

It was not customary in ancient Egypt to have a location within the house for cooking, but rather there would be a place outside, or an area attached to the house in order to avoid the smoke resulting from the frequent fires for heating. Therefore, most of the ovens used in the breadmaking process or even various industries were located outside the house. They were sometimes surrounded by a wall attached to the outside walls of the house to give them privacy and a longer period of use than those built entirely outdoors. More than one oven could be built in one place if the residents of neighboring houses agreed to do so, or if the area was witnessing intense industrial activity.



Figure 12 – A kitchen located to the south of house N.5.

<sup>9</sup> Driaux, Delphine. “Water supply of ancient Egyptian settlements: the role of the state. Overview of a relatively equitable scheme from the Old to New Kingdom (ca. 2543-1077 BC).” *Water history* vol. 8 (2016): 43-58.

## The Oven

The majority of the discovered kilns are cylindrical. They are built of ceramic by the “roping” method and are surrounded by mudbricks or a mud mass as a kind of reinforcement. They are covered from the outside with a layer of mortar. A hole was dug at the bottom to stir the fuel or remove the ashes resulting from the burning process. These ovens are usually built in one of the corners to give them more stability, and if replaced, it may be replaced in the same location.

These ovens were used in the baking of round and oval shaped bread by sticking the bread on the inner surface of the oven or by placing the bread in molds that were stacked in the oven. One of the rare pieces discovered next to an oven was a round wooden tool with a rectangular handle that is still used in Egyptian villages. In Arabic, this is called a *matraha*. It is used to place bread on the fire and to lift the bread after it has been baked.

As for the transient cooking process, it takes place inside the house using pottery dishes designated for that. Some of these dishes were found to contain whitish ash and pieces of coal. Traces of burning were also found on some of the floors of the main halls in some houses. The upper part is missing from all of the discovered kilns.

## The Staircase

The majority of the walls of the discovered houses are at least 15 cm in width, which prompts us to accept the idea that if a staircase is present, it may have been used to reach the roof of the house for drying and storage. The existence of a roof for the houses is supported by archaeological evidence and by the idea that residents would need a rooftop for a location with direct sunlight for storage and drying purposes. In some houses, the staircase was found attached to the house, and in some the staircase was inside the house itself, usually in the transitional hall. If the house is built of mudbricks, the staircase is usually built of mudbricks made of Nile silt, which are more able to bear pressure than other types of mudbricks.



Figure 13 – An oven found in House N.3.



Figure 14 – Wooden object known as a “matraha”.



Figure 15 – The staircase located in house N.5.

## Groups of Houses

The houses are located in the residential district in three groups: north, south, and central.

### The Southern Houses



Figure 16 – General view of the southern houses, looking west.

The extension of these houses is still located below the asphalt road which connects the archaeological area of the Theban cemetery with the temple at Medinet Habu. We are waiting for the workers to excavate the rest of these houses, which are not expected to differ in their layout from the rest of the excavated houses.

## The Northern Houses

### N.H.1



Figure 17 – N.H.1.

Coordinates: 25°43'22.23"N - 32°36'8.34"E

Axis: east-west, entrance north-south

The house is located in the northwestern part of the city. It is bordered on the south by two houses, numbers NH2 and NH3. Its façade overlooks the lake. The lake may have been built in a later stage than the house due to the erosion of the northern side of the house due to the high-water level in the lake. The total area of the house is 4.3 m by 5.25 m. It was built with mudbricks made from Nile silt. The average dimensions of the bricks are 31 cm by 15 cm by 8 cm.

The house is typical of most houses from this period. The surrounding walls are 31 cm. wide, while the interior walls are 15 cm. wide. There are remains of clay mortar on the walls. The house consists of a main hall and two rooms. The main entrance is located on the north side, and has a width of 85 cm. It leads to the main hall, which has an area of 3.75 m by 3.05 m. In

the southern part, adjacent to the wall, is a rectangular structure measuring 2.11 m. by 48 cm. by 15 cm, probably used as a bench for sitting or placing things upon it.

The main hall opens into two rooms on the eastern side. The first room is located on the southern side and measures 1.45 by 1.7 m. It is accessed through an entrance with a width of 65 cm. The other room on the northern side measures 1.45 m. by 1.9 m. and is accessed through an entrance 65 cm. wide. A number of grinding stones were found in the hall of this house. It is noted there is a room on the eastern side of the house whose eastern and northern walls have eroded. A number of pieces ranging in diameter from 10 to 40 cm. are spread throughout it.

Pottery analysis: Due to the small size of the house, few pieces of pottery were found in it, and those that were found were of daily use. A beer vessel and a utensil holder used to carry medium-sized utensils were found, as well as a medium-sized amphora used to store liquids.

## N.H. 2



Figure 18 – N.H.2.

Coordinates: 25°43'22.12"N - 32°36'8.25"E

The house is located in the northern part of the city, with its façade facing a side lane off the western main street. The total area of this house is 4.1 m. by 2.5 m. It was built with mudbricks made of Nile silt and clay. The average mudbrick is between 31 cm. by 15 cm. by 8 cm and 33 cm. by 16 cm. by 11 cm.

This house and the house next to it are among the smallest at the site. The layout consists of a hall and a small room. There are remains of clay mortar on the walls. The house is a later addition to the buildings north of it. The main entrance to this house is located on the southeastern side, with a width of 50 cm and closed with mudbrick courses. It leads to the main hall, which is a square hall with an area of 2.15 by 2.15 m. The floor of the hall is higher than the street floor, and the descent into it was by mudbrick steps, which are now missing. The door sill had a block of granodiorite stone. The floor of this hall contains traces of burning as a result of use during the occupation period.

The hall opens to a rectangular room measuring 2.1 m. by 1.5 m. It is accessed through an entrance on the northwest side of the hall, which is 50 cm. wide. In this room was discovered Burial #048 of a girl not more than four years old, according to the initial study by the orthopedic specialist at the excavation. The burial is oriented east-west, with the head towards the west, the legs toward the east, and the face on the left side. Remains of palm and plum seeds were found between the legs. A ceramic pot was also found with the remains of a color drawing of three girls, perhaps a memorial to the deceased girl. This is reinforced by closing the main door of the house with mudbrick courses.

Pottery analysis: Due to the fact that this house is one of the smallest houses in terms of area, consisting only of a hall and a small room, it is rare for it to have a complete pot. Only one vase with a creamy membrane was found, and according to recent studies, it is likely to have many uses. It might have been used to preserve embalming materials, due to its presence near Burial #048. A model of a vessel used to store liquids was also found.

### N.H.3



Figure 19 – N.H. 3.

Coordinates: 25°43'22.06"N - 32°36'8.34"E

The house is located in the northwest part of the city, overlooking a side street off the western main street. To the north of it is house N.H.1, and to the west of it is N.H.2, while to the east is the area which has been called the "leather and shoe" workshop. The total area of the house is 4.7 by 5.7 m. It was built with mudbricks from Nile silt. The average mudbrick is 31 cm. by 15 cm. by 8 cm. The area of this house and the house next to it is rather small compared to the adjacent houses in the eastern part. There are remains of a clay mortar on the walls.

This house consists of a main hall and a room, preceded by an annex which holds the mill and the oven. The main entrance to this house is located on the southwestern side, with a width of 55 cm. The entrance threshold is made of granodiorite stone. It leads to a longitudinal transitional hall facing east-west, with an area of 2.83 m. by 1.62 m. On the eastern side of the hall and adjacent to the southern wall, there are remains of a mudbrick building measuring 75 by 116 by 24 cm. This is perhaps the area designated for grinding grain. In the southeast corner of the hall, there is a semi-circular cutout with a diameter of 70 cm., possibly to hold a container for storing grain or flour resulting from the grinding process. Adjacent to the northern wall is a semi-rectangular building made of mudbrick, 35 cm wide, 165 cm long, 65 cm. high. On the northern side of the eastern wall is an entrance 55 cm. wide to the place designated for baking or cooking (the "kitchen"), measuring 1.4 by 1.48 m. In its southwestern corner is a cylindrical clay oven with a diameter of 60 cm where waste from the preparation process was collected.

As for the entrance to the main hall, it is located in the northern side of the transitional hall and is 55 cm wide at the bottom. The area of this hall is 2 by 2.55 m. Traces of burning were found on the floor as evidence of activity inside. On the northwestern side, an entrance 60 cm. wide leads to a hall 1.55 m. long and 60 cm. wide. In the southeastern part, there is an entrance 55 cm. wide leading to a room measuring 1.7 by 1.5 m. This house and the house adjacent to it on the western side are among the smallest houses discovered this season, and it is possible that the front annex was used by residents of both houses for people serving in the main house overlooking the western street.

Pottery analysis: Only a large dish with rope shaped decorations on the outer surface and a medium-sized pot stand were found in this house.

## N.H.4



Figure 20 – N.H. 4.

Coordinates: 25°43'22.00"N - 32°36'8.14"E

Axis: east-west, north-south

This house is located adjacent to house N.H.5 to the south and may be an extension of this house. This house or the adjacent has two entrances; one opening onto a side street to the north and another opening to the main street to the west. The building material is a mixture of mudbricks made of clay and mudbricks made with Nile silt. The average size of the clay bricks is 31 by 15 by 9 cm, while the average size of the mudbricks made from Nile silt is 41 by 20 by 13 cm.

The house consists of three rooms. The floor of the western chamber is lower than the level of the main street. As for the entrance overlooking the main street, it is 45 cm. wide and leads to a semi-rectangular hall characterized by the presence of a number of pottery dishes that were left during the abandonment phase. In the northwest corner, we found a dish with two handles in the middle, which is one of the dishes used in the spinning industry. The floor of this room witnessed more than one stage of occupancy, and this is evident through the cut on the western side of the interior. In the eastern wall to the south, an entrance 55 cm. wide is closed with mudbricks and granodiorite, while another entrance leads to the eastern room overlooking the northern side street, with a width of 55 cm. It has a lintel made of mud mortar, and this room is rectangular in shape. The walls were built of clay bricks. It seems that the northern wall was restored at a later date using mudbricks made of Nile silt. A number of pottery dishes were found

inside this room, and in the northeastern corner, remains of a leather water-bag were found. On the floor, traces of a blackish-gray burn were also found as a result of occupation. It seems that this room has witnessed several occupation periods, as we found a number of dishes placed on top of each other at a higher level than the original floor of this room. In the southern part of the eastern wall, another entrance (50 cm. wide) with a basalt threshold leads to another room, which appears to have been built in a later period than the eastern wall as it was added to it. In the northern part of the room, a course of bricks and stone divides the room into two halves. In the northwest part, we found some pottery vessels, suggesting that this may have been used as a storage place. In the northern wall, close to the floor level, there is a niche leading to the inside of the room. It is unclear if the niche has anything to do with the pottery placed inside.

Pottery analysis: This house contained many pottery vessels used in daily life; we found medium-sized dishes with a red layer. A dish with two handles was found inside, of a type known as spinning dishes. We also found a medium sized pot holder and a vessel used for filling and pouring liquids, along with a number of relatively large amphorae used for storage.

#### N.H.5



Figure 21 – N.H.5.

Coordinates: 25°43'21.80"N - 32°36'7.99"E

The house is located in the western part of the city, as its façade overlooks the western part of the main street. This house is composed of an entrance hallway which in turn leads to a transitional lounge. It opens to a longitudinal hall to the north and to the east is the kitchen of the house. From the longitudinal hall, which is a rectangular corridor in a north-south direction, it has two entrances in the eastern wall, one of which (the northern one) leads to the living room, and to the east of it are two storage rooms. The southern entrance leads to a hall which ends in a staircase. This house is one of the most complete houses in the city.

This house contains all the necessities of daily life, as it includes a quern emplacement, a stone mill, a kitchen, and a staircase. The quern emplacement (a structure made of mudbricks for grinding grain) is located in the longitudinal hall. The stone block that is attached to it was not found, which the grains would have been ground on. The stone mill is located in the transitional hall. It is a deep stone bowl with a diameter of 25 cm and a depth of up to 30 cm. The kitchen, which contained cooking ovens, is located in the southern part of the house and is attached to it. The staircase is located in the eastern part of the other longitudinal hall, but only three steps have been preserved. The house was covered with leaves and palm trunks according to the remains found in the longitudinal hall and the main living room. We believe that the roof of the house would not have supported a full second level but would have only been used for storage and drying purposes.

The main street is a longitudinal street in a north-south direction, the length of which is currently 25 m. The width in the northern part is 7.6 m. and in the southern part is 5.6 m. It descends as it goes south and then begins to rise again.

The house N.H.5 has a total area of 6.8 m. by 7.3 m. During the construction, mudbricks were used made from Nile silt and clay, although the majority are clay bricks. The average mudbrick mold is 31 cm by 15 cm by 8 cm. The main entrance to this house is located on the southwestern side, with a width of 73 cm and a height of 71 cm. The entrance was accessed via a small staircase which seems to have consisted of three steps down, as the floor of the house is lower than the floor of the main street, which is traditional to most houses in the city. From this entrance and staircase, we reach a square transitional hall measuring 1.45 m. by 1.45 m which leads east towards the kitchen of the house and north to another transitional hall or longitudinal corridor. In this transitional hall, in the northeastern corner, there is a round-shaped stone vessel surrounded by a layer of clay mortar (the upper western part of the stone is missing) with a diameter of 26 cm. inside and 34.5 cm outside. It seems that this stone mill played a role in preparing bread, as it is approximately midway between the mudbrick mill in the north and the kitchen in the east.

Through an entrance in the eastern wall of the transitional hall (65 cm. wide and 71 cm. high), we reach the kitchen of the house, which measures 1.45 m. by 3.9 m. As was traditional in ancient Egyptian houses, ovens were kept outside in a place isolated from dust to protect the residents of the house from smoke and fumes resulting from regular heating and burning procedures. The south wall of the house turns northward as we go east until finally it joins the east wall of the main house. The area containing the cooking oven was covered in a thick layer of ash. It should be noted that traces of burning clearly affected the walls to the extent that

some mudbricks turned into the color of baked bricks as a result of exposure to intense heat, particularly on the southern wall.

Returning again to the first transitional hall, through an entrance 71 cm. wide located in the northern wall is another transitional hall or longitudinal corridor measuring 1.73 by 5.4 m. in a north-south direction. In the middle of the corridor and adjacent to the eastern wall are the remains of a mudbrick structure consisting of two parts, one square and the other flat, which is used in the grain milling process. A stone block would be installed in the middle of the square part, but the stone block was not found. The worker would stand holding another stone, grinding back and forth. Such stones were found scattered throughout the city. The area of this square structure is 70 by 70 cm. Adding the flat part, the measurements are 70 by 130 cm. In the construction of such structures, mudbricks are used vertically and then covered with a layer of mortar until it reaches the floor of the room inside which it was built. It is noted that the floor of this hall or corridor is uneven, as it descends from north to south, perhaps due to the nature of the rocky land on which it was built. It is also clear that this hall or corridor is a later addition to the main building, which originally consisted of the hall and two storage rooms. It was later expanded, and the staircase room, kitchen, and longitudinal hall were added. In the eastern wall of this hall there are two entrances, one on the southern side which leads to the "staircase hall", the hall at the end of which on the eastern side are the remains of a staircase. The entrance on the northern side leads to the main living room of the house, although this is not the main entrance to this hall, as it appears to have been created during the annexation of the longitudinal hall for the house.

The "staircase hall" is a longitudinal hall facing east-west, measuring 1.92 m. by 3.44 m. It is a rectangular hall, and a layer of mortar was found containing the imprint of palm fronds, confirming the existence of a roof for this house, for which products of the surrounding local environment were used. In the southeastern corner there are steps for a staircase, only two of which remain, measuring 52 cm. in width. These would have led up to the roof of the house. In the northeast corner, a small entrance, 42 cm. wide, leads to a small storage room located at the bottom of the stairs. The steps of the stairs are built of mudbricks made from Nile silt, in contrast to the bricks used in the walls of the house, which were made of clay. This was to give more strength to the staircase due to its frequent use in daily life.

In the northern wall on the western side, an entrance 71 cm. wide leads to the main hall or living room, measuring 2.84 m. by 3.4 m. It is bordered on the western side by the transitional hall or longitudinal corridor, and on the southern side by the hall leading to the staircase. This hall opens into two rooms on the eastern side. In this hall, like the southern hall, remnants of palm trunks and fronds used in the roof of the house were found. In the middle of the hall on the eastern side, there are small semi-circular pieces with a diameter of 18 cm. These were perhaps used to install wooden columns to support the ceiling. In the southwestern corner of the hall, there are traces of intense burning (reddish gray) and some stone balls used for industry or grinding. The northern and western walls were supported from below with an additional course of mudbricks. It seems that this hall witnessed more than one period of occupancy, as the remains of a rectangular building were found in the eastern part between the entrances which may have been used for storage. Through the two entrances, we reach the storage rooms, in which a number of pottery vessels of various shapes and sizes were found.

A small stela was discovered close to this house bearing the name of Ahmose. We believe that this belongs to the owner of this house, who may be the same Ahmose who moved to Amarna under the reign of king Akhenaten and was the owner of Amarna tomb 3.

Pottery analysis: A number of complete pottery vessels were found in this house, representing types of daily life utensils known to be used during this time period, including amphorae, used for storing meat and other food. A number of containers for storing grains, seeds, and water were also found. There were two stoves for cooking food and dishes for daily use which still contained food.



Figure 22 – Stela bearing the name Ahmose.

#### N.H.6



Figure 23 – N. H. 6.

Coordinates: 25°43'21.71"N - 32°36'8.26"E

The house is located in the southern part of the city, overlooking a side street from the western part of the main street. The total area of the house is 3.9 m. by 4.85 m. It was built with both types of clay found at the site: taffa and Nile silt. The northern and eastern walls were built using large mud bricks measuring 38 by 17 by 12 cm. laid on its edge. The average brick size is 31 cm. by 15 cm. by 8 cm. There are remains of clay mortar on the walls.

The main entrance faces south with a width of 65 cm. It leads to a transitional hall, which in turn leads to a main hall on the eastern side. The transitional hall is rectangular in shape with an area of 1.85 m. by 3.37 m. The floor level is lower than the corridor floor level. In the northwest corner, there is a mudbrick structure which extends outside the hall towards the north. It stands on the eastern wall of the neighboring house and was used as a mill, where a stone was installed on it to be used as a millstone. With another handheld stone, grain was ground between the stones. The second part of the structure is flat and close to floor level, measuring 56 by 130 cm. with a height of 44 cm. A granodiorite stone measuring 37 by 18 by 14 cm. was found in the hall, probably extracted from one of the buildings and used as a mill. The expropriation may have occurred during the abandonment phase or the reuse phase. The mudbricks used in the construction of the mill vary between 31 by 15 by 8 cm. and 42 by 20 by 12 cm.

A 65 cm. wide entrance on the southeast side of the transitional hall leads to another rectangular hall with an area of 2.52 by 3.52 m. Part of the southern wall is missing. There is a burial of a cow in the hall, resting on the eastern wall, oriented north-south with its legs facing west. Since the floor of the original hall was destroyed, in addition to the loss of the upper part of one of the ceramic pots on the floor, this burial may be a later period of abandonment of the building. According to the initial study of the cow, it is a calf not more than four years of age which was not slaughtered.

It is worth noting that a structure built of bricks, which is believed to be a mill or place designated for grinding grain, extends to the north of the hall. It is believed that the northern building, measuring 3.3 by 4.75 m., is related to this building, as it includes a circular stone vessel, which is one of the main elements of the discovered houses, even if it was not found fixed to the floor. The house needs a place for cooking, which is available in this building (remains of an oven were found in the northeast of the hall). Under the floor of this building, more than one period of occupancy was found, represented by the presence of more than one floor, each consisting of compacted soil topped with a layer of ash and pottery shards. The last hall has two entrances, one on the northern side with a width of 85 cm. and the other on the eastern side.

Pottery analysis: Many pottery sherds were found in this house which are currently undergoing restoration and study. A complete model of a vessel for containing and preserving liquids was found, in addition to the pot which had been placed in the floor and lost the upper part. The edge of the pot was likely intentionally separated for the purpose of reuse, perhaps as a result of the destruction of the house. The pottery is still under study to determine more information about its use.

## N.H.7



Figure 24 – N.H. 7.

Coordinates: 25°43'21.68"N - 32°36'8.54"E

The house is located in the southeastern part of the city, overlooking a side street from the western part of the main street. Mudbricks of Nile silt were used in the construction of this house. The northern and eastern walls were built with mudbricks of a large size (38 by 17 by 12 cm.) laid on their edge. The average mudbrick mold is 31 by 15 by 8 cm. There are remains of clay mortar on the walls.

The main entrance faces south with a width of 65 cm. It leads to a transitional hall, which in turn leads to a main hall on the eastern side. The transitional hall is rectangular in shape with an area of 1.85 m. by 3.37 m. In the southern corner, there is a mudbrick structure attached to the southern wall of the hall. This was used as a mill where a stone would be installed on it to use as a grinder with another handheld stone. The grain would be ground between the stones, while the other part of the structure is flat and close to floor level. On the floor of the hall there are semi-circular cuts scattered in the floor, some small pottery dishes, and some stones used as pestles for grinding and polishing. A granodiorite stone measuring 37 by 18 by 14 cm. was found in the hall. The mudbricks used in the construction of the mill vary between 31 by 15 by 8 cm. and 42 by 20 by 12 cm.

A 65 cm. wide entrance on the southeast side of the transitional hall leads to another rectangular hall with an area of 2.52 by 3.52 m. Part of the southern wall is missing. In the small room is a burial of a cow resting on the eastern wall. The cow is oriented north-south with its legs pointing

towards the west. According to the initial study of this cow, it was a calf that did not exceed four years of age and was not slaughtered.

Pottery analysis: Only a few small dishes were found in this house.

### N.H.8



Figure 25 – N.H. 8.

Coordinates: 25°43'21.49"N - 32°36'8.59"E

The house is located east of house N.H.7. The total area of the house is 6.19 by 7.5 m. It was built with mudbricks of Nile silt. The northern and eastern walls were built with mudbricks of a large size (38 by 17 by 12 cm.) laid on their edge. The average brick mold is 31 by 15 by 8 cm. There are remains of clay mortar on the walls.

The main entrance faces south with a width of 75 cm. It leads to a longitudinal transitional hall, which in turn leads to a main hall in the middle, then to two rooms in the west and a room on the east side. An entrance with a width of 75 cm. on the northwest side leads to a transitional hall. This hall is a rectangular hall, oriented east-west with an area of 2 by 5.45 m. In the southeastern corner, another entrance measuring 83 cm. wide leads to the main hall, which is a square room with an area of 3.52 m. by 3.52 m. This room is the only area where a floor made of mudbricks has been discovered so far. Remains of decomposing wood from the fall of the roof in this stage of abandonment were found. The south wall of this hall has a missing part in the middle.

To the west of this hall, there are two rooms, one north and the other south. The northern one has an entrance 65 cm. wide. It is a semi-square room with an area of 1.59 by 1.74 m. There are remains of clay mortar on the walls. The southern room has an entrance 65 cm. wide that leads to a square room with an area of 1.54 by 1.64 m. The eastern part of the southern wall is missing. The floor of both rooms is eroded and at the bottom of the floor of the southern room, remains of a mudbrick wall, oriented east-west were found as an older occupational period of the existing building.

On the eastern side of the main hall, there is another room of rectangular shape, entered through an entrance 80 cm. wide. The room measures 1.58 by 2.6 m. The floor is largely eroded. In the northeastern corner, a transitional room measuring 1.5 by 2 m. opens to another building to the east. There is also a structure facing the interior from the side of the main hall. This mudbrick structure held the burial of a young child.

Pottery analysis: No complete pottery was found in this house. However, a complete rim was discovered for a vessel decorated with blue motifs. It is traditional to use these models of vessels during funerary ceremonies, but it appears that it may have been reused here, perhaps for another purpose than the one it was originally intended for. This vessel is still being studied.

#### N.H.9



Figure 26 – N. H. 9.

Coordinates: 25°43'21.16"N - 32°36'9.04"E

The house is situated approximately in the middle of the central axis with its façade overlooking a rectangular courtyard to the north. The house is at the center of the neighboring housing, and shares walls with other houses.

This house consists of an entrance which leads in turn to a hall, and then to a room on the southeast side, from which there is another room to the north. This house is also one of the most complete in the city. Inside the house were all the necessities of daily life. This included a quern emplacement (a mudbrick structure for grinding grain), which is located in the yard. The stone block which is normally attached and the associated grinding stone were not found; they may have been extracted during the abandonment phase. A stone mill, involving a deep stone bowl with a diameter of 25 cm. and a depth of up to 30 cm., is located in the front yard. The staircase is located in the northeastern part of the front yard. The walls of the house are built on a course of mudbricks laid on their edge to give more durability to the building built above it. The total area of the house is 4.3 by 6 m. It was built with mudbricks of Nile silt. The average mudbrick measures 31 by 15 by 8 cm.

The main entrance is located on the northwestern side, with a width of 75 cm. and a height of 1 m. It is noticeable that the floor of this house is lower than the level of the front yard. The main entrance leads to a hall measuring 3 by 4.25 m. On the inner walls of this hall, there are remains of a layer of mortar. In the middle of the hall, on the eastern side, there is a rectangular structure made of mudbricks measuring 55 by 70 by 27 cm, perhaps a dining table or a base for a column supporting the ceiling of the hall. A clay pot was found on the floor of the hall, in addition to traces of blackish brown ash in the middle of the hall. Through this hall and through two entrances on the eastern wall, one north and the other south, we reach two storage rooms, in which a number of pottery vessels of various shapes and sizes were found.

The entrance of the first room is located in the southeast side of the main hall of the house, measuring 65 cm. wide and 120 cm. high. It is a semi-square room measuring 2.2 by 1.95 m. We recorded a rectangular erosion on its southern side. One of the most important findings in this house, and in this particular room, is a small limestone stela with a sunk relief image of the god Amun, standing, holding a *was* scepter in his left hand, while his right hand is on his right side. A small limestone basin measuring 24 by 40 cm. was also found in this room. An entrance in the northern wall of the room leads to another room, measuring 2.2 by 1.85 m., which contains some storage vessels, including a four handled jar characteristic of the reign of Amenhotep III.

Pottery analysis: This house contained a few examples of complete pottery vessels. It contained a beer pot, a pot hold, and a medium sized amphora, all for daily use.

## N.H.10



Figure 27 – N.H.10.

Coordinates: 25°43'20.94"N - 32°36'9.02"E

The house is located to the south of house N.H.9. The total area of this house is 6 by 6 m. It was built with mudbricks of Nile silt, and the average mudbrick measures 31 by 15 by 8 cm. There are remains of clay mortar on the walls.

This house consists of a transitional hall, a main hall, and a storeroom. The main entrance to the house is located on the southeastern side, with a width of 100 cm. It leads to a rectangular transitional hall, oriented east-west, with an area of 2 m. by 4 m. In the eastern part, adjacent to the wall, are the remains of a mudbrick structure measuring 80 by 70 by 50 cm., very similar to the structures used in the grain milling process. It is unclear if it was reused as a warehouse or if parts were removed during the abandonment period.

The hall contains remains of a mudbrick structure in the southwestern corner, which may be the remains of a staircase leading to the roof of the house. It currently consists of four steps measuring 25 by 45 by 72 cm. An entrance, 68 cm. wide and located on the northwestern side, leads to the main hall of the house. This hall is a square shaped room which contains a number of pottery holders, in addition to a pottery plate with a diameter of 60 cm. This plate held a layer of whitish-grey ash, perhaps remains of a cooking or grilling process.

As for the storage room, it is located to the east of the main hall, leading to an entrance 60 cm. wide on the northern side. It contains a mudbrick wall which divides the room into two parts. Both sections contain a number of pottery vessels of various shapes and sizes, in addition to

some stones used in the grinding process. Among the remarkable artifacts which were discovered were the bust of a woman (?) and an undecorate plate. It seems that this house was preceded by a courtyard which contained a cooking oven, but at a later stage this space was expanded and annexed to the house. The cooking process may have then been moved outside the house in the southeastern area, where a number of cylindrical ovens were found.

Pottery analysis: Many pottery vessels of various sizes were found in this house. Perhaps the place was intended for cooking, as the remains of an oven were found in the northeast of the hall. Furthermore, a large sized amphora model with four handles was found, which is considered to be a rare form limited to the reign of Amenhotep III. Only one model was found at al-Malqata and one model in the Tell el-Amarna region, but it is worth noting that approximately six models were found in the city, and it is expected that we will find other models with the completion of archaeological work at the site.

### N.H. 11



Figure 28 – N.H.11.

Coordinates: N25°43'20.71" - 32°36'9.10"E

Orientation: North-South

This house is located in the eastern part of the city. It consists of an entrance that leads to a hall, which in turn opens to two rooms, to which a transitional hall has been added to the south. The entrance to the transitional hall is located in the southeast side. An animal burial was found

in this area, at a level close to the floor, oriented east west. The head is towards the east, the tail is towards the west, and the legs are towards the south. Through preliminary study, the burial is a young male donkey approximately four years old. In the northeast corner, facing inward, is another burial of another donkey, resting on the north wall and surrounded by a layer of mud mortar.

In the southwestern part of the hall, erosion in the floor of the hall revealed the presence of another floor, which may indicate the existence of two phases of occupancy in this hall. There are traces of burning on the southern wall. As for the entrance to the second hall, it is located in the northeastern part of the transitional hall, as it opens to the east and leads to a longitudinal hall in an east-west direction, opening into two rooms on the northern side, both of which contain a number of pottery vessels for preservation and storage.

### N.H.12



Figure 29 – N.H. 12.

Coordinates: N25°43'20.73" - E32°36'9.28"

The house is located in the eastern part of the city, overlooking a side street off the east main street. The total area of the house is 5 by 5 m. It was built with mud bricks. The original bricks were made of clay, but the house also used mudbricks from Nile silt. This can be seen clearly in the eastern and western walls. The average mudbrick mold is 31 by 15 by 8 cm. There are remains of clay mortar on the walls.

The northern border of the building is missing, as well as the eastern border of the transitional hall. The main entrance is likely towards the north, as it was not found in the east, west, or south. An entrance with a width of 80 cm. leads to a transitional hall, which in turn leads to a main hall in the middle. To the north, there are two square shaped rooms, and to the south there is a rectangular room.

The transitional hall is almost square in shape, with an area of 1.98 by 2 m. It seems that the transitional hall originally contained a mill, which was made of mudbricks and had a stone installed in it as a millstone. By means of another handheld stone, the grain was ground between them. The remains of a mudbrick structure were found adjacent to the southern wall, measuring 70 by 130 cm. There is another mudbrick structure located in the northwest corner measuring 50 by 55 cm., and 50 cm. high. The entrance to the main hall was supposed to have been located on the eastern wall of the transitional hall. The main hall is almost square in shape, with an area of 3.2 by 3 m. Various types of pottery utensils were found in this hall which were necessary for preservation, storage, and daily use. We also found the remains of a pottery plate used as a decorative wall panel in the house.

The southern room can be accessed through a 65 cm. wide entrance located in the southeast side of the main hall. The area of this room is 1.5 by 2.6 m. A number of pottery utensils for preservation, storage, and daily use were also found in this room. A 75 cm. wide entrance located in the northeastern side of the main hall opens to the eastern room, measuring 1.75 by 1.45 m., in which some pottery and a pot stand were found. A 75 cm. wide entrance located in the northwestern side of the main hall opens into the eastern room, measuring 1.25 by 1.35 m., in which some pottery and grinding stones were found. In the northwest room, a quantity of faience beads was found.

It seems that the place designated for cooking in this house was located outside of the house in the northeastern corner to the left, according to the traces of burning on the floor and its impact on the walls to a height of 1 m.

The house was built on the ruins of another building, as was evident by a cutting in the floor of the main hall for the purpose of studying the stratigraphic sequence. Here, a layer of sandy soil was found, then a zigzag wall of brick and stone, indicating the existence of more than one stage of occupancy in the house.

Pottery analysis: A group of large-sized storage vessels were found, in addition to an amphora with four handles. Excavation work is still continuing inside the house. A number of large-sized holders were also found, likely to be used as holders for storage vessels in the same place. Two medium sized liquid containers, a beer pot, and a plate were also found.

## N.H.13



Figure 30 – N.H. 13.

Coordinates: N25°43'20.95 - 32°36'9.15"E

The house is located in the eastern part of the city, overlooking a side street from east of the main street. The total area of this house is 5 by 5 m. It was built with mudbricks from Nile silt. The average mudbrick is 31 by 15 by 8 cm. There are remains of clay mortar on the walls.

This house consists of a transitional hall, a main hall, and two storerooms. The main entrance to this house is located on the eastern side, with a width of 75 cm. It leads to a rectangular transitional hall, oriented east-west, with an area of 1.57 by 3 m.

Remains of a square mudbrick structure measuring 65 by 65 by 50 cm., very similar to structures used in the grain milling process, were found in the northern part adjacent to the wall. Perhaps it was reused as a storehouse, or its parts were removed in the abandonment stage. The floor of the room is eroded in some places, while some pottery is scattered in other places.

The main hall is entered through a 65 cm. wide entrance on the southwestern side. The remains of a pottery storage vessel, originally placed in the floor, are still on the floor. The vessel was found missing its upper part and close to it, towards the south, there were small round pieces with a diameter of 18 cm., perhaps to install a column to hold the ceiling of the hall. A clay pot and some stones used for grinding grain were also found there.

This hall has the highest wall height, as the southern wall is preserved at 170 cm. high. In the northwest part of the hall, an entrance 70 cm. wide leads to a square room approximately 160 by 170 cm. in size, in which some grindstones and other objects were found. The floor of the

room is eroded on both sides, north and south. This hall continues through a door with a width of 45 cm. in the southeastern side of the hall. Its area is 1.7 by 1 m. In the southeastern corner, there is the remains of a mudbrick structure measuring 65 by 55 cm.

Pottery analysis: Only a few pottery vessels of different sizes and a number of small dishes were discovered in this house.

#### N.H.14



Figure 31 – N.H.14.

Coordinates: N25°43'20.94" – E" 32°36'9.19"

The house is located in the eastern part of the city, overlooking a side street from the eastern part of the main street. The total area of this house is 5 by 5 m. It was built with mudbricks of Nile silt. The average mudbrick measures 31 by 15 by 8 cm. There are remains of clay mortar on the walls.

The house consists of a transitional hall, a main hall, and two storerooms. The main entrance to this house is located on the northeastern side with a width of 55 cm. It leads to a longitudinal transitional hall, oriented east-west, with an area of 1.45 by 4.44 m. The southern end of this hall was modified at a later stage of occupancy. Excavations showed the presence of more than one floor level indicating more than one period of activity.

The main hall of the house is accessed via a "missing" doorway in its south wall. The area of the main hall is 3 by 3.4 m. A number of pottery vessels were found in it, in addition to a plate

containing whitish ashes. In the western part of this hall there are two rooms, one to the north and the other to the south. The northern room is accessed through a door 60 cm. wide, with an area of 1.6 by 1.6 m. ON the north side, east-west, there are remains of a mudbrick structure measuring 50 by 150 by 90 cm. Perhaps this was originally the staircase leading to the roof of the house, where the space below it was used as a storeroom accessed through a niche in the western wall of the main hall measuring 40 by 40 cm., and through a small entrance 40 cm. wide at the bottom of the stairs. Adjacent to the southern wall are the remains of a semi-square mudbrick structure measuring 60 by 70 cm. Various pottery utensils and dishes were also found in this hall.

On the southern side of the main hall, another door, 75 m. wide, leads to the other room, which has an area of 2.3 by 1.6 m. The floor is eroded in several parts, and some cracks are of irregular shape.

Pottery analysis: This house contains all the necessities of daily life, including two storage rooms, in which a number of pottery vessels of various shapes and sizes were found, including a model of the four-handled amphora characteristic of this period.

#### N.H.15



Figure 32 – N.H.15.

Coordinates: N25°43'20.90" - E32°36'9.49"

The house is located in the eastern part of the city, with its façade facing south on a side lane off the main street towards the east. The total area of the house is 7.15 by 3.47 m. It was built with mudbricks made of Nile silt and clay. The average mudbrick measures between 31 by 15 by 8 cm. and 33 by 16 by 11 cm. The house is typical of most houses from this period. There are remains of clay mortar on the walls.

The house consists of a transitional hall, a main hall, and two rooms. The main entrance of the house is located on the southeastern side, with a width of 95 cm. It leads to the transitional hall, which has an area of 2.9 by 3 m. The floor of the hall is lower than the street floor and it was accessed via mudbrick steps (now missing). The threshold of the door was a wooden block connecting the two door jambs.

In the eastern part, adjacent to the wall, there are remains of a mudbrick structure, very similar to the structures used in the process of grinding grain, especially if we bear in mind the presence of another mill installed in the limestone floor to the south. A pottery dish with two handles in the middle, used for spinning, was found in the northeastern corner of the hall. It seems that this hall was a center for basic industries, whether for the daily use of the house or for work assigned to the master of the house.

The hall opens to another square hall measuring 3 by 3 m. It is accessed through a door on the northern side, with a width of 82 cm. The floor of this hall contains traces of burning in the southeastern corner. In the southwestern section, there are semi-circular cracks with a diameter of 120 cm., some of which contained pottery sherds while others contained sandstone, in addition to some pebbles. On the western side, the hall opens into two rooms, the floors of both of which are eroded. The entrance to the northern room is 75 cm. wide, while the door to the southern room is 82 cm. wide. These two rooms were built with a mudbrick wall on the western side of a large size, measuring 42 by 20 by 12 cm.

In the northeastern corner outside the house, there is a cylindrical ceramic oven surrounded by molds made of clay bricks which opens to the east.

Pottery analysis: There was no pottery in this house. Only a dish with two handles was found inside. This type of dish is known as a spinning dish, suggesting that there was industrial activity in the house.

## N.H.16



Figure 33 – N.H. 16.

This house is located to the north of N.H.15 and is adjacent to it. It consists of a transitional hall, a main hall, and two storage rooms.

Pottery analysis: This house contained only medium sized holder of creamy color and a vessel for storing liquids.

## N.H.17



Figure 34 – N.H. 17.

Coordinates: N25°43'21.18 – E°32°36'9.24

The house is located in the northeastern part of the city. The total area of the house is 5.5 by 2.3 m. It was built using mudbricks made of Nile mud. The average size of the mudbricks is 31 by 15 by 8 cm. The eastern wall of this house is constructed of large mudbricks measuring 40 by 20 cm. There are remains of clay mortar on the walls.

The house consists of a semi-rectangular hall and a room. The main entrance to the house is located on the southeastern side, with a width of 55 cm. It leads to a semi-rectangular transitional hall, oriented north-south, with an area of 2.9 by 2.3 m. Like most of the houses in the city, some pottery vessels of different shapes and sizes were found in the house, in addition to some stones used for grinding, polishing, and trimming. On the floor of the hall in the southwest corner are traces of burning activities, which have turned the mortar into black and orange colors. On the southwest side of the hall is a doorway, 45 cm. wide, which leads to another room in the house. This room measures 2.25 by 1.8 m. In its southwestern corner are remains of a mudbrick structure measuring 80 by 60 cm. This may have been the place designated for grinding grain. The floor of this room is worn down.

Pottery analysis: Many pottery sherds were found in the house, but no complete vessels were found with the exception of a pot stand and a small saucepan missing part of the edge.

#### N.H.18



Figure 35 – N.H. 18.

Coordinates: N” 25°43’21.30- E” 32°36’9.28

The house is located in the northeastern part of the city, overlooking a side street on the western side. The house is accessed via a zigzagged corridor on the western side which measures 1 m. wide. The total area of this house is 4.75 by 7.25 m. It was built with mudbricks made of Nile mud. The average mudbrick measures 31 by 15 by 8 cm. There are remains of clay mortar on the walls, and one to two mudbrick courses remain from the walls of the house.

The house consists of a transitional hall, a main hall, and two storerooms. The main entrance to the house is located on the northeastern side and measures 85 cm. wide. It leads to a rectangular transitional hall, oriented north-south, with an area of 2.4 by 1.9 m.

On the eastern side of this hall is another main hall, measuring 2.6 by 3.4 m. The entrance to this hall is located on the northwest side, with a width of 85 cm. It is noted that the floor level of this hall is slightly lower than the first hall, and that there is a loss in the south wall of this hall. From this hall, through an opening in the western wall from the southern side, we reach another room. The western wall was perhaps lost or deliberately destroyed to create an entrance from this side, as there is another blocked entrance on the northern walls. The room’s western wall is uneven, perhaps to avoid blocking the path for residents of neighboring houses to the west. The area of this room is 2.5 by 4.75 m. and the walls are made of mudbricks consisting of Nile silt and clay. A number of pottery vessels of different shapes and sizes were found in this room, in addition to stones used in grinding, polishing, and refinement work. A cylinder seal was also discovered, showing a king (perhaps Akhenaten or Tutankhamun) sitting on a chair with a two winged deity behind him for protection. On the eastern side of the house, there is another room measuring 1.25 by 3.2 m. The floor is worn down.

Pottery analysis: A group of vessels for storing liquids, amphorae with four large handles, and vessels known as “oasis amphorae” were discovered.

#### N.H.19



Figure 36 – N.H. 19.

Coordinates: N'25°43'21.30 – E" 32°36'9.04

The house is located in the northeastern part of the city, overlooking a side street on the eastern side. The house is accessed through an uneven corridor on the eastern side with a width of 1.1 m. The total area of the house is 4.9 by 2.8 m. It was built with mudbricks made of Nile silt. The average brick measures 31 by 15 by 8 cm. There are remains of a layer of clay mortar and white plaster on the walls. The southern part of the house is almost completely missing.

The house consists of a transitional hall and a main hall. The mill built of mudbrick (or its remains) is located outside the house, adjacent to the eastern wall, and measures 1.15 by .65 by .3 m. In the northern corner of the mill are traces of burning. The main entrance to this house is located on the southeastern side, with a width of 85 cm. It leads to a semi-square hall which is oriented east-west and has an area of 2.75 by 2.5 m. On the western side of this hall is another small hall which contains pottery vessels for storage, in addition to a cooking dish containing ashes of a grayish-white color.

Pottery analysis: A number of large sized vessels used for storage were found, some of which were removed from the site to undergo restoration. Other vessels were left in situ; excavation work is still ongoing.

N.H. 20

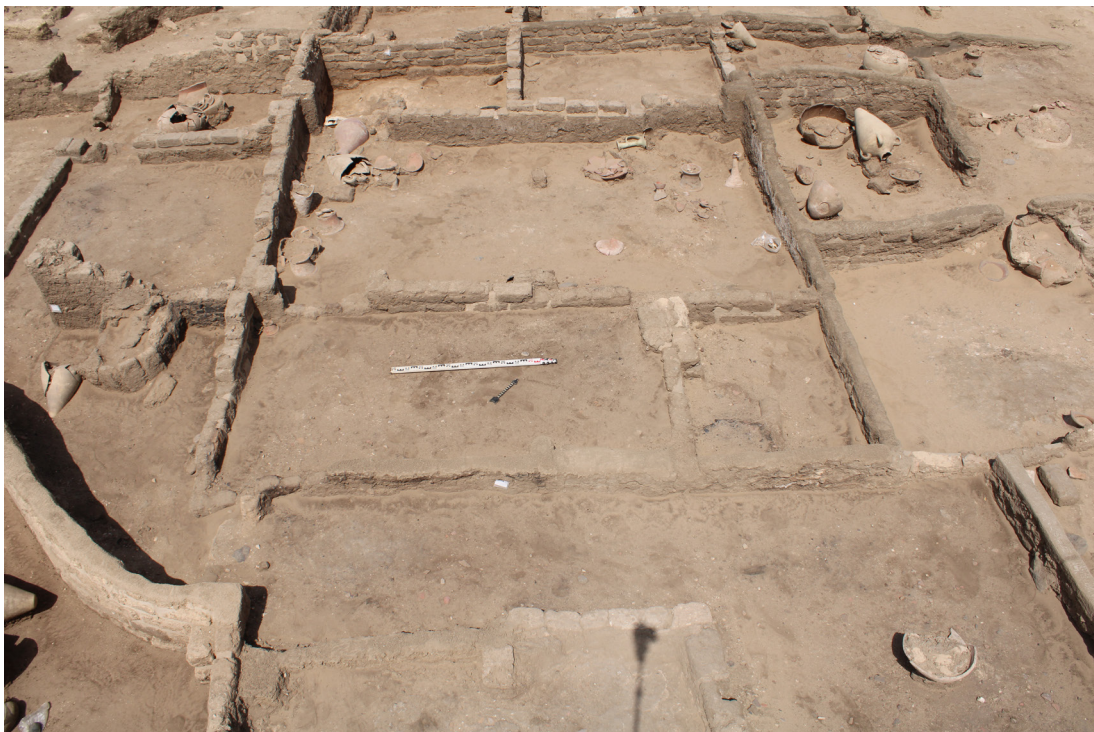


Figure 37 – N.H. 20.

Coordinates: N” 25°43’21.39- E” 32°36’9.11

The house is located in the northeastern part of the city, overlooking a side street on the eastern side. The total area of the house is 4.75 by 7.25 m. It was built with mudbricks consisting of Nile silt. The average mudbrick is 31 by 15 by 8 cm. There are remains of a layer of clay mortar and white plaster on the walls.

This house consists of a transitional hall, a main hall, and two storerooms. The main entrance to this house is located on the southeastern side, with a width of 85 cm. It leads to a rectangular transitional hall, oriented north-south, with an area of 2.95 by 1.65 m. On the northern side of this hall, there is another small hall, which may be the location of cooking activities in the house due to the intense burning activity evident. This hall is accessed through a 68 cm. wide doorway on the northern side of the transitional hall, with an area of 1.23 by 1.64 m. In its southeastern corner, a layer of dense grayish-white ash was found.

The main hall of the house is accessed through a doorway, measuring 72 cm. wide, on the southwestern side of the transitional hall. The area of the main hall is 4.4 by 2.65 m. A number of pottery vessels and pot stands were found in it. There are also remains of a layer of “white plaster” mortar on the northern and western walls. In the western part of the hall are two rooms, one north and the other south. The northern room is accessed through a doorway 75 cm. wide, and measures 2.15 by 1.59 m. It is noted that this northern doorway was partially blocked or closed during the period of living in the main hall, either in the first occupancy phase or as a later modification, due to the presence of a layer of mortar on the block which is the same mortar layer covering the walls of the hall itself. While the southern entrance is blocked by a large pottery vessel, this entrance is 75 cm. wide and leads to the southern room. An animal skull was discovered in this southern room, identified as the skull of a pig by our zooarchaeologist. The room measures 1.55 by 2.14 m.

Pottery analysis: The house includes a large collection of storage vessels used to store grain, grain, and amphorae. There are also two large sized dishes, one of which is somewhat flat and may have been used as a serving platter, while the other contains a layer of ash in a whitish grey color that may have been used in the cooking and grilling process. It is believed the house contained a cooking oven, but perhaps the process of cooking was moved outside the house to the southeast, where we discovered a number of cylindrical ovens. We furthermore found a group of pot stands of various shapes and sizes, including medium-sized ones and a solid form attached to a wide edge in the form of a plate to save the use of dishes.

## N.H.21



Figure 38 – N.H.21.

This house is located to the west of N.H.20. It is composed of one main hall and two rooms. It seems that this house was used more than once due to modifications made to it in the north.

Pottery analysis: No complete pottery was found, and only pottery sherds were collected, which are currently under study and reconstruction.

## N.H.22



Figure 39 – NH 22.

This house lies to the west of N.H.21 and is composed of a main hall and two rooms. There are remains of a semi-rectangular building to the right side of the house, perhaps used as a mastaba or as a high structure on which some pottery vessels were placed. Some pot stands and a pottery vessel with no rim were found in the hall. A circular pottery dish containing whitish ash and charcoal, probably used in the cooking or grilling process, was found.

Pottery analysis: This house contained a number of pot stands of different sizes, a large dish containing remains of charcoal likely for grilling, and a large amphora used for storage.

### N.H.23



Figure 40 – N.H.23.

This house lies north of N.H. 20 and is composed of a main hall and two rooms. The northern boundary of this house, where the main entrance would be located, is currently missing. The house features two halls which are accessed through a transitional hall on the north side. We found some pottery storage vessels in the two storage rooms. In the main western hall, a circular pottery plate containing white ash was found as evidence of cooking and/or grilling activities. Some stones used for grinding grain were found. At the northeastern end of the house, there is a semi-rectangular room that may have contained a staircase leading to the roof.

Pottery analysis: This house contained models of different sizes and styles of pottery vessels, including large sized amphoras with four handles, storage pots, pot stands, and plates of different sizes. Ash and charcoal residues were found which provide evidence for cooking and grilling activities.

## Water Supply and Watering Places in the City of the Dazzling Aten<sup>10</sup>

**T**HE SETTLEMENT SITES which have survived from ancient Egypt, such as the workmen's villages, are unusual due to their location far from the Nile Valley. These sites do not provide evidence of wells, but they are a source of information regarding how the Egyptians provided a permanent water supply to settlements located in difficult and marginal environments. The only significant information regarding how the ancient Egyptian administration maintained the supply of water to settlements located away from the Nile Valley, without a local water source, comes from Deir el-Medina and Amarna Workmen's Village. But the evidence from these two sites is very different in nature: at Deir el-Medina, the large number of surviving texts allows an insight into the bureaucracy behind the supply mechanisms utilized in such a major undertaking. However, no documents have survived at the Amarna Workmen's Village; in fact, there are few written sources of evidence at all. But there is a great deal of archaeological evidence around the settlement itself at Amarna which has not been found at Deir el-Medina. This means that, in order to try to build up a picture of how the supply systems were intended to work, it is necessary to combine the surviving archaeological and textual evidence information from the two sites.

### Water Sources at Deir el-Medina and Amarna Workmen's Village

During the New Kingdom, two settlements were built in the desert margins at the edge of the major cities of Thebes and Amarna. Both of these communities were made up of state employees and with the support of the central administration these villages would not have existed. They relied on all of their supplies, including water, to be transported from the main centers of population in order for them to survive.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>10</sup> This section was written by Dr. Zahi Hawass and Afifi Rohim.

<sup>11</sup> Morris, Joanne Pamela. "Wells and water supply in New Kingdom Egypt." PhD diss., University of Liverpool, 2006, 88-89, 140

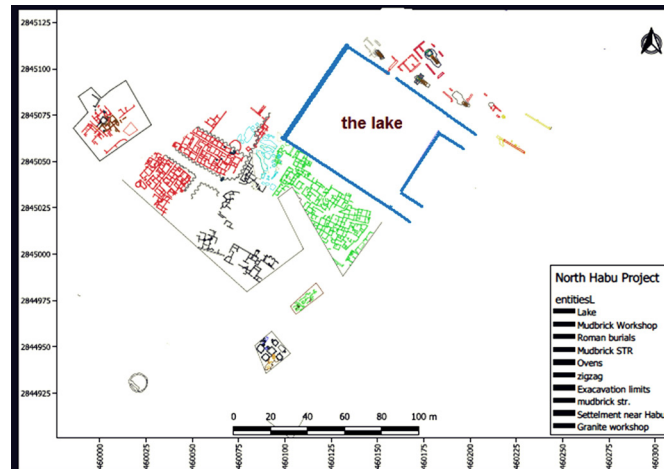


Figure 41 – General plan for the lake location in the Golden City.

Beginning with the New Kingdom workmen's village at Amarna, this isolated village was created by the royal administration, probably for the workmen engaged in royal tomb construction, and at some stage perhaps used for the policing of the desert<sup>12</sup>. The easiest solution was to bring water to the village. Archaeological evidence—namely, scatters of sherds from vessels thought to have served water transport—on the route leading to the workmen's village and on the ground in front of it show that a water delivery system existed to meet the needs of both the inhabitants of the village and also the animals they tended<sup>13</sup>. Due to the status of the settlement—made by the state, for its own purposes—it makes sense that this isolated village, with few opportunities for self-sufficiency, was supplied by the administration.

The origin of the water itself seems to have been one of several wells located at the edge of the main city<sup>14</sup>. As at Amarna, the villagers of Deir el-Medina had to come outside the village to get their daily supply, possibly under the control of a scribe who noted each quantity taken, since there was no personal *zîr* for each household but only one large communal cistern.<sup>15</sup>



Figure 42 – Mouth of the well of Deir el-Medina, looking north (© D. Driaux).

- 12 Kemp, Barry J. "The Amarna Workmen's Village in Retrospect." *The Journal of Egyptian Archaeology* 73 (1987), 43-49
- 13 Kemp, Barry J. *Amarna Reports I*. London: Egypt Exploration Society, 1984, 60-80; Renfrew, A. Colin. "Report on the 1986 Excavation and Survey: the Survey of Site X2." *Amarna Reports IV. EES Occasional Publications* 5 (1987): 87-102.
- 14 Kemp, Barry J. *Amarna Reports V*. London: The Egypt Exploration Society, 1989, 15-55
- 15 Driaux, Delphine. "Water supply of ancient Egyptian settlements: the role of the state. Overview of a relatively equitable scheme from the Old to New Kingdom (ca. 2543–1077 BC)." *Water history* 8 (2016): 43-58

The settlement sites which have survived, such as the Workmen's Villages, are unusual due to their location away from the Nile Valley. These sites do not provide evidence of wells, but they are a source of information regarding how the Egyptians provided a permanent water supply to settlements located in difficult and marginal environments.<sup>16</sup>

## Water supply in the Golden City

Despite the focus of archaeological work regarding dynastic Egypt increasingly shifting to settlement sites and issues connected with them, there has been surprisingly little direct work regarding water supply, despite it being a basic human necessity. It would appear that the unspoken general perception is that the Nile directly supplied Egypt with all its water requirements, including human consumption. It was also necessary for the Egyptians to provide a reliable supply of water to settlements they constructed in the desert margins and the mechanisms behind this supply chain. Herodotus stated, "Egypt is the gift of the Nile," and this quotation is often used in the introduction to works on ancient Egypt. But this is only because the phrase is so accurate. Water is crucial for any form of life to survive, but the Nile was, and still is, essential to the existence of Egypt itself.

The nearest archaeologically explored settlement to the Golden City is Deir el-Medina, so it is a logical comparison. There are differences, however, in the choice of location for the workmen's village of Deir el-Medina and the level of contact between its occupants and the general population who lived in the Nile Valley. When Akhenaten moved the capital of Egypt away from Thebes, it is believed that Deir el-Medina was, at least partially, deserted. At this time, the community was no longer required in Thebes due to the transfer of the royal burials to a cemetery near the new capital. But after the discovery of the Golden City, this belief became questioned, as most of the residents of Deir al-Medina are believed to have moved to live in the new city (the Golden City). Only during the reign of Horemheb was the village inhabited again.

If the city of Amarna is considered an isolated desert city, the city of Deir el-Medina is considered a city on the edge of the desert, and even the city of Elephantine is a city on an isolated island, then the Golden City differs in terms of geographical location from those cities. It is not an isolated desert city, as it is a city closer to the agricultural lands of the Nile Valley. It is easy to provide sources of water sufficient for the needs of the population and the various industrial activities in the city. In addition, the artificial lake located north of the city was the main source of water for the residents, as it was connected to a branch of the Nile to supply the lake with water throughout the year.

There are three wells in the Golden City. One well was used as a water source and two wells used for storage water.

<sup>16</sup> Morris, Joanne Pamela. "Wells and water supply in New Kingdom Egypt." PhD diss., University of Liverpool, 2006

## The First Well

This well has a diameter of 120 cm and a depth of 180 cm. It was carved in the sedimentary layer that covers the bedrock layer.



Figure 43 – The first well near the mud bricks workshop.

It is located next to the mud brick workshop, and we noticed that the mud brick workshop is located next to the northern entrance of the city, which opens directly to the lake, the main source of water, as the mud brick industry depends mainly on water. The well is inside the mud brick workshop to store the water used in the mud brick industry. We believe it is not used for drinking water because the sedimentary layer creates an unsuitable environment for storing drinking water.

## The Second Well



Figure 44 – The second well.

This well is located at the end of the main street on the eastern side. The depth of the well is 170 cm, with a diameter of 140 cm. The area adjacent to the well contains the remains of architectural elements that indicate industrial activity, but it is not specified yet. Perhaps this industrial activity required large quantities of water, so a well was dug in this site to store the water needed for that industry.

## The Third Well

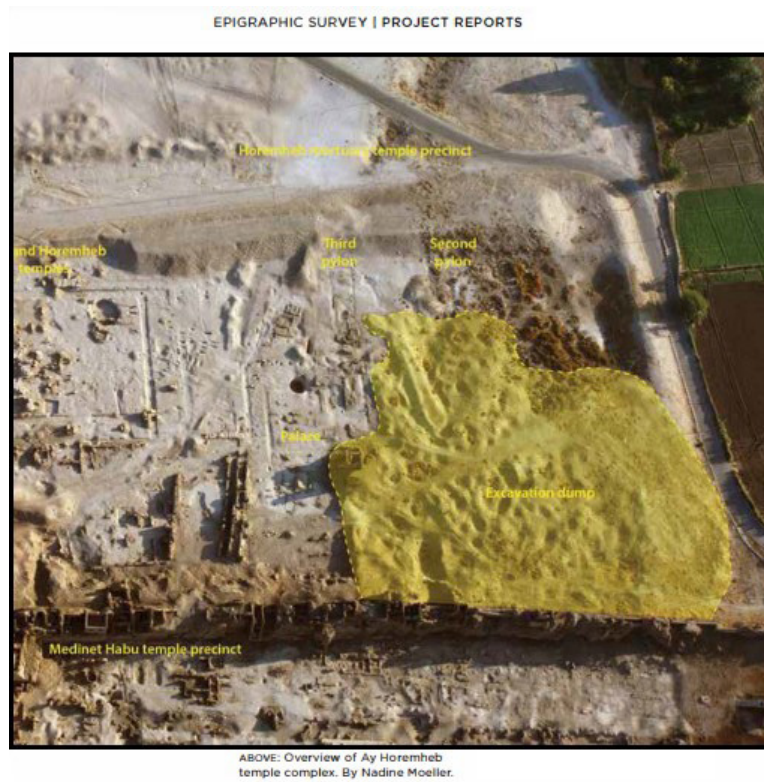


Figure 45 – Aerial view of the Ay Horemheb temple complex by Nadine Moeller, showing the location of the third well.

South of the Golden City's limits, there is the temple of King Ay and Horemheb. Inside the temple, and to the west of the third pylon, there is a large well. The Temple of Ay and Horemheb is north and to the right of the Rameses III Temple at Medinet Habu. It is quite a large site with many stone blocks and column bases, some of which have hieroglyphic texts on them.



Figure 46 – The mouth of the third well.

The temple has three pylons leading into courts, with a palace located in the third court. Before reaching the sanctuary, there was a large, peristyle court, a series of pillared halls, and chambers. The structure lies on sloping ground that rises at the rear, and the temple core was built of sandstone while the surrounding or outer areas were made of mudbrick. This temple seems to have been built on part of the Golden City, as the original excavation mission excavated northwest of the temple and discovered the extension of the city walls underneath the temple. Therefore, we believe that the large water well currently located inside the temple was originally built to serve the Golden City.



Figure 47 – The north entrance of the third well.

The well is a circular cut with a diameter of 5.70 m. There is access to the well through a rock-cut entrance from the north side, measuring 5 m. long and 1 m. wide. This entrance is a staircase consisting of 15 steps carved into the rock leading to an opening in approximately the middle of the well. It seems that this entrance was designed to get water through the stairs when the water level in the well drops. The depth of the well still needs further cleaning, as the current depth of is only measured to 3 m.

Thus, the water sources varied in the Golden City, the main source of water being the large basin in the north of the city, which was supplied with water through a channel linking it to a branch of the Nile. In addition, the northwest edge of the basin was carved at a lower level than the rest of the edges, so that the basin resigns from the torrential water that comes from the west. The other main source was the large well, which is now located inside the temple of Horemheb and Ay, as this well is a source of groundwater, therefore allowing water to be available throughout the year. As for the first and second wells inside the city, they were for the daily consumption of water, especially water used in industrial activity.

## Watering places and drinking places in the Golden City (*tḥn ḫtn*)

To supply water in Deir el-Medina, there was a group of men called the water carriers (*Imw-mw*). Their duties are evident from their place: they were employed to carry water. The source of this water is currently unknown, but it is not likely to be the river, or the canals that feed it due to the level of pollution. It is likely that they collected water from a sunken well right on the outskirts of the desert, where groundwater could have been accessed.

There are several places for temporary storage of water inside Golden City (*tḥn ḫtn*), through wells dug in the bedrock, which we mentioned before, and through large water jars inside the houses. Here in the city of Dazzling Aten, the situation is different than the city of Amarna. Whereas the city of Amarna was an isolated desert city, the city of the Dazzling Aten was a city very close to the main water source, the Nile River, through one of the branches of the river connecting water to the city's lake, the main water source for the population. In studying the residential neighborhood of the Golden City (*tḥn ḫtn*), we noticed that most of the houses consisted mainly of a central room with smaller side rooms. One of these small rooms was often a small storehouse containing large storage jars of various shapes and sizes. It was necessary in many settlements to use storage vessels to transport water. Even if a settlement had its own well or other source of water, it would be necessary to use containers to collect and move the water from the source to wherever it was needed.<sup>17</sup>

Before 2020, drinking places were not mentioned a great deal with archaeological evidence supporting them. Only two places had evidence of it: the Amarna's workmen's village and Deir el-Medina. But after excavation in the area north of Medinet Habu at Luxor with the excavation of the Lost Golden City, we have discovered many storage jars used for water and daily life. Not only that, but we found many beakers used for drinking water in situ beside water jars, which is indicative of this use.



Figure 48 – Water jar with a small beaker for drinking.

<sup>17</sup> Morris, Joanne Pamela. "Wells and water supply in New Kingdom Egypt." PhD diss., University of Liverpool, 2006, 21.

During the New Kingdom the ubiquitous Canaanite Amphora become common in Egypt, and whilst the original had a great value, the Egyptian potters took very little time copying its practical shape in their own local wares. These would have been available to the general population as they would probably be cheaper than the imported versions. This form became popular due to its being relatively easy to carry and having an efficient shape which prevented spillages. The evidence from Deir el-Medina shows that this form of vessel was used in the supply of provisions to the community, and at the Amarna Workmen's Village, there is definitive evidence of the Egyptian using "Canaanite" style amphorae to transport water, particularly on the back of a donkey. Because the houses in the New Kingdom workmen's village at Amarna were built according to a strict planning framework that allow for little extra space inside the enclosure wall, there was no space inside the village for any other kind of buildings such as chapels or installations related to the provision of foodstuffs or water.<sup>18</sup>

The number of water jars discovered at the Amarna Workmen's Village is around 50; this number is also the estimated number of houses.<sup>19</sup> The workmen's village of Deir el-Medina at Thebes housed the workmen in charge of the construction and decoration of the royal tombs in the Valley of the Kings for almost five centuries, contained almost 68 houses in its final phase.<sup>20</sup> Like Amarna, Deir el-Medina was under the control of the royal administration; the village and its inhabitants belong to a specific and large-scale project. Placed under the authority of the Vizier, the isolated inhabitants were supplied with tools, materials, food, and water from economic centers in the Nile Valley. The two chiefs of workmen as well as the scribe (who together managed the community) define their own duties in the textual sources; one of these duties was the supply of water.<sup>21</sup>

The men in charge of water supply form a particular subgroup of workers. According to the documentation, they belong to the lower class of society, live outside the village, and had to hire, from the workmen, the donkeys used to carry the water.<sup>22</sup> Unfortunately, we do not know exactly from where they were drawing the water. We can assume, however, that they had to make several round-trips to plots of land that were the property of "the Tomb" or the royal institutions<sup>23</sup> in the flood plain to access the nearest canal or well. The water was then brought up to the entrance of the settlement where the guard in charge of the watch took delivery of it before it was apparently transferred into a kind of ceramic cistern situated in a square just outside the gate of the village. As at Amarna, the villagers of Deir el-Medina had to come outside to get their daily supply.<sup>24</sup>

18 Kemp, Barry J. *Amarna Reports I*. London: Egypt Exploration Society, 1984, 6.

19 Kemp, Barry J. *op. cit.*, 80

20 Valbelle, Dominique. "Les Ouvriers de La Tombe": Deir el-Medineh a L'époque Ramesside. Vol. 96. Cairo: Institut français d'archéologie orientale, 1985, 114–116.

21 Driaux, Delphine. "Water supply of ancient Egyptian settlements: the role of the state. Overview of a relatively equitable scheme from the Old to New Kingdom (ca. 2543–1077 BC)." *Water history* 8 (2016): 52

22 Eichler, Selke. "Untersuchungen Zu Den Wasserträgern von Deir-el-Medineh II." *Studien zur Altägyptischen Kultur* 18 (1991): 173–205

23 Valbelle, Dominique. "Les Ouvriers de La Tombe": Deir el-Medineh a L'époque Ramesside. Vol. 96. Cairo: Institut français d'archéologie orientale, 1985, 88–90, 144–147.

24 Driaux, Delphine. "Water supply of ancient Egyptian settlements: the role of the state. Overview of a relatively equitable scheme from the Old to New Kingdom (ca. 2543–1077 BC)." *Water history* 8 (2016): 52.

In the Dazzling Aten city, the number of water jars numbers around 120 so far and a large portion of the pottery sherds are still under restoration. There is a variety in size and shape, and the number is already twice the number found in Amarna and Deir el-Medina. As we mentioned before, Amarna contained around 50 houses and Deir el-Medina contained 68 houses. Every house needs one storage jar for daily life, and in the two workmen's cities, donkeys were used to carry water. In the Dazzling Aten city, they do not need donkeys to carry the water because there is an artificial lake on the north side of the city connected to the river Nile by a small branch beside the houses district.

## Pottery classification

While excavations were in progress, records were kept of substantially complete or restorable vessels from the houses. This numbered thirteen jars in total, as described below. They include different sizes and shapes but often have the same use. The vessel bodies are handmade, while the neck and rim are wheel made.

Two large red funnel necked jars with a modelled rim and a rounded base. Similar jars were found in KV 40<sup>25</sup> and Malkata.<sup>26</sup> The red pottery jars were well known as an indication of the *sd dšrw* ritual, or “breaking the red pots”. Regarding the meaning of this ritual, it is assumed that the red color is connected to Seth, the enemy of Osiris and Horus, and that the water leaking out of the red pottery jars represents Seth's blood. Thus, the ritual aims to destroy evil forces.<sup>27</sup> The ritual is also known from Pyramid Texts in the Old Kingdom and Coffin Texts in the Middle Kingdom.<sup>28</sup> In the New Kingdom, ritual scenes of “breaking the red pots” were depicted on reliefs from the tomb of Horemheb at Saqqara<sup>29</sup> and other tombs in the vicinity.<sup>30</sup> Archaeological

25 Aston, David. “Pottery of the Egyptian New Kingdom: A Study. Eighteenth Dynasty Nile Clay Storage Jars from the Valley of the Kings.” *Dust, Demons and Pots: Studies in Honour of Colin A. Hope*. Ed. Warfe, Ashten R. Leuven: Peeters, 2020. *Orientalia Lovaniensia Analecta* 289, 15, fig. 4d

26 Hope, Colin A. *Pottery of the Egyptian New Kingdom: Three Studies*. Burwood, Victoria: Victoria College Press, 1989, fig. 3g.

27 Van Dijk, J., “*The New Kingdom Necropolis of Memphis: Historical and Iconographical Studies*”, Groningen, 1993, 187; Ritner, Robert K. *The Mechanics of Ancient Egyptian Magical Practice*. *Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization* Vol. 54. Chicago: Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, 1993, 146-148.

28 Ritner, R.K., op. cit., 144-145.

29 Martin, Geoffrey Thorndike. *The Memphite tomb of Horemheb, commander-in-chief of Tut'ankhamūn, I: the reliefs, inscriptions, and commentary*. Photographs by C. J. Eyre. Egypt Exploration Society, Excavation Memoir 55. London: Egypt Exploration Society, 1989, 100-102, pls. 118-123

30 Van Dijk, J., “*The New Kingdom Necropolis of Memphis: Historical and Iconographical Studies*”, Groningen, 1993, 179-182; Raven, Maarten J. and van Walsem, René. “The Reliefs, Paintings, and Inscriptions.” *The Tomb of Meryneith at Saqqara*. Ed. Raven, Maarten J. and van Walsem, René. Turnhout: Brepols, 2014. *Papers on Archaeology of the Leiden Museum of Antiquities* 10, 94-96, scene 15.

evidence has been found in the tomb of Paser,<sup>31</sup> the rim of the shaft of the tomb of Ptahemwia at Saqqara,<sup>32</sup> and tombs at Dra 'Abu al-Naga.<sup>33</sup>

Figure 49

Provenance: Space 80 – Area D2.

Measurements: Height 76.5 cm.; Maximum diameter: 36 cm.; Rim diameter: 21 cm.

Fabric: Nile B2

Surface treatment : A red slip was applied to the exterior.

Description: Large funnel-necked jar with modelled rim and rounded base

Figure 50

Provenance: Trench. 9 – Feature 117 – Area D6.

Measurements: Height 71 cm.; Maximum diameter: 32 cm.; Rim diameter: 20 cm.

Fabric: Nile B2.

Surface treatment : A red slip was applied to the exterior.

Description: Large funnel-necked jar with modelled rim and rounded base

Three funnel-necked jars consisting of slender or tall round-based jars with a convex, divergent neck contour, and with direct or rolled rims. These are one of the most characteristic pot types of the New Kingdom, ranging in date from the mid-late Eighteenth Dynasty through to the end of the Nineteenth, and with distinct morphological changes, well into the Twentieth Dynasty. They are usually made in at least two, sometimes three parts, with the addition of a collar. The base is generally left unsmoothed. Like beer jars, they are known at almost every New Kingdom site with material of this date, having been found in abundance at Thebes<sup>34</sup> and elsewhere in Nubia,<sup>35</sup> Balabish,<sup>36</sup> Amarna,<sup>37</sup> and Sedment.<sup>38</sup>

31 Bourriau, Janine and David Aston. "The Pottery", in G.T. Martin (ed.), *The Tomb-Chapels of Paser and Ra'ia at Saqqâra*, EES-ExcMem 52, London: Egypt Exploration Society, 1985, 47.

32 Aston, David. "Pottery of the Egyptian New Kingdom: A Study. Eighteenth Dynasty Nile Clay Storage Jars from the Valley of the Kings." *Dust, Demons and Pots: Studies in Honour of Colin A. Hope*. Ed. Warfe, Ashton R. Leuven: Peeters, 2020. *Orientalia Lovaniensia Analecta* 289, 266-268.

33 Lopez Grande, M.J., "Red Vases at Dra Abu el-Naga: Two Funerary Deposits", in B. Bader, M.F. Ownby (eds.), *Functional Aspects of Egyptian Ceramics in Their Archaeological Context: Proceedings of a Conference Held at the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research*, Cambridge, 2009, OLA 217, Leuven, 2013, figs 2a-c, 3a-e, g-i, pl.2.

34 Aston, David A. *Untersuchungen im Totentempel des Merneptah in Theben Band IV: The Pottery*. Beiträge zur Ägyptischen Bauforschung und Altertumskunde 17. Mainz am Rhein: Verlag Philipp von Zabern, 2008, 115 no. 512.

35 Holthoer, Rostislav. *New Kingdom Pharaonic sites: the pottery*. The Scandinavian Joint Expedition to Sudanese Nubia 5 (1). Copenhagen; Oslo; Stockholm: Scandinavian University Books, 1977, 148, pl. 33, type FUI

36 Wainwright, G.A. and Whittemore, T. *Balabish*. Excavation Memoirs (Egypt Exploration Society) 37. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., 1920, pl.xxiii.1, 5,7-9.

37 Rose, Pamela, "Pottery from the Main Chapel"; in Kemp, Barry (ed.), *Amarna Reports III*, London: Egypt Exploration Society, 105, no. 50918.

38 Petrie, Sir Flinders and Brunton, Guy. *Sedment II*, BSAE 35, London: British School of Archaeology in Egypt, 1924, pl. I xi 84.

## Figure 51

Provenance: Ob. No. 1128A - F# 51- SQ# 6R13-14- Area: D2

Measurements: Height .57.5 cm.; Maximum diameter: 28 cm.; Rim diameter: 18 cm.

Fabric: Nile B2 in brown with black fracture

Surface treatment: Cream wash exterior and inside is untreated.

Description: Funnel neck molded rim jar with ovoid body and round base, close to figure No.122 found in KV.17.<sup>39</sup>

## Figure 52

Provenance: Ob. No. 1128B - F# 51- SQ# 6R13-14- Area: D2

Measurements: Height 40 cm.; Maximum diameter: 29.5 cm.; Rim diameter: 18 cm.

Fabric: Nile B2 in brown with black fracture

Surface treatment: Cream wash exterior and inside is untreated.

Description: Funnel neck molded rim jar with ovoid body and round base

## Figure 53

Provenance: Ob. No. 1128C - F# 51- SQ# 6R13-14- Area: D2

Measurements: Height 45 cm.; Maximum diameter: 30 cm.; Rim diameter: 18 cm.

Fabric: Nile B2 in brown with black fracture

Surface treatment: Cream wash exterior and inside is untreated.

Description: Funnel neck molded rim jar with ovoid body and round base

Very large ovoid biconical jars with rounded bases. Similar vessels are used today primarily to hold water. It is probable that ancient examples of this type, which were set up in the streets of the workmen's village, also served this purpose.<sup>40</sup> The largest vessels have handmade bodies and wheel made necks, but generally details of technology cannot be identified from the archive records. Examples of the type are most commonly un-slipped, but blue-painted examples are known, including on vessels with handmade bodies.<sup>41</sup>

## Figure 54

Provenance: No. 649 - trench 9 - space 51 – Feature 493 – Area D6.

Measurements: Height 67 cm.; Maximum diameter: 48 cm.; Rim diameter: 26 cm.

Fabric: Nile D, red with black core

Surface treatment: Cream white coating covers the exterior and inside rim.

Description: Very large ovoid jar with rounded base

<sup>39</sup> Aston, David A. *Pottery Recovered Near the Tombs of Seti I (KV 17) and Siptah (KV 47) in the Valley of Kings*. *Aegyptiaca Helvetica* 24. Basel: Schwabe AG, 2014, 113, plate 14.

<sup>40</sup> Peet, T. Eric and Woolley, C. Leonard. *The City of Akhenaten, Part I: Excavations of 1921 and 1922 at El-Amarna*. Excavation Memoirs (Egypt Exploration Society) 38. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., 1923, 55; Woolley, C. L. "Excavations at Tell el-Amarna." *The Journal of Egyptian Archaeology* 8.1 (1922), pl. 9

<sup>41</sup> Rose, Pamela J. *The Eighteenth Dynasty Pottery Corpus from Amarna*. Excavation Memoirs (Egypt Exploration Society) 83. London: Egypt Exploration Society, 2007, 105.

## Figure 55

Provenance: No. 481- space 85 – Feature 361 – Area D6.

Measurements: Height 75 cm.; Maximum diameter: 28 cm.; Rim diameter: 25 cm.

Fabric: Nile D, red with black core

Surface treatment: Cream white coating covers the exterior and inside rim.

Description: Very large ovoid jar with rounded base

## Figure 56

Provenance: No.467- space 85 – Feature 361 – Area D6.

Measurements: Height 74.5 cm.; Maximum diameter: 29 cm.; Rim diameter: 21 cm.

Fabric: Nile B2, brown with black core.

Surface treatment : Cream white coating covers the exterior and inside rim.

Description: Very large ovoid biconical jar with rounded base

## Figure 57

Provenance: No.299 - space 66 – Feature 392 – Area D2.

Measurements: Height 72 cm.; Maximum diameter: 38 cm.; Rim diameter: 27 cm.

Fabric: Nile D, red with black core

Surface treatment: Unslipped. There is a thin whitewash over the lower body.

Description: Very large ovoid biconical jar with rounded base.

## Figure 58

Provenance: space 42 – Feature 342 – Area D2.

Measurements: Height 80 cm.; Maximum diameter: 40 cm.; Rim diameter: 28 cm.

Condition: Restored from fragments, the whole jar is preserved.

Fabric: Nile D, the fracture shows red with black core.

Surface treatment: Cream white coating covers the exterior

Description: Very large ovoid biconical jar with rounded base.

## Figure 59

Provenance: No. 987- space 25B – Feature 508 – Area D2.

Measurments: Height 74.5 cm., Maximum diameter: 29 cm., Rim diameter: 21 cm.

Fabric: Nile B2 with red fracture

Surface treatment: The outer surface is slipped in a red color; the inner surface is plain in reddish brown and decorated by black and blue on the upper part.

Description: Restricted, rounded based cylindrical beaker with direct rim, used for drinking. Close to Sedment tomb No.1221<sup>42</sup> and an example from Buhen.<sup>43</sup>

<sup>42</sup> Petrie. W. F. and Brunton, Guy. *Sedment II*. London: British School of Archaeology in Egypt, LXIV, 20, pl. 2.

<sup>43</sup> Engelbach, R. *Harageh*. British School of Archaeology in Egypt and the Egyptian Research Account 28. London: British School of Archaeology in Egypt and Bernard Quartich, 1923, XLII, 20F.

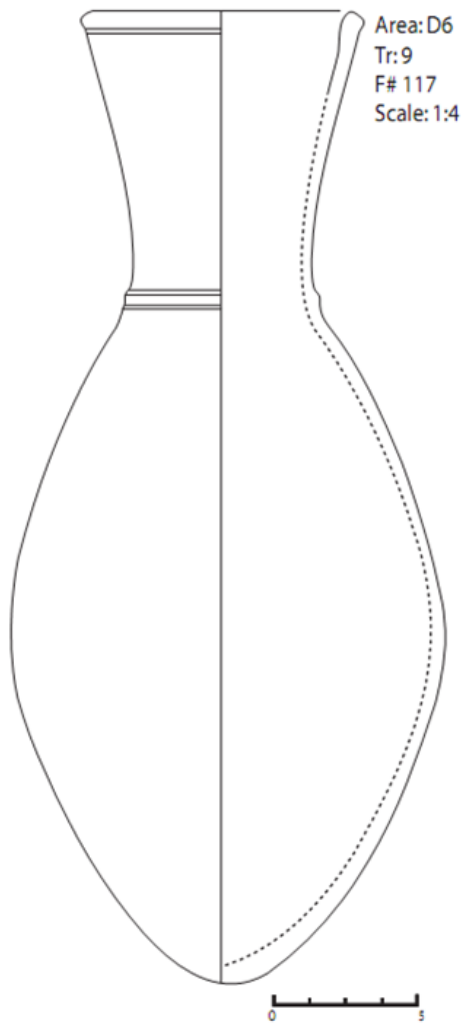


Figure 50

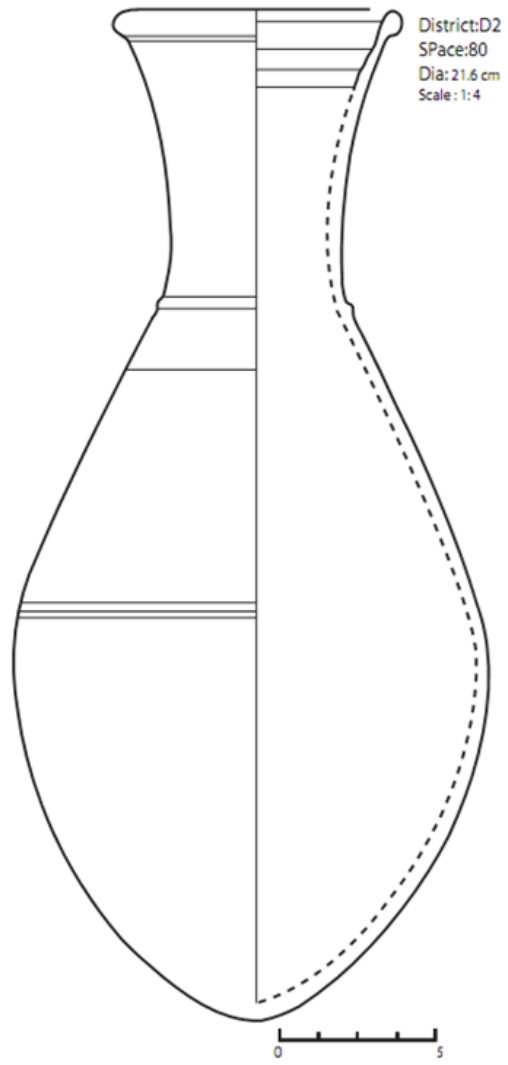


Figure 49

Scale: 1:4

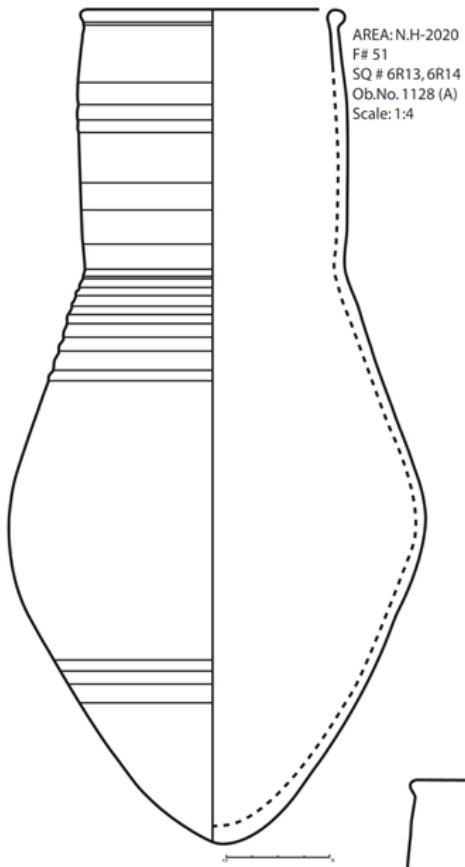


Figure 51

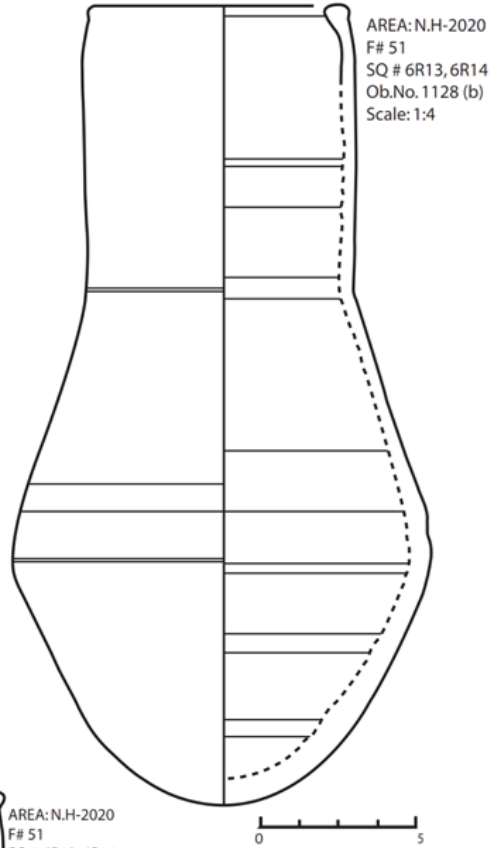


Figure 52

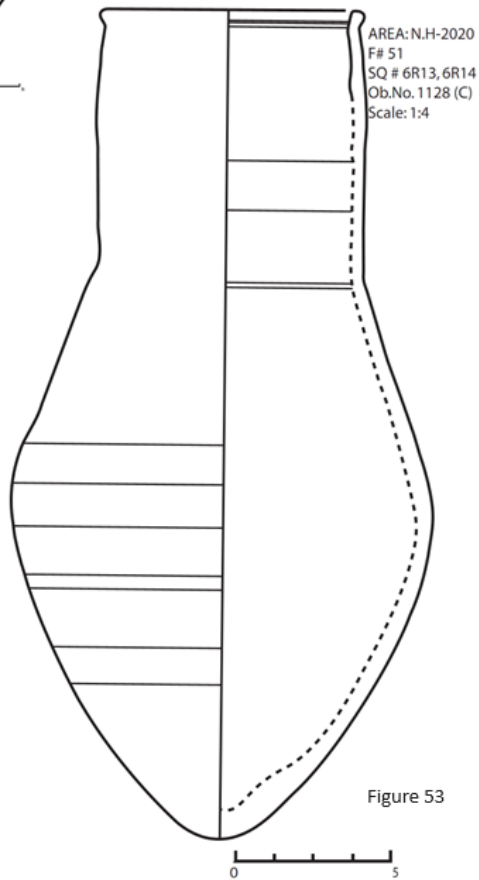


Figure 53

Scale: 1:4

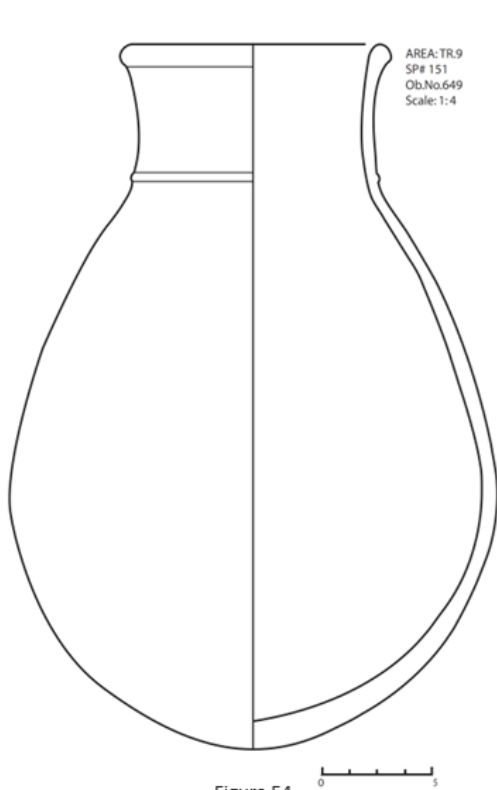


Figure 54

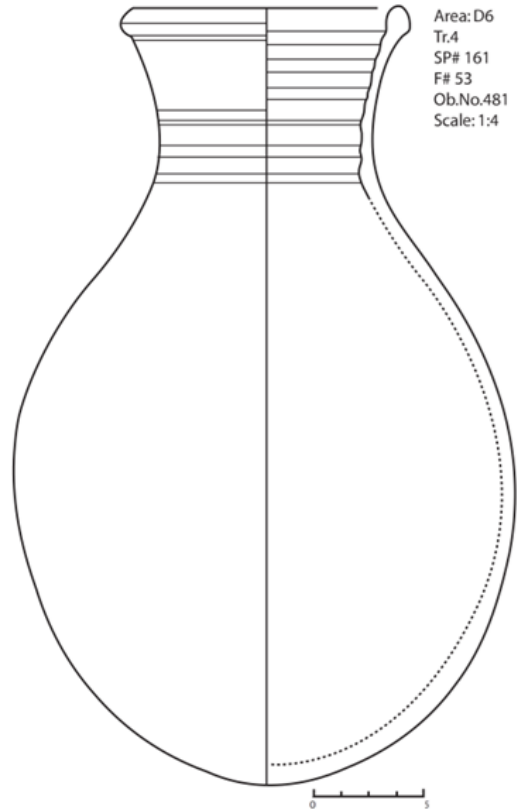


Figure 55

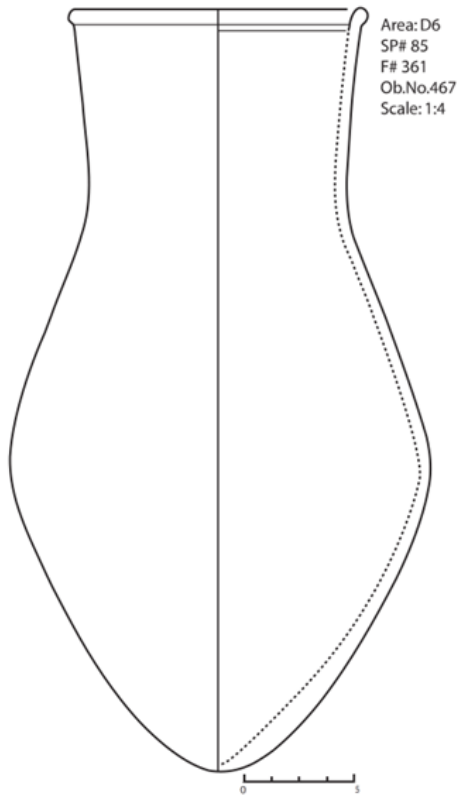


Figure 56

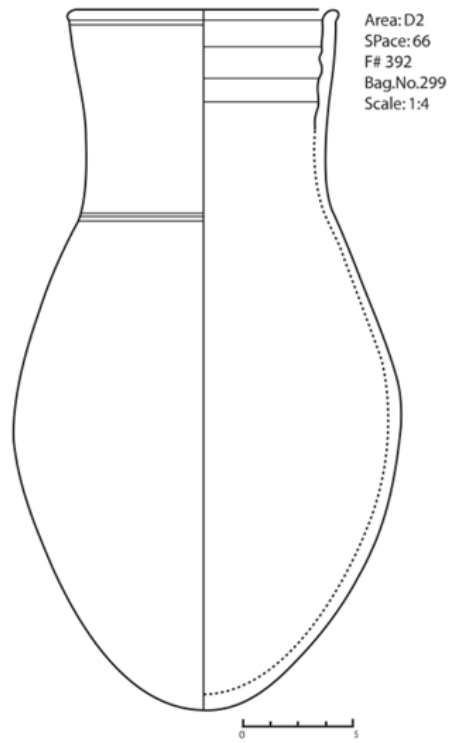
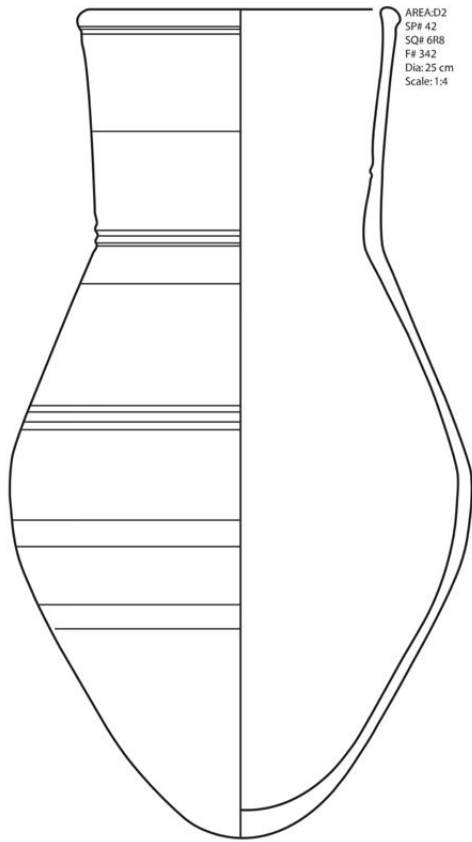


Figure 57

Scale: 1:4

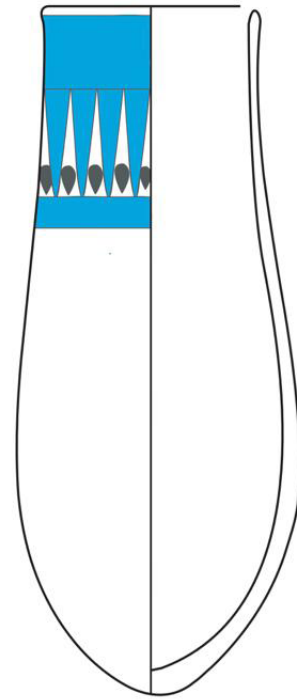
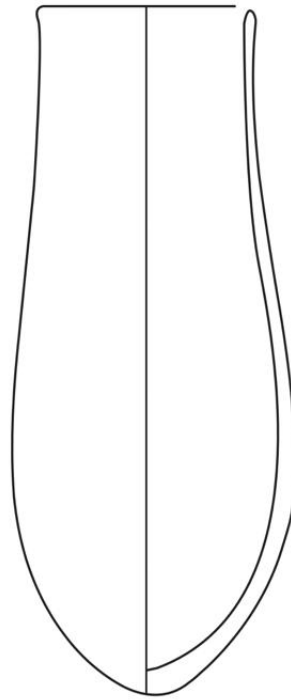
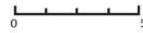
[Figures 58 and 59 – Originally Plate 4 #10 and #11]

Plate 4



AREA:D2  
SP# 42  
SQ# 6R8  
F# 342  
Dia: 25 cm  
Scale: 1:4

10



Area: D2  
SP# 25B  
F# 508  
Ob.No. 987  
Scale: 1:2

11

Scale: 1:4

## **Preliminary Report on Work done at Valley of the Kings (Habu) in the Season 2020-2021 Pottery<sup>44</sup>**

### **Objectives**

The documentation of the finds (pottery and small finds) serves the purpose of being able to date the architectural remains and archaeological processes identified in the field. Moreover, functional areas can be defined by the nature of the finds in order to come to a useful and feasible interpretation of the formation of archaeological features, their development, dating and function.

### **Methodology**

The pottery analysis usually takes longer to be conducted and finalized. The pottery from disturbed surface levels is collected for the purpose of having an overview of the dates with only selected pieces kept and documented. The pottery of intact features is washed and then divided into diagnostics and body fragments. The body fragments are further grouped according to type and noted in a processing pottery sheet and samples of each fabric are kept. The diagnostics are labelled, drawn, analyzed, photographed, and kept for future reference.

### **Work in 2020-2021 in the Lost Golden City**

#### **AREA N.H – Group A**

Seventeen layers were found, from which there was a large group of pottery sherds, varying between marl clay and sand clay.

#### **F # 51**

Many varieties of pottery sherds were found between the marl clay and the rough and medium Nile silt with red slip. The marl clay is the most common including many sherds of amphorae which we were unable to collect because of the difficulty of matching them together. The coarse Nile silt was the second most common, including many sherds of bread molds made from Nile C, followed by the medium Nile silt.

<sup>44</sup> This section was written by Asmaa Ibrahim Ahmed.

**F # 53**

Many varieties of pottery sherds were found between the marl clay and the rough and medium Nile silt with red slip. Marl clay is the most common, then the coarse Nile silt, which included many sherds of bread molds and storage jars, followed by the medium Nile silt with red slip, all which were plates.

**F # 55**

Pottery sherds of marl clay along with a group of coarse Nile silt and a few sherds of the medium Nile silt were found.

**F # 2**

A very large group of pottery sherds were found including marl clay, coarse Nile silt, and medium Nile silt with red slip. The coarse Nile silt is the most common and included many sherds of bread molds and storage jars. The second most common was the marl clay, which included many sherds and handles from different varieties of amphorae, followed by the medium Nile silt with red slip, all of which were plates. We found 18 rims of bowl with inner lips and ring base, 5 bases from the same type with one of them selected for drawing, and 8 rims for large plates with rope decorations with one of them selected for drawing. We also found 29 rims of simple plates with a direct rim and flat base with two of them selected for drawing due to having different fabrics.

**F # 6**

A few pottery sherds were found. Marl clay sherds were the most common, followed by the medium Nile silt with a red coat and coarse Nile clay.

**F # 7**

Very few pottery sherds were found. Marl clay was the most common, then coarse Nile clay, with two complete plates selected for drawing.

**F # 10**

Many varieties of pottery sherds were found including marl clay and the rough and medium Nile silt with red slip. Marl clay and the coarse Nile silt are equal in quantity, with fewer medium Nile silt with red slip. A lot of bases for Egyptian amphora were found with one of them selected for drawing. In addition, 16 ring bases from amphorae and 16 bases for beer jars were found. We also found the base of a miniature jar.

**F # 11**

A very large group of pottery sherds were found including marl clay and the rough and medium Nile silt with red slip. The coarse Nile silt was the most common and included many sherds of storage jars with red wash and cream wash. The next most common was the marl clay, followed by the medium Nile silt with red slip.

**F # 13**

A few pottery sherds were found with marl clay being the most common. The rest of the sherds were equally divided between the medium Nile silt with a red coat and coarse Nile clay in quantity.

**F # 14**

A few pottery sherds were found, coarse Nile clay being the most common. We also found marl clay sherds along with a few sherds from the medium Nile silt. No pieces were found suitable for drawing and documentation.

**F # 15**

Many varieties of pottery sherds were found including marl clay and the rough and medium Nile silt with red slip. Marl clay is the most common, then the coarse Nile silt, followed by the medium Nile silt with red slip. We found 15 ring bases from amphorae, 11 bases for beer jars, 8 flat bases for miniature bowls, 11 flat bases for plates, 3 flat bases for medium sized plates, 3 flat bases from Roman plates, 4 round bases of a small size, 5 round bases of a medium size, and 9 large sized round bases.

**F # 16**

Many varieties of pottery sherds were found including marl clay and the rough and medium Nile silt with red slip. The coarse Nile silt is the most common, followed by the marl clay, with the least sherds being medium Nile silt with red slip.

**F # 18**

Many varieties of pottery sherds were found between the Marl Clay and the rough and medium Nile silt with red slipped, the Marl Clay is the most common, then the coarse Nile silt, followed by little from the medium Nile silt with red slip.

**F # 190 / SP#64**

A few pottery sherds were found. Coarse Nile clay is the most common, then the medium Nile silt with red wash, followed by little of the marl clay.

**F # 205 / SP#49**

A very few pottery sherds were found including one base from storage jar in coarse Nile clay.

**F # 206 / SP#23**

Many varieties of pottery sherds were found including marl clay and the rough and medium Nile silt with red slip. The marl clay is the most common, then the coarse Nile silt, followed by the medium Nile silt with red slip. We found 3 bases from amphorae and chose 1 for drawing. We also found 5 medium bases for milk jars and chose 2 for drawing.

**F # 391 / SP # 45 / SQ: 6N5**

Very few pottery sherds were found, but all of them were of the medium Nile silt. They included a complete base for a jar and a complete bowl.

**AREA N.H – Group B**

In total, 23 layers were found, from which there were large group of pottery sherds, including marl clay and sand clay.

**F # 9**

A very large group of pottery sherds were found including marl clay, rough Nile silt, and medium Nile silt with red slip. The coarse Nile silt was the most common and included many sherds of bread molds. The second most common was the medium Nile silt with red slip, followed by the marl clay. Many rims, bases and handles were selected for drawing. We found 26 bases from amphorae and chose 3 with complete profiles for drawing. We also found a base from a Roman amphora, which was also drawn. There were furthermore 4 bases for jars with 2 chosen for drawing due to a complete profile, 3 flat bases for plates with all three drawn with complete profile, part of base for a large plate which was also drawn, 9 flat bases for miniature bowls with 2 chosen for drawing, one ring base for a miniature bowl, 9 bases for beer jars with one chosen for drawing, and part of the base from bread mold.

**F # 189**

A few pottery sherds were found with coarse Nile clay being the most common, followed by medium Nile silt and then finally a few fragments of marl clay. No fractions were found suitable for drawing and documentation.

**F # 191 / SP#79**

Many varieties of pottery sherds including marl clay, coarse Nile silt, and medium Nile silt with red slip. Marl clay was the most common, then medium Nile silt with red slip, followed by coarse Nile silt. We found 6 bases from amphorae and chose 1 for drawing. We also found the base of a Roman amphora, 6 medium bases for milk jars with 1 chosen for drawing, 10 for small bases for milk jars with 1 chosen for drawing, 6 bases for beer jars with 1 chosen for drawing, two bases from bread molds with different sizes, one pot stand, 6 flat bases for miniature bowl with 2 chosen for drawing, and a ring base. There were furthermore 11 flat bases for plates, from which we chose one of them to draw from of a medium size and two to draw of a large size.

**F # 208**

A few pottery sherds were found. Coarse Nile clay is the most common, then the marl clay, followed by the medium Nile silt with red wash. We found one base from an amphora, 2 medium bases for milk jars and chose 1 for drawing, 2 flat bases for plates and chose one for drawing, 3 ring bases for plates and chose one for drawing, and 2 flat bases for miniature bowls with 1 chosen for drawing.

**F # 219**

A very large group of pottery sherds were found, including marl clay, course Nile silt, and medium Nile silt with red slip. Marl clay is the most common, then the coarse Nile silt which contained many sherds of storage jars with red wash and cream wash, followed by the medium Nile silt with red slip. We found 7 ring bases from amphora and chose 1 for drawing, a base for a roman amphora, 3 bases for beer jars with 1 chosen for drawing, 4 large round bases for milk jars with 1 chosen for drawing, 4 medium size round bases with 1 chosen for drawing, 3 flat bases for large plates made from Nile C with 1 chosen for drawing, and 3 medium size bases from the same type with one chosen for drawing. We also found 7 ring bases and chose 1 for drawing along with 4 flat bases for miniature bowls.

**F # 219 / SQ: 6Q9**

A very large group of pottery sherds were found, including marl clay, course Nile silt, and medium Nile silt with red slip. The coarse Nile silt examples contained many sherds of storage jars with red wash and cream wash. This was the most common type found. Then the marl clay was the second most common, followed by the medium Nile silt with red slip. We found 12 ring bases from amphora with 1 chosen for drawing, 3 bases for beer jars with 1 chosen for drawing, 5 large round bases for milk jars with 1 chosen for drawing, 7 medium sized round bases for jars with 1 chosen for drawing, 7 small sized round bases with 1 chosen for drawing, 4 ring bases for jars with 1 chosen for drawing, 3 flat bases for large plates made from Nile C with 1 chosen for drawing, and 8 medium bases for plates of the same type with 1 chosen for drawing.

**F # 219 / SQ: 6Q 10-11**

A large group of pottery sherds were found, including marl clay, course Nile silt, and medium Nile silt with red slip. The marl clay was the most common, followed by the coarse Nile silt, which included many sherds of storage jars with red wash and cream wash, followed by the medium Nile silt with red slip.

**F # 219 / SQ: 6R10**

A very large group of pottery sherds were found, including marl clay, course Nile silt, and medium Nile silt with red slip. There were many sherds of storage jars with red wash and cream wash in the course Nile silt fabric, and they are the most common form. The marl clay sherds were the second most common, followed by the medium Nile silt with red slip. We found 13 ring bases from amphorae and chose 2 for drawing, along with 6 flat bases from amphorae and chose 2 for drawing. We found 26 bases for beer jars and chose 2 for drawing, 4 large round bases for storage jars and chose 1 for drawing, 15 for medium size bases and chose 2 for drawing, and 16 for small size jars and chose 2 for drawing. We also found 2 flat bases for medium size plates and chose 1 for drawing, and 6 miniature plates and chose 2 for drawing, one ring base for a large plate, one miniature bread mold, 3 handles for amphorae, and one for a fire dog.

**F # 219 / SQ: 6Q12**

A very large group of pottery sherds were found including marl clay, course Nile silt, and medium Nile silt with red slip. The coarse Nile silt fragments included many sherds of storage jars with red wash and cream wash as the most common form, followed by the fragments in marl clay, then finally followed by the medium Nile silt with red slip.

**F # 219 / SQ: 6O 11**

A very large group of pottery sherds were found including marl clay, course Nile silt, and medium Nile silt with red slip. Marl clay fragments were the most common, then the coarse Nile silt which contained many sherds of storage jars with red wash and cream wash, followed by the medium Nile silt with red slip. We found 14 ring bases from amphora with 2 chosen for drawing, 7 bases for beer jars with 2 chosen for drawing, 12 ring bases from amphorae with 1 chosen for drawing, 5 flat bases from miniature plates with 1 chosen for drawing, 18 flat bases for plates with 2 chosen for drawing, and 13 for large round bases for jars with 1 chosen for drawing.

**F # 219 / SQ: 6S7 / SP #39**

A very large group of pottery sherds were found including marl clay, course Nile silt, and medium Nile silt with red slip. Marl clay sherds were the most common, followed by the coarse Nile silt which contained many sherds of storage jars with red wash and cream wash, followed by the medium Nile silt with red slip. We found 11 ring bases from amphorae and chose 1 for drawing, 5 large size bases from beer jars and chose 1 for drawing, 9 medium size bases from the same type and chose 1 for drawing, 2 large round bases for jars and chose 1 for drawing, 13 medium size bases and chose 2 for drawing, and 4 small size bases and chose 1 for drawing.

**F # 225**

A few pottery sherds were found. Coarse Nile clay was the most common, followed by marl clay, and then medium Nile silt with red wash.

**F # 273**

A very large group of pottery sherds were found including marl clay, course Nile silt, and medium Nile silt with red slip. Marl clay sherds were the most common, then coarse Nile silt, followed by the medium Nile silt with red slip. We found 5 flat bases from amphorae (1 chosen for drawing), 10 ring bases from amphorae (1 chosen for drawing), 7 large sized bases for beer jars (1 chosen for drawing), 6 medium sized bases from the same type (1 chosen for drawing), 5 large round bases for milk jars (1 chosen for drawing), 6 medium size round bases (1 chosen for drawing), 4 flat bases for miniature bowls (1 chosen for drawing), 4 flat bases for plates with red wash (1 chosen for drawing), 3 flat bases for large plates made from Nile C (1 chosen for drawing), and 4 ring bases (1 chosen for drawing).

**F # 274 sp#25**

Many varieties of pottery sherds were found including marl clay, course Nile silt, and medium Nile silt with red slip. Marl clay sherds were the most common, then coarse Nile silt, followed by medium Nile silt with red slip. We found 8 flat bases from amphora (2 chosen for drawing), a base for a beer jar, 4 bases for milk jars (1 chosen for drawing), 4 ring bases (1 chosen for drawing) and a base for a miniature bowl.

**F # 286**

A very large group of pottery sherds were found including marl clay, course Nile silt, and medium Nile silt with red slip. Coarse Nile silt sherds were the most common, then the medium Nile silt with red slip, followed by the marl clay. We found 7 ring bases from amphorae (2 chosen for drawing), 5 bases for beer jars (1 chosen for drawing), 11 large round bases for milk jars (2 chosen for drawing), 3 small sized round bases (1 chosen for drawing), 4 flat bases for miniature bowls (1 chosen for drawing), 2 ring bases (1 chosen for drawing), one small bread mold, 5 large flat bases for plates (1 chosen for drawing), and 3 medium sized bases (all chosen for drawing).

**F # 291**

Many varieties of pottery sherds were found including marl clay, course Nile silt, and medium Nile silt with red slip. Coarse Nile silt sherds were the most common, then the marl clay, followed by the medium Nile silt with red slip. We found 2 ring bases from amphorae (2 chosen for drawing), a base for beer jar, 7 medium round bases for milk jars (1 chosen for drawing), 3 small round bases (1 chosen for drawing), 4 flat bases for miniature bowls (1 chosen for drawing), 4 ring bases (1 chosen for drawing), and 2 flat bases for plates (1 chosen for drawing).

**F # 295**

Many varieties of pottery sherds were found including marl clay, course Nile silt, and medium Nile silt with red slip. Marl clay sherds were the most common, then coarse Nile silt, followed by medium Nile silt with red slip. We found 5 flat bases from amphorae (1 chosen for drawing), 2 large round bases for milk jars (1 chosen for drawing), 2 medium size bases (1 chosen for drawing), 4 for small size bases (1 chosen for drawing), 2 flat bases for plates (1 chosen for drawing), and one miniature bowl.

**F # 296 / SP# 45**

Many varieties of pottery sherds were found including marl clay, course Nile silt, and medium Nile silt with red slip. Marl clay sherds were the most common, then coarse Nile silt, followed by medium Nile silt with red slip. We found 7 bases from amphorae (1 complete example chosen for drawing), 4 large bases for beer jars (1 chosen for drawing), 3 round bases for milk jars (1 chosen for drawing), 2 flat bases for Roman bowls (1 complete example chosen for drawing), 2 flat bases for miniature bowls (1 complete example chosen for drawing), 1 base of a large plate with red wash, and 2 handles.

**F # 298 / SP# 63**

A very large group of pottery sherds were found including marl clay, course Nile silt, and medium Nile silt with red slip. Coarse Nile silt sherds were the most common, then marl clay, followed by medium Nile silt with red slip. We found 15 ring bases from amphorae (1 chosen for drawing), 2 bases from Roman amphorae (1 chosen for drawing), 15 bases for beer jars (1 chosen for drawing), 18 large round bases for milk jars (2 chosen for drawing), 10 medium size bases (2 chosen for drawing), 11 flat bases for bowls (1 complete profile chosen for drawing), 4 flat bases for miniature bowls (1 chosen for drawing), a stopper, a miniature bread mold, a spinning bowl, and a miniature pot.

**F # 301**

A very large group of pottery sherds were found including marl clay, course Nile silt, and medium Nile silt with red slip. Marl clay sherds were the most common, then coarse Nile silt, followed by medium Nile silt with red slip. We found 7 bases from amphorae (1 chosen for drawing), 2 bases for beer jars (1 chosen for drawing), 3 large round bases for milk jars (1 chosen for drawing), 6 medium size bases (1 chosen for drawing), 2 small size bases (1 chosen for drawing), 3 ring bases for bowls (1 chosen for drawing), and 4 flat bases for miniature bowls (1 complete profile chosen for drawing).

**F # 324**

Many varieties of pottery sherds were found including marl clay, course Nile silt, and medium Nile silt with red slip. Marl clay sherds were the most common, then coarse Nile silt, followed by medium Nile silt with red slip. We found 4 bases from amphorae (2 chosen for drawing), a round base for milk jar, 3 flat bases for miniature bowls (1 chosen for drawing), a base for a spinning bowl, and various different rims (all chosen for drawing).

**F # 329 / SQ: 6S9 / SP# 35**

A large group of pottery sherds were found including marl clay, course Nile silt, and medium Nile silt with red slip. Marl clay was the most common, followed by coarse Nile silt, followed by the medium Nile silt with red slip. We found 12 bases from amphora (1 chosen for drawing), a base for roman amphora, a complete flask, 15 bases for beer jars (1 chosen for drawing), 3 large round bases for milk jars (1 chosen for drawing), 9 medium round bases (1 chosen for drawing), 4 ring bases for miniature bowls (1 chosen for drawing), 5 ring bases for bowls (1 chosen for drawing), 2 large sized bases for plates, 6 medium sized bases (2 chosen for drawing), a base of a spinning bowl, and part of a crucible for melting.

**F # 332 / SP # 72 / SQ: 6R11**

A group of pottery sherds with coarse Nile clay being the most common, followed by marl clay and then medium Nile silt with red wash. We found a flask, a miniature plate, 12 bases from amphora (2 chosen for drawing), many sherds of storage jars with cream wash, and different rims for bowls with decoration rope.

**F # 374 / SP# 40 / SQ: 6R8**

A few pottery sherds were found. Medium Nile silt with red wash was the most common, then coarse Nile clay, followed by marl clay. We found a plate, a base from an amphora, 3 round bases for milk jars, parts of bases for beer jars, 3 flat bases for bowls, a complete base for a large plate, sherds of plates, and a little rim from an amphora.

**F # 446 / SP # 49**

A few pottery sherds were found, all of which were medium Nile silt. These included a flask, a complete base for a jar with red wash, part of a base for a beer jar, and rims for plates with red wash.

**F # 494 / SQ: 6Q9 / SP# 32B**

The excavation of this feature is not yet completed. Up to this point, a few pottery sherds were found, with almost all of them being medium Nile silt with red wash. There were also some sherds of coarse Nile silt and a very few marl clay. We found parts of painted storage jar which is currently under restoration and parts from storage jar made from coarse Nile silt currently under restoration. We did not find anything chosen for drawing with the exception of a complete amphora with hieratic writing.

**F # 512 / SP # 6P11**

The excavation of this feature is not yet completed. Up to this point, a few pottery sherds were found, with almost all of them being medium Nile silt with red wash. There was also some coarse Nile clay, followed by marl clay. We found a carinated bowl with a ring base which is currently under restoration, the base of a beer jar, and part of a rim with Hathor decoration.

**F # 554**

The excavation of this feature is not yet completed. Up to this point, we have found few pottery sherds. Those that have been found were almost entirely coarse Nile clay. The rest were mainly of marl clay, followed by medium Nile silt with red wash. We found 1 complete jar, parts of bowl currently under restoration, 4 bases for jars, and different rims for plates and bowls.

**F # 569 / SP # 73**

Very few pottery sherds were found, with most being medium Nile silt with red wash. There were also a few of marl clay. We found 2 complete profiles for amphorae, 2 complete bases for beer jars, and parts from a carinated bowl currently under restoration.

## Summary (statistics and chronology)

Most of the pottery types found in this area consisted of round-based dishes with simple outward sloped rims and medium-sized ovoid jars with long or short necks (milk jars). Examples were found in the various features in Area N-H, from which diagnostic pottery sherds were collected. These sherds represent eighteen different types of 18<sup>th</sup> Dynasty pottery. Moreover, one type of Late Period and one type of late Roman ware were also found. The following table gives the statistics of the diagnostic sherds collected from the AREA N-H-2020 organized into 3 groups: open vessels are code A, closed vessels are code B, vessels for production and specific household use are code C.

Type A1: Medium size bread plate with direct rim. Includes one complete profile handmade from Nile C with an untreated surface. This type appeared in Amarna<sup>45</sup>. Possibly this type is from a kitchen context.

Type A2: Medium sized dish with a round base, vertical upper walls, and internally beveled rim. Includes one complete profile made from Nile B2 with red coated surface treatment. They found examples similar to this at the site of Amarna.<sup>46</sup>

Type A3: A small dish with an everted rim and pointed base. Includes one complete profile made from Nile B2 and red coated surface treatment. Dated to the 6th century. They found similar examples at the site of Abusir.<sup>47</sup>

Type A4: Round based dish with outturned rim. Includes seven complete profiles along with three rim sherds made from Nile B2 with a red coated or plain surface treatment. For comparison, see examples at sites like Qantir, Saqqara, and Amarna.<sup>48</sup>

Type A5: Round based dish with simple outsloped rim. Includes eleven complete profiles and four rim sherds made from Nile B2 with a red coated or plain surface treatment. This type first appeared in the early 18th dynasty and became common by the end of the 18th dynasty. For comparison with the other sites, see Saqqara<sup>49</sup>, Gurob<sup>50</sup>,

<sup>45</sup> Rose, Pamela J. *The Eighteenth Dynasty Pottery Corpus from Amarna. Excavation Memoirs* (Egypt Exploration Society) 83. London: Egypt Exploration Society, 2007, 144, fig. 655.

<sup>46</sup> Rose, P. J. op. cit., 21, fig. 232.

<sup>47</sup> Bareš, Ladislav and Smoláriková, Květa. *Abusir XVII: The Shaft Tomb of Iufaa Vol. 1: Archaeology*. Vol. 17. Prague: Czech Institute of Egyptology, 2008. Abusir: Excavations of the Czech Institute of Egyptology, fig 55.

<sup>48</sup> Wodzinska, Anna. *A Manual of Egyptian Pottery. Volume 3: Second Intermediate Period - Late Period*. Boston: Ancient Egypt Research Associates, Inc., 2010, 144.

<sup>49</sup> Bourriau, J. and Aston, D. "The Pottery". *The Tomb-Chapels of Paser and Ra'ia at Saqqara*. Martin, Geoffrey Thorndike. Vol. 52. London: Egypt Exploration Society, 1985. Excavation Memoirs (Egypt Exploration Society), pl. 35.17

<sup>50</sup> Loat, L. *Gurob*. Vol. 10. London: Histories & Mysteries of Man Ltd., 1989. Print. British School of Archaeology in Egypt and the Egyptian Research Account, pl. iii, 52-53

Deir El-Medina<sup>51</sup>, Tell Hebwa from the middle of the 18th dynasty during the reigns of Thutmose III through Amenhotep III<sup>52</sup>, and Malkata during the reign of Amenhotep III until the end of 18th dynasty.<sup>53</sup>

Type A6: Large dish with a simple contour, direct rim, and a distinct ledge or flange below the lip on the exterior. Includes three complete profiles and ten rims made from Nile B2/ C. The surface treatment is red slipped or plain with rope decorations. Other examples occur in KV 45, and a similar rim was found among early New Kingdom contexts in Nubia. Another example is known from Malkata. If that piece can be dated as early as the reign of Amenhotep III, then this piece might date KV 27 to the same time period.<sup>54</sup>

Type A7a: Carinated bowl. Includes four complete profiles and ten rim sherds made from Nile B2/ Marl A4 with a red slipped or cream wash surface treatment. This type appeared in the early 18th dynasty. For comparison with the other sites see Malkata<sup>55</sup> and Sedment<sup>56</sup> during the reign of Amenhotep III.

Type A7b: Carinated bowl with two handles. Includes one complete profile made from Nile B2 with a cream wash surface treatment. They found examples in Qantir.<sup>57</sup>

Type A8: Bowls with inner lip. Includes six complete profiles and three rim sherds made from Nile B2 with a red wash or cream wash surface treatment.

Type A9: Large bowl with modelled rim and ring base. Includes two complete profiles made from Nile B2 with a red wash surface treatment.

51 Nagel, Georges. *La Céramique Du Nouvel Empire a Deir El Medineh*. Vol. 10. Cairo: Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale du Cairo, 1938. Documents de Fouilles de l'IFAO, pl. ii, type IV.

52 Aston, David A. "Tell Hebwa - Preliminary Report on the Pottery." *Ägypten und Levante: Internationale Zeitschrift für ägyptische Archäologie und deren Nachbargebiete* 6 (1996): 179-198. Ägypten Und Levante, 183.

53 Hope, Colin A. *Pottery of the Egyptian New Kingdom: Three Studies*. Burwood, Victoria: Victoria College Press, 1989, 14, fig. 7.

54 Aston, David, Aston, Barbara, and Ryan, Donald P. "Pottery from Tombs in the Valley of the Kings KV 21, 27, 28, 44, 45 and 60." *Cahiers de la Céramique Égyptienne* 6 (2000): 11-38. Cahiers de La Céramique Égyptienne, figs. 45-47

55 Hope, Colin A. *Pottery of the Egyptian New Kingdom: Three Studies*. Burwood, Victoria: Victoria College Press, 1989, 28, fig. 8.

56 Petrie, Sir Flinders and Brunton, Guy. *Sedment II*. London: British School of Archaeology in Egypt, 1924, pl. xiii, 10L.

57 Aston, David. *Die Keramik des Grabungsplatzes QI: Teil I: Corpus of Fabrics, Wares and Shapes*. Forschungen in der Ramses-Stadt: Die Grabungen des Pelizaeus-Museums Hildesheim in Qantir - Pi-Ramesses: Ein Gemeinschaftsprojekt des Pelizaeus-Museums Hildesheim und des Österreichischen Archäologischen Institutes Kairo 1. Mainz: Verlag Philippe von Zabern, 1998, fig 467.

Type A10: Spinning bowl. Includes three complete profiles and two base sherds made from Nile B2/ Marl A4 with a cream wash surface treatment.

Type A11: Small bowl with ribbed walls and everted rim. Includes one complete profile made from Nile B2 / Marl A4 with a cream wash surface treatment. They found similar examples at the site of Amarna<sup>58</sup>.

Type A12: Small beaker with inverted rim and a ring base. Includes three complete profiles and one rim sherd made from Marl A4 with a cream wash surface treatment. Dated to the Ptolemaic period, similar examples were found in Karnak.<sup>59</sup>

Type A13: Small offering dish. Includes eight complete profiles made from Nile B2 / Marl A4 with a red slipped or cream wash surface treatment.

Type B1a: Imitation of a Canaanite amphora style. Includes four complete profiles, ten rims, and thirteen bases made from Marl D / A4 with a cream burnished surface treatment. Examples were found in Malkata dated from the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> dynasty<sup>60</sup>, Thebes<sup>61</sup>, and Amarna<sup>62</sup>.

Some of this type with hieratic labels gives information about the contents of the jar, including meat, honey, wine, and oil. Form #837 states that in the 37<sup>th</sup> year of the reign of King Amenhotep III, the jar contained meat for the sed festival. This information confirms that this site is related to royal functions like Malkata.

Type B1b: Amphora with four handles. This is a very rare type, and it has only been found in this site, Amarna, and Malkata.

Type B2: Amphorae; Oasis ware. Includes one complete profile and three bases. This form is characterized as amphorae with short necks, a modelled rim, and two handles. It is much heavier than those from the Nile Valley. The distinctive fabrics for this type of vessel are from the Western Desert Oasis.<sup>63</sup>

58 Rose, Pamela J. *The Eighteenth Dynasty Pottery Corpus from Amarna. Excavation Memoirs* (Egypt Exploration Society) 83. London: Egypt Exploration Society, 2007, 220, fig. 301.

59 Lauffray, Jean. *La chapelle d'Achoris a Karnak. I. Les fouilles, l'architecture, le mobilier et l'anastylose*. Paris: Editions Recherches sur les Civilisations, 1995, fig. 52.

60 Hope, Colin A. *Pottery of the Egyptian New Kingdom: Three Studies*. Burwood, Victoria: Victoria College Press, 1989, 14, fig. 7A.

61 Petrie, W. M. Flinders. *Six Temples at Thebes*. London: Bernard Quaritch, 1896, xvii, xix, 6, 17, 23.

62 Rose, Pamela J. *The Eighteenth Dynasty Pottery Corpus from Amarna. Excavation Memoirs* (Egypt Exploration Society) 83. London: Egypt Exploration Society, 2007, 128, fig. 587.

63 Rose, P., op. cit.

Type B3: Blue painted jar, aka Palace pottery. Includes eight complete profiles, two rim sherds, and two bases. The use of blue painted pottery at Malkata is likely related to its function as the venue of the Sed festival of Amenhotep III. The special case of Amarna is related to the fundamental changes in the religious practices during the reign of Amenhotep IV / Akhenaten and to one of its primary rituals, the daily feast for the omnipresence of the sun god Aten<sup>64</sup>. The Hathor jar found at our site was the same type found in the 1910-1911 Metropolitan Museum of Art Excavations at Malkata<sup>65</sup>. ]

Type B4: Funnel neck molded rim jar with ovoid body and round base for the preservation of embalming materials. Includes three complete profiles, made from Nile B2 with a cream wash surface treatment.

Type B5: Medium sized ovoid jars with long / short necks (milk jar). Includes five complete profiles and one rim sherd made from Nile B2. The surface treatment is red wash. These jars were among the offerings that were mentioned in the festival. Examples were found at the site of Amarna<sup>66</sup>.

Type B6: Wide mouthed jar with capacious interior, making it eminently suitable for storage. Includes one complete profile, made from hard marl with a cream slipped surface treatment. This form is a “meat jar”. The name arises from the presence of docketts on a few vessels which state the contents to be forms of processed meat. This type has often been found, presumably reused, buried in the floors of buildings (particularly the living room). They found examples at the site of Amarna<sup>67</sup>.

Type B7: Flask. This type was called the pilgrim flask, and it has been indicated that it was related to the ritual pilgrimage to Abydos. However, it is more likely that it could contain oils according to scientific studies of it. Includes four complete profiles and four bases made from Marl D with a cream slipped surface treatment. They found examples at the site of Amarna<sup>68</sup>.

<sup>64</sup> Budka, Julia. “Festival Pottery from New Kingdom Egypt: Three Case Studies.” in *Functional Aspects of Egyptian Ceramics in Their Archaeological Context: Proceedings of a Conference Held at the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, Cambridge, July 24th - July 25th, 2009*, edited by Bader, Bettina and Ownby, Mary F., 185–213. *Orientalia Lovaniensia Analecta* 217. Leuven: Peeters, 2013; Budka, Julia. “Festival Pottery of the New Kingdom: The Case of Elephantine.” in *Proceedings of the Tenth International Congress of Egyptologists. Vol. 1: University of the Aegean, Rhodes, 22-29 May 2008*, edited by Kousoulis, Panagiotis and Lazaridis, Nikolaos, 131–145. *Orientalia Lovaniensia Analecta* 241. Leuven: Peeters, 2015

<sup>65</sup> The upper portion of this jar can be seen on their online catalog: <https://www.metmuseum.org/art/collection/search/549178>

<sup>66</sup> Rose, Pamela J. *The Eighteenth Dynasty Pottery Corpus from Amarna. Excavation Memoirs* (Egypt Exploration Society) 83. London: Egypt Exploration Society, 2007, 246, fig. 426-427.

<sup>67</sup> Rose, P. J. op. cit., 106, fig. 60.

<sup>68</sup> Rose, P. J. op. cit., 285, fig. 638.

- Type B8: Small globular jar with a ring base. Includes one complete profile made from Nile B2 with a red slipped surface treatment. It is decorated with black ticks on the rim and bands on the neck and shoulder. They found similar examples at the site of Amarna<sup>69</sup>.
- Type B9: Medium-sized slender jar with internally/externally rolled rim. Includes two complete profiles and one base made from Nile B2/C with the surface treatments being either untreated or having remains of a red color. They found examples at the site of Amarna<sup>70</sup>.
- Type B10: A small drop-shaped jar. Includes one complete profile made from Nile B2 with a red wash surface treatment. They found examples at the site of Amarna<sup>71</sup>.
- Type B11: Jug with a ring base and one handle. Includes one complete profile, made from Nile B2 with a cream wash surface treatment. An example was found in Karnak and dated to the Ptolemaic period<sup>72</sup>.
- Type B12: Ovoid bottle with a straight tall neck and a rounded base. Includes one base made of Nile B2 and a red wash surface treatment. They found examples at the site of Amarna<sup>73</sup>.
- Type B13: Beer jar used to contain beer. There is a filter for pouring the beer mixture as disinfection of temples for the deceased and in the Opening of the Mouth ritual. This type became common in the New Kingdom, so it has been found at many sites including Saqqara,<sup>74</sup> Gurob,<sup>75</sup> Abydos,<sup>76</sup> Thebes,<sup>77</sup> and Nubia<sup>78</sup>.
- Type B14: Roman Egyptian Amphora<sup>79</sup>.

69 Rose, P. J. op. cit., 138, fig. 636.

70 Wodzinska, Anna. *A Manual of Egyptian Pottery. Volume 3: Second Intermediate Period - Late Period*. Boston: Ancient Egypt Research Associates, Inc., 2010, 126, fig. 95-96.

71 Wodzinska, A., op. cit., 127, fig. 98.

72 Lauffray, Jean. *La chapelle d'Achoris a Karnak. I. Les fouilles, l'architecture, le mobilier et l'anastylose*. Paris: Editions Recherches sur les Civilisations, 1995, 103, fig. 52

73 Rose, Pamela J. *The Eighteenth Dynasty Pottery Corpus from Amarna. Excavation Memoirs* (Egypt Exploration Society) 83. London: Egypt Exploration Society, 2007, 125, fig. 568.

74 Bourriau, Janine and David Aston. "The Pottery", in G.T. Martin (ed.), *The Tomb-Chapels of Paser and Ra'ia at Saqqâra*, EES-ExcMem 52, London: Egypt Exploration Society, 1985, pl. 35-38.

75 Petrie, William M. Flinders. *Kahun, Gurob, and Hawara: With Twenty-eight Plates*. Field & Tuer, 1890, pl. xx, 21.

76 Peet, T. Eric. *The Cemeteries of Abydos, Part II, 1911-1912*. Excavation Memoirs (Egypt Exploration Society) 34. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., 1914, pl. xxxiv.

77 Petrie, W. M. Flinders. *Six Temples at Thebes*. London: Bernard Quaritch, 1896, pl. xli, 693-5.

78 Quibell, James Edward. *El Kab*. No. 3. London: B. Quaritch, 1898, pl.xiii.30.

79 Tomber, Roberta. "Early Roman Egyptian Amphorae from the Eastern Desert of Egypt: A Chronological Sequence." *Cahiers de la Céramique Égyptienne* 8, no. 2 (2007), 525, fig. 3.

Type B15: Roman pot. Includes two complete profiles and one base made from Nile B2 with a red wash surface treatment. The remains of black coloring from firing were noticeable.

Type B16: Bag shaped jar with a rim and a knobbed base (Qadus). Includes one complete base, made of Marl A4 with a cream wash surface treatment. It was found above a skeleton and so far, we have not been able to learn why it was found there. It is the same type as was found in Tod, which was dated the end of the 5th century to the middle of the 7th century<sup>80</sup>.

Type C1: Crucible for melting<sup>81</sup>.

Type C2: Small cover with modelled rim. This form suggests that the apex may have been mold-made and the internal line suggests that the base may have been trimmed. They found examples at the site of Amarna<sup>82</sup>.

## Table: Pottery Types

No	Type	Number of Sherds
<b>Open Vessel: Code A</b>		
1	Type A1: Medium size bread plate with direct rim	1 complete profile
2	Type A2: Medium sized dish with round base, vertical upper walls, and internally beveled rim	1 complete profile
3	Type A3: Small dish with everted rim and pointed base	1 complete profile
4	Type A4: Round based dish with outturned rim	7 complete profiles, 3 rim sherds
5	Type A5: Round based dish with simple out sloped rim	11 complete profiles, 4 rim sherds
6	Type A6: Large dish with ledge or direct rim	3 complete profiles, 10 rim sherds
7	Type A7a: Carinated bowl	4 complete profiles, 10 rim sherds
8	Type A7b: Carinated bowl with two handles	1 complete profile
9	Type A8: Bowls with inner lip	6 complete profiles, 3 rim sherds
10	Type A9: Large bowl with modelled rim and ring base	2 complete profiles
11	Type A10: Spinning bowl	3 complete profiles, 2 base sherds
12	Type A11: Small bowl with ribbed walls, everted rim	1 complete profile
13	Type A12: Small beaker with incurved rim and ring base	3 complete profiles, 1 rim sherd
14	Type A13: Small offering dish	8 complete profiles

<sup>80</sup> Pierrat, Geneviève. Evolution de la céramique de Tôd: du IIe siècle au VIIe siècle apr. J.-C. *Cahiers de la céramique égyptienne* 4 (1996) 189-214, plate 7, fig: 97.

<sup>81</sup> Rose, Pamela J. *The Eighteenth Dynasty Pottery Corpus from Amarna. Excavation Memoirs* (Egypt Exploration Society) 83. London: Egypt Exploration Society, 2007, 76, fig. 254.

<sup>82</sup> Rose, P. J. op. cit., 194, fig. 51.

No	Type	Number of Sherds
1	Type B1a: Imitation of Canaanite amphora	4 complete profiles, 10 rims, 13 bases
2	Type B1b: Amphora with 4 handles	1 base
3	Type B2: Amphora, Oasis ware	1 complete profile, 3 bases
4	Type B3: Blue painted jar (Palace pottery)	8 complete profiles, 2 rim sherds, 2 bases
5	Type B4: Funnel neck molded rim jar with ovoid body and round base (Preservation of embalming materials)	3 complete profiles
6	Type B5: Medium-sized ovoid jars with long / short necks (milk jar)	5 complete profiles, 1 rim sherd
7	Type B6: Meat jar	1 complete profile
8	Type B7: Flask	5 complete profiles
9	Type B8: Small globular jar with ring base	1 complete profile
	Type B9: Medium-sized slender jar with direct / rolled rim	2 complete profiles, 1 base
10	Type B10: Small drop-shaped jar	1 complete profile
11	Type B11: Ovoid bottle with straight tall neck and rounded base	1 base
12	Type B12: Beer jar	1 complete profile, 9 bases
13	Type B13: Jug	1 complete profile
14	Type B14: Roman Egyptian amphora	2 complete profiles
15	Type B15: Roman pot	2 complete profiles, 1 base
16	Type B16: Bag-shaped jar with rim and knobbed base (Qadus)	1 complete base
17	Type B17: Handle of Amphora	10 handles

No	Type	Number of Sherds
1	Type C1: Crucible for melting	1 complete profile
2	Type C2: Small cover with modelled rim	1 complete profile
3	Type C3: Pot stand	1 complete profile
4	Type C4: Mug	1 complete profile
5	Type C5: Miniature beer jar	1 complete profile
6	Type C6: Toy	1 complete profile

**Table: List of pottery drawing figures**

Fig. No	Square, Feature	Drawing No.	Description	Diameter	Percent of preserved	Height	Fabric	Surface treatment
1	F# 555 SP# 24 SQ# 6R9	Bag No. 1069	Bread Plate	17 cm	100%	5.5 cm	Nile C in brown with black fracture	Untreated
2	F# 660 SQ# 6S7	Bag No. 3023	Medium size dish with round base, vertical upper walls and internally beveled rim	23 cm	100% base 80% Rim	7 cm	Nile B2 in reddish brown fracture	Red coated
3	F# 510 SQ# 6P10	Ob. No. 960	small dish with everted rim and pointed base	14 cm	100%	4 cm	Nile B2 in Brown with red fracture	Ex: red wash In: red wash
4	F# 53 SQ# 6U13	Ob. No. 2020. 53/43	round based dish without turned rim	17 cm	5%	5 cm	Nile B2 in Brown with black fracture	Ex: red wash In: red wash
5	F# 9 SQ# 6P6	Ob. No. 132	round based dish without turned rim	28.5 cm	100%	8 cm	Nile B2 in Brown fracture	Ex: red slipped In: red slipped
6	F# 9 SQ# 6P5	Ob. No. 142	round based dish without turned rim	24 cm	100%	6.3 cm	Nile B2 in reddish brown with black fracture	Ex: red wash In: red wash
7	F# 652 SQ# 6R11- 6S11 SP# 73	Ob. No. 920	round based dish without turned rim	22 cm	100%	6.3 cm	Nile B2 in Brown fracture	Ex: red slipped In: red slipped
8	F# 219 SQ# 6P13	Ob. No. 1026	round based dish without turned rim	22 cm	100%	4.7 cm	Nile B2 in Brown with black fracture	Ex: red wash In: red wash
9	F# 202, Sp# 26 SQ# 6O5	Ob. No. 1027	round based dish without turned rim	28cm	100%	6.5 cm	Nile B2 in reddish brown fracture	Ex: red slipped In: red slipped
10	F# 53 SQ# 6U13	Ob. No. 2020. 53/21	round based dish without turned rim	24 cm	12.50%	6 cm	Nile B2 in Brown with red fracture	Ex: red wash In: red wash
11	F# 51 SQ# 6S15	Ob. No. 2020. 51/34	round based dish without turned rim	17 cm	80%	8 cm	Nile B2 in Brown with black fracture	Ex: red wash In: red wash
12	F# 55 SQ# 6S14	Ob. No. 2020. 55/7	round based dish without turned rim	21 cm	25%	5.5 cm	Nile B2 in brown, red with black fracture	Ex: red slipped In: red slipped

Fig. No	Square, Feature	Drawing No.	Description	Diameter	Percent of preserved	Height	Fabric	Surface treatment
13	F# 55 SQ# 6S14	Ob. No. 2020. 55/22	round based dish without turned rim	26 cm	15%	5 cm	Nile B2 in brown with black fracture	Ex: Plain, In: Plain
14	F# 55 SQ# 6S14	Ob. No. 2020. 55/48	round based dish without turned rim	26 cm	7.50%	5 cm	Nile B2 in red with black fracture	Ex: red slip- ped In: red slipped
15	F# 53 SQ# 6U13	Ob. No. 2020. 53/59	Round based dish with simple out sloped rim	15 cm	5%	7 cm	Nile B2 in brown with red fracture	Ex: red wash In: red wash
16	F# 55 SQ# 6S14	Ob. No. 2020. 55/45	Round based dish with simple out sloped rim	22 cm	15%	7 cm	Nile B2 in brown, red with black fracture	Ex: red wash In: red wash
17	F# 374 SQ# 6R8	Ob. No. 627	Round based dish with simple out sloped rim	18.5 cm	100%	6 cm	Nile B2 in brown fracture	Ex: Plain, In: Plain
18	F# 247 SQ# 6O11	Ob. No. 672	Round based dish with simple out sloped rim	22 cm	100%	7 cm	Nile B2 in brown with red fracture	Ex: red wash In: red wash
19	F# 433, Sp# 50 SQ# 6O5	Bag No. 2157	Round based dish with simple out sloped rim	24 cm	100%	7.8 cm	Nile B2 in Reddish brown with black fracture	Ex: red wash In: red wash
20	F# 286 SQ# 6N9	Ob. No. 951	Round based dish with simple out sloped rim	25 cm	100%	10 cm	Nile B2 in red with black fracture	Ex: red wash In: red wash
21	F# 286 SQ# 6N9	Ob. No. 457	Round based dish with simple out sloped rim	25 cm	100%	7.4 cm	Nile B2 in red with black fracture	Ex: red wash In: red wash
22	F# 1 SQ# 6O13	Ob. No. 663	Round based dish with simple out sloped rim	22 cm	100%	6.7 cm	Nile B2 in brown with red fracture	Ex: red wash In: red wash
23	F# 563 SQ# 6U11	Ob. No. 1033	Round based dish with simple out sloped rim	23 cm	100%	6.5 cm	Nile B2 in reddish brown fracture	Ex: red wash In: red wash
24	F# 652 SQ# 6S11	Ob. No. 921	Round based dish with simple out sloped rim	22 cm	100%	6.3 cm	Nile B2 in brown fracture	Ex: red wash In: red wash

Fig. No	Square, Feature	Drawing No.	Description	Diameter	Percent of preserved	Height	Fabric	Surface treatment
25	F# 191 SQ# 6P6	Ob. No. 173	Round based dish with simple out sloped rim	23 cm	100%	6 cm	Nile B2 in brown with red fracture	Ex: red wash In: red wash
26	F# 51 SQ# 6S15	Ob. No. 2020. 51/16	Round based dish with simple out sloped rim	22 cm	12.50%	8.2 cm	Nile B2 in brown, red with black fracture	Ex: red wash In: red wash
27	F# 53 SQ# 6U13	Ob. No. 2020. 53/38	Round based dish with simple out sloped rim	24 cm	12.50%	4.5 cm	Nile B2 in brown with red fracture	Ex: red wash In: red wash
28	F# 53 SQ# 6U13	Ob. No. 2020. 53/47	Round based dish with simple out sloped rim	24 cm	12.50%	9 cm	Nile B2 in brown with red fracture	Ex: red wash In: red wash
29	F# 53 SQ# 6U13	Ob. No. 2020. 53/48	Round based dish with simple out sloped rim	24 cm	10%	6.7 cm	Nile B2 in brown with red fracture	Ex: red wash In: red wash
30	F# 360	Bag No.  1680	Large dish with ledge or direct rim	58 cm	75%	Ø	Nile B2 in brown with red fracture	Ex: red slipped In: red slipped with plant decorations
31	F# 329 SQ# 6S10-11	Bag No. 2405	Large dish with ledge or direct rim	26 cm	100%	Ø	Nile B2 in brown with red fracture	Ex: red slipped In: red slipped
32	F# 298 SQ# 6N13 SP# 63	Ob. No. 1034	Large dish with ledge or direct rim	48 cm	100%	11 cm	Nile B2 in brown with black fracture	Ex: red slipped In: red slipped with rope decorations
33	F# 53 SQ# 6U13	Ob. No. 2020. 53/33	Large dish with ledge or direct rim	36 cm	12.50%	15 cm	Nile B2 in red with black fracture	Ex: red slipped In: red slipped with rope decorations
34	F# 55 SQ# 6S14	Ob. No. 2020. 55/31	Large dish with ledge or direct rim	30 cm	10%	8.5 cm	Nile B2 in red with black fracture	Ex: black wash In: plain with rope decorations
35	F# 51 SQ# 6S15	Ob. No. 2020. 51/18	Large dish with ledge or direct rim	27 cm	7.50%	8.5 cm	Nile C in Reddish brown with black fracture	Ex: red wash In: red wash

Fig. No	Square, Feature	Drawing No.	Description	Diameter	Percent of preserved	Height	Fabric	Surface treatment
36	F# 51 SQ# 6S15	Ob. No. 2020. 51/7	Large dish with ledge or direct rim	32 cm	7.50%	13.5 cm	Nile C in Reddish brown with black fracture	Untreated with rope decorations
37	F# 51 SQ# 6S15	Ob. No. 2020. 51/32	Large dish with ledge or direct rim	35 cm	15%	7.5 cm	Nile C in red with black fracture	Ex: black wash In: plain with rope decorations
38	F# 51 SQ# 6S15	Ob. No. 2020. 51/33	Large dish with ledge or direct rim	35 cm	15%	6.3 cm	Nile C in red with black fracture	Ex: red wash In: plain with rope decorations
39	F# 55 SQ# 6S14	Ob. No. 2020. 55/26	Large dish with ledge or direct rim	26 cm	15%	8 cm	Nile C in brown with black fracture	Untreated with rope decorations
40	F# 53 SQ# 6U13	Ob. No. 2020. 53/22	Large dish with ledge or direct rim	35 cm	15%	8.5 cm	Nile B2 in brown with black fracture	Ex: red wash In: red wash
41	F# 53 SQ# 6U13	Ob. No. 2020. 53/16	Large dish with ledge or direct rim	26 cm	15%	7 cm	Nile B2 in brown, red with black fracture	Ex: plain In: plain
42	F# 55 SQ# 6S14	Ob. No. 2020. 55/11	Large dish with ledge or direct rim	32 cm	10%	3.5 cm	Nile B2 in red with black fracture	Ex: red wash In: red wash
43	F# 184 SP# 41 SQ# 6P4	Bag No.  1568	Carinated bowl	22 cm	100% base 80% rim	11 cm	Marl A4 in brown fracture	Ex: cream wash In: Cream wash
44	F# 11 SQ# 6Q5	Ob. No. 109	Carinated bowl	23 cm	100%	9.5 cm	Marl A4 in brown fracture	Ex: cream wash In: Cream wash
45	F# 652 SQ# 6R11	Ob. No. 928	Carinated bowl	21 cm	100%	7.9 cm	Marl A4 in brown fracture	Ex: cream wash In: Cream wash
46	F# 219 SQ# 6Q11	Ob. No. 958B	Carinated bowl	24 cm	100%	9.3 cm	Nile B2 in red with black fracture	Ex: red wash In: red wash
47	F# 51 SQ# 6S15	Ob. No. 2020. 51/15	Carinated bowl	19 cm	22.50%	6.5 cm	Marl A4 in white brown fracture	Ex: cream wash In: Cream wash

Fig. No	Square, Feature	Drawing No.	Description	Diameter	Percent of preserved	Height	Fabric	Surface treatment
48	F# 53 SQ# 6U13	Ob. No. 2020. 53/15	Carinated bowl	15 cm	22.50%	6.7 cm	Marl A4 in pink with brown core fracture	Ex: red slipped In: red slipped
49	F# 53 SQ# 6U13	Ob. No. 2020. 53/49	Carinated bowl	32 cm	10%	9.3 cm	Nile B2 in reddish brown fracture	Ex: cream wash In: plain
50	F# 55 SQ# 6S14	Ob. No. 2020. 55/25	Carinated bowl	28 cm	10%	7 cm	Marl A4 in white brown fracture	Ex: cream wash In: Cream wash
51	F# 55 SQ# 6S14	Ob. No. 2020. 55/13	Carinated bowl	23 cm	15%	8.5 cm	Nile B2 in brown with black fracture	Ex: black wash In: plain
52	F# 55 SQ# 6S14	Ob. No. 2020. 55/34	Carinated bowl	18 cm	10%	4.5 cm	Nile B2 in brown fracture	Ex: cream wash In: Cream wash
53	F# 55 SQ# 6S14	Ob. No. 2020. 55/42	Carinated bowl	31 cm	7.50%	6 cm	Nile B2 in brown fracture	Ex: cream wash In: plain
54	F# 55 SQ# 6S14	Ob. No. 2020. 55/8	Carinated bowl	15 cm	10%	6 cm	Marl A4 in pink fracture	Ex: black wash In: plain
55	F# 55 SQ# 6S14	Ob. No. 2020. 55/14	Carinated bowl	27 cm	10%	9.5 cm	Marl A4 in brown fracture	Ex: cream slip In: plain
56	F# 55 SQ# 6S14	Ob. No. 2020. 55/16	Carinated bowl	35 cm	15%	12.3 cm	Nile B2 in brown fracture	Ex: red wash In: red wash
57	F# 443 SQ# 6O14	Bag No. 3148	Carinated bowl with two handles	20 cm	100%	14 cm	Nile B2 in brown with black fracture	Ex: cream wash In: Cream wash
58	F# 443 SQ# 6O14	Ob. No. 971	Bowls with Inner Lip	23 cm	100%	7.4 cm	Nile B2 in brown fracture	Ex: red wash In: red wash
59	F# 16 SQ# 6O7	Ob. No. 127	Bowls with Inner Lip	21 cm	100%	6 cm	Nile B2 in brown fracture	Ex: red wash In: red wash
60	F# 466 SQ# 6O9	Ob. No. 782	Bowls with Inner Lip	21 cm	100%	6.5 cm	Nile B2 in brown fracture	Ex: red slipped In: red slipped

Fig. No	Square, Feature	Drawing No.	Description	Diameter	Percent of preserved	Height	Fabric	Surface treatment
61	F# 560 SQ# 6S10	Ob. No. 957	Bowls with Inner Lip	19 cm	100%	6 cm	Nile B2 in brown with red fracture	Ex: red wash In: red wash
62	F# 219 SQ# 6Q11	Ob. No. 958A	Bowls with Inner Lip	21 cm 100%	100%	6.5 cm	Nile B2 in red with black fracture	Ex: red wash In: red wash
63	F# 463 SQ# 6Q7	Ob. No. 993	Bowls with Inner Lip	18 cm	100%	6.8 cm	Nile B2 in brown fracture	Ex: red wash In: red wash
64	F# 55 SQ# 6S14	Ob. No. 2020. 55/6	Bowls with Inner Lip	18 cm	12.50%	4.8 cm	Marl A4 in pink fracture	Ex: cream wash In: Cream wash
65	F# 55 SQ# 6S14	Ob. No. 2020. 55/33	Bowls with Inner Lip	15 cm	10%	8.5 cm	Nile B2 in brown fracture	Ex: black from firing In: black from firing
66	F# 55 SQ# 6S14	Ob. No. 2020. 55/35	Bowls with Inner Lip	19 cm	15%	14 cm	Nile B2 in brown with red fracture	Ex: red slipped In: red slipped
67	F# 471 SQ# 6P6	Ob. No. 716	Large bowl with mo- delled rim and ring base	20 cm	100%	8.9 cm	Nile B2 in brown with black fracture	Ex: red wash In: plain
68	F# 681 SP# 72B SQ# 6R12	Ob. No. 967	Large bowl with mo- delled rim and ring base	21 cm	100%	4 cm	Nile B2 in brown with black fracture	Ex: red wash In: plain
69	F# 298 SQ# 6O14	Ob. No. 685	spinning bowl	41 cm	100% rim, 75% base	9.8 cm	Nile B2 in red with black fracture	Ex: Cream wash In: plain cream wash on rim
70	F# 324 SQ# 6N12	Ob. No. 596	spinning bowl	31 cm	50% rim- base	11 cm	Marl A4 in pink fracture	Ex: cream wash In: Cream wash
71	F# 219 SQ# 6Q10	Ob. No. 500	spinning bowl	19 cm	100%	6.5 cm	Nile B2 in brown with black fracture	Ex: red wash In: plain
72	F# 329 SQ# 6R11	Bag No. 568	spinning bowl	base Dia 8 cm	100%	5.8 cm	Nile C in Reddish fracture	Ex: cream wash In: Cream wash

Fig. No	Square, Feature	Drawing No.	Description	Diameter	Percent of preserved	Height	Fabric	Surface treatment
73	F# 563 SQ# 6S11	Ob. No. 832	spinning bowl	Ø	100%	7.2 cm	Marl A4 in pink fracture	Ex: cream wash In: Cream wash
74	F# 364 SQ# 6t9	Ob. No. 932	small bowl with ribbed walls, everted rim	11.5 cm	100%	6.8 cm	Nile B2 in red fracture	Ex: red wash In: red wash
75	F# 16 SQ# 6O7	Ob. No. 104	Small beaker with incurved rim and ring base	12 cm	100%	10.5 cm	Marl C in Reddish brown fracture	Ex: cream wash In: Cream wash
76	F# 231 SP# 7-8 SQ# 6P10	Ob. No. 267	Small beaker with incurved rim and ring base	12.5 cm	100%	11cm	Marl A4 in brown fracture	Ex: cream wash In: Cream wash
77	F# 364 SQ# 6t9	Ob. No. 930	Small beaker with incurved rim and ring base	14 cm	100%	13 cm	Marl A4 in brown fracture	Ex: cream wash In: Cream wash
78	F# 53 SQ# 6U13	Ob. No. 2020. 53/2	Small beaker with incurved rim and ring base	16 cm	100%	3.2 cm	Marl A4 in pink fracture	Ex: cream wash In: Cream wash
79	F# 2 SP# 19 SQ# 6N2	Ob. No. 15	small offering dish	9.7 cm	100%	2.4 cm	Nile B2 in brown fracture	Ex: red wash In: plain red wash on rim
80	F# 2 SP# 19 SQ# 6P4	Ob. No. 14	small offering dish	11.2 cm	100%	3.2 cm	Nile B2 in reddi- sh brown fracture	Ex: red wash In: red wash
81	F# 465 SQ# 6O9	Ob. No. 765	small offering dish	10 cm	100%	4.3 cm	Nile B2 in brown with red fracture	Ex: plain In: plain
82	F# 1 SQ#6S13	Ob. No. 554	small offering dish	9 cm	100%	3 cm	Marl C in pink fracture	Ex: Gray wash In: Gray wash
83	F# 343 SQ# 6R8	Ob. No. 590	small offering dish	9 cm	100%	3 cm	Nile B2 in brown fracture	Ex: plain In: plain Black from firing
84	F# 507 SQ# 6P11	Ob. No. 755	small offering dish	12.3 cm	100%	3.2 cm	Nile B2 in brown with red fracture	Ex: red slipped In: red slipped

Fig. No	Square, Feature	Drawing No.	Description	Diameter	Percent of preserved	Height	Fabric	Surface treatment
85	F# 298 SP# 63 SQ# 6N13	Ob. No. 1029	small offering dish	13.4 cm	100%	3.5 cm	Nile B2 in brown with red fracture	Ex: red slipped In: red slipped
86	F# 290 SQ# 6L8	Ob. No. 1030	small offering dish	13 cm	100%	3.8 cm	Nile B2 in brown fracture	Ex: red slipped In: red slipped
87	F# 494, SP# 32B SQ# 6Q9	Ob. No. 729	Imitation of Canaanite Amphora	11.2 cm	100%	67 cm	Marl D in brown fracture	Ex: cream burnished In: plain
88	F# 11 SQ# 6O6	Ob. No. 1008	Imitation of Canaanite Amphora	10.5 cm	100%	53 cm	Marl D in Pink fracture	Ex: cream burnished In: plain
89	F# 332 SP#72b SQ# 6R11	Ob. No. 1011	Imitation of Canaanite Amphora	11 cm	100%	31 cm	Marl D in brown with black core fracture	Ex: pink wash In: plain
90	F# 655 SQ# 6R13	Ob. No. 1010	Imitation of Canaanite Amphora	13 cm	100%	36 cm	Marl A4 in brown fracture	Ex: cream burnished In: plain
91	F# 9 SQ# 6O6	Ob. No. 149	Imitation of Canaanite Amphora	Ø	100%	69 cm	Marl D in brown fracture	Ex: cream burnished with decoration by black color In: plain
92	F# 296 SP# 45 SQ# 6Q9	Ob. No. 837	Imitation of Canaanite Amphora	Ø	100%	56 cm	Marl A4 in pink fracture	Ex: cream burnished In: plain
93	F# 681 SQ# 6R12	Ob. No. 1013	Imitation of Canaanite Amphora	Ø	100%	57 cm	Marl A4 in pink fracture	Ex: cream burnished In: plain
94	F# 298 SP# 63	Ob. No. 1009	Imitation of Canaanite Amphora	Ø	100%	60 cm	Marl D in red with black core fracture	Ex: cream burnished In: plain
95	F# 658 SQ# 6t7	Ob. No. 933	Imitation of Canaanite Amphora	Ø	100%	29 cm	Marl A4 in pink fracture	Ex: cream burnished In: plain
96	F# 274 SP# 48 SQ# 6P11	Ob. No. 772	Imitation of Canaanite Amphora	Ø	100%	48 cm	Marl A4 in brown with Gray fracture	Ex: cream burnished In: plain
97	F# 51 SQ# 6S15	Ob. No. 2020. 51/18	Imitation of Canaanite Amphora	11 cm	25%	8.5 cm	Marl D in pink fracture	Ex: Gray wash In: plain
98	F# 51 SQ# 6S15	Ob. No. 2020. 51/26	Imitation of Canaanite Amphora	14 cm	27%	14 cm	Marl A4 in Pink fracture	Ex: cream burnished In: plain

Fig. No	Square, Feature	Drawing No.	Description	Diameter	Percent of preserved	Height	Fabric	Surface treatment
99	F# 53 SQ# 6U13	Ob. No. 2020. 53/11	Imitation of Canaanite Amphora	10 cm	42.50%	6.5 cm	Marl A4 in white brown fracture	Ex: cream burnished In: plain
100	F# 53 SQ# 6U13	Ob. No. 2020. 53/12	Imitation of Canaanite Amphora	10 cm	20%	10 cm	Marl A4 in pink with gray fracture	Ex: cream burnished In: plain
101	F# 53 SQ# 6U13	Ob. No. 2020. 53/41	Imitation of Canaanite Amphora	9 cm	20%	4 cm	Marl A4 in white brown fracture	Ex: cream burnished In: plain
102	F# 53 SQ# 6U13	Ob. No. 2020. 53/53	Imitation of Canaanite Amphora	9 cm	15%	15 cm	Marl D in Green gray fracture	Ex: plain In: plain
103	F# 55 SQ# 6S14	Ob. No. 2020. 55/1	Imitation of Canaanite Amphora	8 cm	25%	9.5 cm	Marl A4 in white brown fracture	Ex: cream burnished In: plain
104	F# 55 SQ# 6S14	Ob. No. 2020. 55/2	Imitation of Canaanite Amphora	9 cm	25%	11 cm	Marl D in brown with Gray fracture	Ex: cream burnished In: plain
105	F# 55 SQ# 6S14	Ob. No. 2020. 55/3	Imitation of Canaanite Amphora	9 cm	100%	13.2 cm	Marl D in white brown fracture	Ex: cream burnished In: plain
106	F# 51 SQ# 6S15	Ob. No. 2020. 51/1	Imitation of Canaanite Amphora	Ø	100%	19 cm	Marl A4 in reddish brown fracture	Ex: plain In: plain
107	F# 51 SQ# 6S15	Ob. No. 2020. 51/59	Imitation of Canaanite Amphora	16 cm	100%	22.5 cm	Marl D in gray fracture	Ex: cream burnished In: plain
108	F# 51 SQ# 6S15	Ob. No. 2020. 51/60	Imitation of Canaanite Amphora	18 cm	100% base	24 cm	Marl A4 in pink with gray fracture	Ex: cream burnished In: plain
109	F# 53 SQ# 6U13	Ob. No. 2020. 53/52	Imitation of Canaanite Amphora	Ø	100% base	92 cm	Marl A4 in brown fracture	Ex: cream burnished In: plain
110	F# 51 SQ# 6S15	Ob. No. 2020. 51/3	Imitation of Canaanite Amphora	Ø	100% base	16 cm	Marl D in pink fracture	Ex: Pink burnished In: plain

Fig. No	Square, Feature	Drawing No.	Description	Diameter	Percent of preserved	Height	Fabric	Surface treatment
111	F# 55 SQ# 6S14	Ob. No. 2020. 55/18	Imitation of Canaanite amphora	Ø	100% base	8.8 cm	Marl D in brown with black fracture	Ex: cream burnished In: plain
112	F# 11 SQ# 6P5	Ob. No. 1014	Imitation of Canaanite amphora	8 cm	100%	24 cm	Marl A4 in brown fracture	Ex: cream wash In: plain
113	F# 437 SP#78 SQ#6Q9	Ob. No. 718	Imitation of Canaanite amphora with 4 handles	Ø	100% base	70 cm	Marl A4 in Pink fracture	Ex: cream wash In: plain
114	F# 9	Ob. No. 105A	Oasis amphorae	Ø	100% base	65 cm	Oasis fabric	Ex: cream wash In: plain
115	F# 9	Ob. No. 105b	Oasis amphorae	13 cm	100%	68 cm	Oasis fabric	Ex: cream wash In: plain
116	F# 329	Ob. No. 584	Oasis amphorae	10 cm	100%	74	Oasis fabric	Ex: cream wash In: plain
117	F# 219 SQ# 6S7	Ob. No. 594	Oasis amphorae	10 cm	100%	57.5 cm	Oasis fabric	Ex: cream wash In: Cream wash
118	F# 15	Ob. No. 131	blue painted jar	Ø	100% base	51 cm	Nile B2 in brown with black fracture	Ex: cream wash In: plain
119	F# 219	Bag No. 2783	blue painted jar amphora with ibex	21 cm	100% base	66 cm	Nile B2 in Reddish brown fracture	Ex: cream wash In: plain
120	F# 579 SQ# 6Q13	Ob. No. 1005	blue painted jar	14 cm	100%	40 cm	Nile B2 in Reddish brown fracture	Ex: cream wash In: plain
121	F# 206, sp# 23	Ob. No. 593	blue painted jar	Ø	100% base	54 cm	Nile B2 in brown with black fracture	Ex: cream wash In: plain
122	F# 219 SQ# 6Q9	Ob. No. 1004	blue painted slender jar	19 cm	100% base	60 cm	Nile B2 in brown with black fracture	Ex: cream wash In: plain
123	F# 233 SP#32b SQ# 6Q9	Ob. No. 861	blue painted jar	33 cm	100% base 80% rim	60 cm	Nile B2 in brown with black fracture	Ex: cream wash In: plain
124	F# 219 SQ# 6Q10	Ob. No. 1006	blue painted jar	12.5 cm	100% base 80% rim	33 cm	Nile B2 in brown with black fracture	Ex: cream wash In: plain

Fig. No	Square, Feature	Drawing No.	Description	Diameter	Percent of preserved	Height	Fabric	Surface treatment
125	F# 16 SQ# 6O7	Ob. No. 1007	blue painted jar	12 cm	100% base 80% rim	30 cm	Nile B2 in brown with black fracture	Ex: cream wash In: plain
126	F# 203 SP#43 SQ# 6N5	Ob. No. 1018	blue painted jar	12 cm	100% base 80% rim	28 cm	Nile B2 in brown with black fracture	Ex: cream wash In: plain
127	F# 440 SQ#6P13F# 469 SQ# 6P9	Ob. No. 1017	jar with Hathor decoration	15 cm	100%	83 cm	Nile B2 in brown with black fracture	Ex: red wash In: plain
128	F# 9	Ob. No. 95	jar with Hathor decoration	25 cm	30%	25 cm	Nile B2 in brown with black fracture	Ex: red slipped In: plain
129	F# 51 SQ# 6R13-14	Ob. No. 1128A	Funnel neck molded rim jar with ovoid body and round base	18 cm	100%	77 cm	Nile B2 in brown with black fracture	Ex: cream wash In: plain
130	F# 51 SQ# 6R13-14	Ob. No. 1128B	Funnel neck molded rim jar with ovoid body and round base	18 cm	100%	55 cm	Nile B2 in brown with black fracture	Ex: cream wash In: plain
131	F# 51 SQ# 6R13-14	Ob. No. 1128C	Funnel neck molded rim jar with ovoid body and round base	18.3 cm	100%	59.3 cm	Nile B2 in brown with black fracture	Ex: cream wash In: plain
132	F# 554 SP# 5	Ob. No. 812	milk jar	15 cm	100%	28 cm	Nile B2 in reddi- sh brown fracture	Ex: red wash In: red wash
133	F# 575 SQ# 6R12	Ob. No. 855	milk jar	9 cm	100%	28 cm	Nile B2 in reddi- sh brown fracture	Ex: red wash In: red wash
134	F# 652 SP#73 SQ# 6S2	Ob. No. 929	milk jar	10.8 cm	100%	26.5 cm	Nile B2 in brown with red core fracture	Ex: red wash In: red wash
135	F# 232 SQ# 6Q10	Ob. No. 959	milk jar	9.3 cm	100%	27 cm	Nile B2 in Reddish brown with black core fracture	Ex: red wash In: red wash

Fig. No	Square, Feature	Drawing No.	Description	Diameter	Percent of preserved	Height	Fabric	Surface treatment
136	F# 203 SP# 43 SQ# 6M11	Ob. No. 1037	milk jar	9 cm	100%	28 cm	Nile B2 in brown with red core fracture	Ex: red wash In: red wash
137	F# 55 SQ# 6S14	Ob. No. 55.37	milk jar	8 cm	22.50%	14 cm	Nile B2 in brown with red core fracture	Ex: red wash In: red wash
138	F# 508 SQ# 6P11	Bag No. 2384	meat jar	28 cm	100%	51 cm	Marl D in black fracture	Ex: cream burnished In: plain
139	F#332 SP#72 SQ#6R11	Ob. No. 826	Flask	5.5 cm	100%	32 cm	Marl A4 in brown fracture	Ex: red slipped In: plain
140	F# 504	Ob. No. 852	Flask	4 cm	100%	17.5 cm	Marl A4 in brown fracture	Ex: cream slipped In: plain
141	F#446 SP#49 SQ#6O12	Ob. No. 708	Flask	Ø	100% base	15 cm	Marl A4 in Pink fracture	Ex: cream burnished In: Cream burnished
142	F# 219 SQ# 6P11	Ob. No. 404	Flask	Ø	100% base	12 cm	Marl A4 in brown fracture	Ex: Plain, In: Plain
143	F# 329 SQ# 6S8	Ob. No. 633	Flask	Ø	100% base	8 cm	Marl A4 in Pink fracture	Ex: cream burnished In: plain
144	F# 298, SP# 63 SQ# 6O4	bag /ob. No. 1057	Flask	5 cm	100% rim, base	24 cm	Nile B2 in brown with red core fracture	Ex: cream wash In: Cream wash
145	F# 451, SP# 45	Ob. No. 1093	Flask	6.2 cm	100% base, 57% rim	5.5 cm	Marl A4 Pink with brown core fracture	Ex: cream wash In: Cream wash
146	F# 456, SP# 8B SQ# 6P9	Ob. No. 155	Flask	7.7 cm	100% base	28.8 cm	Marl A4 in Reddish brown with black core fracture	Ex: cream burnished In: plain
147	F# 219 SQ# 6Q 11	Ob. No. 720	small globular jar with ring base	7.5 cm	100%	11 cm	Nile B2 in Reddish brown fracture	Ex: red wash In: plain

Fig. No	Square, Feature	Drawing No.	Description	Diameter	Percent of preserved	Height	Fabric	Surface treatment
148	F# 55 sp# 78 SQ# 6S10	Bag No. 797	Medium-sized slender jar with internally/externally rolled rim	7 cm	100%	25 cm	Nile C in red with black core fracture	Ex: Untreated In: Untreated
149	F# 189, sp# 41 SQ# 6O4	Bag No. 1595	Medium-sized slender jar with internally/externally rolled rim	8 cm	100% rim	17 cm	Nile C in red with black core fracture	Ex: Untreated In: Untreated
150	F# 219 SQ# 6P12	Ob. No. 613	Medium-sized slender jar with internally/externally rolled rim	Ø	100%	26 cm	Nile B2 in brown with black core fracture	Ex: remains with red wash In: plain
151	F# 16 SQ# 6O7	Ob. No. 162	small drop shaped jar	5 cm	100% rim, base	15 cm	Nile B2 in brown with black core fracture	Ex: red wash In: plain
152	F# 219 SQ# 6Q10	Ob. No. 728	ovoid bottle with straight tall neck and rounded base	Ø	100% base	14 cm	Nile B2 in brown with red core fracture	Ex: red wash In: plain
153	F# 232 SQ# 6Q10	Ob. No. 1022	Beer jar	10 cm	100% rim-base	26.5 cm	Nile B2 in brown with red core fracture	Ex: red wash In: plain
154	F# 329 SQ# 6R9	Ob. No. 573	Beer jar	Ø	100% base	16 cm	Nile B2 in brown, red with black core fracture	Ex: Untreated In: Untreated
155	F# 51 SQ# 6S15	Ob. No. 2020. 51/39	Beer jar	Ø	100% base	11 cm	Nile B2 in Reddish brown fracture	Ex: Untreated In: Untreated
156	F# 53 SQ# 6U13	Ob. No. 2020. 53/3	Beer jar	14 cm	100%	9 cm	Nile B2 in Reddish brown with black core fracture	Ex: Untreated In: Untreated
157	F# 53 SQ# 6U13	Ob. No. 2020. 53/6	Beer jar	11 cm	100%	5.7 cm	Nile B2 in red with black core fracture	Ex: Untreated In: Untreated

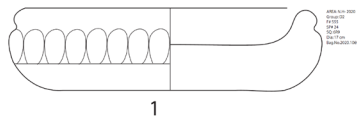
Fig. No	Square, Feature	Drawing No.	Description	Diameter	Percent of preserved	Height	Fabric	Surface treatment
158	F# 53 SQ# 6U13	Ob. No. 2020. 53/7	Beer jar	16 cm	100%	9.5 cm	Nile B2 in red with black core fracture	Ex: Untreated In: Untreated
159	F# 53 SQ# 6U13	Ob. No. 2020. 53/8	Beer jar	18 cm	20%	10 cm	Nile B2 in brown with black core fracture	Ex: Untreated In: Untreated remains black from firing
160	F# 53 SQ# 6U13	Ob. No. 2020. 53/20	Beer jar	14 cm	75%	10.5 cm	Nile B2 in red with black core fracture	Ex: red wash In: plain
161	F# 55 SQ# 6S14	Ob. No. 2020. 55/30	Beer jar	14 cm	100%	10.5 cm	Nile B2 in red with black core fracture	Ex: Plain, In: Plain
162	F# 55 SQ# 6S14	Ob. No. 2020. 55/41	Beer jar	15 cm	100%	7.7cm	Nile B2 in brown with black core fracture	Ex: Plain, In: Plain
163	F# 364 SQ# 6t9	Bag No. 931	Jug	6 cm	100%	13.3 cm	Nile B2 in brown fracture	Ex: cream wash In: Cream wash
164	F# 219	Ob. No. 1016	Roman Amphora	9 cm	100%	73 cm	Nile B2 in brown fracture	Ex: red wash In: plain
165	AREA: W.S SQ# trench 3	Ob. No. 1501	Roman Amphora	9 cm	100%	83.5 cm	Nile B2 in brown fracture	Ex: red wash In: plain
166	F# 11 SQ# 6P5	Ob. No. 111	Roman Pot	15.5 cm	100% rim -base	24 cm	Nile B2 in Reddish brown fracture	Ex: red wash In: plain
167	F# 298 SP#63	Ob. No. 452	Roman Pot	4.7 cm	100% rim- base	12.5 cm	Nile B2 in brown fracture	Ex: red wash In: plain
168	F# 496 SQ# 6O8	Ob. No. 785	Roman Pot	Ø	100%	16.5 cm	Nile B2 in brown with red core fracture	Ex: black from firing In: plain

Fig. No	Square, Feature	Drawing No.	Description	Diameter	Percent of preserved	Height	Fabric	Surface treatment
169	F# 392 SQ# 6P12	Ob. No. 1019	bag-shaped jar with rim and knobbed base (Qadus)	5 cm	100% base	29.4 cm	Marl A4 in Pink fracture	Ex: cream wash In: Cream wash
170	F# 55 SQ# 6S14	Ob. No. 2020. 55/36	Handle of Amphora	Ø	50%	13 cm	Marl D in white brown fracture	Ex: cream wash In: Cream wash
171	F# 55 SQ# 6S14	Ob. No. 2020. 55/39	Handle of Amphora	Ø	50%	12 cm	Marl D in Gray fracture	Ex: cream wash In: plain
172	F# 51 SQ# 6S15	Ob. No. 2020. 51/20	Handle of Amphora	Ø	100%	11 cm	Marl D in Gray with pink core fracture	Ex: cream wash In: plain
173	F# 51 SQ# 6S15	Ob. No. 2020. 51/21	Handle of Roman Amphora	9 cm	50%	3.5 cm	Nile B2 in brown fracture	Ex: red wash In: plain
174	F# 51 SQ# 6S15	Ob. No. 2020. 51/38	Handle of Amphora	Ø	50%	Ø	Marl D in black fracture	Ex: cream wash In: plain
175	F# 53 SQ# 6U13	Ob. No. 2020. 53/9	Handle of Amphora	25 cm	100%	18 cm	Marl D in black fracture	Ex: cream wash In: plain
176	F# 53 SQ# 6U13	Ob. No. 2020. 53/55	Handle of Amphora	Ø	10%	3 cm	Marl D in white brown fracture	Ex: cream wash In: Cream wash
177	F# 53 SQ# 6U13	Ob. No. 2020. 53/56	Handle of Amphora	Ø	10%	Ø	Marl D in white brown fracture	Ex: cream slipped In: Cream wash
178	F# 55 SQ# 6S14	Ob. No. 2020. 55/17	Handle of Amphora	Ø	50%	Ø	Marl D in white brown fracture	Ex: cream slipped In: Cream wash
179	F# 55 SQ# 6S14	Ob. No. 2020. 55/27	Handle of Amphora	Ø	50%	15.5 cm	Marl A4 pink with brown core fracture	Ex: cream slipped In: Cream wash
180	F# 524 sp#46 SQ# 6P10	Ob. No. 780	Crucible for melting	16 cm	100%	9 cm	Nile C in Reddish brown fracture	Ex: cream wash In: plain
181	F# 303 SQ# 6Q8	Ob. No. 1512	small cover with modelled rim	9 cm	100%	7.8 cm	Nile B2 in brown fracture	Ex: red wash In:red wash

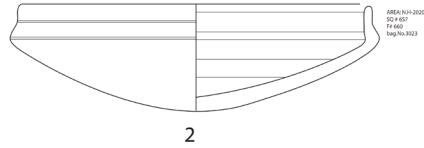
Fig. No	Square, Feature	Drawing No.	Description	Diameter	Percent of preserved	Height	Fabric	Surface treatment
182	F# 51 SQ# 6S15	Ob. No. 2020. 51/13	Pot stand	21 cm	15%	16 cm	Nile C in Reddish brown with black core fracture	Ex: red wash In:red wash
183	F# 191 SP# 79 SQ# 6P7	Ob. No. 664	Mug	Ø	100% base	9 cm	Nile B2 in Reddish brown fracture	Ex: cream wash In: plain
184	F# 455 SQ# 6P8	Ob. No. 698	Miniature beer jar	6 cm	100%	11.8 cm	Nile B2 in brown fracture	Ex: plain In: plain
185	F# 426 SQ# 6Q9	Ob. No. 643	Toy	7 cm	100%	10 cm	Nile B2 in brown fracture	Ex: red wash In: plain

# Pottery Drawing Figures

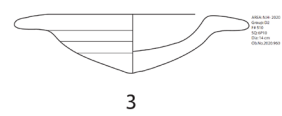
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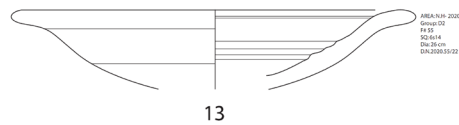
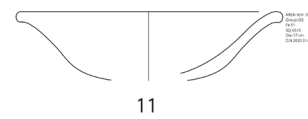
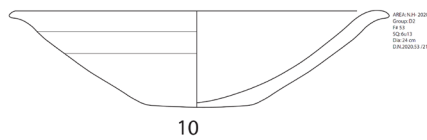
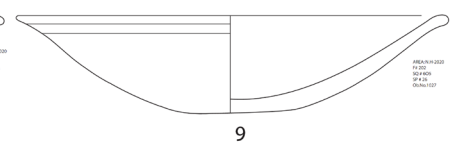
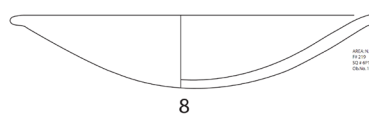
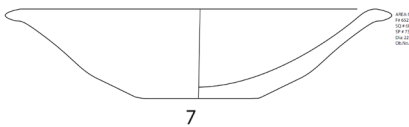
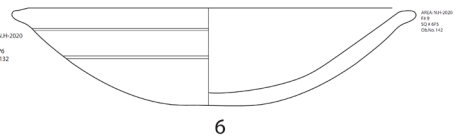
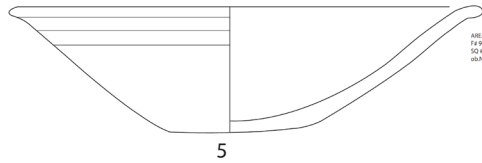
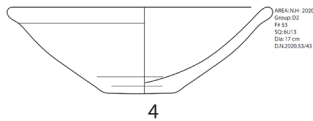
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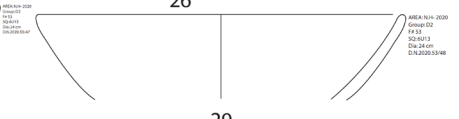
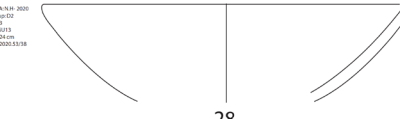
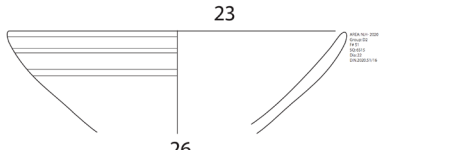
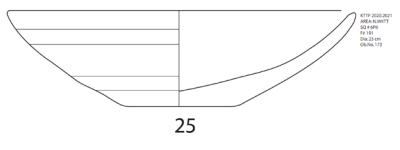
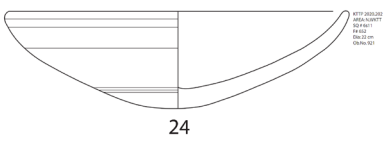
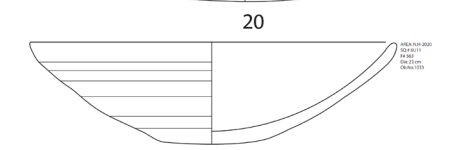
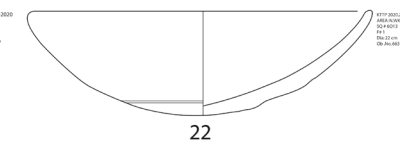
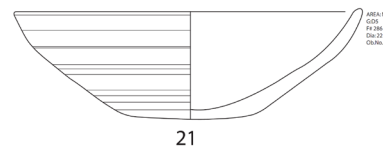
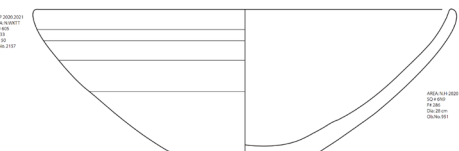
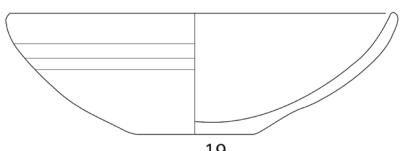
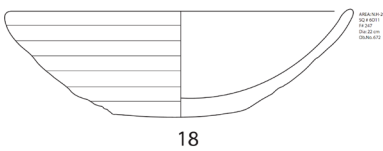
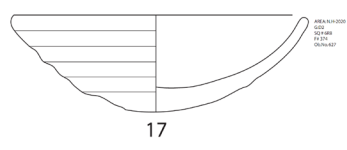
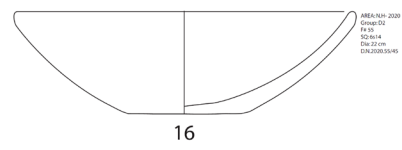
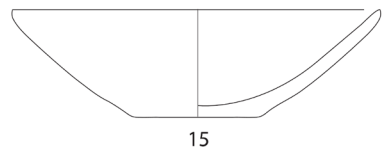
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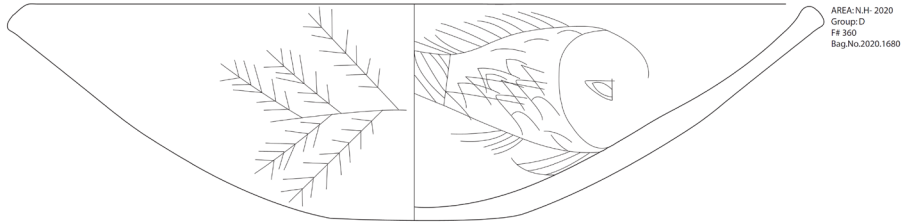
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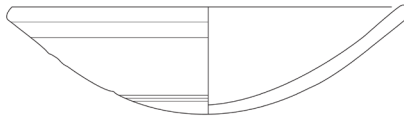


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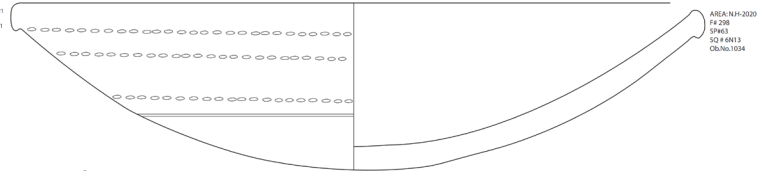
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30



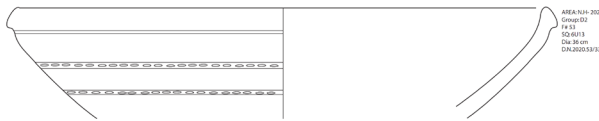
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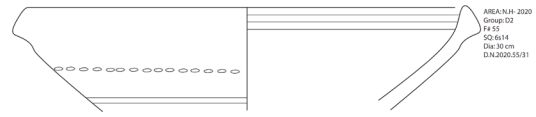
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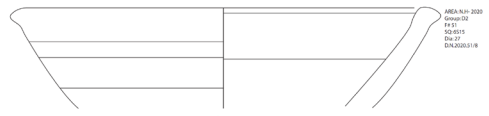
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33



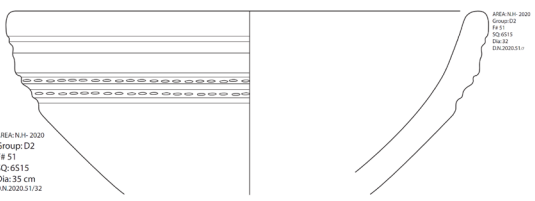
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35



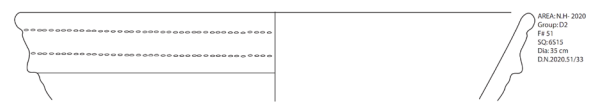
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Dia: 35 cm  
DN: 2020.51/32

37



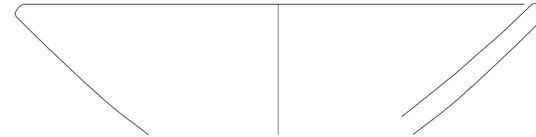
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38



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Dia: 36 cm  
DN: 2020.51/26

39



AREA: N.H.-2020  
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F# 51  
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40



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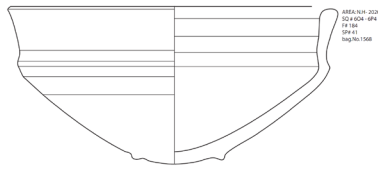
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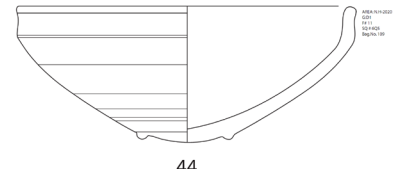
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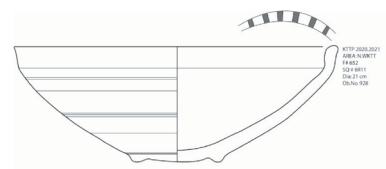
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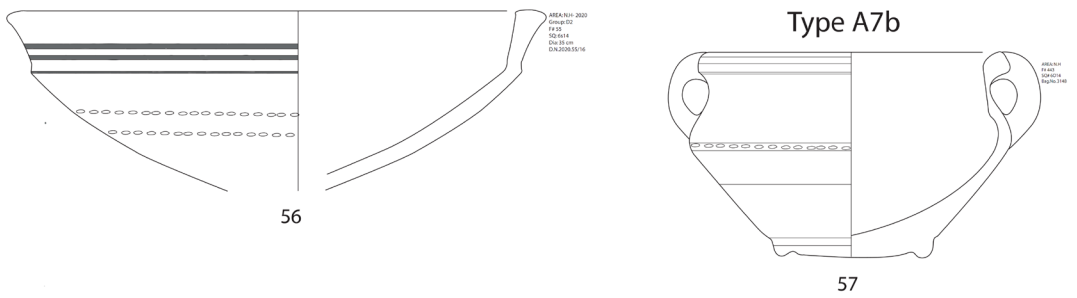
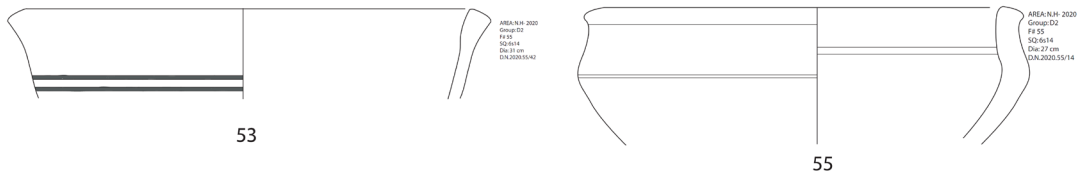
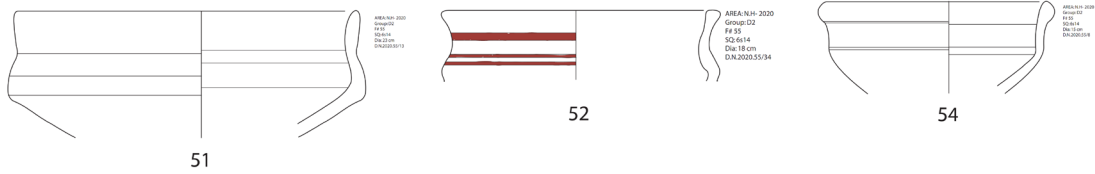
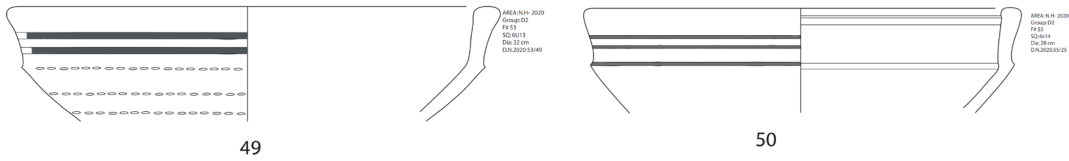
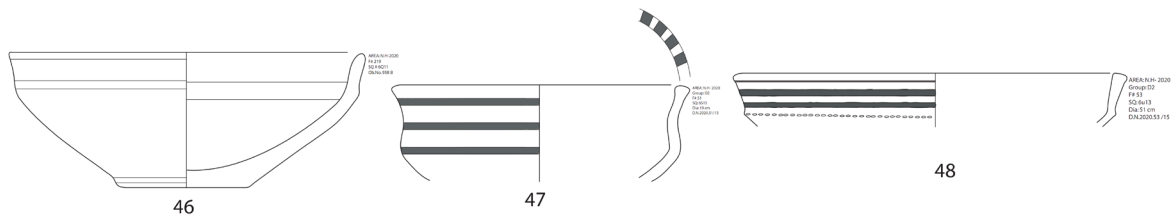
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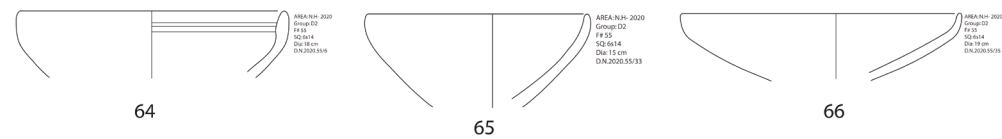
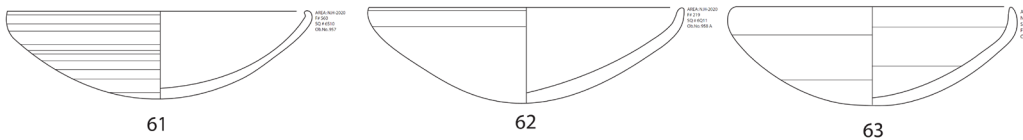
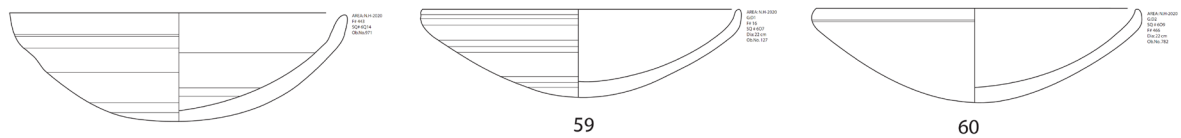
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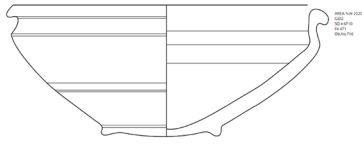
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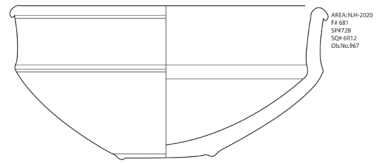
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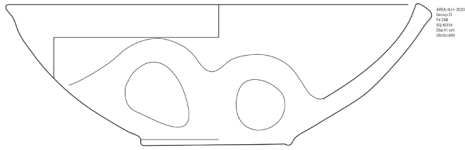


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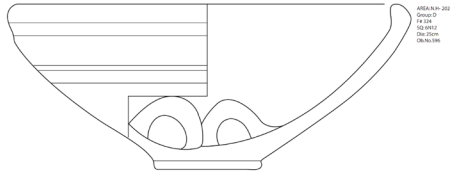


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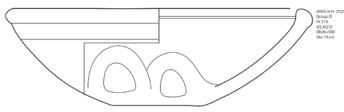
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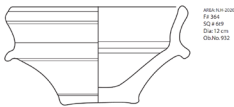


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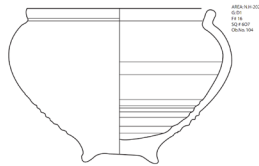
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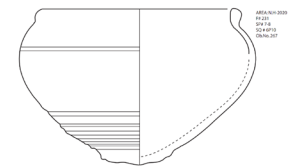


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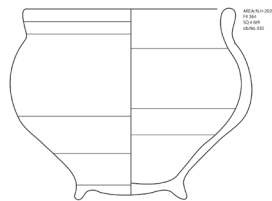
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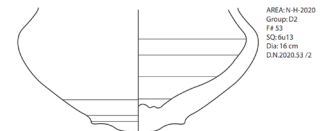
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76



77



78

Type A13



79



80



81



82



83



84

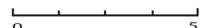


85

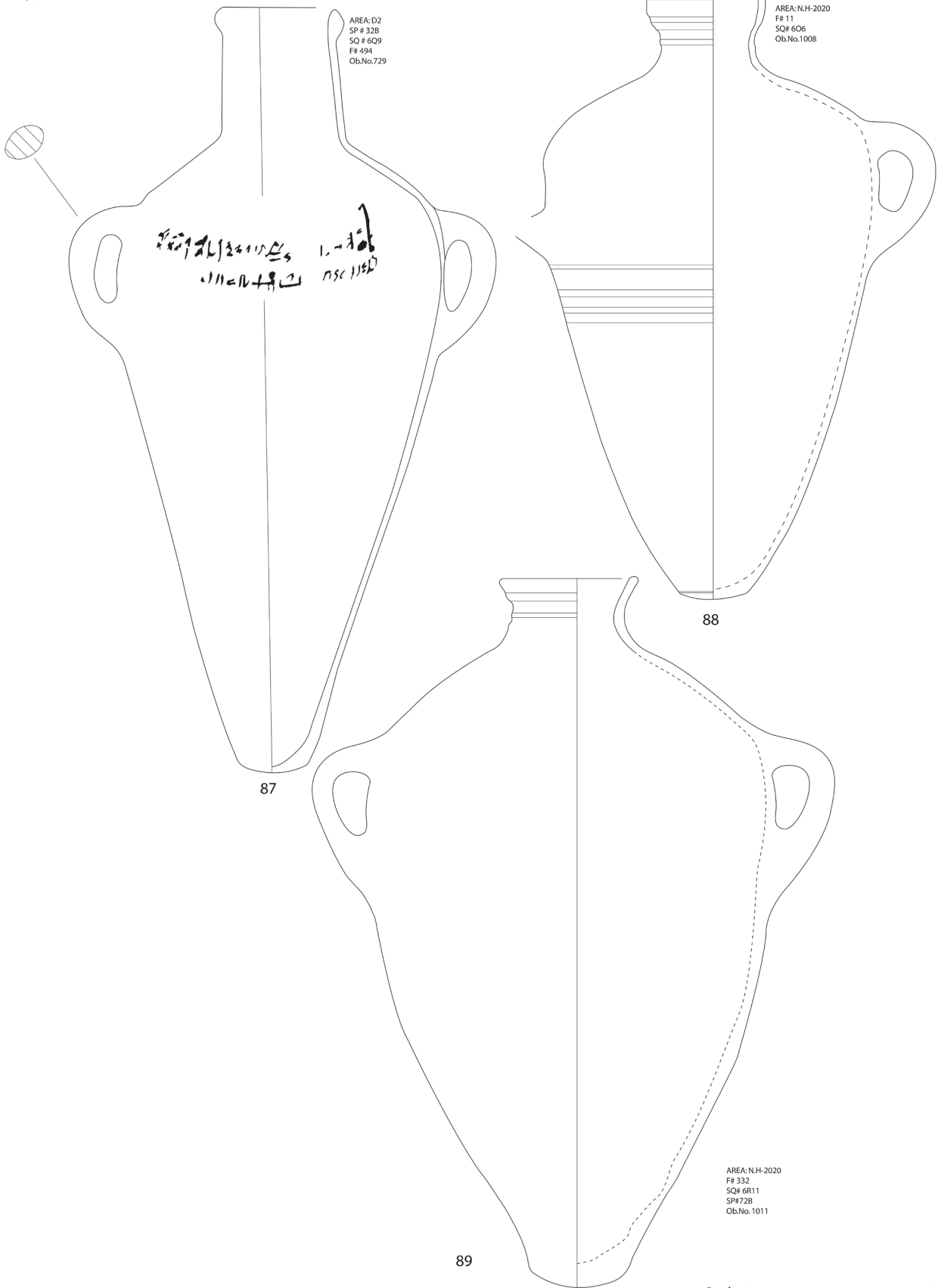


86

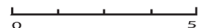
Scale 1:4

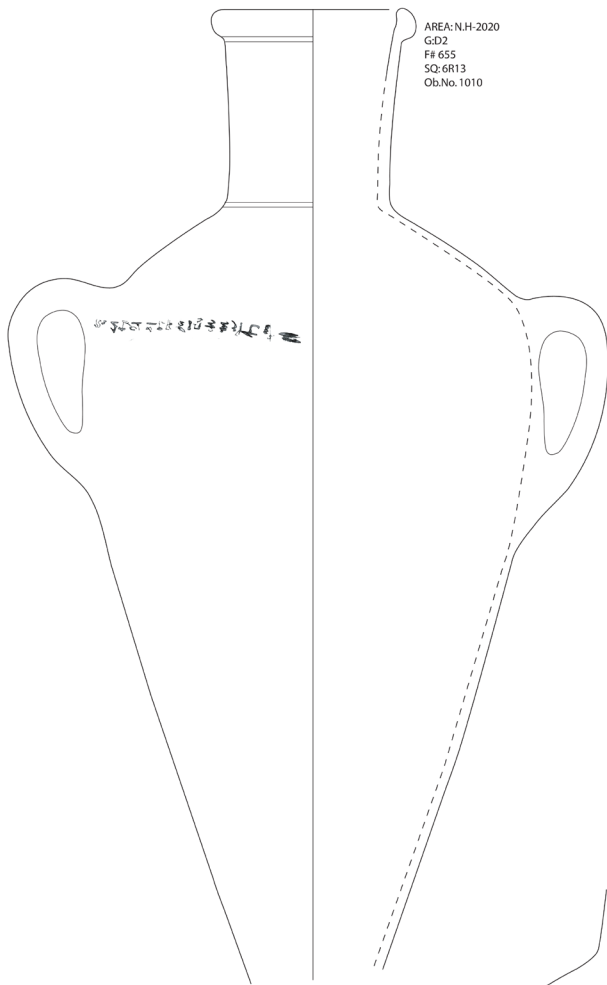


Type B1



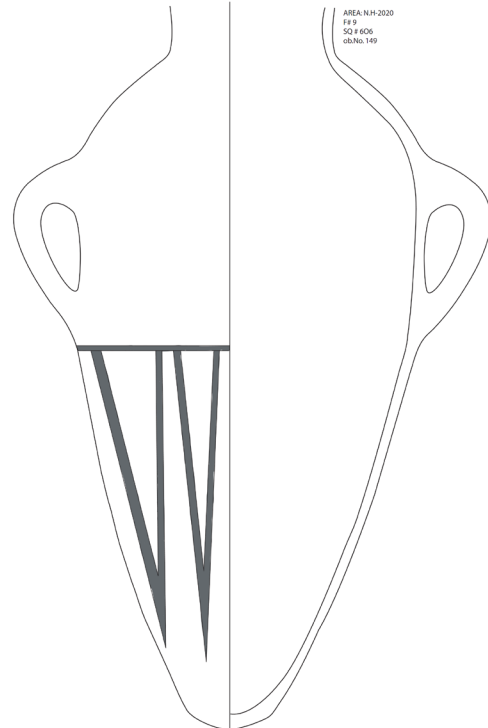
Scale 1:4





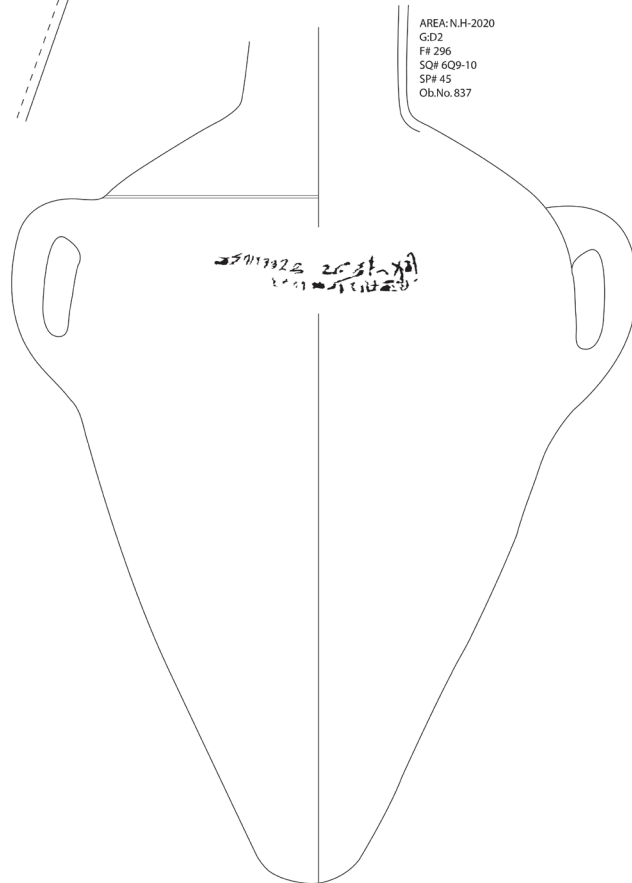
AREA: N.H-2020  
 GD2  
 F# 655  
 SQ: 6R13  
 Ob.No. 1010

90



AREA: N.H-2020  
 F# 9  
 SQ: 406  
 Ob.No. 149

91

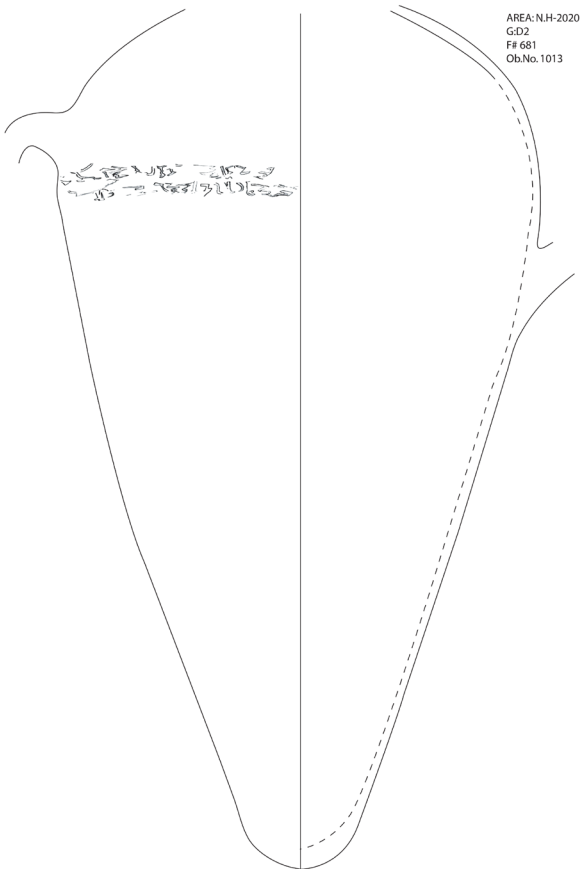


AREA: N.H-2020  
 GD2  
 F# 296  
 SQ# 6Q9-10  
 SP# 45  
 Ob.No. 837

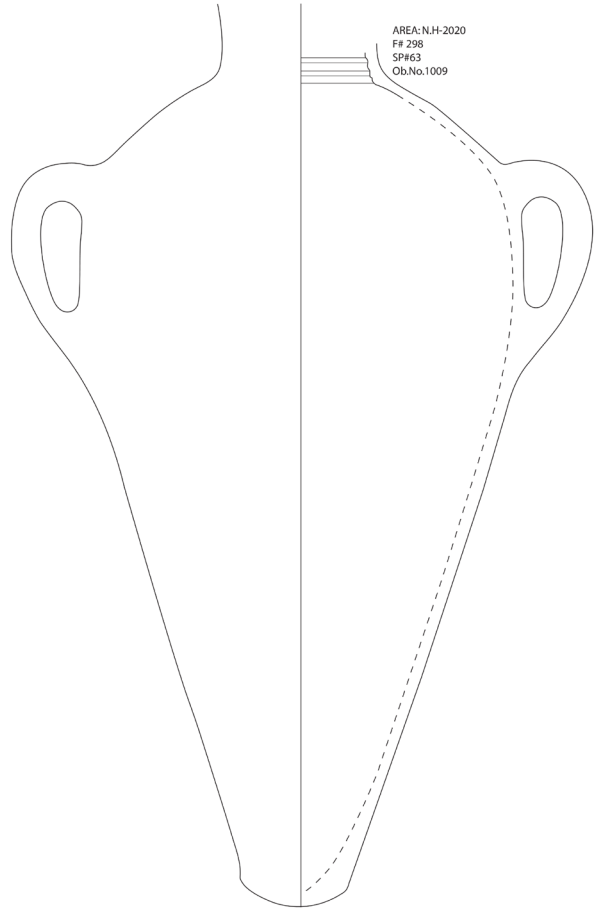
92

Scale 1:4

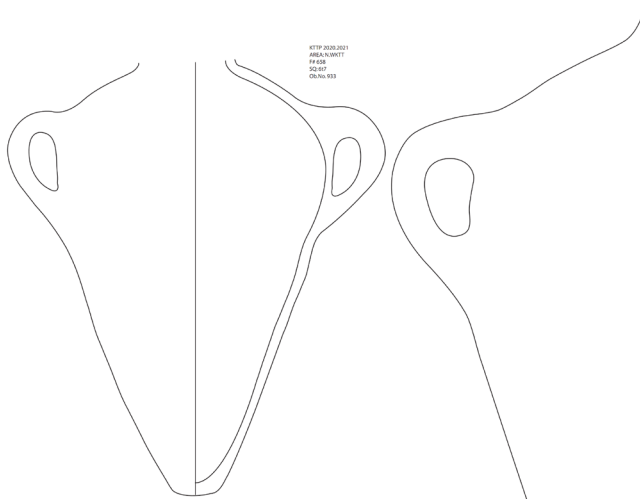




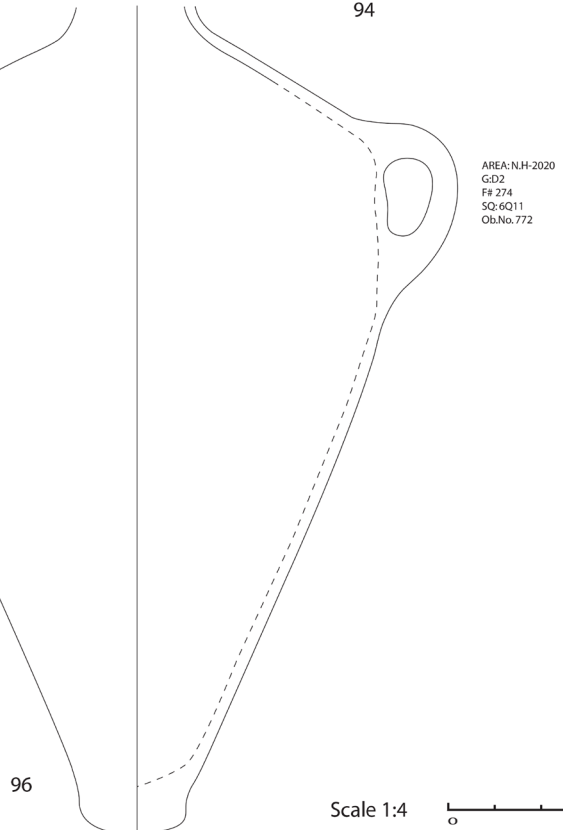
93



94



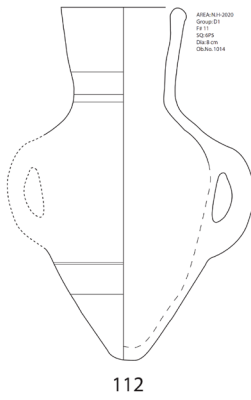
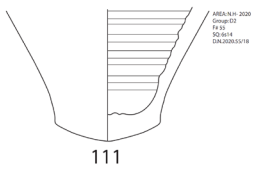
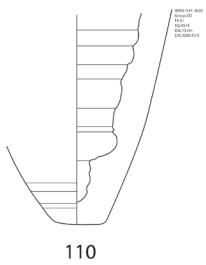
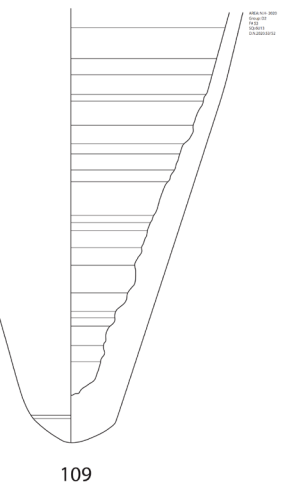
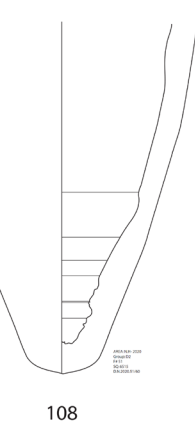
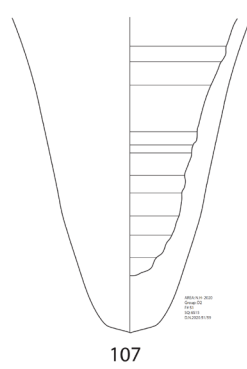
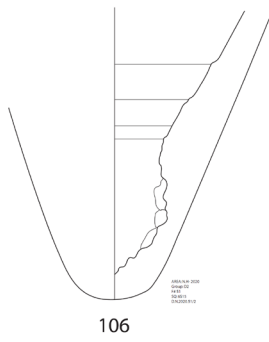
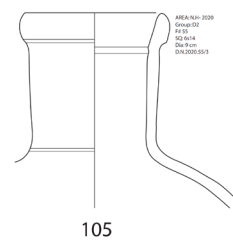
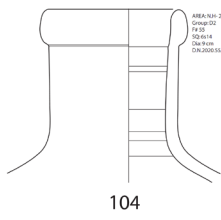
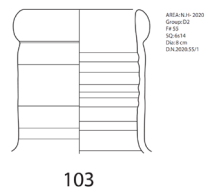
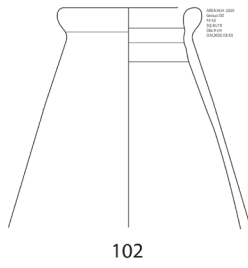
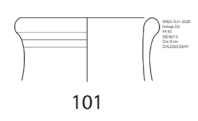
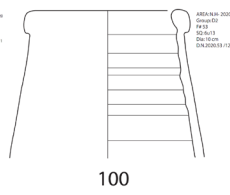
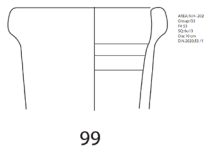
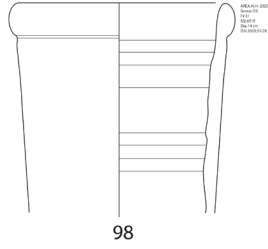
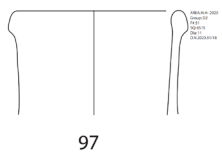
95



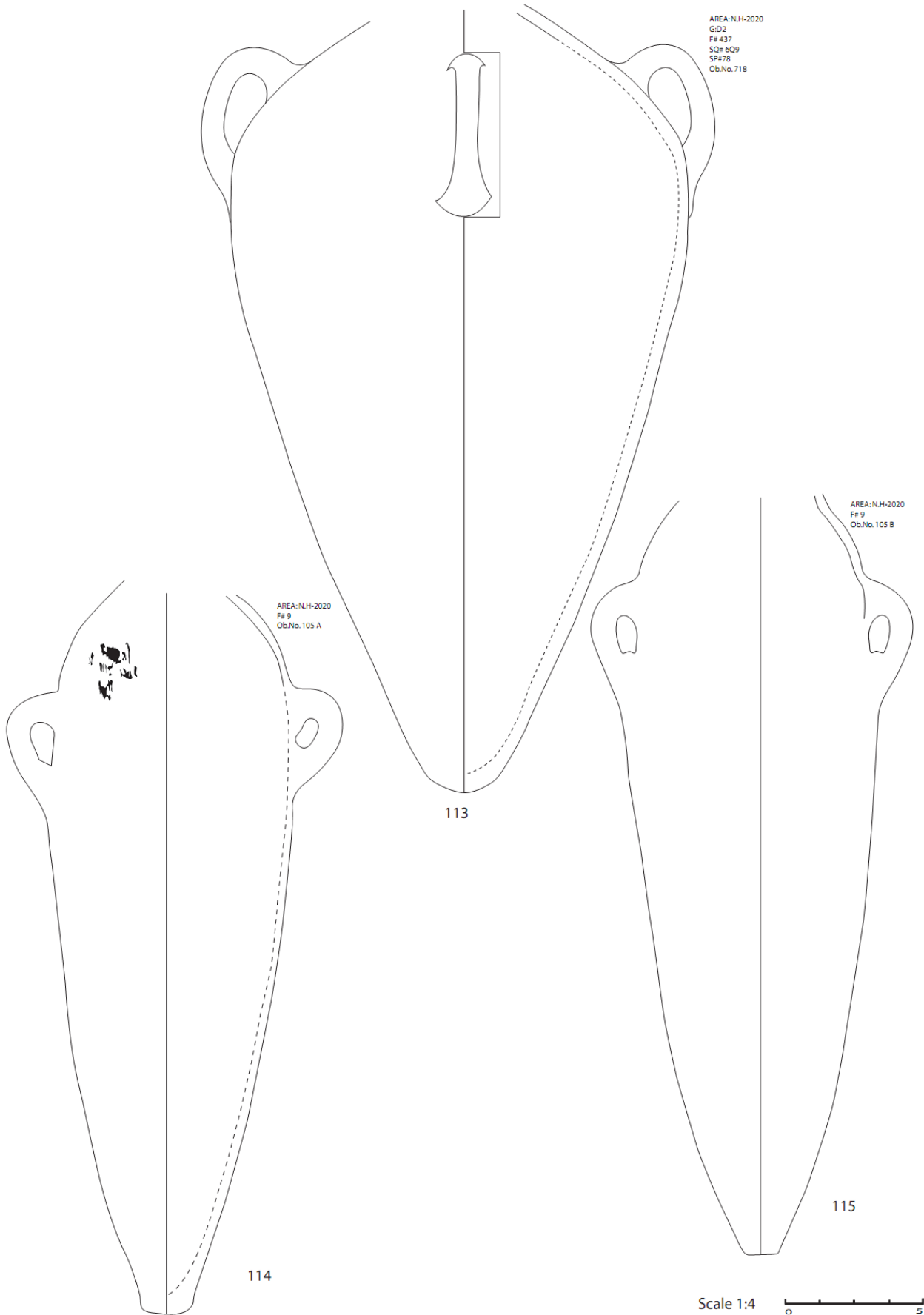
96

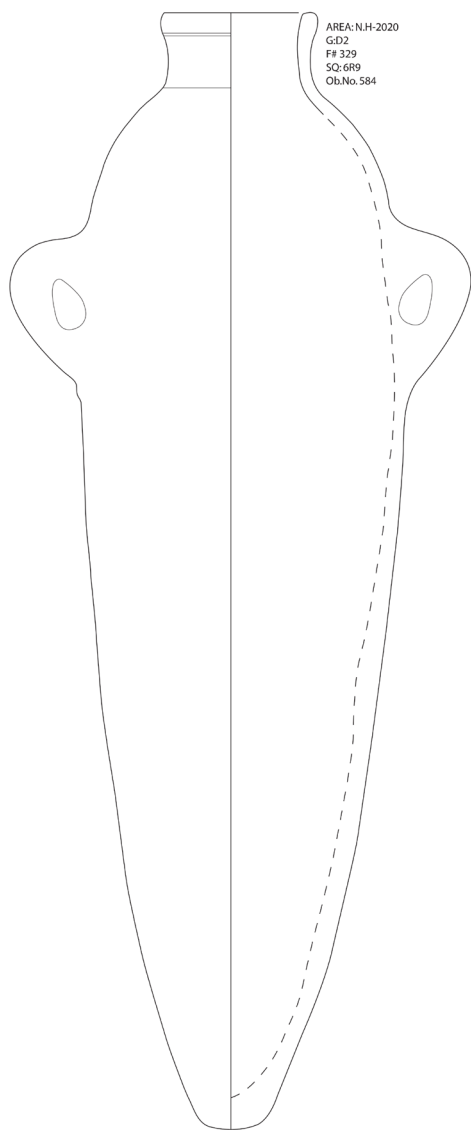
Scale 1:4



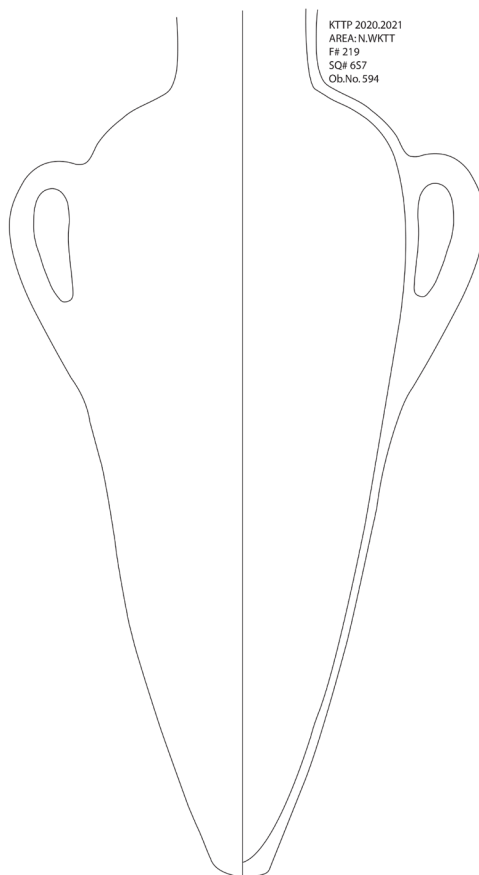


Scale 1:4



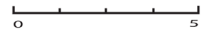


116

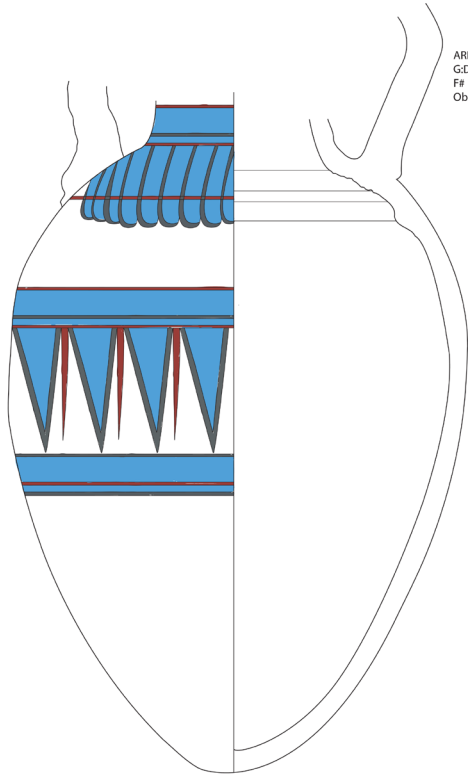


117

Scale 1:4

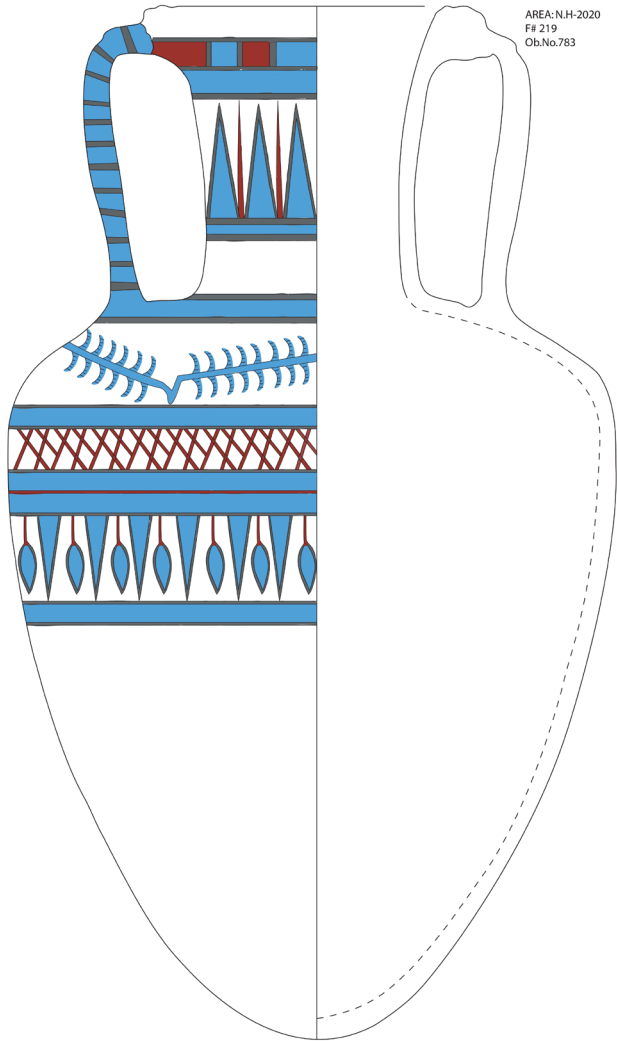


Type B3



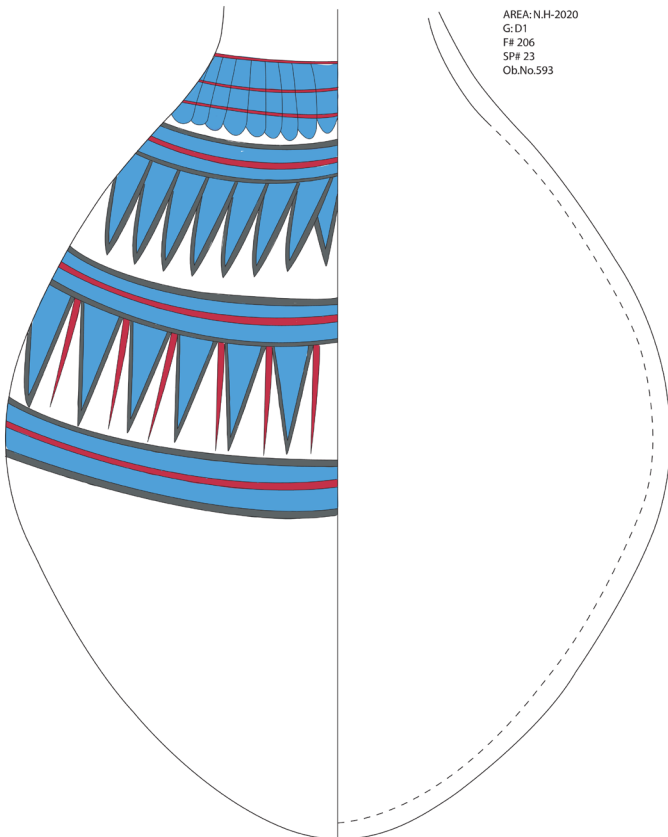
AREA: N.H-2020  
G: D1  
F# 15  
Ob.No.131

118



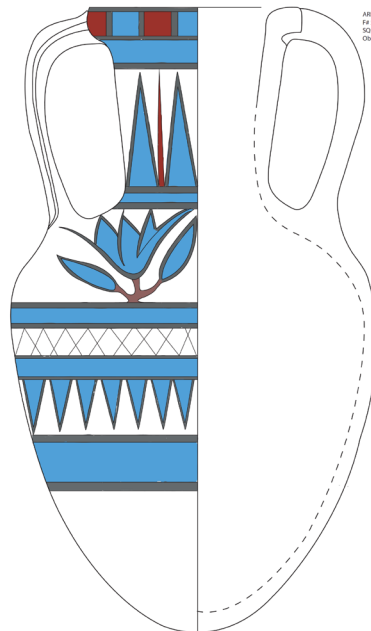
AREA: N.H-2020  
F# 219  
Ob.No.783

119



AREA: N.H-2020  
G: D1  
F# 206  
SP# 23  
Ob.No.593

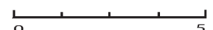
121

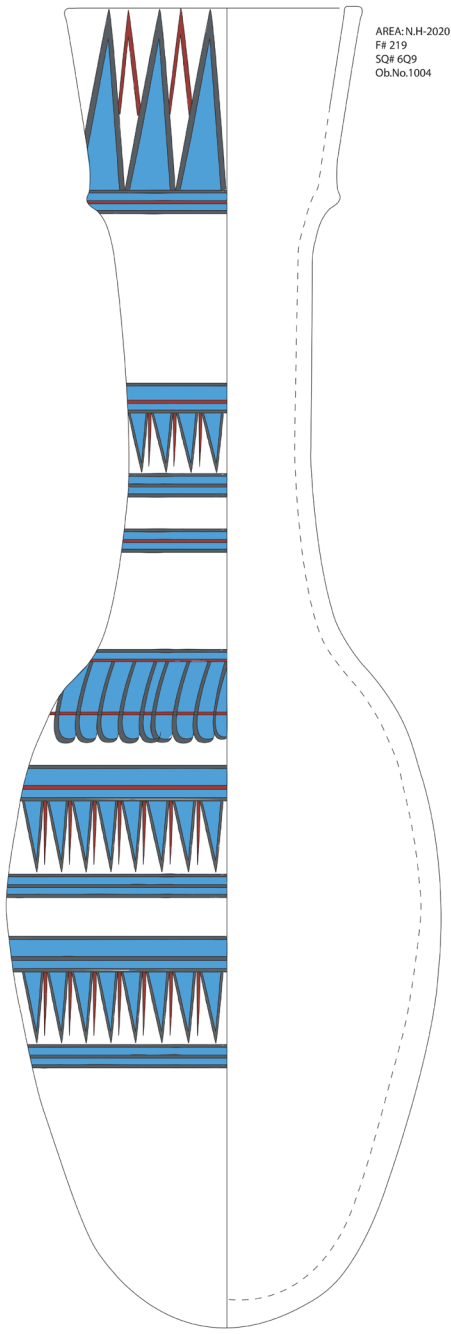


AREA: N.H-2020  
F# 279  
SP# 4013  
Ob.No.1905

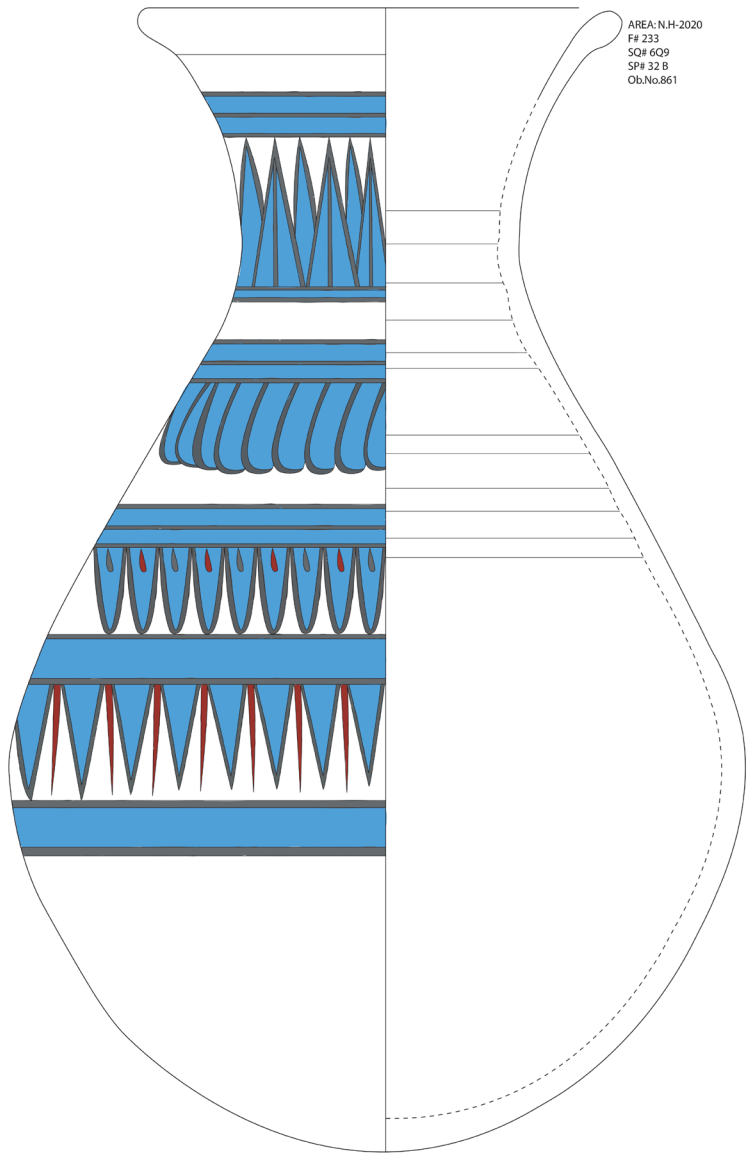
120

Scale 1:4

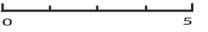


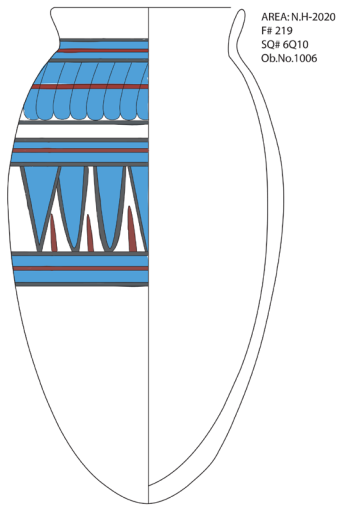


122

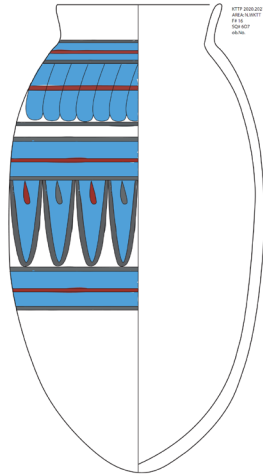


123

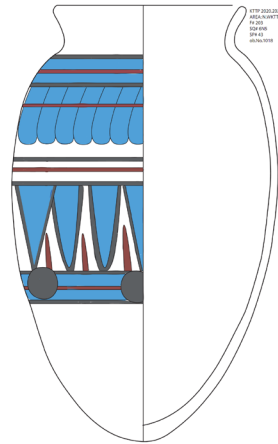
Scale 1:4 



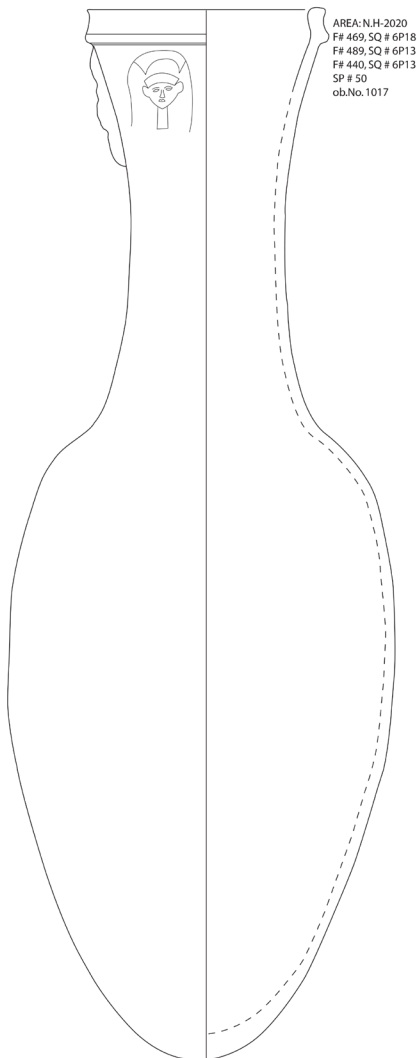
124



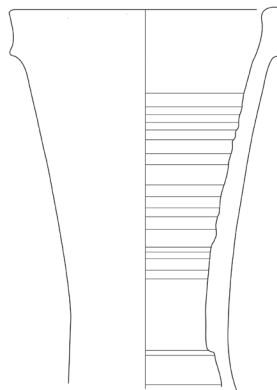
125



126



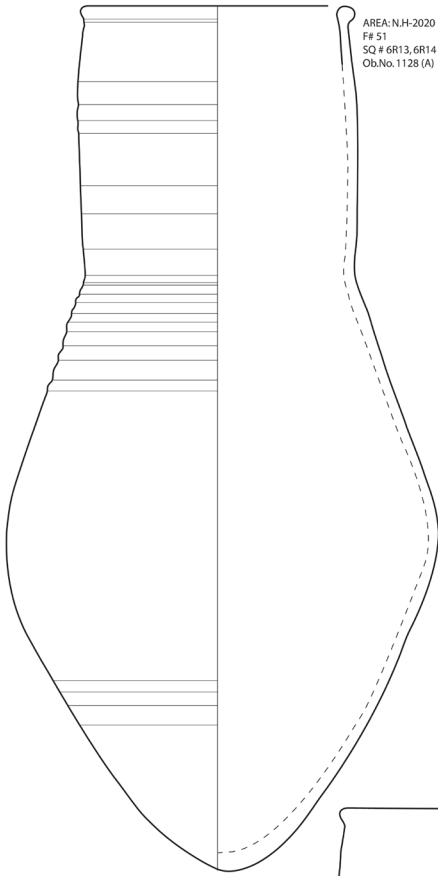
127



128

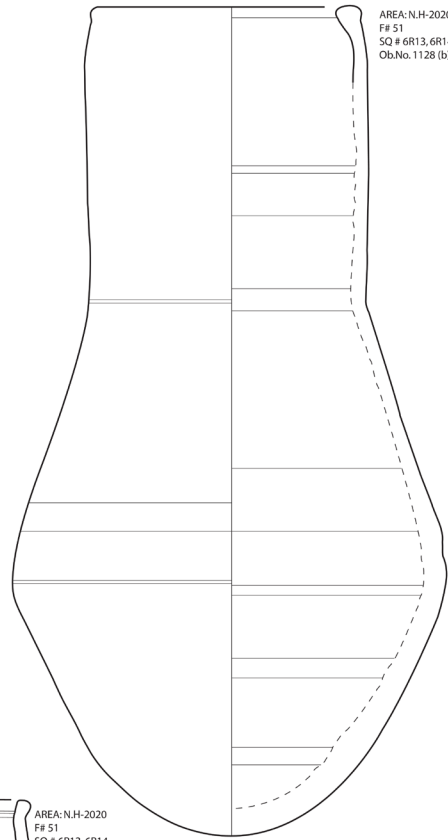


Type B4



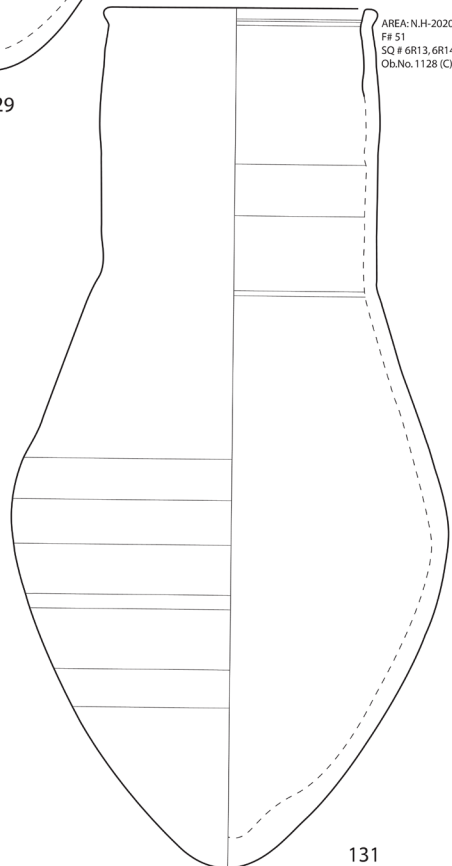
AREA: N.H-2020  
F# 51  
SQ # 6R13, 6R14  
Ob.No. 1128 (A)

129



AREA: N.H-2020  
F# 51  
SQ # 6R13, 6R14  
Ob.No. 1128 (b)

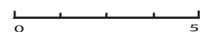
130



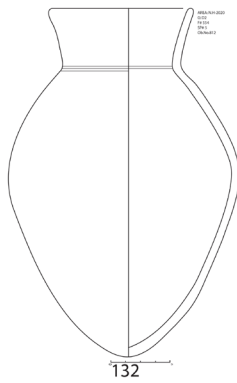
AREA: N.H-2020  
F# 51  
SQ # 6R13, 6R14  
Ob.No. 1128 (C)

131

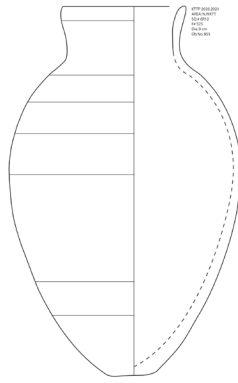
Scale 1:4



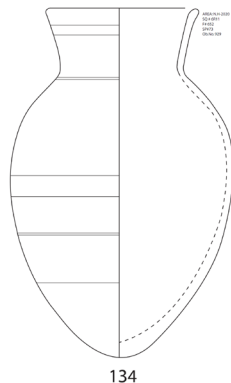
Type B5



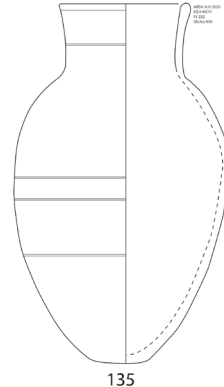
132



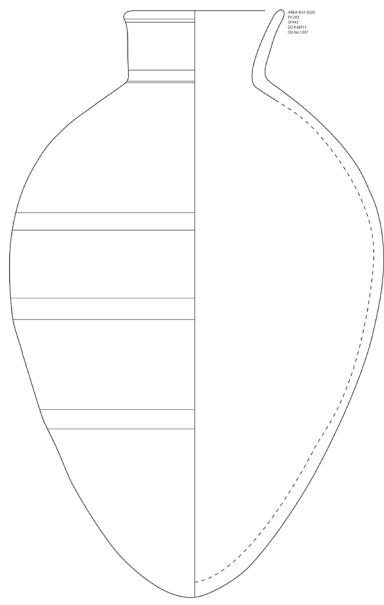
133



134

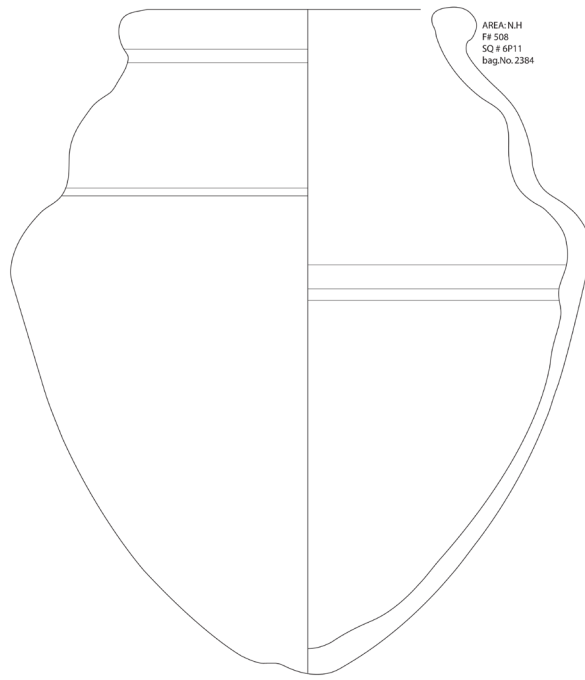


135



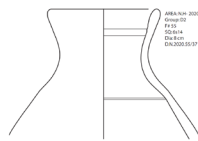
136

Type B6



138

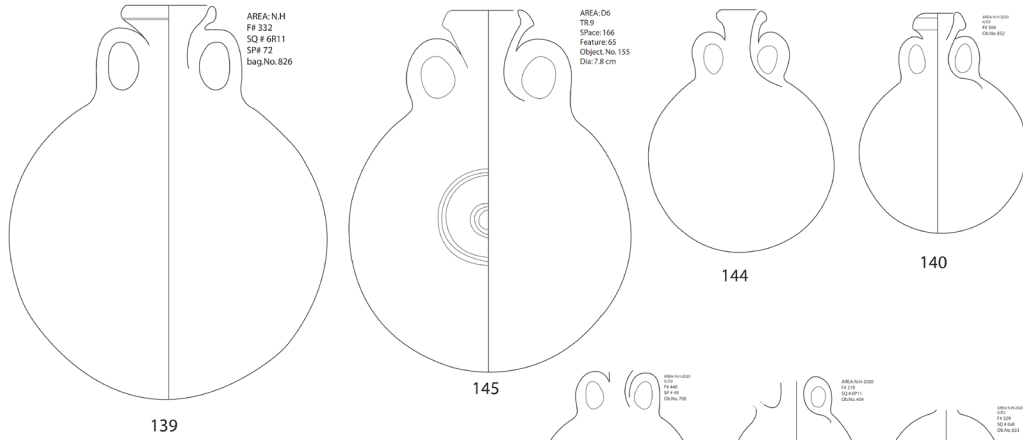
AREA: NH  
F# 508  
SQ# 6P11  
Bag# No. 2384



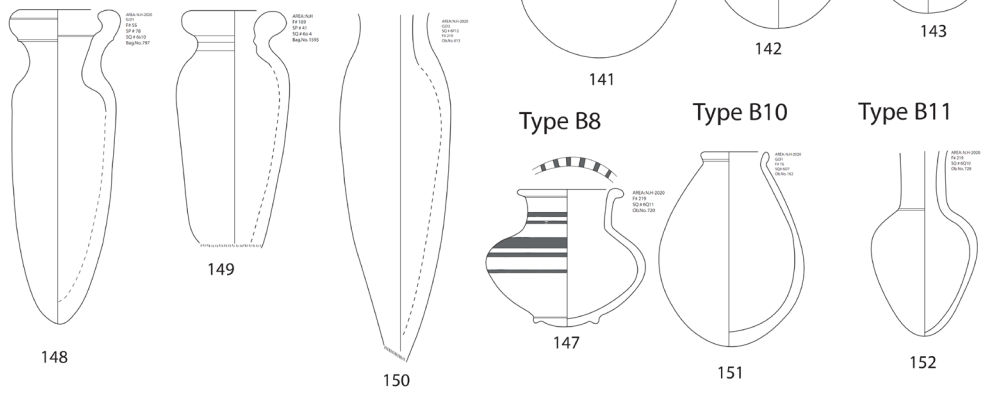
137

Scale 1:4

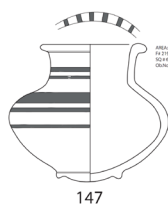
Type B7



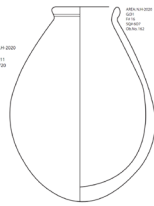
Type B9



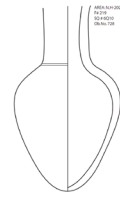
Type B8



Type B10

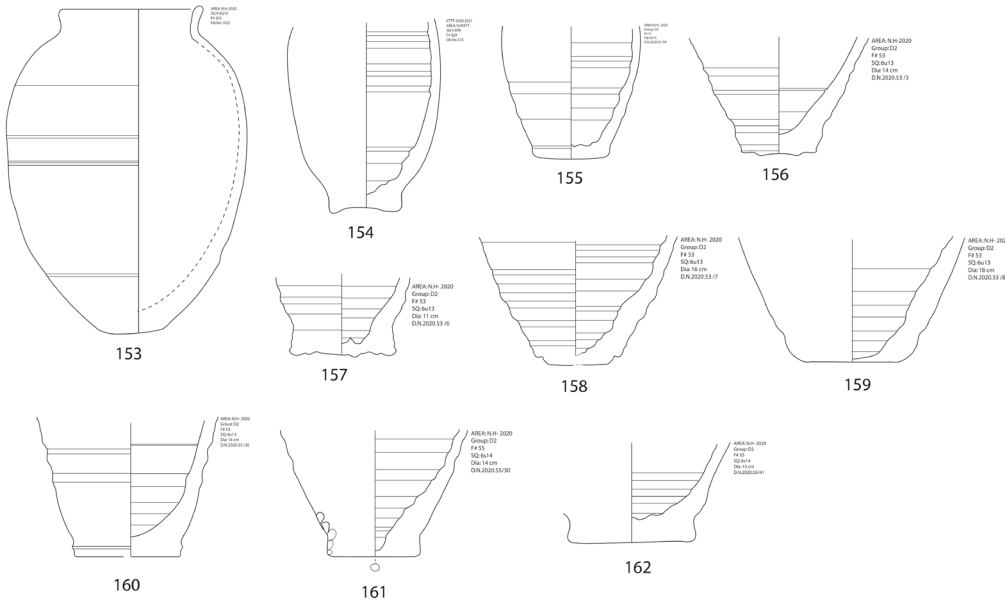


Type B11



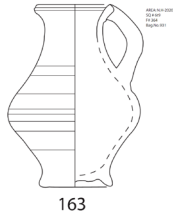
Scale 1:4 0 5

Type B12

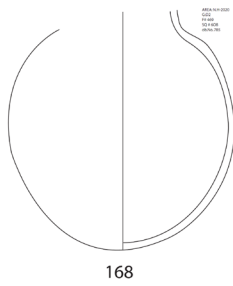
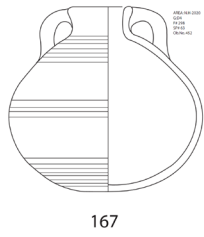
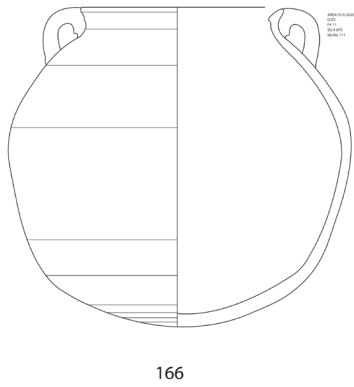
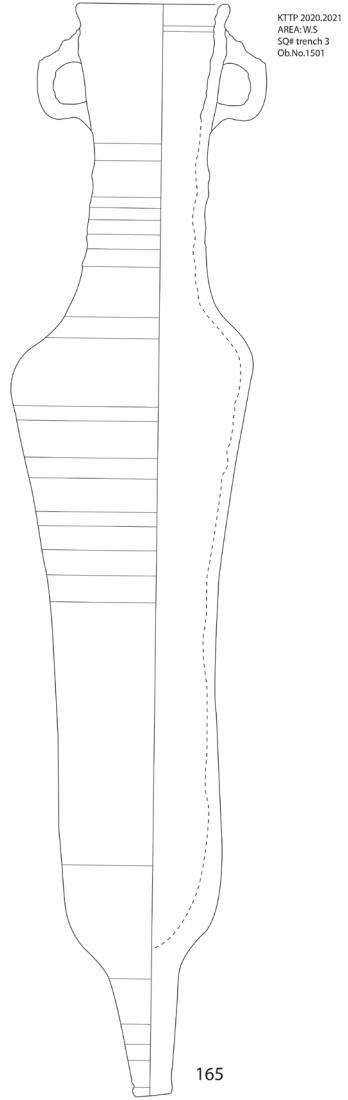
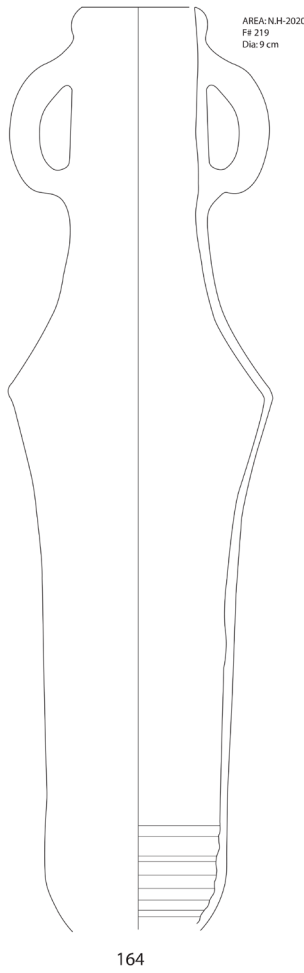


Scale 1:4 0 5

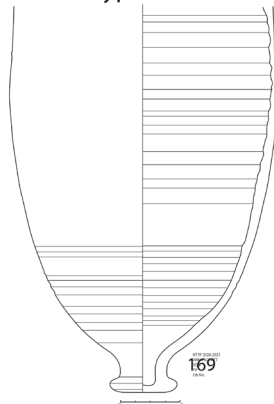
Type B13



Type B14

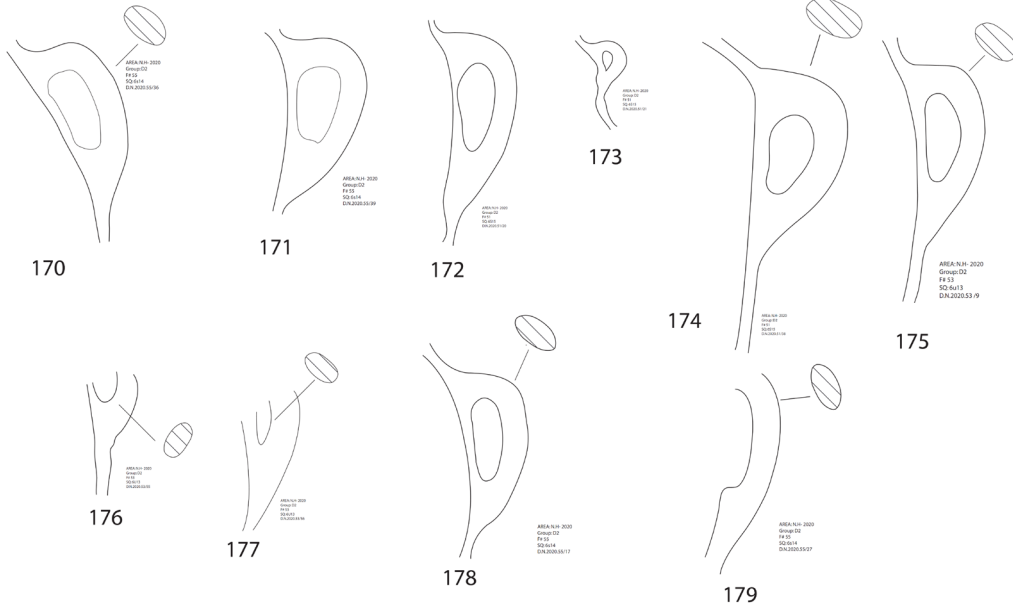


Type B15

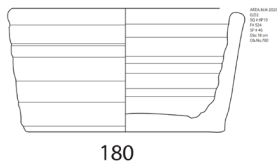


Scale 1:4

Type B16



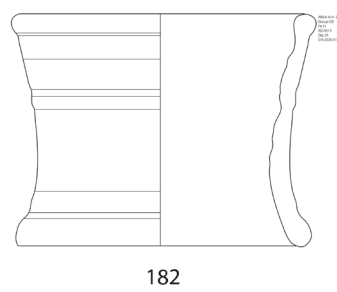
Type C1



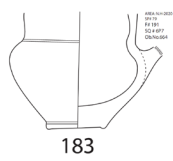
Type C2



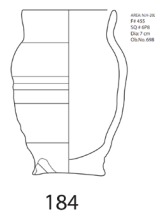
Type C3



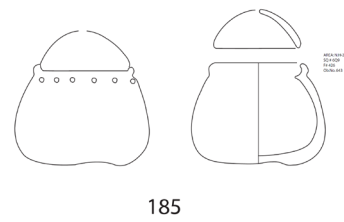
Type C4



Type C5

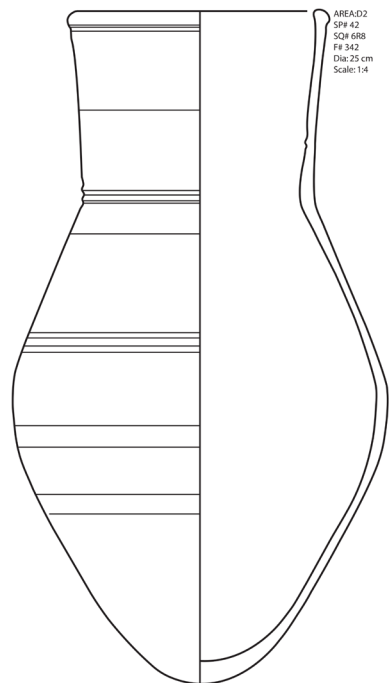


Type C6



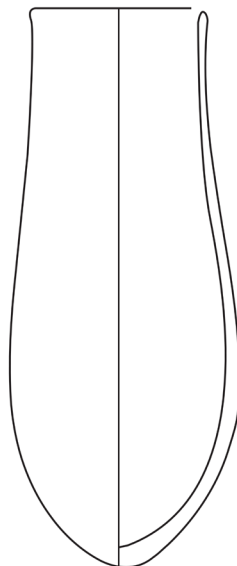
Scale 1:4

Plate 4



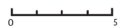
AREA:D2  
SP# 42  
SQ# 688  
F# 342  
Dia: 25 cm  
Scale: 1:4

10



11

Area: D2  
SP# 25B  
F# 508  
Ob.No. 987  
Scale: 1:2



Scale: 1:4



Ob. No. 15



Ob. No. 14



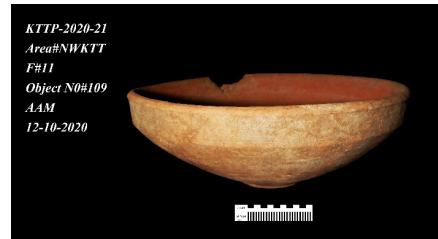
Ob. No. 92



Ob. No. 20



Ob. No. 127



Ob. No. 109



Bag No. 1069



Ob. No. 132



Ob. No. 457



Ob. No. 449



Ob. No. 554



Ob. No. 488



Ob. No. 627



Ob. No. 590



Ob. No. 672



Ob. No. 633



Ob. No. 755



Ob. No. 716



Ob. No. 782



Ob. No. 765



Ob. No. 951



Ob. No. 920



Ob. No. 958A



Ob. No. 957A



Ob. No. 967



Ob. No. 958B



Ob. No. 3023



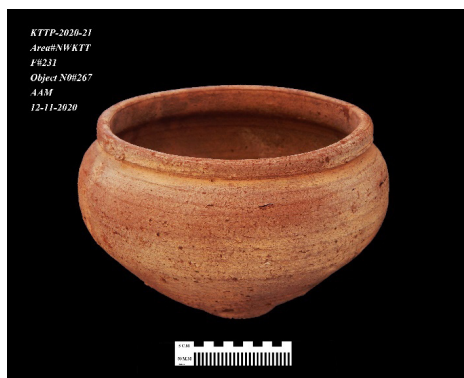
Ob. No. 1027



Ob. No. 1512



Ob. No. 960



Ob. No. 267



Ob. No. 104



Ob. No. 568



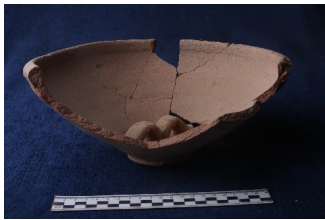
Ob. No. 504



Ob. No. 596



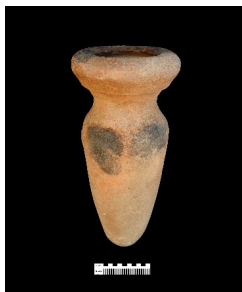
Ob. No. 832



Ob. No. 719



Ob. No. 685



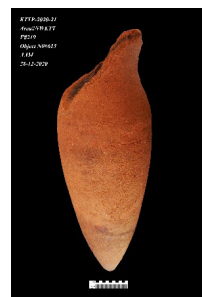
Ob. No. 797



Ob. No. 932



1595



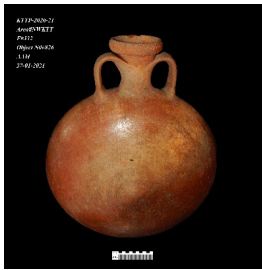
613



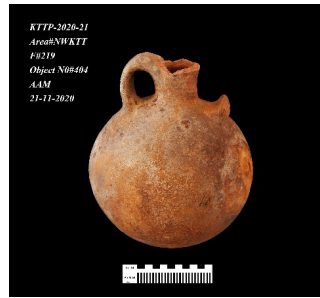
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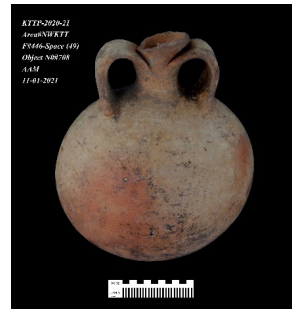
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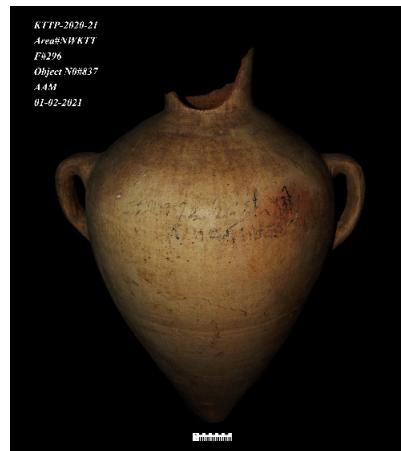
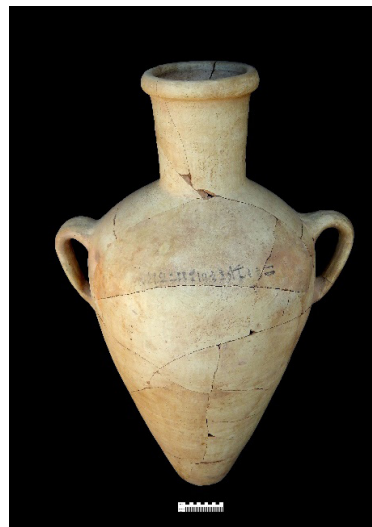
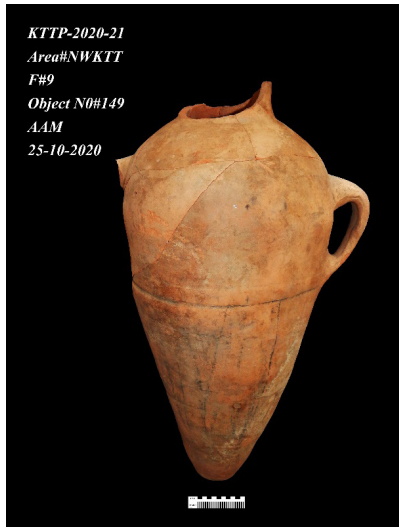
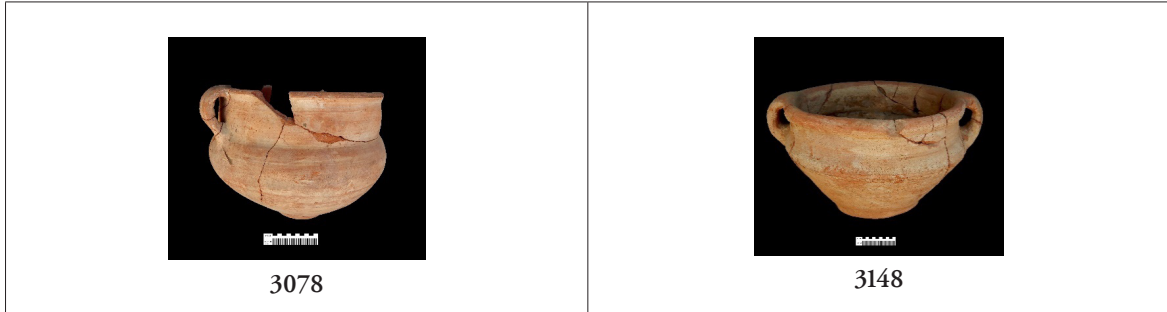
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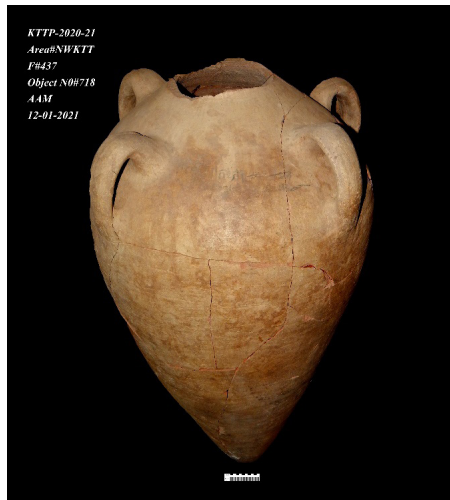
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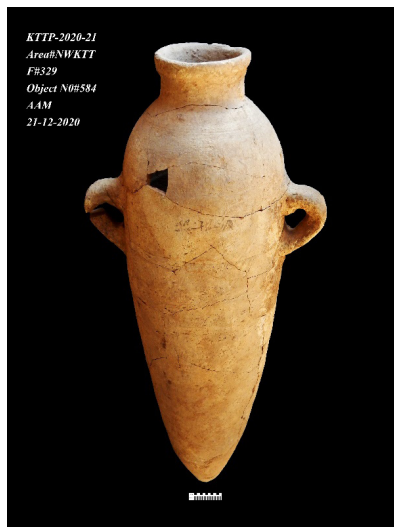
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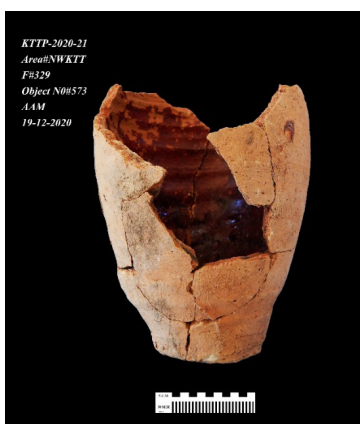
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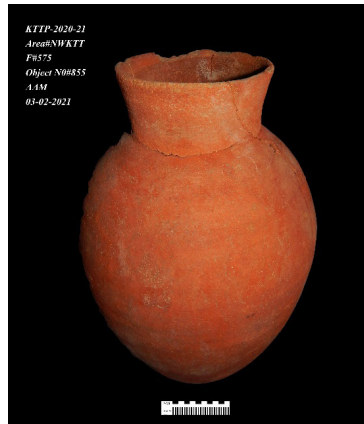
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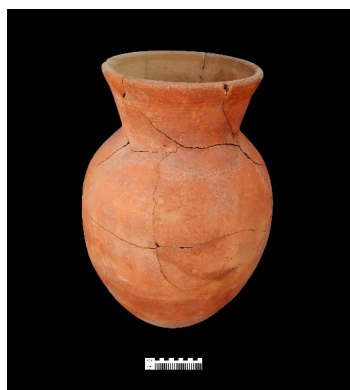
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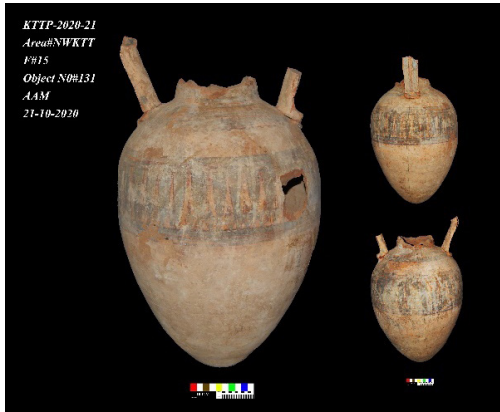
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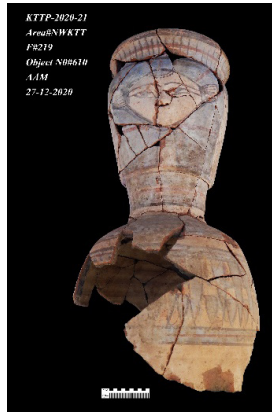
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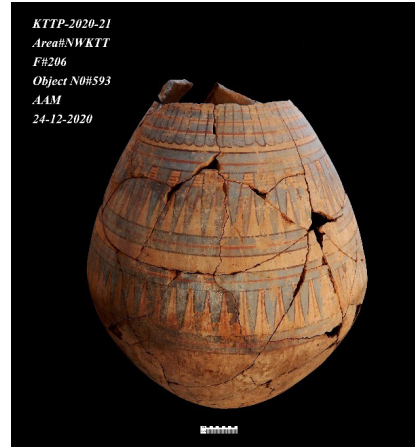
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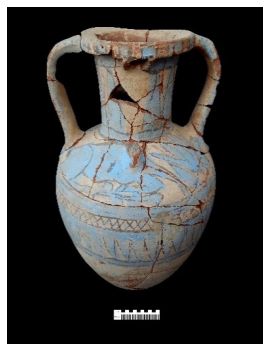
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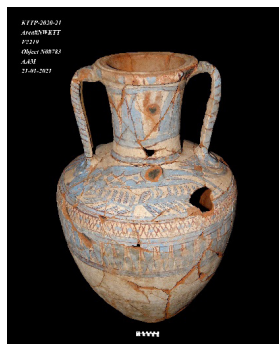
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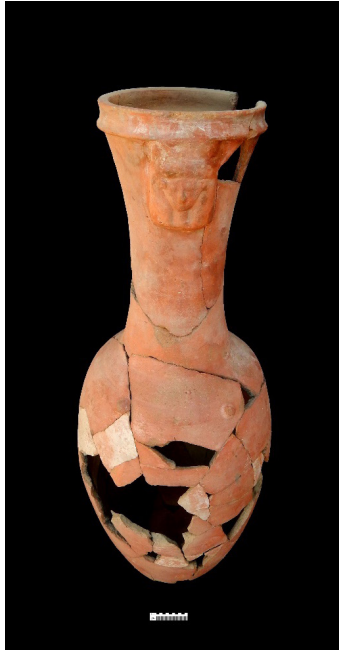
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## Pottery Final Summary

The pottery mainly dates to the reign of Amenhotep III of the New Kingdom. A few sherds dating to the Late, Ptolemaic, and Roman periods were found as well.

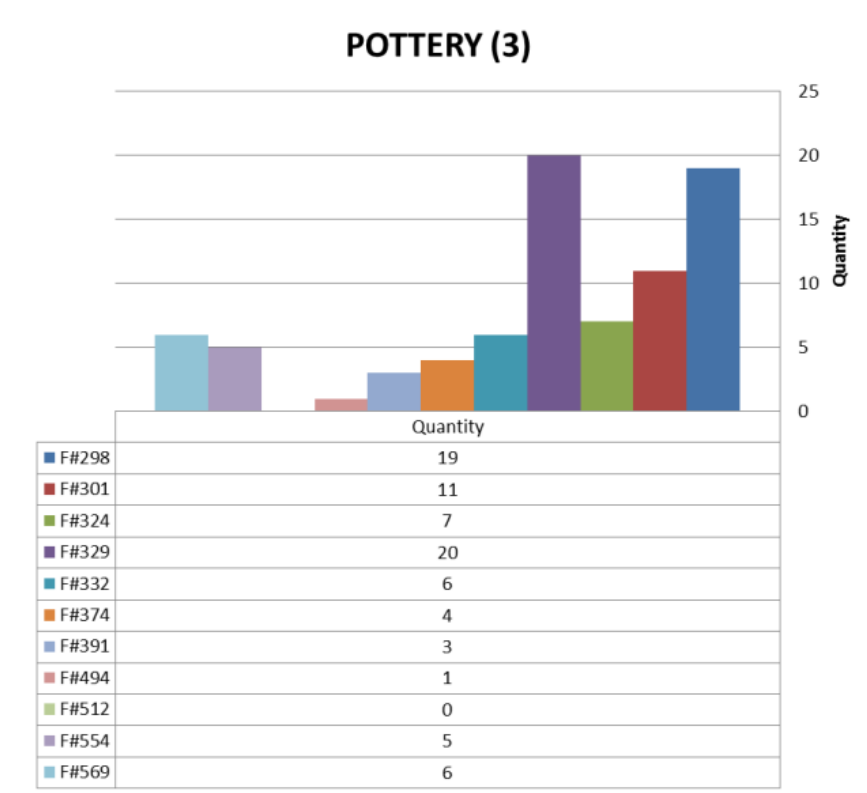
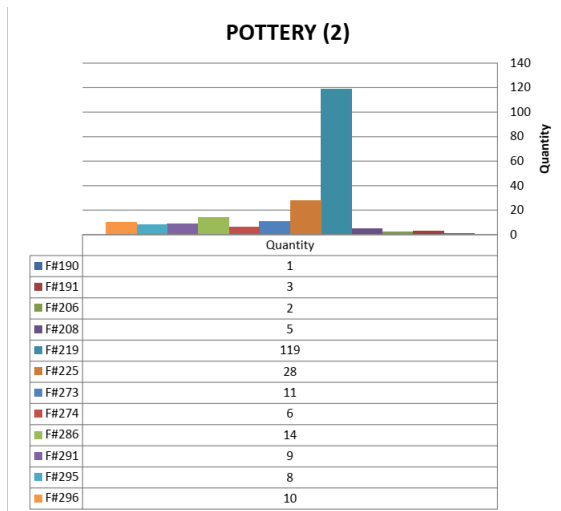
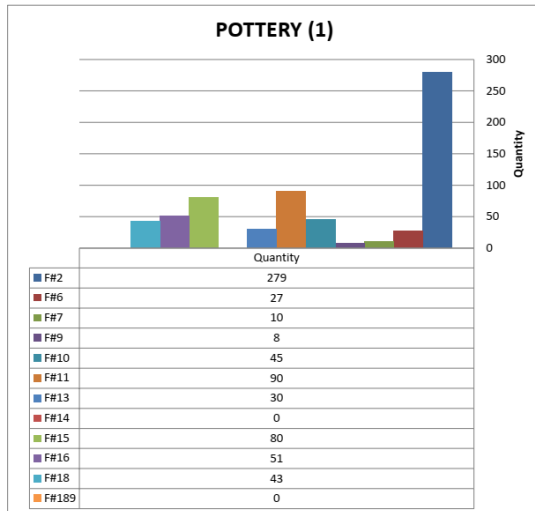
The site is still under study, and the discovered groups of ovens indicate that they are all used in preparing food and baking bread. The hieratic writing on the amphorae provides us with more information about the contents, such as wine, oil, meat, and honey. We also found large amphorae with descriptions of the quantity of the contents, the place they were prepared, and the supervisor of their preparation, such as the jar which was labelled as being from Amenhotep III's 37<sup>th</sup> year, containing two gallons of dried meat (approximately 10 ½ kg.), and prepared by Kha, the royal scribe and supervisor of the royal palace. Amphorae with four handles are a very rare type, found only at this site, Amarna, and Malqata.

A group of blue painted jars or palace pottery provided us with information concerning its function in relation to the Sed festivals of Amenhotep III, indicating a connection between this city and the royal court of Amenhotep III.

The pottery with colorful decorations are some of the most noteworthy pieces found in the site due to the numerous studies which have previously given detailed information about its dating. The historical stages of development of the color drawings in the New Kingdom period can be divided into three phases:

- Phase 1: This phase begins in the middle of Dynasty 18 during the reigns of King Thutmose III and Hatshepsut. These motifs were characterized by the use of monochromatic coloring, often with a black and beige background (fig. 10-12) with a possible red color.
- Phase 2: During the reigns of Amenhotep II and Thutmose IV, blue motifs appeared on pottery. Bichromatic coloring became common at this stage. Images depicted include fish, palm trees, young shrubs, lotus flowers, deer, ducks, horses, and some hieroglyphic signs.
- Phase 3: This stage continues to the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> dynasty. The high point of this stage was during the reigns of Tutankhamun and Horemheb. It represents a continuation of highly complex motifs.

Therefore, it is clear that the colorful decorations on the pottery in Area NH-2020 fit within the reign of Amenhotep III. The material at this site also relates to the royal material found at Malkata. The following tables list the quantitative statistics about the pottery of diagnostic sherds collected from Area NH-2020.





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