

# BULLETIN DE LIAISON

DU

GROUPE INTERNATIONAL D'ÉTUDE  
DE LA CÉRAMIQUE ÉGYPTIENNE

XXI

INSTITUT FRANÇAIS D'ARCHÉOLOGIE ORIENTALE

2000



## **BULLETIN DE LIAISON**

*Directeur de la publication* : Helen JACQUET-GORDON.

Nous rappelons aux auteurs qui contribuent à ce *Bulletin de liaison* que la date limite pour la réception des manuscrits est fixée au 1<sup>er</sup> octobre de chaque année.

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*BCE*  
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INSTITUT FRANÇAIS D'ARCHÉOLOGIE ORIENTALE  
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## **SOMMAIRE**

- I. Classement géographique des découvertes.
- II. Informations générales.
- III. Classement chronologique et thématique des informations incluses dans les parties I et II.
- IV. Publications récentes sur la céramique de la vallée du Nil.



# 1.

## Tell el-Ghaba (North Sinai). CONICET - University of Buenos Aires.

THE Argentine Archaeological Mission<sup>1</sup> has been working at Tell el-Ghaba since 1995, in the frame of the “Archaeological Salvage Project of the Monuments of North Sinai”.<sup>2</sup> Tell el-Ghaba is a frontier settlement from the early Saite period, located in the area irrigated by the former Pelusiac branch of the Nile, on the northern shore of the eastern lagoon of Hebua<sup>3</sup> and on the “Way of Horus” which linked the Eastern Delta with the Levant.

Four Levels of occupation with the remains of three mudbrick buildings, one of them a casemate structure, and a large amount of Egyptian and imported pottery<sup>4</sup> and several small finds were found during the three campaigns on the site. From the ceramic material 515 vessels and sherds and 413 contexts were processed.

The Egyptian pottery material from Tell el-Ghaba belongs to the ceramic Phase III N(orth) of Aston<sup>5</sup> and the beginning or the

1. It is a joint project of the Programa de Estudios de Egiptología (CONICET-Buenos Aires) and the Facultad de Filosofía y Letras-Universidad de Buenos Aires). On the work done see: P. FUSCALDO, E. CRIVELLI, V. PEREYRA and A. ZINGARELLI, “The Preliminary Report on the Three Campaigns of the Argentine Archaeological Mission at Tell el-Ghaba, North Sinai, Egypt, 1995-1997 (Excavation and Study Seasons)”, *REE* 6-7, 1996-1997, in press.

2. M. ABD EL-MAKSoud, “Projet de sauvetage des sites antiques du Nord-Sinaï”, *Discussions in Egyptology* 24, 1992, pp. 7-12.

3. B. MARCOLONGO, “Evaluation du paléo-environnement dans la partie orientale du Delta du Nil depuis la transgression flandrienne (8.000 B.P.) par rapport aux modèles de peuplement ancien”, *CRIPEL* 14, 1992, pp. 23-31.

4. On the method of processing the pottery in the Mission, see the article mentioned in note 1.

5. *Egyptian Pottery of the Late New Kingdom and Third Intermediate Period (Twelfth-Seventh Centuries B.C.),* 1996 (*SAGA* 13).

middle of Phase IV N(orth). Phase III N is dated by Aston between 775/725 and 650/625 B.C. which is contemporary with the 23rd Dynasty in the Eastern Delta, and the 24th and the proto 26th Dynasties in the Western Delta. Phase IV includes the reign of Psametichus I, when contacts with the Eastern Mediterranean and the Levant were increased. Phases III (N) and IV (N) are dated to the VIIIth-VIIth centuries B.C., the time-span called by Aston the “ Early Saite Period ”, which includes the end of the Third Intermediate Period and the beginning of the 26th Dynasty (from Tefnakht, c. 727-720 B.C., to Psametichus I, 664-610 B.C.). It seems to me that the upper level of the site (Locus 1), a destruction level present in all of Area I, could be dated to the beginning of the VIth century B.C.<sup>6</sup>

The Egyptian pottery shapes from Tell el-Ghaba correspond with those from Tell el-Fara'in / Buto, Saft el-Henneh, Suwa, Tell el-Maskhuta,<sup>7</sup> Mendes,<sup>8</sup> Tanis<sup>9</sup> and Saqqarah of the VIII-VIIth centuries B.C.<sup>11</sup> There is imported Cypro-Archaic fine pottery<sup>10</sup> (Style IV), mainly Cypro-Phoenician “ Black-on-red ” ware II (IV);<sup>12</sup> amphorae from Iron Age III, and “ torpedo ” storage jars<sup>13</sup> are quite abundant. This fact could extend the date of the pottery to the beginning of Phase IV.

6. Only four New Kingdom sherds were found in stratified contexts at Tell el-Ghaba by the Argentine Archaeological Mission.

7. J. HOLLADAY, *Cities of the Delta III. Tell el-Maskhuta*, 1982, pp. 50-56.

8. S. ALLEN, *The Pottery*, in K.L. WILSON, *Cities of the Delta II. Mendes*, 1982, pp. 13-26.

9. Ph. BRISAUD *et alii*, “ Répertoire préliminaire de la poterie trouvée à San el-Hagar ”, CCE 1, 1987, pp. 77-80; *id.*, *Cahier de Tanis I*, 1987 (*Mémoires No. 75*), pp. 75-99.

10. For the unpublished material from all theses sites: D. ASTON, *SAGA* 13, and P. FRENCH, “ A Preliminary Study of Pottery in Lower Egypt in the Late Dynastic and Ptolemaic Periods ”, CCE 3, 1992, pp. 83-93.

11. C. 750-600 B.C.

12. E. GJERSTAD, *The Cypro-Geometric, Cypro-Archaic and Cypro-Classical Periods*, 1948 (*Swedish Cyprus Expedition IV*, 2).

13. A.C. SAGONA, “ Levantine Storage Jars of the 13th to 4th Century B.C. ”, *Opuscula Atheniensia* 14, 1982, pp. 73-110; P. PAICE, “ A Preliminary Analysis of Some Elements of the Saite and Persian Period Pottery at Tell el-Maskhuta ”, *BES* 8, 1986 / 1987, pp. 95-107.

The preliminary ceramic corpus of Tell el-Ghaba<sup>14</sup> is divided into two main groups: *Corpus A* for the Egyptian type groups, and *Corpus B* for the shapes from the Iron Age.

In *Corpus A* the *domestic pottery* includes fine ware and general household ware. The fabrics are made of Nile silt clay, mostly Nile B2 in the Vienna system, very well levigated with very fine straw 2-3 mm long. The break generally shows a reddish section, sometimes a thick ash grey core clearly bordered by very thin reddish-brown oxidation zones (" sandwich ware "). Most of the vessels are uncoated. Other fabrics used are Nile C1 and C2, and in a small amount Nile E.

The shape types of the *fine wares* are cups and bowls with pointed bases, lightly incurved rims and very thin walls, in a dense Nile B2 fabric. The *general household wares* include: baking trays (hand-made, in Nile B2 and Nile C), trays (Nile C2), bowls (with round bases and inflected contours), carinated bowls (Nile B2 and C1, un-coated), hand-made basins (flat base, Nile C2), covers, kiln lids, wide-mouthed jars, pots with pointed bases, jars (slender and globular types with round bases), cooking pots (with two handles) and storage jars (with exterior lips, exterior and interior lips, and with complex rims and nipple bases, in Nile C1 and C2). There are also fragmentary vessels with very thin walls and sherds made of Marl F,<sup>15</sup> and a few in Marl A4, Bir el-'Abd clay<sup>16</sup> and mixed clay (Nile silt clay / Egyptian marl<sup>17</sup>).

Among the imported pottery (*Corpus B*), there are Cypro-Phoenician " Black-on-red II (IV) " jugs decorated with black-painted horizontal bands and concentric circles, Gjerstad Type 3a,<sup>18</sup> and a few sherds of " Red Slip " II (IV), " White-Painted " IV and " Black Slip " II (IV), of the VIIth century B.C. Beside this *fine ware*

14. It is being prepared by the Mission team (S. LUPO, S. BASILICO, C. KOHEN, A. CHAVIN and J. GARROTE).

15. Analysis of samples of this fabric will be made to confirm this hypothesis.

16. Y. GOREN, E. OREN and R. FEINSTEIN, "The Archaeological and Ethno-archaeological Interpretation of a Ceramological Enigma: Pottery Production in Sinai (Egypt) during the New Kingdom ", *KUHAA Konferenze* 34, 1995, pp. 101-112.

17. D. ASTON, " Sherds from a Fortified Townsite near ABŪ 'ĪD, CCE 4, 1996, p. 21 ff., and *SAGA* 13, p. 9.

18. GJERSTAD, *op. cit.*, fig. XXXVIII 9 and 1.

there is a large amount of fragmentary amphorae (*general household ware*), especially the Phoenician storage jars, the "torpedo" or "sausage storage jar" type used for maritime transport. They are made of different fabrics, at least five fabrics, one is clearly from Phoenicia; other amphora fabrics of this shape type are from Syria-Palestine, already known in the Late Bronze Age but better levigated in the Late Period. The shape of these "torpedoes", characterised by a long sloping or sharply carinated shoulder and small handles, is dated by P. Paice<sup>19</sup> and Bikai<sup>20</sup> to the end of the VIIth and beginning of the VIth century B.C. Other elements to date these storage jars are the high, collared rim and the relatively straight body with pointed base and short handles. Some amphorae have a groove on the shoulder, being dated before 760 B.C.<sup>21</sup>

Two decorated fragments of a Chian amphora belong to the Type A of Oren (end of the VIIth or beginning of the VIth century B.C.<sup>22</sup>). Only the handle of an imported "basket-handle" jar,<sup>23</sup> used for the maritime transport of oil, was recovered. Neither mortaria nor mainland Greek (Attic) pottery was found on the site. The imported pottery is dated to Iron Age III.

From the preliminary fabric analysis<sup>24</sup> of 1,887 sherds of Levantine and Aegean origin, 1,070 sherds (56.07 %) were classified in 20 fabric type groups.<sup>25</sup> The correlation between each fabric typology and the shape will be made in future study seasons.

P. FUSCALDO

19. *BES* 8, pp. 98-99 and fig. 1.
20. "The Late Phoenician Pottery Complex and Chronology", *BASOR* 229, 1978, pp. 47-49.
21. S. GEVA, "Archaeological Evidence from the Trade between Israel and Tyre?", *BASOR* 248, 1982, fig. 3.
22. "Migdol", *BASOR* 256, 1984, figs. 22, 1 and 4, and p. 24.
23. A. ZEMER, *Storage Jars and the Ancient Sea Trade*, 1977.
24. The first analysis of these samples was made with a binocular microscope of 20-40X and with a three-ocular microscope of 20-120X (sub-macroscopic analysis). Petrographic analysis (thin-cuts) and scanning electron microscope examination of the ceramic with an energy diffusive X-ray analyser (SEM-EDX technique), X-ray diffraction analysis and instrumental neutron activation analysis (INAA) will be made in the near future.
25. A preliminary report on the fabric typology of the site will be published by B. CREMONTE, S. BASILICO and J. GARROTE, in *REE* 8.

## 2.

# Fish-Shaped Jars from Mendes<sup>1</sup>

National Research Council (CONICET) Argentina  
(ATP Ceramicist)

THE 1993 Akhenaten Temple Project's season of excavations at Mendes,<sup>2</sup> under the direction of Prof. D.B. Redford uncovered some large Ramesside Period pottery deposits within Squares N and M of a necropolis area (Field AL). The most common pottery types from these deposits include beer jars, beakers (or "wine decanters") and tall cylindrical jars ("sausage jars"). Of particular interest, these deposits yielded three fish-shaped jars, one of which bore blue-painted fish decoration (**fig. 1:2**).

These fish-shaped jars were discovered in loci 34 (**fig. 1:2**) and 21 (**fig. 1:3**) of Trenches I-II in square AL-N, and in Locus 7 (**fig. 1:1**) of Square AL-M IV. The flotation of the contents from the painted fish-shaped jar (**fig. 1:2**), as well as one storage jar (**fig. 1:4**), and three other jars<sup>3</sup> (not illustrated), by C. Andrea (Simon Fraser University, B.C.) produced fish bones that have been identified as Schilbe by Prof. D. Brewer (Urbana University, Illinois). The utilization of fish-shaped and other jars containing fish, and the

1. The author gratefully acknowledges the contribution made by R. HUMMEL, S.B. SHUBERT and G. MUMFORD of the ATP staff to the present abridged form of the original manuscript which will be published in a forthcoming ATP publication.
2. D.B. Redford *et al.*, *JSSEA* XVIII (1988), 50-79. The excavations were funded by a grant in aid of research from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada.
3. These jars include pot no. 1 from AL-N II 8, and pots nos. 11 and 17 from AL-N II 21.

nearby presence of stelae bearing depictions of fish,<sup>4</sup> suggest a local religious practice involving certain fish species.

It is noteworthy that the painted, fish-shaped jar (**fig. 1:2**) bore depictions of Tilapia<sup>5</sup> and contained Schilbe, the two fish species considered sacred in the Mendesian, 16th Lower Egyptian nome.<sup>6</sup> In addition, the jars (**fig. 1:1-3**) have a distinctive fish-shaped body with a pedestal base, two long narrow fins as handles, and an open mouth.

A fish formed the emblem of the Mendesian nome, the earliest representations of which date to the Old Kingdom. This fish is related to an ancient local fish goddess, Hat-Mehit.<sup>7</sup> Although various scholars such as Sethe, Keimer and Meeks<sup>8</sup> have identified the Mendesian fish with a dolphin, recent studies suggest that the nome standard actually represents the Schilbe.<sup>9</sup> The main characteristics of the Schilbe include a sharp-pointed dorsal fin, a distinctively shaped tail, an upturned mouth, and an “ anal fin running almost the whole length of the belly ”.<sup>10</sup> This anal fin, or the long powerful dorsal fin of the Tilapia, possibly formed the prototype for the Mendes jars which have long, narrow fin-like handles.

The Tilapia depicted on the painted jar represents a common motif utilized throughout ancient Egypt.<sup>11</sup> It is most frequently found on objects of daily use of different materials: on toilet articles and bowls employed as containers for cosmetics or unguents,<sup>12</sup> on bowls used in religious practices, for offerings deposited in temples, and as drinking bowls as part of the funerary equipment of tombs.<sup>13</sup>

4. See D.B. Redford, *Five Years of Excavation at Mendes*, The Akhenaten Temple Project Newsletter, 1996, no. 2 (May): 2, fig. 3.

5. M. DAMBACH-I. WALLERT, *Das Tilapia Motiv in der altägyptische Kunst*, CdE XLI, 82 (1966), 273-294.

6. I. GAMER-WALLERT, *Fische und Fischkulte im alten Ägypten*, Wiesbaden, 1970 (*Äg. Abh.* 21); *LÄ* II, 2, s.v. Fische, religiös, 1975; R. ENGELBACH, *Notes on the fish of Mendes*, ASAE 24 (1924), 161-168.

7. D.B. REDFORD *et al.*, JSSEA XVIII (1988), 50-79.

8. D. MEEKS, *Le nom du Dauphin et le Poisson de Mendès*, RdE 25 (1973), 209-216.

9. See note 1 above.

10. ENGELBACH, 162; GAMER - WALLERT, 11.

11. QUIBELL, *Archaic objects*, CGC, 1905, pls. 46-47.

12. DAMBACH, WALLERT, *op. cit.*, p. 284, n. 1-6.

13. M. DAMBACH, I. WALLERT, *op. cit.*

CATALOGUE:

MMP 93259 (AL-N 1 34 #2)

The delicate painted fish decoration on MMP 93259 has two registers divided by parallel lines. The upper is partially lost, but the decoration was similar to the lower: a Tilapia framed by weeds.

The jar has a flaring base. Two fin-like handles on the sides set apart at less than 180° descend lower than the central section. The colours of the post-firing painted decoration are Amarna blue on the fin-like handles, the fish and between the horizontal lines. Contour and inner drawing lines of the fish and decoration are dark brown. Two wider red stripes close the lower section of the decoration. The top of the jar is broken. The body has been mended from several fragments.

Medium silt (7.SYR 5/6), reddish core, fine straw and fine mineral inclusions, pink slip (7.SYR 8/4), medium firing.

Actual diam. at the top: 10 cm

Actual height: 32 cm

Diam. at base : 9 cm

MMP 93141 (AL-N II 21 #19)

Small jar with a broken base and two fin-like handles on the sides, set apart at less than 180°.

Medium silt (Munsell 7.SYR 5/6), no visible core, fine chaff, medium firing, self-smoothed surface.

Actual height: 14.2 cm

Rim: 4 cm

MMP 93214 (AL-M IV 7)

Jar with flaring base and two fin-like handles on the sides, set apart at less than 180°, complete.

Medium silt (Munsell 2.5 YR 5/6), medium firing. The surface has a red slip (Munsell 10 R 5/8).

Height: 47 cm

MMP 9392 (AL-N 1 24 #3).

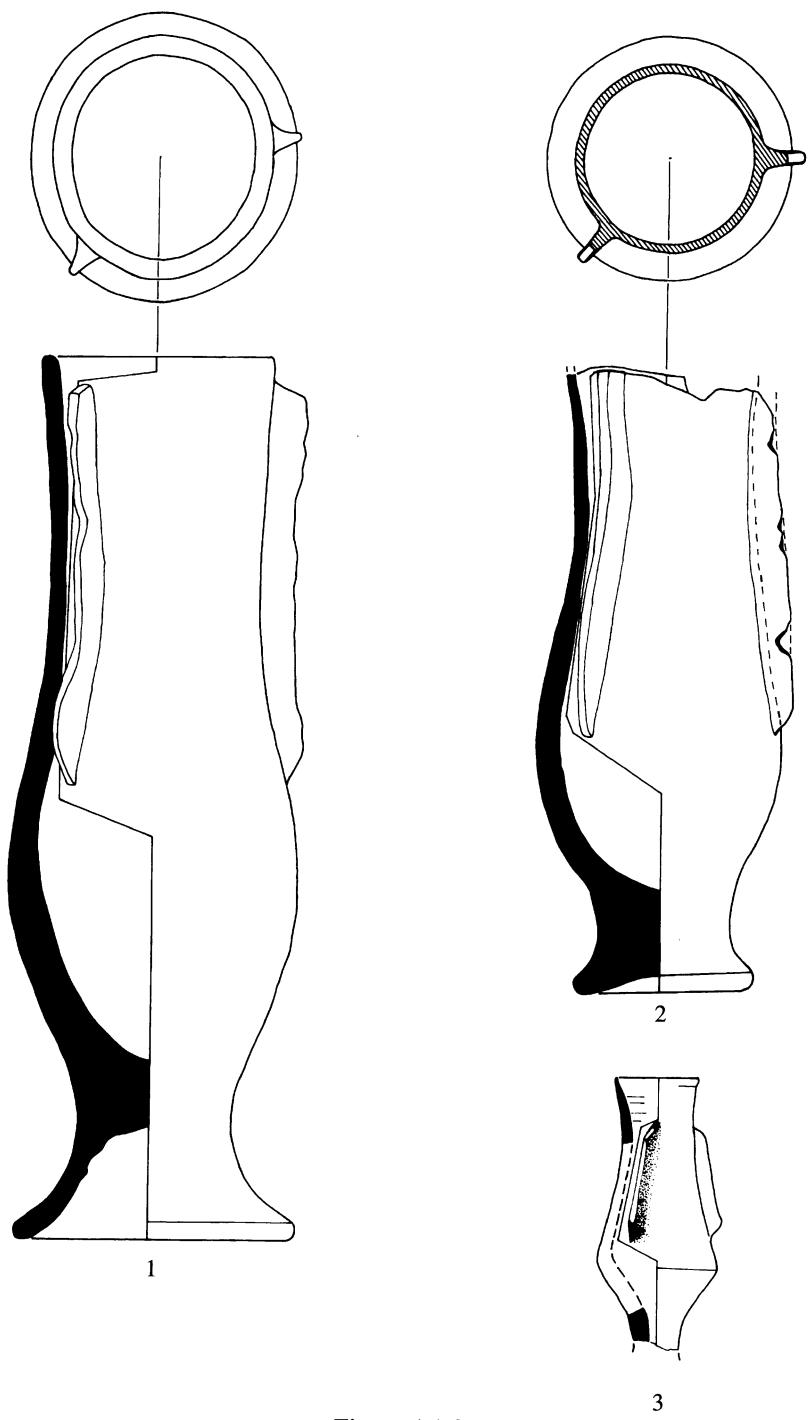
Storage jar, ovoid, with two small handles. Mended from several fragments; some body sherds missing. Fishbone was found in the soil contents.

Medium crude silt (Munsell 2.5 YR 5/8; thick pink-grey-pinkcore. Fin straw. Self-slipped.

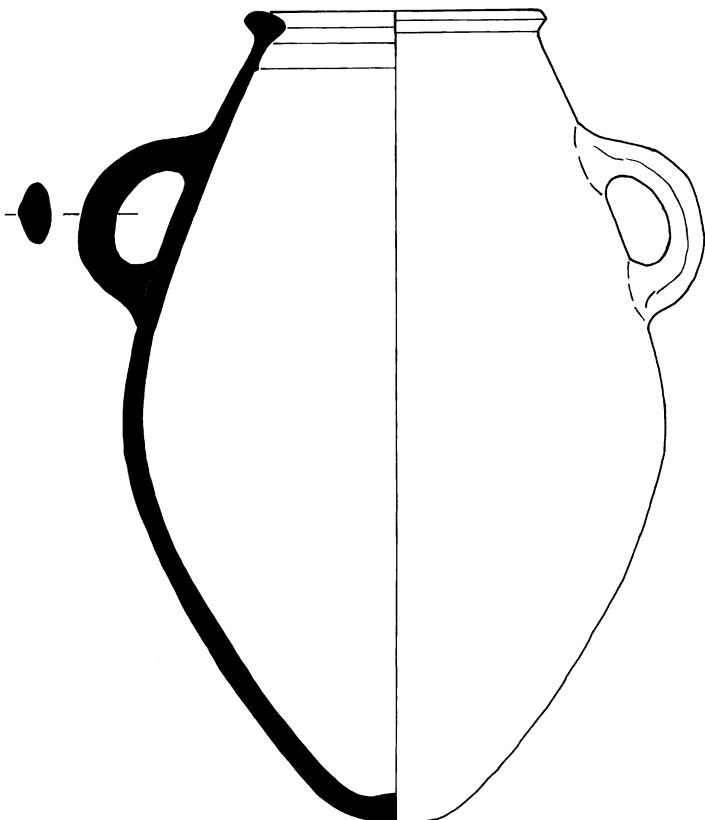
Height: 43 cm

Rim diameter: 16 cm

Alicia D. de RODRIGO



**Figure 1.1-3**



4

**Figure 1.4**

### **3. Buto. Tell el-Fara'in. Late Period-Roman (1997)**

(DAI, Cairo)

**F**ROM the middle of March to the end of May 1997, work continued on pottery from both old and new excavations.

Cataloguing and typological classification of the pottery from the EES work of 1966-1969 was at last completed, Janine Bourriau dealing with the imported amphorae and Peter French with the remaining Egyptian vessels, lamps, figurines, etc. Tomasz Gorecki drew more than 200 further pieces, including most of the amphorae, but was unable to be present for as long as had been hoped and up to 200 pieces (depending on the number rejected as duplicates or too badly damaged) remain to be drawn next year. Pottery in museums and lost pieces known only from the original records are still to be added before publication.

The DAI excavations were mostly in areas yielding late material. House B1, where work started last year, was briefly embarked upon, most contexts repeating the late Ptolemaic assemblages of 1996. More extensive work was carried out towards the back of the temple, in what appears from the stratification to have been the sacred lake, designated C1. A great deal of pottery had been discarded into this area, sherds being large but dirty. Rather remarkably, there seems little difference in the types from the surface to the lowest excavated levels, a distance of more than four metres, though a crude sherd count reveals an increase in black polished from around 3 % to 6 % with increasing depth. (This does not indicate the % of vessels in either case, since most black are small open forms and most sherds were from silt amphorae, which break up into many more pieces.) There is a corresponding decrease in the amount of coarse ware. Interestingly, this material again seems to be late Ptolemaic, and although the range of forms is at first sight similar, it will be

instructive to compare it, presumably from activity within the temple while it was still in use, with both the domestic assemblage from B1 and the contemporary temple material from the Saqqara Anubieion.

New squares C2 and C3, respectively  $10 \times 15$  and  $10 \times 10$  metres, were opened adjacent to the old ones north of Sekhmawy village. As before, a final surviving occupation of the Persian period was revealed, though with scrappy traces of Ptolemaic and Roman activity. Further evidence of pottery kilns, now surviving as the bottom of fire pits only, was provided by Persian period wasters. Sherds of the Saite period and the late 8th century B.C. were also present, as previously, and should help in the working-out of the sequence in this area. Most sherds were of small size and clearly derived from areas of occupation or activity.

Other work in the temple (C4 and C5) produced only a small amount of sherd material, mostly Roman and not in meaningful stratigraphic contexts. Finally, reopening of the old Square TVIII to the south of Sekhmawy showed that, except in an area of modern disturbance, everything remaining was Old Kingdom or earlier.

Peter FRENCH

#### **4. Buto. Tell el-Fara'in. Late Period-Roman (1998)**

(DAI, Cairo)

**E**XCAVATIONS continued from mid-March to late May 1998 just north of Sekhmawy village, where a substantial area had been opened up in previous seasons. The purpose of the excavation was to trace the plan of the very large late Archaic building, but overlying material was necessarily disturbed in the process. Further elements of the structures of the late 8th century B.C. were uncovered, and the previously determined late TIP and Saite sequence again observed. In view of the repetitive nature of the deposits, only samples of the diagnostic sherds were kept for later study and publication, together with well-preserved and unusual pieces.

A short study season was also mounted in October 1998, and cataloguing of previously-excavated pottery was possible during both seasons.

Analysis of the material from temple area C1 was begun, which confirmed its close similarity to the pottery from House B1, in a different area of the Tell (*BCE XX*, 8-9). Both assemblages appear to date to the late Ptolemaic period; whether or not they are exactly contemporary should emerge in due course. In spite of its occurrence within the temple precinct — it was apparently dumped into the Sacred Lake — the pottery from C1 is overwhelmingly domestic in nature, with a sizeable component of cooking vessels. A large part of the red/brown silt pottery has now been catalogued from both B1 and C1, and it may be possible to complete this work in spring 1999. From both contexts there is a substantial black silt component, consisting almost entirely of small open forms, which will probably have to be dealt with later. The Egyptian amphorae from C1 have been studied but not yet the majority of those from B1. There are only a few Egyptian marls, imported amphorae and fine wares.

Dr Tomasz Gorecki has completed field drawing of the EES pottery from Buto still available on site, and inking for publication is continuing. Dr Gorecki has now commenced drawing of the pottery from C1 and it is hoped to continue this work also in spring 1999.

Peter FRENCH

## **5. Imported Pottery at Zawiyet Umm el-Rakham Preliminary Report**

**S**INCE 1994, the University of Liverpool has been carrying out a programme of archaeological fieldwork at Zawiyet Umm el-Rakham (henceforth ZUR), a site just to the west of Mersa Matruh on Egypt's Mediterranean coast. ZUR was partially explored by Alan Rowe, then Labib Habachi in the 1940's and 1950's,<sup>1</sup> but the current Liverpool work represents the first major effort to excavate and understand the nature of Dynastic Egyptian occupation of the area. It seems clear that the ZUR site is a major fortress constructed early in the reign of Ramesses II, and abandoned at some time later in his reign, or shortly afterwards — a connection with Merenptah's Libyan war is not impossible. The external wall of the fort, 5 m thick, encloses an area of 140 m × 140 m, making this a rather large fortress. To date, the most substantial excavation by the Liverpool team has taken place immediately around the small temple recovered by Habachi and replanned by us. To the south of the temple, a series of three chapels and the courtyard in front of them was excavated to ground level, while to the north of the temple we have cleared a series of nine magazines, each averaging 16 m × 3 m.<sup>2</sup> At the end of the 1998 season we located what seems to be the kitchens of the fortress in its south-east corner; this area has already produced some locally made (?) utilitarian pottery, and the investigation of this part of the site is a major priority for the 1999 season.

The most important result so far, in terms of recovered ceramics,

1. L. HABACHI (1980) "The military posts of Ramesses II", *BIFAO* 80, 13-30.

2. For photographs, see S. Snape (1997) "Ramesses II's Forgotten Frontier", *Egyptian Archaeology* 11, 23-24.

is the significant quantity of imported pottery located in the magazines and in the chapels. The immediate context of these often complete vessels seems to be a short-term post-abandonment ‘squatter’<sup>3</sup> occupation of the fortress. During this squatter phase it seems likely that pottery and other material already present within the fortress was used, but was itself left behind when the ‘squatters’ also abandoned the fortress. The particular nature of this ceramic material, a distinctive selection of Late Bronze Age transport vessels of the Eastern Mediterranean, clearly indicates the importance of ZUR not just as a military foundation aimed against increasingly troublesome Libyan groups<sup>4</sup> but also as a possible reception centre for traders making the difficult sea-crossing from Crete to the North African coast as part of the Eastern Mediterranean trading circuit.<sup>5</sup> It may well be that ZUR was designed to supplant the existing trading post at Bates Island / Marsa Matruh.

Work on the imported ceramic material from ZUR is a major aspect of our investigation of the site and its wider context as a provider of crucial evidence for Egypt’s involvement in international trade during the Ramesside Period.

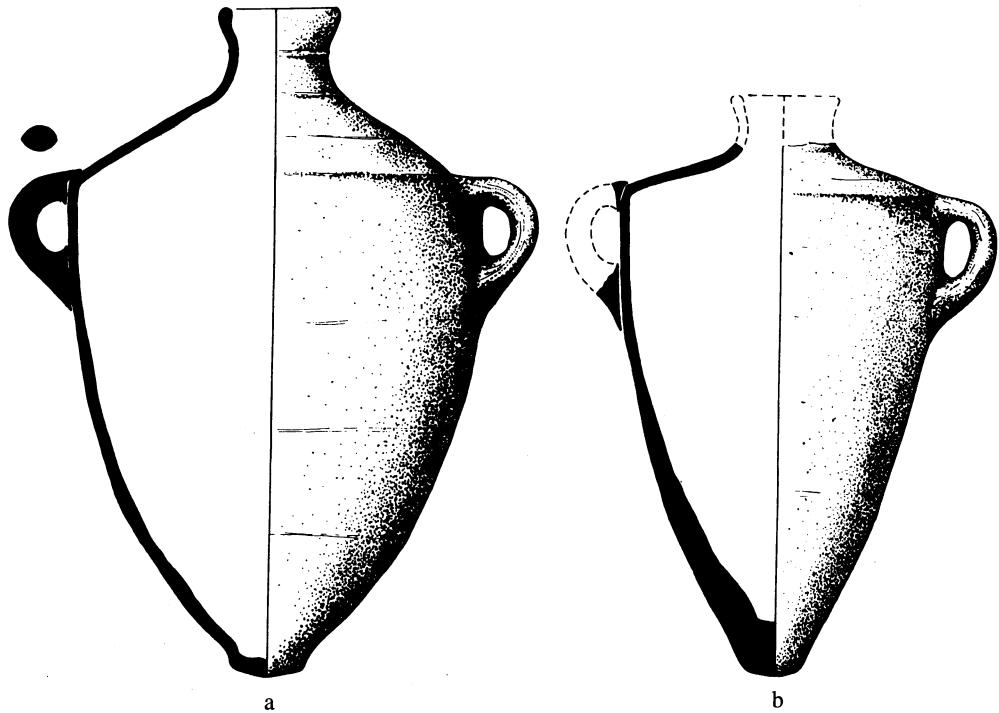
A selection of the large transport vessels recovered from the magazines and chapels at ZUR is presented here as an indication of the range of material present at the site.

Steven SNAPE

3. Of LBA Libyans moving towards the Delta?

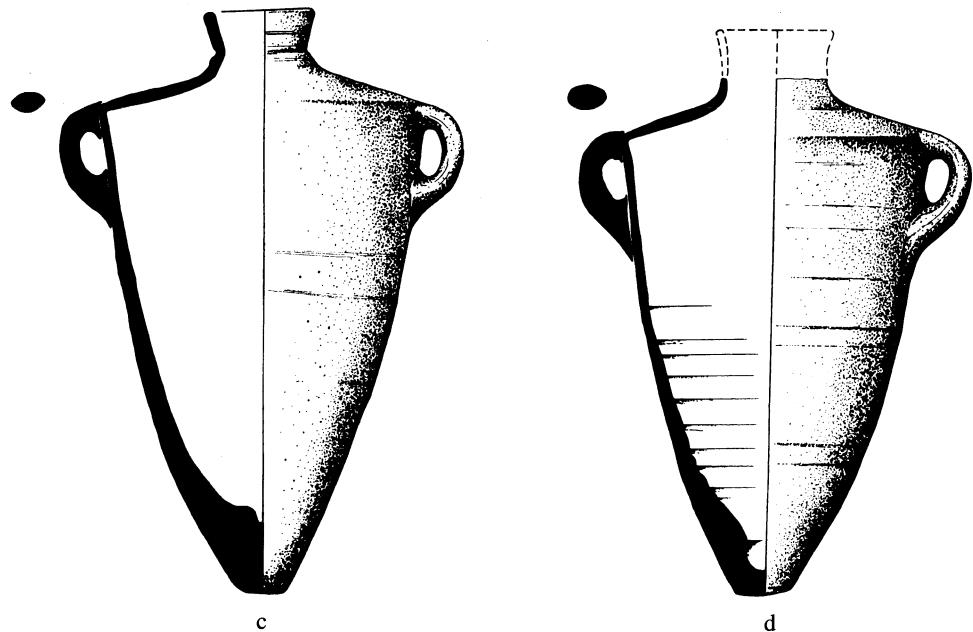
4. “Tjehenu”, “Tjemeh” and “Libu” are all mentioned on monumental inscriptions so far recovered from ZUR.

5. This issue is discussed in S. SNAPE (1998) “Walls, wells and wandering Libyans” in C.J. EYRE (ed.) *Proceedings of the Seventh International Congress of Egyptologists* (Leuven), 1081-1084.



a

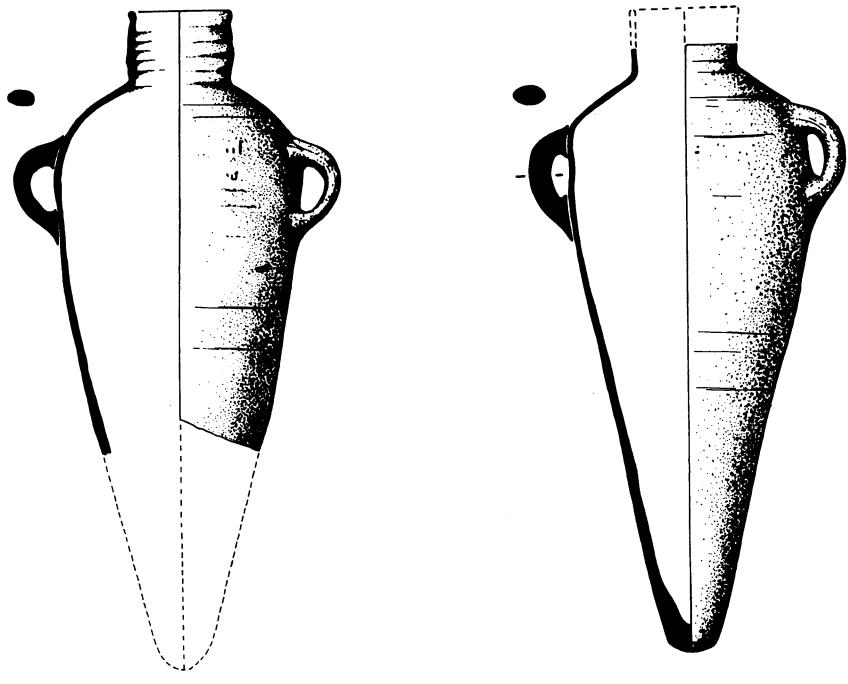
b



c

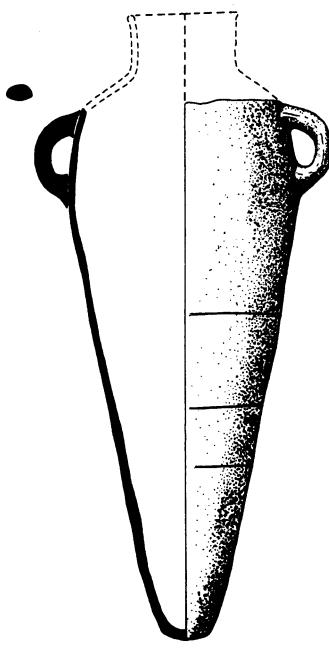
d

Canaanite Amphorae (scale 1:10)



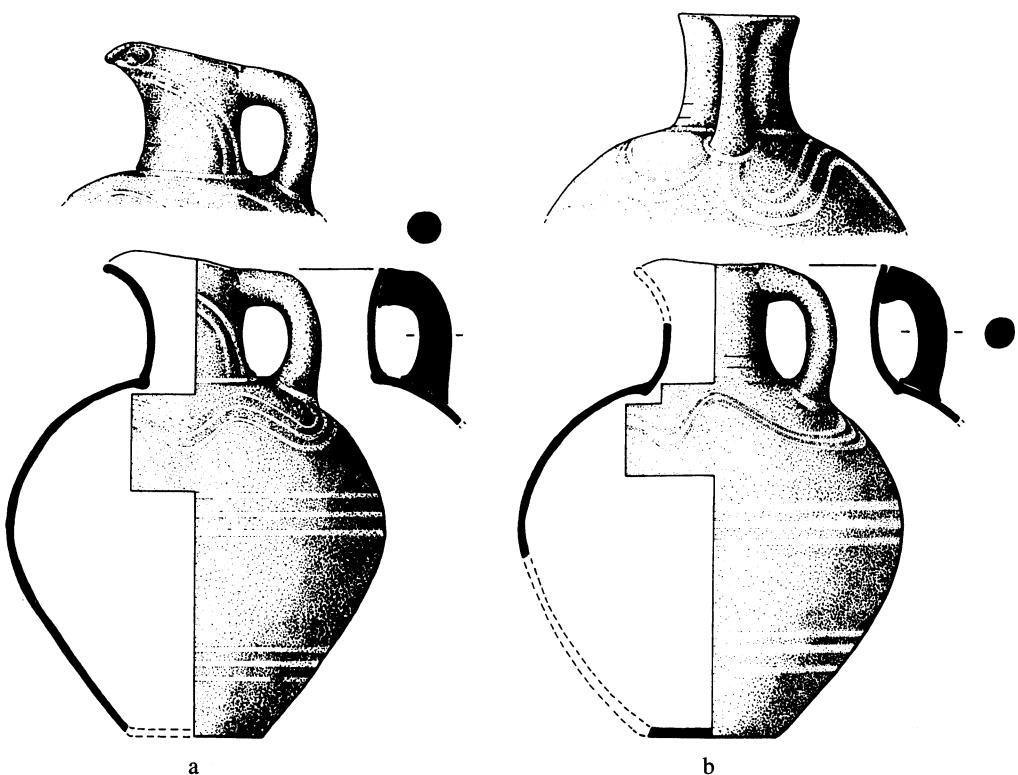
a

b

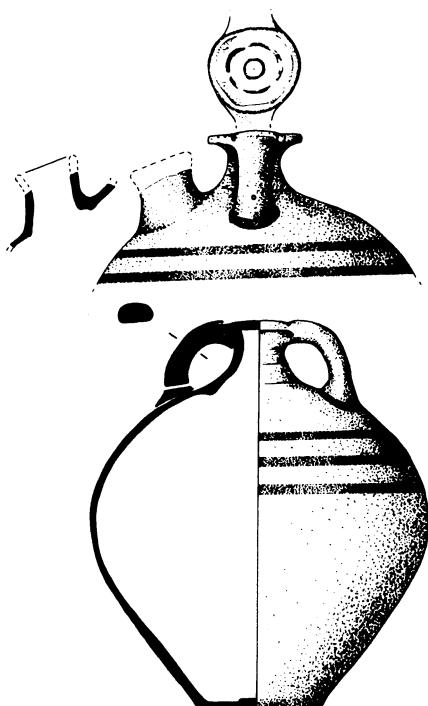


c

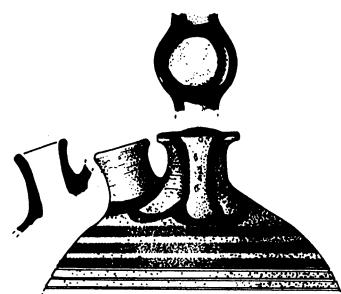
Egyptian Marl Amphorae (scale 1:10)



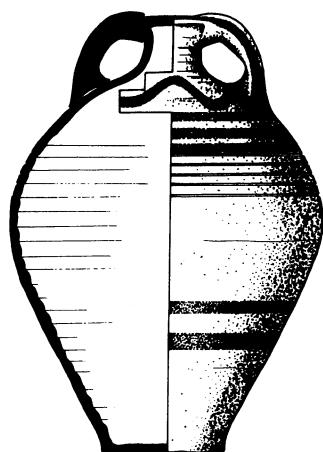
East Aegean (?) Jugs (scale 1:10)



a



سوار



b

Coarse-Ware Stirrup Jars (scale 1:10)

## 6.

## Note sur la céramique de la forge

(Secteur nord pyramide / ZCS) — Abou Rawash 1999

**L**A saison 1999 a livré un assemblage de céramiques lié à une forge romaine installée aux abords de la descenderie de la pyramide de Djedefré<sup>1</sup>. Il convient de souligner l'intérêt de cette découverte. En effet, à la différence des périodes anciennes de l'Ancien Empire<sup>2</sup> (IV<sup>e</sup>-VI<sup>e</sup> dynastie), il existe très peu de lots ou de dépotoirs bien circonscrits et en contexte pour la céramique datée d'époque romaine (I<sup>er</sup>-III<sup>e</sup> siècle apr. J.-C.). Elle provient essentiellement des nettoyages réalisés dans la descenderie, des dégagements des gravats modernes et post-modernes des faces de la pyramide et de leurs abords, ou encore des nettoyages des assises. Celui de la 4<sup>e</sup> assise située sur la face est a livré en 1998 un dépotoir cendreux avec déchets de cuisine, de nombreuses céramiques, du verre et de la petite vaisselle en faïence égyptienne. Seul un secteur en contexte avait été répertorié

1. Cf. M. VALLOGGIA, Rapport préliminaire de la campagne 1999, « ... L'atelier se composait principalement d'un fourneau rectangulaire, ouvert, en calcaire, dont l'intérieur était noirci par le feu (diam. : 0,72 m × 0,66; haut. : 0,40 m) et doté, à sa base, d'un trou (ø : 6 cm), apte à recevoir le bec d'un soufflet. Dans la partie supérieure du fourneau, une ouverture, située au-dessus du foyer, a conservé la marque de deux gorges, polies par l'usage, qui désignaient probablement l'emplacement de manipulation des fers mis au feu. Au voisinage du fourneau, deux pots de stockage (*pithoi*, ø : 48 et 57 cm), destinés au refroidissement des outils, étaient remplis de cendres et de scories vitrifiées noires. Enfin, dans un environnement d'environ 30 m<sup>2</sup> autour de l'atelier, une épaisse couche (env. 30-40 cm) de cendres, charbons, scories et branchages mélangés au sable, confirmait l'affectation des lieux... ».

2. S. MARCHAND et M. BAUD, « La céramique miniature d'Abou Rawash. Un dépôt à l'entrée des enclos orientaux », *BIFAO* 96, 1996, p. 255-288.

jusqu'à la découverte du secteur de la forge, il s'agit d'un niveau de foyer (face nord pyramide, accès descenderie, 1997) avec un assemblage de 30 tessons romains, essentiellement constitué d'amphores et de quelques vases à eau.

## CONTEXTE DU SECTEUR DE LA FORGE

On a distingué deux niveaux pour les assemblages des céramiques qui vont être présentés. Le premier (niveau 1 / inférieur) est le sol d'abandon directement lié à l'espace restreint de travail du métal proprement dit, le second (niveau 2 / supérieur) est constitué d'une couche cendreuse qui recouvre toute la zone sur 30 à 40 cm.

La nature des céramiques recueillies est à caractère domestique, il s'agit d'un dépotoir (cf. *supra*, tableau de répartition des types de céramiques).

Deux larges pots de stockage ou *pithoi* (**fig. 13-14**), conservés au 3/4 de leur hauteur, sont vraisemblablement les seules céramiques à rattacher à la phase de fonctionnement de la forge. Ils semblent avoir été destinés au refroidissement des outils.

On remarque que le niveau 2 contient quelques éléments beaucoup plus tardifs, dont un fragment de pipe à tabac d'époque ottomane. Quelques rares céramiques intrusives datées de l'Ancien Empire ont également été recensées.

L'ensemble du matériel étudié, à l'exclusion des céramiques mentionnées plus haut, s'inscrit dans le cadre chronologique large de l'époque romaine (I<sup>er</sup> - début III<sup>e</sup> siècle apr. J.-C.)<sup>3</sup>. On rencontre alternativement pour un même niveau, des céramiques appartenant à la phase ancienne du Haut-Empire (I<sup>er</sup> siècle), ou encore à sa phase récente (II<sup>e</sup> - début III<sup>e</sup> siècle apr. J.-C.) Il ne s'agit donc pas d'un dépotoir homogène.

3. Les céramiques et les objets présentés dans le catalogue qui va suivre, trouvent des parallèles bien datés dans le matériel inédit des fouilles de Tebtynis (Fayoum).

## CATALOGUE DES CÉRAMIQUES ET DES OBJETS

Les deux niveaux examinés contiennent chacun une très forte proportion d'amphores égyptiennes à pâte brune. Ce sont des amphores vinaires, toujours largement poissées. Les types les plus fréquents (cf. **fig. 1-3**) ne subissent pas d'évolution notable dans le cours de l'époque romaine, cependant une datation II<sup>e</sup> - début III<sup>e</sup> siècle reste la plus probable pour une bonne part de notre matériel<sup>4</sup>.

La vaisselle culinaire est le second groupe le plus important en nombre de pièces. Elle est constituée principalement par des marmites à parois fines (**fig. 7-8**). Ce façonnage de grande qualité est caractéristique du début de l'époque impériale (I<sup>er</sup> siècle). Les bols de cuisson (**fig. 4**), les plats de cuisson (**fig. 5**) appartiennent également à cette même période. Ceux à marli rainuré sont attestés au II<sup>e</sup> siècle apr. J.-C. Toutes ces productions sont locales et façonnées à partir d'une pâte alluviale généralement fine et fortement micassée recouverte d'un engobe rouge.

Les gobelets à boire sont de deux types, l'un de forme tronconique (**fig. 10**) utilise la même pâte alluviale brune que les amphores, on le rencontre fréquemment dans le Fayyoum dans des contextes datés du II<sup>e</sup> siècle apr. J.C. L'autre gobelet répertorié est à parois fines et de forme plus évasée (**fig. 9**). Il est façonné en argile d'origine calcaire de couleur rosée de texture sableuse assez fine, un engobe jaune sale le recouvre.

Les vases à eau sont soit en pâte alluviale à dégraissant végétal recouvert d'un engobe blanc épais, soit en pâte calcaire rosée très sableuse à dégraissant végétal à engobe blanc (**fig. 11**). Les formes en pâte calcaire sont traditionnellement bien attestées dans la région thébaine et le désert oriental<sup>5</sup> pendant la période du Haut-Empire.

Les pots de stockage (**fig. 13-14**) sont en nombre conséquent. Il s'agit de *pithoi* montés au colombin façonnés en pâte alluviale à fort dégraissant végétal engobé. Ils sont utilisés pour la conservation des denrées alimentaires. On les retrouve fréquemment enchâssés dans le sol des maisons ou dans les espaces de circulation proches des

4. (Fig. 3) Pour des amphores identiques, Tebtynis (Fayyoum). Datation: II<sup>e</sup> siècle apr. J.-C. - début III<sup>e</sup> siècle apr. J.-C.

5. P. BRUN, « Le faciès céramique d'Al-Zarqa. Observations préliminaires », *BIFAO* 94, 1994, p. 7-26, fig. 8 B 50.

habitations. Ils sont parfois munis de larges couvercles de terre cuite. Les fouilles de Tebtynis dans le Fayoum nous ont livré de nombreux exemples, de forme identique, *in situ*, pour la même période (I<sup>er</sup>-II<sup>e</sup> siècle apr. J.-C.).

La petite vaisselle de faïence de couleur bleu turquoise ne possède aucun caractère original. Les formes recueillies sont très stéréotypées, on identifie des bols à lèvre simple (**fig. 15**) ou à double collerette (**fig. 16**). Ces types sont attestés sur tous les sites égyptiens datés du Haut-Empire. Une coupe à décor de frise de couleur noire se détachant sur un fond bleu turquoise est moins habituelle (**fig. 17**). C'est d'ailleurs un type unique pour le site d'Abou Rawash.

Le verre (**fig. 18-19**) est représenté par deux fragments appartenant à des bouteilles de petite taille. Ces objets sont très fragmentaires mais leur appartenance à l'époque romaine n'est pas douteuse.

Le bois est rare, du moins pour des objets à usage domestique. Un couvercle emboîtant de bois tourné (**fig. 20**) a été découvert. Il appartient à une boîte ronde de type pyxide. Rappelons que ces boîtes souvent de petite taille étaient utilisées pour le petit matériel de couture ou encore pour contenir des bijoux. La date de cet objet est à situer aux alentours du II<sup>e</sup> siècle apr. J.-C.

Plusieurs poulies (**fig. 21**) ont été recueillies. Elles sont tournées dans un bois très dur à surface soigneusement polie. Le bois utilisé s'apparente au buis par sa texture et sa dureté. La fonction et la datation de ces objets n'ont pu être déterminées avec certitude.

Un mortier à base ronde (**fig. 22**) en calcaire très grossièrement taillé est le dernier objet recensé dans le secteur.

Sylvie MARCHAND

**TABLEAU DE RÉPARTITION DES TYPES**

Types	niv. 1 inf.	niv. 2 sup.	%
amphore	43	176	63 %
marmite	1	17	5 %
plat de cuisson	3	35	11 %
gobelet à boire	0	7	2 %
vase à eau	0	4	1 %
<i>pithos</i>	2	35	10 %
vaisselle de faïence	0	13	3,5 %
verre	0	3	0,8 %
bois	0	4	1 %

Le chiffre donne les exemplaires comptabilisés (bords, fonds, anses). Il convient de souligner que la masse des fragments de panses des amphores n'a pas été comptabilisée, mais évaluée par nombre de paniers. Le pourcentage reste cependant significatif.

Fig. 1

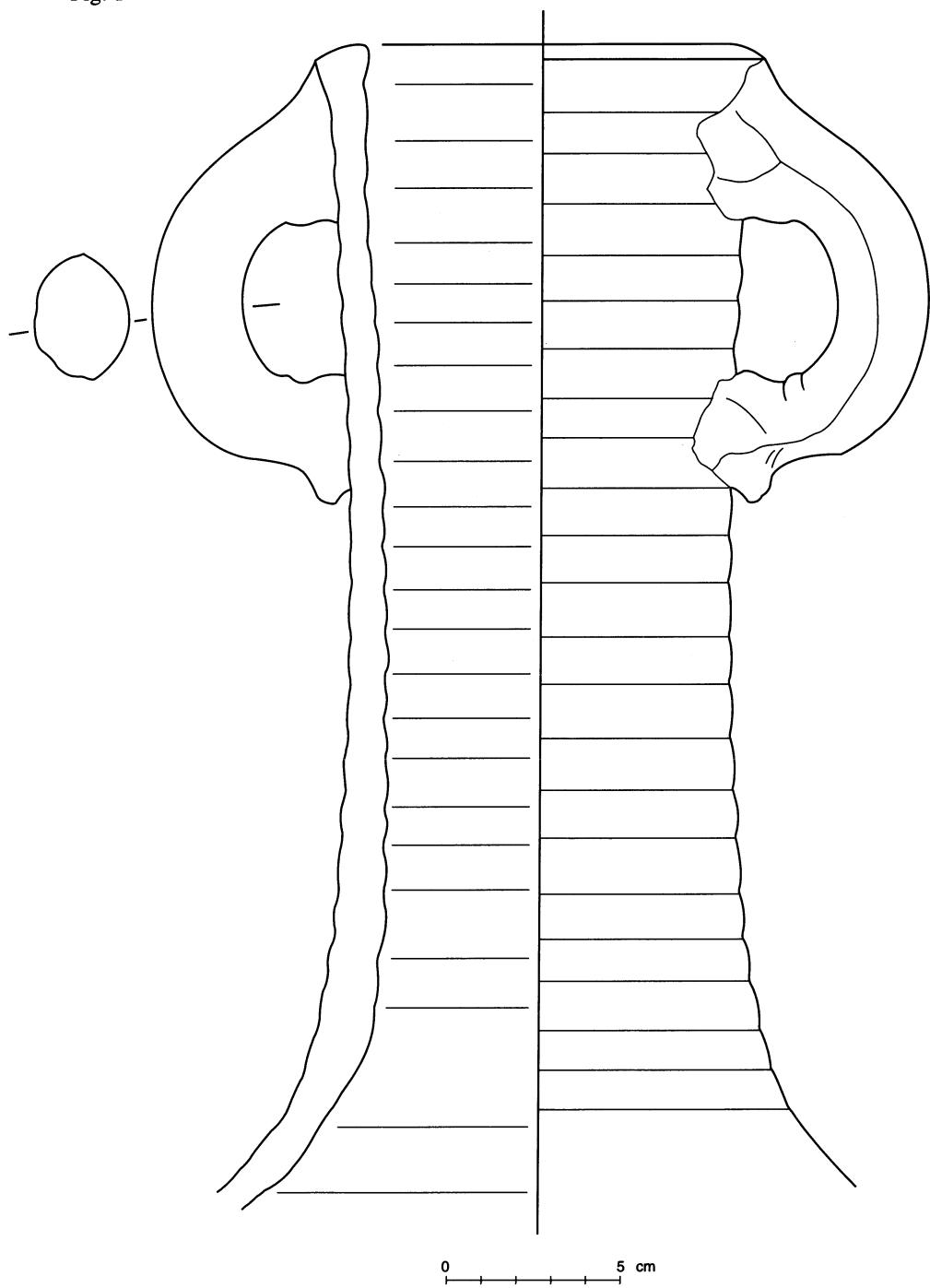


Fig. 2

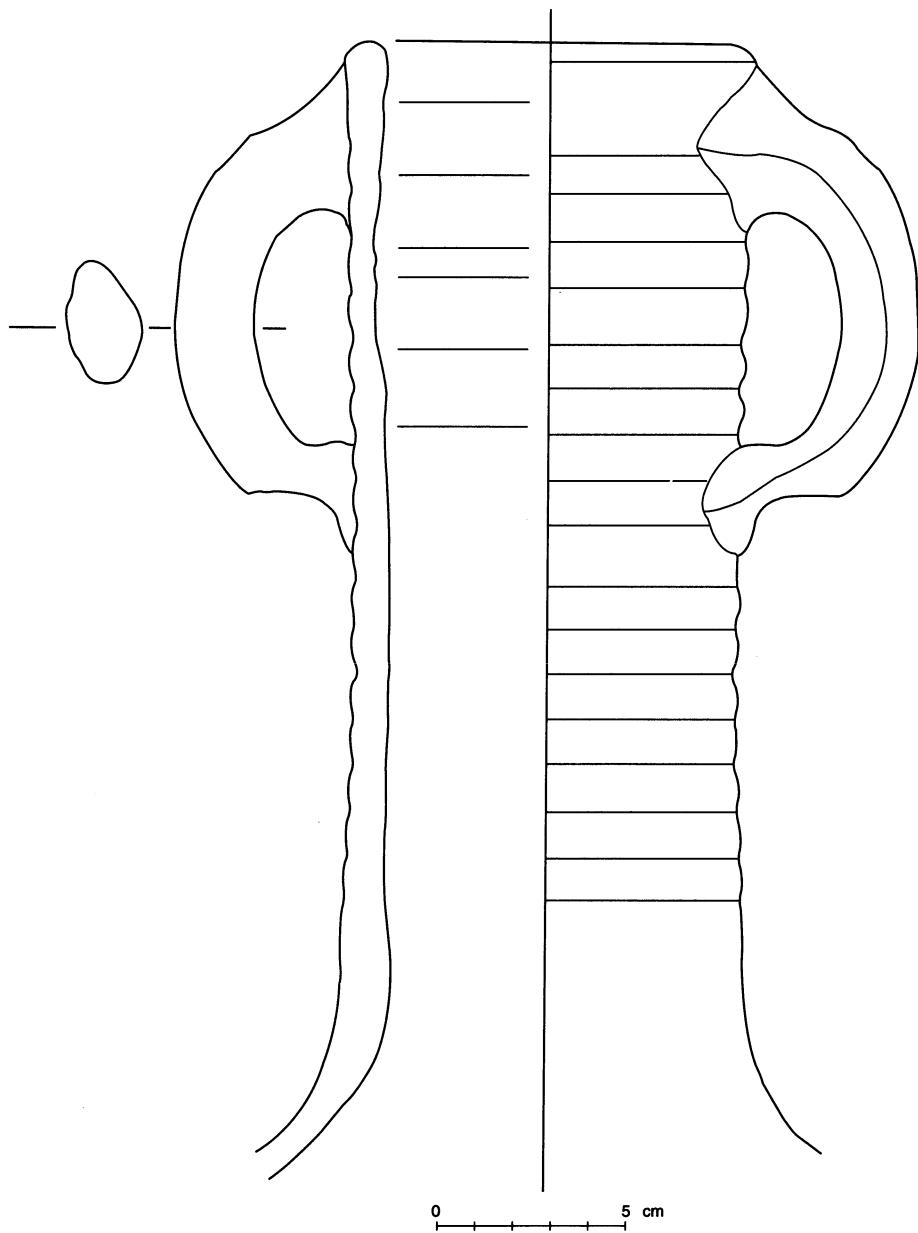


Fig. 3

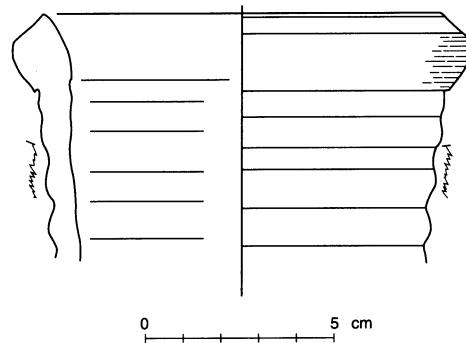


Fig. 4

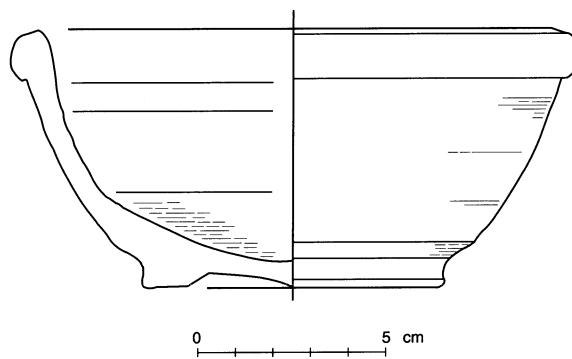
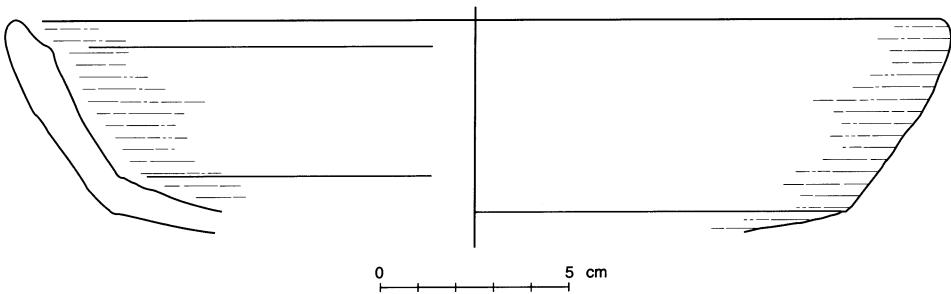


Fig. 5



**Fig. 2**

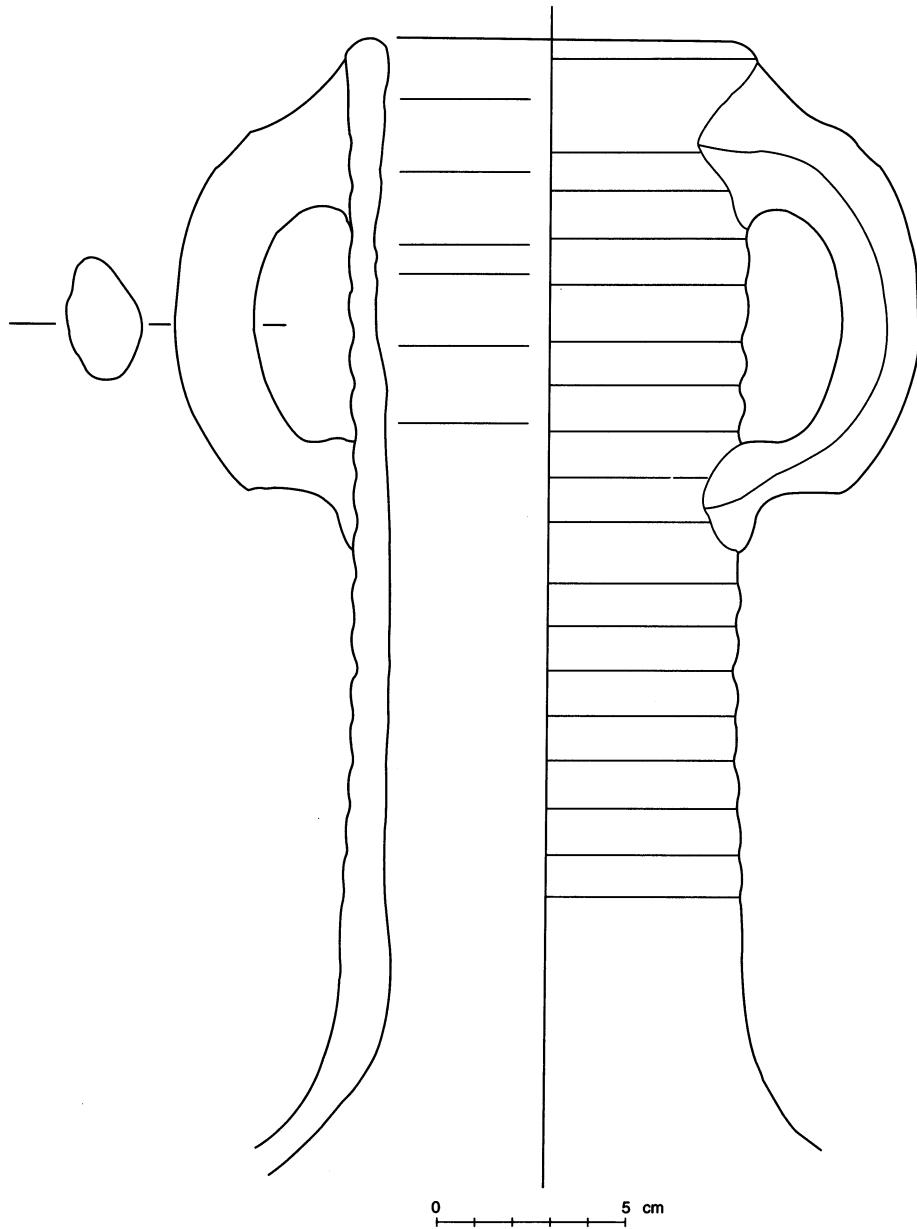


Fig. 3

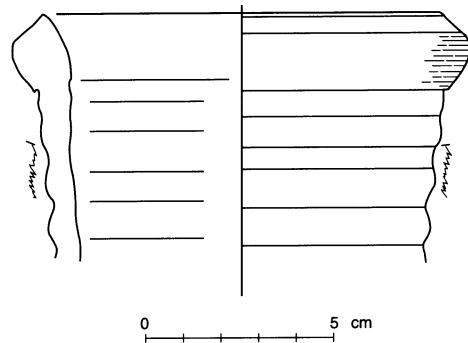


Fig. 4

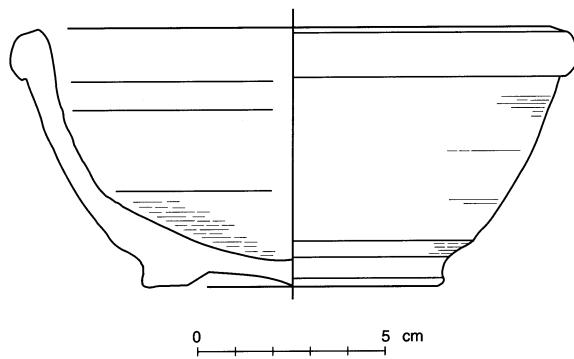


Fig. 5

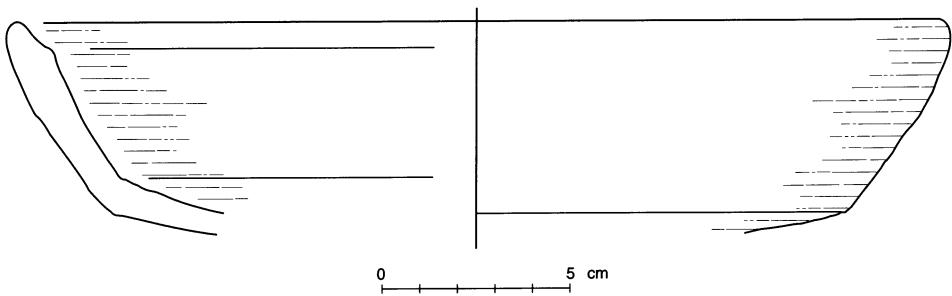


Fig. 6

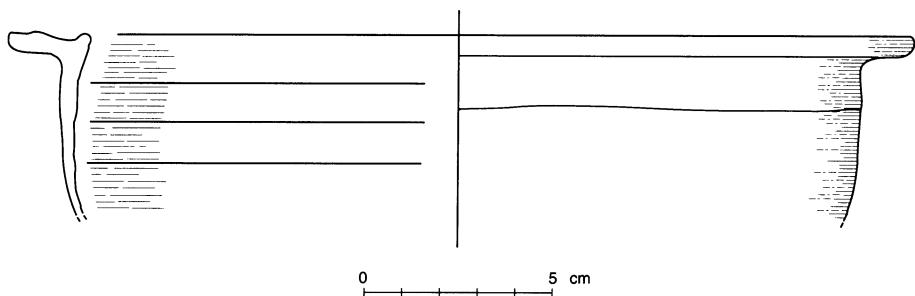


Fig. 7

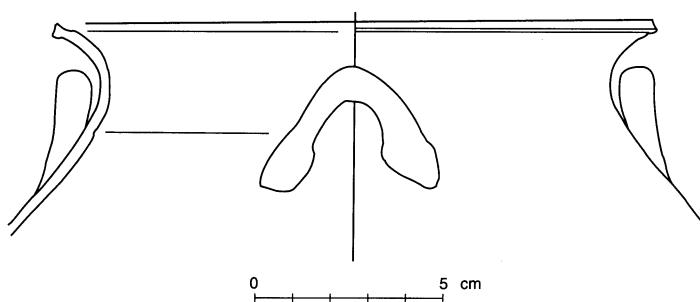


Fig. 8

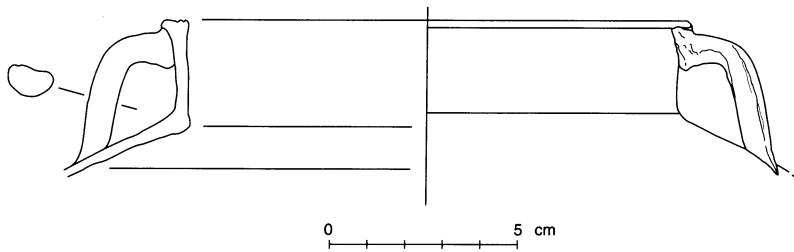


Fig. 9

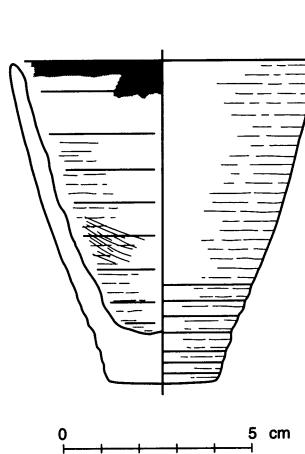


Fig. 10

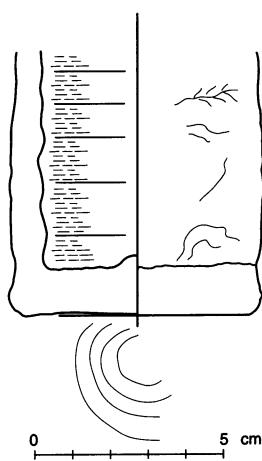


Fig. 11

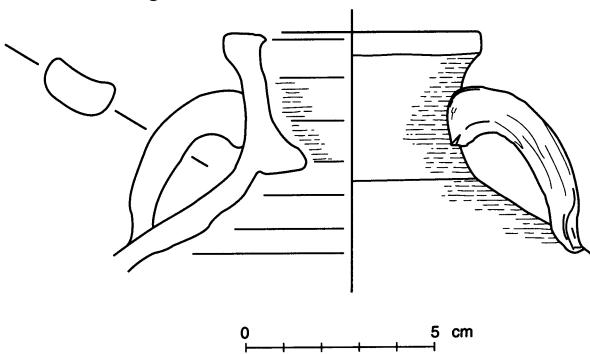


Fig. 12

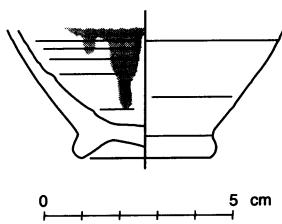


Fig. 13

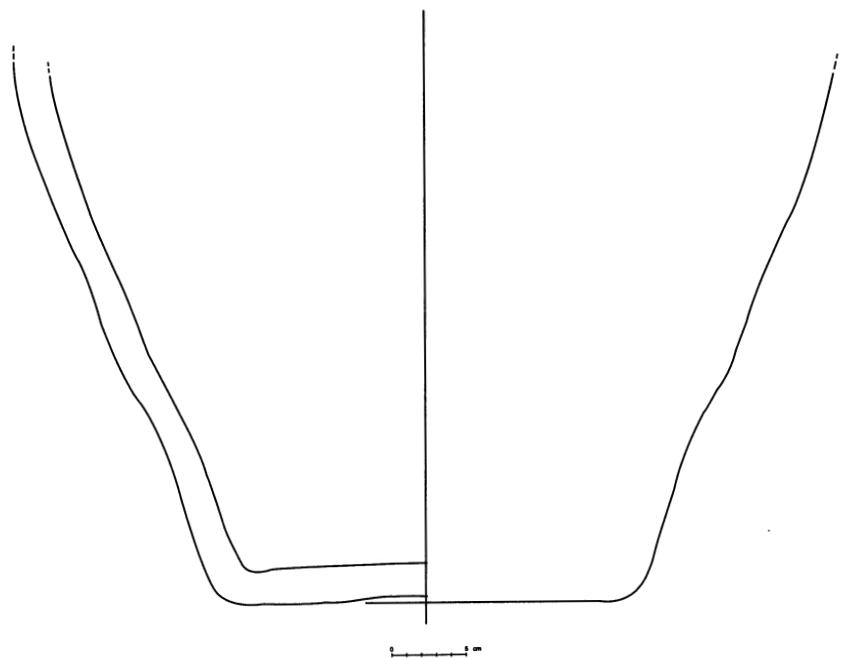


Fig. 14

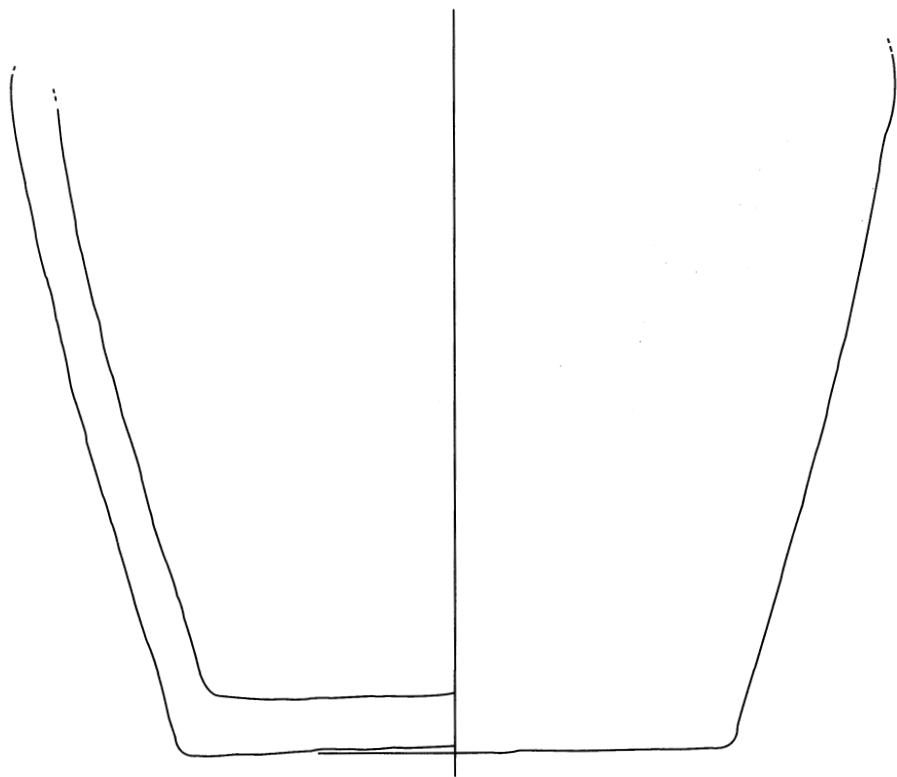


Fig. 15

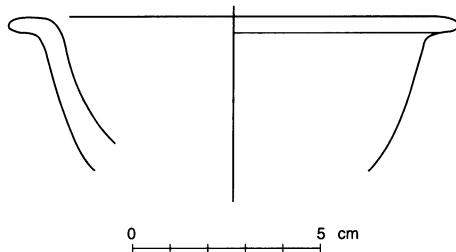


Fig. 16

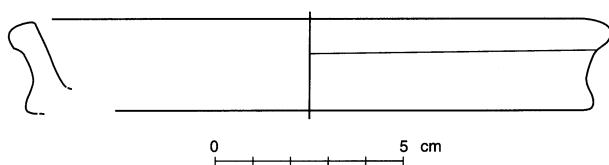


Fig. 17

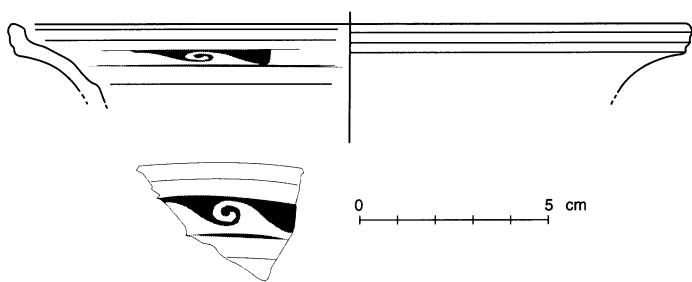
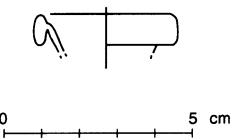
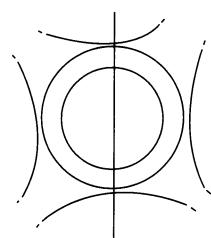
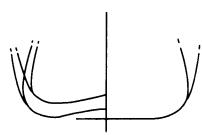


Fig. 18



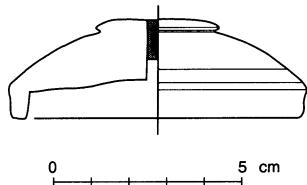
0 5 cm

Fig. 19



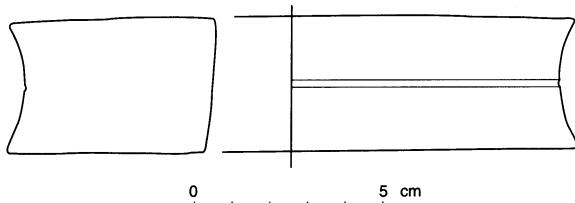
0 5 cm

Fig. 20



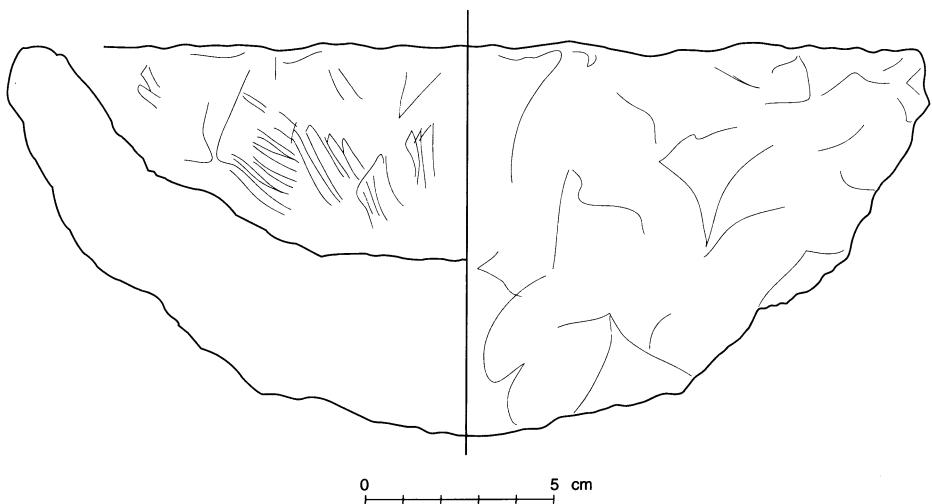
0 5 cm

Fig. 21



0 5 cm

Fig. 22



0 5 cm

7.

**Saqqara Anubieion**  
(Egypt Exploration Society)

FROM October to December 1996 there was a further study season on pottery from the Anubieion excavations. A few extra pieces from the Old and Middle Kingdoms were catalogued but work was primarily directed at completing the New Kingdom. There was more additional material than expected, but the first pottery volume, covering from the Archaic to the Third Intermediate Period, is essentially complete as far as fieldwork is concerned. Research on comparative material is still required, since the small size of many of the sherds makes identification of some forms difficult, and this must take place before preparation of the manuscript. It is nevertheless clear that there are two major phases of early deposition in the area. The first belongs to the late Old Kingdom, First Intermediate Period and early Middle Kingdom and must relate to the cult of Teti and to burials near his pyramid. The second is of the 18th and 19th Dynasties and will derive from the New Kingdom shaft-grave cemetery, and perhaps also sand-burials, that extended above and cut into the site of the pyramid complex and its associated mastabas.

It now seems likely that the remaining pottery to the end of the use of the temple will be divided between two further volumes. It is hoped that all imported amphorae (by Janine Bourriau) and all marl wares (which diminish greatly in number and variety in the course of the Ptolemaic) can be incorporated into a second volume, together with the silt wares of the Late Dynastic Period, and that the fieldwork for this volume may be completed, or almost completed, next year. The silt wares of the Ptolemaic and early Roman phases would then constitute the third volume.

Drawing of the catalogued material, by Andrew Boyce, is taking place simultaneously.

Peter FRENCH

## 8.

## Saqqara

Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology in Cairo

DURING the 1996 and 1997 seasons of joint Polish-Egyptian excavations at Saqqara, undertaken by the Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology of Warsaw University, Cairo and directed by Prof. Karol Myśliwiec, the area to the west side of Zoser's pyramid complex was examined. During the first season which lasted for three months from mid-August until mid-November 1996, the previously (1987) excavated material from Trial pit I located close to the pyramid's axis<sup>1</sup> was examined. The pottery excavated in 1996 was drawn and photographed. All diagnostic sherds were documented. The pottery was examined from a technological point of view, and the clays were described according to the Vienna system.

The majority of the potsherds was datable to the Old Kingdom. The commonest types were the so-called "offering jars" (Opferkrüge) of the 3rd and 4th Dynasties, handmade, of an extremely lightly-fired, porous Nile-C fabric (nos. 1-3); "Maidum-ware" bowls of marl clay (Marl A1) and their imitations in Nile fabric B2 (no. 4), typical of the Vth and VIth Dynasties; bread moulds in Nile fabric C and "miniatures" made of Nile B2 (no. 5). Some of the "offering jars" bear pot marks in the shape of a cross cut in the wet clay (no. 6).

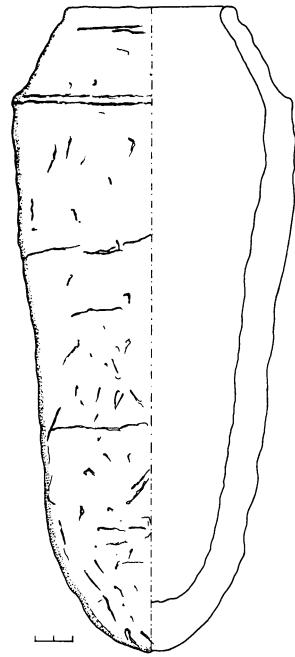
A few pots in a very fragmentary state dating from the Middle Kingdom to the Coptic period were found in this same area. A small number of imports includes an amphora from Samos.<sup>2</sup> The material unearthed during the season 1997 included the same types as in 1996.

1. K. MYŚLIWIEC and T. HERBICH, "Polish Research at Saqqara in 1987", *EiTrav* XVII, 1995, 178-203.

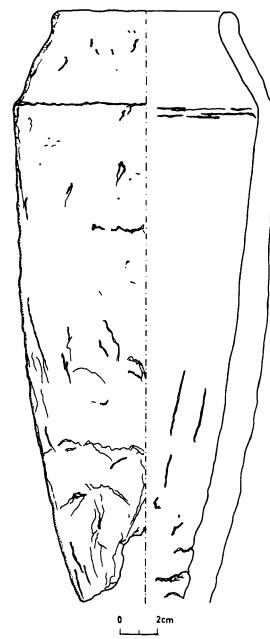
2. I would like to thank Dr J. Bourriau for this identification.

The pottery discovered inside *Mer.f-neb.f*'s tomb came mainly from undisturbed primary deposits and consists of four almost complete stands and four basins (Waschnapf) in Nile fabric B1, both handmade and turned, with a red slip outside and inside (on the basins and one of the stands) and polished. One of the red basins painted a light blue on the outside, is an interesting and rare find.

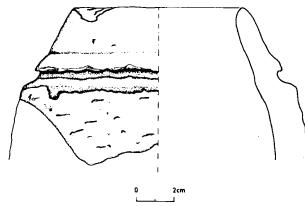
Teodozja Izabela RZEUSKA



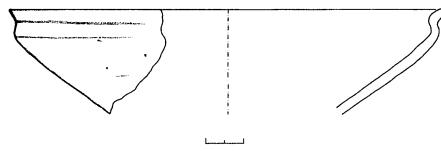
1. 3rd-4th Dyn.  
SO 96/4p.



2. 3rd-4th Dyn.  
SQ 96/311



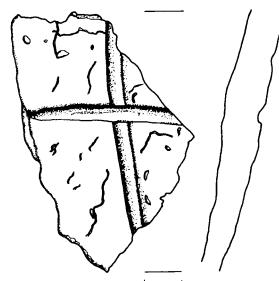
3. 3rd-4th Dyn.  
SQ 97/404



4. SQ 96/228



5. SQ 96/78



6. SO 96/203

0            5            10 cm

Figure 1.

## 9.

## Saqqara

Fouilles de la mission archéologique du musée du Louvre,  
secteur du *mastaba* d'Akhethetep<sup>1</sup>

**L**ES poteries mises au jour au cours des dégagements, dans les couches archéologiques ou provenant des déblais, illustrent trois périodes d'occupation qui correspondent à l'ensemble funéraire d'Akhethetep, des inhumations de Basse Époque et des installations de l'époque copte.

### Ancien Empire

Seulement quelques formes, en pâte limoneuse (L), sont attestées : coupelles miniatures, « Maidum-bowls », « Beer jars ».

### Basse Époque

Les inhumations tardives exhumées se trouvaient dans une épaisse couche de sable située entre les arases des *mastabas* de l'Ancien Empire et les fondations des vestiges coptes.

La vaisselle en pâte limoneuse (L) est plutôt fruste (grands plats ou plateaux, coupelles — certaines inscrites —, coupelles à pied, coupes à fond plat débordant, bols, torches, vases ovoïdes à fond pointu, petit col et lèvre en bourrelet<sup>2</sup>, bouteilles cylindriques à fond

1. Mission dirigée par Ch. ZIEGLER et, sur le terrain, placée sous la responsabilité de G. ANDREU et J.-P. ADAM. Une expertise du matériel a été faite par P. BALLET au début des fouilles en 1992. Une étude préliminaire est à paraître dans les *CCE*.

2. Pour comparaison cf. P. FRENCH, « A Preliminary Study of Pottery in Lower Egypt in the Late Dynastic and Ptolemaic Periods », *CCE* 3, 1992, p. 87, n° 17.

arrondi, haut col et lèvre arrondie<sup>3</sup>, jarres piriformes à fond plus ou moins pointu, lèvre en bourrelet et petites anses<sup>4</sup>, supports de jarre); on note aussi la présence de nombreux petits récipients en pâte marneuse (M) — pichets<sup>5</sup>, bouteilles<sup>6</sup> et vases Bès<sup>7</sup> — ainsi que quelques fragments d'amphores de type « phénicien » ou provenant du monde méditerranéen (type amphore rhodienne ancienne).

Dans son ensemble, ce matériel est semblable à celui publié par P. French et H. Ghaly (*CCE* 2, 1991, p. 93-124) et se situe entre l'époque saïte et l'époque ptolémaïque, même si une partie du matériel se rattache à des formes de la XXV<sup>e</sup> dynastie.

## Époque copte

Le matériel en pâte limoneuse (L) est le plus abondant (pots de cuisson — marmites et jattes —, vaisselle fine, bols carénés et décorés, fragments de gargolettes, de vases fermés et de pots de *noria*) avec un nombre important de fragments d'amphores *Late Roman Amphora* 7, mais on a aussi quelques récipients en pâte marneuse (M). La vaisselle fine, de fabrication locale, reprend les formes de la sigillée : la production en pâte rose d'Assouan (R) — groupes « O » et « W » — est bien représentée mais, on trouve aussi des imitations en pâte limoneuse. Les tessons décorés sont peu nombreux. Notons aussi la présence d'amphores *Late Roman Amphora* 1 et *Late Roman Amphora* 4 et de quelques tessons de vaisselle fine nord-africaine.

3. Pour comparaison, cf. P. FRENCH, « Late Dynastic Pottery from the Berlin / Hannover Excavation at Saqqarah, 1986 », *MDAIK* 44, 1988, p. 81, n° 2 et *CCE* 3, 1992, p. 90, n°s 22-26; P. FRENCH, H. GHALY, « Pottery Chiefly of the Late Dynastic Period, from Excavations by the Egyptian Antiquities Organisation at Saqqara », *CCE* 2, 1991, p. 119, n° 91.

4. Pour comparaison, cf. J.-P. LAUER, Z. ISKANDER, « Données nouvelles sur la momification dans l'Égypte ancienne », *ASAE* LIII, 1955, p. 170, fig. 3; French, *MDAIK* 44, 1988, p. 81, n° 1.

5. Pour comparaison, cf. FRENCH, GHALY, *CCE* 2, 1991, p. 108, n° 38.

6. Dans cette catégorie nous avons aussi des bouteilles avec deux petits trous à la base du col. Pour comparaison, cf. J. BOURRIAU et D.A. ASTON, « The Pottery », dans G.T. MARTIN *et al.*, *The Tomb-Chapel of Paser and Ra'ia at Saqqâra*, Londres, 1985, p. 51-55, n° 24 et pl. 37; FRENCH, GHALY, *CCE* 2, 1991, p. 109, n° 43.

7. Pour comparaison, cf. BOURRIAU, *Umm el-Ga'ab. Pottery from the Nile Valley before the Arab Conquest*, Cambridge. 1981, p. 83, n° 160.

Ce matériel s'apparente à celui provenant du monastère de Saint-Jérémie<sup>8</sup> et peut être globalement daté du VII<sup>e</sup> siècle. L'occupation a dû se poursuivre jusqu'au IX<sup>e</sup>-X<sup>e</sup> siècle<sup>9</sup>.

Guy LECUYOT

8. H. GHALY, « Pottery Workshops of Saint-Jeremia (Saqqara) », *CCE* 3, 1992, p. 161-171.

9. À ce jour nous n'avons pu voir qu'une partie de la céramique, celle correspondant aux couches les plus anciennes du secteur ouest (construction et première phase d'utilisation).

## 10.

## Dahshur 1990-1995

(Metropolitan Museum of Art)

**I**N 1990, the Department of Egyptian Art of the Metropolitan Museum of Art opened new excavations directed by Dieter Arnold at the Pyramid of Senwosret III. During five seasons (1990, 1992-1995), the pyramid and its substructures, including the tombs of the royal women originally discovered by Jacques de Morgan in 1894-1895,<sup>1</sup> have been cleared and replanned. In addition, in 1994, the previously unknown tomb of the Queen Mother Weret was discovered under the south side of the king's pyramid. Clearance of the mortuary temple and the South Temple which are part of the pyramid complex have also been undertaken.<sup>2</sup>

The galleries for the burial of the royal women along the north side of the pyramid still contained pottery *in situ* in some of the burial chambers. These groups (**figure 1**) include examples of the standard Middle Kingdom corpus such as large bottles and plates in Nile C and egg-shaped bottles in Marl C (**fig. 1.1-3**), as well as model vessels placed together in a large deep bowl (**fig. 1.4-8**). Also found in these tombs are red-coated and polished cups, jars, beakers and bottles (**fig. 2.1-4**) which Dorothea Arnold in her publication of the pottery from the queens' chambers in the pyramid of

1. J. DE MORGAN, *Fouilles à Dahchour, Mars-Juin 1894* (Vienna, 1895); *id., Fouilles à Dahchour en 1894-1895* (Vienna, 1903).

2. This tomb is associated with Mastaba 9 on the south side of the king's pyramid. A. OPPENHEIM, "A first look at recently discovered 12th Dynasty royal jewelry from Dahshur," *KMT* 6.1 (Spring, 1995) 10-11. Di. ARNOLD and A. OPPENHEIM, "Reexcavating the Senwosret III pyramid complex at Dahshur: A report on the architecture and reliefs," *KMT* 6.2 (Summer, 1995) 44-56.

Amenemhat III at Dahshur called “Pyramid Ware”.<sup>3</sup> This Pyramid Ware, with its all-over red coating and weak polish, may have been meant to imitate Meidum ware and appears to be a special funerary pottery intended solely for royal burials.<sup>4</sup> A similar group of red-polished vessels was found in the tomb of the Queen Mother Weret (fig. 2.5-8). The tomb of Queen Weret although badly destroyed by robbers also contained a number of marl clay vessels with hieroglyphic and hieratic jar labels showing that their contents were specifically intended for the royal burial. Figure 2.9 shows a marl clay jar which is labeled “first-class myrrh.”

The mortuary temple and South Temple have been almost completely destroyed by stone quarrying and the destruction levels contain very little pottery. The majority of the pottery from the pyramid complex enclosure recorded in the first four seasons comes from surface burials and dumps against the exterior face of the southern enclosure wall, from the area between the enclosure wall and the south wall of the South Temple, and from the causeway entrance to the pyramid complex. Scattered over and cut into the destruction levels and subfoundations of the pyramid complex are Late and Ptolemaic Period burials (figure 3). The extent of this later cemetery was remarked on by De Morgan and some of the pottery from the current excavations is identical to that published by him.<sup>5</sup> Late Period remains include an amphora burial which bore an Aramaic inscription, Chiote and Canaanite / Phoenician amphorae, a fragment of an Attic red-figured crater dating to the middle of the 5th century B.C., and several Bes jars.

In the dumps in the area of the enclosure wall and South Temple, pottery associated with the continuing function of the mortuary cult from the 12th Dynasty into the 13th Dynasty was found. It includes Nile C bottles (fig. 4.6-7) and meat containers, Nile B<sub>1</sub> hemispherical cups (fig. 4.1-3), Nile B<sub>2</sub> model vessels (fig. 4.8-10), beaker jars (fig. 4.5) and large Marl C storage jars (fig. 4.14). From the 13th Dynasty,

3. Do. ARNOLD, “Keramikbearbeitung in Dahschur 1976-1981,” *MDAIK* 38 (1982) 28, fig. 2, 36, 42, 57-58.

4. S. ALLEN, “Queens’ Ware: Royal Funerary Pottery in the Middle Kingdom,” *Proceedings of the Seventh International Congress of Egyptologists, Cambridge, England, 1995*, forthcoming.

5. J. DE MORGAN, *Fouilles à Dahchour, Mars-Juin 1894* (Vienna, 1895) 43-46.

fragments of Canaanite jars and Tell el-Yahudieh juglets have been found as well as Marl C plates with incised designs on the interior (fig. 4.15).

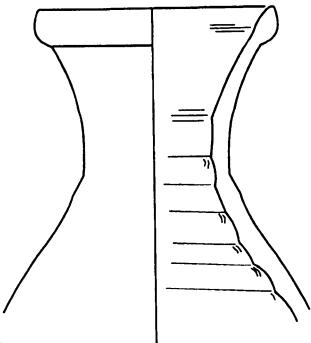
In addition to the Middle Kingdom material, New Kingdom material was found in dumps around the South Temple. Graffiti which have survived on fragments of column drums show that the South Temple was still standing and functioning in the New Kingdom,<sup>6</sup> probably up to the time of Ramses II, as evidenced by a restoration inscription of Khaemwaset. This pottery is still under study but includes a large proportion of cylindrical bread molds and bread plates (*dokkas*) as well as many fragments of large jars with blue-painted decoration.

Excavations during the 1995 season uncovered the undisturbed burial of Sit-Werut, wife of a vizier of Senwosret III or Amenemhat III.<sup>7</sup> Pottery from this tomb will be studied during the 1996 season.

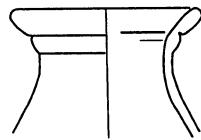
Susan J. ALLEN

6. J.P. ALLEN "Further Evidence for the Coregency of Amenhotep III and IV?" *Göttinger Miszellen* 140 (1994) 7-8; *id.*, Round Table, "Further Evidence for the Coregency of Amenhotep III and IV? Three Views on a Graffito Found at Dahshur," *Amarna Letters III* (San Francisco: KMT Communications, 1994) 26-28.

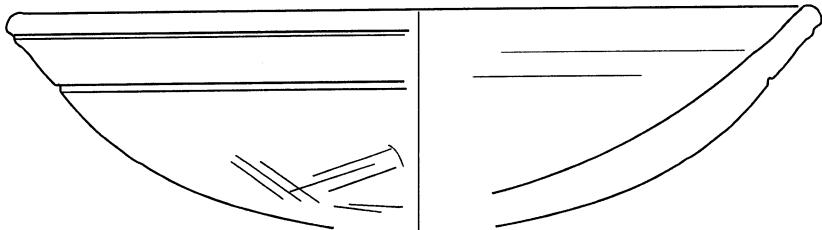
7. Di. ARNOLD, "Two New Mastabas of the Twelfth Dynasty at Dahshur," *Egyptian Archaeology* 9 (1996) 23-25.



1. Tomb 9 – 90/64



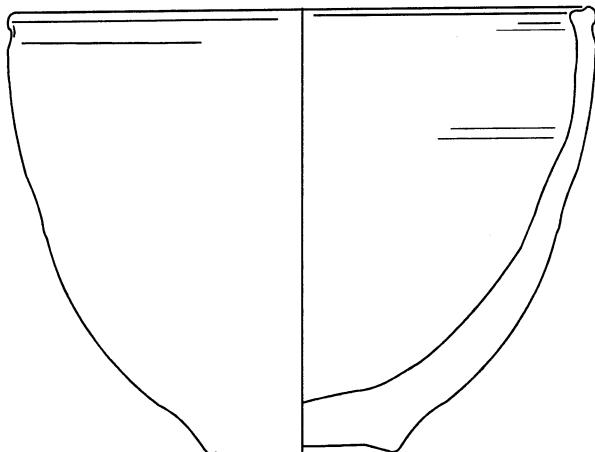
2. Tomb 9 – 90/63



3. Tomb 11 – 90/68



5. Tomb 9 – 90/96



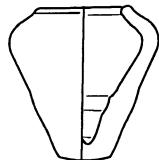
4. Tomb 9 – 90/55



6. Tomb 9 – 90/97



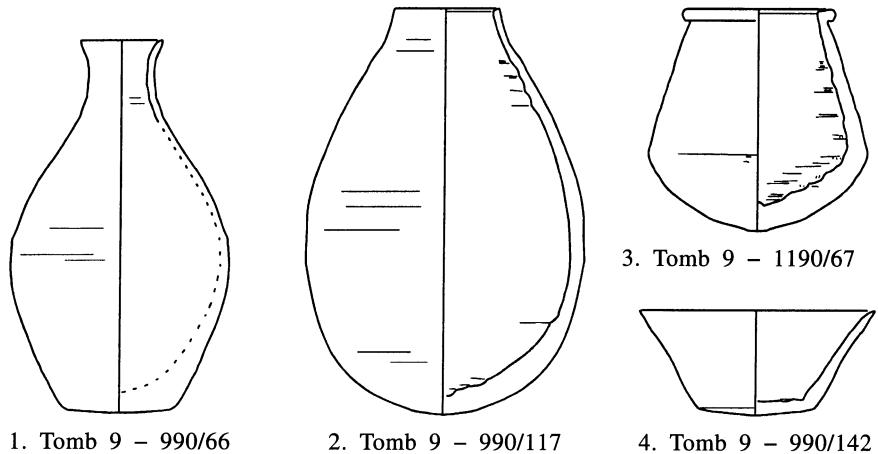
7. Tomb 9 – 90/59



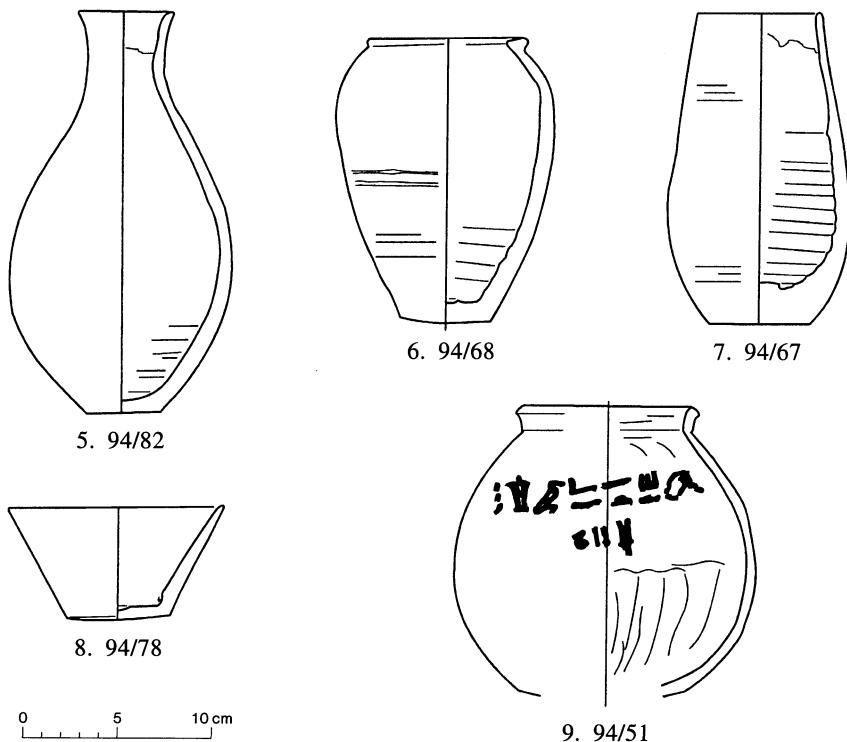
8. Tomb 9 – 90/61

0            5            10 cm

**Figure 1.** 1. Large bottle, Nile C, red-coated exterior; 2. Egg-shaped bottle, Marl C, plain; 3. Large plate, Nile B<sub>2</sub>, red-coated and polished exterior; 4. Large deep bowl, Nile B<sub>2</sub>, red coated exterior; 5. Model bowl, Nile B<sub>2</sub>, red coating splashed on interior and exterior; 6. Model plate, Nile B<sub>1</sub>, red coating splashed on interior and exterior; 7. Model tureen, Nile B<sub>2</sub>, red-coated exterior; 8. Model jar, Nile B<sub>2</sub>, plain.

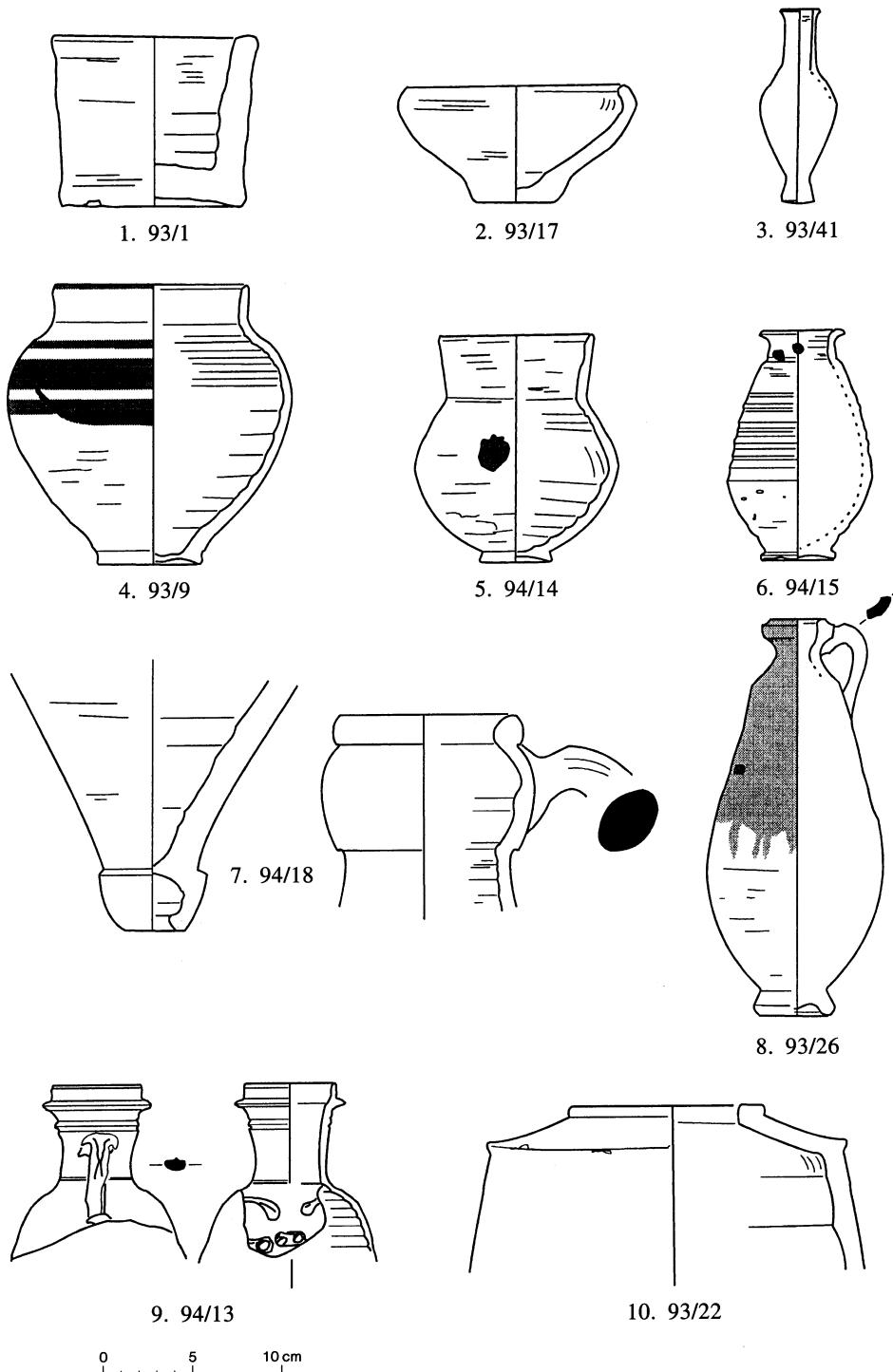


Mastaba 9 – Burial of Queen Weret



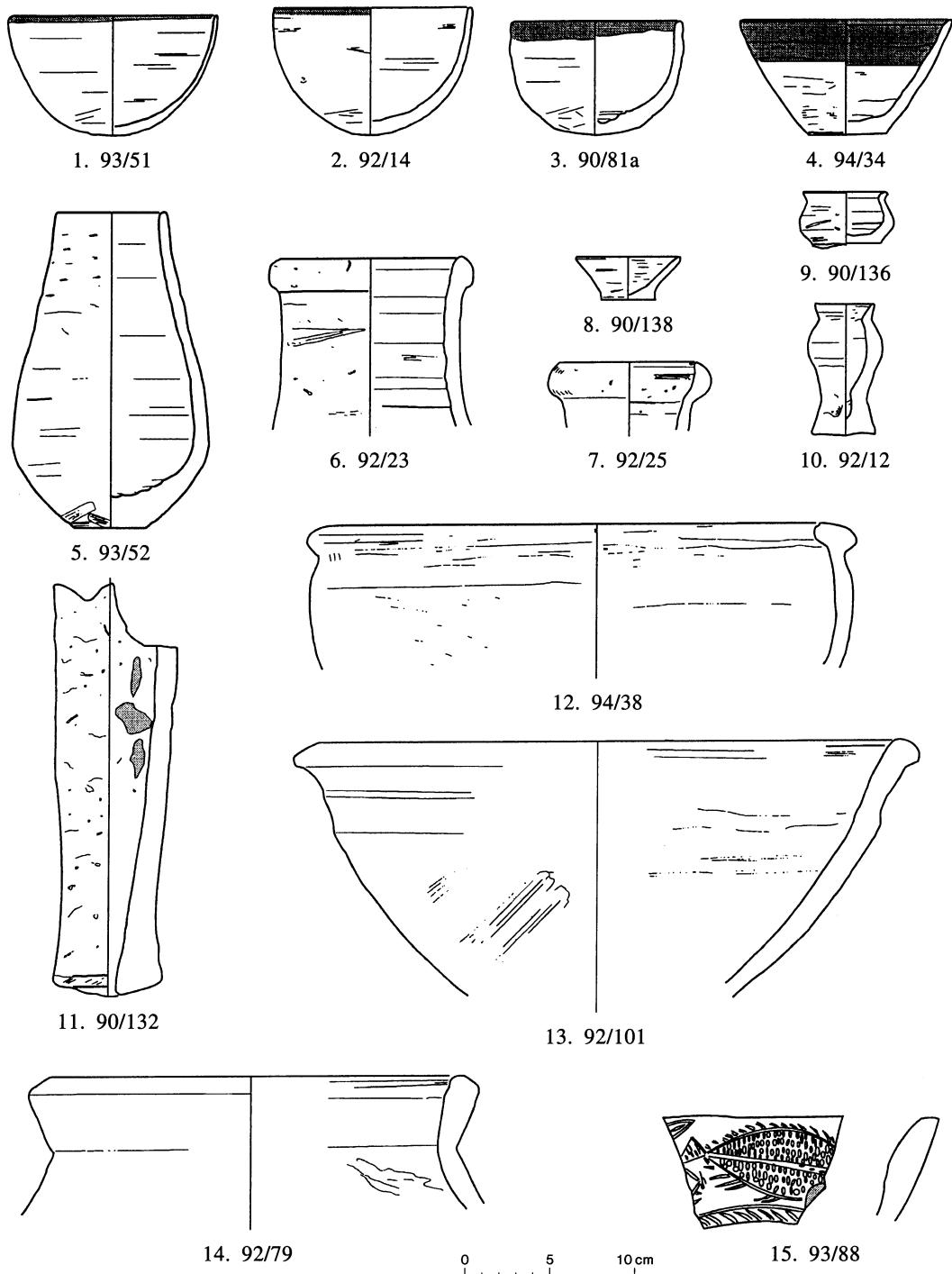
**Figure 2.** *Pyramid Ware Nile B<sub>1</sub>*, fine red coating all over, polished: 1. Medium-sized bottle; 2. Medium-sized jar; 3. Medium-sized carinated jar; 4. Small carinated cup; 5. Medium-sized bottle; 6. Medium-sized shoulderered jar; 7. Medium-sized beaker; 8. Small carinated cup; 9. Marl C, Medium-sized jar with inscription in cursive hieroglyphs, "First class myrrh, 2nd 'h'."

### Surface Burials



**Figure 3.** 1. Small beaker, Nile B<sub>2</sub>-C, plain; 2. Small bowl, Nile B<sub>2</sub> red-coated interior and exterior; 3. Small bottle, unidentified fabric; 4. Medium-sized jar, Marl C, cream-coated with dark red bands on shoulder and rim; 5. Small jar, Marl A<sub>2</sub>, plain, “killed”; 6. Small jar Marl A<sub>3</sub>, 2 holes pierced before firing; 7. Chiote amphora; 8. Medium-sized bottle/flask, Marl B ?, red-coated upper body, “killed”; 9. Medium-sized Bes jar, Marl B, plain, applied decoration; 10. Canaanite/Phoenician amphora.

Middle Kingdom



**Figure 4.** 1. Small hemispherical cup, Nile B<sub>1</sub>, plain, red rim; 2. Small hemispherical cup, Nil B<sub>1</sub>, plain, red rim; 3. Small hemispherical cup, Nile B<sub>2</sub>, plain, red rim; 4. Small cup, Nile B<sub>2</sub>, red rim; 5. Medium-sized beaker, Nile B<sub>2</sub>-C, plain; 6. Large bottle, Nile C, red-coated exterior; 7. Large bottle, Nile C, red-coated exterior; 8. Model bowl, Nile B<sub>1</sub>, plain; 9. Model tureen, Nile B<sub>2</sub>, plain; 10. Model vase, Nile B<sub>2</sub>, plain; 11. Bread mould, Nile B<sub>2</sub>, coated on interior; 12. Large tureen, Sandy Nile; 13. Large carinated bowl, Marl A<sub>2</sub>, plain; 14. Large jar, Marl C, plain; 15. Platter, incised designs on interior, Marl C, plain.

## 11. Abydos. Umm el-Qaab, Grab des Chasechemui

Deutsches Archäologisches Institut Kairo

Die im Herbst 1995 am Grab des Chasechemui begonnenen Nachuntersuchungen wurden im Frühjahr 1996 (10. Kampagne) sowie im Herbst 1996 und Frühjahr 1997 (11. Kampagne) wieder aufgenommen.<sup>1</sup> Während dieser Arbeiten konnte der Bereich nördlich der Königskammer vollständig freigelegt werden (Kammern 1-33).<sup>2</sup> Das bislang geborgene Fundgut stammt aus der Füllung dieser Kammern, dem sie überlagernden Sand, der Rampe am Nordende sowie einem Durchstich der Halden auf der Westseite des Grabs.

Den Großteil des keramischen Materials machen dünnwandige ovoide Gefäße aus Mergelton aus, deren Außenseite an Rand, Hals und Schulter horizontale Streichspuren und im unteren Bereich der Wandung Spachtelspuren erkennen lässt (**Abb. 1**; *BCE* XX, 1997, S. 27, **Abb. 1**). Gefäße dieser Variante weisen auf der Schulter, weniger häufig an der Wandung, Ritzmarken auf, die generell vor dem Brennen angebracht wurden.<sup>3</sup> Dickwandigere ovoide Flaschen, darunter solche mit hochgezogener Schulter, sind seltener vertreten (**Abb. 2-4**). Die Oberfläche dieser Gefäße ist zumeist stärker geglättet,

1. Für einen ersten Bericht zur Keramik siehe *BCE* XX, 1997, S. 25ff.; für einen allgemeinen Vorbericht siehe G. DREYER, *Chasechemui*, in: G. DREYER et al., *Umm el-Qaab. Nachuntersuchungen im frühzeitlichen Königsfriedhof. 9./10. Vorbericht*, in *MDAIK* 54, 1998, S. 164ff.
2. W.M.F. PETRIE, *The Royal Tombs of the Earliest Dynasties* II, EEF 21, London 1901, pl. LXIII.
3. Diese Marken ähneln sehr stark solchen aus den Mastabas K1 und K5 vom Anfang der 3. Dynastie: J. GARSTANG, *Mahasna and Bet Khallaf*, ERA 1901, London 1902, pl. XXVIII (17-27).

so daß die Herstellungsspuren nicht so deutlich wie bei den dünnwandigeren in Erscheinung treten. Auf diesen Gefäßen sind ebenfalls Ritzmarken zu beobachten, die von denen auf den dünnwandigen ovoiden Gefäßen abzuweichen scheinen, doch liegen bislang zu wenige vor, als daß sich klare Unterscheidungskriterien herausarbeiten ließen.

Die auf Weinkrügen angebrachten Marken Scheinen dagegen das aus der 1. Dynastie bekannte System aus Strichen und Punkten zu verwenden.<sup>4</sup> Im Vergleich zu den Weinkrügen vom Ende der 1. Dynastie hat sich die Größe dieses Typs stark reduziert, und die Gefäße sind jetzt "zylindrischer" als ihre Vorfürer der 1. Dynastie; Anbringungsort der Wülste und Herstellungsspuren sind allerdings meist identisch (**Abb. 6-7**). Entsprechend den kleineren Maßen der Weinkrüge hat sich auch der Durchmesser der Deckel dieser Gefäße verringert, der jetzt bei etwa 10 cm liegt. Sie bestehen weiterhin aus Nilton und sind sehr unregelmäßig gearbeitet (**Abb. 5**).

An sonstigen Vorratsgefäßern treten im Grabinventar die sogenannten Biertöpfe aus Nilton am häufigsten auf (*BCE* XX, 1997, S. 28, Abb. 4). Andere Typen sind dagegen jeweils nur mit einigen wenigen Exemplaren belegt, so z.B. dickwandige Flaschen aus Mergelton (**Abb. 8-9**; *BCE* XX, 1997, S. 27, Abb. 2). Bei einem kugelig-ovoiden Gefäß aus Nilton handelt es sich bislang um ein Einzelstück (**Abb. 11**). Seine Oberfläche ist weitestgehend abgesplittet und, soweit erhalten, fleckig verfärbt. Die Form erinnert an Gefäße der 1. Dynastie, die dort allerdings aus Mergelton bestehen.<sup>5</sup>

Auch Gefäße mit Standfläche und hochgezogener Schulter (**Abb. 10**) mögen Vorfürer in entsprechenden Typen der 1. Dynastie haben, sind allerdings deutlich schlanker als diese.<sup>6</sup> Sie bestehen aus grobem

4. *LingAeg* 5, 1997, S. 18, Abb. 2.

5. Tell Ibrahim Awad: E.C.M. VAN DEN BRINK, *Preliminary Report on the Excavations at Tell Ibrahim Awad, Seasons 1988-1990*, in E.C.M. VAN DEN BRINK (Hrsg.), *The Nile Delta in Transition. 4th. 3rd. Millennium B.C.*, Tel Aviv 1992, S. 50, 61, pl. 10; Abu Roash: A. KLASENS, *The Excavations of the Leiden Museum of Antiquities at Abu-Roash*, in *OMRO* XLI, 1960, S. 75, fig. 16 (E9); auch im Grab des Qa'a sind drei Exemplare dieses Typs vorhanden.

6. Grab des Qa'a: *BCE* XVII, 1993, S. 30, Abb. 5; *MDAIK* 52, 1996, S. 70, Abb. 24c. Diese Gefäße treten noch in Grab S2498 zusammen mit einigen Weinkrügen, aber auch mit rot polierten Medumschalen auf: J.E. QUIBELL, *Archaic Mastabas, Excavations at Saqqara (1912-1914)*, Kairo 1923, 44ff., pl. XXV, XXXIX (T).

Nilton und sind unregelmäßig geformt. Ihre Oberfläche weist innen und außen zahlreiche Fingerdruck- und -streichspuren auf, doch ist die Außenseite zumindest soweit geglättet, daß ein rosafarbener Überzug aufgetragen werden konnte, der teilweise in den Hals hineinreicht.

Offene Formen treten bislang nur in sehr geringem Umfang auf. Es wurden weitere Fragmente von Medumschalen aus Mergelton mit innen und außen dicht poliertem Überzug (**Abb. 12**; *BCE* XX, 1997, S. 28, Abb. 7), von Schalen mit Innenleiste (*BCE* XX, 1997, S. 28, Abb. 8) sowie von einfachen Schalen und Schüsseln aus Nilton, die einen teilweise streifig polierten Überzug aufweisen (**Abb. 14-15**), geborgen. Ein Fragment eines Bottichs aus Mergelton, das auf Innen- und Außenseite streifig poliert ist, stellt bislang einen Einzelfall dar (**Abb. 17**), ebenso eine Brotform des Typs A2,<sup>7</sup> die auf der Innenseite zahlreiche bis zu 0,5 cm tiefe Fingertupfen aufweist (**Abb. 16**).<sup>8</sup>

Die Geschichte der Nekropole von Umm el-Qa'ab mit ihren Phasen von Nutzung, Plünderung und Zerstörung, Kult- und Grabungsaktivitäten hat zur Folge, daß eine räumliche und zeitliche Zuweisung einzelner Objekte und ganzer Fundgattungen zu bestimmten Gräbern nur schwer möglich ist. Stratigraphische Mittel stehen zur Bestimmung relativchronologischer oder typologischer Kriterien nicht zur Verfügung. Nur selten befinden sich Objekte noch *in situ*. Bestenfalls haben sich Mulden von Gefäßen oder Verfärbungen erhalten, die durch Auslaufen von Flüssigkeiten entstanden sind. Auch im Grab des Chasechemui konnten zwar an einigen Wänden Abdrücke beobachtet werden, die erkennen ließen, daß dort Gefäße bis in eine Höhe von 2 m gestapelt waren, doch konnte nicht immer festgestellt werden, ob es sich um Keramik- oder Steingefäße handelte. Über den archäologischen Befund kann daher meist nur die

7. H. Jacquet-Gordon, *A Tentative Typology of Egyptian Bread Moulds*, in: D. ARNOLD (Hrsg.), *Studien zur altägyptischen Keramik*, SDAIK 8, Mainz 1981, S. 15, fig. 3.

8. Brotformen sind häufig innen mit Ritzungen versehen, deren Motive sich dann auf dem Brot abgedrückt haben dürften, z.B. in Elkab: J. BOURRIAU, *Umm el-Ga'ab. Pottery from the Nile Valley before the Arab Conquest*, Cambridge 1981, S. 17 (2) oder El-Tarif: H. KAMMERER-GROTHAUS, *Keramik*, in: B. GINTER, J.K. KOZLOWSKI, M. PAWLICKOWSKI, J. SLIWA und H. KAMMERER-GROTHAUS, *Frühe Keramik und Kleinfunde von El-Tarif*, AV 40, Mainz 1998, S. 91.

Anwesenheit von Gefäßen an bestimmten Stellen des Grabes geklärt werden. Die isolierte Lage des Grabes des Chasechemui macht wahrscheinlich, daß der überwiegende Teil des Fundgutes tatsächlich zum Inventar gehörte bzw. später im Bereich des Grabes niedergelegt wurde, die Verwerfungen also geringeren Umfang als bei den übrigen Gräbern in Umm el-Qa'ab haben dürften. Dennoch finden sich auch in diesem Grab Fragmente, die aus anderen Gräbern hierher verschleppt wurden.

Während die meisten der oben angeführten Gefäßtypen in typologische Reihen der Frühzeit eingefügt werden können oder Parallelen in weniger gestörtem Kontext haben<sup>9</sup> und so von den ebenfalls sehr zahlreich auftretenden Formen der Opferkeramik späterer Epochen unterschieden werden können, bereitet die Bestimmung einiger Gefäße durchaus Probleme. Einen derartigen Fall stellt eine flache Schale aus Nilton dar, in deren Mitte ein Ring eingearbeitet ist (**Abb. 13**), wodurch eine Nutzung als Lampe angenommen werden kann;<sup>10</sup> Schmauchspuren sind allerdings nicht vorhanden. Obwohl Schalen dieser Funktion bereits für das Alte Reich sowohl aus Keramik als auch Metall und Stein belegt sind,<sup>11</sup> scheinen die Herstellungsspuren eine Datierung dieses Stückes in das Mittlere Reich nahezulegen und eine spätere Einordnung (ab 2. Zwischenzeit) eindeutig auszuschließen.<sup>12</sup>

9. Die engste Parallele bildet bislang die Funde aus den über Schriftfunde an den Beginn der 3. Dynastie (Netjerichet) zu datierenden Mastabas von Bet Khallaf: J. GARSTANG, *Mahasna and Bet Khallaf*, pl. XXX-XXXI, was nicht verwundert, da Netjerichet offenbar die Bestattung des Chasechemui durchführte, s. DREYER, in: *MDAIK* 54, 1998, S. 166.

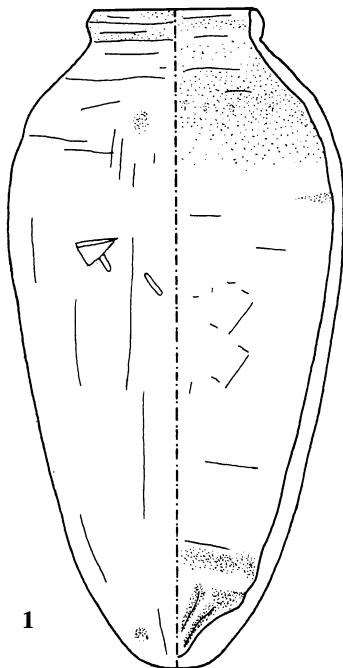
10. H.G. FISCHER, *Lampe*, in: *LÄ* III, Wiesbaden 1980, Sp. 913ff.

11. Siehe z.B. Saqqara: J.P. LAUER, *La pyramide à degrés* III. *Compléments, Fouilles à Saqqarah*, Kairo 1939, S. 6f., fig. 6A, B: 2 Exemplare aus Schist; Giza: ALI RADWAN, *Die Kupfer- und Bronzegefäße Ägyptens (Von den Anfängen bis zum Beginn der Spätzeit)*, *Prähistorische Bronzefunde* II 2, München 1983, S. 55f., Taf. 24 (132 C): 1 Exemplar aus Kupfer, vermutlich 5. Dynastie; Elkab: J.E. QUIBELL, *El Kab, ERA* 1897, London 1898, Taf. XII (32, 33): 2 Exemplare aus Keramik, Altes Reich. Eine Übersicht über das Material mit weiterer Literatur befindet sich bei V. MÜLLER, *Opfergruben der Mittleren Bronzezeit in Tell el-Dab'a*, Dissertation Göttingen 1996, Teil I: S. 112f.; Teil II: S. 139, fig. 63.

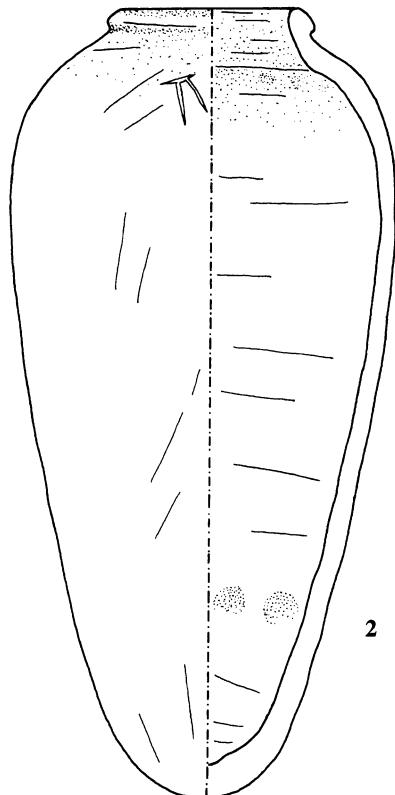
12. Diese Datierung verdanke ich einer freundlichen Mitteilung von VERA MÜLLER. Vermutlich im Mittleren, vielleicht auch im Neuen Reich wurden Restaurierungsmaßnahmen an allen bislang erneut untersuchten Gräbern durchgeführt (Dewens, Qa'a, Chasechemui).

Trotz der genannten Schwierigkeiten bei der zeitlichen Einordnung des Fundgutes bietet die Arbeit am Grab des Chasechemui die Möglichkeit, gut datierbare Keramik vom Ende der 2. Dynastie von der früheren und späteren Zeitstellungen abzugrenzen und somit die Entwicklung der Grabkeramik im Übergang von der Frühzeit zum Alten Reich darzustellen.

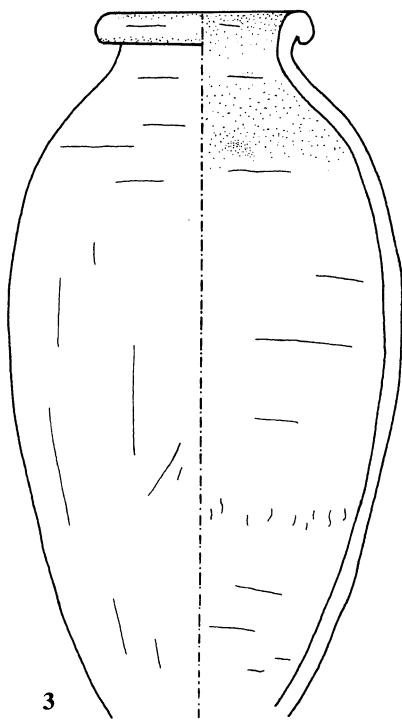
Eva-Maria ENGEL



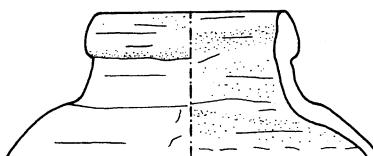
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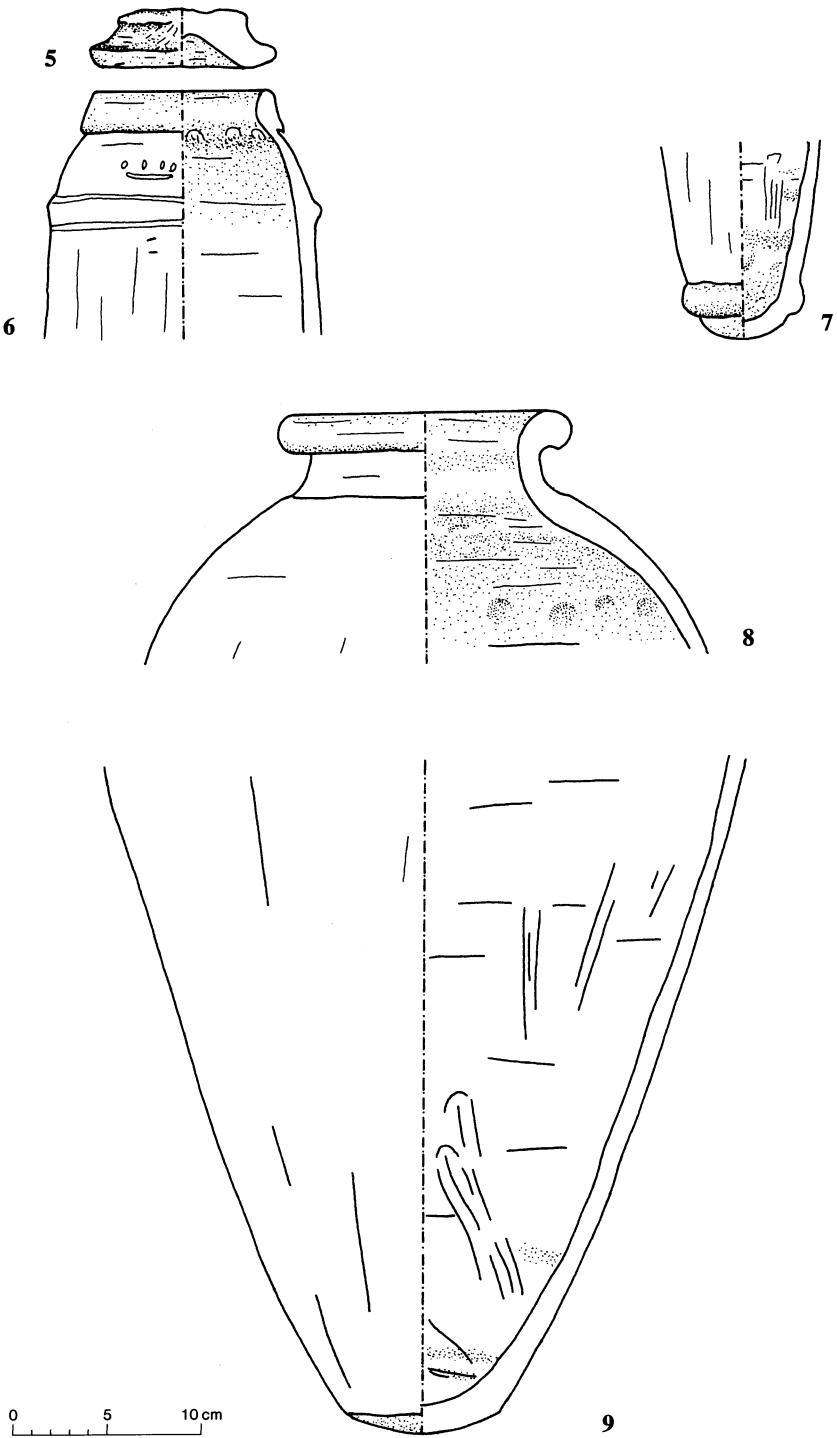


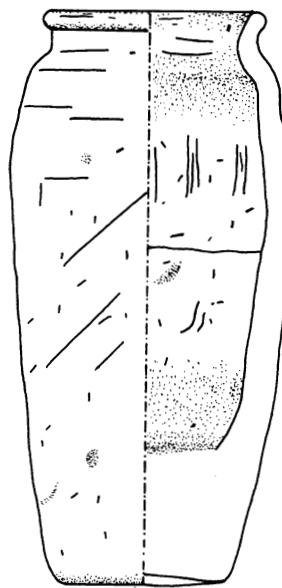
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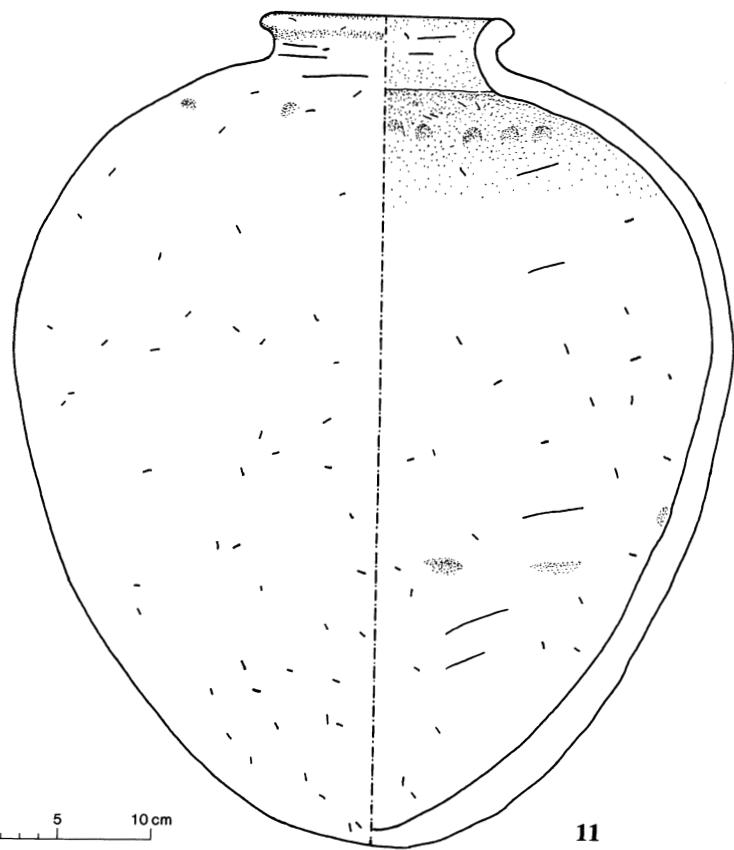
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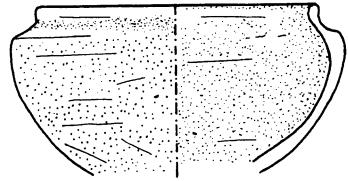




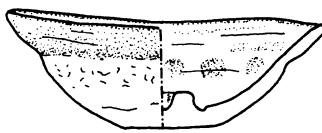
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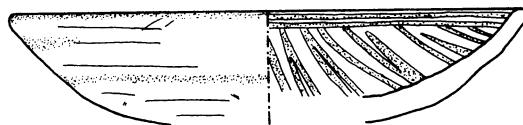
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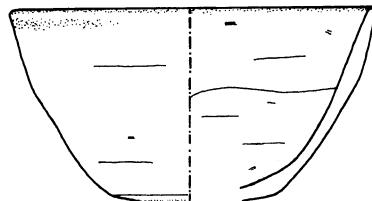
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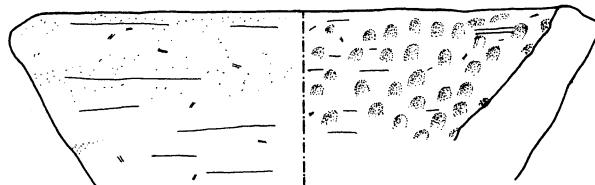
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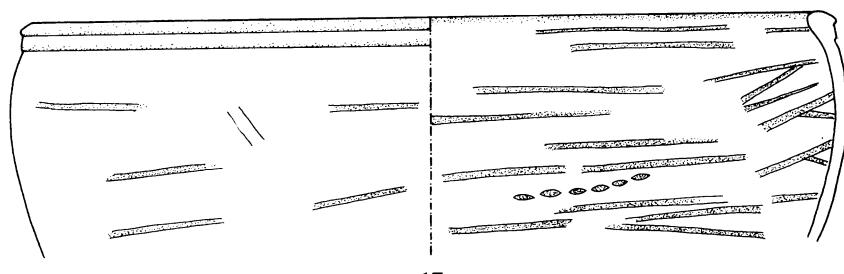
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17

## **12. Report on the Study of the Painted Pottery of the New Kingdom from Karnak North**

Centre d'archéologie méditerranéenne  
Académie polonaise des sciences

**F**OR a two week period in early December 1996 I continued the study of the New Kingdom painted pottery excavated at Karnak North. During this period the following were accomplished:

1. All alterations and corrections made to the drawings done by Khaled Zaza during the 1995 period of study were checked.  
And in relation to the blue-painted pottery only :
2. The range of shapes attested amongst the material has been established and all of the principle examples of each shape have been drawn and recorded.
3. In those cases where the shape is of particular interest, such as Bes jars, jars decorated with Hathor heads, gazelle-headed amphora and fineware drinking vessels, all examples of the types have been recorded.
4. All major decorative variations occurring upon any one shape have been documented.
5. Pieces to be photographed for publication in this medium were selected.

It should be noted that the following tasks remain to be completed before the study of the material can be regarded as completed:

1. All remaining blue-painted sherds — some twenty bags — should be examined again to ascertain that all material of significance has been recorded and that the presence of all types in each context has been documented.
2. The recording of the bichrome and linear decorated material, of predominantly early to mid-XVIIIth Dynasty date.

Colin A. HOPE

### **13. Tell Edfou. Céramique du Moyen Empire et du début de la XVIII<sup>e</sup> dynastie (fouilles franco-polonaises 1937-1939)**

**L**s'avère parfois que la seule possibilité de « rafraîchir » nos connaissances est de reprendre l'analyse des objets provenant de fouilles et aujourd'hui dans les musées. C'est le cas pour les matériaux d'Edfou où une mission de l'Institut français d'archéologie orientale et de l'université Józef Piłdudski de Varsovie mena des travaux pour la dernière fois en 1939, il y a près de 60 ans. Depuis, notre connaissance de la céramique égyptienne, entre autres, a fait des progrès. C'est pourquoi il nous a semblé important pour un site prestigieux comme Edfou de reprendre l'étude de la céramique trouvée dans le tell lors des fouilles franco-polonaises en 1937-1939.

Ces objets sont actuellement conservés au musée national de Varsovie. Nous avons choisi pour analyse des exemplaires publiés dans les rapports de fouilles<sup>1</sup>. Ils y sont définis comme provenant du Moyen Empire ou parfois, par erreur, autrement. On a ainsi distingué un ensemble d'environ 100 pièces presque complètes et de nombreux fragments. Presque tous proviennent de la nécropole d'Edfou et en quelques cas où une notation est restée sur le vase il fut possible de préciser la provenance de l'objet.

En cours d'analyse il fut possible de distinguer deux groupes : 1. La céramique du Moyen Empire. Ce groupe se compose de récipients aux formes caractéristiques tels les écuelles, les moules à pain, les soucoupes, les « salad mixers » et « flowerpots », les cruches

1. B. BRUYÈRE, *Fouilles franco-polonaises, Rapport I, Tell Edfou 1937*. Le Caire, 1937; K. MICHALOWSKI, *Fouilles franco-polonaises, Rapport II. Tell Edfou 1938*. Le Caire, 1938; K. MICHALOWSKI, *Fouilles franco-polonaises, Rapport III, Tell Edfou 1939*. Le Caire, 1950.

à vin ainsi que d'intéressantes formes plus exceptionnelles. La majorité des vases était exécutée en limon nilotique, quelques-uns en argile marneuse.

2. La céramique de la fin de la Seconde Période intermédiaire et du début de la XVIII<sup>e</sup> dynastie. Ce groupe se compose de huit objets, en particulier des grandes cruches en limon nilotique et des vases biconiques de la même matière. Ils ont été présentés au colloque qui se tint au Caire le 15 octobre 1996 à l'occasion du 60<sup>e</sup> anniversaire du début des fouilles franco-polonaises à Edfou et sont publiés dans les actes de ce colloque.

Actuellement, la publication du premier groupe de cette céramique est en préparation.

Teodozja Izabela RZEUSKA



## **II**

### **INFORMATIONS GÉNÉRALES**



## **14.**

## **Ceramic Technology and Production**

A colloquium held at the British Museum 20-22 November 1997

*On the program:*

1. Organisation of production
2. Raw materials and resources
3. Interpreting technological processes
4. Technological innovation and change
5. Social and cultural factors

Of particular interest to egyptologists are the lectures given by:

Paul NICHOLSON, "Refrigerators not made of iron: two technological traditions in Egyptian ceramics."

Roberta TOMBER, Keith MATTHEWS "Pottery 'production' at Mons Claudianus, Egypt."



### **III**

## **CLASSEMENT CHRONOLOGIQUE ET THÉMATIQUE**

**DES INFORMATIONS INCLUSES DANS LES PARTIES I ET II**

Les numéros renvoient aux numéros des articles



Dynasties archaïques : **10.**

Ancien Empire : **3, 6, 7, 8, 9.**

Première Période intermédiaire : **7.**

Moyen Empire : **11, 13.**

Commencement : **7, 8.**

Senousrit III : **10.**

XIII<sup>e</sup> dynastie : **10.**

Deuxième Période intermédiaire : **13.**

Nouvel Empire :

XVIII<sup>e</sup> dynastie : **12, 13.**

XVIII<sup>e</sup> et XIX<sup>e</sup> dynasties : **7, 10.**

Époque ramesside : **2, 5.**

Troisième Période intermédiaire : **1, 4, 7.**

Époque saïte : **1, 3, 4, 9, 10.**

Époque perse : **3.**

Époque ptolémaïque : **3, 4, 7, 9, 10.**

Époque romaine : **3, 6, 7, 14.**

Époque chrétienne : **8, 9.**

Amphores :

cananéennes : **5, 10.**

grecques : **1, 8, 9, 10.**

importées : **7.**

phéniciennes : **1, 9, 10.**

romaines : **9.**

Céramique importée autre qu'amphores :

chypriote : **1.**

égéenne : **5.**

phénicienne : **1.**

North African ware : **9.**

Tell el-Yahudieh ware : **10**

Fours à céramique : **3.**

Lampes : **11.**

**IV**

**PUBLICATIONS RÉCENTES  
SUR LA CÉRAMIQUE DE LA VALLÉE DU NIL**



ASTON (D.), *Kantir; Die Keramik des Grabungsplatzes Q1. Teil I, Corpus of fabrics, wares and shapes*. Mayence, 1998.

ASTON (B. et D.), BROCK (E.C.), « Pottery from the Valley of the Kings. Tombs of Merenptah, Ramesses III, Ramesses IV, Ramesses VI, Ramesses VII », *Ägypten und Levante VIII*, Vienne, 1998.

BAILEY (D.M.), *Excavations at Ashmunein V. Pottery, lamps and glass of the late Roman and early Arab periods*. Londres, 1998.

FRIEDMAN (R.), *Predynastic Settlement Ceramics of Upper Egypt. A comparative study of the ceramics of Hemamieh, Nagada and Hieraconpolis*, 2 vols., Ann Arbor, 1996.

KAMMERER-GROTHAUS (H.), *Frühes Keramik und Kleinfunde aus El-Tarif II; Keramik aus den Mastabas des alten Reiches*. AV 40, DAIK, Mayence, 1997.

KÖHLER (E.C.), *Tell el-Fara'în Buto III. Die Keramik von der späten Naqada-Kultur bis zum frühen Alten Reich (Schichten III bis VI)*. AV 94, DAIK, Mayence, 1998.

MEYZA (H.), MLYNARCZYK (J.), *The second workshop at Nieborow. Hellenistic and Roman Pottery in the Eastern Mediterranean. Advances in scientific studies*. Varsovie, 1995.

VON PILGRIM (C.), *Elephantine XVIII. Untersuchungen in der Stadt des Mittleren Reiches und der Zweiten Zwischenzeit*. AV 91, DAIK, Mayence, 1996.





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