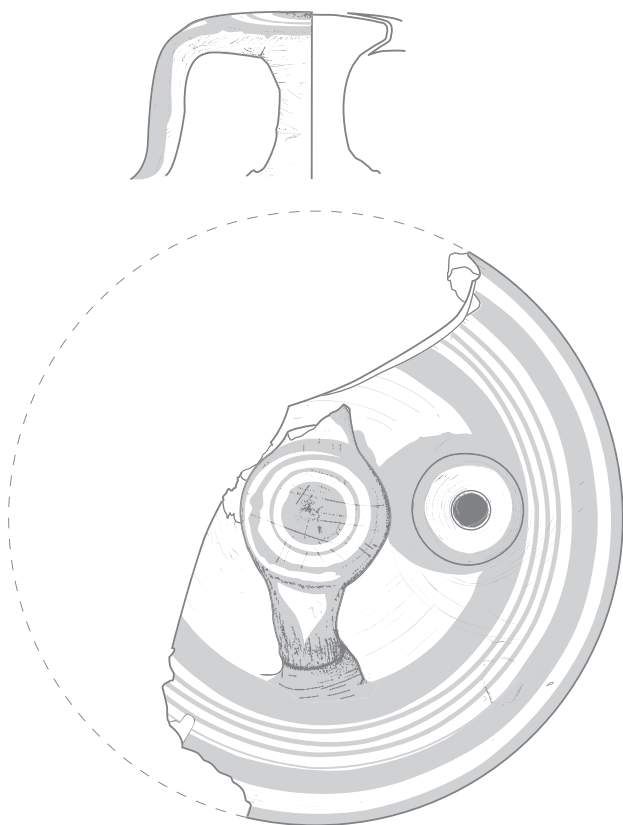


BULLETIN DE LIAISON
DU
GROUPE INTERNATIONAL D'ÉTUDE
DE LA CÉRAMIQUE ÉGYPTIENNE
XXII



INSTITUT FRANÇAIS D'ARCHÉOLOGIE ORIENTALE

2004

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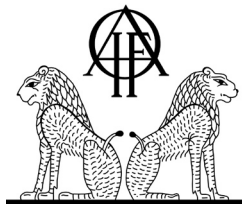
D E L A C É R A M I Q U E É G Y P T I E N N E

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^{er} octobre de chaque année.

D'autre part, nous prions les auteurs de bien vouloir fournir à l'éditeur leur texte sur disquette (Mac) ainsi qu'une sortie papier et les dessins originaux réalisés à l'encre de Chine. Les photocopies sont à proscrire.

BULLETIN DE LIAISON
DU
GROUPE INTERNATIONAL D'ÉTUDE
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INSTITUT FRANÇAIS D'ARCHÉOLOGIE ORIENTALE

BCE XXII-2004

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CLASSEMENT GÉOGRAPHIQUE
DES DÉCOUVERTES

1. Tell el-Ghaba (North Sinai)

The Pottery from Buildings A and B

Conicet - University of Buenos Aires

TELL el-Ghaba¹ was a Saïte settlement on the north shore of a lagoon east of the former Pelusiac branch of the Nile. The site has been excavated since 1995² by the Argentine Archaeological Mission. It has been dated to the beginning of the 26th Dynasty, from the second half of the reign of Psammetic I to the beginning of that of Psammetic II. The pottery of the site was used as a main chronological indicator.³

Area I is located in the south-eastern part of the site, where the remains of two buildings, A and B, were discovered. Building A is the older of the two. The present paper is a preliminary report on the pottery (morphology, fabrics and wares) recovered from the floors of both buildings. There are locally made ceramics, of Nile silt clays and marls from the Eastern Delta (Marl F) and from Sinai, and imported pottery from Upper Egypt (Marl A4), and from the Levant, Cyprus and the Aegean.⁴

1. P. FUSCALDO, "Tell el Ghaba (North Sinai)", *BCE* 21, 2000, p. 3-6.

2. It is a joint project of the Department of Egyptology (IMHICIHU-Conicet) and the University of Buenos Aires, under the direction of Perla Fuscaldo.

3. The number of vessels in Marl A4 from Upper Egypt found in Area I led us to change the date of the site to "Phase IV North" instead of "Phase III North and the beginning of Phase IV North" as proposed in the article published in the *BCE* 21, p. 3.

4. For the Egyptian fabrics, the "Vienna System" was used; for the imported fabrics we used the classification made by B. CREMONTE, "Pottery fabrics from Tell el-Ghaba. A Preliminary Classification", mss. See also, P. FUSCALDO, S. BASÍLICO, B. CREMONTE, S. LUPO, "A Preliminary Report on the Pottery from Tell el-Ghaba, A Saïte Settlement in North Sinai", Z. Hawass, L. Pynch Brock (eds), *Egyptology at the Dawn of the Twenty-First Century, Proceedings of the Eighth International Congress of Egyptologists, Cairo 2000*, vol. 1, Cairo, 2003, p. 189-194.

The pottery from Building A

The pottery retrieved from the floors in Building A comes from *loci* 40, 43, 44, 49, 256 and 259. The Egyptian pottery in Nile silt clays is mostly domestic ware, uncoated and thrown on a tall-stemmed simple wheel (W2), except for the bakery trays, which are hand-made (Table 1a). The most common shapes are bowls, jars and storage jars, with a wide variety of rim shapes. Bowls usually have everted articulated rims with exterior lips, rounded or flattened, although in some cases we find direct rims, inverted or everted. The bases of the bowls are round or pointed, finished on the wheel. No. 1 (Fig. 1a) is an example of a slightly carinated bowl made in a Nile B2 fabric with a direct, slightly everted rim.

Jar rims are mainly direct and straight, in some vessels everted or inverted. No. 2 (Fig. 1b) is a globular jar from *locus* 44, in a Nile B2 fabric, with an everted direct rim and a round base. The bases of the jars and storage jars⁵ are round. Some of them, especially the containers, have a pointed or a nipple base and an articulated rim, everted or inverted, with exterior lip, rolled or folded. Cups and juglets have rims similar to the different shapes of those of the jars. Bakery trays made of Nile B2 are hand-made, with flat bases and everted direct rims.

Certain domestic wares are made of Egyptian marls; such are No. 3 (Fig. 1c), a jar in Marl F, which has an everted direct rim and a flaring neck; the handle of a jug in a very sandy Marl F, and a body sherd of a globular juglet in Marl A2.

Imported fabrics: Levantine (IV), Cypriot (VI) and Aegean (VII), were classified according to the typology made by Beatriz Cremonte,⁶ using the abbreviation TG after the Roman numeral, followed by an Arabic number for each fabric (Table 1b). For the Levantine fabrics similar to those found at Tell el-Dab'a dating to the end of the Second Intermediate Period and the New Kingdom, we adopted the classification used by the Austrian Archaeological Mission.⁷

The imported shapes are: the foot of a cup (?), made of II.TG10.⁸ The jars, which were thrown on a tall-stemmed simple wheel (W2), were reconstructed from

5. As it is known by vessels from other *loci* of the same occupation level.

6. B. CREMONTE, "Informes sobre pastas ceramicas. Propuesta de clasificacion en base a la observacion en lupa binocular y a los datos aportados por el analisis petrografico en cortes delgados", 1999 mss.

7. The Tell el-Dab'a Levantine fabric chronology is being prepared by Irmgard Hein.

8. Our number II is a marl clay supposed to come from North Sinai or from South Palestine and which we consider to be imported to our site.

sherds. They have a flattened or pointed base and a vertical handle, oval in section. Their fabrics are the Levantine IV.08 and IV.19TG51 and the Cypriote VI.TG40.

The Cypriot fabric VI.TG04 was used for a jug, and the Levantine IV.TG36 for a juglet with a pinched rim. Two of the juglets are Phoenician: No. 4 (Fig. 1d) has a neck and a rolled everted rim, made of IV.Phoen.01.TG35, and the other is represented by a horizontal handle, oval in section, made of IV.Phoen.?.03TG37

No. 5 (Fig. 1e), an Aegean juglet in VII.TG45 with a flat base and very fine ridges inside, is decorated in the Cypriot-Phoenician Black-on-Red II (IV)⁹ style, with horizontally painted lines in reddish brown on a red-slipped polished surface.

A Levantine amphora is represented by a loop handle, oval in section, made of IV.Phoen.?.TG37. The fabric IV.TG36 was used for shaping an oil lamp on the wheel, with the flat base cut off with a knife and the rim modelled by hand.

The pottery from Building B

Ceramic material recovered from the floors of Building B corresponds to *loci* 16, 17, 84, 183, 244, 271, 283, 289 and 308. Pottery locally made in Nile silt clays (Table 2a) has the same characteristics as that from Building A; it is mostly domestic ware, thrown on a tall-stemmed simple wheel (W2), uncoated and undecorated. Only a few vessels have a red slip.

The rims of the bowls are direct and everted, or everted articulated with exterior lip, sometimes trimmed or bevelled, and the bases are ring-shaped, round, nipple-shaped or pointed. Pointed bases are more frequently used on bowls found in Building B than on those from Building A. Everted direct rims are also present in cups.

Jars have everted direct rims and pointed or round bases. No. 6 (Fig. 2a) is a globular jar made of Nile B2 with a round base. Its neck is preserved but the rim is broken. A small-necked jar made of the same fabric has a pointed base finished on the wheel and a direct rim. Juglets have thin walls and direct rims. No. 7 (Fig. 2b) is a slender juglet, made of Nile E2, with round base and red-slipped surface.

Large storage jars are similar in shape to those found in Building A, and most of them have exterior lips. Hand made bakery trays are also found having a flat

9. E. GJERSTAD, *The Swedish Cyprus Expedition IV, part 2. The Cypro-Geometric, Cypro-Achaic and Cypro-Classical Periods*, Stockholm, 1948.

base and an everted direct rim ; some of them preserve the fingerprints of the potter on the base (No. 8, Fig. 2c).

In Building B some model pottery was found, such as a model bowl in Nile B2 with a flat base.

Vessels in Egyptian marl clays were more numerous in this building. A Marl A4 jar from *locus* 271 has an inverted neck and an everted rim with articulated exterior lip.

The imported pottery (Table 2b) comes from the Levant, Cyprus and the Aegean ; it is more abundant than in Building A. A flat-based bowl, thrown on a low, simple wheel (W1), with throwing lines visible on the interior and exterior surfaces, is made of II.TG08 ¹⁰ (No. 9, Fig. 2d). The jars in II.TG10, IV.02, IV.08, IV.09, VI.TG40 and VII.Chian.TG46 fabrics have everted direct rims, vertical handles, oval in section, and round bases.

The jugs, with an everted flattened rim, are made of II?TG31, IV.12 and VI.TG04. The juglets have necks with direct or modelled rims, flat bases and handles rounded or oval in section. They are made of IV.TG11, IV.TG18, IV.Phoen.03TG37, VI.TG04, VI.TG39, VI.TG42 or VII.TG45. A Black-on-Red II (IV) juglet made of VI.TG39 fabric has an everted direct rim and black lines horizontally painted on the red-slipped surface of the neck and rim, inside and outside (No. 10, Fig. 2e).

Some fragmentary shoulders and rims of amphorae are preserved. The rims are everted direct or everted articulated with exterior lip and vertical loop handles. They are made of fabrics II.TG08, II.TG14, IV.01, IV.TG23, IV.TG36 and II.TG09. There are likewise torpedo-shaped amphorae, with flat shoulders, made of fabrics IV.19, IV.20, and IV.TG24.

Conclusions

There is no important morphological difference nor fabric variation in the domestic wares made locally in Nile silt clays, between the pottery of Buildings A and B. The quantity of Upper Egyptian marl vessels increases in Building B but in comparison with the Nile silt clay pottery their number is quite low. The pottery from both buildings corresponds to two different strata of the site belonging to the same ceramic phase, the “Phase IV North” (650/625 to 575/550 B. C.).¹¹

10. On this fabric, see above.

The imported pottery belongs to Iron Age III, with a high percentage of Levantine material in both buildings, but in Building B the Cypriot juglets and the Levantine amphorae are more numerous. The imported vessels, fine ware and containers, show the connections of the Saïte Dynasty with the Theban region, the Eastern Mediterranean and the Levant, which increased from the beginning of the occupation of the site until the moment Tell el-Ghaba was abandoned.

Table 1 : The Pottery from Building A

a. Egyptian pottery

Shape	Nile silt clays					Egyptian marl clays		Total amount	%
	Nile B ₂	Nile C ₁	Nile C ₂	Nile E ₁	Nile E ₂	Marl F	Marl A ₂		
Bowls	65	10	1	1	2	–	–	79	37.44
Large bowls	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	1.90
Cups	7	3	–	–	–	–	–	10	4.74
Jars	61	8	–	–	6	1	–	76	36.02
Jugs	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	0.47
Juglets	5	–	–	–	3	–	1	9	4.27
Amphorae	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.47
Storage jars	18	4	–	–	–	–	–	22	10.43
Bakery trays	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	3	1.42
Lids	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	0.95
Trays	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	0.47
Stands	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.47
Pigeon jars	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.47
Model bowls	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.47
Total	164	27	5	1	11	2	1	211	–
%	77.72	12.80	2.37	0.47	5.21	0.96	0.47	–	100

11. According to Aston’s classification (D.A. ASTON, *Egyptian Pottery of the Late New Kingdom and Third Intermediate Period* (Twelfth-Seventh Centuries B.C.). *Tentative Footsteps in a Forbidden Terrain*, SAGA 13, Heidelberg, 1996.

b. Imported pottery

Shape	Imported marls				Unclassified**	Total amount	%
	II*	IV	VI	VII			
Cups	1	–	–	–	1	2	14.29
Jars	–	3	1	–	1	5	35.71
Jugs	–	–	1	–	–	1	7.14
Juglets	–	3	–	1	–	4	28.57
Amphorae	–	1	–	–	–	1	7.14
Oil lamps	–	1	–	–	–	1	7.14
Total	1	8	2	1	2	14	–
%	7.14	57.14	14.29	7.14	14.29	–	100

* See note 8.

** The fabrics not yet analysed have been included here.

Table 2 : Pottery from Building B

a. Egyptian pottery

Shape	Nile silt clays						Egyptian marl clays		Un-classified**	Total	%
	Nile B ₁	Nile B ₂	Nile C ₁	Nile C ₂	Nile E ₁	Nile E ₂	Marl F	Marl A ₄			
Bowls	–	71	9	–	1	2	1	2	–	86	32.00
Large bowls	–	5	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	10	3.71
Deep bowls	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	0.74
Cups	1	15	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	18	6.69
Jars	1	63	12	–	1	2	1	7	1	88	32.71
Large jars	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	0.74
Jugs	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	0.74
Juglets	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	5	1.86
Torpedoe	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.37
Amphorae	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	3	1.11
Storage jars	–	14	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	17	6.32

Bakery trays	–	1	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	14	5.20
Lids	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	5.20
Trays	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	0.74
Cooking pots		1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	0.74
Small pots	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.37
Model bowl	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.37
Model amph.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.37
Total	2	197	23	21	3	8	3	11	1	269	–
%	0.74	73.23	8.55	7.81	1.11	2.97	1.11	4.09	0.37	–	100

b. Imported pottery

Shape	Imported marls				Total	%
	II*	IV	VI	VII		
Bowls	1	–	–	–	1	2.63
Jars	1	4	2	1	8	21.05
Jugs	1	1	1	–	3	7.89
Juglets	–	3	5	4	12	31.58
Amphorae	3	7	–	–	10	26.32
Torpedoe	–	4	–	–	4	10.53
Total	6	19	8	5	38	–
%	15.79	50	21.05	13.15	–	100

* See note 8.

** The fabrics not yet analysed have been included here.

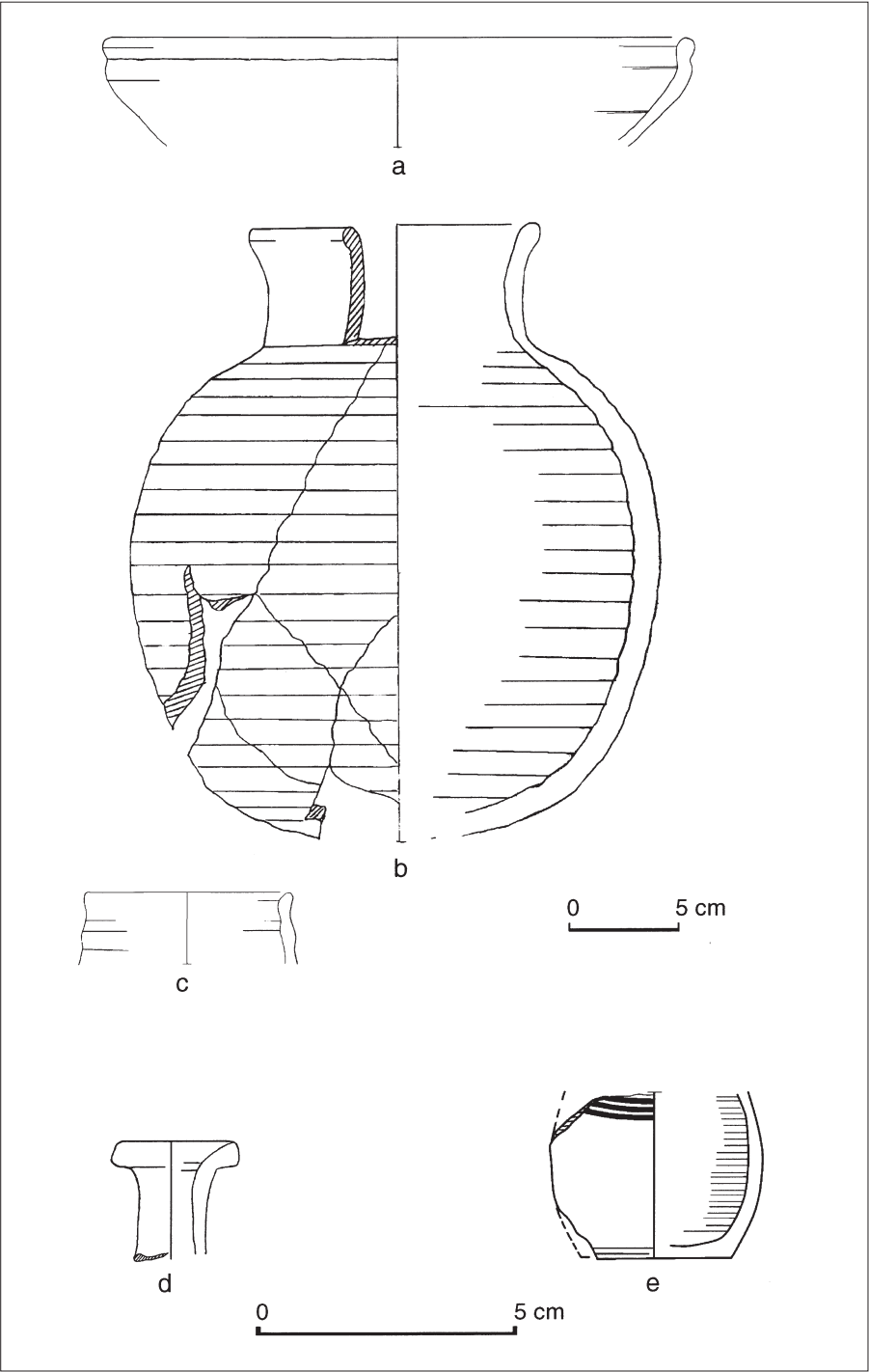


Fig. 1.

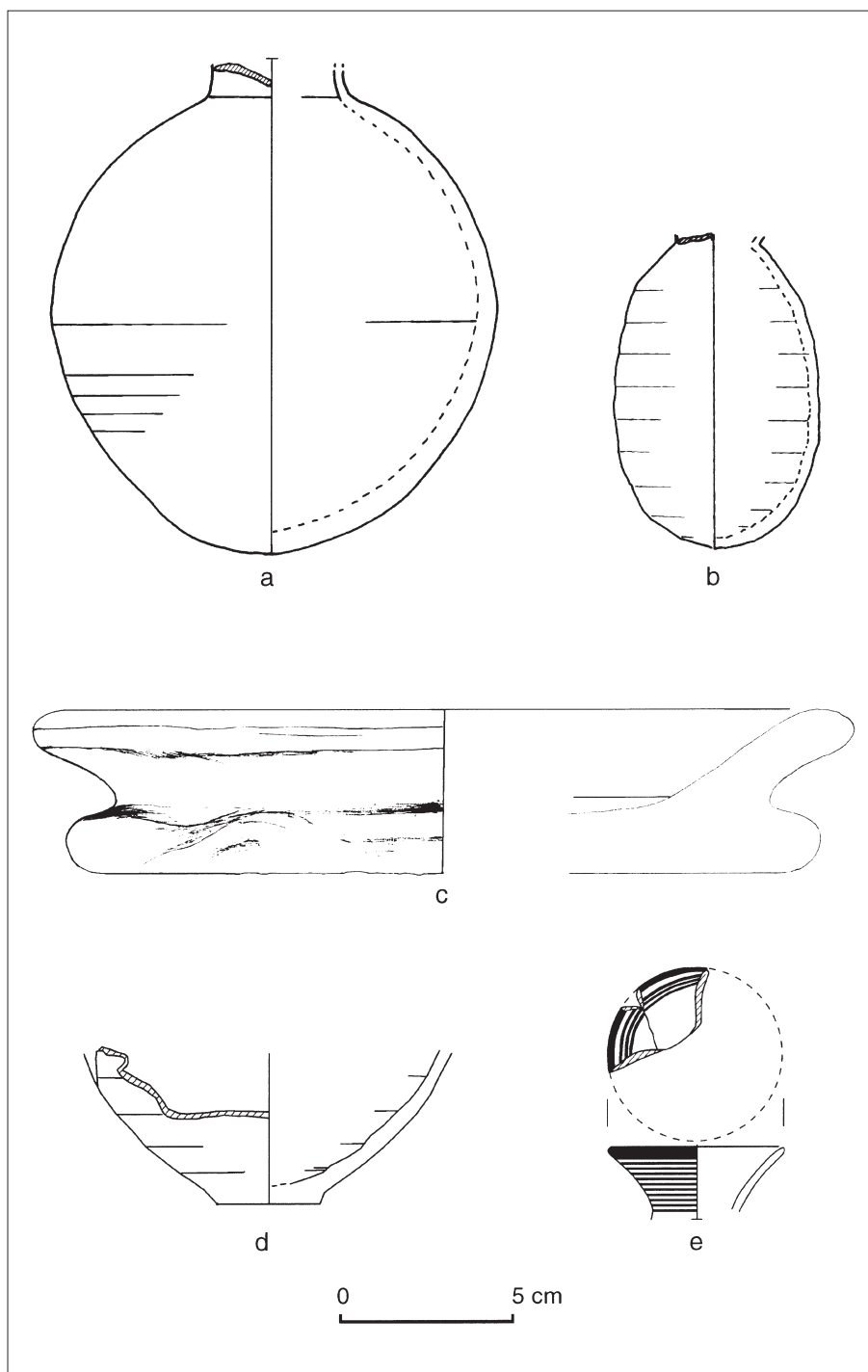


Fig. 2.

2. Buto. Tell el-Fara'in

Late Period-Roman

DAI, Le Caire

Season 1999

In April-May 1999, Peter French and Janine Bourriau continued work on the analysis and classification of Ptolemaic pottery excavated by the DAI from the (presumed) Sacred Lake and House B1. In the absence of further excavation, good progress was made; the amphorae and the majority of the red silt sherds from the lake were catalogued, together with the few non-amphora imports, and some work was done on similar material from B1. There was nothing in the results to change the previous view that the two assemblages are approximately contemporary, and that the pottery from top to bottom of the excavated strata in the Sacred Lake is essentially of a single period. The first century B.C. still seems likely.

As so often in the Ptolemaic and Roman periods, it was observed that a small range of coarse wares, amphorae, cooking and table wares and jars made up the greater part of the assemblage, while other forms, and notably smaller closed forms, were present in considerable numbers but with only one or two examples of each type, so that the repertoire is extensive but unevenly represented.

Tomasz Gorecki drew over 400 pieces, and almost everything catalogued is now drawn, together with some as yet uncatalogued sherds. Inking will not be started until the inking of the comparative material from the EES excavations is completed.

The largest remaining category of material is the Egyptian black silt wares, though a few other types must be dealt with first. It is hoped to continue in spring 2000.

Season 2000

New excavations in April-May extended the area of previous work close to Sekhmawy village, in 9 × 9 metre squares designated E1-E12. Work was almost

entirely confined to levels of the 8th century B.C. and later, and in only a few of the squares were these levels completely investigated. The pottery was sorted by the writers and Gillian Pyke, and some examples, together with pieces from previous years, were drawn by Tomasz Gorecki.

As expected, the pattern of the buildings was similar to that observed in previous seasons, with massive mud-brick platforms of casemate construction, assumed to have supported (or to have been intended to support) large buildings, of which nothing has survived. As before, there is evidence of more than one construction period. A slightly greater depth of deposit than hitherto permitted more evidence of the later phases of the site to survive. It was thus possible to uncover, just below the surface, the remains of a number of graves dated by the associated pottery to two phases, the late 6th (?) to early 5th century B.C. and the Late Ptolemaic-Early Roman Period. This confirms the pattern observed in surface disturbance and SCA excavations a short distance to the north, and scanty remains in previous DAI work, and demonstrates that the cemeteries of those two periods were very extensive in this area. Of particular interest ceramically was an embalmer's cache of a type known from Saqqara¹ and Qurna,² and dating to the same late 6th-early 5th century period as most or all of the Saqqara examples. It consisted of about eleven vessels, including several globular bowls and large jars. Otherwise, the final phase was, as before, of around the middle of the 6th century B.C., and associated with nearby pottery kilns of which little has survived.

Although the continuing excavations allowed little time for work on pottery from previous years, some cataloguing of cookers and jars from the Ptolemaic deposit in the Sacred Lake (Area C1) was possible.

A short study season in September and October 2000 enabled most of the remaining red silt wares from the Sacred Lake to be catalogued, leaving only the black wares and some amphorae to be done. The material left over from the spring season was also sorted and one of the four largest jars from the embalmer's cache reconstructed.

A further season is expected in spring 2001.

1. P.G. FRENCH, «Late Dynastic Pottery from the Berlin Hannover Excavations at Saqqara», *MDAIK* 44, 1988, p. 79-90.

2. K. MYŚLIWIEC, *Keramik und Kleinfunde aus der Grabung im Tempel Sethos' I. in Gurna*, *ArchVer* 57, Mainz, 1987, p. 54ff.

Season 2001

In April-May 2001, excavations continued in the 9 × 9 metre squares, designated E1-E12, opened in spring 2000, and in a new adjacent square EO. As in 2000, much of the work was in levels of the 8th century B.C. and later though walls and surfaces of the underlying Archaic period were reached over a considerable area of the site as the season progressed. The pottery of the later phases was sorted by the writers and by Gillian Pyke, who also drew a few of the more important pieces.

The Late Period structures investigated were for the most part those uncovered in previous seasons, principally spring 2000, and were generally unremarkable. The latest surviving levels again proved to be the most interesting ceramically. Stratigraphic evidence appears to indicate that the latest major rebuilding phase is to be dated to the first half of the 6th century B.C., a period previously associated only with the construction and use of pottery (and other ?) kilns, of which little had survived. It is now also becoming clear that the considerable quantities of Greek amphora sherds (principally Chian, Clazomenian, Lesbian and Samian) which the DAI excavations have previously yielded were derived almost entirely from these levels. This phase should thus be of longer duration than previously supposed, and has therefore been redated from ca 575-550 B.C. to ca 600-550 B.C.

The final Late Period phase was again, as in 2000, better represented than in previous seasons. A second, smaller, embalmer's cache was uncovered, this time directly associated with several skeletons interred in one of the casemate voids. In addition, more pottery of this phase was recovered than in any previous season, permitting a confident attribution to approximately 550-500 B.C., *i.e.* immediately following the 'kiln' phase. Valuable additional ceramic evidence of this phase was provided by exploratory excavation ahead of proposed construction of a magazine and amenity block some distance to the east. A selection of the pottery is published in *CCE 7*.³

The 2001 excavations also yielded more evidence than those of any previous season of the Late Ptolemaic/Early Roman cemetery that covered the whole of this part of the Tell. A large, deeply cut tomb with the remains of several ceramic sarcophagi had been comprehensively robbed, but in its vicinity was a great deal of fragmentary pottery, as well as a number of immediately sub-surface burials

3. P.G. FRENCH, "Distinctive Pottery from the second Half of the 6th Century B.C.", *CCE 7*, 2003, p. 96, pl. I.

of a less elaborate nature. The pottery is domestic as well as possibly funerary, though no structures of a domestic nature are known in this area.

A study season in October 2001 should allow cataloguing of the Ptolemaic black wares from the Sacred Lake and contemporary House B1 ; typing of the manuscript has begun and although some cataloguing remains, principally of red wares from House B1, publication should be possible in the not too-distant future.

Season 2002

In April-May 2002, excavation was concentrated on exploratory work in advance of a magazine and amenity block in a new area on the western edge of the Tell, the site prepared in 2001 having been considered unsuitable. Some 350 square metres were excavated, more than 75% of it to a depth of 1.5 metres or more. As expected from the results of previous work in the vicinity by the SCA and the University of Tanta, the area proved to be occupied by a cemetery of the Roman period. Burials were sometimes uncoffined, but commonly in purpose-made sarcophagi or in pairs of large jars, perhaps also purpose-made, placed mouth-to-mouth. Dating these vessels may be difficult but some infants had been buried in re-used amphorae, chiefly of Egyptian manufacture ; although in most cases the necks were removed to allow insertion of the body, these amphorae may prove more useful for dating purposes. In a few cases only, a single jar or jug accompanied an adult burial ; these are of very late Ptolemaic, or more probably of Roman date.

The burials had been cut, to no great depth, into the deep rubbish deposits of the late Archaic period that are extensive in this part of the Tell. Some, at least, had been covered by small barrel-vaulted mud-brick structures which had subsequently been greatly degraded by wind and weather. Around and above these were deposits of earth and sherds. A small percentage of the ceramic repertoire consisted of late Third Intermediate and Late Dynastic period material, and a slightly greater percentage of pottery of the Ptolemaic period, but most was of the 1st (and perhaps early 2nd) century A.D. readily identifiable from the local fine polished red wares included. This pottery is domestic refuse either dumped where it now lies or washed down the slope of the mound. There were no non-funerary structures of any period in the excavated area.

A small amount of excavation in some of the EO-E12 squares in the vicinity of Sekhmawy village was chiefly concerned with early levels, but produced useful confirmatory evidence of actual occupation, as opposed to construction activity, during the earliest first millennium phase in the later years of the 8th century B.C.

It was also possible to carry out some further cataloguing of Ptolemaic pottery from the 1996-1997 excavations in the Sacred Lake of the temple and in House B1. The amphorae and the black wares from both sites, which together form a substantial element of the repertoire, are now fully catalogued, as is all other pottery from the Sacred Lake. It is hoped to complete the work and to produce the remaining drawings in spring 2003. Preparation of the publication is also under way and most of the 900 drawings so far available have been inked by Anja Stoll.

3. Saqqara West 1998

Polish Center of Mediterranean Archaeology

THE joint Polish-Egyptian archaeological mission at Saqqara, directed by Prof. Dr Karol Myśliwiec and organized by the Polish Center of Mediterranean Archaeology of Warsaw University in Cairo and the Supreme Council of Antiquities of Egypt, continued its activities in 1998 for 2 months.¹ During this campaign the area of the funerary complex of the vizier *Mr.f-nb.f* was examined, within which several ceramic groups were found in sealed contexts.

Behind and above the chapel of the vizier, within a square enclosure formed of 3 walls with niches, a shaft has been unearthed.² This shaft, No. 1, ended in a burial chamber. On the floor of this chamber lay 2 intact biconical jars filled with soil, a set of 3 plates and dishes of different shapes and a bread mould containing charcoal, bearing a pot-mark in the shape of a cross. All these vessels, including the bread mould, were of very good quality if compared to other similar vessels found during our excavations. The assemblage forms a very homogeneous group which may be dated to the beginning of the VIth dynasty. The biconical jars were made of a Marl C fabric and sealed with stoppers of unfired Nile clay. The plates and dishes were made in an extremely hard Nile D fabric covered with a red slip and polished. The bread mould, whose interior surface was covered with a coat of fine clay, was hand made in a Nile C. The pot-mark had been cut in the moist clay on the outer surface of the mould before firing.

In the court surrounding shaft No. 1, our attention was drawn to the south-east corner of the enclosure. This corner differed from the rest in the colour and consistency of the soil. There we found a small square pit (1.30 × 1.30m and 1m deep) which was lined with stone on the west and north sides whereas its east and south sides were formed by the walls of the enclosure. The interior surface of the

1. K. MYŚLIWIEC, "West Saqqara Excavations 1998", *PAM* 10, 1999, p. 81-90.

2. *Id.*, "Saqqara Excavations 1997", *PAM* 9, 1998, p. 90-99.

pit was plastered. An undisturbed pottery deposit was found there. It consists of about 33 vessels, mainly dishes and plates (SQ 98/486, /490, /491, /525, /526, /618; Fig. 1-6). All of them were broken and the fragments mixed together. The majority of these vessels has been successfully reconstructed. Technologically and typologically the deposit consists of a homogeneous group of pots dating to the second half of the VIth dynasty. With the exception of 4 “Maidum” bowls made of marl fabrics A1 and A2, all of the pots were made in Nile B1 and B2 fabrics, the surfaces covered with a red slip and slightly polished. It seems that the pottery in this corner was all deposited at one time. The pots were probably gifts put into the pit during the funerary ceremony. Possibly they had been used during the funerary repast.

In shaft No. 2,³ at a depth of 6-7m, we found another pottery deposit. It was composed of two kinds of bread moulds. First, there were more than one hundred bread moulds of the *bdj* type made of unfired Nile silt with a white painted rim (SQ 98/513; Fig. 7). The interior is characteristically lined with a thin coat of fine clay. According to the typology of bread moulds established by H. Jacquet-Gordon, this is type A2.⁴ It is probably the largest deposit of *bdj* bread moulds yet found.⁵ Secondly, there are fragments of about twelve shallow, oval bread moulds, type ‘*prt*’ (SQ 98/535; Fig. 8), made of a hard Nile B2 fabric with rim and interior surface painted white.⁶ Due to the fact that they are painted, they are probably to be considered as “models” rather than as actual bread moulds. In the burial chamber of shaft No. 2, a set composed of 3 plates and dishes of different shapes was found. The vessels, made in a Nile B1 fabric, were complete and covered with a red slip. The sets from the burial chambers of shafts No. 1 and No. 2 are similar, although the first is of a better quality technologically. Both groups are dated to the second half of the VIth dynasty.

3. See Fig. 4, in K. MYŚLIWIEC, *PAM* 10.

4. H. JACQUET-GORDON, “A Tentative Typology of Egyptian Bread Moulds”, in Do. Arnold (ed.), *Studien zur altägyptischen Keramik*, Mainz, 1981, p. 11-24. For parallels see: W.K. SIMPSON, *The Mastabas of Kawab, Khafkhufu I and II, G 7110-20, 7130-40, and 7150, and Subsidiary Mastabas of Street G7100, Giza Mastaba 3*, Boston, 1978, Fig. 70; *id.*, “Corpus of the Dahshur Pottery”, in A. Fakhry, *The Monuments of Snefru at Dahshur II: The Valley Temple, Part II. The Finds*, Cairo, 1961, Fig. 20/1 and 20/6.

5. See D. FALTINGS, *Die Keramik der Lebensmittelproduktion im Alten Reiches*, SAGA 14, Heidelberg, 1998, p. 136.

6. Finding the ‘*prt*’ moulds in a funerary context renders the deposit more interesting. See also, *ibid.*, p. 83-85 and A. MINAULT-GOUT *et al.*, *Balat II. Le Mastaba d’Ima-Pepi (mastaba II)*, FIFAO 33, Le Caire 1992, p. 179, Inv. 1336. “Terrine ovale, très allongée, fond raclé. (...) Un engobe rouge mat revêt le rebord et la surface interne. Il s’agit de l’unique exemplaire de ce type.”

In shaft No. 19⁷ still another deposit was found. It is very similar to the deposit from the corner pit and dates also to the late VIth dynasty. It consists of about 40 broken plates and dishes made in Nile B1 and Nile B2 fabrics covered with a red slip and polished. A few “Maidum” bowls made of a marl A1 fabric were also present (SQ 98/572, 573 and 583; Fig. 9-11).

In the same level as the burials dated from the Late Period to Coptic times,⁸ two Hellenistic amphorae (IV-III c. B.C.), broken but otherwise complete, were found. They came probably from Samos and Preparetos.⁹ One of them has a handle marked with a pottery stamp in the shape of a heart containing in it the letters HP.

7. See Fig. 4, in K. MYŚLIWIEC, *PAM* 10.

8. Z.E. SZAFRAŃSKI, “West Saqqara. Observations on Stratigraphy”, *PAM* 10, 1999, p. 96.

9. I would like to thank Mrs. Teresa

Witkowska and Dr. Grzegorz Majcherek for their help in the identification of these amphorae.

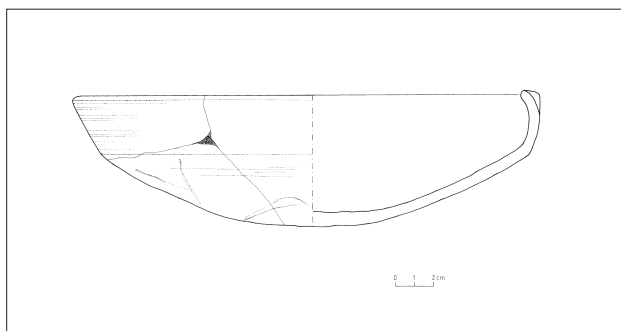


Fig. 1a.
SQ 98/486.

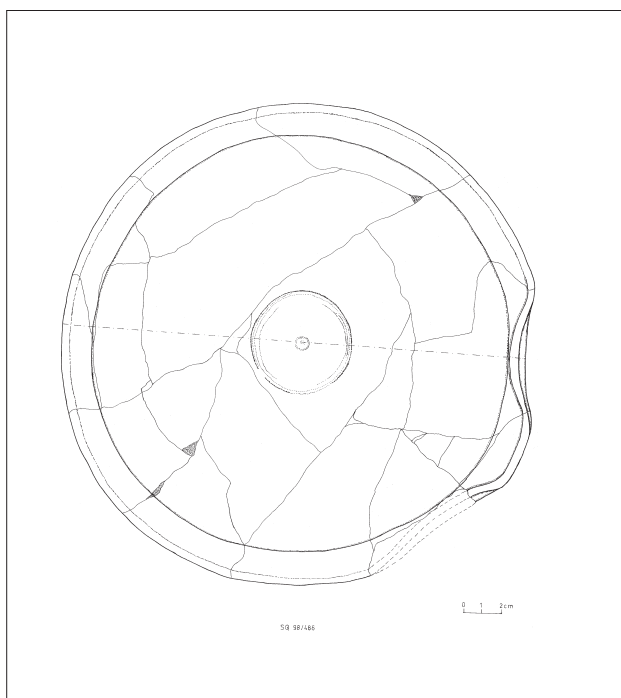


Fig. 1b
SQ 98/486.

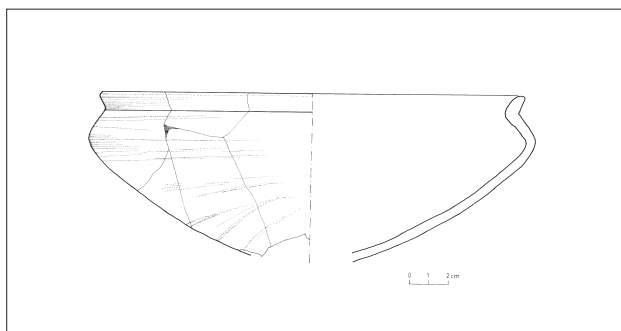


Fig. 2.
SQ 98/490.

Fig. 3.
SQ 98/491.

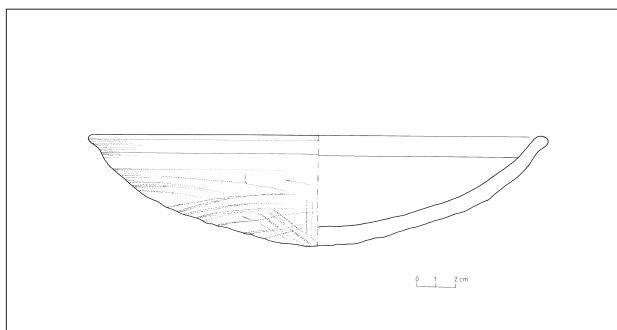


Fig. 4.
SQ 98/525.

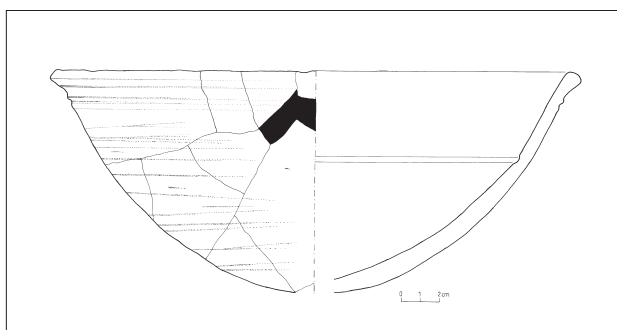


Fig. 5
SQ 98/526.

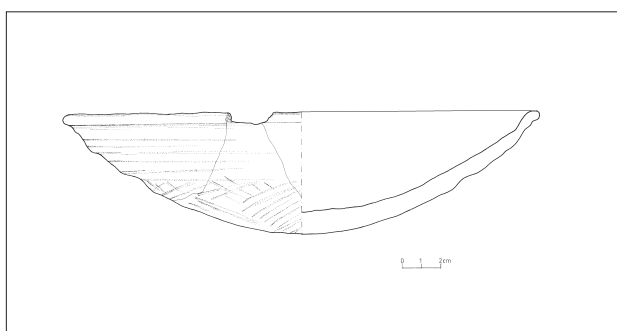
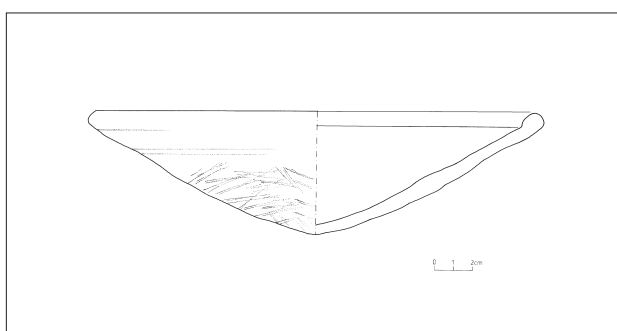


Fig. 6.
SQ 98/618.



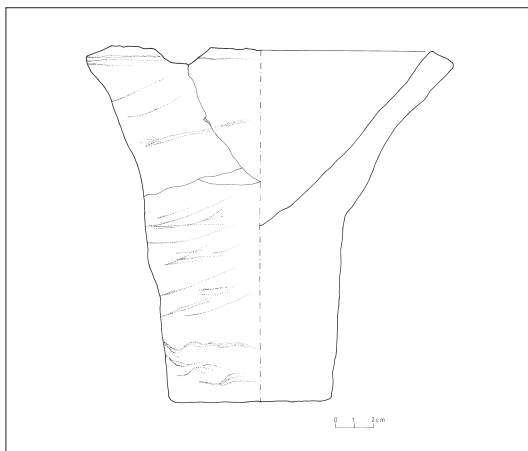


Fig. 7. SQ 98/513.

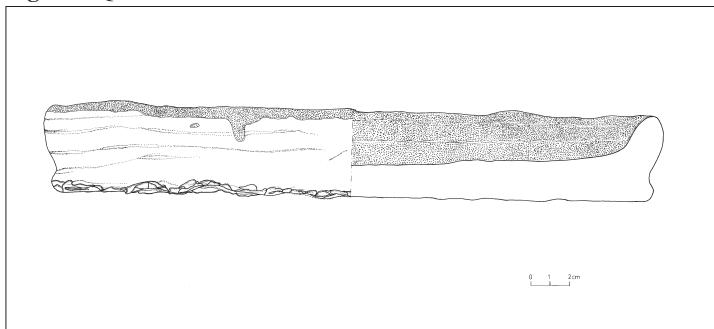


Fig. 8. SQ 98/535.

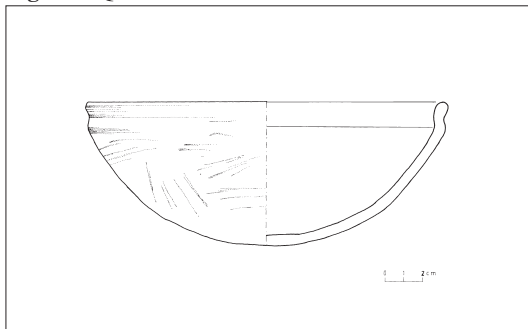


Fig. 9. SQ 98/572.

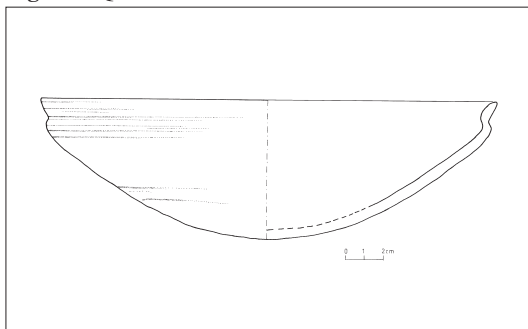


Fig. 10. SQ 98/573.

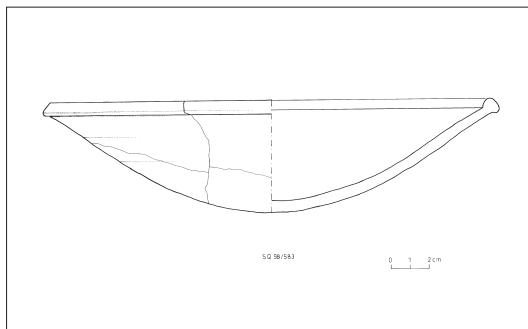


Fig. 11. SQ 98/583.

4. Saqqâra

Fouilles du musée du Louvre dirigées par Chr. Ziegler

LA POURSUITE des fouilles, à l'est du mastaba d'Akhetetep, a permis de découvrir tout un ensemble de puits creusés dans une grande cour, le tout remontant à l'Ancien Empire. Des fragments de poteries ont été trouvés dans les déblais de la cour, des puits et des caveaux. Les formes attestées sont principalement des « beer jars », de la vaisselle miniature, mais aussi des supports de jarres et des coupelles et des coupes dont des « Maidum bowls ». Le matériel est contemporain des inhumations et pourrait dater de la fin de la V^e dynastie ou du début de la VI^e dynastie.

5. Dahshur 1996-2002

Metropolitan Museum of Art

TWELVE seasons of excavation (1990-2002) at the Pyramid Complex of Senwosret III at Dahshur under the direction of Dieter Arnold have now been completed. The results of the 1990-1995 seasons were reported in *BCE* 21 (2000). From 1996 to 2002 work was concentrated in three areas: the subsidiary pyramids on the south side of the pyramid, the pyramid temple on the east side, and in the mastaba field to the north of the pyramid complex.

The entire pyramid site was used as a cemetery from the Late Period onwards, after the quarrying and destruction of the monument in the Ramesside Period. The area of the destroyed pyramid temple was overlaid by a densely occupied but poorly furnished, post-pharaonic cemetery. Pottery from these graves awaits future study. There is also some evidence that parts of the site, which had been abandoned earlier, probably in the Second Intermediate Period, were used for scattered New Kingdom burials.

In the mastaba field to the north of the pyramid enclosure, the superstructures of four mastabas have been cleared: Mastabas 2, 17, 18, and 31. Mastaba 17 belongs to the well known vizier of Senwosret III, Sobekemhat.¹ Mastaba 18 is now identified with another vizier, Nebit. During 2001-2002, this mastaba was partially rebuilt and a building was erected around the reconstruction to protect the superb reliefs which decorated the superstructure.² The substructures of Mastabas 17 and 18 have not been excavated.

Mastaba 31, uncovered in 1995, belonged to Horkherti, a high official in the reigns of Senwosret III and Amenemhat III. The substructure contained the robbed

1. J. DE MORGAN, *Fouilles à Dahchour, Mars-Juin 1894*, Vienna, 1895, p. 15-46. W.K. SIMPSON, "Sobekemhet, a Vizier of Sesostris III", *JEA* 43, 1957, p. 26-29.

2. D. ARNOLD, "Die letzte Ruhestätte Ägyptischer Beamter: ein Mastaba-Feld des Mittleren Reiches in Dahschur, Ägypten", *AntWelt* 33.6, 2002, p. 621-629.

burial of Horkherti and the undisturbed burial of the Lady Sitwerut.³ On the basis of the study of her coffin and burial assemblage, she can be dated to early in the reign of Amenemhat III and just slightly earlier than the burial of Senebtisi at Lisht (which should now be firmly dated to the 12th Dynasty).⁴ Her burial contained 168 jars, cups, bottles, plates and storage jars. With the exception of the Marl C storage jars (which contained the remains of offerings of meat and fowl), a Marl C egg-shaped bottle, a Nile C beer bottle and large plates, and a Nile B1 hemispherical cup, the great majority of the pottery was made specifically for funerary use. It is similar in form, though not in size and surface treatment to the Pyramid Ware pottery found in the burial of Queen Weret from beneath the pyramid and the burials of the royal women in the galleries on the north side of the pyramid.⁵ All of these funerary jars, beakers and bottles were lined with a thin film of clean clay and then filled with clean Nile mud and capped with a small bun-shaped piece of soft mud. They were not sealed. All of the funerary types occur in sets of multiples from eight to thirty-nine. Pottery was also recovered from the courts around these mastabas, which may be associated with the funerary cult, and two foundation deposits were discovered below the subfoundations at the corners of Mastaba 31.

Mastaba 2, with its elaborately niched and decorated facade, was previously excavated in 1894 by Pierre Vasin, the assistant of Jacques de Morgan, and belonged to another vizier, Khnumhotep.⁶ The canopic chest from this burial is now in the Egyptian Museum, Cairo. The substructure was reopened in 2002 and still contained a substantial quantity of funerary pottery including Nile C beer bottles and many small dishes, which will be studied in 2003.

The first volume of the final report on the excavations has been published as *The Pyramid Complex of Senwosret III at Dahshur: Architectural Studies*.⁷ Preparation is now underway of a volume on the burials of Horkherti and Sitwerut.

3. *Id.*, "Two New Mastabas of the Twelfth Dynasty at Dahshur", *EgArch* 9, 1996, p. 23-25.

4. A.C. MACE, H.E. WINLOCK, *The Tomb of Senebtisi at Lisht*, MMAEE 1, 1916.

5. S.J. ALLEN, "Dahshur 1990-1995", *BCE* 21, 2000, p. 43-45, Figs. 1-2. *Id.*, "Queens' Ware: Royal Funerary Pottery in the Middle Kingdom",

in C.J. Eyre (ed.), *Proceedings of the 7th International Congress of Egyptologists*, Cambridge, OLA 82, Louvain, 1998, p. 39-48.

6. J. DE MORGAN, *Fouilles à Dahchour*, p. 18-23.

7. D. ARNOLD, *The Pyramid Complex of Senwosret III at Dahshur: Architectural Studies*, MMAEE 26, New York, 2002.

6. Karnak

Excavations between the Eighth and Ninth Pylons, 1996-2002

Franco-Egyptian Center at Karnak

ASPART of the program of the Franco-Egyptian Center (Cfeetk) at Karnak, excavations have been undertaken in the court fronting the Eighth Pylon, along the south axis of the great temple of Amun. In the early years, this work was of necessity limited to minor soundings, but beginning with the season 1999-2000, these annual campaigns have extended over three to four months. The initial impetus for this work was the search for the foundations of a pillared court of Amenhotep II, the stone of which was reused to build the so-called edifice of Amenhotep II that now stands between the Ninth and Tenth Pylons. Despite the lack of visible ruins on the site prior to the start of work, a rich ensemble of architectural and ceramic remains have come to light.

The greater part of the work to date has been concentrated on the region west of the stone-paved road which bisects the court. This area is limited on the west by the western stone enclosure wall of the temple. Only a few preliminary soundings have been undertaken in the eastern half of the court, but further work is planned there for the future. The following is a list, arranged in chronological order, of the main architectural periods recognized here, with their associated pottery, as of November 2002.

Phase 1. The earliest period seems to date to Sesostri I. It includes a north-south enclosure wall alined with the west end of the Eighth Pylon, in which there seems to have been a river gate opening to the west. At its southern end, the wall turns east where it may have joined a mud brick pylon built across an earlier, more westerly version of the north-south axis. On a raised mud-brick platform at the southwest corner of this supposed pylon stood a limestone bark shrine of Sesostri I perpendicular to the north-south axis. A postern gate was cut through the east-west section of the enclosure wall on the cross axis of the bark shrine. While the architectural remains are clear, little Middle Kingdom pottery was found there with the exception of some flat-bottomed bread moulds.

Phase 2. During the Second Intermediate Period, the site underwent a considerable development. Along the axis extending east from the Middle Kingdom shrine and platform, debris accumulated as far east as the north-south road. The early pylon seems to have been rebuilt enclosing an artificial platform formed by the construction of debris filled casemates to support either a porch or a pillared court. A mudbrick stairway led down from this structure to the river gate in the Middle Kingdom wall. To the north of that gate, the enclosure wall was shifted to the west.

The Second Intermediate Period pottery found east of the Middle Kingdom bark shrine included many burnished red-slip bowls with ring bases as well as one burnished white-slip example. Numerous Nile silt bowls with flat cut bases and simple or drop rims as well as fragmentary red-slipped bag-shaped vessels and thin walled beakers were present. A certain number of Pan Grave and Kerma beaker sherds were also identified. (It may be noted in this connexion that graffiti of herd animals have been scratched on the outer walls of the Sesostri I bark shrine.) The material underlying and filling the structures to the north is similar but with more frequent occurrences of both marl and silt vessels with combed decoration. A sherd of Tell el-Yahudieh ware and some large, possibly Nubian bowls were also noted.

Phase 3. During the reign of Amenhotep I, the pylon and structures to its north were refurbished and the stairway down to the river gate repaved. The shrine of Sesostri I was dismantled and its podium raised about 60 cm, possibly due to flooding during a high Nile. A lintel in the name of this king, reused by Amenhotep I, may be connected with its reconstruction. The colossal statue of the latter king was certainly erected here at this time, and the possibility remains that this pylon was the original site of his two limestone lintels found in the “cour de la cachette”. The fill connected with these architectural changes contains pottery identical with the previously found Second Intermediate Period material.

Phase 4. A text from the red granite shrine of Tuthmosis III which replaced the quartzite shrine of Hatshepsut in Karnak temple says that he found the southern pylon made in mud brick with wooden pillars. At this point the text is broken off but it is clear from the remains found during excavation that Tuthmosis (and perhaps Hatshepsut) rebuilt that pylon in stone preceded by a mud brick walled court. At the same time a separate wall was built around the bark shrine. Associated with these changes are three deposits containing material dated to the reign of Tuth-

mosis III. They contain domestic pottery and bread moulds, red slip bowls with black rims and red and black painted marl vessels. Pan Grave and incised marl pottery is totally absent but several heavy burnished bowls in a distinctive fabric which, when wet, is markedly orange in color, were found. A group of vessels including storage jars, a one-handled jug, a small imitation Cypriote bi-chrome jar and a large (ca. 1m in diameter) shallow bowl with ring base in a black fabric were found here in a room or cellar.

Phase 5. Perhaps during the co-regency with his son, Tuthmosis III moved the mud brick west wall of the new court eastwards to abut the face of the pylon at its western end. This would have coincided with the building of the stone wall and gate between the Eighth and Seventh Pylons. There is little pottery to mark this period although there are traces of ovens west of the new wall, associated with black-rimmed, sharply carinated vessel fragments.

Phase 6. Seemingly late in the reign of Amenhotep II, that king revamped the court south of the Eighth Pylon. He added a portico along the western side wall and built an elaborate bark shrine also fronted by a portico, like the one later constructed in front of the so-called “Edifice of Amenhotep” on the east side of the court between the Ninth and Tenth pylons. He also shifted the southern wall of his court further to the south, slightly at an angle to the axis, and adjoining a small pylon with two flag masts before which he placed the colossal statue of Amenhotep I and another of himself. The angled south wall allowed the bark shrine of Sesostri I, raised and partially surrounded by pillars, to be included within the new pillared court. At the same time, the level of the ground within the walled compound of the bark shrine was heightened by a fill of brick rubble. Some whole pots, including another fine imitation Cypriote bi-chrome vessel, a large number of bread moulds, black rimmed, burnished red slip bowl fragments and a wide variety of common wares were found in this fill as well as a fragment of a large Nile silt storage vessel with a white slip on which was discernable a cartouche painted in yellow. Unfortunately no part of the name in it has survived.

Phase 7. During the reign of Horemheb, the pillared court of Amenhotep II was in its turn destroyed. The two colossal statues were pushed back in front of the Eighth pylon; the Sesostri I shrine was dismantled and the stone used as fill in the Ninth Pylon. The stones of Amenhotep II’s demolished court were then reused to construct a bark shrine on the east side of the newly created court between the

Ninth and Tenth Pylons. The court in front of the Eighth Pylon seems to have remained empty, except for its stone paved axial road, during the next thousand years. No ceramic remains of this period were found there.

Phase 8. Towards the end of the Late Period the court was severely damaged. Whatever stone remained from earlier buildings was robbed out. A deep well was dug there and a multi-chambered furnace for smelting bronze in which remains of vitrified crucibles with traces of bronze were discovered, was installed. A group of pottery vessels contemporary or anterior to the furnace was found in the pit which marked the site of the bark shrine's robbed base.

Phase 9. During the reign of Ptolemy I, the courtyard between the pylons was restored. The robbers' pits, the well and the furnace were filled with early Ptolemaic debris. The surface of the court was leveled and paved with limestone chip and crushed pot sherds. Along the axial road on the west (and probably also on the east), were found the remains of a series of regularly spaced tree pits cut through this pavement as well as the foundations of an unfinished structure of Ptolemy I one of whose foundation deposits was discovered *in situ*. It contained no pottery. On the other hand the fill produced a wide variety of ceramic remains: fast-wheel storage jars with handles at the rim, heavy marl bowls with ring bases and spiral burnishing, silt jars with white spiral decoration, small silt cups or lids, heavy wide-mouthed jars with small bases, perfume jars, large jars with painted vine-leaf decoration, Bes jars, amphorae and a fragmentary Hellenistic vase.

Phase 10. An early Roman dump was found cut through the Ptolemaic pavement.

Phase 11. In the latter part of the Fourth Century A.D., a villa complex was built in the court to the west of the road. Only its northern edge was explored, the main building lying to the south beyond the limit of excavation. There seems to be a wall running parallel to the road which enclosed the villa and its garden (?). Associated with this building are an underground storage cave, a surface granary, dumps, a well, drains made of amphorae, a vaulted, baked brick tomb and badly corroded coins of the successors of Constantine. Much of the ceramic material was fashioned in Aswan clay including a painted fish plate, footed goblets and a beautiful ewer. Chalky marl cups and jugs, shallow, ribbed cooking vessels with small handles and brown, silt amphorae were also present.

Phase 12. Above the Roman remains was a hard surface composed of broken tile, brick and stone, plaster and mud which appears too have formed the floor of an open-air storage area (*shuna*). It covered most of the west side of the court and may be connected with the Christian houses which were built against the Eighth Pylon.

Associated with this floor is the degraded granite base of a mill stone framed with sandstone blocks. The pottery around this installation shows affinities with that of the Roman villa. This floor is the level to which the surface of the court was cleared at the beginning of the Twentieth Century and old photographs show that at least two meters of debris covered it before it was exposed. These strata still survive outside the court's western enclosure wall.

7. Karnak

La chapelle d'Osiris Ounnefer Neb-Djefaou

Cfeetk - Ifao

DÉPUIS 2000, des investigations sont menées, sous la direction de Laurent Coulon (université de Lyon II), sur le site de la chapelle d'Osiris Ounnefer Neb-Djefaou, au nord de la salle hypostyle¹. Les travaux effectués lors de la campagne automne 2001 ont permis, outre le dégagement des dallages des pièces annexes de la chapelle de part et d'autre du naos, de mettre en évidence un dispositif de canalisation dans la partie nord du parvis, le long de la « route du temple de Ptah ». À l'arrière de la chapelle, dans la zone surplombant l'édifice à l'ouest, la fouille a démontré la présence de murs massifs d'un bâtiment de dimensions importantes.

Un mobilier céramique abondant, fragmentaire, est issu des différents secteurs ainsi mis au jour. La majorité des tessons proviennent de l'épaisse couche de surface qui recouvrait les vestiges de la chapelle et de ses alentours. Habituellement, la céramique extraite de contextes contaminés ne fait pas l'objet d'une étude exhaustive. Cependant, en l'occurrence, et, surtout, pour obtenir rapidement une image complète de la gamme des formes représentées sur le site, nous avons accordé au matériel amassé un traitement particulier. Ce traitement ne fut pas vain, puisqu'il a révélé que l'essentiel de la documentation offrait une homogénéité relative pour entamer une analyse des productions de l'époque saïte, période pendant laquelle fut élevée la chapelle.

1. Pour de plus amples informations, B. MATHIEU, 2000, p. 531 ; *id.*, 2001, p. 565-566 ;

id., 2002, p. 551-552 ; *id.*, 2003, p. 599-600 ; L. COULON, 2003, p. 47-60.

a. Présentation des fabriques et des formes

Ainsi, à partir des trouvailles faites en surface, un classement typologique préliminaire du mobilier datable de la Basse Époque a pu être mis en place, de même qu'une liste des principales fabriques connues sur le site.

Il est apparu que les pâtes majoritaires étaient principalement constituées à base de marnes. La catégorie la plus répandue (pâte 1) réunit des vases dont la pâte, aisément reconnaissable à sa teinte orangée / rouge clair (2.5YR 6 / 8), se caractérise par la finesse de sa texture et sa matrice sableuse ; les inclusions minérales sont rares et se limitent essentiellement à des micas, des nodules de calcaire, des particules ferriques rouges et noires de l'ordre du 1/10 de mm. La surface de couleur blanchâtre ou beige ne témoigne pas de traitement particulier, excepté un lissage de la paroi externe.

À ce groupe appartiennent nombre de vaisselles fines de formes diverses et récipients de stockage à la paroi annelée : coupes ou mortiers à la panse fortement évasée et lèvre épaissie (fig. 1) ², coupes évasées à la lèvre interne épaissie (fig. 2) ³, bols ou jattes de forme hémisphérique à base annulaire (fig. 3) ⁴, bols à carène basse et fond conique (fig. 4) ⁵, coupes à carène haute et lèvre verticale à face externe concave (fig. 5) ⁶, bols hémisphériques à la panse cannelée (fig. 6) ⁷, jarres

2. Ces imitations de mortiers d'origine chypriote trouvent des pendants à Éléphantine (D.A. ASTON, 1999, p. 217, pl. 66, n° 1922 ; 550-400 av. J.-C.), à Gournà (K. MYŚLIWIEC, 1987, p. 69, n° 628 ; période tardive), ainsi qu'à Tell al-Balamoun (A.J. SPENCER, 1996, pl. 62, types A.3. 55, 58 et pl. 81, n° 4-5 ; V^e-IV^e siècles av. J.-C.).

3. Des spécimens apparentés sont connus à Gournà (K. MYŚLIWIEC, 1987, p. 69, n° 608 ; période tardive).

4. Plusieurs exemplaires ont été découverts sur les sites d'Éléphantine (D.A. ASTON, 1999, p. 211, pl. 65, n° 1910 et p. 229, pl. 71, n° 2029 ; période saïto-perse), de Gournà (K. MYŚLIWIEC, 1987, p. 71, n° 642 ; période tardive). Des pièces voisines munies d'anses ont été trouvées à Karnak, dans le quartier des habitations de prêtres (P. ANUS, R. SA'AD, 1971, p. 234, fig. 19 : 328 ; époque libyenne).

5. Des exemplaires sont connus à Gournà (K. MYŚLIWIEC, 1987, p. 72, n° 701-703 et p. 78, n° 829 ; période tardive).

6. Cette céramique correspond au type 32 dans le corpus de C. GRATALOUP (1993, p. 195, fig. 19), au type K. N. 43 dans le catalogue établi par H. JACQUET-GORDON (*From the Twenty-First Dynasty*, fig. 12). Forme fréquente, attestée en plusieurs endroits : Éléphantine (D.A. ASTON, 1999, p. 229, pl. 71, n° 2028 ; fin de la période saïto-période perse), Gournà (K. MYŚLIWIEC, 1987, p. 69, n° 597, 624 ; période tardive), Médinet Habou (U. HÖLSCHER, 1954, pl. 47, type W6 ; XXV^e dynastie) et nécropole de Nouri (D. DUNHAM, 1955, p. 73, fig. 48, n° 17-3-512 ; tombe Nu. 23 : 623-593 av. J.-C.).

7. Le site de Gournà a livré des exemplaires comparables (K. MYŚLIWIEC, 1987, p. 72, n° 716 ; période tardive).

à la lèvre rentrante et renflée (fig. 7) ⁸, jarres sans cols à anses et lèvre en bandeau (fig. 8-9) ⁹, jarres sans col à la lèvre interne concave (fig. 10) ¹⁰, jarres sans col à épaule carénée (fig. 11) ¹¹, jarres à anses et à haut col renflé (fig. 12) ¹².

Dans la catégorie des *marl clays*, on signalera également la présence d'une fabrique peu répandue (pâte 2) qui se distingue par une pâte sableuse verdâtre / olive pâle (5Y 6 / 3) dont la texture moyennement fine laisse apparaître, outre des quartz sableux de faible calibre, des nodules ferriques noirs. Les formes associées à ce groupe sont principalement des contenants ou vases ouverts de petites dimensions aux parois fines et côtelées.

La documentation céramique recueillie à tous les niveaux témoigne de l'abondance des productions calcaires, mais sont aussi présentes en quantité notable des productions à base de limon du Nil. Utilisées pour la confection de récipients lourds destinés à des fins domestiques, ces argiles présentent des affinités avec

8. Des formes apparentées figurent parmi le matériel découvert à Éléphantine (D.A. ASTON, 1999, p. 205, pl. 63, n° 1865 ; 750-600 av. J.-C. ; p. 233, pl. 72, n° 2041 et p. 245, pl. 77, n° 2130 ; 550-400 av. J.-C.), également à 'Ayn Manawir (S. MARCHAND *et al.*, 1996, p. 423, groupe 10 : 40 ; périodes perses (V^e / première moitié du IV^e siècle av. J.-C.).

9. Jarre correspondant au groupe 33 dans le corpus de C. GRATALOUP (1993, p. 196, fig. 20). Ainsi qu'en témoigne la documentation comparative, ces jarres possèdent une panse piriforme, cannelée, sur laquelle sont appliquées deux petites anses. Cf. D.A. ASTON, 1999, p. 229, pl. 71, n° 2037 et p. 239, pl. 75, n° 2077 (550-400 av. J.-C.) ; K. MYŚLIWIEC, 1987, p. 60, n° 399, pl. XI : 1-2 et p. 65, n° 465 (période tardive).

10. Forme apparentée au type K. N. 187 (H. JACQUET-GORDON, *From the Twenty-First Dynasty*, fig. 6). Jarre probablement piriforme dont des parallèles sont attestés à Gournà (K. MYŚLIWIEC, 1987, p. 60, pl. XI : 4, n° 397 et pl. XI : 6-8 ; période tardive), à Médinet Habou (U. HÖLSCHER, 1954, pl. 47, type N 8 ; maison 1 : XXVI^e dynastie), ainsi

qu'à Éléphantine (D.A. ASTON, 1999, p. 207, pl. 64, n° 1884 ; 750-600 av. J.-C.).

11. Cette jarre correspond au type 35 dans le répertoire formel de C. GRATALOUP (1993, p. 196, fig. 20), au type K. N. 279 dans le corpus de Karnak-Nord (H. JACQUET-GORDON, *From the Twenty-First Dynasty*, fig. 17). Forme attestée à Gournà (K. MYŚLIWIEC, 1987, p. 64, n° 440 et p. 65, n° 493 ; période tardive), à 'Ayn-Manawir (S. MARCHAND *et al.*, 1996, p. 423, groupe 10 : 42 ; périodes perses), ainsi qu'à Éléphantine (D.A. ASTON, 1999, p. 233, pl. 72, n° 2040 ; 550-400 av. J.-C.).

12. Ce type de récipient apparaît principalement dans les contextes datables de la XXV^e dynastie. Cf. P. FRENCH, 1986, p. 174, fig. 9.8 (types SJ1. 2. 1 et SJ1. 2. 2) et p. 183, fig. 9.17 (type MJ2. 1. 3 (A) ; XXV^e dynastie ; A.J. SPENCER, 1993, pl. 65, type E1.25-26 (site W, Troisième Période intermédiaire) ; D.A. ASTON, 1999, p. 193, pl. 58, n°s 1736-1743 et p. 195, pl. 59, n° 1759 (750-600 av. J.-C.). Quelques exemples ont été trouvés à Karnak-Est (D.B. REDFORD, 1977, fig. 8.1 : 3 (période kouchite-saïte).

la fabrique Nile C dans le système de Vienne ¹³. Nous distinguons trois groupes principaux :

- Une pâte alluviale très grossière à dégraissant végétal important (pâte 4) ; selon la température de la cuisson, la couleur de la cassure varie du brun rougeâtre au brun jaunâtre. Les céramiques communes assignées à cette fabrique sont des couvercles de four, des plateaux à pain oblongs, ainsi que des *dokka* à fond épais saillant (fig. 13) ; selon le profil de la lèvre et la taille, plusieurs variantes ont pu être déterminées ;
- Une pâte de composition identique à la précédente (pâte 5) mais qui se démarque par une forte densité et la présence d'inclusions minérales noires. Elle est représentée principalement par des cols de jarres de stockage à la panse sphérique (fig. 14-15) dont la littérature témoigne de la fréquence dans la région du Delta ¹⁴. Des bols à panse profonde, lèvre rentrante et base arrondie (fig. 16) ¹⁵, ainsi que des coupes coniques à pied sont également bien attestés (fig. 17) ¹⁶ ;
- Une pâte alluviale grossière (pâte 6), compacte, dont la cassure uniforme est rouge (10R 6 / 6 ou 10R 5 / 8) ; la matrice est tapissée d'une multitude de poussières blanches d'origine végétale ; des quartz sableux, des inclusions calcaires ainsi que des micas dorés y sont parfois mêlés.

Les éléments les plus importants sont, outre des jattes à la lèvre profilée en S (fig. 18) ¹⁷, des supports de vases tubulaires. Le traitement de surface des vases correspondant à ces groupes consiste en un simple lissage de la paroi, plus rarement en l'application d'un engobe crème ou rouge.

13. Cf. H.-A. NORDSTRÖM, J. BOURRIAU, 1993, p. 173-174 et pl. II. Voir également D.A. ASTON, 1999, p. 3.

14. Pour comparaison, cf. C. DEFERNEZ, 2003, p. 130-142 et pl. XX-XXI.

15. Proche du type 5 dans le répertoire de C. GRATALOUP (1993, p. 191, fig. 15). Forme voisine en pâte alluviale à Éléphantine (D.A. ASTON, 1999, p. 217, pl. 66, n° 1932 ; 550-400 av. J.-C.).

16. Correspond au type 2 dans le corpus de C. GRATALOUP (1993, p. 191, fig. 15). Les

fouilles anciennes menées au sud-est du lac sacré (secteur des habitations de prêtres) ont mis au jour des profils similaires (P. ANUS, R. SA'AD, 1971, p. 227, fig. 13 : 277 ; époque libyenne).

17. Forme assez bien représentée à Tell al-Balamoun (A.J. SPENCER, 1996, pl. 64, type C.4.6 et pl. 65, type C.4.23 ; période saïte-fin du V^e siècle av. J.-C.). Ces récipients sont également attestés dans les contextes d'époque saïte à Bouto ainsi qu'à Saïs (observation personnelle).

b. Discussion sur la chronologie

L'état actuel de la documentation de Karnak permet de situer la plupart des formes recueillies à la XXVI^e dynastie. Des ensembles cohérents datables de cette période ont été mis au jour dans le secteur nord-ouest du temple d'Amon-Rê. Des rapprochements probants peuvent notamment être établis avec le mobilier provenant de la structure dite des briques rubéfiées¹⁸ : la corrélation des données stratigraphiques et de l'étude comparative du matériel avec celui trouvé dans d'autres sites de la région suggère une datation vers le milieu de l'époque saïte (fin du VII^e-début du VI^e siècle av. J.-C.). Les investigations anciennes et récentes menées à Karnak-Nord¹⁹ et à Karnak-Est²⁰ ont livré nombre de pièces comparables à celles de la chapelle, mais la datation proposée par les fouilleurs reste très relative : elle s'étale entre la XXVI^e dynastie et la période ptolémaïque. Certes, la pérennité de certaines familles, ainsi que semblent le démontrer les trouvailles faites sur d'autres sites, est assurée au moins jusqu'à la fin de la période pharaonique ; c'est le cas notamment des figures 1, 7, 13, 17 et 18. Toutefois, si la persistance de certains vases paraît bien acquise, une évolution notable sur le plan morphologique ou sur le plan technique permet généralement de les distinguer de leurs prototypes : les figures 1, 7 et 18 ont, semble-t-il, connu des modifications morphologiques sensibles au niveau de la lèvre.

L'attribution de telle ou telle forme dans une chronologie absolue reste délicate, dans la mesure où, contrairement à la région du Delta où les importations foisonnent, nous ne disposons pas pour la période concernée dans la région thébaine d'une documentation exogène abondante susceptible de nous procurer des jalons chronologiques importants. Plusieurs études récentes relatives au mobilier des époques perses attesté dans la région du Delta nord-oriental²¹ ont permis de déterminer plusieurs phases céramiques au sein de la Basse Époque, grâce notamment à une analyse fine des produits importés. Or, celles-ci ne peuvent s'étendre à d'autres régions, puisqu'il s'avère que pour la période étudiée les productions égyptiennes du Nord se démarquent nettement de celles du Sud. Pendant la Basse

18. En ce qui concerne la structure de briques rubéfiées, outre C. GRATALOUP (1993, p. 161-204), voir également Fr. LECLÈRE, S. MAR-CHAND, 1995, p. 349-380.

19. H. JACQUET-GORDON, *From the Twenty-First Dynasty*.

20. D.B. REDFORD, 1977, p. 9-32 ; *id.*, 1981, p. 11-41.

21. Cf. P. FRENCH, 1992, p. 83-93 ; C. DEFERNEZ, 2003.

Époque, deux industries céramiques semblent s'être développées. Dans quelques cas rares, on dénote des similitudes avec le mobilier trouvé sur les sites de Tell al-Balamoun, Bouto ou Tell al-Herr ²² ; mais ces comparaisons ne sont pas pertinentes du point de vue chronologique. Il faut tenir compte d'un décalage entre la période de fabrication d'un vase et celle de sa diffusion.

Nonobstant, lorsque l'on examine avec diligence la documentation fournie par les sites d'Éléphantine, 'Ayn-Manawir, Amarna, le temple de Médinet Habou et la nécropole de Nouri, il apparaît que certains récipients semblent avoir joui d'une productivité importante au cours de la XXV^e dynastie, voire antérieurement : la figure 12 est bien représentée dans les contextes attribuables à cette période ; tandis que d'autres vases ont, semble-t-il, connu leur apogée pendant les époques perses : figures 11, 14 et 15.

c. *Un lot de céramiques homogène datable des XXVII^e-XXX^e dynasties*

Parmi les trouvailles issues de la couche de surface figurent quelques éléments nettement datables des V^e-IV^e siècles av. J.-C. C'est principalement dans la zone fouillée en contre-haut de la chapelle que des pièces attribuables à cette période sont attestées. En effet, entre les murs massifs, a été mis au jour un niveau d'occupation qui a livré un lot de vases dont les éléments de comparaison semblent autoriser une datation à la période perse ou post-perse. Comportant entre autres éléments une coupelle ou couvercle de forme conique (fig. 19), une assiette à carène (fig. 20), un plat à fond annulaire de grandes dimensions (fig. 21) et une jarre-marmite décorée de bandes peintes en blanc, cet ensemble céramique ne figure pas, à notre connaissance, dans les corpus traditionnellement attribués à l'époque saïte. Les quelques lots céramiques représentatifs de cette époque attestés à Karnak – nous pensons notamment à celui qu'on a découvert lors de la fouille de la structure de briques rubéfiées – ne renferment pas de formes comparables. En revanche, la documentation récente fournie par les sites d'Éléphantine et de 'Ayn-Manawir (Oasis de Kharga) témoigne de la présence de pièces voisines dans des contextes datables de la fin de la période saïte-IV^e siècle av. J.-C. ²³

22. *Supra*, n. 14 et n. 17.

23. Le plat à fond annulaire ainsi que le plat à carène possèdent des parallèles à Éléphantine, dans les contextes datables de la phase V (550-

400 av. J.-C.). Fig. 21 : cf. D.A. ASTON, 1999, p. 225, pl. 69, n° 1989 ; p. 227, pl. 70, n°s 2003-2004 et p. 239, pl. 75, n° 2087. Fig. 20 : cf. *ibid.*, p. 217, pl. 66, n° 1919 et p. 225,

L'étude de l'ensemble du matériel extrait des niveaux d'occupation associés à la vaste structure détectée à l'arrière de la chapelle n'en est encore qu'à son stade préliminaire. Les investigations futures menées dans ce secteur apporteront sans doute de nouveaux éléments de datation. Si les recherches viennent confirmer la datation proposée, nous aurons enfin une idée de l'industrie céramique des XXVII^e-XXX^e dynasties dans la région thébaine. Dans cette zone, la documentation céramique de cette époque reste très partielle ; elle est souvent occultée dans les corpus – tel celui qu'a établi H. Jacquet-Gordon à Karnak-Nord – datés entre la XXVI^e dynastie et la période ptolémaïque.

Durant la campagne d'automne 2001, l'objectif premier de notre étude visait à mettre en place une classification des formes les plus communes attestées sur le site. L'examen préliminaire a révélé une proportion importante de tessons spécifiques de la Basse Époque. Or, il s'avère qu'un certain nombre de vases, émanant de la surface ou des contextes associés aux structures tardives qui entourent la chapelle, offrent un faciès distinct de celui qui caractérise les XXV^e-XXX^e dynasties. C'est le cas notamment des ensembles céramiques très hétérogènes issus des niveaux de remblai dégagés près d'une canalisation d'époque tardive, romaine ou copte, mise au jour à proximité du dallage de la voie de Ptah. Parmi les éléments notables identifiés, on mentionnera la présence de nombreux fragments de conteneurs égyptiens en pâte alluviale brune dont la datation couvre les II^e-V^e siècles apr. J.-C., des coupelles à anneau de base et marmites caractéristiques de l'époque ptolémaïque.

pl. 69, n^{os} 1979-1980. Les plats à carène comptent parmi les produits les plus fréquents aux époques perses dans plusieurs sites du Delta. Cf. A.J. SPENCER, 1996, pl. 61, type A.3.5 ; C. DEFERNEZ, 2003, p. 76-85, p. 222-225 et p. 294-304, pl. IX-X, XLIV, LXIV-LXV. En ce qui concerne la jarre-marmite (non illustrée), les trouvailles faites à Éléphantine et à 'Ayn-Manawir placent leur apparition dans le courant du V^e siècle av. J.-C. Cf. D.A. ASTON,

1999, p. 245, pl. 77, n^o 2121 et p. 251, pl. 78, n^o 2142 (550-400 av. J.-C.) ; les spécimens décorés de bandes blanches figurent dans les répertoires formels du IV^e siècle av. J.-C. (*ibid.*, p. 255, pl. 80, n^o 2215 et p. 257, pl. 81, n^o 2220). Parmi le mobilier inédit mis au jour sur le site de 'Ayn-Manawir figurent quelques formes apparentées ; elles correspondent aux groupes 18 et 28 ; leur datation couvre les phases 1 et 2 (XXVII^e-XXX^e dynasties)

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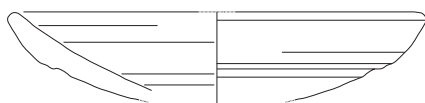


Fig. 1

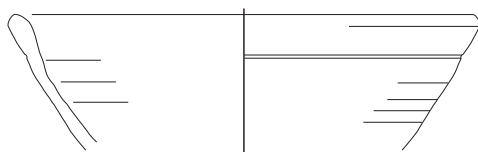


Fig. 2

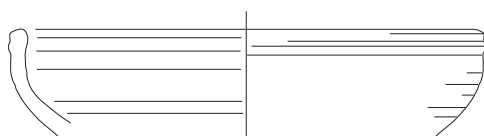


Fig. 3

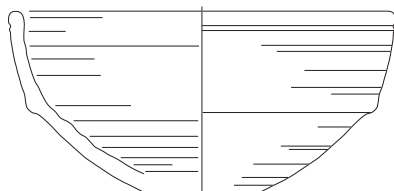


Fig. 4



Fig. 5

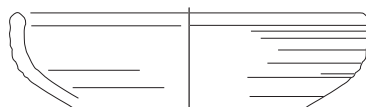


Fig. 6

0 1 5 cm

Les productions à pâte calcaire (pâte 1).

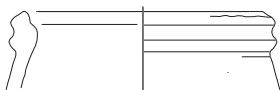


Fig. 7



Fig. 8



Fig. 9

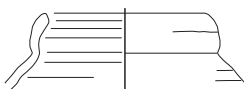


Fig. 10

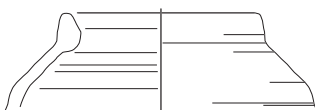


Fig. 11



Fig. 12

0 1 5 cm



Fig. 13



Fig. 14

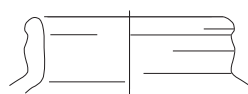


Fig. 15

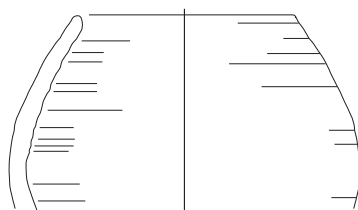


Fig. 16



Fig. 17



Fig. 18

0 1 5 cm

Les productions à pâte alluviale (fig. 13: pâte 4; fig. 14-17: pâte 5; fig. 18: pâte 6).

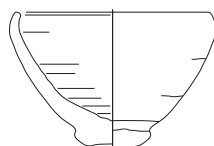


Fig. 19



Fig. 20

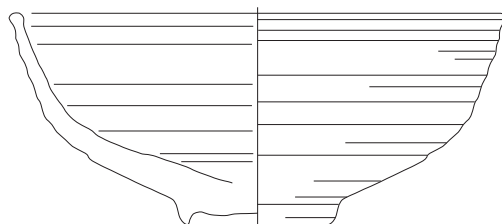


Fig. 21



8. Palestinian Imports at Karnak North

Ifao

February 2000

The aim of this season's work, limited to a single week, was to continue the study of the imported Palestinian pottery from the excavations of the Treasury of Tuthmosis I carried out by Jean Jacquet at Karnak North on behalf of the Ifao in previous years. In the course of this work, diagnostic sherds (rims, bases, handles, decorated fragments and other significant body sherds) were examined. Most of this material comes from large size storage vessels such as amphorae, water jars and other containers. It had already been roughly sorted according to form. The aim was to indentify these fragments by fabric.

28 bags of rim types and 14 bags of bases were examined. The fabric groupings were differentiated by observation of the breaks of the sherds using a small transportable microscope with a magnification of 20x. About 185 sherds were classified by this method and grouped according to fabric. For the indigenous pottery at Karnak North, identification of fabrics has, in general, conformed to the "Vienna system".¹ However, for this imported Palestinian material, the system developed by Janine Bourriau at Memphis has been used.² So far, Palestinian fabric groups: P11, P16, P23, P30, P31, P33, P34, P40 and P90 have been identified in the Karnak North material, to which it was also possible to add a few new fabrics.

The sherd material here studied originates in large part from dumps and fillings, mainly from surface levels within the area of the Treasury of Tuthmosis I. Nevertheless, the study of this material has revealed the presence of a large variety of different vessel types dispersed chronologically from the Second Intermediate Period to Ptolemaic-Roman times. Combining this material with that examined

1. For the Vienna System see: H.-A. NORDSTRÖM, J. BOURRIAU, "Ceramic Technology: Clays and Fabrics", in Do. Arnold, J. Bourriau (eds), *An Introduction to Ancient Egyptian Pottery*, SDAIK 17, Mainz, 1993, p. 168-186.

2. J. BOURRIAU, "Canaanite Jars from New Kingdom Deposits at Memphis, Kom Rabbia", *Erlsr* 21, 1990, p. 18-26.

during an earlier season at Karnak North, a total of 423 fragments of imported pottery has been recorded and identified by fabric. This material has already been partly entered in a database, which can now be completed and evaluated.

Special attention was focused on some fragments of small sized vessels, in particular jugs and juglets, which can be recognized as belonging to the so-called “Tell el-Yahudieh” wares. Two fragments of a medium size imported Tell el-Yahudieh jug with a flat ring base were identified (K.N. AP2561 ; Fig. 1b). The sherds display a dark brown pebble burnished surface with incised decoration composed of rectangular fields enclosing irregular rows of punctured dots (each made separately) filled with white pigment. It is a rare example of a hand-decorated Tell el-Yahudieh juglet found in Egypt. The fabric is best equated with a fabric, present at Tell el-Dab’a in the eastern Nile Delta, designated Group IV.1. and probably of Syrian/Lebanese (northern Levantine coastal area) origin. Known parallels for this type from Egypt are likewise from the eastern Nile Delta: Tell el-Dab’a stratum G (dated to the first half of the 13th dynasty)³ as well as from Haraga (1 example).⁴

A body sherd with a pebble burnished black surface and traces of an incised spiral or circle decoration on the outer side (K.N. AP2562 ; Fig. 2a), belongs to the so-called el-Lisht wares. The fabric is probably Egyptian (Nile D), but the ware imitates imported jugs. This ware occurs in the Palestinian MB IIA/B period, and parallels are to be found at Kahun.⁵

The bottom⁶ of a Tell el-Yahudieh biconical juglet (K.N. AP2559 ; Fig. 2d) made of Egyptian fabric Nile D has a button base and is incised with a decoration of stitched combed lines. The nearest parallels to this are from Tell el-Dab’a, stratum E/1-D/2, dating to the Hyksos period.

3. For the parallel, see M. BIETAK, *Tell el-Dab’a V. Ein Friedhofsbezirk der mittleren Bronzezeitkultur mit Totentempel und Siedlungsschichten. Untersuchungen der Zweigstelle Kairo des Österreichischen Archäologischen Institutes in Kairo* 8, Wien, 1991, p. 29, Abb. 4. For the dating of the strata from Tell el-Dab’a see the chronological chart: M. BIETAK, J. DORNER, P. JANOSI, “Ausgrabungen in dem Palastbezirk von Avaris. Vor-

bericht Tell el-Dab’a/Ezbet Helmi 1993-2000 mit einem Beitrag von Angela von den Driesch und Joris Peter”, *ÄgLev* 11, 2001, p. 31.

4. B. KEMP, R. MERRILLEES, *Minoan Pottery in Second Millenium Egypt*, Mainz, 1980, p. 19-20, Fig. 7, Ash.1914.771.

5. *Ibid.*, pl. 3.

6. M. BIETAK, *Tell el-Dab’a V*, p. 265, Abb. 235,3.

The shoulder fragment of a black burnished juglet with a double handle, fabric Nile D (K.N. AP2560; Fig. 2b), with traces of incised line decoration around the handle attachment, appears to be a fragment of a Tell el-Yahudieh piriform jug I-a or I-b, a form which is found at Tell el-Dab'a in stratum F-E/2⁷ (late 13th dynasty to the Hyksos period).

A rim (K.N. AP2575; Fig. 2c) from a brown pebble burnished Tell el-Yahudieh juglet made in a Nile D fabric with folded inturned lip, also belongs to piriform type I-a or I-b. Parallels are known from Tell el-Dab'a stratum F⁸ (13th dynasty) as well as from Kahun⁹ and from Lisht.¹⁰

Two further fragments belonging to the group of jugs and juglets having a brown surface but without the characteristic Tell el-Yahudieh decoration have been identified. The first (K.N. AP1951; Fig. 1a) is of non-Egyptian origin. It is the rim of a small brown burnished juglet with a raised band just below the rim, a so-called collar neck, to which a double handle was attached. The fabric is probably Palestinian and the form of the rim is of MB IIA type. The interesting thing about this MB IIA fragment is its early appearance so far to the south in Egypt. Until now parallels are known only from the eastern Delta at Tell el-Dab'a, area F/1, from strata H-G, indicating a date between the 2nd half of the 12th dynasty and the 13th dynasty.

The second fragment is from the neck of a medium sized closed vessel (K.N. AP2563. Fig. 2e) with a raised band around the neck. The fabric of this piece shows features of the Egyptian Nile B2 fabric, but the particular combination of the brown pebble burnished surface and the shape detail of the elaborately raised band around the neck suggest that we are dealing here with an imitation of a Levantine vessel type of the MB IIA/B culture.

The presence of all these vessels at Karnak North is remarkable, not only because of their chronological significance, but also for the geographical distribution of these early Palestinian MB IIA types as far south as Upper Egypt.

A further task undertaken during this week at Karnak North was the examination and identification of the pottery fragments included in the drill cores extracted by Angus Graham (see his report No. 9, *infra*) in the course of his geo-physical survey in the area just north of Karnak North.

7. *Ibid.*, p. 67, Abb. 34; p. 91, Abb. 48; p. 125, Abb. 80.

8. *Ibid.*, p. 42, Abb. 18.

9. W.M.FI. PETRIE, *Illahun, Kahun and Gurob*

(1889-1890), London, 1891, Pl. 1, No. 17.

10. B. KEMP, R. MERRILLEES, *Minoan Pottery*, Pl. 31.

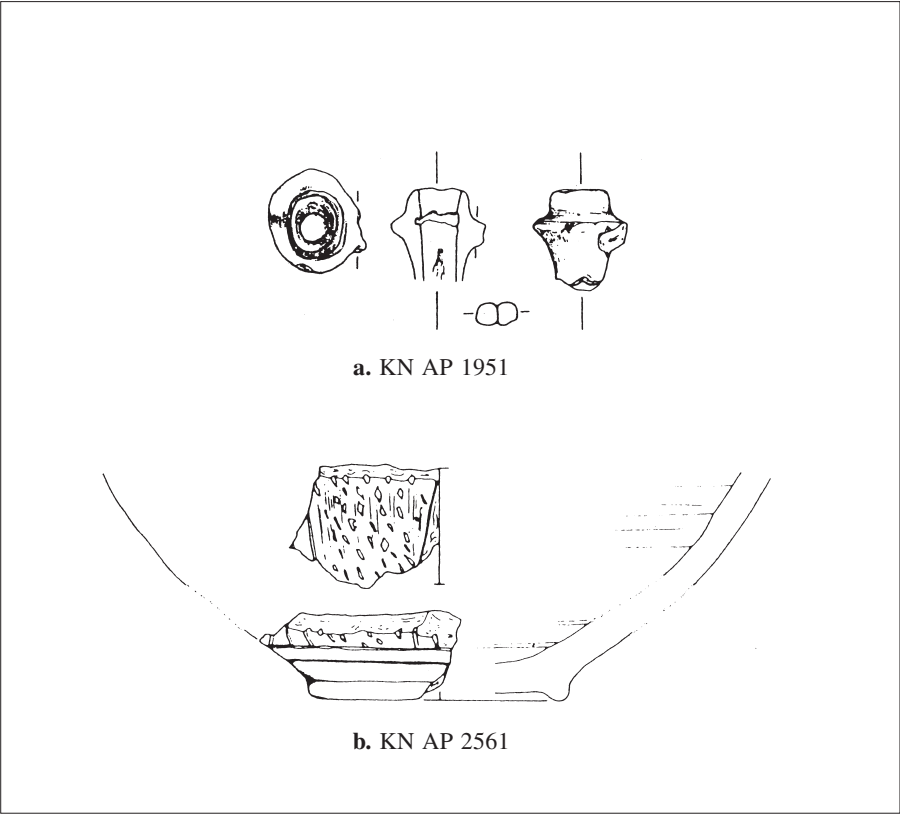


Fig. 1. Karnak North: Palestinian Imports of Tell el-Yahudieh-ware and MB II types.
Scale 1:2.

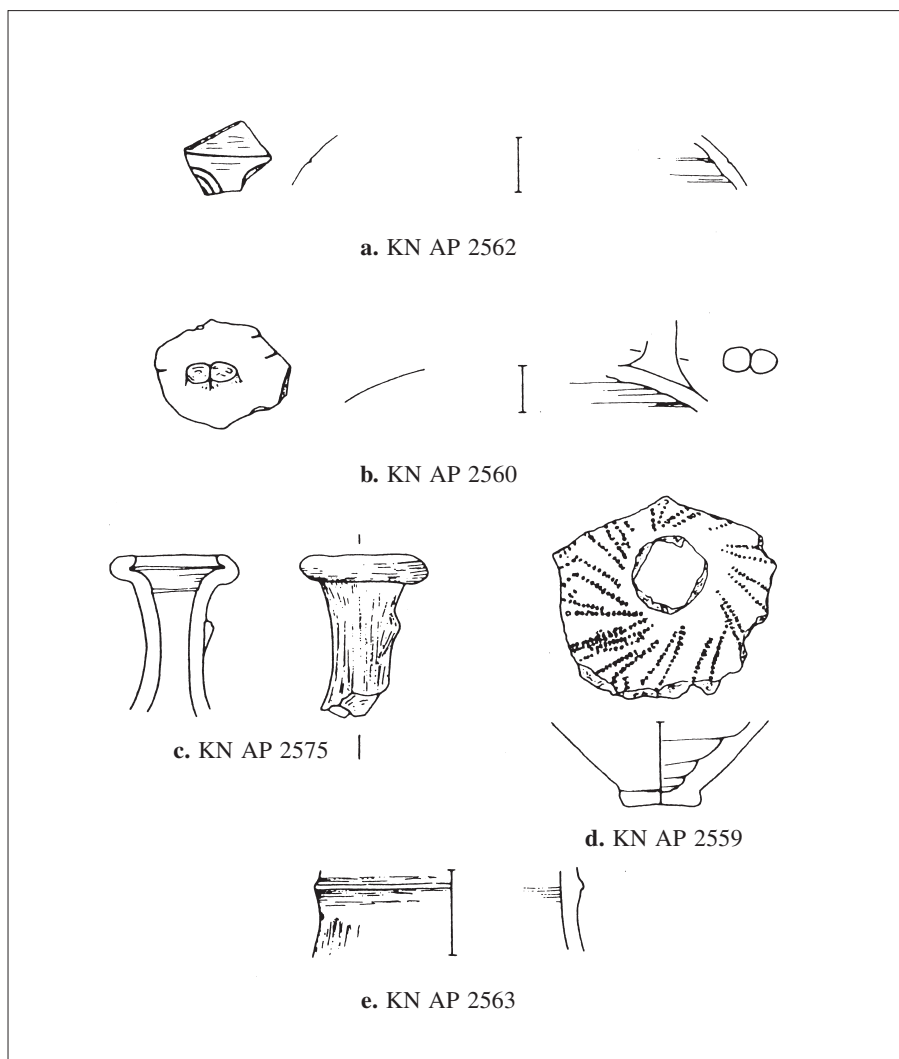


Fig. 2. Karnak North: Egyptian types of Tell el-Yahudieh-ware and MB II types.
Scale 1:2.

9. Pottery from the Alluvial Environments at Karnak North

THE first season of fieldwork in the context of the new coring project at Karnak North, took place in February 2002.¹ It's aim is to interpret the past land- and waterscapes around the Karnak temple complex. Observations made during the excavation of the Treasury of Tuthmosis 1 on behalf of the Ifao by Jean Jacquet, led him to suggest that a watercourse² may have existed in ancient times just to the north of the Treasury, either in the form of a branch of the Nile itself or as a canal. Such a means of access would have greatly facilitated the transport of materials to the site during the building of the Treasury. It has also been speculated that a waterway may have linked the platform/tribune at the end of the dromos of the temple of Montu to the similar platform at Medamud.³ The coring project at Karnak North may help to clarify these two hypotheses through

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Judith Bunbury, Department of Earth Sciences, University of Cambridge.

1. Our sincere thanks go to Asst. Prof. Dr Irmgard Hein for her preliminary recording and dating of over 700 sherds despite severe time constraints due to the national holidays which were being celebrated simultaneously. Helen Jacquet-Gordon and Dr Sally-Ann Ashton have also provided invaluable comments on the material and for this we remain extremely grateful. The work would not have been possible without the financial assistance of the Institute of Archaeology and Graduate School, University of London, the Ifao and a grant from the Arts and Humanities Research Board.

The EES kindly loaned us equipment crucial to the fieldwork. Support from colleagues from the Cfeetk and from Jean Jacquet helped the smooth running of the project.

2. J. JACQUET, "Excavations at Karnak North: Observations and Interpretations", in J. Assmann, G. Burkard, V. Davies (eds.), *Problems and Priorities in Egyptian Archaeology*, London and New York, 1987, p. 107 and *id.*, *Karnak-Nord V. Le trésor de Thoutmosis I^{er} I. Étude architecturale*, 2 vol., FIFAO 30, Le Caire, 1983, p. 96.

3. *Id.*, in *Problems and Priorities in Egyptian Archaeology*, p. 107; M. PILLET, "Rapport sur les travaux de Karnak (1923-1924)", *ASAE* 24, 1924, p. 53-88.

a program of auguring using a hand-operated Eijkelkamp augur,⁴ and through cleaning sections of the drain dug between 1925 and 1935 that encompasses the whole site of Karnak.⁵

Augur Site 2 (AS2) is located about 90m north of the gateway of Ptolemy III in front of the Montu temple and 8m to the east of the dromos of the temple. AS3 was selected at a spot a few meters to the north of the north face of the tribune itself so that if a body of water had existed there, the core could be compared to the landward core of AS2. 50m to the east of AS2, a 2m-wide, 6.4m-high section in the west wall of the drain was cleaned. Observation of this section permitted the recording of *in situ* archaeological and sedimentary data and provides an important cross-reference to the data from the augur sites.

Because of the nature of the work, the ceramic vessel fragments were treated both as evidence of material culture and as clasts for the purposes of the sedimentological aspect of the field-work. The sherds retrieved from the augur cores, all of which were ceramic, varied in size from very small fragments of less than 1cm to over 3cm in diameter. Those from the section in the wall of the drain attained up to 13cm in diameter. Flecks of ceramic material observed in the cores were likewise recorded as part of the study of the sediments.

In the cleaned section of the drain, four narrow channels were discernable; sherds from the beds of two of these channels, contexts 85 and 86, at levels of 75.3m and 74.9m above sea level respectively, were collected and recorded. All the sherds identified during this first examination could be dated to the Middle Kingdom/Second Intermediate Period. They included fragments of hemispherical bowls of Nile B fabric (contexts 85/1 and 86/3, Fig. 1); a miniature cup, late Middle Kingdom/Second Intermediate Period, also made in a Nile B (context 85/2, Fig. 2); a Nile B2 bowl (context 85/3, Fig. 3); a fragment of a Nile B bread mould and body sherds of Marl A4 jars (context 85) and a number of sherds of a Nile C beer bottle/jar from context 86. Context 87, at a level of about 74.2m above sea level, produced a number of body sherds dated to the Middle Kingdom, 5 of which were from a beer bottle of a very coarse Nile C fabric; 5 others of an

4. J. DORNER, "Die Topographie von Piramesse", *ÄgLev* 9, 1999, p. 77-84. D.G. JEFFREYS, J.D. BOURRIAU, W.R. JOHNSON, "Memphis 1996", *JEA* 83, 1997, p. 1-6. T. VON DER WAY, "Untersuchungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts Kairo im nördlichen

Delta zwischen Disûq und Tida", *MDAIK* 40, 1984, p. 297-328.

5. Cl. TRAUNECKER, J.-Cl. GOLVIN, *Karnak. Résurrection d'un site*, Fribourg, 1984, p. 180 and p. 223.

unidentified shape were of a similar fabric. A Nile B2 fragment with a dark red wash on the exterior and another in a Marl B1 were also recorded. Fragments from context 89 at a level of about 73,8m above sea level in the cleaned section of the drain were likewise dated to the Middle Kingdom. They included a rim fragment of a medium-sized globular jar in Nile C with a red wash on the exterior (context 89/1, Fig. 4),⁶ two body sherds of a bread tray and a sherd from a beer bottle in Nile C, a piece of a bread mould in Nile B2, 2 fragments of a hemispherical bowl in Nile B1 and a cup in Marl A3.

Context 84, at a level of 75,6m above sea level was located in the sedimentary unit directly above the small channels. It appeared to contain a mixed assemblage of sherds including Marl A5 (Late Period) body fragments as well as a piece of a globular jar in a Nile C fabric, possibly of the Middle Kingdom, with a red wash on the exterior. All of the above-mentioned contexts visible in the cleaned section of the drain are included in strata of alluvial sediments. While there exist arguments questioning the use of sherds (or articlasts) for the dating of the alluvial deposits in which they were found, they provide at least a *terminus post quem* for these depositional events.⁷

Although 95.6% of the total number of sherds recorded from the augur sites consisted of body sherds, they all yielded information useful to the interpretation of the fieldwork. Even the smallest fragments can often provide sufficient data to enable a sherd to be placed within a specific date range, as was the case with the Marl A5 sherds.⁸ All but one of the imports were identified from body sherds. One was tentatively identified as a large Late Cypriot pilgrim bottle; 5 were Palestinian

6. The shape is similar to fragments found in the excavations at the Treasury of Tuthmosis I. (Helen Jacquet-Gordon pers. comm.).

7. A.G. BROWN, *Alluvial Geoarchaeology: Floodplain archaeology and environmental change*. Cambridge, 1997, p. 59 and p. 91. G.R. RAPP, C.L. HILL, *Geoarchaeology: The Earth-Science Approach to Archaeological Interpretation*, New Haven, London, 1998, p. 20.

8. The Marl A5 fabric classification used by Helen Jacquet-Gordon at Karnak North is the

same as the Marl 4 variant 2 used by other scholars and the Marl Ware 1a used by P. FRENCH, "Late Dynastic Pottery from the South Tombs", in B. Kemp (ed.), *Amarna Reports III, Occasional Publications 3*, London, 1986, p. 154, at Amarna. The fabric is not known earlier than the 22nd dynasty and is attested to, at least, the end of the Late Period. See D.A. ASTON, *Elephantine XIX. Pottery from the Late New Kingdom to the Early Ptolemaic Period*, *ArchVer* 95, Mainz, 1999, p. 4, 68, 181, 230. Helen Jacquet-Gordon, pers. comm.

imports in fabrics P11, P34, and P40.⁹ 4 oasis ware sherds and a piece of an Aswan ware vessel illustrate other non-local fabrics.

Initial studies indicate that many of the assemblages from AS2 are from alluvial deposits of mixed date. It can be tentatively suggested that the sherds included in the augur deposits situated between 9.5m and 10.5m below the present day surface (76.79m above sea level), may be dated to the period from the Middle Kingdom to the early New Kingdom. Ceramic evidence from this period is important for the interpretation of the land and waterscapes contemporary with the earliest known occupation at Karnak North (the Middle Kingdom) and for its subsequent development. The Middle Kingdom strata attested below the Treasury of Tuthmosis I represent the known northern limit of the site of Karnak at that period.¹⁰ Continuing analysis of the ceramic evidence as well as further auguring and cleaning of the walls of the drain needs to be carried out in order to clarify the work of this season. It is with this aim that the team hopes to return to Karnak North in 2003.

9. See D.A. ASTON, B. ASTON, E.C. BROCK, "Pottery from the Valley of the Kings, Tombs of Merenptah, Ramesses III, Ramesses IV, Ramesses VI and Ramesses VII", *ÄgLev* 8, 1998, p. 142-143 for descriptions of fabrics P11 and P40, and their presence in Thebes as well as at other sites in Egypt.

10. J. JACQUET, *Karnak-Nord V*, p. 11, 13, 95, 138-139. B.J. KEMP, *Ancient Egypt. Anatomy of a Civilization*, London, New York, 1989, p. 161 and p. 162 Fig. 57.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

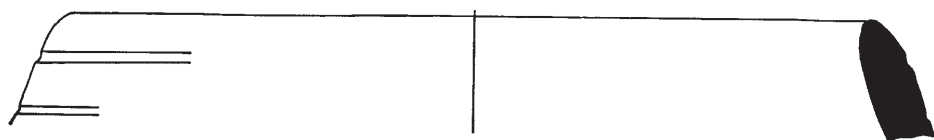


Fig. 4.

0 4 cm

10. Ramesseum, Thèbes-ouest

Fouilles du laboratoire d'archéologie et d'histoire thébaines
(LATHES-Louvre, Cnrs-URA 1064) dirigées par Chr. Leblanc.

A. Deux secteurs, en cours d'étude depuis 1997, ont livré un intéressant matériel céramique

• *Groupe des annexes sud du temple*
(groupe B''', C''', D''' et E''')

Deux ensembles (B''' et D''') ont été identifiés par Chr. Leblanc. Ces bâtiments auraient eu vocation de cuisines et de boulangeries du temple. De nombreuses poteries utilitaires retrouvées au cours des fouilles devaient servir à la préparation des offrandes et de rations alimentaires. L'activité de ces cuisines s'est maintenue jusqu'à la XX^e dynastie. Parmi les formes qui ont été recueillies, on dénombre principalement des fragments de fourneaux (l'un d'entre eux, à évents, a pu être reconstitué *in situ*)¹, des plaques de cuisson, des centaines de moules à pain, des coupes et des coupelles, des jarres, etc.

Secteur du sanctuaire du temple

Le dégagement de cette partie ruinée de l'édifice a livré de la céramique de différentes périodes : céramiques provenant des tombes creusées dans cette zone à la fin de la Troisième Période intermédiaire et céramiques correspondant à l'époque où le temple a servi de carrière (entre l'époque grecque et l'époque copte). De la dernière occupation du temple, on a retrouvé de nombreux tessons : vaisselle fine (groupe "O" et "W"), marmites, coupes, amphores LRA 7, d'Assouan et LRA 1.

Cf. Lecuyot (G.), « Le sanctuaire du Ramesseum. Campagnes de fouilles 1997-1999 », *Memnonia* 11, 2000, p. 117-130 et pl. XVIII-XXV.

1. Cf. Chr. LEBLANC, « Nouvelles activités », *Memnonia* 10, 1999, pl. VIII B.

B. « Chapelle de la Reine blanche » et voie processionnelle, nord du Ramesseum (Thèbes-ouest)

Les fouilles menées par M. Nelson et son équipe au nord-ouest du Ramesseum ont permis de dégager la voie processionnelle nord du temple, de dater de l'époque d'Amenhotep IV le monument connu depuis Petrie sous le nom de « Chapelle de la Reine blanche », de découvrir une zone de cuisine antérieure à la chapelle et aussi de retrouver des tombes de la fin du Moyen Empire et de la Troisième Période intermédiaire.

Moyen Empire - Deuxième Période intermédiaire (XIII^e-XVII^e dynastie)

Plusieurs sépultures ont été identifiées et ont livré quelques ensembles de poteries : vaisselles miniatures, coupes et coupelles (certaines décorées de taches blanches et rouges), jarres. Signalons aussi une catégorie de vases à engobe rouge lustré : coupelles et vases ovoïdes à col floral.

Nouvel Empire

- Inhumations

Des inhumations ont été retrouvées dans le secteur, en particulier des inhumations d'enfants.

- Les cuisines

Elles sont probablement contemporaines de l'époque d'Amenhotep III et, d'après M. Nelson, en relation avec les grandes fêtes annuelles qui se déroulaient sur la rive ouest de Thèbes. Ces installations artisanales ont fonctionné sporadiquement jusqu'à la construction de la chapelle sous Amenhotep IV. Des foyers ont été identifiés en particulier le long du mur ouest du temple d'Amenhotep II et dans le secteur d'un bâtiment au nom de Hatchepsout.

Plusieurs milliers de moules à pain ont été dénombrés, des plateaux et des vases à marques de doigts à la base (« beer jars »).

- La chapelle

Peu de céramiques, si ce ne sont quelques fragments décorés typiques de la fin de la XVIII^e dynastie mis au jour lors des dégagements de la cour, comme une coupelle

avec une bordure bleue et une fleur centrale stylisée ou encore plusieurs fragments de coupes avec une frise extérieure associant lotus et visages hathoriques.

•Le cavalier de déblais, nord-ouest du Ramesseum

Plus d'un millier d'ostraca ont été retrouvés dans les déblais. Ils proviennent pour la majorité d'amphores vinaires. Toujours fragmentaires, ils portent parfois l'année de règne de Ramsès II. Les premières années sont les plus souvent attestées et exceptionnellement au-delà de l'an X ; la date la plus tardive retrouvée est l'an XXVII.

Troisième Période intermédiaire

La transformation du Ramesseum en nécropole a dû s'étendre sur plus de deux cents ans et montre des changements dans l'architecture des tombes et dans la poterie.

Au nord, on constate deux grandes phases architecturales. Le matériel céramique retrouvé provient essentiellement de la dernière phase de construction (dans la deuxième partie du VIII^e siècle av. J.-C.). On trouve des jarres en pâte limoneuse ayant contenu des résidus de momification (grandes jarres ovoïdes), des coupelles à fond plat débordant, parfois avec des braises à l'intérieur, et, en pâte marneuse, de petits vases en forme de toupie ainsi que des coupelles à fond arrondi parfois carénées.

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11. Cheikh Abd al-Gourna, TT 29

Une installation copte du VIII^e siècle apr. J.-C.

Université libre de Bruxelles

DEPUIS 1999, la Mission archéologique dans la Nécropole thébaine de l'ULB, sous la direction du Professeur R. Tefnin, a entrepris l'étude archéologique de la tombe n° 29 d'Amenemope, vizir sous le règne d'Amenhotep II. La fouille de la cour a révélé, immédiatement sous les vestiges d'une maison villageoise construite au début du XX^e siècle, un niveau d'occupation copte, comprenant plusieurs constructions en briques crues et une structure enterrée destinée à recevoir un métier à tisser vertical. La salle transversale de la chapelle a également livré des aménagements associés à un mobilier copto-byzantin abondant. Plusieurs centaines d'ostraca et de nombreux papyri, provenant aussi bien des structures de la cour que de l'espace intérieur de la chapelle, permettent d'attribuer cette installation à un moine copte nommé Frange, ayant vécu dans la première moitié du VIII^e siècle après J.-C.

Cet ensemble très cohérent a livré un matériel céramique nombreux, comprenant notamment des vases complets retrouvés brisés sur le sol de la chapelle.

La céramique fine de table est représentée presque exclusivement par les productions des ateliers d'Assouan. On trouve les formes les plus fréquemment attestées pour cette époque, principalement les coupes apparentées aux formes Gempeler¹ T324a-b (fig. 1-2) et T344b (fig. 3). Certaines, de type intermédiaire entre les formes T228 et T344, portent un motif de christogramme imprimé sur le fond. On notera également deux exemplaires complets de grandes coupes profondes à haut pied annulaire (Gempeler T626). Les productions en argile alluviale à engobe rouge (*Egyptian Red Slip B*) sont présentes en petite quantité, imitant les formes assouanaïses (fig. 4). L'origine locale (thébaine) de ces imitations en argile commune n'est pas assurée, et il pourrait s'agir de productions circulant avec les nombreuses amphores vinaires. Une cruche en pâte calcaire grossière a été retaillée

1. R.D. GEMPELER, *Elephantine X. Die Keramik römischer bis früharabischer Zeit*, ArchVer 43, Mayence, 1992.

pour être utilisée comme coupe (fig. 5). La vaisselle commune comprend encore de nombreuses cruches et gargoulettes en pâte alluviale ou marneuse, souvent ornées de motifs végétaux peints en brun ou noir ; on y retrouve les productions des ateliers installés dans l'enceinte du temple funéraire de Séthi I^{er} à Gournah². Les récipients de cuisson comprennent différents types de marmites en pâte alluviale fine sableuse (cf. forme K366/K463), ainsi que des casseroles (fig. 6 ; cf. forme K224). Une grande jarre de stockage en argile alluviale grossière munie de quatre anses opposées était brisée sur le sol de la chapelle. Les amphores comprennent les habituelles formes très carénées en argile alluviale brune très fine, apparentées aux *Late Roman Amphorae* 7 de Moyenne Égypte (et dont les fragments constituent également le principal support des ostraca sur poterie), ainsi que des amphores côtelées d'Assouan, dont la forme complète n'a toutefois pas pu être reconstituée. Plusieurs amphores brunes de type *LRA* 7 comportent une inscription à l'encre à la base du col, indiquant probablement le propriétaire (les inscriptions n'ont pas encore été étudiées). On note également de nombreux fragments d'amphores brunes portant un engobe de couleur rose, dont la fonction ne s'explique que par la volonté d'imiter l'aspect des productions assouanaises.

Les premiers éléments de chronologie du matériel semblent confirmer la cohérence de l'ensemble, et indiquer que l'occupation ne s'est pas poursuivie après l'abandon de l'installation de Frange. L'époque arabe marque d'ailleurs une période de très faible occupation de la montagne thébaine ; les seuls vestiges attribuables à cette période sont quelques tessons de céramique à glaçure verte et des fragments de pipes ottomanes très tardives.

Le travail de reconstitution des vases (assuré par M. Ragab Marei) devra être poursuivi, la plus grande partie de cet ensemble copte ayant été mise au jour durant la campagne de janvier-février 2003. La prochaine campagne sera consacrée en grande partie à l'étude et à la documentation de ce groupe. L'ensemble de la céramique (incluant aussi le matériel d'époque pharaonique) sera publié dans un volume consacré à l'archéologie de la tombe, comprenant également l'étude des structures (R. Tefnin, L. Bavay). L'édition des ostraca coptes est en charge de M^{mes} A. Boud'hors et Ch. Heurtel.

2. K. MYŚLIWIEC, *ArchVer* 57, Mayence, 1987, p. 144-145.

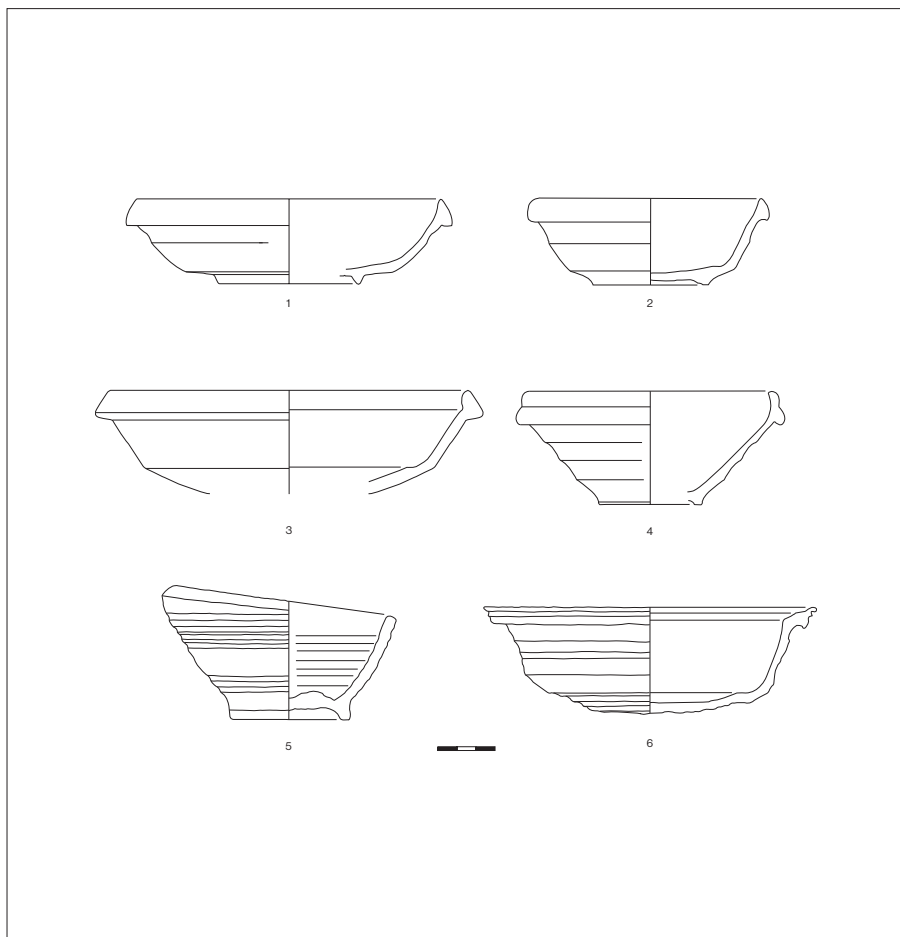


Fig. 1-6.

12. Deir al-Médîna

Ifao, Le Caire

DANS le cadre de la réorganisation générale des magasins du site, l'Institut français d'archéologie orientale a entrepris l'étude et la publication de la céramique du Nouvel Empire de Deir al-Médîna. Le volume publié par G. Nagel dans la collection des *Documents de fouilles*¹ ne concernait en effet qu'une partie du matériel céramique des fouilles menées par B. Bruyère entre 1922 et 1951. Le projet initié en 2000 vise donc à compléter et, dans la mesure du possible, à mettre à jour cette publication suivant les normes et les problématiques actuelles de la céramologie égyptienne. Il vient compléter en outre l'étude des étiquettes de jarres inédites de Deir al-Médîna préparée par P. Tallet (inscriptions) et L. Bavay (céramique), en collaboration avec J. Bourriau pour les jarres cananéennes².

Deux campagnes (2001 – printemps 2002) ont été consacrées essentiellement au classement des magasins de céramique du site.

Les poteries sans indication de provenance ont été regroupées dans le magasin n° 28. D'un intérêt limité puisque sans contexte archéologique défini, cet ensemble fournit néanmoins une série importante de formes complètes qui couvre une grande partie du répertoire céramique du Nouvel Empire.

Les céramiques portant une indication de provenance ont été regroupées par tombe ou par secteur (ex. quartier sud-est du village) dans des cartons et sur les étagères du magasin n° 29. La documentation de ces ensembles, en partie présentés par G. Nagel, a été commencée. Il s'agit principalement du matériel provenant de tombes non décorées, numérotées à partir de 1001, et correspondant à des puits à chambre funéraire unique datant de la XVIII^e dynastie. La totalité de ces tombes avait été pillée anciennement (à l'exception de la tombe de Sennefer, P.1159,

1. D. NAGEL, *La céramique du Nouvel Empire à Deir el-Médîneh I*, DFIFAO 10, Le Caire, 1938.

2. Voir L. BAVAY, S. MARCHAND, P. TALLET, « Les jarres inscrites du Nouvel Empire provenant de Deir al-Médîna », CCE 6, 2000, p. 77-89

découverte intacte par B. Bruyère en 1928), et de nombreux puits étaient recouverts par les cours des grandes tombes ramessides. De ce fait, la XVIII^e dynastie est très largement représentée dans le matériel céramique conservé dans les magasins, alors que le site est surtout connu par ailleurs pour sa documentation ramesside. Bien que seulement partiels (une partie du matériel a été dispersée entre Le Caire, le Louvre et d'autres musées), ces ensembles reconstitués se prêtent bien à une étude technologique des productions locales. Les dessins sont réalisés dans cette perspective (l'équipe de dessinateurs est composée de B. Stewart, M^{lles} R. Douaud et A. Stoll).

Parallèlement à la documentation des ensembles funéraires, des études particulières sont consacrées à la céramique d'importation. La masse gigantesque de poteries mises au jour pendant les travaux de l'Ifao offre la possibilité de travailler sur des séries importantes. Par ailleurs, même si le contexte de ces fragments n'est pas toujours connu, le simple fait de leur présence sur le site du village des artisans est en soi significative.

Les amphores d'origine syro-palestinienne, dites « jarres cananéennes », forment un groupe important parmi ces importations. Il faut signaler cependant que les magasins ne conservent que les récipients complets ou les fragments de grande taille, et qu'il apparaît clairement que leur nombre ne reflète que très mal la grande abondance de ces amphores sur le site durant l'époque ramesside. Les jarres cananéennes représentent en effet le second groupe en importance parmi les étiquettes de jarres de Deir al-Médîna (après les amphores égyptiennes des types *Marl* D et F au sens large), soit plusieurs centaines de documents. Tous les fragments ont été identifiés en fonction de la typologie des fabriques établie par L. Smith, J. Bourriau et M. Serpico pour Memphis et Amarna ³. L'identification précise des provenances des cinq groupes de fabriques proposée par ces auteurs, combinée à la typologie des formes et aux informations livrées par les étiquettes de jarres (toponymes, produits transportés, éléments de datation, etc.) font de la documentation de Deir al-Médîna un ensemble exceptionnel pour l'étude de la circulation des produits pendant le Nouvel Empire.

Un petit groupe d'amphores provenant des oasis du désert occidental a également été étudié. On y retrouve les deux formes habituellement attestées pour ces productions, les amphores fuselées à panse étroite, de tradition oasienne, et

3. L. SMITH, J. BOURRIAU, M. SERPICO, « The provenance of Late Bronze Age Trans- port Amphorae found in Egypt », *Internet Archaeology* 9, automne 2000.

les types correspondant à la forme des amphores vinaires de la vallée. La variété des fabriques utilisées (principalement les types P23 et P44 de la typologie de Memphis, B23 de la typologie du Dakhla Oasis Project, avec de nombreuses variantes) indique vraisemblablement des sources d'approvisionnement diversifiées. Le manque de contextes archéologiques précis empêche malheureusement de replacer ce corpus dans une perspective chronologique. On notera toutefois les deux amphores oasiennes publiées par G. Nagel ⁴ et provenant de l'ensemble TT 359-360, daté entre la première moitié du règne de Ramsès II et l'an 1 de Ramsès VI (fig. 2).

Durant la campagne d'automne 2002 a été achevée la documentation de la céramique mycénienne (fig. 1). Il s'agit d'un lot de 243 fragments, représentant un minimum de 217 vases (dont 8 anses ou fragments d'anses, 24 faux goulots d'étrier, 29 goulots ou fragments de goulots, 19 bases ou fragments de bases). Cet ensemble important, retrouvé dans le magasin n° 28 accompagné d'une étiquette probablement de la main de G. Nagel mentionnant « vases à étrier – I 1939 – non relevés », ne correspond pas au groupe de céramiques mycéniennes étudié jadis par M.R. Bell ⁵. Ce nouveau lot porte donc le nombre total de fragments de céramique mycénienne retrouvés à Deir al-Médîna à plus de 350 pièces, ce qui en fait le second en importance retrouvé en Égypte, après Amarna. Tous les fragments ont été dessinés, photographiés et décrits.

Enfin, une série d'études thématiques a été entreprise sur différentes catégories de vases, choisies pour leur caractère exceptionnel ou leur très grande abondance dans la documentation de Deir al-Médîna. On citera notamment un groupe de vases plastiques, qui se distingue des habituels vases hathoriques ou vases-Bès. Il s'agit de vases à panse ovoïde allongée, réalisés en Nile B2, dont le col renflé comporte des éléments rapportés – sourcils, yeux, nez, bouche, menton – formant un visage ; deux seins, rarement percés, sont également rapportés, qui indiquent le sexe féminin des figures ; enfin deux bras modelés sont disposés, soit un bras sous la poitrine et l'autre levé, la main posée sur la tête, soit les deux bras levés et les mains posées sur la tête (ou l'une sur la tête et l'autre sur la joue). La position des bras évoque les pleureuses fréquemment représentées dans les tombes du Nouvel Empire. L'analogie avec les pleureuses est encore renforcée par deux exemples

4. D. NAGEL, *DFIFAO* 10, fig. 14 n°s 31-32.
5. M.R. BELL, « Preliminary Report on the Mycenaean Pottery from Deir el-

Medina (1979-1980) », *ASAE* 68, 1982, p. 143-163.

qui présentent deux perforations au niveau des yeux. Ces vases-pleureuses, rares dans les publications égyptologiques, semblent en réalité bien attestés dans la région thébaine (exemple notamment dans la fouille de la TT 29 par l'Université libre de Bruxelles). D'autres études pourraient être envisagées, comme celle de la céramique peinte « blue-painted », dont les milliers de tessons ont été regroupés dans le magasin n° 28.

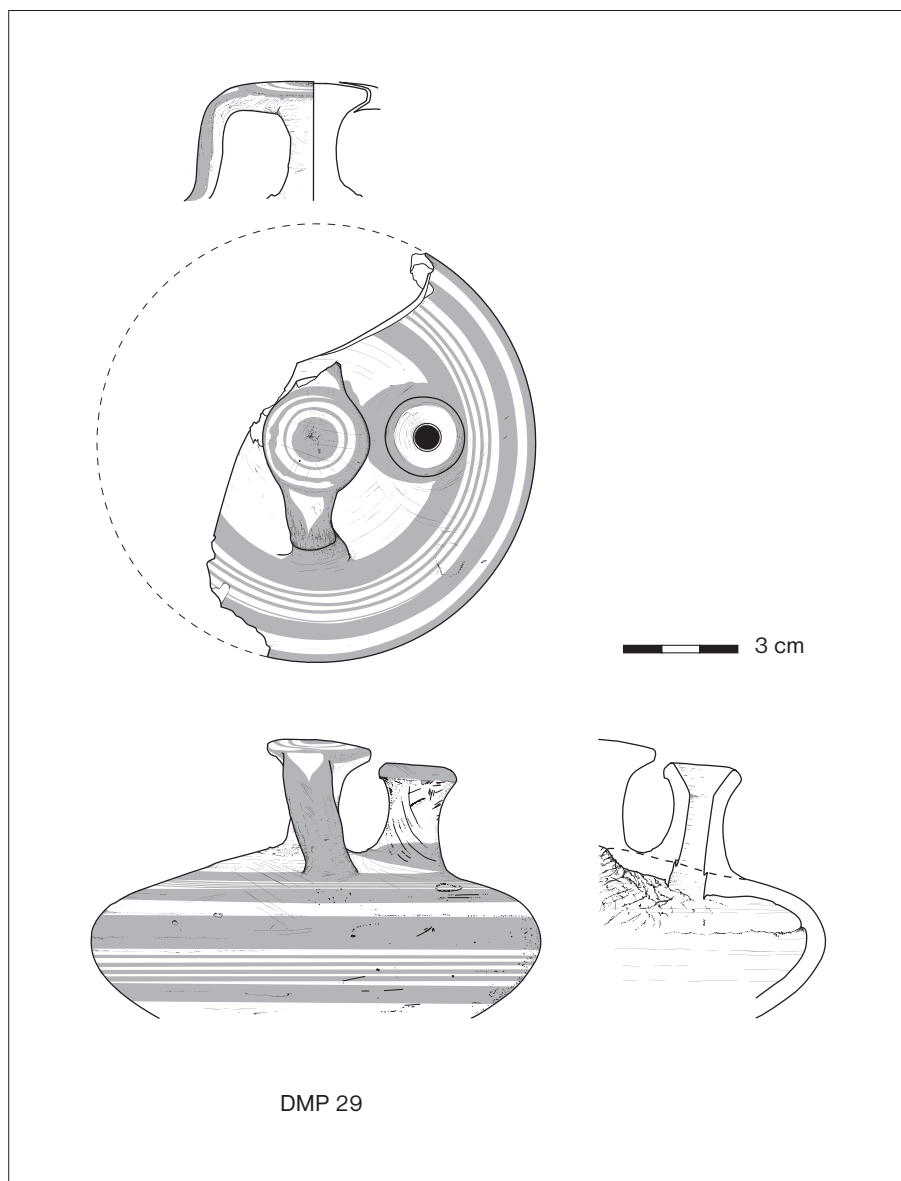


Fig. 1.

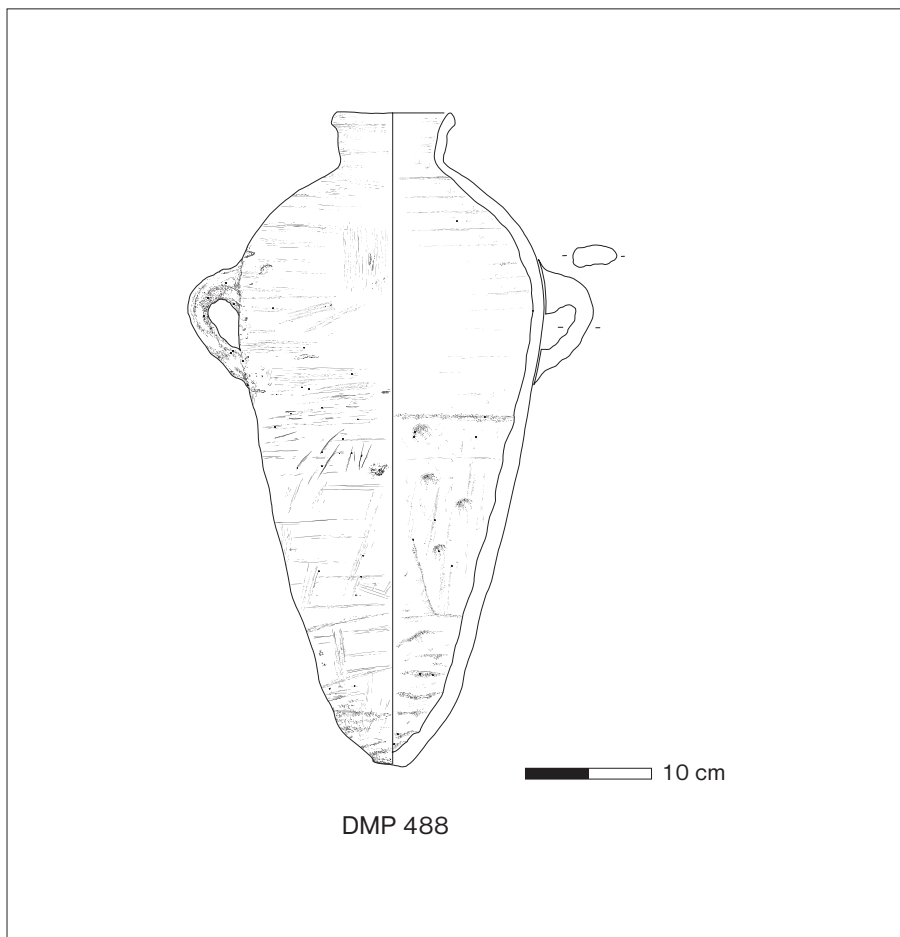


Fig. 2.

II

INFORMATIONS GÉNÉRALES

13. Report on the Workshop : Fine Dating Middle Kingdom Pottery

AN international workshop called : “Fine Dating Middle Kingdom Pottery” was organized by the special research program “SCIEM 2000” (Studies in the Chronology of the Eastern Mediterranean) of the Austrian Scientific Foundation and the Austrian Academy of Sciences and its first speaker Manfred Bietak, in collaboration with the Austrian Archaeological Institute Cairo. The workshop was held at the Austrian Cultural Forum Cairo.

Participants were (in alphabetical order) : Susan Allen, Dorothea Arnold, David Aston, Bettina Bader, Tine Bagh, Manfred Bietak, Janine Bourriau, Ernst Czerny, Deborah Darnell, Ulrike Dubiel, Irene Forstner-Müller, Carla Gallorini, Serena Giuliani, Irmgard Hein, Karin Kopetzky, Sylvie Marchand, Wolfgang Müller, Annelies Op De Beck, Teodozja Rzeuska, Robert Schiestl, Stephan Seidlmayer, Anne Seiler, Ashraf Senussi, Harco Willems.

The program included two days of lectures with 15 papers, followed by two days of excursions, one to Tell el-Dab’a, and another to Dashur and El-Lisht.

The workshop was opened by Zahi Hawass, General Director of the Egyptian Supreme Council for Antiquities, together with Professor Manfred Bietak. In his speech, Z. Hawass emphasized the importance of Ancient Egyptian pottery as a necessary tool for modern field archaeology, and presented his idea of a field school training in pottery for Egyptian archaeologists. He welcomed the scientists of the workshop to take part in this training as instructors. Professor Bietak stressed the necessity of handbooks for pottery and the urgency of faster publication of archaeological material.

The first paper, given by E. Czerny and R. Schiestl presented a general outline for a pottery handbook for Middle Kingdom pottery. The plan is to have two volumes published : Volume I as a type catalogue, dividing all the available material according to type, and including a map showing the geographical distribution of the types. Volume II would be reserved for contributions on specialized subjects such as : functional entities, type seriations, the question of imported wares, etc.

This presentation was followed by intensive discussion, during which objections to and suggestions for such a project were exposed. The principal subject of discussion was the organization of the handbook according to fabric criteria (Dorothea Arnold, David Aston, Manfred Bietak, Irmgard Hein, Karin Kopetzky, Anne Seiler) versus morphological criteria in the shape of a dictionary (Stephan Seidlmayer). As a third feature the regional character of pottery was emphasized (Janine Bourriau). The latter is apparent not only because of differences in the quality of the ceramics, but also as a result of quantitative differences in type diffusion. The importance of identifying sherds, not only complete pots, was emphasized and it was suggested that the handbook be formatted to facilitate its use in fieldwork. It was suggested as a compromise that a catalogue consisting of short entries concerning each site/locality be followed by the typology, and a chronological list of the first appearances of the various types.

In the second paper Wolfgang Müller presented the outlines of a Database which could prove to be a very important tool for the handbook. The database is currently being tested; it will be able to incorporate stored data as well as graphics. The structure and shape recognition system, which offers the possibility of creating typologies on the computer, were explained, and likewise the idea of surface comparison for determining the volume of the vessels.

“Pottery at the time of Amenemhat I: a period of transition” was the title of a most interesting lecture by Dorothea Arnold. She began by carefully outlining the new well attested pottery style which makes its appearance at the time of Sesostri I at el-Lisht. She then turned attention to earlier Middle Kingdom material, for instance from the Meket-Ra tomb at Thebes, and certain tombs from Saqqara. By comparison of object groups, such as the wooden models in combination with the pottery from these contexts, Do. Arnold demonstrated very convincingly the existence of a very early Middle Kingdom pottery style. Chronologically this phase must be placed between the First Intermediate Period pottery from Sedment¹ and the Sesostri I style, which appears mainly under Amenemhat I. She thus confirmed the theory of Ernst Czerny,² who had claimed as early as 1999 the existence of a transitional style under Amenemhat Ist based on the early settlement material from Tell el-Dab’a.

1. St.J. SEIDLMAYER, *Gräberfelder aus dem Übergang vom Alten zum Mittleren Reich. Studien zur Archäologie der Ersten Zwischenzeit*, SAGA 1, Heidelberg, 1990.

2. E. CZERNY, *Tell el-Dab’a IX. Eine Pland-*

siedlung des frühen Mittleren Reiches, Untersuchungen der Zweigstelle Kairo des Österreichischen Archäologischen Institutes in Kairo 15, Wien, 1999.

Susan Allen in her paper “Pottery of the time of Amenemhet I and the Lisht Corpus” proposed a differentiation between funerary pottery and settlement material, as well as between royal and private funerals. In her material, particular shapes intended exclusively for funerary use were found in royal and wealthy “Elite” burials, which copied Old Kingdom forms. In their place, the poorer and smaller burials contained mainly settlement pottery. According to the present stage of investigation, this re-creation of the archaic styles was due to ritual imperatives.

In the last paper of the first day’s session, “The Middle Kingdom Pottery of Hawara”, Ashraf Senoussi presented an excellent selection of different vessel types coming from the excavations of Dr Balboush in 1954. This material is currently being studied and prepared for publication.

The second day began with a presentation by Stephan Seidlmayer, called “Towards a seriation of 2nd millennium pottery from the Cemeteries in the Qau Matmar region”. This pottery which ranges from the Tasian period up to Coptic times, was discovered by G. Brunton, and the published material reflects the particular interests of the excavator. To complete the publishing of this material by using the tomb cards would be a difficult task. Much more material waits to be discovered and published before it would be possible to get a deeper insight into the demographic structures of the cemeteries.

Another prominent Middle Kingdom site from Middle Egypt was touched upon by Harco Willems and Annelies Op De Beck in their paper “Pottery study during the first season at Deir al-Bersha”. In their presentation of the survey area, they presented sherd material which had been collected at the various sites within their survey area. It comprised a large amount of Coptic pottery as well as material dating from the Old Kingdom onwards. The pottery is currently being studied and evaluated and it appears that statistics concerning the percentages of certain types can be related to their chronological appearance.

The material from the shaft tombs at Dra’ Abu el-Naga’ was the subject of Anne Seiler’s paper with the title “The end of the Middle Kingdom”. The pottery from the tombs shows types deriving directly from the Middle Kingdom tradition, such as beer bottles for instance. She thinks therefore that some of the 13th Dynasty pottery types survived well into the 17th Dynasty at Thebes. The combination of 13th Dynasty shapes with new 17th Dynasty styles raises the question: where does Middle Kingdom pottery end?

Teodozja Rzeuska treated the “Middle Kingdom Pottery at Edfu and Elephantine” in her presentation. In the material from Elephantine she sees at least five phases of development:

1. 11th Dynasty and the beginning of the 12th Dynasty;
2. A phase under Sesostri I;
3. The Mid -12th Dynasty;
4. The late 12th/13th Dynasty transition period;
5. The 13th Dynasty. She bases her subdivisions on the appearance and disappearance of wares and types.

“The pottery from Kahun” was the subject of the presentation by Carla Gallorini, in which she re-evaluated the material from Petrie’s excavations. Petrie’s dated all the material to the reigns of Sesostri II and Sesostri III, but re-examination clearly shows a wider chronological distribution. Special attention was given to the pot marks, which indicate the particular functions of the jars.

Bettina Bader gave a talk on a subject connected with her PhD thesis, a comparison of pottery types from Level VIII at Memphis (Kom Rabi’a), Tell el-Dab’a and Dahshur. Her paper makes interesting comparisons of late Middle Kingdom material from three Middle Kingdom sites and she was able to confirm the synchronism between Level G/4 from Tell el-Dab’a and Level VIII at Kom Rabi’a.

Under the title “Pottery from living contexts and from deliberate fills at Memphis, Kom Rabi’a”, Janine Bourriau explained first the sampling method (random sampling and purposive sampling) for recording the pottery from the site. She emphasized the problem of residual sherds and reused sherds in all settlement excavations which include living contexts, floors and levels of fill. In accordance with this division, she outlined the main pottery type categories of Levels IV and VII from Kom Rabi’a.

The following paper by Serena Giuliani dealt with «Pan Grave Pottery in Late Middle Kingdom contexts», the subject of her current studies. She explained her division of the material into five different wares, according to the surface treatment.

The last paper was presented by Sylvie Marchand on “La céramique de la XII^e dynastie découverte en février 2002 à Dendara lors des fouilles d’une boulangerie située dans le secteur à l’extérieur de la grande enceinte du temple d’Hathor”. She presented her division of fabrics, and emphasized the importance of level 3 which dates back as far as the early Middle Kingdom, 11th Dynasty, followed by level 4, mid -12th Dynasty.

A picture of the complexity of the material, the diversity of recording systems, the different typological approaches and the variety of fabrics emerged clearly from these lectures and discussions. Do. Arnold summarized the main problems for a handbook on Middle Kingdom pottery dividing the material into three main areas of focus. The first is how to organize this complex material, according to:

- a) find area;
- b) function;
- c) chronology;
- d) method of dealing with specific groups such as foreign imports. The second problem is how to present the material in publication, and thirdly, how to use it.

M. Bietak generously offered the members of the workshop the use of the Database which is being created by SCIEP, for the purpose of storing pottery data for the handbook. All participants finally agreed, that collaboration for such a handbook should be a *conditio sine qua non*, and most of the participants were willing to offer material for the handbook project.

The next day was devoted to a full day excursion to Tell el-Dab'a, where Middle Kingdom material was laid out by E. Czerny, R. Schiestl, B. Bader and K. Kopetzky. W. Müller demonstrated how the database he had developed could be used.

The workshop ended on the fourth day with another interesting field excursion to Dahshur and El-Lisht, where the pottery material from the MMA excavations could be studied.

In sum, the organizers should be thanked for their efforts in setting up the program as well as taking care of the excursions. One also has to thank the participants for their contributions. It was a very fruitful and stimulating meeting, offering interesting views on the Middle Kingdom pottery from Egypt. We hope that the handbook will soon become reality.

14. Groupe de recherche pluridisciplinaire

sur les amphores trouvées en Égypte
de l'époque archaïque jusqu'au début de la conquête arabe
(VI^e siècle av. - VII^e siècle apr. J.-C.) ¹

LES acquis de la recherche amphorique dans le monde méditerranéen ont, ces vingt dernières années, complété et modifié considérablement nos connaissances en matière de production et de commerce dans les sites méditerranéens de l'époque archaïque jusqu'à la conquête arabe (VI^e siècle av. - VII^e siècle apr. J.-C.). Ces résultats sont obtenus grâce à la découverte des ateliers d'amphores en Grèce (Égée du Nord, en Crète ou en Asie Mineure), en Afrique du Nord, en Espagne, au Portugal et en Gaule romaine.

1. *Les objectifs du projet*

Aujourd'hui, avec la multiplication des fouilles en Égypte qui offrent des contextes stratifiés et fiables, mais également des prospections à l'échelle d'un site ou d'une région, le moment est propice pour mettre au service des archéologues les acquis obtenus ailleurs. Une collaboration entre spécialistes est possible afin de centraliser et de regrouper ces données en confrontant le matériel découvert sur les sites de consommation avec celui déjà identifié sur les sites de production.

Nous proposons la création d'un groupe pluridisciplinaire de recherche sur les amphores importées trouvées en Égypte ainsi que les amphores et contenants de fabrication égyptienne ². Par « amphores du monde méditerranéen », on comprend également les contenants produits dans le Levant ³. Parmi les membres de ce groupe figurent des céramologues-égyptologues qui mettront en commun une partie ou la totalité de leur matériel amphorique. Les intervenants extérieurs, parmi

1. G.R.P.A.T.E. Pour tous contacts : smarchand@ifao.egnet.net et antigone.marangou@uhb.fr.

2. Citons par exemple les *sigas* trouvées

dans les oasis d'Égypte à partir de la Basse Époque.

3. « Torpedos », « bag-shape », « anses-pa-niers »...

lesquels des amphorologues, vont procéder dans un premier temps à une expertise globale du matériel (provenance, datation, fonction, etc.). Cette recherche, qui se veut collective, aura comme second objectif d'utiliser l'amphore comme un outil pour une meilleure compréhension de l'histoire économique et commerciale. La recherche des liens commerciaux passe en partie par l'identification précise du matériel importé et par sa quantification à l'échelle d'un site, d'une région ou du pays. La réalisation d'une carte archéologique à l'échelle de l'Égypte regrouperait toutes les informations livrées ou connues à l'aide des publications existantes. Ce dernier point est envisageable seulement si les données sont réunies et mises à la disposition du groupe.

Ce projet se place dans le cadre de la poursuite d'une convention existante entre l'Ifao et l'université de Rennes 2.

2. Les intervenants du projet en 2002

Les coordinatrices du projet sont : Sylvie Marchand, céramologue de l'Ifao (laboratoire de céramologie), et Antigone Marangou, maître de conférences à l'université de Rennes 2 (laboratoire universitaire Arts et sociétés).

Rappel : Dans les listes qui vont suivre, les noms des chefs des chantiers et des organismes qui dirigent les fouilles n'ont pas été précisés. Seuls sont donnés les noms et qualités des personnes qui travaillent sur le matériel amphorique et leurs lieux principaux de recherches.

Intervenants en Égypte et lieux de recherche :

- ASTON David (céramologue-égyptologue) : Éléphantine.
- BAILEY Donald (céramologue-égyptologue) : prospection du Fayoum, Al-Ach-mounein.
- BALLET Pascale (céramologue-égyptologue) : Tebtynis (fouilles du secteur gréco-romain 1988-1993), Bouto, Alexandrie (CEA), Douch, Kellia, Nord-Sinaï.
- BAVAY Laurent (céramologue-égyptologue) : oasis de Siwa, région thébaine.
- BETTLES Elisabeth (céramologue-égyptologue) : Saqqâra, Tell Moqdam.
- BOURRIAU Janine (céramologue-égyptologue) : Bouto, Memphis, Saqqâra.
- DEFERNEZ Catherine (céramologue-égyptologue) : Tell al-Herr, Tell Deffena, Saïs (en collaboration avec Sylvie Marchand).
- DIXNEUF Delphine (céramologue) : Nord-Sinaï (Tell al-Makhzan, Mohamedia).

- FRENCH Peter (céramologue-égyptologue) : Bouto, Memphis Saqqâra.
- GASCOIGNE Alison (céramologue-égyptologue) : Le Caire (Babylone).
- GAYRAUD Roland-Pierre (céramologue-archéologue-arabisant) : Fostat, Tebtynis secteur arabe (1992-1994)
- HOPE Colin (céramologue égyptologue) : Dakhla Oasis Project.
- JACQUET-GORDON Helen (céramologue-égyptologue) : Liban (Tyr 1963-1968), Esna-Ouest, Adaïma copte, Karnak-Nord.
- KAMIL Fatma (inspectrice en chef du CSA) : région de Tanta, centre du Delta.
- LECUYOT Guy (céramologue-égyptologue) : Vallée des Reines, Deir al-Roumi, Ramesseum-région thébaine, Saqqâra.
- MAJCHEREK Grzegorz (céramologue-égyptologue) : Marina al-Alamein, Marea, Alexandrie (CPAM).
- MARCHAND Sylvie (céramologue-égyptologue) : Tebtynis (fouilles du secteur gréco-romain 1994-2002), Tebtynis secteur arabe (1998-2000), Bahariya, ‘Ayn Manawir, Abou Raouash, Dendara, Karnak, Haouara, Saïs (en collaboration avec Catherine Defernez).
- PYKE Gillian (céramologue-égyptologue) : Amarna.
- ROSE Pamela (céramologue-égyptologue) : Amarna, Qasr Ibrim.
- TOMBER Roberta (céramologue-égyptologue) : Berenike, Qoseir al-Qadim, Mons Claudianus, Mons Porphyritès.
- VAN SICLEN Charles (céramologue-égyptologue) : Karnak.
- WUTTMANN Michel (responsable du laboratoire de restauration de l’Ifao et archéologue responsable du chantier de Douch) : Douch, Balat.

Intervenants extérieurs et lieux de recherche :

- BONIFAY Michel (archéologue, céramologue, amphorologue) : Marseille, Afrique du Nord et Égypte (Alexandrie, CEA)
- COLIN Frédéric (égyptologue, démotisant, archéologue responsable du chantier de Bahariya) : Tebtynis, Bahariya.
- COLLOMBERT Philippe (égyptologue, démotisant) : Tebtynis.
- EMPEREUR Jean-Yves (archéologue-amphorologue, directeur du CEA) : Alexandrie (CEA).
- FINKIELSTZTEJN Géraud (archéologue-amphorologue, spécialiste des timbres amphoriques de Rhodes et du Levant) : Levant Sud, Jérusalem, Maresha, Samarie, Égypte (Alexandrie, CEA).
- MARANGOU Antigone (archéologue-amphorologue) : Crète, Samos, Chypre.
- LITINAS Nikos (helléniste) : Égypte (Tebtynis), étude des dipinti grecs.

- MARQUIÉ Sandrine (archéologue-céramologue-amphorologue) : Chypre (Kition, Amathonte et Athienou-Malloura), Liban (Beyrouth, à partir de 2003), Égypte (Béréniké, à partir de 2003).
- PIERI Dominique (archéologue-amphorologue) : Marseille, Afrique du Nord, Liban.
- ROUSSET Marie-Odile (archéologue-céramologue-arabisante) : Égypte (Tebtynis et Fostat), Syrie du Nord.
- SALLES Jean-François (céramologue-archéologue) : Chypre.
- SENOL Gonca (spécialiste des timbres sur amphores) : Alexandrie (CEA), Asie Mineure (Cnide).
- SENOL Kaan (archéologue-amphorologue) : Alexandrie (CEA), Asie Mineure (Cnide).
- LAUBENHEIMER Fanette (archéologue-amphorologue) : spécialiste des amphores gauloises, Sallèle d'Aude (France) et de nombreux sites de la Gaule.

Cette liste est bien sûr provisoire et les nouveaux intervenants sont les bienvenus.

Elle sera complétée en fonction des exigences de la recherche (avec d'autres intervenants intérieurs et extérieurs : céramologues-égyptologues, amphorologues, égyptologues, démotisants, hellénistes, mais également techniciens de laboratoire, géologues, etc.).

3. Constitution et traitement des données en laboratoire

Le projet peut bénéficier des infrastructures de l'Ifao dont les laboratoires de céramologie (Sylvie Marchand) et celui de restauration dirigé par Michel Wuttman. Avec son accord, ainsi que son soutien technique et scientifique, nous pourrions utiliser le matériel d'examen, d'analyse et de traitement d'images conservé dans le laboratoire (avec les moyens informatiques afférents). Le stockage des échantillons collectés sera regroupé dans le laboratoire de céramologie.

3.1. La banque de données des échantillons de céramiques

- La constitution d'un échantillonnage de référence réalisé à l'aide de tessons collectés en Égypte (matériel issu d'une fouille ou d'une prospection).
- La constitution d'un échantillonnage de référence regroupant les pâtes des amphores produites dans le monde méditerranéen.
- La confection de lames minces pour les amphores locales et importées. Précisons que le laboratoire de restauration de l'Ifao est équipé pour réaliser ces préparations.

3.2. Les examens et les analyses des échantillons collectés : vers la création de cartes d'identités des matériaux céramiques

- L'examen des échantillons sous la forme de cassure fraîche à l'aide d'une loupe binoculaire.
- L'analyse des échantillons (cassures fraîches) sous micro fluorescence X portable. Ces analyses pourront confirmer rapidement, ou encore infirmer, la solidité des groupements des céramiques établis à l'aide du seul examen visuel. Ces analyses déboucheront sur une première carte d'identité des matériaux céramiques.
- L'examen et l'interprétation des lames minces, réalisées par un spécialiste. Utilisation d'un microscope polarisant afin de caractériser les composantes des pâtes et de permettre éventuellement un classement et une détermination des provenances par comparaison avec du matériel issu des dépotoirs d'ateliers de production.

3.3. La création d'un répertoire de photos numériques sur support CD et sa diffusion

L'échange des informations pourrait se faire grâce à l'envoi de CD-roms. Le but est la diffusion des répertoires des pâtes ⁴ sous la forme de photos macroscopiques de la couleur des cassures, mais également des surfaces internes et externes de l'échantillon, et enfin des photos des lames minces.

4. On consultera à ce sujet l'ouvrage de R. TOMBER, J.N. DORE, *The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection. A Handbook*, Londres, 1998.

3.4. L'inventaire des données

– L'enregistrement des informations dans une base de données informatique (sous 4D) autorise le regroupement des données et des échanges multi-critères.

4. Vers une cartographie des amphores égyptiennes et importées trouvées en Égypte

La mise au point d'une carte archéologique pour les amphores trouvées en Égypte à différentes périodes est l'un des outils de synthèse de la recherche amphorique que nous nous proposons de mettre en place. Elle ne peut se faire sans les échanges actifs d'informations qui nous permettront périodiquement de modifier ces cartes, au fur et à mesure des nouvelles fouilles et des nouvelles découvertes sur le matériel amphorique.

5. Quelques axes de la recherche

Cette démarche pluridisciplinaire peut offrir à tous, archéologue, historien ou céramologue, une source d'information exploitable à tous les niveaux. Outre les problèmes de chronologie et d'identification des amphores, plusieurs thèmes de réflexion peuvent être posés dès à présent :

- la genèse des amphores égyptiennes de type égéen au début du III^e siècle av. J.-C ;
- la reproduction, la copie ou l'imitation des formes étrangères ;
- la représentativité des différents types d'amphores importées ;
- la fonction initiale des conteneurs et leurs éventuelles réutilisations (en architecture, dans le domaine funéraire et dans le stockage des denrées) ;
- la capacité du conteneur, son évolution modulaire ;
- la lecture et l'interprétation des dipinti, des étiquettes, des marques et des timbres éclaireront le mécanisme commercial mis en place aux époques ptolémaïque et romaine.

À partir de ces axes, nous allons tenter d'éclairer plusieurs aspects de l'histoire économique et commerciale de l'Égypte. Cette histoire qui se confond avec celle de la Phénicie proche est, de plus, étroitement liée à celle des cités grecques et de l'Empire romain.

S'intéresser aux réipients importés en Égypte, c'est également s'intéresser de près à leur contenu (nature, conditionnement) et à leur diffusion en partant du producteur vers le négociant. Cet intermédiaire indispensable, dont le nom est parfois conservé sur l'amphore, est chargé d'accompagner les marchandises dans les grands marchés commerciaux (Alexandrie) et d'en assurer l'acheminement vers l'arrière-pays comme nous le montrent les amphores découvertes à Tebtynis. L'étude de ces dernières permet déjà de mesurer l'impact de ces importations sur le plan technologique, morphologique et culturel, en particulier à travers ses copies réalisées en argile locale.

En conclusion, dépasser le cadre d'une approche réduite au seul réipient en terre cuite reste l'objectif principal fixé par ce groupe en cours de formation.

Pour information :

- trois journées d'études sur les amphores se sont déroulées à l'Ifao du 21 au 23 janvier 2002. Elles ont permis la rencontre de céramologues et d'amphorologues d'horizons très divers, Égypte, Grèce, Chypre, Levant et Afrique du Nord. Participants : Janine Bourriau, Catherine Defernez, Peter French, Gérald Finkelsteijn, Grzegorz Majcherek, Antigone Marangou, Sylvie Marchand ;
- deux journées d'études sur les amphores se sont déroulées à l'Ifao, au Caire, du 11 au 12 avril 2002. Participants : Janine Bourriau, Catherine Defernez, Peter French, Gérald Finkelsteijn, Ola El-Aguizi, Alison Gascoigne, Grzegorz Majcherek, Sylvie Marchand, Gillian Pyke, Pamela Rose, Charles Van Siclen.

À la suite de ces rencontres du Caire, le *CEE* 8 « Spécial amphores » est en cours de préparation (S. Marchand, A. Marangou, éditeurs).

III

CLASSEMENT CHRONOLOGIQUE ET THÉMATIQUE des informations incluses dans les parties I et II

Les numéros renvoient aux numéros des articles

Ancien Empire

Fin V^e-VI^e dynasties : 4.

Fin VI^e dynastie : 3.

Moyen Empire

XI^e dynastie : 13.

XII^e dynastie :

Sésostris I^{er} : 6.

Amenemhat I^{er} : 13.

Sésostris III : 5.

Amenemhat III : 5.

XIII^e dynastie : 8.

Deuxième Période intermédiaire : 6, 9,
10, 13.

Nouvel Empire

XVIII^e dynastie : 12.

Thoutmosis III : 6.

Amenhotep III-Amenhotep IV : 10.

XIX^e-XX^e dynasties : 10, 12.

Troisième Période intermédiaire : 10.

XXV^e dynastie : 7.

Époque saïte : 2, 6, 7, 9.

Psammétique I^{er} et Psammétique II : 1.

Époque perse : 7.

Époque ptolémaïque : 2, 6, 7.

Époque romaine : 6, 7, 10.

Époque chrétienne : 7, 10, 11.

Époque arabe : 11.

Amphores : 14.

égéennes : 1.

égyptiennes :

ramessides : 10.

coptes : 11.

grecques : 2, 3.

palestiniennes : 1, 8, 12.

Céramique importée autre
qu'amphores :

chypriote : 1, 6, 9.

grecque : 6.

Kerma : 6.

mycénienne : 12.

nubienne : 6.

palestinienne : 1, 8, 9.

Tell el-Yahudieh ware : 6, 8.

Céramiques diverses :

Assouan ware : 6, 9, 10, 11.

Blue painted ware : 12.

El-Lisht ware : 8.

Oasis ware : 9, 12, 14.

Pan-Grave ware : 6, 13.

Vases-pleureuses : 12.

Embalmer's cache : 2, 10.

Étiquettes de jarres : 12.

Four à céramique : 2.

Four de bronzier : 6.

Ostraca : 11.

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