Contents

List of Abbreviations Used in this Volume   v

Preface and Acknowledgments   vii

Map of Egyptian Find Sites for Pottery Illustrated in this Volume   x

1.   Pottery Production and Processing in the Field   1

2.   Post-Excavation Studies   11

3.   Ceramic Glossary   13

4.   Further Reading: a General Selection on Ceramics   18

5.   Clay and Fabric Descriptions Used in Volume 3   24

6.   Egyptian Pottery

   Second Intermediate Period   33

   New Kingdom   55

   Third Intermediate Period   193

   Late Period   223

7.   Further Reading: a Selection for Volume 3   277

8.   Color Plates
### List of Abbreviations Used in this Volume

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ÄA</td>
<td>Ägyptologische Abhandlungen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AHL</td>
<td>Archaeology &amp; History in Lebanon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARCE</td>
<td>American Research Center in Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASAE</td>
<td>Annales du Service des Antiquités de l’Égypte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AV</td>
<td>Archäologische Veröffentlichungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Abt. Kairo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAR</td>
<td>British Archaeological Reports, International Series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BASOR</td>
<td>Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BCE</td>
<td>Bulletin de liaison du groupe international d'étude de la céramique égyptienne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BdE</td>
<td>Bibliothèque d'Étude, Institut français d'archéologie orientale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BES</td>
<td>Bulletin of the Egyptological Seminar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIFAO</td>
<td>Bulletin de l'Institut français d'archéologie orientale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BSAS</td>
<td>British School of Archaeology in Egypt (and Egyptian Research Account)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BSAK</td>
<td>Studien zur Altegyptischen Kultur, Beihefte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCE</td>
<td>Cahiers de la céramique égyptienne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNRS</td>
<td>Centre national de la recherche scientifique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVO</td>
<td>Egitto e Vicino Oriente</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIFAO</td>
<td>Fouilles de l'Institut français d'archéologie orientale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GM</td>
<td>Göttinger Missellen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFAO</td>
<td>Institut français d'archéologie orientale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JARCE</td>
<td>Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAS</td>
<td>Journal of Archaeological Science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JEA</td>
<td>Journal of Egyptian Archaeology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JNES</td>
<td>Journal of Near Eastern Studies, University of Chicago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSSEA</td>
<td>Journal of the Society for the Study of Egyptian Antiquities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LÄ</td>
<td>Lexikon der Ägyptologie, Vols. 1–v1 (Wiesbaden)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MÄS</td>
<td>Münchner Ägyptologische Studien</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDAIK</td>
<td>Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Abt. Kairo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLA</td>
<td>Orientalia Lovaniensia Analecta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAM</td>
<td>Polish Archaeology in the Mediterranean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAGA</td>
<td>Studien zur Archäologie und Geschichte Altegyptens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAK</td>
<td>Studien zur Altegyptischen Kultur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDAIK</td>
<td>Sonderschriften des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIMA</td>
<td>Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SSEA  
Society for the Study of Egyptian Antiquities

WES  
*Warsaw Egyptological Studies*

ZÄS  
*Zeitschrift für ägyptische Sprache und Altertumskunde*
Ceramics are usually the most abundant artifacts present at Egyptian archaeological sites. They are often found in large quantities and their analysis requires great patience and due attention. Such analysis is generally time-consuming and sometimes simply boring. The final result of ceramic study, however, can be very rewarding. Ceramics can offer a great deal of useful information. For example, they can date a site or its phases, and provide evidence for different activities and purposes of a site or its smaller units. Ceramics sometimes indicate different routes of product exchange between various sites or regions. For these reasons, all excavated pottery should be kept and stored for documentation and further analysis before the final publication of a site.

Given the importance of ceramics, the subject was chosen to be part of the basic curriculum of the first Ancient Egypt Research Associates (AERA) Field School in spring 2005, organized in conjunction with the American Research Center in Egypt (ARCE). The main aim of the Field School, supervised by Mohsen Kamel and Ana Tavares, was to train the official inspectors of the Supreme Council of Antiquities (SCA) in the excavation techniques of field archaeology, as well as in specialist studies of material culture and environmental analysis, such as ceramics, objects, fauna, flora, and human osteology. In response to the success of the first Field School, Mark Lehner, director of AERA, along with the Field School teachers and the AERA team, decided to organize an Advanced Field School in 2006 specializing in particular areas, such as excavation, illustration, and ceramics. As AERA ceramicist, I taught pottery analysis to these returning students. While I was preparing the course, Dr. Lehner suggested that I write an AERA Field School Pottery Manual. At first the manual was to be a concise catalogue of ceramics from different periods of Egyptian archaeology. Over time, however, the manual expanded to include additional information related to material, manufacturing techniques, surface treatment, and context. Eventually, I compiled a large corpus of Egyptian ceramics from all periods of Egyptian history, from Neolithic to Modern times. I also added brief discussions of certain imported vessels to remind archaeologists that pottery from Egyptian sites often includes pieces brought in from other regions, and is, therefore, not always homogenous.

The final product, this *Manual of Egyptian Pottery*, is divided into four volumes:

**Volume 1**  
Egyptian Neolithic Fayum A, Merimde, Omari, Badari, Naqada I, Naqada II, and the Lower Egyptian Culture

**Volume 2**  
Naqada III, Archaic Period, Old Kingdom, First Intermediate Period, and Middle Kingdom

**Volume 3**  
Second Intermediate Period, New Kingdom, Third Intermediate Period, and Late Period

**Volume 4**  
Ptolemaic Period, Early and Late Roman Periods, Medieval, and Modern times

Each of the volumes consists of eight sections (the first five of which repeat in each volume):

**Section 1**  
General information on pottery production in Egypt and methods of pottery recording in the field

**Section 2**  
Post-excavation procedures leading to the publication of the material

**NOTE:** After the 2009 publication of Volumes 1 and 2, the introductory texts in Volumes 3 and 4 of the *Manual* were modified following the very kind suggestions of Hans-Åke Nordström, Pamela Rose, and Alison Gascoigne. Future editions of Volume 1 will include these same modifications.
Section 3 A list of terms and abbreviations related to ceramics
Section 4 A selected bibliography concerning technological aspects of Egyptian pottery
Section 5 Descriptions of the clays mentioned in the text
Section 6 The pottery from all Egyptian periods, organized chronologically:

Each subsection, treating each of the periods, consists of two parts: 1) an introduction to the pottery, describing its general trends, and 2) a catalogue of the main ceramic types, organized not according to a detailed chronological order, but, rather, by shape (restricted followed by unrestricted vessels).

Each ceramic type is illustrated with a drawing, accompanied by a short description with the general name of the find site (e.g., Giza, Abydos). More specific information about the provenience is provided by the reference cited for each drawing. The shape, material (according to the original publication and in relation to the Vienna System if possible), surface treatment, publication, and other information pertinent to dating are provided. Additional remarks and bibliography are sometimes included. The vessel description is based only on the text from the original publications. If information was not presented in the original text, it is labeled as “not stated.”

Section 7 A selection of references related to the particular ceramics described in the volume.
Section 8 Color plates, including a selection of photographs of ceramics from different periods. For Volume 4, in addition to the color photos of the Medieval pottery, there are also color drawings. The Medieval glazed ceramics are usually very colorful. As it is very difficult to illustrate their precise hues, the colors are approximate.

This AERA manual was originally meant to be a quick field guide for the Egyptian SCA inspectors as they recovered pottery in the course of their own excavations, especially because many may not have regular access to libraries. It is essentially an illustrated list of ceramic types from different periods, meant to show only the most general trends in Egyptian ceramics. Drawings and photographs of pottery for the manual were selected to show those general types most characteristic of the different periods. For this purpose a kind of typology of Egyptian ceramics was created based on the ceramic forms themselves, rather than the typologies presented in the publications on specific sites. However, the descriptions here come from the original publications from which I drew my types. Most of the language is that of the reference cited. As the task of describing a ceramic vessel is highly subjective, each researcher may describe pots in somewhat different ways. Hence the terminology, such as for vessel shape (plate, bowl, ewer, dish, bottle, etc.), is not entirely uniform or consistent throughout this volume. Nor are all vessels described in the same detail. In addition, the user may not find in the manual every single vessel from each period. Further editions of the book may expand to include more comprehensive typologies. It was not my intention to document shape changes of any given type over time, nor to indicate regional variations within periods, although such spatial differences are observed in the archaeological material. Indeed, the division of ceramic material into historical periods is rather artificial, since many types were in use longer than a single period. I am fully aware that my pottery manual does not address every question related to Egyptian pottery but I hope it will be a useful resource for archaeologists working in Egypt. As a specialist in Old Kingdom pottery myself, I am grateful for any comments and suggestions concerning ceramics from other periods.
Our excavations at Giza are part of the work of Ancient Egypt Research Associates (AERA), directed by Dr. Mark Lehner. I would like to thank a number of foundations and individuals for their financial support of the AERA excavations and analysis. Some of these are the Ann and Robert H. Lurie Foundation, the David H. Koch Foundation, the Charles Simonyi Fund for Arts and Sciences, Ted Waitt Family Foundation, Peter Norton Family Foundation, Glen Dash Foundation, Marjorie Fisher, Ed and Kathy Fries, J. Michael and Marybeth Johnston, Jason G. Jones and Emily E. Trenkner-Jones, Bruce and Carolyn Ludwig, David Marguiles, and Ann Thompson. I would also like to thank Dr. Zahi Hawass and Egypt’s Supreme Council of Antiquities, along with all of my Egyptian colleagues. This work would not have been possible without the tireless efforts of Dr. Lehner to create and finance an exemplary research and education program at Giza, Egypt.

The present manual is a result of cooperation between numerous individuals and institutions. First I would like to again thank Dr. Lehner for his idea of creating the manual and publishing it as an AERA publication.

My deepest appreciation goes to Wilma Wetterstrom and Cindy Sebrell who are responsible for the present shape of the book. I would like to express my special gratitude to Alexandra Witsell who prepared the book layout. It required a lot of skill, perseverance, and patience, especially in the case of my multiple changes and rewritings during the course of the work. Thank you, Ali.

Mary Anne Murray, Richard Redding, Janine Bourriau, and Teodozja I. Rzeuska were also always ready to give me very useful advice.

I would like to express my particular indebtedness to Hans-Åke Nordström, Pamela Rose, and Alison Gascoigne for their kind and insightful reviews of Volumes 3 and 4 of the manual.

Drawings used in the manual were prepared by Edyta Klimaszewska-Drabot, Mariola Orzechowska, and myself. The collection of color photos was compiled from photographs provided by the following individuals and projects:

Krzysztof Ciałowicz, Mariusz Jucha: photographs of the pottery from Tell el Farkha;
Harco Willems, Marleen De Meyer, and Stefanie Vereecken in particular: photographs from the Dayr al-Barsha Project;
Tonny de Wit, Willeke Wendrich: photographs from the Fayum;
Włodzimierz Godlewski: Late Roman and Medieval pottery photographs from Naqlun monastery in Fayum;
Yukinori Kawae: photographs of the ceramics from Giza and el Nazla village;
Mariola Orzechowska: New Kingdom pottery photos from Giza;
Teodozja I. Rzeuska, Dietrich Raue: photographs from Elephantine.

I also would like to thank Sławomir Rzepka for the permission to use the ceramic photos taken by myself at Tell el Retaba. The majority of photographs came from the Petrie Museum thanks to Stephen Quirke and Richard Langley. I am deeply grateful for their help.

And last but not least I would like to express my gratitude to employees of the Institute of Egyptology in Prague, especially Jaromír Krejčí, for the opportunity to use their Egyptological library. My research in Prague was financed by the Department of Egyptian and Nubian Archaeology of the Institute of Archaeology (the University of Warsaw, Poland), thanks to its head, Prof. Włodzimierz Godlewski. I am very grateful for his trust in my work.
Map illustrating location of Egyptian sites mentioned in Volume 3.
Pottery Production and Processing in the Field

Pottery retrieved from archaeological excavations can be processed in many ways (e.g., Orton, Tyers, and Vince 1993, Rice 1987). Over several years, I have developed a system that works well for the specific case of the ceramics from the AERA excavations at the Heit el-Ghurab site at Giza (also known as the Lost City of the Pyramids). The same system, slightly modified, can be used at other sites.

The bags of pottery collected from the excavation are sent to the lab for processing. All pottery fragments from the site are first sorted into two groups: 1) diagnostic: those from which the original form of the whole vessel can be deduced (i.e., complete pots, complete profiles, parts of rims, parts of bases), as well as sherds with decoration and fragments with potmarks; and 2) non-diagnostic fragments.

Diagnostic fragments are classified according to the AERA Typology and then recorded on AERA Pottery Forms. For an example of an AERA Pottery Form, which consists of several descriptive categories, see Table 1 (page 8). The non-diagnostics are sorted according to two types: pieces that belong to bread-molds, and other non-diagnostic types that are not parts of bread-molds. These are weighed separately, their weights are recorded on the AERA Pottery Form, and the sherds are discarded.

Pots slated for drawing (rendered at a scale of 1:1) are segregated and stored separately (for pottery drawing techniques, see Becker 1987, Joyce and Dillon 1987). In addition to drawings, pots are documented with two sets of photos. One captures complete vessels, significant shapes, pots with decoration, and potmarks. The second shows the clay in the breaks of the pottery wall. The tools used for pottery processing, drawing, and photography are listed in Table 2 (page 9).

All information about pottery from the site is stored in a digital database. This greatly facilitates the data analyses, especially in the case of a very large assemblage. The more data we collect, the more relations between data we create in the database, and the more relations we have, the better the material is described. All the ceramics data from AERA excavations are stored in the AERA Pottery Database in the format presented in Table 3 (page 10).

All ceramics are made of clay. Natural Egyptian clays that formed under different conditions are characterized by different compositions. Clays originating from limestone characterized by calcium carbonate are called marls. Nile clays, also called Nile alluvium or Nile silt, are composed of particles carried by Nile waters and usually consist of large amounts of silica. Kaolin clays are formed of kaolinite, a mineral associated with granite rocks located in the Aswan area. Pliocene clays formed during the Pliocene period and can be found in the oases, especially in Kharga Oasis. Naturally occurring clays can be mixed by the potter seeking a particular combination of clay properties.

The most common Egyptian clays are Nile alluvium and marl. Nile alluvium contains greater amounts of silica and can be fired at lower temperatures, around 700 to 800°C. The surface after firing is usually dark red or brown. The break of a pottery wall shows different color layers: red/brown with a black core. Nile clay used in pottery production often contains organic inclusions (small fragments of grass, chaff, dung, ash, etc.), or material introduced to the raw clay by the potter as temper. Marls are fired at higher temperatures, between 800 and 1000°C. The clay shown in the break is very homogenous and dense. The color of surfaces is generally beige, pink, or very light yellow. Marl clay is very hard after firing. Marl pots usually do not contain any organic material.

Nile and marl clay can be further divided into subgroups according to inclusions, hardness, and density. The Vienna System (Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 168–186) classifies the fabrics of Ancient
Egyptian pottery. The term “fabric” refers to the physical composition and properties of the clay and its inclusions, both naturally occurring and/or added by a potter.

Clay for manufacturing pots has to be properly prepared. The raw material contains inclusions that can damage the pot wall during shaping or later firing, and thus must be removed prior to working. The clay is prepared by levigating it. The raw clay is mixed with water and allowed to rest in special pools, where the coarser particles sink to the bottom. The clay is then kneaded until the mass is smooth. This process can take days or sometimes months before the clay is ready for shaping into a vessel.


Pots are made of materials that can be characterized by various properties: the origin of the clay, the presence or absence of inclusions, porosity, hardness, color, and firing temperature.

Inclusions are particles present in the clay. They may be present in the natural material when taken from the source or may be added by the potter. In the latter case, these inclusions are called temper. Inclusions can also vary in shape, size, and frequency, and are classified as organic or non-organic. Examples of organic particles are straw, chaff, dung, and ash. These often burn away during the firing process, but leave voids in the clay that show characteristic impressions. Examples of non-organic inclusions are sand and fragments of rock, such as limestone, basalt, and granite.

Color is another important component of the clay and fabric description. It can help to identify the clay and to determine the conditions under which the clay was fired. Color is often described using the terminology of established color charts. One of most popular is the Munsell soil color chart.

Clay can also be described in terms of its porosity. Porosity is determined by measuring the density of pores. These are the empty spaces in the fabric that are formed during the firing process.

The hardness of clays is very often measured using the Mohs scale. The scale, with values ranging from 1 (the softest) to 10 (the hardest), is based on the relative hardness of standard minerals: 1 – talc, 2 – gypsum, 3 – calcite, 4 – fluorite 5 – apatite, 6 – orthoclase, 7 – quartz, 8 – topaz, 9 – sapphire, and 10 – diamond. Hardness is determined with successive scratch tests. If a mineral leaves a mark on a ceramic, the ceramic is softer. If both can scratch each other, they are of equal hardness. The Mohs scale can also be supplemented with other materials of known hardness: 2.5 – if the ceramic can be scratched by a fingernail, 3 – copper wire, 4.5 – window glass, 5.5 – the blade of a pocket knife.

Taking into consideration different criteria for clay description, we prepare a clay fabric classification. The Vienna System, mentioned above, is one of the best known fabric classification systems. It does not encompass all fabrics used in producing Egyptian pottery, but it can be a good reference and standard for ceramics from any one particular site. For example, although the AERA settlement (the Heit el-Ghurab site) has its own clay classification system, it includes clay equivalencies in the wider Vienna System in order to make it more familiar to the larger ceramic audience (Wodzińska 2007: 287–289, Table 11.3).

**Shaping Methods** (Arnold and Bourriau 1993, Hope 1987)

There are a number of methods for shaping pots: hand-shaping, hand-shaping and finishing with a turning device, or shaping on a wheel. Hand-shaping methods include: 1) forming a single piece of clay by the use of freehand shaping, 2) shaping with a paddle and anvil, or a paddle and the ground, 3) shaping on a core or over a hump, 4) shaping with a mold, and 5) building with a slab/coil.

The simplest shaping method is to form a vessel freehand from a single piece of clay without using any tools. Pots made this way are usually open with walls of irregular thickness. The paddle-and-anvil method employs a paddle, usually a flat piece of wood, to shape clay against an anvil, usually a hemispherical hole in the ground. Vessels made with the paddle-and-anvil have spherical or hemispherical
bodies. Another simple method is to shape the vessel on a core or over a hump. A core can be a ceramic pot, the shape of which can be duplicated. A hump can be made of wood or stone. In both cases, the internal surface of the new pot will resemble the external surface of the core or hump. Similarly, a pot can be made in a mold. Its external surface will resemble the internal surface of the mold, which can be another pot, usually an open form. Another simple hand-shaping technique is slab/coil shaping. The potter forms a coil of clay and lays it down in a spiral fashion in order to build a vessel. The use of a turning device can help make pots with more regular shapes. However, the most advanced method is with a wheel. A potter’s wheel with a stable central axis makes it possible to create regular forms with relatively thin walls.

Surface Treatment
The surfaces of ancient Egyptian pots were treated in various ways. The most common method consisted of simple smoothing prior to firing. The potter smoothed pots using hands or special tools, such as a modified pottery sherd, a fragment of wood, or a pebble. The smoothed surface could also be coated and subsequently burnished or polished. Burnishing is a process of refining the surface with the use of a hard tool, commonly a pebble. A burnished surface is characterized by the presence of shiny stripes. Polishing requires soft materials such as fabric or fur. The resulting surface shines without visible borders.

When a coat is applied to the surface before firing it is called a slip, while a wash designates a coat applied after firing (Rice 1987: 151). In addition, vessels may be glazed, especially in the case of Medieval pottery.

Decoration
We can distinguish several kinds of decoration: painted (before or after firing), incised (before or after firing), impressed (before firing), stamped (before firing), applied (before firing), molded (before firing), and “cut-out” (before firing).

The Ancient Egyptian potter, or in many cases an artist, decorated pots with several colors of paint. The most common colors were generally white, red, black, and, in some cases, yellow and blue. Colors can help in dating a pot. For example, blue was characteristic of certain ceramic vessels from the New Kingdom.

The surface of a pot could be incised or impressed. The thickness of incised lines or dots depends on the tool used. Thick irregular marks could be made with fingers. More detailed motifs could be executed with tools made of wood, bone, or reed.

Impressed decorations are made with a variety of different materials. The surface of a pot may bear traces of fabric or string. Stamped decoration is made using stamps in the shape of a palmette, rosette, cross, etc.

Small decorative pieces of clay, the same consistency as that used for the walls, can be applied to the surface before firing. This is simplest form of application or applique. However, clay can also be thinned with water to achieve the consistencies necessary for different types of decorative techniques. A pottery vessel can be covered with a type of watered-down clay applied by cutting a small hole in a bag and squeezing a small, delicate rope of watery clay in decorative patterns. Again, this is done before firing. This type of decoration is called barbotine.

The walls of pots made in molds bear relief decoration executed in the mold. The most characteristic pots with molded decoration belong to the Roman terra sigillata tradition.

Some Egyptian pots, especially large stands, have holes in the walls made before firing while the clay contains enough water to be carved. This is referred to as the “cut-out” method.
Shape Designation (Rice 1987: 212–220)
All pots can be divided into two groups: Restricted and Unrestricted vessels. The rim diameter of a restricted vessel is smaller than the maximum diameter of its body, whereas that of an unrestricted vessel is greater than, or equal to, the maximum diameter of its body. These groups can be further divided into formal groups:

Restricted vessels:
- Jars (restricted vessel with neck, the height is greater than its maximum diameter)

Unrestricted vessels:
- Bowls (unrestricted vessel with base)
- Stands (unrestricted vessel without base and with two rims)

A restricted pot shape can also be described as hole-mouthed, meaning that the jar has a rim that curves inward.

A vessel consists of three components: rim, body, and base (figure 1).

![Vessel Diagram](image)

Figure 1. Basic vessel parts (partly based on Shepard 1995: 244, Figure 31).
The shape of the body can be described using terms for geometric shapes: sphere, ellipsoid, ovaloid, cylinder, hyperboloid, and cone (figure 2).

Figure 2. Vessel shape descriptions derived from geometric figure names (based on Rice 1987: 219, Figure 7.6).
The bases of most Egyptian pots are round, but they can also be flat, slightly flat, or pointed. There are also ring bases (figure 3). The rims can be pointed, round, flat, or recurved (figure 4).

Rims can be described in a variety of ways by different ceramicists based on rim orientation and shape, much like the shape of bases (figure 4). Terms that are used to describe orientation are based on the directionality of the walls and rim (such as straight, flaring, or narrowing), with direct usually indicating a vertical stance to the rim and walls, and indirect usually referring to a flaring or narrowing stance. However, these are not standard terms accepted by all ceramicists; everyone describes pots slightly differently. When describing the actual shape of the rim itself, the terminology refers to the geometric shape of the rim or the intention of the potter. For example, geometric shapes can be pointed, flat, round, or recurved. Further, if the potter intended for the rim to be simple, with only a slight point or flat on top, it might be called unmodeled. If the potter put extra work into finishing the rim by rounding or recurving, it might be called a modeled rim.
Figure 5. Example of a typology of jars. (Since many of the vessels could not be completely reconstructed for lack of bases, complete profiles, etc., the typology employs only rims and necks).

**Typology**

After examining a collection of pots, we sort them into types based on a number of shared traits. The traits include a combination of production method, shape, clay, and surface treatment. In this way we create a typology, or a classification, of all pottery from the site into types. Figure 5 shows a sample of a jar typology.
Table 1. Example of an AERA Pottery Form.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pot number</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Fabric (clay, surface treatment)</th>
<th>Part of vessel, diameter - cm</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Weight - kg</th>
<th>Remarks (presence of potmarks, traces of vessel usage, etc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>ABI</td>
<td>GN3, WWh</td>
<td>R, 10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>Potmark–external surface, after firing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>CD7</td>
<td>GN4, WWh</td>
<td>R, 20</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>F2</td>
<td>GN8</td>
<td>R, 20</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>Burned rim</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data base entry: AW       Page: 2
Table 2. Basic pottery processing tools.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POTTERY PROCESSING</th>
<th>DRAWINGS</th>
<th>PHOTOS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Handbook—for any additional remarks on the described material</td>
<td>Contour gauge, caliper</td>
<td>Camera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hand lens, min. 10x magnification—used during clay (fabric) description and identification</td>
<td>Long ruler, triangles</td>
<td>Photo background—for example, a piece of fabric or paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scales—for weighing</td>
<td>Pencil</td>
<td>Photo scale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glue—used during reconstruction of broken pots</td>
<td>Tracing paper, Grid paper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pen with black water-proof ink—for marking the sherds</td>
<td>Pencil eraser</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Munsell color charts</td>
<td>Circles for measuring diameter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3. General categories of the AERA Pottery Database.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of pot</td>
<td>Follows the number assigned to every diagnostic fragment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drawing</td>
<td>Drawing prepared, name of draftsperson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photo</td>
<td>Photo taken, photo number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Context</td>
<td>Area, grid, square, feature number, feature type, building, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Year of excavation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>According to the site typology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variants</td>
<td>Variants of types</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vessel part</td>
<td>R – rim, B – base, W – wall (body sherd), Cpr – complete profile, Cpot – complete pot, H – handle, O – object made of ceramic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>Quantity of sherds/pots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Percentage of pot, rim, base preserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>PH – preserved height, CH – complete height, L – length, in centimeters (cm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rim diameter</td>
<td>Measured in centimeters (cm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base diameter</td>
<td>Measured in centimeters (cm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max diameter</td>
<td>Maximum diameter of body of a vessel, in centimeters (cm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AERA clay (fabric)</td>
<td>According to the site clay description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardness</td>
<td>1 – soft, 2 – middle (scratched with fingernail), 3 – hard (scratched with copper wire), 4 – very hard (scratched with window glass)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method of production</td>
<td>HM – handmade, WT – wheel-turned, M – molded, WM – wheel-made or HM-WT – handmade and later turned on a slow wheel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base shaping</td>
<td>M – molded, SC – string cut, Kf – knife cut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base surface treatment</td>
<td>See surface treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Break sections</td>
<td>Colors of break sections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Break porosity</td>
<td>Open, medium, dense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface treatment (outside and inside)</td>
<td>Sm – smoothed, P – polished , U – untreated, C – slipped (before firing), Wh – washed (after firing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface color</td>
<td>Using the Munsell color charts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decoration (outside and inside)</td>
<td>Painted, incised, applied, molded, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wall thickness</td>
<td>Measured in centimeters (cm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>Measured in kilograms (kg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Usually description of the state of surface preservation, traces of ancient usage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potmarks</td>
<td>Marks made on the surface: types, made before or after firing, on external or internal surface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage</td>
<td>Location where stored</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Post-Excavation Studies

The work after excavation is the most time consuming part of pottery analysis. The field work is very demanding and usually pottery specialists do not have enough time for a detailed analysis of the material. During field work, however, the pottery is well documented in order to provide a basis for further study. Time during the “off-season” is used for database entry, analysis of the data, and a study of the results. Additionally, pencil drawings that were done during the field season are prepared for publication; they are inked or redrawn in a computer graphics program. The final and most important stage of the pottery study is its publication. The article or book should be a comprehensive account of the material, including all the information that is available.

Pottery can be published in a variety of different ways. The publication of a corpus of ceramics from a site begins with a qualitative description of the assemblage including the attributes discussed above. The publication should include quantitative data as well, such as counts and percentages of each type. Finally it must also move beyond description to consider the ceramics in their archaeological context in order to shed light on the pottery itself as well as to inform us about the ancient site.

Considering the ceramics within the context of the site stratigraphy allows us to organize pottery according to the phases of site occupation. For a site with a long occupation and well defined phases it is possible to trace the ceramics over time. Do the relative proportions of types change? Or do some types disappear or evolve into another type? Is the modification connected to the shapes or the technology used to produce the pots? Is it related to the uses of the vessels?

While the site phasing can be used to place the ceramics in a chronological sequence, pottery with already well established dates based on other sites may help to date a site or area within a site.

The ceramic analysis should also contribute to an understanding of the archaeological site. Pottery can reflect activities and the functions of an area such as cooking, bread baking, beer brewing, etc. Tomb and temple paintings showing pots similar to those from the site in use—for example, being used to make wine—can be helpful in developing hypotheses about activities at the site. Pottery may also reflect social status. The areas where the finest serving vessels occur at a site may be the homes of the highest ranking people.

The publication of a single corpus of pottery should also contribute to broader studies of ceramics in Ancient Egypt. Every study that is published can help identify the kinds of pottery associated with settlements, cemeteries, or temples. They can contribute to working out how pottery was distributed through Egypt and possibly in identifying the ancient production centers. What pottery types were made in Upper/Lower Egypt? Why and how did they circulate throughout all of Egypt?

The imported pottery from a site contributes to a wider understanding of the Egyptian economy and foreign relations. What kind of pottery vessels were imported to Egypt? What was their origin? What kind of commodity did they contain? We also should keep in mind that some imported vessels were imitated in Egypt, which raises the question as to why Egyptian potters made imitations of foreign pots.

Ceramics may also be useful in examining socio-economic status in Ancient Egypt. What kind of pottery was used by king and nobles? What kind of vessels were used by workmen employed in the royal building activities? What kind of pots were used by simple farmers? What attributes characterize these ceramics? Which ones can be considered, for instance, “royal”?

The ceramics of the Heit el-Ghurab site at Giza illustrate some of the ways in which pottery can contribute to an understanding of an ancient community. The settlement is well dated to the late 4th Dynasty and laid out with a number of different districts that are characterized by distinct sets of material culture. This includes pottery, which reflects some of the functions of these different areas. For example, bread pots dominate the assemblages from galleries and adjacent workshops, indicating bread
production on a massive scale. Differences in the type of serving vessels found across the site reflect differences in social status. In the workmen’s barracks (the galleries) simple carinated bowls covered with white wash were used as serving vessels, while the large houses were equipped with many types of fine red-slipped pots. The Heit el-Ghurab pottery came from a variety of sources. Most of the local ceramics probably came from a centralized pottery workshop nearby, while another set of pots was imported from Upper Egypt. Yet another group of ceramics came from Syro-Palestine.

The most important point of the post-excavation work is to publish the ceramics. They are of limited use to the scholarly community until the collection is available in print.
Ceramic Glossary

(see also Bourriau and Nordström 1993; Rice 1987: especially 471–485; Yon 1981)

Clay and Fabric

**AERA Clay (fabric) Classification:** the classification of clay types used for ceramics from AERA excavations

**Break:** a fresh break of the vessel wall made in order to be able to describe the clay

**Break porosity:** the density of pores in the break, described as open, medium, or dense

**Clay:** the material the pottery is made of, mostly consisting of silica

**Compacted:** a term used by some ceramicists to describe a clay fabric in which the inclusions and matrix are tightly packed, implying that the clay is homogenous in nature due to either its natural quality or higher levels of processing and levigation by the potter

**Fabric:** the physical composition of a clay with inclusions, either naturally occurring and/or added by the potter

**Grog:** small pieces of fired and crushed ceramic; often added to clay

**Groundmass** (or matrix, paste): the fine particles of clay and silt that make up the composition of the clay

**Hardness:** the resistance of a material to mechanical deformation, measured in units of the Mohs scale

**Inclusions:** organic and non-organic particles present in the clay

**Levigated clay:** clay that has been allowed to sit in water to remove impurities

**Marl clay:** a calcareous clay, also known as desert clay (or *tafla* in Arabic)

**Mohs scale:** a hardness scale consisting of a series of increasingly hard minerals from 1 (talc) to 10 (diamond); used to specify the relative hardness of a ceramic

**Nile clay:** an alluvial clay associated with the Nile valley

**Organic inclusions:** organic particles present in the clay, such as straw, chaff, dung, and ash

**Provenance:** the geographical or geological origin of the clay source

**Qena/Ballas:** a marl clay from the Qena/Ballas region

**Raw material:** a material as it comes from the original source, before preparation

**Tafla:** marl clay

**Temper:** inclusions added to the clay by the potter to help enhance the function of the pot. For example, sand can be added to clay used for cooking pots in order to prevent cracking during temperature change, and organic materials such as chaff might be added to make the pot walls more porous, allowing water vessels to cool more quickly. Additionally, a temper of grog can add strength and stability to the walls of the pot.

**Uncompacted:** a term used by some ceramicists to describe a clay fabric in which the inclusions and matrix are not tightly packed; implies that the clay is not homogenous in nature

**Vienna System:** a schema for classifying Egyptian fabrics and clays

Manufacture

**Coil/slab-building:** hand-building by the successive addition of slabs or coils of clay

**Composite contour:** most often results when a potter applies pressure to the side of the pot wall during formation on the wheel, thus altering the profile to create a composite of two basic geometric shapes

**Core/hump:** hand-building on a core or over a hump
Handmade: building without the use of a potter’s wheel
Knife-cut: finishing the base using a knife/hard tool
Method of production: techniques of vessel shaping
Mold-shaping: hand-building with the use of a mold
Paddle-and-anvil shaping technique: shaping with the use of two tools:
the anvil, a round instrument used to press against the vessel wall from the inside, and the
paddle, a flat tool used to beat and support the wall from the outside
Paddle-and-ground technique: a shaping technique similar to paddle-and-anvil, but using the
surface of the earth/ground for shaping
Potter’s wheel: a revolving platform which moves on and around an axial pivot
Simple contour: a term that implies that the potter allowed the natural centrifugal forces of clay
formation on a wheel to shape the profile; for example, a simple outward flaring shape
or a simple cylindrical shape
String-cut: finishing the base using a string or wire
Turning device: a device without a pivot incapable of sustained rotations
Wheel-turned: building with the use of a potter’s wheel

Surface Treatment
Burnishing: producing a luster on the surface by rubbing it with a hard object (a pebble for
instance) in the leather-hard stage; characterized by the presence of individual parallel facets
Coat: a term used by some ceramicists to describe a layer of color on the surface that is not clearly
identifiable as a slip or a wash, due to degradation of the pot and/or chemical processes within
the soil
Color: surface color description, often using the defined colors in the Munsell soil color charts
Glaze: powdered glass applied to the fired surface of a ceramic that is then fired a second time in
order to fuse the powder and form a thin, glassy coat
Munsell soil color charts: charts of defined colors for the standardized identification and
description of soil colors
Polish: a glossy luster on the surface, produced by rubbing with a yielding tool in the leather-hard
stage; lacks the individual parallel facets characteristic of burnishing
Scraping: the act of dragging a tool across the surface of the clay in order to shape or remove
extra clay
Slip: a coat added to the surface before firing
Smoothing: the process of evening the surface, usually without using tools, by hand
Surface treatment (outside and inside): surface finishing methods
Trimming: a form of scraping, implies a more precise removal of extra material
Wash: a coat added to the surface after firing

Decoration
Application: adding, before firing, decorative elements to the exterior of the vessel
Barbotine: a decorative technique in which liquid clay is applied, leaving a pattern that is slightly
raised over the main surface; it usually refers to light colored applications applied over darker
ceramic surfaces before firing, while the clay is still moist; often used for Early Roman pottery
Cut-out decoration (also called fenestration): a design created by cutting away sections of the
wall, before firing, in the leather-hard stage
Decoration: additional surface treatment techniques
Impressed decoration: patterns made with a tool that is impressed in clay, before firing
Incised decoration: designs executed, before or after firing, with the aid of a sharp tool; sometimes filled with a pigment
Modeling: manipulation and shaping of the vessel wall before firing, while the clay is still moist (can also be done in a mold)
Painted decoration: painting applied to the vessel before or after firing
Potmarks: marks incised on the vessel (internal or external), before or after firing
Sgraffito: a type of Medieval decorative technique in which an incision is cut through the slip revealing the original color of the clay beneath

Type/Ware Classification
Type: a category of ceramics defined by a common set of attributes (combination of technology, kind of clay, surface treatment, and shape of vessel) that distinguishes it from another class of pots
Typology: a system of classification that organizes ceramics into types
Ware: a category of ceramics defined by a combination of technology, clay, and surface treatment

Drying and Firing
Atmosphere: composition of gases in the air surrounding pottery during firing
Drying: the process of evaporating water from the formed vessel
Firing: transforming the clay into ceramic material under the influence of high temperatures
Leather-hard: the stage of the drying process during which clay contains enough water to be carved or joined
Oxidation: a firing atmosphere characterized by an abundance of free oxygen
Pottery kilns: an oven or other installation in which pots are fired
Reduction: a firing atmosphere without the presence of oxygen, often with the presence of colloidal carbon
Vitrification: the action or process of becoming glass

Pottery Processing
Diagnostic pieces: those from which the original form of the whole vessel can be deduced: complete pots, complete profiles, parts of rims, and parts of bases. Sherds with decoration and fragments with potmarks are also included.
Non-Diagnostic pieces: those from which the original form of the whole vessel cannot be deduced: non-descript body parts and sherds without decoration or potmarks
Pottery Drawing Form: a form for a drawing of the individual vessels
Pottery Form: a form for recording information about a given ceramic
Pottery processing: the process of sorting pottery according to types and fabrics

Shape of Vessel
Base: the underside of a vessel
Body (wall): the part of the vessel between the rim and the base
Bottle: a jar with a globular or ovoid body and an elongated narrow neck
Bowl: an unrestricted vessel with base
Carination: the concave portion of the vessel between the rim and the maximum diameter of the body
Complete pot: a vessel preserved in its entirety
Complete profile: a profile of a vessel preserved in its entirety
Jar: a restricted vessel with a neck and a height greater than its maximum diameter
Max diameter: the maximum diameter of the body of a vessel
Neck: the part of the vessel between the shoulder and the rim
Plate: an unrestricted vessel with low, short walls and a flat base
Profile: a vertical cross section through the body of a vessel
Restricted vessel: a vessel with a rim diameter smaller than the maximum diameter of its body
Rim: the opening of the vessel
Sherd: a broken fragment of pottery
Shoulder: the upper part of the body
Stand: an unrestricted vessel without a base
Tray: an unrestricted vessel similar to a plate in shape, but often larger
Unrestricted vessel: a vessel with a rim diameter greater than or equal to the maximum diameter of its body

Special Analyses
Elemental analysis: the identification of the chemical elements in a ceramic; may reflect technological changes, or define clay sources or kiln products
Organic residue analysis: the identification of residue in pots; may reflect the diet of the people using the pottery
Petrography: the microscopic study and description of rocks or other mineral material on the basis of optical properties
Seriation: the chronological ordering of a group of artifacts in which the most similar are placed adjacent to each other in the series; used as a relative dating technique
Thermal analysis: determining the temperature at which the pot was fired

Pottery Drawing
Contour gauge: a drawing tool that helps trace the vessel shape
Diameter measuring circle: a drawing tool used to determine the rim/base diameter of a broken pot
Profile drawing: a drawing of the vertical cross section of a pot, showing wall thickness and details of the rim, as well as the configuration of the base
Bibliography for the Introduction


Further Reading: a General Selection on Ceramics


*Bulletin de liaison du groupe international d'étude de la céramique égyptienne*. Cairo.


*Cahiers de la céramique égyptienne*. Cairo.


Clay and Fabric Descriptions Used in Volume 3

The Vienna System

NILE FABRICS

- **Material: NA**
  - **Groundmass:** homogenous fine
  - **Inclusions:** abundant fine, often medium-sized and occasionally coarse, sand; mica is common
  - **Reference:** Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 170–171, Plate I a–c

- **Material: NB1**
  - **Groundmass:** homogenous medium-fine
  - **Inclusions:** numerous fine with some medium-sized and coarse sand; mica is common; scattered fine (< 2 mm) straw particles
  - **Reference:** Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 171, Plate I d–h

- **Material: NB2**
  - **Groundmass:** homogenous medium
  - **Inclusions:** abundant fine sand and common medium-sized sand; scattered limestone particles; noticeable fine to medium straw, with scattered coarse straw
  - **Reference:** Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 171–173, Plate II a–d

- **Material: NC**
  - **Groundmass:** coarse
  - **Inclusions:** numerous fine to coarse sand; some medium-sized limestone particles; predominance of fine to coarse straw; sometimes grog
  - **Reference:** Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 173–174, Plate II e–i

- **Material: ND**
  - **Groundmass:** fine to medium
  - **Inclusions:** abundant limestone particles as in fabrics such as NA, NB1, or NB2-NC
  - **Reference:** Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 174–175, Plate III a–c

- **Material: NE**
  - **Groundmass:** medium fine
  - **Inclusions:** abundance of fine to coarse sand
  - **Reference:** Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 175, Plate III d–h

MARL FABRICS

- **Material: MA1**
  - **Groundmass:** homogenous fine
  - **Inclusions:** relatively abundant fine-medium crushed limestone, some fine sand
  - **Reference:** Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 176, Plate IV a–c
Material: **MA2**
**Groundmass:** fine
**Inclusions:** fine sand and limestone particles
**Reference:** Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 176, Plate IV d–i

Material: **MA3**
**Groundmass:** homogenous fine
**Inclusions:** few mineral inclusions; characteristic pores in the clay; a few accidental organic inclusions
**Remarks:** very similar to modern Qena ware
**Reference:** Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 177, Plate V a–c, g–h

Material: **MA4**
**Groundmass:** medium to coarse
**Inclusions:** large quantity of fine to coarse sand; mica particles also present; and some straw particles
**Reference:** Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 177–178, Plate V d–f, i–j

Material: **MB**
**Groundmass:** homogenous and very dense
**Inclusions:** without voids; abundant quantities (around 40% of the paste) of sand added as a temper
**Reference:** Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 178–179, Plate VI a–c, g–h

Material: **MC**
**Groundmass:** fine and dense
**Inclusions:** abundant more or less decomposed limestone particles; fine and medium sand added as a temper
**Reference:** Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 179–180

Material: **MD**
**Groundmass:** fine and homogenous
**Inclusions:** predominantly fine to coarse limestone particles added as a temper (25% of the paste); fine to coarse sand; mica; dark rock material
**Reference:** Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 181–182, Plate VII a–c, e–f

Material: **ME**
**Groundmass:** medium to coarse
**Inclusions:** very similar to MB except for straw particles, here very abundant medium to coarse; numerous medium to coarse sand; some mica
**Reference:** Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 182, Plate VII d

Material: **MF**
**Groundmass:** medium
**Inclusions:** abundant fine to medium sand, some mica and few red particles
**Reference:** Aston 1998: 66–67
### Clay Designations Used in the Manual and Comparison with the Vienna System

Ceramicists often publish ancient Egyptian pottery with fabric classifications from their own sites, but in some cases they compare their site-specific classifications to the more widely known Vienna System to facilitate understanding and comparison with sites across Egypt. The following charts represent the equivalencies used in this volume.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Second Intermediate Period – Thebes</th>
<th>Vienna System</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Seiler 2005: 31–38)</td>
<td>(Bourriau and Nordström 1993)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1, Nile clay</td>
<td>NB1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2, Nile clay</td>
<td>NB2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D3, Nile clay</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D4, Nile clay</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D5, Nile clay</td>
<td>ND–NB1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E1, marl clay</td>
<td>MC2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E2, marl clay</td>
<td>MB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E3, marl clay</td>
<td>~ variant of MB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E4, marl clay</td>
<td>MA3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E5, marl clay</td>
<td>MA4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E6, marl clay</td>
<td>MA2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E7, marl clay</td>
<td>MC1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E8, marl clay</td>
<td>MC, compact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E9, marl clay</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E10, marl clay</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| New Kingdom – Saqqara               | Vienna System          |
| (Bourriau et al. 2005)              | (Bourriau and Nordström 1993) |
| G1, Nile clay                       | NB2                    |
| G2, Nile clay                       | NB1                    |
| G3, Nile clay                       | ND                     |
| H1, marl clay                       | MD                     |
| H2, marl clay                       | MA4                    |
| H4, marl clay                       | MA4, fine              |
| Mixed clay fabric 1                 | –                      |
| P4, Mycenaean                       | –                      |
| P7, Cypriote                         | –                      |
| P11, P16, P40, Canaanite            | –                      |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New Kingdom, Amarna (Rose 2007: 11–16)</th>
<th>Vienna System (Bourriau and Nordström 1993)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I.1, Nile clay</td>
<td>NB2 group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.3, Nile clay</td>
<td>NB2 group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.4, Nile clay</td>
<td>ND group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.5, Nile clay</td>
<td>NB2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.6, Nile clay</td>
<td>ND variant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.7, Nile clay</td>
<td>ND variant (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.1, marl clay</td>
<td>MA2/A4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.2, marl clay</td>
<td>MD group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.3, marl clay</td>
<td>MD group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.4, marl clay</td>
<td>MA2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.5, marl clay</td>
<td>MD group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.6, marl clay</td>
<td>MD group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.8, marl clay</td>
<td>MB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.9, marl clay</td>
<td>MD group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.2, marl clay</td>
<td>MD group (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.6, marl clay</td>
<td>MA2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.2, oasis fabric</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.3, oasis fabric</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.10, oasis fabric</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.10, Canaanite</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.1a, Canaanite</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.6, Canaanite</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.5, Canaanite</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Kingdom, Third Intermediate Period, Qantir (Aston 1998: 60–74)</td>
<td>Vienna System (Bourriau and Nordström 1993)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.A, Nile clay</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.B, Nile clay</td>
<td>NB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.B.01, Nile clay</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.B.02, Nile clay</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.B.03, Nile clay</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.C, Nile clay</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.D, Nile clay</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.D.01, Nile clay</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.D.02, Nile clay</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.E, Nile clay</td>
<td>NE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.E.01, Nile clay</td>
<td>NE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.E.02, Nile clay</td>
<td>NE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.E.03, Nile clay</td>
<td>NE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.E.04, Nile clay</td>
<td>NE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.A.01, marl clay</td>
<td>MA1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.A.02, marl clay</td>
<td>MA2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.A.03, marl clay</td>
<td>MA3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.A.04, marl clay</td>
<td>MA4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.B, marl clay</td>
<td>MB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.C, marl clay</td>
<td>MC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.C.01, marl clay</td>
<td>MC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.C.02, marl clay</td>
<td>MC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.D, marl clay</td>
<td>MD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.D.01, marl clay</td>
<td>MD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.D.02, marl clay</td>
<td>MD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.E, marl clay</td>
<td>ME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.F, marl clay</td>
<td>“MF”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.F.01, marl clay</td>
<td>“MF”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.F.02, marl clay</td>
<td>“MF”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.F.03, marl clay</td>
<td>“MF”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.F.04, marl clay</td>
<td>“MF”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.A, mixed clay</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.B, mixed clay</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.07.01–20, Levantine</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.01–02, Dakhla</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI, Cypriote</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII, Aegean</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII, Miscellaneous</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Third Intermediate Period, Memphis
(Aston 2007: 18–29)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>G1</th>
<th>NB2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G1a, similar to G1, but better fired</td>
<td>NB2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G4</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G5</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>G6</strong>, dense Nile fabric resembling marl, the surface is usually pale yellow, the section has a narrow outer zone of reddish brown with wide black core. It contains inclusions of fine and medium-sized sand and mica, with some limestone particles, fine straw, and translucent red-brown and dark rock particles (Aston 2007: 23–24).</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>J2</strong>, fine Nile fabric, sandy variant</td>
<td>NB1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>J7</strong>, fine Nile fabric, with fine sand, a little limestone, and some black grit</td>
<td>NB1 (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>H1</strong></td>
<td>MD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>H4</strong></td>
<td>MA4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>H14</strong></td>
<td>MD group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>K5</strong>, Late Period dense marl, firing from green through yellow buff to pink to white. The usual color is light brown with reddish yellow core. The inclusions (grog-ochre, sand, limestone, little coarse straw) are not frequent (Aston 2007: 26).</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>J6</strong>, hard, dense fabric with distinctive section, with zones of reddish yellow at the surface, yellow, pink, and pale yellow, a wide gray core. It contains inclusions of fine straw, sand, mica, dark grit, and large pieces of grog (up to 2 mm). Perhaps pots made of this fabric are of Dakhla origin (Aston 2007: 26–27).</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>P45</strong>, dense, medium-textured fabric with light brown, orange/pink, orange, brown, yellow and gray surface. The inclusions are numerous limestone particles from southern oasis (Aston 2007: 27).</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>P11, P12, P16, P30, P31, P33, P40</strong></td>
<td>Levantine wares</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Vienna System
(Bourriau and Nordström 1993)

| – | – |
### Third Intermediate Period, Tanis
(Bavay 1998: 317–318)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clay Type</th>
<th>Vienna System</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A1, Nile clay</td>
<td>NB2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2, Nile clay</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A3, Nile clay</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A4, Nile clay</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A5, Nile clay</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M, marl clay</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Vienna System
(Bourriau and Nordström 1993)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clay Type</th>
<th>Vienna System</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A1, Nile clay</td>
<td>NB2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2, Nile clay</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A3, Nile clay</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A4, Nile clay</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A5, Nile clay</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M, marl clay</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Late Period, Tanis
(Chauvet and Marchand 1998: 342)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clay Type</th>
<th>Vienna System</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P1, Nile clay</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P2, Nile clay</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P3, Nile clay</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P4, Nile clay</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P5, Nile clay</td>
<td>A1 NB2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P6, Nile clay</td>
<td>A5 NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P7, marl clay</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following charts are examples of two site-specific classification systems used in this volume.

**Valley of the Queens, Thebes** (Lecuyot 1996: note 8)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>Nile clay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LI</td>
<td>Very fine Nile clay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LII</td>
<td>Fine Nile clay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIII</td>
<td>Medium Nile clay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIV</td>
<td>Coarse Nile clay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LV</td>
<td>Very coarse Nile clay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>Marl clay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>Kaolinite clay of Aswan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RI</td>
<td>Very fine kaolinite clay of Aswan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RII</td>
<td>Fine kaolinite clay of Aswan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIII</td>
<td>Medium kaolinite clay of Aswan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Late Period: Amarna** (French 1986: 152–155)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Silt</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marl ware 1a</td>
<td>Hard pink through buff to gray with occasional red inclusions, numerous very small black particles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marl ware 1b</td>
<td>Related to 1a, pale brown in break, pink outside with gray-green core, with moderate quantity of quartz, numerous small limestone particles visible on the surface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marl ware 1c</td>
<td>Related to 1a and 1b, brick-red with many quartz inclusions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marl ware 1d</td>
<td>Related to 1a, 1b, and 1c, pale pinkish brown with many very small black inclusions, and limestone particles, some larger (up to 0.1 cm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marl ware 2a</td>
<td>Assumed to be an import</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marl ware 2b</td>
<td>Assumed to be an import</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marl ware 2c</td>
<td>Assumed to be an import</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marl ware 2d</td>
<td>Assumed to be an import</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marl ware 3</td>
<td>Possibly an import</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bibliography for Clay Descriptions, Volume 3


Material
The very fine marl A that was used during the 11th and 12th Dynasties became coarser and sandier during the Second Intermediate Period.

For a key to clay type abbreviations, please see Clay/Fabric Descriptions, pp. 24–31.

Manufacture
The ceramics were mostly wheel-made and then finished by hand or on a wheel. Some pots, especially large ones, were made in sections: first the base, then the lower body, followed by the upper body and rim. Sometimes the bodies of large pots were handmade and later finished on a wheel.

Surface
The surface of Second Intermediate Period pots may be simply smoothed or burnished. But they may also be red-coated and smoothed or burnished.

The common incised and applied decoration used since the end of the Middle Kingdom became even more common during this period. Simple painted bands on the rim, especially on squat carinated jars, were probably influenced by Palestinian and Cypriote wares. A very characteristic decoration is white dots on plates (see Second Intermediate Period 46–47).

Types
The pottery from the Second Intermediate Period can be divided into two groups: 1) early Second Intermediate Period, and 2) late Second Intermediate Period (Bourriaud 1981: 55). The first group includes the pottery derived from the late Middle Kingdom with regional variations. The second group, on the other hand, shows the beginning of changes in the ceramic repertoire that was typical for the early New Kingdom.

The hemispherical bowls very common in the Middle Kingdom are still present, but they are now deeper.

Small one-handed juglets, called Tell el-Yahudiyyeh ware, appear. These are made of black ware, often with a burnished surface. They usually have incised decoration filled with white pigment. The jars, known in Cyprus, Nubia, Egypt, and the Levant, were produced only in Egypt and the Levantine area. Pots in the shape of fish or birds were also manufactured in this same ware.

For photos of ceramics representative of this period, see Color Plates 1–4.
Bibliography


Second Intermediate Period 1

Site: Qantir
Shape: globular jar with everted rim
Material: II.F.01
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 106–107, Figure 112
Dating: late Second Intermediate Period

Second Intermediate Period 2

Site: Qantir
Shape: globular jar with everted rim
Material: II.F.01
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain, with black painted decoration
Reference: Aston 1998: 106–107, Figure 113
Dating: late Second Intermediate Period

Second Intermediate Period 3

Site: Qantir
Shape: slender cylindrical jar with rounded base
Material: I.E.01
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1989: 25, Figure 2.3; Aston 1998: 92–93, Figure 46
Compare: Brunton 1930: Plate xiv.20D; Holthoer 1977: Plate 41 WD1 1R/0/e-f
Dating: late Second Intermediate Period
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 1.1
Second Intermediate Period 4

**Site:** Qantir  
**Shape:** slender ovoid jar with rounded base  
**Material:** I.E.01  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain, with incised decoration  
**Reference:** Aston 1998: 94–95, Figure 53  
**Compare:** Bourriau 1981: 58–59, Figures 102–103  
**Dating:** late Second Intermediate Period

Second Intermediate Period 5

**Site:** Dra’ Abu el-Naga  
**Shape:** ovoid jar with simple rim and six parallel incised lines below rim on the outside  
**Material:** D2  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** smoothed, with thin red coat outside and white coat on the rim  
**Reference:** Seiler 2005: 90–91, Figure 41, ZN 02/128  
**Dating:** 17th Dynasty
**Second Intermediate Period 6**

- **Site:** Edfu
- **Shape:** bottle with ovoid body and conical neck
- **Material:** NB
- **Manufacture:** thrown
- **Surface:** vertically polished
- **Reference:** Rzeuska 1999: 61, 66, Figure 4 (MN 139 242)
- **Dating:** Second Intermediate Period–early 18th Dynasty
- **Representative Example:** similar to Color Plate 1.2

**Second Intermediate Period 7**

- **Site:** Edfu
- **Shape:** bottle with conical body and round recurved rim
- **Material:** NC
- **Manufacture:** thrown
- **Surface:** red-coated, with string impression
- **Reference:** Rzeuska 1999: 61, 68, Figure 6 (MN 139 240)
- **Dating:** Second Intermediate Period–early 18th Dynasty
Second Intermediate Period 8

Site: Dra’ Abu el-Naga
Shape: beer bottle with ovoid body and flaring neck
Material: D4
Manufacture: made of three parts and thrown on slow wheel
Surface: smoothed, with red coat inside on upper part of the neck
Reference: Seiler 2005: 70–71, Figure 24, ZN 02/162
Dating: 13th–16th Dynasties

Second Intermediate Period 9

Site: Dra’ Abu el-Naga
Shape: bottle with globular body and flaring neck
Material: D2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-coated, strip-polished
Reference: Seiler 2005: 93, Figure 43, ZN 02/156
Dating: 17th Dynasty
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 1.5

Second Intermediate Period 10

Site: Qantir
Shape: flat-based jar with ovoid body and everted rim
Material: I.E.01
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1989a: 25, Figure 2.4;
Aston 1998: 96–97, Figure 54
Dating: late Second Intermediate Period
Second Intermediate Period 11

Site: Dra’ Abu el-Naga  
Shape: jar with long narrow neck and flaring rim  
Material: D2  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: red-coated, strip-polished  
Reference: Seiler 2005: 99, Figure 48, ZN 02/210  
Dating: 17th Dynasty

Second Intermediate Period 12

Site: Dra’ Abu el-Naga  
Shape: vessel with flat base  
Material: D2  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: red-coated, strip-polished  
Reference: Seiler 2005: 99, Figure 48, ZN 02/165  
Dating: 17th Dynasty

Second Intermediate Period 13

Site: Qantir  
Shape: flat-bottomed beaker  
Material: I.B.01  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: red-slipped  
Reference: Aston 1998: 86–87, Figure 7  
Dating: late Second Intermediate Period
Second Intermediate Period 14

**Site:** Qantir  
**Shape:** bowl with ring base and incurved rim  
**Material:** II.F.01  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Aston 1998: 104–105, Figure 94  
**Compare:** bowls made of Nile silt:  
Holthoer 1977: Plate 26, CU3 IIR/0/c-e variant A, no. 350/13: 2  
**Dating:** late Second Intermediate Period

Second Intermediate Period 15

**Site:** Qantir  
**Shape:** large bowl with modeled rim  
**Material:** II.F.01  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Aston 1998: 104–105, Figure 97  
**Dating:** late Second Intermediate Period

Second Intermediate Period 16

**Site:** Nubt, Kom Ombo  
**Shape:** carinated bowl with ring foot  
**Material:** MA.4  
**Manufacture:** thrown, scraped below carination  
**Surface:** smoothed, with incised decoration both inside and outside  
**Reference:** Bourriau 1981: 58, Figure 101  
**Dating:** early Second Intermediate Period
Second Intermediate Period 17

Site: Qantir
Shape: bowl with small ring base
Material: II.F.01
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 104–105, Figure 93
Compare: Holthoer 1977: Plate 24,
CC2 VP0/f-g
Dating: late Second Intermediate Period

Second Intermediate Period 18

Site: Qantir
Shape: small bowl with modeled rim
Material: II.F.01
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 106–107, Figure 104
Dating: late Second Intermediate Period

Second Intermediate Period 19

Site: Qantir
Shape: small bowl with modeled rim
Material: II.F.01
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 106–107, Figure 107
Dating: late Second Intermediate Period
Second Intermediate Period 20

Site: Dra’ Abu el-Naga
Shape: carinated bowl with ring base and small spout
Material: E3
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Seiler 2005: 67, Figure 22, ZN 02/124
Dating: Second Intermediate Period

Second Intermediate Period 21

Site: Dra’ Abu el-Naga
Shape: hemispherical cup
Material: D1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Seiler 2005: 53–54, Figure 12, ZN 02/251
Dating: 13th–16th Dynasties

Second Intermediate Period 22

Site: Dra’ Abu el-Naga
Shape: large hemispherical bowl
Material: D3–4
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed, with red coat on upper part of the vessel both inside and outside
Reference: Seiler 2005: 55–56, Figure 14, ZN 02/167
Dating: 13th–16th Dynasties
Second Intermediate Period 23

- Site: Dra’ Abu el-Naga
- Shape: large hemispherical bowl
- Material: D3–4
- Manufacture: thrown
- Surface: smoothed
- Reference: Seiler 2005, Figure 14, ZN 02/262
- Dating: 13th–16th Dynasties
- Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 3.4

Second Intermediate Period 24

- Site: Qantir
- Shape: bowl with rounded base
- Material: I.E.01
- Manufacture: thrown
- Surface: plain
- Reference: Aston 1998: 88–89, Figure 10
- Dating: late Second Intermediate Period

Second Intermediate Period 25

- Site: Qantir
- Shape: bowl with slightly flat base
- Material: I.E.01
- Manufacture: thrown
- Surface: plain
- Reference: Aston 1998: 88–89, Figure 9
- Dating: late Second Intermediate Period
Second Intermediate Period 26

Site: Qantir
Shape: bowl with round base
Material: I.E.01
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 88–89, Figure 13
Dating: late Second Intermediate Period

Second Intermediate Period 27

Site: Qantir
Shape: plate with flat base
Material: I.E.01
Manufacture: thrown, high quality
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 88–89, Figure 20
Dating: late Second Intermediate Period

Second Intermediate Period 28

Site: Qantir
Shape: plate with flat base
Material: I.E.01
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped
Reference: Aston 1998: 98–99, Figure 64
Dating: late Second Intermediate Period
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Second Intermediate Period 29</th>
<th>Second Intermediate Period 30</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Site:</strong> Qantir</td>
<td><strong>Site:</strong> Qantir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shape:</strong> bowl with flat base</td>
<td><strong>Shape:</strong> plate with flat base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material:</strong> I.E.01</td>
<td><strong>Material:</strong> I.E.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manufacture:</strong> thrown</td>
<td><strong>Manufacture:</strong> thrown, string-cut base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Surface:</strong> red-slipped</td>
<td><strong>Surface:</strong> plain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reference:</strong> Aston 1998: 98–99, Figure 65</td>
<td><strong>Reference:</strong> Aston 1998: 88–89, Figure 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dating:</strong> late Second Intermediate Period</td>
<td><strong>Dating:</strong> late Second Intermediate Period</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Second Intermediate Period 31</th>
<th>Second Intermediate Period 32</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Site:</strong> Qantir</td>
<td><strong>Site:</strong> Qantir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shape:</strong> plate with flat base</td>
<td><strong>Shape:</strong> dish with ring base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material:</strong> I.E.01</td>
<td><strong>Material:</strong> I.E.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manufacture:</strong> thrown</td>
<td><strong>Manufacture:</strong> thrown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Surface:</strong> red-slipped</td>
<td><strong>Surface:</strong> red-slipped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reference:</strong> Aston 1998: 98–99, Figure 69</td>
<td><strong>Reference:</strong> Aston 1998: 100–101, Figure 76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Compare:</strong> Brunton 1930: Plate xii.2H; Holthoer 1977: Plate 27, PI3 IR/o/f-g, No. 185/391: 5</td>
<td><strong>Compare:</strong> Petrie and Brunton 1924: Plate xliv.3; Holthoer 1977: 197, Plate 26, CU3 IR/o/c-e, No.185/288: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dating:</strong> late Second Intermediate Period</td>
<td><strong>Dating:</strong> late Second Intermediate Period</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Second Intermediate Period 33

Site: Qantir

Shape: dish with ring base

Material: I.E.01

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-slipped inside and on rim outside

Reference: Aston 1998: 100–101, Figure 83

Compare: Peet 1914: Plate xxix; Brunton 1930: Plate xii.4t; Holthoer 1977:

Plate 26, CU3 IIR/0/f-g, No. 185/279: 2

Dating: late Second Intermediate Period

Second Intermediate Period 34

Site: Qantir

Shape: large dish with flat base

Material: I.E.01

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-slipped

Reference: Aston 1998: 100–101, Figure 71

Compare: Petrie and Brunton 1924: Plate xliiv

Dating: late Second Intermediate Period
Second Intermediate Period 35

| Site: Qantir |
| Shape: plate with flat base |
| Material: I.E.01 |
| Manufacture: thrown |
| Surface: plain |
| Reference: Aston 1998: 90–91, Figure 34 |
| Dating: late Second Intermediate Period |

Second Intermediate Period 36

| Site: Qantir |
| Shape: plate with flat base |
| Material: I.E.01 |
| Manufacture: thrown |
| Surface: plain |
| Reference: Aston 1998: 90–91, Figure 33 |
| Dating: late Second Intermediate Period |

Second Intermediate Period 37

| Site: Qantir |
| Shape: footed, carinated bowl |
| Material: I.B.01 |
| Manufacture: thrown |
| Surface: red-slipped, burnished, with black band at rim |
| Reference: Aston 1989: 25, Figure 2.2; Aston 1998: 86–87, Figure 1 |
| Dating: late Second Intermediate Period |

Second Intermediate Period 38

| Site: Qantir |
| Shape: dish with round base |
| Material: I.E.01 |
| Manufacture: thrown |
| Surface: plain, with base cut from wheel with a tool |
| Reference: Aston 1998: 88–89, Figure 14 |
| Dating: late Second Intermediate Period |
Second Intermediate Period 39

Site: Qantir  
Shape: bowl with four horizontal handles, reconstructed from handles alone  
Material: I.E.01  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: black-slipped  
Reference: Aston 1998: 102–103, Figure 90  
Dating: late Second Intermediate Period

Second Intermediate Period 40

Site: Qantir  
Shape: lid  
Material: I.E.01  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Aston 1998: 92–93, Figure 44  
Dating: late Second Intermediate Period

Second Intermediate Period 41

Site: Qantir  
Shape: lid  
Material: I.B.02  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Aston 1998: 86–87, Figure 3  
Dating: late Second Intermediate Period
Second Intermediate Period 42

- **Site:** Qantir
- **Shape:** ring stand
- **Material:** I.B.02
- **Manufacture:** thrown
- **Surface:** plain
- **Reference:** Aston 1998: 86–87, Figure 4
- **Dating:** late Second Intermediate Period

Second Intermediate Period 43

- **Site:** Qantir
- **Shape:** ring stand
- **Material:** I.B.02
- **Manufacture:** thrown
- **Surface:** plain
- **Reference:** Aston 1998: 86–87, Figure 5
- **Dating:** late Second Intermediate Period

Second Intermediate Period 44

- **Site:** Qantir
- **Shape:** ring stand
- **Material:** I.E.01
- **Manufacture:** thrown
- **Surface:** red-slipped
- **Reference:** Aston 1998: 100–101, Figure 77
- **Dating:** late Second Intermediate Period

Second Intermediate Period 45

- **Site:** Dra’ Abu el-Naga
- **Shape:** high stand
- **Material:** D2
- **Manufacture:** thrown
- **Surface:** smoothed
- **Reference:** Seiler 2005: 102–103, Figure 51, ZN 02/106
- **Dating:** 17th Dynasty
Second Intermediate Period 46

Site: Dra’ Abu el-Naga
Shape: simple bowl with straight walls
Material: D2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed, with painted white dots on interior
Reference: Seiler 2005: 80–81, Figure 34, ZN 02/98
Dating: 17th Dynasty
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 3.1

Second Intermediate Period 47

Site: Dra’ Abu el-Naga
Shape: simple bowl with straight walls and flat base
Material: D2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed, with painted white dots on interior
Reference: Seiler 2005: 80–81, Figure 34, ZN 02/94
Dating: 17th Dynasty
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 3.1

Second Intermediate Period 48

Site: Dra’ Abu el-Naga
Shape: bowl with rounded, recurved rim
Material: D4
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed, with painted white rim and painted white cross inside
Reference: Seiler 2005: 64–65, Figure 20, ZN 01/588
Dating: 13th–16th Dynasties
Second Intermediate Period 49

Site: Dra’ Abu el-Naga
Shape: oval tray
Material: D4
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: smoothed, with thin red coat, incised decoration inside
Reference: Seiler 2005: 104–105, Figure 52, ZN 02/161
Dating: 17th Dynasty

Second Intermediate Period 50

Site: Dra’ Abu el-Naga
Shape: square bread-mold with four compartments
Material: D4
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Seiler 2005: 68–69, Figure 23, ZN 02/12
Dating: 13th–16th Dynasties
Second Intermediate Period 51

Site: Tell el-Yahudiye
Shape: squat, cylindrical juglet
Material: NB
Manufacture: handmade(?)
Surface: burnished, with impressed dots filled with white pigment
Reference: Bourriau 1981: 42, Figure 59
Dating: Second Intermediate Period
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 4.1

Second Intermediate Period 52

Site: Qantir
Shape: juglet, Tell el-Yahudiye ware
Material: I.E.01
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: black-slipped, with dotted and incised decoration
Remarks: Kaplan’s piriform 2a type, made in the Eastern Delta (Kaplan 1980: 21, Figures 46–60)
Reference: Aston 1998: 102–103, Figure 91
Dating: late Second Intermediate Period
Second Intermediate Period 53

Common forms of Second Intermediate Period jugs—Tell el-Yahudiyyeh ware
Bourriau 1981: 41, Figure 11

CYLINDRICAL 1

CYLINDRICAL 2

GLOBULAR

BICONICAL 1

BICONICAL 2

PIRIFORM 1

PIRIFORM 2a

PIRIFORM 2b

PIRIFORM 3

OVOID
New Kingdom

18th–20th Dynasties

Material
A variety of clays were used.

For a key to clay type abbreviations, please see Clay/Fabric Descriptions, pp. 24–31.

Manufacture
The pottery is very well made, especially those pieces made on the wheel. Molds were also used as a construction technique for figure vessels and for large pots that were assembled from pieces.

Surface
The surfaces of the New Kingdom pots were treated in many ways. They could be simply smoothed while the clay was still wet. The pots could be white or cream-coated, and then smoothed or burnished. Additionally, many of the vessels were decorated. Painted decoration was very common, as well as molded (human faces, animal heads), incised, and “cut-out” decoration, or a combination of all decorative techniques.

A variety of paint schemes were used: 1) blue paint on a white/pink coat; 2) blue and red paint on a pink slip; 3) yellow and red paint on a cream slip; 4) yellow, red, and blue paint with black outlines on a plain surface; and 5) white paint on a plain surface. During this period, blue paint largely replaced red and black-painted bands. Painted motifs were also diverse: simple horizontal lines, sometimes also vertical; geometrical patterns, such as triangles filling spaces between horizontal lines; flower petals; and more complicated flowers, garlands, papyrus plants, birds, animals, and hieroglyphs. Sometimes whole bodies of pots were painted; at other times only components such as the rims of bowls (especially with red or black bands). Bowls are often impressed by string.

Types
The New Kingdom was a period of general prosperity, and this was reflected in pottery used for domestic, funerary, and sacred purposes. The New Kingdom ceramic repertoire is vast: jars of various sizes and shapes (e.g., large egg-shaped storage jars, so-called meat jars), beer jars, cooking pots, serving bowls, lids, flat and conical bread molds, cult vessels (e.g., tall stands), and large wine amphorae, which were most likely inspired by imported Levantine amphorae carrying resin, oil, and wine.

Many new types appeared as a result of the influence of foreign pottery from Greece, Cyprus, Crete, and the Levant, all carrying valuable imports to Egypt.

At the beginning of the 18th Dynasty, pottery production was still influenced by local Second Intermediate Period ceramics. But already in the middle of the 18th Dynasty, new forms began to appear, such as the large two-handled wine amphorae noted above. Although handles are not often encountered in Egyptian archaeology, they became an important part of the New Kingdom ceramic corpus. They can be horizontal or vertical. Some pots have three handles, although they usually occur in pairs.

For photos of ceramics representative of this period, see Color Plates 5–8.
Bibliography


Brunton, G. 1930. Qau and Badari III. London: British School of Archaeology in Egypt.


Engelbach, R. 1915. Riqqeh and Memphis VI. London: British School of Archaeology in Egypt.


Nagel, G. 1938. La céramique égyptienne du Nouvelle Empire à Deir el Médineh I, DFIFAO 10. Cairo: IFAO.


New Kingdom 1

Site: Fadrus, Nubia
Shape: jar with tall neck and rounded base
Material: uncompacted Qena ware
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Holthoer 1977: 168, Plate 40, Figure 185/3c: 4
Dating: early 18th Dynasty

New Kingdom 2

Site: Thebes, Qurna
Shape: slender jar with long neck
Material: MA4
Manufacture: thrown, base trimmed by fingers
Surface: plain, with applied and molded decoration
Decoration pattern: molded head of Hathor on neck, with applied arms and hands holding breasts
Reference: Bourriau 1981: 37–38, Figure 52
Similar pots in: Baumgartel 1955: Plate 3; Downes 1974: 48, 169A
Dating: early 18th Dynasty–reign of Tuthmosis III
New Kingdom 3

Site: Fadrus, Nubia
Shape: large jar with long neck and rounded rim and rounded base
Material: Qena ware
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Holthoer 1977: 82, Plate 17, Figure 185/122: 1
Dating: early 18th Dynasty
New Kingdom 4

Site: Amarna
Shape: small jar with narrow body and rounded base
Material: coarse pinkish-buff clay
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: pink slip
Reference: Rose 2007: 109, 258, Figure 477; Type SH 18.1
Dating: 18th Dynasty

New Kingdom 5

Site: Amarna
Shape: small/medium-sized jar with tall neck and modeled rim
Material: marl
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: thick cream-slipped and burnished outside and around rim inside
Reference: Rose 2007: 125, 268, Figure 568; Type ME 1A.1
Dating: 18th Dynasty

New Kingdom 6

Site: Serra East, Nubia
Shape: globular jar with narrow neck
Material: hard pink ware (most likely marl fabric)
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Holthoer 1977: 154, Plate 35, Figure 179
Dating: early 18th Dynasty
New Kingdom 7

Site: Qantir
Shape: ovoid globular jar
Material: II.A.04
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed, with black painted decoration
Reference: Aston 1998: 446–447, Figure 1612
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty
New Kingdom 8

Site: Ashkeit, Nubia  
Shape: globular jar with broad neck  
Material: uncompacted Qena ware  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Holthoer 1977: 153–154, Plate 35, Figure 97/1: 10  
Dating: early 18th Dynasty

New Kingdom 9

Site: Serra East, Nubia  
Shape: squat vessel  
Material: uncompacted Qena ware  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Holthoer 1977: 171, Plate 40, Figure 179/7: 2  
Dating: early 18th Dynasty

New Kingdom 10

Site: Sidi Oweis el-Qurani, Nubia  
Shape: broad flask  
Material: compacted pink ware (most likely marl fabric)  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain, with black painted inscription  
Reference: Holthoer 1977: 146, Plate 33, Figure Q/140  
Dating: early 18th Dynasty
New Kingdom 11

Site: Amarna
Shape: small jar with ring base
Material: III.1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: cream-slipped outside and on top of rim, decorated with black dots on rim and bands on neck and shoulder
Reference: Rose 2007: 123, 267, Figure 562; Type MD 1.3
Dating: 18th Dynasty

New Kingdom 12

Site: Fadrus, Nubia
Shape: carinated vessel with broad neck
Material: hard pink ware (most likely marl fabric)
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain, with black painted decoration
Reference: Holthoer 1977: 141, Plate 31, Figure 185/268: 3
Dating: early 18th Dynasty
New Kingdom 13

Site: Debeira East, Nubia
Shape: squat vessel
Material: uncompacted hard pink ware (most likely marl fabric)
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Holthoer 1977: 171, Plate 40, Figure 184/22: 3
Dating: early 18th Dynasty

New Kingdom 14

Site: Saqqara
Shape: broad flask with lip rim and shallow pointed base
Material: H1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: cream-slipped, burnished
Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 58–59, Figure 30: 156
Compare: Peet and Woolley 1923: Plate 50 [xxxvi/1033]
Dating: examples made of marl A/4 are well known from the south of Egypt and most characteristic of the early to mid-18th Dynasty (probably evolved from Second Intermediate Period stone prototypes)

New Kingdom 15

Site: Saqqara
Shape: juglet with lip rim, tall neck, slender body, rounded base, and vertical handle
Material: H1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: cream-slipped, burnished
Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 58, 60, Figure 30: 162
Compare: Frankfort and Pendlebury 1933: Plate 53 [xviii 5]
Dating: New Kingdom
New Kingdom 16

Site: Saqqara
Shape: jug with composite contour, vertical handle, and ring base
Material: H1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: cream-slipped, burnished
Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 58–59, Figure 30: 160
Compare: Loat 1905: Plate 3 [78]; Petrie and Brunton 1924: Plate 45 [61K]
Dating: New Kingdom

New Kingdom 17

Site: Amarna
Shape: large mug with composite contour, vertical upper walls, slightly thickened rim and ring base
Material: III.2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: cream-slipped, burnished outside and over the top of the rim
Reference: Rose 2007: 123, 267, Figure 562; Type MD 1.3
Dating: 18th Dynasty
New Kingdom 18

Site: Amarna  
Shape: large shouldered, slender jar with modeled, strongly everted, and angular rim  
Material: III.9  
Manufacture: thrown with modeled base  
Surface: cream-slipped and burnished outside and on top of rim  
Reference: Rose 2007: 126, 269, Figure 569; Type ME 2.1  
Dating: 18th Dynasty

New Kingdom 19

Site: Qantir  
Shape: small juglet with one handle  
Material: II.D  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: cream-slipped  
Reference: Aston 1998: 458–459, Figure 1662  
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty
**New Kingdom 20**

**Site:** Sidi Oweis el-Qurani, Nubia  
**Shape:** large jug with one vertical handle  
**Material:** hard pink ware (most likely marl fabric)  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain, with black painted decoration  
**Reference:** Holthoer 1977: 96, Plate 21, Figure Q/331  
**Dating:** early 18th Dynasty

---

**New Kingdom 21**

**Site:** Serra East, Nubia  
**Shape:** jar with bulging sides  
**Material:** uncompacted Qena ware  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Holthoer 1977: 155, Plate 35, Figure 179/44: 02  
**Dating:** early 18th Dynasty
New Kingdom 22

Site: Fadrus, Nubia
Shape: slender ovoid amphora with tall neck and slightly flat base
Material: uncompacted grey ware
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Holthoer 1977: 98, Plate 22, Figure 185/196: 19
Dating: early 18th Dynasty
Representative Example: similar to
Color Plate 5.3
New Kingdom 23

Site: Qantir
Shape: amphora with conical body and cylindrical neck
Material: II.F.002
Manufacture: moldmade base with thrown body
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 518–519, Figure 2080
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty
New Kingdom 24

Site: Amarna
Shape: medium-length jar with vertical handles
Material: IV.2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: slipped, probably cream
Reference: Rose 2007: 146, 290, Figure 679; Type NA 3.2
Dating: 18th Dynasty
New Kingdom 25

**Site:** Saqqara

**Shape:** amphora with rolled rim, vertical handles, slender body, and pointed base

**Material:** H1

**Manufacture:** thrown

**Surface:** cream-slipped, burnished

**Reference:** Bourriau et al. 2005: 61–63, Figure 32: 170

**Compare:** Hope 1989: 27, 93–94, 112,
- Figure 2 [3–4] category 1a, Figure 7 [a–b];
- Nagel 1938: 16, Figure 8 [3], 21,
- Figure 12 [21]; Schiff-Giorgini 1971:
- Plate 15 [35]; Aston 1997:
- Plate 120 [160]

**Dating:** Amenophis III–Ramesses III,
late 18th-19th Dynasty
New Kingdom 26

Site: Saqqara  
Shape: amphora with rolled rim, vertical handles, slender body, and pointed base  
Material: H1  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: cream-slipped, burnished, with yellow and red painted decoration  
Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 64–65, Figure 33: 173  
Dating: New Kingdom

New Kingdom 27

Site: Debeira East, Nubia  
Shape: broad amphora with short neck  
Material: uncompacted pink ware  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Holthoer 1977: 99, Plate 22, Figure 172/6: 6  
Dating: early 18th Dynasty  
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 6.4
New Kingdom 28

Site: Amarna
Shape: very large ovoid “meat jar” with thickened rim
Material: III.6
Manufacture: thrown with moldmade base
Surface: cream-slipped exterior, with a potmark made before firing
Reference: Rose 2007: 130, 275, Figure 599;
Type MF 1.4
Dating: 18th Dynasty
New Kingdom 29

Site: Amarna
Shape: large bowl with externally thickened rim and long neck
Material: coarse red ware with white grit
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: buff wash, decorated in parallel bands of dark red with criss-cross patterns
Reference: Rose 2007: 122, 265, Figure 553; Type Mc 10.5
Dating: 18th Dynasty

New Kingdom 30

Site: Saqqara
Shape: miniature amphora with lip rim, vertical handles, broad carinated body, and slightly rounded base
Material: H1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: cream-slipped, burnished
Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 62, Figure 31: 171
Compare: Ayrton et al. 1904: Plate 40 [118]; Peet and Woolley 1923: Plate 51 [XLIII/1055A]; Holthoer 1977 1993: Figure N, top right [36]
Dating: New Kingdom
New Kingdom 31

**Site:** Saqqara

**Shape:** amphora with rolled rim, angular transition between neck and shoulder, vertical handles, ovoid body, and pointed base

**Material:** mixed clay

**Manufacture:** thrown

**Surface:** cream-slipped, burnished

**Reference:** Bourriau et al. 2005: 69–70, Figure 36: 183

**Compare:** Nagel 1938: 26, Figure 16 [40]; Aston 1997: Plate 120 [162]

**Dating:** New Kingdom
New Kingdom 32

Site: Qantir
Shape: amphora with conical body and cylindrical neck
Material: II.F.02
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Remarks: imitation of a “Canaanite jar”
Reference: Aston 1998: 510–511, Figure 2034
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty
New Kingdom 33

Site: Amarna
Shape: large jar with tall, narrow neck, everted angular rim, and molded base
Material: fairly fine pinkish clay
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: greenish-cream slip, slight vertical burnishing
Reference: Rose 2007: 134, 282, Figure 625; Type MF 9.6
Dating: 18th Dynasty
New Kingdom 34

Site: Gurob
Shape: broad amphora with tall neck
Material: MD
Manufacture: thrown in two parts, joined at base of neck, rim and handles applied
Surface: burnished outside with painted decoration: red, yellow, and blue with black outlines
Decoration patterns: bands with leaf motif on the neck and stylized garland on body
Reference: Bourriau 1981: 77, Figure 147
Similar pots in: Brunton and Engelbach 1927: 16–17, Plate xxix, 33; Wallis 1898: 35, Figure 66;
Nagel 1938: Figure 5, 1
Dating: 19th Dynasty, from reign of Ramesses II
New Kingdom 35

Site: Qantir
Shape: shouldered jar with tall sinuous neck
Material: II.D
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: cream-slipped
Reference: Aston 1998: 458–459, Figure 1663
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty

[Diagram of New Kingdom 35]

New Kingdom 36

Site: Qantir
Shape: small, slender amphora with two horizontal handles
Material: V.02
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: black-painted decoration
Reference: Aston 1998: 538–539, Figure 2208
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty

[Diagram of New Kingdom 36]
New Kingdom 37

Site: Saqqara
Shape: squat amphora with turned down rim, very long neck, angular transition between neck and shoulder, horizontal handles, and ring base
Material: H1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: cream-slipped, burnished
Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 58, 60, Figure 30: 166
Compare: Hope 1989: 96, 116, Figure 6 [3–5] category 2b; Petrie 1890: Plate 21 [44]
Dating: mid 18th Dynasty–Akhenaten–19th Dynasty (?)

New Kingdom 38

Site: Amarna
Shape: large jar with tall, narrow neck, everted angular rim, and molded base
Material: fairly fine pinkish clay
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: greenish-cream-slipped, slight vertical burnishing
Reference: Rose 2007: 134, 282, Figure 625; Type MF 9.6
Dating: 18th Dynasty
New Kingdom 39

- **Site**: Fadrus, Nubia
- **Shape**: large vessel with three vertical handles
- **Material**: uncompacted Qena-like ware
- **Manufacture**: thrown
- **Surface**: plain, with painted decoration in red and dark colors
- **Reference**: Holthoer 1977: 101, Plate 22, Figure 185/520 :2
- **Dating**: early 18th Dynasty
New Kingdom 40

Site: Amarna
Shape: very large ovoid slender jar with rounded base
Material: III.2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: cream-slipped and burnished, with painted decoration consisting of a thick band of red, white, and gray stripes, and a red and yellow date motif
Reference: Rose 2007: 124–125, 568, Figure 566; Type ME 1.1
Dating: 18th Dynasty
New Kingdom 41

Site: Debeira East, Nubia
Shape: flat pilgrim bottle
Material: hard pink ware (most likely marl fabric)
Manufacture: thrown (?)
Surface: plain, with black painted decoration
Reference: Holthoer 1977: 100, Plate 22, Figure 176/12: 05
Dating: early 18th Dynasty

New Kingdom 42

Site: Qantir
Shape: pilgrim flask
Material: II.D
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: cream-slipped, burnished
Reference: Aston 1998: 492–493, Figure 1944
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty
New Kingdom 43

Site: Amarna  
Shape: small flask  
Material: III.2  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: cream-slipped outside and burnished  
Reference: Rose 2007: 138, 285, Figure 638, Type MH 1.1  
Dating: 18th Dynasty

New Kingdom 44

Site: Fadrus, Nubia  
Shape: double vessel consisting of a small flask and pot with globular body and long cylindrical neck  
Material: hard pink ware (most likely marl fabric)  
Manufacture: thrown, hand-finished  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Holthoer 1977: 104, Plate 23, Figure 185/402: 1  
Dating: early 18th Dynasty  
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 6.4

New Kingdom 45

Site: Sidi Oweis el-Qurani, Nubia  
Shape: canopic jar  
Material: hard pink ware (most likely marl fabric)  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Holthoer 1977: 78–79, Plate 16, Figure Q/148  
Dating: early 18th Dynasty
### New Kingdom 46

**Site:** Amarna  
**Shape:** tall beaker with inward-sloping upper walls  
**Material:** I.4  
**Manufacture:** thrown, lower part roughly trimmed  
**Surface:** uncoated  
**Reference:** Rose 2007: 82, 220, Figure 306; Type SF 1.1  
**Dating:** 18th Dynasty

### New Kingdom 47

**Site:** Sidi Oweis el-Qurani, Nubia  
**Shape:** ovoid jar with grooves below rim and round base  
**Material:** compacted brown ware (most probably Nile silt fabric)  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Holthoer 1977: 170, Plate 40, Figure 185/524: 4  
**Dating:** early 18th Dynasty
**New Kingdom 48**

- **Site:** Fadrus, Nubia
- **Shape:** large bag-shaped jar with flat base and flaring rim
- **Material:** not stated
- **Manufacture:** thrown
- **Surface:** plain, with string impression
- **Reference:** Holthoer 1977, Plate 28, Figure 185/301: 1
- **Dating:** early 18th Dynasty

---

**New Kingdom 49**

- **Site:** Sidi Oweis el-Qurani, Nubia
- **Shape:** elongated (beer) bottle with flat base
- **Material:** uncompacted brown ware (most probably Nile silt fabric)
- **Manufacture:** thrown
- **Surface:** plain
- **Reference:** Holthoer 1977: 87, Plate 18, Figure Q/187
- **Dating:** early 18th Dynasty
New Kingdom 50

Site: Fadrus, Nubia
Shape: tall ovoid jar with rounded base (zir)
Material: brown ware
   (most probably Nile silt fabric)
Manufacture: thrown, with scraped lower part and base
Surface: plain, with string impression
Reference: Holthoer 1977: 82, Plate 17,
   Figure 185/517: 2
Dating: early 18th Dynasty
New Kingdom 51

Site: Fadrus, Nubia
Shape: tall ovoid jar with rounded base (zir)
Material: brown ware (most probably Nile silt fabric)
Manufacture: thrown, with scraped lower body and base
Surface: plain
Reference: Holthoer 1977: 82, Plate 17, Figure 185/643: 3
Dating: early 18th Dynasty
New Kingdom 52

Site: Fadrus, Nubia
Shape: jar with short neck, ovoid body, and rounded base
Material: brown ware (most probably Nile silt fabric)
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain, with string impression
Reference: Holthoer 1977: 82, Plate 16, Figure 185/274: 4
Dating: early 18th Dynasty
### New Kingdom 53

- **Site**: Qantir
- **Shape**: pilgrim flask
- **Material**: I.B.02
- **Manufacture**: thrown
- **Surface**: plain
- **Reference**: Aston 1998: 120–121, Figure 165
- ** Dating**: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty

### New Kingdom 54

- **Site**: Saqqara
- **Shape**: ovoid jar with short neck, concave contour, and rounded base
- **Material**: G1
- **Manufacture**: thrown, carelessly made with base pinched off the wheel and modeled roughly with the fingers
- **Surface**: plain
- **Reference**: Bourriau et al. 2005: 19, 23, Figure 7: 45
- **Dating**: New Kingdom
New Kingdom 55

Site: Saqqara
Shape: large storage vessel, modeled rim with internal groove, bag-shaped body, and flat base
Material: G1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped
Remarks: resinous material and cakes of natron found inside the pot
Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 32–33, Figure 13: 79
Dating: New Kingdom
New Kingdom 56

Site: Qantir  
Shape: ovoid beaker with round base  
Material: I.B.02  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Aston 1998: 120–121, Figure 160  
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty

New Kingdom 57

Site: Qantir  
Shape: beaker with flat base and modeled rim  
Material: I.E.01  
Manufacture: thrown, with string-cut base  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Aston 1998: 266–267, Figure 890  
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty
New Kingdom 58

Site: Saqqara
Shape: large storage vessel with modeled rim, bag-shaped body, and ring base
Material: G1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped
Remarks: resinous material found inside the pot
Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 33, Figure 15: 82
Dating: New Kingdom
**New Kingdom 59**

**Site:** Fadrus, Nubia  
**Shape:** bottle with rounded base and cup-like opening  
**Material:** uncompacted brown ware  
(most probably Nile silt fabric)  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Holthoer 1977: 175, Plate 41, Figure 185/511: 80  
**Dating:** early 18th Dynasty

![Diagram of New Kingdom 59](image)

**New Kingdom 60**

**Site:** Fadrus, Nubia  
**Shape:** footed beaker with long neck  
**Material:** uncompacted brown ware  
(most probably Nile silt fabric)  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Holthoer 1977: 108, Plate 23, Figure 185/636: 17  
**Dating:** early 18th Dynasty

![Diagram of New Kingdom 60](image)

**New Kingdom 61**

**Site:** Debeira East, Nubia  
**Shape:** bag-shaped (wine) goblet with round base  
**Material:** uncompacted brown ware (most probably Nile silt fabric)  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Holthoer 1977: 173–174, Plate 41, Figure 176/18: 03  
**Dating:** early 18th Dynasty

![Diagram of New Kingdom 61](image)
New Kingdom 62

Site: Saqqara  
Shape: wide-mouthed ovoid jar with rounded base  
Material: G1  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain, surface of the lower body on outside left unsmoothed  
Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 19, 22, Figure 7: 42  
Dating: common in late 18th and 19th Dynasty, although painted examples were more frequent

New Kingdom 63

Site: Saqqara  
Shape: jar with straight rim, inflected contour, ovoid body, and rounded base  
Material: G1  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: red-slipped outside and on the base  
Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 30–31, Figure 11:75  
Compare: Petrie, Wainwright, and Mackay 1912: Plate 19 [91]; Engelbach 1915: Plate 35 [25f]  
Dating: New Kingdom
New Kingdom 64

Site: Saqqara  
Shape: jar with straight rim, inflected contour, ovoid body, and rounded base  
Material: G1  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: blue-painted  
Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 30–31, Figure 11: 76  
Dating: New Kingdom  
Representative Example: similar shape seen in Color Plate 5.1

New Kingdom 65

Site: Saqqara  
Shape: wide-mouthed ovoid jar with direct rim, inflected contour, and rounded base  
Material: G1  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: blue-painted on a pink background slip  
Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 45–47, Figure 23: 126  
Compare: Holthoer 1977 1993: 62–63, Figure N [39], Plates 33, 36  
Dating: early 18th Dynasty  
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 73
New Kingdom 66

Site: Saqqara
Shape: wide-mouthed ovoid jar with straight rim, inflected contour, and rounded base
Material: G1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: blue-painted on a pink background slip
Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 45, 47–48, Figure 23: 127
Compare: Brunton and Engelbach 1927: Plate 34 [22U]
Dating: New Kingdom
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 7.3
New Kingdom 67

Site: Saqqara  
Shape: funnel-necked jar, direct rim, and ovoid body  
Material: G1  
Manufacture: thrown in one piece  
Surface: plain, outside surface of the lower body left unsmoothed  
Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 19, 23, Figure 7: 44  
Compare: Petrie and Brunton 1924: Plate 65 [43F]; Frankfort and Pendlebury 1933: Plate 52 [XIII.13]; Kanawati et al. 1984: 64, Plate 41 [583: 128] (blue-painted); Nagel 1938: Figure 50 [9]  
Dating: most characteristic jar of the New Kingdom

New Kingdom 68

Site: Saqqara  
Shape: funnel-necked jar, straight rim, and ovoid body  
Material: G1  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: red-slipped outside  
Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 28, 30, Figure 11: 73  
Compare: Wainwright 1920: Plate 24 [3]; Peet and Woolley 1923: Plate 49 [XXV/3], Plate 50 [XXV/202]; Brunton 1930: Plate 27 [99]; Frankfort and Pendlebury 1933: Plate 52 [XIII.12]  
Dating: New Kingdom
New Kingdom 69

Site: Amarna
Shape: large ovoid jar with long neck and pointed base
Material: I.4
Manufacture: thrown, in parts
Surface: red-slipped exterior, with string impression
Reference: Rose 2007: 103, 247, Figure 437, Type SH 9.5
Dating: 18th Dynasty
New Kingdom 70

Site: Saqqara  
Shape: funnel-necked jar with a straight rim, convex neck contour, ovoid body, and round base  
Material: G1  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: red-slipped exterior  
Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 28, 30, Figure 11: 72  
Dating: New Kingdom  
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 6.1

New Kingdom 71

Site: Saqqara  
Shape: jar with modeled rim, long neck, ovoid body, and rounded base  
Material: G1  
Manufacture: thrown, with scraped base  
Surface: white-washed, incised lines on neck  
Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 38–39, Figure 19: 102  
Compare: Brunton and Engelbach 1927: Plate 34 [3K]; Quibell and Hayter 1927: Plate 7 [3, top center]; Nagel 1938: 90, Figure 70 [3]; Kanawati et al. 1984: 63, Plate 41 [S83: 117]; Aston, Aston, and Ryan 1998: 15 no. 1  
Dating: New Kingdom
New Kingdom 72

**Site:** Saqqara
**Shape:** funnel-necked storage jar with modeled rim, convex neck contour, ovoid body, and rounded base
**Material:** G1
**Manufacture:** thrown
**Surface:** red-slipped exterior
**Remarks:** found with resinous material inside
**Reference:** Bourriau et al. 2005: 31, 33, Figure 12: 78
**Compare:** Aston 1991: Plate 49 [46];
Aston 1997: Plate 117 [127]
**Dating:** New Kingdom
New Kingdom 73

Site: Saqqara
Shape: funnel-necked storage jar with rolled rim, globular body, and rounded base
Material: G1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: blue-painted on a pink background slip, with incised decoration at mid-point
Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 50–51, Figure 26: 145
Dating: New Kingdom
New Kingdom 74

**Site:** Saqqara  
**Shape:** funnel-necked storage jar with rolled rim, globular body, and rounded base  
**Material:** G1  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** blue-painted on a pink background slip, with additional sculptured decoration  
**Reference:** Bourriaux et al. 2005: 52–55, Figure 28: 147  
**Compare:** Nagel 1938: 30, Figure 20 [66]  
**Dating:** New Kingdom
New Kingdom 75

Site: Amarna
Shape: very large jar, originally with rounded base
Material: i.4
Manufacture: thrown in parts
Surface: thick red slip on exterior
Reference: Rose 2007: 106, 254, Figure 458, Type sh 12.4
Dating: 18th Dynasty
New Kingdom 76

Site: Qantir
Shape: large jar with elongated bag-shaped body, carinated walls, and rounded base
Material: I.E.01
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain, with string impression
Reference: Aston 1998: 194–195, Figure 578
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty
New Kingdom 77

Site: Saqqara  
Shape: beer jar with incurved rim  
Material: G1  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 19, 22, Figure 7: 35  
Compare: Petrie, Wainwright, and Mackay 1912: Plate 18 [75]  
Dating: New Kingdom

New Kingdom 78

Site: Saqqara  
Shape: cylindrical “beer jar” (?) with a direct rim  
Material: G1  
Manufacture: thrown, carelessly shaped and finished  
Surface: plain  
Remarks: likely made for funerary and ritual purposes  
Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 19–20, Figure 7: 33  
Dating: New Kingdom
New Kingdom 79

Site: Qantir
Shape: beer jar with flat base
Material: I.E.01
Manufacture: thrown, with string-cut base
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 184–185, Figure 525

Compare: Petrie 1909a: Plate 20 [16]; Petrie, Mackay, and Wainwright 1910: Plate 27 [103];
Petrie 1890: Plate 20 [21]; Brunton and Engelbach 1927: Plate 38 [52N, 53a, 53c]; Engelbach 1923:
Plate 44 [62n]; Engelbach 1915: Plate 37 [52n, 520, 53c, 53f]; Petrie and Brunton 1924:
Plate 62 [101]; Rose 1984: 135, Figure 10.1, no. 15; Brunton 1948: Plate 46 [8]; Brunton 1930:
Plate 28, 159; Peet 1914: Plate 34, (unnumbered); Wainwright 1920: Plate 24 [48], Plate 25 [63];
Petrie 1896: Plate 14 [37, 43]; Petrie 1897: Plate 17 [5, 18]; Petrie 1909b: Plate 41 [693–695];
Nagel 1938: 46, Figure 29 [246], 107, Figure 86 [7], Figure 112 [left]; Castel and Meeks 1980:
Plate ixb.28; Brock 1995: 56; Aston, Aston, and Ryan 1998: 18 [27], 23 [59–60];
Lecuyot 1996: 148; Quibell 1898: Plate 13 [30]; Aston 1999: Plate 1 [4–12], Plate 2 [30];
Holthoer 1977: 86–88, Plate 18, BB

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty
New Kingdom 80

Site: Qantir
Shape: beer jar with round base
Material: I.E.01
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 182–183, Figure 521
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty

New Kingdom 81

Site: Amarna
Shape: small/medium-sized beer jar with ovoid body, direct rim, and rounded base
Material: 1.7
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: uncoated
Reference: Rose 2007: 100, 241, Figure 402, Type sh 8.1
Dating: 18th Dynasty
### New Kingdom 82

**Site:** Amarna  
**Shape:** small/medium beer jar with wide, flat, pierced base  
**Material:** I.1  
**Manufacture:** thrown, base with deep finger impressions  
**Surface:** unslipped  
**Reference:** Rose 2007: 101, 243, Figure 410, Type SH 8.3  
**Dating:** 18th Dynasty

### New Kingdom 83

**Site:** Qantir  
**Shape:** beaker with flat base and slightly incurved rim  
**Material:** 1.E.01  
**Manufacture:** thrown, string-cut base  
**Surface:** red-slipped outside, plain inside  
**Reference:** Aston 1998: 146–147, Figure 326  
**Compare:** Frankfort and Pendlebury 1933: Plate ii: IX.7; Bourriau and Aston 1985: 34, Figure 1.2  
**Dating:** Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty
New Kingdom 84

Site: Fadrus, Nubia
Shape: large jar with long flaring neck and rounded base
Material: brown ware (most probably Nile silt fabric)
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped, with dark painted decoration
Reference: Holthoer 1977: 82, Plate 17, Figure 185/286: 1
Dating: early 18th Dynasty
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 7.2

New Kingdom 85

Site: Amarna
Shape: large, slender jar with thickened rim and pointed base
Material: red ware
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: painted decoration
Reference: Rose 2007: 91, 231, Figure 359
Type SG 4.2
Dating: 18th Dynasty
New Kingdom 86

Site: Amarna
Shape: ovoid jar with long vertical neck and rounded base
Material: I.E.01
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped and polished outside
Reference: Rose 2007: 107, 256, Figure 467, Type SH 14.1
Dating: 18th Dynasty

New Kingdom 87

Site: Qantir
Shape: ovoid jar with tall neck
Material: I.E.01
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 298–299, Figure 953
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty

New Kingdom 88

Site: Qantir
Shape: globular jar with tall neck
Material: I.E.01
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 298–299, Figure 954
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty
New Kingdom 89

Site: Qantir
Shape: beaker with recurved rim, bent walls, and flat base
Material: I.E.01
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 204–205, Figure 606
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty

New Kingdom 90

Site: Qantir
Shape: ovoid, tall bottle with long neck
Material: I.E.01
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 416–417, Figure 1475
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty

New Kingdom 91

Site: Qantir
Shape: bottle with globular body
Material: I.E.01
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: blue-painted on white slip
Reference: Aston 1998: 416–417, Figure 1475
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty
New Kingdom 92

Site: Qantir
Shape: jar with a collar below rim
Material: I.E.01
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: blue-painted on white slip
Reference: Aston 1998: 418–419, Figure 1479
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty

New Kingdom 93

Site: Fadrus, Nubia
Shape: slender bottle with rounded base and a ledge around the neck
Material: compacted brown ware (most probably Nile silt fabric)
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Holthoer 1977: 130, Plate 29, Figure 185/189: 4
Dating: early 18th Dynasty

New Kingdom 94

Site: Fadrus, Nubia
Shape: composite slender flask with round base
Material: uncompacted brown ware (most probably Nile silt fabric)
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Holthoer 1977: 147, Plate 33, Figure 185/511: 73
Dating: early 18th Dynasty
### New Kingdom 95

**Site:** Amarna  
**Shape:** medium-sized slender jar with direct rim  
**Material:** 1.7  
**Manufacture:** thrown, lower body handmade  
**Surface:** uncoated  
**Reference:** Rose 2007: 92–93, 232, Figure 366, Type SG 5.3  
**Dating:** 18th Dynasty

![New Kingdom 95 Illustration](image)

### New Kingdom 96

**Site:** Amarna  
**Shape:** medium-sized slender jar with internally rolled rim  
**Material:** 1.1  
**Manufacture:** thrown, hand-formed lower interior  
**Surface:** unslipped  
**Reference:** Rose 2007: 92, 232, Figure 364; Type SG 5.1  
**Dating:** 18th Dynasty

![New Kingdom 96 Illustration](image)
New Kingdom 97

Site: Qantir
Shape: ovoid bottle with round base
Material: I.E.01
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 200–201, Figure 598
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty

New Kingdom 98

Site: Amarna
Shape: small drop-shaped jar with rounded base
Material: 1.1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped outside, burnished
Reference: Rose 2007: 97, 237, Figure 383; Type SH 3.1
Dating: 18th Dynasty

New Kingdom 99

Site: Amarna
Shape: small globular jar with short neck and flat base
Material: light red ware
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: uncoated, with string impression
Reference: Rose 2007: 112, 261, Figure 499, Type SI 3.2
Dating: 18th Dynasty
**New Kingdom 100**

- **Site:** Qantir
- **Shape:** globular jar with round base
- **Material:** I.E.01
- **Manufacture:** thrown
- **Surface:** red-slipped above midpoint on outside
- **Reference:** Aston 1998: 218–219, Figure 680
- **Dating:** Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty

**New Kingdom 101**

- **Site:** Sidi Oweis el-Qurani, Nubia
- **Shape:** carinated vessel with broad neck
- **Material:** uncompacted brown ware (most probably Nile silt fabric)
- **Manufacture:** thrown
- **Surface:** plain
- **Reference:** Holthoer 1977: 138, Plate 30, Figure Q/135
- **Dating:** early 18th Dynasty

**New Kingdom 102**

- **Site:** Fadrus, Nubia
- **Shape:** carinated vessel with broad neck
- **Material:** compacted brown ware (most probably Nile silt fabric)
- **Manufacture:** thrown
- **Surface:** plain, with black painted decoration
- **Reference:** Holthoer 1977: 139, Plate 30, Figure 185/206: 4
- **Dating:** early 18th Dynasty

**New Kingdom 103**

- **Site:** Fadrus, Nubia
- **Shape:** footed beaker with cylindrical neck
- **Material:** uncompacted brown ware (most probably Nile silt fabric)
- **Manufacture:** thrown
- **Surface:** plain, with black painted decoration
- **Reference:** Holthoer 1977: 108, Plate 23, Figure 185/241: 1
- **Dating:** early 18th Dynasty
New Kingdom 104

**Site:** Saqqara  
**Shape:** bowl with modeled rim and composite contour  
**Material:** G1  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** blue-painted, with red borders on an uncoated surface  
**Reference:** Bourriau et al. 2005: 42, Figure 21: 107  
**Compare:** Petrie 1891: Plate 21 [4]  
**Dating:** New Kingdom

![Diagram of New Kingdom 104](image)

---

New Kingdom 105

**Site:** Fadrus, Nubia  
**Shape:** slender vessel with ledge rim and flat base  
**Material:** compacted brown ware (most probably Nile silt fabric)  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Holthoer 1977: 174, Plate 41, Figure 185/97: 6  
**Dating:** early 18th Dynasty

![Diagram of New Kingdom 105](image)

---

New Kingdom 106

**Site:** Sidi Oweis el-Qurani, Nubia  
**Shape:** juglet with flaring rim and one vertical handle  
**Material:** uncompacted brown ware (most probably Nile silt fabric)  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Holthoer 1977: 93, Plate 20, Figure Q/18  
**Dating:** early 18th Dynasty

![Diagram of New Kingdom 106](image)
New Kingdom 107

Site: Amarna  
Shape: medium-sized jar with modeled rim and flat base, with one vertical handle  
Material: medium brown clay (most likely Nile fabric)  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: red slip outside, matte  
Reference: Rose 2007: 110, 258, Figure 479; Type SH 19.1  
Dating: 18th Dynasty

New Kingdom 108

Site: Sidi Oweis el-Qurani, Nubia  
Shape: juglet with flaring rim and one small vertical handle  
Material: uncompacted brown ware (most probably Nile silt fabric)  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Holthoer 1977: 95, Plate 21, Figure Q/33  
Dating: early 18th Dynasty

New Kingdom 109

Site: Qantir  
Shape: jug with one vertical handle  
Material: I.B.02  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: black-painted decoration  
Reference: Aston 1998: 130–131, Figure 266  
Compare: Petrie 1890: Plate xxviii.4; Peet and Loat 1913: Plate vii.25; Petrie 1909b: Plate xl.667  
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty
New Kingdom 110

Site: Fadrus, Nubia  
Shape: globular jug with one vertical handle and tall neck  
Material: uncompacted brown ware  
(manost probably Nile silt fabric)  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain, with black painted decoration  
Reference: Holthoer 1977: 94, Plate 20, Figure 185/463: 4  
Dating: early 18th Dynasty  
Representative Example: similar to  
Color Plate 7.4

New Kingdom 111

Site: Amarna  
Shape: large ovoid jar with hole-mouth and pointed base  
Material: 1.4  
Manufacture: thrown, lower body vertically trimmed  
Surface: red-slipped, with string impression  
Reference: Rose 2007: 96, 235, Figure 375;  
Type SH I.1  
Dating: 18th Dynasty
New Kingdom 112

Site: Qantir
Shape: neckless, slender, ovoid jar
Material: I.E.01
Manufacture: thrown in three pieces
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 310–311, Figure 999
Compare: Aston 1991: Plate 48.45; Petrie 1890: Plate xxi.49; Peet and Woolley 1923: Plate 1.xxv/205; Nagel 1938: 81.4
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty
New Kingdom 113

Site: Fadrus, Nubia
Shape: large ovoid jar with round base
Material: uncompacted brown ware (most probably Nile silt fabric)
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Holthoer 1977: 170, Plate 40, Figure 185/248: 2
Dating: early 18th Dynasty
New Kingdom 114

Site: Amarna
Shape: medium-sized ovoid jar with rounded base
Material: I.4
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped outside
Reference: Rose 2007: 89, 228, Figure 345;
Type SG 1.1
Dating: 18th Dynasty

New Kingdom 115

Site: Qantir
Shape: globular, tall bottle with short neck
Material: I.E.01
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 302–303, Figure 962
Dating: likely a Ramesside Period innovation
New Kingdom 116

Site: Qantir
Shape: globular, tall bottle with short neck
Material: I.E.01
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 304–305, Figure 963
Dating: likely a Ramesside Period innovation
New Kingdom 117

Site: Qantir
Shape: large ovoid (meat) jar with carinated walls
Material: I.E.01
Manufacture: moldmade base, thrown body
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 438–439, Figure 1574
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty
New Kingdom 118

Site: Qantir
Shape: ovoid (meat) jar
Material: I.E.01
Manufacture: moldmade base attached to thrown body
Surface: plain, with string impression and incised potmark
Reference: Aston 1998: 438–439, Figure 1573
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty
New Kingdom 119

Site: Amarna
Shape: very large ovoid jar with thickened rim
Material: red ware
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: buff slip, with string impression
Reference: Rose 2007: 131, 278, Figure 607, Type MF 3.3
Dating: 18th Dynasty
New Kingdom 120

Site: Fadrus, Nubia
Shape: slender, tall-necked amphora with flat base
Material: uncompacted brown ware (most probably Nile silt fabric)
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Holthoer 1977: 98, Plate 22, Figure 185/283: 36
Dating: early 18th Dynasty
New Kingdom 121

Site: Qantir
Shape: ovoid amphora with short cylindrical neck
Material: I.E.O4
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain, with incised potmark
Reference: Aston 1998: 426–427, Figure 1505
Dating: Ramesside Period

New Kingdom 122

Site: Fadrus, Nubia
Shape: short-necked ovoid amphora
Material: uncompacted brown ware
(most probably Nile silt fabric)
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain, with black and red painted decoration
Reference: Holthoer 1977: 99, Plate 22,
Figure 185/245: 1
Dating: early 18th Dynasty
New Kingdom 123

Site: Valley of the Queens, Thebes
Shape: amphora with ovoid body, ring base, everted rim, and two small handles
Material: L III
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped
Reference: Lecuyot 1996: 150–151, Figure 1
Dating: 18th Dynasty
New Kingdom 124

Site: Valley of the Queens, Thebes
Shape: Hathor-like jar with ovoid body and everted rim
Material: L III
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain, with molded, incised, and applied decoration
Remarks: pierced eyes
Reference: Lecuyot 1996: 150–151, Figure 1
Dating: 18th Dynasty
New Kingdom 125

**Site:** Sahaba, Nubia  
**Shape:** globular amphora with horizontal handles  
**Material:** brown ware (most probably Nile silt fabric)  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain, with red and black painted decoration  
**Reference:** Holthoer 1977: 102, Plate 23, Figure 400/10: 14  
**Dating:** early 18th Dynasty

![Image of a globular amphora with horizontal handles]

New Kingdom 126

**Site:** Fadrus, Nubia  
**Shape:** miniature ovoid three-handled vessel  
**Material:** uncompacted brown ware (most probably Nile silt fabric)  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Holthoer 1977: 101, Plate 22, Figure 185/624: 5  
**Dating:** early 18th Dynasty

![Image of a miniature ovoid three-handled vessel]

New Kingdom 127

**Site:** Qantir  
**Shape:** hole-mouthed jar  
**Material:** I.E.01  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Aston 1998: 204–205, Figure 608  
**Dating:** Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty

![Image of a hole-mouthed jar]

New Kingdom 128

**Site:** Fadrus, Nubia  
**Shape:** shallow composite bowl with unmodeled rim and flattened base  
**Material:** uncompacted Qena ware  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Holthoer 1977: 111–112, Plate 24, Figure 185/0: 21  
**Dating:** early 18th Dynasty

![Image of a shallow composite bowl with unmodeled rim and flattened base]
New Kingdom 129

Site: Debeira East, Nubia
Shape: carinated bowl with rounded base
Material: hard pink ware
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain, with string impression
Reference: Holthoer 1977: 169, Plate 40, Figure 176/39: 2
Dating: early 18th Dynasty

New Kingdom 130

Site: Amarna
Shape: medium-sized bowl with modeled rim and ring base
Material: III.2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: uncoated, black-painted stripes on rim
Reference: Rose 2007: 121, 264, Figure 545; Type MC 9.3
Dating: 18th Dynasty

New Kingdom 131

Site: Amarna
Shape: spinning bowl with externally thickened rim and flat base
Material: III.1 (Marl A.4)
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: cream- or self-slipped
Reference: Rose 2007: 118–119, 263, Figure 534, Type MC 4.2
Dating: 18th Dynasty

New Kingdom 132

Site: Amarna
Shape: funnel with direct rim and plain spout
Material: III.2
Manufacture: thrown in two parts
Surface: cream-slipped on exterior and most of interior
Reference: Rose 2007: 116, 262, Figure 519; Type MA 1.1
Dating: 18th Dynasty
New Kingdom 133

Site: Qantir
Shape: large plate with flat base
Material: I.E.01
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain, with string impression
Reference: Aston 1998: 148–149, Figure 328
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty

New Kingdom 134

Site: Qantir
Shape: plate with flat base and modeled rim
Material: I.E.01
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 148–149, Figure 330
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty

New Kingdom 135

Site: Qantir
Shape: bowl with rounded base and straight rim
Material: I.E.01
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain, with the image of a dromedary camel scratched into the inner surface
Reference: Aston 1998: 166–167, Figure 452
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty
New Kingdom 136

Site: Qantir  
Shape: bowl with round base and straight rim  
Material: I.E.01  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Aston 1998: 166–167, Figure 452  
Compare: Engelbach 1915: Plate xxxv.12v; Brunton and Engelbach 1927: Plate xxxiv.12v  
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty

New Kingdom 137

Site: Saqqara  
Shape: bowl with straight rim, simple contour, and round base  
Material: G1  
Manufacture: finished on the wheel  
Surface: plain  
Remarks: reused as a lamp  
Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 15, 17, Figure 6: 21  
Dating: New Kingdom

New Kingdom 138

Site: Saqqara  
Shape: deep bowl with cylindrical shape  
Material: G1  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: bichrome (red and black) bands  
Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 25–26, Figure 9: 53  
Dating: from mid-18th Dynasty

New Kingdom 139

Site: Qantir  
Shape: hemispherical bowl with round base  
Material: I.E.01  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Aston 1998: 166–167, Figure 451  
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty
New Kingdom 140, 141

Site: Amarna  
Shape: spinning bowl with thickened rim, with two loop handles inside and two additional handles inside the rim  
Material: I.4 (bowl 140, top) and I.1 (bowl 141, bottom)  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: cream-slipped  
Reference: Rose 2007: 61, 203, Figures 148–149; Types SD 6.2  
Dating: 18th Dynasty

New Kingdom 142

Site: Saqqara  
Shape: lid with a straight rim, simple contour, and round base  
Material: G1  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: blue-painted on uncoated surface  
Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 42, Figure 21: 106  
Dating: New Kingdom

New Kingdom 143

Site: Nubia  
Shape: simple bowl with unmodeled rim and round base  
Material: uncompacted brown ware (most probably Nile silt fabric)  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: red-painted rim  
Reference: Holthoer 1977: 116, Plate 25, Figure 146/2: 1  
Dating: early 18th Dynasty
New Kingdom 144

Site: Qantir  
Shape: deep bowl with round base  
Material: I.B.02  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Aston 1998: 118–119, Figure 141  
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty

New Kingdom 145

Site: Qantir  
Shape: hemispherical bowl with straight rim and round base  
Material: I.B.01  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: blue-painted on cream/pink-slipped background  
Reference: Aston 1998: 114–115, Figure 125  
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty

New Kingdom 146

Site: Qantir  
Shape: deep bowl  
Material: I.E.01  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain, with string impressions  
Reference: Aston 1998: 252–253, Figure 803  
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty
New Kingdom 147

Site: Qantir  
Shape: dish with straight rim and flat base  
Material: I.B.02  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: black-slipped  
Reference: Aston 1998: 130–131, Figure 268  
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty

New Kingdom 148

Site: Nubia  
Shape: shallow simple bowl, unmodeled rim, and flat base  
Material: compacted brown ware (most probably Nile silt fabric)  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Holthoer 1977: 117, Plate 25, Figure 146/158: 1  
Dating: early 18th Dynasty

New Kingdom 149

Site: Saqqara  
Shape: dish with straight rim, simple contour, and flat base  
Material: G1  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: red-slipped, burnished  
Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 35–36, Figure 16: 92  
Dating: New Kingdom

New Kingdom 150

Site: Saqqara  
Shape: large dish  
Material: G1  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: blue-painted on a white background wash  
Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 42, Figure 22: 111  
Dating: New Kingdom
New Kingdom 151

Site: Saqqara
Shape: dish with modeled rim, simple contour, and flat base
Material: G1
Manufacture: thrown, base trimmed with a tool
Surface: plain
Remarks: likely used as a lid
Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 15, 19, Figure 6: 19
Dating: New Kingdom

New Kingdom 152

Site: Saqqara
Shape: large plate with modeled rim
Material: G1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain, with string impression
Remarks: common in funerary contexts, very often seen with a wide red band on inside rim
Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 13–14, 16, Figure 5:8
Compare: Hope 1989: 21, Figure 1 [m]; Aston, Aston, and Brock 1998: Plate 177 [108]
Dating: New Kingdom
New Kingdom 153

Site: Saqqara
Shape: dish with modeled rim, simple contour, and ring base
Material: G1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped on exterior, a few drops on the interior
Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 25, 27, Figure 9: 61
Dating: New Kingdom

New Kingdom 154

Site: Qantir
Shape: large dish with flattened base and modeled rim
Material: I.E.01
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain, with string impression
Reference: Aston 1998: 162–163, Figure 408
Compare: Nagel 1938: Plate x, 1169.129
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty
New Kingdom 155

Site: Saqqara  
Shape: large bowl with flaring rim and ledge on outside  
Material: G1  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain, with string impression  
Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 13, 16, Figure 5: 10  
Compare: Peet and Woolley 1923: Plate 47 [IX/242]; Holthoer 1977: Plate 26 [CU6/IR/o/h-i];  
Hope 1989: 21, Figure 1 [n]; Nagel 1938: Plate 7, K2.123; Aston 1998: 150–151 [333], 164–165 [431];  
Dating: type develops between the early to mid-18th Dynasty; very common from Tuthmosis IV–Amenophis III onwards; at Qantir, type survives into the reign of Ramesses II

New Kingdom 156

Site: Saqqara  
Shape: dish with composite contour and flat base  
Material: G1  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: red-slipped  
Remarks: could be used as a lid  
Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 25, 28, Figure 9: 67  
Compare: Frankfort and Pendlebury 1933: Plate 51 [v1 9]  
Dating: New Kingdom

New Kingdom 157

Site: Saqqara  
Shape: bowl with straight rim, simple contour, and flat base  
Material: G1  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 15, 17, Figure 6: 20  
Compare: Brunton and Engelbach 1927: Plate 33 [3j]; Brack and Brack 1977: 80, Plate 67 [5/30]  
Dating: New Kingdom
New Kingdom 158

Site: Saqqara  
Shape: bowl with straight rim, simple contour, and flat base  
Material: G1  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain, with red-slipped rim  
Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 24–25, Figure 9: 50  
Dating: New Kingdom

New Kingdom 159

Site: Saqqara  
Shape: large beaker with straight rim and simple contour  
Material: G1  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain, with black-slipped rim  
Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 24–25, Figure 9: 52  
Dating: New Kingdom

New Kingdom 160

Site: Ashkeit, Nubia  
Shape: simple goblet with flattened base  
Material: uncompacted brown ware (most probably Nile silt fabric)  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Holthoer 1977: 121–122, Plate 26, Figure 228/19  
Dating: early 18th Dynasty
New Kingdom 161

Site: Fadrus, Nubia
Shape: deep simple bowl with unmodeled rim and narrow flattened base
Material: uncompacted brown ware (most probably Nile silt fabric)
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain and red-slipped, with incised decoration
Reference: Holthoer 1977: 117–118, Plate 25, Figure 185/82: 11
Dating: early 18th Dynasty

New Kingdom 162

Site: Qantir
Shape: beaker with round base and straight rim
Material: I.B.02
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped outside with pink-slipped zone, prepared for blue band of paint that is framed by black lines
Reference: Aston 1998: 132–133, Figure 275
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty

New Kingdom 163

Site: Qantir
Shape: dish with round base and modeled rim
Material: I.B.02
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain, with red-slipped rim
Reference: Aston 1998: 122–123, Figure 196
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty

New Kingdom 164

Site: Saqqara
Shape: plate with convex rim, simple contour, and flat base
Material: G1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain, with red-slipped rim
Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 24–25, Figure 9: 47
Compare: Aston 1997: Plate 114 [66]
Dating: New Kingdom
New Kingdom 165

Site: Qantir
Shape: shallow, medium dish with round base and straight rim
Material: I.E.01
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 152–153, Figure 348
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty

New Kingdom 166

Site: Amarna
Shape: medium-sized dish with everted rim and rounded base
Material: I.1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: unslipped
Reference: Rose 2007: 63, 204, Figure 176, Type SD 7.9
Dating: 18th Dynasty

New Kingdom 167

Site: Qantir
Shape: dish with round base and modeled rim
Material: I.D.01
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped
Reference: Aston 1998: 146–147, Figure 323
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty
New Kingdom 168

Site: Qantir
Shape: dish with round base and ledged rim
Material: I.E.01
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 162–163, Figure 416
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty

New Kingdom 169

Site: Saqqara
Shape: lid with a convex rim
Material: G1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Remarks: reused as a lamp
Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 30–31, Figure 7: 31
Compare: Frankfort and Pendlebury 1933: Plate 51 [iv]; Aston 1996: Plate 112 [39–40]
Dating: New Kingdom

New Kingdom 170

Site: Qantir
Shape: deep bowl with modeled rim
Material: I.E.01
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: cream/pink-slipped
Reference: Aston 1998: 342–343, Figure 1177
Compare: Peet and Woolley 1923: Plate xlvi iv/108; Brunton and Engelbach 1927: Plate xxxii.5Q; Brunton 1930: Plate xxx 5Q
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty
New Kingdom 171

Site: Qantir  
Shape: bowl with internal ledge  
Material: I.E.01  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Aston 1998: 172–173, Figure 474  
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty

New Kingdom 172

Site: Amarna  
Shape: small offering dish with slightly modeled base  
Material: I.1  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: unslipped  
Reference: Rose 2007: 54–55, 197, Figure 95;  
Type SD 1.10  
Dating: 18th Dynasty

New Kingdom 173

Site: Saqqara  
Shape: bowl with straight rim, simple contour, and solid foot  
Material: G1  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 15, 17, Figure 6: 22  
Compare: Brack and Brack 1980: 67, Plate 80 [2/1]  
Dating: New Kingdom

New Kingdom 174

Site: Serra, Nubia  
Shape: shallow plate with unmodeled rim and flat base  
Material: compacted brown ware (most probably Nile silt fabric)  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Holthoer 1977: 124, Plate 27, Figure 400/10: 19  
Dating: early 18th Dynasty
New Kingdom 175

Site: Qantir
Shape: small dish with flat base
Material: I.E.01
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 162–163, Figure 423
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty

New Kingdom 176

Site: Qantir
Shape: small dish with flat base
Material: I.E.01
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 162–163, Figure 422
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty

New Kingdom 177

Site: Saqqara
Shape: bowl with modeled rim and simple contour
Material: G1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped
Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 25, 28, Figure 9: 68
Compare: Holthoer 1977: 49, rim type B3
Dating: early 18th Dynasty

New Kingdom 178

Site: Fadrus, Nubia
Shape: bowl with flaring walls and flat bases
Material: uncompacted brown ware
(least probably Nile silt fabric)
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Holthoer 1977: 84–85, Plate 18, Figures 185/251: 5
Dating: early 18th Dynasty
New Kingdom 179

**Site:** Saqqara  
**Shape:** bowl with modeled rim, simple contour, and flat base  
**Material:** G1  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** exterior blue-painted on a pink background slip  
**Reference:** Bourriau et al. 2005: 45–46, Figure 23: 121  
**Dating:** New Kingdom

New Kingdom 180

**Site:** Sidi Oweis el-Qurani, Nubia  
**Shape:** bowl with flaring walls and flat base  
**Material:** uncompacted brown ware (most probably Nile silt fabric)  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain, with simple white coat  
**Reference:** Holthoer 1977: 85, Plate 18, Figure Q/344  
**Dating:** early 18th Dynasty

New Kingdom 181

**Site:** Fadrus, Nubia  
**Shape:** miniature bowl with flaring walls and flat base  
**Material:** unfired brown ware (most probably Nile silt fabric)  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Holthoer 1977: 91, Plate 19, Figure 185/511: 101  
**Dating:** early 18th Dynasty

New Kingdom 182

**Site:** Saqqara  
**Shape:** small plate with modeled rim, simple contour, and solid foot  
**Material:** G1  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain, with red-slipped rim  
**Reference:** Bourriau et al. 2005: 24–25, Figure 9: 49  
**Compare:** Dorman 1991: 155 [62], Plate 93e  
**Dating:** New Kingdom
New Kingdom 183

Site: Amarna  
Shape: small cover with modeled, everted rim  
Material: fairly fine buff clay, maybe Nile fabric  
Manufacture: moldmade(?)  
Surface: red-washed outside  
Reference: Rose 2007: 48, 193, Figure 51;  
Type SB 7.1  
Dating: 18th Dynasty

New Kingdom 184

Site: Saqqara  
Shape: platter with straight rim, simple contour, and flat base  
Material: G1, rather coarse  
Manufacture: base thrown, walls handmade  
Surface: outside blue-painted on a pink background slip  
Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 44–45, Figure 23: 118  
Dating: New Kingdom

New Kingdom 185

Site: Fadrus, Nubia  
Shape: deep composite bowl with modeled rim and flat base  
Material: compacted brown ware (most probably Nile silt fabric)  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain, with black painted decoration  
Reference: Holthoer 1977: 113, Plate 24, Figure 185/316: 7  
Dating: early 18th Dynasty
New Kingdom 186

Site: Amarna
Shape: very large deep dish with flat base and direct rim
Material: 1.4
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped
Reference: Rose 2007: 67, 209, Figure 217, Type SD 10.4A
Dating: New Kingdom

New Kingdom 187

Site: Amarna
Shape: small/medium-sized dish with rounded base and very short upper wall
Material: 1.1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped exterior
Reference: Rose 2007: 69, 209, Figure 26; Type SD 12.2
Dating: 18th Dynasty
New Kingdom 188

Site: Qantir
Shape: plate/dish with straight rim and outer ledge
Material: I.B.02
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: blue-painted on a cream/pink slip
Reference: Aston 1998: 132–133, Figure 273
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty

New Kingdom 189

Site: Qantir
Shape: small dish with round base and ledge below straight rim
Material: I.E.01
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 158–159, Figure 385
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty

New Kingdom 190

Site: Qantir
Shape: small dish with round base and ledge below straight rim
Material: I.E.01
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 158–159, Figure 386
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty
New Kingdom 191

Site: Qantir  
Shape: medium dish with round base and ledge below straight rim  
Material: I.E.01  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Aston 1998: 158–159, Figure 387  
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty

New Kingdom 192

Site: Qantir  
Shape: medium dish with round base and ledge below straight rim  
Material: I.E.01  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Aston 1998: 158–159, Figure 391  
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty

New Kingdom 193

Site: Qantir  
Shape: bowl with incurved walls  
Material: I.B.02  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Aston 1998: 120–121, Figure 157  
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty
New Kingdom 194

Site: Fadrus, Nubia
Shape: oval basin with incurved walls
Material: compacted brown ware (most probably Nile silt fabric)
Manufacture: thrown (?)
Surface: plain, with black painted decoration
Reference: Holthoer 1977: 104, Plate 23, Figure 185/241: 8
Dating: early 18th Dynasty

New Kingdom 195

Site: Qantir
Shape: bowl with recurved rim
Material: I.B.02
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped, with incised decoration
Reference: Aston 1998: 128–129, Figure 264
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty
New Kingdom 196

**Site:** Qantir  
**Shape:** bowl with round base and straight rim  
**Material:** I.D.01  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** red-slipped, burnished  
**Reference:** Aston 1998: 146–147, Figure 325  
**Dating:** Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty

---

New Kingdom 197

**Site:** Qantir  
**Shape:** carinated bowl  
**Material:** I.B.02  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** red-slipped, with additional red bands  
**Reference:** Aston 1998: 130–131  
**Dating:** Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty

---

New Kingdom 198

**Site:** Qantir  
**Shape:** carinated bowl  
**Material:** I.E.01  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Aston 1998: 168–169, Figure 458  
**Dating:** Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty

---

New Kingdom 199

**Site:** Qantir  
**Shape:** carinated dish with round base and indented rim  
**Material:** I.E.01  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** blue-painted on a cream/pink slip  
**Reference:** Aston 1998: 366–367, Figure 1298  
**Dating:** Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty
New Kingdom 200

Site: Saqqara  
Shape: bowl with straight rim, carinated contour, and flat base  
Material: G1  
Manufacture: thrown, string-cut base  
Surface: blue-painted on a pink background slip  
Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 45–46, Figure 23: 122  
Dating: New Kingdom

New Kingdom 201

Site: Qantir  
Shape: carinated bowl  
Material: I.E.01  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Aston 1998: 166–167, Figure 454  
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty

New Kingdom 202

Site: Qantir  
Shape: carinated bowl  
Material: I.E.01  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Aston 1998: 166–167, Figure 455  
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty

New Kingdom 203

Site: Qantir  
Shape: carinated bowl  
Material: I.E.01  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Aston 1998: 166–167, Figure 456  
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty
New Kingdom 204

Site: Qantir  
Shape: carinated bowl with broad, round base  
Material: I.E.01  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Remarks: type seems to be an innovation of the Ramesside Period (Hope 1989: 54)  
Reference: Aston 1998: 170–171, Figure 468  
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty

New Kingdom 205

Site: Qantir  
Shape: carinated bowl  
Material: I.E.01  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Aston 1998: 168–169, Figure 463  
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty

New Kingdom 206

Site: Saqqara  
Shape: two-handled vessel with rolled rim, composite contour, horizontal handles, angular transition from neck to shoulder, and flat disk base  
Material: G1  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: cream-slipped, burnished  
Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 58, 60, Figure 30: 165  
Compare: Frankfort and Pendlebury 1933: Plate 53 [XX 2]; Aston 1991: Plate 50 [54]  
Dating: New Kingdom
New Kingdom 207

Site: Qantir  
Shape: carinated bowl with two handles  
Material: I.E.01  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Aston 1998: 168–169, Figure 467  
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty

New Kingdom 208

Site: Qantir  
Shape: carinated bowl with two handles  
Material: I.E.01  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Aston 1998: 170–171, Figure 473  
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty

New Kingdom 209

Site: Qantir  
Shape: carinated bowl with two solid horizontal handles  
Material: I.E.01  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: black-slipped, burnished; impressed by fingers  
Reference: Aston 1998: 352–353, Figure 1238  
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty
New Kingdom 210

Site: Qantir  
Shape: deep restricted bowl with wide rim and rounded carination  
Material: I.E.01  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: blue-painted on a cream/pink slip  
Reference: Aston 1998: 370–371, Figure 1304  
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty

New Kingdom 211

Site: Saqqara  
Shape: stopper or lid with a ledge outside  
Material: G1  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: white-washed  
Remarks: reused as a lamp  
Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 37–38, Figure 18: 98  
Compare: Aston and Aston 2001: Plate 41 [66]  
Dating: New Kingdom

New Kingdom 212

Site: Qantir  
Shape: stopper  
Material: I.E.01  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Aston 1998: 176–177, Figure 504  
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty
**New Kingdom 213**

**Site:** Qantir  
**Shape:** basin with flat base and modeled rim  
**Material:** I.E.01  
**Manufacture:** not stated  
**Surface:** plain, with incised potmark  
**Reference:** Aston 1998: 266–267, Figure 891  
**Dating:** Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty
New Kingdom 214

Site: Qantir  
Shape: vessel in the shape of a duck  
Material: I.E.01  
Manufacture: thrown, hand-finished  
Surface: blue-painted on white slip  
Reference: Aston 1998: 420–421, Figure 1484  
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty

New Kingdom 215

Site: Qantir  
Shape: cobra bowl, scale not provided  
Material: I.E.01  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Aston 1998: 402, Figure 5.05; originally from Kemp 1981: 15  
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty
New Kingdom 216

Site: Amarna
Shape: “fire dog”
Material: coarse red pottery
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Rose 2007: 49–51, 195, Figure 60, Type SC 2.2
Dating: late 18th Dynasty

New Kingdom 217

Site: Qantir
Shape: goblet with narrow ring base
Material: I.B.02
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped
Reference: Aston 1998: 124–125, Figure 222
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty

New Kingdom 218

Site: Qantir
Shape: goblet with narrow ring base
Material: I.B.02
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped
Reference: Aston 1998: 124–125, Figure 222
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty
New Kingdom 219

Site: Amarna
Shape: deep bowl with tall ring foot
Material: 1.1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: cream-slipped exterior with blue, red, and black painted decoration
Reference: Rose 2007: 75, 214, Figure 263; Type SE 7.1
Dating: 18th Dynasty

New Kingdom 220

Site: Fadrus, Nubia
Shape: simple censer with ring base
Material: compacted brown ware
   (most probably Nile silt fabric)
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Holthoer 1977: 107, Plate 23, Figure 185/18: 2
Dating: early 18th Dynasty

New Kingdom 221

Site: Qantir
Shape: footed, carinated bowl
Material: 1.B.01
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: blue-painted on cream/pink slip
Reference: Aston 1998: 116–117, Figure 128
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty
New Kingdom 222

Site: Fadrus, Nubia  
Shape: simple censer with tall foot  
Material: compacted brown ware (most probably Nile silt fabric)  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Holthoer 1977: 107, Plate 23, Figure 185/84: 24  
Dating: early 18th Dynasty

New Kingdom 223

Site: Qantir  
Shape: large flaring bowl  
Material: I.C.  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: red-slipped rim on both interior and exterior  
Reference: Aston 1998: 144–145, Figure 321  
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty
New Kingdom 224

Site: Amarna
Shape: medium/large-sized dish on tall, solid stand
Material: 1.1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: unslipped, coated with a layer of gypsum
Reference: Rose 2007: 66, 207, Figure 208; Type SD 7.23
Dating: 18th Dynasty
**New Kingdom 225**

**Site:** Saqqara  
**Shape:** tall stand  
**Material:** G1  
**Manufacture:** thrown in two pieces  
**Surface:** red-slipped exterior, traces of white wash on interior  
**Remarks:** likely supported a large plate with a slightly flat base  
**Reference:** Bourriau et al. 2005: 28–29, Figure 10: 70  
**Compare:** Hulin 1984: 173, Figure 12.6 [11/251]; Hope 1989: 25, Figure 5 [e]; Aston 1998: 270–271 [902]  
**Dating:** New Kingdom
### New Kingdom 226

**Site:** Amarna  
**Shape:** medium-tall stand  
**Material:** fairly fine brown clay  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** white-washed  
**Reference:** Rose 2007: 44, 189, Figure 208; Type SA 3.1  
**Dating:** 18th Dynasty

### New Kingdom 227

**Site:** Amarna  
**Shape:** small, medium-proportioned stand with direct rim and modeled base  
**Material:** 1.1  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** red-slipped exterior and upper interior  
**Reference:** Rose 2007: 40, 186, Figure 2; Type SA 1.2  
**Dating:** 18th Dynasty
New Kingdom 228

Site: Qantir
Shape: ring stand
Material: I.E.01
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 180–181, Figure 511
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty

New Kingdom 229

Site: Qantir
Shape: ring stand
Material: I.E.01
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 180–181, Figure 512
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty

New Kingdom 230

Site: Qantir
Shape: ring stand
Material: I.E.01
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 180–181, Figure 512
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty
New Kingdom 231

Site: Qantir
Shape: tall stand
Material: I.E.01
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 180–181, Figure 514
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty

New Kingdom 232

Site: Qantir
Shape: tall stand
Material: I.E.01
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 180–181, Figure 516
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty

New Kingdom 233

Site: Saqqara
Shape: tall stand
Material: G1
Manufacture: thrown in one piece, with string-cut base
Surface: white-washed outside and on rim inside
Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 37–38, Figure 18: 100
Dating: New Kingdom
New Kingdom 234

Site: Amarna  
Shape: medium-sized vessels with heavy walls, thickened rim, and flat base; used as potstand  
Material: coarse red clay  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: pinkish buff slip  
Reference: Rose 2007: 80, 218, Figure 295; Type SE 13.2  
Dating: 18th Dynasty

New Kingdom 235

Site: Amarna  
Shape: bread mold in shape of deep bowl with heavy modeled foot  
Material: 1.3  
Manufacture: handmade  
Surface: unslipped  
Reference: Rose 2007: 143, 287, Figure 663; Type HC 1.2  
Dating: 18th Dynasty
New Kingdom 236

Site: Amarna
Shape: short bread mold with rounded base
Material: 1.7
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: unslipped
Reference: Rose 2007: 143, 288, Figure 666; Type HC 2.1
Dating: 18th Dynasty

New Kingdom 237

Site: Amarna
Shape: medium-length bread mold with narrow mouth and knobbed-base
Material: 1.3
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: unslipped
Reference: Rose 2007: 143, 288, Figure 667; Type HC 2.2
Dating: 18th Dynasty

New Kingdom 238

Site: Amarna
Shape: medium-length bread mold with wide mouth and knobbed-base
Material: 1.6
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: unslipped
Reference: Rose 2007: 143, 288, Figure 668; Type HC 2.3
Dating: 18th Dynasty
New Kingdom 239

Site: Qantir
Shape: oven cover
Material: I.C.
Manufacture: not stated
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 134–135, Figure 277
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty

New Kingdom 240

Site: Qantir
Shape: thick platter
Material: I.C.
Manufacture: handmade on the ground
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 134–135, Figure 278
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty

New Kingdom 241

Site: Qantir
Shape: bread plate
Material: I.C.
Manufacture: handmade on the ground
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 134–135, Figure 279
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty
New Kingdom 242

Site: Qantir  
Shape: bread plate  
Material: I.C.  
Manufacture: handmade on the ground  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Aston 1998: 134–135, Figure 280  
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty

New Kingdom 243

Site: Qantir  
Shape: bread plate  
Material: I.C.  
Manufacture: handmade on the ground  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Aston 1998: 134–135, Figure 281  
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty

New Kingdom 244

Site: Qantir  
Shape: bread plate  
Material: I.C.  
Manufacture: handmade on the ground  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Aston 1998: 134–135, Figure 282  
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty
New Kingdom 245

Site: Qantir  
Shape: bread plate  
Material: I.C.  
Manufacture: handmade on the ground  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Aston 1998: 140–141, Figure 303  
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty

New Kingdom 246

Site: Qantir  
Shape: bowl with straight walls  
Material: I.E.01  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Aston 1998: 172–173, Figure 485  
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty

New Kingdom 247

Site: Qantir  
Shape: bowl with straight walls  
Material: I.E.01  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Aston 1998: 172–173, Figure 484  
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty
New Kingdom 248

Site: Qantir  
Shape: potstand  
Material: I.E.01  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Aston 1998: 178–179, Figure 507  
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty

New Kingdom 249

Site: Qantir  
Shape: potstand  
Material: I.E.01  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Aston 1998: 178–179, Figure 508  
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty
New Kingdom 250

Site: Qantir
Shape: large stand with ring base
Material: I.C.
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped
Reference: Aston 1998: 144–145, Figure 318
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty
New Kingdom

Canaanite Imports

Bibliography


New Kingdom Import 1

Site: Qantir
Shape: Canaanite jar
Material: IV.07.02
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 628–629, Figure 2542
Dating: Late Bronze I–IIA
New Kingdom Import 2

Site: Saqqara
Shape: Canaanite conical amphora
Material: Canaanite P11
Manufacture: thrown in three pieces
Surface: plain
Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 74–75, Figure 39: 192
Compare: Seiler 1996: 226–229, Figure 9, 3–4; Aston 1997: Plate 122 [172];
 Dating: New Kingdom
New Kingdom Import 3

Site: Qantir
Shape: Canaanite conical amphora
Material: IV.07.05
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 642–643, Figure 2604
Dating: Late Bronze II B
New Kingdom Import 4

Site: Qantir
Shape: Canaanite conical amphora
Material: IV.07.13
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 670–671, Figure 2766
Dating: Late Bronze IIb
New Kingdom Import 5

Site: Amarna
Shape: tall jar with modeled, thickened rim (Canaanite import)
Material: medium red clay
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: unslipped with painted decoration on exterior
Reference: Rose 2007: 148, 292, Figure 686; Type NB 1.2
Dating: 18th Dynasty
New Kingdom Import 6

Site: Qantir
Shape: pithos
Material: IV.07.17
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 674–675, Figure 2789
Dating: Late Bronze II B
New Kingdom Import 7

Site: Qantir
Shape: ovoid flask with one vertical handle
Material: IV.07.12
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-painted, burnished
Reference: Aston 1998: 684–685, Figure 2800
Dating: Iron I

New Kingdom Import 8

Site: Qantir
Shape: large pilgrim flask
Material: IV.07.12
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-painted
Reference: Aston 1998: 666–667, Figure 2740
Compare: Amiran 1969: 166, Plate 51.7
Dating: Late Bronze I–IIA
New Kingdom Import 9

Site: Qantir  
Shape: large pilgrim flask  
Material: IV.07.11  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: red-painted  
Reference: Aston 1998: 654–655, Figure 2683  
Dating: Late Bronze I–IIA

New Kingdom Import 10

Site: Qantir  
Shape: small pilgrim flask  
Material: IV.07.11  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Aston 1998: 654–655, Figure 2681  
Dating: Late Bronze I–IIA

New Kingdom Import 11

Site: Qantir  
Shape: pilgrim flask  
Material: IV.07.07  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Aston 1998: 680–681, Figure 2796  
Dating: Iron I
**New Kingdom Import 12**

- **Site:** Qantir
- **Shape:** hemispherical bowl with ring base
- **Material:** IV.07.07
- **Manufacture:** thrown
- **Surface:** plain
- **Reference:** Aston 1998: 680–681, Figure 2795
- **Dating:** Iron I

**New Kingdom Import 13**

- **Site:** Qantir
- **Shape:** bowl with grooves below rim
- **Material:** IV.07.11
- **Manufacture:** thrown
- **Surface:** plain
- **Reference:** Aston 1998: 652–653, Figure 2679
- **Dating:** Late Bronze IIIB
New Kingdom

Mycenaean Pottery

Bibliography


New Kingdom Import 14

Site: Saqqara  
Shape: stirrup jar  
Material: Mycenaean P4  
Manufacture: not stated  
Surface: red-painted decoration  
Reference: Hankey and Aston 1995: 67–91; Bourriau et al. 2005: 69, 71, Figure 37: 184  
Dating: Late Helladic IIIA2 (1350–1300 B.C.)

New Kingdom Import 15

Site: Saqqara  
Shape: stirrup jar  
Material: Mycenaean P4  
Manufacture: not stated  
Surface: red-painted decoration  
Reference: Hankey and Aston 1995: 67–91; Bourriau et al. 2005: 69, 71, Figure 37: 184  
Dating: Late Helladic IIIA2 (1350–1300 B.C.)
**New Kingdom Import 16**

*Site:* Saqqara  
*Shape:* globular stirrup jar  
*Material:* Mycenaean P4  
*Manufacture:* not stated  
*Surface:* red-painted decoration  
*Reference:* Hankey and Aston 1995: 76 [3]; Bourriau et al. 2005: 70, 73, Figure 38: 186  
*Compare:* Mountjoy 1986: 80–81, Figure 95 [2]  
*Dating:* Late Helladic IIIA2 (1350–1300 B.C.)

![Image of New Kingdom Import 16](image)

**New Kingdom Import 17**

*Site:* Saqqara  
*Shape:* globular stirrup jar  
*Material:* Mycenaean P4  
*Manufacture:* not stated  
*Surface:* red-painted decoration  
*Reference:* Hankey and Aston 1995: 76 [2]; Bourriau et al. 2005: 70, 73, Figure 38: 185  
*Dating:* Late Helladic IIIA2 (1350–1300 B.C.)

![Image of New Kingdom Import 17](image)
New Kingdom

Cypriot Ceramics

Bibliography


New Kingdom Import 18

Site: Fadrus, Nubia
Shape: spindle-shaped jar with one handle
Material: hard clay
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: Red Lustrous Ware
Reference: Holthoer 1977: 176, Plate 41, Figure 185/203: 1
Compare: Merrillees 1968: 203, Plate 20: 4–6
Dating: early 18th Dynasty

New Kingdom Import 19

Site: Fadrus, Nubia
Shape: spindle-shaped jar with one handle
Material: hard clay
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: Red Lustrous Ware
Reference: Holthoer 1977: 176, Plate 41, Figure 185/189: 4, 35/12: 1, 35/0: 10
Compare: Merrillees 1968: 203, Plate 20: 4–6
Dating: early 18th Dynasty
### New Kingdom Import 20

- **Site:** Fadrus, Nubia  
- **Shape:** one-handled juglet with long narrow neck, rounded body, and flat base  
- **Material:** red  
- **Manufacture:** thrown  
- **Surface:** red-painted decoration on body and handle  
- **Reference:** Holthroer 1977: 176, Plate 41, Figure 185/196: 13  
- **Compare:** Merrillees 1968: 144–147  
- **Dating:** early 18th Dynasty

### New Kingdom Import 21

- **Site:** Nubia  
- **Shape:** one-handled juglet with long narrow neck, flaring rim, rounded body, and ring base  
- **Material:** Base Ring Ware  
- **Manufacture:** thrown  
- **Surface:** relief decoration around the neck  
- **Reference:** Holthroer 1977: 176, Plate 41, Figure 318/78: 13  
- **Compare:** Merrillees 1968: 141, 203, Plate 18: 3–4  
- **Dating:** early 18th Dynasty
Material
The ceramics from the Third Intermediate Period are characterized by vessels made mostly of Nile alluvium with a few types manufactured from marls.

For a key to clay type abbreviations, please see Clay/Fabric Descriptions, pp. 24–31.

Manufacture
They are mostly well made on a wheel, except for coarse plates, including bread trays, which are hand-shaped.

Surface
Pots from the Third Intermediate Period are very often simply smoothed, without the addition of slip. Occasionally pots were covered with red, or, less often, white or pink slip. The decoration is often very simple, consisting of black bands.

Types
Compared to the New Kingdom, which is very rich in ceramic forms, the Third Intermediate Period can be characterized by a rather modest set of pottery types. The assemblage includes globular cooking (?) jars with rounded or pointed bases, many of which have an interior ledge below the rim. There are also large storage jars, jars with tall necks and two handles, “chamber pots,” and pilgrim flasks. The “chamber pot” is a globular jar with a wide open flaring rim, ring base, and usually one small vertical handle. Pilgrim flasks, also called pilgrim bottles, are vessels with a narrow neck and two small vertical handles. These jars were probably used as containers for liquids, especially water. “Fire dogs,” known already in the New Kingdom, were perhaps put directly in the fire and used as supports for cooking pots. Among open forms the most common are bowls and cups with rounded or pointed bases.

For photos of ceramics representative of this period, see Color Plates 9–11.

Bibliography


Third Intermediate Period 1

Site: Qantir
Shape: two-handled globular jar with short rim
Material: III.B
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: cream-coated
Reference: Aston 1998: 622–623, Figure 2525
Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties

Third Intermediate Period 2

Site: Qantir
Shape: ovoid amphora with funnel neck
Material: II.A.02
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: cream-slipped
Reference: Aston 1998: 608–609, Figure 2487
Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties
Third Intermediate Period 3

**Site:** Qantir  
**Shape:** large bag-shaped amphora with funnel neck  
**Material:** III.A  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** cream-slipped, burnished  
**Reference:** Aston 1998: 618–619, Figure 251.4  
**Dating:** 20th–21st Dynasties
Third Intermediate Period 4

**Site:** Qantir

**Shape:** small, slender amphora with long, narrow neck

**Material:** II.A.02

**Manufacture:** thrown

**Surface:** cream-slipped, with black painted decoration

**Reference:** Aston 1998: 608–609, Figure 2488

**Dating:** 20th–21st Dynasties
Third Intermediate Period 5

Site: Qantir
Shape: jug with wide neck and one vertical handle
Material: II.A.04
 Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped
Reference: Aston 1998: 612–613, Figure 2496
Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties

Third Intermediate Period 6

Site: Qantir
Shape: pilgrim flask
Material: II.A.02
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: black-painted decoration
Reference: Aston 1998: 610–611, Figure 2494
Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties

Third Intermediate Period 7

Site: Tanis
Shape: jar with thickened rim
Material: A4
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: orange-slipped exterior and on rim of interior
Reference: Bavay 1998: 323, 326, Figure 35: 52
Dating: not stated
Third Intermediate Period 8

Site: Tell el Retaba  
Shape: jar with straight cylindrical neck and simple rim  
Material: NB1  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: red-slipped on exterior, smoothed  
Reference: Wodzińska, forthcoming  
Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties

Third Intermediate Period 9

Site: Tanis  
Shape: jar with thickened rim  
Material: A4  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: orange-slipped on exterior and on rim of interior  
Reference: Bavay 1998: 323, 326, Figure 35: 48  
Dating: not stated

Third Intermediate Period 10

Site: Tanis  
Shape: jar with cylindrical neck and thickened rim  
Material: A4  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: white-slipped on exterior and on interior of rim  
Reference: Bavay 1998: 323–324, Figure 34: 43  
Dating: not stated

Third Intermediate Period 11

Site: Tell el Retaba  
Shape: jar with long straight neck and round rim  
Material: NB2  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: pinkish coat on exterior, smoothed  
Reference: Wodzińska, forthcoming  
Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties
Third Intermediate Period 12

Site: Tanis  
**Shape:** jar with conical neck and small collar below rim outside  
**Material:** A1  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Bavay 1998: 321–322, Figure 33: 23  
**Dating:** not stated

---

Third Intermediate Period 13

Site: Tanis  
**Shape:** jar with conical neck and thickened rim  
**Material:** A1  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** yellow/beige-slipped on outside and inside just below the rim  
**Reference:** Bavay 1998: 323, 326, Figure 35: 51  
**Dating:** not stated

---

Third Intermediate Period 14

Site: Tanis  
**Shape:** hole-mouthed jar  
**Material:** A4  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** orange/brown-slipped on outside  
**Reference:** Bavay 1998: 325–326, Figure 35: 56  
**Dating:** not stated

---

Third Intermediate Period 15

Site: Tell el Retaba  
**Shape:** hole-mouthed jar  
**Material:** NB2, sandy  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** smoothed  
**Reference:** Wodzińska, forthcoming  
**Dating:** Third Intermediate Period  
**Representative Example:** similar to Color Plate 10.1
Third Intermediate Period 16

Site: Qantir
Shape: large cylindrical jar, flaring neck, and two small vertical handles
Material: I.E.01
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 694–695, Figure 2820
Dating: 10th century B.C.
Third Intermediate Period 17

Site: Tanis
Shape: hole-mouthed jar
Material: A1-A2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Bavay 1998: 319–320, Figure 32: 13
Dating: not stated

Third Intermediate Period 18

Site: Tanis
Shape: jar with incurved walls and round rim
Material: A5
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Bavay 1998: 321–322, Figure 33: 29
Dating: not stated

Third Intermediate Period 19

Site: Tanis
Shape: jar base with hole
Material: A1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Bavay 1998: 323–324, Figure 34: 41
Dating: 22nd Dynasty
### Third Intermediate Period 20

**Site:** Tanis  
**Shape:** jar with cylindrical neck and three handles  
**Material:** A4  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** orange/brown-slipped on exterior and on interior of rim  
**Reference:** Bavay 1998: 325, 327, Figure 36: 66  
**Dating:** about 20th–22nd Dynasties

---

### Third Intermediate Period 21

**Site:** Tanis  
**Shape:** large jar with round base and two handles  
**Material:** A4  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** yellow-slipped on exterior  
**Reference:** Bavay 1998: 327–328, Figure 36: 67  
**Dating:** 22nd Dynasty
### Third Intermediate Period 22

- **Site:** Tanis
- **Shape:** jar base with hole
- **Material:** A1
- **Manufacture:** thrown
- **Surface:** smoothed
- **Reference:** Bavay 1998: 323–324, Figure 34: 40
- **Dating:** 22nd Dynasty

### Third Intermediate Period 23

- **Site:** not stated
- **Shape:** jar with ovoid body
- **Material:** marl
- **Manufacture:** thrown
- **Surface:** smoothed
- **Reference:** Aston 1996: 20, 124, Figure 22
- ** Dating:** Psusennes I (1044/43–994/93 B.C.)
Third Intermediate Period 24

Site: Qantir
Shape: globular jar with tall, cylindrical neck
Material: I.B.02
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain, with rope impression
Reference: Aston 1998: 546–547, Figure 2226
Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 10.3

Third Intermediate Period 25

Site: Qantir
Shape: globular jar with flaring neck and simple rim
Material: I.B.02
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: cream/pink-slipped
Reference: Aston 1998: 552–553, Figure 2250
Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 10.3

Third Intermediate Period 26

Site: Qantir
Shape: globular jar with flaring neck and simple rim
Material: I.B.02
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: cream/pink-slipped
Reference: Aston 1998: 552–553, Figure 2252
Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 10.3
Third Intermediate Period 27

Site: Qantir
Shape: globular jar with cylindrical neck
Material: I.B.03
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped
Reference: Aston 1998: 566–567, Figure 2319
Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 10.3 and 11.3

Third Intermediate Period 28

Site: Qantir
Shape: squat globular jar with cylindrical neck
Material: I.E.01
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: black-painted bands on uncoated surface
Reference: Aston 1998: 584–585, Figure 2402
Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties

Third Intermediate Period 29

Site: Qantir
Shape: squat globular jar with flaring neck
Material: I.E.01
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 596–597, Figure 2448
Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Third Intermediate Period 30</th>
<th>Third Intermediate Period 31</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Site:</strong> Qantir</td>
<td><strong>Site:</strong> Qantir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shape:</strong> ovoid jar with short rim and round base (“beer jar”)</td>
<td><strong>Shape:</strong> tall, ovoid jar with flaring rim and no neck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material:</strong> I.E.01</td>
<td><strong>Material:</strong> I.E.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manufacture:</strong> thrown</td>
<td><strong>Manufacture:</strong> thrown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Surface:</strong> plain</td>
<td><strong>Surface:</strong> plain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reference:</strong> Aston 1998: 594–595, Figure 2446</td>
<td><strong>Reference:</strong> Aston 1998: 598–599, Figure 2456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dating:</strong> 20th–21st Dynasties</td>
<td><strong>Dating:</strong> 20th–21st Dynasties</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Third Intermediate Period 32**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Site:</strong> Qantir</th>
<th><strong>Shape:</strong> tall, funnel-necked jar with ovoid body and flat base</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material:</strong> I.E.01</td>
<td><strong>Manufacture:</strong> thrown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Surface:</strong> plain</td>
<td><strong>Reference:</strong> Aston 1998: 578–579, Figure 2377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dating:</strong> 20th–21st Dynasties</td>
<td><strong>Dating:</strong> 20th–21st Dynasties</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Third Intermediate Period 33

Site: Qantir
Shape: tall, funnel-necked jar with ovoid body
Material: I.E.01
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 598–599, Figure 2457
Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties

Third Intermediate Period 34

Site: Qantir
Shape: tall, ovoid jar with pointed base and no neck
Material: I.E.01
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 600–601, Figure 2459
Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties
Third Intermediate Period 35

Site: Qantir
Shape: neckless jar with recurved rim
Material: I.D.02
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 574–575, Figure 2353
Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties

Third Intermediate Period 36

Site: Qantir
Shape: jar with short, cylindrical neck and a small vertical handle(?)
Material: I.E.01
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 578–579, Figure 2376
Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties
Third Intermediate Period 37

**Site:** Qantir  
**Shape:** large globular jar with two handles, scale not provided  
**Material:** I.B.03  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Aston 1998: 560, Figure 6.03  
**Dating:** 20th–21st Dynasties

Third Intermediate Period 38

**Site:** Qantir  
**Shape:** large bag-shaped jar with two handles, scale not provided  
**Material:** I.B.03  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Aston 1998: 562, Figure 6.04  
**Dating:** 20th–21st Dynasties
**Third Intermediate Period 39**

*Site:* Qantir  
*Shape:* large amphora with long neck and three handles  
*Material:* I.E.01  
*Manufacture:* thrown  
*Surface:* plain  
*Reference:* Aston 1998: 600–601, Figure 2461  
*Dating:* 20th–21st Dynasties
Third Intermediate Period 40

Site: Qantir  
Shape: pilgrim flask  
Material: I.B.02  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed  
Reference: Aston 1998: 544–545, Figure 2225  
Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties  
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 11.4

Third Intermediate Period 41

Site: Qantir  
Shape: pilgrim flask  
Material: I.B.02  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: red-painted bands on uncoated surface  
Reference: Aston 1998: 548–549, Figure 2235  
Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties

Third Intermediate Period 42

Site: Qantir  
Shape: pilgrim flask  
Material: I.B.02  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: red-slipped  
Reference: Aston 1998: 550–551, Figure 2243  
Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties  
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 9.1 and 11.1
Third Intermediate Period 43

- **Site:** Qantir
- **Shape:** pilgrim flask
- **Material:** I.B.02
- **Manufacture:** thrown
- **Surface:** red-painted bands on uncoated surface
- **Reference:** Aston 1998: 548–549, Figure 2238
- **Dating:** 20th–21st Dynasties

Third Intermediate Period 44

- **Site:** Tanis
- **Shape:** rim of a flask with two handles
- **Material:** A1
- **Manufacture:** thrown
- **Surface:** red/orange-slipped
- **Reference:** Bavay 1998: 321–322, Figure 33: 17
- **Dating:** Third Intermediate Period

Third Intermediate Period 45

- **Site:** Qantir
- **Shape:** jar with wide flaring rim, ring base, and one vertical handle (chamber pot)
- **Material:** I.B.02
- **Manufacture:** thrown
- **Surface:** red-slipped
- **Reference:** Aston 1998: 550–551, Figure 2241
- **Dating:** 20th–21st Dynasties
Third Intermediate Period 46

Site: Qantir
Shape: bowl with modeled rim
Material: III.B
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: cream-coated
Reference: Aston 1998: 620–621, Figure 2515
Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties

Third Intermediate Period 47, 48

Site: Tanis
Shape: bowl with flaring walls
Material: A1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Bavay 1998: 319–320, Figure 32: 1–2
Dating: 22nd Dynasty
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 10.2

Third Intermediate Period 49

Site: Tell el Retaba
Shape: bowl with flaring walls
Material: NB2, sandy
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: not published, Polish Slovak Archaeological Mission drawing
Dating: Third Intermediate Period
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 10.2
Third Intermediate Period 50

Site: Tanis  
Shape: deep bowl with direct walls  
Material: A1  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed  
Reference: Bavay 1998: 319–320, Figure 32: 5  
Dating: 22nd Dynasty  
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 10.4

Third Intermediate Period 51

Site: Tanis  
Shape: bowl with flaring walls  
Material: A1  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed, red-painted decoration  
Reference: Bavay 1998: 319–320, Figure 32: 6  
Dating: 22nd Dynasty

Third Intermediate Period 52

Site: Tanis  
Shape: deep bowl with ring base  
Material: A1  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed  
Reference: Bavay 1998: 319–320, Figure 32: 4  
Dating: 22nd Dynasty

Third Intermediate Period 53

Site: Qantir  
Shape: plate with modeled rim  
Material: I.B.02  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: cream-slipped, red-painted decoration  
Reference: Aston 1998: 554–555, Figure 2260  
Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties
Third Intermediate Period 54

Site: Qantir  
Shape: bowl with flaring rim  
Material: I.E.01  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Aston 1998: 576–577, Figure 2364  
Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties

Third Intermediate Period 55

Site: Qantir  
Shape: dish with straight rim  
Material: I.B.02  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: cream-slipped, red-painted decoration  
Reference: Aston 1998: 556–557, Figure 2265  
Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties

Third Intermediate Period 56

Site: Qantir  
Shape: dish with straight rim  
Material: I.B.02  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: cream-slipped, red-painted decoration  
Reference: Aston 1998: 556–557, Figure 2267  
Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties

Third Intermediate Period 57

Site: Qantir  
Shape: strainer  
Material: I.E.01  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: red-slipped  
Reference: Aston 1998: 592–593, Figure 2440  
Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties
Third Intermediate Period 58

Site: Qantir
Shape: carinated bowl
Material: I.E.01
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped, with string impression
Reference: Aston 1998: 586–587, Figure 2416
Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties

Third Intermediate Period 59

Site: Qantir
Shape: carinated bowl with ring base and modeled rim
Material: I.E.01
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped
Reference: Aston 1998: 588–589, Figure 2422
Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties
Third Intermediate Period 60

Site: Qantir  
Shape: beaker with pointed base and straight rim  
Material: I.E.01  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: red-slipped  
Reference: Aston 1998: 592–593, Figure 2439  
Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties

Third Intermediate Period 61

Site: Valley of the Queens, Thebes  
Shape: bowl with flat collared base  
Material: L III or L IV  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Lecuyot 1996: 153, Figure 2  
Dating: 22nd Dynasty–the Late Period

Third Intermediate Period 62

Site: Qantir  
Shape: dish with ring base and straight rim  
Material: I.E.01  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: red-slipped, with string impression  
Reference: Aston 1998: 586–587, Figure 2417  
Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties

Third Intermediate Period 63

Site: Qantir  
Shape: bowl with flat base and modeled rim  
Material: I.E.01  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: red-slipped rim  
Reference: Aston 1998: 584–585, Figure 2401  
Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties
### Third Intermediate Period 64

- **Site:** Tanis  
- **Shape:** bowl with internal ledge  
- **Material:** A1  
- **Manufacture:** thrown  
- **Surface:** red/brown-coated  
- **Reference:** Bavay 1998: 319–320, Figure 32: 8  
- **Dating:** 22nd Dynasty

![Diagram of pottery](image1)

### Third Intermediate Period 65

- **Site:** Tanis  
- **Shape:** bowl with internal ledge  
- **Material:** A1  
- **Manufacture:** thrown  
- **Surface:** smoothed  
- **Reference:** Bavay 1998: 319–320, Figure 32: 7  
- **Dating:** 22nd Dynasty

![Diagram of pottery](image2)

### Third Intermediate Period 66

- **Site:** Tanis  
- **Shape:** wide bowl with a groove below rim  
- **Material:** A1  
- **Manufacture:** thrown  
- **Surface:** smoothed  
- **Reference:** Bavay 1998: 319–320, Figure 32: 12  
- **Dating:** 22nd Dynasty

![Diagram of pottery](image3)

### Third Intermediate Period 67

- **Site:** Tanis  
- **Shape:** bowl with thick flaring walls  
- **Material:** A1  
- **Manufacture:** thrown  
- **Surface:** smoothed  
- **Reference:** Bavay 1998: 321–322, Figure 33: 30  
- **Dating:** 22nd Dynasty

![Diagram of pottery](image4)
Third Intermediate Period 68

Site: Tanis  
Shape: wide bowl with thick flaring walls and a ledge on the outside  
Material: A1-A3  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed  
Reference: Bavay 1998: 321–322, Figure 33: 28  
Dating: 22nd Dynasty

Third Intermediate Period 69

Site: Tell el Retaba  
Shape: bowl with external ledge  
Material: NB2, sandy  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed, with two rows of string impressions  
Reference: Wodzińska, forthcoming  
Dating: late New Kingdom/Third Intermediate Period  
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 11.2

Third Intermediate Period 70

Site: Tanis  
Shape: carinated bowl  
Material: A1  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed  
Reference: Bavay 1998: 321–322, Figure 33: 33  
Dating: 22nd Dynasty
***Third Intermediate Period 71***

**Site:** Qantir  
**Shape:** “fire dog”  
**Material:** I.E.01  
**Manufacture:** thrown (?)  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Aston 1998: 580–581, Figure 2384  
**Dating:** 20th–21st Dynasties

---

***Third Intermediate Period 72***

**Site:** Qantir  
**Shape:** ring stand  
**Material:** I.C.  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** red-slipped  
**Reference:** Aston 1998: 572–573, Figure 2352  
**Dating:** 20th–21st Dynasties

---

***Third Intermediate Period 73***

**Site:** Qantir  
**Shape:** potstand  
**Material:** I.E.01  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** red-slipped  
**Reference:** Aston 1998: 594–595, Figure 2442  
**Dating:** 20th–21st Dynasties
Third Intermediate Period 74

Site: Qantir
Shape: bread mold
Material: I.E.01
Manufacture: handmade (?)
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 578–579, Figure 2375
Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties

Third Intermediate Period 75

Site: Tanis
Shape: bread plate
Material: A5
Manufacture: thrown (?)
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Bavay 1998: 323–324, Figure 34: 45
Dating: 22nd Dynasty
Representative Example: similar to
Color Plate 9.4

Third Intermediate Period 76

Site: Tanis
Shape: bread plate
Material: A5
Manufacture: thrown (?)
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Bavay 1998: 319–320, Figure 32: 14
Dating: 22nd Dynasty
Third Intermediate Period 77

Site: Tell el Retaba  
Shape: large coarse tray with internal ledge  
Material: NC  
Manufacture: handmade  
Surface: smoothed  
Reference: Wodzińska, *forthcoming*  
Dating: Third Intermediate Period  
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 9.5

Third Intermediate Period 78, 79

Site: Tanis  
Shape: bread plate  
Material: A5  
Manufacture: thrown (?)  
Surface: smoothed  
Reference: Bavay 1998: 323–324, Figure 34: 46–47  
Dating: 22nd Dynasty
Late Period

25th–30th Dynasties

(7th Century A.D.–the Beginning of the Ptolemaic Period)

Material
Late Period pottery is made of Nile and marl clays with a slight predominance of Nile alluvium vessels.

For a key to clay type abbreviations, please see Clay/Fabric Descriptions, pp. 24–31.

Manufacture
The majority of the pots were well thrown on the wheel, but some were handmade, such as bread trays.

Surface
Vessels made of marl are usually only smoothed. Pots made of Nile alluvium are commonly smoothed, but some are red-slipped. Most Late Period pottery was left undecorated; sometimes simple painted bands were added. Applications are found on “Bes” vessels (for examples, see Late Period 90 and 91). One of the most characteristic features of Late Period jars is shallow ribbing on bodies.

Types
The Late Period assemblages consist mostly of jars, including large jars for embalming material, neckless jars with two small handles, and jars with one or more rings around cylindrical necks. These rings may have been an attempt to imitate metal vessels. Another common type is the pilgrim flask (see also the Third Intermediate Period), which first appeared in the New Kingdom and was widely produced and used during the Third Intermediate Period. The Late Period assemblage also includes bowls that are simple, with straight rims and rounded or pointed bases. Characteristic goblets on footed bases are abundant. As in the Third Intermediate Period, “Bes” vessels were produced but these often have only a schematic figure of the god Bes. Large vessels with characteristic ribbed walls were used as storage jars.

For photos of ceramics representative of this period, see Color Plates 12–14.
Bibliography


Late Period 1

Site: Dahshur  
Shape: small jar with recurved rim and ring base  
Material: Marl A3  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed  
Reference: Allen 2000: 44, 48, Figure 3/6  
Dating: Late Period

Late Period 2

Site: Amarna  
Shape: jar with tall, wide neck sloping inwards towards rim  
Material: 1a  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed  
Reference: French 1986: 157, 184, Figure 9.18, Type MJ5.1.1  
Dating: 25th Dynasty

Late Period 3

Site: Amarna  
Shape: jar with short, upright neck  
Material: 1a  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed  
Reference: French 1986: 157, 183, Figure 9.17, Type MJ1.1.1  
Dating: 25th Dynasty

Late Period 4

Site: Amarna  
Shape: jar with tall neck sloping inwards towards rim  
Material: 3  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed  
Reference: French 1986: 157, 184, Figure 9.18, Type MJ5.4.1  
Dating: 25th Dynasty
Late Period 5

Site: Tanis
Shape: amphora with ovoid body and cylindrical neck
Material: M1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: beige-slipped on exterior
Reference: Bavay 1998: 327–328, Figure 36: 68
Dating: 11th–8th centuries B.C.

Late Period 6

Site: Amarna
Shape: jar with short, upright neck
Material: 1a
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: French 1986: 157, 183, Figure 9.17, Type MJ1.1.3
Dating: 25th Dynasty

Late Period 7

Site: Amarna
Shape: jar with short, upright neck
Material: 1a
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: French 1986: 157, 183, Figure 9.17, Type MJ1.1.2
Dating: 25th Dynasty
Late Period 8

Site: Abu Id
Shape: storage jar with simple rim
(most likely with two handles)
Material: MA4, variant 2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1996: 31–32, Plate IV, Figure 68
Compare: Spencer 1993: Plate 64, Nos. E1.5–10;
French 1986: 183, Type MJ1;
Myśliwiec 1987: 67, No. 521;
Aston 1990: 238.14
Dating: 750–650 B.C.

Late Period 9

Site: Amarna
Shape: jars with low neck and square or round shoulder
Material: 2a
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: French 1986: 157, 184, Figure 9.18,
Type MJ6.2.3
Dating: 25th Dynasty

Late Period 10

Site: Abu Id
Shape: storage jar with simple rim
(most likely with two handles)
Material: MA4, variant 2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1996: 31–32, Plate V, Figure 71
Compare: Spencer 1993: Plate 64, Nos. E1.5–10;
French 1986: 183, Type MJ1;
Myśliwiec 1987: 67, No. 521;
Aston 1990: 238.14
Dating: 750–650 B.C.

Late Period 11

Site: Abu Id
Shape: storage jar with simple rim
(most likely with two handles)
Material: MA4, variant 2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1996: 31–32, Plate V, Figure 72
Compare: Spencer 1993: Plate 64, Nos. E1.5–10;
French 1986: 183, Type MJ1;
Myśliwiec 1987: 67, No. 521;
Aston 1990: 238.14
Dating: 750–650 B.C.
Late Period 12

Site: Abu Id
Shape: storage jar with simple rim
(most likely with two handles)
Material: MA4, variant 2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1996: 31–32, Plate V, Figure 74
Compare: Spencer 1993: Plate 64, Nos. E1.5–10;
French 1986: 183, Type MJ1;
Myśliwiec 1987: 67, No. 521;
Aston 1990: 238.14
Dating: 750–650 B.C.

Late Period 13

Site: Dahshur
Shape: globular jar with wide neck and small ring base
Material: MA4
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Allen 2000: 44, 48, Figure 3/5
Dating: Late Period

Late Period 14

Site: Abu Id
Shape: ovoid jar with wide mouth (meat jar)
Material: MA4
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1996: 28–29, Plate IV, Figure 54
Compare: Peet and Woolley 1923:
Plates XLVIII–XLIX, Type XX;
Loat 1905: Plate II.33
Dating: shape first appeared in the late 18th Dynasty, 750–650 B.C.

Late Period 15

Site: Abu Id
Shape: neckless jar
Material: mixed fabric
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: cream/pink-slipped
Reference: Aston 1996: 33, Plate VI, Figure 98
Dating: 750–650 B.C.
Late Period 16

Site: Abu Id
Shape: two-handled jar with grooved rim
Material: MA4, variant 2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1996: 32, Plate V, Figure 79
Dating: 750–650 B.C.

Late Period 17

Site: Abu Id
Shape: two-handled jar with grooved rim
Material: MA4, variant 2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1996: 32, Plate V, Figure 77
Dating: 750–650 B.C.

Late Period 18

Site: Abu Id
Shape: two-handled jar with grooved rim
Material: MA4, variant 2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1996: 32, Plate V, Figure 78
Dating: 750–650 B.C.

Late Period 19

Site: Amarna
Shape: jar with short, upright neck, and external groove below rim
Material: 1a
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: French 1986: 157, 183, Figure 9.17, Type MJ2.1.3
Dating: 25th Dynasty
Late Period 20

Site: Abu Id
Shape: large two-handled storage jar
Material: MA4, variant 2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1996: 32, Plate V, Figure 87
Compare: French 1986: 184, Type MJ5.1
Dating: 750–650 B.C.

Late Period 21

Site: Amarna
Shape: large hole-mouthed jar
Material: 1a
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: French 1986: 157, 184, Figure 9.18, Type MJ7.1.1
Dating: 25th Dynasty

Late Period 22

Site: Abu Id
Shape: neckless jar
Material: MA4, variant 2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1996: 32, Plate VI, Figure 94
Dating: 750–650 B.C.
Late Period 23

Site: Abu Id
Shape: neckless jar
Material: MA4, variant 2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1996: 32, Plate VI, Figure 95
Dating: 750–650 B.C.

Late Period 24

Site: Abu Id
Shape: two-handled globular jar
Material: MA4, variant 2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1996: 31, Plate IV, Figure 66
Compare: Spencer 1993: Plate 66, E1.82–87;
French 1986: 183, Type MJ3.3; Myśliwiec 1987: 65,
Nos. 497–499; Jaritz 1975: 69, Figure 7: 5751a, 1108GE
Dating: 750–650 B.C.

Late Period 25

Site: Amarna
Shape: globular vessel with short neck
Material: 1a
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: French 1986: 157, 183,
Figure 9.17, Type MJ3.1.1
Dating: 25th Dynasty
Late Period 26

Site: Amarna  
Shape: globular vessel with short neck  
Material: 1a  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed  
Reference: French 1986: 157, 183, Figure 9.17, Type MJ3.2.3  
Dating: 25th Dynasty

Late Period 27

Site: Amarna  
Shape: globular vessel with short neck and two handles  
Material: 1a  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed  
Reference: French 1986: 157, 183, Figure 9.17, Type MJ3.2.2  
Dating: 25th Dynasty

Late Period 28

Site: Amarna  
Shape: globular vessel with short neck  
Material: 1a  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed  
Reference: French 1986: 157, 183, Figure 9.17, Type MJ3.3.1  
Dating: 25th Dynasty

Late Period 29

Site: Amarna  
Shape: jar with round, flaring rim  
Material: 1a  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed  
Reference: French 1986: 157, 183, Figure 9.17, Type MJ4.1.2  
Dating: 25th Dynasty
Late Period 30

Site: Tanis
Shape: neckless jar with small, recurved rim and two massive handles, often called a “torpedo” jar due to its shape
Material: P7
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Chauvet and Marchand 1998: 348–349, Figure 25
Compare: Paice 1986–1987: 98, Figure 2 CQ; Defernez 1997: 65
Dating: 5th–4th centuries B.C.

Late Period 31, 32, 33

Site: Amarna
Shape: jars with low neck and square or rounded shoulders
Material: 2a
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: French 1986: 157, 183, Figure 9.18, Type MJ6.1.1.3
Dating: 25th Dynasty

Late Period 34

Site: Amarna
Shape: jar with short, upright neck
Material: 1c
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: French 1986: 157, 183, Figure 9.17, Type MJ1.1.5
Dating: 25th Dynasty
Late Period 35

Site: Thebes
Shape: large, ovoid jar with very short neck, pointed base, and two small vertical handles placed high on shoulder
Material: marl
Manufacture: well thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Myśliwiec 1987: 60–61, Figure 399
Compare: Ballet and Vichy 1992: 134, Figure 2
Dating: 5th–4th centuries B.C.
Late Period 36

Site: Elephantine
Shape: small jar with triangular rim
Material: MA4
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Aston 1999: 230–231, Plate 71, Figure 2033
Dating: Late Saite–Persian Periods

Late Period 37

Site: Elephantine
Shape: small jar with elongated rim
Material: MA4
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Aston 1999: 230–231, Plate 71, Figure 2035
Dating: Late Saite–Persian Periods

Late Period 38

Site: Elephantine
Shape: large jar with two small vertical handles
Material: MA4
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Aston 1999: 231, 233, Plate 72, Figure 2041
Dating: Late Saite–Persian Periods

Late Period 39

Site: Amarna
Shape: globular jar with neck usually 3 cm long, making a sharp angle with shoulder
Material: Nile silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: French 1986: 156, 174, Figure 9.8, Type sj1.1.3
Dating: 25th Dynasty
Late Period 40

Site: Abu Id
Shape: globular jar
Material: NB2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped
Reference: Aston 1996: 26, Plate III, Figure 45
Dating: 750–650 B.C.

Late Period 41

Site: Amarna
Shape: globular jar with neck usually 3 cm long, making a sharp angle with shoulder
Material: Nile silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: French 1986: 156, 174, Figure 9.8, Type SJ1.1.4
Dating: 25th Dynasty

Late Period 42

Site: Tanis
Shape: jar with short slightly flaring neck
Material: P3
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Chauvet and Marchand 1998: 345, Figure 16
Dating: not stated

Late Period 43

Site: Tanis
Shape: jar with flaring neck and small collar below rim
Material: P3
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Chauvet and Marchand 1998: 345, Figure 17
Dating: not stated
### Late Period 44

**Site:** Tebtynis  
**Shape:** neckless jar with short recurved rim  
**Material:** Nile alluvium  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** well smoothed  
**Reference:** Marchand 1996: 174, 176–177, Figure 5  
**Compare:** Holladay 1982: Plate 25:4  
**Dating:** 486 B.C.

![Diagram of Late Period 44](image)

### Late Period 45

**Site:** Tanis  
**Shape:** jar with cylindrical neck and two small handles  
**Material:** P2  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** burnished  
**Reference:** Chauvet and Marchand 1998: 344, Figure 14  
**Dating:** not stated

![Diagram of Late Period 45](image)

### Late Period 46

**Site:** Abu Id  
**Shape:** large storage jar (most likely with two handles)  
**Material:** not stated  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Aston 1996: 32, Plate V, Figure 88  
**Compare:** French 1986: 184, Type MJ5.1  
**Dating:** 750–650 B.C.

![Diagram of Late Period 46](image)

### Late Period 47

**Site:** Abu Id  
**Shape:** large storage jar (most likely with two handles)  
**Material:** not stated  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Aston 1996: 32, Plate VI, Figure 90  
**Dating:** 750–650 B.C.

![Diagram of Late Period 47](image)
Late Period 48

Site: Abu Id  
Shape: slender bottle  
Material: Oasis ware (?)  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Aston 1996: 33, Plate IV, Figure 99  
Compare: Myśliwiec 1987: 79–80, No. 842  
Dating: 750–650 B.C.

Late Period 49

Site: Amarna  
Shape: large vessel with round shoulder indicating globular body  
Material: Nile silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed  
Reference: French 1986: 156, 177, Figure 9.11, Type SJ4.3.1  
Dating: 25th Dynasty

Late Period 50

Site: Abu Id  
Shape: bottle  
Material: NB2  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: red-slipped  
Reference: Aston 1996: 26, Plate III, Figure 47  
Dating: 750–650 B.C.

Late Period 51

Site: Amarna  
Shape: large vessel with round shoulder indicating globular body  
Material: Nile silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed  
Reference: French 1986: 156, 177, Figure 9.11, Type SJ4.9.2  
Dating: 25th Dynasty
Late Period 52

**Site:** Amarna  
**Shape:** large vessel with round shoulder indicating globular body  
**Material:** Nile silt  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** smoothed  
**Reference:** French 1986: 156, 177, Figure 9.11, Type sj4.1.3  
**Dating:** 25th Dynasty

Late Period 53

**Site:** Abu Id  
**Shape:** bottle  
**Material:** NB2  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** red-slipped  
**Reference:** Aston 1996: Plate III, Figure 46  
**Dating:** 750–650 B.C.

Late Period 54

**Site:** Tanis  
**Shape:** neckless jar with two handles  
**Material:** P6  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** smoothed  
**Reference:** Chauvet and Marchand 1998: 347, Figure 22  
**Dating:** not stated
Late Period 55

Site: Abusir
Shape: amphora with thickened rim, two massive vertical handles below rim, and pointed base
Material: well levigated Nile silt fabric, with many straw particles
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped
Reference: Smoláriková 2008 b: 199, Figure 56: 39
Dating: 6th century B.C.
Late Period 56

Site: Tanis
Shape: neckless jar with massive rim
Material: P6
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Chauvet and Marchand 1998: 347, Figure 23
Compare: Holladay 1982: 121, Plate 22: 1
Dating: 5th century B.C.
Late Period 57

Site: Giza
Shape: large bag-shaped jar with two handles and pointed base
Material: NB2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: not published
Dating: 6th–5th centuries B.C.
Late Period 58

Site: Giza
Shape: large bag-shaped jar with pointed base
Material: NB2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: not published
Dating: 6th–5th centuries B.C.
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 12.3
Late Period 59

Site: Amarna
Shape: jar with neck sloping inwards towards rim
Material: Nile silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: cream-slipped, smoothed on exterior
Reference: French 1986: 156, 175, Figure 9.9, Type SJ2.6.1
Dating: 25th Dynasty

Late Period 60

Site: Amarna
Shape: tall upright vessel, with no neck, and without clearly defined shoulder
Material: Nile silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: French 1986: 156–157, 178, Figure 9.12, Type SJ5.1.1
Dating: 25th Dynasty

Late Period 61

Site: Amarna
Shape: tall upright vessel, with no neck, and without clearly defined shoulder
Material: Nile silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: French 1986: 156–157, 178, Figure 9.12, Type SJ5.2.1
Dating: 25th Dynasty
Late Period 62

Site: Abusir  
Shape: conical jar with short cylindrical neck and pointed base  
Material: coarse Nile silt fabric, with visible straw particles  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: uncoated  
Reference: Smoláriková 2008 a: 169, Figure 49: 11  
Dating: 5th–6th century B.C.

Late Period 63

Site: Amarna  
Shape: jar with neck sloping inwards towards rim  
Material: Nile silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed  
Reference: French 1986: 156, 175, Figure 9.9, Type sj2.6.3  
Dating: 25th Dynasty

Late Period 64

Site: Amarna  
Shape: jar with neck sloping inwards towards rim  
Material: Nile silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed  
Reference: French 1986: 156, 175, Figure 9.9, Type sj2.2.4  
Dating: 25th Dynasty
Late Period 65

Site: Tanis
Shape: jar with short cylindrical neck and small collar below rim
Material: P2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: coated, polished
Reference: Chauvet and Marchand 1998: 344, Figure 13
Dating: not stated

Late Period 66

Site: Elephantine
Shape: jar with elongated rim and flaring neck
Material: NC
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-washed
Reference: Aston 1999: 238–239, Plate 75, Figure 2073
Dating: Late Saite–Persian Periods

Late Period 67

Site: Tebtynis
Shape: jar with a collar below rim
Material: Nile alluvium
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-coated, smoothed
Reference: Marchand 1996: 174, 176, Figure 4
Compare: El-Taba’i and Carrez-Maratray 1993: 116, Figure 3:2; Holladay 1982: Plate 25: 12–13
Dating: end of Late Period

Late Period 68

Site: Abusir
Shape: jar with ribbed, cylindrical neck
Material: Nile silt fabric
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped, burnished
Reference: Smoláriková 2008 a: 167, Figure 49: 1
Dating: 5th–6th century B.C.
Late Period 69

Site: Tebtyinis
Shape: jar with flaring neck and a collar below rim
Material: Nile alluvium
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-coated, smoothed
Reference: Marchand 1996: 178–179, Figure 11
Compare: Holladay 1982: Plate 25: 14
Dating: 486 B.C.

Late Period 70

Site: Tanis
Shape: jar with flaring neck
Material: P2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: burnished
Reference: Chauvet and Marchand 1998: 345, Figure 15
Dating: not stated

Late Period 71

Site: Elephantine
Shape: large ovoid jar with two small, vertical handles
Material: NC
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Aston 1999: 220–221, Plate 67, Figure 1961
Dating: Late Saite–Persian Periods
Late Period 72

Site: Elephantine
Shape: large bag-shaped jar with rounded rim and two small vertical handles
Material: NC
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: white-slipped
Reference: Aston 1999: 226–227, Plate 70, Figure 2007
Dating: Late Saite–Persian Periods
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 12.4
Late Period 73

Site: Giza
Shape: large cylindrical jar with two handles
Material: NB2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Wodzińska 2007: 284, Figure 11.2
Dating: 6th–5th century B.C.
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 12.1
Late Period 74

Site: Elephantine
Shape: jar with wide cylindrical neck and rounded base
Material: NC
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped
Reference: Aston 1999: 224–225, Plate 69, Figure 1996
Dating: Late Saite–Persian Periods

Late Period 75

Site: Abusir
Shape: cylindrical jar with tall neck, ridge around rim, and rounded base
Material: Nile silt fabric
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped, burnished
Reference: Smoláriková 2008 a:168, Figure 49: 7
Dating: 5th–6th century B.C.
Late Period 76

Site: Elephantine
Shape: bag-shaped jar with rounded rim
Material: NC
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped
Reference: Aston 1999: 224–225, Plate 69, Figure 1998
Dating: Late Saite–Persian Periods

Late Period 77

Site: Amarna
Shape: globular jar with neck usually 3 cm long, making a sharp angle with shoulder
Material: Nile silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: French 1986: 156, 174, Figure 9.8, Type SJ1.3.2
Dating: 25th Dynasty

Late Period 78

Site: Amarna
Shape: tall upright vessel, with no neck, and without clearly defined shoulder
Material: Nile silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: French 1986: 156–157, 178, Figure 9.12, Type SJ5.9.2
Dating: 25th Dynasty

Late Period 79

Site: Amarna
Shape: jar with neck sloping inwards towards rim
Material: Nile silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: French 1986: 156, 175, Figure 9.9, Type SJ2.1.1
Dating: 25th Dynasty
Late Period 80

Site: Tanis
Shape: neckless jar with two small handles
Material: P5
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: orange-slipped, well smoothed
Reference: Chauvet and Marchand 1998: 346, Figure 20
Dating: 26th Dynasty

Late Period 81

Site: Elephantine
Shape: bag-shaped jar with two small vertical handles
Material: NC
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Aston 1999: 220–221, Plate 67, Figure 1959
Dating: Late Saite–Persian Periods
Late Period 82

Site: Amarna
Shape: wide-mouthed jar
Material: Nile silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: French 1986: 156, 176, Figure 9.10, Type SJ 3.1.1
Dating: 25th Dynasty

Late Period 83

Site: Amarna
Shape: wide-mouthed jar with two handles
Material: Nile silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: French 1986: 156, 176, Figure 9.10, Type SJ 3.3.1
Dating: 25th Dynasty

Late Period 84

Site: Amarna
Shape: tall upright vessel, with no neck, and without clearly defined shoulder
Material: Nile silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: French 1986: 157, 179, Figure 9.13, Type SJ 6.1.3
Dating: 25th Dynasty
Late Period 85

Site: Elephantine
Shape: small jar with wide neck, spout, and flat base
Material: NC
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Aston 1999: 210–211, Plate 65, Figure 1898
Dating: 6th century BC

Late Period 86

Site: Amarna
Shape: tall upright vessel, with no neck, and without clearly defined shoulder
Material: Nile silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: French 1986: 157, 180, Figure 9.14, Type 876.4.3
Dating: 25th Dynasty

Late Period 87

Site: Elephantine
Shape: jar with elongated body, long cylindrical neck, and rounded base
Material: NC
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped on exterior
Reference: Aston 1999: 224–225, Plate 69, Figure 1997
Dating: Late Saite–Persian Periods
Late Period 88

Site: Elephantine
Shape: ovoid jar with wide flaring neck and rounded base
Material: Aswan clay
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Aston 1999: 231, 233, Plate 72, Figure 2042
Dating: Late Saite–Persian Periods

Late Period 89

Site: Giza
Shape: conical jar with pointed base
Material: NB2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped on outside
Reference: not published, AERA project drawing
Remarks: hole in body made after firing
Dating: Late Period

Late Period 90

Site: not stated
Shape: Bes vessel
Material: NB
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-coated, polished, with applied relief decoration
Dating: Third Intermediate Period–Late Period
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 13.1
Late Period 91

Site: Tanis
Shape: large round jar with two handles
Material: P6
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed, with applied relief decoration of Bes
Reference: Chauvet and Marchand 1998: 348, Figure 24
Compare: Guidotti 1983: 40
Dating: Third Intermediate Period–Late Period
Late Period 92

Site: Giza  
Shape: small pilgrim flask  
Material: NB2  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: red-coated, smoothed  
Reference: not published, AERA project drawing  
Dating: 6th–5th centuries B.C.

Late Period 93

Site: Giza  
Shape: pilgrim flask  
Material: NB2  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed, red-slipped exterior with traces of white coating  
Reference: not published, AERA project drawing  
Dating: 6th–5th centuries B.C.

Late Period 94

Site: not stated  
Shape: double pilgrim flask  
Material: NC  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: red-coated, polished  
Dating: Late Period
Late Period 95

Site: Tanis
Shape: small juglet with narrow neck and flat base
Material: P5
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: brown/red-slipped, smoothed
Reference: Chauvet and Marchand 1998: 347, Figure 21
Compare: Bourriau 1981: 81, Figure 156
Dating: 26th–30th Dynasties

Late Period 96

Site: Tell el-Ghaba
Shape: globular jar with wide neck
Material: NB2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Basilico and Lupo 2004: 4, 10, Figure 1b
Dating: Saite Period

Late Period 97

Site: Elephantine
Shape: globular jar with wide neck and two vertical handles
Material: NC
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Aston 1999: 220–221, Plate 67, Figure 1958
Dating: Late Saite–Persian Periods
Late Period 98

Site: Elephantine
Shape: keg—ovoid jar with long narrow neck
Material: oasis ware
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Aston 1999: 239–241, Plate 75, Figure 2090
Dating: Late Saite–Persian Periods
Late Period 99

Site: Elephantine
Shape: large cylindrical vessel with four handles
Material: NC
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: pale red-washed, with an applied clay band impressed by fingers
Reference: Aston 1999: 220, 223, Plate 68, Figure 1970
Dating: Late Saite–Persian Periods
Late Period 100

Site: Elephantine
Shape: deep bowl with triangular rim
Material: MA4
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Aston 1999: 211–212, Plate 65, Figure 1909
Dating: 6th century BC

Late Period 101

Site: Elephantine
Shape: two-handled bowl with rounded rim, ring base, and two small vertical handles
Material: marl A4
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Aston 1999: 229–231, Plate 71, Figure 2029
Dating: Late Saite–Persian Periods

Late Period 102

Site: Tebtynis
Shape: simple shallow bowl
Material: Nile alluvium with straw inclusions
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: well smoothed
Reference: Marchand 1996: 174–175, Figures 1–2
Compare: French and Ghaly 1991: 116, Number 74
Dating: first half of the 4th century B.C.
Late Period 103

Site: Tebtynis
Shape: simple shallow bowl
Material: Nile alluvium with straw inclusions
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: well smoothed
Reference: Marchand 1996: 174–175, Figures 1–2
Compare: French and Ghaly 1991: 116, Number 74
 Dating: first half of the 4th century B.C.

Late Period 104

Site: Tebtynis
Shape: deep bowl
Material: coarse Nile alluvium
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-coated, smoothed
Reference: Marchand 1996: 174, 177, Figure 8
Compare: French and Ghaly 1991, Number 59
Dating: first half of the 4th century B.C.

Late Period 105

Site: Tanis
Shape: bowl with straight walls and grooves below rim outside
Material: P1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Chauvet and Marchand 1998: 342–343, Figure 9
Compare: Allen and Wilson 1982: Plate XIV: 10
 Dating: Late Period

Late Period 106

Site: Tebtynis
Shape: deep bowl with a groove below rim
Material: coarse Nile alluvium
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-coated, lightly polished
Reference: Marchand 1996: 174–176, Figure 3
Compare: French and Ghaly 1991: 112, Number 57; Defernez 1997: 3, Numbers 1–2; El-Taba’i and Carrez-Maratray 1993: 116, Figure 3: 5
 Dating: first half of the 4th century B.C.
Late Period 107

Site: Tanis  
Shape: bowl with slightly incurved walls and triangular rim  
Material: P1  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed  
Reference: Chauvet and Marchand 1998: 343, Figure 10  
Compare: Marchand and Roussel 1994: 12–18, Figure 25  
Dating: end of Saite Period–Ptolemaic Period

Late Period 108

Site: Abu Id  
Shape: bowl with straight rim and round base  
Material: NB2  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Aston 1996: 22, Plate I, Figure 2  
Dating: 750–650 B.C.

Late Period 109

Site: Abu Id  
Shape: carinated bowl with straight rim and round base  
Material: NB2  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: red-slipped, with string impression  
Reference: Aston 1996: 26, Plate III, Figure 43  
Dating: 750–650 B.C.

Late Period 110

Site: Abu Id  
Shape: dish with everted rim and round base  
Material: NB2  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: red-slipped inside, uncoated outside  
Reference: Aston 1996: 25, Plate III, Figure 34  
Dating: 750–650 B.C.
Late Period 111

Site: Abu Id
Shape: bowl with thickened rim and ring(?) base
Material: NB2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1996: 23, Plate 1, Figure 7
Compare: Spencer 1993: Plate 50; French 1986: 181, Type SB2.2.1
Dating: 750–650 B.C.

Late Period 112

Site: Elephantine
Shape: shallow bowl with flat base
Material: NC
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped
Reference: Aston 1999: 228, 230, Plate 71, Figure 2021
Dating: Late Saite–Persian Periods

Late Period 113

Site: Elephantine
Shape: shallow bowl with flat base
Material: NC
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped
Reference: Aston 1999: 222, 225, Plate 69, Figure 1978
Dating: Late Saite–Persian Periods

Late Period 114

Site: Elephantine
Shape: shallow bowl with flat base
Material: NC
Manufacture: thrown (?)
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Aston 1999: 216–217, Plate 66, Figure 1922
Dating: Late Saite–Persian Periods
Late Period 115

Site: Elephantine  
Shape: deep bowl with ring base  
Material: NC  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: cream-slipped  
Reference: Aston 1999: 239–240, Plate 75, Figure 2087  
Dating: Late Saite–Persian Periods

Late Period 116

Site: Elephantine  
Shape: conical bowl with flat base  
Material: NC  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed  
Reference: Aston 1999: 217–218, Plate 66, Figure 1937  
Dating: Late Saite–Persian Periods

Late Period 117

Site: Elephantine  
Shape: conical bowl with narrow flat base  
Material: NC  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed  
Reference: Aston 1999: 217–218, Plate 66, Figure 1936  
Dating: Late Saite–Persian Periods

Late Period 118

Site: Elephantine  
Shape: conical bowl with narrow flat base (lid)  
Material: NC  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed  
Reference: Aston 1999: 217, 219, Plate 66, Figure 1954  
Dating: Late Saite–Persian Periods
Late Period 119

Site: Abu Id
Shape: large dish with ring base
Material: NB2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain, with string impression
Reference: Aston 1996: 23, Plate 1, Figure 10
Compare: Spencer 1993: Plate 49, Types A3.68–69
Dating: 750–650 B.C.

Late Period 120

Site: Elephantine
Shape: deep bowl with steep walls
Material: NC
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Aston 1999: 217–218, Plate 66, Figure 1954
Dating: Late Saite–Persian Periods

Late Period 121

Site: Elephantine
Shape: deep beaker with cylindrical body
Material: K5
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Aston 1999: 229–230, Plate 71, Figure 2026
Dating: Late Saite–Persian Periods
Late Period 122

**Site:** Elephantine  
**Shape:** deep beaker with pointed base  
**Material:** NC  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** smoothed  
**Reference:** Aston 1999: 226–227, Plate 70, Figure 2013  
**Dating:** Late Saite–Persian Periods

Late Period 123

**Site:** Elephantine  
**Shape:** bowl with carinated walls and rounded base  
**Material:** NC  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** red-slipped  
**Reference:** Aston 1999: 222, 225, Plate 69, Figure 1980  
**Dating:** Late Saite–Persian Periods

Late Period 124

**Site:** Elephantine  
**Shape:** bowl with small carination and ring base  
**Material:** NB2  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** red-slipped, burnished  
**Reference:** Aston 1999: 215, 217, Plate 66, Figure 1917  
**Compare:** Spencer 1993: 44, Plate 47, Types A3.14–15; French 1986: 181, Type SB4.5.1  
**Dating:** Late Saite–Persian Periods

Late Period 125

**Site:** Abu Id  
**Shape:** carinated bowl with round base  
**Material:** NB2  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain, with string impression  
**Reference:** Aston 1996: 23, Plate 1, Figure 15  
**Compare:** Spencer 1993: 44, Plate 47, Types A3.14–15; French 1986: 181, Type SB4.5.1  
**Dating:** 750–650 B.C.
Late Period 126

Site: Abu Id
Shape: carinated bowl
Material: NB2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped rim on uncoated surface
Reference: Aston 1996: 26, Plate III, Figure 36
Compare: Aston 1990: 238.3 (18863a: 01)
Remarks: blackened by smoke, used as a cooking pot
Dating: 750–650 B.C.

Late Period 127

Site: Elephantine
Shape: small carinated bowl with pointed base
Material: NC
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Aston 1999: 217, 219, Plate 66, Figure 1948
Dating: Late Saite–Persian Periods

Late Period 128

Site: Abusir
Shape: carinated bowl with everted rim and pointed base
Material: well levigated Nile silt, with organic inclusions
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: uncoated
Reference: Smoláriková 2008b: 195–196, Figure 55: 15
Dating: 6th century B.C.

Late Period 129

Site: Elephantine
Shape: bowl with rounded rim and a ridge on the walls
Material: NC
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: cream-slipped
Reference: Aston 1999: 226–227, Plate 70, Figure 2002
Dating: Late Saite–Persian Periods
Late Period 130

Site: Elephantine  
Shape: deep bowl with incurved walls  
Material: NC  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: red-slipped  
Reference: Aston 1999: 224–225, Plate 69, Figure 1987  
Dating: Late Saite–Persian Periods

Late Period 131

Site: Abusir  
Shape: bowl with slightly recurved rim, bent walls, and pointed base  
Material: Nile silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: red-slipped, burnished  
Reference: Smoláriková 2008b: 197, Figure 56: 29  
Dating: 6th century B.C.

Late Period 132

Site: Elephantine  
Shape: deep bowl with rounded rim and ring base  
Material: NC  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: red-slipped, with string impressions  
Reference: Aston 1999: 224–225, Plate 69, Figure 1990  
Dating: Late Saite–Persian Periods
Late Period 133

**Site:** Elephantine  
**Shape:** bowl with incurved walls and flaring rim  
**Material:** NC  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** smoothed  
**Reference:** Aston 1999: 217–218, Plate 66, Figure 1933  
**Dating:** Late Saite–Persian Periods

Late Period 134

**Site:** Elephantine  
**Shape:** deep vessel with rounded rim and two small vertical handles  
**Material:** NC  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** smoothed, with string impression  
**Reference:** Aston 1999: 217, 219, Plate 66, Figure 1947  
** Dating:** Late Saite–Persian Periods
Late Period 135

Site: Abu Id  
Shape: bowl with incurved walls and flaring rim  
Material: MA4  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain, with painted black cross-hatches  
Reference: Aston 1996: 29, Plate IV, Figure 55  
Dating: 750–650 B.C.
### Late Period 136

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site: Abu Id</th>
<th>Late Period 137</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shape:</strong> base of a goblet</td>
<td><strong>Site:</strong> Elephantine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material:</strong> NB2</td>
<td><strong>Shape:</strong> bowl with narrow cylindrical base, incense burner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manufacture:</strong> thrown</td>
<td><strong>Material:</strong> NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Surface:</strong> plain</td>
<td><strong>Manufacture:</strong> thrown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reference:</strong> Aston 1996: 23–24, Plate 1, Figure 16</td>
<td><strong>Surface:</strong> red-slipped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Compare:</strong> French 1986: 182, SG1.1.1; Spencer and Bailey 1986: 45, Type B3; Brunton 1948: Plate LVII.16H; Andraschko 1990: 233–235, 17805A: 12</td>
<td><strong>Reference:</strong> Aston 1999: 224–225, Plate 69, Figure 1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dating:</strong> 750–650 B.C.</td>
<td><strong>Dating:</strong> Late Saite–Persian Periods</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Late Period 137

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site: Elephantine</th>
<th>Late Period 138</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shape:</strong> bowl with narrow cylindrical base, incense burner</td>
<td><strong>Site:</strong> Elephantine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material:</strong> NC</td>
<td><strong>Shape:</strong> flat circle with large handle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manufacture:</strong> thrown</td>
<td><strong>Material:</strong> NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Surface:</strong> red-slipped</td>
<td><strong>Manufacture:</strong> handmade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reference:</strong> Aston 1999: 224–225, Plate 69, Figure 1992</td>
<td><strong>Surface:</strong> smoothed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dating:</strong> Late Saite–Persian Periods</td>
<td><strong>Reference:</strong> Aston 1999: 210–211, Plate 65, Figure 1897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Dating:</strong> 6th century B.C.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Late Period 138

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site: Elephantine</th>
<th>Late Period 139</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shape:</strong> flat circle with large handle</td>
<td><strong>Site:</strong> Abu Id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material:</strong> NC</td>
<td><strong>Shape:</strong> bread plate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manufacture:</strong> handmade</td>
<td><strong>Material:</strong> NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Surface:</strong> smoothed</td>
<td><strong>Manufacture:</strong> handmade on the ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reference:</strong> Aston 1999: 210–211, Plate 65, Figure 1897</td>
<td><strong>Surface:</strong> plain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dating:</strong> 6th century B.C.</td>
<td><strong>Reference:</strong> Aston 1996: 28, Plate IV, Figure 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Dating:</strong> appeared during the Middle Kingdom and extended into the Late Period, here 750–650 B.C.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Late Period 140

Site: Amarna  
Shape: round base  
Material: Nile silt (?)  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed  
Reference: French 1986: 159, 185, Figure 9.19, Type 14  
Dating: 25th Dynasty

Late Period 141

Site: Amarna  
Shape: ring base  
Material: Nile silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed  
Reference: French 1986: 158, 185, Figure 9.19, Type 6  
Dating: 25th Dynasty

Late Period 142

Site: Amarna  
Shape: recessed base  
Material: Nile silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed  
Reference: French 1986: 158–159, 185, Figure 9.19, Type 10  
Dating: 25th Dynasty

Late Period 143

Site: Elephantine  
Shape: deep bowl with carination and rounded base  
Material: NC  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: cream-slipped  
Reference: Aston 1999: 238–239, Plate 75, Figure 2075  
Dating: Late Saite–Persian Periods
Late Period 144

Site: Elephantine  
Shape: cylindrical beaker with ring base  
Material: NC  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: pale red-washed  
Reference: Aston 1999: 220, 223, Plate 68, Figure 1967  
Dating: Late Saite–Persian Periods

Late Period 145

Site: Elephantine  
Shape: conical vessel with a foot and a small handle (fire dog)  
Material: NC  
Manufacture: thrown (?)  
Surface: smoothed  
Reference: Aston 1999: 228, 230, Plate 71, Figure 2015  
Dating: Late Saite–Persian Periods

Late Period 146

Site: Abusir  
Shape: long, cylindrical vessel with twisted body (torch)  
Material: coarse Nile silt, straw-tempered  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: uncoated  
Reference: Smoláriková 2008 b: 197-198, Figure 56: 30  
Dating: 6th century B.C.
Late Period 147

Site: Elephantine

Shape: large hole-mouthed amphora with carinated walls, pointed base, and two small vertical handles located on shoulder

Material: Levantine

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Aston 1999: 232, 235, Figure 2046

Compare: Ballet and Vichy 1992: 134, Figure 3

Dating: 7th–5th centuries B.C.

Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 12.2
Further Reading: a Selection for Volume 3


———. 1996b. Sherds from a Fortified Townsite Near Abud 'Id. CCE 4: 19–45.


Bell, M. 1987. Regional Variation in Polychrome Pottery of the 19th Dynasty. CCE 1: 49–75.
Bourriau, J. D. 1987a. Pottery Figure Vases of the New Kingdom. CCE 1: 81–96.


Bourriau, J. D., and P. French. 2007. Imported Amphorae from Buto Dating from c. 750 BC to the Early 6th Century AD. CCE 8: 115–133.


Nagel, G. 1958. La céramique égyptienne du Nouvel Empire a Deir el Médineh I, DFIFAO. Cairo: IFAO.


Second Intermediate Period, Representative Examples


Plate 1.3. Dayr al-Barsha. Photo courtesy of Dayr al-Barsha Project.

Plate 1.4. Thebes? UC19051, Petrie Museum.

Second Intermediate Period, Representative Examples, continued


Plate 2.2. Dayr al-Barsha. Photo courtesy of Dayr al-Barsha Project.

Plate 2.3. Abydos. UC18870, Petrie Museum.

Plate 2.4. El-Kab. UC18377, Petrie Museum.
Second Intermediate Period, Representative Examples, continued


Plate 3.2. Dayr al-Barsha. Photo courtesy of Dayr al-Barsha Project.

Plate 3.3. Dayr al-Barsha. Photo courtesy of Dayr al-Barsha Project.

Second Intermediate Period, Representative Examples, continued


Plate 4.2. Site not stated. UC13477, Petrie Museum.

Plate 4.3. Abydos. UC18877, Petrie Museum.
New Kingdom, Representative Examples

Plate 5.1. Site not stated. Similar shape seen in New Kingdom 64 (see p. 97). UC66630, Petrie Museum.

Plate 5.2. Site not stated. Similar to New Kingdom 47 (see p. 86). UC28820, Petrie Museum.

Plate 5.3. Qurna. Similar to New Kingdom 22 (see p. 69). UC15937, Petrie Museum.

Plate 5.4. Naqada. UC18502, Petrie Museum.

Plate 5.5. Qurna. UC15957, Petrie Museum.
New Kingdom, Representative Examples, continued


Plate 6.2. Site not stated. UC28796, Petrie Museum.

Plate 6.3. Qurna. UC15963, Petrie Museum.

Plate 6.4. Site not stated. Similar to New Kingdom 44 (see p. 85). UC19196, Petrie Museum.
New Kingdom, Representative Examples, continued

Plate 7.1. Site not stated. UC8703, Petrie Museum.

Plate 7.2. Site not stated. Similar to New Kingdom 84 (see p. 111). UC8702, Petrie Museum.


Plate 7.4. Site not stated. Similar to New Kingdom 110 (see p. 120). UC8918, Petrie Museum.
New Kingdom, Representative Examples, continued


Plate 8.2. Giza. Photo courtesy of Mariola Orzechowska.

Plate 8.3. Giza. Photo courtesy of Mariola Orzechowska.

Plate 8.4. Thebes. UC15951, Petrie Museum.

Plate 9.2. Thebes. UC19112, Petrie Museum.

Plate 9.3. Tell el Retaba. Photo Anna Wodzińska.

Plate 9.4. Tell el Retaba. Similar to Third Intermediate Period 75 (see p. 221). Photo Anna Wodzińska.

Plate 9.5. Tell el Retaba. Similar to Third Intermediate Period 77 (see p. 222). Photo Anna Wodzińska.
Third Intermediate Period, Representative Examples, continued


Plate 10.2. Tell el Retaba. Similar to Third Intermediate Period 47, 48, and 49 (see p. 213). Photo Anna Wodzińska.

Plate 10.3. Tell el Retaba. Similar to Third Intermediate Period 24, 25, 26, and 27 (see p. 204–205). Photo Anna Wodzińska.

Plate 10.4. Tell el Retaba. Similar to Third Intermediate Period 50 (see p. 214). Photo Anna Wodzińska.

Plate 10.5. Tell el Retaba. Photo Anna Wodzińska.
Third Intermediate Period, Representative Examples, continued

Plate 11.1. Tell el Retaba. Similar to Third Intermediate Period 42 (see p. 211). Photo Anna Wodzińska.

Plate 11.2. Tell el Retaba. Similar to Third Intermediate Period 70 (see p. 219). Photo Anna Wodzińska.

Plate 11.3. Tell el Retaba. Similar to Third Intermediate Period 27 (see p. 205). Photo Anna Wodzińska.

Plate 11.4. Tell el Retaba. Similar to Third Intermediate Period 40 (see p. 211). Photo Anna Wodzińska.
Late Period, Representative Examples


Plate 12.2. Giza. Similar to Late Period 147 (see p. 276). Photo courtesy of Yukinori Kawae.

Plate 12.3. Giza. Late Period 58 (see p. 244). Photo courtesy of Yukinori Kawae.

Plate 12.4. Dayr al-Barsha. Similar to Late Period 72 (see p. 249) Photo courtesy of Dayr al-Barsha Project.
Late Period, Representative Examples, continued

Plate 13.1. Site not stated. Similar to Late Period 90 (see p. 256). UC2888, Petrie Museum.

Plate 13.2. Suwa. UC19229, Petrie Museum.

Plate 13.3. Site not stated. UC72037, Petrie Museum.
Late Period, Representative Examples, continued

Plate 14.1. Qurna, UC19226, Petrie Museum.

Plate 14.2. Site not stated, UC65415, Petrie Museum.

Plate 14.3. Thebes, UC16791, Petrie Museum.