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# List of Abbreviations Used in this Volume

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
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<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>BSAE</td>
<td>British School of Archaeology in Egypt (and Egyptian Research Account)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BSAK</td>
<td>Studien zur Altägyptischen 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 Miszellen</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>
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<td>JEA</td>
<td>Journal of Egyptian Archaeology</td>
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<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 Altägyptens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAK</td>
<td>Studien zur Altägyptischen 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>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<td>SSEA</td>
<td>Society for the Study of Egyptian Antiquities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WES</td>
<td><em>Warsaw Egyptological Studies</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZÄS</td>
<td><em>Zeitschrift für ägyptische Sprache und Altertumskunde</em></td>
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</table>
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.
Acknowledgments

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 4.
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).

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.

**RIM SHAPE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RIM ORIENTATION</th>
<th>pointed rims</th>
<th>can also be called unmodeled rims</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>straight rims</td>
<td>flat rims</td>
<td>rounded rims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flaring rims</td>
<td>narrowing rims</td>
<td>can also be called modeled rims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>can also be called direct rims</td>
<td>can also be called indirect rims</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 3. Different base shapes.

Figure 4. Terminology for describing rim forms.
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>
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<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>
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<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>
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<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>
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Data base entry: AW
Table 2. Basic pottery processing tools.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>POTTERY PROCESSING</th>
<th>DRAWINGS</th>
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<tbody>
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<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—the 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>
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 4

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

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  
The following charts are examples of site-specific classification systems used in this volume.

**Ptolemaic: Elephantine** (Aston 1999: 1–9)

| Fabric K5 | Usually light brown after firing; clay with a reddish yellow core, with pieces of grog, some mica, and sporadic organic inclusions |
| Fabric K100 | Orange gritty clay with lighter core in the break, with sand and limestone particles |
| Fabric K200 | So-called “Ptolemaic Marl” with reddish yellow surface and core after firing; containing fine sand and little fine limestone particles |

**Early Roman: Mons Claudianus** (Tomber 2006: 6–14)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Nile alluvium</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Silt</td>
<td>Nile alluvium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marl fabric 1</td>
<td>White or pale yellow to greenish-cream, the most similar to modern Ballas/Qena ware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marl fabric 2</td>
<td>Pink or dull brown with cream surface, fabric with limestone veins comprising up to 50% of the matrix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marl fabric 3</td>
<td>Dull pink or orange with very small limestone particles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marl fabric 4</td>
<td>Orange or orange-red with dull, dark red-brown surface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marl fabric 5</td>
<td>Brown with very small limestone particles, similar to North-West Coastal fabric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aswan fabrics</td>
<td>Kaolinite clays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North-West Coastal fabrics</td>
<td>Mareotis region</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Late Roman: Esna** (Jacquet-Gordon 1972: 9–13)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Chocolate brown fine clay, with small black and white particles, quarts, and mica; hard and dense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Red-brown clay, as above but with less frequent inclusions; medium dense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ia</td>
<td>Orange-brown clay, coarser; medium dense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ib</td>
<td>Light red, beige or gray clay; with black and white particles, as well as grog; dense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Brown-red clay, often yellow in the break, inclusions as above but less numerous; very dense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIa</td>
<td>Orange-red clay, black in the break, coarse, with large plant remains; dense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>White, gray or beige clay, often pink in the break, with large black particles and grog; porous, medium dense</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Late Roman: Tôd** (Pierrat 1991, 1996)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Nile clay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>Nile clay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>Marl clay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>Red clay of Aswan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Imported clay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Medieval: Quseir** (al-Senussi and Le Quesne 2007: 196)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gr</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Marl fabric, fine and dense; with some fine particles of mica and occasional grog and limestone particles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Marl fabric, fine and dense; with some limestone and dark rock particles, and reddish brown grains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Fine gray marl fabric, moderately dense; with some limestone, dark rock, and frequent mica particles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Fine gray marl fabric; with frequent reddish brown particles, and some dark rock and limestone pieces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Course gray marl fabric; with frequent dark rock pieces, gray and reddish brown particles, and some straw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>Course gray marl fabric; with gray and dark rock particles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bibliography for Clay Descriptions, Volume 4


Ptolemaic Period

4th–1st centuries B.C.

Material
Ptolemaic pottery was in most cases made of Nile alluvium with many organic and mineral inclusions. However marls were also used. A new clay was introduced in the late Ptolemaic Period. It is Aswan ware, a kaolinite material that can be fired at high temperatures.

For a key to clay type abbreviations, please see Clay/Fabric Descriptions, pp. 24–27.

Manufacture
The vessels were well thrown on the wheel, with some types handmade, such as the bread trays similar to those in the previous periods.

Surface
At the end of the Late Period and the beginning of the Ptolemaic, some old pharaonic ceramic traditions can still be seen. The surface is smoothed or red/orange-coated and smoothed or polished, but the vessels have almost no decoration. The situation changes when Greek influence becomes more visible. The first sign of the Hellenization of Egyptian ceramics was the production of vessels that imitated Greek Attic pottery (Black Ware). The Ptolemaic pots were very often red-coated and polished. Surface treatment often shows some similarities to the shiny surfaces of Greek vessels. Highly polished orange-brown slip probably imitates Greek red-figured vessels.

There are more decorated pots than in the past. The decoration sometimes imitates Greek painted pots, but is of poor quality. Pots were red- or black-painted with simple bands on a white-washed background. Garlands or floral motifs occasionally appear. Some vessels have very decorative modeled wavy rims, in addition to the rich painted floral motifs.

Relief decoration also occurs; for example, with figurative motifs, such as a representation of the divine triad (Serapis, Harpocrates, and Isis) from Tell Atrib (Południkiewicz 1996).

Shapes
The Ptolemaic types reflect a new tradition strongly influenced by Greek manufacturing methods. New shapes were introduced into Egyptian production, however the old traditional shapes did not disappear. The Ptolemaic form repertoire represents a mixture of Egyptian shapes known from previous periods, imitations of Greek and Italic vessels, and pots with Egyptian and Greek features. Imitations are made of local material, mostly Nile alluvium. Most of the replicas are based on one of the following Greek vessels: krater, a large vessel originally used to mix water and wine (see Ptolemaic 75–77); oinochoe and olpe, wine jars (see Ptolemaic 33 and Color Plate 1.1); amphora, storage and transport jars, most often with two handles (see Ptolemaic 39, 59–61); hydria, vessels for carrying water, often with one vertical and two horizontal handles (see Ptolemaic 40); aryballos, a small spherical jar with a short, narrow neck (see Ptolemaic 38); unguentarium, elongated vessels used for oils (see Ptolemaic 5); kantharos, drinking cups with two high handles (see Ptolemaic 74 and Color Plate 1.3); lekythos, jars with elongated bodies and narrow necks, often with one long handle (see Color Plate 2.3), and “fish plates,” a flat plate often painted with depictions of fish or sea life on the interior (see Ptolemaic 126).

Traditional Egyptian forms, such as jars with globular bodies, have Greek ring bases, and some of them are characterized by three handles.
Numerous assemblages of Ptolemaic ceramics consist of cooking pots with vertical or horizontal handles. Large storage jars with cylindrical bodies and rounded bases are also typical of Ptolemaic assemblages.

For photos of ceramics representative of this period, see Color Plates 1 and 2.

Bibliography


### Ptolemaic 1, 2

- **Site:** Karnak
- **Shape:** small bag-shaped jars
- **Material:** not stated
- **Manufacture:** not stated
- **Surface:** not stated
- **Reference:** Lauffray 1995: 108, Figure 55: 99, 126
- **Dating:** Ptolemaic Period

![Image of Ptolemaic 1, 2](image1.png)

### Ptolemaic 3, 4

- **Site:** Karnak
- **Shape:** small slender jar with ring base
- **Material:** not stated
- **Manufacture:** not stated
- **Surface:** not stated
- **Reference:** Lauffray 1995: 108, Figure 55: 44, 7
- **Dating:** Ptolemaic Period

![Image of Ptolemaic 3, 4](image2.png)

### Ptolemaic 5

- **Site:** Tebtynis
- **Shape:** small slender jar with long cylindrical neck and knobbed base (*unguentarium*)
- **Material:** fine marl
- **Manufacture:** thrown
- **Surface:** red-coated
- **Reference:** Ballet 2001: 137, Figure 23
- **Dating:** second half of the 3rd–2nd century B.C.

![Image of Ptolemaic 5](image3.png)

### Ptolemaic 6

- **Site:** Karnak
- **Shape:** small slender jar with flat base
- **Material:** not stated
- **Manufacture:** not stated
- **Surface:** not stated
- **Reference:** Lauffray 1995: 105, Figure 53: 2
- **Dating:** Ptolemaic Period

![Image of Ptolemaic 6](image4.png)
Ptolemaic 7

Site: Tebtynis
Shape: jar with cylindrical neck and recurved rim
Material: rough Nile alluvium
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Marchand 1996: 182–183, Figure 28
Dating: 4th century B.C.

Ptolemaic 8

Site: Karnak
Shape: jar with flaring rim
Material: not stated
Manufacture: not stated
Surface: not stated
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 103, Figure 52: 252
Dating: Ptolemaic Period

Ptolemaic 9

Site: Karnak
Shape: ovoid jar with straight rim
Material: not stated
Manufacture: not stated
Surface: not stated
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 103, Figure 52: 284, 226
Dating: Ptolemaic Period
### Ptolemaic 10

- **Site:** Karnak  
- **Shape:** small globular jar with flat base  
- **Material:** not stated  
- **Manufacture:** not stated  
- **Surface:** not stated  
- **Reference:** Lauffray 1995: 93, Figure 45: 200  
- **Dating:** Ptolemaic Period

![Ptolemaic 10](image1)

### Ptolemaic 11

- **Site:** Karnak  
- **Shape:** small bag-shaped jar with rounded rim  
- **Material:** not stated  
- **Manufacture:** not stated  
- **Surface:** not stated  
- **Reference:** Lauffray 1995: 100, Figure 49: 39  
- **Dating:** Ptolemaic Period

![Ptolemaic 11](image2)

### Ptolemaic 12

- **Site:** Karnak  
- **Shape:** small globular jar with flat base  
- **Material:** not stated  
- **Manufacture:** thrown (?)  
- **Surface:** not stated  
- **Reference:** Lauffray 1995: 90–91, Figure 43: 360  
- **Dating:** early Roman Period

![Ptolemaic 12](image3)

### Ptolemaic 13

- **Site:** Karnak  
- **Shape:** small ovoid jar with ring base  
- **Material:** not stated  
- **Manufacture:** not stated  
- **Surface:** not stated  
- **Reference:** Lauffray 1995: 93, Figure 45: 201  
- **Dating:** Ptolemaic Period

![Ptolemaic 13](image4)
Ptolemaic 14

Site: Karnak
Shape: small globular jar with ring base
Material: not stated
Manufacture: not stated
Surface: black-painted decoration
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 100, Figure 49: 20
Dating: Ptolemaic Period

Ptolemaic 15

Site: Karnak
Shape: small beaker with flat base
Material: not stated
Manufacture: not stated
Surface: not stated
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 90, Figure 42: 329
Dating: Ptolemaic Period

Ptolemaic 16, 17

Site: Karnak
Shape: globular jars with recurved rims
Material: not stated
Manufacture: not stated
Surface: not stated
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 107, Figure 54: 117, 105
Dating: Ptolemaic Period

Ptolemaic 18

Site: Karnak
Shape: bag-shaped jar with straight rim and flat base
Material: not stated
Manufacture: not stated
Surface: not stated
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 92, Figure 44: 133
Dating: Ptolemaic Period
Ptolemaic 19

Site: Karnak  
Shape: bag-shaped jar with straight rim  
Material: not stated  
Manufacture: not stated  
Surface: not stated  
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 89, Figure 42: 298  
Dating: Ptolemaic Period

Ptolemaic 20

Site: Karnak  
Shape: small carinated jar with round base  
Material: not stated  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: red/orange-slipped  
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 94–95, Figure 46: 57  
Dating: Ptolemaic, although the form already existed in 21st Dynasty

Ptolemaic 21

Site: Tebtynis  
Shape: jar with slightly incurved walls  
Material: rough Nile alluvium with many plant inclusions  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: brown/orange-slipped  
Reference: Marchand 1996: 181–182, Figure 21  
Dating: 4th century B.C.

Ptolemaic 22

Site: Karnak  
Shape: jar with short neck  
Material: not stated  
Manufacture: not stated  
Surface: not stated  
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 108, Figure 55: 165  
Dating: Ptolemaic Period
Ptolemaic 23

Site: Tebtynis  
Shape: jar with short cylindrical neck and small ledge outside below rim  
Material: Nile alluvial with many plant inclusions  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: red-slipped, smoothed  
Reference: Marchand 1996: 184–185, Figure 39  
Dating: end of 3rd–2nd century B.C.

Ptolemaic 24

Site: Tebtynis  
Shape: jar with slightly flaring rim  
Material: rough Nile alluvium  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed  
Reference: Marchand 1996: 181–182, Figure 24  
Dating: 4th century B.C.

Ptolemaic 25

Site: Tebtynis  
Shape: jar with slightly flaring rim  
Material: rough Nile alluvium with many plant inclusions  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: red-slipped, smoothed  
Reference: Marchand 1996: 184–185, Figure 39  
Dating: end of 3rd–2nd century B.C.

Ptolemaic 26

Site: Tebtynis  
Shape: jar with flaring rim  
Material: rough Nile alluvium  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed  
Reference: Marchand 1996: 181–182, Figure 26  
Dating: 4th century B.C.
Ptolemaic 27

Site: Elephantine
Shape: tall ovoid jar with bent rim and ring base
Material: NC, variant 1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: pale red-washed, with string impression
Reference: Aston 1999: 340, 343, Plate 116, Figure 3059
Dating: late 3rd–2nd century B.C.

Ptolemaic 28

Site: Elephantine
Shape: neckless, tall bag-shaped jar
Material: NC, variant 1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: pale red-washed
Reference: Aston 1999: 343–344, Plate 116, Figure 3061
Dating: late 3rd–2nd century B.C.
Ptolemaic 29

Site: Karnak  
Shape: bag-shaped jar with round base and one handle  
Material: brown-red  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed  
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 106–107, Figure 54: 137  
Dating: Ptolemaic Period

Ptolemaic 30

Site: Karnak  
Shape: jug with ring base and one handle  
Material: not stated  
Manufacture: not stated  
Surface: not stated  
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 103, Figure 52: 224  
 Dating: Ptolemaic Period

Ptolemaic 31

Site: Elephantine  
Shape: flask with flat base and one handle  
Material: K5 fabric  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed  
Reference: Aston 1999: 262–263, Plate 84, Figure 2278  
Dating: 4th century B.C.  
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 1.2

Ptolemaic 32

Site: Karnak  
Shape: jug with conical neck and globular body with one vertical handle  
Material: not stated  
Manufacture: thrown (?)  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 89, 91, Figure 42: 377  
Dating: Ptolemaic Period
**Ptolemaic 33**

*Site:* Tell Atrib  
*Shape:* one-handled jar with globular body, flaring rim, and ring base (*oinochoe*)  
*Material:* silt  
*Manufacture:* thrown  
*Surface:* uncoated, polished  
*Reference:* Południkiewicz 1992: 97, Figure 3  
*Dating:* Ptolemaic Period  
*Representative Example:* similar to Color Plate 1.1

**Ptolemaic 34**

*Site:* Karnak  
*Shape:* jug with conical neck, globular body, and one vertical handle  
*Material:* not stated  
*Manufacture:* not stated  
*Surface:* not stated  
*Reference:* Lauffray 1995: 100, Figure 49: 26  
*Dating:* Ptolemaic Period

**Ptolemaic 35**

*Site:* Karnak  
*Shape:* globular jug with one small vertical handle and ring base  
*Material:* not stated  
*Manufacture:* not stated  
*Surface:* not stated  
*Reference:* Lauffray 1995: 93, Figure 45: 176  
*Dating:* Ptolemaic Period
### Ptolemaic 36

- **Site:** Karnak
- **Shape:** jug with globular body, ring base, short narrow neck, flat spout, and one handle
- **Material:** pink
- **Manufacture:** thrown
- **Surface:** plain
- **Reference:** Lauffray 1995: 94–95, Figure 46: 79
- **Dating:** Ptolemaic Period

### Ptolemaic 37

- **Site:** Karnak
- **Shape:** jug with globular body, ring base, short narrow neck, and modeled rim
- **Material:** not stated
- **Manufacture:** not stated
- **Surface:** not stated
- **Reference:** Lauffray 1995: 107, Figure 54: 109
- **Dating:** Ptolemaic Period

### Ptolemaic 38

- **Site:** Tell Atrib
- **Shape:** small globular jar with one vertical handle and short narrow neck (*aryballos*)
- **Material:** silt
- **Manufacture:** thrown
- **Surface:** uncoated, polished
- **Reference:** Południkiewicz 1992: 98, Figure 5
- **Dating:** second half of the 2nd century B.C.
**Ptolemaic 39**

- **Site:** Tell Atrib
- **Shape:** globular jar with recurved rim and ring base (*amphora*)
- **Material:** silt
- **Manufacture:** thrown
- **Surface:** white-coated, with black painted decoration
- **Reference:** Południkiewicz 1992: 100–101, Figure 9
- **Dating:** Ptolemaic Period

**Ptolemaic 40**

- **Site:** Tell Atrib
- **Shape:** biconical vessel with recurved rim and ring base; the pot has two handles, larger one is vertical, and smaller is horizontal (*hydria*)
- **Material:** silt
- **Manufacture:** thrown
- **Surface:** white wash, smoothed outside with black painted decoration
- **Reference:** Południkiewicz 1992: 98–99, Figure 7
- **Dating:** the turn of the 3rd-2nd century B.C.

**Ptolemaic 41**

- **Site:** Karnak
- **Shape:** jar with long neck and two handles
- **Material:** not stated
- **Manufacture:** thrown
- **Surface:** not stated
- **Reference:** Lauffray 1995: 94–95, Figure 46: 209
- **Dating:** Ptolemaic Period
Ptolemaic 42, 43

Site: Karnak  
Shape: jars with short necks and two handles  
(cooking pots)  
Material: not stated  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: not stated  
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 94–95,  
Figure 46: 208–207  
Dating: Ptolemaic Period

Ptolemaic 44

Site: Karnak  
Shape: wide-mouthed jar with ring base and two handles  
Material: beige  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 93, 95, Figure 45: 214  
Dating: Ptolemaic–Roman

Ptolemaic 45

Site: Karnak  
Shape: wide-mouthed jar with rounded base and two handles  
Material: not stated  
Manufacture: not stated  
Surface: not stated  
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 103, Figure 52: 249  
 Dating: Ptolemaic Period

Ptolemaic 46

Site: Karnak  
Shape: wide-mouthed jar with rounded base and two handles  
Material: not stated  
Manufacture: not stated  
Surface: not stated  
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 89, Figure 42: 203  
Dating: Ptolemaic Period
Ptolemaic 47

Site: Elephantine  
Shape: large carinated bowl with handles  
Material: NC, variant 1  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: black- and red-painted on yellow ware  
Reference: Aston 1999: 291–292, Plate 95, Figure 2532  
Dating: 3rd century B.C.

Ptolemaic 48

Site: Elephantine  
Shape: large jar with thickened rim and two small handles  
Material: NC, variant 1  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: pale red-washed, cream-slipped on interior, with string impression  
Reference: Aston 1999: 316–317, Plate 106, Figure 2781  
Dating: 3rd century B.C.

Ptolemaic 49

Site: Karnak  
Shape: wide-mouthed jar with rounded base and two handles  
Material: not stated  
Manufacture: not stated  
Surface: not stated  
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 108–109, Figure 55: 161  
Dating: Ptolemaic Period
Ptolemaic 50

Site: Karnak
Shape: bag-shaped jar with pointed base, wide rim, and two handles
Material: brown-red
Manufacture: not stated
Surface: not stated
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 106–107, Figure 54: 141
Dating: Ptolemaic Period

Ptolemaic 51

Site: Karnak
Shape: bag-shaped jar with round base and four handles
Material: brown-red
Manufacture: not stated
Surface: not stated
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 106–107, Figure 54: 136
Dating: Ptolemaic Period

Ptolemaic 52

Site: Karnak
Shape: small globular jar with rounded base and two small pierced handles
Material: not stated
Manufacture: not stated
Surface: not stated
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 90, Figure 43: 191
Dating: Ptolemaic Period

Ptolemaic 53

Site: Karnak
Shape: bag-shaped jar with round base and two handles
Material: brown-red
Manufacture: not stated
Surface: not stated
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 106–107, Figure 54: 138
Dating: Ptolemaic Period
**Ptolemaic 54**

- **Site:** Elephantine
- **Shape:** two-handled neckless storage jar
- **Material:** NC, variant 1
- **Manufacture:** thrown
- **Surface:** smoothed
- **Reference:** Aston 1999: 327–328, Plate 110, Figure 2919
- **Dating:** 3rd century B.C.

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**Ptolemaic 55**

- **Site:** Karnak
- **Shape:** ovoid two-handled jar with narrow neck
- **Material:** not stated
- **Manufacture:** not stated
- **Surface:** not stated
- **Reference:** Lauffray 1995: 107, Figure 54: 144
- **Dating:** Ptolemaic Period

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**Ptolemaic 56**

- **Site:** Elephantine
- **Shape:** two-handled jar with globular body and flat base
- **Material:** NC, variant 1
- **Manufacture:** thrown
- **Surface:** smoothed
- **Reference:** Aston 1999: 254–255, Plate 80, Figure 2216
- **Dating:** 4th century B.C.
Ptolemaic 57

Site: Elephantine
Shape: two-handled globular jar with ring base
Material: NC, variant 1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: black- and red-painted on yellow coat
Reference: Aston 1999: 317–318, Plate 106, Figure 2793
Dating: 3rd century B.C.

Ptolemaic 58

Site: Karnak
Shape: jar with ring base, narrow cylindrical neck, and two handles
Material: beige
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 93, 95, Figure 45: 213
Dating: Ptolemaic Period

Ptolemaic 59

Site: Karnak
Shape: amphora with narrow cylindrical neck
Material: not stated
Manufacture: not stated
Surface: not stated
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 98, Figure 48: 247
Dating: Ptolemaic Period
Ptolemaic 60

Site: Karnak
Shape: amphora with ovoid body and knobbed base
Material: not stated
Manufacture: not stated
Surface: not stated
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 107–109, Figure 54: 147
Dating: 2nd century B.C.
Ptolemaic 61

**Site:** Elephantine

**Shape:** amphora with ovoid body and long cylindrical neck

**Material:** NB2, sandy

**Manufacture:** thrown

**Surface:** smoothed

**Reference:** Aston 1999: 332–333, Plate 111, Figure 2934

**Dating:** late 3rd–2nd century B.C.
Ptolemaic 62

Site: Karnak
Shape: small globular jar with ledge rim and ring base
Material: not stated
Manufacture: not stated
Surface: not stated
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 108, Figure 55: 116
Dating: Ptolemaic Period

Ptolemaic 63

Site: Karnak
Shape: large globular jar with ring base and four handles
Material: not stated
Manufacture: not stated
Surface: not stated
Dating: Ptolemaic–Roman Period

Ptolemaic 64

Site: Karnak
Shape: globular jar with ring base and four small handles
Material: beige
 Manufacture: not stated
Surface: not stated
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 106–107, Figure 54: 118
Dating: Ptolemaic Period
**Ptolemaic 65**

**Site:** Karnak  
**Shape:** large ovoid jar with pointed base and two small handles  
**Material:** not stated  
**Manufacture:** not stated  
**Surface:** not stated, with red and black painted decoration  
**Reference:** Lauffray 1995: 101, Figure 50: 76  
**Dating:** Ptolemaic Period
Ptolemaic 66

Site: Elephantine
Shape: large cylindrical vessel with flat base (*pithos*)
Material: NC, variant 2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed, with decorative appliques
Reference: Aston 1999: 270–271, Plate 87, Figure 2337
Dating: 4th century B.C.
Ptolemaic 67

Site: Elephantine
Shape: four-handled cylindrical jar with short neck
Material: NB2, variant 2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red wash
Reference: Aston 1999: 281–282, Plate 91, Figure 2437
Dating: 3rd century B.C.
Ptolemaic 68

Site: Karnak
Shape: globular jar with long cylindrical neck, triangular rim, and hole in bottom
Material: beige
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 93, 95, Figure 45: 212
Dating: Ptolemaic Period
Ptolemaic 69

**Site:** Elephantine  
**Shape:** ovoid jar with narrow neck and simple rim  
**Material:** Fabric K200  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** black paint on orange-slipped ware  
**Reference:** Aston 1999: 317–318, Plate 106, Figure 2800  
**Dating:** 3rd century B.C.
Ptolemaic 70

Site: Elephantine  
Shape: large ovoid jar with long cylindrical neck, recurred rim, and pointed base  
Material: L1 fabric  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: black-painted  
Reference: Aston 1999: 327–328, Plate 110, Figure 2913  
Dating: 3rd century B.C.
Ptolemaic 71

Site: Karnak  
Shape: jar with ledge rim and a horizontal handle  
Material: not stated  
Manufacture: not stated  
Surface: not stated  
Reference: Lauffray 1995  
Dating: Ptolemaic Period

Ptolemaic 72

Site: Karnak  
Shape: jar with straight rim and a horizontal handle  
Material: not stated  
Manufacture: not stated  
Surface: not stated  
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 94, Figure 46: 171  
Dating: Ptolemaic Period

Ptolemaic 73

Site: Elephantine  
Shape: globular jar with ledge rim and two horizontal handles (cooking pot)  
Material: MA4, variant 1  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed  
Reference: Aston 1999: 317–318, Plate 106, Figure 2796  
Dating: 3rd century B.C.

Ptolemaic 74

Site: Atfieh  
Shape: carinated cup with two high vertical handles and ring base (kantharos)  
Material: NB  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: outside red-slipped, polished  
Reference: Bourriau 1981: 85, Figure 168  
Dating: Ptolemaic Period, from the mid-3rd century B.C.  
Illustration: Color Plate 1.3
Ptolemaic 75

Site: Elephantine
Shape: deep vessel with flaring walls and two horizontal ledge handles (*krater*)
Material: NC, variant 1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: black and red-painted on yellow ware
Reference: Aston 1999: 291–292, Plate 95, Figure 2530
Dating: 3rd century B.C.
Ptolemaic 76

Site: Elephantine  
Shape: deep two-handed bowl with ring base  
Material: NC, variant 1  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: pale red-washed, with string impression  
Reference: Aston 1999: 342–343, Plate 116, Figure 3052  
Dating: late 3rd–2nd century B.C.
Ptolemaic 77

Site: Tell Atrib
Shape: large globular vessel with wide rim, ring base, and two short vertical handles (*krater*)
Material: silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: matte-washed, with white painted decoration
Reference: Południkiewicz 1992: 97, Figure 1
Dating: Ptolemy V1
Ptolemaic 78

Site: Elephantine
Shape: large globular vessel with narrow neck and slightly recurved rim
Material: MC
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: black-slipped
Reference: Aston 1999: 352–353, Plate 121, Figure 3127
Dating: late 3rd–2nd centuries B.C.
Ptolemaic 79

Site: Karnak
Shape: bag-shaped jar with wide rim and knobbed base
Material: not stated
Manufacture: not stated
Surface: not stated
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 105, Figure 53: 14
Dating: Ptolemaic Period
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 2.2

Ptolemaic 80, 81

Site: Karnak
Shape: small plates with flat bases
Material: not stated
Manufacture: not stated
Surface: not stated
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 102, 104, Figure 51: 212, 216
Dating: Ptolemaic Period

Ptolemaic 82

Site: Karnak
Shape: bowl with flat base
Material: not stated
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-coated interior and on rim exterior
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 102, 104, Figure 225
Dating: Ptolemaic Period
Ptolemaic 83

Site: Karnak  
Shape: bowl with shallow ring base and incurved walls  
Material: not stated  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: red-coated, polished  
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 102, 104, Figure 51: 211  
Dating: Ptolemaic Period

Ptolemaic 84

Site: Karnak  
Shape: hemispherical bowl with a small ledge rim  
Material: not stated  
Manufacture: not stated  
Surface: not stated  
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 101, Figure 50: 173  
Dating: Ptolemaic Period

Ptolemaic 85

Site: Elephantine  
Shape: bowl with straight rim and flat base  
Material: NC, variant 1  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed  
Reference: Aston 1999: 333–334, Plate 111, Figure 2956  
Dating: late 3rd–2nd century B.C.

Ptolemaic 86

Site: Tebtynis  
Shape: carinated bowl with flat base  
Material: Nile alluvium  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: red-slipped, smoothed  
Reference: Marchand 1996: 178, 180, Figure 15  
Dating: end of Late Period
Ptolemaic 87

Site: Tebtynis
Shape: carinated bowl
Material: rough Nile alluvium with many plant remains
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped, smoothed
Reference: Marchand 1996: 178, 181, Figure 19
Dating: 4th century B.C.

Ptolemaic 88

Site: Karnak
Shape: dish with flat base
Material: not stated
Manufacture: not stated
Surface: not stated
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 94, Figure 46: 130
Dating: Ptolemaic Period

Ptolemaic 89

Site: Tebtynis
Shape: carinated bowl
Material: Nile alluvium with many plant inclusions
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped, smoothed
Reference: Marchand 1996: 181–182, Figure 20
Dating: 4th century B.C.

Ptolemaic 90

Site: Karnak
Shape: dish with straight walls and ring base
Material: not stated
Manufacture: not stated
Surface: not stated
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 94, Figure 46: 142
Dating: Ptolemaic Period
Ptolemaic 91

Site: Karnak  
Shape: dish with straight walls and concave base  
Material: not stated  
Manufacture: not stated  
Surface: not stated  
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 92, Figure 44: 350  
Dating: Ptolemaic Period

Ptolemaic 92

Site: Karnak  
Shape: carinated bowl  
Material: not stated  
Manufacture: not stated  
Surface: not stated  
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 103, Figure 52: 222  
Dating: Ptolemaic Period

Ptolemaic 93

Site: Karnak  
Shape: carinated bowl with rounded base  
Material: not stated  
Manufacture: not stated  
Surface: not stated  
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 93, Figure 45: 216  
Dating: Ptolemaic Period
Ptolemaic 94

Site: Elephantine
Shape: bowl with incurved rim and ring base
Material: NC, variant 1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: pink/cream-slipped ware
Reference: Aston 1999: 348–349, Plate 119, Figure 3098
Dating: late 3rd–2nd century B.C.

Ptolemaic 95

Site: Karnak
Shape: small hemispherical bowl with incurved rim and ring base
Material: not stated
Manufacture: not stated
Surface: not stated
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 100, Figure 49: 113
Dating: Ptolemaic Period

Ptolemaic 96

Site: Karnak
Shape: small hemispherical bowl with incurved rim and ring base
Material: not stated
Manufacture: not stated
Surface: not stated
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 96, Figure 47: 122
Dating: Ptolemaic Period

Ptolemaic 97

Site: Karnak
Shape: hemispherical bowl on ring base
Material: brown-red
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-brown slip
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 90–91, Figure 44: 403
Dating: shape known from 26th Dynasty onwards, here with strongly incurved walls—Ptolemaic and Roman Periods
Ptolemaic 98

Site: Elephantine
Shape: beaker with incurved rim and ring base
Material: NC, variant 1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: cream-slipped, black-painted
Reference: Aston 1999: 350–351, Plate 120, Figure 3107
Dating: late 3rd–2nd century B.C.

Ptolemaic 99

Site: Karnak
Shape: beaker with bent walls and ring base
Material: not stated
Manufacture: not stated
Surface: not stated
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 92, Figure 44: 132
Dating: Ptolemaic Period

Ptolemaic 100

Site: Karnak
Shape: beaker with bent walls and ring base
Material: not stated
Manufacture: not stated
Surface: not stated
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 94, Figure 46: 112
Dating: Ptolemaic Period
Ptolemaic 101, 102

Site: Karnak  
Shape: dishes with carinated walls  
Material: not stated  
Manufacture: not stated  
Surface: not stated  
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 92, Figure 44: 129, 135  
Dating: Ptolemaic Period

Ptolemaic 103

Site: Karnak  
Shape: deep bowl with slight carination and ring base  
Material: not stated  
Manufacture: not stated  
Surface: not stated  
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 94, Figure 46: 132  
Dating: Ptolemaic Period

Ptolemaic 104

Site: Elephantine  
Shape: bowl with modeled rim and raised base  
Material: NC, variant 1  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: pink/cream-slipped  
Reference: Aston 1999: 348–349, Plate 119, Figure 3092  
Dating: late 3rd–2nd century B.C.
Ptolemaic 105, 106

Site: Karnak  
Shape: bowls with ring bases and slightly recurved rim  
Material: not stated  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain (?), with red and black painted decoration  
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 96–97, Figure 47: 204, 203  
Dating: end of Ptolemaic–beginning of Roman (1st–2nd century B.C.)

Ptolemaic 107

Site: Tebtynis  
Shape: hemispherical bowl with rounded rim  
Material: Nile alluvium with many plant inclusions  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: red-slipped, smoothed  
Reference: Marchand 1996: 184–185, Figure 38  
Dating: Ptolemaic Period

Ptolemaic 108, 109

Site: Karnak  
Shape: small conical cups with ring bases  
Material: not stated  
Manufacture: not stated  
Surface: not stated  
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 100, Figure 49: 192b, 22  
Dating: Ptolemaic Period
Ptolemaic 110

**Site:** Karnak  
**Shape:** bowl with ring base and recurved rim  
**Material:** not stated  
**Manufacture:** not stated  
**Surface:** not stated  
**Reference:** Lauffray 1995: 98–99, Figure 48: 243  
**Dating:** Ptolemaic Period

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Ptolemaic 111

**Site:** Karnak  
**Shape:** bowl with ring base and everted rim  
**Material:** orange  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** red-slipped, with black painted decoration  
**Reference:** Lauffray 1995: 88, 90, Figure 43: 179  
**Dating:** end of Ptolemaic–beginning of Roman Period

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Ptolemaic 112

**Site:** Karnak  
**Shape:** carinated bowl with small ring base and slightly flaring rim  
**Material:** not stated  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** red-slipped, with black painted decoration  
**Remarks:** imported ware  
**Reference:** Lauffray 1995: 102, 104, Figure 51: 280  
**Dating:** not stated

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Ptolemaic 113

**Site:** Karnak  
**Shape:** dish with modeled rim  
**Material:** not stated  
**Manufacture:** not stated  
**Surface:** not stated  
**Reference:** Lauffray 1995: 98, Figure 48: 242  
**Dating:** Ptolemaic Period
Ptolemaic 114

**Site:** Karnak  
**Shape:** small dish with ledge rim and ring base  
**Material:** not stated  
**Manufacture:** not stated  
**Surface:** not stated  
**Reference:** Lauffray 1995: 108–109, Figure 55: 154  
** Dating:** Ptolemaic Period

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Ptolemaic 115

**Site:** Elephantine  
**Shape:** deep basin with ledge rim  
**Material:** NC, variant 1  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** black-slipped rim on cream/pink-slipped ware  
**Reference:** Aston 1999: 317–318, Plate 106, Figure 2787  
**Dating:** 3rd century B.C.
Ptolemaic 116

Site: Karnak
Shape: deep basin with recurved rim and globular body
Material: brick
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red- and beige-slipped, with black painted decoration
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 96–97, Figure 47: 72
Dating: Ptolemaic Period

Ptolemaic 117

Site: Karnak
Shape: deep basin with recurved rim and globular body
Material: not stated
Manufacture: not stated
Surface: not stated
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 94, Figure 46: 150
Dating: Ptolemaic Period
Ptolemaic 118

Site: Karnak
Shape: large basin with modeled rim
Material: not stated
Manufacture: not stated
Surface: not stated
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 92, Figure 44: 357
Dating: Ptolemaic Period

Ptolemaic 119

Site: Tebtynis
Shape: large basin with thickened rim
Material: rough Nile alluvium
Manufacture: not stated
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Marchand 1996: 183–184, Figure 32
Dating: 4th century B.C.

Ptolemaic 120

Site: Elephantine
Shape: carinated bowl
Material: MA4, variant 2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Aston 1999: 317–318, Plate 106, Figure 2798
Dating: 3rd century B.C.
**Ptolemaic 121**

*Site:* Karnak  
*Shape:* carinated bowl with flat base  
*Material:* not stated  
*Manufacture:* thrown  
*Surface:* plain, with black painted decoration  
*Reference:* Lauffray 1995: 89, 91, Figure 42: 390  
* Dating:* shape known already during the 26th Dynasty, but such decoration can be dated to the Ptolemaic Period

**Ptolemaic 122**

*Site:* Tebtyinis  
*Shape:* carinated bowl/bottle neck(?)  
*Material:* Nile alluvium with plant inclusions  
*Manufacture:* thrown  
*Surface:* red-slipped on outside  
*Reference:* Marchand 1996: 181–183, Figure 27  
* Dating:* Late Period?

**Ptolemaic 123**

*Site:* Tebtyinis  
*Shape:* bowl with long rim  
*Material:* Nile alluvium with plant inclusions  
*Manufacture:* thrown  
*Surface:* red/orange-slipped  
*Reference:* Marchand 1996: 178, 180, Figure 16  
* Dating:* 4th century B.C.

**Ptolemaic 124**

*Site:* Tebtyinis  
*Shape:* bowl with recurved rim and ring base  
*Material:* Nile alluvium with plant inclusions  
*Manufacture:* thrown  
*Surface:* red-slipped, polished  
*Reference:* Marchand 1996: 178, 181, Figure 18  
* Dating:* Late Period?
Ptolemaic 125

**Site:** Karnak  
**Shape:** shallow bowl with ring base and incurved rim  
**Material:** not stated  
**Manufacture:** thrown (?)  
**Surface:** plain (?)  
**Reference:** Lauffray 1995: 98–99, Figure 48: 223  
**Dating:** Ptolemaic Period

![Ptolemaic 125 Image](image)

Ptolemaic 126

**Site:** Tell Atrib  
**Shape:** plate with recurved rim and ring base  
**Material:** silt  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** smoothed, fired in reduced atmosphere giving a black color to the surface  
**Remark:** imitation of black-glazed Greek plates  
**Reference:** Południkiewicz 1992: 100–101, Figure 11  
**Dating:** end of the 3rd–beginning of the 2nd century B.C.

![Ptolemaic 126 Image](image)

Ptolemaic 127

**Site:** Karnak  
**Shape:** dish with ring base  
**Material:** not stated  
**Manufacture:** not stated  
**Surface:** not stated  
**Reference:** Lauffray 1995: 89, Figure 42: 366  
**Dating:** Ptolemaic Period

![Ptolemaic 127 Image](image)

Ptolemaic 128

**Site:** Karnak  
**Shape:** dish with ledge rim and flat base  
**Material:** not stated  
**Manufacture:** not stated  
**Surface:** not stated  
**Reference:** Lauffray 1995: 96, Figure 46: 152  
**Dating:** Ptolemaic Period

![Ptolemaic 128 Image](image)
Ptolemaic 129

Site: Elephantine  
Shape: four-handled dish with modeled rim and ring base  
Material: NC, variant 1  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: cream-slipped, black-painted  
Reference: Aston 1999: 348–349, Plate 119, Figure 3104  
Dating: late 3rd–2nd century B.C.

Ptolemaic 130

Site: Karnak  
Shape: wide basin with modeled rim and ledge handles  
Material: not stated  
Manufacture: not stated  
Surface: not stated  
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 107, Figure 54: 110  
Dating: Ptolemaic Period

Ptolemaic 131

Site: Karnak  
Shape: dish with carinated walls, two horizontal handles, and ring base  
Material: not stated  
Manufacture: not stated  
Surface: not stated  
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 89, Figure 42: 297  
Dating: Ptolemaic Period
**Ptolemaic 132**

- **Site:** Karnak  
- **Shape:** small beaker with incurved rim and ring base  
- **Material:** not stated  
- **Manufacture:** not stated  
- **Surface:** not stated  
- **Reference:** Lauffray 1995: 98, Figure 48: 244  
- **Dating:** Ptolemaic Period

![Diagram of Ptolemaic 132](image)

**Ptolemaic 133**

- **Site:** Karnak  
- **Shape:** small stand with ring base  
- **Material:** not stated  
- **Manufacture:** not stated  
- **Surface:** not stated  
- **Reference:** Lauffray 1995: 93, Figure 45: 330  
- **Dating:** Ptolemaic Period

![Diagram of Ptolemaic 133](image)

**Ptolemaic 134**

- **Site:** Elephantine  
- **Shape:** stand with ring base  
- **Material:** NC, variant 1  
- **Manufacture:** thrown  
- **Surface:** white-washed  
- **Reference:** Aston 1999: 351–352, Plate 120, Figure 3119  
- **Dating:** late 3rd–2nd century B.C.

![Diagram of Ptolemaic 134](image)
Ptolemaic 135

Site: Elephantine
Shape: basin with modeled rim and ring base
Material: NC, variant 1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: cream/pink-slipped
Reference: Aston 1999: 348–349, Plate 119, Figure 3101
Dating: late 3rd–2nd century B.C.

Ptolemaic 136

Site: Karnak
Shape: small bird(?)-shaped pot with one handle
Material: not stated
Manufacture: not stated
Surface: not stated
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 103, Figure 52: 214
Dating: Ptolemaic Period

Ptolemaic 137

Site: Karnak
Shape: long cylindrical beaker
Material: not stated
Manufacture: not stated
Surface: not stated
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 103, Figure 52: 230
Dating: Ptolemaic Period
Ptolemaic 138

Site: Tebtyinis
Shape: lid
Material: rough Nile alluvium
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red/orange-slipped
Reference: Marchand 1996: 183–184, Figure 36
Dating: 4th century B.C.

Ptolemaic 139

Site: Elephantine
Shape: lid
Material: NC, variant 2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Aston 1999: 260, 263, Plate 84, Figure 2274
Dating: 4th century B.C.

Ptolemaic 140

Site: Karnak
Shape: biconical stand
Material: not stated
Manufacture: not stated
Surface: not stated
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 108, Figure 55: 139
Dating: Ptolemaic Period

Ptolemaic 141

Site: Karnak
Shape: narrow cylindrical stand
Material: not stated
Manufacture: not stated
Surface: not stated
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 108, Figure 55: 124
Dating: Ptolemaic Period
Ptolemaic 142

Site: Elephantine
Shape: ring stand
Material: NC, variant 1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: pale red-washed
Reference: Aston 1999: 326–327, Plate 110, Figure 2903
Dating: 3rd century B.C.

Ptolemaic 143

Site: Tebtynis
Shape: stand
Material: rough Nile clay
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red/orange-slipped
Reference: Marchand 1996: 183–184, Figure 35
Dating: 4th century B.C.

Ptolemaic 144

Site: Karnak
Shape: biconical stand
Material: not stated
Manufacture: not stated
Surface: not stated
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 101, Figure 50: 75
Dating: Ptolemaic Period

Ptolemaic 145

Site: Karnak
Shape: flat tray
Material: not stated
Manufacture: not stated
Surface: not stated
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 108–109, Figure 55: 189
Dating: Ptolemaic Period
Early Roman Period

1st century B.C.–4th century A.D.

Material
The most common clay exploited during the Early Roman Period was Nile silt, although marl fabrics were also used. Local sources of kaolinite clays (Aswan Ware) were utilized as well as Northwest Coastal fabrics from the Alexandria region. The Roman Period in Egypt can be also characterized by imported wares, such as African Red Slip Ware, Cypriot Sigillata, Eastern Sigillata A, Eastern Sigillata B, and Pontic Sigillata, known from various provinces of the Roman Empire.

For a key to clay type abbreviations, please see Clay/Fabric Descriptions, pp. 24–27.

Manufacture
Roman ceramics were mostly thrown, although some were also made in molds.

Surface
The most common surface treatment was simple smoothing. The pots were also burnished or polished in rarer cases. Coats of color were also used, especially red and, less frequently, white. At times imported wares were imitated in local materials, particularly African Red Slip Ware. These imitations are called Egyptian Red Slip Ware.

Roman Period pottery can also be distinguished by its decoration. The most characteristic is an applied decoration called barbotine, although it does not appear often. It was made of white kaolinite clay to contrast with the darker, smoothed background. Painted motifs were also used, such as simple horizontal bands or floral designs. Most often black, red, or white paint was applied to an uncoated surface. Rarer are pots with a white coat and black paint. Vessels with incised, for instance, roulette, and stamped decoration also occur.

Types
Forms of the Roman Periods were influenced by Roman production. Many shapes made in Egypt were imitations of those made elsewhere within the Roman Empire. However local Egyptian types can also be distinguished. Large transport amphorae had already been introduced to Egypt during the previous Ptolemaic Period. But the appearance of these shapes among native Egyptian ceramics clearly represents a new tradition. Very common are spindle-shaped amphorae with long, straight, thin necks, rounded shoulders and solid, frequently knobbed, bases. Another common type was the amphora with a ribbed neck and a rim rounded on top. Kegs with long cylindrical necks affixed to the longer side of the vessel, which were known from at least the Late Period, were still produced. Roman Period potters manufactured large quantities of flagons (restricted vessels with a spout and one handle), costrels (jars with globular bodies, narrow neck, and double handles, also called pilgrim flasks in previous periods), jars, and one-handled juglets for use as transport containers. Cooking pots, storage jars, shallow bread trays, dolium (large storage jars), and casseroles (shallow open vessels, sometimes with handles) were used for food preparation and storage. Mortarium with a broad, out-turned curved rim and internal ribs were used in the kitchen for grinding food stuffs. Fine table wares are also found among Early Roman Period ceramics. Vessels with thin walls and often with barbotine or painted decoration were used as drinking beakers. Rims and handles of some vessels were shaped like waves, giving additional decoration to the vessels.

For photos of ceramics representative of this period, see Color Plates 3 and 4.
Bibliography


Early Roman 1

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: single-handled globular flagon with spout
Material: Fabric 2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: patchy dull light red slip on outside
Reference: Tomber 2006: 27–28, Figure 1.6: 1-46, Type 1 (thin-walled ware)
Dating: Roman Period

Early Roman 2

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: single (?)-handled flagon with broad rim and slightly upturned lip
Material: Fabric 1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 27–28, Figure 1.6: 2-47, Type 2 (thin-walled ware)
Dating: Antonine (138–161 A.D.)

Early Roman 3

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: flagon with slightly grooved upright rim
Material: Fabric 3
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 27–28, Figure 1.6: 3-48, Type 3 (thin-walled ware)
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+

Early Roman 4

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: narrow-mouthed jar with out-turned triangular-shaped rim and long neck
Material: Fabric 3
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 28, Figure 1.6: 4-49, Type 4 (thin-walled ware)
Dating: Hadrianic (117–138 A.D.)
Early Roman 5

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: narrow-mouthed jar with short neck and slightly grooved rim
Material: Fabric 2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 28, Figure 1.6: 5-50, Type 5 (thin-walled ware)
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+

Early Roman 6

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: narrow-mouthed jar with flattened rim, grooved on top
Material: Fabric 3
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 28, Figure 1.6: 6-51, Type 6 (thin-walled ware)
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+

Early Roman 7

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: narrow-mouthed jar with slightly everted plain rim, long neck, and broad shoulders
Material: Fabric 1/2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain, with white barbotine decoration
Reference: Tomber 2006: 28, Figure 1.6: 7-53, Type 7 (thin-walled ware)
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+

Early Roman 8

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: narrow-mouthed jar with slightly everted thickened rim
Material: Fabric 3
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain, with white barbotine decoration
Reference: Tomber 2006: 28–29, Figure 1.6: 8-55, Type 8 (thin-walled ware)
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+
Early Roman 9

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: beaker with carinated shoulder  
Material: Fabric 2  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 29–30, Figure 1.7: 9-57, Type 9  
Dating: Early Antonine (138–161 A.D.)

Early Roman 10

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: beaker with long neck and carinated shoulder  
Material: Fabric 1  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain, with barbotine decoration  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 29–30, Figure 1.7: 10-58, Type 10  
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+

Early Roman 11

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: globular beaker with sharply everted rim  
Material: Fabric 2  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 29–30, Figure 1.7: 12-60, Type 12  
Dating: Hadrianic (117–138 A.D.)

Early Roman 12

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: beaker with straight walls and upright rim  
Material: Fabric 1/2  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain, with white barbotine decoration  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 29–30, Figure 1.7: 13-61, Type 13  
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Early Roman 13</th>
<th>Early Roman 14</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Site:</strong> Mons Claudianus</td>
<td><strong>Site:</strong> Mons Claudianus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shape:</strong> beaker with incurved rim and wide girth</td>
<td><strong>Shape:</strong> beaker with incurved rim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material:</strong> Fabric 3</td>
<td><strong>Material:</strong> Fabric 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manufacture:</strong> thrown</td>
<td><strong>Manufacture:</strong> thrown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Surface:</strong> plain, with white barbotine decoration</td>
<td><strong>Surface:</strong> plain, with white barbotine decoration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reference:</strong> Tomber 2006: 29–30, Figure 1.7: 14-62, Type 14 (thin-walled ware)</td>
<td><strong>Reference:</strong> Tomber 2006: 29–31, Figure 1.7: 15-63, Type 15 (thin-walled ware)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dating:</strong> Antonine (138–161 A.D.)</td>
<td><strong>Dating:</strong> Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Early Roman 15</th>
<th>Early Roman 16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Site:</strong> Mons Claudianus</td>
<td><strong>Site:</strong> Mons Claudianus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shape:</strong> beaker with slightly everted rim, ledged shoulder, and flat base</td>
<td><strong>Shape:</strong> beaker with slightly everted rim, ledged shoulder, and two vertical handles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material:</strong> Fabric 3</td>
<td><strong>Material:</strong> Fabric 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manufacture:</strong> thrown</td>
<td><strong>Manufacture:</strong> thrown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Surface:</strong> plain, with white barbotine decoration</td>
<td><strong>Surface:</strong> plain, with white barbotine decoration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reference:</strong> Tomber 2006: 30–31, Figure 1.7: 16-73, Type 16 (thin-walled ware)</td>
<td><strong>Reference:</strong> Tomber 2006: 32–33, Figure 1.8: 19-85, Type 19 (thin-walled ware)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dating:</strong> Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+</td>
<td><strong>Dating:</strong> Hadrianic (117–138 A.D.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Early Roman 17

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: carinated double-handled beaker with enlarged everted rim
Material: uncertain
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain, with black painted decoration outside
Reference: Tomber 2006: 32–33, Figure 1.8: 20-86, Type 20 (thin-walled ware)
Dating: Hadrianic (117–138 A.D.)

Early Roman 18

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: globular double-handled beaker with slightly everted, grooved, triangular-shaped rim
Material: Fabric 3
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain, with white barbotine decoration
Reference: Tomber 2006: 32–33, Figure 1.8: 21-87, Type 21 (thin-walled ware)
Dating: Roman Period

Early Roman 19

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: globular beaker with upright rim, lipped inside
Material: Fabric 3
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain, with white barbotine decoration
Reference: Tomber 2006: 32–33, Figure 1.8: 22-88, Type 22 (thin-walled ware)
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)

Early Roman 20

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: globular beaker with plain slightly everted rim
Material: Fabric 1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain, with black and red painted decoration
Reference: Tomber 2006: 33, Figure 1.8: 23-89, Type 23 (thin-walled ware)
Dating: Severan (193–211 A.D.)
Early Roman 21

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: globular beaker with sharply everted plain rim
Material: Fabric 2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 33–34, Figure 1.8: 24-90, Type 24 (thin-walled ware)
Dating: Roman Period

Early Roman 22

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: globular carinated beaker
Material: Fabric 1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain, with black and white painted decoration
Reference: Tomber 2006: 33–34, Figure 1.8: 24-94, Type 25 (thin-walled ware)

Early Roman 23

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: double (?)-handled beaker with upright plain rim
Material: Fabric 4
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 33–34, Figure 1.8: 26-95, Type 26 (thin-walled ware)
Dating: Roman Period

Early Roman 24

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: double (?)-handled beaker with plain everted rim
Material: Fabric 3
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 33–34, Figure 1.8: 27-96, Type 27 (thin-walled ware)
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+
Early Roman 25

**Site:** Mons Claudianus  
**Shape:** single-handled mug with fairly straight walls and inturned rim  
**Material:** Fabric 1  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain, with white barbotine decoration  
**Reference:** Tomber 2006: 34–35, Figure 1.9: 28-97, Type 28 (thin-walled ware)  
**Dating:** Late Antonine (138–161 A.D.) or later

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Early Roman 26

**Site:** Mons Claudianus  
**Shape:** mug with slightly splayed walls and plain rim  
**Material:** Fabric 1/2  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain, with white (floral) and red (band) painted decoration  
**Reference:** Tomber 2006: 34–35, Figure 1.9: 29-98, Type 29 (thin-walled ware)  
**Dating:** Hadrianic (117–138 A.D.)

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Early Roman 27

**Site:** Mons Claudianus  
**Shape:** mug with widely splayed walls and upright plain rim  
**Material:** Fabric 1  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Tomber 2006: 34–35, Figure 1.9: 30-99, Type 30 (thin-walled ware)  
**Dating:** Roman Period

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Early Roman 28

**Site:** Mons Claudianus  
**Shape:** mug with flaring walls and slightly triangular rim  
**Material:** Fabric 2  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Tomber 2006: 35, Figure 1.9: 31-100, Type 31 (thin-walled ware)  
**Dating:** Severan (193–211 A.D.)
Early Roman 29

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: carinated bowl  
Material: Fabric 3  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 36–37,  
Figure 1.10: 32-106, Type 32  
(thin-walled ware)  
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)

Early Roman 30

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: carinated bowl with flat base  
Material: Fabric 2  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 36–37,  
Figure 1.10: 33-108, Type 33  
(thin-walled ware)  
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)

Early Roman 31

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: carinated bowl with small plain rim  
Material: Fabric 2  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 36–37,  
Figure 1.10: 34-113, Type 34  
(thin-walled ware)  
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+

Early Roman 32

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: hemispherical bowl with inturned rim and flat pedestal base  
Material: Fabric 2  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 37–38,  
Figure 1.10: 35-115, Type 35  
(thin-walled ware)  
Dating: Late Antonine (138–161 A.D.)
Early Roman 33

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: slightly carinated bowl with inside bevel on the rim, has three double-ring handles when complete
Material: Fabric 1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain, with red paint inside
Reference: Tomber 2006: 37–38, Figure 1.10: 36-119, Type 36 (thin-walled ware)
Dating: Severan (193–211 A.D.)

Early Roman 34

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: single-handled bowl with enlarged rim, grooved on the top
Material: Fabric 1/2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain, handle is moldmade with garland and head of a women
Reference: Tomber 2006: 38–39, Figure 1.11: 37-123, Type 37 (thin-walled ware)
Dating: Antonine (138–161 A.D.)

Early Roman 35

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: miniature bowl with flat base and grooved rim
Material: Fabric 2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 38, Figure 1.11: 38-126, Type 38 (thin-walled ware)
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)

Early Roman 36

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: small bowl with slightly flaring walls and a low foot-ring base and out-turned rim
Material: Fabric 4
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 38–39, Figure 1.11: 39-127, Type 39 (thin-walled ware)
Dating: Severan (193–211 A.D.)
### Early Roman 37

**Site:** Mons Claudianus  
**Shape:** small bowl with slightly flaring walls and a low foot-ring base and broad rim, slightly depressed in the center  
**Material:** Fabric 4  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Tomber 2006: 38–39, Figure 1.11: 40-129, Type 40 (thin-walled ware)  
**Dating:** Hadrianic (117–138 A.D.)

![Diagram of Early Roman 37](image1)

### Early Roman 38

**Site:** Mons Claudianus  
**Shape:** small bowl with slightly flaring walls and a curved rim  
**Material:** Fabric 1  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain, with black painted decoration  
**Reference:** Tomber 2006: 40–41, Figure 1.12: 41-132, Type 41 (thin-walled ware)  
**Dating:** Hadrianic (117–138 A.D.)

![Diagram of Early Roman 38](image2)

### Early Roman 39

**Site:** Mons Claudianus  
**Shape:** bowl or mug with splayed walls and flat rim  
**Material:** Fabric 1 (?)  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain, with black painted decoration and red/brown spots on the rim  
**Reference:** Tomber 2006: 40–41, Figure 1.12: 42-133, Type 42 (thin-walled ware)  
**Dating:** Late Hadrianic (117–138 A.D.)–early Antonine (138–161 A.D.)

![Diagram of Early Roman 39](image3)

### Early Roman 40

**Site:** Mons Claudianus  
**Shape:** bowl or mug with splayed walls and a broad, lightly undulating rim  
**Material:** Fabric 4  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Tomber 2006: 40–41, Figure 1.12: 43-134, Type 43 (thin-walled ware)  
**Dating:** Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)

![Diagram of Early Roman 40](image4)
**Early Roman 41**

**Site:** Mons Claudianus  
**Shape:** bowl with splayed walls, flat grooves on the underside base, and slightly everted rim  
**Material:** Fabric 1  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Tomber 2006: 40–41, Figure 1.12: 44-135, Type 44 (thin-walled ware)  
**Dating:** Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+

**Early Roman 42**

**Site:** Mons Claudianus  
**Shape:** carinated bowl with flat base and plain rim, upright and slightly inturned  
**Material:** uncertain  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Tomber 2006: 41, Figure 1.12: 46-137, Type 46 (thin-walled ware)  
**Dating:** Antonine (138–161 A.D.)

**Early Roman 43**

**Site:** Mons Claudianus  
**Shape:** hemispherical bowl with plain rim, slightly inturned  
**Material:** Fabric 1/2  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Tomber 2006: 41–42, Figure 1.12: 47-139, Type 47 (thin-walled ware)  
**Dating:** Antonine (138–161 A.D.)

**Early Roman 44**

**Site:** Mons Claudianus  
**Shape:** shallow bowl with curved walls and plain upright rim  
**Material:** Fabric 1  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Tomber 2006: 41–42, Figure 1.12: 48-140, Type 48 (thin-walled ware)  
**Dating:** Antonine (138–161 A.D.)
**Early Roman 45**

- **Site:** Mons Claudianus
- **Shape:** colander with hemispherical body and broad depressed rim
- **Material:** Fabric 1
- **Manufacture:** thrown
- **Surface:** plain
- **Reference:** Tomber 2006: 41–42, Figure 1.12: 49-141, Type 49 (thin-walled ware)
- **Dating:** Late Antonine (138–161 A.D.)

**Early Roman 46**

- **Site:** Mons Claudianus
- **Shape:** colander with hemispherical body and flat rim, grooved on the outside lip, with one rounded handle
- **Material:** Fabric 1/2
- **Manufacture:** thrown
- **Surface:** plain
- **Reference:** Tomber 2006: 41–42, Figure 1.12: 50-142, Type 50 (thin-walled ware)
- **Dating:** Antonine (138–161 A.D.) or earlier

**Early Roman 47**

- **Site:** Mons Claudianus
- **Shape:** indented shallow lid
- **Material:** Fabric 1
- **Manufacture:** thrown
- **Surface:** plain, but with decorative relief
- **Reference:** Tomber 2006: 42–43, Figure 1.13: 51-143, Type 51 (thin-walled ware)
- **Dating:** Roman Period

**Early Roman 48**

- **Site:** Mons Claudianus
- **Shape:** lid with broad grooved rim
- **Material:** Fabric 1
- **Manufacture:** thrown
- **Surface:** plain
- **Reference:** Tomber 2006: 42–43, Figure 1.13: 52-144, Type 52 (thin-walled ware)
- **Dating:** mid-1st century A.D.
Early Roman 49

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: single-handle flagon with slightly inturned rim and cup-like mouth
Material: Aswan
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 51–52, Figure 1.18: 1-190, Type 1 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)
Dating: Roman Period

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Early Roman 50

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: single(?)-handled flagon with plain upright rim and cup-like mouth
Material: marl fabric 1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 51–52, Figure 1.18: 2-191, Type 2 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)
Dating: Antonine (138–161 A.D.)

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Early Roman 51

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: single-handled flagon with long neck, collared rim, and cup-like mouth
Material: Aswan
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 52, Figure 1.18: 5-195, Type 5 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+

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Early Roman 52

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: flagon with flat rim, grooved on top, and cup-like mouth
Material: imported fabric(?), calcareous
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 52, Figure 1.18: 6-196, Type 6 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)
Dating: Late Antonine (138–161 A.D.)
Early Roman 53

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: single-handled flagon with broad, slightly depressed angled rim and cup-like mouth  
Material: Aswan  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 52, Figure 1.18: 7-197, Type 7 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)  
Dating: Antonine (138–161 A.D.)

Early Roman 54

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: single-handled flagon with cup-like mouth, flattened rim, square body profile, and high ring base  
Material: Aswan  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain, with black painted decoration  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 52–53, Figure 1.18: 9-199, Type 9 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)  
Dating: Hadrianic (117–138 A.D.)

Early Roman 55

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: small single-handled flagon with long neck and cup-like mouth  
Material: silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 52–53, Figure 1.18: 10-200, Type 10 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)  
Dating: Antonine (138–161 A.D.)

Early Roman 56

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: globular double-handled flagon with narrow neck, thick grooved rim, and cup-like mouth  
Material: silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 53–54, Figure 1.20: 11-201, Type 11 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)  
Dating: Severan (193–211 A.D.)
Early Roman 57

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: flagon with long neck and everted grooved rim  
Material: Aswan  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 53–54, Figure 1.20: 12-202, Type 12 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)  
Dating: Antonine (138–161 A.D.)

![Diagram of Early Roman 57 flagon]

Early Roman 58

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: flagon with long neck and upright grooved rim  
Material: silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 53–54, Figure 1.20: 13-204, Type 13 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)  
Dating: Late Antonine (138–161 A.D.)

![Diagram of Early Roman 58 flagon]

Early Roman 59

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: flagon with squared-off rim, molded outside, and with double grooves on the top  
Material: Aswan  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 53–54, Figure 1.20: 14-205, Type 14 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)  
Dating: Antonine (138–161 A.D.)

![Diagram of Early Roman 59 flagon]

Early Roman 60

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: flagon with flattened internal rim and applied wavy strip around the outside of the rim  
Material: Aswan  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 54, Figure 1.20: 15-206, Type 15 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)  
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+

![Diagram of Early Roman 60 flagon]
Early Roman 61

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: small single-handled flagon with triangular-shaped rim, flattened on top  
Material: silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 54, Figure 1.20: 16-207, Type 16 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)  
 Dating: Roman Period

Early Roman 62

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: globular single-handled flagon with molded, collared rim, and inturned lip  
Material: Aswan  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 54–55, Figure 1.20: 17-208, Type 17 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)  
 Dating: Late Antonine (138–161 A.D.)

Early Roman 63

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: flagon with undulating triangular-shaped rim and lip inside  
Material: silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 54–55, Figure 1.20: 18-209, Type 18 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)  
 Dating: Severan (193–211 A.D.)

Early Roman 64

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: single (?)-handled flagon with triangular-shaped rim  
Material: Aswan (?)  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 54–55, Figure 1.20: 19-211, Type 19 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)  
 Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+
Early Roman 65

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: single-handled flagon with long neck, globular body, and out-turned rim
Material: Aswan
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 54–55, Figure 1.20: 20-212, Type 20 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)
Dating: Hadrianic (117–138 A.D.)

Early Roman 66

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: flagon with long neck and slightly out-turned rim
Material: Aswan
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain, with black painted rim top
Reference: Tomber 2006: 54–55, Figure 1.20: 21-213, Type 21 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)
Dating: mid-1st century A.D.

Early Roman 67

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: small single-handled flagon with cylindrical neck and upright rim
Material: marl fabric 2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 54–55, Figure 1.20: 22-214, Type 22 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)
Dating: Antonine (138–161 A.D.)

Early Roman 68

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: small single-handled flagon with triangular-shaped rim
Material: Aswan
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 54–55, Figure 1.20: 23-215, Type 23 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)
Early Roman 69

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: small single-handled globular flagon with long neck and round rim
Material: Aswan
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 54, 56, Figure 1.20: 24-216, Type 24 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)
Dating: Roman Period

Early Roman 70

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: single-handled flagon with long, narrow neck and plain, slightly everted rim
Material: Aswan
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 54, 56, Figure 1.20: 25-217, Type 25 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)
Dating: Roman Period

Early Roman 71

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: single-handled flagon with long, narrow neck and plain, everted rim
Material: marl fabric 1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 54, 56, Figure 1.20: 26-220, Type 26 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)
Early Roman 72

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: flagon with inturned flat rim and straight neck
Material: imported silty fabric (?)
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 54, 56, Figure 1.20: 27-221, Type 27 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)
Dating: Antonine (138–161 A.D.) or Severan (193–211 A.D.)

Early Roman 73

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: biconical single-handled flagon with ring base and inturned rim
Material: silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 54, 56, Figure 1.20: 28-223, Type 28 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)
Dating: Late Antonine (138–161 A.D.)
Early Roman 74

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: squat globular single-handled flagon with ring base, long wide neck, and plain rim
Material: marl fabric 1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 54, 56, Figure 1.20: 29-224, Type 29 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)
Dating: Hadrianic (117–138 A.D.)

Early Roman 75

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: double-handled flagon with triangular-shaped rim
Material: silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 57, 59, Figure 1.21: 30-225, Type 30 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)
Dating: Severan (193–211 A.D.)

Early Roman 76

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: globular (?) double-handled flagon with everted plain rim
Material: silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 57, 59, Figure 1.21: 31-226, Type 31 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+

Early Roman 77

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: globular double-handled flagon with everted rim
Material: marl fabric 2/3
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: dull red/brown-washed exterior
Reference: Tomber 2006: 57, 59, Figure 1.21: 34-231, Type 34 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)
Dating: Roman Period
**Early Roman 78**

- **Site:** Mons Claudianus
- **Shape:** double-handled flagon with long neck and overturned grooved rim
- **Material:** silt
- **Manufacture:** thrown
- **Surface:** plain
- **Reference:** Tomber 2006: 57–59, Figure 1.21: 35-234, Type 35 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)
- **Dating:** Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)

**Early Roman 79**

- **Site:** Mons Claudianus
- **Shape:** small double-handled flagon, bulbous and globular in shape, with long neck and triangular-shaped rim
- **Material:** marl fabric 1
- **Manufacture:** thrown
- **Surface:** plain
- **Reference:** Tomber 2006: 58–59, Figure 1.21: 36-237, Type 36 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)
- **Dating:** Hadrianic (117–138 A.D.)

**Early Roman 80**

- **Site:** Mons Claudianus
- **Shape:** small double-handled flagon with shoulder carination
- **Material:** silt
- **Manufacture:** thrown
- **Surface:** plain
- **Reference:** Tomber 2006: 58–59, Figure 1.21: 37-240, Type 37 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)
- **Dating:** Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)

**Early Roman 81**

- **Site:** Mons Claudianus
- **Shape:** double-handled flagon with long wide neck and squared-off rim
- **Material:** marl fabric 2
- **Manufacture:** thrown
- **Surface:** plain
- **Reference:** Tomber 2006: 58–59, Figure 1.21: 38-242, Type 38 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)
- **Dating:** Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+
Early Roman 82

**Site:** Mons Claudianus  
**Shape:** double-handled flagon with long wide neck and triangular rim  
**Material:** marl fabric 2  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Tomber 2006: 59–60, Figure 1.21: 41-247, Type 41 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)  
**Dating:** Roman Period

Early Roman 83

**Site:** Mons Claudianus  
**Shape:** double-handled flagon with wide neck and out-turned squared-off rim, lipped inside  
**Material:** Aswan  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Tomber 2006: 59–60, Figure 1.21: 42-249, Type 42 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)  
**Dating:** Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+

Early Roman 84

**Site:** Mons Claudianus  
**Shape:** globular flagon with molded double lip rim and two small loop handles  
**Material:** marl fabric 1  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Tomber 2006: 59–60, Figure 1.21: 43-250, Type 43 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)  
**Dating:** mid-1st century A.D.

Early Roman 85

**Site:** Mons Claudianus  
**Shape:** double (?)-handled flagon with long neck and grooved rim  
**Material:** silt  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Tomber 2006: 59–60, Figure 1.21: 44-251, Type 44 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)  
**Dating:** Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+
Early Roman 86

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: double(?)-handled flagon with long neck, flattened squared-off rim, and deep inside bevel
Material: silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 59–60, Figure 1.21: 47-254, Type 47 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)
Dating: Hadrianic (117–138 A.D.)

Early Roman 87

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: ovaloid, ribbed vessel with inturned rim and two handles
Material: silt
Manufacture: thrown, the body is made of two bowls joined together, to which the neck and rim are then attached
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 59, 61, Figure 1.21: 49-258, Type 49 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)
Dating: Antonine (138–161 A.D.) or later
**Early Roman 88**

**Site:** Mons Claudianus  
**Shape:** single-handed spouted flagon with squared-off rim and cup-like mouth  
**Material:** Aswan  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Tomber 2006: 61, 63, Figure 1.22: 50-259, Type 50 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)  
**Dating:** Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+

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**Early Roman 89**

**Site:** Mons Claudianus  
**Shape:** small globular single-handed spouted flagon with flattened round rim  
**Material:** Aswan  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Tomber 2006: 61, 63, Figure 1.22: 51-260, Type 51 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)  
**Dating:** Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+

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**Early Roman 90**

**Site:** Mons Claudianus  
**Shape:** small, globular, spouted flagon with grooved, round rim, and single handle  
**Material:** silt  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Tomber 2006: 61, 63, Figure 1.22: 52-262, Type 52 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)  
**Dating:** Antonine (138–161 A.D.)

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**Early Roman 91**

**Site:** Mons Claudianus  
**Shape:** single-handed spouted flagon with round rim  
**Material:** silt  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Tomber 2006: 62–63, Figure 1.22: 53-264, Type 53 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)  
**Dating:** Roman Period
Early Roman 92

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: single-handled spouted flagon with plain, slightly everted rim  
Material: Aswan  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 62–63, Figure 1.22: 55-268, Type 55 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)  
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+

Early Roman 93

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: single-handled spouted flagon with plain, widely-spaced, double-lipped, everted rim, and small ring base  
Material: Egyptian Red Slip  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: red-coated outside  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 62–63, Figure 1.22: 56-271, Type 56 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)  
Dating: Early Antonine (138–161 A.D.)

Early Roman 94

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: globular flagon with single handle and flat spouted rim  
Material: Aswan  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 62–64, Figure 1.22: 57-273, Type 57 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)  
Dating: Roman Period
**Early Roman 95**

**Site:** Mons Claudianus  
**Shape:** thin-walled globular single-handled spouted flagon with double-lipped rim  
**Material:** silt  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Tomber 2006: 63–64, Figure 1.22: 60-276, Type 60 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)  
**Dating:** Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+

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**Early Roman 96**

**Site:** Mons Claudianus  
**Shape:** globular, spouted flagon with squared-off, double-lipped rim, and two handles  
**Material:** Aswan  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Tomber 2006: 63–64, Figure 1.22: 61-277, Type 61 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)  
**Dating:** Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+

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**Early Roman 97**

**Site:** Mons Claudianus  
**Shape:** strainer with flat, folded rim, undercut inside  
**Material:** Aswan  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Tomber 2006: 65–66, Figure 1.24: 62-280, Type 62 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)  
**Dating:** Roman Period
Early Roman 98

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: strainer with concave rim, lipped inside and outside
Material: marl fabric 2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 65–66, Figure 1.24: 63-281, Type 63 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)
Dating: Roman Period

Early Roman 99

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: strainer with slightly everted rim, squared-off in section
Material: marl
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 65–66, Figure 1.24: 64-284, Type 64 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)
Dating: Antonine (138–161 A.D.)

Early Roman 100

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: spouted vessel with a ledge inside the neck
Material: marl fabric 2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 66, Figure 1.24: 66-287, Type 66 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)
 Dating: mid-1st century A.D.
Early Roman 101

*Site:* Mons Claudianus  
*Shape:* round pilgrim flask with two handles and everted rim  
*Material:* marl fabric 2  
*Manufacture:* thrown  
*Surface:* plain  
*Reference:* Tomber 2006: 67–68, Figure 1.25: 69-291, Type 69 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)  
*Dating:* Antonine (138–161 A.D.)

![Illustration of Early Roman 101](image-url)

Early Roman 102

*Site:* Mons Claudianus  
*Shape:* ribbed costrel with long narrow neck  
*Material:* marl fabric 1  
*Manufacture:* thrown  
*Surface:* plain  
*Reference:* Tomber 2006: 67–68, Figure 1.25: 70-292, Type 70 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)  
*Dating:* Antonine (138–161 A.D.)

![Illustration of Early Roman 102](image-url)

Early Roman 103

*Site:* Mons Claudianus  
*Shape:* costrel with double-lipped rim  
*Material:* marl  
*Manufacture:* thrown  
*Surface:* plain  
*Reference:* Tomber 2006: 67–68, Figure 1.25: 73-296, Type 73 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)  
*Dating:* Antonine (138–161 A.D.), Severan (193–211 A.D.)

![Illustration of Early Roman 103](image-url)
Early Roman 104

Site: Mons Claudianus  
**Shape:** costrel with sharply everted and double-lipped rim  
**Material:** Aswan  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Tomber 2006: 68, Figure 1.25: 74-299, Type 74 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)  
**Dating:** Antonine (138–161 A.D.)

Early Roman 105

Site: Mons Claudianus  
**Shape:** ribbed costrel with out-turned and flattened rim  
**Material:** marl fabric 2  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Tomber 2006: 68–69, Figure 1.25: 76-302, Type 76 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)  
**Dating:** Severan (193–211 A.D.)

Early Roman 106

Site: Mons Claudianus  
**Shape:** beaker with rounded rim  
**Material:** Aswan  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Tomber 2006: 69, 71, Figure 1.26: 76-302, Type 77 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)  
**Dating:** Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)
Early Roman 107

**Site:** Mons Claudianus  
**Shape:** beaker or flagon with thickened rim  
**Material:** silt or marl fabric 3  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Tomber 2006: 69, 71, Figure 1.26: 78-304, Type 78  
(flagons, beakers, and mugs)  
**Dating:** Antonine (138–161 A.D.)

![Early Roman 107 Diagram](image)

Early Roman 108

**Site:** Mons Claudianus  
**Shape:** beaker with cylindrical body and triangular-shaped, grooved rim  
**Material:** silt  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Tomber 2006: 69, 71, Figure 1.26: 79-305, Type 79  
(flagons, beakers, and mugs)  
**Dating:** Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)

![Early Roman 108 Diagram](image)

Early Roman 109

**Site:** Mons Claudianus  
**Shape:** beaker with recurved rim  
**Material:** silt  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Tomber 2006: 69, 71, Figure 1.26: 80-306, Type 80  
(flagons, beakers, and mugs)  
**Dating:** Roman Period

![Early Roman 109 Diagram](image)

Early Roman 110

**Site:** Mons Claudianus  
**Shape:** beaker with rounded rim  
**Material:** silt  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Tomber 2006: 69, 71, Figure 1.26: 82-308, Type 82  
(flagons, beakers, and mugs)  
**Dating:** Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)

![Early Roman 110 Diagram](image)
Early Roman 111

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: beaker with round rim  
Material: Aswan  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain, with black painted decoration  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 70–71, Figure 1.26: 83-309, Type 83 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)  
Dating: Antonine (138–161 A.D.)

Early Roman 112

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: carinated beaker with rim that is grooved on the top  
Material: marl fabric 3  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 70–71, Figure 1.26: 84-310, Type 84 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)  
Dating: Antonine (138–161 A.D.)
Early Roman 113

**Site:** Mons Claudianus  
**Shape:** mug with splayed walls and ring base  
**Material:** silt  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Tomber 2006: 70–71, Figure 1.26: 85-311, Type 85 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)  
**Dating:** Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)

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Early Roman 114

**Site:** Mons Claudianus  
**Shape:** deep open mug (?) with slightly out-turned rim and lightly splayed walls  
**Material:** marl fabric 4  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Tomber 2006: 70–71, Figure 1.26: 86-312, Type 86 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)  
**Dating:** Antonine (138–161 A.D.)

---

Early Roman 115

**Site:** Mons Claudianus  
**Shape:** deep bowl with slightly inturned rim  
**Material:** silt  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Tomber 2006: 70–71, Figure 1.26: 87-313, Type 87 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)  
**Dating:** mid-1st century A.D.
Early Roman 116

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: globular body with pedestal base
Material: marl fabric 2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 71, Figure 1.26: 90–316, Type 90 (flagons, beakers, and mugs)
Dating: Antonine (138–161 A.D.) or Severan (193–211 A.D.)

Early Roman 117

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: small globular jar or cooking pot with everted rim; an applied strip is joined to the neck as a horizontal handle
Material: silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 72–73, Figure 1.27: 1-319, Type 1 (jars and cooking pots)
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)

Early Roman 118

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: small globular jar with everted rim
Material: marl fabric 2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 72–73, Figure 1.27: 3-321, Type 3 (jars and cooking pots)
Dating: Roman Period

Early Roman 119

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: small globular, ribbed jar with upright rim
Material: marl fabric 2/3
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 72–73, Figure 1.27: 4-322, Type 4 (jars and cooking pots)
Dating: Antonine (138–161 A.D.)
Early Roman 120

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: small globular jar, slightly ribbed, with plain everted rim
Material: silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 72–73, Figure 1.27: 5-323, Type 5 (jars and cooking pots)
Dating: mid-1st century A.D.

Early Roman 121

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: small thin-walled jar with upright plain rim
Material: silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain, with black painted decoration
Reference: Tomber 2006: 72–73, Figure 1.27: 6-324, Type 6 (jars and cooking pots)
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)

Early Roman 122

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: ovoid jar with ring base and enlarged everted rim
Material: silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: white-slipped, with black painted decoration
Reference: Tomber 2006: 73, Figure 1.27: 8-326, Type 8 (jars and cooking pots)
Dating: mid-1st century A.D.
Early Roman 123

- **Site:** Mons Claudianus
- **Shape:** narrow-mouthed jar with plain everted rim, slightly squared-off in section
- **Material:** silt
- **Manufacture:** thrown
- **Surface:** white-slipped, with black painted decoration
- **Reference:** Tomber 2006: 73–74, Figure 1.27: 10-328, Type 10 (jars and cooking pots)
- **Dating:** Antonine (138–161 A.D.)

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Early Roman 124

- **Site:** Mons Claudianus
- **Shape:** globular (?) narrow-mouthed jar with double-lipped rim
- **Material:** marl fabric 3
- **Manufacture:** thrown
- **Surface:** plain, with black painted decoration
- **Reference:** Tomber 2006: 73–74, Figure 1.27: 11-329, Type 11 (jars and cooking pots)
- **Dating:** Antonine (138–161 A.D.)

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Early Roman 125

- **Site:** Mons Claudianus
- **Shape:** small globular jar with lightly ribbed upper walls, triangular-shaped rim, and rounded base with nipple
- **Material:** unidentified
- **Manufacture:** thrown
- **Surface:** plain
- **Reference:** Tomber 2006: 73–74, Figure 1.27: 12-330, Type 12 (jars and cooking pots)
- **Dating:** Antonine (138–161 A.D.)

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Early Roman 126

- **Site:** Mons Claudianus
- **Shape:** narrow-mouthed jar with triangular-shaped overhanging rim
- **Material:** silt
- **Manufacture:** thrown
- **Surface:** plain
- **Reference:** Tomber 2006: 73–74, Figure 1.27: 13-332, Type 13 (jars and cooking pots)
- **Dating:** Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)
Early Roman 127

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: narrow-mouthed jar with upright rim, slightly grooved on the top  
Material: silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 73–74, Figure 1.27: 14-333, Type 14 (jars and cooking pots)  
Dating: Roman Period

Early Roman 128

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: jar with upright rim  
Material: silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 73–74, Figure 1.27: 15-334, Type 15 (jars and cooking pots)  
Dating: Roman Period

Early Roman 129

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: carinated jar with everted plain rim and two handles  
Material: marl fabric 1  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 73–74, Figure 1.27: 16-336, Type 16 (jars and cooking pots)  
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+

Early Roman 130

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: globular wide-mouth jar with sharply everted, molded rim  
Material: silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain, with black painted decoration  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 74–76, Figure 1.28: 17-337, Type 17 (jars and cooking pots)  
Dating: Antonine (138–161 A.D.) or Severan (193–211 A.D.)
Early Roman 131

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: globular (?) wide-mouth jar with grooved rim
Material: Aswan
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 75–76, Figure 1.28: 18-338, Type 18 (jars and cooking pots)
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)

Early Roman 132

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: globular wide-mouth jar with gently everted rim
Material: marl fabric 3/5 (?)
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 75–76, Figure 1.28: 19-340, Type 19 (jars and cooking pots)
Dating: Roman Period

Early Roman 133

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: globular wide-mouth jar with short neck and everted, grooved rim
Material: Aswan
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 75–76, Figure 1.28: 20-342, Type 20 (jars and cooking pots)
 Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)

Early Roman 134

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: globular wide-mouth jar with short neck and flat rim
Material: imported fabric (?)
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: brown-slipped (?)
Reference: Tomber 2006: 75–76, Figure 1.28: 22-345, Type 22 (jars and cooking pots)
Dating: Roman Period
Early Roman 135

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: thin-walled jar with slightly everted, grooved rim, and wide mouth  
Material: Aswan  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 75–76, Figure 1.28: 23–346, Type 23 (jars and cooking pots)  
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)

Early Roman 136

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: globular, double(?)-handled wide-mouth jar with upright rim  
Material: marl fabric 2 (?)  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 76–77, Figure 1.28: 25–354, Type 25 (jars and cooking pots)  
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+

Early Roman 137

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: globular jar with a short, sharply everted neck, wide mouth and double handles  
Material: silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 77, 79, Figure 1.29: 28–359, Type 28 (jars and cooking pots)  
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+

Early Roman 138

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: globular ribbed wide-mouth jar with a short everted neck  
Material: silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 77–79, Figure 1.29: 29–360, Type 29 (jars and cooking pots)  
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+
Early Roman 139

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: globular jar with flat base, everted plain rim, and wide mouth
Material: silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 78–79, Figure 1.29: 30-362, Type 30 (jars and cooking pots)
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)

Early Roman 140

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: globular cooking pot with rounded base, tall plain upright rim, wide mouth and two handles
Material: silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 78–79, Figure 1.29: 31-366, Type 31 (jars and cooking pots)
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)

Early Roman 141

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: globular, ribbed jar with wide mouth and two handles
Material: silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain, with painted inscription
Reference: Tomber 2006: 78–79, Figure 1.29: 33-371, Type 33 (jars and cooking pots)
Dating: Late Antonine (138–161 A.D.)
Early Roman 142

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: globular vessel with wide mouth  
(cooking pot)  
Material: silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 80–81,  
Figure 1.30: 37-377, Type 37  
(jars and cooking pots)  
Dating: Hadrianic (117–138 A.D.)

Early Roman 143

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: globular (?) jar or cooking pot with  
broad rim, wide mouth, and double  
handles  
Material: Aswan  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 80–81,  
Figure 1.30: 38-383, Type 38  
(jars and cooking pots)  
Dating: Severan (193–211 A.D.)

Early Roman 144

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: globular (?) jar with short neck, wide  
mouth, and overhanging rim,  
squared-off and slightly grooved  
Material: silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 81–82,  
Figure 1.30: 39-385, Type 39  
(jars and cooking pots)  
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+

Early Roman 145

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: globular jar with sharply everted  
grooved rim, and wide mouth  
Material: silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 81–82,  
Figure 1.30: 40-386, Type 40  
(jars and cooking pots)  
 Dating: Roman Period
Early Roman 146

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: globular jar with grooved shoulder and wide mouth
Material: silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 81–82, Figure 1.30: 43–394, Type 43 (jars and cooking pots)
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)

Early Roman 147

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: globular cooking pot with everted rim and wide mouth
Material: silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 81, 83, Figure 1.30: 45–396, Type 45 (jars and cooking pots)
Dating: Roman Period

Early Roman 148

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: globular jar with wide mouth and holes in bottom
Material: silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 81, 83, Figure 1.30: 46–398, Type 46 (jars and cooking pots)
Dating: Roman Period
Early Roman 149

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: globular, ribbed jar with wide mouth and two handles (cooking pot)  
Material: silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 83–84, Figure 1.31: 49-404, Type 49 (jars and cooking pots)  
Dating: Severan (193–211 A.D.)

Early Roman 150

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: globular jar with upturned rim, wide mouth, and two handles (cooking pot)  
Material: silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 84–85, Figure 1.31: 50-407, Type 50 (jars and cooking pots)  
Dating: Late Antonine (138–161 A.D.)

Early Roman 151

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: globular jar with flat rim, undercut inside, and wide mouth (cooking pot)  
Material: silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 84–85, Figure 1.31: 51-408, Type 51 (jars and cooking pots)  
Dating: Roman Period

Early Roman 152

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: double-handled jar with overhanging lip on the outside of the rim (cooking pot)  
Material: silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 84–85, Figure 1.31: 52-410, Type 52 (jars and cooking pots)  
Dating: Hadrianic (117–138 A.D.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Early Roman 153</th>
<th>Early Roman 154</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Site:</strong> Mons Claudianus</td>
<td><strong>Site:</strong> Mons Claudianus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shape:</strong> double-handled jar with long flaring neck, wide mouth, and double-lipped rim (cooking pot)</td>
<td><strong>Shape:</strong> globular jar with thin broad rim, flatly-oriented, with wide mouth, and here with two horizontal handles (cooking pot)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material:</strong> silt</td>
<td><strong>Material:</strong> silt</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> Tomber 2006: 84–85, Figure 1.31: 54-412, Type 54 (jars and cooking pots)</td>
<td><strong>Reference:</strong> Tomber 2006: 84, 86, Figure 1.31: 57-419, Type 57 (jars and cooking pots)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dating:</strong> Severan (193–211 A.D.)</td>
<td><strong>Dating:</strong> Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Diagram of Early Roman 153](image1)

![Diagram of Early Roman 154](image2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Early Roman 155</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Site:</strong> Mons Claudianus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shape:</strong> globular jar with everted broad rim, small inside lip, wide mouth, and probably with two handles (cooking pot)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material:</strong> silt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manufacture:</strong> thrown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Surface:</strong> plain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reference:</strong> Tomber 2006: 86–87, Figure 1.32: 59-423, Type 59 (jars and cooking pots)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dating:</strong> Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Diagram of Early Roman 155](image3)
Early Roman 156

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: globular jar with wide mouth, everted rim, two handles, and overhanging lip with inside groove (cooking pot)  
Material: silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 87, Figure 1.32: 61-425, Type 61 (jars and cooking pots)  
Dating: Antonine (138–161 A.D.)

Early Roman 157

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: ribbed jar with everted, double-lipped rim with groove (cooking pot)  
Material: silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 88–89, Figure 1.33: 69-437, Type 69 (jars and cooking pots)  
Dating: Roman Period

Early Roman 158

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: jar with everted broad rim, lipped on the underside and double-grooved on the top  
Material: silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 89, 91, Figure 1.34: 71-439, Type 71 (jars and cooking pots)  
Dating: Roman Period
Early Roman 159

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: narrow-mouthed jar with everted double-lip rim
Material: marl fabric 3 (?)
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 89, 91, Figure 1.34: 72-440, Type 72 (jars and cooking pots)
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)

Early Roman 160

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: narrow-mouthed jar with sharply everted broad, plain rim, and with double(?) horizontal handles
Material: marl fabric 2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain, with applied decoration, perhaps schematic handles
Reference: Tomber 2006: 89, 91, Figure 1.34: 73-441, Type 73 (jars and cooking pots)
Dating: Roman Period

Early Roman 161

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: globular jar with upright round rim and wide mouth
Material: silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 89–91, Figure 1.34: 74-443, Type 74 (jars and cooking pots)
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)

Early Roman 162

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: wide-mouth jar with long neck, grooved rim, and two handles
Material: marl fabric 3
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 90–91, Figure 1.34: 75-448, Type 75 (jars and cooking pots)
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)
Early Roman 163

Site: Karnak
Shape: large jar with ring foot, carinated body, and probably with two handles
Material: not stated
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain, with string impression on shoulder
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 93, 95, Figure 45: 170
Dating: Roman Period
Early Roman 164

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: large jar with flat or slightly rounded rim, wide mouth, and two handles  
Material: marl fabric 3  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain, with string impression  
Remarks: jars and cooking pots, Type 78  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 90–91, Figure 1.34: 78-452  
Dating: Roman Period

Early Roman 165

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: two-handled jar with flat rim, wide mouth, and ridges below the rim  
Material: marl fabric 2  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 91–92,  
Figure 1.34: 79-456, Type 79  (jars and cooking pots)  
Dating: Roman Period
Early Roman 166

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: jar with broad, flat rim
Material: silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 91–92, Figure 1.34: 80-457, Type 80 (jars and cooking pots)
Dating: mid-1st century A.D.

Early Roman 167

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: jar with flat rim
Material: silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain, with dark purple painted decoration
Reference: Tomber 2006: 92–93, Figure 1.35: 81-458, Type 81 (jars and cooking pots)
Dating: mid-1st century A.D.

Early Roman 168

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: wide-mouthed jar with short neck and triangular rim
Material: marl fabric 2/3
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain, with purple painted decoration
Reference: Tomber 2006: 92–93, Figure 1.35: 82-461, Type 82 (jars and cooking pots)
Dating: Hadrianic (117–138 A.D.)
Early Roman 169

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: jar with everted rim, grooved on top, and with three rectangular-shaped loop handles
Material: marl fabric 1
Manufacture: thrown in two parts, then joined together
Surface: plain, with string impression
Reference: Tomber 2006: 92–93, Figure 1.35: 83-463, Type 83 (jars and cooking pots)
Dating: mid-1st century A.D.

Early Roman 170

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: ribbed jar with everted, squared-off, undercut rim, and wide mouth
Material: marl fabric 1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 92–93, Figure 1.35: 84-464, Type 84 (jars and cooking pots)
Dating: Severan (193–211 A.D.)

Early Roman 171

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: wide-mouthed jar with everted rim, grooved and lipped
Material: marl fabric 1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 93–94, Figure 1.35: 85-465, Type 85 (jars and cooking pots)
Dating: mid-1st century A.D.
Early Roman 172

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: wide-mouthed jar with short neck and enlarged out-turned rim  
Material: marl fabric 5  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 93–94, Figure 1.35: 87-471, Type 87 (jars and cooking pots)  
Dating: Roman Period

![Diagram of Early Roman 172](image)

Early Roman 173

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: double-handled jar with wide mouth  
Material: marl or lime-rich silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 93–94, Figure 1.35: 88-472, Type 88 (jars and cooking pots)  
Dating: Late Antonine (138–161 A.D.)

![Diagram of Early Roman 173](image)

Early Roman 174

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: globular jar or necked bowl with upright double-lipped rim  
Material: Aswan  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain, with black painted decoration  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 93–94, Figure 1.35: 89-476, Type 89 (jars and cooking pots)  
Dating: Antonine (138–161 A.D.) or Severan (193–211 A.D.)

![Diagram of Early Roman 174](image)
Early Roman 175

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: globular(?) storage jar or necked bowl with everted rim
Material: marl fabric 5(?)
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain, with rope impressions
Reference: Tomber 2006: 94–96, Figure 1.36: 90-481, Type 90 (jars and cooking pots)
Dating: Antonine (138–161 A.D.) or earlier

Early Roman 176

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: wide-mouthed jar with long, upright neck and out-turned rim, grooved on top
Material: silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain, with black painted decoration
Reference: Tomber 2006: 95–96, Figure 1.36: 91-483, Type 91 (jars and cooking pots)
Dating: Late Hadrianic (117–138 A.D.) or early Antonine (138–161 A.D.)
Early Roman 177

**Site:** Mons Claudianus  
**Shape:** globular jar with lightly ribbed walls, long upright neck, wide mouth, and double-lipped rim, flattened on top  
**Material:** marl fabric 1  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Tomber 2006: 95–96, Figure 1.36: 92-484, Type 92 (jars and cooking pots)  
**Dating:** Roman Period

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Early Roman 178

**Site:** Mons Claudianus  
**Shape:** wide-mouthed jar with everted overhanging rim  
**Material:** marl fabric 2  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Tomber 2006: 95–96, Figure 1.36: 93-485, Type 93 (jars and cooking pots)  
**Dating:** mid-1st century A.D.

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Early Roman 179

**Site:** Mons Claudianus  
**Shape:** wide-mouthed jar with double-lip or grooved rim  
**Material:** silt  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Tomber 2006: 95–96, Figure 1.36: 94-487, Type 94 (jars and cooking pots) *saqiya* pot  
**Dating:** Late Antonine (138–161 A.D.)

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Early Roman 180

**Site:** Tôd  
**Shape:** wide-mouthed jar with globular body and knobbled base (*qadus*)  
**Material:** marl  
**Manufacture:** well thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Pierrat 1996: 192, Plate 2, Figure 21  
**Dating:** 2nd century–second half of 4th century A.D.
Early Roman 181

Site: Tôd  
Shape: jar with recurved rim  
Material: marl  
Manufacture: well thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Pierrat 1996, Plate 2, Figure 14  
Dating: 2nd century–second half of 4th century A.D.

Early Roman 182

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: large, wide-mouthed jar with angled, almond-shaped rim;  
  an applied band with thumb impressions, joined below the rim (dolium?)  
Material: marl fabric 1/2  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 97–98, Figure 1.37: 97-494, Type 97 (jars and cooking pots)  
Dating: Late Antonine (138–161 A.D.)
Early Roman 183

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: large hole-mouth storage jar with flattened rim (dolium)  
Material: silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 97–98, Figure 1.37: 98-495, Type 98 (jars and cooking pots)  
Dating: Antonine (138–161 A.D.) or later

Early Roman 184

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: conical bowl with low ring base and plain, inturned rim  
Material: Aswan  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 98, 100, Figure 1.38: 1-497, Type 1 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)  
Dating: Antonine (138–161 A.D.)?

Early Roman 185

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: hemispherical bowl with high pedestal base and plain, inturned rim  
Material: Aswan  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 98, 100, Figure 1.38: 2-498, Type 2 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)  
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+
Early Roman 186

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: hemispherical bowl with ring base and plain rim  
Material: silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain, with black painted decoration  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 99–100, Figure 1.38: 3-500, Type 3 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)  
Dating: Roman Period

Early Roman 187

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: hemispherical bowl with flat base and plain rim, inturned  
Material: marl fabric 1  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 99–100, Figure 1.38: 4-502, Type 4 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)  
Dating: mid-1st century A.D.

Early Roman 188

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: hemispherical bowl with slightly curved walls, ring base, and plain rim  
Material: Aswan  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 99–100, Figure 1.38: 5-503, Type 5 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)  
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)

Early Roman 189

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: shallow, hemispherical bowl with plain, upright rim and rounded base  
Material: marl fabric 2 (?)  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 99–100, Figure 1.38: 7-506, Type 7 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)  
Dating: Antonine (138–161 A.D.)
Early Roman 190

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: hemispherical bowl with small, slightly out-turned lip  
Material: marl fabric 3  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 100, Figure 1.38: 8-511, Type 8  
(bowls, dishes, and casseroles)  
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+

Early Roman 191

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: hemispherical bowl with an inside lip on the rim  
Material: marl fabric 3  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 100–101, Figure 1.38: 10-513, Type 10  
(bowls, dishes, and casseroles)  
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+

Early Roman 192

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: bowl with flaring walls and rounded rim  
Material: Egyptian Red Slip Ware  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: red-coated all over  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 100–101, Figure 1.38: 11-514, Type 11  
(bowls, dishes, and casseroles)  
Dating: Roman Period

Early Roman 193

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: hemispherical bowl with small flat rim  
Material: Aswan  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain, with possible vestiges of black-painted vine decoration  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 100–101, Figure 1.38: 12-517, Type 12  
(bowls, dishes, and casseroles)  
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+
Early Roman 194

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: hemispherical bowl with small, flat rim
Material: marl fabric similar to 4
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 100–101, Figure 1.38: 13-518, Type 13 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+

Early Roman 195

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: hemispherical bowl
Material: marl fabric 3
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 100–101, Figure 1.38: 14-519, Type 14 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+

Early Roman 196

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: slightly carinated bowl with plain, inturned rim, and ring base
Material: Aswan
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain, sometimes with black painted decoration
Reference: Tomber 2006: 101–103, Figure 1.39: 15-522, Type 15 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)
Dating: mid-1st century A.D.

Early Roman 197

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: hemispherical bowl with slightly inturned plain rim
Material: Aswan
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain, with black painted decoration
Reference: Tomber 2006: 101–103, Figure 1.39: 15-528, Type 15 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)
Early Roman 198

**Site:** Mons Claudianus  
**Shape:** large, slightly carinated bowl with plain, inturned rim, and with characteristic shallow groove on the upper wall  
**Material:** Aswan  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Tomber 2006: 102–103, Figure 1.39: 16–532, Type 16 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)  
**Dating:** Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)

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Early Roman 199

**Site:** Mons Claudianus  
**Shape:** carinated bowl with straight walls and inturned rim  
**Material:** Egyptian Red Slip Ware  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** thoroughly red-coated  
**Reference:** Tomber 2006: 102–103, Figure 1.39: 19–536, Type 19 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)  
**Dating:** Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+

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Early Roman 200

**Site:** Mons Claudianus  
**Shape:** bowl with low ring base, splayed walls, and plain rim  
**Material:** Egyptian Red Slip Ware  
**Manufacture:** thrown, with incised inscription on base  
**Surface:** thoroughly red-coated  
**Reference:** Tomber 2006: 102–103, Figure 1.39: 20–539, Type 20 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)  
**Dating:** Late Hadrianic (117–138 A.D.)/ early Antonine (138–161 A.D.)

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Early Roman 201

**Site:** Mons Claudianus  
**Shape:** carinated bowl with plain, everted rim  
**Material:** Aswan  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** thoroughly red-coated  
**Reference:** Tomber 2006: 103–104, Figure 1.39: 22–542, Type 22 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)  
**Dating:** Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Early Roman 202</th>
<th>Early Roman 203</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Site:</strong> Mons Claudianus</td>
<td><strong>Site:</strong> Mons Claudianus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shape:</strong> carinated bowl with low ring base</td>
<td><strong>Shape:</strong> carinated bowl with low ring base and round rim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material:</strong> Nile silt</td>
<td><strong>Material:</strong> Egyptian Red Slip ware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manufacture:</strong> thrown</td>
<td><strong>Manufacture:</strong> thrown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Surface:</strong> smoothed</td>
<td><strong>Surface:</strong> red-coated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reference:</strong> Tomber 2006: 103–104, Figure 1.39: 22-543, Type 22 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)</td>
<td><strong>Reference:</strong> Tomber 2006: 104, 106, Figure 1.40: 23-553, Type 23 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dating:</strong> Antonine (138–161 A.D.) or later</td>
<td><strong>Dating:</strong> Hadrianic (117–138 A.D.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Early Roman 204</th>
<th>Early Roman 205</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Site:</strong> Mons Claudianus</td>
<td><strong>Site:</strong> Mons Claudianus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shape:</strong> bowl with splayed walls, ring base, and enlarged rim, lipped inside</td>
<td><strong>Shape:</strong> bowl with splayed walls and flat base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material:</strong> Aswan</td>
<td><strong>Material:</strong> Egyptian Red Slip or marl fabric 4</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> poor quality slip inside and partially on outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reference:</strong> Tomber 2006: 104, 106, Figure 1.40: 25-557, Type 25 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)</td>
<td><strong>Reference:</strong> Tomber 2006: 105–106, Figure 1.40: 27-559, Type 27 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dating:</strong> mid-1st century A.D.</td>
<td><strong>Dating:</strong> Hadrianic (117–138 A.D.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Early Roman 206

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: bowl with splayed walls, ring base, and out-turned rim, grooved on top or slightly inside
Material: Egyptian Red Slip Ware
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: poor quality slip
Reference: Tomber 2006: 105–106, Figure 1.40: 28-565, Type 28 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)
Dating: Roman Period

Early Roman 207

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: ledged bowl with ring base and slightly inturned plain rim
Material: Aswan
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 105–107, Figure 1.40: 30-572, Type 30 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)

Early Roman 208

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: ledged bowl with ring base and slightly everted plain rim
Material: Egyptian Red Slip Ware
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-coated
Reference: Tomber 2006: 106–107, Figure 1.40: 31-574, Type 31 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)

Early Roman 209

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: carinated bowl with residual ledge on upper body wall
Material: Egyptian Red Slip Ware
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-coated
Reference: Tomber 2006: 106–107, Figure 1.40: 32-576, Type 32 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)
Dating: Late Antonine (138–161 A.D.)
Early Roman 210

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: bowl or dish with round rim and high ledge
Material: marl fabric 3
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain, with red slip(?) on the rim
Reference: Tomber 2006: 107–108, Figure 1.41: 33-578, Type 33
(bowls, dishes, and casseroles)
Dating: Roman Period

Early Roman 211

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: slightly carinated bowl with double-lipped rim
Material: silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain, with string impression
Remarks: imitation of Cypriot Sigillata
Reference: Tomber 2006: 107–108, Figure 1.41: 35-582, Type 35
(bowls, dishes, and casseroles)
Dating: Antonine (138–161 A.D.)

Early Roman 212

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: bowl with upright, grooved collar rim
Material: Egyptian Red Slip Ware
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-coated
Reference: Tomber 2006: 108, Figure 1.41: 36-583, Type 36
(bowls, dishes, and casseroles)
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+

Early Roman 213

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: bowl with ring base and triangular rim
Material: Egyptian Red Slip Ware
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-coated
Reference: Tomber 2006: 108, Figure 1.41: 37-587, Type 37
(bowls, dishes, and casseroles)
Dating: mid-1st century A.D.
Early Roman 214

**Site:** Mons Claudianus  
**Shape:** carinated bowl with flattened rim (casserole)  
**Material:** Aswan  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Tomber 2006: 109–110, Figure 1.42: 40-596, Type 40 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)  
**Dating:** Roman Period

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Early Roman 215

**Site:** Mons Claudianus  
**Shape:** carinated bowl with small grooved rim (casserole)  
**Material:** Aswan  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** brown wash outside and on the inside rim  
**Reference:** Tomber 2006: 109–110, Figure 1.43: 40-605, Type 43 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)  
**Dating:** Late Antonine (138–161 A.D.)

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Early Roman 216

**Site:** Mons Claudianus  
**Shape:** carinated bowl with upright or turned-out, grooved rim (casserole)  
**Material:** Nile silt  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Tomber 2006: 110–112, Figure 1.43: 44-606, Type 44 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)  
**Dating:** Late Hadricanic (117–138 A.D.)/Early Antonine (138–161 A.D.)

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Early Roman 217

**Site:** Mons Claudianus  
**Shape:** carinated bowl with ledge rim (casserole)  
**Material:** Nile silt  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Tomber 2006: 111–112, Figure 1.43: 47-615, Type 47 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)  
**Dating:** Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+
Early Roman 218

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: carinated bowl with deeply-grooved broad rim (casserole)
Material: Nile silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 112–113, Figure 1.43: 51-624, Type 51 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)

Early Roman 219

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: bowl with broad, flat rim, grooved on the outer surface (casserole)
Material: Nile silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 114–115, Figure 1.44: 56-634, Type 56 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)

Early Roman 220

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: hemispherical bowl with broad, flat rim (casserole)
Material: Nile silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 114–115, Figure 1.44: 60-641, Type 60 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)
Early Roman 221

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: hemispherical bowl with broad, flat rim, slightly depressed on top (casserole)  
Material: Nile silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 114–115, Figure 1.44: 61-642, Type 61 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)  
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+

Early Roman 222

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: hemispherical bowl with recurved rim (casserole)  
Material: Nile silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 116–117, Figure 1.45: 63–644, Type 63 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)  
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+

Early Roman 223

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: hemispherical bowl with ribbed walls and sharply everted rim (casserole)  
Material: Nile silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 116–117, Figure 1.45: 66-651, Type 66 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)  
Dating: Antonine (138–161 A.D.)

Early Roman 224

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: bowl with inturned rim (casserole)  
Material: Nile silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 116–117, Figure 1.45: 67-653, Type 67 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)  
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)
Early Roman 225

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: carinated bowl with inturned rim and enlarged ledge (casserole)  
Material: Nile silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 117, Figure 1.45: 68-654, Type 68 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)  
Dating: Antonine (138–161 A.D.)

Early Roman 226

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: deep bowl with straight splayed walls and broad, flat rim (casserole); reconstructed rim  
Material: Aswan  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 117, Figure 1.45: 69-655, Type 69 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)  
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)

Early Roman 227

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: dish with ring base, splayed walls, and plain rim  
Material: Aswan  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 118, 120, Figure 1.46: 73-659, Type 73 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)  
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)

Early Roman 228

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: carinated dish with ring base and plain rim  
Material: Egyptian Red Slip Ware  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: red-coated  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 118, 120, Figure 1.46: 75-665, Type 75 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)  
Dating: Roman Period
Early Roman 229

**Site:** Mons Claudianus  
**Shape:** carinated dish with ring base and everted plain rim  
**Material:** Nile silt  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** perhaps red-coated  
**Reference:** Tomber 2006: 119–120, Figure 1.46: 78-670, Type 78 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)  
**Dating:** Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+

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Early Roman 230

**Site:** Mons Claudianus  
**Shape:** dish with thick walls, broad flat rim, and rounded base  
**Material:** Nile silt  
**Manufacture:** handmade  
**Surface:** perhaps red-coated  
**Reference:** Tomber 2006: 119–120, Figure 1.46: 80-674, Type 80 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)  
**Dating:** Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)

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Early Roman 231

**Site:** Mons Claudianus  
**Shape:** dish with ring base, rounded walls, and plain everted rim  
**Material:** marl fabric 3  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Tomber 2006: 119–120, Figure 1.46: 81-675, Type 81 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)  
**Dating:** Antonine (138–161 A.D.)

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Early Roman 232

**Site:** Mons Claudianus  
**Shape:** dish with ring base and broad out-turned rim  
**Material:** Egyptian Red Slip Ware  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** poorly red-coated  
**Reference:** Tomber 2006: 119–120, Figure 1.46: 82-677, Type 82 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)  
**Dating:** Antonine (138–161 A.D.)
Early Roman 233

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: dish with low ring base, and out-turned rim
Material: Nile silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 119–120, Figure 1.46: 83-678, Type 83 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)

Early Roman 234

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: dish with ring base and broad, flat rim; an applied strip with a cut-out semicircle is joined to the rim
Material: Nile silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain, with black painted decoration
Reference: Tomber 2006: 120, Figure 1.46: 84-679, Type 84 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)
Dating: Severan (193–211 A.D.)

Early Roman 235

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: dish with round rim
Material: marl fabric 3
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 120–121, Figure 1.46: 85-681, Type 85 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+

Early Roman 236

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: dish with ring base and slightly flattened rim
Material: Egyptian Red Slip Ware
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: poorly red-coated
Reference: Tomber 2006: 120–121, Figure 1.46: 87-684, Type 87 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+
Early Roman 237

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: dish with flat base and rounded rim  
Material: Egyptian Red Slip Ware  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: thoroughly red-coated  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 120–121, Figure 1.46: 88-689, Type 88 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)  
Dating: Roman Period

Early Roman 238

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: dish with slightly incurved rim and ring base  
Material: Aswan  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 121–123, Figure 1.47: 90-696, Type 90 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)  
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)

Early Roman 239

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: dish with very sharply spayed walls, ring base, and internal round lip on the rim  
Material: Aswan  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 122–123, Figure 1.47: 93-700, Type 93 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)  
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+
Early Roman 240

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: carinated dish with inturned rim
Material: Aswan
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 122–123, Figure 1.47: 95-704, Type 95 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+

Early Roman 241

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: large dish with thickened walls, inturned rim, and most likely a flat base
Material: Aswan
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 123–124, Figure 1.47: 97-706, Type 97 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)
Dating: Antonine (138–161 A.D.)

Early Roman 242

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: dish with spayed walls, rounded base, and inturned rim
Material: Nile silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 123–124, Figure 1.47: 99-709, Type 99 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+
Early Roman 243

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: shallow plate with plain rim and flat base (casserole)
Material: Nile silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 123–124, Figure 1.47: 100-711, Type 100 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)

Early Roman 244

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: bowl with rounded base and slightly out-turned, grooved rim (casserole)
Material: Nile silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 123–124, Figure 1.47: 102-715, Type 102 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)
 Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)

Early Roman 245

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: shallow bowl with triangular rim and rounded base, distinguished by having at least one spout-like handle joined to the rim
Material: Aswan or imported fabric
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-coated
Reference: Tomber 2006: 125–126, Figure 1.48: 104-718, Type 104 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)
Dating: Severan (193–211 A.D.)
Early Roman 246

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: carinated bowl (casserole)  
Material: Nile silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 125–126, Figure 1.48: 105–719, Type 105 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)  
Dating: Roman Period

Early Roman 247

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: double(?)-handled carinated bowl with rounded base (casserole)  
Material: Nile silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 125–126, Figure 1.48: 108–720, Type 108 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)  
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+

Early Roman 248

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: carinated bowl with round rim  
Material: Aswan  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain, with black painted decoration  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 125–126, Figure 1.48: 109–723, Type 109 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)  
Dating: Roman Period
Early Roman 249

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: deep, spouted bowl with triangular rim
Material: marl fabric 4
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-coated
Reference: Tomber 2006: 126–127, Figure 1.49: 111-727, Type 111 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)
Dating: Antonine (138–161 A.D.)

Early Roman 250

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: deep, spouted bowl with everted rim
Material: marl fabric 4
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-coated
Reference: Tomber 2006: 126–127, Figure 1.49: 111-727, Type 111 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)
Dating: Antonine (138–161 A.D.)
Early Roman 251

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: deep hemispherical bowl with flat grooved rim, oriented on the outer surface; an applied thumbed strip is joined at intervals to the rim
Material: Nile silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain, burnished, with black painted decoration
Reference: Tomber 2006: 127–128, Figure 1.49: 116-734, Type 116 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.+)

Early Roman 252

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: deep hemispherical bowl with flat rim; an applied thumbed strip is joined at intervals to the rim
Material: Aswan
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 127–128, Figure 1.49: 117-735, Type 117 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.+)
Early Roman 253

**Site:** Mons Claudianus  
**Shape:** deep, hemispherical bowl with enlarged, slightly flattened rim  
**Material:** marl fabric 2/3  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain, with black painted decoration  
**Reference:** Tomber 2006: 127, 129, Figure 1.49: 121-739, Type 121 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)  
**Dating:** mid-1st century A.D.

![Diagram of Early Roman 253](image)

Early Roman 254

**Site:** Mons Claudianus  
**Shape:** deep, hemispherical bowl with thick, flat rim and wavy, ledge handle  
**Material:** marl fabric 1  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain, with black painted decoration  
**Reference:** Tomber 2006: 129–130, Figure 1.50: 122-741, Type 122 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)  
**Dating:** Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)

![Diagram of Early Roman 254](image)
Early Roman 255

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: large bowl with straight walls and squared-off, grooved rim
Material: marl fabric 1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 129–130, Figure 1.50: 124-743, Type 124 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)
Dating: Roman Period

Early Roman 256

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: deep, hemispherical bowl with out-turned rim
Material: silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 129–130, Figure 1.50: 128-747, Type 128 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+
Early Roman 257

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: deep, hemispherical bowl with thick, grooved rim
Material: marl fabric 3
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 130–131, Figure 1.50: 129-748, Type 129 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)
Dating: Roman Period

Early Roman 258

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: hemispherical bowl with flat, thickened rim
Material: marl fabric 3 (?)
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 130–131, Figure 1.50: 130-750, Type 130 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)
Dating: Roman Period

Early Roman 259

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: vessel with inturned rim, flattened on top; at least one applied clay strip is joined to the body as a horizontal handle
Material: marl fabric 2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 130–131, Figure 1.50: 131-753, Type 131 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)
Dating: Severan (193–211 A.D.)
Early Roman 260

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: hemispherical bowl with inturned rim
Material: marl fabric 3
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain, with string impressions
Reference: Tomber 2006: 130–131, Figure 1.50: 134-756, Type 134 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+

Early Roman 261

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: deep bowl with splayed walls and thickened double-grooved rim; at least one applied clay strip is joined to the rim as a horizontal handle
Material: silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 131–132, Figure 1.51: 135-757, Type 135 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)
Dating: Antonine (138–161 A.D.)

Early Roman 262

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: hemispherical bowl with thick walls and slightly inturned rim, four parallel grooves on the outer wall
Material: silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 132, Figure 1.51: 136-758, Type 136 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)
Dating: Antonine (138–161 A.D.) or later
Early Roman 263

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: bowl with broad, out-turned and curved rim (*mortarium*)  
Material: imported fabric  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 132–133, Figure 1.51: 137–760, Type 137 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)  
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)

![Diagram of Early Roman 263](image)

Early Roman 264

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: deep vessel with splayed walls, carinated towards the base, and triangular-shaped rim  
Material: silt  
Manufacture: handmade  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 132–133, Figure 1.51: 139–763, Type 139 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)  
Dating: Antonine (138–161 A.D.)

![Diagram of Early Roman 264](image)
Early Roman 265

**Site:** Mons Claudianus  
**Shape:** shallow vessel with straight walls and flat base (bread tray)  
**Material:** marl, overfired (?)  
**Manufacture:** handmade  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Tomber 2006: 132–133, Figure 1.51: 140–764, Type 140 (bowls, dishes, and casseroles)  
**Dating:** Antonine (138–161 A.D.)

![Diagram of Early Roman 265](1:4)

Early Roman 266

**Site:** Valley of the Queens, Thebes  
**Shape:** bowl with round base and flaring walls  
**Material:** L IV  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** orange-coated, with purple bands inside and outside  
**Remarks:** used as a container for bird mummies  
**Reference:** Lecuyot 1996: 157, Figure 3  
**Compare:** Lecuyot 1992: 90–100, Plate XVIII; Loret and Gaillard 1903: 121, Figure 72  
**Dating:** Roman Period  
**Representative Example:** similar to Color Plate 4.3

![Diagram of Early Roman 266](1:4)
Early Roman 267

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: small lid with everted, plain rim  
Material: silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 134, 136, Figure 1.52: 1-765, Type 1 (lids)  
 Dating: Late Antonine (138–161 A.D.)

Early Roman 268

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: conical lid with everted, plain rim and knobbed handle  
Material: silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Remarks: pierced after firing to release steam and found with a reworked ceramic stopper blocking the hole  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 134, 136, Figure 1.52: 3-769, Type 3 (lids)  
 Dating: Roman Period

Early Roman 269

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: lid with thick undulating walls and plain, slightly squared-off rim  
Material: marl fabric 5  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 135–136, Figure 1.52: 6-774, Type 6 (lids)  
 Dating: Antonine (138–161 A.D.)

Early Roman 270

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: very crudely-made carinated lid with broad, flat knob-handle, and squared-off rim  
Material: silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 135–136, Figure 1.52: 9-778, Type 9 (lids)  
 Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+
Early Roman 271

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: shallow lid with at least one applied clay strip joined to the rim as a handle  
Material: silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain, with burnished concentric circles inside  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 136–137, Figure 1.52: 12-785, Type 12 (lids)  
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)

Early Roman 272

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: shallow, convex lid with rim grooved on the top; crudely-made  
Material: silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 136–137, Figure 1.52: 18-791, Type 18 (lids)  
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)

Early Roman 273

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: deep, conical lid with broad, inturned rim  
Material: marl fabric 2  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 136–137, Figure 1.52: 20-794, Type 20 (lids)  
Dating: Antonine (138–161 A.D.)

Early Roman 274

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: deep lid with plain rim and ribbed upper walls  
Material: silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 136, 138, Figure 1.52: 21-79, Type 21 (lids)  
Dating: Severan (193–211 A.D.)
Early Roman 275

Site: Tôd
Shape: deep lid with incurved walls
Material: M
Manufacture: well thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Pierrat 1996: 191, Plate 2, Figure 13
Dating: 2nd century–second half of 4th century A.D.

Early Roman 276

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: miniature globular jar with ring base and plain, everted rim
Material: marl fabric 3
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 138, 140, Figure 1.53: 2-801, Type 2 (miscellaneous vessels)
Dating: Roman Period

Early Roman 277

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: small, cylindrical vessel with flat base and round rim
Material: silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 138, 140, Figure 1.53: 3-802, Type 3 (miscellaneous vessels)
Dating: Antonine (138–161 A.D.)

Early Roman 278

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: cylindrical vessel with thick walls, plain rim, and flat base
Material: silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 139–140, Figure 1.53: 4-806, Type 4 (miscellaneous vessels)
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+
Early Roman 279

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: squat vessel with ribbed body, everted plain rim, and ring base
Material: silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 139–140, Figure 1.53: 5-807, Type 5 (miscellaneous vessels)
Dating: Late Antonine (138–161 A.D.)

Early Roman 280

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: tall, cylindrical vessel with heavily ribbed walls and the base pushed up into the center
Material: marl fabric 2 (?)
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 139–140, Figure 1.53: 6-808, Type 6 (miscellaneous vessels)
Dating: Late Antonine (138–161 A.D.)
Early Roman 281

Site: Mons Claudianus

Shape: spindle-shaped *amphora* with long, straight, thin neck, rounded shoulder, and solid spike base; frequently knobbed

Material: silt

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Tomber 2006: 143–144, Figure 1.55: 1-826, Type 1 (*amphorae*)

Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+
Early Roman 282

Site: Valley of the Queens, Thebes
Shape: tall amphora with elongated body and long cylindrical neck
Material: L II
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain, polished outside
Compare: Kelley 1976: Plate 97:34 (x 10);
Gempeler 1992: 188–189, Figure 120 (1), Plate 38 (4)
Reference: Lecuyot 1996: 157, Figure 4
Dating: 2nd–4th century A.D.
Early Roman 283

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: small amphora with long neck, curving outwards, and round rim
Material: brown, Northwest Coast
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 145–146, Figure 1.56: 4-845, Type 4 (amphorae)
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+

Early Roman 284

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: small amphora with long neck, curving outwards
Material: brown, Northwest Coast
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 145–146, Figure 1.56: 5-847, Type 5 (amphorae)
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+

Early Roman 285

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: small amphora with upright pointed rim, beveled inside
Material: silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 145–146, Figure 1.56: 6-848, Type 6 (amphorae)
Dating: Roman Period

Early Roman 286

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: amphora with small triangular rim
Material: silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 145–146, Figure 1.56: 7-850, Type 7 (amphorae)
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+
Early Roman 287

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: ribbed amphora with rounded rim
Material: silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 147, Figure 1.57: 10-856, Type 10 (amphorae)
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+

Early Roman 288

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: amphora with distinctly flattened inturned lip and ribbed walls
Material: silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 146–147, Figure 1.57: 8-853, Type 8 (amphorae)
Dating: Roman Period
Early Roman 289

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: amphora with rounded rim, neck ribbed directly below the rim, without handles
Material: silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 147–148, Figure 1.57: 11-857, Type 11 (amphorae)
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+
**Early Roman 290**

- **Site:** Mons Claudianus  
- **Shape:** amphora with rounded rim, neck ribbed below the rim  
- **Material:** silt  
- **Manufacture:** thrown  
- **Surface:** plain  
- **Reference:** Tomber 2006: 147–148, Figure 1.57: 11-858, Type 11 (*amphorae*)  
- **Dating:** Roman Period

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**Early Roman 291**

- **Site:** Mons Claudianus  
- **Shape:** amphora, neck ribbed below the rim, with undulating rim  
- **Material:** silt  
- **Manufacture:** thrown  
- **Surface:** plain  
- **Reference:** Tomber 2006: 147–148, Figure 1.57: 12-860, Type 12 (*amphorae*)  
- **Dating:** Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+
Early Roman 292

**Site:** Mons Claudianus  
**Shape:** *amphora* with neck ribbed below the rim, and an undulating rim oriented on the inner surface  
**Material:** silt  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Tomber 2006: 148–149, Figure 158: 12-861 Type 12 (*amphorae*)  
**Dating:** Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+  
**Representative Example:** similar to Color Plate 3.1
Early Roman 293

Site: Mons Claudianus  
**Shape:** amphora with neck ribbed below the rim, flat rim, depressed on top  
**Material:** silt  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Tomber 2006: 149–150, Figure 1.58: 15-871, Type 15 (amphorae)  
**Dating:** Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+

Early Roman 294

Site: Mons Claudianus  
**Shape:** amphora with rounded rim, depressed on top with a slight groove inside  
**Material:** silt  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Tomber 2006: 150, 152, Figure 1.59: 18-876, Type 18 (amphorae)  
**Dating:** Severan (193–211 A.D.)
Early Roman 295

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: amphora with straight walls and squared-off rim  
Material: silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 150, 152, Figure 1.59: 20-880, Type 20 (amphorae)  
Dating: Antonine (138–161 A.D.)

Early Roman 296

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: amphora with grooved rim oriented on the outer surface  
Material: silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 151–152, Figure 1.59: 21-881, Type 21 (amphorae)  
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+
Early Roman 297

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: amphora with straight or slightly splayed walls, plain upright rim, and lid seat
Material: silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 151–152, Figure 1.59: 22-882, Type 22 (amphorae)
Dating: Antonine (138–161 A.D.)

Early Roman 298

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: amphora with prominent round rim
Material: brown, Northwest Coast
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 151–152, Figure 1.59: 25-888, Type 25 (amphorae)
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)
Early Roman 299

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: *amphora* with straight walls and prominent well rounded rim  
Material: silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 151–152, Figure 1.59: 26-889, Type 26 (*amphorae*)  
 Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+

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Early Roman 300

Site: Mons Claudianus  
Shape: *amphora* with round rim and carinated shoulder  
Material: red, Northwest Coast  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Tomber 2006: 153–155, Figure 1.60: 28-894, Type 28 (*amphorae*)  
 Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+
Early Roman 301

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: amphora with knobbled base
Material: brown, Northwest Coast
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 153–155, Figure 1.60: 28-904, Type 28 (amphorae)
Egyptian Dressel 2–4
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+

Early Roman 302

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: amphora with inturned, rounded rim
Material: silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 154–155, Figure 1.60: 29-909, Type 29 (amphorae)
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)

Early Roman 303

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: amphora with slightly triangular-shaped rim, inturned
Material: brown, Northwest Coast
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 154–155, Figure 1.60: 30-911, Type 30 (amphorae)
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+

Early Roman 304

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: amphora with squared-off rim
Material: silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 154–155, Figure 1.60: 33-914, Type 33 (amphorae)
Dating: Trajanic (98–117 A.D.)+
Early Roman 305

Site: Tôd
Shape: amphora with flat, slightly recurved rim
Material: L1 (N)
Manufacture: well thrown
Surface: plain, has an applied band with thumb impressions
Reference: Pierrat 1996: 190–191, Plate 2, Figure 4
Remarks: characteristic feature: handles placed high on the neck, immediately below rim
Dating: between 3rd–5th centuries A.D. (Bailey, Davis, and Spencer 1982: 14, Plate 35a; Spencer and Bailey 1982: 16–17), 1st–3rd centuries A.D. (Tomber 1992: 141, Figure 2: 4), second half of 4th century (Empereur and Picon 1993: 148, Figure 3), 2nd century–second half of 4th century A.D.
Early Roman 306

Site: Karnak
Shape: amphora with pointed base, long neck, and conical body
Material: brown, fine
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Compare: similar to products of Mareotis center
   (Empereur and Picon 1986: 103–126)
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 88–89, 91, Figure 42: 317
Dating: Roman Period
Early Roman 307

Site: Mons Claudianus
Shape: amphiòra with long, straight neck and round rim
Material: Aswan
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Tomber 2006: 157–158, Figure 1.62: 36-926, Type 36 (Aswan amphiòrae)
Dating: Antonine (138–161 A.D.)
Late Roman Period

5th–7th century A.D.

Material
Late Roman Period ceramics are characterized by a great variety of wares imported from other regions, such as African Red Slip Ware, Tripolitanian Red Slip Ware, Çandarli Ware, Cypriot Red Slip Ware, and other Late Roman wares, including Macedonian, Athenian Ware, and Asia Minor fabrics, as well as Palestinian wares. However, the most frequently used clay in Egypt was still Nile silt, along with kaolinite (Aswan Ware) and local Egyptian marls. The most common Egyptian wares were Egyptian Red Slip Ware; Egyptian A, often described as an imitation of Samian Ware; Egyptian B, Lower Egyptian products; and Egyptian C, of unknown provenance described as an imitation of African Red Slip, especially Late Roman B ware.

For a key to clay type abbreviations, please see Clay/Fabric Descriptions, pp. 24–27.

Manufacture
The Late Roman material is usually well thrown. Some of the vessels, like those of the previous period, were made in molds.

Surface
Vessels produced in the Late Roman Period were very often only smoothed. However, slips were also used, especially red, as in the case of the Egyptian Red Slip Ware, and white.

The pottery from this period can be characterized by its rich decoration. Late Roman pots can be painted, incised, stamped, or molded. Some of them bear applications. The black-, red-, or white-painted motifs often added to the uncoated surface are usually very simple: horizontal bands, spirals, a series of dots, or semicircles. However, more elaborate patterns also occur, depicting animals, floral motifs, even human figures. The Late Roman Period saw a dramatic change in beliefs, with Egyptians accepting Christianity. The ceramics reflected the change with the addition of Christian motifs to some vessels. The most common motifs were painted, incised, or stamped crosses and palmettes. Human figures often represented saints or bishops.

Types
As in the Early Roman Period, Egyptian ceramics in the Late Roman Period were highly influenced by pottery from the Eastern Roman Empire. Many types known from the previous period were still produced, but in slightly different shapes. The ceramic material was in general very rich. Small jars, juglets, costrels (small jars for carrying water), and amphorae used for liquids were very common. One of the most characteristic vessels was a small water jar, which is still seen in Egypt in a slightly different shape (the qulla). Globular cooking pots, often with small handles glued to the upper part of the body, occur in large quantities. Large transport amphorae have cylindrical necks and handles that are attached to the vessel shoulder. Large storage jars with wide open rims also appear in Late Roman contexts. The period is also characterized by a great variety of plates and bowls, as well as lids. The plates are often decorated with stamped crosses or palmettes placed in the center on the internal surface. Censers are also common. Vessels called Menas ampullae can be found in many Late Roman sites. They were used by pilgrims to carry water or oil home from the site dedicated to Saint Menas.

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


### Late Roman 1

**Site:** Ashmunein  
**Shape:** jar with round neck and incurved rim  
**Material:** Egyptian Red Slip A Ware  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** slipped outside and within mouth, with white painted band below rim outside, with drips  
**Reference:** Bailey 1996: 58, Plate IV, Figure 5: 40  
**Dating:** not stated

![Late Roman 1](image1.png)

### Late Roman 2

**Site:** Tôd  
**Shape:** jar with cylindrical neck and wavy rim  
**Material:** M, variant M  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** smoothed  
**Reference:** Pierrat 1996: 197, Plate 5, Figure 65  
**Dating:** end of 4th and 5th centuries A.D.

![Late Roman 2](image2.png)

### Late Roman 3

**Site:** Karnak  
**Shape:** jar with narrow neck and long spout  
**Material:** not stated  
**Manufacture:** not stated  
**Surface:** not stated  
**Reference:** Lauffray 1995: 98–99, Figure 48: 157  
**Dating:** Late Roman

![Late Roman 3](image3.png)

### Late Roman 4

**Site:** Tôd  
**Shape:** jar with long narrow neck and cup-like mouth  
**Material:** M, variant M  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** smoothed  
**Reference:** Pierrat 1996: 201, Plate 7, Figure 107  
**Dating:** end of 5th–middle of 7th century A.D.

![Late Roman 4](image4.png)
Late Roman 5, 6

Site: Ashmunein
Shape: jar with two handles and spout, sometimes with filter in the mouth
Material: could be Aswan Ware
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Bailey 1996: 63–64, Plate VIII, Figure 15: 6, 3
Dating: not stated

Late Roman 7, 8

Site: Ashmunein
Shape: jar body fragments with spouts
Material: not stated
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Bailey 1996: 63–64, Plate VIII, Figure 15: 14, 15
Dating: not stated

Late Roman 9

Site: Tôd
Shape: flagon with short cylindrical neck, cup-like mouth, and two handles
Material: I
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Pierrat 1996: 204, Plate 8, Figure 120
Dating: end of 5th–middle of 7th century A.D.
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 6.3

Late Roman 10

Site: Tôd
Shape: jar with narrow neck and two handles
Material: M, variant M
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Pierrat 1996: 197, Plate 5, Figure 67
Dating: end of 4th–beginning of 5th century A.D.
**Late Roman 11**

- **Site:** Tôd
- **Shape:** jar with knobbed base
- **Material:** M, variant M
- **Manufacture:** thrown
- **Surface:** smoothed
- **Reference:** Pierrat 1996: 197, Plate 5, Figure 68
- **Dating:** end of 4th–beginning of 5th century A.D.

**Late Roman 12**

- **Site:** Tôd
- **Shape:** amphora with long cylindrical neck
- **Material:** L2
- **Manufacture:** well thrown
- **Surface:** smoothed
- **Reference:** Pierrat 1996: 193, Plate 3, Figure 33
- **Compare:** Myśliwiec 1987: No. 948
- **Dating:** 2nd century–second half of 4th century A.D.
Late Roman 13

Site: Tôd
Shape: *amphora* with conical body and cylindrical neck
Material: L2
Manufacture: well thrown
Surface: ribbed
Reference: Pierrat 1996: 194, Plate 3, Figure 34
Compare: Pierrat 1991: 152; Gempeler 1976: K 737, Figure 125: 6 for 5th–6th centuries A.D.;
         Gempeler 1976: K 742, Figure 126: 5 and K 744, Figure 126: 7 for 6th–7th centuries A.D.
Dating: 2nd century–second half of 4th century A.D.
Late Roman 14

Site: Esna
Shape: amphora with conical body and cylindrical neck
Material: I
Manufacture: well thrown
Surface: ribbed
Reference: Jacquet-Gordon 1972: Plate ccxxvii, p3
Dating: Late Roman
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 5.1
Late Roman 15

Site: Esna
Shape: *amphora* with conical body and cylindrical neck
Material: I
Manufacture: well thrown
Surface: ribbed
Reference: Jacquet-Gordon 1972: Plate ccxxvii, p4
Dating: Late Roman
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 5.1
Late Roman 16

Site: Tôd
Shape: amphora with conical body and cylindrical neck
Material: L.2
Manufacture: well thrown
Surface: ribbed
Reference: Pierrat 1996: 194, Plate 3, Figure 36
Compare: Pierrat 1991: 152; Gempeler 1976: K 737, Figure 125: 6 for 5th–6th centuries A.D.; Gempeler 1976: K 742, Figure 126: 5 and K 744, Figure 126: 7 for 6th–7th centuries A.D.
Dating: 2nd century–second half of 4th century A.D.

Late Roman 17

Site: Ashmunein
Shape: amphora with cylindrical neck
Material: Antioch/Cilician ware
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Bailey 1996: 80, Plate XXIV, Figure 53: 2
Dating: early 5th century–mid-7th century A.D.
Late Roman 18

Site: Kellia
Shape: slender amphora with long cylindrical neck and narrow flat base
Material: silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: ribbed
Reference: Egloff 1977: 109–110, Plate 58, 6,
Type 173, Late Roman Amphora 7
Dating: 6th–7th century A.D.
Late Roman 19

Site: Nubia, probably imported from the Aswan area
Shape: elongated conical *amphora* with long neck and ring base
Material: Aswan clay
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Ballet and Vichy 1992: 114–116, Figure 11
Dating: Late Roman
Late Roman 20

Site: Lake Mariut area
Shape: long, slender amphora with cylindrical body, conical neck, and knobbed base
Material: imported
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Empereur and Picon 1992: 148, Figure 4
Dating: Late Roman
Late Roman 21

Site: Kellia
Shape: ovoid amphora with short, cylindrical neck and round base
Material: marl
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: ribbed
Reference: Egloff 1977: 109–110, Plate 57, 4, Type 164, Late Roman Amphora 1
Dating: 6th–7th centuries A.D.
Late Roman 22

Site: Kellia
Shape: large, globular amphora with short cylindrical neck and round base
Material: yellow clay with pink sections
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Egloff 1977: 117–118, Plate 60, 6, Type 186, Late Roman Amphora 5/6
Dating: 6th–7th century A.D.
Late Roman 23

**Site:** Ashmunein  
**Shape:** jar with narrow neck and two handles  
**Material:** NB  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** white slip outside and inside mouth  
**Reference:** Bailey 1996: 77, Plate XXII, Figure 48: 1  
**Compare:** Spencer, Bailey, and Burnett 1983: M 9.1; Spencer, Bailey, and Davies 1984: Figure 32: 5  
**Dating:** Late Roman

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Late Roman 24

**Site:** Esna  
**Shape:** jar with cup-like mouth, short narrow neck, ovoid body, and ring base  
**Material:** IIa  
**Manufacture:** well thrown  
**Surface:** smoothed, with black painted decoration  
**Reference:** Jacquet-Gordon 1972: Plate CCXXX, 1Ab  
**Dating:** Late Roman

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Late Roman 25

**Site:** Esna  
**Shape:** two-handled jar with ring base  
**Material:** Ib  
**Manufacture:** well thrown  
**Surface:** orange-slipped, with black painted decoration  
**Reference:** Jacquet-Gordon 1972: Plates CCXXVI, N17 and CCXXX, 1Eb  
**Dating:** Late Roman
Late Roman 26

Site: Ashmunein  
Shape: two-handled jar with ring base and cup-like mouth  
Material: red-brown clay  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: white-slipped outside, down beyond bulge of body and part way down within mouth; brown-painted decoration  
Reference: Bailey 1996: 84, Plate XXV, Figure 57: 2  
Compare: Spencer, Bailey, and Burnett 1983: M 9.1, N 1.1; Spencer, Bailey, and Davies 1984: Figure 32: 5; Spencer and Bailey 1985: N 45; Spencer and Bailey 1986: N 50  
Dating: 5th century A.D.

Late Roman 27

Site: Hawara (?)  
Shape: slender, shouldered jug with small spout and cup-like mouth (water jar)  
Material: MA4  
Manufacture: thrown in at least two parts  
Surface: smoothed, with black painted decoration  
Reference: Bourriau 1981: 92, Figure 180  
Compare: Jacquet-Gordon 1972: Plate CCXXVI, N21, N30  
Dating: 500–650 A.D.
Late Roman 28

Site: Ashmunein  
Shape: thin-walled jar, often with handles (cooking pot)  
Material: NB, very micaceous  
 Manufacture: well thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Bailey 1996: 65, Plate IX, Figure 16: 1  
Compare: Spencer, Bailey, and Davies 1984: c 80; Egloff 1977: Plates 17–18, 44–54  
Dating: not stated

Late Roman 29

Site: Ashmunein  
Shape: globular jar with everted rim (cooking pot)  
Material: NB, very micaceous  
 Manufacture: well thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Bailey 1996, Plate IX, Figure 16: 7  
Dating: not stated

Late Roman 30

Site: Ashmunein  
Shape: globular jar with everted rim, often with two handles (cooking pot)  
Material: NB, very micaceous  
 Manufacture: well thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Bailey 1996, Plate IX, Figure 16: 4  
Dating: not stated
Late Roman 31

Site: Ashmunein  
Shape: globular jar with everted rim and two small handles (cooking pot)  
Material: NB, very micaceous  
Manufacture: well thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Bailey 1996: 65–66, Plate X, Figure 18: 27  
Compare: Spencer, Bailey, and Davies 1984: C 80; Egloff 1977: Plates 17–18, 44–54  
Dating: not stated

Late Roman 32

Site: Ashmunein  
Shape: round base of globular jar (cooking pot)  
Material: NB, very micaceous  
Manufacture: well thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Bailey 1996: 65, 67, Plate XI, Figure 21: 59  
Dating: not stated
Late Roman 33

Site: Esna
Shape: globular jar with everted rim and two handles (cooking pot)
Material: I
Manufacture: well thrown
Surface: smoothed, with white painted decoration
Reference: Jacquet-Gordon 1972: Plate ccxxxi, 1Ra
Dating: Late Roman
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 73
Late Roman 34

Site: Esna
Shape: globular jar with everted rim and two horizontal handles (cooking pot)
Material: I
Manufacture: well thrown
Surface: smoothed, with white painted decoration
Reference: Jacquet-Gordon 1972: Plate ccxxxI, 1sb
Dating: Late Roman
Representative Example: similar to
   Color Plate 7.4

Late Roman 35

Site: Esna
Shape: globular jar with everted rim and two handles (cooking pot)
Material: I
Manufacture: well thrown
Surface: smoothed, with white painted decoration
Reference: Jacquet-Gordon 1972:
   Plate ccxxxI, 1sc
Dating: Late Roman
Late Roman 36

Site: Esna
Shape: globular jar with everted rim and two handles (cooking pot)
Material: I
Manufacture: well thrown
Surface: smoothed, with white painted decoration
Reference: Jacquet-Gordon 1972: Plate CCXXXI, 1V
Dating: Late Roman

Late Roman 37

Site: Esna
Shape: globular jar with narrow rim (cooking pot)
Material: I
Manufacture: well thrown
Surface: gray-slipped, smoothed, with white painted decoration
Reference: Jacquet-Gordon 1972: Plates CCXXV, L1 and CCXXXI, 1U
Dating: Late Roman
**Late Roman 38**

- **Site**: Esna
- **Shape**: globular jar with everted rim and two handles (cooking pot)
- **Material**: NB, very micaceous
- **Manufacture**: well thrown
- **Surface**: smoothed, with black painted decoration
- **Reference**: Jacquet-Gordon 1972: Plates CCXXV, M14 and CCXXXII, 1W
- **Dating**: Late Roman

![Late Roman 38 Image]

**Late Roman 39**

- **Site**: Ashmunein
- **Shape**: globular jar with wide wavy rim, often with handles (cooking pot)
- **Material**: NB, very micaceous
- **Manufacture**: well thrown
- **Surface**: plain
- **Reference**: Bailey 1996: 65–66, Plate X, Figure 19: 35
- **Compare**: Spencer, Bailey, and Davies 1984: C 80; Egloff 1977: Plates 17–18, 44–54
- **Dating**: not stated

![Late Roman 39 Image]

**Late Roman 40, 41**

- **Site**: Ashmunein
- **Shape**: globular jar with everted rim (cooking pot)
- **Material**: NB, very micaceous
- **Manufacture**: well thrown
- **Surface**: plain
- **Reference**: Bailey 1996: 65, Plate IX, Figure 17: 16–17
- **Dating**: not stated

![Late Roman 40, 41 Image]
Late Roman 42

**Site:** Ashmunein  
**Shape:** jar with flaring rim (cooking pot)  
**Material:** NB, very micaceous  
**Manufacture:** well thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Bailey 1996: 65, 67, Plate XI, Figure 21: 56  
**Dating:** not stated

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Late Roman 43

**Site:** Ashmunein  
**Shape:** jar with flaring neck and recurved rim (cooking pot)  
**Material:** NB, very micaceous  
**Manufacture:** well thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Bailey 1996: 65, 67, Plate XI, Figure 21: 53  
**Dating:** not stated

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Late Roman 44

**Site:** Ashmunein  
**Shape:** globular jar with short neck and grooved rim (cooking pot)  
**Material:** NB, very micaceous  
**Manufacture:** well thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Bailey 1996: 65, 67, Plate XI, Figure 20: 41  
**Dating:** not stated

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Late Roman 45

**Site:** Tôd  
**Shape:** jar with incurved walls and grooved rim  
**Material:** L1  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** smoothed, with painted decoration  
**Reference:** Pierrat 1996: 196, Plate 4, Figure 52  
**Dating:** end of 4th and 5th centuries A.D.
Late Roman 46

Site: Tôd  
Shape: globular jar with wide rim and short neck (cooking pot)  
Material: L1  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed  
Reference: Pierrat 1996: 200, Plate 6, Figure 90  
Dating: end of 5th–middle of 7th centuries A.D.

Late Roman 47

Site: Tôd  
Shape: jar with recurved rim and a lip inside (cooking pot)  
Material: L1  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed  
Reference: Pierrat 1996: 200, Plate 6, Figure 92  
Dating: end of 5th–middle 7th centuries A.D.

Late Roman 48

Site: Ashmunein  
Shape: small globular jar with everted rim (cooking pot)  
Material: NB, very micaceous  
Manufacture: well thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Bailey 1996: 65, 68, Plate XII, Figure 22: 62  
Compare: Spencer, Bailey, and Davies 1984: c 80; Egloff 1977: Plates 17–18, 44–54  
Dating: not stated
Late Roman 49

Site: Ashmunein
Shape: small globular jar with everted rim (cooking pot)
Material: NB, very micaceous
Manufacture: well thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Bailey 1996: 65, 68, Plate XII, Figure 22: 61
Dating: not stated

Late Roman 50

Site: Ashmunein
Shape: small globular jar with flat base
Material: NB
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Bailey 1996: 74–75, Plate XXI, Figure 44: 21
Dating: not stated

Late Roman 51

Site: Ashmunein
Shape: large jar with internal ledge
Material: NB
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain, with white band below rim outside and inside from center top of rim to internal bulge rim
Reference: Bailey 1996: 74–75, Plate XXI, Figure 43: 18
Dating: not stated
Late Roman 52

Site: Ashmunein  
Shape: large jar with ring base  
Material: red-brown clay  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: black-painted decoration  
Reference: Bailey 1996: 84,  
Plate XXV, Figure 57: 1  
Dating: 5th century A.D.

Late Roman 53

Site: Ashmunein  
Shape: large globular jar with everted rim  
Material: NB  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain, with white paint on body  
Reference: Bailey 1996: 74–75,  
Plate XXI, Figure 43: 19  
Dating: not stated
Late Roman 54

**Site:** Ashmunein  
**Shape:** large jar with internal ledge  
**Material:** NB  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain, with red paint inside and outside of rim, white paint on top of rim  
**Reference:** Bailey 1996: 74–75, Plate XX, Figure 41: 3  
**Dating:** not stated

Late Roman 55

**Site:** Tôd  
**Shape:** small ovoid jar with ring base  
**Material:** R, group OP  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** red-coated, with brown painted decoration  
**Reference:** Pierrat 1996: 198, Plate 6, Figure 82  
**Dating:** end of 4th and 5th centuries A.D.

Late Roman 56

**Site:** Ashmunein  
**Shape:** large jar with broad rim  
**Material:** NB  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain, with white bands on neck and body, black-painted decoration outside  
**Reference:** Bailey 1996: 74–75, Plate XX, Figure 42: 11  
**Dating:** not stated
Late Roman 57

Site: Ashmunein  
Shape: large globular jar with everted rim  
Material: NB  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain, with traces of white paint outside  
Reference: Bailey 1996: 74–75, Plate XX, Figure 41: 6  
Dating: not stated

Late Roman 58

Site: Ashmunein  
Shape: jar with wide mouth and constricted neck (qadus)  
Material: NB  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Bailey 1996: 70, Plate XIV, Figure 29: 1  
Dating: Roman Period

Late Roman 59

Site: Ashmunein  
Shape: jar with wide mouth with constricted neck and a knobbed foot (qadus)  
Material: NB  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Bailey 1996: 70, Plate XIV, Figure 29: 9  
Dating: Roman Period  
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 6.2
Late Roman 60

Site: Ashmunein  
Shape: jar with a knobbed foot (*qadus*)  
Material: NB  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Bailey 1996: 70, 72, Plate XVII, Figure 34: 53  
Compare: Spencer, Bailey, and Burnett 1983: J 13.1  
Dating: Roman Period  
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 6.2

Late Roman 61, 62

Site: Ashmunein  
Shape: jar with a knobbed foot (*qadus*)  
Material: NB  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Bailey 1996: 70, 72, Plate XVII, Figure 34: 48, 52  
Compare: Spencer, Bailey, and Burnett 1983: J 13.1  
Dating: Roman Period  
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 6.2

Late Roman 63

Site: Töd  
Shape: ovoid jar with wide rim (*qadus*)  
Material: L  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: ribbed  
Reference: Pierrat 1996: 200, Plate 6, Figure 96  
Dating: end of 5th–middle of 7th centuries A.D.  
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 6.1 and 6.2
Late Roman 64

Site: Tôd  
Shape: bag-shaped jar with wide rim and knobbed base (*qadus*)  
Material: L  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed  
Reference: Pierrat 1996: Plate 7, Figure 97  
Dating: end of 5th–middle of 7th centuries A.D.  
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 6.2

Late Roman 65

Site: Ashmunein  
Shape: large jar with cylindrical neck  
Material: NB  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Bailey 1996: 74–75, Plate XX, Figure 42: 16  
Dating: not stated

Late Roman 66

Site: Ashmunein  
Shape: simple flat-based plate, miniature lid  
Material: Aswan Fine Ware  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Bailey 1996: 58, Plate IV, Figure 5: 38  
Compare: Spencer, Bailey, and Burnett 1983: Figures 9: 5, 60: H 38; Spencer and Bailey 1985: H 38; Spencer and Bailey 1986: H 38  
Dating: not stated
Late Roman 67

**Site:** Ashmunein  
**Shape:** simple bowl with incurved walls  
**Material:** African Red Slip Ware from Tunisia  
**Manufacture:** thrown (?)  
**Surface:** red slip  
**Reference:** Bailey 1996: Plate II, Figure 2: 3  
**Dating:** 350–425 A.D.

Late Roman 68

**Site:** Ashmunein  
**Shape:** simple bowl with flat base and slightly incurved rim  
**Material:** African Red Slip Ware from Tunisia  
**Manufacture:** thrown (?)  
**Surface:** red slip  
**Reference:** Bailey 1996: Plate II, Figure 2: 2  
**Dating:** 400–450 A.D.

Late Roman 69

**Site:** Ashmunein  
**Shape:** deep bowl with everted rim and ring base  
**Material:** Aswan Fine Ware  
**Manufacture:** thrown (?)  
**Surface:** pink-slipped, with purple-black pattern on rim  
**Reference:** Bailey 1996: 55–57, Plate III, Figure 4: 13  
**Compare:** Spencer, Bailey, and Burnett 1983: F1, F2, F14; Spencer, Bailey, and Davies 1984: F 21.2; Spencer and Bailey 1985: F 25; Gempeler 1976: 108, Figure 8d, 5th century A.D.  
**Dating:** before 500 A.D.
Late Roman 70

Site: Tôd  
Shape: bowl with everted rim  
Material: R  
Manufacture: moldmade  
Surface: smoothed, with black painted decoration  
Reference: Pierrat 1996: 203, Plate 8, Figure 115  
Dating: end of 5th–middle of 7th centuries A.D.

Late Roman 71

Site: Tôd  
Shape: bowl with wavy (everted) rim  
Material: LIII  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: white-coated (?), with black painted decoration  
Reference: Pierrat 1996: 196, Plate 4, Figure 53  
Dating: end of 4th and 5th centuries A.D.

Late Roman 72

Site: Tôd  
Shape: plate with everted rim  
Material: R, group OP  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed, with black painted decoration  
Reference: Pierrat 1996: 198, Plate 6, Figure 79  
Dating: end of 4th and 5th centuries A.D.
Late Roman 73

Site: Ashmunein
Shape: deep bowl with everted rim
Material: Egyptian Red Slip A Ware
Manufacture: thrown (?)
Surface: slipped, with black pattern on rim
Reference: Bailey 1996: 57, Plate III, Figure 4: 17
Dating: second half of the 5th century A.D.

Late Roman 74

Site: Tôd
Shape: carinated bowl with two handles
Material: M, variant M
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed, with relief decoration on rim
Reference: Pierrat 1996: 196, Plate 5, Figure 57
Dating: end of 4th and 5th centuries A.D.

Late Roman 75

Site: Tôd
Shape: carinated bowl with two handles
Material: M, variant M
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed, with relief decoration on rim
Reference: Pierrat 1996: 196, Plate 5, Figure 58
Dating: end of 4th and 5th centuries A.D.
Late Roman 76

Site: Tôd  
Shape: carinated bowl  
Material: L  
Manufacture: well thrown  
Surface: smoothed, with painted decoration  
Reference: Pierrat 1996: 193, Plate 3, Figure 28  
Dating: 2nd century–second half of 4th century A.D.

Late Roman 77

Site: Ashmunein  
Shape: knobbed-rim bowl  
Material: Egyptian Red Slip H Ware  
Manufacture: thrown (?)  
Surface: slipped inside and full depth of rim outside  
Reference: Bailey 1996: 61, Plate V, Figure 8: 23  
Compare: Spencer, Bailey, and Burnett 1983: E 4.1  
Remarks: used for cooking  
Dating: before 500 A.D.

Late Roman 78

Site: Tôd  
Shape: plate with triangular rim and ring base  
Material: R  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed  
Reference: Pierrat 1996: 197, Plate 5, Figure 72  
Dating: end of 4th and 5th centuries A.D.

Late Roman 79

Site: Tôd  
Shape: bowl with round rim, bent walls, and ring base  
Material: L  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed  
Reference: Pierrat 1996: 201, Plate 7, Figure 99  
 Dating: end of 5th–middle of 7th century A.D.
Late Roman 80

Site: Tôd
Shape: bowl with triangular rim and ring base
Material: L
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Pierrat 1996: 201, Plate 7, Figure 100
Dating: end of 5th–middle of 7th century A.D.

Late Roman 81

Site: Tôd
Shape: bowl with triangular rim and ring base
Material: R
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Pierrat 1996: 197, Plate 5, Figure 71
Dating: end of 4th and 5th centuries A.D.

Late Roman 82

Site: Tôd
Shape: deep bowl with triangular rim, bent walls, and ring base
Material: R
Manufacture: moldmade
Surface: smoothed, stamped decoration inside
Reference: Pierrat 1996: 202, Plate 8, Figure 110
Dating: end of 5th–middle of 7th century A.D.
Late Roman 83

Site: Ashmunein
Shape: bowl with exterior ledge
Material: Aswan Fine Ware
Manufacture: thrown (?)
Surface: plain, with red painted rim
Reference: Bailey 1996: 56, Plate III, Figure 3: 6
Dating: second half of the 5th century A.D.

Late Roman 84

Site: Ashmunein
Shape: bowl with exterior ledge
Material: Local Fine Ware
Manufacture: thrown (?)
Surface: slipped inside and full depth of rim outside
Reference: Bailey 1996: 60, Plate V, Figure 7: 3
Dating: before 500 A.D.
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 8.2

Late Roman 85

Site: Tôd
Shape: bowl with exterior ledge
Material: 1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Pierrat 1996: 199, Plate 6, Figure 86
Dating: end of 4th and 5th centuries A.D.

Late Roman 86

Site: Esna
Shape: bowl with triangular rim and ring base
Material: II
Manufacture: well thrown
Surface: red-slipped, with incised decoration inside
Reference: Jacquet-Gordon 1972: Plate CCXXII, E26
Dating: Late Roman
Late Roman 87

Site: Ashmunein
Shape: bowl with everted rim and ring base
Material: Egyptian Red Slip A Ware
Manufacture: thrown (?)
Surface: slipped, with stamped decoration inside
Reference: Bailey 1996: 57, Plate IV, Figure 5: 18
Compare: Rodziewicz 1976: O 10a; Guerrini 1974: Figure 17: 1;
similar stamped decoration in Ulbert 1971: 238, Figure 2
Dating: second half of the 5th century–beginning of 6th century A.D.

Late Roman 88

Site: Ashmunein
Shape: shallow bowl with everted rim
Material: Egyptian Red Slip A Ware
Manufacture: thrown (?)
Surface: slipped, with black and white band decoration inside
Reference: Bailey 1996: 57, Plate IV, Figure 5: 23
Compare: Spencer, Bailey, and Burnett 1983: H 33.2; Hayes 1976: Type 108
Dating: second half of the 5th century A.D.

Late Roman 89

Site: Tôd
Shape: bowl with straight rim, carinated walls, and ring base
Material: l
Manufacture: molded (?)
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Pierrat 1996: 195, Plate 4, Figure 45
Dating: end of 4th and 5th centuries A.D.
Late Roman 90

Site: Ashmunein  
Shape: bowl with simple rim and ring base  
Material: Local Red Slip Ware  
Manufacture: thrown (?)  
Surface: slipped inside and down to lowest carination outside  
Reference: Bailey 1996: 60, Plate V, Figure 7: 8  
Compare: Spencer, Bailey, and Davies 1984: Figure 29: 3  
Dating: before 500 A.D.

Late Roman 91, 92

Site: Ashmunein  
Shape: body sherds from open vessels  
Material: Local Red Slip Ware  
Manufacture: thrown (?)  
Surface: slipped inside, with stamped decoration inside  
Reference: Bailey 1996: 60, Plate V, Figure 7: 14–15  
Dating: before 500 A.D.

Late Roman 93

Site: Karnak  
Shape: bowl with simple rim and ring base  
Material: not stated  
Manufacture: not stated  
Surface: not stated  
Reference: Lauffray 1995: 98–99, Figure 48: 158  
Dating: Late Roman

Late Roman 94

Site: Ashmunein  
Shape: wide, shallow vessel with more or less vertical walls (casserole)  
Material: NB  
Manufacture: well thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Bailey 1996: 68, Plate XII, Figure 24: 10  
Dating: not stated
Late Roman 95

Site: Ashmunein  
Shape: bowl with vertical walls and ledge rim  
Material: NB, coarse  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Bailey 1996: 73, Plate XVIII, Figure 38: 21  
Dating: not stated

Late Roman 96

Site: Ashmunein  
Shape: wide, shallow vessel, here with slight carination (casserole)  
Material: NB  
Manufacture: well thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Bailey 1996: 68, Plate XII, Figure 24: 11  
Compare: Spencer, Bailey, and Burnett 1983: 118  
Dating: not stated

Late Roman 97

Site: Ashmunein  
Shape: wide, shallow carinated vessel (casserole)  
Material: NB  
Manufacture: well thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Bailey 1996: 68, Plate XII, Figure 24: 13  
Dating: not stated

Late Roman 98

Site: Ashmunein  
Shape: bowl with simple incurved rim  
Material: Egyptian Red Slip A Ware  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: slipped  
Reference: Bailey 1996: 57–58, Plate IV, Figure 6: 28  
Dating: before 500 A.D.
Late Roman 99

Site: Ashmunein
Shape: bowl with incurved rim and carinated walls
Material: Local Red Slip Ware
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: slipped inside and well below rim outside
Reference: Bailey 1996: 61, Plate V, Figure 8: 26
Dating: before 500 A.D.

Late Roman 100

Site: Ashmunein
Shape: shallow bowl with flat base
Material: Local Red Slip Ware
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: slipped inside
Reference: Bailey 1996: 61, Plate V, Figure 8: 30
Compare: Spencer, Bailey, and Davies 1984: E 122.1
Dating: before 500 A.D.

Late Roman 101

Site: Ashmunein
Shape: shallow rim with slightly everted rim
Material: Aswan Fine Ware
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: white-slipped inside; cream-slipped outside, with red-brown, orange, and black decoration outside
Reference: Bailey 1996: 58, Plate IV, Figure 6: 30
Dating: before 500 A.D.

Late Roman 102

Site: Ashmunein
Shape: bowl with simple slightly incurved walls and flat base
Material: Local Red Slip Ware
Manufacture: molded (?)
Surface: slipped inside
Reference: Bailey 1996: 60, Plate VII, Figure 11: 13
Dating: before 500 A.D.
Late Roman 103

Site: Ashmunein
Shape: hemispherical bowl
Material: Aswan Fine Ware
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: thick white slip, with two dark brown painted bands inside
Reference: Bailey 1996: 58, Plate IV, Figure 5: 35
Compare: Spencer, Bailey, and Davies 1984: H 40
Dating: before 500 A.D.

Late Roman 104

Site: Tôd
Shape: bowl with incurved walls
Material: R
Manufacture: well thrown
Surface: red-orange coat on upper part of the body, with white and black spots
Reference: Pierrat 1996: 192, Plate 3, Figure 25
Dating: 2nd century–second half of 4th century A.D.

Late Roman 105

Site: Ashmunein
Shape: simple shallow bowl with slightly incurved walls
Material: NB, coarse
Manufacture: thrown (?)
Surface: plain
Reference: Bailey 1996: 74, Plate xix, Figure 40: 39
Dating: not stated

Late Roman 106

Site: Tôd
Shape: bowl with carinated walls
Material: L
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Pierrat 1996: 200, Plate 6, Figure 94
Dating: end of 5th–middle of 7th century A.D.
Late Roman 107

Site: Ashmunein
Shape: bowl with incurved walls
Material: NB, coarse
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Bailey 1996: 72, 74, Plate xix, Figure 40: 46
Dating: not stated

Late Roman 108

Site: Tôd
Shape: bowl with incurved walls
Material: R
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed, with black painted and relief decoration
Reference: Pierrat 1996: 203, Plate 8, Figure 117
Dating: end of 5th–middle of 7th century A.D.

Late Roman 109

Site: Tôd
Shape: bowl with incurved walls and flat base
Material: R
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed, with white and black paint
Reference: Pierrat 1996: 203, Plate 8, Figure 119
Dating: end of 5th–middle of 7th century A.D.

Late Roman 110

Site: Tôd
Shape: bowl with incurved walls
Material: R
Manufacture: thrown-molded (?)
Surface: smoothed, with incised decoration (roulette)
Reference: Pierrat 1996: 197, Plate 5, Figure 77
Dating: end of 4th and 5th centuries A.D.
Late Roman 111

**Site:** Tôd  
**Shape:** beaker with incurved rim and ring base  
**Material:** R  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** red-coated, with incised decoration  
**Reference:** Pierrat 1996: 198, Plate 6, Figure 84  
**Dating:** end of 4th and 5th centuries A.D., but more common later

Late Roman 112

**Site:** Tôd  
**Shape:** large bowl with round rim and slightly carinated body  
**Material:** L  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** red-coated, with black painted decoration  
**Reference:** Pierrat 1996: 196, Plate 4, Figure 55  
**Dating:** end of 4th and 5th centuries A.D.

Late Roman 113

**Site:** Ashmunein  
**Shape:** small cup with flat base  
**Material:** NB, coarse  
**Manufacture:** thrown, with string marks on base  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Bailey 1996: 76, Plate XXII, Figure 47: 1  
**Compare:** Spencer, Bailey, and Burnett 1983: Figure 17: 4  
**Dating:** first half of the 5th century
Late Roman 114

Site: Ashmunein  
Shape: bowl with everted rim  
Material: Local Red Slip Ware  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: slipped, polished inside  
Reference: Bailey 1996: 61, Plate V, Figure 8: 34  
Dating: before 500 A.D.

Late Roman 115

Site: Ashmunein  
Shape: bowl with carination  
Material: NB, coarse  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: thin reddish slip  
Reference: Bailey 1996: 72, 74, Plate XIX, Figure 40: 48  
Dating: not stated

Late Roman 116

Site: Ashmunein  
Shape: bowl with flaring walls  
Material: Local Red Slip Ware  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: slipped inside and well below rim outside  
Reference: Bailey 1996: 62, Plate VI, Figure 10: 50  
Dating: not stated

Late Roman 117

Site: Ashmunein  
Shape: bowl with flaring walls  
Material: Local Red Slip Ware  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: slipped inside and top of rim  
Reference: Bailey 1996, Plate VI, Figure 10: 47  
Dating: not stated
Late Roman 118, 119

Site: Ashmunein
Shape: bowls with recurved thickened rims (casseroles)
Material: NB
Manufacture: well thrown
Surface: plain
Dating: not stated

Late Roman 120

Site: Ashmunein
Shape: bowl with everted rim
Material: Local Red Slip Ware
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: slipped, with black painted decoration
Reference: Bailey 1996: 61, Plate vi, Figure 9: 36
Compare: Spencer and Bailey 1986: o 38
Dating: not stated

Late Roman 121

Site: Ashmunein
Shape: bowl with everted rim
Material: NB, coarse
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Bailey 1996: 74, Plate xix, Figure 40: 47
Compare: Spencer, Bailey, and Davies 1984: t 3
Dating: not stated
Late Roman 122

Site: Esna
Shape: deep carinated basin
Material: I
Manufacture: well thrown
Surface: smoothed, with black painted decoration
Reference: Jacquet-Gordon 1972: Plates CCXXI, E14 and CCXXXI, 1N
Dating: not stated

Late Roman 123

Site: Esna
Shape: deep carinated basin
Material: Ib
Manufacture: well thrown
Surface: smoothed, with black painted decoration
Reference: Jacquet-Gordon 1972: Plates CCXXI, E13 and CCXXXI, 1P
Dating: not stated

Late Roman 124

Site: Ashmunein
Shape: bowl with everted rim and ring base
Material: Local Red Slip Ware
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: slipped inside
Reference: Bailey 1996: 61, Plate VI, Figure 9: 37
Dating: not stated
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 8.5
**Late Roman 125**

- **Site:** Ashmunein
- **Shape:** bowl with everted rim
- **Material:** Local Red Slip Ware
- **Manufacture:** thrown
- **Surface:** slipped inside and on rim
- **Reference:** Bailey 1996: 62, Plate vi, Figure 10: 45
- **Dating:** not stated

**Late Roman 126**

- **Site:** Ashmunein
- **Shape:** shallow plate with flat base
- **Material:** NB, coarse
- **Manufacture:** thrown
- **Surface:** plain
- **Reference:** Bailey 1996: 72, 74, Plate XIX, Figure 40: 34
- **Compare:** Spencer, Bailey, and Davies 1984: K 12; Spencer and Bailey 1986: K 15
- **Dating:** not stated

**Late Roman 127, 128**

- **Site:** Ashmunein
- **Shape:** knobbed-rim bowl
- **Material:** Local Red Slip Ware
- **Manufacture:** thrown
- **Surface:** thickly slipped inside and on rim, thin slip below rim (127, above); slipped inside and on rim (128, below) with black painted decoration (both)
- **Reference:** Bailey 1996: 61, Plate VII, Figure 11: 31-32
- **Dating:** not stated
Late Roman 129

Site: Tôd
Shape: deep bowl with recurved rim and ring base
Material: L
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: crème orange-coated, with black painted decoration
Reference: Pierrat 1996: 201, Plate 7, Figure 103
Dating: end of 5th–middle of 7th century A.D.

Late Roman 130

Site: Tôd
Shape: deep basin with thickened rim and ring base
Material: L
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Pierrat 1996: 195, Plate 4, Figure 49
Dating: end of 4th–5th centuries A.D.
Late Roman 131

**Site:** Ashmunein  
**Shape:** large, deep basin with flaring walls and small internal ledge  
**Material:** NB, coarse  
**Manufacture:** thrown (?)  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Bailey 1996: 73, Plate XVII, Figure 35: 1  
**Dating:** not stated

![Diagram of Late Roman 131](image)

Late Roman 132, 133

**Site:** Ashmunein  
**Shape:** deep basins with flaring walls  
**Material:** NB, coarse  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Bailey 1996: 73, Plate XVIII, Figure 36: 7–8  
**Dating:** not stated

![Diagram of Late Roman 132, 133](image)
Late Roman 134

Site: Ashmunein
Shape: bowl with flaring walls and internal ledge
Material: NB, coarse
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Bailey 1996: 73, Plate XIX, Figure 39: 23
Dating: not stated

Late Roman 135, 136

Site: Ashmunein
Shape: large basin with everted rim
Material: NB, coarse
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Bailey 1996: 73, Plate XVIII, Figure 37: 13–14
Dating: not stated

Late Roman 137, 138

Site: Ashmunein
Shape: basins with more or less vertical walls and everted rim
Material: NB, coarse
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Bailey 1996: 74, Plate XIX, Figure 39: 30–31
Dating: not stated
Late Roman 139

Site: Ashmunein
Shape: bowl with carination
Material: Local Red Slip Ware
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped, black and red painted decoration outside
Reference: Bailey 1996: 62, Plate VII, Figure 12: 59
Compare: Spencer, Bailey, and Burnett 1983: 0 8
Dating: before 500 A.D.

Late Roman 140

Site: Ashmunein
Shape: deep bowl with carination (?)
Material: Local Red Slip Ware
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped, with black decoration on rim
Reference: Bailey 1996: 62, Plate VII, Figure 12: 55
Dating: before 500 A.D.
Late Roman 141

Site: Tôd  
Shape: basin with incurved walls and everted rim  
Material: L  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed, with brown and black painted decoration  
Reference: Pierrat 1996: 202, Plate 7, Figure 105  
Dating: end of 5th–middle of 7th century A.D.

Late Roman 142

Site: Ashmunein  
Shape: deep bowl with carination  
Material: Local Red Slip Ware  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: brown slip inside; red slip outside, white band on the edge of rim, brown lines on shoulder  
Reference: Bailey 1996: 62, Plate VII, Figure 12: 60  
Compare: Spencer, Bailey, and Burnett 1983: F 18  
Dating: before 500 A.D.
Late Roman 143

**Site:** Ashmunein  
**Shape:** bowl with carination  
**Material:** Local Red Slip Ware  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** slipped, black-painted decoration  
**Reference:** Bailey 1996: 62, Plate vii, Figure 12: 56  
**Compare:** Spencer, Bailey, and Burnett 1983: G 17.6  
**Dating:** before 500 A.D.

Late Roman 144, 145

**Site:** Ashmunein  
**Shape:** bowls with carination and everted rim (casserole)  
**Material:** NB  
**Manufacture:** well thrown  
**Surface:** plain  
**Reference:** Bailey 1996: 69, Plate XIII, Figure 32-33  
**Dating:** not stated

Late Roman 146

**Site:** Tôd  
**Shape:** bowl with carination and wavy rim  
**Material:** L  
**Manufacture:** well thrown  
**Surface:** smoothed  
**Reference:** Pierrat 1996: 193, Plate 3, Figure 30  
**Dating:** 2nd century–second half of 4th century A.D.

Late Roman 147

**Site:** Tôd  
**Shape:** bowl with carination and internal ledge  
**Material:** L  
**Manufacture:** well thrown  
**Surface:** smoothed  
**Reference:** Pierrat 1996: 193, Plate 3, Figure 29  
**Dating:** 2nd century–second half of 4th century A.D.
**Late Roman 148**

*Site:* Ashmunein  
*Shape:* bowl with carination and recurved round rim  
*Material:* NB, coarse with grit  
*Manufacture:* thrown  
*Surface:* plain  
*Reference:* Bailey 1996: 73, Plate XVIII, Figure 36: 5  
*Compare:* Spencer, Bailey, and Davies 1984: T 1; Spencer and Bailey 1985: T 13  
*Dating:* not stated

**Late Roman 149, 150**

*Site:* Ashmunein  
*Shape:* carinated bowl with round shoulder (casserole)  
*Material:* NB  
*Manufacture:* thrown  
*Surface:* plain  
*Reference:* Bailey 1996: 68, Plate XII, Figure 23: 5–6  
*Dating:* not stated

**Late Roman 151**

*Site:* Ashmunein  
*Shape:* bowl with incurved rim  
*Material:* Local Fine Ware  
*Manufacture:* thrown  
*Surface:* plain with red paint on inside rim  
*Reference:* Bailey 1996: 63, Plate VIII, Figure 14: 1  
*Dating:* not stated
Late Roman 152

Site: Ashmunein  
Shape: bowl with incurved rim  
Material: Local Fine Ware  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Bailey 1996: 63, Plate VIII, Figure 14: 3  
Dating: not stated

Late Roman 153

Site: Ashmunein  
Shape: deep lid with knobbed handle  
Material: NB, coarse  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: plain  
Reference: Bailey 1996: 70, Plate XIV, Figure 28: 6  
Compare: Jacquet-Gordon 1972: V 6  
Dating: not stated

Late Roman 154

Site: Tôd  
Shape: deep lid  
Material: M, variant M  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed  
Reference: Pierrat 1996: 197, Plate 5, Figure 62  
Dating: end of 4th–5th centuries A.D.
Late Roman 155

Site: Tôd
Shape: deep lid with internal ledge
Material: LIV
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed, with black painted decoration
Reference: Pierrat 1996: 202, Plate 7, Figure 106
Dating: end of 5th–middle of 7th century A.D.

Late Roman 156

Site: Tôd
Shape: large plate on high foot
Material: I
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Pierrat 1996: 204, Plate 8, Figure 121
Dating: end of 5th–beginning of 6th century A.D.
Late Roman 157, 158, 159

Site: Ashmunein
Shape: baking trays
Material: NB, coarse
Manufacture: handmade (?)
Surface: rough, but plain
Reference: Bailey 1996: 75–76, Plate XXII, Figure 45: 1–3
Dating: not stated

Late Roman 160, 161

Site: Ashmunein
Shape: bowl with cylindrical shape (baking pots)
Material: NB, coarse
Manufacture: handmade (?)
Surface: plain, with fingerprints at base
Reference: Bailey 1996: 76, Plate XXII, Figure 46: 1–2
Dating: first usage in the early 5th century A.D., more common later
Late Roman 162

Site: Tôd
Shape: high ring base
Material: M, variant M
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Pierrat 1996: 196, Plate 5, Figure 60
Dating: end of 4th and 5th centuries A.D.

Late Roman 163

Site: Tôd
Shape: ring base
Material: R
Manufacture: well thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Pierrat 1996: 192, Plate 3, Figure 26
Dating: 2nd century–second half of 4th century A.D.
Late Roman 164

Site: Esna
Shape: bowl with high foot (censer)
Material: III
Manufacture: well thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Jacquet-Gordon 1972: Plate ccxxix, w8a
Dating: Late Roman
Late Roman 165

Site: Esna
Shape: pipe
Material: IV
Manufacture: well thrown
Surface: smoothed, with incised decoration
Reference: Jacquet-Gordon 1972: Plate ccxxiii, G17
Dating: Late Roman
Late Roman 166

Site: Esna
Shape: pipe
Material: III
Manufacture: well thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Jacquet-Gordon 1972: Plate CXXVIII, T1
Dating: Late Roman

![Diagram of Late Roman 166](image-url)
Medieval Pottery

8th–18th centuries A.D.

Material
Medieval Egyptian workshops, such as Fustat, used the full range of clay types depending on the period and vessel type. The most commonly used clays were red alluvial silts, but white/cream clays were also widely utilized, providing a light background for darker decoration. Early glazed wares have pale fabrics. Later, around the 12th century, vessels with glazes were commonly made of silt fabrics.

For a key to clay type abbreviations, please see Clay/Fabric Descriptions, pp. 24–27.

Manufacture
In most cases the ceramics were wheel-made, although some types were clearly handmade, especially large storage containers. Some of the medieval vessels, such as qullas and glazed wares, were made in molds.

Surface
Medieval pottery can vary in terms of the surface treatment. Some pots were only smoothed (and those are the most numerous); others were smoothed and slipped, or slipped and painted. However, some Medieval ceramics are characterized by the presence of glazes. Glaze is 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. Slips were often added to the surface prior to glazing. Incised and painted decoration was also applied prior to glazing. Sgraffito decoration appeared for the first time during this period. An incision is cut through the slip revealing the original color of clay beneath.

Medieval Egyptian glazed ceramics can be characterized by several wares which were produced locally: Slip-Painted Early Lead-Glazed Wares, Fayyumi Ware, metallic luster, Mameluk Sgraffito, and Mameluk Painted.

Slip-Painted Early Lead-Glazed Wares are the earliest glazed pottery in Egypt. They first appear around 700 A.D. and were used through the Umayyad (661–750 A.D.) and Abbasid (750–868 A.D.), and even in the beginning of the Fatimid period (10th century A.D.). An ecru-brown coat was added to the entire internal surface with additional one-, two-, or three-color splashed slips. Sometimes the plain surface was covered with decorative slips. On top of the slipped surface a glaze was added. All of the glazes were transparent and lead-based.

Fayyumi Ware, produced during the Fatimid Period (969–1172 century A.D.), is slipped and painted with simple patterns without clear boundaries, such as lines and dots in white, yellow, green, and brown. Fatimid pottery is sometimes decorated with incised motifs. The Fatimid sgraffito is characterized by a thicker glaze that gives the appearance of dark lines.

The most characteristic decorations for the Mameluk period (1250–1517 century A.D.) are the sgraffito and painted motifs on slip. The Mameluk sgraffito is characterized by lines which are cut through cream slip to red clay. The whole surface is glazed afterwards. The glaze may be yellow, honey, or dark green. The sgraffito that was incised was often filled with pigments beneath a yellow, honey, or dark green lead glaze. The most common motifs for the decoration were well executed (sometimes fake) calligraphy and heraldry blazons. Rarer painted Mameluk ceramics bear thick white patterns under clear or green glaze.

The presence of Chinese wares inspired local Egyptian workshops to produce imitations of Chinese celadon from the beginning of 13th century A.D.
Some pots known from Syria and Egypt show no clear indication as to their origins. There are two categories of imitation wares: those of Iranian ceramics from Sultanabad dating to the 14th century A.D., and those of Chinese blue and white Ming Dynasty ware. There are also pots with monochrome painted decoration under clear glaze typical of Ayyubid production from the 13th century A.D. (1172–1250 A.D.).

Medieval remains in Egypt usually consist of not only locally produced vessels, but also a wide range of imported wares from contemporary foreign workshops in Europe (from Pula, Valence, Paterna, Catalonia in Spain; and from Sicily, Gela, Orvieto, Venice, Legnago in Italy), from the Eastern Mediterranean (Greek, Cypriot and Turkish - Zeuxippos Ware or Al-Mina, Iznik, Canakkale, Didymoteichon), and the Far East (Persian Kashan and Chinese celadon and porcelain).

**Types**

Many types of Medieval ceramics survived from the Late Roman period, especially storage vessels, cooking pots, large basins, etc. The most common are simple plates, hemispherical bowls, and cups, all with ring bases. A *qulla* is a jar with a funnel neck that was used for cooling water. Their shape can be recognized among ceramic forms known from modern Egypt.

For photos of ceramics representative of this period, see Color Plates 12–14. Color Plates 9–11 show color versions of the decoration of some of the illustrated types in the text.
Bibliography


### Unglazed Pottery

#### Medieval 1

**Site:** Tôd  
**Shape:** jar with narrow neck, thickened rim, and most likely ellipsoid body  
**Material:** M  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** uncoated  
**Reference:** Pierrat 1991: 174, Figure 42a  
**Dating:** between 1000 and 1200 A.D.

#### Medieval 2

**Site:** Fustat  
**Shape:** deep bowl with straight walls and flat base  
**Material:** buff brown ware (probably from Aswan)  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** white slip overall, with red painted decoration  
**Reference:** Kubiak and Scanlon 1989: 36, Figure 48  
**Dating:** maybe pre-Medieval but found in 9th–10th century A.D. layers  
**Representative Example:** similar to Color Plate 14.3

#### Medieval 3

**Site:** Fustat  
**Shape:** vase with wide mouth, simple recurved rim, and flat base  
**Material:** buff brown ware (probably from Aswan)  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** probably white overall slip, with black painted decoration  
**Reference:** Kubiak and Scanlon 1989: 36–37, Figure 49  
**Dating:** 9th–10th centuries A.D.
Medieval 4

Site: Quseir
Shape: jar with narrow cylindrical neck and two handles (ibriq)
Material: Gr VI
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Al-Senussi and Le Quesne 2007, Figure 77: 6
Dating: 18th century A.D.

Medieval 5

Site: Quseir
Shape: jar with one handle
Material: Gr VI
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Al-Senussi and Le Quesne 2007, Figure 78: 13
Dating: 18th century A.D.

Medieval 6

Site: Quseir
Shape: neck of a jar
Material: Gr V
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed, description of decoration not provided
Reference: Al-Senussi and Le Quesne 2007, Figure 78: 14
Dating: 18th century A.D.

Medieval 7

Site: Quseir
Shape: jar with thick recurved rim
Material: mixture of red marl and Nile fabrics with some limestone particles
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Al-Senussi and Le Quesne 2007, Figure 87: 8
Dating: 18th century A.D.
Medieval 8

Site: Quseir
Shape: jar with thick sharply recurved rim
Material: mixture of red marl and Nile fabrics with some limestone particles
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Al-Senussi and Le Quesne 2007, Figure 88: 10
Dating: 18th century A.D.

Medieval 9

Site: Quseir
Shape: jar with cylindrical neck and thickened rim
Material: mixture of red marl and Nile fabrics with some limestone particles
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Al-Senussi and Le Quesne 2007, Figure 88: 13
Dating: 18th century A.D.

Medieval 10

Site: Quseir
Shape: jar with cylindrical neck and two vertical handles
Material: medium-coarse marl with fine sand, white particles, dark rock, and grog
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: light brown slip on the outside, smoothed
Reference: Al-Senussi and Le Quesne 2007, Figure 89: 1
Dating: 18th century A.D.
### Medieval 11

**Site:** Quseir  
**Shape:** jar with cylindrical neck  
**Material:** medium-coarse marl with fine sand, white particles, dark rock, and grog  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** pink slip, smoothed  
**Reference:** Al-Senussi and Le Quesne 2007, Figure 89: 5  
**Dating:** 18th century A.D.

### Medieval 12

**Site:** Quseir  
**Shape:** jar with narrow cylindrical neck and two small vertical handles  
**Material:** Gr III  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** blue slip on the exterior  
**Reference:** Al-Senussi and Le Quesne 2007, Figure 92: 13  
**Dating:** 18th century A.D.

### Medieval 13

**Site:** Tôd  
**Shape:** jar with long cylindrical neck and two handles  
**Material:** L  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** thrown  
**Reference:** Pierrat 1991: 159, Figure 17a  
**Dating:** around 1000–1100 A.D.
Medieval 14

Site: Tôd
Shape: jar with flaring narrow neck and two small vertical handles
Material: L
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: uncoated
Reference: Pierrat 1991: 160, Figure 18a
Dating: between 900 and 1100 A.D.

Medieval 15

Site: Tôd
Shape: jar with narrow cylindrical neck and two vertical handles
Material: R
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: uncoated
Reference: Pierrat 1991: 187–188, Figure 58f
Dating: between 750 and 900 A.D.

Medieval 16

Site: Tôd
Shape: cylindrical jar with narrow neck, recurved rim, and two small vertical handles
Material: R
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: uncoated
Reference: Pierrat 1991: 187–188, Figure 59b
Dating: between 900 and 1100 A.D.
### Medieval 17

**Site:** Tôd  
**Shape:** jar with narrow neck, and two handles  
**Material:** R  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** uncoated  
**Reference:** Pierrat 1991: 187-188, Figure 59d  
**Dating:** around 1000 to 1100 A.D.

### Medieval 18

**Site:** Quseir  
**Shape:** large bag-shaped jar  
**Material:** Gr 1  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** smoothed  
**Reference:** Al-Senussi and Le Quesne 2007, Figure 92: 14  
**Dating:** 18th century A.D.
Medieval 19

Site: Tòd
Shape: jar with bent walls, simple rim, and ring base
Material: L
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: uncoated
Reference: Pierrat 1991: 158, Figure 15b
Dating: between 1000 and 1100 A.D.

Medieval 20

Site: Tòd
Shape: vessel with wide rim and ring base
Material: L
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: uncoated
Reference: Pierrat 1991: 161, Figure 21c
Dating: between 1000 and 1200 A.D.

Medieval 21

Site: Quseir
Shape: vessel with carinated body and thickened, recurved rim
Material: Gr II
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Al-Senussi and Le Quesne 2007, Figure 91: 6
Dating: 18th century A.D.

Medieval 22

Site: Quseir
Shape: jar with slightly recurved rim
Material: Gr I
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: light gray slip
Reference: Al-Senussi and Le Quesne 2007, Figure 92: 16
Dating: 18th century A.D.
Medieval 23

Site: Tôd
Shape: globular jar with everted rim and rounded base (cooking pot)
Material: L
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: uncoated
Reference: Pierrat 1991: 150–151, Figure 2a
Dating: around 900 A.D.

Medieval 24

Site: Tôd
Shape: globular jar with recurved rim
Material: R
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: uncoated
Reference: Pierrat 1991: 185–186, Figure 57a
Dating: between 1000 and 1100 A.D.

Medieval 25

Site: Tôd
Shape: globular jar with straight rim and wavy handle
Material: R
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: uncoated
Reference: Pierrat 1991: 185–186, Figure 57c
Dating: between 1000 and 1100 A.D.
Medieval 26

Site: Tôd
Shape: vessel with incurved rim and small horizontal ledge handles
Material: L
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: polished with incised decoration
Reference: Pierrat 1991: 157–158, Figure 13a
Dating: between 1000 and 1100 A.D.

Medieval 27

Site: D’al-Qasaba
Shape: jar with rounded rim
Material: red clay with numerous white particles
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Gayraud 1984: Plate XXI: 1
Dating: 16th–17th centuries A.D.

Medieval 28

Site: D’al-Qasaba
Shape: jar with rounded rim
Material: sandy porous clay with small white particles
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Gayraud 1984: Plate XXI: 2
Dating: 16th–17th centuries A.D.

Medieval 29

Site: D’al-Qasaba
Shape: small globular jar
Material: reddish clay with white particles
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Gayraud 1984: Plate XXI: 5
Dating: 16th–17th centuries A.D.
**Medieval 30**

- **Site:** D’al-Qasaba
- **Shape:** hole-mouth jar
- **Material:** red clay
- **Manufacture:** thrown
- **Surface:** smoothed
- **Reference:** Gayraud 1984: Plate XXV: 23
- **Dating:** 16th–17th centuries A.D.

**Medieval 31**

- **Site:** D’al-Qasaba
- **Shape:** large vessel with incurving rim
- **Material:** Gr III
- **Manufacture:** thrown
- **Surface:** smoothed
- **Reference:** Al-Senussi and Le Quesne 2007, Figure 92: 11
- **Dating:** 18th century A.D.

**Medieval 32**

- **Site:** Tôd
- **Shape:** cooking pot with recurved rim and two small handles
- **Material:** red clay
- **Manufacture:** thrown
- **Surface:** thin layer of brown glaze outside
- **Reference:** Joël 1992: 6–8, Figure 5
- **Dating:** Fatimid Period

**Medieval 33**

- **Site:** Quseir
- **Shape:** jar with cylindrical neck and straight rim (*qulla*)
- **Material:** Gr V
- **Manufacture:** thrown
- **Surface:** smoothed
- **Reference:** Al-Senussi and Le Quesne 2007, Figure 75: 30
- **Dating:** 18th century A.D.
Medieval 34

Site: Fustat
Shape: jar with long flaring neck, flat base, one handle, and decorative filter
Material: buff ware
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Scanlon 1970: 39, 53, Figure 2
Dating: beginning of Fatimid period
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 12.3

Medieval 35

Site: Fustat
Shape: jar with long flaring neck, ring base, and decorative filter
Material: buff ware
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: turquoise glaze
Reference: Scanlon 1970: 50, 63, Figure 12
Dating: Fatimid period
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 12.3
Medieval 36

Site: Quseir
Shape: jar with cylindrical neck and slightly recurved rim
Material: Gr II
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Al-Senussi and Le Quesne 2007, Figure 93: 1
Dating: 18th century A.D.

Medieval 37

Site: Quseir
Shape: ring base
Material: Gr III
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Al-Senussi and Le Quesne 2007, Figure 93: 9
Dating: 18th century A.D.

Medieval 38

Site: Quseir
Shape: ring base
Material: Gr III
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Al-Senussi and Le Quesne 2007, Figure 93: 10
Dating: 18th century A.D.
Medieval 39

Site: Quseir  
Shape: large jar with wide, thick rim  
Material: mixture of red marl and Nile fabrics with some limestone particles  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed  
Reference: Al-Senussi and Le Quesne 2007, Figure 87: 1  
Dating: 18th century A.D.

Medieval 40

Site: Quseir  
Shape: large jar with wide, thick rim  
Material: mixture of red marl and Nile fabrics with some limestone particles  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed  
Reference: Al-Senussi and Le Quesne 2007, Figure 87: 2  
Dating: 18th century A.D.

Medieval 41

Site: Quseir  
Shape: hole-mouthed vessel  
Material: Gr v  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed with clay application  
Reference: Al-Senussi and Le Quesne 2007, Figure 91: 8  
Dating: 18th century A.D.
Medieval 42

Site: Tôd
Shape: bag-shaped vessel with conical neck, slightly recurved rim, and ring base
Material: L
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red slip, dark brown painted decoration outside
Reference: Pierrat 1991: 164, Figure 25a
Dating: around 1000 A.D.

Medieval 43

Site: Tôd
Shape: bag-shaped jar with triangular rim and knob base
Material: L
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: uncoated
Reference: Pierrat 1991: 154, Fig. 7a
Dating: around 1000 A.D.
Medieval 44

Site: Quseir
Shape: ring base of a jar
Material: Gr III
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Al-Senussi and Le Quesne 2007, Figure 76: 5
Dating: 18th century A.D.

Medieval 45

Site: Quseir
Shape: ring base of a jar
Material: Gr V
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Al-Senussi and Le Quesne 2007, Figure 76: 7
Dating: 18th century A.D.

Medieval 46

Site: Fustat
Shape: bowl with carinated walls and flat base
Material: Late Roman Ware ("pseudo-Samian")
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-coated, polished, with stamped or rouletted decoration
Remark: decoration imitated in the Early Lead Glazed Wares of Egypt
Reference: Kubiak and Scanlon 1989: 37, Figure 50
Dating: approximately 1000 A.D.
Medieval 47

Site: Fustat
Shape: shallow bowl with slightly undulating walls and ring base
Material: buff brown ware (probably from Aswan)
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: cream slip inside,
with red painted decoration
Remark: Christian Slip-Painted Ware
Reference: Kubiak and Scanlon 1989: 39, Figure 54
Dating: 9th–10th centuries A.D.

Medieval 48

Site: Tôd
Shape: bowl with carinated walls and flat base
Material: R
Manufacture: molded
Surface: red slip, with incised decoration outside
Reference: Pierrat 1991: 176, 179; Figure 49a
Dating: around 900 A.D.

Medieval 49

Site: Tôd
Shape: plate with rounded rim and ring base
Material: R
Manufacture: molded
Surface: yellow slip, incised decoration outside
Reference: Pierrat 1991: 180–181, Figure 53d
Dating: between 750 and 900 A.D.
Medieval 50

Site: Tôd
Shape: bowl with carinated walls, triangular rim, and ring base
Material: R
Manufacture: molded
Surface: red-slipped, painted dark brown bands with white dots
Reference: Pierrat 1991: 181–182, Figure 54a
Dating: between 750 and 900 A.D.

Medieval 51

Site: Tôd
Shape: bowl with carinated walls
Material: R
Manufacture: molded
Surface: red-slipped, painted dark brown bands with white dots
Reference: Pierrat 1991: 181–182, Figure 54a
Dating: between 750 and 900 A.D.

Medieval 52

Site: Tôd
Shape: shallow bowl with large rounded rim and ring base
Material: R
Manufacture: molded
Surface: red-slipped
Reference: Pierrat 1991: 176, 178; Figure 48b
Dating: between 750 and 900 A.D.
Medieval 53

**Site:** Tôd
**Shape:** bowl with incurved rim and small ring base
**Material:** R
**Manufacture:** molded
**Surface:** beige-slipped
**Reference:** Pierrat 1991: 190–192, Figure 63a
**Dating:** between 900 and 1100 A.D.

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Medieval 54

**Site:** D’al-Qasaba
**Shape:** basin with flaring walls
**Material:** red porous clay with white particles
**Manufacture:** thrown
**Surface:** coated (?)
**Reference:** Gayraud 1984: Plate XXI: 6
**Dating:** 16th–17th centuries A.D.

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Medieval 55

**Site:** D’al-Qasaba
**Shape:** bowl with thick flaring walls
**Material:** red porous clay with numerous small white particles
**Manufacture:** handmade
**Surface:** smoothed
**Reference:** Gayraud 1984: Plate XXV: 20
**Dating:** 16th–17th centuries A.D.
Medieval 56

Site: Tôd
Shape: bowl with flat base and incised rim
Material: L
Manufacture: handmade with trimmed base
Surface: uncoated
Reference: Pierrat 1991: 157; Figure 12b
Dating: between 900 and 1200 A.D.

Medieval 57

Site: Tôd
Shape: basin with triangular rim and flat base
Material: L
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: uncoated
Reference: Pierrat 1991: 160; Figure 19a
Dating: between 900 and 1100 A.D.

Medieval 58

Site: Tôd
Shape: shallow bowl with flat base
Material: L
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: red-slipped and polished, with dark brown and white painted decoration inside
Reference: Pierrat 1991: 169; Figure 32
Dating: between 1000 and 1200 A.D.

Medieval 59

Site: D'al-Qasaba
Shape: simple bowl with straight rim
Material: clay with gray core, with some organic inclusions
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: coated (?)
Reference: Gayraud 1984: Plate XXV: 21
Dating: 16th–17th centuries A.D.
Medieval 60

Site: Quseir
Shape: hemispherical bowl
Material: medium-coarse marl with fine sand, white particles, dark rock, and grog
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: cream-slipped and smoothed, red-painted decoration inside; cross-painted ware
Reference: Al-Senussi and Le Quesne 2007: Figure 84: 2
Dating: 18th century A.D.

Medieval 61

Site: Quseir
Shape: hemispherical bowl
Material: medium-coarse marl with fine sand, white particles, dark rock, and grog
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Al-Senussi and Le Quesne 2007: Figure 84: 6
Dating: 18th century A.D.

Medieval 62

Site: Quseir
Shape: hemispherical bowl with two horizontal handles
Material: Nile fabric with large grains of grog
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: red-painted decoration on the outside, burnished
Reference: Al-Senussi and Le Quesne 2007: Figure 86: 1
Dating: 18th century A.D.
Medieval 63

**Site:** Quseir  
**Shape:** large jar with cylindrical neck and thickened rim  
**Material:** medium-coarse marl with fine sand, white particles, dark rock, and grog  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** light brown slip inside and outside, with combed decoration on the outside  
**Reference:** Al-Senussi and Le Quesne 2007: Figure 90: 20  
**Dating:** 18th century A.D.

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Medieval 64

**Site:** Quseir  
**Shape:** large basin with almost straight walls  
**Material:** Gr III  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** red-slipped and burnished; black-painted rim  
**Reference:** Al-Senussi and Le Quesne 2007: Figure 91: 2  
**Dating:** 18th century A.D.

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Medieval 65

**Site:** Quseir  
**Shape:** basin with thick walls  
**Material:** Gr IV  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** smoothed  
**Reference:** Al-Senussi and Le Quesne 2007: Figure 91: 5  
**Dating:** 18th century A.D.
Medieval 66

Site: Quseir
Shape: small bowl with almost straight walls
Material: Gr III
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: yellowish-red-slipped, burnished
Reference: Al-Senussi and Le Quesne 2007: Figure 92: 9
Dating: 18th century A.D.

Medieval 67

Site: Quseir
Shape: basin with thick straight walls; knobs applied below rim
Material: Gr V
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Al-Senussi and Le Quesne 2007: Figure 92: 10
Dating: 18th century A.D.

Medieval 68

Site: Quseir
Shape: bowl with straight walls; two handles attached to rim
Material: Nile fabric
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Al-Senussi and Le Quesne 2007: Figure 94: 17
Dating: 18th century A.D.

Medieval 69

Site: Quseir
Shape: bowl with flaring rim
Material: medium-coarse marl with fine sand, white particles, dark rock, and grog
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: cream-slipped inside, red-painted decoration on interior and exterior; cross-painted ware
Reference: Al-Senussi and Le Quesne 2007: Figure 85: 15
Dating: 18th century A.D.
Medieval 70

Site: D'al-Qasaba  
Shape: simple bowl with rounded base  
Material: red clay  
Manufacture: handmade  
Surface: smoothed  
Reference: Gayraud 1984: Plate XXVI: 24  
Dating: 16th–17th centuries A.D.

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Medieval 71

Site: Quseir  
Shape: bowl with ring base; used as stand  
Material: Gr v  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed  
Reference: Al-Senussi and Le Quesne 2007: Figure 78: 3  
Dating: 18th century A.D.

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Medieval 72

Site: Quseir  
Shape: basin with flaring walls and thickened rim (flowerpot)  
Material: Gr III  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed  
Reference: Al-Senussi and Le Quesne 2007: Figure 78: 4  
Dating: 18th century A.D.

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Medieval 73

Site: Quseir  
Shape: flat base of flowerpot  
Material: Gr vi  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed  
Reference: Al-Senussi and Le Quesne 2007: Figure 78: 6  
Dating: 18th century A.D.
Medieval 74

Site: D’al-Qasaba
Shape: large basin with rounded rim
Material: red clay
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Gayraud 1984: Plate XXVII: 26
Dating: 16th–17th centuries A.D.

Medieval 75

Site: D’al-Qasaba
Shape: large basin with slightly incurved rim
Material: red clay
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Gayraud 1984: Plate XXVII: 27
Dating: 16th–17th centuries A.D.
Medieval 76

Site: Quseir
Shape: bowl with incurved rim (cooking pot)
Material: Nile fabric
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Al-Senussi and Le Quesne 2007: Figure 94: 16
Dating: 18th century A.D.

![Diagram of Medieval 76](image)

Medieval 77

Site: Quseir
Shape: carinated bowl with ring base
Material: Gr V
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Al-Senussi and Le Quesne 2007: Figure 78: 18
Dating: 18th century A.D.

![Diagram of Medieval 77](image)
**Medieval 78**

- **Site:** Quseir
- **Shape:** flat base of a cylindrical vessel
- **Material:** Gr I
- **Manufacture:** thrown
- **Surface:** smoothed
- **Reference:** Al-Senussi and Le Quesne 2007: Figure 92: 17
- **Dating:** 18th century A.D.

**Medieval 79**

- **Site:** Tôd
- **Shape:** long cylindrical pipe with a hole made before firing
- **Material:** L
- **Manufacture:** thrown
- **Surface:** uncoated
- **Reference:** Pierrat 1991: 159, Figure 16
- **Dating:** around 1000 A.D.
Slip-Painted Early Lead-Glazed Wares

Medieval 80

Site: Fustat  
Shape: simple bowl with direct walls and flat base  
Material: light buff clay  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: no slip, light green glaze interior, daubs on some of exterior  
Reference: Scanlon 1998: 24, 40, Figure 1  
Dating: 8th–9th centuries A.D.

Medieval 81

Site: Fustat  
Shape: deep bowl with incurved walls and flat base  
Material: light buff clay  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: external whitish slip and dark green glaze, some glaze internal  
Reference: Scanlon 1998: 31, 40, Figure 2  
Dating: 8th–9th centuries A.D.

Medieval 82

Site: Fustat  
Shape: conical lamp  
Material: brown-buff clay  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: white slip, dark green glaze  
Reference: Scanlon 1998: 36–37, 40, Figure 3  
Dating: 8th–9th centuries A.D.

Medieval 83

Site: Fustat  
Shape: bowl with carinated walls and flat base  
Material: buff-brown clay  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: slipped, internal design of green band below rim and possibly floral pattern in green, manganese brown and white under a clear yellow glaze  
Reference: Scanlon 1998: 30, 43, Figure 16  
Dating: 8th century A.D.
### Medieval 84

- **Site:** Fustat
- **Shape:** bowl with direct walls and flat base
- **Material:** buff-brown clay
- **Manufacture:** thrown
- **Surface:** white slip, design in green slip under light yellow transparent glaze on interior
- **Reference:** Scanlon 1998: 26, 41, Figure 7
- **Dating:** 9th–10th centuries A.D.

### Medieval 85

- **Site:** Fustat
- **Shape:** bowl with incurved rim
- **Material:** buff-brown clay
- **Manufacture:** thrown
- **Surface:** buff slip, internal design of manganese brown daubs under a light yellow-brown clear glaze, one manganese brown daub on exterior
- **Reference:** Scanlon 1998: 31, 45, Figure 19
- **Dating:** 8th–9th centuries A.D.

### Medieval 86

- **Site:** Fustat
- **Shape:** carinated bowl with recurved rim
- **Material:** pinkish buff clay
- **Manufacture:** thrown
- **Surface:** white slip, internal design of five registers in yellow, brown, black and blue under very thin light green glaze
- **Reference:** Scanlon 1998: 32–33, 45, Figure 21
- **Dating:** 8th–9th centuries A.D.
Medieval 87

Site: Fustat
Shape: bowl with incurved walls and flat base
Material: buff-brown clay
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: white slip, internal design of roughly concentric daubs in manganese brown and green under clear yellow glaze; external surface uncoated and unglazed
Reference: Scanlon 1998: 30–31, 44, Figure 18
Dating: 10th century A.D.

Medieval 88

Site: Fustat
Shape: deep cup with one handle and ring foot
Material: whitish-buff clay
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: white slip and light transparent green glaze both external and internal
Reference: Scanlon 1998: 35, 47, Figure 28
Dating: 9th century A.D.

Medieval 89

Site: Fustat
Shape: deep cup with straight walls, recurved rim, and flat base
Material: yellow-buff clay
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: white slip and clear green glaze both external and internal
Reference: Scanlon 1998: 36, 47, Figure 30
Dating: 8th century A.D.
Medieval 90

Site: Fustat
Shape: hemispherical bowl with ring base
Material: whitish buff clay
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: white slip, with incised decoration inside and honey-brown transparent overall glaze
Remark: sgraffito/lead-glazed ware, imitation of Samarra ware
Reference: Kubiak and Scanlon 1989: 40–41, Figure 55
Dating: 9th–10th centuries A.D.
Fayyumi Ware

Medieval 91

Site: Ashmunein  
Shape: bowl with slightly incurved rim and ring foot  
Material: brown clay  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: glazed inside with curving lines of green, white, and black  
Reference: Bailey 1991: 206–207, Figure 1  
 Dating: 10th century A.D.  
Illustration: Color Plate 9  
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 12.1, 12.4, 14.1, and 14.2

Medieval 92

Site: Ashmunein  
Shape: bowl with slightly recurved rim  
Material: cream clay  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: glazed inside with patterns of black and green  
Reference: Bailey 1991: 206–207, Figure 3  
 Dating: not stated  
Illustration: Color Plate 9  
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 14.1 and 14.2
Medieval 93

Site: Alexandria  
Shape: simple bowl with elongated rim  
Material: silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: stained yellow and green glaze inside  
Reference: François 1999: 36, 59, Figure 5: 14  
Dating: 8th–10th century A.D.

Medieval 94

Site: Alexandria  
Shape: simple bowl, interior view of the base of the bowl  
Material: silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: stained yellow and green glaze inside  
Reference: François 1999: Plate 16: 11  
Dating: 8th–10th century A.D.  
Illustration: Color Plate 9
Mameluk sgraffito

Medieval 95, 96

Site: Tôd
Shape: two typical Mameluk cups, hemispherical and conical with ring base
Material: not stated
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: not stated
Reference: Joël 1992: 12, Figure 9
Dating: Mameluk period (1250–1517 A.D.)

Medieval 97

Site: Alexandria
Shape: large bowl with ring base
Material: silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: inside white and black slip with yellow glaze; outside slipped and glazed
Remark: Mameluk incised ceramics with calligraphy
Reference: François 1999: 44, 62, Figure 8: 60, Plate 3
Dating: Mameluk period (1250–1517 A.D.)
Illustration: Color Plate 9
Medieval 98

Site: Alexandria
Shape: bowl with incurved walls
Material: silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: inside white slip with two incised circles and incised calligraphy filled with brown pigment and caramel glaze; outside slip on rim with incised band filled with brown pigment, caramel glaze
Remark: Mameluk incised ceramics with calligraphy
Reference: François 1999: 44, 62, Figure 8: 61, Plate 3
Dating: Mameluk period (1250–1517 A.D.)
Illustration: Color Plate 9

Medieval 99

Site: Alexandria
Shape: bowl with ring base
Material: silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: inside slipped with incised calligraphy and yellow glaze; outside green glaze
Remark: Mameluk incised ceramics with calligraphy
Reference: François 1999: 44, 63, Figure 9: 63, Plate 3
Dating: Mameluk period (1250–1517 A.D.)
Medieval 100

Site: Alexandria  
Shape: bowl with ring base  
Material: silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: inside beige slip with incised center and filled with brown pigment beneath yellow glaze; outside yellow glaze  
Remark: Mameluk incised ceramics with calligraphy  
Reference: François 1999: 45, 63, Figure 9: 68  
Dating: Mameluk period (1250–1517 A.D.)  
Illustration: Color Plate 9

Medieval 101

Site: Alexandria  
Shape: bowl with flaring walls  
Material: silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: inside black slip with incised circles and yellow glaze; outside black slip with incised circles, floral pattern, and caramel glaze  
Remark: Mameluk incised ceramics  
Reference: François 1999: 46, 63, Figure 9: 75, Plate 4  
Dating: Mameluk period (1250–1517 A.D.)
Medieval 102

Site: Alexandria  
Shape: jar with narrow neck and elongated rim  
Material: silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: outside beige slip, painted green, brown and blue patterns, pale yellow glaze  
Remark: Mameluk incised ceramics with geometric pattern  
Reference: François 1999: 46, 63, Figure 9: 73  
Dating: Mameluk period (1250–1517 A.D.)  
Illustration: Color Plate 9

Medieval 103

Site: Alexandria  
Shape: bowl with flaring walls  
Material: silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: inside black slip with incised floral motifs and with yellow glaze; outside black slip with incised calligraphy and yellow glaze  
Remark: Mameluk incised ceramics with floral decoration  
Reference: François 1999: 47, 63, Figure 9: 76  
Dating: Mameluk period (1250–1517 A.D.)
**Medieval 104**

*Site*: Alexandria  
*Shape*: beaker with ring base  
*Material*: silt  
*Manufacture*: thrown  
*Surface*: inside brown glaze; outside beige slip and yellow glaze  
*Remark*: Mameluk incised ceramics with geometric pattern  
*Reference*: François 1999: 46, 63, Figure 9: 74  
*Dating*: Mameluk period (1250–1517 A.D.)

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**Medieval 105**

*Site*: Alexandria  
*Shape*: bowl with ring base  
*Material*: silt  
*Manufacture*: thrown  
*Surface*: inside black slip, incised and yellow glazed; outside slipped and yellow glazed  
*Remark*: Mameluk incised ceramics  
*Reference*: François 1999: 48, 64, Figure 10: 86  
*Dating*: Mameluk period (1250–1517 A.D.)

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**Medieval 106**

*Site*: Alexandria  
*Shape*: bowl with ring base  
*Material*: silt  
*Manufacture*: thrown  
*Surface*: inside white slip with incised decoration, yellow glaze; outside glazed  
*Remark*: Mameluk incised ceramics  
*Reference*: François 1999: 48, 64, Figure 10: 83  
*Dating*: Mameluk period (1250–1517 A.D.)
**Medieval 107**

*Site:* Alexandria  
*Shape:* bowl with direct walls  
*Material:* silt  
*Manufacture:* thrown  
*Surface:* inside slipped, incised decoration, caramel glaze; outside slip and yellow glaze  
*Remark:* Mameluk incised ceramics  
*Reference:* François 1999: 48, 64, Figure 10: 84, Plate 4  
*Dating:* Mameluk period (1250–1517 A.D.)

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**Medieval 108**

*Site:* Alexandria  
*Shape:* lid with ledge  
*Material:* silt  
*Manufacture:* thrown  
*Surface:* inside slipped and green glazed; outside slipped, with incised pseudo-calligraphy and green glaze  
*Remark:* Mameluk incised ceramics  
*Reference:* François 1999: 48, 64, Figure 10: 85  
*Dating:* Mameluk period (1250–1517 A.D.)
Medieval 109

Site: Alexandria
Shape: body sherd, interior of an open vessel
Material: silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: inside grayish slip, incised pattern filled with brown and beige pigments, and with green glaze; outside thin layer of slip with caramel glaze
Remark: Mameluk incised ceramics
Reference: François 1999: 44, Plate 17: 64
Dating: Mameluk period (1250–1517 A.D.)
Illustration: Color Plate 10

Medieval 110

Site: Alexandria
Shape: carinated bowl
Material: silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: inside pink slip decoration, caramel glaze; outside slipped, caramel glaze on rim
Remark: Mameluk incised ceramics
Reference: François 1999: 48, 64, Figure 10: 82, Plate 4
Dating: Mameluk period (1250–1517 A.D.)
Medieval 111

Site: Alexandria  
Shape: bowl with bent walls  
Material: silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: inside beige slip on the rim, incised decoration, yellow glaze; outside beige slip with traces of glaze on rim  
Remark: Mameluk incised ceramics  
Reference: François 1999: 49, 64, Figure 10: 88  
Dating: Mameluk period (1250–1517 A.D.)

Medieval 112

Site: Alexandria  
Shape: bowl with direct walls and slightly incurved rim  
Material: silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: inside white slip with incised pseudo-calligraphy, caramel glaze; outside slipped, yellow glaze  
Remark: Mameluk incised ceramics  
Reference: François 1999: 49, 65, Figure 11: 90, Plate 4  
Dating: Mameluk period (1250–1517 A.D.)
Medieval 113

Site: Alexandria  
Shape: ring base bowl with direct walls and slightly incurved rim  
Material: silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: inside beige slip, incised floral motif decoration, pale green glaze; outside slip and glaze  
Remark: Mameluk incised ceramics  
Reference: François 1999: 49, 65, Figure 11: 92  
Dating: Mameluk period (1250–1517 A.D.)

Medieval 114

Site: Alexandria  
Shape: bowl with ring base  
Material: silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: inside pink slip, incised decoration, caramel glaze; outside slip and caramel glaze  
Remark: Mameluk incised ceramics  
Reference: François 1999: 50, 65, Figure 11: 94  
Dating: Mameluk period (1250–1517 A.D.)
Medieval 115

Site: Alexandria
Shape: bowl with slightly incurved walls and ring base
Material: silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: inside white slip on rim, incised decoration, green glaze; outside slip and glaze
Remark: Mameluk incised ceramics
Reference: François 1999: 49, 65, Figure 11: 93
Dating: Mameluk period (1250–1517 A.D.)

Medieval 116

Site: Alexandria
Shape: jar with incurved walls
Material: silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: inside beige slip and red glaze; outside beige slip, incised decoration, caramel glaze with some green spots
Remark: Mameluk incised ceramics
Reference: François 1999: 49, 65, Figure 11: 89
Dating: Mameluk period (1250–1517 A.D.)
Mameluk Painted

Medieval 117

Site: Alexandria
Shape: bowl with slightly incurved rim
Material: silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: inside green painted decoration on slip, pale yellow glaze; outside slip and yellow glaze
Remark: Mameluk painted-on-slip ceramics
Reference: François 1999: 50, 65, Figure 11: 96, Plate 5
Dating: Mameluk period (1250–1517 A.D.)
Illustration: Color Plate 10

Medieval 118

Site: Alexandria
Shape: bowl with slightly incurved rim and ring base
Material: silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: inside geometric motifs painted-on-slip, yellow glaze; outside slip and yellow glaze
Remark: Mameluk painted-on-slip ceramics
Reference: François 1999: 50, 65, Figure 11: 95, Plate 5
Dating: Mameluk period (1250–1517 A.D.)
Illustration: Color Plate 10
Medieval 119

Site: Alexandria
Shape: bowl with ring base
Material: silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: inside painted-on-slip, caramel glaze
Remark: Mameluk painted-on-slip ceramics
Reference: François 1999: 51, 66, Figure 12: 104
Dating: Mameluk period (1250–1517 A.D.)

Medieval 120

Site: Alexandria
Shape: lid with internal ledge
Material: silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: outside green glaze
Remark: Mameluk painted-on-slip ceramics
Reference: François 1999: 51, 66 Figure 12: 102
Dating: Mameluk period (1250–1517 A.D.)
Illustration: Color Plate 11
Medieval 121

Site: Alexandria  
Shape: bowl with incurved walls  
Material: silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: inside painted-on-slip, yellow glaze; outside glaze on rim  
Remark: Mameluk painted-on-slip ceramics  
Reference:François 1999: 52, 66, Figure 12: 110  
Dating: Mameluk period (1250–1517 A.D.)  
Illustration: Color Plate 10

Medieval 122

Site: Alexandria  
Shape: hemispherical bowl with ring base  
Material: silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: blue-green glaze  
Remark: Mameluk painted-on-slip ceramics  
Reference:François 1999: 53, 67, Figure 13: 115  
Dating: Mameluk period (1250–1517 A.D.)
Syro-Egyptian Pottery

Medieval 123

Site: Alexandria
Shape: hemispherical bowl with recurved rim
Material: siliceous, white
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: inside white slip with blue and black paint and alkaline glaze; outside black slip, black paint with alkaline glaze
Remark: painted beneath Syro-Egyptian glaze
Reference: François 1999: 43, 62, Figure 8: 57, Plate 3
Dating: 12th–13th century A.D.
Illustration: Color Plate 11

Medieval 124

Site: Alexandria
Shape: jar with straight rim
Material: siliceous
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: inside glazed; outside molded decoration, red paint on glaze
Remark: Syrian ceramic
Reference: François 1999: 37, 60, Figure 6: 27
Dating: not stated
Medieval 125

Site: Alexandria  
Shape: ring base bowl  
Material: silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: inside green alkaline glaze; outside relief decoration, pale blue alkaline glaze  
Remark: imitation of celadon of Longquan (China)  
Reference: François 1999: 54, 67, Figure 13: 123  
Dating: not stated

Medieval 126

Site: Alexandria  
Shape: carinated bowl  
Material: silt  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: green alkaline glaze  
Remark: imitation of celadon  
Reference: François 1999: 55, 67, Figure 13: 127  
Dating: not stated

Medieval 127

Site: Alexandria  
Shape: bowl with wavy rim  
Material: siliceous  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: alkaline green glaze  
Remark: imitation of celadon  
Reference: François 1999: 55, 67, Figure 13: 129  
Dating: not stated
Medieval 128

Site: Alexandria
Shape: bowl with wavy rim
Material: siliceous
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: alkaline green glaze
Remark: imitation of celadon
Reference: François 1999: 55, 67, Figure 13: 128
Dating: not stated

Medieval 129

Site: Alexandria
Shape: bowl on tall ring base
Material: silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: alkaline green glaze
Remark: imitation of celadon
Reference: François 1999: 55, 67, Figure 13: 126
Dating: not stated

Medieval 130

Site: Alexandria
Shape: hemispherical bowl with small ring base
Material: siliceous
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: green glaze, relief-like walls
Remark: imitation of celadon of Longquan
Reference: François 1999: 53, Figure 13: 114, Plates 5, 17
Dating: not stated

Medieval 131

Site: Alexandria
Shape: jar with ring base
Material: siliceous
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: green glaze, relief-like walls
Remark: imitation of celadon
Reference: François 1999: 54, 67, Figure 13: 124
Dating: not stated
Medieval 132

Site: Alexandria
Shape: hemispherical bowl
Material: siliceous
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: inside incised decoration, green glaze; outside green glaze
Remark: imitation of celadon of Fujian (?)
Reference: François 1999: 54, 67, Figure 13: 120
Dating: not stated

Medieval 133

Site: Alexandria
Shape: hemispherical bowl with ring base
Material: siliceous
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: inside and outside incised decoration, green alkaline glaze
Remark: imitation of celadon of Fujian (?)
Reference: François 1999: 53, 67, Figure 13: 118
Dating: not stated

Medieval 134

Site: Alexandria
Shape: lid with internal ledge
Material: silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: outside green glaze
Remark: imitation of celadon of Longquan
Reference: François 1999: 53, 67, Figure 13: 116
Dating: not stated
Medieval 135

Site: Fustat
Shape: shallow bowl with flaring walls and flat base
Material: buff-brown ware
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: inside manganese and turquoise glazes flowing and rippling on white under-glaze slip; outside smoothed
Remark: imitation of T’ang ware
Reference: Kubiak and Scanlon 1989: 40–42, Figure 56
Dating: mid-11th century A.D.
Illustration: Color Plate 11
Medieval 136

Site: Fustat  
Shape: cup with flaring walls and flat base  
Material: whitish buff clay  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: outside white slip with vertical triangular flows and wavy lines in green glaze; inside white glaze  
Remark: imitation of T’ang ware  
Reference: Kubiak and Scanlon 1989: 42, Figure 58  
Dating: early 10th century A.D.

Medieval 137

Site: Fustat  
Shape: bowl with flaring walls and flat base  
Material: whitish buff clay  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: overall white glaze, with daubs of turquoise at the rim and flowing downward on outside  
Remark: imitation of T’ang ware  
Reference: Kubiak and Scanlon 1989: 42, Figure 57  
Dating: early 10th century A.D.
Medieval 138

Site: Fustat
Shape: hemispherical bowl with ring base
Material: brown buff ware
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: watery transparent manganese glaze on white slip
Remark: imitation of Chinese ceramics
Reference: Kubiak and Scanlon 1989: 43, Figure 59
Dating: 10th century A.D.
Egyptian Imitation of Blue and White

Medieval 140

Site: Alexandria  
Shape: bowl with ring base  
Material: siliceous  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: inside floral motif is blue-painted, alkaline transparent glaze; outside black-painted, transparent glaze  
Remark: Egyptian imitation of blue and white of Chinese Ming Dynasty  
Reference: François 1999: 56, 68, Figure 14: 133  
Dating: not stated  
Illustration: Color Plate 11

Medieval 141

Site: Alexandria  
Shape: hemispherical bowl  
Material: siliceous  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: inside floral motif is blue and black paint, alkaline transparent glaze; outside floral motif is black paint, transparent glaze  
Remark: Egyptian imitation of blue and white of Chinese Ming Dynasty  
Reference: François 1999: 56, 68, Figure 14: 132, Plate 6  
Dating: not stated  
Illustration: Color Plate 11
**Medieval 142**

- **Site:** Alexandria
- **Shape:** ovoid jar with narrow neck
- **Material:** silt
- **Manufacture:** moldmade
- **Surface:** inside has clear traces of wheel; outside molded decoration
- **Reference:** François 1999: 57, 68, Figure 14: 140
- **Dating:** not stated
- **Representative Example:** similar to Color Plate 14.4

**Medieval 143**

- **Site:** Alexandria
- **Shape:** ovoid jar with narrow neck
- **Material:** silt
- **Manufacture:** moldmade
- **Surface:** outside molded decoration
- **Reference:** François 1999: 57, 68, Figure 14: 141
- **Dating:** not stated
Modern Pottery

Late 20th–21st centuries A.D.

Modern Egyptian pottery comes from six main centers: the Delta (with examples from Disuq), Cairo (Fustat), the Fayum (el-Nazla), Middle Egypt (Deir Mawas), Upper Egypt (Ballas, Qena), Dakhla (el-Qasr), and Siwa. The centers produce slightly different pottery types using various shaping methods. Not all of them are well studied. Pottery from only four places is described here: el-Qasr (Dakhla), Mari Girgis (Upper Egypt), el-Nazla (Fayum), and Fustat. The catalogue of types is not complete, except for el-Qasr, because very little of the modern Egyptian pottery corpus has been published.

Material
Each of the centers uses its own clay sources because of both the low cost of transport and the properties of the material itself. There are usually local alluvial clays, as is the case with the Delta, Fayum, and Middle Egyptian workshops. Upper Egyptian potters use mostly local marl clay sources. In some cases potters use a mixture of clays; for example, in el-Nazla (Fayum), they mix alluvial mud with local marl from a nearby source.

The clay used in Egyptian modern pottery is homogenous and well-levigated. Middle Egyptian and Fayyumi potters add straw inclusions during the production of globular water coolers to make walls more porous.

Manufacture
All of the modern pottery production centers have fast potter’s wheels. However, workshops in the Fayum and Middle Egypt use the paddle-and-ground technique to shape globular jars and hemispherical bowls.

Surface
The modern pottery is usually smoothed without further treatment, although red-coated pots are also produced. Cooking pots from the Qena region have red-coated and burnished walls.

Some workshops make pottery with simple red decoration painted directly on smoothed surfaces (e.g., el-Qasr). Simple incised and applied decoration is also used (el-Qasr, Mari Girgis). The medium-sized jars used to cool water (in the Delta) usually have white-painted bands running around the body.

Types
Although the pots from various workshops may look different, each produces a similar sets of vessels for daily life. These always include a jar used to cool water (qulla), a large water storage jar (zir), cooking pots with two handles, basins for mixing bread dough, irrigation pipes, and even drums and small pots for charcoal in water pipes. Some of the ceramic types have survived with their shapes little changed since the Ptolemaic period, for example, the pots used in water-wheels (saqiya) to collect water (see Modern 16 for an illustration).

For photos of ceramics representative of this period, see Color Plates 15 and 16.
Bibliography


el-Qasr, Dakhla

Modern 1

Site: el-Qasr, Dakhla  
Shape: large jar with ovoid body and ring base and lid  
Material: Dakhla oasis red clay  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed  
Remark: jar for preserving vegetables in vinegar (*toršeyya*)  
Reference: Henein 1997: 151, Figure 82

Modern 2

Site: el-Qasr, Dakhla  
Shape: small jar with two handles and lid  
Material: Dakhla oasis red clay  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed  
Remark: pot for milling (*mahlab sagir*)  
Reference: Henein 1997: 152, Figure 84
Modern 3

Site: el-Qasr, Dakhla
Shape: jar with two handles and lid
Material: Dakhla oasis white clay
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Remark: pot for butter (hanab)
Reference: Henein 1997: 153, Figure 85

Modern 4

Site: el-Qasr, Dakhla
Shape: jar with rounded body, long cylindrical neck and lid
Material: Dakhla oasis white clay
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed, red-painted neck, rough body
Remark: pot for cooling water (qulla)
Reference: Henein 1997: 154–155, Figure 89

Modern 5

Site: el-Qasr, Dakhla
Shape: small conical lid
Material: Dakhla oasis white or red clay
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Remark: lid for water jar (gata)
Reference: Henein 1997: 150, Figure 81
Modern 6

Site: el-Qasr, Dakhla
Shape: jar with one handle and spout
Material: Dakhla oasis red clay
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Remark: vessel for ablution, not for drinking (abriq)
Reference: Henein 1997: 155–156, Figure 90

Modern 7

Site: el-Qasr, Dakhla
Shape: squat jar with one handle and spout
Material: Dakhla oasis white clay
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Remark: kettle used for boiling water (gallaya)
Reference: Henein 1997: 156, Figure 91

Modern 8

Site: el-Qasr, Dakhla
Shape: jar with rounded body and wide neck
Material: Dakhla oasis white or red clay
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed, with cut-out walls
Remark: pot used for incense (mabhara)
Reference: Henein 1997: 178, Figure 117
Modern 9

Site: el-Qasr, Dakhla
Shape: large ovoid jar with round base and wide neck
Material: Dakhla oasis red clay
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed, with string impressions
Remark: water jar (zir)
Reference: Henein 1997: 157–158, Figure 93
**Modern 10**

*Site:* el-Qasr, Dakhla  
*Shape:* jar with ovoid body and wide neck  
*Material:* Dakhla oasis white clay  
*Manufacture:* thrown  
*Surface:* smoothed  
*Remark:* pot for cooling water (*bawša*)  
*Reference:* Henein 1997: 153, Figure 86

![Modern 10 diagram](image)

**Modern 11**

*Site:* el-Qasr, Dakhla  
*Shape:* bag-shaped jar with ring base  
*Material:* Dakhla oasis red clay  
*Manufacture:* thrown  
*Surface:* smoothed  
*Remark:* jar for transport of water (*zir al-rakayeb al-sagir*)  
*Reference:* Henein 1997: 166–168, Figure 101

![Modern 11 diagram](image)
Modern 12

Site: el-Qasr, Dakhla
Shape: bag-shaped jar with two handles and ring base
Material: Dakhla oasis red clay mixed with white clay, proportion 1:1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Remark: jar for drinking water (*sabil*)
Reference: Henein 1997: 168–169, Figure 103

Modern 13

Site: el-Qasr, Dakhla
Shape: bag-shaped jar with two handles and ring base
Material: Dakhla oasis red clay
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed, with incised decoration
Remark: pot for transport of milk (*manšal*)
Reference: Henein 1997: 170, Figure 104
Modern 14

Site: el-Qasr, Dakhla
Shape: neckless jar with two horizontal handles
Material: marl with grog
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Remark: cooking pot (dest)
Reference: Henein 1997: 180, Figure 121

Modern 15

Site: el-Qasr, Dakhla
Shape: bag-shaped jar with one handle, ring base, and lid
Material: Dakhla oasis white clay
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Remark: pot for cooking beans or lentils (qedret al-ful)
Reference: Henein 1997: 170–171, Figure 105
**Modern 16**

**Site:** el-Qasr, Dakhla  
**Shape:** bag-shaped jar with wide neck and knob-like base (*qadus*)  
**Material:** Dakhla oasis red clay  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** smoothed  
**Remark:** pot used in water-wheels (*sAQiya*) to collect the water  
**Reference:** Henein 1997: 171–172, Figure 106

**Modern 17**

**Site:** el-Qasr, Dakhla  
**Shape:** bag-shaped jar with round base and wide neck  
**Material:** Dakhla oasis red clay  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** smoothed, with holes cut through  
**Remark:** pot used as cage for rabbits  
**Reference:** Henein 1997: 175, Figure 110
Modern 18

Site: el-Qasr, Dakhla  
Shape: cylindrical pipe  
Material: Dakhla oasis red clay  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed  
Remark: pipe used for canal installations  
(\textit{barbah})  
Reference: Henein 1997: 176, Figure 112

Modern 19

Site: el-Qasr, Dakhla  
Shape: cylindrical pipe  
Material: Dakhla oasis red clay  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed  
Remark: pipe used for canal installations  
(\textit{barbah galid})  
Reference: Henein 1997: 178, Figure 113
Modern 20

Site: el-Qasr, Dakhla  
Shape: ellipsoid jar with cylindrical neck  
Material: Dakhla oasis red clay  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed  
Remark: jar for transport of water  
\textit{(garret al-mayya al-sagira)}  
Reference: Henein 1997: 161–164,  
Figure 96

Modern 21

Site: el-Qasr, Dakhla  
Shape: ellipsoid jar with cylindrical neck  
Material: Dakhla oasis red clay  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed  
Remark: pot for making butter  
Reference: Henein 1997: 164–165,  
Figure 98
Modern 22

Site: el-Qasr, Dakhla
Shape: large bowl with slightly flaring walls
Material: Dakhla oasis red clay
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Remark: basin for mixing bread dough (*magur al-'agin*)
Reference: Henein 1997: 143–145, Figure 70
Modern 23

**Site:** el-Qasr, Dakhla  
**Shape:** simple bowl with elongated rim  
**Material:** Dakhla oasis red clay  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** smoothed  
**Remark:** pot for leaven (*magur al-hamira* or *qasreyet al-hamira*)  
**Reference:** Henein 1997: 144–145, Figure 71

Modern 24

**Site:** el-Qasr, Dakhla  
**Shape:** bowl with direct walls and ring base  
**Material:** Dakhla oasis white clay  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** smoothed, with red painted decoration inside  
**Remark:** found at Sheiks’ cemetery  
**Reference:** Henein 1997: 142, Figure 68

Modern 25

**Site:** el-Qasr, Dakhla  
**Shape:** bowl with direct walls and slightly recurved rim  
**Material:** Dakhla oasis red clay  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** smoothed  
**Remark:** vessel used as a serving pot, often as a bowl for washing, as a vessel to hold water during pottery making, and for grinding plants (*zebdeyya*)  
**Reference:** Henein 1997: 144–146, Figure 72
Modern 26

Site: el-Qasr, Dakhla
Shape: bowl with direct walls
Material: Dakhla oasis red clay
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed, with wavy application below rim outside
Remark: bowl for various domestic usages (tešteyya)
Reference: Henein 1997: 146–147, Figure 73

Modern 27

Site: el-Qasr, Dakhla
Shape: carinated bowl with wide rim
Material: Dakhla oasis red clay
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Remark: bowl for washing hands (tešt el-eden)
Reference: Henein 1997: 146–148, Figure 74

Shape: bowl with flaring walls, ring base, and holes in wall
Material: Dakhla oasis red clay
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Remark: sieve
Reference: Henein 1997: 148, Figure 75
Modern 28

Site: el-Qasr, Dakhla  
Shape: bowl with flaring walls and internal rim  
Material: Dakhla oasis red clay  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed  
Remark: lid (gata)  
Reference: Henein 1997: 150, Figure 79

Modern 29

Site: el-Qasr, Dakhla  
Shape: bowl with flaring walls and internal rim  
Material: Dakhla oasis red clay  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed  
Remark: lid (gata)  
Reference: Henein 1997: 149–150, Figure 78

Modern 30

Site: el-Qasr, Dakhla  
Shape: bowl with direct walls and thickened rim  
Material: Dakhla oasis red clay  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed  
Remark: flower pot (qasari graz)  
Reference: Henein 1997: 178, Figure 116

Modern 31

Site: el-Qasr, Dakhla  
Shape: deep bowl with cylindrical body and flaring rim  
Material: Dakhla oasis red clay, sometimes white clay  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed, with incised decoration and wavy application on exterior rim  
Remark: stand for jar with rounded body and long cylindrical neck (kursi al-qulla)  
Reference: Henein 1997: 149, Figure 77
Modern 32

Site: el-Qasr, Dakhla
Shape: large basin with narrow flat base
Material: Dakhla oasis red clay
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed, with wavy application below exterior rim
Remark: container for dyeing fabrics with indigo
Reference: Henein 1997: 147–149, Figure 76
**Modern 33**

*Site:* el-Qasr, Dakhla  
*Shape:* bowl with round base and thickened rim  
*Material:* Dakhla oasis red clay  
*Manufacture:* thrown  
*Surface:* smoothed  
*Remark:* trough for animals (*denn sa’i*)  
*Reference:* Henein 1997: 159–160, Figure 95

![Diagram of Modern 33](image1)

**Modern 34**

*Site:* el-Qasr, Dakhla  
*Shape:* small bowl with massive foot base and internal rim  
*Material:* Dakhla oasis red or white clay  
*Manufacture:* thrown  
*Surface:* smoothed  
*Remark:* charcoal container for water pipe (*kaššaf*)  
*Reference:* Henein 1997: 179, Figure 118

![Diagram of Modern 34](image2)
Modern 35

Site: el-Qasr, Dakhla  
Shape: small cylinder-shaped vessel  
Material: Dakhla oasis red clay  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed  
Remark: container for tobacco in a water pipe  
Reference: Henein 1997: 179, Figure 119

Modern 36

Site: el-Qasr, Dakhla  
Shape: goblet with ring base and recurved rim (talbisa)  
Material: Dakhla oasis white clay  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed  
Remark: used to cover and protect the neck of Modern 4  
Reference: Henein 1997: 154, Figure 87

Modern 37

Site: el-Qasr, Dakhla  
Shape: pear-shaped object  
Material: Dakhla oasis red clay  
Manufacture: thrown  
Surface: smoothed, with incised decoration  
Remark: drum (tabla)  
Reference: Henein 1997: 177, Figure 114
### Modern 38

**Site:** el-Qasr, Dakhla  
**Shape:** conical pot with one handle  
**Material:** Dakhla oasis red clay  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** smoothed  
**Remark:** funnel (mahgal)  
**Reference:** Henein 1997: 177, Figure 115

![Diagram of Modern 38](image)

### Modern 39

**Site:** el-Qasr, Dakhla  
**Shape:** large flat tray (top view)  
**Material:** marl with grog  
**Manufacture:** thrown  
**Surface:** smoothed  
**Remark:** platform for bread oven  
**Reference:** Henein 1997: 181, Figure 122

![Diagram of Modern 39](image)
**Mari Girgis, Upper Egypt**

**Modern 40**

Site: Mari Girgis  
Shape: large globular jar with long cylindrical neck  
Material: alluvial  
Manufacture: handmade  
Surface: smoothed  
Remark: pot for storing cereals or flour (*soma*)  
Reference: Henein 1988: 52, Figure 29 left
Modern 41

Site: Mari Girgis
Shape: large ovoid jar with flat base
Material: alluvial
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: smoothed, with applied decoration around the neck
Remark: pot for storing cereals or flour (soma)
Reference: Henein 1988: 52, Figure 29 right
Modern 42

Site: Mari Girgis
Shape: squat jar with wide flat base and two vertical handles
Material: alluvial
Manufacture: not stated
Surface: not stated, with applied wavy decoration on rim
Remark: cooking pot (bram kibir)
Reference: Henein 1988: 203, Figure 198, 2
Modern 43

Site: Mari Girgis
Shape: jar with flaring rim and flat pierced base
Material: alluvial
Manufacture: not stated
Surface: smoothed, with applied bands around neck and rope impression
Remark: steamer
( الغذية or thebaheyya)
Reference: Henein 1988: 170, Figure 163

Illustration of Steam Cooking

Top is Modern 43, Bottom is Modern 42
Reference: After Henein 1988: 171, Figure 164
Modern 44

Site: Mari Girgis
Shape: jar with incurved walls, wide flat base, and two flat horizontal handles
Material: alluvial
Manufacture: not stated
Surface: smoothed, with applied wavy decoration around rim
Remarks: cooking pot (malazz)
Reference: Henein 1988: 203, Figure 198, 1
Modern 45

Site: Mari Girgis
Shape: bowl with flat base and two flat horizontal handles
Material: alluvial
Manufacture: not stated
Surface: smoothed, with applied wavy decoration around rim
Remark: pot used for frying fish or eggplants (zabdeyya or sugayyara)
Reference: Henein 1988: 203, Figure 198, 3
Modern 46

Site: Mari Girgis
Shape: jar with conical body, spouted rim, one vertical handle, and wide flat base
Material: alluvial
Manufacture: not stated
Surface: smoothed
Remark: storage jar for melted butter (mintal)
Reference: Henein 1988: 202–203, Figure 198, 4
Modern 47

**Site:** Mari Girgis  
**Shape:** large basin with round rim and flat base  
**Material:** alluvial  
**Manufacture:** not stated  
**Surface:** smoothed  
**Remark:** pot for mixing dough (*magur*)  
**Reference:** Henein 1988: 166, Figure 162
Modern 48

Site: Mari Girgis
Shape: large vat with flat base
Material: alluvial
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: roughly smoothed
Remark: vessel used for covering dairy products (*makabba*)
Reference: Henein 1988: 163, Figure 155
**el-Nazla, Fayum**

**Modern 49**

- **Site:** el-Nazla
- **Shape:** globular jar with cylindrical neck and two handles
- **Material:** Nile alluvium, with numerous straw inclusions
- **Manufacture:** handmade, on the ground, paddle-and-ground technique
- **Surface:** smoothed
- **Remark:** water cooler, in two sizes
- **Compare:** Henein 1992: 47, Figure 62; Nicholson 1995: 294, Figure 9.12: 3–4
- **Reference:** not published, AERA project drawing
- **Illustration:** Color Plate 15.1
Modern 50

Site: el-Nazla
Shape: globular jar with cylindrical neck and two handles
Material: Nile alluvium, with numerous straw inclusions
Manufacture: handmade, on the ground, paddle-and-ground technique
Surface: smoothed
Remark: water cooler, in two sizes
Compare: Henein 1992: 47, Figure 62; Nicholson 1995: 294, Figure 9.12: 3–4
Reference: not published, AERA project drawing

Modern 51

Site: el-Nazla
Shape: globular jar with cylindrical neck, one spout, and one handle
Material: Nile alluvium, with numerous straw inclusions
Manufacture: handmade, on the ground, paddle-and-ground technique
Surface: smoothed
Remark: jar for drinking water (abriq)
Compare: Henein 1992: 45, Figures 57, 61
Reference: not published, AERA project drawing
Illustration: Color Plate 15.2
Modern 52

**Site:** el-Nazla

**Shape:** globular jar with modeled rim and a circular hole in the wall

**Material:** Nile alluvium, with numerous straw inclusions

**Manufacture:** handmade, on the ground, paddle-and-ground technique

**Surface:** smoothed

**Remark:** small oven for cooking

**Compare:** Henein 1992: 48, Figure 63

**Reference:** not published, AERA project drawing

**Illustration:** Color Plate 16.3
**Modern 53**

Site: el-Nazla  
Shape: hemispherical bowl  
Material: Nile alluvium, with numerous straw inclusions  
Manufacture: handmade, on the ground, paddle-and-ground technique  
Surface: smoothed  
Compare: Henein 1992: 47, Figure 60  
Reference: not published, AERA project drawing

**Modern 54**

Site: el-Nazla  
Shape: hemispherical bowl  
Material: Nile alluvium, with numerous straw inclusions  
Manufacture: handmade, on the ground, paddle-and-ground technique  
Surface: smoothed  
Compare: Henein 1992: 47, Figure 60  
Reference: not published, AERA project drawing  
Illustration: Color Plate 16.2
Modern 55

**Site:** el-Nazla  
**Shape:** hemispherical bowl with holes  
**Material:** Nile alluvium, with numerous straw inclusions  
**Manufacture:** handmade, on the ground, paddle-and-ground technique  
**Surface:** smoothed  
**Remark:** steamer  
**Compare:** Nicholson 1995: 294, Figure 9.12: 6  
**Reference:** not published, AERA project drawing  
**Illustration:** Color Plate 16.1

Illustration

**Site:** el-Nazla  
Drawing showing cooking installation with the use of oven, hemispherical bowl, and steamer, not to scale. AERA project drawing  
**Top:** Modern 55  
**Middle:** Modern 53  
**Bottom:** Modern 52
Modern 56

Site: el-Nazla
Shape: bowl with flaring walls and tall ring base
Material: Nile alluvium
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Remark: stand
Reference: not published, AERA project drawing
Illustration: Color Plate 16.4
Modern 57

Site: el-Nazla
Shape: cylindrical pipe
Material: Nile alluvium
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed, with holes
Remark: irrigation pipe, stand
Compare: Nicholson 1995: 294, Figure 9.12: 5
Reference: not published, AERA project drawing
Illustration: Color Plate 15.3
Modern 58

Site: el-Nazla
Shape: bag-shaped jar with flat base and rectangular hole in wall
Material: silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Remark: used as a small heater, wood and reed for fuel placed inside
Reference: not published, AERA project drawing

Modern 59

Site: el-Nazla
Shape: squat restricted vessel with flat base
Material: mixture (?)
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: not published, AERA project drawing
**Fustat, Cairo**

### Modern 60

- **Site**: Fustat  
- **Shape**: jar with rounded body, long cylindrical neck, ring base, and filter in neck  
- **Material**: Nile alluvium  
- **Manufacture**: thrown  
- **Surface**: smoothed  
- **Remark**: water cooler (*qulla*)  
- **Compare**: Henein 1992: 12, Figure 4  
- **Reference**: Golvin, Thiriot, and Zakariya 1982: 28, Figure 14g

![Diagram of Modern 60](image)

### Modern 61, 62

- **Site**: Fustat  
- **Shape**: jar with rounded body, long cylindrical neck, ring base (*qulla*), with a lid  
- **Material**: Nile alluvium  
- **Manufacture**: thrown  
- **Surface**: smoothed, with applied decoration  
- **Reference**: Golvin, Thiriot, and Zakariya 1982: 29, Figure 14i

![Diagram of Modern 61, 62](image)
**Modern 63**

- **Site:** Fustat
- **Shape:** jar with rounded body, long cylindrical neck, ring base, also with one handle and spout
- **Material:** Nile alluvium
- **Manufacture:** thrown
- **Surface:** smoothed
- **Remark:** water jug (*abriq*)
- **Reference:** Golvin, Thiriot, and Zakariya 1982: Figure 20j

**Modern 64**

- **Site:** Fustat
- **Shape:** jar with ovoid body, wide rim, and rounded base
- **Material:** Nile alluvium
- **Manufacture:** thrown
- **Surface:** smoothed
- **Remark:** jar for water storage (*zir* ?)
- **Reference:** Golvin, Thiriot, and Zakariya 1982: Figure 20i
Modern 65

Site: Fustat
Shape: bowl with incurved walls and flat base
Material: Nile alluvium
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Golvin, Thiriot, and Zakariya 1982: Figure 20m

Modern 66

Site: Fustat
Shape: bowl with high ring foot
Material: Nile alluvium
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Golvin, Thiriot, and Zakariya 1982: Figure 20g

Modern 67

Site: Fustat
Shape: deep basin with wavy rim and flat base
Material: Nile alluvium
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Golvin, Thiriot, and Zakariya 1982: Figure 20a
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modern 68</th>
<th>Modern 69</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Site:</strong> Fustat</td>
<td><strong>Site:</strong> Middle Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shape:</strong> pear-shaped object</td>
<td><strong>Shape:</strong> jar with rounded body, long cylindrical neck, flat base, and filter in neck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material:</strong> Nile alluvium</td>
<td><strong>Material:</strong> Nile alluvium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manufacture:</strong> thrown</td>
<td><strong>Manufacture:</strong> thrown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Surface:</strong> smoothed</td>
<td><strong>Surface:</strong> smoothed, white painted bands running around the body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Remark:</strong> drum (<em>tabla</em>)</td>
<td><strong>Remark:</strong> water cooler (<em>qulla</em>) typical for the Delta production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reference:</strong> Golvin, Thiriot, and Zakariya 1982: 36–38, Figure 20c</td>
<td><strong>Compare:</strong> Henein 1992: 12, Figure 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Reference:</strong> not published, AERA project drawing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Further Reading: a Selection for Volume 4


Calament, F. 2007a. La représentation des amphores dans la petite plastique à l’époque romaine. _CCE_ 8: 737–750.


———. Une céramique d'époque mamelouke trouvée à Tod. Annales Islamologique 18: 95-104.


Plate 1.1. Site not stated. Similar to Ptolemaic 33 (see p. 39). UC67035, Petrie Museum.

Plate 1.2. Site not stated. Similar to Ptolemaic 31 (see p. 38). UC67040, Petrie Museum.

Plate 1.3. Atfih? Ptolemaic 74 (see p. 56). UC19372, Petrie Museum.
Ptolemaic Period, Representative Examples, continued

Plate 2.1. Suwa. UC19274, Petrie Museum.

Plate 2.2. Medinet al-Fayum. Similar to Ptolemaic 79 (see p. 61). UC15578, Petrie Museum.

Plate 2.3. Qurna? UC19230, Petrie Museum.
Early Roman Period, Representative Examples


Plate 3.2. Giza. Photo courtesy of Yukinori Kawae.

Plate 3.3. Site not stated. UC67034, Petrie Museum.

Plate 3.4. Ehnasya. UC19462, Petrie Museum.
Early Roman Period, Representative Examples, continued

Plate 4.1. Site not stated. UC65364, Petrie Museum.

Plate 4.2. Koptos? UC19438, Petrie Museum.

Plate 4.3. Giza. Similar to Early Roman 266 (see p. 161). Photo courtesy of Yukinori Kawae.
Late Roman Period, Representative Examples

Plate 5.1. Naqlyn. Similar to Late Roman 14 and 15 (see pp. 188–189). Photo courtesy of Włodzimierz Godlewski.

Plate 5.2. Naqlyn. Photo courtesy of Włodzimierz Godlewski.

Plate 5.3. Naqlyn. Photo courtesy of Włodzimierz Godlewski.

Plate 5.4. Naqlyn. Photo courtesy of Włodzimierz Godlewski.
Late Roman Period, Representative Examples, continued


Plate 6.2. Naqlun. Similar to Late Roman 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, and 64 (see p. 209–211). Photo courtesy of Włodzimierz Godlewski.

Plate 6.3. Naqlun. Similar to Late Roman 9 (see p. 185). Photo courtesy of Włodzimierz Godlewski.


Plate 6.5. Naqlun. Photo courtesy of Włodzimierz Godlewski.
Late Roman Period, Representative Examples, continued

Plate 7.1. Naqlun. Photo courtesy of Włodzimierz Godlewski.

Plate 7.2. Naqlun. Photo courtesy of Włodzimierz Godlewski.

Plate 7.3. Naqlun. Similar to Late Roman 33 (see p. 200). Photo courtesy of Włodzimierz Godlewski.

Plate 7.4. Naqlun. Similar to Late Roman 34 (see p. 201). Photo courtesy of Włodzimierz Godlewski.

Plate 7.5. Naqlun. Photo courtesy of Włodzimierz Godlewski.
Late Roman Period, Representative Examples, continued


Plate 8.2. Naqlun. Similar to Late Roman 84 (see p. 217). Photo courtesy of Włodzimierz Godlewski.

Plate 8.3. Lahun. UC6988, Petrie Museum.


Plate 8.5. Naqlun. Similar to Late Roman 124 (see p. 227). Photo courtesy of Włodzimierz Godlewski.

Plate 8.6. Abydos. UC19473, Petrie Museum.

Plate 8.7. Ehnasya. UC19455, Petrie Museum.
Medieval Period, color version of line drawings in Medieval section

Medieval 91

Medieval 92

Medieval 94

Medieval 97

Medieval 98

Medieval 100

Medieval 102
Medieval Period, color version of line drawings in Medieval section

Medieval 109

Medieval 117

Medieval 118

Medieval 121
Medieval Period, color version of line drawings in Medieval section

Medieval 120

Medieval 123

Medieval 135

Medieval 140

Medieval 141
Medieval Period, Representative Examples


Plate 12.2. Site not stated. UC25403, Petrie Museum.

Plate 12.3. Armant? Similar to Medieval 34 and 35 (see p. 256). UC25354, Petrie Museum.


Plate 12.5. Naquln. Photo courtesy of Włodzimierz Godlewski.


Plate 13.4. Site not stated. UC50649, Petrie Museum.
Medieval Period, Representative Examples, continued


Modern Period, Representative Examples


Plate 15.2. el-Nazla. Modern 51 (see p. 331). Photo courtesy of Yukinori Kawae.

Plate 15.3. el-Nazla. Modern 57 (see p. 336). Photo courtesy of Yukinori Kawae.
Modern Period, Representative Examples, continued


