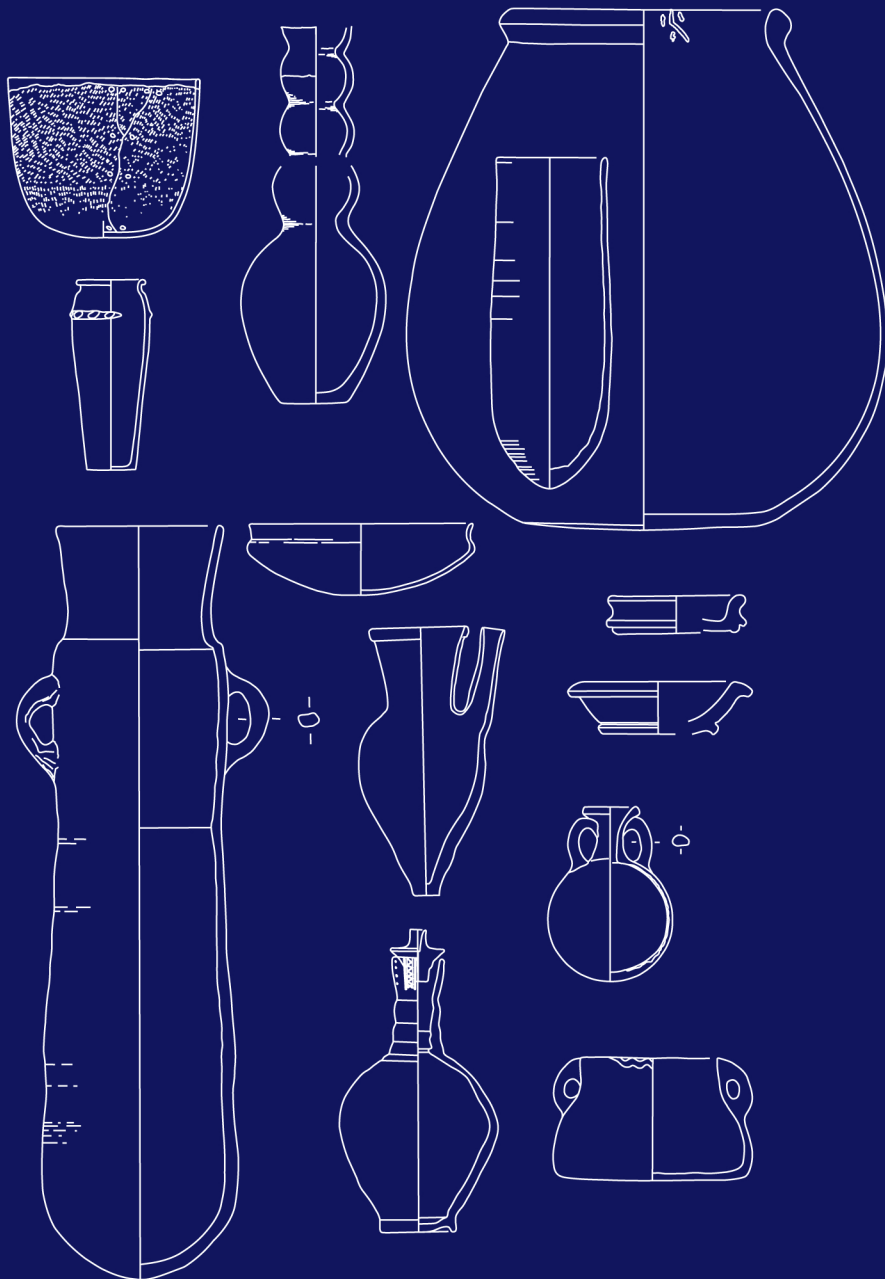


A MANUAL OF EGYPTIAN POTTERY

Volume 3: Second Intermediate Period–Late Period

by Anna Wodzińska



A Manual of Egyptian Pottery

Volume 3: Second Intermediate Period–Late Period

AERA Field Manual Series 1

by Anna Wodzińska

Ancient Egypt Research Associates, Inc.

Institute of Archaeology, University of Warsaw, Poland



A E R A

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Wilma Wetterstrom
and
Alexandra Witsell

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List of Abbreviations Used in this Volume

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

| | |
|------|--|
| SSEA | Society for the Study of Egyptian Antiquities |
| WES | <i>Warsaw Egyptological Studies</i> |
| ZÄS | <i>Zeitschrift für ägyptische Sprache und Altertumskunde</i> |

Preface

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;

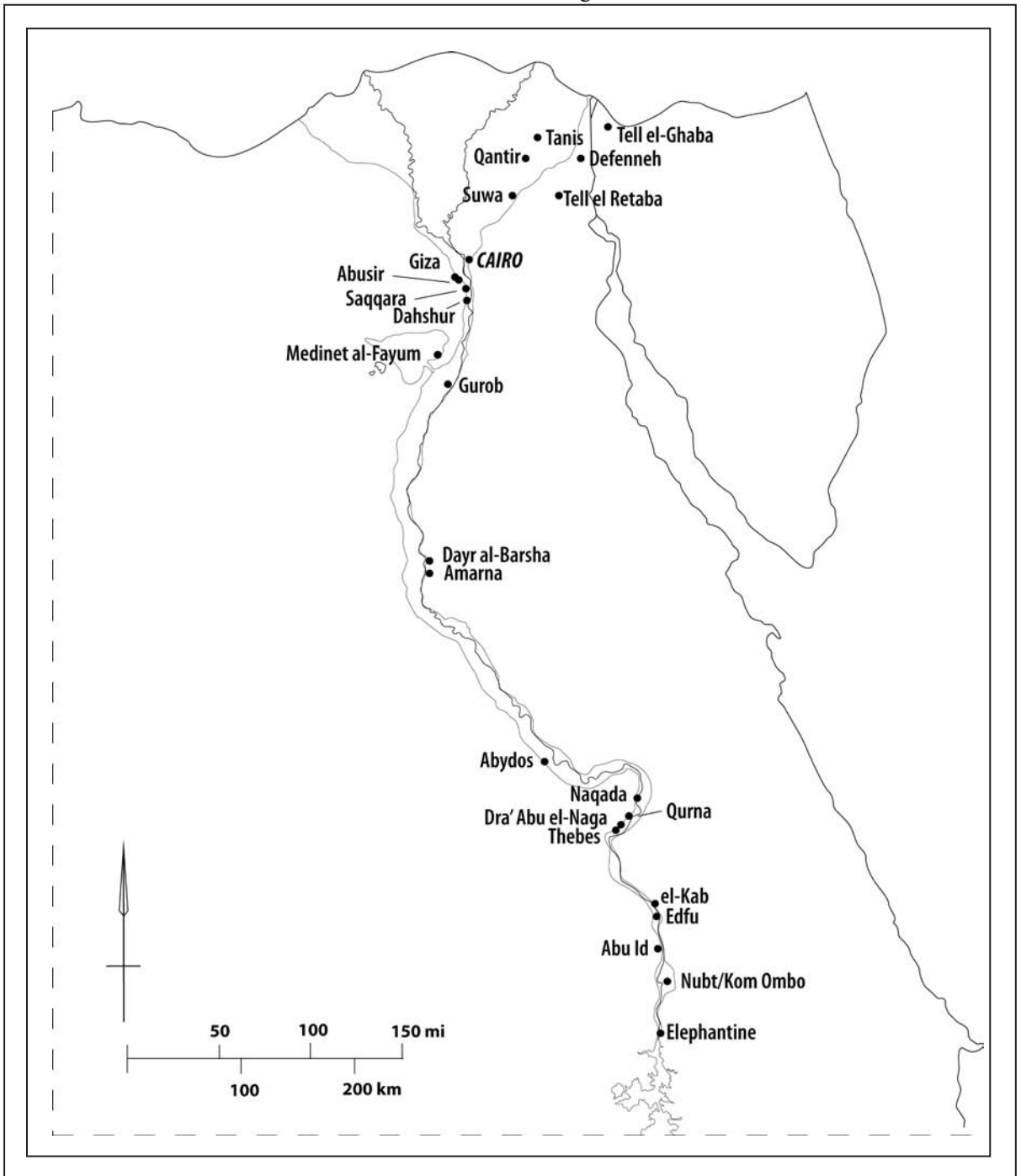
Yukinori Kawae: photographs of the ceramics from Giza and el Nazla village;

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 3.

Pottery Production and Processing in the Field

Please see Ceramic Glossary, pages 13–16, for definitions of terms.

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).

Clay and Fabric (Aston 1998: 35–39, Bourriau and Nordström 1993)

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.

Clay – Fabric Designation and Classification (Aston 1998: 35–39, Bourriau and Nordström 1993, Rice 1987)

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).

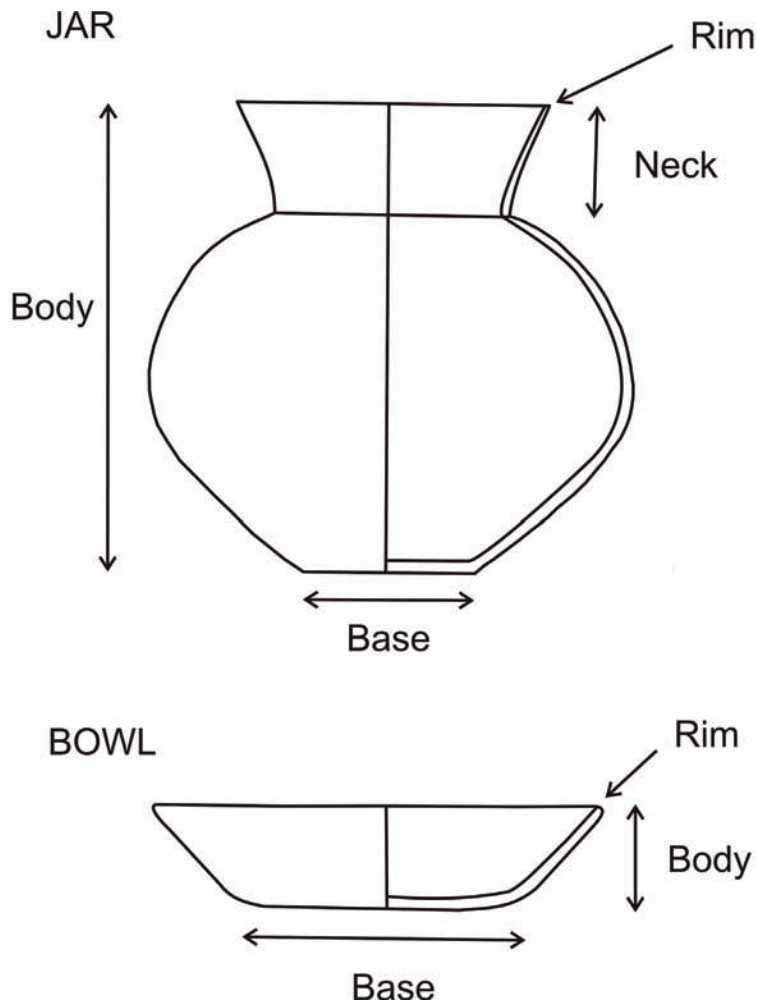


Figure 1. Basic vessel parts (partly based on Shepard 1995: 244, Figure 31).

The shape of the body can be described using terms for geometric shapes: sphere, ellipsoid, ovaloid, cylinder, hyperboloid, and cone (figure 2).

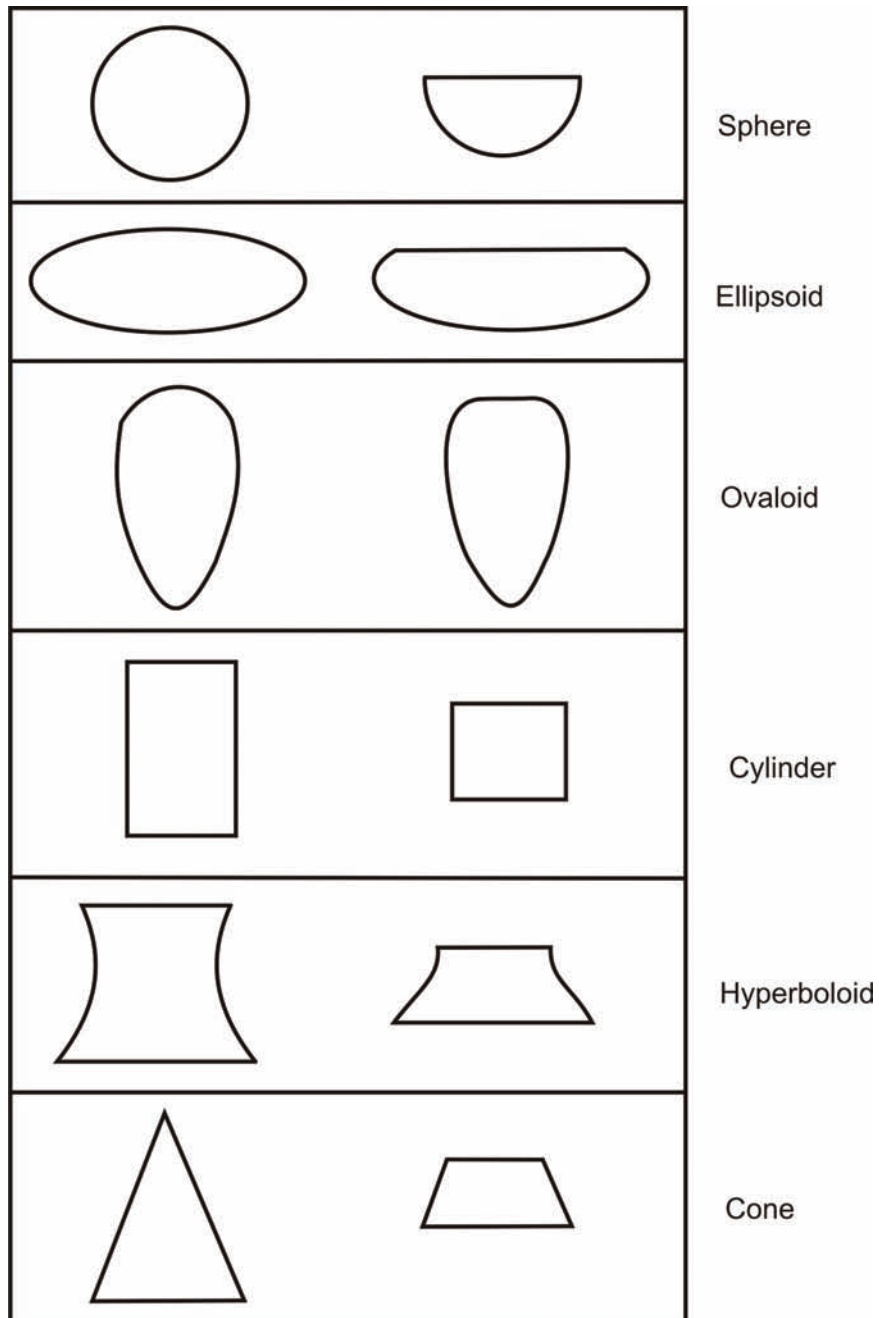


Figure 2. Vessel shape descriptions derived from geometric figure names (based on Rice 1987: 219, Figure 7.6).

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).



Figure 3. Different base shapes.

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













| | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|---|---|--------------------------|--|
| RIM ORIENTATION |  |  |  | <i>pointed rims</i> | <i>can also be called unmodeled rims</i> |
| |  |  |  | <i>flat rims</i> | |
| |  |  |  | <i>rounded rims</i> | <i>can also be called modeled rims</i> |
| |  |  |  | <i>recurved rims</i> | |
| | <i>straight rims</i> | <i>flaring rims</i> | <i>narrowing rims</i> | | |
| | <i>can also be called direct rims</i> | <i>can also be called indirect rims</i> | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

Figure 4. Terminology for describing rim forms.

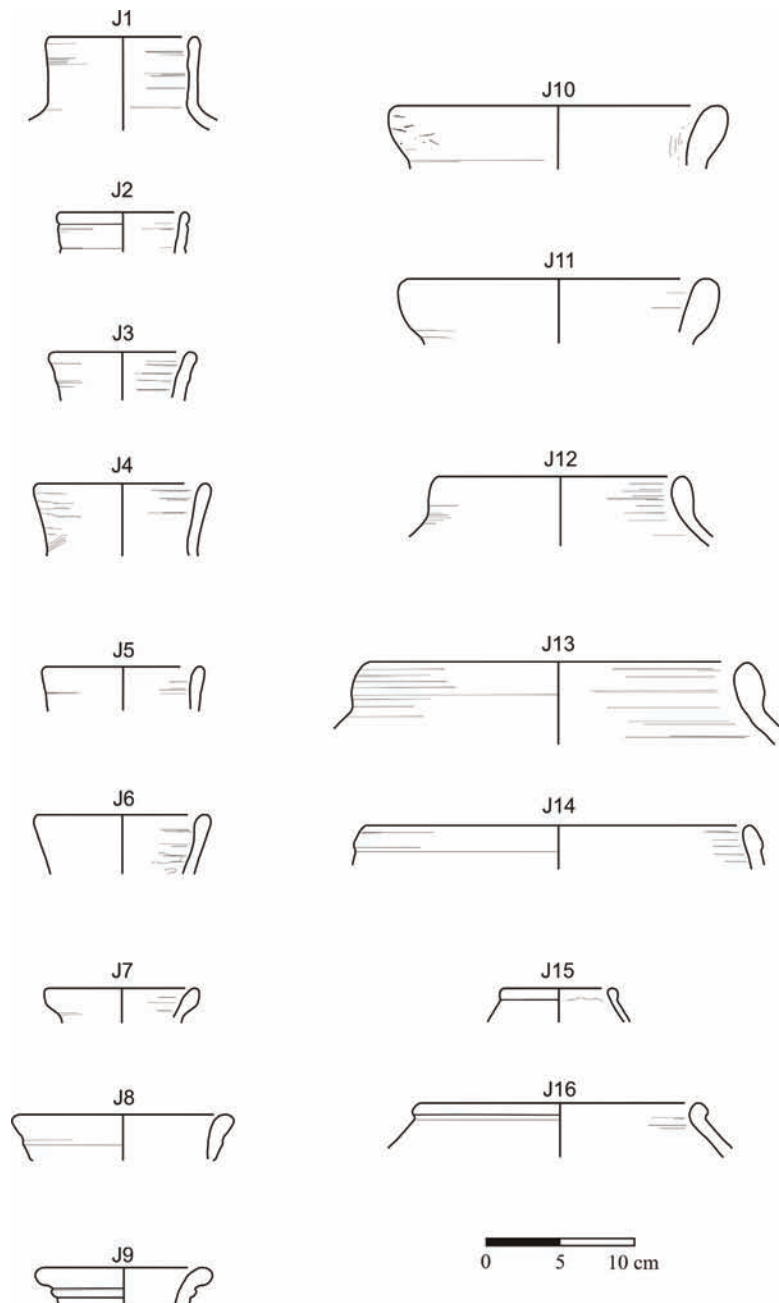


Figure 5. Example of a typology of jars. (Since many of the vessels could not be completely reconstructed for lack of bases, complete profiles, etc., the typology employs only rims and necks).

Typology

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

Table 1. Example of an AERA Pottery Form.

[illegible]

Table 2. Basic pottery processing tools.

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

Table 3. General categories of the AERA Pottery Database.

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

Post-Excavation Studies

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The ceramics of the Heit el-Ghurab site at Giza illustrate some of the ways in which pottery can contribute to an understanding of an ancient community. The settlement is well dated to the late 4th Dynasty and laid out with a number of different districts that are characterized by distinct sets of material culture. This includes pottery, which reflects some of the functions of these different areas. For example, bread pots dominate the assemblages from galleries and adjacent workshops, indicating bread

production on a massive scale. Differences in the type of serving vessels found across the site reflect differences in social status. In the workmen's barracks (the galleries) simple carinated bowls covered with white wash were used as serving vessels, while the large houses were equipped with many types of fine red-slipped pots. The Heit el-Ghurab pottery came from a variety of sources. Most of the local ceramics probably came from a centralized pottery workshop nearby, while another set of pots was imported from Upper Egypt. Yet another group of ceramics came from Syro-Palestine.

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

Ceramic Glossary

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

Clay and Fabric

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nile clay: an alluvial clay associated with the Nile valley

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

Provenance: the geographical or geological origin of the clay source

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

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

Tafla: marl clay

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

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

Vienna System: a schema for classifying Egyptian fabrics and clays

Manufacture

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

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

Core/hump: hand-building on a core or over a hump

Handmade: building without the use of a potter's wheel

Knife-cut: finishing the base using a knife/hard tool

Method of production: techniques of vessel shaping

Mold-shaping: hand-building with the use of a mold

Paddle- and-anvil shaping technique: shaping with the use of two tools:

the anvil, a round instrument used to press against the vessel wall from the inside, and the paddle, a flat tool used to beat and support the wall from the outside

Paddle-and-ground technique: a shaping technique similar to paddle-and-anvil, but using the surface of the earth/ground for shaping

Potter's wheel: a revolving platform which moves on and around an axial pivot

Simple contour: a term that implies that the potter allowed the natural centrifugal forces of clay formation on a wheel to shape the profile; for example, a simple outward flaring shape or a simple cylindrical shape

String-cut: finishing the base using a string or wire

Turning device: a device without a pivot incapable of sustained rotations

Wheel-turned: building with the use of a potter's wheel

Surface Treatment

Burnishing: producing a luster on the surface by rubbing it with a hard object (a pebble for instance) in the leather-hard stage; characterized by the presence of individual parallel facets

Coat: a term used by some ceramicists to describe a layer of color on the surface that is not clearly identifiable as a slip or a wash, due to degradation of the pot and/or chemical processes within the soil

Color: surface color description, often using the defined colors in the Munsell soil color charts

Glaze: powdered glass applied to the fired surface of a ceramic that is then fired a second time in order to fuse the powder and form a thin, glassy coat

Munsell soil color charts: charts of defined colors for the standardized identification and description of soil colors

Polish: a glossy luster on the surface, produced by rubbing with a yielding tool in the leather-hard stage; lacks the individual parallel facets characteristic of burnishing

Scraping: the act of dragging a tool across the surface of the clay in order to shape or remove extra clay

Slip: a coat added to the surface before firing

Smoothing: the process of evening the surface, usually without using tools, by hand

Surface treatment (outside and inside): surface finishing methods

Trimming: a form of scraping, implies a more precise removal of extra material

Wash: a coat added to the surface after firing

Decoration

Application: adding, before firing, decorative elements to the exterior of the vessel

Barbotine: a decorative technique in which liquid clay is applied, leaving a pattern that is slightly raised over the main surface; it usually refers to light colored applications applied over darker ceramic surfaces before firing, while the clay is still moist; often used for Early Roman pottery

Cut-out decoration (also called fenestration): a design created by cutting away sections of the wall, before firing, in the leather-hard stage

Decoration: additional surface treatment techniques

Impressed decoration: patterns made with a tool that is impressed in clay, before firing

Incised decoration: designs executed, before or after firing, with the aid of a sharp tool; sometimes filled with a pigment

Modeling: manipulation and shaping of the vessel wall before firing, while the clay is still moist (can also be done in a mold)

Painted decoration: painting applied to the vessel before or after firing

Potmarks: marks incised on the vessel (internal or external), before or after firing

Sgraffito: a type of Medieval decorative technique in which an incision is cut through the slip revealing the original color of the clay beneath

Type/Ware Classification

Type: a category of ceramics defined by a common set of attributes (combination of technology, kind of clay, surface treatment, and shape of vessel) that distinguishes it from another class of pots

Typology: a system of classification that organizes ceramics into types

Ware: a category of ceramics defined by a combination of technology, clay, and surface treatment

Drying and Firing

Atmosphere: composition of gases in the air surrounding pottery during firing

Drying: the process of evaporating water from the formed vessel

Firing: transforming the clay into ceramic material under the influence of high temperatures

Leather-hard: the stage of the drying process during which clay contains enough water to be carved or joined

Oxidation: a firing atmosphere characterized by an abundance of free oxygen

Pottery kilns: an oven or other installation in which pots are fired

Reduction: a firing atmosphere without the presence of oxygen, often with the presence of colloidal carbon

Vitrification: the action or process of becoming glass

Pottery Processing

Diagnostic pieces: those from which the original form of the whole vessel can be deduced: complete pots, complete profiles, parts of rims, and parts of bases. Sherds with decoration and fragments with potmarks are also included.

Non-Diagnostic pieces: those from which the original form of the whole vessel cannot be deduced: non-descript body parts and sherds without decoration or potmarks

Pottery Drawing Form: a form for a drawing of the individual vessels

Pottery Form: a form for recording information about a given ceramic

Pottery processing: the process of sorting pottery according to types and fabrics

Shape of Vessel

Base: the underside of a vessel

Body (wall): the part of the vessel between the rim and the base

Bottle: a jar with a globular or ovoid body and an elongated narrow neck

Bowl: an unrestricted vessel with base

Carination: the concave portion of the vessel between the rim and the maximum diameter of the body

Complete pot: a vessel preserved in its entirety

Complete profile: a profile of a vessel preserved in its entirety

Jar: a restricted vessel with a neck and a height greater than its maximum diameter

Max diameter: the maximum diameter of the body of a vessel

Neck: the part of the vessel between the shoulder and the rim

Plate: an unrestricted vessel with low, short walls and a flat base

Profile: a vertical cross section through the body of a vessel

Restricted vessel: a vessel with a rim diameter smaller than the maximum diameter of its body

Rim: the opening of the vessel

Sherd: a broken fragment of pottery

Shoulder: the upper part of the body

Stand: an unrestricted vessel without a base

Tray: an unrestricted vessel similar to a plate in shape, but often larger

Unrestricted vessel: a vessel with a rim diameter greater than or equal to the maximum diameter of its body

Special Analyses

Elemental analysis: the identification of the chemical elements in a ceramic; may reflect technological changes, or define clay sources or kiln products

Organic residue analysis: the identification of residue in pots; may reflect the diet of the people using the pottery

Petrography: the microscopic study and description of rocks or other mineral material on the basis of optical properties

Seriation: the chronological ordering of a group of artifacts in which the most similar are placed adjacent to each other in the series; used as a relative dating technique

Thermal analysis: determining the temperature at which the pot was fired

Pottery Drawing

Contour gauge: a drawing tool that helps trace the vessel shape

Diameter measuring circle: a drawing tool used to determine the rim/base diameter of a broken pot

Profile drawing: a drawing of the vertical cross section of a pot, showing wall thickness and details of the rim, as well as the configuration of the base

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Clay and Fabric Descriptions Used in Volume 3

The Vienna System

NILE FABRICS

Material: NA

Groundmass: homogenous fine

Inclusions: abundant fine, often medium-sized and occasionally coarse, sand; mica is common

Reference: Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 170–171, Plate I a–c

Material: NB1

Groundmass: homogenous medium-fine

Inclusions: numerous fine with some medium-sized and coarse sand; mica is common; scattered fine (< 2 mm) straw particles

Reference: Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 171, Plate I d–h

Material: NB2

Groundmass: homogenous medium

Inclusions: abundant fine sand and common medium-sized sand; scattered limestone particles; noticeable fine to medium straw, with scattered coarse straw

Reference: Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 171–173, Plate II a–d

Material: NC

Groundmass: coarse

Inclusions: numerous fine to coarse sand; some medium-sized limestone particles; predominance of fine to coarse straw; sometimes grog

Reference: Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 173–174, Plate II e–i

Material: ND

Groundmass: fine to medium

Inclusions: abundant limestone particles as in fabrics such as NA, NB1, or NB2-NC

Reference: Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 174–175, Plate III a–c

Material: NE

Groundmass: medium fine

Inclusions: abundance of fine to coarse sand

Reference: Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 175, Plate III d–h

MARL FABRICS

Material: MA1

Groundmass: homogenous fine

Inclusions: relatively abundant fine-medium crushed limestone, some fine sand

Reference: Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 176, Plate IV a–c

Material: MA2

Groundmass: fine

Inclusions: fine sand and limestone particles

Reference: Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 176, Plate IV d–i

Material: MA3

Groundmass: homogenous fine

Inclusions: few mineral inclusions; characteristic pores in the clay; a few accidental organic inclusions

Remarks: very similar to modern Qena ware

Reference: Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 177, Plate v a–c, g–h

Material: MA4

Groundmass: medium to coarse

Inclusions: large quantity of fine to coarse sand; mica particles also present; and some straw particles

Reference: Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 177–178, Plate v d–f, i–j

Material: MB

Groundmass: homogenous and very dense

Inclusions: without voids; abundant quantities (around 40% of the paste) of sand added as a temper

Reference: Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 178–179, Plate VI a–c, g–h

Material: MC

Groundmass: fine and dense

Inclusions: abundant more or less decomposed limestone particles; fine and medium sand added as a temper

Reference: Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 179–180

Material: MD

Groundmass: fine and homogenous

Inclusions: predominantly fine to coarse limestone particles added as a temper (25% of the paste); fine to coarse sand; mica; dark rock material

Reference: Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 181–182, Plate VII a–c, e–f

Material: ME

Groundmass: medium to coarse

Inclusions: very similar to MB except for straw particles, here very abundant medium to coarse; numerous medium to coarse sand; some mica

Reference: Bourriau and Nordström 1993: 182, Plate VII d

Material: MF

Groundmass: medium

Inclusions: abundant fine to medium sand, some mica and few red particles

Reference: Aston 1998: 66–67

Clay Designations Used in the Manual and Comparison with the Vienna System

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

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

| <i>New Kingdom – Saqqara</i> (Bourriau et al. 2005) | <i>Vienna System</i> (Bourriau and Nordström 1993) |
|--|---|
| G1, Nile clay | NB2 |
| G2, Nile clay | NB1 |
| G3, Nile clay | ND |
| H1, marl clay | MD |
| H2, marl clay | MA4 |
| H4, marl clay | MA4, fine |
| Mixed clay fabric I | – |
| P4, Mycenaean | – |
| P7, Cypriote | – |
| P11, P16, P40, Canaanite | – |

| <i>New Kingdom, Amarna</i> (Rose 2007: 11–16) | <i>Vienna System</i> (Bourriau and Nordström 1993) |
|---|--|
| I.1, Nile clay | NB2 group |
| I.3, Nile clay | NB2 group |
| I.4, Nile clay | ND group |
| I.5, Nile clay | NB2 |
| I.6, Nile clay | ND variant |
| I.7, Nile clay | ND variant (?) |
| III.1, marl clay | M A2/A4 |
| III.2, marl clay | MD group |
| III.3, marl clay | MD group |
| III.4, marl clay | MA2 |
| III.5, marl clay | MD group |
| III.6, marl clay | MD group |
| III.8, marl clay | MB |
| III.9, marl clay | MD group |
| V.2, marl clay | MD group (?) |
| V.6, marl clay | MA2 |
| IV.2, oasis fabric | – |
| IV.3, oasis fabric | – |
| V.10, oasis fabric | – |
| III.10, Canaanite | – |
| IV.1a, Canaanite | – |
| IV.6, Canaanite | – |
| V.5, Canaanite | – |

| <i>New Kingdom, Third Intermediate Period, Qantir</i> (Aston 1998: 60–74) | <i>Vienna System</i> (Bourriau and Nordström 1993) |
|---|--|
| I.A, Nile clay | NA |
| I.B, Nile clay | NB |
| I.B.01, Nile clay | – |
| I.B.02, Nile clay | – |
| I.B.03, Nile clay | – |
| I.C, Nile clay | NC |
| I.D, Nile clay | ND |
| I.D.01, Nile clay | ND |
| I.D.02, Nile clay | ND |
| I.E, Nile clay | NE |
| I.E.01, Nile clay | NE |
| I.E.02, Nile clay | NE |
| I.E.03, Nile clay | NE |
| I.E.04, Nile clay | NE |
| II.A.01, marl clay | MA1 |
| II.A.02, marl clay | MA2 |
| II.A.03, marl clay | MA3 |
| II.A.04, marl clay | MA4 |
| II.B, marl clay | MB |
| II.C, marl clay | MC |
| II.C.01, marl clay | MC |
| II.C.02, marl clay | MC |
| II.D, marl clay | MD |
| II.D.01, marl clay | MD |
| II.D.02, marl clay | MD |
| II.E, marl clay | ME |
| II.F, marl clay | “MF” |
| II.F01, marl clay | “MF” |
| II.F.02, marl clay | “MF” |
| II.F.03, marl clay | “MF” |
| II.F.04, marl clay | “MF” |
| III.A, mixed clay | – |
| III.B, mixed clay | – |
| IV.07.01–20, Levantine | – |
| V.01–02, Dakhla | – |
| VI, Cypriote | – |
| VII, Aegean | – |
| VIII, Miscellaneous | – |

| <i>Third Intermediate Period, Memphis</i> (Aston 2007: 18–29) | <i>Vienna System</i> (Bourriau and Nordström 1993) |
|--|--|
| G1 | NB2 |
| G1a, similar to G1, but better fired | NB2 |
| G4 | NC |
| G5 | ND |
| G6, dense Nile fabric resembling marl, the surface is usually pale yellow, the section has a narrow outer zone of reddish brown with wide black core. It contains inclusions of fine and medium-sized sand and mica, with some limestone particles, fine straw, and translucent red-brown and dark rock particles (Aston 2007: 23–24). | – |
| J2, fine Nile fabric, sandy variant | NB1 |
| J7, fine Nile fabric, with fine sand, a little limestone, and some black grit | NB1 (?) |
| H1 | MD |
| H4 | MA4 |
| H14 | MD group |
| K5, Late Period dense marl, firing from green through yellow buff to pink to white. The usual color is light brown with reddish yellow core. The inclusions (grog-ochre, sand, limestone, little coarse straw) are not frequent (Aston 2007: 26). | – |
| L6, hard, dense fabric with distinctive section, with zones of reddish yellow at the surface, yellow, pink, and pale yellow, a wide gray core. It contains inclusions of fine straw, sand, mica, dark grit, and large pieces of grog (up to 2 mm). Perhaps pots made of this fabric are of Dakhla origin (Aston 2007: 26–27). | – |
| P45, dense, medium-textured fabric with light brown, orange/pink, orange, brown, yellow and gray surface. The inclusions are numerous limestone particles from southern oasis (Aston 2007: 27). | – |
| P11, P12, P16, P30, P31, P33, P40 | Levantine wares |

| <i>Third Intermediate Period, Tanis</i> (Bavay 1998: 317–318) | <i>Vienna System</i> (Bourriau and Nordström 1993) |
|---|--|
| A1, Nile clay | NB2 |
| A2, Nile clay | – |
| A3, Nile clay | – |
| A4, Nile clay | – |
| A5, Nile clay | NC |
| M, marl clay | – |

| <i>Late Period, Tanis</i> (Chauvet and Marchand 1998: 342) | <i>Tanis</i> (Bavay 1998: 317–318) | <i>Vienna System</i> (Bourriau and Nordström 1993) |
|--|--|--|
| p1, Nile clay | – | – |
| p2, Nile clay | – | – |
| p3, Nile clay | – | – |
| p4, Nile clay | – | – |
| p5, Nile clay | A1 | NB2 |
| p6, Nile clay | A5 | NC |
| p7, marl clay | – | – |

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

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

| | |
|------|-----------------------------------|
| L | Nile clay |
| LI | Very fine Nile clay |
| LII | Fine Nile clay |
| LIII | Medium Nile clay |
| LIV | Coarse Nile clay |
| LV | Very coarse Nile clay |
| M | Marl clay |
| R | Kaolinite clay of Aswan |
| RI | Very fine kaolinite clay of Aswan |
| RII | Fine kaolinite clay of Aswan |
| RIII | Medium kaolinite clay of Aswan |

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

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Silt | |
| Marl ware 1a | Hard pink through buff to gray with occasional red inclusions, numerous very small black particles |
| Marl ware 1b | Related to 1a, pale brown in break, pink outside with gray-green core, with moderate quantity of quartz, numerous small limestone particles visible on the surface |
| Marl ware 1c | Related to 1a and 1b, brick-red with many quartz inclusions |
| Marl ware 1d | Related to 1a, 1b, and 1c, pale pinkish brown with many very small black inclusions, and limestone particles, some larger (up to 0.1 cm) |
| Marl ware 2a | Assumed to be an import |
| Marl ware 2b | Assumed to be an import |
| Marl ware 2c | Assumed to be an import |
| Marl ware 2d | Assumed to be an import |
| Marl ware 3 | Possibly an import |

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Second Intermediate Period

13th–17th Dynasties

Material

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

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

Manufacture

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

Surface

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

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

Types

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

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

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

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

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Second Intermediate Period 1

Site: Qantir

Shape: globular jar with everted rim

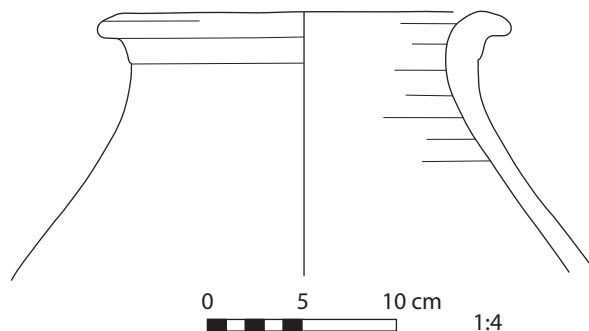
Material: II.F.01

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 106–107, Figure 112

Dating: late Second Intermediate Period



Second Intermediate Period 2

Site: Qantir

Shape: globular jar with everted rim

Material: II.F.01

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain, with black painted decoration

Reference: Aston 1998: 106–107, Figure 113

Dating: late Second Intermediate Period



Second Intermediate Period 3

Site: Qantir

Shape: slender cylindrical jar with rounded base

Material: I.E.01

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1989: 25, Figure 2.3;

Aston 1998: 92–93, Figure 46

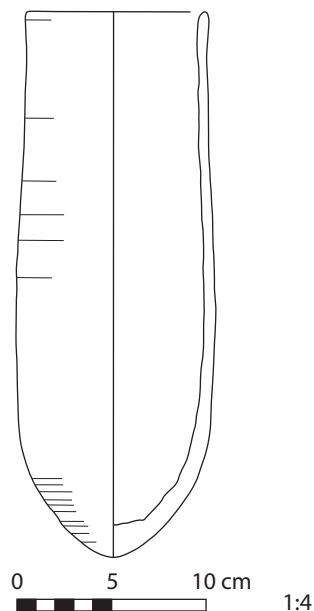
Compare: Brunton 1930: Plate xiv.20D;

Holthoer 1977: Plate 41 WD1 1R/o/e-f

Dating: late Second Intermediate Period

Representative Example: similar to

Color Plate 1.1



Second Intermediate Period 4

Site: Qantir

Shape: slender ovoid jar with rounded base

Material: I.E.01

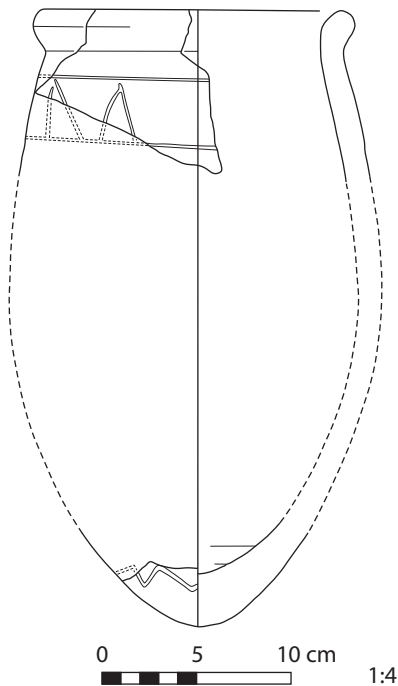
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain, with incised decoration

Reference: Aston 1998: 94–95, Figure 53

Compare: Bourriau 1981: 58–59,
Figures 102–103

Dating: late Second Intermediate Period



Second Intermediate Period 5

Site: Dra' Abu el-Naga

Shape: ovoid jar with simple rim and six
parallel incised lines below rim on
the outside

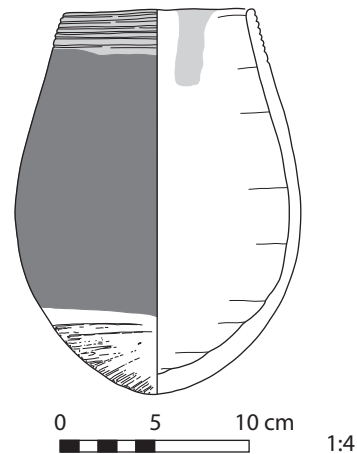
Material: D2

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed, with thin red coat outside
and white coat on the rim

Reference: Seiler 2005: 90–91,
Figure 41, ZN 02/128

Dating: 17th Dynasty



Second Intermediate Period 6

Site: Edfu

Shape: bottle with ovoid body and conical neck

Material: NB

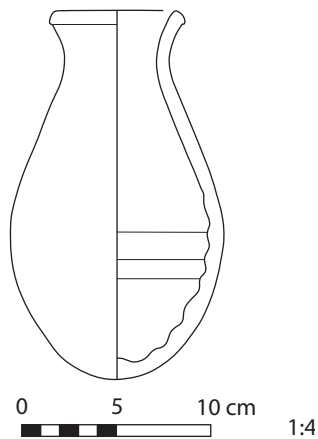
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: vertically polished

Reference: Rzeuska 1999: 61, 66,
Figure 4 (MN 139 242)

Dating: Second Intermediate Period–
early 18th Dynasty

Representative Example: similar to
Color Plate 1.2



Second Intermediate Period 7

Site: Edfu

Shape: bottle with conical body and round recurved rim

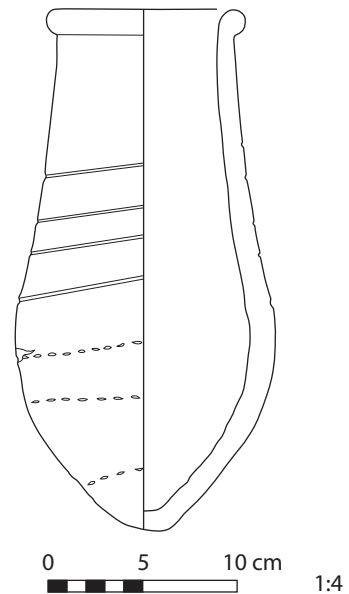
Material: NC

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-coated, with string impression

Reference: Rzeuska 1999: 61, 68,
Figure 6 (MN 139 240)

Dating: Second Intermediate Period–
early 18th Dynasty



Second Intermediate Period 8

Site: Dra' Abu el-Naga

Shape: beer bottle with ovoid body and flaring neck

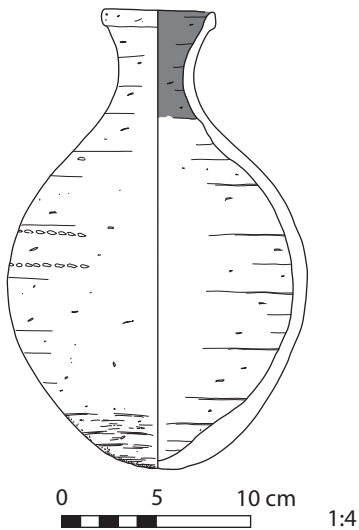
Material: D4

Manufacture: made of three parts and thrown on slow wheel

Surface: smoothed, with red coat inside on upper part of the neck

Reference: Seiler 2005: 70–71, Figure 24, ZN 02/162

Dating: 13th–16th Dynasties



Second Intermediate Period 9

Site: Dra' Abu el-Naga

Shape: bottle with globular body and flaring neck

Material: D2

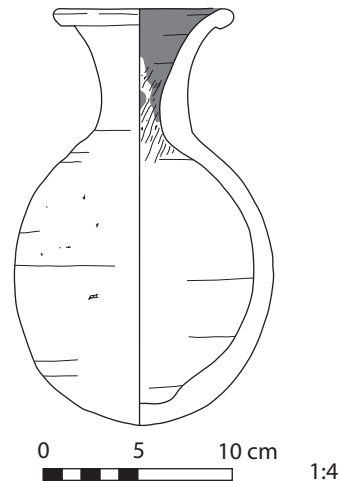
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-coated, strip-polished

Reference: Seiler 2005: 93, Figure 43, ZN 02/156

Dating: 17th Dynasty

Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 1.5



Second Intermediate Period 10

Site: Qantir

Shape: flat-based jar with ovoid body and everted rim

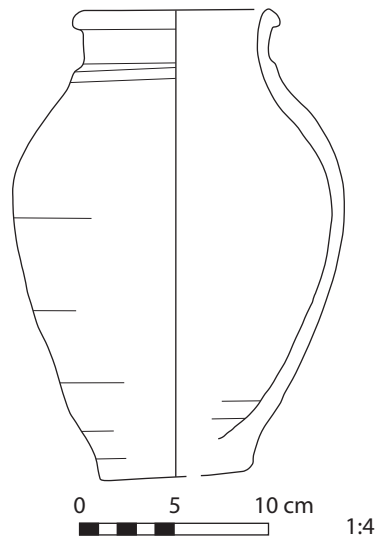
Material: I.E.01

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

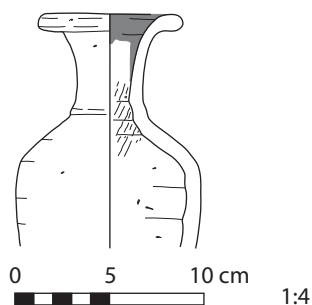
Reference: Aston 1989a: 25, Figure 2.4; Aston 1998: 96–97, Figure 54

Dating: late Second Intermediate Period



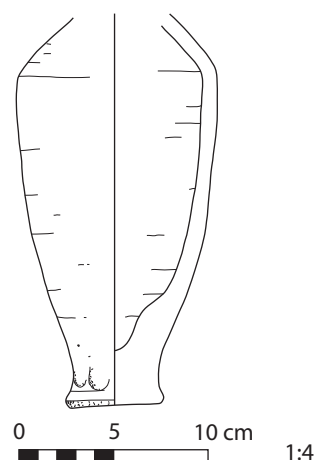
Second Intermediate Period 11

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



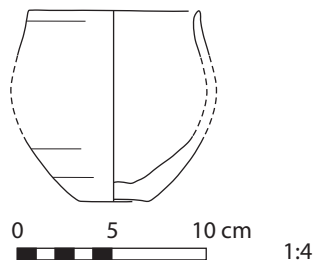
Second Intermediate Period 12

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



Second Intermediate Period 13

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



Second Intermediate Period 14

Site: Qantir

Shape: bowl with ring base and incurved rim

Material: II.F.01

Manufacture: thrown

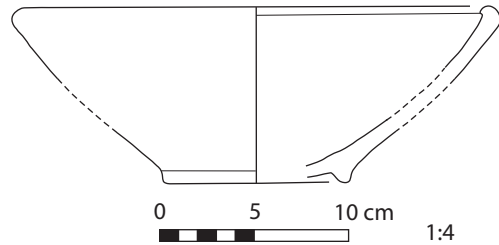
Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 104–105, Figure 94

Compare: bowls made of Nile silt:

Holthoer 1977: Plate 26, CU3 IIR/o/c-e
variant A, no. 350/13: 2

Dating: late Second Intermediate Period



Second Intermediate Period 15

Site: Qantir

Shape: large bowl with modeled rim

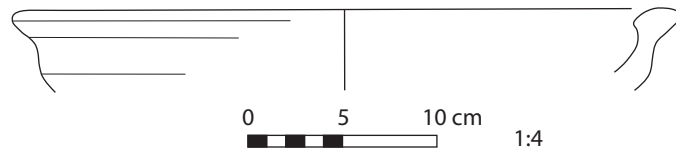
Material: II.F.01

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 104–105, Figure 97

Dating: late Second Intermediate Period



Second Intermediate Period 16

Site: Nubt, Kom Ombo

Shape: carinated bowl with ring foot

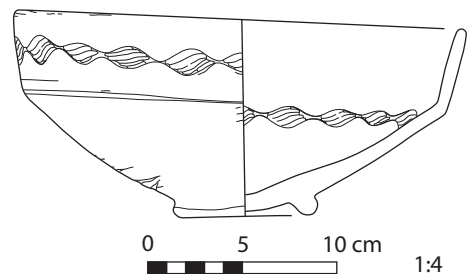
Material: MA4

Manufacture: thrown, scraped below carination

Surface: smoothed, with incised decoration both
inside and outside

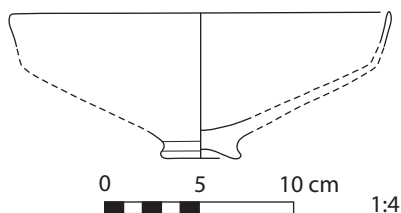
Reference: Bourriau 1981: 58, Figure 101

Dating: early Second Intermediate Period



Second Intermediate Period 17

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



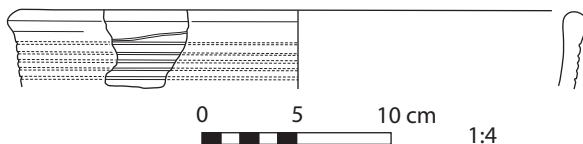
Second Intermediate Period 18

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



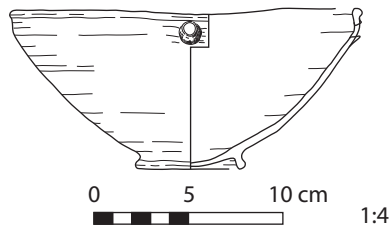
Second Intermediate Period 19

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



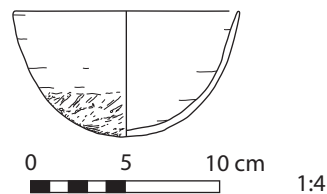
Second Intermediate Period 20

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



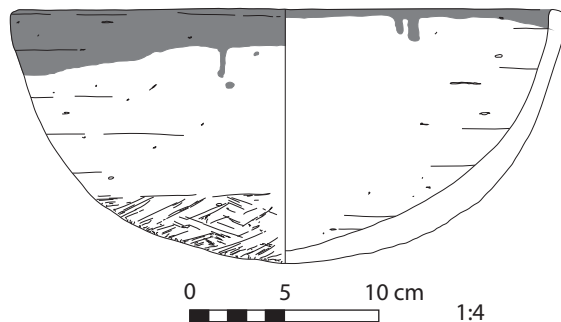
Second Intermediate Period 21

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



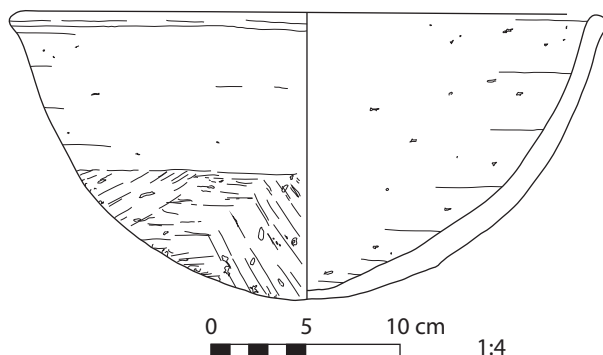
Second Intermediate Period 22

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



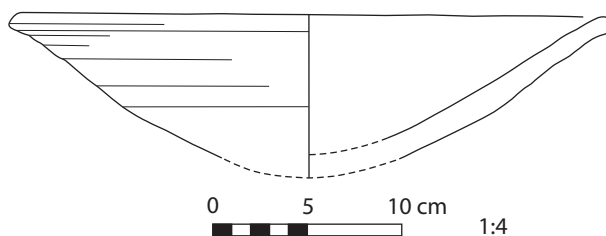
Second Intermediate Period 23

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



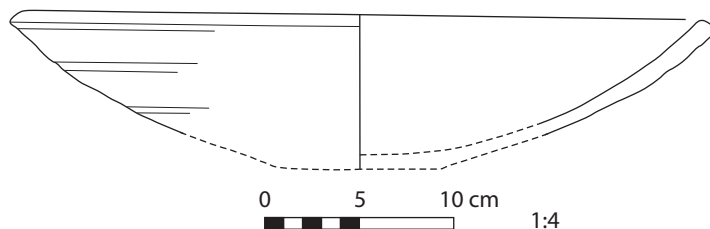
Second Intermediate Period 24

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



Second Intermediate Period 25

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



Second Intermediate Period 26

Site: Qantir

Shape: bowl with round base

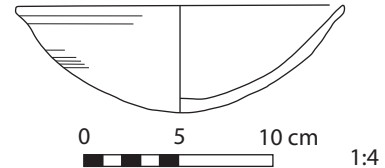
Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 88–89, Figure 13

Dating: late Second Intermediate Period



Second Intermediate Period 27

Site: Qantir

Shape: plate with flat base

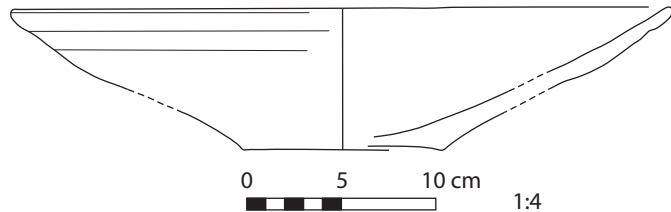
Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown, high quality

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 88–89, Figure 20

Dating: late Second Intermediate Period



Second Intermediate Period 28

Site: Qantir

Shape: plate with flat base

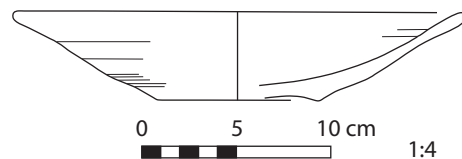
Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-slipped

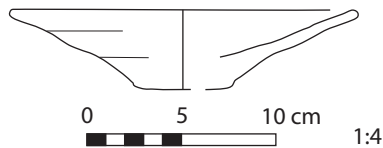
Reference: Aston 1998: 98–99, Figure 64

Dating: late Second Intermediate Period



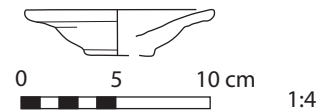
Second Intermediate Period 29

Site: Qantir
Shape: bowl with flat base
Material: I.E.O1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped
Reference: Aston 1998: 98–99, Figure 65
Dating: late Second Intermediate Period



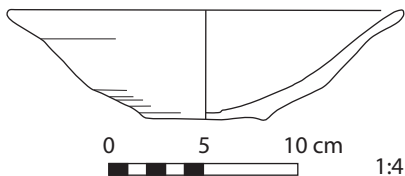
Second Intermediate Period 30

Site: Qantir
Shape: plate with flat base
Material: I.E.O1
Manufacture: thrown, string-cut base
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 88–89, Figure 19
Dating: late Second Intermediate Period



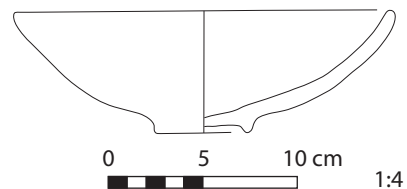
Second Intermediate Period 31

Site: Qantir
Shape: plate with flat base
Material: I.E.O1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped
Reference: Aston 1998: 98–99, Figure 69
Compare: Brunton 1930: Plate xii.2H;
 Holthoer 1977: Plate 27, PL3 IR/o/f-g,
 No. 185/391: 5
Dating: late Second Intermediate Period



Second Intermediate Period 32

Site: Qantir
Shape: dish with ring base
Material: I.E.O1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped
Reference: Aston 1998: 100–101, Figure 76
Compare: Petrie and Brunton 1924: Plate xlv.3;
 Holthoer 1977: 197, Plate 26, CU3 IR/o/c-e,
 No.185/288: 1
Dating: late Second Intermediate Period



Second Intermediate Period 33

Site: Qantir

Shape: dish with ring base

Material: I.E.O1

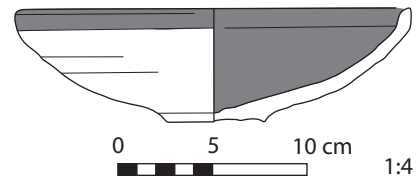
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-slipped inside and on rim outside

Reference: Aston 1998: 100–101, Figure 83

Compare: Peet 1914: Plate xxix; Brunton 1930: Plate xii.4T; Holthoer 1977:
Plate 26, CU3 IIR/o/f-g, No. 185/279: 2

Dating: late Second Intermediate Period



Second Intermediate Period 34

Site: Qantir

Shape: large dish with flat base

Material: I.E.O1

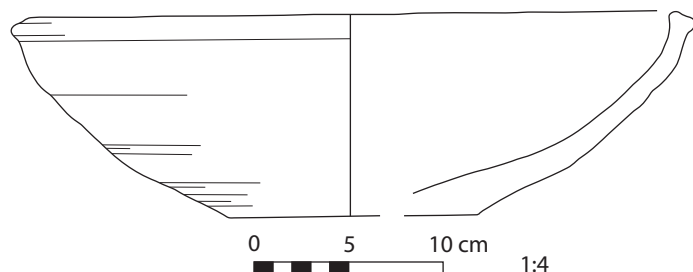
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-slipped

Reference: Aston 1998: 100–101, Figure 71

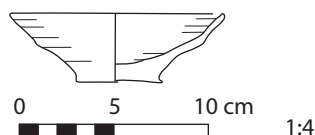
Compare: Petrie and Brunton 1924: Plate xlv.3

Dating: late Second Intermediate Period



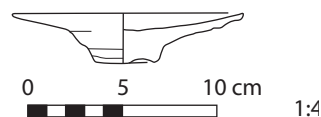
Second Intermediate Period 35

Site: Qantir
Shape: plate with flat base
Material: I.E.O1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 90–91, Figure 34
Dating: late Second Intermediate Period



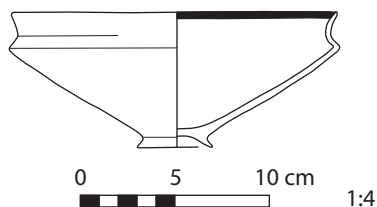
Second Intermediate Period 36

Site: Qantir
Shape: plate with flat base
Material: I.E.O1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 90–91, Figure 33
Dating: late Second Intermediate Period



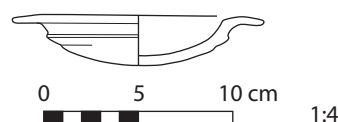
Second Intermediate Period 37

Site: Qantir
Shape: footed, carinated bowl
Material: I.B.O1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped, burnished, with black band at rim
Reference: Aston 1989: 25, Figure 2.2;
 Aston 1998: 86–87, Figure 1
Dating: late Second Intermediate Period



Second Intermediate Period 38

Site: Qantir
Shape: dish with round base
Material: I.E.O1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain, with base cut from wheel with a tool
Reference: Aston 1998: 88–89, Figure 14
Dating: late Second Intermediate Period



Second Intermediate Period 39

Site: Qantir

Shape: bowl with four horizontal handles, reconstructed from handles alone

Material: I.E.O1

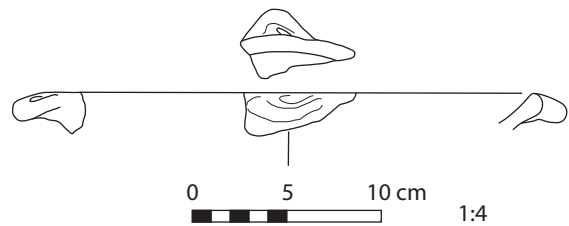
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: black-slipped

Remarks: possible copy of Palestinian “turtle-bowls” dated to the MBII B–C (Amiran 1970: 91–94)

Reference: Aston 1998: 102–103, Figure 90

Dating: late Second Intermediate Period



Second Intermediate Period 40

Site: Qantir

Shape: lid

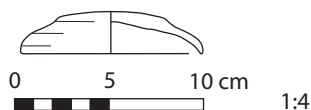
Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 92–93, Figure 44

Dating: late Second Intermediate Period



Second Intermediate Period 41

Site: Qantir

Shape: lid

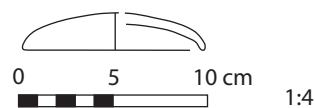
Material: I.B.O2

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

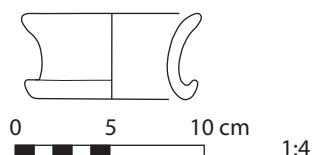
Reference: Aston 1998: 86–87, Figure 3

Dating: late Second Intermediate Period



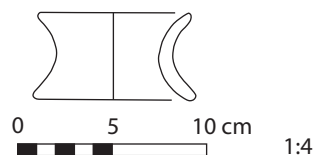
Second Intermediate Period 42

Site: Qantir
Shape: ring stand
Material: I.B.O2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 86–87, Figure 4
Dating: late Second Intermediate Period



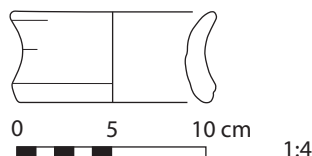
Second Intermediate Period 43

Site: Qantir
Shape: ring stand
Material: I.B.O2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 86–87, Figure 5
Dating: late Second Intermediate Period



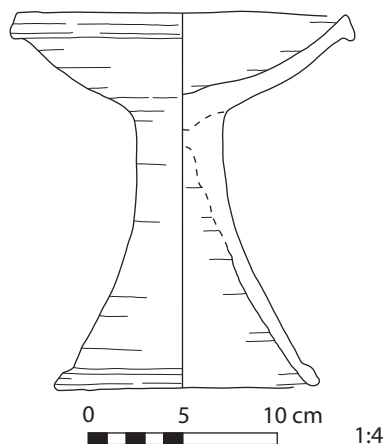
Second Intermediate Period 44

Site: Qantir
Shape: ring stand
Material: I.E.O1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped
Reference: Aston 1998: 100–101, Figure 77
Dating: late Second Intermediate Period



Second Intermediate Period 45

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



Second Intermediate Period 46

Site: Dra' Abu el-Naga

Shape: simple bowl with straight walls

Material: D2

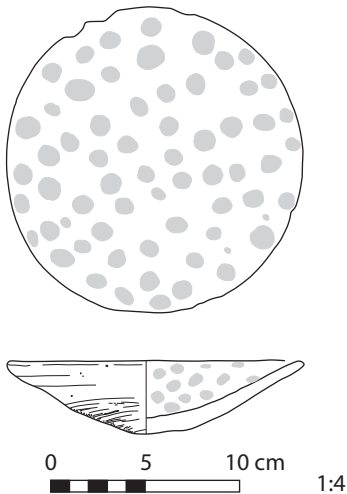
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed, with painted white dots on interior

Reference: Seiler 2005: 80–81, Figure 34, ZN 02/98

Dating: 17th Dynasty

Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 3.1



Second Intermediate Period 47

Site: Dra' Abu el-Naga

Shape: simple bowl with straight walls and flat base

Material: D2

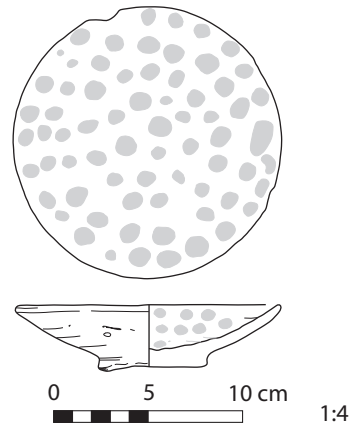
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed, with painted white dots on interior

Reference: Seiler 2005: 80–81, Figure 34, ZN 02/94

Dating: 17th Dynasty

Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 3.1



Second Intermediate Period 48

Site: Dra' Abu el-Naga

Shape: bowl with rounded, recurved rim

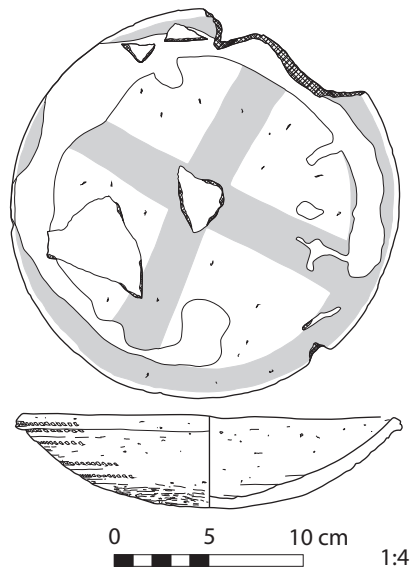
Material: D4

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed, with painted white rim and painted white cross inside

Reference: Seiler 2005: 64–65, Figure 20, ZN 01/588

Dating: 13th–16th Dynasties



Second Intermediate Period 49

Site: Dra' Abu el-Naga

Shape: oval tray

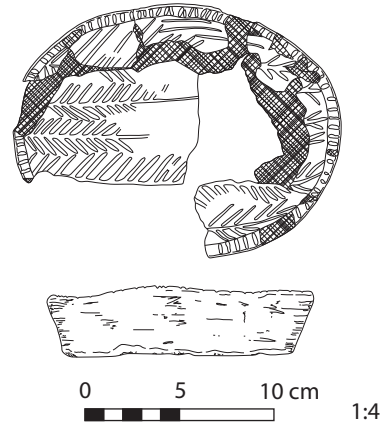
Material: D4

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed, with thin red coat, incised decoration inside

Reference: Seiler 2005: 104–105, Figure 52, ZN 02/161

Dating: 17th Dynasty



Second Intermediate Period 50

Site: Dra' Abu el-Naga

Shape: square bread-mold with four compartments

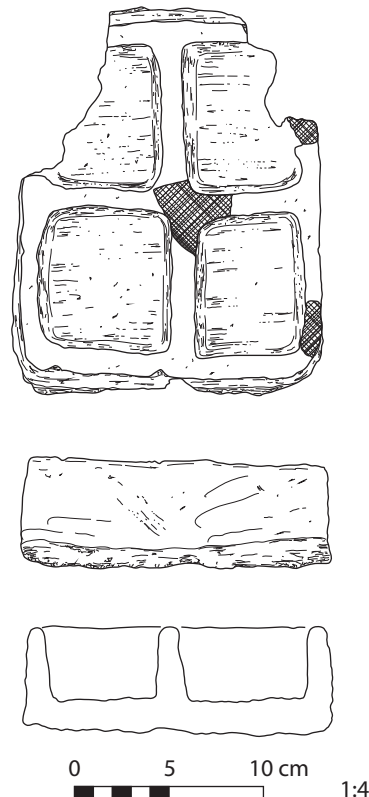
Material: D4

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed

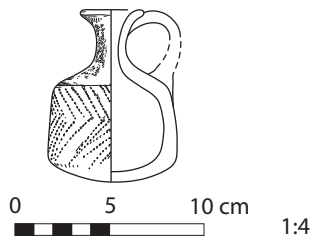
Reference: Seiler 2005: 68–69, Figure 23, ZN 02/12

Dating: 13th–16th Dynasties



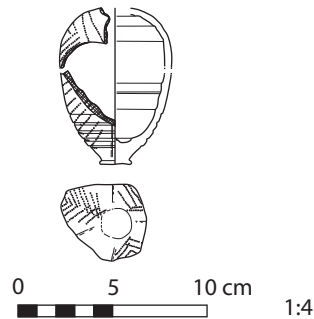
Second Intermediate Period 51

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



Second Intermediate Period 52

Site: Qantir
Shape: juglet, Tell el-Yahudiyeh ware
Material: I.E.O1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: black-slipped, with dotted and incised decoration
Remarks: Kaplan's piriform 2a type, made in the Eastern Delta (Kaplan 1980: 21, Figures 46–60)
Reference: Aston 1998: 102–103, Figure 91
Dating: late Second Intermediate Period

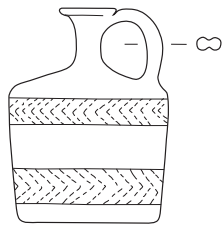


Second Intermediate Period 53

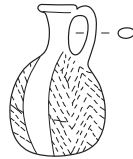
Common forms of Second Intermediate Period jugs–Tell el-Yahudiyeh ware
Bourriau 1981: 41, Figure 11



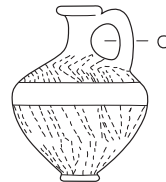
CYLINDRICAL
1



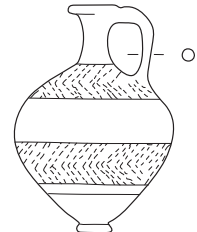
CYLINDRICAL
2



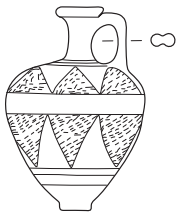
GLOBULAR



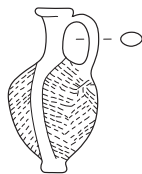
BICONICAL
1



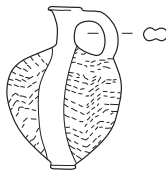
BICONICAL
2



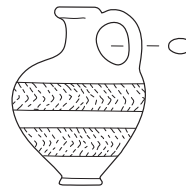
PIRIFORM
1



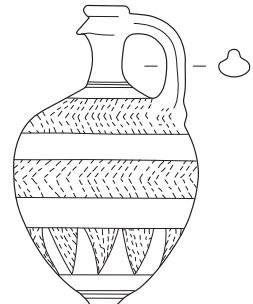
PIRIFORM
2a



PIRIFORM
2b



PIRIFORM
3



OVOID

New Kingdom

18th–20th Dynasties

Material

A variety of clays were used.

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

Manufacture

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

Surface

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

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

Types

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

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

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

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

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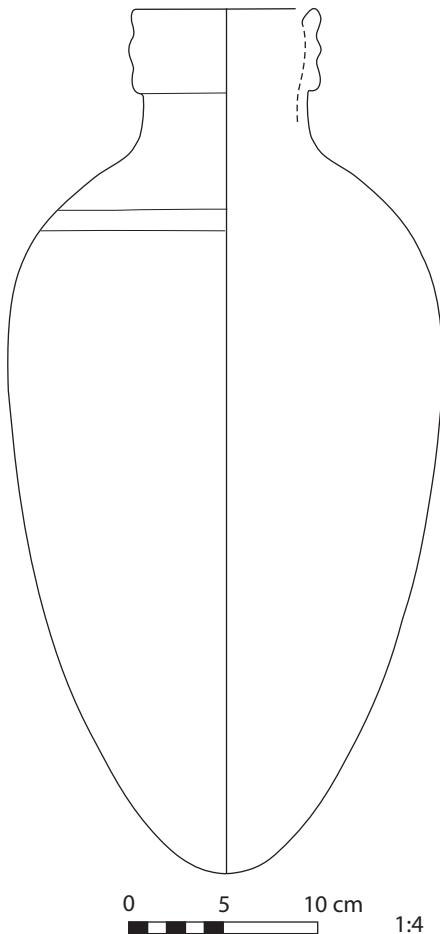
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New Kingdom 1

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



New Kingdom 2

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



New Kingdom 3

Site: Fadrus, Nubia

Shape: large jar with long neck and rounded rim and rounded base

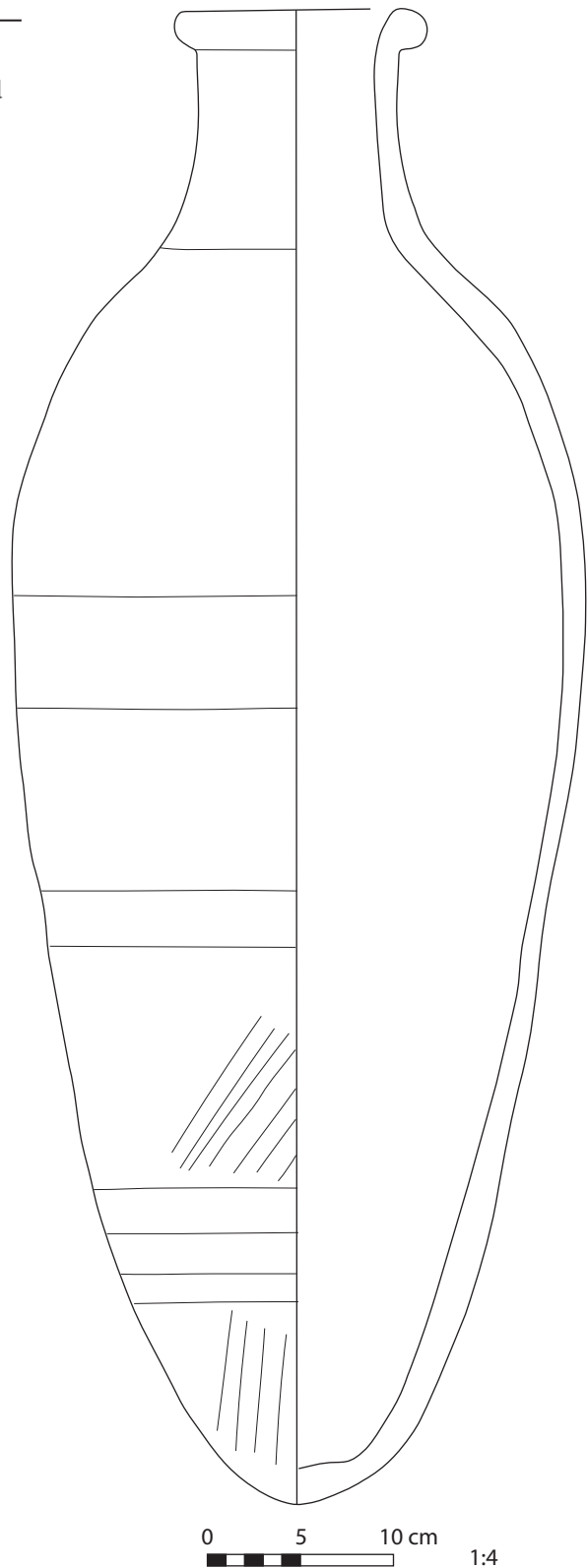
Material: Qena ware

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Holthoer 1977: 82, Plate 17,
Figure 185/122: 1

Dating: early 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 4

Site: Amarna

Shape: small jar with narrow body and rounded base

Material: coarse pinkish-buff clay

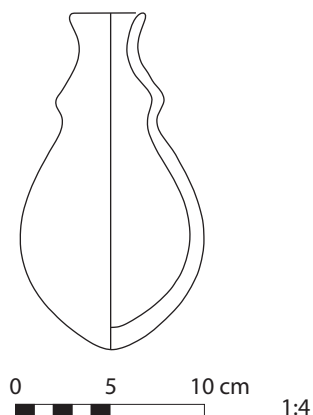
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: pink slip

Reference: Rose 2007: 109, 258, Figure 477;

Type SH 18.1

Dating: 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 5

Site: Amarna

Shape: small/medium-sized jar with tall neck and modeled rim

Material: marl

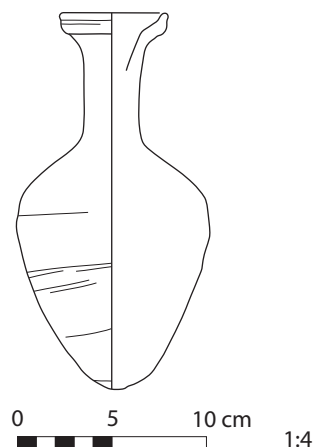
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: thick cream-slipped and burnished outside and around rim inside

Reference: Rose 2007: 125, 268, Figure 568;

Type ME 1A.1

Dating: 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 6

Site: Serra East, Nubia

Shape: globular jar with narrow neck

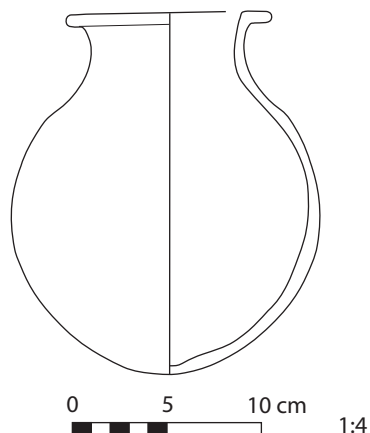
Material: hard pink ware (most likely marl fabric)

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Holthoer 1977: 154, Plate 35, Figure 179

Dating: early 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 7

Site: Qantir

Shape: ovoid globular jar

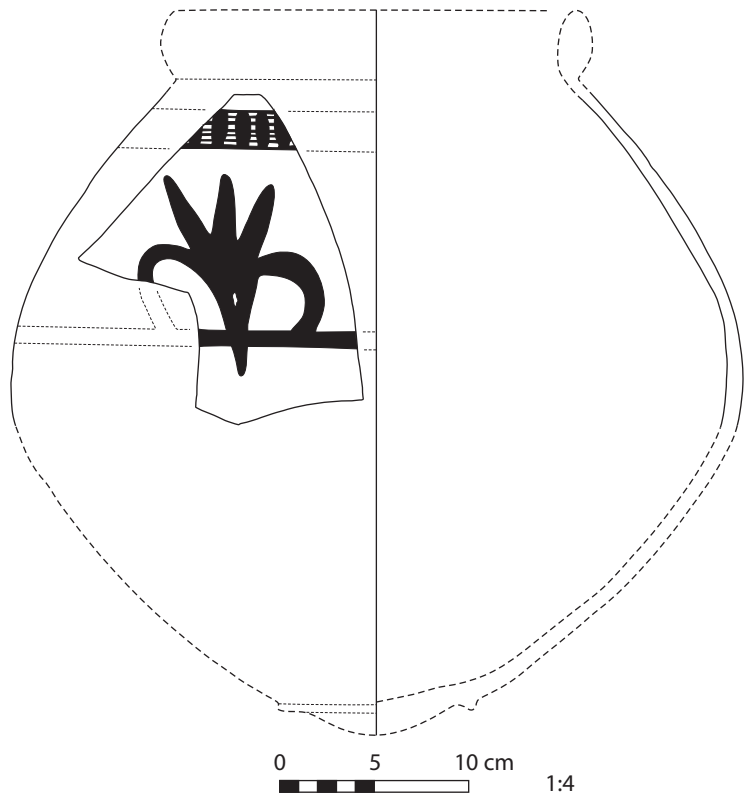
Material: II.A.04

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed, with black painted decoration

Reference: Aston 1998: 446–447, Figure 1612

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 8

Site: Ashkeit, Nubia

Shape: globular jar with broad neck

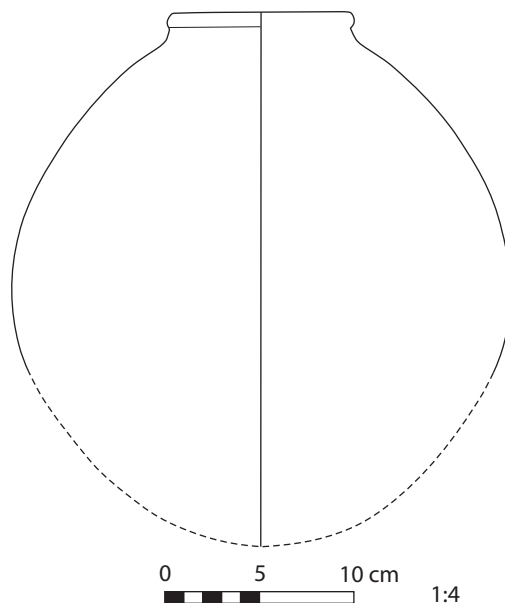
Material: uncompacted Qena ware

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Holthoer 1977: 153–154, Plate 35,
Figure 97/1: 10

Dating: early 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 9

Site: Serra East, Nubia

Shape: squat vessel

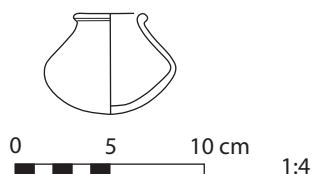
Material: uncompacted Qena ware

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Holthoer 1977: 171, Plate 40,
Figure 179/7: 2

Dating: early 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 10

Site: Sidi Oweis el-Qurani, Nubia

Shape: broad flask

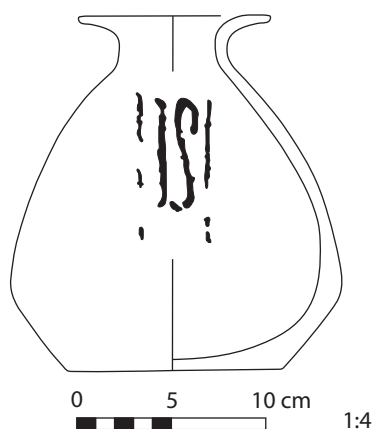
Material: compacted pink ware (most likely
marl fabric)

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain, with black painted inscription

Reference: Holthoer 1977: 146, Plate 33,
Figure Q/140

Dating: early 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 11

Site: Amarna

Shape: small jar with ring base

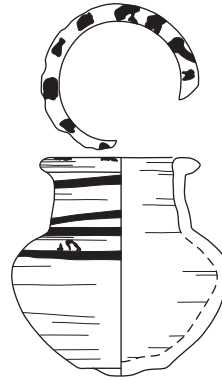
Material: III.1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: cream-slipped outside and on top of rim, decorated with black dots on rim and bands on neck and shoulder

Reference: Rose 2007: 123, 267, Figure 562; Type MD 1.3

Dating: 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 12

Site: Fadrus, Nubia

Shape: carinated vessel with broad neck

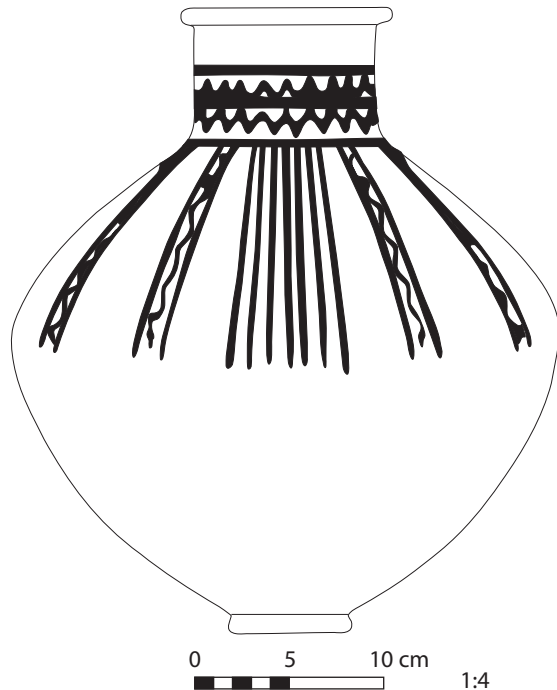
Material: hard pink ware (most likely marl fabric)

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain, with black painted decoration

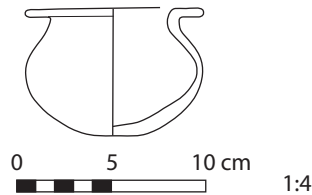
Reference: Holthoer 1977: 141, Plate 31, Figure 185/268: 3

Dating: early 18th Dynasty



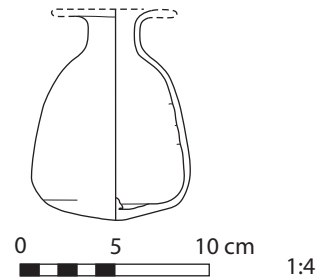
New Kingdom 13

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



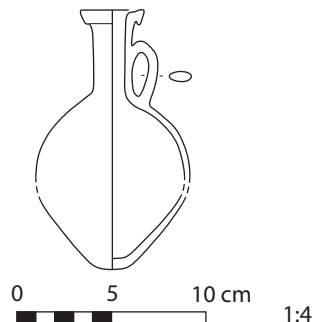
New Kingdom 14

Site: Saqqara
Shape: broad flask with lip rim and shallow pointed base
Material: H1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: cream-slipped, burnished
Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 58–59,
 Figure 30: 156
Compare: Peet and Woolley 1923:
 Plate 50 [xxxvi/1033]
Dating: examples made of marl A4 are
 well known from the south of Egypt
 and most characteristic of the early to
 mid-18th Dynasty (probably
 evolved from Second Intermediate
 Period stone prototypes)



New Kingdom 15

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



New Kingdom 16

Site: Saqqara

Shape: jug with composite contour, vertical handle, and ring base

Material: H1

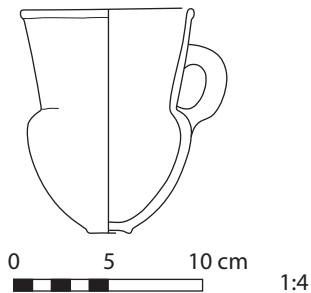
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: cream-slipped, burnished

Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 58–59, Figure 30: 160

Compare: Loat 1905: Plate 3 [78]; Petrie and Brunton 1924: Plate 45 [61K]

Dating: New Kingdom



New Kingdom 17

Site: Amarna

Shape: large mug with composite contour, vertical upper walls, slightly thickened rim and ring base

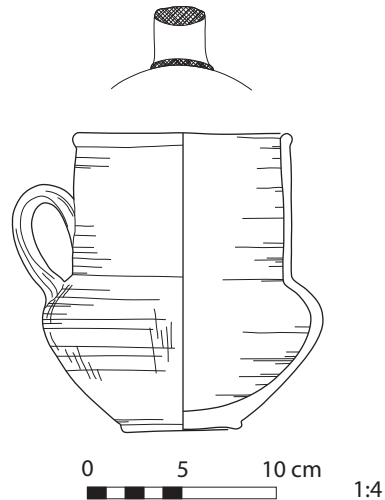
Material: III.2

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: cream-slipped, burnished outside and over the top of the rim

Reference: Rose 2007: 123, 267, Figure 562; Type MD 1.3

Dating: 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 18

Site: Amarna

Shape: large shouldered, slender jar with modeled, strongly everted, and angular rim

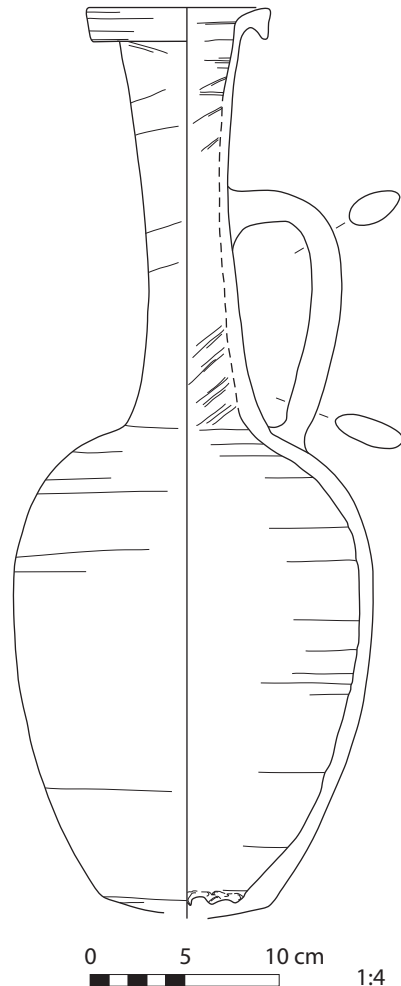
Material: III.9

Manufacture: thrown with modeled base

Surface: cream-slipped and burnished outside and on top of rim

Reference: Rose 2007: 126, 269, Figure 569; Type ME 2.1

Dating: 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 19

Site: Qantir

Shape: small juglet with one handle

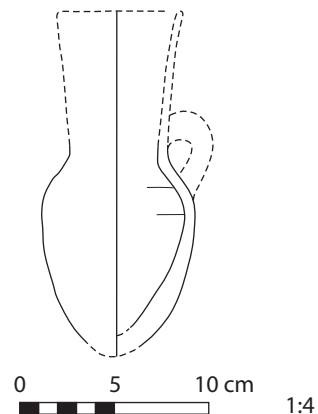
Material: II.D

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: cream-slipped

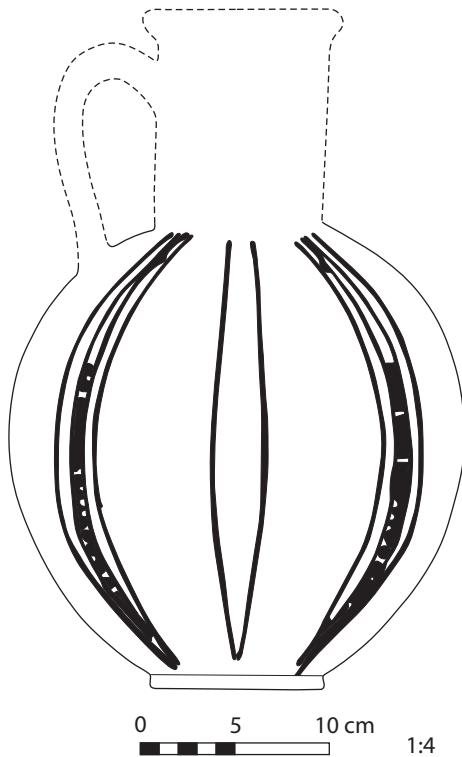
Reference: Aston 1998: 458–459, Figure 1662

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



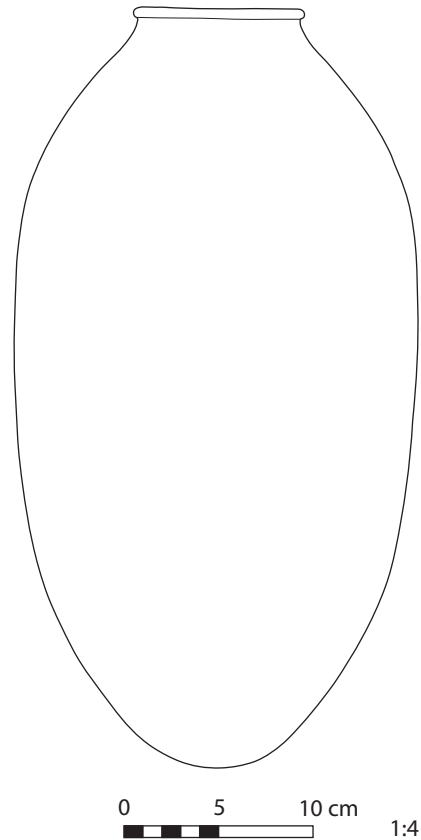
New Kingdom 20

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



New Kingdom 21

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



New Kingdom 22

Site: Fadrus, Nubia

Shape: slender ovoid amphora with tall neck and slightly flat base

Material: uncompacted grey ware

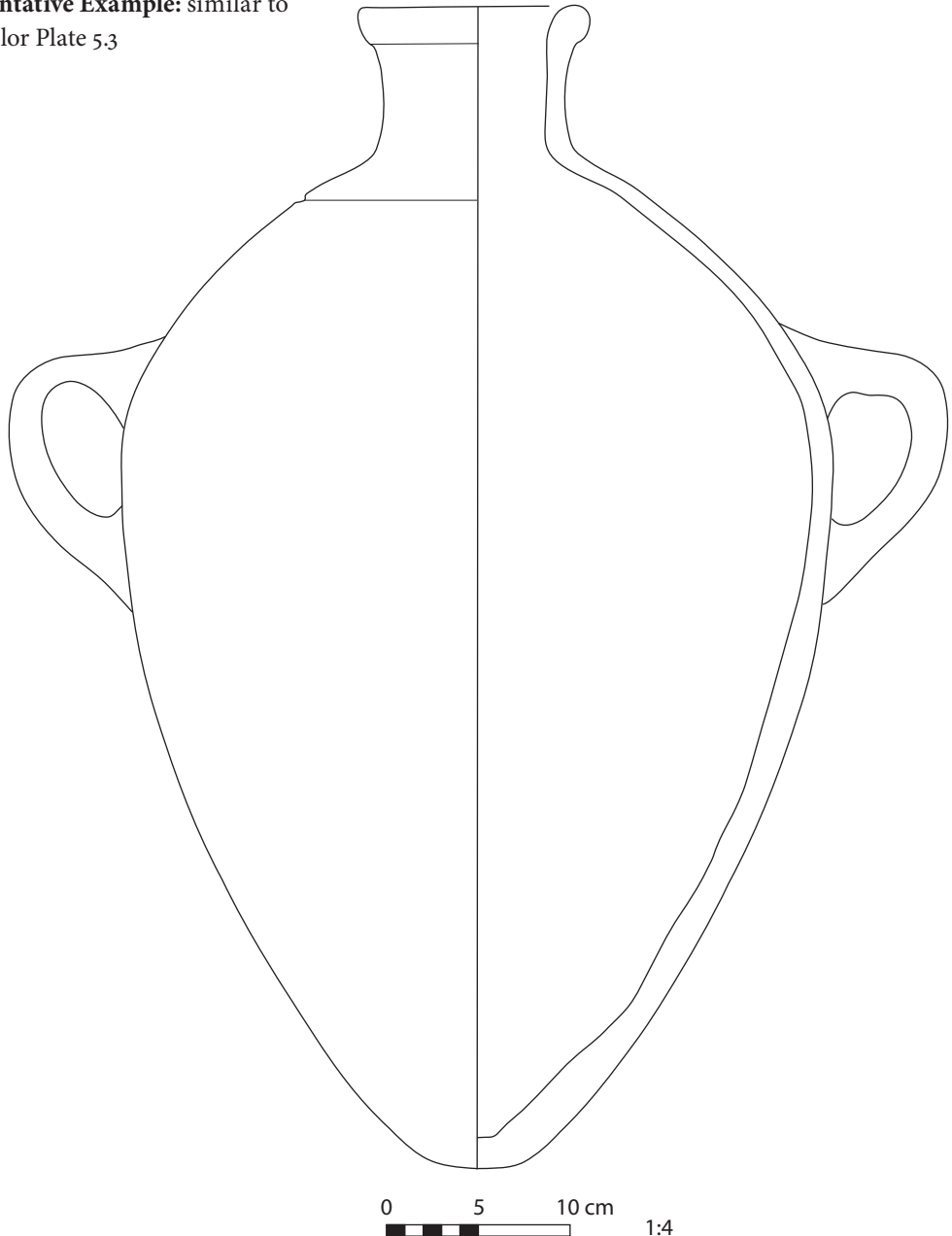
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Holthoer 1977: 98, Plate 22, Figure 185/196: 19

Dating: early 18th Dynasty

Representative Example: similar to
Color Plate 5.3



New Kingdom 23

Site: Qantir

Shape: amphora with conical body and cylindrical neck

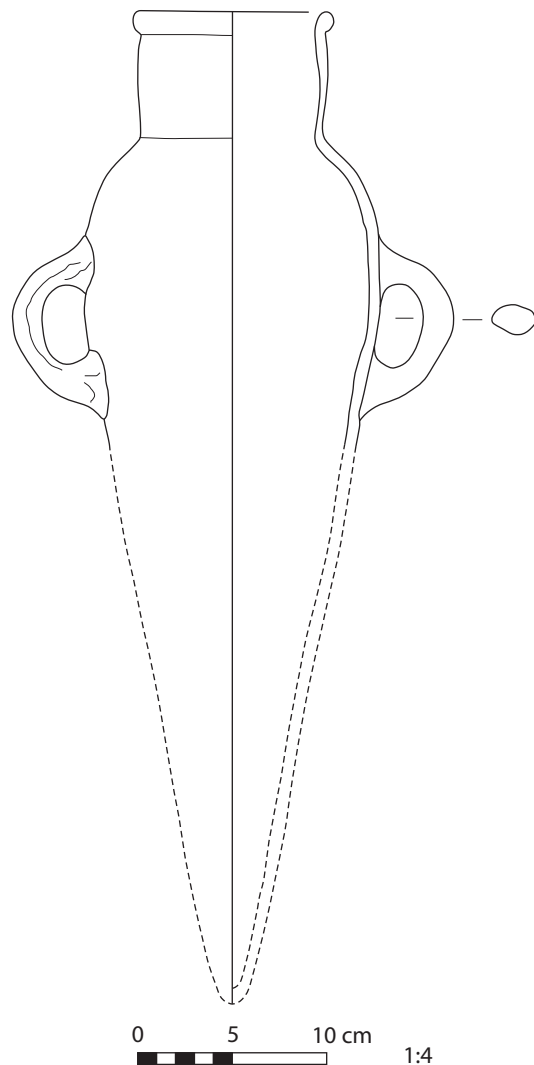
Material: II.F.O2

Manufacture: moldmade base with thrown body

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 518–519, Figure 2080

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 24

Site: Amarna

Shape: medium-length jar with vertical handles

Material: IV.2

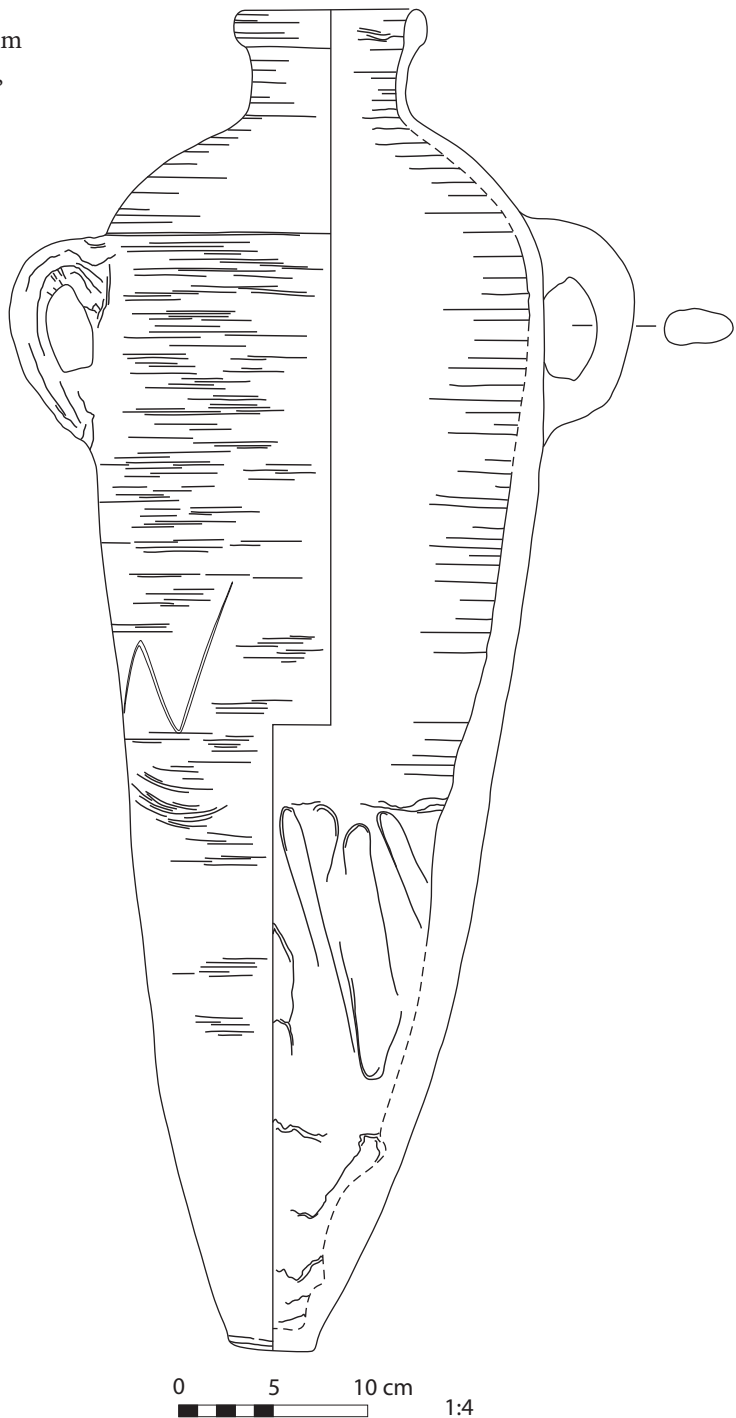
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: slipped, probably cream

Reference: Rose 2007: 146, 290,

Figure 679; Type NA 3.2

Dating: 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 25

Site: Saqqara

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

Material: H1

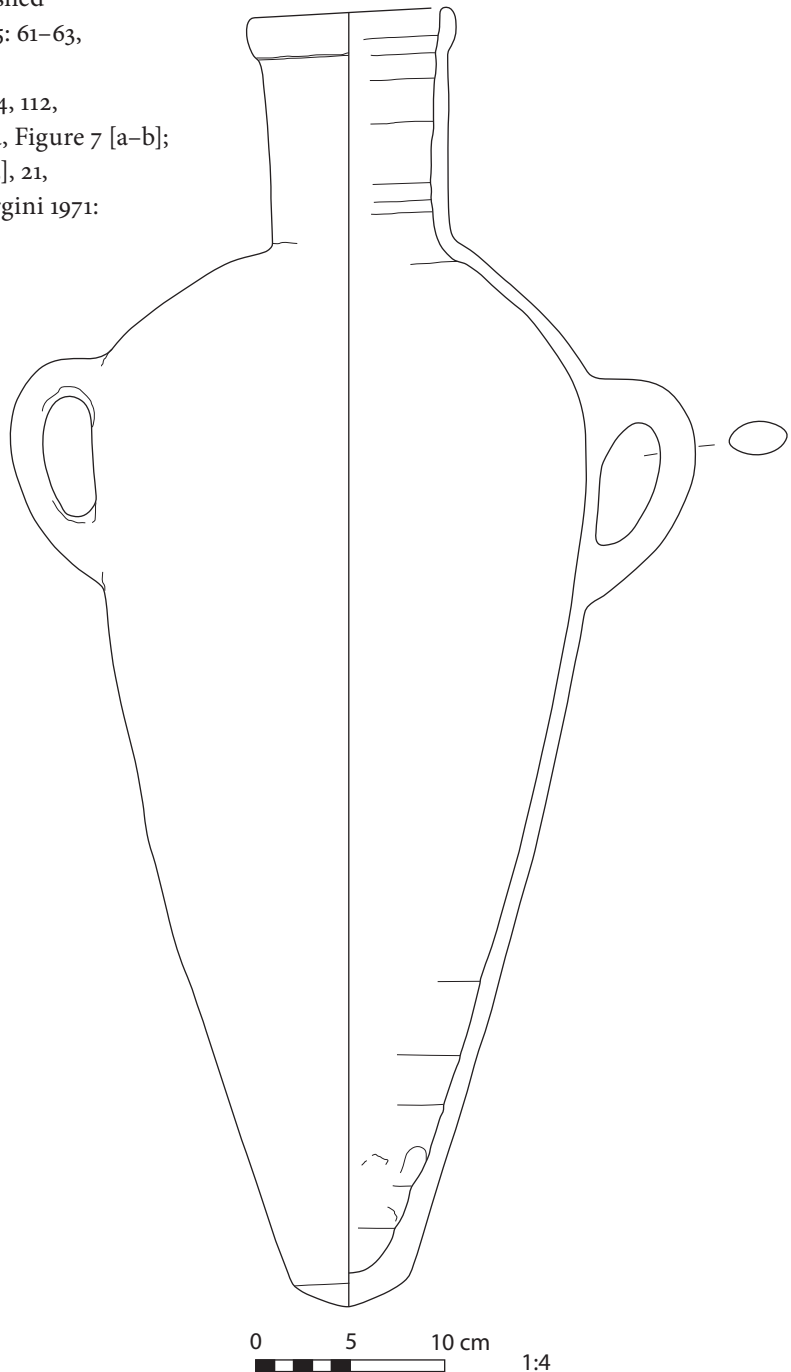
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: cream-slipped, burnished

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

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

Dating: Amenophis III–
Ramesses III,
late 18th–19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 26

Site: Saqqara

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

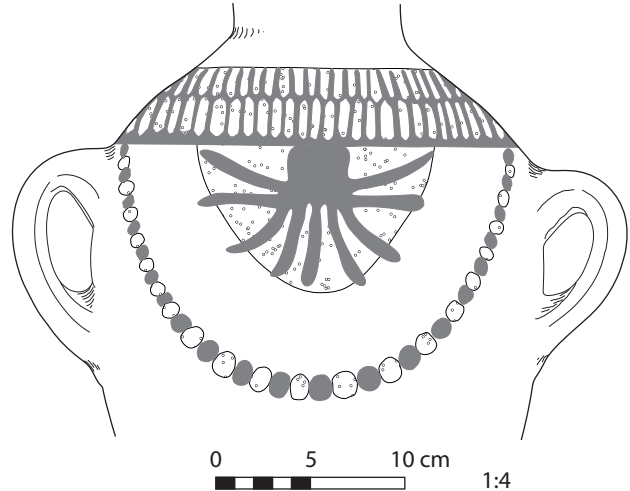
Material: H1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: cream-slipped, burnished, with yellow and red painted decoration

Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 64–65, Figure 33: 173

Dating: New Kingdom



New Kingdom 27

Site: Debeira East, Nubia

Shape: broad amphora with short neck

Material: uncompacted pink ware

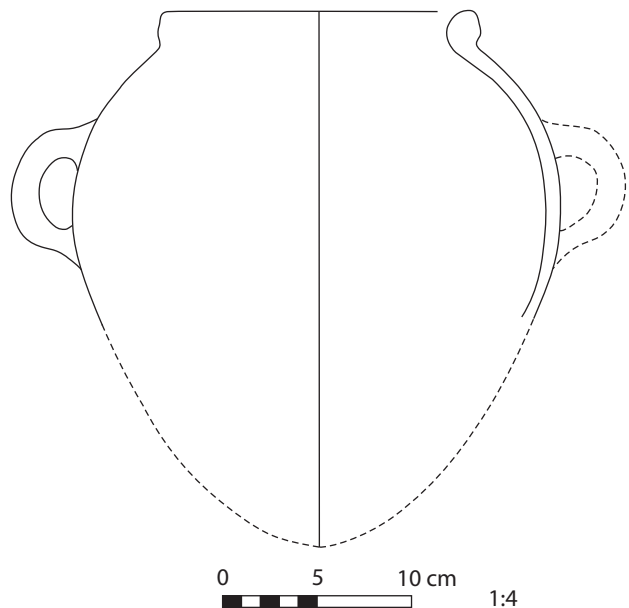
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Holthoer 1977: 99, Plate 22,
Figure 172/6: 6

Dating: early 18th Dynasty

Representative Example: similar to
Color Plate 6.4



New Kingdom 28

Site: Amarna

Shape: very large ovoid “meat jar” with thickened rim

Material: III.6

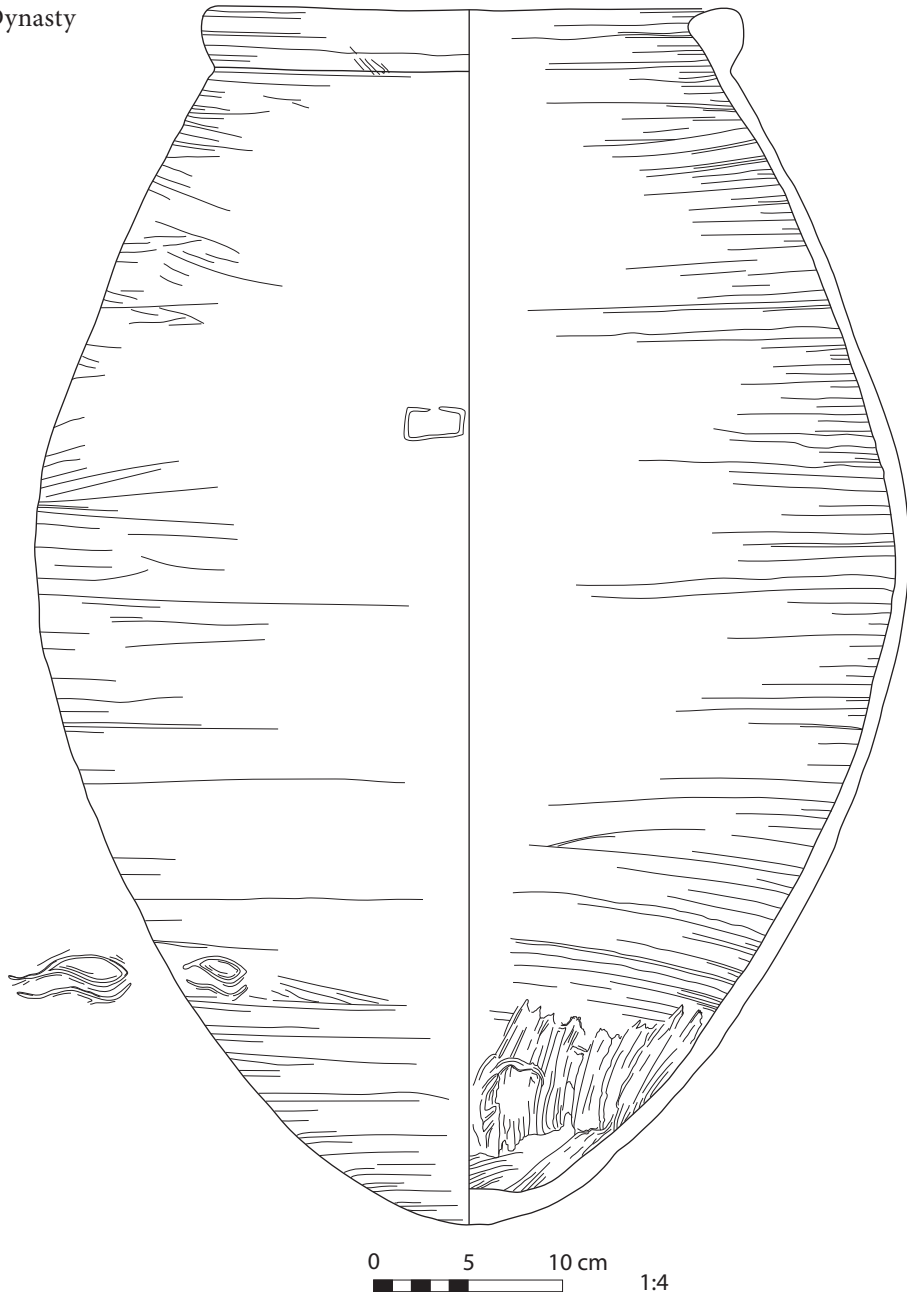
Manufacture: thrown with moldmade base

Surface: cream-slipped exterior, with a potmark made before firing

Reference: Rose 2007: 130, 275, Figure 599;

Type MF 1.4

Dating: 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 29

Site: Amarna

Shape: large bowl with externally thickened rim and long neck

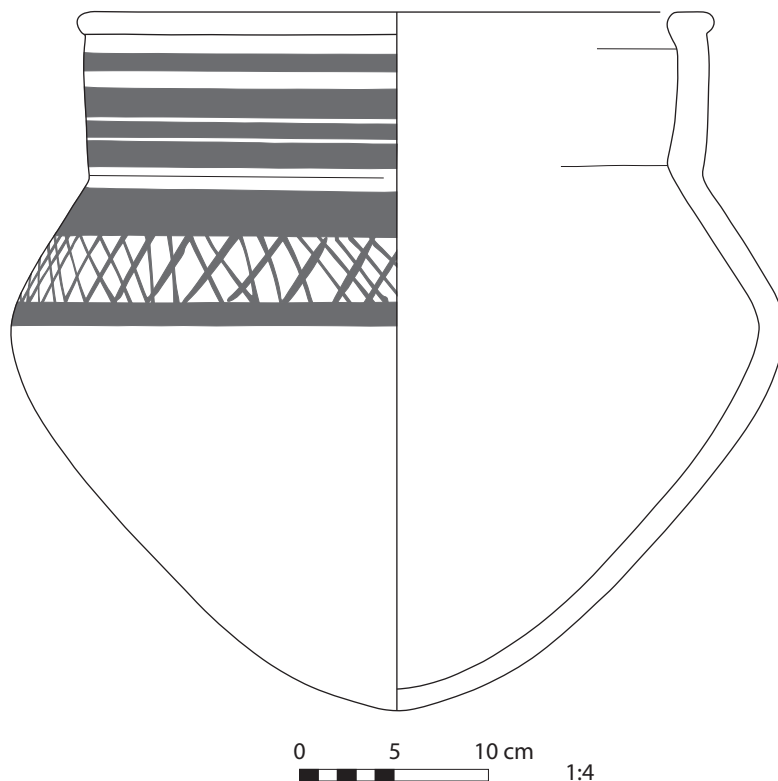
Material: coarse red ware with white grit

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: buff wash, decorated in parallel bands of dark red with criss-cross patterns

Reference: Rose 2007: 122, 265, Figure 553; Type MC 10.5

Dating: 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 30

Site: Saqqara

Shape: miniature amphora with lip rim, vertical handles, broad carinated body, and slightly rounded base

Material: H1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: cream-slipped, burnished

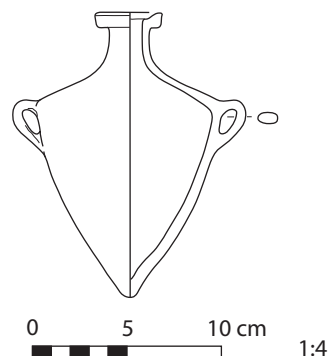
Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 62, Figure 31: 171

Compare: Ayrton et al. 1904: Plate 40 [118];

Peet and Woolley 1923: Plate 51 [XLIII/1055A];

Holthoer 1977 1993: Figure N, top right [36]

Dating: New Kingdom



New Kingdom 31

Site: Saqqara

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

Material: mixed clay I

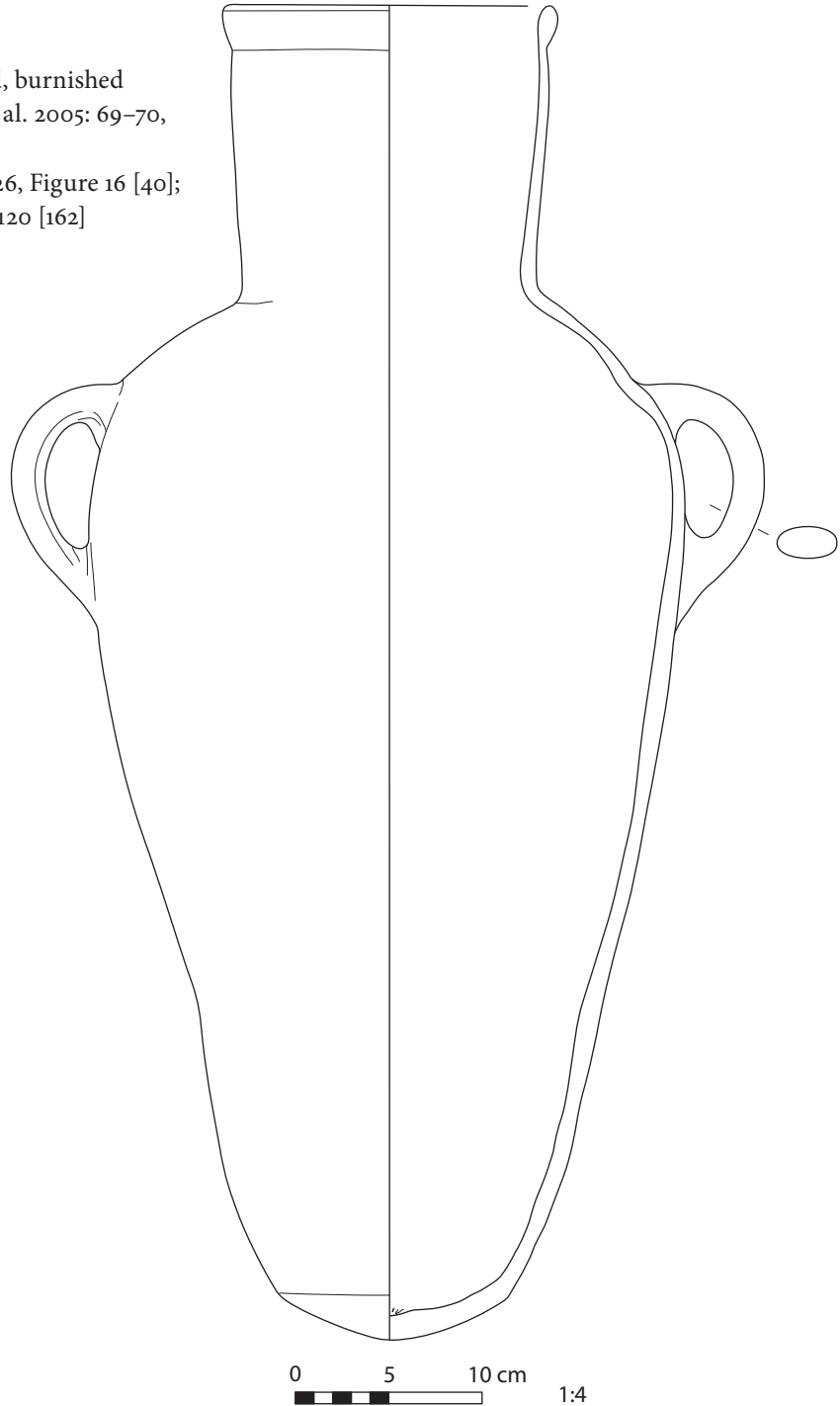
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: cream-slipped, burnished

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

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

Dating: New Kingdom



New Kingdom 32

Site: Qantir

Shape: amphora with conical body and cylindrical neck

Material: II.F.O2

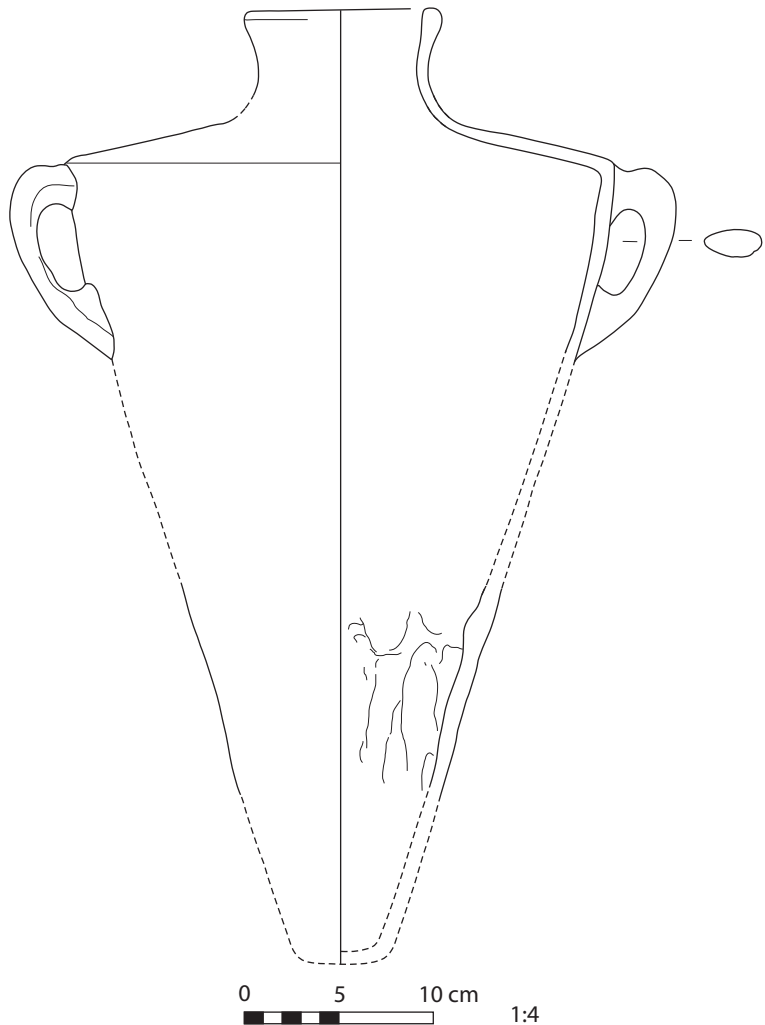
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Remarks: imitation of a “Canaanite jar”

Reference: Aston 1998: 510–511, Figure 2034

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 33

Site: Amarna

Shape: large jar with tall, narrow neck, everted angular rim, and molded base

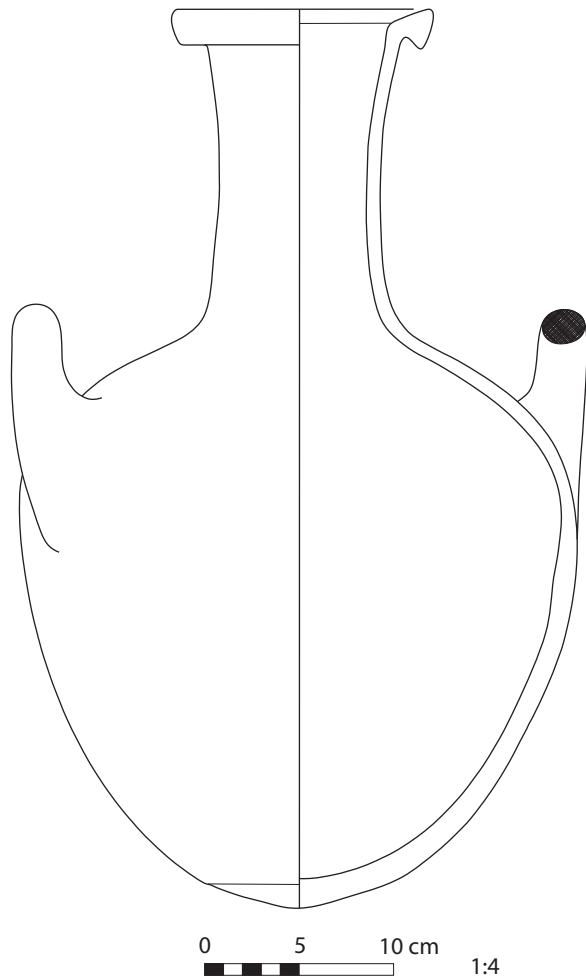
Material: fairly fine pinkish clay

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: greenish-cream slip, slight vertical burnishing

Reference: Rose 2007: 134, 282, Figure 625; Type MF 9.6

Dating: 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 34

Site: Gurob

Shape: broad amphora with tall neck

Material: MD

Manufacture: thrown in two parts, joined at base of neck, rim and handles applied

Surface: burnished outside with painted decoration: red, yellow, and blue with black outlines

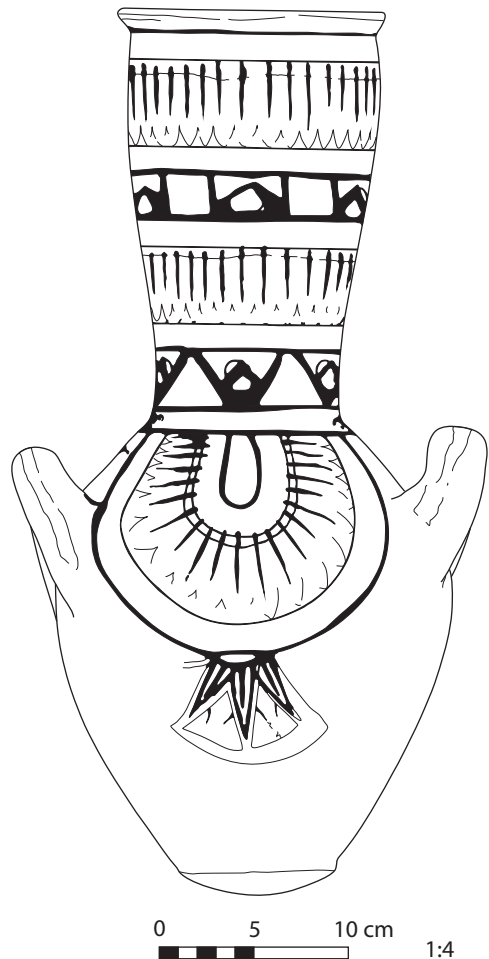
Decoration patterns: bands with leaf motif on the neck and stylized garland on body

Reference: Bourriau 1981: 77, Figure 147

Similar pots in: Brunton and Engelbach 1927: 16–17, Plate xxix, 33; Wallis 1898: 35, Figure 66;

Nagel 1938: Figure 5, 1

Dating: 19th Dynasty, from reign of Ramesses II



New Kingdom 35

Site: Qantir

Shape: shouldered jar with tall sinuous neck

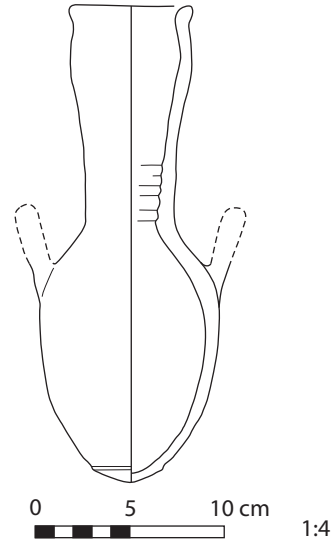
Material: II.D

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: cream-slipped

Reference: Aston 1998: 458–459, Figure 1663

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 36

Site: Qantir

Shape: small, slender amphora with two horizontal handles

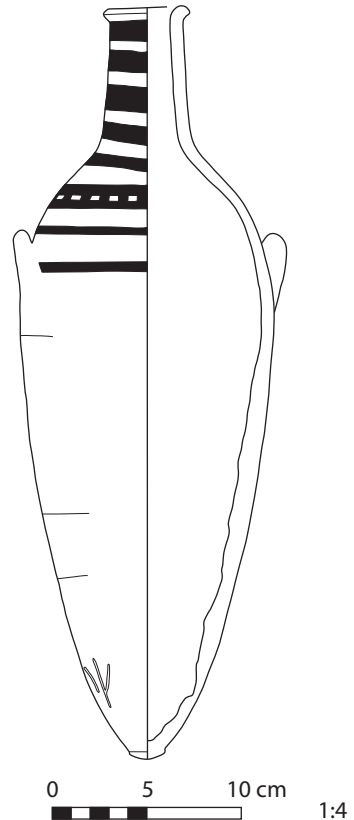
Material: v.o2

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: black-painted decoration

Reference: Aston 1998: 538–539, Figure 2208

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 37

Site: Saqqara

Shape: squat amphora with turned down rim, very long neck, angular transition between neck and shoulder, horizontal handles, and ring base

Material: H1

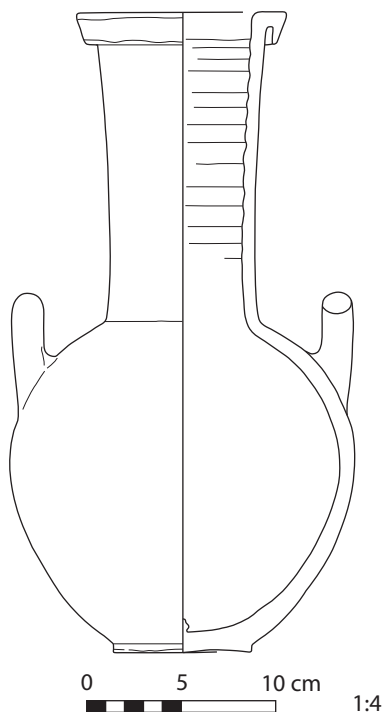
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: cream-slipped, burnished

Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 58, 60, Figure 30: 166

Compare: Hope 1989: 96, 116, Figure 6 [3–5] category 2b; Petrie 1890: Plate 21 [44]

Dating: mid 18th Dynasty–Akhenaten–19th Dynasty (?)



New Kingdom 38

Site: Amarna

Shape: large jar with tall, narrow neck, everted angular rim, and molded base

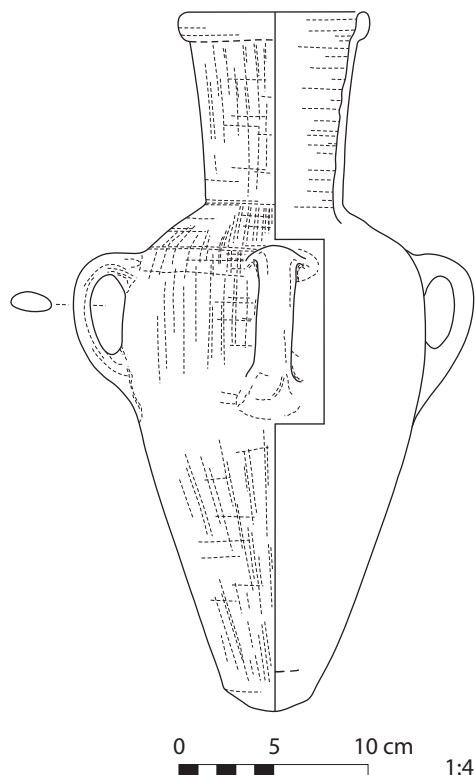
Material: fairly fine pinkish clay

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: greenish-cream-slipped, slight vertical burnishing

Reference: Rose 2007: 134, 282, Figure 625; Type MF 9.6

Dating: 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 39

Site: Fadrus, Nubia

Shape: large vessel with three vertical handles

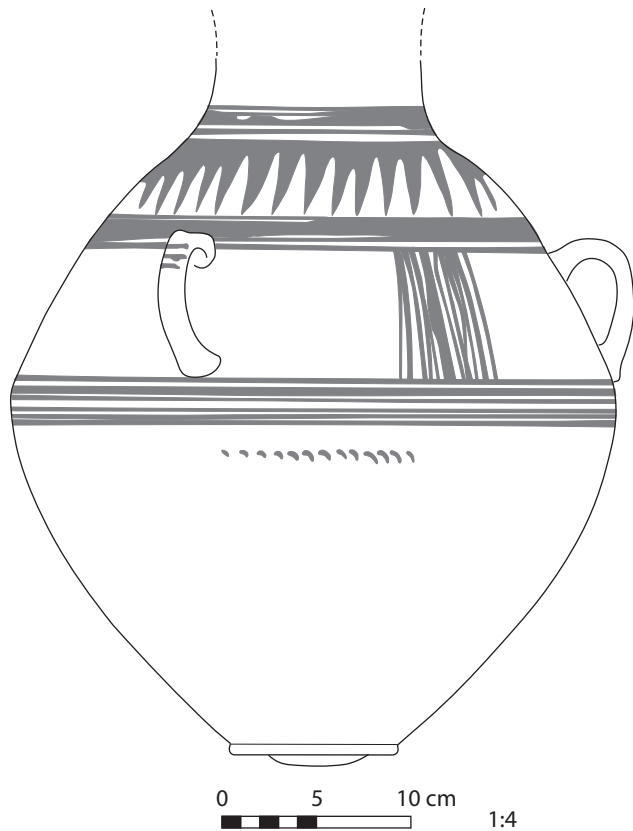
Material: uncompacted Qena-like ware

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain, with painted decoration in red and dark colors

Reference: Holthoer 1977: 101, Plate 22, Figure 185/520 :2

Dating: early 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 40

Site: Amarna

Shape: very large ovoid slender jar with rounded base

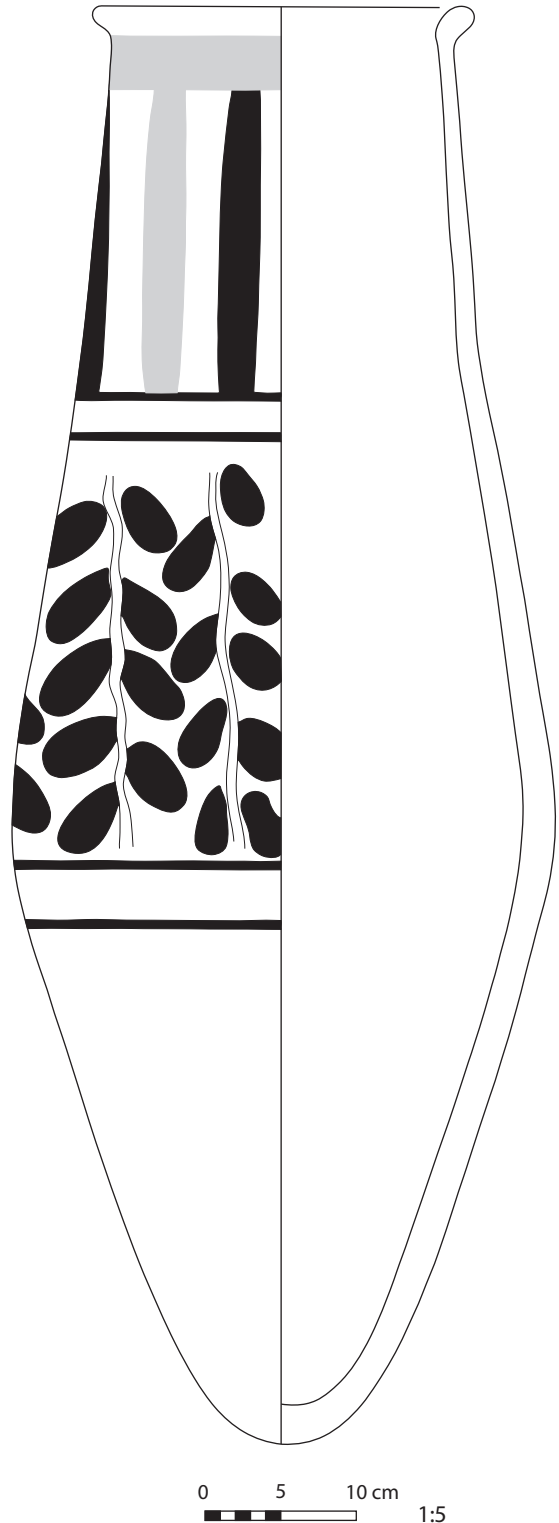
Material: III.2

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: cream-slipped and burnished, with painted decoration consisting of a thick band of red, white, and gray stripes, and a red and yellow date motif

Reference: Rose 2007: 124–125, 568, Figure 566; Type ME 1.1

Dating: 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 41

Site: Debeira East, Nubia

Shape: flat pilgrim bottle

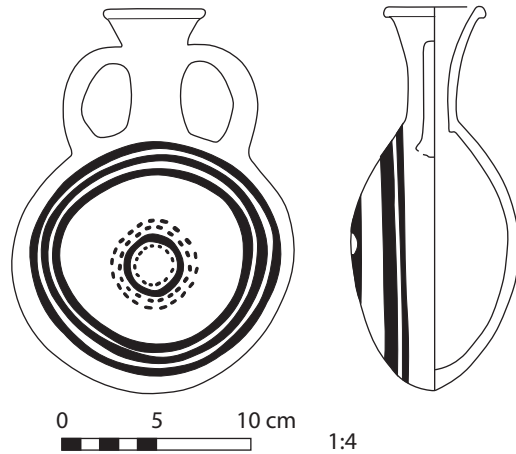
Material: hard pink ware (most likely marl fabric)

Manufacture: thrown (?)

Surface: plain, with black painted decoration

Reference: Holthoer 1977: 100, Plate 22, Figure 176/12: 05

Dating: early 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 42

Site: Qantir

Shape: pilgrim flask

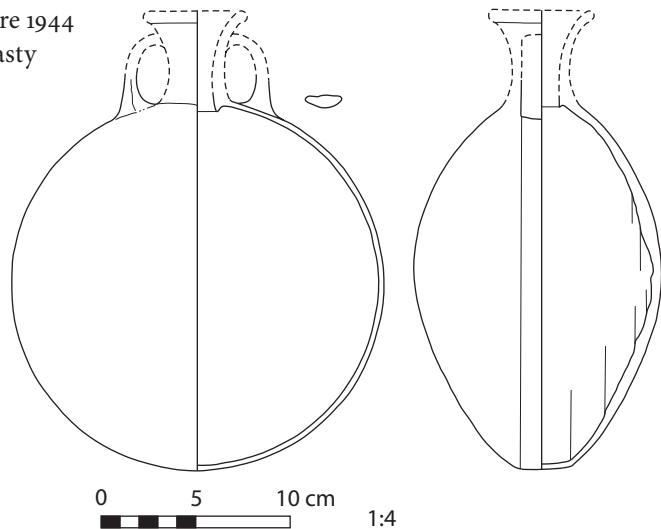
Material: H.D

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: cream-slipped, burnished

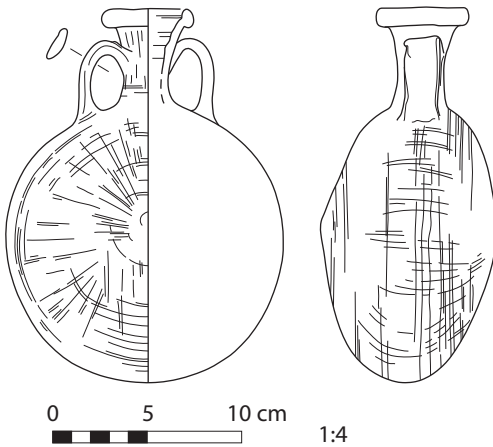
Reference: Aston 1998: 492–493, Figure 1944

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



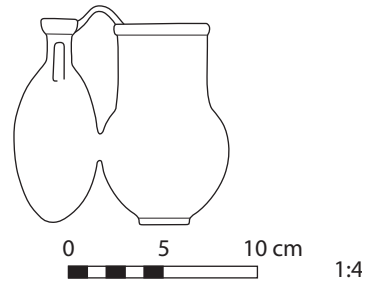
New Kingdom 43

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



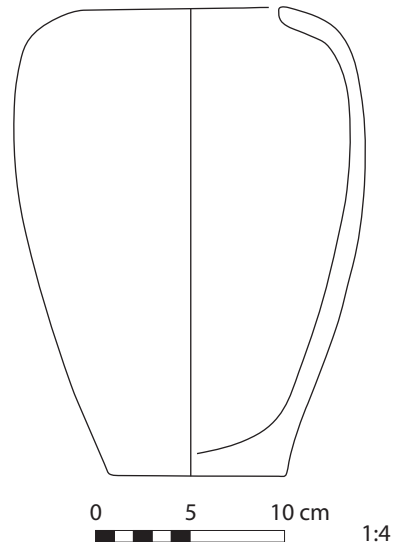
New Kingdom 44

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



New Kingdom 45

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



New Kingdom 46

Site: Amarna

Shape: tall beaker with inward-sloping upper walls

Material: I.4

Manufacture: thrown, lower part roughly trimmed

Surface: uncoated

Reference: Rose 2007: 82, 220, Figure 306; Type SF 1.1

Dating: 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 47

Site: Sidi Oweis el-Qurani, Nubia

Shape: ovoid jar with grooves below rim and round base

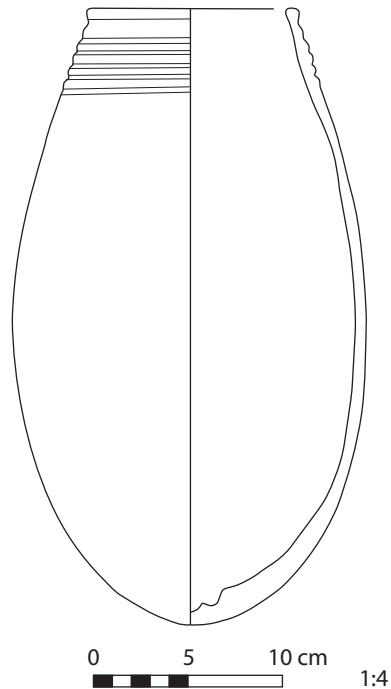
Material: compacted brown ware (most probably Nile silt fabric)

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

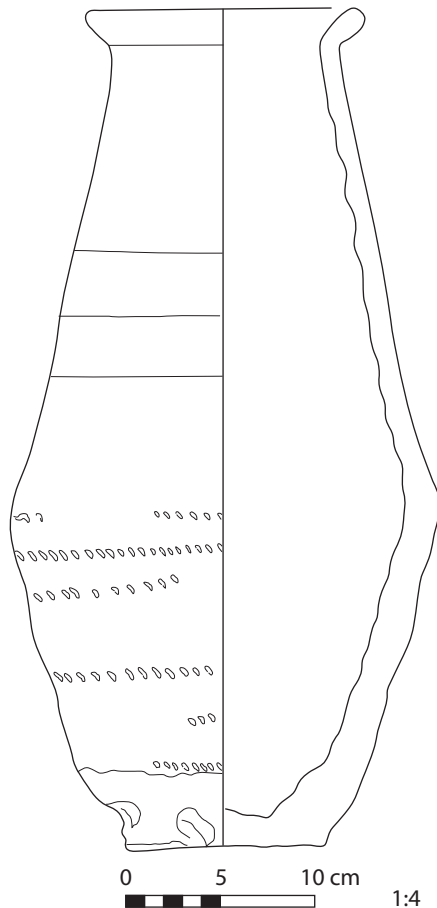
Reference: Holthoer 1977: 170, Plate 40, Figure 185/524: 4

Dating: early 18th Dynasty



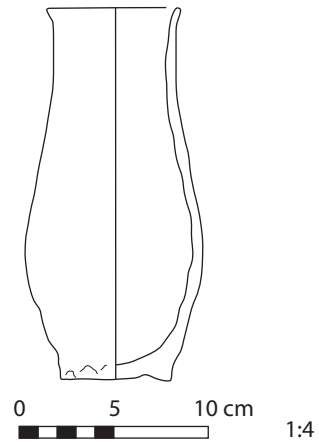
New Kingdom 48

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



New Kingdom 49

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



New Kingdom 50

Site: Fadrus, Nubia

Shape: tall ovoid jar with rounded base (*zir*)

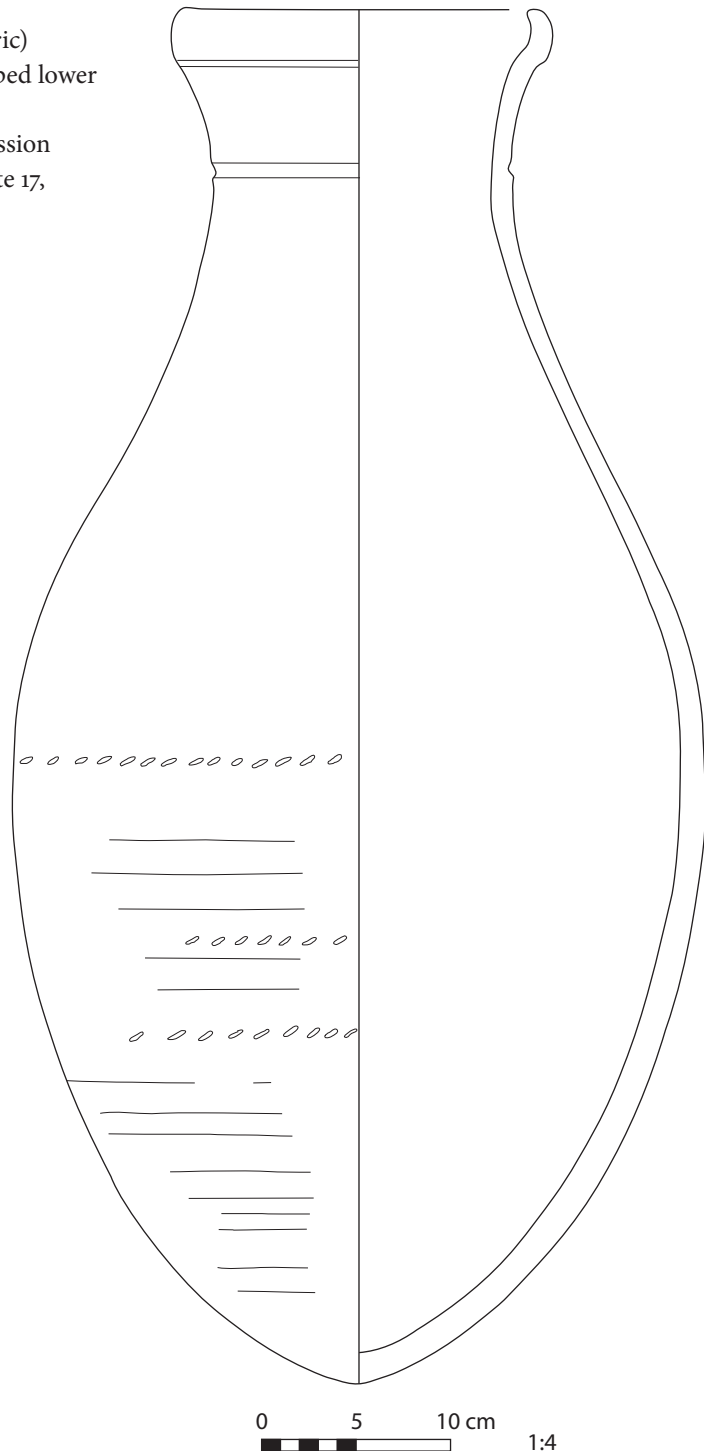
Material: brown ware
(most probably Nile silt fabric)

Manufacture: thrown, with scraped lower
part and base

Surface: plain, with string impression

Reference: Holthoer 1977: 82, Plate 17,
Figure 185/517: 2

Dating: early 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 51

Site: Fadrus, Nubia

Shape: tall ovoid jar with rounded base (*zir*)

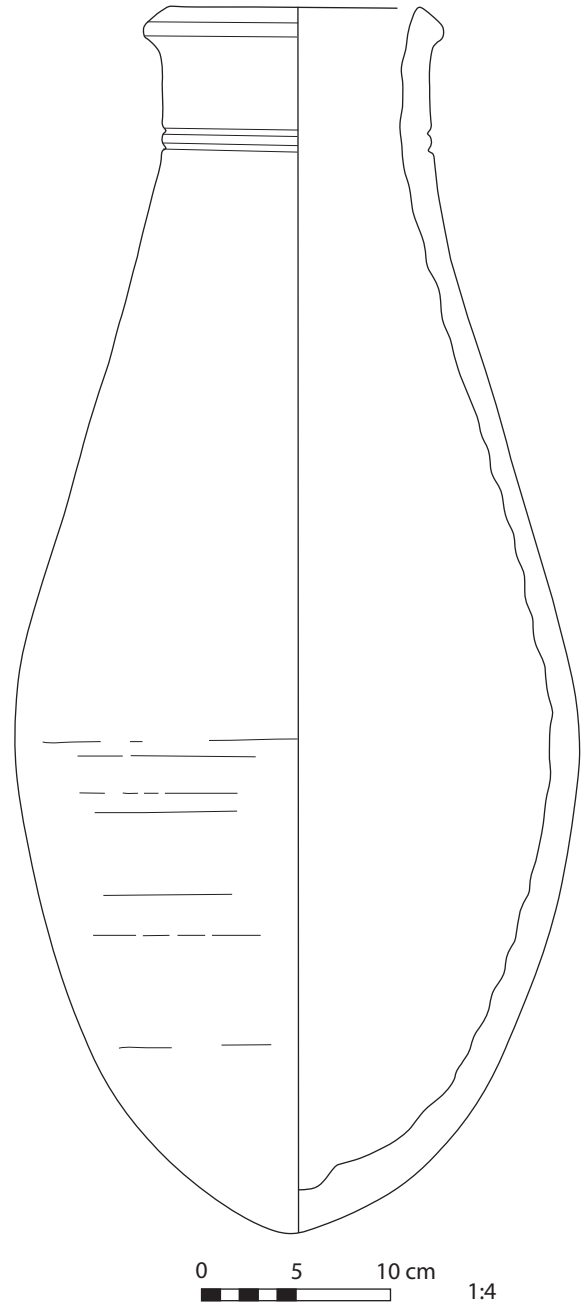
Material: brown ware (most probably Nile silt fabric)

Manufacture: thrown, with scraped lower body and base

Surface: plain

Reference: Holthoer 1977: 82, Plate 17, Figure 185/643: 3

Dating: early 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 52

Site: Fadrus, Nubia

Shape: jar with short neck, ovoid body, and rounded base

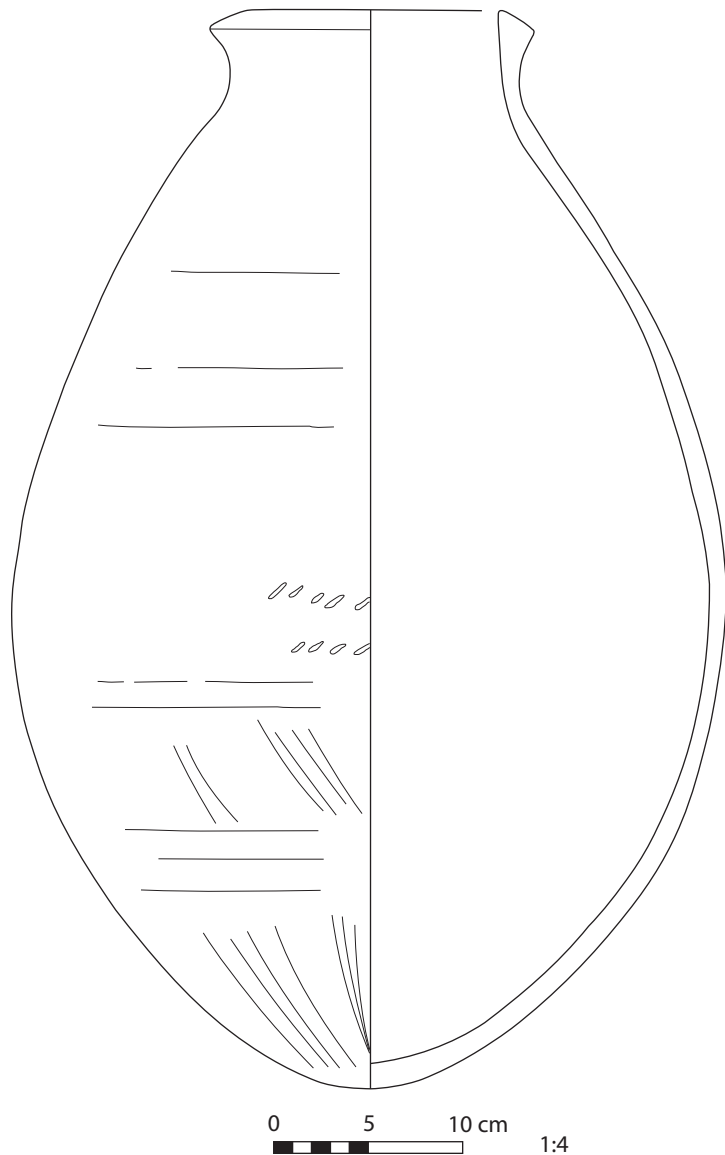
Material: brown ware (most probably Nile silt fabric)

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain, with string impression

Reference: Holthoer 1977: 82, Plate 16, Figure 185/274: 4

Dating: early 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 53

Site: Qantir

Shape: pilgrim flask

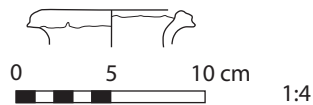
Material: I.B.O2

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 120–121, Figure 165

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 54

Site: Saqqara

Shape: ovoid jar with short neck, concave contour, and rounded base

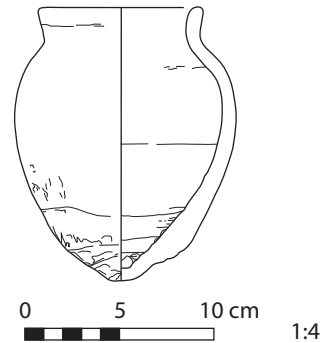
Material: G1

Manufacture: thrown, carelessly made with base pinched off the wheel and modeled roughly with the fingers

Surface: plain

Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 19, 23, Figure 7: 45

Dating: New Kingdom



New Kingdom 55

Site: Saqqara

Shape: large storage vessel, modeled rim with internal groove, bag-shaped body, and flat base

Material: G1

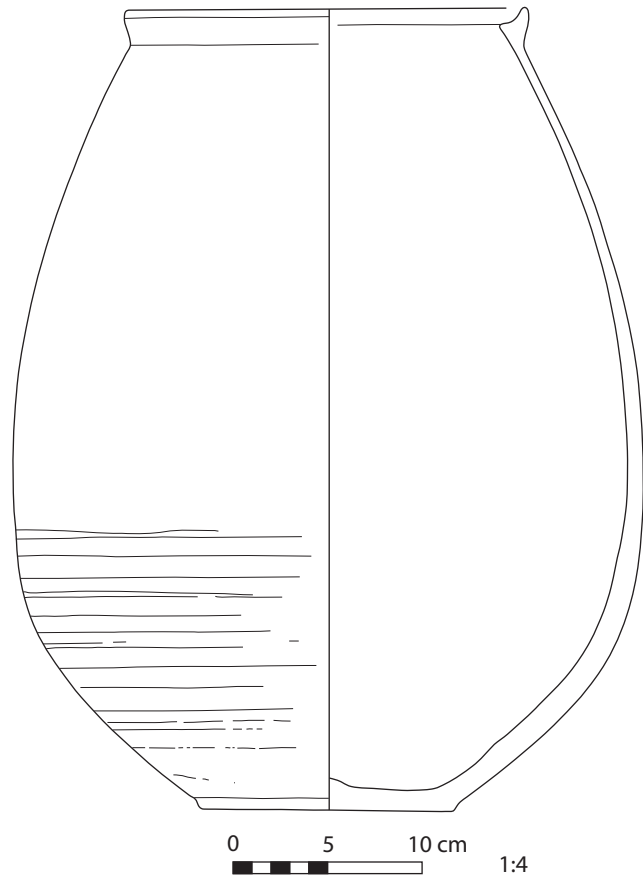
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-slipped

Remarks: resinous material and cakes of natron found inside the pot

Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 32–33, Figure 13: 79

Dating: New Kingdom



New Kingdom 56

Site: Qantir

Shape: ovoid beaker with round base

Material: I.B.O2

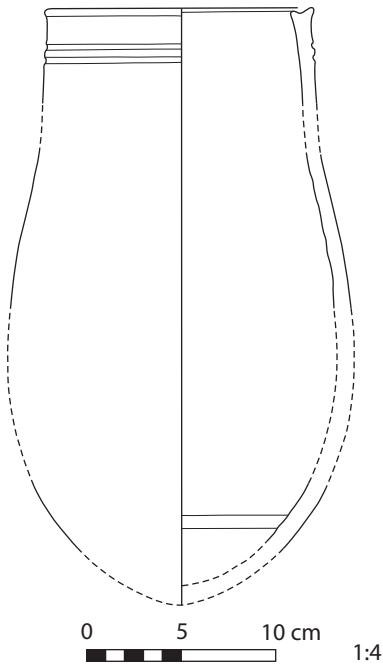
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 120–121, Figure 160

Compare: El-Khouli et al. 1993: 57–60,
Types 27–35

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 57

Site: Qantir

Shape: beaker with flat base and modeled rim

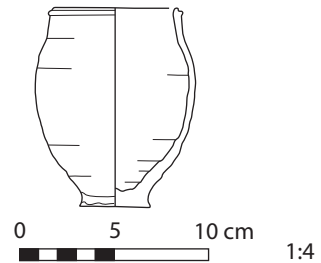
Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown, with string-cut base

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 266–267, Figure 890

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 58

Site: Saqqara

Shape: large storage vessel with modeled rim, bag-shaped body, and ring base

Material: G1

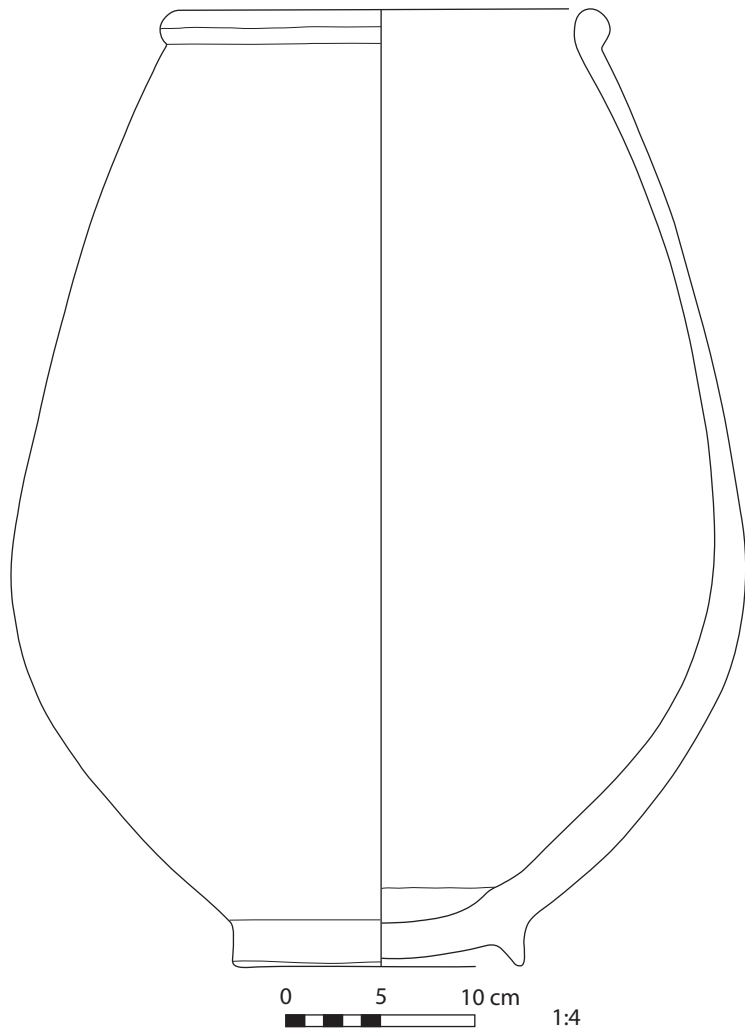
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-slipped

Remarks: resinous material found inside the pot

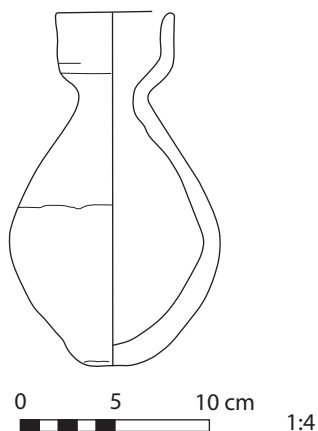
Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 33, Figure 15: 82

Dating: New Kingdom



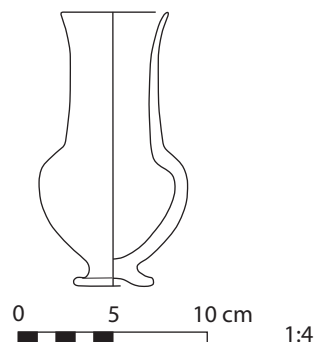
New Kingdom 59

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



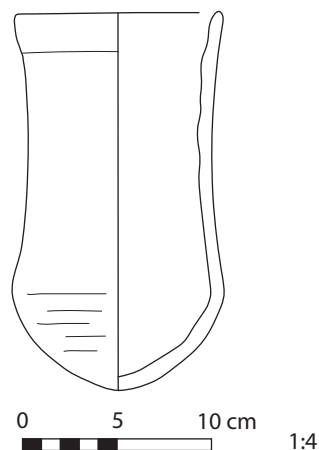
New Kingdom 60

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



New Kingdom 61

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



New Kingdom 62

Site: Saqqara

Shape: wide-mouthed ovoid jar with rounded base

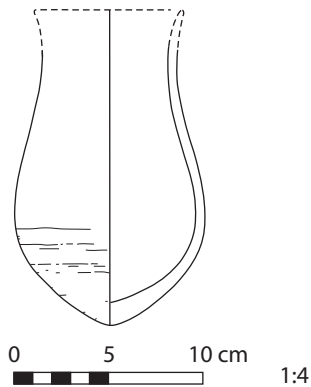
Material: G1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain, surface of the lower body on outside left unsmoothed

Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 19, 22, Figure 7: 42

Dating: common in late 18th and 19th Dynasty, although painted examples were more frequent



New Kingdom 63

Site: Saqqara

Shape: jar with straight rim, inflected contour, ovoid body, and rounded base

Material: G1

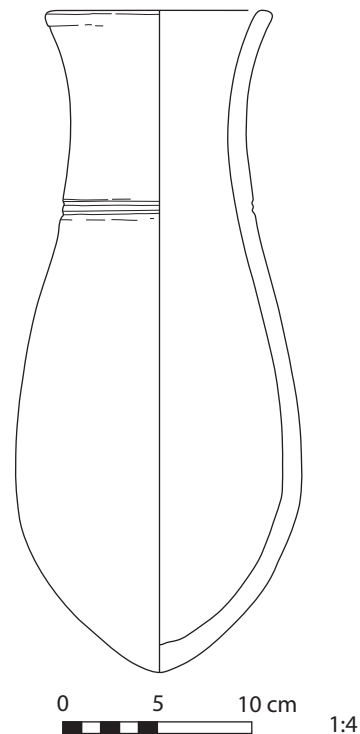
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-slipped outside and on the base

Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 30–31, Figure 11:75

Compare: Petrie, Wainwright, and Mackay 1912: Plate 19 [91]; Engelbach 1915: Plate 35 [25f]

Dating: New Kingdom



New Kingdom 64

Site: Saqqara

Shape: jar with straight rim, inflected contour, ovoid body, and rounded base

Material: G1

Manufacture: thrown

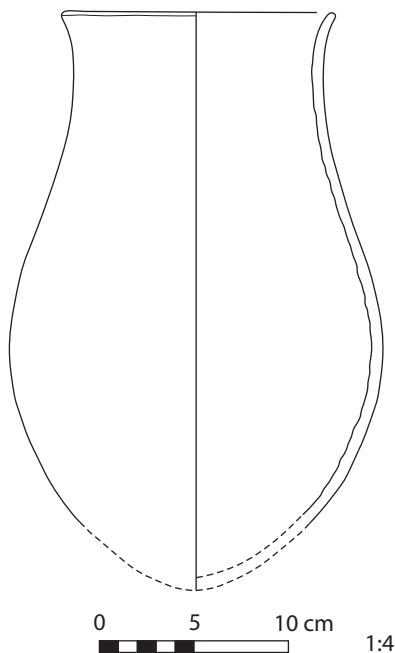
Surface: blue-painted

Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 30–31,

Figure 11: 76

Dating: New Kingdom

Representative Example: similar shape seen in Color Plate 5.1



New Kingdom 65

Site: Saqqara

Shape: wide-mouthed ovoid jar with direct rim, inflected contour, and rounded base

Material: G1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: blue-painted on a pink background slip

Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 45–47,

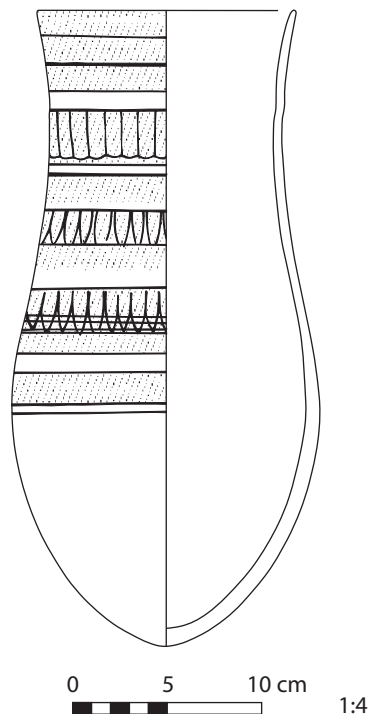
Figure 23: 126

Compare: Holthoer 1977 1993: 62–63,

Figure N [39], Plates 33, 36

Dating: early 18th Dynasty

Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 7.3



New Kingdom 66

Site: Saqqara

Shape: wide-mouthed ovoid jar with straight rim, inflected contour, and rounded base

Material: G1

Manufacture: thrown

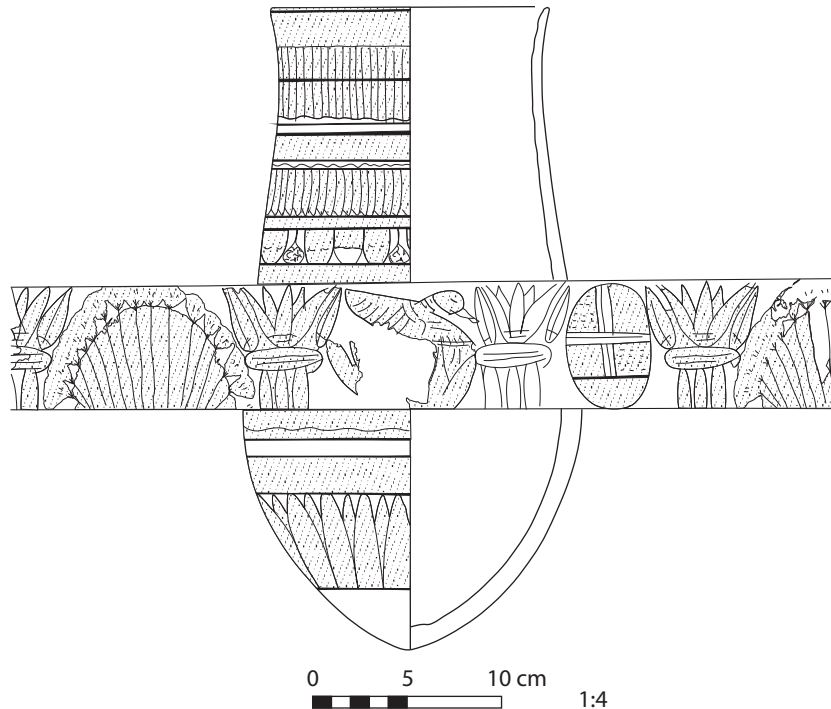
Surface: blue-painted on a pink background slip

Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 45, 47–48, Figure 23: 127

Compare: Brunton and Engelbach 1927: Plate 34 [22U]

Dating: New Kingdom

Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 73



New Kingdom 67

Site: Saqqara

Shape: funnel-necked jar, direct rim,
and ovoid body

Material: G1

Manufacture: thrown in one piece

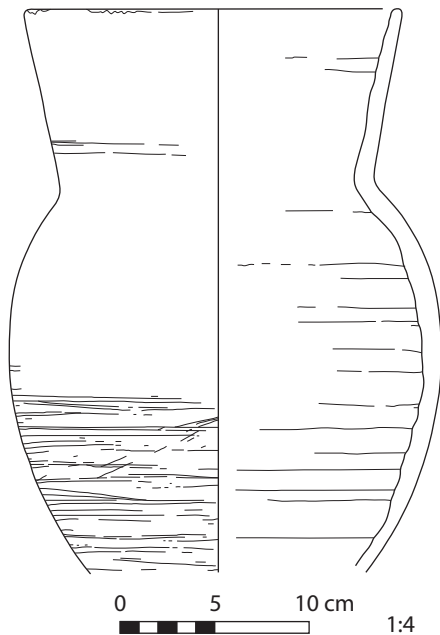
Surface: plain, outside surface of the lower
body left unsmoothed

Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 19, 23,

Figure 7: 44

Compare: Petrie and Brunton 1924: Plate 65
[43F]; Frankfort and Pendlebury 1933:
Plate 52 [XIII 13]; Kanawati et al. 1984:
64, Plate 41 [s83: 128] (blue-painted);
Nagel 1938: Figure 50 [9]

Dating: most characteristic jar of the
New Kingdom



New Kingdom 68

Site: Saqqara

Shape: funnel-necked jar, straight rim,
and ovoid body

Material: G1

Manufacture: thrown

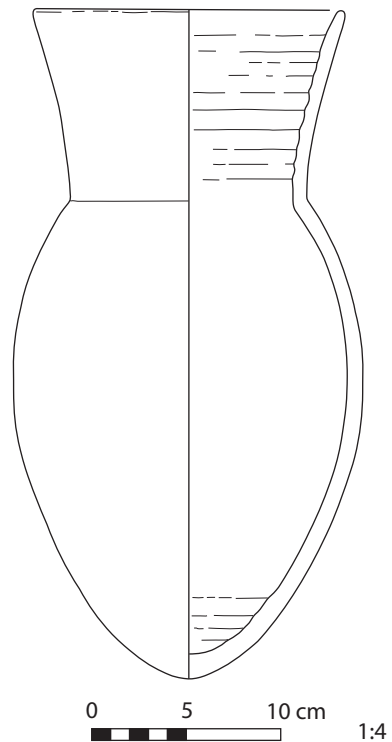
Surface: red-slipped outside

Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 28, 30,

Figure 11: 73

Compare: Wainwright 1920: Plate 24 [3]; Peet
and Woolley 1923: Plate 49 [xxv/3], Plate
50 [xxv/202]; Brunton 1930: Plate 27 [99];
Frankfort and Pendlebury 1933: Plate 52
[XIII.12]

Dating: New Kingdom



New Kingdom 69

Site: Amarna

Shape: large ovoid jar with long neck and pointed base

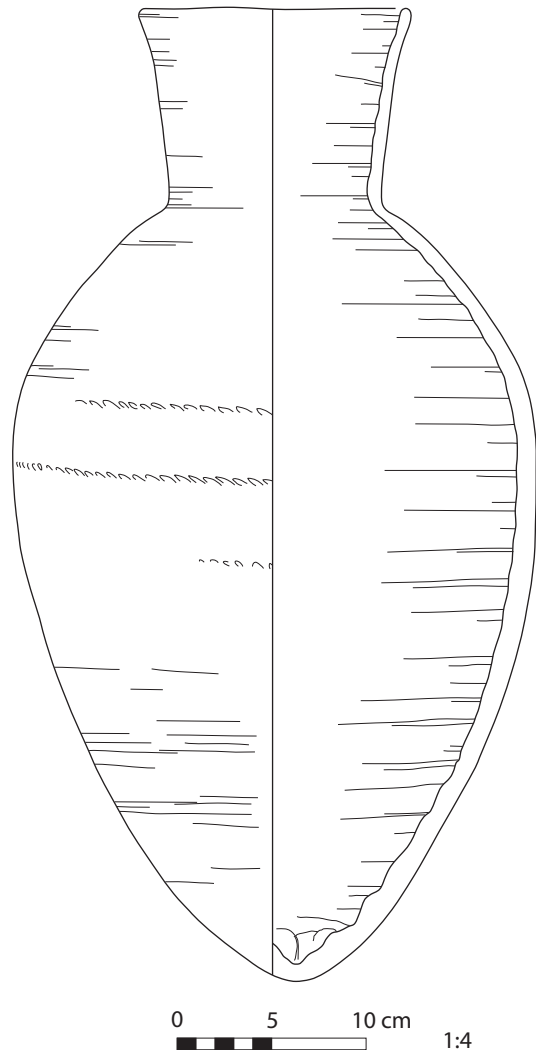
Material: I.4

Manufacture: thrown, in parts

Surface: red-slipped exterior, with string impression

Reference: Rose 2007: 103, 247, Figure 437, Type SH 9.5

Dating: 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 70

Site: Saqqara

Shape: funnel-necked jar with a straight rim, convex neck contour, ovoid body, and round base

Material: G1

Manufacture: thrown

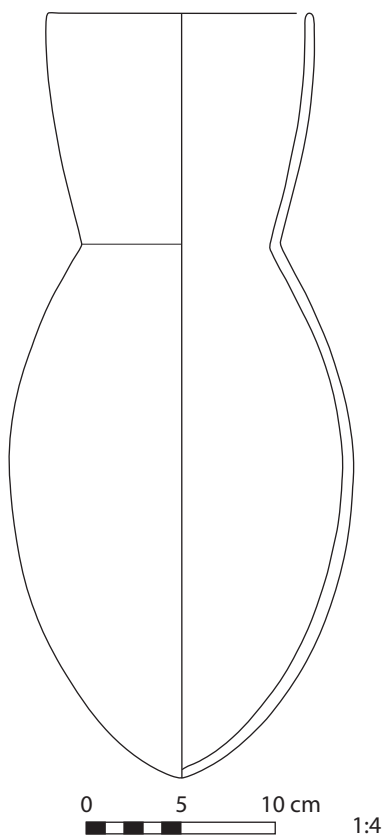
Surface: red-slipped exterior

Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 28, 30, Figure 11: 72

Compare: Petrie 1890: Plate 20 [15]; Brunton and Engelbach 1927: 38 [43r]; Aston 1998: 188–9 [549] without red slip, 292–3 [927, 936]

Dating: New Kingdom

Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 6.1



New Kingdom 71

Site: Saqqara

Shape: jar with modeled rim, long neck, ovoid body, and rounded base

Material: G1

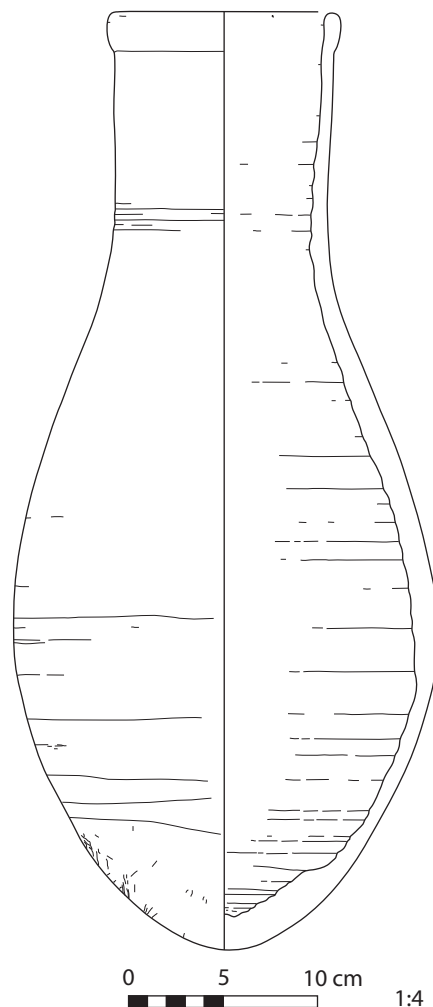
Manufacture: thrown, with scraped base

Surface: white-washed, incised lines on neck

Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 38–39, Figure 19: 102

Compare: Brunton and Engelbach 1927: Plate 34 [3K]; Quibell and Hayter 1927: Plate 7 [3, top center]; Nagel 1938: 90, Figure 70 [3]; Kanawati et al. 1984: 63, Plate 41 [S83: 117]; Aston, Aston, and Ryan 1998: 15 no. 1

Dating: New Kingdom



New Kingdom 72

Site: Saqqara

Shape: funnel-necked storage jar with modeled rim, convex neck contour, ovoid body, and rounded base

Material: G1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-slipped exterior

Remarks: found with resinous material inside

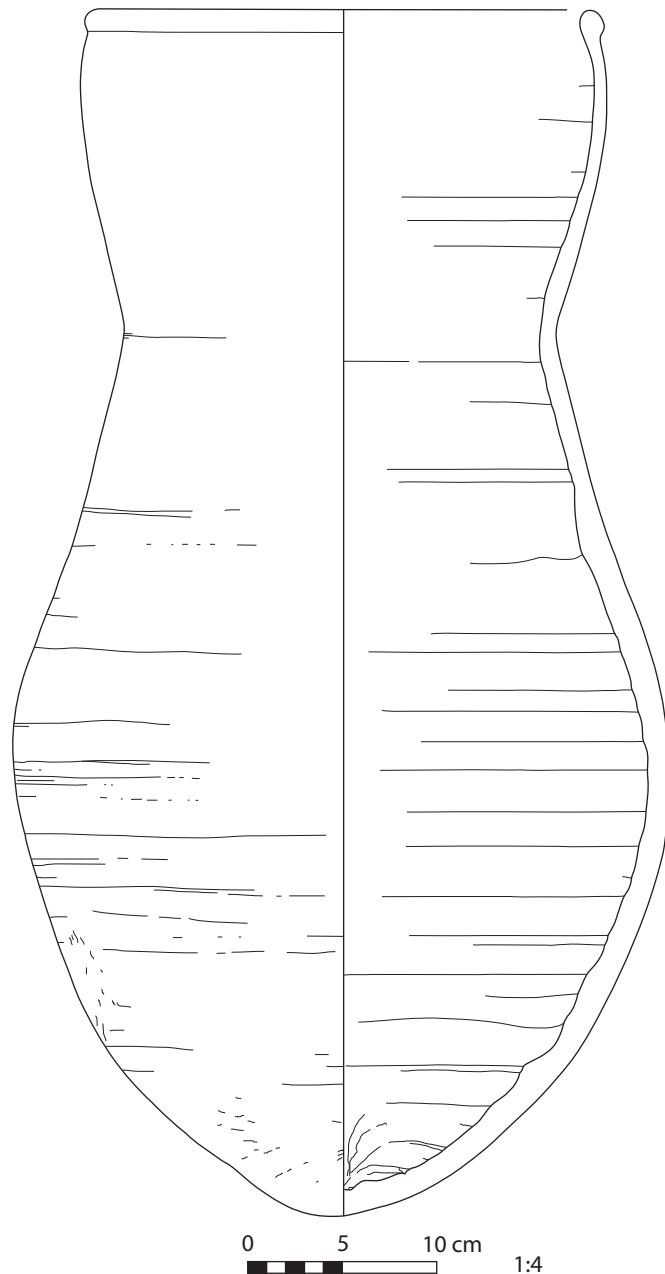
Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 31, 33,

Figure 12: 78

Compare: Aston 1991: Plate 49 [46];

Aston 1997: Plate 117 [127]

Dating: New Kingdom



New Kingdom 73

Site: Saqqara

Shape: funnel-necked storage jar with rolled rim, globular body, and rounded base

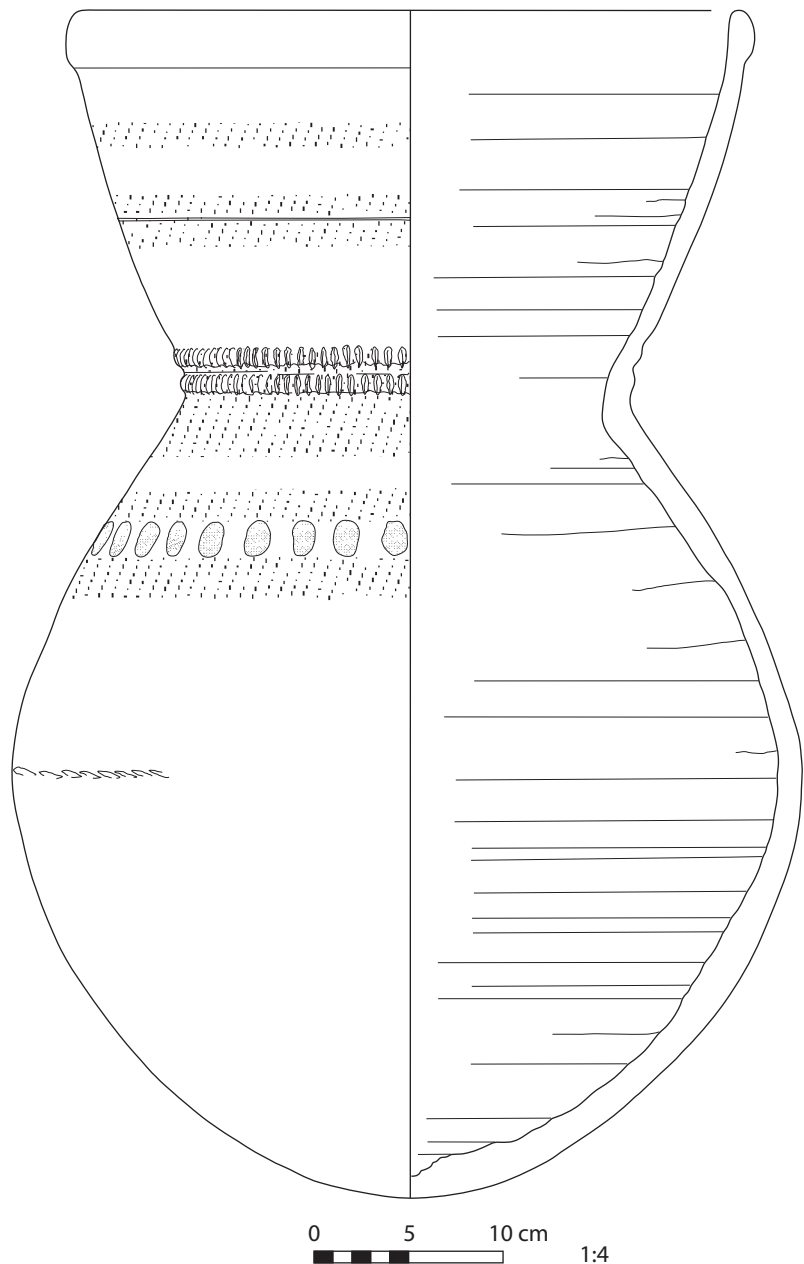
Material: G1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: blue-painted on a pink background slip, with incised decoration at mid-point

Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 50–51, Figure 26: 145

Dating: New Kingdom



New Kingdom 74

Site: Saqqara

Shape: funnel-necked storage jar with rolled rim, globular body, and rounded base

Material: G1

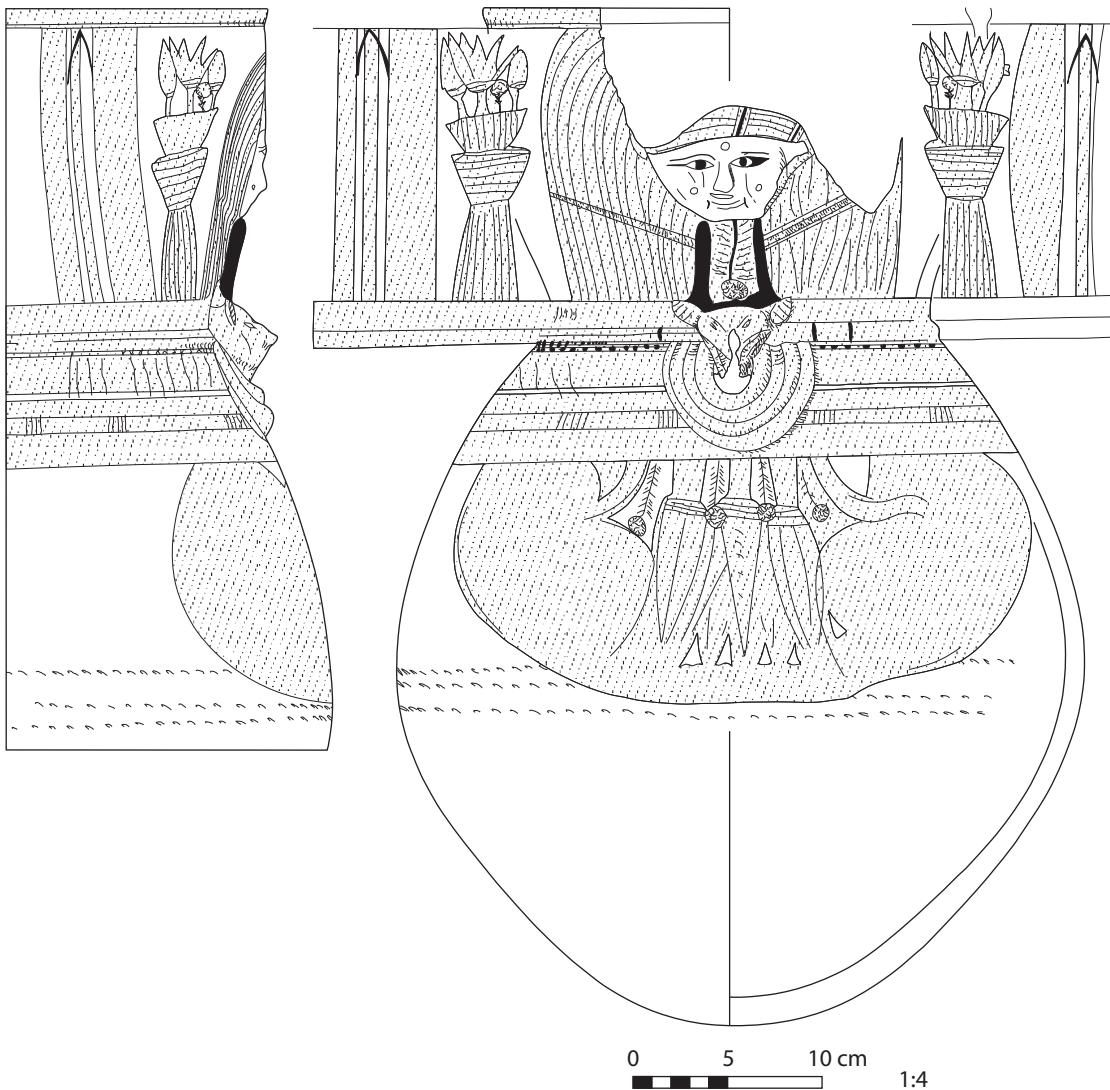
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: blue-painted on a pink background slip, with additional sculptured decoration

Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 52–55, Figure 28: 147

Compare: Nagel 1938: 30, Figure 20 [66]

Dating: New Kingdom



New Kingdom 75

Site: Amarna

Shape: very large jar, originally with rounded base

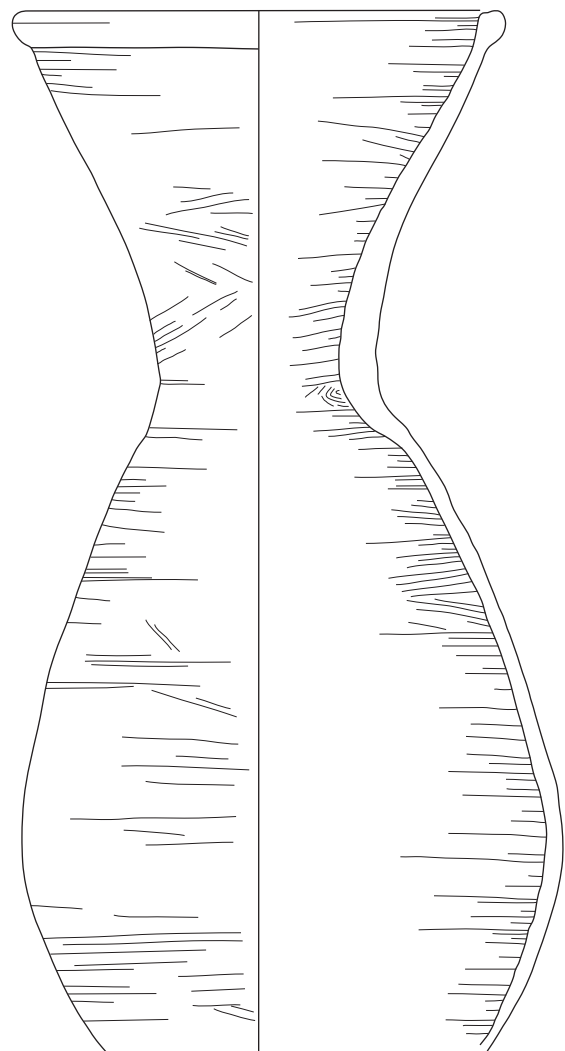
Material: I.4

Manufacture: thrown in parts

Surface: thick red slip on exterior

Reference: Rose 2007: 106, 254, Figure 458, Type SH 12.4

Dating: 18th Dynasty



0 5 10 cm
1:4

New Kingdom 76

Site: Qantir

Shape: large jar with elongated bag-shaped body, carinated walls, and rounded base

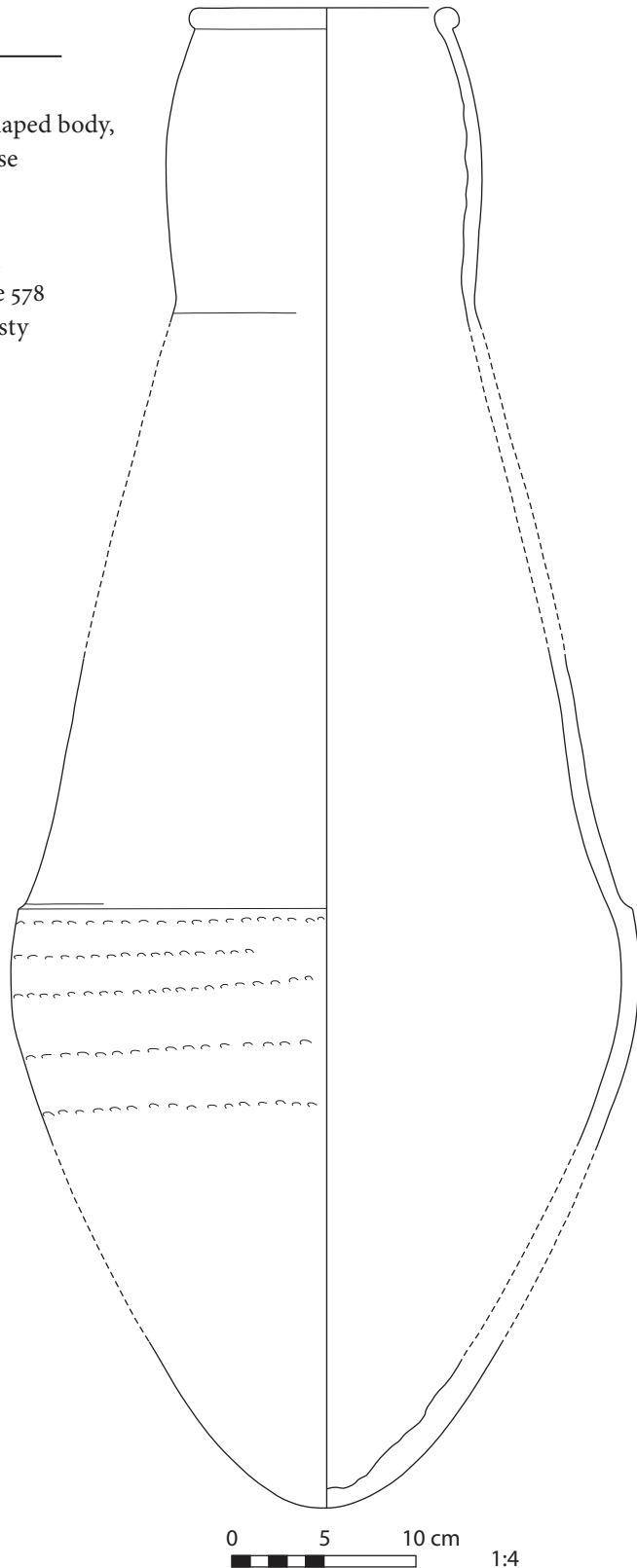
Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain, with string impression

Reference: Aston 1998: 194–195, Figure 578

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 77

Site: Saqqara

Shape: beer jar with incurved rim

Material: G1

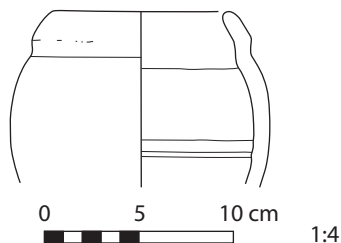
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 19, 22,
Figure 7: 35

Compare: Petrie, Wainwright, and Mackay
1912: Plate 18 [75]

Dating: New Kingdom



New Kingdom 78

Site: Saqqara

Shape: cylindrical “beer jar” (?) with a direct rim

Material: G1

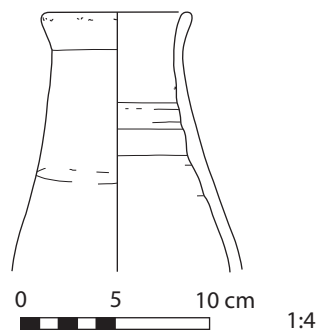
Manufacture: thrown, carelessly shaped
and finished

Surface: plain

Remarks: likely made for funerary and ritual
purposes

Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 19–20,
Figure 7: 33

Dating: New Kingdom



New Kingdom 79

Site: Qantir

Shape: beer jar with flat base

Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown, with string-cut base

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 184–185, Figure 525

Compare: Petrie 1909a: Plate 20 [16]; Petrie, Mackay, and Wainwright 1910: Plate 27 [103];

Petrie 1890: Plate 20 [21]; Brunton and Engelbach 1927: Plate 38 [52N, 53A, 53C]; Engelbach 1923:

Plate 44 [62n]; Engelbach 1915: Plate 37 [52n, 52o, 53c, 53f]; Petrie and Brunton 1924:

Plate 62 [101]; Rose 1984: 135, Figure 10.1, no. 15; Brunton 1948: Plate 46 [8]; Brunton 1930:

Plate 28, 159; Peet 1914: Plate 34, (unnumbered); Wainwright 1920: Plate 24 [48], Plate 25 [63];

Petrie 1896: Plate 14 [37, 43]; Petrie 1897: Plate 17 [5, 18]; Petrie 1909b: Plate 41 [693–695];

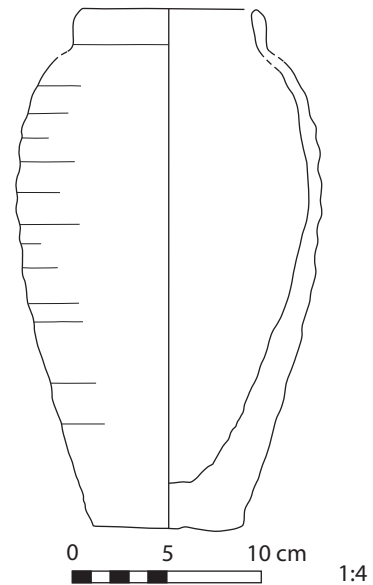
Nagel 1938: 46, Figure 29 [246], 107, Figure 86 [7], Figure 112 [left]; Castel and Meeks 1980:

Plate ixb.28; Brock 1995: 56; Aston, Aston, and Ryan 1998: 18 [27], 23 [59–60];

Lecuyot 1996: 148; Quibell 1898: Plate 13 [30]; Aston 1999: Plate 1 [4–12], Plate 2 [30];

Holthoer 1977: 86–88, Plate 18, BB

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 80

Site: Qantir

Shape: beer jar with round base

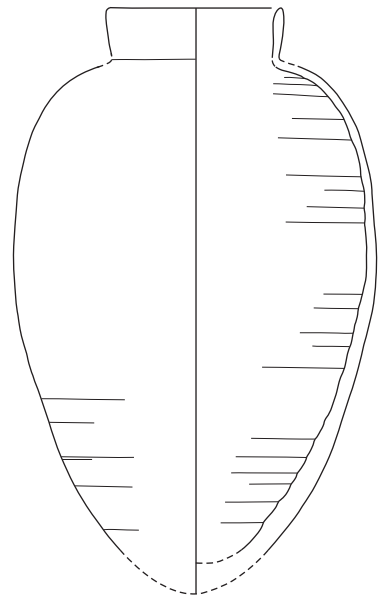
Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 182–183, Figure 521

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



1:4

New Kingdom 81

Site: Amarna

Shape: small/medium-sized beer jar with ovoid body, direct rim, and rounded base

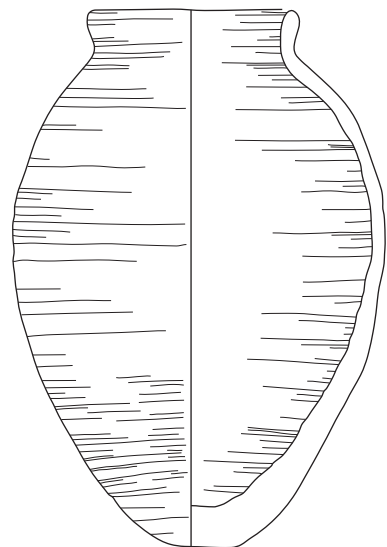
Material: I.7

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: uncoated

Reference: Rose 2007: 100, 241, Figure 402, Type SH 8.1

Dating: 18th Dynasty



1:4

New Kingdom 82

Site: Amarna

Shape: small/medium beer jar with wide, flat, pierced base

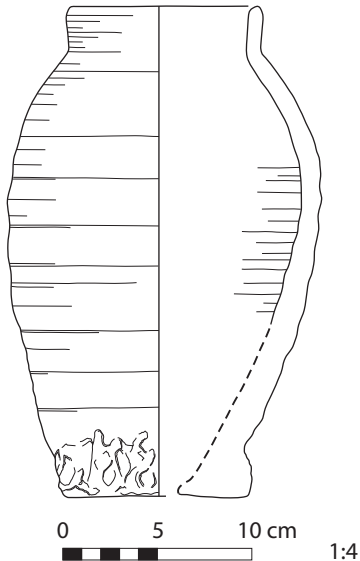
Material: I.1

Manufacture: thrown, base with deep finger impressions

Surface: unslipped

Reference: Rose 2007: 101, 243, Figure 410, Type SH 8.3

Dating: 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 83

Site: Qantir

Shape: beaker with flat base and slightly incurved rim

Material: I.E.O1

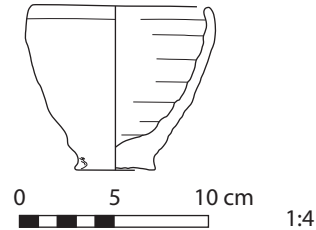
Manufacture: thrown, string-cut base

Surface: red-slipped outside, plain inside

Reference: Aston 1998: 146–147, Figure 326

Compare: Frankfort and Pendlebury 1933: Plate ii: ix.7; Bourriau and Aston 1985: 34, Figure 1.2

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 84

Site: Fadrus, Nubia

Shape: large jar with long flaring neck and rounded base

Material: brown ware (most probably Nile silt fabric)

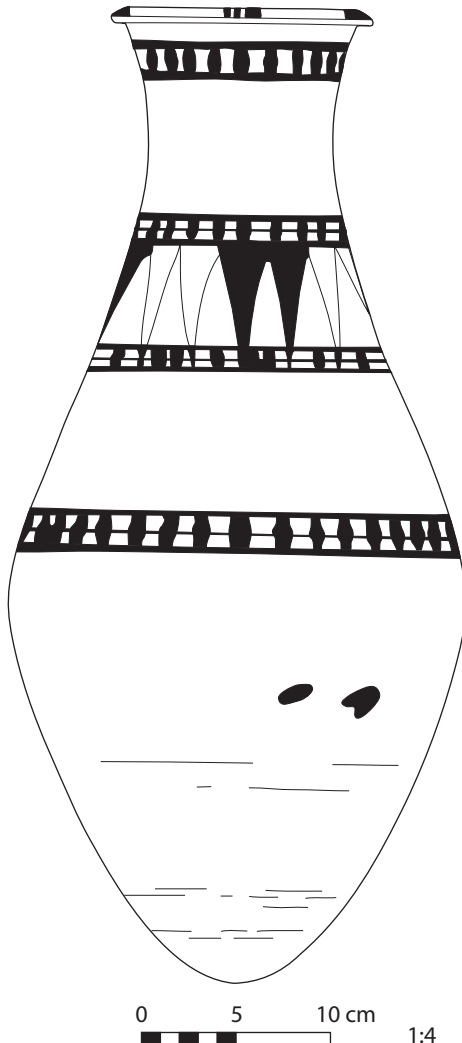
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-slipped, with dark painted decoration

Reference: Holthoer 1977: 82, Plate 17, Figure 185/286: 1

Dating: early 18th Dynasty

Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 7.2



New Kingdom 85

Site: Amarna

Shape: large, slender jar with thickened rim and pointed base

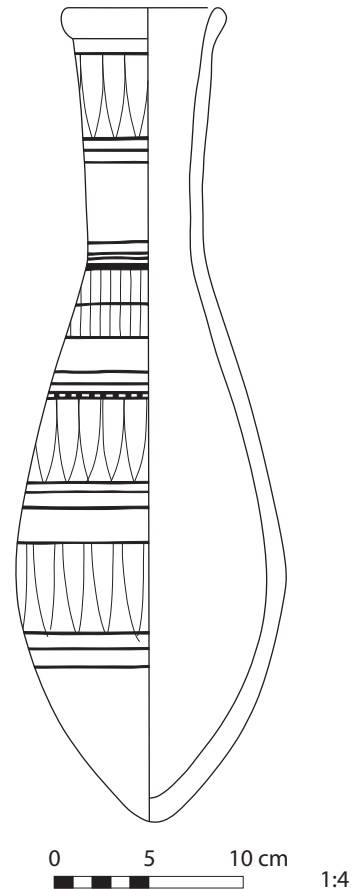
Material: red ware

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: painted decoration

Reference: Rose 2007: 91, 231, Figure 359 Type SG 4.2

Dating: 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 86

Site: Amarna

Shape: ovoid jar with long vertical neck and rounded base

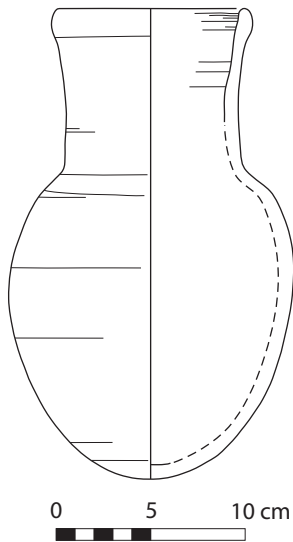
Material: I.1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-slipped and polished outside

Reference: Rose 2007: 107, 256, Figure 467, Type SH 14.1

Dating: 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 87

Site: Qantir

Shape: ovoid jar with tall neck

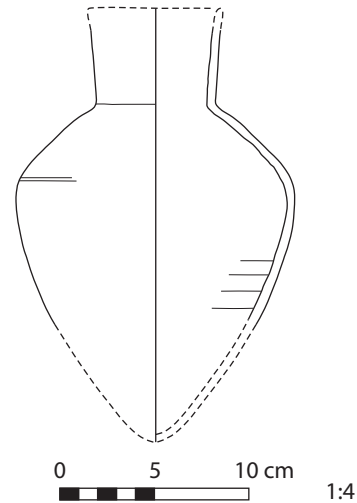
Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 298–299, Figure 953

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 88

Site: Qantir

Shape: globular jar with tall neck

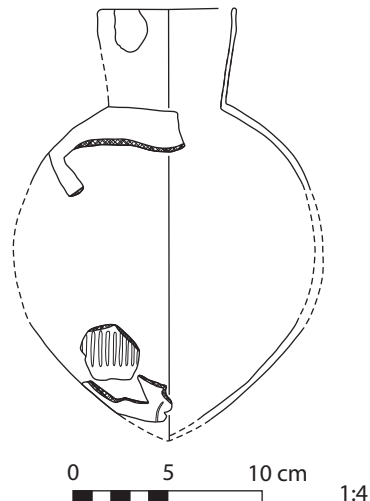
Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 298–299, Figure 954

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 89

Site: Qantir

Shape: beaker with recurved rim, bent walls, and flat base

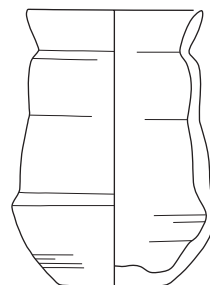
Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 204–205, Figure 606

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



0 5 10 cm
1:4

New Kingdom 90

Site: Qantir

Shape: ovoid, tall bottle with long neck

Material: I.E.O1

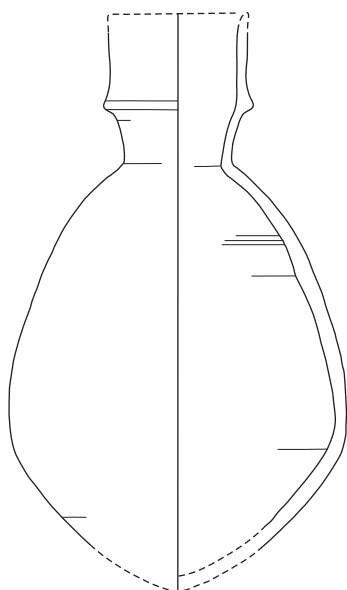
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 300–301, Figure 958

Compare: Petrie 1890: Plate xxi.57; Brunton and Engelbach 1927: Plate xxxix.80D; Nagel 1938: 60.11, 71, Figure 55, 73.10

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



0 5 10 cm
1:4

New Kingdom 91

Site: Qantir

Shape: bottle with globular body

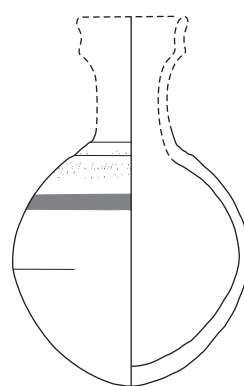
Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: blue-painted on white slip

Reference: Aston 1998: 416–417, Figure 1475

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



0 5 10 cm
1:4

New Kingdom 92

Site: Qantir

Shape: jar with a collar below rim

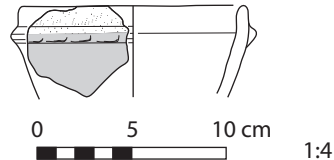
Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: blue-painted on white slip

Reference: Aston 1998: 418–419, Figure 1479

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 93

Site: Fadrus, Nubia

Shape: slender bottle with rounded base and a ledge around the neck

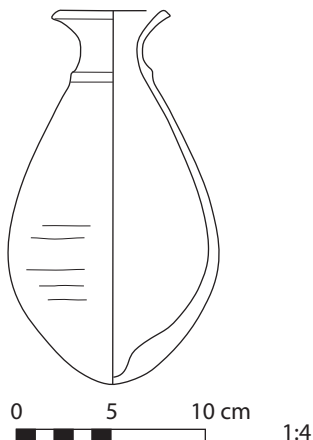
Material: compacted brown ware
(most probably Nile silt fabric)

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Holthoer 1977: 130, Plate 29,
Figure 185/189: 4

Dating: early 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 94

Site: Fadrus, Nubia

Shape: composite slender flask with round base

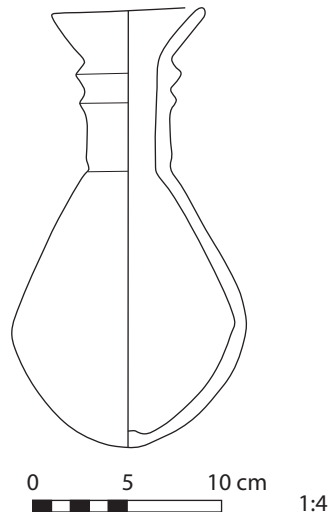
Material: uncompacted brown ware
(most probably Nile silt fabric)

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Holthoer 1977: 147, Plate 33,
Figure 185/511: 73

Dating: early 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 95

Site: Amarna

Shape: medium-sized slender jar with direct rim

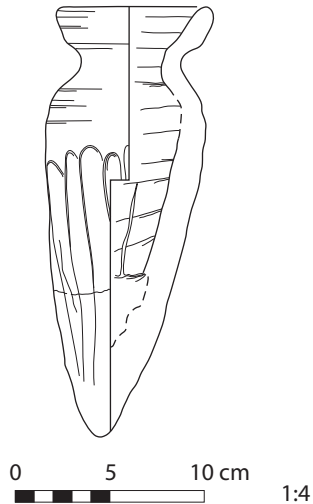
Material: I.7

Manufacture: thrown, lower body handmade

Surface: uncoated

Reference: Rose 2007: 92–93, 232, Figure 366, Type SG 5.3

Dating: 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 96

Site: Amarna

Shape: medium-sized slender jar with internally rolled rim

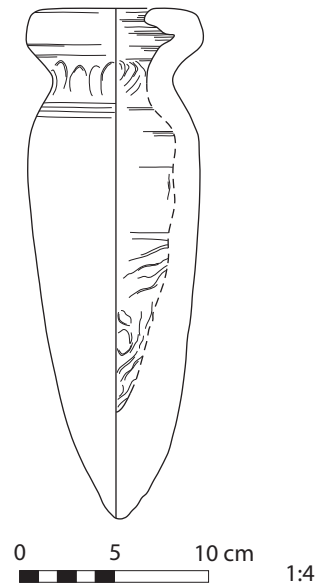
Material: I.1

Manufacture: thrown, hand-formed lower interior

Surface: unslipped

Reference: Rose 2007: 92, 232, Figure 364; Type SG 5.1

Dating: 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 97

Site: Qantir

Shape: ovoid bottle with round base

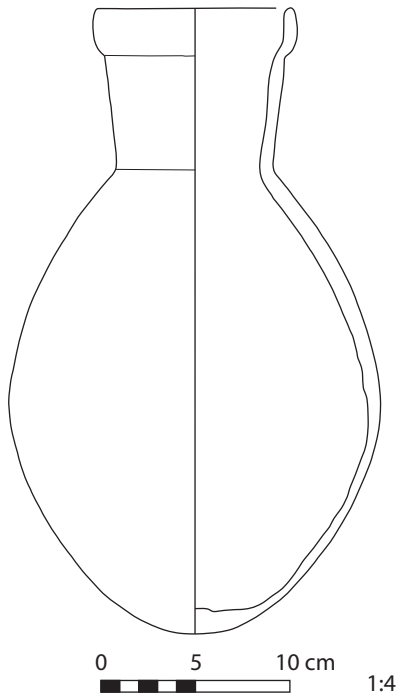
Material: I.E.01

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 200–201, Figure 598

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 98

Site: Amarna

Shape: small drop-shaped jar with rounded base

Material: 1.1

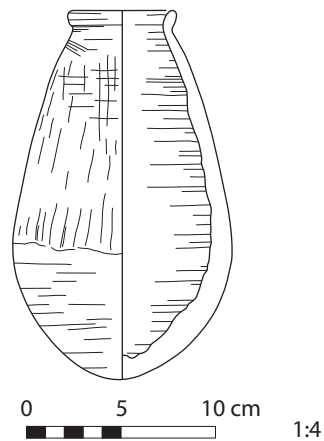
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-slipped outside, burnished

Reference: Rose 2007: 97, 237, Figure 383;

Type SH 3.1

Dating: 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 99

Site: Amarna

Shape: small globular jar with short neck and flat base

Material: light red ware

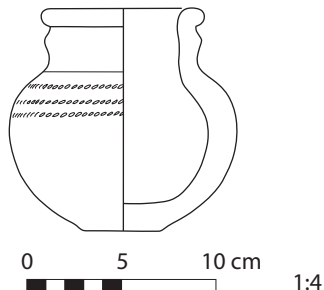
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: uncoated, with string impression

Reference: Rose 2007: 112, 261, Figure 499,

Type SI 3.2

Dating: 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 100

Site: Qantir

Shape: globular jar with round base

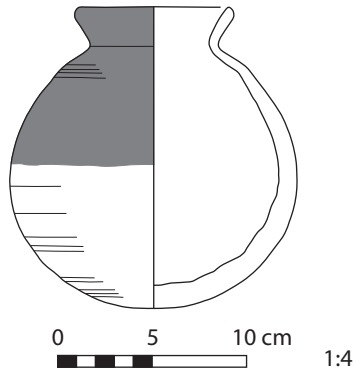
Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-slipped above midpoint
on outside

Reference: Aston 1998: 218–219, Figure 68o

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 101

Site: Sidi Oweis el-Qurani, Nubia

Shape: carinated vessel with broad neck

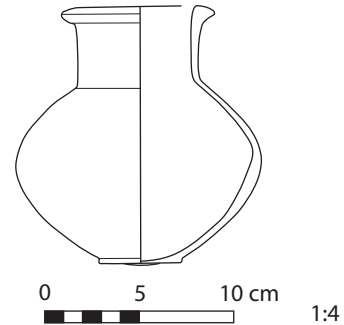
Material: uncompacted brown ware
(most probably Nile silt fabric)

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Holthoer 1977: 138, Plate 30,
Figure Q/135

Dating: early 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 102

Site: Fadrus, Nubia

Shape: carinated vessel with broad neck

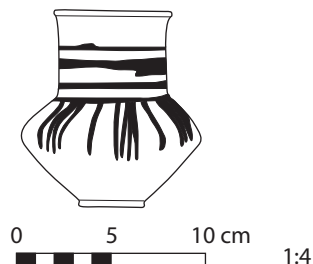
Material: compacted brown ware
(most probably Nile silt fabric)

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain, with black painted decoration

Reference: Holthoer 1977: 139, Plate 30,
Figure 185/206: 4

Dating: early 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 103

Site: Fadrus, Nubia

Shape: footed beaker with cylindrical neck

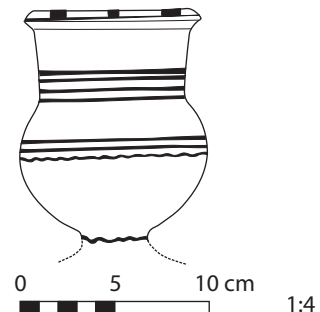
Material: uncompacted brown ware
(most probably Nile silt fabric)

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain, with black painted decoration

Reference: Holthoer 1977: 108, Plate 23,
Figure 185/241: 1

Dating: early 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 104

Site: Saqqara

Shape: bowl with modeled rim and composite contour

Material: G1

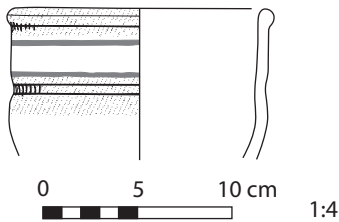
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: blue-painted, with red borders on an uncoated surface

Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 42, Figure 21: 107

Compare: Petrie 1891: Plate 21 [4]

Dating: New Kingdom



New Kingdom 105

Site: Fadrus, Nubia

Shape: slender vessel with ledge rim and flat base

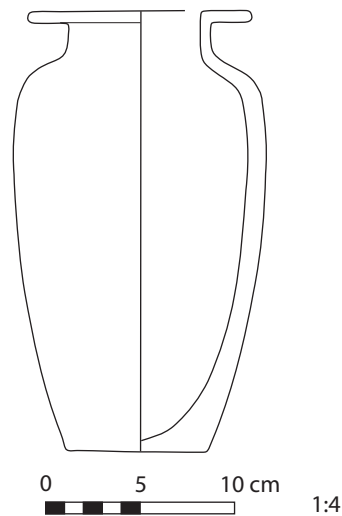
Material: compacted brown ware (most probably Nile silt fabric)

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Holthoer 1977: 174, Plate 41, Figure 185/97: 6

Dating: early 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 106

Site: Sidi Oweis el-Qurani, Nubia

Shape: juglet with flaring rim and one vertical handle

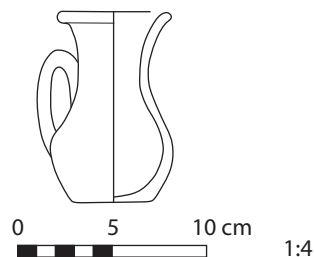
Material: uncompacted brown ware (most probably Nile silt fabric)

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Holthoer 1977: 93, Plate 20, Figure Q/18

Dating: early 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 107

Site: Amarna

Shape: medium-sized jar with modeled rim and flat base, with one vertical handle

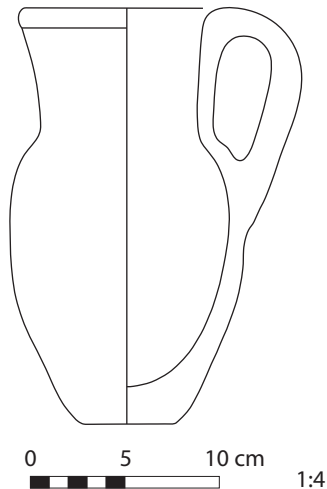
Material: medium brown clay (most likely Nile fabric)

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red slip outside, matte

Reference: Rose 2007: 110, 258, Figure 479; Type SH 19.1

Dating: 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 108

Site: Sidi Oweis el-Qurani, Nubia

Shape: juglet with flaring rim and one small vertical handle

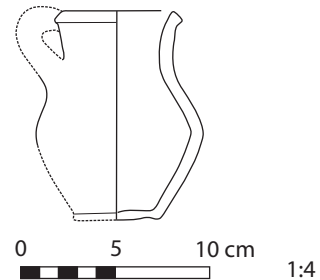
Material: uncompacted brown ware (most probably Nile silt fabric)

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Holthoer 1977: 95, Plate 21, Figure Q/33

Dating: early 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 109

Site: Qantir

Shape: jug with one vertical handle

Material: I.B.O2

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: black-painted decoration

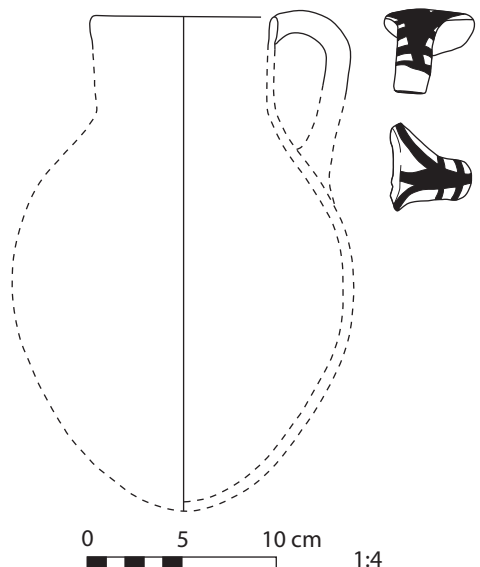
Reference: Aston 1998: 130–131, Figure 266

Compare: Petrie 1890: Plate xxviii.4;

Peet and Loat 1913: Plate vii.25;

Petrie 1909b: Plate xl.667

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 110

Site: Fadrus, Nubia

Shape: globular jug with one vertical handle and tall neck

Material: uncompacted brown ware

(most probably Nile silt fabric)

Manufacture: thrown

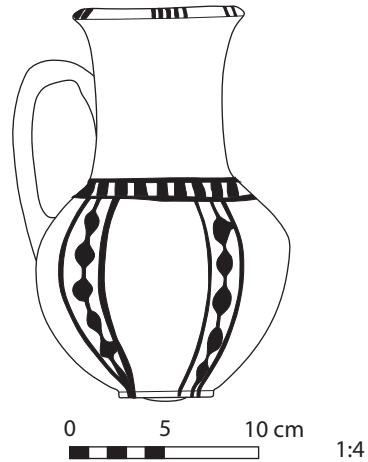
Surface: plain, with black painted decoration

Reference: Holthoer 1977: 94, Plate 20, Figure 185/463: 4

Dating: early 18th Dynasty

Representative Example: similar to

Color Plate 7.4



New Kingdom 111

Site: Amarna

Shape: large ovoid jar with hole-mouth and pointed base

Material: 1.4

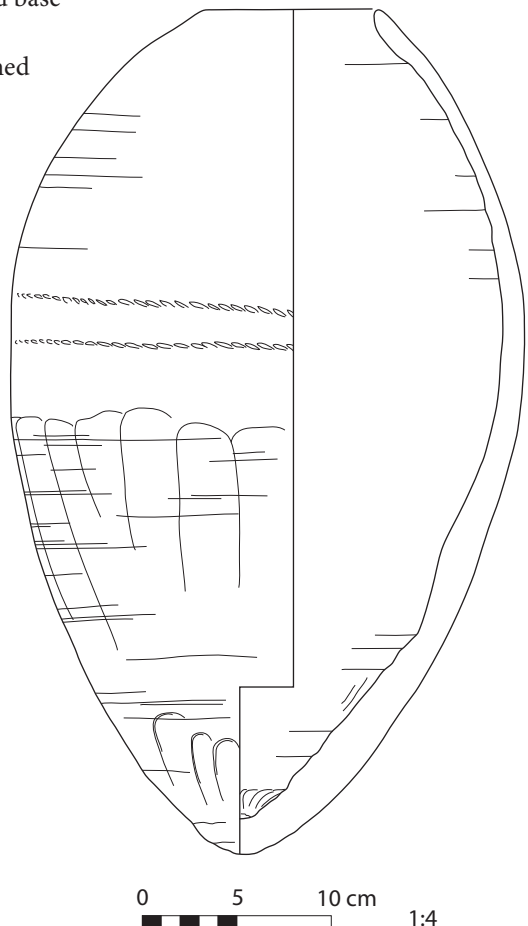
Manufacture: thrown, lower body vertically trimmed

Surface: red-slipped, with string impression

Reference: Rose 2007: 96, 235, Figure 375;

Type SH 1.1

Dating: 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 112

Site: Qantir

Shape: neckless, slender, ovoid jar

Material: I.E.O1

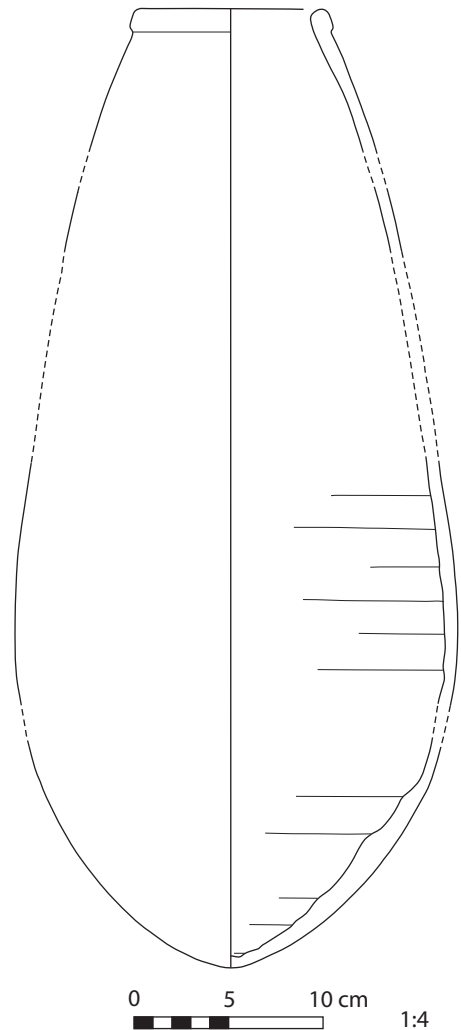
Manufacture: thrown in three pieces

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 310–311, Figure 999

Compare: Aston 1991: Plate 48.45; Petrie 1890: Plate xxi.49; Peet and Woolley 1923: Plate 1.xxv/205;
Nagel 1938: 81.4

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 113

Site: Fadrus, Nubia

Shape: large ovoid jar with round base

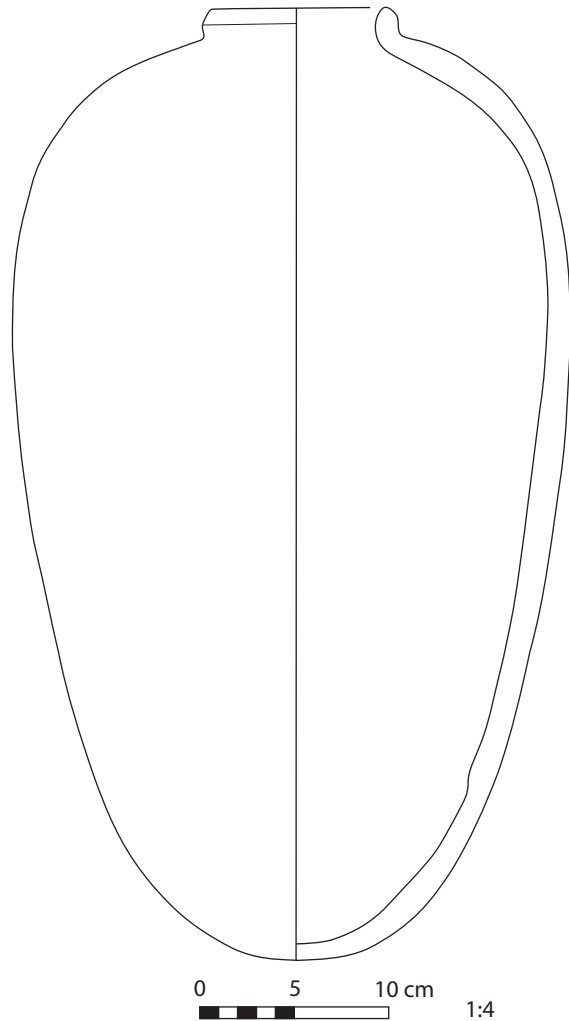
Material: uncompacted brown ware (most probably Nile silt fabric)

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Holthoer 1977: 170, Plate 40, Figure 185/248: 2

Dating: early 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 114

Site: Amarna

Shape: medium-sized ovoid jar with rounded base

Material: I.4

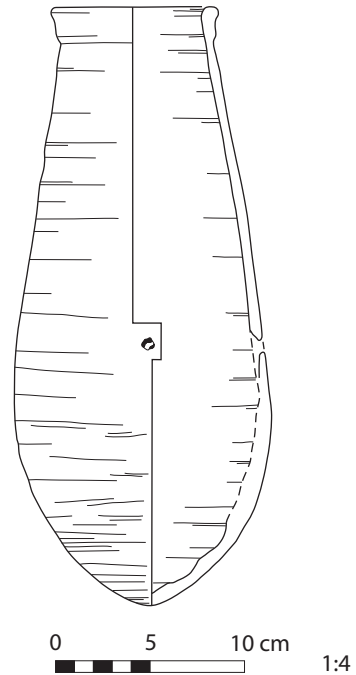
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-slipped outside

Reference: Rose 2007: 89, 228, Figure 345;

Type SG 1.1

Dating: 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 115

Site: Qantir

Shape: globular, tall bottle with short neck

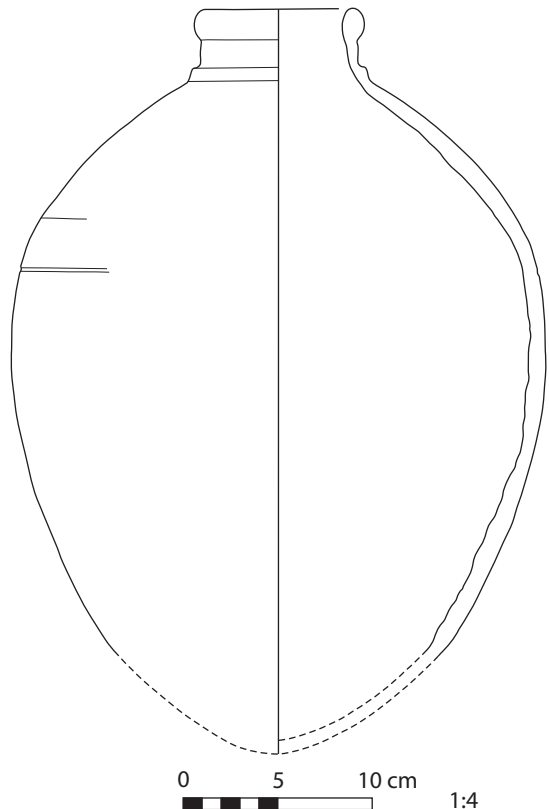
Material: I.E.01

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 302–303, Figure 962

Dating: likely a Ramesside Period innovation



New Kingdom 116

Site: Qantir

Shape: globular, tall bottle with short neck

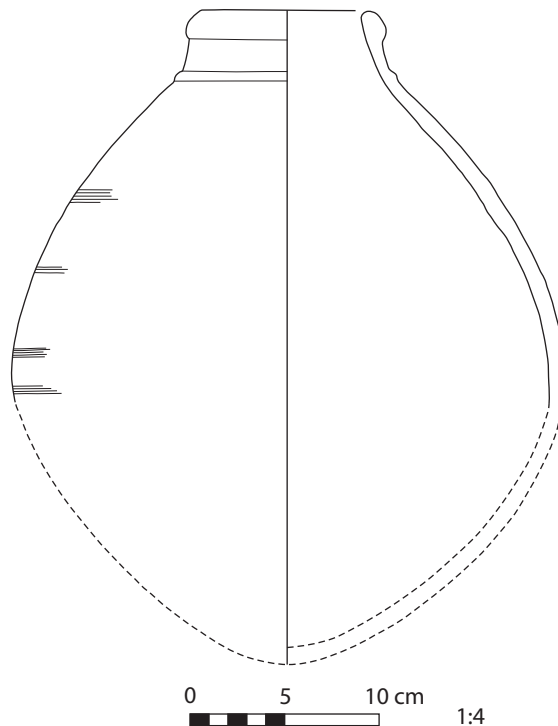
Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 304–305, Figure 963

Dating: likely a Ramesside Period innovation



New Kingdom 117

Site: Qantir

Shape: large ovoid (meat) jar with carinated walls

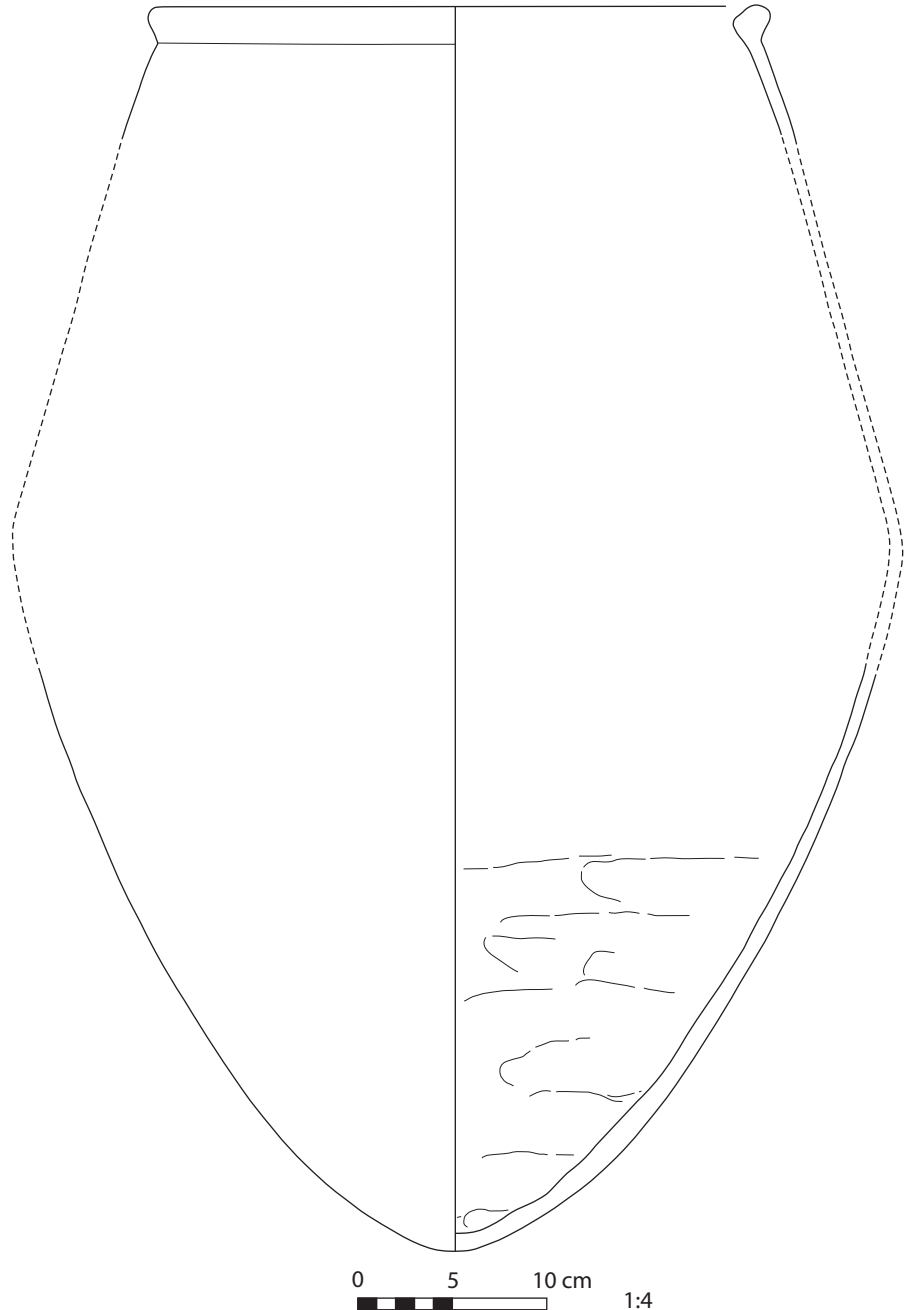
Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: moldmade base, thrown body

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 438–439, Figure 1574

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 118

Site: Qantir

Shape: ovoid (meat) jar

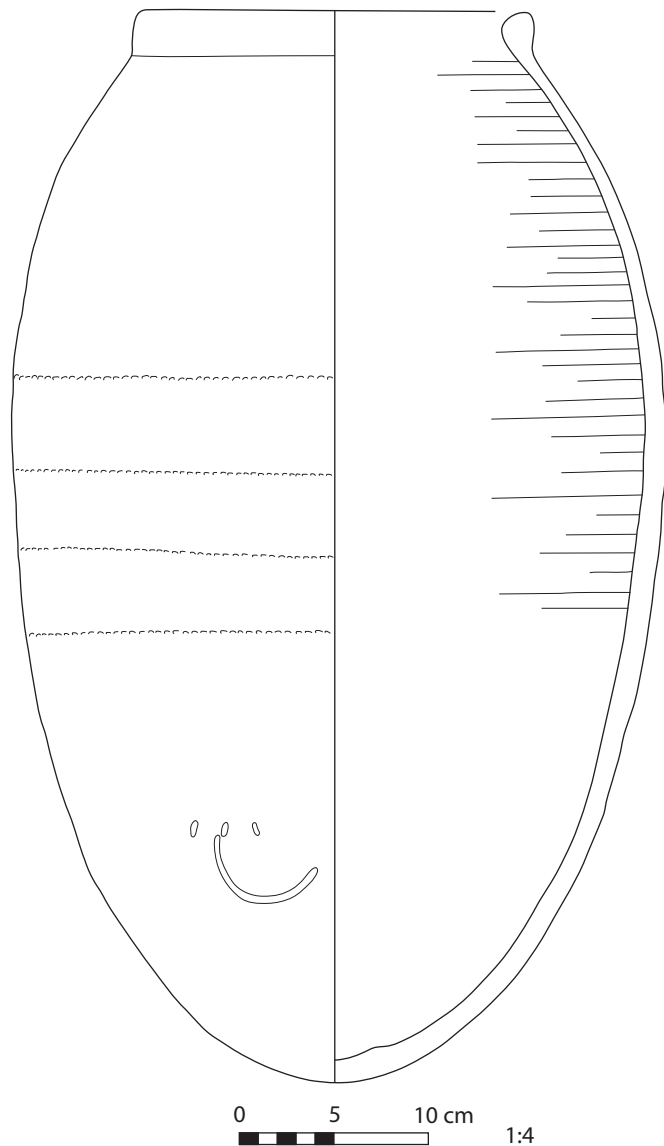
Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: moldmade base attached to thrown body

Surface: plain, with string impression and incised potmark

Reference: Aston 1998: 438–439, Figure 1573

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 119

Site: Amarna

Shape: very large ovoid jar with thickened rim

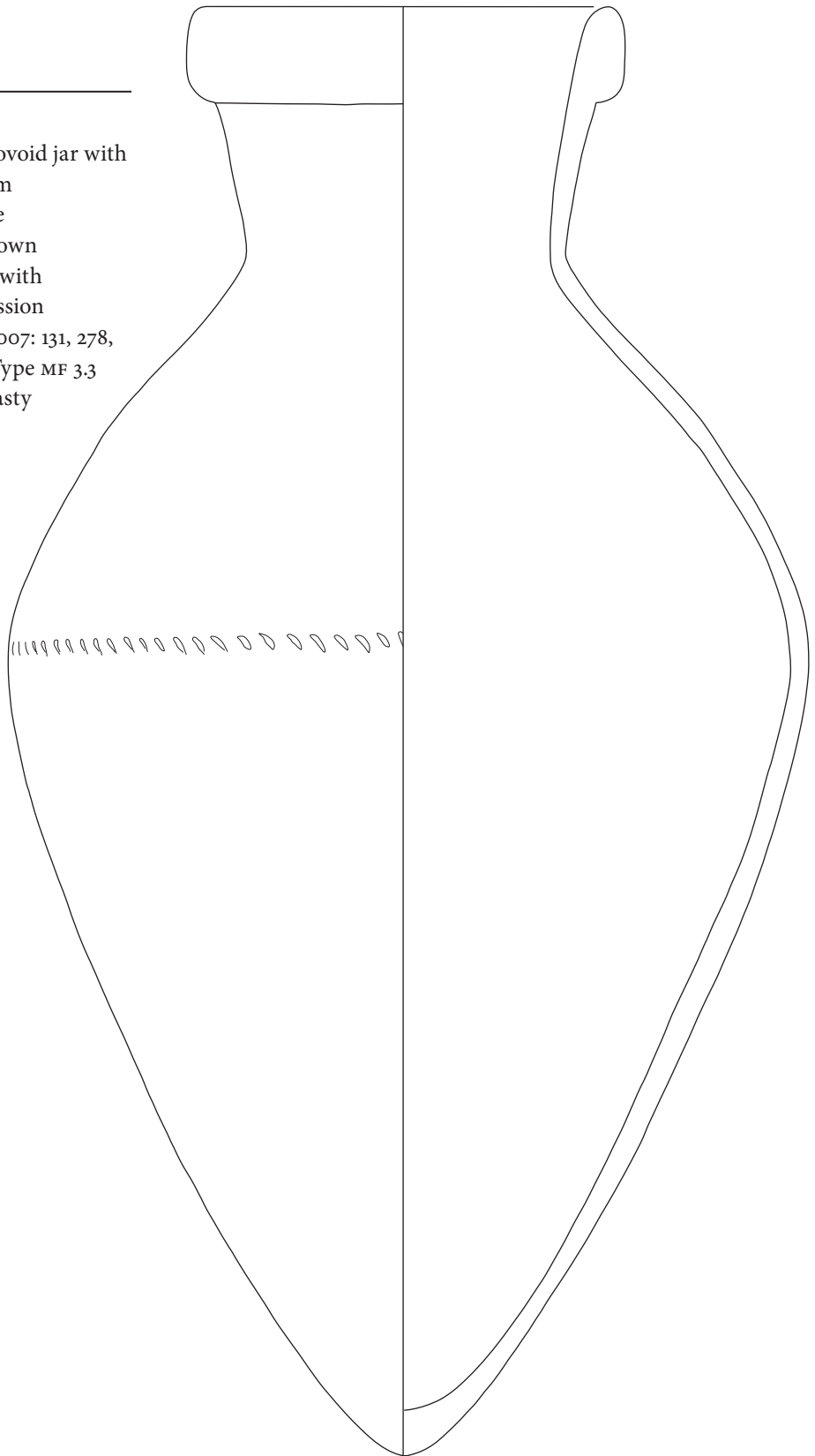
Material: red ware

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: buff slip, with string impression

Reference: Rose 2007: 131, 278, Figure 607, Type MF 3.3

Dating: 18th Dynasty



0 5 10 cm

1:6

New Kingdom 120

Site: Fadrus, Nubia

Shape: slender, tall-necked amphora with flat base

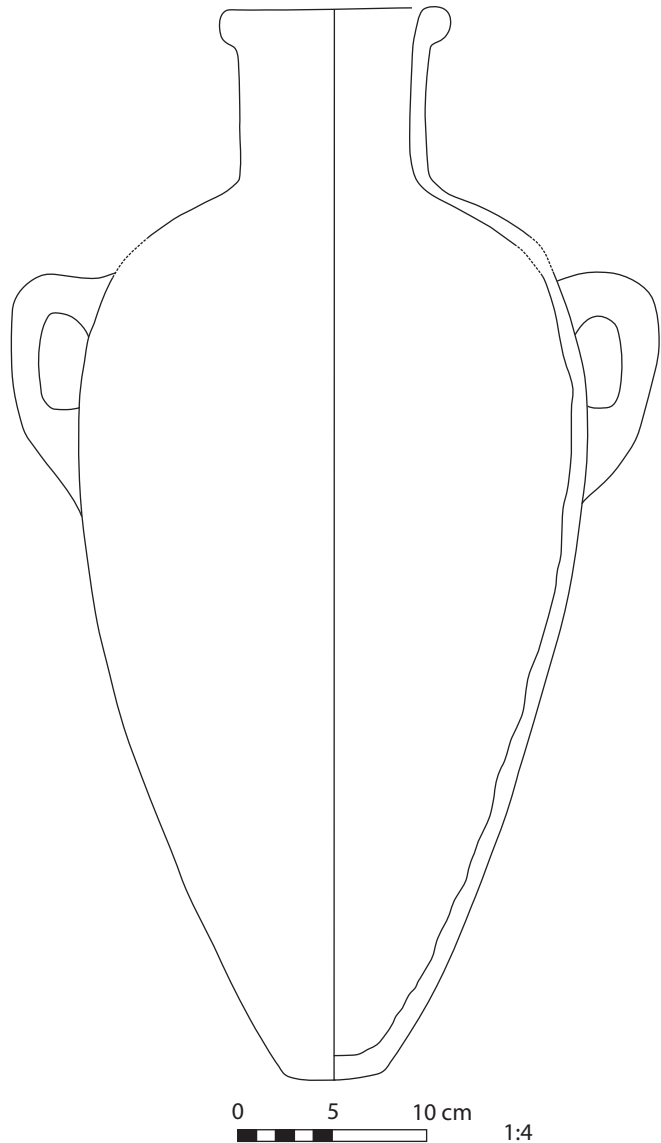
Material: uncompacted brown ware (most probably Nile silt fabric)

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Holthoer 1977: 98, Plate 22, Figure 185/283: 36

Dating: early 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 121

Site: Qantir

Shape: ovoid amphora with short cylindrical neck

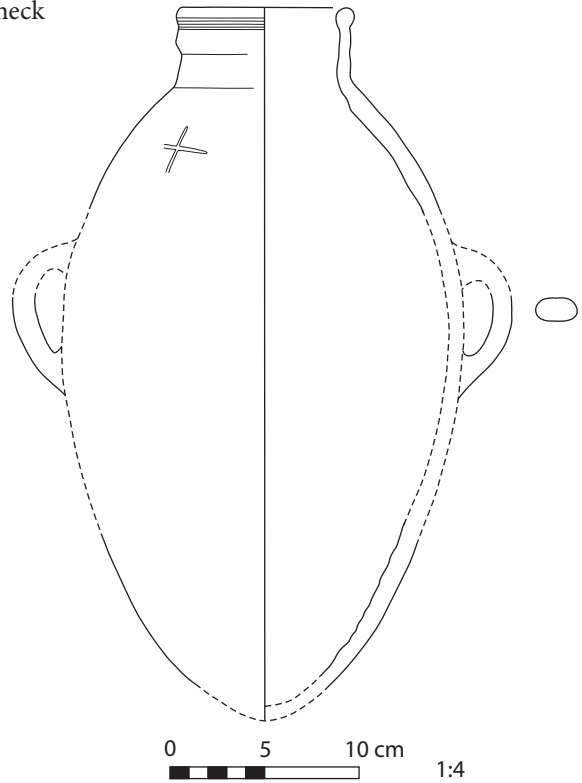
Material: I.E.O4

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain, with incised potmark

Reference: Aston 1998: 426–427, Figure 1505

Dating: Ramesside Period



New Kingdom 122

Site: Fadrus, Nubia

Shape: short-necked ovoid amphora

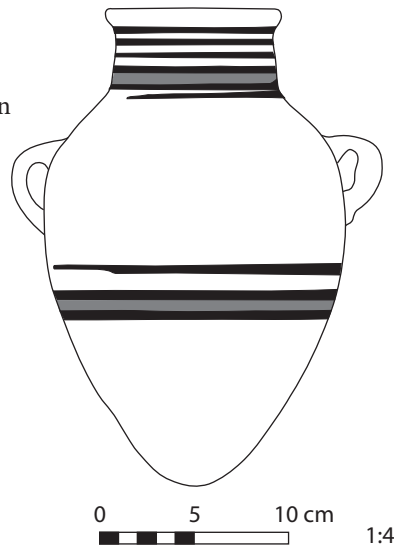
Material: uncompacted brown ware
(most probably Nile silt fabric)

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain, with black and red painted decoration

Reference: Holthoer 1977: 99, Plate 22,
Figure 185/245: 1

Dating: early 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 123

Site: Valley of the Queens, Thebes

Shape: amphora with ovoid body, ring base, everted rim, and two small handles

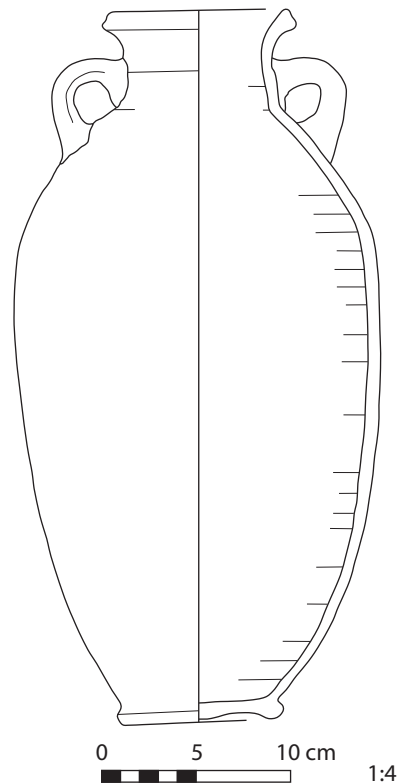
Material: L III

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-slipped

Reference: Lecuyot 1996: 150–151, Figure 1

Dating: 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 124

Site: Valley of the Queens, Thebes

Shape: Hathor-like jar with ovoid body and everted rim

Material: L III

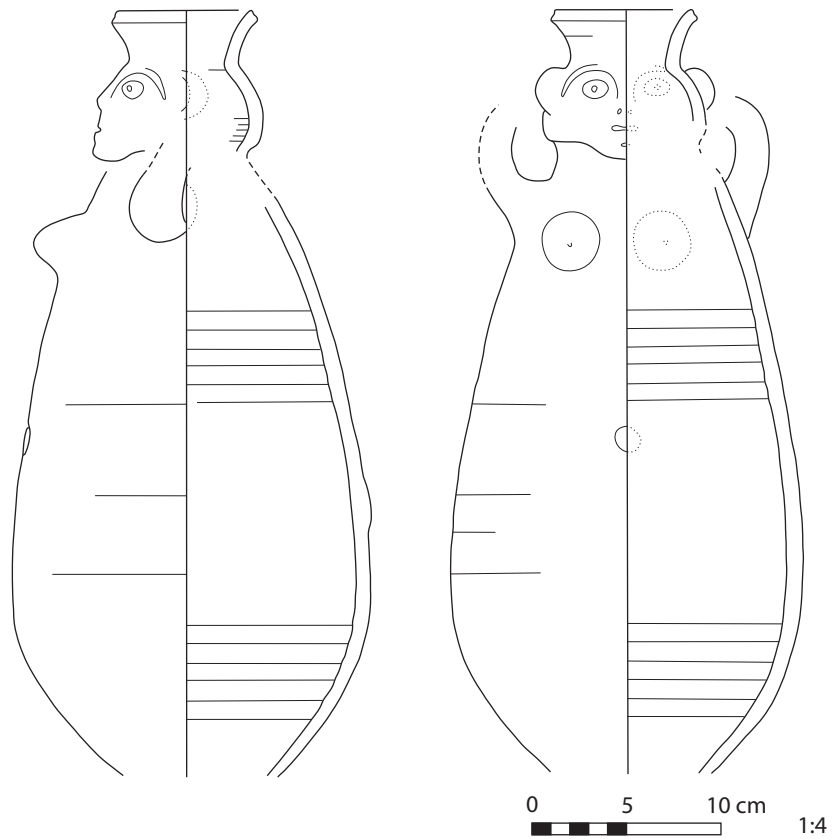
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain, with molded, incised, and applied decoration

Remarks: pierced eyes

Reference: Lecuyot 1996: 150–151, Figure 1

Dating: 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 125

Site: Sahaba, Nubia

Shape: globular amphora with horizontal handles

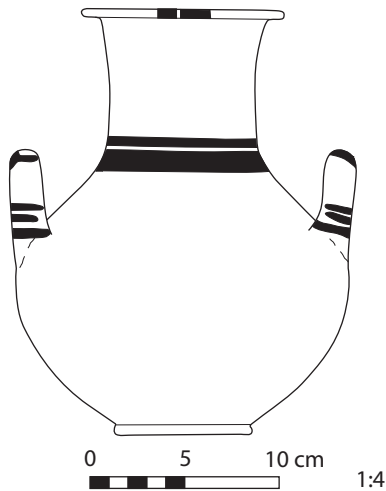
Material: brown ware (most probably Nile silt fabric)

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain, with red and black painted decoration

Reference: Holthoer 1977: 102, Plate 23, Figure 400/10: 14

Dating: early 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 126

Site: Fadrus, Nubia

Shape: miniature ovoid three-handled vessel

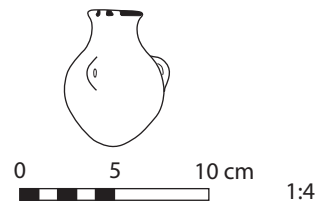
Material: uncompacted brown ware (most probably Nile silt fabric)

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Holthoer 1977: 101, Plate 22, Figure 185/624: 5

Dating: early 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 127

Site: Qantir

Shape: hole-mouthed jar

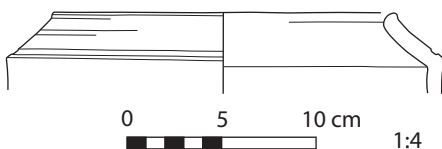
Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 204–205, Figure 608

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 128

Site: Fadrus, Nubia

Shape: shallow composite bowl with unmodeled rim and flattened base

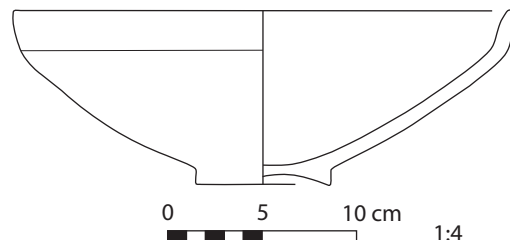
Material: uncompacted Qena ware

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

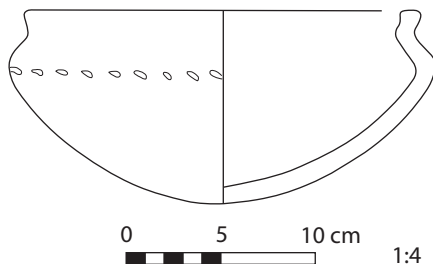
Reference: Holthoer 1977: 111–112, Plate 24, Figure 185/0: 21

Dating: early 18th Dynasty



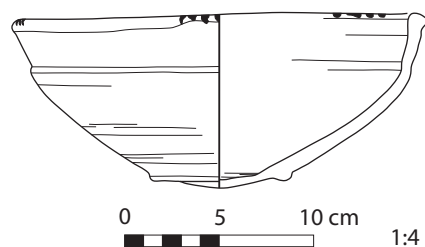
New Kingdom 129

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



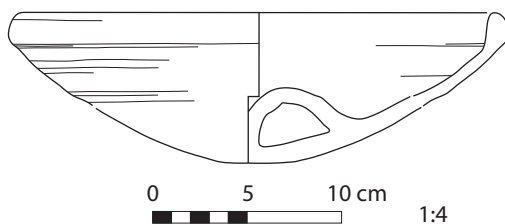
New Kingdom 130

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



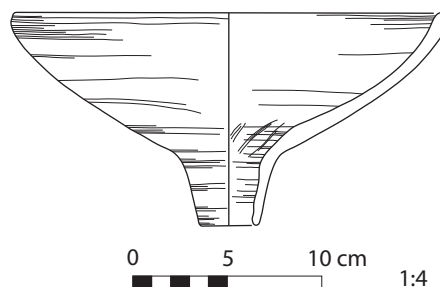
New Kingdom 131

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



New Kingdom 132

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



New Kingdom 133

Site: Qantir

Shape: large plate with flat base

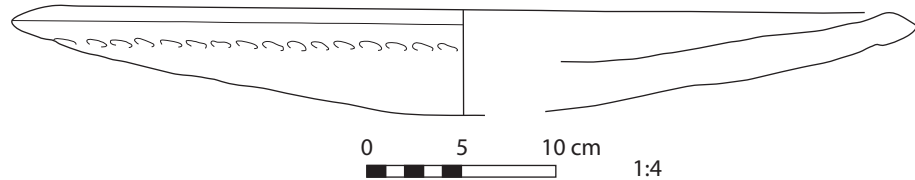
Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain, with string impression

Reference: Aston 1998: 148–149, Figure 328

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 134

Site: Qantir

Shape: plate with flat base and modeled rim

Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 148–149, Figure 330

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 135

Site: Qantir

Shape: bowl with rounded base and straight rim

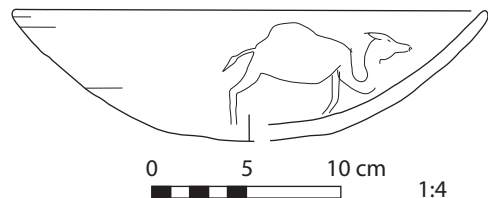
Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain, with the image of a dromedary camel scratched into the inner surface

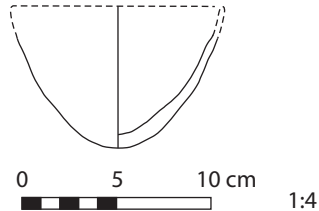
Reference: Aston 1998: 166–167, Figure 452

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



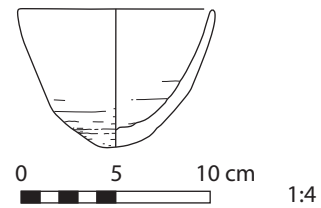
New Kingdom 136

Site: Qantir
Shape: bowl with round base and straight rim
Material: I.E.O1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 166–167, Figure 452
Compare: Engelbach 1915: Plate xxxv.12v; Brunton and Engelbach 1927: Plate xxxiv.12v
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



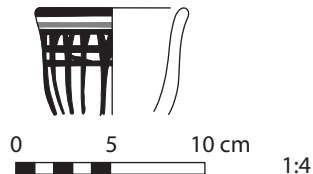
New Kingdom 137

Site: Saqqara
Shape: bowl with straight rim, simple contour, and round base
Material: G1
Manufacture: finished on the wheel
Surface: plain
Remarks: reused as a lamp
Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 15, 17, Figure 6: 21
Compare: Brunton and Engelbach 1927: Plate 34 [2v]; Aston 1998: 266–267 [889] red-slipped
Dating: New Kingdom



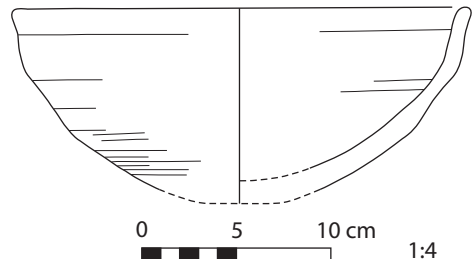
New Kingdom 138

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



New Kingdom 139

Site: Qantir
Shape: hemispherical bowl with round base
Material: I.E.O1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 166–167, Figure 451
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 140, 141

Site: Amarna

Shape: spinning bowl with thickened rim, with two loop handles inside and two additional handles inside the rim

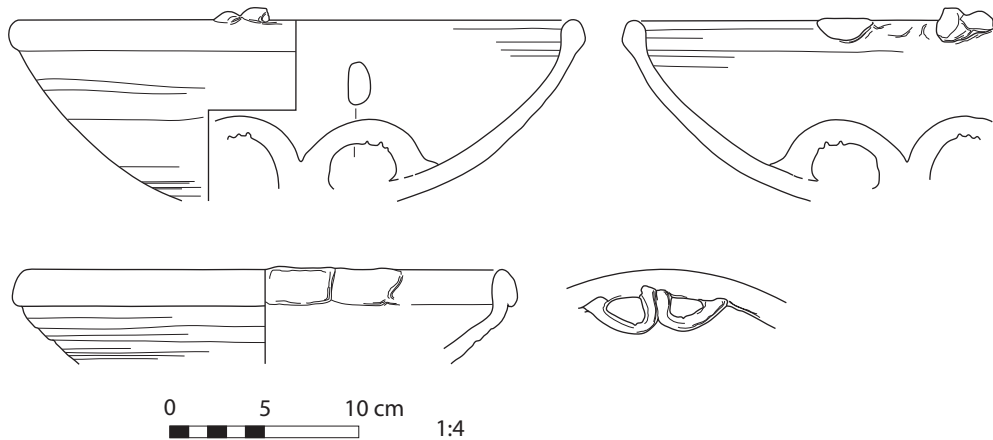
Material: I.4 (bowl 140, top) and I.1 (bowl 141, bottom)

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: cream-slipped

Reference: Rose 2007: 61, 203, Figures 148–149; Types SD 6.2

Dating: 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 142

Site: Saqqara

Shape: lid with a straight rim, simple contour, and round base

Material: G1

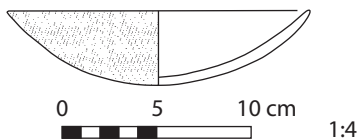
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: blue-painted on uncoated surface

Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 42, Figure 21: 106

Compare: Aston 1997: 372–373 [1311]

Dating: New Kingdom



New Kingdom 143

Site: Nubia

Shape: simple bowl with unmodeled rim and round base

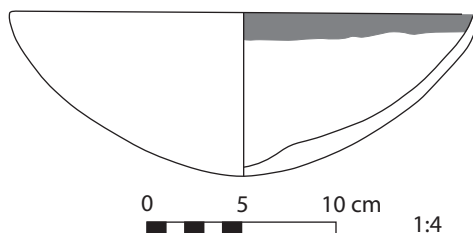
Material: uncompacted brown ware (most probably Nile silt fabric)

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-painted rim

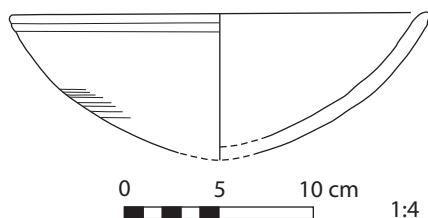
Reference: Holthoer 1977: 116, Plate 25, Figure 146/2: 1

Dating: early 18th Dynasty



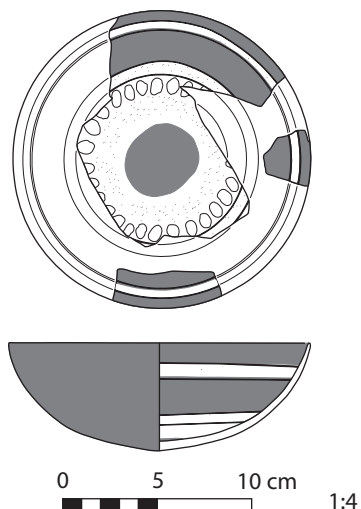
New Kingdom 144

Site: Qantir
Shape: deep bowl with round base
Material: I.B.O2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 118–119, Figure 141
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



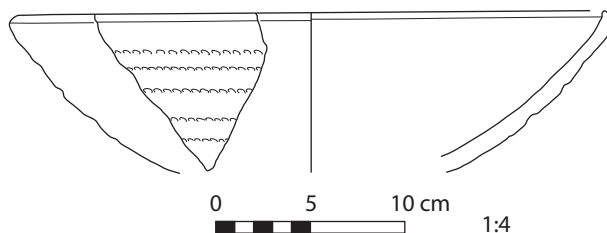
New Kingdom 145

Site: Qantir
Shape: hemispherical bowl with straight rim and round base
Material: I.B.O1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: blue-painted on cream/pink-slipped background
Reference: Aston 1998: 114–115, Figure 125
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 146

Site: Qantir
Shape: deep bowl
Material: I.E.O1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain, with string impressions
Reference: Aston 1998: 252–253, Figure 803
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 147

Site: Qantir

Shape: dish with straight rim and flat base

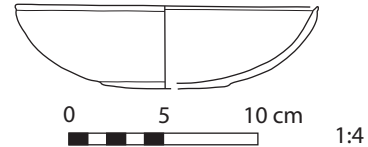
Material: I.B.O2

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: black-slipped

Reference: Aston 1998: 130–131, Figure 268

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 148

Site: Nubia

Shape: shallow simple bowl, unmodeled rim, and flat base

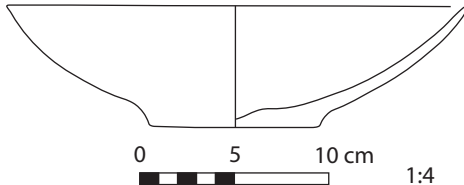
Material: compacted brown ware
(most probably Nile silt fabric)

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Holthoer 1977: 117, Plate 25,
Figure 146/158: 1

Dating: early 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 149

Site: Saqqara

Shape: dish with straight rim, simple contour, and flat base

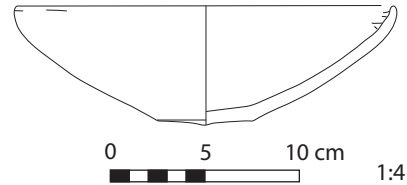
Material: G1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-slipped, burnished

Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 35–36,
Figure 16: 92

Dating: New Kingdom



New Kingdom 150

Site: Saqqara

Shape: large dish

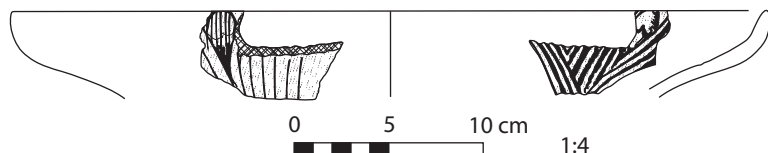
Material: G1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: blue-painted on a white background wash

Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 42, Figure 22: 111

Dating: New Kingdom



New Kingdom 151

Site: Saqqara

Shape: dish with modeled rim, simple contour, and flat base

Material: G1

Manufacture: thrown, base trimmed with a tool

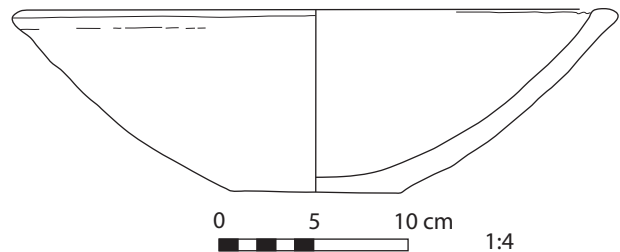
Surface: plain

Remarks: likely used as a lid

Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 15, 19, Figure 6: 19

Compare: Peet and Loat 1913: Plate 6 [9]; Aston, Aston, and Ryan 1998: 21 [4]; Lecuyot 1996: 118 [8]

Dating: New Kingdom



New Kingdom 152

Site: Saqqara

Shape: large plate with modeled rim

Material: G1

Manufacture: thrown

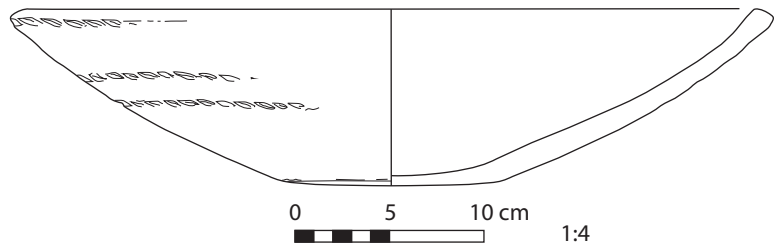
Surface: plain, with string impression

Remarks: common in funerary contexts, very often seen with a wide red band on inside rim

Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 13–14, 16, Figure 5:8

Compare: Hope 1989: 21, Figure 1 [m]; Aston, Aston, and Brock 1998: Plate 177 [108]

Dating: New Kingdom



New Kingdom 153

Site: Saqqara

Shape: dish with modeled rim, simple contour, and ring base

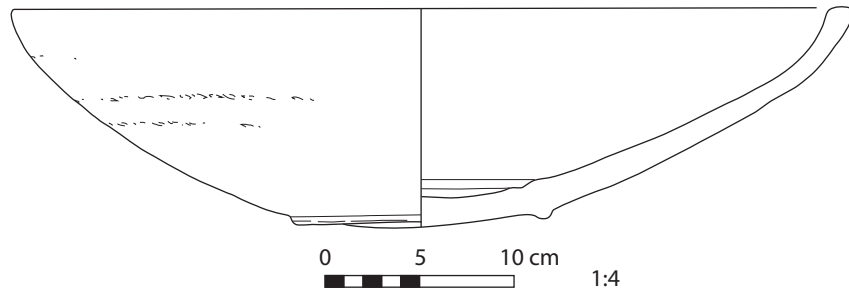
Material: G1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-slipped on exterior, a few drops on the interior

Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 25, 27, Figure 9: 61

Dating: New Kingdom



New Kingdom 154

Site: Qantir

Shape: large dish with flattened base and modeled rim

Material: I.E.O1

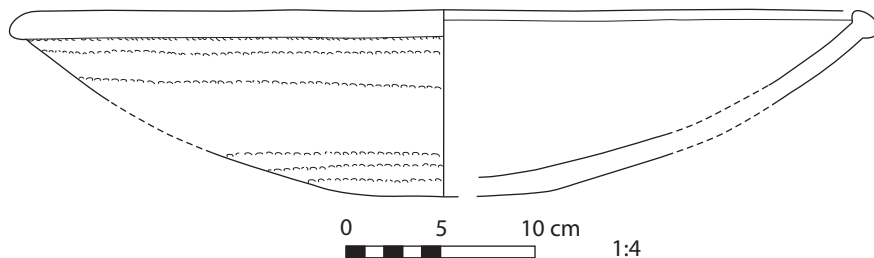
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain, with string impression

Reference: Aston 1998: 162–163, Figure 408

Compare: Nagel 1938: Plate x, 1169.129

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 155

Site: Saqqara

Shape: large bowl with flaring rim and ledge on outside

Material: G1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain, with string impression

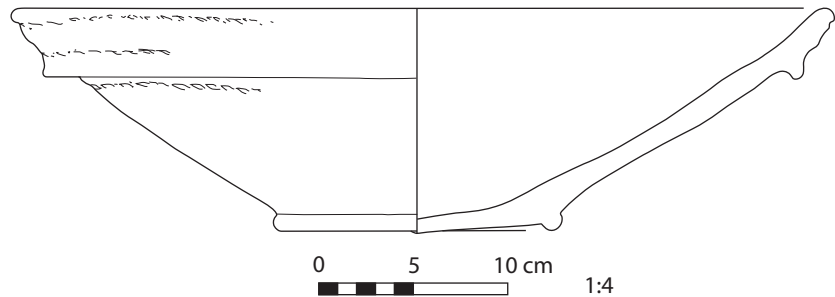
Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 13, 16, Figure 5: 10

Compare: Peet and Woolley 1923: Plate 47 [IX/242]; Holthoer 1977: Plate 26 [CU6/IR/o/h-i];

Hope 1989: 21, Figure 1 [n]; Nagel 1938: Plate 7, K2.123; Aston 1998: 150–151 [333], 164–165 [431];

Aston, Aston, and Ryan 1998: Nos. 14, 46–48 (46–47 with red slip)

Dating: type develops between the early to mid-18th Dynasty; very common from Tuthmosis IV–Amenophis III onwards; at Qantir, type survives into the reign of Ramesses II



New Kingdom 156

Site: Saqqara

Shape: dish with composite contour and flat base

Material: G1

Manufacture: thrown

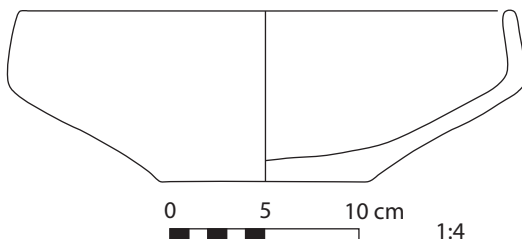
Surface: red-slipped

Remarks: could be used as a lid

Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 25, 28, Figure 9: 67

Compare: Frankfort and Pendlebury 1933: Plate 51 [VI 9]

Dating: New Kingdom



New Kingdom 157

Site: Saqqara

Shape: bowl with straight rim, simple contour, and flat base

Material: G1

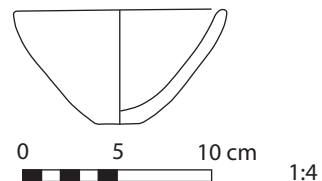
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 15, 17, Figure 6: 20

Compare: Brunton and Engelbach 1927: Plate 33 [3j]; Brack and Brack 1977: 80, Plate 67 [5/30]

Dating: New Kingdom



New Kingdom 158

Site: Saqqara

Shape: bowl with straight rim, simple contour, and flat base

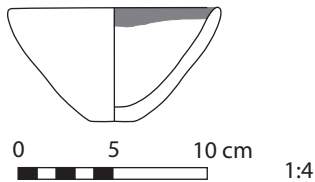
Material: G1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain, with red-slipped rim

Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 24–25, Figure 9: 50

Dating: New Kingdom



New Kingdom 159

Site: Saqqara

Shape: large beaker with straight rim and simple contour

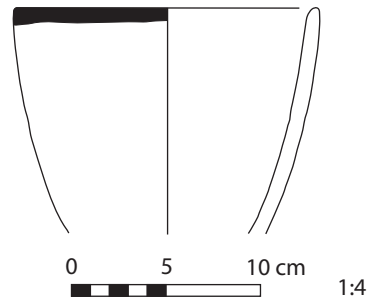
Material: G1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain, with black-slipped rim

Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 24–25, Figure 9: 52

Dating: New Kingdom



New Kingdom 160

Site: Ashkeit, Nubia

Shape: simple goblet with flattened base

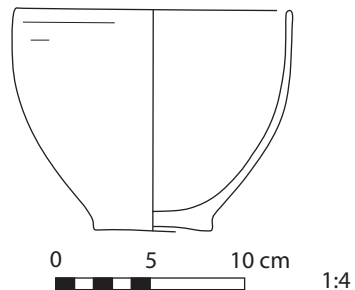
Material: uncompacted brown ware (most probably Nile silt fabric)

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

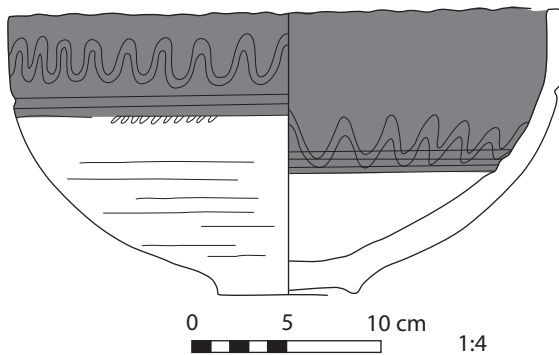
Reference: Holthoer 1977: 121–122, Plate 26, Figure 228/19

Dating: early 18th Dynasty



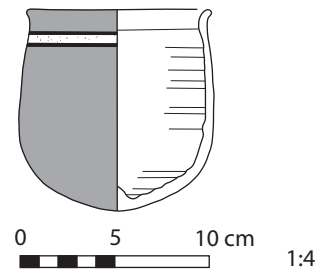
New Kingdom 161

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



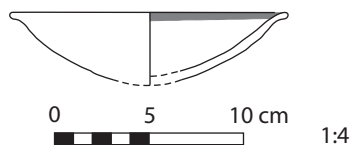
New Kingdom 162

Site: Qantir
Shape: beaker with round base and straight rim
Material: I.B.O2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped outside with pink-slipped zone, prepared for blue band of paint that is framed by black lines
Reference: Aston 1998: 132–133, Figure 275
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



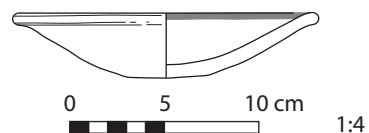
New Kingdom 163

Site: Qantir
Shape: dish with round base and modeled rim
Material: I.B.O2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain, with red-slipped rim
Reference: Aston 1998: 122–123, Figure 196
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 164

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



New Kingdom 165

Site: Qantir

Shape: shallow, medium dish with round base and straight rim

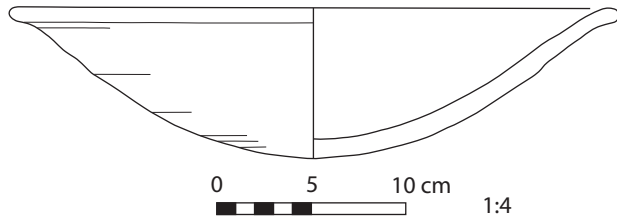
Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 152–153, Figure 348

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 166

Site: Amarna

Shape: medium-sized dish with everted rim and rounded base

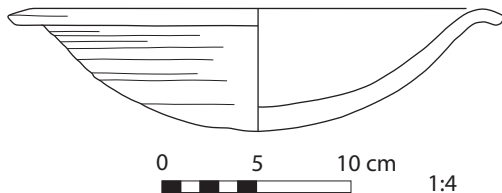
Material: I.1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: unslipped

Reference: Rose 2007: 63, 204, Figure 176, Type SD 7.9

Dating: 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 167

Site: Qantir

Shape: dish with round base and modeled rim

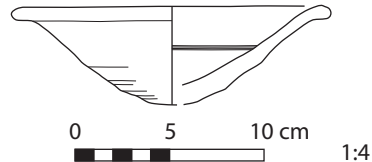
Material: I.D.O1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-slipped

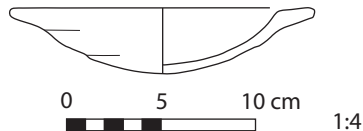
Reference: Aston 1998: 146–147, Figure 323

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



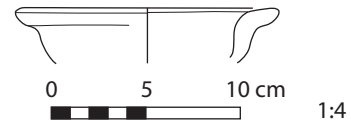
New Kingdom 168

Site: Qantir
Shape: dish with round base and ledged rim
Material: I.E.O1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 162–163, Figure 416
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



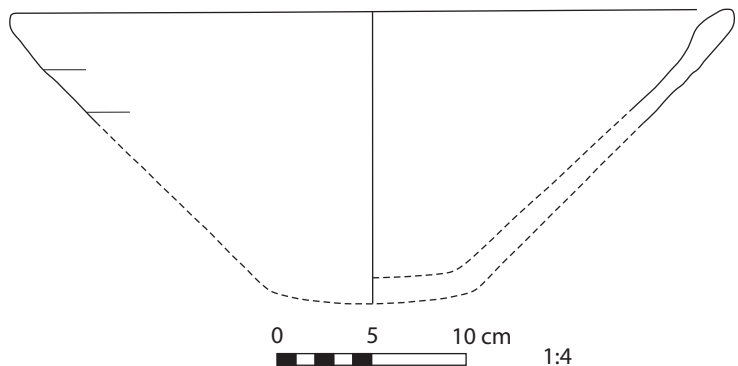
New Kingdom 169

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



New Kingdom 170

Site: Qantir
Shape: deep bowl with modeled rim
Material: I.E.O1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: cream/pink-slipped
Reference: Aston 1998: 342–343, Figure 1177
Compare: Peet and Woolley 1923: Plate xlvI IV/108; Brunton and Engelbach 1927: Plate xxxii.5Q; Brunton 1930: Plate xxx 5Q
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 171

Site: Qantir

Shape: bowl with internal ledge

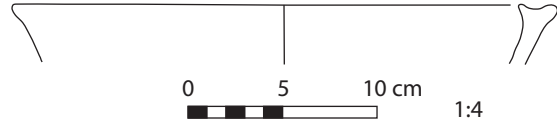
Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 172–173, Figure 474

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 172

Site: Amarna

Shape: small offering dish with slightly modeled base

Material: I.1

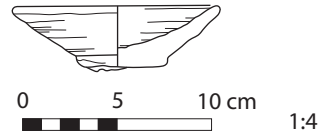
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: unslipped

Reference: Rose 2007: 54–55, 197, Figure 95;

Type SD 1.10

Dating: 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 173

Site: Saqqara

Shape: bowl with straight rim, simple contour, and solid foot

Material: G1

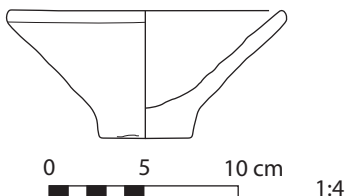
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 15, 17, Figure 6: 22

Compare: Brack and Brack 1980: 67, Plate 80 [2/1]

Dating: New Kingdom



New Kingdom 174

Site: Serra, Nubia

Shape: shallow plate with unmodeled rim and flat base

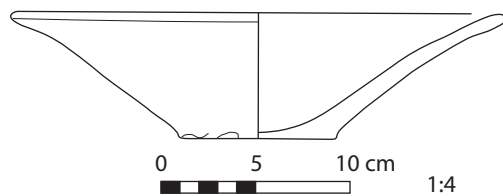
Material: compacted brown ware (most probably Nile silt fabric)

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

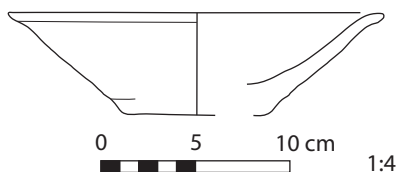
Reference: Holthoer 1977: 124, Plate 27, Figure 400/10: 19

Dating: early 18th Dynasty



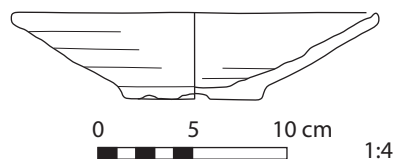
New Kingdom 175

Site: Qantir
Shape: small dish with flat base
Material: I.E.O1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 162–163, Figure 423
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



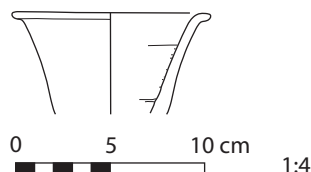
New Kingdom 176

Site: Qantir
Shape: small dish with flat base
Material: I.E.O1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 162–163, Figure 422
Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



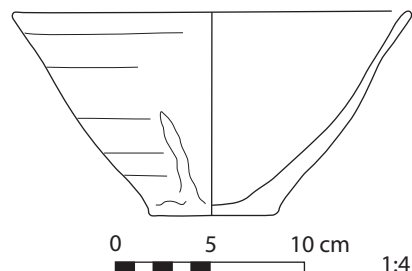
New Kingdom 177

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



New Kingdom 178

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



New Kingdom 179

Site: Saqqara

Shape: bowl with modeled rim, simple contour, and flat base

Material: G1

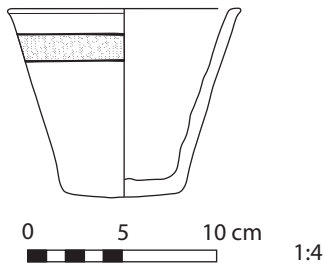
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: exterior blue-painted on a pink background slip

Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 45–46, Figure 23: 121

Compare: Petrie 1896: Plate 14 [26–27]; Frankfort and Pendlebury 1933: Plate 51 [ix 5]; Nagel 1938: Plate 13 [1165.81]; Aston 1998: 362–363 [1267]

Dating: New Kingdom



New Kingdom 180

Site: Sidi Oweis el-Qurani, Nubia

Shape: bowl with flaring walls and flat base

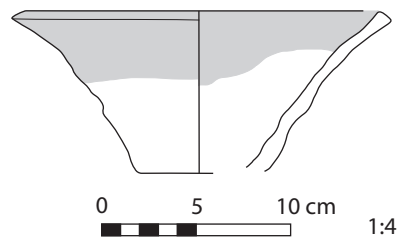
Material: uncompacted brown ware (most probably Nile silt fabric)

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain, with simple white coat

Reference: Holthoer 1977: 85, Plate 18, Figure Q/344

Dating: early 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 181

Site: Fadrus, Nubia

Shape: miniature bowl with flaring walls and flat base

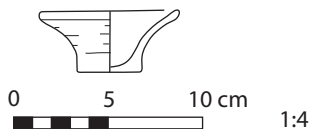
Material: unfired brown ware (most probably Nile silt fabric)

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Holthoer 1977: 91, Plate 19, Figure 185/511: 101

Dating: early 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 182

Site: Saqqara

Shape: small plate with modeled rim, simple contour, and solid foot

Material: G1

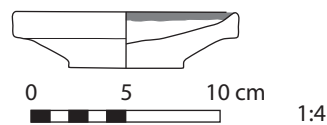
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain, with red-slipped rim

Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 24–25, Figure 9: 49

Compare: Dorman 1991: 155 [62], Plate 93c

Dating: New Kingdom



New Kingdom 183

Site: Amarna

Shape: small cover with modeled, everted rim

Material: fairly fine buff clay, maybe Nile fabric

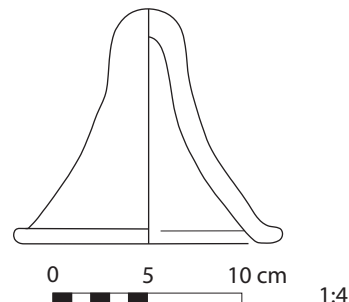
Manufacture: moldmade(?)

Surface: red-washed outside

Reference: Rose 2007: 48, 193, Figure 51;

Type SB 7.1

Dating: 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 184

Site: Saqqara

Shape: platter with straight rim, simple contour, and flat base

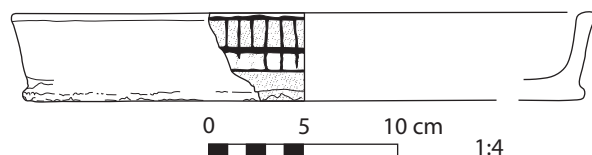
Material: G1, rather coarse

Manufacture: base thrown, walls handmade

Surface: outside blue-painted on a pink background slip

Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 44–45, Figure 23: 118

Dating: New Kingdom



New Kingdom 185

Site: Fadrus, Nubia

Shape: deep composite bowl with modeled rim and flat base

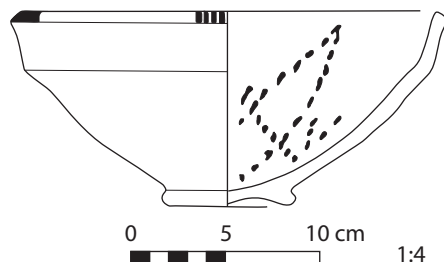
Material: compacted brown ware (most probably Nile silt fabric)

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain, with black painted decoration

Reference: Holthoer 1977: 113, Plate 24, Figure 185/316: 7

Dating: early 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 186

Site: Amarna

Shape: very large deep dish with flat base and direct rim

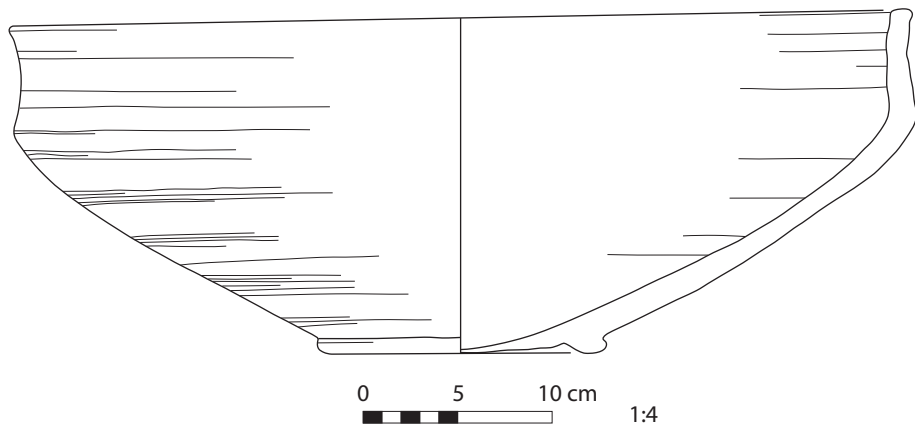
Material: I.4

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-slipped

Reference: Rose 2007: 67, 209, Figure 217, Type SD 10.4A

Dating: New Kingdom



New Kingdom 187

Site: Amarna

Shape: small/medium-sized dish with rounded base and very short upper wall

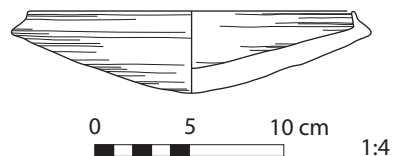
Material: I.1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-slipped exterior

Reference: Rose 2007: 69, 209, Figure 26; Type SD 12.2

Dating: 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 188

Site: Qantir

Shape: plate/dish with straight rim and outer ledge

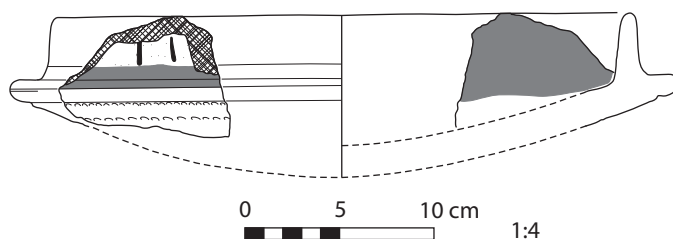
Material: I.B.O2

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: blue-painted on a cream/pink slip

Reference: Aston 1998: 132–133, Figure 273

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 189

Site: Qantir

Shape: small dish with round base and ledge below straight rim

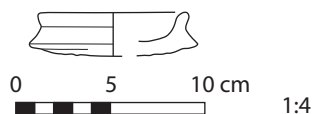
Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 158–159, Figure 385

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 190

Site: Qantir

Shape: small dish with round base and ledge below straight rim

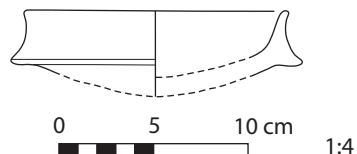
Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 158–159, Figure 386

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 191

Site: Qantir

Shape: medium dish with round base and ledge below straight rim

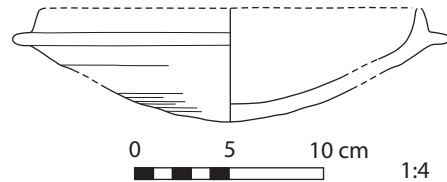
Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 158–159, Figure 387

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 192

Site: Qantir

Shape: medium dish with round base and ledge below straight rim

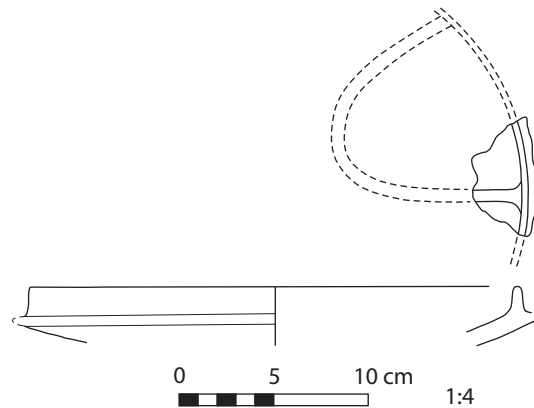
Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 158–159, Figure 391

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 193

Site: Qantir

Shape: bowl with incurved walls

Material: I.B.O2

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 120–121, Figure 157

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 194

Site: Fadrus, Nubia

Shape: oval basin with incurved walls

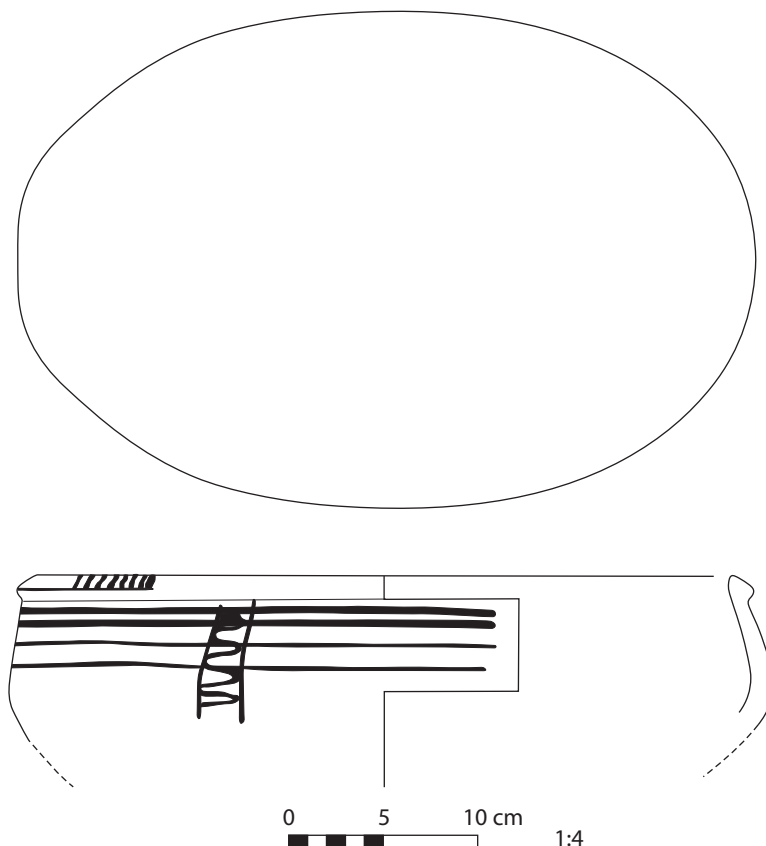
Material: compacted brown ware (most probably Nile silt fabric)

Manufacture: thrown (?)

Surface: plain, with black painted decoration

Reference: Holthoer 1977: 104, Plate 23, Figure 185/241: 8

Dating: early 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 195

Site: Qantir

Shape: bowl with recurved rim

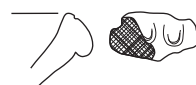
Material: I.B.O2

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-slipped, with incised decoration

Reference: Aston 1998: 128–129, Figure 264

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



1:4

New Kingdom 196

Site: Qantir

Shape: bowl with round base and straight rim

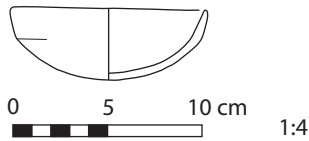
Material: I.D.O1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-slipped, burnished

Reference: Aston 1998: 146–147, Figure 325

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 197

Site: Qantir

Shape: carinated bowl

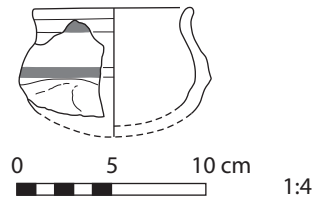
Material: I.B.O2

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-slipped, with additional red bands

Reference: Aston 1998: 130–131

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 198

Site: Qantir

Shape: carinated bowl

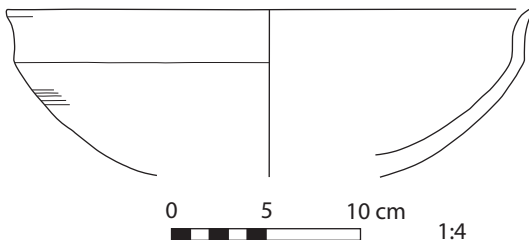
Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 168–169, Figure 458

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 199

Site: Qantir

Shape: carinated dish with round base and indented rim

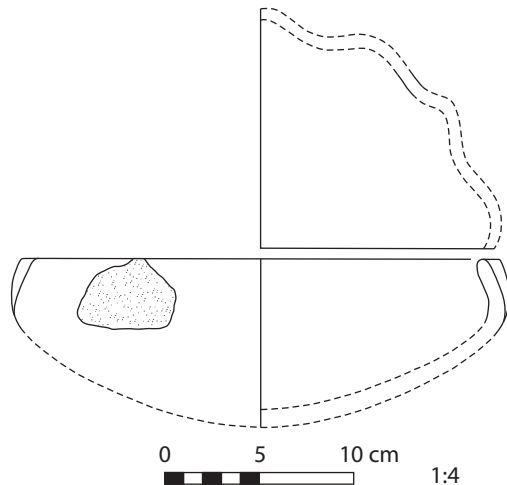
Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: blue-painted on a cream/pink slip

Reference: Aston 1998: 366–367, Figure 1298

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 200

Site: Saqqara

Shape: bowl with straight rim, carinated contour, and flat base

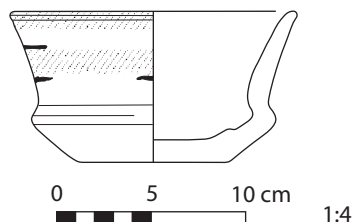
Material: G1

Manufacture: thrown, string-cut base

Surface: blue-painted on a pink background slip

Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 45–46, Figure 23: 122

Dating: New Kingdom



New Kingdom 201

Site: Qantir

Shape: carinated bowl

Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 166–167, Figure 454

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 202

Site: Qantir

Shape: carinated bowl

Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 166–167, Figure 455

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 203

Site: Qantir

Shape: carinated bowl

Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 166–167, Figure 456

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 204

Site: Qantir

Shape: carinated bowl with broad, round base

Material: I.E.O1

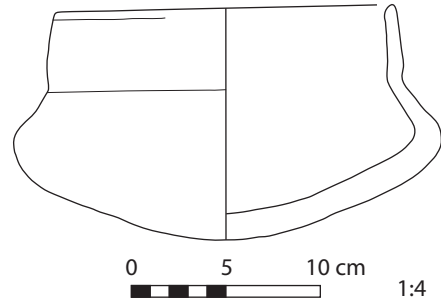
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Remarks: type seems to be an innovation of the Ramesside Period (Hope 1989: 54)

Reference: Aston 1998: 170–171, Figure 468

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 205

Site: Qantir

Shape: carinated bowl

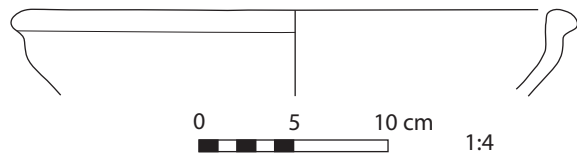
Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 168–169, Figure 463

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 206

Site: Saqqara

Shape: two-handled vessel with rolled rim, composite contour, horizontal handles, angular transition from neck to shoulder, and flat disk base

Material: G1

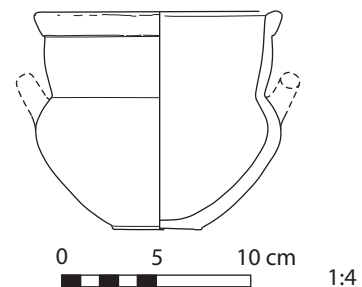
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: cream-slipped, burnished

Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 58, 60, Figure 30: 165

Compare: Frankfort and Pendlebury 1933: Plate 53 [xx 2];
Aston 1991: Plate 50 [54]

Dating: New Kingdom



New Kingdom 207

Site: Qantir

Shape: carinated bowl with two handles

Material: I.E.O1

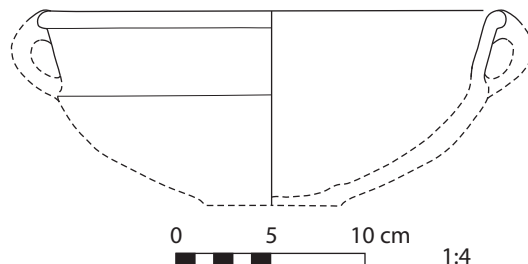
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 168–169,

Figure 467

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 208

Site: Qantir

Shape: carinated bowl with two handles

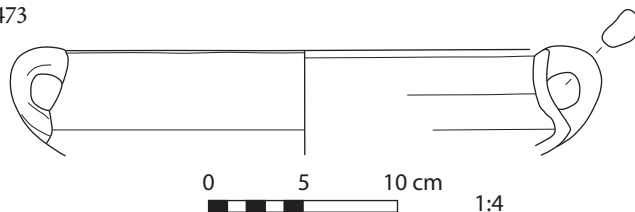
Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 170–171, Figure 473

Dating: Ramesside Period,
19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 209

Site: Qantir

Shape: carinated bowl with two solid horizontal handles

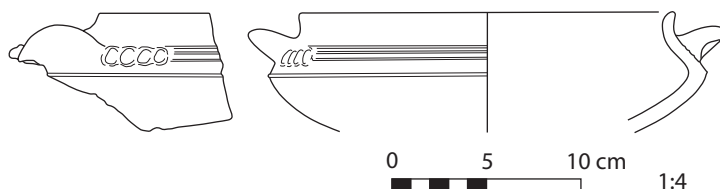
Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: black-slipped, burnished; impressed by fingers

Reference: Aston 1998: 352–353, Figure 1238

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 210

Site: Qantir

Shape: deep restricted bowl with wide rim and rounded carination

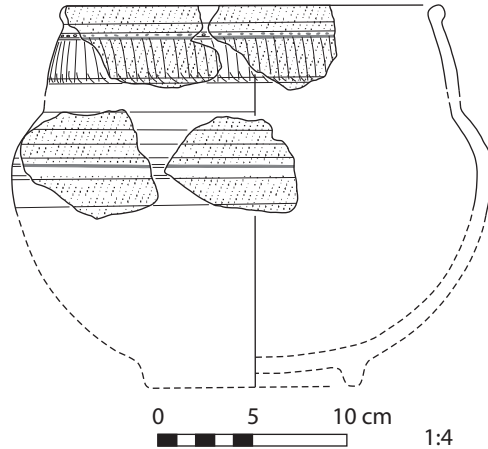
Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: blue-painted on a cream/pink slip

Reference: Aston 1998: 370–371, Figure 1304

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 211

Site: Saqqara

Shape: stopper or lid with a ledge outside

Material: G1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: white-washed

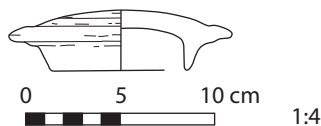
Remarks: reused as a lamp

Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 37–38,

Figure 18: 98

Compare: Aston and Aston 2001: Plate 41 [66]

Dating: New Kingdom



New Kingdom 212

Site: Qantir

Shape: stopper

Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 176–177, Figure 504

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 213

Site: Qantir

Shape: basin with flat base and modeled rim

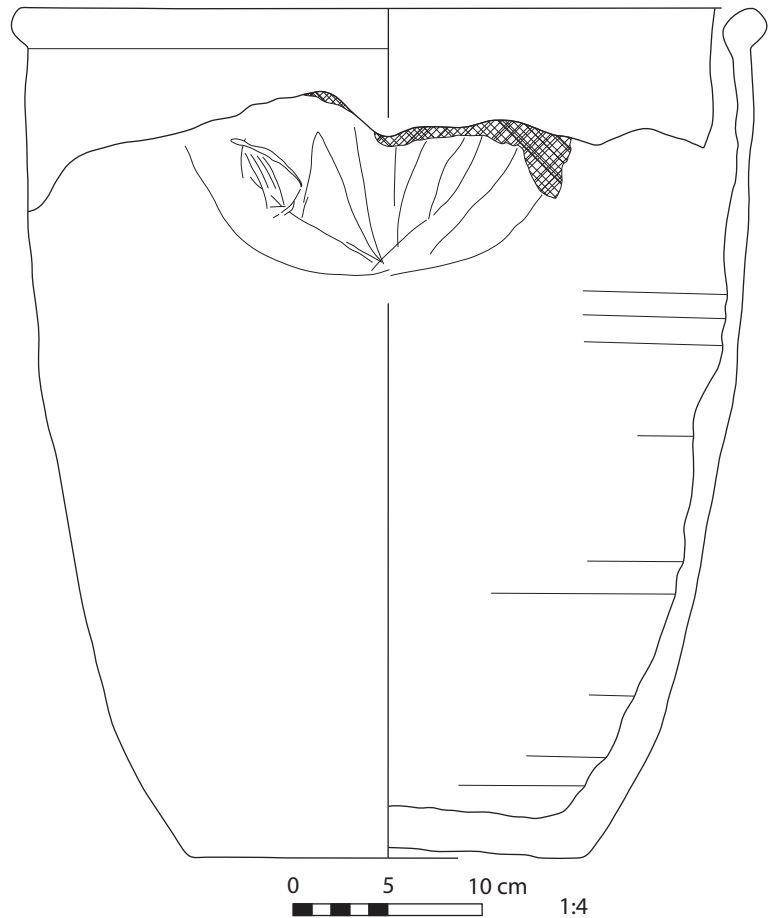
Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: not stated

Surface: plain, with incised potmark

Reference: Aston 1998: 266–267, Figure 891

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 214

Site: Qantir

Shape: vessel in the shape of a duck

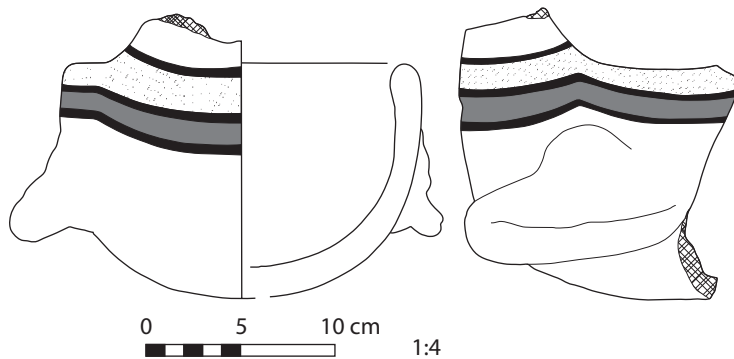
Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown, hand-finished

Surface: blue-painted on white slip

Reference: Aston 1998: 420–421, Figure 1484

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 215

Site: Qantir

Shape: cobra bowl, scale not provided

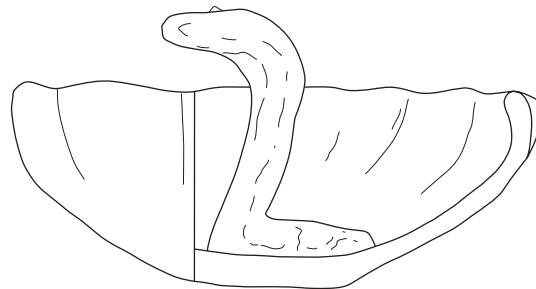
Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 402, Figure 5.05; originally from Kemp 1981: 15

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 216

Site: Amarna

Shape: “fire dog”

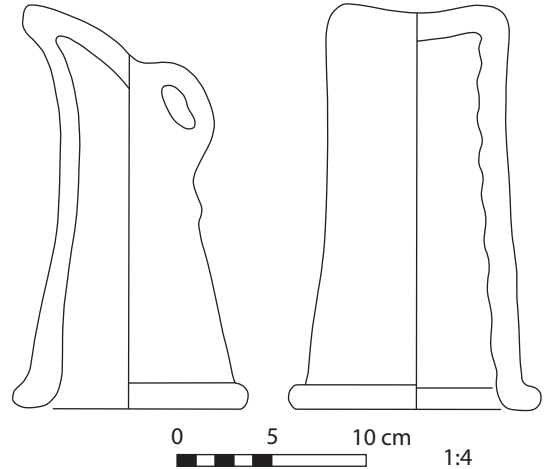
Material: coarse red pottery

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Rose 2007: 49–51, 195,
Figure 60, Type sc 2.2

Dating: late 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 217

Site: Qantir

Shape: goblet with narrow ring base

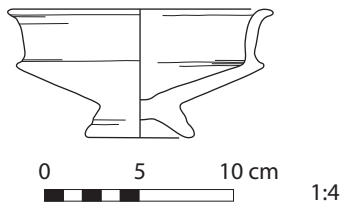
Material: I.B.O2

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-slipped

Reference: Aston 1998: 124–125, Figure 222

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 218

Site: Qantir

Shape: goblet with narrow ring base

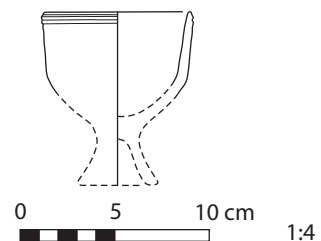
Material: I.B.O2

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-slipped

Reference: Aston 1998: 124–125, Figure 222

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 219

Site: Amarna

Shape: deep bowl with tall ring foot

Material: I.1

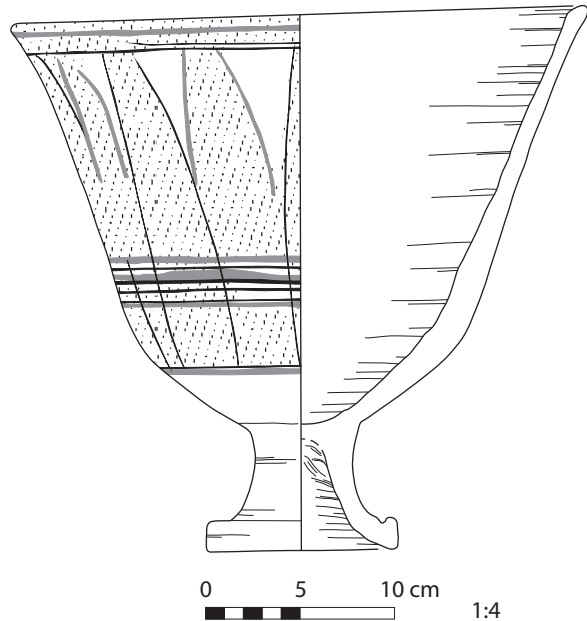
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: cream-slipped exterior with blue, red, and black painted decoration

Reference: Rose 2007: 75, 214, Figure 263;

Type SE 7.1

Dating: 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 220

Site: Fadrus, Nubia

Shape: simple censer with ring base

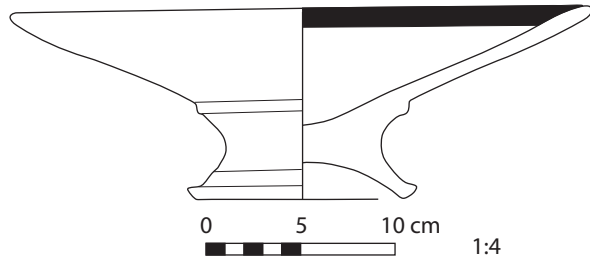
Material: compacted brown ware
(most probably Nile silt fabric)

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Holthoer 1977: 107, Plate 23,
Figure 185/118: 2

Dating: early 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 221

Site: Qantir

Shape: footed, carinated bowl

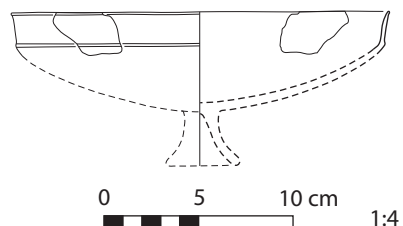
Material: I.B.01

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: blue-painted on cream/pink slip

Reference: Aston 1998: 116–117, Figure 128

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 222

Site: Fadrus, Nubia

Shape: simple censer with tall foot

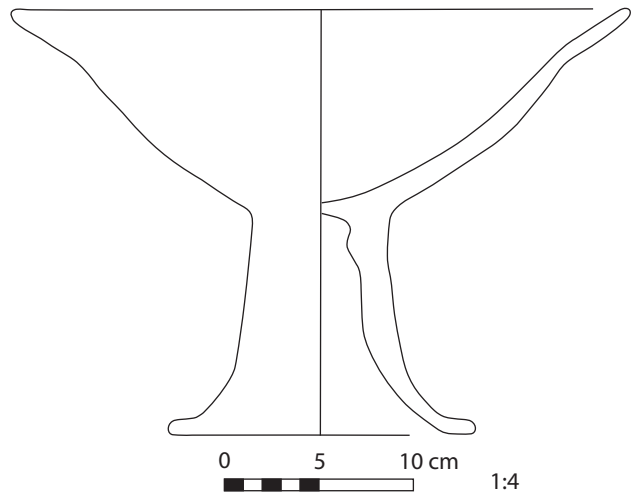
Material: compacted brown ware (most probably Nile silt fabric)

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Holthoer 1977: 107, Plate 23, Figure 185/84: 24

Dating: early 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 223

Site: Qantir

Shape: large flaring bowl

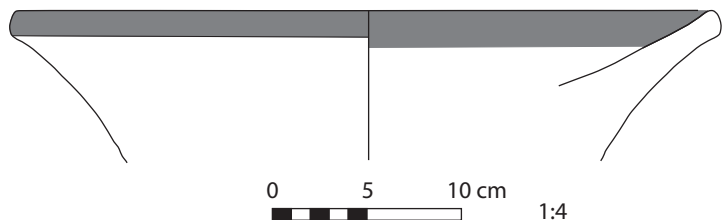
Material: I.C.

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-slipped rim on both interior and exterior

Reference: Aston 1998: 144–145, Figure 321

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 224

Site: Amarna

Shape: medium/large-sized dish on tall, solid stand

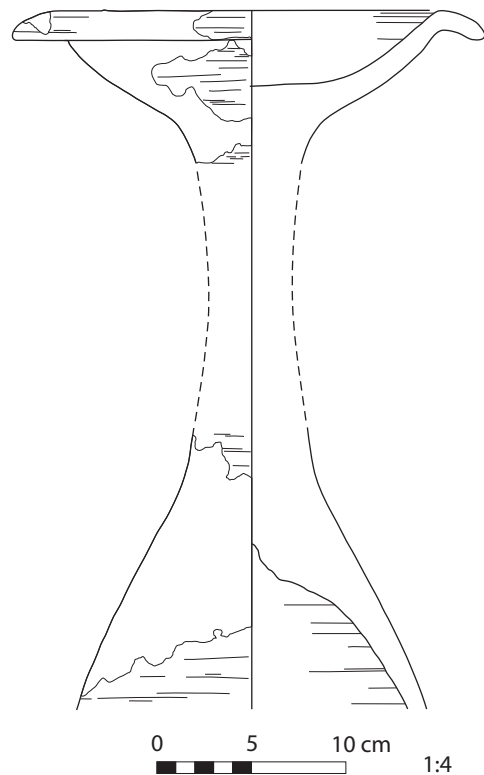
Material: I.1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: unslipped, coated with a layer of gypsum

Reference: Rose 2007: 66, 207, Figure 208; Type SD 7.23

Dating: 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 225

Site: Saqqara

Shape: tall stand

Material: G1

Manufacture: thrown in two pieces

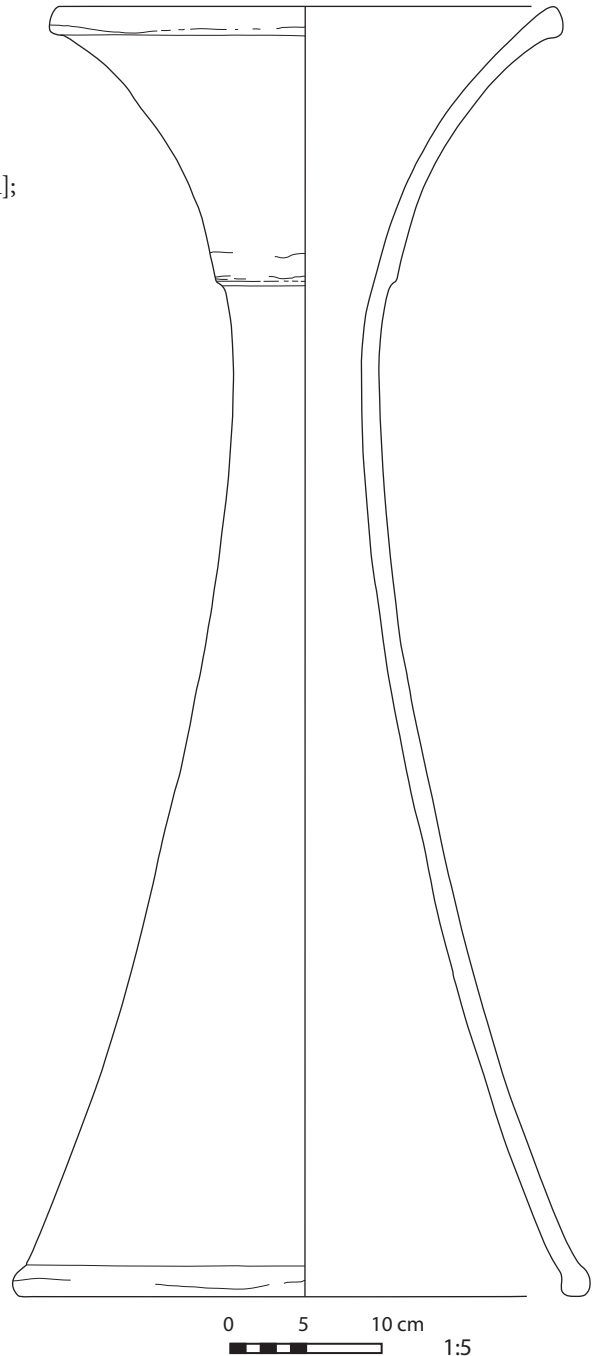
Surface: red-slipped exterior, traces of white wash on interior

Remarks: likely supported a large plate with a slightly flat base

Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 28–29, Figure 10: 70

Compare: Hulin 1984: 173, Figure 12.6 [11/251];
Hope 1989: 25, Figure 5 [e];
Aston 1998: 270–271 [902]

Dating: New Kingdom



New Kingdom 226

Site: Amarna

Shape: medium-tall stand

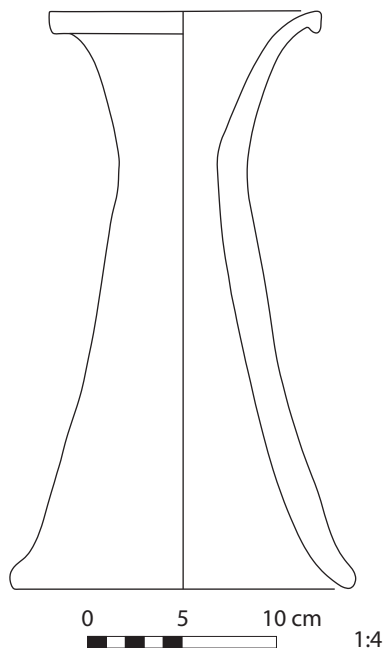
Material: fairly fine brown clay

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: white-washed

Reference: Rose 2007: 44, 189, Figure 208;
Type SA 3.1

Dating: 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 227

Site: Amarna

Shape: small, medium-proportioned stand
with direct rim and modeled base

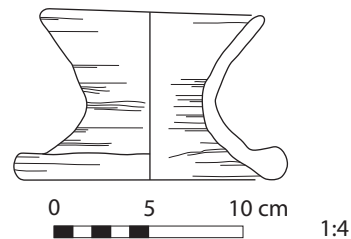
Material: 1.1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-slipped exterior and upper
interior

Reference: Rose 2007: 40, 186, Figure 2;
Type SA 1.2

Dating: 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 228

Site: Qantir

Shape: ring stand

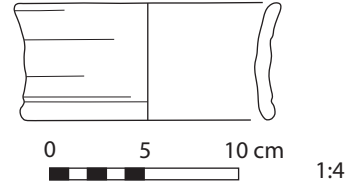
Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 180–181, Figure 511

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 229

Site: Qantir

Shape: ring stand

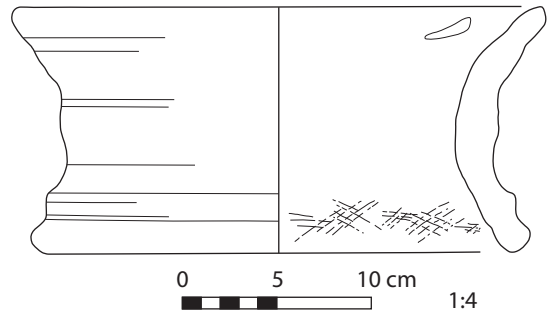
Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 180–181, Figure 512

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 230

Site: Qantir

Shape: ring stand

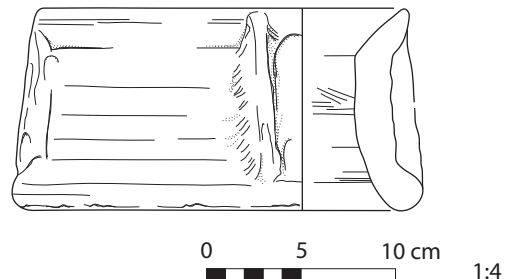
Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 180–181, Figure 512

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 231

Site: Qantir

Shape: tall stand

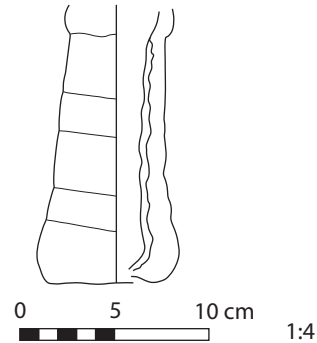
Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 180–181, Figure 514

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 232

Site: Qantir

Shape: tall stand

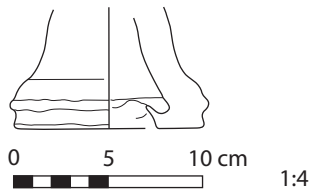
Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 180–181, Figure 516

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 233

Site: Saqqara

Shape: tall stand

Material: G1

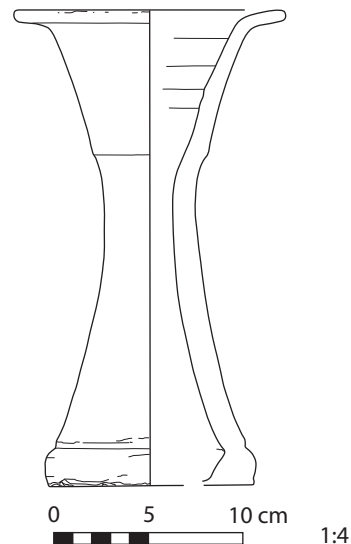
Manufacture: thrown in one piece, with
string-cut base

Surface: white-washed outside and on rim
inside

Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 37–38,
Figure 18: 100

Compare: Petrie 1891: Plate 21 [4]

Dating: New Kingdom



New Kingdom 234

Site: Amarna

Shape: medium-sized vessels with heavy walls, thickened rim, and flat base; used as potstand

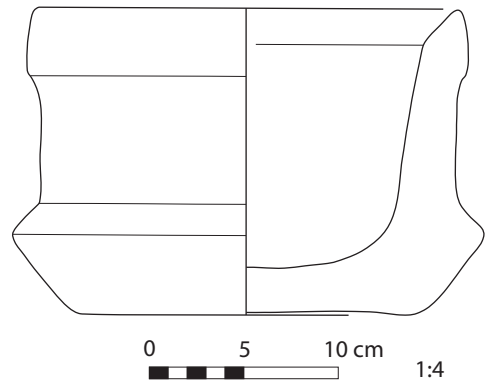
Material: coarse red clay

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: pinkish buff slip

Reference: Rose 2007: 80, 218, Figure 295; Type SE 13.2

Dating: 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 235

Site: Amarna

Shape: bread mold in shape of deep bowl with heavy modeled foot

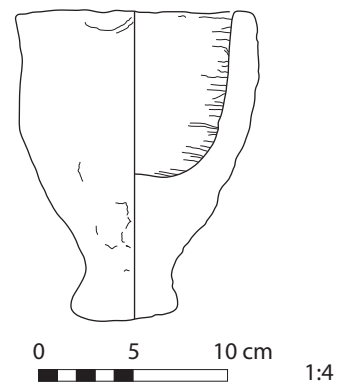
Material: 1.3

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: unslipped

Reference: Rose 2007: 143, 287, Figure 663; Type HC 1.2

Dating: 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 236

Site: Amarna

Shape: short bread mold with rounded base

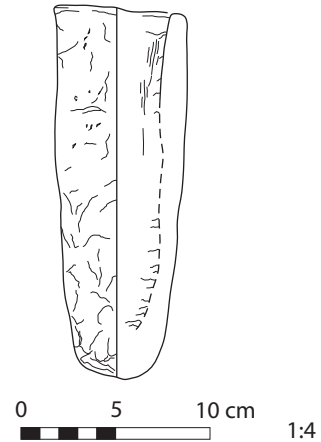
Material: I.7

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: unslipped

Reference: Rose 2007: 143, 288, Figure 666; Type HC 2.1

Dating: 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 237

Site: Amarna

Shape: medium-length bread mold with narrow mouth and knobbed-base

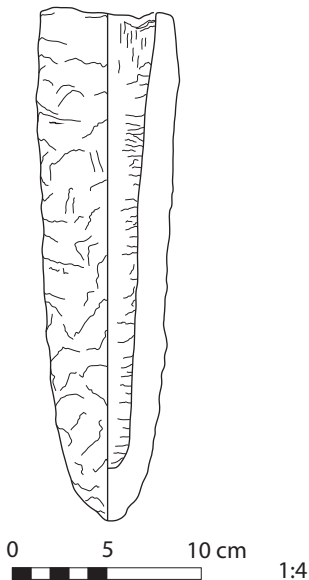
Material: I.3

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: unslipped

Reference: Rose 2007: 143, 288, Figure 667; Type HC 2.2

Dating: 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 238

Site: Amarna

Shape: medium-length bread mold with wide mouth and knobbed-base

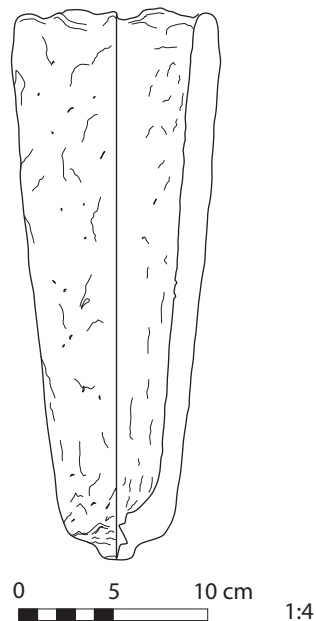
Material: I.6

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: unslipped

Reference: Rose 2007: 143, 288, Figure 668; Type HC 2.3

Dating: 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom 239

Site: Qantir

Shape: oven cover

Material: I.C.

Manufacture: not stated

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 134–135, Figure 277

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 240

Site: Qantir

Shape: thick platter

Material: I.C.

Manufacture: handmade on the ground

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 134–135, Figure 278

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 241

Site: Qantir

Shape: bread plate

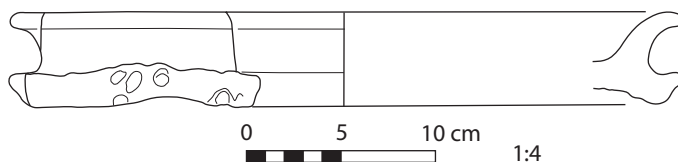
Material: I.C.

Manufacture: handmade on the ground

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 134–135, Figure 279

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 242

Site: Qantir

Shape: bread plate

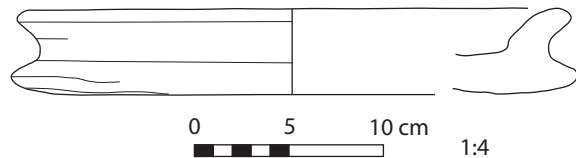
Material: I.C.

Manufacture: handmade on the ground

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 134–135, Figure 280

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 243

Site: Qantir

Shape: bread plate

Material: I.C.

Manufacture: handmade on the ground

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 134–135, Figure 281

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 244

Site: Qantir

Shape: bread plate

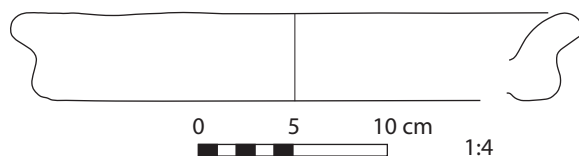
Material: I.C.

Manufacture: handmade on the ground

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 134–135, Figure 282

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 245

Site: Qantir

Shape: bread plate

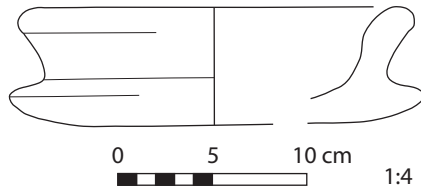
Material: I.C.

Manufacture: handmade on the ground

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 140–141, Figure 303

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 246

Site: Qantir

Shape: bowl with straight walls

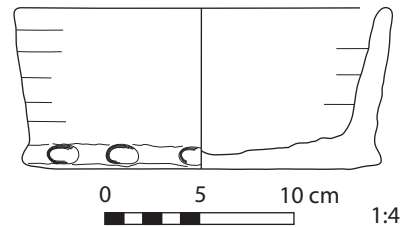
Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 172–173, Figure 485

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 247

Site: Qantir

Shape: bowl with straight walls

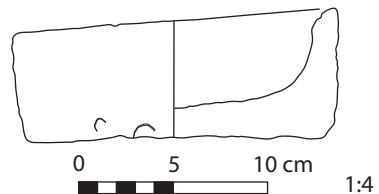
Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 172–173, Figure 484

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 248

Site: Qantir

Shape: potstand

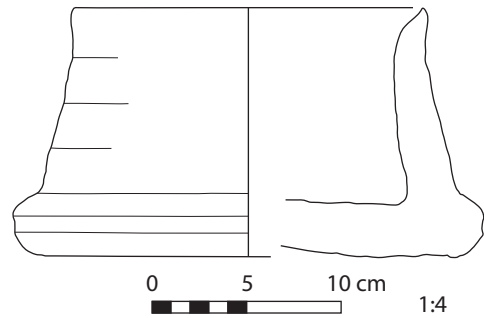
Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 178–179, Figure 507

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 249

Site: Qantir

Shape: potstand

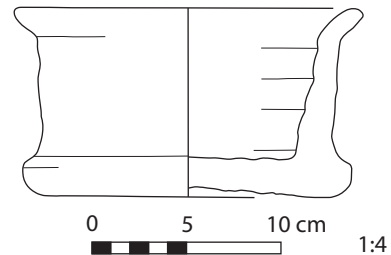
Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 178–179, Figure 508

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom 250

Site: Qantir

Shape: large stand with ring base

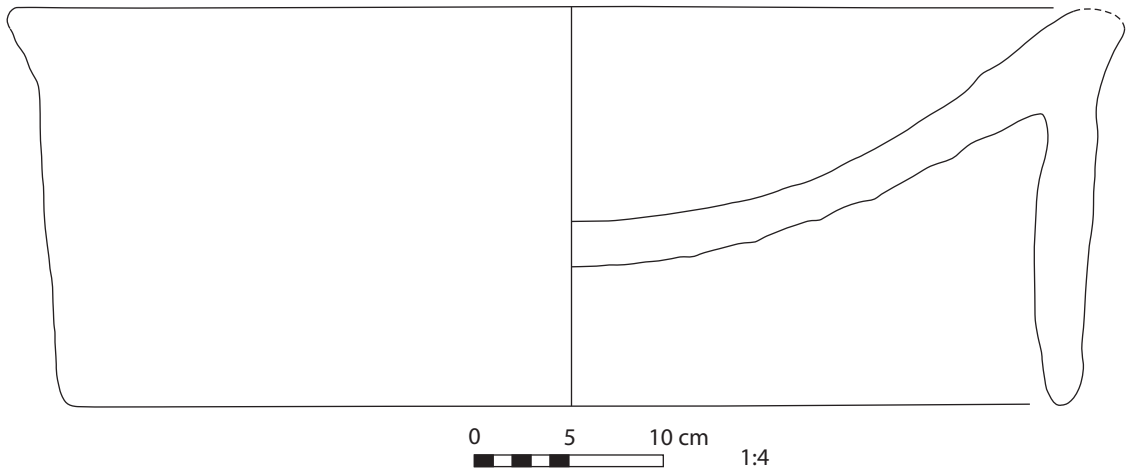
Material: I.C.

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-slipped

Reference: Aston 1998: 144–145, Figure 318

Dating: Ramesside Period, 19th Dynasty



New Kingdom

Canaanite Imports

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New Kingdom Import 1

Site: Qantir

Shape: Canaanite jar

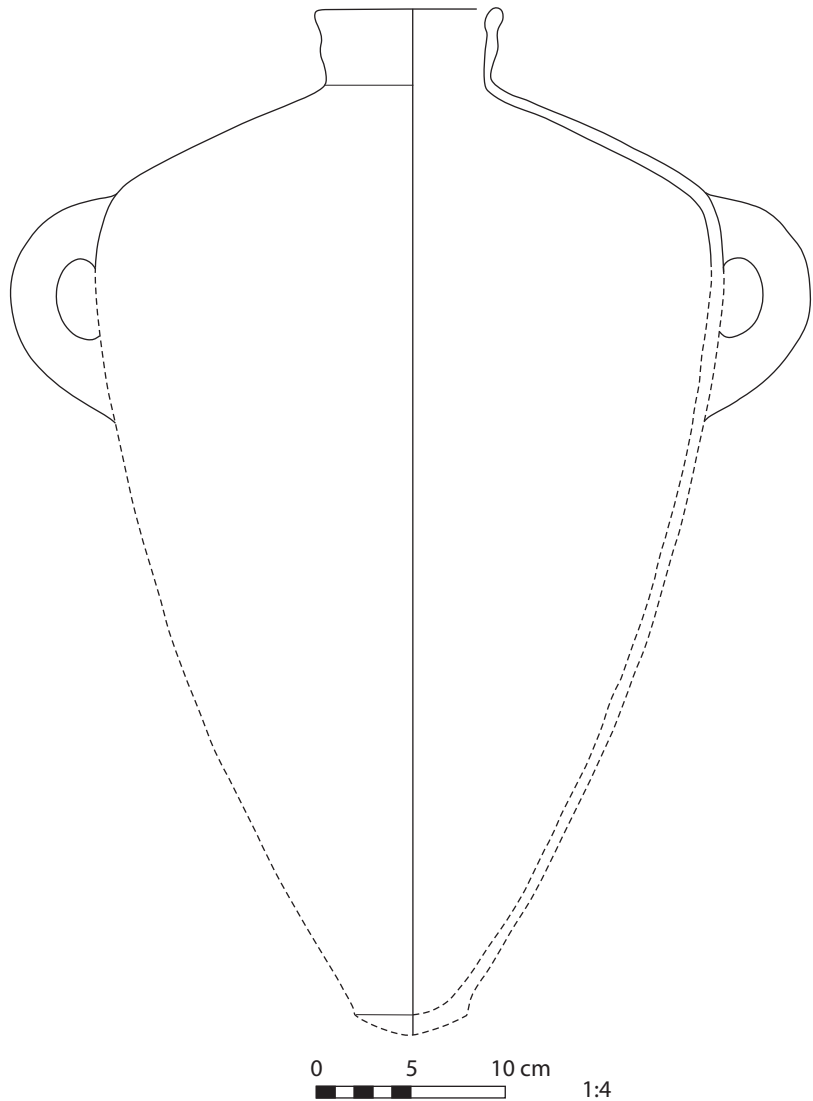
Material: IV.07.02

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 628–629, Figure 2542

Dating: Late Bronze I–IIA



New Kingdom Import 2

Site: Saqqara

Shape: Canaanite conical amphora

Material: Canaanite P11

Manufacture: thrown in three pieces

Surface: plain

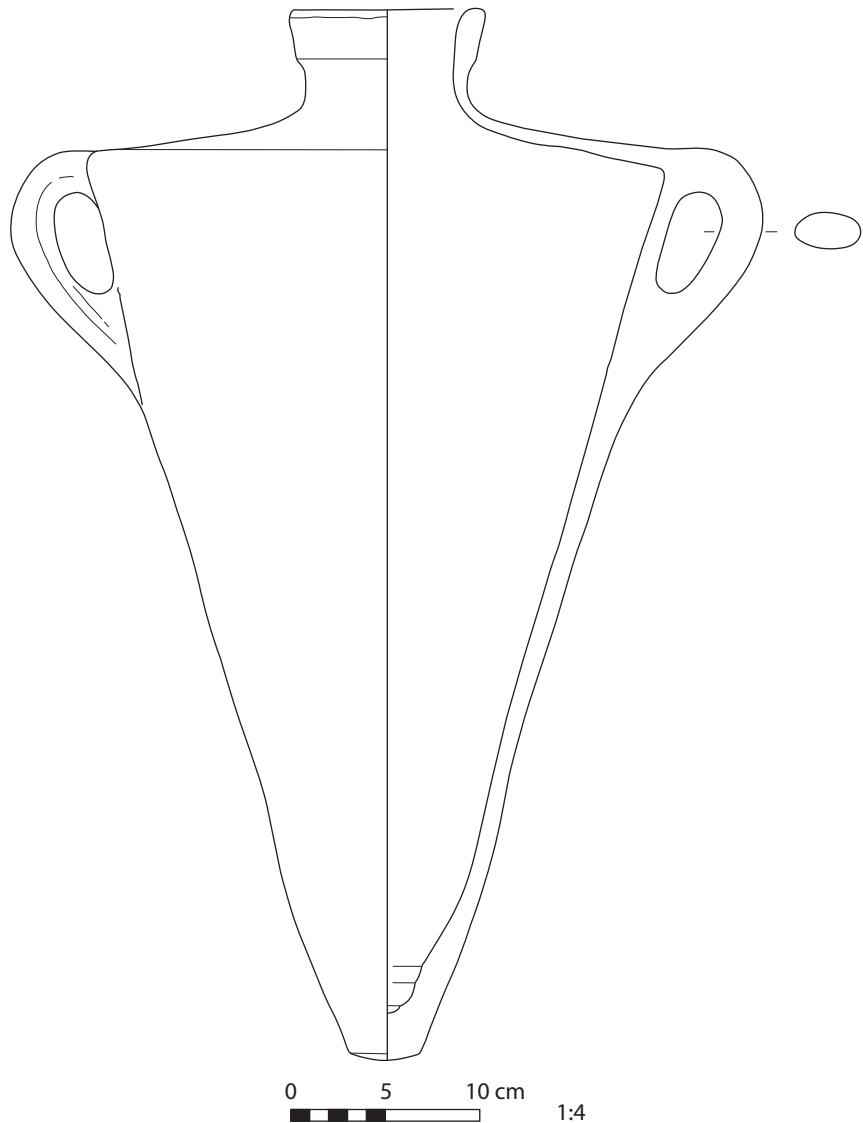
Reference: Bourriau et al. 2005: 74–75, Figure 39: 192

Compare: Seiler 1996: 226–229, Figure 9, 3–4; Aston 1997: Plate 122 [172];

Aston 1998: 656–657 [2688]; Aston 1999: 23, Plate 3 [44];

Bourriau 1990: 19*, 21–22*, ill. 1, 2.

Dating: New Kingdom



New Kingdom Import 3

Site: Qantir

Shape: Canaanite conical amphora

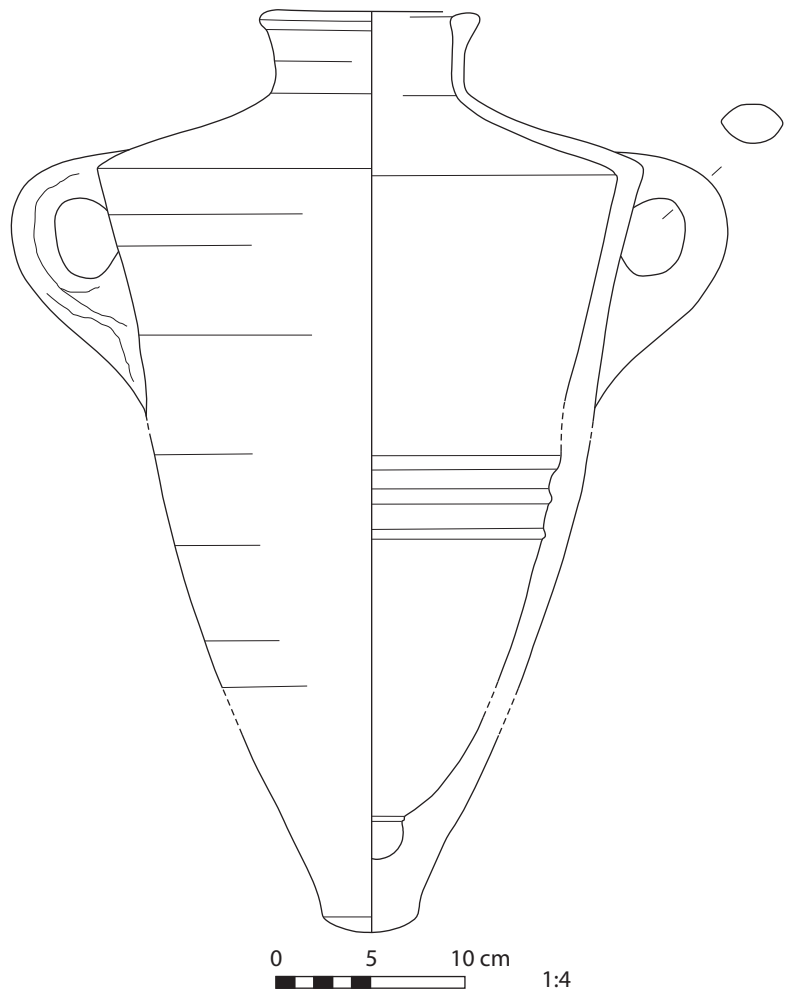
Material: IV.07.05

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 642–643, Figure 2604

Dating: Late Bronze IIB



New Kingdom Import 4

Site: Qantir

Shape: Canaanite conical amphora

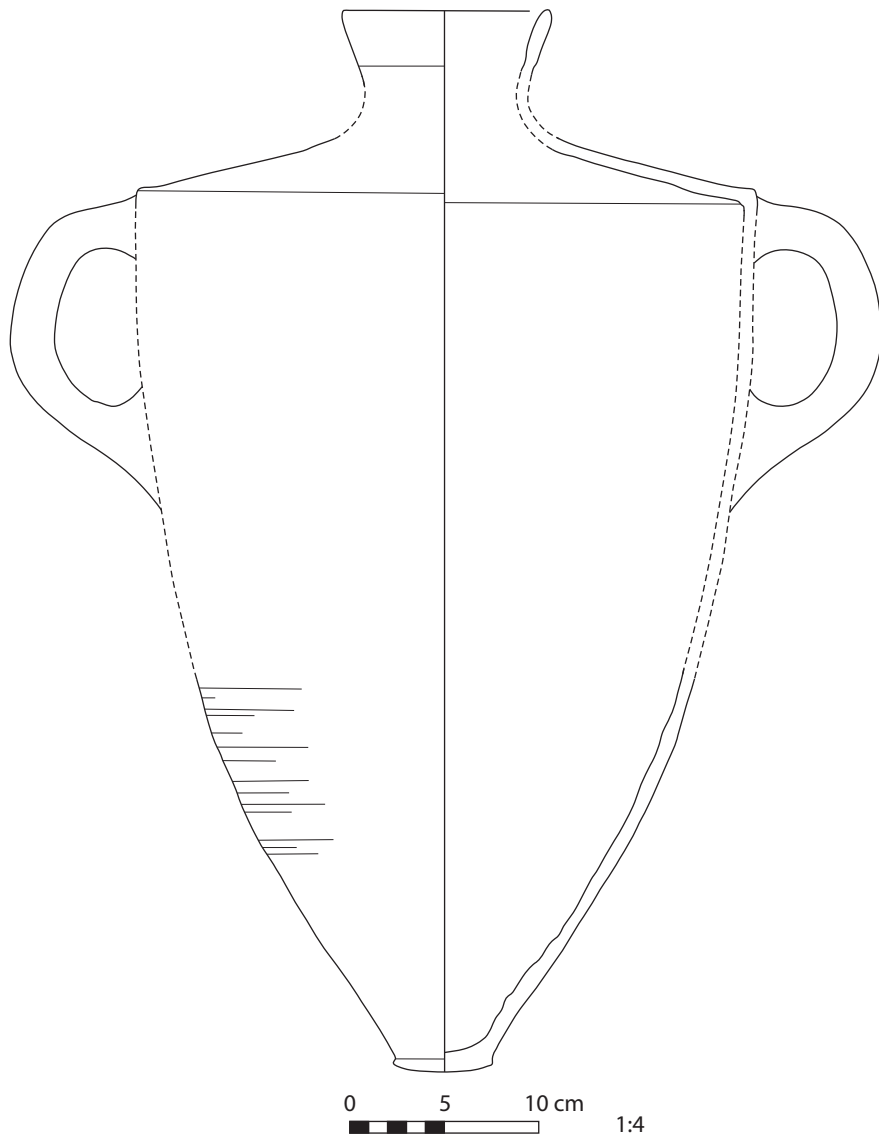
Material: IV.07.13

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 670–671, Figure 2766

Dating: Late Bronze IIB



New Kingdom Import 5

Site: Amarna

Shape: tall jar with modeled, thickened rim (Canaanite import)

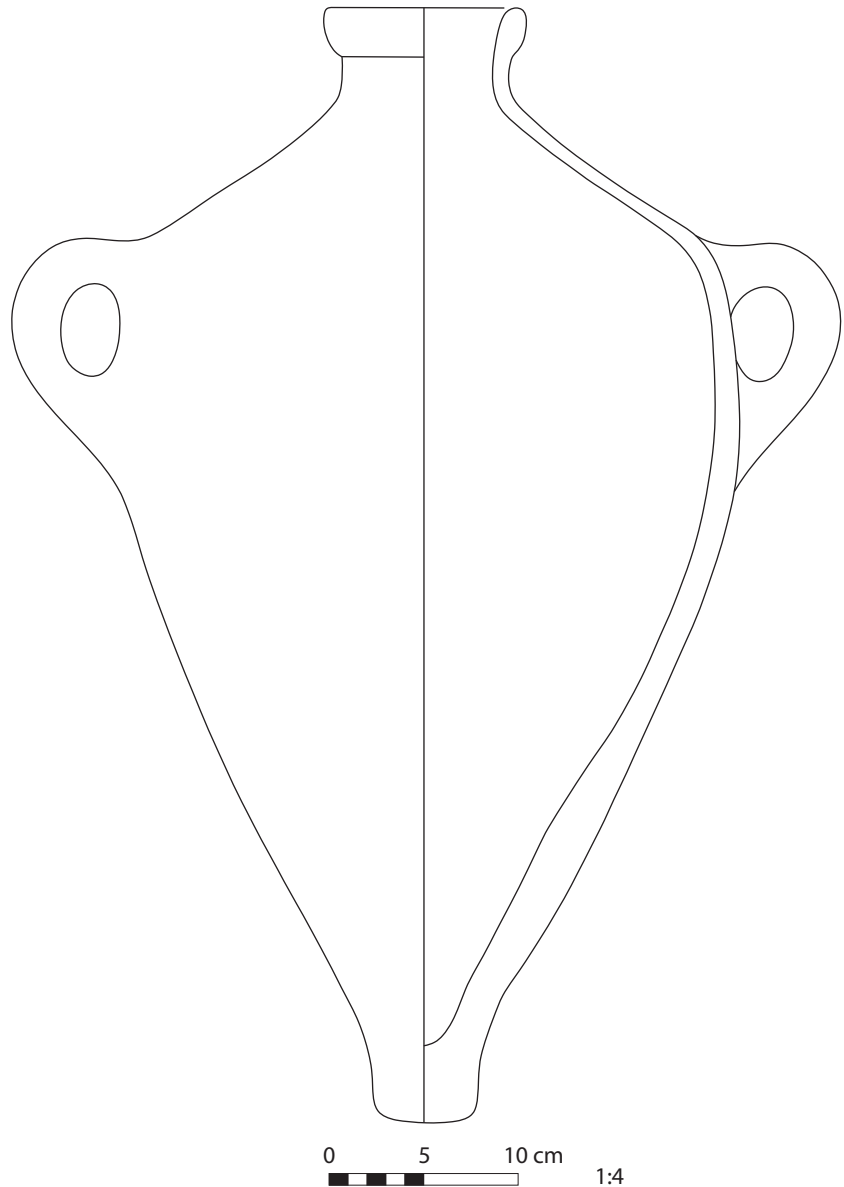
Material: medium red clay

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: unslipped with painted decoration on exterior

Reference: Rose 2007: 148, 292, Figure 686; Type NB 1.2

Dating: 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom Import 6

Site: Qantir

Shape: pithos

Material: IV.07.17

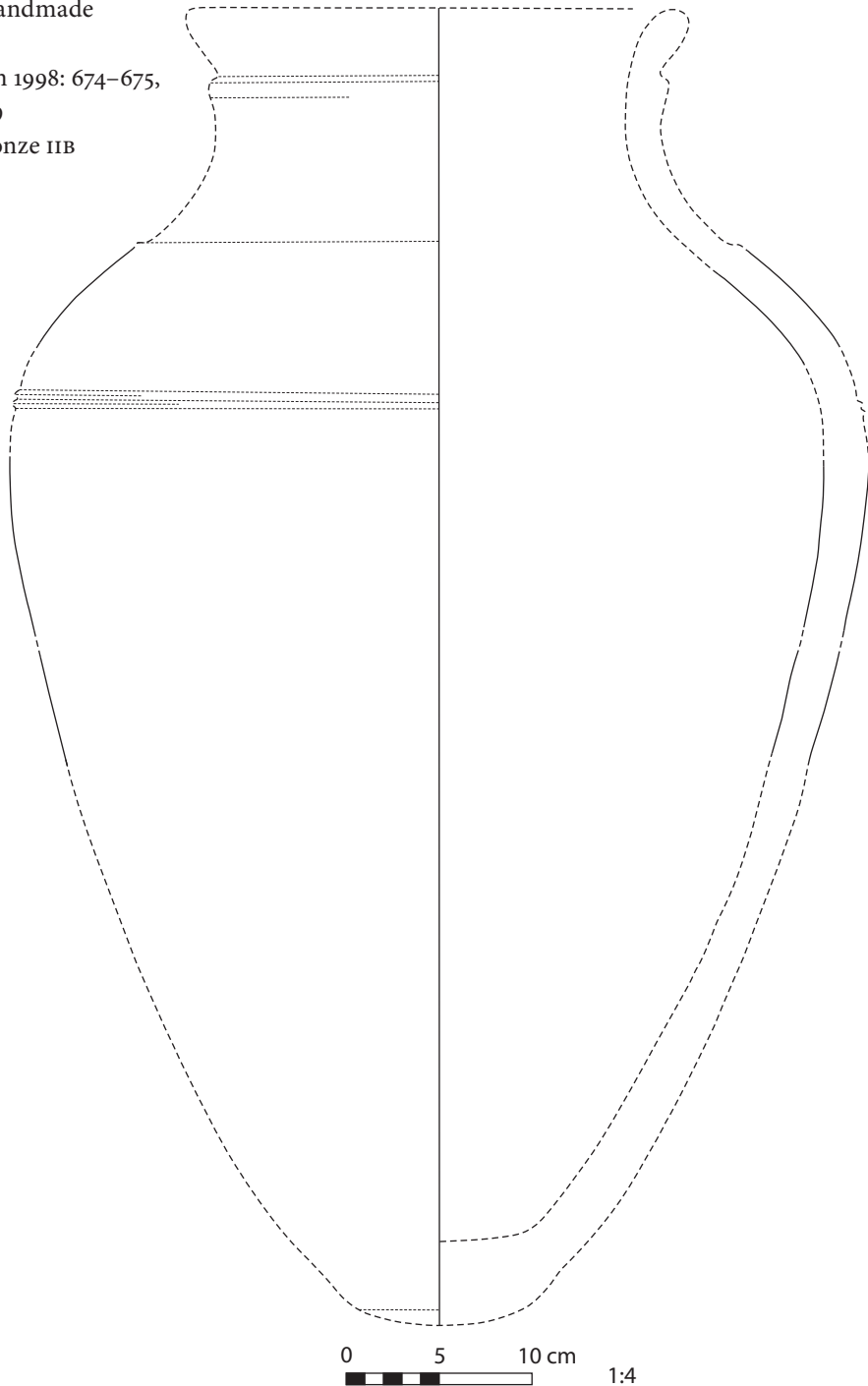
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 674–675,

Figure 2789

Dating: Late Bronze IIB



New Kingdom Import 7

Site: Qantir

Shape: ovoid flask with one vertical handle

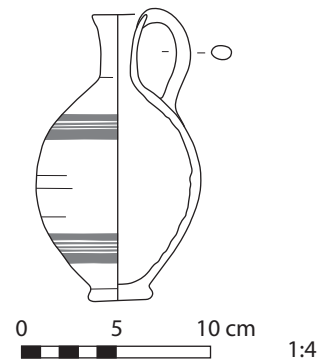
Material: IV.07.12

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-painted, burnished

Reference: Aston 1998: 684–685, Figure 2800

Dating: Iron I



New Kingdom Import 8

Site: Qantir

Shape: large pilgrim flask

Material: IV.07.12

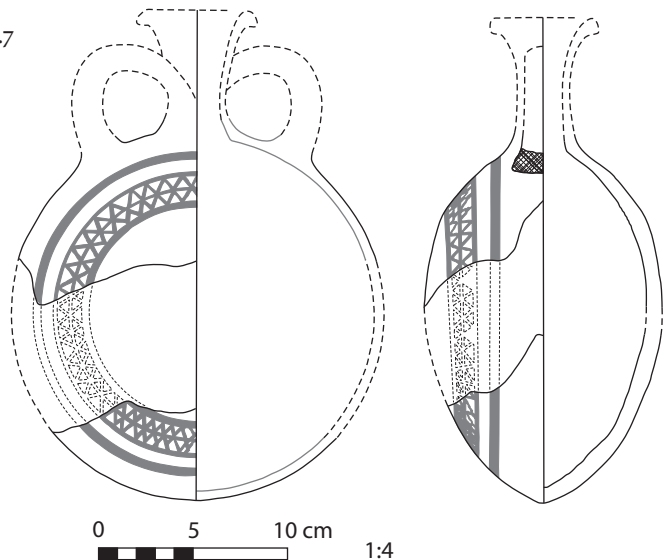
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-painted

Reference: Aston 1998: 666–667,
Figure 2740

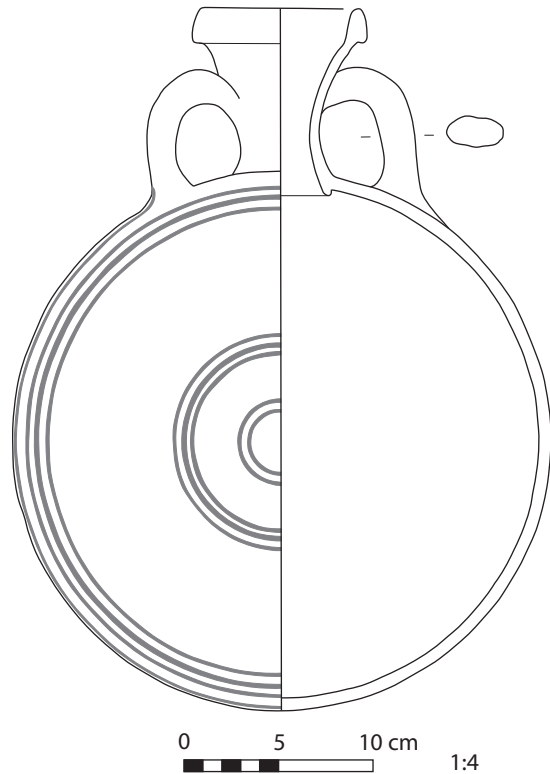
Compare: Amiran 1969: 166, Plate 51.7

Dating: Late Bronze I–IIA



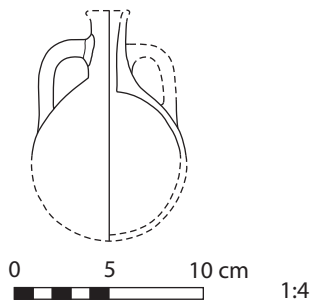
New Kingdom Import 9

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



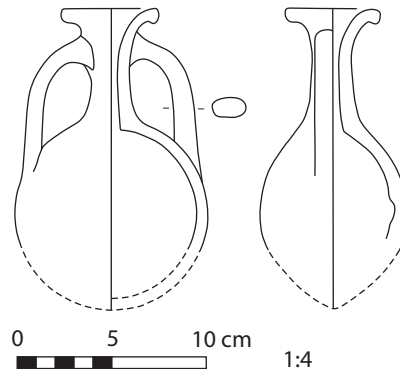
New Kingdom Import 10

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



New Kingdom Import 11

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



New Kingdom Import 12

Site: Qantir

Shape: hemispherical bowl with ring base

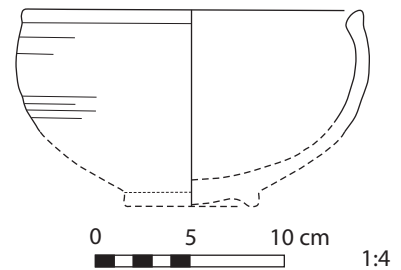
Material: IV.07.07

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 680–681, Figure 2795

Dating: Iron I



New Kingdom Import 13

Site: Qantir

Shape: bowl with grooves below rim

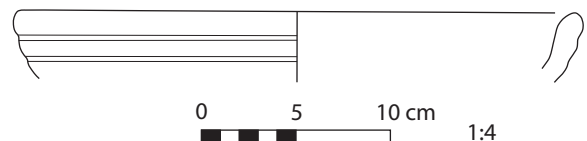
Material: IV.07.11

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 652–653, Figure 2679

Dating: Late Bronze IIB



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Mycenaean Pottery

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New Kingdom Import 14

Site: Saqqara

Shape: stirrup jar

Material: Mycenaean p4

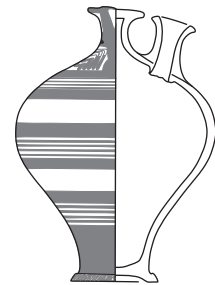
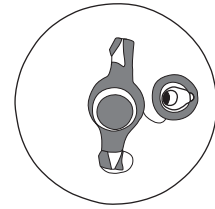
Manufacture: not stated

Surface: red-painted decoration

Reference: Hankey and Aston 1995: 67–91;

Bourriau et al. 2005: 69, 71, Figure 37: 184

Dating: Late Helladic IIIA2 (1350–1300 B.C.)



1:4

New Kingdom Import 15

Site: Saqqara

Shape: stirrup jar

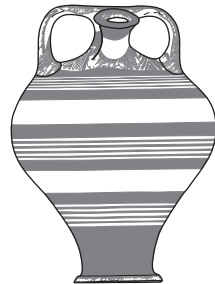
Material: Mycenaean p4

Manufacture: not stated

Surface: red-painted decoration

Reference: Hankey and Aston 1995: 67–91; Bourriau et al. 2005: 69, 71, Figure 37: 184

Dating: Late Helladic IIIA2 (1350–1300 B.C.)



1:4

New Kingdom Import 16

Site: Saqqara

Shape: globular stirrup jar

Material: Mycenaean p4

Manufacture: not stated

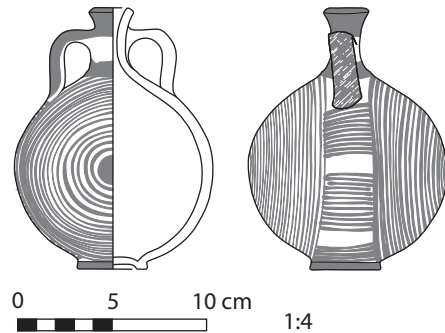
Surface: red-painted decoration

Reference: Hankey and Aston 1995: 76 [3];

Bourriau et al. 2005: 70, 73, Figure 38: 186

Compare: Mountjoy 1986: 80–81, Figure 95 [2]

Dating: Late Helladic IIIA2 (1350–1300 B.C.)



New Kingdom Import 17

Site: Saqqara

Shape: globular stirrup jar

Material: Mycenaean p4

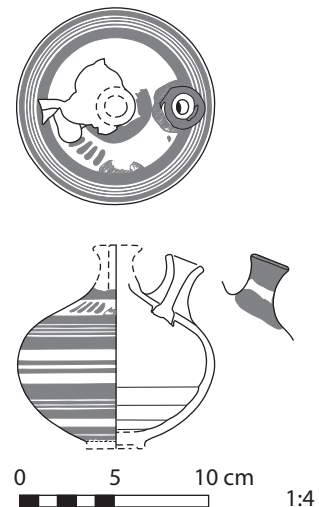
Manufacture: not stated

Surface: red-painted decoration

Reference: Hankey and Aston 1995: 76 [2];

Bourriau et al. 2005: 70, 73, Figure 38: 185

Dating: Late Helladic IIIA2 (1350–1300 B.C.)



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New Kingdom Import 18

Site: Fadrus, Nubia

Shape: spindle-shaped jar with one handle

Material: hard clay

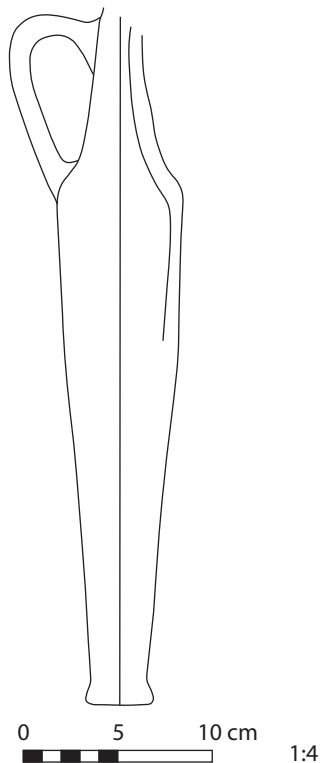
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: Red Lustrous Ware

Reference: Holthoer 1977: 176, Plate 41,
Figure 185/203: 1

Compare: Merrillees 1968: 203, Plate 20: 4–6

Dating: early 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom Import 19

Site: Fadrus, Nubia

Shape: spindle-shaped jar with one handle

Material: hard clay

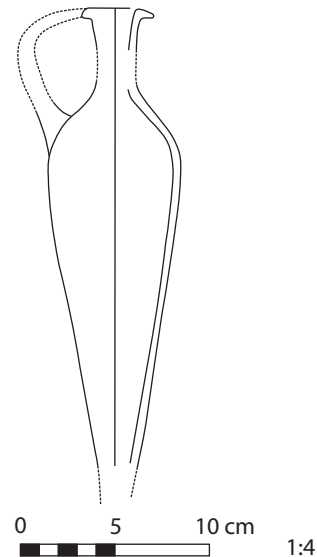
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: Red Lustrous Ware

Reference: Holthoer 1977: 176, Plate 41,
Figure 185/189: 4, 35/12: 1, 35/0: 10

Compare: Merrillees 1968: 203, Plate 20: 4–6

Dating: early 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom Import 20

Site: Fadrus, Nubia

Shape: one-handed juglet with long narrow neck, rounded body, and flat base

Material: red

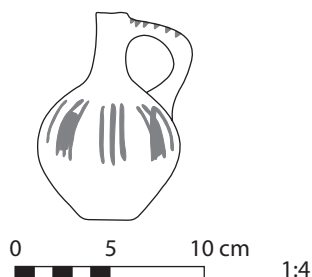
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-painted decoration on body and handle

Reference: Holthoer 1977: 176, Plate 41, Figure 185/196: 13

Compare: Merrillees 1968: 144–147

Dating: early 18th Dynasty



New Kingdom Import 21

Site: Nubia

Shape: one-handed juglet with long narrow neck, flaring rim, rounded body, and ring base

Material: Base Ring Ware

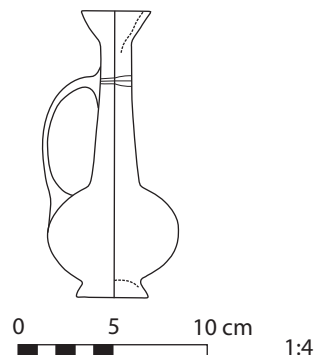
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: relief decoration around the neck

Reference: Holthoer 1977: 176, Plate 41, Figure 318/7B: 13

Compare: Merrillees 1968: 141, 203, Plate 18: 3–4

Dating: early 18th Dynasty



Third Intermediate Period

20th–24th Dynasties

Material

The ceramics from the Third Intermediate Period are characterized by vessels made mostly of Nile alluvium with a few types manufactured from marls.

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

Manufacture

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

Surface

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

Types

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

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

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- Wodzińska, A. *forthcoming*. Tell er-Retaba: Ceramic Survey 2007. *PAM*.

Third Intermediate Period 1

Site: Qantir

Shape: two-handled globular jar with short rim

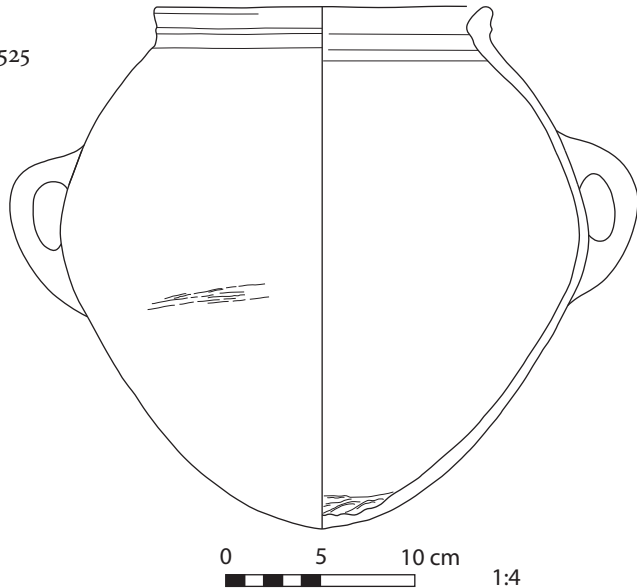
Material: III.B

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: cream-coated

Reference: Aston 1998: 622–623, Figure 2525

Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties



Third Intermediate Period 2

Site: Qantir

Shape: ovoid amphora with funnel neck

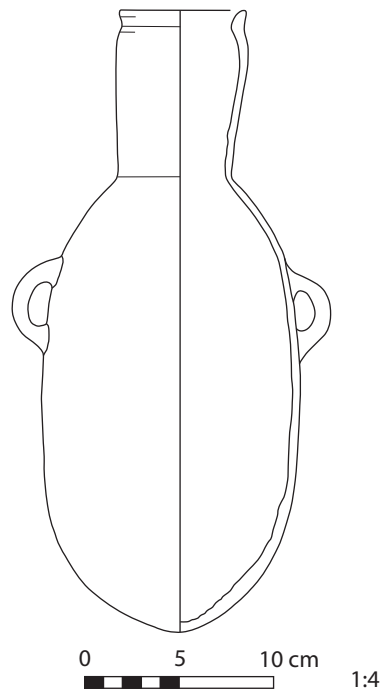
Material: II.A.02

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: cream-slipped

Reference: Aston 1998: 608–609, Figure 2487

Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties



Third Intermediate Period 3

Site: Qantir

Shape: large bag-shaped amphora with funnel neck

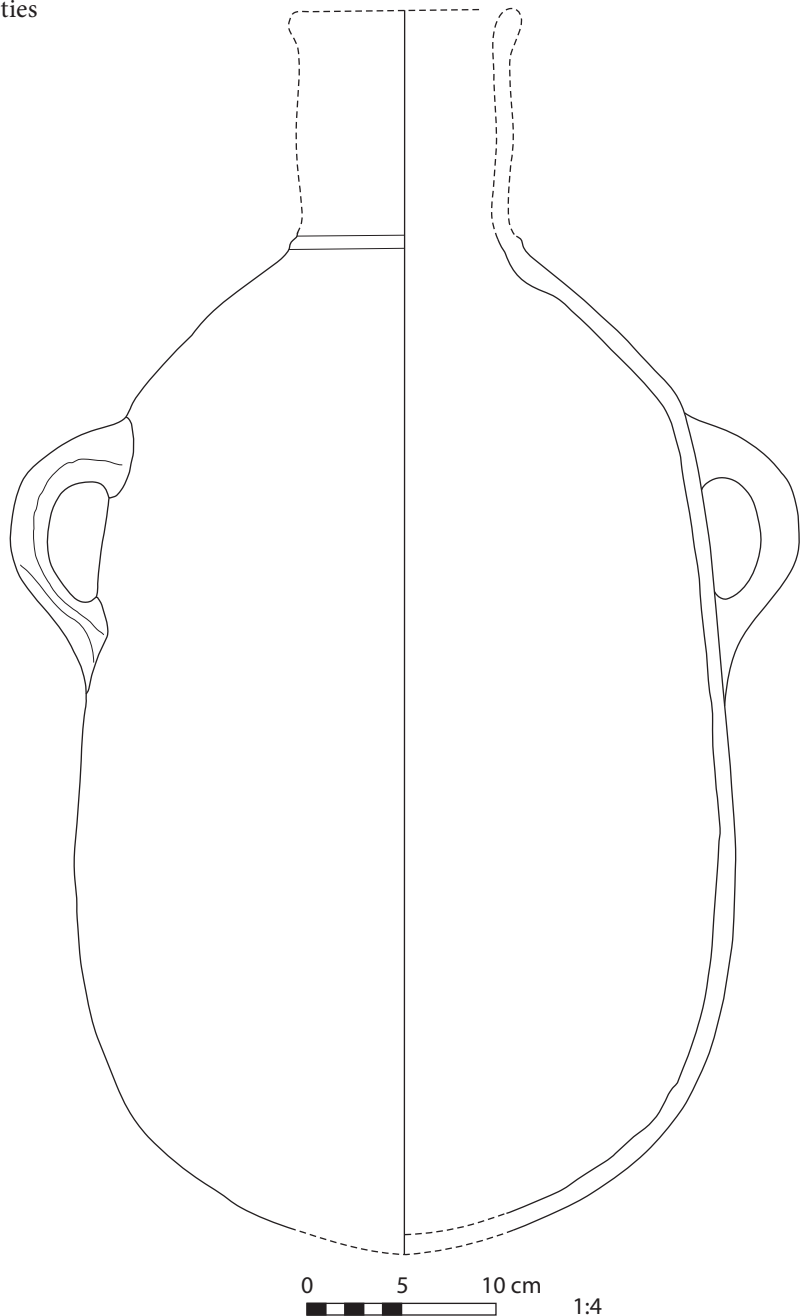
Material: III.A

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: cream-slipped, burnished

Reference: Aston 1998: 618–619, Figure 2514

Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties



Third Intermediate Period 4

Site: Qantir

Shape: small, slender amphora with long, narrow neck

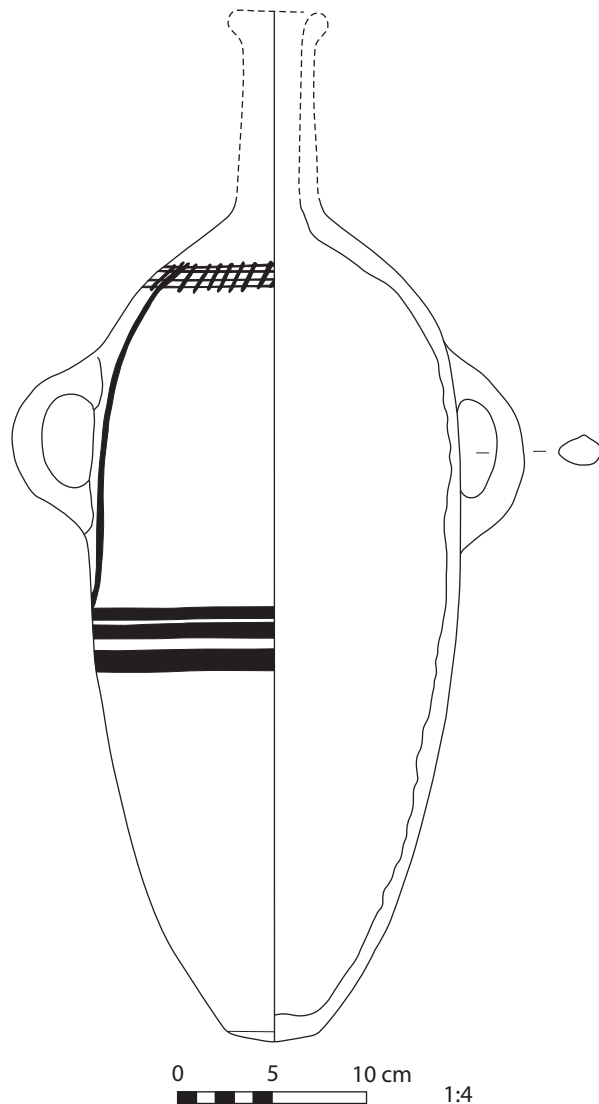
Material: II.A.O2

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: cream-slipped, with black painted decoration

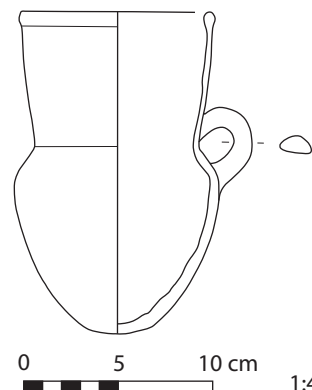
Reference: Aston 1998: 608–609, Figure 2488

Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties



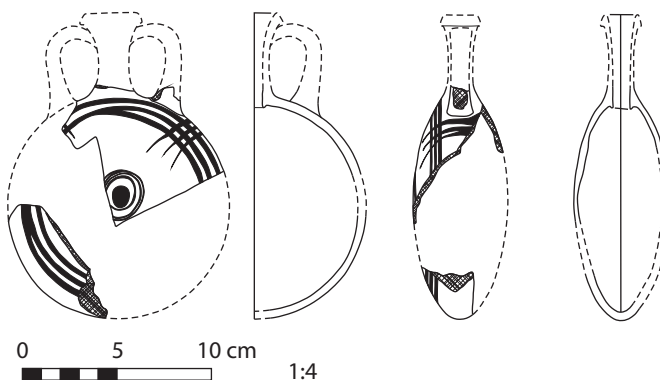
Third Intermediate Period 5

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



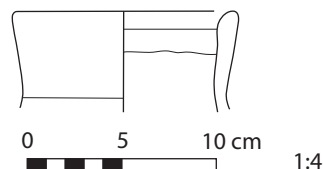
Third Intermediate Period 6

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



Third Intermediate Period 7

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



Third Intermediate Period 8

Site: Tell el Retaba

Shape: jar with straight cylindrical neck and simple rim

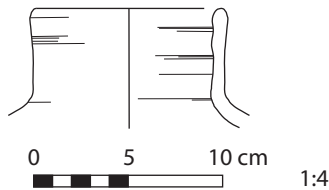
Material: NB1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-slipped on exterior, smoothed

Reference: Wodzińska, *forthcoming*

Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties



Third Intermediate Period 9

Site: Tanis

Shape: jar with thickened rim

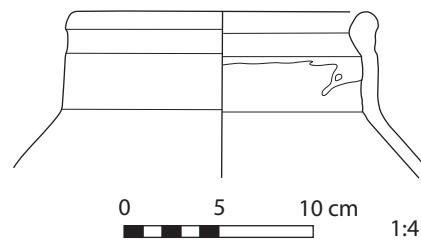
Material: A4

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: orange-slipped on exterior and on rim of interior

Reference: Bavay 1998: 323, 326, Figure 35: 48

Dating: not stated



Third Intermediate Period 10

Site: Tanis

Shape: jar with cylindrical neck and thickened rim

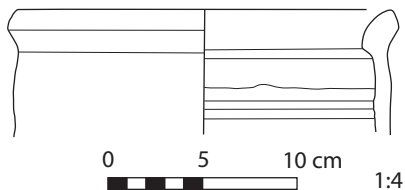
Material: A4

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: white-slipped on exterior and on interior of rim

Reference: Bavay 1998: 323–324, Figure 34: 43

Dating: not stated



Third Intermediate Period 11

Site: Tell el Retaba

Shape: jar with long straight neck and round rim

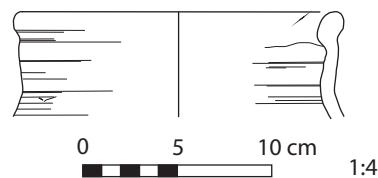
Material: NB2

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: pinkish coat on exterior, smoothed

Reference: Wodzińska, *forthcoming*

Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties



Third Intermediate Period 12

Site: Tanis

Shape: jar with conical neck and small collar below rim outside

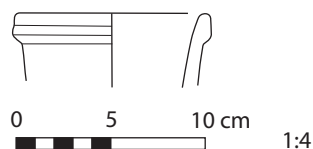
Material: A1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Bavay 1998: 321–322, Figure 33: 23

Dating: not stated



Third Intermediate Period 13

Site: Tanis

Shape: jar with conical neck and thickened rim

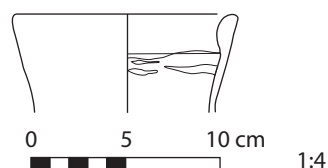
Material: A1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: yellow/beige-slipped on outside and inside just below the rim

Reference: Bavay 1998: 323, 326, Figure 35: 51

Dating: not stated



Third Intermediate Period 14

Site: Tanis

Shape: hole-mouthed jar

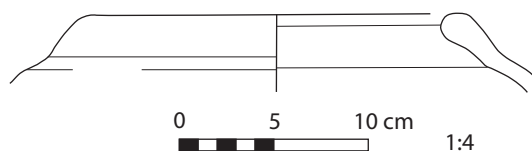
Material: A4

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: orange/brown-slipped on outside

Reference: Bavay 1998: 325–326, Figure 35: 56

Dating: not stated



Third Intermediate Period 15

Site: Tell el Retaba

Shape: hole-mouthed jar

Material: NB2, sandy

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Wodzińska, *forthcoming*

Dating: Third Intermediate Period

Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 10.1



Third Intermediate Period 16

Site: Qantir

Shape: large cylindrical jar, flaring neck, and
two small vertical handles

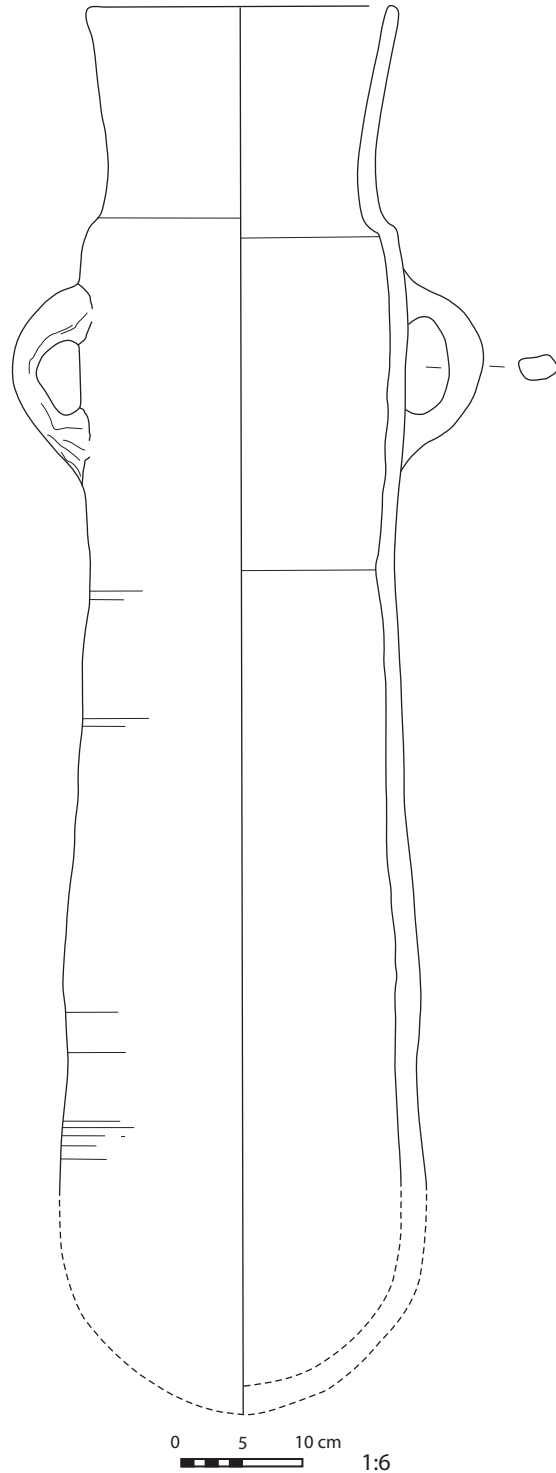
Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

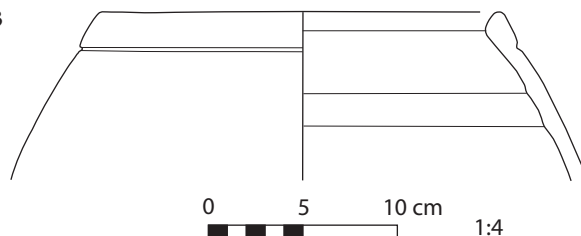
Reference: Aston 1998: 694–695, Figure 2820

Dating: 10th century B.C.



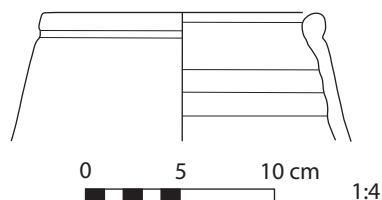
Third Intermediate Period 17

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



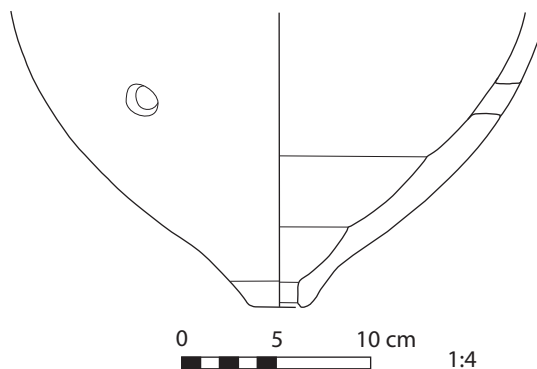
Third Intermediate Period 18

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



Third Intermediate Period 19

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



Third Intermediate Period 20

Site: Tanis

Shape: jar with cylindrical neck and three handles

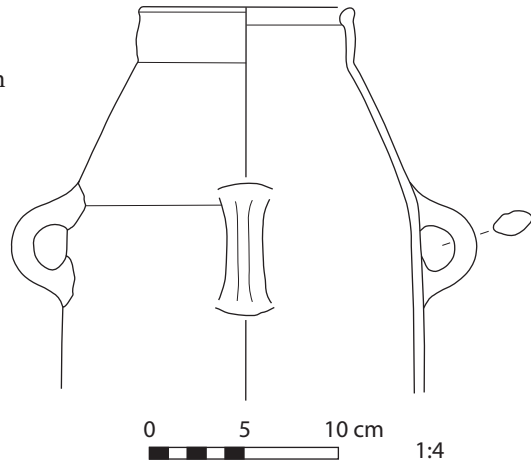
Material: A4

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: orange/brown-slipped on exterior and on interior of rim

Reference: Bavay 1998: 325, 327, Figure 36: 66

Dating: about 20th–22nd Dynasties



Third Intermediate Period 21

Site: Tanis

Shape: large jar with round base and two handles

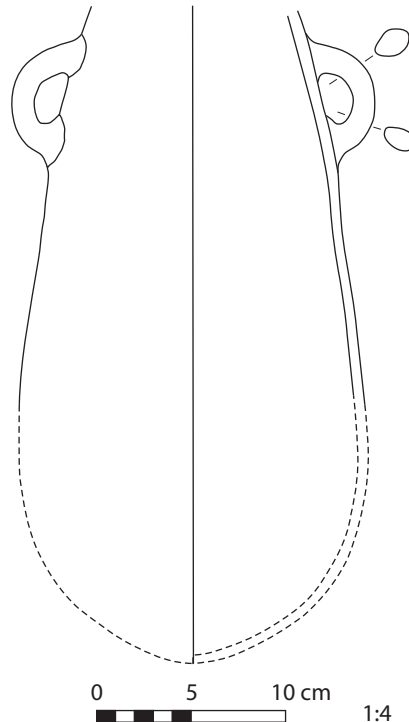
Material: A4

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: yellow-slipped on exterior

Reference: Bavay 1998: 327–328, Figure 36: 67

Dating: 22nd Dynasty



Third Intermediate Period 22

Site: Tanis

Shape: jar base with hole

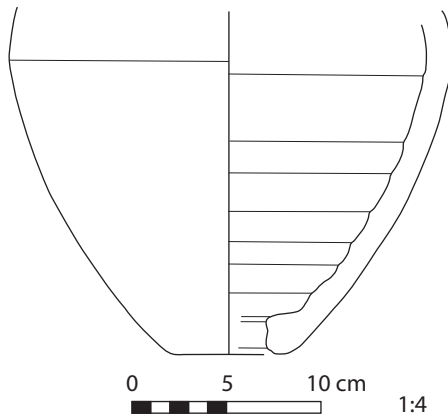
Material: A1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Bavay 1998: 323–324, Figure 34: 40

Dating: 22nd Dynasty



Third Intermediate Period 23

Site: not stated

Shape: jar with ovoid body

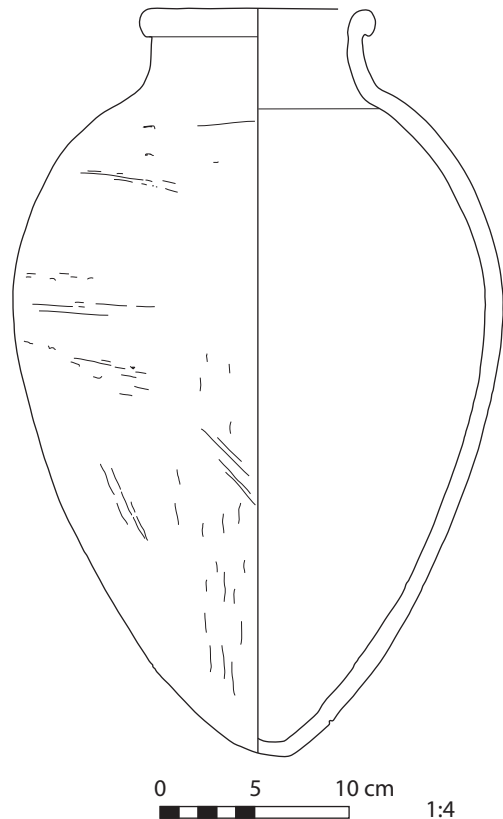
Material: marl

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Aston 1996: 20, 124, Figure 22

Dating: Psusennes I (1044/43–994/93 B.C.)



Third Intermediate Period 24

Site: Qantir

Shape: globular jar with tall, cylindrical neck

Material: I.B.O2

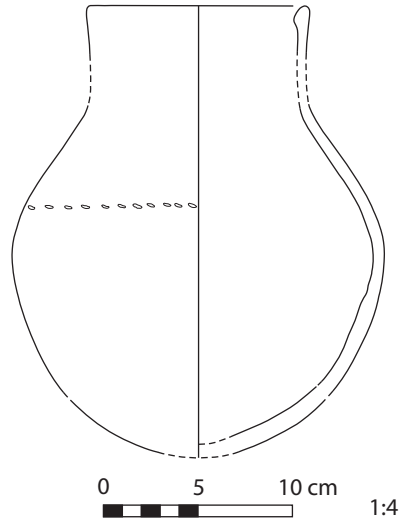
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain, with rope impression

Reference: Aston 1998: 546–547, Figure 2226

Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties

Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 10.3



Third Intermediate Period 25

Site: Qantir

Shape: globular jar with flaring neck and simple rim

Material: I.B.O2

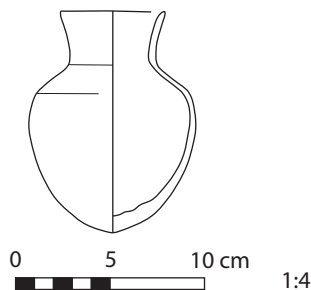
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: cream/pink-slipped

Reference: Aston 1998: 552–553, Figure 2250

Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties

Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 10.3



Third Intermediate Period 26

Site: Qantir

Shape: globular jar with flaring neck and simple rim

Material: I.B.O2

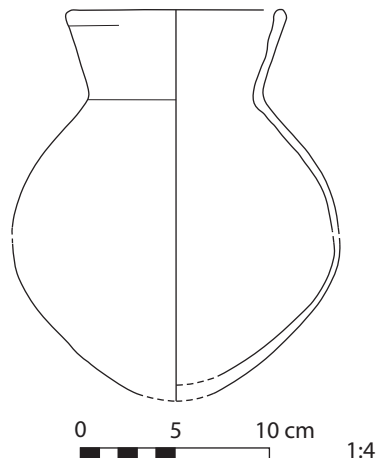
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: cream/pink-slipped

Reference: Aston 1998: 552–553, Figure 2252

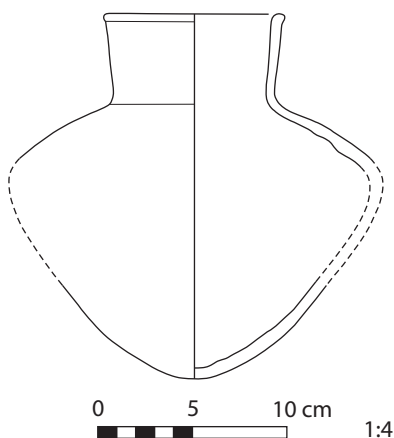
Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties

Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 10.3



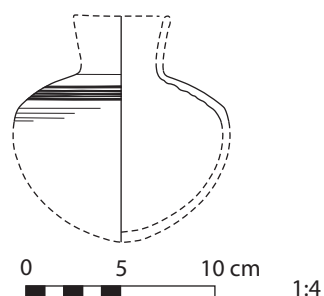
Third Intermediate Period 27

Site: Qantir
Shape: globular jar with cylindrical neck
Material: I.B.O3
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped
Reference: Aston 1998: 566–567, Figure 2319
Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 10.3 and 11.3



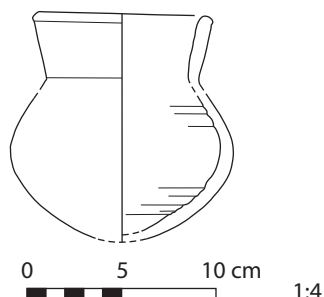
Third Intermediate Period 28

Site: Qantir
Shape: squat globular jar with cylindrical neck
Material: I.E.O1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: black-painted bands on uncoated surface
Reference: Aston 1998: 584–585, Figure 2402
Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties



Third Intermediate Period 29

Site: Qantir
Shape: squat globular jar with flaring neck
Material: I.E.O1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 596–597, Figure 2448
Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties



Third Intermediate Period 30

Site: Qantir

Shape: ovoid jar with short rim and round base (“beer jar”)

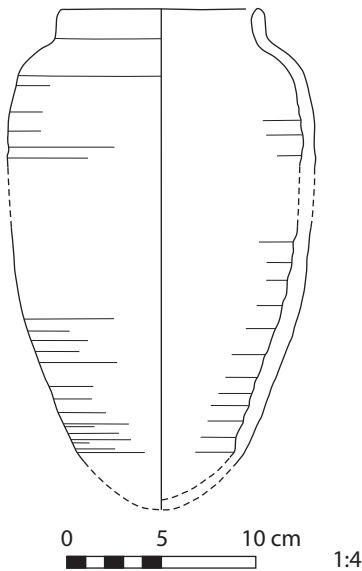
Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 594–595, Figure 2446

Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties



Third Intermediate Period 31

Site: Qantir

Shape: tall, ovoid jar with flaring rim and no neck

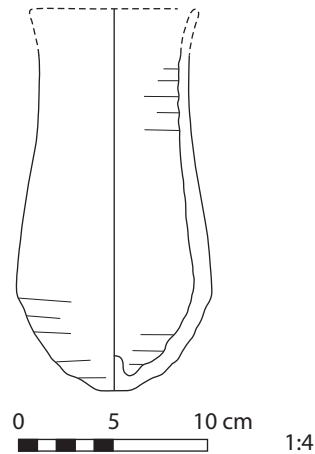
Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 598–599, Figure 2456

Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties



Third Intermediate Period 32

Site: Qantir

Shape: tall, funnel-necked jar with ovoid body and flat base

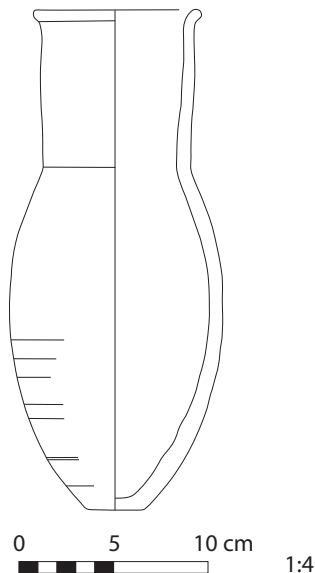
Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 578–579, Figure 2377

Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties



Third Intermediate Period 33

Site: Qantir

Shape: tall, funnel-necked jar with ovoid body

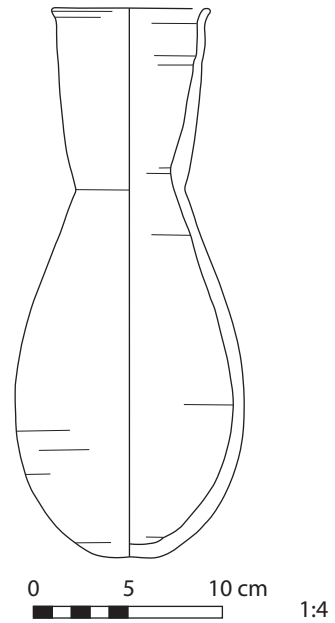
Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 598–599, Figure 2457

Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties



Third Intermediate Period 34

Site: Qantir

Shape: tall, ovoid jar with pointed base and no neck

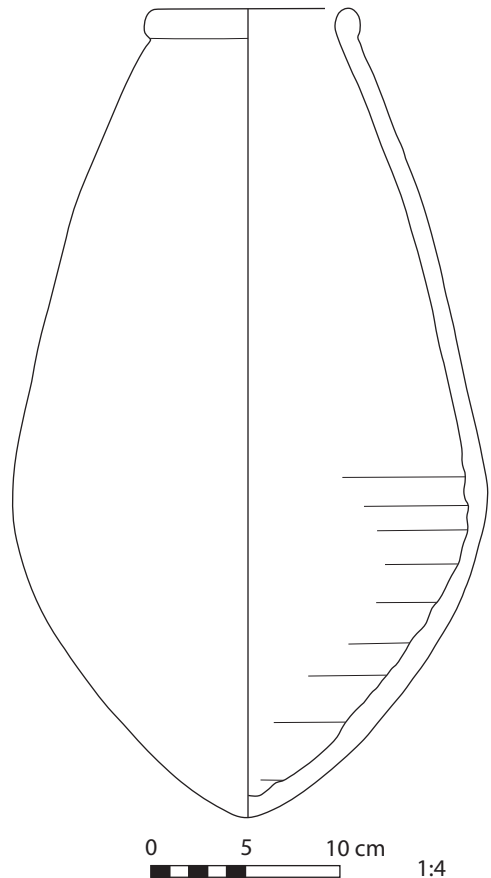
Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 600–601, Figure 2459

Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties



Third Intermediate Period 35

Site: Qantir

Shape: neckless jar with recurved rim

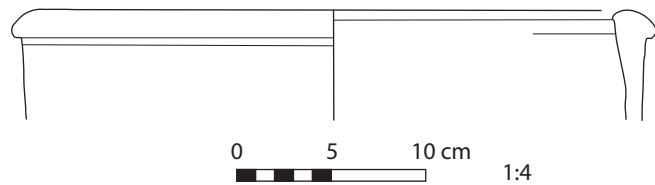
Material: I.D.02

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 574–575, Figure 2353

Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties



Third Intermediate Period 36

Site: Qantir

Shape: jar with short, cylindrical neck and a small vertical handle(?)

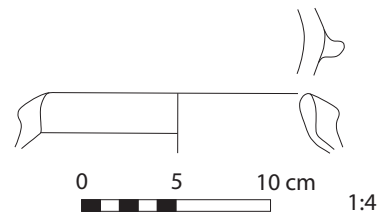
Material: I.E.01

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 578–579, Figure 2376

Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties



Third Intermediate Period 37

Site: Qantir

Shape: large globular jar with two handles, scale not provided

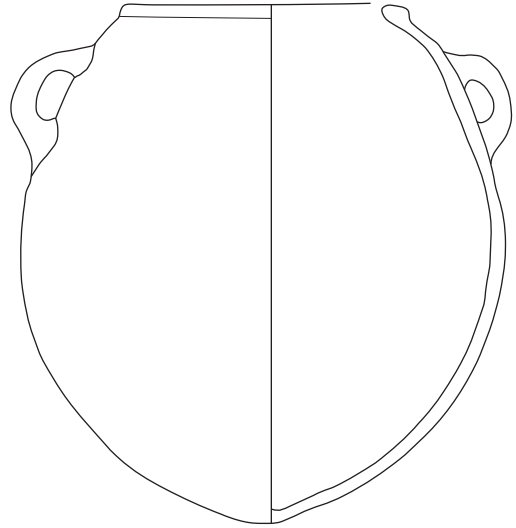
Material: I.B.O3

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 560, Figure 6.03

Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties



Third Intermediate Period 38

Site: Qantir

Shape: large bag-shaped jar with two handles, scale not provided

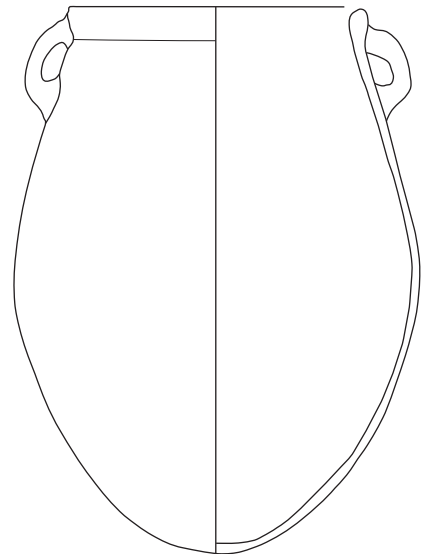
Material: I.B.O3

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 562, Figure 6.04

Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties



Third Intermediate Period 39

Site: Qantir

Shape: large amphora with long neck and three handles

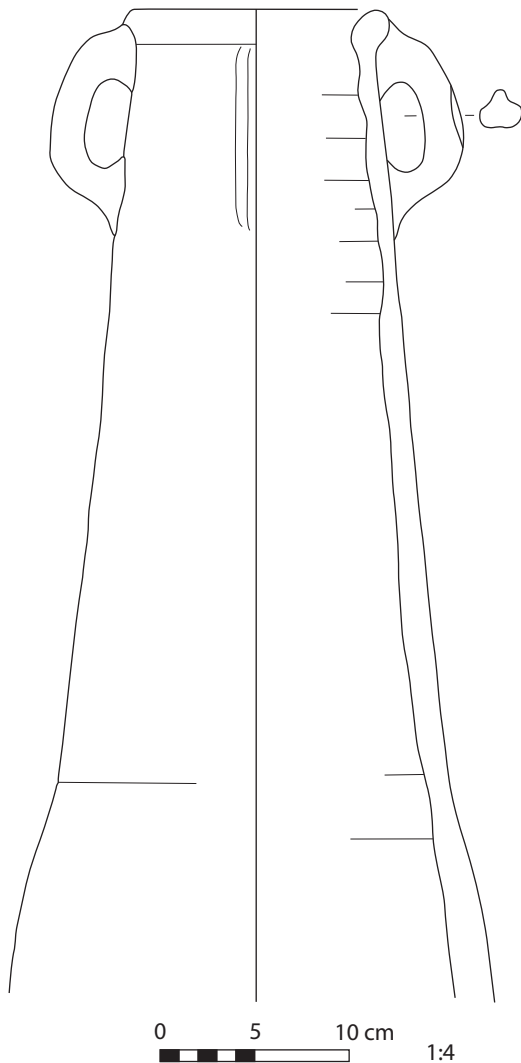
Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

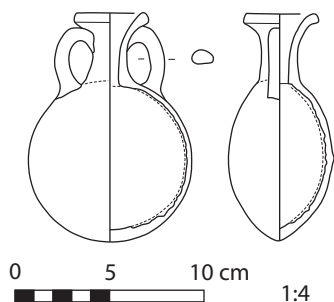
Reference: Aston 1998: 600–601, Figure 2461

Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties



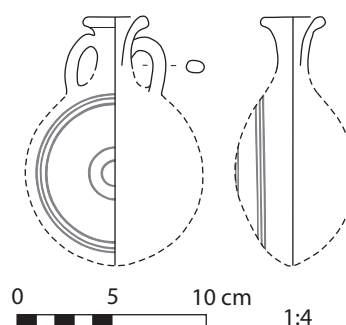
Third Intermediate Period 40

Site: Qantir
Shape: pilgrim flask
Material: I.B.O2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Aston 1998: 544–545, Figure 2225
Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 11.4



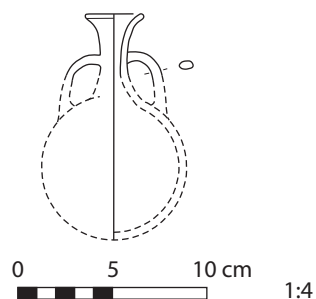
Third Intermediate Period 41

Site: Qantir
Shape: pilgrim flask
Material: I.B.O2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-painted bands on uncoated surface
Reference: Aston 1998: 548–549, Figure 2235
Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties



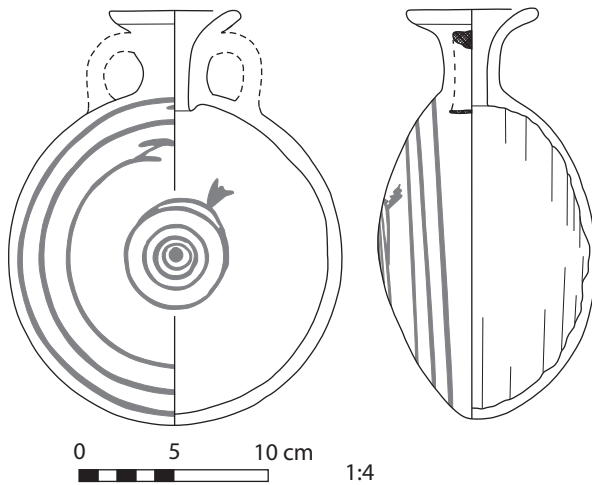
Third Intermediate Period 42

Site: Qantir
Shape: pilgrim flask
Material: I.B.O2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped
Reference: Aston 1998: 550–551, Figure 2243
Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties
Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 9.1 and 11.1



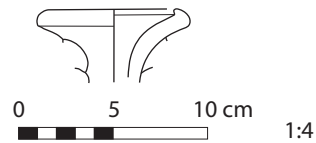
Third Intermediate Period 43

Site: Qantir
Shape: pilgrim flask
Material: I.B.O2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-painted bands on uncoated surface
Reference: Aston 1998: 548–549, Figure 2238
Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties



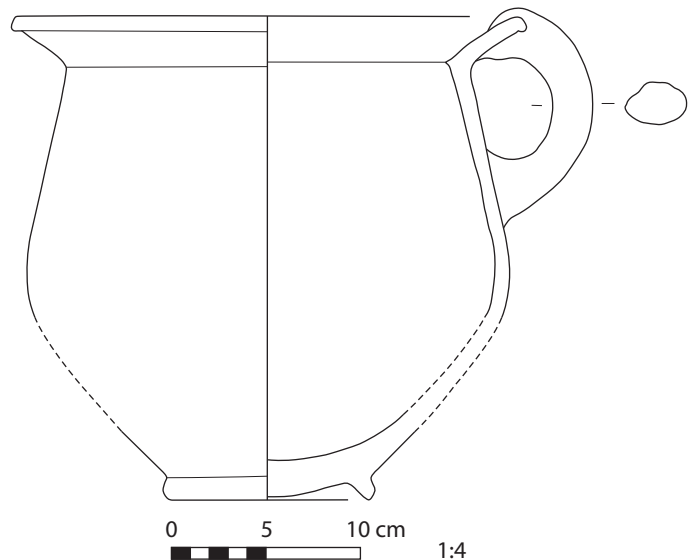
Third Intermediate Period 44

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



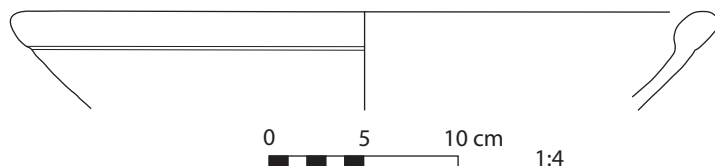
Third Intermediate Period 45

Site: Qantir
Shape: jar with wide flaring rim, ring base, and one vertical handle (chamber pot)
Material: I.B.O2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped
Reference: Aston 1998: 550–551, Figure 2241
Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties



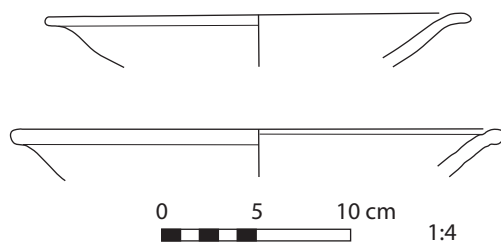
Third Intermediate Period 46

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



Third Intermediate Period 47, 48

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



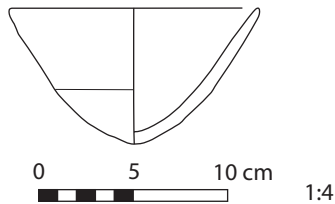
Third Intermediate Period 49

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



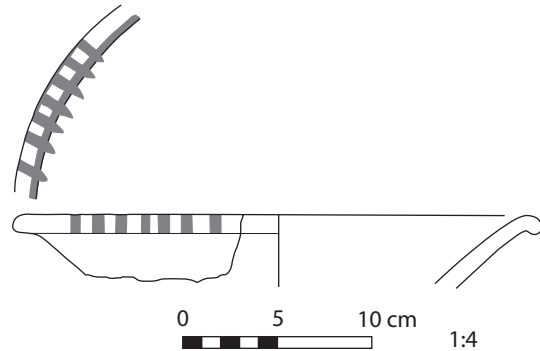
Third Intermediate Period 50

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



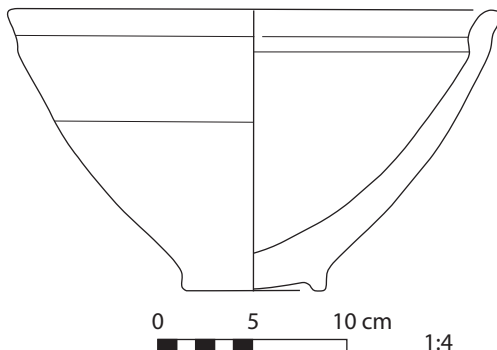
Third Intermediate Period 51

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



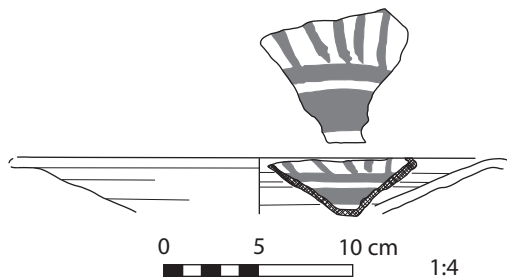
Third Intermediate Period 52

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



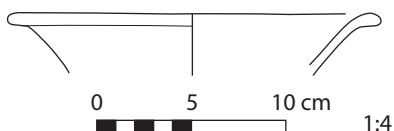
Third Intermediate Period 53

Site: Qantir
Shape: plate with modeled rim
Material: I.B.O2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: cream-slipped, red-painted decoration
Reference: Aston 1998: 554–555, Figure 2260
Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties



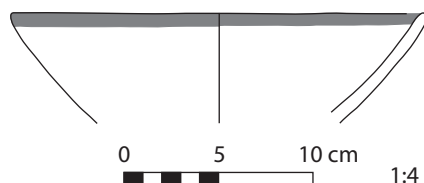
Third Intermediate Period 54

Site: Qantir
Shape: bowl with flaring rim
Material: I.E.O1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 576–577, Figure 2364
Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties



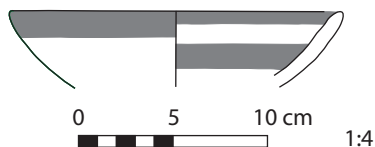
Third Intermediate Period 55

Site: Qantir
Shape: dish with straight rim
Material: I.B.O2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: cream-slipped, red-painted decoration
Reference: Aston 1998: 556–557, Figure 2265
Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties



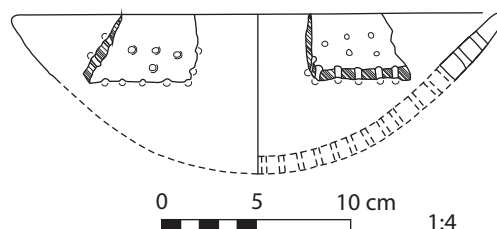
Third Intermediate Period 56

Site: Qantir
Shape: dish with straight rim
Material: I.B.O2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: cream-slipped, red-painted decoration
Reference: Aston 1998: 556–557, Figure 2267
Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties



Third Intermediate Period 57

Site: Qantir
Shape: strainer
Material: I.E.O1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped
Reference: Aston 1998: 592–593, Figure 2440
Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties



Third Intermediate Period 58

Site: Qantir

Shape: carinated bowl

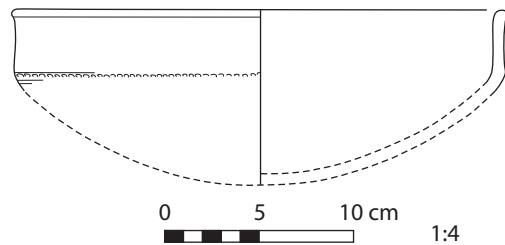
Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-slipped, with string impression

Reference: Aston 1998: 586–587, Figure 2416

Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties



Third Intermediate Period 59

Site: Qantir

Shape: carinated bowl with ring base and modeled rim

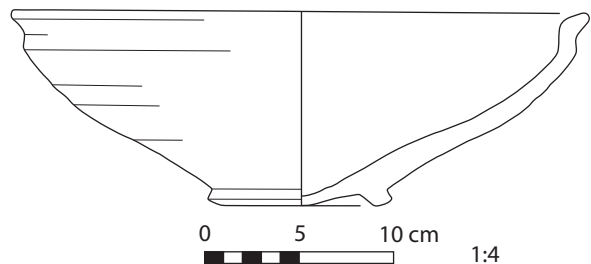
Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-slipped

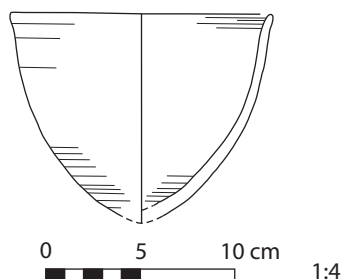
Reference: Aston 1998: 588–589, Figure 2422

Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties



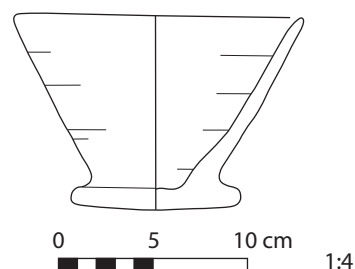
Third Intermediate Period 60

Site: Qantir
Shape: beaker with pointed base and straight rim
Material: I.E.O1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped
Reference: Aston 1998: 592–593, Figure 2439
Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties



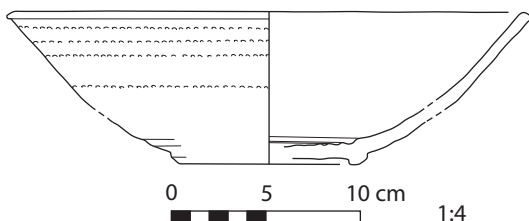
Third Intermediate Period 61

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



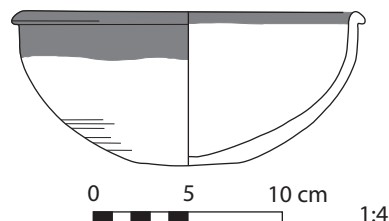
Third Intermediate Period 62

Site: Qantir
Shape: dish with ring base and straight rim
Material: I.E.O1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped, with string impression
Reference: Aston 1998: 586–587, Figure 2417
Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties



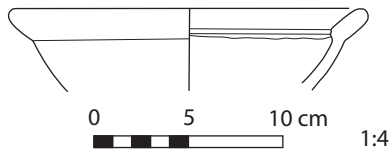
Third Intermediate Period 63

Site: Qantir
Shape: bowl with flat base and modeled rim
Material: I.E.O1
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped rim
Reference: Aston 1998: 584–585, Figure 2401
Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties



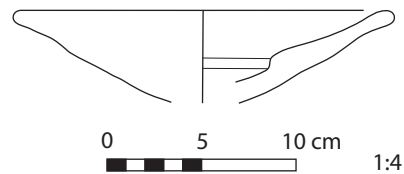
Third Intermediate Period 64

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



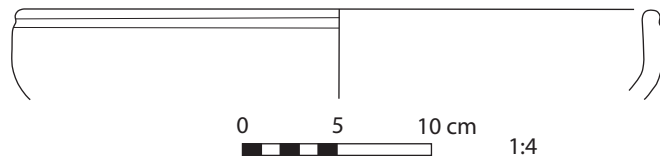
Third Intermediate Period 65

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



Third Intermediate Period 66

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



Third Intermediate Period 67

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



Third Intermediate Period 68

Site: Tanis

Shape: wide bowl with thick flaring walls and a ledge on the outside

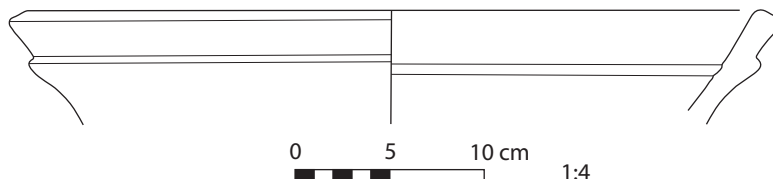
Material: A1-A3

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Bavay 1998: 321–322, Figure 33: 28

Dating: 22nd Dynasty



Third Intermediate Period 69

Site: Tell el Retaba

Shape: bowl with external ledge

Material: NB2, sandy

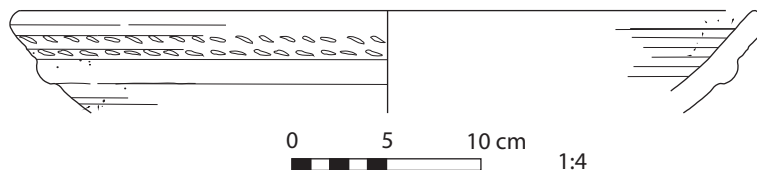
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed, with two rows of string impressions

Reference: Wodzińska, *forthcoming*

Dating: late New Kingdom/Third Intermediate Period

Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 11.2



Third Intermediate Period 70

Site: Tanis

Shape: carinated bowl

Material: A1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Bavay 1998: 321–322, Figure 33: 33

Dating: 22nd Dynasty



Third Intermediate Period 71

Site: Qantir

Shape: “fire dog”

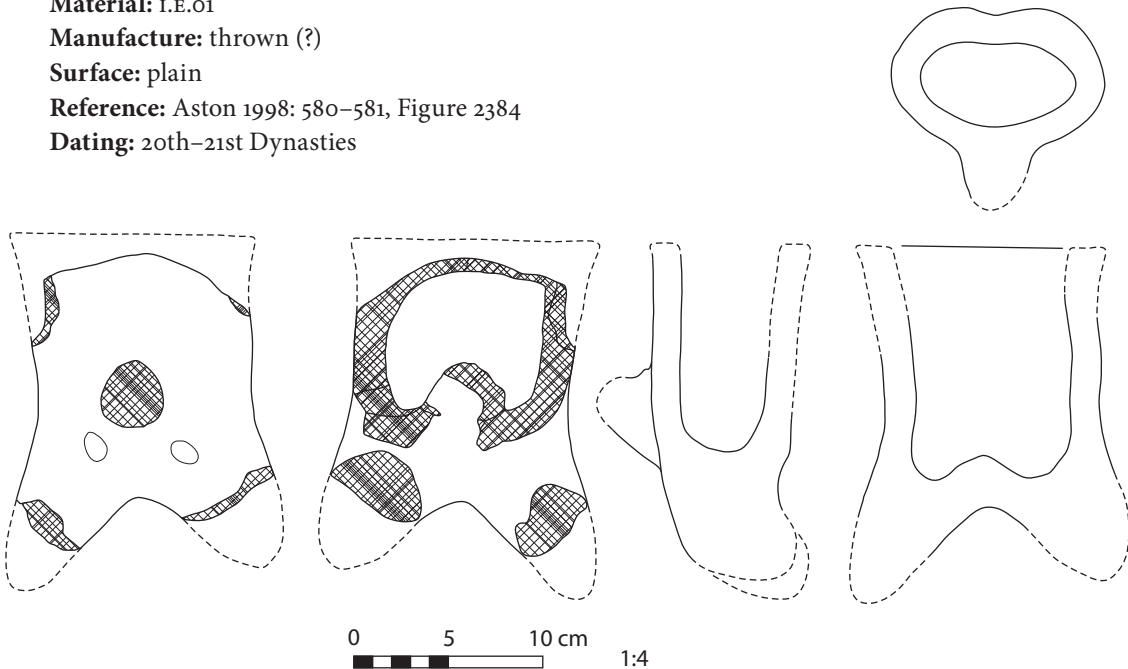
Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown (?)

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1998: 580–581, Figure 2384

Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties



Third Intermediate Period 72

Site: Qantir

Shape: ring stand

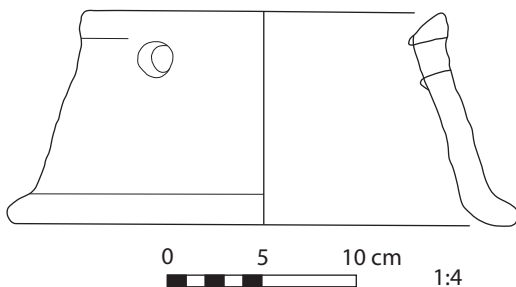
Material: I.C.

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-slipped

Reference: Aston 1998: 572–573, Figure 2352

Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties



Third Intermediate Period 73

Site: Qantir

Shape: potstand

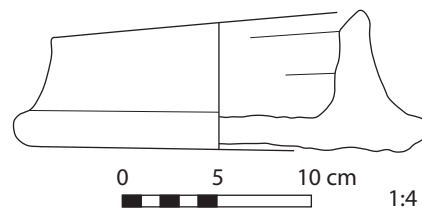
Material: I.E.O1

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-slipped

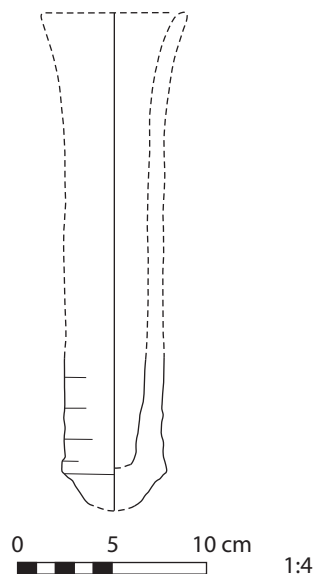
Reference: Aston 1998: 594–595, Figure 2442

Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties



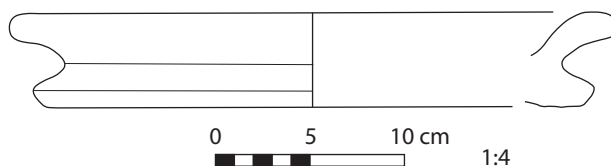
Third Intermediate Period 74

Site: Qantir
Shape: bread mold
Material: I.E.O1
Manufacture: handmade (?)
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1998: 578–579, Figure 2375
Dating: 20th–21st Dynasties



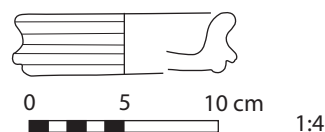
Third Intermediate Period 75

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



Third Intermediate Period 76

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



Third Intermediate Period 77

Site: Tell el Retaba

Shape: large coarse tray with internal ledge

Material: NC

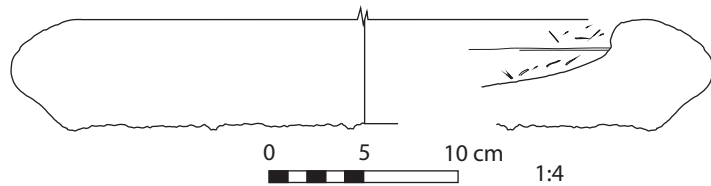
Manufacture: handmade

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Wodzińska, *forthcoming*

Dating: Third Intermediate Period

Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 9.5



Third Intermediate Period 78, 79

Site: Tanis

Shape: bread plate

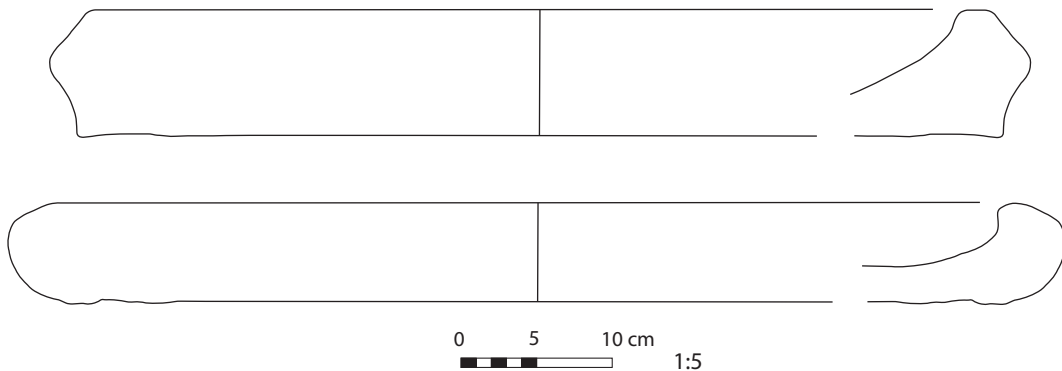
Material: A5

Manufacture: thrown (?)

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Bavay 1998: 323–324, Figure 34: 46–47

Dating: 22nd Dynasty



Late Period

25th–30th Dynasties

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

Material

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

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

Manufacture

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

Surface

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

Types

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

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

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Late Period 1

Site: Dahshur

Shape: small jar with recurved rim and ring base

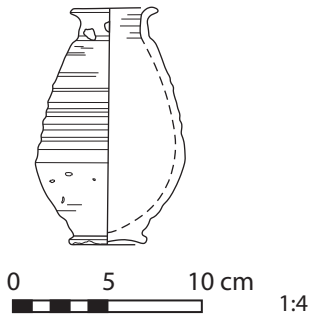
Material: Marl A3

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Allen 2000: 44, 48, Figure 3/6

Dating: Late Period



Late Period 2

Site: Amarna

Shape: jar with tall, wide neck sloping inwards towards rim

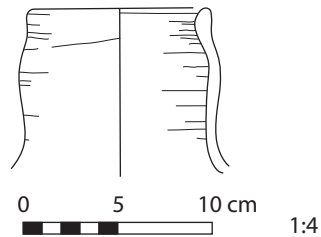
Material: 1a

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: French 1986: 157, 184, Figure 9.18, Type MJ5.1.1

Dating: 25th Dynasty



Late Period 3

Site: Amarna

Shape: jar with short, upright neck

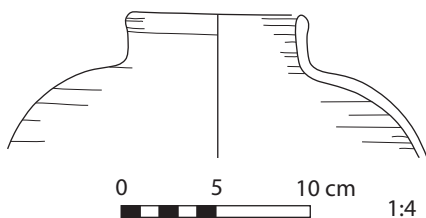
Material: 1a

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: French 1986: 157, 183, Figure 9.17, Type MJ1.1.1

Dating: 25th Dynasty



Late Period 4

Site: Amarna

Shape: jar with tall neck sloping inwards towards rim

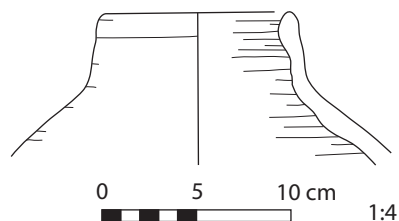
Material: 3

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

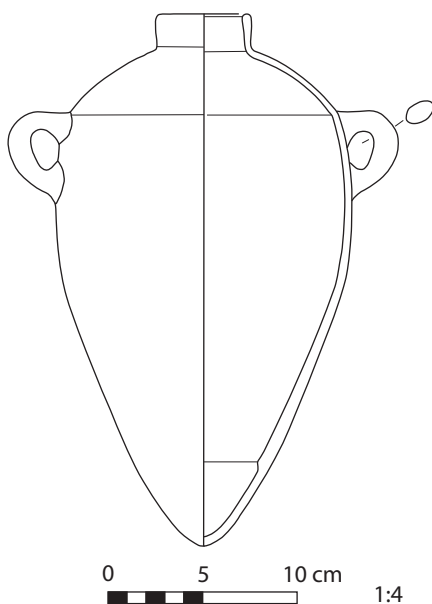
Reference: French 1986: 157, 184, Figure 9.18, Type MJ5.4.1

Dating: 25th Dynasty



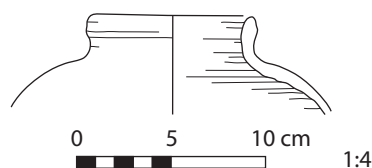
Late Period 5

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



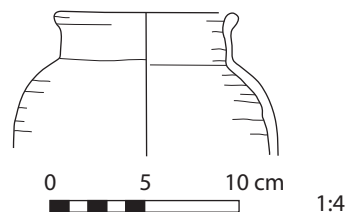
Late Period 6

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



Late Period 7

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



Late Period 8

Site: Abu Id

Shape: storage jar with simple rim
(most likely with two handles)

Material: MA4, variant 2

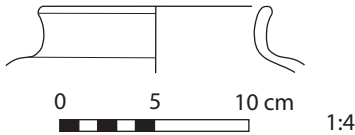
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1996: 31–32, Plate IV,
Figure 68

Compare: Spencer 1993: Plate 64, Nos. E1.5–10;
French 1986: 183, Type MJ1;
Myśliwiec 1987: 67, No. 521;
Aston 1990: 238.14

Dating: 750–650 B.C.



Late Period 9

Site: Amarna

Shape: jars with low neck and square or
round shoulder

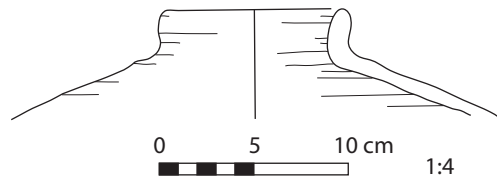
Material: 2a

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: French 1986: 157, 184, Figure 9.18,
Type MJ6.2.3

Dating: 25th Dynasty



Late Period 10

Site: Abu Id

Shape: storage jar with simple rim
(most likely with two handles)

Material: MA4, variant 2

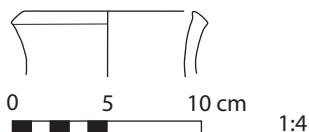
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1996: 31–32, Plate v,
Figure 71

Compare: Spencer 1993: Plate 64, Nos. E1.5–10;
French 1986: 183, Type MJ1;
Myśliwiec 1987: 67, No. 521;
Aston 1990: 238.14

Dating: 750–650 B.C.



Late Period 11

Site: Abu Id

Shape: storage jar with simple rim
(most likely with two handles)

Material: MA4, variant 2

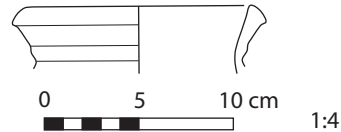
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1996: 31–32, Plate v,
Figure 72

Compare: Spencer 1993: Plate 64, Nos. E1.5–10;
French 1986: 183, Type MJ1;
Myśliwiec 1987: 67, No. 521;
Aston 1990: 238.14

Dating: 750–650 B.C.



Late Period 12

Site: Abu Id

Shape: storage jar with simple rim
(most likely with two handles)

Material: MA4, variant 2

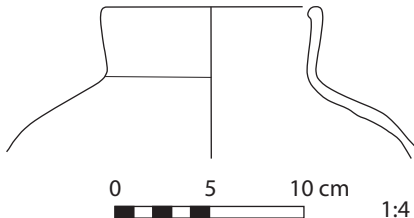
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1996: 31–32, Plate v,
Figure 74

Compare: Spencer 1993: Plate 64, Nos. E1.5–10;
French 1986: 183, Type MJ1;
Myśliwiec 1987: 67, No. 521;
Aston 1990: 238.14

Dating: 750–650 B.C.



Late Period 13

Site: Dahshur

Shape: globular jar with wide neck and
small ring base

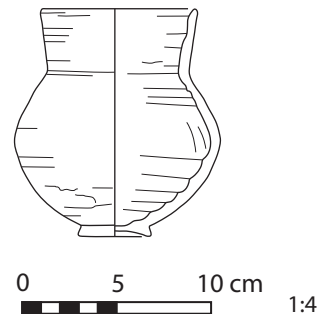
Material: MA4

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Allen 2000: 44, 48, Figure 3/5

Dating: Late Period



Late Period 14

Site: Abu Id

Shape: ovoid jar with wide mouth (meat jar)

Material: MA4

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1996: 28–29, Plate IV,
Figure 54

Compare: Peet and Woolley 1923:
Plates XLVIII–XLIX, Type xx;
Loat 1905: Plate II.33

Dating: shape first appeared in the late 18th
Dynasty, 750–650 B.C.



Late Period 15

Site: Abu Id

Shape: neckless jar

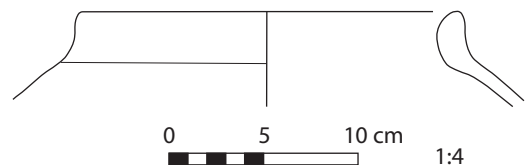
Material: mixed fabric

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: cream/pink-slipped

Reference: Aston 1996: 33, Plate VI, Figure 98

Dating: 750–650 B.C.



Late Period 16

Site: Abu Id

Shape: two-handled jar with grooved rim

Material: MA4, variant 2

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1996: 32, Plate v, Figure 79

Compare: Spencer 1993: Plates 64–65,

Nos. E1.22–23; French 1986: 183,

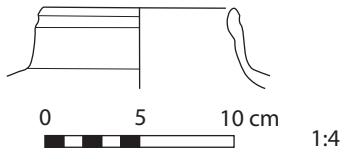
Type MJ2; Myśliwiec 1987: 67,

Nos. 522–525; Jaritz 1975: 69,

Figures 5751b, 1126GE; Andraschko 1990:

234, 236, 17805A: 19

Dating: 750–650 B.C.



Late Period 17

Site: Abu Id

Shape: two-handled jar with grooved rim

Material: MA4, variant 2

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1996: 32, Plate v, Figure 77

Compare: Spencer 1993: Plates 64–65,

Nos. E1.22–23; French 1986: 183,

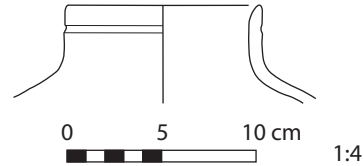
Type MJ2; Myśliwiec 1987: 67,

Nos. 522–525; Jaritz 1975: 69,

Figures 5751b, 1126GE; Andraschko 1990:

234, 236, 17805A: 19

Dating: 750–650 B.C.



Late Period 18

Site: Abu Id

Shape: two-handled jar with grooved rim

Material: MA4, variant 2

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1996: 32, Plate v, Figure 78

Compare: Spencer 1993: Plates 64–65, Nos.

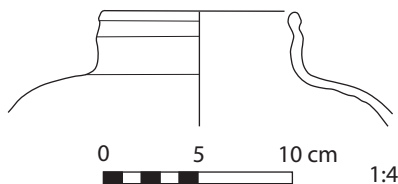
E1.22–23; French 1986: 183, Type MJ2;

Myśliwiec 1987: 67, Nos. 522–525;

Jaritz 1975: 69, Figures 5751b, 1126GE;

Andraschko 1990: 234, 236, 17805A: 19

Dating: 750–650 B.C.



Late Period 19

Site: Amarna

Shape: jar with short, upright neck, and external groove below rim

Material: 1a

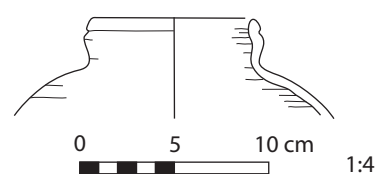
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: French 1986: 157, 183, Figure 9.17,

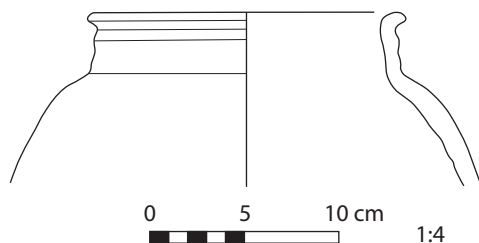
Type MJ2.13

Dating: 25th Dynasty



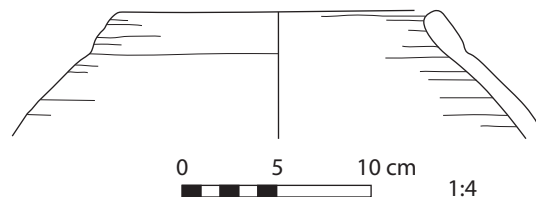
Late Period 20

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



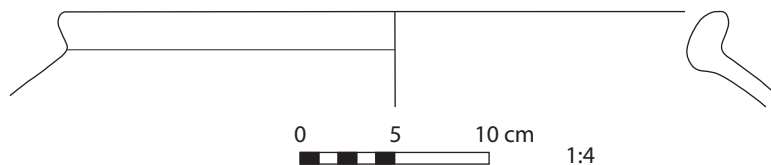
Late Period 21

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



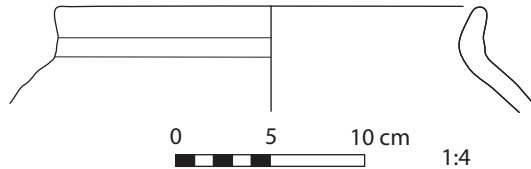
Late Period 22

Site: Abu Id
Shape: neckless jar
Material: MA4, variant 2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1996: 32, Plate VI, Figure 94
Compare: Myśliwiec 1987: 65, Nos. 477–478
Dating: 750–650 B.C.



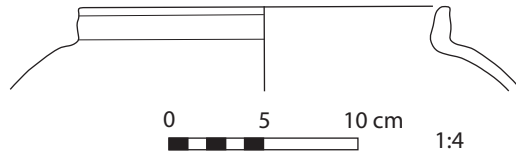
Late Period 23

Site: Abu Id
Shape: neckless jar
Material: MA4, variant 2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1996: 32, Plate VI, Figure 95
Compare: Myśliwiec 1987: 65, Nos. 477–478
Dating: 750–650 B.C.



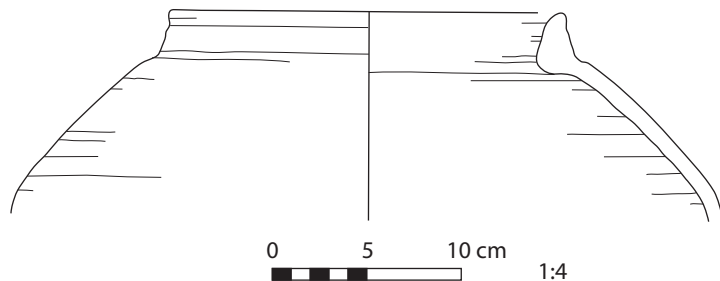
Late Period 24

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



Late Period 25

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



Late Period 26

Site: Amarna

Shape: globular vessel with short neck

Material: 1a

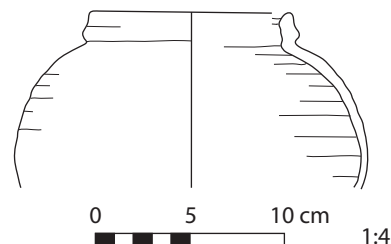
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: French 1986: 157, 183, Figure 9.17,

Type MJ3.2.3

Dating: 25th Dynasty



Late Period 27

Site: Amarna

Shape: globular vessel with short neck and two handles

Material: 1a

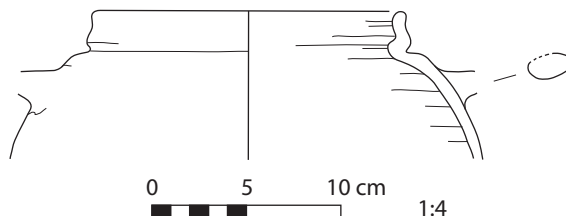
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: French 1986: 157, 183, Figure 9.17,

Type MJ3.2.2

Dating: 25th Dynasty



Late Period 28

Site: Amarna

Shape: globular vessel with short neck

Material: 1a

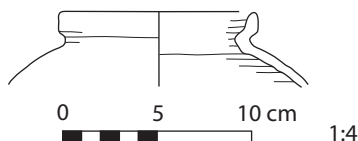
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: French 1986: 157, 183,

Figure 9.17, Type MJ3.3.1

Dating: 25th Dynasty



Late Period 29

Site: Amarna

Shape: jar with round, flaring rim

Material: 1a

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: French 1986: 157, 183,

Figure 9.17, Type MJ4.1.2

Dating: 25th Dynasty



Late Period 30

Site: Tanis

Shape: neckless jar with small, recurved rim and two massive handles, often called a “torpedo” jar due to its shape

Material: P7

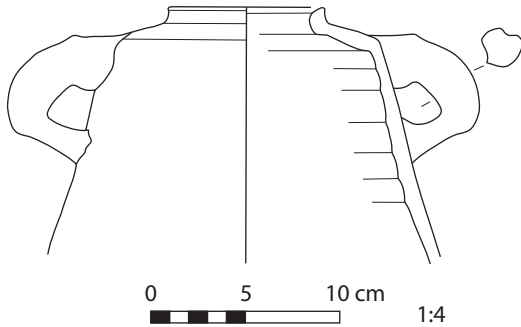
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Chauvet and Marchand 1998: 348–349, Figure 25

Compare: Paice 1986–1987: 98, Figure 2 CQ; Defernez 1997: 65

Dating: 5th–4th centuries B.C.



Late Period 31, 32, 33

Site: Amarna

Shape: jars with low neck and square or rounded shoulders

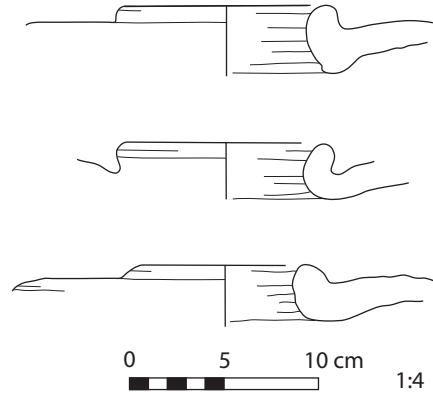
Material: 2a

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: French 1986: 157, 183, Figure 9.18, Type MJ6.1.1.3

Dating: 25th Dynasty



Late Period 34

Site: Amarna

Shape: jar with short, upright neck

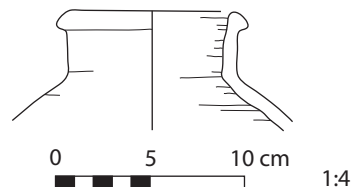
Material: 1c

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: French 1986: 157, 183, Figure 9.17, Type MJ1.1.5

Dating: 25th Dynasty



Late Period 35

Site: Thebes

Shape: large, ovoid jar with very short neck, pointed base, and two small vertical handles placed high on shoulder

Material: marl

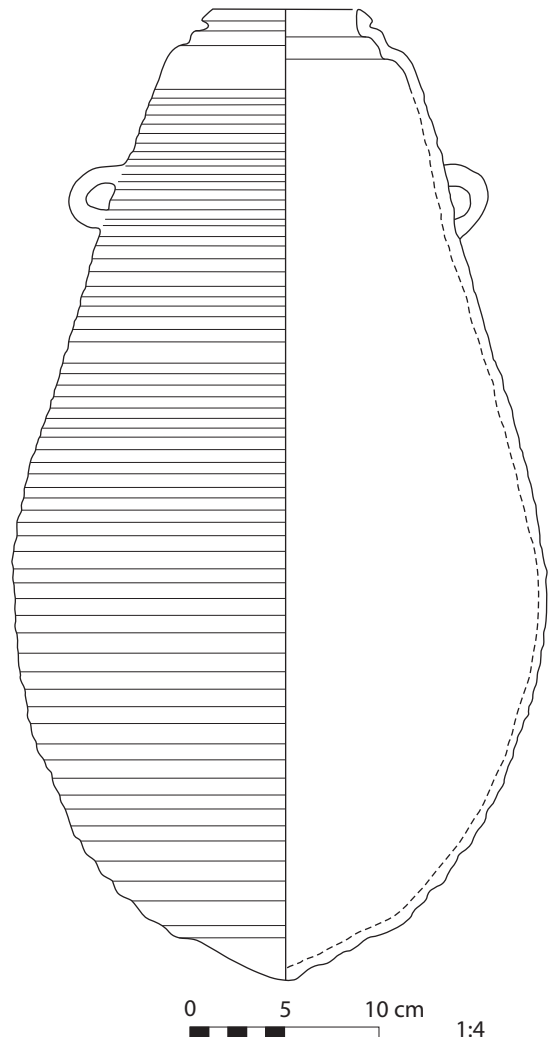
Manufacture: well thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Myśliwiec 1987: 60–61, Figure 399

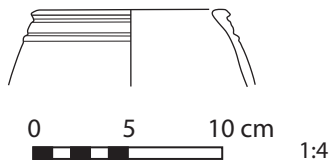
Compare: Ballet and Vichy 1992: 134, Figure 2

Dating: 5th–4th centuries B.C.



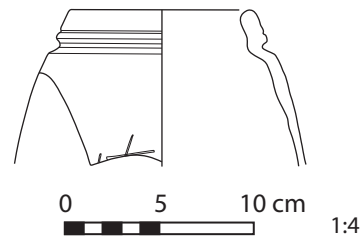
Late Period 36

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



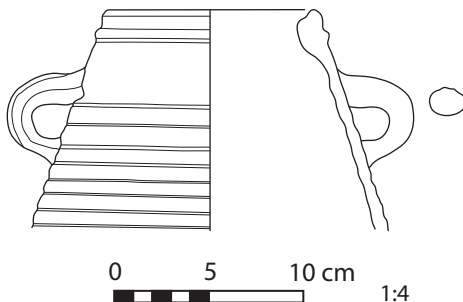
Late Period 37

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



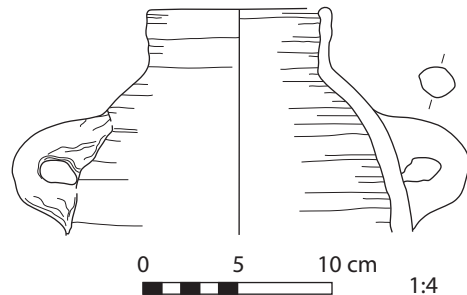
Late Period 38

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



Late Period 39

Site: Amarna
Shape: globular jar with neck usually 3 cm long, making a sharp angle with shoulder
Material: Nile silt
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: smoothed
Reference: French 1986: 156, 174, Figure 9.8, Type SJ1.13
Dating: 25th Dynasty



Late Period 40

Site: Abu Id

Shape: globular jar

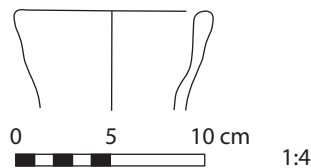
Material: NB2

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-slipped

Reference: Aston 1996: 26, Plate III, Figure 45

Dating: 750–650 B.C.



Late Period 41

Site: Amarna

Shape: globular jar with neck usually 3 cm long, making a sharp angle with shoulder

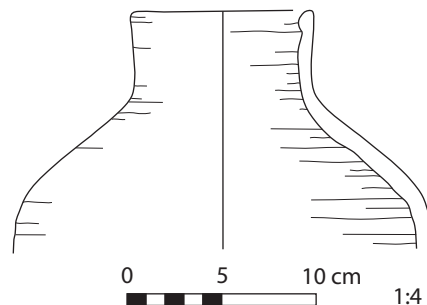
Material: Nile silt

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: French 1986: 156, 174, Figure 9.8, Type SJ1.1.4

Dating: 25th Dynasty



Late Period 42

Site: Tanis

Shape: jar with short slightly flaring neck

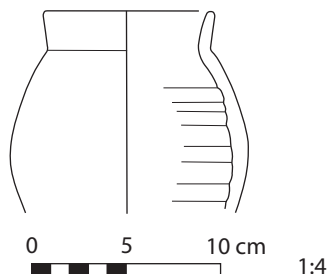
Material: P3

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Chauvet and Marchand 1998: 345, Figure 16

Dating: not stated



Late Period 43

Site: Tanis

Shape: jar with flaring neck and small collar below rim

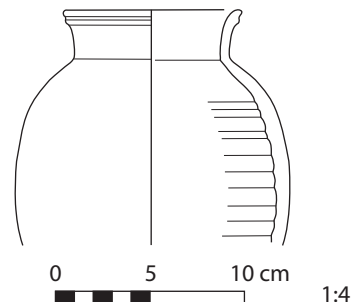
Material: P3

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Chauvet and Marchand 1998: 345, Figure 17

Dating: not stated



Late Period 44

Site: Tebtynis

Shape: neckless jar with short recurved rim

Material: Nile alluvium

Manufacture: thrown

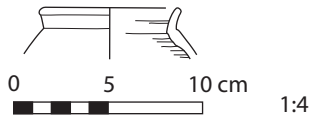
Surface: well smoothed

Reference: Marchand 1996: 174, 176–177,

Figure 5

Compare: Holladay 1982: Plate 25:4

Dating: 486 B.C.



Late Period 45

Site: Tanis

Shape: jar with cylindrical neck and two small handles

Material: p2

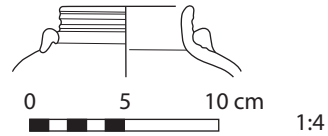
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: burnished

Reference: Chauvet and Marchand 1998: 344,

Figure 14

Dating: not stated



Late Period 46

Site: Abu Id

Shape: large storage jar (most likely with two handles)

Material: not stated

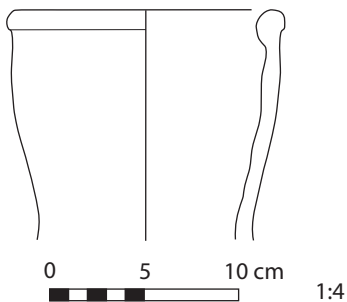
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1996: 32, Plate v, Figure 88

Compare: French 1986: 184, Type MJ5.1

Dating: 750–650 B.C.



Late Period 47

Site: Abu Id

Shape: large storage jar (most likely with two handles)

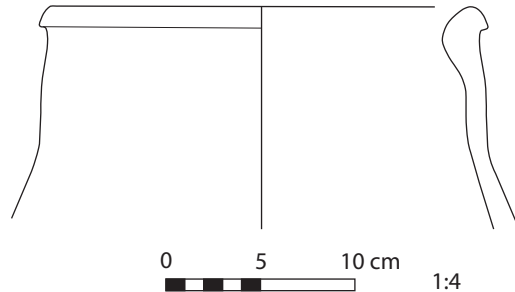
Material: not stated

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

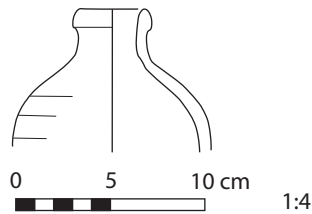
Reference: Aston 1996: 32, Plate vi, Figure 90

Dating: 750–650 B.C.



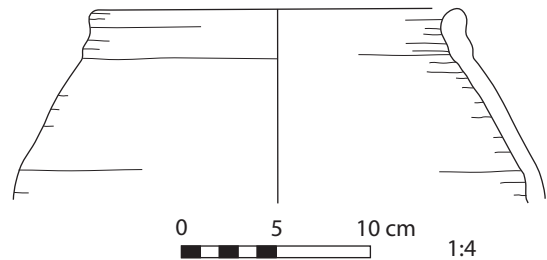
Late Period 48

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



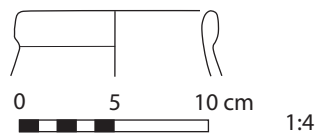
Late Period 49

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



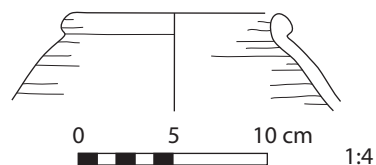
Late Period 50

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



Late Period 51

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



Late Period 52

Site: Amarna

Shape: large vessel with round shoulder indicating globular body

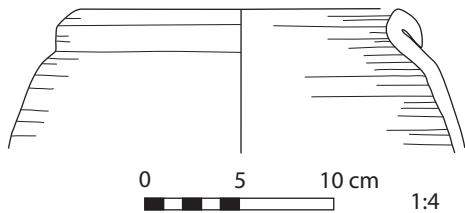
Material: Nile silt

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: French 1986: 156, 177, Figure 9.11, Type SJ4.1.3

Dating: 25th Dynasty



Late Period 53

Site: Abu Id

Shape: bottle

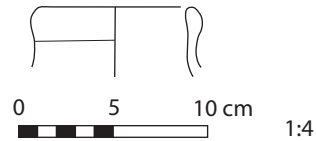
Material: NB2

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-slipped

Reference: Aston 1996: Plate III, Figure 46

Dating: 750–650 B.C.



Late Period 54

Site: Tanis

Shape: neckless jar with two handles

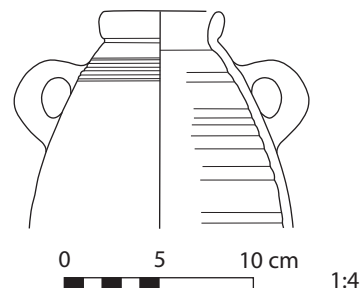
Material: P6

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Chauvet and Marchand 1998: 347, Figure 22

Dating: not stated



Late Period 55

Site: Abusir

Shape: amphora with thickened rim, two massive vertical handles below rim, and pointed base

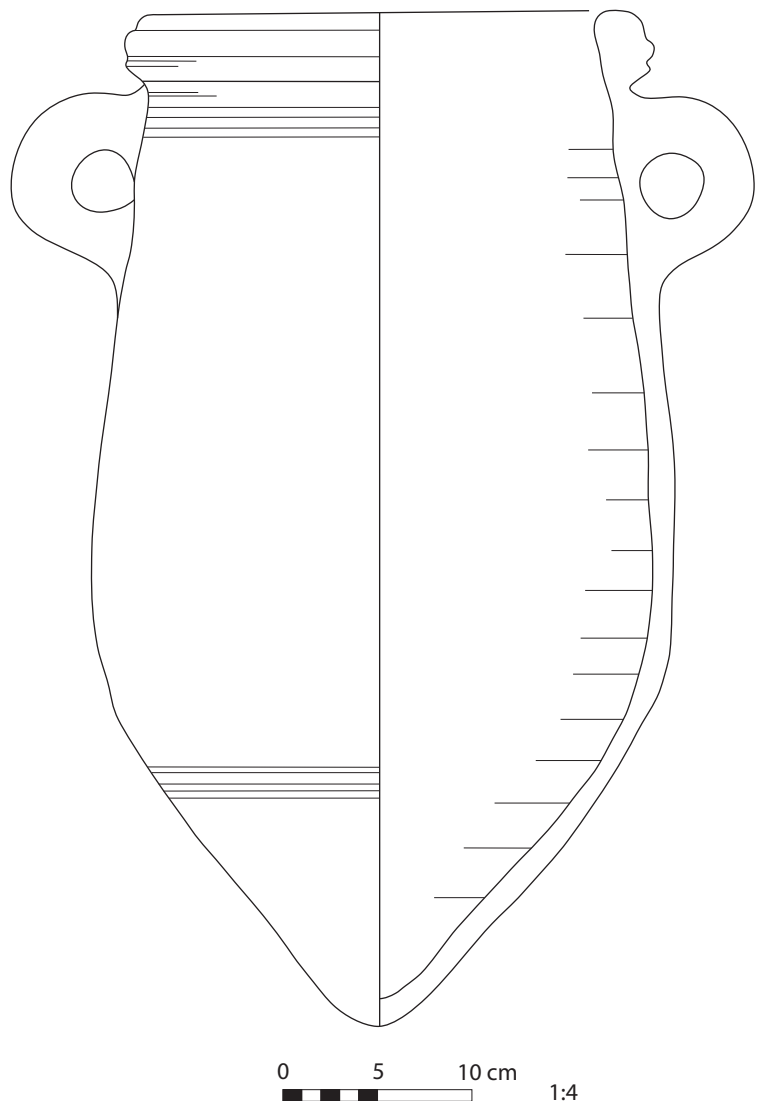
Material: well levigated Nile silt fabric, with many straw particles

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-slipped

Reference: Smoláriková 2008 b: 199, Figure 56: 39

Dating: 6th century B.C.



Late Period 56

Site: Tanis

Shape: neckless jar with massive rim

Material: P6

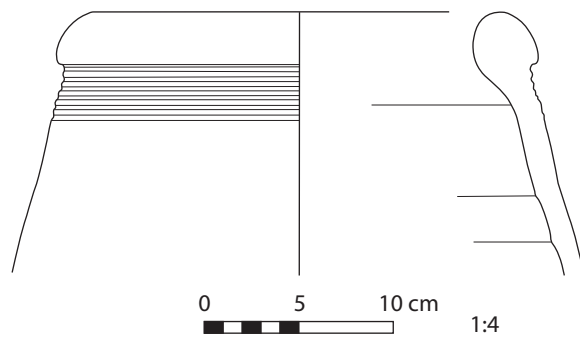
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Chauvet and Marchand 1998: 347, Figure 23

Compare: Holladay 1982: 121, Plate 22: 1

Dating: 5th century B.C.



Late Period 57

Site: Giza

Shape: large bag-shaped jar with two handles and pointed base

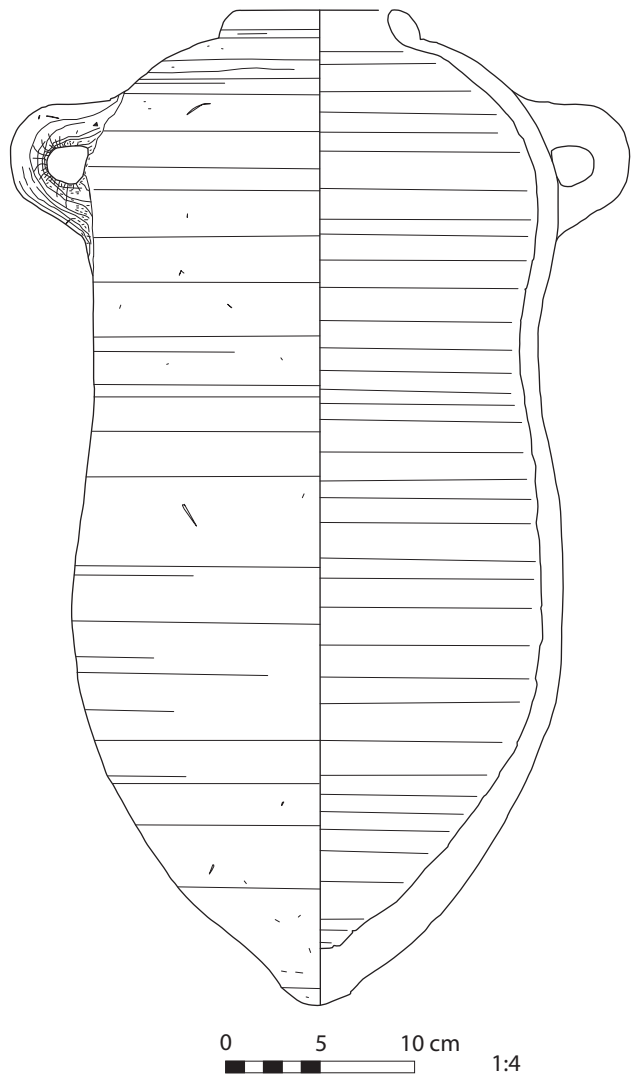
Material: NB2

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: not published

Dating: 6th–5th centuries B.C.



Late Period 58

Site: Giza

Shape: large bag-shaped jar with pointed base

Material: NB2

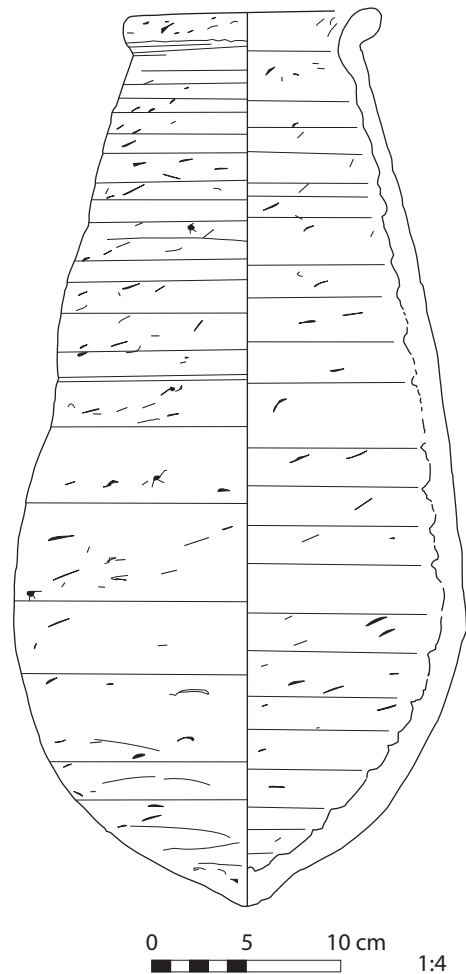
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: not published

Dating: 6th–5th centuries B.C.

Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 12.3



Late Period 59

Site: Amarna

Shape: jar with neck sloping inwards towards rim

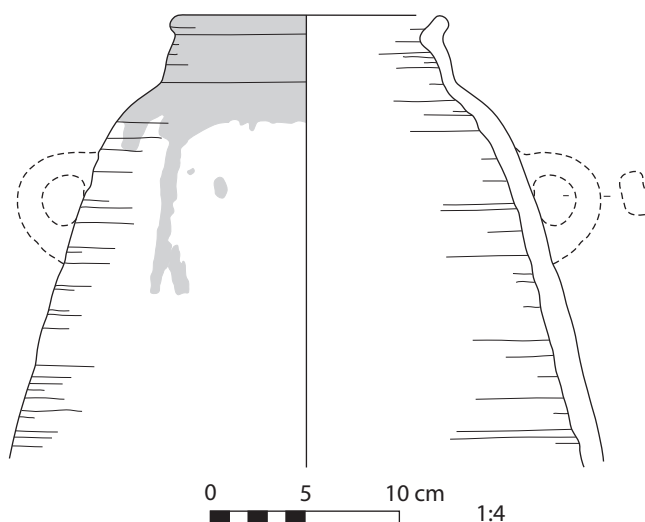
Material: Nile silt

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: cream-slipped, smoothed on exterior

Reference: French 1986: 156, 175, Figure 9.9, Type SJ2.6.1

Dating: 25th Dynasty



Late Period 60

Site: Amarna

Shape: tall upright vessel, with no neck, and without clearly defined shoulder

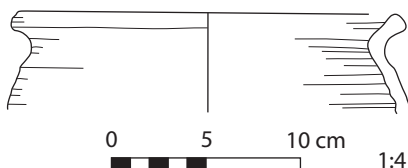
Material: Nile silt

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: French 1986: 156–157, 178, Figure 9.12, Type SJ5.1.1

Dating: 25th Dynasty



Late Period 61

Site: Amarna

Shape: tall upright vessel, with no neck, and without clearly defined shoulder

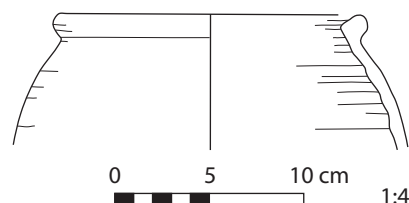
Material: Nile silt

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: French 1986: 156–157, 178, Figure 9.12, Type SJ5.2.1

Dating: 25th Dynasty



Late Period 62

Site: Abusir

Shape: conical jar with short cylindrical neck and pointed base

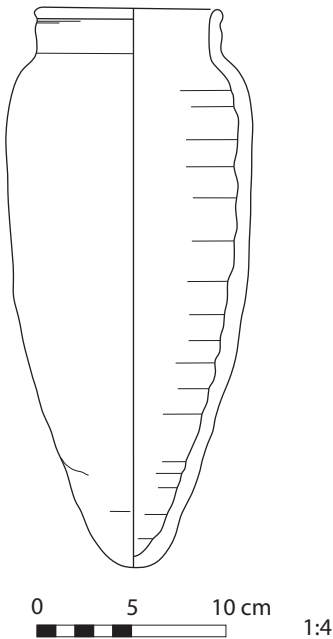
Material: coarse Nile silt fabric, with visible straw particles

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: uncoated

Reference: Smoláriková 2008 a: 169, Figure 49: 11

Dating: 5th–6th century B.C.



Late Period 63

Site: Amarna

Shape: jar with neck sloping inwards towards rim

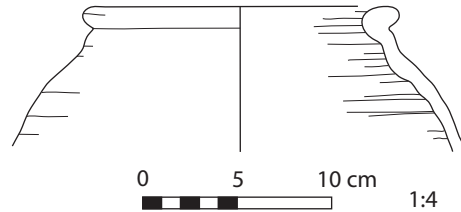
Material: Nile silt

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: French 1986: 156, 175, Figure 9.9, Type SJ2.6.3

Dating: 25th Dynasty



Late Period 64

Site: Amarna

Shape: jar with neck sloping inwards towards rim

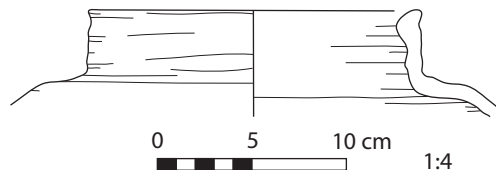
Material: Nile silt

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: French 1986: 156, 175, Figure 9.9, Type SJ2.2.4

Dating: 25th Dynasty



Late Period 65

Site: Tanis

Shape: jar with short cylindrical neck and small collar below rim

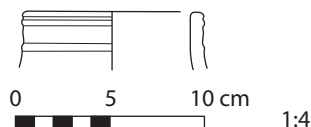
Material: P2

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: coated, polished

Reference: Chauvet and Marchand 1998: 344, Figure 13

Dating: not stated



Late Period 66

Site: Elephantine

Shape: jar with elongated rim and flaring neck

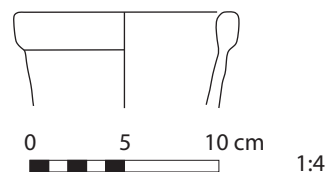
Material: NC

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-washed

Reference: Aston 1999: 238–239, Plate 75, Figure 2073

Dating: Late Saite–Persian Periods



Late Period 67

Site: Tebtynis

Shape: jar with a collar below rim

Material: Nile alluvium

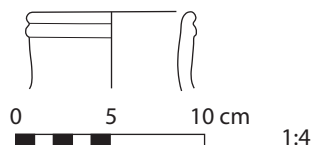
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-coated, smoothed

Reference: Marchand 1996: 174, 176, Figure 4

Compare: El-Taba'i and Carrez-Maratray 1993: 116, Figure 3:2; Holladay 1982: Plate 25: 12–13

Dating: end of Late Period



Late Period 68

Site: Abusir

Shape: jar with ribbed, cylindrical neck

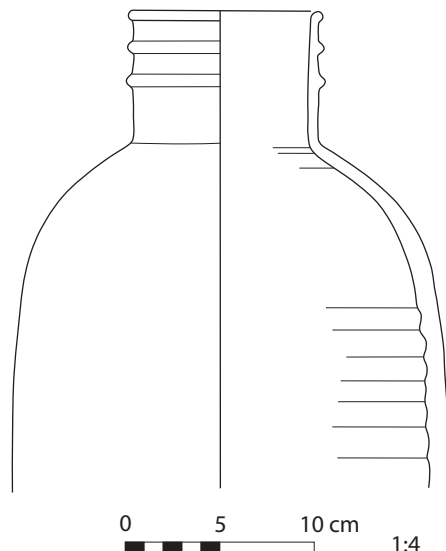
Material: Nile silt fabric

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-slipped, burnished

Reference: Smoláriková 2008 a: 167, Figure 49: 1

Dating: 5th–6th century B.C.



Late Period 69

Site: Tebtynis

Shape: jar with flaring neck and a collar below rim

Material: Nile alluvium

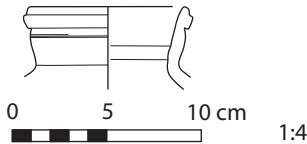
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-coated, smoothed

Reference: Marchand 1996: 178–179,
Figure 11

Compare: Holladay 1982: Plate 25: 14

Dating: 486 B.C.



Late Period 70

Site: Tanis

Shape: jar with flaring neck

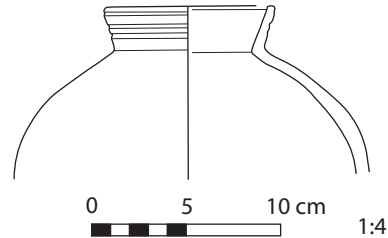
Material: P2

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: burnished

Reference: Chauvet and Marchand 1998: 345,
Figure 15

Dating: not stated



Late Period 71

Site: Elephantine

Shape: large ovoid jar with two small, vertical handles

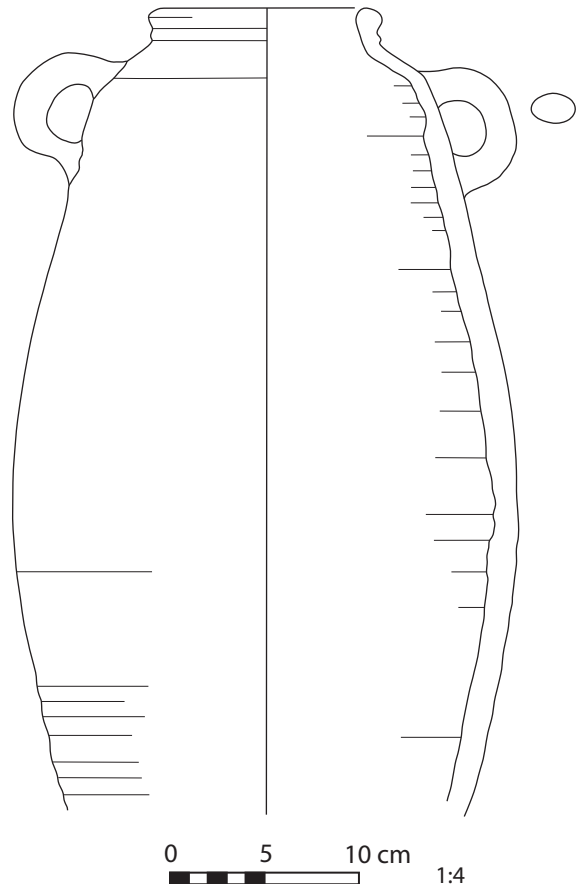
Material: NC

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Aston 1999: 220–221,
Plate 67, Figure 1961

Dating: Late Saite–Persian Periods



Late Period 72

Site: Elephantine

Shape: large bag-shaped jar with rounded rim and two small vertical handles

Material: NC

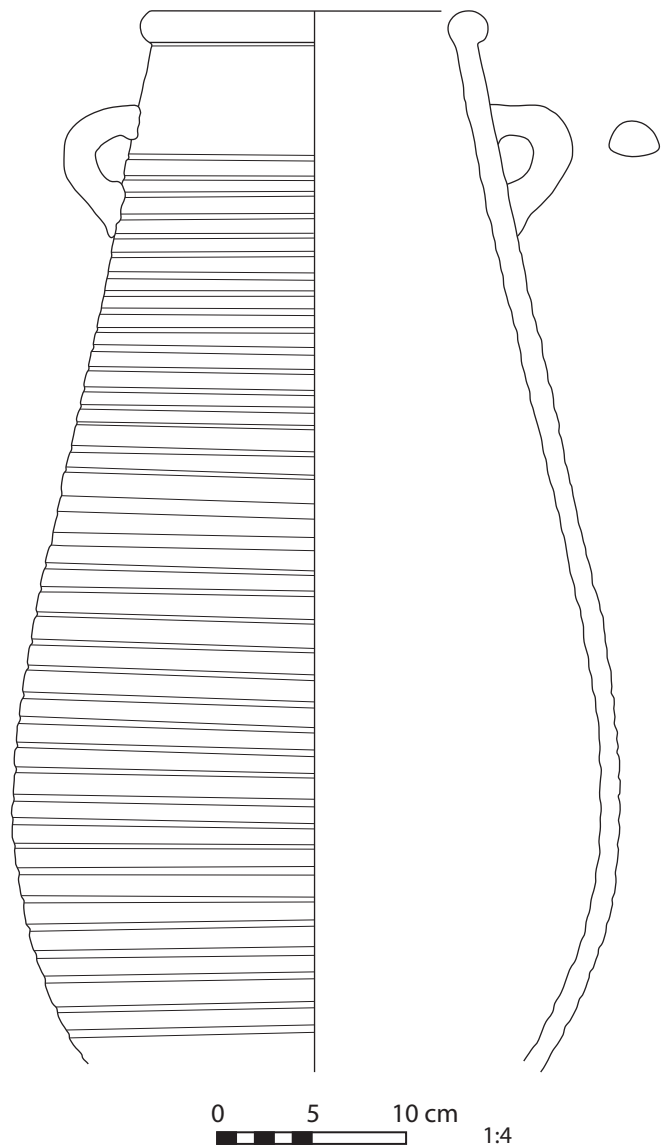
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: white-slipped

Reference: Aston 1999: 226–227, Plate 70, Figure 2007

Dating: Late Saite–Persian Periods

Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 12.4



Late Period 73

Site: Giza

Shape: large cylindrical jar with two handles

Material: NB2

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

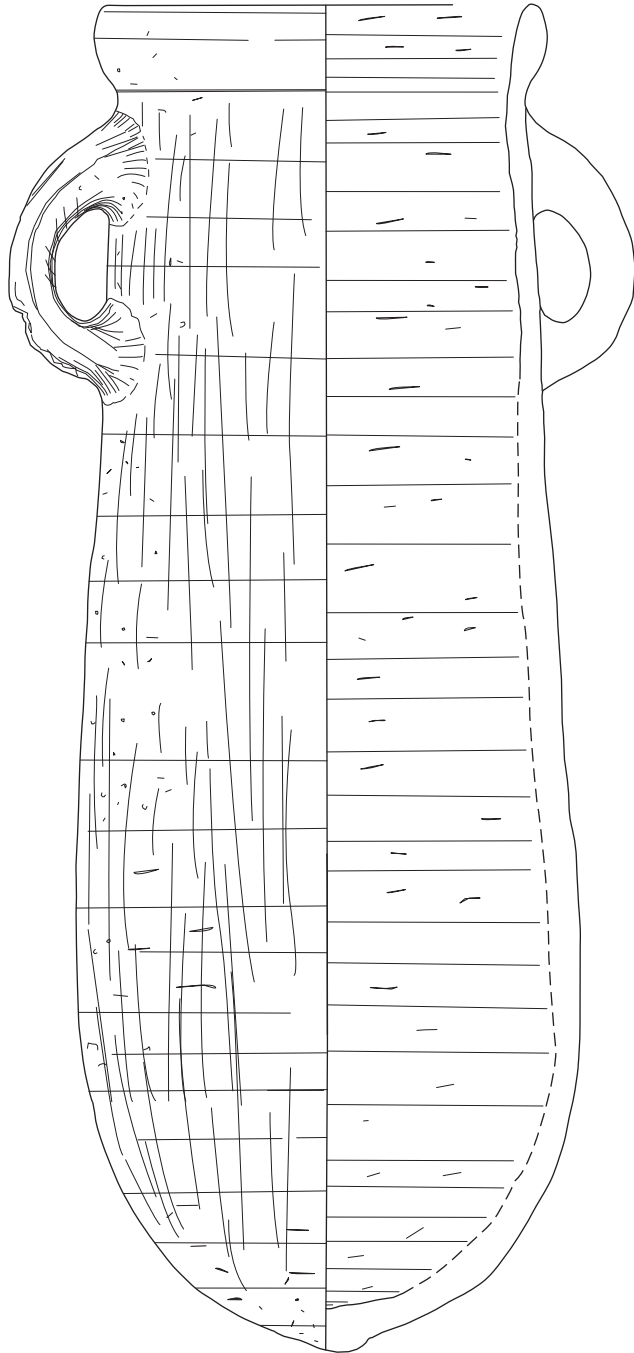
Reference: Wodzińska 2007: 284,

Figure 11.2

Dating: 6th–5th century B.C.

Representative Example: similar to

Color Plate 12.1



0 5 10 cm

1:4

Late Period 74

Site: Elephantine

Shape: jar with wide cylindrical neck and rounded base

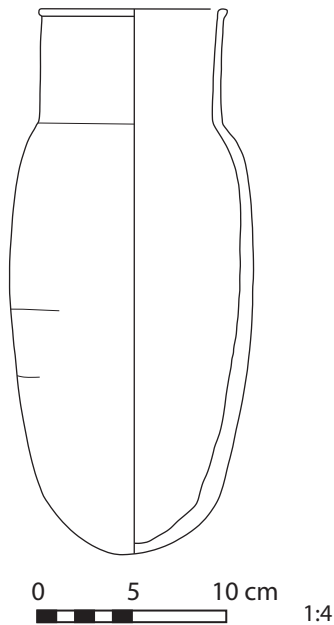
Material: NC

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-slipped

Reference: Aston 1999: 224–225, Plate 69, Figure 1996

Dating: Late Saite–Persian Periods



Late Period 75

Site: Abusir

Shape: cylindrical jar with tall neck, ridge around rim, and rounded base

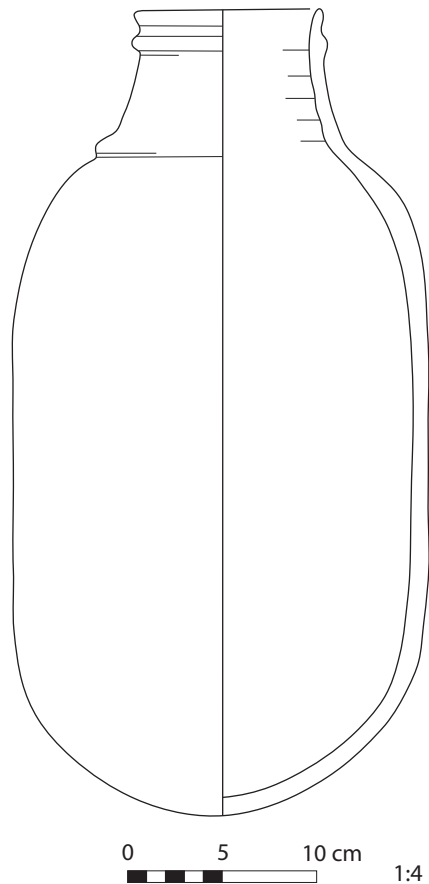
Material: Nile silt fabric

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-slipped, burnished

Reference: Smoláriková 2008 a:168, Figure 49: 7

Dating: 5th–6th century B.C.



Late Period 76

Site: Elephantine

Shape: bag-shaped jar with rounded rim

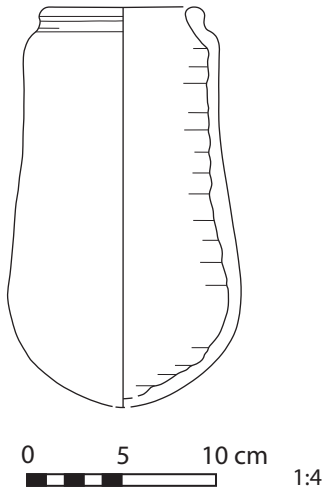
Material: NC

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-slipped

Reference: Aston 1999: 224–225, Plate 69,
Figure 1998

Dating: Late Saite–Persian Periods



Late Period 77

Site: Amarna

Shape: globular jar with neck usually 3 cm long, making a sharp angle with shoulder

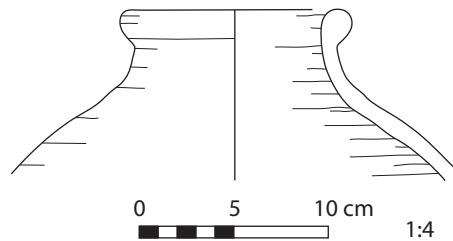
Material: Nile silt

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: French 1986: 156, 174,
Figure 9.8, Type SJ1.3.2

Dating: 25th Dynasty



Late Period 78

Site: Amarna

Shape: tall upright vessel, with no neck, and without clearly defined shoulder

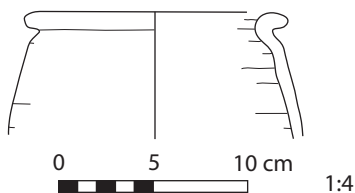
Material: Nile silt

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: French 1986: 156–157, 178,
Figure 9.12, Type SJ5.9.2

Dating: 25th Dynasty



Late Period 79

Site: Amarna

Shape: jar with neck sloping inwards towards rim

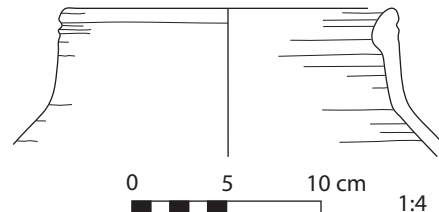
Material: Nile silt

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: French 1986: 156, 175, Figure 9.9,
Type SJ2.1.1

Dating: 25th Dynasty



Late Period 80

Site: Tanis

Shape: neckless jar with two small handles

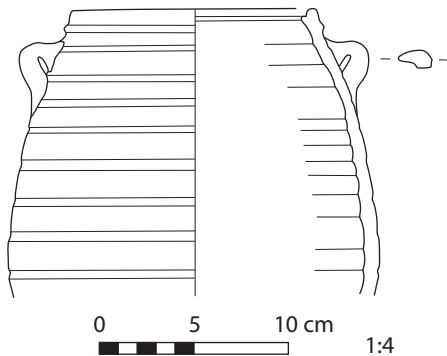
Material: P5

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: orange-slipped, well smoothed

Reference: Chauvet and Marchand 1998: 346,
Figure 20

Dating: 26th Dynasty



Late Period 81

Site: Elephantine

Shape: bag-shaped jar with two small
vertical handles

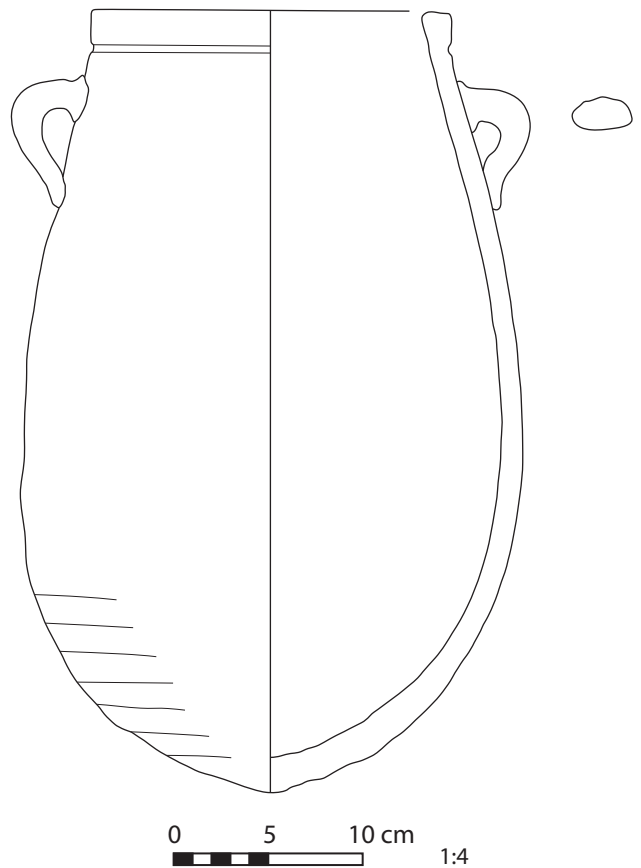
Material: NC

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Aston 1999: 220–221, Plate 67,
Figure 1959

Dating: Late Saite–Persian Periods



Late Period 82

Site: Amarna

Shape: wide-mouthed jar

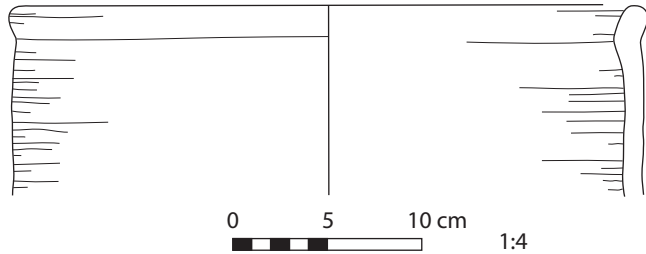
Material: Nile silt

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: French 1986: 156, 176,
Figure 9.10, Type SJ3.1.1

Dating: 25th Dynasty



Late Period 83

Site: Amarna

Shape: wide-mouthed jar with two handles

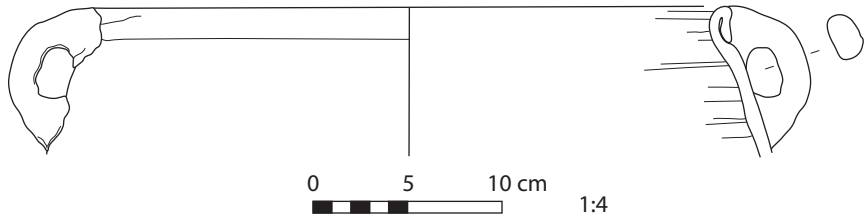
Material: Nile silt

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: French 1986: 156, 176, Figure 9.10, Type SJ3.3.1

Dating: 25th Dynasty



Late Period 84

Site: Amarna

Shape: tall upright vessel, with no neck, and without clearly defined shoulder

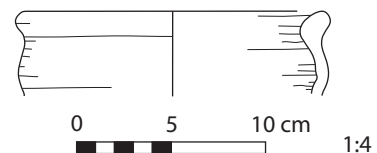
Material: Nile silt

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: French 1986: 157, 179, Figure 9.13, Type SJ6.1.3

Dating: 25th Dynasty



Late Period 85

Site: Elephantine

Shape: small jar with wide neck, spout, and flat base

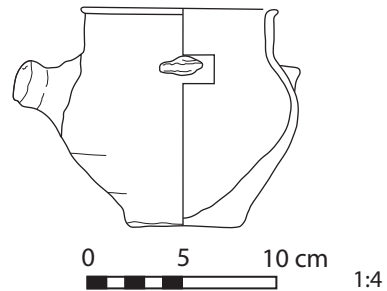
Material: NC

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Aston 1999: 210–211, Plate 65, Figure 1898

Dating: 6th century BC



Late Period 86

Site: Amarna

Shape: tall upright vessel, with no neck, and without clearly defined shoulder

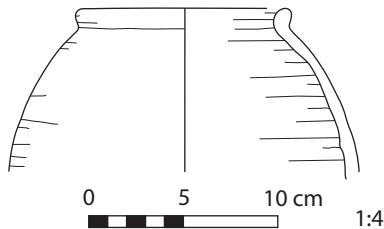
Material: Nile silt

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: French 1986: 157, 180, Figure 9.14, Type SJ6.4.3

Dating: 25th Dynasty



Late Period 87

Site: Elephantine

Shape: jar with elongated body, long cylindrical neck, and rounded base

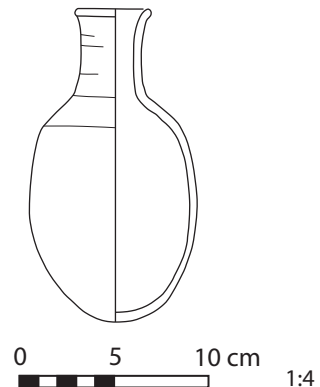
Material: NC

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-slipped on exterior

Reference: Aston 1999: 224–225, Plate 69, Figure 1997

Dating: Late Saite–Persian Periods



Late Period 88

Site: Elephantine

Shape: ovoid jar with wide flaring neck and rounded base

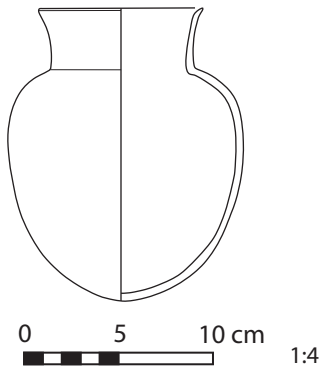
Material: Aswan clay

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Aston 1999: 231, 233, Plate 72, Figure 2042

Dating: Late Saite–Persian Periods



Late Period 89

Site: Giza

Shape: conical jar with pointed base

Material: NB2

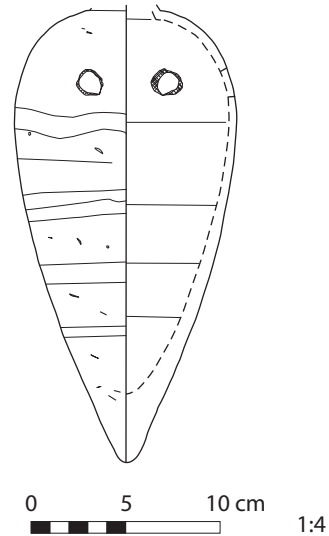
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-slipped on outside

Reference: not published, AERA project drawing

Remarks: hole in body made after firing

Dating: Late Period



Late Period 90

Site: not stated

Shape: Bes vessel

Material: NB

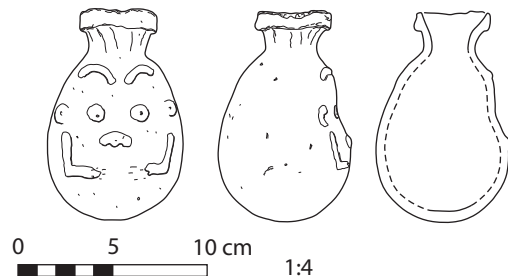
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-coated, polished, with applied relief decoration

Reference: Regner 1998: 249–250

Dating: Third Intermediate Period–Late Period

Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 13.1



Late Period 91

Site: Tanis

Shape: large round jar with two handles

Material: P6

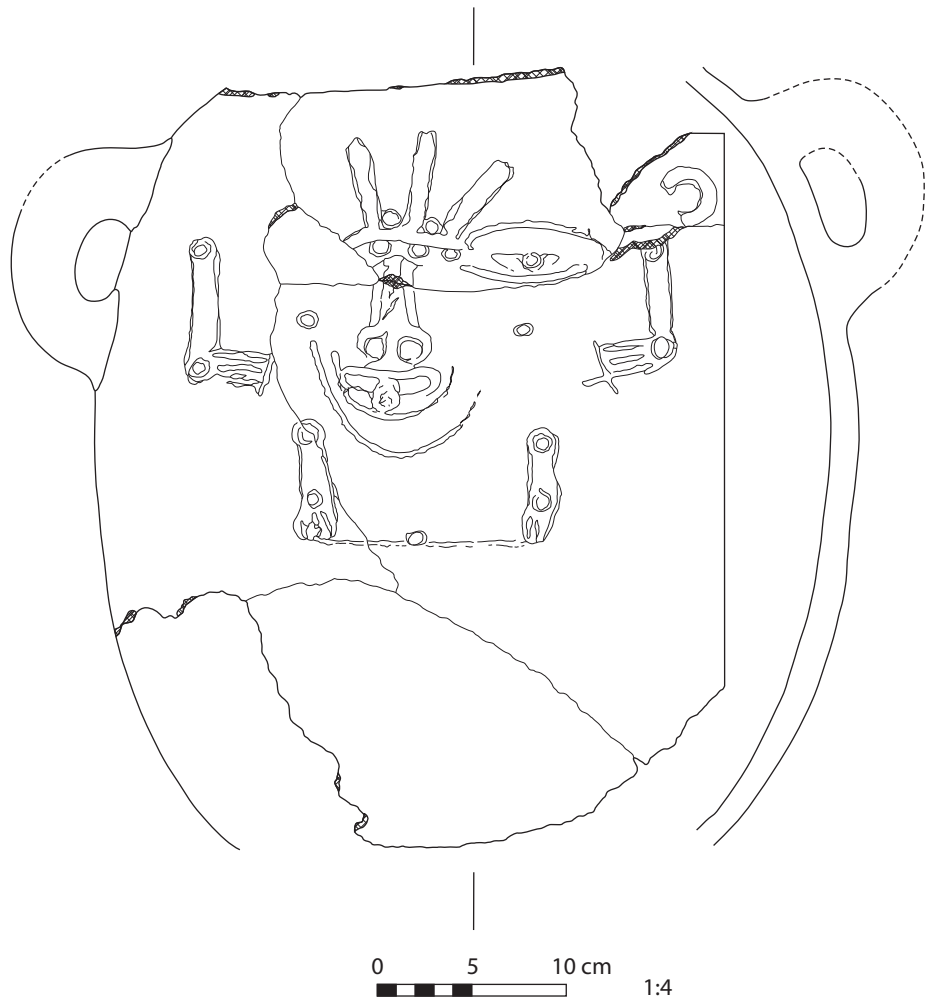
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed, with applied relief decoration of Bes

Reference: Chauvet and Marchand 1998: 348, Figure 24

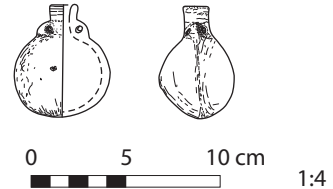
Compare: Guidotti 1983: 40

Dating: Third Intermediate Period–Late Period



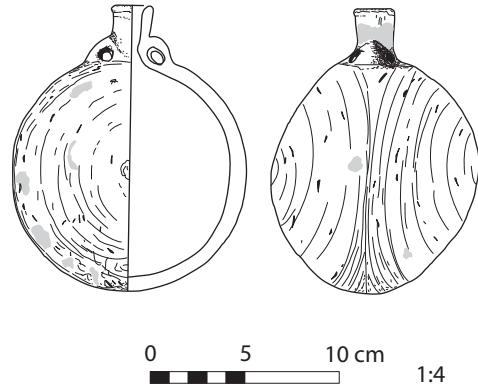
Late Period 92

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



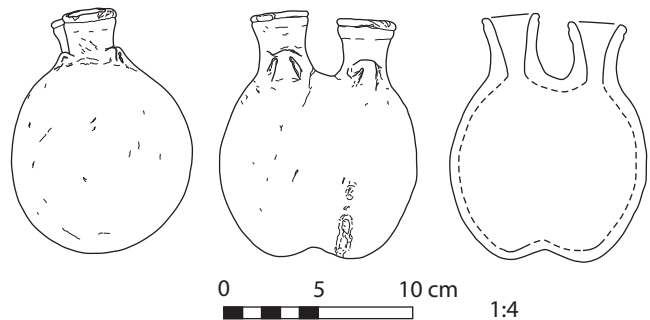
Late Period 93

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



Late Period 94

Site: not stated
Shape: double pilgrim flask
Material: NC
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-coated, polished
Reference: Regner 1998: 250–251
Dating: Late Period



Late Period 95

Site: Tanis

Shape: small juglet with narrow neck and flat base

Material: P5

Manufacture: thrown

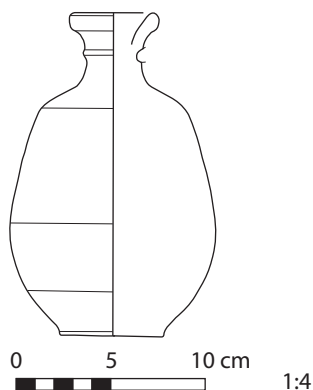
Surface: brown/red-slipped, smoothed

Reference: Chauvet and Marchand 1998: 347,

Figure 21

Compare: Bourriau 1981: 81, Figure 156

Dating: 26th–30th Dynasties



Late Period 96

Site: Tell el-Ghaba

Shape: globular jar with wide neck

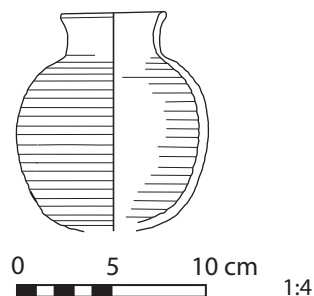
Material: NB2

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Basilico and Lupo 2004: 4, 10, Figure 1b

Dating: Saite Period



Late Period 97

Site: Elephantine

Shape: globular jar with wide neck and two vertical handles

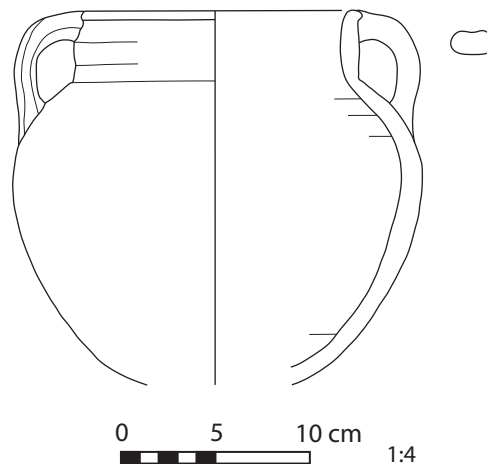
Material: NC

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Aston 1999: 220–221, Plate 67, Figure 1958

Dating: Late Saite–Persian Periods



Late Period 98

Site: Elephantine

Shape: keg—ovoid jar with long narrow neck

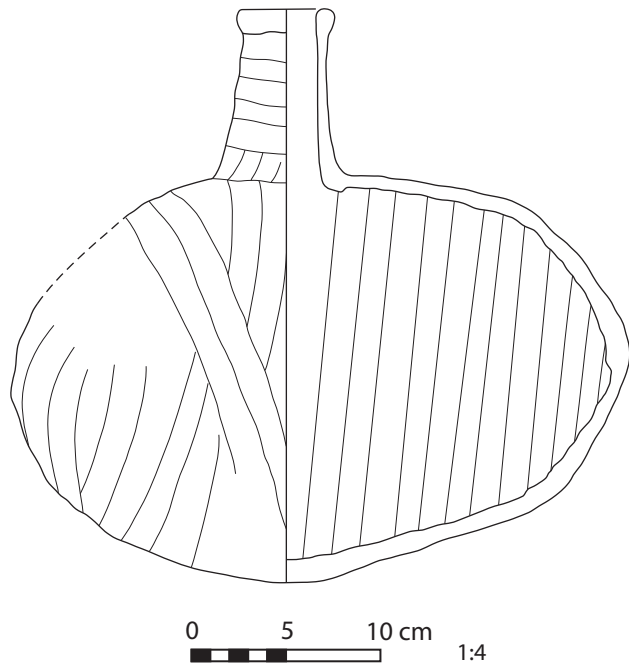
Material: oasis ware

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Aston 1999: 239–241, Plate 75, Figure 2090

Dating: Late Saite–Persian Periods



Late Period 99

Site: Elephantine

Shape: large cylindrical vessel with four handles

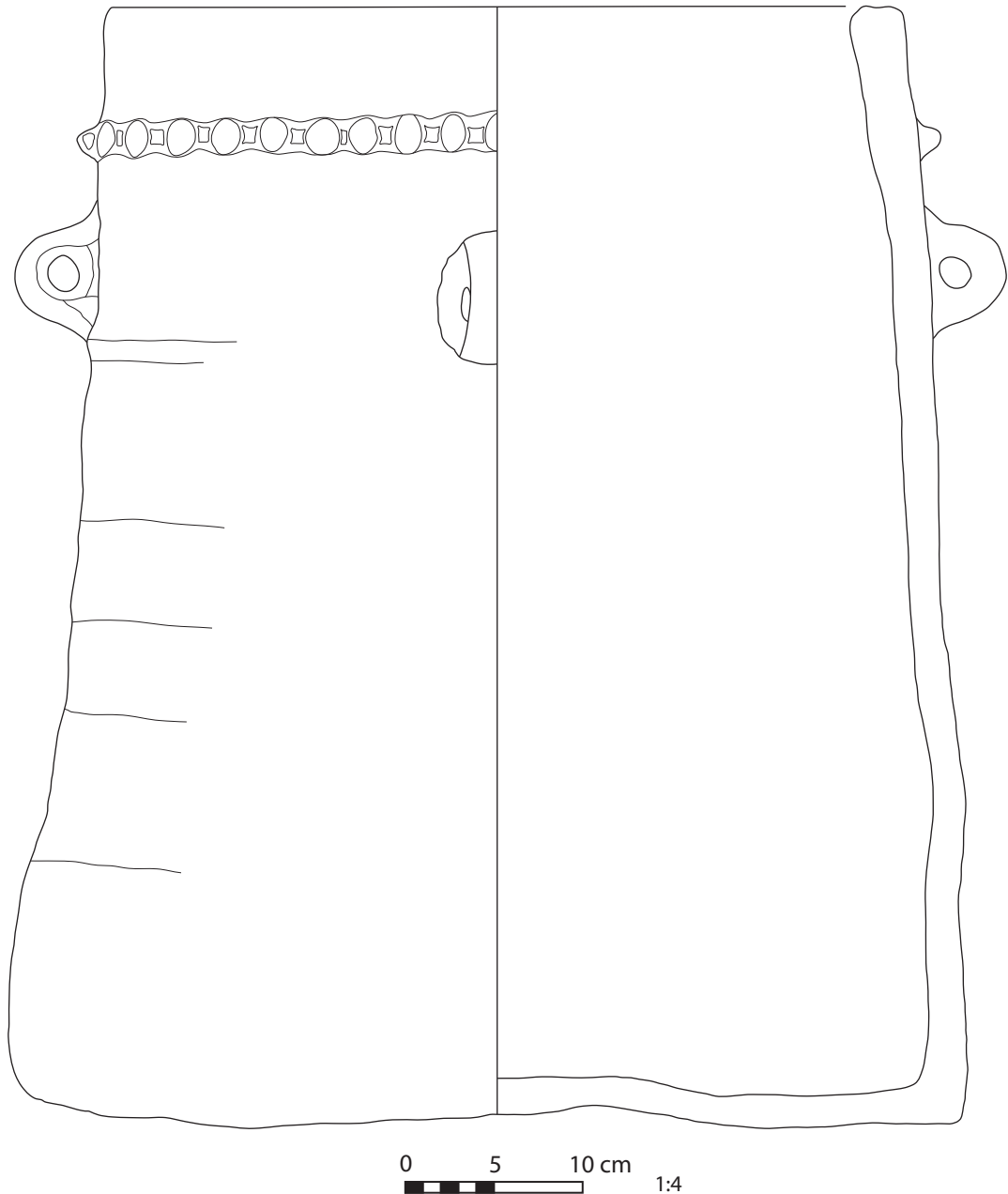
Material: NC

Manufacture: handmade

Surface: pale red-washed, with an applied clay band impressed by fingers

Reference: Aston 1999: 220, 223, Plate 68, Figure 1970

Dating: Late Saite–Persian Periods



Late Period 100

Site: Elephantine

Shape: deep bowl with triangular rim

Material: MA4

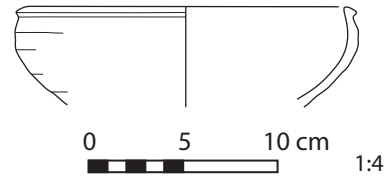
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Aston 1999: 211–212, Plate 65,

Figure 1909

Dating: 6th century BC



Late Period 101

Site: Elephantine

Shape: two-handled bowl with rounded rim, ring base, and two small vertical handles

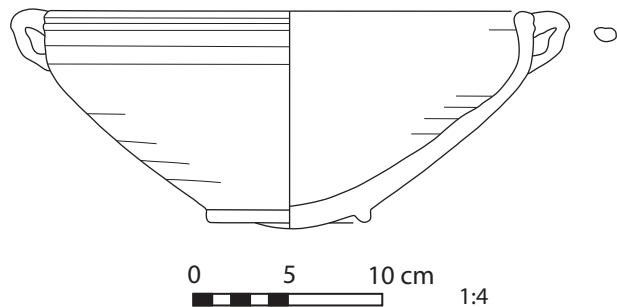
Material: marl A4

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Aston 1999: 229–231, Plate 71, Figure 2029

Dating: Late Saite–Persian Periods



Late Period 102

Site: Tebtynis

Shape: simple shallow bowl

Material: Nile alluvium with straw inclusions

Manufacture: thrown

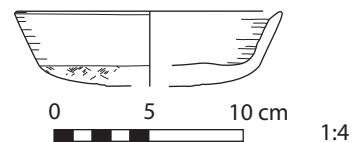
Surface: well smoothed

Reference: Marchand 1996: 174–175, Figures 1–2

Compare: French and Ghaly 1991: 116,

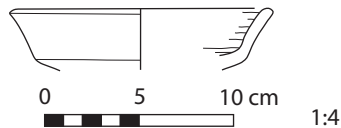
Number 74

Dating: first half of the 4th century B.C.



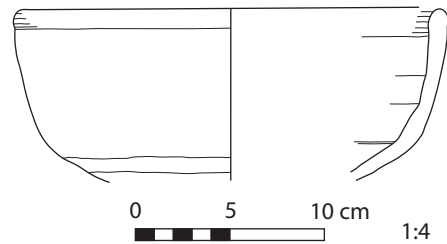
Late Period 103

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



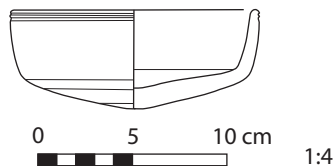
Late Period 104

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



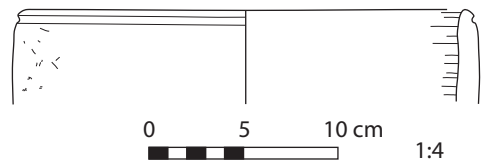
Late Period 105

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



Late Period 106

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



Late Period 107

Site: Tanis

Shape: bowl with slightly incurved walls and triangular rim

Material: P1

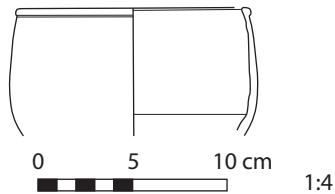
Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Chauvet and Marchand 1998: 343, Figure 10

Compare: Marchand and Roussel 1994: 12–18, Figure 25

Dating: end of Saite Period–Ptolemaic Period



Late Period 108

Site: Abu Id

Shape: bowl with straight rim and round base

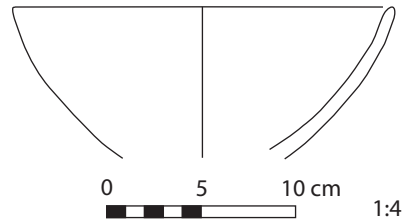
Material: NB2

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain

Reference: Aston 1996: 22, Plate I, Figure 2

Dating: 750–650 B.C.



Late Period 109

Site: Abu Id

Shape: carinated bowl with straight rim and round base

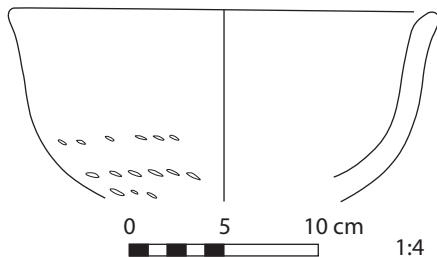
Material: NB2

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-slipped, with string impression

Reference: Aston 1996: 26, Plate III, Figure 43

Dating: 750–650 B.C.



Late Period 110

Site: Abu Id

Shape: dish with everted rim and round base

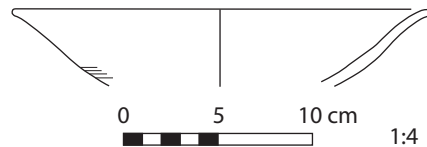
Material: NB2

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: red-slipped inside, uncoated outside

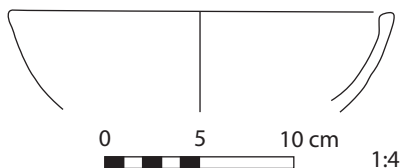
Reference: Aston 1996: 25, Plate III, Figure 34

Dating: 750–650 B.C.



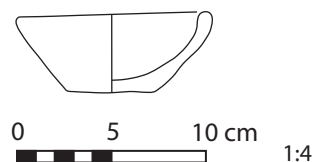
Late Period 111

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



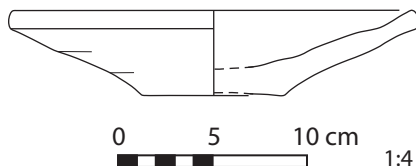
Late Period 112

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



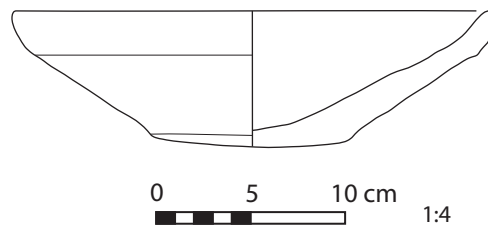
Late Period 113

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



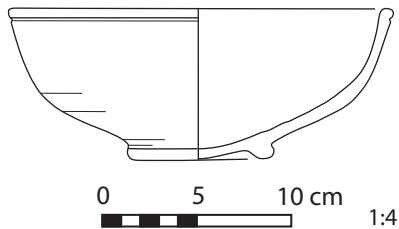
Late Period 114

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



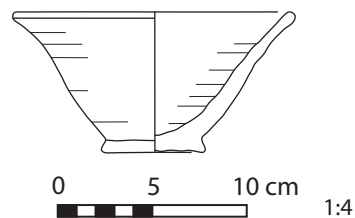
Late Period 115

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



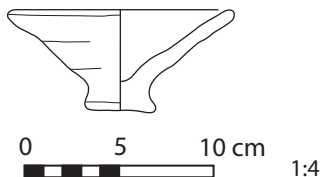
Late Period 116

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



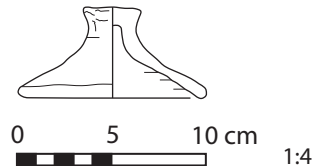
Late Period 117

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



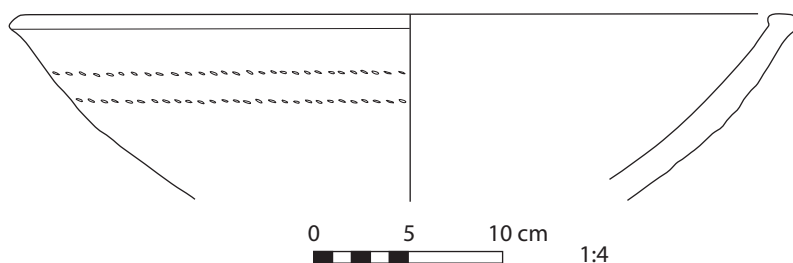
Late Period 118

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



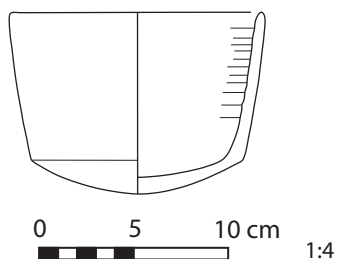
Late Period 119

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



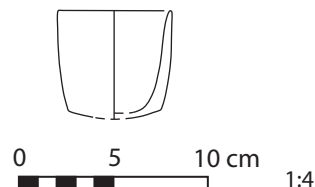
Late Period 120

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



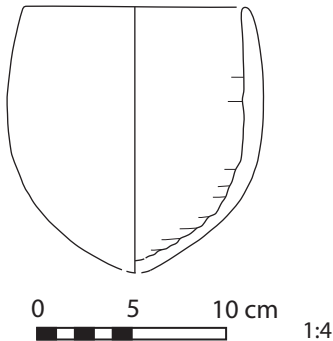
Late Period 121

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



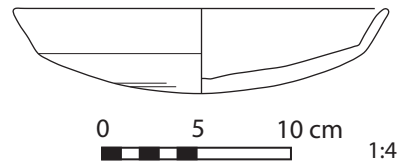
Late Period 122

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



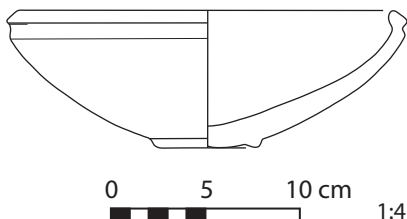
Late Period 123

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



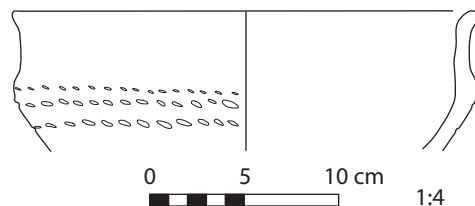
Late Period 124

Site: Elephantine
Shape: bowl with small carination and ring base
Material: NB2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped, burnished
Reference: Aston 1999: 215, 217, Plate 66, Figure 1917
Dating: Late Saite–Persian Periods



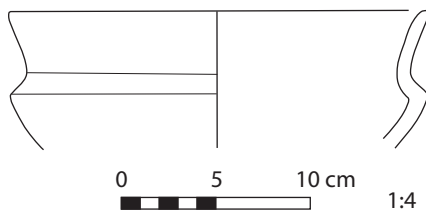
Late Period 125

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



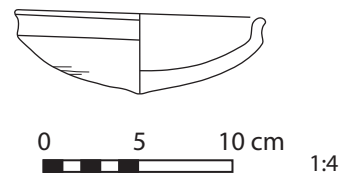
Late Period 126

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



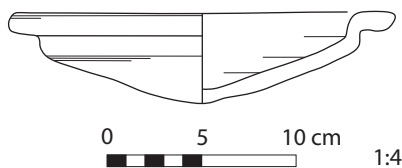
Late Period 127

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



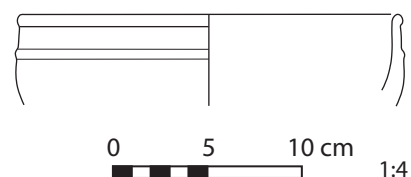
Late Period 128

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



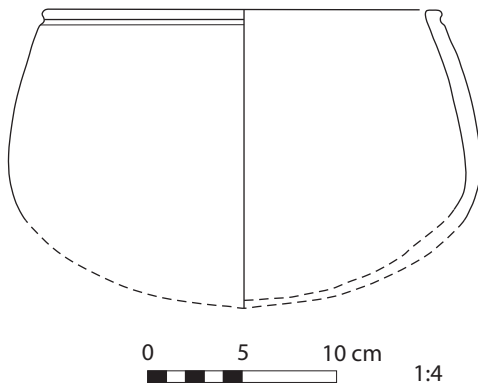
Late Period 129

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



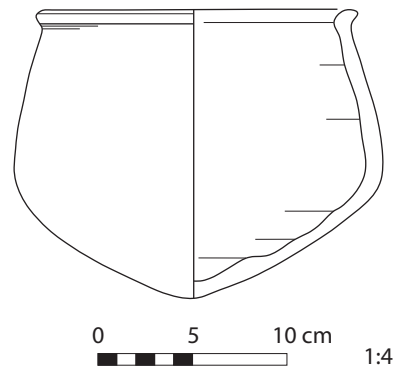
Late Period 130

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



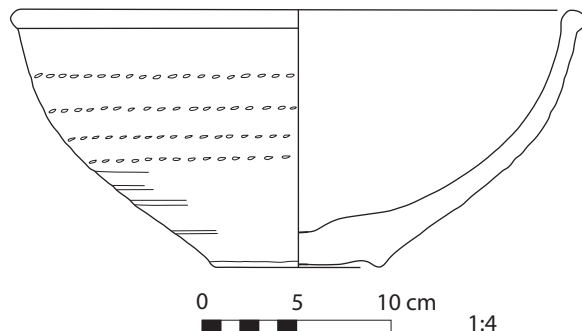
Late Period 131

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



Late Period 132

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



Late Period 133

Site: Elephantine

Shape: bowl with incurved walls and flaring rim

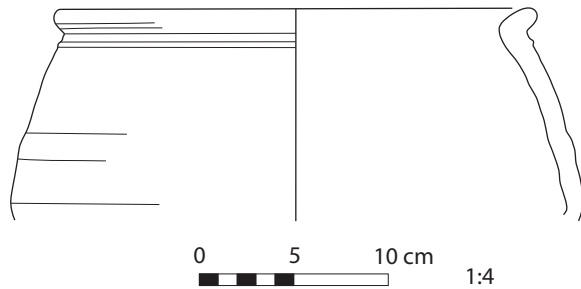
Material: NC

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Aston 1999: 217–218, Plate 66, Figure 1933

Dating: Late Saite–Persian Periods



Late Period 134

Site: Elephantine

Shape: deep vessel with rounded rim and two small vertical handles

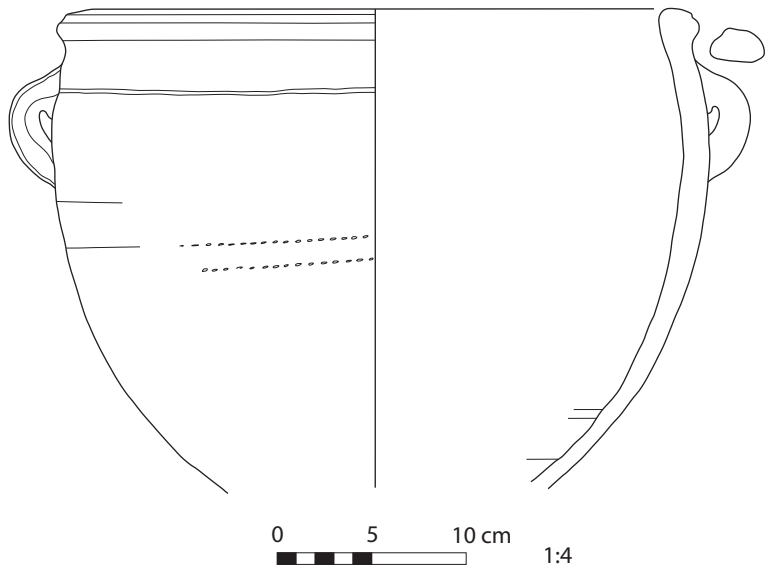
Material: NC

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: smoothed, with string impression

Reference: Aston 1999: 217, 219, Plate 66, Figure 1947

Dating: Late Saite–Persian Periods



Late Period 135

Site: Abu Id

Shape: bowl with incurved walls and flaring rim

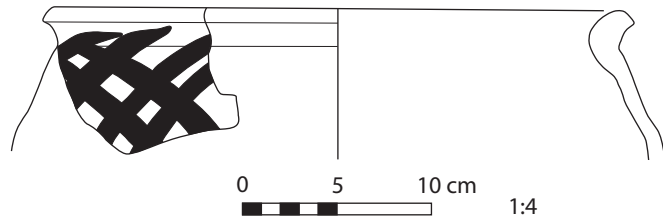
Material: MA4

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: plain, with painted black cross-hatches

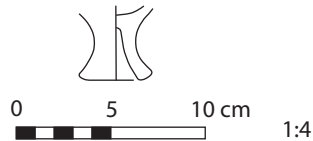
Reference: Aston 1996: 29, Plate IV, Figure 55

Dating: 750–650 B.C.



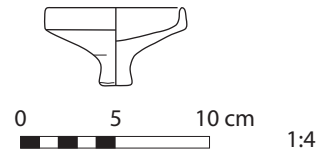
Late Period 136

Site: Abu Id
Shape: base of a goblet
Material: NB2
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1996: 23–24, Plate 1, Figure 16
Compare: French 1986: 182, SG1.1.1; Spencer and Bailey 1986: 45, Type B3; Brunton 1948: Plate LVII.16H; Andraschko 1990: 233–235, 17805A: 12
Dating: 750–650 B.C.



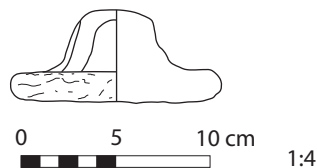
Late Period 137

Site: Elephantine
Shape: bowl with narrow cylindrical base, incense burner
Material: NC
Manufacture: thrown
Surface: red-slipped
Reference: Aston 1999: 224–225, Plate 69, Figure 1992
Dating: Late Saite–Persian Periods



Late Period 138

Site: Elephantine
Shape: flat circle with large handle
Material: NC
Manufacture: handmade
Surface: smoothed
Reference: Aston 1999: 210–211, Plate 65, Figure 1897
Dating: 6th century B.C.



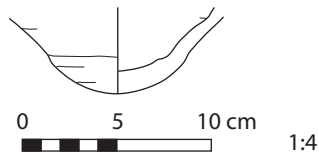
Late Period 139

Site: Abu Id
Shape: bread plate
Material: NC
Manufacture: handmade on the ground
Surface: plain
Reference: Aston 1996: 28, Plate IV, Figure 53
Dating: appeared during the Middle Kingdom and extended into the Late Period, here 750–650 B.C.



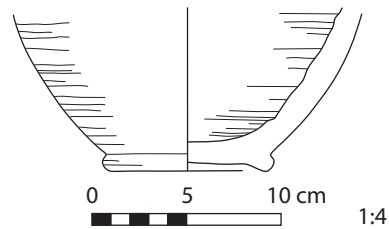
Late Period 140

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



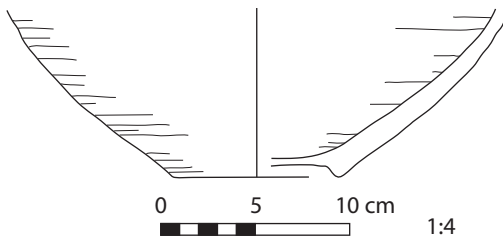
Late Period 141

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



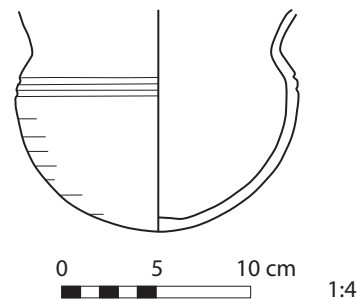
Late Period 142

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



Late Period 143

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



Late Period 144

Site: Elephantine

Shape: cylindrical beaker with ring base

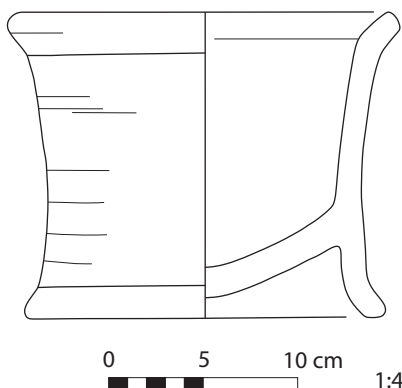
Material: NC

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: pale red-washed

Reference: Aston 1999: 220, 223, Plate 68, Figure 1967

Dating: Late Saite–Persian Periods



Late Period 145

Site: Elephantine

Shape: conical vessel with a foot and a small handle (fire dog)

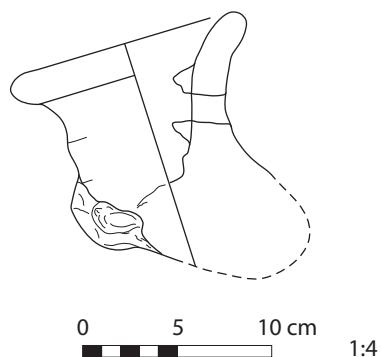
Material: NC

Manufacture: thrown (?)

Surface: smoothed

Reference: Aston 1999: 228, 230, Plate 71, Figure 2015

Dating: Late Saite–Persian Periods



Late Period 146

Site: Abusir

Shape: long, cylindrical vessel with twisted body (torch)

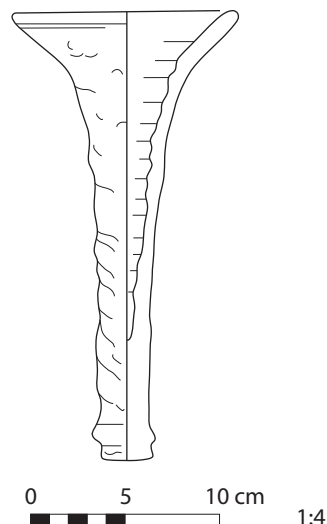
Material: coarse Nile silt, straw-tempered

Manufacture: thrown

Surface: uncoated

Reference: Smoláriková 2008 b: 197-198, Figure 56: 30

Dating: 6th century B.C.



Late Period 147

Site: Elephantine

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

Material: Levantine

Manufacture: thrown

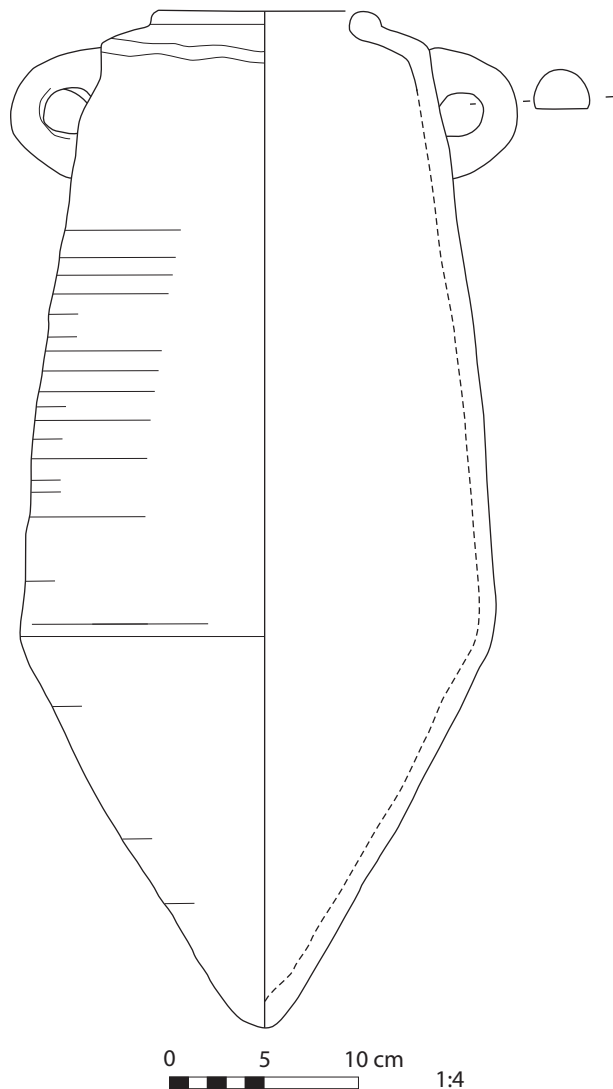
Surface: smoothed

Reference: Aston 1999: 232, 235, Figure 2046

Compare: Ballet and Vichy 1992: 134, Figure 3

Dating: 7th–5th centuries B.C.

Representative Example: similar to Color Plate 12.2



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Second Intermediate Period, Representative Examples



Plate 1.1. Dayr al-Barsha. Similar to Second Intermediate Period 3 (see p. 35). Photo courtesy of Dayr al-Barsha Project.



Plate 1.2. Dayr al-Barsha. Similar to Second Intermediate Period 6 (see p. 37). Photo courtesy of Dayr al-Barsha Project.



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



Plate 1.4. Thebes? UC19051, Petrie Museum.



Plate 1.5. Thebes. Similar to Second Intermediate Period 9 (see p. 38). UC19048, Petrie Museum.

Second Intermediate Period, Representative Examples, continued



Plate 2.1. Dayr al-Barsha. Photo courtesy of Dayr al-Barsha Project.



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



Plate 2.3. Abydos.
UC18870, Petrie Museum.



Plate 2.4. El-Kab. UC18377, Petrie Museum.

Second Intermediate Period, Representative Examples, continued



Plate 3.1. Abydos. Similar to Second Intermediate Period 46 and 47 (see p. 50). UC18883, Petrie Museum.



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

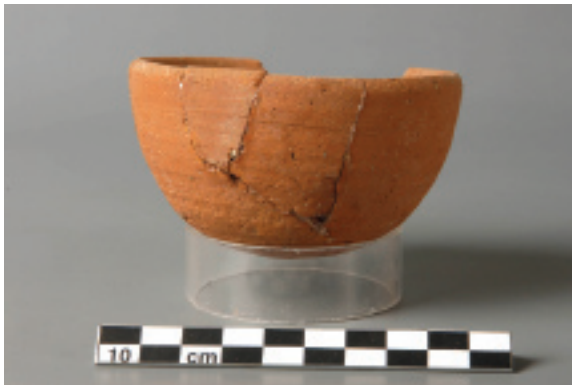


Plate 3.3. Dayr al-Barsha. Photo courtesy of Dayr al-Barsha Project.



Plate 3.4. Abydos. Similar to Second Intermediate Period 23 (see p. 43). UC18861, Petrie Museum.

Second Intermediate Period, Representative Examples, continued



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

Plate 4.1. Site not stated. Similar to Second Intermediate Period 51 (see p. 52). UC13456, Petrie Museum.



Plate 4.3. Abydos. UC18877, Petrie Museum.

New Kingdom, Representative Examples



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



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



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



Plate 5.4. Naqada. UC18502, Petrie Museum.



Plate 5.5. Qurna. UC15957, Petrie Museum.

New Kingdom, Representative Examples, continued



Plate 6.1. Site not stated. Similar to New Kingdom 70 (see p. 101). UC8704, Petrie Museum.



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



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



Plate 6.3. Qurna. UC15963, Petrie Museum.

New Kingdom, Representative Examples, continued



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



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



Plate 7.3. Medinet al-Fayum. Similar to New Kingdom 65 and 66 (see pp. 97–98). UC19122, Petrie Museum.



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

New Kingdom, Representative Examples, continued



Plate 8.1. Giza. Photo courtesy of Mariola Orzechowska.



Plate 8.3. Giza. Photo courtesy of Mariola Orzechowska.

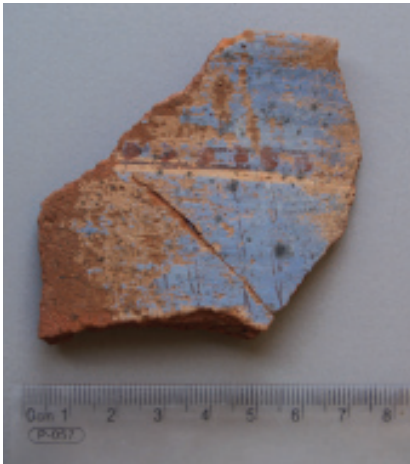


Plate 8.2. Giza. Photo courtesy of Mariola Orzechowska.



Plate 8.4. Thebes. UC15951, Petrie Museum.

Third Intermediate Period, Representative Examples



Plate 9.1. Gurob. Similar to Third Intermediate Period 42 (see p. 211). UC19340, Petrie Museum.



Plate 9.2. Thebes. UC19112, Petrie Museum.



Plate 9.3. Tell el Retaba. Photo Anna Wodzińska.



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



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

Third Intermediate Period, Representative Examples, continued



Plate 10.1. Tell el Retaba. Similar to Third Intermediate Period 15 (see p. 199). Photo Anna Wodzińska.



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

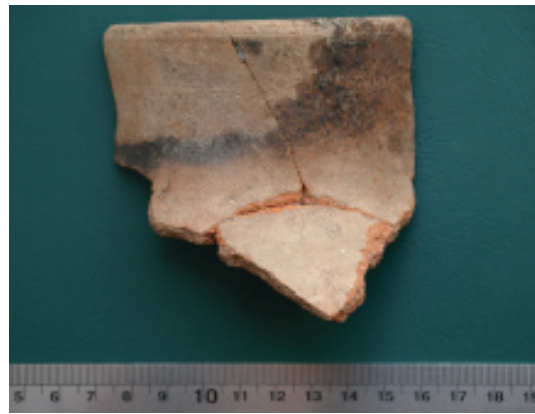


Plate 10.3. Tell el Retaba. Similar to Third Intermediate Period 24, 25, 26, and 27 (see p. 204–205). Photo Anna Wodzińska.



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



Plate 10.5. Tell el Retaba. Photo Anna Wodzińska.

Third Intermediate Period, Representative Examples, continued



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



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



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



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

Late Period, Representative Examples



Plate 12.1. Giza. Late Period 73 (see p. 250).
Photo courtesy of Yukinori Kawae.



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



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



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

Late Period, Representative Examples, continued



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



Plate 13.2. Suwa. UC19229, Petrie Museum.



Plate 13.3. Site not stated. UC72037, Petrie Museum.

Late Period, Representative Examples, continued



Plate 14.1. Qurna, UC19226, Petrie Museum.



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



Plate 14.3. Thebes, UC16791, Petrie Museum.



Plate 14.4. Defenneh? UC19250, Petrie Museum.