

THE MB IIB-CORPUS OF THE HYKSOS PERIOD AT TELL EL-DAB^a

Karin Kopetzky¹

Well stratified pottery is one of the cornerstones of relative dating and one of the basics for an absolute chronology. Tell el-Dab^a, situated in the north eastern Nile Delta, is in the fortunate position of having Egyptian and imported pottery from the Syro-Palestinian region and Cyprus in the same contexts.

At the beginning of the intensive contact with the Syro-Palestinian area, in the late 12th dynasty (str. H), nearly all of the MB vessels were imported to the site. While the import of these vessels continued in the early 13th dynasty, gradually the production of MB-vessels in Egyptian fabrics began and increased through this period. This resulted in a local tradition for the production of MB vessels, which had a typological development of its own. Nevertheless, during all these periods, new influences from the Syro-Palestinian region came to Tell el-Dab^a and were transformed by local potters.

SOME GENERAL REMARKS ON THE MB-CORPUS OF TELL EL-DAB^a IN THE HYKSOS PERIOD

The percentage of MB-shapes in the settlement layers of str. E/1 is approximately 24%, of which 7% are real imports and 17% are locally produced MB-vessels. 75% of these imports are Canaanite storage jars, while 25% belong to various other vessel types. In the tombs of str. E/2–E/1, 90% of the pottery repertoire comes from the MB-corpus.² In this transitional period, 25% of the pottery is imported, of which 44% are Canaanite storage jars and the remainder mainly juglets, carinated bowls or little bowls. This proportion changes in str. E/1 when 74% of the ceramic burial goods belong to the MB-corpus, but only 21% of

these shapes are imports to the site. Again, Canaanite storage jars are the main vessel types (86%), which were used as containers for child burials and only 14% of the imports are small vessels.

In str. D/3, 21% of the shapes belong to the MB-repertoire with 4% imports and 17% produced with Egyptian fabrics. Among the imports, 94% are Canaanite jars and only 6% belong to other vessel types. In the burials, 76% of the pottery continues to be of MB-shapes of which 34% were imported. Only 1% of the imports were juglets; the remainder are Canaanite jars.

At the end of the Hyksos period in str. D/2, 21% of the pottery in the settlement layers belong to the MB-corpus, of which 3% were imported and 18% made of Egyptian clays. The bulk of the imported material continue to be Canaanite jars (96%) and only 4% fall to other vessel types. In the looted tombs, 39% of the preserved pottery is from the MB-repertoire, of which 12% were imported and 27% produced locally. The main group of the imports are Canaanite jars with 75%, while 25% are of other MB-shapes.

The general trend during the Hyksos period is that the amount of MB-shapes in the ceramic corpus of TD declines from about 30 % at the beginning to about 20 % at the end of the period. The real imports from Syria-Palestine fall from about 5 % of the total pottery down to half the amount at the end of this time frame.

TELL EL-YAHUDIYEH JUGS AND JUGLETS

A well represented group of pottery at Tell el-Dab^a is the so called Tell el-Yahudiyeh ware whose development has been thoroughly studied by M. Bietak.³

¹ Here I want to thank my colleagues Irene Forstner Müller, Irmgard Hein and Vera Müller, who generously allowed me to use their unpublished material for this study. It is to express that the dating of this material is based on their unpublished Ph.D.-theses and manuscripts. Furthermore I am much obliged to Manfred Bietak, who always encouraged and supported studies like this one to be done. For lively discussions I want to thank Ernst Czerny, Christa Mlinar and Robert Schiestl and finally for inking most of the drawings Eva Dobretsberger.

² Most of the burials in Tell el-Dab^a have been looted and

only a small percentage were found intact. The older and therefore deeper in the ground the burials have been hidden, the higher the percentage of intact burials, i.e. in str. D/3 only 20 % of the burials were intact, while in str. D/2 every excavated brick built tomb has been robbed.

³ M. BIETAK, *Archäologischer Befund und historische Interpretation am Beispiel der Tell el-Yahudiya Ware*, in: S. SCHOSKE (ed.), *Akten des vierten Internationalen Ägyptologenkongresses*. München 1985, 7–34. Also: M. BIETAK and D.A. ASTON, *Tell el-Dab^a. The Tell el-Yahudieh Ware in the Eastern Mediterranean*. UZK, Wien (in prep.).

STR.									
E/2									
E/1									
D/3									
D/2									

Fig. 2 Chronological appearance of Tell el-Yahudiyeh juglets

time leading to vessel types whose origin can be found in the MB-culture, but seems to develop into a pottery with a strong local touch.

In earlier periods, this type of juglet is either brown, red, or black burnished, or only burnished: in the Hyksos levels black burnishing is the only surviving surface treatment of these juglets. In addition, the positioning of the burnishing changes. In the earlier strata plain and incrustated pattern zones have been burnished while in the Hyksos strata only the plain pattern zones are burnished and the incrustated zones remained untreated.

Another trend is a general reduction in the size of these juglets compared to earlier phases, as well as a simplification of the rims and handles. Here only rims rolled to the outside and strap handles appear.⁶ Again, this might be a local phenomenon.

As M. Bietak has already stated in his article about *Egypt and Canaan during the Middle Bronze*

Age,⁷ the large-sized Tell el-Yahudiyeh jugs are found exclusively in settlement layers, while the smaller examples in most of the cases come from intra-mural burials. Many fragments of the latter ones have also been found in settlement layers. This can be explained on the one hand by the fact that nearly all the larger tombs of this period may have been looted soon after the burial. On the other hand, they must have existed in daily life as well, for in the same period they appear in settlement areas where no tombs have been found.

Piriform 1c juglets⁸ (Fig. 3/1, 4) with their standing and hanging triangle decoration, as well as the piriform 2a juglets⁹ (Fig. 3/2) with vertical segments, have their forerunners already in earlier levels.¹⁰ While the normal sized piriform juglets with the vertical segments and the biconical ones with an upper and lower incrustated zone (Fig. 3/3,6) are quite common during the whole Hyksos period, their smaller

⁵ For the fabric definitions, see: M. BIETAK, *Tell el-Dab^a V: Ein Friedhofsbezirk der Mittleren Bronzezeitkultur mit Totentempel und Siedlungsschichten*, Teil I. UZK 8, Wien 1991, 324–330. Further: H.-Å. NORDSTRÖM and J. BOURRIAU, The Vienna System, in: DO. ARNOLD (ed.), *An Introduction to Ancient Egyptian Pottery*, Mainz 1993, 168–182.

⁶ M. BIETAK, *Egypt and Canaan During the Middle Bronze Age*, *BASOR* 281 (1991), 43.

⁷ M. BIETAK, *BASOR* 281 (1991), 43.

⁸ For the classification of the Tell el-Yahudiya juglets, see:

M. BIETAK, *Archäologischer Befund und historische Interpretation am Beispiel der Tell el-Yahudiya Ware*, 13f.

⁹ M.F. KAPLAN, *The Origin and Distribution of Tell el Yahudiyeh Ware*. SIMA 72, Göteborg 1980, 21.

¹⁰ See M. BIETAK, I. FORSTNER-MÜLLER and C. MLINAR, *The Beginning of the Hyksos Period at Tell el-Dab^a: A Subtle Change in Material Culture*, in: P. FISCHER (ed.), *Contributions to the Archaeology of the Bronze and Iron Ages in the Eastern Mediterranean. Studies in Honour of Paul Åström*. ÖAI Sonderschrift 39, Wien 2001, 176, fig. 4.

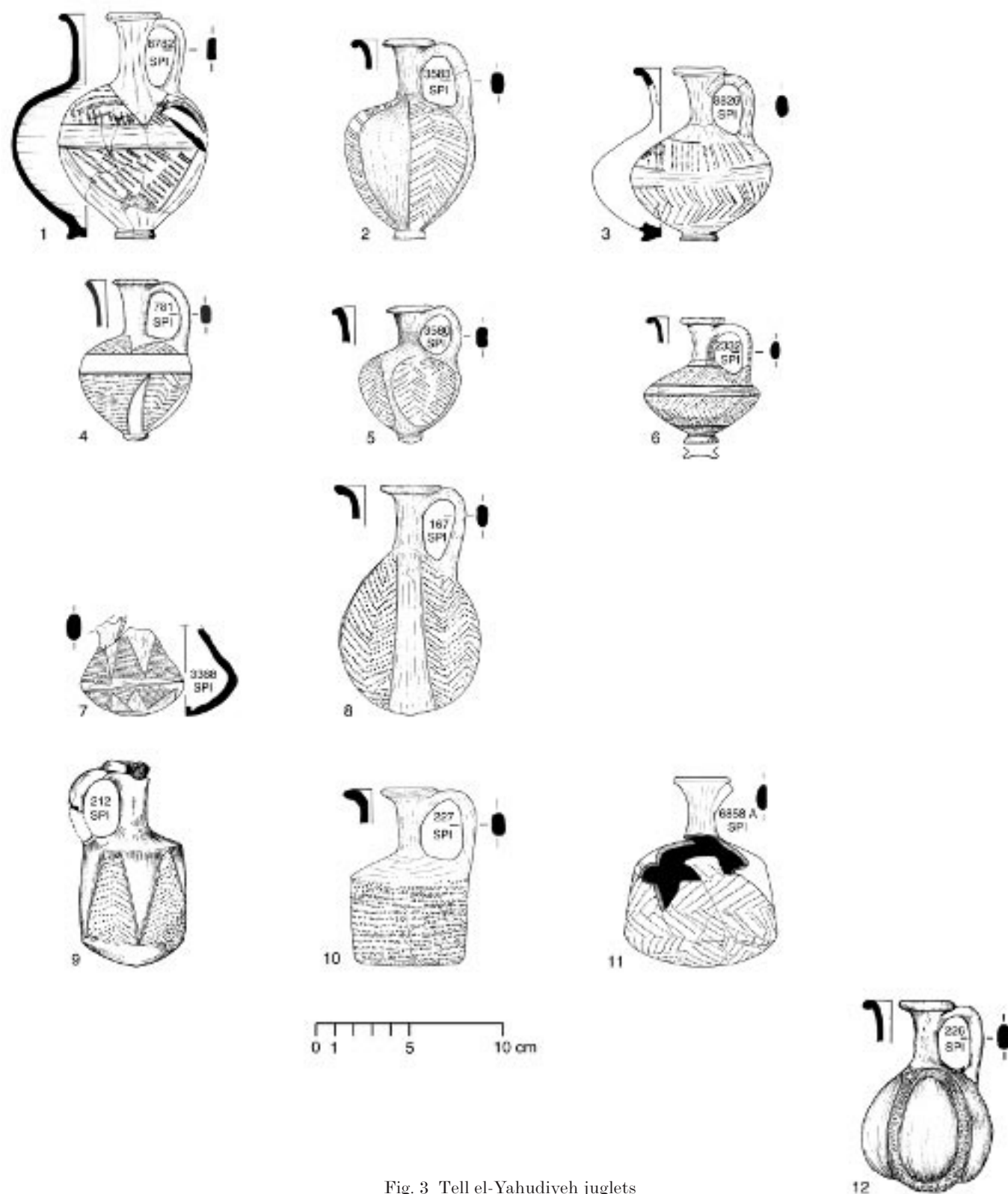


Fig. 3 Tell el-Yahudiyeh juglets

versions (Fig. 3/5) were particularly popular in the earlier phase of the Hyksos time. Piriform 1c, globular (Fig. 3/7, 8), cylindrical (Fig. 3/9–11) and quadrilobal juglets (Fig. 3/12) appear frequently.

From str. E/1 onwards, black burnished juglets with incised, but not incrustated, patterns can be found only in the settlement. In these cases, the burnishing covers the entire vessel. One type shows horizontal

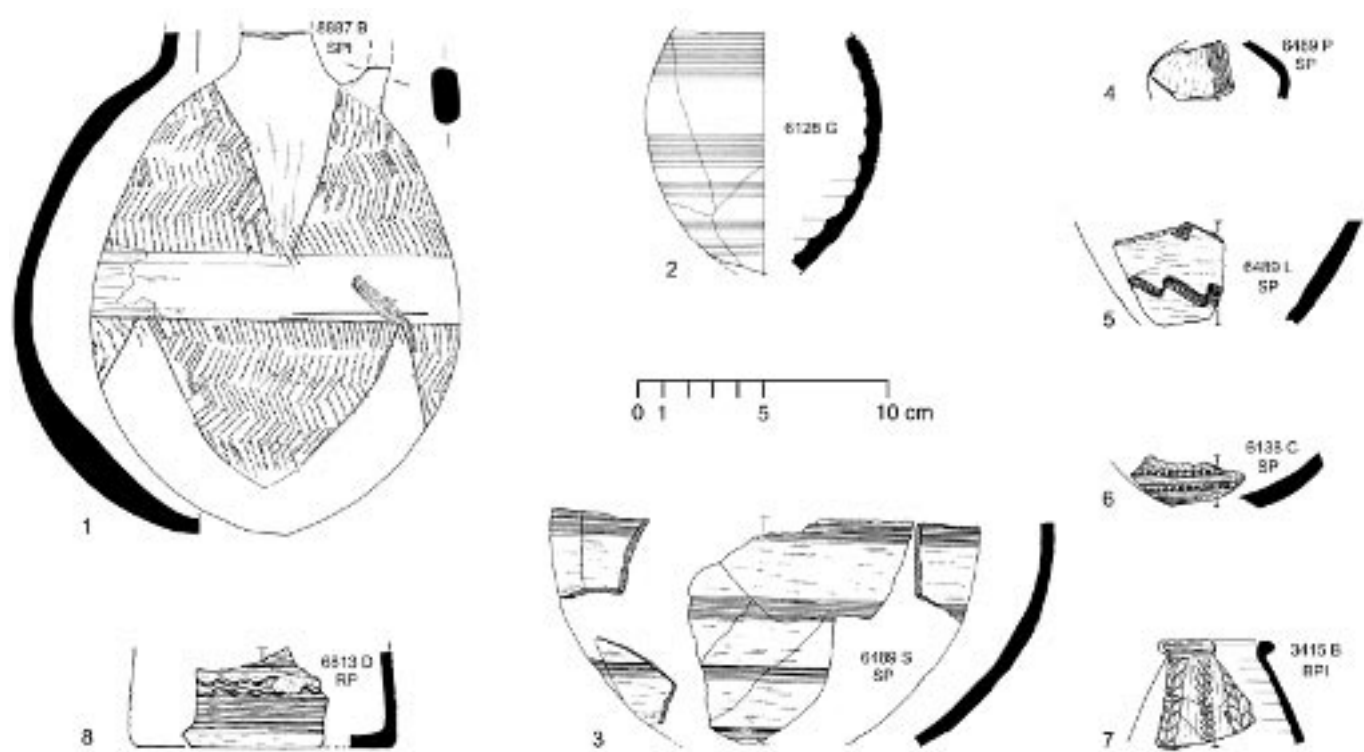


Fig. 4 Tell el-Yahudiyeh juglets from settlement contexts

STR.					
E/2					
E/1					
D/3					
D/2					

Fig. 5 Chronological appearance of Tell el-Yahudiyeh juglets from settlement layers and ichthyomorphic juglets

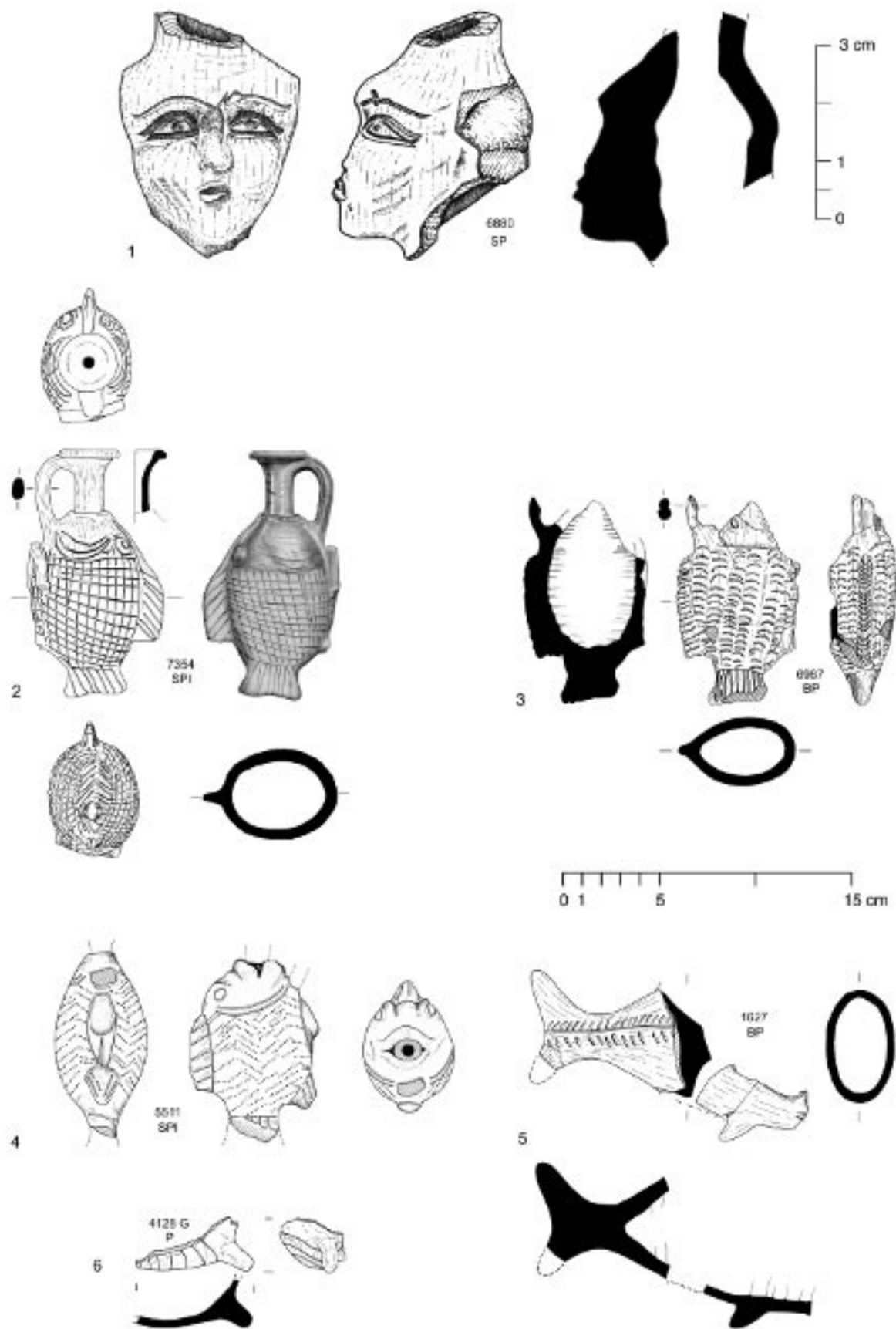


Fig. 6 Tell el-Yahudiyeh vessels

combed grooves¹¹ (Fig. 4/3). This shape and pattern is found on large and middle size juglets and exists into str. D/2.¹² Towards the end of the Hyksos time, from str. D/2 onwards, in the settlement layers, middle sized juglets with a similar horizontal combing pattern occurs, whose surface shows no traces of burnishing anymore (Fig. 4/2).

In the excavation of Tell el-Dab^a, until now, small and medium sized black burnished juglets with horizontally or vertically incised wavy combing patterns have been found only in the settlement layers of str. E/1 (Fig. 4/4, 5). In one case, the juglet was decorated with alternating horizontal plain and incised bands and is black burnished all over (Fig. 4/6).

Fragments of large, round-bottomed jugs with standing and hanging incised triangles filled with a herring bone pattern above and below a horizontal burnished band appear from str. E/1 until the end of the Hyksos period in the settlement (Fig. 4/1). A similar piece comes from the settlement layers of W.M.F. Petrie's excavations at Tell el-Ajjul¹³ and Phase 11 at the recent excavations in Ashkelon.¹⁴

The other vessel types of Tell el-Yahudiyeh style are very rare. From the end of the 13th dynasty and the very beginning of the Hyksos period comes a small brown burnished pot with a leaf and fir branch decoration (Fig. 4/7). These motifs are known from Cypriote juglets¹⁵ and the backs of scarabs of this period.¹⁶ It is also made of I-d clay and is one of the last brown burnished vessels on the site.

A unique piece is the red burnished base of an either cylindrical juglet or a kind of a pot (Fig. 4/8), dating to str. D/3. It is incised with horizontal linear and wavy grooves and its fabric, I-d clay, puts it into the MB-sphere.

ANTHROPOMORPHIC AND ZOOMORPHIC TELL EL-YAHUDIYEH VESSELS

Part of the neck of a black burnished anthropomorphic juglet in the shape of an African's head (Fig. 6/1) comes from a room filled with mud brick debris, presumed by the excavators to be a tomb of a late Hyk-

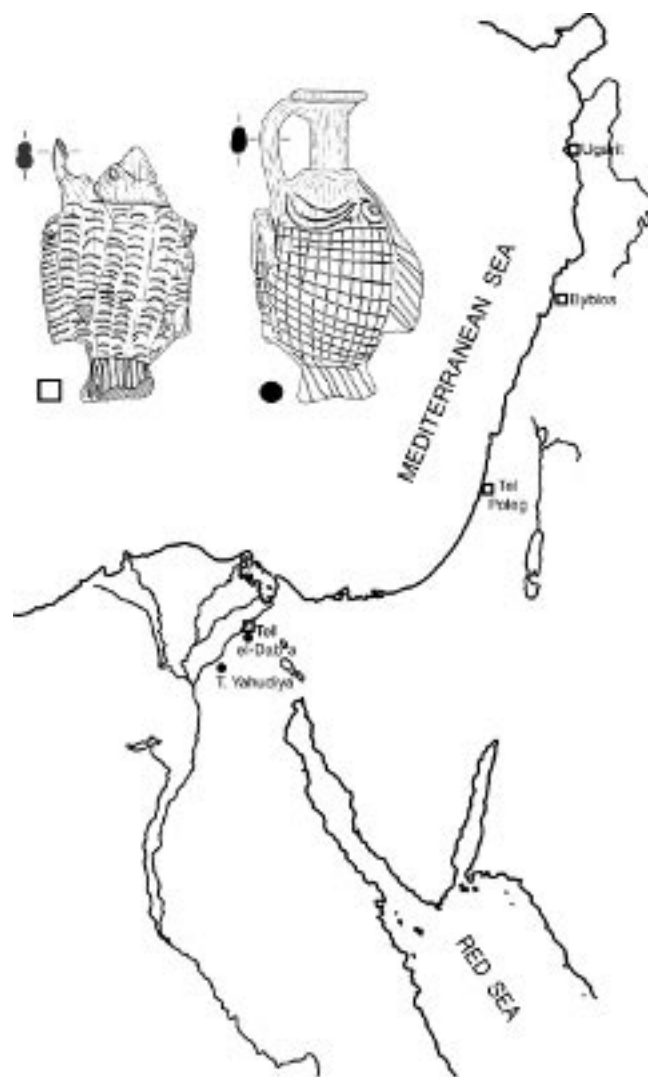


Fig. 7 Distribution of fish-shaped Tell el-Yahudiyeh juglets

sos period context,¹⁷ str. D/2. The fabric and surface treatment place this vessel into the Hyksos period layers. Juglets with their necks shaped in the form of humans or animals are known already from earlier periods of the Levantine coast, like the red burnished juglet from Nahariya¹⁸ of the transitional MBIIA/B period in the shape of a crouching monkey, as well as one from Byblos.¹⁹ An anthropomorphic juglet, which is today in the Museum of Amman, comes

¹¹ A fragment of this type see also in: M. BIETAK, *Tell el-Dab'a V*, 192, Abb. 146/2.

¹² I. HEIN und P. JÁNOSI, *Tell el-Dab'a XI. Areal A/V. Siedlungsrelikte der späten Hyksoszeit*, UZK 21, Wien 2004, 147, Abb. 106/2.

¹³ W.M.F. PETRIE, *Ancient Gaza IV*, BSAE 54, London 1934, pl. LV/68J. Unfortunately the find spot is not clear.

¹⁴ I want to thank L. Stager and R. Voss from the Ashkelon team, who generously shared their knowledge of their pottery with me.

¹⁵ L.C. MAGUIRE, *The Circulation of Cypriote Pottery in the Middle Bronze Age*, Vienna (in prep.)

¹⁶ For this information I thank C. Mlinar.

¹⁷ I. HEIN and P. JÁNOSI, *Tell el-Dab'a XI*, 80, L[058].

¹⁸ M. DOTHAN, *The Excavations at Nahariyah. Preliminary Report (Seasons 1954/55)*, *IEJ* 6 (1956), pl. 3/F.

¹⁹ M. DUNAND, *Fouilles de Byblos*, tome I, Paris 1939, 275, level XX no. 3926, pl. CLXIV.

from Jericho and dates most probably into the MBIIA period.²⁰

A nice looking group of Tell el-Yahudiyeh vessels are the ichthyomorphic juglets. In Tell el-Dab^a they appear from the end of the 13th dynasty/the beginning of the Hyksos time onwards. All are made of Nile clay. The earlier examples are brown burnished all over the body with incised scales and fins and are equipped with a double handle (Fig. 6/3, 5). These date to the end of the 13th dynasty/the very beginning of the Hyksos period and stand in a continuous line of development with the fish-shaped jug from an MBIIA burial cave of Tell Poleg,²¹ with its burnishing and white incisions, and the numerous juglets of this type found mainly in Egypt, but also in Cyprus, in the Hyksos period.²²

Their double handles and brown burnishing over the incisions reflect the characteristics of the Tell el-Yahudiyeh juglets of the 13th dynasty as well as those of the monochrome burnished juglets of this period.

Monochrome burnished ichthyomorphic vessels with double handles, dating most probably to the first half of the MBIIIB, can be found in the region of Byblos. From the “*tombeaux de particuliers*” (tomb 1 and 2) in Byblos,²³ comes a black burnished fish shaped juglet with its rim rolled to the outside and a double handle.²⁴ The other pottery from the tombs 1 and 2 is similar to pottery from Tell el-Dab^a strata F–E/3, which is equal to the transitional MBIIA/B and early MBIIIB phases in Palestine. Piriform 1b juglets with three horizontal zones of decoration, a

rim curved to the inside, a double handle and a ring base, like the juglet no. 915 from the *tombeaux de particuliers*,²⁵ also appear in the tombs of str. F in Tell el-Dab^a.²⁶ The piriform type 1c with two horizontal decoration zones, an incurved rim, a double handle and a ring base, such as juglet no. 917 from these Byblos tombs,²⁷ has its parallels in the burials of Tell el-Dab^a in the strata F²⁸ and E/3,²⁹ most of these juglets being imported to the site. Furthermore, piriform juglets with stepped rims and double handles do not appear in Palestine³⁰ and Tell el-Dab^a³¹ before the end of the MBIIA and seem to be one of many markers for the beginning of the MBIIIB period there. These attributes are found on another Tell el-Yahudiyeh juglet from the *tombeaux de particuliers* 1 and 2, no. 914,³² which shows vertical incised segments, again, a type of decoration which is not found before the early MBIIIB period in Tell el-Dab^a. No. 918,³³ coming from the same tombs, shows a combination of incised Lotus flowers and spirals on a black burnished juglet of the Tell el-Yahudiyeh style. Vessels with a similar decoration have been found in the tombs of Tell el-Dab^a in str. E/3,³⁴ with some more crude versions in str. E/2.³⁵ The red burnished piriform juglet no. 919³⁶ from the *tombeaux de particuliers* with its rim rolled to the outside, a strap handle and a ring base, has again its oldest parallel at Tell el-Dab^a in a str. F burial. From the *tombeaux de particuliers* as well comes a deep pottery bowl, no. 911³⁷ with 2 attached ram heads. Wooden examples of this type are known from the oldest layer of a MBIIIB multiple burial cave in Jericho,³⁸ and the settlement

²⁰ R.S. MERRILLEES, El-Lisht and Tell el-Yahudiya Ware in the Archaeological Museum of the American University of Beirut. *Levant* 10 (1978), pl. IX. This piriform juglet has a three strapped handle and a branch-like motif which is reminiscent of the tassel on the Syro/Cilician Ware of the MBIIA.

²¹ M. KOCHAVI, P. BECK and R. GOPHNA, Apeh-Anipatris, Tel Poleg, Tel Zaror and Tel Burga: Four Fortified Sites of the Middle Bronze Age IIA in the Sharon Plain, *ZDPV* 95 (1979), 133f.

²² For examples see: M.F. KAPLAN, *op. cit.*, figs. 124–126.

²³ P. MONTET, *Byblos et l'Égypte*. BAH 11, Paris 1928, 243. Unfortunately, it is not clear from the publication if the tombs were found intact or robbed, or how many individuals have been found there. One can only rely on what is published and has to keep in mind that this might be only a selective part of the burial goods.

²⁴ P. MONTET, *Byblos et l'Égypte*, pl. CXLV/910.

²⁵ *Loc. cit.*, pl. CXLVIII.

²⁶ M. BIETAK, *BASOR* 281 (1991), 45, fig. 12.

²⁷ P. MONTET, *Byblos et l'Égypte*, pl. CXLVI.

²⁸ K. KOPETZKY, *Datierung der Gräber der Grabungsfläche F/I von Tell el-Dab^a anhand der Keramik*. Unpublished M.A.-thesis, Vienna 1993, i.e.: F/I-k/21 tomb 30, Abb. 45/3.

²⁹ K. KOPETZKY, *M.A.-thesis*, i.e.: F/I-i/23 tomb 32, Abb. 79/1 & 2.

³⁰ P. BECK, Area A: Middle Bronze IIA Pottery, in: M. KOCHAVI, P. BECK and E. YADIN (eds.), *Apeh - Antipatris I. Excavations of Areas A and B. The 1972–1976 Seasons*. TA-Monograph Series 19, Tel Aviv 2000, 214.

³¹ M. BIETAK, *BASOR* 281 (1991), 39.

³² P. MONTET, *Byblos et l'Égypte*, pl. CXLVI.

³³ P. MONTET, *Byblos et l'Égypte*, pl. CXLVIII.

³⁴ M. BIETAK und I. HEIN (eds.), *Pharaonen und Fremde, Dynastien im Dunkel*. Exhibition catalogue, Vienna 1994, 232. Kat. No. 283 A/IV-h/7 tomb 7 and Kat. No. 284 A/IV-h/4 Grab 11. K. KOPETZKY, *M.A.-thesis*, Abb. 79/8.

³⁵ M. BIETAK, *Tell el-Dab^a V* (1991), 125/1, 2.

³⁶ P. MONTET, *Byblos et l'Égypte*, pl. CXLVI.

³⁷ P. MONTET, *Byblos et l'Égypte*, pl. CXLV.

³⁸ K. KENYON, *Excavations at Jericho*, Vol. I, Jerusalem 1960, tomb G/46 layer 4, 327, fig. 126/5.

of Kahun,³⁹ which is known to have lasted into the 13th dynasty.

Approximately the same dates can be given to two fish vases from the AUB collection in Beirut. R.S. Merrillees has stated that these juglets are very similar to the Byblos jug and indeed do come from the same geographical region and time span.⁴⁰ The red burnished fish vase AUB 68.90⁴¹ with its everted rim and the double handle seem to be very close to the Byblos jug. While the other example, AUB 68.91, equipped with a strap handle and slightly smaller in size, might be a little bit younger and an forerunner to the earlier Tell el-Dab^a fish shaped juglets.

In Tell el-Dab^a, from str. E/1 onwards, the fish-shaped juglets are all black burnished on the unincised parts of the surface and have a strap handle (Fig. 6/2, 4). They strongly resemble the normal Tell el-Yahudiyeh juglets of the Hyksos period in their production features and attributes. The technique of applying lumps of clay as eyes on the head of the fish, which can be observed by the earlier juglets from Byblos,⁴² Beirut,⁴³ probably Ugarit⁴⁴ and Tell el-Dab^a,⁴⁵ dates the juglet TD 7354 earlier in the Hyksos period than the fish TD 5511, where the eyes are incised as a circular line with a tool. Also, the herring bone pattern for the scales seems to be typical of this period. Nearly all comparable vessels come from Egypt,⁴⁶ mainly from Tell el-Yahudiyeh.⁴⁷ They show

the same criteria as the examples from Tell el-Dab^a and should therefore be dated to the Hyksos period.⁴⁸ Fish juglets of a very similar shape, imported from Cyprus to Egypt, have been found at the very end of the Hyksos time in Tell el-Dab^a⁴⁹ str. D/2 and Tell Hebwa.⁵⁰

A burnished fragment from the beginning of the Hyksos period, probably comes from a bird shaped Tell el-Yahudiyeh juglet made of Nile clay⁵¹ (Fig. 6/6).

PAINTED JUGLETS

During a short time span, in the late 13th dynasty, painted "stepped rim" juglets were imported to Tell el-Dab^a (Fig. 8/1–3). They have an ovoid to piriform body, a stepped rim, a ring base and a strap handle, which has an additional small round handle added to the middle of the strap. All are decorated with different geometrical patterns, painted in red or reddish brown and then burnished all over. Two examples come from burials, while a larger one is from a settlement context. These juglets are inspired by the painted vessels of the MBIIA⁵² and have parallels in Kefar Szold from a disturbed cave burial dated by the excavator to the transitional MBIIA/B period,⁵³ two nearby multiple burial caves in Ginosar of the same period,⁵⁴ one multiple burial cave in Zefat,⁵⁵ from the multiple burial cave 1181 in Hazor, dated to the transi-

³⁹ W.M.F. PETRIE, *Kahun, Gurob and Hawara*, London 1890, pl. VIII/3.

⁴⁰ R.S. MERRILLEES, *Levant* 10 (1978), 80.

⁴¹ R.S. MERRILLEES, *Levant* 10 (1978), 78, fig. 1/5.

⁴² See above.

⁴³ See above.

⁴⁴ J.-C. COURTOIS, *Corpus Céramique de Ras Shamra-Ugarit, Ugaritica* 7 (1978), 219, fig. 8, dated to the Hyksos period and found in association with juglets of Bronze Moyen 2/3. TD 6987.

⁴⁵ M.F. KAPLAN, *op. cit.*; 323–325.

⁴⁶ W.M.F. PETRIE, *Hyksos and Israelite Cities*, BSAE 12, London 1906, pl. VIII A/59–63. Although the site of Tell el-Yahudiyeh seems to be older than the Hyksos period, according to two juglet fragments from the Petrie Collection nrs. UC 8879 and UC 8880, the published pottery from this tell shows material that can be equated to str. D/3 in Tell el-Dab^a.

⁴⁷ This would also date the fish vase from the Manchester Museum into this period, a little bit later as K. PRAG has stated in the article "A Tell el-Yahudiyeh Style Vase in the Manchester Museum", *Levant* 5 (1973), 128–131.

⁴⁸ I. FORSTNER-MÜLLER, *Die Gräber des Areals A/II von Tell el-Dab^a*. Unpublished Ph.D.-thesis, Vienna 2002, Abb. 195/4.

⁴⁹ M.A. MAKSOUD, Tell Hebwa. Enquête Archeologique sur la Fin de la Deuxième Periode Intermediaire et le Nouvel

Empire à l'Extrémité Orientale du Delta. Ph.D.-thesis, Lille 1992, 238, fig. 1/4.

⁵⁰ For the development of the bird vases see: M. BIETAK and D. ASTON, *Tell el-Dab^a. The Tell el-Yahudiyeh Ware in the Eastern Mediterranean*, Vienna (in prep.). See also: M.F. KAPLAN, *op. cit.*, figs. 122–123.

⁵¹ D. ILAN, Middle Bronze Age Painted Pottery from Tel Dan, *Levant* 28 (1996), 162–165. Ilan ranks them in the tradition of the Amuq/Cilician Ware. T. BAGH puts them in line between MB I Levantine Painted Ware Juglets and MB II painted Tell el-Yahudiyeh juglets. See: T. BAGH, *The Beginning of the Middle Bronze Age in Egypt and the Levant. A Study of the so-called Levantine Painted Ware and Related Painted Pottery Styles of the Beginning of the Middle Bronze Age Focusing on Chronology*. Unpublished Ph.D.-thesis, Copenhagen 2000, 151.

⁵² C. EPSTEIN, Middle Bronze Age Tombs at Kefar Szold and Ginosar, *Atiqot* 7 (Hebrew Series), 16, fig. 6.

⁵³ C. EPSTEIN, *op. cit.*: tomb 1, 24, fig. 5/10, which had its last use as a tomb in the transitional MBIIA/B and tomb 4, 33, figs. 14/2, 3, 5, which started its time of occupancy in this period and lasted into the advanced MBIIIB.

⁵⁴ E. DAMATI and Y. STEPANSKY, A Middle Bronze Age II Burial Cave on Mt. Canaan, Zefat (Wadi Hamra), *Atiqot* 29 (1996), 9*, fig. 9/1. The tomb is dated by the excavators from the early MBIIA to the late MBIIIB.

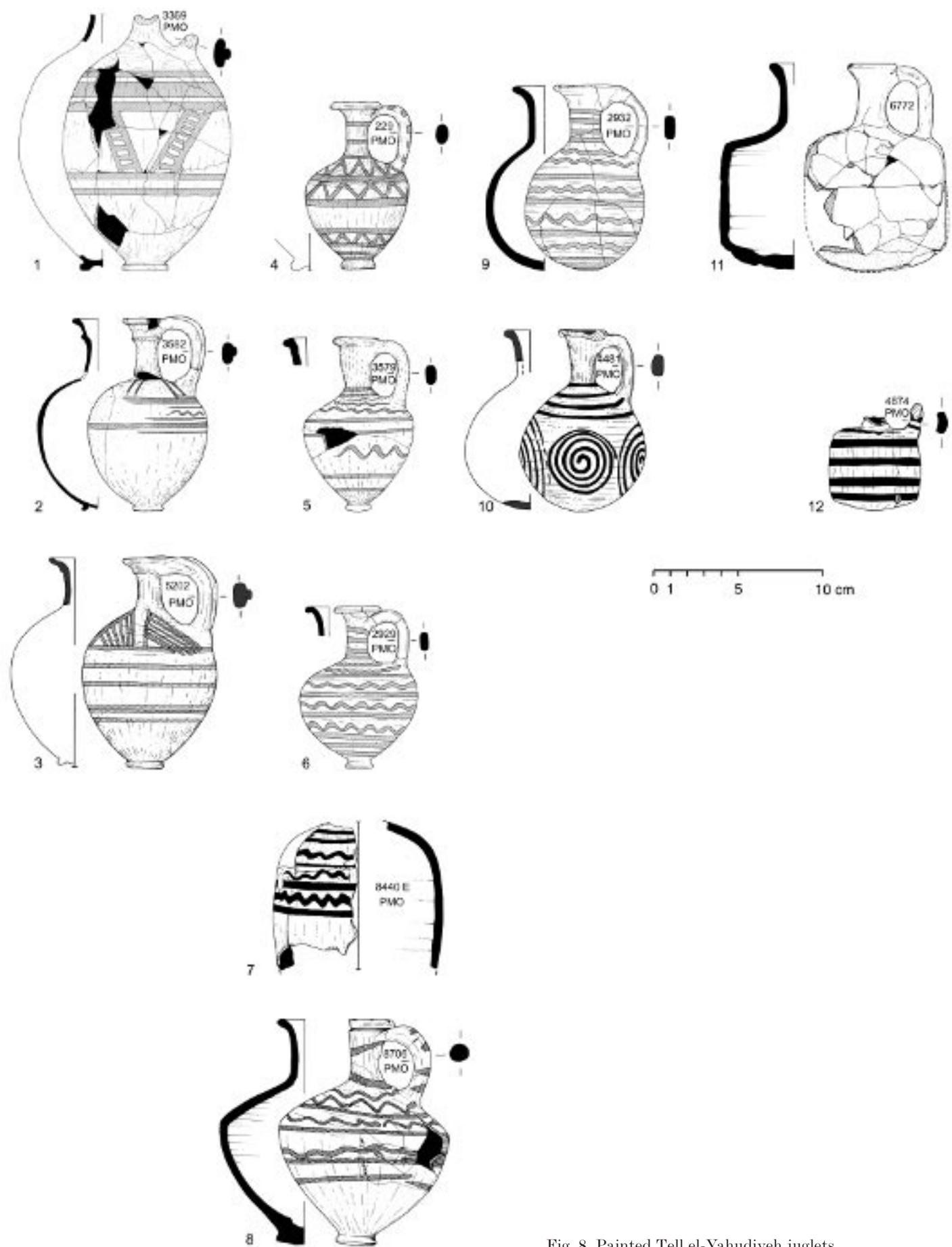


Fig. 8 Painted Tell el-Yahudiyeh juglets

tional MBIIA/B and early MBIIB phase,⁵⁶ from a salvage excavation at Tel Na^aama in the Hula Valley,⁵⁷ in Tel Dan strata XI and X, both put into the MBIIB by the excavators,⁵⁸ in a burial of the middle MBIIB from Kamid el-Loz⁵⁹ and another single burial from niveau X of the earlier MBIIB in Tell el-Ghassil.⁶⁰ One example of this juglet type comes from the Lebanese coast, from tomb 66 at Ruweise,⁶¹ again dating into the transitional MBIIA/B and early MBIIB. Most of these parallels cluster geographically between the Sea of Galilee and the Beqaa, slightly earlier and within the same time range as the Tell el-Dab^a pieces, they could hint to one possible source of imports⁶² to Egypt at the end of the 13th dynasty and the beginning of the Hyksos period.

A second group of painted juglets are the so called *Painted Tell el-Yahudiyeh Juglets*.⁶³ With their piri-form, biconical, globular or cylindrical bodies, their rims rolled to the outside, strap handles and small ring or button bases, they show the same features as the incised Tell el-Yahudiyeh juglets of the Hyksos time. The early examples (Fig. 8/4)⁶⁴ were imported to the site. With the beginning of the Hyksos time most juglets of this type are produced of I-d Nile clay (Fig. 8/5, 6, 7, 9) with a concentration of their appearance in the first half of this period. The decoration shows mainly horizontal zigzag or wavy lines

between stripes, often with ticks on the rim and the handle. In most cases, the painting occurs in red and rarely in black. Some of the juglets produced in Egypt do have a white wash beneath the painted décor. Others, and all the imported pieces, have their decoration painted on the natural surface. All juglets are burnished after decoration. At the end of the Hyksos time, in str. D/2, examples made of I-b-2 clay appear (Fig. 8/11). In the same level a new fabric, whose origin is still unknown, was used for the production of these juglets (Fig. 8/8, 12).⁶⁵

T. Bagh suggests possible inspiration for the decoration of these juglets through Cypriote imports to Egypt.⁶⁶ Another possible forerunner for this type might be the bichrome painted juglet from stratum XII in Tel Dan of the later MBIIA period.⁶⁷

Globular juglets with a painted spiral decoration (Fig. 8/10) on their body are not very common in Tell el-Dab^a. So far only two pieces of this type have been found at the site. One comes from a jar burial, which cuts into the floor of a villa and was placed alongside a wall of this building in area F/I. It was imported to the site from the Syro-Palestinian region.⁶⁸ With its decoration of 4 black painted spirals on the body and its rim-ticks, it resembles a piece coming from a burial at Tell el-Ajjul, which dates probably into the second half of the MBIIB.⁶⁹ The

⁵⁶ A.M. MAEIR, Tomb 1181: A Multiple-Interment Burial Cave of the Transitional Middle Bronze Age IIA-B, in: A. BEN-TOR and R. BONFIL (ed.), *Hazor V*. Jerusalem 1997, 30, figs. IV.5/12, 13. This cave contained 11 individuals and might have lasted a little bit longer than suggested by Maeir into the MBIIB. See for that figs. IV.2/2, 6, 10, 11, which see to be the latest types in this cave.

⁵⁷ R. GREENBERG, L.K. HORWITZ, O. LERNAU, H.K. MIENIS, H. KHALAILY and O. MARDER, A Sounding at Tel Na^aama in the Hula Valley, *Atiqot* 35 (1998), 11, fig. 17/4. This juglet comes from phase 2, which was ascribed by the excavators to the uppermost MBII level and a possible given date of late MBIIA/early MBIIB.

⁵⁸ D. ILAN, The Middle Bronze Age Tombs, in: A. BIRAN, *Dan I*. Jerusalem 1996, 227, fig. 4.83.

⁵⁹ R. MIRON, Die "Mittelbronzezeitlichen" Gräber am Nordhang des Tells, in: R. HACHMANN, *Kamid el-Loz 1971-74*. Saarbrücker Beiträge zur Altertumskunde Bd. 32, Bonn 1982, 104, 108, tf. 23/3. The juglet from a single burial belonging to level 6/7-ID 15, is date between levels 16 and 17 by R. ECHT, Remarks about Processing Archaeological Evidence, *Berytus* 37 (1989), 44 and 66.

⁶⁰ C. DOUMET-SERHAL, *Les Fouilles de Tell el-Ghassil de 1972 à 1974*. BAH 146, Beirut 1996, 12, pl. 15/1. The strap handle of the stepped rim juglet is missing the small attached round handle, otherwise it fits perfectly into the typology of this juglet type.

⁶¹ O. TUFNELL, Tomb 66 at Ruweise, near Siodon, *Berytus* 24 (1975-76), 22, fig. 2/10.

⁶² D. ILAN, *Dan I*, 230, who calls this vessel type *Monochrome Painted Cream Ware* locates its production center in the area of Tel Dan.

⁶³ See more in: T. BAGH, *Bemalet MBIIA Keramik & Bemalet Tell el-Yahudiyeh Ware fundet i Aegypten*, Unpublished M.A.-thesis, Copenhagen 1988.

⁶⁴ See for the imported Tell el-Yahudiyeh juglets of the MBIIB: T.BAGH, *Ph.D.-thesis*, 153f.

⁶⁵ I. Hein, who is currently studying the transition from the late Hyksos period into the early 18th dynasty in Tell el-Dab^a, thinks that this fabric might be an Egyptian Marl clay. But chemical and petrographical analyses of this pottery group still need to be done.

⁶⁶ T. BAGH, *Ph.D.-thesis*, 154.

⁶⁷ D. ILAN, *Dan I*, 229, here grouped to the LPW, T. 3126 fig. 4.106/8.

⁶⁸ The fabric has been checked again in 2004 and has been classified by the author, contra B. BADER, *Tell el-Dab^a XIII. Typologie und Chronologie der Mergel C-Ton Keramik. Materialien zum Binnenhandel des Mittleren Reiches und der Zweiten Zwischenzeit*. UZK 19, Wien 2001, 197, as not being Egyptian.

⁶⁹ W.M.F. PETRIE, *Ancient Gaza IV*, pl. LVI/73 A2 from tomb 1752.

STR.							
E/2							
E/1							
D/3							
D/2							

Fig. 9 Chronological appearance of painted juglets

other piece from Tell el-Dab^a is locally produced and was squeezed into a cleft of a wall from a str. D/2 building excavated in the area A/V.⁷⁰ It shows only 2 black painted spirals as a décor, instead of 4. Spirals as motifs on juglets can be found already in the MBIIA⁷¹ on vessels of the LPW, as well as on the

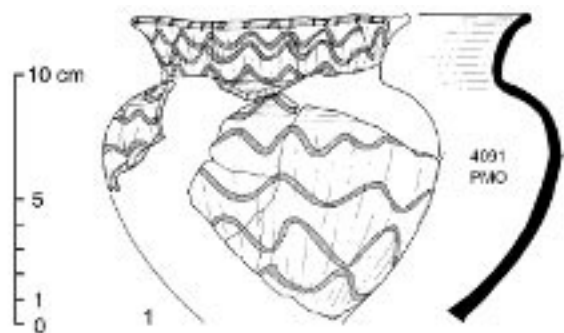


Fig. 10 Painted Pot

aforementioned painted juglets with stepped rims and on painted juglets of the MBIIIB.⁷²

A small imported vase (Fig. 10) from a settlement layer of the earlier Hyksos period shows the same kind of surface treatment and red painted horizontal wavy line decoration as the painted imported Tell el-Yahudiyeh juglets. Additionally, it shows a cavity at the greatest diameter, possibly indicating some unknown protruding extension of the vessel. It is also possible, however, that at this point a spout or a handle was broken off. A close parallel from tomb J 19 in Jericho⁷³ of the middle MBIIIB shows a pedestal vase without any spout or handle.

MONOCHROME JUGLETS

In Tell el-Dab^a, the monochrome burnished juglets, which appear already in the layers of the MBIIA as imports, were copied in Egyptian I-d clay from the middle of the 13th dynasty onwards. They undergo a

⁷⁰ I. HEIN and P. JÁNOSI, *Tell el-Dab^a XI*, 169, Abb. 126B/11.

⁷¹ See i.e.: M. KOCHAVI and E. YADIN, Typological Analysis of the MB IIA Pottery from Apeh according to its Stratigraphic Provenance, in: M. BIETAK (ed.), *The Middle Bronze Age in the Levant*, 225, fig. 34 top. Also: S.M. PALEY and Y. PORATH, Early Middle Bronze Age IIA Remains at Tel el-Ifshar, Israel: A Preliminary Report, in: E. OREN (ed.), *The Hyksos: New Historical and Archaeological Perspectives*, Philadelphia 1997, 376, fig. 13.5/5.

⁷² See i.e.: M. DUNAND, *Fouilles de Byblos 1926–1932*, tome I, Atlas, Paris 1937, pl. CLXIV/3928. And on a juglet from K.M. KENYON, *Excavations at Jericho*. Vol. I, 362, fig. 142/6, tomb A 34 Phase 3 of her group II early, dating to the middle of the MBIIIB. Also: W.M.F. PETRIE, *Ancient Gaza IV*, pl. LIV/60 N7 from tomb 1551.

⁷³ K.M. KENYON, *Excavations at Jericho*. Vol. II, London 1965, tomb J 19 phase 2 of group III early, 376 – fig. 185/11.

STR.									
F									
E/3									
E/2									
E/1									
D/3									
D/2									

Fig. 11 Chronological appearance of monochrome burnished juglets

gradual change during the second half of the 13th dynasty towards types of juglets which were restricted in the 15th dynasty to the north-eastern Nile Delta. Originally brown, red, black, sometimes yellow or only surface burnished, they appear in the Hyksos phases only in black and red burnishing. While in the earlier periods nearly all of them were made of I-d clay, towards the end of the Hyksos era I-b-2 clay was also used for the production of these juglets.

Here and there, imported monochrome burnished juglets appear in the first half, but are nearly absent in the second half of the Hyksos period. Some examples of these are still equipped with a double handle (Fig. 12/6), others are often bigger in size than the local ones (Fig. 12/3). Juglets with a stepped rim (Fig. 12/1), which were dominant in the earlier MB IIB levels at the site, have their last remnants in str. E/1, where they can be found in the settlement and in

tombs. Most of them are locally produced and have an ovoid to ellipsoid body, a single handle with a round section and a ring base. They are usually black burnished (Fig. 12/2) though some rare cases show red burnishing.

All the other types, either piriform, biconical, globular or occasionally cylindrical in shape, have a rim rolled to the outside, a strap handle and a small ring or button base. In general they are smaller in size than their forerunners in earlier levels.

Exact parallels come from the excavations at Tell el-Yahudiyeh⁷⁴ and Tell el-Maskhuta.⁷⁵

DIPPER JUGLETS

In Tell el-Dab^a dipper juglets exist from the late 12th dynasty into New Kingdom levels.⁷⁶ The earlier examples were imported to the site. From str. F onwards, when the potters from Avaris started to

⁷⁴ W.M.F. PETRIE, *Hyksos and Israelite Cities*. London 1906, pl. VIII/36, 57; pl. VIIIB/88–97.

⁷⁵ C.A. REDMOUNT, On an Egyptian-Asiatic Frontier: An Archaeological History of the Wadi Tumilat. Ph.D.-thesis, Chicago 1989, 883–885, fig. 147.

⁷⁶ For the New Kingdom see: I. HEIN, Vorläufige Bilanz und Untersuchungen zur Keramik aus 'Ezbet Helmi, speziell Areal H/V, *Ä&L* 11 (2001), 125, Abb. 3/12–14.

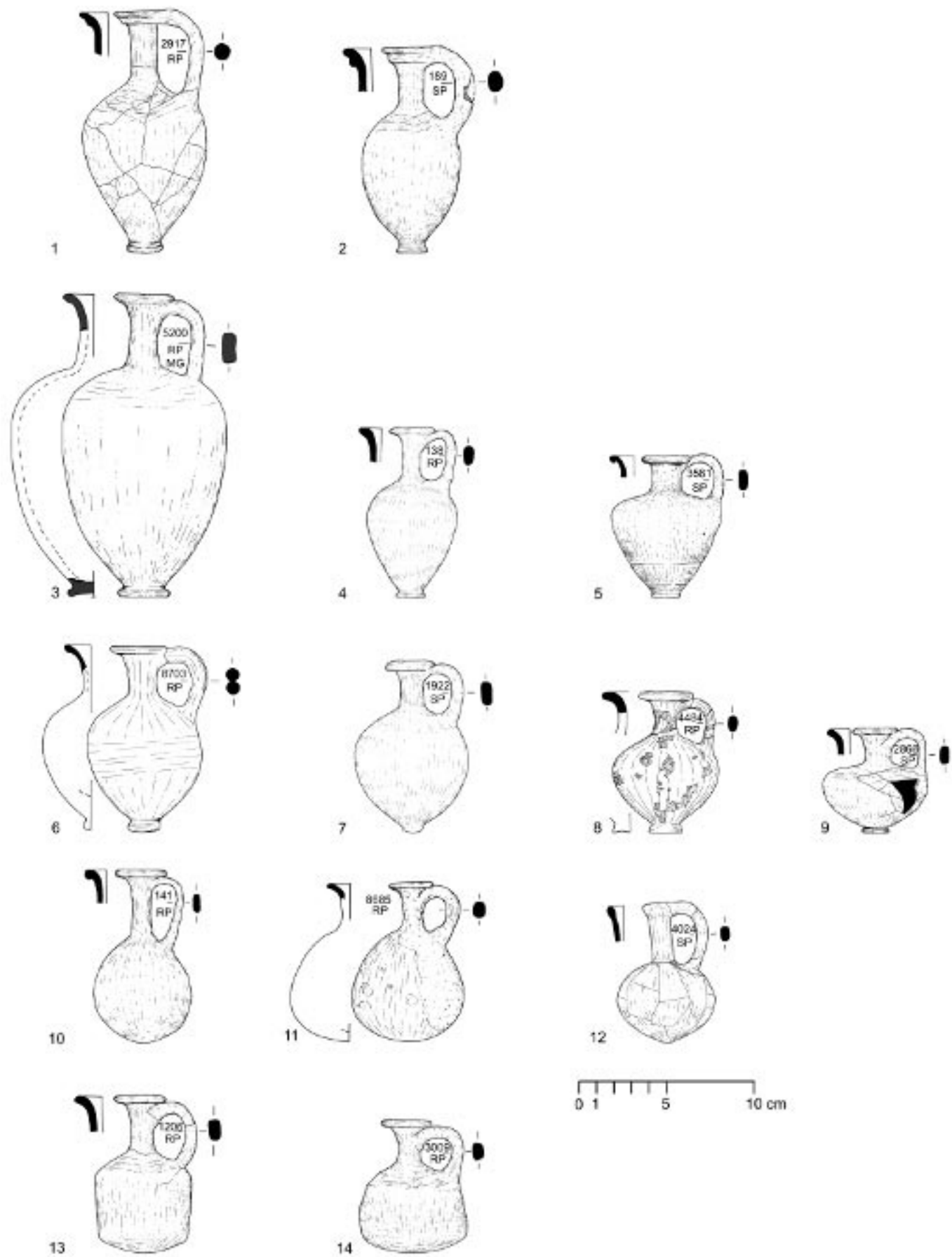
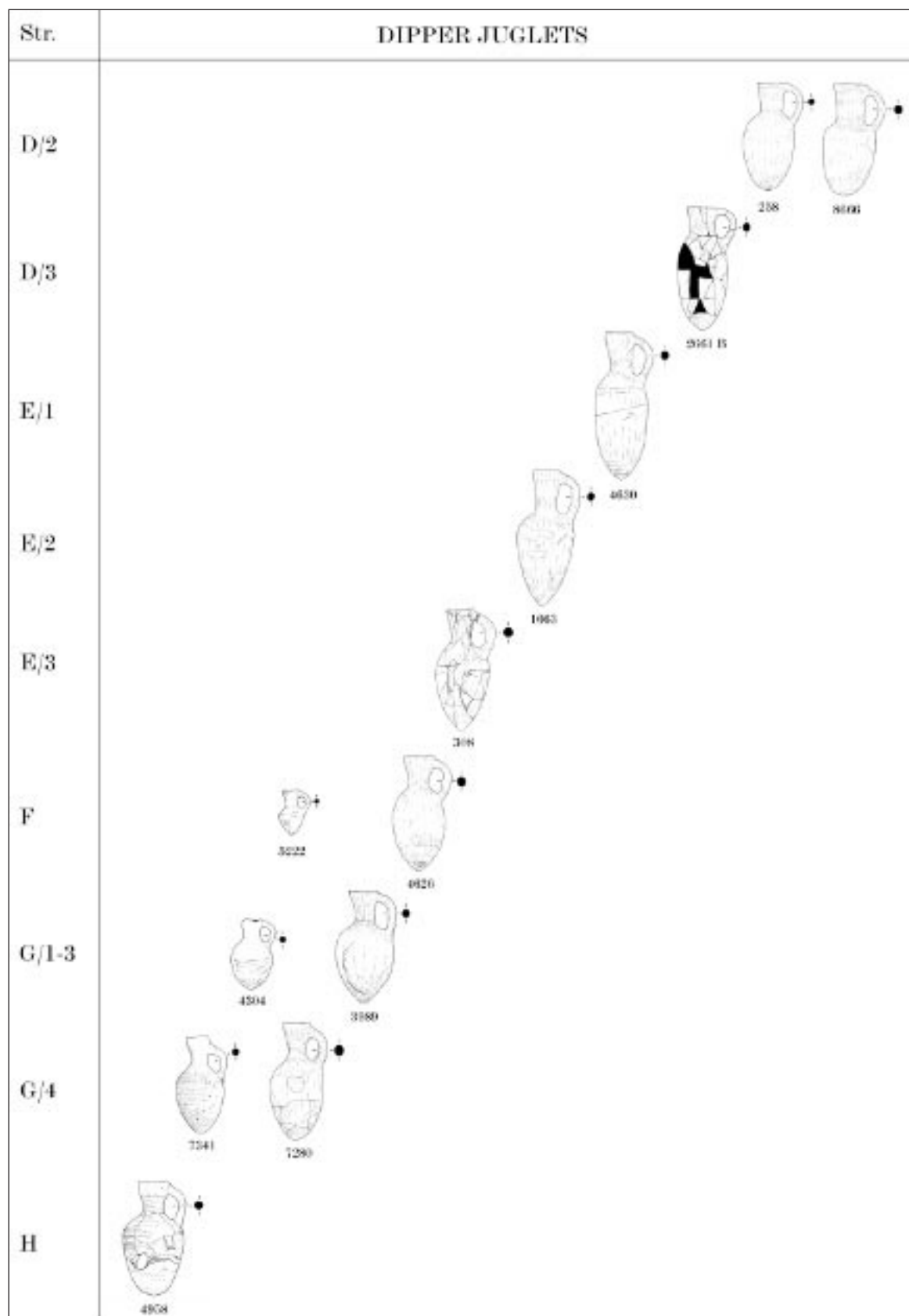


Fig. 12 Monochrome burnished juglets

Fig. 13 Chronological development of the dipper juglets of Tell el-Dab^a

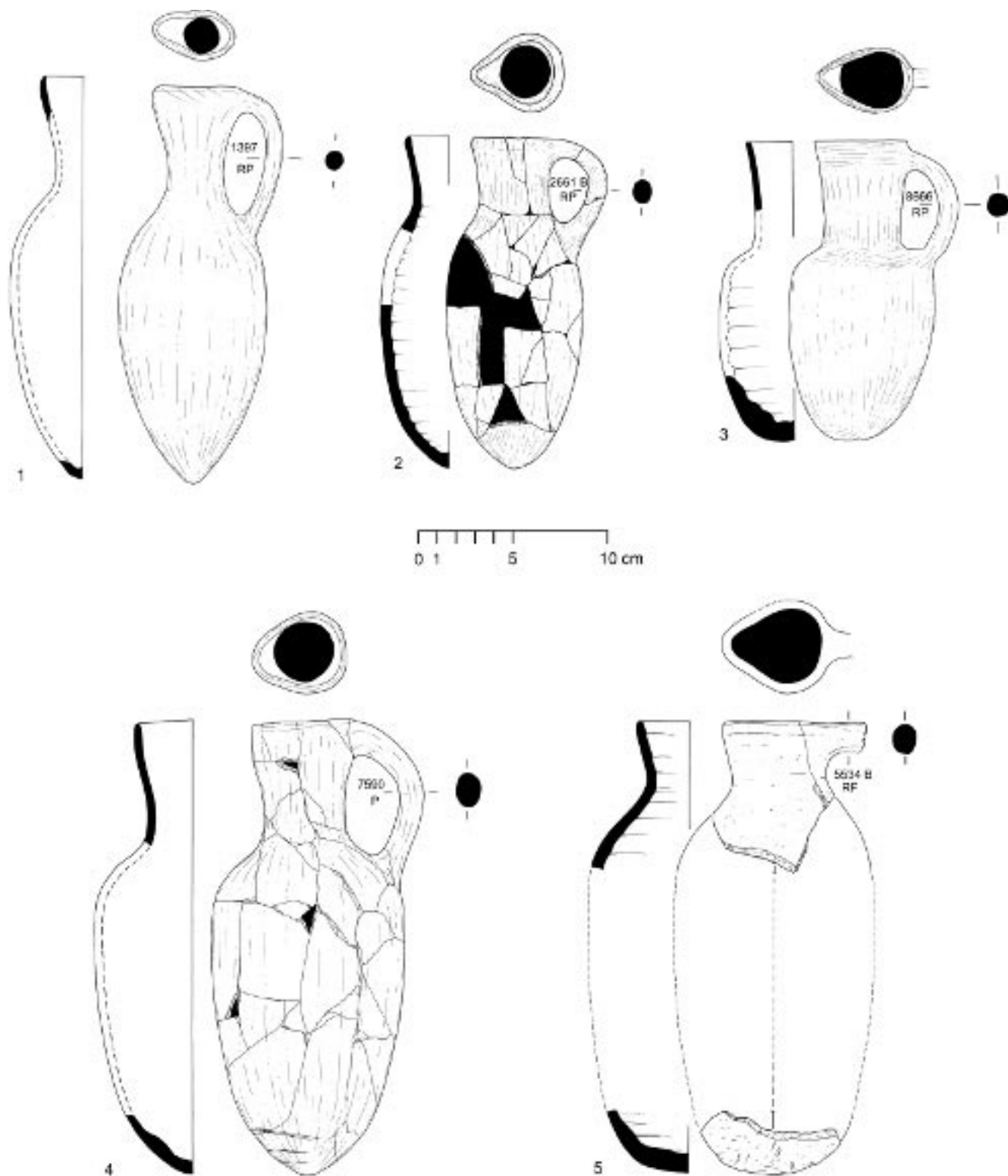


Fig. 14 Dipper juglets

manufacture this vessel type in I-d clay, they show their own local development.⁷⁷

In the very beginning of the Hyksos era a small amount of red burnished dipper juglets were import-

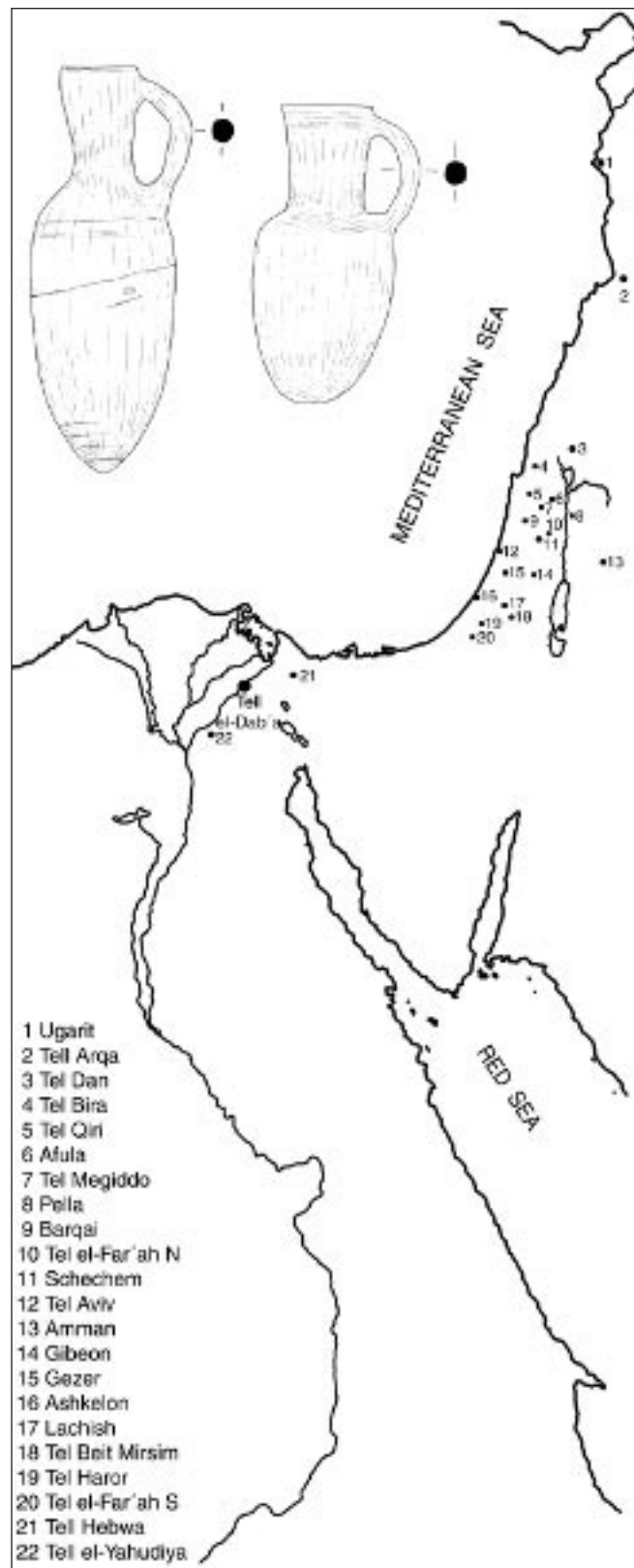


Fig. 15 Distribution of dipper juglets

ed to the site. From str. E/1 onwards, all of the normal sized dipper juglets (maximum height between 15–20cm) were produced in I-d clay. While they are slim and tall in str. E/1 (Fig. 14/1), they do develop to a more ellipsoid body shape in str. D/3 (Fig. 14/2). Both types have a V-shaped base, which have been trimmed with a tool. In str. D/3, the production of these dipper juglets starts also in I-b-2 clay, which becomes the dominate fabric for these vessels from the late 15th dynasty onwards. In str. D/2, they get a pronounced shoulder and their bases are cut from the rotating wheel (Fig. 14/3). Oversized, tall dipper juglets (24cm) are very rare. Only one example from the Syro-Palestinian region has been found in a burial of str. E/1 (Fig. 14/4). Its surface was burnished. All the other examples of this tall type were made in Egypt. They were red washed and have been found only in cultic contexts of the Hyksos levels (Fig. 14/5).

Dipper juglets from the later MB IIB and early MB IIC have been found all over Palestine as well as in some towns at the Levantine coast.

PLATTERS AND SHALLOW BOWLS

One type of bowl, which existed in the Syro-Palestinian region during the MB II period and has been found in Tell el-Dab^a from the MB IIA levels onwards, is a *bowl with an inverted rim* (Fig. 17/3). Originally imported, they were soon copied in local clays. In the Hyksos period the bowls were made of I-b-2 fabric. While at the beginning of the 15th dynasty these bowls were the dominant type of open bowls at the site, their amount declines in favour of an Egyptian type of bowls with straight rims in str. D/3 and are absent from str. D/2 onwards. Most of them are red washed in- and outside, with some the red colour appears only at the rim and the inside of the bowl or the vessel remained plain. Occasionally there are examples with a red burnishing.

With the transitional MB IIA/B period, str. F in Tell el-Dab^a, appears a *bowl with an inverted rim and a red burnished or painted cross at the interior and a red burnished or painted rim* (Fig. 17/2). They are found in the settlement as well as the tombs until the middle of the Hyksos time, str. D/3. Parallels show

⁷⁷ For the development see: K. KOPETZKY, The Dipper Juglets of Tell el-Dab^a. A Typological and Chronological Approach, in: M. BIETAK (ed.), *The Middle Bronze Age in the Levant*, 227–244. Note that fig. 8 there needs to be replaced by the above shown fig. 13.

STR.						
G						
F						
E/3						
E/2						
E/1						
D/3						
D/2						

Fig. 16 Chronological appearance of platters and shallow bowls

up mainly in the Sharon plain⁷⁸ and sporadically in inland Palestine.⁷⁹

This type is replaced by a *bowl with a straight ending rim* (Fig. 17/1) showing the same kind of décor and surface treatment as the aforementioned. They appear for the first time at the very end of str. E/1/the beginning of str. D/3 and are markers for the middle to the late Hyksos pottery.

In Lachish,⁸⁰ in level P-4 dated to the MBIIB period and in tomb R8.8079 from Tell el-Maskhuta,⁸¹ of the middle to late Hyksos period, comparable pieces have been unearthed.

Large *red burnished open bowls with a straight rim and a ring base* (Fig. 17/6) appear in this period. They have a rim diameter of about 30cm and are either completely radially burnished or a radial burnishing inside and a horizontal burnishing at the rim and the outside of the vessel. However, up to now, none of the examples from the Hyksos period shows a concentric stripe burnishing inside the bowl. They are manufactured, either of I-d or I-b-2 clay. A possible parallel in shape, but with a different type of burnishing, can be found in Megiddo tomb T 3095⁸² and Barqai in the third burial phase of a rock cut tomb.⁸³

⁷⁸ See i.e.: S. GEVA, *Tell Jerishe*, Qedem 15, Jerusalem 1982, 48, fig. 36/14. J. KAPLAN, A Cemetery of the Bronze Age discovered near Tel Aviv Harbour, *Atiqot* 1 (1955), 11, fig. 4/10.

⁷⁹ See i.e.: J. MALLET, *Tell el-Fâr'ah II.2. Le Bronze Moyen*, ERC 66, Paris 1988, 79, fig. 33/3. W.F. ALBRIGHT, *The Excavation of Tell Beit Mirsim. I A: The Bronze Age Pottery of the Fourth Campaign*, AASOR 13, Jerusalem 1933, 105, pl. 5/5 – str. F.

⁸⁰ L. SINGER-AVITZ, The Middle Bronze Age Pottery from Areas D and P, in: D. USSISHKIN (ed.), *The Renewed Archae-*

ological Excavations at Lachish (1973–1994), Tel Aviv 2004, 938, fig. 16.22/4.

⁸¹ C. A. REDMOUNT, *Ph.D.-thesis*, 919, fig. 154/8, but also 925, fig. 156/20 belongs to this type, but has as a decoration on the interior of the bowl a star instead of a cross depicted.

⁸² G. LOUD, *Megiddo II. Seasons of 1935–39*, OIP 72, Chicago 1948, pl. 29/30. This tomb dates into the late MBIIB/C period.

⁸³ R. GOPHNA and V. SUSSMAN, A Middle Bronze Age Tomb at Barqai, *Atiqot* 5 (1969) (Hebrew Series), 6, fig. 5/3.

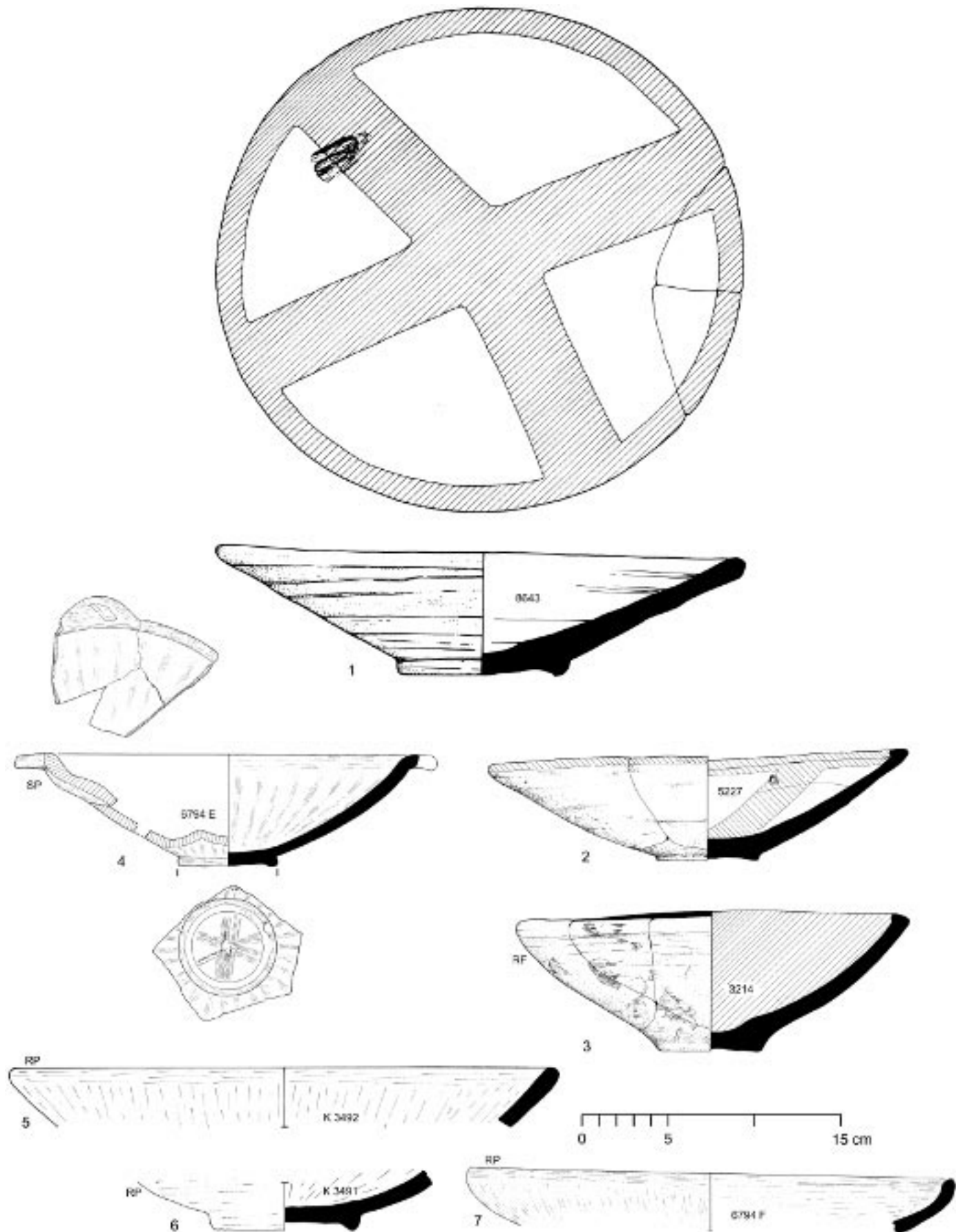


Fig. 17 Platters and shallow bowls

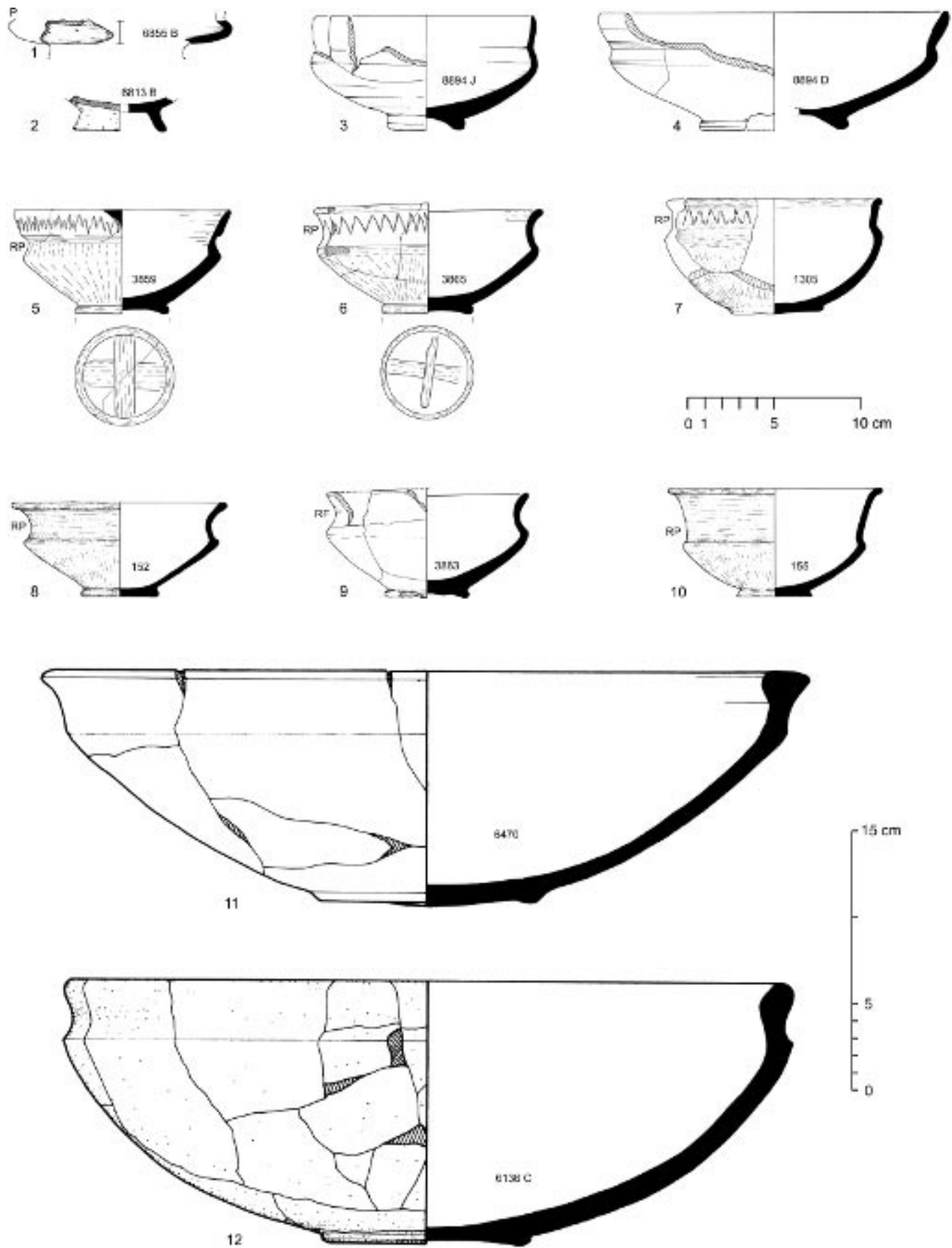


Fig. 18 Bowls with a carination

The same fabrics were used to produce *bowls with a slightly incurved rim* (Fig. 17/7), which were mostly brown burnished with occasional appearances of red or black burnishing. They are equipped with a ring base. Rare imports of this type, which show a plain burnished surface, have been found in the settlement. A comparable piece⁸⁴ comes from phase 11 of the MBII gate at Ashkelon along with a possible parallel from the MBIIB levels at Shechem.⁸⁵

Every now and then, fragments of *bowls with spiral-shaped curlicues* from the second half of the 13th dynasty into the Hyksos period appear. They are made of I-d or I-b-2 fabric and have a black or red burnishing. The handles can be coil-shaped, like in tomb T.3087 in Megiddo;⁸⁶ in level P-4 at Lachish;⁸⁷ at the MBIIB-settlement layers at Shechem;⁸⁸ in a multiple burial cave at Gezer;⁸⁹ stratum D at Tell Beit Mirsim;⁹⁰ and at the nearby settlement of Tell el-Maskhuta in the Eastern Nile Delta;⁹¹ others are hook-shaped, like on the wooden bowls from the MBIIB tombs at Jericho.⁹² In some instances they are simple knobs or look like segments of a circle as on the represented piece (Fig. 17/4).

Some of them have a burnished cross design at the base of the bottom, which is a decorative pattern that appears also on burnished jars and carinated bowls in Tell el-Dab^a during the Hyksos period. This feature can be found on closed vessels, e.g. in Shechem in the levels XIX and XVIII⁹³ and in the tombs of Jericho.⁹⁴

BOWLS WITH A CARINATION

In the settlement layers of Tell el-Dab^a, a few fragments of imported carinated bowls (Fig. 18/1, 2) have

been found. They belong to the flaring type with a sharp carination and a higher ring base, which is typical for the MBIIB and MBIIC period in Palestine.

With the beginning of the Hyksos period, a new fabric, used mainly for MBII shapes, can be identified. It is a very sandy Marl clay, green to orange during the firing process, named II-f in the Tell el-Dab^a fabric system, and may have its origin in the Northern Sinai or the Gaza region. At the beginning of the era, it appears very rarely, becomes common from

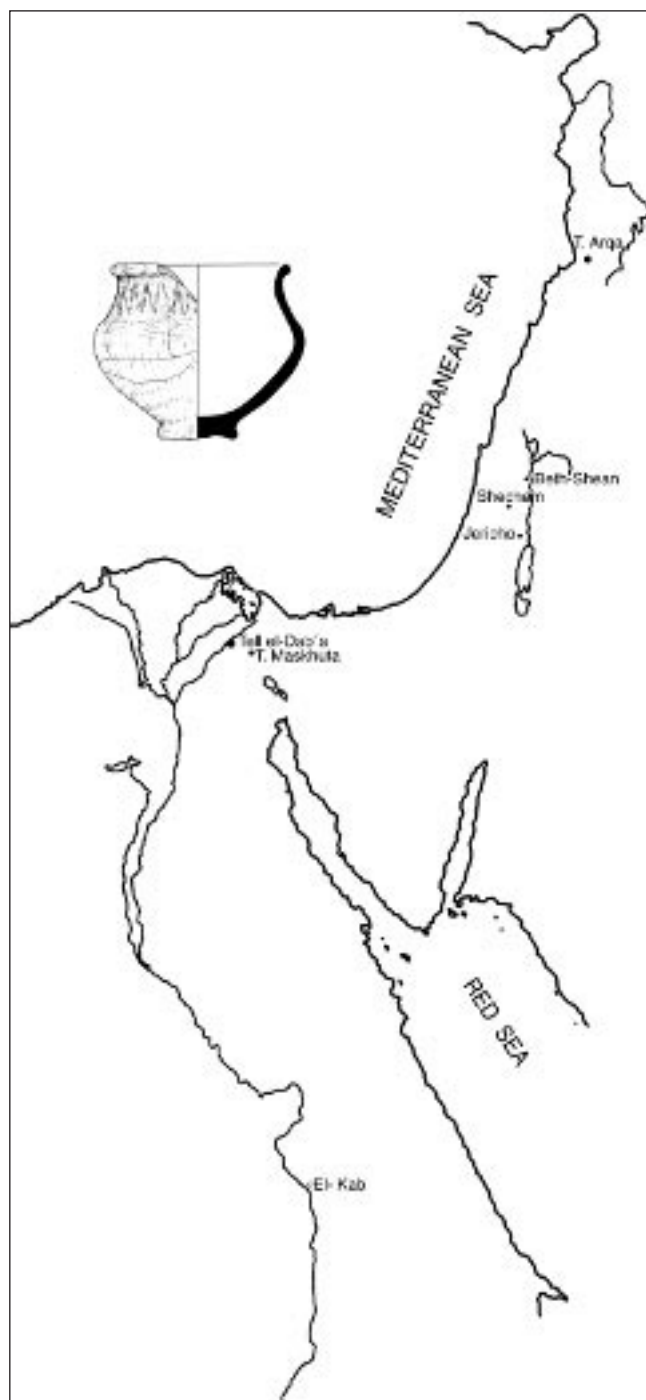


Fig. 19 Distribution of globular bowls with zigzag pattern

⁸⁴ M. BIETAK, L. STAGER and K. KOPETZKY, *Stratigraphie comparée nouvelle. The Synchronisation of Ashkelon and Tell el-Dab^a*. In: Proceedings of the 3rd ICAANE in Paris April 2002 (forthcoming), fig. 3.

⁸⁵ D.P. COLE, *Shechem I. The Middle Bronze IIB Pottery*. Winona Lake 1984, 103, pl. 2/h.

⁸⁶ G. LOUD, *Megiddo II*, pl. 30/1.

⁸⁷ L. SINGER-AVITZ, *The Middle Bronze Age Pottery from Areas D and P*, 938, fig. 16.22/6.

⁸⁸ D.P. COLE, *Shechem I*, 105, pl. 3/m.

⁸⁹ R.A.S. MACALISTER, *The Excavation of Gezer*. Vol. III, London 1912, pl. XXXVI/1.

⁹⁰ W.F. ALBRIGHT, *AASOR* 13 (1933), 113, pl. 13/2.

⁹¹ C.A. REDMOUNT, *Ph.D.-thesis*, 810, fig. 133/11.

⁹² K.M. KENYON, *Excavations at Jericho*. Vol. II, i.e. tomb P19, 406, fig. 208.

⁹³ D.P. COLE, *Shechem I*, 131, pl. 16/j; 139, pl. 20/j, r.

⁹⁴ K.M. KENYON, *Excavations at Jericho*. Vol. I, 357, fig. 140/25, from tomb A 34 phase 3, group II early.

STR.						
E/2						
E/1						
D/3						
D/2						

Fig. 20 Chronological appearance of bowls

str. D/2 onwards and lasts into the New Kingdom levels. Fragments of carinated bowls (Fig. 18/3, 4)⁹⁵ made of this fabric come mainly from the settlement layers and have in most of the cases an uncoated and smooth surface. This type of vessel was also produced in I-b-2 clay, where they are often coated with a white wash. In these cases, the idea might have been to imitate the II-f vessels, which do have a whitish surface colour.

Now and then *shallow carinated bowls with* more or less *flaring rims* (Fig. 18/8-10) and a red wash or red burnishing are found in the Hyksos levels. They are manufactured of I-d and later I-b-2 fabric.

A characteristic group for the Hyksos period are red or, in rare cases, black burnished *shallow carinated bowls with a burnished zigzag-pattern* running around their neck and sometimes a burnished cross

at the bottom, made of I-d and I-b-2 clay. While the examples with a sharp carination (Fig. 18/5, 6) do come from large offering pits in connection with a temple area,⁹⁶ the more rounded ones (Fig. 18/7) exist in the tombs.

This type of zigzag pattern decorates also little globular pots (Fig. 21/3) which appear in the settlement layers from str. E/1 until D/2. Parallels for these pots, nearly all from MBIIB contexts, are known from the settlement at Tell el-Maskhuta in the Eastern Nile Delta,⁹⁷ possibly a piece from Quibells excavation at El Kab in Upper Egypt,⁹⁸ the strata XIX and XVIII at Shechem,⁹⁹ the last layer of tomb A34 in Jericho;¹⁰⁰ from locus R1902 in Beth Shean¹⁰¹ in Palestine; and phase M in Tell Arqa in Lebanon.¹⁰² Typical for the Hyksos pottery are *large open bowls with a carination* below the rim (Fig. 18/11, 12). These

⁹⁵ The two nearly complete examples shown on the plate come from a pit and a surface layer of the New Kingdom levels in Ezbet Helmi, but they resemble the fragmentary types of the Hyksos period.

⁹⁶ V. MÜLLER, *Offering Practices in the Temple Courts of Tell el-Dab'a and the Levant*, in: M. BIETAK (ed.), *The Middle Bronze Age in the Levant*, 295, figs. 13/2, 3.

⁹⁷ C.A. REDMOUNT, *Ph.D.-thesis*, 809, figs. 133/4-7.

⁹⁸ J.E. QUIBELL, *El Kab*. London 1897 (reprinted 1989), pl. XVII/90. This pot looks very similar to the ones from Tell el-Dab'a, but since no description of the vessel is given, it is possible, that it was not burnished and had instead of the burnished zigzag line an incised one.

⁹⁹ D.P. COLE, *Shechem I*, 127, pl. 14/h, i.

¹⁰⁰ K.M. KENYON, *Excavations at Jericho*. Vol. I, 357, fig. 140/24. This layer 4 belongs into KENYON'S group III, early.

¹⁰¹ A.M. MAEIR, *The Material Culture of the Central Jordan Valley during the Middle Bronze II period: Pottery and Settlement Pattern*. Vol. II, Ph.D.-thesis, Jerusalem 1997, pl. 6/6.

¹⁰² J.-P. THALMANN, *Pottery of the Early Middle Bronze Age at Tell Arqa and in the Northern Levant*, in: M. BIETAK (ed.), *The Middle Bronze Age in the Levant*, 372, fig. 7.

¹⁰³ C.A. REDMOUNT, *Ph.D.-thesis*, 805, figs. 132/19-23.

rims can be flaring or folded to the inside and horizontally trimmed with a tool. These vessels are made of II-f clay. Similar bowls come from Tell el-Maskhuta¹⁰³ and Tell Hebwa.¹⁰⁴

GLOBULAR BOWLS AND STORAGE JARS

Small burnished bowls have been found in settlement layers as well as in offering pits and tomb contexts. Amongst them only a small amount were classified as imports (Fig. 21/1). The bulk of them were made of Egyptian I-b-2 and sometimes I-d clay, and are either red or black burnished. Once in a while they show burnished patterns at their neck, such as the aforementioned zigzag decor or vertical stripes (Fig. 21/4). The ones in the Hyksos time are developed from the *globular bowls* of the MBIIA period and red or black burnished and have a high and more vertical neck, a higher carination and a ring base (Fig. 21/5, 9). D. ILAN observed the same phenomena for the globular bowls in the strata X and IX of the MBIIB and MBIIC period in Tel Dan,¹⁰⁵ where similar vessels have been found. In Tell el-Dab^a, fragments of these little bowls appear in the settlement layers already in the earlier Hyksos period, while the complete vessels come from tombs of the very end of this period. This group of vessels is widely spread. Fragments exist from the MBIIB levels in Ebla¹⁰⁶ and Ugarit¹⁰⁷ in Syria; over MBIIB contexts in Tel Dan to Tell el-Fârah-North,¹⁰⁸ Megiddo¹⁰⁹ and Shechem;¹¹⁰ and the tombs of Jericho¹¹¹ in Palestine.

This type has been found also with a red wash over the upper part of the vessel (Fig. 21/10) and thus look

similar to a much bigger vessel of this period: *Globular storage jars* (Fig. 21/11), which appear from the beginning of the Hyksos period onwards and last into the New Kingdom levels. The upper part of these jars until the max. diameter is either horizontally red burnished or covered with a dark red wash. Their body stretches in the course of time from a more globular to a piriform one with a high carination.¹¹² While at the beginning their rim diameter lies around 20 cm, it enlarges up to 40 cm in str. D/2, where a great variety in sizes exists.¹¹³ All are made of I-b-2 clay. While most of the smaller examples come from burials, the large ones are a typical settlement shape. The inspiration for this vessel type might come from huge craters found in Tel Dan,¹¹⁴ Tell el-Fârah-North,¹¹⁵ Jericho¹¹⁶ and the post-palace phase in Aphek.¹¹⁷ Only recently in the new excavations of Sidon an almost exact parallel for the elongated examples of this type has been found, reused as a late MBIIB child burial container.¹¹⁸

Since the end of the 13th dynasty / the beginning of the Hyksos period (str. E/2) small globular bowls exist, which have a vertical neck and in most of the cases a ring base (Fig. 21/6).¹¹⁹ The straight neck is horizontally combed. From time to time, this neck or the complete vessel was covered with a red wash. In the earlier levels they are manufactured of I-d and I-b-2 fabric, in the later Hyksos strata only of I-b-2. The inspiration for these bowls might come from the “collared” bowls which can be found from Ugarit,¹²⁰ Ebla phase Mardikh IIIA2;¹²¹ and niveau H1 in Hama in Syria;¹²² the MBIIB phase M at Tell

¹⁰⁴ M.A. EL-MAKSoud, *Tell Heboua. Enquête archéologique sur la Deuxième Période Intermédiaire et le Nouvel Empire à l'extrémité orientale du Delta*, Paris 1998, 231, fig. 31/307.

¹⁰⁵ D. ILAN, *Dan I*, 217.

¹⁰⁶ L. NIGRO, The MB Pottery Horizon of Tell Mardikh/Ancient Ebla, in: M. BIETAK (ed.), *The Middle Bronze Age in the Levant*, 326, fig. 34.

¹⁰⁷ J.-C. COURTOIS, *Ugaritica* 7 (1978), 201, figs. 2/2,3; 203, fig. 2/12.

¹⁰⁸ J. MALLET, *Tell el-Fârah II*, 2, 15, fig. 3.

¹⁰⁹ G. LOUD, *Megiddo II*, pl. 36/10, 16.

¹¹⁰ D.P. COLE, *Shechem I*, 127, pl. 14/f, g.

¹¹¹ K.M. KENYON and T.A. HOLLAND, *Excavations at Jericho*. Vol. IV, London 1982, 405, figs. 166/2-4, 6-8.

¹¹² For an example of the late period see: I. HEIN and P. JÁNOSI, *Tell el-Dab^a XI*, Abb. 89/2.

¹¹³ Their height can vary between 10 to 60 cm.

¹¹⁴ D. ILAN, “*The Middle Bronze Age Tombs*”, 177 – fig.4.21/o, the same vessel 299 – fig.4.91/1 – MB IIB.

¹¹⁵ J. MALLET, *Tell el-Fârah II*, 2, 33 – fig.10/1.

¹¹⁶ K.M. KENYON, *Excavations at Jericho*. Vol. I, 304, fig. 112/9, tomb A1.

¹¹⁷ P. BECK, The Pottery of the Middle Bronze Age IIA at Tel Aphek, *TA* 2 (1975), 71, fig. 11/6 from tomb T.436.

¹¹⁸ C. DOUMET-SERHAL, Jars from the Second Millennium BC at Sidon: Child Burials or Deposited Goods in Graves, *AHL* 17 (2003), 13, fig. 12, 1793 burial 11. Although this vessel resembles more the early New Kingdom type than the late Hyksos type of storage jars in Tell el-Dab^a.

¹¹⁹ For this shape it is possible that it has its first appearance already in str. E/3. But until now the examples from undisturbed contexts do not show up before the beginning of the Hyksos time.

¹²⁰ C.F.-A. SCHAEFFER, Les Fouilles de Ras Shamra-Ugarit. Septième Campagne (Printemps 1935), *Syria* 17 (1936), 131, fig. 18/f.

¹²¹ N. MARCHETTI and L. NIGRO, Cultic Activities in the Sacred Area of Ishtar at Ebla during the Old Syrian Period: The Favissae F.5327 and F.5238, *JCS* 49 (1997), 11, fig. 6/1, 2. This phase equates after L. Nigro the second half of the MBIIA period in Palestine.

¹²² E. FUGMANN, *Hama II*. Copenhagen 1958, 104, fig.127/2D214.

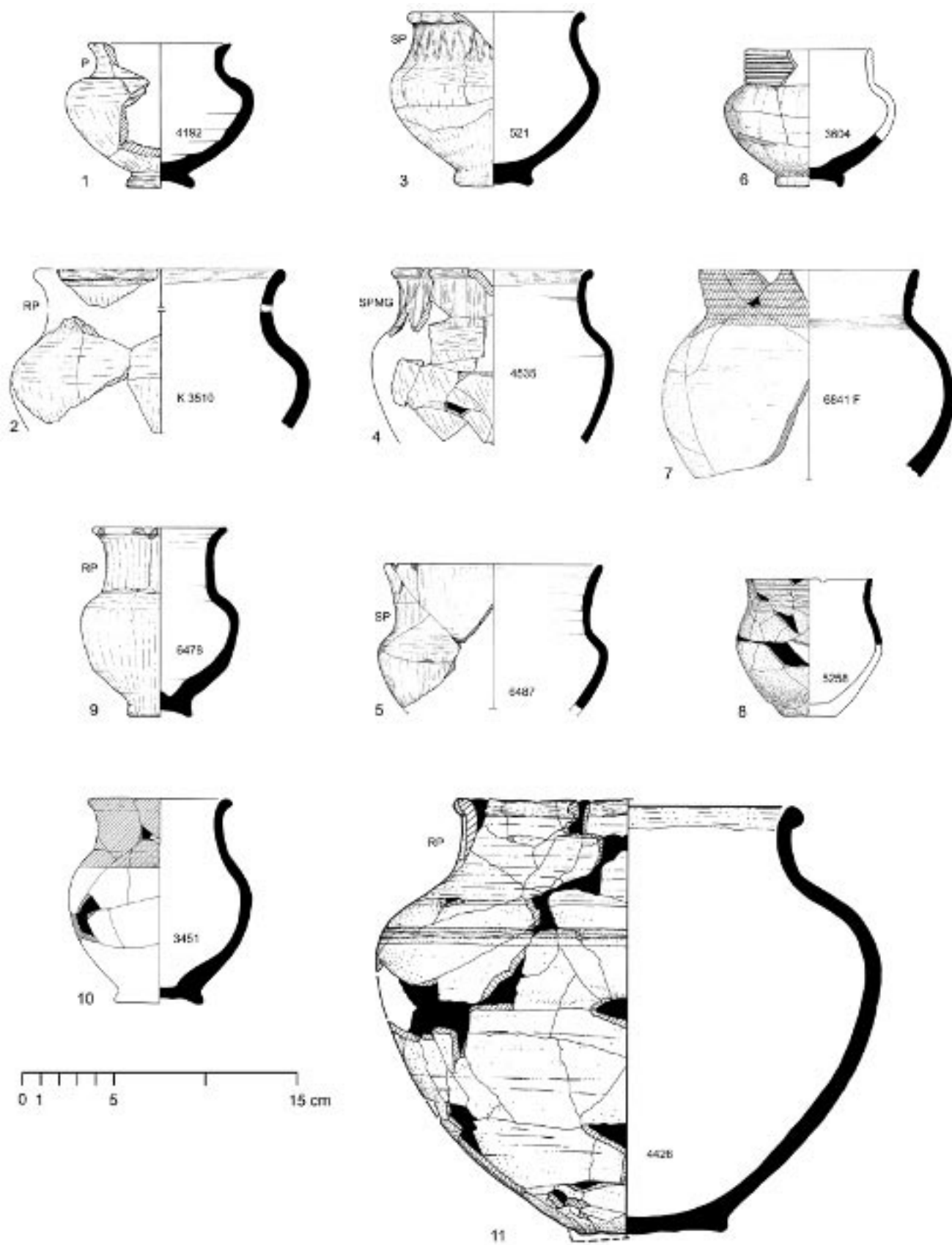


Fig. 21 Globular bowls and storage jar

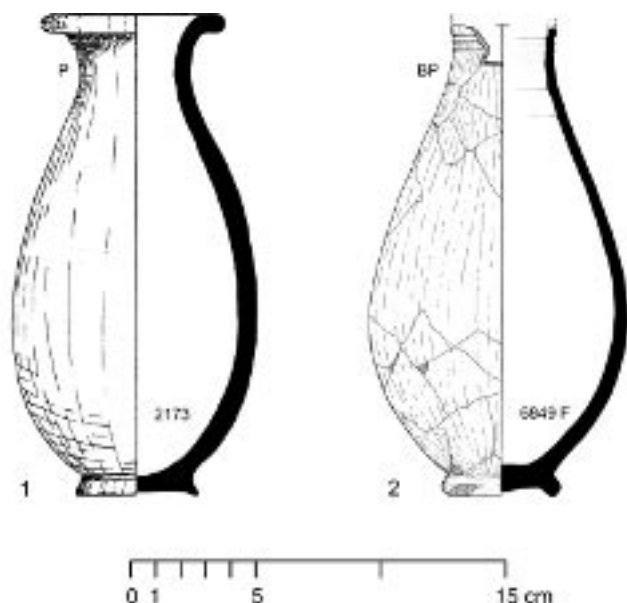


Fig. 22 Burnished jars

Arqa;¹²³ and the possible last burial in tomb T.1181 at Hazor.¹²⁴

A cruder example has a flat base and a biconical body shape (Fig. 21/8). A parallel has been found in Askut¹²⁵ in Nubia. Large sized pots of this type appear very rarely (Fig. 21/7).

JARS AND JUGS

Only two examples of slender jars with a ring base have been found in Tell el-Dab^a; both are from str. E/1. While one piece with an everted rim and a burnished surface (Fig. 22/1) is an import and comes from a burial, the other one with a dark brown burnishing and three horizontal grooves around the neck

(Fig. 22/2) is made of I-d clay and was found in a settlement context. This type of vessel is very rare at the site as well as in Palestine where only a few possible forerunners have been found in Aphek¹²⁶ and ^cAin es-Samiyeh.¹²⁷ A red burnished, imported jar from a burial in str. E/2¹²⁸ may fall chronologically between the earlier examples from Palestine and the Hyksos period pieces.

Two shoulder handle jugs (Fig. 23/1, 2) originate from an offering pit which cuts in from the surface, and has been dated preliminary into str. D/3.¹²⁹ Both have a high flat shoulder with one double handle, a broad ring base and are imported to the site. In one case the rim is kettle-shaped. While one piece shows no sign of surface treatment, the other one seemed to be vertically burnished. Until now this vessel type appears in Tell el-Dab^a in the Hyksos levels only in offering pits.¹³⁰ During the MBIIA period shoulder handle jars with a triple or double handle exist mainly along the coast of Israel and Lebanon, but only a few are equipped with a kettle rim like the more globular jug from tomb 57 in Ruweise,¹³¹ or the one from tomb T.3141 at Megiddo.¹³² While the larger group of the MBII B jugs can be found in inland Palestine, as before, most of them have a rim rolled to the outside and only rarely a kettle rim as in T.3026 in Megiddo¹³³ and tomb 616 in Tell el-Ajjul.¹³⁴

A very unusual piece is the handle fragment of a big red burnished jug in the shape of a duck or goose head (Fig. 23/3). It was attached to the rim of the vessel and is most probably an import.

One large piriform jug with a spout, a strap handle and a flat base comes from a burial, which dates probably to the very end of the Hyksos period¹³⁵ (Fig. 23/4). It shows no sign of burnishing or wash. Possi-

¹²³ J.-P. THALMANN, *Pottery of the Early Middle Bronze Age at Tell Arqa and in the Northern Levant*, 327, fig. 7.

¹²⁴ A.M. MAEIR, *Tomb 1181: A Multiple-Interment Burial Cave of the Transitional Middle Bronze Age IIA-B*, 304, photo IV.18.

¹²⁵ S.T. SMITH, *Askut in Nubia*, London/New York 1995, 63 – fi.3.9/C – middle to late 13th Dynasty.

¹²⁶ I.H. ILIFFE, *Pottery from Ras el ^cAin*, *QDAP* 5 (1936), pl. LXVII. Iliffe dates this piece, p. 118, due to parallels in technique and surface treatment into the MBII (=Tell Beit Mirsim Str. G–F), while Amiran, out of the same reasons, prefers a date into the MBIIA. See R. AMIRAN, *Ancient Pottery of the Holy Land*, Jerusalem 1963, 106.

¹²⁷ W.G. DEVER, *MB IIA Cemeteries At ^cAin es-Samiyeh and Sinjil*, *BASOR* 217 (1975), 33, fig. 3/5. This vessel has been acquired from an antiquities dealer and dated by Dever after Amiran.

¹²⁸ M. BIETAK, *Tell el-Dab^a V*, 118, Abb. 73/3.

¹²⁹ V. MÜLLER, *Ph.D.-thesis*, Teil II, 69. According to recent informations from V. Müller a dating into the early New Kingdom is also possible.

¹³⁰ Very similar pieces, locally manufactured, have been found in one offering pit at the excavations of Ezbet Rushdi. V. Müller is going to publish this material.

¹³¹ P.E. GUIGUES, *Lébéc^a, Kafer-Garra, Qrayé, Nécropoles de la Région Sidonienne*, *BMB* 2 (1938), 31, fig. 49b.

¹³² G. LOUD, *Megiddo II*, pl. 19/23. The tomb is affiliated with str. XIII A.

¹³³ G. LOUD, *Megiddo II*, pl. 39/4. T.3026 is attributed to str. X.

¹³⁴ W.F.M. PETRIE, *Ancient Gaza I*, BSAE 53, London 1931, pl. XLVII/Q9.

¹³⁵ I. HEIN and P. JÁNOSI, *Tell el-Dab^a XI*, 137, Abb. 102A/16. The jug comes from A/V-o/18 tomb 1 [L151], which has a heavily robbed brick built chamber with its upper part ploughed away. It cuts in from the surface and is dated to the very end of str. D/2 or later.

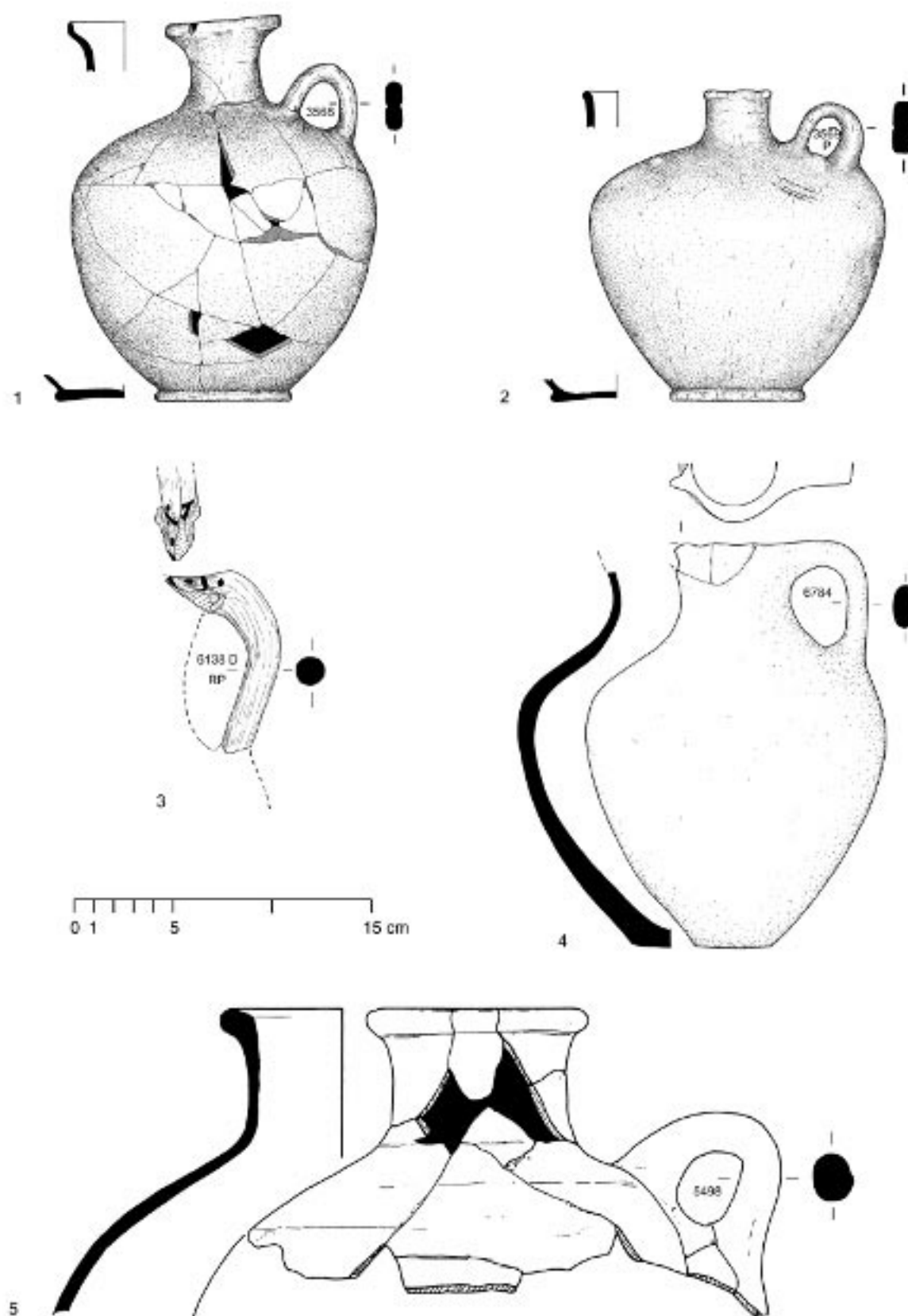


Fig. 23 Jugs

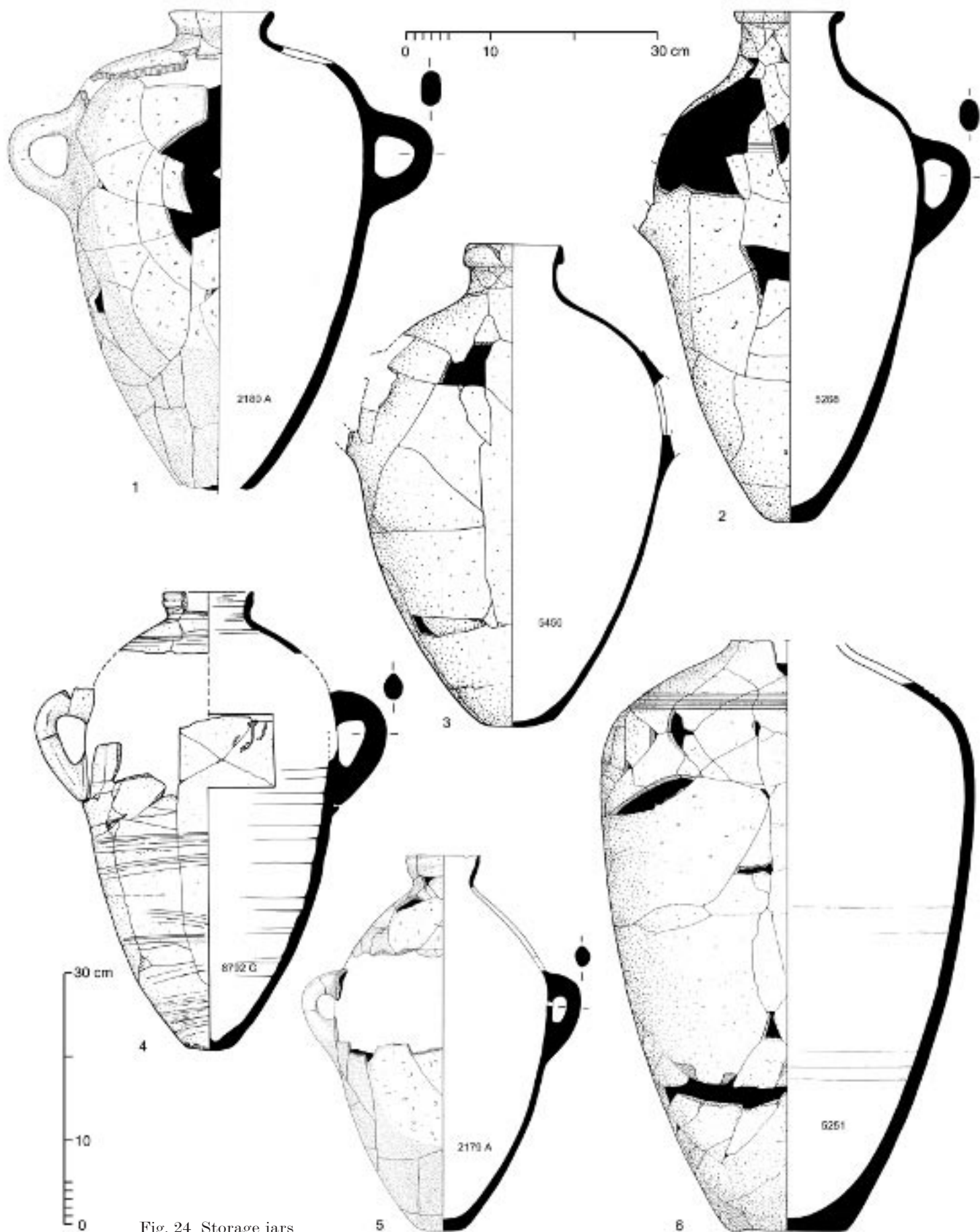


Fig. 24 Storage jars

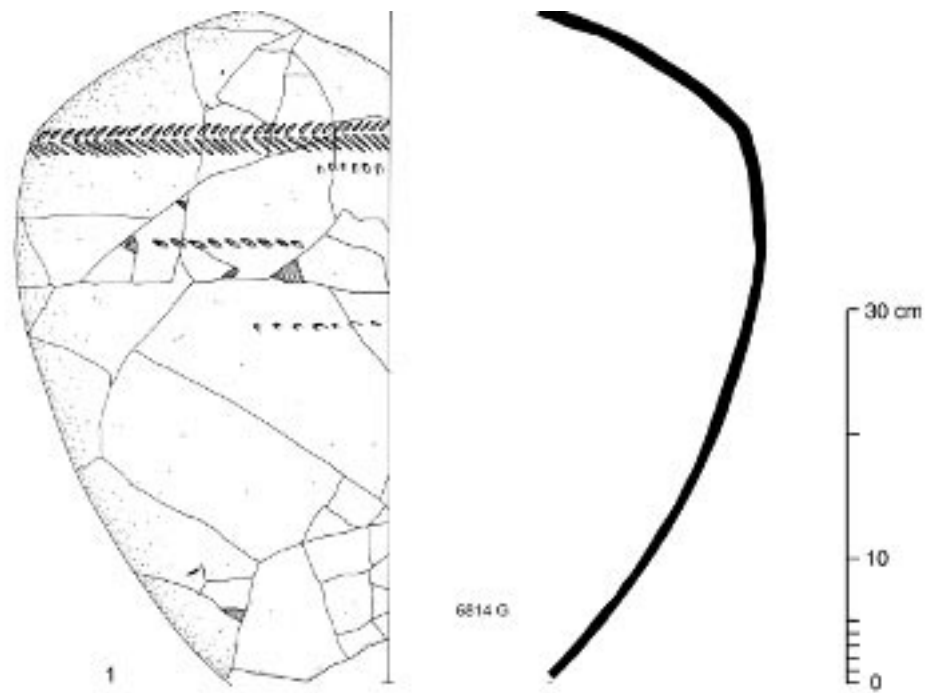


Fig. 25 Pithos

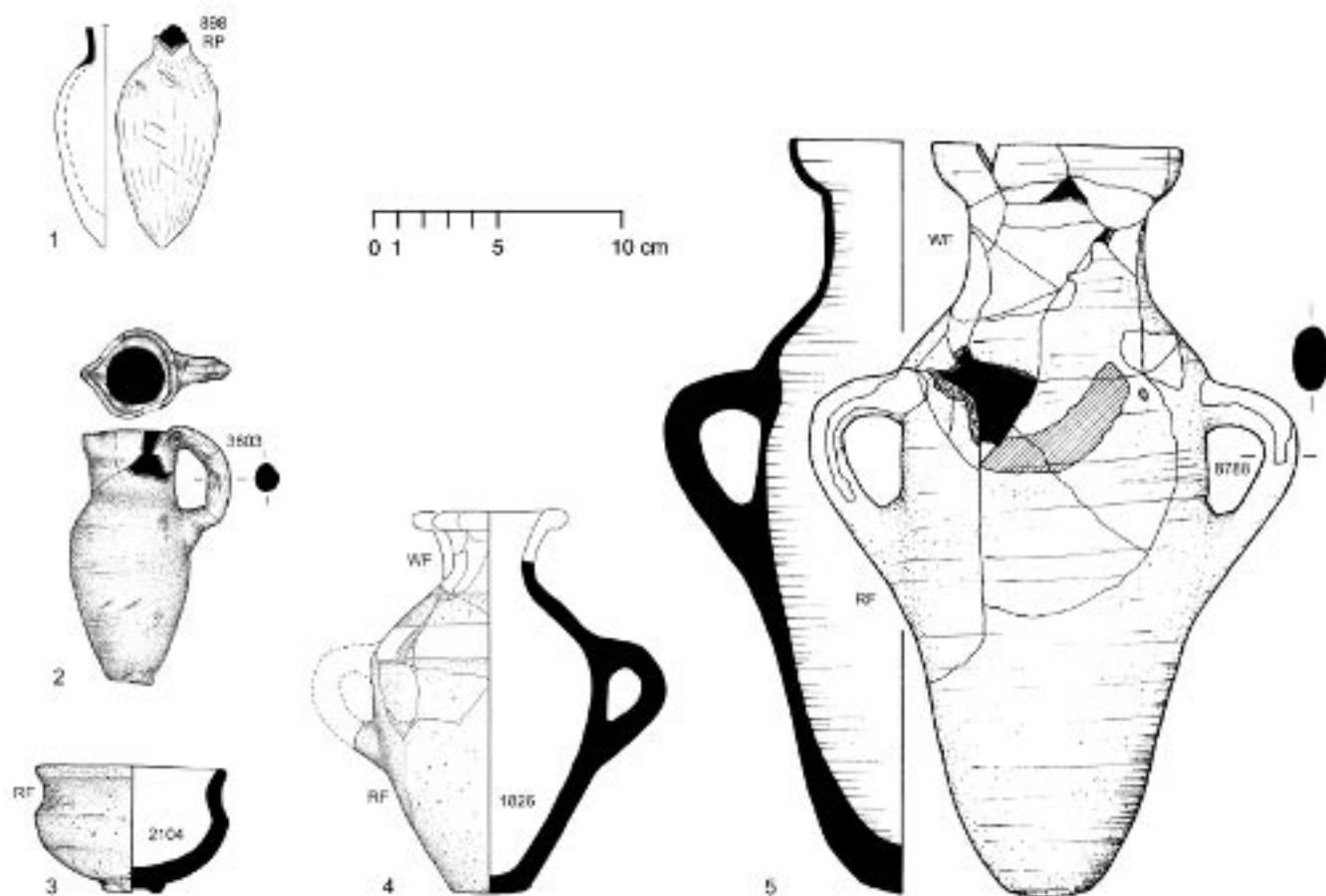


Fig. 26 Miniature vessels

ble parallels come from Jericho;¹³⁶ Tell el-Ajjul;¹³⁷ Tell Farah South;¹³⁸ and Gibeon.¹³⁹

Canaanite storage jars with one handle are not very often preserved in Tell el-Dab^a (Fig. 23/5). Only in some burials fragments of these vessels were found. There may have been more in the settlement, but since the size and the shape of their rims are equal those of two handled storage jars, they only can be identified by the different position of the handle on the body. All examples were imported to the site from the beginning of the MB IIB period onwards. Parallels can be found all over the Syro-Palestinian region.

CANAANITE JARS

In the Hyksos period, Canaanite storage jars (Fig. 24) do not show the variations in fabric and shape that they did in earlier times. In many cases the fabrics are made from a very sandy clay. Many belong to the Tell el-Dab^a fabric group IV-1, which defines a very dark reddish clay with crushed limestone or shell particles added. Others are ascribed to group IV-2, which unifies many different groups from beige to orange to brown firing clays.¹⁴⁰ Hardly any imported jars of group IV-3 can be observed. In this group, all the white to light beige and grey firing fabrics are concentrated, with their origin lying possibly in different areas in Syria and parts of inland Palestine and Jordan. Preliminary results of the petrographic analysis of the Canaanite storage jars of the Hyksos period point to the Northern Palestinian or Southern Lebanese coast.¹⁴¹ The same origin is suggested for an over-sized handleless storage jar (height over 70cm) with a flat base and horizontal combing around the shoulder (Fig. 24/6). It has been reused for a child burial at the end of the Hyksos period.¹⁴² Complete jars of

this size, as well as handleless storage jars are very rare at Tell el-Dab^a and come mainly from burials.¹⁴³ As mainly rim, handle, base or wall fragments are found in the settlement it is rarely possible to reconstruct a complete profile of these jars.

The reduction in the variations of the fabrics of the storage jars hints to a smaller group of trading partners and/or sources of imports.

In Avaris, they were used in daily life as well as in cultic connections or as burial goods.

PITHOS/CRATER

The body fragment of a huge pithos or crater (Fig. 25) was found in secondary use. It is part of a child burial from the end of the Hyksos period¹⁴⁴ and was covering the burial. This container was imported to the site and decorated around the max. diameter with a herringbone pattern. This is later found on pithoi, craters, offering stands and cooking pots throughout the whole Syro-Palestinian region. One possible parallel for the Tell el-Dab^a piece can be seen in a huge crater from an MB tomb of Jericho.¹⁴⁵

MINIATURE VESSELS¹⁴⁶

Miniatures of different vessel types, whose origin is either Egypt or the Syro-Palestinian region, were manufactured for cultic purposes in Tell el-Dab^a. Only one normal to model size large Canaanite storage jar (Fig. 26/5) was imported. It was found as a burial good in a tomb of str. D/2. Traces of white and red paint appear on the neck, the shoulder and the handles. A similar kind of decoration shows the model of a storage jar made in I-b-2 clay (Fig. 26/4), coming from an offering deposit of the early Hyksos period.¹⁴⁷ Models of Canaanite storage jars can be found in favissae in

¹³⁶ K.M. KENYON, *Excavations at Jericho*, Vol. II, 327, fig. 159/4. Tomb J 14 phase 2 – Kenyons group IV.

¹³⁷ W.F.M. PETRIE, *Ancient Gaza II*, BSAE LIV, London 1932, pl. XXX/35P⁵ – from tomb 1571.

¹³⁸ D.P. WILLIAMS, *The Tombs of the Middle Bronze Age II Period from the '500' Cemetery at Tell Fara (South)*, London 1977, 40, fig. 22/14. This piece from tomb F555 has a slightly different rim.

¹³⁹ J.B. PRICHARD, *The Bronze Age Cemetery of Gibeon*, Philadelphia 1963, 107, fig. 22/52.

¹⁴⁰ Currently a project on the Petrography of the Canaanite storage jars from Tell el-Dab^a is on the way by the University of Vienna under M. Bietak, I. Hein, D. Aston and the author and A. Cohen-Weinberger and Y. Goren.

¹⁴¹ These results have been presented by A. Cohen-Weinberger at a workshop "International Trade during the Middle Bronze Age Period and Pottery Workshops" in Haifa 2002 and the 3ICAANE in Paris 2002.

¹⁴² I. FORSTNER-MÜLLER, *Ph.D.-thesis*, Vol. II, 204.

¹⁴³ For handle less jars see: R. SCHIESTL, Some Links Between a Late Middle Kingdom Cemetery at Tell el-Dab^a and Syria-Palestine: The Necropolis of F/I, Strata d/2 and d/1 (=H and G/4), in: M. BIETAK (ed.), *The Middle Bronze Age in the Levant*, 346, 350 and 349, fig. 13.

¹⁴⁴ I. HEIN und P. JÁNOSI, *Tell el-Dab^a XI*, 159, Abb. 118/1.

¹⁴⁵ K.M. KENYON and T.A. HOLLAND, *Excavations at Jericho*, Vol. V, 447 – fig. 192/1.

¹⁴⁶ General about model vessels in Tell el-Dab^a see: V. MÜLLER, *Die Opfergruben der Mittleren Bronzezeit in Tell el-Dab^a*, Unpublished Ph.D.-thesis, Göttingen 1996. - EADEM: Offering Practices in the Temple Courts of Tell el-Dab^a and the Levant, in: M. BIETAK (ed.), *The Middle Bronze Age in the Levant*, 269–295.

¹⁴⁷ M. BIETAK, *Tell el-Dab^a V*, 211.

Ugarit;¹⁴⁸ the “offerandes de fondation” in Byblos;¹⁴⁹ and in the cultic deposit from Nahariya.¹⁵⁰

Tiny dipper juglets¹⁵¹ with round handles, V-shaped bases and red burnishing (Fig. 26/1), similar to their larger versions of this period, appear in tombs and offering pits. They are manufactured of I-d and I-b-2 clays. Nearly all the unslipped models of dipper juglets with round handles and either round or flat bases (Fig. 26/2) were found at the big temple offering pits. Parallels come from Lachish;¹⁵² Nahariya;¹⁵³ and possibly Byblos.¹⁵⁴

A model of a carinated bowl (Fig. 26/3) made of I-b-2 clay and covered with a red wash is, unique for Tell el-Dab^a so far, but more common in the Syro-Palestinian region. It was found in a robber's pit, which was dug into an earlier Hyksos tomb in the necropolis area A/II of Tell el-Dab^a¹⁵⁵ and belongs either to the tomb or a nearby offering pit. Models of carinated bowls have also been found in Nahariya¹⁵⁶ and Byblos.¹⁵⁷

CONCLUSIONS

Tell el-Dab^a, situated on the easternmost of the main branches of the Nile, was *the* trading link between inland Egypt and the Ancient Near East during the MBIIA period. During the MBIIIB period it rises to become the most important city of the Hyksos culture. The dimensions of the area inhabited by the carriers of this culture are quite restricted from a geographical point of view, but the Hyksos could rely on a widespread trading network, which had been built up and used already by their predecessors. From the

late 12th dynasty onwards, nearly all the external trade of Egypt must have gone through the harbours of this city. This can be seen in the abundance of imported goods in Tell el-Dab^a itself, as well as in the decrease of their appearance upstream the Nile valley. With the beginning of the Hyksos period this trading stopped as well as the import of Upper Egyptian goods into the north-eastern Nile Delta. From an archaeological point of view, the expansion of the Hyksos territory is restricted to Tell el-Yahudiyeh in the South, Tell el-Maskhuta in the Wadi Tumilat and Tell Hebwa¹⁵⁸ at the entrance to the Northern Sinai in the East. How far this culture spread into the Middle and Western Nile Delta is still unknown. Apart from some surveys, these areas are archaeologically unexplored for the periods ranging from the late 12th dynasty until the New Kingdom. The fact that since the beginning of the Hyksos time nearly no imports from the Near East reached Upper Egypt suggests that the Hyksos may have had control over the whole Nile Delta. The textual evidence that the Hyksos ruled their kingdom with Memphis their capital,¹⁵⁹ can not be verified by archaeology at this point. The pottery found at Kom el-Rabi^a/Memphis¹⁶⁰ continues the tradition of the 13th dynasty's former capital It-tawy and bears only little resemblance to the material of Tell el-Dab^a in the Hyksos era.

The theory that after the conquest of Avaris, at the beginning of the 18th dynasty, the Hyksos retreated to either Tell el-Ajjul, Tell Farah-South or Tel Haror, all of which have been proposed to be identified with ancient Sharuhén, cannot be support-

¹⁴⁸ C.F.-A. SCHAEFFER, *Ugaritica* 2, Mission de Ras Shamra tome V, Paris 1949, 251, figs. 106/1–6. Schaeffer dates the favissae in Ugarit moyen 2 or beginning of 3.

¹⁴⁹ M. DUNAND, *Fouilles de Byblos I*, 187, pls. LXXVIII–LXXIX.

¹⁵⁰ I. BEN-DOR, A Middle Bronze-Age Temple at Nahariya, *QDAP* 14 (1950), 31, fig. 24d.

¹⁵¹ For the model dipper juglets see also: K. KOPETZKY, The Dipper Juglets of Tell el-Dab^a. A Typological and Chronological Approach, in: M. BIETAK (ed.), *The Middle Bronze Age in the Levant*, 237, 244 and 238, fig. 7.

¹⁵² L. SINGER-AVITZ, The Middle Bronze Age Pottery from Areas D and P, 907, fig. 16.3/16–20.

¹⁵³ I. BEN-DOR, *QDAP* 14 (1950), 23, fig. 15/271. M. DOTHAN, The Sacrificial Mound at Nahariya, *EI* 4 (1956), 44, fig. 3/4.

¹⁵⁴ M. DUNAND, *Fouilles de Byblos I*, 235, pl. CLXII/4312.

¹⁵⁵ I. FORSTNER-MÜLLER, *Ph.D.-thesis*, Vol. II, 131.

¹⁵⁶ A. KEMPINSKI, The Middle Bronze Age, in: A. BEN-TOR (ed.), *The Archaeology of Ancient Israel*. New Haven 1992, 174, fig. 6.10/2.

¹⁵⁷ M. DUNAND, *Fouilles de Byblos I*, 247, pl. CLXII/3634.

¹⁵⁸ J.K. HOFFMEIER, Aspects of Egyptian Foreign Policy in the 18th Dynasty in Western Asia and Nubia, in: G. KNOPPERS and A. HIRSCH (eds.), *Egypt, Isreal and the Ancient Mediterranean World: Studies in Honour of Donald B. Redford*. Leiden 2004. Hoffmeier mentions a votiv statue which has been found by Dr. A. Maksoud in 1999 at Hebwa. Its inscription names the town of Tjaru, the most eastern frontier town of Egypt, known from ancient Egyptian texts. He is almost certain that Tell Hebwa can be identified with this town.

¹⁵⁹ See for the textual evidences: W. HELCK, *Die Beziehungen Ägyptens zu Vorderasien im 3. und 2. Jahrtausend v. Chr.*, ÄA 5, Wiesbaden 1971, 107–113.

¹⁶⁰ See for Kom el Rabi^a: J. BOURRIAU, Beyond Avaris: The Second Intermediate Period in Egypt Outside the Eastern Delta, in: E. OREN (ed.), *The Hyksos: New Historical and Archaeological Perspectives*, 159–182.

ed by the ceramic material. The material remains of the carriers of the Hyksos culture and those of the MBIIB/C culture in southern Palestine are simply too different. The pottery finds in Tell el-Dab^a suggest a continuous pottery tradition and steady development of shapes appearing in the N.K. layers rather than an abrupt end of the settlement. It seems as if not the local population changed their place of living, but that the ruling class moved instead. The ancient texts of the 18th dynasty, which inform us about the expulsion of the Hyksos might refer only to a part of the inhabitants of Avaris, as M. Bietak has already suggested,¹⁶¹ perhaps the ruling class, but not the majority of the carriers of this culture.

While at the beginning of the Hyksos time sporadic imports reached the site, these imports were reduced to non-existence over the years, with the exception of Canaanite storage jars, which are imported to Tell el-Dab^a during all periods. A strong influence of the MBIIB pottery, mainly of the northern Levantine region, as well as from the central and northern inland of Palestine and the Jordan valley was always noticeable. The direct trade between Tell el-Dab^a and the north can be proven in part by the Canaanite storage jars, whose petrographic analysis by A. Cohen-Weinberger shows an origin from the northern Israeli/southern Lebanese coast as well as by the aforementioned influences from the MBIIB pottery of the Syrian-Lebanese and northern inner Palestine/southern Beqaa regions on the MB shapes of Tell el-Dab^a. Most likely, an integration of the latter areas into the trading network leading to the Levantine coast was responsible for the indirect contact to Tell el-Dab^a. The trade in the opposite direction, from Tell el-Dab^a to the northern coastal cities, may be sporadically visible. On a plate of *Byblos et l'Égypte* P. Montet published vessels of which at least three may have originated in Egypt. Two vessels illustrated

amongst the finds from the “*tombeaux II, III, IV, VII et VIII et tombeaux de particuliers*” show Zir types of the Hyksos period¹⁶² and of the early 18th dynasty.¹⁶³ The Hyksos type comes from the royal tombs I–III¹⁶⁴ and is equipped with an everted rim, which is folded to the outside and has a small flat base. This base dates the Zir into the middle of the 13th dynasty as in the Hyksos phases this type shows a round base.¹⁶⁵ The second depicted Zir from Byblos is chronologically most likely to be placed between a Zir from Mayana¹⁶⁶ in the late 17th dynasty/early 18th dynasty¹⁶⁷ and the one found in Tell el-Dab^a area A/V in a pit of the New Kingdom, which cuts into the Second Intermediate Period layers.¹⁶⁸ Another jar from Byblos¹⁶⁹ shows an everted and horizontally trimmed rim, a rounded biconical body and a round base. Unfortunately the outside of the rim is not clearly visible, thus, two rim types are possible: either plain¹⁷⁰ or corrugated on the outside.¹⁷¹ Both exist in the late Hyksos layers but last into the New Kingdom.¹⁷²

The contacts to the Palestinian hinterland and the Jordan valley present different problems. Most of the parallels come from the Jericho tombs, which may be explained by the fact that Jericho is one of the best published sites in Palestine. It is important to note that these parallels are also rare in the ceramic corpus of Jericho, which leads to the suspicion that they were imported to this site also.

While most of the parallels to the northern regions come from settlement contexts, in inland Palestine this is only the case in the more recent excavations of Lachish and Shechem. In these cases, a connection on the basis of the MBIIB pottery can be stated, but it is very difficult to track down an overland trading route heading to the north-eastern Nile Delta. E. Oren referring to survey material of the Middle Bronze Age from the Northern Sinai¹⁷³ claims this to be the trading bridge between the Eastern

¹⁶¹ M. BIETAK, Historische und archäologische Einführung, in: M. BIETAK und I. HEIN (eds.), *Pharaonen und Fremde*, 30.

¹⁶² P. MONTET, *Byblos et l'Égypte*, pl. CXXIV, back row, 4th vessel from the left.

¹⁶³ P. MONTET, *Byblos et l'Égypte*, pl. CXXIV, back row, 3rd vessel from the left.

¹⁶⁴ O. TUFNELL, The Pottery from the Royal Tombs I–III at Byblos, *Berytus* 18 (1969), 33, fig. 7/60.

¹⁶⁵ See for a later type: B. BADER, *Tell el-Dab^a XIII*, 157, Abb. 43/type 7.

¹⁶⁶ W.M.F. PETRIE and G. BRUNTON, *Sedment I*, London 1924, pl. XIV/43, tomb 1314.

¹⁶⁷ J. BOURRIAU, Beyond Avaris: The Second Intermediate

Period in Egypt Outside the Eastern Delta, 167. Bourriau puts this cemetery in the period of the Hyksos wars.

¹⁶⁸ I. HEIN und P. JÁNOSI, *Tell el-Dab^a XI*, Abb. 57.

¹⁶⁹ P. MONTET, *Byblos et l'Égypte*, pl. CXXIV, third row, 4th vessel from the left.

¹⁷⁰ See for this type: K. KOPETZKY, Typologische Bemerkungen zur Siedlungskeramik von A/V-p/19, in: I. HEIN und P. JÁNOSI, *Tell el-Dab^a XI*, 324, Abb. 212/(93).

¹⁷¹ K. KOPETZKY, Typologische Bemerkungen zur Siedlungskeramik von A/V-p/19, Abb. 211/(89), last example.

¹⁷² I. HEIN und P. JÁNOSI, *Tell el-Dab^a XI*, Abb. 98B/31.

¹⁷³ E. OREN, The “Kingdom of Sharuhen” and the Hyksos Kingdom, in: E. OREN (ed.), *The Hyksos: New Historical and Archaeological Perspectives*, 276–278, figs. 8.23–25.

Nile Delta and Southern Palestine, however the material supports his theory only in certain periods. The depicted Egyptian pottery¹⁷⁴ includes vessels that exist at Tell el-Dab^a from phases N–G/4, the layers of the 12th and early 13th dynasty, as well as material that can be found in phases of the late Hyksos period as well as of the 18th dynasty.

All the Southern Palestinian cities reflect a similar picture regarding their connection to Tell el-Dab^a. In the city of Ashkelon, parallels can be found only in the groups of the Tell el-Yahudijeh juglets,¹⁷⁵ being imports from Cyprus and occasionally from Egypt.¹⁷⁶ It is possible that the latter arrived in Ashkelon also via sea trade.¹⁷⁷ The material from the recent excavations at Tel Haror draws a very similar picture.¹⁷⁸ Here, also, the parallels to the pottery corpus of Tell el-Dab^a are very limited. The same is true for Tell Hesi.

In the case of the old excavations at Tell el-Ajjul¹⁷⁹ the following picture emerges: the first built *Palace I* dated by the excavator W.F.M. Petrie into the period of the 6th to the 8th dynasty, was put by W.F. Albright into the time of the 15th to 16th dynasty.¹⁸⁰ The pottery found in this palace indicates an even later date, i.e. the period of the early 18th dynasty. In the wall MT and the room OH, the rims of early 18th dynasty Marl zirs¹⁸¹ have been found in the lowest levels. In his reinvestigation of the fine and imported wares of Tell el-

Ajjul R.S. Merrillees¹⁸² identified sherds of White Slip I and Base Ring I ware, that date into this level. C. Bergoffen draws the same conclusion in her recent studies on the Proto White Slip and White Slip I Pottery from Tell el-Ajjul.¹⁸³ These results in combination with the Egyptian zir fit well with the first appearance of White Slip I sherds in the early 18th dynasty levels of Tell el-Dab^a.¹⁸⁴

Several questions arise in the light of this “not so close” relationship between the north-eastern Nile Delta of the Hyksos and the Southern Palestinian cities of the MBIIB–C: Were the heavy fortifications documented in these cities¹⁸⁵ built to support the Hyksos territories or to oppose them? And if they belonged to the Hyksos dominion, why did they not spring to arms to support the Hyksos in their war against the uprising Theban dynasty? No help from this region is attested in any of the ancient records.

The main sources for the political and military activities of the early 18th dynasty are the autobiographies in the tombs of the navy captain Ahmosis sa Ibana from El-Kab,¹⁸⁶ the soldier Ahmose Pen-Nekhet,¹⁸⁷ the court astronomer Amenemhet¹⁸⁸ and the annals and topographical lists of Thutmosis III.¹⁸⁹ None of them mentions heavy military activity in Southern Palestine. It seems, however, that the kings of the early New Kingdom were very active in the regions further north. As Helck¹⁹⁰ has

¹⁷⁴ *Op. cit.* fig. 276, fig. 8.23. This plate shows a selection of the vessels shown in the M.A.-thesis of A. GAT, *Northern Sinai during the MB II Age – Middle Kingdom – Second Intermediate Period*, Unpublished M.A. thesis, Beer Sheva 1997, 1–9 (English summary). There the same picture emerges for the Egyptian pottery, whereas one can find there also shapes which do not come up before the 18th dynasty in Tell el-Dab^a.

¹⁷⁵ These have been always seen as export goods of the Hyksos into the ancient world. But A. Cohen-Weinberger was able to prove that the so called “Egyptian group” was produced also in Palestine.

¹⁷⁶ See for this parallels: M. BIETAK, L. STAGER and K. KOPETZKY, *Stratigraphie comparée nouvelle. The Synchronisation of Ashkelon and Tell el-Dab^a*, figs. 3 and 4.

¹⁷⁷ E.S. MARCUS, *Maritime Trade in the Southern Levant from Earliest Times through the Middle Bronze IIa Period*, Ph.D.-thesis, Oxford 1998, 102, suggests the Gaza region as a possible first landing point for ships leaving Tell el-Dab^a on a maritime trading route to Byblos.

¹⁷⁸ I want to give sincere thanks to E. Oren for his freehanded access to the unpublished material from Tel Haror, which I was able to see unlimited.

¹⁷⁹ Excluded the courtyard cemeteries.

¹⁸⁰ W.F. ALBRIGHT, *The Chronology of a South Palestinian City, Tell el-Ajjul*, in: J.R. STEWART (ed.), *Tell el-Ajjul. The Middle Bronze Age Remains*, SIMA 38, Göteborg 1974, 75.

¹⁸¹ W.F.M. PETRIE, *Ancient Gaza II*, pl. XXX/31Y20. For parallels see above in Mayana and Tell el-Dab^a.

¹⁸² R.S. MERRILLEES, *Tell el-Ajjul Fine and Imported Wares*, in: J.R. STEWART (ed.), *Tell el-Ajjul. The Middle Bronze Age Remains*, 95–97.

¹⁸³ C. BERGOFFEN, *The Proto White Slip and White Slip I Pottery from Tell el-Ajjul*, in: V. KARAGEORGHIS (ed.), *The White Slip Ware of Late Bronze Age Cyprus*, CChEM 2, Wien 2001, 153f.

¹⁸⁴ M. BIETAK and I. HEIN, *The Context of White Slip Wares in the Stratigraphy of Tell el-Dab^a and some Conclusion on Aegean Chronology*, in: V. KARAGEORGHIS (ed.), *The White Slip Ware of Late Bronze Age Cyprus*, CChEM 2, Wien 2001, 172.

¹⁸⁵ E. OREN, *The “Kingdom of Sharuhen” and the Hyksos*, 255–257.

¹⁸⁶ K. SETHE, *Urk IV*, 1–11.

¹⁸⁷ K. SETHE, *Urk IV*, 32–39.

¹⁸⁸ L. BORCHARDT, *Die Altägyptische Zeitmessung, Bd. I, Lieferung B, Die Geschichte der Zeitmessung und der Uhren*, herausgegeben von E.v.Bassermann-Jordan. Berlin und Leipzig 1920, Taf. 18, Zeile 1.

¹⁸⁹ K. SETHE, *Urk IV*, 647–786.

¹⁹⁰ W. HELCK, *Die Beziehungen Ägyptens zu Vorderasien im 3. und 2. Jahrtausend v. Chr.*, 115.

already suggested they had to follow in the footsteps of the Hyksos and most probably wanted to legitimate their rule over these regions. On the Kamosis stela, the Hyksos king Apophis is called the “chief-tain of *Rṯnw*”. Much has been said and written about the geographical position of *Rṯnw*. Even if the different authors could not agree with its exact geographical position, all have agreed that it is not the direct northern neighbour of Egypt. The successor of Kamosis, king Ahmosis, seemed to have hunted in the region of *Kdm*,¹⁹¹ an area which is mentioned in the story of Sinuhe as being in the vicinity of Byblos. During his struggle with Mitanni, Thutmosis I. travelled as far as Karkemish on the Euphrates river and either he himself or his successor hunted elephants in Nija.¹⁹² Thutmosis III. led his first warfare against the prince of Qadesh and the princes of the Upper *Rṯnw*. Thutmosis’ III. famous “Megiddo list”, depicted on the 6th pylon of the great Amun temple in Karnak, consists only of places to the north of Jaffa.

It is obvious that the early 18th dynasty tried to secure their influence in the areas of northern Palestine and Lebanon before they focused their attention on Southern Palestine. Most probably Egypt felt that its political and economic interests in the northern areas needed to be protected or secured, especially considering the danger of a possible incorporation of these areas into the Mitanni Kingdom or the rising Hatti Empire. If Egypt feared that by destroying the Hyksos empire a political vacuum might arise, it was surely *the* power who knew how to act and where to intervene and the early 18th dynasty kings moved immediately north.¹⁹³ This leads to the conclusion that the northern regions of Palestine and Lebanon were more closely connected to Hyksos Empire than to southern Palestine. For the latter it seems as if from there, beside some minor incidences, no direct

threat for 18th dynasty Egypt was to be feared. Perhaps the southern Palestinian cities were already before the expulsion of the Hyksos, not hostile to the kings of Thebes, which would mean they could not have been in a political or military alliance with the Hyksos. The difference in the material culture of the Hyksos and the southern Palestinian cities during the time of the Second Intermediate Period changes with the beginning of the 18th dynasty. From this point onwards more and more Egyptian or egyptianized goods can be found. This can be observed in the coastal towns of Tell Ajjul and Ashkelon.¹⁹⁴ It might also explain the phenomenon of the overland trading route between Egypt and Palestine via the Northern Sinai. Because the characteristic Hyksos pottery is missing in the southern Palestinian cities one might conclude that the beginning of the 18th dynasty was the point at which this trading bridge gained importance once again.

This raises questions, where about exactly Sharuhén was located; and if it belonged to the Hyksos territories; or if the city only hosted refugees from this area and was therefore besieged by the Egyptians. The fact that it took 3 years to conquer the city supports the theory that it belonged to the Hyksos territories or at least was politically and militarily strongly affiliated with them. Was it therefore possible that Sharuhén was situated amongst those cities which seemed to have a restricted contact with the Hyksos? Or must one consider about the idea, seeking Sharuhén in another geographical surrounding?

New archaeological investigations along the Levantine coast, including the recent excavations of Ashkelon and Sidon, will hopefully uncover more material, which might shed more light on the origin of the Hyksos, their trading partners and possible allies, their demise and the political influence of the early 18th dynasty in this region.

¹⁹¹ H. CARTER, Report on the Tomb of Zeser-Ka-Ra Amenhetep I, discovered by the Earl of Carnarvon in 1914, *JEA* 3 (1916), pl. XXI/7.

¹⁹² K. SETHE, *Urk IV*, 103–104.

¹⁹³ The Egyptian imports of the latest Hyksos time and more

probably of the very early 18th dynasty from Sidon and Byblos might indicate this.

¹⁹⁴ Egyptian Imports have been found in the multiple burial caves of the late MB II and the early LBI. This information I owe to Jill L. Baker and Lawrence Stager.

CATALOGUE

Tell el-Yahudiyeh Juglets (Fig. 3)

1. (8782) KRUG, piriform–bikonisch, unvollst., Teile der Wandung fehlen (TD)

Fundort: A/II-o/14 Grab 43, Best. 1; Str. E/1

SPI	I-d	f-mi	W2	gef.	re	2
-----	-----	------	----	------	----	---

Md. = 3,0; gr. D. = 7,7; Bd. = 2,1; Wd. = 0,3; H₁ = 12,1; H₂ = 6,1; H₃ = 3,1; H₅ = 6 cm. OFL: 10YR 3/1 sehr dunkelgrau. Durchgehend grau. Um gr. D.: SP-Mittelstreifen, darüber 3 stehende, darunter 3 hängende matte Dreiecke, die mit von links nach rechts abfallenden Kammstichlinien gefüllt sind

Lit. I. FORSTNER, *Der Ostfriedhof des Areals A/II von Tell el Dab'a und die Gräber des Planquadrates n/19*. Unpublished M.A.-thesis, Vienna 1996, Abb. 215/30

2. (3583) KRUG, piriform, ganz (MC)

Fundort: F/I-i/22 Grab 7; Str. (E/2)–E/1

SPI	I-d	f	W2	gef.	re	3–4
-----	-----	---	----	------	----	-----

Md. = 2,9; Hd. = 1,3; gr. D. = 7; Bd. = 1,7; Wd. = 0,2; H₁ = 10,8; H₂ = 5,2; H₅ = 5,6; Bandhenkel: 1,2 × 0,7 cm. Gut scheiben-geglättet. Drei senkrechte Segmentmusterfelder auf dem Körper, darin mit Kammstich ein Zickzackmuster eingedrückt

Lit.: K. KOPETZKY, *M.A.-thesis*, Abb. 96/2

3. (8826) KRUG, bikonisch, vollst. (TD)

Fundort: A/II-p/13 Grab 4; Str. D/2

SPI	I-d	f-mi	W2	gef.	re	2
-----	-----	------	----	------	----	---

Md. = 2,9; gr. D. = 7,4; Bd. = 2,1; H₁ = 9,4; H₃ = 2,9; H₅ = 5,7; Bandhenkel: 1,2 × 0,7 cm. OFL: 10YR 6/4 hellgelblich braun; P: 10YR 4/1 dunkelgrau. Auf Schulter horizontale Musterzone mit senkrechten Linien in matten vielzinkigem Kammstichmuster; auf Unterteil matte Musterzone in unregelmäßigem Kammstichmuster

Lit. I. FORSTNER-MÜLLER, *Ph. D.-thesis*, Abb. 340/3

4. (781) KRUG, bikonisch–piriform, ganz (JE 91178)

Fundort: A/II-m/11 Grab 5, Str. E/2–E/1

SPI	I-d	f	W2	gef.	re	3
-----	-----	---	----	------	----	---

Md. = 2,6; Hd. = 1,2; gr. D. = 5,9; Bd. = 1,3; H₁ = 8,7; H₂ = 4; Bandhenkel: 1,0 × 0,6 cm. OFL: 10YR 5/2 graubraun; P: 5YR 3/1 sehr dunkelgrau. Mündung kehlig von unten abgestrichen, scharfkantig abgegrenzter Rand. Weiß inkrustiertes Muster: 4 stehende und 5 hängende Dreiecke, durch geradlinige, einfache und doppeltgebrochene feine Kammstichreihen gefüllt

5. (3580) KRUG, piriform, ganz (MC)

Fundort: F/I-i/22 Grab 7; Str. (E/2)–E/1

SPI	I-d	f	W2	gef.	re	3
-----	-----	---	----	------	----	---

Md. = 2,6; Hd. = 1,2; gr. D. = 5,5; Bd. = 1,3; Wd. = 0,3; H₁ = 7,5; H₂ = 3,4; H₅ = 4,1; Bandhenkel: 1,1 × 0,6 cm. Hervorragende Politur. Drei senkrechte Segmentmusterfelder auf dem Körper, darin mit Kammstich ein Zickzackmuster eingedrückt

Lit.: K. KOPETZKY, *M.A.-thesis*, Abb. 96/6

6. (2332) KRUG, bikonisch, vollst., Hals und Hankel geklebt (JE 91714A)

Fundort: A/II-m/15 Grab 3; Str. D/3

SPI	I-d	–	W2	gef.	re	2–3
-----	-----	---	----	------	----	-----

Md. = 3,1; Hd. = 1,5; gr. D. = 8; Bd. = 2,3; H₁ = 8,5; H₂ = 3,2 cm. OFL: 10YR 6/2 hellbräunlich grau; P: 10YR 4/3 braun bis dunkelbraun. Einheitlich dunkelgrauer Bruch. Zwei eingestochene Felder, auf Schulter in schrägen Linien Kammstichmuster, auf Bauch im Fischgrätmuster. Um gr. D. ein poliertes Band

Lit. I. FORSTNER-MÜLLER, *Ph. D.-thesis*, Abb. 244/8

7. (3368) KRUG, sackförmig, unvollst., Körper erhalten (MC)

Fundort: E/I/J-G, Profilsteg; Str. E/2–E/1

SPI	I-d	f	W2	abg. g.	re	3
-----	-----	---	----	---------	----	---

gr. D. = 5,5; Wd. = 0,4; H₁ = 5,3; H₂ = 1,9; Bandhenkel: 1,4 × 0,8 cm. Dunkelgrauer Bruch. Obere Körperhälfte stehend, untere Körperhälfte hängende Dreiecke, in schräg abfallenden Linien mit Kammstich verziert. Zwischenräume poliert, um gr. D. ein horizontal poliertes Band

8. (167) KRUG, rundbodig, ganz (WA 1601)

Fundort: A/II-l/12 Grab 2, Best. 2; Str. E/1

SPI	I-d	f	W2	gesp. g.	re	3
-----	-----	---	----	----------	----	---

Md. = 3,3; Hd. = 1,5; gr. D. = 7,8; H₁ = 10,6; H₂ = 4,5; Bandhenkel: 1,2 × 0,6 cm. OFL: 10YR 6/1 grau; P: 10YR 3/1 sehr dunkelgrau. Umgeschlagene Mündung von unten mit Rillen versehen. Drei mattbelassene Segmentmusterfelder mit vielzinkigen Kammstichreihen in Zickzackanordnung gefüllt, weite Abstände, mittlere Ausführung

Lit.: M. BIETAK, *Tell el-Dab'a V*, 185, Abb. 141/5

9. (212) KRUG, zylindrisch, Mündung und Henkel unvollst. (WA 2222)

Fundort: A/II-l/12 Grab 1, Best. 9–11; Str. E/1

SPI	I-d	f	W2	W?	re	3
-----	-----	---	----	----	----	---

Md. = 3,2; Hd. = 1,5; gr. D. = 5,9; Wd. = 0,4; H₁ = 11; H₂ = 1,5 u. 6,6; Bandhenkel: 1,2 × 0,7 cm. OFL: 10YR 5/2 graubraun; P: 10YR 3/1 sehr dunkelgrau. Dunkelgrauer Kern mit hellgraubraunen und grauen Randzonen. Mündung umgeschlagen. Fünf mattbelassene dreieckige Musterfelder mit ein- bis dreifach gebrochenen vielzinkigen Kammstichreihen gefüllt. Gute Qualität

Lit.: M. BIETAK, *Tell el-Dab'a V*, 176, Abb. 137/14

10. (227) KRUG, zylindrisch, gesprungen (JE 91182)

Fundort: A/II-l/12 Grab 1, Best. 9–11; Str. E/1

SPI	I-d	f	W2	W	re	2–3
-----	-----	---	----	---	----	-----

Md. = 3; Hd. = 1,3; gr. D. = 6,5; Bd. = 5,8; H₁ = 10; H₂ = 4,7; Bandhenkel: 1 × 0,7 cm. OFL: 10YR 5/2 graubraun; P: 10YR 3/1 sehr dunkelgrau bis 5YR 4/4 dunkelgelb braun. Senkrechte mattbelassene Wandung, rundum mit horizontalen vielzinkigen Kammstichreihen (bis 30 Einstiche pro Reihe) gefüllt, bei denen der Körper gedreht werden musste. Inkrustiert. Schulter, Mündung und Boden waagrecht, Hals und Henkel senkrecht poliert

Lit.: M. BIETAK, *Tell el-Dab'a V*, 176, Abb. 137/12

11. (6858A) KRUG, zylindrisch, unvollst., Teile der Wandung und Henkel fehlen (TD)

Fundort: A/V-o/18 Grab 1, L151; Str. D/2(?)

SPI	I-d	f-mi	W2	abg. g.	re	3
-----	-----	------	----	---------	----	---

Md. = 2,9; Hd. = 1,4; Bd. = 8,2; Wd. = 0,4; H₁ = 10,5; H₂ = 1,2; H₃ = 1,9; H₅ = 9,3; Bandhenkel: 1,1 × 0,7 cm. OFL: 5YR 4/1 dunkelgrau. Schwachrötlich grauer dünner Kern mit grauen Reduktionszonen. Mündung umgeschlagen und abgestrichen. Sie ist horizontal poliert. Hals, Schulter und Henkel sind vertikal strichpoliert, jedoch stark abgewittert. Unterhalb der Schulter findet sich ein Kammstichdekor in vertikalem Zickzackmuster, ebenso am Boden. Das Dekor ist unpoliert
Lit.: I. HEIN und P. JÁNOSI, *Tell el-Dab^a XI*, Abb. 103/3

12. (226) KRUG, quadrilobal, fast ganz (JE 91183)

Fundort: A/II-1/12 Grab 1, Best. 9–11; Str. E/1

SPI	I-d?	f	WM	M	re	2–3
-----	------	---	----	---	----	-----

Md. = 3; Hd. = 1,2; gr. D. = 7; H₁ = 10,2; H₂ = 2,9; Bandhenkel: 1,2 × 0,7 cm. OFL: 10YR 3/1 sehr dunkelgrau; P: 7,5YR 4/2 dunkelrot grau. Umgeschlagene Mündung, von unten horizontal abgestrichen. Vermutlich Körper auf Scheibe geformt und anschließend in Model gepreßt. Danach Hals und Henkel angesetzt. Zwischenräume und Boden der 4 Segmente matt belassen, Segmente mit Rillen gesäumt. Zwischenraum mit vielzinkigem Kammstich verziert und weiß inkrustiert. Qualitätsarbeit

Lit.: M. BIETAK, *Tell el-Dab^a V*, 176, Abb. 137/11

Tell el-Yahudiyeh Juglets from settlement contexts (Fig. 4)

1. (8887B) KRUG, kugelig, unvollst., Mündung, Hals und Henkel = fehlen (TD)

Fundort: A/II-p/13 Nordprofil; Str. D/2

SPI	I-d	f-mi	W2	gesp. g.	re	2–3
-----	-----	------	----	----------	----	-----

Hd. = 2,8; gr. D. = 14,4; Wd. = 0,6; H₁ = 20,1+x; H₂ = 8,5; Bandhenkel: 2,3 × 0,9 cm. OFL: 10YR 4/2 dunkelgrau braun; P: 10YR 4/1 dunkelgrau. Durchgehend graubrauner Bruch. Of. teilweise verwittert. Um den gr. D. = ein breiter horizontaler, waagrecht polierter Streifen. Darüber 4 matte stehende, darunter 4 matte hängende Dreiecke, mit vielzinkigem Kammstich in Fischgrätmuster verziert. Die glatten Dreiecke dazwischen sind senkrecht poliert

2. (6128G) KRUG, piriform, unvollst. Körper (TD)

Fundort: A/V-q/17 Pl. 1, L131; Str. D/2

TG	I-b-2	mi-r	W2	–	re	2–3
----	-------	------	----	---	----	-----

Gr. D. = 9,7; Wd. = 0,7; H₁ = 9,5+x cm. OFL: 10R 5/1 grau. Bruch an der Innenseite schwarz bis grau, außen oliv bis grau. Gut scheibengeglättet. Horizontaler, matter Kammstichdekor

Lit.: I. HEIN und P. JÁNOSI, *Tell el-Dab^a XI*, Abb. 93/4

3. (6489S) KRUG, fragm., Unterteil (TD)

Fundort: A/V-p/19 Pl. 7, L001; Str. E/1

SPI	I-d	f-s. f	W2	–	re	3
-----	-----	--------	----	---	----	---

Gr. D. = 17; Wd. = 0,6; H₁ = 9+x cm. P: 10YR 4/4 dunkelgelb braun. Bruch innen grau, außen rötlich braune Oxidationszone. Horizontal gekämmte Rillenzonen zu je sechs Rillen. Das ganze Gefäß ist horizontal poliert

Lit.: I. HEIN und P. JÁNOSI, *Tell el-Dab^a XI*, Abb. 4/12

4. (6489P) KRUG, Wandfragment (TD)

Fundort: A/V-p/19 Pl. 7; L001; Str. E/1

SPI	I-d	f	W2	–	re	3
-----	-----	---	----	---	----	---

Wd. = 0,3 cm. P: 10YR 2/1 schwarz. Dunkelgrauer Kern, außen dunkelgrau braune Reduktionszonen. Mit dem Kamm langgestreckte S-förmige Schleifen eingeritzt. Das ganze Gefäß ist dicht vertikal strichpoliert

Lit.: I. HEIN und P. JÁNOSI, *Tell el-Dab^a XI*, Abb. 4/11

5. (6489L) KRUG, piriform, Wandfragment (TD)

Fundort: A/V-p/19 Pl. 7; L001; Str. E/1

SPI	I-d	f-mi	W2	–	re	2–3
-----	-----	------	----	---	----	-----

Wd. = 0,7; H₁ = 2,6+x cm. P: 5YR 4/8 dunkelrot braun. Einheitlicher grauer Bruch. Reste zweier eingeritzter horizontaler Wellenlinien. Das ganze Gefäß ist horizontal poliert

Lit.: I. HEIN und P. JÁNOSI, *Tell el-Dab^a XI*, Abb. 4/14

6. (6138C) KRUG, kugelig, Wandfragm. (TD)

Fundort: A/II-k/17 Pl. 3; Str. E/1

SPI	I-d	f	Ha1	–	re	3
-----	-----	---	-----	---	----	---

Gr. D. = 9+x; Wd. = 0,5 cm; H₁ = 2+x cm. P: 7,5YR 4/2 braun bis dunkelbraun. Dunkelgrauer Kern mit brauner Reduktionszone. Horizontale Bänder, jedes zweite ist mit Kammstich in zwei parallelen Linien verziert. Das ganze Gefäß ist horizontal poliert

7. (3415B) TÖPFCHEN, fragm. (TD)

Fundort: F/I-j/22 Pl. 1; Str. E/2

BPI	I-d	f	W2	–	re	3
-----	-----	---	----	---	----	---

Md. = 4,7; Wd. = 0,4; H₁ = 4,3+x cm. BP: 10YR 5/2 gräulich braun. Einheitlich grauer Bruch. Senkrecht um das Gefäß sind stilisierte Zweige angeordnet, alternierend mit ovalen und nadelförmigen Blättern. Reste der weißen Inkrustierung haben sich darin erhalten. Mündung horizontal, Wandung vertikal poliert. Hervorragende Politur

8. (6813D) TÖPFCHEN(?), zylindrisch, Bodenfragment (TD)

Fundort: A/V-p/19 Pl. 5–6; L021; Str. D/3

RP	I-b-2	mi	W1	abg. g.	ox	2–3
----	-------	----	----	---------	----	-----

Bd. = 11; Wd. = 0,6; H₁ = 4+x cm. P: 10R 5/6 rot. Dunkelgrauer Kern mit dünnen roten Oxidationszonen. Horizontal strichpoliert, Boden poliert, tw. abgewittert. Ein horizontales doppeltes Wellenband ist zwischen parallelen Linien eingeritzt
Lit.: I. HEIN und P. JÁNOSI, *Tell el-Dab^a XI*, Abb. 37/12

Tell el-Yahudiyeh vessels (Fig. 6)

1. (6880) ANTHROPOMORPHES GEFÄSS, Halsstück (TD)

Fundort: A/V-n/17 Pl. 0–1; L058; Str. E/1–D/2

SP	I-d	f	W2 + H	–	re	3
----	-----	---	--------	---	----	---

Hd. oben = 1,7; Hd. unten = 2,4; gr. D. = 3,1; Wd. = 0,5; H₁ = 4,2+x cm. Homogener dunkelgrauer Bruch. Innen Drehrillen sichtbar. Nase abgeschlagen. Am Hinterkopf ist der Henkel = am Ansatz weggebrochen. Hier kann festgestellt werden, daß der Kopf in zwei Arbeitsschritten hergestellt wurde, indem über den scheibengefertigten Hals, der Kopf mit der Hand aus Ton geformt wurde. Das Stück ist vertikal strichpoliert
Lit.: I. HEIN und P. JÁNOSI, *Tell el-Dab^a XI*, Abb. 56/9

2. (7354) FISCHKRUG, ganz (TD)

Fundort: F/I-q/24 Pl. 1; Str. E/1(?)

SPI	I-d	f	W2 + H	H	re	3
-----	-----	---	--------	---	----	---

Md. = 3,2; Hd. = 1,4; gr. D. = $7 \times 4,6$; Wd. 0,4; $H_1 = 12,8$; $H_2 = 7,5$; Bandhenkel: $1,1 \times 0,7$ cm. OFL: 10YR 5/1 grau; P: 10YR 3/1 sehr dunkelgrau. Körper auf Scheibe geformt und danach oval gequetscht. Tonstücke angesetzt um Fischkörper zu formen. Bauchflossen aus V-förmigen Tonwulst, Augen plastisch angesetzt. Mündung umgeschlagen. Kopf Mündung und Henkel poliert. Matt belassene Körper mit einander kreuzenden Linien, die Schuppen andeuten sollen. Rücken- und Schwanzflosse mit geritzten Sticken dekoriert

3. (6987) FISCHKRUG, unvollst. (TD)

Fundort: F/I-1/23 Grab 6; Str. E/2–E/1

BPI	I-d	mi	W2 + H	–	re	3
-----	-----	----	--------	---	----	---

Gr. D. = 3,6; Wd. = 0,5; $H_1 = 10,9+x$; $H_2 = 6,5$; $H_4 = 2,7$; zweigeteilter Henkel = $1,1 \times 0,7$ cm. P: 10R 3/6 dunkelrot. Dunkelgrauer Kern mit außen hellgrauen Oxidationszonen. Mäßige Politur. Sichelförmiges Schuppenmuster auf dem Körper, die Rücken- und Schwanzflosse sind mit senkrechten Ritzungen gekennzeichnet. Das Auge ist wulstartig erhöht
Lit.: K. KOPETZKY, *M.A.-thesis*, Abb. 88/2

4. (5511) FISCHKRUG, unvollst., Körper erhalten (TD)

Fundort: A/II-k/9 Pl. 8–9; Str. (D/3)–D/2

SPI	I-b-2	mi-r	W2 + H	H	re	3
-----	-------	------	--------	---	----	---

Gr. D. = $6,7 \times 4,7$; $H_1 = 9,5+x$, Bandhenkel: $1,4 \times 0,8$ cm. Dünner roter Kern mit dünnen grauen Reduktionszonen. Kopf ist poliert. Der Körper matt, mit vielzinkigem Kammstich in Fischgrätmuster, Flossen mit Ritzungen versehen

5. (1627) FISCHKRUG, fragm. Vorderteil fehlt (WA 3111)

Fundort: A/II-m/12 Grab 9; Str. E/2

BPI	I-d	f-s. f	W2 + H	–	re	3
-----	-----	--------	--------	---	----	---

Gr. D. = $7,5+x$; Wd. = 0,3; L. = $14,4+x$ cm. OFL: 10YR 5/2 gräulich braun; P: 7,5YR 5/3 braun. Bruch grau. Entlang beider Seiten mit Kerbschnittmuster

Lit.: M. BIETAK, *Tell el-Dab'a V*, 125, Abb. 80/4

6. (4128G) ZOOMORPHES GEFÄSS, fragm. (TD)

Fundort: A/II-n/19 Pl. 2–3; Str. E/1

PI	I-d	s. f	W2 + H	–	mi	3
----	-----	------	--------	---	----	---

Wd. = 0,5; L = $6+x$; B $3,4+x$; $H_1 = 5+x$ cm. P: 5YR 5/4 hellrötlich braun. Innen hellgrauer Bruch, außen hellrötlich braune Oxidationszone. Am Tierunterteil sind parallele Linien eingeritzt

Painted Juglets (Fig. 8)

1. (3369) KRUG, piriform, unvollst., Mündung, Hals und Henkel fehlen (TD)

Fundort: E/I/J; Str. E/2–E/1

PMO	IV-3-b	s. f	W2	gef.	ox	4
-----	--------	------	----	------	----	---

Hd. = 1,5; gr. D. = 10; Bd. = 2,7; Wd. = 0,3; ; $H_1 = 15+x$; $H_2 = 7$, dreigeteilter Henkel = $1,7 \times 1,1$ cm. P: 7,5YR 5/3 rosa.

F: 10R 4/4 schwachrot. OFL: tw. abgesplittert. Rote Bemalung: drei parallele horizontale Bänder, darunter doppelte Zickzacklinien mit kurzen waagrecht Strichen verbunden, als Abschluß zwei parallele horizontale Linien

Lit.: T. BAGH, *M.A.-thesis*, fig. 29

2. (3582) KRUG, piriform, fragm. (MC)

Fundort: F/I-i/22 Grab 7; Str. (E/2)–E/1

PMO	IV-2-a	f	W2	gef.	re	3–4
-----	--------	---	----	------	----	-----

Md. = 3; Hd. = 1,2; gr. D. = 7,1; Bd. = 1,8; Wd. = 0,2; $H_1 = 11,4$; $H_2 = 5$; $H_5 = 6,4$; dreigeteilter Henkel = $1,3 \times 0,9$ cm. Oranger Bruch. Hervorragende Politur. Um Schulter in größeren Abständen immer wieder zwei parallele senkrechte Linien, um gr. D. = parallele horizontale Linien, dazwischen ein Wellenband. Bemalung erfolgte in rotbrauner Farbe

Lit.: T. BAGH, *M.A.-thesis*, fig. 28; K. KOPETZKY, *M.A.-thesis*, Abb. 96/1

3. (5202) KRUG, piriform, ganz (TD)

Fundort: F/I-k/23S Grab 4; Str. E/2–E/1

PMO	IV-3-b	s. f	W2	gef.	ox	3
-----	--------	------	----	------	----	---

Md. = 3,1; Hd. = 1,4; gr. D. = 8; Bd. = 2,2; $H_1 = 12,6$; $H_2 = 5,6$; $H_3 = 3$; $H_5 = 7$; dreigeteilter Henkel = $1,4 \times 1,2$ cm. P: 10YR 8/3 sehr blassbraun. Weißer Bruch. Candlestick-Mündung nochmals nach innen umgeschlagen und nachgeglättet., äußerst präzise Form. Hervorragende Politur. In roter Farbe auf Schulter drei verschieden große stehende Dreiecke, die schraffiert sind, darunter 5 horizontale Bänder. Inhalt: weißlich gelbes Pulver

Lit.: T. BAGH, *M.A.-thesis*, fig. 30; K. KOPETZKY, *M.A.-thesis*, Abb. 89/1

4. (229) KRUG, piriform, ganz (WA 1624)

Fundort: A/II-l/12 Grab 1, Best. 9–11; Str. E/1

PMO	IV-1? ¹⁹⁵	f	W2	gef.	mi	2–3
-----	----------------------	---	----	------	----	-----

Md. = 2,9; Hd. = 1,2; gr. D. = 6,1; Bd. = 2,1; $H_1 = 10,3$; $H_2 = 4,7$; Bandhenkel: $1,2 \times 0,8$ cm. OFL: 2,5–5YR 6/4 hellrötlich braun. Überfeuert. Umgeschlagene Mündung, von unten horizontal abgestrichen. Reste einer, vermutlich ursprünglich roten Bemalung aus einfachen gefaßten Zickzacklinien. Am Henkel 5 Querstriche und vermutlich auch an der Mündung Striche ("rim-ticks")

Lit.: M. BIETAK, *Tell el-Dab'a V*, 176, Abb. 137/10; T. BAGH, *M.A.-thesis*, fig. 34b

5. (3579) KRUG, piriform, unvollst. (MC)

Fundort: F/I-i/22 Grab 7; (E/2)–E/1

PMO	IV-2-a	s. f	W2	gef.	ox	3
-----	--------	------	----	------	----	---

Md. = 2,8; Hd. = 1,3; gr. D. = 6,7; Bd. = 1,5; Wd. = 0,3; $H_1 = 10,3$; $H_2 = 4,6$; $H_5 = 5,7$; Bandhenkel: $1,2 \times 0,6$ cm. Helloranger Bruch. Außen dunkle Flecken. Hervorragende Politur. In schwarzer Farbe einander abwechselnde horizontale Linien und Wellenbänder

Lit.: T. BAGH, *M.A.-thesis*, fig. 36a; K. KOPETZKY, *M.A.-thesis*, Abb. 96/8

¹⁹⁵ Ursprünglich als I-d Ton identifiziert, scheint es sich nach einer neuerlichen mikroskopischen Untersuchung doch eher um einen überfeuerten Importton zu handeln.

6. (2929) KRUG, bikonisch, ganz (WA)

Fundort: A/II-p/20 Grab 2; Str. E/2–E/1

GPMO	I-d	f	W2	gef.	ox-mi	3
------	-----	---	----	------	-------	---

Md. = 2,8; Hd. = 1,2; gr. D. = 7; H₁ = 9,6; H₂ = 4,3; H₃ = 5,3; Bandhenkel: 1,1 × 0,6 cm. P: 2,5Y 8/4 blaßgelb bis 7,5YR 6/8 rötlich gelb. Am Hals in roter Farbe vier horizontale Streifen, darunter zwei horizontale Wellenbänder, dann alternierend 3x je eine horizontale Linie und ein Wellenband und als Abschluß dreihorizontale Linien. Hervorragende Politur

Lit. I. FORSTNER, *Der Ostfriedhof des Areals A/II von Tell el Dab^a und die Gräber des Planquadrates n/19*, Abb. 42/13; T. BAGH, *M.A.-thesis*, fig. 32d

7. (8440E) KRUG, piriform, unvollst. Wandfragment (TD)

Fundort: A/V-p/19 Pl. Pl. 1–2; Str. D/2

PMO	I-d	f	W2	–	mi	3
-----	-----	---	----	---	----	---

Gr. D. = 10,8; Wd. = 0,7; H₁ = 7,5+x cm. P: 5YR 6/6 rötlich gelb. Innen graue, außen hellrot und rötlich gelbe Oxidationszonen. Vertikal strichpoliert. Bemalung in schwarzer Farbe: oben 2 horizontale Linien, darunter alternierend 3x je eine horizontale Wellenlinie und eine gerade Linie

Lit.: I. HEIN und P. JÁNOSI, *Tell el-Dab^a XI*, Abb. 138/6

8. (8706) KRUG, piriform, unvollst., Teile der Mündung und Wandung fehlen (TD)

Fundort: A/II-p/13 Grab 4; Str. D/2

PMO	II-a?	s. f	W2	W	mi	4
-----	-------	------	----	---	----	---

Md. = 32; gr. D. = 9,8; Bd. = 2,4; H₁ = 13,4; H₂ = 5,8; H₃ = 3,6; H₅ = 6,6; Rundstabhenkel 1,2 × 1,05 cm. P: 2,5YR 7/2 hellgrau; BF: 2,5YR 4/2 schwachrot. Nach innen gelagerte sehr dünne graubraune Zone, anschließend eine dünne rötliche braune Zone und außen eine breite graubraune Randzone. Mit waagrechten Linien und Wellenlinien in rotbrauner Farbe bemalt (siehe Zeichnung). Auf der Mündung, Schulter bis zum gr. D. waagrechte, sonst senkrechte Politurstriche

Lit: I. FORSTNER-MÜLLER, *Ph. D.-thesis*, Abb. 340/2

9. (2932) KRUG, kugelig, ganz (WA)

Fundort: A/II-p/20 Grab 2; Str. E/2–E/1

GPMO	I-d	f	W2	gesp. g.	ox	3
------	-----	---	----	----------	----	---

Md. = 3,8; Hd. = 1,8; gr. D. = 7,1; Wd. = 0,3; H₁ = 11; H₂ = 3,5; H₃ = 7,5; Bandhenkel: 1,4 × 0,7 cm. P: 2,5Y 7/2 hellgrau bis 5YR 6/6 rötlich gelb. Am Hals in roter Farbe vier horizontale Streifen, darunter zwei horizontale Wellenbänder, dann alternierend 3x je eine horizontale Linie und ein Wellenband und als Abschluß dreihorizontale Linien. Hervorragende Politur

Lit. I. FORSTNER, *M.A.-thesis*, Abb. 42/12; T. BAGH, *M.A.-thesis*, fig. 45a

10. (4481) KRUG, kugelig, fast ganz, Mündung tw. abgeschlagen (TD)

Fundort: F/I-k/23 Grab 16; Str. E/1–D/2

PMO	IV-8	f-s.f	W2	gesp. g.	ox	3
-----	------	-------	----	----------	----	---

Md. = 2,9; Hd. = 1,4; gr. D. = 7,5; Wd. = 0,3; H₁ = 10,6; H₂ = 3,6; H₃ = 1,4; H₅ = 7; Bandhenkel: 1,2 × 0,7 cm. OFL: 2,5YR 5/4 rotbraun bis 10R 5/6 rot. Homogener roter Bruch. Mäßige Politur. Auf der Mündung schwarze Striche, um den Hals vier horizontale Linien, auf dem Körper vier schwarze Spiralen

Lit.: T. BAGH, *M.A.-thesis*, fig. 46; K. KOPETZKY, *M.A.-thesis*, Abb. 98/1; B. BADER, *Tell el-Dab^a XIII*, Vienna 2001, Abb. 65e

11. (6772) KRUG, zylindrisch, fast ganz (TD)

Fundort: A/V-o/18 Grab 1, L151; Str. D/2

GPMO(?)	I-b-2	f-mi	W2	abg. g.	ox	3
---------	-------	------	----	---------	----	---

Md. = 2,9; Hd. = 1,7; gr. D. = 8,2; Wd. = 0,5; H₁ = 12,6; Bandhenkel: 1,0 × 0,8 cm. OFL: 5YR 7/3 rosa. Einheitlicher hellbrauner Bruch. Ehemals poliert, nur noch in der Henkelrundung erkennbar, die OFL: des Gefäßes ist sonst stark abgewittert. Schwarze Farbspuren am Henkel lassen außerdem vermuten, daß das Stück ursprünglich bemalt war. Es ist jedoch kein Muster mehr erkennbar

Lit.: I. HEIN und P. JÁNOSI, *Tell el-Dab^a XI*, Abb. 102A/3

12. (4874) KRUG, zylindrisch, unvollst., Mündung, Hals und Henkel fehlen (TD)

Fundort: F/I-l/22 Grab 29, Raubgrube; Str. D/2(?)

PMO	II-a?	f	W2	abg. g.	ox	3
-----	-------	---	----	---------	----	---

Hd. = 1,3; gr. D. = 5,4; Bd. = 5; H₁ = 5,5+x; Bandhenkel: 1,3 × 0,7 cm. OFL: 2,5YR 6/4 hellrötlich braun bis 2,5YR 6/6 hellrot. Hellroter Bruch. Auf Schulter und Boden waagrecht, sonst senkrecht poliert. Bemalung in schwarzer Farbe, um Schulter eine Wellenlinie, auf Henkel zwei und Körper vier parallele horizontale Bänder

Lit.: T. BAGH, *M.A.-thesis*, fig. 44; K. KOPETZKY, *M.A.-thesis*, Abb. 51/1

Painted Bowl (Fig. 10)

1. (4091) TÖPFCHEN, unvollst. (WA)

Fundort: F/I- j/22 Pl. 0–1; Str. E/1(?)

PMO	IV-2	f	W2	–	re	2
-----	------	---	----	---	----	---

Md. = 11,3; Hd. = 8,8; gr. D. = 13,6; Wd. = 0,6; H₁ = 12,2+x; H₅ = 5,6 cm. in der Höhe des gr. D. = buchtet die Wandung leicht aus, ist jedoch genau an dieser Stelle gebrochen. Es besteht die Möglichkeit, daß hier ein Ausguß oder ein Henkel ehemals ansetzte. Jedoch kann es sich auch nur um eine Unebenheit und der Gefäßwand handeln. In roter Farbe: auf Mündungsrand Striche, auf Hals und Körper unregelmäßige horizontale Wellenlinien. Mündung und Schulter waagrecht, Hals und Körper senkrecht poliert

Monochrome Burnished Juglets (Fig. 12)

1. (2917) KRUG, piriform, ganz (WA)

Fundort: A/II-q/20 Grab 1; Str. E/2–E/1

RP	IV-2-b	mi	W2	gef.	ox	2
----	--------	----	----	------	----	---

Md. = 3,4; Hd. = 1,6; gr. D. = 7; Bd. = 2,1; H₁ = 13,9; H₂ = 6,6; Rundstabhenkel 0,9 × 0,9 cm. P: 10R 4/6 rot. Homogener oranger Bruch. Politur stark abgewittert

Lit: I. FORSTNER-MÜLLER, *Ph. D.-thesis*, Abb. 158/4

2. (189) KRUG, ellipsoid, gesprungen (WA 16349)

Fundort: A/II-l/12 Grab 2, Best. 3; Str. E/1

SP	I-d	f	W2	gef.	re	2
----	-----	---	----	------	----	---

Md. = 3,2; Hd. = 1,4; gr. D. = 5,5; Bd. = 1,7; Wd. = 0,4; H₁ = 11,9; H₂ = 5,5; Rundstabhenkel 1,0 × 1,0 cm. OFL: 10YR 6/2 hellgrau braun; P: 10YR 4/1 dunkelgrau. Dunkelgrauer Kern

mit bräunlichen Außenzonen. Leistenförmige, vermutlich doppelt umgeschlagene Candlestick-Mündung
Lit.: M. BIETAK, *Tell el-Dab'a V*, 187, Abb. 142/26

3. (5200) KRUG, piriform, ganz (TD)

Fundort: F/I-k/23S Grab 6; Str. E/1–(D/3)

RPMG	I-d	f	W2	gef.	ox	2–3
------	-----	---	----	------	----	-----

Md. = 3,3; Hd. = 1,5; gr. D. = 9,2; Bd. = 2,9; H₁ = 17; H₂ = 8,5; H₃ = 4; H₅ = 8,5; Bandhenkel: 1,7 × 0,8 cm. OFL: 2,5YR 6/6 hellrot; P: 10R 3/6 dunkelrot. Mündung nach außen umgeschlagen und abgestrichen. Hervorragende Politur. Auf Schulter waagrechte, sonst senkrechte Polierstriche
Lit.: K. KOPETZKY, *M.A.-thesis*, Abb. 95/1

4. (138) KRUG, piriform, ganz, verwittert (WA 1614)

Fundort: A/II-l/12 Grab 2, Best. 1; Str. E/1

RP	I-d	f	W2	gef.	ox	2–3
----	-----	---	----	------	----	-----

Md. = 2,5; Hd. = 1,2; gr. D. = 5,2; Bd. = 1,7; Wd. = 0,3; H₁ = 9,8; H₂ = 4,3; Bandhenkel: 1,1 × 0,7 cm. OFL: 5YR 6/4 hellrot braun. Umgeschlagene Mündung, von unten abgestrichen
Lit.: M. BIETAK, *Tell el-Dab'a V*, 183, Abb. 140/16

5. (3581) KRUG, piriform, ganz (MC)

Fundort: F/I-i/22 Grab 7; Str. (E/2)–E/1

SP	I-d	f	W2	gef.	re	3
----	-----	---	----	------	----	---

Md. = 2,8; Hd. = 1,5; gr. D. = 6,2; Bd. = 1,6; Wd. = 0,3; H₁ = 8,2; H₂ = 4,8; H₅ = 3,4; Bandhenkel: 1,2 × 0,5 cm. P: Viele BP-Flecken. Senkrechte Politurstriche, mäßig poliert
Lit.: K. KOPETZKY, *M.A.-thesis*, Abb. 96/9

6. (8703) KRUG, bikonisch, vollst. (TD)

Fundort: A/II-o/14 Grab 43; Str. E/1

RP	IV-2	mi	W2	gef.	–	2–3
----	------	----	----	------	---	-----

Md. = 3,1; gr. D. = 6,6; Bd. = 1,9; H₁ = 10,6; H₂ = 6,1; H₃ = 2,7; H₅ = 4,5; zweigeteilter Henkel = 1,5 × 0,8 cm. OFL: 5YR 6/8 rötlich gelb; P: 10R 5/8 rot. Auf Mündung und gr. D. waagrechte, sonst senkrechte Polierstriche
Lit.: I. FORSTNER-MÜLLER, *Ph. D.-thesis*, Abb. 213/16

7. (1922) KRUG, bikonisch, ganz (WA 1702)

Fundort: A/II-n/12 Grab 7; Str. E/1

SP	I-d	f	W2	gef.	re	3
----	-----	---	----	------	----	---

Md. = 2,8; Hd. = 1,2; gr. D. = 6,3; Bd. = 1,4; H₁ = 9,9; H₂ = 4,4; Bandhenkel: 1,1 × 0,6 cm. OFL: 10YR 5/3 braun; P: 2,5YR 5/2 graubraun bis 10YR 3/1 sehr dunkelgrau. Umgeschlagene und von unten horizontal abgestrichene Mündung, zylindrisch, leicht konkaver Standknopf
Lit.: M. BIETAK, *Tell el-Dab'a V*, 209, Abb. 173/7

8. (4484) KRUG, bikonisch, ganz (TD)

Fundort: F/I-k/21 Grab 2; Str. E/1

RP	I-d	f	W2	gef.	ox	2
----	-----	---	----	------	----	---

Md. = 3,1; Hd. = 1,3; gr. D. = 6,1; Bd. = 1,9; H₁ = 8,1; H₂ = 3,7; Bandhenkel: 0,9 × 0,5 cm. OFL: 7,5YR 6/4 hellbraun; P: 10R 6/8 hellrot

K. KOPETZKY, *M.A.-thesis*, Abb. 100/2

9. (2866) KRUG, bikonisch, unvollst., Teile der Wandung fehlen (WA)

Fundort: A/II-l/14 Grab 5; Str. E/1

SP	I-d	s. f	W1(?)	gef.	re	4
----	-----	------	-------	------	----	---

Md. = 2,5; gr. D. = 6; Bd. = 1,5; H₁ = 6; H₂ = 2,8; Bandhenkel: 1,1 × 0,6 cm. Homogener dunkelgrauer Bruch. Schulter und Mündung horizontale, sonst vertikale Politur

Lit.: I. FORSTNER-MÜLLER, *Ph. D.-thesis*, Abb. 181/56

10. (141) KRUG, kugelig, ganz, verwittert (WA 1405)

Fundort: A/II-l/12 Grab 2, Best. 1; Str. E/1

RP	I-b-2	f	W2	gesp. g.	ox	2–3
----	-------	---	----	----------	----	-----

Md. = 3,1; Hd. = 1,4; gr. D. = 5,7; Wd. = 0,4; H₁ = 9,9; H₂ = 2,6; Bandhenkel: 1,1 × 0,6 cm. OFL: 5YR 6/4 rötlich gelb; P: 10R 5/6 rot. Umgeschlagene Mündung nach außen gezogen
Lit.: M. BIETAK, *Tell el-Dab'a V*, 183, Abb. 140/21

11. (8685) KRUG, kugelig, vollst. (TD)

Fundort: A/II-o/14 Grab 3; Str. D/3

RP	I-d	f	W2	gesp. g.	–	2
----	-----	---	----	----------	---	---

Md. 2,5; gr. D. = 6,4; H₁ = 9; H₂ = 2,1; H₃ = 2,6; H₅ = 6,9; Bandhenkel: 0,7 × 0,9 cm. OFL: 5YR 6/6 hellrot; P: 10R 5/6 rot. Unterhalb des gr. D. waagrechte, sonst senkrechte Polierstreifen, die sich in Höhe des gr. D. = kreuzen
Lit.: I. FORSTNER-MÜLLER, *Ph. D.-thesis*, Abb. 261/24

12. (4024) KRUG, fast kugelig, unvollst. (MC)

Fundort: A/II-m/17 Grab 3, Best. 10; Str. D/2

SP	I-d	mi	W2	W	re	2
----	-----	----	----	---	----	---

Md. = 2; Hd. = 1,3; gr. D. = 5,8; H₁ = 7,6; H₂ = 2,3; H₃ = 3,5; Bandhenkel: 0,9 × 0,6 cm. Bruch durchgehend graubraun
Lit.: I. FORSTNER-MÜLLER, *Ph. D.-thesis*, Abb. 324/2

13. (1206) KRUG, zylindrisch, ganz (JE 91605)

Fundort: A/II-n/13 Grab 4; Str. D/3

RP	I-d	f	W1?	W	ox	2–3
----	-----	---	-----	---	----	-----

Md. = 2,7; Hd. = 1,3; gr. D. = 5,9; Bd. = 5; H₁ = 9,1; H₂ = 4; Bandhenkel: 1,1 × 0,7 cm. OFL: 5YR 6/4 hellrot braun; P: 2,5YR 4/8 rot. Nachlässige Politur, dazwischen unpolierte Streifen

Lit.: M. BIETAK, *Tell el-Dab'a V*, 266, Abb. 237/6

14. (3009) KRUG, zylindrisch, ganz (MC)

Fundort: A/II-p/20 Grab 3; Str. E/2–E/1

RP	I-d	f	W2	abg. g.	ox	2
----	-----	---	----	---------	----	---

Md. = 2,3; Hd. = 1,3; gr. D. = 6; H₁ = 7,7; H₂ = 1,8; H₅ = 5,9; Bandhenkel: 1,1 × 0,6 cm. P: 2,5YR 4/6 hellrot
Lit.: I. FORSTNER-MÜLLER, *M.A.-thesis*, Abb. 52/17

Dipper Juglets (Fig. 14)

1. (1397) SCHÖPFKANNE, vollst. (MC)

Fundort: A/II-l/14 Grab 5; Str. E/1

RP	I-d	f	W2	gesp. g.	re	2–3
----	-----	---	----	----------	----	-----

Md. = 4,5 × 2,6; Hd. = 2,8; gr. D. = 7,8; Wd. = 0,4; H₁ = 20,9; H₂ = 9,4; H₃ = 5,5; H₅ = 11,5; Rundstabhenkel 1,1 × 1,1 cm. OFL: 3,5YR 6/6 hellrot; P: 10R 4/6 rot. Ganz vertikal poliert
Lit.: I. FORSTNER-MÜLLER, *Ph. D.-thesis*, Abb. 181/49; K. KOPETZKY, *The Dipper Juglets of Tell el-Dab'a*, 235, fig. 5

2. (2661B) SCHÖPFKANNE, unvollst. (WA)

Fundort: A/II-n/15–16, Profilsteg; Str. D/3–2

RP	I-b-2	mi	W2	gesp. g.	ox.	2
----	-------	----	----	----------	-----	---

Md. = 4,7 × 4,1; Hd. = 3,8; gr. D. = 7,3; Wd. = 0,6; H₁ = 17,4; H₂ = 8,5; H₃ = 4,2; H₅ = 8,9; Rundstabhenkel 1,2 × 1,0 cm. P: 2,5 YR 5/6 rot. Einheitlich roter Bruch. Ganz vertikal poliert
Lit.: K. KOPETZKY, The Dipper Juglets of Tell el-Dab^a, 236, fig. 6

3. (8666) SCHÖPFKANNE, vollst. (TD)

Fundort: A//p/13 Grab 4; Str. D/2

RP	I-b-2	mi	W2	W sp. gesp.	ox	2
----	-------	----	----	-------------	----	---

Md. = 5,1 × 3,4; Hd. = 4,1; gr. D. = 7,7; Wd. = 0,5; H₁ = 15,8; H₂ = 6,7; H₃ = 5,9; H₅ = 9,1; Rundstabhenkel 1,2 × 1,1 cm. OFL: 2,5 YR 6/8 hellrot; P: 10R 4/6 rot. Bruch durchgehend hellrot. Mündung, Schulter und Boden horizontal, sonst vertikale Polierstriche

Lit.: I. FORSTNER-MÜLLER, *Ph. D.-thesis.*, Abb. 340/5; K. KOPETZKY, The Dipper Juglets of Tell el-Dab^a, 236, fig. 6

4. (7590) SCHÖPFKANNE, unvollst. (TD)

Fundort: A/IV-j/5 Grab 5; Str. E/1

P	IV-8?/II-f?	mi	W2	W sp. gesp.	ox	3
---	-------------	----	----	-------------	----	---

Md. = 5,0 × 4,4; Hd. = 4,3; gr. D. = 10,2; Wd. = 0,5; H₁ = 24; H₂ = 11,2; H₃ = 7; H₅ = 12,8; Bandhenkel: 1,8 × 1,3 cm. P: 10 YR 7/3 sehr blaßbraun. Gelblich roter, nach innen gelagerter Kern mit bräunlichen Oxidationszonen. Unterhalb der Schulter aus 2 Teilen zusammengesetzt. Ganz vertikal poliert
Lit.: K. KOPETZKY, The Dipper Juglets of Tell el-Dab^a, 238, fig. 7

5. (5534B) SCHÖPFKANNE, unvollst., Körper fehlt (TD)

Fundort: A/II-i/11 Pl. 7; Str. D/2(?)

RF	I-b-2	mi	W2	gesp. g.	ox	2–3
----	-------	----	----	----------	----	-----

Md. = 5,7 × 5,0; Hd. = 5; gr. D. = 10,3+x; Wd. = 0,7; H₁ = 11,4+x; H₃ = 4,5; Bandhenkel: 1,6 × 1,2 cm. RF: 2,5 YR 5/6 rot. Blaßroter Kern mit hellroten Oxidationszonen. Das rote Farbbad ist sehr dünn aufgetragen
Lit.: K. KOPETZKY, The Dipper Juglets of Tell el-Dab^a, 238, fig. 7

Platers and Open Bowls (Fig. 17)

1. (8643) SCHALE, vollst. (TD)

Fundort: A/II-o/14 Pl. 6, FN 3, L241 (Grab); Str. D/3

TGRF	I-b-2	mi	W1	gef.	ox	2
------	-------	----	----	------	----	---

Md. = 29,8; Bd. = 9,6; H₁ = 7,5 cm. OFL: 2,5YR 6/8 hellrot. Grauer Kern mit roten und rötlich gelben Oxidationszonen. Innen ein ca. 4,6cm breites RF-Kreuz, innen sehr gut geglättet, außen gröbere Drehrollen

Lit.: I. FORSTNER-MÜLLER, *Ph. D.-thesis.*, Abb. 267/1

2. (5227) SCHALE, ganz (TD)

Fundort: F/I-1/22 Grab 1; Str. E/2–E/1

TGRP	I-b-2	mi	W1	gef.	ox	2
------	-------	----	----	------	----	---

Md. = 23,3; Bd. = 6; H₁ = 5,9 cm. OFL: 2,5YR 6/4 hellrötlich braun bis 2,5YR 6/6 hellrot; P: 10R 5/6 rot bis 2,5YR 5/6 rot. Schwachroter Kern mit hellroten Oxidationszonen. Gut

scheibengeglättet. Mündung RP, innen ist ein RP-Kreuz eingepoliert

Lit.: K. KOPETZKY, *M.A.-thesis*, Abb. 91/9

3. (3214) SCHALE, ganz (MC)

Fundort: F/I-i/20 Grab 2; Str. E/2

RF	I-b-2	mi	W1	abg. g.	ox	2
----	-------	----	----	---------	----	---

Md. = 23,3; Bd. = 6,2; H₁ = 7,8 cm. OFL: 5YR 6/6 rötlich gelb; RF: 10R 5/6 rot. Grauer Kern mit ziegelroten und rotbraunen Oxidationszonen. Mäßig scheibengeglättet. Innen und außen RF

Lit.: K. KOPETZKY, *M.A.-thesis*, Abb. 84/3

4. (6794E) GRIFFLEISTENSCHALE, unvollst., Mündungs- u. Bodensk. erhalten (TD)

Fundort: A/V-p/16 Pl. 1–2, L132–134; Str. D/3–D/2

SP	I-d	f-mi	W1	gef.	re	3
----	-----	------	----	------	----	---

Md. = 21; Bd. = 5,8; Wd. = 0,7; H₁ = 6,6+x cm. P: 10YR 3/1 sehr dunkelgrau. Dunkelgrauer Kern mit dünnen braunen Reduktionszonen. An der Mündung angesetzte, flache und abgerundete Griffleiste. Wandung vertikal, Mündung horizontal mäßig strichpoliert. Am Boden ist ein sechsstrahliger Stern eingepoliert

Lit.: I. HEIN und P. JÁNOSI, *Tell el-Dab^a XI*, Abb. 94/10

5. (K3492) SCHALE, Mündungsfragm. (TD)

Fundort: A/V-p/19 Pl. 5–6; Str. D/3

RP	I-b-2	mi	W1	–	ox	2
----	-------	----	----	---	----	---

Md. = 32; Wd. = 0,8; H₁ = 3,4+x cm. Mündung innen und außen waagrecht, Rest senkrecht poliert.

6. (K3491) SCHALE, Bodenfragm. (TD)

Fundort: A/V-p/19 Pl. 4–5; Str. D/3

RP	I-b-2	mi	W1	gef.	ox	2
----	-------	----	----	------	----	---

Bd. = 8; Wd. = 1; H₁ = 3,5+x cm. Innen vertikal, außen horizontal, am Boden konzentrisch poliert

7. (6794F) SCHALE, Mündungsfragment (TD)

Fundort: A/V-p/16 Pl. 1–2, L132–134; Str. D/3–D/2

RP	I-d	f	W1	–	mi	3
----	-----	---	----	---	----	---

Md. = 27,6; Wd. = 0,8; H₁ = 3,3+x cm. P: 10R 4/6 rot. Breiter grauer Kern mit sehr dünnen Oxidationszonen. Innen und außen an der Mündung horizontal, außen vertikal gut poliert
Lit.: I. HEIN und P. JÁNOSI, *Tell el-Dab^a XI*, Abb. 94/9

Bowls with a Carination (Fig. 18)

1. (6855B) GEKIELTE SCHALE, Wandfragment (TD)

Fundort: A/V-m/18 Pl. 2, L082; Str. D/2

P	IV-3-a	s. f	W2	–	ox	3
---	--------	------	----	---	----	---

Gr. D. = 14; Wd. = 0,4; H₁ = 1,3+x cm. P: 7,5YR 7/4 rosa. Hellbrauner Kern mit rosa Oxidationszonen
Lit.: I. HEIN und P. JÁNOSI, *Tell el-Dab^a XI*, Abb. 64/11

2. (6813B) GEKIELTE SCHALE, Fuß und Teil des Bodens (TD)

Fundort: A/V-p/19 Pl. 5–6; L009; Str. D/3

TG	IV-3-b	f	W2	W gef.	ox	3
----	--------	---	----	--------	----	---

Bd. = 5,5; Wd. = 0,5; H₁ = 2,2+x cm. OFL: 10YR 7/3 sehr blaßbraun. Hellgrauer breiter Kern mit dünnen roten Oxidationszonen. Gut scheibengeglättet

Lit.: I. HEIN und P. JÁNOSI, *Tell el-Dab'a XI*, Abb. 13/10

3. (8894J) GEKIELTE SCHALE, unvollst., (TD)

Fundort: H/III-s/16 Grube 1, L1016, Str. C

TG	II-f	f-mi	W2	W gef.	ox	3
----	------	------	----	--------	----	---

Md. = 12,5; Bd. = 4,2; Wd. = 0,6; H₁ = 6,5; H₂ = 3,9 cm. OFL: 7,5YR 7/3 rosa. Dicker grauer Kern mit hellroten Oxidationszonen. Gut scheibengeglättet

4. (8894D) GEKIELTE SCHALE, unvollst. (TD)

Fundort: H/III-r/19 Pl. 0-1, OFL

TG	II-f	mi	W2	W gef.	ox	2-3
----	------	----	----	--------	----	-----

Md. = 20; Bd. = 8,6; Wd. = 0,8; H₁ = 6,8 cm. OFL: 2,5YR 8/2 blaßgelb. Einheitlich gelblich roter Bruch. Scheibengeglättet

5 (3859) GEKIELTE SCHALE, fragm., (WA 3899)

Fundort: F/I-i/22 Opfergrube 5; Str. (E/1)-D/3

RPMG	I-b-2	f	W1	gef.	ox	3
------	-------	---	----	------	----	---

Md. = 12,7; Hd. = 10,8; Bd. = 5,5; Wd. = 0,6; H₁ = 6,0; H₃ = 2,8 cm. OFL: 2,5YR 5/8 hellrot, P: 2,5YR 6/8 hellrot. Breiter klar abgesetzter grauer Kern mit hellroten Oxidationszonen. Sehr gut poliert. Mündung innen horizontal poliert, außen unter der Mündung ist ein Zickzackmuster einpoliert, darunter ist das Stück poliert. Am Boden ist ein rotes Kreuz einpoliert
Lit.: V. MÜLLER, *Ph.D.-thesis*, fig. 46/155; EADEM, *Offering Practices in the Temple Courts of Tell el-Dab'a and the Levant*, 294, fig. 13/2

6. (3865) GEKIELTE SCHALE, fragm. (WA)

Fundort: F/I-i/22 Opfergrube 5; Str. (E/1)-D/3

RP	I-b-2	f	W1	gef.	ox	3
----	-------	---	----	------	----	---

Md. = 13,3; Hd. = 12; Bd. = 5,3; Wd. = 0,6; H₁ = 6,1; H₃ = 2,3; H₅ = 6,1 cm. OFL: 7,5YR 6/4 hellbraun, P: 10R 5/8 rot. Ziegelroter Kern mit gelblich roten Oxidationszonen. Innen bis ca. 1,2cm unter Mündung horizontal poliert. Außen ist unterhalb der Mündung ein Zickzackmuster poliert auf einem roten Farbbad. Unterhalb des Knicks findet sich eine senkrechte Strichpolitur. Am Boden ist ein rotes Kreuz einpoliert
Lit.: V. MÜLLER, *Ph.D.-thesis*, fig. 46/154

7. (1305) GEKIELTE SCHALE, fragm. (WA 2890)

Fundort: A/II-n/11 Grab 3; Str. E/1

RP	I-d	mi	W1-2	W	ox	2
----	-----	----	------	---	----	---

Md. = 12,5; gr. D. = 12,8; Bd. = 5,4; Wd. = 0,6; H₁ = 6,4; H₂ = 4 cm. OFL: 2,5YR 6/6 hellrot; P: 2,5YR 5/6 rot. Breiter grauer Kern mit schwachroten und hellroten Oxidationszonen. Grobe horizontale Polierstriche, auf mattem Hals einpoliertes Zickzackmuster. Mündung innen poliert, außen matt
Lit.: M. BIETAK, *Tell el-Dab'a V*, 238, Abb. 202/40

8. (152) GEKIELTE SCHALE, gebrochen (WA 2265)

Fundort: A/II-l/12 Grab 2, Best. 1; Str. E/1

RP	I-d	f-mi	W1	abg. g.	ox	2-3
----	-----	------	----	---------	----	-----

Md. = 12,7; Hd. = 10,6; gr. D. = 11,3; Bd. = 4,5; Wd. = 0,4; H₁ = 5,4; H₂ = 3 cm. P: 5YR 6/6 rötlich gelb. Mit groben Stri-

chen poliert, oben waagrecht, unten senkrecht, Politur greift über Rand streifenförmig auf die Innenseite der Mündung über. Boden matt

Lit.: M. BIETAK, *Tell el-Dab'a V*, 183, Abb. 140/23

9. (3863) GEKIELTE SCHALE, fragm. (WA)

Fundort: F/I-i/22 Opfergrube 5; Str. (E/1)-D/3

RF	I-b-2	f	W1	gef.	ox	3
----	-------	---	----	------	----	---

Md. = 11,8; Hd. = 10,6; Bd. = 4,9; H₁ = 6,1; H₃ = 2,3; H₅ = 6,1 cm. OFL: 5YR 6/6 rötlich gelb, RF: 10R 5/6 rot. Ziegelroter Kern mit gelblich roten Oxidationszonen. Boden nicht im Zentrum aufgesetzt. Leicht hellgrün verkrustet, leicht geschmaucht, gut scheibengeglättet

Lit.: V. MÜLLER, *Ph.D.-thesis*, fig. 46/150

10. (155) GEKIELTE SCHALE, gebrochen (WA 2266)

Fundort: A/II-l/12 Grab 2, Best. 1; Str. E/1

RP	I-d	f-mi	W1	abg. g.	ox	2
----	-----	------	----	---------	----	---

Md. = 12,7; Hd. = 10,4; gr. D. = 10,8; Bd. = 4,3; Wd. = 0,4; H₁ = 6; H₂ = 3 cm. P: 5YR 6/6 rötlich gelb. Mit groben Strichen poliert, oben waagrecht, unten senkrecht, Politur greift über Rand streifenförmig auf die Innenseite der Mündung über. Boden matt

Lit.: M. BIETAK, *Tell el-Dab'a V*, 183, Abb. 140/24

11. (6470) KIELSCHÜSSEL, fast ganz (TD)

Fundort: A/V-m/18 Grab 13, L086; Str. D/2

TG	II-f	mi	W1-W2	gef.	ox	3
----	------	----	-------	------	----	---

Md. = 44,9; Hd. = 43; Bd. = 13,3; Wd. 1; H₁ = 13; H₂ = 9,5; H₅ = 3,5 cm. OFL: 10YR 8/2 weiß bis 10R6/6 hellrot gefleckt. Braune, dünne hellrote und weißliche Oxidationszonen. Mündung nach innen umgeschlagen und oben horizontal abgestrichen. Scheibengeglättet

Lit.: I. HEIN und P. JÁNOSI, *Tell el-Dab'a XI*, Abb. 70/1

12. (6136C) KIELSCHÜSSEL, unvollst. (TD)

Fundort: A/V-p/19 Pl. 2, L177; Str. D/2

TG	II-f	mi	W1	abg. g.	ox	3
----	------	----	----	---------	----	---

Md. = 40; gr. D. = 41; Bd. = 14; Wd. = 1,1; H₁ = 16,5; H₂ = 13 cm. OFL: 5YR8/2 rosaweiß bis 2,5YR 6/6 hellrot. Gut scheibengeglättet

Lit.: I. HEIN und P. JÁNOSI, *Tell el-Dab'a XI*, Abb. 116/2

Globular Bowls and Storage Jar (Fig. 21)

1. (4192) TÖPFCHEN, unvollst. (TD)

P	IV-2	mi	W2	gef.	ox	2
---	------	----	----	------	----	---

Fundort: F/I-i/22 Opfergrube 10; Str. E/1

Md. = 7,8; Hd. = 7; gr. D. = 10,3; Bd. = 3,7; Wd. = 0,6; H₁ = 7,8; H₂ = 4,8; H₃ = 1,5; H₅ = 3 cm. P: 5YR 7/4 rosa. Oberteil bis zum gr. D., sowie Ringboden horizontal, untere Gefäßhälfte vertikal poliert. Leicht hellgrün verkrustet

Lit.: V. MÜLLER, *Ph.D.-thesis*, fig. 2/3; EADEM, *Offering Practices in the Temple Courts of Tell el-Dab'a and the Levant*, 294, fig. 13/4

2. (K3510) TÖPFCHEN, fragm., Teile der Mündung und Wandung vorhanden (TD)

Fundort: A/V-p/19 Pl. 7; Str. E/1

RP	I-b-2	mi	W1	–	ox	2
----	-------	----	----	---	----	---

Md. = 13,4; Hd. = 11,9; gr. D. = 15,9; Wd. = 0,7; H₁ = 8,8+x cm. Mündung und Schulter horizontal, Hals und restl Körper vertikal strichpoliert

3. (521) TÖPFCHEN, unvollst. (WA 2368)

Fundort: A/II-m/12, L481, Ofen; Str. D/3

SP	I-b-2	mi	W1	gef.	re	2–3
----	-------	----	----	------	----	-----

Md. = 9,9–10,7; Hd. = 9,6; gr. D. = 11,8–ca. 12; Bd. = 4,3; Wd. = 0,4; H₁ = 9,2; H₂ = 5,5; H₃ = 2,9 cm. OFL: 7,5YR 4/0 dunkelgrau bis 10YR 5/1 grau; P: 10YR 4/1 dunkelgrau bis 10YR 5/2 graubraun. Bruch grau. Mündung horizontal, Körper senkrecht poliert; auf matt belassenem Streifen auf Hals einpolierte gerundete Zickzacklinie

Lit.: M. BIETAK, *Tell el-Dab^a V*, 259, Abb. 225/5

4. (4535) TÖPFCHEN, fragm., Boden und Teile der Wandung fehlen (TD)

Fundort: F/I-k/23 Pl. 1; Str

SPMG	I-d	f	W2	–	re	3
------	-----	---	----	---	----	---

Md. = 11,1; Hd. = 10,2; gr. D. = 13,2; Wd. = 0,4; H₁ = 9,6+x; H₃ = 3; H₅ = 5,4 cm. OFL: 10YR 5/1 grau; P: 10YR 3/1 sehr dunkelgrau. Schwarzer Kern mit braunen Reduktionszonen und einer schwarzen Zone ganz außen. Mündung innen und außen, sowie Schulter horizontal, Körper vertikal poliert. Am Hals im Abstand von ca. 0,7cm: senkrecht polierte Streifen, ca. 1cm breit

5. (6487) TÖPFCHEN, unvollst., Unterteil fehlt (TD)

Fundort: A/V-p/19 Pl. 7; L001; Str. E/1

SP	I-b-2	mi	W2	–	mi-re	2–3
----	-------	----	----	---	-------	-----

Md. = 12; Hd. = 10,8; gr. D. = 12,6; H₁ = 8+x; H₃ = 3,8; H₅ = 5 cm. P: 10YR 4/2 dunkelgrau braun. Roter Kern mit grauen Reduktionszonen. Strichpolitur vertikal, auf der Schulter horizontal

Lit.: I. HEIN und P. JÁNOSI, *Tell el-Dab^a XI*, Abb. 4/19

6. (3604) ZYLINDERHALSTÖPFCHEN, unvollst. (MC)

Fundort: F/I-i/22 Opfergrube 2; Str. (E/1)–D/3

TG	I-b-2	f	W1	gef.	ox	2–3
----	-------	---	----	------	----	-----

Md. = 7,0; Hd. = 7; gr. D. = 9,4; Bd. = 3,8; Wd. = 0,7; H₁ = 7,5; H₂ = 4; H₃ = 2; H₅ = 3,5 cm. Roter Kern mit hellbraunen Oxidationszonen. Leicht hellgrün verkrustet, scheibengeglättet

Lit.: V. MÜLLER, *Ph.D.-thesis*, fig. 19/63

7. (6841F) ZYLINDERHALSTOPF, Oberteil (TD)

Fundort: A/V-p/19 Pl. 7; L002; Str. E/1

RF	I-b-2	mi	W1	–	ox	2
----	-------	----	----	---	----	---

Md. = 12; Hd. = 11; gr. D. = 16; Wd. = 0,6; H₁ = 11,5+x cm. OFL: 7,5YR 6/4 hellbraun, RF: 10R 5/6 mattrot. Feiner brauner Kern mit hellbraunen bis hellroten Oxidationszonen. Ofl. abgewittert. Horizontaler Rillendekor am Hals. Hals und Mündung in ein rotes Farbbad getaucht

Lit.: I. HEIN und P. JÁNOSI, *Tell el-Dab^a XI*, Abb. 7/9

8. (5258) ZYLINDERHALSTÖPFCHEN, unvollst. (TD)

Fundort: A/II-k/16 Opfergrube 4; Str. (D/3)–D/2

TG	I-b-2	mi	W1	abg. g.	ox	2
----	-------	----	----	---------	----	---

Md. = 6,6; Hd. = 6,4; gr. D. = 7,8; Bd. = 3; Wd. = 0,6; H₁ = 7,5; H₂ = 4,2; H₃ = 1,5; H₅ = 3,3 cm. OFL: 2,5YR 6/6 hellrot. Rotbrauner Kern mit roten und hellbraunen Oxidationszonen

Lit.: V. MÜLLER, *Ph.D.-thesis*, fig. 157/6

9. (6478) TÖPFCHEN, fast ganz (TD)

Fundort: A/V-n/17 Pl. 1–2, L072; Str. D/2–1

RP	I-b-2	mi	W1	H	ox	2
----	-------	----	----	---	----	---

Md. = 7; Hd. = 6; gr. D. = 8,7; Bd. = 3,5; Wd. = 0,4; H₁ = 10,4; H₂ = 5,3; H₅ = 5,1 cm. OFL: 2,5YR 5/6 rot; P: 10R 4/6 rot. Schwächerer Kern mit hellbraunen Oxidationszonen. Mäßige Politur auf Schulter horizontal, sonst vertikal

Lit.: I. HEIN und P. JÁNOSI, *Tell el-Dab^a XI*, Abb. 60/1

10. (3451) TÖPFCHEN, unvollst. (WA)

Fundort: A/II-m/17 Grab 3; Str. D/2

TG	I-b-2	f	W1	gef.	ox	2
----	-------	---	----	------	----	---

Md. = 8; gr. D. = 10; Bd. = 4,9; Wd. = 0,7; H₁ = 11,3; H₂ = 6 cm. OFL: 10R 5/6 rot. Grauer Kern mit violettroten Oxidationszonen

Lit.: I. FORSTNER-MÜLLER, *Ph. D.-thesis*, Abb. 326/22

11. (4426) KEGELHALSTOPF, unvollst., Teile der Wandung und Mündung fehlen (TD), Str. E/1

TG	I-b-2	mi	W1	gef.	ox	2
----	-------	----	----	------	----	---

Md. = 19,4; gr. D. = 27,7; Bd. = 8,6; H₁ = 24; H₂ = 15,4; H₃ = 4,4; H₅ = 8,6 cm. OFL: 2,5YR 6/6 hellrot bis 5YR 6/3 blaßoliv; P: 10R 5/4 schwachrot. Starker grauer Kern mit rötlich braunen Oxidationszonen. Außen und an der Mündung innen horizontal poliert. Um gr. D. horizontale Schnurabdrücke

Burnished Jars (Fig. 22)

1 (2173) VASE, ganz (JE 91682)

Fundort: A/II-l/16 Grab 2; Str. E/1

P	II?	mi	W1–2	W gef.	ox	?
---	-----	----	------	--------	----	---

Md. = 7,4; gr. D. = 9,9; Bd. = 5; H₁ = 18,8 cm. OFL: gelblich

Lit.: I. FORSTNER-MÜLLER, *Ph. D.-thesis*, Abb. 190/26

2. (6849F) VASE, unvollst. (TD)

Fundort: A/V-p/19 Pl. 7; L001; Str. E/1

BP	I-d	f	W1	gef.	mi	3
----	-----	---	----	------	----	---

Hd. = 4,2; gr. D. = 10,4; Bd. = 4,8; Wd. = 0,4; H₁ = 18,6+x cm. P: 10YR dunkel graubraun. Bruch innen dunkelgrau, außen rotbraune und graue Zonen. Vertikale dichte Strichpolitur. Am Hals 4 horizontale Rillen erhalten

Lit.: I. HEIN und P. JÁNOSI, *Tell el-Dab^a XI*, Abb. 4/24

Jugs (Fig. 23)

1. (3568) KRUG, fast ganz, Teile der Wandung fehlen (MC)

Fundort: F/I-i/22 Opfergrube 6; Str. D/3

TG	IV-3-c	mi	W2	gef.	ox	3
----	--------	----	----	------	----	---

Md. = 6; Hd. = 3,4; gr. D. = 15,7; Bd. = 6,9; Wd. = 0,5; H₁ = 19,4; H₂ = 9,5; H₃ = 4,6; H₅ = 9,9; Doppelhenkel 2,4 × 0,8 cm. OFL: 5Y 8/2 weiß. Einheitlich weißer Bruch. Gut scheibengeglättet, außen dunkle Flecken

Lit.: V. MÜLLER, *Ph.D.-thesis*, fig. 33/2. EADEM, Offering Prac-

tices in the Temple Courts of Tell el-Dab^a and the Levant, 294, fig. 13/5

2. (3569) KRUG, ganz (MC)

Fundort: F/I-i/22 Opfergrube 6; Str. D/3

TG?	IV-3-c	mi	W2	gef.	ox	3
-----	--------	----	----	------	----	---

Md. = 3,4; Hd. = 3,2; gr. D. = 15; Bd. = 6,8; Wd. = 0,4; H₁ = 15,9; H₂ = 9; H₃ = 2,5; H₅ = 6,9; Doppelhenkel 2,5 × 1,1 cm. OFL: 5Y 8/2 weiß. Helloranger Kern mit weißlich gelben Oxidationszonen. Gut scheibengeglättet, ev. war das Stück ursprünglich außen vertikal poliert, außen dunkle Flecken
Lit.: V. MÜLLER, *Ph.D.-thesis*, fig. 33/1; EADEM, *Offering Practices in the Temple Courts of Tell el-Dab^a and the Levant*, 294, fig. 13/6

3. (6138D) KRUG, Henkel = (TD)

Fundort: A/II-k/17 Pl. 3; Str. E/1

PMO	IV-2?	f	H1	–	mi	2–3
-----	-------	---	----	---	----	-----

H₁ = 9,1+x; Rundstabhenkel 1,5 × 1,5 cm. P: 2,5YR 5/8 rot. Der Henkel hat die Form eines Enten- oder Gänsekopfes. In schwarzer Farbe sind Augen, Nasenlöcher und Schnabel aufgemalt. Das ganze Stück ist vertikal poliert. Tonbestimmung ist unsicher

4. (6784) KRUG, unvollst., Teil der Mündung fehlt (TD)

Fundort: A/V-o/18 Grab 1, L151; Str. D/2

TG	IV-2-b	f-mi	W1-W2	abg. g.	ox	3
----	--------	------	-------	---------	----	---

Hd. = 5,5; gr. D. = 15,2; Bd. = 3,8; Wd. = 0,7; H₁ = 20,6; H₂ = 11; H₅ = 9,6, Bandhenkel: 2,1 × 1,0 cm. OFL: 5YR 7/4 rosa. Grauer Kern mit außen hellorange Oxidationszone. Scheibengeglättet
Lit.: I. HEIN und P. JÁNOSI, *Tell el-Dab^a XI*, Abb. 102A/16

5. (5498) AMPHORENKRUG, Oberteil (TD)

Fundort: A/II-k/9 Grab 35; Str. D/2

TG	IV-8	f-mi	W2	–	ox	3
----	------	------	----	---	----	---

Md. = 11,7; gr. D. = 30,4+x; Wd. = 0,4; H₁ = 16+x; Henkel = 2,3 × 1,9 cm. OFL: 7,5YR 7/4 rosa. Mattbrauner Kern mit hellroten Oxidationszonen
Lit.: I. FORSTNER-MÜLLER, *Ph. D.-thesis*, Abb. 294/1

Storage Jars (Fig. 24)

1. (2180A) AMPHORE, unvollst. (TD)

Fundort: A/II-n/15 Grab 1; Str. E/1

TG	IV-2	–	W2	–	ox	3
----	------	---	----	---	----	---

Md. = 12; gr. D. = 35; Wd. = 1,1 H₁ = 55,5+x; Henkel = 2,1 × 1,2 cm. OFL: 5YR 6/6 rötlich gelb. Grauer Kern mit rötlich gelben Oxidationszonen. Außen feine Drehrillen
Lit.: I. FORSTNER-MÜLLER, *Ph. D.-thesis*, Abb. 198/4

2. (5268) AMPHORE, unvollst. (TD)

Fundort: F/I-m/19 Grab 7; Str. D/3

TG	IV-2-c	mi	W2	W	ox	3
----	--------	----	----	---	----	---

Md. = 13,2; Hd. = 10,3; gr. D. = 32,2; Bd. = 6,8; Wd. = 0,7; H₁ = 59,5; H₂ = 36,6; Bandhenkel: 3,8 × 2,2 cm. OFL: 5YR 7/4 rosa. Grauer Kern, außen hellrote bis rosa Oxidationszone. Mündung umgeschlagen. Auf Schulter leicht gekämmt. Boden ist abgestoßen

3. (5450) AMPHORE, unvollst., Teile der Mündung und die Henkel = fehlen (TD)

Fundort: A/II-k/17 Grab 22; Str. E/1

TG	IV-2	mi	W2	W	ox	3
----	------	----	----	---	----	---

Md. = 11,7; gr. D. = 35; Bd. = 8,2; Wd. = 0,7; H₁ = 56; H₂ = 37 cm. OFL: 2,5YR 6/6 hellrot. Grauer Kern mit hellrot braunen Oxidationszonen. Außen leicht gekämmt
Lit.: I. FORSTNER-MÜLLER, *Ph. D.-thesis*, Abb. 170/1

4. (8972G) AMPHORE, unvollst., Teile der Wandung fehlen (TD)

Fundort: A/II-p/13 Grab 4; Str. D/2

TG	IV-2	mi	W2	W	ox	4
----	------	----	----	---	----	---

Md. = 11; Hd. = 9,8; gr. D. = 30+x; H₁ = 37,2+x; Henkel = 2,1 × 2,1 cm. Hellgrauer Kern mit hellroten Oxidationszonen. Auf Höhe des gr. D. = sind Reste von roter Farbe zu sehen
Lit.: I. FORSTNER-MÜLLER, *Ph. D.-thesis*, Abb. 341/13

5. (2179A) AMPHORE, unvollst., Teile der Wandung fehlen (TD)

Fundort: A/II-n/15 Grab 1; Str. E/1

TG	IV-2	f	W2	W	ox	3
----	------	---	----	---	----	---

Md. = 12,5; gr. D. = 37,5; Bd. = 7,8; Wd. = 1,1; H₁ = 64+x cm. OFL: 5YR 6/6 rötlich gelb. Breiter grauer Kern mit hellrosa Oxidationszonen. Außen feine Drehrillen
Lit.: I. FORSTNER-MÜLLER, *Ph. D.-thesis*, Abb. 198/3

6. (5251) AMPHORE, unvollst., Mündung und Teile der Wandung fehlen (TD)

Fundort: A/II-k/9 Grab 34; Str. D/2

TG	IV-2	mi	W2	W	ox	3
----	------	----	----	---	----	---

Gr. D. = 42; Bd. = 13; Wd. = 1; H₁ = 68,5+x; H₂ = 52cm. OFL: 7,5YR 8/4 rosa. Hellgrauer Kern mit hellbraunen bis rosa Oxidationszonen. In Wulsttechnik aufgebaut
Lit.: I. FORSTNER-MÜLLER, *Ph. D.-thesis*, Abb. 290/1

Pithos (Fig. 25)

1. (6814G) PITHOS, Wandfragment (TD)

Fundort: A/V-p/19 Grab 19, L182; Str. D/2

TG	IV-3	mi-r	W1	–	ox	3
----	------	------	----	---	----	---

Gr. D. = 60; Wd. = 1,4; H₁ = 53,7+x cm. OFL: 5YR 6/2 rosa-grau (optisch grau bis lila). Dunkelgrauer Kern mit rötlich grauen Oxidationszonen, starke kompakte Struktur. Mäßig scheibengeglättet. Oberhalb des gr. D. = ist auf einer flachen Leiste ein Fischgrätmuster eingeritzt, unterhalb davon finden sich Reste von horizontalen Schnurabdrücken
Lit.: I. HEIN und P. JÁNOSI, *Tell el-Dab^a XI*, Abb. 118/1

Miniature Vessels (Fig. 26)

1. (898) MODELLSCHÖPFKANNE, unvollst., Unterteil (WA 2649)

Fundort: A/II-m/13 Pl. 4, Nordprofil

RP	I-d	f	W1?	gesp. g.	ox	2–3
----	-----	---	-----	----------	----	-----

Hd. = 1,5; gr. D. = 4,2; Wd. = 0,2; H₁ = 8,9+x; H₂ = 5,2 cm. P: 10R 5/6 rot. Vertikal poliert
Lit.: K. KOPETZKY, *The Dipper Juglets of Tell el-Dab^a*, 238, fig. 7

2. (3603) MODELLSCHÖPFKANNE, fast ganz (MC)

Fundort: F/I-i/22 Opfergrube 2; Str. (E/1)–D/3

TG	I-b-1	s. f	W1	abg.	ox	2
----	-------	------	----	------	----	---

Md. = 3,9; Hd. = 3,3; gr. D. = 5,0; Bd. = 2,2; H₁ = 10,3; H₂ = 5,5; H₃ = 2,7; H₅ = 4,8; Rundstabhenkel 1,2 × 1,0 cm. Einheitlich hellbrauner Bruch. Scheibengeglättet, außen und innen verkrustet

Lit.: V. MÜLLER, *Ph.D.-thesis*, fig. 20/84. EADEM, *Offering Practices in the Temple Courts of Tell el-Dab^a and the Levant*, 294, fig. 10/8; K. KOPETZKY, *The Dipper Juglets of Tell el-Dab^a*, 238, fig. 7

3. (2104) MODELL von GEKIELTER SCHALE, vollst. (JE 91678)

Fundort: A/II-1/16 Grab 2; Str. E/1

RF	I-b-2	f	W1	gef.	ox	2
----	-------	---	----	------	----	---

Md. = 7,6; gr. D. = 7,7; Bd. = 2,4; Wd. = 0,4; H₁ = 5,8 cm. OFL: 2,5YR 5/8 hellrot

Lit: I. FORSTNER-MÜLLER, *Ph. D.-thesis.*, Abb. 187/45

4. (1826) MODELLAMPHORE, Mündung fragm. (WA 3234)

Fundort: A/II-k/12 Opferdepot 1; Str. E/1

TGMO	I-b-2	f-mi	W1-2	abg. g.	ox	2
------	-------	------	------	---------	----	---

Md. = 6,6; gr. D. = 9,8; Bd. = 3,2; Wd. = 0,6; H₁ = 15,1; H₂ = 8; Rundstabhenkel 1,2 × 1,2 cm. OFL: 7,5YR 6/4 hellbraun bis 2,5 YR 5/4 rot. Scheibengeglättet. Mündung und Hals, sowie Streifen auf Schulter WF

Lit.: M. BIETAK, *Tell el-Dab^a V*, 211, Abb. 177/4

5. (8788) MODELLAMPHORE, fast ganz (TD)

Fundort: A/II-p/13 Grab 4; Str. D/2

RF	IV-2	mi	W2	W	ox	2
----	------	----	----	---	----	---

Md. = 9,8; Hd. = 7; gr. D. = 12,5; Bd. = 3,2; Wd. = 0,4; H₁ = 30,5; H₂ = 21,5; H₃ = 6,2; H₅ = 9; Henkel = 2,3 × 1,5 cm. OFL: 5YR 7/6 rötlich gelb. Ursprünglich war vermutlich das ganze Gefäß mit einem roten Farbbad überzogen, Reste finden sich auf der Schulter und am Boden. Auf der Schulter und auf den beiden Henkeln erkennt man weiße Farbreste (WF: 10YR 8/3 weiß). Auf der Schulter fein gekämmt

Lit: I. FORSTNER-MÜLLER, *Ph. D.-thesis.*, Abb. 341/12

Abbreviations

abgesp. gegl.	abgespatelt geglättet/trimmed with a tool and surface smoothed
Best.	Bestattung/skeleton
Bd	Bodendurchmesser/diameter of the base
gef.	Boden geformt/base formed
abg. g.	Boden abgeschnitten und geglättet/base cut from the wheel and smoothed
gesp. g.	Boden abgespatelt und geglättet/base trimmed with a tool and smoothed
H	Boden handgeformt/base hand made
M	Boden in Model geformt/base formed in a mould
W	Boden von der schnell drehenden Scheibe geschnitten/base cut from the rotating wheel
BP	braune Politur/brown burnishing
BPI	braune Politur inkrustiert/brown burnishing incrustrated
f-m	fein bis mittel/fine to medium
f-s.f.	fein bis sehr fein/fine to very fine
fragm.	fragmentiert/fragmented
GPMO	weiße Politur, monochrome Bemalung/white burnishing, monochrome painted
gr. D.	größter Durchmesser/maximum diameter
H ₁	Gesamthöhe/maximum height
H ₂	Höhe bis zum größten Durchmesser/height up to the maximum diameter
H ₃	Höhe von der Mündung bis zum Halsansatz/height from the rim to the beginning of the neck
H ₅	H1 minus H2
Ha1	handgemacht/handmade
Ha2	handgemacht, Mündung nachgedreht/hand-made, rim finished on the wheel
Hd	Halsdurchmesser/diameter of the neck
JE	Journal d'Entrée Museum Kairo/Cairo museum
MC	Museum Kairo/ museum Cairo
Md	Mündungsdurchmesser/rim diameter
mi.	mittel/medium
mi-r	mittel bis roh/medium to coarse
mi-re	mittel bis reduzierend/medium to reduced
OFL.	Oberflächenbehandlung/surface treatment

ox	oxidierend/oxidised
P	tongrundig poliert/burnishing
PI	tongrundig poliert inkrustiert/burnishind incrustrated
PMO	Politur, monochrome Bemalung/burnishing, monochrome painted
re	reduzierend/reduced
RF	rotes Farbbad/red wash
RP	rote Politur/red burnishing
RPI	rote Politur inkrustiert/red burnishing incrustrated
RPMG	rote Politur, metallischer Glanz/red burnishing, metallic gloss
S	Standfläche/flat base
s.f.	sehr fein/very fine
SP	schwarze Politur/black burnishing
SPI	schwarze Politur inkrustiert/black burnishing incrustrated
Str.	Stratum/stratum
TD	Magazin Tell el-Dab ^a /magazine Tell el-Dab ^a
TG	tongrundig/untreated
TGRF	außen tongrundig, innen rotes Farbbad/outside untreated, inside red wash
TGRP	außen tongrundig, innen rote Politur/ outside untreated, inside red burnishing
unvollst.	unvollständig/incomplete
vollst.	vollständig/complete
W1	langsame Töpferscheibe/slow wheel
W2	schnelle Töpferscheibe/fast wheel
W2+H	schnelle Töpferscheibe, mit Hand überarbeitet/fast wheel, revised by hand
WA	Wiener Antikensammlung des Kunsthistorischen Museums/Antiquities collection of the Museum of Art History in Vienna
gef.	auf Scheibe geformt/base formed on the wheel
Wd	Wanddicke/thickness of the wall
geschl.	Boden auf der Scheibe geschlossen/base closed on the wheel
sp. gesp.	Boden spiralförmig abgespatelt/base trimmed from the rotating wheel

Bibliography

- ALBRIGHT, W.F.
 1933 *The Excavation of Tell Beit Mirsim. I A: The Bronze Age Pottery of the Fourth Campaign*, AASOR 13, Jerusalem.
 1974 The Chronology of a South Palestinian City, Tell el-^cAjjul, 64–75, in: J.R. STEWART (ed.), *Tell el-^cAjjul. The Middle Bronze Age Remains*, SIMA 38.
- AMIRAN, R.
 1963 *Ancient Pottery of the Holy Land*, Jerusalem.
- ASTON, D.A.
 2002 Ceramic Imports at Tell el-Dab^a during the Middle Bronze Age IIA, 43–87, in: M. BIETAK (ed.), *The Middle Bronze Age in the Levant. Proceedings of an International Conference on MB IIA Ceramic Material, Vienna, 24th–26th of January 2001*, CChEM 3, Vienna.
- BADER, B.
 2001 *Tell el-Dab^a XIII. Typologie und Chronologie der Mergel C-Ton Keramik. Materialien zum Binnenhandel des Mittleren Reiches und der Zweiten Zwischenzeit*, UZK 19, Vienna.
- BAGH, T.
 1988 *Bemalet MBIIA Keramik & Bemalet Tell el-Yahudiyeh Ware fundet I Aegypten*, Unpublished M.A.-thesis, Copenhagen.
 2000 *The Beginning of the Middle Bronze Age in Egypt and the Levant. A Study of the so-called Levantine Painted Ware and Related Painted Pottery Styles of the Beginning of the Middle Bronze Age Focusing on Chronology*, Unpublished Ph.D.-thesis, Copenhagen.
- BECK, P.
 1975 The Pottery of the Middle Bronze Age IIA at Tel Aphek, *TA* 2, 45–85.
 2000 Area A: Middle Bronze IIA Pottery, in: M. KOCHAVI, P. BECK and E. YADIN (ed.), *Aphek – Antipatris I. Excavations of Areas A and B. The 1972–1976 Seasons*. TA-Monograph Series 19, Tel Aviv.
- BEN-DOR, I.
 1950 A Middle Bronze-Age Temple at Nahariya, *QDAP* 14, 1–41.
- BERGOFFEN, C.
 2001 The Proto White Slip and White Slip I Pottery from Tell el-Ajjul, 145–155, in: V. KARAGEORGHIS (ed.), *The White Slip Ware of Late Bronze Age Cyprus*, CChEM 2, Vienna.
- BIETAK, M.
 1985 Archäologischer Befund und historische Interpretation am Beispiel der Tell el-Yahudiya Ware, 7–34, in: S. SCHOSKE (ed.), *Akten des vierten Internationalen Ägyptologenkongresses*, Hamburg.
 1991a *Tell el-Dab^a V: Ein Friedhofsbezirk der Mittleren Bronzezeitkultur mit Totentempel und Siedlungsschichten*, Teil I, UZK 8, Vienna.
 1991b Egypt and Canaan During the Middle Bronze Age, *BASOR* 281, 27–72.
 BIETAK, M. and ASTON, D.
 in prep *Tell el-Dab^a. The Tell el-Yahudieh Ware in the Eastern Mediterranean*, UZK, Vienna.
 BIETAK, M. and HEIN, I.
 2001 The Context of White Slip Wares in the Stratigraphy of Tell el-Dab^a and some Conclusion on Aegean Chronology, 171–194, in: V. KARAGEORGHIS (ed.), *The White Slip Ware of Late Bronze Age Cyprus*, CChEM 2, Vienna.
 BIETAK, M. and HEIN, I. (ed.),
 1994 *Pharaonen und Fremde, Dynastien im Dunkel*. Exhibition catalogue, Vienna.
 BIETAK, M., FORSTNER-MÜLLER, I. and MLINAR, C.
 2001 The Beginning of the Hyksos Period at Tell el-Dab^a: A Subtle Change in Material Culture, 171–181, in: P. FISCHER (ed.), *Contributions to the Archaeology of the Bronze and Iron Ages in the Eastern Mediterranean. Studies in Honor of Paul Åström*, ÖAI Sonderschrift 39, Vienna.
 BIETAK, M., STAGER, L. and KOPETZKY, K.
 forthc. Stratigraphie comparée nouvelle. The Synchronisation of Ashkelon and Tell el-Dab^a, in: *Proceedings of the 3rd ICAANE in Paris April 2002*.
- BORCHARDT, L.
 1920 *Die Altägyptische Zeitmessung*, Bd.1, *Lieferung B, Die Geschichte der Zeitmessung und der Uhren*, herausgegeben von E. v. BASSERMANN-JORDAN, Berlin und Leipzig.
- BOURRIAU, J.
 1997 Beyond Avaris: The Second Intermediate Period in Egypt Outside the Eastern Delta, 159–182, in: E. OREN (ed.), *The Hyksos: New Historical and Archaeological Perspectives*. Philadelphia.
- CARTER, H.
 1916 Report on the Tomb of Zeser-Ka-Ra Amenhetep I, discovered by the Earl of Carnarvon in 1914, *JEA* 3, 147–154.
- COLE, D.P.
 1984 *Shechem I. The Middle Bronze Age Pottery*. Winona Lake.
 COURTOIS, J.-C.
 1978 Corpus Céramique de Ras Shamra-Ugarit, *Ugaritica* 7, 191–350.
- DAMATI, E. and STEPANSKY, Y.
 1996 A Middle Bronze Age II Burial Cave on Mt. Canaan, Zefat (Wadi Hamra), *Atiqot* 19, 1–29 (Hebrew).
- DEVER, W.G.
 1975 MB IIA Cemeteries at ^cAin es-Samiyeh and Sinjil, *BASOR* 217, 23–36.
- DOTHAN, M.

- 1954 The Sacrificial Mound at Nahariya, *EI* 4, 41–46 (Hebrew).
- 1956 The Excavations at Nahariyah. Preliminary Report (Season 1954/55), *IEJ* 6, 14–25.
- DOUMET-SERHAL, C.
- 1996 *Les Fouilles de Tell el-Ghassil de 1972 à 1974*, BAH 146, Beirut.
- 2003 Jars from the Second Millennium BC at Sidon: Child Burials or Deposited Goods in Graves, *AHL* 17, 7–16.
- DUNAND, M.
- 1937 *Fouilles de Byblos 1926–1932*, tome I, Atlas, BAH 24, Paris.
- 1939 *Fouilles de Byblos 1926–1932*, tome I, Text, Paris.
- 1950 *Fouilles de Byblos 1933–1938*, tome II, Atlas, Paris.
- 1954 *Fouilles de Byblos 1933–1938*, tome II, Text pr. 1, Paris.
- ECHT, R.
- 1989 Remarks about Processing Archaeological Evidence, *Berytus* 37, 39–86.
- EPSTEIN, C.
- 1974 Middle Bronze Age Tombs at Kefar Szold and Ginosar, *Atiqot* 7, 13–39 (Hebrew).
- FORSTNER, I.
- 1996 *Der Ostfriedhof des Areals A/II von Tell el Dab^a und die Gräber des Planquadrates n/19*, Unpublished M.A.-thesis, Vienna.
- FORSTNER-MÜLLER, I.
- 2002 *Die Gräber des Areals A/II von Tell el-Dab^a*, Unpublished Ph.D.-thesis, Vienna.
- FUGMANN, E.
- 1958 *Hama II*, Kopenhagen.
- GAT, A.
- 1997 *Northern Sinai during the MB II Age – Middle Kingdom – Second Intermediate Period*, Unpublished M.A.-thesis, Beer Sheva.
- GEVA, S.
- 1982 *Tell Jerishe*, Qedem 15, Jerusalem.
- GOPHNA, R. and SUSSMAN, V.
- 1969 A Middle Bronze Age Tomb at Barqai, *Atiqot* 5, 1–13 (Hebrew).
- GREENBERG, R., HORWITZ, L., LERNAU, K.O., MIENIS, H.K., KHALIAILY, H. and MARDER, O.
- 1998A Sounding at Tel Na^aama in the Hula Valley, *Atiqot* 35, 9–35.
- GUIGUES, P.E.
- 1938 Lébéc^a, Kafer-Darra, Qrayé, Nécropoles de la Région Sidonienne, *BMB* 2, 27–72.
- HEIN, I.
- 2001 Vorläufige Bilanz und Untersuchung zur Keramik aus ^aEzbet Helmi, speziell Areal H/V, *Ä&L* 11, 121–147.
- HEIN, I. and JÁNOSI, P.
- 2004 *Tell el-Dab^a XI. Areal A/V: Siedlungsrelikte der späten Hyksoszeit*, UZK 21, Vienna.
- HELCK, W.
- 1971 *Die Beziehungen Ägyptens zu Vorderasien im 3. und 2. Jahrtausend v. Chr.*, ÄA 5, Wiesbaden.
- HOFFMEIER, J.K.
- forthc. Aspects of Egyptian Foreign Policy in the 18th Dynasty in Western Asia and Nubia, in: G. KNOPPERS and A. HIRSCH, *Egypt, Israel and the Ancient Mediterranean World: Festschrift Donald B. Redford*, Winona Lake.
- ILAN, D.
- 1996 Middle Bronze Age Painted Pottery from Tel Dan, *Levant* 28, 157–172.
- 1996 The Middle Bronze Age Tombs, 163–267, in: A. BIRAN, *Dan I*, Jerusalem.
- ILIFFE, I.H.
- 1936 Pottery from Ras el ^aAin. Some New E.B. types, *QDAP* 5, 113–126.
- KAPLAN, J.
- 1955 A Cemetery of the Bronze Age discovered near Tel Aviv Harbour, *Atiqot* 1, 1–12.
- KAPLAN, M.F.
- 1980 *The Origin and Distribution of Tell el Yahudiyyeh Ware*, SIMA 62, Göteborg.
- KEMPINSKI, A.
- 1992 The Middle Bronze Age, in: A. BEN-TOR (ed.), *The Archaeology of Ancient Israel*, New Haven, 159–210.
- KENYON, K.
- 1960 *Excavations at Jericho*, Vol. I, Jerusalem.
- 1965 *Excavations at Jericho*, Vol. II, London.
- KENYON, K. and HOLLAND, T.A.
- 1982 *Excavations at Jericho*, Vol. IV, London.
- KOCHAVI, BECK, M.P. and GOPHNA, R.
- 1979 Aphek-Antipatris, Tel Poleg, Tel Zaror and Tel Burga: Four Fortified Sites of the Middle Bronze Age IIA in the Sharon Plain, *ZDPV* 95, 123–165.
- KOCHAVI, M. and YADIN, E.
- 2002 Typological Analysis of the MB IIA Pottery from Aphek according to its Stratigraphic Provenance, 189–225, in: M. BIETAK (ed.), *The Middle Bronze Age in the Levant. Proceedings of an International Conference on MB IIA Ceramic Material, Vienna, 24th–26th of January 2001*, CChEM 3, Vienna.
- KOPETZKY, K.
- 1993 *Datierung der Gräber der Grabungsfläche F/I von Tell el-Dab^a anhand der Keramik*. Unpublished M.A.-thesis, Vienna.
- 2002 The Dipper Juglets of Tell el-Dab^a. A Typological and Chronological Approach, 227–244, in: M. BIETAK (ed.), *The Middle Bronze Age in the Levant. Proceedings of an International Conference on MB IIA Ceramic Material, Vienna, 24th–26th of January 2001*, CChEM 3, Vienna.
- 2004 Typologische Bemerkungen zur Siedlungskeramik

- von A/V-p/19, in: I. HEIN and P. JÁNOSI, *Tell el-Dab'a XI. Areal A/V: Siedlungsrelikte der späteren Hyksoszeit*. UZK 21, Vienna.
- LOUD, G.
1948 *Megiddo II. Season of 1935-39*, OIP 62, Chicago.
- MACALISTER, R.A.S.
1912 *The Excavation of Gezer*, vol. III, London.
- MAEIR, A.M.
1997a *The Material Culture of the Jordan Valley during the Middle Bronze II period: Pottery and Settlement Pattern*. Unpublished Ph.D.-thesis, Jerusalem.
1997b Tomb 1181: A Multiple-Interment Burial Cave of the Transitional Middle Bronze Age IIA-B, 295-340, in: A. BEN-TOR and R. BONFIL (eds.), *Hazor V*. Jerusalem.
- MAGUIRE, L.C.
in prep. *The Circulation of Cypriote Pottery in the Middle Bronze Age*, Vienna.
- EL-MAKSOUD, M.A.
1992 *Tell Heboua. Enquête Archeologique sur la Fin de la Deuxieme Periode Intermediaire et le Nouvel Empire a l'Extrémite Orientale du Delta*, Ph.D.-thesis, Lille.
1998 *Tell Heboua. Enquête archéologique sur la Deuxième Période Intermédiaire et le Nouvel Empire à l'extrémité orientale du Delta*, Paris.
- MALLET, J.
1988 *Tell el-Fâr'ah II, 2. Le Bronze Moyen*, ERC 66, Paris.
- MARCHETTI, N. and NIGRO, L.
1997 Cultic Activities in the Sacred Area of Ishtar at Ebla during the Old Syrian Period: The Favissae F.5327 and F.5238, *JCS* 49, 1-44.
- MARCUS, E.S.
1998 *Maritime Trade in the Southern Levant from Earliest Times through the Middle Bronze IIA Period*. Unpublished Ph.D.-thesis, Oxford.
- MERRILLEES, R.S.
1974 Tell el-^cAjjûl Fine and Imported Wares, 86-111, in: J.R. STEWART (ed.), *Tell el-^cAjjûl. The Middle Bronze Age Remains*, SIMA 38.
1978 El-Lisht and Tell el-Yahudiya Ware in the Archaeological Museum of the American University in Beirut. *Levant* 10, 75-98.
- MIRON, R.
1982 Die „Mittelbronzezeitlichen“ Gräber am Nordhang des Tells, 101-121, in: R. HACHMANN, *Kamid el-Loz 1971-74*, Saarbrückner Beiträge der Altertumskunde 32, Bonn.
- MONTET, P.
1928 *Byblos et l'Égypte*, BAH XI, Paris.
- MÜLLER, V.
1996 *Die Opfergruben der Mittleren Bronzezeit in Tell el-Dab'a*. Unpublished Ph.D.-thesis, Göttingen.
2002 Offering Practices in the Temple Courts of Tell el-Dab'a and the Levant, 269-295, in: M. BIETAK (ed.), *The Middle Bronze Age in the Levant. Proceedings of an International Conference on MB IIA Ceramic Material, Vienna, 24th-26th of January 2001*, CChEM 3, Vienna.
- NIGRO, L.
2002 The MB Pottery Horizon of Tell Mardikh/Ancient Ebla, 297-328, in: M. BIETAK (ed.), *The Middle Bronze Age in the Levant. Proceedings of an International Conference on MB IIA Ceramic Material, Vienna, 24th-26th of January 2001*, CChEM 3, Vienna.
- NORDSTRÖM, H.-Å. and BOURRIAU, J.
1993 The Vienna System, 168-182, in: DO. ARNOLD (ed.), *An Introduction to Ancient Egyptian Pottery*, Mainz.
- OREN, E.
1997 The "Kingdom of Sharuhén" and the Hyksos Kingdom, 253-283, in: E. OREN (ed.), *The Hyksos: New Historical and Archaeological Perspectives*, Philadelphia.
- PALEY, S.M. and PORATH, Y.
1997 Early Middle Bronze Age IIA Remains at Tel el-Ifshar, Israel: A Preliminary Report, 369-378, in: E. OREN (ed.), *The Hyksos: New Historical and Archaeological Perspectives*. Philadelphia.
- PETRIE, W.M.F.
1890 *Kahun, Gurob and Hawara*, London.
1906 *Hyksos and Israelite Cities*, BSAE 12, London.
1931 *Ancient Gaza I*, BSAE 53, London.
1932 *Ancient Gaza II*, BSAE 54, London.
1934 *Ancient Gaza IV*, BSAE 56, London.
W.M.F. PETRIE and BRUNTON, G.
1924 *Sedment I*, London.
- PRICHARD, J.B.
1963 *The Bronze Age Cemetery of Gibeon*, Philadelphia.
- QUIBELL, J.E.
1897 *El Kab*, London.
- REDMOUNT, C.A.
1989 *On an Egyptian-Asiatic Frontier: An Archaeological History of the Wadi Tumilat*. Ph.D.-thesis, Chicago.
- SCHAEFFER, C.F.-A.
1936 Les Fouilles de Ras Shamra-Ugarit. Septième Campagne (Printemps 1935), *Syria* 17, 105-148.
1949 *Ugaritica 2*, Mission de Ras Shamra tome V, Paris.
- SCHIELTL, R.
2002 Some Links Between a Late Middle Kingdom Cemetery at Tell el-Dab'a and Syria-Palestine: The Necropolis of F/I, Strata d/2 and d/1 (=H and G/4), 329-352, in: M. BIETAK (ed.), *The Middle Bronze Age in the Levant. Proceedings of an International Conference on MB IIA Ceramic Material, Vienna, 24th-26th of January 2001*, CChEM 3, Vienna.
- SETHE, K.
1906 *Urkunden der 18. Dynastie*, Bd. 1-3, Leipzig.

SINGER-AVITZ, L.

- 2004 The Middle Bronze Age Pottery from Areas D and P, 900–965 in: D. USSISHKIN (ed.), *The Renewed Archaeological Excavations at Lachish (1973–1994)* Tel Aviv Monograph Series 22, Tel Aviv.

SMITH, S.T.

- 1995 *Askut in Nubia*, London/New York.

THALMANN, J.-P.

- 2002 Pottery of the Early Middle Bronze Age at Tell Arqa and the Northern Levant, 363–377, in: M. BIETAK (ed.),

The Middle Bronze Age in the Levant. Proceedings of an International Conference on MB IIA Ceramic Material, Vienna, 24th–26th of January 2001, CChEM 3, Vienna.

TUFNELL, O.

- 1969 The Pottery from the Royal Tombs I–III at Byblos, *Berytus* 18, 5–33.

- 1975–76 Tomb 66 at Ruweise, near Sidon, *Berytus* 24, 5–33.

WILLIAMS, D.P.

- 1977 *The Tombs of the Middle Bronze Age II Period from the '500' Cemetery at Tell Fara (South)*, London.

