

TELL EL-DAB^a: SOME REMARKS ON THE POTTERY FROM ^aEZBET HELMI (AREAS H/III AND H/VI, STRATA e/1 AND d)

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The ceramic material from the Tell el-Dab^a/Avaris palace complex at ^aEzbet Helmi (areas H/III and H/VI) presented in this paper belongs to the first two strata of the 18th Dynasty. Stratum e/1 corresponds to the earliest phase of the New Kingdom (=Phase D/1), an archaeological horizon characterised by the construction of large storage buildings, offering pits and soldier tombs. Stratum d (= Phase C/3) is the first phase of construction of the main palace, the palace G.¹

I. STRATUM e/1 = PHASE D/1 (Fig. 1)

I.1. The fabrics

The most remarkable feature is the use of sandy Nile clay fabrics (especially Nile B₂ that is the most common fabric and, to a smaller extent, Nile C₁ for making large sized vessels). Nile B₂ sandy (= Nile E₄) is used for modelling stratum e/2 shapes, that continue to be used in stratum e/1, as for the new ones. Nevertheless, the typical Nile B₂ fabric from the earlier period is still used, but on no more than 10 to 20% of the vessels. Marl F, a local marl from the eastern Delta which had appeared in stratum e/2 (= Phase D/2) for shaping open and closed vessels, is still used without the variations in its fabric that will appear later. Very few imports from Upper Egypt, in Marl A₂ and Marl A₄, are found in this stratum. There are not yet Marl C zirs from the Memphis-Fayum region.

I.2. The techniques

Some changes appear in the pottery techniques, such as:

a) the use of a tall-stemmed wheel slightly improved

(W₂), which leaves ridges on the exterior and interior surface of the vessel. An example of a pot shaped with this technique is the flat-bottomed cup 8732S, in Nile E₄ fabric (No. 1, Fig. 1);

b) the shaping of open and closed vessels in two, three or four parts, which are then joined together, as can be seen in the change of direction of the ridges and the smoothing marks or the fingerprints made during the joining. The drop jar 8711O (No. 2, Fig. 1) was modelled in Nile E₄ fabric with this technique in a tall-stemmed wheel slightly improved. This technique is more marked on the marl clay vessels.

I.3. The wares

There is neither *Black Rim ware*, typical from the 18th Dynasty, nor *Egyptian fine ware*, but the last one could be related to the function of the different buildings from this period. Besides the imported amphorae used as containers, very few fine imports can be mentioned from this stratum. The *Proto White slip ware* appears in two styles, a plain-white milk bowl (No. 3, 9070W₁₋₅, Fig. 1) and a rope lattice decorated milk bowl (No. 4, 9070X, Fig. 1). The plain-white milk bowl (No. 3) reconstructed from sherds, 16 cm in rim diameter, has a low-lustre white slip burnished with a pebble inside and out. It is the only example of this style found in Tell el-Dab^a. No. 4 is the body sherd of a milk bowl decorated with a rope lattice pattern with bichrome effect in reddish brown and reddish yellow on a pinkish white slip. Like the other milk bowl, it has the surface pebble burnished with low lustre.² The Cypriote *wheel-made Bichrome ware* appears in this stratum.³

* National Scientific Council (IMHICIHU-CONICET), Buenos Aires, 2003. I thank SCIEM 2000 and the University of Vienna for the invitation to this Conference.

¹ The *stratum e/2* (= Phase D/2) corresponds to the last Hyksos period, and *e/1* (=Phase D/1) from the beginning of the Ahmose occupation of Avaris. The *stratum d* is the *Phase C/3* and *c* the *Phase C/2*, both phases of the Tuthmoside palace complex at ^aEzbet Helmi On the stratigraphy of

^aEzbet Helmi see: BIETAK, DORNER und JÁNOSI 2001 and BIETAK, in FUSCALDO forthc. a.

² On the *WS ware* see the different articles in KARAGEORGHIS 2001, BERGOFFEN 1998. On the published material from Tell el-Dab^a: BIETAK and HEIN 2002; on the WS ware from ^aEzbet Helmi, Area H/VI: FUSCALDO forthcoming d.

³ On the *BI ware* from different areas of Tell el-Dab^a: BIETAK 2001, and HEIN 2001.

I.4. The shapes

There are few new shapes. Most of the *flat-bottomed cups* show a slightly angular transition between the diameter at the major point and the base, made with the finger while the vessel is thrown on the wheel; the vessel index is between 90 and 93. *No. 5* (8895U, Fig. 1) and *No. 6* (8711B, Fig. 1) are made of Nile E₄ with an uncoated surface.

The model or votive pottery includes *deep model bowls* with flat bases and everted direct rims (*No. 8*, 8903Z, Fig. 1). This shape is not found in stratum d. Some *drop jars* have *flat bases*, flattened with the thumb from a round one, or cut off from the wheel with a string to make a small flat base (*No. 7*, 8895P, Fig. 1). Besides the *flat-bottomed bowls* with straight- or flaring-side walls and rounded rim, there are bowls with trimmed rims, such as *No. 9* (K-6681 [016], Fig. 1). The same typological feature is found in the shallow *model bowls* with flat, raised or wobbly bases (*No. 10*, Fig. 1; K-6564 [037]).

II. STRATUM d = PHASE C/3 (Figs. 2–6)

II.1. Fabrics

The fabrics, techniques and shapes that have already appeared in stratum e/1 are fully developed in stratum d. Nile E₄ is the fabric most frequently used for shaping the table and votive wares. Fine Nile B₂ and Nile E₄ fabrics are used for fine wares. Besides the common Marl F, a finer version of this fabric (the so-called “New Kingdom Marl F”, with small quartz grains) and a Marl F with crushed limestone particles included in the fabric to make it appear stronger. Open and closed vessels in Marl A₂ and Marl A₄, and large water jars –“zirs”– in Marl C₂ are found and developed throughout this period. There are few jars made of Marl B.

II.2. Techniques

Besides this, a new feature in the shaping technique – the finishing of round bases on the wheel – and new shapes appear. The round-bottomed jars made of Nile and marl clay fabrics present ridges on the base, a clear indication that the base was finished on the wheel (*No. 11*, Fig. 2). This feature is found also on the pointed bases of cups (*No. 13*, Fig. 2) and small jars.

⁴ A Nile clay fabric tempered with sand. A coarser fabric is used for cooking pots. A finer version is the common fabric during the Ramesside period.

II.3. The shapes

a) Cups

Beside the flat-bottomed cups, the most frequent shape of the beakers, cups with round or pointed bases are found. *No. 12* (8962E₁₋₂, Fig. 2) is a *round-bottomed cup* made of Nile E₂ fine,⁴ with the base cut off the wheel with a knife and then smoothed, with an index of 96. This fabric is quite uncommon in this stratum. *No. 13* (K-9072 [070], Fig. 2) is a red-slipped *cup with pointed base* made of Nile B₂/E₄, with the base finished on the wheel. Some of these cups present a rim band –red or black–⁵ and convex sided walls (*No. 14*, K-9046 [154], and *No. 15*, K-9046 [246], Fig. 2).

b) Fine ware

There are examples of Egyptian fine ware, such as footed carinated bowls, ring-based bowls, flat-bottomed bowls, small bowls with interior lip and small jars or pots. The walls of all these shapes are very thin, with a red-slipped surface, well smoothed or polished. The *footed carinated bowl* 8909K (*No. 16*, Fig. 2), a reconstructed shape, is made of Nile E₂ fine fabric with a red polished slip and a black rim band. It has a sharp carination and very thin walls.

The ring-based bowl is a common type, but *No. 17* (K-9002 [1], Fig. 2), as an example of fine ware, is made of Nile B₂, with a red-slipped polished surface and is small in size, with 16 cm of rim diameter. There are other types of fine bowls with a flat base and a red-slipped polished surface, such as *No. 18* (K-9002 [7], Fig. 2) in a fine Nile E₄ fabric, or with interior lip, such as *No. 19* (K-9002 [9], Fig. 2), made of Nile E₄ with the red-slipped surface well smoothed. *No. 20* (K-9046 [169], Fig. 2) is a pot with an everted, direct rim and red-slipped polished surface made also of Nile E₄.

c) Black Rim ware

The Black Rim ware is specially used for decorating ring-based bowls (*No. 23*, 8961W, Fig. 3), but it is also found on cups (*No. 22*, K-9074 [150], Fig. 3), fine bowls⁶ and small jars.

d) Small bowls

A finer version of the flat-bottomed bowls are *small bowls*, 14–15 cm of rim diameter with convex or

⁵ There are few cups with a black rim band.

⁶ See above.

straight sided walls, and the exterior and interior surfaces with a red slip *horizontally burnished* in Nile E₄ (No. 24, K-9072 [17], and No. 25, K-6576 [75], Fig. 3). These shapes are not very common in stratum d, but became a characteristic feature of the stratum c pottery typology.

e) Jars

A new shape of the household ware includes *jars with everted rims*, direct, thickened or compound, and flat, rounded or pointed bases. This shape is the commonest one of the jars from stratum d. A *small size jar* (No. 21, 8960A, Fig. 3) presents a flat base made on the wheel and an everted direct rim. A red-slipped band –or a black one on others– decorates the rim.

The *slender jar*, short or tall necked, slender or medium-broad type, small, medium or large size, with a round, flattened or slightly pointed base, is a very common shape in stratum d. No. 26 (8960B, Fig. 3) is a medium-sized short necked jar with an everted direct rim, made of Nile B₂. No. 27 (9060, Fig. 3) is a large water jar (“zir”) in Nile E₄, of short necked slender type with a flattened base. This type of zir is also made of Marl F. A special type of jar is the *white washed* (WF-Vase) with nipple base and thin walls, made of Nile B₂/E₁ or Nile E₄ fabrics. The firing produces a white exterior surface or a white self-slip. This type of jar is found from stratum e/2 onwards. The shape of the rim presents two variants, trimmed (No. 28, Fig. 3) or rounded (No. 29, Fig. 3), the first one being the most common.

f) Egyptian imitations of imported wares

A specific feature of the stratum d is the *Egyptian imitations of imported wares*, most of them of Levantine MB II B–C origin. That they are not older ceramic material is clearly shown by the use of a sandy fabric and/or by the shaping technique (W₂), which are typical of the New Kingdom.

There are burnished jugs, with a funnel-shaped mouth, double-strap handle, pronounced shoulder and ring base, in a very fine Nile clay, with fine quartz and few organic inclusions. The fabric analysis made by Maciej Pawlikowski indicates that there is Nile clay from the Delta, or from the valley, with ash in the matrix. No. 30 (8962W₁₋₂, Fig. 4) is a reconstructed vessel from this type. The surface is vertically burnished, horizontally on the rim and shoulder, with

medium lustre. The change in the surface colour of the same jug, which is a feature common to all of them, in this example from red (2.5YR 5/6) to pink (5YR 8/3), was probably caused by a poorly controlled firing process. This surface treatment is a precedent of the polished Marl D jars from the Ramesside period. In nearly all the contexts from stratum d some fragmentary vessels or body sherds of this ware appear, but from stratum c onwards it is not found again.

A *medium sized jar* and a *large storage jar* is reminiscent of the shape of fine pots made in Avaris during the Canaanite period (Phases E/1–D/2) from MB II B–C origin. Examples of this shape are a jar (No. 31, Fig. 4) and a large storage jar (No. 32, Fig. 4).⁷ The first one, 8960E, is made of Nile B₂ and W₂ technique; it has a raised base of 3 cm, a rim of 13 cm, a maximum diameter of 19 cm, and a height of 23 cm. The storage jar is made of Nile E₄, with a rim diameter of 33.5 cm, a diameter at the major point of 56 cm, and a height of 83 cm. Other storage vessels of the same shape as No. 32 are 8959G (from L4813) and 8973B (from L2100). Until now, these are the only three examples of this shape of storage jar among the 18th Dynasty registered material from ^cEzbet Helmi, areas H/III and H/VI. This shape continues in stratum c, but in a smaller and finer version with a red slipped polished surface. A complete shape of this type is 8953E (from L4576), in Nile E₄, with the base raised in the middle (R₂-base), 6.2 cm of rim diameter, 9 cm wide, and 9.2 cm high. The surface has a red-polished (10R 4/8) slip with high lustre.⁸

A *bowl* in Nile E₄ with *rounded carination*, horizontally burnished above the carination and radially below it, on the inside preserving the fine ridges of the shaping, and a soft burnishing on the exterior surface (No. 33, K-6576 [72], Fig. 4), is an Egyptian imitation of the carinated bowls from the MB II B–C period, made of a fine Nile B₂ fabric in W₂ shaping technique.

Two *large bowls burnished inside*, one in Nile E₄ and the other in the New Kingdom Marl F, are other examples of Egyptian imitation shapes from MB II B–C origin. One is a cross-burnished bowl (No. 34, Fig. 4), 36 cm of rim, made in Nile E₄ with the uncoated exterior and the red-slipped interior, horizontally burnished below the rim and vertically on the body making a cross inside, and smoothed out-

⁷ The contexts where these two vessels and that mentioned in n.12 are from will be published by David Aston.

⁸ 8953E and the rim sherds from other two jars (K-9072 [7] and [84]) will be published in FUSCALDO forthcoming b.

side. The other is a bowl (No. 35, Fig. 4) in a very fine Marl F fabric with a radial burnished decoration inside.

A very common shape from the same origin during the Hyksos dynasty (Phases E/1–D/2) is the red *burnished dipper juglet*. The stratum d shape presents two variants, both of ovoid type: one with a short body (No. 36, Fig. 4) and the other with a long body (No. 37, Fig. 4; 8961Z). The first one is made of Nile E₄ with a burnished slip between pale red and red (10R 4/3–4/6); the second one, in Nile B₂, was made in three parts; the base trimmed with a tool on the wheel, then smoothed, then vertically burnished all over the body (10R 5/8 red slip). The rim is flaring sided, the neck funnel-shaped, and the handle a strap handle from the rim to the rounded shoulder. The second variant is most frequently found in stratum c.⁹

The *Egyptian imitations of Cypriote pottery* that appear in stratum d onwards include the *Cypriote wheel-made Bichrome*, in Nile and marl clays (usually Marl A₂ and A₄),¹⁰ *White Painted V* and *Proto White Slip* wares. An example of the Egyptian *BI* ware is jug No. 38 (8962X₁₋₃, Fig. 5), a carinated jug with a horizontally painted band, black-red-black, at the major diameter, and oblique patterns of black cross-lines framed by a black-red-black band, from the neck-base to the maximum diameter of the vessel, made of Nile B₁ in the W₂ shaping technique, with a high lustre polishing. No handle was preserved. Egyptian *BI* ware is more abundant in the contexts from stratum c.¹¹

There is a sherd from an Egyptian juglet in the *WP style*, made of Marl A₃ (No. 39, K-9301, L4813), and a globular bowl with everted rim in Nile B₂ with a black decoration of a wavy line framed by a straight band below the rim and an oblique ladder pattern on the body as an imitation of a *PWS ware*¹² (No. 40, 9021A, L4813, Fig. 5).

In stratum d, and continuing in stratum c, many Kerma sherds were found.¹³ There is an *Egyptian imitation* (No. 42, 8930C, Fig. 5) of an *incised Kerma cooking pot* (No. 41, Fig. 5). The Egyptian cooking pot is made of Nile E₂, the fabric tempered with sand and used for this kind of vessel, in the W₂ shaping tech-

nique, with an obliquely incised-line pattern made on the smoothed surface.

g) *The imports*. There are *imported Levantine amphorae* in stratum e/1 and d, more abundant in the number of vessels in later strata. Beside these containers, *fine wares* were imported from *Cyprus* and the *Levant*. An example of *Cypriote wheel-made BI ware* is a juglet, No. 43 (8963A₁₋₅, Fig. 5), of globular type with a flat base, decorated in a style which combines a vertical pattern of three painted bands and a pattern of four cross-lines, on the body, a horizontal band (black-red) on the neck and inside on the rim, on a very pale brown slip polished surface.

There is a body sherd from a *WS I milk bowl* (No. 44, 8967B, Fig. 5), decorated with a lozenge pattern and two parallel lines, painted in brown and reddish-yellow colours making a bichrome effect, on a pinkish-white slip pebble burnished.

There are three interesting pieces imported from the Levant which are examples of imitation of foreign wares. Two of them imitate *Cypriote PWS milk bowls*. The first one (No. 45, 9071D, Fig. 5) is a red burnished bowl, 16 cm in rim diameter, made of IV.22¹⁴ fine fabric with W₂ technique, a rope-lattice style-decoration, and with a horizontal handle with a nearly round section. In the preserved fragment, the decoration shows a vertical rope lattice pattern below the handle, on the body, a horizontal wavy line framed by a band below the rim and some decoration on the handle not well preserved, in reddish black and reddish grey colours with a bichrome effect, on a light red surface burnished with a pebble. The second one (No. 46, 9071J, Fig. 6) is a sherd of an everted rim bowl, in IV.21 fine fabric, decorated on both surfaces with two horizontal parallel bands and an oblique cross-line pattern below, outside, and with two horizontal wavy lines framed by a horizontal band, below the rim inside; polished after painting.¹⁵

The third one is the pointed base of a *burnished dipper juglet* (No. 47, K-6531 [61], Fig. 6), in a fine IV.13 fabric, with the same surface treatment as jug No. 30 mentioned above. The surface has a colour that changes from light brown (7.5YR 6/4) to pink

⁹ On the typology of the dipper juglets from Tell el-Dab'a: KOPETZKY 2001.

¹⁰ On the *Egyptian Bichrome ware* from 'Ezbet Helmi see BIETAK 2001, 175–201.

¹¹ David Aston personal communication.

¹² These two sherds and the contexts where they were found will be published by David Aston.

¹³ On the Kerma pottery see below.

¹⁴ The fabric classification of Levantine (= IV) pottery was made by I. Hein.

¹⁵ There are not only *Levantine imitations* of *WS ware* but also of *BR ware*, as the Canaanite jug imitating a *BR II* jug from Tell Far'ah South mentioned in BERGOFFEN 1998, plate 106.

(7.5YR 7/3). Another interesting piece, but from a later stratum (b = Phase C/1) is a Levantine pilgrim flask, a lentoid-shaped vessel made of IV.21 fabric, with the same surface treatment, in a colour from reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) to very pale brown (10YR 8/2).¹⁶ As this surface treatment is not found in the Levantine ceramic material, these two vessels, the dipper juglet and the pilgrim flask found in ^aEzbet Helmi, could have been made by Egyptians in the Levant with local clays and then carried with them to Tell el-Dab^a.

All the *Cypriote Base-Ring*¹⁷ material from ^aEzbet Helmi, H/III and H/VI,¹⁸ stratum d¹⁹ onwards belongs to the BR I ware.²⁰ Most of them are closed shapes.²¹ No. 48 (8963L, Fig. 6) is the body sherd of a BR I black-matte slipped juglet, from an offering pit. It is a sherd near the base because some fingerprints can be seen inside.²²

A large amount of “*Classic*” *Kerma pottery* was found in H/III and H/VI.²³ From stratum d, as examples, I include here a black-topped beaker and two cooking pots. No. 49 (8943M, Fig. 6) is the rim sherd of a *black-topped beaker* of tulip type, polished with high lustre inside and out and made of Nile B₂. One of the cooking pots (No. 50, 8929M, Fig. 6), a rim sherd of a convex sided vessel in Nile E₃ (a coarse fabric made of Nile clay tempered with sand and chaff), has an *incised decoration* with an obliquely incised-line pattern below a horizontally polished rim band framed by an incised line. The other is a body sherd (No. 51, 8942F, Fig. 6) in the same fabric with *impressed decoration*, a diagonally impressed pattern made with a toothed wheel on the smoothed surface.

III. CONCLUSIONS

The fabrics, techniques and shapes of the Egyptian pottery and the imports from the Eastern Mediterranean and the Levant presented in this paper characterize the ceramics from the first two strata of Tell el-Dab^a at ^aEzbet Helmi, areas H/III and H/VI, at the beginning of the 18th Dynasty.

The stratum e/1 (= Phase D/1) belongs to the period when Avaris was an army camp used in the campaigns against the Canaanites in the area between Avaris and Sharuhén.²⁴ The earlier part of this stratum, e/1.2 (= Phase D/1.2), has a large complex of storage buildings with round silos, stables for transport animals and paved courts, no doubt for measuring and handling grain, surrounded by an enclosure wall, used to supply the Egyptian army during the military campaigns. Evidently this complex was used for a long time as the silos had been reinstated at least four times.²⁵ A foundation deposit (L1058) with votive vessels related to the storage complex,²⁶ and an execration pit (L1053) with three male human skulls and three right hands, two of them with Negroid features, in H/III, and an offering pit L4329 in H/VI, with broken pottery and animal bones—some of them burnt—as part of a festivity meal, belong to this phase. The later part of this stratum, e/1.1 (= Phase D/1.1) has offering pits (L1017, L1021, L1029), an execration pit (L1016) and soldiers tombs, all of them in H/III, and two other offering pits in H/VI (L4919 and L4932, the last one with a large number of ceramics).²⁷ There is no difference in the pottery typology from both parts of stratum e/1.²⁸

The first appearance of imports in stratum e/1

¹⁶ 8894E. Two samples were found in Qantir (David Aston personal communication).

¹⁷ On the *BR ware* see the articles published in ÅSTRÖM 2001, especially VAUGHAN 123 and figs. 1–4; and the classic publication by ÅSTRÖM 1972.

¹⁸ FUSCALDO 2003.

¹⁹ In the last campaign in H/III, the rim of another *BR I* (Brushed Brown Burnished Slipped carinated bowl, 9071E, L2033, stratum d) appeared.

²⁰ Only a handle belongs to the *BR II ware* (8205Q, in the article mentioned above).

²¹ The closed *BR* vessels were used as containers for opium and special oil. On this subject: BERGOFFEN 1991, especially 72–73.

²² A *BR I* jar (8943D, L1008, stratum d–c, from the Palace G) was published in FUSCALDO 2001. On the material from other areas of Tell el-Dab^a: HEIN 2001.

²³ There are sherds from around sixty beakers, bowls and cooking pots. On the *Kerma pottery* from these areas: FUS-

CALDO 2002a and FUSCALDO 2004. Beside this material, other *Kerma* cooking pots appeared among the pottery recorded in the spring campaign 2003. The *Kerma* pottery from other areas of ^aEzbet Helmi was published by HEIN 2001a.

²⁴ There are some references to the Egyptian campaigns in this area in the “Inscription of Ahmose, son of Abana”, in his tomb at El-Kab (*Urk.* IV, 1–11).

²⁵ BIETAK, in FUSCALDO *forthc.* a.

²⁶ The objects, made of Nile silt clay, include: a fine ring-based bowl, model pottery (a model basket, model sieves, a model basket with a sieve and a model mortar with a pestle), symbolic offerings (a model piece of bread and a model piece of meat), an agriculture tool (a model “*mr*” hoe) and a lump of mud. FUSCALDO 2002b.

²⁷ On the offering pits from some areas of Tell el-Dab^a: MÜLLER 2002.

²⁸ On the pottery from this stratum see FUSCALDO *forthcoming* a and FUSCALDO *forthcoming* c.

used as a datum line in chronology, worth mentioning is the Cypriote *wheel-made BI ware*. *PWS* ware appears earlier, in stratum e/2 (= Phase D/2, the end of the late Hyksos period in Tell el-Dab^a) and continues to be imported in stratum e/1 (= Phase D/1). The *hand-made BI ware* is not found again. Bietak dated the Phase D/1.2–D/1.1 from the late reign of Ahmose after the fall of Avaris onwards (c.1530 B.C.) until the end of the reign of Thutmosis I (c.1482 B.C.), assigning c. 25 years for each of the two phases (c.1530–1482).²⁹

According to Bietak, the palace complex dates into the Thutmosid period (15th Century B.C.). The stratum d (= Phase C/3) corresponds to the first phase of construction of the main palace of the complex (the palace G), and the stratum c (= Phase C/2) to the second phase of construction, which Bietak attributes to the time of Thutmosis III (1479–1425 B.C.) to Amenophis II (c.1479–1401), but also thinks that the first phase C/3 (stratum d) may even belong to the early reign of Thutmosis III.³⁰ In Phase C/3 (stratum d) *WS I* and *BR I* wares appear for the first time in Tell el-Dab^a and continue being imported into the next phase (C/2, stratum c). No *Red Lustrous Wheel-made* ware is found in Phase C/3, but in C/3–C/2.³¹

If we accept the opinion of Oren³² that *BR I* ware does not appear in quantity before the time of Thutmosis III, and of Eriksson³³ that *BR I* and *RLWM* wares can be dated closely to the reign of Thutmosis III in Canaan, and that the bulk of these imports is likely to be from the reign of this pharaoh, the dating of Phase C/3 to the early reign of Thutmosis III will be confirmed.

VI. THE CATALOGUE

VI.I. The pottery from stratum e/1 = Phase D/1 (Fig. 1)

No. 1: Flat-bottomed cup, 8732S, Fig. 1 (*H/III-s/16, L1016*³⁴)

RF	I-b-2	mid	W ₂	Bd. abg. g.	ox	2
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Rd: 8.0 cm; Md: 9.0; Bd: 3.0–3.3; Wd: 0.5; H₁: 8.8–9.0; H₂: 4.3. 10R 5/6 red slip. Break: 2.5YR 5/1 grey core; 2.5YR 4/8–5/6 red oxidation zones. Base cut off the wheel and then smoothed; smoothed.

No. 2: Drop jar with round base, 8711O, Fig. 1 (*H/III-s/16, L1029*)

TG	I-b-2	mid	W ₂	Bd. gesp.	ox	2
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Rd: 9.0 cm; Md: 13.5; Wd: 0.6; H₁: 35.0; H₂: 10.5. 2.5YR 6/6 light red–7.5YR 6/4 light brown. Break: grey interior, reddish brown exterior. Ridges inside; smoothed.

No. 3: PWS plain-white milk bowl, 9070W₁₋₅, Fig. 1 (*H/VI-x/19, L4926*)

P	VI	mid	Ha ₂	—	mid	3
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Rd: 16.0 cm; Wd: 0.25–0.30; H₁: 5.5 + x. 10YR 8/1 white slip. Break: 5YR 6/1 grey. Quartz (>0.25 mm, >0.50: abundant). Pebble burnished, low lustre.

No. 4: PWS milk bowl, BI effect, 9070X, Fig. 1 (*H/VI-x/19, L4973*)

PBI	VI	mid	Ha ₁	—	ox	3
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Wd: 0.35 cm. 7.5YR 8/2 pinkish white slip. Break: 5YR 5/4 reddish brown. Quartz (>0.25 mm, >0.50: abundant; >2: few), crushed limestone particles (>0.25: few). A rope lattice pattern? 2.5YR 4/4 reddish brown and 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow. Pebble burnished.

No. 5: Flat-bottomed cup, 8895U, Fig. 1 (*H/III-s/16, L—*)

TG	I-b-2	mid	W ₂	Bd. abg. g.	ox	2
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Rd: 6.8 cm; Md: 9.5; Bd: 6.0; Wd: 0.6; H₁: 10.5; H₂: 5.5. 2.5YR 5/8 red. Break: 7.5YR 4/2 brown core; 2.5YR 5/8 red oxidation zones. Smoothed.

No. 6: Fat-bottomed cup, 8711B, Fig. 1 (*H/III-s/16, L1021*)

TG	I-b-2	mid	W ₂	Bd. abg. g.	ox	2
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Rd: 8.0 cm; Md: 9.0; Bd: 3.6; Wd: 0.4; H₁: 9.7; H₂: 5.2. 10R 6/6 light red. Break: 2.5YR 5/6 red. Smoothed.

No. 7: Drop jar with flattened base, 8895P, Fig. 1 (*H/III-s/16, L1016*)

RF	I-b-2	mid	W ₂	Bd. abg. g.	ox	2
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Md: 13.0 cm; Bd: 3.5; Wd: 0.7; H₁: 12.5 + x; H₂: 10.5. 10R 5/6 red slip. Break: 2.5YR 5/1 reddish grey; 2.5YR 4/6 red oxidation zones. Base cut off with a string, then smoothed and flattened with the finger. Smoothed.

No. 8: Model deep bowl, 8903Z, Fig. 1 (*Intrusive material from str. e/1 in H/III-u/17, L1290, str. e–f=Phase D/2, an ash fill under a compact mud-filled layer with mud-brick debris, cut by a sandy pit and by the deepest part of the foundation trench for the wall M1011*)

TG	I-b-2	mid	W ₂	Bd. abg. g.	ox	2
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Rd: 8.0 cm; Bd: 3.5–4.0; Wd: 0.7; H₁: 4.4. 7.5YR 6/4 light brown. Break: 10R 5/8 red core; 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown oxidation zones. Smoothed.

No. 9: Bowl with trimmed rim, K-6681 [16], Fig. 1 (*H/III-u/16, L1149*)

TG	I-e-4		W ₂	—		
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²⁹ On the dating of these strata, see note 1.

³⁰ On the pottery from stratum d: FUSCALDO forthcoming c.

³¹ In “the bathroom” of the Palace G, L1008. See n. 22.

³² OREN 1969.

³³ ERIKSSON 2001, especially 51–53.

³⁴ FUSCALDO forthcoming a.

Rd: 20.0 cm; Wd: 0.7; H₁: 2.0 + x. 2.5YR 6/6–6/8 light red. Break: 2.5YR 5/2 weak red core; 5/6 red and 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown oxidation zones. Smoothed.

No. 10: Model bowl with trimmed rim, K-6564 [37], Fig. 1 (*H/III-s/16, L1028*)

TG	I-e-4		W ₂	—		
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Rd: 10.0 cm; Wd: 0.35; H₁: 2.0 + x. 7.5YR 6/4 light brown. Break: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown grey core; yellowish red oxidation zones. Smoothed.

VI.II. The pottery from stratum d = Phase C/3 (Figs. 2–5)

No. 11: Jar with round base finished on the wheel, 8962H, Fig. 2 (*H/VI-x-/19, L4932*)

RF	I-e-5	mid	W ₂	Bd. W	ox	2
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Rd: 11.5–12.0 cm; Md: ca. 21.5; Wd: 0.7; H₁: 26.0; H₂: 12.0. 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 10R 5/4 weak red slip. Break: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown. Fingerprints on the base inside; string marks at the major point. Smoothed.

No. 12: Cup with round base, 8962E₁₋₂, Fig. 2 (*H/VI-x-/19, L4932*)

RF	I-e-2	mid	W ₂	Bd. gesp. g.	ox	2
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Rd: 5.0–5.6 cm; Md: ca. 6.5; Wd: 0.35; H₁: 6.8; H₂: 4.0. 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; 10R 6/6 light red slip. Break: 7.5YR 5/1 grey core; 2.5YR 5/8 red and 7.5YR 6/4 light brown oxidation zones. Smoothed.

No. 13: Cup with pointed base, K-9072 [70], Fig. 2 (*H/III-w/16–17, L4602*)

TG	I-b-2/e-4	mid	W ₂	Bd. W		
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Md: 7.8 cm; Wd: 0.45; H₁: 5.4 + x; H₂: 3.5. 2.5YR 5/6 red; 10R 5/6 red slip. Break: grey core; red oxidation zones. Base finished on the wheel; smoothed.

No. 14: Cup, concave sided, K-9046 [154], Fig. 2 (*H/VI-t/13–u/12, L4107*)

RF	I-b-2	mid	W ₂	—		
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Rd: 5.0 cm; Md: 7.8; Wd: 0.3; H₁: 6.2 + x. 10R 5/6 red slip. Break: reddish brown. [Pointed base finished on the wheel]; a weak red (10R 5/4) rim band. Smoothed.

No. 15: Cup, concave sided, K-9046 [245], Fig. 2 (*H/VI-t/13–u/12, L4107*).

RF	I-b-2	mid	W ₂	—	ox	2
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Rd: 5.0 cm; Md: 7.3; Wd: 0.24; H₁: 5.8 + x. 10R 5/6 red slip. Break: reddish brown. A weak red (10R 5/4) rim band. Smoothed.

No. 16: Carinated bowl with black rim band, 8909K, Fig. 2 (*H/VI-h/17, L3005*)

RP	I-e-2	f-mid	W ₂	Bd. W	ox	2–3
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Rd: 22.0 cm; Fd: 4.0; Wd: 0.25; H₁: 8.5; H₄: 1.2. 10R 5/6 red slip. Break: light brown. A black rim band inside and outside. Polished, medium lustre.

No. 17: Ring-based bowl, K-9002 [1], Fig. 2 (*H/VI-h/17, L3005*)

RP	I-b-2	f	W ₂	—	ox	2–3
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Rd: 16.0 cm; Wd: 0.25; H₁: 2.7 + x. 10R 4/8 red slip; rim band: 10R 4/4 weak red. Break: brown. A rim band on the exterior and interior. Polished, high lustre.

No. 18: Small bowl, convex sided, K-9002 [7], Fig. 2 (*H/VI-h/17, L3005*)

RP	I-e-4	f	W ₂	Bd. W	ox	2–3
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Bd: 2.4 cm; Md: 7.5 + x; Wd: 0.4; H₁: 2.1 + x. 10R 5/8 red slip. Break: brown. Polished.

No. 19: Small bowl with interior lip, K-9002 [9], Fig. 2 (*H/VI-h/17, L3005*)

RF	I-e-4	mid	W ₂	—	ox	2
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Rd: 13.0 cm; Wd: 0.3; H₁: 1.2 + x. 10R 5/6 red slip. Break: brown. Smoothed.

No. 20: Pot with everted direct rim, K-9046 [169], Fig. 2 (*H/VI-t/13–u/12, L4107*)

RP	I-e-4	mid	W ₂	—	ox	2–3
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Rd: 9.0 cm; Wd: 0.5; H₁: 3.1 + x. 10R 4/6 red slip. Break: reddish brown core; brown oxidation zones. Ridges outside; the slip continues inside, forming a rim band. Polished, medium lustre.

No. 21: Small jar with everted direct rim, flat base, 8960A, Fig. 3 (*H/VI-x-/19, L4932*)

RF	I-e-4	mid	W ₂	Bd. abg. g.	ox	2
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Rd: 6.5–7.2 cm; Md: 9.0–9.5; Bd: 4.0; Wd: 0.5; H₁: 11.5; H₂: 5.5. 2.5YR 6/8 light red (ext.); 10R 5/8 red slip (int.). Break: light red. Made in parts; a weak red (10R 5/4) rim band; smoothed.

No. 22: Cup, concave sided, black rim band, K-9074 [150], Fig. 3 (*H/VI-w/16, L4568*)

RF	I-e-4	mid	W ₂	—	ox	2
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Rd: 5.5 cm; Wd: 0.3; H₁: 2.6 + x. 10R 5/6 red slip. Break: red. A 10R 4/3 weak red band. Smoothed.

No. 23: Ring-based bowl with black rim, 8961W, Fig. 3 (*H/VI-x-/19, L4932*)

RF	I-e-4	mid	W ₂	Bd. W. gef.	ox	2
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Rd: 18.5 cm; Bd: 4.5–4.6; Wd: 0.5; H₁: 6.5–7.0. 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; 10R 6/6 light red slip. Break: 5YR 5/1 grey core; 6/4 light reddish brown oxidation zones. A 10R 4/1 dark reddish grey – 4/2 weak red rim band. Smoothed.

No. 24: Red-slipped burnished bowl K-9072 [17], Fig. 3 (*H/III-w/16–17, L4602*)

RP	I-e-4	mid	W ₂	—	ox	2–3
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Rd: 14.0 cm; Wd: 0.4; H₁: 1.7 + x. 10R 5/6 red burnished slip. Break: 2.5YR 5/6 red core; 7.5YR 6/4 light brown oxidation zones. Convex sided; horizontally burnished outside and inside.

No. 25: Red-slipped burnished bowl, K-6576 [75], Fig. 3
(*H/III-t/15, L1058*)

RP	I-e-4	f-mid	W ₂	—	ox	2-3
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Rd: 15.0 cm; Wd: 0.45; H₁: 1.8 + x. 10R 6/6 light red slip. Break: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown. Straight sided; horizontally burnished outside and inside.

No. 26: Jar with everted direct rim, 8960B, Fig. 3
(*H/VI-x/19, L4932*)

RF	I-b-2	mid	W ₂	Bd. gesp. g.	ox	2
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Rd: 8.2 cm; Md: 11.0–11.4; Wd: 0.6; H₁: 19.3; H₂: 7.0. 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown–5/4 reddish brown (exterior); 10R 5/6 red slip (interior). Break: 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown. Smoothed.

No. 27: Large jar with everted direct rim, 9060, Fig. 3
(*H/VI-x/19, L4932*)

TG	I-e-4	mid	W ₂	Bd. gesp. g.	ox	2
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Rd: 18.0 cm; Md: ca. 25.0; Wd: 1.0; H₁: 49.5; H₂: 18.0–19.0. 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown. Break: 5YR 4/1 dark grey core; 5/6 yellowish red oxidation zones. Smoothed.

No. 28: White-washed jar with trimmed rim, K-9055 [1], Fig. 3
(*H/VI-u/12, L4107A*)

TG	I-e-4	mid	W ₂	—	ox	2
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Rd: 10.0 cm; Wd: 0.35–0.4; H₁: 3.6+x. 10YR 8/2–7/3 very pale brown. Break: 2.5YR 4/6 red. Smoothed.

No. 29: White-washed jar with rounded rim, 8955L₁₋₂, Fig. 3
(*H/VI-w/15, L4576, str. c*)³⁵

TG	I-e-4	mid	W ₂	Bd. Ha	ox	2
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Rd: 10.8–11.8 cm; Md: c. 22.0; Wd: 0.4; H₁: 24.5 + 6.0 + x; H₃: 6.5. 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow; 5YR 8/2 pinkish white wash self slip. Break: 5YR 5/1 grey core; 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown. Fingerprints on the base inside. Smoothed.

No. 30: Jug, 8962W₁₋₂, Fig. 4 (*H/VI-x/19*)

RP	Nilton	f-mid	W ₂	Bd. W.	ox	2-3
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RP Nilton f-mid. W₂ Bd. W. ox 2-3
Rd: 7.4–7.5 cm; Nd: 2.8; Md: 16.0; Bd: 6.0; Wd: 0.4; H₁: 22.0. 2.5YR 5/6 red to 5YR 8/3 pink slip. Break: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red. Fine quartz (abundant); straw (very few). Double strap shoulder handle. Horizontally burnished on the shoulder, vertically on the body; medium lustre.

No. 31: Jar, 8960E, Fig. 4. (*H/VI-x/19, L4932*)

RF	I-b-2	mid	W ₂	Bd. abg. g.	ox	2
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Rd: 12.5–13.0 cm; Md: 19.0; Bd: 3.0; Wd: 0.5; H₁: 21.0–23.0; H₂: 10.8–12.0. 2.5YR 6/8 light red; 10R 5/6 red slip. Break: light red. Fingerprints inside on the base; smoothed.

No. 32: Storage jar, 8966, Fig. 4 (*H/VI-w/16, L4673*)

No. 33: Carinated bowl, K-6576 [72], Fig. 4
(*H/III-t/15, L1058*)

P	I-b-2	f	W ₂	—	ox	2-3
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Md: 14.5 + x cm; Wd: 0.3; H₁: 3.0 + x. 2.5YR 6/6 light red. Break: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow. Vertically burnished outside; horizontally above the carination and vertically below it on the interior.

No. 34: Large bowl, K-9032 [5], Fig. 4 (*H/VI-h/18, L3004V*)

TGRP	I-e-4		W ₂	—		
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Rd: 36.0 cm; Wd: 1.0; H₁: 3.5 + x. 10R 4/4 light red slip inside. Horizontally burnished on the rim inside, and vertically on the body making a cross. Smoothed outside, burnished inside.

No. 35: Radial burnished bowl, K-6531 [60], Fig. 4
(*H/III-s/16, L999A+B*)

TGP	II-f	f	W ₂	Bd. W	ox	3
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Bd: 5.0 cm; Wd: 0.85; H₁: 3.0 + x. 2.5Y 7/3 pale yellow out.; 5Y 7/2 light grey ins. Break: 10YR 7/2 light grey–6/2 light brownish grey. Radial burnished inside, smoothed outside.

No. 36: Dipper juglet, 8951Q, Fig. 4 (*H/VI-w/17, L4602*)

RP	I-e-4	mid	W ₂	Bd. W	ox	2-3
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Md: 8.0 cm; Wd: 0.5; H₁: 13.0 + x; H₂: 6.5; Hd: 1.8 x 1.0. 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; slip: 10R 4/3 light red–4/6 red. Break: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown. Burnished.

No. 37: Dipper juglet, 8961Z, Fig. 4 (*H/VI-x/19, L4932*)

RP	I-b-2	mid	W ₂	Bd. gesp. g.	ox	2-3
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Rd: 4.0–4.3 cm; Md: ca. 8.2; Wd: 0.55; H₁: 20.2; H₂: 8.0–8.5; Hd: 1.45 x 1.2. 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 10R 5/8 red slip. Break: 5YR 5/2 grey inside; 2.5YR 5/6 red outside. Burnished.

No. 38: Egyptian Bichrome jug, 8962X₁₋₃, Fig. 5
(*H/VI-x/19, L4932*)

PBI	I-b-1	f-mid	W ₂	—	ox	2-3
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Md: ca. 19.0 cm; Wd: 0.5; H₁: 12.5 + x. 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow. Break: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow. A horizontally painted band black-red-black (5YR 5/1 grey and 10R 5/6 red) at the major diameter; oblique patterns of black cross-lines framed by a black-red-black band from the neck-base to the maximum diameter of the jug. Polished, low lustre.

No. 39: Egyptian imitation of a WP juglet, K-9301

No. 40: Egyptian imitation of a PWS milk bowl, 9021A, Fig. 5

No. 41: Classic Kerma cooking pot, 8964J₁₋₂, Fig. 5 (*(1) H/VI-w-x/18, L5018, str. e/2 (= Phase D/2), (2) H/VI-x/18, L4944, str. e/1*)

TGSP	I-e-1	mid-r	Ha ₁	Bd. Ha	re	2
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³⁵ This jar was included here because it has a complete shape, but only the rim is represented. Rims, bases and body sherds from other jars of the same shape come from stratum d contexts.

Rd: 22.0 cm; Md: 23.0; Wd: 0.9; H₁: 13.7; H₂: 9.6. 5YR 5/4 reddish brown–7.5YR 6/3 light brown out.; 7.5YR 2.5/1 black inside. Break: 7.5YR 2.5/1 black. Quartz (>0.25 mm: abundant) and mica (few); sand and straw tempered. Striations marks inside. Incised oblique lines, crossing in the base. Polished on the rim outside; horizontally polished inside.

No. 42: Egyptian imitation of a Kerma cooking pot, 8930C, Fig. 5 (*H/VI-h/18, L3004V*)

TG	I-e-2	mid	W ₂	—	re	2
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Md: 16.0 + x cm.; Wd: 0.5; H₁: 4.8 + x. 2.5R 4/1 dark grey. Break: 2.5Y 3/1 very dark grey core; 2.5Y 4/1 dark grey exterior zones. Quartz (>0.25 mm, >0.50 and >2: abundant), feldspar and mica; sand tempered. Obliquely incised-line pattern; smoothed.

No. 43: Cypriote w-m-BI juglet, 8963A₁₋₅, Fig. 5 (*H/VI-x/19, L4932*)

BPBI	VI	f	W ₂	Bd. W	ox	3
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Rd: 7.5 cm; Md: 8.5; Bd: 3.0; Wd: 0.35; H₁: 8.4 + x; H₂: 5.0. 10YR 7/2 light grey–6/2 light brownish grey; 10YR 7/3 very pale brown slip. Break: 10YR 6/3 pale brown. Quartz (>0.25 mm, >0.50: abundant; <2: few), red grit. A vertical pattern of three painted bands and a pattern of four cross-lines, on the body, and a horizontal band on the neck and on the rim band (black-red) (5YR 3/1 very dark grey and 10R 5/4 light red). Polished, low lustre.

No. 44: WS I milk bowl, BI effect, 8967B, Fig. 5 (*H/VI-x/19, L4840*)

PBI	VI	mid	Ha ₁	—	mi	3
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Wd: 0.25 cm. 7.5YR 8/2 pinkish white slip. Break: 7.5R 5/3 brown. Quartz (>0.25 mm, >0.50: abundant; >2: few), crushed limestone particles (>0.25: medium). A lozenge pattern and two parallel lines, 7.5YR 5/3 brown and 6/6 reddish yellow. Pebble burnished, low lustre.

No. 45: Levantine imitation of a PWS milk bowl, 9071D, Fig. 5 (*H/III-o/13, L2033*)

PMO	~VI.22	f-mid	W ₂	—	ox	3
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Rd: 16.0 cm; Wd: 0.4; H₁: 5.0 + x; Hd: 1.0 x 0.9. 2.5YR 6/6 light red. Break: 2.5YR 5/6 red. Horizontal handle, nearly round, single strap; a vertical rope lattice pattern below the handle, on the body; a horizontal wavy line framed by a band below the rim; some decoration on the handle (2.5YR 2.5/1 reddish black and 5/1 reddish grey). Pebble burnished, low lustre.

No. 46: Levantine imitation of a PWS milk bowl, 9071J, Fig. 6 (*H/III-o/13, L2034*)

PMO	VI.24	f-mid	W	—	ox	3
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Rd: 21.0 cm; Wd: 0.6; H₁: 3.1 + x. 5YR 7/4 pink–7/6 reddish yellow. Break: 5YR 5/3 reddish brown. Painted (10R 4/6 red); outside: two horizontal parallel bands and an oblique cross-line pattern below; inside two horizontal wavy lines framed by a horizontal band below the rim.

No. 47: Levantine dipper juglet, K-6531 [61], Fig. 6 (*H/III-s/16, L999A+B*)

P	IV.13	f	W ₂	Bd. W	re	3
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Md: 4.5 + x cm; Wd: 0.5; H₁: 2.5 + x. 7.5YR 6/4 light brown to 7/3 pink. Break: 10YR 5/1 grey interior; 7.5YR 5/3 brown exterior. Vertically burnished, high lustre.

No. 48: BR I black-matte slipped juglet, 8963L, Fig. 6 (*H/VI-x/19, L4932*)

SP	VI	f	Ha ₁	—	re	3
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Wd: 0.2 cm; H₁: 2.5 + x. 5YR 6/6 yellowish red outside; 10YR 6/1 grey inside; 10YR 4/1 dark grey slip. Break: 10YR 5/1 grey. Quartz (>0.25 mm, >0.50: abundant; >2: few), limestone particles (>0.25 mm: few). Fingerprints inside, near the base; burnished, matte lustre.

No. 49: Classic Kerma beaker, “black-topped tulip type, 8943M, Fig. 6 (*H/VI-t/13, L4107*)

[RP]SP	I-b-2	f	Ha ₁	—	re	2-3
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Rd: 16.0 cm; Wd: 0.30; H₁: 3.5 + x. 5YR 2.5/1 black. Break: 5YR 2.5/1 black. Quartz (>0.25 mm: very few) and mica (few); straw (very few) tempered. Polished, high lustre.

No. 50: Classic Kerma cooking pot with incised decoration, 8929M, Fig. 6 (*H/VI-h/18, L3003V*)

TGSP	I-e-3	mid-r	Ha ₁	—	re	2-3
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Rd: 16.0 cm; Wd: 0.55; H₁: 1.9 + x. 10YR 4/1 dark grey. Break: 10YR 3/1 very dark grey. Quartz (>0.25 mm, >0.50: abundant; <2: few), mica (abundant), small crushed limestone particles and rocks; sand and chaff tempered. A horizontally polished rim band (10YR 3/1 very dark grey) framed by a horizontally incised line; an obliquely incised-line pattern on the shoulder. Polished rim band.

No. 51: Classic Kerma cooking pot with impressed decoration, 8942F, Fig. 6 (*H/VI-u/12, L4107A*)

TG	I-e-3	mid-r	Ha ₁	—	re	2
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Wd: 0.65 cm; H₁: 5.0 + x. 7.5YR 4/6 light brown. Break: 5YR 4/6 yellowish red outside and 7.5YR 3/1 very dark grey inside. Quartz (>0.25 mm: medium; >2: few), mica (abundant) and crushed limestone (few); sand and coarse straw (few) tempered. A diagonally impressed pattern made with a toothed wheel.

Abbreviations

Bd: base diameter. *Bd.abg.g.*: base cut off the wheel with a string or a knife to form a flat base and then smoothed. *Bd.gesp.*: base cut off the wheel and scraped smooth. *Bd.Ha*: hand-made base. *Bd.W.gef.*: base finished on the wheel. *Bd.W.*: base made on the wheel. *BPBI*: brown polished bichrome. *f-mid*: fine to medium quality of the matrix. *f*: fine matrix. *H₁*: total height of the vessel. *H₂*: height from the base to the major point. *H₃*: height of the neck. *Ha₁*: hand-made vessel. *I-b-1*: Nile B₁. *I-b-2*: Nile B₂. *I-e-1*: Nile E₁. *I-e-2*: Nile E₂. *I-e-3*: Nile E with chaff. *I-e-4*: Nile B₂ sandy. *I-e-5*: Nile C₁ sandy. *II-F*: marl F. *IV*: Levantine fabric. *Md*: diameter at the major point. *mid.*: fired in a medium atmosphere. *mid*: medium quality of the matrix. *mid-r*: medium to coarse quality of the matrix. *Nd*: neck diameter. *ox*: fired in an oxidizing atmosphere. *P*: polished. *PBI*: polished bichrome. *PMO*: polished monochrome. *Rd*: rim diameter. *re*: fired in controlled firing conditions. *RF*: red slipped surface. *RP*: red-slipped polished

or burnished. *RPSP*: red-slipped polished exterior, black polished interior. *SP*: black polished. *TG*: uncoated surface. *TGRP*: uncoated exterior, red-slipped polished interior. *TGSP*:

uncoated exterior, black polished interior. *VI*: Cypriote fabric. *W₂*: tall-stemmed wheel slightly improved. *Wd*: wall thickness. *WF*: white-washed surface.

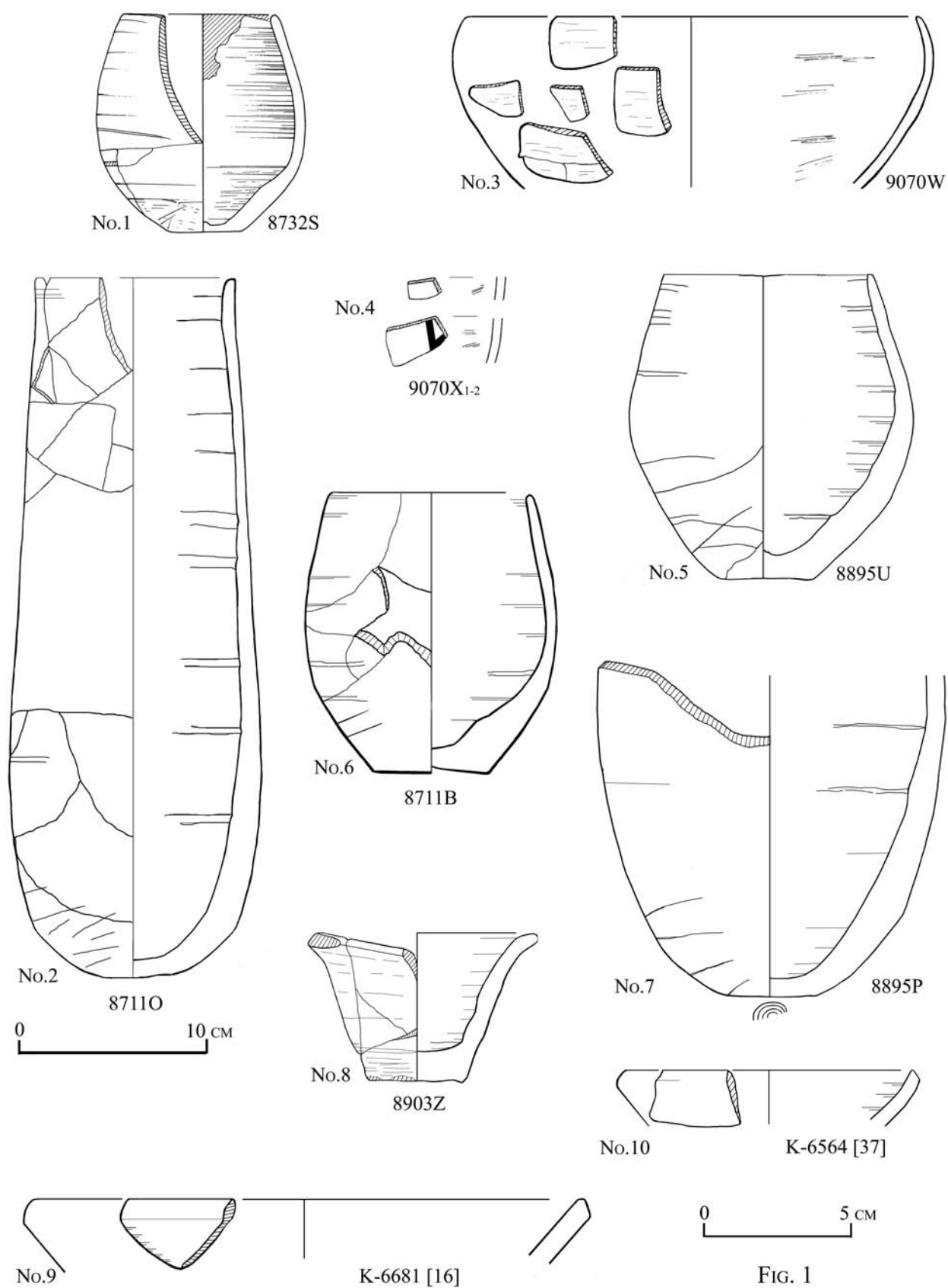


FIG. 1

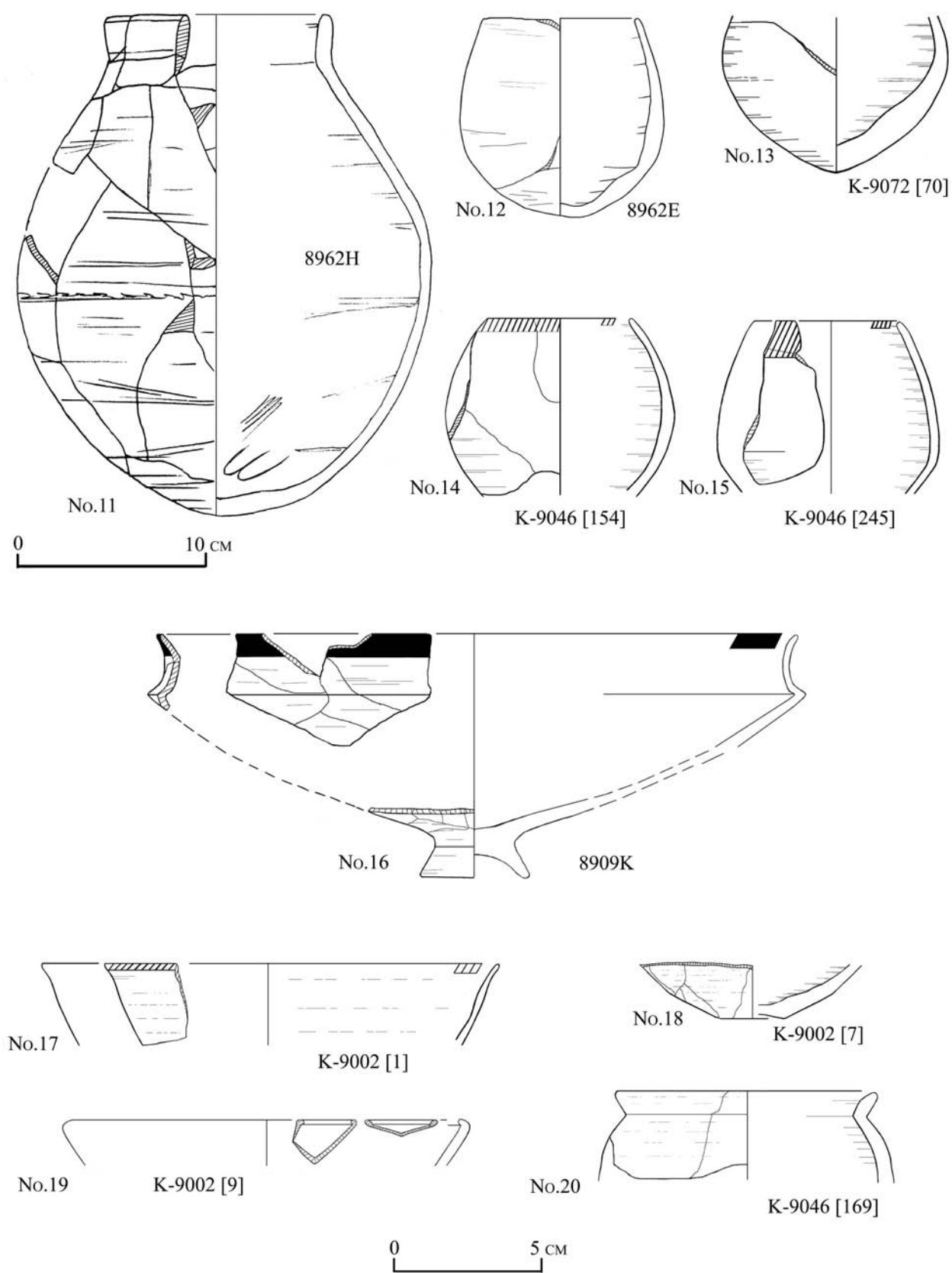
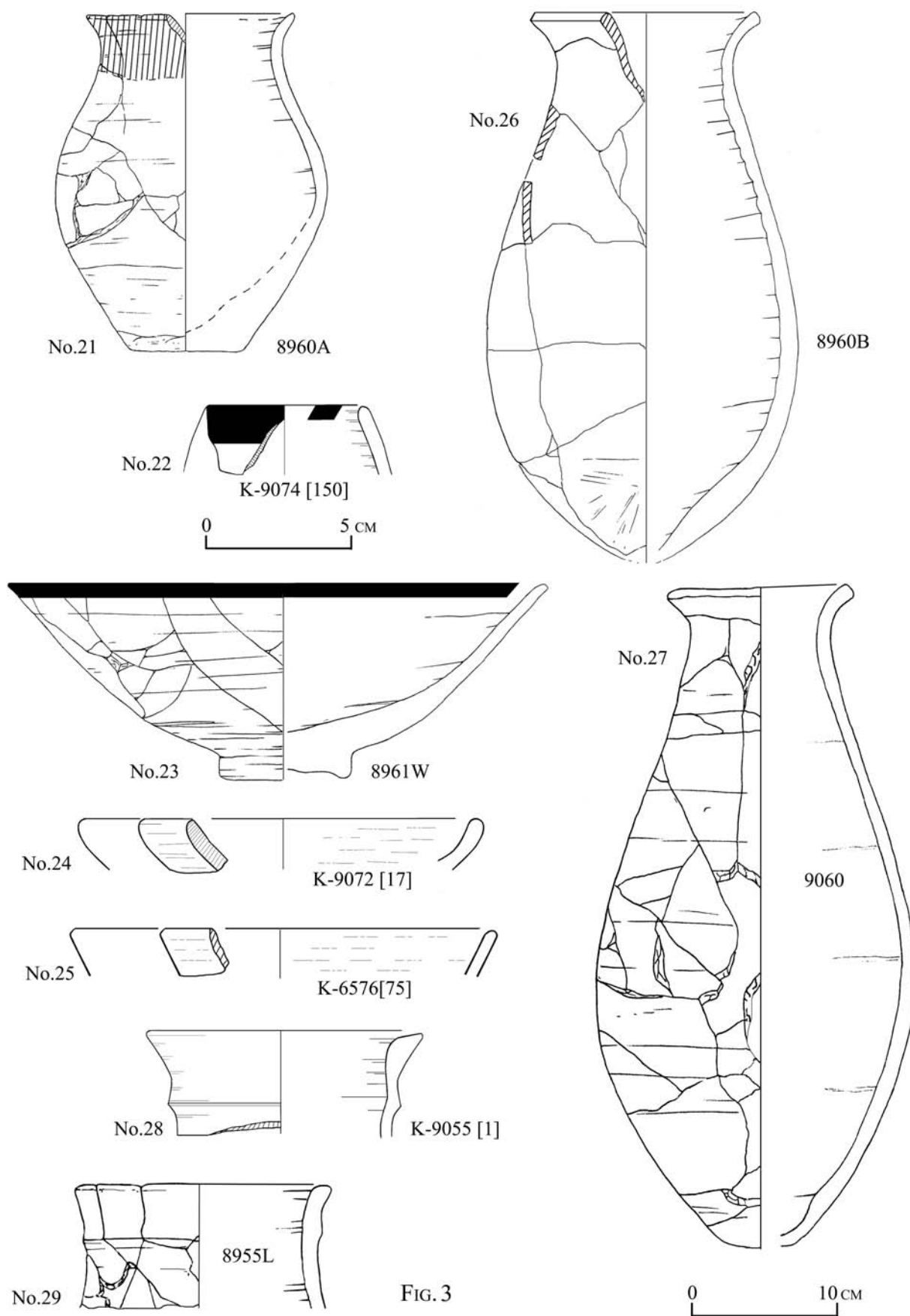
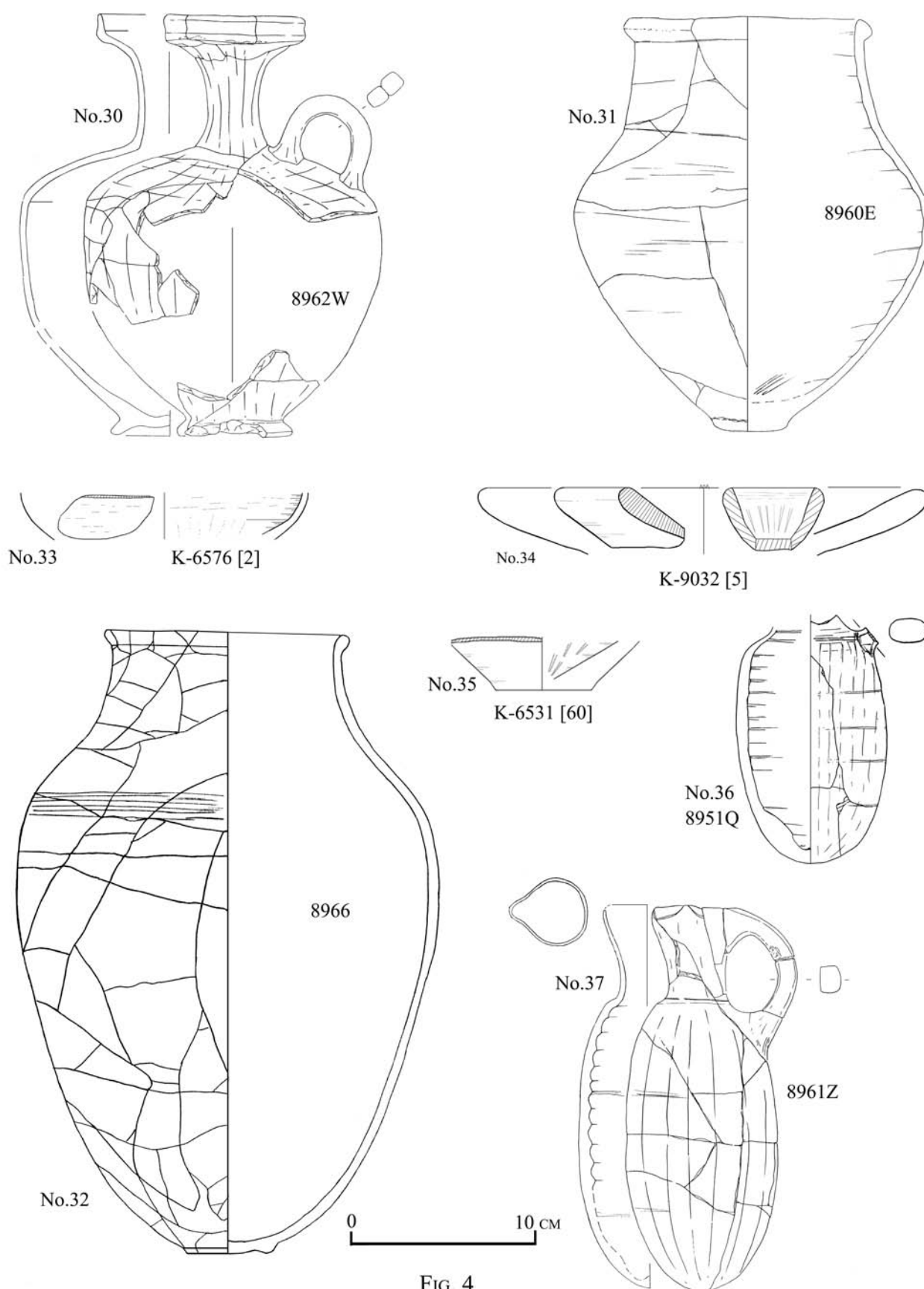


FIG. 2





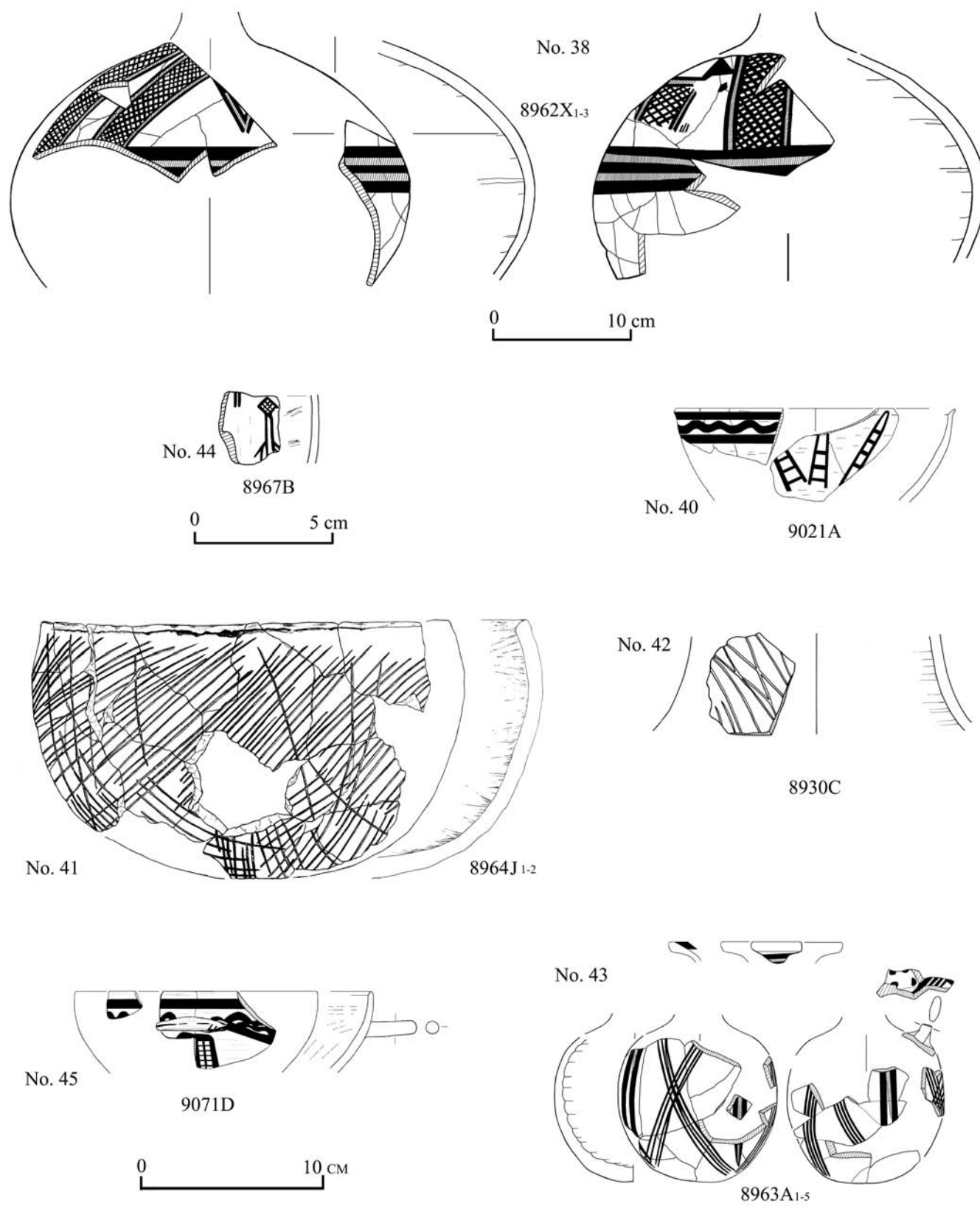


FIG. 5

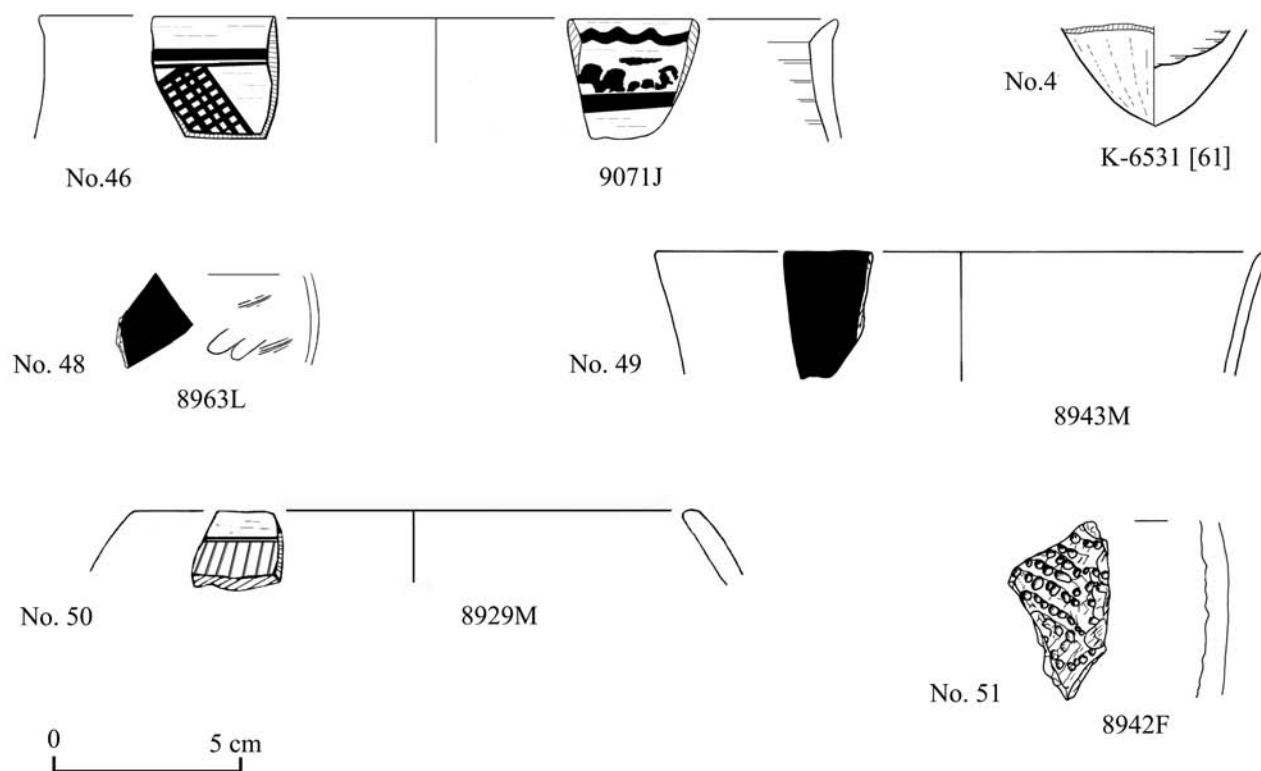


FIG. 6

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