

THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE AHMOSE AND TETISHERI PROJECT AT ABYDOS 2002–2004: THE NEW KINGDOM POTTERY

By *Julia Budka*

INTRODUCTION

Considerable amounts of ceramic material were unearthed during excavations directed by Stephen P. Harvey at the Ahmose pyramid temple complex at South Abydos.¹ It is well known that the memorial cult of the founder of the 18th Dynasty at this monumental complex lasted for a long time span until the Ramesside period.² Consequently, it came as no surprise that the ceramic material does not exclusively date to the original building phase of the pyramid complex – thus the later reign of Ahmose and the reign of his son Amenhotep I³ – but in fact covers all four major ceramic phases of the New Kingdom up to late Ramesside times.⁴

The purpose of this report is to present the first results of two study seasons in 2002 and 2004. Since excavations will hopefully continue in the near future and provide further evidence, a full publication of the pottery must await coming results. Nonetheless, some preliminary comments on the general character of the material and the most common types are possible.

THE MATERIAL

The pottery from the Oriental Institute Ahmose and Tetisheri Project derives from three major excavation complexes: The Ahmose pyramid complex, the Tetisheri pyramid complex and the

New Kingdom town site located immediately to the west of the Ahmose pyramid.⁵

A surface collection from all areas was conducted in 1993. The bulk of excavated material derives from the area at the base of the Ahmose pyramid where excavation was renewed starting in 1993; large scale fieldwork at the Tetisheri pyramid complex and in the New Kingdom town only began in 2004. Nevertheless, it is possible to characterize and compare the individual pottery corpora coming from these areas. The most striking difference between the material from the pyramid complexes of Ahmose and Tetisheri lies in the variability of shapes and wares as well as in the time span covered by the ceramics (see below). Although the pottery from the town site has as of yet only been studied very briefly, the material seems to hold extremely strong potential for future research. As is the case with material from the Ahmose pyramid complex, a large variability in shapes and wares can be recognized in the town ceramic. In accordance with its function as an area of settlement, the proportion of storage vessels is larger (both Egyptian and imported). The different repertoire is also illustrated by fragments of “fire-dogs” which were collected from the town surface and which so far are missing from the temple area.⁶ Thus, the domestic wares from the town site will substantially enlarge the pottery corpus from South Abydos.

¹ I would like to thank Stephen P. Harvey, not only for inviting me to work on the ceramic material deriving from his excavations, but also for reading a draft of this paper, for many useful comments and especially for correcting my English. Christian KNOBLAUCH helped with the final editing of the text. I am indebted to Elizabeth (Dee) Turman, Andrea Schlickmann and Petra Weschenfelder for helping to draw pottery in the field; thanks are also due to Matt Loeser for the original pencil drawing of ATP 6564.1; all of the inkings presented here are by the author.

² Cf. HARVEY 1998 *passim*.

³ Decoration of the pyramid temple was carried out by the son of Ahmose as well; cf. HARVEY 1998, 150, 228–229, fig. 74.

⁴ For the principal division of the New Kingdom in four pottery phases see BOURRIAU 1981, 72, BOURRIAU 1990b, 19*; with additions and comments by HOPE 1985, 4–5; ASTON 1991, 71, n. 1 and ASTON 2002, 177.

⁵ During the early excavations at South Abydos the dimensions of the New Kingdom town site were partly misunderstood. Three houses excavated by CURRELLY in 1902 and attributed to the “Ahmose Town” are actually part of the Middle Kingdom town, see WEGNER 1998, 26–28.

⁶ An example of a firedog was drawn by ‘Umm Sety/Dorothy EADY as coming from the New Kingdom town EAO excavations of 1966 (notes provided kindly by Peter LACOVARA to Stephen HARVEY).

Fabrics and wares

The first task while working on the pottery from the Oriental Institute Ahmose and Tetisheri Project at Abydos was to establish a site-specific categorization of fabrics. As ASTON and others have shown, it is possible to detect a certain development in the composition and nature of fabrics and wares within the pottery from New Kingdom Egypt.⁷ Minor variations in composition, varying proportions of particular fabrics, and the presence or absence of certain wares may provide some hints as to the dating and the origin of the pottery assemblages in question.

The main fabric groups were identified from fresh breaks with the aid of a 1 × 10-magnification hand-lens. The designations employed for the groupings are those used within the “Vienna System”⁸ with some minor alterations and additions.⁹

Four Nile silt fabrics (plus several variations) and seven different Marl clay fabrics (plus several variations) have been identified at South Abydos as of yet. In addition, several non-Egyptian amphora fabrics of probably Canaanite origin were classified.¹⁰

Nile silt clay is by far the most common material. The majority of the pottery belongs to a medium, straw-tempered fabric equivalent to Nile B2. The sandy and straw-tempered Nile C was used for trays and bread plates as well as large bowls and small votive vessels.¹¹ The bread moulds coming from a production zone dump to the east of the pyramid complex (operation 20, Fig. 1.4), mostly belonging to Jacquet’s Type D of the New Kingdom,¹² were made of a typical mixture of sandy mud, clay and organic temper, classified as Nile C3 or – with additional limestone fragments as inclusions – as Nile D4.¹³ Nile D, variant 2,

could be identified at Abydos. This fabric with fine to medium sand inclusions and limestone particles was mostly used for beer jars and flower-pots. The fabrics of cooking vessels are characterised by abundant inclusions of rounded sand grains in varying amounts and sizes. They can be classified as – local? – equivalents of Nile E of the “Vienna System”.¹⁴

Marl clays are less common than Nile clays. The following have been identified in the material deriving from the Ahmose complex: Marl A2, A4 (variant 1 and 2) and A3; Marl B; Marl C (variant 1 and 2), Marl D (variant 1 and 2) and Marl E. Within the material of the early 18th Dynasty Marl A2, A4 and Marl B were used most often. During the late 18th Dynasty and the 19th Dynasty, Marl D appears in large quantities. Both Marl C and Marl E are rare at South Abydos and restricted to vessels dating to the early 18th Dynasty. Marl C was mainly used for large potstands (ATP 5318.1, 5360.5, Fig. 12.1, 12.4) and *zirs* (e.g. ATP 4477.1, Fig. 6.1). The presence of this particular fabric at Abydos underscores the results from recent excavations that use of Marl C did not cease completely at the end of the Second Intermediate Period¹⁵ but rather that it continued into the early New Kingdom.¹⁶

The first occurrence and origins of Marl D are still a matter for future research. The fabric is known as early as the mid 18th Dynasty (as yet, the earliest evidence dates to the reign of Thutmose III)¹⁷ but by the late 18th Dynasty it becomes common and “*fashionable*”.¹⁸ Unfortunately, the contexts at South Abydos from which Marl D-sherds were recovered are partly disturbed, thus comprising mixed material dating from the early 18th Dynasty up to Ramesside times. Despite this lack of stratified contexts, so far most sherds made of Marl

⁷ For example the sandy variant of Nile B2 which is typical for the Ramesside period, the use of Mixed clays and the distribution of Marl clays, cf. ASTON 1992, 73.

⁸ NORDSTRÖM/BOURRIAU 1993, 168–186.

⁹ Following a system established by the author for the New Kingdom pottery at Elephantine; see BUDKA 2005, 91–95.

¹⁰ Chemical and/or petrographical analysis of these samples could possibly provide more information on the origins.

¹¹ Two variants of Nile C – a fine tempered type and a coarse one – are to be distinguished; cf. BIETAK 1991, 325–326.

¹² JACQUET 1981, fig. 5.

¹³ For this specific “bread mould ware” (*Brotmodelton*) at Elephantine see BUDKA 2005, 92, n. 305.

¹⁴ It is possible to define two variants of Nile E-equivalents – a fine tempered type and a coarse one; cf. BIETAK 1991, 326.

¹⁵ Cf. NORDSTRÖM/BOURRIAU 1993, 180.

¹⁶ Marl C-vessels were discovered in early New Kingdom levels at Tell el-Dab^ca and Kom Rabi^ca; for a detailed study on Marl C see BADER 2001.

¹⁷ HOPE 1989, 14 (Am. II/T.IV); for amphorae in Marl D from TT 99 with stamps of Thutmose III see ROSE 2003, 204.

¹⁸ ASTON 2002, 173.

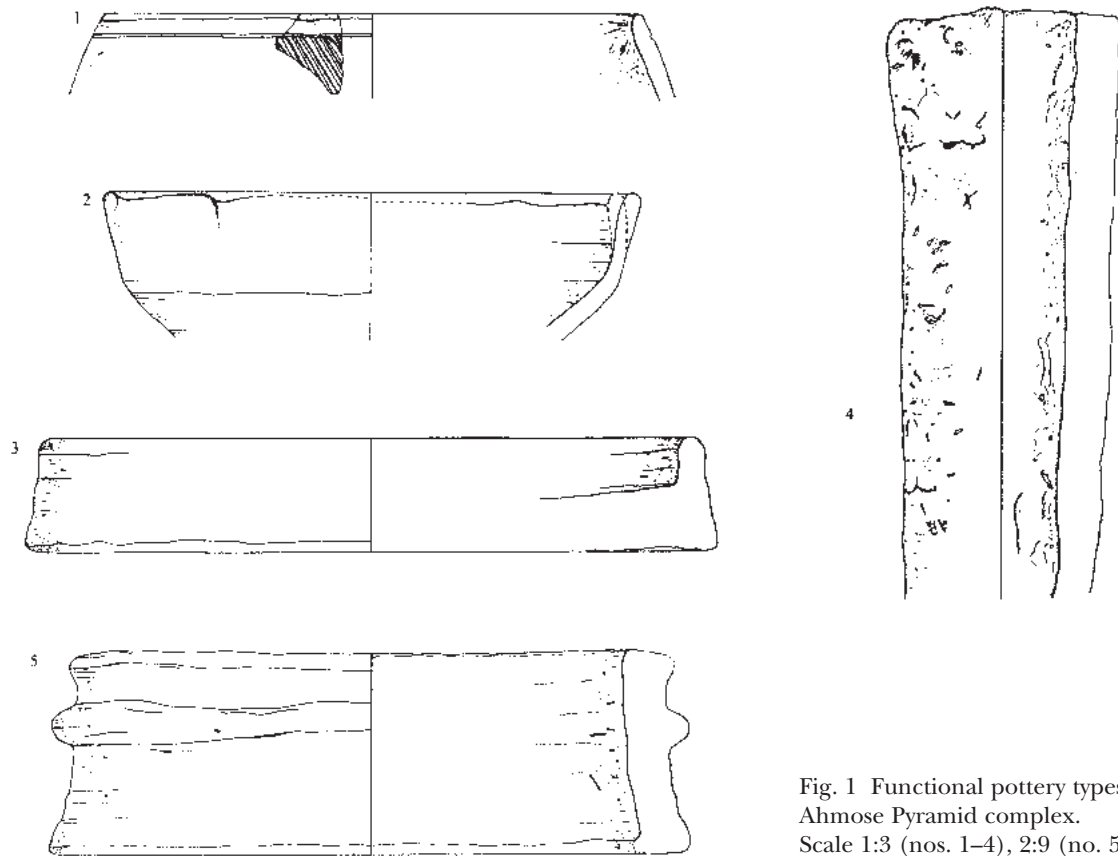


Fig. 1 Functional pottery types from the Ahmose Pyramid complex. Scale 1:3 (nos. 1–4), 2:9 (no. 5)

D seem to date to the late 18th Dynasty, and thus parallel the widely known development of fabrics.

Marl E is very rare at the Ahmose pyramid complex and it was used mainly for large thick walled bread trays (so-called *Schaelbecken*).¹⁹ Parallels for these vessels are known from Koptos and Deir el-Ballas²⁰ as well as from early 18th Dynasty contexts at Memphis.²¹

Complimenting the New Kingdom material found at the sites of Memphis, Qantir and Elephantine, two variants of a Mixed clay fabric were recognized within the Ahmose complex material. The first type, Mixed fabric A (III-a), is one that is well known from early 18th Dynasty and Thutmose side contexts at Elephantine and was used almost exclusively for *zir* jars (Fig. 6.5). As already proposed by Seiler, this fabric seems to be an innova-

tion of the New Kingdom.²² To date, it has not been found in Second Intermediate Period contexts. The second group of Mixed clay fabric at Abydos is of Ramesside date (Mixed B, III-b). Two variants can be differentiated: Mixed B1, a very hard and dense fabric, is characterized by numerous inclusions of mica.²³ Mixed B2, an equivalent to the fabric described by ASTON at Qantir as Fabric IIIB, is similar to a Nile D2 variant with a Marl surface.²⁴ Mixed B2 is quite rare at South Abydos and the examples seem to date to the 20th Dynasty (see further below). Mixed clay fabric B was primarily used for amphorae (e.g. ATP 5095.1 and 5603.1) and large storage vessels, in most cases cream or pink slipped (Fig. 14.4, 14.6, 14.7, 14.8).

A large variety of wares can be observed at South Abydos (cf. Table 1). For example, Nile B2

¹⁹ This type of vessel is frequently found in settlements of the 13th Dynasty; see BADER 2001, 81–83; on possible function of these peculiar objects see recently SEILER 2005, 120–121.

²⁰ BOURRIAU 1990a, 21–22.

²¹ NORDSTRÖM/BOURRIAU 1993, 182, fig. 26.

²² SEILER 1999, 217; see also BUDKA 2005, 94 with n. 321.

²³ ASTON 1998, 68 (III.A); ASTON 1999, 6 (Mixed clay fabric 2); BUDKA 2005, 94–95 (III-b-1).

²⁴ ASTON 1998, 68 (III.B); ASTON 1999, 6 (Mixed clay fabric 1); BUDKA 2005, 95 (III-b-2).

is found uncoated (most common); red slipped (burnished or unburnished); white coated; with red slipped rim (more common in the Ramesside period); with red rim band on uncoated exterior and red slipped interior; with black rim band (e.g. ATP 3928.13, early–mid 18th Dyn.²⁵); blue painted on various coatings and with incised (ATP 5138.2) and applied relief (ATP 560.9, 6065, 7654.1, 6564.1). The surface of Marl clay vessels may be left uncoated but is more often cream slipped and burnished. Incised decoration is most common in the early 18th Dynasty (e.g. ATP 5335.1, Fig. 6.2). Carinated Marl-bowls are attested in red slipped and sometimes monochrome painted versions as well (ATP 5618.1, 6008.1 and 6418.2, cf. Fig. 5.9–10).²⁶

Technology and methods of manufacture

Most of the pottery from South Abydos was either wholly or partially made on a simple wheel. Small open forms are usually thrown on the wheel in one piece, whereas large storage vessels frequently show traces of joints because they were produced in more than one piece.²⁷ This manufacture process is very evident in the vessel category of large water jars (*zirs*). The body of these vessels is usually handmade by coiling, while the neck and the rim are wheel-turned.²⁸ Egyptian handmade pottery is rare and the examples are restricted to baking platters/trays²⁹ and *Schaelbecken*.³⁰ Indigenous Nubian pottery, which appears quite regularly within the material, is handmade

as a rule (e.g. the Pan Grave sherd ATP 6207.2, Fig. 1.1). This holds also true for the predynastic pottery which appears in large quantity in surface-contexts as well as below the New Kingdom levels.³¹ Some imports (especially from Cyprus; e.g. Base Ring I ware) are handmade too.³² Large plates and restricted Egyptian shapes with a large maximum diameter show frequently impressions from strings (e.g. ATP 4472.4, 4240.7, 5040.14, 5630.1, 5842.4, cf. Fig. 8). These strings had been wound around the vessels to provide support during the process of drying.³³ Bread moulds which were found in large amounts in excavation unit 20 are usually produced over a mould.³⁴ Some of them bear incised marks made by fingers or fingernails near the base – a feature known from other sites like Elephantine and Thebes.³⁵

Comments on innovations in wheel technology during the 18th Dynasty in comparison to the Second Intermediate Period – for example methods of finishing off bases – have already been discussed by Janine Bourriau and Dorothea Arnold, and similar observations may be made with respect to the material from South Abydos.³⁶ From the technological point of view the earliest pottery from the Ahmose pyramid temple area is clearly of a New Kingdom date,³⁷ aside from the much earlier material of Predynastic origin. It is important to mention that there is no trace of Middle Kingdom ceramic which is so well-attested from the nearby excavations of the town and temple of Senwosret III conducted by Joe WEGNER.³⁸

²⁵ The most common shapes of this ware are bowls with direct rims or carinated profiles (cf. SEILER 1997b, 29, fig.1) and drop-pots (see below).

²⁶ Cf. HOPE 1989, fig. 8e.

²⁷ For shaping techniques in general see HOLTHOER 1977, 42–43.

²⁸ SEILER 1999, 216–219, fig. 51.

²⁹ For the manufacture of these bread plates see ASTON 2002, 173.

³⁰ This functional pottery type is usually found within settlements; see BOURRIAU 1986/87, 53.

³¹ Both fine wares (e.g. Naqada period Black Topped beakers) as well as coarse wares were found; the later comprises mainly cooking pots of a mineral rich fabric (sometimes with vegetal inclusions as well). These vessels find close parallels in the settlement material coming from the French excavations at Adaima, see BUCHEZ 2004a, figs. 6–7; BUCHEZ 2004b, 676, figs. 5.5–5.14. The predynastic fine wares comprise several C-Ware sherds and an appliqué of a hippopotamus,

indicating a Naqada I date. To date, no D-Ware is attested.

³² The handle of a Base Ring I ware-jug was found in 1993 during surface collection (ATP 325); from excavation unit 9 derived the mouth of a Mycenaean stirrup jar (ATP 3796). For some imports from excavations in the area of the New Kingdom town at the beginning of the 20th century see AYRTON/CURRELLY/WEIGALL 1904, pl. LVIII, nos. 10 and 11 (Mycenaean stirrup jar, Ashmolean E 2443).

³³ Cf. HOPE 1989, 13.

³⁴ See lately ASTON 2002, 173.

³⁵ Recently a large amount of bread moulds was recovered at Western Thebes, see DE SAINTILAN 2000, fig. 3 (typology of moulds).

³⁶ BOURRIAU 1990a, 19; cf. also SEILER 1997a, 23.

³⁷ Cf. in this context the new proposal by SEILER 2003, 67 to date the beginning of BOURRIAU's phase I in Upper Egypt already to the Second Intermediate Period.

³⁸ See WEGNER 2000, figs. 8–9, 15–18 for the main Middle Kingdom pottery types.

Working method

The sherds arrive from the field at the house in large baskets, arranged according to their archaeological context (operation, locus and lot).³⁹ Whenever it is appropriate, pottery contexts are also recorded in detail *in situ*. The ceramicist assists the excavators in determining the value of detailed recording of large deposits of sherds (e.g. Tetisheri pyramid entrance deposit, see below).

With the help of two workmen, the contents of each basket are separated into the categories of diagnostic and body sherds, making use of the spacious sherd-yard next to the dig house. Rim and base sherds, handles and decorated/painted sherds are regarded as diagnostics. The undecorated body sherds (= undiagnostics), which form the major part of the excavated material, were sorted and counted by ware (fabric and surface treatment) and shape.⁴⁰ Samples of imported wares (mostly fragments of Canaanite vessels,⁴¹ cf. Fig. 9.6, 9.11–12) and unusual wares are grouped with the diagnostics pieces. Predynastic sherds, which occurred in some baskets in large quantity, were counted and separated out to be analyzed in a different, detailed study. Some Late Period, Roman, Coptic sherds, as well as examples of quite recent date are noted and recorded in a general way.⁴² Representative pieces of these late wares are collected and stored for future analysis in a separate bag together with the New Kingdom diagnostics.

The diagnostics of each basket are recorded in terms of ware and shape of the vessel. Each of them is noted on a detailed, site-specific form-sheet on paper, which is later entered in a data-

base. The most significant and the more unusual pieces as well as complete profiles were removed from the baskets and processed in a detailed way.⁴³

A total of 119 baskets were studied in the 2002 season; 204 baskets were evaluated in 2004. The majority of these derive from the Ahmose pyramid temple area; only 12 baskets were processed from the 2004 season, devoted to excavation of the Tetisheri pyramid. A total of 126,066 sherds were examined, sorted and recorded. Out of this large amount, about 18 % were diagnostics (22,715 sherds).

Based on the drawings and data from the processed baskets, a preliminary site-specific corpus has been developed, arranged by fabric, by technology of shaping, by ware (defined by surface treatment and/or decoration) and finally by shape. Since the evaluation of the mass of data is still in progress, this article is based on consideration of more than 1,000 diagnostics in the database and about 600 diagnostic pieces drawn in 2002 and 2004. Old drawings from season 1993 were considered as well but the wares of most of these pieces still remain to be checked.⁴⁴

Ahmose pyramid complex: Preliminary comments and selected types

To date, five buildings have been identified within the environs of the Ahmose pyramid complex.⁴⁵ The bulk of the ceramic material processed thus far derives from the small (19 × 28 m.) Temple A, probably dedicated to Ahmose-Nefertary and/or Ahmose. This building was first discovered in 1993 and work continued in 2002. Brick stamps giving

³⁹ For this recording system see HARVEY 1998, 146–149.

⁴⁰ As first step, restricted and open vessels are differentiated. Consequently, the classification of vessel shape comprises the most significant types like plates, lids, flowerpots, beer jars, drop-pots, meat jars, storage jars, bottles, amphorae, *zir* jars, potstands, cooking-pots, bread moulds and trays.

⁴¹ As is the case with material from Memphis, diagnostic elements of Canaanite amphorae (rims, handles, bases) are much rarer than body sherds, see BOURRIAU 1990b, 21*.

⁴² The Coptic amphorae which are well known from surface-contexts in Abydos and from Thebes are mostly covered with a thick black resin-like layer on the interior, see PUMPENMEIER 1998, 134 and MYSLIEWICZ 1987, nos. 2015–202. Hand-made bowls with white and red pattern are also known in the Theban necropolis

and are probably of recent date, see ROSE 2003, 203, pl. 110.

⁴³ Each of these removed sherds is numbered separately with a unique identifier reflecting the basket from which it was taken (e.g. ATP 7532.1, 7532.2 etc.) and entered in the Pottery Database (created with Filemaker Pro 6.0). Important pieces get drawn; lesser ones are restricted to the description in the database and photographs.

⁴⁴ The efforts of previous researchers on the material are very valuable for the present project. Thanks are due to Brigit CROWELL for work on ceramic in 1993 and 1996, and to Brian SMITH for 1996 drawings.

⁴⁵ For the general layout of the site and the identification of until 1993 unknown monuments and buildings see HARVEY 1998 *passim*; for an updated perspective see HARVEY 2004.

the name of the Chief Treasurer Neferperet, combined with palaeographic features of the writing of Ahmose-Nefertary's name, suggest a construction date late in Ahmose's reign.⁴⁶ Pottery coming from excavation units 11, 13, 18, 19, 24, 25 and 30 was analyzed. This material gives a general idea of the time span of use of the small shrine.

In addition, ceramic analysis was conducted on material deriving from renewed 1993 work on the Ahmose pyramid temple, the structure discovered and first published by A. C. MACE. This material covers a very long time span. Some pottery from operations 21 and 22 was processed as well. These excavation units comprise part of Temple C, located just to the east of the pyramid temple. According to HARVEY this building is most likely dedicated to Ahmose-Nefertary, based on the predominance here of brick stamps bearing her name and titles.⁴⁷ From operation 22 comes an interesting piece, ATP 5870.1 (Fig. 14.12). The complete profile of a small beaker in Marl A4 is preserved. Its ware and shape (especially the pointed base) suggest a date later than the New Kingdom, maybe the Third Intermediate Period or even the Late Period.

Operation 20 is located in the area to the east of the pyramid complex. According to the finds, the archaeological remains (bakery dump, brick and stone debris) as well as the results of the magnetometry survey conducted in 2002, it seems likely that this area was some kind of production zone connected with the temple.⁴⁸ A collection of sherds coming from operation 20 has already been studied by the author (aside from bread moulds mainly beer jars, large plates with rope impressions,⁴⁹ flowerpots, potstands and *zirs*), but the detailed publication of these contexts must await further excavation of additional and (hopefully) more informative material.

⁴⁶ HARVEY 2004, 4–5.

⁴⁷ HARVEY 2004, 5.

⁴⁸ Cf. HARVEY 2004, 5.

⁴⁹ For a similar assemblage of these main pottery types see the newly found production/bakery area in Western Thebes, DE SAINTILAN 2000, figs. 1 + 2 (bread plates), fig. 3 (types of bread moulds), fig. 4 (large plates with rope impressions), fig. 5 (beer jars). The production zone dump at the Ahmose Pyramid Complex finds also a good parallel in an area to the east of the temple of Senwosret III at South Abydos (WEGNER 2000, 103, fig. 13). Very dense pottery deposits mainly

Temple A

The material coming from Temple A displays a large variation, both in terms of date and wares and shapes. Following the division of the New Kingdom pottery by BOURRIAU and others, four main phases can be differentiated, covering the entire period of the New Kingdom.⁵⁰ Phase 1 dates to the early 18th Dynasty and thus represents the original building phase and primary use of the temple. A large amount of pottery can be dated to the Thutmoside era (especially to the reign of Thutmose III) and was classified as comprising the second phase. Ceramic of late 18th Dynasty and 19th Dynasty-date comprises the third phase and is very numerous. Late Ramesside material (20th Dynasty) represents the final phase (Phase 4) attested by some isolated sherds within the complex.

The general character of the material does not change during this long time-span of use. It clearly attests the votive and cultic aspect of the pottery within the temple area. According to their frequency, beer jars, bowls and dishes of different shapes and types, bottles, storage vessels, potstands, incense burners and bread moulds are the most important types amongst the material excavated (cf. Figs. 2–14).

The so-called beer jars that are found in large amounts very often feature a restricted rim and fall into HOLTHOER's type BB2 as "*transitional Beer-bottles*".⁵¹ This type can be dated by parallels elsewhere at Abydos,⁵² Dra^c Abu el-Naga⁵³ and at Elephantine⁵⁴ to the early-mid 18th Dynasty. In comparison, HOLTHOER's type BB4 with a direct rim and short neck is not as numerous.⁵⁵ With the exception of jars coming from the pyramid of Tetisheri excavated in 2004, most of these vessels seem to date to the mid-late 18th Dynasty or the

consisting of bread moulds (see SMITH 2000, 119–122) are comparable to the assemblages in excavation unit 20, although of earlier date.

⁵⁰ See note 4.

⁵¹ HOLTHOER 1977, 87 – "*very common in NK context*".

⁵² PUMPENMEIER 1998, fig. 24 (Heqareshu Hill, both transitional and ordinary type).

⁵³ SEILER 1995, fig. 2.

⁵⁴ SEILER 1997a, fig. 21, 4 and unpublished sherds from *Bauschicht 10*.

⁵⁵ HOLTHOER 1977, 87–88.

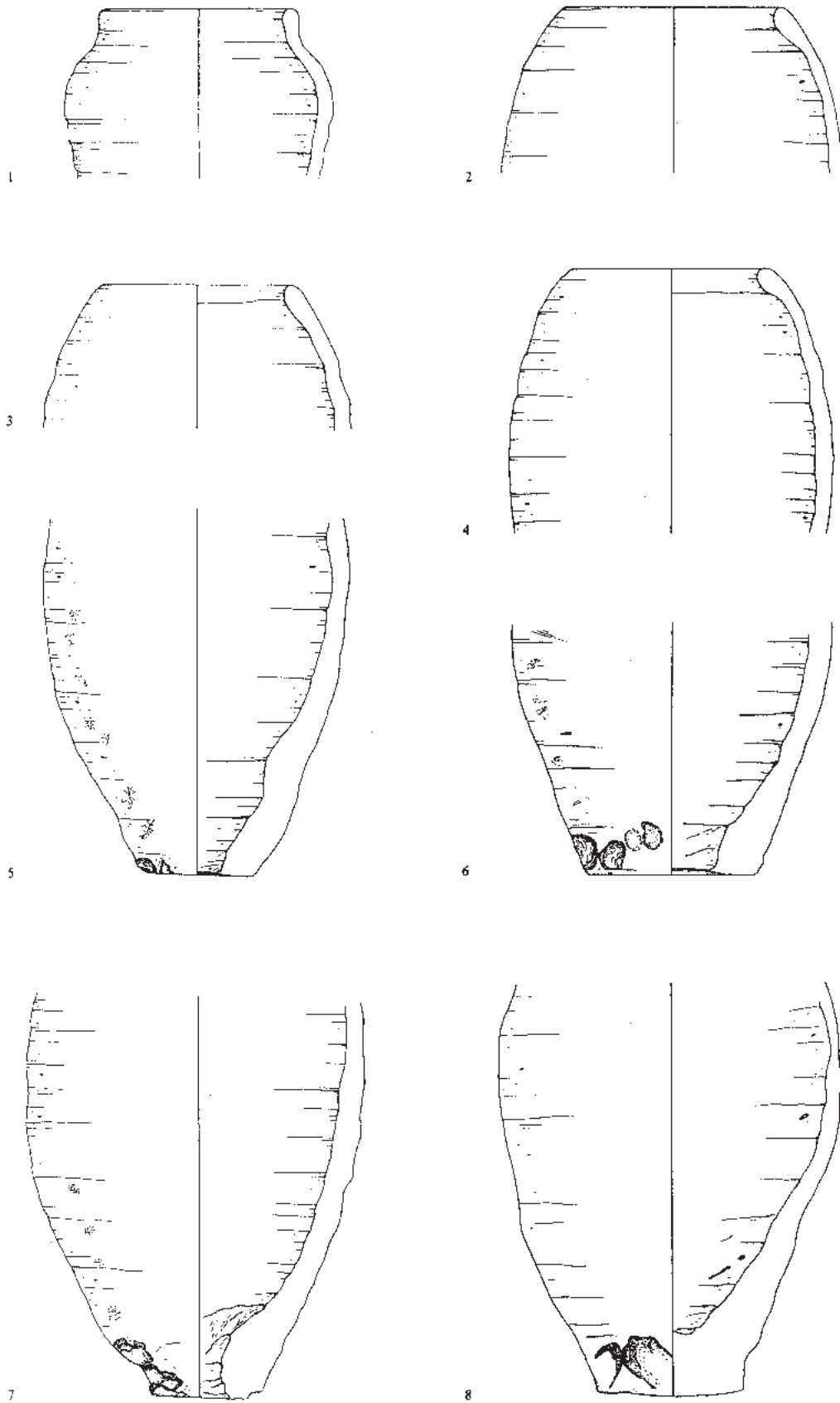


Fig. 2 Beer jars from the Ahmose Pyramid complex. Scale 1:3

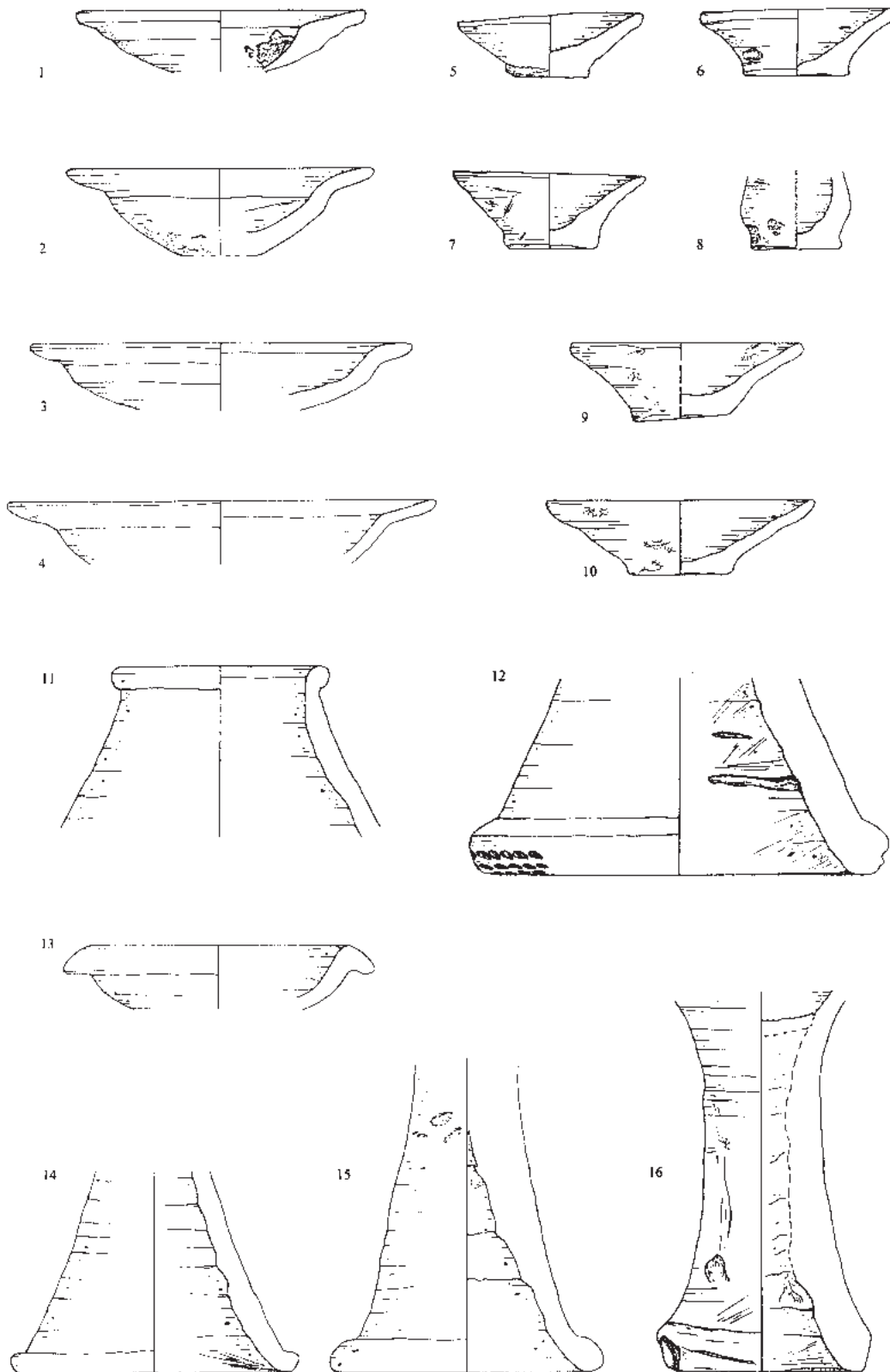


Fig. 3 Offering pottery: burners, pedestal bowls and votive dishes. Scale 1:3

19th Dynasty (Fig. 11.1).⁵⁶ One peculiar attribute of both types of beer jars is still in need of a suitable explanation and future research: the fact that, in many cases, the rough flat bases of the jars feature a small hole measuring between 1–3.5 cms in diameter. So far no norm was observed concerning the occurrence of these roughly made perforations which closely resemble the ones known from flowerpots. These holes were made before firing of the pots.⁵⁷ Among the first things that may come to mind is some kind of cultic meaning in relation to the identity of the pots as votive offerings. Despite the common reference to these as “beer jars” in the Egyptological literature, we still do not know exactly what the pots really contained.⁵⁸ Since beer jars with holes are coming from the production zone operation 20 as well and were also found in a similar context at Thebes,⁵⁹ the current hypothesis is that these holes were actually functional in some way – if purely of ritual character or with a practical aspect is a matter of future research.

As a very common type at South Abydos, the drop-pots (so-called *Bechervasen*) find parallels at Qantir,⁶⁰ ‘Ezbet Helmi,⁶¹ Elephantine (Bauschicht 10) and on New Kingdom sites in Nubia.⁶² Similar vessels were also found in large numbers at the Heqareshu Hill in Abydos.⁶³ It should be pointed out that in most cases it is not possible to determine whether uncoated body sherds belong to drop-pots or beer jars (see also below, “Tetisheri Complex”).

Small votive dishes that could have been used in addition as lids, were made in a sandy, local Nile

clay fabric (Nile C of the “Vienna System”, e.g. ATP 4243.10, 4260.4, 4369.4, 4262.8, Fig. 3.5–7, 3.9–10). Of particular interest are different types of dishes, mostly with direct rim and a complex contour and with a smoked interior.⁶⁴ Since in some cases actual traces of resin are still preserved (e.g. ATP 7211.6), this group may be called incense bowls (Fig. 3.1–4). PUMPENMEIER proposed (by means of the material found at the Heqareshu Hill) that the large shallow dishes with traces of burning date to the mid-18th Dynasty whereas the same type in a smaller and deeper variant is of Ramesside and Third Intermediate Period date.⁶⁵

Tall pedestal bowls which were used as burners (e.g. ATP 5040.2, 5142.2, 6207.5, Fig. 3.13–16) represent another type with a ritual function.⁶⁶ Examples of these burners which are most often white washed have already been found at the Terrace temple.⁶⁷ Quite common are dishes with unmodelled rim and flat base and red “splatter” decoration on the interior in combination with a red-painted rim (ATP 4015.18, Fig. 5.5–6). These dishes are frequently found in New Kingdom contexts.⁶⁸

The bread plates are of the type that is common on town sites of the New Kingdom in Egypt (Amarna, Deir el Medina, Qantir, Elephantine) and Nubia (Fig. 1.3).⁶⁹ The shape of the cooking pots that come from early levels at South Abydos (e.g. ATP 5312.3, 5318.5, 5445.1) is already attested during the Second Intermediate Period, but these pots are more common in the 18th Dynasty. At this time the vessel type spread throughout the whole of Egypt.⁷⁰

⁵⁶ For this type of beer jars and their occurrence all over Egypt see ASTON 2002, 169–170, fig. 2.5.

⁵⁷ For similar vessels and these holes see BOURRIAU/DE MEYER/OP DE BEECK/VEREECKEN 2005, 121, fig. 30.

⁵⁸ ASTON 1998, 44. See BOURRIAU/ASTON/RAVEN/VAN WALSEM 2005, 20 for the latest discussion of shape and function of “beer jars”.

⁵⁹ DE SAINTILAN 2000, pl. XXXVIII.

⁶⁰ ASTON 1998, late SIP, nos. 43–52.

⁶¹ HEIN 2002, figs. 4.26, 4.27.

⁶² HOLTHOER 1977, pl. 41 (wine-decanter); WILLIAMS 1992, 81, figs. 3b–d.

⁶³ PUMPENMEIER 1998, fig. 23.

⁶⁴ ATP 7741.1 and ATP 7211.6 = PUMPENMEIER 1998, fig. 27; ATP 6300.6 = PUMPENMEIER 1998, fig. 27 and WILLIAMS 1992, 264, fig. 97a.

⁶⁵ PUMPENMEIER 1998, 134 with ns. 156–157 and fig. 27. Similar vessels, associated with pieces of charcoal, were

found in the foundation deposit of the Sethos I-temple at Qurna, see MYSLIWIEC 1987, 38–39, nr. 52–53.

⁶⁶ This type can be equated with HOLTHOER’s 1977 type composite burners BU 4 with very tall foot; cf. BRUNTON, *Qau and Badari III*, pl. 17, nr. 85P (dated to the Second Intermediate Period). For burners from Thebes, dated to the 17th Dynasty and their ritual function see recently SEILER 2005, 102–103, 120.

⁶⁷ AYRTON/CURRELLY/WEIGALL 1904, pl. XLVII, 105. For an example of early 18th Dynasty-context see BIETAK 1972, pl. 6.

⁶⁸ Cf. HOLTHOER 1977, 115, CU 3/IR/3R/c–e. For this particular type of decoration see recently ASTON 2006, 65–74 who proposes a dating of the ware to the reigns of Thutmose III/Amenhotep II.

⁶⁹ Cf. ASTON 2002, 173, figs. 3.1 and 3.2.

⁷⁰ SEILER 1999, 221–222; FUSCALDO 2002, figs. 3f and 3g.

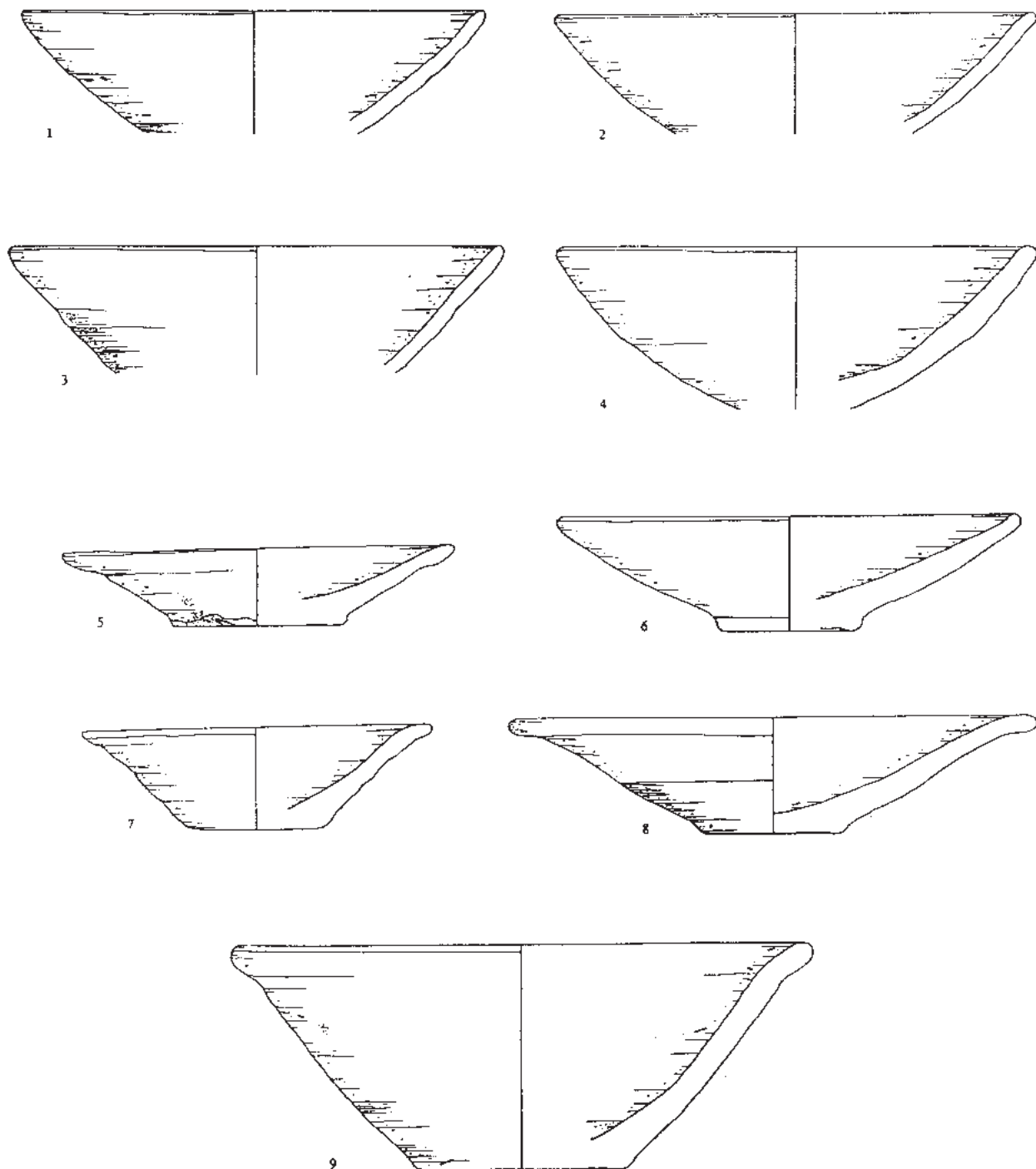


Fig. 4 Plates and dishes with direct rim (Nile silt types). Scale 1:3

The life-span of Temple A according to the pottery

Phase 1: Early 18th Dynasty (Ahmose–Thutmose I/II)

The main types for the early phase in Temple A are beer jars of HOLTHOER's type BB2, drop-pots of various types, simple bowls with direct or slightly inverted rims, various potstands, burners and

tall offering stands. The complete profile of a bowl (ATP 6904.2, Fig. 4.9) made in Nile B and left uncoated has a parallel from 'Ezbet Helmi.⁷¹ As the latter vessel is made in Marl B, this demonstrates that similar shapes could be produced in different materials.

Simple bowls with slightly inverted rim find parallels in early-mid 18th Dynasty contexts at Ele-

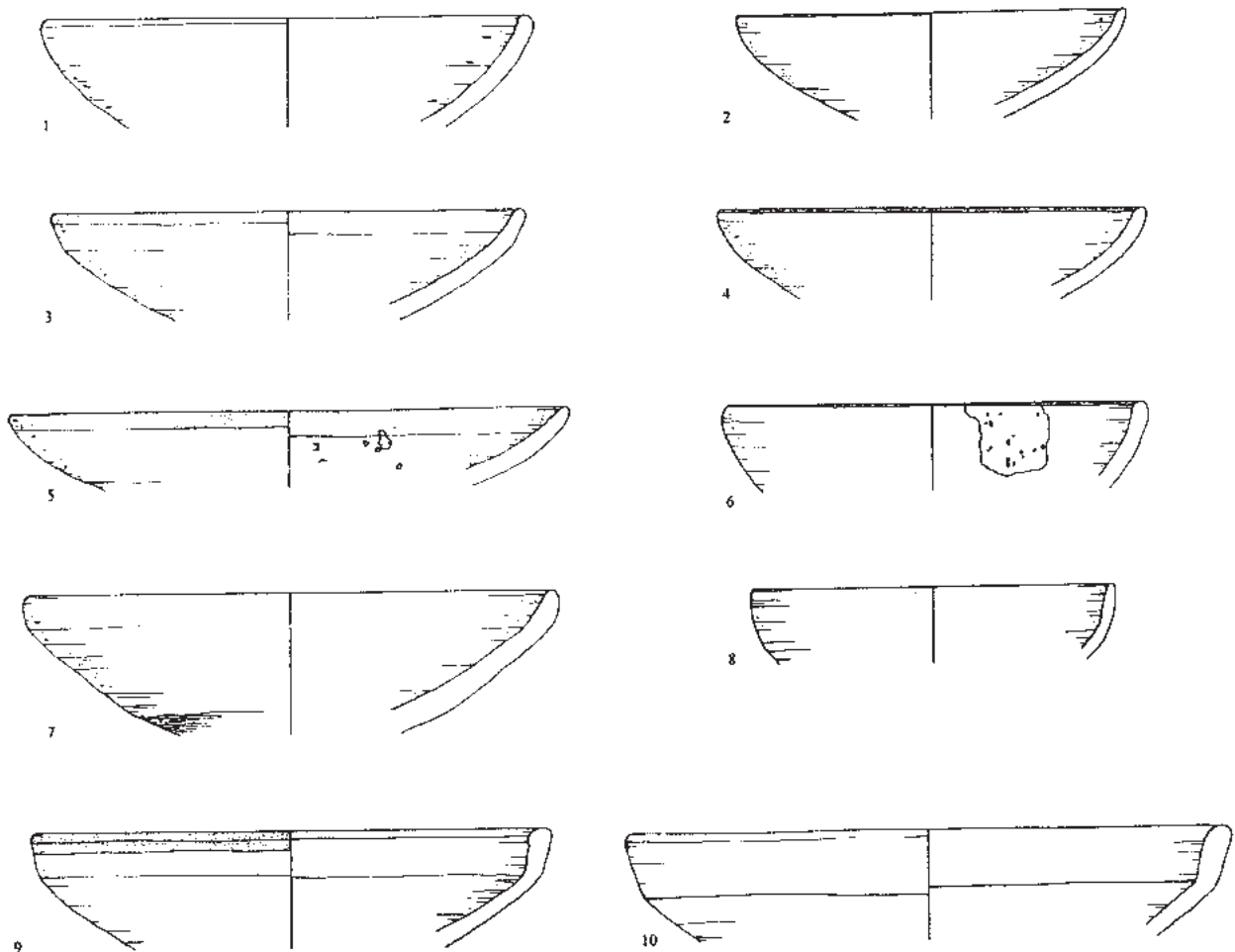


Fig. 5 Various types of plates and dishes (nos. 1–7 Nile, nos. 8–10 Marl). Scale 1:3

phantine.⁷² The most common surface treatments are red washed inside and out (sometimes with a horizontally burnished interior), but uncoated examples and red rim bands are attested as well. Similar bowls with black rim bands (figs. 10.3 and 4)⁷³ and with red rim bands and ‘splash decoration’ on the interior⁷⁴ (figs. 5.5. and 5.6) are most likely of Thutmoside date.⁷⁵ Bases of simple bowls with slightly inverted rim may be formed as ring-bases or flat bases (cut off from the wheel). Carinated bowls with direct rim closely resemble the material of *Bauschicht 11–10* at Elephantine, dating to the Late Second Intermediate Period up to

Thutmoside times.⁷⁶ ATP 7432.9 (Fig. 5.10) can be equated with a bowl in Nile silt at Elephantine and a Marl B-dish from Deir el-Ballas.⁷⁷ The later fabric was used at South Abydos for the production of a small and thin-walled dish with direct, inverted rim (ATP 7801.1, Fig. 5.8).⁷⁸

ATP 6802.3 (Fig. 9.2) represents a small variant of red slipped ovoid bottles with flaring mouth and rounded base commonly known from early 18th dynasty contexts.⁷⁹ The group of large water jars (*zirs*) is significant for this phase as well, but it also continued into phase 2. ATP 7642.1 which is made in the typical *zir*-fabric (Mixed A) finds close paral-

⁷¹ HEIN 2002, fig. 3, nr. 22 (8497 O), rel. c/1–c/2.

⁷² SEILER 1999, 206–208, fig. 46.

⁷³ Recently, close parallels from Deir al-Barsha were published, see BOURRIAU/DE MEYER/OP DE BEECK/VEREecken 2005, 111, fig. 11.

⁷⁴ See ASTON 2006, 65–74.

⁷⁵ According to BOURRIAU, black rim bands „died out early

in the reign of Thutmosis III”, see BOURRIAU/DE MEYER/OP DE BEECK/VEREecken 2005, 111 with literature.

⁷⁶ SEILER 1999, 208–210, fig. 47.

⁷⁷ SEILER 1999, 210, fig. 47.3; BOURRIAU 1990a, 27, fig. 4.3.

⁷⁸ This type is similar to SEILER 1999, fig. 47.4.

⁷⁹ Cf. BIETAK 1972, pl. VI, reg. 45; WILLIAMS 1992, 84, figs. 6j, k and l.

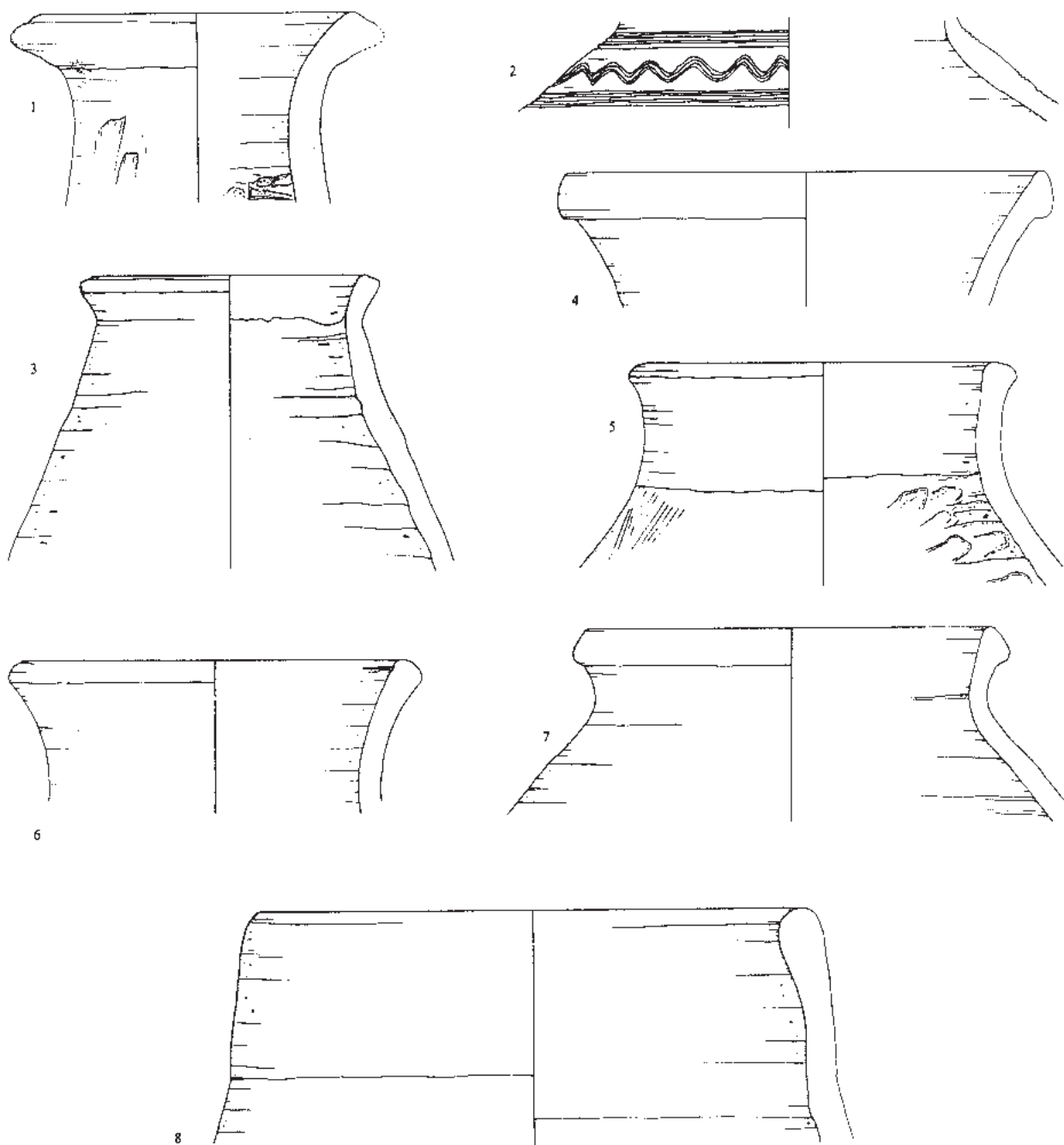


Fig. 6 Zirs and storage jars from the Ahmose Pyramid complex (phases 1 and 2). Scale 1:3

lels at Elephantine.⁸⁰ The same type is also attested in uncoated (ATP 4351.2) or – more frequently – in white-coated Nile silt (e.g. ATP 3985.1, ATP 3494.6).⁸¹ In general, evidence for *zirs* is quite rare in the pyramid temple area; the largest concentrations were so far discovered in operation 20 (the

production zone dump) and on the surface of the New Kingdom town. This distribution is certainly connected with the function of the vessels as water/storage jars.⁸² One rim of a Marl C-*zir* (ATP 4477.1, Fig. 6.1) from excavation unit 20 is of particular interest. Although it is a small example, it

⁸⁰ SEILER 1999, 217–219, fig. 51.3 and BUDKA 2005, 94–95.

⁸¹ Parallels are known from Elephantine and Thebes, cf. ASTON/ASTON/Ryan, 15 with literature; no. 1 (KV 21).

⁸² For *zir* jars in tomb context see lately ROSE 2003, 206–207, fig. 4.

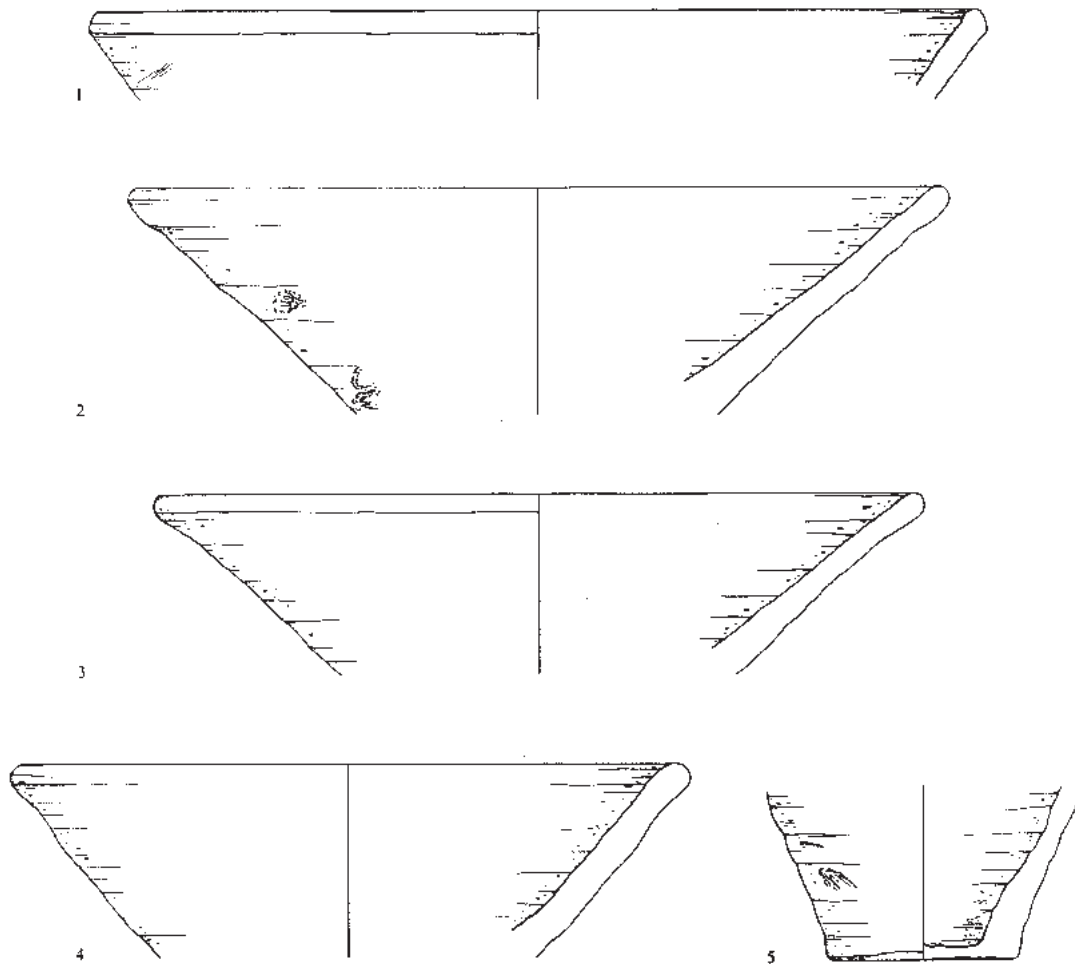


Fig. 7 Flowerpots from the Ahmose Pyramid complex. Scale 1:3

falls into BADER's type 57h.⁸³ This type is known in Tell el Dab^a from late level D/3 to D/2 which corresponds to the end of the Second Intermediate Period. BADER has already suggested that it survives into the New Kingdom.⁸⁴ The piece from Abydos definitely confirms the existence of this *zir* type during the early 18th Dynasty.⁸⁵

ATP 7928.1, the upper part of a large storage jar with folded over rim (Fig. 6.3), is related to the vessel group of water jars. The exterior and the rim zone on the interior of this drop-shaped Nile B2-jar are red washed.

Since the use of Marl B is most typical for

phase 1, the very large, and as of yet singular, storage vessel with a folded over rim (ATP 5304.1, Fig. 6.8) may belong to this period. The same holds true for ATP 5335.1, a fragment from the shoulder of a large Marl B-bottle with incised decoration (Fig. 6.2). The combination of incised horizontal and wavy lines is common since the Middle Kingdom in Upper Egypt and survives into the New Kingdom.⁸⁶

Phase 2: Mid-18th Dynasty (Thutmoside)

This phase is represented by a large amount of sherds in Temple A. The general character of the

⁸³ BADER 2001, fig. 61b, Kat. Nr. 316, 3434I; II-c-3.

⁸⁴ BADER 2001, 185. A parallel was found at Tell Hebua (SEILER 1997b, pl. III, fig. 5), which is dated with reference to Tell el-Daba to the end of the Second Intermediate Period. For the vessel shape see also BOURRIAU 1986/87, 59, fig. 2.10.

⁸⁵ As of yet, it is uncertain whether the production of these Marl C-vessels continued into the New Kingdom. The few examples of 18th Dynasty contexts could also be heirlooms/pieces with a long lifespan which were originally produced during the Second Intermediate Period.

⁸⁶ Cf. ARNOLD and BOURRIAU 1993, 90, figs. 99C and 100B.

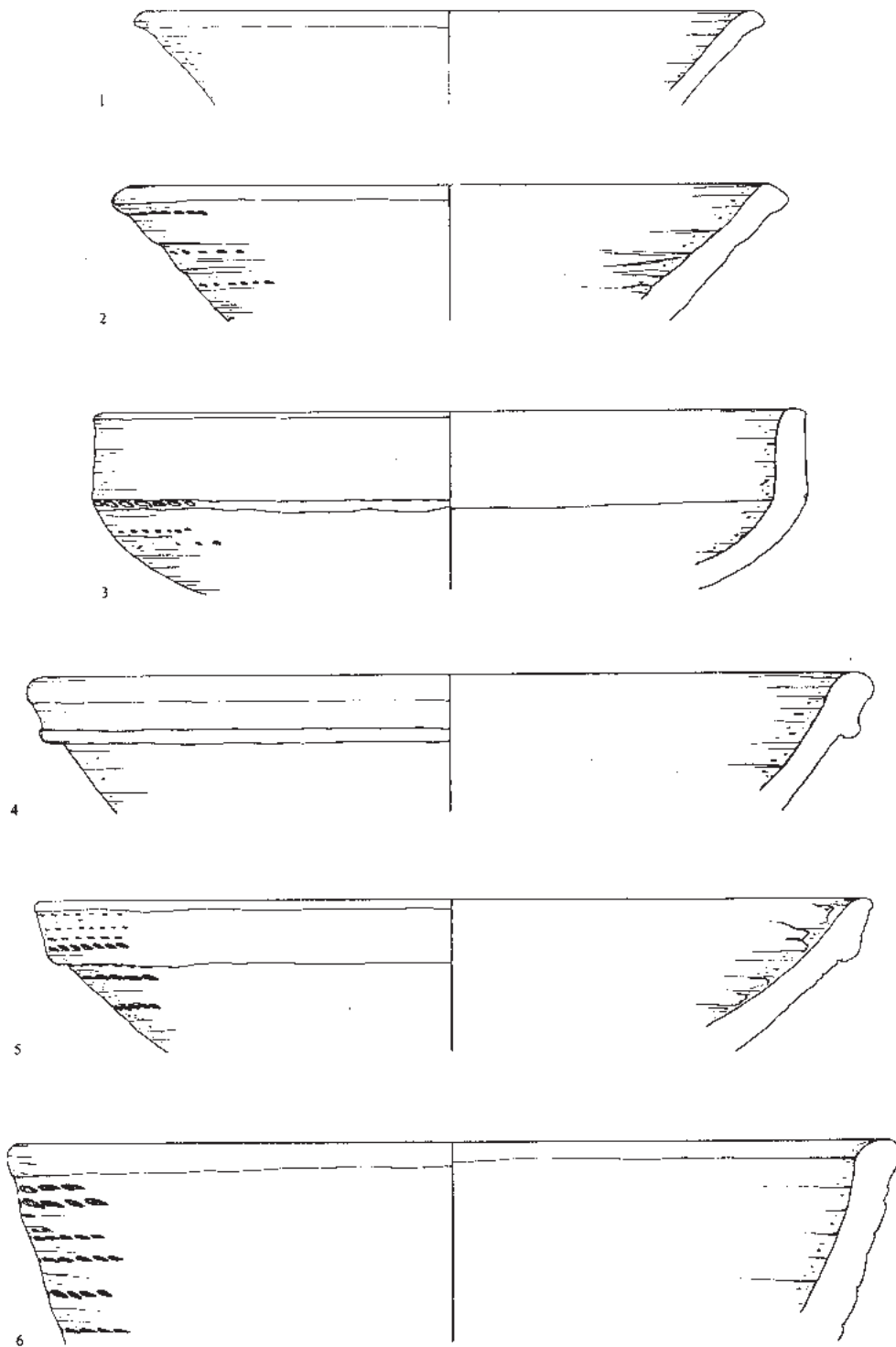


Fig. 8 Large open shapes (Nile silt types). Scale 1:3 (nos. 2–4, 6), 1:4 (no. 1), 2:9 (no. 5)

material and the main pottery types resembles with some minor changes the earlier phase 1. Unrestricted vessels with a perforation and/or fingerprints in the base, so-called flowerpots,

which are in general common in contexts of the mid-18th Dynasty,⁸⁷ were frequently found within the temple area and are attributed to phase 2 (Fig. 7). HOLTHOER's division of flowerpots into

⁸⁷ STEINDORFF 1937, pl. 77, Form 25; WILLIAMS 1992, figs. 1a–d (unfinished angular bowl); SEILER 1995, 199, fig. 1, HEIN 2002, figs. 5.35 and 5.36.

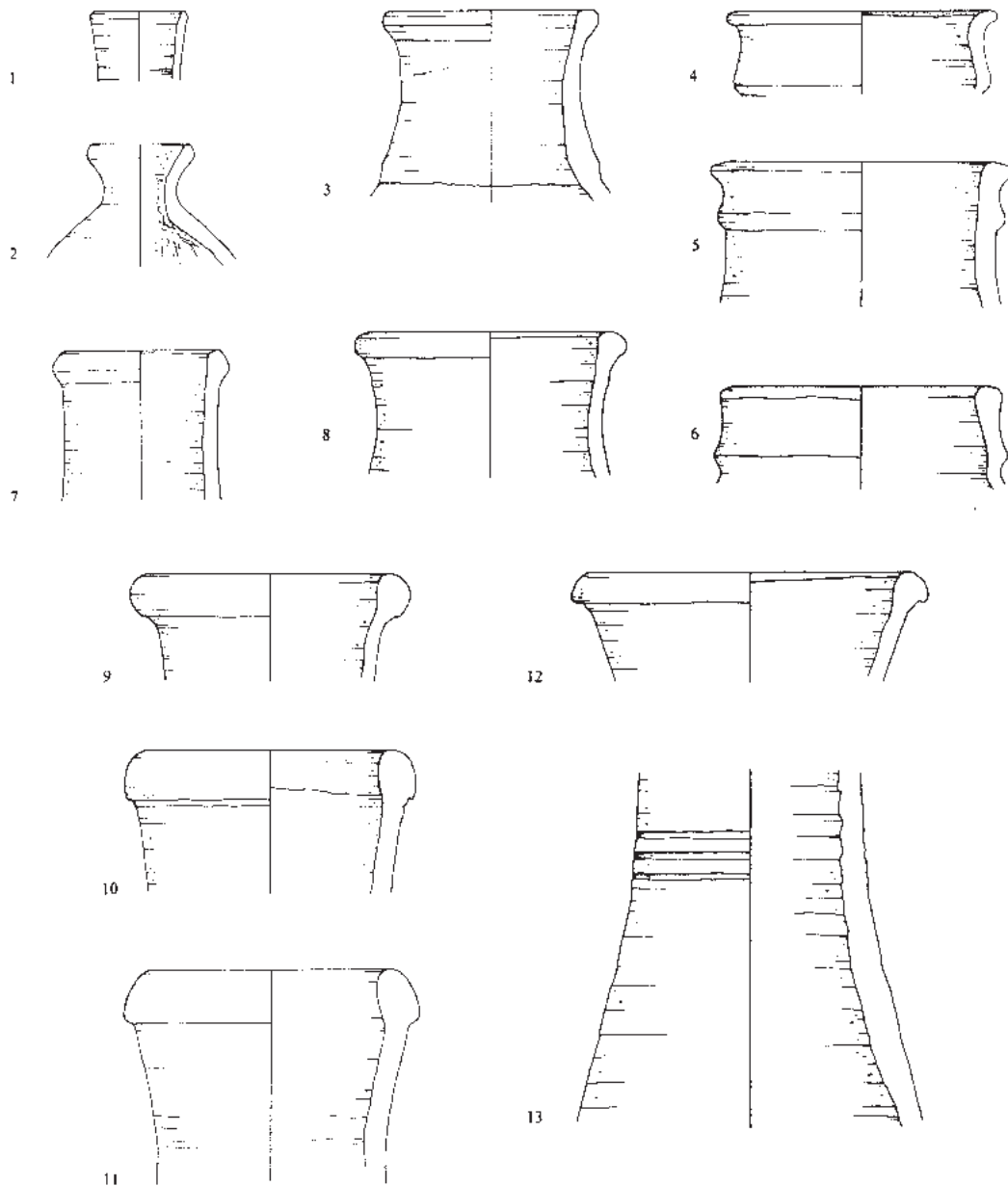


Fig. 9 Bottles and vases from the Ahmose Pyramid complex. Scale 1:3

types with unmodelled rim (FP 1) and modelled rim (FP 2) may be applied to the material from South Abydos as well, although the type with unmodelled rim is far more frequent.⁸⁸

ATP 4015.11 represents the lower part of a flowerpot of the flat-based type without perforation (Fig. 7.5). The upper part should most likely be reconstructed with an unmodelled rim.⁸⁹ This type of rim is preserved on some examples (ATP

5900.1 and 5859.2, figs. 7.2–4). ATP 4015.20 is a flowerpot with modelled rim and a very large diameter (Fig. 8.2).⁹⁰

Another significant vessel form for the Thutmoseid period is a slender, red slipped “common jar” with horizontally incised lines on the tall neck, here illustrated by ATP 5618.10 (Fig. 9.13).⁹¹ ATP 5414.2, the rim sherd of a white washed bottle with folded over and modelled rim

⁸⁸ HOLTHOER 1977, 83–86.

⁸⁹ Cf. HOLTHOER 1977, pl. 18, FP 1.

⁹⁰ HOLTHOER’s (1977) type FP 2 with common dimen-

sions (diameter 34 cm) is illustrated by ATP 4468.2, deriving from operation 20, locus 5, lot 16.

⁹¹ For parallels see WILLIAMS 1992, 82, fig. 4i.

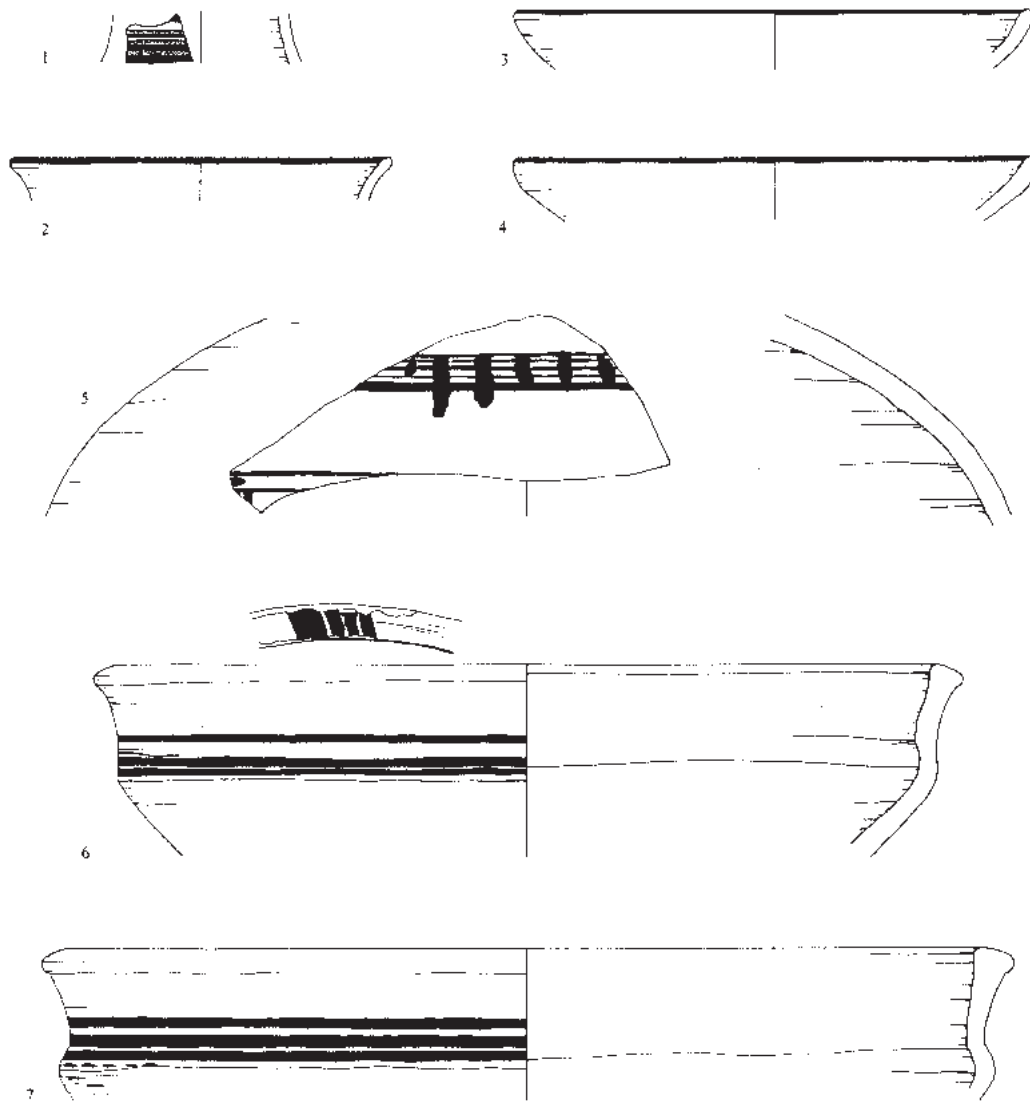


Fig. 10 Thutmoseid painted wares from the Ahmose Pyramid complex (phase 2). Scale 1:3

(Fig. 9.4), represents a type of restricted vessel belonging in phases 1-2. A complete vessel of this kind is preserved at ‘Ezbet Helmi.⁹² The earliest examples seem to date to the late Second Intermediate Period, but the context of the vase from Ezbet Helmi was dated to the mid 18th Dynasty.⁹³ Related to this bottle ATP 5414.2 are ATP 4127.4 (Fig. 9.5) and ATP 7527.1 (Fig. 9.6), both coated white on the exterior and with folded over rim. ATP 4127.4 in particular may be compared with

similar bottles dated to the late Second Intermediate Period at Elephantine.⁹⁴ The shape of ATP 7527.1 is similar to Marl B-vessels known from Egypt and Nubia dating to the early-mid 18th Dynasty.⁹⁵ Several Canaanite amphorae probably belong in phase 2 (Figs. 9.8–11).

Within phase 2, some decorated wares are attested as well (Fig. 10). Most common are Marl A2-squat jars with monochrome linear decoration in black (e.g. ATP 5618.5, 7583.16, 7608.1).⁹⁶ Larger necked jars are attest-

⁹² HEIN 2000, fig. 4.30.

⁹³ HEIN 2000, 132, 140.

⁹⁴ SEILER 1999, 220–221, fig. 52.

⁹⁵ For a piece from Elephantine see BUDKA 2005, 96, n. 326–327, fig. 29.4 with cited parallels in Deir el-Ballas,

Qau, Aniba and Rifeh. For the general connection of the group of white coated bottles and Marl-jars see already HEIN 2000, 132.

⁹⁶ Complete vessels of this type are frequently found within tombs of the period (e.g. the “Pseudo-Import Jars”

ed with similar decoration patterns (e.g. ATP 5620.1, Fig. 10.5).⁹⁷ Carinated Marl-bowls with linear decoration are quite frequent (Fig. 10.6–7)⁹⁸. Black rim ware which comprises both open and restricted shapes (Fig. 10.2–4) may be regarded as another characteristic of phase 2 (see below).⁹⁹ The same holds true for red ‘splash decoration’ which is found in South Abydos on simple bowls with slightly inverted rim (Figs. 5.5 and 6).¹⁰⁰

ATP 5685.1 (Fig. 10.1) is a fragment of a tall necked bottle or jar in Marl A2. The sherd displays a linear decoration in black and red (bichrome) – a surface treatment typical for the period of Thutmose III–IV.¹⁰¹

Locus 10 in operation 25, a dense pottery layer located at the rear of the temple, provides a representative selection of pottery dating mainly to phase 2 and shall be briefly described. The frequencies of ceramic types are typical for the material found in Temple A. Of the diagnostic material processed to date, 43 % are beer jars (of which the type with restricted rim, HOLTHOER’s BB 2, predominates, see Fig. 2),¹⁰² 15 % simple bowls with direct rims and flat bases (Figs. 4.1–4, 5.1–7), 10 % burners and pedestal bowls (Fig. 3.1–4, 13–16), 7 % small votive dishes/vessels (Fig. 3.5–10), 7 % storage jars (Fig. 6.4–7) and 5 % drop-pots (cf. Figs. 19 and 20). The remaining 13 % comprise bottles, a carinated bowl, an imported Base Ring I-jug,¹⁰³ ovoid jars and potstands. The Cypriote vessel, the sherd of black rim ware (simple bowl, cf. Fig. 10.2 and 10.3) and the body sherd of a blue painted storage jar are of special interest. The presence of the later sherd rules out a date for the assemblage before the mid-18th

Dynasty (before Thutmose III).¹⁰⁴ But since all sherds except the blue painted one would also fit into phases 1–2, the early-mid 18th Dynasty, it cannot be excluded that the blue painted sherd is intrusive within the context.¹⁰⁵ However, additional evidence from Temple A for the joint occurrence of both black rim ware and blue painted ware makes a date around Amenhotep II for the above mentioned pottery layer not unlikely.

The ceramic assemblage which is comparable with the pottery layer in operation 25 was found on top of a curious installation within Temple A during excavations in 1993. In a small side room in the western part of the building (operation 19) two mud brick bins were discovered set against an interior wall and covered with a deposit of pottery (locus 7). The pottery types found above the bins comprise mostly beer jars, flowerpots, baking plates and storage vessels. Black rim ware (ATP 4242.28) occurs within this deposit as well as blue painted ware. As stated above, the later two ceramic groups suggest a date for the deposit in the mid 18th Dynasty (Thutmose III–Amenhotep II).¹⁰⁶ Parallels for the slender jar with slightly flaring mouth and direct, black painted rim (ATP 4242.28, Fig. 10.4) are known from Gurob.¹⁰⁷ A complete study of the contexts (ATP 4048, 4049, 4053, 4240–4244), which is planned for future campaigns, will provide detailed information. At the moment, function and use of the bins remain unclear.¹⁰⁸

In general, published comparative material for phases 1 and 2 (early-mid 18th Dynasty) at Abydos is found among others at the following

of WILLIAMS 1992, figs. 7o, p and r and fig. 8) and were also recovered from the Sethos I. Temple at Qurna, MYSLEWIC 1987, nos. 1 and 39.

⁹⁷ Cf. HOLTHOER 1977, pl. 40 (NJ 6).

⁹⁸ Cf. MYSLEWIC 1987, nos. 60–76.

⁹⁹ For complete vessels in this ware see BROVARSKI/DOLL/FREED 1982, 78–79, cat. 51 (Zawiyet el Aryan tomb 234), cat. 52 (Deir el Ballas); ASTON 1996, pl. 4.14 (Tell Hebua IV). An almost complete profile of a carinated bowl with direct rim is preserved from the Ahmose Pyramid Temple, excavation unit 11 (ATP 3054).

¹⁰⁰ See ASTON 2006, 65–74.

¹⁰¹ ASTON 1996, 179.

¹⁰² According to ASTON 1998, 182 HOLTHOER’s BB1–BB3 are „restricted to the early–mid eighteenth Dyn.“, whereas BB4 is very common in the 19th Dynasty.

¹⁰³ ATP 8037.1, a small fragment from the neck of the jug.

¹⁰⁴ For the earliest occurrence of blue painted ware see

HOPE 1985, 5 (Sedment 132); HOPE 1987, 110; ASTON 1988, 354, n. 208.

¹⁰⁵ The presence of a fragment of a faience scarab of Usermaatre (ATP 8005) within locus 10 supports this possibility. But since recently a blue painted bowl from Memphis was found in an early Eighteenth Dynasty context (see BOURRIAU/ASTON/RAVEN/VAN WALSEM 2005, 41), the blue painted piece from op. 25, locus 10 could belong to the original filling as well.

¹⁰⁶ For the occurrence of black rim-ware (*Schwarzrandkeramik*) see HEIN 2002, 139 with further references.

¹⁰⁷ BRUNTON/ENGELBACH 1927, pl. XXXIV, 24B.

¹⁰⁸ An ostrakon was found above one of the bins (ATP 4206). According to Hratch PAPAŽIAN (personal communication, publication forthcoming) it “represents the second longest inscription from the site... consisting of a grain ration ledger”. Could this text be connected with the functional use of the bins?

sites: Deir el-Ballas (BOURRIAU 1990a), Dra^c Abu el-Naga (SEILER 1995 and 2005) and Thebes in general, Elephantine (Bauschicht 10, SEILER 1997a, 1999; BUDKA 2005), Aniba (STEINDORFF 1937) as well as Tell Hebua (SEILER 1997b), Tell Hebua IV (ASTON 1996) and ^cEzbet Helmi (FUSCALDO 2000, HEIN 2002).

Phase 3: Late 18th Dynasty-Ramesside

The most significant types of this phase are Marl D-amphorae, meat jars and various vessel forms in blue painted ware (see below). Meat jars (neckless ovoid jars) are attested since the mid-18th Dynasty (ATP 4015.26, 6009.6, 6088.1, Fig. 11.3–5). At South Abydos they are found in larger quantities during the 19th Dynasty.¹⁰⁹ As a rule, meat jars are produced in Marl clays, most often in Marl D.¹¹⁰ Related neckless storage jars can be found in Nile silts as well (e.g. ATP 3065.9, Fig. 11.6). The unusual piece ATP 6418.1 may be classified as kind of miniature globular meat jar made in Marl D1, cream coated and burnished (Fig. 11.2). Similar vessels are also attested in Nile clay. ATP 5842.3 clearly imitates a Marl surface by means of a white slip.

ATP 6552.1 and 7499.1 (Fig. 14.10–11) represent the most common type of amphorae within this phase. The vessels fall into HOPE's (1989) category 1a. The majority of the examples at Abydos are made in Marl A2 and Marl A4 variant 2 and left uncoated; ATP 4115.5 gives a rare example for the use of Marl A3 (Fig. 14.9).

Various types of potstands (low, tall, tubular, conical or bi-conical) are among the main types of vessels. Although large potstands in Marl B or Marl C should be dated to phase 1 (Fig. 12), the numerous smaller types in Nile clays (Nile B2 and Nile C2, Fig. 13) find good parallels at Amarna and belong therefore at least partly to phase 3.¹¹¹ The complete profile of a large tubular potstand with additional, vertical buttresses applied to the exterior has survived from operation 30 (ATP

7520, Fig. 11.7). Parallels throughout Egypt at Amarna (Nile),¹¹² Malqata,¹¹³ Elephantine (Marl)¹¹⁴ and Qantir (Nile),¹¹⁵ suggest a date around the late 18th and early 19th Dynasty. Another functional pottery type is represented within this phase by ATP 6657.1, a lamp with traces of smoke (Fig. 1.2). Most of its parallels are known from contexts of the late 18th Dynasty or Ramesside period.¹¹⁶

A large concentration of blue painted pottery was noted in operation 24, locus 4. The repertoire of this excavation unit is typical for phase 3, especially the late 18th Dynasty. The most common types for this phase are amphorae, both imported (Canaanite, cf. Fig. 14.3 and 14.5) and of Marl D (common) or Marl A2 (rarer); numerous beer jars of type BB 4 (Nile B2, fewer in Nile D2); various bottles and larger storage jars (both in Marl and Nile clays, most of them blue painted on white wash); bread moulds and bread trays; carinated bowls with direct rim (both in Marl and Nile); funnel-necked jars (most often blue painted); globular jars; jugs (Marl and a few Nile); meat jars (most in Marl A2 and A4); ovoid jar (commonly blue painted); various Nile-potstands and squat jars in Marl A2. In addition, an imported pilgrim flask, most likely of Syro-Palestinian manufacture, was found. In general, comparable material for the contexts of the late 18th Dynasty within the Ahmose pyramid temple area can be found at Ezbet Helmi (ASTON 2002), Malqata (HOPE 1989), Amarna (ROSE 1984) and Elephantine (BUDKA 2005).

The 19th Dynasty pottery is hard to distinguish from late 18th Dynasty material.¹¹⁷ For that reason phase 3 at Abydos covers most of this dynasty as well. The character of the material in Dynasty 19 changes only slightly and new shapes are rare. Carinated bowls illustrated by ATP 5521.1 (Fig. 14.13) are a common type and thought to be "*innovations of the Ramesside period*".¹¹⁸ The bowls often functioned as cooking vessels and are very

¹⁰⁹ ATP 5156.1 finds parallels at Qantir, ASTON 1998, nos. 2181, 2183–85; ATP 5471.2 may be equated with ASTON 1998, nos. 1577, 1593, 1604.

¹¹⁰ Cf. ASTON 2001, 173.

¹¹¹ ATP 5630.2 may be equated with PEET and WOOLLEY 1923, pl. XLVI, I/1019A and 1019M; ATP 5346.1 with PEET and WOOLLEY 1923, pl. XLVI, I/1019D; ATP 5508.3 and 7380.4 with pl. XLVI, I/1019E; ATP 6668.2 with pl. XLVI, I/86 and ATP 7648.2 with pl. XLVI, I/206.

¹¹² ROSE 1986, fig. 7.2, no. 57042.

¹¹³ HOPE 1989, fig. 5b.

¹¹⁴ BUDKA 2005, fig. 33.5 (late 18th Dyn.).

¹¹⁵ ASTON 1998, 180 with parallels, no. 513.

¹¹⁶ Cf. BUDKA 2005, 100–102 with n. 369, fig. 32.3.

¹¹⁷ For the latest discussion of this continuity see ASTON 2002, 177.

¹¹⁸ ASTON 1998, 170, nos. 469–470. Nevertheless, early examples of this vessel type are attested within the late 18th Dynasty; see BUDKA 2005, 105–106, fig. 37.3.

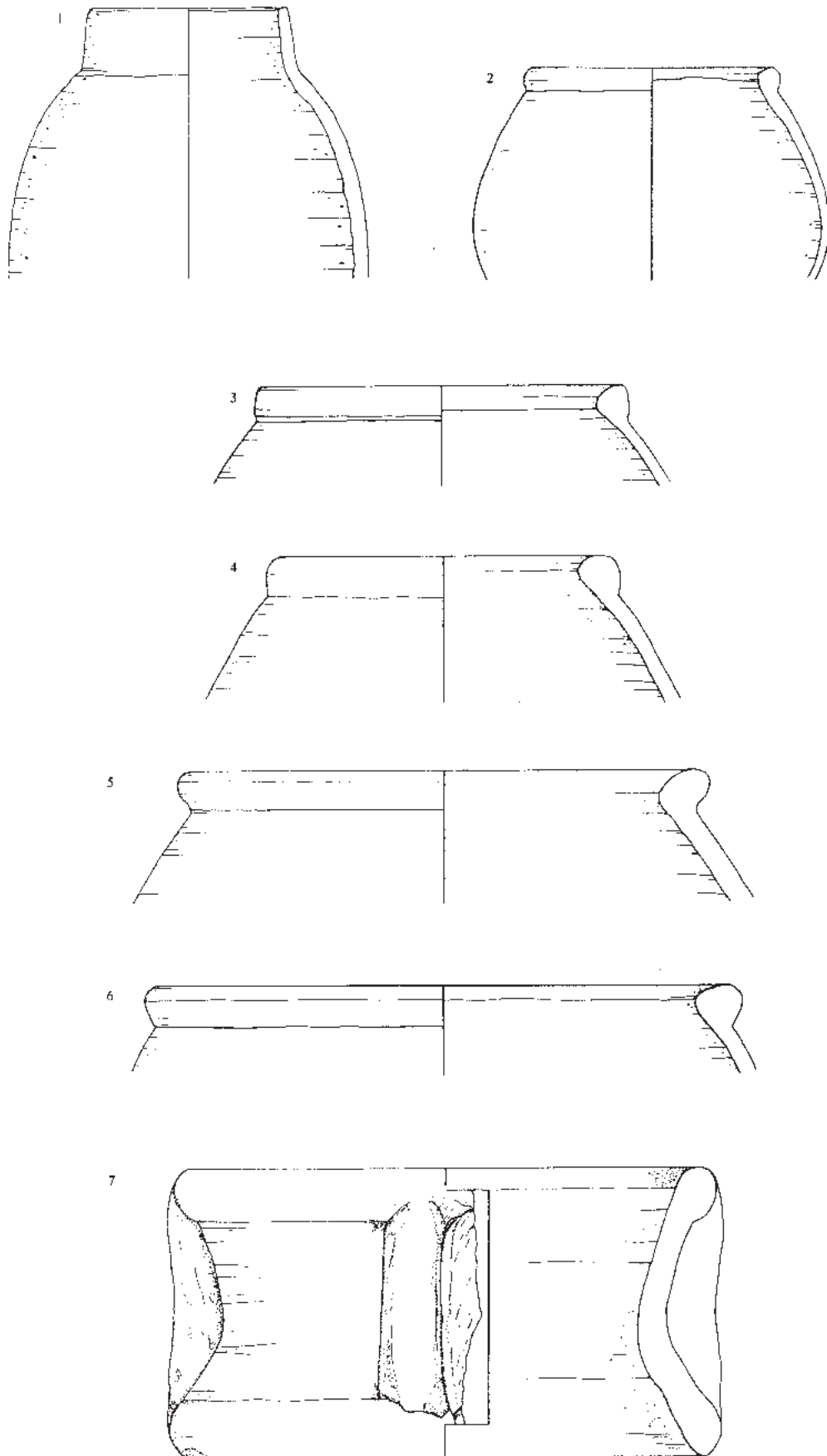


Fig. 11 Common types of phase 3 from the Ahmose Pyramid complex. Scale 1:3

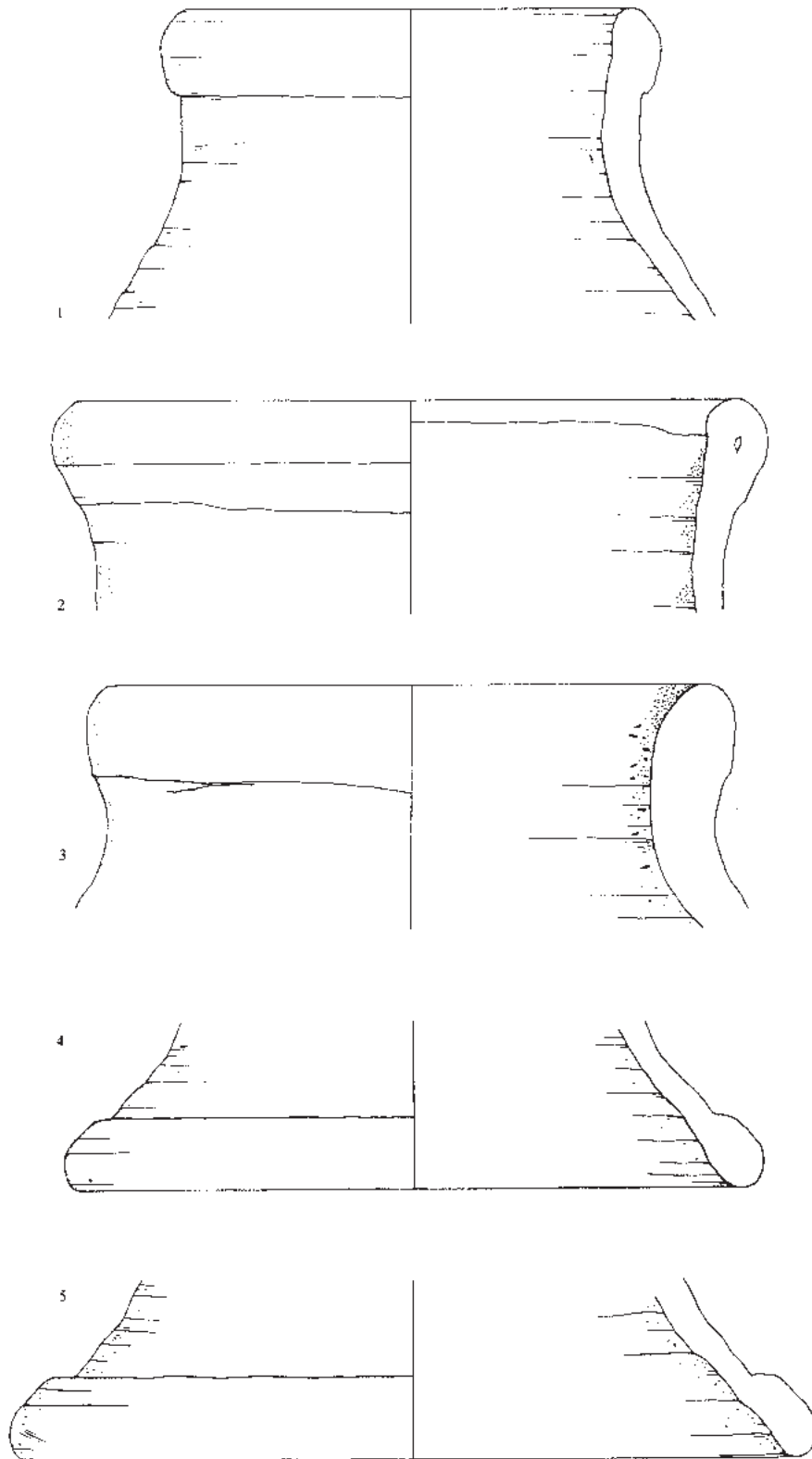


Fig. 12 Large potstand types (all Marl, except no. 3). Scale 1:3

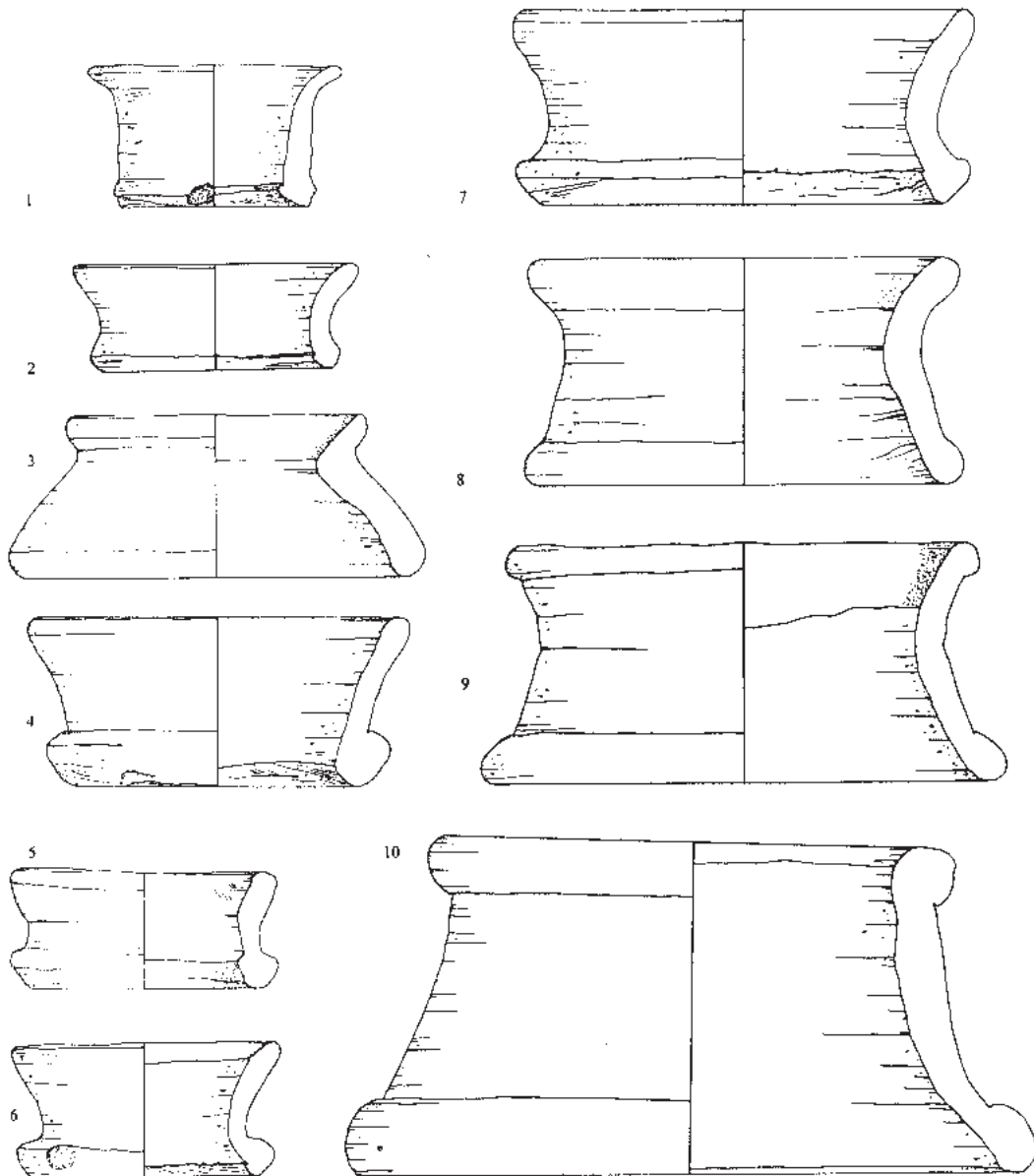


Fig. 13 Nile silt potstand types. Scale 1:3

common in Ramesside settlements (e.g. Elephantine).¹¹⁹ This type is rare at South Abydos and ATP 5521.1 (Fig. 14.13) is an early example.¹²⁰

Aside from meat jars, restricted vessels within the unpainted Ramesside material comprise primarily beer jars, funnel-necked jars, various bottles (ATP 5661.3 and 5661.4) and amphorae

(ATP 5318.4¹²¹). HOLTHER's beer jar type BB4 now clearly dominates. A very remarkable sherd (ATP 8128) of this type was found in 2002 (Fig. 11.1). This beer jar with direct rim and medium tall neck bears an ink inscription, "containing 8 + x lines in hieratic, with the eighth being entirely illegible. The left side and the bottom of the piece have broken off,

¹¹⁹ Cf. ASTON 1999, no. 310 and BUDKA 2005, 110–111, figs. 40.5 and 6.

¹²⁰ It finds parallels at Qantir, see ASTON 1998, no. 469 and Elephantine BUDKA 2005, 105, fig. 37.3 (late 18th Dynasty).

¹²¹ Can be equated with ASTON 1998, nos. 1563–1564, HOPE 1989 type 1a; ATP 5318.2 similar to Late Bronze Age Amphora at Qantir, Fabric IV.07.05, no. 2623; ATP 3065.2 finds a parallel at Qantir; ASTON 1998, no. 1670.

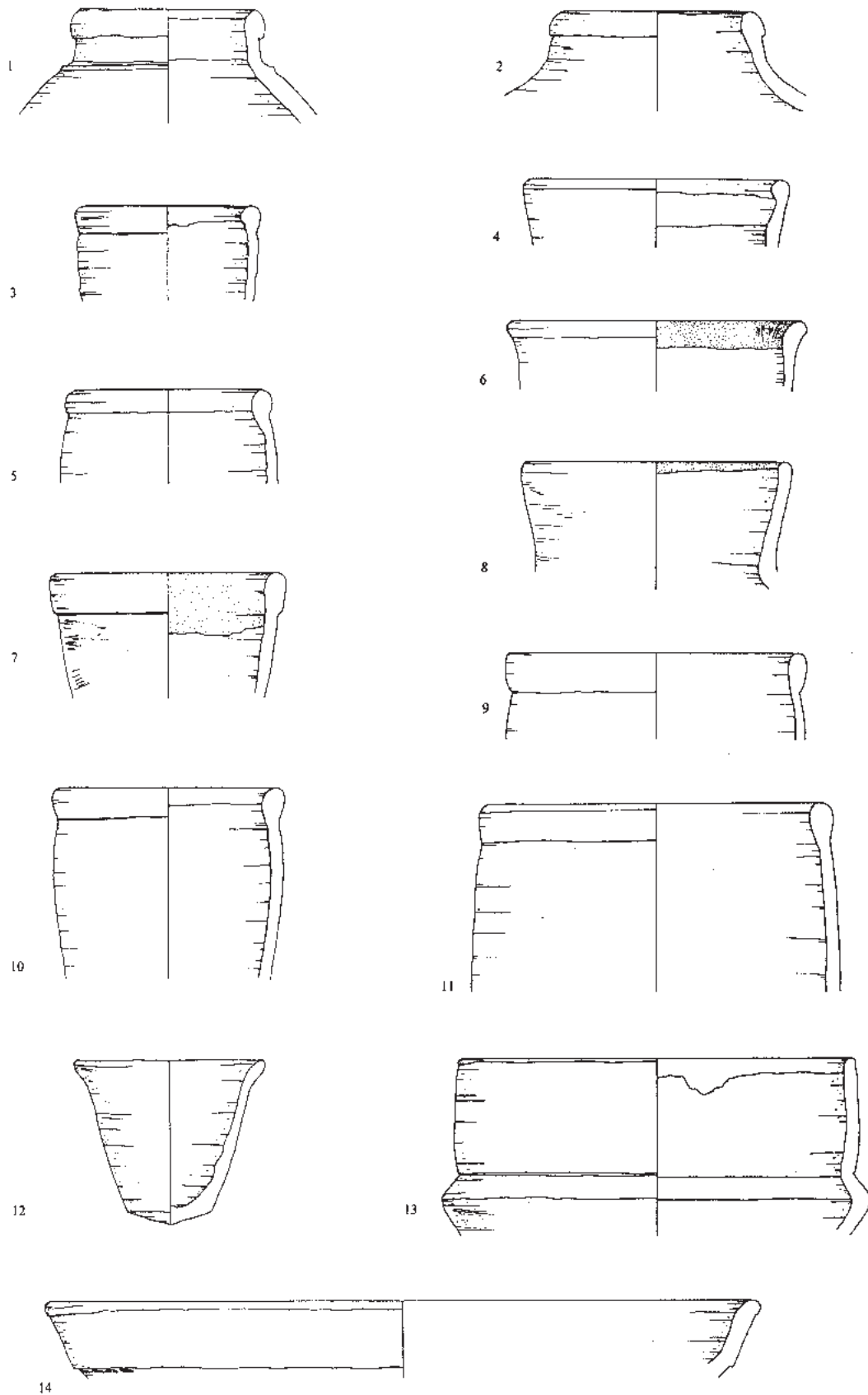


Fig. 14 Ramesside types from the Ahmose Pyramid complex: dishes and bottles (phases 3–4). Scale 1:3

resulting in the loss of the end of the lines and of the remainder of the text. However, the right margin is intact, and each begins with a title. The ostrakon appears to be a roster of cultic personnel, and among the individuals listed are an overseer, a scribe, two guards and a deputy. The text also appears to mention a temple, most possibly that of Ramesses II, though the definitive identification must await the final publication of this piece. The principal difficulties lie in the incompleteness of the text and the moderate to severe fading of the ink, especially to the left of the curved surface leading into the break¹²².” In terms of shape this most interesting piece has parallels in Qantir and should be dated to the (early) 19th Dynasty.¹²³

Phase 4: Late Ramesside (mostly 20th Dynasty)

In the area of the Ahmose-Nefertary building (Temple A) pottery of probably 20th Dynasty-date was found. Since they may be distinguished from material of 19th Dynasty date, these late sherds which are not numerous represent the final New Kingdom phase (phase 4). The unpainted material compares well with material from Elephantine and comprises mostly bottles, globular jars, plates, carinated bowls and amphorae (Fig. 14). Significant and datable to the 20th Dynasty is the use of Mixed fabric B (e.g. bottles and globular jars ATP 5746.1, ATP 6316.7 and 6657.4¹²⁴). The clearest indication for a late New Kingdom date is the presence of blue painted carinated bowls with wavy-line decoration (see below). Some of these carinated bowls (ATP 7069.2 and ATP 6560.2) were excavated in operation 27, together with additional late Ramesside material such as the bottle with red slipped rim on white coated surface ATP 7069.1¹²⁵ (cf. Fig. 14.1–2) and some blue painted body sherds of large vessels with linear decoration.

To conclude, within the four phases of use attested by the pottery at Temple A three peaks of cultic activity can be named. The first heyday is of course connected with the building of the complex and King Ahmose (phase 1). The amount and variability of the ceramic material reaches its

next climax during the reign of Thutmose III (phase 2). Numerous pottery fragments dating to the late 18th to early 19th Dynasty attest the final culmination of activity within the complex. Since according to textual evidence the latest main phase of cultic activity at the Ahmose pyramid complex can be linked with Ramesses II, it is reasonable to assume that most of the pottery from phase 3 dates to the reign of this king.¹²⁶

Blue painted pottery

Blue painted pottery was discovered in considerable quantities at the Ahmose-Nefertary building (Temple A), especially in excavation units 18, 19, 24 and 25. Excavation unit 24 comprises both Temple A and Temple B; most of its numerous blue painted material seems to belong to Temple A. In addition, some blue painted sherds were found in excavation unit 21, the area around the eastern outer wall of the pyramid temple. From the adjoining excavation unit 22, covering part of Temple C (Ahmose-Nefertary), a small amount of blue painted ware was recovered. Additional material came from the area around the entrance and the northern front of Temple A (operation 27 and 18/25).

The majority of the blue painted vessels at South Abydos are made of Nile clay (Fig. 15), but a few sherds of Marl were discovered as well (e.g. ATP 7010.1, Fig. 16.2). The most common blue painted wares are Nile B2 cream or white coated, Nile B2 red coated (ATP 5860.1),¹²⁷ Nile D2 cream coated (ATP 4015.31, 6039.5, 6089.12, 6258.4, 6395.5) and Marl A2 uncoated. Polychrome decorated wares are present within the material from Abydos as Marl A2 cream or white coated (ATP 6088.10, 6418.5).¹²⁸

The ware groups comprise a large variety of both restricted and open forms: plates and saucers, dishes, bowls, stemmed bowls, beakers, lids, bottles and various types of jars (primarily ovoid and funnel-necked, cf. Fig. 15.3–5 and Fig. 16).¹²⁹ ATP 5860.1, a very small dish with direct rim and probably rounded base, represents one example of blue

¹²² Hratch PAPAZIAN, personal communication (publication forthcoming).

¹²³ ASTON 1998, nos. 534, 548; see also ASTON 1999, pl. 3, no. 60 (Elephantine, Phase IIA, Late New Kingdom).

¹²⁴ This type finds parallels in Qantir (ASTON 1998, no. 2532) and in *Bauschicht* 7 and 6 at Elephantine (personal observation, cf. BUDKA 2005, 95).

¹²⁵ This ware becomes popular during the Twentieth and

Twenty-first Dynasties, see ASTON 1998, 79.

¹²⁶ For the textual evidence see HARVEY 1998, 121–125 and in preparation.

¹²⁷ The red-coating may also be burnished.

¹²⁸ For the blue painted wares at Amarna see HOPE 1991, 21.

¹²⁹ To classify body sherds to a certain restricted form is very often impossible.

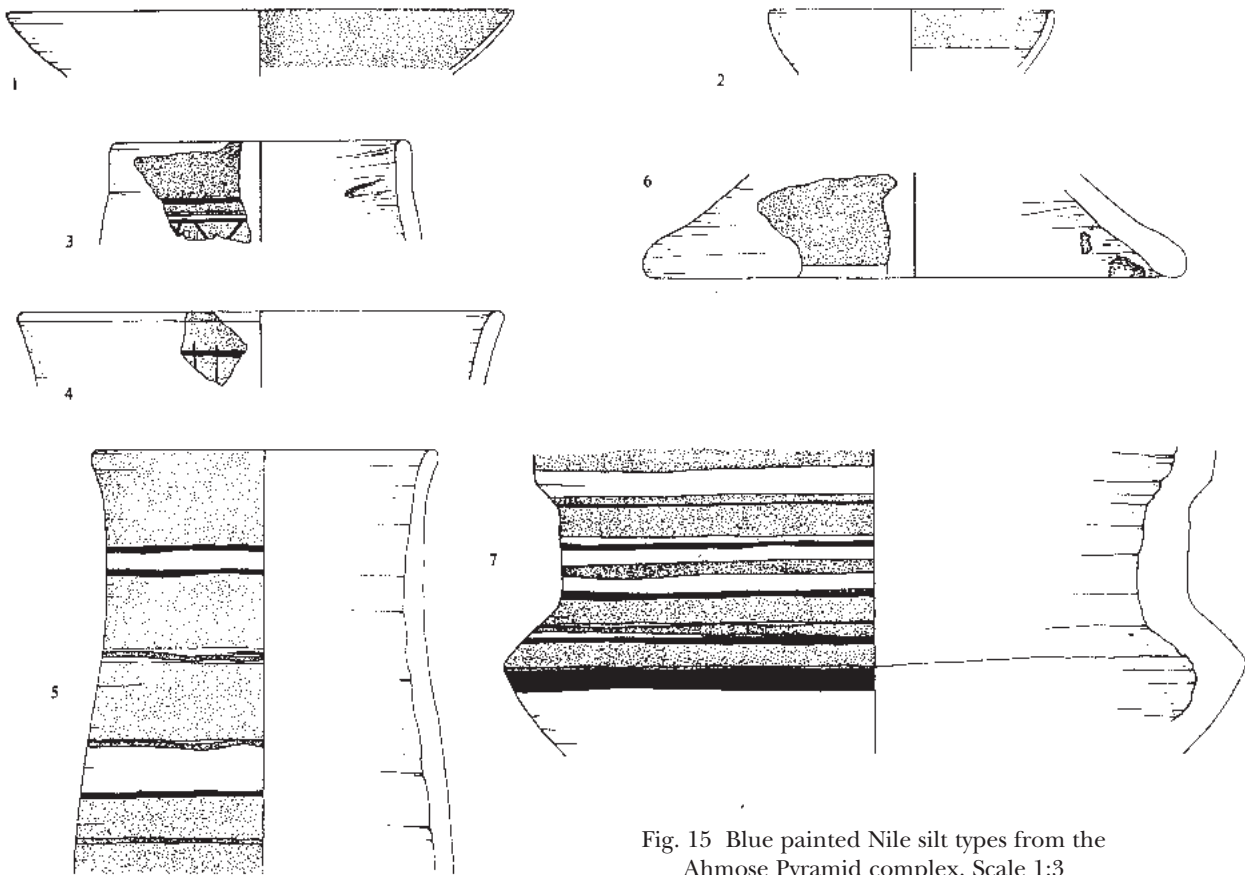


Fig. 15 Blue painted Nile silt types from the Ahmose Pyramid complex. Scale 1:3

painted on red coated ware (Fig. 15.2). Another interesting open form is ATP 6300.2, a shallow, very thin-walled dish, blue painted inside and cream coated outside (Fig. 15.1), to which I have not been able to find a close parallel.

A tall ovoid jar, with a blue painted mouth and red lines as decoration (ATP 5488.1), is comparable with a vessel at Qantir.¹³⁰ This type of jar is attested in different ware groups, but according to ASTON the vessels are “*relatively common in late Eighteenth and Nineteenth Dynasty contexts, but are more often blue painted than not.*”¹³¹ ATP 6316.1 is another sherd of this type (Fig. 15.4).¹³² The thin black lines preserved below the rim may be interpreted as upper part of a decoration zone with

floral pattern (pendant lotus?). A large fragment of a rim sherd of a similar, slender jar was recovered from operation 19 (ATP 7609, Fig. 15.5). It is similar in shape to jars found at Amarna, although the rounded rim is slightly flaring.¹³³ A potstand or lid, ATP 6005.2 (Fig. 15.6), can be equated with a piece from Amarna.¹³⁴

Blue painted necked jars appear frequently within the material at South Abydos and find parallels at Amarna (late 18th Dynasty).¹³⁵ The specific type of funnel-necked jars is represented by ATP 6005.1 (Fig. 16.1) with floral pattern on the neck.¹³⁶ The fragment from the shoulder of a large storage jar (ATP 6088.10) displays a peculiar design in blue, red and black on white coated

¹³⁰ ASTON 1998, no. 1313.

¹³¹ ASTON 1998, 344 with parallels at Saqqara, Gurob, Riqqeh, Herakleopolis, Amarna, Thebes, Deir el Medina and Nubia.

¹³² The shape can be equated with ASTON 1998, no. 1186.

¹³³ Cf. HOPE 1991, fig. 5g (blue painted); for the shape with flaring rim see PEET and WOOLLEY 1923, pl. L, XXVI/1013. For similar vessels see also ASTON 1998, nos. 1314–1320.

¹³⁴ HOPE 1991, fig. 12e.

¹³⁵ For example ATP 5645.12 corresponds to HOPE 1991, fig. 4g; ATP 5488.1 to HOPE 1991, figs. 6b–e and ATP 4267.2, a funnel necked jar with a floral decorative scheme on the neck to HOPE 1991, fig. 8e. ATP 4015.31 is similar to HOPE 1991, fig. 5g.

¹³⁶ Cf. HOPE 1991, figs. 8a, 8e, 20k, closest parallel: pl. 15c (Cairo 2671).

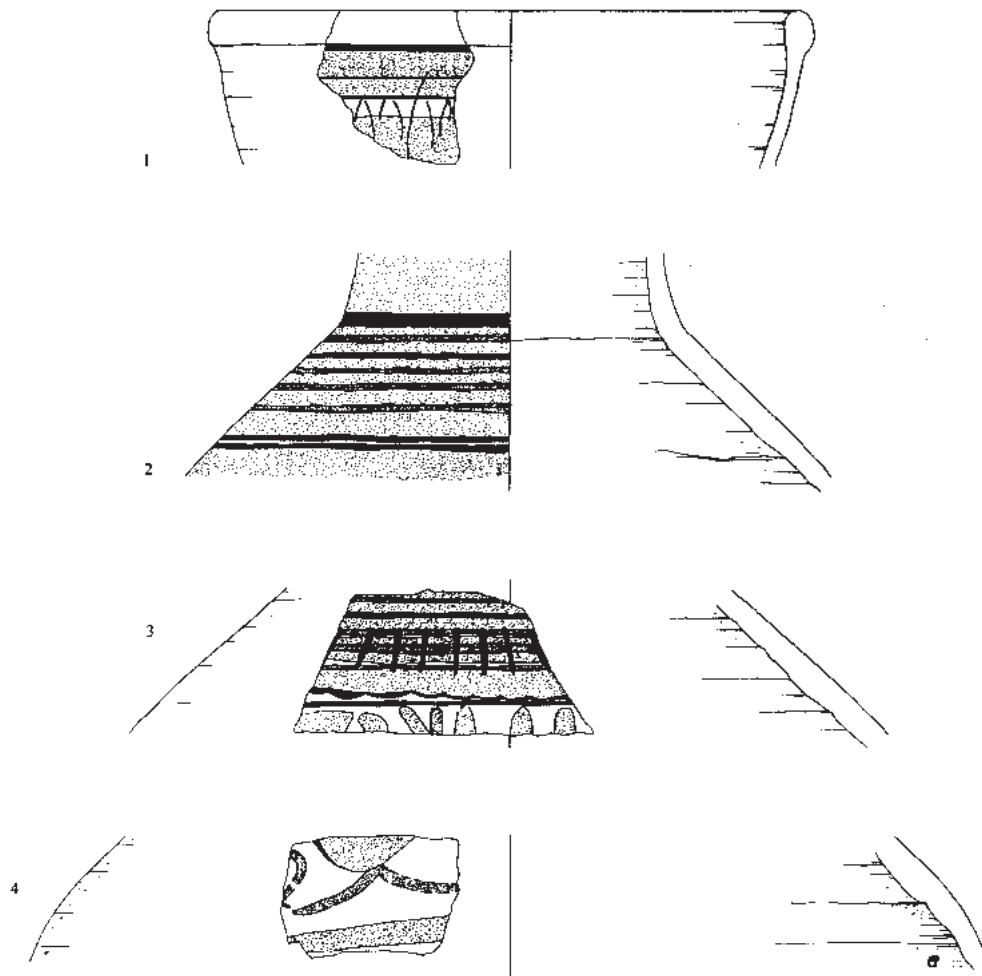


Fig. 16 Blue painted necked storage jars from the Ahmose Pyramid complex. Scale 1:3

Marl A2/4 (Fig. 16.4). The lower part of a circular motif with two short adjoining slightly bent lines is preserved. This design is not unique amongst the material from Abydos; it finds a parallel in ATP 7610.4. At the moment it is uncertain whether the pieces belong to a floral zone or some kind of ornamental band with symbols.

Of special interest is ATP 6564.1, coming from the area north of the entrance of Temple A (Op. 27, 9, 11). It is a small fragment from a handmade appliqué in the form of an animal figurine (Fig. 17). The white-coated piece was once attached to the shoulder of a large vessel. It can be identified as the head and neck from a recumbent figure of an ibex. The slight curve of the neck and the breaks suggest that the animal was looking

straight ahead (*en face*) while the body was reclining side wards. This position and the general appearance of the Abydos appliqué find a close parallel in the famous blue painted amphora now kept in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts (MFA 64.9).¹³⁷ Applied decoration in the form of gazelles or ibexes is in general well known on blue painted pottery.¹³⁸ For that reason ATP 6564.1 is classified within this ware group, although blue paint is missing from the appliqué.

As HOPE has pointed out, the extraordinary vessel MFA 64.9 was not a simple container, but it „had an ornamental value and probably stood in a niche”.¹³⁹ Although the reconstruction of the vessel shape to which ATP 6564.1 once belonged is of course hypothetical, it seems very reasonable to

¹³⁷ HOPE 1982, 88–90, cat. 70. Cf. also a large vessel from Gurob with two figures of gazelles BRUNTON/ENGELBACH 1927, pl. XXXIX, 602.

¹³⁸ See BOURRIAU 1981, 39, cat. 57; HOPE 1982, 88; HOPE 1989, 97, 100.

¹³⁹ HOPE 1982, 90.

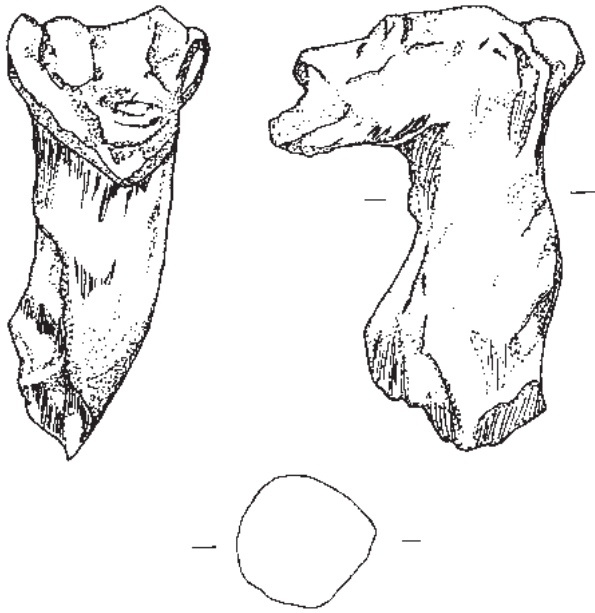


Fig. 17 Ibex figurine as appliqué to a large vessel.
Scale 1:1

assume a large vessel with similar decorative character. The ibex figurine is a clear indication that the vessel was provided with a “front” and a “back” like the Boston amphora. This would require an appropriate installation for the placement of the vessel within Temple A, perhaps in some kind of corner or niche.

An unusual blue painted fragment was recovered during survey collection at South Abydos in 1993. ATP 212 may be described as the end of a “boomerang”-shaped object. Its lower part is almost flat, whereas the upper part is rounded and painted with red and blue lines. Although its function is not clear, the fragment might have been an appliqué of a blue painted vessel.¹⁴⁰

Another peculiar vessel was reconstructed from two adjoining pieces coming from operation 24 (ATP 6008.2) and operation 19 (ATP 7597) (Fig. 15.7). The piece is likely to be some

kind of ornamental bowl for which parallels in Amarna can be named.¹⁴¹ The linear decorative scheme of the vessel seems atypical of the 18th Dynasty. A Ramesside date might therefore be possible.¹⁴²

As HOPE (1989) has determined, with the beginning of the 19th Dynasty the decorative scheme on blue painted ware changed slightly – fewer floral motifs are attested (only the pendant lotus survived), while more linear patterns and lines appear within the decoration.¹⁴³ The Abydos pottery which shows these characteristics (cf. Figs. 15.5, 15.7, 16.2) should consequently be dated to the Ramesside period. In addition, according to ASTON, blue painted vessels with wavy lines are to be dated in the 20th Dynasty.¹⁴⁴ A group of shallow carinated bowls with a wavy line decorative scheme (Fig. 18.1–2) is therefore significant (e.g. ATP 5156.9, 6397.3).¹⁴⁵ These bowls have parallels at Deir el Medina, namely in the Ramesside tomb no. 359 (Ramesses III – Ramesses IV),¹⁴⁶ and in the Royal Tomb of Ramesses IV.¹⁴⁷

Tetisheri pyramid complex

After promising results of the magnetometry survey conducted by Tomasz HERBICH in 2002,¹⁴⁸ the pyramid of Tetisheri became the focus of excavations in 2004. The primary function of the monument has been already described by HARVEY as representing Ahmose’s inclusion of the memorial structure for Tetisheri in order to achieve the legitimation of his own building works at Abydos.¹⁴⁹ The text of the famous stela which was found inside the building by CURRELLY refers to the decision of Ahmose and his wife Ahmose-Nerfertary to build a pyramid at Abydos in memory of their grandmother.¹⁵⁰ Brick stamps found on the building material of the shrine, as well as palaeographic features of the stela, attest to its construction within the later reign of Ahmose.¹⁵¹

¹⁴⁰ Blue painted cobra fragments belonging to „cobra bowls“ are comparable in shape; cf. ASTON 1998, 402–403, fig. 5.05.

¹⁴¹ Cf. HOPE 1991, fig. 2e and PEET/WOOLLEY 1923, pl. LXXXII/256.

¹⁴² See HOPE 1991, 36. For a similar bowl with composite contour see BOURRIAU/ASTON/RAVEN/VAN WALSEM 2005, 55, nr. 149 – this parallel from the tomb of Haremhab makes a date to the late 18th/early 19th dynasty likely.

¹⁴³ Cf. also ASTON 1998, 57.

¹⁴⁴ ASTON 1998, 355.

¹⁴⁵ Cf. ASTON/ASTON/BROCK 1998, 153, no. 165 (Royal Tomb Ramses’ IV) with parallels.

¹⁴⁶ NAGEL 1938, fig. 26, no. 136. For tomb 1159A at Deir el-Medina (most likely Ramesses III) see lately ASTON 1991, 73, n. 21

¹⁴⁷ ASTON/ASTON/BROCK 1998, nos. 165, 166 (only red decoration), 193.

¹⁴⁸ See HARVEY 2004, 5.

¹⁴⁹ HARVEY 1998, 426.

¹⁵⁰ BREASTED 1962, vol. II, 36; PETRIE 1902, 3, pl. 52.

¹⁵¹ Information kindly provided by HARVEY, publication forthcoming.

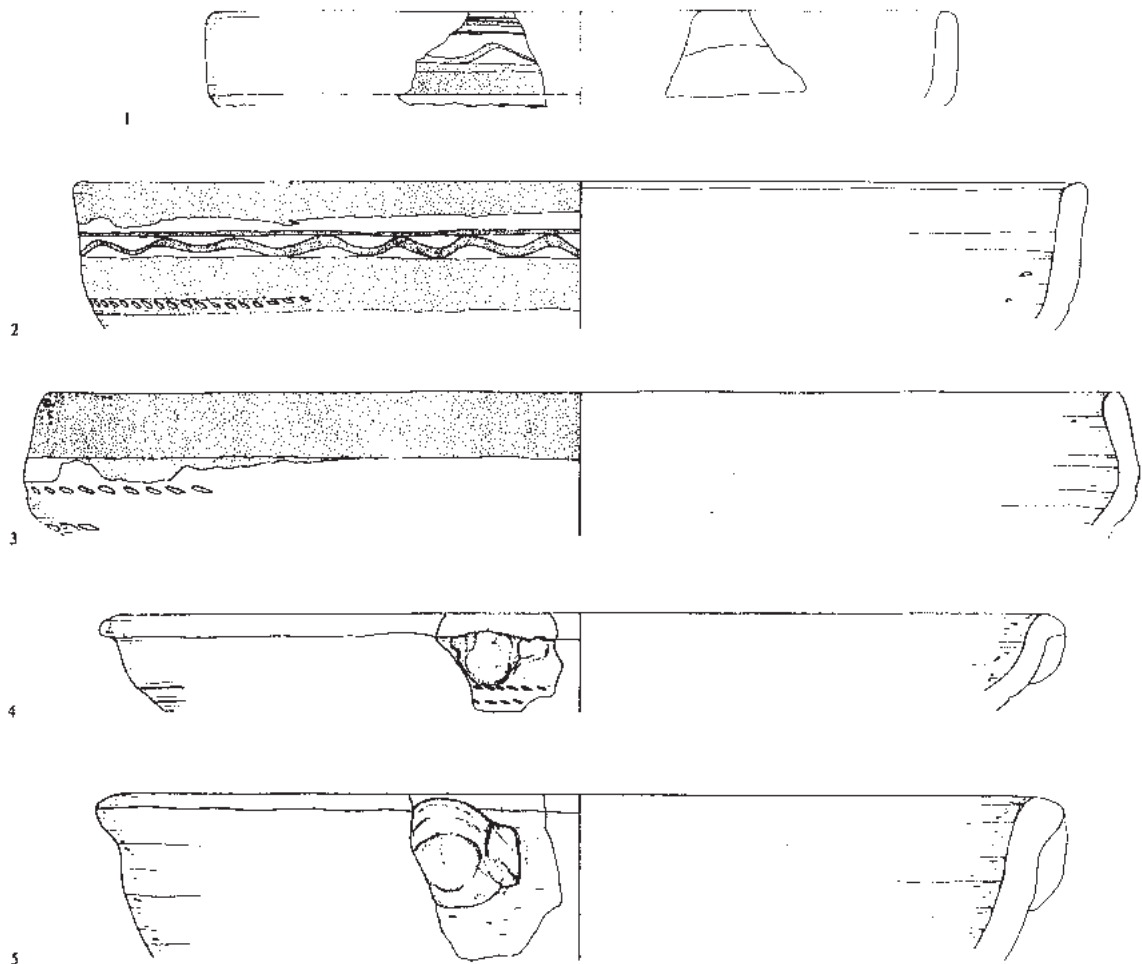


Fig. 18 Large bowls with painted or applied decoration from the Ahmose Pyramid complex (phases 3–4).
Scale 1:3 (nos. 1–3, 5), 2:9 (no. 4)

In 2004 only a selected number of baskets coming from the Tetisheri Complex were studied. Remarks on the material are therefore necessarily of a preliminary character. In contrast to the pyramid temple area, this pottery shows less variation. As of yet, the material resembles the pottery found at the Terrace Temple¹⁵² and seems to date to the early 18th Dynasty only. No blue painted pottery or Ramesside sherds have been found so far. The occurrence of small fragments of Pan

Grave vessels might be also of significance in the question of dating.¹⁵³

In 1903 a large pottery concentration was found near the entrance of the pyramid which CURRELLE described as follows: “*Around the entrance to the chamber of offerings there were hundreds of offering pots. They were all of the one kind, and, as far as could be seen, were in no particular order; sometimes they were scattered and sometimes piled two or three deep*”.¹⁵⁴ Surprisingly, excavation in 2004 brought

¹⁵² Cf. AYRTON/CURRELLE/WEIGALL 1904, pl. XLVII = HARVEY 1998, fig. 9.

¹⁵³ According to HARVEY (personal communication) these small, worn Pan Grave sherds might have come to the site as inclusions in the bricks and are possibly reflecting Nubian settlement on the peripheries, where bricks are made. Pan Grave sherds came to light within the Pyramid Complex of Ahmose as well, especially within the excavation units 19, 27, 28 and 29. BIETAK 1966, 64

mentions a rim sherd of a large Pan Grave bowl with incised decoration found at Abydos; KEMP 1977, 290, n. 9 notes sherds excavated during the Pennsylvania-Yale excavations at the site. For the general presence of Nubian cooking wares in contexts of the early New Kingdom see BOURRIAU 1986/87, 57.

¹⁵⁴ CURRELLE 1904, 36 with pl. LI for the ground plan and deposit in front of the entrance.

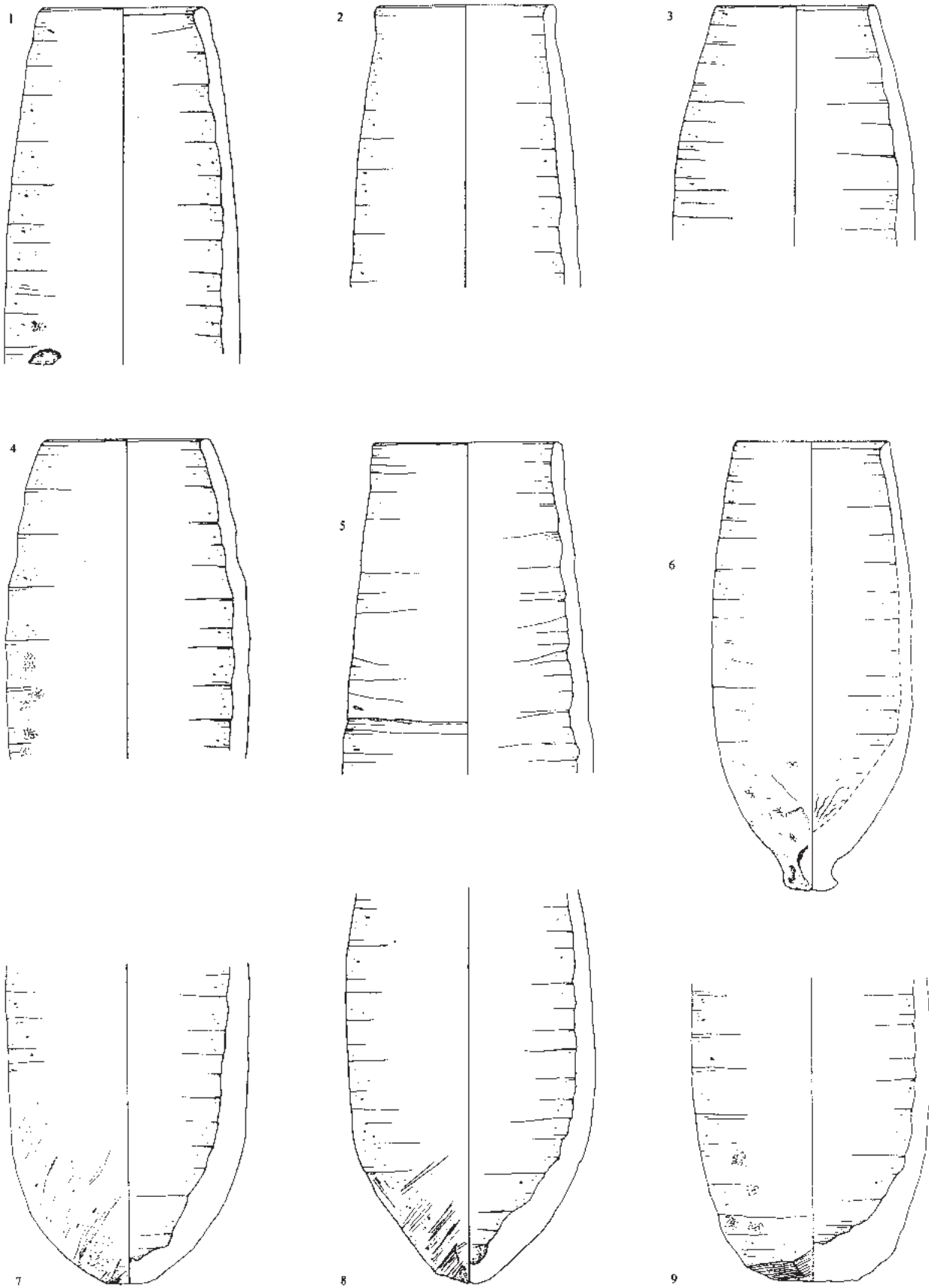


Fig. 19 Drop pot types from the Tetisheri Pyramid. Scale 1:3

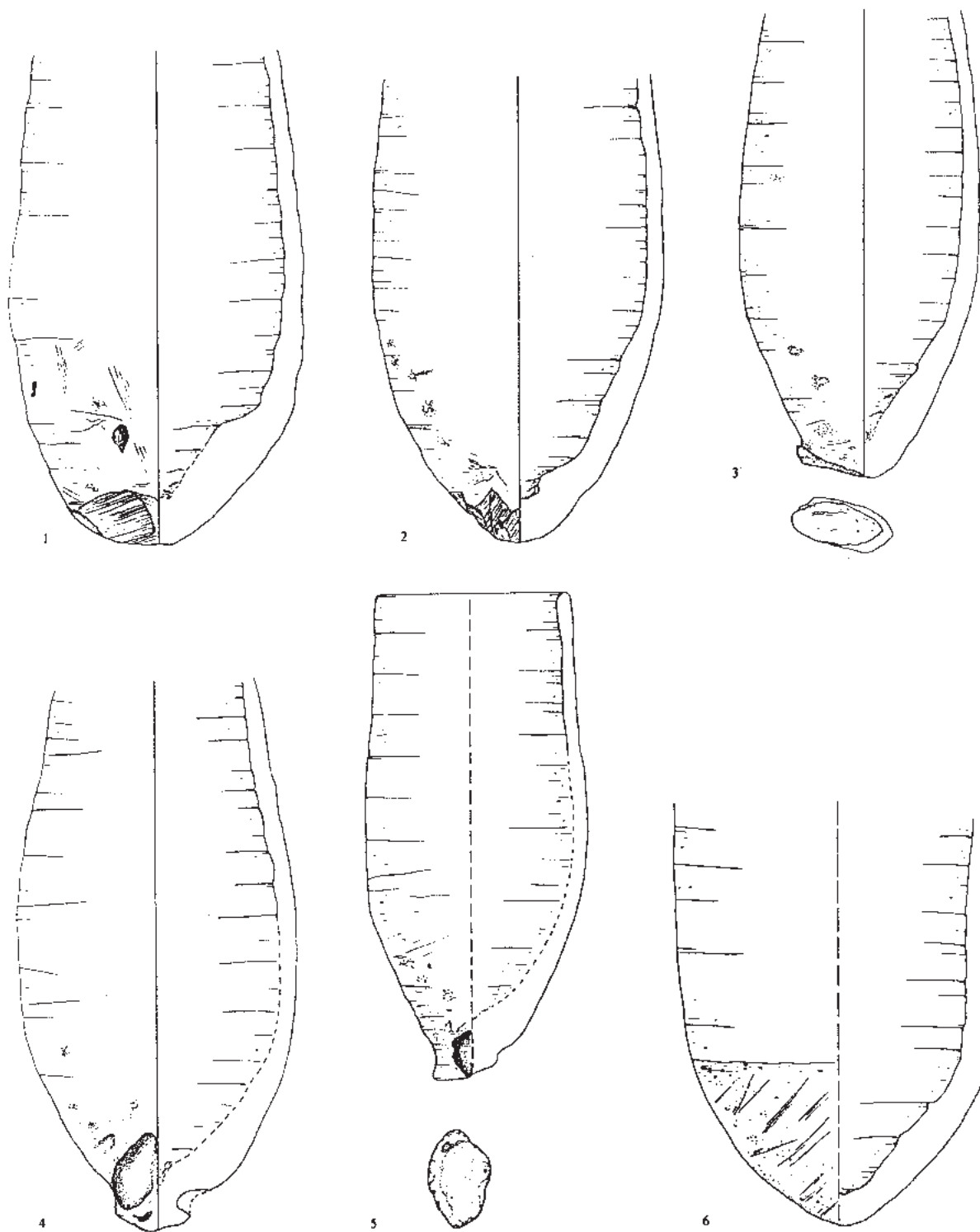


Fig. 20 Drop pot types from the Tetisheri Pyramid. Scale 1:3

to light a large amount of more pots right in front of the entrance. It quickly became clear that Curdely did not come close to uncovering the extent of the deposit and the newly found clusters of

pots adjoin and enlarge his zones of sherd concentrations as marked on his published plan.¹⁵⁵ The pots are arranged in two to three layers and many of them are almost intact. Considering this

¹⁵⁵ Cf. HARVEY forthcoming.

new material, it is now possible to clarify the remarks by CURRELLY in some aspects. The pots are definitely not “*all of the one kind*”; rather, a small variety of vessel types is attested. Since the bulk of the material are drop-pots – a type of vessel known to have functioned as offering pottery¹⁵⁶ – these should be identified with “*the one kind*” mentioned by CURRELLY. Within this group of drop-pots several different types can be distinguished according to the shape of the base (rounded base, flat base with finger impressions, trimmed base with very small flat base = “*minimierte Standfläche*”,¹⁵⁷ pinched base as illustrated by ATP 8430-1¹⁵⁸) and rim (direct rounded rim; slightly inverted rim, rounded or edged/trimmed; slightly flaring rim, rounded)¹⁵⁹ (Figs. 19, 20). In terms of wares, the most common fabric is Nile B2, followed by fewer in Nile D2 and some examples out in Nile C2. The surface of the majority was left uncoated, but sometimes a thin red wash was applied to the exterior (Figs. 19.1–2, 20.2, 20.4).¹⁶⁰ ATP 10136.8 (Fig. 20.6) is white-washed and ATP 8021.4 shows a black rim band.¹⁶¹

The huge offering-deposit in front of the Tetisheri pyramid documents cultic activity while the building was still in use. As of yet, the material is restricted to vessels dating to the early 18th Dynasty of which the major part displays some kind of votive character. The following types comprise the majority of closed forms aside from the predominant drop-pots of various types: Beer jars with vertical direct rim and short mouth¹⁶² and ovoid, red washed (mostly burnished) bottles with rounded base. This very limited repertoire is enlarged by a round based white washed bottle, a Marl A2-bottle with incised lines on a long slender neck (ATP 7319.3) and a small Marl B-bottle with

a funnel-shaped neck (ATP 7319.5) and the body sherds of a *zir* in Mixed fabric A. The Tetisheri pottery corpus comprises a large amount of different potstands, mostly tubular and conical ones in uncoated Nile silt (cf. Fig. 13). There are remarkably few open forms, but some simple bowls with direct rims appear within the material in Nile B2 or Nile D2, either red slipped or uncoated (Fig. 5.2). Small incense-bowls, most often with a carinated profile, represent a specific group within the corpus. They are also well attested in the pyramid temple area (see above). A type that is clearly related to ritual and cultic use are tall pedestal bowls which were used as burners. Similar examples of these burners were already found at the Terrace Temple¹⁶³ and also in the pyramid temple area (see above, Fig. 3). Very often the vessels are covered with a thick white wash or type of plaster – a clear indication for a cultic purpose.¹⁶⁴

The limited repertoire from the Tetisheri pyramid finds very close parallels at Heqareshu Hill near Umm el Gaab at Abydos.¹⁶⁵ All of the types can be dated to BOURRIAU’s Phase I of New Kingdom Pottery. Thus, the preliminary analysis of the pottery coming from the pyramid of Tetisheri as a closely datable collection seems to imply a rather short-lived cultic activity for the queen.¹⁶⁶

Importance of study

The New Kingdom pottery coming from the Oriental Institute Ahmose and Tetisheri Project is of great importance for the study of Egyptian pottery. I would like to highlight several aspects to illustrate this significance.

First of all, it is essential to include the pottery

¹⁵⁶ Cf. SEILER 1995, 190; BOURRIAU/DE MEYER/OP DE BEECK/VERECKEN 2005, 109–110, figs. 7–8 and SEILER 2005, 117–119, figs. 37–40.

¹⁵⁷ HEIN 2002, 128 with further remarks on this New Kingdom-technique of finishing off the base and fig. 4.26 (8481 B).

¹⁵⁸ The rim of this vessel resembles ASTON 1998, no. 48.

¹⁵⁹ See PUMPENMEIER 1998, fig. 23 for the same types of drop-pots.

¹⁶⁰ Cf. PUMPENMEIER 1998, 130.

¹⁶¹ BROVARSKI/DOLL/FREED 1982, 78–79, cat. 52 (from Deir el-Ballas); SEILER 1995, fig. 2.

¹⁶² Cf. PUMPENMEIER 1998, fig. 24.

¹⁶³ Cf. AYRTON/CURRELLY/WEIGALL 1904, pl. XLVII, 105. These vessels occur in general quite frequently in early

New Kingdom Egypt; they are well attested in tomb contexts at Thebes, see BIETAK 1972, pl. VI, Reg. 40.

¹⁶⁴ See SEILER 1995, HULIN 1984, 172, PUMPENMEIER 1998, 134, fig. 28 and most recently SEILER 2005, 115–117; for Ramesside variants of this type see HOPE 1989, fig. 9h.

¹⁶⁵ Cf. PUMPENMEIER 1998, 136–137 for the intense activity of pottery deposits during the early New Kingdom in the area of the Heqareshu Hill and cemetery U.

¹⁶⁶ It must be stated that in 2004 a fragment of a limestone offering table was found in front of the entrance of the pyramid. By means of palaeography it seems to date to Ramesside time (see HARVEY forthcoming); how this textual evidence can be correlated with the pottery material must await further study of the excavated material.

of the Ahmose complex at Abydos, which is in some respect unique in its layout and history of use,¹⁶⁷ as part of a broad contextual study of the area and its monuments. Together with epigraphic and textual sources, the ceramic evidence can provide insights into significant aspects of social activity and material culture. Furthermore, only a few sites in Upper Egypt can provide a similarly wide range of domestic, cultic and funerary artefacts (e.g. Deir el-Ballas). Thus, Abydos with its large amount of domestic and votive pottery has considerable potential for future research.

Already in this preliminary stage of research, the material from the Ahmose complex has modified in some respects our understanding of the distribution and manufacture of certain wares. In terms of shape, Hathoric bowls can be named in this context (Figs. 18.4–5). These vessels occur in Egypt as of the 18th Dynasty and are especially well known at Deir el Medina.¹⁶⁸ To date, four carinated bowls with rough applications in the shape of the head of Hathor were recognized at Abydos (town surface 1993, ATP 569.9, 6043.7 and 6560.1).¹⁶⁹ All of them are uncoated on the exterior with red slipped interior and made in (a local?) Nile B2. Similar examples are known from Malqata¹⁷⁰ and Amarna.¹⁷¹ The date of the bowls at Abydos is as of yet not certain because one was discovered in surface levels (ATP 560.9) and the others derive from mixed contexts.¹⁷² Despite this

fact, the finds at South Abydos might provide additional information on the function of these vessels that are usually connected with Thebes and the goddess Hathor in her role as Lady of the Western Valley.¹⁷³ Special attention will therefore be focused in the future on the context and distribution of these vessels at South Abydos and possible associations with the cult of Ahmose-Nefertary.¹⁷⁴

The amount and variation of blue painted pottery is of particular interest amongst the ceramic from the Ahmose pyramid temple area. As of yet, the only sites in Upper Egypt where blue painted pottery was discovered in considerable quantities have been Thebes and Amarna.¹⁷⁵ Aside from Malqata, Amarna, Memphis/Saqqara and Qantir, Abydos is the latest major findspot of this characteristic ware. Some of the blue painted pottery from Abydos – especially the silt wares which make up the majority of the sherds¹⁷⁶ – could very well have been produced locally.¹⁷⁷ As yet this is simply an idea – future work on additional material will prove whether it really holds true or not. But since blue painted pottery at Qantir was recently identified as local work,¹⁷⁸ it would come as no surprise.

In reviewing the recorded selection of blue painted pottery from the Ahmose pyramid temple area it became evident that a considerable part of it is clearly Ramesside in date and finds

¹⁶⁷ HARVEY 1998, 421.

¹⁶⁸ For a detailed study on Hathoric vases see GUIDOTTI 1978, 108, fig. 5 for a bowl with painted decoration comprising a representation of the goddess; see also PINCH 1993, 150.

¹⁶⁹ In addition, ATP 6089.3 represents a bottle with tall neck and remains of applied decoration which might have been once the face of the goddess. See also the drawings of a feminoform drop jar with breasts and a sherd (from a bowl?) with a Hathor head appliqué from the New Kingdom town by ‘Umm Sety/Dorothy EADY (cf. note 6). For a recent discussion of the jars with applications of breasts, the so called *Hathorvasen*, see SEILER 2006, 317–325.

¹⁷⁰ HOPE 1989, fig. 14a for red-coated bowls with simple applications and a more elaborated example with red band decoration (fig. 13s).

¹⁷¹ HOPE 1991, 26, fig. 1d (blue painted; a similar bowl without applied relief was found in the Ahmose Pyramid Temple, ATP 1143); HOPE is also referring to a bowl with a Hathor head found in house T.36.78 at Amarna which “*is not specified whether it was painted*”.

¹⁷² Since ATP 6560.1 is associated with a blue painted carinated bowl (ATP 6560.2), a Ramesside date for this piece is very likely.

¹⁷³ Cf. GUIDOTTI 1978, 105.

¹⁷⁴ These bowls decorated with Hathor masks may also be related to painted “Nun” bowls in faience (see STRAUSS 1974), which were found at the Terrace Temple and throughout the Ahmose complex, cf. AYRTON/CURRELLY/WEIGALL 1904, pl. XLVIII, no. 15. For similar bowls and for votive offerings to Hathor in general see PINCH 1993, passim and pl. 32 (faience bowls).

¹⁷⁵ Blue painted pottery from Ramesside strata of the New Kingdom settlement of Elephantine is in comparison quite rare; cf. BUDKA 2005, 105–107.

¹⁷⁶ Blue painted marl vessels which point to the Theban region as origin are rather rare.

¹⁷⁷ An area of burning (kilns/furnaces) was noted by HERBICH in the 2002 magnetometry survey to the east of the temples; see HARVEY 2004, 4–5.

¹⁷⁸ ASTON 1998, 354–355.

parallels at the Delta capital Pi-Ramesse (Qantir).¹⁷⁹ Thus, it enlarges the essential corpus of HOPE (1989, 1991) which comprises ceramics coming from Malqata and Amarna.¹⁸⁰

Besides its general significance for the ware group (new types and shapes), the blue painted pottery from Abydos provides insights into the cultic activity, function and the amazingly long time span of use of the temple area. In addition, some of the vessels clearly had a decorative character and could be called “temple inventory”. This holds especially true for so far isolated finds like the large ornamental bowl (Fig. 15.7) and the ibex appliqué (Fig. 17) once attached to a now vanished painted amphora. The last piece has major connotations since vessels with this type of appliqué were formerly primarily known from Amarna and Malqata¹⁸¹ and thought to derive “from royal workshops”.¹⁸²

Functional use of the pottery from the temple area will be one of the major points of interest in future research. The spectrum comprises not only offering pottery and vessels for clearly cultic purposes but also household-wares (cooking-pots, dishes), containers and imported vessels. This repertoire and its contextual analysis bear considerable potential which may be indicated here by one interesting feature observed in 2004. In operations 27, especially in the area around the entrance of Temple A, a substantial number of fragments of pottery ovens was recognized within the sherd material. These ovens with an approximated diameter of 50–80 cm are hand-made in very coarse Nile clay. Both rim- and body sherds have been found in large pieces with a wall thickness ranging from 2 to 4 cm. Some of these ovens show traces of use (smoked/burnt). They are always associated with large amounts of bread-moulds, carbon, baking plates and large ringstands¹⁸³ (ATP 6668.1, Fig. 1.5). Over-fired fragments of Rames-

side bottles which might be local productions, made in rather coarse Nile silt,¹⁸⁴ have been found in these contexts as well (cf. Fig. 14.1–2). Similar ovens were found *in situ* in the Rameside town-area of Elephantine next to the New Kingdom-temple of Khnum in an area where the prominent features of the houses are large grain-silos.¹⁸⁵ As at Abydos, the ovens at Elephantine were commonly associated with these typically, over-fired bottles.¹⁸⁶ Considering the context at Elephantine and the fact that the pieces from the ATP 2002 season of excavation were found with clearly Rameside material (bottles, plates, potstands, blue painted ware), a Rameside date for the ovens in the area of Temple A is likely. Although they may not originally belong to the Rameside usage of the temple-area, this possibility has to be considered. If both – the Rameside date and the original provenance from the surroundings of Temple A – prove to be correct, these ovens will give further important information on the use-life of the building complex in late New Kingdom-times.

In summary, the pottery from South Abydos, especially the votive pottery from the pyramid of Tetisheri, enlarges on one hand the corpus of pottery which can safely be dated to the early 18th Dynasty. On the other hand, the material from Abydos provides information pertaining to the nature of cultic material found within New Kingdom temples, ranging in time from the 18th to 20th Dynasty. Consequently, it increases our knowledge concerning the development of pottery from this period.

Furthermore, the clear dating of the Ahmose complex to the later part of his reign implies a similar date for the early New Kingdom pottery from the area. This may eventually enable a contrast with late Kamose/earliest Ahmose material, e.g. the pottery from Deir el-Ballas, which has a quite different ceramic repertoire.

¹⁷⁹ ATP 4043.5 and ATP 5645.12 correspond to ASTON 1998, no. 1304; ATP 4110.2 to ASTON 1998, no. 1323; ATP 4259.2 to ASTON 1998, nos. 1343–1344 and both ATP 5149.5 and 6002.3 to ASTON 1998, no. 1285 (necked bottle).

¹⁸⁰ Similar aspects, although of earlier date, hold true for the recently published corpus of blue painted pottery from the tomb of Harehab in Saqqara, see BOURRIAU/ASTON/RAVEN/VAN WALSEM 2005: 41–55.

¹⁸¹ HOPE 1989, 97. Lately, a gazelle head as vessel appliqué was recovered in Qantir, see ASTON 1998, 400, no. 1418;

considering the new finds, ASTON (1998, 57) even attributes MFA 64.9 to Qantir.

¹⁸² BOURRIAU 1981, 39.

¹⁸³ This ringstand is probably dating to the late New Kingdom, see ASTON 1999, 121, no. 1078, pl. 35 (Phase IIB, Lybian Period); ASTON names parallels at Gurob and Medinet Habu.

¹⁸⁴ ATP 7499.3 from Op. 27, loc. 23, lot 33: Nile B2 over-fired, white washed.

¹⁸⁵ For a ground plan of this area see ASTON 1999, fig. 4.

¹⁸⁶ See BUDKA 2005, figs. 40.7–9.

Prospects for future work

The next season of work will see the detailed study of the material from the Tetisheri pyramid. Consequently, quantitative analyses and careful studies of all material from important contexts and from ceramic rich deposits will be carried out. Special attention should also focus on imports and Egyptian imitations of foreign vessels since these occur in large quantities at Abydos. As excavations at the town site will continue, the ceramic material should be included in the study of the pottery from the site. Particular attention will be paid to the variation of shapes and wares and the settlement character of these ceramics.

In general, the pottery of the site reflects the importance of Abydos as a town and cultic place, not only during the reign of Ahmose but also well into Ramesside times. As of yet, textual evidence only attests to the survival of the memorial cult of King Ahmose into the reigns of Ramses II and

Merenptah.¹⁸⁷ The pottery found within the pyramid complex suggests a continuation of the cult well into the 20th Dynasty.¹⁸⁸ The ceramic material thus covers an amazingly long time span of nearly four centuries – from the later reign of Ahmose (around 1528 BC) up to the reign of Ramesses IV (around 1145 BC).¹⁸⁹ Since this period was preceded by a major historical event in the form of the defeat of the Hyksos, the study of the pottery will help the general understanding of the time in question, its material culture as well as some aspects of the later Egyptian attitudes to the founder of the 18th Dynasty.

The New Kingdom site at Abydos has not failed to astonish by means of unexpected finds since renewed excavations in 1993. Thus, it would come as no surprise if late Ramesside textual evidence for the cult of Ahmose might be recovered in the coming seasons of the Oriental Institute Ahmose and Tetisheri Project, thereby confirming the period of activity already suggested by means of the ceramic evidence.

ATP No.	Label	Location	Fabric	Surface	Date	Fig.
6552.1	Amphora	27/8/10	Marl A2	uncoated	late 18 th –19 th Dyn.	Fig. 14.10
7499.1	Amphora	27/23/33	Marl A2	uncoated	late 18 th –19 th Dyn.	Fig. 14.11
7380.8/7298.1	Amphora	27/17/24	Import	uncoated	18 th Dyn.?	Fig. 14.3
6566.1	Amphora	27/7/12	Import	uncoated	18 th Dyn.?	Fig. 14.5
5095.1	Amphora	22/8/1	Mixed B1	yellowish/pinkish slip	Ramesside	Fig. 14.6
4115.5	Amphora	20/8/9	Marl A3	selfslipped	(late) 18 th Dyn.?	Fig. 14.9
5156.2	Amphora	21/4/3	Import	white slipped	18 th Dyn.?	Fig. 9.10
5660.1	Amphora	24/4/6	Import	uncoated	18 th Dyn.?	Fig. 9.11
6423.1	Amphora	25/1/4	Import	uncoated	18 th Dyn.?	Fig. 9.8
5081.1	Amphora	22/5/1	Marl D? Import?	uncoated?		Fig. 9.9
6564.1	Appliqué/Ibex	27/9/11	Nile B2	white washed	late 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 17
5870.1	Beaker	22/4/6	Marl A4 var. 2	uncoated	Late Period?	Fig. 14.12
4242.28	Beaker/ovoid jar	19/7/12	Nile B2	black rim band on red wash	early–mid 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 10.2
10136.6	Beer jar	33/4/8	Nile B2	uncoated	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 2.8
5842.2	Beer jar	22/4/5	Nile D2	uncoated	early–mid 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 2.1

Table 1 List of illustrated sherds (arranged according to shape)¹⁹⁰

¹⁸⁷ Cf. MUNRO 1988, 60–61 and HARVEY 1998, *passim*.

¹⁸⁸ Royal activity in general is well attested in Abydos during the 20th Dynasty; e.g. Ramesses IV with two large stelae found by MARIETTE in his *Middle cemetery* (see KRI VI, 17–25; PEDEN 1994, 151–174) and some smaller monuments (KRI VI, 35–36).

¹⁸⁹ As of yet, no blue painted pottery later than the reign of this king has been found; cf. ASTON 1998, 56.

¹⁹⁰ Abbreviations used within Table 1 comprise: BP = blue painted, BPCS = blue painted on cream slip, BPRS = blue painted on red slip, BPWW = blue painted on white wash, ent. = entirely, RSMO = monochrome painted on red slip, RWBI = bichrome painted on red wash, UCMO = monochrome painted on uncoated, UCRS = red slipped in and red rim band on uncoated out.

ATP No.	Label	Location	Fabric	Surface	Date	Fig.
8042.3	Beer jar	25/10/12	Nile B2	uncoated	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 2.2
8049.2	Beer jar	25/10/12	Nile B2	uncoated	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 2.3
8049.3	Beer jar	25/10/12	Nile B2	uncoated	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 2.4
6286.2	Beer jar	27/8/10	Nile B2	uncoated	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 2.5
8037.11	Beer jar	25/10/12	Nile B2	uncoated	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 2.6
8065.5	Beer jar	25/14/13	Nile B2	uncoated	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 2.7
8128	Beer jar	28/10/28	Nile B2	uncoated	19 th Dyn.	Fig. 11.1
8042.2	Beer jar/Drop-pot	25/10/12	Nile B2	red washed	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 20.4
5830.2	Bottle	22/15/1	Nile D2	white washed	Ramesside	Fig. 14.1
7027.1	Bottle	27/7/19	Nile D2	white washed with red rim band	Ramesside	Fig. 14.2
6316.7	Bottle/Globular jar	27/1/2	Mixed B2	white slipped	Ramesside	Fig. 14.4
5723.1	Bottle	28/2/5	Marl A3	uncoated	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 9.1
7530.1	Bottle	30/11/25	Nile B2	red washed	mid 18 th Dyn.?	Fig. 9.12
5618.10	Bottle	24/1/2	Nile B2	red washed	early-mid 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 9.13
6802.3	Bottle	28/2/13	Nile D2	red washed	18 th Dyn.	Fig. 9.2
8042.1	Bottle	25/10/12	Nile B2	red washed	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 9.3
5414.2	Bottle	22/11/1	Nile D2	white slipped	18 th Dyn.	Fig. 9.4
5156.7	Bottle	21/4/3	Import?	white slipped	18 th Dyn.?	Fig. 9.7
4127.4	Bottle	20/8/9	Nile D4	white slipped	18 th Dyn.	Fig. 9.5
7527.1	Bottle	30/10/23	Nile D2	pinkish slip	18 th Dyn.	Fig. 9.6
5471.1	Bottle/Amphora	22/13/1	Mixed B1	cream slipped	Ramesside	Fig. 14.7
5685.1	Bottle/jar	24/1/8	Marl A2	RWBI	early-mid 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 10.1
4470	Bread mould	20/5/16	Nile E4	whitish layer	early-mid 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 1.4
7380.2	Bread plate	27/17/24	Nile C2	uncoated	18 th Dyn.	Fig. 1.3
7211.6	Burner/dish	28/2/14	Nile B2	uncoated	early 18 th Dyn.?	Fig. 3.1
5040.2	Burner/dish	22/1/1	Nile C1	uncoated	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 3.13
7741.1	Burner/dish		Nile B2	uncoated	early 18 th Dyn.?	Fig. 3.2
6300.6	Burner/dish	27/7/12	Nile B2	red rim band on uncoated	early 18 th Dyn.?	Fig. 3.4
8091	Burner/tall offering stand	25/11/15	Nile B2	white washed	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 3.16
6008.1	Carinated Bowl	24/4/9	Marl A2	RSMO	early-mid 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 10.6
5618.1	Carinated Bowl	24/1/2	Marl A2	RSMO	early-mid 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 10.7
5521.1	Carinated Bowl	21/3/12	Nile B2 sandy	red washed out and over rim; uncoated in	19 th Dyn.	Fig. 14.13
5156.9	Carinated Bowl	21/4/3	Nile B2 sandy	BPCS out; red rim band, un-coated in	20 th Dyn.?	Fig. 18.1
7069.2	Carinated Bowl	27/17/22	Nile B2	BPWW out above carination, white slipped in; added decoration in red and blue	20 th Dyn.	Fig. 18.2
6397.3	Carinated Bowl	19/16/29	Nile B2	BP on white slip out above carination, white slipped in	Ramesside?	Fig. 18.3
7432.9	Carinated Bowl	27/19/28	Marl A2/4	uncoated	18 th Dyn.	Fig. 5.10
4243.2	Carinated Bowl	19/7/12	Marl A2/4	UCRS	18 th Dyn.	Fig. 5.9
6041.1	Carinated Bowl	21/7/10	Nile B2	red washed in and out above carination	Ramesside?	Fig. 8.3
4240.12	Carinated Bowl/Dish	19/7/12	Nile B2	red slipped in and out	Ramesside?	Fig. 14.14
6207.2	Cooking pot Pan Grave	29/4/4	Nubian Nile C2 variant	uncoated, incised decoration	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 1.1
6300.2	Dish	27/7/12	Nile B2	BPWW	Ramesside	Fig. 15.1
7801.1	Dish	25/18/16	Marl B	uncoated	early-mid 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 5.8
5870.12	Dish/Burner	22/4/6	Nile B2	uncoated	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 3.3
5860.1	Dish	22/4/5	Nile B2	BPRS	Ramesside?	Fig. 15.2
8554.1	Drop-pot	33/13/50	Nile B2	red washed	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 19.1
10503.1	Drop-pot	33/4/12	Nile B2	red washed	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 19.2

Table 1 continued

ATP No.	Label	Location	Fabric	Surface	Date	Fig.
8554.3	Drop-pot	33/13/50	Nile B2	uncoated	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 19.3
8556.1	Drop-pot	33/4/51	Nile B2	uncoated	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 19.4
10138.5	Drop-pot	33/4/8	Nile B2	uncoated	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 19.5
8430.1	Drop-pot	33/7/44	Nile B2	uncoated	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 19.6
8554.5	Drop-pot	33/13/50	Nile B2	uncoated	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 19.7
7309.2	Drop-pot	33/7/27	Nile B2	uncoated	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 19.8
8430.2	Drop-pot	33/4/8	Nile B2	uncoated	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 19.9
7309.1	Drop-pot	33/7/27	Nile B2	uncoated	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 20.1
10141.1	Drop-pot	33/4/9	Nile B2	red washed	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 20.2
7319.1	Drop-pot	33/6/29	Nile B2	uncoated	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 20.3
10136.8	Drop-pot	33/4/8	Nile B2	white washed	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 20.6
8448.1	Drop-pot	33/7/48	Nile B2	uncoated	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 20.5
4465.4	Flowerpot	20/5/16	Nile B2	uncoated	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 7.3
4015.11	Flowerpot	19/6/6	Nile B2	uncoated	early-mid 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 7.5
4015.20	Flowerpot/dish	19/6/6	Nile B2	uncoated	early-mid 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 7.1
5900.1	Flowerpot/dish	26/1/4	Nile D2	uncoated	18 th Dyn.	Fig. 7.2
5859.2	Flowerpot/dish	26/1/3	Nile B2	uncoated	18 th Dyn.	Fig. 7.4
4472.6	Flowerpot/dish	20/5/16	Nile B2	uncoated	18 th Dyn.	Fig. 8.1
6418.1	Globular jar	19/15/30	Marl D 1	white slipped, burnished	mid-late 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 11.2
6657.4	Globular jar	28/2/8	Mixed B	cream slipped	Ramesside	Fig. 14.8
6043.7	Hathoric bowl	24/7/10	Nile B2	UCRS	Ramesside?	Fig. 18.4
6560.1	Hathoric bowl	27/7/12	Nile B2	UCRS	Ramesside?	Fig. 18.5
6657.1	Lamp	28/2/8	Nile D2	red washed in and out; smoked	Ramesside?	Fig. 1.2
5040.14	Large bowl/plate	22/1/1	Nile B2	uncoated	18 th Dyn.?	Fig. 8.5
6005.1	Large funnel-necked storage jar	24/4/9	Nile B2	BPWW	late 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 16.1
4015.24	Large plate	19/6/6	Nile B2	uncoated	18 th Dyn.	Fig. 8.4
6088.10	Large storage jar	24/4/13	Marl A2/4	BPWW	late 18 th Dyn.?	Fig. 16.4
6005.2	Potstand/Lid?	24/4/9	Nile B2	BPWW	late 18 th Dyn.?	Fig. 15.6
8044.1	M-dish	25/10/12	Nile B2	uncoated	18 th Dyn.	Fig. 3.10
4162.8	M-dish	19/6/8	Nile C1	uncoated	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 3.5
4260.4	M-dish	18/5/10	Nile C1	uncoated	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 3.6
5367.5	M-dish	31/1/1	Nile C1	uncoated	18 th Dyn.	Fig. 3.7
5824.4	M-dish	26/1/3	Nile B2	uncoated	18 th Dyn.	Fig. 3.9
4015.26	Meat jar	19/6/6	Marl A2	uncoated	late 18 th –19 th Dyn.	Fig. 11.3
6088.1	Meat jar	24/4/13	Marl A2	uncoated	late 18 th –19 th Dyn.	Fig. 11.4
6009.6	Meat jar	24/4/9	Marl A2/4	uncoated	late 18 th –19 th Dyn.	Fig. 11.5
8078.3	M-vessel	25/10/12	Nile B2	uncoated	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 3.8
7010.1	Necked storage jar	27/7/19	Marl A2	BPWW	late 18 th Dyn.?	Fig. 16.2
8034.1	Necked storage jar	25/10/12	Marl A2	uncoated	18 th Dyn.?	Fig. 6.7
3065.9	Neckless storage jar	11/8/12	Nile B2	red slipped	late 18 th –19 th Dyn.	Fig. 11.6
6008.2 7597	Ornamental Bowl	24/4/9, 19/24/34	Nile B2	BPCS	late 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 15.7
6008.5	Ovoid jar	24/4/9	Nile B2	BPCS	late 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 15.3
6316.1	Ovoid jar	27/1/2	Nile B2	BPWW	late 18 th –yn.	Fig. 15.4
7609	Ovoid jar	19/26/37	Nile B2	BPCS	late 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 15.5
5874.3	Plate/dish	22/4/7	Nile B2	uncoated	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 4.7
5874.2	Plate/dish	22/4/7	Nile B2	red slipped ent.	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 4.6
4048.11	Plate/dish	19/7/7	Nile C1	uncoated	18 th Dyn.	Fig. 4.5
7520	Potstand	30/10/23	Nile B2	red washed	late 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 11.7
5410.1	Potstand	22/7/2	Marl C	uncoated	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 12.1
5872.1	Potstand	26/1/4	Marl B	uncoated	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 12.2
7570.1	Potstand	19/23/32	Nile B2	uncoated	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 12.3

Table 1 continued

ATP No.	Label	Location	Fabric	Surface	Date	Fig.
5318.1	Potstand	25/1/1	Marl C	uncoated	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 12.4
5360.5	Potstand	30/1/4	Marl B	uncoated	18 th Dyn.	Fig. 12.5
6552.6	Potstand	27/8/10	Nile B2	uncoated	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 13.1
6904.1	Potstand	30/w. baulk	Marl B	uncoated	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 13.10
7380.4	Potstand	27/17/24	Nile B2	uncoated	18 th Dyn.?	Fig. 13.2
5346.1	Potstand	30/1/2	Nile B2	uncoated	18 th Dyn.?	Fig. 13.7
5142.1	Potstand	ANOB 1/1/3	Nile B2	uncoated	18 th Dyn.?	Fig. 13.3
6668.2	Potstand	28/4/10	Nile B2	uncoated	18 th Dyn.	Fig. 13.8
5166.1	Potstand	21/3/4	Nile B2	uncoated	18 th Dyn.?	Fig. 13.4
7648.2	Potstand	25/6/8	Nile B2	uncoated	18 th Dyn.	Fig. 13.9
5630.2	Potstand	24/1/4	Nile B2	uncoated	18 th Dyn.?	Fig. 13.5
5508.3	Potstand	21/3/9	Nile B2	uncoated	18 th Dyn.?	Fig. 13.6
7592.2	Potstand	19/24/34	Nile B2	white washed	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 3.11
5624.2	Pedestal bowl /Burner	24/1/2	Nile D2	exterior white plastered	18 th Dyn.?	Fig. 3.12
5142.2	Pedestal bowl /Burner	ANOB 1/1/3	Nile B2	white wash	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 3.14
6207.5	Pedestal bowl /Burner	29/4/4	Nile B2	traces of white wash	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 3.15
6668.1	Ringstand	28/4/10	Nile D5	white washed	Ramesside	Fig. 1.5
6352.7	Simple bowl	24/West Profile Cleaning	Nile B2	black rim band on red slipped	early-mid 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 10.3
3928.13	Simple bowl	19/1/4	Nile B2	black rim band on red slipped	early-mid 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 10.4
5870.15	Simple bowl	22/4/6	Nile B2	red washed in and out	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 4.1
7397.8	Simple bowl	27/19/26	Nile B2	uncoated	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 4.3
8086.4	Simple bowl	25/15/14	Nile B2	uncoated	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 4.4
7499.6	Simple bowl	27/23/33	Nile B2	UCRS; in red burnished	early-mid 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 4.8
6904.2	Simple bowl	30/w. baulk	Nile B2	uncoated	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 4.9
8065.7	Simple bowl	25/14/13	Nile B2	red slipped in and out	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 5.1
4240.28	Simple bowl	19/1/12	Nile D2	red rim band	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 5.3
8037.3	Simple bowl	25/10/12	Nile B2	red rim band on uncoated	early-mid 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 5.4
4015.18	Simple bowl	19/6/6	Nile D2	red rim band on uncoated, with splash decoration	Thutmoside	Fig. 5.5
5001.5	Simple bowl	ANOB 1/1/1	Nile B2	red rim band on uncoated, with splash decoration	Thutmoside	Fig. 5.6
5179.1	Simple bowl	21/4/6	Nile B2	red slipped ent., out lower part uncoated	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 5.7
7741.2	Simple bowl	28/5/21	Nile B2	UCRS	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 4.2
10503.3	Simple bowl	33/4/12	Nile D2	red washed ent.	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 5.2
5620.1	Storage jar	24/1/2	Marl A2	monochrome painted on uncoated ware	Thutmoside?	Fig. 10.5
6410.5	Storage jar	19/15/30	Marl A2	BPRS	late 18 th Dyn.?	Fig. 16.3
5335.1	Storage jar	26/1/2	Marl B	uncoated	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 6.2
7928.1	Storage jar	28/2/24	Nile B2	red washed	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 6.3
5304.1	Storage jar	ANOB 1/1/4	Marl B	uncoated	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 6.8
5044.3	Storage jar, funnel- necked	22/2/1	Nile D2	white washed	late 18 th -19 th Dyn.?	Fig. 6.4
4477.1	Zir	20/5/10	Marl C	uncoated	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 6.1
7642.1	Zir	25/6/8	Mixed A	uncoated	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 6.5
4311.1	Zir/storage jar	20/8/13	Marl A4 var. 2	uncoated	early 18 th Dyn.	Fig. 6.6

Table 1 continued

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