THE NUBIAN POTTERY FROM THE PALACE DISTRICT OF AVARIS AT ‘EZBET HELMI, AREAS H/III AND H/VI
PART I: THE “CLASSIC” KERMA POTTERY FROM THE 18TH DYNASTY

By Perla Fuscaldo

During the excavations carried out by the Austrian Archaeological Institute in Egypt under the direction of Manfred Bietak in the western part of Tell el-Dab‘a/Avaris, at ‘Ezbet Helmi areas H/III and H/VI, thirty Kerma sherds were found in pottery assemblages from the 18th Dynasty (Str. d = Ph. C/3 and Str. c = Ph. C/2). This pottery is fully described below, in The Catalogue.

Most of the Kerma sherds are from the area H/VI; only two of them from H/III. The sherds from H/VI come from the large palace (G) and from its annex building (J); from the workshop W2 and the workshop area; from artificial deposits of pottery, the mud filling of a pit, a rubbish deposit, an artificial deposition of mud-brick debris, all of them located south of that palace.

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There is generally more than one Kerma sherd in the same locus, and in Locus 3004V there is also an Egyptian imitation of a Kerma cooking pot.

All the Kerma pottery is hand-made in Nile silt fabrics, fired in controlled firing conditions. Three fabrics are represented here. One is I-b-2, a Nile clay with few sand grains, feldspar and mica, tempered with organic plant fibres, Nile B2 in the “Vienna system”. The groundmass is fine to medium and the hardness 2–3 in the modified Moh’s scale. This fabric fires brown to reddish brown on the exterior and black, very dark grey, dark grey, or grey in the interior. The exterior surface has a red slip, polished with high or medium lustre; the interior is polished with high, medium or low lustre.

The sections are black or very dark grey all through, or have a black interior zone and a very thin brown exterior zone, or a very dark grey interior and a reddish brown exterior. This fabric is equivalent to II B in Nordström’s typology.

The shapes that occur in this fabric are mainly beakers, but also some bowls. Reimer called the style used to decorate the beakers characterised by a “black-topped” rim zone on a red polished slip, “beaker ware.” In the Kerma ceramics from Tell el-Dab’a, the “black-topped” rim zone is black polished with a high lustre of metallic sheen, black or very dark grey with medium or low lustre. The sherds from more complete beakers preserve a small irregular zone, dark to light grey (low lustre to matt), brilliant grey, matt pinkish grey and bluish grey to dark bluish grey between the wide black-topped rim zone and the red-slipped body. The “black-topped” red-slipped polished ware is, from a technical point of view, one of the finest hand-made Nubian wares, and the Kerma one most widely distributed.

The other two fabrics are I-e-1 and I-e-3. I-e-1 is a Nile clay with dominant rounded sand grains, feldspar and mica, tempered with sand and organic plant fibre, Nile E3 in the “Vienna system”. The Kerma sherds made of Nile E3 have a fine to medium or medium groundmass, with a hardness between 2 and 2–3. They fire red, reddish brown, brown or light brown on the exterior surface, polished with medium or low lustre, with a red slip. The interior is black, very dark or dark grey, polished with high or medium lustre, or coated.

The break is entirely very dark grey, brown or yellowish red, or has a distinctive core with exterior and interior zones (dark grey to dark reddish grey or brown core, and very dark grey, dark reddish grey to reddish brown exterior and interior zones). This fabric is used for the “black-topped” bowls, except for two of them made of Nile B2. The rim or the uppermost part of the vessel is black, very dark or dark grey, polished with medium or low lustre.

I-e-3 is a Nile clay with dominant rounded sand grains, feldspar and mica, tempered with sand and coarse chaff. It can be called Nile E4 and is identified with II E in Nordström’s typology. The groundmass is medium or medium to coarse and the hardness 2. This fabric fires dark grey, brown to light brown; reddish to light brown on the exterior and reddish to very dark grey inside, pinkish grey outside and dark grey inside, brown to very dark grey on the exterior and black inside, always polished with low lustre on the interior. The break is black, very dark grey or dark reddish brown; yellowish red to reddish brown outside and very dark grey to black inside; or it has a very dark grey to dark reddish grey core and dark grey to brown zones at the exterior and interior. Nile E4 is the fabric used for making the cooking pots.

The Kerma pottery from ‘Ezbet Helmi (H/III and H/VI) includes ten sherds of fine ware (beakers), and twenty sherds of general household ware (nine bowls and eleven cooking pots).

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14 L 4018 in the square u/12 (Nos. 6 and 8). The most recent sherds from this locus are from the time of Amenophis III / Amenophis IV, Str. b/3 (David Aston personal communication).

15 Two sherds were found in the L 4014 (Nos. 5 and 7), L 4018 (Nos. 6 and 8), L 4021 (Nos. 3 and 17) and L 4107 (Nos. 1 and 23), six in L 4001 (Nos. 15, 22, 26, 28, 29 and No. 30) and seven in L 4107A (Nos. 4, 12, 14, 16, 18, 24 and 25).

16 I-b-2 is a fabric designation in the Tell el-Dab’a system.

17 See the note 20.

18 It could be produced by the penetration of smoke particles into the body from the surface inwards (H.-Å. Nordström, Ceramic Technology: Clays and Fabrics, in: Do. Arnold, J. Bourriau (eds.), An Introduction to Ancient Egyptian Pottery, Mainz 1993, fasc. 2.


20 I-e-1 and I-e-3 are two fabric designations in the Tell el-Dab’a system. See note 20.

21 H.-Å. Nordström, J. Bourriau, op. cit.
The shapes in the fine “black-topped” red-slipped polished ware are beaker (Nos. 1 to 10, Figs. 1:a–j). Nile B2 is the fabric used for producing all these vessels. No. 1 (Fig. 1:a) is a rim sherd of a tulip-shaped baker with flaring side walls, 16 cm in diameter and 0.30 cm thick, “black-topped” rim with metallic lustre. Nos. 2 to 3 are also flaring sided bakers with 0.30 to 0.35 cm of thickness. No. 2 (Fig. 1:b) has as a decoration a dark grey-light grey irregular zone, low lustre-matt, between the black-topped rim and the red-slipped body; the rim is black inside and outside with metallic lustre. No. 3 (Fig. 1:c) has a matt pinkish grey and a dark blush grey irregular zone between the black-topped rim area and the body. Nos. 4 to 9 are straight sided, with a wall thickness between 0.30 cm and 0.55 cm, only a rim of 12 cm in diameter is preserved (No. 5, Fig. 1:x). No. 4 (Fig. 1:d) has a similar decoration, a matt blush grey zone irregularly framed by another one brilliant grey between the red-slipped polished body and the black-topped rim. The others preserved the “black-topped” rim zone, except No. 9 (Fig. 1:i), a sherd from the lower part of the body, red-slipped polished with high lustre. Only a flattened base has been recovered (No. 10, Fig. 1:j), 3 cm in diameter, with a low lustre red-slipped exterior surface. The interiors of all these beakers are black, dark grey or grey with low or medium lustre, only one with high lustre (No. 4), and another has the interior smoothed (No. 8, Fig. 1:h).

There are nine bowls, Nos. 11 to 19 (Fig. 2:a–i). Nos. 11 to 13 are concave sided, made of Nile E1, except the third one in Nile B2. No. 11 (Fig. 2:a) has a rim diameter of 12 cm and a wall thickness of 0.45 cm, polished red outside and black inside, with high lustre on both surfaces. Nos. 12 and 13 (Fig. 2:b, c) have the rim trimmed, 16 cm in diameter, and the wall between 0.40 cm and 0.55 cm thick; the surface is reddish brown or light reddish brown with dark grey interior, polished outside and smoothed inside or polished with medium lustre on both surfaces. As a decoration the rim of these three bowls are “black-topped” polished with medium, low or high lustre.

From the other six bowls, only body sherds are preserved, five in Nile E1 and one in Nile B2. No. 14 (Fig. 2:d) in Nile B2 is 0.7 cm thick, has a red slip outside and grey interior, polished with medium lustre on both surfaces. Nos. 15 to 19 (Figs. 2:e–i) are made of Nile E1, with a thickness between 0.60 and 0.70 cm, uncoated or red-slipped exterior and black to grey interior, polished with low lustre outside and low or medium lustre inside, or smoothed (No. 19). Nos. 15 and 17 have a red slip on the interior with medium lustre. All of them are “black-topped” in black, very dark grey or dark grey and low lustre, except No. 18 with high lustre.

The cooking pots are body sherds (Nos. 21 to 30, Fig. 3:b–k), except one that is a rim fragment (No. 20, Fig. 3:a). The fabric used of these cooking pots is Nile E3, except for No. 21 (Fig. 3:b), made of Nile E1. They are decorated with an impressed pattern, diagonally made with a toothed wheel with rectangular, ovoid and square-shaped teeth, rolled on the leather hard exterior surface (Nos. 20 to 28, Fig. 3:a–i). No. 20 is decorated below the trimmed and polished rim.

The fragments of two cooking pots have a plain exterior surface. One of them, No. 29 (Fig. 3:j), is the sherd of a concave sided vessel, 0.85 cm thick, with a polished surface – brown with medium lustre outside and black with low lustre inside. The uppermost part of the sherd is dark grey to very dark grey, polished with medium lustre. For the fabric and the thickness of the sherd, it is a “black-topped” cooking pot. The other, No. 30 (Fig. 3:k), has no decoration on the parts preserved, the surface is smoothed, dark grey outside and brown inside.

Besides these Kerma sherds, there is an Egyptian imitation of a Kerma cooking pot (No. 31, Fig. 4). The “incised Nubian ware” was reproduced on a dark grey smoothed surface of an Egyptian wheel-made vessel in Nile E2. Although the decoration resembles quite well the Kerma “incised” (or “scratched”) ware, the fabric, the shaping technique, the firing and the surface treatment clearly reflect the Egyptian ceramic tradition of this fragment. The impressed and the incised wares are found not only in Kerma but also in the A-Group and the C-Group and in the “Pan-graves”, as a characteristic common to all these Nubian cultures which reflects their African origin.

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22 Type C III 1b in Gratien’s typology (B. Gratien, Sai I. La nécropole Kerma, Paris 1986).
23 It seems to be Type C II 2b in Gratien’s typology, a round-bottomed bowl (B. Gratien, Sai I. La nécropole Kerma, Paris 1986).
24 As it is called by J. Bourriaud, The Pottery, in: P. Laco
These Kerma sherds are dated to the “Classic” phase, according to the classification of Gratien and Privati, which is contemporary with the Second Intermediate Period and the early mid 18th Dynasty in Egypt.

The Kerma pottery that has been found at Ezbet Helmi (H/III and H/VI) shows that there were Kerma sites in Avaris during the 18th Dynasty. Their pottery could have been well-known enough in Avaris to inspire a local imitation of the Kerma vessels.

The Nubian Kerma culture developed in the fertile Dongola basin, south of the 3rd cataract. From a political point of view, the Kerma settlement grew to become a powerful kingdom during the “Classic” phase. This phase of the Kerma culture is found from Buhen in the north to Mahal Teglinos, near Kassala, in the south. Semna, Mirgissa, Askut, Ukma, Akasha, Tombo, Kawa, Tabo, Buglumbush and Gism el-Arba, were other Kerma centres or settlements with Kerma culture elements, whilst Sai was an important administrative centre of the Kerma kingdom.

The African origin of this culture is not only revealed by the pottery decoration but also by the existence of human sacrifices in the tombs of the kings and the high officials at Kerma. sacrifices already known in Sudan in the Neolithic. This practice continued in Kerma until the end of the “Classic” period and shows the stratification of its society.

Through its strategic position, Kerma was a very important trade centre with a main role in the interconnections with Egypt, Sudan and the neighbouring regions, and South Arabia, through a number of local networks to obtain and transfer the commodities – mainly luxuries for the elite. This trade is connected with human labour, gold and “exotic” products. The cross-frontier trade luxuries are principally those from the central Sudanese savannah, “exotic” animals – baboons, hunting dogs, gazelles – and animal products, such as leopard and cheetah skins, ostrich feathers and eggs, semi-precious stones and other minerals, ivory, ebony, and myrrh.


27 On the Kerma pottery in Egyptian settlements from the Second Intermediate Period and the beginning of the 18th Dynasty, see J. BOURREAU, The Pottery, in: P. LACOVARA, Dar el-Ballas, 16–17, and the bibliography mentioned there.


29 On the Kerma pottery in Egyptian settlements from the Second Intermediate Period and the beginning of the 18th Dynasty, see J. BOURREAU, The Pottery, in: P. LACOVARA, Dar el-Ballas, 16–17, and the bibliography mentioned there.

30 The inclusion of the Gash Delta in this exchange network, known through the Kerma and Egyptian products found in Mahal Teglinos during the “Classic” and “Late” phases of the Gash Group, is related to the development of a chiefdom in the Kassala region. This culture acted as an intermediary between Kerma and South Arabia (R. FATTOVICH, The Gash Group. A Complex Society in the Lowlands to the East of the Nile, CRIPPEL 17/1 (1995), 191–200).

31 It is documented by the “Koller papyrus” (R. CAMINOS, Late-Egyptian Miscellanies, London 1954, 438–439).
incense and other aromatic resins from further East. All these products are known to be imported into Egypt and they are also found in the Kerma royal tombs, while cereals, honey and unguents were exported from Egypt inside vessels, many of which were deposited as funerary equipment in the Kerma burials.

The existence of diplomatic ties between Avaris and Kerma was already known through a letter sent by the Hyksos king Apophis to the king of Kush and mentioned in "the second stela of Kamose." But the ceramic evidence now points to direct contacts between both kingdoms. Gratién supposes the existence of Egyptians in Kerma in connection with the reception and control of commodities delivered to Egypt. The seals and seal-impressions from Kerma at the end of the 13th Dynasty, with Egyptian names and titles related to the Egyptian administration in the Lower Nubia centres, reflect the relations between both states and the development of the commercial links during the "Classic" phase.

Bourriau has mentioned archaeological evidence for Kermans in Egypt during the late 17th and early 18th Dynasties. Two significant factors indicate the presence of Kermans in Upper Egypt at the end of the Second Intermediate Period. The first reference comes from Deir el-Ballas, a settlement from the late 17th until the beginning of the 18th Dynasty, where "Classic" Kerma pottery – mainly cooking pots but also storage jars and fine ware – has been found in the living areas. The second one is from the necropolis of the 17th Dynasty kings at Dra Abu el-Naga, where there is the tomb of a woman and her child buried with "Classic" Kerma beakers and a golden necklace. She could be a Kerman of importance. At the end of the Second Intermediate Period, the Kerma occupation on the 2nd cataract forts was put to an end, especially in Buhen, and the Egyptian campaign mentioned in "the second stela of Kamose" before the war against Avaris, could have provided Egypt with Kerman mercenaries. Bourriau supposes that there was a large contingent of Kermans in the army of Kamose.

58 "... I (i.e. Kamose) seized his message on the upland oasis (route) on the way southwards to Kush in a written letter. I found it on it the following in writing: From the hand of the ruler of Avaris, 'Awoserre', the son of Re Apophis goes the son of the ruler of Kush. Why do you ascend as ruler without letting me know? Do you see what Egypt has done against me? The ruler who is there, Kamose, the brave, given life, is attacking me upon my territory although I have not attacked him in the manner of all he has done against you. He chooses these two lands to afflict them, my land and yours, and he has devastated them ...". (H. S. Smith and A. Smith, A Reconsideration on the Kamose Texts", ZAS 103 (1976), 61).
59 The two stelae of Kamose belong to the literary genre called the "Königsnovelle" (A. Rosenwasser, La novela real en la literatura del Antiguo Egipto, RHAI 5 (1980), 29–47), but the situation that is described there represents historical facts, such as the existence of three political centres of power (Avaris, Thebes and Kerma) and the imports from Retenu in the Avaris harbour. In "The first stela of Kamose" and "The Carnarvon Tablet", Kamose says: "... Why do I (still) contemplate my strength while there is (yet) one Great Man in Avaris and another on Kush, sitting (here idle) united with an Asiatic and a Negro while each man possesses his slice of Egypt, dividing the land with me?" (H. S. Smith and A. Smith, op. cit., 59). In "The Second stela of Kamose" there are mentioned the Asiatic products imported to Avaris: "three hundred ships of new söl-wood filled with gold, lapis lazuli, silver, turquoise, bronze axes without number, besides ben-oil, incense, fat, honey, iurnn-wood, vviiinj-wood and spry-wood, all their costly woods and all the fine products of Retenu..." (Ibidem, 60).
60 Les institutions égyptiennes en Nubie au Moyen Empire d’après les empreintes de sceaux, CRIPEL 17/1 (1995), 149–166.
61 See P. Ceretta, Problemi cronologici e ipotesi di datazione degli scarabei e delle cretule rinvenuti a Kerma, CRIPEL 17/3 (1998), Actes de la VIIIe Conférence Internationale des Études Nubiennes, Lille 11–17 September 1994, III., Études, 73–78, who studies seals and seal-impressions from Kerma in the "Classic" period, inclusive one of them with the name Sheshi, which is probably identified with the Hyksos king Salitis.
63 In the First Intermediate Period, there are Nubians acting as mercenaries in the Egyptian army (H.G. Fischer, The Nubian Mercenaries at Gebelein during the First Intermediate Period, Kush 9 (1961), 44–80). Bonnet mentions a tomb at Kerma from the beginning of the "Middle" phase, which has preserved funerary traditions not only from Kerma origin – such as the round plan of the tomb and the body placed on the right side in contract position – but also from Egyptian origin – a wood sarcophagus with some painted hieroglyphics and an offering table. He says that this tomb could have belonged to a Kerma mercenary who lived in Egypt and returned to his city when he died and was buried in this cemetery (Ch. Bonnet, Kerma, royaume africain, 107, see note 34).
64 J. Bourriau, op. cit., (see note 42)
Kerma pottery has also been found in Edfu in Upper Egypt, and at Gurob, Saqqarah and Memphis in the Memphis-Fayum region, indicating the presence of Kermans in Egypt at the beginning of the 18th Dynasty.\textsuperscript{45}

The Kerman pottery found in Tell el-Dab\'{a} at ʿEzbet Helmi provides more archaeological evidence of the presence of Kermans in Egypt during the beginning of the 18th Dynasty, that must predate the destruction of Kerma in the Dongola basin. After the defeat of the Hyksos dynasty in the Delta and the Canaanite chiefdoms in the region between Avaris and Sharuhen, the Egyptian kings, first Ahmose and then Thutmose I, continued the policy in Nubia against the “ruler of Kush”. The destruction of the Kerma kingdom by Thutmose I and the beginning of the Egyptian colonisation of Upper Nubia meant the lost of the main control of the trade network in Upper Nubia by Kerma, but the local commercial networks continued, and Egypt started to became involved in this international trade network in a more direct way.\textsuperscript{46}

\textbf{THE CATALOGUE}\textsuperscript{47}

\textbf{I. “Classic” Kerma pottery in the 18th Dynasty contexts}

\textit{1. Fine ware}

\textit{1.1. Beakers ("Black-topped" ware)}

\textbf{Nile B\textsubscript{2} fabric}

\textbf{Flaring sided, tulip type}

\textbf{No. 1} (Fig. 1:a; Plate 1:a). 8943M [2001/141]

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline
\textit{RPSP} & I-b-2 (fine) & Ha\textsubscript{1} & --- & re. 2-3 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

Rim sherd, 3/64 preserved.

Rd: 16.0 cm; Wd: 0.30 cm; H\textsubscript{1}: 3.5 + x cm

\begin{itemize}
\item Surface colour: 5YR 2.5/1 black
\item Break: 5YR 2.5/1 black
\item Fabric: Nile B\textsubscript{2}; inclusions: quartz (> 0.25 mm: very few) and mica (few); straw (very few) tempered
\item Decoration: “black-topped” rim outside and inside; metallic lustre
\item Surface treatment: polished, high lustre outside and inside
\end{itemize}

\textbf{Field reference: H/VI-t/13, plan 3, Str. d (=Ph. C/3), L 4107 (from the pottery layer. 5.1 m S., 1.2 m W. H: 3.71 m)}

\textbf{No. 2} (Fig. 1:b; Plate 1:b). 8943K [2001/141]

\begin{itemize}
\item Body sherd, mended
\item Wd: 0.35 cm; H\textsubscript{1}: 6.0 + x cm
\item Surface colour: 10R 5/6 red slip on the exterior; 5YR 2.5/1 black on the interior
\item Break: 5YR 2.5/1 black
\item Fabric: Nile B\textsubscript{2}; inclusions: quartz (> 0.25 mm: very few) and mica (few); straw (very few) tempered
\item Decoration: a dark grey-light grey irregular zone (5YR 4/1–7/1), low lustre-matt, between the black-topped rim and the red-slipped body; the rim is black (5YR 2.5/1) inside and outside with metallic lustre
\item Surface treatment: polished outside (medium lustre) and inside (high lustre)
\end{itemize}

\textbf{Field reference: H/VI-u/12, plan 3, Str. c (=Ph. C/2), L 4041 (from the pottery collection on the surface of the workshop W2 area. 3. 7.9 m S., 5.1 m E. H: 4.43 m)}

\textbf{No. 3} (Fig. 1:c; Plate 1:c). 8943L [2001/141]

\begin{itemize}
\item Body sherd
\item Wd: 0.30 cm; H\textsubscript{1}: 2.1 + x cm
\item Surface colour: 10R 5/6 red slip on the exterior; 5YR 2.5/1 black on the interior
\item Break: 5YR 2.5/1 black
\item Fabric: Nile B\textsubscript{2}; inclusions: quartz (> 0.25 mm: very few) and mica (few); straw (very few) tempered
\item Decoration: an irregular zone, 5YR 6/2 pinkish grey, matt, and another 5PB 4/1 dark bluish grey between the black-topped rim area (5YR 4/1 dark grey) and the body
\item Surface treatment: polished outside (medium lustre) and inside (high lustre)
\end{itemize}

\textbf{Field reference: H/VI-u/12, plan 3, Str. c (=Ph. C/2), L 4041 (from the pottery collection on the surface of the workshop W2 area. 3. 7.9 m S., 5.1 m E. H: 4.43 m)}

\textsuperscript{45} For the references see J. Bourriaud, \textit{Relations between Egypt and Kerma …} and the bibliography mentioned there; \textit{eaudem, Cemetery and Settlement Pottery of the Second Intermediate Period to early New Kingdom, BES 8} (1989/87), 47–59.

\textsuperscript{46} In the southern Atbai, Mahal Teglinos could act as the overland port of trade for the Punt products exported to Egypt (K. Sadr, \textit{The Medjay in Southern Atbai, Archéologie du Nile Moyen} 4 (1990), 63–96). References to direct expeditions to Punt are known by Egyptian texts from the Old, Middle and New Kingdoms, which were interrupted during the Second Intermediate Period as it is mentioned in the Hatshepsut inscription at Deir el-Bahari. Besides this inscription, which is the most complete description of the trip to Punt, some references during the reign of Thutmose III, a possible expedition under Amenophis III and references in an enigmatic inscription at the temples of Amara and Akha, there is no more references until Ramesses III, in the "Harris Papyrus" (Akha (Serra West): A. Daneri de Rodrigo, \textit{El templo de Ramsés II. La inscripción enigmática del atrio, REE 1} (1990), 47–52).

\textsuperscript{47} Explanations of the vessel descriptions: above the boxes there is the inventory number of the vessel and the drawing number in the records of the Mission and the year when it was drawn; inside the boxes, there are mentioned the ware, the fabric in the Tell el-Dab\'{a} system, the quality of the groundmass, the method of manufacture, the shaping technique of the base, the firing index and the hardness, according to the "Keramikinventar".
The "Classic" Kerma Pottery from the 18th Dynasty

### No. 4 (Fig. 1:d; Plate 1:d). 8938B1-3 [2000/47]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RPSP</th>
<th>1-b-2</th>
<th>f.–mid.</th>
<th>Ha1</th>
<th>---</th>
<th>re.</th>
<th>2–3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Body sherds**

- **Size:** 1. Wd: 0.3 cm; H1: 1.7 + x cm; 2. Wd: 0.45 cm; H1: 1.6 + x cm; 3. Wd: 0.55 cm; H1: 4.1 + x cm
- **Surface colour:** 7.5YR 5-3 brown; slip on the exterior: 10R 4-6 red (~5-8 very dark grey); 5YR 2-5-10YR 2-1 black on the interior
- **Break:** 10YR 3-1 very dark grey
- **Fabric:** Nile B2; inclusions: quartz (>0.25 mm) and mica (abundant); straw tempered
- **Decoration:** "black-topped" ware; a grey (5PB 6-1-5-1 bluish grey, matt) zone framed by another one (N4/1 grey, brilliant) between the red-slipped polished body and the black-topped rim
- **Surface treatment:** polished outside (medium lustre) and inside (high lustre)

**Field reference:** H/VI-t/13, plan 0–1, Str. c (=Ph. C/2), L 4021 (from the debris inside the room L 4020 in the Workshop W2)

### No. 5 (Fig. 1:e; Plate 1:e). 8912W [2000/77]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RPSP</th>
<th>1-b-2</th>
<th>mid.</th>
<th>Ha1</th>
<th>---</th>
<th>re.</th>
<th>2–3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Rim sherd; rim 1/16 preserved**

- **Rd:** 12.0 cm; Wd: 0.3 cm; H1: 1.5 + x cm
- **Surface colour:** 10YR 3-1 very dark grey outside and inside
- **Break:** 10YR 3-1 very dark grey.
- **Fabric:** Nile B2; inclusions: quartz (>0.25 mm: abundant), feldspar, mica (abundant) and crushed limestone (very few and small); straw (very few) tempered
- **Decoration:** "black-topped" rim (10YR 3-1 very dark grey)
- **Surface treatment:** polished, low lustre outside and medium inside

**Field reference:** H/VI-u/12, plan 5-6, Str. d (=Ph. C/3), L 4107A (under the hard surface in plan 5, L 4099. H: 4.12–3.86 m)
Field reference: H/VI-u/12, plan 0–1, Str. b/2 (=Ph. B/2), L 4014 (from a rubbish deposit in the south-east part of the square, filled with ash, a large amount of sherds and fragments of faience, limestone and mud-bricks)

No. 6 (Fig. 1f; Plate 1f). 8930D [2000/161]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RPSP</th>
<th>1-b-2</th>
<th>mid.</th>
<th>Ha1</th>
<th>---</th>
<th>re. 2–3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Body sherd
Wd: 0.4 cm; H: 2.0 + x cm
Surface colour: 2.5YR 5/6 red slip on the exterior; 10YR 3/1 very dark grey on the interior
Break: 10YR 3/1 very dark grey with a 5YR 5/4 reddish brown exterior zone
Fabric: Nile B2; inclusions: quartz (> 0.25 mm: abundant), feldspar, mica (abundant) and crushed limestone (very few and small); straw (very few) tempered
Decoration: “black-topped” rim zone (10YR 3/1 very dark grey)
Surface treatment: polished outside and inside, medium lustre

No. 7 (Fig. 1g; Plate 1g). 8930F [2000/77]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RPSP</th>
<th>1-b-2</th>
<th>mid.</th>
<th>Ha1</th>
<th>---</th>
<th>re. 2–3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Body sherd
Wd: 0.4 cm; H: 1.7 + x cm
Surface colour: 2.5YR 5/6 red slip on the exterior; 10YR 3/1 very dark grey on the interior
Break: 10YR 3/1 very dark grey and a 5YR 5/4 reddish brown exterior zone
Fabric: Nile B2; inclusions: quartz (> 0.25 mm: abundant), feldspar, mica (abundant) and crushed limestone (very few and small); straw (very few) tempered
Decoration: “black-topped” rim zone, very dark grey (2.5Y 3/1) to black (2.5Y 2.5/1)
Surface treatment: polished, high lustre outside and inside

No. 8 (Fig. 1h; Plate 1h). 8930E [2000/78]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RP?</th>
<th>1-b-2</th>
<th>mid.</th>
<th>Ha1</th>
<th>---</th>
<th>re. 2–3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Body sherd
Wd: 0.45–0.50 cm; H: 4.0 + x cm
Surface colour: 5YR 5/3 reddish brown to 5YR 4/2 dark reddish grey on the exterior (slip?); 7.5YR 4/1 dark grey on the interior
Break: 10YR 3/1 very dark grey
Fabric: Nile B2; inclusions: quartz (> 0.25 mm: abundant), feldspar, mica (abundant) and crushed limestone (very few and small); straw (very few) tempered
Surface treatment: polished outside (medium lustre) and smoothed inside

No. 9 (Fig. 1i; Plate 1i). 8937A [2001/47]

<table>
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<tr>
<th>RPSP</th>
<th>1-b-2</th>
<th>f.-mid.</th>
<th>Ha1</th>
<th>---</th>
<th>re. 2–3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Body sherd
Wd: 0.2 cm; H: 2.1 + x cm
Surface colour: 2.5YR 5/6 red slip on the exterior; 10YR 4/1 dark grey on the interior
Break: 2.5YR 5/6 red outside and 10YR 3/1 very dark grey inside
Fabric: Nile B2; inclusions: quartz (> 0.25 mm and > 0.50 mm: few) and mica (abundant); straw (very few) tempered
Decoration: “black-topped” ware
Surface treatment: polished outside (high lustre) and inside (medium lustre)
Field reference: H/VI-u/12, plan 7–8, Str. d (=Ph. C/3) (from the south section of the wall M 1292)

Flattened base

No. 10 (Fig. 1j; Plate 1j). 8442M [1994/129]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>mid.</th>
<th>Ha1</th>
<th>Ha</th>
<th>re. 2–3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Base sherd
Wd: 3.0 cm; Wd: 0.65 cm; H: 1.1 + x cm
Surface colour: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; slip on the exterior: 10R 5/6 red; 7.5YR 5/1 grey–3/1 very dark grey on the interior
Break: 10YR 3/1 very dark grey with a 5YR 4/3 reddish brown exterior zone
Fabric: Nile B2; inclusions: quartz (> 0.25 mm, > 0.50 mm and > 2.0 mm: abundant; < 2 mm: occasionally), feldspar, mica (abundant) and small crushed limestone and rocks; straw tempered
Surface treatment: polished, low lustre
Field reference: H/III-r/19, plan 0–1, Str. b (=Ph. B/2); from K-6054 (from the mud-brick debris of H: 3.90–4.20 m)

2. General household ware

2.1. Bowls (“Black-topped” ware)
Nile E1 fabric
Concave sided

No. 11 (Fig. 2a; Plate 2a). 8929L1–2 [2000/77]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TGSP</th>
<th>1-e-1</th>
<th>mid.</th>
<th>Ha1</th>
<th>---</th>
<th>re. 2–3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Two sherds, a rim and a body sherd; rim 1/3 preserved
Size: 1. Rd: 12.0 cm; Md: 13.0 + x cm; Wd: 0.45 cm; H: 1.7 + x cm 2. Md: 15.3 cm; Wd: 0.45 cm; H: 4.6 + x cm
Surface colour: 2.5YR 5/6 red on the exterior; 10YR 2/1 black on the interior
Break: 10YR 3/1 very dark grey
Fabric: Nile E1; inclusions: quartz (> 0.25 mm and > 0.50 mm: abundant; < 2.0 mm: occasionally), feldspar and mica; sand and straw tempered
Technical details: horizontal polishing marks inside.
Decoration: “black-topped” rim (10YR 2/1 black), polished with medium lustre
Surface treatment: polished, high lustre outside and inside
Field reference: H/VI-h/18, plan 2–3, Str. b/3 (=Ph. B/2); from K-6054 (from the mud-brick debris inside the room L 5004; H: 4.50 m)
The “Classic” Kerma Pottery from the 18th Dynasty

**Concave sided with trimmed rim**

**No. 12** (Fig. 2:b; Plate 2:b). 8942E [2001/48]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TGSP</th>
<th>f-e-1</th>
<th>mid.</th>
<th>Ha1</th>
<th>---</th>
<th>mi.</th>
<th>2–3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Rim sherd, 1/3 preserved
Rd: 16.0 cm; Wd: 0.4 cm; H1: 2.3 + x cm
Surface colour: 5YR 5/3 reddish brown on the exterior;
5YR 3/1 very dark grey on the interior
Break: 5YR 4/6 yellowish red
Fabric: Nile E2; inclusions: quartz (> 0.25 mm: abundant),
mica (abundant) and crushed limestone (few); sand and
straw (few) tempered
Decoration: “black-topped” rim (5YR 3/1 very dark grey),
polished outside and inside, low lustre
Surface treatment: polished outside and smoothed inside
Field reference: H/VI-a/12, plan 5–6, Str. d (=Ph. C/3),
L 4107A (under the hard surface in plan 5, L 4099.
H: 4.12–3.86 m)

**Nile B2 fabric**

**Concave sided with trimmed rim**

**No. 13** (Fig. 2:c; Plate 2:c). 8932D [2000/161]

<table>
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<tr>
<th>TGSP</th>
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<th>f.-mid.</th>
<th>Ha1</th>
<th>---</th>
<th>re.</th>
<th>2–3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Rim and body sherd; rim 1/32 preserved
Rd: 16.0 cm; Wd: 0.55 cm; H1: 3.3 + x cm
Surface colour: 5YR 6/3 light reddish brown on the exter-
nior; 2.5YR 3/1 very dark grey on the interior
Break: 2.5YR 3/1 very dark grey
Fabric: Nile B2; inclusions: quartz (> 0.25 mm: few) and
mica (abundant); straw (few) tempered
Decoration: “black-topped” rim, 2.5YR 2.5/1 black (2.5YR
3/1 very dark grey on the lower part), polished with low
lustre outside (on the flattened part of the rim) and
inside, and high lustre on the lower part of the black zone.
Surface treatment: polished; medium lustre on the body
outside and inside
Field reference: H/VI-v/14, plan 1, Str. c (= Ph. C/2), L 4202 (from the mud filling of a pit)

Bowls ? (body sherds)

Nile B₂ fabric

**No. 14** (Fig. 2:d; Plate 2:d). 8938A [2001/047]

<table>
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<tr>
<th>RPSP</th>
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<th>re.</th>
<th>2–3</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Body sherd, mended</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wd: 0.7 cm; H₁: 5.2 + x cm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface colour: 7.5YR 5/3 brown; slip on the exterior: 10R 5/3 weak red; 7.5YR 5/1 grey on the interior</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Break: 7.5YR 2.5/1 black with a very thin brown (7.5YR 5/3) zone at the exterior</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fabric: Nile B₂; inclusions: quartz (&gt;0.25 mm and &gt;0.5 mm; abundant) and mica (abundant); straw tempered</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Decoration: “black-topped” rim zone, 7.5YR 3/1 very dark grey, polished with low lustre

Surface treatment: polished; medium lustre outside and inside

Field reference: H/VI-u/12, plan 5–6, Str. d (=Ph. C/3), L 4107A (under the hard surface in plan 5, L 4099. H: 4.12–3.86 m)

Nile E₁ fabric

**No. 15** (Fig. 2:e; Plate 2:e). 8943T [2000/77]

<table>
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<th>---</th>
<th>re.</th>
<th>2–3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Body sherd</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wd: 0.65 cm; H₁: 2.7 + x cm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface colour: 3YR 5/3 reddish brown; slip on the exterior (10R 5/6 red) and interior (10R 4/2–4/3 weak red)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Break: 5YR 3/1 very dark grey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The "Classic" Kerma Pottery from the 18th Dynasty

Fabric: Nile E1; inclusions: quartz (>0.25 mm: abundant), feldspar and mica; sand and straw (few) tempered

Technical details: horizontal polishing marks inside

Decoration: "black-topped" rim zone, 5YR 4/1 dark grey, polished with low lustre

Surface treatment: polished, low lustre outside and medium inside

Field reference: H/VI-u/13, plan 0–1, Str. c (=Ph. C/2), L 4001V (from the debris inside the room, between the base (plan 1) until 10 cm below the upper part of the wall)

No. 16 (Fig. 2f; Plate 2f). 8942K [2001/48]

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>mid.</th>
<th>Ha1</th>
<th>---</th>
<th>re.</th>
<th>2–3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Body sherd

Wd: 0.65 cm; H1; 4.0 + x cm

Surface colour: 7.5YR 5/2 brown on the exterior; 7.5YR 2.5/1 black on the interior. The exterior is covered by the black-topped zone

Break: 7.5YR 4/3 brown

Fabric: Nile E1; inclusions: quartz (>0.25 mm: abundant) and mica (abundant); sand and straw (few) tempered

Decoration: "black-topped" rim zone, 5YR 4/1 dark grey, polished with low lustre

Surface treatment: polished inside, medium lustre

Field reference: H/VI-u/12, plan 5–6, Str. d (=Ph. C/3), L4107A (under the hard surface in plan 5, L 4099. H:4.12–3.86 m)

No. 17 (Fig. 2g; Plate 2g). 8943N [2001/146]

<table>
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<th>RP</th>
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<th>f.-mid.</th>
<th>Ha1</th>
<th>---</th>
<th>re.</th>
<th>2–3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Body sherd

Wd: 0.65 cm; H1; 2.5 + x cm

Surface colour: 10R 5/4 red-2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown slip on the interior; the exterior is covered by the black band

Break: 5YR 4/1 dark grey–4/2 dark reddish grey core with 5YR 3/1 very dark grey exterior and interior

Fabric: Nile E1; inclusions: quartz (>0.25 mm: abundant) and mica (abundant); sand and straw (few) tempered

Decoration: "black-topped" rim zone, 5YR 2.5/1 black, polished with medium lustre

Surface treatment: polished inside

Field reference: H/VI-t/13, plan 0–1, Str. c (=Ph. C/2), Locus 4023 (from a pottery collection in the mud-brick debris that covered the room of a house (locus 4025)

No. 18 (Fig. 2h; Plate 2h). 8938C [2000/161]

<table>
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<th>mid.</th>
<th>Ha1</th>
<th>---</th>
<th>re.</th>
<th>2–3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Body sherd

Wd: 0.6 cm; H1; 2.5 + x cm

Surface colour: 7.5YR 5/3 brown –6/3 light brown on the exterior; 7.5YR 3/1 very dark grey exterior and interior

Break: 7.5YR 4/3 brown core with 7.5 YR 3/1 very dark grey exterior and interior

Fabric: Nile E1; inclusions: quartz (>0.25 mm and >0.50 mm: very abundant), mica (abundant) and crushed limestone (few); sand and straw (few) tempered

Decoration: "black-topped" rim zone, 2.5YR 3/1 very dark grey, polished with high lustre

Surface treatment: polished inside

Field reference: H/VI-u/12, plan 5–6, Str. d (=Ph. C/3), L 4107A (under the hard surface in plan 5, L 4099. H:4.12–3.86 m)

No. 19 (Fig. 2i; Plate 2i). 8943O [2001/141]

<table>
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<tr>
<th>[P]</th>
<th>I-e-1</th>
<th>mid.</th>
<th>Ha1</th>
<th>---</th>
<th>re.</th>
<th>2–3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Body sherd

Wd: 0.7 cm; H1; 1.7 + x cm

Surface colour: 5YR 4/1 dark grey inside; the exterior is covered by the black band

Break: 5YR 4/1 dark grey core with 5YR 4/2 dark reddish grey–5YR 4/3 reddish brown exterior and interior zones

Fabric: Nile E1; inclusions: quartz (>0.25 mm: abundant), mica (few); sand and straw (few) tempered

Decoration: "black-topped" rim zone, 5YR 2.5/1 black, polished with low lustre

Surface treatment: polished outside?; smoothed inside

Field reference: H/VI-t/13, plan 0–1, Str. c (=Ph. C/2), Locus 4023 (from a pottery collection in the mud-brick debris that covered the room of a house (locus 4025)

2.2. Cooking pots

Cooking pots with impressed decoration

Nile E3 fabric

Straight sided with trimmed rim

No. 20 (Fig. 3a; Plate 3a). 8441Z [1994/122]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TG</th>
<th>I-e-3</th>
<th>mid.</th>
<th>Ha1</th>
<th>---</th>
<th>re.</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Rim sherd, 3/64 preserved

Rd: 24.0 cm; Wd: 0.6 cm; H; 3.4 + x cm

Surface colour: brown, 7.5YR 5/4 on the exterior and 7.5YR 5/3 on the interior

Break: very dark grey (10YR 3/1) core with thin brown (10YR 5/4) exterior and interior zones

Fabric: Nile E3; inclusions: quartz (> 0.25 mm and > 0.50 mm: abundant), feldspar, mica (abundant), crushed limestone and grog; sand and coarse straw tempered

Decoration: diagonally impressed pattern made with a toothed wheel below the polished rim

Surface treatment: smoothed outside; an uneven surface inside

Field reference: H/III-q/16, plan 0–1, Str. a (from a filling. H: 4.30 cm)

Body sherds

No. 21 (Fig. 3b; Plate 3b). 8933P1–2 [2001/146]

<table>
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<th>mid.</th>
<th>Ha1</th>
<th>---</th>
<th>re.</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Two body sherds

Size: 1. Wd: 0.4 cm; H1; 3.0 + x cm 2. Wd: 0.5 cm; H1; 2.5 + x cm

Surface colour: 1. 5YR 5/3 reddish brown–5YR 5/2 reddish grey on the exterior and 5YR 4/1 dark grey on the interior. 2. 5YR 5/3 reddish brown on the exterior and 5YR 4/1 dark grey on the interior

Break: 1. 5YR 5/4 reddish brown exterior and 5YR 3/1 very dark grey interior. 2. 5YR 5/4 reddish brown core with 5YR 4/1 dark grey exterior and interior zones

Fabric: Nile E3; inclusions: quartz (>0.25 mm: abundant) and mica (few); sand and straw (few) tempered

Decoration: diagonally impressed pattern made with a toothed wheel
Surface treatment: smoothed outside; polished inside, low lustre
Field reference: H/VI-t/13, plan 1–2, Str. c (=Ph. C/2), Locus 4026 (from the small section along the corner of the room, 2.29 m wide, with the floor not preserved, filled with sand, related to the workshop W1)

**No. 22** (Fig. 3c; Plate 3c). 89483 [2001/146]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Art.</th>
<th>I-e-3</th>
<th>mid.</th>
<th>H₄₁</th>
<th>---</th>
<th>re.</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Body sherd
Wd: 0.55 cm; H₂₁: 3.3 + x cm
Surface colour: 5YR 5/4 reddish brown on the exterior; 5YR 5/2 reddish grey and 5YR 3/1 very dark grey on the interior
Break: 5YR 2.5/1 black inside and 5YR 5/3 reddish brown outside
Fabric: Nile E₃; inclusions: quartz (> 0.25 mm: abundant), mica (few); sand and chaff (few) tempered
Decoration: impress pattern made with a toothed wheel (decoration bad preserved)
Surface treatment: smoothed outside; polished inside, low lustre
Field reference: H/VI-u/13, plan 0–1, Str. c (=Ph. C/2), Locus 4001 (from the debris inside the room, 10 cm below the upper part of the wall)

**No. 23** (Fig. 3d; Plate 3d). 8932 [2000/161]

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Art.</th>
<th>I-e-3</th>
<th>mid.-roh</th>
<th>H₄₁</th>
<th>---</th>
<th>re.</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Body sherd
Wd: 0.6 cm; H₂₁: 2.6 + x cm
Surface colour: 7.5YR 6/2 pinkish grey on the exterior; 7.5YR 4/1 dark grey on the interior
Break: 2.5YR 5/1 dark grey
Fabric: Nile E₃; inclusions: quartz (> 0.25 mm and > 0.50 mm: very abundant), mica and crushed limestone (few); sand and coarse straw (few) tempered
Decoration: diagonally impressed pattern made with a toothed wheel, outside; "black-topped" ware?
Surface treatment: smoothed outside; polished inside, low lustre
Field reference: H/VI-u/13, plan 0–1, Str. c (=Ph. C/2), Locus 4001V1 (from the debris inside the room, between the base (plan 1) until 10 cm below the upper part of the wall)

**No. 24** (Fig. 3e; Plate 3e). 8942L [2001/048]

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Art.</th>
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<th>mid.-roh</th>
<th>H₄₁</th>
<th>---</th>
<th>re.</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Body sherd
Wd: 0.4–0.45 cm; H₂₁: 2.3 + x cm
Surface colour: 5YR 4/1 dark grey on the exterior and interior
Break: 5YR 3/2 dark reddish brown
Fabric: Nile E₃; inclusions: quartz (> 0.25 mm: abundant; > 2.0 mm: few), mica (abundant) and crushed limestone (few); sand and coarse straw (few) tempered
Decoration: diagonally impressed pattern made with a toothed wheel
Surface treatment: smoothed on the exterior; uneven inside
Field reference: H/VI-u/12, plan 5–6, Str. d (=Ph. C/3), L 4107A (under the hard surface in plan 5, L 4099. H: 4.12–3.86 m)

**No. 25** (Fig. 3f; Plate 3f). 8942F [2001/048]

<table>
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<th>mid.-roh</th>
<th>H₄₁</th>
<th>---</th>
<th>re.</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Body sherd
Wd: 0.65 cm; H₂₁: 5.0 + x cm
Surface colour: 7.5YR 4/6 light brown
Break: 5YR 4/6 yellowish red outside and 7.5YR 3/1 very dark grey inside
Fabric: Nile E₃; inclusions: quartz (> 0.25 mm: medium; > 2.0 mm: few), mica (abundant) and crushed limestone (few); sand and coarse straw (few) tempered
Decoration: diagonally impressed pattern made with a toothed wheel (decoration bad preserved)
Surface treatment: smoothed outside; uneven inside
Field reference: H/VI-u/12, plan 5–6, Str. d (=Ph. C/3), L 4107A (under the hard surface in plan 5, L 4099. H: 4.12–3.86 m)

**No. 26** (Fig. 3g; Plate 3g). 8942O [2001/049]

<table>
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<th>I-e-3</th>
<th>mid.-roh</th>
<th>H₄₁</th>
<th>---</th>
<th>re.</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Body sherd
Wd: 0.7 cm; H₂₁: 3.4 + x cm
Surface colour: 5YR 3/1 very dark grey on the exterior; 5YR 2.5/1 black on the interior
Break: 5YR 2.5/1 black
Fabric: Nile E₃; inclusions: quartz (> 0.25 mm and > 0.5 mm: abundant; > 2.0 mm: few) and mica (abundant); sand and coarse straw (few) tempered
Decoration: diagonally impressed pattern made with a toothed wheel
Surface treatment: smoothed outside; polished inside, low lustre
Field reference: H/VI-u/13, plan 1, Str. c (=Ph. C/2), L 4001 (from the sand on the floor of the room)

**No. 27** (Fig. 3h; Plate 3h). 8943Q [2001/146]

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Art.</th>
<th>I-e-3</th>
<th>mid.-roh</th>
<th>H₄₁</th>
<th>---</th>
<th>re.</th>
<th>2</th>
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</thead>
</table>

Body sherd
Wd: 0.7 cm; H₂₁: 3.4 + x cm
Surface colour: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown on the exterior; 7.5YR 3/1 very dark grey on the interior
Break: 7.5YR 3/1 very dark grey
Fabric: Nile E₃; inclusions: quartz (> 0.25 mm: abundant) and mica (few); sand and chaff (few) tempered
Decoration: diagonally impressed pattern made with a toothed wheel
Surface treatment: smoothed outside; polished inside, low lustre
Field reference: H/VI-u/13, plan 0–1, Str. c (=Ph. C/2), L 4001V (from the debris inside the room, 10 cm below the upper part of the wall)

**No. 28** (Fig. 3i; Plate 3i). 8942M [2001/049]

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Art.</th>
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<th>mid.-roh</th>
<th>H₄₁</th>
<th>---</th>
<th>re.</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Body sherd
Wd: 0.65 cm; H₂₁: 5.4 + x cm
Surface colour: 5YR 5/4 reddish brown on the exterior; 5YR 3/1 very dark grey on the interior
Break: 5YR 4/3 reddish brown with a very thin zone outside very dark grey (5YR 3/1)
Fabric: Nile E₃; inclusions: quartz (> 0.25 mm and > 0.5 mm: abundant) and mica (abundant); sand and...
coarse straw (few) tempered.
Decoration: diagonally impressed pattern made with a toothed wheel.
Surface treatment: smoothed outside and inside
Field reference: H/VI-u/13, plan 1, Str. c (=Ph. C/2), L 4001 (from the sand on the floor of the room)

Cooking pot (“Black-topped” ware?)
Nile E₂ fabric, concave sided
No. 29 (Fig. 3j; Plate 3j). 8943R [2001/146]

<table>
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<th>---</th>
<th>re.</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Body sherd
Wd: 0.85 cm; H₁: 3.0 + x cm
Surface colour: 7.5YR 5/3 brown on the exterior; 4YR 2.5/1 black on the interior
Break: 5YR 4/2 dark reddish grey core with 5YR 4/1 dark grey exterior and interior zones
Fabric: Nile E₂; inclusions: quartz (> 0.25 mm: abundant), mica (few); sand and chaff (few) tempered.
Decoration: “black-topped” ware?, 5YR 4/1 dark grey–3/1 very dark grey, polished, medium lustre
Surface treatment: polished, medium lustre outside and low lustre inside
Field reference: H/VI-u/13, plan 0–1, Str. c (=Ph. C/2), L 4001V (from the debris inside the room, between the base (plan 1) until 10 cm below the upper part of the wall)

Cooking pot (undecorated)
Nile E₂ fabric, concave sided
No. 30 (Fig. 3k; Plate 3k). 8942N₁₂ [2001/049]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TG</th>
<th>1-e-3</th>
<th>mid.-roh</th>
<th>Ha₁</th>
<th>---</th>
<th>re.</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Two body sherds
Size: 1. Wd: 0.75 cm; H₁: 2.5 + x cm 2. Wd: 1.0 cm; H₁: 2.1 + x cm
Surface colour: 1. 7.5YR 4/1 dark grey outside and 7.5YR 4/1–4/3 brown inside. 2. 7.5YR 4/1 dark grey–5/3 brown outside and inside
Break: 1. 7.5YR 4/1 dark grey; 2. 7.5YR 4/1 dark grey
Fabric: Nile E₂; inclusions: quartz (> 0.25 mm: abundant; > 2.0 mm: medium), mica (abundant) and crushed limestone (few); sand and coarse straw tempered. The fragment 1 is coarser than 2
Surface treatment: smoothed outside and inside
Field reference: H/VI-u/13, plan 1, Str. c (=Ph. C/2), L 4001 (from the sand on the floor of the room).

II. Egyptian imitation of a Kerma cooking pot
- Nile E₂ fabric, uncoated ware
No. 31 (Fig. 4; Plate IV). 8930C [2000/078]

Shoulder sherd
Md: 16.0 + x cm; Wd: 0.5 cm; H₁: 4.8 + x cm
Surface colour: 2.5R 4/1 dark grey
Break: wide core, 2.5Y 3/1 very dark grey, with thin exterior and interior zones, 2.5Y 4/1 dark grey.
Fabric: Nile E₂; inclusions: quartz (> 0.25 mm, > 0.50 mm and > 2 mm: abundant), feldspar and mica; sand tempered
Decoration: an obliquely incised-line pattern
Surface treatment: smoothed on the wheel
Field reference: H/VI-h/18, plan 1–2, Str. d (=Ph. C/3), L 3004V; from K-9032 (from the mud-brick debris inside the room L 3004. H: 4.50 m)

ADDENDUM**

Since the conclusion of the article on the Kerma pottery from ęb Helmi in 2001, five new sherds were recovered from the southern part of the 18th Dynasty palace-complex in the area H/VI, during the Spring 2002 campaign. These sherds, which are described in the Catalogue below, belong to the “black-topped” red-slipped polished ware from the “Classic” period of the Kerma culture. Four of them are fragments of beakers (Nos. 32 to 35, Fig. 5a–d) and one of a concave bowl (No. 36, Fig. 5e). The pottery contexts where they have appeared are dated to the early to

** April, 2002.


The drawings of the main article and the Addendum were scanned by Nicola Math and the digital photos of the sherds described in the Addendum by María Antonia Negrete Martinez.
middle 18th Dynasty (stratum C), except one of them (Locus 4929) that is from the beginning of this dynasty (relative stratum e/1 = absolute D/1).50

All these sherds are hand-made in Nile B2 (=I-b-2) fabric, fired in controlled firing conditions, with a groundmass fine to medium or medium, and a hardness 2 or 2 to 3. The exterior surface has a red polished slip with high to low lustre; the interior is black, polished with high lustre for the beakers, and smoothed for the bowl.

The body sherds of three of the beakers and of the bowl preserve part of the “black-topped” decoration, a black to very dark grey irregular zone, with medium or low lustre (Nos. 33 and 35), above a bluish grey to dark bluish grey matt area framed by a red border (Nos. 34 and 36). No. 32 is the flattened base of a beaker that belongs to this fine ware.

**THE CATALOGUE**

I. “Classic” Kerma pottery in 18th Dynasty contexts


1.1. Beakers, flaring sided, tulip type

No. 32 (Fig. 5a; Plate 5a). 8956L [2002/089]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RPSP</th>
<th>I-b-2</th>
<th>f-mid</th>
<th>H/a</th>
<th>Bd. H</th>
<th>re.</th>
<th>2–3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Base fragment, 1/1 preserved
Bd: 4.0 cm; Wd: 0.40 cm; H1: 1.5 + x cm
Surface colour: 5YR 5/4 light brown; slip: 10R 5/6–4/8 reddish brown; polished interior: 10R 2.5/1 black
Break: 10R 2.5/1 black

Fabric: Nile B2; inclusions: quartz (> 0.25 mm: very few) and mica (few); straw (very few) tempered
Decoration: the “black-topped” rim is not preserved
Surface treatment: polished, high lustre outside and inside
Field reference: H/VI-w/19, plan 3, stratum d (=Ph. C/3), Locus 4825 (from the mud filling, probably a dump)

No. 33 (Fig. 5b; Plate 5b). 8956M [2002/089]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RPSP</th>
<th>I-b-2</th>
<th>f-mid</th>
<th>H/a</th>
<th>Bd. H</th>
<th>re.</th>
<th>2–3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Body sherd
Wd: 0.35 cm; H1: ca. 2.0 + x cm
Surface colour: 10R 5/6 red polished slip (exterior); polished interior: 7.5YR 2.5/1 black (interior)
Break: 7.5YR 2.5/1 black
Fabric: Nile B2; inclusions: quartz (> 0.25 mm: very few) and mica (few); straw (very few) tempered
Decoration: a very dark grey to black (7.5YR 3/1 very dark grey–2.5/1 black) medium lustre rim zone; below a bluish grey (5/1) to dark bluish grey (4/1) matt zone with a red (10R 4/6) border.
Surface treatment: polished, low lustre outside and high lustre inside.
Field reference: H/VI-v/16, plan 1, stratum c (=Ph. C/2), Locus 4001V (from the sandy surface)

No. 34 (Fig. 5c; Plate 5c). 8956N [2002/089]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RPSP</th>
<th>I-b-2</th>
<th>f-mid</th>
<th>H/a</th>
<th>Bd. H</th>
<th>re.</th>
<th>2–3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Body sherd
Wd: 0.4 cm; H1: ca. 1.3 + x cm
Surface colour: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; slip: 10R 6/6 light red; polished interior: 7.5YR 2.5/1 black
Break: 7.5YR 2.5/1 black interior (thick); 3YR 6/6 reddish brown exterior (thin)

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50 On No. 35, see note 51. Some remarks on the stratigraphy of *Ezbet Helmi*: The *relative stratum e/2* corresponds to the Phase D/2, the last Hyksos period, and *e/1* to Phase D/1, from the beginning of the Ahmose occupation of Avaris. The *relative stratum d* is the Phase C/3 and *c* the Phase C/2, both phases of the Thutmosid palace-complex at *Ezbet Helmi*; the *relative strata b* and *a* were renamed *b/3* (Amarna period) and *b/2* (Tuthankhamun and Horemheb time) respectively, corresponding both to the Phase C/1. All these strata (*d, c, and b*) were called before absolute Stratum C. The Rameside stratum was renamed Phase b/1 (absolute B), and the Late Period is absolute Phase A. On the stratigraphy of *Ezbet Helmi*, see the article mentioned in note 48.
The "Classic" Kerma Pottery from the 18th Dynasty

Fabric: Nile B2; inclusions: quartz (>0.25 mm: very few) and mica (few); straw (very few) tempered
Decoration: dark grey (7.5YR 4/1) rim zone, low lustre, on a red slip (10R 4/6 red).
Surface treatment: polished, low lustre outside and high lustre inside.
Field reference: H/VI-v/17, plan 0–1, stratum e (=Ph. C/2), Locus 4551 (from a ceramic heap on the top of the wall)
No. 35 (Fig. 5:d; Plate 5:d). 8955R [2002/089]

Body sherd
Wd: 0.4 cm; H1: ca. 2.3 + x cm
Surface colour: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; slip: 10R 5/4 weak red–2.5YR 5/6 red; interior: 7.5YR 2.5/1 black
Break: 7.5YR 2.5/1 black interior (thick); 5YR 6/6 reddish brown exterior (thin)
Fabric: Nile B2; inclusions: quartz (>0.25 mm: few), mica (few); straw (few) tempered
Decoration: a black rim zone (7.5YR 2.5/1, medium lustre); below a grey band (7.5YR 6/1, matt)
Surface treatment: polished, low lustre outside and high lustre inside

Field reference: H/VI-x/19, plan 2–3, stratum e/1 (Stratum D/1), Locus 4929 (from the cutting of the north section. H: 4.40 m, ca. 5 cm above the dump). 51

1.2. Bowl, concave sided
No. 36 (Fig. 5:e; Plate 5:e). 8956O [2002/089]

Body sherd
Wd: 0.5 cm; H1: ca. 2.5 + x cm
Surface colour: 10R 5/6 red slip; interior: 7.5YR 2.5/1 black
Break: 7.5YR 2.5/1 black interior (thick); 7.5YR 5/3 brown exterior (thin)
Fabric: Nile B2; inclusions: quartz (>0.25 mm: few), mica (few); straw (few) tempered
Decoration: a black rim zone (7.5YR 2.5/1 black) with some parts bluish grey (5/1), dark bluish grey (4/1), and red (10R 4/6), medium lustre
Surface treatment: polished, medium lustre outside and smoothed inside
Field reference: H/VI-v/19, plan 2, stratum b–c (=Ph. C/1–2), Locus 4878 (from the upper part of the filling of a pit, probably a dump)

Abbreviations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bd</th>
<th>base diameter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>f.–mid.</td>
<td>fine to medium quality of the groundmass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fein</td>
<td>fine quality of the groundmass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H1</td>
<td>total height of the vessel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ha</td>
<td>hand-made base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ha1</td>
<td>hand-made shaping technique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>locus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Md</td>
<td>diameter at the major point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mi.</td>
<td>fired in medium atmosphere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mid.</td>
<td>medium quality of the groundmass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mid.–roh</td>
<td>medium to coarse quality of the groundmass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>polished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSP</td>
<td>polished exterior, black polished interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re.</td>
<td>controlled firing conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rd</td>
<td>rim diameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RP</td>
<td>red-slipped polished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RPSP</td>
<td>red-slipped polished exterior, black polished interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SP</td>
<td>black polished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TG</td>
<td>uncoated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TGSP</td>
<td>uncoated exterior, black polished interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W1</td>
<td>low simple wheel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wd</td>
<td>wall thickness</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

51 The latest ceramics are stratum d: a black-rim ware bowl, a fine red-slipped polished bowl, and a closed shape in Marl F with polished surface.
Plate 1  a) Inv. Nr. 8943 M; b) Inv. Nr. 8943 K; c) Inv. Nr. 8943 L; d) Inv. Nr. 8938 B; e) Inv. Nr. 8912 W; f) Inv. Nr. 8930 D; g) Inv. Nr. 8930 F; h) Inv. Nr. 8930 E; i) Inv. Nr. 8937 A; k) Inv. Nr. 8442 M
Plate 2  a) Inv. Nr. 8929 L1–2; b) Inv. Nr. 8942 E; c) Inv. Nr. 8932 D; d) Inv. Nr. 8938 A; e) Inv. Nr. 8943 T; f) Inv. Nr. 8942 K; g) Inv. Nr. 8943 N; h) Inv. Nr. 8938 C; i) Inv. Nr. 8943 O
Plate 3  a) Inv. Nr. 8441 Z; b) Inv. Nr. 8943 P; c) Inv. Nr. 8943 S; d) Inv. Nr. 8932 J; e) Inv. Nr. 8942 L; f) Inv. Nr. 8942 F; g) Inv. Nr. 8942 O; h) Inv. Nr. 8943 Q; i) Inv. Nr. 8942 M; k) Inv. Nr. 8912 N

Plate 4  a) Inv. Nr. 8941 Z; b) Inv. Nr. 8943 P; c) Inv. Nr. 8943 S; d) Inv. Nr. 8932 J; e) Inv. Nr. 8942 L; f) Inv. Nr. 8942 F; g) Inv. Nr. 8942 O; h) Inv. Nr. 8943 Q; i) Inv. Nr. 8942 M; k) Inv. Nr. 8912 N
The “Classic” Kerma Pottery from the 18th Dynasty

Plate 4  Inv. Nr. 8930C

Plate 5  a) Inv. Nr. 8956 L; b) Inv. Nr. 8956 M; c) Inv. Nr. 8956 N; d) Inv. Nr. 8455 R; e) Inv. Nr. 8956 O
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