The Brooklyn Museum's 2011 Season of Fieldwork at the Precinct of Mut at South Karnak

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Abstract

The 2011 season was essentially a study season with limited excavation. The Ptolemaic south boundary wall of the approach to the Taharqa Gate was found to continue to the west. Below it more of the Twenty-fifth Dynasty paving was uncovered. This paving continues the turn to the south that was first revealed closer to the gate. The later boundary wall and the earlier paving are oriented differently. The wall that defines the west edge of the excavated area south and west of the Taharqa Gate was found to run continuously from the Ptolemaic boundary wall to the Tuthmoside enclosure wall. The complex or building of which it formed a part was partially built atop the Tuthmoside wall.

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The archaeological expedition to the Precinct of Mut at South Karnak is a project of the Brooklyn Museum conducted under the auspices of the American Research Center in Egypt and with the permission of the Supreme Council of Antiquities.[1] The 2011 season took place January 11-February 5, 2011 and was mainly a study season with limited excavation to try to answer a few questions about the site.

Fig. 1 is a plan of the northern part of the site showing the general location of this season's work. Fig. 2 is a more detailed plan of the area south and west of the Taharqa Gate with the 2011 season's results indicated in red. The work is described below, and the pottery is dealt with in a separate section at the end of the article.

The South Boundary Wall of the Approach to the Taharqa Gate

At the end of the 2010 season, we were not certain whether the three tiers of mud brick visible in fig. 3a all belonged to the boundary wall. With the removal of the 2010 baulk at the east end of the wall (fig. 3b), it became clear that the bricks ran continuously from east to west (fig. 4). The apparent "tiers" were the result of pitting in the area that was so widespread and severe that the

[1] The Expedition acknowledges with gratitude the cooperation and assistance of officials of the Supreme Council of Antiquities (now the Ministry of State for Antiquities), in particular Dr. Zahi Hawass, now the Minister of State for Antiquities; Dr. Mohamed Ismail, General Director for Foreign and Egyptian Missions; Dr. Sabri Abdel Aziz, General Director for Upper Egypt; Dr. Mansour Boraik, Director Upper Egypt and the Oases; Dr. Mohammed Asem, Director for Karnak and Luxor; Dr. Ibrahim Suleiman, Director for Karnak; and Amer Hassan Hanafy, the SCA Inspector assigned to the Expedition. We thank them all for their help with the season's work.

The staff for this season were Richard A. Fazzini, Egyptologist and Director; Mary E. McKercher, Assistant Director, archaeologist and photographer; Jacobus van Dijk, Egyptologist, epigrapher and object registrar. Funding for the 2011 season was provided by R. Fazzini and M. McKercher.

easternmost section of the wall, excavated in 2010[2], was preserved no higher than the level of the baked bricks.

The lowest and best preserved section of the wall is c. 160 cm wide, the same width as the eastern section. As was true further to the east, there is a gap ranging from 20 cm to 28 cm between the east face of this wall and the baked brick feature explored last season[3]; this gap is visible in fig. 4. Removing the baulk stub also revealed 2 rows of mud brick parallel to and perhaps cut by the west face of the baked brick feature (see fig. 4), suggesting that the baked brick may post-date the mud brick. However, no trace of mud brick was found at this level last year in the area of which this was the east baulk.

West of the Taharqa Gate

Our main excavation goal this year was to try to determine if the Dynasty 25 paving of the approach to the Taharqa Gate continues the turn toward the south revealed last year.[4] To do so we re-opened a square lying 4.5 m west of the western limit of the 2010 excavations, where we had first worked in 1978. It was the southern excavated limit of the area west and north of the Taharqa Gate where we had uncovered a group of late Ptolemaic and Roman Period habitations (fig. 5). The square contained an open courtyard with a long wall on its south side and a 3-riser stairway leading up at its southwest corner (fig. 5). A block with part Montuemhat's titulary was re-used in the top riser (fig. 6). We uncovered the stairway once again in order to be able to link it and its associated surface with the houses to the north and with any features uncovered this season. We also divided the square into two sections with a narrow north-south baulk between them.

The wall against which the stair was built is, indeed, a continuation of the Taharqa Gate approach wall, as is clear in fig. 7, taken toward the end of the season; it is preserved to a height of c. 1.5 m at its highest point in this area. A section cut across the top of the wall, east of the stairway revealed that the wall as preserved is not a uniform width (fig. 8a). The eastern segment is 85 cm wide in the cut and is not bonded to the western segment, which is 1.4 m wide where it meets the south baulk. As more of the north face of the wall was revealed, it became evident that this junction, distinctly visible in fig. 8b, is original to the construction of the wall, which was built in separate sections. We do not yet know if the difference in width visible in the cut is original or the result of a later construction that cut into the wall at this point. The western segment is one course deeper than the eastern one, presumably to compensate for unevenness of the surface on which the wall was built.

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[2] See R. Fazzini, "The Brooklyn Museum's 2010 Season of Fieldwork at the Precinct of the Goddess Mut at South Karnak", 7-8 (http://www.brooklynmuseum.org/features/mut/index.php#reports); submitted to *ASAE* for publication
[3] See Fazzini, "The 2010 Season", 10-11.
[4] See Fazzini, "The 2010 Season", 5-7.

About 30 cm below the surface exposed in 1978, at the southeast corner of the square was a stratum of earth mixed with organic material, ash and some pottery; a broken faience erotic figure of a harpist[5] (fig. 9a) came from this level. Below this stratum, which was c. 18 cm deep was a surface covered with small sherds, with a particularly heavy band sherds c. 50 cm wide running across the northern half of the square and several fragments of stone in the SE corner. The stratum below this surface in both the east and west sections of the excavation was c. 30 cm deep overall and contained a considerable amount of pottery and patches of ash and charcoal, particularly in the west section of the excavation.

Below this layer a densely packed stratum of grey, clay-like earth with many large pot sherds and pieces of baked brick began to appear, extending across the whole of the south end of the excavation (fig. 10). In the southeast corner of the square were two sides of an enclosure made of the same grey clay-like soil built against the face of the boundary wall (figs. 11a-b). Like the similar feature found during the 2010 excavations of the boundary wall[6], it was both overlaid by and built on a concentration of large potsherds and fragments of baked brick, but unlike last year's feature did not contain any oyster shells. From within the enclosure came a fragmentary terracotta bird[7] (fig. 9c) and an unusual pottery figure of a quadruped, possibly a dog, with a hollow body and a carefully made hole under its tail[8] (fig. 9e); the rear portion of a similar figure (fig. 9f) was found in 2010 in the thick ash layer that overlay much of the areas excavated in 2009 and 2010[9].

At c. 80 cm north of the face of the boundary wall and parallel to it, a stratum of lighter soil both lies over and cuts the clay-like stratum (see figs. 10, 11b). It proved to be roughly rectangular in shape, its east edge running north roughly 1.4 m west of the square's east baulk. Its west side (in the west section of the excavation) runs parallel to the west baulk for a ways before broadening and running into the baulk (fig. 11c). The two strata (grey and lighter soil) were c. 20 cm thick and rested on a thin layer of sandy soil filled with tiny potsherds. In fig. 12, it can be seen that the borders of the lowest level of the grey stratum cut into this sandy layer; it bottoms out on the surface below the sandy layer (see below). In the west section of the excavation at this level a short section of mud brick wall, one brick wide and two courses high, extended 70 cm north from the boundary wall (fig. 13). It may have been cut by the same stratum that cuts the grey layer.

A hard grey surface with relatively little pottery covered the whole excavation area below the sandy layer. This surface is at the level of the bottom of the boundary wall (slightly below in the east section) and is probably the surface associated with that wall (see figs. 12, 14). Its only

[5] 25M.17: h: 4.1 cm; w. of base: 2.5 cm; d: 3.0 cm.
[6] Fazzini, "The 2010 Season", 6-7 and fig. 18.
[7] 25M.23: h: 4.1 cm; L. 5.1 cm; thickness: 2.5 cm.
[8] 25M. 25: max. h: 10.5 cm: l: 14.5 cm; max. w.: 8 cm.
[9] R. Fazzini, "Report on the Brooklyn Museum's 2009 Season of Fieldwork at the Precinct of Mut at South Karnak" (http://www.brooklynmuseum.org/features/mut/index.php#reports) ; and *ibid.* "The 2010 Season", 11.

feature, in the western section of the excavation, was a narrow (5 cm) band of grey clay-like earth about 1 m north of the boundary wall that ran c. 70 cm from the east baulk. When the stub of mud brick and the last of the earth over this surface were removed, it became evident that this narrow band of clay and the mud brick were both cut by a pit (fig. 14) that originated in the sandy layer. When fully cleared, this pit ran for c. 1.25 m along the west baulk, extending c. 65 cm into the square at its widest, and reaching a depth of 60 cm, ending at a displaced block from the 25th Dynasty paving (fig. 15).

Visible in fig. 15 is a compact yellow-gray surface that runs diagonally across the northern end of the western part of the excavation, at c. 30 cm below the grey surface. It rests on a stratum of lighter but still compact soil that continues down to the paving. Neither the yellow-grey surface nor the compact soil below it was as clearly defined in the eastern section of the excavation.

The 25th Dynasty paving was finally reached c. 110 cm below the bottom of the eastern section of the Ptolemaic boundary wall and c. 100 cm below the west section. As is evident in fig. 16, the southward turn noted closer to the Taharqa Gate[10], is even more evident here. The paving in this area is in generally good condition and has a slight southward camber, with a drain that runs diagonally from NW to SE. There was no organized mud brick below the Ptolemaic wall as there had been further to the east[11], but there was a considerable amount of brick rubble of the same dark grey as the fragment of a building uncovered in 2010. At the east baulk a layer of sand 8-10 cm thick covered the paving, again reminiscent of the situation further to the east.

It is now clear that the orientation of the approach to the Taharqa Gate changed over time. The paved Twenty-fifth Dynasty roadway turned sharply to the south within a few meters of the gate's west face. We do not yet know where it terminated (or began, depending on your point of view). In 2008, however, we discovered, that the gateway did not long remain in use at its full width, a new stone threshold having been laid directly on the original paving, and the space between the new threshold and the original jambs was blocked with mud brick[12]. The approach to the gate itself may have changed at the same time, although we have no direct evidence that this is so. The construction of the precinct's final enclosure walls in late Dynasty Thirty or the early Ptolemaic Period may have made the original approach to the gate, and perhaps the gate itself, obsolete. The land west of the gate was filled in and leveled off to permit construction of the new south boundary wall and new buildings; all are oriented more-or-less perpendicular to the Taharqa Gate and its associated walls (i.e., the west enclosure wall of the Twenty-fifth Dynasty precinct).

[10] Fazzini, "The 2010 Season", 5 and figs. 6, 20.
[11] *ibid.*, 5-6 and figs. 6-7, 11, 14-15.
[12] For the phases of the blocking of the Taharqa Gate, see R. Fazzini, "Report on the Brooklyn Museum's 2008 Season of Fieldwork at the Precinct of Mut, South Karnak" (http://www.brooklynmuseum.org/features/mut/index.php#reports), 7-10.

Judging from the pottery found at the lowest levels of the Ptolemaic south boundary wall, it seems that it and the wall parallel to the wall running south from the Taharqa Gate's south wall with which it forms a corner were constructed no earlier than the late third century BC and possibly in the early second century BC . The latest phase of the houses north and west of the Taharqa Gate date to the late first century BC-early first century AD, based on the small cache of ostraca found there in 1977[13]. The stairway in the southwest corner of the excavation probably belongs to this latest phase of construction in the area, by which time the preserved top of the boundary wall seems to have formed the foundation for the later buildings.

We don't yet know which king was responsible for the extensive work west of the Taharqa Gate that included a fairly massive landfill operation and the construction of the south boundary wall of the approach to the Taharqa Gate and the wall it joins that runs parallel to the Twenty-fifth Dynasty precinct wall. However, we do know from the inscriptions on the Propylon that there was building activity at the site during the reign of Ptolemy III (246-222 BC). Ptolemy VI (180-164 and 163-145 BC) is named on the gateway in the Mut Temple's first pylon and in Chapel D, which was completed by Ptolemy VIII (170-163 and 145-116 BC).

Mud Brick Structures South and West of the Taharqa Gate

Possible Junction of walls (k1) and (a/c1)

Fig. 2 is a detail of the plan of the buildings south and west of the Taharqa that includes the results of the 2011 excavations. What had seemed, at the end of the 2010 season, to be the point at which wall (k1) formed a corner with wall (a/c1)[14] (fig. 17a) proved on further exploration to be the northern edge of a large pit that cut through several courses of brick (fig. 17b). Wall (k1) continues to the south, but is overlaid by another wall (labeled (o) on the plan) whose west face is on the same line as wall (k1). Wall (o) runs further to the east, with its southern portion built atop the remains of the Tuthmoside enclosure wall, like the bath to its east[15]. A bin or oven set into the top of wall (o) may relate to the pit just its north. A third wall (labeled (p) abuts the west face of (k1/o) and runs into the west baulk; similar walls were found further to the north in 2010. All these features are visible in fig. 18. On top of the newly-exposed part of (k1) we found the torso of a crudely-made female figure with an elaborate wig and applied eyes[16] (fig. 9c). We have found other similar figures in previous seasons (to be published) in the area of the bath and the forecourt of Temple A.

[13] The Greek ostraca will be published by K. Worp of the Rijksuniversiteit Leiden in a forthcoming festschrift. For the demotic ostraca, see R. Fazzini and R. Jasnow, "Demotic Ostraca from the Mut Precinct in Karnak," *Enchoria* 16 (1988), pp. 23- 48.

[14] Fazzini, "The 2010 Season", 8-9 and figs 6, 26. The numbering of walls there and in the present report continues that begun in the 2009 report.

[15] For the excavation of the area of the bath, see Fazzini, "The 2009 Report", 6-12 and figs. 9-16.

[16] 25M.1: h: 5.1 cm; w: 6.1 cm; d.: 1.9 cm.

These figures are type 3 in E. Waraksa's publication of female figurines found at the Mut Precinct by the Johns Hopkins University expedition[17]. Similar figures are also known from other sites, including Karnak North[18], the Temple of Seti 1 at Gurna[19], Ashmunein[20], and Medinet Habu[21]. They are generally dated between the New Kingdom and the end of the Third Intermediate Period. However, the examples we have found have all come from Ptolemaic (or possibly very early Roman) levels, although admittedly from somewhat disturbed contexts, suggesting that manufacture of this type of female figure may have had a longer history than previously thought.

In the angle formed by walls (a/c1), (k1), (o/o_1) we encountered an accumulation of pottery stretching to the east, whose uppermost level also produced an almost-complete amulet of a falcon-headed deity[22] (fig. 9b). Lying against the face of wall (a/c1) in the upper part of this accumulation (visible in fig. 17b) were an Attic black-glazed bowl with stamped palmettes and rouletting in the center, and a slightly larger serpentine bowl (fig. 9g, h). The lowest level of the pottery is shown in fig. 19. As is clear in this figure, wall (k1), of which only one course is preserved here, was built over the pottery accumulation and postdates wall (o_1), against whose west face it is built.

We began excavating the bath and its surroundings in 2008[23]. At the west side of that year's small excavation we uncovered an accumulation of pottery (fig. 20a) lying over the remains of a plaster surface that had been cut by a large ash pit (fig. 20b). The straight line along the east edge of the pottery layer in 2011 in fig. 19 is the west baulk of the 2008 excavation, and this year's pottery is a continuation of the stratum excavated in 2008. As is clear in fig. 20b, the plastered surface lies below the level of the bath's foundations, making it likely that walls (a) and (o_1) and the pottery accumulation pre-date the construction of the bath.

Wall (o_1) forms a corner with the north face of the Tuthmoside enclosure wall. Walls (a) and (o_1) may be contemporary and associated with the plaster surface mentioned above as wall (a), at least, extends down to that surface. The gap between walls (a) and (o_1) is possibly a doorway into this "room". It seems that the builders used the north face of the Tuthmoside enclosure wall as the south wall of this "room" and built wall (a) built as the north wall.

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[17] E. Waraksa, *Female figurines from the Mut Precinct: Context and Ritual Function*, OBO 240 (Göttingen, 2009). Of the figures she illustrates, nos. 8, 10 (p. 183-185) most closely resemble the figure illustrated here.
[18] J. Jacquet, *Karnak Nord IX* (Cairo, 2001), 62 and fig. 54.
[19] K. Myśliwiec, *Keramik und Kleinfunde aus der grabung im Tempel Sethos' I. in Gurna, MDAIK* 57 (1987), 181, kat. 16-17 and pl. XXXII.1-2.
[20] A. Spencer, *Excavations at Ashmunein III: The Town* (London, 1993), 38-39 and pls. 37.179 and 40.172.
[21] U. Hölscher (trans. by E. Hauser), *The Excavation of Medinet Habu*, vol. 5: *Post-Ramessid Remains* (Chicago, 1954), pl. 34.e (=Cairo JE 59696); called "presumably Coptic" (p. 58). The material from Medinet Habu has been studied most recently by E. Teeter, *Baked Clay Figurines and Votive Beds from Medinet Habu*, OIP 133 (Chicago, 2010). The closest parallels to the Mut examples are her no. 55, 56, 57 (p. 60-62 and pl. 22b,c and pl. 23a). They are her type F, described on pp. 58-59 and generally dated to Dynasties Twenty-two to Twenty-six.
[22] 25M.4: h: 4.4 cm; w: 1.5 cm; d: 1.2 cm.
[23] Fazzini, "The 2008 Season", 10 and fig. 20.

It is possible that the pottery was dumped into this space at the time of the construction of the bath in order to level up the area. Wall (o) and possibly wall (c1) seem to have used the remains of walls (o_1) and (a) respectively as their foundations while maintaining the original south, west and north sides of the room.

Both (o) and (c1) may be later than (k1) as well, although sharing a west face with that wall. In fig. 22, taken after a night's rain, the difference between the brick of the top course of wall (o) and the rest of the wall is clear. Wall (p), on the left in the photo, appears to be made of the same brick and to be only a single course thick. The similarity of the bricks of walls (o) and (p) and the difference in density between them and the presumably-earlier walls could be partly due to weathering. However, other brick in the area that has been exposed for a year or more has not become as porous. We don't yet know the actual west extent of wall (a) as we have not excavated west of the line of (k1) nor removed the bricks of (c1).

We extended the excavation another meter to the south to find the south face of wall (o). Rather than more brick, we encountered loose earth lying over a group of pottery that included at least one large storage jar that seems to have broken in place (fig. 21), and a large pithos with a finger-smoothed surface standing at the face of the wall (Fig. 22). Both the pithos and the storage jars were set into a rectangular void in the Tuthmoside enclosure wall whose west, south and north (=south face of wall (o)) borders are very clearly defined; the east side of the void is less distinct (fig. 23). From this less-defined eastern area came a red-burnished juglet[24] with black painted decoration, shown as fig. 38c. Unfortunately, aside from these traces nothing of the structures built atop the Tuthmoside wall remains, so it is impossible to determine how the "rooms" north and south of wall (o) relate to each other.

Pottery

A selection of the pottery uncovered this season is shown in figs. 24-38. All the group shots are at the same scale. The scale of the detail photos on each figure is consistent within that figure[25]. Wherever possible we have shown both outer and inner surfaces in the group shots.

In general the pottery from the square west of the Taharqa Gate and the accumulation of pots in the "room" west of the bath seems to date between the mid-third and early second centuries BC. The material from the space south of wall (o) is probably somewhat later, perhaps second, or even early first century BC, and may be contemporary with construction of the bath. Unlike

[24] 25M.16: h: 16.3 cm; max. diam: 13.2; diam of base: 7.9 cm

[25] The Mut Expedition's pottery is being studied by M. McKercher who contributed the information presented here. Because of the political situation in Egypt, the 2011 season was slightly shorter than anticipated, with the result that our photographic documentation of this year's pottery was not as complete as we would have liked.

previous seasons, there was relatively little decorated pottery this year and only a few scattered sherds decorated in Schreiber's Floral Style A.

Small footed cups or beakers were ubiquitous this season, all made of a fairly coarse Nile silt (fig. 24). The most complete examples had flaring rims (fig. 24a-d) and bodies that were either smoothed or ribbed. All the bases were string-cut and varied from fairly straight with only a slight indentation where the base joins the cup (fig. 24e, f, h-j) to triangular (fig. 24b-d, g) to a shallow ledge base with a sharp indentation where base and cup meet (fig. 24a). Similar cups are known from the area of Thebes, the closed parallels to the Mut examples being from the Theban tombs of Ankh-Hor (TT414)[26], dated to the Ptolemaic Period; the tomb group of Amunhotep, Khnummose, and Amenmose (TT294, 253, 254), where they are generically described as Late Period[27]; and the Bucheum, where they early Ptolemaic[28]. Such cups are said to have been found in the tomb of Harwa[29], but are not illustrated. Similar cups have also been found at Karnak[30], Tôd[31], and Elephantine[32].

We also found a number of ring stands, several of which may be seen in figs. 26a, 28a, 28c, 30a, 31a, and 36a. We are not comfortable trying to date these precisely, but a general dating within the third to second centuries seems reasonable, based on comparison with material from Elephantine[33].

Between 2008 and 2011 we have found several examples of what we first thought might be the bases of beakers with crude animal or human faces, all from Ptolemaic levels (fig. 25). None is complete. Except for fig. 25g-h, the outer (convex) side of each has been pinched to form a protrusion with two deep indentations that give the items the appearance of faces, most pronounced in fig. 25a-d. In fig. 25g this feature is replaced by a small loop handle, and fig. 25h has no

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[26] M. Bietak, E. Reiser-Haslauer, *Das Grab Des 'Anch-Hor, Obersthofmeister der Gottesgemahlin Nitokris*, vol. 1, DÖAWW, Band VI (Vienna, 1978), 78-88 and Abb. 20, nos. 451-457 (from Room 2); 141-147 and Abb. 63, nos. 433b, 447. See also J. Budka, "Neues zu den Nutzungsphasen des Monumentalgrabes von Anch-Hor, Obersthofmeister der Gottesgemahlin Nitokris (TT 414)", *Egypt and the Levant*, vol. XVIII (2008), 78-79 and fig. 15.

[27] P. Rose, "the Pottery", in N. Strudwick, *et al*., *The Tombs of Amenhotep, Khnummose, and Amenmose at Thebs (Nos. 294, 253, and 254)* (Oxford, 1996), 172 and pl. 68, nos. 130-131.

[28] Mond, Myers, *The Bucheum*, vol. III, pl. CXLI, group 61, J1 (Buch.16); group 62, F (Buch. H); and vol. 1, 178.

[29] F. Tiradritti, "Archaeological Activities of the Museum of Milan in the tomb of Harwa (TT 37) and Akhimenru (TT 404) October-December 2001", *ASAE* 79 (2005), 170.

[30] J. Lauffray, "Maisons et ostraca ptolémaïques à l'est du Lac Sacré", *Cahiers de Karnak* X (Paris, 1995), fig. 5, esp. LS1124; found in "favissa 2", which contained ostraca, some of which date to the reign of Ptolemy VIII, specifically to 125-121 BC.

[31] G. Pierrat-Bonnefois, "La céramique dynastique et ptolémaïque des fouilles du Louvre à Tôd, 1989-1991", *CCE* 6 (Cairo, 2000), fig. 60-63, from the silos; on p. 328-29 she suggests date no later than mid-second century BC

[32] D. Aston, *Elephantine XIX: Pottery from the Late New Kingdom to the Early Ptolemaic Period*, AVDAIK 95 (Mainz am Rhein, 1999), particularly pl. 79, nos. 2184, 2185 (pp. 247-48: phase VIa – fourth century BC); pl. 108, no. 2853 (p. 282: phase VIb – third century BC)

[33] E.g., Aston, *Elephantine XIX*, pls. 92, nos. 2465-2473; pl. 93, nos. 2493-94; pl. 98 nos. 2562-2566; pl. 105, nos. 2763, 2775 (p. 282: phase VIb); pl. 113, nos. 2992-2997; pl. 116, no. 3055, 3057 (p. 330: phase VII – late third century – early second century BC).

face/handle at all. All are hollow above the solid, finished end; none is pierced or has any trace of burning.

Further research revealed that they are the less common form of the "fire dog", which D. Aston describes as " . . . a wheelmade, somewhat coarse Nile silt conical pot with a rolled rim, to which sometimes one, but usually two protruding lumps of clay have been attached at the base".[34]

In a lengthy footnote, Aston cites all the examples of fire dogs known to him[35], for which I am most grateful. The example from the Bucheum[36] and two from Edfu[37] (described as "pied d'hippopotame") look very much like fig. 25a-b – which from the "front" do look like hippos; fig. 25g, which has lost its projecting toe, may be of the same group, although here the pinched section is a small looped handle. Fig. 25e-f, with a less distinct "face and a more curved outer side, also resemble examples from Edfu[38]. I have not found parallels for fig. 25c-d, whose "faces" are more like human caricatures. Fig. 25h is the only example that somewhat resembles the narrow end of the "lasanai" (cooking supports) from Coptos illustrated by Herbert and Berlin[39], although the Mut example is not pierced.

Without going into a long discussion of this type of object, it seems to me that the single-toed "fire dogs", if they are indeed pot supports, are more likely to have stood on their wider, open ends (missing in all the Mut examples) as the Greek "lasanai" probably do[40]. The "face" ends of the Mut examples seem too small and the surfaces of their flat ends too uneven to provide a stable support for a pot. In addition, the position of the "eyes" suggests a handle, which would be easier to grasp at the top of the support than at the bottom.

West of the Taharqa Gate

Stratum 30 cm below modern surface (figs. 26, 27)

This level produced one of the season's few sherds decorated in Schreiber's Floral Style A[41] (see fig. 26b) and sherds from a blackware bowl and plate (fig. 26c). There was also a button base that is

[34] D. Aston, "Ancient Egyptian "Fire Dogs" – A New Interpretation", *MDAIK* 45 (1989), 27-32. The standard fire dog seems much more unusual at Mut than the single version; we have only found a few "ears" and no whole examples.
[35] *ibid*., 27, fn. 1.
[36] Mond, Myers, *The Bucheum*, vol. III, pl. CXLII, type 65 (tp. Ptolemy VI).
[37] K. Michałowski, *et al., Fouilles Franco-polonaises, Rapports II: Tell Edfou 1938* (Cairo, 1938), 90, no. 398: fig. 146 and pl. XXVI.2 second row, fourth from right (Roman); B. Bruyère, *et al., Fouilles Franco-polonaises, Rapports I: Tell Edfou 1937* (Cairo, 1937), 119, no. 136, and pl. XXXVII, 2nd row, no. 7, a complete vessel.
[38] B. Bruyère, *et al., Tell Edfou 1937* (Cairo, 1937), 119, no. 136, and pl. XXXVII, 2nd row, Nos. 5, 8, 9.
[39] S.C. Herbert, A. Berlin *et al., Excavations at Coptos (Qift) in Upper Egypt, 1987-1992* (= *Journal of Roman Archaeology*, Supplementary Series Number 53) (Portsmouth, Rhode Island, 2003), 63; 75, fig. 53, nos. H2.54, H2.55, described on p. 76.
[40] See, e.g., S. Morris, "ΛΑΣΑΝΑ: A contribution to the Ancient Greek Kitchen", *Hesperia* 54 (1985), 393-409.
[41] See G. Schreiber, *Late Dynastic and Ptolemaic Painted Pottery from Thebes (4th-2nd B.C.)* Dissertationes Pannonicae Ser. III, Vol. 6 (Budapest, 2003).

probably from an Egyptian copy of a Rhodian amphora[42]. From this level also came the base of a bowl with a highly burnished red slip and 3 stamped palmettes[43] (fig. 26d) and the first of three miniature clay vessels found in this area (all three are shown in fig. 27).

Stratum below surface covered with small sherds (fig. 28)

Among the sherds in fig. 28a is part of the rim and body of a what is probably a red-slipped bag-shaped jar. The rim and the painted decoration, which consists of a stylized laurel wreath bordered on the top by a simple band and on the bottom by what looks to be Schreiber's "shark teeth pattern", a motif that he says is generally post-dates the middle of the third century BC[44]. The jar seems to belong either to his Linear Style B (later phases)[45] or Floral Style B[46]. Fig. 28d shows a ballas fragment in Floral Style B (left) with a cross-hatched pattern; and part of the rim and body of a bowl or open vessel in the Simple Floral Style, or possibly early Floral Style B,[47] with a flaking, burnished red slip, black band on the rim and a independent vine tendrils. All fit within a late- third to early second century BC context.

Compact grey stratum with baked brick, large sherds (figs. 27, 29, 30)

Among the items of interest from this stratum were two pieces of a Nile silt vessel with a red slip, black paint on the lip and a stylized band of leaves on the neck fig. 30b. While this decoration recalls the wreaths around the necks of Hadra vases[48], this is the neck of a larger vessel. The pottery from this level also includes a piece of what seems to be Schreiber's Linear Style A (red strip between black lines on a white ground) (fig 29c, second row from bottom)[49]; a few more fragments of blackware bowls (fig. 29b, c); an amphora toe that is either Rhodian or an Egyptian copy (fig. 30c)[50]; several fragments of what we call "dribble ware": pieces of large storage jars of a

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[42] Nile silt; cf. A. Marangou, S. Marchand, "Conteneurs importées et égyptiens de Tebtynis (Fayoum) de la deuxième moitié du IV^e^ av. J.-C. au X^e^ siècle apr. J.-C. (1994-2002), in S. Marchand and A. Marangou (eds.), *Amphores d'Égypte de la basse époque à l'époque arabe, CCE 8*, vol. 1 (2007), 287, figs. 111 (marl) 119 (silt): end of the first half and second half of the third century BC.

[43] Cf, e.g., Herbert, Berlin *et al.*, *Excavations at Coptos*, p. 62, fig. 42, no. H2.5. Herbert and Berlin date their "Hellenistic 2" assemblage from late fourth/early third century to about mid-second century BC (pp. 51-52).

[44] G. Schreiber, *Late Dynastic and Ptolemaic Painted Pottery from Thebes (4th-2nd B.C.)* Dissertationes Pannonicae Ser. III, Vol. 6 (Budapest, 2003), 38; illustrated on pl. 29, no. 130.

[45] *ibid.* 44-45.

[46] *ibid.*, 50-52

[47] *ibid.*, 40, where he says that tendrils develop as an independent motif in the second part of the third century BC; and 50-51, where he says that early Floral Style B is no earlier than mid-third century BC, possibly beginning during the reign of Ptolemy III.

[48] See, e.g., W. Coulson, *et al.*, *Ancient Naukratis*, vol. II, part 1: *The Survey of Naukratis*, Oxbow Monograph 60 (Oxford, 1996), figs. 48-51.

[49] Schreiber, *Late Dynastic and Ptolemaic Painted Pottery*, p. 51, where he says that "in most cases a vague chronology to the Early Ptolemaic seems to be plausible", thus leaving it within the earlier part of the third- to second century BC range.

[50] Pierrat-Bonnefois, *CCE* 6, fig. 130; based on comparison with material from Syene, she suggests a date in the first half of the Ptolemaic Period, i.e., third-second century BC. See also, C. Defernez, S. Marchand, "Imitations

coarse Nile silt decorated with carelessly-applied bands of white wash that have often dribbled down the sides of the vessel (fig. 29c)[51]; and two more miniature clay pots, with two indentations in one side and a slightly pointed base (fig. 27).

Stratum cutting the grey layer (fig. 31)

The pottery from this level is much like that of the level it cuts. The most interesting pieces were part of the rim and body of a large open bowl in Nile silt (fig. 31b, top left with a red slip and black painted laurel band around the rim; and a fragment of an unknown object made from a very fine, chalky, white clay (fig. 31a, center).

The large pit (figs. 32, 33)

At the top of the pit, what was first thought to be the bottom of a large jar proved to be the shoulder of either a Rhodian amphora[52] or an Egyptian copy, broken cleanly where the neck and handles joined the shoulder (fig. 32a). Other amphora fragments (imports or Egyptian copies) found nearby are shown in fig. 32b and resemble material from Tebtynis[53]; the handle was not stamped. An echinus bowl (small bowl with incurved rim and ring base) with a burnished red slip on the interior[54] and signs of lesser ring burnishing on the exterior (fig. 32c) was also found at this level. Near the bottom of the pit was a group of 3 almost complete bowls and a plate with a burnished bright orange slip on the inner surface and part of the underside (fig. 33a, *in situ*). The plate and the most complete of the bowls are shown in fig. 33b-c. The plate is a fairly common type found at several sites[55]. The bowl is Schreiber's carinated bowl, type 1, which has a time span from the late

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égyptiennes de conteneurs d'origine égéenne et Levantine (VI^{e} s. – II^{e} s. av. J.-C.)", in B. Mathieu, D. Meeks, M. Wissa (eds.), *L'apport de l'Égypte à l'histoire des techniques*, IFAO BdE 142 (Cairo, 2006), fig. 17d: Rhodian amphora from the mid-third century BC; S. Marchand, "Amphores de Karnak (Cfeetk, secteur du "tombeau d'Osiris") et de Dendara (Ifao, prospections et sondages sous la basilique)", in S. Marchand and A. Marangou (eds.), *Amphores d'Égypte de la basse époque à l'époque arabe = CCE* 8, vol. 1 (2007), 374, fig. 7: Egyptian amphora foot from Dendara, "milieu III^{e} siècle av. J.-C."; Marangou and Marchand, *CCE6*, fig. 105, 106 (end of the first half of the third century to the second half of the third century BC): an Egyptian copy of a Rhodian amphora in marl

[51] For similarly-decorated vessels from Elephantine, see Aston, *Elephantine* XIX, pl. 81, no. 2220 (called more elegantly "Nile C variant 1 uncoated ware with white decorative bands"; p. 247: Phase VIa: fourth century BC); pl. 104, no. 2750 (p. 282: phase VIb: third century BC); pl. 10, nos. 3119, 3120 (p. 330: "The pottery from House D . . . can be dated no earlier than the reign of Ptolemy IV, 222-205, since a coin hoard of 679 coins of Ptolemy II and IV were found in this house…"); both the latter are "Nile C variant 1 white washed ware".

[52] For a similar amphora, see G. Lecuyot, G. Pierrat-Bonnefois, "Corpus de la céramique de Tôd: Fouilles 1980-1983 et 1990", *CCE* 7 (Cairo, 2004), pl. 17, no. 228; diated to mid-third century BC (p. 201).

[53] For the button on the right, cf. Marchand, Defernez, in Mathieu *et al.* (eds.), *L'apport de l'Egypte"*, fig. 17 suite.e (Egyptian copy, in Nile silt); for the base on the left, *ibid.*,fig. 18.a-d. The rim of 18.a resembles the rim illustrated here. All are third century BC.

[54] Cf., e.g., K. Myśliwiec, "Remains of a Ptolemaic villa at Athribis", *MDAIK* 44 (1988), 192-194; dates generally to the second half of the third century-first half of the second century BC.

[55] See e.g., Aston, *Elephantine* XIX, pl. 111 no. 2928 and p. 331, where he cites examples from other sites, all dating to the late third/early second century BC.

Persian Period to the second century BC[56]. This bowl is uncoated and lacks the black band on the rim found on other examples, including the two other bowls in the pit and elsewhere at Mut. The treatment of the underside, with its delicate fluting, is somewhat unusual. The oddest piece from the pit is the small, piece of pottery made of Aswan pink clay (fig. 33d) with a pierced loop at one end, presumably for suspension, and a second hole beside the loop. Could it be a bell, the second hole being for a cord from which the clapper was suspended?[57]

Between the bottom of the boundary wall and the Twenty-fifth Dynasty paving (fig. 34)
With the exception of a single blue-painted New Kingdom sherd (fig. 34a), the pottery below the walking surface continues the same range of forms found above it, suggesting a (relatively) short period between the leveling of the area for the construction of the boundary wall and the road and the deposition of the grey, pottery- and brick-filled stratum. There are a few examples of Schreiber's Simple Floral Style and Floral Style B (fig. 34c); the rim and neck and button base of an Aegean amphora or an Egyptian copy[58] (fig. 34d); and an echinus bowl with a burnished, red-slipped inner surface (fig. 34e).

South and West of the Taharqa Gate

From the area between the Tuthmoside enclosure wall/wall (o) and wall (a/c1) (figs. 35-37)
The imported Attic black-glazed bowl (fig. 9g), from the upper level of the pottery accumulation, has parallels from the Hellenistic 2 assemblage at Coptos (late fourth/early third century to mid-second century BC)[59] and Naukratis (type B: third to second centuries BC)[60], although the illustrated examples lack the stamped palmettes.

From this same level came the base of an amphora (fig. 35a) of a fine, hard ware that "rings" when tapped. The closest parallels I have been able to find for the shape of the toe are Rhodian amphorae illustrated by Finkielsztejn (second third of the third century and the beginning

[56] Schreiber, *Late Dynastic and Ptolemaic Painted Pottery*, 26 and pl. 1, nos. 3-22 and pl. 22, nos. 276-78. Nos. 16-17 and 22 are decorated in the Simple Floral Style (described on pp. 45-46). For similar examples from Gurna, see K. Myśliwiec, *Keramik und Kleinfunde*, 78, nos. 822-829 (p. 77, Late Period-Ptolemaic).
[57] Aswan pink was found in "significant quantity" in the Hellenistic 2 levels at Coptos in a "secure context that dates the beginnings of Aswan ceramic manufacture and export to the first half of the 3rd c. B.C." (Herbert, Berlin *et al.*, *Excavations at Coptos*, 63). Pierrat-Bonnefois also reports finding a considerable amount of this fabric in "remblai n° 2" at Tôd (*CCE* 6, 326), dated to the second century BC (p. 328), and cites Rodziewicz's earlier observation that the use of this fabric begins much earlier than once thought.
[58] cf. Marchand, Defernez in Mathieu *et al.* (eds.), *L'apport de l'Egypte*, 91, fig. 17d (Rhodian, mid third century BC); 93, fig. 18b-d (Cnidian, 280-275 BC); G. Marouard, "Quelques amphores d'époque hellénistique et romaine de Karnak (Cfeetk)", in Marchand and Marangou (eds.), *Amphores d'Égypte*, vol. 1, 286, fig. 102 (rim and neck: Egyptian copy in marl of Rhodian original).
[59] Herbert, Berlin, *et al.*, *Excavation at Coptos*, p. 62, fig. 42, no. H2.2, described on p. 63
[60] Coulson, *et al.*, *The Survey of Naukratis*, p. 20 and fig. 8 on p. 21.

of the second century BC) [61]; and perhaps the Type V Rhodian amphora toe from Naukratis (third century BC-first century AD)[62]. This same level also produced several pieces of "fine" ceramics (fig. 35b), including a plate and two small bowls in what appears to be Aswan pink clay, one with a pale yellow-pink slip and a band of darker red around the rim, similar to material found at Tôd[63]; a bowl with a thin black glaze (fig. 35b, top; imported?); and what may be part of an Eastern Sigillata A plate[64] (fig.35b, lower left). There was also another example of a coarse jar decorated with sloppily-applied bands of whitewash.

The lowest level this year (fig. 36a-c) presented us with two ring stands and a number of the small cups described above (fig. 36a, with other pottery from this level), the rim of a large pithos (fig. 36b; *in situ* in fig. 19), and another example of Schreiber's Type 1[65] carinated bowl, but lacking the groove below the rim (fig. 36c).

The jug found in 2008 (fig. 37a; *in situ* in fig. 20a) is somewhat similar in shape to an oinochoe from Athribis,[66] although our example is not burnished. The small plate found nearby (fig. 37b) could also be of the same general date.

A date in the very late third century and perhaps more likely the early second century BC seems reasonable for this material.

South of wall (o) in void in Tuthmoside wall (fig. 38)

The area contained a small, compact group of pottery, including an almost complete but broken large storage jar with one vestigial handle preserved and a ring base (fig. 38a). It is made of marl clay with a thin white slip outside and a red slip inside that was also sloppily applied to over the rim and shoulder. The shape is very much like Gempeler's K300[67], which he dates to late Ptolemaic-Augustan (i.e. late first century BC-early first century AD). Similar vessels are known from

[61] G. Finkielszteijn, *Chronologie détaillée et revise des eponyms amphoriques rhodiens, de 270 à 108 av. J.-C. environ: Premier bilan*, BAR International Series 990 (Oxford, 2001), Pl. B, no. 8 (p. 11: "début du deuxième tiers. fin du troisième quart du III^{e} s. av. J.-C.") and Pl. C, nos.15-16 (p. 11: "début du II^{e} s. av. J.-C.- 1er et II ^{e} s. ap. J.-C.); nos. 15-16 are at the earlier end of this range.

[62] Coulson, *et al.*, *The Survey of Naukratis*, 56, fig. 28, no. 836; dated on p. 57.

[63] Pierrat-Bonnefois, *CCE* 6, figs. 298 (shape), 299 (decoration, described on p. 326); from "remblai n^{o} 2".

[64] The shape of the rim looks like the Type C2 red-slipped rims from Naukratis with a suggested date of the first half of the second century BC: Coulson, *et al.*, *The Survey of Naukratis*, 30-31 and fig. 14, esp. no. 1440.

[65] See above, note 56.

[66] A. Południkiewicz, "Local Imitations of Greek Pottery found in Tell Atrib", in P. Ballet (ed.), *Ateliers de potiers et productions céramiques en Égypte*, *CCE* 3 (Cairo, 1992), 97 and fig. 3; dated from coins to tp. Ptolemy I-Ptolemy IV (304-205 BC).

[67] R.D. Gempeler, *Elephantine X: Die Keramik römischer bis früharabischer Zeit*, AVDAIK 43 (Mainz am Rhein, 1992), 154 and Abb. 88.1. He describes the vessel as having a red slip overall, not just inside and on the rim.

Coptos[68], Karnak[69], and Tôd[70] although I have yet to find an example with a red wash on the interior and rim.

From the southeast corner of the void in the Tuthmoside wall came an almost complete squat jug with a pinched spout and burnished red slip (fig. 38c). The rim is decorated with a black band, there are three black bands (a thick band with narrow bands on either side) around the body, and the handle has black stripes. It looks very much like a red-slipped jug found in the excavations of the Achoris chapel that is suggested as an early example of a ware from Syene[71], while the rim and neck resemble a flask from Hawara dated to the late second-early first century BC[72]. The decorative scheme seems to be Schreiber's Linear Style B, found on squat jugs and dated generally to the late fourth to the second centuries BC[73].

The pottery also included part of the rim, neck and one handle of a white-slipped marl amphora (fig. 38b). Parallels have been found, among other places, at Karnak[74], Tôd[75], the Valley of the Queens[76], and Coptos[77]. It appears to be Lawall's Type 1 Egyptian amphora, which had its *floruit* in the second century BC but was still in use in the first century BC[78].

One of the most interesting vessels found this season was what can only be called a colander (fig. 38d): a rounded vessel two flat handles attached to the rim (only one visible in fig. 38d) and at least three rows of carefully-spaced holes around the lower part of the body. The fabric is marl, with a thick red slip applied clumsily to the upper part of the exterior, handles and rim. Unfortunately, the base was not preserved.

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[68] Herbert, Berlin *et al.*, *Excavations at Coptos*, 67, fig. 46, no. H2.25 (described as having a "dirty white slip on exterior" but no interior slip), but lacking the groove below the rim; 88, fig. 67, no. H3.22, with groove, but with slightly different rim and no red slip. the H3 assemblage is dated to the mid-second to mid-first century BC (p. 84).
[69] C. Grataloup, *La céramique tardive (Ptolémaïque, Romaine et Copte) du Temple d'Amon-Re à Karnak* (PhD Diss., Université Lyon II, 1989), vol. II, pl. 153.293 (described as Ptolemaic: vol. 1, p. 116), although her example lacks the groove below the rim and has larger handle. See also Lauffray, *Karnak X*, 309, fig. 4 (5th from the top) and 310, fig. 5 (LS 1154, with no groove below the rim), both from favissa 2, and thus dating to the reign of Ptolemy VIII.
[70] Pierrat-Bonnefois, *CCE* 6, fig. 289 ("remblai n° 2": 2nd century BC [p. 328]).
[71] J. Lauffray, *La chapelle d'Achôris à Karnak: 1. Les fouilles, l'architecture, le mobilier et l'anastylose* (Paris, 1995), 94 (fig. 46.79) and 95.
[72] S. Marchand, "Appendix 2. Hawara 2000 – The pottery from Hawara", in I. Uytterhoeven, *Hawara in the Graeco-Roman Period: Life and Death in a Fayum Village*, OLA 174 (Leuven, Paris, Walpole, MA, 2009), 783, fig. 102a.
[73] Schreiber, *Late Dynastic and Ptolemaic Painted Pottery*, 44 and pl. 4, nos. 58-65.
[74] J. Lauffray, *Karnak* X, p. 328, fig. 23.
[75] Pierrat-Bonnefois, *CCE* 6, fig. 224, 226, from "remblai n° 1" (p. 328, tp. Ptolemy IV [221-203 BC]).
[76] G. Lecuyot, "Amphores provenant de Thèbes-Ouest de la Basse Époque à l'époque copte", in Marchand and Marangou (eds.), *CCE* 8, vol. 1 (2007), 378 and 383, fig. 1.3 (Ptolemaic or early Roman).
[77] M. Lawall, "Egyptian and imported transport amphoras", in Herbert, Berlin *et al.*, *Excavations at Coptos*, Egyptian Type 1 (165-169), esp. fig. 101 nos. 7, 9,10 (Hellenistic 3 assemblage, mid-second to mid-first century BC). He cites other locations where this type of amphora has been found.
[78] *Ibid.*, p. 165.

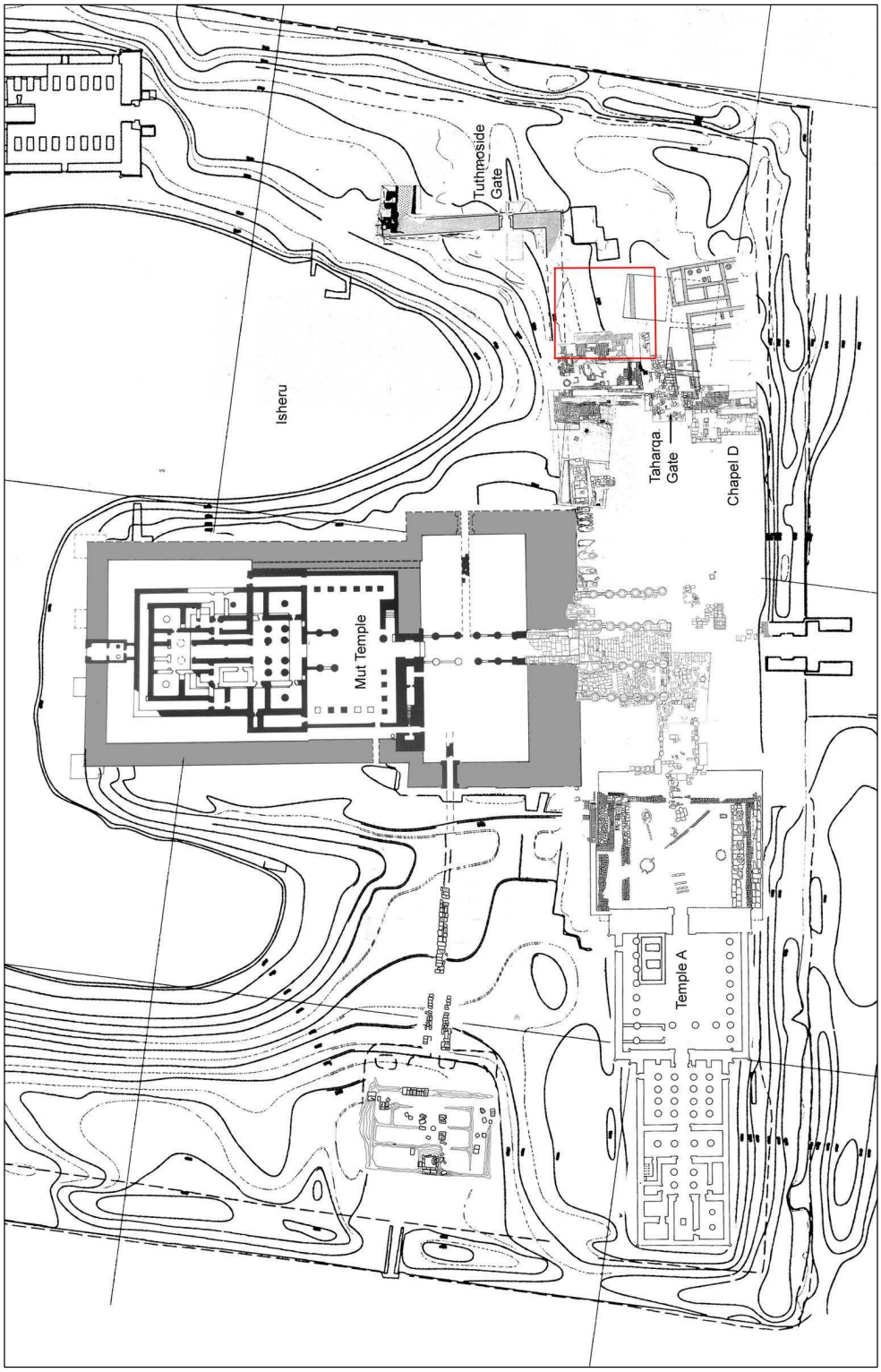

Fig. 1. The northern part of the Mut Precinct, with the general area of work in 2011 indicated in red. (Precinct map courtesy of Johns Hopkins University Mut Expedition)

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Fig. 2. Plan of the buildings south and west of the Taharqa Gate; 2011 additions are indicated in red.

Fig 3a. View to the northeast of the three possible phases of the south face of the Taharqa Gate south boundary wall uncovered in 2010.

Fig. 3b. View northwest of the stub of baulk over the east end of the wall.

Fig. 4. With the baulk stub removed it is clear the wall is one construction, with a gap between it and the baked brick feature.

Fig. 5. The mud brick habitations north and west of the Taharqa Gate in a view to the south

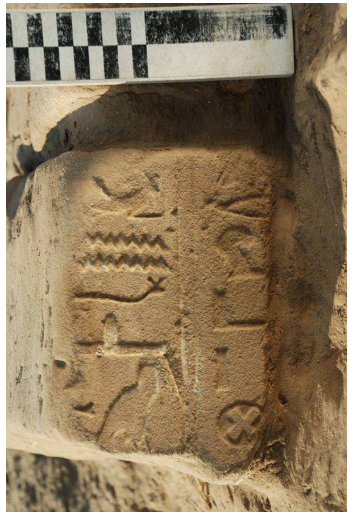

Fig. 6. A block with part of Montuemhat's titulary, re-used in the stairway.

Fig. 7. A view to the south showing the portions of the south boundary wall of the approach to the Taharqa Gate excavated in 2010 (left) and 2011 (right).

Fig. 8a-b. The point at which two segments of the south boundary wall meet seen from above (a) and from the north (b).

Fig. 9. Small finds from the 2011 season, organized by material. Fig. 9a, c, e come from the excavations west of the Taharqa Gate. Fig. b, c, g, h were found in the excavations west of the bath. Fig. f was found in 2010.

Fig. 10. The top of the grey, pottery-laden stratum at the face of the boundary wall (left). The border between this material and the lighter soil that both cuts and rides over this layer is clear.

Fig. 11a. The clay-edged enclosure in the southeast corner of the square as first found and (b) cleared. The pottery from this stratum continues below the lighter soil, which has been removed.

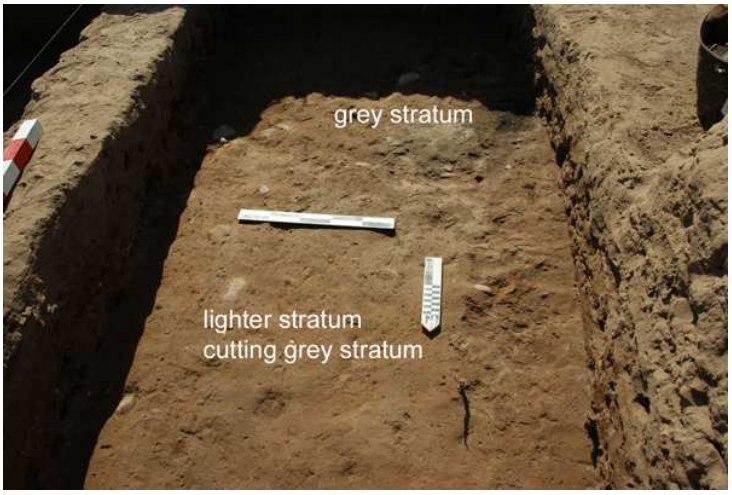

Fig. 11c. The same strata in the west section of the excavation. The lighter stratum is under the meter sticks.

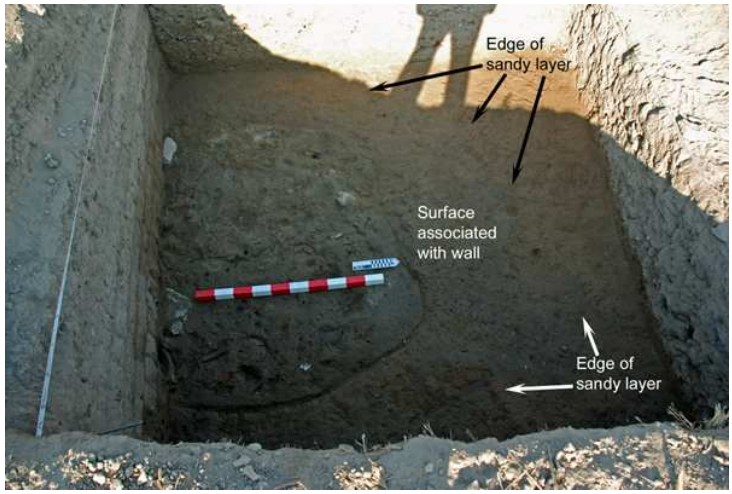

Fig. 12. The lowest level of the grey stratum (left), the sandy soil it cuts (right) and the surface probably associated with the boundary wall.

Fig. 13. The stub of mud brick abutting the boundary wall in the western part of the excavation, with the beginnings of the large pit to its north.

Fig. 14. The same area, showing the pottery-filled pit cutting through the small clay wall and the surface associated with the boundary wall.

Fig. 15. The displaced block of Twenty-fifth Dynasty paving at the bottom of the pit. The compact yellow-gray surface running diagonally across the northern end of the area is in the foreground.

Fig. 16. The Twenty-fifth Dynasty paving, lying at an angle to the later wall.

Fig. 17a. A view to the northeast of the south end of Area 1 at the end of the 2010 season. The arrow indicates what we thought might be the corner of walls (k1) and (a/c1).

Fig. 17b. View northwest of the same area, with the edge of the pit cutting the walls at the left. The top of the pottery accumulation, including the Attic black-glazed bowl and stone bowl is to the left of the meter stick.

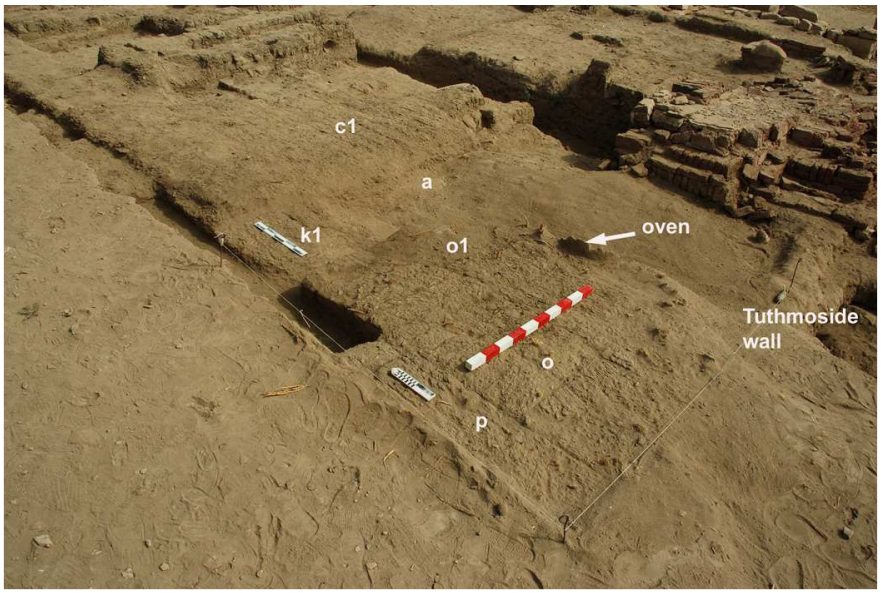

Fig. 18. The various walls uncovered in the area this season. The bath is in the upper right corner of the photograph.

Fig. 19. The lowest level of the pottery. The large pithos fragment is to the right of the meter stick. Note the pottery projecting from below wall (k1).

Fig. 20. (a) The pottery found in 2008 (top) and (b) the plaster floor below it.

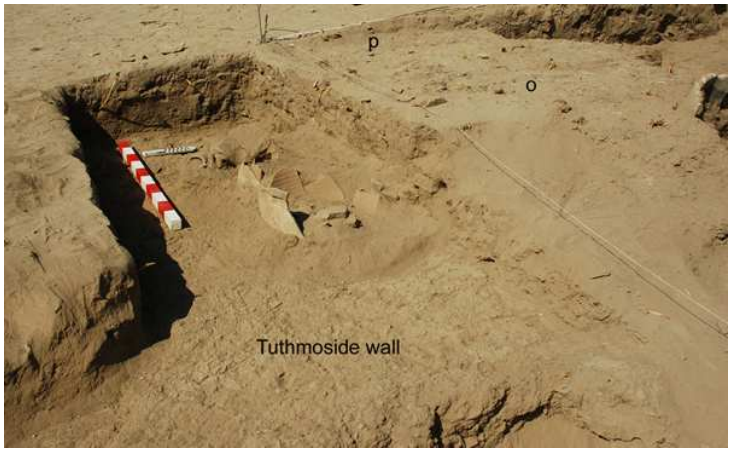

Fig. 21. A large storage jar and other pottery south of wall (o).

Fig. 22. The south face of wall (o) with the pithos against it. Note the difference in texture and color between the top course of brick and the rest.

Fig. 23. The void in the Tuthmoside wall in which the pottery was found. The jug shown in fig. 38c is to the right of the north arrow.

Fig. 24. A selection of the small cups found this season: (c-d) are from the pottery accumulation west of the bath; the remainder are from various levels in the square west of the Taharqa Gate, with (a) being from the large pit in that square.

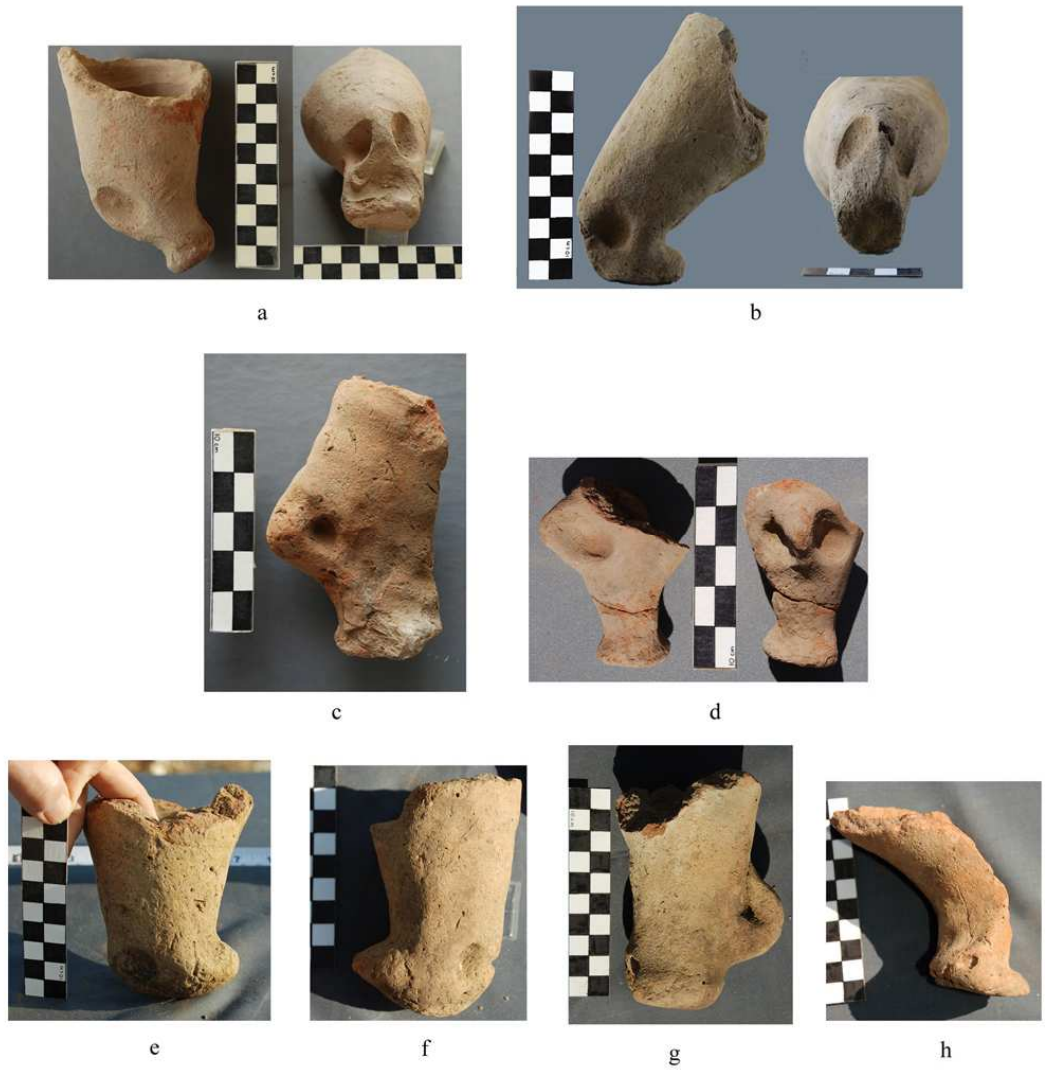

Fig. 25. The "fire dogs"/pot supports(?) found in the last several seasons. (c) was found in 2009, (a) and (d) in 2010; and the remainder in 2011.

a

b

c

d

Fig. 26a-d. Pottery from the excavation west of the Taharqa Gate, the stratum 30 cm below the modern surface: (c) shows fragments of a black ware plate and bowl; (d) is the base of a burnished red bowl with stamped palmettes.

Fig. 27. The three miniature vessels found this year. The one on the left was found with the pottery of fig. 26, the other two with the pottery in figs. 29-30.

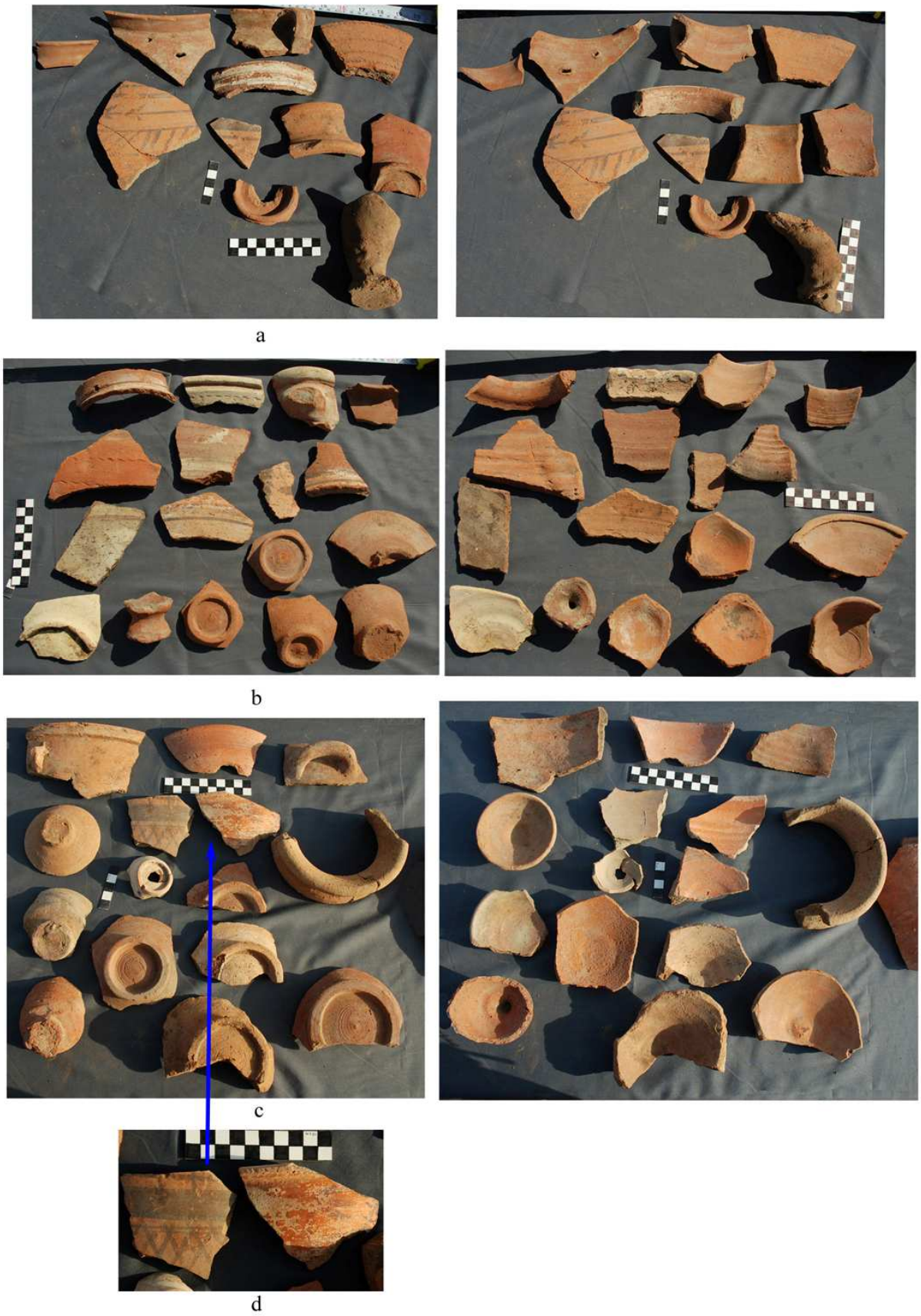

Fig. 28. Pottery from below the surface covered with small sherds; (d) is a detail of two painted sherds.

Fig. 29. Pottery from the compact grey stratum with large fragments of baked brick and sherds.

Fig. 30. Pottery from the compact grey stratum with large fragments of baked brick and sherds; (b) is two sherds from the neck of a large bowl with laurel wreath; (c) is a possibly Rhodian amphora toe.

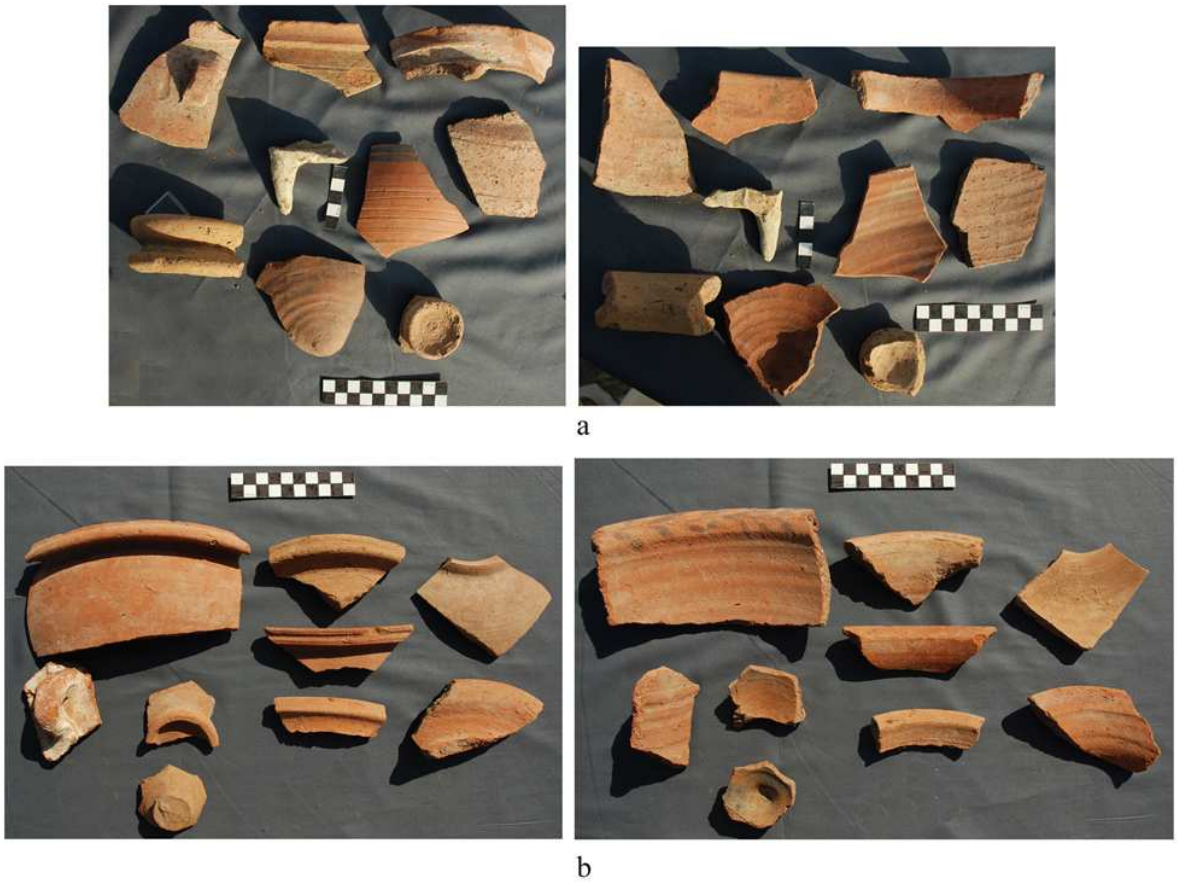

Fig. 31. Pottery from the lighter stratum that cuts the compact grey layer.

Fig. 32. Pottery from the large pit: (a) the shoulder of a Rhodian amphora; (b) neck,, handle and toes of Rhodian amphorae; (c) echinus bowl with highly burnished inner surface and indifferently burnished outer surface.

Fig. 33. Pottery from the large pit: (a) a plate and three almost complete bowls *in situ*; (b-c) the plate and the most complete bowl; (d) the bell(?).

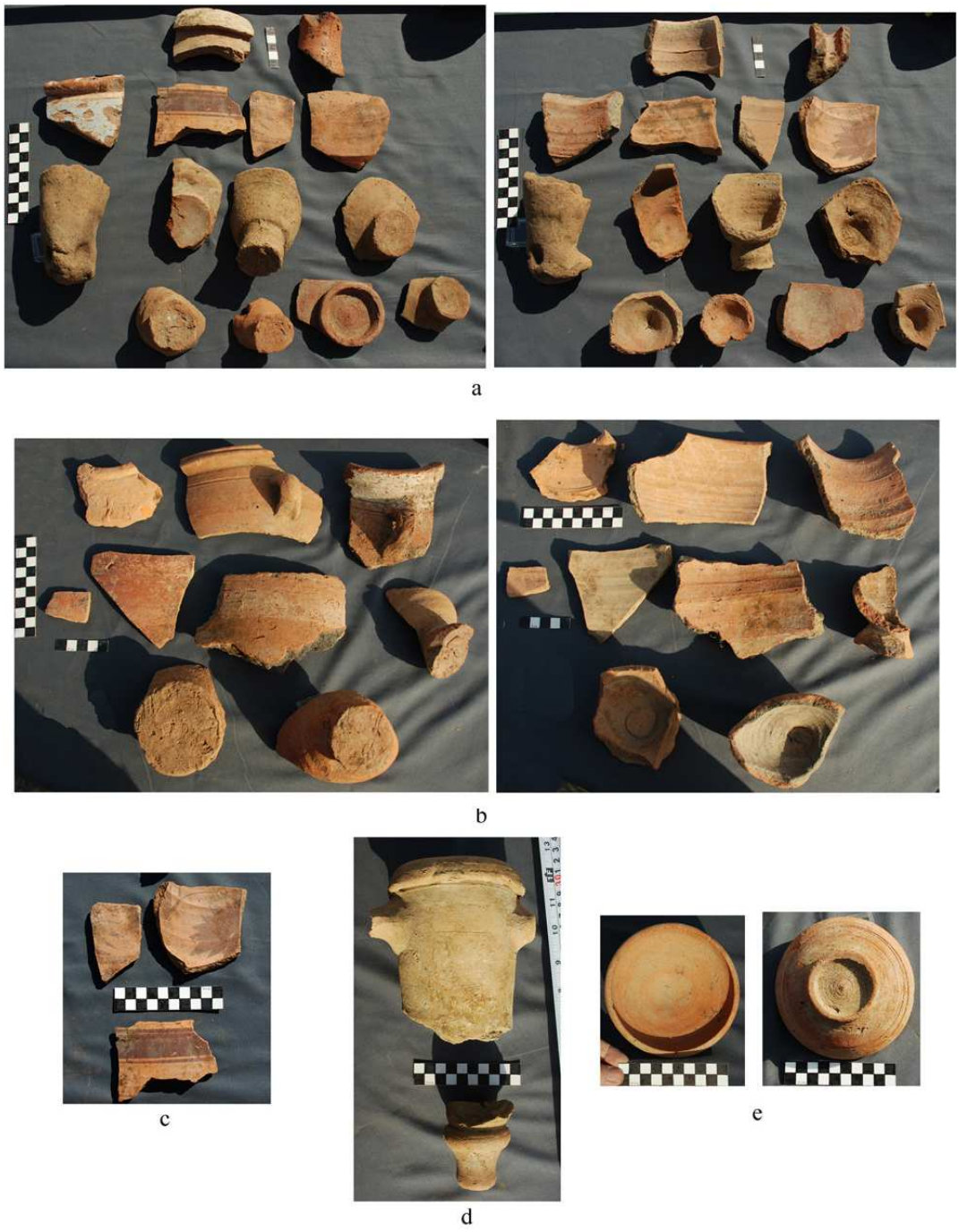

Fig. 34. Pottery from between the bottom of the boundary wall and the Twenty-fifth Dynasty paving: (c) detail of painted sherds; (d) neck and toe of a Rhodian amphora or Egyptian imitation; (e) echinus bowl with burnished inner surface only.

a b

Fig. 35. Pottery from the upper level of the accumulation in the“room” in the angle of walls (o), (k1) and (a/c1): (a) Rhodian(?) amphora base; (b) imported(?) black-glazed bowl (top), Aswan pink bowls (center), possible Eastern Sigillata a plate (lower left).

a

b c

Fig. 36. Pottery from the lowest level of the accumulation in the “room” in the angle of walls (o), (k1) and (a/c1): (b) pithos fragment; (c) carinated bowl.

a b

Fig. 37a-b. The jug and small bowl or cover from the same group of pottery, found in 2008.

a

b c d

Fig. 38. Pottery from the void in the Tuthmoside enclosure wall; (d) is the colander.