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SOMMAIRE

Michel Azim (†), Luc Gabolde

Le dispositif à escalier, puits et canalisation situé au nord-ouest du lac sacré : une *ḏḏḏ(.t)* ? 1-21

Sébastien Biston-Moulin

Un nouvel exemplaire de la *Stèle de la restauration* de Toutânkhamon à Karnak.....23-38

Sébastien Biston-Moulin

À propos de deux documents d'Ahmosis à Karnak. *Karnak Varia* (§ 1-2).....39-49

Mansour Boraik, Christophe Thiers

Une chapelle consacrée à Khonsou sur le dromos entre le temple de Mout et le Nil ?..... 51-62

Stéphanie Boulet

Étude céramologique préliminaire des campagnes de fouille de la chapelle d'Osiris Ounnefer Neb-Djefaou 2013-2014 63-79

Laurent Coulon, Damien Laisney

Les édifices des divines adoratrices Nitocris et Ânkhnesnéferibrê au nord-ouest des temples de Karnak (secteur de Naga Malgata)81-171

Gabriella Dembitz

Une scène d'offrande de Maât au nom de Pinedjem I^{er} sur la statue colossale dite de Ramsès II à Karnak. *Karnak Varia* (§ 3) 173-180

Benjamin Durand

Un four métallurgique d'époque ptolémaïque dans les annexes du temple de Ptah à Karnak..... 181-188

Aurélia Masson

Toward a New Interpretation of the Fire at North-Karnak? A Study of the Ceramic from the Building NKF35 189-213

Frédéric Payraudeau The Chapel of Osiris Nebdjet/Padedankh in North-Karnak. An Epigraphic Survey	215-235
Renaud Pietri Remarques sur un remploi du temple de Khonsou et sur les hipponymes royaux au Nouvel Empire	237-242
Mohamed Raafat Abbas The Triumph Scene and Text of Merenptah at Karnak.....	243-252
Jean Revez, Peter J. Brand The Notion of Prime Space in the Layout of the Column Decoration in the Great Hypostyle Hall at Karnak	253-310
Hourig Sourouzian Le mystérieux sphinx de Karnak retrouvé à Alexandrie	311-326
Aurélie Terrier Ébauche d'un système de classification pour les portes de temples. Étude de cas dans l'enceinte d'Amon-Rê à Karnak	327-346
Christophe Thiers <i>Membra disiecta ptolemaica</i> (III).....	347-356
Anaïs Tillier Un linteau au nom d'Auguste. <i>Karnak Varia</i> (§ 4).....	357-369
English Summaries	371-375

TOWARD A NEW INTERPRETATION OF THE FIRE
AT NORTH-KARNAK?
A STUDY OF THE CERAMIC FROM THE BUILDING NKF35

Aurélia Masson (British Museum)

THE PARTIAL CLEANING OF A MUD BRICK BUILDING located to the west of Montu's sacred enclosure (see **map**) by a team conducted by Dr Sally-Ann Ashton in February-March 2007 provided a great amount of pottery which was studied during a three weeks mission in November 2008.¹ The structure, which received in the survey the denomination NKF35 (North-Karnak Feature 35), was completely burnt and there were no archaeological remains of significant re-occupation of the site.² The pottery was quite homogenous, if we exclude a few Late Roman sherds and modern tiles, most of which were recovered from the surface. Such incursions were almost certainly due to the loose, ashy nature of the archaeological layers; this later material showed no traces of burning. The majority of the material came from between the end of the Third Intermediate Period and the beginning of the Late Period. It corresponds principally to Aston's Phase III South,³ characteristic of the late 8th-7th centuries BC in Upper Egypt. Some types persist later but, usually, we see a complete break in production, especially in the second half of the 6th century.⁴ Thus, the analysis of the NKF35 ceramics led us to consider the question of the fire which destroyed North-Karnak, traditionally attributed to Cambyses' invasion in 525BC, as well as questioning the nature and function of NKF35, a building located in the vicinity of the probably contemporary chapel of Osiris Nebdjet/Padedankh (**map**, no. 2).

Due to the quantity of material and the short season, the study was essentially carried on the shapes or significant body sherds (1672 specimens). Whilst most of the remaining body sherds were quickly examined, the ceramic from some contexts (contexts 15-17, 23-24) were studied in more detail.⁵ The material from these contexts was sorted by type, counted and weighed. A large selection of types was drawn (176 shapes). Colour descriptions were taken from Munsell soil colour charts in bright sunshine by our MAE inspector Moamen Saad Mohamed. No complete shape or profile was recovered, and the majority of the material was burnt, sometimes hindering the identification of fabrics, particularly in the case of imports.

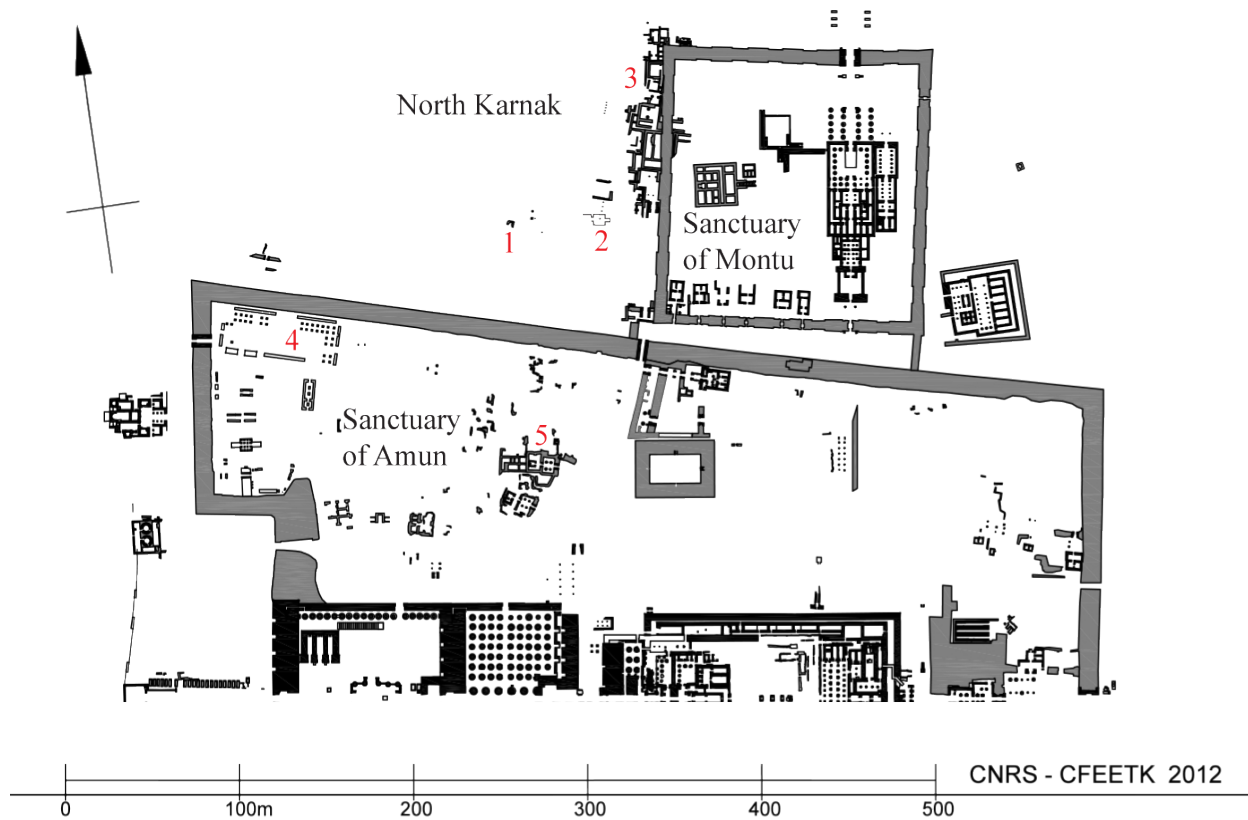
1 I would like to express my gratitude to Dr Sally-Ann Aston (University of Cambridge) for allowing me to study the material from NKF35. I would like to thank the director of the CFEETK, Dr Christophe Thiers, as well as Mr Ibrahim Suleyman, then director of the Temples of Karnak, for their continuous help during my research in Karnak. At last, my deepest thanks go to the inspector of the MSA Moamen Saad Mohamed and to Ms Susana Romero (University of Barcelona) for their help in the treatment of the ceramics. The drawings were made by the author and the photographs taken by Mike Jones (Fitzwilliam Museum).

2 A detailed study of the structure NKF35, its excavation and the survey led in North-Karnak will be published in a forthcoming volume edited by Luke Sollars and Sally-Ann Ashton.

3 D.A. ASTON, *Egyptian Pottery of the Late New Kingdom and Third Intermediate Period (Twelfth - Seventh Centuries B.C.) – Tentative Footsteps in a Forbidding Terrain*, SAGA 13, 1996, p. 72-77, fig. 216-225.

4 *Id.*, *Elephantine XIX: Pottery from the Late New Kingdom to the Early Ptolemaic Period*, *ArchVer* 95, 1999, p. 215.

5 The shapes represent around 10% of the total of the material (an average of 10,8% in the contexts studied in detail).



1. NKF 35.
2. Chapel of Osiris Neb-Djet.
3. Robichon's excavations.
4. Open Air Museum.
5. Chapel of Osiris Neb-Djefau.

Map: Main areas discussed in this paper.

1. Fabrics

We studied the NKF35 material using the system established for the ceramic found in the Priests' Quarter in Karnak.⁶ However, no less than three other lists of fabrics have been created at Karnak by the ceramicists C. Grataloup,⁷ S. Marchand⁸ and C. Defernez.⁹ The last, and most recent, of these is very precise, making it unnecessary to give an exhaustive description of the main groups here. Wherever possible, we have included, comparanda from these other systems in brackets, with the initials of the ceramicist followed by the fabric number or letter. Fabrics that are absent from these lists, are described in detail in the course of the article.

A quick observation of the body sherds indicated a balance between Nile silt and Marl clay, a balance that

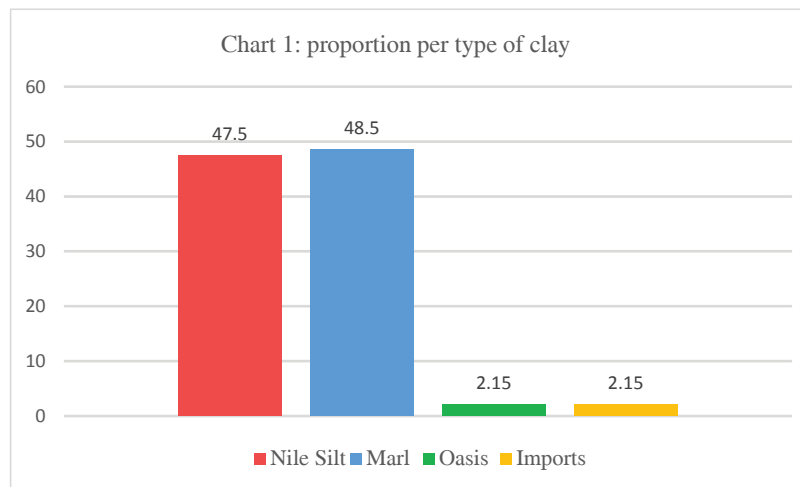
6 The main groups are quickly described and associated with macro pictures of the fabrics in: A. MASSON, "Le quartier des prêtres du temple de Karnak: rapport préliminaire de la fouille de la Maison VII, 2001-2003", *Karnak* 12, 2007, p. 622-623, pl. XXXI.

7 C. GRATALOUP, in P. BÉOUT *et al.*, "Fouilles dans le secteur nord-ouest du Temple d'Amon-Rê", *Karnak* 9, 1993, p. 164-165 and p. 169-175.

8 S. MARCHAND, in Fr. Leclère, S. Marchand, "Données complémentaires sur les structures de briques crues rubéfiées du Musée de plein air de Karnak", *Karnak* 10, 1995, p. 358-359.

9 C. DEFERNEZ, in L. Coulon, C. Defernez, "La chapelle d'Osiris Ounnefer Neb-Djefau à Karnak. Rapport préliminaire des fouilles et travaux 2000-2004", *BIFAO* 104, 2004, p. 171-173.

was seen again in the analysis of the shapes: 790 shapes in Nile silt, and 810 in Marl clay (**Chart 1**).¹⁰ The rest seems to consist of Oasis vessels and imports. This significant use of Marl clay is typical of the Theban Region production from the 25th to the 27th dynasty.¹¹



The dominant fabric in Marl clay productions, M1 (C. G. fabric 2; S. M. fabric A; C. D. fabric BE 1), is a fine matrix, hard baked, with a light red section showing moderately frequent little white particles.¹² In NKF35 material, this fabric was used for numerous storage jars, bowls, some flasks, a few beakers and lids. The production of vessels in M1 was almost certainly local within the Theban region, as demonstrated notably by the recent study in Medamud,¹³ but it was widely distributed from Lower Egypt to Nubia.¹⁴ Fabric M3 (C. D. fabric BE 3?) was quite common. The section tends to fire beige (light green 5Y 7/4 if over fired) with, sometimes, a light pink core. It contains many inclusions, especially rounded quartz, and some red and black nodules. M3 was observed in several jars, some flasks, a few bowls, a dish and a beaker. Finally, a hard sandy and greenish fabric, M2 (C. D. fabric BE 2), very rarely found in our contexts, was used mainly for small jars.

The Nile silt category was very well represented in NKF35. A very coarse fabric, straw-tempered, N4 (C. G. fabric 7; S. M. fabric C; C. D. fabric BE 4), is used for various heavy containers: bread plates/*dokka*, large trays, basins/*pithos*, 'Fire Dogs', structures and lids for kilns. The main Nile silt fabric was a medium coarse clay, N1 (C. G. fabric 1; S. M. fabric B; C. D. fabric BE 5). It tends to fire orange-light brown with a pinkish-red core. The inclusions consist of sand, particularly rounded quartz, and a small amount of straw. The surface was usually uncoated, but white wash or slip was regularly noted on the outside surface of jars, and red and yellow-cream slips occasionally. Many types were manufactured in N1: jars, bowls, dishes, lids, cups, beakers. N3 (C. D. fabric BE 6) is a denser, harder and better fired fabric than N1. Inclusions of white-light yellow limestone particles are frequent.

¹⁰ The charts 1 to 4 represent the study of the shapes or significant body sherds (1672 specimens), and not the complete collection.

When we add the fact that the structure NKF35 was only partially excavated, one should consider these charts as simple indicators.

¹¹ P. BALLET, in L. Gabolde, H.I. Amer, P. Ballet, M. Chauveau, "Le Tombeau Suspendu de la Vallée de l'Aigle", *BIFAO* 94, 1994, p. 207.

¹² It represents almost 90% of the production in Marl clay found.

¹³ Z. BARAHONA-MENDIETA, "La producción cerámica en Medamud. Estudio de la cerámica procedente de los hornos del Reino Nuevo, Baja Época y Época Ptolemaica", *BCE* 24, 2014, p. 267-279. See also: D.A. ASTON, "Sherds from a fortified townsite near Abu 'Id", *CCE* 4, 1996, p. 21 and 30; D.A. ASTON, *Elephantine* XIX, p. 181. The fabric M1 (Marl A4 variant 2 for D. Aston) is as well called 'Qena ware' in reference to the region rich in Marl clay in the Qena-Ballas area.

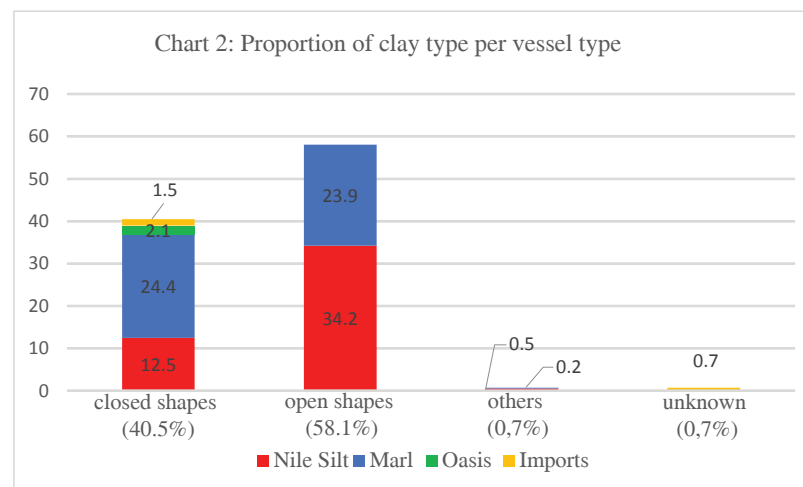
¹⁴ P.G. FRENCH, "A preliminary study of pottery in Lower Egypt in the Late dynastic period and Ptolemaic period", *CCE* 3, 1992, p. 83-84.

Three fabrics, which show similarities to productions from the Oases,¹⁵ were regularly found in the burnt levels of NKF35, although in quite small quantities (36 fragments), and consisting primarily of body-sherds. They are all very hard, dense fabrics, and the first two had previously been recorded at Karnak. O1 (C. G. fabric 4; SM fabric D; C. D. fabric BE 9) is characterised by a homogenous light pink fracture and a red or a dark brownish grey vitrified outside surface. It is probably a fabric characteristic of the Western Oases (Khargeh or Dakhleh) and compares to the Dakhleh fabric of C. Hope B3.¹⁶ The main feature of O3 (C. G. fabric 5) is its bichrome section: the outer zone is light red whereas the inner is brownish-grey. The inclusions are numerous, especially white-light yellow particles, possibly of limestone. It could correspond to C. Hope's fabric A29, which seems quite specific to the Late Period and originates from the Western Oases.¹⁷ The third fabric, O2 (fig. 9.1), is hard baked and relatively coarse. The section presents a wide range of colours ('rainbow fabric'), yellow (10YR8/4) with light pink (10R7/4) and light blue-greyish (5Y7/1) zones. The fracture shows some air holes and many inclusions: some white grits (sometimes > 1mm); some red inclusions (< 1 mm); some mineral inclusions, possibly quartz; rare micas; and rare black inclusions. The outside surface is covered with a badly smoothed red slip (2.5YR5/4), which flakes off very easily. The inside surface is of a yellow slightly pink colour (10YR8/4), without particular treatment. All three Oasis fabrics might have been used to produce flasks and kegs, typical products of the Oases. O2, however, have been identified for a large necked jar found in the Priests' Quarter of Karnak, and probably produced in the Baharya Oasis.¹⁸

Many other fabrics were recorded in NKF35 material in addition to these nine. They were each represented by very few sherds, and most were identified as imports, discussed below.

2. Ceramic material from the burnt levels of NKF35

The aim of this article is not to display the complete typology, but to introduce the more representative and more represented types. This will allow us to date the excavated levels in NKF35, and to give an idea of the vessels present in the building.



¹⁵ About productions and fabrics from the Oasis: C. HOPE, "Kegs and Flasks from Dakhleh Oasis", *CCE* 6, 2000, p. 189-234. See also for Oasis vessels discovered in the Theban Region: A. MASSON, "Oasis Productions from the Theban Region: Diffusion, Contexts and Uses", *CCE* 11, forthcoming.

¹⁶ C. HOPE, *op. cit.*, p. 195.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 194. See as well on this fabric: S. MARCHAND, in M. Wuttmann *et al.*, "Premier rapport préliminaire des travaux sur le site de 'Ayn Manawir (oasis de Kharga)", *BIFAO* 96, 1996, p. 415.

¹⁸ A. MASSON, *CCE* 11, forthcoming.

2.1. Nile clay and Marl clay closed shapes

Around a quarter of the material (24.4%) consists of medium and large storage jars in Marl clay, against only 12,5% in Nile silt (**Chart 2**).

2.1.1. Medium and large jars in Marl clay

Most of the Marl clay jars belong to a quite standardized category of vessels manufactured in M1 (**fig. 1** and **Chart 3**). They are extremely common in the Theban Region and very well attested elsewhere in Egypt and Nubia from the 25th dynasty till the end of the Late Period.¹⁹ Their body is very often covered with marks characteristic of the fast wheel.²⁰ Usually, two handles are placed under the rim. The rims show various profiles which tend to be more complicated at the end of the Saite and Persian Periods. Complicated modelled rims are rare in our assemblage; we observed a preference for simple rims. As a whole, they mainly can be compared to finds from late 8th-6th centuries BC contexts in the Theban region.²¹

Storage jars with a short neck and a simple rim (**fig. 1.1**) seem to appear quite early in the Third Intermediate Period, at least at the end of the 22nd dynasty.²² Seemingly, the production of necked storage jars with an external groove under the rim (**fig. 1.2**) began at the same time, or shortly after,²³ but continued for longer. These two groups, both very typical of the late 8th and 7th centuries,²⁴ correspond to around 40% of the Marl clay jars discovered in NKF35. The jar without an external groove under the rim was almost as common as the other type (42 rims to 45).

With 15.07%, the neckless pear-shaped jar with a modelled rim type NKV277 (**fig. 1.3**) is the next most common group of the Marl clay jars.²⁵ This type appears frequently in Elephantine Phase V (550-400),²⁶ although one jar was discovered in Thebes in a context dateable to the period *ca.* 650-550,²⁷ showing that they were produced earlier in the 26th dynasty. They seem to go on even in the early Ptolemaic Period, but only in the Theban region.²⁸

19 References for these jars are abundant, here are a few examples from Upper Egypt and Nubia. At Karnak itself: C. GRATALOUP, *Karnak* 9, 1993, p. 171-172, no. 33; C. DEFERNEZ, *BIFAO* 104, 2004, p. 177-179, fig. 19.12-15; A. MASSON, *Karnak* 12, 2007, p. 609. At North-Karnak: H. JACQUET-GORDON, *Karnak-Nord X. Le Trésor de Thoumosis I^{er} - La céramique*, Cairo, *FIFAO* 65, p. 256-258, fig. 101. At Elephantine: D.A. ASTON, "Amphorae, Storage Jars and Kegs from Elephantine. A Brief Survey of Vessels from the Eighth-Seventh Centuries BC to the Seventh-Eighth Centuries AD", *CCE* 8, 2007, p. 426-427. In Nubia: B.B. WILLIAM, *Part 7. Twenty-fifth dynasty and Napatan remains at Qustul: cemeteries W and V, The University of Chicago Oriental Institute Nubian Expedition VII*, Chicago, 1990, fig. 30e; L.A. HEIDORN, "Historical implications of the pottery from the earliest tombs at El-Kurru", *JARCE* 31, 1994, p. 118-120, fig. 1j, n. 18-20.

20 C. DEFERNEZ, *La céramique d'époque perse à Tell el-Herr: étude chrono-typologique et comparative, CRIPEL Supplément 5*, 2003, p. 436 ; *ead.*, "Les témoignages d'une continuité de la culture matérielle saïte à l'époque perse : l'apport de l'industrie céramique", in D. Devauchelle (ed.), *La XXVI^e dynastie : continuités et ruptures. 25-26 novembre 2004, Université de Lille 3*, Paris, 2011, p. 109-110.

21 See for example the Marl clay jars published in one of the burial assemblages on the West bank: G. SCHREIBER, *The Mortuary Monument of Djehutymes II: Finds from the New Kingdom to the Twenty-Sixth Dynasty, Studia Aegyptiaca Series Maior II*, Budapest, 2008, p. 73-74, pl. LXX-LXXI, nos. 63-77 (25th dynasty). See also sealed contexts in the Chapel of Osiris Neb-Djefaou in Karnak: S. BOULET, C. DEFERNEZ, "Ceramic Production in the Theban Area from the Late Period: New Discoveries in Karnak", in E. Pischikova, J. Budka, K. Griffin (eds.), *Thebes in the First Millennium BC*, Cambridge, 2014, p. 610-611, fig. 31-1G-J (late 8th-first half of the 7th c. BC), p. 613-615, fig. 31-2C (transition 25th-26th dynasties), p. 615-616, fig. 31-2J (end of the 7th-beginning of 6th c. BC).

22 The shape was found in a deposit dateable to the reign of Sheshonq V: D.A. ASTON, *CCE* 8, 2007, p. 426, Marl clay Group I.

23 *Ibid.*, p. 426, Marl clay Group II.

24 According to D. Aston, there were "perhaps the most common pots made of this type of clay and exported out of Thebes": D.A. ASTON, *Elephantine XIX*, p. 186. This hypothesis is now confirmed with the previously mentioned research of Z. Barahona-Mendieta in Medamud.

25 D.A. ASTON, *CCE* 8, 2007, p. 427, Marl clay Group V.

26 *Id.*, *Elephantine XIX*, p. 231.

27 K. MYŚLIWIEC, *Keramik und Kleinfunde aus der Grabung im Tempel Sethos' I in Gurna, ArchVer* 57, 1987, p. 60, no. 399. The date of this pottery cache was estimated mid-7th-mid-6th c. BC by D. Aston (*Egyptian Pottery*, p. 48).

28 A. MASSON, "Persian and Ptolemaic ceramics from Karnak: change and continuity", *CCE* 9, 2011, fig. 24-25.

Jars with a simple stripe on the rim, like NKV290 (**fig. 1.5**), belong to another well-attested type in our corpus of Marl clay vessels (10.96%). They were produced from the 25th dynasty.²⁹ In Elephantine, they appear in a context dated to the Late Saite and Persian Period.³⁰

More complicated modelled rims are quite unusual in our corpus. Modelled rims with an internal bulge, like NKV292-302-304 (**fig. 1.8-10**), are represented only by 1 or 2 specimens per type. The presence of these types, even in small numbers, implies perhaps that the context is from later in the 7th or even the beginning of the 6th century.³¹ The rim of NKV304 (**fig. 1.9**) shows a well-marked internal bulge, considered to be a Saite feature, as opposed to Persian specimens with a less pronounced internal bulge.³²

Closed vessels with a very flared rim (**fig. 1.11**), again indicate an early date for our context, as similar profiles made from both Marl clay and Nile silt are well attested during the 25th–beginning of the 26th dynasties.³³

Four sherds, two rims and two rounded bases, belonging to jars were made of M2 (**fig. 1.12-13**). The fabric M2 was present in the Priests' Quarter,³⁴ and in the sector of the Chapel of Osiris Neb Djefaou,³⁵ always in modest quantity compared to M1. NKV289 (**fig. 1.12**) is copying the profile of a larger and more common jar in M1 (**fig. 1.4**).

2.1.2. Medium and large jars in Nile clay

Amongst the jars in Nile clay reproduced here (**fig. 2.1-13**), necked jars covered with a white wash or decorated with a white spiral are worthy of comment (**fig. 2.1-5**). This group is characteristic of the late 8th-7th centuries BC,³⁶ and whilst it is true that the white spiral pattern is still found on Late Saite and Persian Period samples,³⁷ at Karnak, these later examples seem to occur mainly on large neckless storage jars³⁸ and cooking pots.³⁹ At North-Karnak, H. Jacquet-Gordon dated them to the Late Period.⁴⁰ Since most published examples have been discovered in the Theban region, a Theban origin has been suggested for this group.⁴¹

2.1.3. Little containers in Marl clay and Nile clay

The little containers (miniature jars, flasks and bottles) represent only 2.5% of the material (**fig. 2.14-16, 3.19**). Most are made from Marl clay (34 specimens), either in M1 or M3, the remaining eight are in N1. There are some good chronological indicators amongst the various. Bottles with tall or short flaring necks⁴² (**fig. 3.12**)

29 In the Priests' Quarter in Karnak, these jars are present in contexts of the 25th-26th dynasties.

30 D.A. ASTON, *Elephantine XIX*, p. 231, pl. 71, nos. 2035-2036.

31 "The jars of this general type but with pronounced pointed bases and complex, modelled, thickened and folded rims belong in the next ceramic phase", namely the Phase IV, during the 6th c.: D.A. ASTON, *Egyptian Pottery*, p. 77.

32 C. DEFERNEZ, *BIFAO* 104, 2004, p. 179, fig. 19.13.

33 At Amarna, 25th dynasty context: P.G. FRENCH, "Late Dynastic pottery from the Vicinity of the South Tombs", in B.J. Kemp (ed.), *Amarna Reports III*, *EES*, 1986, p. 178, fig. 9. 12, no. SJ5.9.2, p. 183, fig. 9.17, no. MJ4.1.1-3. At Elephantine, Phase III (mid-8th-7th c. BC): D.A. ASTON, *Elephantine XIX*, p. 199, 201, pl. 61, no. 1818. At Tanis, end of the Third Intermediate Period level: C. DEFERNEZ, F. ISNARD, "La céramique provenant de la structure elliptique", in Ph. Brissaud, Chr. Zivie-Coche (eds.) *Tanis: travaux récents sur le Tell Sâh el-Hagar 2 - MFFT 1997-2000 (= TTR 2)*, Paris, 2000, p. 165, p. 207, pl. IX, groupe 9B.

34 A. MASSON, *Karnak 12*, 2007, p. 623, pl. XXXI, M2.

35 It corresponds to C. Defernez fabric BE2 (*BIFAO* 104, 2004, p. 172).

36 D.A. ASTON, "A Group of Twenty-Fifth Dynasty Pots from Abydos", *MDAIK* 52, 1996, p. 6, 8, fig. 3a; E. SULLIVAN, "A Report on the Third Intermediate Period and Late Period. Pottery from the Mut Temple, Luxor", *CCE* 9, 2011, p. 539, 546, fig. 54-56; *ead.*, *A Glimpse into Ancient Thebes. Excavations at South Karnak (2004-2006)*, *BAR IS* 2538, 2013, p. 221, Vessel type 7. On the Theban Western bank, they are sometimes used to contain remains of mummification: G. LECUYOT, "La céramique du Ramesseum et de ses abords, état des recherches", *BCE* 24, 2014, p. 105, fig. 5a, pl. Vc.

37 D.A. ASTON, *Egyptian Pottery*, Group 28, p. 76, fig. 220c-e; *id.*, *CCE* 8, 2007, p. 420-421, Nile clay Group I.

38 A. MASSON, *Karnak 12*, 2007, p. 608-609, pl. XII, no. 1; *ead.*, *CCE* 9, 2011, p. 275, fig. 40. See similarly decorated neckless jars from the West bank: J. BUDKA, *Bestattungsbrauch und Friedhofsstruktur im Asasif. Eine Untersuchung der spätzeitlichen Befunde anhand der Ergebnisse der österreichischen Ausgrabungen in den Jahren 1969-1977*, *UZKÖAI* 34, *Denkschriften der Gesamtakademie* 59, Vienna, 2010, fig. 182, no. 183.

39 C. DEFERNEZ, *BIFAO* 104, 2004, fig. 24.

40 H. JACQUET-GORDON, *Karnak-Nord X*, p. 277, fig. 111p-q.

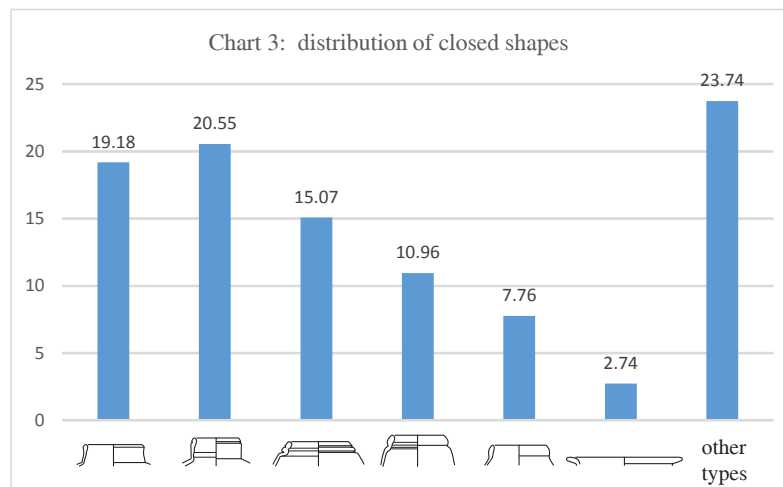
41 G. SCHREIBER, *The Mortuary Monument of Djehutymes II*, p. 73 and n. 492.

42 D. ASTON, *Egyptian Pottery*, Group 24 and 26, p. 75-76, fig. 219l-m, fig. 219p-q.

are quite representative of the late 8th-7th centuries, but are usually seen in Nile silt, generally red washed, whereas all our samples were made in Marl clay, possibly an indication of a more local production. Bottles with ribbed neck (fig. 3.3-4) are also typical of this period.⁴³

2.1.4. Bes jar in Marl clay

Amongst the closed shapes in Marl clay was a piece of a small Bes jar (fig. 3.10).⁴⁴ This category of vessel appeared during the Third Intermediate Period,⁴⁵ it was generally manufactured in Nile clay⁴⁶, usually with a red slip on the outer surface, but examples in Marl clay have also been found.⁴⁷ Our sample with incised details can be attributed to the Saite Period,⁴⁸ a period when Bes jars were rather uncommon to the contrary of the earlier Third Intermediate and later Persian periods.⁴⁹



2.2. Nile clay and Marl clay open shapes and utensils

58.1% of the NKF35 assemblage consists of open shapes: 34.2% in Nile silt (fig. 4-6) and 23.9% in Marl clay (fig. 7-8 and Chart 2). Very few utensils, such as stands or strainers, were discovered (0,7% of the total production). Only the category of the so-called 'Fire Dog' is discussed below.

43 *Ibid.*, Group 25, p. 75, fig. 219n. At Abydos: *id.*, *MDAIK* 52, 1996, p. 7, 9, fig. 3d. In the Cemetery at Matmar: G. BRUNTON, *Matmar*, London, 1948, pl. LVII, no. 83M. At Hermopolis/Ashmunein (specimen in Nile clay): A.J. SPENCER, *Excavations at El-Ashmunein III. The Town*, London, 1993, p. 46, pl. 68, type H1, nos. 29, 35. At North-Karnak, more widely dated to the Third Intermediate Period: H. JACQUET-GORDON, *Karnak-Nord X*, p. 231, fig. 89II (in Marl clay) and p. 244, fig. 95c-e, pl. 21d (in Nile clay).

44 Recent studies were published on Bes vases, providing many references on this type of vessel: C. DEFERNEZ, "Les vases Bès à l'époque perse (Égypte-Levant). Essai de classification", *Persika* 14, 2009, p. 153-215; *ead.*, "Four Bes vases from Tell el-Herr (North-Sinai): analytical description and correlation with the goldsmith's art of Achaemenid tradition", in D. Aston, B. Bader, C. Gallorini, P. Nicholson, S. Buckingham (eds.), *Under the Potter's Tree - Studies on Ancient Egypt Presented to Janine Bourriau on the Occasion of her 70th Birthday*, *OLA* 204, 2011, p. 287-323.

45 On the larger painted Bes jars of the New Kingdom see particularly K.R. KAISER, *Water, Milk, Beer and Wine for the Living and the Dead: Egyptian and Syro-Palestinian Bes-Vessels from the New Kingdom through the Graeco-Roman Period* (UMI Dissertation Services), Berkeley, 2003, p. 71-178 and 378-391.

46 This is notably the case for some Bes jars discovered in Karnak and North-Karnak: C. GRATALOUP, *Karnak* 9, 1993, p. 170, form 6, fig. 15, 24; S. MARCHAND, *Karnak* 10, 1995, p. 362, pl. XIV, no. 1001.5 (Saite context); H. JACQUET-GORDON, *Karnak-Nord X*, p. 277-278, fig. 111s-t (26th-30th dynasties); A. MASSON, "Domestic and Cultic Vessels from the Priests' Quarter in Karnak: The Fine Line between the Profane and the Sacred", in B. Bader, M.F. Ownby (eds.), *Functional Aspects of Egyptian Ceramics in Their Archaeological Context*, *OLA* 217, 2013, p. 147, fig. 3 (end of the 26th-early 27th dynasties context for LS 329-60).

47 Bes Jar in a fine Marl A, variant 2 (26th-29th dynasties): J. BOURRIAU, *Umm el-Ga'ab: Pottery from the Nile Valley Before the Arab Conquest, catalogue of the exhibition organised by the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge, 6 October to 11 December 1981*, Cambridge, 1981, p. 160, no. 160.

48 At Heliopolis, Bes Jar from a Saite context: D. ASTON, *Egyptian Pottery*, p. 31, fig. 60, no. 48.

49 C. DEFERNEZ, *Persika* 14, 2009, p. 157, n. 26.

2.2.1. Open shapes and utensils in coarse Nile clay

Vessels in coarse to very coarse Nile clay, N4, comprise mainly bread plates or *dokka*⁵⁰ (around 5% of the total material). The type with a high rim was dominant (88%). They were very often left uncoated, but rare samples use white washes like NKV329 (fig. 5.2). This category of material does not provide good chronological indications. Bread plates with a high or a low rim were produced for a very long time, and both types were extremely common in North-Karnak, and Karnak in the Third Intermediate and Late Period levels, and they seem to persist into the Ptolemaic Period.⁵¹ ‘Fire dogs’ (fig. 5.7) are very common in New Kingdom and Third Intermediate Period contexts,⁵² but they also appear both earlier and later,⁵³ usually in domestic contexts. The function of ‘Fire Dogs’ remains debated; they were possibly used to support cooking vessels⁵⁴ or used during the bread baking process.⁵⁵

2.2.2. Dishes, bowls, beakers and plates in Nile clay

Dishes and bowls with a simple or a modelled rim were quite abundant (fig. 5). These vessels vary in depth and normally have a rounded, sometimes flattened, base. Mainly produced in N1, sometimes in N3, they present different types of surface treatment; red rim on uncoated ware (fig. 5.1-2), red slip on one (fig. 5.3) or both sides, but more than 86% of our examples were simply uncoated (fig. 5.4-6). Round based dishes and bowls with inflected⁵⁶ or simple⁵⁷ contours first appeared in the New Kingdom and persisted at least until the beginning of the 26th dynasty.⁵⁸ However in the 25th and at the beginning of the 26th dynasty, most vessels tended to be uncoated,⁵⁹ as is the case for our group. Numerous parallels are found all over Egypt.⁶⁰

A few deep, restricted bowls were found in NKF35 levels, mostly made in N1, some in N3, with a red slip on the outside surface (fig. 6.1-2), or just a red slipped rim on uncoated ware (fig. 6.3). These bowls are similar to samples discovered at Karnak itself and Elephantine, in levels ranging from the end of the Third Intermediate Period to the Persian Period.⁶¹ Two of them show burnt traces which seems more associated to their use rather than the fire which burnt down the building where the ceramic was deposited.⁶²

A group of beakers with simple rim, and a relatively thin to very thin wall is interesting for its chronological value (fig. 6.4-5). Similar shapes are dated to the Third Intermediate Period, even though they appear at the

50 D. ASTON, *Egyptian Pottery*, Group 1, p. 72-73, fig. 216a-c ; C. DEFERNEZ, *BIFAO* 104, 2004, p. 174, fig. 18.1. About the use of *dokka*: D.A. ASTON, *CCE* 4, 1996, p. 28.

51 *Id.*, *Egyptian Pottery*, pl. 176; S. MARCHAND, *Karnak* 10, 1995, p. 362, pl. XI; C. DEFERNEZ, *op. cit.*, p. 174, fig. 18.1; A. MASSON, *Karnak* 12, 2007, p. 608-609; *ead.*, *CCE* 9, 2011, fig. 6-7, 10-11.

52 D.A. ASTON, *Qantir I. Die Keramik des Grabungsplatzes QI. Teil 1: Corpus of Fabrics, Wares and Shapes, Coll. Forschungen in der Ramses-Stadt*, Mainz, 1998, p. 580-581, no. 2384.

53 Examples of the Saite Period discovered in Karnak: S. MARCHAND, *Karnak* 10, 1995, p. 363, pl. XII. At Elephantine, they are present in contexts of the Late Saite Period (Phase V) till the 3rd c. BC (Phase VIb): D.A. ASTON, *Elephantine* XIX, p. 228, pl. 71, nos. 2015-2016, and, p. 294, pl. 97, no. 2544; *id.*, “Ancient Egyptian ‘Fire-Dogs’ - a New Interpretation”, *MDAIK* 45, 1989, p. 28.

54 *Ibid.*, p. 27-32; *id.*, *Qantir*, p. 580.

55 A.J. SPENCER, *El-Ashmunein* III, p. 48 ; *id.*, *Excavations at Tell El-Balamun 1995-1998*, London, 1999, p. 51.

56 D. ASTON, *Egyptian Pottery*, Group 2, p. 73, fig. 216d-h.

57 *Ibid.*, Group 3, p. 73, fig. 216i-k.

58 *Id.*, “Sherds from a fortified townsite near Abu ‘Id”, *CCE* 4, 1996, p. 22.

59 *Id.*, *Egyptian Pottery*, p. 73; E. SULLIVAN, *CEE* 9, 2011, p. 539-540; *ead.*, *A Glimpse into Ancient Thebes*, p. 82.

60 For instance, at Elephantine: D.A. ASTON, *Elephantine* XIX, p. 155-157, pl. 47, no. 1473-1484 (Sheshonq V), p. 163-164, pl. 48, no. 1501-1513, p. 173-174, pl. 51, nos. 1599-1603... (750-600 BC). At North-Karnak: H. JACQUET-GORDON, *Karnak-Nord* X, p. 228, fig. 87c (TIP). At Amarna: P.G. FRENCH, *Amarna Reports* III, p. 181, fig. 9.15, type SB1.3.1 (25th dynasty). At Tanis: C. DEFERNEZ, F. ISNARD, in *TTR* 2, 2000, p. 175-176, p. 214, pl. XVI, groupe 24 (end of the TIP).

61 In the Priests’ Quarter in Karnak, in a context end of the 25th-beginning of the 26th dynasty: unpublished material. 26th dynasty level in the north-west area of Karnak: C. GRATALOUP, *Karnak* 9, 1993, p. 170, form 5, fig. 15. Late 26th-27th dynasties context in Elephantine: D.A. ASTON, *Elephantine* XIX, p. 217-218, pl. 66, no. 1932.

62 A 26th dynasty context in Tell el-Iswid provided a similar bowl, covered by a mat red slip and presenting burnt traces, interpreted as a cooking bowl: S. MARCHAND, M.F. OWNBY, “La céramique d’époque pharaonique”, in B. Midant-Reynes, N. Buchez (eds.), *Tell el-Iswid 2006-2009, FIFAO* 73, 2014, p. 176, Group 5, fig. 17.

end of the New Kingdom and persist into the 26th dynasty.⁶³ Nevertheless, this production seems absent in the Late Saite-Persian Period at Karnak, according to our observations on the Priests' Quarter material. Whilst they were mostly produced in uncoated Nile silt, several samples were fabricated in Marl clay, principally in M1 (**fig. 8.6**). Another drinking vessel, the goblet NKV338 (**fig. 6.8**), is a distinctive type from the late 8th-7th centuries BC.⁶⁴

Nine bases belonging to beakers with flaring side and projecting base⁶⁵ (**fig. 6.10**) were found in NKF35. NKV251 shows some residual traces inside, possibly indicating that it was used as an incense burner. Even though this specific function is well documented,⁶⁶ these vessels could easily have been put to some more domestic use.⁶⁷ They were produced over a long period, from the late Third Intermediate Period to the Ptolemaic Period.⁶⁸

Small, uncoated dishes, or lids, with simple rim and a flat base cut from the wheel with a string – ‘coupé à la ficelle’, were common in NKF35 (**fig. 6.13**). They were produced in huge numbers during the 8th and 7th centuries⁶⁹ in Egypt, and persisted in significant quantities until the end of the Late Period.⁷⁰

Finally, we noticed few samples in Nile clay covered with a yellow or a light cream slip on the outside surface (**fig. 6.14-16**). They tended to copy the profile of much more common Marl clay shapes. This phenomenon of copy is noticed in several 26th dynasty and a few later contexts, notably in Lower Egypt but also in Upper Egypt, and concerns open as well as closed shapes.⁷¹

2.2.3. Bowls and beakers in Marl clay

Marl clay bowls made in M1 show different profiles. We counted 262 rims, of which the main types are presented here (**fig. 7** and **Chart 4**). More than half (57.6%) belong to carinated bowls (**fig. 7.1-2**). These large bowls, varying in both depth and overall size, were very common during the Late Period,⁷² but they certainly also appeared at least during the 25th dynasty,⁷³ especially in the Theban Region.⁷⁴ High carinated bowls with a widened and thickened rim⁷⁵ (**fig. 7.3-4**) were regularly found in the NKF35 excavation (9.2% of the Marl clay

63 D.A. ASTON, *Egyptian Pottery*, Group 10, p. 74, fig. 217i-o. At Elephantine, they appear in many contexts: *id.*, *Elephantine XIX*, p. 33 et 35, pl. 6, no. 124 (end of the New Kingdom), p. 155, pl. 47, no. 1467 (Sheshonq V), p. 166-168, pl. 49, nos. 1552-1556 (750-600 BC). In the 25th levels at Amarna: P.G. FRENCH, *Amarna Reports III*, 1986, p. 181, fig. 9.15, type SB3.1.1. Third Intermediate Period at Tanis: C. DEFERNEZ, F. ISNARD, in *TTR* 2, 2000, p. 177, p. 215, pl. XVII, group 26C-C'. Third Intermediate Period at Tell el-Balamun: A.J. SPENCER, *Tell el-Balamun, 1991-1994*, London, 1996, p. 90, pl. 63, types B1; *id.*, *Excavations at Tell El-Balamun 1999-2001*, London, 2003, p. 16, pl. 16, no. 2. 26th dynasty context at Saqqara: P.G. FRENCH, "Late Dynastic pottery from the Berlin/Hannover Excavations at Saqqara, 1986", *MDAIK* 44, 1988, p. 80, 83, 87, no. 12. In Seti I Temple at Qurna, in a context 650-550 BC: K. MYŚLIWIEC, *Keramik*, p. 58-59, no. 381, pl. X, fig. 8.

64 D.A. ASTON, *Egyptian Pottery*, Group 14, p.74, fig. 218e.

65 *Ibid.*, Group 8, p. 73, fig. 217 b-f.

66 T.I. RZEUSKA, "Pottery from the Temple of Thutmosis III at Deir el Bahari", *EtudTrav XIX*, 2001, p. 327. See as well: S. MARCHAND, *BIFAO* 96, 1996, p. 419.

67 On this matter see: A. MASSON, in B. Bader, M.F. Ownby (eds.), *Functional Aspects of Egyptian Ceramics*, p. 147-148, pl. 2.c.

68 C. GRATALOUP, *Karnak* 9, 1993, p. 169, n. 48. Hundreds of these 'incense burners' were discovered in the Priests' Quarter in Karnak, in levels from the end of the TIP till the Ptolemaic Period: A. MASSON, *CCE* 9, 2011, p. 271-272, fig. 13, 17.

69 D.A. ASTON, *Egyptian Pottery*, Group 4, p. 73, fig. 216l-n.

70 See references given by D.A. ASTON, *Elephantine XIX*, p. 165, 216 and 249.

71 A. MASSON, *op. cit.*, p. 274-275, with references in n. 43-45. See more recently: S. MARCHAND, M.F. OWNBY, in B. Midant-Reynes, N. Buchez (eds.), *Tell el-Iswid 2006-2009*, p. 174 and 177, Group 23, fig. 44.

72 At Karnak, in a 26th dynasty level: C. GRATALOUP, *Karnak* 9, 1993, p. 171, fig. 19, no. 32; C. DEFERNEZ, *BIFAO* 104, 2004, p. 177-178, fig. 19, no. 7. At North-Karnak: H. JACQUET-GORDON, *Karnak-Nord X*, p. 253, fig. 99a-e. At Qurna, in a Late Period context: K. MYŚLIWIEC, *Keramik*, p. 66, 69-70, nos. 597-598, nos. 622-624. At Elephantine, Late Saite-Persian Period phase: D.A. ASTON, *Elephantine XIX*, p. 230. In Nubia, at Nuri, in the tomb Nu.23 (623-593 BC): D. DUNHAM, *The Royal Cemeteries of Kush II: Nuri*, Boston, 1955, p. 73, fig. 48, nos. 17-3-512.

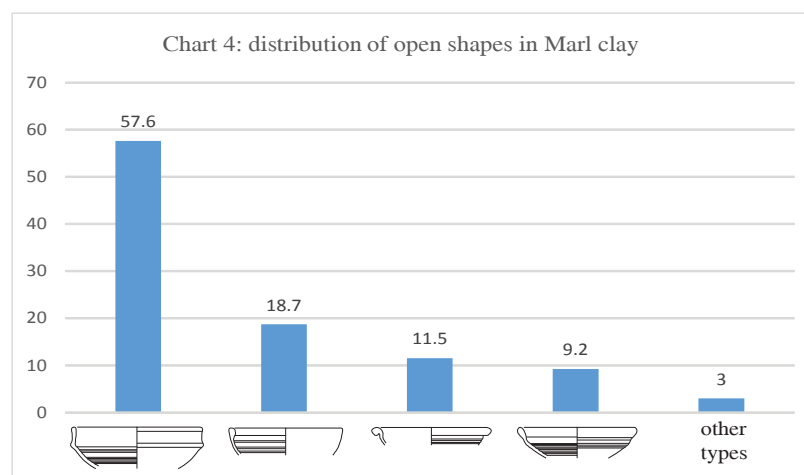
73 D.A. ASTON, *Egyptian Pottery*, Group 5, p. 73, fig. 216o.

74 Contexts of the 25th dynasty at Medinet Habu and Gournet Mar'eï: U. HÖLSCHER, *Medinet Habu V*, 1954, pl. 47, no. W.6; G. CASTEL, D. MEEKS, *Deir el-Médineh 1970*, Fasc. II: *Gournet Mar'eï Sud*, *BIFAO* 12, 1980, p. 35, pl. XVIIIb, nos. 3-5. The tombs at Gournet Mar'eï are estimated late 8th-7th c. BC by D.A. ASTON, *MDAIK* 52, 1996, p. 9-10.

75 *Id.*, *Egyptian Pottery*, Group 5, p. 73, fig. 216p.

bowls). This shape was produced as early as the end of the Third Intermediate Period⁷⁶ and was common during the Late Period.⁷⁷ Another frequently occurring type was the bowl with flared and modelled rim (11.5% of the Marl clay bowls) (fig. 7. 5-6); this shape was common in the 25th-26th dynasties in Upper and Middle Egypt.⁷⁸ Bowls with an inner lip (fig. 7. 7-8) constitute another regular type (18.7% of the Marl clay bowls); there are parallel shapes dateable to the end of the 25th-beginning of the 26th dynasties in Karnak⁷⁹ and Elephantine.⁸⁰ Unlike the first three types which go on later, this last one does not seem to continue into the Late Saite-Persian Period, nor do bowls in M1 with a simple rim (fig. 7. 9-10).⁸¹ More complicated, modelled rims replaced this simple profile at the end of the 26th dynasty,⁸² and the series of bulges and furrows which adorn rims of open and closed vessels became more marked during the Persian period. Finally, the bases of all these bowls were of slightly bevelled, ring or bulb types (fig. 8. 1-2); the bulb base is an innovation of the phase late 8th-7th centuries.⁸³

Among the few open shapes made in the porous Marl clay M3, the beaker showing regular fine grooves deserve a mention (fig. 8. 7). Saite and early Persian contexts in Karnak provided the closest parallels.⁸⁴



76 At Heracleopolis, context late 8th-mid-7th c. BC: M.J. LÓPEZ GRANDE, F. QUESADA SANZ, M.A. MOLINERO POLO, *Excavaciones en Ehnasya El Medina (Heracleópolis Magna) II, Informes Arqueológicos/Egipto 2*, Madrid, 1995, p. 193, pl. LIX d-e (type III.C.3). At Elephantine, late 8th-7th c. BC: D.A. ASTON, *Elephantine XIX*, p. 204-205, pl. 63, no. 1864. At Thebes, in Third Intermediate Period tomb in the Ramesseum: G. LECUYOT, "La céramique du Ramesseum. Étude préliminaire", *Memnonia* 4-5, 1993-1994, p. 108, fig. 3 e-f.

77 At Karnak and North-Karnak for instance: C. GRATALOUP, *Karnak 9*, 1993, p. 185, fig. 7, nos. 6-7; C. DEFERNEZ, *BIFAO* 104, 2004, p. 177-178, fig. 19, nos. 8-9; H. JACQUET-GORDON, *Karnak-Nord X*, p. 254, fig. 99k.

78 At Thebes: C. GRATALOUP, *op. cit.*, p. 164, fig. 7, no. 11; K. MYŚLIWIEC, *Keramik*, p. 69-70, no. 612. At Elephantine: D.A. ASTON, *op. cit.*, p. 202, pl. 63, nos. 1856-1863. At Amarna: P.G. FRENCH, *Amarna Reports III*, p. 184 type MB2. At Hermopolis: A.J. SPENCER, D.M. BAILEY, *Ashmunein (1985)*, *BMOP* 67, 1986, fig. 15, nos. 33-34; A.J. SPENCER, *El-Ashmunein III*, pl. 54, type A4 nos. 52-54.

79 Unpublished material from the Priests' Quarter. This type was found as well in a context with mixed material from the 6th to the 4th c. BC: C. GRATALOUP, *op. cit.*, p. 164, fig. 7, no. 5.

80 D.A. ASTON, *op. cit.*, p. 191, pl. 58, no. 1731 and p. 202, pl. 63, no. 1855.

81 Late 8th-7th c. BC context at Elephantine: D.A. ASTON, *op. cit.*, p. 181, pl. 54, no. 1671. At Thebes, cache dateable to 650-550 BC: K. MYŚLIWIEC, *Keramik*, p. 70, 72, nos. 718-719.

82 The potter can achieve these decorative effects thanks to his mastery of the fast wheel: C. DEFERNEZ, *La céramique d'époque perse à Tell el-Herr*, p. 436.

83 D.A. ASTON, *Egyptian Pottery*, Group 6, p. 73, fig. 216q-r.

84 A. MASSON, *CCE* 9, 2011, p. 277, fig. 52-55; S. BOULET, C. DEFERNEZ, in E. Pischikova, J. Budka, K. Griffin (eds.), *Thebes in the First Millennium BC*, p. 613, 616, fig. 31-2K.

2.3. Oasis vessels (fig. 9)

Several fragments belonging to kegs and/or flasks made in the Oasis fabrics O1 (Dakhleh fabric of C. Hope B3) and O3 (C. Hope's fabric A29) were recovered from NKF35. The fabrics O1 and O3, both originating from the Western Oases, are not regularly found in the Theban Region before the 26th dynasty.⁸⁵ The presence of kegs from the Oasis could suggest a later date in the Late Period, although ceramicists have recently pushed back the beginning of their production earlier in the 26th dynasty. The production of kegs is securely attested since the 5th century,⁸⁶ likely since the 6th century BC.⁸⁷ On the other hand, flasks manufactured in Oasis clay are known as early as the Third Intermediate Period;⁸⁸ they are well attested in the Theban region, notably on the eastern bank.⁸⁹

The fabric O2 (fig. 9.1), observed in at least four body sherds, could have been used for kegs or flasks as well.⁹⁰ However, the same fabric with the same surface treatment was observed on the upper body of a jar from the Priests' Quarter in Karnak (fig. 9.2), which could belong to a jar from Baharya, dated of the 25th dynasty.⁹¹ This fabric and shape were never observed in the later phases of the quarter. A fourth Oasis fabric, O4, only attested with one sherd, could belong to a coarse variant of O2. It shows a mustard yellow surface, a fracture going from mustard yellow at the exterior to a light bluish grey, and is characterised by vegetal and numerous mineral inclusions. A similar fabric is documented on other sites in Karnak and is particularly associated with handled flasks.⁹²

2.4. Imports

Imports are relatively rare in our corpus and difficult to identify due to fire damage to the fabric and surface treatment. We present below the more significant types.⁹³

2.4.1. Phoenician amphorae

Phoenician amphorae from the Levant were the commonest (fig. 10.1-5). They were regularly found in Egypt, mainly from the end of the 6th century BC, and during all the Persian Period.⁹⁴ The NKF35 amphorae belong,

85 A. MASSON, *CCE* 11, forthcoming.

86 They are ordinary containers at 'Ayn Manâwîr during the 5th and the 4th c. BC: S. MARCHAND, *BIFAO* 96, 1996, p. 425-426, group no. 14, no. 50. Persian levels in Elephantine: D.A. ASTON, *Elephantine* XIX, Pl. 75, nos. 2089-2090, pl. 76, no. 2091. About their functions: S. MARCHAND, "Les conteneurs de transport et de stockage de l'oasis de Kharga de la Basse Époque (XXVII^e-XXX^e dynasties) à l'époque ptolémaïque", *CCE* 8, 2007, p. 491.

87 *Ead.*, *BIFAO* 96, 1996, p. 221. At North-Karnak, two kegs were uncovered in a context of the 26th dynasty: L.A. CHRISTOPHE, *Fouilles conduites par C. Robichon, Karnak-Nord III (1945-1949)*, *FIFAO* 23, 1951, p. 66-68, fig. 6. At Elephantine, in a rubbish pit dateable to the 6th c. BC: B. VON PILGRIM, in W. Kaiser *et al.*, "Stadt und Tempel von Elephantine, 25./26./27. Grabungsbericht", *MDAIK* 55, 1999, p. 128, 138, Abb. 22, no. 50. Recently, several kegs from the Oasis were discovered in a good context of the early 26th dynasty in the Treasury of Shabaka in Karnak: N. LICITRA, "Notice sur quelques poteries oasiennes provenant du Trésor de Chabaka (Karnak)", *CCE* 11, forthcoming.

88 According to D. Aston, they appear most often during the 8th-7th c. BC (*Elephantine* XIX, p. 186).

89 Just some examples are quoted here. North-Karnak (from Late Third Intermediate and Late Period contexts: H. JACQUET-GORDON, *Karnak-Nord* X, p. 248, fig. 97m, p. 286-288, fig. 118. Priests' Quarter in the Temple of Amun of Karnak (context of the end of the 25th-beginning of the 26th dynasties): A. MASSON, *CCE* 11, forthcoming. Burnt building in the Open Air Museum of Karnak (early 26th dynasty context): C. GRATALOUP, *Karnak* 9, 1993, fig. 22 and 26. From Mut Temple (25th dynasty context): E. SULLIVAN, *CCE* 9, 2011, fig. 19; *ead.*, *A Glimpse into Ancient Thebes*, p. 82, Appendix 1, vessel 2-4.

90 It seems to be the case for specimen discovered in Elephantine: D.A. ASTON, *Elephantine* XIX, p. 7. As far as we know, the use of O2 for these types of containers has not been yet attested in Karnak. It is rather different from the 'rainbow fabric' mentioned by E. Sullivan at Mut Temple (*CCE* 9, 2011 p. 538; *ead.*, *A Glimpse into Ancient Thebes*, p. 81-82.). Elaine Sullivan kindly provided me with pictures of her Oasis fabrics, allowing me to compare both rainbow fabrics.

91 I would like to thank here Sylvie Marchand for showing me her unpublished typology for the site of Qasr Allam in the Oasis of Baharya (IFAO).

92 R. HUMMEL, S.B. SHUBERT in D. Redford, *Akhenaten Temple Project. The excavation of Kom el-Ahmar and environs, Aegypti Texta Propositaque* 3, Toronto, 1994, p. 73; E. SULLIVAN, *op. cit.*, p. 82, Appendix 1, vessel 2-4.

93 Other eventual imports consist only in body-sherds.

94 C. DEFERNEZ, *La céramique d'époque perse à Tell el-Herr*, p. 376.

however, to the group 7 in Sagona's classification of Levantine amphorae.⁹⁵ The group is well attested in Egypt since the end of the Third Intermediate Period-beginning of the Saite Period.⁹⁶

Three fabrics were observed. The first, I2,⁹⁷ was identified in 17 fragments, mostly body-sherds, but also a pointed base and a rim (**fig. 10.1-2**). This hard baked fabric has a fine matrix. It contains many minute white grits, as well as chalky and red inclusions (grog?), sometimes of a large size (1-2 mm). When not completely burnt, the surfaces and core are of a light yellow-red colour (2.5YR 6/6-8). According to physical and chemical analysis, these amphorae were produced in Lebanon.⁹⁸ Sherds that were not too damaged by the fire had a carefully smoothed outside surface. An evolution in the outside surface treatment was noticed in the Phoenician amphorae excavated at the Priests' Quarter in Karnak;⁹⁹ samples from levels dateable to the end of the 25th-beginning of the 26th dynasties, showed a carefully smoothed surface, as opposed to later, rougher, more quickly fabricated specimens.

Amphorae with a short neck (**fig. 10.3-5**) are manufactured in two different fabrics: I13 and I16.¹⁰⁰ I13¹⁰¹ is a hard baked coarse fabric. Unburnt samples of I13 are of a uniform yellow reddish colour (5YR 7/6), on surfaces and section. It contained numerous medium size (*ca.* 0.5mm), and some large (> 1 mm) inclusions, especially white and grey, quite angular grits. Some red particles and some more or less rounded quartz are present as well. The surface is quite gritty to the touch. I16 is a hard baked sandy fabric, fired uniform buff colour (5YR 6/4). It presents numerous minute mineral inclusions (*ca.* 0.1 mm), as transparent quartz, angular grey and dark grits. This class of amphora probably belongs to the sub-type 7c in Sagona's classification of Levantine amphorae¹⁰² and to Class IA amphorae in Buto.¹⁰³ Sub-types 7c, in different fabrics, were discovered in Egypt, in contexts dateable to the end of the Third Intermediate Period¹⁰⁴ and the beginning of the Late Period.¹⁰⁵

2.4.2. Jugs/cosmetic globular containers from the Levant or Cypriot area

The two little globular containers are made from the same fabric, I17 (**fig. 10.6-7**). This relatively hard baked fabric has a fine matrix and tends to fire in a uniform light yellow-red colour (2.5YR 6/6). The inclusions consist mainly of some small to medium (0.2-1 mm) translucent pebbles, possibly quartz. Their outside surfaces were burnished and, in the case of NKV258, covered with a dark brownish-red slip (10R 3/6). They could be identi-

95 A.G. SAGONA, "Levantine Storage jars of the 13th to 4th Century B.C.", *OpAth* XIV/7, 1982, fig. 2 nos. 5-8, p. 83-85. According to C. Defernez, the group 7 is quite distinctive in Egypt of the Saite Period, especially in the 6th century, although it appears slightly before and goes on till the end of the 5th century BC: C. DEFERNEZ, *op. cit.*, p. 373-375. During the Persian Period, the group 6 of A.G. Sagona is dominant: C. DEFERNEZ, *op. cit.*, p. 375-379.

96 At Memphis, Saqqara and Buto for instance: J. BOURRIAU, in U. Hartung, P. French et al., "Tell el-Fara' in-Buto. 8. Vorbericht", *MDAIK* 59, 2003, p. 225-228, pl. 8. At Tell el-Balamun, in a context dateable to the mid-7th century BC: A.J. SPENCER, *Tell el-Balamun*, 1996, p. 94, pl. 70, E.2.15.

97 It seems to correspond to Buto Fabric 1, used for Class IB amphorae: J. BOURRIAU, *MDAIK* 59, 2003, p. 227-228, pl. 8, 6.

98 This production would come from the region of Sarepta, south of Lebanon: E. BETTLES, "Carinated-Shoulder Amphorae from Sarepta, Lebanon", *Archaeology & History in Lebanon* 17, 2003, p. 60-79. Coastal Lebanon is also the origins of various torpedo amphorae discovered in Tell el-Isid and on which several petrographic analyses were conducted: S. MARCHAND, M.F. OWBY, in B. Midant-Reynes, N. Buchez (eds.), *Tell el-Isid 2006-2009*, p. 180 and 182, Group 34, fig. 69-73 and 78-82.

99 Unpublished material.

100 Parallels with the fabrics' system on other sites are uneasy. Not less than 12 fabrics were identified at Buto for this class of amphorae (Class IA). There is however similarities between I13 and Buto Fabric 4, and, between I16 and Buto Fabric 3: J. BOURRIAU, *MDAIK* 59, 2003, p. 227.

101 This specific fabric was found in the levels end of 25th-beginning of the 26th dynasties in the Priests' Quarter in Karnak, never in later contexts.

102 A.G. SAGONA, *OpAth* XIV/7, 1982, fig. 2, no. 7, p. 83.

103 J. BOURRIAU, *op. cit.*, p. 225-227, Abb. 8, 1-3.

104 At Buto: *ibid.*, pl. 8, no. 2 (context 750-725 BC); J. BOURRIAU, P. FRENCH, "Imported Amphorae from Buto Dating from c. 750 to the Early 6th Century AD", *CCE* 8, 2007, p. 117, fig. 1.1 (context 750-675 BC). At Amarna, 25th dynasty context: P.G. FRENCH, *Amarna Reports* III, p. 154, 157, fig. 9.18, MJ6.1.1-3. At Saqqara, Third Intermediate Period context: D.A. ASTON, "The Pottery", in G.T. Martin, *The Tomb of Tia and Tia*, London, 1997, p. 98, pl. 123:186.

105 End of 7th-beginning of 6th c. BC context in Karnak: C. GRATALOUP, *Karnak* 9, 1993, p. 174, fig. 23, no. 49. Cache of 650-550 BC, in the Temple of Seti I in Qurna: K. MYŚLIWIEC, *Keramik*, p. 60-62, no. 396, pl. XII, fig. 5. At Tell Kedu, 26th dynasty context: E.D. OREN, "Migdol: A New Fortress on the Edge of the Eastern Nile Delta", *BASOR* 256, 1984, p. 18, fig. 21, no. 2.

fied as Cypriot or Levant jugs.¹⁰⁶ Levant jugs, or Palestinian decanters, are usually covered by a red polished slip, have a “mushroom-lip” and a fine ring base.¹⁰⁷ They were used to transport and store precious liquids, like wine, perfume and olive oil.¹⁰⁸ These jugs appeared first in the 9th century and their production continued into the 5th century. They have been found at several sites in Egypt, mainly in contexts from the end of the 25th-26th dynasties.¹⁰⁹ Fragment NKF266 (fig. 10.6) could belong to a jug with a red-brownish slip applied only on the upper part of the body. This specific treatment was observed on a 7th-6th centuries BC Levant jug found at Shaganbeh.¹¹⁰ Our samples could equally be Cypro Black on Red ware jug, dateable to 850-600 BC. Its main feature is its outside surface treatment, red slipped with black bands on the neck and the body.¹¹¹ This group is attested in Egypt, at Hermopolis in a Third Intermediate Period level¹¹² and in Thebes in a 26th dynasty context (second half of the 7th century BC).¹¹³ Due to the fragmentary nature of our samples and without physical or chemical analysis, it is difficult to choose between these two identifications.

3. A new dating for a new interpretation of the fire at North-Karnak?

The study of the material from NKF35 burnt levels provides new information about the dating of the fire which damaged the whole area located north-west of Karnak. Indeed, it appears probable that the fire was interpreted wrongly by previous researchers of the area.

Cl. Robichon excavated from 1945 to 1949 a district, including ‘houses’ and a chapel, located 50 meters eastward of NKF35.¹¹⁴ The whole district had been ravaged by fire. From the material, Cl. Robichon estimated that the fire had to date to the Late Period, between the 26th and 30th dynasties. L.A. Christophe, who published Cl. Robichon’s research, attributed the destruction of North-Karnak area to the military campaign of Cambyses, the Persian king who invaded Egypt in 525 BC;¹¹⁵ it has been described by many authors, among them Herodotus (*The Histories* III, 16, 29-37) and Strabo (X, 3, 21). According to Christophe, it is the only known major incident in the history of Upper Egypt during this period. Cambyses’ role in the fire is underlined several times.¹¹⁶ This extensive fire level was clearly apparent in the archaeological survey of North-Karnak. Pottery associated with the burnt layer was estimated to originate from between the Third Intermediate Period and the Ptolemaic Period. This broad period is also the most common in the results of the overall surface artefact survey, confirming its importance in the area.¹¹⁷

106 Petrographic analyses led by M.F. Ownby suggest a Cypriot or Syrian origin for a cosmetic vase discovered in Tell el-Iswid: S. MARCHAND, M.F. OWNBY, in B. Midant-Reynes, N. Buchez (eds.), *Tell el-Iswid 2006-2009*, p. 174 and 183, Group 12, fig. 76 and 85.

107 For complete specimens, see for instance: A. LOHWASSER, “Eine Phönizische Bronzeschale aus dem Sudan”, *Ägypten und Levante* 12, 2002, p. 229-230, Abb. 8-9.

108 A.M. MAEIR, “The relations between Egypt and the Southern Levant during the Late Iron Age: the material evidence from Egypt”, *Ägypten und Levante* 12, 2002, p. 241, n. 14.

109 At Shaganbeh, samples dated of the Saite Period: D.A. ASTON, *Egyptian Pottery*, p. 29, p. 156, fig. 54, nos. 30-32. At Tell el-Defenneh, Illahun, Kafr Ammar and Saqqarah, in contexts of the 7th-6th c. BC: A.M. MAEIR, *op. cit.*, p. 237-238. We could identify as well a Levant jug among the material found in the fire level of the Priests’ Quarter in Karnak (transition between the 26th and the 27th dynasties): P. ANUS, R. SA’AD, “Habitations de prêtres dans le temple d’Amon de Karnak”, *Kêmi* 21, 1971, fig. 18, no. 313-60. A thick polished red slip is applied on the outside surface, except on the neck where it is not polished. With its two little handles, it seems very close to the specimen no. 32 discovered at Shaganbeh.

110 D.A. ASTON, *Egyptian Pottery*, p. 29, p. 156, fig. 54, no. 32.

111 *Ibid.*, p. 42 et n. 248, fig. 91, no. 4.

112 A.J. SPENCER, *El-Ashmunein* III, p. 41-42, pl. 42, nos. 278-279.

113 D.A. ASTON, *op. cit.*, p. 48, fig. 150 no. 375.

114 This excavation was published by L.A. CHRISTOPHE, *Fouilles conduites par C. Robichon, Karnak-Nord III (1945-1949)*, *FIFAO* 23, 1951, p. 51-91.

115 A dating already questioned by Fr. Leclère: “Rien, pourtant, ne nous permet d’attribuer avec certitude l’incendie aux destructions perses” (Fr. LECLÈRE, S. MARCHAND, *Karnak* 10, 1995, p. 356 and n. 36).

116 G. BURKARD, “Literarische Tradition und historische Realität. Die persische Eroberung Ägyptens am Beispiel Elephantine”, *ZÄS* 121, 1994, p. 94, n. 11; L. COULON, C. DEFERNEZ, *BIFAO* 104, 2004, p. 142.

117 Personal communication by S.-A. Ashton.

The analysis of well-stratified material in Elephantine has allowed the identification of several phases for material from Upper Egypt within this large chronological frame. Current and recent researches in the Theban region, not only in the temple of Amun in Karnak, but also in Mut's sacred enclosure and the West bank, have also provided well-stratified material, which improves our knowledge of the Theban pottery for this period.¹¹⁸ Furthermore, the burnt level of the Priests' Quarter in Karnak provided closed contexts with material dated precisely to the transition between the end of the Saite and the beginning of the Persian Period.¹¹⁹ Vessels from the Late Saite and Persian periods are quite distinct from the earlier period. Although some types that appeared at the end of the Third Intermediate Period persist without significant change, new fabrics, surface treatments and shapes allow us to make a clear distinction. We noted in NKF35 a total absence of forms very common elsewhere in Karnak during the Late Saite and beginning of the Persian Period. Characteristic shapes of this period¹²⁰ in Nile silt include the cylindrical jar with a tall neck and a rolled rim, covered by a red slip¹²¹ (**fig. 11.1**), pear-shaped jar with a rounded rim, in uncoated ware (**fig. 11.2**),¹²² and biconical or hemispherical 'Persian' bowls¹²³ (**fig. 11.3**). Of the Marl clay vessels which abound during the 6th and the 5th centuries, there were carinated dishes with a flared rim¹²⁴ (**fig. 11.4**), convex bowls with an underlined rim¹²⁵ (**fig. 11.5**), and carinated bowls with an underlined rim and a ring-bulb base¹²⁶ (**fig. 11.6**). All these shapes were common, if not very common, in the contexts end of the 26th to early 27th dynasties of the Priests' Quarter in Karnak. This phase corresponds to the Phase V in the chronotypology established by D. Aston in Elephantine.

In addition to the absence of characteristic types from the transition between the 26th and the 27th dynasties, many ceramics present in NKF35 burnt levels are typical of the 25th-beginning of the 26th dynasties. As already mentioned, there are many parallels between this material and Aston's Phase III South (750-600 BC). At Karnak itself, there are many similarities between the NKF35 material and that from the end of the first phase of occupation of the Priests' Quarter, between the end of the 25th-beginning of the 26th dynasties.¹²⁷ In general, the corpus of vessels is fairly similar to the one collected during the excavation of the burnt structures located in the Open Air Museum, about 130 metres south-west of NKF35.¹²⁸ Indeed, Catherine Grataloup proposed a

118 See remarks and references in S. BOULET, C. DEFERNEZ, in E. Pischikova, J. Budka, K. Griffin (eds.), *Thebes in the First Millennium BC*, p. 604-606.

119 A. MASSON, *Karnak* 12, 2007, p. 604-606. In addition to the ceramic found in the burnt level, a seal print bearing the name of a vizier of Amasis, Psametik-Mery-Neith associated to the analysis of a coal sample by the laboratory of the IFAO (600-511 BC) clearly indicated a date between the end of the 26th-beginning of the 27th dynasties: A. MASSON, "Un scellé du vizir Psamétik-Méry-Neith", *Karnak* 12, 2007, p. 657-658.

120 Most of these shapes were already published: A. MASSON, *Karnak* 12, 2007, pl. IX, no. 1, pl. XX, no. 6, pl. XXIII, no. 2, pl. XXV, no. 6 and pl. XXV, no. 8 (Late Saite-beginning of the Persian Period contexts). These shapes, and other features characteristic of the Late Saite-Persian Period in the Theban production, are more discussed in *ead.*, *CCE* 9, 2011, fig. 28, 36-37, 41-42, 47-48.

121 These jars are a production very specific of the 26th dynasty according to J. Bourriau (*Umm el-Ga'ab*, p. 81), of the 6th and 5th c. BC in the opinion of C. DEFERNEZ, *La céramique d'époque perse à Tell el-Herr*, p. 123-127.

122 In the Temple of Seti I at Qurna: W.M.FI. PETRIE, *Qurneh*, *BSAE* XVI, 1909, pl. LI, nos. 805-806 (6th c. BC according to D. ASTON, *Egyptian Pottery*, p. 48).

123 A complete and recent study about this shape is provided in C. DEFERNEZ, *op. cit.*, p. 64-76. See as well: *ead.*, *BIFAO* 104, 2004, p. 174-176, fig. 18, no. 2.

124 In her chronotypology for Tell el Herr, C. Defernez dedicated a whole chapter on this type: C. DEFERNEZ, *op. cit.*, p. 93-99. At Elephantine (in a context 550-400 BC): D.A. ASTON, *op. cit.*, p. 222-223, pl. 68, no. 1965.

125 Numerous parallels are found in Upper Egypt and Nubia. In the Theban region: K. MYŚLIWIEC, *Keramik*, p. 70 et 72, no. 717; D.B. REDFORD, "Interim Report on the Excavations at East Karnak 1977-1978", *JARCE* 18, 1981, fig. 7a et 7b (Late Period context); P. BALLET, *BIFAO* 94, 1994, p. 208-209, no. 56 (Late Period context); H. JACQUET-GORDON, *Karnak-Nord* X, p. 253, fig. 981, pl. XXIIb (26th dynasty till Ptolemaic Period); C. DEFERNEZ, *BIFAO* 104, 2004, p. 177, fig. 19, nos. 10-11 (26th dynasty). At Elephantine: D.A. ASTON, *op. cit.*, pl. 65, nos. 1905-1909, pl. 71, no. 2027, pl. 76, no. 2110, pl. 115, nos. 3033-3044 (from 6th c. till Ptolemaic Period).

126 This type is somewhat closed to bowls found in the Delta for the 26th-27th dynasties: P. PAICE, "A Preliminary Analysis of some elements of the Saite and the Persian Period Pottery at Tell El-Maskhuta", *BES* 8, 1986/1987, p. 100, fig. 4.

127 This material will be published in a monograph on the site.

128 About the excavation and the interpretation of these fired structures: P. BÉOUT, M. GABOLDE, C. GRATALOUP, Q. JAUBERT, "Fouilles dans le secteur nord-ouest du Temple d'Amon-Rê", *Karnak* 9, 1993, p. 161-204; FR. LECLÈRE, S. MARCHAND, "Données complémentaires sur les structures de briques crues rubéfiées du Musée de plein air de Karnak", *Karnak* 10, 1995, p. 349-380.

date between the end of the 7th and the beginning of the 6th century for this material.¹²⁹ Since the structures in the Open Air Museum were located outside the temenos of Amun before the construction of Nectanebo's wall,¹³⁰ it is possible that they were destroyed by the same fire which burned down NKF35.

Therefore, a date prior to the transition between the 26th and the 27th dynasties looks more suitable for the fire which destroyed NKF35. If this result is confirmed by further research in the area, the fire should not be associated with Cambyses' invasion in 525BC.¹³¹ A date between the beginning and the middle of the Saite Period is more plausible. If NKF35 and the chapel of Osiris Nebdjet/Padedankh functioned together, which still needs to be demonstrated by additional excavations, then NKF35 was probably still in use at the beginning of the 26th dynasty. Indeed, it is very likely that the chapel remained in use when Nitocris was God's wife of Amun (655-585 BC).¹³² It would be premature to specify the date of the fire more precisely, as further investigations of the Theban material of this period are needed. The ceramic study from a thick burnt level discovered in the building overhanging the Chapel of Osiris Neb Djefau (in progress by Catherine Defernez and Stéphanie Boulet) could provide some answers, although the possibility of non-contemporaneous fires in the north-west area of Karnak should not be ignored either. What appears today as a single event may be the result of several fires that took place between the end of the Third Intermediate Period and the 26th dynasty.¹³³ Some investigation near the temple of Osiris Pameres, built under Ankhnesneferibre (586-525 BC) could provide a better end point for any eventual destruction by the Persian invasion in North-Karnak.¹³⁴

4. About the function of NKF35

The structure NKF35 was only partially exposed. Its complete plan and relationship to the adjacent Chapel of Osiris-Nebdjet remain unknown, but the two structures seem to belong to the same chronological frame: 25th dynasty for the construction of the chapel and an eventual renewal during the 26th dynasty, under the reign of Psametik I. Could NKF35 be part of a storage complex functioning with the nearby chapel, similar to the one excavated behind the Chapel of Osiris Neb-Djefau¹³⁵ or the burnt structures in the Open Air Museum?¹³⁶ The discovery of several seal fragments without print, in the last context of NKF35 (context 24, perhaps not far from the floor level) slightly corroborates this interpretation, overall though, the ceramic study provides few indications about the function of this building.

First of all, a clear distinction must be made between two large categories of vessel: those used to transport and store liquids or goods (closed shapes) and those used for culinary purposes, such as food preparation and cooking, and tableware (open shapes).¹³⁷ Closed shapes – jars, flasks and amphorae – are well represented in

129 C. GRATALOUP, *Karnak* 9, 1993, p. 175.

130 Fr. LECLÈRE, S. MARCHAND, *op. cit.*, p. 356 and n. 34.

131 On the highly negative Ancient Egyptian perception and account of the Persian king Cambyses, not necessarily reflecting historical facts: P. BRIANT, *Histoire de l'Empire perse. De Cyrus à Alexandre*, Paris, 1996, p. 60-67.

132 This chapel was built under the 25th dynasty, but was restored during the 26th dynasty: see in this volume, Fr. PAYRAUDEAU, "The chapel of Osiris Nebdjet/Padedankh in North-Karnak. An Epigraphic Survey", p. 215-235 (doorjamb with the name of the god's wife Nitocris and cartouche partly erased of Taharqo, probably during the damnatio memoriae instigated by Psametik II). On possible other contemporary buildings in North Karnak: L. COULON, "The Quarter of the Divine Adoratrices at Karnak (Naga Malgata) during the Twenty-sixth Dynasty: Some Hitherto Unpublished Epigraphic Material", in E. Pischikova, J. Budka, K. Griffin (eds.), *Thebes in the First Millennium B.C.*, Cambridge, 2014, p. 565-585; see also in this volume, L. COULON, D. LAISNEY, p. 81-171.

133 The structures located in the Open Air Museum replaced already a building, destroyed by a fire which happened during the 25th-26th dynasties: Fr. LECLÈRE, S. MARCHAND, *op. cit.*, p. 352, 364.

134 See in this volume, L. COULON, D. LAISNEY, p. 81-171.

135 It is at least the preferred interpretation for this building: "Bâtiment officiel, administratif, lieu de stockage ou magasin, la fonction du bâtiment étudié reste énigmatique. Le caractère domestique du mobilier céramique ramassé dans les derniers niveaux d'utilisation plaide en faveur de la dernière hypothèse que corrobore la dédicace de la chapelle située en contrebas (Ounnefer Neb-Djefau)" (L. COULON, C. DEFERNEZ, *BIFAO* 104, 2004, p. 190).

136 P. BÉOUT, M. GABOLDE, C. GRATALOUP, O. JAUBERT, *Karnak* 9, 1993, p. 176.

137 C. DEFERNEZ, F. ISNARD, in *TTR* 2, 2000, p. 155-218. See also E. SULLIVAN, *A Glimpse into Ancient Thebes*, p. 83 (on open versus closed forms).

our corpus; other containers in perishable materials such as textiles and vegetable fibres, which are less likely to leave any traces were probably also used for storage. In addition to the numerous storage jars, categories related to domestic, culinary functions – bowls, dishes, bread plates – were also identified in the NKF35 material. These open shapes represented 58,1% of the total material (**chart 2**).

The analysis of the material from the burnt structures in the Open Air Museum provides an interesting comparison to our material. Catherine Grataloup (CG) worked on 2468 sherds or complete shapes, coming from 569 vases. She did not provide a precise count, but indicated the most common types.¹³⁸ Storage jars with a simple striped rim (CG group 33) (**fig. 1.5**), in M1 (CG fabric 2), and small dishes/lids with simple rim and a raised base (CG group 1) (**fig. 6.13**), in N1 (CG fabric 1) dominated. They were followed by bowls in M1 with various profiles (CG groups 32, 28, 31), flasks from the Oasis (CG group 45), bottles with a ribbed neck (CG group 37), necked storage jars (CG group 7), and beakers with a projecting base and flaring sides (CG groups 2, 3). Most of these types were present in our corpus, although the proportion of each type is different. Types used for the storage seem dominant here, especially if we consider the CG group 1 as lids for the jars.¹³⁹ Thus, the identification of the building as a magazine looks very likely. The study produced by Sylvie Marchand, who worked more specifically on deeper trenches than Catherine Grataloup, dealt with 781 sherds, of which 355 shapes divided in 24 types.¹⁴⁰ All but five of these types were present in our collection.¹⁴¹ The shapes in Marl clay represent 63.3%, of which 34.6% are open vessels and 28.7% are closed vessels. The shapes in Nile silt represent only 35.8%, of which 26.7% are open vessels and 9.1% are closed vessels. Fabrics other than Marl clay and Nile silt are very rare, less than 1%. As at NKF35,¹⁴² there was a significant proportion of open shapes (61.3%).

The storage function of the burned buildings in the Open Air Museum is not reconsidered here.¹⁴³ However, they may have played a more complex role, providing, perhaps, an area for the preparation of food for offerings. This might also have been the case for NKF35; several fragments of oven structures, probably bread oven, were discovered in the material. Cultic activities, or a simple storage of equipment for cultic activities that took place in nearby chapels, are also a possibility for these buildings. A possibly cultic vessel was discovered next to a hearth filled with fine ashes in the principal room of the burnt building in the Open Air Museum.¹⁴⁴ Catherine Grataloup suggested it was an incense burner.¹⁴⁵ Beakers with a projecting base and flaring sides, which were found both in NKF35 and in the burnt structure in the Open Area Museum, are known to have been used as incense burners, although such shapes could have had many functions.¹⁴⁶

If these buildings, in the vicinity of chapels, served as economic facilities, it is probable that they played a more complex role than just the storage of goods. Vessel for food preparation, and cooking vessels were numerous next to the many different storage containers. Some ceramics might also have had a cultic use. Only the complete clearing of the structure, and a better knowledge of the sector surrounding the Chapel would allow us to identify the nature of NKF35 with more certainty.

138 C. GRATALOUP, *Karnak 9*, 1993, p. 174.

139 The average diameter of this dish-lid is similar to the diameter of the jars in Nile clay CG group 7, another very common type in her corpus.

140 S. MARCHAND, *Karnak 10*, 1995, p. 358-364.

141 Types 9, 14, 15, 20 and 23.

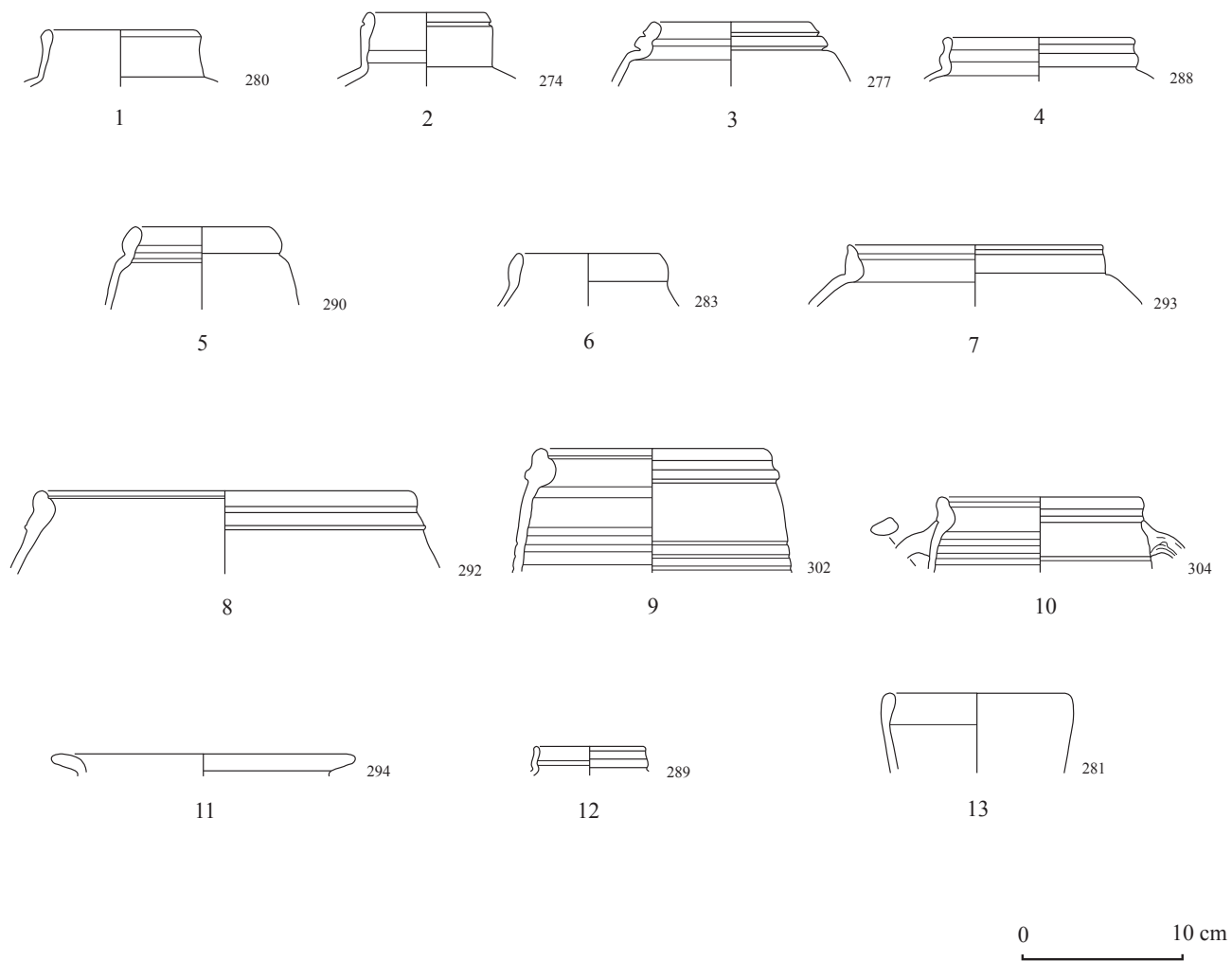
142 In NKF35 assemblage, the proportion between Marl clay and Nile clay are slightly different. Shapes in Marl clay represent 48,5%, of which 23,9% are open vessels and 24,4% are closed vessels. Shapes in Nile silt represent 47,2%, of which 34,2% are open vessels, 12,5% are closed vessels and the remainder utensils (**chart 2**).

143 The archaeologists noticed that some ceramics, whose type is not defined, contained carbonized grains: P. BÉOUT, M. GABOLDE, C. GRATALOUP, O. JAUBERT, *Karnak 9*, 1993, p. 167, n. 38.

144 *Ibid.*, p. 167, fig. 13.

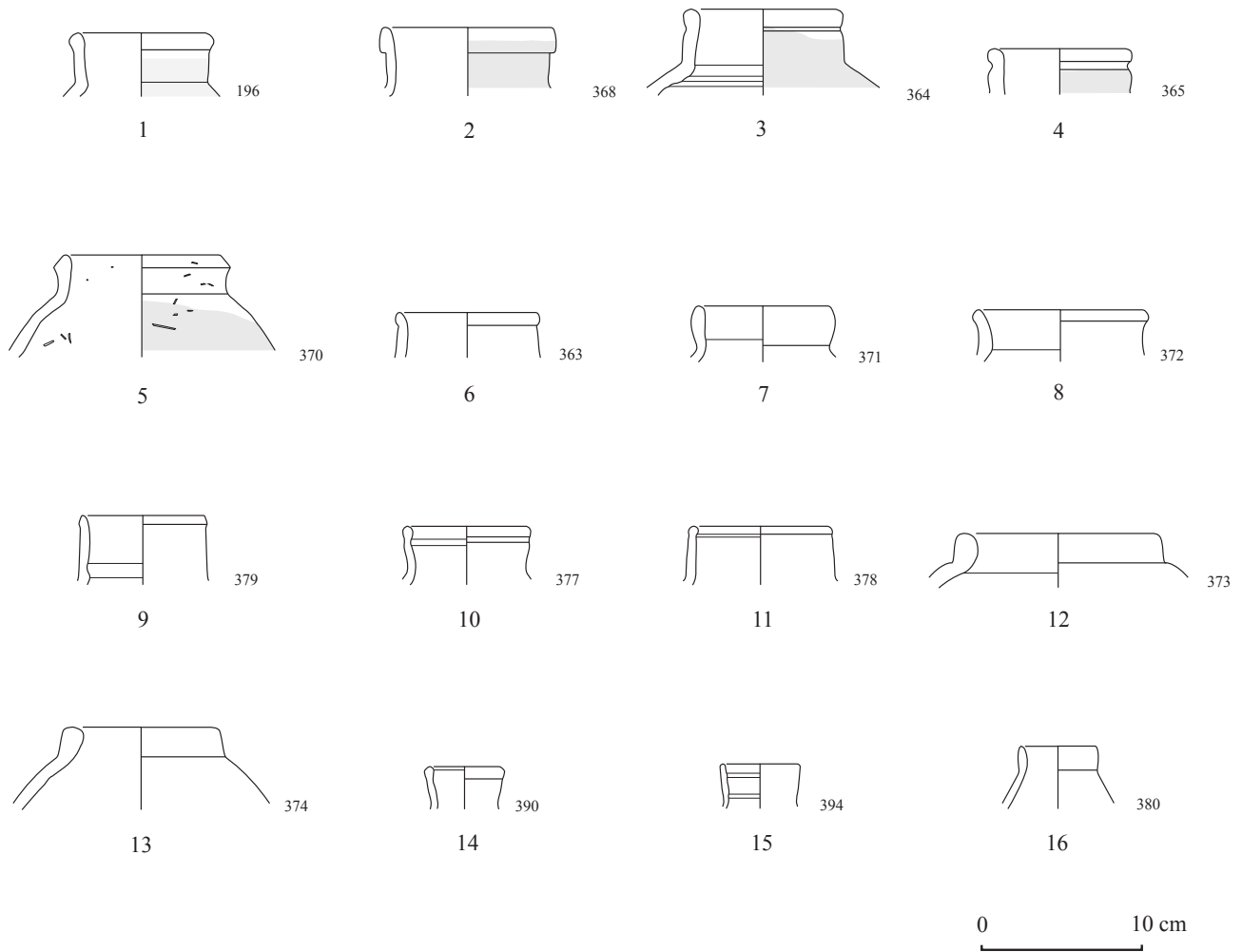
145 C. GRATALOUP, *Karnak 9*, 1993, p. 171, fig. 17 group 22.

146 See *supra*.



1. Jar with a short neck and a direct rim; in M1. End of the 22nd-26th dynasties, mainly late 8th-7th c. BC.
2. Jar with a short neck and an external groove under the rim; in M1. End of the 22nd (?) -26th dynasties, mainly late 8th-7th c. BC.
3. Neckless pear-shaped jar with a bended modelled rim; in M1. 25th dynasty-early Ptolemaic Period.
4. Neckless probably globular jar with a modelled rim; in M1?; burnt. 25th-26th dynasties.
5. Neckless jar with a striped rim; in M1. 25th-27th dynasties.
6. Neckless jar in M1. 25th-27th dynasty?
7. Neckless and wide-mouthed jar with a modelled rim; in M1. 25th-27th dynasties.
8. Neckless jar with a thickened modelled rim; in M1. Mainly Late Period.
9. Neckless jar with a modelled rim with an inner marked bulge; in M1. Late Period, mainly 26th dynasty.
10. Neckless jar with a thickened modelled rim; in M1. Mainly Late Period.
11. Closed vessel with a very flared rim; in M1. End of TIP-beginning of the Late Period.
12. Neckless probably globular jar with a modelled rim; in M2. 25th-26th dynasty.
13. Jar in M2. 25th-26th dynasties.

Fig. 1. Jars in Marl clay 3.



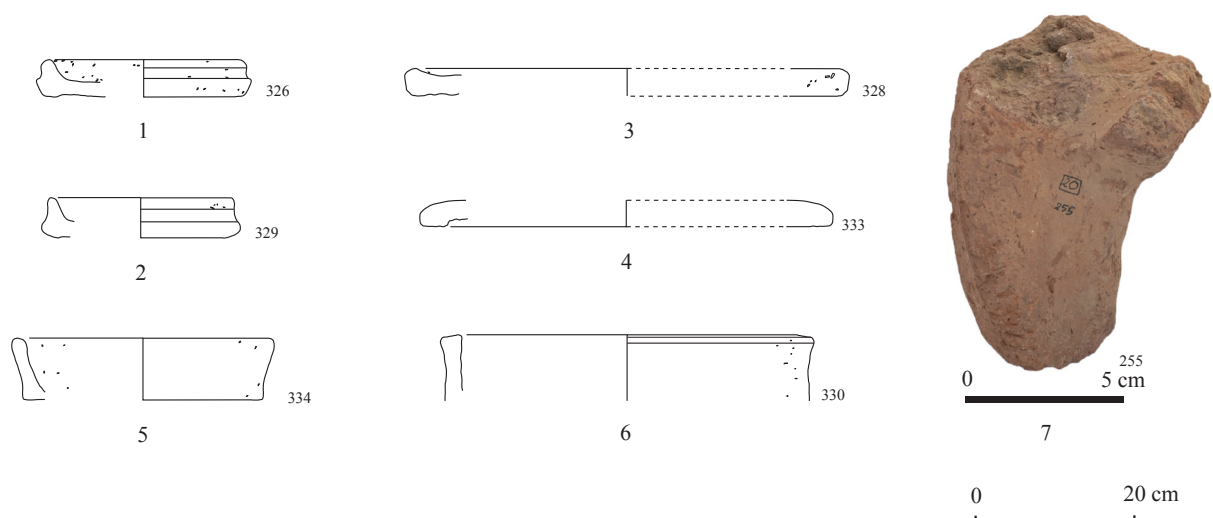
- 1-2. Necked jar; in N3; white spiral pattern on the outside surface. Mainly late 8th-7th c. BC.
 3-5. Necked jar; in N1? (completely burnt); white spiral pattern on the outside surface. Mainly late 8th-7th c. BC.
 6. Necked jar; in N1; red slip on the outside surface. Late Period.
 7. Necked jar; in N1; red slip on the outside surface. End of TIP-Late Period.
 8. Necked jar; in N1; red slip on the outside surface.
 9. Necked jar; in N1? (burnt); cream-pink wash on the outside surface.
 10-11. Necked jar; in N1.
 12-13. Neckless jar; in N3. TIP-Late Period.
 14. Flask/bottle in N1.
 15. Bottle/flask in N1.
 16. Miniature of a jar in N1.

Fig. 2. Jars and bottles in Nile clay.



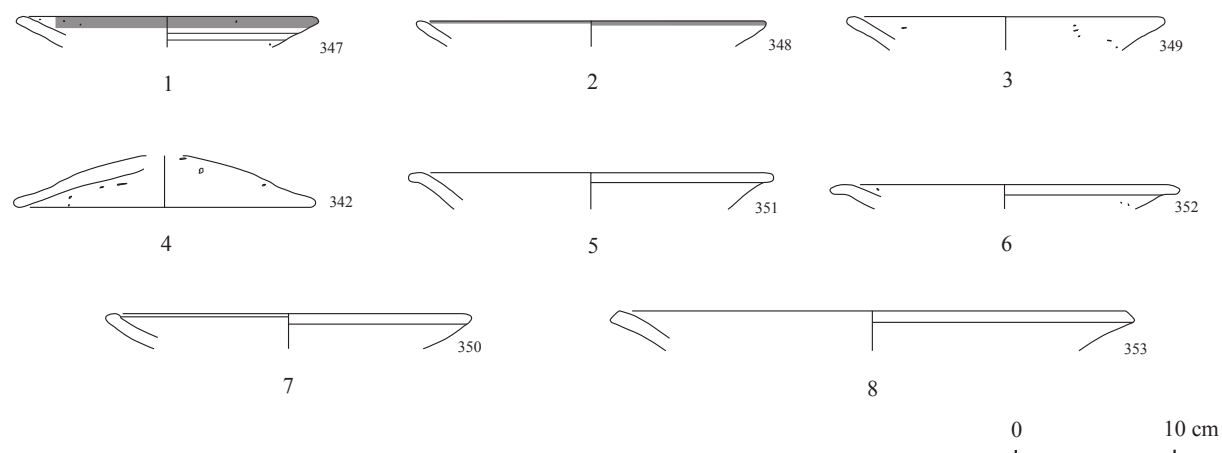
1. Slender bottle with flaring tall neck; in M3. Mainly late 8th-7th c. BC.
2. Slender bottle with flaring short neck; in M1. Mainly late 8th-7th c. BC.
- 3-4. Bottle with ribbed neck; in M3. Mainly late 8th-7th c. BC.
- 5-6. Ribbed upper body of a bottle; in M1. End of TIP-beginning of the Late Period.
- 7-8. Little jar; in M1.
9. Little necked jar; in M1; outside surface burnished with care.
10. Fragment of a Bes jar; in M1 (21); incised details; 26th dynasty.

Fig. 3. Little containers and Bes jar in Marl clay.



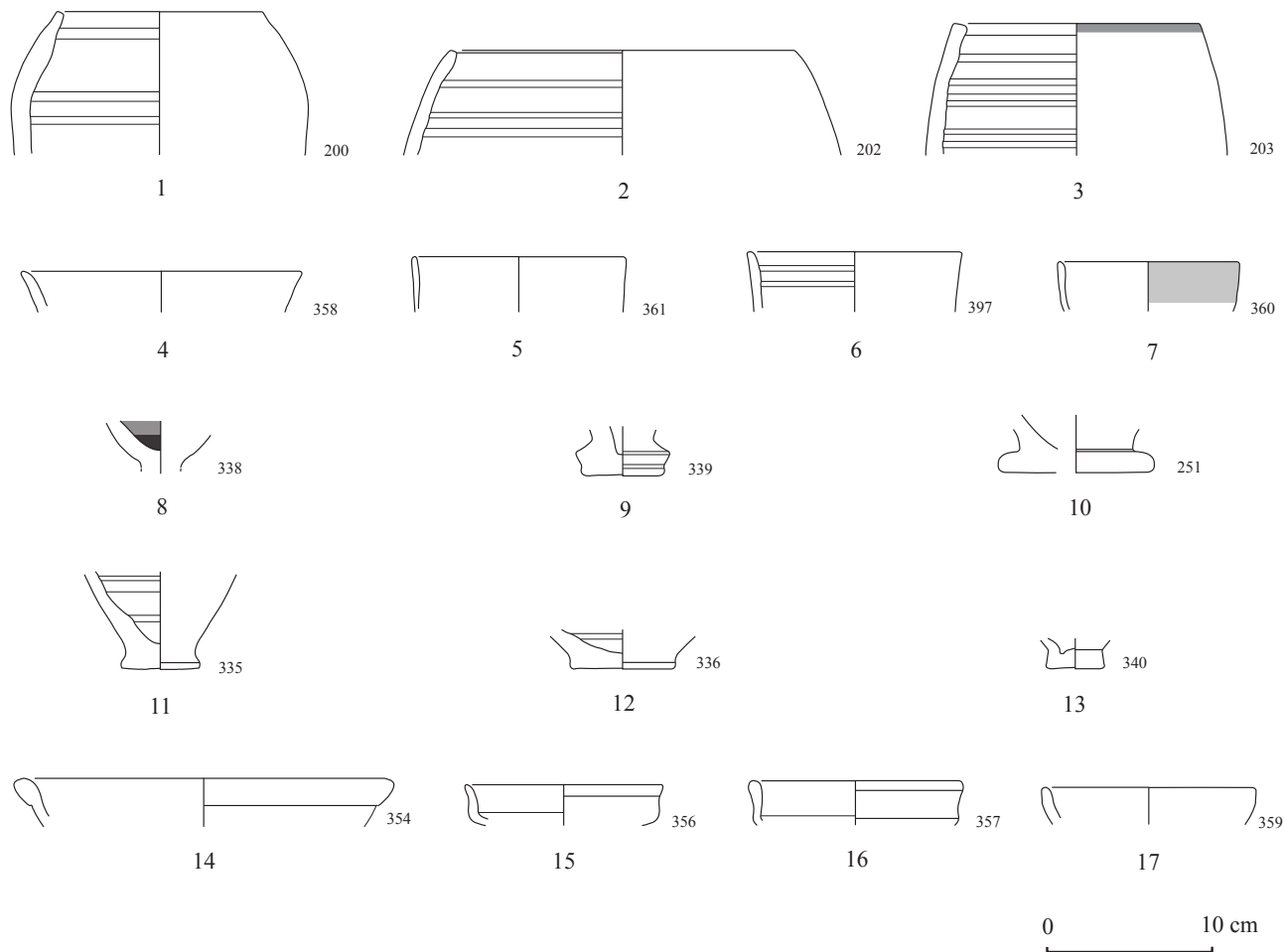
1. Bread plate/dokka; in N4. TIP-Ptolemaic Period.
2. Bread plate-dokka; in N4. white wash on the outside and inside surfaces. TIP-Late Period.
- 3-4. Kiln cover; in N4.
5. Large tray; in N4.
6. Basin/pithos; in N4.
7. "Fire Dog"; in N4.

Fig. 4. Dokka, kiln cover, basin, "Fire Dog" in coarse Nile clay.



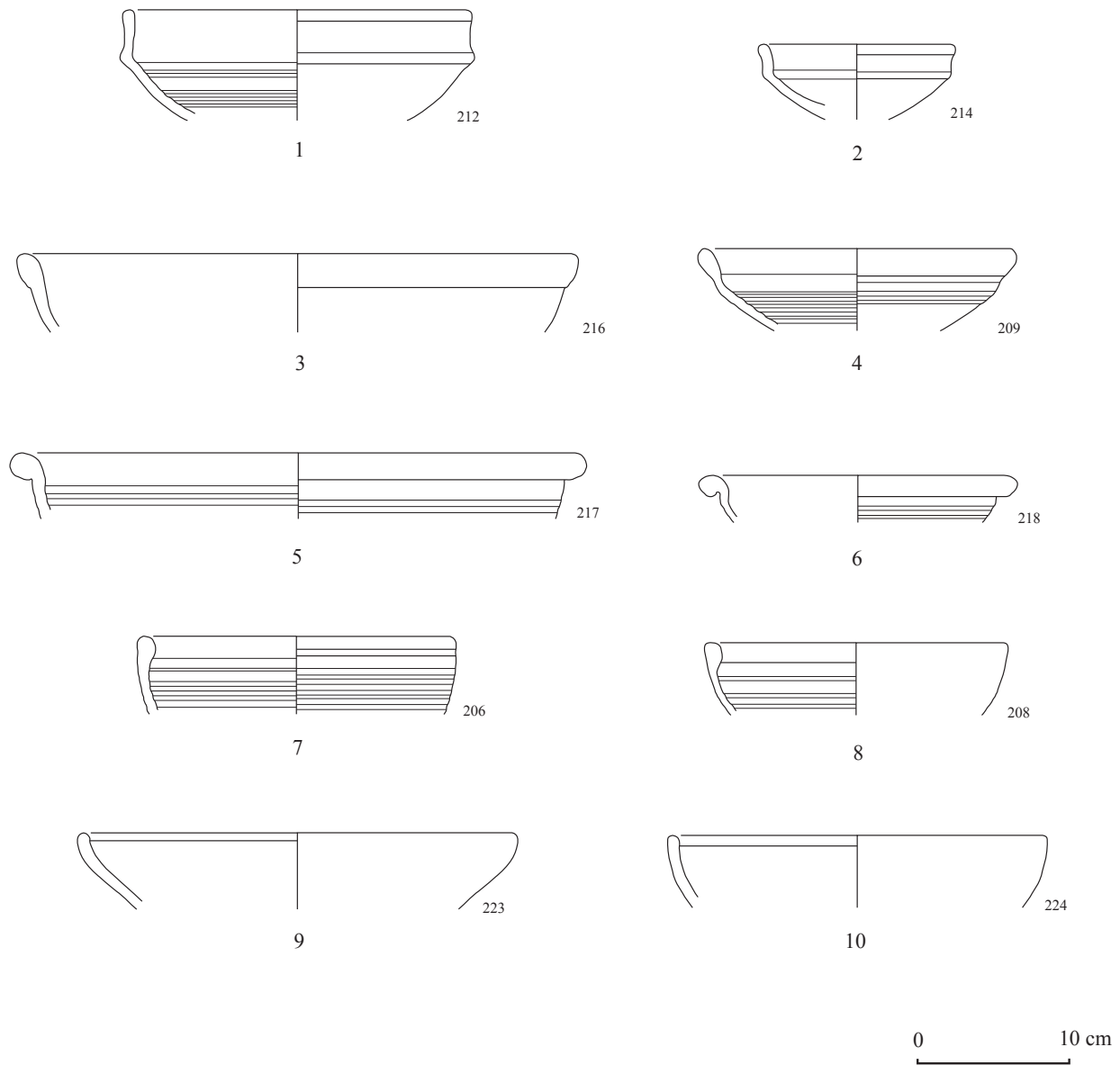
- 1-2. Dish-shallow bowl with direct rim; in N1; red slipped rim. Since New Kingdom, but likely 25th-beginning of 26th dynasties.
3. Dish-shallow bowl with direct rim; in N1; red slip on the outer surface. Since New Kingdom, but likely 25th-beginning of 26th dynasties.
4. Dish-shallow bowl-lid?, with direct rim and rounded base; in N1. Since New Kingdom, but likely 25th-beginning of 26th dynasties.
5. Dish-shallow bowl with modelled rim; in N1. Since New Kingdom, but likely 25th-beginning of 26th dynasties.
6. Dish-shallow bowl with modelled rim; in N3. Since New Kingdom, but likely 25th-beginning of 26th dynasties.
7. Dish-shallow bowl; in N1; red slip on the outside and inside surfaces.
8. Big dish with slightly flared simple rim; in N3.

Fig. 5. Dishes, shallow bowls in Nile clay.



1. Deep restricted bowl; in N1; red slip on the outside surface; burnt traces on the outside of the rim and on the internal surface. 25th-27th dynasties.
2. Deep restricted bowl; in N1; red slip on the outside surface and on the inside of the rim; burnt traces on the outside of the rim and on the inside surface. 25th-27th dynasties.
3. Deep restricted bowl; in N1; red slipped rim on the outside surface. 25th-27th dynasties.
4. Bowl-beaker with flared direct rim; in N1. TIP-beginning of 26th dynasty.
5. Beaker with direct rim; in N1. TIP-beginning of 26th dynasty.
6. Beaker with direct rim; in N1; red slip on the outside surface. TIP-Beginning of 26th dynasty.
7. Beaker with direct rim; in Nile clay (fine fabric with not a lot of inclusions; homogenous dark brown fracture); cream slip on the outside surface (copy of a Marl clay type?).
8. Goblet; in N3; inside surface red and dark purple. Late 8th-7th c. BC.
9. Beaker with projecting base; in N1.
10. Beaker with flaring side and projecting base; in N1? (burnt); traces of a substance inside (incense?). TIP-Ptolemaic Period.
11. Beaker with a raised base; in N1.
12. Plate-dish with a raised base; in N1. TIP-Ptolemaic Period.
13. Small dish with a raised base-lid; in N3. Mainly end of TIP-Late Period.
14. Large bowl in N3; yellow slip on the outside surface (copy of a Marl clay type). End of TIP-beginning of the Late Period.
15. Carinated bowl; in Nile clay (fine fabric with not a lot of inclusions; homogenous dark brown fracture); cream wash on the outside surface (copy of a Marl clay type). End of TIP-Late Period.
16. Carinated bowl; in N1; yellow slip on the outside surface (copy of a Marl clay type). End of TIP-Late Period.
17. Little bowl with a slightly convex rim; in N1; pink slip on the outside and inside surfaces.

Fig. 6. Various open vessels in Nile clay.



1-2. Carinated bowl; in M1. Mainly 25th-27th dynasties.

3. High carinated big bowl with a widened and thickened rim; in M1. Mainly 25th-26th dynasties.

4. High carinated bowl with a widened and thickened rim; in M1; yellow self-slip on the inside surface. Mainly 25th-26th dynasties.

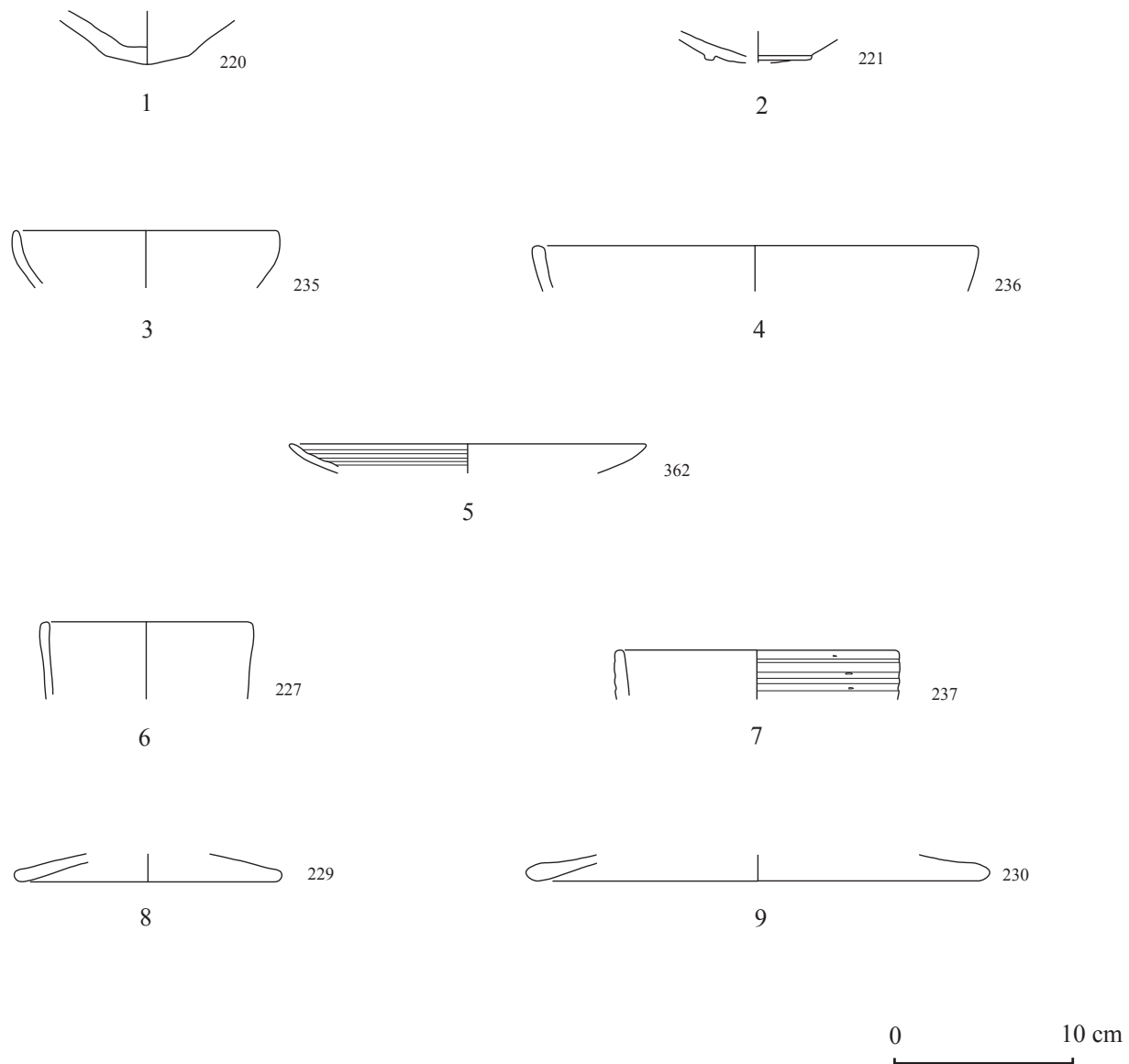
5-6. Large bowl with flared and modelled rim; in M1. Mainly 25th-26th dynasties.

7-8. Bowl with inner lip; in M1. Mainly end of 25th-beginning of 26th dynasties.

9. Bowl with a rim slightly marked inside; in M1. Mainly late 8th-7th c. BC.

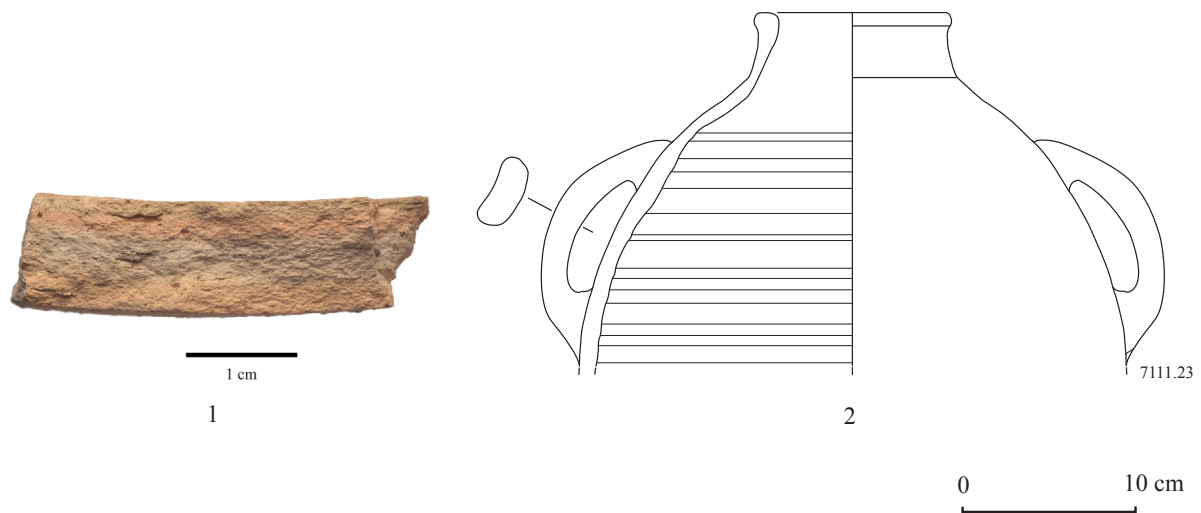
10. Convex bowl with a direct rim; in M1. Mainly late 8th-7th c. BC.

Fig. 7. Bowls in Marl clay.



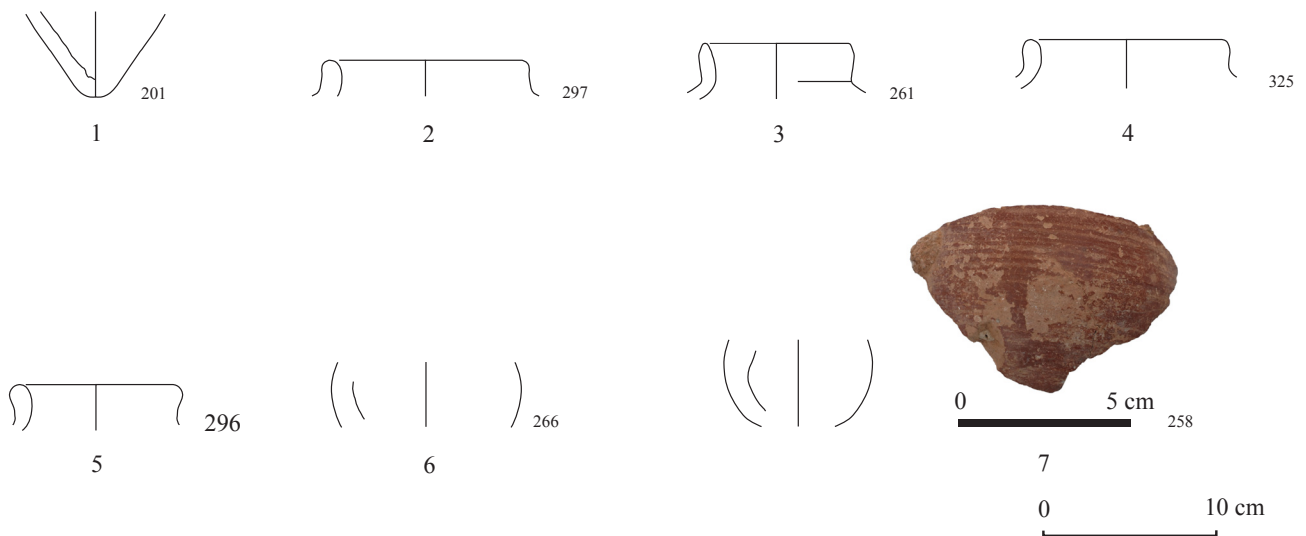
1. Slightly bevelled base; in M1. End of TIP-Late Period.
2. Annular base with a bulb; in M1. End of TIP-Late Period.
3. Small bowl with simple rim; in M3.
4. Bowl with simple rim; in M3.
5. Shallow bowl/plate with simple rim; in M3; yellow slip on the outside surface.
6. Beaker with direct rim; in M1. End of TIP-beginning of the Late Period.
7. Beaker with direct rim and fine quick-wheel marks on the outside surface; in M3. End of TIP-Late Period.
- 8-9. Lid; in M1. End of TIP-Late Period.

Fig. 8. Bowls, beakers, lids in Marl clay.



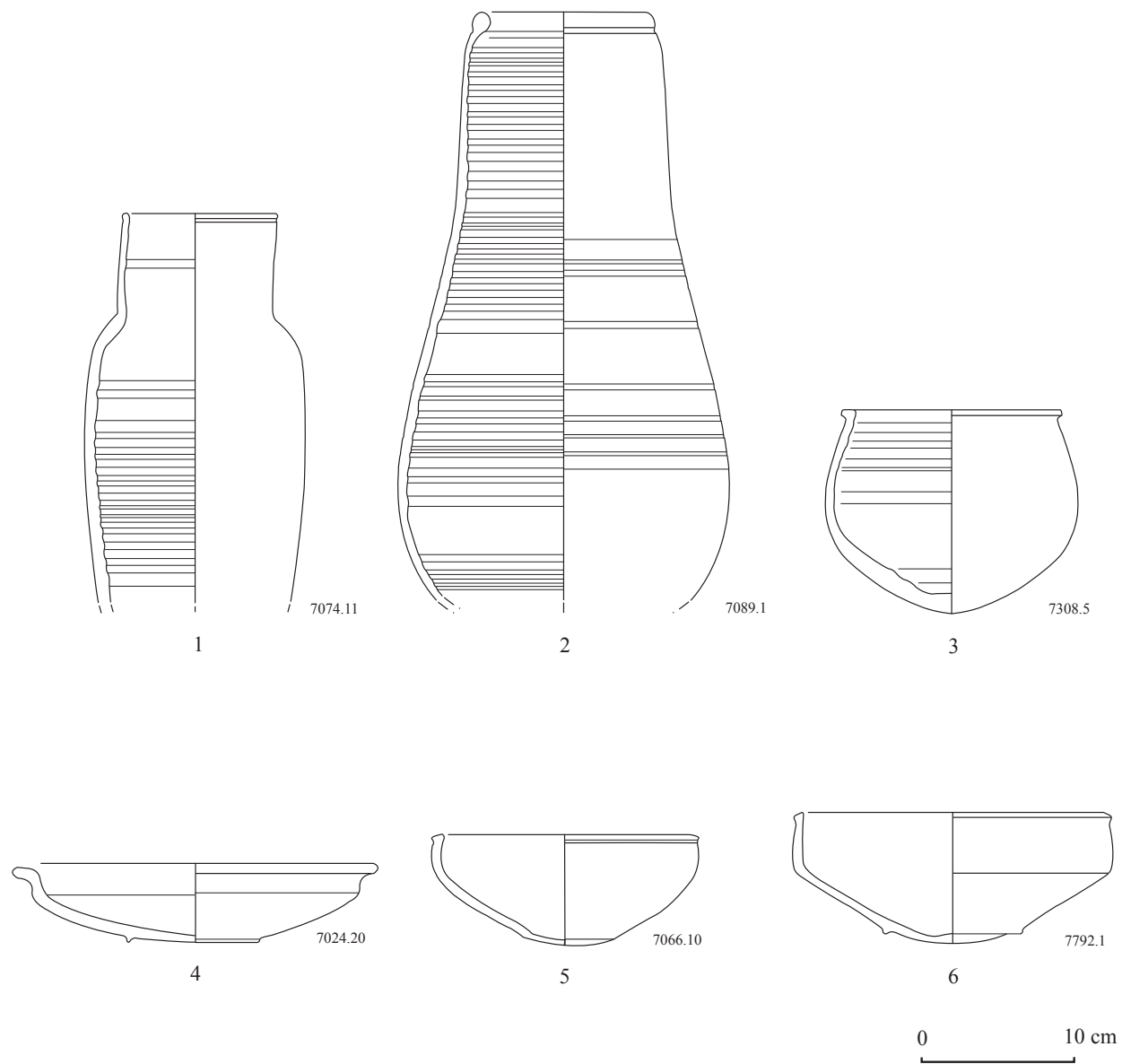
1. Section of the fabric O2 (© CNRS-CFEETK, C. Apffel n°119468).
2. Upper part of a large short-necked jar, with two handles, in O2 (Priests' Quarter in Karnak); damaged red slip on the outside surface; from the Oasis of Baharya (?). 25th dynasty.

Fig. 9. Oasis vessels.



1. Pointed base of a Phoenician amphora; in I2; outside surface smoothed. End of TIP-Late Period, mainly 26th dynasty.
2. Rim, with a high lip, of a Phoenician amphora; in I2; damaged outside surface. End of TIP-Late Period, mainly 26th dynasty.
3. Short necked Phoenician amphora; in I13; outside and inside surface very damaged. Mainly end of TIP-beginning of the Late Period.
4. Short necked Phoenician amphora; in I13; wheel made. Mainly end of TIP-beginning of the Late Period.
5. Short necked Phoenician amphora; in I16. Mainly end of TIP-beginning of the Late Period.
6. Closed vessel with a globular body, maybe a jug of Levant or Cypriot origin; in I17; burnished outside surface. 7th-6th c. BC (?).
7. Closed vessel with a globular body, maybe a jug of Levant or Cypriot origin; in I17; red slipped and burnished outside surface. 7th-6th c. BC (?).

Fig. 10. Imports.



1. Jar with a cylindrical body, sloping shoulders, a tall neck and a rolled rim; light red slip on the outside surface; in N1.
2. Pear-shaped jar with a rounded rim; in N3; uncoated ware.
3. Biconical bowl; in N3; uncoated ware.
4. Carinated dish with a flared rim and a very fine ring base; inside surface burnished; in M1.
5. Convex bowl with an underlined rim; cream-yellow self-slip on the upper part of the outside surface; in M1.
6. Carinated bowl with an underlined rim and a ring-bulb base; cream self-slip on the upper part of the outside surface and inside surface burnished; in M1.

Fig. 11. Some common shapes in Karnak during the Late Saite-beginning of the Persian Period (from the Priests' Quarter in Karnak, absent from the NKF35 levels).

ENGLISH SUMMARIES

MICHEL AZIM (†), LUC GABOLDE

“Le dispositif à escalier, puits et canalisation situé au nord-ouest du lac sacré : une *dꜣdꜣ(.t)* ?”, p. 1-21.

Architectural remains consisting of a plate-form with a stepped ramp and a well communicating with a subterranean canal system linking the Sacred Lake with the Nile had been observed by Georges Legrain to the north-west of the Sacred Lake. It is suggested here that it formed a device allowing the flow of water in and out of the lake to be regulated, together with an associated ceremonial podium. Several texts lead to the conclusion that a regulation of the lake level was essential for the accomplishment of ritual navigations on the lake. The platform and the pit used in order to open and close the canal system are possibly alluded to in a text of the high priest of Amun Amenhotep.

SÉBASTIEN BISTON-MOULIN

“Un nouvel exemplaire de la *Stèle de la restauration de Toutânkhamon à Karnak*”, p. 23-38.

Publication of a new copy of the *Restoration stela* of King Tutankhamun reused as a libation table after pharaonic times, and identified in 2011 in a storeroom inside Karnak temple.

SÉBASTIEN BISTON-MOULIN

“À propos de deux documents d’Ahmosis à Karnak. *Karnak Varia* (§ 1-2)”, p. 39-49.

The first part of this paper is a new examination of the carving of the date on the “year 17” block of King NebphetyRe Ahmose at Karnak which led to a reconsideration of the orientation of the moon sign in his birth name during his reign as a chronological criterion. The second part deals with an unpublished fragment of the lunette of the *Tempest stela* stored in the Cheikh Labib magazine at Karnak which allows one of the oldest attestations of the rite of “driving the calves” to be identified.

MANSOUR BORAİK, CHRISTOPHE THIERS

“Une chapelle consacrée à Khonsou sur le dromos entre le temple de Mout et le Nil ?”, p. 51-62.

Publication of loose blocks found in 2005 during the work of the dewatering project south-west of Karnak temple. They were dedicated by Ptolemy XII Neos Dionysos to Khonsu the child. The hypothesis is that they belonged to a small chapel which was built close to the dromos leading from Mut temple to the Nile, westward

of the north-south dromos linking Karnak and Luxor temples. It thus could be associated with the visit of the god Khonsu at Djeme.

STÉPHANIE BOULET

“Étude céramologique préliminaire des campagnes de fouille de la chapelle d’Osiris Ounnefer Neb-Djefau 2013-2014”, p. 63-79.

For the past two years investigations in the chapel dedicated to Osiris Wennefer *Neb-djefau* have revealed news ceramic contexts dating to the Third Intermediate Period and Late Period. These corpora permit a finely detailed analysis of the development of the pottery industry from the Theban area to be established.

In this article, I present some of these ceramic sets and their contributions to the analysis of ceramological development during the first millennium BC. Ceramic production dating to mid-8th century BC are a particular focus. At this time, technical and morphological changes can be observed in the ceramic industry of Thebes that give rise to the specific ceramic production of the Late Period.

LAURENT COULON, DAMIEN LAISNEY

“Les édifices des divines adoratrices Nitocris et Ânkhnesnéferibrê au nord-ouest des temples de Karnak (secteur de Naga Malgata)”, p. 81-171.

The aim of this article is to gather and analyze the available data concerning the buildings of the Saite divine adoratrices in the area now partly covered by the modern village of Naga Malgata, to the north-west of the temples of Karnak. The starting point is a thorough survey of the various sources and records concerning this sector from the beginning of the XIXth century till today. Among the documents collected, the report and photographs of Maurice Pillet in the 1920s are the most informative as they give many details about a large building inscribed in the name of the divine adoratrice Ankhnesneferibre and a smaller building, with well-preserved reliefs, showing the induction of the divine adoratrice Nitocris. Using additional photographs, including aerial views, plans from various periods, and results of recent fieldwork on the site, the archaeological data provided by M. Pillet’s survey have been completed and these two Saite building, as well as several additional constructions around them, have been accurately located. In addition, several related inscriptions allow the identification of Ankhnesneferibre’s building as the palace of the divine adoratrice, which was built according to a model already attested under Nitocris, as stated in an inscription of her majordom Ibi. More generally, the area of Naga Malgata is to be identified as the quarter of the divine adoratrices, which was also probably the living place of the members of her administration and her court of female followers, “the harem of Amun”.

GABRIELLA DEMBITZ

“Une scène d’offrande de Maât au nom de Pinedjem I^{er} sur la statue colossale dite de Ramsès II à Karnak. *Karnak Varia* (§ 3)”, p. 173-180.

Publication of a Maat offering scene of Pinudjem I that was carved on the pyramidion of the obelisk-shaped back pillar of a colossal statue of pink granite, which stands in front of the north tower of the second pylon at Karnak. The statue was attributed to Ramesses II, but was usurped and erected by Pinudjem I, great army commander and high priest of Amun of the 21st Dynasty.

BENJAMIN DURAND

“Un four métallurgique d’époque ptolémaïque dans les annexes du temple de Ptah à Karnak”, p. 181-188.

The excavations at Ptah temple since 2008 have allowed, during the 2014 campaign, the discovery of a metallurgical kiln in a Ptolemaic level. Unfortunately the damage caused by Legrain’s work at the end of the

19th century has isolated this structure from any evidence of its production. Nevertheless, built with red bricks and quite well preserved, this kiln presents a shape that seems otherwise unattested. Analysis of its technical characteristics is significant as future investigations could produce parallels. The good preservation of this example could therefore be useful background for this next stage of research.

AURÉLIA MASSON

“Toward a New Interpretation of the Fire at North-Karnak? A Study of the Ceramic from the Building NKF35”, p. 189-213.

This paper challenges the traditional dating of the fire which destroyed North Karnak through the analysis of ceramics discovered in a razed mud brick building- NKF35 - located west of the sanctuary of Montu. The fire has previously been attributed to the invasion of Cambyses II in 525BC, but we show that the structure NKF35 was most likely burnt in an earlier period. Statistical study of the types of vessels gives us a hint as to the nature and possible functions of this building found in the vicinity of the Chapel of Osiris Nebdjet, which is likely to be contemporary.

FRÉDÉRIC PAYRAUDEAU

“The Chapel of Osiris Nebdjet/Padedankh in North-Karnak. An Epigraphic Survey”, p. 215-235.

The aim of the epigraphic survey carried out *in situ* in North Karnak (during November 2008), in the Karnak magazines and in the Cairo Museum (January and June 2009) was to collect the different sources related to the chapel of Osiris-Nebdjet. Located in the western part of the site, the chapel was found by Legrain in the first years of XXth century but needed more precise information on its original location and its date. The survey permits a more precise chronology for the building-phases of this monument during the Dynasties XXV and XXVI to be proposed and the probable cultic dedication of the chapel to both Osiris Nebdjet and Osiris-Padedankh to be confirmed.

RENAUD PIETRI

“Remarques sur un remploi du temple de Khonsou et sur les hipponymes royaux au Nouvel Empire”, p. 237-242.

This article concerns a reused block in the Temple of Khonsu at Karnak. The block is inscribed with two columns of hieroglyphs, giving the beginning of a $htr \text{ } \text{ } tp(y) n(y) hm=f$ formula and the name of a horse's team, $Ptpt(w)-h\text{ } \text{ } s.wt$. Royal horse names and their presentation in monumental scenes are discussed, as is the question of the dating of the block

MOHAMED RAAFAT ABBAS

“The Triumph Scene and Text of Merenptah at Karnak”, p. 243-252.

The triumph scenes of the pharaohs are the longest-lasting and best-attested iconographic motif of Egyptian culture. As stated by many historians and Egyptologists, they are a purely formal representation of Pharaoh's timeless role as victor for Egypt and its gods, as also confirmed here. The triumph scenes of the Ramesside warrior pharaohs in which the king is represented smiting different groups of northern and southern enemies with his mace and in the presence of Amun-Re were usually displayed to glorify their victories. The triumph scene and text of Merenptah, which is located at the south end of the inner face of the eastern wall of the “Cour de la Cachette” at Karnak temple, is one of the most significant and important historical sources for Merenptah's reign; it sheds light on new aspects of his military events and campaigns in Asia and Nubia. Some recent Egyptological studies dealing with the historical texts and battle reliefs of Merenptah in Karnak and elsewhere provide valuable information that could allow a different historical reading and interpretation of the Karnak

triumph scene and text. This paper presents a new study of the triumph scene and text of Merenptah at Karnak in light of this context.

JEAN REVEZ, PETER J. BRAND

“The Notion of Prime Space in the Layout of the Column Decoration in the Great Hypostyle Hall at Karnak”, p. 253-310.

Artists who decorated pharaonic monuments had a clear understanding of the relative value of the different parts of buildings in relation to their degree of exposure and visibility in prestigious locations, especially along the processional axis. In this respect, the 134 gigantic columns that once stood inside the Ramesside Hypostyle Hall in the Temple of Amun-Re at Karnak offer an excellent case study. The aim of the present article is first to define what spaces inside the Hall, and on each individual column, were perceived as having the highest priority, on the principle that the areas inside the building and the sections of the columns that were the first to be decorated with scenes and inscriptions were likely deemed by the Ancient Egyptians to be the most valuable. We will also use three related criteria to define the concept of “prime space” in relation to certain epigraphic characteristics of the column stereotyped decoration in the Great Hypostyle Hall: (1) evidence for recarving, a practice that demonstrates that prized space can be repurposed; (2) the varying quality of workmanship; and (3) the exceptional nature of certain decorative motifs we call “geographical markers” that stand out from an otherwise very uniform program of decoration.

HOURIG SOUROUZIAN

“Le mystérieux sphinx de Karnak retrouvé à Alexandrie”, p. 313-326.

The statue of an enigmatic sphinx of Amun with an exceptional iconography was seen and photographed in Karnak in 1858; since then its position had remained unknown. This sphinx has been recently rediscovered by the author in Alexandria. It is quite well preserved, even if it was completely painted white in modern times. It represents the god Amun as a sphinx with a lion body and human head wearing the crown of Amon. The high feathers once placed at the top of the crown are now missing. From the style and characteristic features the sphinx can be dated to the reign of Tutankhamun. This sphinx with its unique iconography enriches the repertoire of sphinx statuary with a new type, and adds a new chapter to the sad history of dispersed monuments.

AURÉLIE TERRIER

“Ébauche d’un système de classification pour les portes de temples. Étude de cas dans l’enceinte d’Amon-Rê à Karnak”, p. 327-346.

Karnak was a great religious center from the Middle Kingdom and remained active until Roman times despite many modifications. Its exceptional longevity and state of preservation make it particularly suitable for a study of temple doors. 245 examples were documented – a much richer sample than in any other Egyptian temple – and allows a stylistic and chronological typology to be proposed, following specific criteria detailed here. The results of this study may hopefully lay the foundation for the archaeological analysis of temple doors in Egypt more generally.

CHRISTOPHE THIERS

“*Membra disiecta ptolemaica* (III)”, p. 347-35.

Third part of the publication of Ptolemaic loose blocks from Karnak. They belong to the reigns of Ptolemy IX Soter to Ptolemy XII Neos Dionysos and enhance our knowledge of the building and decoration programmes at Karnak.

ANAÏS TILLIER

“Un linteau au nom d’Auguste. *Karnak Varia* (§ 4)”, p. 357-370.

In 1969 the excavations of the pathway of the first pylon of the temple of Karnak unearthed a small lintel (142 x 36 x 34,5 cm) inscribed in the name of Augustus. Unpublished until now, this contribution provides photographs, facsimiles, translation and commentary of the block and its decoration which consists of four offering scenes to Amun, Mut, Khonsu, Min-Amun-Re-Kamutef and Min Coptite, lord of Akhmim.

تم تأريخه بأنه يرجع إلى عهد الملك توت عنخ آمون. هذا التمثال بنقوشه الفريدة يعتبر مرجعا يثري صناعة تمثال أبو الهول بشكل جديد، ويضيف فصلا جديدا للتاريخ الحزين للآثار التي فقدت مواقعها.

AURÉLIE TERRIER

مسودة لنظام تصنيف أبواب المعابد. دراسة حالة في سور آمون-رع. ٣٤٦-٣٢٧

كان الكرنك مركز ديني عظيم خلال الدولة الوسطى وظل كذلك إلى وقت الحكم الروماني حيث أدخل عليه العديد من التعديلات، إن قدمه وحالته الجيدة جعلت منه بالتحديد مكان مناسب لدراسة أبواب المعبد. هناك ٢٤٥ نموذج قد سجلت كأكثر النماذج ثراء عن أى معبد مصري آخر، وقد سمحت هذه النماذج بتقدم علم النقوش والكتابات ويرجع ذلك إلى الطبيعة الخاصة بالنقوش هنا، ونأمل أن هذه الدراسة تكون قد أسست لعلم دراسة نقوش أبواب المعابد في مصر بشكل عام.

CHRISTOPHE THIERS

٣٥٦-٣٤٧. *Membra disiecta ptolemaica* (III)

يثرى الجزء الثالث من منشور الأحجار البطلمية المتناثرة في الكرنك، الذي يرجع إلى حكم بطليموس التاسع سوتر وإلى بطليموس الثانى عشر Neos Dionysus معلوماتنا عن البناء وبرامج النقوش بالكرنك.

ANAÏS TILLIER

عتب بإسم أغسطس. (4) *Karnak Varia*. ٣٥٧-٣٦٩

سنة ١٩٦٩ كشفت الحفريات فى ممر الصرح الأول بالكرنك عن عتب باب صغير مقاس (١٤٢x٣٦x٣٤سم) تحمل إسم أغسطس وهي غير منشور حتى الآن هذا الإكتشاف يقدم صوراً وصوراً طبق الأصل وترجمات وتعليق على الحجر ونقوشه التى تتكون من أربعة مشاهد تقديم قرابين إلى آمون، موت، خنسو، مين-آمون-رع-كاموتف ومين قفط رب أحميم.

FRÉDÉRIC PAYRAUDEAU

مقصورة Osiris Nebdjet/Padedankh شمال الكرنك، تحليل للنقوش. ٢٣٥-٢١٠

بدأ تحليل النقوش في شمال الكرنك في نوفمبر ٢٠٠٨، وفي مجلة الكرنك ومتحف القاهرة (يناير - يونيو ٢٠٠٩) خصصت لجمع مصادر مختلفة تتعلق بمقصورة Osiris Nebdjet والتي تقع في الجزء الغربي من الموقع، أكتشفت المقصورة بواسطة Legrain في السنوات الأولى من القرن العشرين ولكنها تحتاج إلى معلومات أكثر دقة عن موقعها الأصلي وتاريخها. توضح الدراسة الترتيب الزمني الدقيق للمبنى ومراحله خلال الأسرتين الخامسة والعشرين والسادسة والعشرين ولتؤكد تكريس المقصورة لكليهما Osiris Nebdjet و Osiris Padedankh.

RENAUD PIETRI

ملاحظات على إعادة استخدام معبد خنسو وأسماء الخيول الملكية في الدولة الحديثة. ٢٤٢-٢٣٧

يتعلق هذا المقال بحجر في معبد الإله خنسو في الكرنك، الحجر يتمثل في عامودين من الكتابة الهيروغليفية تنص في البداية على $hm=f n(y) tp(y) htr$ وإسم فريق الخيول، $Ptpt(w)-h3s.wt$ وأسماء الخيول الملكية وتمثيلها على النقش الأثري ويبقى السؤال عن تاريخ الحجر.

MOHAMED RAAFAT ABBAS

مشهد لإنتصار وكتابات مرنبتاح في الكرنك. ٢٥٢-٢٤٣

تعتبر مشاهد الإنتصار للفراعنة من أطولها عمرا وشاهدا على علم الأيقنة في الحضارة المصرية القديمة، وكما سجل العديد من علماء التاريخ والمصريات، تعد هذه المشاهد شاهد رسمي وممثل للدور التاريخي للحضارة المصرية وألتهها، وكما هو مؤكد هنا في مشاهد إنتصار المحاربون المصريون الرعامسة حيث يمثل الملك وهو يضرب الأعداء الشماليين والجنوبيين بصولجانه في حضور الإله آمون رع حيث عادة ما يمثل حاضرا لهذه المشاهد ليبارك الإنتصارات. مشهد الإنتصار وكتابات مرنبتاح الموجودة في الطرف الشمالي على الوجه الداخلي للحائط الشرقي ل(فناء الخبيئة) في معبد الكرنك، يعد من أروع وأهم المصادر التاريخية لفترة حكم مرنبتاح والتي تسلط الأضواء على جوانب جديدة للأحداث والحملات العسكرية التي قام بها في آسيا والنوبة. تناولت بعض الدراسات الحديثة الكتابات التاريخية ونقوش المعارك الحربية لمرنبتاح في الكرنك وأماكن أخرى ومعلومات قيمة تمكن القراءة التاريخية والترجمة لمشهد إنتصار الكرنك وكتابته. هذه الورقة تقدم دراسة جديدة لمشهد الإنتصار والكتابة الخاصة بمرنبتاح في الكرنك في ضوء هذا السياق.

JEAN REVEZ, PETER BRAND

فكرة المساحة المميزة في تصميم تزيين الأعمدة في صالة بهو الأعمدة في معبد الكرنك. ٣١٠-٢٥٣

أدرك الفنانون الذين قاموا بتزيين الآثار الفرعونية العلاقة الوثيقة بين الأجزاء المختلفة للمباني وأهمية إختيارهم لأماكن مميزة لرسماتهم خصوصا في (المحور الموكبي)، ومن هذا السياق نجد الأعمدة الـ ١٣٤ العملاقة بداخل قاعة الرعامسة الكبرى في معبد آمون رع في الكرنك تقدم خير دليل على إحترافية الدراسة والتنفيذ. الهدف من هذا المقال هو تحديد في أي مساحة داخل القاعة وأي عامود بالتحديد كان المسئول عن إختيار أولوية النقش داخل المبنى وأي الأجزاء من الأعمدة تم تزيينها أولا بالرسومات والكتابات وأعتبرها قدماء المصريين من أقيمهم. سنستخدم أيضا ثلاث معايير ذات صلة لتعريف مفهوم (الموقع - المساحة المميزة) وعلاقتها بخصائص النقوش النمطية للعامود في قاعة بهو الأعمدة :

١. وجود أدلة تثبت إعادة النحت (تدريب - مسودة) تظهر أن الموقع المختار يمكن تغييره أو إعادة إستخدامه.
٢. تباين الجودة في الأيدي العاملة
٣. الطبيعة الخاصة لبعض النقوش التي نسميها (العلامات الجغرافية) والتي تخرج عن سياق النقوش النمطية

HOURIG SOUROUZIAN

أبو الهول الكرنك الغامض الذي عشر عليه في الأسكندرية. ٣٢٦-٣١١

وجد تمثال آمون أبو الهول ذات طبيعة نقوش خاصة وتم تصويره في الكرنك سنة ١٨٥٨ ومنذ ذلك الحين ظل موقعه غير معروف، تم إعادة إكتشافه حديثا بواسطة كاتب في الأسكندرية وهو في حالة جيدة مع أنه تم طلاؤه بالكامل باللون الأبيض مؤخرا، وهو يجسد الإله آمون بجسد أسد ورأس إنسان يلبس تاج آمون، وكان هناك ريش على قمة التمثال ولكنه وقع، من خلال خصائص وشكل التمثال

STÉPHANIE BOULET

٧٩-٦٣ . ٢٠١٤-٢٠١٣ Osiris Ounnefer Neb-Djefau أثناء حملات تنقيب مقصورة

خلال السنتين الماضيتين جرت أبحاث ترجع إلى Osiris Wennefer Neb-djefau كشفت عن أجزاء خزفية ترجع إلى العصور الوسطى والمتأخرة، هذه الأجزاء وضحت تطور صناعة الخزف والتي نشأت في طيبة. في هذا المقال أقدم لكم بعض هذه المجموعات الخزفية وإسهامها في توضيح تطور الخزفيات خلال الألفية الأولى قبل الميلاد. نجد ان المصنوعات الخزفية التي ترجع إلى منتصف القرن الثامن قبل الميلاد لها طابع خاص في تلك الفترة، وهناك تغييرات تقنية وشكلية واضحة على المصنوعات الخزفية بعد ذلك والتي تطورت بمرور الوقت حتى العصور المتأخرة.

LAURENT COULON, DAMIEN LAISNEY

١٧١-٨١ منشآت العبادات الإلهيات Nitocris et Ankhnesneferibrê في شمال-غرب معابد الكرنك (قطاع نجع ملقطة).

الهدف من هذا المقال هو تجميع وتحليل المعلومات المتاحة التي تتعلق بمباني الإله الصاوى في المنطقة المغطاه جزئيا بقريبة حديثة وهى نجع ملقطة، والتي تقع إلى الشمال الغربى لمعبد الكرنك. نقطة البداية هي من خلال بحث في المصادر والسجلات المتعددة التي تتعلق بتلك الفترة الزمنية من بدايات القرن التاسع عشر حتى اليوم. ومن خلال الوثائق التي جمعت وجد تقرير وصور ل Maurice Pilet ترجع إلى عام ١٩٢٠ وهى من أكثرها دقة لإحتوائها على العديد من التفاصيل عن مبنى كبير وصف بإسم العابدة الإلهية Ankhnesneferibrê ومبنى آخر صغير به نقوش مازالت واضحة تحت على العبادات الإلهية Nitocris وبالعمل الميداني وإستخدام صور وخرائط من أزمنة مختلفة وبفضل المعلومات التي سجلها Maurice Pilet فى تقريره إكتمل البحث عن هاذين المبنىين وكذلك العديد من الأبنية المحيطة بهما قد تحددت أماكنها بدقة، فضلا عن نقوش أخرى وجدت أدت إلى التعرف على مبنى Ankhnesneferibrê والذي كان قصرا للعبادة الإلهية والذي تم بناؤه مطابقا لنموذج Nitocris. وفى هذه النقوش يتضح أن منطقة نجع ملقطة كانت معروفة كحى العبادات الإلهيات والتي كانت غالبا مكان يعيش فيه أعضاء إدارتها وأعضاء محكمتها الإناث "حريم آمون".

GABRIELLA DEMBITZ

١٨٠-١٧٣ نقش قربان لماعت باسم بيندجم الأول على التمثال العملاق المسمى رمسيس الثانى بالكرنك. Karnak Varia (§ 3).

منشور لماعت يعرض مشهدا لبيندجم الأول منقوش على الدعامة الخلفية ذات شكل الخنجر على تمثال ضخم من الجرانيت الوردي يقف أمام البرج الشمالي للبوابة الثانية لمعبد الكرنك، ينسب التمثال إلى رمسيس الثانى ولكن تم سرقته بواسطة بيندجم الأول القائد الأعلى للجيش والكاهن الأكبر لآمون فى الأسرة ٢١.

BENJAMIN DURAND

١٨٨-١٨١ فرن تعدين يرجع للعصر البطلمى بملحقات معبد بتاح فى الكرنك؟

الحفريات فى معبد بتاح - المستمرة منذ عام ٢٠٠٨ كشفت حملة عام ٢٠١٤ عن وجود فرن لتقويم وتشكيل المعادن يعود إلى العهد البطلمى ولكن لسوء الحظ التلف الذي تسببت فيه حملة Legrain فى نهاية القرن التاسع عشر قد محى أى أثر يدل على تاريخ إنشاؤه، وقد تم بناؤه بالطوب الأحمر المحفوظ جيدا ومع أنه فقد أى أثر عن تاريخ بناؤه إلا أن إستمرار البحث فى تقنيته وخصائصه يمكن أن يكون دليلا لباحثين آخرين ربما يجدوا مستقبلا المزيد من المعلومات وأيضا طريقة حفظه تعد خطوة جيدة كى يبدأ منها الباحثون الجدد.

AURÉLIA MASSON

٢١٣-١٨٩ نحو ترجمة جديدة لحريق الكرنك الشمالى؟ دراسة للخزف من المبنى NKF35.

هذه الدراسة تعد تحديا للتأريخ التقليدي للحريق الذي دمر الجزء الشمالى من معبد الكرنك، ومن خلال تحليل بقايا الخزف الذي تم إكتشافه ورصده فى مبنى من الطوب اللبن NKF35 والذي يقع غرب قدس أقداس منتو. كان الحريق ينسب فيما مضى إلى غزو قمبيز الثانى سنة ٥٢٥ قبل الميلاد ولكن هذه الدراسه ترجح ان المبنى غالبا ما تم حرقه فى تاريخ سابق لهذا الغزو، وهناك دراسة إحصائية لهذه الأوانى الخزفية تعطينا لنا مؤشر عن طبيعة هذا المبنى وانه كان بجوار مقصورة Osiris Nebdjet التى ترجع لنفس العصر.

الملخصات العربية

MICHEL AZIM (†), LUC GABOLDE

تصميم السلم والبنر والقنوات الموجود شمال- غرب البحيرة المقدسة *d3d3.t*؟ ٢١-١

بقايا معمارية تتكون من منصة وسلالم منحدرية متصلة بشكل جيد مع نظام القنوات الجوفية الذي يربط البحيرة المقدسة بالنيل تم إكتشفها بواسطة Georges Legrain في الناحية الشمالية الغربية من البحيرة المقدسة. ومن المرجح انها كونت منظومة تسمح بتدفق المياه لداخل وخارج البحيرة حتى ينتظم مستوى الماء مع المنصة الإحتفالية المرتبطة بها. هناك عدة نصوص أدت إلى إدراك أهمية إنتظام مستوى البحيرة الذي كان أساسيا وضروريا لطقوس الإبحار المقدس. المنصة والحفرة تستخدمان لفتح وإغلاق نظام القناة وقد أشار لهما في نص للكاهن الأكبر لأمون أمنحتب.

SÉBASTIEN BISTON-MOULIN

نموذج جديد للوحة ترميم الملك توت عنخ آمون بالكرنك. ٣٧-٢٣

تم نشر نسخة جديدة من لوحة توت عنخ آمون التي تم ترميمها وإعادة إستخدامها كطاولة تقديم خمور بعد العصر الفرعوني وقد تم التعرف عليها عام ٢٠١١ في مخزن داخل معبد الكرنك.

SÉBASTIEN BISTON-MOULIN

عن كتلة "عام ١٧" الخاصة بالملك أحمس. كسرة جديدة للوحة العاصفة الخاصة بالملك أحمس (§ 1-2) *Karnak Varia*. ٤٩-٣٩

الجزء الأول من هذه الورقة هو فحص جديد للتاريخ المنقوش على حجر السنة ١٧ للملك Nebphety Re Ahmose في معبد الكرنك، والذي أدى إلى إعادة النظر في تفسير رمز القمر في إسم ميلاده كترتيب زمني خلال فترة حكمه. أما الجزء الثاني فيتناول جزء لوحة (العاصفة) المخزنة في الشيخ لبيب في الكرنك والتي سمحت بالتعرف على أقدم طقس من شعائر (قيادة العجول).

MANSOUR BORAİK, CHRISTOPHE THIERS

مقصورة مكرسة للإله خنسو على طريق الكباش بين معبد موت والنيل ؟ ٦٢-٥١

أثناء العمل بمشروع نزح المياه من الجزء الجنوبي الغربي لمعبد الكرنك في عام ٢٠٠٥ وجدت أحجار متفرقة مهداه من الملك بطليموس ١٢ إلى الإله خنسو الطفل، ويفترض أن هذه الأحجار كانت مخصصة لمقصورة صغيرة تم بناءها قريبا من طريق الكباش المتجه من معبد موت إلى النيل، وبإتجاه الغرب حيث طريق الكباش من الشمال إلى الجنوب ليصل معبد الكرنك بمعبد الأقصر وبذلك تكون مجهزة لزيارة الإله خنسو في Djeme.

- ٢٤٢-٢٣٧ **Renaud Pietri**
ملاحظات على إعادة إستخدام معبد خنسو وأسماء الخيول الملكية فى الدولة الحديثة
- ٢٥٢-٢٤٣ **Mohamed Raafat Abbas**
مشهد لإنتصار وكتابات مرنبتاح فى الكرنك
- ٣١٠-٢٥٣ **Jean Revez, Peter J. Brand**
فكرة المساحة المميزة فى تصميم تزيين الأعمدة فى صالة بهو الأعمدة فى معبد الكرنك
- ٣٢٦-٣١١ **Hourig Sourouzian**
أبو الهول الكرنك الغامض الذى عثر عليه فى الأسكندرية
- ٣٤٦-٣٢٧ **Aurélie Terrier**
مسودة لنظام تصنيف أبواب المعابد. دراسة حالة فى سور أمون-رع
- ٣٥٦-٣٤٧ **Christophe Thiers**
Membra disiecta ptolemaica (III)
- ٣٥٧-٣٦٩ **Anaïs Tillier**
عتب بإسم أغسطس. *Karnak Varia* (§ 4)
- ٥٧٣-١٧٣ الملخصات الإنجليزية