

“The Ptolemaic Ceramics from the Cemetery of El-Haddad, Ibrahimia in Alexandria: from the 2nd half of the 3rd century to late 2nd/early 1st century BC.”

الفخار البطلمي المستخرج من مقبرة الحداد-الإبراهيمية بالإسكندرية: منذ النصف الثاني للقرن الثالث حتى أواخر القرن الثاني/ بداية القرن الأول قبل الميلاد

“亚历山大 Al-Haddad-Ibrahimiyya 公墓出土的托勒密陶器：公元前三世纪下半叶到公元前二世纪末/一世纪初”。

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ملخص:

تعد مقبرة الحداد جزءاً مهماً من الجبانة الشرقية لمدينة الإسكندرية القديمة، وهي تقع عند تقاطع شارع الحداد مع طريق الجيش في حي الإبراهيمية بمدينة الإسكندرية، وقد تم اكتشافها بواسطة وزارة الدولة لشؤون الآثار في عامي ٢٠١٦ و ٢٠١٧. وقد قدم الموقع كمية معتبرة من الشقف الفخارية، وكذلك الأواني الكاملة من مرحلتين زمنيتين، تم تسجيلهما من خلال مجموعة من الطبقات الأثرية كانت في حالة جيدة من الحفظ. المرحلة الزمنية الأولى تؤرخ بالنصف الثاني للقرن الثالث حتى منتصف القرن الثاني ق م، أما المرحلة الزمنية التالية فتؤرخ بالنصف الثاني للقرن الثاني حتى بداية القرن الأول ق م. هذا وقد شكل الفخار المحلي ما نسبته ما يقرب من ٩٣٪ من مجموع الشقف الفخارية المكتشفة في الموقع. وتعد غالبية الأشكال المكتشفة ما هي إلا تقليد لنماذج مستوردة و خصوصاً من بلاد اليونان؛ حيث تم تسجيل أواني المائدة مثل الأطباق ذات الحافة المقلوقة للداخل والسلطانيات النصف كروية والسلطانيات ذات الحوائط المنحنية، حيث إن الكثير منها يحتوي على زخارف محتومة في قاع الإناء، كما تم تسجيل أشكال مختلفة من الأباريق التي

كانت تستخدم لتقديم الماء و الخمر، كذلك تم العثور على قدور و طاسات للطبخ و أشكال متنوعة من مسارج الإنارة و قنينات العطور ، و جميع هذه الأشكال مستوحاة من نماذج يونانية.

الكلمات الدالة:

الحداد ، مقبرة ، فخار ، العصر البطلمي ، زخارف محتومة ، أباريق ، قنينات العطور ، مسارج ، أواني الطبخ ، امفورات.

Abstract

The Cemetery of El-Haddad is a new portion constituting the Eastern Cemetery of ancient Alexandria. It yielded great quantity of pottery from good preserved contexts. However, two intact phases were discovered. The earlier phase dated from the 2nd half of the 3rd to mid-2nd century BC. The latter phase dated from the 2nd half of the 2nd to early 1st century BC. Local production constituted about 93% of all ceramics from the Cemetery. However, the most prevalent types inspired from Greek models like plates with inner rims, convex bowls, carinated bowls—many of them have stamped decorations as rouletting and palmettes. There were also liquid vessels such as lagynoi, oinochoes and other jug types. In addition, there were other categories like cooking wares such as chytrai, caccabai and lopades; some types of oil lamps such as lamps with side lug as well as unguentaria types, all these categories inspired from Greek models.

Keywords: El-Haddad, Cemetery, Ceramics, Pottery, Ptolemaic, Palmettes, Jugs, Unguentaria, Caccabai, Lopades, AE 2.

Introduction

The Cemetery of El-Haddad is an important portion constituting the Eastern Cemetery of ancient Alexandria. It is located at the intersection of El-Geish (Korneish) and El-Haddad Streets at Alexandrian shore with Mediterranean Sea, nearby some archaeological sites, some of which were discovered recently by the Egyptian Ministry of Antiquities, namely, the Cemeteries of El-Shatby, El-Zankalony, El-Abd and Ibrahimia (Fig. 114). The Cemetery of El-Haddad is about 300 meters east of the Cemetery of El-Shatby, which was discovered by Evaristo Breccia between the year 1904 and 1910. The Cemetery of El-Haddad was discovered by the Egyptian Ministry of Antiquities in the years of 2016 and 2017¹. The site yielded great quantity of pottery shards and

¹. Sincere thanks go to the teamwork: Aya Mahamed, Hanaa Magdy and Ahmed Abo Zaid, under the supervision of Mahmoud Abd El Kadder. A word of appreciation is given to Mr. Mostafa Roushdy, the former Director General of

complete shapes from good preserved contexts especially those located in Room I and Room II. However, two intact phases were discovered. The earlier phase dated from the 2nd half of the 3rd to mid-2nd century BC. The latter phase dated from the 2nd half of the 2nd to early 1st century BC. The presence of an intact burial of a man and a kid (Fig. 115), in the upper levels of the fill of Room II, is an evidence of the trusted archaeological layers. The local productions constituted about 93% of all ceramics from the Cemetery of El-Haddad and lot of different types and fabrics were recorded. The Greek influences were obvious in most of the ceramic assemblages. However, the types inspired from Greek models are with high frequency in this site especially table wares, cooking wares and oil lamps.

The Cemetery of El-Haddad

The excavation unearthed a small Cemetery consists of four rooms (Fig. 116), Room I, Room II, Room III and Room IV. Each one has a number of loculi carved into rock, some of them found intact, and some skeletal remains were found inside, unfortunately, shifts of modern foundations cut many of tombs and destroyed their contents. However, few numbers of individual ceramic pieces were found in the intact loculi, but the majority found in the layers of rubble that filled the courts in front of the tombs. It is worth mentioning that, all ceramics collected in this article came from intact loculi and features.

The chronology of ceramics from the Cemetery of El-Haddad

The Ptolemaic ceramics from the Cemetery of El-Haddad dates to between the 2nd half of the 3rd century to the late 2nd/ early 1st century BC. Groups of fine wares, cooking wares, common wares and oil lamps with different fabrics were found associated with a group of Egyptian amphora type AE 2, all shapes of this amphora were found in the fill of the Cemetery of El-Haddad dated between the 2nd half of the 3rd century to the early 1st century BC. In fact, two groups of this amphora were identified, the earlier one (Figs. 34-36) was found in the lower levels of the fill of the Cemetery. The other group, the most recent, (Figs. 70-72) was found in the upper levels of the fill of Room I and Room II only. The imported colour-coated skyphos with recurved horizontal handles and its local imitation, dated in Alexandria to the 2nd century BC² or little bit earlier, from

Antiquities of Alexandria and Mr. Youssef Khalifa, the former Head of Egyptian Antiquities sector. I am also grateful to Dr. Marie-Dominique Nenna, the Director General of "Centre d'Études Alexandrines" and to Dr. Aude Simony for their help and fruitful discussions.

² Élaigne, S. (2012). La vaisselle fine de l'habitat alexandrine. Contribution à la connaissance de la mobilité des techniques et des produits céramiques en Méditerranée du II^e siècle av. J. C. à l'époque claudienne, ÉtAlex 21, le

the last quarter of the 3rd century BC³, also attested widely in the Cemetery of El-Haddad. In addition, a group of 3rd and 2nd century BC oil lamps like lamps with side lug, “chimney lamps” and “jug lamps” were found in this site. Furthermore, some parallels of different types from other sites also relate to this period.

In Room I and Room II. There was a good archaeological sequence in the fill of the two rooms, however, three clear stages were found. The earlier one was in lower levels associated with the earlier shapes of AE 2, which dated to the 2nd half of the 3rd to mid-2nd century BC. The second stage was in upper levels and associated with the latter shapes of AE 2, which dated to the 2nd half of the 2nd to early 1st century BC. The feature 2006, which is located at the top of the layers of the fill and below the surface context, was distinguished not only by the presence of the latter shapes of AE 2 but also by the presence of a fragment of Eastern Sigillata A, putting this layer from the late 2nd into the 1st century BC.

In Room III and Room IV. There was only one clear stage in the fill of the two rooms, which was in lower levels associated with the earlier shapes of AE 2. However, the upper levels of the fill of these two rooms have no types that could give more precise or close date, furthermore, there's no traces of the latter versions of AE 2.

All ceramic shapes from the fill of the Cemetery of El-Haddad could be divided chronologically into three groups.

Phase 1. The types, which dated to the 2nd half of the 3rd to mid-2nd century BC (The types from lower levels of the fill of the Cemetery associated with earlier versions of AE 2).

Phase 2. The types, which dated to the 2nd half of the 2nd to early 1st century BC (The types from upper levels of the fill of Room I and Room II associated with latter versions of AE 2).

Undated. Types of this group attested in layers, which have no evidence of more close date (Mostly came from the upper levels of the fill of Room III and Room IV).

Caire, IFAO, p. 142; Ballet, P., Południkiewicz, A. (2012). Tebtynis V. La céramique des époques hellénistique et impériale, Campagnes 1988-1993, production, consommation et réception dans le Fayoum méridional, fouilles de l'IFAO 68, Le Caire, p. 50; Ballet, P., Harlaut, C. (2001) « Introduction à la céramique de Gabbari », in Empereur, J.-Y., Nenna, M.-D. (éd.), Nécropolis 1, ÉtAlex 5, Le Caire, IFAO, p. 304.

³ Harlaut, C. (2018). « Vases de contextes hellénistiques anciens, provenant d'Alexandrie, de l'île de Nelson (region de Canope), et de Plinthine (Chôra occidentale) 331-250 avant J.-C. » in Harlaut, C., Hayes, J. W. Pottery in Hellenistic Alexandria, Aux origins d'Alexandrie et de sa production céramique, Hellenistic pottery deposits from Alexandria, ÉtAlex 45, Alexandria, 2018, p. 102-103.

Egyptian fabrics from the Cemetery of El-Haddad

Three main fabrics were identified for the Egyptian production in the Cemetery of El-Haddad, marl, silt and undetermined fabric. Each one could be subdivided into many different fabrics according to the inclusions, texture or even surface treatment. All fabrics described here in detail except the silt fabric with brown-red clay (Fabric 5), which described in brief, however, this fabric was explained widely by archaeologists in other publications⁴.

Marl fabrics: In general the clay is medium hard to soft, medium coarse to coarse texture. Small to medium cavities are attested. Its colour ranges between light brown, reddish yellow, yellow and light red. Surfaces are medium coarse and with light colours, or covered with red, brown or reddish brown matt and thin slip. Three fabrics were identified according to the inclusions.

Marl fabric 1: This fabric is characterized by the presence of only white inclusions, occasionally with few mica or sand (Figs. 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 33, 46, 52, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 79, 96, 102, 103).

Marl fabric 2: It is characterized by the presence of fine or big grey inclusions beside white and occasionally with few mica or sand (Figs. 2, 11, 12, 20, 23, 24, 29, 31, 32, 40, 41, 44, 53, 55, 61, 80, 86, 87, 94, 97, 98, 101, 104, 107, 108).

Marl fabric 3: It is characterized basically by the presence of fine red inclusions, mostly with fine white and grey, occasionally with sand and few mica (Figs. 6, 50, 51, 84, 85, 95, 99, 105, 106).

Silt fabric 4: The color of the clay is grey, occasionally with brown, reddish brown or dark brown-dark red core. With fine white, occasionally with fine black and mica inclusions. Fine cavities are attested. Smooth-matt black slip covered both surfaces. Or on interior and partial on exterior, sometimes with only smoothed surfaces (Figs. 15, 39, 48, 73, 83, 90, 91, 92, 93, 100).

⁴ Élaigne (2012), p. 202-203; Ballet, Południkiewicz (2012), p. 11-14; Harlaut, C. (1998). La céramique culinaire d'époque Ptolémaïque provenant des fouilles du jardin de l'ancien consulat britannique, Alexandrie, Mémoire de Maîtrise, université de Rennes II, p.15-18; Harlaut, C. (1999). La céramique Ptolémaïque provenant des fouilles d'Alexandrie (ancien consulat britannique) et de Tanis (secteur de Tulul el Bed). caractérisation préliminaire des productions égyptienne, Mémoire de DEA, université de Rennes II, p. 21-22, 29, 36, 39, 44, 48, 52.

Silt fabric 5: The clay ranges between hard to soft, fine to coarse texture, containing mica, white and grey, occasionally with red inclusions. The colour of the clay is brown, red or red with thin brown margins, occasionally with grey or purple core. The surface treatment also ranges between coarse and scraped without any slip, smoothed or covered with matt or glossy red slip overall or on one side and partial on the other side (Figs. 1, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 43, 45, 47, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 88, 89, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113).

Undetermined fabric 6: The clay is with coarse texture and is characterized by the presence of numerous fine and medium white inclusions with few mica. The colour of the clay is light grey. Glossy black slip coated both surfaces, or with matt-thin black slip overall or covers only interior and the upper of exterior. Uncoated surfaces are coarse⁵ (Figs. 9, 42, 49).

1. Ceramics from loculi (Figs. 1–12)

Unfortunately, few numbers of ceramic individuals were discovered in the intact loculi of the Cemetery of El-Haddad, as foundations of a modern building destroyed many of discovered tombs. On the other hand, the loculi were very poor with their finds especially the ceramics, and variety of different types were found in good condition. The plate from loculus 4C.3, in silt fabric 5, with inner rim, ring base, medium coarse inner surface and scraped outer surface (Fig. 1). Oinochoe from loculus 3C.1⁶, in marl fabric 2, with shallow grooved-downturned rim, a loop handle and red wash on exterior and on the upper of interior. Similar shapes dated to the 3rd century BC⁷ (Fig. 2). Jug⁸ from loculus 1D.1 in marl fabric 1, with a globular belly, narrow neck, a vertical handle, ring base and matt red slip on the upper half of exterior. A close shape from Alexandria dated to the first third of the 3rd century BC⁹ (Fig. 3). Jug¹⁰ from loculus 3A. 1 in marl fabric 1, with folded rim, globular belly, ring base and uncoated surface (Fig. 4). Two jugs with cylindrical body, outturned rim, flat-turned base and a vertical handle (Figs. 5–6). With matt red

⁵ Harlaut (1999), p. 90, Fabric E1 (calcaire à surface et cassure grises).

⁶ This loculus was located beside another one, where an imported (Cretan) Hadra vase, probably, dated to the 2nd half of the 3rd century BC, were discovered.

⁷ Ballet, Południkiewicz (2012), fig. 383, p. 99; Marchand, S., Chang, R., Nannucci, S. (2018) « Philadelphie 2018, Amphores égyptiennes locales AE 1 en pâte calcaire, Époque ptolémaïque, seconde moitié du III^e s. av. J.-C. », BCE 28, IFAO, Le Caire, 2018, fig. 17, p. 134; Harlaut (2018), fig. 22, no. 125, p. 81.

⁸ Adriani, A. (1952) « Nécropole et ville de Plinthine », AMGR 1940-1950, Alexandrie, fig. 70, no. 9, p. 142, 144.

⁹ Harlaut (2018), fig. 20, no. 113, p. 76.

¹⁰ Lamarche, A. (2003) « La céramique secteur 2 de la fouille du pont de Gabbari », in Empereur, J.-Y., Nenna, M.-D. (éd.), Necropolis 2, vol.1, ÉtAlex 7, le Caire, IFAO, pl. 1, no. 4, p. 124; Adriani, A. (1940) « Fouilles et découvertes, Alexandrie », AMGR 1935- 1939, Alexandrie, fig. 53, no. 14, p. 115, 117; Breccia, E. (1912), La Necropoli di Sciatbi, Catalogue Général des antiquités Égyptiennes (Musée d'Alexandrie), Le Caire, fig. 43, p. 87.

slip on exterior and on the upper of interior¹¹ from loculus 4C.3, in marl fabric 1. It has a parallel from Paphos, from the Late Hellenistic¹² (Fig. 5). Other variant from loculus 3C.2, in marl fabric 3, with projecting shoulders¹³ and uncoated surface. This type dated to the 1st century BC at the Cemetery of El-Gabbari¹⁴ (Fig. 6). Container in marl fabric 1, from loculus 2A.5, with inverted rim, projecting shoulders, slightly concave walls and with brown wash on outer surface. It was found in the same loculus with the oil feeder fig. 8 (Fig. 7). Oil feeder in marl fabric 1, from loculus 2A.5, with piriform body, ring base, a spout attached below the upper edge, a loop handle and red wash on outside. Similar shape with black slip on grey fabric was found in the Cemetery of El-Gabbari in Alexandria dated to the 2nd half of the 4th century BC¹⁵ (Fig. 8). Oil lamp in undetermined fabric 6, from loculus 1D.4, with globular profile, angular shoulders. It was observed that, white material covered around the filling hole to the shoulders, however, drops of black slip extended to the lower half of exterior and the black slip coated the nozzle as well. This type was rare in the Cemetery of El-Haddad and similar shapes “kidney lamps” with different fabric, dated to the 1st century BC¹⁶ (Fig. 9). Two variants of the same type of unguentaria¹⁷ in marl fabrics 1 and 2 from loculi 2D.7 and 3D.3, with downturned rim, long neck, ovoid body, short flaring foot and with matt red slip on exterior and on the upper of interior, sometimes without any slip. They, probably, are imitation of the so-called domed-mouth unguentaria, produced in the eastern Mediterranean from the last quarter of the 3rd to the 1st century BC¹⁸ (Fig. 10-11). A small unguentarium¹⁹ in marl fabric 2, from loculus 2D.12 with molded rim, long neck, rounded base, the exterior and the upper part of interior coated with red wash (Fig. 12).

2. Ceramics from the fill of the Cemetery

a. Ceramics from phase 1

¹¹ Breccia (1912), fig. 44, p. 87.

¹² Hayes, J. W. (1991) Paphos, vol. III. The Hellenistic and Roman pottery, Nicosie, fig. 16, no. 9, p. 28 (colour-coated).

¹³ Adriani (1940), fig. 53, no. 35, p. 115, 117.

¹⁴ Lamarche (2003), pl. 21, no. 105, p. 163.

¹⁵ Georges, C. (2003) « les lampes. Secteur 5 de la fouille du pont de Gabbari », in Empereur, J.-Y., Nenna, M.-D. (éd.), Necropolis 2, vol. 2, ÉtAlex 7, le Caire, IFAO, fig. 42, p. 502.

¹⁶ Hayes, J. W. (1980). Ancient lamps in the Royal Ontario museum. I: Greek and Roman clay lamps, ROM, Toronto, pl. 12, nos. 117-121, pl. 13, no. 124, p. 28 (with silt/ brown fabric slipped with red and with flat base).

¹⁷ Élaigne (2012), fig. 62, p.193 (unguentarium ovoïde à pied raccourci).

¹⁸ Rotroff, S. I. (2006). The Athenian Agora, vol. XXIII, Hellenistic pottery. The plain wares, Princeton, New Jersey, fig. 66, nos. 487, 492, p. 157-158.

¹⁹ Adriani (1940), fig. 40, no. 16, p. 81, 82.

Ceramics in this phase were found in the lower levels of the four rooms of the Cemetery associated with the earlier versions of Egyptian amphora type AE 2, which dated to the 2nd half of the 3rd to mid-2nd century BC.

Tableware (Figs. 13–22)

Tableware in this phase are not much different from those from phase 2 and undated layers, they include some of prevalent types, which were inspired from Greek models such as plates with inner rims, convex bowls, carinated bowls, some of them have stamped decorations as rouletting and palmettes on the bottom, and also include some different types of jugs. Fish plate²⁰ in silt fabric 5, from Room II, with noched-inner rim, ring base, a depression on the bottom and matt red slip on inner surface and coarse outer surface (Fig. 13). Plates with inner rims and ring bases are common in this phase as well as other levels. Plate with medium dimension²¹ in silt fabric 5 and slipped with smooth-matt red slip on inside and medium coarse/matt red slip on outside (Fig. 14). Convex bowl from Room III in silt fabric 4, with incurved rim, ring base, smooth-shiny black slip overall and stamped decoration on the bottom as a rouletted circle²² (Fig. 15). Carinated bowl with outturned rim from Room II in silt fabric 5, with matt red slip overall (fig. 16). Carinated bowl²³ from Room I in silt fabric 5, with matt red slip overall and with three palmettes around a central incised circle (Fig. 17). Skyphos in silt fabric 5, with horizontal recurved handles, curved walls, ring base and with matt red slip overall. This type has a Rhodian or Syro-Phoenician origin and it is an imitation of imported bicolor (colour-coated) ceramics²⁴ (Fig. 18). Lagynos from Room III/IV in silt fabric 5, with piriform body, narrow neck, ring base, a vertical handle and matt red slip on outside and on the upper part of inside (Fig. 19). Jug in marl fabric 2, with beaded-flat rim, long neck, a vertical handle, globular belly, ring base and uncoated surface (Fig. 20). Small jug²⁵ from Room I in marl fabric 1, with outturned rim, ovoid belly, ring base, vertical handle, the exterior and the upper of

²⁰ Ballet, Południkiewicz (2012), fig. 198, p. 64 (3rd-2nd century BC).

²¹ Ballet, Harlaut (2001), fig. 9. 9-10, p. 303; Rappasse, J. (2003) « La céramique hellénistique secteur 5 de la fouille du pont de Gabbari », in Empereur J.-Y. Nenna, M.-D. (éd.), *Nécropolis 2 vol.2, ÉtAlex 7*, le Caire, IFAO, 2003, fig. 16, p. 382; Lamarche (2003), pl. 11, no. 52, p. 176.

²² Harlaut (1999), pl. 45, nos. 2-3.

²³ Harlaut, C. (2002) « Productions céramiques égyptiennes d'Alexandrie à l'époque ptolémaïque. Évolution des formes et des fabriques: traditions locales et innovations », in Blonde, Ballet, Salles (éd.), fig. 9 c, d, p. 285 (2nd century BC).

²⁴ Élaigne (2012), p. 187.

²⁵ Adriani (1940), fig. 53, no. 29, p. 115, 117.

interior coated with matt red slip (Figs. 21). Big-sized jug in marl fabric 1, with folded rim, globular belly, ring base and uncoated surface (Figs. 22).

Different small vessels (Figs. 23–33)

Different small vessels with different functions also recorded in phase 1 such as these two vessels²⁶ in marl fabric 2, medium and small-sized with everted rim, a shallow groove below the rim, piriform body, ring base, a vertical handle and with uncoated surface (Figs. 23–24). Small vessel²⁷ in marl fabric 1, from Room II, with outturned rim, rounded base, two vertical handles and matt red slip on exterior and on the upper of interior. This type was rare in the Cemetery and the black, which covered the internal surface, probably, indicates to its function. Or, perhaps, it is a miniature of a cooking vessel (Fig. 25). Small vessel²⁸ from Room IV in marl fabric 1, with outturned rim, short neck, a loop handle, ovoid body, parabolic base, matt red slip on exterior and on the upper of interior (Fig. 26). Small container²⁹ from Room II in marl fabric 1, with outturned rim, two vertical handles and red wash coated exterior and upper part of interior (Fig. 27). Handled bowl³⁰ from Room II in marl fabric 1, with incurved rim, flat-turned base and two horizontal handles and medium coarse-uncoated surface (Fig. 28). Two carinated saucers in marl fabrics, used as lids for Hadra vases³¹, or probably, for amphorae or jugs, with outturned rim. This type constituted about 4.8% of local production from the Cemetery of El-Haddad (Figs. 29–30). Small saucer from Room III in marl fabric 2, with flat-turned base and brown wash on inside (Fig. 29). Small saucer from Room IV in marl fabric 1, with ring base and yellow surface (Fig. 30). Wheel-made oil lamp in marl fabric 2, imitation of Attic, Howland type 25³². With globular profile, short nozzle, side lug, flat-turned base, brown wash on the upper half of outer surface. This type dated to the 3rd century

²⁶ Adriani (1940), fig.53, no. 13, p. 115, 117.

²⁷ Adriani (1940), fig. 53, no. 41, p. 115, 117.

²⁸ Adriani (1940), fig. 53, no. 36, p. 115, 117.

²⁹ Adriani (1940), fig. 53, no. 42, p. 115, 117.

³⁰ Lamarche (2003), pl. 1, nos. 2-3, p. 124; Simony, A. (2019) « Ptolemaic pottery from Hypogeum c » in Rummel, Ch., Schmidt, S., Die frühhellenistische Nekropole von Alexandria-Shatby, Wiesbaden, fig. 75, nos. 14-16, p. 72.

³¹ As a personal observation.

³² Élaigne (2012), fig. 62, p. 194 (lampes tournées type I et II).

BC³³ and dated at Tell Atrib to the 3rd-2nd century BC³⁴. This type constituted about 91.8% of all local oil lamps found in the Cemetery of El-Haddad (Fig. 31). Wheel-made oil lamp formed as a small pot “jug lamp” from Room III in marl fabric 2, with a vertical handle, nine pinholes above the wick hole, slightly raised base, the upper half of the external surface coated with brown wash and soot around the wick hole was observed. This type dated to the 3rd- 2nd century BC³⁵ (Fig. 32). Unguentarium³⁶ in marl fabric 1, with slightly outturned rim, ovoid body, solid-short flaring foot and with red wash on outside. This type occurred in the Cemetery of EL-Haddad in different sizes and different body and foot shapes. It represents the majority of all local unguentaria found in the Cemetery (Fig. 33).

Egyptian amphora type AE 2 (Figs. 34–36)

A group of Egyptian amphorae type AE 2 found associated with the previous assemblages of ceramic in lower levels of the fill of the Cemetery and they manufactured in silt fabric 5. This amphora is with thickened-notched rim, a groove on the outer surface below the rim and handles extend from below the rim to shoulders. These variants are dated to the 2nd half of the 3rd – early/ mid-2nd century BC³⁷ (Figs. 34–36).

b. Ceramics from phase 2

Ceramics, which belong to phase 2, were found in the upper levels of Room I and Room II associated with the latter versions of AE 2, which are dated to the 2nd half of 2nd to early 1st century BC. The majority of types, which attested in phase 1 continued to phase 2, such as plates with inner rims, convex bowls and carinated bowls--some have stamped decorations on the bottom, as well as

³³ Georges, C., (2007). Étude comparative de lampes provenant de sites d'habitat et de la necropolis d'Alexandrie, these de doctorat, Université de Lyon 2, pl. 5, nos. 23-26, p. 47, 49-51.

³⁴ Młynarczyk, J. (2012). Tell Atrib 1985-1995 III, Terracotta oil lamps, warszawa, fig. 4, TA 1.6, p. 34-35.

³⁵ Georges (2007), fig. 11-12, p. 42-43; (similar shape with Nile clay, 3rd to 2nd century BC) Hayes (1980), pl. 5, fig. 43, p. 12; Młynarczyk,(2012), fig. 30, TA II. 20, p. 114-115.

³⁶ Élaigne (2012), fig. 62, p. 193 (unguentarium ovoïde à pied plein évasé); Lamarche (2003), pl. 3, no. 11, p. 127.

³⁷ For fig. 34 (type AE 2- 1.1, 2nd half of 3rd- early/ mid-2nd century BC) Dixneuf, D. (2011). Amphores égyptiennes.production, typologie contenu et diffusion (III^e siècle avant J. C. – IX^e siècle après J.C.) ÉtAlex 22, Le Caire, fig. 64- 65, p. 91-92. For fig. 35 (type AE 2- 1.1, 2nd half of the 3rd- early/ mid-2nd century BC) Dixneuf (2011), fig. 64- 65, p. 91-92; (2nd half of the 3rd-early 2nd century BC) Ballet, Południkiewicz (2012), pl. 83, no. 750, p. 176; (late 3rd- 2nd century BC) Marangou, A., Marchand, S. (2007) « conteneurs importés et égyptiens de Tebtynis (Fayoum) de la deuxième moitié du IV^e siècle av. J. –C. au X^e siècle apr. J. –C. (1994-2002) », CCE 8, vol. I, IFAO, le Caire, fig. 122, p. 264. For fig. 36 (type AE 2- 1.1, 2nd half of the 3rd- early/ mid-2nd century BC) Dixneuf (2011), fig. 65, p. 91- 92; (2nd century BC) Maequié, S., Sourisseau, J. Ch. (2007) « les amphores égyptiennes d' époques hellénistique et romaine à kition, Amathonte et Potamia- Agios Sozomeno (Chypre) », CCE 8, vol. II, IFAO, le Caire, fig. 3.2, p. 682.

different types of jugs, saucers, unguentaria and oil lamps with side lug. However, some new types occurred in this phase, such as fusiform unguentaria, new types of cooking pots such as fig. 64 and casseroles such as fig. 68.

Tableware (Figs. 37–52)

Tableware like plates with inner rims, convex bowls, carinated bowls and different types of jugs attested in this phase. Group of plates with inner rims and ring bases (Figs. 37–42). Large-sized plate in silt fabric 5, slipped with matt red slip on interior and partial on exterior (Fig. 37). Plate in silt fabric 5, with large dimension, without any slip, the paste is porous, cavities on surfaces are present and the external surface is scraped (Fig. 38). Plate in silt fabric 4³⁸, with matt black slip on interior and on the upper of exterior (Fig. 39). Medium-sized plates in marl fabric 2 with reddish brown wash on interior³⁹ (Fig. 40), with red slip on interior and partial on exterior (Fig. 41). Shallow plate⁴⁰ in undetermined fabric 6, from Room II, with matt black slip overall and stamped decorations on the bottom as a circle of rouletting around a central palmette (Fig. 42). The convex bowls with incurved rims and ring bases were common in phase 2, and they vary in size, fabric and surface treatment. Large-sized bowl in silt fabric 5, red slip overall with polishing streaks on the inner surface and on the upper part of the outer surface (Fig. 43). A convex bowl in marl fabric 2, with matt reddish brown slip overall (Fig. 44). Medium-sized bowl in silt fabric 5 with matt red slip on inside and partial on the upper of outside (Fig. 45). Deep bowl in marl fabric 1, with curved walls and a shallow groove below the rim on outer surface and with matt red slip overall (Fig. 46). Carinated bowls with outturned rims and ring bases also were common in phase 2. A carinated bowl from Room II in silt fabric 5, with red wash? Overall (Fig. 47). A shallow carinated bowl in silt fabric 4 from Room I, with matt black slip overall (Fig. 48). A carinated bowl in undetermined fabric 6, from Room II, with smooth-shiny black slip overall and stamped decoration on the bottom as a circle of rouletting around a central palmette (Fig. 49). The different types of jugs, which occurred in phase 1, also attested in this phase such as the jug in marl fabric 3, with outturned rim, ovoid belly, ring base, vertical handle, the exterior and the upper of interior coated with matt red slip (Figs. 50). Jug in marl fabric 3 with flat-beaded rim and uncoated surface (Fig. 51). Jug in marl fabric 1 with folded rim and uncoated surface (Fig. 52).

³⁸ Ballet, Harlaut (2001), fig. 9. 13, p. 303

³⁹ Élaigne (2012), fig. 61, p. 193 (plat à paroi oblique et lèvre en bourrelet).

⁴⁰ Ballet, Harlaut (2001), fig. 9. 11, p. 303 (grey fabric).

Different small vessels (Figs. 53–61)

Some small vessels continued from phase 1 to phase 2, such as handled bowls, saucers, oil lamp with side lug, as well as the ovoid unguentaria with upright rims. However, fusiform unguentaria occurred in this phase as a new type. Small container in marl fabric 2, with outturned rim, two vertical handles, raised base and red slip on the upper half of outer surface and on the upper part of inner surface (Fig. 53). Handled bowl in marl fabric 1 with incurved rim, two horizontal handles, flat base and uncoated surfaces (Fig. 54). Two carinated saucers in marl fabrics 2 and 1, with uncoated surfaces and with flat base (Fig. 55), with ring base (Fig. 56). Wheel-made oil lamp in marl fabric 1 with side lug and matt red slip on the upper half of exterior. This type attested in phase 2, however, it totally disappeared from the late 2nd–early 1st century BC layer (Fig. 57). Unguentarium in marl fabric 1 with upright rim, ovoid body, solid-short flaring foot and uncoated surface (Fig. 58). Other variant of the previous type⁴¹ in marl fabric 1, with foot-profile shaped like a rectangle, slightly upright rim, rounded belly and matt red slip on exterior (Fig. 59). Fusiform unguentaria⁴² in marl fabrics, with downturned rim, short neck, ovoid body and short solid-flaring foot. This type was few in number in the Cemetery of El-Haddad. With uncoated surface (Fig. 60), with red wash on exterior (Fig. 61).

Cooking ware (Figs. 62–69)

The caccabai and lopades are the cooking wares the most common in the Hellenistic period, they have Greek origin and imitated widely in Egypt. The group of cooking wares, illustrated in this section, all are in silt fabric 5. Caccabai with long neck⁴³, the exterior and the upper part of interior coated with matt red slip (Figs. 62–63). Cooking pot⁴⁴ with everted, deep-grooved inner face rim, short neck and matt red slip on exterior and on the upper part of interior. All fragments of this type

⁴¹ Lamarche (2003), pl. 4, no. 15, p. 129; SIMONY 2019, fig. 64, p. 86.

⁴² Ballet, Harlaut (2001), fig. 9. 49, p. 313; Lamarche (2003), pl. 5, no. 24, p. 135.

⁴³ (Similar shapes from Alexandria dated from the last quarter of the 3rd to mid- 2nd century BC) Harlaut, C., Hayes, J. W. (2018) « Hellenistic pottery deposits from Alexandria » in Harlaut, C., Hayes, J. W. Pottery in Hellenistic Alexandria, Aux origines d'Alexandrie et de sa production céramique, Hellenistic pottery deposits from Alexandria, ÉtAlex 45, Alexandrie, pl. 18, no. F6, p. 187-188, pl. 31, no. H31, p. 197, 202, pl. 45, no. J19, p. 213, 217.

⁴⁴ Hayes, J. W., Harlaut, C. (2002) « Ptolemaic and Roman pottery deposits from Alexandria in Empereur, J.-Y. (éd.), Alexandrina 2, ÉtAlex 6, le Caire, IFAO, fig. 32; Ballet, Harlaut (2001), fig. 9. 71; Lamarche (2003), pl. 18, no. 89, p.159; Simony (2019), fig. 89, no. 56, p. 85.

from the fill of the Cemetery of El-Haddad occurred only in phase 2⁴⁵ (Fig. 64). Lopas⁴⁶ with wide-grooved inner face rim, two horizontal handles attached to the wall and with red slip overall (Fig. 65). Carinated lopas⁴⁷ with flaring-deep grooved inner face rim, horizontal handles attached to the wall and the red slip covered the interior (Fig. 66). Casserole⁴⁸ with flaring-deep grooved inner face rim. It is medium-sized pot without handles and red wash coated the interior and partial on exterior. This shape seems to be derived from the carinated lopas (Fig. 67). Casserole⁴⁹ with everted-deep grooved inner face rim, rounded base, horizontal handles, matt red slip on exterior and on the upper part of interior, the soot also covered the exterior (Fig. 68). Lid⁵⁰ for a cooking vessel with flaring walls, footring and red wash on interior and on the upper of exterior, cavities on outer surface and blackened (Fig. 69).

Egyptian amphora type AE 2 (Figs. 70–72)

A group of latter versions of Egyptian amphora type AE 2 were discovered associated with the ceramics from the upper levels of Room 1 and Room 2. These variants are in marl fabrics with flat rims. They are dated to the 2nd half of the 2nd-early 1st century BC⁵¹ (Figs. 70–72).

c. Ceramics from the 2nd century BC contexts (Figs. 73–82)

This group of ceramics attested in archaeological layers, which were located between phase 1 and phase 2 in Room 1 and Room 2, and it was not certain to which phase they relate. Plate in silt fabric 4⁵² with inner rim, ring base and smoothed surfaces without any slip (Fig. 73). Plate in silt fabric 5 from Room I with smooth red slip overall, stamped decoration on the bottom as two

⁴⁵ Similar shapes from Alexandria, Harlaut, Hayes (2018), (from deposit H dated to c. 200- 180 BC), pl. 30, no. H29, pl. 31, no. H30, p. 197, 202 (from deposit J dated to mid-2nd century BC), pl. 44, no. J17, pl. 45, no. J18. P. 213, 216-217.

⁴⁶ Marchand, Chang, Nannucci (2018), fig. 25, p. 134 (2nd half of the 3rd century BC); Harlaut (2002), fig. 6 c-d, p. 282 (2nd century BC).

⁴⁷ Hayes, Harlaut (2002), fig. 26, p. 105; Rappasse (2003), fig. 12, p. 381; Harlaut, Hayes (2018), pl. 45, no. J20, p. 217 (mid-2nd century BC).

⁴⁸ Rappasse (2003), fig. 1, p. 379; Lamarche (2003), pl. 6, no. 29, p. 131; Ballet, Harlaut (2001), fig. 9. 63-64, p. 315.

⁴⁹ Hayes, Harlaut (2002), fig. 29, p. 106.

⁵⁰ (Similar shape dated to about 130- 120 BC?) Harlaut, Hayes (2018), pl. 57, no. K9, p. 227, 229.

⁵¹ For fig. 70 (2nd century BC) Marquié, S. (2007) « les amphores trouvées dans le Wadi Natrun (Beni Salama et Bir Hooker », CCE 8, vol. 1, IFAO, le Caire, fig. 25, p. 85; For fig. 71 (2nd half of the 2nd-1st century BC) Şenol, A. K. (2017) « Alexandria, Majestic cinema. Filling 117/119. The amphorae », in Empereur, J.-Y. (éd.) Alexandrie, Césaréum les fouilles du cinema Majestic, la consommation céramique en milieu urbain à la fin de l'époque hellénistique, ÉtAlex 38, Alexandrie, pl. 3, fig. 66, p. 219; for fig. 72 (type AE 2-2.2, 2nd half/ last quarter of the 2nd-early 1st century BC) Dixneuf (2011), fig. 68, p. 93; (between the 2nd-1st century BC) Schreiber, G. (2016) « Ptolemaic pottery from the el- Khokha Cemetery », CCE 10, IFAO, le Caire, fig. 44, p. 273.

⁵² Ballet, Harlaut (2001), fig. 9. 13, p. 303.

preserved palmettes⁵³ (Fig. 74). The small convex bowl in silt fabric 5 from Room I, coated with smooth red slip overall. This small bowl has no traces of use (Fig. 75).

Convex

bowl from Room I in silt fabric 5 with matt red slip overall and three palmettes on the bottom (Fig. 76). Two carinated bowls with outturned rims and ring bases in silt fabric 5, with matt red slip on interior (Fig. 77), with matt red slip on interior and partial on exterior (Fig. 78). Small vessel in marl fabric 1, with outturned rim, piriform body, vertical handles, raised base and smoothed pale yellow external surface (Fig. 79). Handled bowl in marl fabric 2, with incurved rim, two horizontal handles, flat-turned base and uncoated surfaces (80). Caccabe in silt fabric 5, with long neck, vertical handles and red slip on outside and on the upper of inside (81). The complete caccabe with long neck, rounded base, horizontal handles, the exterior and the upper part of interior coated with matt red slip, the soot also covered the most of exterior (Fig. 82).

d. Ceramics from undated layers

This group of ceramics occurred in the upper levels of Room III and Room IV, however, there were no types could give more close date. Nevertheless, the shapes look identical with what were recorded from other levels such as convex and carinated bowls, different types of jugs, handled bowls, oil lamps with side lug, different types of unguentaria and cooking wares.

Tableware (Figs. 83–100)

A reasonable number of convex and carinated bowls, mostly have stamped decorations on the bottom, as well as different types of jugs attested in this section. A convex bowl in silt fabric 4⁵⁴ with matt-smooth black slip on interior and on the upper of exterior (Fig. 83). Two convex bowls in marl fabric 3, with matt red slip on interior and on the upper part of exterior (Fig. 84), with only smoothed inner surface and coarse outer surface (Fig. 85). Convex bowl in marl fabric 2, with matt red slip on interior and on the upper of exterior⁵⁵ (Fig. 86). Shallow convex bowl in marl fabric 2, the matt red slip did not apply to the entire inner surface and covered only the upper part of outer surface (Fig. 87). A convex bowl from Room III in silt fabric 5, with matt red slip overall and with three palmettes around a central incised circle on the bottom (Fig. 88). Carinated bowl from

⁵³ Herbert, S. C., Berlin, A. (2003), Excavations at Coptos (Qift) in upper Egypt, 1987-1992, journal of Roman archaeology, supplementary series 53, Portsmouth Rhode Island, fig. H2.5, p. 63 (early 3rd to mid-2nd century BC).

⁵⁴ Herbert, Berlin (2003), fig. H2.10, p. 65 (early 3rd to mid-2nd century BC).

⁵⁵ Élaigne (2012), fig. 61, p. 193 (bol hémisphérique à bord droit); Ballet, Harlaut (2001), fig. 7, p. 302.

Room IV in silt fabric 5, with smooth red slip overall and with three palmettes (Fig. 89). Four carinated bowls in silt fabric 4, with black slip (Figs. 90-93), and with only three palmettes (Fig. 90). With three palmettes around a central incised circle (Figs. 91-92). With three palmettes enclosed by a rouletting and an incised circle⁵⁶ (Fig. 93). Skyphos⁵⁷ in marl fabric 2, matt red slip on inner surface and on the most of outer surface (Fig. 94). Jug from Room III, in marl fabric 3, with flat rim, short neck, globular belly, vertical handle, ring base and uncoated surface (Fig. 95). Small jug in marl fabric 1, with outturned rim, ovoid belly, ring base, vertical handle, the exterior and the upper of interior coated with matt red slip (Figs. 96). Jug in marl fabric 2 with folded rim, piriform belly⁵⁸ and uncoated surface (Fig. 97). Two jugs in marl fabrics, with cylindrical bodies, outturned rims, flat-turned bases and vertical handles, uncoated surfaces, with projecting shoulders (Fig. 98), with slightly outturned rim (Fig. 99). Table amphore? in silt fabric 4, with outturned rim, piriform belly, turned foot and smooth-shiny black slip on exterior and on the upper part of interior (Fig. 100).

Different small vessels (Figs. 101-108)

Other variants of ovoid vessel with loop handle, handled bowls, oil lamps with side lug, ovoid unguentaria, in addition, a rare type of oil lamps "Chimney" lamp occurred in this section. Ovoid vessel in marl fabric 2, with outturned rim, short neck, a loop handle, parabolic base, matt red slip on exterior and on the upper of interior (Fig. 101). Handled bowl in marl fabric 1, with incurved rim, flat-turned base and uncoated surface (Fig. 102). Wheel-made oil lamp in marl fabric 1 with globular profile, short nozzle, side lug, flat-turned base, matt red slip on upper half of outside (Fig. 103). Wheel-made "Chimney" lamp⁵⁹ in marl fabric 2. This type is an imitation of Greek types⁶⁰, Howland type 27 A⁶¹, with central tube, short nozzle, raised base, coated with red wash on the upper half of the external surface of the central tube, also the red wash coated the upper half of the external surface of the body of the lamp. This type dated from the 2nd half of 3rd to the 2nd century BC⁶². This type was rare in the Cemetery, however, only an individual item was found (Fig. 104).

⁵⁶ Harlaut (1999), pl. 45, nos. 6-7.

⁵⁷ Élaigne (2012), fig. 61, p. 192 (skyphos à anses en accolade); Ballet, Harlaut (2001), fig. 9.20-21, p. 304-305; Simony (2019), fig. 81, p. 77-78.

⁵⁸ Simony (2019), fig. 92a, no. 63, p. 86.

⁵⁹ Młynarczyk,(2012), fig. 2, TA I.2, p. 30.

⁶⁰ Lyon- Caen, Ch., Hoff, V. (1986), Catalogue des lampes en terre cuite grecques et chrétiennes, Musée du Louvre, Paris, p. 26-29.

⁶¹ Howland, R. H. (1958), The Athenian Agora, Greek lamps and their survivals, vol. IV, Princeton, New Jersey, pl. 13, p. 85-86 (later years of third quarter of 4th century through second quarter of 3rd century BC).

⁶² Georges (2007), pl. 1, nos. 4-8, p. 38-40.

Unguentarium in marl fabric 3 with downturned rim, long neck, ovoid body, short flaring foot and with matt red slip on exterior and on the upper of interior (Fig. 105). Other variants of ovoid unguentaria with upright rim, big and small-sized in marl fabrics (Figs. 106–108). With short solid-flaring foot and uncoated surface (Fig. 106). Two unguentaria with foot-profile shaped like a rectangle, with reddish brown wash partial on exterior (Fig. 107), with reddish yellow coarse surface (Fig. 108).

Cooking ware (Figs. 109–113)

Some other variants of caccabai, lopades and a chytra were discovered in the upper levels of Room III and Room IV, they all manufactured in silt fabric 5. Chytra⁶³ with long-curved neck and matt red slip on exterior (Fig. 109). Caccabe with short neck. Similar shapes from Alexandria dated from the 3rd quarter of the 3rd to mid-2nd century BC⁶⁴ (Fig. 110). Lopas⁶⁵ with everted-deep grooved inner face rim, two horizontal handles attached to the wall, matt red slip overall and traces of soot covered outer surface. Similar shapes from Tebtynis dated from the 2nd half of the 3rd to the end of the 2nd-early 1st century BC⁶⁶ (Fig. 111). Lopas⁶⁷ with everted-shallow grooved inner face rim, two horizontal handles attached to the wall, matt red slip with polishing streaks on interior, and the exterior covered with soot. This shape dated to the 3rd century BC at Tebtynis⁶⁸ (Fig. 112). Small casserole with flaring-grooved inner face rim with matt red slip on interior and smoothed exterior (Fig. 113).

Conclusion

The Cemetery of El-Haddad represents a new contribution as a portion of the Eastern Cemetery of ancient Alexandria. It is about 300 meters east of the Cemetery of El-Shatby and it seems to be started in a next stage⁶⁹ and represents the middle of the Ptolemaic period. However, the Cemetery of El-Haddad dates to between the 2nd half of the 3rd to late 2nd/early 1st century BC. That is based on the existence of a Cretan Hadra vase (hydria) found in an intact loculus, probably, back to the 2nd half of the 3rd century BC and the existence of Egyptian amphora type AE 2 associated with the ceramic assemblages found in the fill of the rooms of the Cemetery. However, both the loculi and

⁶³ Harlaut (1998), pl. 7-9.

⁶⁴ Harlaut, Hayes (2018), pl. 18, no. F6, p. 187-188, pl. 37, no. H'34, p. 197, 209.

⁶⁵ Rappasse (2003), fig. 13, p. 382.

⁶⁶ Ballet, Południkiewicz (2012), pl. 17, nos. 212-214, p. 70.

⁶⁷ Ballet, Harlaut (2001), fig. 9.66, p. 316.

⁶⁸ Ballet, Południkiewicz (2012), pl. 17, no. 210, p. 69.

⁶⁹ Simony (2019), p. 93.

the fill introduce the same models, like the plates with inner rims, some types of jugs and unguentaria. The ceramic assemblages from the Cemetery of El-Haddad divided chronologically into 2 phases that is mainly based on the distribution of the two different versions of AE 2 in the fill of the Cemetery. The earlier versions in the lower levels of the fill of the Cemetery, which dated to the 2nd half of the 3rd – early/ mid- 2nd century BC, and the latter versions in the upper levels of the fill of Room I and Room II only, which dated to the 2nd half of the 2nd-early 1st century BC. Taking into account the undated layers of the upper levels of Room III and Room IV, which have no types give more close date, nevertheless, they introduce the same common shapes as phase 1 and phase 2. The types, which attested in all levels of the fill, constituted about 91.27 % of all local productions. That explains the limited use of this cemetery and its confinement in this period. The lack of Eastern Sigillata A, which is abundantly recorded in other sites in Alexandria, as well as other forms that characterize to the 1st century BC, indicates that the use of this Cemetery did not continue for a long time during the 1st century BC. The main types recorded in the Cemetery were inspired from Greek models, like tableware, such as plates with inner rims, convex bowls, carinated bowls, many of them have stamped decorations on the bottom as rouletting and palmettes. The liquid vessels such as lagynoi, oinochoes and other jug types also recorded in the Cemetery. In addition, the cooking wares like chytrai, caccabai and lopades. Some types of oil lamps such as lamps with side lug and unguentaria types also inspired from Greek models. The overview of the fabrics show that, the main fabric is marl, which constituted about 56%, this is due to the proximity of Alexandria to the production centers in the Mareotis region. Finally, the ceramics from the Cemetery of El-Haddad found in good condition, however, a reasonable number of types found complete or semi complete and came from good preserved contexts.

Egyptian fabrics	MNI	Percentage
Marl fabrics 1-3	723	55.83 %
Silt fabric 4	93	7.18 %

Silt fabric 5	456	35.21 %
Undetermined fabric 6	23	1.77 %
Total	1295	100

Table 1. The frequency of Egyptian fabrics.

Category	MNI	Percentage
Marl fabrics 1-3		
Tableware (Bowls/Plates)	222	17.1 %
Liquid vessels	119	9.1 %
Different small vessels	118	9 %
Unguentaria	158	12.2 %
Cooking ware	22	1.7 %
Common ware	4	0.30 %
Oil lamps	73	5.6 %
AE 2	7	0.54 %
Silt fabric 4		
Tableware	92	7.1 %
Unguentaria	1	0.07 %
Silt fabric 5		
Tableware (Bowls/Plates)	280	21.6 %

Liquid vessels	2	0.15 %
Unguentaria	6	0.46 %
Cooking ware	149	11.5 %
Common ware	10	0.77 %
AE 2	9	0.69 %
Undetermined fabric 6		
Tableware	22	1.7 %
Oil lamps	1	0.07 %
Total	1295	100 %

Table 2. The frequency of main categories with Egyptian fabrics.

Catalogue

1. Plate (Had/017- 2163/1- Room IV, loculus no. 4C.3); silt fabric 5. D. rim: 19 cm. D. base: 7 cm. Red clay. Mica and fine white inclusions. Medium coarse inner surface. Scraped outer surface (Fig. 1).

2. Oinochoe (Had/017- 2270/3- Room III, loculus no. 3C.1, bur. 6); marl fabric 2. D. rim: 8 cm. Light brown clay. Moderate amount of medium white and few medium grey inclusions. Red wash on exterior and on the upper of interior (Fig. 2).

3. Jug (Had/017- 2069/3- Room I, loculus no. 1D.1); marl fabric 1. D. base: 5 cm. H: 11.5 cm. Light brown clay. Medium white inclusions. Matt red slip covered the upper half of exterior (Fig. 3).

4. Jug (Had/017- 2066/1- Room III, loculus 3A. 1); marl fabric 1. D. rim: 7 cm. D. base: 5.5 cm. H: 17 cm. Reddish yellow clay. Medium white inclusions. Reddish yellow/ pale yellow surfaces (Fig. 4).

5. Jug (Had/017- 2163/2- Room IV, loculus 4C.3); marl fabric 1. D. rim: 4.5 cm. D. base: 4 cm. H: 18.9 cm. Reddish yellow clay. Numerous medium and big white inclusions. Matt red slip on exterior and on the upper of interior (Fig. 5).

6. Jug (Had/017- 2165/2- Room III, loculus 3C.2); marl fabric 3. D. rim: 3 cm. D. base: 3.3 cm. H: 11.6 cm. Yellow clay. Moderate amount of medium black and red inclusions. Yellow/ reddish yellow smoothed surface (Fig. 6).

7. Container (Had/017- 2308/4- Room II, loculus no. 2A.5); marl fabric 1. D. rim: 7 cm. Light brown. Numerous fine white, few medium white inclusions. Brown wash on outer surface (Fig. 7).

8. Oil feeder (Had/017- 2308/2- Room II, loculus no. 2A.5); marl fabric 1. D. rim: 1.5 cm. D. base: 2.5 cm. H: 6.4 cm. Light brown clay. Sand and medium white inclusions. Red wash on outside (Fig. 8).

9. Oil lamp (Had/017- 2334/1- Room I, loculus no. 1D.4, bur.19); undetermined fabric 6. Max. diam.: 6 cm. H: 2.5 cm. Light grey clay. Numerous medium and big white. Matt black slip on the upper half of exterior (Fig. 9).

10. Unguentarium (Had/ 017- 2247/1- Room II, loculus no. 2D.7); marl fabric 1. D. rim: 3 cm. D. base: 2.6 cm. H: 12.5cm. Light brown clay. Medium white inclusions. Uncoated surface (Fig. 10).
11. Unguentarium (Had/017- 2268/1- Room III, loculus no. 3D.3); marl fabric 2. D. rim: 2.8 cm. D. base: 3 cm. H: 13.7 cm. Light brown clay. Medium grey and white inclusions. Matt red slip on exterior and on the upper of interior (Fig. 11).
12. Unguentarium (Had/017-2323/1- Room II, loculus no. 2D.12, Bur.17); marl fabric 2. D. rim: 2 cm. H: 5 cm. Light brown clay. Few medium grey inclusions. Red wash on exterior and on the upper of interior (Fig. 12).
13. Plate (Had/017- 2235/1- Room II); silt fabric 5. Phase 1. D. rim: 20 cm. D. base: 6 cm. Brown margins, red core. Moderate amount of fine white, mica and few fine grey inclusions. Matt red slip on inner surface, coarse outer surface (Fig. 13).
14. Plate (Had/017- 2179/2- Room III/IV); silt fabric 5. Phase 1. D. rim: 18 cm. D. base: 8 cm. Red clay. Fine white inclusions. Smooth-matt red slip on inside and medium coarse/ matt red slip on outside (Fig. 14).
15. Convex bowl (Had/017- 2202/6- Room III); silt fabric 4. Phase 1. D. rim: 13 cm. D. base: 6.5 cm. Grey, reddish brown core. Few fine white and few fine black inclusions. Smooth- shiny black slip overall. Rouletted circle on the bottom (Fig. 15).

16. Carinated bowl (Had/017- 230/54- Room II); silt fabric 5. Phase 1. D. rim: 13 cm. Red clay. Fine white and black inclusions. Matt red slip overall (Fig. 16).

17. Carinated bowl (Had/017- 2071/14- Room I); silt fabric 5. Phase 1. D. rim: 12.5 cm. D. base: 6 cm. Brown clay. Few medium white inclusions. Matt red slip overall. Three palmettes around a central incised circle on the bottom (Fig. 17).

18. Skyphos (Had/017- 2143/1- Room III); silt fabric 5. Phase 1. D. rim: 14 cm. D. base: 4.5 cm. Brown clay. Few medium grey and white inclusions. Matt red slip overall (Fig. 18).

19. Lagynos (Had/017- 2176/1- Room III/IV); silt fabric 5. Phase 1. D. base: 6.5 cm. Max. diam.: 16 cm. H: 17 cm. Brown clay. Numerous medium white and grey inclusions. Matt red slip on outside and on the upper part of inside (Fig. 19).

20. Jug (Had/017- 2071/11- Room I); marl fabric 2. . Phase 1. D. rim: 5.4 cm. D. base: 4.6 cm. H: 15.5 cm. Reddish yellow clay. Medium grey and white inclusions. Yellow/reddish yellow surface (Fig. 20).

21. Jug (Had/017- 2071/12- Room I); marl fabric 1. Phase 1. D. rim: 4.5 cm. D. base: 4.3 cm. H: 14 cm. Reddish yellow clay. Numerous medium white inclusions. Matt red slip on exterior and on the upper of interior (Fig. 21).

22. Jug (Had/017- 2178/1- Room III/IV); marl fabric 1. Phase 1. D. rim: 11 cm. D. base: 8 cm. H: 26 cm. Reddish yellow clay. Numerous medium white and few big white inclusions. Yellow/reddish yellow surface (Fig. 22).

23. Small vessel with a handle (Had/017- 2235/33-Room II); marl fabric 2. Phase 1. D. rim: 4 cm. D. base: 3.6 cm. H: 13 cm. Light brown clay. Sand, medium white and grey inclusions. Fine cavities on outer surface (Fig. 23).

24. Small vessel with a handle (Had/017- 2071/13- Room I); marl fabric 2. Phase 1. D. rim: 3 cm. D. base: 2.5 cm. H: 8.3 cm. Reddish yellow clay. Medium grey inclusions. Pale yellow/ reddish yellow surface (Fig. 24).

25. Small vessel with handles (Had/017- 2230/5- Room II); marl fabric 1. Phase 1. D. rim: 4.5. H: 6 cm. Reddish yellow clay. Few mica, numerous medium and big white inclusions. Matt red slip on exterior and on the upper of interior (Fig. 25).

26. Vessel with a loop handle (Had/017- 2177/1- Room IV); marl fabric 1. Phase 1. D. rim: 3.5 cm. H: 11.9 cm. Reddish yellow clay. Numerous white inclusions. Matt red slip on exterior and on the upper of interior (Fig. 26).

27. Small container (Had/017- 2286/64- Room II); marl fabric 1. Phase 1. D. rim: 5 cm. reddish yellow clay. Fine white inclusions. Red wash on exterior and on the upper part of interior (Fig. 27).

28. Handled bowl (Had/017- 2252/11- Room II); marl fabric 1. Phase 1. D. rim: 7 cm. Reddish yellow clay. Fine white and sand inclusions. Yellow surfaces (Fig. 28).

29. Saucer (Had/017- 2369/2- Room III); marl fabric 2. Phase 1. D. rim: 7.3 cm. D. base: 3.1 cm. Light brown clay. Few medium grey and fine to medium white inclusions. Brown wash on inside (Fig. 29).

30. Saucer (Had/017- 2176/20- Room IV); marl fabric 1. Phase 1. D. rim: 11 cm. Reddish yellow clay. Numerous white inclusions. Yellow surface (Fig. 30).

31. Oil lamp (Had/017- 2365/1- Room II); marl fabric 2. Phase 1. D. base: 3.8 cm. H: 3.1 cm. Light brown clay. Few sand, medium white and few medium grey inclusions. Brown wash on upper half of outside (Fig. 31).

32. Oil lamp (Had/017-2186/1- Room III); marl fabric 2. Phase 1. D. rim: 3 cm. D. base: 3.6 cm. H: 5.4 cm. Light brown clay. Medium white and grey inclusions. Brown wash on the upper half of exterior. Soot around the wick hole (Fig. 32).

33. Unguentarium (Had/017- 2110/3- Room I); marl fabric 1. Phase 1. D. rim: 2 cm. D. base: 2.3 cm. H: 7.4 cm. Light brown clay. Medium white inclusions. Red wash on outside (Fig. 33).

34. Amphora type AE 2 (Had/2017- 2299/4- Room III); silt fabric 5. Phase 1. D. rim: 15 cm. Red, grey core. Numerous fine white, few big white and few fine grey inclusions. Pale yellow external surface (Fig. 34).

35. Amphora type AE 2 (Had/017- 2176/8- Room III/IV); silt fabric 5. Phase 1. D. rim: 16 cm. Red clay. Numerous mica, medium white, few fine grey and sand inclusions. White external surface (Fig. 35).

36. Amphora type AE 2 (Had/017- 2071/5- Room I); silt fabric 5. Phase 1. D. rim: 12 cm. Red, thick grey core. Mica and fine white inclusions (Fig. 36).

37. Plate (Had/017- 2150/30- Room II); silt fabric 5. Phase 2. D. rim: 26 cm. D. base: 9 cm. Brown-red, grey core. Mica inclusion. Red slip on interior and partial on exterior (Fig. 37).

38. Plate (Had/017- 2211/14- Room II); silt fabric 5. Phase 2. D. rim: 28 cm. D. base: 8 cm. Red-brown, thin grey core, porous. Mica, fine to medium grey and few fine red inclusions. Cavities on surfaces. Scraped external surface (Fig. 38).

39. Plate (Had/017-2150/20-Room II); silt fabric 4. Phase 2. D. rim 20 cm. Grey clay. Few fine white inclusions. Matt black slip on interior and on the upper of exterior (Fig. 39),

40. Plate (Had/017- 2051/2- Room I/II); marl fabric 2. Phase 2. D. rim: 15 cm. D. base: 4.5 cm. Light brown clay, porous. Numerous fine white and few fine grey inclusions. Reddish brown wash on interior (Fig. 40).

41. Plate (Had/016- 2006/2- Room I/II); marl fabric 2. Phase 2. D. rim: 15 cm. D. base: 6 cm. Reddish yellow clay. Numerous fine to medium white and few fine grey inclusions. Red slip on interior and partial on exterior (Fig. 41).

42. Plate (Had/017- 2212/1- Room II); undetermined fabric 6. Phase 2. D. rim: 14 cm. D. base: 7 cm. Light grey clay. Fine to medium white inclusions. Matt black slip overall. A circle of rouletting around a central palmette on the bottom (Fig. 42).

43. Convex bowl (Had/017- 2150/21- Room II); silt fabric 5. Phase 2. D. rim: 27 cm. Brown, grey core. Few fine white inclusions. Matt red slip overall with polishing streaks on the inner surface and on the upper part of outer surface (Fig. 43).

44. Convex bowl (Had/017-2043/1- Room II); marl fabric 2. Phase 2. D. rim: 12.5 cm. D. base: 4.5 cm. Light brown clay. Fine grey and sand inclusions. Matt reddish brown slip overall (Fig. 44).

45. Convex bowl (Had/017- 2121/1- Room II); silt fabric 5. Phase 2. D. rim: 12.8 cm. D. base: 6 cm. Red clay. Moderate amount of white and few fine grey inclusions. Matt red slip on inside and partial on the upper of outside (Fig. 45).

46. Bowl (Had/017-2125/74- Room II); marl fabric 1. Phase 2. D. rim: 18 cm. Reddish yellow clay. Numerous medium white inclusions. Matt red slip overall (Fig. 46).

47. Carinated bowl (Had/017- 2051/7- Room I/II); silt fabric 5. Phase 2. D. rim: 12 cm. D. base: 5 cm. Brown- red, thick dark red core. Mica, fine and few medium white and grey inclusions. Red wash? overall (Fig. 47).

48. Carinated bowl (Had/016- 2007/1- Room I); silt fabric 4. Phase 2. D. rim: 11.5 cm. D. base: 4.2 cm. Grey, reddish brown core. Fine white and few medium black inclusions. Matt black slip overall (Fig. 48).

49. Carinated bowl (Had/017- 2125/107- Room II); undetermined fabric 6. Phase 2. D. rim: 13 cm. D. base: 6 cm. Light grey clay. Mica and numerous medium white inclusions. Smooth-shiny black slip overall. A circle of rouletting around a central palmette on the bottom (Fig. 49).

50. Jug (Had/017- 2121/2- Room II); marl fabric 3. Phase 2. D. rim: 4.6 cm. D. base: 4.4 cm. H: 15.6 cm. Light brown clay. Numerous medium black and red inclusions. Matt red slip on exterior and on the upper of interior (Fig. 50).

51. Jug (Had/017- 2211/2- Room II); marl fabric 3. Phase 2. D. rim: 5.6 cm. Reddish yellow clay. Few red inclusions. Yellow surface (Fig. 51).

52. Jug (Had/017- 2211/27- Room II); marl fabric 1. Phase 2. D. rim: 9 cm. Reddish yellow clay. Fine white inclusions. Yellow surfaces (Fig. 52).

53. Small container (Had/016- 2023/13- Room I); marl fabric 2. Phase 2. D. rim: 4.4 cm. D. base: 2.5 cm. H: 6.3 cm. Reddish yellow clay. Numerous medium white, few medium grey and big white inclusions. Red slip on the upper half of outer surface and on the upper part of inner surface (Fig. 53).

54. Handled bowl (Had/017- 2051/3- Room II); marl fabric 1. Phase 2. D. rim: 7 cm. Light brown clay. Medium white inclusions (Fig. 54).

55. Saucer (Had/016- 2022/10- Room I); marl fabric 2. Phase 2. D. rim: 11.1 cm. D. base: 3.5 cm. Light brown clay. Moderate amount of white and grey inclusions. Uncoated surfaces with traces of soot overall (Fig. 55).

56. Saucer (Had/017- 2041/3- Room I); marl fabric 1. Phase 2. D. rim: 10.8 cm. D. base: 4.9 cm. Yellow clay. Moderate amount of medium white inclusions. Uncoated surfaces (Fig. 56).

57. Oil lamp (Had/017- 2037/20- Room I); marl fabric 1. Phase 2. D. base: 3.6 cm. H: 3 cm. Light brown clay. Moderate amount of medium white inclusions. Matt red slip on the upper half of exterior (Fig. 57).

58. Unguentarium (Had/016- 2006/65- Room I/II); marl fabric 1. Phase 2. D. rim: 1.8 cm. D. base: 2 cm. H: 5.8 cm. Light brown clay. Medium white inclusions (Fig. 58).

59. Unguentarium (Had/017- 2052/3- Room I); marl fabric 1. Phase 2. D. rim: 2 cm. D. base: 1.7 cm. H: 5 cm. Light brown clay. Fine white inclusions. Matt red slip on exterior (Fig. 59).

60. Unguentarium (Had/017- 2125/113- Room II); marl fabric 1. Phase 2. D. rim: 2 cm. D. base: 1.5 cm. H: 6.5 cm. Light brown clay. Golden mica, medium and big white inclusions. Coarse surface (Fig. 60).

61. Unguentarium (Had/017- 2127/10- Room II); marl fabric 2. Phase 2. D. rim: 2 cm. D. base: 1.9 cm. H: 8.9 cm. Light brown clay. Few medium white and few big grey inclusions. Red wash on exterior (Fig. 61).

62. Caccabe (Had/017- 2125/19- Room II); silt fabric 5. Phase 2. D. rim: 12 cm. Brown clay. No visible inclusions. Matt red slip on exterior and on the upper of interior. Soot on exterior (Fig. 62)

63. Caccabe (Had/017- 2041/1- Room I); silt fabric 5. Phase 2. D. rim: 12 cm. Brown-red margins, purple core. Numerous fine white, moderate amount of medium grey inclusions. Matt red slip on exterior and on the upper of interior (Fig. 63).

64. Cooking pot (Had/017- 2121/10- Room II); silt fabric 5. Phase 2. D. rim: 16 cm. Brown, red core. Medium white inclusions. Matt red slip on exterior and on the upper of interior (Fig. 64).

65. Lopas (Had/016- 2006/12- Room I/II); silt fabric 5. Phase 2. D. rim: 22 cm. Brown-red margins, grey core. Fine white and grey inclusions. Mica and red slip overall (Fig. 65).

66. Carinated lopas (Had/017- 2125/5- Room II); silt fabric 5. Phase 2. D. rim: 26 cm. Brown-red, grey core. Moderate amount of medium grey and white inclusions. Mica and red slip on interior (Fig. 66).

67. Casserole (Had/017- 2121/5- Room II); silt fabric 5. Phase 2. D. rim: 21 cm. Brown, thick grey core. Few medium white, red and grey inclusions. Red wash on interior and partial on exterior (Fig. 67).

68. Casserole (Had/017- 2125/158- Room II); silt fabric 5. Phase 2. D. rim: 19.5 cm. Max. diam.: 21.5 cm. H: 10.7 cm. Brown-red, thin reddish brown core. Mica, medium white and grey inclusions. Matt red slip on exterior and on the upper of interior. Soot on exterior (Fig. 68).

69. Lid (Had/017- 2121/3- Room II); silt fabric 5. Phase 2. D. rim: 22 cm. Brown-red, grey core. Medium white and few medium red inclusions. Red wash on interior and on the upper of exterior with blackened (Fig. 69).

70. Amphora (Had/017- 2205/14- Room II); marl fabric. Phase 2. D. rim: 13 cm. light red clay. Big cavities. Numerous fine and medium white inclusions. Yellow surface (Fig. 70).

71. Amphora (Had/016- 2006/90- Room I/II); marl fabric. Phase 2. D. rim: 14 cm. Yellow margins, reddish yellow core. Mica and numerous fine greenish yellow inclusions. Greenish yellow surface (Fig. 71).

72. Amphora (Had/016- 2006/42-Room I/II); marl fabric. Phase 2. D. rim: 12 cm. Red clay. Numerous mica, fine and medium white, sand and few fine grey inclusions. Yellow surface (Fig. 72).

73. Plate (Had/017-2065/4- Room I); silt fabric 4. 2nd century BC. D. rim: 20 cm. D. base: 7.6 cm. Grey, brown core. Few fine white inclusions. Smoothed surfaces without any slip (Fig. 73).

74. Plate (Had/017- 2039/12- Room I); silt fabric 5. 2nd century BC. D. rim: 20 cm, D. base: 10 cm. Brown-red, purple core. Few fine white and grey inclusions. Smooth red slip overall. Blackened. Two preserved palmettes on the bottom (Fig. 74).

75. Convex bowl (Had/017- 2039/23- Room I); silt fabric 5. 2nd century BC. D. rim: 7 cm. D. base: 4.2 cm. Red clay. Fine grey and white inclusions. Smooth red slip overall (Fig. 75).

76. Convex bowl (Had/017- 2065/2- Room I); silt fabric 5. 2nd century BC. D. rim: 10 cm, D. base: 6 cm. Brown clay. Fine white inclusions. Matt red slip overall. Three palmettes on the bottom (Fig. 76).

77. Carinated bowl (Had/017- 2070/2- Room I); silt fabric 5. 2nd century BC. D. rim: 15 cm. D. base: 7 cm. Brown, thin red core. Fine white inclusions. Matt red slip on interior (Fig. 77).

78. Carinated bowl (Had/017-2222/111- Room II); silt fabric 5. 2nd century BC. D. rim: 13 cm. D. base: 5.6 cm. Reddish brown, dark red core. Mica, moderate amount of fine grey and few medium white inclusions. Matt red slip on interior and partial on exterior (Fig. 78).

79. Small vessel with handles (Had/017- 2065/3- Room I); marl fabric 1. 2nd century BC. D. rim: 4.2 cm. D. base: 4.3 cm. H: 7.5 cm. Reddish yellow clay. Medium white inclusions. Smoothed pale yellow external surface (Fig. 79).

80. Handled bowl (Had/017- 2039/18- Room I); marl fabric 2. 2nd century BC. D. rim: 6 cm. D. base: 3.3 cm. Reddish yellow clay. Medium white and fine grey inclusions. Pale brown/ reddish yellow surfaces (Fig. 80).

81. Caccabe (Had/017- 2039/27- Room II); silt fabric 5. 2nd century BC. D. rim: 12 cm. Brown-red margins, grey core. Moderate amount of fine white inclusions. Matt red slip on outside and on the upper of inside. Soot on outside (Fig. 81)

82. Caccabe (Had/017- 2070/8- Room I); silt fabric 5. 2nd century BC. D. rim: 12 cm. Max. diam.: 17.7 cm. H: 15.5 cm. Brown margins, red core. Moderate amount of fine white and mica inclusions. Matt red slip on exterior and on the upper of interior. Soot on exterior (Fig. 82).

83. Convex bowl (Had/016- 2020/2- Room III); silt fabric 4. Undated. D. rim: 20 cm. Grey clay. Numerous fine white inclusions. Fine cavities. Matt-smooth black slip on interior and on the upper of exterior (Fig. 83).

84. Convex bowl (Had/017- 2053/13- Room III); marl fabric 3. Undated. D. rim: 15 cm. D. base: 5 cm. Pale yellow clay. Fine white, red and grey inclusions. Matt red slip on interior and on the upper part of exterior (Fig. 84).

85. Convex bowl (Had/017- 2057/39- Room III); marl fabric 3. Undated. D. rim: 11 cm, D. base: 4 cm. Reddish yellow clay. Moderate amount of fine white, few fine red and grey inclusions. Smoothed inner surface and coarse outer surface (Fig. 85).

86. Convex bowl (Had/016- 2015/12- Room III); marl fabric 2. Undated. D. rim: 12 cm. D. base: 4.5 cm. Reddish yellow clay. Fine white and grey inclusions. Matt red slip on interior and on the upper of exterior (Fig. 86).

87. Convex bowl (Had/017-2139/18- Room III); marl fabric 2. Undated. D. rim: 11.4 cm. D. base: 4.5 cm. Light brown clay. Moderate amount of fine grey inclusions. Matt red slip on the most of interior and partial on the upper of exterior (Fig. 87).

88. Convex bowl (Had/017- 2059/3- Room III); silt fabric 5. Undated. D. rim: 11 cm. D. base: 7 cm. Brown-red, thick grey core. Few fine white inclusions. Matt red slip overall. Three palmettes around a central incised circle on the bottom (Fig. 88).

89. Carinated bowl (Had/017- 2160/3- Room IV); silt fabric 5. Undated. D. rim: 14 cm. D. base: 6.4 cm. Red clay. Mica, fine white and grey inclusions. Smooth red slip overall. Three palmettes on the bottom (Fig. 89).

90. Carinated bowl (Had/017- 2143/2- Room III); silt fabric 4. Undated. D. rim: 14 cm. D. base: 7 cm. Grey clay. Numerous fine white, few medium white and mica inclusions. Matt black slip overall Three palmettes on the bottom (Fig. 90).

91. Carinated bowl (Had/017- 2058/17- Room III); silt fabric 4. Undated. D. rim: 13 cm. D. base: 5.2 cm. Grey clay. Fine white inclusions. Matt black slip on interior and on the most of exterior. Three palmettes around a central incised circle on the bottom (Fig. 91).

92. Carinated bowl (Had/017- 2057/30- Room III); silt fabric 4. Undated. D. rim: 14 cm. D. base: 6 cm. Grey margins, dark brown-dark red core. Fine white inclusions. Matt black slip on inside and smoothed outside. Three palmettes around a central incised circle on the bottom (Fig. 92).

93. Carinated bowl (Had/017- 2030/4- Room I/III); silt fabric 4. Undated. D. rim: 13 cm. D. base: 6 cm. Grey clay. Medium white and black inclusions. Matt black/ brown slip overall. Three palmettes enclosed by a rouletting and an incised circle on the bottom (Fig. 93).

94. Skyphos (Had/016- 2015/15- Room III); marl fabric 2. Undated. D. rim: 15 cm. Light brown clay. Medium grey, white and sand inclusions. Matt red slip on interior and on the most of exterior (Fig. 94).

95. Jug (Had/017- 2058/3- Room III); marl fabric 3. Undated. D. rim: 5 cm. D. base: 4 cm. H: 12.6 cm. Reddish yellow clay. Medium and big white, few medium red inclusions. Reddish yellow/ yellow surface (Fig. 95).

96. Jug (Had/017- 2057/40- Room III); marl fabric 1. Undated. D. rim: 5 cm. D. base: 4.6 cm. H: 14.5 cm. Light brown clay. Fine and medium white inclusions. Matt red slip on exterior and on the upper of interior (Fig. 96).

97. Jug (Had/017- 2183/2- Room IV); marl fabric 2. Undated. D. rim: 6 cm. D. base: 4.8 cm. H: 14.9 cm. Reddish yellow clay. Numerous medium white, few big grey inclusions. Yellow smoothed surfaces (Fig. 97).

98. Jug (Had/016- 2015/1- Room III); marl fabric 2. Undated. D. rim: 4 cm. D. base: 4.3 cm. H: 15.6 cm. Reddish yellow clay. Big grey and white inclusions. Pale yellow/ reddish yellow surface (Fig. 98).

99. Jug (Had/017- 2057/1- Room III); marl fabric 3. Undated. D. rim: 3.5. D. base: 3.8 cm. H: 12 cm. Yellow/ reddish yellow clay. Medium red and white inclusions. Yellow surface (Fig. 99).

100. Table amphora? (Had/017- 2053/23- Room III); silt fabric 4. Undated. D. rim: 7 cm. D. base: 6 cm. H: 17.2 cm. Grey clay. No visible inclusions, fine cavities. Smooth-shiny black slip on exterior and on the upper of interior (Fig. 100).

101. Vessel with a loop handle (Had/016- 2015/24- Room III); marl fabric 2. Undated. D. rim: 4.3 cm. H: 11.5 cm. Light brown clay. Medium grey and white inclusions. Matt red slip on exterior and on the upper of interior (Fig. 101).

102. Handled bowl (Had/017- 2140/1- Room III); marl fabric 1. Undated. D. rim: 6.6 cm. D. base; 3.3 cm. Light red clay. Medium and big white inclusions. Yellow surfaces (Fig. 102).

103. Oil lamp (Had/017- 2047/1- Room III); marl fabric 1. Undated. D. base: 3 cm. H: 2.6 cm. Reddish yellow clay. White inclusions. Matt red slip on upper half of outside (Fig. 103).

104. Oil lamp (Had/017- 2160/7- Room IV); marl fabric 2. Undated. D. base: 3.5 cm. H: 2.8 cm. Light brown clay. Fine white and medium grey inclusions. Red wash coated the upper half of the external surface of the central tube. Red wash covered the upper half of the external surface of the body of the lamp (Fig. 104).

105. Unguentarium (Had/017- 2159/9- Room IV); marl fabric 3. Undated. D. rim: 2.5 cm. H: 13.2 cm. Yellow clay. Medium grey, red and sand inclusions. Matt red slip on exterior and on the upper of interior (Fig. 105).

106. Unguentarium (Had/017- 2059/2- Room III); marl fabric 3. Undated. D. rim: 1.9 cm. H: 9 cm. Light brown clay. Few mica, sand, fine white, red and grey inclusions. Uncoated surface (Fig. 106).

107. Unguentarium (Had/016- 2015/14- Room III); marl fabric 2. Undated. D. rim: 1.9 cm. D. base: 2.3 cm. H: 9 cm. Light brown clay. Big grey inclusions. Reddish brown wash partial on exterior (Fig. 107).

108. Unguentarium (Had/017- 2185/1- Room IV); marl fabric 2. Undated. D. rim: 1.8 cm. D. base: 1.3 cm. H: 5.1 cm. Light brown clay. Medium white, few medium grey inclusions. Reddish yellow coarse surface (Fig. 108).

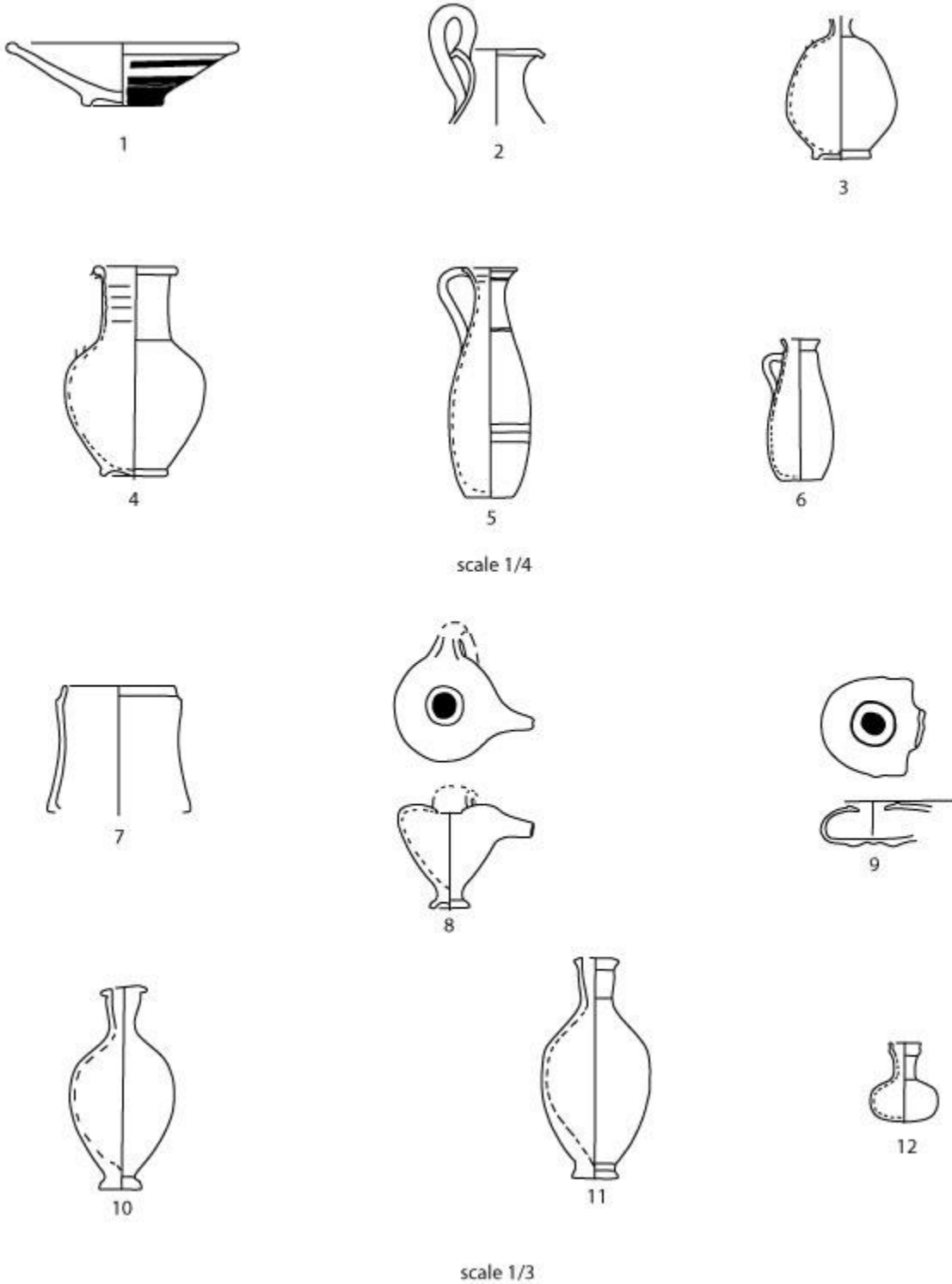
109. Chytra (Had/017- 2030/6- Room I/III); silt fabric 5. Undated. D. rim: 11 cm. Red clay. Moderate amount of medium to few big white and grey inclusions. Matt red slip on exterior (Fig. 109).

110. Caccabe (Had/016- 2026/5- Room III); silt fabric 5. Undated. D. rim: 13 cm. Brown- red clay. Numerous fine white inclusions. Matt red slip on exterior and on the upper of interior (Fig. 110).

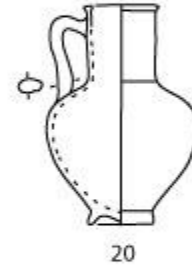
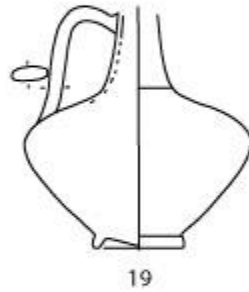
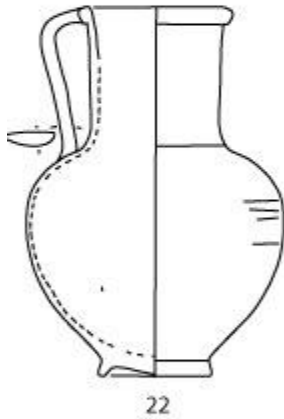
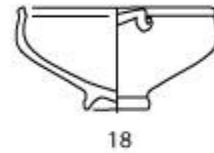
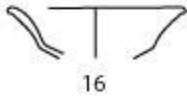
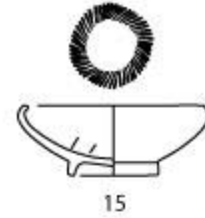
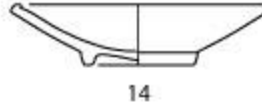
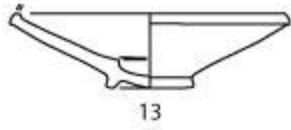
111. Lopas (Had/017- 2158/16- Room III); silt fabric 5. Undated. D. rim: 36 cm. Red clay. Mica, medium grey and white inclusions. Matt red slip overall. Soot on exterior (Fig. 111).

112. Lopas (Had/017- 2057/43- Room III); silt fabric 5. Undated. D. rim: 36 cm. Dark brown, red core. Fine white and few big white inclusions. Matt red slip on interior with polishing streaks. Soot on exterior (Fig. 112).

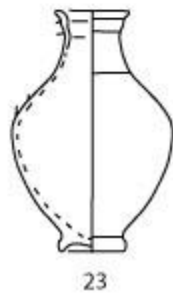
113. Casserole (Had/017-2139/20- Room III); silt fabric 5. Undated. D. rim: 16 cm. Brown margins, thick dark red core. Numerous medium grey and mica inclusions. Matt red slip on interior and smoothed exterior (Fig. 113).



Figures 1-12. Ceramics from loculi.



scale 1/4



scale 1/3

Figures 13-24. Ceramics from phase 1.



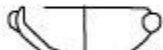
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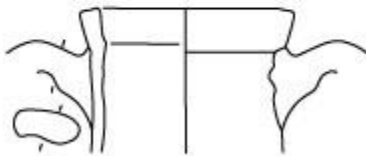


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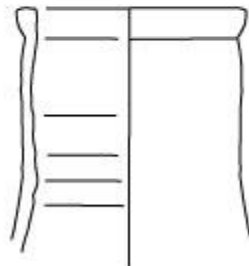


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scale 1/3



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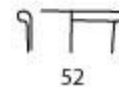
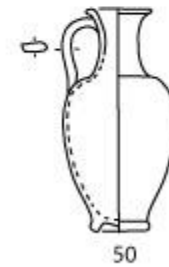
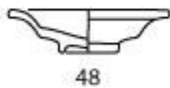
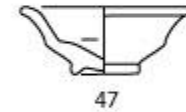
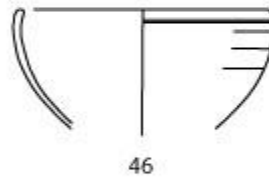
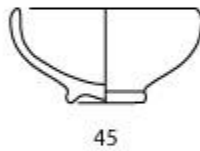
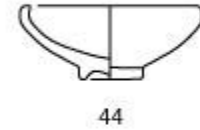
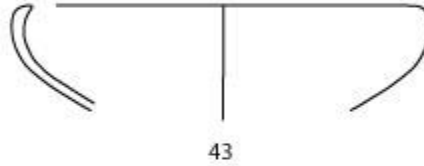
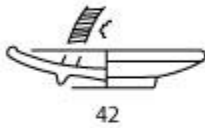
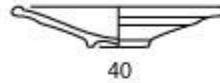
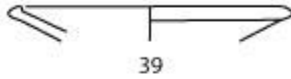
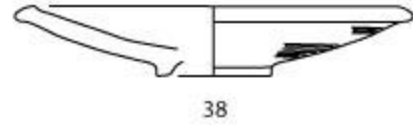
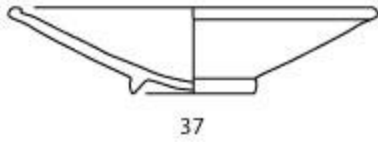
35



36

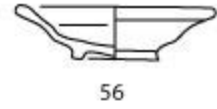
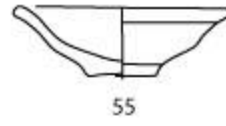
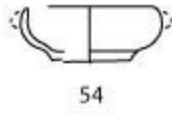
scale 1/4

Figures 25-36. Ceramics from phase 1.

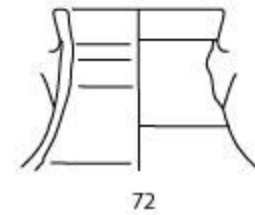
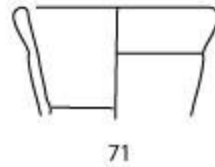
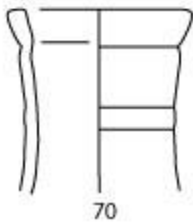
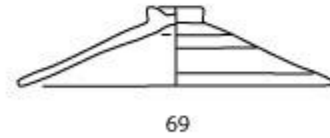
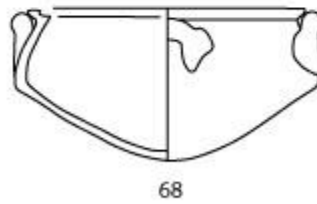
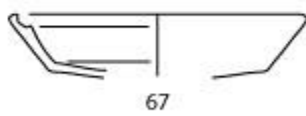
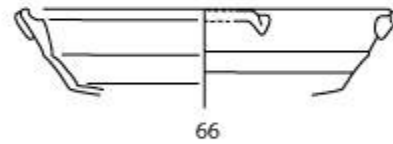
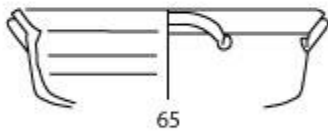
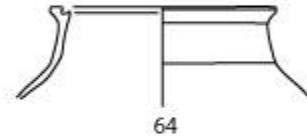
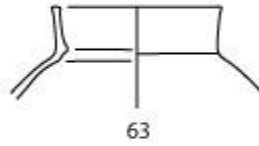
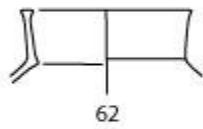


scale 1/4

Figures 27-52. Ceramics from phase 2.

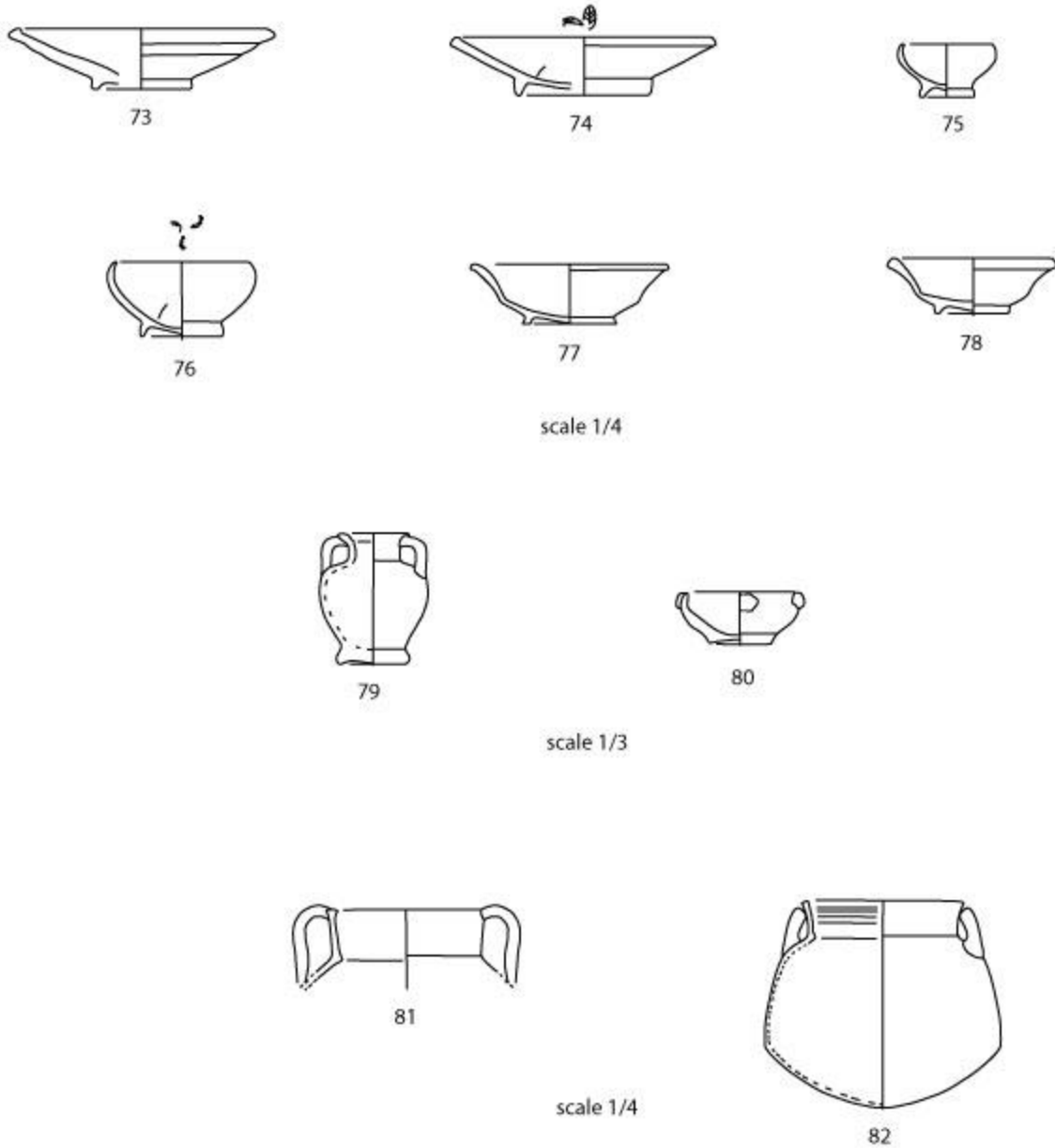


scale 1/3

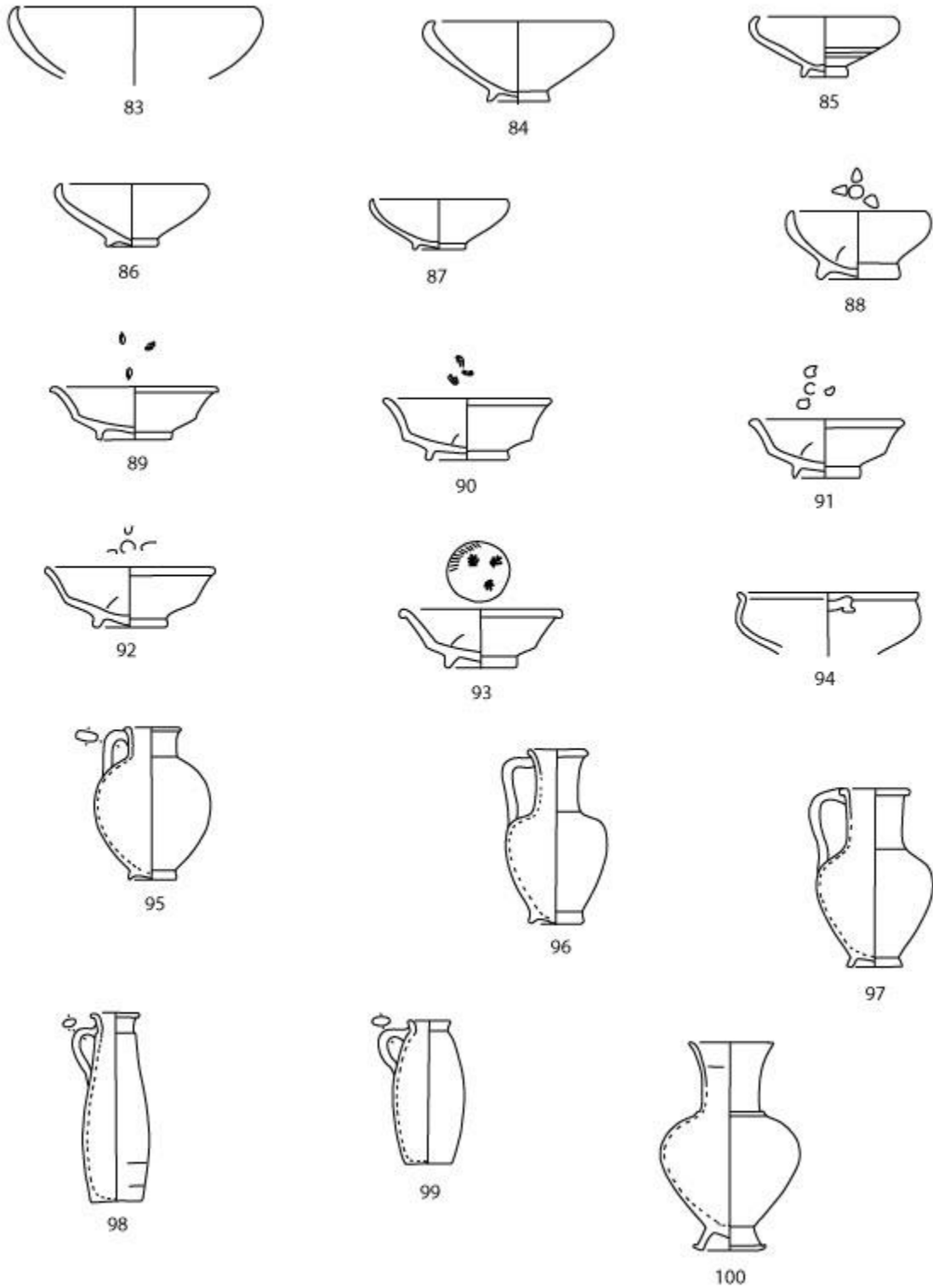


scale 1/4

Figures 53-72. Ceramics from phase 2.

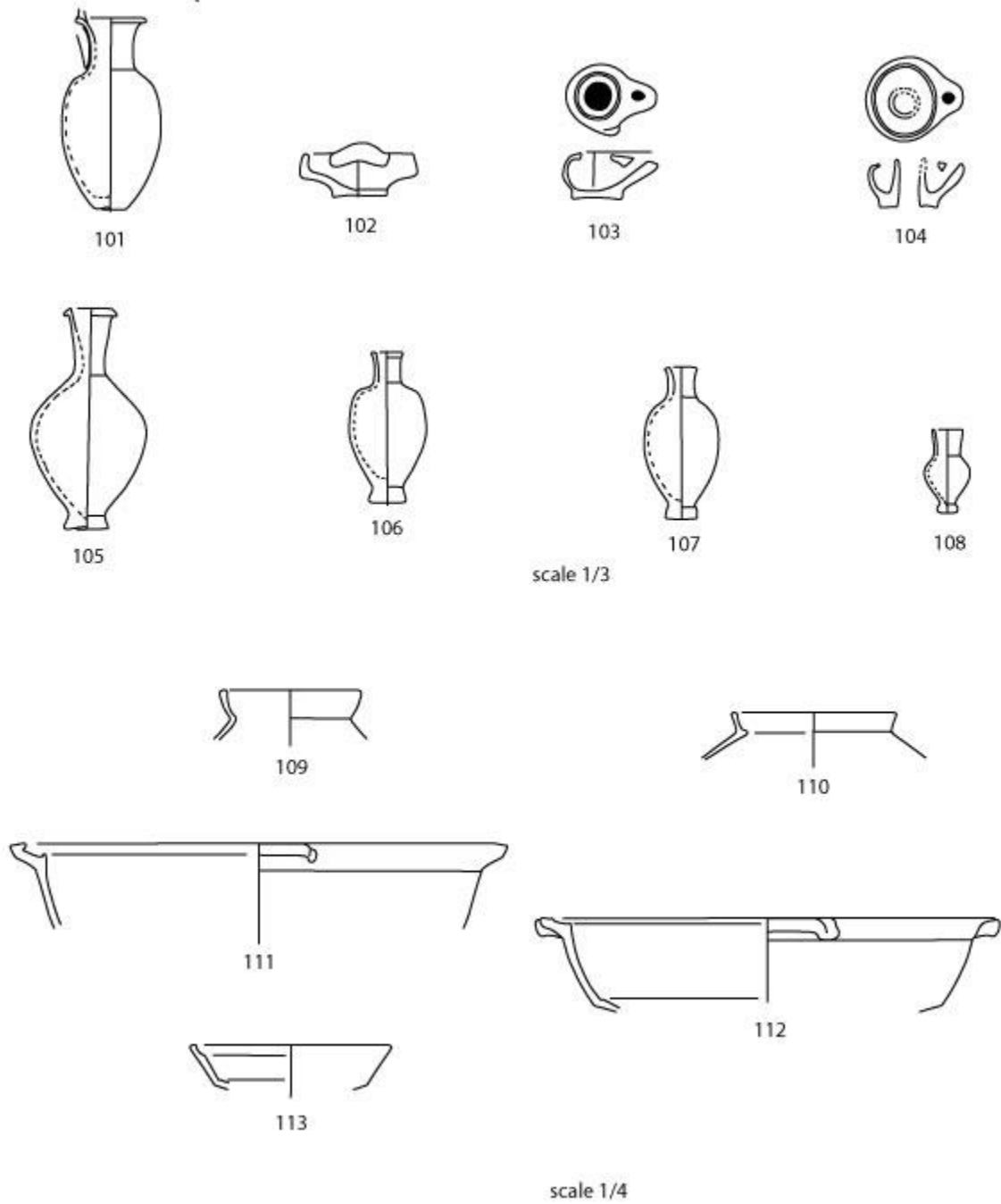


Figures 73-82. Ceramics from the 2nd century BC contexts.



scale 1/4

Figures 83-100. Ceramics from undated layers.



Figures 101-113. Ceramics from undated layers.

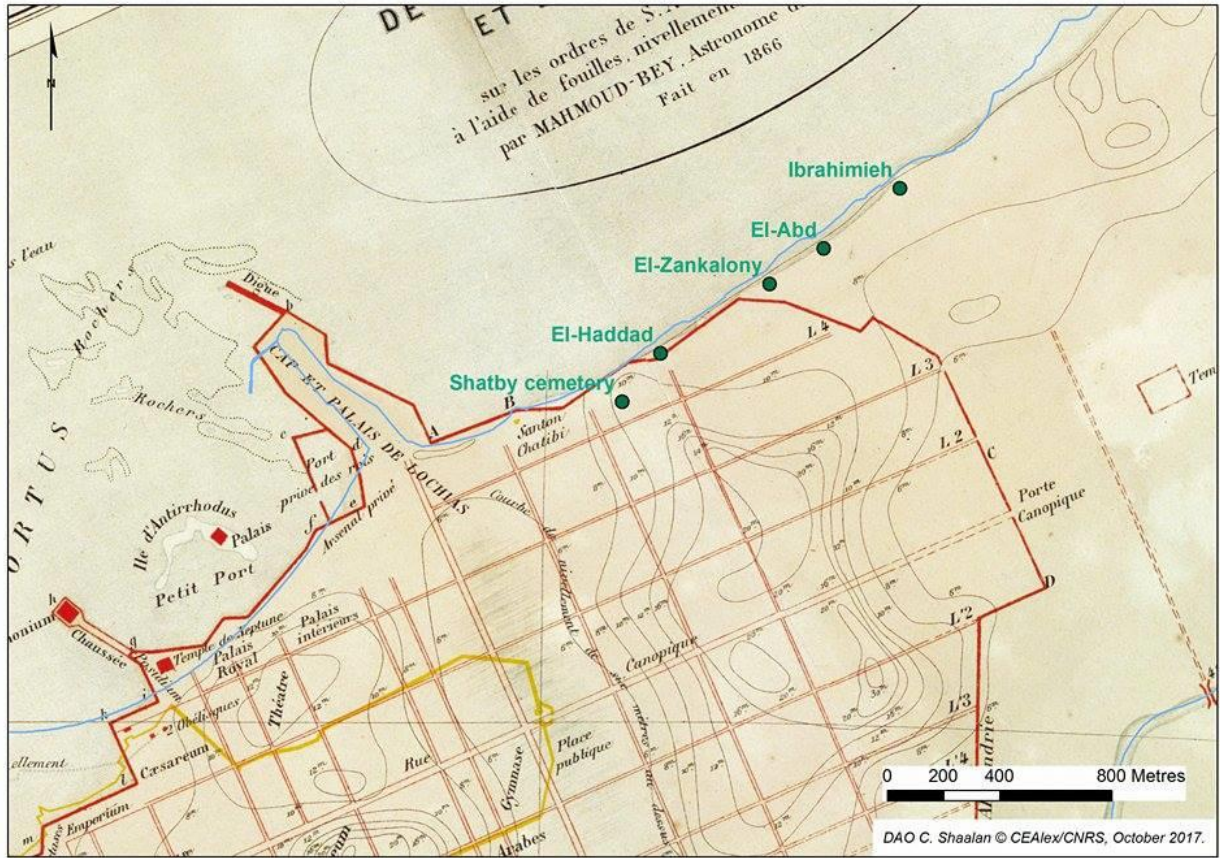


Figure 114. The location of the Cemetery of El-Haddad.



الترقيم الدولي الموحد للنسخة المطبوعة (1110-2128)

الترقيم الدولي الموحد للنسخة الإلكترونية (2735-4652)

Figure 115. An intact burial found in the upper layers of Room II.

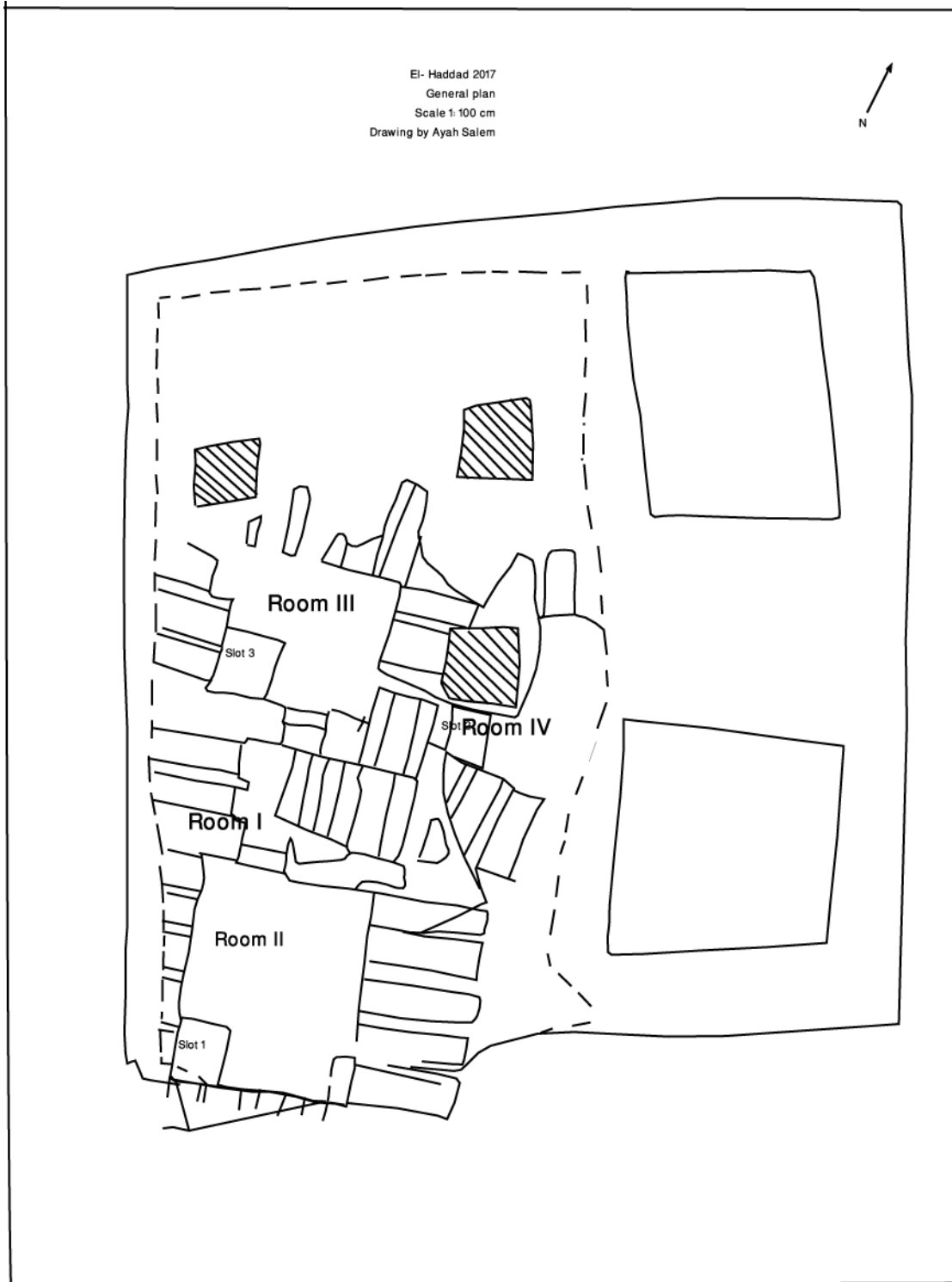


Figure 116. General plan of the Cemetery of El-Haddad.



Plate (Fig. 1)



Jug (Fig. 3)



Jug (Fig. 5)



Jug (Fig. 6)



Oil feeder (Fig. 8)



Unguentarium (Fig. 12)



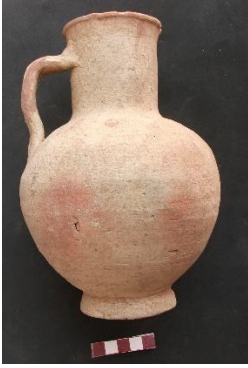
Fish plate (Fig. 13)



Skyphos (Fig. 18)



Lagynos (Fig. 19)



Jug (Fig. 20)



Jug (Fig. 21)



Vessel (Fig. 25)



Vessel (Fig. 26)



Oil lamp (Fig. 31)



Oil lamp (Fig. 32)



Unguentarium (Fig. 33)



Vessel (Fig. 53)



Saucer (Fig. 55)



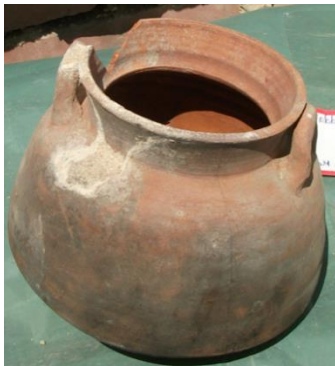
Unguentarium (Fig. 61)



Convex bowl (Fig. 75)



Vessel (Fig. 79)



Caccabe (Fig. 82)



Convex bowl (Fig. 87)



Convex bowl (Fig. 88)



Carinated bowl (Fig. 89)



Carinated bowl (Fig. 91)



Jug (Fig. 97)



Jug (Fig. 99)



Table amphora? (Fig. 100)



Handled bowl (Fig. 102)



Oil lamp (Fig. 104)



Unguentarium (Fig. 105)



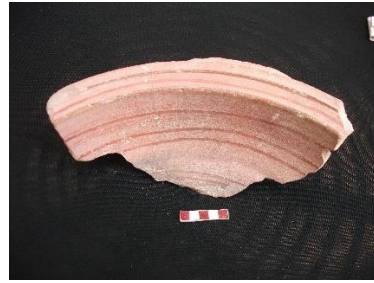
Unguentarium (Fig. 106)



Unguentarium (Fig. 107)



Unguentarium (Fig. 108)



Lopas (Fig. 112)



The Cemetery of El-Haddad.