

الفخار المستخرج من موقع الترحيلات، كوم الدكة بالإسكندرية

"Pottery Extracted from the Deportation Site, Kom El-Dikka, Alexandria."

“从亚历山大港考姆迪卡的驱逐遗址出土的陶器”

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وزارة السياحة و الآثار المصرية

ملخص

يقع موقع (قسم شرطة الترحيلات) في شارع سليمان يسري على مسافة ١٩٠ مترًا جنوب شرق منطقة المسرح الروماني بكوم الدكة بالإسكندرية، حيث أجرت وزارة السياحة و الآثار المصرية حفائر علمية بالموقع منذ عام ٢٠١٠ و حتى عام ٢٠١٢، حيث أسفرت عن وجود أفران من العصر البيزنطي ربما كانت تستخدم لصناعة الزجاج ، وكذلك أسفرت عن وجود مقابر من العصر الإسلامي، و قد قدم الموقع كمية كبيرة من الشقف الفخارية تنتمي إلى عدة عصور، حيث سجلت أعدادًا قليلة تنتمي للعصر البطلمي و العصر الروماني المبكر ، وكذلك للعصر الإسلامي ، أما غالبية القطع فتؤرخ للفترة من القرن الرابع حتى القرن السابع الميلادي. لقد شكل الفخار المستورد نسبة ٣٣،٦٪ (٢٦،٣٪ للأمفورات و ٧،٣٪ للأواني ذات الطلاء الأحمر و غيرها) حيث إن الأمفورات و الأطباق ذات الطلاء الأحمر المستوردة من الساحل الشمالي الشرقي و الساحل الشرقي لحوض البحر الأبيض المتوسط ، وكذلك المستوردة من شمال إفريقيا قد تعكس جزءًا من العلاقات التجارية بين مصر و تلك الأقاليم خلال العصرين الروماني المتأخر و البيزنطي. أما الفخار المحلي فقد شكل نسبة ٦٦،٤٪ (١٦،٣٪ للأمفورات و ٤٩،٨٪ للأواني المنزلية) حيث سجلت اشكالًا متنوعة من الأمفورات المحلية الصنع ،و كذلك أدوات المائدة كالأطباق و السلطانيات ذات الطلاء وأدوات الطبخ كالقدور و الطاسات ،و كذلك الأواني ذات السطح الخشن كالأواني العميقة المستخدمة لإعداد و تقديم الطعام و كذلك جرار التخزين و غيرها.

الكلمات المفتاحية

- كوم الدكة
- الترحيلات
- الفخار
- ARS
- LRD
- AE 3

- AE 7
- LRA 1
- LRA 4
- Spatheion

The Pottery from the Site of El-Tarheelat, Kom El-Dikka in Alexandria

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Abstract

The site of El-Tarheelat is located at the neighborhood of Kom EL Dikka in Alexandria. The site yielded great quantity of pottery, and vast variety of types indicating a long time of occupation through many periods. Few Hellenistic, early Roman and Islamic shapes were found, but the majority of identified forms are dated to the 4th to 7th centuries AD. It is not clear if the few Hellenistic and early Roman types, illustrated here, came up from lower levels because of an earlier disturbance. Imported pottery constituted about 33.6% of El-Tarheelat pottery (26.3% for amphorae and 7.3% for fine wares and others). Late Roman Amphora 1 and Late Roman Amphora 4 constituted the majority of the imported amphorae, however, African Red Slip Ware, Cypriot Red Slip Ware are the fine wares the most represented. The abundance of LRA 1, LRA 4, African, Cypriot Red Slip Wares, could reflect a part of commercial relations between Egypt and the regions of Eastern Mediterranean and North Africa during the Late Roman and Byzantine periods. The local production constituted about 66.4% (16.3% for amphorae and 49.8% for table, cooking and common wares). The Egyptian amphorae types AE 3, AE 7 and different types of table wares (plates, dishes and bowls), cooking wares (cooking pots and casseroles), common wares (pots for preparing food, jars and others) were recorded widely in the site of El-Tarheelat.

Keywords

- Kom El-Dikka
- El-Tarheelat
- Pottery
- ARS
- LRD
- AE 3
- AE 7

- LRA 1
- LRA 4
- Spatheion

Introduction

The Egyptian Ministry of Antiquities led an archaeological excavation at the site of "El-Tarheelat police station" in the years from 2010 to 2012.¹ The site of El-Tarheelat is located at Soliman Yosry Street, about 190 meter southeast of Kom El-Dikka Roman Theater (Chart no.1) and about 53.34 meter east of the site of El-Attarin (discovered recently by the Egyptian Ministry of Antiquities). The excavations discovered some tombs from Islamic period and some kilns from Byzantine period. It is worth mentioning that, the site of El-Tarheelat was disturbed before the archaeological excavation in the years from 2010 to 2012, which appeared clearly in the ceramic assemblages, however, the ceramics from different periods were found together in the same layer. Therefore, this paper is, basically, depending on the parallels from other sites. El-Tarheelat collection includes the following:

- Imported Red Slip Wares
- Aswan fine and cooking wares
- Sigas/kegs
- Nile alluvial or silt clay wares
- Marl clay wares
- Imported mortaria
- Egyptian amphorae
- Imported amphorae

Imported Red Slip Wares (Figs. 1-4)

The imported Red Slip Wares represent about 21.7% of El-Tarheelat fine wares (Table 1), and varied according to the origin and type. All fragments, listed below, represent two plates from Antioch (ES A) from Hellenistic-early Roman periods. A bowl from Asia Minor (LRC), bowls, dishes and plates from Cyprus (LRD) and from Tunisia in North Africa (ARS) from Byzantine period.

¹ Sincere thanks for the continuous support and help go to Dr/ Mohamed Abd EL Maguid the former Director General of Antiquities of Alexandria. Sincere thanks, for the very useful ceramic training courses, go to the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Centre d'Études Alexandrines and his former Director General Dr/ Jean – Yves Empereur and my mentors, Dr/ Sandrine Élaigne, Dr/ Julie Monchamp and Dr/ Delphine Dixneuf. I am grateful to Dr/ Grzegorz Majcherek the Director General of the Polish mission at Kom El-Dikka for his help, advices and corrections. I am also grateful to Dr/ Mohamed Naguib the ceramologist from Upper Egypt and my colleagues Mr. / Mohamed Abd Elaziz, Mrs. / Nagat Mohamed and Dr / Inas Desouky. Sincere thanks for all, this article would not come to light without their help.

ES A	LRC	ARS	LRD
8.5%	2.8%	40%	48.6%

Table 1. The imported Red slip wares.

Eastern Sigillata A (ES A) (Fig. 1, nos. 1-2)

Eastern sigillata A is the production of the region of Antioch from about 125 BC.²

1. Plate (Tar/012.C2.29.1.18), with incurved rim and curved walls. **Fabric:** (10 YR 8/3) very pale brown clay, fine and with glossy (10 R 3/6) dark red slip overall. D. rim: 28 cm. **Parallel:** type TA 13c/ Atlante 4A, from the end of 2nd century BC to 10/20 AD.³

2. Plate (Tar/012.A1.3.2.6), with flaring walls, a groove below the rim and ring base. **Fabric:** (7.5 YR 7/4) pink clay, fine and with glossy (10 R 4/8) red slip overall. D. rim: 29 cm. **Parallel:** type TA 19/ Atlante 12, from 40 BC.to about 10 AD.⁴

Cypriot Red Slip Ware (LRD) (Fig. 2, nos. 3-11)

3. Dish (Tar/012.C2.25.1.1), with plain rim and flaring walls. **Fabric:** (5 YR 6/4) light reddish brown clay, hard, fine white inclusions, fine cavities, smooth (10 R 5/4) weak red slip overall and traces of black slip? only on the outer face of the rim. D. rim: 28 cm. **Parallel:** Hayes form 1, from the late 4th century (or earlier) to about the 3rd quarter of the 5th century AD.⁵

4. Dish (Tar/012.Kiln 1.1.1), knobbed rim with double groove on its outer face, curved walls and with a rouletting on exterior. **Fabric:** (5 YR 5/6) yellowish red clay, hard, fine cavities and with thin (2.5 YR 6/4) weak red slip. D. rim: 15 cm.

5. Dish (Tar/012.A2.7.2.2), incurved rim with double groove on its outer face, curved walls and with a rouletting on exterior. **Fabric:** (5 YR 5/4) reddish brown clay, hard, few fine grey inclusions, fine cavities, thin (2.5 YR 6/4) weak red slip overall and with traces of black slip? Upon the outer face of the rim. D. rim: 20 cm.

Dishes nos. 4-5: **Parallel:** Hayes form 2/ LRD 2, from the middle to the late 5th – (early 6th) century, according to Paul Reynolds typology.⁶

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 Caire, p. 123.

³ Élaigne (2012). p.129, fig. 39; Hayes, J. W. (1985). "Sigillate Orientali" in Enciclopedia dell'Arte antica classica e orientale: Atlante delle forme ceramiche, vol. 2: ceramic fine romana nel bacino mediterraneo (tardo ellenismo e primo impero), Istituto poligrafico e zecca dello stato, Rome, p. 16.

⁴ Élaigne (2012). p. 130, fig. 40; Hayes (1985). p. 20, pl. 2, no. 10.

⁵ Hayes, J. W. (1972). Late Roman Pottery, the British School at Rome, London, p. 372-4, fig. 80, no. 2.

⁶ Reynolds, P. (2011). "A note on the development of Cypriot Late Roman D forms 2 and 9" in Cau, M. A., Reynolds, P. & Boinifay, M., LRFW 1, Late Roman Fine Wares. Solving problems of typology and chronology, RLAMP 1, Oxford, p. 57-60, fig. 1 -2, nos. 1-26.

6. Small dish (Tar/012.C2.8.1.2), triangular rim with three very shallow projecting lines on its outer face, ring base, flaring walls with three deep grooves on its external surface. **Fabric:** (5 YR 6/4) light reddish brown clay, hard and with thin (2.5 YR 5/4) weak red slip overall. D. rim: 15 cm. D. base: 7 cm. **Parallel:** Hayes form 2, no. 13 /LRD 2. 13, early-mid -6th century AD.⁷ However, Paul Reynolds dated it to the early 6th century.⁸

7. Dish (Tar/012.C2.17.1.2), with triangular rim, curved walls and flat base. **Fabric:** (5 YR 6/6) reddish yellow clay, hard, fine cavities and with smooth (2.5 YR 5/4) weak red slip overall. D. rim: 16 cm.

8. Dish (Tar/012.B1.33.3.1), with rounded rim and flat base. **Fabric:** (7.5 YR 6/4) light brown clay, hard, fine cavities, few fine white inclusions and with (10 R 5/6) red slip overall. D. rim: 24 cm.

9. Dish (Tar/012.B2.33.2.1), with rounded-incurved rim, flaring walls, flat base and with a rouletting on exterior. **Fabric:** (5 YR 6/6) reddish yellow clay, hard, fine cavities and with thin (10 R 5/6) red slip overall. D. rim: 23 cm.

Dishes nos.7-9: **Parallel:** Hayes form 5/ LRD 5, dated to 530/540? and 551? AD according to Paul Reynolds typology.⁹ However, J. W. Hayes supposed mid-late 6th century AD for this form.¹⁰

10. Dish (Tar/012.B1.4.2.4), with rounded-incurved rim, flaring walls and with two lines of rouletting on exterior. **Fabric:** (5 YR 6/6) reddish yellow clay, hard, fine cavities, fine white and black inclusions and with thin (10 R 5/6) red slip overall except the outer face of the rim. D. rim: 28 cm. **Parallel:** Hayes form 9A/ LRD 9A. 1, about 550-600 AD.¹¹

11. Dish (Tar/012.A1.7.2.1), with thickened-incurved rim, flaring walls and with three lines of rouletting on exterior. **Fabric:** (5 YR 7/4) pink margins, (5 YR 6/4) light reddish brown core, hard, fine cavities and with (2.5 YR 5/6) red slip overall except the outer face of the rim. D. rim: 24 cm. **Parallel:** Hayes form 9B/ LRD 9B, from 580/600 to end of 7th century.¹² However, Paul Reynolds dated this type to mid-7th century.¹³

African Red Slip Ware (ARS) (Fig. 3, nos. 12- 21)

12. Large dish (Tar/012.A2.24.1.2), with flaring walls. **Fabric:** (2.5 YR 5/8) red clay, sand? and with smooth (2.5 YR 5/8) red slip on the interior and on the upper part of exterior. D. rim: 32 cm. **Parallel:** Hayes form 50 B, from 350 to 400 AD.¹⁴

13. Dish (Tar/012.33.1.4), with flaring-curved walls. **Fabric:** (2.5 YR 5/8) red clay, sand? few fine white inclusions and with smooth (2.5 YR 5/8) red slip. D. rim: 24 cm. **Parallel:** Hayes form 50 B?¹⁵

⁷ Hayes (1972). p. 373-376, fig. 80.

⁸ Reynolds (2011). p. 59, fig. 2, no. 29.

⁹ Reynolds (2011). p. 61-63, fig. 3, nos. 31-32, fig. 4, nos. 33-34, fig. 5 nos. 46-51.

¹⁰ Hayes (1972). p. 377.

¹¹ Hayes (1972). p. 378-382, fig. 81, no. 1; Reynolds (2011), p. 64, fig. 6, no. 52.

¹² Hayes (1972). p. 378-382, fig. 81-82, nos. 5-12.

¹³ Reynolds (2011). p. 64, fig. 6, nos. 63-65.

¹⁴ Hayes (1972). p. 69-71, fig. 12, nos. 56-60.

14. Bowl (Tar/012.A2.24.1.1), with wide-everted rim. **Fabric:** (2.5 YR 6/8) red clay, sandy, fine red and white inclusions and with smooth (2.5 YR 6/8) red slip overall. D. rim: 27 cm. **Parallel:** type Waagé 1948, pl. 9, nos. 859, 862/ Hayes form 93 B, from 500 to 540 AD.¹⁶

15. Bowl (Tar/012.C1.6.1.8), with wide-everted rim and with incised decorations on its upper face. **Fabric:** (10 R 6/8) light red clay, fine black, red and white inclusions and with smooth (2.5 YR 5/8) red slip overall. D. rim: 19 cm. **Parallel:** Hayes form 96, from 490 to 540 AD.¹⁷

16. Bowl (Tar/012.B2.2.1.1), with molded rim, curved walls and with a rouletting on interior. **Fabric:** (2.5 YR 5/8) red clay, fine white and black, medium white inclusions and with smooth (2.5 YR 5/8) red slip overall. D. rim: 16 cm. **Parallel:** Hayes form 91 C /Bonifay Sigillee type 52, J. W. Hayes dated this form to about 530-600 +.¹⁸ However, Michel Bonifay dated it to the middle decades of the 6th century AD.¹⁹

17. Bowl (Tar/012.B1.33.1.12), with molded rim. **Fabric:** (2.5 YR 5/8) red clay, sand? fine white and black inclusions and with smooth (2.5 YR 5/8) red slip overall. D. rim: 30 cm. **Parallel:** Hayes form 91?²⁰

18. Bowl (Tar/012.B1.9.1.1), with knobbed rim. **Fabric:** (2.5 YR 5/8) red clay, few fine white and black, few medium red inclusions and with smooth (2.5 YR 5/8) red slip overall. D. rim: 20 cm. **Parallel:** Hayes form 99 C, from 560/580 to 620 AD.²¹

19. Bowl (Tar/012.B1.33.2.5), with thickened incurved rim. **Fabric:** (10 R 6/8) light red clay, fine red, black and white inclusions and with smooth (10 R 6/8) light red slip overall. D. rim: 30 cm. **Parallel:** Late version of Hayes form 104/ Bonifay sigillee type 56 A3, from the end of 6th to the middle of the 7th century AD.²²

20. Shallow bowl (tar/012.C2.29.1.10), with knobbed rim and two shallow grooves on the outer face of the rim. **Fabric:** (2.5 YR 6/8) red clay, sand, fine red and black, medium white inclusions and with smooth (2.5 YR 6/8) red slip overall. D. rim: 35 cm. **Parallel:** Hayes form 104 C, 550-625 AD?²³

21. Large plate (Tar/012.B1.33.2.6), with knobbed rim. **Fabric:** (2.5 YR 5/8) red clay, fine and medium white and red inclusions and with smooth (2.5 YR 5/8) red slip overall. D. rim: 30 cm. **Parallel:** Hayes form 105, 580/600-660+ AD?²⁴

¹⁵ Hayes (1972). p. 69-71, fig. 12.

¹⁶ Enciclopedia dell'Arte antica classica e orientale (1981). Atlante delle forme ceramiche, vol.1: ceramic fine romana nel bacino mediterraneo (medio e tarde impero), Istituto poligrafico e zecca dello stato, Rome, p. 101, pl. 47, no. 1.

¹⁷ Hayes (1972). p. 149-150, fig. 27, no. 1.

¹⁸ Hayes (1972). p. 140-4, fig. 26, no. 21.

¹⁹ Bonifay, M. (2004). Etudes sur la céramique romaine tardive d'Afrique, BAR- IS 1301, Oxford, P. 179, fig. 95.

²⁰ Hayes (1972). p. 140-4, fig. 26.

²¹ Hayes (1972). p. 152-5, fig. 28, no. 22.

²² Bonifay (2004). P. 181-183, fig. 97; Hayes (1972). P. 160-166, fig. 30-31.

²³ Hayes (1972). p. 160-166, fig. 30, nos. 23, 29.

²⁴ Hayes (1972). p. 165-9, fig. 31.

Phocaeen Red Slip Ware (LRC) (Fig. 4, no. 22)

22. Bowl (Tar/012.C2.14.1.1), with upturned rim and with two shallow grooves on the outer face of the rim. **Fabric:** (2.5 YR 5/8) red clay, abundant of fine white and few fine black inclusions and with thin-matt (10 R 5/8) red slip overall. D. rim: 24 cm. **Parallel:** Hayes form 3F, from the early to the mid-6th century AD?²⁵

Local production

The Egyptian production including vast variety of table wares, cooking wares and common wares and these categories comprise about 49.8% of El-Tarheelat pottery. Three main fabrics were identified for the local production including the following:

1. Aswan fabrics with pink kaolinite clay containing red, black and white inclusions with red or yellow slip on surfaces.
2. Nile alluvial or silt fabrics. The color of the clay ranges between red, brown or red with brown margins occasionally with grey or purple-grey core, containing mica, sand, white or black inclusions with matt red slip on the surfaces of table wares or with a thin red slip on the internal surfaces of cooking wares and sometimes without any slip.
3. Marl fabrics with pale brown, light red, pink or pale yellow clay containing dark red, white or black inclusions and with white surface.

Aswan fine and cooking wares (Fig. 5, nos. 23-29)

Aswan fine wares from Byzantine period or later are representing with some bowls with smooth red or yellow slip (Nos. 23-29), some examples of these types are imitation of imported Red Slip Wares. However, cooking pot (No. 30) is also from Byzantine period.

23. Bowl (Tar/012.Gam.1.6), with stepped rim. **Fabric:** (2.5 YR 8/4) pink clay, fine white, red and black inclusions, and with (2.5 YR 5/6) red slip overall. D. rim: 25 cm. This type, probably, is an imitation of African Red Slip Ware, type Waagé 1948, pl. 9, no. 870a/ Hayes form 67, about 360-470 AD.²⁶

24. Bowl (Tar/012.B1.12.1.1), with notched-rim. **Fabric:** (10 R 8/4) pink clay, fine white, black and red inclusions, and with (10 YR 8/6) yellow slip overall. D. rim: 30 cm. **Parallel:** El-Ashmunein, from about 6th to early 8th century AD;²⁷ Alexandria, from about late 6th to 7th century AD?²⁸

25. Bowl (Tar/012.A1.8.2.1), with knobbed rim. **Fabric:** (2.5 YR 8/4) pink clay, fine red, white and black inclusions, and with (10 YR 8/6) yellow slip overall. D. rim: 48 cm. **Parallel:** El-

²⁵ Hayes (1972). p. 335-338, fig. 69, nos. 19-25.

²⁶ Enciclopedia dell'Arte antica classica e orientale (1981). P. 88, pl. 38, no. 4; Hayes, (1972). p. 112-116, fig.19.

²⁷ Bailey, D. M. (1998). Excavation at El-Ashmunein V, pottery, lamps and glass of Late Roman and Early Arab period, London, p. 32-33, pl. 17, C621.

²⁸ Trégliat, J.-Ch. (2003). La céramique impériale et romaine tardive. Secteur 5 de la fouille du pont de Gabbari, in Empereur, J.-Y., Nenna, M.-D. (éd.), Nécropolis 2, vol.2, ÉtAlex 7, IFAO, le Caire, p. 425, fig. 58.

Ashmunein, from about 6th to 9th century;²⁹ Alexandria, with orange slip, from about the 2nd quarter of 6th century to the mid-7th century AD.³⁰

26. Bowl (Tar/012.C2.29.1.14), with upturned rim. **Fabric:** (2.5 YR 8/4) pink clay, fine black, white and red inclusions, and with (2.5 YR 6/6) red slip overall. D. rim: 17 cm. **Parallel:** El-Ashmunein, 6th or 7th century AD;³¹ Baramus (Deir El-Baramus-Wadi El-Natron), with white slip, 6th-9th century.³²

27. Small bowl (Tar/012.B2.4.2.3), with triangular rim and curved walls. **Fabric:** (5 YR 7/4) pink clay, fine white, black and red inclusions, and with (2.5 YR 7/6) light red slip overall. D. rim: 11 cm. **Parallel:** Baramus, 6th-8th + century.³³

28. Bowl or deep cup (Tar/012.B1.33.2.3), with inturned rim and a horizontal groove below the rim. **Fabric:** (5 YR 7/4) pink clay, fine white, black and red inclusions, and with (2.5 YR 6/8) red slip overall. D. rim: 13 cm.

29. Bowl or deep cup (Tar/012.A1.6.1.4), with slightly inturned rim and four horizontal grooves below the rim. **Fabric:** (5 YR 7/4) pink clay, grey core, fine white, black and red inclusions, and with (2.5 YR 6/8) red slip overall. D. rim: 13 cm.

Bowls nos. 28- 29. **Parallel:** El-Ashmunein, from the late 4th to the middle of 6th century;³⁴ south church at El-Ashmunein, from 390 to 460 AD;³⁵ Sinai.³⁶

30. Cooking pot (Tar/012.B1.33.4.2), with thickened rim and vertical handles. **Fabric:** (7.5 YR 8/4) pink external margin, (2.5 YR 8/4) pink internal margin, sandy, medium white, red and black inclusions, and with (5 YR 7/6) reddish yellow slip on exterior. D. rim: 12 cm. **Parallel:** Alexandria, from the late 5th to 6th century.³⁷

Sigas/ kegs (Fig. 6, nos. 31-33)

These three sigas are manufactured in Aswan, or perhaps, in Oases, and (No. 31) has a parallel from Byzantine period.

31. Siga (Tar/012.C1.5.1.1), with close-mouthed and short neck. **Fabric:** (2.5 YR 7/8) light red margins, (2.5 Y 8/4) pale yellow core, sandy, fine red, black and white inclusions, and with (5YR

²⁹ Bailey (1998). P. 30-31, pl. 16, C595.

³⁰ Trégliat (2003). P. 426, fig. 59.

³¹ Bailey (1998). P. 13, pl.7, C115.

³² Konstantinidou, A. (2012). Pots for monks: ceramics and life in the Old Monastery of Baramus (Wadi al-Natron, Egypt) 4th - 9th c. (Ph. D. diss., university of Leiden), P. 81, fig. 3. 21, no. 97.

³³ Konstantinidou (2012). p. 72, fig. 3. 15, no. 62.

³⁴ Bailey (1998). P. 11, pl. 6-7, C57-96.

³⁵ Bailey, D. B. (1996). The pottery from the south church at El-Ashmunein, CCE 4, IFAO, Le Caire, p. 53-58, fig. 3, nos. 31-34.

³⁶ Dixneuf, D. (2011). La diffusion des céramiques d'Assouan et des oasis du désert Occidental dans le nord du Sinaï l'exemple de Péluse, CCE 9, IFAO, le Caire, p.149-151, fig. 4, nos. 25-32.

³⁷ Monchamp, J. (2014). céramiques de Smouha, Alexandrie, Égypte, Époques romaine et romaine tardive, in Empereur, J.-Y. (éd.), Alexandrina 4, ÉtAlex 32, Alexandrie, p. 67, fig. 13.

4/2) dark reddish grey surface. D. rim: 5.2 cm. **Parallel:** with Aswan fabric, El-Ashmunein, probably from 4th to 5th century;³⁸ Qaret El-Toub, from the middle of 5th to 6th century.³⁹

32. Siga (Tar/012.Kiln 1.1.5), with close-incurved mouthed and short neck. **Fabric:** (5 YR 7/6) reddish yellow clay, fine black, red and white inclusions, and with (10 R 6/4) pale red surface. D. rim: 6.3 cm.

33. Siga (Tar/012.C1.6.1.6), with close-mouthed and short neck. **Fabric:** (2.5 YR 6/8) red clay, big red, fine black and white inclusions. D. rim: 5 cm.

Nile alluvial or silt clay wares (Figs. 7-11)

Table wares (Fig.7, nos. 34-50)

Variety of bowls, plates and dishes slipped with red attested in this section and belong to different periods. Plate (No. 34) with inner rim and bowls (Nos. 41-44) with incurved rims are from Ptolemaic period. However, the most of identified types are dating to the Byzantine period or later. Bowl (No. 46) is without any slip or wash. Bowls (Nos. 49-50) have decorations in black on orange or white slip and this style of decorations started from late 4th century AD.⁴⁰

34. Plate (Tar/012.A1.14.1.1), with inner rim and ring base. **Fabric:** reddish brown clay, fine black and white inclusions, and with matt red slip overall. D. rim: 26 cm. **Parallel:** Tebtynis, Ptolemaic.⁴¹

35. Dish (Tar/012.A2.7.4.1), with flaring walls and flat base bearing a shallow groove close to edge. **Fabric:** red clay with purple core, mica and few white inclusions, and with thick-smooth red slip overall. D. rim: 23 cm. Probably, it is an imitation of African Red Slip Ware, Hayes form 50 B, from about 350 to 400+ AD.⁴² **Parallel:** near San el-Hagar.⁴³

36. Shallow bowl (Tar/012.A2.7.3.1), with downturned rim, bearing shallow groove on outer edge and with curved walls. **Fabric:** red clay, mica, fine white and black inclusions, and with thick-smooth red slip overall. D. rim: 20 cm. **Parallel:** Alexandria, Late Roman.⁴⁴

³⁸ Bailey (1998). P. 34-35, pl. 18, C662.

³⁹ Marchand, S. (2012). "La Céramique d' époques Romaine et Romaine tardive du fort de Qaret El – Toub", in Charlier, F., Colin, F., Delvaux, L., Hapiot, L., Heim, J.-L., Marchand, S., Mossakowska-Gaubert, M. & Heesch, J. V. avec la collaboration de Duvette, C., Bahariya I, Le fort Romain de Qaret El-Toub I, fouilles de l'IFAO 62, le Caire, fig. 8.37.

⁴⁰ Bailey (1998). P. 92.

⁴¹ 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. 60, pl. 13, nos. 167-170.

⁴² Hayes (1972). P. 69-73, fig. 12.

⁴³ Bavay, L., Bovot, J.-L. et Lavigne, O. (2000). La céramique romaine et byzantine de Tanis prospection archéologique sur le Tell Sâ el-Hagar, CCE 6, IFAO, Le Caire, p. 52, fig. 18, no. 4.

⁴⁴ Rodziewicz, M. (1976). Alexandrie I, la céramique romaine tardive d'Alexandrie, Varsovie, p. 52, pl.18, no. K14a.

37. Dish (Tar/012.B1.33.1.15), with thickened-inverted rim. **Fabric:** brown clay, soft, mica, few fine black and white inclusions, and with thick-smooth red slip overall. D. rim: 28 cm. **Parallel:** Kellia with Aswan clay and small dimensions, Egloff type 35 from 7th to early 8th century.⁴⁵

38. Dish (Tar/012.C2.26.1.1), with thickened- inverted rim bearing a shallow groove on internal surface. **Fabric:** brown clay with grey core, fine white inclusions and with smooth red slip overall. D. rim: 28 cm.

39. Carinated dish (Tar/012.B1.3.3.2), with triangular rim. **Fabric:** red clay, mica, white inclusions and with thin red slip overall. D. rim: 15 cm. **Parallel:** Baramus, 6th -8th century;⁴⁶ Tod, with Aswan clay, from about 500 to 650 AD.⁴⁷

40. Small dish (Tar/012.A1.12.1.1), with thickened-everted rim and thick walls. **Fabric:** brown clay with red core, mica, grey and black inclusions, and with thick-smooth red slip overall. D. rim: 19 cm. **Parallel:** El-Ashmunein, 7th, 8th century or maybe earlier.⁴⁸

41. Bowl (Tar/012.C1.6.1.18), with thickened-incurved rim and curved walls. **Fabric:** brown clay with thick red core, big cavities and with thin red slip overall. D. rim: 30 cm. **Parallel:** Tebtynis, with small dimensions, Ptolemaic period.⁴⁹

42. Bowl (Tar/012.B1.33.2.4), with incurved rim. **Fabric:** brown clay with purple core, mica, fine white inclusions and with thick red slip overall. D. rim: 20 cm.

43- Bowl (Tar/012.C3.7.2.2), with slightly incurved rim. **Fabric:** brown-red clay with purple core, fine white inclusions and with thick red slip overall. D. rim: 18 cm.

44. Bowl (Tar/012.C1.4.1.1), with incurved rim. **Fabric:** red clay with grey core, fine white inclusions and with thin-matt red slip overall. D. rim: 22 cm.
Bowls nos. 42-44- **Parallel:** Alexandria, Ptolemaic period.⁵⁰

45. Bowl (Tar/012.B2.22.1.1), with slightly incurved rim. **Fabric:** red clay with purple-grey core, mica, white and beige inclusions, and with thin-matt red slip overall. D. rim: 24 cm.
Parallel: El-Ashmunein, about 8th or 9th century.⁵¹

46. Bowl (Tar/012.B1.33.1.10), with noched rim and curved walls. **Fabric:** brown-red clay with purple-grey core, mica and white inclusions. D. rim: 18 cm. **Parallel:** near El-Ashmunein, Bailey dated this type from late 4th to 9th century and a bowl near to this one was found in a context dated to 375-450 AD.⁵²

⁴⁵ Egloff, M. (1977). Kellia, La poterie Copte. Quatre siècles d'artisanat et d'échages en Basse Égypte Tome I, Genève, p. 80, pl. 40, no. 4.

⁴⁶ Konstantinidou (2012). P. 119, fig. 3.31, no. 235.

⁴⁷ Lecuyot, G., Pierrat-Bonnefois, G. (2004). Corpus de la céramique de Tod fouilles 1980-1983 et 1990, CCE 7, IFAO, le Caire, p. 186-7, pl. 13, fig. 170.

⁴⁸ Bailey (1998). P. 48-49, pl. 25, D 389-397.

⁴⁹ Ballet, Południkiewicz (2012). P. 52, pl. 10, nos. 136-137.

⁵⁰ Ballet, P., Harlaut, C., (2001). Introduction à la céramique de Gabbari, in Empreur J.-Y, Nenna M.-D (éd.), Nécropolis 1, Étalex 5, IFAO, Le Caire, p. 302, fig. 9. 1-8.

⁵¹ Bailey (1998). P. 53-54 pl. 30, D 507.

⁵² Bailey (1998). P. 99-100, pl. 61, N36-38.

47. Bowl (Tar/012.B1.33.6.3), with double-lip rim and curved walls. **Fabric:** brown clay with purple-grey core, mica, fine black and white inclusions, and with thin red slip on interior and partial on exterior. D. rim: 20 cm. **Parallel:** Alexandria, with rouletting on external surface, from about late 5th to early 6th century AD.⁵³

48. Bowl (Tar/012.B1.11.1.2), with outturned rim bearing a shallow groove on inner edge. **Fabric:** brown clay, mica, few fine white inclusions and with smooth red slip overall. D. rim: 30 cm. **Parallel:** near El-Ashmunein, 9th century.⁵⁴

49. Bowl (Tar/012.B1.11.1.1), with wide decorated-everted rim bearing a shallow groove on outer edge and with curved walls. **Fabric:** reddish brown clay, fine white inclusions, orange slip on interior and with decorations in black upon the rim. D. rim: 28 cm. **Parallel:** Alexandria, from the 2nd half of 6th century to early 7th century AD.⁵⁵

50. Bowl (Tar/012.A2.3.2.2), with double lip and decorated-downturned rim. **Fabric:** brown clay, fine black and white inclusions, white slip on interior and decorations in black on the rim. D. rim: 25 cm.

Cooking wares (Figs. 8-9, nos. 51-73)

All identified types of the group of cooking pots (Nos. 51-58) and the casseroles (Nos. 59-73) basically, belong to the Byzantine period. Cooking pot (No. 58) Egloff type 114 and cooking pan (No. 59) Egloff type 155, with sloped rims and incised outside walls are the most common in Byzantine sites. Casserole (No. 60) with thick walls seems to be the same type of (No.59). Casserole (No. 61) with plain walls seems to be an earlier version of the previous type? Casserole (No. 62) is with a distinctive hollow handle. Casseroles (Nos. 68-72) share the main features, with knobbed rims and incised inside wall, but each one is slightly different from each other.

51. Neckless cooking pot (Tar/012.C1.6.1.9), with thickened-incurved rim and horizontal handles. **Fabric:** red clay, mica, fine white inclusions and with red slip overall. D. rim: 18 cm. **Parallel:** Kellia, Egloff type 110-111, 5th century AD.⁵⁶

52. Neckless cooking pot (Tar/012.B1.33.3.25), with folded rim and wide vertical handles. **Fabric:** red clay, mica, fine black and white inclusions, and with grey external surface. D. rim: 16 cm. **Parallel:** near Alexandria, 6th to 7th century;⁵⁷ Alexandria, late 5th to 6th century.⁵⁸

53. Cooking pot (Tar/012.B1.33.3.3), with tapering rim, incised external surface and with vertical handles. **Fabric:** brown-red clay with purple core, fine cavities, mica, fine black

⁵³ Trégia (2003). P. 428, fig. 71.

⁵⁴ Bailey (1998). P. 48-49, pl. 26, D 406.

⁵⁵ Rodziewicz, M. (1984). Les habitations romaines tardives d'alexandrie à la lumière des fouilles polonaises à Kôm el-Dikka, Alexandrie III, Varsovie, p. 402, pl. 40, no. 155; Ballet, P., Harlaut, C. (2001). "Introduction à la céramique de Gabbari", in Empereur, J.-Y., Nenna, M.-D. (éd.), Nécropolis 1, ÉtAlex 5, IFAO, Le Caire, p. 332, fig. 9. 154.

⁵⁶ Egloff (1977). P.100, pl. 47, nos. 1-2.

⁵⁷ Ballet, Harlaut (2001). P. 332, fig.9.153.

⁵⁸ Monchamp (2014). P. 62, fig.11.

inclusions and with reddish brown external surface. D. rim: 15 cm. **Parallel:** near El-Ashmunein, with RD 25 cm, 5th and 6th century.⁵⁹

54. Cooking pot (Tar/012.A1.18.2.4), with outturned rim, a shallow groove on its outer surface, and incised exterior. **Fabric:** brown-red clay with grey core, mica, fine white and grey inclusions, and with reddish brown surface. D. rim: 15 cm. **Parallel:** near Kellia, Egloff type 108, from 450 to 500 AD.⁶⁰

55. Cooking pot (Tar/012.B1.33.2.18), with concave inner face rim and incised body. **Fabric:** brown-red clay with purple core, fine cavities, white inclusions and with reddish brown surface. D. rim: 17 cm. **Parallel:** near El-Ashmunein, 6th and 7th century.⁶¹

56. Cooking pot (Tar/012.C2.29.1.18), with concave inner face rim and incised exterior. **Fabric:** brown-red clay with thick grey core, fine cavities, mica, white inclusions and with grey external surface (soot?). D. rim: 21 cm. **Parallel:** El-Ashmunein, 5th and 6th century or later.⁶²

57. Carinated cooking pot (Tar/012.B1.33.3.14), with wide vertical handles. **Fabric:** brown clay, mica, white and black inclusions, and with coarse grey external surface and handles. D. rim: 16 cm.

58. Cooking pot (Tar/012.C1.5.1.4), with sloped rim, incised exterior and horizontal handles. **Fabric:** reddish brown clay, sandy and with black (soot) overall. D. rim: 27 cm. **Parallel:** Kellia, Egloff type 114 from early 5th to 7th century AD;⁶³ Baramus, 6th -7th century.⁶⁴

59. Casserole (Tar/012.A2.7.4.3), with sloped rim, a hollow handle and incised exterior. **Fabric:** red clay, sandy, fine black inclusions and with black (soot) on the back of the handle. D. rim: 20 cm. **Parallel:** Kellia, Egloff type 155;⁶⁵ Sinia;⁶⁶ Alexandria;⁶⁷ Alexandria, late 5th and 6th century.⁶⁸

60. Casserole (Tar/012.C3.7.2.1), with sloped rim and incised exterior. **Fabric:** brown clay, fine cavities, fine white inclusions, thin-matt red slip overall and with soot on exterior. D. rim: 26 cm.

61. Casserole (Tar/012.A1.6.1.2), with sloped rim and plain walls. **Fabric:** brown clay with grey core, white inclusions, thin-matt red slip overall and with black on interior. D. rim: 30 cm.

62. Frying pan (Tar/012.C1.6.16), with everted rim and a Fluted hollow handle. **Fabric:** brown clay, mica, grey, red and white inclusions, and blackened. D. rim: 33 cm.

⁵⁹ Bailey (1998). P. 59-65, pl. 38, E270.

⁶⁰ Egloff (1977). P. 98, pl. 46, no. 10.

⁶¹ Bailey (1998). P. 59-62, pl. 36, E 215.

⁶² Bailey (1998). P. 59, 65, pl. 38, E 276.

⁶³ Egloff (1977). P.100, pl. 47, no. 6; Ballet, P., Bosson, N. & Rassart-Debergh, M. (2003). Kellia II. L'ermitage copte QR 195.2. La céramique, les inscriptions, les décors, fouilles de l'IFAO 49, le Caire, p. 115-116, fig. 11.1, nos. 70-71.

⁶⁴ Konstantinidou (2012). P. 134, fig. 3.36, no. 292.

⁶⁵ Egloff (1977). P. 106, pl. 54, no. 6.

⁶⁶ Vogt, Ch., (1997). La ceramique de Tell El-Fadda (Sinai du Nurd), CCE 5, IFAO, le Caire, p.9-10, fig. 4, no. 2.

⁶⁷ Trégliia (2003). P. 431, fig. 84.

⁶⁸ Monchamp (2014). P. 62, fig. 11.

63. Casserole (Tar/012.C2.3.2.1), with wide-everted and grooved each edge rim. **Fabric:** brown-red clay, fine cavities, white inclusions and with red slip on interior. D. rim: 25.7 cm.
64. Casserole (Tar/012.B1.4.6.2), with upright rim and horizontal handles. **Fabric:** brown with grey core, mica, white inclusions, red slip on interior and with black (soot) on exterior. D. rim: 32 cm.
65. Casserole (Tar/012.A2.7.3.3), with triangular-flaring rim and horizontal handles rising up the rim. **Fabric:** red clay, mica, fine cavities, fine white and grey inclusions, dark red slip overall, a short strip of brown glaze on interior and with soot on exterior. D. rim: 30 cm.
66. Casserole (Tar/012.B2.33.1.14), with rounded rim and thick-flaring walls. **Fabric:** red clay, mica, fine white, few big black and white inclusions, red slip on interior and with soot on exterior. D. rim: 28 cm. **Parallel:** Sinai, Ch. Vogt suggested that, this type was common in Byzantine, Umayyad and Abbasid.⁶⁹
67. Casserole (Tar/012.C2.29.1.12), with wide-everted rim and incised interior. **Fabric:** brown-red with thick grey core, mica, white inclusions and with red slip on interior. D. rim: 28 cm.
68. Casserole (Tar/012.B2.1.1.1), with knobbed rim and shallow grooves on interior. **Fabric:** red-reddish brown clay, fine cavities, mica, fine white and black inclusions and blackened. D. rim: 30 cm. **Parallel:** El-Ashmunein, between 5th and 7th century or later;⁷⁰ Baramus, 5th-9th century.⁷¹
69. Casserole (Tar/012.C1.6.1.12), with knobbed rim and incised interior. **Fabric:** brown-red with grey core, mica, white inclusions and with red slip on interior. D. rim: 38 cm. **Parallel:** El-Ashmunein, 7th century AD.⁷²
70. Casserole (Tar/012.C2.23.1.16), with knobbed rim and incised walls. **Fabric:** red with grey core, hard, mica, fine white inclusions and with red slip on interior. D. rim: 23.5 cm.
71. Casserole (Tar/012.Kiln 1.1.11), with knobbed rim and incised walls. **Fabric:** brown with thin grey core, medium cavities, mica, fine white inclusions and with thin red slip on interior. D. rim: 34 cm. **Parallel:** Alexandria, 4th and 5th century;⁷³ South Church at El-Ashmunein, from 390 to 460 AD.⁷⁴
72. Casserole (Tar/012.B1.33.3.9), with thick walls and incised interior. **Fabric:** brown with grey core, fine cavities, fine white inclusions, thin red slip on interior and blackened. D. rim: 48 cm.
73. Casserole (Tar/012.A1.18.2.3), with thickened-everted rim. **Fabric:** brown with purple-grey core, mica, fine white inclusions and with red slip overall. D. rim: 32 cm.

⁶⁹ Vogt (1997). P. 9, fig. 4, no. 1.

⁷⁰ Bailey (1998). P. 68, pl. 42, E 407.

⁷¹ Konstantinidou (2012). P. 129, fig. 3.34, no. 272.

⁷² Bailey (1998). P. 38-39, pl. 20, D2.

⁷³ Ballet, Harlaut (2001). P. 332, fig. 9.148.

⁷⁴ Bailey (1996). P. 53-62, fig. 11, no. 53.

Deep pots for preparing food (Figs. 9-10, nos. 74-90)

These large deep pots, mostly with flat bases and coarse appearance, probably, were used for preparing and serving food. Deep pot (No. 78) has a parallel from early Roman contexts, however, the most of identified types dated to the Byzantine period. (No. 76) is similar in shape with Egloff type 272 (No. 77). (No. 79) is distinct with black decoration on thin orange and cream slip on inner surface. (Nos. 80-81) have a similarity with Egloff type 259.⁷⁵ (Nos. 82-84) share the main features, and (Nos. 85-86) perhaps, relate to the same type.

74. Pot (Tar/012.Gam.1.1), with thick walls and rounded rim. **Fabric:** brown-red with grey core and with few white inclusions. D. rim: 38 cm.

75. Deep pot (Tar/012.Kiln 1.1.12), with downturned-grooved rim. **Fabric:** brown-red with purple core, mica and grey inclusions. D. rim: 35 cm. **Parallel:** near South Church at El-Ashmunein, from 390 to 460 AD.⁷⁶

76. Deep pot (Tar/012.B1.33.3.4), with everted, wide-grooved rim and incised interior. **Fabric:** brown clay, mica and fine white inclusions. D. rim: 40 cm. **Parallel:** Alexandria.⁷⁷

77. Deep pot (Tar/012.C3.7.1.1), with everted, wide-grooved rim and incised interior. **Fabric:** brown-red with grey core, mica, white and black inclusions and with thin red slip overall. D. rim: 43 cm. **Parallel:** Kellia, Egloff type 272, 5th century AD;⁷⁸ Kom Abou Billou.⁷⁹

78. Deep pot (Tar/012.B1.33.6.1), with everted, wide-grooved outer face rim and incised interior. **Fabric:** brown with grey core, cavities, mica, white inclusions and with thin red slip on the rim only. D. rim: 48 cm. **Parallel:** Alexandria, 2nd century to early 3rd century AD.⁸⁰

79. Deep pot (Tar/012.C2.9.2.2), with wide-upturned rim. **Fabric:** red with grey core, cavities and white inclusions. Black decoration on thin orange and cream slip covered the internal surface. D. rim: 36 cm.

80. Deep pot (Tar/012.C1.7.1.2), with thickened rim and incised interior. **Fabric:** red clay, fine white inclusions and with white-wash decoration on exterior. D. rim: 36 cm.

81. Deep pot (Tar/012.B1.26.1.1), with everted-thickened rim and incised interior. **Fabric:** red clay, cavities, mica, fine white and black inclusions. D. rim: 30 cm.

82. Deep pot (Tar/012.C1.6.1.7), with outturned rim and incised interior. **Fabric:** brown-red with grey core, mica, fine white inclusions and with thin red slip overall. D. rim: 30 cm. **Parallel:** Alexandria, about late 4th – 5th century;⁸¹ Alexandria.⁸²

⁷⁵ Egloff (1977). P. 146, pl. 76, no. 1.

⁷⁶ Bailey (1996). P. 53, 73, fig. 38, no. 13.

⁷⁷ Tréglià (2003). P. 417- 418, fig. 35.

⁷⁸ Egloff (1977). P. 148-149, pl. 78, nos. 4-5.

⁷⁹ Marchand, J., Simony, A. (2017). Nouvelles recherches sur le site de Kôm Abou Billou (Delta occidental), la céramique de la période byzantine et du début de l'époque islamique, in Dixneuf, D. (éd), LRCW 5-2, Late Roman coarse wares, cooking wares and amphorae in the Mediterranean, archaeology and archaeometry, ÉtAlex 43, Alexandrie, p. 916, fig. 3. 16.

⁸⁰ Ballet, Harlaut (2001). P. 326, fig. 9. 120.

83. Deep pot (Tar/012.B1.3.1.6), with outturned rim. **Fabric:** red with grey core, hard, white and grey inclusions. D. rim: 44 cm. **Parallel:** Alexandria, about late 4th -5th century.⁸³

84. Deep pot (Tar/012.C2.29.1.24), with outturned, grooved outer face rim. **Fabric:** red with thick grey core, small cavities, mica and grey inclusions. D. rim: 28 cm.

85. Deep pot (Tar/012.A1.18.2.6), with outturned rim. **Fabric:** brown with grey core, cavities, mica, white and grey inclusions. D. rim: 38 cm.

86. Deep pot (Tar/012.A2.26.3.3), with outturned rim and grooved outer edge. **Fabric:** red with purple-grey core, mica, white inclusions and with red slip overall. D. rim: 24 cm. **Parallel:** near Alexandria.⁸⁴

87. Deep pot (Tar/012.B1.32.1.1), with thickened rim. **Fabric:** red clay, porous, few fine white inclusions and with coarse surface. D. rim: 40 cm.

88. Deep pot (Tar/012.A1.13.1.3), with deep groove on the outer face of the rim. **Fabric:** brown-red with thick grey core, hard, mica, fine white inclusions and with thin red slip overall. D. rim: 39 cm.

89. Deep pot (Tar/012.Kiln 1.1.2), with deep groove on the outer face of the rim. **Fabric:** brown-red with thick grey core, hard, white inclusions and with thin red slip overall. D. rim: 36 cm.

90. Deep pot (Tar/012.B1.4.4.5), with angular rim. **Fabric:** red clay, big cavities, few fine white inclusions and with red slip on interior. D. rim: 34 cm.

Different coarse vessels (Fig. 11, nos. 91-109)

Flagons, cups, jars, lids and unguentaria, from the site of El-Tarheelat, have coarse appearance as the previous category. Flagons (Nos. 91-93) in silt were few in number contrary of those of marl fabrics and restricted in few types mostly belong to Byzantine period. Cups (Nos. 94-95) were abundant in the site of El-Tarheelat and at Kom El-Dikka in general, however, tens of this type discovered in the nearby site of El-Attarin. Jar (No. 98) from Ptolemaic period was rare, however, jar (No. 100) was common and abundant in the site of El-Tarheelat. Lids (Nos. 102-103) have parallels from Byzantine period. Unguentaria (Nos. 106-107) also abundantly recorded at Kom El-Dikka sites.

91. Flagon (Tar/012.A2.24.2.2), with incised-long neck and vertical handles. **Fabric:** red clay, few white and black inclusions, white wash on exterior and partial on interior. D. rim: 5.7 cm. **Parallel:** Kellia, Egloff type 204, from 390 to 500 AD;⁸⁵ Baramus, late 4th -6th century.⁸⁶

⁸¹ Tréglià (2003). P. 439, fig. 118.

⁸² Bonifay, M., Leffay, R., Capelli, C. & Pieri, D. (2002). Les céramiques du remplissage de la citerne de Sarapéion à Alexandrie, in Empereur, J.-Y. (éd.), alexandrina 2, ÉtAlex 6, IFAO, le Caire, p. 42, fig. 2, no. 9.

⁸³ Tréglià (2003). P. 439, fig. 120.

⁸⁴ Bonifay, Leffay, Capelli & Pieri (2002). P. 42, fig.2, no. 7.

⁸⁵ Egloff (1977). P. 125-126, pl. 63, nos. 9-10, pl. 64, no. 4, pl. 65, no. 3.

⁸⁶ Konstantinidou (2012). P. 104, fig. 3.27, no. 175.

92. Flagon (Tar/012.A1.18.2.8), with wavy rim, a strainer below the rim and vertical handles. **Fabric:** brown-red with grey core and white inclusions. D. rim: 6 cm.
93. Flagon (Tar/012.Kiln 1.1.21), with trefoil rim and single vertical handle. **Fabric:** dark brown clay, few fine white inclusions, thin reddish brown slip on exterior and partial on interior. D. rim: 5.8 cm. **Parallel:** Qaret El-Toub, from the mid-5th to 6th century.⁸⁷
94. Cup (Tar/012.B2.4.1.2), with incised walls and ring base. **Fabric:** red with grey core, fine white and red inclusions and with medium coarse surface. D. base: 6.5 cm. **Parallel:** Alexandria (El-Attarin), from 4th to 7th century.⁸⁸
95. Cup (Tar/012.B1.10.4.7), with incised walls and ring base. **Fabric:** red clay, grey inclusions and with medium coarse surface. D. base: 6 cm.
96. Cup (Tar/012.B1.33.3.23), with vertical incised walls and single vertical handle. **Fabric:** brown-red with grey core, fine white inclusions and thin red slip on exterior. D. rim: 11 cm. **Parallel:** near El-Ashmunein, found in a context dated to the 9th century.⁸⁹
97. Cup (Tar/012.B1.33.3.21), with flaring walls, incised exterior and with single vertical handle. **Fabric:** red with thick grey core, few fine white inclusions and with medium coarse surface. D. rim: 13 cm.
98. Neckless jar (Tar/012.A2.7.2.1), with flat-wide rim slightly depressed internal edge for a lid? **Fabric:** brown-red with thick grey core, mica and fine cavities. D. rim: 26 cm. **Parallel:** near Alexandria, Ptolemaic period.⁹⁰
99. Jar (Tar/012.A2.26.3.1), with projecting shoulder, fairly long neck and incised walls. **Fabric:** brown-red with grey core, grey and white inclusions. D. rim: 14 cm.
100. Jar (Tar/012.A1.surface context), with long neck, rounded incised belly and vertical handles. **Fabric:** red with grey core and fine white inclusions. D. rim: 14 cm. This type was abundant in the site of EL-Tarheelat.
101. Jar (Tar/012.B1.33.2.20), with flat-thickened rim and thick walls. **Fabric:** brown-red clay, cavities and white inclusions. D. rim: 20 cm. **Parallel:** near Mons Claudianus, storage type 78, marl clay, from mid-1st to early 3rd century AD.⁹¹
102. Lid (Tar/012.B2.7.2.2), for an amphora or a storage jar with a flat-turned base, flaring walls and with a knob on the bottom, not rising up the rim, serving as a handle. **Fabric:** brown clay,

⁸⁷ Marchand (2012). P.148, fig. 8. 25.

⁸⁸ Unpublished

⁸⁹ Bailey (1996). P. 53-4, pl. 30, D 514.

⁹⁰ Harlaut, C. (1999). La céramique Ptolémaïque provenant des fouilles d'Alexandrie et de Tanis caractérisation préliminaire des productions égyptienne (Mémoire de DEA, université de Rennes), p. 33, pl. 11, no. 25.

⁹¹ Maxfield, V. A., Peacock, D. P. S. (2006). Survey and Excavation Mons Claudianus 1987-1999 ceramic, vessels and related object vol. III, fouilles de l' IFAO 54, le Caire, p. 90, fig. 1. 34, no. 454.

white inclusions and medium coarse surface. D. rim: 14.5 cm. **Parallel:** near Alexandria, rim is missing, late 5th-6th century;⁹² near Sinai.⁹³

103. Lid (Tar/012.B2.33.5.8), perhaps for a storage jar, with a rounded base and a small handle on the bottom. **Fabric:** brown clay and with fine white inclusions. D. rim: 17.5 cm. **Parallel:** near Kellia, Egloff type 351;⁹⁴ near Sinai;⁹⁵ Kom Abou Billou.⁹⁶

104. Lid (Tar/012.C2.25.1.2), perhaps for a cooking vessel with flaring walls. **Fabric:** brown with grey core, few big white and black inclusions and with coarse surface. D. rim: 16 cm.

105. Lid (Tar/012.A2.24.2.4), perhaps for a cooking vessel with flaring walls. **Fabric:** red with grey core, white inclusions and with coarse surface. D. rim: 20 cm.

106. Unguentarium (Tar/012.Gam.1.12), with knobbed base and incised walls. **Fabric:** red clay, white inclusions and with coarse surface. Max. diameter: 3.9 cm.

107. Unguentarium (Tar/012.Gam.1.11), with knobbed base and incised walls. **Fabric:** red clay, white inclusions and with coarse surface. Max. diameter: 4.3 cm.

Unguentaria nos. 106- 107- **Parallel:** Alexandria, from 4th to 5th century.⁹⁷

108. Small cup (Tar/012.C2.28.3.17) (Baking pot according to D. M. Bailey Classification). **Fabric:** grey clay and no visible inclusions. D. rim: 6.5 cm. D. base: 5.5 cm. **Parallel:** El-Ashmunein, similar ones came from contexts dated between 4th to 8th century.⁹⁸

109. Small bowl? (Tar/012. Kiln 1.1.30) **Fabric:** red clay, yellow inclusions and with red slip overall. D. rim: 9 cm. D. base: 4.2 cm. **Parallel:** near El-Ashmunein, from 5th to 8th century.⁹⁹

Marl clay wares (Fig. 12, nos. 110-120)

El-Tarheelat marl fabrics wares are few in number but distinguished with some different types. Flagons (Nos. 110-114) some of them have Parallels from Byzantine period. Incense burner (Nos. 115-117) they have a uniform fabric. Lid (No. 118) has a parallel from Ptolemaic period. Pilgrim flasks of Saint Menas (Nos. 119-120) only one style of decorations was discovered in the site of El-Tarheelat.

110. Flagon (Tar/012.Kiln 1.1.7), with close-mouthed, short-incised neck and vertical handles. **Fabric:** (7.5 YR 8/4) pink external margin, (2.5 Y 8/3) pale brown internal margin, dark red and white inclusions and with (10 YR 8/1) white exterior and the upper part of interior. D. rim: 3.5 cm.

⁹² Monchamp (2014). P. 64, fig. 11.

⁹³ Vogt (1997). P.12, fig. 5, no. 2.

⁹⁴ Egloff (1977). P. 180, pl. 55 no. 9.

⁹⁵ Vogt (1997). P. 12, fig. 5, no. 5.

⁹⁶ Marchand, Simony (2017). P. 922, fig. 4. 30.

⁹⁷ Majcherek, G. (2011). Alexandria: Kom EL-Dikka excavations and preservation work preliminary report 2007/2008 in polish archaeology in the Mediterranean XX research 2008, Warsaw, p. 38-41, fig. 4, no. 13.

⁹⁸ Bailey (1998). P. 73, pl. 45, G7-9.

⁹⁹ Bailey (1998). P. 97-98, pl. 59, M 57.

111. Flagon (Tar/012.B1.33.1.18), with open-mouthed, short neck, vertical handles and a strainer below the neck? **Fabric:** (2.5 Y 8/2) pale yellow clay and with fine dark red inclusions. D. rim: 7.8 cm. **Parallel:** South Church at El-Ashmunein, 390-460 AD.¹⁰⁰

112. Flagon (Tar/012.B1.3.3.15), with close-mouthed, short neck, vertical handles and a strainer below the neck. **Fabric:** (10 YR 8/3) very pale brown clay, fine dark red, white and black inclusions and with (5Y 8/1) white exterior and the upper part of interior. D. rim: 6 cm.

113. Flagon (Tar/012.A1.17.1.1), with close-mouthed, short neck and vertical handles. **Fabric:** (2.5 YR 6/4) weak red clay, sandy, and with (10 R 6/6) light red exterior and the upper part of interior. D. rim: 5 cm.

114. Flagon (Tar/012.B2.33.2.11), with close-mouthed, short neck, vertical handles and a strainer below the neck. **Fabric:** (5 YR 8/4) pink external margin, (10 YR 8/2) very pale brown internal margin, fine dark red, white and black inclusions. D. rim: 5 cm. **Parallel:** South Church at El-Ashmunein, 390-460 AD.¹⁰¹

115. Incense burner (Tar/012.B1.10.1.1), with double-lip wavy rim and a vertical handle. **Fabric:** pale brown clay, few fine white inclusions, white slip overall, reddish brown painting on the curves of the upper lip and as a strip on the lower part of the internal face of the rim. No traces of use. D. rim: 14 cm.

116. Carinated incense burner (Tar/012.C3.5.1.1), with double-lip wavy rim. **Fabric:** pale brown clay, few fine white inclusions, smoothed surfaces without any slip, reddish brown painting on the curves of upper lip and as a strip on the lower part of the internal face of the rim. No traces of use. D. rim: 14 cm.

117. Carinated incense burner (Tar/012.B1.33.1.6), with a decorated wide-downturned rim and a vertical handle. **Fabric:** pale brown clay, white inclusions, white slip overall and with reddish brown decoration on the rim. No traces of use. D. rim: 16 cm.

118. Lid (Tar/012.C2.29.2.7), perhaps for an amphora or a small jar. **Fabric:** (2.5 Y 7/3) pale yellow clay, few white and yellow inclusions. D. rim: 8.3 cm. **Parallel:** Alexandria, Ptolemaic period/ about 130-120 BC?¹⁰²

119. Pilgrim flask of Saint Menas (Tar/012.A1.13.1.10), with two vertical handles and two faces. It was used by pilgrims to bring home water or oil from the great pilgrimage site for Saint Menas. One face with a stamped picture of St. Menas standing in a soldier's tunic flanked by two kneeling camels and two crosses inside a stippled border, the other face with an inscription in three lines also inside a stippled border, reading as "ΑΓΙ/ΟΥ ΜΗ/ΝΑ ΕΥ". **Fabric:** pale brown

¹⁰⁰ Bailey (1996). P. 53-63, fig. 15, no. 3.

¹⁰¹ Bailey (1996). P. 53-64, fig. 15, no. 6.

¹⁰² 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, p. 227, 229, pl. 58, no. k10.

clay, fine white and red inclusions. Max. diameter: 5.5 cm. **Parallel:** Alexandria (Kom EL-Dikka), 610-650 AD.¹⁰³

120-Pilgrim flask of St. Menas (Tar/012.A2.10.1.5), (one face only preserved). **Fabric:** pale brown clay, few fine black inclusions and with glossy surface. Max. diameter: 7.3 cm. **Parallel:** Alexandria (Kom EL-Dikka), 610-650 AD.¹⁰⁴

Imported Mortaria (Fig. 13, nos. 121-122)

Mortaria were used for grinding and pounding food.¹⁰⁵

121. Mortarium (Tar/012.A2.7.1.1), with molded rim. **Fabric:** (10 YR 7/4) very pale yellow margins, (5 YR 7/6) reddish yellow core, granular, sandy, red, black and white grits and with smoothed surface. D. rim: 44 cm.

122. Mortarium (Tar/012.B1.3.1.7), with downturned rim. **Fabric:** (2.5 YR 6/8) red clay, granular, white and black grits, and with smoothed surface. D. rim: 62 cm.

Egyptian amphorae (Figs. 14-16)

Egyptian amphorae constituted about 16.3% of El-Tarheelat pottery. Types AE 3 and AE 7 are the most represented and abundance of unclassified feet. Beside the uncertain Egyptian amphorae type AE 5/6, whose clay differences are difficult to be recognized between the Palestinian and the Egyptian in marl fabric, so it was better to include it under the Egyptian amphorae depending on the form, however at least two shapes were recorded as Egyptian from other sites.¹⁰⁶

Egyptian amphora type AE 3 (Fig. 14, nos. 123-132)

The long life amphora type AE 3 was produced in many production centers across upper and lower Egypt¹⁰⁷ from the late 1st century BC¹⁰⁸ to the 8th century AD, however the majority of shapes, illustrated below, are from the Byzantine period. This amphora was manufactured in marl and silt fabrics.

123. Amphora (Tar/012.C1.6.1.20); **Fabric:** marl, (10 YR 6/4) light yellow brown, few big white and abundant of fine white inclusions and with (2.5 Y 8/3) pale yellow surface. D. rim: 13 cm. **Parallel:** Dixneuf type AE3-1-6, Mareotis region production of 2nd and 3rd century AD.¹⁰⁹

¹⁰³ Kiss, Z. (1989). Les ampoules de Saint Ménas découvertes à kôm el-Dikka (1961-1981), Alexandrie V, Warsaw, P. 10-17.

¹⁰⁴ Kiss (1989). P. 14-15.

¹⁰⁵ Riley, J.A. (1979). The Coarse Pottery from Berenice, in Lioyd, J. A. (ed). Excavations at Sidi Khrebish, Benghazi (Berenice). Vol. II, Supplements to Libya Antiqua V, Tripoli, p. 294-298.

¹⁰⁶ Dixneuf, D. (2011). Amphores égyptiennes. production, typologie contenu et diffusion (III^e siècle avant J. C. – IX^e siècle après J.C.) ÉTAlex 22, Alexandrie, fig. 133-134.

¹⁰⁷ Dixneuf (2011). P. 97-124, p. 138-139.

¹⁰⁸ Dixneuf (2011). P. 107, fig. 83.

¹⁰⁹ Dixneuf (2011). P.110-111, fig. 93.

124. Amphora (Tar/012.C2.7.1.2); **Fabric:** silt, (2.5 YR 5/6) red margins, (10 YR 5/4) yellowish brown core, big cavities and white inclusions. D. rim: 13 cm. **Parallel:** Dixneuf type AE 3T-2, 1st half of 4th –early 5th century AD or even later.¹¹⁰

125. Amphora (Tar/012.B1.33.3.5); **Fabric:** silt, (7.5 YR 4/4) brown clay, mica, grey and white inclusions. D. rim: 12 cm. **Parallel:** Dixneuf type AE 3T-2;¹¹¹ Kellia, type Egloff 172, late 4th - late 5th century AD;¹¹² Baramus, 6th-7th century.¹¹³

126. Amphora (Tar/012.B1.33.1.21); **Fabric:** silt, (2.5 YR 4/8) dark red clay, mica and white inclusions. D. rim: 12 cm.

127. Amphora (Tar/012.B2.33.2.6); **Fabric:** silt, (7.5 YR 4/4) brown clay, mica, red and white inclusions. D. rim: 12 cm. **Parallel:** Dixneuf type AE 3T-2.¹¹⁴

128. Amphora (Tar/012.A2.10.1.2); **Fabric:** silt, (7.5 YR 4/4) brown clay, mica and with (5 YR 4/3) reddish brown surface. Max. diameter: 8.8 cm. **Parallel:** Dixneuf type AE 3T-2.¹¹⁵

129. Amphora (Tar/012.A2.26.1.3); **Fabric:** silt, (7.5 YR 4/4) brown clay, mica and white inclusions. Max. diameter: 11.3 cm. **Parallel:** Dixneuf type AE 3T-2;¹¹⁶ Kellia, Egloff type 172, late 4th –late 5th century;¹¹⁷ Alexandria;¹¹⁸ Baramus, 5th-7th century.¹¹⁹

130. Amphora (tar/012.A2.24.2.1); **Fabric:** silt, (10 R 5/8) red margins, (10 YR 5/3) brown core, mica, few fine white and grey inclusions. D. rim: 12 cm. **Parallel:** Dixneuf type AE 3T-3.2, 1st half of 7th – mid 8th century;¹²⁰ Saqqara.¹²¹

131. Amphora (Tar/012.B1.4.4.4); **Fabric:** silt, (7.5 YR 4/6) strong brown clay and white inclusions. D. rim: 10 cm. **Parallel:** Dixneuf type AE 3T-3.2;¹²² Baramus, 5th-early 8th century.¹²³

132. Amphora (Tar/012.B1.8.2.1); **Fabric:** silt, (7.5 YR 4/6) strong brown clay, mica and few fine black inclusions. Max. diameter: 8 cm. **Parallel:** Dixneuf type AE 3T-3.2.¹²⁴

Egyptian amphora type AE 5/6? (Fig. 15, nos. 133-135)

¹¹⁰ Dixneuf (2011). P.139-140, fig. 125-126.

¹¹¹ Dixneuf (2011). P.139-140, fig. 125-126.

¹¹² Egloff (1977). P.114, pl. 59, no. 1.

¹¹³ Konstantinidou (2012). P.187, fig. 3.60, no. 448.

¹¹⁴ Dixneuf (2011). P.139-140, fig. 122.

¹¹⁵ Dixneuf (2011). P.139-140, fig. 123.

¹¹⁶ Dixneuf, (2011). P.139-140, fig. 123.

¹¹⁷ Egloff (1977). P. 114, pl. 59, no. 1-2.

¹¹⁸ Bonifay, Leffay, Capelli & Pieri (2002). P. 58-59, fig. 10, no.87.

¹¹⁹ Konstantinidou (2012). P.189, fig. 3.66, no. 456.

¹²⁰ Dixneuf (2011). P. 141, fig. 129.

¹²¹ Lecuyot, G. (2007). Amphores de la basse époque à l'époque copte provenant de Saqqâra, secteur du mastaba d'Akhethetep, CCE 8, vol. I, IFAO, le Caire, p. 200, fig. 1. 11.

¹²² Dixneuf (2011). P. 141, fig. 129.

¹²³ Konstantinidou (2012). P. 189, fig. 3.60, no.453.

¹²⁴ Dixneuf (2011). P. 141, fig. 130-c.

Late Roman Amphora 5/6/Late bag-shaped amphorae¹²⁵ were produced in the Eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea in Egypt (AE 5/6) and South Levant from the 4th to at least the 12th century.¹²⁶ This amphora was manufactured in Egypt with two kinds of clay, with marl clay in the production center of Abo Mina, west of Alexandria, and with Nile alluvial clay in Kom Abou Billou in Western Delta.¹²⁷

133. Amphora (Tar/012.B1.10.2.1); **Fabric:** (5 YR 6/6) reddish yellow clay, sandy, fine and medium cavities, few white inclusions and with (7.5YR 7/3) pink surface. D. rim: 9.5 cm. **Parallel:** in Egyptian marl fabric, Dixneuf type AE 5/6-1.1A, 2nd quarter of 7th- mid-8th or later.¹²⁸

134. Amphora (Tar/012.B1.33.3.7); **Fabric:** (5 YR 6/6) reddish yellow clay, sandy, white inclusions and with (7.5 YR 8/3) pink surface. D. rim: 10 cm.

135. Amphora (Tar/012.B1.33.2.16); **Fabric:** (10 YR 7/4) very pale brown clay, sandy, (5 YR 7/6) reddish yellow external margin and surface. D. rim: 9.5 cm. **Parallel:** in Egyptian marl fabric, Dixneuf type AE 5/6-1.1C.¹²⁹

Egyptian amphora type AE 7 (Fig. 16, nos. 136-138)

Egyptian amphora type AE 7 (LRA 7) was produced from late 4th to Fatimid period in many production centers in middle and Upper Egypt.¹³⁰

136. Amphora (Tar/012.A2.5.2.2); **Fabric:** silt, (5 YR 4/4) reddish brown clay, cavities and no visible inclusions. Max. diameter: 6 cm. **Parallel:** Soknopaiou Nesos;¹³¹ Kellia, Egloff type 177, 390-550 AD.¹³²

137. Amphora (Tar/012.B2.3.1.1); **Fabric:** silt, (7.5YR 5/4) brown clay, soft and with white inclusions. D. rim: 6 cm.

138. Amphora (Tar/012.C2.29.1.21); **Fabric:** silt, (10 R 5/8) red margins, (2.5 Y 5/1) grey core, mica, few fine white inclusions and with (5 YR 5/4) reddish brown surface. D. rim: 7 cm. **Parallel:** Dixneuf type AE 7-1.1, 2nd half of 4th – 5th century AD or even later.¹³³

Imported Amphorae (Figs. 17- 22)

¹²⁵ Pieri, D. (2005). Le commerce du vin oriental à l'époque byzantine (V^e-VII^e siècles) le témoignage des amphores en Gaule, BAH 174, Beyrouth, p.114.

¹²⁶ Dixneuf (2011). P. 142.

¹²⁷ Ballet, P. (2007). Un atelier d'amphores LRA 5/6 à pâte alluviale dans le Delta occidental, Kôm Abou Billou / Térénouthis, CCE 8, vol. I, IFAO, Le Caire, p. 157- 158.

¹²⁸ Dixneuf (2011). P. 146, fig. 133.

¹²⁹ Dixneuf (2011). P. 147, fig. 134.

¹³⁰ Dixneuf (2011). P. 154-162.

¹³¹ Dixneuf, D. (2012). Introduction à la céramique de Soknopaiou Nesos , in Capasso, M., Davoli, P., Soknopaiou Nesos Project .1 (2003 – 2009) ; biblioteca degli studi di Egittologia e papirologia vol 9, Rome, p. 328, fig. 52.

¹³² Egloff (1977). P.115-116, pl. 59, no.7.

¹³³ Dixneuf (2011). P.163-164, fig. 152.

Imported amphorae constitute about 26.3% of El-Tarheelat pottery. LRA 1 and LRA 4 are the most represented (Table 2) beside many types from different regions of Mediterranean Basin from Hellenistic to Byzantine periods.

LRA 1	LRA 3	LRA 4	Spatheion	Other
18.8%	3.2%	32.7%	2.7%	42.6%

Table 2. The frequency of some Late Roman and Byzantine Amphorae to all imported amphorae.

Graeco-Italic amphora (Fig.17, no. 139)

The origin of this amphora is Western Mediterranean Sea like the Adriatic coast of the Italian peninsula, Tyrrhenian coast and Sicily.¹³⁴ From the 4th to 1st century BC.¹³⁵

139. Amphora (Tar/012.B2.2.2.2); **Fabric:** (5 YR 7/6) reddish yellow clay, hard, red, black and white inclusions and with (2.5 Y 8/3) pale yellow surface. D. rim: 11 cm.

Benghazi Mid. Roman Amphora 1 (Fig. 17, no. 140)

Sicily? North Africa?¹³⁶ Suggested to be the origin of this amphora, from the 2nd half of 2nd to 4th century AD.¹³⁷

140. Amphora (Tar/012.B1.6.1.2); **Fabric:** (2.5 YR 5/6) red clay, hard, fine grey inclusions and with (7.5 YR 7/1) light grey surface. D. rim: 5 cm.

Kapitän II (Fig. 17, no. 141)

Aegean islands? Northern Black Sea? Ephesus region? Eastern Europe?¹³⁸ Suggested to be the origin of this amphora, from the 2nd half of the 2nd to 4th century AD.¹³⁹

141. Amphora (Tar/012.C1.6.1.5); **Fabric:** (2.5 YR 5/8) red clay, medium white, few big white and grey inclusions and with (2.5 YR 4/4) dusky red surface. D. rim: 6.1 cm.

Tripolitanian amphora III (Fig. 17, no. 142)

This amphora was produced in some workshops in North Africa.¹⁴⁰

¹³⁴ Şenol, A. K. (2018). Commercial amphorae in the Graeco- Roman museum in Alexandria, ÉtAlex 44, Alexandria, p. 253-254.

¹³⁵ Riley (1979). P. 131-3, fig. 70, nos. 40-45.

¹³⁶ Capelli, C., Bonifay, M. (2007). Archéométrie et archeologie des céramiques africaines: une approche pluridisciplinaire, In Bonifay, M. and Trégliat, J. C. (eds) LRCW 2. Late Roman Coarse Wares, Cooking Wares and Amphorae in the Mediterranean; Archaeology and Archaeometry, vol.II, BAR- IS 1662(II), Oxford, p. 554, fig. 9-10.

¹³⁷ Riley (1979). P. 177-179, fig. 81, no. 215.

¹³⁸ Şenol (2018). P. 419.

¹³⁹ Majcherek, G. (2007). Aegean and Asia Minor amphorae from Marina el-Alamein, CCE 8, vol. I, IFAO, le Caire, p.16-18, fig. 3, no. 19; Riley (1979). P. 189-193, fig. 84, no. 243.

¹⁴⁰ Şenol (2018). P. 200.

142. Amphora (Tar/012.A1.1.2.1); **Fabric:** (2.5 Y 5/1) grey margins, (2.5 YR 5/6) red core, hard, sandy, white and red inclusions and with (2.5 YR 7/4) pale red surface. D. rim: 13 cm. **Parallel:** Bonifay amphore type 20, 2nd half of the 2nd–3rd century AD.¹⁴¹

Late versions of Benghazi Mid. Roman Amphora 1? (Fig. 17, nos. 143-144)

143. Amphora (Tar/012.B1.33.1.4); **Fabric:** (2.5 YR 6/8) red clay, hard, grey inclusions and with (7.5 YR 6/4) light brown surface. D. rim: 6 cm. **Parallel:** near Benghazi (No.382) from the 4th to mid-7th.¹⁴²

144. Amphora (Tar/012.C1.6.1.2); **Fabric:** (2.5 YR 6/8) red clay, hard, grey and black inclusions. D. rim: 6 cm.

Late Roman Amphora 1 (LRA 1) (Fig. 18, nos. 145-148)

Many production centers were suggested for LRA 1 like Antioch, Cyprus, southern coast of Turkey and Rhodes from the 4th to 7th century AD.¹⁴³

145. Amphora (Tar/012.A2.19.1.1); **Fabric:** (7.5 YR 7/6) reddish yellow clay, hard, granular, few sand, fine black and red inclusions. D. rim: 6 cm. **Parallel:** Reynolds type g, 300 AD.¹⁴⁴

146. Amphora (Tar/012.B2.10.1.2); **Fabric:** (7.5 YR 6/4) light brown clay, (5 YR 6/6) reddish yellow thin external margin, hard, granular, few sand and black inclusions. D. rim: 6 cm. **Parallel:** Reynolds type k, Late 4th century AD.¹⁴⁵

147. Amphora (Tar/012.B1.33.3.8); **Fabric:** (7.5 YR 6/6) reddish yellow clay, hard, granular, black, dark red and white grits. D. rim: 6 cm. **Parallel:** Pieri type LRA 1A, 2nd half of the 4th – early 6th century.¹⁴⁶

148. Amphora (Tar/012.B2.10.1.3); **Fabric:** (5 YR 6/6) reddish yellow clay, hard, granular, few sand? white, black, grey and red grits, and with (5 YR 7/4) pink surface. D. rim: 10 cm. **Parallel:** Pieri type LRA 1B1, 6th and 7th century.¹⁴⁷

Late Roman Amphora 3 (LRA 3) (Fig. 19, nos. 149-150)

¹⁴¹ Bonifay (2004). P. 105, fig.55a, amphore type 20, no. 1.

¹⁴² Riley (1979). P. 233, fig. 95, no. 382.

¹⁴³ Riley (1979). P. 212-215, fig. 91, nos. 337-8; Pieri (2005). P. 80; for more discussion about the origin see Pieri, D. (2007). Les centres de production d'amphores en méditerranée orientale Durant l'antiquité tardive: quelques remarques, in Bonifay, M., Trégliat, J.-Ch. (eds), LRCW 2. Late Roman Coarse Wares, Cooking Wares and Amphorae in the Mediterranean; Archaeology and Archaeometry, vol.II, BAR-IS 1662, Oxford, pp. 611-625 and Leidwanger, J. (2014). A preliminary archaeometric analysis of the Late Roman 1 Amphoras from the cargo of the seventh-century Yassiada shipwreck, Turkey, in Poulou-Papadimitriou, N., Nodarou, E. & Kilikoglou, V. (eds) LRCW 4: Late Roman Coarse Wares, Cooking Wares and Amphorae in the Mediterranean : Archaeology and Archaeometry. The Mediterranean: a market without frontiers. Vol. II, BAR- IS 2616, Oxford, pp. 897-906.

¹⁴⁴ Reynolds, P. (2008). Linear typologies and ceramic evolution, FACTA, a journal of Roman material culture studies 2 (2008), 70-72, fig. 3g.

¹⁴⁵ . Reynolds (2008). P. 70-72, fig. 3k.

¹⁴⁶ Pieri (2005). P. 70, pl. 4.

¹⁴⁷ Pieri (2005). P. 75, pl. 17.

LRA 3 with two handles appeared from the late 4th to early 7th century AD¹⁴⁸ and western Turkey is suggested as the origin of this amphora.¹⁴⁹

149. Amphora (Tar/012.A1.13.1.6); **Fabric:** (2.5 YR 4/8) dark red clay, micaceous. D. rim: 2.7 cm.

150. Amphora (Tar/012.B1.6.1.5); **Fabric:** (2.5 YR 4/8) dark red clay, micaceous. D. rim: 3.3 cm.

Late Roman Amphora 4 (LRA 4) (Fig. 20, nos. 151-157)

LRA 4 was produced in Gaza, Ascalon and other production centers in the southern coast of Palastine.¹⁵⁰

151. Amphora (Tar/012.C2.7.1.1); **Fabric:** (7.5 YR 5/4) brown clay, medium hard, sandy and few fine black inclusions. D. rim: 10 cm. **Parallel:** Pieri type A1, from about the 4th –early 5th century;¹⁵¹ Majcherek form 2, about 300-450 AD.¹⁵²

152. Amphora (Tar/012.Kiln 1.1.20); **Fabric:** (7.5 YR 5/4) brown clay, medium hard, sandy and with grey inclusions. D. rim: 9 cm. **Parallel:** Pieri type A2, from about the 2nd half/ late 4th – 5th century;¹⁵³ Majcherek form 2.¹⁵⁴

153. Amphora (Tar/012.B1.33.4.8); **Fabric:** (2.5 YR 6/8) red external margin, (7.5 YR 5/3) brown internal margin, medium hard, sandy and with black inclusions. Max. diameter: 12 cm. **Parallel:** Pieri type B1, from about the last third of 5th – mid- 6th century;¹⁵⁵ Majcherek form 3 from about mid- 5th to 600 AD.¹⁵⁶

154. Amphora (Tar/012.B1.10.4.5); **Fabric:** (5Y R 6/6) reddish yellow external margin and surface, (10 YR 6/4) light yellowish brown internal margin, medium hard, sandy, black and grey inclusions. D. rim: 12 cm. **Parallel:** Pieri type B2, from about the 2nd half of 6th –7th century;¹⁵⁷ Majcherek form 4 from about the late 6th – the end of Omayyad period (750 AD).¹⁵⁸

155. Amphora (Tar/012.B1.33.4.10); **Fabric:** (5 YR 6/6) reddish yellow clay, medium hard, sandy, white and black inclusions and with (10 YR 7/3) very pale brown surface. Max. diameter: 19 cm. **Parallel:** Pieri type B2;¹⁵⁹ Majcherek form 4.¹⁶⁰

¹⁴⁸ Pieri (2005). P. 95-98; Riley (1979). P. 183-4, fig.83, nos.228-235.

¹⁴⁹ Pieri (2005). P. 100.

¹⁵⁰ Pieri (2005). P. 109.

¹⁵¹ Pieri (2005). P. 103-104, pl. 33.

¹⁵² Majcherek, G. (1995). "Gazan amphorae: typology reconsidered", in Neyza, H., Mlynarczyk, J. (eds), Hellenistic and Roman pottery in the eastern Mediterranean- advances in scientific studies "acts of the II Nieborów pottery workshop, 18-20 December 1993, Warsaw, p.166-168, pl. 5.

¹⁵³ Pieri (2005). P. 104, pl. 34.

¹⁵⁴ Majcherek (1995). P. 166-168, pl. 5.

¹⁵⁵ Pieri (2005). P. 105-106, pl. 38.

¹⁵⁶ Majcherek (1995). P. 168-169, pl. 6.

¹⁵⁷ Pieri (2005). P. 106-107, pl. 71, fig. 66.

¹⁵⁸ Majcherek (1995). P. 169, pl. 7-8.

¹⁵⁹ Pieri, (2005). P. 106-107, pl. 71, fig. 66.

156. Amphora (Tar/012.B1.4.1.7); **Fabric:** (5 YR 5/4) reddish brown clay, medium hard, big cavities, white and black inclusions. Max. diameter: 11 cm. **Parallel:** Pieri type B2;¹⁶¹ Majcherek form 4.¹⁶²

157. Amphora (Tar/012.A2.7.1.5); **Fabric:** (5 YR 6/6) reddish yellow clay, medium hard and sandy. Max. diameter: 8.5 cm. **Parallel:** Pieri type B2;¹⁶³ Majcherek form 4.¹⁶⁴

Spatheion type 3 (Fig. 21, nos.158-162)

Spatheion type 3 (miniature spatheia) is the smallest version of African amphora so-called "Spatheia" which have 40-44 cm high and 8-9 or 12-13 cm wide. M. Bonifay has divided the form into four variants A, B, C, D and dated it from the late 6th to 7th century +.¹⁶⁵

158. Amphora (Tar/012.B1.12.1.3); **Fabric:** (2.5 YR 6/6) red clay, sandy, red inclusions and with (5 Y 8/2) pale yellow surface. D. rim: 8.2 cm.

159. Amphora (Tar/012.B2.10.1.4); **Fabric:** (2.5 YR 6/6) red clay, sandy, dark red, red and black inclusions and with (5 Y 8/2) pale yellow surface. D. rim: 7.5 cm.

160. Amphora (Tar/012.A2.3.1.1); **Fabric:** (2.5 YR 6/6) red clay, sandy, dark red inclusions and with (5 Y 8/2) pale yellow surface. D. rim: 7.5 cm.

161. Amphora (Tar/012.B1.33.1.2); **Fabric:** (2.5 YR 6/8) red clay, sandy, red inclusions and the surface has the same color of the clay. D. rim: 7.5 cm.

162. Amphora (Tar/012.B1.6.1.1); **Fabric:** (5 Y 7/3) pale yellow clay, sandy, red and black inclusions and the surface has the same color of the clay. D. rim: 7.5 cm.

Unidentified amphorae (Fig. 22, nos. 163-167)

163. Amphora (Tar/012.B2.11.2.1); **Fabric:** (10 YR 6/3) pale brown margins, (10 R 5/8) red core, hard, sandy, big white and fine black inclusions and with (10 YR 6/2) light brownish grey surface. D. rim: 8 cm.

164. Amphora (Tar/012.C2.29.1.7); **Fabric:** (7.5 YR 7/6) reddish yellow clay, fine, hard, fine cavities with dipinto in black on the neck. D. rim: 12 cm.

165. Amphora (Tar/012.B2.33.2.9); **Fabric:** (5 Y 8/2) pale yellow clay, soft, porous, fine red and black inclusions. D. rim: 5.4 cm.

166. Amphora (Tar/012.B2.33.1.6); **Fabric:** (10 R 5/8) red clay, hard, sandy, big white inclusions. D. rim: 10 cm.

¹⁶⁰ Majcherek (1995). P. 169, pl. 7-8.

¹⁶¹ Pieri (2005). P.106-107, pl. 71, fig. 66.

¹⁶² Majcherek (1995). P. 169, pl. 7-8.

¹⁶³ Pieri (2005). P. 106-107, pl. 71, fig. 66.

¹⁶⁴ Majcherek (1995). P. 169, pl. 7-8.

¹⁶⁵ Bonifay (2004). P. 127-129, fig. 69, amphore type 33.

167. Amphora (Tar/012.C1.6.1.4); **Fabric:** (2.5 YR 6/8) red clay, hard, few sand, white and black inclusions. D. rim: 6 cm.

Conclusion

The great variety of forms, which varied from fine wares, cooking wares, common wares to amphorae, and from local production to imported production, perhaps, reflects a part of the variety of activities in the neighborhood of Kom El-Dikka such as residential and commercial activities. In addition, it reflects mainly the longtime of occupation in this site, perhaps, from Ptolemaic to Byzantine/ early Arab periods, however, and according to this stage of work, the main occupation was from the 4th to 7th centuries AD. The imported pottery constituted about 33.6% of all pottery from the site of El-Tarheelat. The abundance of imported Red Slip Wares like LRD and ARS, and imported amphorae like LRA 4, LRA 1 and Spatheion, that proves the good commercial relations between Egypt and Eastern Mediterranean Regions and North Africa in late Roman and Byzantine periods. However, the presence of the identified ceramics from the Western North of Mediterranean was very limited. The imitation of imported Red Slip Wares was noticed with local fabrics, especially with Aswan clay and silt clay. Finally, it still needs more excavations to achieve a comprehensive conception about the sequence of time and activities in the site of El-Tarheelat.

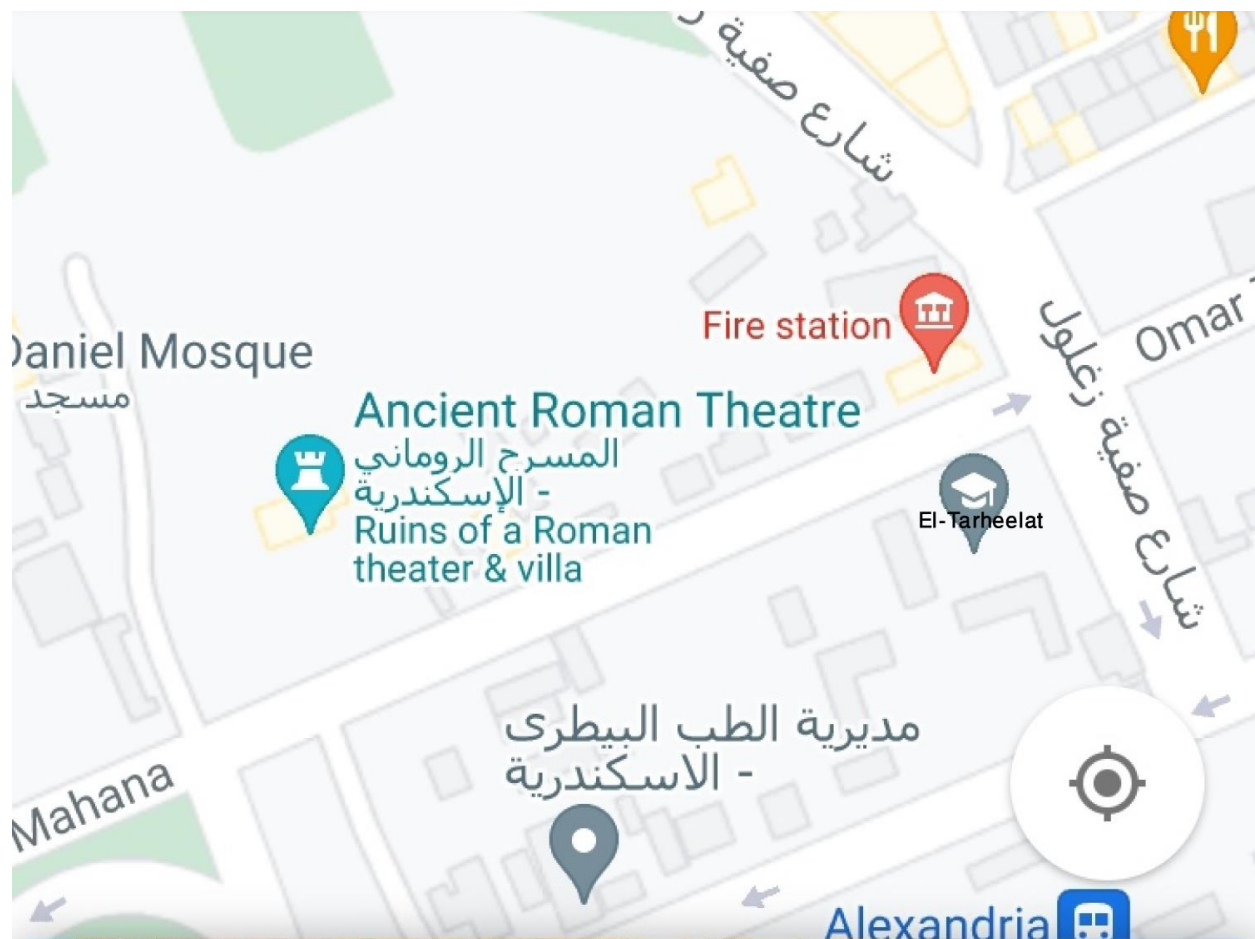


Chart 1. El- Tarheelat site (from google maps).

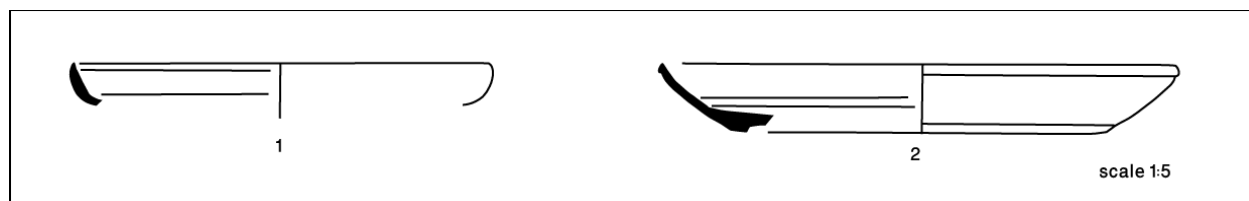


Figure 1. Eastern Sigillata A (drawing by/ Magda M. Ibrahim).

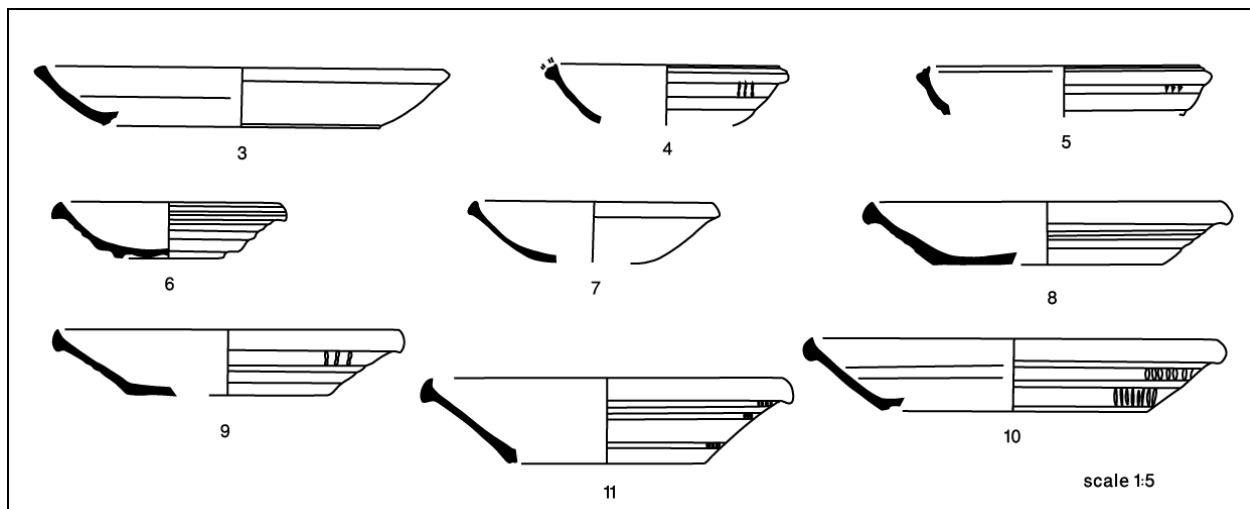


Figure 2. Cypriot Red Slip Ware (drawing by/ Magda M. Ibrahiem).

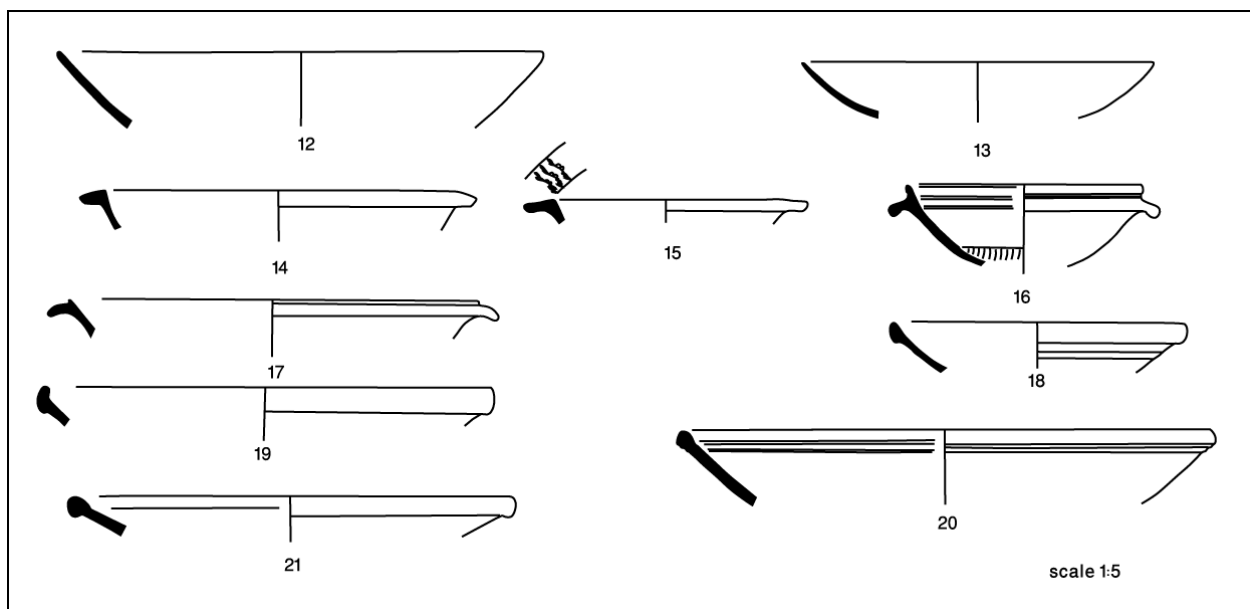


Figure 3. African Red Slip Ware (drawing by/ Magda M. Ibrahiem).

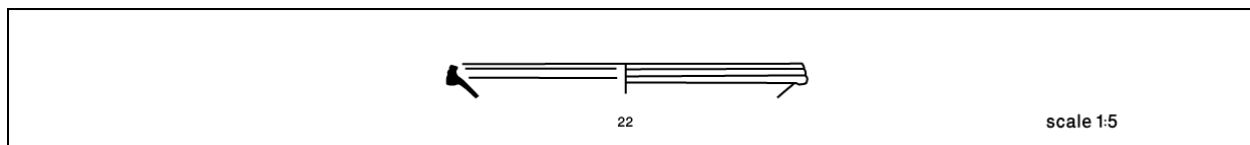


Figure 4. Phocaean Red Slip Ware (drawing by/ Magda M. Ibrahiem).

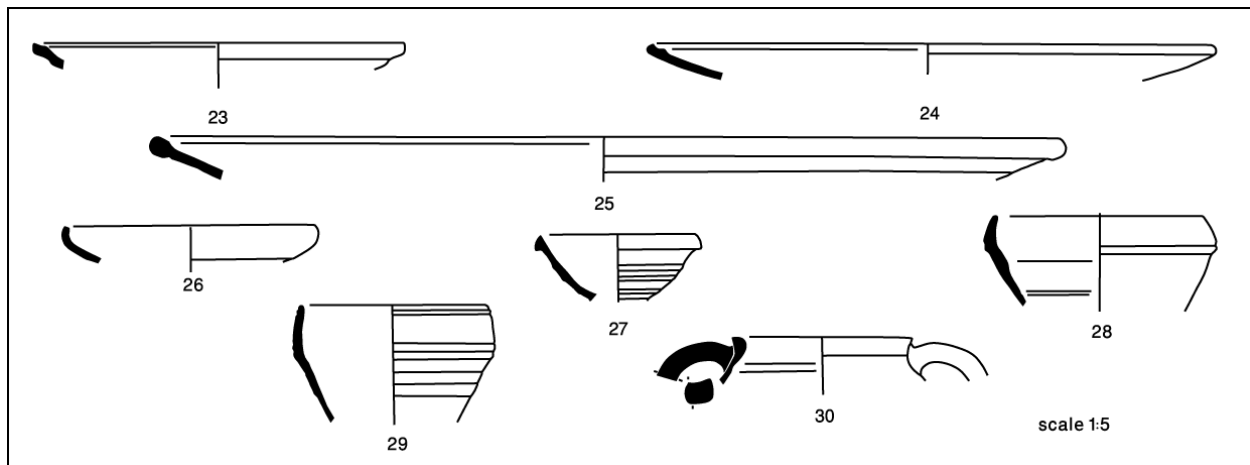


Figure 5. Aswan fine and cooking wares (drawing by/ Magda M. Ibrahim).

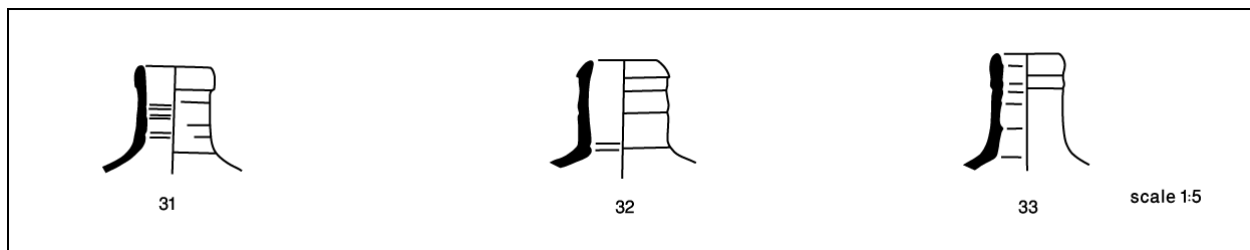


Figure 6. Sigas/Kegs (drawing by/ Magda M. Ibrahim).

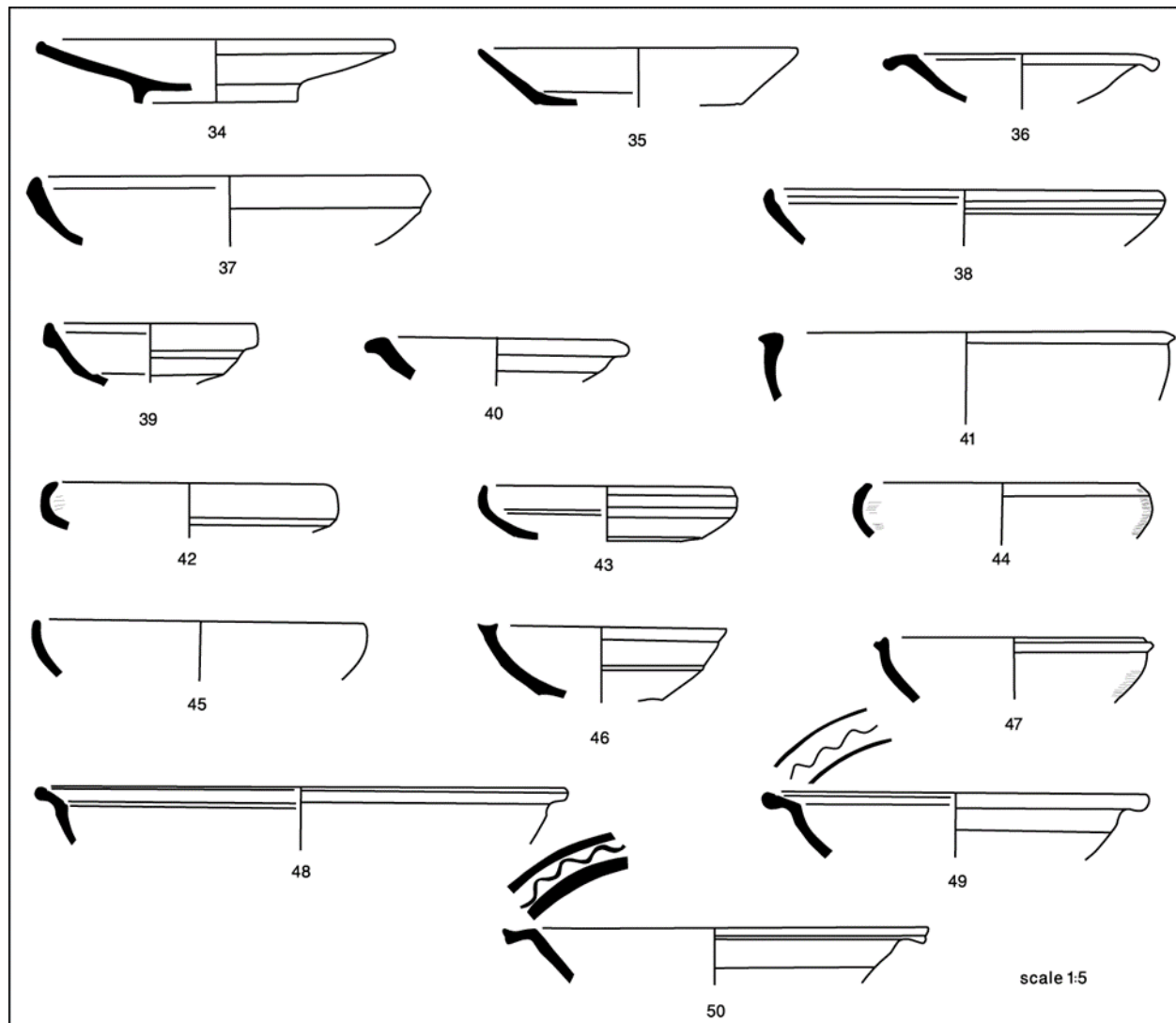


Figure 7. Nile alluvial clay, table wares (drawing by/ Magda M. Ibrahiem and Sahar Ramadan).

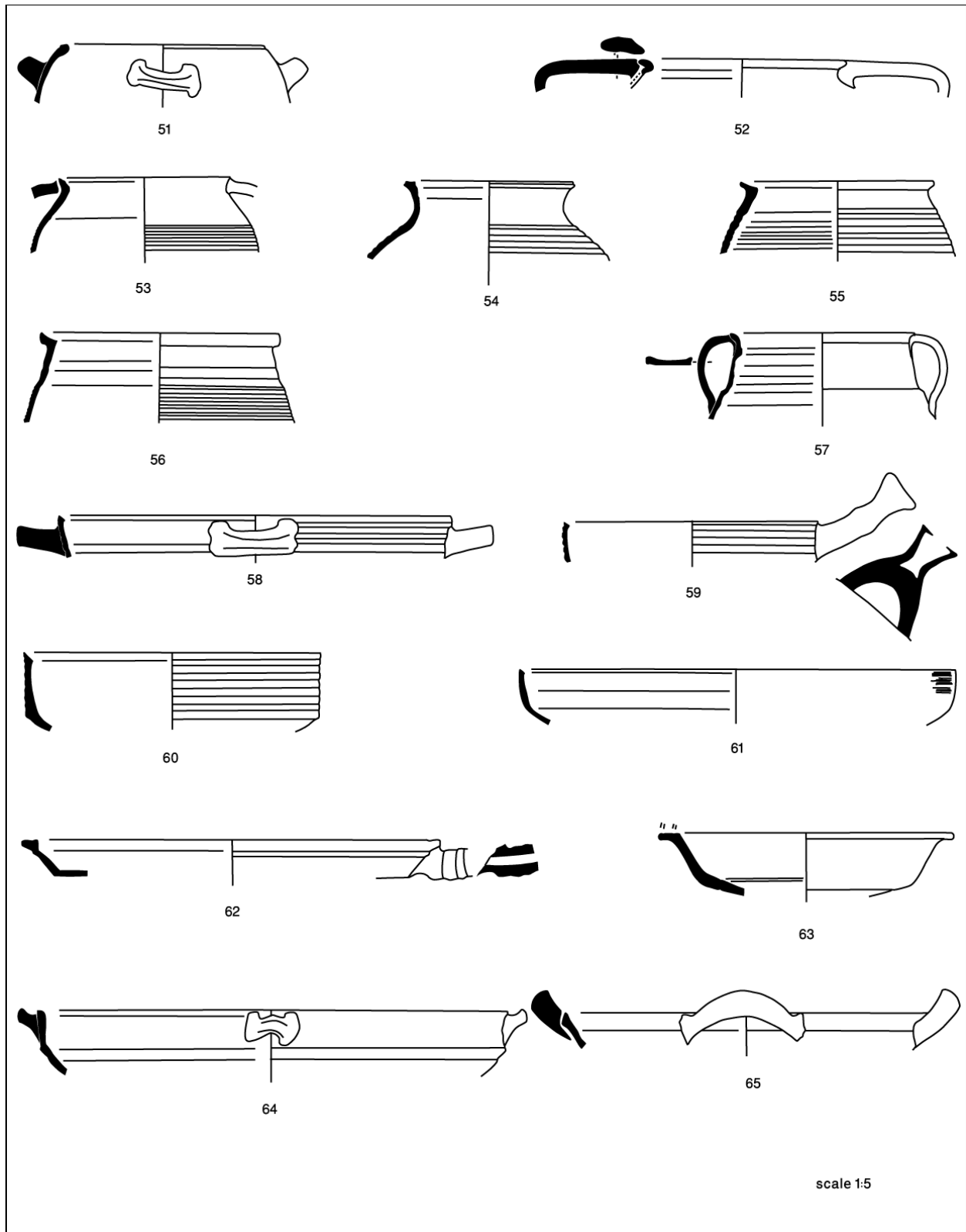


Figure 8. Nile alluvial clay, cooking wares (drawing by/ Magda M. Ibrahiem).

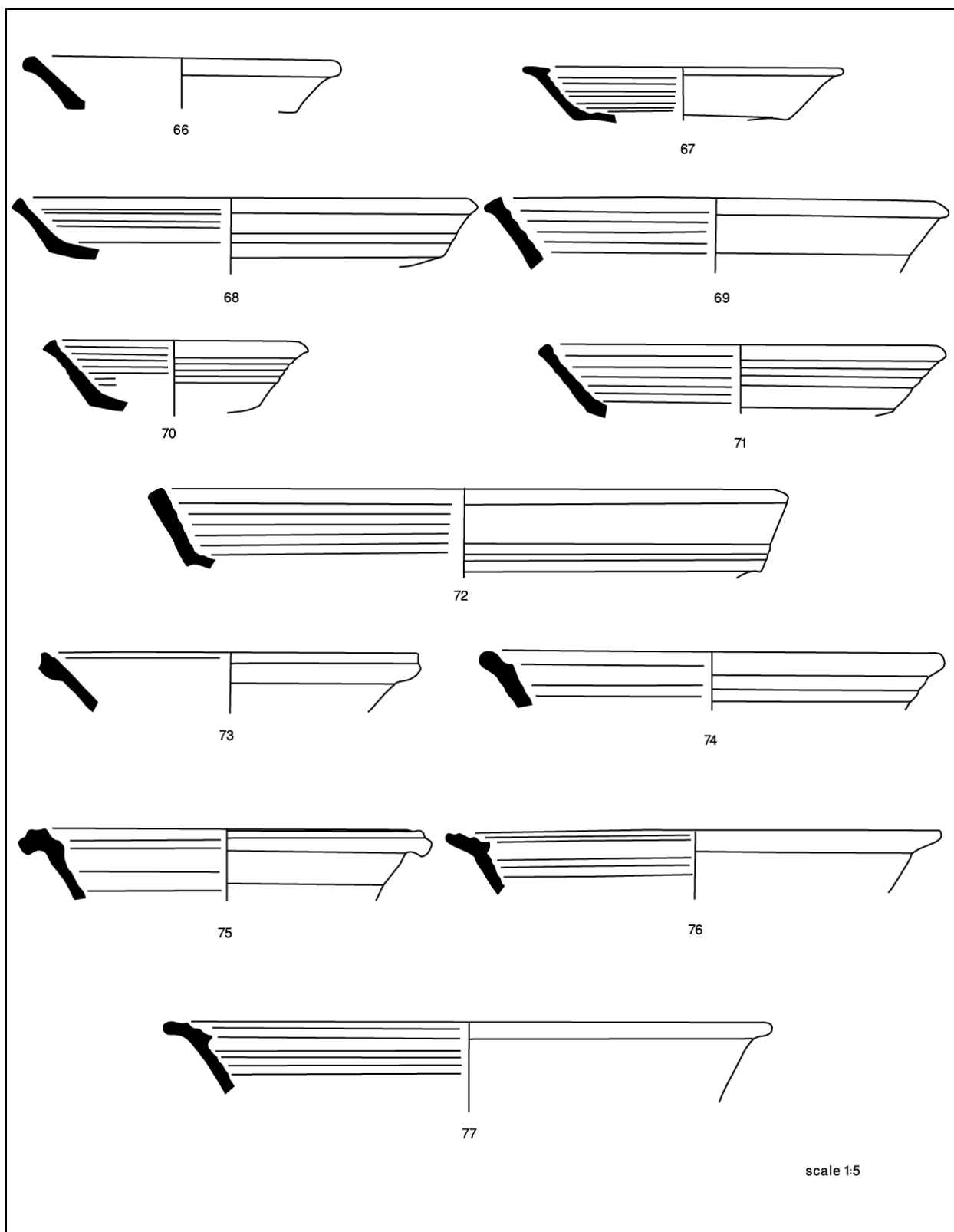


Figure 9. Nile alluvial clay. Nos. 66-73: Casseroles. Nos. 74-77: Deep pots for preparing food (drawing by/ Magda M. Ibrahiem and Sahar Ramadan).

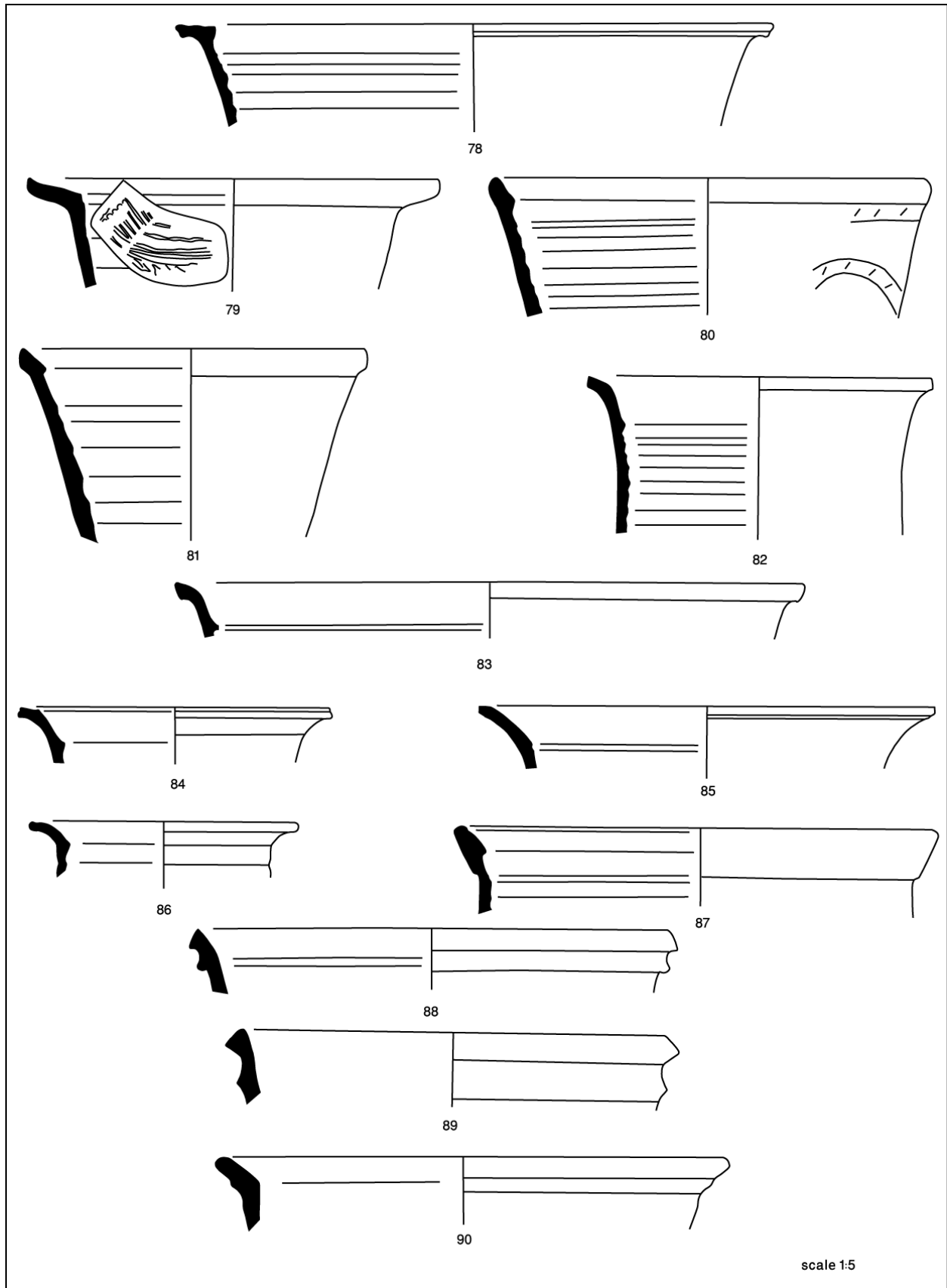


Figure 10. Nile alluvial clay. Deep pots for preparing food (drawing by/ Magda M. Ibrahiem and Sahar Ramadan).

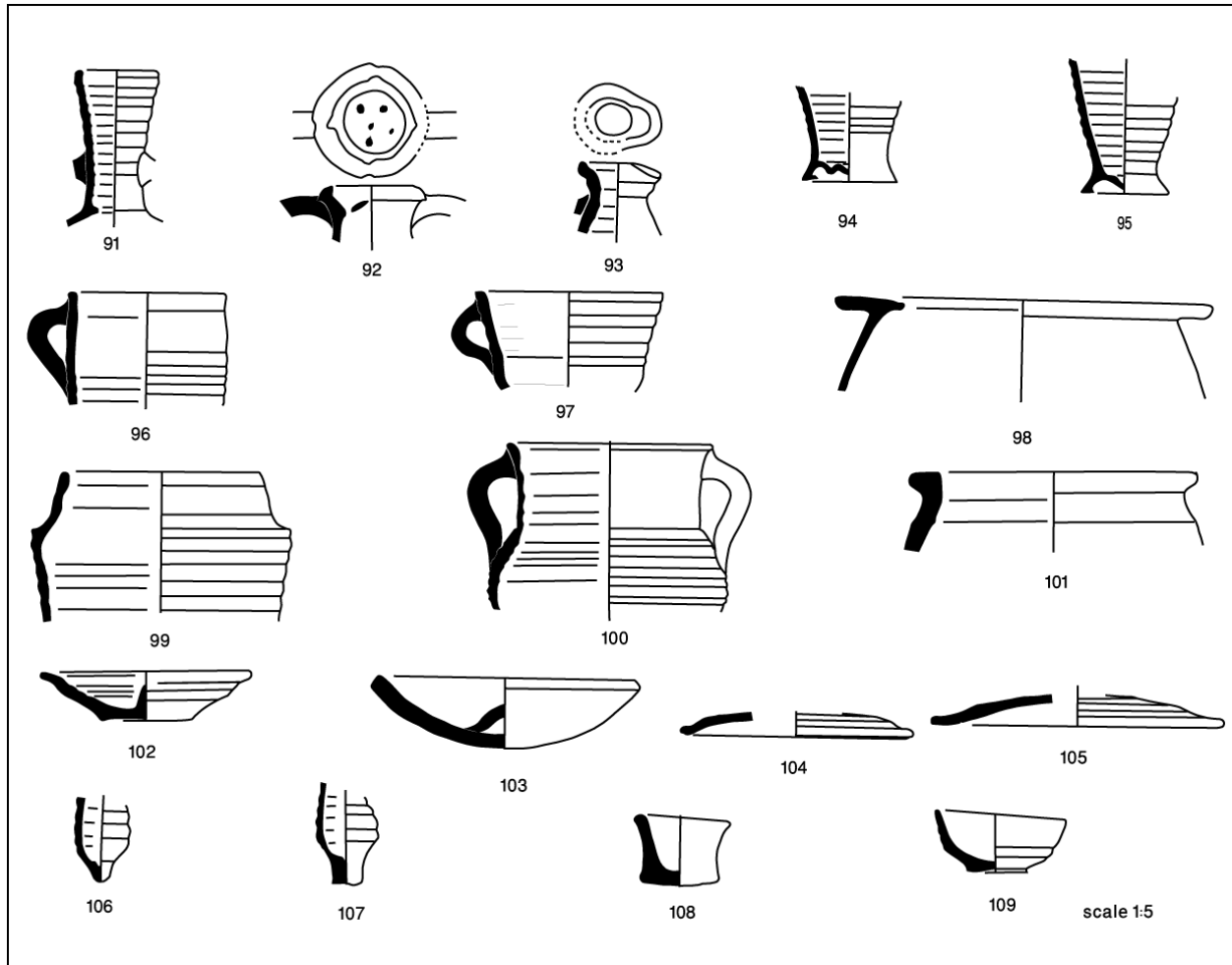


Figure 11. Nile alluvial clay. Nos. 91-93: Flasks. Nos. 94-97: Cups. Nos. 98-101: Storage jars. Nos. 102-105: Lids. Nos. 106-107: Unguentaria. Nos. 108: Baking pot. Nos. 109: Small bowl? (drawing by/ Magda M. Ibrahiem).

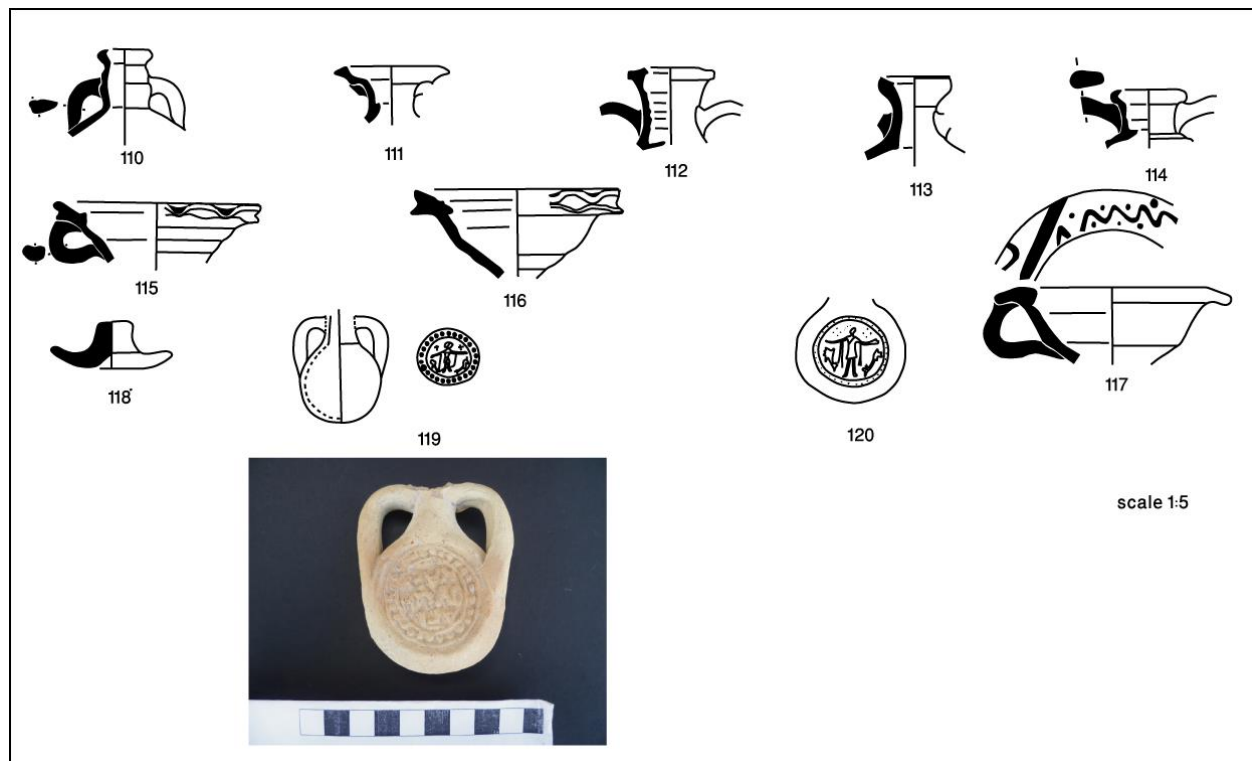


Figure 12. Marl clay. Nos. 110-114: Flagons. Nos. 115-117: Incense burners. Nos. 118: Stopper/Lid. Nos. 119-120: Pilgrim flasks of Saint Menas (drawing by/ Magda M. Ibrahiem).

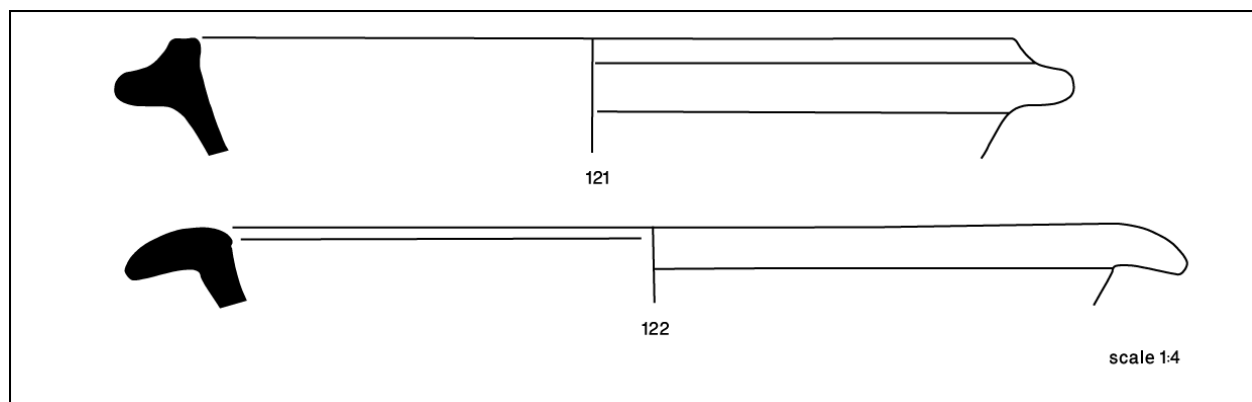


Figure 13. Imported mortaria (drawing by/ Magda M. Ibrahiem).

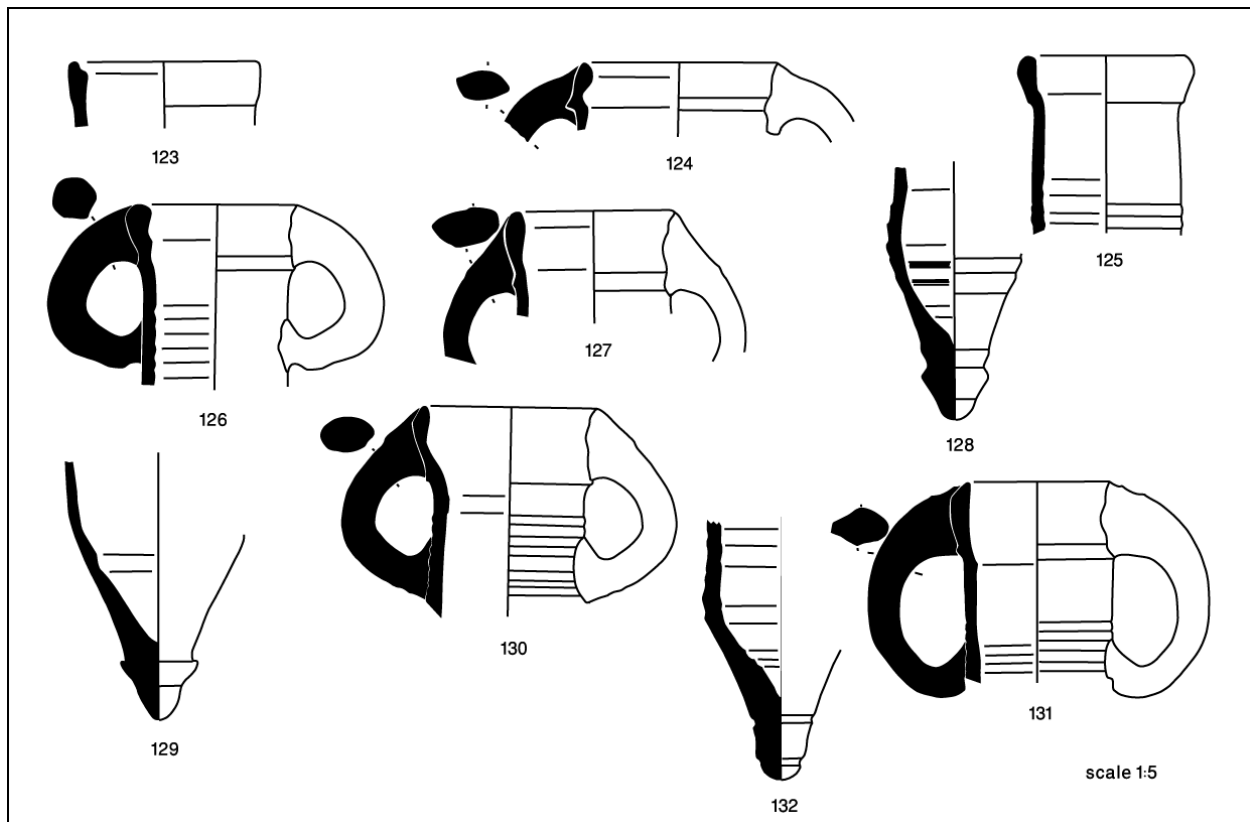


Figure 14. Egyptian amphorae type AE 3 (drawing by/ Magda M. Ibrahiem).

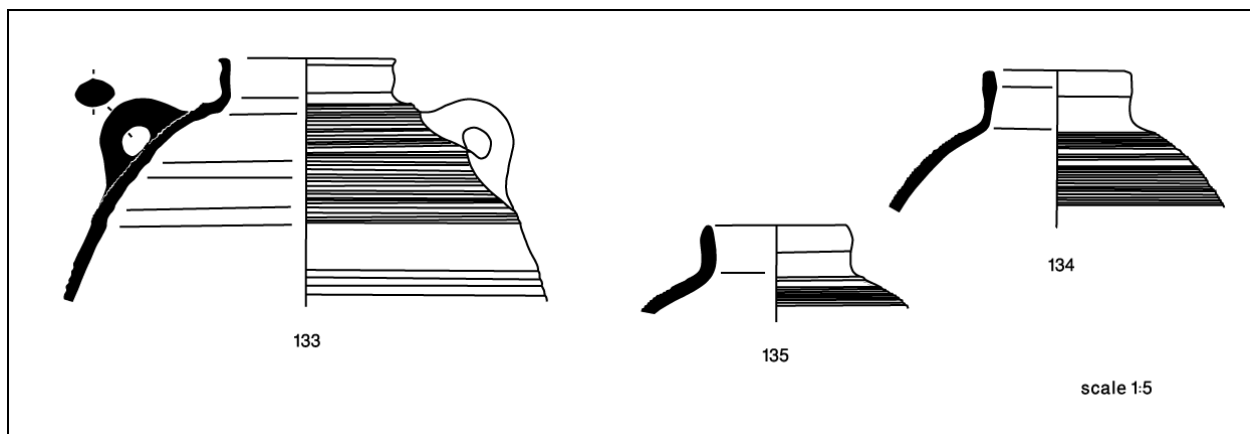


Figure 15. Egyptian amphorae type AE 5/6? (drawing by/ Magda M. Ibrahiem).

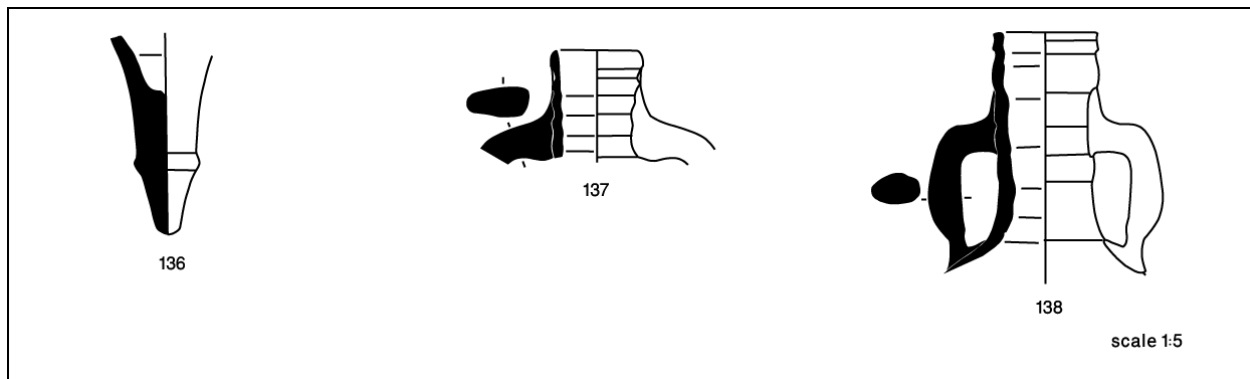


Figure 16: Egyptian amphorae type AE 7 (drawing by/ Magda M. Ibrahim)

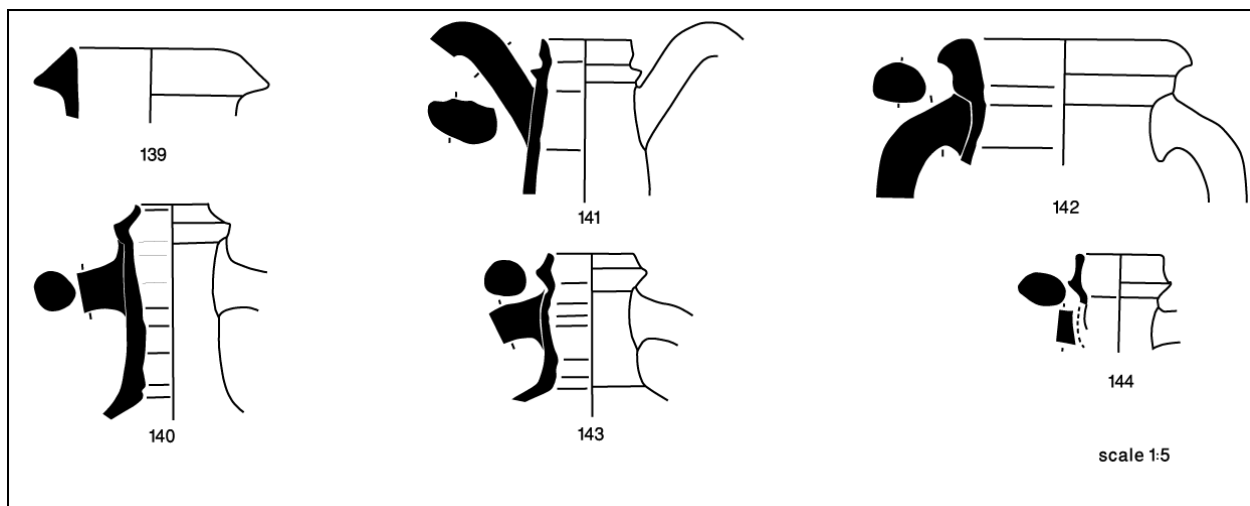


Figure 17. Imported amphorae. No. 139: Graeco-Italic. No. 140: Benghazi Mid. Roman amphora 1. No.141: Kapitän II. No. 142: Tripolitanian amphora III. Nos. 143-144: Late versions of Benghazi Mid. Roman amphora 1? (drawing by/ Magda M. Ibrahim).

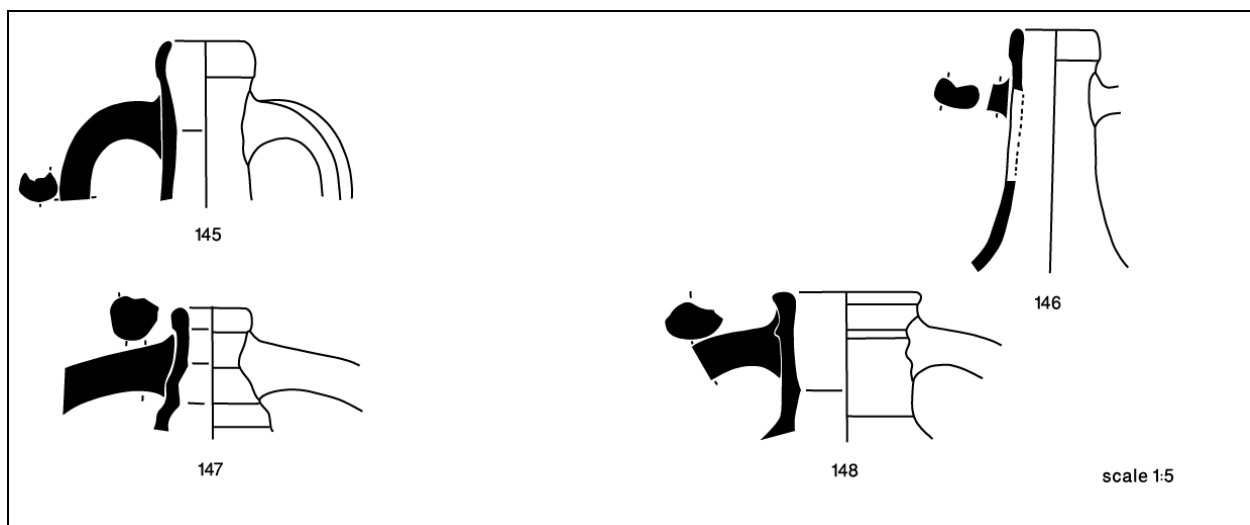


Figure 18. LRA 1(drawing by/ Magda M. Ibrahim).



Figure 19. LRA 3 (drawing by/ Magda M. Ibrahim).

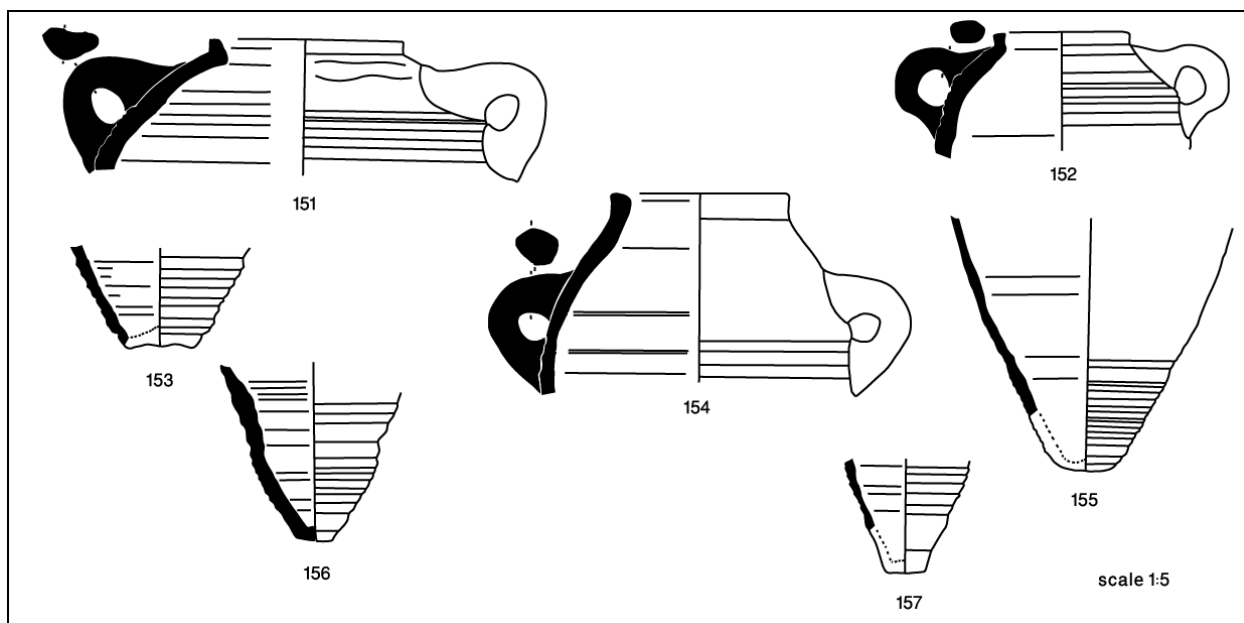


Figure 20. LRA 4 (drawing by/ Magda M. Ibrahim and Sahar Ramadan).

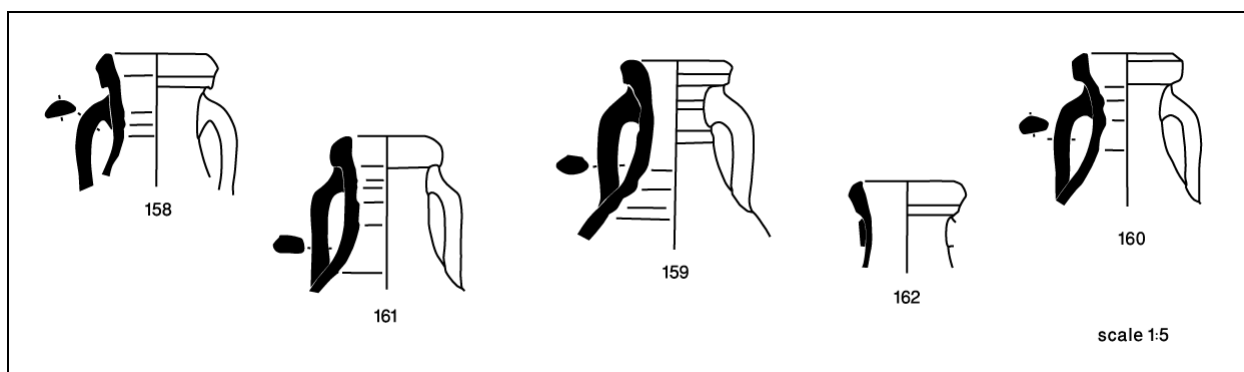


Figure 21. Spatheion type 3 (drawing by/ Magda M. Ibrahim).

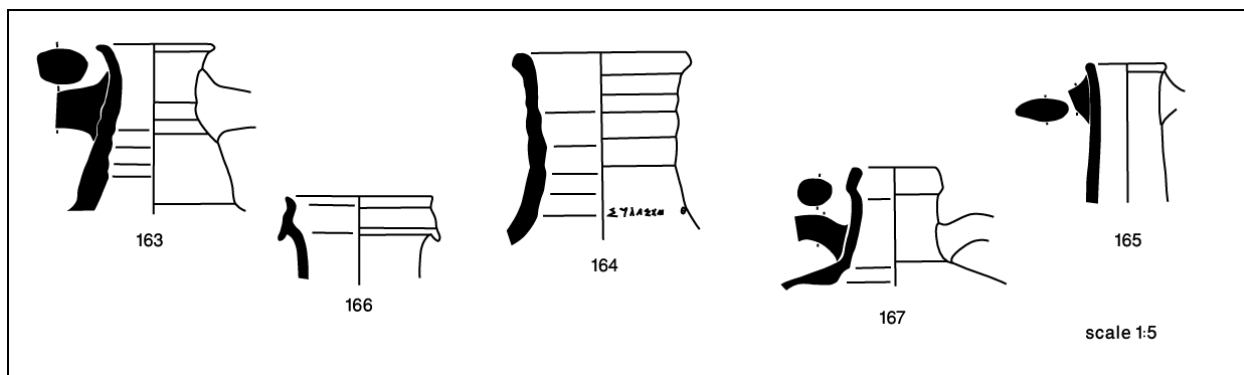


Figure 22. Unidentified imported amphorae (drawing by/ Magda M. Ibrahim).