Tell Dafana Reconsidered: The Archaeology of an Egyptian Frontier Town

François Leclère and Jeffrey Spencer

with contributions by Alan Johnston, Sabine Weber, Mohamed Abd el-Maksoud, Aiman Ashmawy Ali, Al-Sayed Abd el-Aleem, Hisham Hussein, Mustafa Nur el-Din, Michela Spataro, Rebecca Stacey, Satoko Tanimoto and Paul Craddock
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This volume arises from the British Museum research project ‘Egyptian–Greek Relations at Daphnae (Nile Delta) in the Seventh Century BC’, funded by the Leverhulme Trust for three years from 2008. The main aim of this project was to re-assess the objects discovered in the excavations carried out by Flinders Petrie for the Egypt Exploration Fund at the site of ancient Daphnae in 1886. This site, on the eastern edge of the Nile Delta in Egypt, was already known at that time by the name Tell Defenneh, which survives today with the modern transliteration of Tell Dafana. Study of the finds has been combined with a reconsideration of the site and the architecture of its monuments to determine the extent of Archaic Greek influence and whether Petrie’s interpretation of the ancient town as a camp for Greek troops has any validity. Arising from his discovery of some fine Greek ceramics at the site, it seemed that Petrie’s assessment, made soon after his discovery of the great Archaic Greek centre at Naukratis on the other side of the Nile Delta, and heavily influenced by the writings of Herodotus, may have overestimated the impact of the Greeks at Tell Dafana.

Since the majority of objects from the 1886 excavations are in the British Museum, these were the natural focus for primary investigation and cataloguing, followed by a comparison with material which had been distributed to other museums and collections. Information on the latter was collected by arranged study visits where possible, or through written enquiries. The project complemented a parallel one on the site of Naukratis, directed by Alexandra Villing of the Department of Greece and Rome in the British Museum. Together, it is hoped that the projects will help to reveal similarities or differences between the nature of Egyptian and Archaic Greek contact at the two sites.

The authors would like to thank the Leverhulme Trust for funding the project and the British Museum for adopting it into the research programme and providing the means to prepare this publication. The original funding application owed much to the kind assistance of J.D. Hill, British Museum Research Manager. Thanks are also due to Vivian Davies, during whose Keepership of the Department of Ancient Egypt and Sudan the project was conducted, and all the other staff of the Department, especially Senior Museum Assistant Evan York and the Museum Assistant team of Emily Taylor, Mark Haswell, Simon Prentice and Robert Dominey. The cooperation of David Saunders, Keeper of the Department of Conservation and Scientific Research, and his staff, is also gratefully acknowledged. Assistance was also provided by Tanya Szrajber and Jonathan Whitson Cloud of Collections Services, and by British Museum photographers John Williams and Dudley Hubbard. To all we are most grateful.

We also wish to express our thanks to the staff of the various institutions in the UK and abroad which have provided access to their collections or shared information: The Egyptian Museum, Cairo; The Boston Museum of Fine Arts; Penn Museum, Philadelphia; The Oriental Institute Museum, Chicago; The Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto; The McGill Museum, Montreal; The Musées royaux d’Art et d’Histoire, Brussels; The Ägyptisches Museum, Berlin; The Nicholson Museum, Sydney; The
For those unfamiliar with British Museum object numbers, a little explanation may be helpful. This publication includes objects from both the Department of Ancient Egypt and Sudan (AES) and the Department of Greece and Rome (GR). Objects in either department have a Registration Number, originally made up of the calendar date of acquisition followed by an individual item number (more recently, the year when registration took place, a departmental code and a lot number and item number). However, the Registration Number is not used as the primary reference for items in AES; instead, another series of simple running numbers is used (known as the ‘Big Number’). This regularly appears prefixed by ‘EA’ in publications, derived from the former name of the Department (Egyptian Antiquities). In the catalogues in Chapters 3 and 5 both numbers are given, but the Big Number takes precedence. Registration Numbers from the Department of Greece and Rome have been distinguished by the prefix ‘GR’ in this volume.

A note on spellings: much of Petrie’s work was concentrated on a building he described by the Arabic term Kasr, ‘palace, citadel’. In his notes and publications he used the spelling with an initial K, so this has been retained for the discussion of his work and finds in Chapters 1 and 2, and in all direct quotes from Petrie. Modern transliteration, however, prefers the more accurate rendering Qasr, using ‘Q’ for the Arabic qaf (as this is certainly not equivalent to ‘K’) so this version has been adopted elsewhere in the volume, particularly for the catalogues in Chapters 3 and 5. This should also be more helpful to researchers because it is the spelling used in the British Museum collection database, available online (www.britishmuseum.org/collection).
Geographical situation
The site of Tell Dafana is situated in the north-western part of El-Ismailiya governorate, region of El-Qantara West, on the eastern fringe of the Delta plain, about 13 km to the west of the Suez canal at the latitude of the town of El-Qantara. The ancient town lay beside the most easterly diffluent of the Pelusiac branch of the Nile or, during the Late Period, a narrow canal stemming from it a few kilometres upstream and running eastwards towards the lagoons watering ancient Sile/Mesen (Tell Abu Seifa, Tell Hebua), some 18 km to the east. Tell Farama, the ruins of ancient Pelusium, is a further 40 km to the north-east, Tell Belim/Tell esh-Sherig (ancient Herakleopolis mikra/Sethrum) 13 km to the north, and Tell Fara'on/Petrie’s Tell Nebesha (ancient Imet/Buto of Arabia) 24 km to the west (Pl. 1a).

At the end of the 19th century – and in fact until almost the end of the 1980s when the agricultural development of the region took place – the site was very isolated in a semi-desert, semi-marshy landscape far from the populated places of Salhiya, in the cultivated region to the west, and El-Qantara to the east (Pls 1b, 2a). It lay on the south-western part of a series of flat sandy ‘islands’ (Geziret el-Ghizlan, Geziret Umm ‘Ileita, as well as Geziret el-Zarzariya) forming a protrusion at the very northern tip of the eastern desert, into the low-lying, marshy and seasonally inundated plain bordering the southern side of Lake Manzala. Brackish, shallow offshoots of Lake Manzala framed the ruins: Birket Kom/Tell Dafana to the west and Sayiah el-Sibeita to the east (Pl. 2b). In antiquity, the locality occupied a strategic position near the end of the ancient caravan land route from Syria-Palestine. Upon reaching the Nile Delta on the desert route across north Sinai, travellers arriving from the east could have taken alternative routes after passing the oasis of Qatiya: they could either turn towards the north-west, in order make a stop at Pelusium near the seashore, or to skirt directly around the swamps by carrying on in a straight line, on the El-Qantara landbridge between the paleo-lagoons and Lake Ballah near ancient Sile, all the way to Daphnae (Tell Dafana) and, only a few kilometres further, to a bend in the Pelusiac branch – although during the Late Period the river was not as navigable as before. From the Late Period to Late Antiquity, Daphnae was thus the first large town, properly situated in Egyptian territory (although still at the fringe of the plain), to be reached from the east. It must also have been an ideal and easily provisioned starting point for expeditions towards Asia. In this regard, it was a true gateway of the country. The surrounding landscape is now quite different. All the depressions in the area have been drained and all the farmable land is now cultivated, including most of the old sandy geziras to the north of the site, and encircled by roads along canals, while fish farms are developing step-by-step in the sandy land to the south. Cuts in the archaeological ground itself leave no doubt as to the very real threat of the total disappearance of the site within a short time if left unprotected.
Names and identification (Fig. 1)

Modern name

Until now, the site has been most commonly known to scholars by the name ‘Tell Defenneh’, spelled with a double ‘n’, popularized by Petrie’s publications of his excavations at the site, but which seems to originate from some maps of the Description de l’Égypte (Pl. 3a), followed by a few authors such as J.G. Wilkinson in the 1840s, and marked on several other 19th-century maps. From the beginning of the 19th century however, the toponym also appears in the literature and on some maps with various other spellings with only one ‘n’, such as Definéh or Defeyneh – in some other parts of the Description itself – as well as Defennéh, Téfenéh, and sometimes in two syllables instead of three, such as Dénfén, Tel-Dephnen, Tell Defined, Tell el-Defnénéh, (Tell) el-Daphné, Tel-El-Dafneh, Taphne, Tephe, etc. Petrie himself reckoned that ‘Defenéh’ or ‘Defniéh’ was a local pronunciation, somehow closer to the ancient one(s), a fact already stressed by G.J. Chester in 1880, and later by F.L. Griffith and N. Aimé-Giron. The site is called كوم دافنا in Arabic/English maps of the Survey of Egypt (Pl. 2b). This is the transcription that we have chosen to favour, though the toponym also appears in the literature and on some other parts of the Description of the site, but which seems to originate from some maps of the 19th century. These names had already long been used by Stephanus of Byzantion, beside several other homonyms sometimes in two syllables instead of three, such as Dèfné, (Tel-) Dephnen, (Tell) Defhen, Tell el-Defnénéh, (Tell) el-Daphné, Tel-el-Dafneh, Taphne, Tephe, etc. Petrie himself reckoned that ‘Defenéh’ or ‘Defniéh’ was a local pronunciation, somehow closer to the ancient one(s), a fact already stressed by G.J. Chester in 1880, and later by F.L. Griffith and N. Aimé-Giron.

The site is called كوم دافنا in Arabic/English maps of the Survey of Egypt (Pl. 2b). This is the transcription that we have chosen to favour, though Tell Dafna would also be perfectly correct. As the root د-ف-ن in Arabic, related to ‘what is buried/concealed/hidden’, appears rarely in Egyptian modern toponyms, for instance ‘El-Arab El-Madfuna’, Tell Dafana/Dafna almost certainly derives directly, as so often is the case, from the ancient designation of the locality.

Ancient names and problems of identification

Since the Napoleonic expedition the site has been identified with ∆άφναι αἱ πηλούσιαι, mentioned twice by Herodotus (2.30, 2.107) – Daphnae Pelusiae in the Latin translation – a garrison town founded by Psamtik I to guard the north-eastern frontier. This toponym has long been identified with Dafno, that the Antonine Itinerary incorrectly places at a distance of only 16 Roman miles (25.6km) from Pelusium on the way to Memphis, as well as with ∆άφνης Πηλούσιος, [Daphne] near Pelusium, recorded by Stephanus of Byzantion, beside several other homonyms outside of Egypt. These names had already long been linked with biblical ‘Tahanpanes’ – Τάφναι (keiv τάφναι) – transcribed Tophnea (invariable) and Tophnai (declinable) in the LXX, Ταφνας in the Coptic version, Tafnae in the Vulgate – a place in Egypt where Judaeans from Jerusalem, including the prophet Jeremiah, are said to have taken refuge when they fled the Neo-Babylonian repression during the reign of Apries. Tahpanhes also appears in a few fragments of para-biblical compositions among the Quaran scrolls, some of them possible apocrypha of Jeremiah. It is also mentioned in a Phoenician letter on papyrus, written in Aramaic, of the 6th or 5th century BC, found in Saqqara, as a locality where the god Baal-Saphon was worshipped, among other deities. A ‘region of [..]panes’ appears in one or (probably) two Aramaic grain delivery contracts found in Elephantine and dating to year 3 of Xerxes, but it might not necessarily concern north-eastern Tahpanhes. During the first half of the 5th century BC, a Greek individual called Timarchos also left a graffito in the second court of the temple of Seti I at Abydos, where he designates himself a ‘Daphnaite’. A Nabatean dedication dating from the reign of Cleopatra VII, year 18 (34 BC), on a limestone block from Tell el-Shaqafiya, at the western entrance of the Wadi Tumilat, also mentions Ḍbdpn ‘mryt, possibly corresponding to ‘Egyptian Daphnae’. The biblical toponym is also mentioned by exegetic commentators of the 3rd–5th century AD, such as Hippolytus (Τάφναι, decl.), Eusebius of Cesarea (Ταφνας, invar.), Jerome (Taphna), as well as, possibly, in Egeria’s pilgrimage travel account (Tal[n]/nis). Ταφνας is also mentioned in a mid-4th-century AD episcopal list as the hometown of a bishop called Eulogios, and in the Coptic Romance of ‘Cambyses’ (Nebukadnezzar)’s invasion of Egypt (6th–7th century AD). The latter document must certainly have been one of the sources of John of Nikitou’s Chronicle – probably written at the end of the 7th century AD, but only known by a much later translation in Ethiopian Ge’ez – where Taphnas should be recognized, from the context, in the metathesis ‘Tenfas’. According to S. Timm, the name of the locality might also be recognizable in Arabic Dafnās – variant Dagnas – hometown of Isidore, weaver and companion of the soldier Sina, who are both recorded in the Copto-Arabic Synaxarion as martyrs in Pelusium. Tahpanhes also appears in late Hebrew texts, such as the compilation of homilies Pesikta Rabbati (17.4; 9th century AD), and in the Chronicles of Jerahmeel Ben Solomon (42.1; see also 56.3–4; 19th century AD).

Definitive evidence confirming the identifications of all these ancient toponyms with the site of Tell Dafana is still lacking, although, as J.-Y. Carrez-Maratray noted, it might be over-cautious not to consider them more than plausible. Besides, Daphnae cannot any longer be equated, as has sometimes been suggested, with Aphnaios in George of Cyprus, Hierocles, on the Madaba map and possibly in an itinerary on a 7th-century AD papyrus, in addition to a few other sources. This Byzantine diocese must in fact have been situated in north Sinai, far to the east of Pelusium. We shall return below to Petrie’s incorrect identification of Daphnae with the Stratopeda mentioned by Herodotus (2.154).

Ancient classical and biblical names of the locality, as well as the modern one, must originate from an ancient Egyptian toponym. W. Spiegelberg recognized in 1904 that the second part of Hebrew Tahpanthes must correspond to Egyptian Pi-ḥnas, a common anthroponym as well as a designation for ‘The Nubian/Southerner/Dark-skinned’, or, as recently suggested, also interpreted as ‘The Blessed’. The first part of the toponym is less obviously restorable. Spiegelberg first attempted a *Ṭlis Ḥw-t- (n-) Pi-ḥnas, ‘The Castle of Panehesy’, which remains unattested, but a toponym of a similar construction appears in several demotic documents of the Ptolemaic Period, a geographical onomasticon on papyrus (Paris BN 215; Berlin 15988; London BM EA 10508) and one on an ostraka (Karnak LS 462.4), with a content highly suggestive of a 26th dynasty context. Reading, translation and etymology of the toponym in question remain delicate and debated, but it might...
### The names of Tell Dafana

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<th>Latin</th>
<th>Greek</th>
<th>Hebrew</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tell Dafana / Dafna</td>
<td>Δάφναι αἱ Πηλούσαι (Lat. = Daphnai Pelusiae)</td>
<td>Δάφναι αἰ Πηλούσαι</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dafno / [Δάφνη]</td>
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<td>(Tāmārōc)</td>
<td>[Δάφναι] πλῆσιον Πηλούσιον</td>
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<td>(12th c. AD)</td>
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<td>(36 BC)</td>
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<td>Dafnās ? [var.</td>
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<td>(6th-5th c. BC)</td>
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<td>Arabic</td>
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<td>O.T.:</td>
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<td>Tāhpanhēs</td>
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**See also:**

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<th>Hebrew</th>
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<td>Pesikta Rabbai (mid 9th c. AD)</td>
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<td>Eusebius of Caesarea</td>
<td>Ethisia/ Egeria (end of 4th c. AD)</td>
<td>Jerahmeel Ben Solomon (mid 12th c. AD)</td>
<td>(mid 9th c. AD)</td>
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<td>Vita prophetarum</td>
<td>Gregory I (end of 6th c. AD)</td>
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<td>Isidore of Seville (end of 6th c. AD)</td>
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<td>Pseusdo-John Chrysostom (end of 4th c. AD)</td>
<td>Ranusaurus Maurus (9th c. AD)</td>
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<td>Theodoret of Cyrus</td>
<td>Walafrd Strabo (9th c. AD)</td>
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<td>(6th c. AD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Olympiodorus (Daconus) of Alexandria</td>
<td>Petru the Deacon (12th c. AD)</td>
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<td>(6th c. AD)</td>
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*3-wHyt P A-nHs? (demotic) | (reconstruction J. Quack) | | |
*3-jHt-P A-nHs? | (reconstruction K. Th. Zauzich) | | |

**Figure 1** The names of Tell Dafana
actually correspond indirectly to Tahpanhes/Daphnae. In the Cairo onomasticon, J. Yoyotte and F. De Cenival, on the one hand, and K. Zauzich on the other, independently identified *Tj-wyt-(n-)*p1(nts), ‘The-Cow-of-Panhesy’. In the papyri of Berlin, Paris and London, as well as the Karnak ostracon, the toponym previously read as *Nf3m-(n-)*p1-nhts has been subsequently re-read *Tlj-3m[. t]-p3-nhts (Paris BN 215). The following base-word has been subsequently re-read as *Tlj-3m[. t]-p3-nhts (Paris BN 215)/Tljy = w-3m-p3-nhts (London 10508)/Tljy = w-3m-nhts (Karnak LS 462.4).

### Table

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<td>Panche/Pinchea [?]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Those-of-the-herdsman [?]</td>
<td>the-Nubian/Southerner/Any/One?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Those-of-the/Asiatic (and)[?]</td>
<td>The-Blessed [?]</td>
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Difficult to understand and to translate, all these variants are new explained as non-etymological writings of an older and unattested toponym, whose original meaning was eventually lost, possibly *Tlj-3m[. t]-p3-nhts, or more simply and logically, as J. Quack recently suggested, *Tlj-wyt-(n-)*p1-nhts, ‘The Settlement-of-Panhesy’, *Tlj-wyt often designating a military place.

Daphnae/Tahpanhes has also sometimes been identified with an Egyptian toponym Tjbn(etc), attested as early as in a letter of the Ramesse Period (Pap. Anastasi VI), as well as in two Ptolemaic demotic papyri already mentioned, Cairo 31169 and Berlin 13588, but this identification must certainly be rejected. As mentioned above, in the two latter documents, Tahpanhes/Daphnae has already been recognized in another toponym which better matches the possible etymology of the Hebrew and Aramaic names of the locality; moreover, the position of Tjbn(etc) in the geographical onomasticon seems to imply a more central location in the Delta. It has been suggested that it could be an abbreviation of the demotic version of the toponym Sechennytos (*Tjbn ntr*).

The absence of any attestation of a toponym matching the locality in the Assyrian Annals against argues against its existence before the 26th dynasty. This also fits in well with the absence, so far, of archaeological material at Tell Dafana pre-dating the Saite Period — with the exception of a single New Kingdom sherd — as well as with the clearly anachronistic character of the Herodotean mention of the presence of a King ‘Sesostris’ at Daphnae (2.107).

### Tell Dafana: history of archaeological exploration

#### The site in the 19th century

In the modern era, a visitor would have found the site spread over an extensive and flat sandy surface, 1600m east–west and at least 1000m north–south, covered in some areas with remains of mudbrick constructions levelled by natural erosion, and strewn with pottery and stone chips. Among the main visible features are two extensive low mounds to the north-west, visible from afar, on either side of a long, narrow and sinuous furrow running from west to east across the northern part of the site, the bed of a watercourse which might have been a relic of a narrow dead diffusent or derivation from the Pelusiac Nile river itself (Pls 3a–b, 9–10).

According to Petrie, the south-eastern mound was apparently the actual site called ‘Tell Defenneh’, while the north-western one would have been ‘Tell Debowan’, a toponym formerly placed a few kilometres to the west by the cartographers of the Napoleonic expedition. The ‘many large blocks of granite, sandstone and limestone ... lying about in different parts of the ruins, and especially around the central mound’, which Chester saw in 1880, were apparently no longer visible when Petrie’s arrived.

In the middle of the extensive plain to the south-east of these flat mounds, the main visible feature was a group of relatively small hillocks, in which Petrie immediately recognized the eroded ruins of massive mudbrick constructions, partly burnt, apparently called ‘Kasr el-Bint el-Yahudi’, as the local Bedawin told him (Figs 2–3). This must have been the point that Chester said was called ‘Tell Farah’, and possibly that marked as ‘El-Qala‘ah’ on the map of the Napoleonic expedition. The good state of preservation of these mudbrick constructions, at a relatively high level compared to the rest of the site, must have resulted from the cover of burnt bricks left on the top from the burning of the superstructure.

#### Visits and supposed ‘excavations’ before Petrie

No one seems to have undertaken any major excavations before Petrie started his work in 1886. Due probably to the difficulties of access, the site had been rarely visited with the exception of F. de Lesseps in June 1861, the orientalist painter N. Berchère in December 1861 and by Chester in 1880, who left a more substantial description of it. A certain Dr. Bourbouaki, about whom we know almost nothing except that he was a Greek medical officer residing with his British wife in the newly founded canal-town of El-Qantara in the 1860s, was apparently digging at the site in his spare time, as well as collecting stray finds from the whole region.

Petrie mentions the short stay of up to three days by an Egyptian reis from the Bulak Museum in Cairo. At first, it appears tempting to link this mention with two groups of objects registered in the Cairo Museum Journal d’entrée in November 1882 and May 1883, described as ‘Purchased and excavated in Tell-Daphne’. The second lot at least may correspond to the objects that a certain Mr ‘Allemand — certainly the French dealer Eugène Allemand — showed to C.E. Wilbour in April 1883 and claimed to have found at the site. Both lots included terracotta antefixes and figures, Neo-Babylonian clay cylinders, bronze objects (patera, figure, vase handles) and fragments of stone statues.

In fact, there are many reasons to discount these items as actual finds from Tell Dafana; stylistically, some of them are clearly Etruscan and South Italian, while others seem to be from the Near East. Among the antefixes (JE 25207, 25413–14, 25420), of Campanian-Etruscan type, the first one at least has exact parallels from Capua. A pair of rectangular bronze handles with horse-head protomes (JE 25434), from a large vessel, possibly a podanipiter, also seem to be Etruscan. Twenty-two of the terracotta figures (JE 25208, 25410–12, 25415–19, 25421–3, 25426–9, 25433–40) are closely similar to figures found in the tens of thousands at Tarentum, particularly in the ‘Fondo Giovinazzi’, where
Figure 2 Petrie’s photograph across the site to the mounds of the Kasr before excavation in 1886 (EES, Lucy Gura archive)

Figure 3 Petrie’s photograph showing the mounds of the Kasr in 1886 (EES, Lucy Gura archive)
excavations were undertaken not long before these objects arrived in the Cairo Museum. The three cylinders of Nebukadnezzar (JE 25431–3) were soon recognized as modern forgeries, casts from antiquities found in excavations near Baghdad. A bronze patera (JE 25212) shows a mixture of different influences (e.g. Egyptian pattern, with lotus and birds, in the centre of the underside, and handles in the shape of Bes-headed winged sphinxes, with Achaemenid style bull-heads at the ends of the wings) which might suggest a Phoenician or Cypriot origin. An oriental (perhaps Babylonian?) influence also seems possible for a bronze female statuette (JE 25209). The fragments of marble and limestone statue heads (JE 25424 and 25425) were also later recognized as not coming from the site. Consequently, though we do not know why and how these objects originally arrived in Egypt, the dealer who sold them to the Bulak Museum – most probably E. Allemant – was obviously unscrupulous enough, as G. Maspero soon suspected, to conceal their true provenance.

A stela that entered the Cairo Museum (JE 25147) as early as July 1881 has also often been linked with Tell Dafana and even said to come from the site, as it bears a representation of a Near-Eastern deity, sometimes identified with Baal-Saphon. However, according to the Journal d’entrée of the Cairo Museum, the stela was actually purchased in Alexandria, so a Tell Dafana provenance, based only on a suggestion of G. Daressy relayed by M. Müller in 1906, remains very dubious. The identity of the deity, represented standing on a lion, remains unclear, although it certainly belongs to a Phoenico-Palestinian context; other features are Egyptian, such as the top cavello-cornice with winged sun-disc, the symbolic ears for ‘hearing-the-prayers’ and the was-sceptre of the deity.

Petrie’s season at the site in 1886
Close reading of Petrie’s publications, alongside his handwritten unpublished documents such as letters forming part of his excavation Journal as well as his Notebooks and Pocket Diary, make it possible to reconstruct the sequence of his excavations in different parts of the site and to gain a better understanding of the progression of his work and the methodology he applied (Figs 5–6).

Petrie’s season at the site lasted exactly eight weeks, from Friday 26 March to Saturday 22 May 1886. Having arrived at the site at sunset on 25 March, after a seven-hour hike from the neighbouring site of Tell Nebesha where he was previously excavating, he installed his tent along the series of sandy hillocks, covered with bushes of tamarisks, bordering the southern bank of the dried riverbed crossing the northern part of the site, somewhere to the north-east of the ‘Ptolemaic mound’. Excavations initially started with the help of 40 workers who had come with him from Tell Nebesha, a team which quickly increased to 85 and then fluctuated between 55 and 70. Some Bedawin living in the area, mainly old women, brought and sold to him small stray finds (weights, scraps of gold, arrowheads, etc.) from the surface of the site that they were scouring, and possibly also from other places in the area.

Petrie immediately concentrated his work on the hills of the Kasr, i.e. the massive mudbrick structures in the centre of the plain, where he worked until 12–14 May. After clearing the outlines of the greater of these two cellular constructions, he soon extended the work to the esplanade on its north side (7 April) and to the north-east and eastern annexes (from 8 April), to the south of which he eventually (from mid-April, and especially from 19–20 April) started to find rooms containing great quantities of Greek pottery. During the
Figure 5 Pages 155–6 from Petrie’s Journal 1885–6, with details of the foundation deposits of the Kasr (© Griffith Institute, University of Oxford)

Figure 6 Page 56 from Petrie’s Notebook 74.f (left); Pocket Diary 1886, 25–7 March (right) (courtesy of the Petrie Museum of Egyptian Archaeology, UCL)
first week of May, after having finished emptying most of the cells of the larger casemate building (Fig. 7), he excavated the foundation deposits of Psamtik I located under its corners. Before 4 April, he had also started to dig in the area of a complex of walls in the eastern part of the site, a quarter to which he apparently returned later. As for the Kasr, the plan of this quarter was already completed by 8 May.

From the first few days Petrie also put a team to work on the large mound to the north-west of the Kasr, close to his dig camp to the south of the watercourse, but stopped as early as 17 April, after having pitted it all over without finding any major features. He then moved the workers from there to an area a few hundred metres to the south-east of the Kasr, strewn with metal items suggestive of a quarter of bronze and iron workshops. From 10 May, most of the workmen working on the Kasr had joined the work in this area. The aim was to turn over systematically the top 15cm layer of the soil, but without actually clearing structures, merely looking for objects across the extensive surface area. As this method did not need particular watching, Petrie was then free to complete a general survey and to map the main features of the site – including ones he had only just discovered, such as the levelled remains of a massive enclosure wall around the Kasr, with a limestone gate at the south and traces of walls and a ‘dromos’ in the northern part. From 12 May, he began to pack his numerous finds in preparation for departure.

At an indeterminate moment in the season, Petrie also rapidly excavated a small mound covered with pottery at the southern edge of the site, 600m or so from the enclosure. There he found some brick walls and parts of an in situ limestone pavement, placed near the intersection of the axis of the enclosure and the caravan road. He had no time or even intention to excavate the mound to the north-west of the waterway but only noted, when going for a walk in the area with A.H. Sayce, who visited in mid-April, that it was strewn with Late Roman glass sherds and that there must have been tombs there, some of them built with limestone.

To summarize, the main areas excavated were:
1. The large levelled enclosure wall with its southern entrance.
2. The complex of two large casemate buildings close to the centre of the enclosure, with an esplanade to the north and a series of annexes to the east.
3. The south-eastern quarter of the enclosure.
4. A group of constructions in the eastern part of the site.
5. Some architectural remains near the southern edge of the site.
6. The southernmost of the two north-west mounds.

In order to record the provenance of the finds in the different areas excavated and facilitate the description of the structures in the publication, Petrie attributed Findspot numbers to specific places or areas excavated, rooms in the structures (cells in the casemate buildings, chambers in the annexes), groups of walls and distinctive groups of finds.

After Petrie

Petrie did not return for further seasons at the site and no major excavations were undertaken there again until recently. A.L. Fontaine visited the site sometime before 1947, collected Late Roman glass sherds on the north-western mound and gave a report of his visit. P. and J. Spencer visited the site in December 1999. In 2009 and 2010, from mid-April to the end of June, the Supreme Council of Antiquities in Egypt conducted two excavation seasons, under the supervision of Dr M. Abd el-Maksoud. During the first season, the Egyptian team worked in the southern part of the main enclosure detected by Petrie, to the south of the complex of casemate buildings. They followed the edges of the levelled enclosure wall on both sides and, in the central part of this area, cleared the remains of the massive mudbrick structures that had already been detected in 2006 by the present author, on the basis of the analysis of new satellite images of the site, which clearly belonged to a large temple opening to the south with three successive courts flanked by storerooms on its eastern and south-western sides. In 2010, the excavations
concentrated on the area in the north-eastern corner of the enclosure. Results of the first season are given in Chapter 8.

**What was Tell Dafana? Re-assessing the written sources**

**Problems with Petrie’s interpretation**

Prior to the recent re-examination and the new fieldwork, our understanding of Tell Dafana had largely depended on Petrie’s finds and his own interpretation of their context in connection with classical and biblical sources. From the end of the 18th century,103 Tell Dafana had been identified with the garrison town of Daphnae, founded by Psamtik I and mentioned by Herodotus (2.30), and with the locality of Tahpanhes, at which Jeremiah (49.9) describes a royal Egyptian palace. Petrie found this identification confirmed by his finds of quantities of Archaic Greek painted pottery as well as iron and bronze tools and weapons within the context of a Saite casemate mudbrick structure located inside a rectangular mudbrick enclosure. However, he went one step further by adding yet another identification, namely the Stratopeda. According to Herodotus (2.154), the Stratopeda were camps that had been given by Psamtik I to his Greek mercenaries which were to be found at an imprecise location on either side of the lower course of the Pelusiac Nile branch. For Petrie, the remains he had discovered could hardly be anything other than a military camp occupied by Greek soldiers, with a fortified keep in the middle, interpreted by Petrie as a ‘palace-fort, where a ruler would have lived with his troops’.104 Petrie saw additional confirmation for such an interpretation in the similarity of the larger of the two casemate buildings at Tell Dafana to a structure he had discovered in his excavations a year earlier at Naukratis. The Naukratite building too was located inside a large walled enclosure, which Petrie believed to be a fortified Greek camp, identical with the Hellenion mentioned by Herodotus.105

Although a few authors questioned the identification of Daphnae with the Stratopeda and/or with the site of Tell Dafana soon after Petrie’s publication,106 most scholars were convinced at first. Still today – in spite of the more or less general rejection of an association with the Stratopeda – Petrie’s overall interpretation of the remains has a firm hold on scholarship and the enclosure of Tell Dafana is still considered essentially as a Greek military compound. Our re-assessment of the archaeological data and the finds, as well as the textual sources, leads to quite a different view. Of course, a possible presence in the area of Daphnae of a Greek population among other foreign communities, at least for some time during the Saite Period, cannot be ruled out and indeed seems to be implied by the nature and size of the Greek pottery assemblage from the site. However, the architectural remains revealed by Petrie are first and foremost Egyptian in nature. Their features correspond to those of a classical temple town functioning as a frontier-post, and it is in this specific context that the presence of imports must be understood.

**Daphnae and Stratopeda in Herodotus and Diodorus**

In the Second Book of Herodotus’ *Histories*, Daphnae is mentioned twice (2.30, 2.107) and Stratopeda once (2.134). The context of the appearance of both toponyms is different in each passage. The first excerpt (2.30) follows a geographical description of the Nile and of different parts of Egypt, particularly Elephantine and the Nubian and Ethiopian regions upstream to Meroe and beyond:

> From this city you make a journey by water equal in distance to that by which you came from Elephantine to the capital city of Ethiopia, and you come to the land of the Deserters. These Deserters are called Asmakh, which translates, in Greek, as ‘those who stand on the left hand of the king’.106 These once revolted and joined themselves to the Ethiopians, two hundred and forty thousand Egyptians of fighting age. The reason was as follows. In the reign of Psammetichus, there were watchposts [σπαρτακτοί] at Elephantine facing Ethiopia, at Daphnae of Pelusium107 facing Arabia and Assyria, and at Marea facing Libya. And still in my time the Persians hold these posts as they were held in the days of Psammetichus; there are Persian guards at Elephantine and at Daphnae. Now the Egyptians had been on guard108 for three years, and no one came to relieve them; so, organizing and making common cause, they revolted from Psammetichus and went to Ethiopia. Psammetichus heard of it and pursued them; and when he overtook them, he asked them in a long speech not to desert their children and wives and the gods of their fathers. Then one of them, the story goes, pointed to his genitals and said that wherever that was, they would have wives and children. So they came to Ethiopia, and gave themselves up to the king of the country who, to make them a gift in return, told them to dispossess certain Ethiopians with whom he was feuding, and occupy their land. These Ethiopians then learned Egyptian customs and have become milder-mannered by intermixture with the Egyptians.109

From this quote, we can see that Daphnae was not far from Pelusium, in the north-eastern region of the country, and that it was, with Marea in the north-west and Elephantine in the south, one of the three Egyptian garrison-posts guarding the frontiers of Egypt from the reign of Psamtik I onwards. The soldiers living in these garrisons are clearly described as Egyptians and there is no mention here of any foreign contingents with them. Apart from Marea, these garrison-posts were still in use during the Persian Period. The second passage (2.107) concerns an episode of the reign of King Sesostris:

> Now when this Egyptian Sesostris (so the priests said) reached Daphnae of Pelusium on his way home, leading many captives from the peoples whose lands he had subjugated, his brother, whom he had left in charge in Egypt, invited him and his sons to a banquet and then piled wood around the house and set it on fire. When Sesostris was aware of it, he at once consulted his wife, whom (it was said) he had with him; and she advised him to lay two of his six sons on the fire and make a bridge over the flames so that they could walk over the bodies of the two and escape. This Sesostris did; two of his sons were thus burnt but the rest escaped alive with their father.110

Although this Sesostris appears to be more of an anachronistic legendary figure than one of the sovereigns of the Middle Kingdom,111 Daphnae is here presented logically as near Pelusium and as the first Egyptian town that royal military expeditions reached on their return from Asia. The context of the passage where the Stratopeda are mentioned (2.154) concerns specifically the employment of the Greek mercenaries in the army of Psamtik I:
To the Ionians and Carians who had helped him, Psammetichus gave places to live in called The Camps, opposite each other on either side of the Nile; and besides this, he paid them all that he had promised. Moreover, he put Egyptian boys in their hands to be taught Greek, and from these, who learned the language, are descended the present-day Egyptian interpreters. The Ionians and Carians lived for a long time in these places, which are near the sea, on the arm of the Nile called the Pelusian, a little way below the town of Bubastis. Long afterwards, King Amasis removed them and settled them at Memphis to be his guard against the Egyptians. It is a result of our communication with these settlers in Egypt (the first of foreign speech to settle in that country) that we Greeks have exact knowledge of the history of Egypt from the reign of Psammetichus onwards. There still remained in my day, in the places out of which the Ionians and Carians were turned, the slipways for their ships and the ruins of their houses."

This passage makes it clear that the Stratopeda were two plots of land that had been given to Greek soldiers and were situated on either side of the Pelusiac branch of the Nile in its lower course. A minor contradiction lies in the fact that they are said to be at the same time at the mouth of the branch, close to Pelusium, and only ‘a little’ downstream from Bubastis, the two cities actually being some 110km apart as the crow flies. The Stratopeda were evacuated during the reign of Amasis and were in ruins during the Persian Period. From Herodotus’ testimony alone there does not seem to be any reason to identify the two toponyms with each other: Egyptian Daphnae was still occupied during the Persian Period while the Ionian and Carian Stratopeda were already abandoned. The Stratopeda are also mentioned in Diodorus Siculus’ Bibliotheca historica (1.67):

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[1. ...]; and among the mercenaries he [Psamitik] distributed notable gifts over and above their promised pay, gave them the region called The Camps [Στρατόπεδα] to dwell in, and apportioned to them much land in the region lying a little up the river from the Pelusiac mouth; they being subsequently removed thence by Amasis, who reigned many years later, and settled by him in Memphis. [2. ...] And since Psametichus had established his rule with the aid of the mercenaries, he henceforth entrusted these before others with the administration of his empire and regularly maintained large mercenary forces. [3. ...] Once in connection with a campaign in Syria, when he was giving the mercenaries a more honourable place in his order of battle by putting them on the right wing – he completely turned over this area in the hope of finding the ‘stones’ that the Eternal had ordered Jeremiah to bury there openly under the eyes of his compatriots, in order to mark the place where, according to Jeremiah’s prophecy, Nebukadnezzar’s throne and his royal tent would be installed at the time of his victory on Egypt. These biblical sources suggest at least an important royal Egyptian foundation at Taħpanhes, but they neither mention the presence of Greeks in the locality, nor the existence of military contingents.
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Diodorus 1.67.1 clearly derives from Herodotus 2.154, whereas the episode of the Egyptians defecting to Ethiopia (1.67.3–7), with Psamitik in pursuit, is connected with the account in Herodotus 2.30, although Daphnae is not specifically mentioned here. The Stratopeda are said to be a little upstream from Pelusium. Nevertheless, the fact that Diodorus’ account seems to combine the two different passages from Herodotus in no way implies that Daphnae and the Stratopeda were identical or located at the same place."

As Daphnae and the Stratopeda are unlikely to have been the same, there is no reason to continue believing that the enclosure that Petrie uncovered was a military camp occupied by Greek mercenaries. Freed from this misconception, we shall see below that a fresh look at the archaeological data actually lends little support to the hypothesis of military facilities; instead, the excavated structures reveal themselves as typical elements of classical Egyptian Late Period settlements. This hypothesis is supported by other, non-classical sources.

**Tell Dafana in other sources**

If one accepts the identification of Tell Dafana and Daphnae with Taħpanhes (discussed above, pp. 2–4), the main information given by the biblical and exegetic texts about the locality, apart from the presence of Judean refugees in the town during the reign of Apries (after 586 BC), is that the town must have been of some importance. First, it is mentioned alongside other key places such as Migdol, Memphis (Noph), Thebes and the land of Pathros (Upper Egypt), where Judeans also supposedly settled (Jeremiah, 21.6, 44.1, 46.14). Second, it is said to possess a ‘house/palace of Pharaoh’, with a ‘brick-paved courtyard’ at the entrance (Jeremiah, 43.9). Petrie wanted to identify this with the complex of casemate buildings he discovered, with a terrace in front – he completely turned over this area in the hope of finding the ‘stones’ that the Eternal had ordered Jeremiah to bury there openly under the eyes of his compatriots, in order to mark the place where, according to Jeremiah’s prophecy, Nebukadnezzar’s throne and his royal tent would be installed at the time of his victory on Egypt. These biblical sources suggest at least an important royal Egyptian foundation at Taħpanhes, but they neither mention the presence of Greeks in the locality, nor the existence of military contingents.

A strong Egyptian royal presence also shows through in much later literary documents. According to the Coptic Cambyses Romance,\(^\text{16}\) Taḥphanhis was a royal residence of Apries, a cult-place of Amun and the main place where the Egyptian resistance against the invader was being organized. For John of Nikau,\(^\text{17}\) if one accepts the identification of Taḥbās with Daphnae, King Apries was residing in the locality, and it is here that ‘Cambyses’ (Nebukadnezzar) captured and killed him. Demotic literary texts that mention an Egyptian toponym which one may link with Daphnae\(^\text{18}\) further confirm the close connections the Saiṭe Pharaohs had with the place: the ostracon from
The archaeology of the site: topography and architecture

The great enclosure wall

The walled enclosure occupying the central part of the site, in which Petrie excavated the complex of casemate buildings and cleared an area of what may have been a quarter of coppersmiths and ironsmiths workshops, occupied a large area, almost perfectly rectangular, of 605 x 10m north–south x 350–5m east–west (Pls 3, 10, area A). The surrounding wall was around 15m thick near its base – bringing the total size of the precinct, wall included, to a maximum of 640 x 365m – and almost completely levelled to the ground (Fig. 8). Petrie was able to trace its outlines because its eroded surface was clear of sherds. He did not clear it entirely, but excavated the north-east and south-west corners in a vain search for foundation deposits. Other pits in the area of the north-west corner proved insufficient to fix its exact position – Petrie argued that it was impossible to distinguish the wall from the surrounding mud, but the wall might also have been swept away below its foundations in this area – and it was only reconstructed from the orientation of the north and west sections of the wall. According to the results of the Egyptian excavations of 2009 (see Chapter 8), the foundations in the southern part of the wall are preserved only to a few courses of bricks. The size of the mud bricks with which the wall was built remains uncertain, as does the type of brickwork and the bond. The recent satellite images (Pl. 8) seem to indicate in some parts a construction with shallow recesses in plan view, a feature which has been confirmed by the recent Egyptian excavations only for the outer face of the wall.

In the middle of the southern section of the wall, Petrie excavated the foundations of a limestone gateway, of which only three heaps of chips remained (Fig. 9). This gateway proved to be the main axial entrance to the enclosure, giving access from the south (and from the main caravan desert road 650m further to the south) to a very large building, probably the main construction inside the precinct. Petrie’s plan also indicates a 15–20m gap in the northern wall of the enclosure, approximately in the axis of the road leading southwards to the complex of casemate buildings. Therefore, it is possible that there was also a northern gate there. The large Saite quartzite stela found by Petrie 100m to the west of this gap (see below, Figs 22–3) outside the enclosure might originally have stood in front of this entrance, if not elsewhere in the enclosure.

As most of the material found inside as well as outside the walls seems to date from the Saite Period, one can only assume that the enclosure was very likely built during this period, possibly as early as sometime during the reign of Psamtik I, as the foundation deposits of the main casemate building would seem to indicate. Nevertheless, one must admit that there is no actual evidence for a precise dating of the enclosure wall. Another thick east–west wall revealed by the recent Egyptian excavations to the south-west of the east wall might correspond to another enclosure. Whether this massive structure was a partition wall inside the main enclosure or an earlier phase of development will need to be clarified in the future. If the walls are from different periods, it is possible that the main enclosure may have been a later enlargement of an original, smaller complex, including the casemate building of Psamtik I.

In size, shape, extent and technique of construction, the wall clearly differs from Egyptian military fortresses, such as those of the Middle and New Kingdoms in Nubia, as well as the few known Late Period examples, such as the Saite fort of Dorginarti in Nubia, the successive Persian fortresses of Tell el-Herr in North Sinai or even the successive Saite enclosures of Tell Kefta, between Tell el-Herr and Pelusium (Pl. 4). The mud brick enclosures of these fortifications are much smaller in extent and show clear military features such as strong bastions or towers on the outer edge, features which do not appear at Tell Dafana. On the contrary, the Dafana enclosure compares better with the monumental walls surrounding sacred areas of classical Egyptian temples in the Nile Delta and the Nile Valley, particularly from the Late Period. With a surface area of around 22ha or so (24ha with the wall included), it would fit into the range of the largest of these monuments. Among numerous examples, the two Late Period enclosures of Memphis – the southern one around the temple of Ptah (Middle Birka) and the northern one (Kom Tuman) with the ‘palace’ of Apries in the north-western corner – would be the closest parallels. Late Period temple enclosure walls were constructed, from the 26th dynasty onwards, with a wavy masonry and slightly recessed sections at regular intervals on both sides – both architectural features being interlocked. From the results of the recent Egyptian excavations at Tell Dafana, this does not seem to be exactly paralleled by the outer enclosure wall. At any rate, given its large extent and lack of bastions, the enclosure wall of Tell Dafana would have been indefensible from a military point of view.

Figure 8 The eroded enclosure wall in 1998 (photo: F. Leclère)
The casemate buildings and their annexes (Pls 5, 6, and area B on Pl. 10)

The complex of buildings that Petrie excavated to the east of the centre of the enclosure, which he termed the Kasr, was for the most part composed of two mudbrick square constructions, a smaller one (designated ‘B’ by Petrie) placed just north of the north-east corner of a larger one (‘A’).

Casemate Building A

The larger casemate building measures slightly over 43m on each side and was preserved to a height of over 8m above the lowest level of the foundations. The south-eastern corner was preserved to a higher level and the preserved rounded top generally sloped (3 to 4%) towards the north-west. The size of the bricks used in the construction varies from 41.1 x 20 x 10.7cm to 41.6 x 20.5 x 12.4cm, with some longer bricks (up to 44.2cm) in the central part. As usual for such buildings, the structure was composed of a thick outer wall and an internal net of smaller walls dividing up the space into small square or rectangular cells, with no communication between them. The outer wall was between 4.25 and 4.5m thick, that is, about twice the thickness of most of the internal partition walls (2–2.5m), with foundations at a deeper level, at least 1.2m, while the partition walls seem to have been built directly on the sandy ground. Although Petrie does not explicitly mention it, the shallow concavity of the slightly battered outer faces of the building, evident from the plan, suggests that the structure was built with concave courses of bricks, probably reinforced with wooden beams. This conclusion is supported by the evidence of the sections of the foundation deposits, photographs preserved in the Egypt Exploration Society (EES) archives (Figs 10–12) and a sketch-plan in Petrie’s Notebook (Fig. 13). The masonry was carefully done and the outer face covered by two or three coats of plaster.

The remaining part of the construction corresponded only to the cellular foundation of a high platform, of which the upper floor was not preserved. This floor was certainly not much higher than the upper preserved level of the structure: Petrie observed that some of the foundation cells must have been roofed by domes or vaults, of which part of the springing was still visible in the corners; the floor level must have been set just above the top of this covering.

Apart from two large rectangular north–south spaces of 9.5 x 5m lined up in the central part of the building – 21m long with the partition wall between both spaces – the other cells, square or rectangular in plan, were of much smaller size, most of them with a side width of 2 to 3.5m and a length that rarely reached 4 or 5m. In the south-eastern quarter, some cells were even smaller (1.5 to 2m square), but one might wonder if they were not initially larger and if their small size was not due to a brick fill too difficult to distinguish from the partition walls, or to their domed covering, better preserved in this higher part of the ruins. Some of the cells were filled with brick rubble or with brickwork, some others with sand, such as the southern large central room. According to Petrie, the sand filling in this large space might have served as a foundation for a stone structure built above the floor of the platform. Large quantities of limestone chips, found in the structures abutted to the southern face of Building A (Findspot 12, see below), might have come from the destruction of this upper stone room, or from other stone parts of the superstructure. However, the large fallen blocks found at the bottom of the northern large central room, or the numerous limestone chips found in some cells nearby might also have belonged to a dismantled building of an earlier phase, of which Petrie detected several mud brick walls at the bottom of the cells (see below). The similar and better preserved example of a casemate building excavated by Petrie at Naukratis in the ‘Great Temenos’ shows that the plan of the rooms above the platform corresponded to the plan of the cells in the foundations. At Tell Dafana, the cells appear less regularly and symmetrically distributed than those in the building of...
Naukratis – or in the further close parallel excavated more recently at Tell el-Balamun ([Fig. 14](#)) – although some features, such as the long central ‘gallery’, are present in several other casemate buildings. At Tell Dafana, this central ‘gallery’ is composed of two large consecutive cells – and possibly a smaller one to the south, unless this latter feature was in fact a southern passage from west to east, behind the ‘gallery’, along the southern side of the building – but does not extend across the entire length of the building from south to north, occupying only the southern two-thirds of it. If one accepts Petrie’s hypothesis of a stone structure in the southern part, this structure could have been a sort of chapel, with a forecourt in front. Although there is no actual evidence for the way the building was roofed, it is possible that the whole or part of the central ‘gallery’ was open air. This would have helped to bring light into the roofed rooms flanking it.

To the north of this main central feature, a series of 14 roughly square cells separated by thinner walls than in the rest of the construction and distributed in two parallel east–west rows along the northern side of the building – actually occupying just the eastern two-thirds of this side – might be interpreted as the foundations of another large ‘gallery’, 24m long and at least 6.5m wide, possibly with a roof supported by a range of six columns resting on the intersections of the partition walls in the foundations.
cells of the northern row were slightly smaller than those of the southern row, while the northern perimeter wall of the building was thicker in this area, as if it had been widened, at least in the foundations, for an unknown reason. If the outer wall had the same size as in the rest of the perimeter above the platform, then this gallery would have been 1 m wider, and the supposed colonnade would have been exactly in the middle.

To the west of this possible columned ‘gallery’, another group of at least five (or perhaps six) squarish cells organized in two north–south rows occupies the north-western corner of the building. This particular group might have something to do with the main entrance to the building – a space with two columns, or a chicane-shaped corridor (see further below), or possibly a stairwell leading to the roof terrace or an upper floor.

The organization of the rest of the building, east and west of the central gallery, to the south, is more difficult to reconstruct. Comparison with the similar buildings of Naukratis and Tell el-Balamun invites a reconstruction of narrow corridors giving access to small rooms, but does not permit an understanding of their precise dispositions. The western and eastern sides seem to be asymmetrical: the west side is occupied by three long parallel series of cells orientated north–south, the two eastern ones being identical to each other but different from the western one; the east side is even less clear, all the more so since some of the cells in this area were filled with brick, and some large square cells lay next to very small ones. They may have been distributed in two groups, to the north and south of an east–west narrow corridor, accessible from the central ‘gallery’. Nevertheless, one must admit that our overall understanding of these areas remains limited.

The dating of the construction is well assured by the inscribed foundation deposits of Psamtik I under the four corners, although it is unfortunately impossible to determine precisely when these were placed during the long reign of the king (664–610 BC). The earliest Archaic Greek sherds found in the area seem to indicate a date of the end of the 7th or early 6th century BC for the beginning of occupation.

Earlier constructions below Casemate Building A

At the bottom of several cells that Petrie completely emptied, particularly in the north-western part of the building, he observed segments of mudbrick walls belonging no doubt to an earlier phase of construction or occupation, with the same orientation as the later building, and built with bricks of similar size (42.1 x 20.8 x 10.9 cm). Apart from a few lines in the cells of Building A on Petrie’s plan of the Kas, these remains were insufficient to be planned. At the bottom of the southern central cell, a room of 3.3 x 3.65 m was founded at a deeper level than the walls of the cell, approximately at the level of the outer wall of the casemate building. The eastern wall of the cell partly covered the eastern wall of the lower earlier room. It is unfortunately impossible to determine if all these older walls belonged to an earlier casemate building, to an initial construction phase of Casemate Building A, or to several structures of other types. The pottery found at this level, according to Petrie, was also from the 26th dynasty, although one sherd might date from the Ramesside Period.

Under the northern part of the vast mudbrick terrace to the north of Building A (see below), Petrie also found the south-western corner of an earlier structure about 5 m square, built of fired bricks (size: 31.7 x 15.7 x 8.1 cm), levelled...
to two or three courses, with a slightly different orientation from the other constructions. On the basis of the similar size of the red bricks used in 'Ramesside' tombs at the neighbouring site of Tell Nebesha, he suggested that this structure might also have been of Ramesside date. Although the evidence of comparing brick sizes on different sites cannot be valid in itself, this could explain the presence of a New Kingdom sherd in the foundations of Building A. Nevertheless, the evidence is too slim to suppose an extensive occupation in the area before the Saite Period. If this had been the case, sherds of earlier periods might have been found more frequently in later levels.

Casemate Building B

According to Petrie, the smaller casemate building to the north-east of the main Building A was constructed in a subsequent phase. It measured approximately 21.75m east–west and 22.75m north–south. Mud bricks used in the construction vary in size from 40.9 x 20.3 x 12.7cm to 43.7 x 22 x 12.9cm. Building B was linked to Building A by an extension block of masonry, 10m east–west and 5.75m north–south, connecting the western part of the southern face of B and the eastern end of the northern face of A. This block was actually a mid-level vestibule, giving access to Building B at its south-western corner (see below).

As for the main building, the outer wall was thicker (2.5m at the east to 3m at the north) than the internal partition walls (1–2.25m). It is less clear, though probable, that the outer wall's foundations were at a deeper level than those of the internal partition walls. From the description of the eastern face ('room' 22) and possibly from a photograph in the EES archives (Fig. 15), it seems clear that the faces of the outer wall were battered and that its masonry was made of slightly concave courses of mud bricks, reinforced at several levels with a series of wooden beams at regular intervals.

The preserved height from the foundation level up to highest spot of the mound, on the eastern side, seems to reach 6.25m. The preserved top surface was more irregular, as shown in the east–west section on Petrie's plate xliv, and sloped down to the north-west. The upper level of the platform was not preserved, and the plan of the superstructure is difficult to understand from the dozen cells that Petrie recognized in the foundations. These cells are restricted to the eastern two-thirds of the building, and were possibly distributed in two groups north and south of a narrow east–west corridor. Apart from two large cells in the middle of the southern part (2.75–3m x 5m), most were of small size (1.25 to 2.75m square). Some were still partly filled with sand.

The western third of the building presents different features: most of the northern part of this side seems to be plain masonry, but it is also possible that there were cells filled with bricks. The south-west corner shows a group of small rooms and corridors with a floor-level preserved at a mid level, and connected, at the south, with the vestibule linking Buildings A and B. This ensemble formed the entrance to the building, certainly giving access a little further to the north to an internal ramp or staircase leading to the upper level of the platform, 5 or 6m above, according to Petrie. This staircase was not preserved because of the demudation of the surface below the floor level.

The vestibule itself was a rectangular room 4.5 x 3.7m in size, open to the east and west with corridors of approximately 3m length and 1.5m width, with door-jambs in some places. The western end of the western corridor was equipped with a threshold made of two superimposed...
limestone blocks, the lower one sculpted with a protruding gutter, probably the only remains of an entrance built entirely of stone.

On the northern side of the vestibule was the entrance to Building B: a corridor, 2.5m long and slightly more than 1.5m wide, with door-jambs at both ends, giving access to a small rectangular space, opening to the west and to the north onto two perpendicular corridors. Equipped with door-jambs at the entrance, the western corridor was only 1m wide and around 5m long, ending close to the western face of the building. Slightly wider (1.5m), the northern corridor was preserved to a length of only 4m, the denuded surface of the ruins sloping down under the floor-level further to the north. According to Petrie, the ramp or staircase giving access to the upper platform was certainly to the north of this corridor. If there was a spiral staircase, the western corridor might have been a kind of storage space under the upper flight of steps. The walls and floor of the vestibule and the corridors were covered with a coat of white plaster. According to Petrie, the vestibule was decorated with a limestone cornice and moulding. He also found fragments of a cavetto cornice on the west side of Building B, suggesting that they came from decoration running around the top of the edifice, but they might alternatively have come from the top of the vestibule entrance.

The open-air northern terrace and access to the platforms

Both buildings were accessible from a large terrace (that Petrie called a ‘mastaba’) to the north of Building A and to the west of Building B. Measuring 42.5m long from north to south and up to 33m wide from west to east, the terrace was composed of brickwork 0.5 to 1m thick laid directly on top of the sandy plain. Its shape was irregular, with some straight edges, unaligned, in different places. Buried in the debris, the southern part was well preserved whereas the northern part was much eroded. The edges were set 0.3m deeper into the ground and part of the northern edge was apparently bordered by a kind of retaining wall, founded 0.9m deeper. On the east side, 3m to the west of Building B, the terrace was interrupted by a straight gap running north–south, 6.5m wide at its southern end. Although Petrie apparently did not recognize it (he assumed the access route to the vestibule to have been the ledge along Building B), one can suggest that this gap originally contained a limestone pavement, forming a road running straight from the north, which was looted later. Some blocks that Petrie mentions as ‘laying loose on the terrace’, might have come from this pavement. Lines of chips indicated the presence of this roadway further to the north, up to the break in the northern segment of the enclosure wall.

To the south of the terrace, at a distance of 2.5 to 3.75m along the northern face of Building A, several mudbrick
structures are more difficult to interpret. As for the walls to the west, Petrie considered them as the corner of a structure covered by an awning — with two recesses that Petrie interpreted as places for guards’ sentry-boxes, while, to the east, broader masonry — 3.5m thick and about 3m high from its foundations on the sand — would have been an east–west causeway with a parapet on both sides, leading to the entrance of the vestibule between Buildings A and B, 2m above the terrace. The gap between these structures and Building A would have functioned as a sort of ditch. As, according to Petrie, Building B was built during a later phase, he supposed that Building A was originally accessible through removable flights of wooden stairs spanning this ditch.286

This interpretation may, however, have to be revised, due to the following observations:

1. The broader wall to the east (Petrie’s ‘causeway’, dotted on his plan) is exactly at the southern end of the reconstructed stone roadway. Its length of 1.4m exceeds the width of the roadway equally on both sides, and must be seen in connection with it.

2. The thinner walls (1.25–2m) to the west form a right-angle. The northern face of the southern wall has two narrow and shallow recesses to the west and a thicker part in the middle. Its orientation is not exactly parallel to the northern face of Building A, but slightly closer at its western end.

3. A thick, rectangular block of masonry (4.25 x 3.5m) was joined to the corner of these walls and the western end of the northern face of Building A. The western end of the ‘ditch’, i.e. the eastern face of this block, was aligned with the western side of the group of cells of the north-western corner of Building A that may be interpreted as an upper vestibule entrance.

4. Although the vestibule extension of Building B is clearly abutted onto Building A and must certainly have been built after it, there is no tangible evidence regarding the timespan between the two phases of construction. The construction of Building B might have followed immediately after that of Building A as part of the same project.

5. As most of the limestone parts of the buildings and the roadway seem to have been removed later by looting, much more stone may originally have been used in the construction, particularly in the masonry of the staircases.

These observations allow us to propose a new hypothesis for the manner in which both buildings would have been accessed in ancient times (Fig. 17)288 through a monumental limestone plain staircase, with a first flight of stairs at the southern end of the paved roadway leading to an intermediate landing at the level of the vestibule between Buildings A and B. Another flight of steps would have led from the western end of this landing, along the northern face of Building A leading to its north-west corner, where an upper vestibule has been suggested. According to this hypothesis, the square block of masonry at the western end of Building A would have been the abutment of this second flight of stairs, and the south wall of the terrace its spandrel; the fact that this wall was not parallel to the casemate building is explained by the batter of the outer faces of the casemate. In this arrangement, the stairs would have had a consistent width from bottom to top. The function of the double recess on the spandrel remains unexplained. It recalls the niche found in the spandrel of the ramp of much earlier mudbrick casemate constructions, such as the 18th dynasty palace G in Tell el-Dab’a/Ezbet Helmi (Fig. 18).289 A corner entrance to the casemate building is not as surprising as it might at first appear: other examples of the same period exist, such as the casemate building of Tell el-Balamun, with a long double wall, interpreted as the foundation of a ramp leading to an entrance in the corner of the building; for the similar edifice in Naukratis, Petrie supposed an axial access to the central gallery, but one could also imagine a corner entrance, possibly with a ramp along the face of one of the outer walls.290

A further hypothesis as regards to access to the upper platforms can be proposed: a thick and high block of mudbrick masonry, 8 x 10m, was also built to the east of Building A’s north-east corner, turning around this corner to join the southern part of the vestibule between Buildings A and B. Built with bricks measuring 40.9 x 20.3 x 10.6cm,291 it was still preserved to a height of 6m from its foundations.292 To the south of this block was a narrow (1m thick) L-shaped wall running to the south, parallel to the eastern face of Building A, at a distance of 4m from it, 27.5m long before turning to the east around the south-east corner of Annex C for at least 6.5m.293 This wall was built with bricks of 33.5 x 17.2cm.294 Petrie attributed these additions to two successive subsequent phases of construction (Periods E and F respectively), later than the ‘Period C’ annexes.295 The combination of these structures recalls the side access ramps of much earlier buildings, such as the palaces on casemate platform foundations built during the 18th dynasty (Fig. 18).296 If this suggestion is correct, Building A would also have been accessible via a ramp along its eastern side (Findspot 16), leading to an upper gateway near the north-east corner, opening into the long east–west ‘gallery’ where a

Figure 17 Suggested reconstruction of access to the casemate buildings from the north (drawing: F. Leclère)
central colonnade has been suggested. These assumptions, of course, are just working hypotheses that would need to be confirmed by new fieldwork.

The Eastern Annexes ('Period C')
To the east of Buildings A and B, Petrie excavated a long series of rooms running north–south, probably belonging to different structures and possibly varying construction phases, even if Petrie grouped them all in his ‘Period C’. They can possibly be interpreted as annexes to the casemate buildings. It is difficult to describe and understand them in detail, as their edges are not always clearly defined and they are not all on similar alignments. Some rooms or groups of rooms had their access from the outside preserved at ground level; others seem isolated, and might have been, as Petrie suggested, accessible from an upper level. The whole ensemble was 59m long north–south with a maximum width of 16.5m. Most of the main walls were 2–2.5m thick. The size of the bricks used in the masonry ranges from 40.6 x 19.8 to 41.9 x 20.3cm. Three possible main groups of rooms can be identified:

1. A northern cluster, which was 11.5m wide and at least 28m long (eastern face), with an unclear southern edge. Two small square cells (5 and 45) occupied the northern end, and a long narrow room or cell (10) the western side (12.75 x 2.5m). The eastern side contained a series of four rooms (4, 2, 3, 9), alternately rectangular and square — in fact a long narrow space of 19 x 3m subdivided by three smaller walls with doorways on one side or the other. The wall south of Room 10 extended further to the west in order to abut against the south-east corner of Building B. The eastern series of rooms was accessible from outside by a doorway at ground level to the east of Room 2, with a limestone threshold still in situ. The preserved floors were approximately at the same level as the surface of the large terrace to the west and north of the casemate buildings. Both northern cells 5 and 45 and the western Room 10 were apparently isolated and must have been accessible from above. Part of a pavement was found in cell 45, 20cm above the floor in Room 4, while a mortared floor in Room 10 was nearly 13cm higher. According to Petrie, the 2m wide space left between the annexe and Building B was later turned into an isolated ‘room’ (22) by the addition of a 10.5m long ‘blocking’ in the northern part (Petrie’s ‘Period D’). Petrie suggested that the 10m long room thus defined was covered by a light sloping roof made of wood and mud. A clay floor was preserved at the bottom. On a photograph that must have been taken in this area (see Fig. 15), the section visible at the back of the image indicates that the fill in the northern part was probably more complicated than a simple plain ‘blocking’. In this area a limestone block was found, finely decorated with a kheker-frieze carved in low relief and painted red and blue (Fig. 19), but there is no evidence, contrary to Petrie’s

Figure 18 Comparison of Tell Dafana Building A with the palace foundations of Tell el-Dab’a with outer staircases (after Bietak 2010, 58–9, figs 29–30, 32)
suggestion, that this block belonged to the decoration of this particular room. It might have come from the destruction of the superstructures above the platforms. The median wall between Room 10 and the eastern series of rooms might have extended further to the south for up to a dozen metres, but the plan seems to indicate in fact that, from Room 9 onwards, the southern continuation of the eastern face of this wall was not precisely aligned with the northern part, but had a slightly different orientation. This extension might be better interpreted as the eastern wall of the following group of rooms, in the central part of the annexe.

2. To this second group belonged at least the rectangular rooms 11 and 17 (4 x 3–3.5m), both accessible by a non-axial doorway on the western side from a probable open-air area numbered 26, which the later construction of the massive ‘Period E’ block of masonry at the north-eastern corner of Building A (possibly the abutment of a ramp to the east of Building A, see above) turned into an L-shaped corridor. The western end of this corridor was narrowed again by another small rectangular addition of brickwork against the southern face of Building B and the northern part of the vestibule between A and B, adapting the passage to the width of the eastern doorway of this vestibule. Although Petrie attributed this addition to ‘Period F’, possibly on the basis of relative stratigraphy, it was built with bricks of a size (40.9 x 19.8 x 10.4cm) similar to that of examples used the brickwork of ‘Period E’ on the other side of the corridor.

The reason why these architectural arrangements were made remains unknown. From the plan alone, one might conclude that rooms 11 and 17 were accessible directly from the vestibule, but the levels given by Petrie show that their floors were initially more than 2m lower than that of the vestibule. Later, these rooms were partly filled in order to raise the floors, a doorsill was set at the entrance to Room 11 and the walls were re-coated. This doorsill was 1.2m above the initial floor, but almost 1m below the vestibule’s floor and 0.6m below the floor of the corridor between the vestibule and the rooms. Though the communication between the different parts of the annexes remains unclear, it is interesting to note that the initial floor of Room 11 (and probably Room 17) was approximately at the same level as the floor in Room 10, and the later floor 1.5m higher than the floors of rooms 2, 3, 4 and 9. To the south of Room 17, a third room of similar size (unnumbered on Petrie’s plan) might have belonged to the same group, at least to the eastern part of it – the western part possibly belonged to the third group of rooms, to the south. This central part was then 8.5m wide and might have been up to 17.5m long.

3. The third group of rooms of the annexe, to the south, is rather more difficult to interpret. Judging from its better preserved western and southern sides, the group seems to have occupied a space about 28m long north–south by 10.5m wide, and was aligned more to the west than the previous group of rooms. The eastern face is only preserved to 13m from the south-eastern corner, with another possible short segment preserved a few metres further to the north. Apparently, the north-eastern corner was not preserved and

the connection with the previous series of rooms is unclear. It is possible that both groups belong to different phases partly superimposed on each other. Outer walls were built with a slight batter and covered with a coat of white plaster. A small oval pit dug in the sand (0.1m wide at most, and 0.3m deep) under the south-western corner certainly corresponded to a foundation deposit, with burnt charcoal and bones of a bird.

Three rooms are distinguishable in the southern part (19A, B, C) and another space immediately to the north (27) might have been an additional room, though its outlines are uncertain. Another area between 27 and the unnumbered room south of 17 is also unclear and too narrow to correspond to a room. As for the unnumbered room, its western part was aligned with the western edge of the rooms of the southern group and there was an axial niche in the western wall, similar to the one in Room 19A. No doorway has been recognized for rooms 19A, B and C and, as Petrie suggested, they were probably cellars accessible from an upper level. The narrower and unclear area 27, to the north, might have been used for access to the upper level. Each of the rooms 19A, B and C had a specific arrangement: 19A was 6 x 3m in size and had an axial recess in the western wall, a sort of rectangular bench in the north-west corner and a partitioned space in the south-east corner, with a rectangular niche in its south-east angle. The space left in the north-east corner might have been used for a wooden staircase or ladder. Petrie mentions a sink-jar somewhere in the room, partly buried in the floor and the underlying sand, possibly to be identified with the ‘dry well’ (32) mentioned in Petrie’s Notebook and Journal, and containing a quantity of sherds.

Rooms 19B and 19C were slightly smaller (4.5 x 2.75–3m) and connected by a doorway at the western end of the partition wall separating them. Room 19B had a deep recess in the north-eastern corner, possibly the place of another wooden staircase. To the east of a recess near the south-eastern corner of 19C another sink-jar was built into the masonry, with a small recess north and south of it. This jar was full of pottery, fish bones and organic material. As for that in Room 19A and others across the site, these ‘dry wells’ filled with sherds, generally placed into or near walls, were certainly part of a drainage system for rain and waste water.
possibly latrines. The one in 19C might have been connected to an installation at the level of the upper floor.

Unfortunately, no information was given about the floor levels in this part of the annexe. Three additional short segments of walls are noted on Petrie’s plan to the east of ‘room’ 27, up to 9m from the eastern façade of the annexe, but their interpretation is impossible.

‘Period G’ constructions

Many other structures around the casemate buildings and their annexes are grouped by Petrie under his ‘Period G’, though they may not all be from the same period and their relation to the structures of the other phases is, as Petrie says, ‘uncertain; but of Psamtik I, mostly’. Petrie also ascribed to this phase the walls between the northern terrace and the northern façade of Building A, which we have proposed to link with a possible staircase along this façade. Apart from these walls, four main groups of structures can be identified:

1. Almost nothing can be said about the rectangular Room 6 immediately to the north of Annexe C, apart from noting its dimensions: 2.5 x 3m. No finds were recorded from it.

2. A second series of wall segments are found grouped to the north-west of Building A, including a long thin north–south wall (1.25m wide, preserved for a distance of more than 25m, but only to a height of a few centimetres) with a slightly oblique orientation.

3. Several other structures were abutted to the southern face of Building A and linked to a thicker wall (2.75m) running parallel to it, at a distance of 4.25m, for at least 25m. These constructions, built with bricks measuring 41.6 x 20.5 x 9.4cm, were preserved to a height, particularly in the eastern part, where they reached the top surface of Building A. They possessed cells or rooms of various sizes, and corridors, but their interpretation remains difficult. They were filled with quantities of limestone chips, possibly coming from part of the superstructure of Building A. The area numbered 12, near the middle of the southern face of the platform, was filled with a great mass of sherds.

4. Apart from a small segment of a wall perpendicular to the eastern face of Building A, to the south of area 16, another important group of structures attributed to ‘Period G’ was preserved to the south-east of the complex, a few metres to the south of Annexe C. Two ensembles were defined, 18 to the west and 29 to the south-east. Only the internal faces of the outer walls of these spaces were recognized and their exact shape is not precisely understandable. For instance, 18 apparently forms roughly a large rectangle (24 x 9.5m orientated north–south) subdivided by internal partition walls at the north and south, but its ‘eastern side’ seems in fact to belong to the structures linked to 29. Petrie does not provide any information about levels, apart from the top of a stone ‘threshold’ preserved in the middle of the northern side of 18, corresponding approximately to the surface of the north-western terrace and the lower floors in the northern part of Annexe C. Room 29 was 4m square, with a small recess in the north-eastern corner and a narrow doorway at the southern end of its eastern wall, leading to another small, rectangular room of 3.5 x 2.25m.

The importance of these two findspots derives from the fact that 90% of the painted Archaic Greek pottery from Tell Dafana was found here, in a 20–5cm thick layer of dust immediately beneath the surface, on a clay floor corresponding to a later phase of occupation. The Greek sherds were mixed with Egyptian material, including a jar handle stamped with the cartouche of Nekau II, plaster jar sealings of Psamtik II and Amasis, fragments of demotic pottery ostraca, fragments of iron scale armour, some tools and weights and various other Egyptian objects. Under a 0.6 to 0.9m fill beneath the surface, Petrie found exclusively Egyptian Saite pottery (Findspot 28) corresponding to an earlier occupation.

A few metres to the south of 18, Petrie isolated a Findspot 25, where he found Egyptian pottery and three weights, without giving any details on the context of these finds.

Analysis: the function of the complex of casemate buildings

As already mentioned above, Petrie’s interpretation of the casemate buildings of Tell Dafana was much influenced by the similar construction he had excavated a year earlier in the southern enclosure of Naukratis. He first interpreted this Naukratiean precinct as a Greek military camp, then as the Hellenion of Amasis that Herodotus counted among the sanctuaries founded by the Greeks in the town, but at least as a Greek temenos, while he considered the casemate building itself as a citadel or fort for the Greek garrison with storage spaces in the foundations. In 1889, D.G. Hogarth excavated another area in the northern part of the site, where he thought he had found Herodotus’ Hellenion, and so suggested that Petrie’s southern enclosure was an Egyptian military camp – with a fort inside – before finally even denying the very existence of such an enclosure. It was only much later that this area was recognized definitely as the Egyptian temenos of the Egyptian god Amun-Ra Baded, while the casemate building was interpreted in turn as a military redoubt, temple treasury, fortified residence, ritual royal palace, or highly secured official administrative centre.

Indeed, the complex of casemate buildings at Tell Dafana shares a number of common features with the Naukratis...
platform, as well as with many other structures of the same, similar or different types from the Late Period onwards that have been discovered in the Nile Delta, in Upper Egypt and in the Oases since Petrie’s excavations at Tell Dafana and Naukratis. Their interpretation remains debated. Apart from the example at Naukratis, the closest parallel to the Tell Dafana structures is the casemate building excavated in 1992–3 by J. Spencer at Tell el-Balamun, also Saite in date, and in fact almost identical in plan to the Naukratis edifice (see Fig. 14). This close resemblance constitutes one of the arguments to suggest that the Naukratis platform should also date from the 26th dynasty, even though a dating to the Ptolemaic Period is often supposed.

Many other buildings with casemate foundations, more or less similar, though usually of smaller size, have been found inside Late Period and Hellenistic enclosures, whose function as Egyptian temple precincts has never been in doubt. Examples in the Delta region are recorded from Tanis, Tell el-Maskhuta, Tell Belim, Tukh el-Qaramus, Kom Firin and Abu Rawash. Late temple enclosures in Upper Egypt, particularly in the Theban region, also accommodated such buildings on platforms. The latter at least are interpreted, with the help of a few preserved inscriptions, as ‘pure storehouses’ dedicated to the preparation and consecration of divine offerings. Some others, such as the so-called ‘sanatorium’ of Dendara, the Wabet of Apis in the south-western corner of the temple of Ptah at Memphis, the Wabet of the Falcon in Athribis (described in the biographical inscriptions of Djed-Hor the Saviour), as well as the particular case of a Ptolemaic sanctuary in the fortress of Tell el-Herr, should also be mentioned as they share at least some features (platform shape, cellular structure and construction techniques) with the casemate buildings. The much larger and more sophisticated ‘Palace of Apries’ in the northern enclosure of Memphis, which Petrie excavated later, and to which the central complex of buildings in the temenos of Sais – unfortunately destroyed before any serious investigation had been undertaken – can be compared, shows the same technique of construction with casemate foundations, but on a larger scale.

Casemate buildings also existed outside Late Period religious enclosures at many sites, such as Mendes, Buto, Memphis, Karnak and East Karnak, as well as in North Saqqara. Apart from the last example, the larger buildings are usually considered as having an economic function. At any rate, from the Saite Period onwards the technique began to be used extensively for building multi-storey domestic square blocks, also described as ‘tower-houses’, on a more or less stereotyped model. Large square constructions as well as smaller houses of this type also exist in many areas of the civil quarters of Tell Dafana, as shown by the satellite imagery (see below).

All these examples show that the interpretation of the casemate buildings of Tell Dafana, Naukratis and Tell el-Balamun must be considered in a wider context, and that similar techniques of construction could be used for structures with different purposes. Their common architectural features can be summarized as follows: All the buildings had the form of an elevated structure on a podium made of a high casemate foundation, with a thick outer wall built in concave courses of bricks, sometimes reinforced with wooden beams, and a grid of thinner partition walls dividing the internal space into cells. These cells were filled with sand, earth or rubble, but not always completely. At least some were covered by a vault or dome, above which lay the internal occupation level. This elevated floor was only accessible from the lower surroundings through an external ramp or flight of stairs leading in several cases to the corner of the building. Elevation and limited access certainly addressed the need to safeguard the building’s contents, while partly filled cells covered with vaults and domes created crawlspace or voids that helped ensure floor insulation. Some key elements, such as stairs (or parts of stairs), passages, columns, pavements, plinths and specific internal features may have been stone built.

Although most of the edifices are destroyed below the platform level, better preserved examples such as that of Naukratis show with some certainty that the arrangement of the rooms in the superstructure corresponded to the distribution of the cells in the foundation – with the possible exception, in some cases, of specific groups of cells supporting the floor of a larger space above with rows of columns placed at the intersection of the partition walls.

For the larger buildings there remains the question of interior lighting. The substantial thickness of the outer wall, though reduced in the upper parts by the batter of the outer faces, does not seem to have allowed for openings to the exterior in the perimeter rooms. Corridors, galleries and rooms must have been illuminated through narrow ceiling skylights. This reinforces the idea that there cannot have been any second floor above the roofing, unless some specific arrangement is present to suggest the presence of an internal stairwell. In several examples, such as in Tell Dafana, Naukratis, Tell el-Balamun, as well as in one of the Tanis casemate buildings, a long and wide gallery divided the edifice into two symmetrical – or almost symmetrical – parts. If this gallery was not covered, or not entirely covered, it would have functioned as a kind of lightwell to illuminate the surrounding rooms in the central part of the building.

Careful consideration of all the casemate buildings indicates that any military interpretation has to be discarded. In this regard, the comparison, still made by some, with the fortified enclosure wall of Tell Kedwa (see PL. 4), which is also built in a casemate construction technique, is irrelevant: just because a fortress wall was built with this technique, it does not mean that every casemate building, whatever its size or shape, had to have the same function. Likewise, the fact that some of the buildings on platforms can be identified positively by means of inscriptions as ‘pure storehouses’ does not imply that all of them must necessarily be interpreted as such. Nevertheless, the sizes and distribution of the cells in Building A of Tell Dafana, as well as in the platforms of Naukratis and Tell el-Balamun, with galleries and corridors leading to a series of rooms of relatively small and standardized size, points towards a storage function rather than a residential or palatial purpose, for which one would expect spaces of more differentiated dimensions with a clearer specialization, as in
New Kingdom palaces and the Memphite ‘palace’ of Apries. The genesis of casemate-type construction is obscure, though an origin from the Levant, where such edifices also existed during the Iron Age, might be an option.

In the case of the buildings of Tell Dafana, we can only speculate about what might originally have been kept inside this storehouse: perishable goods, precious commodities, cultic equipment or implements. In all likelihood they were goods or objects connected in some way with the functioning of the cult and/or the economy of the sanctuaries in the immediate surroundings, and with the position of the city on the major traffic artery to and from the Levant.

The remainder of the enclosure

Petrie concentrated his work mainly in the area of the Kasr, and on some parts of the enclosure wall. In the remainder of the enclosure he only excavated, relatively superficially, a large area in the south-eastern quarter, but he also mentions several other architectural features in different places.

The northern part of the enclosure

To the north of the complex of casemate buildings, the former track of the north–south roadway leading to the entrance of the Kasr was partly visible, delimited on both sides by lines of stone chips and extending apparently up to the gap in the northern wall of the enclosure (see Pl. 3b). At a distance of approximately 80m to the north of Building A, this roadway crossed an east–west mudbrick wall, a few metres thick, extending west by at least 20 or 30m and east by 30 to 60m. The wall was almost entirely levelled and only detectable by the lines of stone chips and pottery along its edges. The road passed through a stone gate in this wall, of which Petrie gives no further details. The function of this inner enclosure wall is not clear. It is only slightly visible on the recent satellite images (Pl. 8). To the east, it seems to continue as far as the eastern side of the great enclosure wall; to the west, it might connect with a north–south segment to the west of the supposed location of the road. If this is correct, this inner wall might have surrounded a rectangular area of about 150 x 150m in the north-eastern part of the enclosure (Pl. 10, area C). The function of this area as yet remains unknown. But in the north-eastern corner of the enclosure, Petrie noted a high concentration of chips of different kinds of hard stones (basalt, granite, quartzite/sandstone, limestone) scattered on the ground and this is still the case today (Fig. 20). Fragments of blocks of quartzite are also visible in the vicinity. They possibly bear witness to a substantial stone building, and/or to activities related to stone exploitation.

The north-western and central part of the enclosure

The north-western part of the enclosure did not reveal any particular features and Petrie even had some difficulties in tracing the enclosure wall in this area. The satellite image seems to indicate that this part of the site is much denuded, perhaps having been eroded to below the level of any constructions which may once have stood there (see Pls 8 and 10).

Immediately to the west of the Kasr, Petrie succinctly describes several structures filled with limestone chips. The narrow east–west oriented dotted area on his plan (Pl. 3b) suggests that these structures extended between 25 to 50m from the western side of Building A. From the eastern end of this line of dots, Petrie’s plan shows another series of dotted patches, perpendicular to the previous one and extending towards the south by some 100m. They seem to be exactly on – or very close to – the north–south central axis of the main enclosure, and must correspond to traces of one or several limestone structures, perhaps a thick wall or several gates, of which we unfortunately know nothing more. Taken together, all these remains give the impression of a large limestone structure of which only the north-eastern corner was preserved.

About 20m south of the Kasr, Petrie’s plan indicates another straight east–west line to the east side of these limestone constructions, with a corner at the western end, certainly the north face of a wall perpendicular to it and 30m long at least. All these remains are uninterpretable, but might have been more or less coherent parts of the large temple recently detected and excavated in the middle of the southern part of the enclosure (see Chapter 8).

The south-eastern part of the enclosure: metal ‘workshops’

In the second part of his season and particularly during the final days, Petrie put most of his workmen in the south-eastern part of the enclosure, in order to clear an area of about 2.4 hectares (6 acres), only turning over the top 15cm of surface dust without removing it (see Pls 3b and 10, area D). This technique did not permit any clear identification or description of the ‘quantity of buildings’ apparently visible in the area, including a few chambers excavated more deeply here and there. Nevertheless, the work provided many objects and scraps of metallic material, notably bronze and iron tools and weapons, including many arrowheads – found in great quantities along the south side of the enclosure – iron swords, iron and bronze chisels and/or wedges, fragments interpreted as horse-hits, as well as iron and copper slag, which Petrie considered as remains from the workshops of an ‘armoury’. This area must correspond to Petrie’s Finds spots 52 and 53.

Along the northern face of the eastern part of the southern enclosure wall a small cache was found, or perhaps part of the leftovers of a precious metal workshop,
including a silver bowl and a dipper with a twisted handle ending in a duck’s head.²⁵² This area, alongside the enclosure wall, might correspond to Findspot number 55. Some 0.60kg of silver lumps²⁵³ were also found together with a gold tray pre-dating the temple, which was levelled when this temple was built – if not integrated into its structure. As the architectural remains are reduced to only a few courses of brick, erosion may have removed the architectural link between the courtyards to the south of this wall and the ‘sanctuary’ to the north. The remains of Petrie’s Kasr are some 80–90m to the north–north-east of this area.

Further structures visible on the satellite image on either side of the temple were excavated in 2009 by our Egyptian colleagues (see Chapter 8). To the east of the two northern courtyards is a north–south oriented rectangular area of 36 x 90m, separated from the temple by a straight, narrow lane, and divided up into a series of long east–west oriented galleries about 3m wide; the galleries themselves are each irregularly subdivided by partition walls into two or three parts. This structure must have been a series of storerooms, although one could also see them as stables.²⁶⁴ Whether these storage spaces extended further to the south, alongside the first temple courtyard, is not yet known. Immediately to the east and south-east lies the ‘south-eastern’ area of ‘metal ‘Camp’, with no further details. Although we do not know where exactly in the main enclosure they were found, there is a good chance that they came from this south-eastern quarter of the enclosure.

The southern part of the enclosure: an Egyptian ‘temple’ with magazines

In the middle of the southern part of the enclosure, Petrie did not detect any particular structures (Pl. 3b). During short visits to the site in 1908 and 2009,²⁵⁹ many traces of thick and long mudbrick walls were observed on the surface, made visible from the surrounding ground by their colour and humidity differences, resulting from their different material density and porosity. These structures were so massive that it was not possible for someone walking on the ground to gain a good understanding of them (Fig. 21). From 2005, Google Earth²⁶⁰ began to publish online new satellite images with a relatively high resolution,²⁶¹ from which it was possible to recognize, in this specific area of the site, the outlines of what must have been a large Egyptian-type mudbrick-built temple, surrounded by magazines, as well as the enclosure wall and many other architectural features (Pl. 10, areas D and E).²⁶² Orientated to the south, the temple was accessible through the axial limestone gate of which Petrie excavated the foundations in the middle of the south wall of the enclosure. The existence of this temple was confirmed by the Egyptian excavations undertaken in 2009 (see Chapter 8).²⁶³

The temple was 76m wide and at least 170m long, or possibly up to 210m. It was composed of a succession of three rectangular courtyards, separated by two thick walls – possibly pylon-shaped – and bordered on both east and west by walls about 6m thick. The first courtyard, larger than the two others, measured 64 x 64m. In its southern part, immediately behind the axial gate, a north–south aligned rectangular feature measuring 30 x 15m must correspond to the foundation of a specific structure, presumably a portico. The second and third courtyards are narrower and shorter than the southern one, at 54m wide and 44m long. The northern end of the temple, where one would expect the sanctuary to lie, is less clear. The northern side of the third courtyard actually consists of the foundations of a very thick mudbrick wall built with undulating courses of bricks and recesses, at least on the southern side, much resembling an enclosure wall. The Egyptian excavators were able to trace it further east and west over a total length of at least 140m,
long galleries and two squarish constructions, possibly on casemate foundations, measuring 14 to 17m in length. More structures appear to the north of this area and to the west of the two northernmost temple courtyards, but they are not clear enough to permit interpretation.

If the main axial structure really was a temple and the rectangular enclosure a temenos, the question arises of the identity of the divinity to whom the temple was dedicated. Inscriptions from the site are very scarce, and local cults appear not to have been mentioned in Egyptian inscriptions found anywhere else, as far as we know. A possible candidate could be Min, as the last line of the fragmentary Saite stela that Petrie found to the north of the enclosure states that the monument was erected in a temple (ḥwt) of that deity. The name of the locality of which Min is said to be the Lord has unfortunately disappeared in a break, except for small parts of a few illegible signs; most authors, however, have followed Griffith’s original reading and interpretation that this must have been Gbtyw/Koptos, suggesting that the stela was a local copy of an original Coptite monument. Alternatively, P. Montet suggested – less convincingly – an identification as ‘Iмет’, the neighbouring town to the west of Daphnae, where Min, identified with Horus Chief-of-the-Deserts, was worshipped. A photograph of the stela is kept in the EES archives (Fig. 22), and a copy of the text, made by Petrie, appears in his Notebook (Fig. 23), but unfortunately they do not provide any further information to improve the reading. Whichsoever way the toponym is read, the cult of a deity such as Min, possibly imported, would be quite appropriate for a town located on the fringes of the Eastern Desert. Min was also worshipped in neighbouring Tjaru/Sile as a defender of the Egyptian border against enemies. At Tell Dafana, Min is mentioned in one of the rare inscriptions on stone found at the site, a limestone chip with the vertical cartouche of Amasis on top of the standard of Min. It is however impossible to say if this fragment comes from wall decoration or another kind of monument and where exactly it was found on the site.

Other Egyptian deities also appear at Tell Dafana, such as Amun and Neith, in the titles of priests on some objects found at the site, such as the bezels of rings or fragments of New Year flasks. Whether they too had temples at Tell Dafana is impossible to say. A new Saite quartzite stela, recently found to the south of the site, unfortunately does not add any further information about the pantheon of Tell Dafana. In addition, finally, there is a reference to Baal-Saphon together ‘with all the gods of Tahpanhes’ in a Phoenician letter written on papyrus found in Saqqara, but this was probably a secondary cult, or an interpretatio phoenicia of a local Egyptian cult.

Outside the enclosure wall

Outside the enclosure, Petrie excavated in several places, but apart from the eastern quarter, he gives very little information on his findings: remains of structures near the caravan road, in the axis of the temple, and the ‘Ptolemaic’ and ‘Roman’ mounds to the north-west, on both sides of the ‘river’. Surveying the site, he was able to trace the limits of the archaeological area around the enclosure, covered with traces of walls, potsherds and stone chips. Recent satellite images provide much more information about these areas. They also reveal other regions densely covered with constructions belonging to the civic quarters (Pls 9, 11–14).

The eastern quarter

Some 270m to the east of the main enclosure wall, and east–north-east of the area of the Kāṣā, Petrie excavated an area measuring 100m east–west by 90m north–south, where walls from different mudbrick structures, levelled to the ground, were still visible (see Pls 3b and 10, area F). This is the area that he called the ‘Eastern Temple’ in his Notebook, an interpretation that he finally discarded in his publications.

The northern part was delimited by a long straight wall, 2.75m thick and extending further to the west of the area, its whole preserved length attaining about 160m, with an orientation at right-angles to the main enclosure wall. Just under 4m to the south of it, Petrie discovered a small chamber with a similar orientation, measuring 9.5 x 4.5m and opening to the south, with remains of two 1m thick partition walls in the eastern part. Twelve and a half
metres to the south-west lay the north-eastern corner of another construction with a slightly different orientation, and of much larger dimensions – at least 33m long north–south and 16m wide east–west – of which Petrie detected only the internal faces of the north and east walls. Further to the south, 40 to 50m from the northern long wall, is the main group of walls he discovered, covering a rectangular area measuring 34m north–south and 52m east–west, with a different orientation from those described previously (10° to the south-west, compared with the northern long wall) and such an intricate arrangement that it is actually not possible to understand whether the walls belonged to one or several different buildings. To the west of this a polygonal addition was found, with walls measuring up to 20m in length, and 15m to the east lay another isolated north–south wall with a different orientation. The wall thickness varies from 0.75 to 2.25m. From the overall plan, it remains difficult to understand the exact function of these structures but they probably belonged to civic, domestic or administrative buildings.

This area corresponds to Findspot 31, as well as 50, a ‘dry well’ filled with pottery that was partly set into the long northern wall on the west side.280

On the satellite image (Pl. 11b), these structures are recognizable in some detail. Petrie’s northern wall, for instance, must be the southern side of a long structure, at least 20m long east–west and 16m wide, made up of three parallel and equidistant walls, with the spaces in between possibly divided up by cross-walls at regular intervals. Whether this was part of a casemate-type enclosure wall or barracks along a street is not clear. The other structures with different orientations on Petrie’s plan were clearly part of two town quarters, some 30m wide and separated by a 4m wide street running east–west and preserved to a length of 80–90m. The location of the polygonal structure to the west, too, seems to be discernible.

**South-eastern and south-western domestic quarters**

The satellite images show at least two further areas with a great density of domestic constructions, one to the south-east, some 250m from the south-eastern corner of the enclosure, covering an irregular area which extends approximately 350m east–west and more than 400m north–south (Pls 10, area G, 12a), the other immediately to the west of the south-western corner of the enclosure, extending over 400m to the west and 400m to the south (Pls 10, area H, 12b). The south-eastern quarter might originally have been connected to the eastern one; the ground in between is today very low, judging from the recent contour map (0.8m ASL) so that the connection, if it ever existed, may have been lost. Some of the features noted on Petrie’s map (corners of two structures at the south-west, ‘chambers’ a little further to the south, a small hillock with ‘much pottery’ at the south-east) are more or less recognizable.

In these areas, the occupation is characterized by many rectangular or square buildings of relatively small dimensions – usually 10 to 20m in length, including the foundations of casemate tower-houses typical of the Late Period, as well as larger and more irregular structures with thinner walls, which might correspond to boundaries around the courtyards of properties. Straight walls can be followed for distances of up to 60m in some cases, on both sides of narrow lanes. One of the main features of these settlement quarters is the irregularity in plan and the different orientations of the buildings from one ‘block’ or small quarter to another – or sometimes within one and the same quarter. Apart from indicating an organically grown settlement rather than an officially and centrally planned urban development, these features might also result from a long occupation with several phases of reconstruction. The modern satellite image gives the impression that urban areas are separated from each other by large zones of wasteland, covered with ‘scattered pottery’. Nevertheless, there is a strong probability that these quarters were more extensive in antiquity, and that most of the surface of the sandy plain was once occupied.

Immediately to the south-east of the south-eastern corner of the enclosure, and south-west of the south-eastern domestic quarter, there is another feature, apparently different in nature and more difficult to interpret (Pl. 10, area I): what is visible on the satellite image (Pl. 13a) is a roughly rectangular shape measuring 24m x 140m, orientated to the south, but not aligned with the enclosure. At the south-western corner of this rectangle, a structure some 44–53m square might well be the ruins of a casemate building, as such constructions are also sometimes found outside precincts.281 The precise nature of these particular structures, however, remains enigmatic.

Near the caravan road at the southern edge of the site, right in the axis of the enclosure (Pl. 10, area J), Petrie rapidly excavated the remains of a structure that he interpreted as a temple or as a guard house (see Pl. 3b and Fig. 24).282 A few walls were revealed, built with mudbricks measuring 39–41 x 22 x 12.5cm and joining at right angles to create a rough T-shape, set within a space measuring approximately 30m square. The orientation differs slightly from that of the main enclosure. The buildings that once stood here must have been built (at least in part) of stone, as shown by the discovery of remains of a limestone pavement and numerous limestone chips, as well as some granite and basalt fragments. On the satellite image (Pl. 13b), an irregular grey patch on the sandy area to the south of the site, measuring 70 x 70m and located 40m north of the modern road, must be the location of these structures, but no traces of walls or pavement are now visible.

Nearby, or slightly further to the south-east, in the sandy plots to the south of the modern road, several fragments of a large quartzite stela of Apries, dating to year seven of his reign, were discovered by accident in 2011. Written in columns, the text mentions military expeditions towards the East.283 The monument might have been erected along the ancient caravan track in order to be seen by any arriving or departing traveller. Although different in content, it complements the fragmentary quartzite stela of the Saite Period that Petrie discovered immediately to the north of the main enclosure.284

**The ‘North-West Ptolemaic Mound’**

To the north-west of the main enclosure is an extensive flat hill, immediately to the south of the dried riverbed, standing
7 to 8.5m above the plain (Pls 3b, 10, area K). There Petrie dug some large and deep sondages (‘metre pits’) without great success, apart from finding layers of burnt material with broken pottery, a few mudbrick walls and chambers that he did not draw, and a few objects, such as three bronze cylindrical vases and a group of crude faience amulets, apparently wrapped in cloth. The hill is irregular in shape, roughly polygonal with rounded corners, and wider at the north (620m) – along the dry river channel – where it also reaches its highest altitude. Its north–south dimension is 430m. The top is now covered by an artificial sandy hillock, created to support a chevron-shaped modern concrete ramp, now disused and ruined, presumably a remnant of a military installation of the 1960s or 1970s.

While Petrie says little about what he found there, the satellite image (Pl. 13c), as in the other urban quarters, shows a strong concentration of domestic buildings particularly in the northernmost and highest area, among which are many casemate foundations of tower-house type buildings, 10–15m square, as well as other smaller structures. The orientation of the buildings is overall north–south/east–west, but with much minor variation and no regular street layout emerging.

Near the western edge of the hill, the satellite image (Pl. 10, area K’) shows the north, south and east sides of a quadrangular structure which certainly corresponds to an enclosure wall, c. 5m thick, 83m wide north–south and at least 100m long east–west, with a general orientation to the west-south-west (Pl. 14a). The western side is missing. This peribolos seems to surround a rectangular building measuring 25 x 45m, with a different – more east–west – orientation. To the south-east of this building is another rectangular shape (16 x 30m) with yet another orientation, and it appears that its north-western corner was partly overlaid by the south-eastern corner of the other building. Whether these were two successive buildings and whether they must be interpreted, together with the enclosure wall, as religious structures, Egyptian or not in nature, is up for debate until the situation is clarified by excavations. According to Petrie, the material found on this mound dates from a later period (‘Ptolemaic’) than that from the rest of the central plain. However, one may wonder on what his dating is based, as no pottery seems to have been collected there – or at least none has been recorded as coming from this area. One or two Ptolemaic jar-stoppers were found here, but none of the other finds (bronze containers and amulets) can be dated with any precision.

The river and the north-western Roman and Byzantine mound

Immediately to the north of the ‘Ptolemaic’ mound ran the ‘river’, meandering slightly towards the north-east from a large lake at the west (see Pls 3b, 9–10, area L). The depression of the river-bed is bordered on both sides by a string of small sandy hills, probably created by wind-blown sand becoming trapped by the tamarisks that grew along the water’s edge, rather than by dredging. The river-bed itself does not seem to be wider than 20 to 30m. In the north-eastern part of the site, relatively large flat depressions covered with clay silt (called ‘swamp’ on Petrie’s map) must correspond to natural overflow basins during the inundation. These overflows might have been partly responsible for the progressive destruction of the north-western area of the central enclosure.

North of the western part of this riverbed, i.e. to the north/north-west of the ‘Ptolemaic mound,’ is another flat mound, almost of the same height, and of oval shape, measuring some 350m north–south and 300m east–west (Pl. 10, area M). Petrie only walked across this area without doing any digging at all, but spotted numerous fragments of ‘Roman glass’ strewn across the surface, picked up a glass seal and noted some remains of rifled tombs, which might belong to earlier periods, and from which some of the gold earrings that the locals brought to him might have come.

Figure 24 Sketch plan of a structure at the southern edge of the site, from Petrie’s Notebook 74.f, p.55 (courtesy of the Petrie Museum of Egyptian Archaeology, UCL)
When visiting the site in 1998, some glass fragments of the 4th to 6th centuries AD were noticed on the ground, as well as some sherds of Late Roman pottery (Fig. 25).294

As in other parts of the site, the satellite image shows dense domestic occupation here (Pl. 14b). At least one tower-house measuring 20m square can be made out in the central part, and possibly, some 40m to the east, a massive straight feature, perhaps a mudbrick wall, 13m thick and more than 100m long, with the same north-south orientation. Thinner walls of many other structures are also visible, with a similar orientation, in the eastern part of the settlement, but with a different one – north-west to south-east – in the western part. Some long and irregular traces give the impression that the central part of this settlement possessed a quadrangular border, possibly a wall, about 150 to 200m long east-west and 120 to 190m north-south. Unless these traces result from a modern occupation, such as a military encampment, they might be suggestive of a fortified village, dating from Late Antiquity.

The rest of the northern part of the site, to the north-east of the ‘Roman’ mound (Pl. 10, area N), is an extensive elevated sandy area (950 x 850m), as high as the other mounds in its central part – the ‘Sandy hills’ on Petrie’s map.295 This part of the site does not seem to have been occupied – at least it does not show any visible remains.

**The material culture of Tell Dafana: finds and contexts**

**Re-contextualization of the finds: the findspots**

The original context of the finds made during Petrie’s work at Tell Dafana is not always exactly known. The precision of the provenance information varies greatly from one object or category of objects to another. This variation, which is reflected in the following catalogue (Chapter 3), results from a number of different factors.

First, a large proportion of the objects are stray finds picked up from the surface of the site by local people – including scraps of gold, bronze and iron arrowheads and most of the numerous metal and stone weights296 – or brought by them from other places in the neighbourhood, particularly to the north of the site as far as Tell Sherig/Tell Belim, and sold to Petrie on a daily basis.297 In such cases, Petrie was not able to gain much information from the sellers about the precise origin of the finds.

Second, as regards to objects from his own excavations, it is clear from the extant documentation that Petrie tried his best to record findspot information, using a standard set of terminology for the different areas he explored on the site: ‘Camp’, for the central rectangular enclosure; ‘Kasr’, ‘palace’, ‘fort’, for the complex of casemate buildings and their annexes, ‘East of Kasr’, for the civic quarters to the east of the enclosure; ‘Ptolemaic’ and ‘Roman mounds’, for the hills to the north-west, etc. Whenever possible, moreover, he made use of numbered Findspots that corresponded to particular spaces in the excavated structures (such as cells and rooms), or to specific features or groups of finds outside buildings; these reference numbers he created as he went along. Although never properly listed in the publication, these numbers are frequently mentioned throughout the text and the plates, and some of them are indicated on the plan of the Kasr. Petrie’s Notebook and an isolated handwritten two-page document in the EES archives contain simplified and incomplete lists of the same findspots.298 Some of the finds themselves also have a findspot number scored, marked or pencilled directly on the object. This applies particularly to the pottery, both Egyptian and Greek, which Petrie apparently considered both not too precious to mark and easy enough to scratch into, but very few objects are also thus marked. The combination of information from all the various sources available – publications, archival documents, museum registers and the items themselves – proved invaluable, not only for identifying with a greater degree of certainty objects from Tell Dafana in the documentation and in the various museum collections to which they had been dispersed, but also for reconstructing archaeological assemblages, at least for a substantial part of the finds.299 Unfortunately there still remains a large number of objects for which only very little information – or no
information at all – exists about their provenance. This is particularly true for the many objects that Petrie describes as coming from the ‘Camp’ (i.e. the main enclosure); one can assume that most of them were found during the extensive clearing (with no recording) that Petrie undertook at the end of his season in the south-eastern part of the enclosure, but some may simply have been picked up here or there from the surface.

The list of findspots for Petrie’s entire work at the site ranges from number 1 to 61 (Table 1) but not all the contexts are as important or precise as others and some gaps exist in the sequence. This is due to several factors:

- Numbers 46 to 49 seem never to have been assigned, and one may suppose that Petrie deliberately chose to give number 50 and following to features in the Eastern quarter, which he started to excavate early in the season, while excavations in the Kasr (Findspot number 1 onwards) were still ongoing, in order to avoid any possible confusion and to distinguish between the two series of numbers being used in different areas. Perhaps for the same reason, number 60 was assigned to the excavation of the north-west ‘Ptolemaic’ mound, also excavated early in the season. The gaps in the sequence were then filled progressively with numbers allocated to new Findspots in the various areas, although the system was not always entirely consistent: numbers up to 45 were assigned to findspots in the Kasr, while numbers in the eastern quarter ultimately remained limited to 50 and 51, with the following numbers, up to 58, used mainly for other excavations in the south-eastern part of the enclosure. Nevertheless, 59 was ascribed to a set of weights on the Ptolemaic mound, and 61 to a ‘dry well’ in the south-eastern part of the enclosure.

- The attribution of some other numbers is far from clear: for instance Findspot 7 corresponds to an area covering several rooms already numbered 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in the northern part of Annex C of the Kasr. The reason for this additional number remains unknown; it might have resulted from the imprecise provenance information available for some objects brought to Petrie by his workmen.300

- The location of some findspots is difficult to identify precisely, as they are not clearly marked on the published plans: Findspot 19, for example, is only described in Petrie’s Notebook 74.e as ‘low chambers on south of Great chamber’, which one might understand to mean the square chamber at the bottom of the southern part of the central gallery of Building A.300

- Several numbers were attributed to more or less precise locations, but no finds ever seem to have been linked with them. The most probable reason for this is that these areas did not yield any material at all, though it is also possible that finds were not recorded properly. This situation applies, for instance, to Findspots 5, 6 and 45 in the northern part of the annexes of the Kasr, cells 36 to 39 of casemate Building A, the cells 41 to 44 of casemate Building B, and passage 26 between the vestibule and rooms 11 and 17. Other ‘finds-free’ findspots are more difficult to identify or to locate: Findspot 15 – possibly a cell in the eastern part of Building A; Findspot 23 – described in the Notebook as ‘close to the entrance’; Findspot 20 – only described as ‘Kasr, general’ and most probably abandoned later; Findspots 33 and 34, which are not described at all; and Findspot 56 – an area of burnt ground to the south-west of the Kasr.

Findspot 53, an area of coppersmiths in the south-eastern quarter of the enclosure, curiously has no finds directly attached. One might suppose that a substantial part of the copper alloy items with no precise provenance in the collections – apart from the arrowheads which were found everywhere and objects from other known findspots – were found in this area, unless they came from other sites in the neighbourhood. In the same way, Findspot 52 – also located in this part of the enclosure, south of 53 – was supposed to be an area of iron workshops, but most of the finds directly recorded as coming from there are actually pottery. One may suppose that most of the iron items, apart from those definitely coming from specific rooms in the Kasr, were also found in this area. Area 55, along the inner face of the south-eastern section of the enclosure wall, also has only pottery explicitly assigned to it, but finds of silver and gold described elsewhere might also have come from there.

Although several groups of weights discovered here or there on the surface were given a number, other groups, such as a set of 30 or 40 limestone statuettes of captive prisoners found ‘beyond Findspot 29’, have no precise findspot number of their own. Similarly, some isolated finds with a more or less precise context were nevertheless not allocated a findspot number (the quartzite stela to the north of the enclosure wall, a silver ring found on the terrace to the north of the Kasr301), and some excavated areas did not receive a findspot number either (the structures cleared at the southern end of the site, near the caravan road, and the cells of the central gallery of casemate Building A).

Reorganizing Petrie’s Findspots by excavation areas is an important step towards understanding the different assemblages of material (Table 2). It is most revealing in the area of the Kasr, particularly for the material from the rooms of Annex C and ‘Phase G’ surrounding the casemate buildings, the latter having yielded very little material from the fill of the cells. They include the assemblages of Greek painted pottery and transport amphorae imported from Greece, Cyprus and the Levant that have been recently re-studied in detail by S. Weber,302 who also provides an overview of the Greek painted wares in Chapter 6 of this volume. The assemblages of Egyptian pottery and transport amphorae are described by J. Spencer in Chapters 4 and 5.303

Ideally, the reconstruction of the assemblages should include complete lists of objects for each findspot with their identification in the collections. However, as long as the study of the complete extant sets of finds is not yet completed this would be premature.304 The present catalogue therefore only includes the finds kept in the British Museum. Our study of the rest of the material, dispersed in many other collections worldwide, is still ongoing and will certainly result in greater precision regarding find contexts.

The dispersal of the finds to collections
Apart from the objects that Petrie left at the site in the bushes near his tent at the last moment because he had no more time or material to pack them, or was not able to
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Findspot no.</th>
<th>Area / phase concerned</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Kasr, Eastern annex C, N. part; unclear = Findspots 2 to 6²</td>
<td>Kasr; 2 to 6 in Notebook 74c; Chamber 2 to 6 in general - Griffith list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kasr, Phase W. of Building A, room 8.</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Kasr, Eastern annex C, mid part, room 11.</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Kasr, Phase G, along S. side of Building A, rectangular room, filled with sherds.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Kasr, Building A; unclear: possibly the earlier square room at the bottom of the S. part of the central gallery?</td>
<td>'Low chambers on S[outh] of G[reat] chamber' - Notebook 74c; not on the plan pl. xlv; if identification is right, some Saite pottery and a New Kingdom sherd from here (BM EA 23777).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Kasr, Building A; unclear: cell(s) beside the central large one?</td>
<td>'Chambers by G[reat] chamber' in Notebook 74c; not marked on plan pl. xlv; only one bronze statu found unidentificat yet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Kasr, Building A; unclear: cell (?) in the eastern part (?)</td>
<td>Passage E[ast] of G[reat] chamber' in Notebook 74c; not marked on plan pl. xlv.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Kasr, Building A, long corridor along E. side.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Kasr, Eastern annex C, mid part, room 17.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Kasr, Eastern annex C, S. part, rooms 19A, 19B and 19C.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Kasr, unclear: number probably abandoned.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Kasr, short distance to the S.W. pottery ‘dry well’.</td>
<td>‘Kasr general’ in Notebook 74c, but crossed out; not marked on the plan pl. xlv.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Kasr, between Building B and Eastern annex C, room 22.</td>
<td>Not marked on plan pl. xlv.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Kasr; unclear: possibly near the gate between Buildings A and B (?)</td>
<td>‘Close to the entrance’ of Kasr (Notebook 74c+Griffith list); not marked on plan pl. xlv.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Kasr, Phase G, rooms full of chips of limestone S. of Building A.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Kasr, area S. of Findspot 18 (no information).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Kasr, bent passage to the N.E. of Building A and S. of Building B, access to central part of Eastern annex C (rooms 11 and 17).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Kasr, Eastern annex C, southern part, room 27.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Kasr, Building A, cell.</td>
<td>Some pottery found (BM EA 22331).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Kasr, Eastern annex C, S. part, pottery ‘dry well’ E. of room 19A.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Kasr, Eastern annex C, S. part, pottery ‘dry well’ below room 19A.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Kasr, Building A, cell.</td>
<td>Also ‘chamber θ’ in Notebook 74f; chips of decorated limestone blocks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Kasr, Building A, cell.</td>
<td>Also ‘chamber β’ in Notebook 74f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Kasr, Building A, cell.</td>
<td>Also ‘chamber α’ in Notebook 74f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Kasr, Building A, cell.</td>
<td>Also ‘chamber θ’ in Notebook 74f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Kasr, Building A, cell.</td>
<td>Also ‘chamber θ’ in Notebook 74f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Kasr, Building A, cell.</td>
<td>Also ‘chamber β’ in Notebook 74f; captive figure (Cairo, EM, JE 27393).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Kasr, Building B, cell.</td>
<td>Also ‘chamber β’ in Notebook 74f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Kasr, Building B, cell.</td>
<td>Also ‘chamber θ’ in Notebook 74f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Kasr, Building B, cell.</td>
<td>Also ‘chamber θ’ in Notebook 74f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Kasr, Building B, cell.</td>
<td>Also ‘chamber θ’ in Notebook 74f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Kasr, Eastern annex C, northern part, room 45.</td>
<td>Also ‘chamber A’ in Notebook 74f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46 to 49</td>
<td></td>
<td>Probably never attributed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>E. quarter, pottery ‘dry well’ partly cut into the long north wall.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>E. quarter, buildings.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Enclosure, S.E. part, quarter of iron workshops, S. of Findspot 53.</td>
<td>Only noted on plates in Petrie 1888; some objects marked 52 W ‘West?’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Enclosure, S.E. part, quarter of copper workshops, N. of Findspot 52.</td>
<td>Mentioned only in Notebook 74c and Griffith’s list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Enclosure, S.E. part, pottery ‘dry well’ N. of Findspot 52 (in Findspot 53?).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Enclosure, S.E. part, along inner face of the enclosure wall (N. face of S. section).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Enclosure, short distance S.W. of the Kasr, burnt ground.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Enclosure, S.E. part, set of 4 weights in Findspot 52.</td>
<td>Possibly the set of 4 weights from ‘another chamber’ in Petrie 1888, 94?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Enclosure, S.E. part, set of 19 weights in Findspot 52.</td>
<td>See detail in Petrie, 1888, 92, 93 (who describes only 17 weights) and Notebook 74f, 46 (19 weights, with some discrepancies in the figures compared to the published list).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>N.W. ‘Polemaic’ mound, set of 2 weights.</td>
<td>Petrie 1888, 94 (though not specifically mentioned as Findspot 59).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>N.W. ‘Polemaic’ mound.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>Enclosure, S.E. part, pottery ‘dry well’ in Findspot 53.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1 List of Petrie’s findspots (those in italics contained no finds)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Findspot</th>
<th>Type / description</th>
<th>Main categories of finds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Enclosure</strong></td>
<td><strong>Kasr</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Earlier building (?)</strong></td>
<td>Cell 13</td>
<td>Cell (?) at bottom of S. central gallery of Building A</td>
<td>Eg pottery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Building A</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Cell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eg pottery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Cell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eg pottery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 Corridor (?)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chips of limestone decorated blocks; Eg pottery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 Cell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fragment of limestone stainer of captive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Cell (?) ramp</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eg pottery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Cell (?)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eg pottery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 Cell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eg pottery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37 Cell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eg pottery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38 Cell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eg pottery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39 Cell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eg pottery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 Cell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eg pottery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42 Cell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eg pottery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43 Cell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eg pottery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44 Cell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eg pottery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Building B</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eastern Annexe</strong></td>
<td>N. part</td>
<td>Room (?) between Building B and Annex C</td>
<td>Eg pottery, various objects (plaster jar-sealing of Sesostris II, limestone block with a kheker-frieze, fragments of wooden beams)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Room</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eg pottery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Room</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Imported transport amphorae, Eg pottery, various objects (faience: amulets, seal, diaphram, buttons, vessel rim; stone: weights; bronze: staple, weight, arrowhead, knife, ostrich head, studs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Room</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eg pottery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Room</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eg pottery, faience amulets, weights (?), plaster jar-sealings of Psametik II; fragment of incense (?); iron ramp; stone: whetstone, weights; fairware: amulets, shabti (?), draughtsman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Room</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Transport amphorae, Eg pottery, game-board and pieces, weights (?); Eg pottery, faience objects (silver lumps, silver bowl and dipper and gold handle?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Rooms (?= 2 to 6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eg pottery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Cell or room</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eg pottery, limestone fragment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Cell (?= 2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eg pottery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Cell (?= 2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eg pottery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Cell (?= 2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eg pottery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Cell (?= 2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eg pottery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Cell (?= 2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eg pottery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Cell (?= 2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eg pottery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Room</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Greek sherds, imported transport amphorae, Eg pottery, iron chisel, stone weights, iron finds (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 Corridor/courtyard, access to 11 and 17 from vestibule between Buildings A and B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>S. part</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 Room or access to 19 (?)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Greek sherds, imported transport amphorae, Eg pottery, various objects (ivory: figurines, stone: waste balls (?); weights)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19A Room</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Greek sherds, imported transport amphorae, Eg pottery, various objects (iron: trident, dagger, knives, pokers, chisels and wedges, fastener; bronze: chisel, ramp of Amasis, stem of a dipper, cup, arrowheads; faience: New Year flask, stone: whetstone, rainier, fragment of sinnite bowl, weights)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19B Room</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Greek sherds, imported transport amphorae, Eg pottery, various objects (iron: trident, dagger, knives, pokers, chisels and wedges, fastener; bronze: chisel, ramp of Amasis, stem of a dipper, cup, arrowheads; faience: New Year flask, stone: whetstone, rainier, fragment of sinnite bowl, weights)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19C Room</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Greek sherds, imported transport amphorae, Eg pottery, various objects (iron: trident, dagger, knives, pokers, chisels and wedges, fastener; bronze: chisel, ramp of Amasis, stem of a dipper, cup, arrowheads; faience: New Year flask, stone: whetstone, rainier, fragment of sinnite bowl, weights)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 Pottery &quot;drywell&quot; at bottom of 19A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eg pottery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 Pottery &quot;drywell&quot;, E. of 19A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eg pottery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Room N.W. of Building A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Greek sherds, block of iron (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Room W. of Building A</td>
<td></td>
<td>Greek sherds (?), Eg pottery, plaster jar-sealings of Psam. II</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Rooms S. of Building A</td>
<td></td>
<td>filled with sherds, imported transport amphorae</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Rooms S. of Building A</td>
<td></td>
<td>filled with chips of limestone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Room A. of Annex C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Room N.E. of Building A, S. of Annex C</td>
<td></td>
<td>Large amount of Greek sherds, imported transport amphorae, Eg pottery: (including a pottery handle-stamped Sesostris II); and various objects (plaster jar-sealings of Psam. II and Amasis; demotic ostracon; faience: shabti (?), amulets; iron: fragments of scale-armor; knife, blade; bronze: statuette of Osiris and kohl stick; stone: weights)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Room S. of Annex C, lower level under 18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eg pottery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Room S. of Annex C, E. of 18</td>
<td></td>
<td>Large amount of Greek sherds, Eg pottery (?), various objects (plaster jar-sealing of Psam. II and Amasis; faience amulets)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Close to the entrance (?)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 Area (?) S. of 18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eg pottery, stone weights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Pottery &quot;drywell&quot;, S.W. of Kasr</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Imported transport amphorae, Eg pottery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56 Burnt ground S.W. of Kasr</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Miscellaneous</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52 S.E. part of enclosure</td>
<td>Iron workshops</td>
<td>Greek sherds, imported amphorae, Eg pottery, bellows, statuettes and fragments of limestone plasters with scored grid; iron finds (?)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57 Set of 4 weights in 32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Weights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58 Set of 19 weights in 52</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Weights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54 Pottery &quot;drywell&quot; N. of 52 (in 53 ?)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eg pottery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53 Copper workshops, N. of 32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Copper finds (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61 Pottery &quot;drywell&quot; in 33</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eg pottery, little cups and finds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 Along inner side of S.E. section of enclosure wall</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Imported transport amphorae, Eg pottery, and possibly metal objects: silver lumps, silver hand and dipper and gold handle (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>E. quarter</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51 Buildings in E. quarter</td>
<td></td>
<td>Greek sherds, imported transport amphorae, Eg pottery, various objects (stone and terracotta figures)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 Pit dug in long N. wall in 51</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Imported transport amphorae, Eg pottery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 N.W. Potl. mound</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bronze vessels, iron key (?), set of faience amulets; stone amulets (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59 Set of 2 weights in 60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Weights</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N.B.: 20, 33-34, 46-49 excluded from this table; italic = no find or record of find.

Objects for which Petrie gives only a general provenance (e.g. Camps® the main enclosure) must be added: Imported transport amphorae, Eg pottery, terracotta figures, faience objects (New Year flasks, amulets and heads, beads, feather fly-flaps, plaques of Apries), ivory objects, fragments of white coral branch, iron objects (fragments of implements, knife, arrowheads), bronze objects (fragments of implements, mirror, lid, bowl, dipper, chisels or wedges, knife, arrowheads, statuette of Apis bull), silver objects (pair of uraei, ram-head) stone objects (steatite amulet, model grinder, weights).

Table 2 List of findspots arranged by excavation areas, with associated categories of finds
carry them,306 and apart from the selection of objects that went to the Bulak Museum in Cairo,307 most of the finds made by Petrie at Tell Dafana were shipped to England at the end of the season. After their arrival in London, a choice of objects was put on display in the Egypt Exploration Fund's annual exhibition, organized by Petrie in the three first weeks of September 1886 at the Archaeological Institute, Oxford Mansions, near Regent Street.308 Soon after, the division of finds was agreed at the next annual meeting of the subscribers of the Egypt Exploration Fund: the largest part went to the British Museum (as the national collection, it was traditionally the largest recipient of finds in the early days of the Egypt Exploration Fund), while the rest was distributed to a number of other institutions subscribing to the Egypt Exploration Fund, partly in the UK, but also in many other places in the world. The largest batches of items after the British Museum went to the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston and the Royal Ontario Museum of Toronto. A few other museums also received substantial groups of objects.

In the EES archives there are several distribution lists, more or less precise,309 which show that while much of the dispersal happened immediately, some objects were also still being sent out much later, up until the early decades of the 20th century and possibly even later. Combining the information in these lists from a perusal of studies of some categories of material as well as from contact with and research in museums, we now know that there are at least 50 institutions that received material from Tell Dafana. Most of these still exist to this day and the majority, though not all, still possess all or some of the objects they received. A few institutions have since disappeared and their collections are not traceable, such as, for instance, the Chautauqua Archaeological Museum, torn down in 1930, while others actually deaccessioned some of the material. Moreover, several museums in the UK as well as the Museum of Berlin suffered heavy losses in the Second World War, and some objects from Tell Dafana were destroyed. In many cases, however, objects were catalogued long after they were received, when not all relevant documentation was still available, meaning that doubts linger over the provenance of certain objects, notably as regards to their potential provenance from one of the other sites that Petrie excavated during the same year of 1886 (including Naukratis, Tell Nebesha and Tell Gemaïyem) and from which finds were often dispatched to museums as part of the same consignment as objects from Tell Dafana. While complete certainty cannot be achieved in every single case, the extensive research conducted in museums and archives worldwide for the present project has, however, done much to clear up the situation. As noted above, it is not the aim of the present publication to present the finds from Tell Dafana in their totality, which lies well beyond its scope, but relevant pieces in other collections are frequently cited and occasionally illustrated throughout the discussion. A list of collections holding Tell Dafana material is given in Appendix 2 in the hope that it might be useful for scholars in the meantime.

Notes

1 Coordinates: 30°50′55″ – 32°46′ N, 32°09′35″ – 11°30′ E. For details of access to the site, see Spencer 2001, 10.
2 The analysis of the series of Landsat satellite imaging (available online at http://earthexplorer.usgs.gov/) shows that the agricultural development of the region started after 1898 to the east and north-east of the site, first with the digging of long rectilinear canals dividing the area into large plane-parallel plots, soon subdivided into numerous smaller plots. By the end of the 1980s, this operation was already almost completed. Black and white satellite images taken from the mid-1960s (CORONA program, declassified in 1996 and available from the United States Geological Survey) also give a good idea of the landscape in the region prior to development (e.g. images of 25 January 1965, 19 January 1967; see here Pl. 2a.
3 The limit between the actual plain and the swampy zone, running north-west, parallel to the edge of the Manzala lagoon, is clearly indicated on most 19th-century maps of the area (see for example Jacotin 1826a, sh. 2; Jacotin 1826b, sh. 3). It was flanked by a dyke or a levée when G.J. Chester visited the region (Chester 1880, 145; see also possibly the ‘Gisr’ mentioned in [Anon.] 1886a, 13).
5 Birker Abu Dcf in the SoE (Survey of Egypt) map 1/100,000 (kilom. series), no. 88/72 (El-Qantra), 1925; see also Daressy 1929, 326; fig. Daressy 1930, map; Fontaine 1948, 45, pl. 2. A short description of the water landscape near the site was also given by N. Berchère in 1886 (Wright 2010, 13); see also Chester 1880, 145; Petrie 1888, 47; Griffith Institute, Petrie Mss, Journal 1885–6, 106, 112 (hereinafter cited as ‘Journal’).
6 The map of the Napoleonic expedition (Jacotin 1826a, sh. 2), our Pl. 9a; also Daressy 1933, 198–9, 201–2; Figueras 2000, 7–15. The Antoino Itinerarie (ref. below, n. 16) seems to suggest that travellers were stopping first at Pelusium, before passing by Daphnae and then Tacaarta etc., all the way to Heliopolis and Memphis; without coming back to the Oasis of Qatiya, they were probably joining the desert road again immediately to the south of Pelusium, probably in the area of Tell Kedwa and Tell el-Herr. However, recent Egyptian excavations at Tell Hebua I and II have revealed some traces of re-occupation of the New Kingdom fortresses during the Late Period.
7 On the geographical and hydraulic context of the region, as well as the strategic character of the position of the ancient locality, see Bietak 1975, 27–30, 47, n. 146, pp. 82–4, 131–2, fig. 10, pl. 4; Marcolongo 1992, 23–31; Figueras 2000, 3–118; also the earlier sources Griffith 1886, 11–12; Petrie 1888, 47; pl. xiii; Mallet 1893, 53. For a satellite view (Lambard 7, 2000) of the region, see Amin 2005, 49 (south-western corner).
8 Jacobin and Jomard 1888 and 1889 (and edn: Jacobin and Jomard 1830a and 1830b); Wilkinson 1842, 5; Wilkinson 1843, 447–8; Wilkinson 1847, 222; Wilkinson 1880, 328; Parthey and Pinder, 1848, 331; Prisse d’Avennes and Hamon 1848, 173; Heath and Corbax 1853, 43–n. 4; Schleiden 1858, 52, 163; Kiepert 1866, pl. 34 (‘Tell Defenne’ in later editions); Haigh 1868, 83; Millié, 1869, 7; Brugsch 1879, 644, 932; Maspero 1883, 409; Baedeker 1883, v (map), 442 (map), 48; see also the 1/100,000 British intelligence map: [Anon.] 1882a, sh. 2. For other variants deriving from this ‘Defenné’, see for instance Johnston 1886, pl. 39 (‘Tell Defenné’); Foucart 1901, 73, 74, 79 (‘Dafannah’); Spielegberg 1904, 38; Spielegberg 1930, 39 (‘Defenne’); Baedeker 1928, 190 (‘Tell Defenne’), Tell ad-Daffana’.
9 ‘Defenné’. Jacobin and le Père 1809, pl. 10 (see also Jacobin and le
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Père 1822, 2nd ed.); Jomard 1822, 822; Jacotin 1826a, sh. 2; Jacotin
1826b, sh. 31; Jomard 1830, 173; Hamilton and Lizars 1831, pl. 57;
see also Griffith in Petrie 1888, 101; Griffith 1931, 75; ‘Defeyneh’:
Jomard, loc. cit.; ‘Tel Deffeïneh’ and ‘Tell Daffiné’: Linant de
Bellefonds 1855; ibid., 1882; ‘Dapheineh’: Badger 1862, 35
(‘Dafeineh’ on the front map); ‘Tell Déffenieh’: Desplaces 1861c,
398; ‘Tell-Deffenéh’: Berchère 1863, 50, 53, 55, 108 (see Wright
2010, 20, 21); ‘Tephene’: Spratt 1860a, 454 [16]; ‘Tefeneh’:
Desplaces 1866, 184.
‘Tell el-Defné’: Miles 1866a, 171; ‘Tel Dephneh’: Fortia d’Urban
1845, 44 ; Chester 1880, 144–6; ‘Tel Defneh’: ibid., map between
144 and 145; de Vaujany 1885, 226; ‘Tell el-Deffné’: Desplaces
1861b, 211, 212; ‘Daphné’, ‘Tel-Daphné’: Linant de Bellefonds
1872–3, 144–5, 169, 177, 180; ‘(Tel) el-Daphné’: Desplaces 1861a,
190; Desplaces 1861c, 398; Miles 1866b, 367; Paponot 1884, 199,
206; ‘Tel-el-Dafneh’: Berchère (Wright 2010, xviii); ‘Tel-Daphneh’,
‘Tell Daphneh’: Socin 1881, 155; Badger 1862, 35; ‘Tel Dafnieh’,
Larcher 1844, 336; ‘Taphne’ on the detail inset ‘Das Nil Delta’ of
the map Die Nilländer oder Aeg ypten, Nubien und Habesch, 1853, in
Weiland and Kiepert 1855, pl. 53; see also Spratt 1860a, 454–5
[16–17]; Brooks 1860, 199 (‘Daphne’, ‘Tephne’); Spratt 1860b, 455
Chester 1880, 146; admitted by Petrie 1886a, 458; Petrie 1888, 47,
52; Griffith in Petrie 1888, 15, n. 1, pp. 100, 101, 102 107; Griffith
1888, 331; see also [Anon.] 1886dd, 565; Tomkins 1886, 172;
Tomkins 1888, 207; Petrie 1892, 50; Petrie 1910, 41; Griffith 1931,
75; Aimé-Giron 1941, 445, n. 5. According to T.A.B. Spratt (1860a,
454 [16]; see also Brooks 1860, 199), people from the area were
even using the pronounciation ‘Tephne’. For other toponyms
mentioned as parts of the site (Tell Farmah, El-Kalaah, Kasr
el-Bint el-Yahudi, Tell Debowan), see below, nn. 52–5.
‘Tell Dafana’ on the SoE map 1/100,000, no. 88/72 (El-Qanṭara),
1945; see also Mahmud bey 1872; [Anon.] 1882b (‘Tell el Dafaneh’);
Bouteron and Chekib Pasha 1888; ibid., 1/400,000 (‘Tell
Dafanah’); Audebeau et al. 1897 (‘Tells Dafanah’); ‘Kom Dafana’
on the following SoE maps: 1/25,000, no. 90/720 (Gezîret el
Ghizlan), 1949 (here Pl. 2b); 1/50,000, no. 57 (El-Managât, V-V.
NE), 1912; 1/100,000 (‘quadrant’ series) no. C12 (Ismailia), 1914;
1/100,000 (‘kilom.’ series), no. 88/72 (El-Qanṭara), 1925; 1/100,000
(Ismaileya), 1950; 1/100,000 (Al-Ismailiya), 1953; see also [Anon.]
1951; Engelbach 1931, 17, 18, 42; [Ministry of Finance, Egypt] 1928,
12; Ramzī 1953–4, 246 (wrongly transcribed ‘Kom Dafanna’ by
Timm 1984, 554, n. 3); Bernand 2000, 1119. But see also [Ministry
of Finance, Egypt] 1914, 33 (‘Tell Defna’). The spelling and
vocalization ‘Dafanu’ proposed by Budge (1920, 1059, 1062) is
inaccurate. On the final ‘–a’ (transcription of a tā’ marbūṭa, here
mostly written without the diacritic dots) instead of ‘–eh’, see
‘Kawm Dafnah’ on the most recent SoE map 1/50 000, no.
NH36-J5c (Maṣraf Baḥr al-Baqar), 1997.
See Erman 1890, 959, n. †; Griffith 1931, 77; Aimé-Giron 1941, 445.
D-f-n gives for instance dafn, ‘burial’; madfan/madafin, ‘cemetery
(/-ies)’; dafina/dafna, ‘buried treasure(s)’, etc.: de Biberstein
Kazimirski, 1860, 714; Wehr 1979, 331; Müller 2000, 28; Steingass
Jacotin 1826b, pl. 31; Jomard, 1830, 173.
Itinerarium provinciarum Antonini Augusti, 162, 6; Parthey and Pinder
1848, 73; Ball 1942, 141; Fontaine 1955, 53; Timm 1984, 552; Timm
1992, 2510, n. 9; Worp 1991, 292–3; Carrez-Maratray 1999, 32, 69,
no. 77.
Von Lemm 1900, 82; Daressy 1933, 200–1, 202; Ball 1942, 167, 171;
Timm 1984, 554, n. 2; Carrez-Maratray 1999, 32, 71, no. 83.
Billerbeck and Zubler 2011, 18–19, no. 35; cf. Eustathius of
Thessalonica, Commentarii in Dionysium Periegetem, 916, who also
refers to Daphnae – with the Herodotean plural form – near
Pelusium, beside several other Daphne (Müller 1861, 379;
Carrez-Maratray 1999, 71, no. 84, with wrong reference to
Müller). On the multiple Daphne in the ancient Mediterranean
world, see, for instance, de la Martinière 1768, 606–7; de la
Martinière 1776, 42–4; Bischoff and Möller 1829, 404; Ruge et al.
1901, 2136–8; Bürchner 1903, 338; about another Daphne in the
Fayum: Calderini 1973, 93; Daris 1996, 42; Daris 2007, 51; Verreth
2008, 125, 636.

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18 Cf. Carrez-Maratray 1999, 24–7, 32. The equations between the
classical and biblical toponyms were already long supposed and
accepted in the 18th century (see for instance Polus 1685, 670;
Calmet 1714, 452; Calmet 1715, 314; Calmet 1722, 404; de la
Martinière 1738, 286; Pococke 1743, 20; see also R. Pococke’s map
Tabulam Aeg ypti, London [Overton ed.], 1743; Zedler 1744, 1504,
1779; Diderot 1765, 895), when J.-B. Bourguignon d’Anville (1766,
44–5, 96) tried to link these toponyms with a town Safnas
mentioned by M. Al-Edrisi, an Arab geographer of the mid-12th
century (Sionita and Hesronita 1619, 102; Dozy and de Goeje 1886,
184, § 154; see also Toussoun 1922, 97, pl. II; Daressy 1931, 194–5,
197, 200). This identification was soon justifiably questioned by
E. Quatremère (1811, 296–8), but was still echoed in many
publications and maps during the 19th century. C. Weigel’s map,
Aeg yptus inferior sive Delta, Nürnberg, 1720, for J.D. Koehler’s
Descriptio Orbis Antiqui in XLIV Tabulis exhibita, already mentioned
‘Tahpanhes/Daphnae Pelusiae’, situated approximately in the
right area. Daphnae appears on one of Bourguignon d’Anville’s
maps (Aeg yptus Antiqua Mandato Serenissimi Delphini publici juris facta,
1765), as well as on earlier maps since the 16th–17th centuries:
T. Stella, Itinera Israelitarum ex Aeg ypto loca et insignia miracula
diversorum locorum et patefactionum divinarum, Antwerp, 1559 (where
‘Taphnis’ is identified with ‘Sylae’ and ‘Sethrois’); [Anon.],
Patriarchatus Alexandrini Geographica descriptio, Paris, 1640
(‘Daphnis’); Duval, L’Egipte dressée sur le second livre d’Hérodote,
undated (probably 3rd quarter of the 17th century; ‘Daphene de
Peluse’ ); G. Robert de Vaugondy, Veteris Aeg ypti tabula, Paris, 1743
(‘Daphnae Pelusiae’); R. Pococke, Tabulam Aeg ypti, London
[ Jefferys ed.], 1743 (‘Daphnae Pelusiae’).
19 MT (Hebrew) and Vulgate (Latin): Jeremiah 2.16; 43.7–9; 44.1;
46.14; Ezekiel 30.18; LXX (Greek) and Coptic version: Jeremiah
2.16; 24.16 (only in Sahidic Coptic); 50.7–9; 51.1; Ezekiel 30.18;
Judith 1.9; attestations are gathered in von Lemm 1900, 81–4;
Koehler and Baumgartner 1990, 1584; Görg 1999, 24; CarrezMaratray 1999, 77–8, nos 105–10; Verreth 2006, 726, 841–6;
Contardi 2009, § 1.1; see also Petrie 1888, 52; Müller 1903, 4887–8;
Spiegelberg 1904, 39–40; Spiegelberg 1930, 59; Vigouroux 1912b,
1991–4; Aimé-Giron 1941, 443–4; Alt 1943, 66–8; Lambdin 1962,
510; Golb 1965, 269, no. 30; Zimmerli 1983, 134; Timm 1984, 552;
Timm 1992, 2510–11; Jones and Fiema 1992, 308–9; Winnicki
1998, 44, n. 70; Schipper 1999, 281–2; Maier 2002, 37–8, 49, 196–8,
205, 208, 210–11, 264–6, 271–3, 276; Verreth 2003, 52–5;
In Greek, beside the most common invariable form ‘Taphnas’
(LXX, Eusebius of Caesarea) on which the invariable Coptic
equivalent is based, a declinable ‘Taphnai’ also appears
occasionally (Ezekiel [LXX] 30.18; Hippolytus; [Anon.], Vitae
Prophetarum; Pseudo-Athanasius; Olympiodorus; Theodoret – ref.
below, n. 25); Lemm 1900, 84, n. 275; Alt 1943, 66; Albright 1950,
Schwemer 1997, 570–1, n. b; Winnicki 1998, 44, n. 70; CarrezMaratray 1999, 32.
On the equivalence between ‘Taphnas/Taphnai’, probably closer
to the reality of the ancient Egyptian toponym (below, nn. 37–44)
and Herototus’ ‘Daphnai’, see Albright, op. cit.; Quaegebeur 1995,
252; Müller 2000, 28–9. Daphnai (‘The-Laurels’) might well have
been only a paronym, more meaningful for Greeks, of the local
Egyptian/Hebraic designation.
The mention of Taphnis in Ezekiel (Vulgate) 30.14 must be put aside
because it actually corresponds to Tanis in the Hebraic version
and Greek LXX, see Verreth 2003, 54–5; Verreth 2006, 842–4,
846. A similar confusion appears in Egeria and Peter the Deacon
(ref. below, n. 26), as well in other texts (von Lemm 1900, 86; see
also Rabanus Maurus, paraphrasing Jerome [ref. below, n. 25]).
For the various forms (‘Tefnas’, ‘Tafnas’, ‘Tafnes’, ‘Tafches’), in the
Ethiopian Ge’ez version of the Bible (and ‘Tefeni’, in the Legends
about Jeremiah), see von Lemm 1900, 82, 85.
20 4Q 384.7.2; 4Q 385.16.ii.1; 4Q 385a.18.ii, 1 & 6: Dimant 1994, 14, 17,
see also 12, 22; Smith 1995, 137, 142, 143; Dimant 2001, 95, 98, 105,
41. The Qumran manuscripts also include a mention of
Tahpanhes in a fragment of Jeremiah 43.7–9 (4Q72a.2.7–8; Tov


21 Aimé-Giron 1941, 439, 442–3, pl. 40; Donner and Rollig 1966, 12, no. 50; Donner and Rollig 1968, 6–7, 8, no. 50; Magnanini 1973, 81, no. 4; Pardee 1982, 165–8; Oren 1984, 46; Chavin and Yoyotte 1986, 42, n. 4; Bonnet 1987, 121–2; Lipsiński 1995, 247, n. 177, 185; Winnicki 1998, 44, n. 70; Carrez-Maratray 2000, 163, n. 25; Lindenberger 2003, 138–9, no. 70; Vittmann 2003, 66, n. 94; Verreth 2006, 439–40 (with further lit.); Contardi 2009, § 1.2. The papyrus is kept at the Egyptian Museum in Cairo.


23 Perdrizet and Lefebvre 1919, 109, no. 614; Austin 1970, 21, n. 4; Donner and Röllig 1968, 67, no. 50; Schwemer 1997, 571; Carrez-Maratray 1999, 67, no. 73, p. 80, no. 117; Wilkinson 2002, 233, 118). At first glance, the text would appear to concern Tanis, if the location of the place visited by the pilgrim, between Arabia (a Phakossa, modern Fakoum) and Pelusium on her travels towards Palestine at the end of the 4th century AD, did not fit better with the position of Dafno in the Antiochean Itinerary (Timm 1984, 532–3, n. 11–13; Jones and Fiema 1992, 309; Schwemer 1995, 166, n. 19; Carrez-Maratray, loc. cit., n. 38; it is plausible that Egeria passed by Daphnae/ Dafno under an incorrect impression that it was Tanis.


26 Later authors (4th–16th centuries AD) also mention Tanis/ Taphnas, more or less quoting and/or paraphrasing the biblical text: – [Pseudo-]Joannes Chrysostomus, Fragmenta in Jeremiah (in catenis), 216 and 43.13 (PG 64, 764, 1012; id., Synopsis scripturae sacrae, in Jerome, 386 (PG 36, 316; – Theodoret of Cyrus, Interpretatio in Jeremiah, 1.2.6, R.43.8–9 (PG 80, 508, 9.14, 461, 14; PG 81, 461; id., Interpretatio in Esgrte, 12.30.18 (PG 81, 1116; – Olympiodorus (Diaconus) of Alexandria, Commentarius in Jeremiah (in catenis), 43.8 (PG 93, 701, 46.14 (PG 93, 704; – Gregory I Magnus, Mvstitia in hoh, 25.10–27 (PL 76, 338; Adriaen 1985, 1252; simply quoting Jeremiah 2.16; – Isidore of Seville, De urbe et obita Patrum, 30.1–2 (PL 83, 144; – Chaparro Gomez 1983, 106–7; – Rabanus Maurus, Expositio super Jeremiam prophetam, 14.43–44 (PL 111, 1091, 1092; paraphrasing Jerome, Commentarius in Esaiam, 9.15). In both cases, Rabanus Maurus (as well as Jerome) confused Tanis and Taphnas; – Walfrid Strabo, Prophetiae Jeremiæ, 50.8 (PL 114, 59); – Usuardus of Saint-Germain-des-Prés, Martyrologium paschali circulum, Die 1 Maji (PL 124, 60; Dubois 1963, 229; – Petrus Comestor, Historia Scholastica, 13 (PL 198, 1440); – Thomas Aquinas, Biblia. Super epistulam ad Timothem Prisian, 6.4 (simply quoting Jeremiah 2.16); see Baer 2007, 92, par. 286; – Gregorius XIII, Martyrologium Romanum..., Venice, 1585, 73 and (the revision by Barionus Caesar, Martyrologium Romanum ad annum Kalendarius rationem & ecclesiasticae historiae veritatem restitutum, Antwerp 1589, Die 1 Maji).
Followed by Aimé-Giron 1941, 444; Albright 1950, 13–14; Monet 1957, 192; Lambdin 1962, 310; Gorg 1999, 23; Muchki 1999, 256.

Aimé-Giron 1941, 448–9; Winnicki 1998, 45–6; Winnicki 1998, 45–7; Quack 2000, 4; Contardi 2009, § 3.

Tell Dafana Reconsidered 222–3.

Winnicki 1998, 43–4; Leitz 2002a, 201; Rinder 2009, 433; see also Tod I, 605.2, II, 280.7, 482.6.

Followed by Aimé-Giron 1941, 444; Albright 1950, 13–14; Monet 1957, 192; Lambdin 1962, 310; Gorg 1999, 23; Muchki 1999, 256.

Aimé-Giron 1941, 448–9; Winnicki 1998, 45–6; Winnicki 1998, 45–7; Quack 2000, 4; Contardi 2009, § 3.

Tell Dafana Reconsidered 222–3.

Winnicki 1998, 43–4; Leitz 2002a, 201; Rinder 2009, 433; see also Tod I, 605.2, II, 280.7, 482.6.

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Aimé-Giron 1941, 448–9; Winnicki 1998, 45–6; Winnicki 1998, 45–7; Quack 2000, 4; Contardi 2009, § 3.

Tell Dafana Reconsidered 222–3.
of Pharaoh's daughter' given by the Bedawin to the Nabatean temple of Dushares in Petra, Jordan, as well as the Kasr al-Barid – ancient Euhemera, in the Fayyum.

55 According to Chester (1880, 146), this toponym included the flat part of the site to the south of the hillocks. 'Tell Farmah' recalls the modern name of ancient Pelusium, Tell el-Farama, last avatar of an old Ptolemaic nome (Carre-Mazaratay 1990, 371; index, s.v. 'Peluse'), although one cannot rule out that it might have been an incorrect transcription of a Tell 'Fahma, 'The mound-of-Charcoal', which would fit better with the burnt aspect of the hills.

56 'The citadel'. Jacques 1826, pl. 31. For Daressy (1866a, 171; 'Bourbouaki'); Davis 1866b, 366–7

57 Petrie letter EES Mss XVI f. 122; Journal, 108, 116; Petrie 1888, 53–54; Ely 1889, 346–8; Dickerman 1890, 279–81. This list is not exhaustive.

58 Mainly Petrie 1888; see also Petrie 1886a, 458–9; Petrie 1886b, 503. See also Brown 1886, 430–1; Miller 1887, 171; Mir 1893, 35–6; Mallet 1893, 357, n. 9; Maspero 1894, 133, no. 443; Maspero 1902, 260, no. 443; Maspero 1903, 345, no. 443; Maspero 1915, 253, no. 1191; Wiseman 1866, 153, n. 11; Petrie (1888, 51, 57) apparently considered these cylinders, which 'a native sold to the Bulak Museum', as authentic, and believed they had been found on the site. Sayce (1884, 51; 1886b, 14–5; 1889, 14) too, first took them for antiques that 'Maspero has exhumed at Tell Defenneh' (see also Brown 1887, 171), but recognized two of them as duplicates, and gave a translation of the third one; he later admitted that the items had been brought from Baghdad and not from Tell Dafana (Sayce 1889b, 343); see also Becque 1889, 34, n. 21.

59 The cylinders mention the construction of an enclosure wall at Babylon. They are similar to other cylinder casts – with no provenance – acquired by the Cairo Museum in January 1883 (JE 25429 and 25430) in a January 1883 (JE 25429 and 25430) lot purchased from 'Philip', and in February (7) 1888 (JE 28208–9, two items purchased from 'Mohamed'). The texts of JE 28217–20 and 28208–9 also mention the construction of an enclosure wall in Babylon under Nebukadnezzar II, while the others evoke the foundation of the temple of the goddess Ninmah in Babylon, under the same ruler, a sanctuary that H. Rasam excavated from 1879 to 1882 (in a mound of the 'Kasr') and from which he had purchased a cylinder cast in BMME, now in the British Museum (Ball 1889, 249–53). I am grateful to Michael Seymour (British Museum) for his comments and suggestions on this topic.

60 Chester 1880, 144–6.

61 Miles 1866a, 171 (‘Bourbouaki’); Miles 1866b, 366–7 (‘Bourbokati’); Daressy 1899, 327, n. 2 (‘Bourbouaki’); certainly the Dr B., mentioned by Clédat (1909, 171, n. 1), who reported in February 1882 the find of a few scarabs and bronze statuettes in a freshwater canal at the site; see also Berchère 1883, 42–3; Servin 1943, 59–60, 168. This canal connected an artificial channel dug to the east of Tell Dafana in 1882, from the river crossing the northern part of the site, to supply the ‘camp’ of El-Qantara, built at the beginning of the digging of the Suez canal, with freshwater (Badger 1882, 35; Daressy 1928, 326; Fontaine 1948, 4, pl. 2; Servin 1948, 64).

62 Petrie 1888, 47. According to Petrie (Letter EES Mss Petrie XVI f. 171, n. 3; G. Maspero, director of the Antiquities service and the Bulak Museum, himself considered excavating at the site.


64 Wilbour 1936, 253 (Thursday 12 April 1883); the objects seen by him include ‘some small terracotta heads (...) almost as fine Greek art as the Tanagra statues’, matching the objects registered in May 1883 (JE 25410–25413).

65 Already suspected by Maspero 1883, 401; see also Edgar 1904b, 73: ‘most of the objects registered as ‘Achat et fouilles de Daphnae’ come from dealers and have no connection with Daphnae.’

66 ‘The citadel’; Jacotin 1826b, pl. 31. For Daressy (1929, 321), the cylinders mention the construction of an enclosure wall at Daphnae. They are similar to other cylinder casts – with no provenance – acquired by the Cairo Museum in January 1883 (JE 25429 and 25430) in a January 1883 (JE 25429 and 25430) lot purchased from ‘Philip’, and in February (7) 1888 (JE 28208–9, two items purchased from ‘Mohamed’). The texts of JE 28217–20 and 28208–9 also mention the construction of an enclosure wall in Babylon under Nebukadnezzar II, while the others evoke the foundation of the temple of the goddess Ninmah in Babylon, under the same ruler, a sanctuary that H. Rasam excavated from 1879 to 1882 (in a mound of the ‘Kasr’), and from which he had purchased a cylinder cast in BMME, now in the British Museum (Ball 1889, 249–53). I am grateful to Michael Seymour (British Museum) for his comments and suggestions on this topic.

67 Knoop 1987, 89–118, figs 29–37 (Cairo piece: p. 103, n. 281, fig. 37);

68 = CG 27963–27964; Maspero 1883, 405, no. 5876; Edgar 1904a, 438–9; Petrie 1888, 51–2; Petrie 1889, 171; Petrie 1912, 50–1; Petrie 1912, 50–1; Petrie 1916, 83–5; Petrie 1916, 83–5;

69 See Maspero 1883, 400–1, who already suspected a Tarentine provenance. In the same lot however, JE 25409 is an Egyptian antiques that ‘Maspero has exhumed at Tell Defenneh’ (see also Brown 1887, 171), but recognized two of them as duplicates, and gave a translation of the third one; he later admitted that the items had been brought from Baghdad and not from Tell Dafana (Sayce 1889b, 343); see also Becque 1889, 34, n. 21.

70 The cylinders mention the construction of an enclosure wall at Babylon. They are similar to other cylinder casts – with no provenance – acquired by the Cairo Museum in January 1883 (JE 25429 and 25430) in a January 1883 (JE 25429 and 25430) lot purchased from ‘Philip’, and in February (7) 1888 (JE 28208–9, two items purchased from ‘Mohamed’). The texts of JE 28217–20 and 28208–9 also mention the construction of an enclosure wall in Babylon under Nebukadnezzar II, while the others evoke the foundation of the temple of the goddess Ninmah in Babylon, under the same ruler, a sanctuary that H. Rasam excavated from 1879 to 1882 (in a mound of the ‘Kasr’), and from which he had purchased a cylinder cast in BMME, now in the British Museum (Ball 1889, 249–53). I am grateful to Michael Seymour (British Museum) for his comments and suggestions on this topic.

71 The mentioned Petrie. Journal for 1883–6, in the Griffith Institute, Oxford, particularly 106–79. A photocopy of this journal
is kept at the Petrie Museum, London. Some extracts are published in Petrie 1931, 65–72; Drower 1959, 98–9; Drower 2004, 61–6; see also Sayce 1923, 240–1. Thirteen photographs of the site before and during the 1886 excavations are preserved in the archives of the Egypt Exploration Society. Some were used as models for engravings in newspapers (Smith 1886, 293–5); see also [Anon.] 1889b, 465–466. Görg 1999, 27, 30 fig. 21, with the addition of small human figures which are misleading about the true scale of the photographed ruins. Some of the photographs are published in Spencer 2000, 27; Spencer 2007, 62–3; Leclère 2007a, 15.

Two Notebooks (Ms Petrie 74.e-1 and one Pocket Diary [Ms 9/5]), kept in the archives of the Petrie Museum, London. Notebook 74.e includes for the most part a daily attendance record of the workmen for payment and accounting calculations, as well as a list of the findspot numbers and a classification of objects. Notebook 74.f contains limited additional archaeological information (lists of finds, sketches of complete pots, a copy of the text of the stela found in the northern part of the central enclosure, levels, sketches with measurements for the plan of the constructions and the site map, measurements of bricks, etc.). Some unpublished correspondence is kept in the archives of the Egypt Exploration Society: Miss Petrie XVI.17, 119, 122, 123, 125, 126, 127, 128, and 130, all written at the site, except for the first one.

Aramaic inscription mentioning Jeremiah, purchased in Cairo by W. Golenischeff. A.H. Sayce (1889a, 314; 1889c, 227) sees in a ‘traces d’habitations’, immediately to the south-east of the domestic houses in the north-eastern part of the site (ibid., 46, pl. II), ‘traces d’habitations’, immediately to the south-east of the ‘swamp’ on Petrie’s plan, along the left bank of the canal, and some large sandstone weights, corn-rubbers and fragments of basalt grindstones on Petrie’s north-west ‘Ptolemaic Mound’ (ibid.). He also mentions (ibid., 41, n.*4) a 10cm high head of a small black granite statue of Osiris in the Museum of Ismailiya (no. 456), with a label indicating ‘Tell Daphnae’. Some photos published by Aimé-Giron (1941, 446, pl. 41) give an idea of the state of preservation of the site, particularly of the Area, in 1940.

90 Spencer, 2000, 46–7; Spencer 2001, 10; see also www.delta survey. ac.uk/dafana21.html.

99 Fieldwork originally planned by the Department of Ancient Egypt and Sudan of the British Museum unfortunately proved impossible. A similar project on behalf of the Institut français d’archéologie orientale in 2000 had previously failed (Grimal 1999, 533; Mathieu 2000, 541; Mathieu 2001, 573).

100 Leclère 2007a; Leclère 2008, 528–9, pl. 13.5–6.

101 Above, nn. 15–19.

102 Petrie 1888, 59, pl. xliii (marked ‘Pottery’ and ‘Temple’?); Petrie 1890, 27–8; Petrie 1892, 51, 57; Petrie 1905, 329–30; Petrie 1912, 87, 89, 92, 93; Journal, 116, 128 (king’s ‘shooting-box’); Petrie 1888a, 438 (‘palace or hunting-box of the kings’). According to Petrie, the ‘camp’ would have been occupied by the Greek troops while the surrounding quarters would have been the settlement of Greek merchants and sailors (Petrie 1888, 49; Petrie 1887, 31, 32).

103 Below, nn. 227–8.

104 Fattwanger (1890, 917–8) believed that Daphnae and the Stratopeda mentioned by Herodotus could not be the same place, but that Tell Dafana would have corresponded better to the Stratopeda given to the Ionians than to Daphnae itself, which would have to be searched for somewhere else in the neighbourhood. For A. Erman (1890, 959–60), the identification of Tell Dafana with Daphnae is uncertain; see also Murray 1882, 82; Mallet 1883, 54, nn. 3–4, 55, n. 1, p. 70; Dümmler 1883, 36, n. 2.

105 For the rejection of the identification, see mainly Rumpf 1925, 339; Rumpf 1925, 139; Rumpf 1933–4, 87, n. 5; Cook 1933, 227, 232–3; Roebuck 1931, 214, 217, n. 9; Cook 1934, 59–60; Austin 1970, 15, 16, 19, 20; Lloyd 1975, 17 (but see Lloyd 1888a, 137); Anbourn 1976, 109–11; Boardman 1999, 117, 133; Haider 1898, 199–200; Kammerzell 1993, 143–4; Carreza-Martray 2010, 166–7; Niermeier 2001, 21–2; Weber, in Schölthauer and Weber 2005, 83; Vereth 1966, 865–70; 1139; Weber 2007, 299–300, n. 3; Weber 2008, 219–20; see also Barr 1982, 15–16, n. 2; Lammert 1991, 329; Ball 1934, 8, 17; De Meulenaere 1995, 33–4 (but see p. 137; De Meulenaere 1975, 990; Braun 1882, 44; Perreault 1886, 163, 164; Haider 1996, 97–8; Baurain 1997, 302, n. 2; Bernand 2000, 1122; Weber 2001, 131, n. 83; Vittman 2003, 199; James 2003, 243, n. 50; Devauchelle 2005, 877; Weber 2006, 145; Carreza-Martray 2010, 174; Pasek 2011, 242. Other authors have a less definite opinion (Stratopeda at, or possibly at, or adjacent to, or near Daphnae, more or less explicitly): Sourdille 1910, 87–8; How and Wells 1912a, 175; Clessius 1923, 36–40; Haider 1988, 199–200; Kammerzell 1993, 143–4; Carreza-Martray 2010, 166–7; Niermeier 2001, 21–2; Weber, in Schölthauer and Weber 2005, 83; Vereth 1966, 865–70; 1139; Weber 2007, 299–300, n. 3; Weber 2008, 219–20; see also [Anon.] 1986, 293; Mathieu 2000, 541; Mathieu 2001, 573. The hypothesis of an identification of Tell Dafana with at least one of Herodotus’ Stratopeda seems to have regained some popularity since the mid-1970s, after E.D. Oren’s excavations of the site of Tell Kedwa (= Oren’s ‘Tell 1’), south of Pelusium, that he identified with biblical Migdol and Herodotus’ Magdolos (Oren 1979; Oren 1984) – though for the excavator himself (Oren 1979, 191; Oren 1984, 36–8), the Stratopeda were located at Tell Kedwa and not at Tell Dafana (see also below, n. 128).

106 This expression, as well as the story of a rebellion in the Egyptian army under Psammitik I, appears in a much later Ptolemaic demotic papyrus: Quack 2010–11, 79–80; Rhölt 2012, 346–9.

107 Literally Daphnae-‘the-Peatlands’/‘the-Marshes’ (Carrez-Maratray 1999, 21–32).

108 Verb παραβηγοῦω, ‘to guard’.

109 Godley 1920, 368–9; see also other translations: Grene 1897, 142–3; de Selincourt 1954, 113; Macaulay 1890, 128–9.

110 Godley 1920, 396; see also Omer 1979, 20–1; Grene 1897, 143–4; de Selincourt 1954, 113; Macaulay 1890, 162.

112 Godley 1920, 454–7; see also Grene 1987, 199–200; de Seincourt 1993, 194; Macanay 1896, 189.

113 Translation Oldfather 1933, 231–5.

128 Oren 1984, 10, fig. 3; Redford 1998, 45–60; Hussein and Abd el-Aleem 2013, 5–7, fig. 9. One could also add the example of the fortress at Tell el-Retaba in the Wadi Tumilat (most recently Rzepka 2009, 244, fig. 2, p. 276, fig. 33; Rzepka et al. 2011, 139–48; see also Gorka and Rzepka 2011; Rzepka et al. 2012, 108, fig. 1, pp. 114–17) and possibly at Tell el-Daba (most recently Bietak and Forstner-Müller 2007, 34–7; fig. 2, pp. 53–4, fig. 30; Forstner-Müller 2011, 17, fig. 12, see also pp. 109, fig. 4).

130 For a comparison, see Leclère 2008, 595–8, table 2 and also pp. 595–6, fig. 2–3. In Upper Egypt, the sacred areas are of a similar size range: Karnak and Hermopolis Magna are, for instance, about 30 ha.

131 Ibid., 65–6, 73–7, pl. 1.1–2, 1.5–6, 1.8. The northern enclosure of Memphis is usually considered – again on the basis of Petrie’s excavations – as a military and administrative fortified precinct, linked to the Saite ‘palace’. In fact, one cannot exclude the possibility that this area was also a temenos, possibly dedicated to Neith (ibid., 66). Perhaps the current excavations undertaken there since 2000 by the University of Lisbon will help to clarify this dilemma (most recently http://home.utad.pt/~aries/index_port.html; Trindade Lopes 2012).

132 Not from the 30th dynasty as previously supposed: Leclère, op. cit., 606. For the technique, see Spencer 1979, 114–16.

133 Nevertheless, it seems to have been the case for a thick east–west cross-wall, of which a segment was discovered by the Egyptian team in 2009 in the south of the Kasr, in the northern part of the ‘Great Temple’ (see Chapter 8).

134 Petrie 1886, 53–4; pl. xlv; sketch-plan in Notebook 74.f, 25.

135 Petrie 1886, 53. Some discrepancies appear between the figures given in the text (ibid., 53–54) and the calculation that one can deduce from the precise levels given elsewhere in the publication (ibid., 94–5).

136 Petrie 1886, 55; see also Notebook 74.f, 19 gives a curiously low figure (349 inches) for a ‘general level’ in the middle of the building, when compared with the much higher levels in the corners. This might be an error, or the figure actually may not correspond to the surface of the platform, but rather to the top of the fill in one of the central rooms.

137 Petrie 1886, 55; Notebook 74.f, 50.

138 Up to 3m for the eastern part of the northern section, but this might be due to a thickening on its southern internal face along a particular group of cells.

139 From Petrie’s plan, the thicknesses of the internal walls seem irregular, some were a little bit thicker (over 3m), some narrower (1–1.5m).

140 Petrie 1888, pl. xxii.

141 EES archives, photos nos 476, 477, 480 and 486; see also Smith 1886, 293–5.

142 Notebook, 74.f, 24. On the same page, a note indicates the batter of the wall faces.

143 This also applied to Casemate building B (p. 15).

144 Petrie 1888, 54; see EES archives, photo no. 477; Smith 1886, 294–5.

145 Journal, 129; Petrie 1888, 53; Petrie 1892, 52; Petrie 1911a, 69.

146 Petrie (1888, 53) estimated this floor level at about 9m above the fill in one of the central rooms.

147 Petrie thought that this rubble originated from the erosion and the collapse of the upper part of the structure, falling into empty cells. This might only partly be true. The rubble might also have been deposited inside the cells during or close to the end of the construction phase. It was almost clear of pottery or any other finds, and Petrie does not state clearly, in his description, whether it contained burnt material or not. As the upper part of the building suffered from fire, traces of burning would be expected if its remains collapsed into empty cells.

148 Journal, 129; Petrie 1888, 53. Petrie thought that this room was too large to have been covered by a vault but, contradicting himself, did not rule out vaulting for the northern large central space, in spite of the almost identical proportions.

149 Petrie 1888, 38. Many fragments are chips from a finely sculptured block (Journal, 132, 135. Letter EES Mss Petrie XVI.f 123–4; Petrie 1886a, 438; Petrie 1888, 53; Petrie gathered them in order to set them into a slab of plaster, but no such item appears to be recorded among the Tell Dafana finds in museum collections; perhaps it was one of the objects he was forced to abandon at the site – in the bushes near the riverbed, probably near his encampment – on the day of his departure (Journal, 172). However, some ‘fragments of sculptured and painted stone decoration’ were mentioned among the items displayed in the exhibition held in the Archaeological Institute in London (Oxford Mansions) in September 1886 ([Anon.] 1886, 13).

150 Cell 35; Petrie, 1888, 53, 54; see also Journal, 110, 132, 135.


152 Leclère 2008, 290–2, 311, pl. 6.5 (with further literature).

153 Also visible in the rectangular casemate building north of the Amen temple at Tanis (Leclère 2008, 447–9, 484, pl. 9.10).

154 Cf. the features observed by Kemp (1977b, 103–6, fig. 31) for the palace of Apries in Memphis (see also Leclère 2008, 66–9).

155 Journal, 155–9, 160, 161–2; Notebook 74.f, 42–3, 45; Diary, 3, 4, 7; May; Petrie 1886a, 438; Petrie 1886b, 58; Petrie 1887, 36; Petrie
Two metres from the ‘mastaba’ to the doorsill of the vestibule gate (Petrie 1888, 51, although he points out that they were covered with burnt earth and therefore probably fell from the top of the burnt deposit ( Journal, 159). The architectural features visible on the image (sloping groove, beam holes and coating on the wall to the left; mudbrick ‘blocking’ at the back) seem to fit well with Petrie's description (Petrie 1888, 56). If this height is accurate, the southern central cell was not approximately at the same level as the other partition walls of the casemate building, i.e. the general sandy ground level.

EA 23577 (see below, p. 116).

Petrie 1888, 47, 56, 59, 66; Notebook 74.f, 32.

Petrie 1888, 55–6, pl. xliv; sketch-plan in Notebook 74.f, 27, with eastern face p. 21 curiously including Chamber 22. Petrie explored the foundation of one corner but did not find any foundation deposit ( Journal, 159).

From Petrie's plan, the western and the northern faces are slightly shorter, 22.50m and 21.25m respectively.

Petrie 1888, 55; Notebook 74.f, 50.

EES archives, photo no. 478; also the engraving in Smith 1886, 294.

From the EES photo, at about every twelve courses of bricks.

Petrie 1888, 95; cell 43 had a fill of sand with a surface sloping down from north to south. Petrie 1888, 56.

Ibid.

The wall between the end of the western corridor and the outer western face of the building was narrower than any other wall in the building; less than 1m.

EES archives, photo no. 479; see also the engraving in Smith 1886, 294.

Petrie 1888, 56; fragments BM EA 23188 and 23820 might be parts of it. In a letter (EES Mas Petrie XVI 122, 1, Petrie mentions ‘many pieces of limestone cornice’, ‘scaled off by the fire’.

Ibid.

Journal, 125–6; Notebook 74.f, 28, 32 (sketch-plan); Petrie 1888a, 438; Petrie 1888, 50–1, 57, pl. xliv; Petrie 1892, 54. Petrie proposed some 3D reconstructions of this side of the complex, seen from the north-west: ibid., 52, fig. 38; Petrie 1905, 339, fig. 138; Petrie 1914a, 88, fig. 43; Petrie 1931, 68.

According to the levels given by Petrie 1888, 37, 95.

Petrie 1888, 51, although he points out that they were covered with burnt earth and therefore probably fell from the top of the burnt platform. Petrie's Notebook 74.f, 22 includes a section of the eastern edge of the western part of the terrace.

Journal, 163; Petrie 1888, 58.

Two metres from the ‘mastaba’ to the doorsill of the vestiule gate (Petrie 1888, 51, 56, 57, 95) and less than 0.5m more to reach the centre of the vestibule (ibid., 56, 95).


Hypothesis previously suggested in Leclère 2007a, 16, fig. p. 15; Leclère 2008, 514–5, 537; pl. 11.3.

182 Bietak and Forster-Müller 2004, 45, 48, fig. 12.

183 The south-western and north-eastern corners of the buildings were missing, but masonry abutting to its eastern side – of which only part remained – was perhaps a ramp leading to the north-eastern corner (Leclère 2006, 153–6).

Petrie 1888, 95; Notebook 74.f, 50.

Journal, 161; Petrie 1888, 57.

Petrie 1888, 57, pl. xliv; sketch-plan in Notebook 74.f, 29.

Petrie 1888, 95; Notebook 74.f, 50.

184 Although it is impossible to verify in detail the relative stratigraphy on the basis of Petrie’s records, it seems clear that this brickwork and L-shaped wall were built later than the southern part of the ‘Period C’ annex: the L-shaped wall is later than the ‘Period E’ massive brickwork – certainly abutting it – and delimited a small upper corridor around the south-western corner and along the western side of the ‘Period C’ annex. Yet this corridor had no function as it ended in a cul-de-sac at the brickwork of Period E, which already occupied the entire width of the space between Building A and Annex C and completely blocked any circulation towards rooms 11 and 17, ‘court’ 26 and the access to the vestibule between Buildings A and B.

Tell el-Dab’a (‘Ezbet Helmi’; most recently Szafranski 2003, 213–17, figs 3–4; Bietak and Forster-Müller 2003, 40, 43–5, figs 3–5, p. 49, fig. 13; Bietak 2005, 146–8; figs 10–14, pp. 152–4, figs 13–14, p. 155, fig. 15, p. 159; Bietak and Forster-Müller 2005, 68, 72–3, fig. 7; Bietak 2007, 757, 759, fig. 7, pp. 760–2, fig. 8, p. 766, fig. 12; Bietak 2010, 22, 57–9, figs 28–30, 32; Kom el-‘Abd: Kemp 1977, 72, figs 2–3, pl. 11.2; Bietak 2005, 163–4, fig. 21; see also, at Deir el-Ballas: Smith 1998, 159–60, figs 275, 277; Lacovara 1990, 5, 40, fig. 1.14 pl. vii.b; Lacovara 2006, 189, 191, fig. 4; see also Fogliari 2010, 335–6.

Petrie 1888, 56–7, pl. xliv.

For Petrie: ‘kitchens or store-rooms’. Petrie 1888, 95; Notebook 74.f, 50.

Petrie 1888, 36.

Ibid., 95.

Ibid., 54, 56. A clay floor was preserved in this ‘room’, at a level of a few centimetres under that of the floors in the north-eastern part of Annex C and the surface of the ‘mastaba’. A jar sealing of Nekau II was found on it (Ibid., 54, 58, 72, 109, pl. xxxvi, 3; EA 23793, see below p. 68).

The size of the bricks used in this part may have been 40.8 x 20.3 x 12.7cm, if one correctly understands the ‘additions’ that Petrie mentioned in his list of brick sizes (Petrie 1888, 95; Notebook 74.f, 50 [B4] as the masonry of ‘Period D’.

Photograph no. 478, EES archives. The architectural features visible on the image (sloping groove, beam holes and coating on the wall to the left; mudbrick ‘blocking’ at the back) seem to fit well with Petrie's description (Petrie 1888, 56).

Petrie 1888, 56; shown as an engraving in Smith 1886, 293, fig. 1; this block is Boston, MFA 87.714.

Petrie 1888, 56; pl. xliv; sketch-plan in Notebook 74.f, 29 (cf. p. 21).

Petrie 1888, 95; Notebook 74.f, 50.

Ibid., 56.

Ibid., 56.

Ibid., 56.

Ibid., 56.

The axial recess in the western wall of this unnumbered room recalls the shape of Room 19A further to the south. Ibid., 57.

The bird was a duck and not a pigeon, as Petrie suggested (Journal, 161; Petrie 1887, 56; Petrie 1888, 53; Notebook 74.f, 44); see EA 23641 (below, p. 53).

Petrie 1888, 56, pl. xliv; sketch-plan in Notebook 74.f, 31 (cf. p. 29).

Both the recess and the bench were covered with many pieces of pottery (ibid.).

Notebook 74.c, 660; Journal 152; Petrie 1888, 57, 66; see below, n. 212.

Journal, 141–2, 143; Petrie 1888, 57.

Journal, 141–2, 143; Petrie 1888a, 438–9; Petrie 1888, 60; Petrie 1931, 70; see the list of findspots in Notebook 74.e, 59–61 and the EES ‘Griffith’s list’ above, pp. 27–8, Tables 1–2 and n. 298: nos 21 (south-west of the Kasr) and also mentioned in Petrie 1888, 66, and possibly 60, 31 (east of 19, outside; ibid.), 32 (in 19A at a lower level;

Similarly, it is not impossible that the enclosure wall discovered by Leclère 2008, 290–2.

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235 CF. the central lightwell of the Meroitic palaces in Sudan. 236 Oren 1984, 10–13; Smoláriková 2008, 83–14, 47–53. Petrie’s military interpretation was already rejected as ‘phantastisch’ by von Bissing 1949, 1–2; von Bissing 1951, 54–64. 237 Sharon and Zaretsky-Pepi 2009. These constructions are defined by the authors as ‘lateral access podium structures’, because of the outside ramp or stairs leading to the upper entrance of the platform, in most cases at a corner, a feature reminiscent of the corner ramp of the casemate buildings of Tell el-Balamun, and the more hypothetical ramps of the edifices of Naukratis and Tell Dafana; see also Bietak 2005, 164–6.

238 Traunecker 1987, 147–62. 239 Leclère 2007b, 2009, 35–6; see also, below, Chapter 8.

239 Leclère 2007b, 2009, 35–6; see also, below, Chapter 8.

240 Above, nn. 80–90; judging from Petrie’s plan (1888, pl. xxiii), the area called ‘buildings iron and copper smiths’ covered a rectangle of at least 2ha, measuring about zoom north–south by zoom east–west. 241 Journal, 136, 166–7; Petrie 1886a, 436; Petrie 1886b, 18; Petrie 1887, 34; Petrie 1888, 39, 75, 76–77, 99–100, 18; Petrie 1892, 38, 39.

242 Leclère 2007b, 2009, 35–6; see above, n. 90. Petrie’s list of iron and copper smiths was published in Petrie 1888, pl. xxv, 59: EA 22281, p. 104; see also Journal, 119–20, 129; Petrie 1892, 60. 243 Above, nn. 80–90; judging from Petrie’s plan (1888, pl. xxiii), the area called ‘buildings iron and copper smiths’ covered a rectangle of at least 2ha, measuring about zoom north–south by zoom east–west.

244 Journal, 136, 166–7; Petrie 1886a, 436; Petrie 1886b, 18; Petrie 1887, 34; Petrie 1888, 39, 75, 76–77, 99–100, 18; Petrie 1892, 38, 39.

245 These silver lumps are not those of EA 23851, which fit better with ‘metal vessels in the Cairo Museum (Bissing 1901).’

246 Journal, 167; Petrie, 1887, 34; Petrie 1888, 59, 75, 76–9; Petrie 1892, 58, 59.

247 Petrie 1888, 58, 59, pl. xliii. Judging from Petrie’s plan, this wall is incorrectly identified as ‘Greek letters’ by Petrie.

248 Notebook 74.f, 54; Petrie 1888, 59, pl. xlii.

249 Ibid.

250 Above, nn. 80–90; judging from Petrie’s plan (1888, pl. xxiii), the area called ‘buildings iron and copper smiths’ covered a rectangle of at least 2ha, measuring about zoom north–south by zoom east–west. 251 Journal, 136, 166–7; Petrie 1886a, 436; Petrie 1886b, 18; Petrie 1887, 34; Petrie 1888, 39, 75, 76–77, 99–100, 18; Petrie 1892, 38, 39.

252 Similarly, it is not impossible that the enclosure wall discovered by Leclère 2008, 290–2.

253 Findspot 52 is not mentioned in the text of Petrie’s publication, only in the plates. In his Notebook (1892a, p. 50) and in ‘Griffith’s list’, it is clearly described as the area of ‘iron workshops’ in the south-eastern quarter of the enclosure, 53 being an area of ‘coppersmiths’ to the north of 52. Two of the ‘dry wells’, 54 and 61, were also in this area north of 52 (see above, n. 212), and Findspots 57 and 58 were assigned to two groups of weights found in 52.

254 These silver lumps are not those of EA 23851, which fit better with ‘metal vessels in the Cairo Museum (Bissing 1901).’


256 Earth.google.com.

257 Images DigitalGlobe taken 24 August 2004. New images with a higher resolution, dating from 12/2/2010, are now displayed.


266 Petrie himself admitted the possible existence of a temple of Min at Tell Dafana, but never elaborated on it (Journal, 143; Petrie 1888, 48, 59 [female of ‘Khem’]).

267 Montet 1957, 192. P. Montet also suggests that Min could have been the

268 EA 23750, with a similar piece in Bristol, CMAG H 1998. The fragment of an amphora, EA 23758 (see below, p. 117), with demotic inscription and possibly of Tolemaic date, unfortunately has no precise provenance.

269 Notebook 74.f, 14–15.

270 Among all the epithets starting with nb – ‘Lord of…’ – borne by the god Min (Leitz 2005, 227–230, nb Gbtyw [Leitz 2002a, 766] here remains the most probable reading for the few signs, parts of signs and space available in the break. From Petrie’s notes on his own copy of the inscription (above, n. 269 and p. 24, Fig. 23, the bird-sign of which only the lower part is preserved must be a ‘hawk or eagle for it has hind claw’, more likely the former than the latter).

271 Efdou I/3, 396, l. 8; Verreth 2006, 742, 751, n. 3264; Leitz 2002b, 137.

272 EA 23646 (see below, p. 55).

273 EA 23852, 23853, 23854; see also the other bezel rings from the EA 23857 (see below, p. 67).

274 EA 23756 (see below, p. 55).

275 See below, n. 284.

276 See above, nn. 242, 257.

277 Journal, 118, 127; Notebook 74.f, 10, 16; Petrie 1886a, 459; Petrie 1888, 52, 60–1, 79, pl. xiiii.

278 Notebook 74.f, 10–11, 16.

279 Notebook 74.f, 38.

280 Notebook 74.f, 59; Notebook 74.f, 12; ‘Griffith’s list’, 1.

281 Petrie 1888, pl. xliii.

282 For instance a large platform at East Karnak (most recently Redford 1994); see above, n. 242.

283 Petrie 1888, 60, pl. xliii; sketch-plan in Notebook 74.f, 55; see also ibid., 50 (size of bricks).

284 Abdel-Maksoud and Valbelle 2013.

285 Above, nn. 124, 265. The stela found by Petrie mentions an expedition to the mountains of Punt, which a miraculous rain saved from certain death by thirst. According to D. Meeks (2003, 71), Punt might designate here a part of the Arabian Peninsula. Tell Dafana would have been a departure point for expeditions towards this region. Another connection between the Arabian peninsula and the desert region neighbouring Buto of Arabia (Imet) is found in Herodotus’ report (2.75–6; cf. also 3.107–9) about ‘winged snakes’ flying to Egypt from Arabia, of which he saw quantities of bones. About this legend, which appears in many other texts, see most recently Barbara 2012, 17–19, 22–3; Radner 2008; Radner 2007 (confusing Buto of Arabia with Buto of the north-western Delta); Rollinger and Lange 2005; Rollinger 2003; Braun 2004; Carrez-Maratray 1999, 285–6, 317.

286 Journal, 118, 127; Notebook 74.f, 10, 16; Petrie 1886a, 459; Petrie 1888, 32, 60–1, 79, pl. xliii.

287 Two of them are in the British Museum (EA 23744 and GR 1888,0208.146); a third in Boston, MFA 87.496a (see below, pp. 44, 51–2). The fragmentary ‘large bronze pan’ (Petrie 1888, 79) found in the same context could be Boston, MFA 87.500 (apparently deaccessioned).

288 Most probably comprising the following: EA 18653–18656, 18641–18642, 20531, 20563–20664, 20672–20690, 20683–20692, 20694 (see below, pp. 45, 60–5).

289 Carrez-Maratray 2005–6, 204.

290 One might be tempted to speculate, for example, about this being the location of a sanctuary of a foreign deity, such as Nubatean Dushara, whose cult in Daphne is attested by an inscription dating from the reign of Cleopatra, found at Tell el-Shuqafiya (above, n. 24).

291 EA 23759, with a similar piece in Bristol, CMAG H 1998. The fragment of an amphora, EA 23758 (see below, p. 117), with demotic inscription and possibly of Tolemaic date, unfortunately has no precise provenance.

292 Boston, MFA 87.669.

293 Journal, 114; Notebook 74.f, 57; Petrie 1886a, 459; Petrie 1888, 52, 61, pl. xliii.


295 Petrie 1888, pl. xliii.

296 Above, n. 81.

297 This was the case, for instance, for most of the stone beads and the glass objects (beads and fragments of cups), as well as for certain other items, such as the jasper scarab GR 1888,0208.161 (see below, p. 66) or the bronze bell Boston, MFA 87.499 (Petrie 1888, 80, pl. xxxii, 3).

298 Notebook 74.c, 39–51. The list kept in the EES archives (unnamed) is headed ‘Griffith’ at the top; the handwriting seems to be Petrie’s, so it must be a document given to or made for Griffith; Findspot numbers 13 to 15, 33 to 40, and 60 and 61 are not described in the document – while in the Notebook 74.e, Findspots 33–34 and 36–40 are mentioned but not described, and 41–9 are not even listed.

299 For previous attempts at reconstructing assemblages, see Mumford 1998, 801–83 (only from Petrie’s publication, with no identification of finds in museum collections); Weber 2012b, 221, 223–20, fig. 8 (with many identifications, particularly for the Greek pottery, but still incomplete for the rest of the material, and including a small number of mistakes).

300 Some objects were assigned to this number: one pot (EA 22331, see below, p. 105) has the number 7 scratched onto it, confirming the provenance indicated on the plate (Petrie 1888, pl. xxxv, 93); three small objects (EA 18649, 18510, 20657; see below, pp. 59, 63, 67) are said to be from ‘Chamber 7’ in the caption of plate xli (ibid., p. 111) but are described as coming from chamber 2 or 3 in the text (ibid., 74).

301 Above, nn. 160–1.

302 EA 23877 (see below, p. 67).


304 Chapter 3 consists of a full catalogue of this material.

305 In this respect, see S. Weber’s comment about her table in her most recent publication (Weber 2012b, 221; see also Weber in Schlotzhauer and Weber, 2005, 85, n. 49).


308 See above, n. 76.

309 A list made by Griffith gives a relatively detailed catalogue of the objects or groups of objects sent to each institution by the end of 1886.
The objects in the British Museum from Tell Dafana, discovered by Petrie in his excavations for the Egypt Exploration Fund in 1886, are described in the catalogue in Chapter 3. This collection is the largest group in any institution and, with the exception of three particular categories, forms a representative selection of all the antiquities discovered at the site. The most important of the absent categories comprises the stone and metal weights which were found in the hundreds at Tell Dafana or in its neighbourhood. Petrie kept these in London for some years together with other weights found at Naukratis, until the Egypt Exploration Fund (EEF) decided to present them to collections, mostly American museums, although a few items are in the Egyptian Museum in Cairo. The other two, much smaller, categories are the coins and the engraved gems. Of the few coins that Petrie mentions among the finds, five silver tetradrachms were sent to Montreal according to the EEF distribution lists and one gold coin is now in Boston. The engraved gems collected in the area around Tell Dafana are also now in Boston. The ceramics from Tell Dafana, both Egyptian and Greek, including the ostraca, are considered separately in Chapters 4 to 7.

This introduction will be limited to brief remarks on the different categories of objects presented in the catalogue. Mention is made whenever possible and a few examples are illustrated of the hundreds of objects from Tell Dafana preserved in other collections, including several parallels for the items in the British Museum. The research undertaken in the preparation of the catalogue has highlighted the overwhelmingly Egyptian nature of the finds assemblage, reinforcing the impression given by the architecture at the site that Tell Dafana was an Egyptian frontier temple town of traditional type, a conclusion which is further supported by the examination of the contents of the other collections.

Methodological note
Within the catalogue, the objects have been grouped in separate categories according to function, and unsurprisingly, these classes are similar to those generally found in other Late Dynastic sites, especially in the Delta. The items are distinguished by their British Museum collection numbers and the entries follow a standard format including description, dimensions, context, bibliography and parallels. Where context is absent this means that no specific findspot is recorded for the piece at the site, although other information shows it to have come from Tell Dafana. The sequence of catalogue entries is, so far as practicable, matched by the order in which the objects are presented in the plates. Whenever possible, objects have been identified with items mentioned in Petrie’s publication or in his archival notes – with different levels of certainty, depending on the detail available in the documentation. The good quality of the drawings on the plates of the original publication allows immediate recognition of the objects illustrated there, and, through the references to these illustrations, the objects also can be identified positively in the text. The majority of the objects illustrated in Petrie’s publication are now in the British Museum, with relatively few in other collections. Many objects are mentioned only in
few examples were found at Tell Dafana and although none of the alabastron vases produced in the Late Period. The most common form of stone, metal, faience), contains very few examples of stone. This is hardly surprising given the limited range of stone vessels from the other sites that Petrie excavated during the same season of 1886 (including Tell Nebesha, Tell Gemaiyem, Zuwelein and El-Qantara) were registered in the Egyptian Department within the same lot (Registration Number 1887,0101). In some rare cases where the provenance is not specified in the Museum register, it remains unclear to which site certain objects should be attributed. Where relevant to the interpretation, this uncertainty is reflected in the present catalogue.

Although we were able to identify the vast majority of the finds published by Petrie in the collection of the British Museum or in other museums, a few objects, including some important or illustrated ones, have yet to be traced. We hope that future investigations, including research on the finds from the other sites that Petrie excavated during the same season, will resolve some of these issues.

Categories of objects

The first division of the catalogue, for non-pottery vessels (stone, metal, faience), contains very few examples of stone. This is hardly surprising given the limited range of stone vessels in use from the Late Period onwards, recently considered by T. Pommerening.

The discovery of these vessels is mentioned in Petrie’s unpublished notes:

In the main mound, nearly all the pits I have sunk have cut into nothing but burnt earth and broken pottery, apparently a waste heap; in one such pit two brass pots were found, & I got them on the whole, about 4 ins across & high: with them was a brass dish, which the men broke up, & a quantity of little amulet figures, which seemed to have been wrapped in cloth (Journal, 118).

Another brass pot [here the Journal includes a sketch of a cylindrical vessel], like the two previous ones, was found in the town mound today. I have pretty well done trying in the town mound now; it is seldom we ever hit on a wall, & when we do they are only of Ptolemaic period (ibid., 127).

The broken ‘brass dish’ that Petrie mentions in association with the cylindrical pots must correspond to the ‘parts of a large bronze pan with a handle’ described in the publication as having been found in the same context, and which can be identified with Boston, MFA 87.500 (now deaccessioned), similar in type to the smaller utensils presented here in the catalogue, EA 23904. Some of the amulets, at least the rougher ones found nearby ‘wrapped in cloth’, can be identified with objects in the British Museum (see below).

The more massive bronze lid EA 29305 must have fitted a much larger vessel such as were produced by the substantial metalworking capability of the Late Period, perhaps something like a large bronze bucket from Tell Nebesha. It was found in the main enclosure together with a bronze dipper, and a large bronze bowl, both now in Boston (MFA 87.496b-497). A smaller flat bronze lid from Tell Dafana, with a central handle, is also in Boston (MFA 87.501). In spite of its similar size, it does not appear to correspond to the bronze cover published in Petrie 1888, pl. xxxix, 22, which seems to have a vertical rim at the edge. The fragment of a bronze vessel with handle EA 23806 (1887,0101.611) was almost certainly from a double-handled cooking pot, a metal version of the potform represented by EA 23658. To complete this list of bronze vessels from the site, we should also mention two small bronze situlae found in Chambers 3 and 14.

The silver vessel EA 23859, together with a silver bowl and dipper in the Cairo Museum (JE 27383 and 27382) and the unique gold vessel handle, Boston, MFA 87.763, are rare examples of luxury products from the site, but the presence of substantial amounts of silver for processing suggests that objects in this metal were more common than might be inferred from the few surviving pieces (EA 23851, in section 15 of the catalogue). Other small silver items were also found at Tell Dafana, including several priests’ signet-rings (detailed here in section 7 of the catalogue), two plaques in the foundation deposits of Psamtik I under the Caseinate building A (see below), a small ram-headed amulet (EA 18300), found with two silver uraei, a small box for a gold amulet (EA 38005), a small figure of Horus, and five tetradrachms.

The use of unmodified and carved Tridacna-shell for vessels (GR 1906,0901.13-14) in Egypt is mainly paralleled at Naukratis, Memphis, Saqqara and Tell el-Maskhuta; a carved button found at Tell Dafana (GR 1906,0901.12, here in section 12) seems to be made of the same material. These
shell items were probably made in southern Syro-Palestine from large clams obtained from the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf and widely distributed in the whole Mediterranean and the Near East between 650–630 and 600–580 BC. They could well have been brought to Egypt by Greeks or other foreigners. Nevertheless, the presence of these items at Tell Dafana does not imply the lasting presence of a foreign community at the site.

The ‘New Year flasks’ are particularly characteristic of the Saite Period and are well known from many sites within and outside of Egypt, so it is not surprising that they form the bulk of the glazed composition vessels from Tell Dafana, although most are represented only by fragments. These flasks were made of two moulded halves joined around the edges, with a separately made neck inserted in the body. One fragment (EA 23756) bears an inscription which invokes the goddess Neith and is a little unusual. Other fragments from Tell Dafana, including two pieces with parts of inscriptions—one again invoking Neith—are in the museums of Bolton, Boston and Bristol. According to the EEF distribution lists, other fragments were sent to the Biblical Museum in London and to the Chautauqua Archaeological Museum in the United States, both collections now untraceable.

The foundation deposits (section 2) are the most historically useful antiquities from Tell Dafana, providing a date for the establishment of the main casemate building (A) in the great enclosure, during the long reign of Psamtik I. They are among the first such deposits to have been excavated in situ, together with those previously excavated by Petrie at Naukratis and Tell Nebesha and by Griffith at Tell Gemaiyemi. At first Petrie was unsure whether deposits would have been placed below a brick building and, on finding them, inferred that they would be common under such structures. In this he was mistaken, as foundation deposits are actually quite rare under mudbrick buildings (ignoring the brick pyramids of the Middle Kingdom which were really economical substitutes for stone monuments); presumably the religious nature of the casemate building at Tell Dafana as an adjunct to the main temple was the motivation for the deposits.

The contents of the deposits of Psamtik I included much of the typical range of items: bones from animal sacrifice, traditional querns or models of querns, plaques of various materials (some inscribed with the royal names), model bricks and samples of materials. These items were found in the sand immediately under the four corners of the Casemate building A, but Petrie was able to excavate only three of them himself, the south-western deposit having been found first by one of his workmen, who only brought to Petrie a large plaque of green-glazed composition and a small copper plaque. Two short notes in Petrie’s Notebook (pp. 43–4) indicate that the plaques inscribed on one side were found with the inscription facing down, at least for the south-eastern and north-western deposits.

The contents of the four deposits were shared between the British Museum, the Cairo Museum, Boston Museum of Fine Arts and the Berlin Museum. According to the information gathered—marks scratched on the back of the glazed composition plaques and some museum records—seems that specific individual deposits did not go to a single collection, but that items were mixed before distribution (see PI. 86). Moreover, some items still remain unlocated in collections, such as the big quartzite corn-rubbers (one 60cm long, the other 20cm), a calcite half-moon plaque (almost 8cm long) and a small faience goblet (5cm high) which, according to Petrie’s description in his Journal, was ‘unhappily very rotten, & crushed’.

EA 23642 is a glazed composition plaque inscribed with the cartouches of Apries, found in an undetermined findspot in the southern part of the main enclosure. Together with JE 27386 in the Cairo Museum, almost identical and also from the site, it probably came from foundation deposits of another important building in the precinct. EA 23641 is a fragment of a duck leg bone, the only item left from what Petrie considered as a possible foundation deposit at the south-western corner of Annexe C to the east of the Kasr.

The other architectural items catalogued in section 3 are all very fragmentary. Petrie mentions the fine carving of hieroglyphs and other features on certain limestone fragments from the Kasr, an indication of high quality relief decoration:

In one room of the Kasr are an immense quantity of chips off the face of a beautifully inscribed stone; I am recovering such scraps of the hieroglyphs as I can, they are so finely worked that I shall set them in [a] slab of plaster (Journal, 136).

Unfortunately the present location of these fragments is not known and it is possible they were left in Egypt. EA 23646 is a fragment of limestone bearing the cartouches of Amasis, although not particularly well carved and not mentioned in the publication nor in the archival documents. The high quality of stone carving of some pieces from Tell Dafana is better shown by the fragment of a block with a sculpted and painted kheker-frieze, found in Room 22 of the Kasr and now in Boston [MFA 87.7241].

The fragments of cornice and mouldings EA 23820 and 23828 are made of a uniform grey limestone and must have belonged to a single architectural decoration, possibly parts of the cornice and fluted torus moulding decorating one of the gates of the entrance vestibule between Casemate Buildings A and B of the Kasr. They are unfortunately too few to allow a reconstruction.
The small sculpture (section 4) from Tell Dafana includes items in metal, pottery and stone. Copper alloy pieces were apparently found in large numbers, but only a very few were recorded in contexts: the fragment of arms holding a tambourine EA 23866 in a chamber of the Kasr recorded in contexts: the fragment of arms holding a 'tambourine' EA 23866 in a chamber of the Kasr recorded in contexts: the fragment of arms holding a apparently found in large numbers, but only a very few were items in metal, pottery and stone. Copper alloy pieces were recorded in contexts: the fragment of arms holding a ‘tambourine’ EA 23866 in a chamber of the Kasr, a figure of Osiris in Chamber 18, a sistrum-head in Chamber 34 and a bronze figure of Apis found in the main enclosure (possibly Boston, MFA RES.87.36); the rest were collected and brought to Petrie by his workmen as stray finds from the surface of the site or from its neighbourhood. The rough list given by Petrie includes numerous common figures or fragments of figures of deities, which should really be considered as amuletic figures. Fragments of cultic utensils are also listed. Unless it is specifically mentioned, it is impossible to know if any of these items were found at the site or not. The miniature aegis of Bastet (EA 23431) is the only one identified so far from a group of three similar pieces – unless one supposes that Petrie mistakenly included in this category the cat head published on his plate xxxix, 2 (Boston, CMAG, H1090). The glass eye-shaped inlay EA 18493 may have come from such a statuette. A large number of the small bronze figures and/or amulets were unfortunately sent to collections now dispersed and untraceable, such as the Chautauqua Archaeological Museum, the Manchester Heywood Free Library and the Biblical Museum in London.

The British Museum also holds an unprovenanced bronze statuette of a kneeling king with the arms missing, EA 23458. An additional document in the archives of the Department of Ancient Egypt and Sudan in the British Museum indicates that this statuette came from Tell Dafana, but its pre-Saite style would rather point towards another provenance, possibly Tell Nebesha, as the position of the item in the British Museum register would suggest. It may perhaps be identified with the bronze ‘kneeling king’ mentioned by Petrie among the finds from Tell Nebesha – unless this one corresponds to Boston, MFA 87.445 – which is why we have chosen not to include this piece in the present catalogue. In his publication, Petrie also mentions some silver figures or fittings for statuettes – a small figure of Horus and uraei – but none of them are in the British Museum.

A few terracotta figures were also found at the site, some of them in the area of Findspot 51, the domestic quarter to the east of the main enclosure (GR 1906,0301.4 and also probably GR 1906,0301.2, found together with the rough limestone figure 1906,0301.5). Although they seem to have been made of local Nile silt, their shape recalls terracotta figures of the Archaic Period from Cyprus and Rhodes. Another fragment of a finely made miniature figure or figured vessel (GR 1906,0301.10), not mentioned by Petrie but recorded in the British Museum registers as coming from the site, is more difficult to interpret as it is reduced to an ovoid torso; it may be of Corinthian origin.

A limestone statuette of rough style, the horse-rider GR 1906,0301.1, which lacks a precise findspot, belongs to a category of small sculpture well represented at Naucratis and at a few other Late Period Delta sites, sometimes by more elaborate pieces. Less common pieces are the six limestone figurines of bound foreign prisoners (EA 23825–23830), which belong to a group of 30 to 40 figures found together to the south-east of the Kasr, beyond Room 29. Some of the remainder were distributed to other collections (Boston, Bristol, Dundee, Liverpool, Oxford and Chautauqua). The figures are very roughly carved and represented lying down with their arms and legs bound at the back. The fragment of the upper part of a much better carved example, slightly bigger, and probably of a kneeling type, was found in the fill of cell 40 of Casemate Building A; it is now in the Cairo Museum (JE 27393, Fig. 2). Petrie suggested they may have been used as game-pieces, but it is more likely that they had some magical connotation, since amulets in the shape of bound prisoners are also known. Certainly these symbolize the defeat of Egypt’s foes, in the same manner as the captives shown beneath the royal throne. Such figures of bound captives were used in magical exorcism rituals to subdue rebels or enemies. Many have been found at the Nubian fortresses. The practice of such rituals would fit well with the context of a frontier-post such as Tell Dafana.

The limestone ‘trial-pieces’ included in this section are all fragments of simple drafting boards with a grid of squares, which were probably used for initial sketches to set the proportions of figures. Most come from the western part of Findspot 52, i.e. in the south-eastern quarter of the main enclosure. There are no examples among the Dafana
material of the more elaborate test carvings of hieroglyphs or royal heads, which although often described as trial-pieces, seem to have been made as ex votos for donation to sanctuaries.  

Section 5 groups the amulets according to their shape (symbols — wedjat-eyes, wady-columns, crowns, etc.; animal-headed deities, animal hypostases — mammals, amphibians, fishes and insects and also hybrid forms) and materials (metal, stone, glazed composition). Typologically, all the items match well the numerous amulets of the Late Period, heads of deities, animal hypostases — mammals, amphibians, fishes and insects and also hybrid forms (EA 20660, found in the main enclosure).  

Unfortunately, only a precise findspot is given for a substantial proportion of the amulets mentioned by Petrie among the stone objects that have been successfully identified (EA 18484, 18523, 18536, 20654, 20658 and 20662) but none of them, unfortunately, has a precise findspot, apart from EA 20660, found in the main enclosure.  

Most of the glazed composition amulets (and heads) probably come from the main enclosure, as Petrie specifically says that a selection of these will be kept together in the British Museum to show the style of known work of the twenty-sixth dynasty. A few were found in several rooms of the eastern annexes of the Kasr (lower layers of Chambers 18 and 29, to the south-east of the eastern annexes) and of the Kasr (Chambers 2 and/or 3, 4, 17, 18, 29 — but except for EA 18510, 20654, 20657, 20661, 20666 and possibly 18512, 18314, most of them are not yet identified). A particular series of roughly made glazed composition amulets probably corresponds in part to a group of objects found together with the bronze cylindrical vessels (see above) on the north-west ‘Ptolemaic’ mound (EA 18653–6, 18641–3, 20531, 20672–5, 20683–4, 20686–9, 20692 [with the missing EA 18637]). And for the ‘much smaller and ruder ones’ — EA 20676–80, 20685, 20690–1, 20694 and possibly 23853). According to Petrie’s Journal, they ‘seemed to have been wrapped in cloth’.  

The scarabs (section 6) were considered by Petrie to be unimportant. They represent a small number of items, without precise known context, possibly picked up in the general neighbourhood of Tell Dafana. While some are clearly Late Period, others are earlier, dating back to the Second Intermediate Period or, more probably, the New Kingdom. Of the scarabs published on plate xli of Petrie’s volume, not all are in the collection of the British Museum, with some in Edinburgh. Several of the inscribed examples have not yet been located in any collection: numbers 52, 61–2 and 64–5 on Petrie’s plate xli. Others without inscriptions are mainly in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts (notably one of three haematite scarabs, the ‘banded agate’ scarab, a silver scarab-bezel and a few lapis lazuli scarabs). The green jasper fragment GR 1888,0208.161 is an import which belongs to a well-known series of Classical Phoenician scarabs dating from the later 6th to mid-4th centuries bc; unfortunately it was not actually found at Tell Dafana, but somewhere to the north of the site. Two glazed composition naturalistic beetle amulets with a loop on the underside are catalogued with the amulets in section 5 of the catalogue (EA 18653 and 18636). The item EA 18269, mentioned by H.R. Hall as coming from Tell Dafana, is actually from Tell Nebesha.  

Section 7 comprises the seals and finger-rings from the site. The most substantial piece is the bronze stamp-seal of Amasis (EA 23903) from chamber 19 of the eastern annexes of the Kasr. This is one of the very few objects in this category to have a secure provenance, with the glazed composition seal EA 18469, found in one of the northern chambers of the eastern annexes of the Kasr and the silver ring EA 23937, found on the surface of the pavement to the north of Casemate Building A. Several other silver rings of the same type were picked up on the surface of the site by the Bedawin and passed on to Petrie. According to B. Fay, rings of this type always possess an elongated, oval bezel, cast separately from the shank and soldered together; the bezel undersides is curved to follow the finger. The narrow shank is round in section and of uniform diameter throughout its entire length. Inscriptions were cast on the bezel with details added by chasing; they read from right to left and usually contain only names and titles of the owner. The representation of a standing figure holding crocodiles on the discoid bronze seal EA 23934, unfortunately with no precise provenance, is a common pattern on scarabs and also recalls the ‘Persian’ clay seals that Petrie found in the area of the palace of Apries in Memphis, on which the central figure holds griffins or lions.  

The jar sealings in section 8 provide valuable dating information for some of the contexts around the casemate buildings, although in many cases these contexts were not closed. Most of the seals were stamped with the cartouches of Psamtik I and Amasis, but one also bears the cartouches of Nekau II (EA 23793) and a few other have impressions of the cartouches of Psamtik II, while some have illegible cartouches, which Petrie thought might have been of Apries. The sealings of Psamtik I were all found in Findspot 8, to the west of Casemate Building A, together with large quantities of lids of the same type as EA 23742, whilst those of Psamtik II and Amasis were found with the Egyptian pottery in the lower layers of Chambers 18 and 29, to the south-east of the Kasr (Psamtik II mostly in 29). The seal of Nekau II was found in Room 22, between Casemate Building B and the eastern annexes. As such jar sealings were found in substantial quantities, examples were distributed to many different collections, but only a few actually survive today. Together, they form an assemblage that remains unequalled in Egypt for this period.  

As Petrie noted, some of the pieces allow us to reconstruct the actual process of sealing: a pottery lid, such as EA 23749 or 23750, was fixed on top of the jar-neck with a
string or a linen cloth (of which traces are visible on EA 23797), after which a lump of clay was put in the middle of this lid on top of the string and sealed with small oval seals, of which the negative is visible on EA 23797. These seals were probably of types similar to the metal ones found at the site or in the surroundings (EA 23852–7 catalogued in section 7). The lid thus sealed was covered with a mass of plaster that also enveloped the rim of the vessel, roughly rounded and sealed with a royal cartouche, using a seal probably of the same type as the bronze example EA 23903, found in Chamber 19. The jar sealing EA 22356, stamped with the cartouches of Amasis, is of particular interest as it is still attached to the top of a Chian amphora.

Extensive metalworking at Tell Dafana is indicated by the great quantity of metal objects (weapons, tools, fittings and pieces of equipment) recovered at the site, here catalogued in sections 9 (weapons) and 10 (metal tools), together with pieces made of other materials in section 12 (equipment and fittings). Most interesting is the fairly regular use of iron alongside bronze. In Egypt at the beginning of the Saite Period, the use of iron was no longer the rare and exotic practice it had been previously.90 Finds at other sites also attest an increasing use of iron at the end of the Third Intermediate Period and into the 26th dynasty.88 Nevertheless, together with Naukratis,91 Tell Dafana remains one of the rare pre-Ptolemaic settlements where such quantities of iron items were found.89 In addition to the hundreds of iron and bronze arrowheads picked up on the surface of the site by the locals and brought to Petrie on a daily basis, metal items with a provenance were mainly found in two series of findspots, within rooms of the eastern annexes of the Kasr, and in two contiguous areas in the south-eastern quarter of the main enclosure — Findspot 52 and, immediately to the north, Findspot 53. Here Petrie suspected workshops of ironsmiths and coppersmiths to have been located, on the basis of the large quantities of metal objects found during his quick clearing of the surface at the end of the excavation season.

Petrie also found numerous arrowheads in the clearing of the south-eastern quarter, but unfortunately it is now impossible to distinguish them from the ones he bought from the local people. Only a few bronze examples are recorded with a precise findspot, in the annexes of the Kasr (EA 23917 in Chamber 3, some in Chamber 19C, unidentified).92 They are not easy to date as certain types remain unchanged for relatively long periods between the 26th dynasty and the Hellenistic era, and, even if the British Museum holds a good selection, an accurate typological study should also include the far larger number of arrowheads from the site that were sent to many other collections;93 such a study still remains to be undertaken.

Nevertheless, some preliminary observations can be made. The bronze arrowheads — leaf-shaped, with a rhombic, trefoil or triangular section — all seem to date from the Late Period to the Ptolemaic Period (some not earlier than the 3rd century BC, others not earlier than the 5th century BC).94 The iron arrowheads, by contrast, do not necessarily predate the mid-1st century BC; most are triangular in section and tanged, apart from a few leaf-shaped and lozenge-shaped ones which cannot be dated precisely.95 This means that they cannot be considered as evidence for — as long assumed — a strong presence of Greek mercenaries in the area during the 26th dynasty, but might correspond to a much later occupation of the area from the end of the Hellenistic and/or the beginning of the Roman Period. This is also the case for three barbed spikes in the British Museum (EA 23970–2) initially considered as possible spurs or ‘helmet-peaks’ which actually might be fragments of ‘cage fire head’ or ‘basket fire’ arrowheads. A few iron leaf-shaped spearheads (one in the British Museum, EA 23943) were also found at the site, most probably in the enclosure. They, too, are difficult to date precisely.96 Therefore, the metal arrowheads and spearheads cannot be taken as an evidence of a large garrison occupied exclusively during the 26th dynasty but might rather attest the continuity in the occupation or a re-occupation of the site after the Saite Period.

The finds in the eastern annexes of the Kasr (Chambers 3, 17, 18, 19A and C) include some iron and bronze tools and weapons. Two groups of iron items are particularly interesting: the dagger EA 23946, found in Chamber 19A — together with several other iron items (trident EA 23945, knives EA 23947 and EA 23942, three pokers, one of which is EA 23944, chisels and wedges EA 23953, 23955 – 7, and an iron staple, possibly GR.1888.0208.167) — and the many fragments of scale armour found in Chamber 18,97 of which only four were kept at the British Museum (EA 23982–5) and the rest dispersed to many other institutions. Chamber 18 also contained two iron blades EA 23948 and 23949 and a bronze rod, possibly GR.1888.0208.1453.

The dagger is of the type of the Akinakes short sword, of Scythian origin and common from the 5th century BC onwards, notably in the military equipment of Achaemenid Persia.98 Scale armour in general was well known in the Eastern Mediterranean and Near East from the mid-2nd millennium BC, but the fragmentary piece from Tell Dafana is of a type which seems to have developed mainly during the 5th–4th centuries BC.99 One of the closest parallels was later found by Petrie in the palace of Apries at Memphis, together with other types of iron and bronze scales, bigger and rounded in the lower part.100 Both Akinakes-daggers and armour are known from later texts and archaeological finds to have been dedicated as ex votos in Greek temples101 and deposited in treasuries. Their presence in the context of the annexes of the casemate buildings at Tell Dafana would fit with the interpretation of this complex as temple magazines or treasuries, even if this temple was an Egyptian one. Their dating remains an issue: if they were contemporary with the rest of the material found in the Kasr, they should date from the 6th century BC and would thus be among the earliest known examples of the type. If they date from the 5th century BC as the parallels seem to suggest, they would indicate a later occupation of the enclosure and the buildings of the Kasr. As the layers filling the chambers of the complex mostly contain material from the end of the 7th century BC to the end of the third quarter of the 6th century, they would have to belong to a phase of re-use during the 5th century BC, with the reason for the predominance of earlier material being that the rooms were undisturbed magazines or cellars. However,
given the uncertainties over the dating of the scale armour, such a conclusion is by no means certain. Moreover, as argued by H. Amborn,104 there is no reason to think that the iron scale armour belonged to the Greek ‘brazen men’ of Psamtit I mentioned by Herodotus (2.152); they were more likely to have worn the bronze ‘bell-corslets of the Greek hoplites, which would have impressed the Egyptians far more than scale armour, which had after all been long known in Egypt. Besides, it may be worth remembering that Herodotus mentions on several occasions (2.159, 2.182, 3-47) dedications of a linen breastplate (‘linothorax’) by Egyptian Saite rulers to Egyptian sanctuaries. Although this type of equipment does not necessarily have to include metal scales, it is possible that the scale armour in the annexes of the Kasr might have resulted from a similar dedication, in this case to an Egyptian temple.

The majority of metal items were apparently found in the south-eastern quarter of the main enclosure, together with some ore slag, and also, in Findspot 52, with significant quantities of Egyptian pottery (see Chapters 4 and 5). Many other objects of different types and materials are also mentioned by Petrie as having been found in the ‘Camp’ and they, too, probably came from the south-eastern quarter. The conditions under which the clearing took place, with no record of any structures discovered, make it impossible to understand whether the quarter was really just an area of workshops or whether it might also have included a domestic settlement.

Unless it is specifically mentioned or can be reconstructed from other information, it is not always clear in Petrie’s paragraph concerning the iron-working105 whether the iron objects found at Tell Dafana come from this area, but we assume this to be most probable. Petrie describes some specific groups of iron finds:

A large quantity of iron scraps, apparently a workman’s scrap heap, was found in the camp, including the side piece of a horse’s bit, arrows, a hook, a cruciform piece of thin sheet-iron, squares of sheet-iron 1½, 1¼, ¾ inch, &c.; a piece with a square-toothed edge, probably for riveting it on by a row of laps to another piece of sheet, and much slag. In another place was a mass of thin sheet-iron with strips of bronze and iron, apparently part of some armour inlaid with ribs of metal. The amount of slag found all over the S.E. of the camp was astonishing; some was brought away, including a complete crucible bottom of slag mixed with charcoal. Some very fine haematite was also found. It is evident that Defenneh was as important a place for smelting, and iron working, as Naukratis.106

Unfortunately, apart from the ‘side piece of a horse’s bit’ which might correspond to EA 23981 and the ‘crucible bottom of slag mixed with charcoal’, which is EA 23990 (see Appendix 1, iii), none of the objects described in this passage can be identified.

Among the various metal objects probably excavated in this area, the chisels and wedges deserve particular mention. Forty examples were found, most of them made of iron, including some from the eastern annexes of the Kasr, and of which several are now in the British Museum (EA 23954, 23958–62).107 They are too small to have served as tools for quarry workmen, but they might have been used by sculptors or craftsmen working with metal, unless they were produced for miners. There are also two small mattocks, of which one is EA 23953. The iron adzes EA 23908 and 23951 might have been carpentry tools. Another interesting category of objects is the series of items interpreted as parts of iron horse bridle-bits (EA 23965–8 and possibly EA 23961).108 This interpretation as horse-bits remains questionable, as the objects have a different shape from the usual style of such bronze bits, but is nevertheless plausible. Even if it is equestrian equipment it would not necessarily be related to the military. These enigmatic objects have been placed in section 12 of the catalogue.

The large quantities of slag mentioned by Petrie (see for instance the fragment GR 1888,0208,170), a large hemispherical iron and charcoal lump from the bottom of a hearth (EA 23990), as well as the pottery bellows (EA 22367) and tuyère (EA 23669), catalogued in Chapter 5, certainly attest metalworking activity in the area. These items are not related to the production of iron from iron ore, but come from a blacksmith’s forge where metal tools were produced or simply repaired. Even though our vision of the south-eastern quarter of the enclosure is much hindered by the scarcity or absence of information regarding the contexts in which the objects were found, once we take into consideration the great variety of objects found in this area, we can begin to form a new hypothesis. This area may not have been just a quarter of ironsmiths and coppersmiths as Petrie supposed, but a sector of the enclosure where a more diverse series of workshops were concentrated, dedicated to the production of a greater range of materials, with the metal tools being part of the workshops’ equipment, rather than their final products.

Section 11 presents a small miscellaneous collection of stone tools, such as burnishers, grinders and hammers. The presence of a few flint implements shows that the use of flint tools continued to late times (it is known from other sources to have persisted even down to the Late Roman Period). The items catalogued as ‘whetstones’ are an interesting group, and may have had an entirely different function, as they never show traces of wear as would be expected if they had been used as whetstones. Most of them were also found in the south-eastern quarter of the enclosure and may have been tools used in the crafts practised there, although their function remains to be determined.

Apart from some metal pieces already mentioned above, section 12 of fittings and equipment also includes a variety of small metal items, mostly made of bronze, together with objects in other materials (shell, ivory, glazed composition and sandstone). For the most part, these objects represent miscellaneous pieces from daily life: buckles, pegs, fasteners, buttons, chains, hinges, nails and studs. The diversity of the material held in the British Museum is also mirrored in the other collections.

The jewellery in section 13 is a large group including numerous tiny gold ornaments or fragments, a few bronze pieces and several strings of stone, glazed composition and glass beads, as well as isolated beads and a few metal and stone pendants.

The gold items appear to come mainly from the denuded surface of the site and/or its immediate neighbourhood109.
where they were picked up by the local Bedawin and sold to Petrie by weight. Some may have also come from a wider area including other sites to the north of Tell Dafana.\textsuperscript{117} They comprise finger-rings, crescent-shaped and circular earrings, beads, settings for stones, pieces of chain and wire, as well as fragments of foil used in the making of jewels.\textsuperscript{118} Some items are plain work, others show the techniques of repoussé and granulation. A note in Petrie’s Journal (p. 134) indicates that some of the gold earrings and other pieces may have come from robbed tombs on the north-west ‘Roman mound’, across the river:

I went across to the N. mound with him [i.e. A. H. Sayce]; it is later than this side on the surface, going to Roman; but there are some tombs rifled from which many of my gold earrings have come. There does not seem to be anything accessible of the early Greek time, so I shall not try to work there.

The different provenances might explain the high proportion of Ptolemaic or even later pieces. The earrings, in particular, find parallels down to the Roman Period.\textsuperscript{14} The strings of beads and individual beads lack a precise provenance. Some glazed composition beads were apparently found in the main enclosure with glazed composition amulets and ‘kept together in the British Museum to show the style of known work of the twenty-sixth dynasty’,\textsuperscript{15} while stone beads seem to come mainly from the environs of Tell Dafana\textsuperscript{16} and the glass beads from Tell esh-Sherig/Tell Belim, to the north of Tell Dafana.

Their date is more difficult to establish. For some pieces it also remains unclear, from the Museum register, whether they were found at Tell Dafana or in its neighbourhood or at other sites excavated during the same season. According to a note in Petrie’s Journal, large quantities of carnelian they were found at Tell Dafana or in its neighbourhood or at other places in the neighbourhood, up to Tell Belim/Tell esh-Sherig, to the north.\textsuperscript{17}

Petrie records ‘many other pieces of plates scored up in the middle of the squares on EA 23803 leave no doubt as to the function of these boards: they were clearly for the disposal in three rows and the few hieroglyphic signs cut in the middle of the squares on EA 23803 leave no doubt as to the function of these boards: they were clearly for the Egyptian senet game. We might even, at a pinch, agree with Petrie that ‘it was probably the idle life of a garrison which causes these objects to be commoner here than elsewhere’, but the soldiers playing with them would have been Egyptians and not Greeks. Finally, section 15 on drill-cores, samples and slag includes the pieces of slag mentioned above in the discussion of iron-working and some interesting cylindrical drill-cores made of different stones, including calcite – probably remnants of the production of vessels such as the \textit{alabasta} of which examples have been found at the site.\textsuperscript{19} A few other samples of materials such as pumice, lapis lazuli, sulphur, blue frit and galena were also collected. EA 23854 is particularly noteworthy as it comprises 19 chunks of silver, some of which have a roughly cubical shape as if they had been melted and cut. Unfortunately, this group has no findspot, as it was found by the Bedawin.\textsuperscript{20}

Notes

1 Petrie 1888, 80–94, esp. 80–1, 83–8, 92–3; in his Journal, Petrie very often mentions that weights were brought to him on a daily basis by the local Bedawin, in addition to the few weights found in excavations (Journal, 119, 120, 122, 126–7, 129, 133, 137, 140, 143–6, 149, 152–3, 161, 169). He recorded 1,600 metal weights, mostly minute bronze weights, which he thought were linked with the supposed local activity of jewellers, and 397 stone weights; only 66 of the latter (plus 3 bronze weights) were actually found with certainty at Tell Dafana, with a more or less precise findspot (northern chambers of the eastern annex of the casemate buildings, isolated weights scattered in the main enclosure, groups found in Findspots 57–58 (within the area numbered 52) and Findspot 59 on the north-west Ptolemaic mound); the others were stray finds brought to Petrie from the rest of the site and/or from other places in the neighbourhood, up to Tell Belim/Tell esh-Sherig, to the north.

2 Petrie 1926, 1, 22, 26, 43. Apart from the few stone weights left at the Cairo Museum (Weigall 1908, 3–4, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 35–6, 39, 59, 53, 61), the others are mainly in the collections of the Oriental Institute, Chicago, and the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto. According to Cour-Marty 1926, one is also in Oxford (AM 1887, 2354) and a dozen are in Musées Royaux d’Art et d’Histoire, Brussels. Two further bronze items from Tell Dafana could also be considered as weights: Cairo, EM, JE 27374, head-shaped (Edgar 1904a, 57, pl. xvii, no. CG 27349) and Boston, MFA 87.526, heart-shaped (see a parallel in the Cairo Museum: Weigall, op. cit., 20, pl. ix, no. CG 1930); EA 23882 and 23883 (this volume, catalogue section 5) could also be considered as minute weights.

3 Petrie 1888, 76–7, 80.

4 Boston, MFA 88.339. The ‘Cufic dinar’ (Petrie 1888, 80) remains unlocated.


6 For an explanation of British Museum object numbers, see Preface.

7 Kept in the EEF archive, with copies of some in the Department of Ancient Egypt and Sudan at the British Museum.

8 Petrie 1888, 73.

9 The fragment EA 23806 (1887.0101.831) is presently unlocated.

10 Boston, MFA 87.717–717, Bolton 1886.28.27, 1886.28.118–119, Bristol, CMAG H9368.

11 Petrie 1906b, pl. xiv; id., 1909c, pl. xvi, 1–4.

12 Petrie 1888, 73.

13 The calcite vase in Sydney, MACMU:834, recorded as coming from Tell Dafana, may come from Tell Nebesha, according to the EEF distribution list of 1886.

14 Petrie 1888, 61, 79.


16 Petrie 1888, 79.

17 Ibid., 24, pl. xx, 5.

18 Ibid., 77.

19 Ibid., 77. One must be Bristol, CMAG H9391. One should also add a bronze laddle/dipper in the Petrie Museum, UC 59871, said to come from Tell Dafana, and a small bronze cup in Bristol (H.1992).

20 The silver bowl and dipper in the Cairo Museum were found together with lumps of silver in the south-east corner of the main enclosure, see Chapter 1, nn. 254–5. For a small silver lid found in

48 | Tell Dafana Reconsidered
Among the items mentioned by Petrie 1888, 80, apart from the
items mentioned by Petrie 1888, 80, 93.
See Chapter 1, n. 149.
See Chapter 1, n. 207.
See Chapter 1, n. 258; for other foundations deposits of Apries, see
Contrary to Weinstein 1973, 327 (NE corner to the BM, NW corner
to Boston, MFA, SE corner in Cairo, SW corner in Berlin).
Journal, 1938, for other foundation deposits of Psamtek I, see
123–4, no. 26, p. 145, no. 32.
See Chapter 1, n. 258; for other foundations deposits of Apries, see
See Chapter 1, n. 207.
See Chapter 1, n. 149.
See Chapter 1, n. 198 and fig. 19.
See Chapter 1, n. 173.
Petrie 1888, 80.
 Ibid., 77.
 Ibid., 76, found with the silver ram-headed amulet EA 18900 and a
pair of silver uraei, see below n. 50. One bronze Apis bull was also
sent to the Chautauqua Archaeological Museum.
 Ibid., 80.
A ‘bronze cat’ was also sent to Chautauqua.
Among the items mentioned by Petrie 1888, 80, also from the
terracotta head published by Petrie 1888, 32, pl. xxiv, 7 is
Boston, MFA 87.820, previously registered as RES 87.147. The
terracotta head GR 1906,0301.5 (ibid., pl. xxiv, 8) seems to be a
local Nile silt imitation of a Cypriote figure.
Petrie 1888, 33–4, 54–73.
Boston, MFA 87.810–814 (= RES 87.121–125; 5 items); Bristol, CMAG H1897.12–14 (2 items); Dundee 1975–76; Liverpool 5.2.60;8; Oxford, AM 1887,2496–2497 (2 items). One piece was sent to the
Chautauqua Archaeological Museum, now untraceable.
According to the typology defined by Haupt 2012, 71–5 (standing,
kneeling or lying figures).
See Chapter 1, n. 49. For two similar statuettes, see Wiese 2001, 102–3, no. 63.
Herrmann 2003, 373.
See Koewing 2005, 273–38; especially 273; Posener 1940; Posener
1987; Rüter 1993, 113–90, esp. 137–8, n. 611, pp. 153–5; Wiese 2001,
102–3.
Edgar 1906, viii–x, 52–80; most recently Tomoum 2005, esp.
Petrie 1888, 73; the haematite ‘Tauret’ and ‘ape’ are in fact two
amulets representing Taweret, Boston, MFA. RES.688–699; ‘snake’s
head in green felspar’ must be Oxford, AM 1887,2393, the scutate
crocodile and frog Oxford, AM 1887, 244–245. More stone
amulets apparently not recorded by Petrie appear in the different
collections but it would be premature to give a list of them here.
Petrie 1888, 73, pl. xii.
 Ibid., 74; the blue amulet of Isis and Horus from Room 17 must be
Boston, MFA 87.620.
The wedjat-eyes EA 18455–6, 18311, and 18347 might also be
to be considered as belonging to the same group, though this is not
certain.
Petrie 1888, 79, 118. 8
Petrie 1888, 73.
Edinburgh, NMS 1887,82.1 (Petrie 1888, 73, pl. xii, 54), 1887,82.2
(ibid., 111, pl. xii, 60), 1887,82.3 (ibid., pl. xii, 50), 1887,82.4 (ibid., pl.
xiv, 44), 1887,82.5 (ibid., pl. xli, 53), 1887,82.6 (ibid., pl. xlii, 61),
1887,82.8 (ibid., pl. xlii, 67), 1887,82.11 (ibid., pl. xli, 49), 1887,83
(ibid., pl. xii, 48).
Three of these five unlocated scarabs might correspond to
Edinburgh, NMS 1887,82.6, 8, and 10, destroyed in 1959.
Petrie 1888, 73; Boston, MFA 87.690. Another haematite scarab
must be Oxford, AM 1887,2544; the third is not yet located.
Petrie 1888, 73; Boston, MFA 87.700.
Petrie 1888, 76, 111, pl. xii, 37, Journal, 149; Boston, MFA 87.761.
Boston, MFA RES.87.93–97; see also RES.87.94. However, Petrie
does not seem to mention more than one lapis lazuli scarab from
Tell Dafana (Petrie 1888, 73), although two small inscribed ones are
in the British Museum, EA 19157 and 19159, possibly three with EA
18461, of less certain provenance. Half a red jasper scarab is also
recorded as coming from Tell Dafana in the Boston Museum,
1886.28.70, as well as Boston 1886.28.30.
Boardman 2003, esp. 109–13; see also http://www.beazley.ox.ac.
.uk/gems/scarab/default.htm.
Hall 1913, 254, no. 2542.
Petrie 1888, 88, pl. viii, 22.
Petrie 1888, 37, 76.
 Ibid., 76.
 Fay 1990, 32–3.
For other examples of such silver rings, see Fay 1990, 32–3 (Berlin,
VAGM 77–84; Canby 1979, 48–9, no. 139 (Baltimore, WAG
57,418); see also London, PM UC33955, 33960, 33963, 33967–9, 33973,
37189 (silver), 33959–9, 33962–4, 33966, 33968 (bronze);
London, BM EA 24777 is more elaborate (Andrews 1990, fig. 148a);
Yoyotte 1972, 218, n. 3; Corteggianni 1973, 151–3, pl. 13; De
BC); the clay seal impressions that Petrie found in the palace of
Apries in Memphis has been made with rings of similar type
(Petrie 1910, 42, 43, pls xxxv–xxxvi, i–14, pl. xxxvii, 42–5, 47–9).
For example Hodjash 1999, 169–70.
Petrie 1910, 43, pls xxxv–xxxvi, 22–32.
Petrie 1888, 30, 39, 72, Journal, 135, 140, 141, 145; one jar sealing of
Amasis, Oxford, AM 1887.2506 must also come from Findspot 25,
as this number is scratched on the item.
According to the EEF distribution lists, apart from the pieces
mentioned as parallels for the British Museum objects, fragments of
plaster jar sealings from Tell Dafana were also sent to the museums of
Birmingham, York, Brighton, St Albans, University College
London and Montreal.
Petrie 1888, 66, 72.
Similar plaster amphora-sealings seem to be represented on an Attic black-figured amphora in Boston, MFA 1979.618, and a band-cup in the Louvre, F77 (Brownlee 1989, 8, fig. 5, p. 11, n. 22).

86 Amborn 1976, 47–69.
89 Petrie 1888, 39, pl. xii; Amborn 1976, 69–77.
90 For later periods, see Amborn 1976, 115–31; in Sudan, from the Napatan Period, ibid., 141–89.
91 Petrie 1888, 77.
92 Between a few and a few dozen were sent to Birmingham, Bolton, Boston, Brighton, Bristol (and Bath), Cairo, Cambridge, Chautauqua, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Godalming, Greenock, Liverpool, London (Biblical Museum, Harrow School, Petrie Museum), Montreal, Oxford, Philadelphia, Sheffield, St Albans, St Helens, Sydney, and York. The Royal Ontario Museum of Toronto received the largest selection, of more than 200 pieces.
93 Snodgrass 1964, 144–57; Amborn 1976, 93–5.
94 Amborn 1976, 91. One type (Petrie 1888, pl. xxxvii, 15, not yet identified) could be Persian (Amborn, op. cit., 91, n. 91).
95 Amborn 1976, 78, 93, n. 98.
96 Knife EA 23912.
97 Iron chisel, as yet unidentified (Petrie 1888, 76).
98 Three iron rasps, EA 23973, 23974 and possibly Boston, MFA 87.549 or Oxford, AM 1887.2503.
100 Amborn 1976, 82–4, 111.
101 Snodgrass 1964, 84–6; Amborn 1976, 83–90.
102 Petrie 1909c, pl. xvi, 5–32.
104 Amborn 1976, 82, 111.
106 Ibid., 79; see also p. 59, about the ‘armoury of the camp’: ‘Iron arrow-heads strewed the ground, and were excavated by hundreds; the same of bronze; iron and copper slag abounded; and many other small objects were found’. Journal, 132: ‘out on the plain, an iron factory: ore slag, tools and dozens of iron arrow heads’; ibid., 136: ‘some way, say 1/4 of mile, south of the palace is the iron factory; slag & ore lying about, & quantities of wrought iron objects. Arrow heads I reject by the dozen or hundred, but keep as many as I reject; pieces of iron grating occur, & links of a great iron chain each 4 or 5 inches long, forged one eye in the other. All these may be dated before 560 bc’; ibid., 167: ‘the work has paid well; good iron and bronze arrow heads by the handful, iron chisels, horses bits, two bronze chisels, many other tools (…)’; ibid., 169: ‘there is any amount of iron slag in the camp, & some beautiful haematite, so it is plain that they smelted here, as at Naukratis, & the quantity of iron work explains this. (…) The camp is more prolific than ever; about a hundred bronze arrow heads, iron arrow heads, tools, &c’.
107 Others are Boston MFA 87.507–508 (deaccessioned) and London, PM UC 39877 (2 pieces).
108 See also Cairo, EM, JE 27378 (missing); Boston, MFA 87.515 (Petrie 1888, 77); Boston, MFA 87.516 and Oxford, AM 1887.2505.x (ibid., 77, 110, pl. xxxvii, 6); see also the bronze eight-shaped link, EA 23884.
109 The object EA 23989, initially registered as fragments of slag; it is actually a fragmentation tool, possibly part of a plough share.
110 See Appendix 1, iii. Also Amborn 1976, 131–40.
111 Petrie 1888, 76; see also Journal, 119: ‘a number of Bedawin spend their time in hunting all the ground, & nearly all day a few figures are to be seen slowly stalking over the plain, staring on the ground for weights. They have also brought me in several small gold ornaments, so I have quite tapped their confidence’; ibid., 123–4: ‘it is excellent to get a thorough scouring of the surface done in this way, which I now have (…), that everything must be seen by the hunters. Several scraps of gold jewellery & a fine sacred eye in gold, have been brought up and bought by weight’; ibid., 126–7: ‘three gold earrings and several scraps were also brought in, & bought for weight. (…) two more gold earrings’; ibid., 129: ‘(…) more gold scraps; I have now bought up 11 earrings, 2 sacred eyes and a lot of scraps’.
112 Petrie 1888, 80.
113 See also two gold wadjat-eyes in section 5 (EA 18251, 18556) with the same provenance.
114 On crescent-shaped earrings cf. Laurent and Desti 1997, 279, no. 502 (dated Roman). This shape was known from as early as the New Kingdom, see Fay 1990, 41–4, 59–60; Assyrian example: Tallon 1995, 63–4, no. 61. They also occur in the Roman Period (represented on Roman portraits of the 1st–3rd century AD, e.g. BM EA 74710; Dresden Aeg. 778; see Doxiadis 1995, pl. 43, 11; spherical pendants, ibid., pls 48, 53–4; for granulated gold pendants, see ibid., 235; Davidson and Andrew 1984, 89–136.
115 Petrie 1888, 75.
116 Ibid., 79.
117 Journal, 169: ‘A fresh party of Bedawin have found out that I will buy, & they come from a district between here & San. There is a tell there El Bahaim, (or the place of cattle, called so from pasturage there), which seems to abound in the small brass weights (…) beside handful of carnelian beads’.
118 Petrie 1888, 74; Journal, 142.
119 See n. 8.
120 Petrie 1888, 76.
Chapter 3
Catalogue of Objects
from Tell Dafana in the
British Museum
François Leclère

1. Vessels in materials other than pottery

**Stone vessels (Pl. 15)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Catalogue</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EA 23831</td>
<td>1887,0101.780</td>
<td>Fragment of a dark green greywacke dish with a large, flat rim. Length: 22.7cm (max.); width: 11.35cm (max.); thickness: 2.51cm; diameter (reconstructed): 29.5cm. Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 73 § 70: ‘part of large dish of slate’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EA 18559</td>
<td>1887,0101.697</td>
<td>Greywacke miniature model of a mortar, with a rounded flat base, concave upper surface and a flat-topped rim fitted with four rectangular projections around the perimeter. Height: 0.3cm; diameter: 1.9cm (max.). Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 73 § 70, pl. xl, 2: ‘model of rubber-stone... found in the camp, cut in slate’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EA 23806</td>
<td>1887,0101.841</td>
<td>Calcite sherd from a vessel. Unlocated and not illustrated. Length: 7.7cm; width: 4.8cm (max.). Bibliography: perhaps a fragment of one of the ‘seven alabastra 2½ inches to 4 inches high, from the camp’ mentioned in Petrie 1888, 73 § 70; other calcite vases from the site: Boston, MFA, 87.715, 87.716, 87.717, Bolton M., 1886.28.27, 1886.28.118-119 and Bristol, MAG, H1988.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Metal vessels (Pl. 15)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Catalogue</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EA 23644</td>
<td>1887,0101.776</td>
<td>Corroded copper alloy cylindrical measuring-vessel with a flat base and vertical sides; part of the upper body and rim are broken away. Height: 12.3cm; diameter: 9.5cm. Context: north-west Ptolemaic mound. Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 79 § 79: certainly one of the ‘two bronze vessels,...cylindrical with flat base, 4.0 in. across and 4.8 in. high’, found on the north-west Ptolemaic mound; see also ibid., 61 § 57, ‘three bronze pots of cylindrical form’. Journal, 118: ‘in the main mound, nearly all the pits I have sunk have cut into nothing but burnt earth and broken pottery, apparently a waste heap; in one such pit two brass pots were found, &amp; I got them on the whole, about 4 ins across &amp; high’; ibid., 128: ‘Another brass pot, like the two previous ones, was found in the town mound today’; see also Pommerening 2005, 377, no. M35 (wrongly said from Tell Nebesha). Parallels: the two other vessels are GR 1888,0208.146 and Boston, MFA 87.496a; cf. Pommerening 2005, 37–82, nos M31–49, pp. 172–3, 356–7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EA 23904</td>
<td>1887,0101.1428</td>
<td>Two copper alloy utensils in the shape of small, hollow and round ‘frying-pans’ or shallow ladles, stuck one above the other by heavy corrosion. The upper one, smaller, has a short triangular pointed handle or tang. The lower one had probably the same kind of tang, now broken and missing. Height: 2.99cm; diameter: 13cm (larger vessel); length (with tang): 14.6cm; diameter 10.9cm (smaller vessel). Context: Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’). Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 77 § 76, pl. xxxix, 6, 7: ‘two small pans, which from their concavity cannot be mirrors, seem to be most probably frying-pans’. Parallels: see under EA 23644 above.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 1 Examples of metal vessels

pl. xxxix, 7 and to the ‘brass dish’ mentioned in his Journal (p. 118), found on the north-west Ptolemaic mound with three bronze cylindrical vessels (EA 2964.4, GR 1888,0208.146 and Boston, MFA 87.496a); cf. Bissing, 1901, 52–3; no. 3534 (Cairo, EM JE 30031, unknown provenance, dating Saite); Petrie 1937, 29, pl. 41, nos 93–4.

**EA 23905**  
1887,0101.1429

Heavily corroded copper alloy circular lid, with a short cylindrical edge, a shallow circular step on the upper surface and a central omega-shaped handle.

Height: 2.2cm; diameter: 21cm.

Context: Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 77 § 76, pl. xxxix, 23: ‘large bronze lid, found in the camp’ with a ‘brass lid 7½ inches across and 2 inches deep’ [pl. xli [sic, read xxxix]], 17 and ‘a dipper (trua) 17 inches long’. The bowl and dipper are certainly Boston MFA 87.446b and 87-497a.

Parallel: Edgar 1901, 31, pl. viii, no. CG 27755.

**EA 23806**  
1887,0101.611

Heavily corroded fragment of a copper alloy vessel, comprising a small piece of the side and rim with an attached loop-handle; the curve of the rim indicates that the vessel had a large diameter and a shape similar to that of a casserole.

Height: 5.72cm; width: 5.95cm; depth: 3.32cm (including handle).

**EA 23859**  
1887,0101.779

Small round vessel of silver, broken into several fragments and repaired, with a narrow flat base, cylindrical rim and a spout in the shape of a truncated triangle. There is no evidence of a handle or handles, but it is possible that these might have been fixed onto the missing parts of the rim.

Height: 2.4cm; length: 10.4cm (with spout); diameter: 8.3cm (without spout).

Bibliography: the item is not mentioned in Petrie’s publication; however, another silver vessel is mentioned in Petrie 1888, 76 § 75 (see also Journal, 148–50 corresponding to Cairo, EM JE 27382, ‘found together with a silver dipper [JE 27382] and lump of silver’). Parallel: Bissing 1901, 53, no. CG 5533 (bronze).

**Shell vessels (Pl. 15)**

**GR 1906,0301.13**

Uncarved Tridacna shell.

Height: 4.53cm; length: 15.6cm; width: 8.25cm.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 72 § 68, though Petrie does not mention this particular piece.

Parallel: Reese 1988, 40–1.

**GR 1906,0301.14**

Fragment of Tridacna shell carved on the convex side with rayed semi-circular and linear designs, possibly part of feathers from a wing, probably of a winged sphinx, if not a griffin.

Height: 1cm; length: 4.75cm; width: 2.5cm; thickness: 0.45cm.

Context: surface of the ground.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 72 § 68: ‘a piece of engraved Tridacna, like those found at Naukratis, was also picked up on the surface’. The fragment is also discussed in Stucky 1974, 32–3, no. 27, pl. xviii, though the identification of the design of the ‘upper body of Griffin whose head, which was turned to the right, has been broken off’ remains unclear.

Parallels: Petrie 1886c, 35–6, pl. xx, 10–12, 16 (from Naukratis); Hogarth et al. 1986, 89, 49, fig. 1 (from Naukratis); in general: Stucky 1974, esp. 33, no. 28, pl. xviii (Memphis), p. 33–5 nos 29–35, pls xviii–xxi (Naukratis); Reese 1988, 38.

**Glazed composition vessels (Pl. 16)**

**EA 23755**  
1887,0101.733

Pale-green glazed composition New Year flask, with incised decoration. The raised band around the edge is adorned in the lower part with a design of overlapping rounded scales and inscribed in the upper part with an invocation to the goddess Neith, both parts within a rectangular frame. The inscription in two columns reads from right to left: ‘(1) May Neith give life, all health (2), “best wishes” (?) to its owner’. The sides are decorated with an incised collar design alternating rows of very varied patterns (from bottom to top: raindrop-shaped beads, lotus flowers, vegetal plaits, buttons, vertical lines) separated by double or triple curved lines. The surface is worn.

Height: 4.72cm; length: 5.88cm (max.).

Context: Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 75 § 72, pl. xl, 4: among the ‘pilgrim bottles’ found on the site, many were ‘bearing portions of inscriptions, and one a longer wish than usual (pl. xl. 4): ‘May Neith give life and health always to the souls of all children’ or ‘to all beautiful souls’; see also Boston, MFA, RES 87.146 and a few, fragments of other inscribed New Year flasks from Tell Dafana.

Parallel (with similar inscription): see Kischkwitz 1979b, 146, n. 42 (with wrong reading); Hölbl, G. 1979b, 22, pl. 10, b, no. 72; Felder 1988b, 37, 125–6, 140–1 (with ref.); on the expression ‘good luck’, ‘fortune’, ‘chance’, ‘success’, see Lipińska 1964, 143–4.

**EA 23757**  
1887,0101.1399

Five rejoined fragments from the side of a glazed composition New Year flask, decorated with a collar design, alternating rows of very varied patterns (from bottom to top: raindrop-shaped beads, lotus flowers, a triangular pattern, rosettes, vertical lines, vegetal plaits) separated by double or triple curved lines. The incisions are coloured with brown glaze. A tiny part of the raised band around the edge is preserved at the right end.

Height 3.4cm; length: 8.8cm (max).

Context: Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 76 § 75: ‘a ‘bronze bowl 7½ inches across and 2 inches deep’ (pl. xli [sic, read xxxix], 17) and ‘a ‘dipper (trua) 17 inches long’. The bowl and dipper are certainly Boston MFA 87-446b and 87-497a.

Parallel (with similar inscription): see Kischkwitz 1970b, 146, n. 42 (with ref.); Stucky 1974, esp. 33, nos 29–35, pls xviii–xxi (Naukratis); Reese 1988, 38.
**EA 55346  1887,0101.1401**  
Fragment from a glazed composition New Year flask, with traces of a blue glaze floral pattern filling incisions on the raised band around the edge of the vessel. The glazed composition has suffered decay; it is eroded on the interior and has turned white and chalky.  
Width: 2.2cm; length: 2.6cm; thickness: 0.3cm.  
Context: Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).  
Bibliography: same as for EA 23757 above.

**EA 21779  1887,0101.751**  
Cylindrical neck of a green glazed composition New Year flask, terminating in a papyrus capital; there are incised details on the capital and a figure of an ape crouching on the shoulder, leaning back against the bottle neck, holding his snout in his hands (another one, on the opposite side, is broken away).  
Height: 5cm; diameter: 3.9cm.  
Context: provenance not specified in the Museum register, but certainly from Tell Dafana, according to the context of the item in the list, Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).  
Bibliography: same as for EA 23757 above.

**EA 21780  1887,0101.752**  
Cylindrical neck of a glazed composition New Year flask, terminating in a papyrus capital; there are incised and modelled details on the capital and a figure of an ape crouching on the shoulder, leaning back against the bottle neck, holding his snout in his hands (another one, on the opposite side, is broken away); chipped and glaze heavily worn.  
Height: 4.3cm; width: 3.3cm.  
Context: provenance not specified in the Museum register, but certainly from Tell Dafana, according to the context of the item in the list, Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).  
Bibliography: same as for EA 23757 above.

**EA 21781  1887,0101.754**  
Cylindrical neck of a glazed composition New Year flask, terminating in a papyrus capital; there are incised and modelled details on the capital and a figure of an ape crouching on the shoulder, leaning back against the bottle neck, holding his snout in his hands (another one, on the opposite side, is broken away); chipped and glaze worn.  
Height: 4.1cm; width: 3.4cm.  
Context: provenance not specified in the Museum register, but certainly from Tell Dafana, according to the context of the item in the list, Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).  
Bibliography: same as for EA 23757 above.

**EA 21782  1887,0101.755**  
Cylindrical neck of a glazed composition New Year flask, terminating in a papyrus capital; there are incised and modelled details on the capital and a figure of an ape crouching on the shoulder, leaning back against the bottle neck, holding his snout in his hands (another one, on the opposite side, is broken away); chipped and glaze worn.  
Height: 4.1cm; width: 3.4cm.  
Context: provenance not specified in the Museum register, but certainly from Tell Dafana, according to the context of the item in the list, Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).  
Bibliography: same as for EA 23757 above.

**EA 18460  1887,0101.729**  
Fragment from the wall of a glazed composition vessel, the exterior inscribed with a horizontal line of hieroglyphs of uncertain reading. At the right end is a standing figure with at least one arm upraised; left of this is a possible sign m (or perhaps g) above an indeterminate sign and what appear to be l and s.  
Height: 2.96cm (max.); length: 3.36cm (max.); thickness: 0.69cm.  
Context: provenance not specified in the Museum register, but a provenance from Tell Dafana, chamber 3 of the east annex (C) of the ‘Qasr’.  

**EA 18453  1887,0101.710**  
Description: Green glazed composition fragment of an unidentified artefact, perhaps the neck of a vessel, in the form of a conical shaft tapering out into a quatrefoil, pierced longitudinally.  
Height: 3.36cm; diameter: 1.96cm.  
Context: provenance not specified in the Museum register, but possibly from Tell Dafana, as suggested by the context of the item in the list, if not from Tell Nebesha or any other eastern Delta site excavated by Petrie in 1886.

**EA 18644  1887,0101.881**  
Fragment from a blue glazed composition vessel, broken on all the edges. The glaze has decayed to leave only patches on the interior and exterior surfaces.  
Length: 2.93cm (max.); width: 2.2cm; thickness: 0.49cm (max.).  
Context: provenance not specified in the Museum register, possibly from Tell Dafana or Tell Nebesha, according to the context of the item in the list.

2. Foundation deposits

**Inscribed plaques of King Psamtik I (Pl. 17)**

**EA 23556  1887,0101.1354**  
Thick rectangular plaque of glazed composition bearing an incised vertical inscription on one side, read from right to left, with the cartouches of King Psamtik I (prenomen Wahibra and nomen Psamtik), between two vertical lines. All sides, except the back, show traces of a worn brown-green glazed slip.  
Length: 7.2cm; width: 3.45cm; thickness: 1.1cm.  
Context: ‘Qasr’, casemate building A, beneath the north-east corner (‘NE’ scored on the back of the item).  
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 54 § 52, pp. 54–5 § 54, pls xxi, 5, xxii; Petrie 1889b, pl. 60; see also Porter and Moss 1934, 7; Weinstein 1973, 327; Perlu 2002, 131, no. 28.  
Parallels: from Tell Dafana, Cairo, EM JE 27385, Boston, MFA 87.653 and Berlin, AM 10080 (destroyed during WW II); cf. Spencer 1996, 83, no. 100b and colour plate 4b for Psamtik plaques from elsewhere.

**EA 23556  1887,0101.1355**  
Thin rectangular gold plaque bearing an engraved vertical inscription on each side, read from right to left, of the cartouches of King Psamtik I (prenomen Wahibra on one side, nomen Psamtik on the other).  
Length: 1.3cm; width: 0.66cm; thickness: 0.035cm.  
Context: ‘Qasr’, casemate building A, probably beneath the north-east (or north-west?) corner.  
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 54 § 52, pp. 54–5 § 54, pls xxi, 7, xxii; Petrie 1889b, pl. 60; see also Porter and Moss 1934, 7; Weinstein 1973, 326; Perlu 2002, 131, no. 28.  
Parallels: from Tell Dafana, Cairo, EM JE 27385. For other gold plaques of this king from Tell el-Balamun see Spencer 1996, 85–6, colour plate 4b.

**EA 23556  1887,0101.1356**  
Thin rectangular silver plaque bearing an engraved vertical inscription on one side, read from right to left, of the cartouches (prenomen Wahibra and nomen Psamtik) of King Psamtik I.  
Length: 2.3cm; width: 0.85cm; thickness: 0.012cm.  
Context: ‘Qasr’, casemate building A, probably beneath the north-east (or north-west?) corner.  
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 54 § 52, pp. 54–5 § 54, pls xxi, 8, xxi; Petrie 1889b, pl. 60; see also Porter and Moss 1934, 7; Weinstein 1973, 326; Perlu 2002, 131, no. 28.  
Parallels: from Tell Dafana, Cairo, EM JE 27385.

**EA 23556  1887,0101.1358**  
Thin rectangular lead plaque bearing an engraved vertical inscription on one side, read from right to left, of the cartouches of King Psamtik I (prenomen Wahibra and nomen Psamtik). Although the item is heavily corroded the inscription is still visible, except on the lower part, where the object is broken.  
Length: 2.8cm; width: 1.4cm; thickness: 0.4cm.  
Context: ‘Qasr’, casemate building A, probably beneath the south-east (or north-west?) corner.  
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 54 § 52, pp. 54–5 § 54, pls xxii, 6, xxi; see also Porter and Moss 1934, 7; Weinstein 1973, 326; Perlu 2002, 131, no. 28.
Parallels: from Tell Dafana, Cairo, EM JE 27385 and Boston, MFA 87.529 (from the north-east corner).

EA 23556  1887.0101.1359
Rectangular plaque of red jasper with a vertical inscription engraved on one side, read from right to left, bearing the cartouche (prenomen Wahibre) of King Psamtik I.

Length: 0.95cm; width: 0.66cm; thickness: 0.22cm.
Context: ‘Qasr’, casemate building A, beneath the north-east corner (or north-west).

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 54 § 52, pp. 54–5 § 54, pls xxii, 4, xxiii; see also Porter and Moss 1934, 7; Weinstein 1973, 326; Perdu 2002, 131, no. 28.

Parallels: from Tell Dafana, Cairo, EM JE 27385 and Boston, MFA 87.719 (from the south-east corner).

EA 23556  1887.0101.1360
Rectangular carnelian plaque bearing a vertical inscription engraved on one side, read from right to left, of the cartouche (nomen) of King Psamtik I.

Length: 0.95cm; width: 0.66cm; thickness: 0.066cm.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 54 § 52, pp. 54–5 § 54, pls xxii, 1, xxiii; see also Porter and Moss 1934, 7; Weinstein 1973, 326; Perdu 2002, 131, no. 28.

Uninscribed plaques (Pl. 17)

EA 23556  1887.0101.1357
Rectangular copper plaque, so heavily corroded that some grains of sand from where the foundation deposit was found are embedded in the corrosion. The corrosion prevents a determination whether the object was originally inscribed or not.

Length: 3cm; width: 1.4cm (up to 1.7cm with corrosion); thickness: 0.5cm (up to 0.9cm with corrosion).
Context: ‘Qasr’, casemate building A, beneath one of the four corners (except south-east), probably north-east.


Parallels: from Tell Dafana, Cairo, EM JE 27385.

Lead and copper ore samples (Pl. 17)

All these samples come from beneath the south-east corner of the casemate building A of the ‘Qasr’ and were possibly once part of a sacrificial offering.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 54 § 52, pp. 54–5 § 54, pls xxii, xxiii; see also Porter and Moss 1934, 7; Weinstein 1973, 327.

Parallels: see also Cairo, EM JE 27385.

EA 23556  1887.0101.1364
Irregular sample of lead ore.
Length: 4cm; width: 2.7cm; thickness: 0.6cm.

EA 23556  1887.0101.1365
Irregular sample of lead ore.
Length: 3.7cm; width: 2.2cm; thickness: 1.1cm.

EA 23556  1887.0101.1362
Irregular sample of copper ore.
Length: 1.5cm; width: 1.4cm; thickness: 0.6cm.

EA 23556  1887.0101.1363
Irregular sample of copper ore. Comparison with the drawing on Petrie’s plate (pl. xxii, 11, sample immediately above the one at the lower right corner) shows that a chip is missing.
Length: 1.6cm; width: 1.4cm; thickness: 0.75cm.

EA 23556  1887.0101.1366
Irregular sample of copper ore.
Length: 0.8cm; width: 0.6cm; thickness: 0.35cm.

EA 23556  1887.0101.1367
Irregular sample of copper ore.
Length: 1.3cm; width: 0.6cm; thickness: 0.5cm.

EA 23556  1887.0101.1368
Irregular sample of copper ore.
Length: 1.5cm; width: 1.3cm; thickness: 0.8cm.

EA 23556  1887.0101.1369
Irregular sample of copper ore.
Length: 1.6cm; width: 1.3cm; thickness: 0.4cm.

EA 23556  1887.0101.1370
Sample of copper ore.
Length: 2.4cm; width: 1.2cm; thickness: 0.8cm.

EA 23556  1887.0101.1371
Sample of copper ore.
Length: 2.1cm; width: 1.1cm; thickness: 0.7cm.

EA 23556  1887.0101.1372
Sample of copper ore.
Length: 1.8cm; width: 1.7cm; thickness: 0.75cm.

EA 23556  1887.0101.1373
Sample of copper ore.
Length: 1cm; width: 0.8cm; thickness: 0.75cm.

EA 23556  1887.0101.1374
Sample of copper ore.
Length: 1.2cm; width: 0.9cm; thickness: 0.6cm.

Ox bones and teeth (Pl. 18)

All these items come from beneath the south-east corner of the casemate building A of the ‘Qasr’ and were possibly once part of a sacrificial offering.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 54 § 52, pp. 54–5 § 54, pls xxii, xxiii, 15; Weinstein 1973, 327; see also the ox tooth Boston, MFA RES.87.14 and/or RES.87.15. The skull and some bones are supposed to have been left in the Cairo EM, unregistered.

EA 23557  1887.0101.1375 + 1887.0101.1381
Part of the leg bone of an ox. One long piece of the bone is preserved, with a few small fragments that join to the broken ends. There is also a separate small fragment from the joint surface of the long bone.
Length: 18.3cm (max.); width: 5.5cm (max.); thickness 4cm. The separate fragment measures 3.7 x 3.1cm.

EA 23557  1887.0101.1376
Ox tooth.
Length: 5.9cm; width: 3cm; thickness: 2.3cm.

EA 23557  1887.0101.1377
Ox tooth.
Length: 4.5cm; width: 3cm; thickness: 2.2cm.

EA 23557  1887.0101.1378
Ox tooth.
Length: 4.4cm; width: 3cm; thickness: 2.2cm.

EA 23557  1887.0101.1379
Ox tooth.
Length: 3.9cm; width: 3.1cm; thickness: 1.3cm.

EA 23557  1887.0101.1380
Ox tooth.
Length: 2.4cm; width: 2.5cm; thickness: 2cm.
Plaque of King Apries (Pl. 17)

EA 18562  1887,0101.728
Rectangular plaque made of glazed composition, bearing a vertical inscription between two vertical lines incised on both sides, read from right to left, with the cartouches (prenomen on one side, nomen on the other) of King Apries. All sides show traces of a worn light green to beige glaze. Although not discovered in situ, this plaque might have been part of a foundation deposit for a building somewhere inside the Saite enclosure. Length: 4.2cm; width: 3.2cm; thickness: 0.65cm.

Context: a chamber in the southern part of Saite enclosure (so-called 'Camp').

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 51 § 49, p. 73 § 72, pl. xl, 7, p. 73 § 49: 'of Haa-ah-ra (Hophra) [ xl, 7]', which seems as if made for a foundation plaque, but was found in a chamber in the camp along with other pottery; Hall 1913, 295, no. 2807; Porter and Moss 1934, 7; Weinstein 1973, 333.

Parallels: another plaque of Apries, Cairo, E.M.JE 47386, is registered as coming from Tell Dafana, though Petrie only mentions one plaque in his publication. It is so similar in size and dimensions to EA 18562 as to suggest they both came from the same building. The confirmation of the existence of two plaques comes from Petrie's Journal, 167: 'two little plaques of Apries, which complete the series of XXVI dyn. kings' names here. The stuff we turn is all of Amasis, I believe; these two of Apries were in a rather deeper clearance'; see also Matouk 1971, 142, 200, no. 834, p. 221, no. 869.

Miscellaneous (Pl. 18)

See also EA 23960, a mould of a tool or arrowhead, strangely considered in the Museum register as part of a Ptolemaic foundation deposit from Tell Dafana.

EA 23641  1887,0101.1387
Fragment of tibiasurus (middle leg bone) of a duck (Anas sp.); kindly identified by Dr Wim Van Neer (Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences), part of a foundation deposit. Length: 5.6cm (max.); width: 0.7cm.

Context: 'Qasr', east annex (E), beneath the south-west corner of Chamber 19 C.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 55 § 54: part of the 'trilling deposit' beneath the south-west corner of Annex C, to the east of the 'Qasr'; '...a hole had been scooped out of the sand, cylindrical, 3 to 7 inches from W. face, 10 to 14 inches from S. face, and 1 to 12 inches deep below the base of the brickwork. This hole was filled with charcoal, and burnt bones of a small bird, of which I could preserve only one piece'. Journal, 161: 'next day, I cleared under a corner of an additional building. E. of the Kasr; the only deposit was a hole 1 ft deep & 4 ins. wide, filled with charcoal & bones of a small bird; so minor sacrifices were made for minor buildings'; see also Weinstein 1973, 327–8.

EA 18486  1887,0101.673
Rhomboidal piece of quartz roughly carved or cut, with an inscription scored on both the large opposite sides; one with an illegible hieroglyphic inscription in and around the casemate buildings (see Petrie 1888, 33 § 33; see also the bloker-friese Boston, MFA 87.24 found at Findspot 22 (a room to the east of the north-east casemate building). The finding of large blocks of limestone by Petrie is also noted in his Journal, 110 and ibid., 132: 'the work here has been going on steadily, clearing the Kasr. A quantity of chips of fine hieroglyphs I found there ...'.

3. Architectural pieces

Wall inscription and relief (Pl. 18)

EA 23646  1887,0101.1390
Fragment of limestone with a roughly hewn flat surface bearing parts of two roughly incised vertical cartouches of Amasis, read from right to left, on top of the standard of Min. The left cartouche gives the nomen of the king (Amasis, son of Neith), of which the first sign at the top is lost. The right one is slightly longer and gives the prenomen of the king (Khnumibre), of which only the left half is preserved. The standard of Min is carved under the left cartouche. Part of another...
4. Small sculpture and trial-pieces

**Bronze figures (Pl. 19)**

**EA 23431**

1887, 0101.1055

Corroded copper alloy aegis with a head of Bastet as a lioness wearing a tripartite headdress, topped by a sun-disc with uraeus, and a semi-circular wesekh breastplate, with a stepped upper edge (where falcon-shouldered terminals of such collars are often depicted in better preserved examples). A vertical suspension ring is welded at the back of the sun-disc, on top of the head. The menat counterweight is made of a large vertical strip of metal, bent at the top, hinged to the top of the breastplate, under the headdress, by a pair of small vertical rings interlocked with an oval one, stuck by corrosion. Narrowing slightly downwards and flanked by opposed uraei, the lower part of the counterweight ends with a disc.

Height: 6.4cm; width: 4.53cm; depth: 2.4cm.


**EA 23866**

1887, 0101.1059

Corroded copper alloy object of indeterminate nature, perhaps the arms, including bent elbows, of a figure holding at top and base a vertical disc bearing on both sides a low relief representation of the phoenix bsw-bird.

Height: 1.06cm; length: 3.01cm; thickness: 0.06cm.

Context: from a room of one of the casemate buildings of the ‘Qasr’.

**EA 23868**

1887, 0101.1061

Corroded copper alloy fragment from the headdress of a solid-cast figure of Hathor or Isis, with a sun-disc between high cow horns in front of a pair of tall feathers.

Height: 3.2cm; width: 1.29cm; thickness: 0.75cm.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 80 § 80: possibly one of the bronze ‘feathers’.

**EA 23434**

1887, 0101.1062

Upper part of a corroded copper alloy sceptre in the shape of a gazelle or oryx head.

Height: 3.56cm (max.); width: 0.76cm; depth: 1.45cm.

Bibliography: not specifically mentioned among the bronze finds in Petrie 1888, 80 § 80.

**EA 23436**

1887, 0101.1068

Corroded copper alloy fragment of a figure of a demon with spread wings, possibly cat-headed. Alternatively, it may represent a bat. The lower part of the figure seems to be missing.

Height: 0.26cm; width: 2.4cm; depth: 0.9cm.

Bibliography: possibly of the casemate building B(?).

Glass inlay (Pl. 19)

**EA 18493**

1887, 0101.698

Pupil of an eye in transparent, colourless moulded glass, imitating crystal, in the form of half a drop, the obverse convex and the reverse slightly concave with a bevelled edge; one end is slightly pointed and the other rounded. Presumably made for inlaying into a statue, perhaps of a cat.

Length: 0.85cm; width: 0.73cm; depth 0.35cm.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 72 § 70: ‘cover of an eye, hemispherical, probably from a cat’s head, is brilliantly cut in rock-crystal, with the corners of the eye produced’. For examples, see Cooney 1936, 935.

Context: the Museum register does not specify any precise provenance, but the context of the list may imply a Tell Defana origin and the item matches Petrie’s description (Petrie 1888, 73). Parallels: London, PM UC39028.

**GR 1906, 0301.2**

Rough, handmade terracotta figure, of which the lower part is lost. It is made of coarse red-brown Egyptian silt clay and has an oblong oval and flattened shape. In the upper part, the potter just pinched the clay in order to model a long narrow nose and shallow eye-sockets, where eyes, separately made of round clay buttons, have been subsequently inserted before firing (the right now missing). At the very bottom, short legs or feet are roughly indicated by two diverging excrescences, partly broken off. The object seems to represent a figure lying down, possibly a sort of concubine or fecundity figure of local production.

Height: 8.9cm (max.); width: 2.95cm; thickness: 1.75cm.

Context: probably from Findspot 51, domestic buildings in the urban area to the east of the Saite enclosure.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 6 § 58, pp. 71, 72 § 68, pl. xxiv, 2; Petrie, ibid., 72 § 68: ‘the terra-cotta (fig. 2) is much like some of the idols found by Dr Schliemann in the early Greek sites; here, we, at least, can date it to between 665 and 505 BC, but its precise locality on the plain of Defennach was not known, as it was picked up on the denuded surface’. Nevertheless, at pp. 61 § 58 and 72 § 68, Petrie seems to confirm that the item comes from the buildings in the plain to the east of the ‘Qasr’ (Findspot 51); see also Higgins 1934, 408, no. 1551; cap. no. 208. Parallels: Higgins, ibid., cites a parallel piece from Rhodes, see Winter 1903, pl. 10, no. 7.

**GR 1906, 0301.4**

Handmade terracotta female figure, made from coarse red-brown Egyptian silt ware, partially reconstructed from three fragments (head missing). It represents a woman wearing a garment reaching down to her ankles, with her right arm at her side, her left bent across her body below her breasts. The figure is generally flat, apart from the modelled breasts and arms, with fingers and toes simply incised. The large but short sloping feet show clearly that the figure is not represented standing but lying flat on the back. The item is probably a kind of concubine or fecundity figure of local production.

Height: 10.9cm (max.); width: 5.14cm; depth: 3.16cm.

Context: Findspot 51, domestic buildings in the urban area to the east of the Saite enclosure. The number 51 is scored on the back.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 6 § 58, p. 72 § 68, pl. xxiv, 4: ‘the terracotta, ... is comparatively shapely, but still very rude.’ See also Higgins 1934, 408, no. 1532, pl. 208 (dating mid-6th century BC); Journal, 145: ‘out in the buildings or rather foundations remaining, some way E. of the Kasr, we have traced out many chambers but never got anything hardly, except pottery – broken; & just the same as, but coarser than, that of the Kasr & elsewhere here. The only exception is a terracotta figure, archaic style, (head lost) draped to ankles, & left arm across below breasts(...)’.

Parallels: to Higgins, ibid., the figurine recalls certain terracottas from Cyprus and some Attic sculpture but neither of the suggested parallels seems particularly relevant. Some of the Cypro-archaic female terracottas do show arms in the same position (Karageorghis 1999, 146–50, pls xxxvi–xxxvii), but they are actually very different; see also Petrie 1909c, pl. xiv, 13, or the Egyptian limestone sculptures representing naked concubines on bed, such as at Naukratis (Petrie 1886c, 40, pl. xiv, 8–9; Hogarth et al. 1898–99, 82, n. 2, pl. xiv, 1–5).

**GR 1906, 0301.5**

Head of a handmade terracotta male figure, made from coarse red-brown Egyptian siltware. The face is narrow, with the main features roughly indicated: a straight nose, brow ridge, cheekbones
and a protruding or bearded chin. The eyes and the ears are not represented. The figure wears a high cap with a slightly protruding axial ridge, a tiara, a crested helmet or a high, flat headdress. Other examples suggest that the head may have belonged to a figure of a standing soldier, horse-and-rider or charioteer.

**GR 1906,0301.6**

The torso from a roughly modelled, probably male, terracotta figure, shown seated on a slightly protruding, thin base. The head, left arm, right forearm, legs and front part of the base are missing. The back is not in an upright position but is gently reclining. The spine is indicated by a smooth vertical groove. Clay buttons are used for the nipples and a sunken button of clay marks the navel.

**Context:** Saite enclosure (so-called 'Camp').

**Bibliography:** Petrie 1888, 74 § 70, pl. 1; see also Petrie 1909b, pl. xl; Petrie 1910, 46, pl. xlii; Higgins, ibid., 407, pl. 208, and from other Delta sites (Villing et al. 2013, nos TF.439–445, with further ref.).

**GR 1906,0301.7**

Hand-modelled terracotta whistle, still working, made of greenish-buff marly clay, with some mica, roughly in the shape of an animal's head (hound or pig?). On the top is an added spur, not unlike ears.

**Height:** 3.25cm; **length:** 6.2cm; **width:** 2.6cm.

**Context:** Naqada enclosure (so-called 'Camp').

**Bibliography:** Petrie 1888, 74 § 71: 'whistle in the form of an animal's head, blown through the mouth'; Bailey 2008, 172, pl. 126, no. 3701.

**Parallels:** Similar to BM, GR 1886.0401.1454 from Naqkratis, see Bailey 2008, 51, pl. 26, no. 3130, considered as a female femurcydite figure.

**GR 1906,0301.10**

Fragment of a small terracotta grotesque figure, or miniature plastic-veined in the shape of a monkey or a dwarf (?), the head and legs missing. The hunchbacked torso is egg-shaped and hollow, with the right leg preserved, separated from the torso by a groove, with the right leg and a protruding or bearded chin. The ears and the eyes are not represented. The figure wears a high cap with a slightly protruding axial ridge.

**Height:** 1.8cm; **length:** 6.6cm; **width:** 3.1cm.

**Context:** Saite enclosure (so-called 'Camp').

**Bibliography:** Petrie 1888, 73 § 70, pl. 12, see also p. 53 § 51, p. 54 § 53.

**Parallels:** Similar to EA 23825, but of larger size. The carving is crude with planes of working showing in the flat limestone, although the face of this example, especially the eyes, is better done. The figure wears a headress in the style of a cap or hood with high axial ridge, falling down at the back to the base of the neck.

**Height:** 6.3cm; **width:** 3.5cm; **length:** 8.7cm.

**Bibliography:** Petrie 1888, 73 § 70, pl. 12, see also p. 53 § 51, p. 54 § 53.

**EA 23825  1887,0101.730**

Limestone figure of a bound prisoner, the arms by the sides of the body but lashed at the elbows behind the back, the legs doubled up from the knees behind the body to allow the feet to be caught under the same binding as the arms. The carving is crude with planes of working showing in the flat limestone, although the face of this example, especially the eyes, is better done. The figure wears a headress in the style of a cap or hood with high axial ridge, falling down at the back to the base of the neck.

**Height:** 6.3cm; **width:** 1.6cm; **length:** 5cm.

**Bibliography:** Petrie 1888, 73 § 70, pl. 12, see also p. 53 § 51, p. 54 § 53.

**EA 23826  1887,0101.731**

Limestone figure of a bound prisoner, similar to EA 23825, but of larger size. The carving of the front exhibits clear planes of chiselling and the facial details are extremely rough. The binding of the arms and legs at the back is more clearly shown. The cap on this figure lacks the high axial ridge.

**Height:** 6.3cm; **width:** 1.9cm; **length:** 5cm.

**Bibliography:** Petrie 1888, 73 § 70, pl. 12, see also p. 53 § 51, p. 54 § 53.

**EA 23827  1887,0101.732**

Limestone figure of a bound prisoner of the same type as EA 23825. The body of this example has been better modelled, with a rounded belly and heavy thighs. The binding arms and legs behind the figure are schematically rendered as a ridge along the edge of the piece, partly broken on one side. The cap has a high axial ridge.

**Height:** 6.0cm; **width:** 1.0cm; **length:** 6cm.

**Bibliography:** Petrie 1888, 73 § 70, pl. 12, see also p. 53 § 51, p. 54 § 53.

**EA 23828  1887,0101.733**

Limestone figure of a bound prisoner of the same type as EA 23825. This figure wears a high headdress with a central ridge. The face is flat with slight details of features. The arms at the sides extend forwards, but are lashed at the elbows across the back of the body. The binding also holds the doubled-back legs by the feet, which are shown in some detail, as is the pattern of the cord binding.

**Thanks to A. Villing for bibl. ref.**

**GR 1906,0301.8**

Oblong, thick and flat artefact made of Nile silt clay, with two deep and almost semi-cylindrical holes in the middle of one side, possibly a kind of lid with grip holes, if not a figure-stand with mortises for tenons under a statuette.

**Height:** 2.6cm; **length:** 8.8cm; **width:** 6.5cm; **depth of holes:** 2.3cm (max.).

**Stone figures**

Bound Asiatic prisoners (Pl. 20)

**Context:** all the pieces below are from a group of about 30 to 40 similar figures, found together to the east of the annexe of the 'Qasr', beyond Petrie's chamber 29; see Petrie 1888, 73 § 70, pl. xl; Posener 1987, 4: Rûner 1993, 137, n. 61, p. 514, n. 701.

**Parallels:** from Tell Dafana, Boston, MFA, 87;810-814 (= RES 87;121-125; 5 items); Bristol, CMAG H087;1-2 (2 items); Dundee 1975-66. Liverpool, WM 3.2.27; Oxford, AM 1887.2496-2497 (2 items); possibly also London, PM UC 38972 (no provenance recorded).

The slightly larger and better worked figure in Cairo (EM, JE 27933), was found in Room 40 of the larger casemate building (Petrie 1888, 53, § 51, p. 54 § 53; Borchardt 1930, 73, pl. 130; Vadian 1938, 480, n. 1, pl. clxxv). Petrie mentions this one in his Journal, 132: 'the upper part of a small figure of a captive of very good work'; and ibid., 'the work at the Ksar does not produce anything much, except in outlying chambers. (...) In another room, was the upper part of a figure of captive, of excellent work'; from other sites or with no provenance: Petrie 1914, 19, pl. 5, no. 606; Posener 1987, esp. p. 6, nn. 1–3 (with bibl. ref.); – these figures are so close to the ones from Tell Dafana that they actually could belong to the group; see also Schoske and Wildung 1985, 83, no. 65; Rûner 1993, 137, n. 61; Wise 2001, 102–3, no. 63; Christie 2012, 85, no. 122; Haupt 2012, 71–5.
Part of a limestone slab (two fragments re-joined), probably from the trial-piece, with regular grids of slightly different scales incised on both of the flat faces (squares of 2.05 to 2.1cm on one face, 1.75cm on the other face). The incised lines of the grid of the smaller scale show traces of red colour. One original edge of the object is preserved, showing a narrow border between the grid and the chamfered edges. The border is wider on the side with the grid of larger scale. The findspot reference ‘52W’ is written on the item with a pencil. EA 23815 (1887,0101.840) is possibly a fragment of the same item but does not join.

Context: western part of Findspot 52 – south-eastern quarter of the Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’) – according to the pencilled mark. Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 74 § 70: one of the ‘many pieces of designing tablets of limestone ruled in squares found in the camp and in a chamber of the fort’. Parallels: from Tell Dafana, EA 23815–17 (see below); another fragment was sent to the collection of the Chateauqua Archaeological Museum, now dispersed. For comparison, see Edgar 1966, 5–80 – pls xxi–xxxviii; esp. 77, nos CG 33467–8, pl. xxxviii; Spiegelberg 1909, 32–3, pl. xv, no. 64; Petrie 1927, 67, pl. lviii, 94 (Memphis); Hostens-Deleu 1979, 47, 65, fig. 40, nos E6634, 2221; Martin 1981, 30, pl. 39, no. 309 (Saqqara = London, PM UC06433); Redford 2004, 57–8, 100–1, figs 33–4, nos 453, 458, 490, 491, 498 (Mendes); Tomoum 2005, 56–73, esp. 70, n. 104; Delange 2012, 473, pl. 312, no. 1041 (Elephantine, Paris, ML E17631-1768); see also London, PM UC02425-2429; BM EA 220099 (Tassis, cf. Favard-Meeks, 1998, 111, 2199; El-Qantara, 23859 (Deir el-Bahari), 2449, 48028, 56924; Bristol, CMAG H2025 (Tassis, cf. Favard-Meeks, op. cit.).

EA 23815
1887,0101.840
Part of a limestone slab, probably from a trial-piece, with regular grids of slightly different scales incised on both of the flat faces (squares of 2.05 to 2.1cm on one face, 1.75cm on the other face). One original edge of the object is preserved, showing a narrow border between the grid and the chamfered edges. The border is wider on the face with the grid of larger scale. On the other face, near a broken edge, one line perpendicular to the border has been doubled (interval of 1.5 mm between the two parallel incisions). The findspot reference ‘52W’ is written on the item with a pencil. EA 23814 (1887,0101.840) is possibly a fragment of the same item but does not join.

Context: Findspot 51, domestic buildings in the urban area to the east of the Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’). The number 51 is scored on the back, under the left shoulder. Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 61 § 58, pp. 71–2, § 68, pl. xxiv, 3; ‘stone idol’; ‘the stone figure’ is of the rudest type possible, without limbs or features; were it not for a ledge representing the feet, it might be also doubted if it were not a lump weight, with a notch to tie a string in’. Journal, 144: ‘out in the buildings or rather foundations remaining, some way E. of the Kasr, we have traced out many chambers but never got anything hardly, except pottery – broken; & just the same as, but coarser than, that of the Kasr & elsewhere here (…); and an excessively rough stone figure; this latter is valuable, as showing that the Greeks had got anything hardly, except pottery – broken; & just the same as, but some way E. of the Kasr, we have traced out many chambers but never

EA 23814
1887,0101.840
Part of a limestone slab (four fragments re-joined), probably from a trial-piece, with regular grids of slightly different scales incised on both of the flat faces (squares of 2.05 to 2.1cm on one face, 1.75cm on the other face). The incised lines of the grid of the smaller scale show traces of red colour. One original edge of the object is preserved, showing a narrow border between the grid and the chamfered edges. The border is wider on the side with the grid of larger scale. The findspot reference ‘52W’ is written on the item with a pencil. EA 23815 (1887,0101.840) is possibly a fragment of the same item but does not join.

Context: Findspot 51, domestic buildings in the urban area to the east of the Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’). The number 51 is scored on the back, under the left shoulder. Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 61 § 58, pp. 71–2, § 68, pl. xxiv, 3; ‘stone idol’; ‘the stone figure’ is of the rudest type possible, without limbs or features; were it not for a ledge representing the feet, it might be also doubted if it were not a lump weight, with a notch to tie a string in’. Journal, 144: ‘out in the buildings or rather foundations remaining, some way E. of the Kasr, we have traced out many chambers but never got anything hardly, except pottery – broken; & just the same as, but coarser than, that of the Kasr & elsewhere here (…); and an excessively rough stone figure; this latter is valuable, as showing that the Greeks had got anything hardly, except pottery – broken; & just the same as, but some way E. of the Kasr, we have traced out many chambers but never

5. Amulets

Symbols

Sacred eyes – gold (Pl. 21)

EA 18251
1887,0101.542
Gold amulet in the shape of a hollow double-sided cobra-eye, pierced
lengthwise and made of several sheets of metal embossed and welded, with relief details, including a plait line marking the eyebrows. Height: 1.05cm; length: 1.5cm; thickness: 0.4cm. Context: probably from the denuded surface of the site or its neighbourhood. Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 73 § 73, pl. xli, 26; one of the gold 'symbolic eyes'; ibid., 110: the 'holow sheet, same both sides, ribs soldered on'. Petrie, Journal, 129: ('... more gold scraps; I have now bought up 11 earrings, 2 sacred eyes (...)'); Müller-Winkler 1897, 86, § u. The other gold eye must be EA 18356 (see below).

EA 18269 1887.0101.561
Gold amulet in the shape of a flat wedjat-eye, pierced lengthwise, made of two folded metal foils, slightly embossed and welded. Height: 0.9cm; length: 1.08cm; thickness: 0.18cm. Context: probably from the denuded surface of the site or its neighbourhood. Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 73 § 73; p. 110, pl. xli, 30; one of the gold 'symbolic eyes'; Müller-Winkler 1897, 86, § u.

Sacred eyes – diorite (Pl. 21)

EA 18556 1887.0101.7030
Black and white diorite amulet in the shape of a wedjat-eye without design, pierced lengthwise. Height: 2.9cm; length: 3.8cm; thickness: 0.7cm. Context: provenance not specified in the Museum register, but possibly from Tell Dafana, according to the context of the item in the list, if not from Tell Nebesha or any other eastern Delta site excavated by Petrie in 1886. Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 73 § 70: possibly one of the 'fifteen symbolic eyes (...) of grey syenite'. Parallels: from Tell Dafana, possibly EA 18353 (see below) and surely Boston, MFA, 87.127, Bristol, CMAG H:165 (2 pieces), Oxford, AM 1887.2541 (2 pieces), Sheffield J079, Sydney, MAC, M.1943; some 'syenite' wedjat-eyes were sent to Montreal. For comparison, see most recently Herrmann and Staubli 2010, 17, fig. 11, p. 21, fig. 33a, 124, nos 1–2; Herrmann 2006, nos 419–21; Herrmann 1994, nos 1111; Hüttner 1995, no. 4879; Müller-Winkler 1987, 48, 106–7, 144, 147, pls xii–xiii, nos 226–32, particularly no. 227; Rowe 1936, 281–2, pl. xxxi, no. 162. The dating usually accepted for this shape is from the 22nd to the 26th dynasty.

EA 18515 1887.0101.714
White-glazed composition amulet in the form of an openwork one-sided wedjat-eye, within a slightly serrated oblong frame, with details incised. Height: 2.34cm; length: 2.7cm; thickness: 0.9mm. Context: provenance not specified in the Museum register, but possibly from Tell Dafana, according to the context of the item in the list, if not from Tell Nebesha or any other eastern Delta site excavated by Petrie in 1886. Parallels: EA 18510 (above) from Tell Dafana, EA 18518 (below) possibly from Tell Dafana.

EA 18455 1887.0101.661
Green-blue glazed composition amulet in the form of a double-sided wedjat-eye, with details incised before firing, pierced lengthwise; the eyebrow bears a pattern of parallel oblique lines, while the section below the eye is decorated with vertical lines, three on one side and four on the other. Height: 2.82cm; length: 3.51cm; thickness: 1.25cm. Context: provenance not specified in the Museum register, but probably from Tell Dafana or Tell Nebesha, according to the context of the item in the list; if from Tell Nebesha, possibly from the north-west Ptolemaic mound. Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 73 § 79; possibly one of the 4 'eyes' among the 'glazed pottery amulets of late work, probably late Ptolemaic', from the north-west mound. Parallels: above, EA 18511, 18512, 18547 and 18456 (one-sided), from Tell Dafana; see also Herrmann and Staubli 2010, 127, nos 24–5; Herrmann 2006, nos 344–5, 391, 393; Herrmann 1994, nos 1086–7, 1213–15, 1225–6; Müller-Winkler 1987, 44, 157, 159–60, 171, pls viii–ix, nos 168–169a.

EA 18511 1887.0101.664
Whitish (originally green) worn glazed composition amulet in the form of a double-sided wedjat-eye, with details incised before firing, pierced lengthwise. Height: 2.07cm; length: 2.5cm; thickness: 0.9cm. Context: provenance not specified in the Museum register, but probably from Tell Dafana or Tell Nebesha, according to the context of the item in the list; if from Tell Dafana, possibly from the north-west Ptolemaic mound. Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 79 § 79; possibly one of the 4 'eyes' among the 'glazed pottery amulets of late work, probably late Ptolemaic', from the north-west mound. Parallels: above, EA 18511, 18512, 18547 and 18456 (one-sided), from Tell Dafana; see also Herrmann and Staubli 2010, 127, nos 24–5; Herrmann 2006, nos 344–5, 391, 393; Herrmann 1994, nos 1086–7, 1213–15, 1225–6; Müller-Winkler 1897, 44, 157, 159–60, 171, pls viii–ix, nos 168–169a.

EA 18501 1887.0101.669
Blue-green glazed composition amulet, pierced lengthwise, in the form of an openwork double-sided wedjat-eye within an oval serrated frame, with details incised. Height: 2.92cm; length: 2.56cm; thickness: 0.62cm. Context: 'Qasr', east annexe (C), chamber 2 or 3.
Green glazed composition amulet in the form of a one-sided right wedjat-eye, with details incised before firing, pierced lengthwise.

Height: 2.28cm; length: 1.84cm; thickness: 0.63cm.

Context: provenance not specified in the Museum register, but possibly from Tell Dafana or Tell Nebesha, according to the context of the item in the list. If not from Tell Nebesha or any other eastern Delta site excavated by Petrie in 1886.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 79 § 79: possibly one of the 4 ‘eyes’ among the ‘glazed pottery amulets of late work, probably late Ptolemaic’, from the north-west mound.

Parallels: above, EA 18451, 18511, 18512, and below, 18547, as well as EA 18514, all possibly from Tell Dafana.

**EA 18451** 1887.0101.711

Green glazed composition amulet in the shape of a wedjat-eye, pierced square suspension ring at the top (broken away); capital and lower part decorated with incisions before firing.

Height: 5.6cm (max.); diameter: 1.96cm.

Context: provenance not specified in the Museum register, but possibly from Tell Dafana, north-west Ptolemaic mound, according to the context of the item in the list. If not from Tell Nebesha or any other eastern Delta site excavated by Petrie in 1886.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 79 § 79; see also ibid., 75 § 72.

Parallels: Herrmann 2006, 228–9, no. 444, pl. c; Müller-Winkler 1987, 55, 238–9, pl. xxiii; Wilson 1982, 32, pl. xxix, 2.

**EA 20531** 1887.0101.785+799

Glazed composition amulet, rather crudely executed, light brown with reddish patches, in the shape of a wedjat-papyrus column, topped with a large and roughly square suspension loop. The number 1887.0101.799 applies to the reunited top of the amulet.

Height: 5.5cm; width: 1cm.

Context: provenance not specified in the Museum register, but possibly from Tell Dafana, north-west Ptolemaic mound, according to the context of the item in the list. Similarity of material with other amulets from the site and description in Petrie’s publication.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 79 § 79; see also ibid., 75 § 72.

Parallels: Herrmann and Staubli 2010, 135, nos 1–3; Herrmann 2006, 228–9, nos 439–438 (esp. 446), pl. xxix, 1–2; Müller-Winkler 1987, 55–6, 238–9, pl. xxix, nos 448–52; Wilson 1982, pl. xxix, 1.

**EA 18483** 1887.0101.718

Capital of a blue-green glazed composition amulet in the shape of a wedjat-papyrus column, decorated with incisions, and topped with a suspension ring.

Height: 1.44cm (max.); diameter: 1.17cm.

Context: provenance not specified in the Museum register, but possibly from Tell Dafana, according to the context of the item in the list, if not from Tell Nebesha or any other eastern Delta site excavated by Petrie in 1886.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 79 § 79; see also ibid., 75 § 72.

Parallels: from Tell Dafana, Boston, MFA 87.623; Herrmann and Staubli 2010, 135, no. 1; Müller-Winkler 1987, 55–6, 238, pl. xxiii, nos 443–6.

**GR 1888,0208.145.c**

Part of a pale green glazed composition amulet in the shape of a wedjat-papyrus column, perhaps the lower part of EA 18483 above.

Length: 2.05cm; diameter: 0.53cm.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 79 § 79; see also ibid., 75 § 72.

**Offering tables and crowns (Pl. 22)**

**EA 18509** 1887.0101.715

Green glazed composition amulet in the form of a rectangular offering table with raised top edges, an oblong shape in the middle and a projecting axial spout in front.

Length: 2.28cm; width: 2.48cm; thickness: 0.6cm.

Context: provenance not specified in the Museum register, but possibly from Tell Dafana, according to the context of the item in the list, if not from Tell Nebesha or any other eastern Delta site excavated by Petrie in 1886.

**EA 18641** 1887.0101.784

Glazed composition amulet, light brown with reddish patches, rather crudely executed, in the form of the profile of a royal crown of Lower Egypt, with details in low relief on both sides, and transversely pierced at the top for suspension.

Height: 2.72cm; width: 0.83cm; depth: 1.63cm.
Glazed composition amulet, light brown with reddish patches, rather crudely executed, in the form of the royal crown of Upper Egypt, with an approximately square suspension ring projecting from the back.

Height: 2.53cm; width: 1.56cm; depth: 1.07cm.

Context: north-west Ptolemaic mound?

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 79 § 79 (possibly one of the 4 + 2 ‘Shu’ among the ‘glazed pottery amulets of late work, probably late Ptolemaic’, from the northwest mound).

Parallels: below, EA 20654; for comparison, see Brunner and Brunner 1984, 15, no. 4, pp. 41, no. 25, pp. 43–5, nos 26a, 29, 31; Silverman 1997, 53, nos 4–6, p. 58, no. 9 (Memphis, 26th dynasty); Hope 1988, 108–11, nos 55–7; Andrews 1994, fig. 38; Herrmann and Staubli 2010, 61–3; Bakr et al. 2010, 230–3, nos 77–8.

Glazed composition amuletic figure, light brown with reddish patches, rather crudely executed, in the form of the god Shu, kneeling on the right knee on a rectangular base, arms upraised by sides of the sun-disc of his headdress, with a back pillar transversely pierced for suspension.

Height: 2.35cm; width: 1.38cm; depth: 0.95cm.

Context: provenance not specified in the Museum register, but very probably from Tell Dafana, according to the context of the item in the list and information on the old wooden mount.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 79 § 79: probably one of the 4 + 2 ‘Shu’ among the ‘glazed pottery amulets of late work, probably late Ptolemaic’, from the northwest mound.

Parallels: from Tell Dafana, according to the context of the item in the list.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 79 § 79:

Gold figure of a solar falcon-headed god, standing in a striding position with the left leg forward, on a rectangular base, wearing a kilt and a tripartite headaddress topped by a large sun-disc with a central uraeus. Headdress and kilt are decorated with a series of parallel incisions. The figure was originally housed in a rectangular silver shrine, with a vertical sliding door in front, and a suspension loop made of a rounded sheet of metal welded on the back.

Figure: height: 2.6cm; width: 0.95cm; depth: 1.2cm.

Shrine: height: 2.96cm; width: 1.1cm; depth: 1.5cm.

Context: from the plain around the site.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 75–6 § 73, p. 110, pl. xxi, 8–9: ‘another fine object is the gold statue of Ra (xxii. 9), which is highly finished and burnished, of the finest work of the Saitic period. It was found in the silver amulet case, or shrine, the sliding lid of which had been slightly drawn and forced inwards, showing the toes of the figure. It is the most satisfactory to find it so, since not only is this little suspendory box a unique object, but it guarantees the genuineness of the image found within it, since the lid is stuck tight, and the side of the box had to be broken open to remove the figure. This was picked up by one of my workmen on the plain, and brought to me uninjured’. Journal, 136–7:

One man picked up a charming little thing, a little silver amulet box for suspension, with the sliding lid partly pushed in: and at the bottom of the lid showed the toes of a gold amulet. I tried to clean the box with some hopes of withdrawing the lid & taking the amulet out; but the silver was too brittle (being very thin) & the lid too firmly corroded in; so I decided the safest thing was to break off one side of the box as neatly as could be, & then the pieces can be replaced with a little cement, in no case damaging it for exhibition on the other side.

This I did & took out a statuette of Horus, of the finest work of the XXVI dynasty, highly burnished, of solid gold. It is a gem, & doubly valuable as having its case (which I do not remember ever seeing with an amulet before) & being absolutely above suspicion, having come from such a case. Forgeries have been made of this class of small gold figures, so that some warranty for an example is important. I weighed this, & gave the lucky finder 15 p’ [pence], rather over its metal value, because he brought it up without trying to get the gold out of the case.

Parallels: on this type of amulet, see Brunner and Brunner 1984, 15, 17, no. 4, pp. 41, no. 25, pp. 43–5, nos 26a, 29, 31; Silverman 1997, 53, nos 4–6, p. 58, no. 9 (Memphis, 26th dynasty); Hope 1988, 108–11, nos 55–7; Andrews 1994, fig. 38; Herrmann and Staubli 2010, 61–3; Bakr et al. 2010, 230–3, nos 77–8.

**EA 23867**

1887,0101.1060

Corroded copper alloy flat amuletic figure, poorly executed, in the shape of a mummiform falcon-headed (?) figure with the arms folded on the chest, standing on some kind of basket. The head wears a small solar disc with uraeus, behind which is a penannular suspension ring. Length: 5.0cm; depth: 1.45cm; thickness: 0.65cm. Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 80 § 80: presumably one of the 10 bronze Horus figures mentioned.

**EA 20673**

1887,0101.781

Glazed composition amuletic figure, rather crudely executed, in the form of a tall figure of the god Thoth, ibis-headed, shown standing on a square base. The arms are shown by the sides and the back pillar is pierced by a suspension hole above the level of the elbows. The glaze is light brown with scattered reddish patches, particularly down the front. Height: 5.2cm; width: 1cm; depth: 1.3cm. Context: perhaps from the north-west Ptolemaic mound. Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 79 § 79: probably one of the 4 ‘Tahuti’ among the ‘glazed pottery amulets of late work, probably late Ptolemaic’, from the north-west mound. Parallels: Herrmann and Staubli 2010, 34, no. 2; Herrmann 2006, nos 20–6; Herrmann 2003, 48–9, nos 111–12, with references.

**EA 20694**

1887,0101.801

Reddish brown glazed composition amuletic figure, rather crudely executed, in the form of a ram, possibly a hawk, transversely pierced for suspension. Height: 1.05cm; width: 0.9cm; depth: 0.56cm. Context: provenance not specified in the Museum register, but probably from Tell Dafana, north-west Ptolemaic mound, according to the context of the item in the list, similarity of material with other amulets from the site, and description in Petrie’s publication. Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 79 § 79: probably one of the 6 ‘cats’ among the ‘much smaller and ruder’ ‘glazed pottery amulets of late work, probably late Ptolemaic’, from the north-west mound.

**EA 23435**

1887,0101.1058

Copper alloy amuletic figure, rather crudely executed, in the form of an ibis on a triangular base, with a vertical suspension loop behind the neck, connected to the rear of the base by a tang. Height: 4.2cm; width: 1cm; depth: 1.3cm. Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 80 § 80 mentions a bronze figure of ‘Tahuti’, and ‘sacred animals’.

**EA 20661**

1887,0101.666

Green glazed composition amuletic figure in the hybrid form of a winged dwarf standing on a rectangular base, with a ram head topped by a sun-disc, and a suspension ring (broken away) on the back. Height: 2.1cm; width: 0.75cm; depth: 1.3cm. Context: ‘Quas’, east annex (C), chamber 2 or 3. The mount incorrectly indicated the provenance as Tell Nebesha. Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 74 § 52, p. 111, pl. xlii, 70: ‘of glazed ware’, ‘a combination of Ptah-Sokar, Khnum, and hawk’.

**EA 20666**

1887,0101.700

Lapis lazuli amuletic figure in the form of a lion-headed uraeus on a rectangular base, with a suspension ring projecting from the back of the head. Height: 0.9cm; width: 0.41cm; depth: 0.84cm. Context: purchased by Petrie during his excavations.

Birds (Pl. 22)

**EA 20662**

1887,0101.668

Lapis lazuli amuletic figure in the form of a vulture, more likely than a hawk, standing on a rectangular base, with a suspension ring projecting on the back. Height: 1.05cm; width: 0.67cm; depth: 1.12cm. Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 73 § 70: mention of a lapis lazuli hawk.

**EA 20660**

1887,0101.696

Pale green feldspar amuletic figure in the form of the god Horus as a falcon standing on a rectangular base and wearing the double crown, with a suspension ring projecting at the back. Height: 3.7cm; width: 1.06cm; depth: 2.35cm. Context: Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’). Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 73 § 70: ‘small hawk in greenish-white translucent steatite...found in the camp’.

**EA 20694**

1887,0101.801

Reddish brown glazed composition amuletic figure, rather crudely executed, in the form of an animal, possibly a hawk, transversely pierced for suspension. Height: 1.05cm; width: 0.9cm; depth: 0.56cm. Context: provenance not specified in the Museum register, but probably from Tell Dafana, north-west Ptolemaic mound, according to the context of the item in the list, similarity of material with other amulets from the site, and description in Petrie’s publication. Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 79 § 79: probably one of the 6 ‘cats’ among the ‘much smaller and ruder’ ‘glazed pottery amulets of late work, probably late Ptolemaic’, from the north-west mound.

**EA 23435**

1887,0101.1058

Copper alloy amuletic figure, rather crudely executed, in the form of an ibis on a triangular base, with a vertical suspension loop behind the neck, connected to the rear of the base by a tang. Height: 4.2cm; width: 1cm; depth: 1.3cm. Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 80 § 80 mentions a bronze figure of ‘Tahuti’, and ‘sacred animals’.

**EA 20663**

1887,0101.1306

Reddish glazed composition amulet, rather crudely executed, in the form of an ibis, with a suspension ring projecting from the back, and the tip of the beak resting on the top of a mast-father. Height: 1.55cm; width: 0.48cm; length: 2.86cm. Context: perhaps from the north-west Ptolemaic mound (if one of the amulets mentioned by Petrie, see Bibliography below). Provenance from Tell Dafana is not specified in the Museum register, but is indicated on the object mount. This finds confirmation in the context of the item in the list and in the nature of the material, which is very similar to other amulets from the site. Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 79 § 79: possibly one of the 4 ‘Tahuti’ among the ‘glazed pottery amulets of late work, probably late Ptolemaic’, from the north-west mound.

**EA 20665**

1887,0101.705

Black and white diorite amuletic figure in the form of the goddess Taweret standing on an oblong plinth, with a back pillar transversely pierced for suspension. The surfaces are smooth with only basic

Hippopotami (Pl. 22)

**EA 20666**

1887,0101.700

Lapis lazuli amuletic figure in the form of a lion-headed uraeus on a rectangular base, with a suspension ring projecting from the back of the head. Height: 0.9cm; width: 0.41cm; depth: 0.84cm. Context: purchased by Petrie during his excavations.
modelling of the features, due probably to the hardness of the material; the arms are so slightly represented as to be almost undetectable.

Height: 4.4cm; width: 1.35cm; depth: 1.7cm.

Context: provenance not specified in the Museum register, but possibly from Tell Dafana, according to the context of the item in the list. However, the ‘Taurt of grey syenite’ mentioned in Petrie 1888, 75 § 70 must be EA 20658 (below), clearly from Tell Dafana according to the Museum register.

Bibliography: see Petrie 1888, 73 § 70. Parallels: surely from Tell Dafana, EA 20658 (below), Boston MFA 87.688-689 (haemattic).

**EA 20658**

1887.0101.706

A small black and white diorite amuletic figure in the form of the goddess Taweret standing on an oblong base, with a suspension ring projecting from the back. The surfaces are smooth with only basic modelling of the features, due probably to the hardness of the material.

Height: 1.6cm; width: 0.55cm; depth: 0.8cm.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 73 § 70: probably the ‘Taurt of grey syenite’; but see also EA 20656 above.

**EA 20657**

1887.0101.667

Green glazed composition amuletic figure in the form of the goddess Taweret standing on a narrow rectangular base, with a suspension ring slightly projecting from the back. The figure has been broken and repaired at the foot. The tail at the back is decorated with a chevron design, incised before firing.

Height: 2.3cm; width: 0.7cm; depth: 0.9cm.

Context: ‘Qar’; cat. no. (C), chamber 2 or 3.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 74 § 72, pl. xi, pl. xii, 72.

Parallels: from Tell Dafana, EA 20656 (see above); Boston, MFA 87.615, for comparison see also Herrmann 2006, 150–151, nos 247–252, pl. lv–lviii, with additional references; Wilson 1982, 30, pl. xxviii, 9–10.

**EA 20675**

1887.0101.782

Glazed composition amuletic figure, rather crudely executed, in the form of a figure of the goddess Taweret standing on a rectangular base, with arms by the sides, transversely pierced behind the arms above elbow level, for suspension. A back pillar is marked, decorated with incised chevrons, and gently protrudes at the level of the suspension hole, to give the impression of a ring. The glaze is light brown with reddish patches.

Height: 4.9cm; width: 0.95cm; depth: 1.25cm.

Context: north-west Ptolemaic mound?

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 79 § 79: probably one of the 5 ‘Taurt’ among the ‘glazed pottery amulets of late work, probably late Ptolemaic’, from the north-west mound.

Parallels: Herrmann and Staubli 2010, 84, pl. lix, no. 216 with additional references; Rowe 1936, 276, nos A40–41, pl. xxxi; discussion: Hornung and Stachelin 1976, 133–4.

**Ape (Pl. 22)**

**EA 20674**

1887.0101.795

Glazed composition amuletic figure, rather crudely executed, in the form of a cynocephalus ape standing on a rectangular base, with a roughly square suspension ring projecting from the back, at the level of the chest. The glaze is light brown with reddish patches. Notches incised on the chest indicate the fur.

Height: 4.66cm; width: 1.03cm; depth: 1.43cm.

Context: north-west Ptolemaic mound?

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 74 § 72, p. 79 § 79: most probably one of the 5 ‘monkeys’ among the ‘glazed pottery amulets of late work, probably late Ptolemaic’, from the north-west mound and not the ‘green glazed monkey from chamber zy’ mentioned in ibid., 74 § 72.


**EA 20685**

1887.0101.803

Brownish glazed composition amuletic figure, rather crudely executed, in the form of an animal, possibly a seated cynocephalus ape, pierced transversely for suspension.

Height: 0.92cm; width: 0.64cm; depth: 0.6cm.

Context: provenance not specified in the Museum register, but probably from Tell Dafana, north-west Ptolemaic mound, according to the context of the item in the list, similarity of material with other amulets from the site, and description in Petrie’s publication.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 79 § 79: if from Tell Dafana, probably one of the ‘much smaller and ruder’ ‘glazed pottery amulets of late work, probably late Ptolemaic’, from the north-west mound.

Parallel: see below, the ‘cat (?)’ EA 20676, 20677, 20678, 20679, 20680, the ‘hawk (?)’ EA 20694 above, and the ‘rabbit (?)’ EA 20690, all from Tell Dafana, and of similar manufacture; see also Herrmann and Staubli 2010, 99. Herrmann 2006, 165, nos 247–8, 252–4, pls lxiv–lxvi with additional references.

**EA 23885**

1887.0101.1082

Corroded copper alloy amuletic figure or weight (?), crudely executed, of a seated ape.

Height: 1.12cm; width: 0.83cm; depth: 0.8cm.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 80 § 80: among the small bronze finds, according to the Museum register, though the item is not clearly specified (possibly one of the ‘sacred animals’?). Another option would be to consider this item as one of the two ‘cynocephalus seated’ mentioned among a series of small and rude glazed composition amulets from the north-west Ptolemaic mound (Petrie 1888, 79 § 79).

**Bull (Pl. 22)**

**EA 20686**

1887.0101.809

Discoloured glazed composition amuletic figure, rather crudely executed, in the form of theApis Bull, with a squarish suspension ring projecting from the back. The glaze is light brown with reddish patches.

Height: 1.41cm; width: 0.75cm; length: 1.08cm.

Context: north-west Ptolemaic mound?

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 79 § 79: most probably one of the 5 ‘Hapi bull’ among the ‘glazed pottery amulets of late work, probably late Ptolemaic’, from the north-west mound.

Parallels: Herrmann and Staubli 2010, 84; Herrmann 2006, 154, pl. lix, no. 216 with additional references; Rowe 1936, 276, nos A40–41, pl. xxxi; discussion: Hornung and Stachelin 1976, 133–4.

**Ram (Pl. 22)**

**EA 20687**

1887.0101.792

Glazed composition amuletic figure, rather crudely executed, in the form of a ram couchant on a rectangular base, with a roughly square suspension ring projecting from the back. The glaze is light brown with reddish patches.

Height: 1.39cm; width: 0.75cm; depth: 2.29cm.

Context: north-west Ptolemaic mound?

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 79 § 79: most probably one of the two ‘ram’ among the ‘glazed pottery amulets of late work, probably late Ptolemaic’, from the north-west mound (the other is EA 20689 below).

Parallels: Herrmann and Staubli 2010, 88, nos 7–8, one from Egypt: Herrmann 2003, 117, no. 577, pl. lixvii; one roughly made from Achiš, 720–450 bc; Herrmann 2006, 153–6, pl. lix, no. 221 (see also the references under no. 220); Leospo 1986, 61, no. 23; Rowe 1936, 275, no. A44; Wilson 1982, 32, pl. xix, 12; Spencer 1996, 78, no. 24, pl. 77.

**EA 20689**

1887.0101.796

Glazed composition amuletic figure, rather crudely executed, in the form of a ram couchant on a rectangular base, with a suspension ring projecting from the back. The glaze is brown with reddish patches.

Height: 1.3cm; width: 0.76cm; depth: 2.46cm.

Context: north-west Ptolemaic mound?

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 79 § 79: most probably one of the two ‘ram’ among the ‘glazed pottery amulets of late work, probably late Ptolemaic’, from the north-west mound (the other one is EA 20687).
Cats (?) (Pl. 23)

EA 20690  1887,010.807

Reddish brown glazed composition amuletic figure, rather crudely executed, in the form of a unidentified animal couchant (hare, lion?), with a suspension ring projecting from the back. Height: 0.94cm; width: 0.47cm; depth: 0.64cm. Context: north-west Ptolemaic mound?

Parallels: Herrmann and Staubli 2010, 96, nos 1–2; Herrmann 2006, 164, no. 245, pl. lxiii (from Dor, Persian), with additional references there cited. In general Letellier and Ziegler 1978, 33–4.

EA 20680  1887,010.800

Brownish glazed composition amuletic figure, rather crudely executed, in the form of an animal, possibly a seated cat, transversely pierced for suspension. Length: 1.15cm; width: 0.89cm; thickness: 0.53cm. Context: provenance not specified in the Museum register, but probably from Tell Dafana, north-west Ptolemaic mound, according to the context of the item in the list, similarity of material with other amulets from the site, and description in Petrie’s publication.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 79 § 79: probably one of the ‘6 cats’ among the ‘much smaller and ruder’ ‘glazed pottery amulets of late work, probably late Ptolemaic’, from the north-west mound. Parallels: see below the ‘cats’(?) EA 20676, 20677, 20678, 20679, 20680, and above, the ‘hawk’(?) EA 20694 and the ‘ape’(?) EA 20685, all of similar manufacture.

Ichneumon (Pl. 23)

EA 20576  1887,010.1090

Corroded copper alloy small amuletic figure of a double ichneumon (?) on a roughly rectangular base, with remains of a suspension ring on top, in the middle. Height: 0.8cm; length: 1.3cm; width: 0.8cm. Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 80 § 80, according to the Museum register, though the object is no clearly specified among the small bronze finds (possibly one of the ‘sacred animals’?).

EA 23882  1887,010.1078

Corroded copper alloy small figure of a toad or a frog, originally welded on a base under the rear part. Some kind of small staple is stuck on the left side by corrosion. The figure could be a frog-shaped weight or a fragment from a bronze miniature model offering table. Height: 0.66cm; width: 1cm; length: 1.51cm.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 80 § 80, according to the Museum register, though the object is not clearly specified among the small bronze finds. Petrie, Journal, 149 mentions bronze ‘frog-shaped weights’.

Parallels: Settgast, 1978, no. 218; Herrmann and Staubli 2010, 117, nos 7–8; Herrmann 2003, 153, no. 880, pl. cxiv; Herrmann 2006, 177, no. 274, pl. lx, with additional references there cited; see also Roeder 1936, 409–10, § 558, pl. 58k. For frogs on top of the spouts of miniature bronze offering tables, see for instance ibid., § 507–9, 433–5, pls 6b–d, 8b; also see EA 2749, 64072.

Amphibians, fish and insects (Pl. 23)

EA 20679  1887,010.802

Glazed composition amuletic figure, rather crudely executed, probably in the form of a seated cat, transversely pierced for suspension. The glaze is light brown with reddish patches. Height: 1.11cm; width: 0.54cm; depth: 0.71cm. Context: north-west Ptolemaic mound?

Bibliography and parallels: same as for EA 20680 above.

EA 20678  1887,010.805

Glazed composition amuletic figure, rather crudely executed, probably in the form of a seated cat, transversely pierced for suspension. The glaze is brown with reddish patches. Height: 0.94cm; width: 0.53cm; depth: 0.71cm. Context: north-west Ptolemaic mound?

Bibliography and parallels: same as for EA 20680 above.

EA 20676  1887,010.806

Reddish brown glazed composition amuletic figure, rather crudely executed, probably in the form of a seated cat, transversely pierced for suspension. Height: 1.26cm; width: 0.57cm; depth: 0.72cm. Context: north-west Ptolemaic mound?

Bibliography and parallels: same as for EA 20680 above.

EA 20677  1887,010.808

Reddish brown glazed composition amuletic figure, rather crudely executed, probably in the form of a seated cat, transversely pierced for suspension. Height: 0.94cm; width: 0.64cm; depth: 0.72cm. Context: north-west Ptolemaic mound?

Bibliography and parallels: same as for EA 20680 above.

Lion (Pl. 23)

EA 20664  1887,010.719

Light green glazed composition amuletic figure in the form of a lion couchant on a rectangular base, with a suspension ring projecting from the back. Height: 0.66cm; width: 0.69cm; length: 1.42cm. Context: north-west Ptolemaic mound?

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 79 § 79: certainly one of the 5 ‘lions’ among the ‘glazed pottery amulets of late work, probably late Ptolemaic’, from the north-west mound. Parallels: from Tell Dafana, EA 20688 below; see also Herrmann and Staubli 2010, 91, nos 1–2; Herrmann 2006, 160–1, nos 234–7, pls ibi–kiki, with additional references; see also Hormung and Stachelin 1976, 126–7.

EA 20688  1887,010.791

Light reddish brown glazed composition amuletic figure, rather crudely executed, in the form of a lion couchant on a rectangular base, with a suspension ring projecting from the back. Height: 1.36cm; width: 0.85cm; length: 2.54cm. Context: north-west Ptolemaic mound?

Bibliography: same as for EA 20684 above.

Parallels: from Tell Dafana, EA 20684 above.

EA 20576  1887,010.909

Corroded copper alloy small amuletic figure of a double ichneumon (?) on a roughly rectangular base, with remains of a suspension ring on top, in the middle. Height: 0.46cm; width: 0.25cm; thickness: 0.25cm.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 80 § 80, according to the Museum register, though the object is no clearly specified among the small bronze finds (possibly one of the ‘sacred animals’?).

EA 23896  1887,010.1098

Small copper alloy amuletic figure in the form of a Tilapia fish. Length: 1.21cm; width: 0.65cm; thickness: 0.25cm. Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 80 § 80, according to the Museum register, though the object is no clearly specified among the small bronze finds. Herrmann and Staubli 2010, 114, no. 2 (from Achshib, 387–450 bc); also Herrmann 2006, 176, no. 268, pl. lxix, with additional references; from Tell Dafana, see also Boston, MFA Eg. Inv. 6322-6325 (jasper, glass).

EA 18635  1887,010.786

Glazed composition scarab with striated elytra, base decorated as the underside of a beetle, and with a central square protrusion transversely pierced for suspension or attachment to a mummy cloth. Height: 1cm; width: 1.5cm; length: 2.4cm. Context: provenance not specified in the Museum register, but probably from Tell Dafana, north-west Ptolemaic mound, according to the context of the item in the list and the nature of the material.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 79 § 79: possibly one of the 5 ‘scarabs’ among the ‘glazed pottery amulets of late work, probably late Ptolemaic’.
Ptolemaic', from the north-west mound.
Parallels: from Tell Dafana, EA 18636 below, very similar.

EA 18636  1887,0101.810
Glazed composition scarab with striated elytra, base decorated as the underside of a beetle, and with a central square protrusion transversely pierced for suspension or attachment to a mummy cloth.
Height: 0.97cm; width: 1.38cm; length: 2.29cm.
Context: provenance not specified in the Museum register, but probably from Tell Dafana, north-west Ptolemaic mound, according to the context of the item in the list, similarity of material with other amulets from the site and description in Petrie's publication.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 111, pl. xli, 51.

Indeterminate (Pl. 23)

EA 20691  1887,0101.798
Reddish glazed composition amulet, rather crudely executed, difficult to identify. A similarity to the upper part of EA 20680 above, suggests the object may be a very poor representation of a cat. Pierced transversely at the top for suspension.
Height: 1.46cm; width: 0.82cm; depth: 0.69cm.
Context: provenance not specified in the Museum register, but probably from Tell Dafana, north-west Ptolemaic mound, according to the context of the item in the list, similarity of material with other amulets from the site and description in Petrie's publication.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 79 § 79, probably one of the 'much smaller and ruder' 'glazed pottery amulets of late work, probably late Ptolemaic', from the north-west mound.
Parallels: Müller-Winkler 1987, 63, nos 608–10, pl. xxx; cf. ibid., 311.

6. Scarabs

Inscribed or decorated scarabs (Pl. 23)

EA 18524  1887,0101.674
Green glazed composition scarab, pierced lengthwise, with elytra marked and base decorated with an inscribed hieroglyphic inscription consisting of a sun-disc on top of a lion couchant.
Height: 0.6cm; width: 0.8cm; length: 1.2cm.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 111, pl. xli, 39.

EA 18564  1887,0101.675
Green glazed composition scarab, pierced lengthwise, with elytra and humeral callosities marked, and base decorated with incised decoration consisting of a man riding a horse heading to the right. In front of the horse is a curved feature of uncertain identity. The parallels suggest a date in the 22nd dynasty or later.
Height: 0.6cm; width: 1.05cm; length: 1.5cm.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 111, pl. xli, 47.
Parallels: on the representation of horses, rather different from this item, but closer to the still unidentified scarab published by Petrie, op. cit., pl. xli, 49, see Magnarini 2004, 262, no. 09.60 (dated to the 22nd dynasty); also Matouk 1977, 381, nos 424–34, especially nos 425–6; Hornung and Staehelin 1976, 366, no. 903–5; Keel 1997, 45, no. 68 (22nd dynasty); Sothely’s 1999, 51; Hodjash 1999, 166, nos 1268–70.
On representations of horses with riders, see Matouk 1977, 91: 3–34.

EA 35420  1888,0208.162
Glazed Egyptian blue scarab, badly corroded, pierced lengthwise, with striated legs. The decoration on the underside is now too damaged for interpretation, but Petrie (who viewed it in a better condition), suggested that it showed a winged sphinx.
Height: 0.35cm; width: 0.57cm; length: 1.17cm.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 73 § 70, p. 111, pl. xli, 69. one of ‘two blue paste scarabs (...) the only representative at Defenneh of the great class of Naukratite scarabs’. 
Parallels: the other one is EA 33634 below. Possibly a winged lion passant; see Givon 1985, 154–5, § 58; cf. Vercoutter 1945, 165.

EA 35634  1888,0208.163
Glazed Egyptian blue scarab, badly corroded, pierced lengthwise, with elytra marked and base decorated with an inscribed hieroglyphic inscription. On the right is the hieroglyph Gardiner M16 (ḥi) followed by a vertical stroke, and then by the sign of the falcon with flail, bîk. Height: 0.53cm; width: 0.73cm; length: 1.68cm.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 73 § 70, p. 111, pl. xli, 68, one of ‘two blue paste scarabs (...) the only representative at Defenneh of the great class of Naukratite scarabs’. 
Parallels: the other one is EA 35420 above.

EA 18521  1887,0101.676
Green silstone scarab, pierced lengthwise, with elytra marked and base decorated with an inscribed representation of a hawk with one wing raised and the other down, standing on a basket. By the tip of the lower wing is a lightly incised ankḥ-sign.
Height: 0.6cm; width: 0.9cm; length: 1.3cm.

EA 18553  1887,0101.677
Obsidian scarab, pierced lengthwise, with elytra marked and base engraved with a vertical motto of the three signs Rˁ, nfr and nṯr, surrounded by meandering border within a second border of a simple incised line. Petrie took the inscription as a royal name, but it is likely that the signs are merely decorative.
Height: 0.6cm; width: 1.1cm; length: 1.4cm.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 111, pl. xli, 66.
Parallels: on the ‘Anra’ scarabs in general, see Richards 2001, particularly 72, 79, and fig. 4.19. This type of scarab exists from the Second Intermediate Period onwards, but the presence of humeral callosities could suggest a later dating, probably the beginning of the 18th dynasty. However, the protruding notched legs, the double lines on the back, the marked humeral callosities and the threading holes reinforced by rings could also indicate a Rameseside dating, or even later to the 21st–22nd dynasty, with a remake of the older ‘Anra’ motif, according to comments about similar items in Magnarini 2004, 154, no. 03.66, p. 162, no. 03.74; see also Hodjash 1999, 92, no. 410.
Magnarini 2004, 154, no. 03.66 has the same arrangement of uraei but raised and the other down, standing on a basket. By the tip of the lower wing is a lightly incised ankḥ-sign.

EA 18531  1887,0101.678
White steatite scarab of the ‘Anra’-type, pierced lengthwise, with pronotum and elytra divided by a T-shaped trace formed with carved double lines; the wing-cases are bordered by a line and marked by V-shaped humeral callousities; the forelegs are notched and protrude from the body; rings reinforce the threading holes. The base is decorated with engraved inscriptions consisting of two opposed open-ended vertical ovals or pseudo-cartouches surrounding ‘an’ra’-type sequences of four and five signs (nbḥ, n, r, and possibly ḫ), flanked on each side by adorers uraei (one missing). Two supplementary r-signs are carved above the heads of the cobras.
Height: 0.6cm; width: 1.1cm; length: 1.4cm.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 111, pl. xli, 66.
Parallels: on the ‘Anra’ scarabs in general, see Richards 2001, particularly 72, 79, and fig. 4.19. This type of scarab exists from the Second Intermediate Period onwards, but the presence of humeral callosities could suggest a later dating, probably the beginning of the 18th dynasty. However, the protruding notched legs, the double lines on the back, the marked humeral callosities and the threading holes reinforced by rings could also indicate a Rameseside dating, or even later to the 21st–22nd dynasty, with a remake of the older ‘Anra’ motif, according to comments about similar items in Magnarini 2004, 154, no. 03.66, p. 162, no. 03.74; see also Hodjash 1999, 92, no. 410.

EA 18520  1887,0101.679
Grey glazed steatite scarab, pierced lengthwise, with elytra and humeral callousities marked, and base decorated with a hollow inscription consisting of a ēpr scarab topped by a sun-disc and flanked by two opposed mast feathers.
Height: 0.6cm; width: 0.9cm; length: 1.1cm.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 73 § 70, p. 111, pl. xli, 55. one of the ‘rather common scarabs of Sheshonk IV, Rakheper’; see also Hall 1913, 247, no. 2471.
Parallels: for other so-called ‘Rakheper’ scarabs, see for example Hall 1913, 246–7, nos 2464–70, 2472–3, particularly 2472 (BM GR 1904,1101.348, from a tomb in Amathus, Cyprus); Petrie 1888, pl. 57.
nos 1802–12, pl. 65, nos 2057–9; Petrie 1917b, 32, pl. 55, nos 46–8
(where Khépermaat-ra is considered a vassal of Psamtek I); Matouk 1971, 133, 138, nos 810–28, particularly 827–8; Matouk 1977, 157–8, 397, nos 1216, 1231, 1244; Hodjash 1999, 132–4; particularly 133, no. 867; Magarini 2004, 253. However the inscription has nothing to do with a royal name, even for other examples with the signs enclosed in a cartouche; see Matouk 1971, 133; Hornung and Staehelin 1976, 81f., with additional references. But the type is usually still dated to the 22nd dynasty (Magarini, op. cit.).

EA 18528  1887.0101.685
Green glazed steatite scarab, pierced lengthwise, with elytra marked, and the base decorated with a representation of a Taweret holding a knife, in front of the x-sign of protection and a thick and tall vertical sign. Another sign is visible above her, possibly the sign mn ‘(beloved of)’; sides and top are damaged.
Height: 0.8cm; width: 1cm; length: 1.5cm.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 111, pl. xli, 43.

EA 18529  1887.0101.680
Lapis lazuli scarab, pierced lengthwise, with elytra marked and base decorated with a design showing a crudely incised figure, seated with one arm raised to the face.
Height: 0.4cm; width: 0.6cm; length: 0.9cm.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 73 § 70, p. 111, pl. xli, 45. Petrie mentions only one lapis lazuli scarab from Tell Dafana, but there are at least two in the British Museum (see EA 18527 below), maybe three (see also EA 18565 below, of less certain provenance and uninscribed); see also three others, uninscribed, in Boston, MFA RES.87.95–97.

EA 18527  1887.0101.681
Lapis lazuli scarab, pierced lengthwise, with elytra marked and base decorated with an engraved representation of a seated figure on a basket.
Height: 0.4cm; width: 0.6cm; length: 0.9cm.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 73 § 70, p. 111, pl. xli, 46: same comment as for EA 18529 above.

EA 18565  1887.0101.683
Fragment of a green stone scarab, pierced lengthwise, with elytra marked and base decorated with the inscription of the personal name Wahibra.
Height: 0.6cm; width: 0.9cm; length: 0.7cm (max.).
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 73 § 70, p. 111, pl. xli, 56 id.; 1889b, pl. 60, no. 1986.
Parallels: the other one, Petrie’s pl. xli, 38, is EA 18334 below.

EA 18534  1887.0101.684
Base of a green jasper scarab, pierced lengthwise and inscribed with the hieroglyphs mn and R², perhaps derived from part of the prenomen of Thutmose III. The back is broken away, together with part of the edge of the base.
Height: 0.3cm; width: 0.7cm; length: 1cm.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 73 § 70, p. 111, pl. xli, 58; see also Hall 1923, 151, no. 1547.
Parallels: the other one, Petrie’s pl. xli, 56, is EA 189565 above.

GR 1888.0208.161
Fragment of a green jasper scarab of the ‘classical Phoenician’ type of East Mediterranean origin, engraved on the underside with an idealized male head, wearing a lion skin headdress (or a lion head helmet?), ending in two volutes at the bottom. The head is framed by a braided pattern along the border. The right part of the scarab (left part of the intaglio) was missing and has been reconstructed. Though the headdress might suggest a representation Herakles or Melqart, it is more probable that the scarab belongs to the traditional series of janiform glyphi, the other head having been in the missing part.
Height: 1cm; width: 1.4cm; length: 1.5cm.

Context: north of Tell Dafana.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 73 § 70, pl. xlii, 42: scarab of ‘green paste, imitating jasper, (…) of the regular style of fine Phoenician work’.

Uninscribed scarabs (Pl. 23)

EA 23865  1887.0101.1057
Copper alloy figure of a dynastid rhinoceros-scarab beetle with an axial horn in front, curving upwards; elytra and prothorax are marked by simple incisions; forelegs and midlegs are barely outlined. The underside is gently concave as if the item was destined to be a decoration stuck or welded to a round object.
Height: 0.86cm; width: 2.21cm; length: 3.63cm.

EA 18530  1887.0101.682
Corroded copper alloy scarab, pierced lengthwise (perforation now filled by corrosion), with elytra marked; no inscription is visible on the base.
Height: 0.6cm; width: 0.7cm; length: 0.9cm.
Context: provenance not specified in the Museum register, but possibly from Tell Dafana according to the context of the item in the list.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 74 § 70: possibly one of the two ‘small bronze scarabs’.

EA 18634  1887.0101.1896
Green glazed composition scarab, elytra not marked but humeral callosities present, pierced longitudinally, base plain.
Height: 0.35cm; width: 0.53cm; length: 0.8cm.
Context: provenance not specified in the Museum register, but possibly from Tell Nebesha or Tell Dafana, according to the context of the item in the list.

EA 18461  1887.0101.1333
Lapis lazuli scarab, elytra marked, pierced longitudinally, sides and base damaged.
Height: 0.9cm; width: 0.7cm; length: 1cm.
Context: provenance not specified in the Museum register, but possibly from Tell Nebesha or Tell Dafana, according to the context of the item in the list.
Height: 3.24cm; length: 4.93cm; width: 2.55cm; thickness (without decoration) 1.3cm.

7. Seals and rings

Stamp-seals (Pl. 24)

EA 23903  1887.0101.1427
Copper alloy thick rectangular seal, for stamping on jar sealings, with a plumed and disked vertical cartouche deeply incised, containing the nomen of Aahmes preceded by the epithet ‘Perfect God’ and followed by ‘Son of Neith’; a large ring-handle is welded on the back in the middle.
Height: 3.24cm; length: 4.93cm; width: 2.55cm; thickness (without ring): 0.67cm; diameter of the ring: 3.05cm.
Context: ‘Qar’, east annexe (C) chamber 19.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 73 § 76, p. 111, pl. xlii, 76: ‘bronze stamp of Aahmes’; Hall 1923, 151, no. 2742; see also Journal, 141: ‘a massive bronze seal or stamp of Aahmes was found in another of the outside chambers of the Kasr’.
Parallels: a similar but much less fine seal of Psamtik I (Wahibra) from Carchemish (BM ME 116187); see Giveon 1985, 160–1, no. 3; Woolley 1921, 126, pl. xxvi.

EA 23864  1887.0101.1056
Corroded copper alloy stamp, roughly circular, with a small ring
handle in the centre of the back. The surface is engraved with decoration representing a human figure of a bearded deity with long hair, standing above a base line, wearing a kilt and a high headdress, cap or wig. The figure is looking right while walking to the left, and is holding up two crocodiles by the tails, heads down, jaws opened, crested on their backs. The image recalls the oriental pattern of the Master of the Animals, as well as, in an Egyptian context, the young Harpocrates.

EA 18469  1887,0101.665
Glazed composition seal-stone, with the base cut straight, the top tapered, rounded and perforated horizontally for suspension. The horizontal cross section would be rectangular if the edges had not been bevelled off. The base bears a representation of a long-curved-horned ibex, facing right, with a large lotus flower decorating its chest, and a longer-stemmed lotus flower behind it.

EA 1845  1887,0101.686
Pale green quartz unfinished seal-stone, with the base cut straight and the top rounded. The cross section would be rectangular if the vertical edges had not been bevelled off, causing them to taper towards the top. Both small sides were accidentally chipped near the top, as the maker clearly attempted to drill a horizontal suspension hole. Once broken, the object was left unfinished, which explains why the base has not been carved with a design or inscription.

EA 1842  1887,0101.687
Artefact made of a translucent stone, probably quartz or calcite, roughly cut in the shape of a narrow rectangular pyramid truncated at the top. Numerous parallel scuffs are evident on every side, particularly on both the opposite larger sides. Possibly an unfinished seal, if not a weight.

Finger-rings with inscribed or decorated bezel (Pl. 24)

EA 18302  1887,0101.599
Bezel of a silver finger-ring, inscribed with hieroglyphs reading from right to left, containing a personal name, probably Tadimubhotep.

EA 23852  1887,0101.900
Silver bezel of a finger-ring, inscribed with hieroglyphs reading from right to left, beginning with the title 'Priest of Amun'. Although the following signs are all fairly clear individually, they are difficult to interpret as a group, unless they read, 'The servant of Neferibrah (Psamtik II), possessor of the Red Crown'.

EA 23853  1887,0101.901
Silver bezel of a finger-ring, inscribed with hieroglyphs reading from right to left: 'The servant of Neith, Psamtkisneith. The figure at the beginning of the line suits the reading Neith better than Amun, which was Petrie's first determination in his unpublished notes; in the published account he changed the reading to Neith.

EA 23854  1887,0101.902
Silver bezel of a finger-ring, inscribed with hieroglyphs reading from right to left, interpreted by Petrie as: 'The servant of Neith, Horemheb'. The writing of the personal name could be better arranged, but no better alternative suggests itself.

EA 23855  1887,0101.903
Silver bezel of a finger-ring, inscribed with hieroglyphs showing two seated figures, probably falcon-headed, facing right, followed by a tall sign of uncertain reading.

EA 23856  1887,0101.904
Silver bezel of a finger-ring, with incised representation of a winged scarab.

EA 23857  1887,0101.905
Silver bezel of a finger-ring, inscribed with hieroglyphs reading right to left, possibly to be interpreted: 'Long Live the Horus Menkh-Ib (Psamtik II), beloved of Amun-Ra and Bast'. If so, the sign an has been reduced to a mere line or elided. Also, the seated divine figure with the double crown is not a particularly good ideogram for Amun, and may represent another deity.

EA 23858  1887,0101.906
Fragment of a silver finger-ring, comprising about 30 per cent of the perimeter, circular in section. This piece is unlikely to be part of same ring as 1887,0101.1424-5, and possibly to part of the ring with bezel EA 23852 above, represented unbroken (ibid., pl. xli, 32).
EA 23858  1887,010.1425
Fragment of a silver finger-ring, comprising about 45 percent of the perimeter, circular in section.
Length: 2.1cm; thickness: 0.25cm.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 76 § 75; probably part of the same ring as EA 1887, 010.1424, and possibly part of the ring with bezel EA 23862 above, represented unbroken (ibid., pl. xli, 2).  

EA 23892  1887,010.1089
Oval bezel of an integral corroded copper alloy finger-ring, with a hieroglyphic inscription reading from right to left. The first sign appears to be WRT, followed by the hieroglyph for the letter P and two other signs of uncertain reading.
Length: 1.14cm (max.); width: 0.93cm; thickness: 0.36cm (max.).
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 80 § 80: possibility of the 33 'bronze rings', though the author says that they are 'mainly Roman and Cufic, of no particular interest, with the usual devices'.  

EA 23897  1887,010.1099
Bezel and part of the hoop of a corroded copper alloy integral finger-ring, the bezel inscribed with the personal name Ptahhotep.
Length: 1.73cm (max.); width: 0.68cm; thickness: 0.22cm (max.).
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 80 § 80a: a bronze ring, 'Egyptian, minutely inscribed Ptah-hotep'.  

EA 18638  1887,010.1866
Fragment of the bezel of a green glazed composition finger-ring, with incised decoration, representing the head of Hathor.
Length: 1.42cm (max.); width: 0.96cm; thickness: 0.4cm (max.).
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 77 § 72, p. 111, pl. xlii, 41: 'a ring bezel of grey-blue glass, almost like that of Tell el-Amarna, bears the head of Hathor'.  

EA 23845  1887,010.1418
The oval bezel of a finger-ring, manufactured of layers of glass. The base level is made of red glass, which has actually been cut all around the edge. Above this is a layer of decayed white glass with a final top layer (of smaller size) of polished dark red glass.
Length: 1.7cm; width: 1.1cm (max.); thickness: 0.45cm.
Context: probably from north of the site towards Tell Belim.

8. Jar sealings

Plaster jar sealings (Pls 24–5)

Psamtik I

EA 23791  1887,010.7577 (Pl. 24)
Fragment of a plaster jar sealing; the right part of the outer convex surface bears a plumed and disked vertical cartouche of a king Psamtik, stamped in low relief and, on the left side and on the top, parts of two other inscriptions. The inner concave part shows the negative impression of the shoulder of the sealed vessel, whilst numerous intersecting horizontal and oblique traces are negative impressions of the fibre string that attached the lid to the neck of the jar.
Length: 12.7cm (max.); width: 10.73cm (max.); thickness: 3.08cm.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 38 § 37, p. 66 § 61, p. 72 § 69, p. 109, p. xxxvi, 2; Hall 1913, 291, no. 2781; see also Petrie, Journal, 19–20: 'to my great delight, in an outside chamber attached to the palace wall, a man turned up half a dozen plaster stoppings of jar mouths, each stamped with the cartouche of Psamtik; this is most valuable, at this stage of work, it proves that the outer and subsequent chambers are not later than the earlier part of the XXVI dynasty, & that jars of oil or wine for, or from, the royal stores were thrown away here: thus confirming exactly my belief that this was a royal residence of the XXVI dynasty'.  

EA 23792  1887,010.7602 (Pl. 24)
Fragment of a plaster jar sealing; the inner concave surface bears part of a hollow impression of a vertical cartouche of a king Psamtik with accompanying plumes and disk. The sealing must correspond to the negative impression, on a second layer of plaster, of a cartouche (see EA 23791, same type) stamped on a first layer of plaster. The outer convex surface bears part of a positive impression of another cartouche, possibly of the same type.
Length: 5.4cm (max.); width: 3.5cm (max.); thickness: 1.5cm.
Context: Fragment 6, west of the 'Qasr' (number scratched into the object).
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 38 § 57, p. 66 § 61, p. 72 § 69; see also Hall 1913, 291, no. 2782; see also Journal, 19–20, 129.

Nekau II

EA 23793  1887,010.7566 (Pl. 24)
Substantial fragment of a plaster outer jar sealing bearing four impressions of a seal engraved with the plumed and disked vertical cartouche of King Nekau II, 'Son of Ra, Ne[kau]'. As the lower part of the edge is broken away, only the upper part of the cartouches are preserved.
Length: 10.24cm; width: 9.4cm; thickness: 3.2cm.
Context: 'Qasr', east annexe (D), 'floor' of chamber 22 (number pencilled on the object).
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 54 § 52, p. 56 § 55, p. 58 § 57, p. 72 § 69, p. 109, pl. xxxvii, 2; Hall 1913, 291, no. 2783; Journal, 141: 'in another chamber, very low down, a jar plastering was found, which I puzzled at; only just the beginning of the 4 cartouches were left, & all indistinct, but at last I made out an N, & then what may be a bull's back, so it must be Nekhef'.  

Psamtik II

EA 23794  1887,010.7776 (Pl. 24)
Fragment of a plaster jar sealing; the outer convex surface bears four impressions of a seal engraved with a vertical cartouche containing the prenomen and epithet of Psamtik II; the inner concave surface is irregular and shows several traces of negative impressions of fibre cords used to attach the lid.
Length: 11.76cm (max.); width: 8.67cm (max.); thickness: 2.5cm.
Context: 'Qasr', east annexe (G), chamber 18 (number pencilled on the object).
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 31 § 39, p. 38 § 37, p. 72 § 69, p. 109, pl. xxxvi, 1; Hall 1913, 291, no. 2781; see also Petrie, Journal, 140: 'in another chamber near there, but low down was a jar sealing of Psamtik'.  

Amasis

EA 23056  1887,010.7769 (Pl. 64)
Plaster jar sealing still attached to the mouth of a broken Chian amphora bearing impressions of a seal engraved with a vertical cartouche containing the nomen of Amasis. There are a total of 16 impressions (including partial ones), but they were not all applied in the same sealing operation, as some have been applied above others on a secondary layer of plaster. Parts of three impressions from the first level can be seen.
Seal only: height: 1.14cm (max.); width: 1.75cm (max.).
Context: 'Qasr', east annexe (G), chamber 10 (The Findspot number
9. Weapons

Iron arrowheads

Leaf-shaped (Pl. 25)

EA 23940  1887,0101.1460
Corroded iron leaf-shaped and tanged arrowhead, with flat rhomboid cross section and longitudinal mid-rib on both sides.
Length: 5.4cm; width: 1.6cm; thickness: 0.95cm.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 78 § 77, p. 110, pl. xxxvii, 14; Amborn 1976, 78, 91, fig. 32, 14.

EA 23941  1887,0101.1461
Corroded iron leaf-shaped and tanged arrowhead, with longitudinal mid-rib on both sides. The tip and the tang are broken and missing.
Length: 5.21cm (max.); width: 1.53cm; thickness: 0.95cm.
Context: Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).

Lozenge-shaped (Pl. 25)

EA 23939  1887,0101.1459
Corroded iron lozenge-shaped and tanged arrowhead, with a flat rhomboid cross section and longitudinal mid-rib on both sides.
Length: 5.4cm; width: 1.6cm; thickness: 0.85cm.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 78 § 77, p. 110, pl. xxxvii, 16; Petrie 1917a, pl. xli, R34; Amborn 1976, 78, 91, fig. 32, 16.

GR 1935,0823.111
Corroded iron bifacial lozenge-shaped and tanged arrowhead. The tang is missing.
Length: 3.0cm; width: 1.38cm; thickness: 0.5cm.

Triangular section (Pl. 25)

EA 23930  1887,0101.1878
Corroded iron tanged arrowhead of triangular section with a cylindro-conical portion between the head and the tang.
Length: 4.6cm (max.); width: 1.05cm.
Parallels: from Tell Dafana, see below GR 1935,0823,90, 1935,0823,96, EA 23931, 23932, 23933, 23934, 23935, 23936, 23937, same or similar type; Petrie 1917a, pl. xlii, R248–251 (also from Tell Dafana), 254–5; Amborn 1976, 91–2, nn. 92–5, fig. 43.

EA 23929  1887,0101.1877
Corroded iron tanged arrowhead of triangular section with a cylindro-conical portion between the head and the tang; recorded in the Museum register, the item remains unlocated.
Length: 5.08cm (2 ins).
Context: Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 78 § 77, p. 110, pl. xxxvii, 12; Amborn 1976, 91–2, fig. 32, 12.
Parallels: same as for EA 23930 above.

EA 23931  1887,0101.1451
Tip of the fragment of a corroded iron arrowhead of rhombic to oval cross section.
Length: 2.78cm (max.); width: 0.73cm; thickness: 0.6cm.

Figure 2 Iron arrowhead types: leaf-shaped, lozenge-shaped and triangular. British Museum, EA 23940, 23939 and 23930 (drawing: Claire Thorne)
Corroded iron tanged arrowhead of triangular section with a cylindrical conical portion between the head and the tang. Two of the three corners of the triangular tip are slightly barbed. Length: 4.75 cm; width: 0.79 cm. Context: Saite enclosure (so-called 'Camp').

Parallels: same as for EA 23930 above.

EA 23934 1887.0101.1454
Corroded iron tanged arrowhead of triangular section with a cylindrical conical portion between the head and the tang. Length: 4.65 cm (max.); width: 0.94 cm. Context: Saite enclosure (so-called 'Camp'). Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 78 § 77, pl. xxxvii, 12. Parallels: same as for EA 23930 above.

EA 23935 1887.0101.1455
Corroded iron tanged arrowhead of triangular section with a cylindrical portion between the head and the tang. Length: 4.19 cm (max.); width: 0.77 cm. Context: Saite enclosure (so-called 'Camp'). Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 78 § 77, pl. xxxvii, 13. Amborn 1976, 78, fig. 32, 13. Parallels: same as for EA 23930 above.

EA 23936 1887.0101.1456
Corroded iron arrowhead of triangular section, probably tanged, with a cylindrical portion between the head and the tang, which is entirely missing. Length: 3.96 cm (max.); width: 1.07 cm. Context: Saite enclosure (so-called 'Camp'). Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 78 § 77. Parallels: same as for EA 23930 above.

EA 23937 1887.0101.1457
Corroded iron tanged arrowhead of triangular section with a cylindrical conical portion between the head and the tang, which is almost entirely missing. Length: 3.06 cm (max.); width: 1.07 cm. Context: Saite enclosure (so-called 'Camp'). Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 78 § 77. Parallels: same as for EA 23930 above.

GR 1935.0823.90
Corroded iron tanged arrowhead of triangular section with a cylindrical conical portion between the head and the tang. Length: 4.86 cm; width: 1.13 cm. Parallels: same as for EA 23930 above.

GR 1935.0823.96
Corroded iron tanged arrowhead of triangular section with a cylindrical conical portion between the head and the tang. Length: 4.42 cm; width: 0.75 cm. Parallels: same as for EA 23930 above.

EA 23938 1887.0101.1458
Corroded iron tanged arrowhead, with square to round cross section, slightly thicker close to the central part. The tang is short and most of it is probably missing, as well as the tip. Length: 5.64 cm (max.); width: 1.26 cm. Context: Saite enclosure (so-called 'Camp'). Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 78 § 77.

Barbed spikes (Pl. 25)

The items EA 23970, 23971 and 23972 are interpreted in the Museum register as possible spurs or helmet-ornaments, and as potential 'helmet-peaks' by Petrie (1888, 110, and ibid., 77–8 § 77): 'the objects 8 to 11 are difficult to explain; possibly they may be ornaments for the peaks of helmets: the thin strips bent out splay at the base of 9, 10, 11, seem as if to fasten the spike into some leather object, and yet it would not be suited for a spur, owing to the barbed form; these barbs could hardly be for use, as the attachment of the spike by the splay branches would scarcely be strong enough to bear the wrench of dragging the barbed spike out from anything. On the whole then they were more probably ornamental. This identification is by no means certain. They could also belong to a special type of 'fire cage' arrowheads.

EA 23970 1887.0101.1492
Fragment of a corroded iron artefact in the shape of a spike barbed on two opposite sides, with a pointed extremity opposite a thicker one ending in three thin splayed branches, slightly curved and broken at their ends (one missing). The actual function of the item is uncertain; it might be the tip of a broken 'cage fire head' or 'basket fire' type arrowhead.

Length: 3.48 cm; width: 1.72 cm. Context: Saite enclosure (so-called 'Camp'). Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 78–8 § 77, pl. xxxvii, 11; Petrie 1917a, pl. xiii, R50; Amborn 1976, 78, 101, fig. 32, 11.

EA 23971 1887.0101.1493
Fragment of a corroded iron artefact in the shape of a short spike barbed on one side, with a pointed extremity and another ending in three splayed branches, slightly curved and broken at their end. The actual function of the item is uncertain; it might be the tip of a broken 'cage fire head' or 'basket fire' type arrowhead.

Length: 3.38 cm (max.); width: 2.06 cm. Context: Saite enclosure (so-called 'Camp'). Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 77–78 § 77, pl. xxxvii, 9; Petrie 1917a, pl. xiii, R58; Amborn 1976, 78, 101, fig. 32, 9.

EA 23972 1887.0101.1494
Fragment of a corroded iron artefact in the shape of a short spike with a pointed extremity and another one ending in at least two splayed branches, slightly curved and broken at their ends (one missing). The actual function of the item remains uncertain; it might be the tip of a broken 'cage fire head' or 'basket fire' type arrowhead.

Length: 3.06 cm; width: 1.75 cm. Context: Saite enclosure (so-called 'Camp'). Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 77–8 § 77, pl. xxxvii, 10; Petrie 1917a, pl. xiii, R58; Amborn 1976, 78, 101, fig. 32, 10.

Bronze arrowheads

Leaf-shaped (Pl. 25)

EA 23921 1887.0101.1444
Corroded copper alloy large leaf-shaped arrowhead, with a mid-rib on both sides ending with a conical socket.

Length: 5.32 cm (max.); width: 2.07 cm; thickness: 0.6 cm. Context: Saite enclosure (so-called 'Camp'). Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 77 § 76, pl. xxxix, 14; Petrie 1917a, 34, pl. xli, R44; Snodgrass 1934, 151, n. 40, p. 152, fig. 10 (type A1); Amborn 1976, 93, fig. 44, 14. Parallels: from Tell Dafana, see below, GR 1935.0823.117; see also below, GR 1935.0823.115, 1935.0823.106 and 1935.0823.113; in addition to EA 23922, 23923 and 23924.

GR 1935.0823.117
Corroded copper alloy leaf-shaped arrowhead with a mid-rib on both sides ending with a conical socket.
Corroded copper alloy arrowhead of trefoil cross section and rhombic profile, with an integral conical socket. Length: 5.96cm (max.); width: 0.67cm; thickness: 0.6cm. Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (C), chamber 3. Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxix, 20; Petrie 1917a, 35, pl. xli, R131; Snodgrass 1964, 145, fig. 9, pp. 146–7 (type 1C2); Amborn 1976, 95, fig. 44, 20. Parallels: Amborn 1976, 95, n. 104.

Trefol section with short, integral socket (Pl. 25)

Corroded copper alloy arrowhead of trefoil cross section and rhombic profile, with a blunt tip, nicked edges and a thick tang (broken and incomplete) of round cross section. Length: 6.53cm (max.); width: 1.68cm; thickness: 0.93cm. Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (C), chamber 3. Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxix, 9; Petrie 1917a, 34, pl. xlii, R61; Amborn 1976, 94, fig. 44, 9. Parallels: from Tell Dafana, see below EA 23925, GR 1925,0823.94, 1925,0823.95, 1925,0823.107, and 1925,0823.108, same or similar type; Petrie 1917a, 35, pl. xlii, R245; Snodgrass 1964, 151, n. 43, p. 152, fig. 10 (type 3B3); Amborn 1976, 94, n. 102.

Figure 3 Bronze arrowhead types: leaf-shaped, rhombic, trefol with socket and triangular. British Museum, EA 23921, 23917, 23927 and 23918 (drawing: Claire Thorne)
Corroded copper alloy arrowhead of trefoil cross section and large rhombic profile, with an integral conical socket. The description in the Museum register mentions traces of a wooden haft in the socket, but nothing of this is now visible.

Length: 3.25cm (max.); width: 1.6cm.
Context: Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).
Parallels: same as for EA 23925 above.

**GR 1935.0823.95**
Corroded copper alloy arrowhead of trefoil cross section, rhombic profile, with an integral conical socket.

Length: 3.3cm; width: 1.2cm.
Parallels: same as for EA 23925 above.

**GR 1935.0823.107**
Corroded copper alloy arrowhead of trefoil cross section and rhombic profile, with an integral conical socket.

Length: 3.02cm; width: 1.04cm.
Parallels: same as for EA 23925 above.

**GR 1935.0823.108**
Corroded copper alloy arrowhead of trefoil cross section and rhombic profile, with an integral conical socket.

Length: 2.58cm; width: 1.16cm.
Parallels: same as for EA 23925 above.

**GR 1935.0823.94**
Corroded copper alloy arrowhead of trefoil cross section and rhombic profile, with a conical socket.

Length: 3.04cm; width: 1.02cm.
Parallels: same as for EA 23925 above.

**GR 1935.0823.92**
Corroded copper alloy arrowhead of trefoil cross section and narrow rhombic profile, with a conical socket.

Length: 3.4cm; width: 0.9cm.

**GR 1935.0823.104**
Corroded copper alloy arrowhead of trefoil cross section and asymmetric profile (one angular foil, the two others leaf-shaped), with a conical socket.

Length: 2.14cm; width: 0.75cm.
Parallels: from Tell Dafana, see below GR 1935.0823.109, 1935.0823.38, 1935.0823.91 GR 1935.0823.102; Snodgrass 1964, 151–2, fig. 10 (type 3B3). Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 77 § 76, p. 78 § 77, pl. xxxix, 12; Snodgrass 1964, 151, n. 43, p. 152, fig. 10 (type 3B3 long); Petrie 1917a, pl. xli, R58; Amborn 1976, 93, fig. 44, 12.

**GR 1935.0823.97**
Corroded copper alloy arrowhead of trefoil cross section, leaf shaped to rhombic profile, with a conical socket.

Length: 3.68cm; width: 0.98cm.
Parallels: same as for EA 23926 above.

**GR 1935.0823.99**
Corroded copper alloy arrowhead of trefoil cross section and narrow rhombic profile, with an integral conical socket.

Length: 4.73cm; width: 0.97cm.
Parallels: same as for EA 23926 above.

**GR 1935.0823.100**
Corroded copper alloy arrowhead of trefoil cross section and narrow rhombic profile, with a conical socket.

Length: 4cm; width: 1.02cm.
Parallels: same as for EA 23926 above.

**GR 1935.0823.101**
Corroded copper alloy arrowhead of trefoil cross section and narrow rhombic profile, with a conical socket.

Length: 4.35cm; width: 0.83cm.
Parallels: same as for EA 23926 above.

**Trefoil and barbed (Pl. 25)**

**GR 1935.0823.103**
Corroded copper alloy arrowhead of narrow trefoil cross section, with a conical socket and barbed on one side.

Length: 4.35cm; width: 0.9cm.

**Trefoil and tip with triangular section (Pl. 25)**

**GR 1935.0823.85**
Corroded copper alloy arrowhead of trefoil cross section ending triangular at the tip, with a conical socket.

Length: 2.95cm; width: 0.82cm.

**GR 1935.0823.84**
Corroded copper alloy arrowhead of trefoil cross section ending with a triangular tip. The profile is almond-shaped, with an integral socket.

Length: 3.06cm; width: 0.88cm.

**GR 1935.0823.88**
Corroded copper alloy arrowhead of trefoil cross section ending triangular at the tip, narrow almond profile, with an integral socket.

Length: 3.4cm; width: 1cm.
Parallels: close to Snodgrass 1964, 151–2, fig. 10, (type 3C3).

**GR 1935.0823.93**
Corroded copper alloy arrowhead of trefoil cross section ending triangular at the tip, almond profile, with a conical socket.

Length: 3.2cm; width: 1.06cm.
Parallels: same as for GR 1935.0823.88 above.

**GR 1935.0823.110**
Corroded copper alloy arrowhead, with triangular top and trefoil lower part around an integral conical socket.

Length: 1.84cm; width: 0.84cm.
Parallels: same as for GR 1935.0823.88 above.

**Triangular section (Pl. 25)**

**EA 23918**
Corroded copper alloy arrowhead of triangular cross section, almond profile, with a short tang, also of triangular cross section.
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**Blade piece**
- Length: 13.62cm (max.); width: 9.06cm; thickness: 1.35cm.
- Context: 'Qasr', east annex (C), chamber 19 A.
- Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 77 § 77, pl. xxxvii, 7: 'the sword (fig. 7) shows the guard well developed (though now much broken away), and an equal stay at the end of the handle to prevent its slipping out of the grasp. The blade has a rib on each side for some little way from the hilt. The handle is curiously shaped, with a groove on either side; partly to lighten it, and partly to hold the rivets by which a leather cover was probably fastened on, without a chance of their galling the hand; such a hollow also would help the grip'.

**Armour plates and scales**

**Iron (Pl. 26)**

**EA 23982**
- Fragment of corroded iron scale-armour made of thin square scales, each with two superposed lines of three stitching holes in the upper part, through which the scales were sewn together, probably on a textile or leather garment; each scale horizontally overlaps one-third of the next one, each row of scales overlaps two-thirds of the underlying one.
- Length: 9.01cm (max.); width: 6.8cm (max.); thickness: 0.62cm.
- Context: 'Qasr', east annex (G), chamber 18.
- Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 59 § 57, p. 110, pl. xxxvii, 19–20a; id., 1917a, pl. xlii, V131–132; Amborn, op. cit., 97, fig. 32–17; a long sword in the Petrie Museum (UC34338) is also considered as coming from Tell Dafana, but the information remains dubious as it comes from a dealer who sold it to Petrie; Petrie 1917a, 27, pl. 51, E41; Amborn, op. cit., 84; see also a similar piece from Petrie's excavations at Memphis, Petrie 1919, 40, pl. xxxviii, 2; both must be of much later date; for comparison, see Amborn, op. cit., 78, pl. 3, n. 57, figs 34–6; Mille 1997, 46–8, esp. 47, n. 79 (iron).

**EA 23943**
- Iron leaf-shaped spearhead with a long, narrow blade, at the base of which is a hollow socket for the hilt, formed by wrapping around a sheet of metal.
- Length: 17.2cm (max.); width: 3.8cm.
- Context: Saite enclosure (so-called 'Camp').
- Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 77 § 77, pl. xxxvii, 4: one of several lance-heads; Amborn 1917, 79, 95, n. 98, fig. 32–4.
- Parallels: from Tell Dafana, Bolton 1886, pl. 22, fig. 13; Boston, MFA 87.323-234 (deaccessioned); London, PM UC59877 (7); Oxford, BM 1887.2502, 1887.2505-7 (7); cf. Spencer 1993, 34, nos 50–4, pl. 28, 31, 32.

**EA 23946**
- Two corroded sections from the haft and blade of an iron dagger (not joining).
- The blade has a narrow, tapering shape, with a rounded tip, slightly convex faces, and a longitudinal mid-rib on both sides close to the guard. The haft is made entirely of iron, with convex edges and a complex cross section creating a longitudinal groove on either side, filled by a series of five oval buttons.
- The guard is chevron shaped, the branches of the V spanning on the side of the blade. Symmetrically, the pommel has a semi-circular shape. The ends of the guard and pommel are broken and missing.
- Typologically, the particular shape of the handle would place the dagger in the range of the Scythian/Persian type known as 'Akinakes-type short swords from the 5th–3rd century BC'.
Bronze (Pl. 26)

**Knives (Pl. 26)**

**Bronze**

**EA 23983**

1887.0101.1505

Fragment of corroded iron scale-armour made of thin square scales, each with two superposed lines of three stitching holes in the upper part, through which the scales were sewn together, probably on a textile or leather garment; each scale horizontally overlaps one-third of the next one, each row of scales overlaps two-thirds of the underlying one.

Length: 7.9cm (max.); width: 5.57cm (max.); thickness: 0.36cm.

Context: ‘Qasr’, east annex (G), chamber 18.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 39 § 57, p. 70 § 77, pl. xxxvii, 19; Petrie 1917a, pl. xxiii, V132; Amborn 1976, 76, fig. 32, 19.

Parallels: see EA 23982 above and EA 23983 below.

**EA 23984**

1887.0101.1506

Fragment of corroded iron scale-armour made of thin square scales, each with two superposed lines of three stitching holes in the upper part, through which the scales were sewn together, probably on a textile or leather garment; each scale horizontally overlaps one-third of the next one, each row of scales overlaps two-thirds of the underlying one.

Length: 6.45cm (max.); width: 5.06cm (max.); thickness: 0.78cm.

Context: ‘Qasr’, east annex (G), chamber 18.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 39 § 57, p. 70 § 77.

Parallels: see EA 23982–3 above and EA 23985 below.

**EA 23985**

1887.0101.1507

Fragment of corroded iron scale-armour made of thin square scales, each with two superposed lines of three stitching holes in the upper part, through which the scales were sewn together, probably on a textile or leather garment; each scale horizontally overlaps one-third of the next one, each row of scales overlaps two-thirds of the underlying one.

Length: 7.6cm (max.); width: 0.74cm (max.); thickness: 0.67cm.

Context: ‘Qasr’, east annex (G), chamber 18.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 39 § 57, p. 70 § 77, pl. xxxvii, 19a; Petrie 1917a, pl. xxiii, V132; Amborn 1976, 76, fig. 32, 19a.

Parallels: see EA 23982–3 above and EA 23985 below.

**Bronze (Pl. 26)**

**EA 23913**

1887.0101.1437

Heavily corroded copper alloy rectangular plate, slightly convex, possibly from armour, with a longitudinal double mid-ridge on top, made of two angle plates welded side to side. Five small round fixing holes were perforated along the edge of both short sides.

Length: 5.67cm; width: 1.92cm; thickness: 0.5cm.

Context: Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).

Parallels: see Petrie 1900c, 11 § 31, p. 14 § 38, pl. xvi, 24–32; id., 1917a, 38, pl. xii, V115–7; London, PM UC63401, 63420 (bronze), 63402–3, 63421–2 (iron).

**EA 23901**

1887.0101.927

Heavily corroded copper alloy fragment of a rectangular plate, pierced by a round hole near the middle, and gently bent on one side. The edge on this side, where the plate seems to have been welded to another element, is irregularly broken.

Length: 3.35cm; width: 2.90cm; thickness: 0.52cm.

Bibliography: Journal, 144: ‘the next of the days buyings are a good average, (…) iron knife, 2 chisels,(…)’.

**10. Metal tools**

**Bronze**

**EA 23912**

1887.0101.1436

Heavily corroded copper alloy knife, slightly curved, in the shape of a modern table knife with a long, thin, round-ended blade and a short thickened and also round-ended tang or handle. The item is also somewhat bent and curved on one side. The cutting edge has not been sharpened.

Length: 21.2cm; width: 1.56cm; thickness: 0.65cm.

Context: ‘Qasr’, east annex (G), chamber 3.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 77 § 76, pl. xxxix, 21: ‘the knives found (xxxix, 19, 21) are a puzzle, as they do not seem to have any sort of edge; perhaps they were manufactured here, and not yet sharpened for use; fig. 21, however, is from chamber 3’; Petrie 1917a, 24, pl. xxv, K86.

**Iron**

**EA 23942**

1887.0101.1462

Corroded iron knife of large size, with a wide leaf-shaped blade and a narrow tang with rectangular cross section, ending with a flattened circular or semi-circular pommel. Traces of the wooden hilt are visible on the rusted surface of the tang and on the base of the blade.

The head of the blade was rounded and partly covered the base of the blade on both sides, where three non-aligned rivets fastened the wood to the metal. Two other rivets fixed the wood of the handle to the tang, one of which still protrudes from one side.

The haft must have been splayed out close to the blade.

Length: 30cm; width: 7.35–9cm (max.); thickness: 1.92cm (of the handle, including the rivet), 1.31cm (excluding the rivet).

Context: ‘Qasr’, east annex (C), chamber 19 A.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 66 § 55, p. 110, pl. xxxvii, 6; ibid., 38 § 78: ‘the large double-edged knife (fig. 6) is a splendid specimen in perfect condition, found in chamber 19A; the grain of the wood on the handle is very plain, both the cross-piece on the haft of the blade fastened with 3 rivets, and the handle itself fastened by 2 rivets’; see Journal, 152: ‘a large iron knife; found with 3 poor work, one of which is EA 23944 below; Petrie 1917a, 27, pl. xxx, U31; Amborn 1976, 76, 97, fig. 32, 6.

Parallels: Petrie 1917a, 27, pl. xix, K254; Amborn 1976, 97–8, n. 117, fig. 49.

**EA 23947**

1887.0101.1468-1469

Two sections of a corroded iron knife (not joined), comprising a large cracked blade, flat with a rounded end and a full tang widening near the blade, with a line of five rivets for attachment of the wooden elements of the handle. The grain of the vanished wood is preserved by many traces in the corrosion.

Length: 31.90; width: 3.45cm; thickness: 0.8cm.

Context: ‘Qasr’, east annex (C), chamber 19 A.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 27 § 77, p. 110, pl. xxxviii, 20: ‘the knife (fig. 20) may be perhaps for civil uses; the handle shows well the grain of the wood, which was fastened on by five rivets of iron’; Petrie 1917a, 27, pl. xxx, U32; Amborn 1976, 76, 97, fig. 32, 20.

**EA 23949**

1887.0101.1471

Corroded iron plaque of curved shape, possibly the blade of a knife, razor or small sickle, with a concave cutting edge and convex back, no haft preserved.

Length: 14.2cm (max.); width: 3cm; thickness: 0.8cm.

Context: ‘Qasr’, east annex (C), chamber 19 A.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 39 § 57, p. 78 § 78, p. 110, pl. xxxviii, 8: ‘knife or razor without a handle’ ‘found in Chamber 18’; Amborn 1976, 79, 101, fig. 33, 8.

**EA 23948**

1887.0101.1470

Fragment of a corroded iron knife-blade, with a narrow tang in line with the back.

Length: 8.1cm (max.); width: 2.12cm; thickness: 0.68cm.

Context: ‘Qasr’, east annex (G), chamber 18.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 39 § 57, p. 78 § 78, p. 110, pl. xxxviii, 23: ‘possibly the small knife found in Chamber 18’; Petrie 1917a, 24, pl. xxxv, K88; Amborn 1976, 79, 101, fig. 33, 23. Another one ‘found in the camp’ might be GR 1888,0208.145b (below); see also Boston, MFA, 87.3.2.

**GR 1888,0208.145b**

Central fragment of an iron blade, probably from a knife with a short tang to be inserted into the handle.

Length: 4.3cm (max.); width: 1.92cm; thickness: 0.5cm.

Context: Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 78 § 78: ‘a small knife was found in chamber
Chisels and adzes

Iron chisels (Pl. 26)

EA 23954  1887,0101.1476
Corroded pointed chisel of iron with a tapering and pointed head of circular cross section, and a thicker flat-tipped haft of quadrangular cross section. Length: 21.1cm; width: 5.43cm; thickness: 2.7cm. Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 78 § 78, pl. xxxviii, 2: ‘large long metal chisel (...) with a square shank and pointed end’; Amborn 1976, 79, 99, fig. 33. 2.

EA 23955  1887,0101.1477
Corroded iron chisel, of circular cross section, with a slightly flattened cutting edge at one side end and a tapering, flat-tipped tang at the other. Heavily corroded. Length: 11.2cm; width: 1.98cm; thickness: 1.7cm. Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 78 § 78, pl. xxxviii, 17; ‘of civil iron work the most common objects are chisels, of which about forty were kept, beside many rejected’; Amborn 1976, 79, 98, fig. 33. 18.

EA 23956  1887,0101.1478
Corroded iron wedge or short chisel, with a rectangular cross section and convex sides tapering to a cutting edge at one end. There is a rounded head at the other end. Length: 11.2cm; width: 4.2cm; thickness: 3.6cm. Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (C), chamber 19. Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 78 § 78, pl. xxxviii, 18; Amborn 1976, 79, 98, fig. 33. 18.

EA 23957  1887,0101.1479
Corroded iron wedge or short chisel, with a rectangular cross section and convex sides tapering to a cutting edge at one end. There is a rounded head at the other end. Length: 7.3cm; width: 3.43cm; thickness: 2.7cm. Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (C), chamber 19. Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 78 § 78, pl. xxxviii, 19; Amborn 1976, 79, 98, fig. 33. 19. Parallels: same as for EA 23956 above.

EA 23958  1887,0101.1480
Corroded iron wedge or short chisel, with a rectangular cross section and convex sides tapering to a cutting edge at one end. There is a rounded head at the other end. Length: 5.45cm; width: 2.14cm; thickness: 1.99cm. Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 78 § 78, pl. xxxviii, 16; Amborn 1976, 79, 98, fig. 33. 16. Parallels: same as for EA 23956 above.

Bronze chisels (Pl. 26)

EA 23959  1887,0101.1481
Corroded iron wedge or short chisel, with a rectangular cross section and convex sides tapering to the tip, with a flattened head at the opposite end. Length: 4.94cm (max.); width: 1.06cm; thickness: 1.32cm. Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 78 § 78, p. 110, pl. xxxviii, 15; Amborn 1976, 79, 98, fig. 33. 15.

EA 23960  1887,0101.1482
Corroded iron small, thin chisel or wedge, with a rectangular cross section and slightly convex sides tapering to a cutting edge at one end. There is a flattened head at the opposite end. Length: 6.15cm; width: 1.7cm; thickness: 0.88cm. Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 78 § 78, p. 110, pl. xxxviii, 20; Amborn 1976, 79, 98, fig. 33. 20. Parallels: same as for EA 23956 above.

EA 23961  1887,0101.1483
Corroded iron thin chisel or wedge, with a rectangular cross section and slightly convex sides that taper towards either end, although only one end has a cutting edge. Length: 10.6cm; width: 1.53cm; thickness: 1.88cm. Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 78 § 78.

EA 23962  1887,0101.1484
Small corroded iron chisel or wedge, with a rectangular cross section and slightly convex large sides tapering to a cutting edge at one end; the other end is barely larger and has a small central boss. Length: 8.9cm; width: 2.05cm; thickness: 1.66cm. Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 78 § 78.

Parallels: same as for EA 23956 above.

EA 23963  1887,0101.1485
Corroded copper alloy blade of a chisel made of a thin plate of metal, or possibly a tool or knife with a handle fixed by a ferrule. Length: 5.13cm; width: 1.66cm; thickness: 0.88cm. Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 78 § 78.

Parallels: same as for EA 23956 above.

EA 23964  1887,0101.1438
Heavily corroded copper alloy chisel, thick in the middle and narrowing to the cutting edge, with a thick tang of circular cross section at the other end. The metal has been split by corrosion. Length: 11.4cm; width: 2.2cm; thickness: 1.7cm. Context: Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’). Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 77 § 76, pl. xxxix, 28; one of the bronze ‘chisels’ of ‘various shapes’.

EA 23965  1887,0101.1439
Corroded copper alloy blade of quadrangular, long and flat shape, with a narrow straight head at one end, but larger, thicker and bevelled on both sides at the other end to form a cutting edge, now broken and irregular; possibly a chisel or an axe blade. Length: 11.32cm; width: 3.02cm; thickness: 1.68cm. Context: ‘Qasr’; east annexe (C), chamber 19. Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 77 § 76, pl. xxxix, 25; bronze chisel ‘found in chamber 19A’, with a ‘duplicate...kept at Bulak’; Petrie 1917a, 16, pl. xv, 26. Parallels: ‘Bulak’ duplicate is Cairo, EMJE 27368.

EA 23966  1887,0101.1440
Corroded fragment of a copper alloy bar of narrow, rectangular cross section, with one end flattened and flared into a triangular cutting edge. Possibly from the end of a small chisel. Length: 2.87cm; width: 0.96cm; thickness: 0.28cm. Context: Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’). Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 77 § 76, pl. xxxix, 26.

EA 23967  1887,0101.1431
Corroded copper alloy blade of quadrangular shape, from Tell Dafana, EA 23957–62 (below), Boston, MFA, 87.507-308 (deaccessioned), PM UC3987 (2 pieces).
EA 23900  1887,010.1.880
Fragment of a corroded copper alloy flat blade with a long tang of circular cross section. Repaired from three fragments.  
Length: 5.6cm; width: 1.13cm; thickness: 0.19cm.  
Context: according to the Museum register, the item, considered as a blade or a chisel, comes from Tell Dafana but is strangely described as a possible Ptolemaic foundation deposit.

EA 23908  1887,010.1.432
Corroded copper alloy wedge or short chisel, with a flattened and rounded cutting edge, and a round top irregularly flared by hammering.  
Length: 3.57cm; width: 1.13cm; thickness: 0.68cm.  
Context: Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 77 § 76, pl. xxxix, 27; one of the bronze ‘chisels’ of ‘various shapes’; id. 1917a, 41, pl. xviii, B15.

Adze (Pl. 26)

EA 23951  1887,010.1.473
Heavily corroded iron adze-head or pitching chisel with a thick blade of rectangular cross section, with slightly convex lateral edges, and a thick axial tang of square cross section. The latter was clearly fastened in a mortise at one end of a perpendicular wooden haft. The cutting edge and part of one side are broken and missing.  
Length: 16.9cm (max.); width: 7.48cm; thickness: 4.23cm.  
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 78 § 78, p. 110, pl. xxxviii, 24: ‘axe (fig. 24) (...) of a different type to that of Naukratis, which had a socket’; Petrie 1917a, 9, pl. ii, A98; Amborn 1976, 79, 99, fig. 33, 24.

EA 23952  1887,010.1.474
Corroded iron small adze-head or chisel blade used for carpentry, with a rectangular blade of rectangular cross section and a narrow tang of square cross section, which was clearly fastened in a mortise at one end of a wooden haft.  
Length: 6.27cm; width: 3.65cm; thickness: 1.6cm.  
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 78 § 78, p. 110, pl. xxxviii, 22: ‘broad form of iron [sic] made of a piece of thin sheet of metal punched all over with small round holes (prong).’

Miscellaneous tools

Iron poker (Pl. 26)

EA 23944  1887,010.1.464
Heavily corroded iron artefact in the shape of a poker, although the function may have been different, made of a flat, narrow, straight bar, widening and then tapering again at one end like a spatula, and bent at the other to form a kind of flattened loop-pommel.  
Length: 23.2cm; width: 2.08cm; thickness: 1.06cm.  
Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (C), chamber 19 A.  

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 55 § 55, pl. lxxx, 12: one of the three ‘pokers of the type of that from Naukratis’, Petrie 1917a, 57, pl. lxxi, W199; also Journal, 152: one of ‘three small pokers of the flat and hand types, such as from Naukratis, & Etruria’; Amborn 1976, 79, 99, fig. 33, 22.  
Parallels: Amborn 1976, 101–1, n. 190, fig. 50.

Forks and tridents (Pl. 27)

EA 23950  1887,010.1.472
Part of the end of a corroded iron tool in the shape of a bident with a hollow half of circular section and two curved tapering prongs (one broken away). Perhaps from a small fork or spear-butt.  
Length: 8.9cm (max.); width: 4.41cm; thickness: 1.56cm.  
Context: Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 78 § 78, p. 110, pl. xxxviii, 5: ‘trident [sic], fig. 5, may be intended either for fishing or for a spear-butt’; Petrie 1917a, 55, pl. lviii, G38; Amborn 1976, 78, 97, fig. 35, 5.

EA 23945  1887,010.1.465
Fragment of a heavily corroded iron tool in the shape of a trident spearhead with a wrapped socket, one lateral prong missing. Traces of two symmetric bars, broken and missing, are visible on each side of the central prong between the lateral branches and the socket.  
Length: 16.5cm; width: 4.92cm (max.); thickness: 1.6cm (socket); 1.4cm (prong).

Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (C), chamber 19 A.

Bibliography: possibly among the iron scraps mentioned in Petrie 1888, 79 § 78. The Museum register wrongly records fragments of iron slag.  
Parallels: same as for EA 23964 above.

Rasp (Pl. 27)

EA 23974  1887,010.1.496
Corroded iron artefact in the shape of a conical rasp, grater or borer. Made of a piece of thin sheet of metal punched all over with small round holes and coiled round into a cone; originally fitted on a wooden handle.  
Length: 3.47cm; diameter: 1.12cm.
Context: ‘Qasr’, east annex (C), chamber 17 (according to the Museum register).
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 78 § 78, p. 110, pl. xxxviii, 9: one of some ‘very curious rasps or borers’; ‘made of a piece of thin sheet-iron, punched all over with holes like a modern grater, and coiled round into a cone; they have been found with string at the base, and fitted on to wooden handles, making a sort of rat-tail file or rasp; five were found, three of them in chamber 17’. The Museum register also describes it as a possible strainer.
Parallels: from Tell Dafana, EA 23973 below, Boston, MFA 87.519; Oxford, AM 1888, 253; for comparison see also Bissing 1901, 54, no. 3358, pp. 58–9, no. 3358 (bronze, Late Period); see also Amborn 1976, 99, n. 126; similar items in bronze, Petrie 1917a, 38, pl. xlv, 134–3.

**EA 23973**

**1887,0101.1495**
Rasp or grater. Recorded in the Museum register, the item remains unlocated. The size indicated seems to match with the object represented on pl. xxxviii, 10 of Petrie’s publication.
Length: 6.03cm.
Context: ‘Qasr’, east annex (C), chamber 17 (according to the Museum register).
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 78 § 78, pl. xxxviii, 10: one of the three iron ‘rasps or borers’ found in chamber 17; Amborn 1976, 79, 99, fig. 33, 10.
Parallels: same as for EA 23974 above.

**Hooks (Pl. 27)**

**EA 23977**

**1887,0101.1499**
Corroded iron item in the shape of a thick hook with a narrow gap and a curved tapering point, certainly for suspension and not for fishing. The attachment loop or eye at the other end seems to match with part missing.
Length: 3.66cm; width: 2.4cm; thickness: 1.14cm.
Context: Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’)?
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 79 § 78: ‘a large quantity of iron scraps, apparently a workman’s scrap heap was found in the camp, including..... a hook’.
Parallels: from Tell Dafana, EA 23978 and 23979 below, Boston, MFA 87.305–306.

**EA 23978**

**1887,0101.1500**
Central part of a corroded iron hook of rectangular cross section, with a straight shank; point and eye are broken and missing.
Length: 3.1cm; width: 1.96cm; thickness: 0.43cm.
Context: Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’)?
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 79 § 78, p. 110, pl. xxxviii, 14 (with both ends subsequently lost); part of one of the fish-hooks ‘exactly like those of Naqshrat’; Petrie 1917a, 37, pl. xliii, V6; Amborn 1976, 79, 104, fig. 33, 14.
Parallels: same as for EA 23977 above.

**EA 23979**

**1887,0101.1501**
Not illustrated
Iron fish-hook; recorded in the Museum register, the item remains unlocated; the sketch seems to show a suspension eye at the top and a lower part bent to form a loop.
Length: 4.43cm (1 ¾ ins).
Context: Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’)?
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 79 § 78.
Parallels: same as for EA 23977 above.

**Indeterminate items**

**Iron (Pl. 27)**

**EA 23981**

**1887,0101.1503**
Semi-circular fragment of a corroded iron artefact made of a thick plaque of metal, almost flat, just slightly convex. On the convex side, the edge is somewhat bevelled and other items are stuck either by corrosion or welded onto the surface: a long narrow and flat bar of metal crossing the object along the broken edge, and another, shorter and thinner, from the centre of the item to the curved edge, pointed and bent at the outer end. Other small fragments of iron are stuck here and there on the surface. The function of the item is undetermined; Petrie’s identification as part of a bridle-bit (as a ‘check-piece of horse’s bit’ in the Museum register) remains questionable.
Length: 13.8cm (max.); width: 10.3cm; thickness: 1.95cm (with rivet at end); 1.3cm (centre).
Context: Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 79 § 78: ‘side piece of horse’s bit’, part of the ‘large quantity of iron scraps, apparently of workman’s scrap heap (…) found in the camp’.
Parallels: if it is part of a bridle-bit, see below p. 78.

**GR 1888,0208.145a**
Thick and long copper alloy rod of circular cross section, heavily corroded and broken into five fragments, maybe a kohl-stick or the stem of a dipper.
Length: 13.4cm; diameter: 0.35cm.
Context: Possibly ‘Qasr’, east annex (C), chamber 19.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 77 § 76: possibly the ‘double-ended kohl-stick’ found in Chamber 18.

**11. Stone tools (Pl. 27)**

**EA 23834**

**1887,0101.695**
Pebble of red stone with worn surfaces; one end chipped, the opposite showing traces of use as a marker, like a red chalk.
Length: 3.6cm; width: 3cm; thickness: 1.3cm.

**EA 18450**

**1887,0101.707**
A burnisher of oval section, ground from brown flint. The surfaces are entirely smooth and the object is pointed at one end, but partly rounded at the other.
Length: 5.8cm; width: 1.3cm; thickness: 1.05cm.
Context: provenance not specified in the Museum register, but possibly from Tell Dafana, as suggested by the context of the item in the list.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 74 § 71 (?); possibly the flint ‘burnisher 2¾ inches long’.

**EA 23824**

**1887,0101.759**
Quartzite cone-shaped artefact, possibly a kind of hammer, if not a weight, with a rounded edge at the base and a tapering top, partly broken away and missing. The surface of the base is rounded and polished, with a shallow roundish depression hollowed in its centre perhaps the result of use as a hammer.
Height: 3.53cm; diameter: 6.05cm.

**EA 23823**

**1887,0101.767**
Grey granite cone-shaped pestle, with rounded ends. The wider end has been chipped, perhaps through use.
Length: 25cm; diameter: from 4cm (min.) to 7.5cm (max.).
Context: Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 74 § 70: possibly one of two 'basalt millers for grinding' 'found in the camp'.

EA 23642  1887,0101.1388
A long thin flake implement of brown flint, the edges retouched to form a scraper.
Length: 6.9cm; width: 1.4cm; thickness: 0.4cm.
Context: from the desert surface around the 'Qsar'; marked in ink 'D'.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 74 § 70: one of three flint 'struck flakes'.
Parallels: the two other flints must be EA 23943 (below) and Boston, MFA RES.87.111 (deaccessioned).

EA 23643  1887,0101.1389
A rectangular fragment from a double-sided thin flake implement of pale brown flint. The edges have been retouched to form a scraper. One angle is broken away.
Length: 3.4cm; width: 1.7cm; thickness: 0.4cm.
Context: from the desert surface around the 'Qsar'. Marked in ink 'D'.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 74 § 70.
Parallels: same as for EA 23942 above.

EA 18543  1887,0101.672
Long, thin sandstone whetstone (?): of square cross section. One end is flat, the other one tapered to a point; all edges are slightly blunt.
Length: 6.7cm; width: 1cm; thickness: 0.85cm.
Context: western part of Findspot 52 in the south-eastern quarter of the Saite enclosure (so-called 'Camp'), according to the mark '52W' pencilled on the object, although the provenance is not specified in the Museum register.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 74 § 70.
Parallels: from Tell Dafana, see below EA 23822, 18542; Bolton 1886, 28; Boston, MFA RES.87.126; BMAG Hq98; Oxford, AM 1887.2528; one piece was also sent to the collection of the Chautauqua Museum, now dispersed.

EA 23822  1887,0101.670
Small part of a sandstone whetstone (?): of square cross section, one intact end, the other broken; short illegible texts of two or three signs only are carved on two opposite sides. Comparison with similar objects suggests that the missing part was longer and tapered.
Length: 4.96cm (max.); width: 1.31cm; thickness: 1.28cm.
Context: Saite enclosure (so-called 'Camp').
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 74 § 70.
Parallels: same as for EA 18543 above.

EA 18542  1887,0101.671
Part of a long thin sandstone whetstone (?): with square cross section and slightly convex sides. Comparison with similar objects suggests that the missing part was tapered off.
Length: 8.12cm; width: 1.03cm.
Context: Saite enclosure (so-called 'Camp').
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 74 § 70.
Parallels: same as for EA 18543 above.

EA 23821  1887,0101.742
Rectangular sandstone whetstone (?): gently rounded at one end, broken at the other; the upper surface is smoothly carved or worn. It is slightly concave lengthways and convex across; the underside is flat.
Length: 22cm (max.); width: 6.4cm; thickness: 3.35cm.
Context: 'Qsar', east annexe (C), chamber 19 A (number scratched on the underside).
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 74 § 70: 'larger and coarser whetstone, 9 inches x 2.5 inches, of a sharp grit, fine grain sandstone, worn rounded by sharpening knives on it', 'found in chamber 19'.
Parallels: a similar piece was found in Chamber 17 (Petrie 1888, 74 § 70) but is not identified yet; see also from other sites, London, PM UC72516, 72530-72536.

EA 23829  1887,0101.742
Piece of a calcareous whetstone (?): Recorded in the Museum register, the item remains unlocated.
Height: 25.4cm.
Context: 'Qsar', east annexe (C), chamber 10.

GR 1911,0210.1
Fragment of a limestone cake stamp, decorated with a floral pattern and rosettes. Petrie mentions only a single piece, while the BM register records 'three stone fragment[s] of mould for cakes'. The object has not been located and is not illustrated.
Length: 8.3cm; width: 7.6cm; thickness: 6.7cm (according to the Museum register).
Context: 'Qsar', east annexe (C), Chamber 27.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 73 § 70, pl. xl, 14-14A: 'of limestone also is the piece of cake stamp (pl. xl. 14, 14A, the reverse side) found in chamber 27. This is clearly Greek, and therefore between the middle of the 6th century, yet the style of it is what otherwise would be attributed to a later period'.

12. Equipment and fittings

Iron bridle-bits (Pl. 27)

EA 23965  1887,0101.1487
Corroded iron part of an implement, possibly a horse's snaffle-bit, made of three imbricate pieces; two fragments would correspond to the central part of the mouthpiece, made of two thin cylindrical bars ('cannons') jointed by loops interlocked and swivelling together, and possibly one shank made of a cylindrical bar with a central thickening around a socket threaded and sliding on one of the cannons. Ends of the cannons and shank are broken away. Considered as a possible bit in the Museum register, as fragment of a horse-bit, 'riveted through check-pieces', in Petrie, 1888, 77 § 77, p. 110.
Length: 1cm (max.); width: 3.03cm; thickness: 2.29cm.
Context: Saite enclosure (so-called 'Camp').
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 77 § 77, pl. xxxvii, 5; id., 1917a, 36, pl. lxx, Wg; Amborn 1976, 78, 96, fig. 32-5.
Parallels: Amborn 1976, 78, 93-6, n. 114, fig. 48.

EA 23966  1887,0101.1488
Fragment of a corroded iron artefact in the shape of a gently curved threaded rod stuck into a perpendicular item in a shape similar to a wing-nut. The interpretation of the object as part of a bridle-bit, as suggested by Petrie, remains uncertain in spite of the similarity with the slightly larger item EA 23965 above. If so, the rod should be interpreted as part of the cannon of the mouthpiece of the bit and the 'wing-nut' as part of a shank. Considered as a possible bit in the Museum register, as fragment of a horses' bit, 'riveted through check-pieces', in Petrie, 1888, 77 § 77, p. 110.
Length: 5.87cm (max.); width: 3.7cm.
Context: south-eastern quarter of the Saite enclosure (so-called 'Camp').
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 77 § 77, p. 110, pl. xxxvii, 5a; also Journal, 1936: 'some way, say 1/4 of mile, south of the palace is the iron factory; (...) links of a great iron chain each 4 or 5 inches long, forged one eye in'.
Parallels: possibly one shank made of a cylindrical bar with a central thickening around a socket threaded and sliding on one of the cannons. Ends of the cannons and shank are broken away. Considered as a possible bit in the Museum register, as fragment of a horse-bit, 'riveted through check-pieces', in Petrie, 1888, 77 § 77, p. 110.
Length: 5.87cm (max.); width: 3.7cm.
Context: south-eastern quarter of the Saite enclosure (so-called 'Camp').
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 77 § 77, p. 110, pl. xxxvii, 5a; also Journal, 1936: 'some way, say 1/4 of mile, south of the palace is the iron factory; (...) links of a great iron chain each 4 or 5 inches long, forged one eye in'; see Journal, 1936: 'oil and the remains found in the entrance to the chamber 27. This is clearly Greek, and therefore between the middle of the 6th century, yet the style of it is what otherwise would be attributed to a later period'.

EA 23967  1887,0101.1489
Corroded straight iron bar of oval to peanut-shaped cross section with a loop at each end, possibly the mouthpiece of a bridle-bit. One of the loops is broken.
Length: 15.8cm; width: 3.63cm; thickness: 2.59cm.
Context: south-eastern quarter of the Saite enclosure (so-called 'Camp').
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 77 § 77, p. 110, pl. xxxvii, 2; also Journal, 1936: 'some way, say 1/4 of mile, south of the palace is the iron factory; (...) links of a great iron chain each 4 or 5 inches long, forged one eye in the other'; Petrie 1917a, 55, pl. lxx, Wg; Amborn 1976, 78, 96, fig. 32-5; (who questions the interpretation as a horse bit).
Parallels: other items from Tell Dafana considered as bridle-bits: EA 23968 below; Cairo, EM JE 27378 (missing); Boston, MFA 87.515 (Petrie 1888, 77 § 77); Boston, MFA 87.510 + Oxford, AM 1887.2505 x (ibid., 77 § 77, p. 110, pl. xxxvii, 6); see also possibly EA 23981 below; Amborn 1976, 97.

EA 23968  1887,0101.1490
Corroded iron item in the shape of a slightly curved cylindrical bar,
twisted or threaded, tapering towards the extremities and ending in a large button in the shape of an oblate sphere. It might be interpreted as the mouthpiece of a bridle-bit, though a little oversized, which might have allowed room for shanks on both sides. Repaired from fragments. Length: 20.6cm (max.) width: 2.6cm (centres); 5.4cm (at ends). Context: Saite enclosure (so-called 'Camp').

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 77 pl. 77, p. 110, pl. xxvii, 1: one of the 'horses' bits which 'are sometimes bars which have had loops of cord or leather at the ends'; id., 1974a, 55, pl. lxx, W2; Amborn 1976, 78, 95–6, fig. 32, 1; who interprets it as the side shank of a bridle-bit, according to representations on reliefs in Niniveh and Persepolis, cf. ibid., 96, nn. 109–10, figs 43–56.

**Miscellaneous iron**

**Swivel ring (Pl. 27)**

**EA 23969** 1887,0101.1491

Large corroded iron round swivel ring, of circular cross section, with a short thickened segment around a circular socket for a missing pivoting rod or joint. Diameter: 10.79cm; thickness: 2.9cm. Context: 'Qasr', east annexe (C).

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 78 pl. 77, p. 110, pl. xxvii, 18: 'the large swivel ring (xxxvii. 18) [...] is probably a part of charriot fittings'; cf., Journal, 142: ‘... the outside chambers of the Kašr. It is these outlying offices & kitchens (?) that produce everything there. Three iron chisels, & a large swivel ring were found here also’; Amborn 1976, 78, 97, 101, fig. 32, 18. Parallels: Amborn 1976, 101, fig. 51.

**Pegs and fasteners (Pl. 27)**

**EA 23975** 1887,0101.1497

Corroded iron item in the shape of a short and thick nail or peg with one end pointed, the other bent by hammering to create a narrow loop or eye. Length: 6.37cm; width: 1.89cm. Context: Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 77–8 pl 77, p. 110, pl. xxvii, 18: ‘the objects 8 to 11 are difficult to explain; possibly they may be ornaments for the peaks of helmets...’; Amborn 1976, 78, 96, fig. 32, 8 (who interprets the item as a pointed chisel, with parallels, ibid., 96, n. 120). The item is interpreted as a tent-peg in the Museum register.

**EA 23976** 1887,0101.1498

Corroded iron fitting, most probably a fastener in the shape of a split pin, constructed from a flat and narrow strip of metal bent in half with a loop at the fold. Part of one leg is missing. Length: 5cm (max.); width: 1.2cm; thickness: 0.85cm. Context: Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 110, pl. xxviii, 13: ‘spring’; certainly not the ‘iron staple’ found in Chamber 19 together with an iron chisel (ibid., 78 pl 78; see also the similar item GR 1888,0208.167 below); Amborn 1976, 101, fig. 33, 13.

**GR 1888,0208.167**

Part of a corroded iron fitting, possibly a fastener, in the shape of a spring-type cotter pin with legs missing. Height: 2.42cm; width: 1.2cm; thickness: 0.9cm. Context: possibly chamber 19, ‘Qasr’, east annexe (C).

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 78 pl. 78 (?: ‘iron staple’ found in Chamber 19 together with an iron chisel, if it is not the similar item EA 23976 on pl. xxxvii. 13.

**Miscellaneous bronze**

**Buckles (Pl. 27)**

**EA 23869** 1887,0101.1064

Corroded fragment of a copper alloy small buckle, comprising two broken parts attached by corrosion: the side of a flat frame in the form of an eight-shaped double loop (one loop of ‘pelta’ type, with ends curling inwards, welded on top of an oval or possibly D-shaped one), and a short central prong, with a pointing and curved tip and a thicker end grasping one of the loops in the centre of the frame. On the back of the frame fragment are welded two short rectangular strips of metal, pierced by a small round hole (one with the top partly broken and missing), which were certainly used for fastening another part of the fitting. Length: 3.51cm; width: 1.56cm; thickness: 0.95cm. Parallels: from Tell Dafana, see below EA 23886, which is very probably part of the same object; other possible buckles or parts of buckles: EA 23870, 23871, 23872 below; similar pierced strip of metal, possibly for a swivel, on 23871; two other copper alloy buckles from Tell Dafana, of Roman or Byzantine type, are Cairo, EM JE 27370 a & b. Compare with PM UC 72391 (dated to the Byzantine Period).

**EA 23866** 1887,0101.1083

Corroded side fragment of a copper alloy flat frame of a small buckle, in the form of an eight-shaped double loop (one loop of ‘pelta’ type, with ends curling inwards, welded on top of an oval or possibly D-shaped one). On the back is welded a short rectangular strip of metal, of which the top is broken and missing, pierced by a small round hole for fastening another part of the fitting. Length: 2.79cm; width: 1.53cm; thickness: 0.73cm. Parallels: same as for EA 23866 above, probably part of the same object.

**EA 23870** 1887,0101.1065

Part of a corroded copper alloy buckle of a sophisticated shape: an openwork rectangular part on one side, with a slightly convex edge at the end and concave side edges, topped by two thinner parallel shanks joining with a thicker semi-circular indented end (four sinusoidal indentations). On the reverse side, the base of the central part of this indented end, between the two shanks, is bevelled. Length: 3.19cm; width: 1.76cm; thickness: 0.36cm. Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 80 § 80 mentions finds of bronze objects, but this item is not specified. Parallels: from Tell Dafana, see also other possible buckles or parts of buckles, EA 23886, 23869 (above), 23871, 23872 (below); two copper alloy buckles, also from Tell Dafana, of Roman or Byzantine type, are in Cairo, EM JE 27370 a–b.

**EA 23871** 1887,0101.1066

Corroded copper alloy object, possibly part of a buckle clasp, with a roughly square plate, decorated with a shallow groove near two opposite edges, with an anchor-shaped double hook on one side. On the underside of the plate are welded two parallel metal strips, pierced by a round hole (one broken) for fastening to another part of the fitting. Length: 2.36cm; width: 1.76cm; thickness: 0.91cm. Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 80 § 80 mentions finds of bronze objects, but this item is not specified. Parallels: from Tell Dafana, see also other possible buckles or parts of buckles, EA 23869, 23870, 23886 (above), 23872 (below). Similar pierced strip of metal, possibly for a swivel, on EA 23869 and 23886; two copper alloy buckles also from Tell Dafana, of Roman or Byzantine type, are in Cairo, EM JE 27370 a–b.

**EA 23872** 1887,0101.1067

Part of a corroded copper alloy buckle, made of a flat rectangular plaque with a round hole perforated in the centre, and a semi-circular loop, a bit larger than the plaque, welded at its corners on one side. On the opposite side, the edge is almost completely and irregularly bevelled. Length: 3.02cm; width: 1.69cm; thickness: 0.49cm. Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 80 § 80 mentions finds of bronze objects, but this item is not specified. Parallels: from Tell Dafana, see also other possible buckles or parts of buckles: EA 23869, 23870, 23886 (above), 23872 (below); two other copper alloy buckles also from Tell Dafana, of Roman or Byzantine type, are in Cairo, EM JE 27370 a–b.

**Chains (Pl. 27)**

**EA 23898** 1887,0101.1100

Corroded fragment of a copper alloy chain made of three twisted eight-shaped twisted links, one broken. Length: 3.6cm; width: 0.74cm. Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 80 § 80: possibly part of the bronze ‘chain of O and of 8 links’, but see also EA 23902 below.

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Parallels: from Tell Dafana, see also EA 23906 (below); Oxford, AM 1887.2502.1–4; Philadelphia, PM E76.

**EA 23902**

**1887,0101.1426**

Corroded fragment of a copper alloy chain, made of parts of two U-shaped interlaced links and a segment of a third one, stuck to the others by corrosion products. Length: 2.09cm (max.); width: 1.6cm; thickness: 1.62cm. Provenance: provenance not specified in the Museum register, but probably from Tell Dafana according to the context of the item in the list; see the mention of finding chain in Petrie 1888, 80 § 80.

**EA 23906**

**1887,0101.1430**

Links of a copper alloy chain; recorded in the Museum register, the item remains unlocated. Length: 1.27cm.

Context: Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 80 § 80: possibly part of the bronze ‘chain of O and of 8 links’.

**EA 23884**

**1887,0101.1081**

Corroded copper alloy eight-shaped link, with two equal-sized circular loops separated by an oval-shaped central element. Length: 2.25cm; width: 1.25cm; thickness: 0.93cm.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 80 § 80: one of the elements of ‘chain of O and of 8 links’.

**Hinges (Pl. 28)**

**EA 23863**

**1887,0101.1054**

Corroded copper alloy butt-hinge from a door or chest, made of two thin metal leaves articulated by three bars, now blocked by corrosion: the leaf with the central barrel is broken across a round fixing hole near the articulation; the other, with the lateral barrels, is made of a long strip ending with a large disc folded at the other end around the axis of the hinge. Two round holes have been punched for fixing to the door, one in the centre of the distal disc, the other near the knuckle, with its counterpart visible on the broken end of the folded part beneath. The visible side of the fitting is decorated with incised or rather hallmarked circles, two concentric ones around the hole in the middle of the disc, two others, on the central strip near the disc, side by side, and another one or possibly a pair, near the hinge; the last three (or four) surround an internal thin and tight spiral groove. The hole near the knuckle has not been perforated in the centre of the last circle, but partly on its perimeter. Length: 15.8cm; width: 5.02cm; thickness: 1.6cm (max.); thickness: 0.06cm (metal sheet, min.); thickness: 0.25cm (metal sheet, max.).

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 80 § 80 mentions finds of bronze objects, but this item is not specified.

**EA 23893**

**1887,0101.1091**

Corroded copper alloy hinge articulated by three bars. One leaf is pierced by a round hole for fixing with a nail, the other by a smaller one beside a possible larger one, broken. A small round hole is also perforated into the side of one knuckle. Length: 1.91cm; width: 0.73cm; thickness: 0.48cm.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 80 § 80 mentions finds of bronze objects, but this item is not specified.

**Nails and studs (Pl. 28)**

**EA 23899**

**1887,0101.1011**

Flat and circular small corroded copper alloy disc, possibly the head of a nail; a shallow groove is visible around the edge. Diameter: 0.8cm; thickness: 0.2cm.

Context: probably from the surrounding area towards Tell Belim.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 80 § 80: one of the bronze ‘flat, round’ ‘nail-heads’.

**EA 23876**

**1887,0101.1072**

Heavily corroded copper alloy nail-head or shank button, in the form of a small disc decorated on top with three concentric ridges; a rectangular trace in the middle of the underside indicates where the shank or an eyelet was welded. Diameter: 1.46cm; thickness: 0.93cm.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 80 § 80: very probably one of the bronze ‘nail-heads’, with ‘concentric circles’.

**EA 23877**

**1887,0101.1073**

Heavily corroded copper alloy round stud in the shape of a hemispherical button, the round part of it being welded to a round disc with grooved edge. In the middle of the underside remains part of a narrow shank, of rectangular cross section. Height: 1.32cm (max.); diameter: 1.28cm.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 80 § 80: one of the ‘nail-heads of all forms, flat, round, massive parabolic, pyramidal, rosette and concentric circles’.

**EA 23875**

**1887,0101.1074**

Corroded copper alloy stud with a round head of parabolic profile. In the middle of the hollow underside remains part of a narrow shank, of rectangular cross section, broken at the end. Diameter: 1.62cm; height: 1.87cm (max.).

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 80 § 80: one of the ‘nail-heads’ of ‘parabolic’ form.

**EA 23879**

**1887,0101.1075**

Corroded copper alloy fragment of a stud with a haft of circular cross section and a pyramid-shaped head, blunt at the top. Length: 1.54cm (max.); width: 0.75cm.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 80 § 80: one of the ‘nail-heads of all forms, flat, round, massive parabolic, pyramidal, rosette and concentric circles’.

**Other fittings (Pl. 28)**

**EA 23881**

**1887,0101.1077**

Corroded copper alloy object in the shape of a thick flat oval grommet or ferrule, with a rectangular slot in the centre. One side is slightly larger than the other. Length: 2.07cm; width: 0.65cm; thickness: 0.47cm.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 80 § 80 mentions finds of bronze objects, but this item is not specified.

Parallels: see also the pair of similar items EA 23881 (1887,0208.1092 and 1093) below.

**EA 23881**

**1887,0101.1092-1093**

Two corroded copper alloy objects in the shape of a flat oval grommet or ferrule, with a rectangular slot in the centre. One is made of thin leaf metal, the other one is thicker. Probably parts of an implement such as the ferrule of a knife. 1887,0101.1092: length: 1.49cm; width: 0.85cm; thickness: 0.34cm. 1887,0101.1093: length: 1.7cm; width: 0.97mm; thickness: 0.06cm.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 80 § 80 mentions finds of bronze objects, but this item is not specified.

Parallels: same as for EA 23881 (1887,0208.1077) above.

**EA 23894**

**1887,0101.1096**

Corroded copper alloy fitting made of a thin almond shaped and curved strip of metal, with a long central slot. One pointed end has been cut longitudinally, and the tips of the two sides overlap; the function of the item remains undetermined, possibly a kind of grommet. Height: 0.6cm; length: 1.5cm; width: 1.05cm; thickness: 0.1cm.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 80 § 80 mentions finds of bronze objects, but this item is not specified.

**EA 23874**

**1887,0101.1070**

Corroded copper alloy short rod with two long cones opposed on each side of a narrower central part and ending with a small sphere at each tip; possibly a model of the sceptre of Min. Diameter: 0.47cm; length: 2.95cm.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 80 § 80 mentions finds of bronze objects, but this item is not specified.

**EA 23875**

**1887,0101.1071**

Corroded copper alloy short rod of circular cross section, with a small sphere at each end (one just before the end of the rod), and two
opposed flaring parts each side of the middle; possibly a model of the sceptre of Min. Diameter: 0.65cm; length: 2.48cm.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 80 § 80 mentions finds of bronze objects, but this item is not specified.

**EA 23887**

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<tr>
<th>1887,0101.1084</th>
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| Corroded copper alloy inlay element of oval shape with a flat base and a convex top decorated with longitudinal parallel striations. Lightly patinated with green corrosion. Length: 1.4cm; width: 1cm (max.). Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 80 § 80 mentions finds of bronze objects, but this item is not specified.

**EA 23888**

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<tr>
<th>1887,0101.1085</th>
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| Corroded copper alloy small object, maybe a sort of miniature seal, with a flat eight-shaped base and a handle semi-circular handle with a ridge on top. Length: 1.84cm; width: 0.97cm; thickness: 0.38cm. Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 80 § 80 mentions finds of bronze objects, but this item is not specified.

**EA 23891**

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<tr>
<th>1887,0101.1088</th>
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| Corroded copper alloy model-fitting, in the form of a bolt from the door of a shrine, with a flat base and rounded top. The bolt is of the traditional Egyptian style (like the hieroglyph for the letter ω), formed of a straight rod with a pair of joined hemispheres in the middle, and an additional integral projection at one end to indicate the handle. Height: 0.43cm; length: 2.9cm; thickness: 0.45cm. Context: probably from the area north of the site, towards Tell Belim. Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 80 § 80 mentions finds of bronze objects, but this item is not specified.

### Miscellaneous objects in various materials (Pl. 28)

**EA 23883**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1887,0101.1079 and 1887,0101.1095</th>
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| Two corroded copper alloy buttons, circular with domed tops and hollow undersides with a central curved bar for attachment. Part of the edge of one has been chipped off. 1887,0101.1079, height: 0.46cm; diameter: 1.05cm (max.). 1887,0101.1095, height: 0.46cm; diameter: 1.05cm (max.). Context: probably from the desert north of the site, towards Tell Belim. Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 80 § 80: one of the bronze ‘buttons made concavo-convex, with a bar across the concave back pierced for sewing on’.

**GR 1906,0301.12**

| Tridacna (?) shell convex button perforated in the centre, with an incised fine decoration on the convex side: between two circles, one smaller around the central hole and one larger near the outer edge, are scored radiant lines creating summarily the impression of three diverging lotus flowers, with curved double lines on each side and an acute triangle in the middle. Diameter: 2.2cm; thickness: 0.53cm. Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 72 § 60, pl. xl, 16: ‘A button of shell (pl. xl. 16) is a new form in Egyptian remains’, Brandl 1984, 16. Parallels: Brandl 1984, 16 (bigger and more elaborate pieces, including one from Memphis, Oxford, AM 1910,546).

**EA 23842**

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<tr>
<th>1887,0101.709</th>
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| Three re-joined fragments of a carved ivory object, circular and domed with a flat base. Height: 1cm; diameter: 1.5cm. Context: Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’). Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 75 § 72: one of the ‘three ivory hemispheres, 0.5 to 0.6 inch across [...] from the camp’. Parallels: the two others must be Boston, MFA 87,724–725.

**EA 18481**

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<tr>
<th>1887,0101.708</th>
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| A possible furniture fitting, part of a knob or the end of a stick or rod. Made of ivory and discoloured to brown-grey, probably by burning; circular with a flared edge, the top slightly convex, with a square recess cut in the underside for attachment. Diameter: 1.5cm; depth: 0.4cm. Context: Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’). Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 75 § 72: ‘top of an ivory papyrus-flower’.

**EA 23861**

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<tr>
<th>1887,0101.898</th>
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| Net-sinker made of a roughly rectangular thick strip of lead folded over. Length: 1.6cm; width: 1.2cm; thickness: 1.25cm. Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 77 § 716: ‘lead pieces of a U-shape, which where doubtless net sinkers’. Parallels: from Tell Dafana, Boston, MFA RES.87,327-31 (deaccessioned).

**EA 23862**

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<tr>
<th>1887,0101.899</th>
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| Lead artefact, possibly a net-sinker in the form of a hollow ovoid blob with large irregular perforations on two sides and gnarled surface, similar in shape to a small closed bell. Length: 1.8cm; width: 1.50; thickness: 1.3cm. Bibliography: possibly Petrie 1888, 77 § 76: maybe one of the lead ‘net sinkers’, though the item is not exactly U-shaped as EA 23861.

**EA 18640**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>1887,0101.885</th>
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| Green-blue glazed composition pendant (with traces of green-blue glaze on surface) in the form of a lotus-flower with incised decoration, perhaps used as a spacer-bead in a necklace or collar. The object has one large central perforation, flanked by six other perforations, three on each side. All the perforations run vertically. Height: 2.12cm (max.); width: 1.87cm; thickness: 1.11cm. Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 73 § 72; pl. xl, 5: one of the ‘lotus heads of green and blue glaze (pl. xl, 5, 6), pierced, probably for handles of feather fly-flaps’. Parallels: Boston, MFA 87,613, cf. Petrie, 1888, pl. xl, 6. See also Herman and Staubli 2010, 144, nos 5–6; Hermann 1985, 457 (dated 19–20th dynasty); Müller-Winkler 1987, 60, 288, pl. xxvii, nos 548–50; Blanchard 1999, 23. pl. xlvii, no. 289; Frankfurt and Pendlebury 1933, pls xxviii, 6, xix, 5, xlix, nos iv:C.26–7 and 54; Brunner-Traut 1981, 155, pl. 16, nos 592–9.

**EA 18458**

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<th>1887,0101.748</th>
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| Green-blue glazed composition hemispherical fitting, the upper surface is elaborated with a raised five-pointed star with a central boss. The objects is pierced in two places close to the edge for attachment. Diameter: 3.01cm (max.); thickness: 0.96cm (max.). Context: provenance not specified in the Museum register, possibly from Tell Dafana or Tell Nebesha, or, more probably from El-Qantara, according to the context of the item in the list.

**GR 1888,0208.166**

| Oblong piece of sandstone, divided in two parts by a straight longitudinal groove all around the sides, certainly for attaching a string. The function of the item remains uncertain, possibly a net-sinker, a small loom-weight, a kind of rough plummet for a plumb line, or simply a handle. Height: 1.54cm; length: 3.7cm; width: 1.45cm.

### 13. Jewellery

#### Gold and bronze work

### Gold earrings (Pl. 28)

**EA 18250**

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<th>1887,0101.541</th>
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| Penannular gold earring in the form of a rounded crescent made of solid-cast metal, with both tapering ends now overlapping. Diameter: 1.29cm (max.); thickness: 0.43cm (max.). Context: probably from the area north of the site, towards Tell Belim. Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 72 § 69 mentions finds of bronze objects, but this item is not specified.

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**EA 18280**  1887,0101.572  
Penannular gold carring in the form of a thin rounded crescent made of solid-cast metal.  
Diameter: 1.01cm; thickness: 0.2cm.  
Context: provenance not specified in the Museum register, but probably from the site or its neighbourhood, as suggested by the context of the item in the list, or possibly from the north-west 'Roman mound'.  
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 26 § 73; also Journal, 134 (see EA 18250 above).  
Parallels: From Tell Dafana or its neighbourhood, Bolton 1886:28.93 (2 pieces); Cambridge, FM E886.32; American, AM 1887:2507-2508; Sheffield, WPM; MUC; Sydney, MAC; MU 1890.

**EA 18261**  1887,0101.550  
Penannular gold carring in the form of a thin rounded crescent made of solid-cast metal, with long, tapering, coiled ends.  
Diameter: 1.36cm; thickness: 0.2cm.  
Context: from the denuded surface of the site or its neighbourhood, possibly from the north-west 'Roman mound'.  
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 76 § 73; p. 110, pl. xli, 4; also Journal, 134 (see EA 18250 above).

**EA 18262**  1887,0101.551  
Penannular gold carring in the form of a thin rounded crescent made of solid-cast metal, elaborated with three coils of gold wire wound side by side onto the central part of the loop.  
Diameter: 1.23cm; thickness: 0.25cm.  
Context: from the denuded surface of the site or its neighbourhood, possibly from the north-west 'Roman mound'.  
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 76 § 73; p. 110, pl. xli, 6; also Journal, 134 (see EA 18250 above).

**EA 18273**  1887,0101.552  
Fragment of a penannular gold carring in the shape of a thin rounded crescent made of solid-cast metal; the central part of the loop is ornamented on the underside by a granulated bunch of lentiform globules welded together, flanked on both sides by a moniliform? wire coiled up around the loop. One broken end is missing.  
Diameter: 1.05cm (max.); thickness: 0.43cm (max.).  
Context: from the denuded surface of the site or its neighbourhood, possibly from the north-west 'Roman mound'.  
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 76 § 73; p. 110, pl. xli, 7; also Journal, 134 (see EA 18250 above).

**EA 18297**  1887,0101.553  
Granulated gold tetrahedral pendant portion of an earring, made entirely of globules welded together, with three bigger globules superimposed under the loop. An oval and concave trace on the centre of the top surface indicates where the ring, now missing, was welded. The object is correctly marked 18297 but wrongly 1887,0101.546 (corresponding to EA 18265, described in the Museum register as a gold cone-shaped pendant, yet to be found).  
Height: 1.33cm (max.); width: 1.1cm; depth: 1cm.  
Context: from the denuded surface of the site or its neighbourhood, possibly from the north-west 'Roman mound'.  
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 76 § 73, p. 110, pl. xli, 13; one of the gold 'pieces of globule work, probably of earrings', 'part of gold ear-ring, trihedral pyramid of soldered globules'; Petrie 1927, 4 and Journal, 134 (see EA 18250 above).  
Parallels: Müller and Thiem 1908, 46, fig. 78.

**EA 18259**  1887,0101.548  
Thin penannular gold carring, with a foliate, lace-like decoration in the lower part, consisting of a series of six filiform 'pelta' type loops, with ends curling inwards, welded side by side on the outer contour of the ring and flanked on each side by an S-shaped loop.  
Diameter: 2.2cm (max.); thickness: 0.1cm.  
Context: from the denuded surface of the site or its neighbourhood, possibly from the north-west 'Roman mound'.  
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 76 § 73; p. 110, pl. xli, 5; also Journal, 134 (see EA 18250 above).

**EA 18249**  1887,0101.540  
Penannular gold carring in the form of a thick hollow crescent made of an embossed sheet of metal. The surface is a little dented.  
Diameter: 1.64cm (max.); thickness: 0.64cm (max.).  
Context: from the denuded surface of the site or its neighbourhood, possibly from the north-west 'Roman mound'.  
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 76 § 73, p. 80 § 80 (with erroneus plate reference), p. 110, pl. xli, 2; also Journal, 134 (see EA 18250 above).  
Parallels: From Tell Dafana or its neighbourhood, Boston, MFA 87.754-756; Bristol, CMAG H1117 (2 pieces); Cambridge, FM E886.3.b.

**Bronze earrings (Pl. 28)**

**EA 23890**  1887,0101.1087  
Earring consisting of a corroded copper alloy hoop with wire of the same material twisted around it.  
Diameter: 1.52cm; thickness: 0.25cm.  
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 80 § 80; one of the 'earrings... of wire'.

**EA 23898**  1887,0101.598  
Copper alloy penannular earring, much corroded.  
Diameter: 2.28cm; thickness: 0.35cm.  
Context: provenance not specified in the Museum register, but probably from Tell Nebesha or Tell Dafana, according to the context of the item in the list.  
Bibliography: if from Tell Dafana, Petrie 1888, 80 § 80; one of the 'earrings... of wire'.  
Parallels: From Tell Dafana or its neighbourhood, Bristol, CMAG H1107.1.

**EA 23889**  1887,0101.1086 and 1887,0101.1094  
Pair of corroded copper alloy ear-studs. Each has a convex top with a short, cylindrical peg below.  
Height: 1cm; diameter: 1.09cm (1887,0101.1086).  
Height: 0.95cm; diameter: 1.22cm (1887,0101.1094).  
Context: from the desert surface around the site.  
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 80 § 80 of the 'nail-heads of all forms, flat, round, massive parabolic, pyramidal, rossette and concentric circles'.

**Gold pendant beads (Pl. 28)**

**EA 18254**  1887,0101.545  
Hollow gold bead or pendant of fusiform shape made of sheets of metal, one embossed and welded on a flat underside. The top of the embossed part is decorated by three horizontal grooves, with a transverse round hole pierced for suspension under the mid groove.  
Length: 1.45cm; width: 0.57cm; thickness: 0.29cm.  
Context: from the denuded surface of the site or its neighbourhood.  
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 76 § 73, p. 110, pl. xli, 27: 'gold pendant, hollow, flat back'.  
Parallels: From Tell Dafana or its neighbourhood: Boston, MFA 87.749.

**EA 18263**  1887,0101.546  
Gold cone-shaped pendant; recorded in the Museum register, the item remains unlocated.  
Length: 1.27cm.  
Context: from the denuded surface of the site or its neighbourhood.  
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 76 § 73?

**EA 18266**  1887,0101.556  
Circular gold disc-shaped bead or pendant made of an embossed sheet of metal, and surrounded by a thicker annular edge with a protrusion on
top, folded over and welded in order to create a suspension loop. In front, a globule is welded in the centre of the disc and the edge is doubled by a median chased groove. The outer part of the edge is partly incised and folded, while the surface of the disc is a little dented, giving the impression that the item was originally domed and has been flattened. Diameter: 0.75cm; thickness: 0.15cm.

Context: from the denuded surface of the site or its neighbourhood.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 76 § 73, p. 110, pl. xli, 25: among the gold ‘foil ornaments’.

EA 18264  1887,0101.559
Convex leaf-shaped gold bead or pendant made of an embossed sheet of metal, with a tiny protrusion at the top, folded over for suspension. The surface is a little dented.

Length: 1.24cm; width: 0.93cm.

Context: from the denuded surface of the site or its neighbourhood.

Bibliography: provenance not specified in the Museum register, but from the neighbourhood of Tell Dafana, as suggested by the context of the item in the list.

EA 18267  1887,0101.562
Gold quatrefoil leaf-shaped drop-bead or pendant topped by a loop to which is attached a chain of two folded eight-shaped links.

Length: 0.8cm; width: 0.36cm.

Context: from the denuded surface of the site or its neighbourhood.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 76 § 73, p. 110, pl. xli, 25; one of gold ‘pieces of chain’, ‘piece of gold chain with pendant’.

Parallels: from Tell Dafana or its neighbourhood: Boston, MFA 87.742.

Composite gold beads (Pl. 28)

EA 18256  1887,0101.563
Gold oval jewellery fitting, probably a bezel setting, made of a worked sheet of metal, with an outer ridge regularly pinched on the upper part in order to create a granulated or corded aspect. The bezel is missing.

Diameter: 0.89cm; thickness: 0.26cm.

Context: from the denuded surface of the site or its neighbourhood.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 76 § 73, p. 110, pl. xli, 29; gold ‘setting of a stone’, ‘gold setting of a gem’.

EA 18293  1887,0101.574
Circular, thick and flat green stone bead, probably diopside, set in a gold mount made of sheet metal and globules welded together; the mount consists of a shallow cylinder on a flat annular base, slightly larger and decorated with a granulated circle of globules. Two holes on opposite sides in the cylinder, surrounded by a round coil of metal, correspond to the suspension hole pierced lengthwise in the stone.

Height: 0.55cm; diameter: 0.67cm.

Context: from the denuded surface of the site or its neighbourhood.


Parallels: Bakr et al. 2010, 234–5, n. 79.

EA 18289  1887,0101.583
Globular bead comprising a glazed composition (?) core, covered with a plated gold foil.

Diameter: 0.7cm (max.); length 0.83cm.

Context: provenance not specified in the Museum register, but perhaps from Tell Nebesha according to the context of the item in the list, if not from Tell Dafana.

Parallels: from Tell Dafana or its neighbourhood: Sheffield, WPM J87.7; Oxford, AM 1887.2509.

Granulated gold beads (Pl. 28)

EA 18257  1887,0101.558
Gold bead made of two superimposed welded and indented flower-shaped circles of five petals around a central circular hole.

Diameter: 0.48cm; thickness: 0.29cm.

Context: from the neighbourhood of the site.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 76 § 73, p. 110, pl. xli, 14: one of the gold ‘pieces of globule work [...] probably of chains’, ‘gold bead of two pentagonal discs soldered together’.

EA 18248  1887,0101.567
Gold granulated bead made of two superimposed welded circles of six globules around a central circular hole. Diameter: 0.33cm; thickness: 0.39cm.

Context: from the denuded surface of the site or its neighbourhood.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 76 § 73, p. 110, pl. xli, 17; one of the gold ‘pieces of globule work [...] of chains’, ‘gold bead, soldered globules’.

Parallels: from Tell Dafana, see EA 18270 below.

EA 18270  1887,0101.568
Granulated circular gold bead made of five small globules welded around a central hole.

Diameter: 0.36cm; thickness: 0.15cm.

Context: provenance not specified in the Museum register, but probably from the denuded surface of Tell Dafana or its neighbourhood according to the context of the item in the list.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 76 § 73; one of the gold ‘pieces of globule work [...] of chains’.

Parallels: from Tell Dafana, see EA 18248 above.

EA 18268  1887,0101.569
Cylindrical gold bead of granulated openwork made of three superimposed circles of seven paired globules welded together, linked by two intermediate rows of seven single globules regularly distributed.

Diameter: 0.53cm; thickness: 0.3cm.

Context: provenance not specified in the Museum register, but probably from the denuded surface of the site or its neighbourhood, according to the context of the item in the list.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 76 § 73; one of the 40 gold earrings and fragments found ‘by the Bedawin who hunt the neighbourhood’. Parallels: see the larger object EA 18294 below.

EA 18294  1887,0101.573
Granulated goldwork fragment of a fitting, possibly an earring, entirely made of globules welded together in form of an openwork cylinder on a disc made of smaller globules, on the edge of which are fixed two circular and slightly curved loops (one partly missing).

Diameter: 0.68cm (max.); length: 1.6cm (max.).

Context: from the denuded surface of the site or its neighbourhood.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 76 § 73, p. 110, pl. xli, 12; one of the gold ‘pieces of globule work, probably of earrings’, ‘gold earring, open work of soldered globules’.

Small gold chains (Pl. 28)

EA 18265  1887,0101.564
Two links of a gold chain made of thin wires of square cross section, double twisted eight-shaped with a small gold ring around the central narrowest part of each link.

Length: 1.8cm; thickness: 0.3cm.

Context: from the denuded surface of the site or its neighbourhood.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 76 § 73, p. 110, pl. xli, 24; one of the gold ‘pieces of chain’, ‘piece of gold chain with a band round each link’.

EA 18279  1887,0101.571
Five links of a gold chain made of thin wires of square cross section, four of them double twisted eight-shaped and one single at one end, drawn out into rounded wire, with a twist at the end.

Length: 3.4cm; thickness: 0.3cm.

Context: from the denuded surface of the site or its neighbourhood.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 76 § 73, p. 110, pl. xli, 38; one of the gold ‘pieces of chain’, ‘piece of gold chain, a pendant; probably a glass bead lost from end’.

Parallels: from Tell Dafana or its neighbourhood, Boston, MFA 87.757.

Repoussé gold work (Pl. 28)

EA 18253  1887,0101.544
Gold round and domed rosette made of a thin embossed sheet of metal, with a large irregular central hole and six U-shaped petals, either a bead or part of a clasp. The outer edge is partly shredded.
Curved tubular artefact, comprising copper alloy core overlaid with gold, possibly part of a penannular earring or some other piece of jewellery. Length: 2.02cm (max.); diameter: 0.51cm. Context: provenance not specified in the Museum register, but probably from Tell Nebesha according to the context of the item in the list, or possibly from the denuded surface of the site or its neighbourhood.

Other gold fittings and fragments (Pl. 28)

EA 18255  1887,010.1.565
Part of attachment from a piece of jewellery, comprising a fragment of a slightly sinuous piece of granulated moniliform gold wire, on which a penannular ring of semi-circular cross section is welded. Length: 1.05cm; thickness: 0.1cm. Context and bibliography: same as for EA 18296 above.

EA 18285  1887,010.1.585
Fragment of a piece of jewellery, possibly from a penannular crescent-shaped earring, comprising gilded copper alloy core, ornamented on the outer and side contours with horizontal, vertical and oblique series of chased lines. Height 1cm; length: 1.4cm (max.). Context: same as for EA 18289 above.

EA 18272  1887,010.1.554
Tiny flat gold disc, perhaps a fitting from an incomplete piece of jewellery. Diameter: 1.11cm; thickness: 0.4cm. Context: From the surface of the site or the neighbourhood. Bibliography: same as for EA 18296 above.

EA 18276  1887,010.1.570
Fragment of gold twisted wire of square cross section, with a tapering tip bent inwards like a hook; probably a fitting from a piece of jewellery. The other end, also bent, is broken and missing. Length: 2.95cm (max.); thickness: 0.08cm. Context: from the denuded surface of the site or its neighbourhood. Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 76 § 73, p. 110, pl. xli, 28; 'Gold wire, square, twisted'; see also ibid., 76 § 73–4.

EA 18310  1887,010.1.586
Thin gold wire of square cross section irregularly twisted and bent. Length: 19.2cm. Context: provenance not specified in the Museum register, but perhaps from Tell Nebesha according to the context of the item in the list, or possibly from Tell Dafana. If from Tell Dafana, it resembles the wire used for making links of a chain, such as in EA 18279 and 18269, or coiled around an earring, such as EA 18282 (all above); see also the twisted wire EA 18276 above.

EA 18260  1887,010.1.549
A plain gold ring, recorded in the Museum register. This item remains unlocated. Diameter: 0.95cm. Bibliography: possibly Petrie 1888, pl. xli, 11; see Journal, 149: ‘a heavy gold ring (1/4 sov. [sovereign]), which most disgustingly is quite plain’. Parallels: the EEF distribution lists mention a gold ring sent to the Cairo Egyptian Museum.

EA 18295  1887,010.1.587
Three pieces of plain gold foil, the largest has a circular outer edge. Length: 2.4cm (largest piece). Context: provenance not specified in the Museum register, but perhaps from Tell Nebesha according to the context of the item in the list, or possibly from Tell Dafana or the neighbourhood.

GR 1888,0208.169
Nine fragments of damaged or unfinished goldwork and jewellery comprising embossed gold foils, a setting for a cabochon and possible elements from earrings and beads. Length: 4cm (fragment 1); width: 0.93cm (fragment 1); thickness: 0.25mm (fragment 1). Context: from the denuded surface of the site or its neighbourhood. Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 76 § 74. On fragments of goldwork, see Petrie, 1888, 76 § 74: ‘among the multitude of fragments of goldwork picked up by the Bedawin who hunt over the denuded surface of the site, were some important scraps bearing on the manufacture of these articles at the place’.

Glazed composition, glass and stone beads

Glazed composition beads

EA 23807  1887,010.1.1410  (Pl. 29)
String of 110 glazed composition tiny beads of different colours (red, yellow, green and blue) and shapes (discoid or short cylinders and 15 eight-shaped twins). Length: 22.8cm (string); width: 0.7cm (twain beads); diameter: 0.4cm (average). Context: Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 75 § 72; ‘a large number of blue-glazed amulets and beads, &c., were found in the camp, and a selection of these will be kept together in the British Museum to show the style of known work of the twenty-sixth dynasty’.

EA 23808 1887,0101.1411 (Pl. 29)
String of 76 green and blue glazed composition tiny beads of different shapes (tubular, moniliform, disc- or cylinder-shaped, lentiform) and one separate tubular bead.
Length: 19.4cm (string); bead marked with museum number, length: 0.99cm; diameter: 0.6cm (max.).
Context: Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’). Bibliography: same as for EA 23807 above.

EA 23809 1887,0101.1412 (Pl. 29)
String of 187 tiny ring-shaped, tubular, bi-tubular and globular beads of glazed composition, most of them whitish to yellow, with a few yellow, blue and green ones. Two of the ring-shaped beads are made of red translucent glass.
Length: 26.2cm (string); bead marked with museum number, length: 0.75cm; diameter: 0.19cm.
Context: Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’). Bibliography: same as for EA 23807 above.

EA 18471 1887,0101.721 (Pl. 28)
Glazed composition fusiform bead, pierced lengthwise. The original glaze, probably green, has decayed to white.
Length: 1.37cm; diameter: 0.42cm (max.).
Context: provenance not specified in the Museum register, but possibly from Tell Dafana, as suggested by the context of the item in the list, if not from Tell Nebesha or any other eastern Delta site excavated by Petrie in 1886.

EA 18474 1887,0101.722 (Pl. 28)
Green glazed composition fusiform bead, pierced lengthwise.
Length: 1.37cm; diameter: 0.39cm (max.).
Context: see EA 18471 above.

EA 18473 1887,0101.723 (Pl. 28)
Glazed composition long biconical bead, pierced lengthwise.
Length: 1.28cm; diameter: 0.4cm (max.).
Context: see EA 18471 above.

EA 18472 1887,0101.724 (Pl. 28)
Glazed composition long biconical bead, pierced lengthwise and broken at each end. Faded green glaze.
Length: 1.12cm; diameter: 0.41cm (max.).
Context: see EA 18471 above.

EA 15473 1887,0101.897 (Pl. 28)
Blue glazed composition spacer-bead; pierced twice.
Length: 1.83cm; width: 0.92cm; depth: 0.62cm.
Context: see EA 18471 above.

Stone beads

EA 23468 1887,0101.1516 (Pl. 29)
String of 48 stone beads, comprising three large oblate oval ones of rock crystal, nine small carnelian spheroids and six globular to faceted truncated bicones of chalcedony or quartz.
Length: 16.3cm (string); diameters of beads from 1.5cm to 0.6cm.

EA 18648 1887,0101.644 (Pl. 29)
String of 68 graduated globular carnelian beads ranging from dark yellow to dark red.
Length: 38.4cm (string); diameters of beads from 1.28cm to 0.3cm.
Context: provenance not specified in the Museum register, perhaps from Tell Nebesha if not from Tell Dafana, according to the context of the item in the list, or Tell Gemaïyem; possibly from Tell Bahaim, between Tell Dafana and San el-Hagar, according to Journal, 169.

Bibliography: same as for EA 23468 above. Parallels: from the region of Tell Dafana: Bolton, J.87.1; Boston, MFA 87.683-685; Brighton AM 1873; Birmingham, CMAG, H1318; Dundee (see also Dundee Courier 11 May 1899) and Montreal.

EA 18647 1887,0101.643 (Pl. 29)
String of 79 globular, faceted bicone, and irregularly shaped rock crystal beads.
Length: 25.4cm (string).
Context: provenance not specified in the Museum register, but perhaps from Tell Nebesha if not from Tell Dafana, according to the context of the item in the list, or Tell Gemaïyem.

EA 18649 1887,0101.645 (Pl. 29)
String of 47 beads of many different materials: 26 small carnelian standard and long truncated convex bicone beads, one barrel disc bead of garnet and one long truncated convex bicone of mottled yellow serpentine. One large spherical bead is of mottled green serpentine and a faceted oblong bead, semicircular in section and bored through the shorter side, is of green quartz. There are five lapis lazuli beads: one disc, one standard convex bicone bead and three short barrels. The string is completed by five amethyst beads: two standard convex bicones, two spherical and one large truncated convex bicone and seven green felspar pieces: a lenticular bead (a flattened circle in shape), one circular tubular bead, four short barrels and an irregularly shaped chip.
Length: 28cm (string).
Context: see EA 18648 above.


EA 23470 1887,0101.1518 (Pl. 28)
String of 77 beads and pendant-beads of various shapes (globular, lentiform, fusiform, biconical, cylindrical; some pendant beads pebble shaped and in the form of a poppy seed head) and materials (lapis lazuli, agate, amber, diorite, feldspar, garnet, rock crystal,jasper, steatite, chalcedony, glass, amethyst, and carnelian).
Length: 38.4cm (string); diameters of beads from 1.8cm to 0.45cm.
Context: same as for EA 18648 above.
Parallels: see also the broken pendant-bead EA 23502 (1887,0101.1166) below.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 79 § 79.
Parallels: from Tell Dafana, see the broken pendant-bead EA 23502 (1887,0101.1166) below.

EA 23471 1887,0101.1519 (Pl. 29)
String of 22 beads of truncated bicone or barrel shape, ten made of carnelian (one incomplete) and twelve (one bigger) of agate or onyx with black and white stratification.
Length: 34.9cm (string); diameter of beads: 1.35cm (max.).
Context: same as for EA 18648 above.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 79 § 79.
Parallels: from Tell Dafana or its neighbourhood, Bristol, CMAG H139.

EA 23502 1887,0101.1166 (Pl. 28)
Red glass or jasper pendant-bead in the shape of a poppy seed head, with a transverse hole for suspension at one end.
Length: 1.22cm; diameter: 0.62cm.
Bibliography: Concerning glass and stone beads, see Petrie, 1888, 79 § 79; see also Herrmann 2006, 231–4, nos 452–65, pl. ci, nos 453–4, 457–64. For complete beads of this shape from Tell Dafana, see EA 23270 above.

EA 18507 1887,0101.702 (Pl. 28)
Malachite plaque or bead, of rectangular shape, pierced.
Length: 1.9cm; width: 1.3cm; thickness: 0.5cm.
Context: see EA 18648 above.

EA 18484 1887,0101.699 (Pl. 28)
Lapis lazuli bead in the shape of a star, with a loop for attachment on the back.
Glass beads (Pl. 29)

**EA 23473**

String of 29 decayed glass beads of irregular fusiform shape, some of them having a yellow end. Seven of the beads are partly broken. Length: 44.6cm (string); diameter of beads: 1.08cm (max.).

Context: same as for EA 18660 above.

**EA 23469**

String of 34 graduated glass beads of different colours (mostly black or dark grey, with a few light yellow, green and dark blue), of various shapes (globular, twisted, fusiform, moniliform, discoid or cylindrical). One loose bead is kept with the string. Length: 35.2cm (string); diameter of beads from 1.25cm to 0.5cm.

Context: same as for EA 23473 above.

**GR 1887,1220.1**

String of 36 graduated millifiori glass beads of various colours and sizes, mostly globular, disc- and cylinder-shaped. Length: 37.5cm (string); diameter of beads from 2.4cm to 0.6cm.

Context: same as for EA 23473 above.

**GR 1887,1220.2**

String of 27 glass beads, mostly cylinder- or egg-shaped and fusiform, and one globular pendant with a suspension ring. Length: 47cm (string); diameter of beads from 2cm to 0.36cm.

Context: same as for EA 23473 above.

**GR 1887,1220.3**

String of 13 glass beads of various sizes and shapes (cylindrical, globular, lentiform, discoid, biconical, fusiform, moniliform and polyhedral), some gilded. Length: 36.7cm (string).

Context: provenance not specified in the Museum register, but probably from Tell Nebesha if not from Tell Dafana, according to the context of the item in the list, or Tell Gemaiyemi.

Composite beads (Pl. 29)

**EA 18655**

String of 72 small, broadly biconical, green and white striated glass beads. Length: 36.7cm (string).

Context: provenance not specified in the Museum register, but probably from Tell Nebesha if not from Tell Dafana, according to the context of the item in the list, or Tell Gemaiyemi.

Silver, bronze and stone pendants (Pl. 29)

**EA 18300**

Silver pendant in shape of ram’s head wearing the uraeus, with incised details. Height: 2.75cm; width: 2.07cm (max.); depth: 0.83cm.

Context: Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).

**EA 18650**

Rectangular pendant or tag of dark green stone, perforated at the top, pierced by a small round hole for suspension. Height: 2.89cm; width: 0.69cm; thickness: 0.43cm.

**EA 18656**

String of 43 glazed composition and glass beads and pendants of various shapes and dimensions: two glazed composition grooved bicone beads and two grooved spherical beads; red, orange, green, blue and white globular glass beads; string also contains a number of striated glass short cylindrical beads. Length: 26.9cm (string).

**EA 18657**

String of 50 globular fused composition beads of various shapes and dimensions: two globular mosaic glass beads and other glazed composition beads of various shapes, some with impressed decoration. Length: 36.8cm.

**EA 18658**

String of 30 globular glazed composition and glass beads of various shapes and dimensions: two globular mosaic glass beads and other glazed composition beads of various shapes, some with impressed decoration. Length: 36.8cm.

**EA 18659**

String of 30 decayed glass beads of irregular fusiform shape, some of them having a yellow end. Seven of the beads are partly broken. Length: 44.6cm (string); diameter of beads: 1.08cm (max.).

Context: same as for EA 18660 above.

**EA 18660**

String of 30 globular glazed composition and glass beads of various colours and dimensions. Length: 33.9cm (string).

Context: provenance not specified in the Museum register, but probably from Tell Nebesha if not from Tell Dafana, according to the context of the item in the list, or Tell Gemaiyemi.

**EA 18653**

String of 29 decayed glass beads of irregular fusiform shape, some of them having a yellow end. Seven of the beads are partly broken. Length: 44.6cm (string); diameter of beads: 1.08cm (max.).

Context: same as for EA 18660 above.
14. Games

Senet games (Pl. 30)

EA 23802 1887, 0101.811
Fragments of a rectangular gaming-board made of coarse red siltware pottery. The fragments have been joined to form two large pieces, one consisting of six fragments, the other of three. Parts of the original edges of the object are preserved, showing either a slight curve or a straight cut. The irregular lower surface shows circular traces confirming that the gaming-board was made from a wheel-made platter, cut on two long sides before firing. The upper surface of the board was scored with a grid pattern of originally 10 x 3 squares, a maximum of 21 being now preserved, on both items together. The grooves between the squares were cut post-firing, through the pale cream surface slip. This slip is also present on the plain underside. A small area of the larger piece has been made up in modern material. The two pieces are not joined but their relative positions can be inferred almost exactly from the scored lines on the upper surfaces and the circular traces on the underside. The number and distribution of the squares suggest that the object was a board for the Egyptian senet game.

Larger piece, length: 26cm; width: 15.4cm; thickness: 2.1cm.
Small piece, length: 12.3cm; width: 8.9cm; thickness: 1.7cm.

Both fragments together, length: 54.5cm.
Context: 'Qasr', east annexe (C), chamber 9 (this number is scratched on the object).

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 74 § 71: ‘draught-board made of a rectangular slab of terra-cotta marked in 3 x 10 squares, found broken up, with some draughtmen made of rounded chips of pottery, in chamber 9’; see Journal, 142: ‘a draught board of pottery, broken up, was also here, 3 x 10 squares’; ibid., 142: ‘three draughtboards have been found; one of pottery made on purpose, one scratched in a big dish from, & one scratched on stone’; see also Pusch 1979, 370–1, § 78, no. 69a; Piccione 1890, 440, no. E040.

Parallels: from Tell Dafana, see EA 22323, 23803 below, and Boston, MFA RES 87.148 (deaccessioned). The draughtmen are very probably gaming-pieces. EA 23803 is published in EA 23803 (1.4); see also Figure 4 EA 23803 (1:4).

EA 23803

Part of a redware pottery platter or platter with a rim, covered by a white slip into which grid and other motifs have been roughly scored on the upper surface to use as a gaming-board. Ten squares are preserved, distributed in at least three rows. Comparison with similar items of the same provenance suggests that a grid of probably 3 x 10 squares was scored in the middle of the platter. Each of the three squares on the right side shows a hieroglyphic sign: from top to bottom, 1) a hawk facing to the right, perhaps on a stand, 2) a sign formed by two horizontal lines crossed by an oblique one, and 3) a part of an indeterminate sign with a vertical line on the left. The number and distribution of the squares and signs attest that the item is a gaming-board for the traditional Egyptian senet game.

Length: 13.7cm (max.); width: 11.6cm (max.); thickness: 3.1cm; diameter: 27cm (reconstructed).

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 74 § 71: one of the ‘pieces of plates scored up’; Journal, 142 (see EA 23803 above); Pusch 1979, 370–1, § 78, no. 69a; Piccione 1890, 440, no. E040.

EA 23835 1887,0101.873
Oval clay game-piece made from a recut sherd of pottery.

Length: 3.2cm; width: 2.6cm; thickness: 1.2cm.
Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (C), chamber 9?

Bibliography: same as for EA 23835 above.

EA 23836 1887,0101.874
Oval clay game-piece made from a recut sherd of pottery.

Length: 3.59cm; width: 2.4cm; thickness: 0.9cm.
Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (C), chamber 9?

Bibliography: same as for EA 23835 above.

EA 23837 1887,0101.875
Oval clay game-piece made from a recut sherd of pottery.

Length: 3.7cm; width: 3.4cm; thickness: 1.7cm.
Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (C), chamber 9?

Bibliography: same as for EA 23835 above.

EA 23838 1887,0101.876
Oval clay game-piece made from a recut sherd of pottery.

Length: 3.9cm; width: 2.2cm; thickness: 1.9cm.
Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (C), chamber 9?

Bibliography: same as for EA 23835 above.

EA 18463 1887,0101.712
Green glazed composition conical artefact, possibly a game-piece.

Height: 2.1cm; diameter: 1.7cm.
Context: provenance not specified in the Museum register, but possibly from Tell Dafana, as suggested by the context of the item in the list, if not from Tell Nebesha or any other eastern Delta site excavated by Petrie in 1886.

Bibliography: if from Tell Dafana, possibly the ‘conoid draughtman’ from Chamber 17, mentioned by in Petrie 1888, 74 § 72, if this is not EA 18453 (above, p. 53).

Die

GR 1911,0210.2
Ivory cubical die with dots carved in sunk relief.

Height: 1.18cm; length: 1.2cm; width: 1.27cm.
Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (C), chamber 27.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 73 § 72, pl. xl, 15: ‘an ivory die found in chamber 27 (pl. xl. 15) and so carrying back such dice to the sixth century’.

Parallels: two other dice, made of limestone, come from Tell Dafana, probably from the Saite enclosure, see ibid., 73 § 70. London, PM UC 59225 and Boston, MFA 87.7218; see also Petrie 1927, 57, pl. xlix; Laurent and Desi 1997, 302, no. 361.

15. Drill-cores, samples and slag

Drill-cores (Pl. 30)

EA 23833 1887,0101.884
Fragment of a calcite cylindrical drill-core, slightly tapering and broken at both ends, possibly a by-product of vessel manufacture.

Height: 3.2cm; diameter: 0.8cm.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 74 § 70: ‘alabaster’.

Parallels: for this item and other drill-cores, see the other examples from the site in various collections; calcite: London, PM UC 72458 (4...
### Bibliography:

Petrie 1888, 74 § 70: 'a piece of pumice was found on the object'.

### Context:

- **Qasr**, east annexe (C), chamber 19 (number written in black length: 5cm; width: 3.57cm; thickness: 2.82cm.
- **Rectangular pumice-stone roughly squared off, with softly rounded edges.**
- **EA 23832 1887,0101.690**
  - Calcite drill-core, a by-product of vessel manufacture, cylinder-shaped with a kind of flange around one end, partly broken. The other end is flat and also partly broken.
  - Height: 1.3cm; diameter: 1cm.
  - Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 74 § 70: 'alabaster'.
  - Parallels: same as for EA 23833 above.

### EA 18478 1887,0101.688

Fragment of a red jasper cylindrical artefact, broken at both ends, chipped on one side, possibly a drill-core, a by-product of bead or amulet manufacture.

- **Height:** 1.1cm; **diameter:** 0.8cm.
- **Context:** provenance not specified in the Museum register, but probably from Tell Dafana, as suggested by the context of the item in the list.
- **Bibliography:** Petrie 1888, 74 § 70: 'jasper'.
- **Parallels:** from Tell Dafana, Boston, MFA RES.87.114–115.

### EA 18476 1887,0101.689

Basalt cylindrical artefact, with a flat base and slightly rounded top, possibly a drill-core or a weight.

- **Height:** 1cm; **diameter:** 0.83cm.
- **Context:** same as for EA 18478 above.
- **Bibliography:** Petrie 1888, 74 § 70: 'basalt'.

### EA 18480 1887,0101.693

Fragment of an obsidian cylindrical artefact; tapering towards one end on one side, and with uneven top surface; probably a drill-core, a by-product of vessel manufacture.

- **Context:** same as for EA 18478 above.
- **Height:** 2.2cm; **diameter:** 1.1cm.
- **Bibliography:** Petrie 1888, 74 § 70: 'obsidian'.

### EA 18477 1887,0101.691

Fragment of a cylindrical black and white granite artefact, broken at both ends, probably a drill-core, a by-product of bead or amulet manufacture.

- **Height:** 1.2cm; **diameter:** 1cm.
- **Context:** same as for EA 18478 above.
- **Bibliography:** Petrie 1888, 74 § 70: 'syenite'.
- **Parallels:** from Tell Dafana, Boston, MFA RES.87.118.

### EA 18475 1887,0101.692

Fragment of a dark grey basalt cylindrical artefact, broken at both ends, probably a drill-core, or raw material for amulet manufacture.

- **Height:** 0.8cm; **diameter:** 0.8cm.
- **Context:** same as for EA 18478 above.
- **Bibliography:** Petrie 1888, 74 § 70: 'basalt'.

### Samples (Pl. 30)

#### EA 18501 1887,0101.694

Sample of lapis lazuli.

- **Length:** 1.7cm; **width:** 1.5cm; **thickness:** 0.4cm.
- **Context:** provenance not specified in the Museum register, but possibly from Tell Dafana, as suggested by the context of the item in the list.
- **Bibliography:** Petrie 1888, 74 § 70: possibly the ‘piece of sliced lapis lazuli’.

#### EA 23839 1887,0101.760

Rectangular pumice-stone roughly squared off, with softly rounded edges.

- **Length:** 5cm; **width:** 3.57cm; **thickness:** 2.82cm.
- **Context:** ‘Qasr’, east annexe (C), chamber 19 (number written in black on the object).
- **Bibliography:** Petrie 1888, 74 § 70: ‘a piece of pumice was found in chamber 15’.

### EA 23813 1887,0101.871

Fragment of an unidentified limestone artefact.

- **Length:** 3.76cm (max.); **width:** 2.38cm (max.).

### EA 23996 1887,0101.987

Sample of fossilized wood.

- **Length:** 2.6cm; **width:** 1.5cm; **thickness:** 0.94cm.
- **Bibliography:** recorded as a ‘fragment of haematitic’ in the museum register, which would fit with Petrie 1888, 79 § 78: ‘some very fine haematite’.

### EA 23840 1887,0101.1416

A triangular block of sulphur.

- **Height:** 1.8cm; **length:** 2.9cm; **width:** 2.8cm.
- **Context:** ‘Qasr’, east annexe (C), chamber 17.
- **Bibliography:** Petrie 1888, 73 § 72: ‘native sulphur in chamber 17’.

### EA 23860 1887,0101.813

Irregularly shaped sample of lead ore (galena).

- **Length:** 3.3cm (max.); **width:** 2.7cm (max.); **thickness:** 1.1cm (max.).
- **Context:** Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).
- **Bibliography and parallels:** same as for EA 23860 above.

### EA 23860 1887,0101.814

Rectangular sample of galena with cut surfaces.

- **Length:** 2.3cm (max.); **width:** 1.4cm (max.); **thickness:** 1.1cm (max.).
- **Context:** Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).
- **Bibliography and parallels:** same as for EA 23860 above.

### EA 23860 1887,0101.815

Irregularly shaped sample of galena.

- **Length:** 1.2cm (max.); **width:** 1.2cm (max.).
- **Context:** Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).
- **Bibliography and parallels:** same as for EA 23860 above.

### EA 23851 1887,0101.907-925

Nineteen chunks of base silver of various shapes and dimensions: three large, thick pieces of quadrangular shape with bevelled sides (1887,0101.907, 910 and 912); one quadrangular thin plaque (1887,0101.921), two small pebble-shaped pieces, flat and rounded (1887,0101.915 and 925); two made of irregular agglomerated chunks bonded by corrosion (1887,0101.911 and 913); and eleven of irregular polyhedral shape (1887,0101.918, 919, 914, 916 to 920, 922 to 924). A high copper content is indicated by the presence of green corrosion products.

- **2.5cm:** **width:** 2.4cm; **thickness:** 1.27cm (1887,0101.907).
- **2.37cm:** **width:** 1.6cm; **thickness:** 0.9cm (1887,0101.908).
- **1.8cm:** **width:** 1.7cm; **thickness:** 1.3cm (1887,0101.909).
- **2.7cm:** **width:** 2.34cm; **thickness:** 2.05cm (1887,0101.910).
- **3.4cm:** **width:** 3.11cm; **thickness:** 2.46cm (1887,0101.911).
- **2.3cm:** **width:** 1.87cm; **thickness:** 1.5cm (1887,0101.912).
- **2.8cm:** **width:** 1.5cm; **thickness:** 1cm (1887,0101.913).
- **1.2cm:** **width:** 1.04cm; **thickness:** 1.12cm (1887,0101.914).
- **1.3cm:** **width:** 1.1cm; **thickness:** 0.68cm (1887,0101.915).
- **1.64cm:** **width:** 1.05cm; **thickness:** 0.75cm (1887,0101.916).
- **1.6cm:** **width:** 0.97cm; **thickness:** 0.65cm (1887,0101.917).
- **1.1cm:** **width:** 1cm; **thickness:** 0.69cm (1887,0101.918).
- **0.91cm:** **width:** 0.83cm; **thickness:** 0.56cm (1887,0101.919).
- **0.86cm:** **width:** 0.76cm; **thickness:** 0.56cm (1887,0101.920).
- **1.3cm:** **width:** 0.9cm; **thickness:** 0.24cm (1887,0101.921).
- **0.8cm:** **width:** 0.68cm; **thickness:** 0.14cm (1887,0101.922).
- **0.57cm:** **width:** 0.56cm; **thickness:** 0.15cm (1887,0101.923).
- **0.63cm:** **width:** 0.53cm; **thickness:** 0.42cm (1887,0101.924).
- **0.6cm:** **width:** 0.46cm; **thickness:** 0.41cm (1887,0101.925).
- **Bibliography:** Petrie 1888, 76 § 75: part of the ‘many pounds’ weight of lumps of silver, melted and roughly cut up, besides large quantities of scrap silver in fragments of 20 to 200 grains found by the Bedawin. These pieces are possibly the silver fragments described in Petrie’s Journal, 152: ‘I continually have to buy 5/- [shilling] to 10/- [shilling].
worth of silver scraps (cut up evidently for jeweller’s use), from the Bedawin. Of course they are worth nothing, but there is always the chance of a coin or bit of jewellery among them; & if I do not buy, they will take to Kantara & sell there, & then I may lose getting other things that I do want. So I take everything that comes. It is lucky that they did not find my big haul, almost as good a negative as the positive that I did get it’.

GR 1890,0619.43
Irregular lump of blue frit, broken on two opposite sides, with a small hollow on the top, probably from scraping pigment powder.
Length: 5.6cm; width: 3.2cm; thickness: 2.33cm.
Parallels: from Tell Dafana, Oxford, AM 1887.2510.

GR 1890,0619.44
Fragment of a round, flat lump of pale blue frit, with two chips missing from the edge.
Length: 2.6cm; width: 2.4cm; thickness: 1.3cm.

Slag (Pl. 30)

EA 23991  1887.0101.778
Part of the side of a pottery crucible, the interior vitrified and coated in places with green copper staining. A small part of the original rim survives. The external pottery surface is very friable. Accompanied under the same number by a small lump of copper slag.
Length (crucible): 12cm; width: 11.5cm; thickness: 5.2cm.

Length (slag): 3.92cm; width: 2.46cm; thickness: 1.39cm.
Context: Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 77 § 76: ‘pieces of large crucibles covered with copper slag are found’.

EA 23990  1887.0101.1010
Rough hemispherical hollow lump of iron slag with inclusions of charcoal and ceramic chips, from the bottom of a hearth for iron working; see the scientific report at Appendix 1, iii.
Length: 16.5cm; width: 14.4cm; thickness: 5.8cm.
Context: Findspot 52, iron working area in the south-east part of the Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 59 § 57, p. 79 § 78: very probably the ‘complete crucible bottom of slag mixed with charcoal’; Amborn 1976, 80.
Parallels: from Tell Dafana, see fragments GR 1888,0208.170 below, Boston, MFA RES.87.84.

GR 1888,0208.170
Fragment of iron slag.
Length: 3cm (max.); width: 2.6cm; thickness: 2.2cm.
Context: Findspot 52, iron working area in the south-east part of the Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 59 § 57, p. 79 § 78: on the large amount of iron slag found, particularly ‘all over the S.E. of the camp’.
Parallels: same as for EA 23990.
Chapter 4
Egyptian Pottery and Imported Transport Amphorae from Tell Dafana
Types and Distribution

Jeffrey Spencer

Introduction
The Egyptian pottery found in the Egypt Exploration Fund excavations of 1886 at Tell Dafana includes a range of vessel types and fabrics familiar from Late Period ceramics, but differs in some respects from the typical assemblages of the period found at most other excavated sites in the Delta, particularly in a more frequent use of marl clays. This characteristic, however, is shared with certain other sites in the local region, such as Tell el-Herr and Migdol, so the higher frequency of marlware may be connected with the desert locations of these places far from the alluvial floodplain where the majority of Delta towns were situated.

Another regular feature of the Tell Dafana pottery is the use of pale slips over red Nile silt fabric, probably intended as an economical imitation of the finer marl clay vessels. These slips vary in hue from green-grey to a pale yellow-cream and the marl vessels are of similar colours. The use of slips and of marl clay may have been further motivated by the presence at the site of imported Cypriote, Levantine and Greek products in foreign clays of similar shades. This hypothesis is supported by the use of marl fabrics to make low bowls with ring-bases which, although Egyptian products, owe much to foreign inspiration. The use of marl clays is, of course, much more common amongst the Late Dynastic pottery of Upper Egypt, predominantly for jars, and although marl jars are much rarer among the pottery of the Delta some very fine examples occur at Tell Dafana. The contrast between the pale grey-green marl wares of Upper Egypt and the overwhelmingly red hue of Delta silt ware pottery is one of the most noticeable differences between the Late Dynastic pottery of the south and the north. The finest of the marl clays used at Tell Dafana is superior to the usual Marl A2 of Upper Egypt (Fig. 1). In addition to its use for bowls and fine jars mentioned above, marl clay was employed to make many of the jar lids and covers which were so very common at the site (Fig. 2). Petrie's explanation of the need for so many lids is almost certainly correct: that the remote desert

Figure 1 The finest marl fabric

Figure 2 Examples of lids
location meant much carrying of liquids in vessels from a
distance and lids were necessary to prevent contents being
spilled or contaminated. They would certainly have been
needed to exclude airborne dust, which on the exposed flat
desert plain of Tell Dafana must have been (and still is) grim
on any windy day. Some proof of this is offered by the relative
scarcity of similar lids at Delta sites in the alluvial flood-plain,
but their occurrence in some numbers at Tell el-Maskhuta in
the Wadi Tumilat, another site in a sandy environment.8 The
influence of the local environment on pottery production
may also explain the presence of large numbers of flat
circular platters amongst the Tell Dafana pottery (Fig. 3). These
would have been useful as surfaces on which food
could be placed away from the grit. They are quite well
made, mostly in silt clay but with a pale slip over all surfaces.
Although platters do occur at other Delta sites, they are mostly coarse silt clay products made entirely by hand,
usually with a raised edge, and were probably used for laying out bread.9 This type of coarse platter is known also from
more southerly sites such as El-Ashmunein8 and Ehnasya9; its
absence from the published ceramics of Qurna, Kafr Ammar
and Lahun9 may be due to selective recording. Another
effect of the desert environment at Tell Dafana shows up in
the presence of a large number of inclusions of quartz grains
and other pieces of grit in the fabric, most particularly of the
silt ware products (Fig. 4). This suggests local manufacture
on the desert plain. The poor quality of many of the silt clay
vessels may also be evidence for the lack of a skilled pottery
industry at the site. The shapes of many of the jars have been
distorted in manufacture to such an extent that some would
probably have been rejected as wasters at a location with a
more sophisticated pottery workshop. The fact that these
inferior vessels were used emphasizes the rather remote
setting of Tell Dafana, where bringing in better goods from
outside would have placed heavy demands on time and
resources. The finest of the marl clay vessels were much
better produced and may indeed have been traded in from
other centres, as smaller quantities would have been involved.
On the other hand, some of the more common marlware
shapes, particularly the lids, are so simple that the local
potters may have been able to produce reasonable versions. It
is worth noting that some of the cylindrical cups exhibit
distortion, being not truly circular in plan view, so some of
these may also have been local. The proportion of marlwares
in the assemblage was probably even higher than at first
apparent because of the fragility of the finest of the marl
vessels. As Petrie remarked:

Beside the pottery here illustrated, the finest of all, the beautiful
drab ware, remains; but that is so generally broken up that its
forms can hardly be ascertained.11

From this we may assume that, although this ware was
common, very little was brought away by Petrie. He also talks
about ‘dozens’ of marl cups but very few intact ones, so this
type must also be under represented in the museum examples:
The cups 75, 76, 78, 79 are difficult to get perfect. Dozens of
broken ones were found; but the only perfect examples of the
thin drab cups, 76, were taken out of the insides of large
amphoras, which were cracked, but not crushed in by the earth.12

Some examples of the best of the marl products from Tell
Dafana were re-discovered in 2010 among a group of
unidentified pottery in the British Museum. The discovery
began when a mass of unregistered sherds from Tell Dafana,
kept for a long time in the Department of Greece and Rome,
was brought to the attention of this project.13 These
fragments were all of marl clay of varying degrees of
fineness, and it proved possible to find some joins among the
sherds and to make partial reconstructions of a few vessels,
such as the bowl in Figure 5.14 A search for parallels for
these ceramics, and for the marlware generally, led to a
small group of seven vessels stored in the Department of
Ancient Egypt and Sudan. These had been part of a large
transfer of ceramics from the Greek and Roman
Department in 1912, but they lacked any acquisition details
or provenance. All but two of the vessels consisted of the
characteristic marl fabric of Petrie’s ‘drab ware’ from Tell
Dafana, the exceptions being a red-slipped Saite situla-
shaped jar and a Phoenician-style amphora. On close
examination, some of the jars were found to bear incised Tell
Dafana Findspot numbers of the kind used by Petrie,
thereby confirming the provenance. It is suspected that the
marl jars in this group may have been reconstructed long
ago from the sherd collection mentioned above. The seven

Figure 4 Silt fabric of EA 23666 (British Museum), showing grit
inclusions

Figure 5 Bowl of fine marl clay, British Museum, EA 79644
vessels are included in the catalogue under numbers EA 50781 to 50786, and 50788. The best of this group are particularly fine, especially the jars EA 50783 and 50784, which are made in a mix of the marl clay which is compact, free of inclusions and worked to remarkable thinness (Fig. 6). Some other examples of similar quality fabric occur amongst the sherd collection, whilst other pieces consist of the more usual coarser marl clay.

Summary of the types represented
This description is intended to provide an overview of the principal types of vessel present among the ceramics from Petrie’s work. The repertoire of sites at which similar pottery has been found, mentioned here, will be familiar to anyone who has worked on Late Dynastic ceramics. Some references to parallels for whole classes of vessels are cited in this discussion, but specific parallels for individual vessels are given in the catalogue (Chapter 5).

A most valuable resource for Late Period pottery is David and Barbara Aston’s Late Period Pottery from the New Kingdom Necropolis at Saqqara. Egypt Exploration Society – National Museum of Antiquities, Leiden, Excavations 1975–1995 (London/Leiden 2010). This not only contains many good parallels to the pottery from Tell Dafana, but also includes an analysis of Late Dynastic ceramics in which several stages are identified.15 The bulk of the Tell Dafana material belongs in Aston’s Phase B1, dated to the 7th to 6th centuries BC, with some vessels of the succeeding Phase B2.16 A few pieces among the pottery found by Petrie date from the Ptolemaic Period, and came perhaps from the Hellenistic settlement mound at the north-west of the site, or from Ptolemaic pits cut within the Saite enclosure.

1. Flat platters (Pl. 31)
Circular, flat platters were fairly common products at Tell Dafana, although such simple products exhibit little variety of styles. They usually possess a very low ring- or disc-foot and some have a slightly concave upper surface (EA 23686). The finding of several below the floor of chamber 19 in the eastern annexes (Findspot 32) indicates that they date back to the early part of the 26th dynasty. They possess a green-grey surface slip over a coarse red silt fabric, the slip probably being intended as an economical imitation of the appearance of marlware products. At most other Delta sites, uncoated red silt platters are more usual.

2. Dishes, basins and mortaria (Pl. 31)
Like the platters, the low dishes also occur in cream-slipped red siltware,17 but there are some examples made entirely from marl clay of a pale green/cream colour. These may have been intended to imitate the appearance of imported ceramics in clays of similar colours, such as mortaria from Cyprus. The style of some of the low dishes with ring-feet (EA 23692–3, 23694, 23690) may also suggest inspiration by Greek products (Fig. 7). The fine marl plates do not seem to be a regular feature of many other Delta sites, but they are noted from Tell el-Maskhuta.18 They also occur at Tell el-Herr, but mostly in later contexts of the Persian Period.19 The large-diameter shallow basin of coarse red siltware (EA 22369) is a typical Late Period product known from a wide range of sites, including Tell Kedwa, Tanis, Tell el-Balamun and Saqqara. The two items EA 23685 and 23708 are examples of mortaria.20 The former may be a local copy, made of a gritty, pink clay with a pale green-yellow surface slip. This was intended to imitate the appearance of imported mortaria from Cyprus, of which EA 23708 is an example. That these vessels were actually used is shown by the fact that EA 23685 has been worn through by grinding material in it (Fig. 8).

3. Bowls (Pls 31–2)
The range of bowls includes open bowls not dissimilar from the ceramic tradition of the Third Intermediate Period (EA
23752; small flared dishes (EA 23665), convex sided bowls, some of which may well be Ptolemaic products, and finally, carinated bowls and dishes. The unusual vessels GR 1888,0208.62 and 63 at the foot of Plate 31 were inspired by Achaemenid bowls, but with the addition of ring-feet. The bowls EA 23683 and 23682 are of a style known also from Tell el-Balamun, Mendes and Naukratis and references are cited in the catalogue. They are made in red silt pottery. The smaller bowls EA 79642 and 79643 are made in marl clay. EA 23688 is a specialized vessel of uncertain use with a central perforation in the base. The bowls EA 23724 and 23695 are finer products in compact, greenish marl clay (Fig. 9). Parallels for these are hard to find, but there is one from Saqqara.21 EA 23679 is a utilitarian basin, of which only a large sherd survives. The excavations of 2009 at Tell Dafana produced a few more bowls (Pl. 77, nos 2.1–5.3).

4. Dishes, miniature vessels and cooking pots (Pl. 33)
The small vessels drawn at the top of Plate 33 are all shown at half-scale (instead of the usual 1:4). They comprise dishes and cups, mostly in silt fabrics, only EA 23698 and 23699 being marl clay products. The object EA 22306, however, may well have been a cover because it bears a scar at the centre of the convex base (or top) where a handle may once have been attached. Some of the items shown here are sufficiently small to be considered as models (EA 23701–3, 23651–2) and it is noteworthy that a large quantity of model vessels was found in the excavations of 2009 at the site, from the temple area in the great enclosure (Pls 79–81). The closest parallels, however, are the model vases from the foundation deposits of Amasis in the temple at Mendes.22 Another example of a flared cup similar in shape to EA 23699, but with a line of demotic text on the side, was found in 2009 (Pl. 77, no. 6.2). The vessels at the bottom of Plate 33 (at 1:4 scale) are all utilitarian products in coarse silt clay, sometimes with a bright red surface slip, although much of this has been lost. The casserole EA 23658 was modelled on a metal form and has imitation rivets around the handles (Fig. 10). Another example like EA 23657 was found in 2009 (Pl. 77, no. 7.3).

5. Cups and neckless jars (Pl. 34)
The handled vessel EA 23718 is made in marl clay and is represented only by a fragment, so it is not certain whether there was a second handle on the opposite side. The cylindrical cups, drawn at the top of Plate 34, were sometimes made in red-slipped silt clay (EA 23654, 23704, 23653), but finer examples in green-grey marl clay are also common (EA 23696, 23697, 79645). Although better manufactured than most of the ceramics from Tell Dafana, some of them still show irregularities in shape, such as being not truly circular in plan view. Other sites where this type has been recorded include Kafr Ammar, Tell el-Balamun and Saqqara. The slightly different examples EA 50786 and 79646 were better made in very compact green-grey marl clay, with fine rims and, in the case of 79646, multiple carinations at the base.

The jars on the rest of Plate 34 are familiar siltware products of the Late Period. Most were red-slipped originally. The plain rimmed jars with pointed bases (EA 22342, 22328, and 22321) represent the continuation of traditional types from the Third Intermediate Period. EA 22325 is similar, but with a slightly more elaborate rim, and EA 22281 is a shouldered form. Additional examples of such jars were found in the excavations of 2009 at Tell Dafana (Pl. 77, nos 9.3, 9.5). The small vessels EA 22305 and 27430 are actually miniature versions of the type represented by EA 22305 and 27430, but without the handles. Petrie records finding the large jars of this type both with and without handles.

6. Tall jars (Pls 35, 59)
The range of silt jars on Plate 35 is very characteristic of the 26th dynasty. It is interesting to note that almost every one of these jars has some defect in manufacture, usually manifested in some distortion of the shape. But the large amount of grit in the fabric, composed chiefly of fine quartz grains (basically, sand), suggests local manufacture in the

Figure 9 Bowl, British Museum, EA 23695

Figure 10 Imitation rivets on EA 23658 (British Museum)

Figure 11 Marl cup, British Museum, EA 23697
desert at Tell Dafana, reinforcing the conclusion expressed above that there was a lack of skilled potters at the site. Presumably these utilitarian jars were not considered sufficiently important to merit their import from other centres with better production. Siltware jars of these forms were usually finished with a polished red slip, but the high salt concentration in the ground at Tell Dafana has destroyed all but traces of this on many of the vessels. Only two of the British Museum jars retain the original red coating (EA 22301, shown here in Figure 13, and EA 50782). The short-necked jars at the top of Plate 35 (EA 22349, 22287, 22331) have affinities with Third Intermediate Period ceramics so are probably of the early 26th dynasty. The provenance of EA 22331, at Findspot 30 below the foundation of Casemate Building A, supports such a date. The jars with cylindrical shaped necks (EA 22336, 22344, 22335, 22301 and 50782) are common Saite products in red-polished silt fabric. Several fresh examples of the type with the narrow neck, like EA 22336, 22301 and 50782, were found in the 2009 excavations (Pl. 78, nos 10.1 to 10.9). The style with the small loop-handles was also made in metal during Saite times, and in fact, the pottery jars were probably modelled on metal originals. Jars with flared necks are shown at the bottom of Plate 35; an additional jar of this class was found in 2009 (Pl. 78, no. 11.1). The tall jar EA 22329 with a ring-foot and single handle is a Phoenician style.23

Figure 12 Jar, British Museum, EA 22336
Figure 13 Jar, British Museum, EA 22301

7. Jars and sink (Pl. 36)
The continuation of the series of jars at the top of Plate 36 includes some fragmentary bases in Nile silt. The three vessels EA 50784, 50783 and 50785 are examples of the finest products in marl clay from the Tell Dafana pottery. Lacking any of the common faults observed in many pots from the site, they are expertly produced, with wall thicknesses of between 0.3 and 0.4 cm. The fabric is the best of the marl clay and the exteriors of the jars were all polished horizontally (Fig. 6). The remaining jars on Plate 36 include some rudimentary Bes jars in red siltware. A larger and finer Bes jar is shown in the photograph in Figure 14. The small pointed jar EA 22326 possessed a curious manufactured perforation and Petrie suggested it may have served as a baby-feeding vessel.

A second example from Tell Dafana of the same form as the handled vessel EA 23650 is now in the Department of Greece and Rome at the British Museum, under number GR 1888.0208.140. It is filled with a residue which has been identified as pistachio gum or mastic (see Appendix 1, ii). The uncontexted vessel EA 23709 may be Ptolemaic. The large vessel EA 22347 may have been used as a sink, as suggested by Petrie, having been manufactured with an opening in the base for drainage. An example with an open base is recorded from Saqqara24 and many fragments from vessels with similar rim profiles are known from Delta sites, particularly Tell el-Balamun, Kom Firin and Mendes, but as most specimens are incomplete the presence of the open base cannot be established with certainty. In any case, there were variants with closed bases for other purposes,25 which seem to have been in use from early Saite times down to the mid-5th century BC. Pieces of the characteristic moulded rim from this kind of vessel are the most common items to occur amongst the surface sherds on the dynastic settlement mound at Tell el-Balamun.

8. Jugs (Pl. 37)
The jug EA 23710 is of Levantine origin and is an example of the so-called Judaeo juglet,26 which was imported into Egypt and also produced as copies in local clays.27 This type of jug has been found at many Egyptian sites, including Kafir

Figure 14 Bes jar, British Museum, EA 22312
Ammar, Saqqara, Tell Tebilla, Tell Kedwa and Tell Fara’on (Petrie’s Tell Nebesha). The vessel EA 50788, with the miniature version EA 23711, are both copies of this type made in Egypt. Another example was found in the 2009 excavations (Pl. 82, top). The fragmentary vessel EA 23799 also appears to have been an import, and EA 23716 has been suggested by Maeir to be Palestinian. Examples of the latter shape found by Petrie had either single or paired handles. Two imported Greek aryballoi (Fig. 15) have been included in the catalogue, since although not Egyptian neither are they part of the primary collection of painted Greek fineware from Tell Dafana discussed in Chapter 6.

9. Closed vases (Pl. 38)
These forms are less common than the tall jars. EA 22320 is probably a model (cf. the examples from the 2009 excavations, Pls 80–1). The style of EA 23715 with the stirrup handles is reminiscent of much earlier ceramic traditions from the New Kingdom. The form of EA 22330 is attested at Saqqara, Tell el-Balamun, Tell Fara’on and Tell el-Retaba (parallels are given in the catalogue). The round flask (EA 22340) is a common style for the 26th dynasty but is surprisingly rare in the Tell Dafana corpus.

10. Lids, jar-covers and stands (Pls 39–40)
Plate 39 is devoted to various forms of lids and jar-covers, many of marl fabric. The series of lids continues on the upper part of Plate 40, but the lower portion of this plate shows potstands and a few specialist products. Many more lids were found in the excavations of 2009 (Pls 82–3), although most were of poorer quality than those of the Petrie material. Among the specialized items, the large cover EA 23725 seems to have been intended to cover food rather than to seal a vessel. At the base of Plate 40 is a fragmentary object of curious design, with a central spout at the top surrounded by a flared rim, like a collar (EA 79650). The function of this piece is unclear, unless it was also a food-cover with the perforated top allowing steam to escape, as Petrie suggested.

11. Amphorae (Pls 41–6)
Transport amphorae are a regular feature in the pottery from Late-Dynastic sites all over Egypt, the relics of trade for the goods they contained. They are common at Delta sites because of proximity to the Mediterranean and the Levant, and also doubtless because the Delta was the political centre of the age. Phoenician amphorae, as shown on Plate 41, are found at sites throughout Egypt and genuine imports may be accompanied by locally made copies. Their presence at Tell Dafana is to be expected. The large store jars in the upper part of Plate 42 are purely Egyptian products, EA 22351 being made of the fine pale grey marl fabric mentioned at the end of the Introduction. The amphora neck EA 23775 is probably from Rhodes and Hellenistic in date; it is a type which occurs frequently at other sites in the Delta. Earlier imports from East Greece were common at Tell Dafana, including amphorae from Samos, Chios and Lesbos (Pls 43–6), Part of a Chian amphora with seals of Amasis is preserved (see above, pp. 68–9 and Pl. 64). The Tell Dafana pottery in the British Museum includes one Klazomenian amphora (EA 22343, Pl. 44), another example of which was found in 2009 in the new excavations at the site (Pl. 85). Some of the Greek imports were copied in local clay, an example being the vase EA 22333 in the form of a Samian amphora but made from coarse Nile silt. One amphora has a more western origin; analysis of the fabric of the neck EA 23776 indicates a source somewhere in the Ionian or Adriatic sea region (see below Appendix 1, ii). Another style of amphora among the assemblage is the Cypriot basket-handled jar, a tall transport-vessel with a pair of handles looped above the mouth. These occur widely in the Levant and appear as imports in Egypt, again with some local copies. They were very common at Tell Dafana but only a single example came to the British Museum; another is kept in the Egyptian Museum at Cairo (Fig. 16).

The Findspots of the pottery
Petrie’s Findspot numbers for the different areas of the site are not only noted alongside his pottery drawings in the site publication, but in many cases they are also incised into the surface of the pots themselves. This may seem a rather brutal way to treat the finds, but these numbers have proved more permanent than many of the Museum numbers painted onto the vessels and have in many cases permitted the rediscovery of the provenance. Examination of the different types of ceramics recorded from each findspot shows a few points of interest despite the incomplete nature of the site documentation. Not all of the pottery was given a findspot, Petrie clearly found many
The foundation of Casemate Building A, Findspots 30, 35–40

This structure is securely dated to Psamtik I by foundation deposits. But it is only the foundation for the building and none of the occupied rooms above were preserved. The chambers in the platform are only structural voids, filled up with dirt originally, so any pottery would be random examples of vessels thrown in with the filling. This is borne out by the limited quantity of finds: only a jar from Findspot 30 and another jar, with a platter and a bowl, from 35. No pottery is recorded from the remaining chambers. The few vessels are typical Saite products; the chambers of this casemate do not seem to have been re-used by squatters at a later period, as happened in the casemate platform at Tell el-Balamun.

The Eastern Annexe of the casemate building, north half, Findspots 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 17 and 22 (Pls 48–9)

These are all individual rooms in the eastern annex, which Petrie placed in his period C. Room 2 was just the entryway into the building so is unlikely to have had any other specific purpose. From it came a local jar, a bowl and several imported vessels: a Phoenician amphora, a Chian amphora and a basket-handled jar. These large vessels were probably deliveries dumped in the corners of the room. The remaining Findspots, apart from 10, apply to proper rooms which, unlike the casemate buildings, were preserved above floor level. Room 3 contained bowls, plates and lids, with a few small jars. One of the latter was a characteristic Saite situla with loop-handles at the sides of the neck. The next most productive room of this set was 11, again with silt bowls, a platter, simple jars and lids, but also a Phoenician imported jar with an inscription mentioning a regnal year 4 of an unknown king. There were also two fragments of Greek fineware dating from the late 6th century BC. A limited variety of pottery is recorded from Rooms 4, 9 and 17 but there were silt bowls and small jars, and numerous lids in 17. This room also yielded two fine Greek situlae and a fragment of a third. Room 9, apart from a couple of bowls, contained many examples of the Cypriot basket-handled jar, but only a single one was intact (Fig. 17). Finally, it should be noted that Findspot 10 was just a structural void. It contained only a typical Saite situla-type jar. Taken as a group, this set of rooms shows some clear similarities in the ceramic contents, with similar bowls in several of them and basket-handled jars in both 2 and 9. Findspot 22 is not a chamber but just a space behind the west wall of the annex; it contained a silt jar and a lid.

The Eastern Annexe of the casemate building, south half, Findspots 19, 27 and 32 (Pls 50–1)

These locations are the continuation of the chambers in the eastern annex building, so the division from the previous group is arbitrary. Findspot 27 had a limited range of ceramics, comprising some transport amphorae, two from East Greece and one Egyptian, a Phoenician jar, two very coarse bowls, a lid and a cover. There was one fine Greek fragment and the sherd EA 23770, perhaps from a basket-handled amphora. The greatest concentration of finds in the east annexe was in Rooms 19 A-C, here treated as a unit. Many lids were found, including the narrow types with cylindrical undersides (as EA 23738, 23739) which are not recorded from other locations. There were the common platters and silt bowls, but also some fine marlware plates and cups. Only one of the tall silt jar-types is noted, as EA 22336, but there were some large imported jars, comprising Phoenician and Chian amphorae. Some of the sink-type vessels with open base (as EA 22347) were present in 19A and 19C, the one in the latter room being found in a wall recess and full of organic debris and fish bones. A unique example of a large jar in fine Egyptian marlware was also found (EA 22335). The lack of this type elsewhere may be due to the fragility of the fabric, perhaps other examples did survive but were too broken to remove. Both the imported Judaean juglet and the siltware brazier are otherwise only recorded from the iron-working area at Findspot 52. The heavy marl clay sherd
Room 29. Five ostraca were found in Room 18, but none of Nekau II (EA 23790). There were also seals of Amasis in Chian amphora EA 22356), seals of Psamtik II and a stamp 18 bore inscriptions: seals of Amasis (some of them on the Room 29 (see Chapter 6, Fig. 12a

finest of the Greek situlae, GR 1888,0208.1, came from Findspot 18 was a painted neck-amphora which was manufactured in Naukratis (see Chapter 6, Fig. 15

from these chambers was the presence of many pieces of Greek fineware, more than in any other location, even chamber 19. Another feature shared by both chambers 18 and 29 was the presence of many pieces of Greek fineware, common to various findspots. This suggests that the chambers 19 A–C were of some significance in terms of use, probably as a storage repository, and that is why the additional products are present, rather than there being a chronological distinction. This would also account for the presence of the Greek fineware.

Petry allocated Findspot number 32 to the lower level in Room 19, under the floor. The pottery from this context is characterized by platters, dishes, bowls and the ubiquitous lids, but there was a lack of any large jars or transport amphorae, apart from just one small sherd which may have come from a basket-handled amphora (EA 23678). It is interesting that Findspot 28, which denotes a lower level in Chamber 18 in the Phase G structures south-east of the casemates, also lacks any large jars. Possibly these older layers represent a time before the flow of trade into Tell Dafana had been fully established.

The chambers to the south-east of the casemate buildings, Findspots 18, 28, 29 and 25 (Pis 52–3)
The structures to the south-east of the casemate buildings comprised a few chambers, allocated by Petrie to his construction Phase G. The repertoire of ceramics in chambers 18 and 29 were quite similar to each other, with platters, lids, small jars and transport amphorae. The latter included Chian and Phoenician jars, with (in 29) an amphora from Lesbos and a fragment from a similar vessel in 18 (EA 23772). These were accompanied in Room 18 by an Egyptian two-handled jar of large size. Curiously, there are no bowls, normally the most common of types, and only a single cup (in 18). The small jar with handles, as EA 23650, occurred in both locations, but was noted by Petrie as being common in chamber 18. Another feature shared by both these chambers was the presence of many pieces of Greek fineware, more than in any other location, even chamber 19. The limited distribution of the fine Greek wares at the site suggests that these may have arrived as gifts to the Egyptian temple, later broken and discarded, rather than for any widespread use. Such a conclusion would fit with the overwhelmingly Egyptian character of the site as evidenced by the objects and architecture. Among the Greek pieces from Findspot 18 was a painted neck-amphora which was manufactured in Naukratis (see Chapter 6, Fig. 15). The finest of the Greek situlae, GR 888,0206.1, came from Room 29 (see Chapter 6, Fig. 12a). Some items from Room 18 bore inscriptions: seals of Amasis (some of them on the Chian amphora EA 22356), seals of Psamtik II and a stamp of Nekau II (EA 23790). There were also seals of Amasis in Room 29. Five ostraca were found in Room 18, but none bear sufficient text to provide any useful information. The lower level in Room 18 was designated Findspot 28. It has already been mentioned above for its lack of large jars. Instead, it contained mostly bowls, cups and lids, together with a cooking pot and a silt jar in the form of EA 25707. Some of the bowls were fine marble products, also noted in the iron-working area at Findspot 52 but nowhere else. Findspot 25 was actually outside the buildings of Phase G, to the south of Room 18. It contained examples of platters, bowls, lids and two types of silt jar, an assemblage with similarities to that from the early context at Findspot 32. This again suggests not too long an interval between Petrie’s phases.

Findspots 21, 31, 54 and 55 (Pis 54, 57)
The first three of these locations were all described by Petrie as dry wells in the plain around the fort, the kind of feature regularly used for disposal of rubbish and an open context. His description of them being full of broken pottery shows that they were in fact soak-away drains, similar to examples found in the excavations of 2009. Despite the large number of smashed jars used in the drains, very little pottery was noted or brought back from these contexts, presumably just a few intact vessels being selected. This means that there is insufficient pottery to draw any conclusions. The vessels from these findspots were of similar types to those noted at several other locations, with Findspot 21 containing numerous transport amphorae of Greek or Phoenician origin. Such large vessels would have been useful in creating a soak-away drain, but only a few small vessels are recorded from the other two dry wells. Findspot 55 lay beside the great wall south of the casemates, which probably means somewhere in the vicinity of the southern wall of the great enclosure. This location produced a Samian amphora, an imported mortarium, together with some silt jars and lids. There were also small dishes like EA 25699 and 25670, as noted at Findspot 52.

The iron-working area in the south-eastern part of the enclosure, Findspot 52 (including 52W) (Pl. 56)
Although this Findspot appears frequently as a provenance with the pottery drawings in Petrie’s publication, there is no mention of it whatsoever in the text. Its location is, however, recorded in Petrie’s site Notebooks as ‘iron works S. of the Kār’. These are indicated on his published site-plan, but the number 52 has been omitted. Some finds are marked ‘W52’, assumed to be the western part of the same area. Findspot 52 was deficient in transport amphorae with only two types recorded and lacked large jars in general, apart from a vessel of the type shown as Petrie’s no. 5 on his plate xxxiii. The focus instead was on tableware, including platters, bowls and dishes, cups in silt and marl fabrics, cooking pots and small siltware jars. Some of the small dishes were of flared shapes like EA 23694, 25698 and 25699, recorded elsewhere only out on the desert at Findspots 54 and 55. The common situla-shape of Saite jar is entirely absent. There were, of course, some coarse siltware potstands and lids. Some of the smaller jars are of less common types, such as a Judaeaca juglet (as EA 23710) and a small simplified Bes jar (as EA 22904). One or two pieces from this context appear to be intrusive Ptolemaic products, presumably dumped in pits cut into the earlier levels. The presence of some later products of the Persian and Ptolemaic Periods among those
which are classic 26th dynasty, as found elsewhere in the site, shows that this was an open context in which later material accumulated above, or was cut into the initial deposits. Some of this disturbance was doubtless the result of looting of the industrial area for useful metal.

The settlement area east of the enclosure, Findspots 50, 51 (Pls 54–5)

Petrie dug this one area of settlement outside the great enclosure, in a location which has now been taken for agriculture. A considerable amount of pottery was recovered here, including some of the earliest Greek pieces. The bulk of the ceramics came from the general area of the buildings designated Findspot 51. This was rich in amphorae, with examples from Chios, Lesbos and other East Greek sources, together with another local copy of a Samian amphora. There were also imported Phoenician amphorae from the Levant and fragments from basket-handled jars. The local Egyptian vessels tended to be utilitarian rather than fine: platters, cooking vessels, silt jars and cups, with some pots and an example of the ‘sink’ vessel like EA 22347. The heavy platter with the form of EA 22359, although it may sometimes occur in funerary contexts, was mainly produced for domestic purposes so it is understandable that it is noted only from here.37 The two bowls GR 1888,0208.62-63 were considered by Petrie to be early prototypes for fine Greek bowls, but they seem to be based on the shapes of Achaemenid bowls with the addition of a ring-foot.38 There were also five examples of Greek decorated fineware at Findspot 51. Findspot 50 was simply a soak-away drain cut down beside a wall in the settlement area and lined with recycled East Greek transport amphorae (one of them a local copy). An Egyptian siltware jar and dish were also found here.

Pottery from ‘The Camp’

Petrie refers to numerous finds as coming from the Camp, that is, the great Saite enclosure, so as a provenance it is very imprecise. Examples of many types of pottery are mentioned as having been found here, but it is probable that some of these references may be duplicates of those to more specific findspots within the enclosure. Either way, the pottery from the Camp consists of a similar range of types to those found in other areas, with local silt bowls and jars, numerous lids, a few platters and marl plates, together with imported Greek and Phoenician amphorae. No particular class predominates, however, but an infrequency of Egyptian situla-shape jars is interesting in view of these being found in some quantity in the excavations of 2009 within the enclosure.

Notes

1 For the fine Greek painted pottery from Tell Dafana, see Chapter 6 of this volume, by Sabine Weber. An exhaustive publication of these ceramics by the same author is available (Weber 2012b).
2 This discussion is based on a combination of Petrie’s published account in "Tell Abydos, Naqada and Thebes (London 1886)", study of the Tell Dafana pottery in the British Museum and general consideration of the material in other collections, particularly the Petrie Museum at University College, London, Bristol City Museum, Bolton Museum, Kelvingrove Museum, Glasgow, The McLean Museum, Greenock, The McManus Galleries, Dundee, the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, and Penn Museum, Philadelphia.
4 Oren 1984.
5 Upper Egyptian Marl A2 is equated by Aston and Aston 2010, 5, with their Marl Fabric K2.
6 Paice 1987, 102, fig. 8.
8 Spencer 1993, pl. 74, M68–M74 inclusive.
10 Petrie 1909a, 1915.
11 Petrie 1888, 66.
12 Petrie 1888, 65.
13 Thanks to Donald Bailey for drawing attention to this material.
14 These are included in the catalogue under British Museum numbers EA 79641 to 79651. The remainder of the sherd collection is numbered EA 79652.
15 Aston and Aston 2010, 167ff gives a more detailed discussion of Late Dynastic pottery than the brief account in French 2004.
17 Also noted at Migdol in Sinai, see Oren 1984, 16, fig. 20, no. 15.
18 Holladay 1982, pl. 6, no. 1; Paice 1987, 99, fig. 3, no. 1; other plates at Tell el-Maskhuta were of silt fabrics, ibid., fig. 3, nos 2–5, 10–11.
19 Defrénée 2001, vol.1, 96, vol. 2, 422 and pl. xii. The shallow vessel Type 31 is closest to the Tell Dafana versions; the later examples show increasing depth.
21 Aston and Aston 2010, 155 and pl. 45, type 414. The bowl from Tell el-Maskhuta cited by Aston is considerably different.
22 Hansen 1967, pl. x, fig. 11.
23 Sagona 1982, 70–2 with fig. 3.
24 Aston and Aston 2010, pl. 3, no. 38; pl. 22, no. 181. Aston considers the type to be a funnel.
27 Petrie 1905, pl. xxxii, no. 60; Mostafa 1986, 10, no. 3; Aston and Aston 2010, pl. 46, no. 439; Hamza 1997, pl. ii, no. 6.
28 Maier 2002, 239 and fig. 1, no. 5.
29 See Aston and Aston 2010, pl. 3, nos 46–50.
30 Petrie 1888, 65.
32 East Greek amphorae are commonly found in Egyptian sites, in the Delta and elsewhere. Examples have been found recently at Kom el-Nugen (Plinthine), see Dhennin and Redon 2013. For the circulation of these and other Greek products in Egypt, see Villing 2013. On the shapes of Samian amphorae, see Grace 1971, 68–73; Cook and Dupont 1958 (reprinted 2001), 183–9.
33 See Oren 1984, 17–18, fig. 21, no. 11; De Rodrigo 2004; Sagona 1982, 88–91, fig. 4, no. 2.
34 Petrie 1905, pl. 5, fig. 9; 4; fig. 9; 12; 96, fig. 9; 17.
36 Villing and Schlotzhauer 2006, 62–3 with fig. 39; Mommsen 2006.
38 Petrie 1888, 61; see the parallels cited in the catalogue entry for GR 1888,0208.62.
Chapter 5
Catalogue of Egyptian Pottery, Transport Amphorae and Ostraca from Tell Dafana in the British Museum

Jeffrey Spencer

The order of this catalogue follows the sequence of vessels shown in Plates 31–47. The scales of these drawings are indicated on the plates. Some items are illustrated alternatively or additionally in the photographs on Plates 58–70.

The primary reference for items in the Department of Ancient Egypt and Sudan (prefix EA), is by their Inventory Numbers (also known as Big Numbers), with the Registration Numbers following. The Department of Greece and Rome (prefix GR), uses only Registration Numbers, so these form the identifiers for pottery from that Department. As with the catalogue of objects in Chapter 3, where the context line is absent from an entry, no specific findspot at the site was recorded.

EA 23687 1887,0101.1260 (Pl. 31)
A circular platter of medium coarse red siltware pottery, all surfaces covered with a greenish-cream slip, worn and chipped away in parts. At the edge are three ridges running around the perimeter and in the centre of the underside is a very low ring-foot.
Diameter: 25.8cm; thickness: 1.95cm.
Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (C), chamber 11.

EA 23688 1887,0101.1256 (Pl. 31)
A circular platter of coarse red siltware pottery. The surfaces are covered by a pale cream slip, parts of which have eroded away. The underside exhibits concentric rings from rotary manufacture and has a very slight disk-base in the centre. A small part of the rim has been broken off and re-attached, with a small piece still missing.
Diameter: 19.cm; thickness: 1.4cm.
Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (C), Findspot 32, under the floor of chamber 19 A.
Parallels: compare the platters from Tell Dafana in Boston (MFA 87.645, 87.646).

EA 23686 1887,0101.1259 (Pl. 31)
A circular platter of coarse red siltware pottery, with a slightly concave upper surface and a low ring-foot. The surfaces are covered with a cream slip, parts of which have disappeared. There is a shallow groove around the perimeter on the upper surface. The fabric contains inclusions of sand and grit. The object has been repaired from three fragments. A small piece is missing from the rim.
Diameter: 31.4cm; thickness: 2.3cm.
Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (C), Findspot 32, under the floor of chamber 19 A.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxiv, 35.
Parallels: a similar platter from Findspot 52 at Tell Dafana is in Bristol, CMAG H.1995, and another in Boston, MFA 87.646, but without the groove around the edge.

EA 23691 1887,0101.1116 (Pl. 31)
A circular dish of green-grey marlware pottery, with a flat base and slightly everted rim. The exterior (now very worn) is covered with remains of a cream-coloured slip.
Height: 3.4cm; diameter: 33cm.
Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (C), Findspot 32, under the floor of chamber 19 A.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxiv, 36.

EA 22370 1887,0101.1128 (Pl. 31)
Red pottery dish, repaired from three pieces, with remains of a yellow-cream slip on all surfaces. The edge curves upwards to an angular rim. The height is slightly irregular. The coarse red siltware fabric contains many inclusions of grit.
Height: 4cm; diameter: 28 cm.
Context: if this style of dish and EA 22370 below belonged to the vague type described by Petrie as ‘between 31 and 35’, or ‘between 34 and 36’, then they would have had a wide distribution in Findspots 2, 3, 4, 9, 19, 25, 27, 32, 33, 50 and 51.
A pottery dish with carinated sides, a broad rim and a ring-foot. The dish is made of a pale pink-grey marl fabric and the surfaces are covered by a pale cream-yellow slip, parts of which have flaked off. Part of the rim is missing. The vessel shows clear signs of fast wheel production.

Height: 9.6cm; diameter: 27.8cm.
Context: Findspot 55, by the great wall south of the ‘Qasr’.

Bibliography: Villing 2006, 37, 42 (with erroneous number 23702) and fig. 20.
Parallels: Petrie 1915, pl. xi, no. 2; Holladay 1982, 109, pl. 16, nos 7, 9; Oren 1984, 16, fig. 21, nos 9–10; Spencer 1996, pl. 62, no. 55; pl. 86, no. 15; Defernez 1997, pl. ii, fig. 5, nos 23–4; Aston 1999, 238, pl. 75, nos 2082; Hummel and Schubert 2004, pl. J, nos 2 and 5; Aston and Anton 2010, pl. 49, no. 464. For a similar Levantine example, see Lehmann 1998, 22, fig. 8, no. 8. For mortaria from Tell Tell b’alata, see http://www.deltasinai.com/delta-10.htm.

EA 23682 1887,0101.1213 (Pls 31, 58)

A pottery dish with carinated sides, a broad rim and a ring-foot. The dish is made of a pale pink-grey marl fabric and the surfaces are covered by a pale cream-yellow slip, parts of which have flaked off. Part of the rim is missing. The vessel shows clear signs of fast wheel production.

Height: 2.7cm; diameter: 19.2cm.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxix, 70.
Parallels: Oren 1884, 20, fig. 23, no. 3; Defernez 1997, pl. i, fig. 3, no. 17.

EA 23693 1887,0101.1263 (Pl. 31)

Two fragments from a pottery dish of the same carinated form as number 23692. The vessel was made of a miraculous pink marl clay with a cream-yellow surface slip. The two pieces come from the rim and base, and will join, although they have not been reunited. Length: 11.7cm; width: 7.5cm (base piece).
Length: 11.7cm; width: 5.2cm (rim piece).
Height of complete vessel: 2.6cm; diameter: 19cm.
Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (C), chamber 3.
Bibliography: cf. Petrie 1888, pl. xxxv, 70.
Parallels: a similar dish from Findspot 52 at Tell Dafana is in Boston (MFA 87.641).

EA 79641 2010,1002.1 (Pl. 31)

Part of a low dish similar to 23692 above, but smaller in diameter and with a narrower rim. The sides exhibit a series of sharp carinations. The surviving part comprises two joined fragments, making up just over half of the original vessel. It is made in compact marl clay with smooth surfaces.
Height: 2.2cm; diameter: 15.3cm.
Context: Findspot 52, iron-working area in the south-east part of the Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).

EA 23690 1887,0101.1300 (Pl. 31)

A low dish of pale red pottery, with a projecting external rim and a low ring-foot. The surface is covered by a pale cream slip.
Height: 3.6cm; diameter: 21.7cm.
Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (C), chamber 3.
Parallels: Petrie 1887, 99, fig. 3, no. 2.

EA 23269 1887,0101.1129 (Pl. 31)

A heavy platter of coarse red siltware pottery, with a rough, flat base and flared sides. The object was manufactured by hand on the ground surface, so the underside is a rough imprint of the ground. A small area to the east of the Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).

Height of complete vessel: 9.1cm; diameter: 14.5cm.
Parallels: from Tell Dafana, see GR 1888,0208.63 below. Grataloup 2010, 154 and fig. 12.5.5; Defernez 2001, 330, pl. Lxxii, 208; see also the discussion of the bowls from Sardis in Dusinberre 2003, 176–95; the closest parallels would seem to be among the bowls from Deposit 4, in fig. 66 on p. 162, especially no. 14.

EA 23685 1887,0101.1258 (Pl. 31)

A carinated pottery bowl. The mouth is broad with an everted rim at the top of a tall neck. The lower body has a rounded shoulder and a low ring base. The vessel has been repaired from two pieces and a part of the rim is missing. The red siltware fabric retains a dark grey core and is covered with a red-brown matt slip, which was wet-smoothed using a knife or spatula. The clay contains some fine mica, frequent medium-coarse grits and quartz grains. The shape is based on that of Achaemenid bowls, which occur in various materials, especially metal. Pottery examples were made from the 5th to the 3rd centuries bc. The ring-foot is a local Egyptian variation.
Height: 9.9cm; diameter: 16cm.
Context: Findspot 51, domestic buildings in the urban area to the east of the Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).

EA 23752 1887,0101.856 (Pl. 31)

Six joined fragments of a red-brown pottery dish with a rounded base and flaring sides. The uncoated siltware fabric is a dark core and the surfaces are covered by a matt red slip, which has worn off in places. The clay contains fine mica, medium-coarse grit and quartz grains. The vessel has been reconstructed from six sherds with about a quarter of the rim reconstructed in plaster. Although rather different from the previous item, the shape is still based on the Achaemenid bowl, but the neck rises more vertically in this example.
Height: 9.1cm; diameter: 14.5cm.
Context: Findspot 51, domestic buildings in the urban area to the east of the Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).
Parallels: same as for GR 1888,0208.62 above.

EA 23664 1887,0101.1126 (Pls 32, 58)

A carinated pottery bowl similar to the previous item, with a broad mouth and small everted rim. The body of the vessel has a rounded shoulder and broad ring-foot. The red siltware fabric has a dark core and the surfaces are covered by a matt red slip, which has worn off in places. The clay contains fine mica, medium-coarse grit and quartz grains. The vessel has been reconstructed from six sherds with about a quarter of the rim reconstructed in plaster. Although rather different from the previous item, the shape is still based on the Achaemenid bowl, but the neck rises more vertically in this example.
Height: 4.1cm; diameter: 21.4cm.
Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (C), chamber 3.

EA 23665 1887,0101.1211 (Pl. 32)

A flared dish (more probably than a jar-cover) of coarse red siltware pottery, the whole is covered with a burned red slip, worn in parts. On the interior, this slip was decorated with polishing in a spiral design. This fashion occurs in the Third Intermediate Period and persists into the Late Period. The fabric contains sand, grit and a small quantity of chaff. The rim is damaged and there has been exfoliation of the exterior surface, probably due to salt action.
Height: 4.5cm; diameter: 13.5cm.

EA 23708 1887,0101.1215 (Pl. 31)

A mortarium of rough grey-green marlware pottery, probably an import from the Levant. The vessel has a flat base and an external rim. Part of one side is missing.
Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (C), Findspot 52, under the floor of chamber 19A.
Parallels: Spencer 1999, pl. 61, A.2.12; Spencer 1993, pl. 44, A.1.7–14; Aston 1999, 208, pl. 64, no. 1886, p. 216, pl. 65, no. 1928.

**EA 23706**  
1887.0101.1396 (Pl. 32)  
Base-sherd from a pottery bowl, made in coarse red-brown silt clay. The sides are thick and the flat base was string-cut.  
Height: 2.2cm; width: 5.7cm.

**EA 23663**  
1887.0101.1122 (Pl. 32)  
An open bowl of red siltware pottery, finished with a red slip on the interior and exterior. The slip has been enhanced with a pebble-burnished spiral stripe. The bowl has a low ring-base and a plain, rounded rim, below which there is a groove on the exterior. There is a crack in each side.  
Height: 6.8cm; diameter: 21.4cm.  
Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (C), chamber 11.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxiv, 31.

**EA 23660**  
1887.0101.1214 (Pl. 32)  
A bowl of coarse red siltware pottery, with a poorly made ring-foot. The convex sides turn inwards at the top to an angled rim with an internal, flattened edge. Part of the rim is missing. The uncoated silt fabric has been fired sufficiently to produce red surfaces but the core remains grey. The fabric contains many particles of grit. The bowl is irregular and the level of the rim varies. This is a poor-quality version of the ubiquitous footed bowls with incurved rims known from Ptolemaic contexts. Most examples possess a red-polished surface slip.  
The poor manufacture of this bowl suggests that it was a product of the local inferior pottery industry of Tell Dafana. Compare 23705 below.  
Height: 10.7cm; diameter: 20.9cm (max.).  
Context: Findspot 52, iron-working area in the south-east part of the Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’), according to the Museum Register.  
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxv, 72. A similar bowl from Tell Dafana is in Boston (MFA 87.635).  
Parallels: see under EA 23660 above. A similar Ptolemaic bowl from Tell Dafana is in Boston (MFA 87.635).

**EA 23659**  
1887.0101.1235 (Pl. 32)  
An open bowl of uncoated red siltware pottery, with a string-cut flat base and plain, rounded rim. The interior shows lines of rotary production, but the vessel is not regular; the diameter at the rim varies between 14.20 and 17.5cm.  
Height: 7.8cm; diameter: 14.8cm (median).  
Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (C), chamber 3.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxv, 52.  

**EA 23705**  
1887.0101.1280 (Pl. 32)  
A bowl of red siltware pottery, with a circular ring-foot and convex sides, which converge to a plain rim. The micaceous fabric was covered on the interior and exterior by a red slip, although not all of this has survived. A large section of the body is missing. Probably Ptolemaic.  
Height: 6.2cm; diameter: 11.2cm.  
Parallels: see under EA 23660 above. A similar Ptolemaic bowl from Tell Dafana is in Boston (MFA 87.635).

**EA 23661**  
1887.0101.1145 (Pl. 32)  
Open bowl of coarse red siltware pottery, with flared sides and a roughly shaped foot. The latter consists of a solid lump of fired clay of circular but rather irregular shape, carelessly string-cut from the potter’s wheel. The vessel is poorly manufactured with thick sides and an irregular diameter. The coarse fabric contains inclusions of grit and a few marks of burnt-out chaff. The rim is chipped.  
Height: 9.8cm; diameter: 18.6cm (max.).  
Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (G), Findspot 25, south of chamber 18.  
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxiv, 14.  

**EA 23662**  
1887.0101.1209 (Pl. 32)  
Dish of coarse red siltware pottery, with a small foot, flaring sides and an angled rim. The rim is chipped in two places. The surfaces bear scanty traces of a red slip, which on the interior appears to have been pebble-burnished in a spiral pattern. The coarse fabric was incompletely fired (showing black in the core) and contains a considerable amount of grit, but shows only a few voids from burnt-out chaff. The vessel is irregular and the level of the rim is uneven.  
Height: 11.2cm (max.); diameter: 30cm (max.).  
Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (G), chamber 3.  
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxiv, 17.

**EA 23683**  
1887.0101.1123 (Pl. 32)  
Open bowl of coarse red siltware pottery, with a rounded base, flaring sides and wide collared rim. The base has been roughly trimmed by hand. The fabric contains many inclusions of grit, chiefly small grains of quartz and flint. The vessel is irregular in shape and may have been a waster.  
Height: 6.5cm (max.); diameter: 18.6cm (max.).  
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxiv, 30.  

**EA 23682**  
1887.0101.1265 (Pl. 32)  
Red-brown pottery bowl, made in a coarse silt fabric, grey-black in the centre of the section due to a low firing temperature. Partially reconstructed from fragments (incorporating 1887.0101.868) with some pieces missing from the rim. The sides are vertical and the base slightly convex. The surface has flaked off owing to erosion or salt action, but some traces of a yellow colour on the sides might indicate that there was originally a cream-yellow slip.  
Height: 5.4cm; diameter: 26.6cm.  
Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (C), chamber 3.  
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxiv, 34.  
Parallels: Spencer 1996, pl. 61, A.3.2, A.3.3; Defrenze 2001, pl. ix; Aston 1999, 208, pl. 64, no. 1888.

**EA 79642**  
2010.1002.2 (Pl. 32)  
Part of an open bowl of red siltware pottery, with a cream surface slip. The flattened base is very slightly convex and the rim is plain. About half of the vessel survives.  
Height: 3.6cm; length of fragment: 14cm; estimate of original diameter of vessel: 15.6cm.  
Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (G), Findspot 28, below chamber 18.  
Parallels: Oren 1984, 16, fig. 20, no. 13. Fragments of two similar vessels are among the sherd collection from Tell Dafana in the Department of Ancient Egypt and Sudan, British Museum.

**EA 79643**  
2010.1002.3 (Pl. 32)  
Part of small dish of pale red siltware pottery, with a cream surface slip. About half of the vessel survives. It has a slightly convex base and near vertical sides. The plain rim is chipped in places.  
Height: 3cm; diameter: 7.6cm.  
Context: the Findspot number 52 may have been lightly scratched into the base of the object, but is now very faint.  
Bibliography: a similar vessel type from Findspots 52 and 55 is shown in Petrie 1888, pl. xxxiv, no. 62.  
Parallels: fragments of two similar vessels are among the sherd collection from Tell Dafana in the Department of Ancient Egypt and Sudan, British Museum.

**EA 23668**  
1887.0101.1124 (Pl. 32)  
Redware pottery object in form of dish with a central round hole; repaired from fragments (one lost). The red siltware fabric has inclusions of sand and grit, especially small quartz grains, and the core is a blue-grey colour. The surfaces were covered by a bright red slip, much of which still remains in place. The central hole was made pre-firing from the exterior of the base; creating it caused a slight ridge of clay to form around its perimeter on the interior.  
Height: 2.7cm; diameter: 15.3cm.  
Context: western part of Findspot 52, iron-working area in the south-east quarter of the Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).  
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxv, 71.
Part of a convex-sided bowl of fine marlware pottery. There is a slight ridge below the plain rim. The object has been reconstructed from several sherds with one piece separate, but undoubtedly belonging to the vessel. This fragment bears Petrie's Findspot number 26.

Height: 5.6cm (incomplete); diameter: 16cm.

Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (G), Findspot 26, below chamber 18.

Parallels: see EA 23724 below.

Grey pottery bowl with rounded base, slightly flaring sides and everted ledge rim. The dull grey marl fabric is relatively fine and covered by a grey-green slip, the whole is reconstructed from fragments and significant areas of the vessel have been reconstructed in modern material.

Height: 6.1cm; diameter: 17.3cm.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxiv, 53.

Parallels: numerous fragments from the rims of two more bowls of this type are among the sherd collection from Tell Dafana kept in the Department of Ancient Egypt and Sudan.

A convex-sided bowl with a ring-foot and an everted, flat-topped rim. A slight ridge runs around the perimeter below the rim. A small part of the rim has been damaged. The core fabric of the vessel consists of pale green-grey marlware but all surfaces still retain some small areas of an original smooth pale green slip.

Height: 5.3cm; diameter: 15.2cm.

Context: Findspot 52, iron-working area in the south-east part of the Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxiv, 15.

Parallels: Aston and Aston 2010, pl. 45, no. 414.

Part of a convex-sided bowl of fine marlware pottery. There is a slight ridge below the plain rim. The surface has been wet-smoothed, not very well, by hand.

Height: 17cm; length of fragment: 21cm.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxiv, 18.

A bowl or cover of straw-tempered red siltware pottery, of deep, rounded shape with a flaring lip. The edge of the lip has a rounded rim. The interior and exterior were red-dipped, and on the former the slip has been enhanced with spiral burnishing. On the outside some of the slip has been enhanced with spiral burnishing. On the outside some of the slip has been enhanced with spiral burnishing. On the outside some of the slip has been enhanced with spiral burnishing. On the outside some of the slip has been enhanced with spiral burnishing.

Height: 5.1cm; diameter: 10.2cm; maximum diameter: 15.2cm.

Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (G), Findspot 28, below chamber 18.

Parallels: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxiv, 18.

Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).

A miniature cup of pale pink marlware pottery, with a slightly convex base and straight sides, and a plain rim. The surface was smoothed by the application of a thin slip of clay of similar colour to the core fabric. The latter has been exposed on the interior of the vessel by the loss of much of the original surface coating.

Height: 3.1cm; diameter: 6cm.

Context: Findspot 52, iron-working area in the south-east part of the Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxiv, 62.

Part of the side and base of a pottery bowl including part of the flared rim, below which were two grooves. The exterior bears remains of a red slip which was originally burnished in horizontal stripes; on the interior and exterior the red slip is now worn away in places; this slip was carried over onto the interior of the rim. The surface was smoothed by the application of a thin slip of clay of similar colour to the core fabric. The latter has been exposed on the interior of the vessel by the loss of much of the original surface coating.

Height: 5.1cm; diameter: 13.7cm.

Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (G), Findspot 28, below chamber 18.

Parallels: see EA 23724 below.

Grey pottery bowl with rounded base, slightly flaring sides and everted rim. The exterior was covered with a red slip, now worn away in places; this slip was carried over onto the interior of the rim. The surface was smoothed by the application of a thin slip of clay of similar colour to the core fabric. The latter has been exposed on the interior of the vessel by the loss of much of the original surface coating.

Height: 5.1cm; diameter: 10.2cm.

Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (G), Findspot 28, below chamber 18.

Parallels: Petrie 1888, pl. x, fig. 11 (lower centre).

Miniature cup of pale pink marlware pottery, with a slightly convex base and straight sides, and a plain rim. The parts of the rim are chipped. The surfaces are covered by a thin pale cream-green slip.

Height: 2.4cm; diameter: 5.4cm.

Context: Findspot 52, iron-working area in the south-east part of the Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’), or Findspot 55, by the great wall south of the ‘Qasr’.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxiv, 62.

A convex-sided bowl of fine marlware pottery. There is a slight ridge below the plain rim. The surface was smoothed by the application of a thin slip of clay of similar colour to the core fabric. The latter has been exposed on the interior of the vessel by the loss of much of the original surface coating.

Height: 5.1cm; diameter: 13.7cm.

Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (G), Findspot 28, below chamber 18.

Parallels: see EA 23724 below.

A miniature dish of coarse red siltware pottery. The vessel has a flat, string-cut base and a flared rim. Part of the rim is chipped.

Height: 1.6cm; diameter: 4.6cm.

Context: Findspot 55, by the great wall south of the ‘Qasr’.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxiv, 51.

A low dish of coarse red siltware pottery. The interior and exterior surfaces are covered by a cream slip, which has worn off in places. Sand, mica and grit inclusions are present in the fabric. The shape is slightly irregular, particularly the base.

Height: 5.1cm; diameter: 13.7cm.

Context: Findspot 52, iron-working area in the south-east part of the Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).

Parallels: Brissaud 1991, pl. vii, no. 51. A similar vessel from Tell Dafana is in Boston (MFA 87.1419).

A miniature dish of uncoated coarse red siltware pottery. The vessel has a flat, string-cut base and a flared rim. Part of the rim is chipped.

Height: 2.85cm; diameter: 4.4cm.

Context: Findspot 55, by the great wall south of the ‘Qasr’.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxiv, 15.

A miniature cup of uncoated coarse red siltware pottery. Irregularly produced, with a rough string-cut base.

Height: 2.65cm; diameter: 4.5cm.

Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (G), chamber 4.

A miniature jar of uncoated coarse red siltware pottery, with an irregular, string-cut base, convex sides and rounded rim. The fabric contains grit inclusions and exhibits voids from burnt-out chaff.

Height: 5.4cm; diameter: 5.4cm.

Context: western part of Findspot 32, iron-working area in the south-east quarter of the Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxiv, 62.
EA 23680  1887,0101.1300  (Pl. 33)
A small pottery bowl of uncoated, pale red siltware, with flared sides and a roughly flat, string-cut base.
Height: 4.2cm; diameter: 8.8cm.
Context: ‘Qsar’, east annexe (G), Findspot 28, below chamber 18.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxv, 58.

EA 23681  1887,0101.1267  (Pl. 33)
A small pottery beaker of coarse siltware. The surface is discoloured, possibly by burning. Part of the rim is missing. There is a roughly flat string-cut base.
Height: 5.8cm; diameter: 6cm.
Context: Findspot 54, dry well south of the ‘Qsar’.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxv, 60.

EA 23672  1887,0101.1319  (Pl. 33)
A very rough bowl of coarse red siltware pottery, with a flattened base and convex sides, which turn inwards at the top to a contracted mouth. This is finished with a rounded rim, part of which is broken. The sides have been damaged near the top and the broken surfaces show a black core below the red surface, an indication of low-temperature firing. The fabric was made of Nile silt with the addition of chopped straw, but very few other inclusions. The lack of any sand or similar temper has resulted in the clay cracking during firing. The whole object was very crudely manufactured by hand and the shape is irregular. On the interior there is an applied boss of clay projecting from one side for a length of about 5cm. Petrie says of this object that it was ‘exactly like what was found at Naukratis’.
Height: 13.7cm; diameter: 23.4cm (max.).
Context: ‘Qsar’, cast annexe (C), chamber 27.

EA 23657  1887,0101.1227  (Pls 33, 58)
A bowl of coarse red siltware pottery with a slightly rounded base, sides drawn in towards a rounded rim and two pierced lug-handles; the whole is covered with a red slip.
Height: 6cm (max.); diameter: 13.6cm (at rim).
Context: Findspot 52, iron-working area in the south-east part of the Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxv, 54.

EA 22302  1887,0101.1225  (Pl. 33)
Rounded bowl of coarse red siltware pottery, much of the surface eroded through salt action. There is a small rounded rim. The sides expand to the point of maximum diameter, and then turn quite sharply inwards to the rounded base. The interior shows clear signs of rotary manufacture, although the shape is actually irregular. Each side near the top bears two small scars which would seem to be the result of loop-handles having been broken or sheared off.
Height: 7cm; diameter: 12.2cm.
Parallels: A similar vessel from Tell Dafana is in Boston (MFA 87,633).

EA 23658  1887,0101.1226  (Pls 33, 58)
A cooking pot of coarse red siltware pottery, with remains of a bright red exterior slip. The micaceous fabric contains inclusions of grit. The surface has been affected by salts and much has flaked off. The vessel has a rounded base, convex sides and an open mouth with a plain rim. A small loop handle is attached at either side. Around the better preserved handle are four applied blobs of clay, two set in line with the top of the handle and the other two at the base, intended as imitations of rivets on a metal vessel. The bad condition of the other side makes it impossible to say whether this feature was matched at that location. Repaired from three fragments with part of the rim and side missing.
Height: 14.4cm; diameter at rim: 21cm; max. width: 24.8cm.
Context: Findspot 52, iron-working area in the south-east part of the Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxiv, 16.

EA 23718  1887,0101.1247  (Pl. 34)
Part of a pink marlware pottery cup with a flattened base and vertical sides. There are three light grooves below the rim and a deeper groove around the edge of the base. One handle survives at the side; the evidence of parallels from Miggel shows that there was no corresponding handle on the other broken side. The fragment comprises just over half of the original object. The surface is covered by a cream-yellow slip.
Height: 7.8cm; length: 13.2cm; width: 11.2cm.
Context: ‘Qsar’, east annexe (G), Findspot 28, below chamber 18.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxv, 50.

EA 23654  1887,0101.1253  (Pl. 34)
A cup of coarse red siltware pottery with a slightly convex base, sides widening slightly to the rim. The exterior had a red slip, now partly lost, which appears to have been polished in horizontal bands. The fabric contains sand and grit. Repaired from four fragments.
Height: 10.5cm; diameter: 13.9cm.
Context: Findspot 52, iron-working area in the south-east part of the Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 65 § 61, pl. xxxv, 79.

EA 23704  1887,0101.1143  (Pl. 34)
A deep cup of coarse red siltware pottery, the exterior covered by remains of a red slip. The base is flattened but remains convex. The vertical sides are slightly convex and there are three grooves around the vessel beneath the rim. The interior shows marks of rotary manufacture. All the upper part of one side is missing.
Height: 11.5cm; diameter: 10.8cm.
Context: Findspot 51, domestic buildings in the urban area to the east of the Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 65 § 61, pl. xxxv, 75.

EA 23696  1887,0101.1302  (Pl. 34)
A cup of pale cream-green marlware pottery, with slightly convex base and convex sides. The rim is plain with a thin edge, chipped in places. There is a groove around the vessel just above the base. The interior of the sides exhibits clear rilling-lines. The pale greenish fabric contains some grit inclusions.
Height: 8.5cm; diameter: 9cm.
Context: ‘Qsar’, east annexe (C), chamber 19.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 65 § 61, pl. xxxv, 76.
Parallels: Oren 1984, 15, fig. 18; 16, fig. 20, nos 136–9; Spencer 1996, pl. xxxix F, nos 136–9; Bourriau and Aston 1985, pl. 37, no. 105; id. 1997, pl. i, nos 33–4; Aston and Aston 2010, pl. 12, nos 86–7.

EA 23697  1887,0101.1270  (Pls 34, 58)
A cup of pale cream-grey marlware pottery. The sides rise almost vertically from the flattened base to a plain rim. There is a slight groove around the exterior at the base of the sides. This appears to be the result of manufacturing the base as a separate piece which was then attached, the groove marking the join. Viewed from above, the diameter can be seen to be slightly irregular.
Height: 6.2cm; diameter: 7.2cm.
Context: Findspot 52, iron-working area in the south-east part of the Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).
Parallels: Aston and Aston 2010, pl. 17, no. 126. A similar cup from Tell Dafana is in Boston (MFA 87,634).

EA 23653  1887,0101.1244  (Pl. 34)
A tall cup of coarse red siltware pottery, with a slightly pointed base and straight sides. The plain rim is damaged with a small part missing. The exterior bears extensive remains of a bright red slip. The micaceous fabric contains many inclusions of grit and sand. The interior shows clear marks of rotary manufacture and hand-smoothing, but the shape is not entirely regular.
Height: 10.3cm; diameter: 8.3cm.
Context: Findspot 51, domestic buildings in the urban area to the east of the Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).
EA 79645  \(2010,1002.5\) (Pl. 34)
A cup of fine marlware pottery, repaired from fragments. Most of the base is missing. The shape is rather distorted, the vessel being not truly circular in plan view.
Height: 5.3cm; diameter: 8.2cm.
Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (G), Findspot 28, below chamber 18.
Parallels: see EA 23697 above. Fragments of four similar vessels are among the sherd collection from Dafana in the Department of Ancient Egypt and Sudan, British Museum.

EA 50786  \(1912,0217.6\) (Pls 34, 59)
A cylindrical cup of grey-green marlware pottery, with a flat base (restored). The sides are very slightly convex and rise to a flat-topped, projecting rim. Below the rim is a narrow ridge running around the vessel. The exterior is covered by a thin grey-green slip, which has been polished in horizontal stripes. The cup has been re-assembled from fragments with some parts restored in modern material.
Height: 7.9cm; diameter: 10.2cm.

EA 79646  \(2010,1002.6\) (Pl. 34)
Two fragments from a cup of fine marlware pottery, comprising the base and part of one side. There is a thin projecting rim with a slight ridge below. The wall of the cup is very thin (3mm) and the fabric is a hard grey clay with minimal inclusions (see Fig. 1 in Chapter 4).
Height: 11cm; diameter: 9.2cm (estimates from fragments).
Parallels: fragments of four similar vessels are among the sherd collection from Tell Dafana in the Department of Ancient Egypt and Sudan, British Museum.

EA 22342  \(1887,0101.1134\) (Pl. 34)
Jar of red siltware pottery, with a shallow pointed base. The sides converge to a narrow mouth with a plain rounded rim. Re-assembled from fragments (three still separate), with some parts of the base missing. The fabric was incompletely fired and has a grey core; it also contains many inclusions of grit, mainly small chert and limestone fragments. Parts of the exterior still show a thin red slip, but much of this has been lost through exfoliation. The side of the vessel shows cracking from faulty manufacture.
Height: 20.9cm; diameter: 13.2cm.
Context: Findspot 51, domestic buildings in the urban area to the east of the Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxv, 63.

EA 22321  \(1887,0101.1301\) (Pl. 34)
Narrow, red siltware pottery jar with a narrow mouth; the sides expand from the mouth to a maximum width and then converge to a pointed base. The uncoated fabric contains inclusions of sand and grit. Parts of the exterior surface have flaked off, probably the result of salt crystallization. One side is cracked.
Height: 11.4cm; diameter: 6.2cm.
Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (C), chamber 11.
Bibliography: similar to the form shown in Petrie 1888, pl. xxxiv, 61. Perhaps the same vessel or a similar generic type.
Parallels: Spencer 1906, pl. 70, D.4.20. A similar but not identical jar from Tell Dafana is in Bristol, CMAG H2245.

EA 22328  \(1887,0101.1147\) (Pl. 34)
Jar of coarse red siltware pottery, with a pointed base and plain rim. The convex sides converge to the mouth. The surface is now very eroded, but there are a few traces of an external red slip. The sides have some deep cracks.
Height: 15.4cm; diameter: 11.7cm.
Context: Findspot 55, by the great wall south of the ‘Qasr’.

EA 22305  \(1887,0101.1220\) (Pl. 34)
A closed jar of pale red-brown siltware pottery, with a slightly pointed base. The exterior is covered by a bright red slip, parts of which have eroded away. The narrow mouth is surrounded by a plain rounded rim, below which is a carinated ridge. Rilling-lines of rotary manufacture show on the interior. The fabric contains mica, sand and small grits.
Height: 8.6cm; diameter: 7.27cm.
Context: Findspot 55, iron-working area in the south-east part of the Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).

EA 27430  \(1887,0101.1266\) (Pl. 34)
A jar of pale brown siltware pottery, with a rounded base. The sides narrow to the rim, below which there is a raised ridge. Much of the surface has flaked off through salt action, but traces on the base suggest that the original surface may have been cream in colour. The edges of the rim are damaged.
Height: 8.6cm; diameter: 7.6cm.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxvi, 96.
Parallels: a similar jar from Tell Dafana is Philadelphia E1653. Another, but with less rounded sides, is in Bristol, CMAG H2254.

EA 22325  \(1887,0101.1150\) (Pl. 34)
Pottery jar of coarse red-brown siltware, with a shallow pointed base and convex sides narrowing to the (chipped) rim, below which are a double ridge and incised grooves. The exterior is covered with a pale red slip. The shape of the body is slightly irregular.
Height: 17.4cm; diameter: 11.7cm (max.).
Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (C), chamber 11.

EA 22281  \(1887,0101.1121\) (Pl. 34)
Pottery jar of uncoated red siltware with a narrow mouth, low rim and convex shoulder. The sides descend almost straight from the point of maximum diameter to the pointed base, the end of which is missing. The core of the fabric is dull grey and the surface red. Part of the rim is missing.
Height: 17cm; diameter: 9.4cm.
Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (C), Findspot 7.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxv, 59.

EA 22324  \(1887,0101.1132\) (Pl. 34)
Jar of red siltware pottery, with a pointed base, convex sides, and narrowed mouth. Below the plain rim there is a sharp carination in the side of the vessel, where the profile steps out some 4mm. Below this step are two very shallow grooves. The surface around the rim and down one side is pitted from salt action, and there is a hole broken through the side, from which a crack extends to the rim. The exterior was originally red-slipped, but the slip only survives on one side where the surface has not exfoliated. A scar shows where a loop-handle has been sheared off from the side just below the carination; a similar handle was also cut from the opposite side, but here the scar is barely visible owing to deterioration of the surface.
Height: 22.2cm; diameter: 16.6cm.
Context: Findspot 52, domestic buildings in the urban area to the east of the Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxiv, 28 (type).
Parallels: see the similar jars in Spencer 1993, pl. 63, D.3.70, D.1.74; Petrie 1909, pl. xlix, nos 777–8; Lopez-Granle 1995, pl. xlv.1. A similar vessel from Tell Dafana, but without handles, is in Boston (MFA 87,674).

EA 23707  \(1887,0101.849, 851, 854-5\) (Pls 34, 58)
A red siltware pottery jar restored from several pieces. The jar had convex sides with a red-slipped surface. The base is rounded with a slight central point and the sides converge to a wide mouth with a plain rim. Below the rim is a projecting carination, and slightly lower at either side is a small loop-handle. An incised groove runs around the vessel through the handles.
Height: 19.7cm; diameter: 13.8cm.
Context: Findspot 53, by great wall south of the ‘Qasr’.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxiv, 28 (type).
Parallels: see above, under EA 22324. Also Aston and Aston 2010, pl. 12, no. 85. A similar vessel from Tell Dafana is in Boston (BMFA 87,672).

EA 22292  \(1887,0101.1113\) (Pl. 34)
An ovoid jar of coarse red siltware pottery, with a shallow pointed base, convex ribbed sides and two small handles near the rim. A few cracks extend down from the rim. The micaceous fabric contains inclusions of grit, sand and small limestone chips. There are a few
remaining patches of a red slip on the exterior, but most of this has disappeared owing to salt erosion.
Height: 18.5cm; diameter: 17.2cm.
Context: Findspot 52, iron-working area in the south-east part of the Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).
EA 22349 1887,0101.1133 (Pls 35, 59)
A tall, narrow jar of coarse red siltware pottery, with a pointed base. The sides rise almost vertically, with a slight narrowing at the mid-point, to a rounded shoulder. From this they converge to a narrow mouth, which is surrounded by a low, external rim. The exterior of the jar bears remains of a polished red slip. The fabric contains a fair amount of grit and shows marks of burnt-out straw temper.
Height: 45cm; diameter: 11cm.
Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (C), chamber 2.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxiii, 11.

EA 22287 1887,0101.1313 (Pls 35, 59)
A tall, narrow jar of coarse red siltware pottery, with a pointed base. The sides rise almost vertically, with a slight narrowing at the mid-point, to a rounded shoulder. From this they converge to a narrow mouth, which is surrounded by a low, external rim. The exterior of the jar bears remains of a polished red slip. The fabric contains a fair amount of grit and shows marks of burnt-out straw temper.
Height: 24.5cm; diameter: 10cm.
Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (C), chamber 2.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxiii, 11.

EA 22331 1887,0101.1117 (Pl. 35)
A tall jar of coarse red siltware pottery, with a rounded base, convex shoulder and a short neck. The shape of the body of the jar is distorted, with an uneven profile to the sides. The exterior is covered by a red slip. Both the core fabric and the slip contain many inclusions of fine grit, probably from sand. The irregularity of the body of the vessel and the variance in the rim diameter indicate carelessness in manufacture.
Height: 34.5cm; diameter: 14.5cm (max.).
Context: ‘Qasr’, casemate building A, cell 30. This jar was found with others of the same type in this location.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxiii, 11.

EA 22336 1887,0101.1148 (Pl. 35)
Jar of coarse red siltware pottery, with a rounded base, slightly convex sides and a neck that narrows to the rim and is decorated with a medial ridge. The fabric contains inclusions of grit and there is a large limestone fragment embedded in the interior wall. The vessel is rather irregular and has the appearance of having been made using slow rotation. There is an incised scratch on the shoulder, made post-firing and perhaps one of Petrie’s marks, but it is illegible.
Height: 24.5cm; diameter: 15.5cm (max.).
Context: None recorded, but examples of this type of jar were found at Findspots 19, 25, 35 and 51.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxiii, 11.

EA 223341 1887,0101.1118 (Pl. 35)
A tall jar of red siltware pottery, with a blunt, pointed base, rounded shoulder and short, cylindrical neck. The shape of the body is slightly irregular, with a degree of distortion in the diameter and a depression in the lower part of the side. The sides were worked quite thin, so much so that they became fragile and there is a hole broken through at one side. The compact red silt fabric contains particles of grit and is covered on the exterior by a smooth red slip, parts of which have been lost, especially on the shoulder.
Height: 34.5cm; diameter: 19.2cm.
Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (C), chamber 3.
Bibliography: Volting 2013, 91, fig. 17.

EA 22335 1887,0101.1131 (Pls 35, 59)
A tall, situla-shaped jar made of coarse red-brown siltware pottery. The exterior was covered by a red slip, but most of this has flaked off. At the top there is a cylindrical neck with a plain rim. The vessel has a slight shoulder, near vertical sides and a rounded base. The micaceous fabric contains many inclusions of grit, mostly small pieces of limestone or chert.
Height: 24.5cm; diameter: 10.7cm.
Context: Findspot 30, a ‘dry well’ in the urban area to the east of the Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxiv, 21.

EA 22301 1887,0101.1130 (Pl. 35)
A red siltware pottery jar of tall, narrow shape, modelled on the form of a metal situla, with a rounded base and a cylindrical neck. The top of the neck is missing. On opposite sides of the neck were two small pierced handles, near the top, but only one remains. The exterior is covered with a hard, polished red slip. On the inside clear marks of rotary production are visible.
Height: 24.5cm; diameter: 9cm.
Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (C), chamber 3.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxiv, 20.

EA 50782 1912,0217.2 (Pl. 35)
A tall situla-shaped jar of red siltware pottery, with a cylindrical neck and tubular body. Repaired from many fragments with missing parts replaced by modern material. On either side of the neck was a small loop-handle, one of which is preserved, the other reconstructed. The base is rounded. The exterior bears a polished, bright red slip.
Height: 27.4cm; diameter: 10.2cm.
Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (C), chamber 10.
Parallels: See the similar vessel in Aston and Aston 2010, pl. 16, no. 112.

EA 23722 1887,0101.850 (Pl. 35)
A tall, narrow jar of coarse red siltware pottery, with a pointed base, ovoid body and flared neck. The vessel became distorted in manufacture and the diameter at the rim varies from 10.6 to 11.5cm. The uncoated fabric contains much grit. Clear marks of rotary manufacture are visible on the interior. A few fragments from the rim have been broken and repaired.
Height: 25.3cm; diameter: 12cm.

EA 23338 1887,0101.1153 (Pl. 35)
A tall jar of pale red-brown siltware pottery, with a cylindrical neck, convex sides and a shallow, pointed base. There are some remains on the exterior of the neck and shoulder of a red slip, but if it was ever polished, all the polish has now disappeared. The coarse fabric is very sandy and contains many inclusions of grit. The interior shows clear rilling-marks from rotary manufacture.
Height: 30.6cm; diameter: 12.6cm (max.).
Context: Findspot 8, west of the ‘Qasr’.
Parallels: Similar, Aston and Aston 2010, pl. 27, no. 234.

EA 22329 1887,0101.1140 (Pl. 35)
A tall, shouldered jar of coarse red siltware pottery, with vertical sides and a small ring-foot. The top of the vessel has been broken and the neck and rim are missing. There are remains of a single handle, which was attached below the rim, but if it was ever polished, all the polish has now disappeared. The coarse fabric contains sand, a small quantity of grit but no straw temper. The surfaces have been eroded, probably by salt action, but there are still one or two small traces of a red slip. The vessel was not well manufactured: the ring-foot is very rough and the shape of the whole jar is not completely regular, so the diameter varies between 13.6 and 14.6cm.
Pottery jar of pale red-brown uncoated siltware with a shallow pointed base, convex sides widening to the shoulder and a straight-sided neck expanding to the (damaged) rim. The fabric has inclusions of grit and voids from burnt-out straw.

Height: 18.8cm; diameter: 9.8cm (max.).

Context: Findspot 32, iron-working area in the south-east part of the Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 65 § 61, pl. xxxiv, 25.

A jar of fine grey-green marlware pottery. The vessel has a low ring-foot, convex sides with a rounded shoulder, and a cylindrical neck. The top of the neck is finished with a flat-topped, projecting rim. Repaired from many fragments with some pieces missing. The exterior is covered by a smooth pale grey-green slip, which has been polished horizontally, producing a faint striped effect. The underside of the foot was left unpolished.

Height: 11.7cm (max.); width: 9cm (at handles); diameter: 8cm.

Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (C), chamber 4.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 65 § 61, pl. xxxv, 66.

EA 23848
1887,010.1421 (Pl. 36)
Part of the conical lower body of a pottery jar, re-assembled from fragments. Made of low-fired brown silt clay with a chaff temper.
Height: 19.7cm (max.); diameter: 12.7cm (max.).

EA 23801
1887,010.1408 (Pl. 36)
Part of the base of a coarse red-brown pottery vessel, slightly rounded with flaring sides. The fabric is greyish in section; the exterior is covered with a dark-brown slip. Reconstructed from fragments.
Height: 7.1cm (max.); diameter: 10.3cm (max.).

EA 50784
1912,0217.5 (Pls 36, 59)
A jar of dull grey-green marlware pottery, with a small ring-foot, ovular body and cylindrical neck. The top of the neck is finished with a flat-topped, projecting rim. Repaired from many fragments and restored in places with modern materials. The exterior was covered by a thin and smooth grey-green slip, which has been polished horizontally, producing a faint striped effect. The underside of the foot was left unpolished.
Height: 11.8cm (max.).

EA 50785
1912,0217.5 (Pls 36, 59)
A jar of dull grey-green marlware pottery, with a small ring-foot, ovular body and cylindrical neck. The top of the neck is finished with a flat-topped, projecting rim. Repaired from many fragments and restored in places with modern materials. The exterior was covered by a thin and smooth grey-green slip, which has been polished horizontally, producing a faint striped effect. The underside of the foot was left unpolished.
Height: 18.6cm; diameter: 13cm (vessel).

EA 50783
1912,0217.3 (Pls 36, 59)
Polished grey marlware pottery jar, restored from many fragments with numerous areas missing and two portions of modern plaster restoration. This is a very thin-walled vessel with a convex shoulder and slightly pointed base. The exterior is covered by a thin greenish slip, which has been polished in horizontal stripes. The original neck is totally missing. It was formerly restored with fragments from a similar vessel, but these have now been removed and are stored with the jar although not attached to it. The fabric of the separate neck differs from that of the vessel, being a slightly darker shade of grey and unpolished.
Height: 18.8cm; diameter: 12cm (vessel).

EA 22326
1887,010.1243 (Pl. 36)
A red siltware pottery vase with a pointed base, convex shoulder and narrow neck. The top of the neck is broken and all the surface of the vessel has decayed due to salt action. A spout has been broken from the lower part of the side and is not present; a scar and a hole through the vessel mark its former location.
Height: 15.7cm; diameter: 4cm.

Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (C), chamber 4.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 65 § 61, pl. xxxv, 57.

GR 1888,0208.164 (Pl. 60)
A miniature Egyptian copy of a Levantine basket-handled jar, with a low-placed carnation and pointed but rounded base, narrow flaring rim and lug-handles on either side of body. On the side, three small spots of clay have been applied to represent the nose and eyes of the Osiris image. The rim is damaged. The fabric contains inclusions of stone, mostly limestone and chert grains.
Height: 3.91cm; diameter: 2.76cm.

Bibliography: Bailey 2008, 169, no. 3668, pl. 119; mentioned in Weber 2012b, 244, n. 326.

Parallels: a considerably larger version from Hawara is shown in Petrie 1915, pl. xxxiii, no. 47; id. 1909, pl. iv, nos 826–8; Spencer 1993, pl. 67, G.i.10; Aston and Aston 2010, pl. 26, no. 228.

EA 22326
1887,010.1243 (Pl. 36)
A red siltware pottery vase with a pointed base, convex shoulder and narrow neck. The top of the neck is broken and all the surface of the vessel has decayed due to salt action. A spout has been broken from the lower part of the side and is not present; a scar and a hole through the vessel mark its former location.
Height: 15.7cm; diameter: 4cm.

Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (C), chamber 4.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 65 § 61, pl. xxxv, 57.

GR 1888,0208.165 (Pl. 60)
A miniature Egyptian copy of an East Greek pottery amphora, made in compact pink clay with traces of a white deposit in places. The neck is missing. Before firing, a bird facing to the left, with a tripartite tail, was carved on one side between the shoulder and the base.
Height: 2.2cm; diameter: 2.5cm.

EA 23550
1887,010.1254 (Pls 36, 60)
Jar of coarse red siltware pottery, with a ring-foot and two small handles beneath an everted rim. The level of the rim is not regular, but lies at a slight slope. The shape is based on a situla. The exterior surface bears remains of a polished red slip. In the red fabric are inclusions of grit, particularly limestone and chert grains. Re-assembled from fragments.
Height: 11.7cm (max.); width: 9cm (at handles); diameter: 8cm.
Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (G), chamber 9.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 65 § 61, pl. xxxv, 65.

EA 22286
1887,010.1127 (Pl. 36)
Pottery jar of pale red-brown uncoated siltware with a shallow pointed base, convex sides widening to the shoulder and a straight-sided neck expanding to the (damaged) rim. The fabric has inclusions of grit and voids from burnt-out straw.

Height: 18.8cm; diameter: 9.8cm (max.).

Context: Findspot 32, iron-working area in the south-east part of the Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 65 § 61, pl. xxxiv, 25.

EA 23800
1887,010.1407 (Pl. 36)
A coarse red siltware pottery jar with a blunt, pointed base and rounded shoulder; neck and rim lost; incompletely re-assembled from fragments. The upper part bears traces of burning. This form of vessel was common in the Third Intermediate Period so this example may represent a continuation of the type or could be residual.
Height: 21.2cm; diameter: 17.2cm.

Parallels: Petrie 1923, pl. 60, type 60; Mostafa 1986, 10, no. 1; Hummel and Schubert 2004, pl. L, no. 10.

EA 23848
1887,010.1421 (Pl. 36)
Part of the conical lower body of a pottery jar, re-assembled from fragments. Made of low-fired brown silt clay with a chaff temper.
Height: 19.7cm (max.); diameter: 12.7cm (max.).

EA 23801
1887,010.1408 (Pl. 36)
Part of the base of a coarse red-brown pottery vessel, slightly rounded with flaring sides. The fabric is greyish in section; the exterior is covered with a dark-brown slip. Reconstructed from fragments.
Height: 7.1cm (max.); diameter: 10.3cm (max.).

EA 50784
1912,0217.4 (Pls 36, 59)
A jar of fine grey-green marlware pottery. The vessel has a low ring-foot, convex sides with a rounded shoulder, and a cylindrical neck. The top of the neck is finished with a flat-topped, projecting rim. Repaired from many fragments with some pieces missing. The exterior is covered by a smooth pale grey-green slip, which has been polished horizontally, producing a faint striped effect. The underside of the foot was left unpolished.
Height: 22.1cm; diameter: 11.8cm (max.).

EA 50785
1912,0217.5 (Pls 36, 59)
A jar of dull grey-green marlware pottery, with a small ring-foot, ovular body and cylindrical neck. The top of the neck is finished with a flat-topped, projecting rim. Repaired from many fragments and restored in places with modern materials. The exterior was covered by a thin and smooth grey-green slip, which shows signs of horizontal polishing on the surviving parts. The side bears traces of a demotic docket (kindly read by Brian Muhls), giving a measure of the original contents: 2 + 1/3 š 2 šm. 
Height: 18.6cm; diameter: 13cm.

EA 22312
1887,010.1304 (Pl. 60)
Pottery jar with a blunt pointed base and convex sides, which converge slightly to a small, rounded shoulder, above which is a slightly flared neck with an everted rim. One side of the body is indented and decorated with applied and incised features in the form of the god Bes. The headdress of the representation forms one side of the neck of the vessel, decorated with a buff-coloured slip.
Height: 20.2cm; diameter: 11.2cm (max.).

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 65 § 61, pl. xxxv, 65.
EA 23709  
1887,0101.1139 (Pl. 36)
A jar of coarse red siltware pottery, with a short flared foot, bulbous body and short, cylindrical neck. There are two small handles, one at either side of the neck. An incised groove runs around the vessel at the level of the base of the handles. The rim is damaged. The fabric contains inclusions of grit and small chips of limestone. There are voids left from burnt-out chalk. Poorly produced and irregular in shape, with one side curved more than the other.
Height: 25.8cm; diameter: 16.6cm (max.).
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxiv, 27 (not a very accurate drawing).

EA 22347  
1887,0101.1231 (Pl. 36, 61)
An open vessel of coarse red siltware pottery, with a rounded base and near vertical sides. The rounded rim has a moulded external profile. There is a shallow groove around the vessel some 3cm below the bottom of the rim moulding. The base is perforated by a small hole. The exterior bears substantial remains of a slip, which varies in colour from pink to pale cream. Petrie considered this vessel to have been a kind of sink while Aston interprets it as a funnel, but the purpose in either case would have been to channel liquid. The existence of similar vessels with similar rim profiles but closed bases has been noted in Chapter 4.
Examples occur in contexts from the 7th to the 3rd centuries BC with many slight variations in rim profile.
Height: 30cm (max.); diameter: 25.7cm (max.).
Context: Findspot 51, domestic buildings in the urban area to the east of the Saite enclosure (so-called 'Camp').
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxiv, 37.

EA 23810  
1887,0101.1327 (Pl. 61)
A piece from the rim and side of a marl clay pottery vessel. The shape of the surviving piece suggests that it came from a large open vessel like a basin. The rim has an external lip and below it is a ridge. Length: 38cm; width: 23cm. 
Context: 'Qasr', east annexe (C), chamber 19 A.

EA 23710  
1887,0101.1205 (Pls 36, 61)
A complete jar of pale brown marlware pottery, with an external pale green slip. The lip is continued a short distance into the interior of the neck. The vessel has a flat base, rounded sides narrowing to an angular shoulder and then converging to a narrow neck. At one side of the neck is a single handle running between the neck and the shoulder. The top of the neck is finished with an external rim. The form is that of a Judaeo Canaanite juglet, see EA 90788 below.
Height: 14.2cm; diameter: 9.6cm.
Context: Findspot 52, iron-working area in the south-east part of the Saite enclosure (so-called 'Camp').
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxvi, 44; Macer 2002, 238, fig.1, no. 1. 

Parallels: a larger example in Petrie 1915, pl. xxiii, no. 60; Mostafa 1986, 10, no. 3; Aston and Aston 2010, pl. 46, no. 439.

EA 23771  
1887,0101.1284 (Pls 37, 61)
Marlware juglet with a low ring-base, bulbous body with shoulder and a single handle at the base of the neck. Re-assembled from fragments; much of the body is missing. This is another example of the Judaeo Canaanite juglet, but as a miniature vessel.
Height: 5.53cm; diameter: 4cm.

EA 50788  
1912,0217.8 (Pls 37, 61)
A fine example of a Judaeo Canaanite juglet, made from a pale green-cream clay, with a slightly convex base and convex sides. There is a distinct shoulder, from which the sides converge to a narrow neck, at one side of which is a loop-handle. The top of the neck is finished with a flared rim, which is slightly damaged. Reconstructed from fragments with some pieces missing. The exterior (and perhaps interior) is covered by a thin pale greenish slip. This type of vessel was produced in Judea and imports into Egypt are recorded from other sites, including Kafir Ammar, Saqqara, Tell Tebilla, Tell Kedwa and Tell Far‘anon (Petrie’s Tell Nebesha). Local copies were also made, of which the preceding vessel EA 23710 and 23771 are examples from Tell Dafana.
Height: 14cm; diameter: 10cm (max.).
Context: 'Qasr', east annexe (C), chamber 19 A.

EA 23799  
1887,0101.1406 (Pl. 37)
Jug of dull grey marlware pottery with a small, flat foot, bulbous body and one surviving handle. Re-assembled from fragments; much of the body and the entire rim lost. Possibly a copy of a Greek style oinochoe jug like examples from Naukratis referenced below.
Height: 14.9cm; diameter: 10.2cm.
Parallels: GR 1910,0222.232b; see also GR 1886,0401.1380.

EA 1906,0301.9 (Pl. 62)
Fragment (neck) of small pottery flask with trefoil mouth and an annular ridge around the middle of the neck, two added clay buttons on either side of the spout, suggesting eyes, as well as two patches of clay under the spout and at the base of the front part of the neck. The intention seems to have been to reproduce the appearance of a bird. Broken remains of a loop-handle are preserved behind the neck. The rear part of the rim is broken and missing. The fabric is compact pale green-cream marl clay, possibly of Egyptian origin, which would imply that the vessel was a local copy of a foreign product. The form of the piece is, however, East Greek, as noted by Petrie (see below).
Height: 2.43cm; width: 2.09cm; diameter of neck: 0.92cm (min.).
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 74-75; pl. xli, 3; ‘a curious little neck of a vase of drab pottery is distinctly Greek and not Egyptian’.

EA 22293  
1887,0101.1295 (Pl. 37)
A pottery jar of pale red-brown siltware, the exterior covered by remains of a pale cream wash, streaks of which have run down into the interior. There is a single handle from the rim to the shoulder. The sides are convex and the base pointed. The rim, a small part of which is missing, was slightly flared.
Height: 10cm; diameter: 8.6cm.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxv, 41.
Parallels: Petrie 1915, pl. xxxiii, no. 36.

EA 23716  
1887,0101.1135 (Pl. 37)
A single-handled wheel-made jug of micaceous red siltware pottery, with a squat rounded body and tapering cylindrical neck. There is a flared rim at the top and a handle runs from the rim to the body. The rim is slightly chipped. The exterior bears traces of a red-brown slip. The underside is partly blackened from use as a cooking vessel.
Height: 10cm; diameter: 12cm.
Context: a two-handed variant was found at Findspot 52.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxv, 33 (variants with one or two handles were found); see also Macer 2010, 239, fig. 1, no. 3.
A round-bodied vase of pale pink marlware pottery. The vessel has a narrow mouth and small, flat base. The exterior may have had a pale pink-cream slip. The edges of the rim are chipped and there is a gash in one side of the vase. The surface bears patches of white incrustation. Height: 6.3cm; diameter: 6.4cm.

EA 22319  1887,0101.1297 (Pl. 37)
A small pottery vase of fine pale red ware, with a rounded base, convex sides and short neck. Height: 4.5cm; diameter: 4.5cm.
Context: Findspot 52, iron-working area in the south-east part of the Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).

EA 23655  1887,0101.1149 (Pl. 38)
Squat red siltware pottery jar, with a flat base; convex sides, narrow neck and a flared rim. Complete except for a few small pieces missing from the rim. The exterior was covered by a polished red slip, part of which remains, one side has been blackened by burning. Height: 10.7cm; diameter: 12.8cm.
Context: Findspot 52, iron-working area in the south-east part of the Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).

EA 22291  1887,0101.1223 (Pl. 38)
A globular vase of coarse red-brown siltware pottery, with a narrow mouth surrounded by an external, flat-topped rim. Parts of the rim are missing. The soft-fired fabric contains sand and grit inclusions. All the exterior surface was originally covered by a red slip, but much of this has been lost owing to salt crystallization. This salt damage has also eroded some of the underlying core fabric. There is a long horizontal crack in the side of the vase. Height: 7.2cm; diameter: 8cm.

EA 22315  1887,0101.1289 (Pl. 38)
A round-bodied vase of pale pink marlware pottery. The vessel has a narrow mouth and small, flat base. The exterior may have had a pale pink-cream slip. The edges of the rim are chipped and there is a gash in one side of the vase. The surface bears patches of white incrustation. Height: 6.4cm; diameter: 6.3cm.

EA 23712  1887,0101.1292 (Pl. 37)
Imported pottery aryballos made of pale cream fabric, decorated on the exterior with two horizontal stripes of red paint. The same colour also occurs on the rim. There is a small pierced handle beneath the rim. The base is flat. The exterior bears patches of incrustation, probably gypsum. Height: 6.3cm; diameter: 5.2cm.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxi, 49; Weber 2012, 373, no. TD 289.
Parallels: from an Egyptian context, part of a similar juglet was found at Migdol, see Oren 1984, fig. 25, no. 2.

EA 23714  1887,0101.1291 (Pl. 37)
An imported creamware pottery aryballos, with a small, flat base and convex sides. The body surface and ledge-rim have been damaged and one part of the rim is missing. There was a small loop-handle below the rim on one side; this also has been broken. Around the body are faint remains of bands of reddish-coloured paint, one at the point of greatest diameter and the other at the top of the body. Height: 6.99cm; diameter: 5.42cm.

EA 23719  1887,0101.1242 (Pl. 38)
Pottery jar of dull grey coarse siltware. The dark colour is probably the result of low temperature firing. The vessel is irregular in shape, with a roughly flat base; convex sides and a low vertical rim around the mouth. The rim is damaged in places. Height: 8.83cm; diameter: 10.8cm.
Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (C), chamber 2.

EA 22283  1887,0101.1151 (Pl. 38)
A rounded jar of coarse red uncoated siltware pottery, with a slightly pointed base and convex sides. The rim is slightly flared with a rounded edge. Many inclusions occur in the fabric, comprising grit, grog and voids from burnt-out straw. Repaired from fragments with some pieces missing. The shape of the vessel is rather irregular. Height: 11.5cm; diameter: 12.8cm.
Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (C), chamber 27.
Parallels: Aston and Aston 2011, pl. 26, no. 225.

EA 22310  1887,0101.1130 (Pl. 38)
An alabastron-shaped vase with a narrow neck and rounded base, made in red siltware pottery. The flat rim is chipped. The exterior bears traces of a red slip, polished in stripes around the vessel. Height: 13cm; diameter: 6.4cm.

Parallels: Petrie 1906, pl. xxxix F, no. 203; Mostafa 1988, 15, fig. 2; Spencer 1996, pl. 84, no. 29; Aston and Aston 2011, pl. 45, no. 407.

EA 22340  1887,0101.1144 (Pls 38, 62)
A pink pottery flask of circular shape with a biconvex body, decorated on each side with concentric grooves. A narrow neck is inserted at the top and is flanked at its base by two small handles, one at either side. These handles are degenerate versions and non-functional. The top of the neck is finished with a projecting rim. As usual for this type of vessel, the flask was made in two halves, joined around the perimeter. There are a few traces of an external red slip. Height: 15.7cm; diameter: 12.9cm.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxiv, 69.

EA 23717  1887,0101.1234 (Pls 38, 62)
Miniature double-vase of rough red siltware pottery, consisting of two linked vases with flat bases and concave sides expanding to the shoulders, and then closing to narrow mouths with everted rims. Both rims are partly broken. The two vases were made separately and then joined by applying a bridge of clay between them at the level of the shoulders. Height: 10.7cm; width: 9.5cm; depth: 4.6cm.
Context: Findspot 52, iron-working area in the south-east part of the Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxv, 42.

EA 22230  1887,0101.1285 (Pl. 38)
A model jar of coarse red-brown siltware pottery, with a pointed base and rounded shoulder. The narrow mouth is surrounded by a low rim, set flat against the top of the body. The exterior surface bears remains of cream colour, possibly salt induced. The vessel is irregular in shape, there are cracks in one side, and some of the surface has flaked off. Height: 6.75cm; diameter: 3.14cm.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxv, 73.

EA 22334  1887,0101.1291 (Pl. 38)
A rounded red siltware pottery bowl, repaired from six fragments. Two pierced lug handles are placed below the rim, on opposite sides of the vessel. The rounded base is slightly pointed with the lowest point a little off-centre. Small grits (including very small flints and bits of quartz) are present in the fabric, with a few voids from burnt-out straw. On the exterior are remains of a red slip. Height: 5.1cm; width: 7.95cm (at handles).
Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (G), Findspot 28, below chamber 18.

EA 23715  1887,0101.1281 (Pl. 38)
A small jar of pink marlware pottery with a surface cream-grey slip. The vessel has a small ring-foot, convex sides and a stirrup handle attached at each side. The base is flat. The edges of the rim have been chipped and some of the slip lost from the top. Height: 6.5cm; width: 9cm (at handles); diameter: 7.6cm.
Context: Findspot 52, iron-working area in the south-east part of the Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxv, 48.

EA 23717  1887,0101.1130 (Pl. 38)
A small jar of pink marlware pottery with a surface cream-grey slip. The vessel has a small ring-foot, convex sides and a stirrup handle attached at each side. The base is flat. The edges of the rim have been chipped and some of the slip lost from the top. Height: 6.5cm; width: 9cm (at handles); diameter: 7.6cm.
Context: Findspot 52, iron-working area in the south-east part of the Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxv, 48.

EA 23748  1887,0101.1107 (Pl. 39)
A circular lid of pink pottery with a slightly domed upper surface and hollowed underside. The edges are chipped. Traces of a greasy deposit may be remains of a slip, or simply the consequence of salt action. The pink fabric may have been imported. Height: 0.9cm; diameter: 3.62cm.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxvi, 87.

EA 23746  1887,0101.1112 (Pl. 39)
Lid from a vessel, made of hard, green-grey marlware pottery. Circular in shape with a slightly domed upper surface. The underside
is hollowed in the middle with a projecting rim and a flat flange around the perimeter.
Height: 1.4cm; diameter: 8.27cm.
Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (C), Findspot 32, under the floor of chamber 19 A.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxvi, 90 (type).

EA 23760  1887,0101.1224  (Pl. 39)
Lid from a vessel, made of hard, green-grey marlware pottery. Circular in shape with a domed upper surface. The underside has a hollowed centre with a surrounding rim; outside of which is a flange extending to the perimeter of the object.
Height: 1.8cm; diameter: 9.8cm.
Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (G), Findspot 25, south of chamber 18.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxvi, 92 (type).

EA 23747  1887,0101.1114  (Pl. 39)
A circular jar lid of hard, grey marl pottery. The surface is covered by remains of a pale cream-green slip. The top is plain, smooth and convex. On the underside there is a central hollow surrounded by a slight ridge, with a flat surface around the perimeter.
Height: 0.9cm; diameter: 6.5cm.

EA 79647  2010,1002.7  (Pl. 39)
A small, circular lid of pale green marlware pottery. The upper surface is convex and the underside has a projecting ring to fit a vessel. No slip is now evident, but one may have been lost.
Height: 0.9cm; diameter: 6.5cm.

EA 23743  1887,0101.1109  (Pl. 39)
Circular pottery jar-cover of coarse red siltware pottery. The surface bears remains of some kind of incrustation, perhaps caused by burning. The top is slightly convex and the underside has a raised rim to fit a vessel.
Height: 1.6cm; diameter: 10.2cm.
Context: Findspot 28, below chamber 18.
Bibliography: similar to Petrie 1888, pl. xxxvi, 91, but this is not recorded from Findspot 28. Petrie’s type 90 is noted from this Findspot, but that shape is rather different.
Parallels: a similar lid is in Philadelphia (Penn Museum Ef165), also from Findspot 8.

EA 23744  1887,0101.1206  (Pl. 39)
A circular jar lid of pale grey-green marl ware pottery, with a convex top. The underside has a projecting rim to fit the neck of a vessel, with a flat flange around the perimeter. The rim of the jar is broken. A reddish incrustation stains the concave centre of the underside.
Height: 2cm; diameter: 12.8cm.
Context: Findspot 52, iron-working area in the south-east part of the Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxvi, 91.

EA 23745  1887,0101.1105  (Pl. 39)
A circular lid of pale green marlware pottery. The top is smooth and convex, and shows concentric lines of pebble-burnishing. The underside has a raised ridge surrounding a concave centre, but is flat around the perimeter. Rilling-lines from fast wheel production are evident on the underside.
Height: 1.5cm; diameter: 10.6cm.
Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (G), Findspot 28, below chamber 18.
Bibliography: the most similar lid in Petrie 1888 is that on pl. xxxvi, 91, but this is not recorded from Findspot 28. Petrie’s type 90 is noted from this Findspot, but that shape is rather different.

EA 23667  1887,0101.1106  (Pl. 39)
A circular jar-cover of red siltware pottery, the surface covered with remains of a pale cream slip. The level of the convex top is irregular. The red fabric has inclusions of grit, chert and quartz.
Height: 1.8cm; diameter: 11cm.

EA 23689  1887,0101.1108  (Pl. 39)
Red siltware pottery jar-cover of circular shape, with remains of a pale cream slip on all surfaces. The slip is better preserved on the underside. Mica and grit inclusions are visible in the fabric.
Height: 1.5cm; diameter: 13.5cm.
Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (C), chamber 19 A.

EA 23666  1887,0101.1269  (Pl. 39)
A pottery cover (or possibly a dish?) made of coarse red-brown siltware with a red surface slip. The slip has been polished by pebble-burnishing, and on the exterior this has been executed in concentric stripes. Much of the slip has been lost through flaking of the surface. The fabric contains many inclusions of grit, particularly quartz grains from coarse sand.
Height: 1.4cm; diameter: 14.4cm.
Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (C), Findspot 92, under the floor of chamber 19 A.
Parallels: a similar item from Tell Dafana is in Boston (MFA 87,639).

EA 23742  1887,0101.1312  (Pl. 39)
Red-brown siltware pottery jar-cover with flattened conical top, edge chipped. The hollowed underside is surrounded by a raised rim, intended to fit a vessel.
Height: 2.1cm; diameter: 7.5cm.
Context: Findspot 52, iron-working area in the south-east part of the Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxvi, 93.

EA 23741  1887,0101.1125  (Pl. 39)
Domed pottery jar lid, made in a pale red silt fabric. The underside is hollow with a circular rim to fit a vessel. The surface has been eroded.
Height: 5.1cm; diameter: 11.3cm.
Context: Findspot 52, iron-working area in the south-east part of the Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxvi, 80.

EA 23730  1887,0101.1252  (Pl. 39)
A circular jar lid of coarse red siltware pottery. The clay in the centre has been drawn up to form a rough handle. The surfaces have been damaged by salt action and the top of the handle is broken. The object has been repaired from three fragments. The underside is slightly concave, with a central hollow below the handle, where the clay was pushed up. The micaceous fabric contains grit and sand, and exhibits voids from burnt-out straw.
Height: 2.7cm; diameter: 6cm.
Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (C), chamber 17.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxvi, 50.

EA 22317  1887,0101.1217  (Pl. 39)
Pottery jar-cover (or cup?) made from coarse red siltware; convex sides curve in to the rim; pointed base (or top if a lid). Some traces of a red exterior slip remain, but most of surface has decayed through salt action.
Height: 5.8cm; diameter: 9.2cm.
Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (C), Findspot 31, a ‘dry well’ east of chamber 19 A.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 65 § 61, pl. xxxvi, 46 (drawn as a vessel).

EA 79648  2010,1002.8  (Pl. 39)
A red siltware pottery lid with a central handle. The upper surface originally had a bright red slip, of which very slight traces remain. The rim is slightly chipped.
Height: 3.8cm; diameter: 9.2cm.

EA 23740  1887,0101.872  (Pl. 39)
A circular lid of pale green-grey marl clay pottery. Around the perimeter is a vertical flange, part of which has been broken away. In the centre of the underside is a cylindrical projection to fit the neck of a vessel. A handle was attached in the centre of the slightly domed top, but this has been broken off leaving a hole in its former location.
Height: 1.06cm; diameter: 3.2cm.

EA 23733  1887,0101.1251  (Pl. 39)
A circular jar-cover made of pale grey marlware pottery, with a
conical top and central knob-handle. Handle and rim are chipped. Height: 2.6cm; diameter: 6.5cm.
Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (C), chamber 17.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxvi, 82.

EA 23732 1887.0101.1104 (Pl. 39) Pottery jar lid, re-assembled from fragments with a small part missing from the edge. In the centre of the convex top there is a projecting knob-handle. The underside is concave, with a sharp-edged rim around the perimeter. Made in a hard green marl fabric, with spiral pattern pebble burnishing of the top surface. Height: 2.6cm; diameter: 7.4cm.
Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (C), chamber 19 A.

EA 79649 2010.002.9 (Pl. 39) Fragment from a lid of red silt pottery, the surfaces covered by a cream slip. The piece constitutes about half of the original object. At the top there is a slight trace of the beginning of a central handle. Height: 3.4cm; length of fragment: 11.8cm; estimated full original diameter: 12cm.
Context: Findspot 52, iron-working area in the south-east part of the Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).

EA 23806 1887.0101.1272 (Pl. 39) A pottery vessel cover of coarse red siltware, with a central knob-handle on top. The handle has a depression in the centre. Much of one edge is missing and the surface of the object is eroded and flaking. The clay was fired only to a low temperature and most of the core has remained black. Height: 5.6cm; width: 68.7cm; original full diameter: 21.6cm.
Parallels: Brissaud 1991, pl. xi, no. 190; Aston and Aston 2010, pl. 3, no. 43.

EA 23731 1887.0101.1250 (Pl. 39) A circular jar lid of pale red siltware pottery, with a knob-handle at the centre of the convex top. The surface is pale pink-cream, probably salt-induced rather than slipped. The fabric contains mica and grit. The concave underside has a rim all round the edge. Height: 3.7cm; diameter: 10.2cm.
Context: Findspot 52, iron-working area in the south-east part of the Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).

EA 23728 1887.0101.1219 (Pl. 39) Circular pottery vessel cover of coarse red siltware pottery, with a central knob-handle and flaring sides. There are traces of a red slip on the underside; this probably once covered all surfaces but it has been lost owing to exfoliation of the surfaces. The exterior is considerably pitted from this decay. Height: 4.3cm; diameter: 14.2cm.
Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (C), Findspot 52, under the floor of chamber 19 A.

EA 23727 1887.0101.852 (Pl. 39) Coarse red siltware pottery jar lid, circular, with a central knob-handle on top. Some areas of red slip survive, especially underneath. Re-assembled from four fragments with part of one side missing. Mica, sand and grit occur as inclusions in the fabric. Height: 4.9cm; diameter: 13cm.

EA 23726 1887.0101.1264 (Pl. 40) Circular lid of pale beige pottery with a pale yellowish-green slip inside and out. Broken and repaired from two fragments, with part of the side missing. A peg-handle is attached in the top centre, but the top of the handle is broken. The fabric is pale sandy marl clay with a tendency to laminate. Height: 6cm; diameter: 14.3cm.

EA 23729 1887.0101.1249 (Pl. 40) A circular jar lid of red siltware pottery, with a domed shape and a knob-handle attached to the centre of the top. The pale red-brown fabric contains sand and mica. All surfaces are covered by a bright red slip, worn off in places, especially from the handle. Height: 4.6cm; diameter: 9.5cm.
Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (C), chamber 3.

EA 23737 1887.0101.1103 (Pl. 40) A circular jar lid of pale pink marlware pottery, with a central projecting handle on the top. The underside is hollowed and stained with a green gritty substance. The edge is slightly chipped. Height: 3.95cm; diameter: 5.8cm.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxvi, 95.
Parallels: Bourriau and Aston, pl. 37, no. 116. A similar lid from Tell Dafana is in the Petrie Museum (UC1933) and another with a more tapered handle in Bolton (H1999), from Petrie’s Findspot 28.

EA 23734 1887.0101.1314 (Pl. 40) A circular jar-cover of micaceous, red siltware pottery. The lid has a domed top with a knob-handle in the centre. There is a carination part way up the height of the sides where the angle changes from near vertical to a more gradual slope. Edges chipped. Height: 5.7cm; diameter: 9.6cm.
Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (C), chamber 19 A.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxvi, 100.

EA 23739 1887.0101.1111 (Pl. 40) A small jar-stopper of grey marlware pottery. The lower part consists of a hollow cylinder, topped by a broad flange with a flat underside and convex top. Attached to the top of this, in the centre, is a projecting handle of flared shape. Height: 5.1cm; diameter: 5.6cm.
Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (C), chamber 19 A.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxvi, 94.

EA 23738 1887.0101.1110 (Pl. 40) A jar-stopper of pale grey marlware pottery, consisting of a hollow, cylindrical lower section topped by a broad flange with a flat underside and convex top. Attached to the centre of the flange is a projecting handle with flared sides. Height: 5.2cm; diameter: 4.8cm.
Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (C), chamber 19 A.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxvi, 8t.

EA 23736 1887.0101.1288 (Pl. 40) A circular jar-cover of grey marlware pottery, with a deep hollow on the underside and a tall, central knob-handle on the top. The pottery fabric displays traces of pink in the core. The edge is chipped in places and one side of the top of the handle has been broken off. Height: 7cm; diameter: 6cm.
Context: none recorded, but similar objects were found at Findspots 18 and 52. Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxvi, 97.
Parallels: a slightly wider example is in Boston (MFA 87.649).

EA 23749 1887.0101.769 (Pl. 65) A heavy jar-stopper made of red siltware pottery. The fabric contains grit and voids from burnt-out chaff. The top is convex and has been roughly smoothed. On the underside there is an integral projecting boss of hemispherical shape to fit the mouth of a vessel. All the lower part was made as a unit, expanding from the boss to a wide flange with an incurved edge. The hollow interior was sealed by adding more clay to bridge the top. The seam of this closure lies about 2cm from the perimeter of the object. The incised mark on the side is Petrie’s Findspot number. Height: 10.2cm; diameter: 18.2cm (max.).
Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (C), chamber 3.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 66 § 61, p. 72 § 69, pl. xxxvi, 84.

EA 23750 1887.0101.772 (Pl. 65) A jar-stopper of marlware pottery. The dull beige fabric contains much sand and coarse grit. The lower part consists of a deep, rounded boss to fit a vessel. At the top the sides widen to a projecting flange and the convex top is marked with two recessed bands which cross at the centre. This object probably dates from the Potlemaic Period. Height: 7.4cm; diameter: 10.2cm.
EA 23725 1887,0101.1268+1273  (Pls 10, 62)  
Part of a pottery cover with an open base and sides which converge to meet at a domed top, to which a circular handle is attached. Repaired from fragments with a number of pieces missing from the sides. Made from micaceous green marl clay. The interior and exterior were covered by a smooth slip, the colour of which varies from pale green to cream. This was probably burnished originally, as traces of spiral-pattern burnishing on the handle suggest. 
Height: 18cm; diameter: 16.2cm.
Context: None recorded, but other examples were recovered from the 'Qasr', east annexe (C), Findspots 19A and 27.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 65 § 61, pl. xxxiv, 19.

EA 23672 1887,0101.1245  (Pl. 40)  
Circular potstand of coarse red siltware pottery. The fabric contains grit and sand. The surface of the object has been eroded. 
Height: 6.2cm; diameter: 16.2cm.
Context: Findspot 52, iron-working area in the south-east part of the Saite enclosure (so-called 'Camp').
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxiv, 33.
Parallels: from Tell Dafana, see EA 23673, 23674, 23675 below. Hamza 1997, pl. i, nos 14–17.

EA 23673 1887,0101.1207  (Pl. 40)  
Circular potstand of coarse red siltware pottery. The uncoated fabric contains many inclusions of fine grit. The object is slightly irregular in shape. 
Height: 7.2cm; diameter: 16.8cm.
Context: Findspot 52, iron-working area in the south-east part of the Saite enclosure (so-called 'Camp').
Parallels: same as for EA 23672 above.

EA 23675 1887,0101.1203  (Pl. 40)  
A cylindrical potstand of coarse red siltware pottery. The uncoated fabric has a grey core from incomplete firing and contains inclusions of grit. Part of the lower rim has been broken and a small area is missing. The object is slightly irregular in shape. 
Height: 7.4cm; diameter: 14.2cm.
Parallels: same as for EA 23672 above.

EA 23674 1887,0101.1202  (Pl. 40)  
Coarse red siltware pottery vessel stand, cylindrical shape with flared top and base. The rounded rim at the top is chipped. The micaceous fabric has a black core and red surfaces, and contains a quantity of grit. 
Height: 7.8cm; diameter: 15.6cm.
Parallels: same as for EA 23672 above.

EA 23676 1887,0101.1293  (Pl. 40)  
Vessel-stand of coarse siltware pottery. Irregular in shape, the lower edge of the rim is not horizontal. The micaceous orange-red fabric is covered by a dull red slip. 
Height: 4.5cm; diameter: 9.5cm.

EA 23670 1887,0101.1142  (Pl. 40)  
Red siltware pottery stand of cylindrical shape, flared at the foot. Part of the rim and side are missing, as is a portion of the foot. One piece of the foot has been detached and rejoined. Exterior is a brighter red than interior. There is a small hole through each side. The coarse fabric was fired at a low temperature and has remained grey in the core. It contains many voids from burn-out chaff, a small amount of grit and some grog temper. 
Height: 19.5cm; diameter: 25.7cm (max.).
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 65 § 61, pl. xxxiii, 8.

EA 23671 1887,0101.1296  (Pl. 62)  
Red pottery tripod stand with a very rough underside, through which a hole has been broken. Repaired from three pieces. One of the three projections is broken off and missing. 
Height: 19.5cm (max.); length: 23cm (max.); width: 21cm.
Context: Findspot 51, domestic buildings in the urban area to the east of the Saite enclosure (so-called 'Camp').
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 65 § 61, pl. xxxiii, 9. Petrie notes these stands were found 'all over the plain at Deir el-Meddem'.
Parallels: part of a similar object from Tell Dafana is in Boston (BMFA 87.627); see also Oren 1984, 41, fig. 24, no. 5; Aston 1999, 209, pl. 65, no. 1895; Aston and Aston 2010, pl. 42, nos 384–3.

EA 23677 1887,0101.1221  (Pls 10, 62)  
A cylindrical brazier of coarse red siltware pottery, with a flared foot and a wide flange around the perimeter just below the mid-point of the height. The upper part, above this ridge, is perforated by ten small holes, made from the exterior while the clay was soft. At the top the object is finished with a small roll-rim, parts of which have been chipped. The interior is closed just below the level of the flange. The exterior bears traces of a bright red slip. About half the edge of the foot is missing. 
Height: 10.7cm; diameter: 14.9cm (at central flange); full original diameter 16.3cm.
Context: Findspot 52, iron-working area in the south-east part of the Saite enclosure (so-called 'Camp').
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 65 § 61, pl. xxxiv, 77.
Parallels: examples from Tell Dafana are in Boston (MFA 87.653) and in the Petrie Museum (UC19256); see also Wilson 1982, pl. xx, no. 9; Leonard 1997, 205, fig. 7.8; Hamza 1997, pl. i, no. 19.

EA 23669 1887,0101.1311  (Pls 40, 63)  
Part of a narrow conical redware pottery object, perhaps a conduit for the transmission of air into a furnace, although there is no sign of burning on the object. The wider end is broken off and an unknown amount is missing. The narrow end has a short section of reduced diameter, finished with a rounded rim, part of which is missing. The exterior has remains of a red slip. 
Length: 25.7cm; diameter: 6.8cm (max.).

EA 79650 2010,1002.10  (Pls 40, 62)  
The upper part of an object of fine marlware pottery, reconstructed from fragments. It consists of a cylindrical spout at the top, surrounded by a flared collar, with the convex-sided body of the vessel below. Parts of the rim around the collar are missing. The function is unclear, but it may be the object interpreted by Petrie as a food-cover with an open spout to allow steam to escape. Petrie mentions a similar object, kept in Cairo, which incorporated a perforated cylindrical tube. 
Height: 10.2cm (incomplete); diameter: 14cm.
Context: 'Qasr', east annexe (G), Findspot 28, below chamber 18.
Bibliography: see comments in Petrie 1888, 65 § 61.
Parallels: part of a second object of the same type is kept among the sherds collection from Tell Dafana at the British Museum.

EA 79651 2010,1002.11  (Pl. 62)  
An unusual object of pale red siltware pottery, with a pale cream-grey surface slip. The item consists of a hollow stem with a rounded element in between. Possibly part of the stem from a lamp similar to one found at Mendes (see Wilson reference below). If this suggestion is correct, the sides near the base would have continued their expansion to create a stable foot, whilst above the round element at the top a dish for the actual lamp would have existed. 
Height: 12.3cm; diameter: 5.6cm.
Parallels: see Wilson 1982, pl. xx, no. 8; Hamza 1997, pl. i, no. 32; Mostafa 1986, 17, no. 12.

EA 22332 1887,0101.1230  (Pl. 41)  
A Phoenician amphora of compact pink pottery, with a small foot, pointed base, convex sides and a sharply angled shoulder, from which the sides converge to a raised rim. The exterior is covered by a cream-coloured slip, parts of which have flaked off. One side of the jar has been damaged above the shoulder and also about half-way up the body. A handle is attached at either side at the level of the shoulder carination, but through a manufacturing error these are not set accurately at opposite ends of the maximum diameter, but are offset to one side.
A Phoenician amphora of red siltware pottery, with a pointed base, convex sides, and sharp shoulder caricature. Above the latter the sides converge to a contracted mouth, surrounded by a low, rounded rim. There is a loop-handle attached at either side of the shoulder. The exterior exhibits remains of a pale cream-white slip, probably intended to reproduce the appearance of true imports. The red fabric contains voids from burnt-out chaff with inclusions of grit and limestone.

Height: 42.7 cm; diameter: 18.4 cm (max.).

Parallels: Sagona 1982, 81, fig. 2, no. 7; Paice 1987, 68 and fig. 1; Myśliwiec 1987, pl. xii, nos. 3–4.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxiii, 2; also Aston 1990, 239, fig. 1, no. 7.

Parallels: Petrie 1915, pl. xi, no. 34; Sagona 1982, 81, fig. 2, no. 7; Paice 1987, 98 and fig. 1; Myśliwiec 1987, pl. xii, nos. 3–5.

Context: Findspot 51, domestic buildings in the urban area to the east of the Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).

Parallel: Sagona 1982, 81, fig. 2, no. 6 (without peg-foot); Paice 1987, 98 and fig. 1; Hamza 1997, pl. x, nos. 1–2, 4–5; Aston 1990, 232, pl. 72, no. 2043. For Phoenician amphora found at Tell Tebilla, see http://www.dehtasani.com/delta-10.htm.

Height: 36.3 cm; diameter: 18.4 cm (max.).

Parallels: Sagona 1982, 81, fig. 2, no. 3.
consist of two close-set horizontal bands at the shoulder and another lower on the body, with two bands which begin at the rim and run down the outside of each handle, then down the body as far as the lower horizontal band. The side of the jar is perforated by ten drill-holes, made post-production, at the level of the shoulder.

Height: 75cm; diameter: 36.9 (max.).

Bibliography: Johnston 2006, 26, fig. 16; 28, Table 1, no. 4; Weber 2012b, 375, no. TD 900.

Parallels: another Klazomenian amphora was found at Tell Dafana in the 2009 excavations by M. Abd el-Maksoud, see Pl. 85.

EA 18876
1887.0101.1228 (Pl. 44)
An amphora of pale red-brown pottery, with a pale cream slip on the exterior. Two loop-handles are attached to the upper part of the sides and they rise up above the top of the vessel. This is an example of the so-called 'Basket-handled Jar', well known from Cyprus and the Levant. The mouth is quite narrow and is finished with an external rim. The ovoid body of the jar has a slight ridge at the point of maximum width, with a few light lines running around the diameter. Height: 102cm (including handles); diameter: 40.5 cm (max.).

Context: 'Qasr', east annex (C), chamber 9. Petrie notes many examples of these jars in this chamber, but mostly broken up.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 63 § 59, p. 64 § 61, pl. xxxiii, 6.

Parallels: Saqqara 1992, 89, fig. 4, no. 2; Oren 1994, 18, fig. 21, no. 11; Graften 1997, pl. 1, fig. 1, no. 5; see also Introduction, p. 68, n. 26.

Another vessel of this type from Tell Dafana is in the Egyptian Museum in Cairo; see the drawing by François Leclère on p. 95, fig. 16.

EA 23776
1887.0101.738 (Pl. 45)
Neck from an amphora of pale brown pottery, with a pale cream slip on the interior and exterior. The fabric contains many inclusions of white limestone chips, flint and other bits of grit. It has a tendency to laminate, possible as a consequence of salt action, with the result that the object is cracked in numerous places. At each side of the neck is a scar marking where a handle has been broken away. A handle fragment 1887.0101.870, which, according to the register, joined this neck, is not present. A red-painted alpha (now very faint) is on the exterior. There is also an incised mark, but this is most probably a rough attempt to write Petrie’s Findspot number 19. The precise origin of this amphora remains uncertain but scientific analysis by Michela Spataro (see Appendix 1, i) suggests a source in the Ionian or Adriatic region (see also Chapter 7, p. 128).

Height: 10.6cm; diameter: 15cm.

Context: ‘Qasr’, east annex (C), chamber 19.

Bibliography: Weber 2012b, 376, no. TD 305.

EA 22333
1887.0101.1330 (Pls 45, 65)
A copy of a fractional Samian amphora, made in Egyptian coarse red silt clay. The vessel has a small foot from which the sides widen to an angular shoulder before converging to a narrow, cylindrical neck. There is a handle at either side of the neck, running between the neck and the shoulder. At the top of the neck is an external roll rim, which is slightly chipped. The exterior of the vase bears remains of a pale greenish-cream slip. The micaceous fabric contains many voids from burnt-out chaff, but hardly any grit. There is a deep crack in one side and a fragment has been replaced. The incised mark on the shoulder is the excavator’s number, 19 A.

Height: 34 cm; diameter: 22.6 cm (max.).

Context: ‘Qasr’, east annex (C), chamber 19 A.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 65 § 61, pl. xxxiv, 39 (type); cf. Johnston 2006, 28, Table 1, no. 3; Weber 2012b, 377, no. TD 306; Villing 2003, 82, fig. 7.

Parallels: Petrie remarks on there having been ‘dozens of others’ in this chamber; Smoláriková 2002, 37–8. 116, pl. 1, no. 1.

EA 22330
1887.0101.1146 (Pls 45, 65)
A Samian pottery amphora made in a compact, micaceous red fabric, with a small foot from which the concave sides widen to a rounded shoulder before converging to a cylindrical neck. On either side of the neck a loop-handle extends to the shoulder. The top of the neck is finished with an external rim. About one-third of the circumference of the rim and top of the neck are missing, part of the foot is broken and there are two deep chips in the side of the jar. The top of one of the handles is also damaged. The exterior is covered by a cream-yellow slip. On top of the shoulder is a mark consisting of three incised lines, executed pre-firing (see Chapter 7, p. 128).

Height: 42.2 cm; diameter: 26.2 cm (max.).

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxiii, no. 10b (‘rounder, unpainted vase’); Johnston 2006, 28, Table 1, no. 14; Weber 2012b, 376, no. TD 192.

Parallels: a very similar vessel with an ancient potmark on the shoulder, also from Petrie’s excavations at Tell Dafana (Findspot 50), is in Boston, MFA 87.626; see also Oren 1984, 26–7 with fig. 22, no. 6; Hamza 1997, pl. xiii, no. 1; see more generally, Smoláriková 2002, 37.

EA 18873
1887.0101.1239 (Pl. 45)
A complete East Greek pottery amphora, possibly Klazomenian, with a small foot and rounded shoulder. The sides expand from the foot to the shoulder and then converge to a narrow, cylindrical neck, which is finished with a rounded, external rim. At either side of the neck is a loop-handle, extending from the neck to the shoulder. The red silt fabric contains grit, especially small particles of quartz and limestone. There are remains of a pale cream-yellow slip on the body, especially on the lower part. No doubt it once covered the whole vessel, but much has been lost due to flaking of the surface, which shows visible evidence of lamination.

Height: 45.5 cm; diameter: 29.2 cm.


GR 1888.0208.140a (Pl. 45)
A Samian pottery amphora made in a compact, micaceous red-brown fabric. The jar has a small foot, concave sides, rounded shoulder and a short, cylindrical neck. On either side of the neck a loop-handle extends to the shoulder. There are two incised marks on the shoulder: one made pre-firing before the base of one handle; the other incised post-firing near the neck. (Pl. 63); see Chapter 7, p. 128. The surface is damaged in places, especially towards the foot.

Height: 42 cm; diameter: 28 cm.

Context: Findspot 55, by the great wall south of the ‘Qasr’. Parallels: see EA 18973 above.

EA 23772
1887.0101.774 (Pl. 65)
Shoulder-sherd of a greyware pottery amphora from Lesbos, including the base of the neck and root of one handle. On the exterior of the shoulder is part of an incised mark: the letter N (see Chapter 7).

Length: 21.8 cm; width: 16.8 cm; depth: 5.8 cm.

Context: ‘Qasr’, east annex (G), chamber 18.

Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxiii, 12 (type); Johnston 2006, 28, Table 1, no. 3.

Parallels: London, PM UC19247.

EA 18875
1887.0101.1102 (Pl. 46)
Pottery amphora from Lesbos with a handle on either side of the narrow neck, a pronounced shoulder and wide body which tapers to a narrow, flat base. At the top of the neck is an external rim, the level of which is irregular and part of which is missing. The foot has been broken off and repaired. The fabric exhibits a black core and grey surface and contains inclusions of limestone and mica.

Height: 54.4 cm; diameter: 36 cm (max.).

Context: Findspot 50, a ‘dry well’ in the urban area to the east of the Saiite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’). Parallels: Petrie 1909, pl. iv, nos B54, 836; ill. 1915, pl. xi, no. 43; Oren 1984, 20, fig. 23, no. 6; Hamza 1997, pl. xii, no. 2; Smoláriková 2002, 39–40, pl. ii, no. 1 and lower photo on p. 120.

EA 22345
1887.0101.1240 (Pl. 46)
An East Greek pottery amphora with a small flared foot, convex sides widening to the shoulder, two handles and a cylindrical neck, finished with an external rim. The exterior was covered by a pale slip, which varies from cream to pink in colour in different areas, but much of this slip has disappeared owing to exfoliation of the surface. The core fabric is compact and dull brown in colour; it contains sand and small flecks of limestone. In applying the handles to the neck too much pressure was exerted, with the result that the neck was deformed to an elliptical shape instead of a circle.

Catalogue of Egyptian Pottery, Transport Amphorae and Ostraca from Tell Dafana in the British Museum | 113
Red ware pottery amphora from northern Greece, repaired from fragments. The vessel has a narrow neck flanked by two handles, a wide swelling body and pointed base, which is broken. The exterior is covered by a smooth red slip over the compact pink core fabric. The mark on the shoulder is the excavator’s find spot number, quite clearly 52 on this vessel. (Petrie noted others from Findspot 51).

Height: 57cm; diameter: 40cm.
Context: Findspot 52, iron-working area in the south-east part of the Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxiii, 1.
Parallels: Petrie 1909, pl. liv, no. 850.

A keg of coarse red siltware pottery, with a roughly globular body and an applied cylindrical neck, finished with an external rim. At the base of the neck are two small handles. The vessel has been poorly made and is quite irregular, the body apparently made as two separate ends and then joined. The irregularities suggest hand manufacture on a turntable with a slow rotary speed. The fabric contains many small pieces of grit, mostly chips of limestone. The underside has deteriorated considerably through salt action, which has caused the fabric to laminate.

Height: 30.3cm; length: 25.8cm (max.); width: 29cm.
Context: none recorded, but perhaps ‘Qasr’, east annexe (C), chamber 19, as noted beside Petrie’s drawing.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 65 § 61, pl. xxxiv, 29.

A bellows made from coarse red siltware pottery, in the form of a cylindrical chamber with a flat base and oblique rim, and a long straight pipe of semi-circular cross section, branching off from near the base of the chamber on one side. The underside of the whole object is rough, showing it was manufactured on the ground surface, but the other surfaces have been smoothed by hand. In the base are two small round holes linked by a recessed groove. One of the holes, in the projecting tubular portion, penetrates just 9mm into the object and then ends. The other, in the bottom of the cylindrical part, passes right through to the interior to emerge close to the outlet for the pipe. These holes and the connecting groove are evidence for an ancient repair of the object after the projecting pipe had been broken from the cylinder. A staple, probably of copper, would have been inserted in each hole and along the groove to bind together the two parts. The object was fired at a low temperature and retains a black core; see further Appendix I, iii.

Height: 19.2cm; length: 54cm.
Context: Findspot 52, iron-working area in the south-east part of the Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxii, 1.

Irregularly shaped sherd from a large pale-pink vessel, the exterior covered with a pale green slip. The sherd has been perforated after production with five round drill-holes and the beginning of a further one. The minimum diameter of the vessel (between 40 and 45cm), thickness (up to 1.6cm) and slightly concave outside profile suggest that the container was an amphora, probably of the Cypriot basket-handled type; cf. GR 2010,5002.19 below.

Height: 9.5cm; width: 12.6cm.
Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (C), Findspot 52, under the floor of chamber 19 A.

Fragment from the top of the round and domed lid of a vessel, made of a pale pink ware covered with a pale beige slip, surmounted with a small U-shaped handle.
Length: 5.88cm.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxvi, 86.

A pottery rim-sherd with an external decorative design consisting of four or five loops of black paint with remains of blue infill on a light yellow background. A faded blue line runs parallel to the rim, and there is a slightly thicker one on the interior. Probably Ptolemaic.

Height: 2.1cm; width: 1.6cm; thickness: 0.3cm.
Context: Probably from the north-west Ptolemaic mound.

Painted red ware pottery rim-sherd from a small bowl with an asymmetric handle attached. Probably from Crete. The exterior was black glazed and the interior, red.
Height: 2.7cm; width: 3.9cm; thickness: 0.4cm.

A sherd of red pottery with a cream slip on the exterior surface. The fabric appears to be Cypriot and the fragment may have come from a basket-handled amphora. On the exterior is a scratched hieroglyphic text reading // m-tjd.

Height: 9.2cm; width: 8.8cm.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 74 § 71; Weber 2012b, 375, no. TD 297.

A curved sherd of pale pink pottery with a dull cream slip on the exterior surface. The fabric appears to be Cypriot origin, and the fragment may have come from a basket-handled amphora. There is an incised emblem on the exterior, cut post-production in an unusual fashion almost as though it had been chiselled. This was probably done with a flint point. The mark has been interpreted as the hieroglyph for the name of the goddess Neith, but this interpretation is far from certain.
Length: 15cm; width: 6.2cm.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 74 § 71; Weber 2012b, 375, no. TD 298.

A sherd of micaceous red pottery, probably from some kind of transport amphora. The fabric is compact micaceous clay of pale red colour, and the exterior bears a dull grey-green slip. On the outside are some incised marks, made post-production, consisting of two long scratched lines with associated smaller marks. Perhaps from the same vessel as EA 23764 and GR 2010,5002.28 and 29; see Chapter 7, p. 129.
Length: 20.4cm; width: 12.2cm.

A sherd of micaceous red pottery with pale beige surfaces, probably some kind of transport amphora. There are incised lines on the exterior surface, made post-production. Perhaps from the same vessel as EA 23763 and GR 2010,5002.28 and 29; see Chapter 7, p. 129.
Length: 11.6cm; width: 9.2cm; thickness: 1.2cm.
Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (G), chamber 19.
EA 23765  1887,010.1.823  (Pl. 66)
A pottery sherd of Egyptian marl clay with scratched post-firing marks on the exterior surface; see Chapter 7, p. 129.
Length: 10cm; width: 8cm.
Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (C), chamber 27.

EA 23766  1887,010.1.825  (Pl. 66)
A sherd of Egyptian red siltware pottery from the wall of a large vessel. Both surfaces are red-slipped with horizontal stripes from pebble-burnishing. The body fabric is dull red with a grey core. The original exterior surface bears an incised mark, made post-firing, consisting of a straight line with two other lines diverging from it at an angle of about 45 degrees; see Chapter 7, p. 129.
Length: 8.2cm; width: 4.5cm.
Context: Findspot 8, west of the ‘Qasr’.

EA 23767  1887,010.1.837  (Pl. 66)
A sherd of red pottery, from the top of a Samian amphora. The exterior bears part of incised mark, made pre-firing.
Length: 6.6cm; width: 3.7cm; thickness: 1cm.
Context: Findspot 21, a ‘dry well’ south-west to the ‘Qasr’.

EA 23768  1887,010.1.838  (Pl. 66)
A sherd of red pottery, perhaps from the same amphora as 23767. Part of the base of the neck is preserved on the fragment. The exterior bears part of an incised single letter, made pre-firing; see Chapter 7, p. 128.
Length: 7.6cm; width: 4.6cm.
Context: Findspot 21, a ‘dry well’ south-west to the ‘Qasr’.

EA 23769  1887,010.1.773  (Pl. 67)
Greyware pottery sherd from a Lesbian amphora, with an incised triangular mark on the exterior surface (see Chapter 7, p. 128). The mark was made before firing. The micaceous fabric is black in the core but grey on the surface.
Length: 18cm; width: 8.3cm; thickness: 0.9cm.
Context: Findspot 54, domestic buildings in the urban area to the east of the Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxiii, 12; Johnston 2006, 28, Table 1, no. 10.

EA 23770  1887,010.1.821  (Pl. 67)
A thick, curved sherd of cream-grey pottery with an incised triangular mark on the exterior surface, see Chapter 7. The mark was made post-production. The fabric exhibits many pores in the section and contains inclusions of limestone, and possibly shell. The fragment probably came from a basket-handled amphora.
Length: 13.8cm; width: 10.6cm.
Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (C), chamber 27.
Bibliography: see Petrie 1888, pl. xxxvi, 6 (piece from Findspot 27).

EA 23771  1887,010.1.1403  (Pl. 67)
A sherd from the shoulder of an amphora with a mark (Archaic Greek epsilon) on the exterior (see Johnston, Chapter 7). The mark was made pre-firing. The pottery fabric is highly micaceous red clay with inclusions of limestone grit. The exterior is a pale red-brown.
Length: 9.4cm; width: 5.9cm.
Context: ‘Qasr’, east annexe (C), chamber 27.
Bibliography: see Petrie 1888, pl. xxxiii, 1 (fragment from Findspot 27); Johnston 2006, 28, Table 1, no. 7.

EA 23778  1887,010.1.834  (Pl. 67)
A sherd of brown-grey pottery with part of a thick red-brown motif painted on the external cream slip. The motif comprises a vertical line crossed by a U-shaped one. It clearly comes from underneath one of the handles of a transport amphora imported from Chios.
Length: 9.4cm; width: 8.3cm.

GR 2010,5002.9  (Pl. 67)
A sherd of dull grey pottery with an external pale yellow-cream slip, over which are painted black lines. There are two straight lines, which cross at a right-angle, and a curved line. The dense marl fabric contains inclusions of a white material, possibly limestone, but no mica. Probably from Chios.
Length: 8.3cm; width: 8.9cm.
Bibliography: Weber 2012b, 379, no. TD 323.

GR 2010,5002.12  (Pl. 67)
A small fragment of red-brown pottery, with a beige slip on the exterior. Over this are painted bands of red paint, one horizontal and one vertical. The micaceous fabric contains inclusions of white grit and some large brown grains, possibly chert. The fragment comes from a transport amphora.
Length: 6.5cm; width: 4.39m.

GR 2010,5002.19  (Pl. 67)
A fragment from the rim and shoulder of an amphora, probably of the basket-handled type. It consists of compact pale red clay with few inclusions, just a little sand. The interior surface varies in colour from pale red to cream, an effect of firing. The exterior is covered by a pale cream slip. Most of the rim survives at the top of the fragment. Four holes have been drilled through the fragment post-firing: two near the base and two in the left-hand side.
Height: 9.3cm; width: 8cm.
Bibliography: Weber 2012b, 382, no. TD 333.

GR 2010,5002.28  (Pl. 67)
A small sherd from an amphora, broken on all edges. The micaceous fabric is compact red clay with a tendency to laminate. Inclusions of sand, grit and some larger quartz grains are visible. The exterior is covered by a pale green-cement slip. A triangular mark was incised on the exterior before firing (see Chapter 7, p. 128). Perhaps from the same vessel as EA 23763 and 23764.
Length: 8.1cm; width: 4.1cm.

GR 2010,5002.29  (Pl. 67)
Part of the shoulder of a transport amphora, made up from four joined sherd. The exterior bears a cream slip and an incised mark, made after firing, possibly a sequence of Greek letters, the final one being omega (see Chapter 7). Perhaps from the same vessel as EA 23763 and 23764.
Height: 20cm; width: 21cm.

EA 23812  1887,010.1.775  (Pl. 69)
A fragment of the side and base of a vessel. The marl fabric contains a large amount of grit, chiefly quartz grains. The base was flat and the side almost vertical. The interior and, to a lesser extent, the base are coated with a layer of blue frit and it is likely that the fragment comes from a vessel used for the preparation of this material.
Height: 8.6cm; width: 8.9cm; depth: 3.7cm.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 73 § 72.

GR 1890,0619.39  (Pl. 69)
A fragment from the side of a vessel of large diameter made of very coarse pale beige clay. There was a flat-topped rim. Traces of light blue-green pigment remain on top of the rim and on the inner face. The bottom of the object is a finished edge, also with traces of blue colour. This implies that the base of the vessel must have joined the side just above this level, although a clear fracture line is not apparent. The fragment comes probably from a container for the preparation of coloured frit, like EA 23812 above.
Height: 9.5cm; width: 7.1cm; thickness: 1.7cm.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 73 § 72, comments about EA 23812: ‘a piece of a pot of refractory material, in which blue frit has been prepared in the furnace.’
Parallels: in addition to EA 23812 above, see Boston, MFA 87.152 (deaccessioned), also from Tell Dafana.
EA 23777  1887,0101.861  (Pl. 69)
Fragment of the rim and carinated side of a pottery vessel, with a
cream slip and black-painted zig-zag marks on the exterior surface.
The coarse red silt fabric contains white inclusions, probably
limestone. This stray Ramesside fragment among the later pottery of
Tell Dafana came from a deep level, see below.
Height: 8.6cm; width: 7.4cm; thickness: 1.5cm.
Context: probably from the ‘Qasr’, casemate building A, in a lower
square chamber at the base of the southern part of the central cell.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 54 § 53 states: ‘in the lower square chamber
within the southern large chamber were some fragments of similarly
rough pottery; and a piece with a rude wavy brown on a white facing,
which might at first be almost mistaken for the roughest Roman
painting, but which from its position must be the latest degradation of
the fine colouring of the eighteenth dynasty, which fell off even in the
Ramesside times”; see also ibid., 54 § 52, about the same findspot: ‘yet
the base of this lower room was just about the base level of the corners
of the fort, and some pieces of pottery which cannot be referred to
Ramesside but rather to Ptolemaic times, were found at the bottom of
it’.

EA 23779  1887,0101.817  (Pl. 69)
A sherd of Egyptian grey-green marlware from the shoulder of a jar.
There is a ridge on the exterior surface, a smooth grey-green slip
and part of a black line rectilinear motif.
Length: 11.2cm; width: 10cm.

Unmarked sherd not illustrated
None of these pottery fragments have any recorded contexts.

EA 23806  1887,0101.1325
A fragment of pale beige marl pottery, broken on all the edges, with
the inner surface coated with patches of blue frit. The fabric is friable
and exhibits numerous pores.
Length: 8.2cm; width: 5.4cm; thickness: 1.1cm.

EA 23806  1887,0101.860
A fragment from the rounded rim of a red siltware pottery plate.
Length: 6.6cm; width: 5.6cm.

EA 23806  1887,0101.857
A small sherd of red siltware pottery, broken on all edges. The exterior
is red-slipped.
Length: 4.6cm; width: 4.5cm.

EA 23806  1887,0101.858
A small piece from the rim of a platter of large diameter. Made from
coarse red siltware.
Length: 9cm; width: 6cm; thickness: 1.4cm.

EA 23806  1887,0101.859
A small rim-sherd from a red siltware pottery dish.
Length: 6.5cm; width: 3.8cm.

EA 23806  1887,0101.843
Part of the side of a red siltware pottery vessel, perhaps a cooking pot.
A damaged portion of the rim survives, to which a small loop-handle is
attached. Probably Ptolemaic.
Height: 12.2cm; width: 6cm.

EA 23806  1887,0101.866
Part of the side of a grey marl jar, with a loop-handle attached.
Height: 8cm; width: 6.1cm.

EA 23806  1887,0101.867
Part of the side of a jar, with an attached loop-handle. The marl fabric
is pale pink in section, with a cream slip on the exterior and handle.
The interior surface has fired to beige.
Height 11cm; width: 9.2cm.

EA 23806  1887,0101.830
A body-sherd from a large marlware jar, broken on all the edges.
Height: 12.20; width: 16.2cm.

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EA 23806  1887,0101.869
A small piece from the rim of a vessel. The fabric is unusual green marl
clay, full of inclusions of pale calcareous grit.
Length: 5.3cm; width: 2.2cm; thickness: 1.5cm.

EA 23806  1887,0101.804
Fragment of pottery or stone from a crucible.
Length: 2.3cm; width: 1.7cm.

Ceramics not located
Some pottery recorded in the original 1887 registration of the material
from Tell Dafana is no longer retrievable. Certain items are known to
have decayed through salt action to a point where they disintegrated or
were so damaged that they were removed from the collection.
Although a few objects noted in the register as suffering from flaking
are not actually recorded as having been disposed of, it is likely that
these also have disintegrated completely. The descriptions below are
taken from the written register. Some items were never assigned
inventory numbers and are listed here only by their AES registration
numbers, which all begin 1887,0101. The lack of inventory numbers
suggests they may have decayed soon after arrival in the Museum.

EA 22348
Redware pottery amphora; light brown slip; much flaking.
Height: 37cm.

EA 23751
Imported East Greek amphora.
Context: ‘Qasr’, Findspot 12, to the south of casemate building A.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxiii, 10; cf. Weber 2012b, 376, no. TD
299.

EA 22334
‘Rough red vase or jar 16 inches high’.

EA 23721
‘Rough red ware, drab face. Fragment of stand with handle 7 inches
long’.
1887,0101.1212 ‘Cover fragment, 8 inches’.
1887,0101.1277 ‘Jar cover, disintegrating’.
1887,0101.1795 [no description].
1887,0101.1294 ‘Red ware jar 27.5 inches’.

Items removed from the collection

EA 22280  1887,0101.1120
Rough redware pottery jar, disintegrated and destroyed by 1953,
according to a note in the Register.
Height: 12.7cm (max.); diameter: 8.8cm.

EA 22327  1887,0101.1136
Redware pottery vase, rounded body. Disintegrated and destroyed by
1953, according to a note in the Register.
Height: 11.7cm.
Context: Findspot 52, iron-working area in the south-east part of the
Saite enclosure (so-called ‘Camp’).
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, pl. xxxvi, 45.

EA 23684  1887,0101.1248
Circular lid or dish of red pottery. Disposed of.
Diameter: 15.2cm.

Ostraca
Petrie recovered a few ostraca at Tell Dafana, but they are not figured
in his publication, which contains only a brief reference to ‘about a
dozens fragments of demotic inscriptions on pieces of jars and cups’
(Petrie, 1888, 74 § 71). Few of these pieces bear any extensive text, the
majority having just fragments of signs in hieratic, demotic or Greek.
There is also a demotic inscription on the complete pottery jar EA
22344, described above with the rest of the pottery. Thanks are due to
Robert Demarée and Brian Muhs for kindly providing readings of the
inscriptions in those cases where sufficient survives to attempt any
interpretation.
EA 23786 1887,0101.816 (Pl. 70)
A red pottery ostraca, exterior covered with a buff-coloured slip, with traces of a few black-painted demotic signs, apparently part of a docket. The ostraca has been repaired from two fragments.
Length: 8.2cm; width: 12cm.
Context: 'Qasr', east annexe (G), chamber 18.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 74 § 71.

EA 29484 1887,0101.818 (Pl. 70)
A light-brown pottery ostraca from the body of a vessel, interior slightly grooved and exterior polished, with remains of one line of black-painted early demotic text on the exterior. Perhaps part of the same vessel as EA 23780, 23781 and 29485 below.
Height: 5.6cm; width: 5.9cm.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 74 § 71.

EA 23787 1887,0101.819 (Pl. 70)
A red pottery ostraca, fragment from the body of a vessel, with faint traces of one line of hieratic text.
Length: 5.8cm; width: 5.9cm.
Context: 'Qasr', east annexe (G), chamber 18.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 74 § 71.

EA 23782 1887,0101.826 (Pl. 69)
A cream-coloured pottery ostraca, consisting of a fragment from the side and base of a marble cup. The junction between the side and base is grooved. A few signs from the end of a black-painted line of hieratic text, of which only the word *nḥt* 'sycamore' is visible, have been painted on the lower part of the side of the vessel.
Length: 3.4cm; width: 3.4cm; diameter: 11cm (when intact).
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 74 § 71.

EA 29485 1887,0101.827 (Pl. 70)
A light-brown pottery ostraca from the body of a vessel, interior slightly grooved and exterior polished, with remains of one line of black-painted text on the exterior.
Length: 5.9cm; width: 3.4cm.
Context: 'Qasr', east annexe (G), chamber 18.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 74 § 71.

EA 23783 1887,0101.829 (Pl. 69)
A cream-coloured pottery ostraca, on a marble sherd from the body of a vessel, with traces of one black-painted demotic sign.
Length: 4.6cm; width: 3.9cm.
Context: 'Qasr', east annexe (G), chamber 18.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 74 § 71.

EA 23784 1887,0101.831 (Pl. 69)
A cream-coloured pottery ostraca, fragment of the body of a vessel, with traces of black-painted demotic or hieratic (?) signs.
Length: 3.2cm; width: 1.6cm.
Context: 'Qasr', east annexe (G), chamber 18.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 74 § 71.

EA 23785 1887,0101.833 (Pl. 69)
A red pottery ostraca, exterior ribbed and covered with a buff-coloured slip, with traces of black-painted demotic signs.
Length: 5.9cm; width: 3.2cm.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 74 § 71.

EA 23780 1887,0101.835 (Pl. 69)
A cream-coloured pottery ostraca from the rim of a vessel, with traces of one line of black-painted hieratic or early demotic text.
Length: 6.2cm; width: 5.4cm.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 74 § 71.

EA 23788 1887,0101.1404 (Pl. 70)
A red pottery ostraca, currently in two sections, repaired from six fragments from the shoulder of a large vessel, probably an amphora, with traces of one line of black-painted demotic text on the exterior, another one above, shorter, slightly oblique and partly faded. A group of two other signs, maybe Greek, is painted above them, on the right side, with traces of another inscription on the left side.
Brian Muhs proposed the following reading:
Nekḥt… (personal name) <empty space> 9 aroura(?) of Nau(?)-nes-… (personal name).
Both names included the name of a god of uncertain identity.
Height: 13cm; width: 34.5cm.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 74 § 71.

EA 23789 1887,0101.1405 (Pl. 70)
A red pottery ostraca, fragment from a vessel, with parts of three black-painted Greek (?) letters, perhaps from a Coptic text.
Length: 1.4cm; width: 2.2cm.
Bibliography: Petrie 1888, 74 § 71.
It cannot be confirmed, from the Museum register, that this item comes from Tell Dafana.
Introduction*
While the spectrum of finds recovered at Tell Dafana by Petrie consists mainly of Egyptian objects, a substantial quantity of Greek painted pottery and Greek trade amphorae1 (see also Chapters 4, 5 and 7) was also found, which to this day remains the largest find complex of Archaic Greek vases to be discovered in Egypt besides those of Naukratis. It is this pottery that has particularly occupied the minds of scholars ever since and led to the assumption that Greek mercenaries lived at Tell Dafana and that the site might be identified with one of the Stratopeda mentioned by Herodotus (2.154) – erroneously as we now know (see Chapter 1).

Most of the Greek painted pottery was found – with fragments sticking out of the ground ‘first picked up by children in the dinner hour’2 – together with Egyptian material in the area of chambers 18, 19A and 29 in the annexe buildings south-east of Petrie’s so-called Kasr, details of which have been given by François Leclère in Chapter 1.3

Production centres
The Greek vases found at Tell Dafana were manufactured in various Greek production centres. Vases are recorded from the Greek mainland (Corinth and Athens), Eastern Greece (North Ionia, South Ionia and probably Aeolis and Eastern Doris) and Egypt (very probably Naukratis) itself. Hardly any complete vessels were found, but many vases could be restored from the numerous joining fragments that had been excavated.

It is very probable that some individual sherds in fact belong to the reconstructed vessels, but were omitted from the reconstructions which took place (probably at the British Museum) very soon after their discovery. The overall number of Greek vases found in Tell Dafana is therefore probably smaller than the recorded approximate 344 fragments appear to suggest.4

The whole assemblage of Greek fragments – today distributed amongst many collections worldwide – has been published and discussed more fully elsewhere,5 so it will suffice to give only a brief summary below.

Corinth
Although Petrie did not recognize any Corinthian pottery among his finds, there are in fact at least two sherds which were manufactured in Corinthian workshops:6 a body sherd of a Late Proto-Corinthian or Early Corinthian closed vessel, probably an oinochoe, and an Early Corinthian rounded aryballos from the late 7th/early 6th century bc. Numerous aryballoi of this kind are housed in European museums with the recorded provenance ‘Egypt’, but without further details as to the exact findspot.7 Therefore, it is clear that there were imports of this kind of pottery to Egypt, but apparently not to the site of Tell Dafana in any quantity.

Athens
Attic black figure pottery vessels are more numerous (97 fragments).8 They date from the beginning to the end of the third quarter of the 6th century bc. Among the earliest fragments are the so-called horse-head amphorae (Fig. 1), which were also found in Naukratis.9 Another group of
amphora sherds is close to vases of the group of the Tyrrhenian amphorae.89 Fragments from a large amphora feature two registers, one depicting the Calydonian boar hunt and the other funeral games (boxing and wrestling in front of a referee) with large tripods as prizes (Fig. 2). In contrast to Naukratis, where vases for example by the Gorgo Painter, Lydos and the Amasis Painter were found,90 the Attic pottery found in Tell Dafana was not painted by first-rank vase painters. Two fragments are stylistically near the Princeton Painter, a painter who worked during the second quarter of the 6th century BC, but the vases from Tell Dafana might be a little later. Among the latest vases is a so-called Kassel cup (Fig. 3).91 In terms of shapes, the bulk of the Attic pottery belongs to amphorae, mainly neck amphorae, but there are also drinking vessels: a skyphos (Fig. 4), five cups and a lidded cup.

Petrie found no Attic red figure pottery at Tell Dafana. The Attic imports generally seem to come to an end around the beginning of the last quarter of the 6th century BC. Only two fragments that may come from Tell Dafana are later: a fragment of an Attic black-figure cup with leaf decoration to be dated to the end of the 6th century BC92 and a fragment of a small, open black-glazed vessel with stamped palmetto decoration, probably a kantharos, belonging to the 4th century BC.93 This latter fragment may well come from the Ptolemaic settlement which was situated north-west of the Saite enclosure or not from Tell Dafana at all (having been put incorrectly in a box with material from Tell Dafana). Attic transport amphorae – à la brosse and SOS amphorae – have also been found at Tell Dafana.94

* Aeolis (?) *

Fragments from a large lid and a bowl in a grey ware fabric, often termed ‘Lesbian bucchero’, were probably manufactured in the region of Aeolis.95 Two of the three sherds emerged as chemical twins in Neutron Activation (NA) analyses, but their provenance could not be determined.96 Besides these fragments, Lesbian/Aeolian grey ware transport amphorae have also been found at Tell Dafana.97

* North Ionia *

Pottery from North Ionia is among the most numerous of the Greek finds from Tell Dafana (99 fragments and partly restored vases).98 There are a few sherds painted in the animal style (R.M. Cook’s Late Wild Goat (LWG); NiA I in the terminology of M. Kerschner and U. Schlottzhauer)99 with animal frieze or patterned decoration. Most of the finds belong to amphorae and hydriai painted in a North Ionian black-figure style (identified as Klaizonian black figure by Cook; NiA II) which can be dated to the period from around the middle to the end of the 6th century BC. The earliest examples belong to the so-called Tubingen Group (Fig. 5).100 Vases of this group have also been found in Mendes and Benha in Egypt.101

At Tell Dafana these vases were found for the first time in such a quantity that a painter was even named after the site’s excavator, the Petrie Painter (Figs 6–7). Vases by the Petrie Painter and by the Petrie Group date from the third quarter of the 6th century BC. Three sherds were analysed with NA and two of them could be added to a chemical group labelled group E (Fig. 6).102 The topographic localization of group E, which is also attested in samples from other studies by M. Kerschner and H. Mommsen, is North Ionia, more precisely very possibly the area of Klazomenai.103 Besides the Petrie Painter/Group, only a few other painters and groups are represented, including vases by the so-called Urla Group (Fig. 8),104 which are almost contemporary with the vases by the Petrie Painter.105 Vases by these painters and groups have also been found at Naukratis but in fewer numbers.106 The latest North Ionian black figure vases belong to the so-called Knipovich class and are also amphorae.107 Most of the vases in this group have been found in the Greek colonies of the Black Sea area. It is very probable that these painters were active in the last quarter of the 6th century BC.

Fine ware pottery imports from Chios were frequent at Naukratis,108 but are absent in Tell Dafana with the sole exception of a Chian chalice.99 There is, however, a transport amphora that bears seals of the pharaoh Amasis on the plaster stopping (EA 22356, see Chapters 3, pp. 68–9, and 5, p. 112), thus giving the pot a terminus ante quem.109

* South Ionia *

South Ionian pottery is also commonly found at Tell Dafana (45 partly restored vases and fragments).110 Of its earlier phase (Late South Ionian Archaic I (SiA I) or Middle Wild Goat style in Cook’s terminology) only a single sherd of a closed shape, very probably of a oinochoe (Fig. 9),111 could be determined. This was found in chamber 1 of Petrie’s Kas, the western part of the casemate structure, and therefore somewhat apart from the other Greek pottery, which came mostly from chambers 18, 19A and 29 in the eastern annexes of the main complex.

By contrast, numerous sherds of the later phase of South Ionian Fikellura style pottery (SiA II) were found in Tell Dafana (Fig. 10).112 The chronology of these vases has recently been a matter of some debate. Traditionally, the beginning of the Fikellura style has been dated to the late second quarter of the 6th century BC (about 560 BC), its end to around 500 BC (or more precisely 494 BC, the date of the destruction of Miletus by the Persians)113. More recently, however, U. Schlottzhauer put forward new evidence suggesting that the beginning of this style of vase painting might have been somewhat earlier. His argument rests primarily on the fact that both the South Ionian animal style (SiA I) and the ‘black figure’ Fikellura style (SiA II) are sometimes found on the same pot. The styles therefore must be contemporary at least for a short time. The end of the South Ionian animal style (SiA I) is usually dated to around 600/590 BC, so either the vases in this style were produced for longer, or the production of vases in the Fikellura/SiA II style began earlier.

The place of production of Fikellura/SiA II style pottery was almost certainly Miletus and its territory.114 One amphora from Tell Dafana was analysed by NA and fitted into chemical group D, which can be associated with the city of Miletus (Fig. 10). At Tell Dafana only a few painters or groups who worked in this style are represented: the Altenburg Painter and Altenburg Group, Lion Group, Volute-zone Group, Mykonos Group and New York Group; there are also a number of fragments that cannot be
Figure 1 Attic black figure horse head amphora, British Museum, GR 1888,0208.92a

Figure 2 Attic black figure amphora with representations of the Calydonian boar hunt and funeral game, British Museum, GR 1888,0208.102

Figure 3 Fragment of Attic black figure Kassel cup, British Museum, GR 1888,0208.138

Figure 4 Fragment of Attic black figure skyphos, British Museum, GR 1888,0208.137

Figure 5 North Ionian black figure amphora, Tübingen Painter, British Museum, GR 1888,0208.66

Figure 6 North Ionian black figure hydria or amphora, Petrie Painter, British Museum, GR 1888,0208.171

Figure 7 North Ionian black figure amphora, Petrie Painter, British Museum, GR 1888,0208.71a

Figure 8 North Ionian black figure amphora, Urla Group, British Museum, GR 1888,0208.101

Figure 9 South Ionian fragment of an oinochoe with animal frieze decoration, SiA I, British Museum, GR 1888,0208.58
attributed to a specific painter or group. The vases by the
Altenburg Painter belong to the earliest phase of the style,
while fragments with simple chevron pattern probably date
to its final phases (Fig. 11). The whole period from the
beginning to the end of production thus appears to be
represented at the site.

The shapes of Fikellura/SiA II pottery essentially
correspond to those found among the North Ionian vases:
mainly table amphorae and just one cup. The preservation
of the cup fragment does not allow a precise identification of
its shape; it might be a cup with everted rim or another
type.\textsuperscript{38} In Naukratis, by contrast, Ionian cups with everted
rims are among the most numerous finds of South Ionian
pottery.\textsuperscript{39} Many of them bear dedicatory inscriptions to
Apollo, a few also to Aphrodite or to the Dioskouroi.

Painted pottery from Samos could not be identified at
Tell Dafana, but transport amphorae from the island are
attested.\textsuperscript{40} In Naukratis, Samian painted pottery appears not
to have been particularly common, either, but a number of
ritual vessels with dipinti, manufactured on Samos, were
used in the Samian filial cult of Hera at Naukratis.

\textbf{East Doris (?)}

The so-called ‘situlae’ (Figs 12–14), large open containers,
are the most prominent Greek vases from Tell Dafana.\textsuperscript{41}
They are also highly distinctive for this site: even though
examples have been found elsewhere in Egypt (Memphis\textsuperscript{42}
and possibly Naukratis\textsuperscript{43}) as well as on Rhodes and Samos,
Tell Dafana remains by far the most important findspot for
this group of vases.

Petrie called the vases ‘situlae’ because they reminded
him of the Egyptian bronze situlae with bail handle,\textsuperscript{44} but in
fact the Greek vases are much higher and have two small
vertical handles below the mouth. Mouth and neck are very
wide and the vessels have a small ring-foot. They are clearly
storage vessels (an example from Rhodes preserves a lid) and
could not have been used in the same manner as the
Egyptian bronze situlae.\textsuperscript{45} The shape of the long ovoid body
is common in Egyptian pottery used for storage and may
have played a role in designing the Greek ‘situla’,\textsuperscript{46} but with
the difference that the Greeks added the foot and the
painted decoration.

Cook distinguished three different groups of Greek
‘situlae’ according to shape and decoration. The decorative
scheme of each of these is distinctive. Group A, which is
apparently not represented at Tell Dafana, has horizontal
stripes around the body and a wavy-line decoration. Vases of
this group have been found at Vroulia on Rhodes. Group B
features a central figural scene flanked by ornamental
decoration in the handle zone, while the rest of the vase is
painted in black glaze with thin horizontal lines, either
reserved or painted in added purple. To this group belongs
the most prominent example of the ‘situlae’ from Tell
Dafana, the so-called ‘Typhon ‘situla’ (Fig. 12a–b), as well
as the vase from Memphis.\textsuperscript{47} Group C includes most of the
Greek ‘situlae’ from Tell Dafana (Figs 13–14).\textsuperscript{48} These vases
have a large figural scene in the handle zone, while the rest
of the vase is decorated with zones of palmettes and lotus
flowers, their outlines incised into the black glaze and
highlighted with added purple. The shape of group C vases
is more slender than that of group B. There are also a
number of fragments from stamnoi in a similar fabric and
with similar decoration, as well as a fragment of what may
have been an amphora.\textsuperscript{49}

Three ‘situlae’, two stamnoi and the amphora were
analysed with NA and showed a distinctive resemblance in
their chemical composition so as to form a single chemical
group, christened TD, short for its find-place Tell Dafana\textsuperscript{50}.
This group stands out distinctly from other groups, but so far
has not been definitely located. Analyses by P. Dupont on a
‘situla’ fragment with a recorded Egyptian provenance
showed a chemical resemblance to samples from two
Vroulian cups, widely regarded as Rhodian products, thus
raising the possibility that Rhodes – or at least the East
Dorian region – was also the place of manufacture of the
‘situlae’\textsuperscript{51}.

\textbf{Other East Greek pottery sherds}

A number of sherds could not be identified with certainty, as
a result of their state of preservation, limited information
being given in their publication, or because no close parallels appear to be known. For most of them, however, their style and shape makes it likely that they were manufactured in North Ionia.

**Local Egyptian manufacture (so-called Naukratis workshop)**

One neck amphora (Fig. 15), decorated with a band of opposed triangles on the neck, a cable motif on the shoulder and roughly sketched scales on the belly, was regarded as unusual by Cook, who suggested that it ‘was made in the locality of Tell Defenneh.’ The vase is completely covered by a yellow-pinkish slip, even the underside of the foot, which hides the actual reddish colour of the rough clay. The decoration can be compared with East Greek pottery of the 6th century bc but has no exact parallels. Analysis by NA showed that the vessel was made with Egyptian (Nile silt) clay and therefore manufactured in Egypt, but shaped and painted in an East Greek manner. It thus closely matches a range of vessels found at Naukratis dating from the 6th century bc that are similarly made in a hybrid East Greek style, but of local manufacture, as the analysis of several examples from Naukratis has shown. It is very probable that the amphora from Tell Dafana comes from the same workshop, which was probably located in Naukratis and run by one or several Greek potters. Although this is the only such example of painted pottery from Tell Dafana, a local imitation of a Samian transport amphora – although far less routinely made and in coarser fabric, hence probably not the work of a Greek potter – has also been found at the site. Beyond Naukratis and Tell Dafana, locally produced Greek-style pottery – an Ionian cup with everted rim – was identified by E. Oren at Tell Kedwa on the eastern fringe of the Delta.

**Shapes**

The repertoire of shapes of the Greek painted pottery found by Petrie at Tell Dafana is remarkable. The chart in Fig. 16 shows the overall number and percentages of fragments that can be attributed to a certain shape. The vessels from Tell Dafana are almost exclusively storage vessels, such as amphorae (211), hydriai (9) and fragments of large closed vessels (27, which may be either amphorae, hydriai or stamnoi), ‘situlae’ (41) and stamnoi (9). By contrast, there are only a few large open vessels such as kraters or large bowls (2), a fragment of a jug (oinochoe), a few cups, one kantharos and three plates. Unguent containers such as Corinthian aryballoi are also rare. A lid and fragments of unidentifiable shape, some of them featuring handles, complete the repertoire of shapes. The fact that this picture contrasts strongly with the pottery assemblage from Naukratis was already noted by Petrie and further confirmed in the studies by M. Venit, K. Smoláriková, U. Schlotzhauer and most recently the British Museum’s Naukratis Project. The most striking difference is the number of storage vessels (amphorae, hydriai and ‘situlae’) at Tell Dafana in relation to the few drinking vessels, which make up the most part of the pottery material found at Naukratis. In addition to this, amongst the thousands of fragments of Greek pottery at Naukratis only a single possible ‘situla’ shaped vase could be identified.
Dafana, however, there are 41 within a total preserved assemblage of less than 400. This suggests that the Greek pottery at Tell Dafana must have had a different function to that found at Naukratis, where the vast majority was clearly associated with ritual praxis in the Greek sanctuaries of the site.79

**Iconography**

The iconography of the Greek vases found in Tell Dafana shows a very limited, but in parts highly interesting repertoire. Attic vases are decorated with animals, warrior/battle scenes, and very seldom with mythical scenes. Among these, scenes of the Calydonian boar hunt (Fig. 2), a mythical athletic competition in honour of a deceased person (possibly Pelias or Patroklos) and one of the deeds of Herakles (possibly his struggle with Triton) are the most remarkable.

North Ionian vases show processions of dancing women, satyrs, the goddess Athena on a chariot,80 Oedipus and the sphinx (Fig. 8), Odysseus and Kirke,81 and some unusual scenes that as yet cannot be fully explained, such as a naked man with his hands tied behind him.82

The vases painted in the South Ionian animal style (WG style/SiA I) feature rows of animals, geese, wild goats and hounds chasing hares. The South Ionian vases in the Fikellura style (SiA II) bear representations of animals (e.g. hounds and hares), as well as rare Dionysiac themes, such as dancing komasts, satyrs and maenads.

For the most part, the iconography of the Greek pottery from Tell Dafana is thus fairly standard for the types and styles of vessels represented and no particular local pattern seems discernible. This also seems to be true for the majority of the images on the special group of East Dorian ‘situlae’, which mostly feature hybrid creatures such as sirens and sphinxes, or animals such as lions, panthers, bulls, horses and birds.83 Mythological scenes, such as Bellerophon and the chimaera, are rare.84

However, three of the ‘situlae’ are different, since they are decorated with subjects that clearly reflect Egyptian iconography:85 two men fencing with clubs (Fig. 13) – a sport common in Egypt but not then known in Greece86 – in addition to a falcon on a neb-basket clearly imitating an Egyptian hieroglyph (Fig. 14), probably signifying ‘lord’, ‘lord of …’ or perhaps originally (as the scene is only partly preserved on this fragment) ‘the two lords of Upper and Lower Egypt’. The third vase, an almost completely preserved ‘situla’, features the depiction of a winged, serpent-tailed and snake-strangling ‘Typhon’ (Fig. 12a), one of the most monstrous figures in Greek mythology. The daemon is confronted on the other side of the vessel by a youthful winged ‘hunter’, perhaps a representation of the wind god Boreas (Fig. 12b). This unusual iconography might well represent a particular reference to the area of the Nile Delta in general and Tell Dafana in particular. ‘Typhon’ is probably to be seen in connection with the Egyptian myth of Horus and Seth.87 The mighty Egyptian god of chaos, Seth, worshipped as the desert god of Lower Egypt, was equated by Herodotus with Greek Typhon,88 who was represented –

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**Figure 15** Greek style amphora made from Egyptian Nile silt clay, British Museum, GR 1888,0208.57

**Figure 16** Distribution of shapes in the Greek painted pottery of Tell Dafana
albeit rarely – from the 7th century BC on Peloponnesian shield bands and Corinthian pottery as a male bearded creature with snake legs, just like on the ‘situia’ from Tell Dafana, even if here, uniquely, he is shown grasping snakes. Seth struggled with his nephew Horus, the god of Upper Egypt, for power over the united country but was overpowered and, according to legend, banished and buried at Lake Serbonis (Lake Bardawil) on the Mediterranean coast of northern Sinai – that is, East of Pelusium and of Tell Dafana.67 In the Egyptian tradition, however, Seth was not depicted as a snake but as the Seth animal, an animal close to a donkey with big ears.

Such images were not just placed on the vases by chance; they are each unique in the repertoire of Greek vase iconography and were clearly created with Egypt in mind. The same phenomenon of Greek storage vessels specially painted with Egyptian themes is also attested elsewhere in Egypt, at Memphis, Karnak and Thebes.68

Conclusion

Greek painted pottery appears to have reached Tell Dafana from about 600 BC and continued to arrive until the end of the 6th century BC,69 with clear peaks in the second and third quarters of the 6th century BC, within the reign of Amasis. Attic red-figure pottery is lacking and the East Greek pottery also does not seem to go beyond the 6th century BC – in fact, imports had largely ceased already by or during the final quarter of the 6th century. This contrast strongly with other places in Egypt, where a steady flow of Attic red figure pottery imports continues throughout the 5th century BC, for example at Naukratis, Kom el-Bakar and Memphis, even if on a reduced scale compared to the Archaic Period.69

Perhaps the end of the Greek imports to Tell Dafana needs to be seen in relation to the Persian invasion of Egypt in 526/5 BC. For this reason, the Greek pottery assemblage from Tell Dafana has sometimes been taken by scholars as a chronological reference point particularly for North and South Ionian pottery.70 However, the link with a historical date is merely a supposition, and except for the terminus ante quem provided by the sealings of Amasis on a Chian transport amphora there are no precise chronological indicators within the assemblage, and the vases from Tell Dafana cannot be considered a means for dating, but have to be dated themselves.

Compared with other provenances of Greek pottery of this period in Egypt, the Tell Dafana finds are unique. In the city and trading port of Naukratis, the broad range of different shapes is indicative of a different kind of use, first and foremost as votive offerings and symposion crockery in the Greek temples. At other find places in Egypt, at Sais71 and perhaps also at Elephantine,72 it is not impossible that Greek pottery played a role within an Egyptian temple, as at Tell Dafana, but the shape range differs from that at Tell Dafana. In the necropolis of Abusir,73 Saqqara and Thebes-West, Greek pottery was found in Egyptian funerary contexts (used as burial offerings or as containers for embalming material) either in the tomb shafts or the vicinity of the tomb.74

Following the identification by F. Leclère of the casemate buildings of Tell Dafana on the basis of their architectural design as storage facilities (see Chapter 1) set within a large Egyptian temple complex, the finds (both Egyptian and Greek) from this distinctive area must be interpreted within the particular context of preparing and storing offerings, or other goods, in an Egyptian temple. The shapes of most of the Greek vases lead to the conclusion that they probably served as luxurious storage containers. The finding of an amphora of likely Naukratite manufacture as well as imports of Attic black-figure, North and South Ionian pottery (also present at Naukratis even if other vase shapes were preferred there), suggests that at least some, if not all, of the Greek vases were transported to Tell Dafana via Naukratis. The pots may have been sent to Tell Dafana by Greeks who were familiar with or even involved in the Egyptian rituals at Tell Dafana.75

The Greek painted pottery found at Tell Dafana (in addition to finds of iron weapons and armour) has been the reason why many archaeologists suspected that Greeks lived at the site, attributing the use of these vessels to Greek mercenaries stationed there. The acceptance of the fact that the site is an Egyptian temple town does not, however, necessarily exclude a Greek presence, because the location of Tell Dafana at the Eastern border of ancient Egypt was of strategic interest and Greek mercenaries may well have been stationed there together with Egyptian soldiers and mercenaries of other ethnic backgrounds.

Notes

1 I am very grateful to the staff of the Department of Ancient Egypt and Sudan at the British Museum, especially Jeffrey Spencer and François Leclère, the Department of Greece and Rome, especially Alexandra Villing with the Naukratis team and Dyfri Williams, for constant support. Last but not least I wish to thank Ursula Hockmann and Udo Schlottzhauser for many discussions on this subject.
2 Weber 2012b, 216–44.
3 Cf. ibid.; Weber 2012b, 216–44. It is not possible to locate the precise findspot of all Greek fragments, but for some of them Petrie 1888 gives the chamber number in his publication, others have either a scratched or a pencilled number that indicates the chamber or location where they were found. Underneath the floor of chambers 18 and 19, Petrie found two further ‘chambers’ or deposits that held only Egyptian pottery. Therefore, the Greek pottery provides a useful terminus ante quem.
7 Weber 2012b, 263, 420–6, no. Âg 17–199.
13 Ibid., 232, 378, no. TD 157.
14 Ibid., 232, 386, no. TD 352.
56 EA 1887,0101.1330; Johnston 2006, 28 no. 3; Weber 2012b, 243, 377, 380–1, no. TD 322, pp. 380–1, nos TD 327, 328, 329, 331, p. 388, no. TD 352.

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worshipped and it is very likely that the vase was intentionally made for this site (Philadelphia 29-71-189; ibid., 280–1, 399, no. M 25). From Karnak comes a North Ionian black-figure vase with a picture of a ram (Berlin, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, inv. V.I.5344, ibid., 270–1, 410, no. K 3), which fits in well with the cult of the Egyptian god Amun, whose zoomorphic appearance was that of a ram. Also at Karnak a large closed vessel painted in a North Ionian black-figure style was found, which depicts a boat procession, a ritual common at Karnak (Oxford, AM 1924.264; ibid., 410, no. K 6). Last but not least a North Ionian neck amphora, probably made at Teos, with painted cartouches of the pharaoh Apries was found at Thebes (Basel, Sammlung H.A. Cahn HC1175 and London, PM UC30035a-b; ibid., 273–4, 415, no. Th 4).

91 The earliest pieces are Late Protocorinthian/Early Corinthian (Weber 2012b, no. TD 2) and South Ionian animal style (SiA I) vase fragments (ibid., no. TD 190). The sherds are small and do not have significant features, which enable us to date them early or late within the distinctive phase. Since the chronology of these styles varies between the last decade of the 7th and the first two decades of the 6th century BC it is not clear at which stage within this period the vases were produced; on the chronology of the South Ionian animal style (SiA I) see Schlotzhauer 2012, 120.


93 Bähler 2004, 69–70.

94 Weber 2012b, 209–12, 301–4, nos Sa 1–13 (only selected fragments mentioned there, more to be published). The shapes range from Early Corinthian unguentaria (2), an Early Corinthian oinochoe (?), a large Attic red-figure open vessel, fragments of Chian chalices (3, probably belonging to the same pot but not joining), a large North Ionian bowl and a plate and a cup (NiA I and I/II) to South Ionian cups with everted rim (2) and a neck amphora (SiA II) and there are fragments from rim and foot of table amphorae (both Attic and Ionian) and transport amphorae from Lesbos, Chios, Klazomenai and Samos.

95 Greek transport amphorae (from Attica [1], Lesbos [3], Chios [3] and Samos[5]) have been found in the waste deposit of a store room of the temple of Khnum, ibid., 262, 419, no. E 5–10. A fragment of an Attic black-figure amphora, a North Ionian closed vessel and two Attic à la brosse amphorae were found in Elephantine, but without any particular indication of their findspot.


98 There is evidence that Greeks living in or visiting Egypt honoured Egyptian gods as early as the 6th century BC, making dedications to Neith of Sais and Apis of Memphis: see Weber 2012b, 212, 281. During the 5th century BC under the reign of Darius I a Greek was even involved in the cult of Thoth at Hermopolis: ibid., 257.
Greek epigraphic evidence at Tell Dafana is confined to marks on vases. The pots with such markings fall mainly into two categories, transport amphorae and decorated closed vases; there is a small residue of ‘others’. There are in addition marks that can be characterized as Egyptian or ‘pan-Mediterranean’. The discussion below is based on these criteria. It will be noted that the texts are neither dedicatory nor do they specifically refer to ownership.

Decorated pots
The pieces in this category are all feet of large closed vases, with the exception of one lid and one foot with some of the decorated body preserved; the shape of all of these objects points inevitably to decorated pots. The decorated piece (GR 1949,0516.7 and several joining fragments) was until recently the only example known, but the discovery of the rest in the British Museum has produced a larger and interesting group. The marks had already been drawn by the excavator and published in the site report and they can be identified with the pieces now located, with the exception of the fifth piece in Petrie’s left column, which unfortunately remains lost.

All the marks are red dipinti, which could have been applied before or after firing. Before the re-discovery such marks were unknown on larger closed vases of the Archaic period from Egypt and rarely found in any case on such vases made in East Greece, GR 1949,0516.7 being something of an exception. Some red marks were known from sites such as Tocra and Naukratis, but few compared with the number of graffiti. The Tell Dafana pieces are then indicative of some particular biography in the material concerned.

Two of the marked feet are clearly East Greek, GR 1949,0516.7 by decoration, GR 2010,5002.41+49 by shape (see Pl. 68). Others are almost certainly the feet of Attic black-figure amphorae or, just possibly, hydrias, though uncertainty remains concerning two or three, because of the fabric which is fine and with an amount of mica which is high for Attica and low for East Greece.

The marks themselves do not speak loud. Several belong to the truly ‘pan-Mediterranean’ range, the X and at least one ‘arrow’; we cannot be sure whether they are used here as simple signs or Greek alphabetic letters. However, the mark on GR 2010,5002.17 is painted under the lid of what was presumably an amphora, and its purpose was probably to ensure the fitting of a lid to an amphora after the pieces were retrieved from the kiln (Pl. 68). However, if we are tempted to interpret all these marks in the same way, it should be noted that such marks appear at roughly the same mid-6th century period, even if rarely, on hydrias and kraters which would not have been lids. There is one more non-alphabetic mark in the group which also points away from such a conclusion, the ‘anchor’ sign on the Attic foot, GR 2010,5002.43 (Pl. 68). Similar marks are found on a range of Attic and East Greek pot shapes of the 6th century; in addition, the type of mark would seem to reflect transportation by ship, therefore in some sense a trader’s, not potter’s, mark.

The Greek alphabetic marks are largely mundane. Three need some comment: GR 2010,5002.22 has a ligature of alpha and nu, with no close parallel, but not an unexpected mark at
this time, as it applies to the *eta-tho* ligature on GR 1949,0316.75; GR 2010,5002.37 might appear to have a *digamma* (**Pl. 68**), not in use in the alphabets of Athens or Ionia at this period (except in the latter case as a numeral), but the mark may well have been an *epsilon* extending further upwards beyond the preserved fragment; and a Corinthian form of *beta* on the still missing Petrie 1888, pl. xxxii, 5. The shape of this mark is highly distinct and must surely represent this letter, used in Corinth and Megara, and their colonies; one ‘rogue’ usage is on an Attic transport amphora from Histria1 of a date c. 590–80 bc; it is perhaps Megarian in view of the relative proximity of Byzantium. Whether the Tell Dafana foot is Attic, East Greek or Corinthian cannot be said, though Corinthian pottery is rare at Tell Dafana. On the other hand we do find the letter on some Corinthian pots found elsewhere, including Rhodes.2 There is no comment from Petrie about the clay of the piece, which he describes as ‘buff’ for the whole group; one may ponder whether he would have noted the much lighter colour of a Corinthian piece. On balance one might take it as non-Corinthian, and an apparently isolated example of a user of that alphabet putting a form of commercial mark on an Attic or East Greek pot.

In sum, these marks expand the horizons of such markings, highlighting the sporadic nature of our previous corpus, and hinting at a much wider range of trading ‘patterns’ than might otherwise have been assumed.

**Transport amphorae**

It is not always possible to confirm the identity of smaller sherds as coming from transport amphorae, and I reserve comment on a very few such pieces for a ‘miscellaneous’ section below.

One may state at the outset that the range of both amphorae and marks is wide. Weber 2012b, 375–7 catalogues a fully representative selection, from Athens, Lesbos, Chios, Samos, Klazomenai and Cyprus, to which one West Greek piece is added below. The marks typologically fall into three categories: dipinto, pre-firing graffito and post-firing graffito, and can be alphabetic or otherwise. One piece has two marks and a second may have. Points of interest are very varied, although in certain cases they concern the creation of groups of marks, or types of mark. Here can be mentioned GR 1888,0208.60, whose graffito [**ET**] finds a precise (unpublished) parallel on a closely similar Attic jar from Cerveteri; not only does this relieve one from thinking that PET[rie] had been scratching again, but also removes any thought that we have an Egyptian name rendered in Greek lettering (**Pl. 68**). In fact together they constitute an extremely rare example of more than one transport amphora of our broad period having the same mark of more than one letter or sign.3

More common are pre-firing marks on Samian amphorae; three are on jars from Tell Dafana, EA 22330 (1887,0101.1146), 23771 (1887,0101.1493) and GR 1888,0208.140a, form a set with *delta*; *epsilon* and probably *digamma* respectively (**Pls 65, 67, 45**). That last letter is presumably a numeral, since these Samian marks clearly are numerical, in the Ionian system, and refer to some form of serialization in the production or firing process.4 Two others, possibly from the same amphora, are less clearly so: EA 23768 (1887,0101.838) with a *tau* preserved, perhaps from the same vase as EA 23767 (1887,0101.837) with only part of what may have been a non-alphabetic mark (**Pl. 66**).

There are other certain or possible pre-firing marks in our corpus: perhaps A on GR 1910,5002.28 (which may be from the same jar as other sherds with a post-firing text; see below), seemingly *nu* (at least) on the Lesbian amphora, EA 23772 (1887,0101.774) (**Pl. 65**); and another Lesbian shoulder fragment has a *delta* inscribed before firing, EA 23769 (1887,0101.773) (**Pl. 67**).

HI, the post-firing graffito on GR 1888,0208.140a (once re-numbered, erroneously, as GR 1977,1011.2) does raise questions; read left to right it could join many other abbreviations for ‘hieron’, ‘sacred’, were it not for the fact that a) no Greek sanctuary is known at Tell Dafana and b) on Samos, the place of manufacture, the aspirate was not used (**Pl. 65**). It is possible that the piece could have been dedicated in the Egyptian sanctuary by a non-Ionian, or that a non-Ionian, for example Hierokles, cut or had it cut for an Ionian Hierokles; or perhaps more likely we should read it retrograde as a numeral, 18, perhaps indicating the capacity of the jar in Ionian *kotylai* or *arysteres.*5

Two further Samian amphorae with pre-firing graffiti may be mentioned briefly: Boston MFA 87.626 with an arrow mark (Petrie 1888, pl. 34, 10 ‘on 50’, see **Fig. 1** and an unregistered jar with an anchor mark in the Department of Fine Arts). **Pl. 65**). The interpretation is...
not easy; the collocation of letters is not very common, but nothing apt comes to mind. It is possible that two further sherds, EA 23764 (1887,0101.896) and EA 23763 (1887,0101.822) may come from the same vessel; each presents part-preserved signs or letters [Pl. 66].

EA 23770 (1887,0101.821) is perhaps a Cypriot jar with a mark that would seem to be a ‘lunate’ delta [Pl. 67]; the form is not used on Cyprus with its syllabic script, nor by any of the regular Greek visitors to Egypt. The geographically closest user is Side in Pamphylia.12 Two further jar fragments of probable Cypriot origin have Egyptian graffiti, EA 23761 and 23762; these are included in Chapter 5 and have been published in Weber 2012b, 375, nos TD 297–8, pl. 53b–c.

Other
Two sherds of Egyptian jars with graffiti may be noted. One (EA 23766 [1887,0101.825]) has a mark of generic ‘arrow’ shape, though its form is closer to a Greek psi or chi. It constitutes perhaps the best candidate in our set for a graffito cut at Tell Dafana itself, and it is regrettable that it is so fragmentary [Pl. 66]. EA 23765 (1887,0101.823) is also only part-preserved; if we have the right half of a symmetrical mark however, it would be peculiarly close to an enigmatic trademark appearing on late 6th-century Attic black-figured vases from Etruria [Pl. 66].13

The foot of an Attic black-glazed kantharos of the 4th century (GR 2010,5002.38) stands far apart from the rest of the material, and its underfoot graffito is inscrutable.

One further piece to be noted is EA 23822, a small rectangular stone implement, dubbed by Petrie a ‘whetstone’, with enigmatic but seemingly deliberate signs on two opposed sides. One of them is possibly in Cypro-Syllabic script but the reading is extremely difficult because of wear and surface scratching.

Concordance of BM registration numbers and entries (TD) in Weber 2012b

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Notes
1 Petrie 1888, pls xxviii, xxxii.
2 There is a maximum of 20 underfoot marks on larger vessels among the roughly 250 underfoot marks listed in Johnston 2006a, 170–5 (excluding banded amphorae). Unless otherwise stated, all pieces are in the British Museum.
3 For such anchor marks see Johnston 1979, 192–3 and 236.
4 Bîrzescu 2012, 344, no. 1960, with earlier bibliography.
5 Johnston 1979, 170, nos 27 and 28.
6 Johnston, 2000. The graffito on an SOS amphora from Cerveteri, published in Weber 2012b, 374 as no. TD 292r, ‘Sostratos cimi’, is a phantom; the full text ‘Thorakos cimi’ has still to be published.
7 The letter would be of the ‘arrow’ shape occasionally attested from the later Archaic period.
8 Johnston 2006b, 27.
10 Johnston 1987, 129 fig. 1a–b; the piece does not have a room number inscribed on it, as do most jars from Tell Dafana; an alternative provenance would be the Fikellura cemetery at Kamiros.
11 Prof. Hans Mommsen, Helmholtz-Institut für Strahlen- und Kernphysik, University of Bonn, places the sherd firmly in his Samian group (H. Mommsen, pers. comm.; details of the analysis will be published in due course). Typologically a white slip is unusual for Samian production.
12 See Destrooper-Georgiades 1995 for an earlier 5th century coin using the form in its Greek legend. I am grateful to Andrew Meadows for bibliographical help and for the advice that a second such coin appeared on the market in January 2013.
13 Johnston 1979, 122–3, type 9D.
Introduction
Owing to the risks surrounding the area of Tell Dafana, (new irrigation and drainage canals, expanding cultivated land and a high water table) a team from the Supreme Council for Antiquities (SCA), led by Dr Mohamed Abd el-Maksoud, initiated a programme of rescue excavation at the site. The aim was to shed fresh light on one of the most important sites in the eastern Delta. The work was carried out in April and May 2009 and was an important factor in reconfirming the significance of Tell Dafana as a rich archaeological site which deserves study and protection. Excavations were continued in 2010 in the northern part of the site, and these will be published in due course. Here we give a preliminary account of the work of the first season, during which the walls of various structures apparent from surface traces were cleaned to gain a better understanding of their layout.

In this season the SCA mission concentrated its work in the area to the south and south-west of the mound where Petrie excavated the casemate building in 1886; it is a region of low, flat ground approximately 2.5m lower than the mound to the north. The goal of the excavation was to trace the enclosure wall and to define the architectural elements inside. Excavation was limited to defining the wall faces by the removal of the surface dust, without going deep except for a few individual probes to check the depth of the surviving brickwork and the relationships between the walls.

The enclosure wall
The great enclosure wall of what Petrie referred to as the ‘Camp’ was traced on the surface in several parts of the site during his excavations but was never fully excavated, so he drew the walls as simple outlines, without any detail. In 2009 the SCA team cleaned the southern part of the eastern wall for some 225m of its length towards the north, and found its thickness to be 14m (Pl. 71a). However, the face of the wall was found not to run straight as drawn by Petrie, but to possess projecting buttresses at intervals. These buttresses projected from the wall face by 60cm, so the thickness of the wall between them was reduced to 13.4m (Fig. 2). A trench was cut beside the southern part of the wall to determine its depth and it was found, at least in this part, to be preserved to just four courses of bricks down to its foundation level (Pl. 73a). These courses were stepped brick footing courses built on the sand, each course of brick being set back by 10cm.

We also cleaned the southern wall of the enclosure, which is 380m long and 14.5m wide (Pl. 71b–c). Remains of towers were discovered at the south-east and south-west corners, with dimensions of 27 x 27m. A test trench cut beside the south wall showed at this point that just seven courses of bricks were preserved down to its foundation level, these courses being stepped like those in the eastern wall, mentioned above (Pl. 71b). In the middle of this wall there is an entrance or gate 10m wide, which was excavated by Petrie and re-cleaned by us (Pl. 71d). This southern gate gave access to the enclosure and the temple area, most probably from the land route or caravan route to the south of the site.
The temple

After cleaning the southern wall, we started excavating to the north of the central gate, an excavation that led to the discovery of a large temple built of mudbrick (Fig. 1, Pl. 8). Only the foundations of this temple are preserved; it consists of three successive halls or courts arranged around a central axis (Pl. 72a). The first court is 64m long and 64m wide internally with an eastern wall 6.5m in width. The wall on the western side is 6.1m wide while the northern wall, which fulfilled the role of a pylon, is 8.75m wide. A gate in the middle of the latter wall led to the second court, which is 44m long and 54m wide, with walls to the east and west which are each 6m in width (Pl. 72b–d). The northern wall of this court acted as the second pylon of the temple and was 8.5m wide, with a central gate leading to the third court. Like the second court, this also measures 44 x 54m and both the eastern and western walls are 6m wide. This configuration of three successive courts from the southern gate, arranged on an axial plan, is typical of Egyptian temple design, but at the northern limit of the third court, where some kind of shrine or sanctuary might have been expected, we found instead a very substantial mudbrick wall with buttresses, running across the axis of the temple and founded at a greater depth than the other walls noted above (Pls 74b–c, 75a). The location of the buttresses appears to have been irregular, but there is certainly a clear recess in the south face, not far from the north-east corner of the court. At the western end of this recess, the bricks of the adjacent projecting section are slightly inclined (Pl. 75b). The nominal width of the wall is 13.6m and there is still 1.6m depth of brickwork preserved. A trench was cut in the north-east corner of the third court to determine the relationship between the eastern and northern walls of the court, and the surviving depth of the brickwork. Here, only two courses of bricks remained above the foundation level in the eastern wall of the temple; in the north wall there were up to 14 courses, slightly inclined. This massive northern wall is older than the other temple walls, and it has evidently been re-used as the north wall of the great temple of Tell Dafana. In this case, it is possible that the sanctuary could have consisted of a stone naos situated on the axis a short distance in front of it. This would conform to standard Late Period temple design, as seen at Mendes, Tell Fara'on and Tell el-Balamun. It is worth mentioning that some other temple foundations re-used older walls as the limit of their foundation trenches. Traces of round pits lined with bricks

Figure 1 The temple and magazines (Google Earth)

Figure 2 Plan showing the excavated features
in the first and second courts may indicate the positions of column bases in these halls, unless they mark tree pits.

Magazines
East and south-west of the temple area we excavated two massive complexes of mudbrick magazines, the first located to the east of the second and third courtyard of the temple. They consist of 15 long units, each one 33m long and 3.5m wide internally (Figs 2–3, Pls 73c, 74a). The fact that no doors or entrances were found shows once more that the preserved remains consist only of foundations. The western limit of this set of magazines consists of a 1.2m wide wall, parallel to the east wall of the temple. The magazines were separated from the temple by a narrow street (Pl. 73c).

To the north of the magazines there was a rectangular hall full of refuse pits. An elaborate drainage system made of pottery was discovered in the hall, with a ceramic pipe leading to a massive soak-away drain (Pl. 75d–e). The water was conducted to a deep pit in which empty Chian amphorae with their bases broken off had been stacked one on top of another, and surrounded by similar old amphorae and other broken pottery. This type of feature is similar to the ‘dry wells’, noted by Petrie. The fact that Petrie found several such ‘dry-wells’ shows that numerous soak-aways must have been constructed. The large size of the soak-away pit indicates that it was expected to deal with a considerable inflow of water, the source of which is much more likely to have been rainfall rather than any temple-related activity.

Torrential downpours with associated thunderstorms are not uncommon in winter and spring in the Nile Delta. Parts of a similar drain were discovered in the street between the magazines and the temple.

Excavations in the south-west corner of the enclosure led to the discovery of the foundations of another set of magazines connected to the temple, west of the first courtyard. These magazines were built of mudbrick and consist of at least seven long rows of units, each one 57m long and 4.5m wide, with the entrance placed at the north (Fig. 2). The design is similar to the magazines at the Ramesseum and Medinet Habu in Thebes.

Small finds
Many objects were discovered or picked up from the surface during this season, including grinding stones of sandstone, stone-footed platters of black granite or basalt, and a fecundity figure of sandstone. In addition, many bronze arrowheads were found, similar to the hundreds of arrowheads discovered by Petrie, which may reflect some military activity at the site, although this is by no means certain. Some curious carved stone objects with depictions of rough figures in incised relief were also discovered (Fig. 4), at least one of which may be a crude attempt to represent a foreign soldier with a shield.

A more conventional figure in limestone was also discovered, showing a seated individual holding some item, although damage makes an identification uncertain (Fig. 5). This object resembles seated figures holding pottery vessels, as known from Naukratis.

The pottery discovered in 2009
The ceramics include both local and imported pottery, and are mostly similar to the types discovered and published by

Figure 3 The magazines east of the temple (Google Earth)
Petrie (see the catalogue in Chapter 5, and Petrie 1888, pls xxxiii–xxxvi), although there are some additional types not represented among his finds.

The first noticeable characteristic of the pottery found in this work is the rarity of marl fabrics, which contrasts with their more common occurrence among the ceramics from Petrie’s excavation. This difference must be related to the location of the work; the temple area, not dug by Petrie, clearly contains a different set of pottery from that found in some of the other areas he excavated, such as the casemate building and the adjacent chambers. The pieces of siltware pottery from the temple are additional examples of types known from Petrie’s finds, with the singular addition of a large quantity of miniature vessels or models. The types recovered in the excavation of 2009 are described below, following the sequence of the drawings by Emam Salah on Plates 77–83.

**Plate 77 (all drawn at 1:4)**

**Nos 1.1 and 1.5**

Two examples of siltware platters, one with a low ring-base. Both of these have dished tops and plain round rims. Thin slips of a pale cream colour cover the surfaces, like examples found by Petrie.

**Nos 2.1–2.8**

Siltware dishes with flat bases, flared sides and rounded rims. Compare BM EA 29665 from the Petrie material (Pl. 32); also Petrie 1923, pl. lix, nos 5D–5G.

**No. 3.2**

Flat-based siltware dish with concave, flared sides and plain, rounded rim.

**No. 4.2**

Silt bowl with a flattened base, convex sides and rounded rim.

**Nos 5.1, 5.3**

Flat-based bowls with convex sides and incurved rims. Compare BM EA 23659 from the Petrie material (Pl. 32).

**No. 6.2**

A dish of pale red siltware pottery, with a pale cream surface slip. The base is slightly pointed and the straight sides are flared. The shape is close to that of BM EA 23698 and EA 23699 (Pl. 33). The exterior bears a horizontal line of inscription in demotic, painted in black. Cary Martin has kindly considered the inscription from photographs and made the following comments: after the opening sign, a clear early demotic p3, the next sign looks like mr, which could be ‘overseer’, followed perhaps by pr, ‘domain, house’, and then a short divine name (possibly Amun). Alternatively, we could have the personal name, P3-mr-ih3, were it not for the fact that there appear to be too many signs. But the next sign appears to be s3, ‘son of’, so a personal name does seem more likely. The next group could be Nh-t, just possibly the personal name Nh-t = w or Nh-t = w-s.14

**No. 7.3**

An open casserole of red siltware, with a loop-handle at either side. This is paralleled by BM EA 23657 from the Petrie material (Pl. 33).

**No. 8.2**

A cylindrical cup of pale grey-green marlware. Compare BM EA 23697 from the Petrie material (Pl. 34); also Wilson 1982, pl. xiv, no. 11.

**Nos 8.6, 8.8**

Silt jars with pointed bases, convex sides and plain rims.

**No. 9.0**

This may be a siltware jar with a pointed base, or perhaps only the lower half of a tall jar. The broken upper edge makes a definite conclusion problematic.

**Nos 9.3, 9.5**

Silt jars with pointed bases, convex sides, contracted mouth and plain rims. Compare BM EA 22342 and EA 22328 from the Petrie material (Pl. 34).

**Plate 78 (all drawn at 1:4)**

**Nos 10.1 to 10.9**

These are all varieties of tall, situla-shaped jars typical of the 26th dynasty. The shape is that of a tall jar with a blunt pointed or rounded base, vertical sides, distinct shoulder and cylindrical neck, sometimes with handles, like number 10.9. They are made in red siltware clay with an external red slip. Number 10.5 is like BM EA 22336 and the handled jar (number 10.9) resembles BM EA 22301 and EA 50782 (Pl. 35); see also Aston and Aston 2010, pl. 16, no. 112.

**No. 11.1**

Tall siltware jar with a pointed base, tapered body and cylindrical neck. The closest parallel from the Petrie material is BM EA 22286 (Pl. 36), although the proportions are rather different; cf. Aston and Aston 2010, pl. 14, no. 99.

**No. 11.5**

Tall siltware jar, originally with a pointed base, now missing. The jar had a rounded shoulder, cylindrical neck and external rim. The tall jars from the 2009 excavations are all long-necked examples; the short-necked versions found by Petrie, such as
EA 22287 and 22331 (Pl. 35), are not represented in the new material.

Nos 12.1, 12.3, 12.5
Three examples of the necks of trade-amphorae. Probably Samian, or local copies. Some more complete examples of amphorae were found but not drawn. They are shown in the photographs on Plate 85. One is Samian and the other, larger example is Klaazomenian, both types found also by Petrie. The third amphora, with the thick handles, is Corinthian A, variant 4A.15

Plates 79–81 (scale 1:2)
All the items drawn on these plates are miniature or model vessels and they are all made in silt fabrics. Although many of these were found in 2009, they are rare among Petrie’s material from Tell Dafana. These vessels resemble very closely those from 26th dynasty foundation deposits, particularly the Amasis deposits from the temple of Mendes.16 It seems possible that they may have come from a disturbed foundation deposit in the recently identified temple at Tell Dafana. This view is supported by additional parallels among the foundation deposits from the pyramid-tombs of Nur in Sudan.17 The varieties of these model vessels from the 2009 excavations atTell Dafana are:

• Small, simple dishes with carinated sides (Pl. 79, top row).
• Small, open miniature bowls with flared concave sides and projecting, rounded rims (over 20 examples on Pl. 79). Compare BM EA 23660 from the Petrie material (Pl. 33).
• Slightly taller cup-shaped miniatures with flat bases and fairly straight sides expanding to plain rims (15 examples on Pl. 80). The only comparable item from the Petrie material is BM EA 23681 (Pl. 33).
• Models of shouldered jars, with roughly pointed or peg-bases (4 examples at base of Pl. 80). Compare the similar vessels BM EA 23652 and 22320 from the Petrie material (Pls 35, 38).
• Shouldered types with blunt, flat bases (9 examples on Pl. 81). This form is not very different from the previous one, but the base is slightly wider.
• Miscellaneous forms (5 examples at base of Pl. 81). One of these is like BM EA 22305 (Pl. 34) and may be a miniature jar rather than a model. Two at the base of Plate 81 possess collared necks.

Plate 82 (scale 1:2)
Two complete examples of silicware braziers or incense burners were found, shown on the left of the plate. There were also three fragments from the bases of additional examples. One similar piece was found in the EEF excavations (Petrie 1888, pl. xxxv, 40); other parallels are published in Petrie 1923, pl. lx, nos 13B–13K and Wilson 1982, pl. xv, nos 3–4. Three similar objects from Naukratis are in the British Museum (GR 1888,0601.733, 1888,0601.732 and 1888,0601.734).

There was an example of an imported Judaean juglet, with globular body, narrow neck and handle from neck to shoulder. This is like BM EA 23710 and 50738 from Tell Dafana (Pl. 37). The remainder of Plate 82 and the following Plate 83 are devoted to the series of lids and jar-covers. The discovery of many lids in the excavations of 2009 corresponds well with their regular presence in Petrie’s material, although there are very few marl clay lids from the 2009 finds. The varieties found in 2009 include:

• Small rough simple lids (9 examples on Pl. 82). The closest parallel in the Petrie material is BM EA 23730.
• Larger lids with convex sides, although some of these may be dishes. Ten examples were recorded, the first three, shown on Plate 82, are quite small. The only example like these from the Petrie material is BM EA 22317 (Pl. 39).18 The larger versions follow at the top of Plate 83. Parallels are known from Saqqara but have been interpreted as dishes; see Aston and Aston 2010, pl. 20, nos 161–3.
• Domed lids without handles (5 examples on Pl. 83). Only one of these is of a form exactly paralleled in the Petrie material, and it consists of pale grey marl clay. The others are thicker and heavier types in siltware.
• Lids with handles (9 examples on Pl. 83). These include domed shapes with a fairly roughly made central handle, as well as finer lids with carinated sides and well-shaped handles. Both forms are represented among the Petrie material (see Pls 39–40).

Notes
1 The excavation team comprised Hesham Hussein, Mustafa Nur el-Din, Hisham Abd el-Moemen, Tarek Harash, Mahmud Galal, Aiman Ashmawy Ali and Nasef Abd el-Wahed.
2 Petrie 1888, 32–3, pl. xiii.
3 Petrie 1888, 59–60.
4 Cf. Leclerc 2007a, 14–17.
5 Perhaps the buttressed effect is an example of a wall built in separate blocks of brickwork, like many Late-Dynastic temple walls.
6 Wilson 1982, pl. 1; Petrie 1886, 13–4; Spencer 1994, 37, pls 8b, 9.
7 Brissaud and Zevie-Coché 1998, 63, pl. ivb; 102, pl ii; Spencer 1996, 37.
8 Petrie 1888, 60.
9 Petrie op. cit., described a large example: ‘one SW of the Ksar being about 10 feet in depth to the sand, all filled with shards’.
10 Holscher 1941, 78–82, pl. 10, 64–5.
11 Cf. the earlier representations on the ‘Warrior Jar’ in the National Museum of Athens.
12 For example, BM GR 1888,0601.46.
13 Lüddeckens 2014, 186–90.
14 Lüddeckens 2014, 647.
15 See Sourisioeau 2006, 138–9, fig. 5.
16 Hansen 1967, pl. x, fig. 11.
17 Dunham 1955, pls 134–5.
18 See also Aston and Aston 2010, pl. 22, nos 185–7.
The architecture and material culture of Tell Dafana studied during this project point to it having been the location of an Egyptian Late Dynastic town with limited cross-cultural connections. The purpose of the great enclosure has been revealed by the discovery of the Egyptian temple it contained, placing it amongst the range of Late Period temples with encircling walls which are such a well-attested feature of Egyptian towns. The ancillary structures inside the enclosure belong to a repertoire of standard components of such temple-complexes, especially the casemate buildings, paralleled at numerous other sites and most closely in the temple-enclosures of Naukratis and Tell el-Balamun. The excavations in 2009 confirmed the existence of storage magazines flanking the temple in a manner already present in Egyptian architecture from the New Kingdom. Like all the other examples of Late Period temple enclosures, that of Tell Dafana was never a fortification or military camp, but a definition of the sacred space around the temple. Outside the enclosure, the architecture visible from satellite imagery again shows an Egyptian character, with evidence for many houses built on small casemate foundations.

The Egyptian nature of the site is reinforced by the nature of the antiquities recovered by excavation, which are overwhelmingly of native design and manufacture. They are typical of the kinds of objects found at many sites of the period, especially in the Delta.

As with the objects, the pottery is again primarily Egyptian. The types of pottery vessels found by Petrie, with more of a similar kind from the excavations of 2009, are a good assemblage of Late Period products, from platters and bowls to jars and lids, which find parallels among Egyptian ceramics from locations across the Delta and into Upper Egypt. In fact, the Tell Dafana material found and published by Petrie is so characteristic of Late Period Egyptian pottery that it has become one of the main reference collections for this period. Of course, the complete assemblage includes numerous imported vessels of foreign manufacture, mostly transport amphorae, but these are by no means unusual finds at other sites in Egypt and do not imply any special foreign connection to Tell Dafana. The location of the town, on the eastern fringe of the Nile Delta, was particularly convenient for imports from the Levant or across the Mediterranean, but similar imports found their way much deeper into Egypt.

Consequently, Petrie’s interpretation of the site as a camp for Greek troops, based on the account of Herodotus, is now seen to be unsupported by other evidence, with the only remaining distinctive link between Tell Dafana and Archaic Greece being the presence of a large quantity of painted Greek pottery, discussed by Sabine Weber in Chapter 6. The amount is more than that found at any other Egyptian site except Naukratis, and has been the basis for inferring a special relationship between the town and the Greeks. As it is well known that mercenaries from the Greek world served in the army under Psamtik I and his successors, it is only logical to assume that some of these troops would at some time have been present – probably on a temporary basis as required, like all military gatherings – at Tell Dafana. The site was close to the frontier and was probably the starting point for expeditions into Sinai, as suggested by the stela of...
suggests that these containers may originally have been sent as gifts to the Egyptian temple of the site, as suggested by Sabine Weber. As such, it would have gone into store with other temple-related material, probably in the building on the casemate foundation 'A', until it was broken and dumped outside.

The identification of Tell Dafana as an Egyptian temple town not only disposes of all the theories based on Petrie's interpretation that it was a military camp, but also serves to reinforce the special nature of the other site noted for Greek connections in the Nile Delta, Naukratis, which appears even more unique.

Apries recently discovered near the site, which talks of just such a campaign. Therefore, there would certainly have been Greeks at Tell Dafana, but certainly not as a settled community like that at Naukratis, otherwise we would expect to find much more Greek pottery, inscriptions and other objects of Greek manufacture. The fine Greek pottery found by Petrie was not widely distributed across the site, but concentrated in just a few findspots in the annexes to the casemate buildings, principally Findspots 18, 19A and 29, where it had been discarded together with Egyptian pottery. The fact that some of the finest vessels possessed decoration which appears to have been devised specifically for Egypt...
i. Identification of the contents of a 6th-century BC pot from Tell Dafana

*Satoko Tanimoto and Rebecca Stacey*

The small pottery jar GR 1888,0208.140 was found in the excavations by Petrie at Tell Dafana for the Egypt Exploration Fund in 1886. The form of this red siltware jar was reported by Petrie to be common, but only a few complete examples were brought away from the site. Two jars are in the British Museum: the one mentioned above in the Department of Greece and Rome and another in the Department of Ancient Egypt and Sudan, EA 23650 (Pls 36, 60). The first example is particularly interesting in that it is half-filled with a yellow resin-like material, the initial investigation of which by E.M. Holmes in 1889 suggested might be Chios turpentine. A second analysis carried out sometime prior to 1954 identified the contents as mastic (from *Pistacia* sp.), although the original report cannot be located. Re-analysis of the material by gas chromatography – mass spectrometry (GC-MS) was requested from the Department of Conservation, Documentation and Science at the British Museum to test this interpretation. The new analysis, details of which are given below, confirmed the material to be Pistacia resin. There is however, a problem in describing the material as mastic, as strictly speaking this term is specific to resin from *Pistacia lentiscus*, not other resin-producing species of Pistacia, but the results of the analysis did not permit species differentiation (see further the discussion below).

**Sample preparation and analysis**

A small sample (c. 1 mm³) was removed from a cracked area on the surface of the yellow material in the jar from Tell Dafana. This sample was given the reference M1a. It was extracted with 1ml dichloromethane (DCM) and 50μl aliquots were removed and dried under nitrogen. Prior to analysis these were derivatized with bis(trimethylsilyl) trifluoroacetamide (BSTFA) + 1% trimethylchlorosilane (TMCS) to form trimethylsilyl (TMS) derivatives.

The analysis was performed on an Agilent 6890N gas chromatograph (GC) coupled to an Agilent 5973N mass spectrometer (MS). Injection was in splitless mode at 250°C and 11.59 psi, with a purge time of 0.8 min. An Agilent HP5-MS column (30m x 0.25mm, 0.25μm film thickness) fitted with 1m x 0.32mm retention gap was used. The carrier gas was helium in constant flow mode at 1.5 ml/min. After a 1 min isothermal hold at 50°C the oven was temperature programmed to 200°C at 12°C/min, then to 300°C at 5°C/min, then to 325°C at 10°C/min with the final temperature held for 5 min. The MS interface temperature was 280°C. Acquisition was in scan mode (50–600 amu/sec) after a solvent delay of 7.5 min. G1701DA Chemstation (G1701DA) software was used for system control and data collection/manipulation. Mass spectral data were interpreted manually with the aid of the NIST/EPA/NIH Mass Spectral Library version 2.0 and comparison with published data.
Results and interpretation

Note: numbers in brackets [n] refer to peak numbers on the chromatograms and in Table 1.

The sample from the Tell Dafana jar contained significant amounts of stable triterpenoids, such as moronic acid (TMS) [2], oleanonic acid [3] and oxidised oleanane type components [4], which are characteristic of archaeological Pistacia resin, although compounds such as 18\(^\alpha\)-oleanonate, 3\(^\alpha\)-acetoxy-isomasticadienolate which are typically seen in unaged Pistacia resin were not detected (see Fig. 1 and Table 1). This composition is consistent with the observations of the earlier analysis and confirms the Pistacia origin of the resin.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Peak</th>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>MW</th>
<th>Principal (most abundant) fragment ions [% abundance]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nor-(\beta)-amyrone (3-oxo-28-nor-olean-12-ene)</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>204[100]; 189[42]; 205[22]; 175[22]; 119[19]; 191[16]; 410[9]; 395[9];</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Moronic acid TMS (3-oxoolean-18-en-28-oic acid TMS)</td>
<td>526</td>
<td>73[100]; 189[82]; 187[37]; 203[28]; 190[24]; 409[14]; 307[11]; 526[11]; 320[3]; 511[3];</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Oleanoic acid TMS (3-oxo-olean-12-en-28-oic acid TMS)</td>
<td>526</td>
<td>73[100]; 203[92]; 143[65]; 408[58]; 189[56]; 202[50]; 526[13]; 511[11]; 320[10]; 307[8]; 393[6];</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Oxidized oleanane type component TMS</td>
<td>526</td>
<td>73[100]; 189[56]; 95 [44]; 135 [38]; 105 [34]; 119 [33]; 218 [33]; 121 [30]; 190 [22]; 295 [16]; 409 [15]; 444 [9]; 307 [8]; 424 [7]; 205 [7]; 511 [6]; 526[5];</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>(Iso)masticadienonic acid TMS (3-oxo-13(\alpha),14(\beta),17(\beta)H,20(\alpha)H-lanosta-8,24-dien-26-oic acid TMS or 3-oxo-13(\alpha), 14(\beta),17(\beta)H,20(\alpha)H-lanosta-7,24-dien-26-oic acid TMS)</td>
<td>526</td>
<td>95[100]; 73[96]; 511[82]; 169[51]; 421[45]; 257[37]; 393[15]; 526[7]; 435[6];</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1 Triterpenoid compounds identified in the yellow resinous sample from Tell Dafana jar (with details of principal mass spectral fragment ions). Peak numbers correspond with the peak labels on the chromatograms in Figure 1 (MW= molecular weight, TMS=trimethylsilyl derivative)

Commentary

Analysis of the contents of the Tell Dafana jar by GC-MS has confirmed the previous identification of Pistacia resin, possibly mastic. As mentioned above, the source of mastic is *Pistacia lentiscus*, widespread in the Mediterranean and important in the economy of Chios. However, since the analytical results do not permit a certain identification of the species from which the Tell Dafana resin was derived, it could be terebinth (turpentine), which was the conclusion reached by Holmes. Studies have shown that resins from Pistacia trees were traded into Egypt in antiquity, but, as in the present case, it has not often been possible to determine...
the species of Pistacia involved. In addition to *P. lentiscus*, the species *P. terebinthus*, a source of turpentine, the related *P. atlantica* and also *P. palaestina* occur in the Mediterranean and Levant. Resin from all of these species appears to have been traded, with different applications.1

The resin traded in Canaanite jars during the Late Bronze Age was most probably terebinth.2 Study of these transport-jars and residues on them has proved the import of Pistacia resin into Egypt at this period.3 Canaanite amphorae (produced in the region between Tel Aviv and Haifa) from El-Amarna and Memphis contained Pistacia resin. Some jars were marked with the Egyptian word for incense, *snTr*. Chemical analysis of a select number of samples using GC-MS established that every sample, including those from Canaanite amphorae inscribed *snTr*, consisted of resin of the genus *Pistacia*.4 Resin from El-Amarna has been claimed to be terebinth,5 but other sources state that species identification was not achieved.6 The Egyptian term *snTr* was, however, also applied to resins of different types from African sources, so would seem to have been a generic term for any material that could be burnt as incense.

About a ton of Pistacia resin was found in Canaanite jars from the Late Bronze Age shipwreck discovered off the coast of southwest Turkey at Uluburun.7 It has been suggested that the jars contained wine flavoured with resin, but additional analysis showed that it was Pistacia resin itself that was being shipped.8 According to C. Haldane the material was terebinth resin.9 The use of Canaanite amphorae to transport resin shows an efficient use of large containers in the Late Bronze Age, and there is no reason to suppose that jars of equivalent or larger size would not have been used in the Late Period with a range of Egyptian, Levantine and Greek amphorae available. The resin in the jar from Tell Dafana must have been repackaged into this small vessel, suggesting a high value on the product in Egypt.

Notes
1 Holmes 1888, 387–9.
2 CDS Analytical request no. AR2007/95.
3 On another unsuccessful attempt to distinguish Pistacia to species level, see Stern et al. 2008, 331–70.
4 Stern et al. 2003, 457–69.
5 With additional material by A.J. Spencer.
6 For a good summary of the different *Pistacia* species, see Serpico and White 2000b, 434–6.
7 van Alfen 2002.
8 Serpico et al. 2003, 395–75.
9 Serpico and White 2000a, 884–97.
11 Serpico and White 2000, 459.
14 Haldane, op. cit., 352–3. The identification was based on analyses by Mills and White 1989, and Hairfield and Hairfield 1990. White suggested the source might have been *Pistacia atlantica*.

ii. Petrographic and SEM-EDX analyses of an amphora from Tell Dafana

*Michela Spataro*

Abstract
A small fragment from the neck of an amphora from Tell Dafana in Egypt (EA 23776) was sent for scientific analysis to characterize its fabric and suggest a provenance on the basis of parallels with published material from the Mediterranean basin. Initially attributed to Corinth or Miletos, recent work by A. Villing (British Museum, Department of Greece and Rome) and A. Johnston (University College London) has excluded a Milesian or Corinthian provenance and suggested that the fragment might come from a region to the west or north-west of Greece, including Kerkyra/Corfu and southern Italy. Thin section analysis and scanning electron microscopy with energy dispersive X-ray analysis were carried out to characterize the amphora fabric and the results were compared to published research; they suggest a possible provenance from the Ionian and Adriatic Sea regions.

Introduction
The neck of a fragmented pale brown amphora (EA 23776; Fig. 1 below and Pl. 45) found at Tell Dafana, in the Nile Delta in Lower Egypt, was submitted for analysis. The amphora has a pale slip on both the interior and exterior surface and its fabric is laminated.

Archaeologists had suggested that this fragment comes from an Archaic Greek transport amphora and suggested a provenance of either Corinth on the Greek mainland or Miletos on the west coast of modern Turkey. However, visual examination of the piece by Johnston and Villing established that though the amphora was clearly Greek, neither Corinth nor Miletos was likely to have been the place of production, either in terms of typology or in terms of fabric (as far as could be determined by macroscopic examination). Alan Johnston suggested that from his experience the closest typological parallels could be found to the west or north-west of Greece, broadly in the region between Kerkyra/Corfu and Southern Italy. Since very few objects (and in particular no other trade amphora) from this part of the world are known from Egypt in this early period, a further
investigation of this hypothesis was essential for the understanding of Egyptian relations with the Greek world, the subject of the Tell Dafana Project published in this volume.

### Sampling and method

Scientific analysis of the fabric was requested to characterize the paste of the amphora and identify similarities and differences with the published literature for comparative material analysed in thin section.2

A sample from the core of the neck (which did not include the slip) was carefully collected using clippers and prepared as a polished thin section. The polished thin section was examined using a polarising microscope (Leica DMRX) and by scanning electron microscopy-energy dispersive X-ray analysis (SEM-EDX).

Multiple SEM-EDX analyses were carried out on the sample (Tables 1 – 2). The Hitachi S-3700N SEM was used at a pressure of 30Pa with a 20kV accelerating voltage; the sample was analysed uncoated. The following elements were calibrated using a mixture of glass and mineral standards: Na, Mg, Al, Si and K. The other elements (Fe, Mn, Ti and Ca) were calibrated using default calibrations generated by the Oxford Instruments EDX INCA Analyser software. The quantitative results for the nine elements were converted into oxide percentages. These percentages were normalized (oxygen by stoichiometry), to take into account the fact that oxygen and carbon are not measured, and are semi-quantitative.

### Results

#### Optical microscopy analysis

The amphora has a light brown, calcareous, micaceous and slightly fossiliferous fabric (Fig. 2), with some well-sorted fine quartz (15%; typical size 0.03 x 0.03mm; a few inclusions are coarser), some fine muscovite mica (>2%), very occasional fine fragments of serpentine, occasional plagioclase, rare sub-angular felsic rock fragments, rare stretched metamorphic polycrystalline quartz, some coarse flint inclusions, rounded calcareous fragments, some red clay fragments, some microfossils (Globorotalid (?), Foraminifera; micritic filling of cells), some iron oxides and opaques.

### Table 1 Tell Dafana, sample EA 23776: SEM-EDX compositional results of five bulk analyses at 100x, with average and standard deviation. Results are reported as normalized % oxides

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1st b 100x</th>
<th>2nd b area (rich in microfossils)</th>
<th>3rd b 100x</th>
<th>4th b 100x</th>
<th>5th b 100x</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>s.d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Na2O</td>
<td>1.95</td>
<td>1.55</td>
<td>1.55</td>
<td>1.28</td>
<td>1.62</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MgO</td>
<td>4.71</td>
<td>5.58</td>
<td>4.89</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>5.05</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al2O3</td>
<td>15.72</td>
<td>15.76</td>
<td>14.95</td>
<td>14.61</td>
<td>15.02</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SiO2</td>
<td>55.78</td>
<td>53.47</td>
<td>56.66</td>
<td>60.19</td>
<td>55.25</td>
<td>56.3</td>
<td>2.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>K2O</td>
<td>2.28</td>
<td>2.08</td>
<td>2.19</td>
<td>1.88</td>
<td>2.14</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CaO</td>
<td>13.71</td>
<td>14.86</td>
<td>13.67</td>
<td>11.73</td>
<td>14.68</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TiO2</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MnO</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.09</td>
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<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FeO</td>
<td>5.21</td>
<td>5.97</td>
<td>5.43</td>
<td>5.14</td>
<td>5.46</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Table 2 Tell Dafana, sample EA 23776: SEM-EDX compositional results of individual minerals particularly rich in sodium, iron and magnesium oxides. Results are reported as normalized % oxides

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>23776 200x bulk on a large mineral sp1</th>
<th>23776 200x bulk on the same large mineral sp2</th>
<th>23776 200x bulk on a second mineral sp3</th>
<th>23776 200x spot an on mineral Fe rich</th>
<th>23776 200x spot an on mineral Mg rich</th>
<th>23776 mineral in the 1st b 100x</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Na2O</td>
<td>6.96</td>
<td>5.01</td>
<td>6.45</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>1.79</td>
<td>7.96</td>
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<td>MgO</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>2.76</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>1.52</td>
<td>21.74</td>
<td>0.87</td>
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<tr>
<td>Al2O3</td>
<td>23.11</td>
<td>24.68</td>
<td>24.59</td>
<td>3.39</td>
<td>18.51</td>
<td>21.53</td>
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<tr>
<td>SiO2</td>
<td>58.42</td>
<td>56.71</td>
<td>58.99</td>
<td>9.62</td>
<td>35.77</td>
<td>61.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K2O</td>
<td>2.47</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>5.22</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>2.87</td>
<td>3.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CaO</td>
<td>5.78</td>
<td>1.19</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>3.89</td>
<td>2.46</td>
<td>2.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TiO2</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MnO</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FeO</td>
<td>2.56</td>
<td>3.15</td>
<td>1.79</td>
<td>80.51</td>
<td>16.42</td>
<td>1.85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEM-EDX analysis

Five bulk analyses were carried out at 100x (each covering an area of about 1.5 x 1mm) on the paste of the amphora (Table 1, Figs 2–3). The paste is homogeneous (Fig. 4), with high content of silica, calcium and iron oxides. The high calcium content is also due to the micritic infilling of the voids and microfossil chambers. The high silica content is mainly due to the quartz sand, which includes some coarse grains of polycrystalline quartz and flint. Magnesium oxide is relatively high (Table 1), mainly due to specific minerals, as shown by the spot analysis in Table 2, probably related to serpentine.

Discussion and conclusions

Unfortunately the minerals identified in the fabric analysis of the Tell Dafana amphora sample are geologically widespread. Nevertheless, a few suggestions about its possible provenance can be made on the basis of the published work on amphorae. Inclusions such as serpentine and chert are typical of Rhodian amphorae, as pointed out by Peacock and Williams. In thin sections these amphorae contain red, brown and yellow serpentine, a sparse scatter of fine quartz, occasional olivine and clinopyroxene and pieces of chert and cryptocrystalline limestone. Peacock suggested a Rhodian source on the basis of fabric similarities with Greek amphorae bearing Rhodian stamps.

I. Whitbread (pers. comm. 2011) defines the Tell Dafana fabric as an imitation of Corinthian A amphora, but says...
that there is no information on its provenance. There are no identical fabrics described in his book.6 The geologist R. Sauer (V. Gassner, pers. comm. 2011) suggests that, on the basis of the presence of chert, serpentine and microfossils, the amphora might have been manufactured along the eastern or western coastlines of the Adriatic Sea or along the coast of the Ionian Sea. Finally, the scientific analysis of middle and late Neolithic *figulina* pottery (very fine pottery with few inclusions used as prestige item), which was manufactured in different specialized regional workshops along both the Adriatic coastlines, shows very similar micritic fabrics to the Tell Dafana amphora with chert, microfossils, calcareous pellets and muscovite, but not serpentine inclusions.7

In conclusion, the thin section optical microscopy and SEM-EDX analyses allowed characterization of the amphora fabric; the minerals identified are geologically widespread and therefore more than one possible provenance could be suggested on the basis of published work, among them the Ionian and Adriatic regions.

**Acknowledgements**

We would like to thank Alan Johnston (UCL, Institute of Archaeology), Alexandra Villing (British Museum, Department of Greece and Rome), Catherine Higgitt and Roberta Tomber (British Museum, Department of Conservation and Scientific Research) and Ian Whitbread (University of Leicester) for their comments. Special thanks are due to Prof. Verena Gassner and Dr Roman Sauer (Institut für Klassische Archäologie, Universität Wien).

**Notes**

1. CSR Analytical Request No. AR2011/27.
4. Peacock and Williams 1986; Class 9.
5. Archaeology Data Service.
heat (bloom smithing) to form a billet or bar. In the second stage, the iron will have been fabricated into artefacts by hammering (forging) at red heat. It is impossible to be sure which operation is represented here, but the smelting stage produces large quantities of slag. There is now no surviving evidence for smelting slag, but one would have expected Petrie, who was interested in technical matters, to have at least have mentioned it if it had been present.

The pot bellows, EA 22347 (Fig. 2, Pls 47, 61)
This a complete example of a ceramic pot bellows incorporating both the bellows chamber and a short bellows pipe in one unit. The pipe probably fed directly into a separate clay nozzle (tuyère) which would have penetrated deep into the hearth. If the pipe itself had acted as the tuyère then one would have expected evidence of burning on the end and also the bellows unit would then have been uncomfortably close to the fire. The pot bellows illustrated in the very naturalistic and detailed wall paintings on the tomb of Rekhmira, and also those on the tomb of Puyemra, painted a thousand years earlier, seem to have a reed acting as the bellows pipe leading into a completely separate tuyère at its other end. To have the bellows pipe integral with the bellows chamber seems inherently unsatisfactory as movement whilst being operated could lead to the pipe breaking off, as has in fact occurred. However, the ceramic pot bellows from Tell Edh-Dhiba’i, Baghdad, dated to the third millennium BC, also seems to have had an integral bellows pipe, which had broken off about 2cm along its length.

The profile of the bellows tube is curved, but with a flattened bottom showing it sat directly onto the ground. This is quite typical for bellows and tuyère units feeding smithing hearths rather than smelting furnaces, where the tuyère entered the furnace above ground level and the pipes are completely circular in section.

Therefore, both the hearth bottom and the bellows unit seem to provide evidence for metalworking with a hearth rather than primary smelting.

Notes
1 Tylecote 1987, 317–19.
2 Tylecote 1987, 151–62.
4 Davey 1979.
5 Tylecote 1981.
Appendix 2

Collections Holding Material from Tell Dafana

United Kingdom
Aberystwyth, University College of Wales*
Birmingham, Museum and Art Gallery
Bolton City Museum
Brighton, Museum and Art Gallery
Bristol, Museum and Art Gallery (including items previously in Bath, Literary and Scientific Institution)
Cambridge, Fitzwilliam Museum
Dundee, The McManus Art Gallery and Museum
Edinburgh, National Museum of Scotland
Glasgow, Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum
Greenock, McLean Museum and Art Gallery
Liverpool, World Museum
London, British Museum (Department of Ancient Egypt and Sudan; Department of Greece and Rome)
London, Harrow School Old Speech Room Gallery and Museum
London, Petrie Museum of Egyptian Archaeology
Oxford, Ashmolean Museum
Reading, Ure Museum*
Sheffield Weston Park Museum
St Helens, World of Glass Museum
Swansea, Wellcome Collection of Egyptian Antiquities
Warrington, Museum and Art Gallery
York, Yorkshire Museum
[Godalming, Charterhouse School (material sold in 2002)]
[London, Royal College of Surgeons (material destroyed during WWII)]
[London, Pharmaceutical Museum (?)]
[London, Biblical Museum (?)]
[Rochdale Touchstones Heritage Centre (?), possibly with items previously in Manchester Heywood Free Library]
[St Albans Museum (?)]

Outside the United Kingdom, in Europe

Belgium
Brussels, Musées royaux d’Art et d’Histoire

Germany
Heidelberg, Antikenmuseum der Universität*
[Berlin, Ägyptisches Museum (objects destroyed during WWII)]

Greece
Athens, British School at Athens*

Ireland
Dublin, University College, The Classical Museum*
Mullingar, St Finian’s College*

Netherlands
Amsterdam, Allard Pierson Museum* [ex- New York, Metropolitan Museum and Philadelphia, Penn Museum]

Outside Europe

Australia
Sydney, Macquarie University
Sydney, Nicholson Museum

Canada
Toronto, Royal Ontario Museum
[Montreal (?)]

Egypt
Cairo, Egyptian Museum
Alexandria, Bibliotheca Alexandrina*

Japan
Kyoto, University Museum*

United States of America
Boston, Museum of Fine Arts
Chicago, Oriental Institute Museum
New York, Metropolitan Museum* [from Philadelphia, Penn Museum]
Philadelphia, Penn Museum
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Adriaen, M. 1985, S. Gregorii Magni Opera. Moralia in Iob Libri XXIII–XXXVI, CCSL 143B.

Agut, D. 2011, Le sage et l’insensé. La composition et la transmission des sagesse démotiques, BEHE (Sciences historiques et philologiques) 347.


[Anon.] 1882a, Lower Egypt in 4 sheets [Great Britain] Intelligence Branch War Office, 1/200,000.

[Anon.] 1882b, Carte de la Basse-Égypte dressée d’après les travaux de l’expédition française de Linant Pasha et de Mahmud Bey pour le service de l’administration des domaines affectés en garantie de l’emprunt contracté le 31 octobre 1878, 1/400,000, Cairo.


[Anon.] 1886b (28 June), ‘Mr. Petrie’s discovery. A pharaoh’s house found in a corner of the Delta. The kitchen of the palace, the butler’s pantry, and the scullery – how the discovery came to be made’, New York Times, New York.


[Anon.] 1886g (11 August), ‘Remarkable archaeological discovery’, The Border Watch 24/2373, Mount Gambier, 4.


(a) Satellite image showing the location of Tell Dafana and its environs (Google Earth)

(b) Landsat images showing development around Tell Dafana between 1984 and 1990 (U.S. Geological Survey)

Plate 1
(a) Extract from CORONA image showing the region of Tell Dafana in June 1967 (U.S. Geological Survey)

(b) Extract from the *Survey of Egypt* 1:25,000 map from 1949 (Geziret el-Ghizlan)

Plate 2
(a) Map from the Description de l'Egypte (after Jacotin 1826a, sheet 2)

(b) Petrie's plan of the site (Petrie 1888, pl. lxiii)
(a) The Saite fortress at Dorginarti (after Heidorn 2013, 298, fig. 4)

(b) The Saite and Persian fortresses of Tell el-Herr (after Valbelle et al. 2011, 635, plan 2)

(c) Tell Kedwa (after Hussein 2013, 6, fig. 9)

Plate 4 Late Period fortifications at uniform scale
Plate 5 Plan of the casemate buildings and surrounding structures at Tell Dafana, with levels and findspots (F. Leclère, after Petrie 1888, pl.xliv)
Plate 6: Reconstructed sections of the casemate buildings at Tell Dafana, with levels (F. Leclère)
### Plate 7 Petrie levels recalculated (after Petrie 1888, 94–5; see also p. 55 and pl. xxiii; Notebook 74f, 18–19, 33, 42–5)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Petrie Levels (inches)</th>
<th>Calculated levels(^*) (meters)</th>
<th>Location and description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 500                    | 8,7000                          | 494, Building B, W. of Chamber 22, highest top level preserved.  
|                        |                                  | 494, supposed level of top of cell domes.  
| 498                    | 8,6992                          | 494, Building A, S.E. part, top level.  
| 499                    | 8,6986                          | 494, Building B, S.W. corner, N.W. of vestibule.  
| 498                    | 7,4646                          | 494, Building A, N.E. part, top level.  
| 463                    | 6,7936                          | 494, Building B, S.E. part, E. of Cell 44, top level.  
| 414                    | 6,5156                          | 494, Building A, S.W. corner, top level.  
| 410                    | 6,4149                          | 494, Building A, NW. corner, top level (highest surface burnt).  
| 368                    | 5,3472                          | 494, Buildings A-B, mortared floor of vestibule between both buildings and passages in the S.W. quarter of B.  
| 351                    | 4,9154                          | 494, Buildings A-B, stone sill at W. entry of the vestibule.  
| 349                    | 4,8646                          | 494, Building A, central part, top level (possibly wrong?).  
| 342                    | 4,6868                          | 494, Building A, general ground level along S. side.  
| 340                    | 4,6360                          | 494, Building B, Cell 43, surface of sand (highest level at N. end).  
| 331                    | 4,074                           | 494, Eastern annex C, Chamber 11, stone sill — and base of later plastering on walls.  
| 329                    | 4,3566                          | 494, Building A, general ground level along E. side.  
| 324                    | 4,2296                          | 494, Building A, W. part, general top level.  
| 310                    | 3,8740                          | 494, top of rubble over “mastaba”, S. end.  
| 299                    | 3,5946                          | 494, Building A, Cell 36, surface of sand filling.  
| 298                    | 3,5692                          | 494, Building A, Cell 39, mud base (i.e. surface of sand filling?).  
| 294                    | 3,2136                          | 494, Eastern annex C, Chamber 10, mortared floor.  
| 253                    | 3,1882                          | 494, Eastern annex C, Chamber 11, floor.  
| 279                    | 3,0886                          | 494, Eastern annex C, Chamber 13, upper pavement.  
| 277                    | 3,0358                          | 494, top of raised road along W. side of “palace” (= Building B) up to the entry, S. end.  
| 275                    | 2,9850                          | 494, Building B, Cell 43, surface of sand (lowest level at S.).  
| 272                    | 2,9088                          | 494, “mastaba” surface (highest level).  
| 271                    | 2,8834                          | 494, Eastern annex C, Chamber 4, laid floor, and/or base of plastering on walls.  
| 270                    | 2,8380                          | 494, “mastaba” average surface from 4 different measurements (268-272).  
| 269                    | 2,8326                          | 494, S.E. of the complex, Chamber 18, top of threshold in the N.  
| 268                    | 2,8072                          | 494, “mastaba” surface (lowest level), near S. end.  
| 267                    | 2,7818                          | 494, between “mastaba” and Building A, top of mud.  
| 265                    | 2,7310                          | 494, Eastern annex C, Chamber 22, laid floor.  
| 260                    | 2,6400                          | 494, Building B, Cell 41, surface of sand.  
| 259                    | 2,5786                          | 494, Eastern annex C, Chamber 22, surface of sand beneath walls.  
| 254                    | 2,4316                          | 494, Eastern annex C, Chamber 4, surface of sand.  
| 251                    | 2,3764                          | 494, Eastern annex C, Chamber 9, surface of sand beneath walls.  
| 245                    | 2,2230                          | 494, Eastern annex C, Chamber 13, base of clearing.  
| 235                    | 1,9690                          | 494, “mastaba”, surface of sand beneath.  
| 234                    | 1,9436                          | 494, Building A, base of wall at gap on N. side of Building A (i.e. base of “causeway”?).  
| 232                    | 1,8928                          | 494, top of outlying wall to the W.  
| 230                    | 1,8420                          | 494, between “mastaba” and Building A, surface of sand.  
| 227                    | 1,7658                          | 494, Building A, Cell 36, surface of sand beneath walls.  
|                        |                                  | 494, Chamber 8 (west of Building A), surface of sand beneath walls.  
|                        |                                  | Surface of sandy plain.  
|                        |                                  | Sea level during High Nile.  
| 222                    | 1,6388                          | 494, Plain, 200 yards (180 m) E. of 494, lowest surface.  
| 229                    | 1,5880                          | 494, base of outlying wall to the W.  
| 212                    | 1,3848                          | 494, Sea level in May 1886 (Lake Manzala when low Nile).  
|                        |                                  | 494, Building A, south part of large central cell, sand beneath walls of the smaller and earlier square structure.  
| 210                    | 1,3549                          | 494, Building A, N.W. corner, base of wall face.  
| 209                    | 1,3046                          | 494, Building A, N.E. corner, base of wall face.  
| 199                    | 1,0346                          | 494, “mastaba”, base of N. retaining wall.  
| 197                    | 1,0088                          | 494, Building A, N.E. corner, foundation.  
|                        |                                  | 494, Building A, S.E. corner, base of wall face.  
| 192                    | 0,8768                          | 494, Building A, N.E. corner, foundation deposit.  
| 190                    | 0,8260                          | 494, Building A, S.E. corner, foundation.  
| 187                    | 0,7498                          | 494, Building A, N.W. corner, foundation deposit.  
| 186                    | 0,7244                          | 494, Building A, S.W. corner, base of wall face.  
| 180                    | 0,5720                          | 494, Building A, N.W. corner, foundation deposit.  
| 177                    | 0,4958                          | 494, Building A, S.W. corner, foundation.  
| 162                    | 0,1148                          | 494, Building A, S.E. corner, lowest level cleared under foundation deposit.  
| 0                      | -4,0000                         | 494, Petrie arbitrary datum (round 17 feet below sea level — Lake Manzala)  

\(^*\): The datum for the levels calculated in metres is arbitrarily set 4m above Petrie’s arbitrary datum [calculation= (Petrie level x 0.0254) - 4].

* The datum chosen here for the levels calculated in meters is arbitrarily set 4 m above Petrie arbitrary datum [calculation= (Petrie level x 0.0254) - 4].
Plate 8 Satellite image of the enclosure and temple at Tell Dafana, after the excavations of 2009 (Google Earth)
Plate 9 Satellite image of the site of Tell Dafana and its surroundings in 2010 (Google Earth)
Plate 10 General sketch map of the site of Tell Dafana from the satellite image (F. Leclère)
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(b) Satellite image, detail of the eastern quarter at Tell Dafana (Google Earth)

Plate 11
(a) Satellite image, detail of the south-eastern quarter at Tell Dafana (Google Earth)

(b) Satellite image, detail of the south-western quarter at Tell Dafana (Google Earth)

Plate 12
(a) Satellite image, detail of the area immediately south-east of the main enclosure at Tell Dafana (Google Earth)

(b) Satellite image, detail of the area near the road, at the southern edge of the site, in the axis of the enclosure at Tell Dafana (Google Earth)

(c) Satellite image, detail of the north-west 'Ptolemaic' mound at Tell Dafana (Google Earth)

Plate 13
(a) Satellite image, detail of the enclosure at the western edge of the north-west 'Ptolemaic' mound at Tell Dafana (Google Earth)

(b) Satellite image, detail of the north-west 'Roman' mound at Tell Dafana (Google Earth)
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Plate 17 Foundation deposits of Psamtik I (23556 = 1887,0101.1354-74) and Apries (18562) from Tell Dafana in the British Museum (not to scale)
Plate 18 Foundation deposit of Psamtk I (EA 23557), other foundation deposits and other architectural elements from Tell Dafana in the British Museum (not to scale)
Plate 19 Sculpture in bronze and pottery from Tell Dafana in the British Museum (not to scale)
Plate 20 Sculpture in pottery and stone from Tell Dafana in the British Museum (not to scale)
Plate 21 Trial-pieces and amulets from Tell Dafana in the British Museum (not to scale)
Plate 22 Amulets from Tell Dafana in the British Museum (not to scale)
Plate 23 Amulets and scarabs from Tell Dafana in the British Museum (not to scale)
Plate 24 Seals, signet-rings and seal impressions from Tell Dafana in the British Museum (not to scale)
Plate 25 Seal impressions and weapons (arrowheads) from Tell Dafana in the British Museum (not to scale)
Plate 26 Metal weapons and tools from Tell Dafana in the British Museum. All items at 1:3 except 23909, 23900 and 1888,0208.145b at 1:2
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Plate 28 Fittings and equipment; jewellery from Tell Dafana in the British Museum
Plate 29 Jewellery from Tell Dafana in the British Museum (not to scale unless otherwise indicated)
Plate 30 Games, drill-cores, samples and slag from Tell Dafana in the British Museum (not to scale unless otherwise indicated)
Plate 31 Pottery platters and mortaria from Tell Dafana in the British Museum (all 1:4)
Plate 32 Pottery dishes and bowls from Tell Dafana in the British Museum (all 1:4)
Plate 33 Pottery bowls and miniature vessels from Tell Dafana in the British Museum (1:2 and 1:4)
Plate 34 Pottery cups and jars from Tell Dafana in the British Museum (all 1:4)
Plate 35 Pottery tall jars from Tell Dafana in the British Museum (all 1:4)
Plate 36 Pottery jars and sink from Tell Dafana in the British Museum (all 1:4)
Plate 37 Pottery jugs from Tell Dafana in the British Museum (all 1:2)
Plate 38 Pottery closed vases from Tell Dafana in the British Museum (all 1:2)
Plate 39 Pottery lids from Tell Dafana in the British Museum (all 1:2)
Plate 40 Pottery lids, covers, potstands and miscellaneous items from Tell Dafana in the British Museum (all 1:4)
Plate 41 Pottery: Phoenician jars from Tell Dafana in the British Museum (all 1:4)
Plate 42 Pottery: large jars and amphora from Tell Dafana in the British Museum (all 1:4)
Plate 43 Pottery: Chian amphorae from Tell Dafana in the British Museum (all 1:4)
Plate 44 Pottery: Klazomenian amphora and basket-handled jar from Tell Dafana in the British Museum
Plate 45 Pottery: Italian, Samian and other Greek amphorae from Tell Dafana in the British Museum (all 1:4)
Plate 46 Pottery: Lesbian and other East Greek amphorae from Tell Dafana in the British Museum (all 1:4)
Plate 47 Pottery keg, bellows and vessel top from Tell Dafana in the British Museum (all 1:4)
ANNEXE TO EAST OF CASEMATE BUILDING, NORTH PART, PETRIE’S PHASE C

Findspot 2

Findspot 3

Findspot 4

Also: tripod stand

Plate 48 Types of pottery from individual Findspots at Tell Dafana
ANNEXE TO EAST OF CASEMATE BUILDING, NORTH PART, PETRIE’S PHASE C
(continued)

Findspot 9

Findspot 10

Findspot 11

Findspot 17

Also: seal of Nekau II, EA 23793

Plate 49 Types of pottery from individual Findspots at Tell Dafana
Findspot 19 (a-c)

Also: EA 23810 marl sherd
EA 23764 sherd
Greek finewares:
GR 1888,0208.10; 23+24; 61c; 64; 73c; 77b; 78b; 126; 127a-b, c, d, e, f; 135
GR 1924,1201.1070; 1074-5; 1076; 1078; GR 1952,0505.17
GR 2010,5002.7; 13; 35; 39; 47; 48. Cairo CG 26171 (JE 28414)

Findspot 32 (= below floor in 19)

Also one sherd perhaps from a basket-handled amphora, EA 23678

Plate 50 Types of pottery from individual Findspots at Tell Dafana
ANNEXE TO EAST OF CASEMATE BUILDING, SOUTH PART, PETRIE'S PHASE C
(continued)

Findspot 27

this jar type represented only by sherd EA 23771

Also: sherd EA 23765
Greek amphora GR 1888,0208.52; 134a.

Plate 51 Types of pottery from individual Findspots at Tell Dafana
ANNEXE TO SOUTH-EAST OF CASEMATE BUILDING, PETRIE’S PHASE G

Findspot 18

Also:
Amphora EA 22356 with seals of Amasis
Seals of Psamtik II and Amasis
Stamp of Nekau II
EA 23772 amphora fragment from Lesbos

Greek wares: GR 1888,0208.28; 55b; 56a-d; 56p; 56u.4; 56.u.6; 57; 68; 70e, f; 76d; 77b; 80a, b; 92a; 102; 106h; 117; 139a, b,c,d 1924,1201.1046; 1047; 1049; 1056; 1060; 1062; 1063; 1064; 1069; 1071-3; 1077, 1081; 1083; 1091; 1094; 1097
GR 2010,5002.2; 6; 16; 18; 22

Findspot 28 (lower level in 18)

Plate 52 Types of pottery from individual Findspots at Tell Dafana

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Findspot 29 (chamber South-East of casemate, Petrie’s phase G)

Greek fineware:
GR 1888,0208.11; 14; 16a, 16b+17; 53a, b. c. d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, n; 56b; 69; 70a, c, d, g; 74c; 75a; 77a; 78a; 83a-b; 110; 112a-b; 115; 116; 133; 134c
GR 1924,1201.1050; GR 1952,0505.11; 16; GR 2010,5002.15; 30; 37

Findspot 25 (outside chambers South-East of casemate, Petrie’s phase G)

Also: seal of Psamtik II, EA 23794

Plate 53 Types of pottery from individual Findspots at Tell Dafana
Findspot 50

Findspot 55 (By the Great Wall South of the casemate building)

Plate 54 Types of pottery from individual Findspots at Tell Dafana
Plate 55 Types of pottery from individual Findspots at Tell Dafana

Also: EA 23671 tripod
EA 23769 sherd - Lesbos

Greek fineware:
GR 1888,0208.59; 60; 61a, b, d, e; 62; 63
IRON-WORKING AREA IN THE SOUTH-EAST PART OF THE ENCLOSURE

Findspot 52

Greek fineware: GR 1888,0208.56f

Plate 56 Types of pottery from individual Findspots at Tell Dafana
FROM ‘DRY WELLS’ OF PETRIE (probably drainage installations)

Findspot 21 (Dry well South-West of casemate building)

FINDSPOT 31 (Dry well East of casemate building)

FINDSPOT 54 (Dry well South of casemate building)

Plate 57 Types of pottery from individual Findspots at Tell Dafana
Plate 58 Pottery vessels from Tell Dafana in the British Museum
Fine marl jars 50783 to 50786, with detail of mark on 50785 (inset)

Plate 59 Pottery vessels from Tell Dafana in the British Museum
Plate 60 Pottery vessels from Tell Dafana in the British Museum
Plate 61 Pottery vessels and bellows from Tell Dafana in the British Museum

Sink or funnel 22347

Part of a bellows 22367

Part of a large marlware vessel 23810

Jug 23710

Jug 23799

Jug 50788
Plate 62 Pottery vessels from Tell Dafana in the British Museum
Plate 63 Pottery stands, covers and miscellaneous items from Tell Dafana in the British Museum
Plate 64 Pottery vessels from Tell Dafana in the British Museum
Tell Dafana Reconsidered

Plate 65 Pottery vessels, stoppers and stamp from Tell Dafana in the British Museum
Plate 66 Pottery fragments from Tell Dafana in the British Museum
Plate 67 Pottery fragments from Tell Dafana in the British Museum
Plate 68 Pottery fragments from Tell Dafana in the British Museum
Plate 69 Pottery fragments and ostraca from Tell Dafana in the British Museum
Plate 70 Pottery ostraca from Tell Dafana in the British Museum
Plate 71 Excavations in 2009 at Tell Dafana

(a) The south-east corner of the enclosure wall, from the south (all images on this page SCA/M. Abd el-Maksoud)

(b) South side of the enclosure wall, testing for the depth

(c) South side of the enclosure wall, looking west from the central gate

(d) The central gate in the south side of the enclosure wall
Plate 72 Excavations in 2009 at Tell Dafana

(a) The axis of the temple from the first court, looking north, with the mound of the casemate buildings on the right

(b) Gate leading to the second court
(c) West wing of the ‘pylon’ at the gate leading to the second court
(d) East wing of the ‘pylon’ at the back of the first court
Plate 73 Excavations in 2009 at Tell Dafana

(a) Excavation of the east wall of the temple, with the passage outside it

(b) The depth of the brickwork of the eastern temple wall

(c) The east wall of the temple, with the passage and the magazines on the right, all after cleaning
Plate 74 Excavations in 2009 at Tell Dafana

(a) Looking east along the second pylon to the wall of the temple and the magazines beyond

(b) The large wall at the back of the temple, from the north-east corner

(c) The large wall at the back of the temple, with the recess. North-east corner in the foreground
Plate 75 Excavations in 2009 at Tell Dafana

(a) The large wall at the back of the temple, south face with recess

(b) One end of the recess in the wall at the back of the temple, showing inclined bricks

(c) Pottery jar for a drain embedded in the ground

(d) Drain-pit with a ceramic pipe entering from the left

(e) Centre of the drain-pit: an Egyptian siltware jar with the base broken out stands on another, with Chian amphorae lying horizontally at the sides and the ceramic pipe at the back
(a) The wall across the back of the temple at the north-east, overbuilt by the small casemate foundation

(b) Casemate foundation above the cut-down wall at the back of the temple, looking west

Plate 76 Excavations in 2009 at Tell Dafana
Plate 77 Pottery from the excavations of 2009 at Tell Dafana (all 1:4)
Plate 78 Pottery from the excavations of 2009 at Tell Dafana (all 1:4)
Plate 79 Pottery from the excavations of 2009 at Tell Dafana (all 1:2)
Plate 80 Pottery from the excavations of 2009 at Tell Dafana (all 1:2)
Plate 81 Pottery from the excavations of 2009 at Tell Dafana (all 1:2)
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Plate 83 Pottery from the excavations of 2009 at Tell Dafana (all 1:2)
Plate 84 Pottery from the excavations of 2009 at Tell Dafana: examples of the types discovered
Plate 85 Pottery from the excavations of 2009 at Tell Dafana: Klazomenian, Samian and Corinthian amphorae
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units</th>
<th>SW corner</th>
<th>NW corner</th>
<th>SE corner</th>
<th>NE corner</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 gold plaques (inscr.)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>BM, EA 23556 - 1887,0101.1355 and part of Cairo, EM, JE 27385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 silver plaques (inscr.)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>BM, EA 23556 - 1887,0101.1356 and part of Cairo, EM, JE 27385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 lead (or tin?) plaques (inscr.)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 (Boston, MFA 87.329)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>the two others are BM, EA 23556 - 1887,0101.1356 (in fact made of tin) and part of Cairo, EM, JE 27385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 copper plaques (inscr?)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 (Boston, MFA 87.528)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>the three others are BM, EA 23556 - 1887,0101.1357 and part of Cairo, EM, JE 27385; the fourth one is unlocated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 carnelian plaque (inscr.)</td>
<td>1 (BM, EA 23556 - 1887,0101.1360)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>one is part of Cairo, JE 27385, the other is unlocated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 felspar plaques (inscr.)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>one other is part of Cairo, JE 27385, the third one is unlocated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 lapis lazuli plaques (inscr.)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 (Boston, MFA 87.720)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>the 2 others are BM, EA 23556 - 1887,0101.1359 and part of Cairo, EM, JE 27385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 jasper plaques (inscr.)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 (Boston, MFA 87.719)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>the 2 others are BM, EA 23556 - 1887,0101.1359 and part of Cairo, EM, JE 27385; the fourth one is unlocated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 green glazed plaques (inscr.)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 (Boston, MFA 87.653)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 (BM, EA 23556 - 1887,0101.1354)</td>
<td>the 2 others are part of Cairo, EM, JE 27385 and Berlin, AM 100080 (destroyed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 mudbrick models</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>part of Cairo, EM, JE 27385 and BM, EA 23556 (1887,0101.1361); on plate xxiii of Petrie 1888, the plaque no. 2 should be read no. 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 calcite half-disc plaque</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Unlocated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galena samples</td>
<td>2 or 3? (BM, EA 23556 - 1887,0101.1364-1365)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 fragments according to Petrie's publication (p. 55), 3 according to his Journal (p.138); the third one, if it exists, is unlocated, but 2 fragments of lead ore are also recorded in Boston, MFA, RES.87.41-42 (deacc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper ore samples</td>
<td>12? (BM, EA 23556 - 1887,0101.1362-1363, 1366-1374)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12 fragments according Petrie 1888, pl. xxii; 11 in the BM, the last one probably part of Cairo, JE 27385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 green glazed libation cup</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Unlocated; crushed (Petrie, Journal, 138)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 quartzite corn-rubbers</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Unlocated; left at the site?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head and two legs of an ox</td>
<td>Part of the leg bones and teeth are in the BM (EA 23557 - 1887,0101.1375-1381) and in Boston, MFA (RES.87.14-15); skull and part of the leg bones in the Cairo Museum, unregistered.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Plate 86 Distribution of the foundation deposits from Tell Dafana