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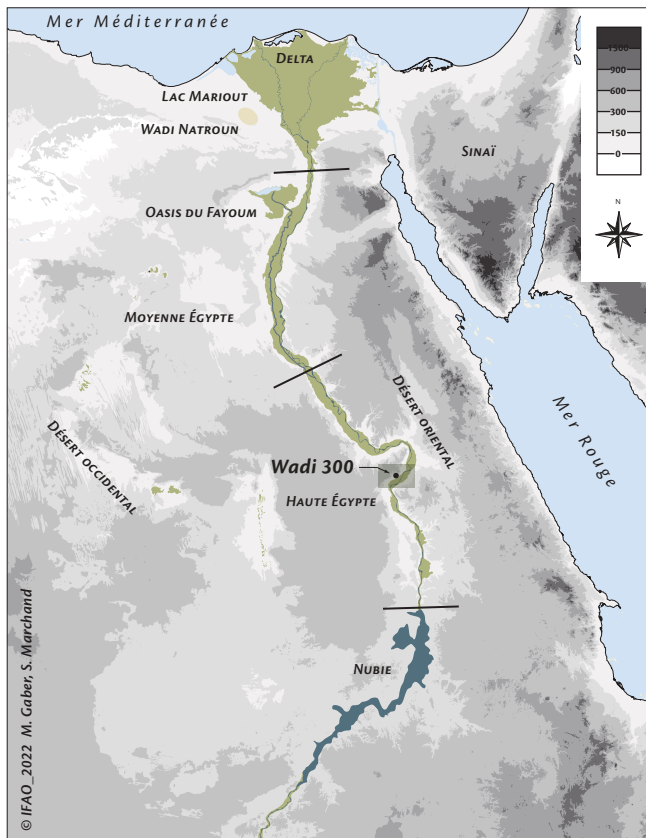
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Région thébaine



**Preliminary report on ceramics
from Wadi 300:
A case study. Pottery from Tomb B5,
early 18th Dynasty**

Introduction

Wadi 300¹ is located directly to the west of the Valley of the Queens and about 900 m to the north of Malkata. It was given its current name by Howard Carter.²

The earliest mention of work in this wadi is found in the *ASAE* 2 at the beginning of the 20th century, but Georges Daressy's coverage of his work there is limited to a single paragraph.³ The cemetery located in this valley contains at least forty-nine small shaft tombs; many of them were excavated by Louis Lortet and dated by him to the reign of Amenhotep III. This dating was incorrect and based on a misidentification of a single scarab which is, in fact, of the reign of Thutmose III.

The wadi has not been investigated since G. Daressy and L. Lortet but it may be the original burial site of some of the 18th-Dynasty re-burials in the Valley of the Kings. Burials here also suggest nearby occupation of some sort. No burials, be they in Memphis or Elephantine, are totally removed from some form of permanent settlement. The WB1 shaft tombs are a further 4.5 km away but they too indicate some form of permanent belonging in the area.⁴

More constructive coverage of the area is to be found in Elizabeth Thomas' book.⁵ Based on the style of the tombs, which she visited, and on the scarab found by L. Lortet, she was inclined to date the burials in the wadi to the reign of Amenhotep III. As noted, the problem here is that the scarab is in fact dated to the reign of Thutmose III. Notwithstanding this problem, it was E. Thomas' view that the architecture of the tombs and their positioning both in the landscape and close to known areas of

1. LITHERLAND 2015, p. 15. The full publication of the site by Piers Litherland and the New Kingdom Research Foundation's team is forthcoming.

2. LITHERLAND 2018, p. 396. See Howard Carter's Sketch Survey of Western Thebes in 2017 (fig. 1).

3. DARESSY 1901, p. 136.

4. LITHERLAND 2018, p. 396.

5. THOMAS 1966, p. 122.

habitation and royal activity in the reign of Amenhotep III made dating to that reign quite likely. In her publication E. Thomas provides small sketch plans of the tombs.⁶

The archaeological context

The tombs in Wadi 300 have recently been divided into four groups:

- Group A: at the entrance to the wadi, on the eastern side;
- Group B: on the western side of the wadi, in the north;
- Group C: on the eastern side of the wadi, to the north;
- Group D: on the eastern side of the wadi, in the south.

It is clear that the site has been exposed to depredation for centuries, and there is probably little cultural material left behind—and what remains are the items robbers have discarded as of no value.

Tomb B5 is architecturally typical of the shaft tombs of Group B, consisting of a shaft leading to a single burial chamber. This shaft measures 1.20 m north–south by 1.60 m east–west and is 5.50 m deep. The entrance from the shaft to the burial chamber has a width of about 1.10 m and a height of 1.55 m. It is located on the western side of the shaft. The lower half of this door was still occupied by the original blocking of the chamber. This blocking (F1503) is constructed with five courses of smaller and larger limestone fragments and measured 0.90 m high by 0.50 m wide and 1.00 m long.⁷

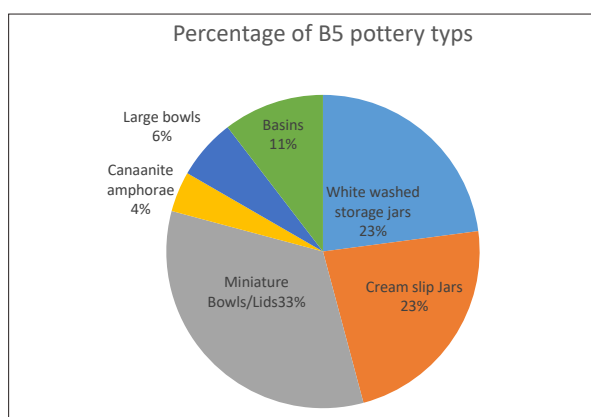
The ceramic corpus

Three hundred and fifty-two diagnostic pottery sherds were found in Tomb B5, studied and found to represent fifty-five vessels, only a part of the funerary equipment relating to a burial of the early 18th Dynasty. A small group of pots come from the Third Intermediate Period. Interestingly, a few sherds dating to the 20th Dynasty were also recovered from outside the tomb. These sherds probably relate to work by Butehamun, one of the best-documented scribes involved in the building of the royal tombs of the Valley of the Kings. He also presided over the dismantling of royal burials across the Theban necropoleis and the re-location of the royal mummies.

In comparison to other tombs found in Wadi 300, B5 is characterised by a greater abundance of cream-slip handled jars with hieratic dockets describing their content.

6. THOMAS 1966, p. 122.

7. EISSA, MAHMOUD 2020, p. 5.



The Fabrics

Nile fabrics

WWN₁ (NB₂)

[fig. 8.1]

WWN₁ is the most common fabric in Wadi 300 in general. It can be compared with NB₂ fabric in the Vienna system. There are some organic fibres, sand (only rare), and large calcareous inclusions. Therefore the fabric compared to Nile B₂ group⁸.

The porosity of the fabric is medium. The sorting of the particles ranges between fair to good. The colour ranges between red (10R 5/8) and reddish brown (5YR 5/4). It is very common in this fabric to see a darker inner zone and red bands in the outer zone.

WWN₂ (NC)

[fig. 8.2]

WWN₂ fabric is characterised by the occurrence of chaff and organic fibres. A few whitish particles occur, which could be identified as limestone; fine few particles of sand also exist. The colour ranges between dusky red (10R 3/6) and dark red (10R 3/6).

WWN₃ (NB₂ sandy variant)

[fig. 8.3]

This fabric is characterised by the relatively greater sand particle content in comparison to the previous fabrics. There is a lot of organic material, a few calcareous inclusions, and probably some crushed sand; in general, this fabric can be compared to Nile C. This fabric is dense and hard. The colour ranges between dark reddish gray (10R 3/1) and red (10R 5/8).

8. ARNOLD, BOURRIAU 1993, p. 171. See also BOURRIAU, SMITH, NICHOLSON 2000, pp. 5–12.

WWN4 (ND)

[fig. 8.4]

This fabric is characterised by the occurrence of fine, medium, and coarse particles of limestone with absence of sand and other inclusions. Nile D is typical for the large storage jars, especially the local amphorae. It is characterised by the presence of a conspicuous amount of limestone in a non-homogeneous fabric, the matrix of which is otherwise closely related to the other Nile fabrics of the Vienna system. The porosity of the fabric is dense; its hardness is medium hard to hard. The colour ranges between red (10R 5/8) and reddish brown (10R 4/3). In some cases, a darker inner zone exists with a red band on the outer zone, dark reddish grey (10R 3/1).

WWN5 (medium fine Nile clay)

[fig. 8.5]

The fabric has fine organic fibres, few limestone, and some fine crushed quartzite particles. The matrix is crumbly, not very homogeneous. It seems to relate to the Nile B2 fabric group. In some cases, a darker inner zone exists with a red band on the outer zone. The colour ranges between red (7.5R 4/6) and reddish brown (10R 4/3). In some cases, a darker inner zone exist with a red band on the outer zone, dark reddish grey (10R 3/1).

Marl fabrics**WWM1 (MA1)**

[fig. 8.6]

WWM1 is dense and well sorted. It is hard, thick walled and consistently fired. The fabric contains: a lot of very fine and fine sand, and a few medium sand particles; a lot of very fine and fine limestone particles, and a few medium limestone particles; a few medium-sized, soft red/brown particles; a little fine and medium red/brown rock particles; a few fine black rock particles.

The fabric is of Upper Egyptian origin and probably local to the Theban region. Most of the vessels from the Tomb B5 belong to this fabric, correlated to Marl A4 category, although considerable variation is noticeable amongst them. This appears to result from a variability in levigation and firing.

WWM2 (MA2)

[fig. 8.7]

The finest and most homogeneous fabric group is classified here as Marl A2 and seems to form one end of a continuum of processing of the “Marl A4” fabric. In

general, the fabric is pink to yellow and contains fine sand, low quantities of fine limestone particles or yellowish rings where limestone has burnt out, and some fine (occasionally larger) opaque red particles.

WWM₃ (MA₃)

[fig. 8.8]

This fabric is characterised by the pale greenish grey colour for both the surface and the fracture. It is dense, homogeneous, and characterised by the irregular voids due to the decomposed limestone. The inclusions consist of sand, mica, and some black particles. The colour of the surface is greenish, and the fracture is pinkish.

WWM₄ (MA₄)

[fig. 8.9]

The equivalent of this fabric in the Vienna system is “Marl A₄”. This fabric is characterised by the large quantities of round sand varying from fine to coarse. The texture is coarse due to the big quantity of sand. The colour is light brown, and the surface is brown. The fabric is also characterised by red particles (unmixed Tafla). A few particles of limestone also exist. The fabric is hard and dense.

WWM₅ (MD)

[fig. 8.10]

The equivalent of this fabric in the Vienna system is “Marl D”. It is distinctive with the large amount of limestone in different sizes (fine, medium, and coarse). There were very little jars made of Marl D in the Tomb B₅. The fabric is also characterised by the absence of sand. There are some red particles, some of which may be unmixed clay lumps.

Imported fabric

WWI₁ “Canaanite”

[fig. 8.11]

The Canaanite fabric was used for the imported amphorae (fig. 3). The fabric is coarse and hard. The colour of the section is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) in the examples from Wadi 300, without inner zone. The section is dominated by abundant large black and red angular particles, medium to large in size. Grey particles are also visible in about the same size. The surface is covered with a thick creamy white self-slip (10YR 8/2). Inclusions within the clay limestone are fine to medium sand, grey and red particles. The break is very dense, and there seems to be almost no space between the particles.

Typology

Closed forms

This type of storage jars is characterised by a bag shape, rolled rims, a conical and constricted neck, an ovoid body, and a round base. The maximum body diameter is located in the lower part of the belly. A rolled, horizontal line on the middle of the neck appears in some cases. All examples of this type are characterised by the white-washed surface covering the entire external surface. The internal surface is only smoothed. There are at least one or two joins at the bottom between the base and the body, and another probably between the neck and the upper part of the body. The traces of smoothing by hand are very clear on the interior surfaces, and the potter has used a hard tool to smooth the exterior surface. Traces of pinching are also clear on the interior surface of the base.

David Aston confirms that this type was white-slipped first and then subsequently whitewashed after firing.⁹ This is confirmed in Wadi 300 since some examples of this type of jars were sealed with mud covered with whitewash. Thus, the whitewash was applied after the jar was sealed. These storage jars are of a variety of sizes. The maximum height is 70 cm, while in the small variants it is 50 cm. The rim diameter of the large variants ranges between 35 and 40 cm, while the smallest examples have a rim diameter ranging between 15 and 17 cm. Whitewashed storage jars are made of medium coarse fabric WWN1.

Vessels of this type are well known from both the tombs of the nobles and of the Valley of the Kings, and they often occur in large numbers.¹⁰ The type is known from at least the reign of Thutmose III and continued into the later 18th dynasty. In the Valley of the Kings, this type of vessel was used to hold embalming residue,¹¹ but it is not certain that the jars were used the same way in burials outside it.¹²

In terms of function, Anne-Marie Loyrette suggests they held grain or beer, based on inscriptions upon vessels from the Valley of the Queens.¹³ Another jar of this type from a tomb in the Valley of the Queens was inscribed for beer.¹⁴

9. ASTON, ASTON, RYAN 2000, p. 15.

10. ROSE 2016, p. 257.

11. Similar vessels from the tomb of Yuya and Thuya contained embalming residue, described as "yellow salts wrapped in bits of cloth" (QUIBELL 1935, p. x; see also LAKOMY 2011, pp. 24–25).

12. SMITH 1992, p. 212.

13. LOYRETTE 1997, p. 187.

14. LECUYOT 1996, p. 151.

Percentage and distribution

Whitewashed storage jars are the most common type in most contexts, representing here 23% of the whole assemblage. They came mainly from the fill of the shaft in Tomb B5. A few examples of this type found in the Wadi 300 had linen attached to the outer surface. A good parallel for this linen wrapping came from the tomb of the three foreign wives of Thutmose III.¹⁵

- **Fig. 2.1**

Rim diam. 14 cm; ht. 58 cm

Fabric: WWN₁, whitewashed and scraped outside, smoothed only inside.

- **Fig. 2.2**

Rim diam. 12 cm; ht. 59 cm

Fabric: WWN₁, whitewashed outside, smoothed only inside.

- **Fig. 2.3**

Rim diam. 12 cm; ht. N/A

Fabric: WWN₂, lower part missing, whitewashed outside, smoothed only inside.

- **Fig. 2.4**

Rim diam. 11 cm; ht. 52 cm

Fabric: WWN₂, whitewashed and scraped outside, smoothed only inside.

- **Fig. 2.5**

Rim diam. 12 cm; ht. N/A

Fabric: WWN₁, only upper part preserved, whitewashed outside, smoothed only inside.

15. LILYQUIST 2003, p. 67.

Canaanite amphorae

[fig. 3]

Generally, Canaanite amphorae represent one of the most important components of the funerary assemblage accumulated in New Kingdom tombs. It is very common to depict the imported wine amphora from Canaan.¹⁶ Canaanite jars had been imported into Egypt since at least the late 12th Dynasty, but the earliest example known which can be unequivocally ascribed to the New Kingdom is one found in Stratum e/1 at Ezbet Helmi.¹⁷ Examples found in Tomb B5 are made of WWI1, which is very similar to Bader's Fabric "ff-1".¹⁸

- **Fig. 3.1**

Rim diam. 9 cm

Fabric: WWI1, only upper part preserved, self-slipped outside, smoothed inside.

- **Fig. 3.2**

Rim diam. 9 cm

Fabric: WWI1, no junction between upper and lower parts, self-slipped outside, smoothed inside.

Cream-slip amphorae

[fig. 4]

During the excavation in Wadi 300, west of Thebes, a group of vessels characterised by the cream slip on the outer surface was discovered. One example of this type was found with the cartouches of Hatshepsut, which confirms the dating of the pots.

The vessel family is determined by the cream slip on the exterior as well as by the two vertical handles—there is a sub-family with two horizontal handles. The vessels often have hieratic docket. This type of jar dates to the reign of Hatshepsut and Thutmose III, and extends as late as the reign of Amenhotep II. Similar examples were found in the tomb of Maiherpere, in the Valley of the Kings, and in the tomb of Kha; many other examples are kept in the Egyptian museum.¹⁹

During the reign of Amenhotep III close examples of this type became more common. They are clearly made of Marl D fabric. This version from the reign of

16. ASTON 2004, p. 179, fig. 2. See also HOPE 1989, fig. 89.

17. ASTON 2004, p. 176.

18. BADER, SECO ÁLVAREZ 2016, p. 160.

19. Personal observation.

Amenhotep III was found in huge number in the palace of Malkata. Similar examples of this type were found as containers for different commodities such as honey, water, Moringa oil, olive oil, *mṛḥt*-oil, etc.²⁰

Type one: The “brown-and-red-painted” style

It is a medium size, globular jar with cylinder neck, flat rim, and ring base. A light-reddish cream slip is usually employed as a background for the painted decoration.

The exterior surface is smooth, sometimes compacted with a pebble or a yielding tool, resulting in a low lustre. The turning-marks are only visible on the interior surface. There are no indications whether the vessels have been thrown in one or several pieces. The bases are formed by means of reshaping.

This style of decoration grew at the beginning of the 18th Dynasty out of a late Middle Kingdom to Second Intermediate Period custom of decorating pots with simple stripes.²¹ Certain foreign influences (the bichrome are from either Syria-Palestine or Cyprus) may also have played a role in the formulation of the style. Nile-clay examples are “imitations” made in secondary workshops.²²

Dark simple vertical decoration of structure consisting of vertical bands and of alternating single and multiple line patterns are extending over the entire body. These patterns consist essentially of groups of two or three, even four, parallel lines, supplemented by various other elements that were set into the spaces between them: dots, zigzags, wavy lines.

The small cream-slip amphorae are made completely on the wheel. Traces of the wheel turning process are visible only on the inner surface, while the outer surface is well smoothed and covered with a thick layer of cream slip. The base was made separately and added to the body later. There probably exists another join between the rim and the body.

● **Fig. 4.1**

Rim diam. N/A; ht. 5 cm

Fabric: WWM5, cream coated outside, smoothed only inside, monochrome decoration, black on cream surface, the decoration covers the rim and the handles.

20. ASTON 2007, p. 28.

21. ASTON 2015, p. 28.

22. BOURRIAU 1981, p. 79.

Type two: *Cream slip with plain surface*

The shape of this type is determined by the ovoid body. The shape of the preserved rims shows variants (horizontal, flaring, and articulated rim). Vertical or horizontal handles are both existing although the horizontal handles are very rare, and the base is always taking the distinctively carinated shape.

Most of the material found belonging to this type was very fragmentary. The maximum height of this type is 27 cm; the maximum diameter, located at the shoulder, is 18 cm. The rim diameter is ranging between 10 and 15 cm.

This type is coated with a thick cream slip covering the outer surface and the upper part of the inner surface of the rim. The rest of the surface was only smoothed.

Cream-slipped surfaces: the slip is derived from a fine calcareous marl mixed with water;²³ rare on undecorated pottery, except with amphorae. Cream-slipped and burnished surfaces: the burnishing always covers all of the slipped area.

With horizontal handles

- **Fig. 4.2**

Rim diam. N/A

Fabric: WWM₅, cream slip outside, smoothed only inside with plain surface.

- **Fig. 4.3**

Rim diam. N/A

Fabric: WWM₅, cream slip and burnished outside, smoothed only inside with plain surface.

- **Fig. 4.4**

Rim diam. N/A

Fabric: WWM₅, cream slip outside, smoothed only inside with plain surface.

23. HOPE 1987, p. 8. See also LUCAS 1926 (ed. 1962), pp. 370, 382.

- **Fig. 4.5**

Rim diam. N/A

Fabric: WWM₅, cream slip outside, smoothed only inside with plain surface.

- **Fig. 4.6**

Rim diam. N/A

Fabric: WWM₅, cream slip outside, smoothed only inside with plain surface.

jugs with one-handled jars

- **Fig. 4.7**

Rim diam. N/A

Fabric: WWM₅, cream slip outside, smoothed only inside with plain surface.

- **Fig. 4.8**

Rim diam. N/A

Fabric: WWM₅, cream slip outside, smoothed only inside with plain surface.

- **Fig. 4.9**

Rim diam. N/A

Fabric: WWM₅, cream slip outside, smoothed only inside with plain surface.

- **Fig. 4.10**

Rim diam. 17 cm; ht. 5 cm

Fabric: WWM₅, smoothed outside and inside, red-topped and splash decoration.

- **Fig. 4.11**

Rim diam. N/A

Fabric: WWM₅, cream slip outside, smoothed only inside with plain surface.

Open forms

Simple profile bowls

[fig. 5]

Medium-sized bowls with simple contour as well as carinated shoulders and variant types of rims also exist in a high percentage in Tomb B5. They are also characterised by some variations in the profile. The rim shapes differ from simple direct rims, everted rims, or thickened rims.

Simple profile bowls with direct rims represent 6% of the whole assemblage of Tomb B5. They came in a variety of sizes, and the rim diameter ranges between 18 and 32 cm. Their surface is only smoothed and presents a red band on the top. Some examples have soot covering the rim, which probably results of the bowls being used as oil lamps.²⁴

This type became very common during the 18th Dynasty: examples are known from Thutmose III's temple at Deir el-Bahari;²⁵ and from the reigns of Thutmose IV²⁶ and Horemheb.²⁷ One of the most widespread decoration styles is the red-topped rim, also known as "lipstick decoration".²⁸ In some cases the potter only decorated the top of the bowl, but in other cases the decoration was extended by splashes in the interior surface.²⁹ The so-called "lipstick decoration" pattern began with a frame around the rim in the early 18th Dynasty and continued in later times. This style of decoration was very common in the New Kingdom.³⁰

24. BADER 2013, p. 8.

25. RZEUSKA 2001, p. 306, fig. 11. See also LILYQUIST 2003, p. 95, fig. 33.

26. GUIDOTTI, SILVANO 2003, p. 6, fig. 9.

27. ASTON 2007, p. 223, fig. 7.

28. MARTIN 2011, p. 119.

29. ASTON 2006, p. 65.

30. ASTON, ASTON, BROCK 1998, p. 208.

- **Fig. 5.1**

Rim diam. 17 cm; ht. 5 cm

Fabric: WWN₂, smoothed outside and inside, red-topped and splash decoration.

- **Fig. 5.2**

Rim diam. 16.5 cm; ht. 4.5 cm

Fabric: WWN₂, smoothed outside and inside, splash decoration.

- **Fig. 5.3**

Rim diam. 17 cm; ht. 5 cm

Fabric: WWN₂, smoothed outside and inside, red-topped decoration.

- **Fig. 5.4**

Rim diam. 15 cm; ht. 4.5 cm

Fabric: WWN₃, smoothed outside and inside, red-topped and splash decoration.

- **Fig. 5.5**

Rim diam. 16 cm; ht. 5 cm

Fabric: WWN₁, smoothed outside and inside, red-topped and splash decoration.

- **Fig. 5.6**

Rim diam. 17 cm; ht. 5 cm

Fabric: WWN₂, smoothed outside and inside, red-topped and splash decoration.

- **Fig. 5.7**

Rim diam. 17 cm; ht. 5 cm

Fabric: WWN₄, smoothed outside and inside, red-topped and splash decoration.

- **Fig. 5.8**

Rim diam. 17 cm; ht. 5 cm

Fabric: WWN₃, smoothed outside and inside, red-topped and splash decoration.

Large basins

[fig. 6]

A common feature of large basins with modelled rims and flat base is the string impression on the outer surface, derived from the string used to hold together the walls of the pot and/or as a decorative pattern. All examples of this type are made of medium, coarse Nile fabric (NB2) and present a thick layer of coating. This type of pot has been found in 18th-³¹ and 19th-Dynasty contexts.³²

- **Fig. 6.1**

Rim diam. 19 cm; ht. 6 cm

Fabric: WWN1, red slip inside, smoothed outside.

- **Fig. 6.2**

Rim diam. 23 cm; ht. N/A

Fabric: WWN1, red slip inside, smoothed outside.

- **Fig. 6.3**

Rim diam. 27 cm; ht. 5 cm

Fabric: WWN2, red slip inside, smoothed outside.

- **Fig. 6.4**

Rim diam. 19 cm; ht. 6 cm

Fabric: WWN1, red-topped and splash decoration.

Miniature bowls

[fig. 7]

A significant number of miniature (or votive) jars were also found in the Tomb B5. Their shape and the similarities of form, ware, and manufacture allow us to consider them as a group (fig. 7). The miniature/votive vessels are simple small pots with direct rim and, mostly, flat string-cut base. The fabric of this type is always medium to coarse (WWN1/WWN2) with high density of chaff temper. This type is well known from the 4th Dynasty until the Graeco-Roman period.

31. LILYQUIST 2003, p. 95, fig. 31.

32. ROSE 2007, p. 199.

The use of miniature vessels is not completely clear. Miniature vessels appeared in foundation deposits and were also part of the burial equipment; they represented real items on the offering list.³³ They could be a cheap substitute for expensive objects. It is very common in Theban tombs to see depictions this type being used for burning incense. In some examples traces of soot are found on the base, which is likely to have resulted from burning incense materials during the “Opening of the mouth” ritual. In the scene of the “Opening of the mouth” from the tomb of Tutankhamun, we see a collection of tools used during this ritual, including five symbolic dishes containing small circles which may represent either incense or natron salt. In some cases, especially with plates, these miniatures have a definite function, since they have been found covering the top of large storage jars and then covered with mud sealing.³⁴

- **Fig. 7.1**

Rim diam. 10 cm; ht. 3 cm

Fabric: WWN_I, smoothed inside and outside, string-cut base.

- **Fig. 7.2**

Rim diam. 8 cm; ht. 3 cm

Fabric: WWN_I, smoothed inside and outside, string-cut base.

- **Fig. 7.3**

Rim diam. 12 cm; ht. 3.5 cm

Fabric: WWN₃, smoothed inside and outside, string-cut base.

- **Fig. 7.4**

Rim diam. 10 cm; ht. 3 cm

Fabric: WWN₂, smoothed inside and outside, string-cut base.

- **Fig. 7.5**

Rim diam. 10 cm; ht. 3 cm

Fabric: WWN₃, smoothed inside and outside, string-cut base.

33. WEGNER 2011, p. 10.

34. SENUSSI 2014, p. 124.

Conclusions

The assemblage (fig. 9) presented in this article is a representative sample of the pottery found in the western Wadi 300, west of Thebes, although it comes from a single tomb (B5), whereas the site contained a large number of burials. In comparison with other sites, the material presented here corresponds to the funerary pottery of the beginning of the 18th Dynasty, especially the reigns of Hatshepsut and Thutmose III. The main components of the assemblage are the whitewashed storage jars, the imported Canaanite amphorae, cream-slip jars, and bowls in a variety of sizes.

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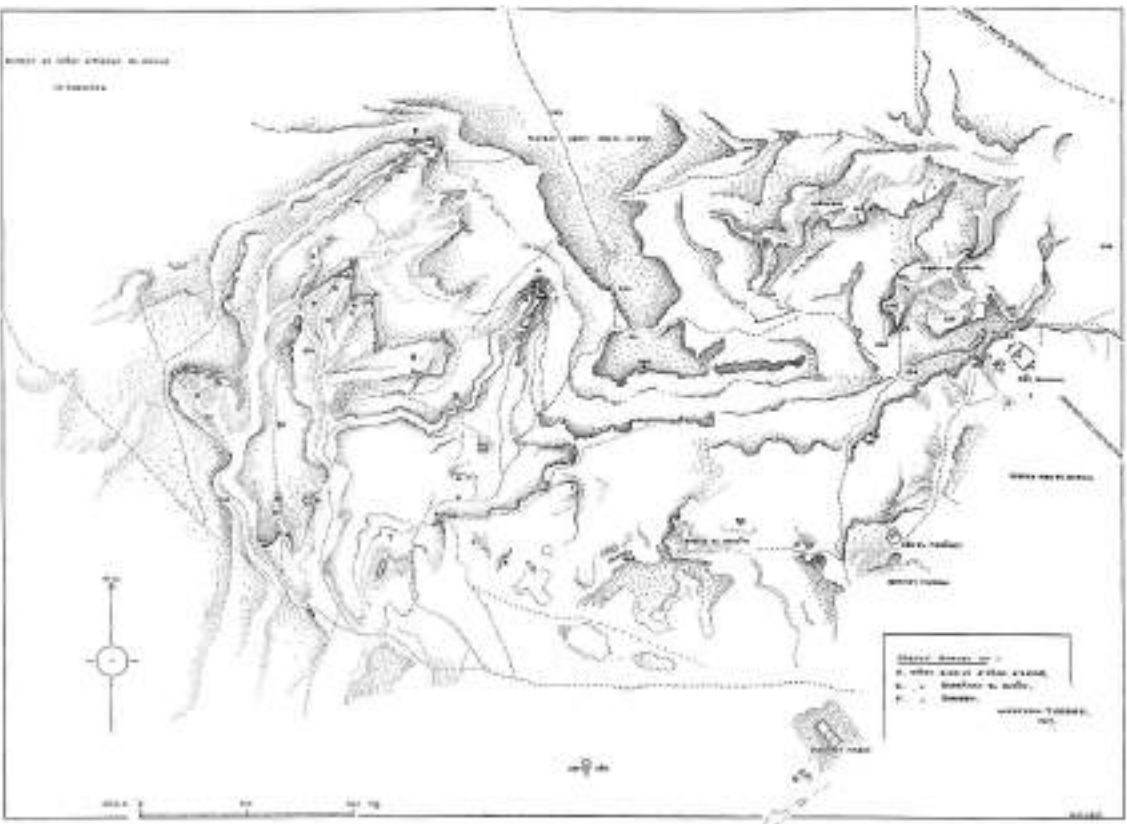


Fig. 1. Howard Carter's sketch survey of a portion of the Theban hills (from CARTER 1917, pl. XIX).

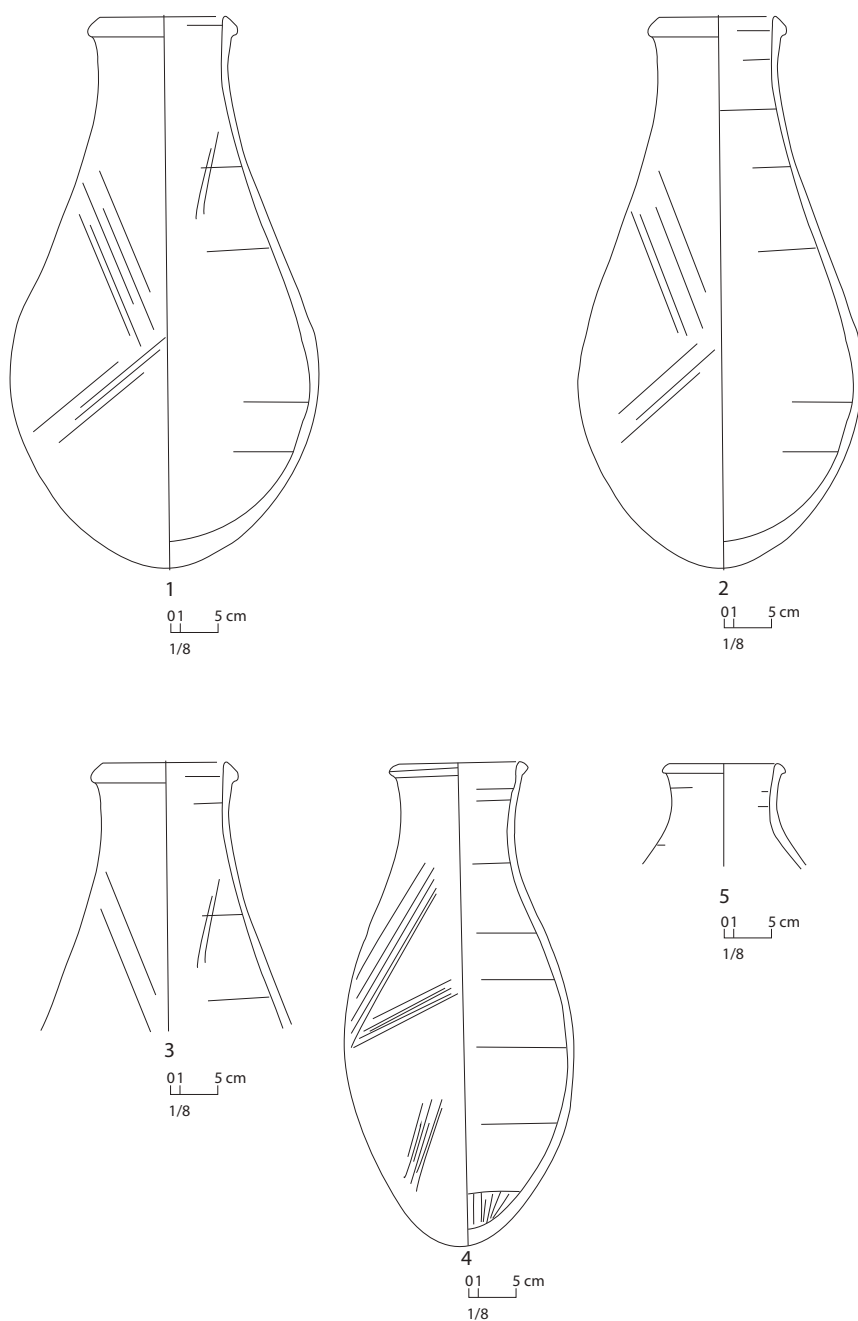


Fig. 2. Large storage jars, white coated on the outer surface. Medium coarse Nile silt, fabric WWN1. Early 18th Dynasty.

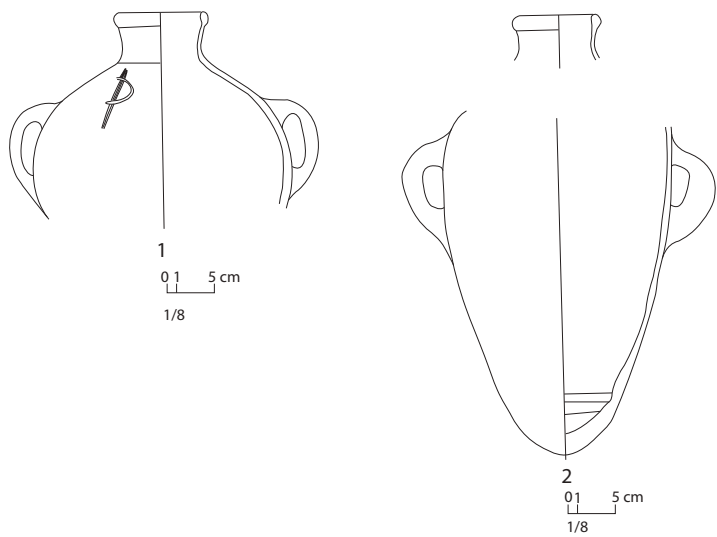


Fig. 3. *Imported Canaanite amphora. Fabric WW1r. Early 18th Dynasty.*

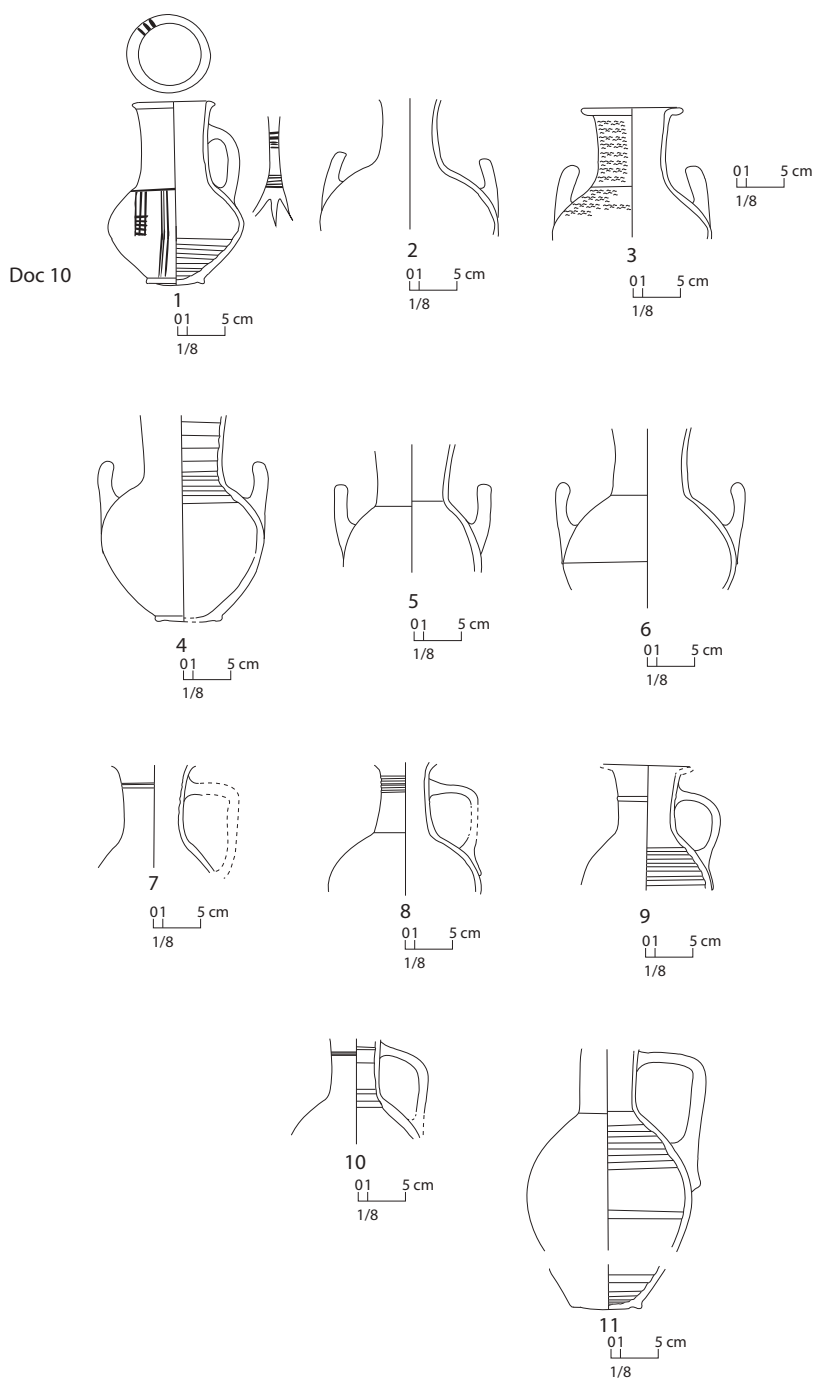


Fig. 4.

1-6. Storage jars with two handles (vertical/horizontal) and cream slip on the outer surface.
7-11. One handheld storage jar. Fabric WWM5. Early 18th Dynasty.

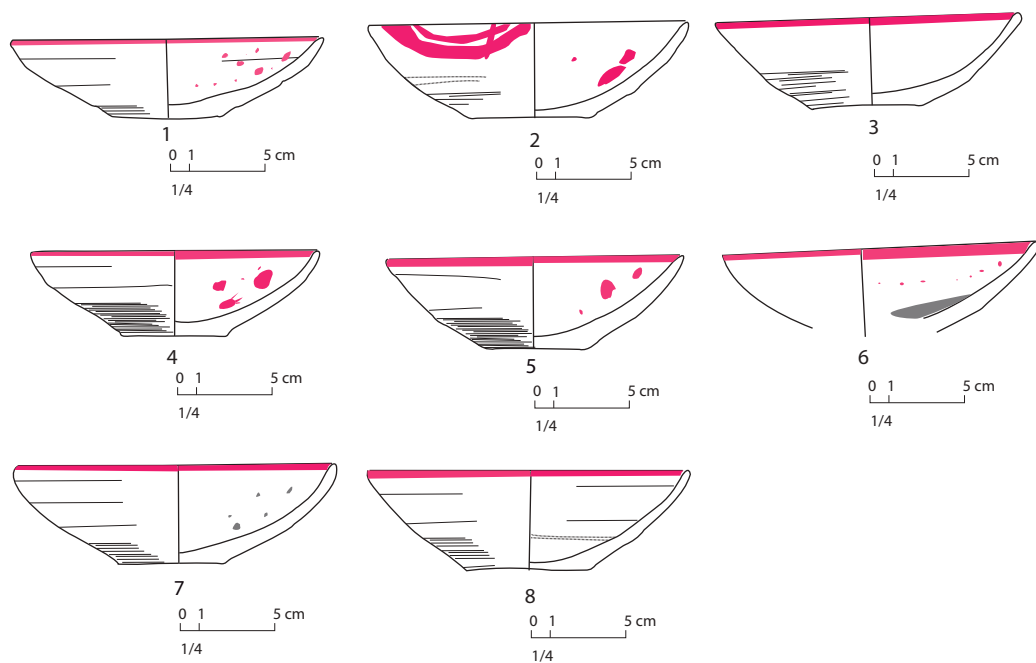


Fig. 5. Bowls and plates with red-topped and splash decoration. Variant Nile silt fabric (WWNI-2-3). Early 18th Dynasty.

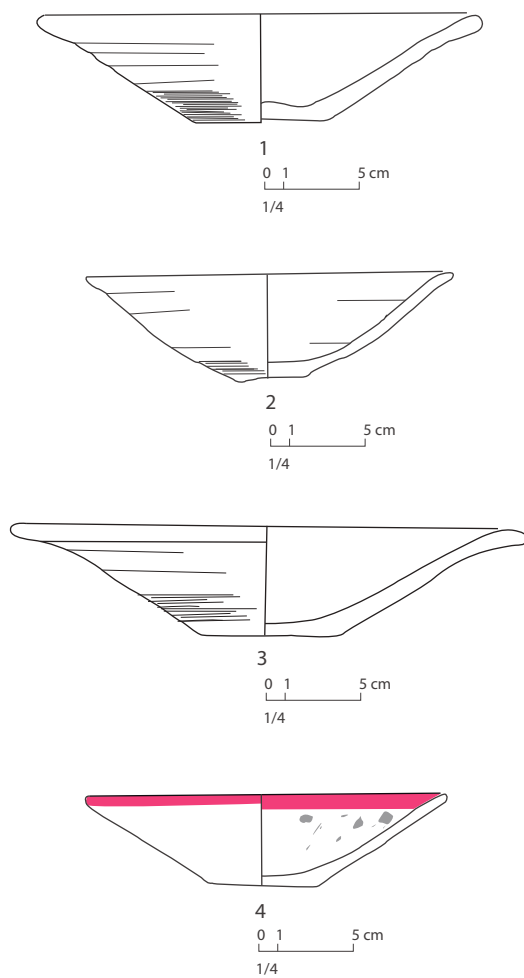


Fig. 6. Open forms with everted rims. Variant Nile silt fabric (WWNI-2-3). Early 18th Dynasty.

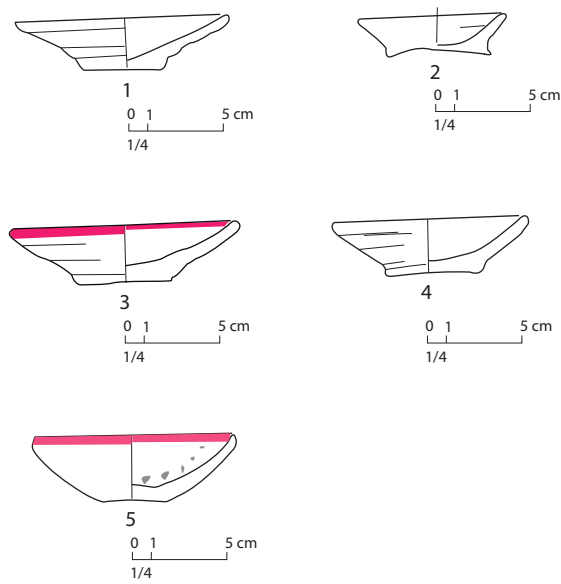


Fig. 7. *Miniature vessels/lids. Variant Nile silt fabric (WWNI-2-3). Early 18th Dynasty.*



Fig. 8. Fabric samples of Wadi 300 assemblage: 1–5: Nile fabrics; 6–10: Marl fabrics; 11: Imported fabric (“Canaanite”).



Fig. 9. *General view of the pottery assemblage of Wadi 300. Early 18th Dynasty.*