

# Processing Re-used Pottery from Settlement Contexts in Egypt and Nubia: Challenges & Potential

Julia Budka, Egyptian Archaeology and Art History, LMU Munich 

## *Abstract*

There is evidence for the use of re-cut pot sherds as tools for different functions at a variety of archaeological sites over time, making material-saving recycling processes cross-cultural. This chapter presents examples of re-used sherds, primarily from the New Kingdom town of Sai, but also a number of other domestic sites in Egypt and Nubia.

The function of sherd tools is often unclear without contextual data. Their most common function is as scrapers, but re-shaped ceramics were also frequently used as lids – normally by re-cutting the lower parts of dishes and plates.

Re-used pottery sherds offer many intriguing lines of research: (1) the recycling process and questions related to object biographies and use lives, (2) the multiple functions of the tools created from re-cut sherds allow us to investigate different sets of tasks and practices in settlement contexts, (3) lids and covers created from pottery sherds reflect the blurred boundaries between find categories in archaeological documentation – especially between ceramic small finds and pottery, since lids are normally included in ceramic typologies when produced as individual vessels.

This chapter addresses some terminological and methodological issues arising from processing re-used pottery sherds as small finds, as well as problems in dating them. The recording procedure established for the ERC AcrossBorders Project for New Kingdom Sai is first outlined and then discussed through case studies.

## 1 Introduction

There is often a somewhat artificial division and categorisation of different types of archaeological evidence in Egyptology and Egyptological publications. This categorisation leads to a separation of different types of evidence – such as architecture, reliefs, inscriptions, finds or pottery – even when they are from the same context (e.g., a single decorated tomb).<sup>1</sup> This is to say nothing of the study of the human, botanical, or faunal remains which are even more specialised and considered by a relevant expert. The separation of objects from the same site by material or function has been widespread in Egyptian archaeology since it was first established by William M. Flinders Petrie.<sup>2</sup>

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1 See, e.g., the publications on the Memphite tomb of Horemheb: Martin 1989 (reliefs and inscriptions); Schneider 1996 (finds); Bourriau/Aston/Raven/van Walsem 2005 (pottery); Strouhal 2008 (human remains).

2 For Petrie see Stewart-Peters 2014; for examples of relevant publications see: Petrie 1886; Petrie 1900. See also Zöllner-Engelhardt/Kilian 2021: ix–x.

In more recent projects and publications, pottery, objects, tools and other equipment are assessed in relation to associated finds, architecture and past human actions. The study of material culture is now often complemented by an assessment of the environmental remains.<sup>3</sup>

However, pottery represents a considerable challenge in Egyptian archaeology, in part because of the large quantities which means site-specific approaches are often needed.<sup>4</sup> The large amount of ceramic material is part of the reason that the ideal “One context, one publication”<sup>5</sup> is often simply not feasible in Egyptian archaeology.<sup>6</sup> Although hybrid publication styles, which are partly online, are being increasingly adopted in Ancient Studies and Egyptology, and may provide a useful solution.<sup>7</sup>

### 1.1 Small find or pottery sherd?

It is common practice on most excavations in Egypt (and also at Egyptian sites in Nubia) that docket – ceramic sherds with written labels on them – are not kept within the ceramic corpus, but separated to be studied by a language expert.<sup>8</sup> Likewise, ceramic ostraca – sherds re-used as writing material – and jar labels are rarely studied by ceramicists but recorded separately, following a distinct workflow. This division, based on different expertise requirements, also became common practice in publications.<sup>9</sup> More recent publications have moved away from this division and reflect the more holistic approach which is now normally used in the study of material culture.<sup>10</sup> For example, Susanne Bickel and colleagues’ publication on the material from KV 40 presents the complete set of jar labels, as well as the jars, as pottery vessels in one volume.<sup>11</sup> This is clearly an example of best practice, considering the individual expertise required for both dockets and jars, and there is hope that the recent increase in co-operation between different experts will result in similar publications.

3 Kemp/Stevens 2010a; Kemp/Stevens 2010b; Stevens 2012; Budka 2020.

4 See, e.g., Bader 2021.

5 See, e.g., Budka 2021a with all available evidence for one tomb, including all objects and the pottery.

6 See, e.g., the separate volumes on pottery for the AcrossBorders Project (Budka forthcoming, but note Budka 2017) and for the Amara West Project (Gasperini 2023).

7 See, e.g., Budka 2020 with an online appendix of all finds ([https://doi.org/10.1553/AcrossBorders2\\_Appendix\\_List-of-Finds](https://doi.org/10.1553/AcrossBorders2_Appendix_List-of-Finds)); for further open data of the AcrossBorders Project see Budka 2021b; Budka/Hinterhuber 2021; D’Ercole/Sterba/Budka 2021; Wohlschlager/Stadlmayr 2021. A number of research journals now offer digital supplementary materials, for best practice in Germany see iDAI.publications, for example, supplementary material for the journal *Archäologischer Anzeiger*.

8 This tradition can be traced back to the beginnings of Egyptian archaeology under Petrie; see, e.g., Petrie 1900. For a notable exception where a body sherd of a jar vessel with a hieratic docket was numbered as a ceramic vessel, studied, drawn and published by the ceramic specialist see Budka/Doyen 2012/2013: 198–199, figs. 29–30. Note, however, that dockets were extremely rare at this site, allowing us to work without an expert.

9 See, e.g., Tallet 1998 for a grouping of wine jar labels according to the information in the texts, without consideration of the jar types or fabrics.

10 See also Zöllner-Engelhardt/Kilian 2021.

11 Bickel 2021.

## 2 Sherd tools in New Kingdom Egypt and Nubia

### 2.1 General aspects of sherd tools

Re-cut pot sherds were commonly used as tools, with multiple functions, at New Kingdom domestic sites, proving the existence of material-saving recycling processes in Pharaonic culture<sup>12</sup> (e.g., at Qantir,<sup>13</sup> Elephantine<sup>14</sup> and Amarna<sup>15</sup>). The reuse of ceramic sherds after reworking one or several edges is also attested to for Nubian cultures, for example for cosmetic palettes.<sup>16</sup> In general, the recycling of pottery sherds is a very common phenomenon at all sites, including cemeteries, across all periods since pottery was such a widely available material for making “convenient tools”.<sup>17</sup>

The seminal study by Christine Raedler “Keramikscherben aus den Werkstätten der Ramses-Stadt” (MA thesis 1995 Mainz) published in 2007 can be regarded as an example of best practice for dealing with sherd tools.<sup>18</sup> It is an archaeological and typological study for which iconographic sources, as well as results from experimental archaeology were considered. Raedler could show close parallels between re-used sherd tools and tools made of other materials (silex, metal and bone).<sup>19</sup> The re-used ceramic sherds were chosen based on the colour, porosity, stability and hardness of the individual pieces which depend on the specific fabric.<sup>20</sup> Similar to the *chaîne opératoire* reconstructed by Kate Fulcher for painting materials, the task of producing sherd tools can involve a number of different places, people and actions.<sup>21</sup> The production process as well as the activities carried out with the newly created tool are well suited to consider tool kits and dynamics taskscapes in ancient landscapes and micro-contexts.<sup>22</sup> The technical choices are based on the cost (time and resources), availability and workability of the raw materials, in this case the fabric of the chosen sherd.<sup>23</sup> The latter also determines the tools necessary for reworking a sherd (e.g., smoothing the edges or piercing the pottery). There are also important questions regarding what time of year the sherd tools would have been produced. Although most of the tools were most likely produced *ad hoc*, pottery making was

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12 Bourriau/Nicholson/Rose 2000: 143–144.

13 Raedler 2007; Prell 2011: 92.

14 Cf. Kopp 2005; see also Budka 2010.

15 Stevens 2012: 295–338.

16 See Williams 1993: 45 with note 49.

17 Bourriau/Nicholson/Rose 2000: 143.

18 Raedler 2007. See also Raedler 2015 for an English summary.

19 Raedler 2007: 11 and *passim*.

20 Raedler 2007: 16.

21 Fulcher 2022: 77, fig. 35. Cf. also D’Ercole 2024 for a *chaîne opératoire* approach to pottery production in Bronze Age Nubia.

22 For the concept of taskscape see Ingold 1993.

23 Fulcher 2022: 77, fig. 35.

probably mostly a seasonal activity.<sup>24</sup> As such the making of sherd tools may also have been primarily carried out on a seasonal basis, in particular for tools used in pottery workshops.<sup>25</sup> It is also very likely that a large stock of raw material was available once old vessels were replaced by new ones. However, since at several sites, especially Piramesse, imported – rather than locally produced – vessels were used for sherd tools, the schedule of making these tools may also have followed delivery cycles or simply the local demand.

## 2.2 Multifunctional tools

Raedler convincingly showed that sherd tools were convenient across different situations and useful in multiple contexts, from specialised pottery workshops to multi-functional workshops or horse stables.<sup>26</sup> This applies in particular to scrapers which are suitable tools for various materials. A large number of re-cut sherds were also used as digging tools<sup>27</sup> or spoons. From ancient Sudan, examples from the site of Hosh el-Guruf were most likely digging tools given the gold-mining context, a very specialised task.<sup>28</sup> The usage for more general digging activities including tomb looting is more commonly attested, in both Egypt and in Sudan.<sup>29</sup>

The multifunctional character of sherd tools means a classification based on different shapes is the most obvious to use.<sup>30</sup> Another criterion is size which can give indirect indications about the user of the tool (e.g., the size may be based on hand-size which could differ based on age or sex).

The functionality of sherd tools is also connected to the, in general, very complex use life of pottery vessels and different vessel functions.<sup>31</sup> Reuse of pottery is cross-culturally a common phenomenon and different usages and recycling need to be considered beyond sherd tools.<sup>32</sup> Ceramics are themselves long-lived and can provide raw material centuries after the production and original use. This makes them a convenient source for producing *ad hoc*-tools in various situations.<sup>33</sup> Despite the abundance and availability of pottery sherds as raw material, there seem to be site-specific and potentially task-specific production patterns of re-used sherds. The

24 See the seminal paper by Arkell 1939; cf. also Cedro/Zurawski 2019. Based on ethnography and modern parallels, pottery making in ancient Egypt and Sudan was most probably, at least, partly dependent on the timing of the harvest season and the agricultural calendar.

25 For the general use of ceramic scrapers in pottery production (to smooth wet surfaces of vessels) see Roux 2019: 196. For such a use at Egyptian sites see Raedler 2007: 45 with references.

26 Raedler 2007: 45–50. See also Raedler 2015.

27 Bourriau/Nicholson/Rose 2000: 143–144.

28 Williams 2024 could show that there was a deliberate choice for these digging tools in very strong meso- and neolithic sherds at Hosh el-Guruf; the much weaker Kerma or Napatan pottery sherds available at the site were not used.

29 Bourriau/Nicholson/Rose 2000: 144; Budka 2021a: 269.

30 Raedler 2007: 29, fig. 14.

31 See, e.g., the seminal work by Skibo 1992.

32 Cf. Peña 2007.

33 While processing large amounts of pottery at the site of Umm el-Qaab, I used large body sherds of convenient shape as shovels for the heaps of collected pottery – they are very effective digging tools.

following will argue for a need of more detailed studies from sites in Egypt and Nubia through the case study of Sai Island.

### 3 Case study: New Kingdom town of Sai Island

#### 3.1 Documentation of re-used sherds from Sai Island, ERC AcrossBorders Project

The AcrossBorders excavation in the Egyptian town of Sai yielded substantial amounts of pottery, attesting not only to the use of the structures during the New Kingdom, but also to an abandonment phase and the later history of the site, especially in Meroitic, Post-Meroitic and Medieval times.<sup>34</sup> The sherds arrived from the field to the dig house in large baskets, arranged according to their archaeological context (site, square, stratigraphical unit). All of the pottery material from the site was then separated into diagnostic and undiagnostic sherds; rim and base sherds, handles and decorated/painted sherds were regarded as diagnostics. The material was separated into New Kingdom and Post-New Kingdom pottery. The undiagnostic sherds were documented in order to ascertain the different pottery fabrics, wares (surface treatments) and production techniques. The diagnostic sherds were analysed in more detail to establish a site-specific corpus of vessel types and for fine dating.<sup>35</sup>

On Sai, most of the ceramic small finds, predominately re-cut sherds, were not identified during the excavation process, but during the sorting of the pottery sherds. These objects were then separated from the pottery and given to the team member responsible for processing the small finds. Each tool would then be entered individually into a database and assigned a unique registration number. The pottery specialist, in this case myself, was asked to provide further details: fabric and ware,<sup>36</sup> vessel type of the sherd, colours of natural/slipped surfaces according to the Munsell soil colour chart and dating (based on ware, technology and shape of the original vessel). The fabric groups were identified from breaks in the pottery with the aid of a 1x10-magnification hand-lens; no further petrographic or chemical analyses of re-used sherds were conducted.

To facilitate the documentation, the registrar designed a specific form for re-used sherds (Fig. 1). The project's FileMaker database includes detailed descriptions, the information described above, photos and a note indicating whether a drawing of the piece was necessary.

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<sup>34</sup> See Budka 2020: 196–197.

<sup>35</sup> This is a standard procedure in ceramic processing, see, e.g., Bader 2021.

<sup>36</sup> For fabrics used in Egyptian archaeology see the “Vienna System” and Nordström/Bourriau 1993: 168–186; wares are considered as the fabric plus surface treatment, for example, Nile clay B2 uncoated or Marl clay A2 burnished and monochrome painted. For the wares in New Kingdom Sai see Budka 2020: 198, Tab. 15.

## ReUsed Sherds (JB Notes)

SAVIE

Reg #	Description	Ware/Pottery Type	Munsell Notes
2717	dish CHRISTIAN	Coarse RW	RW 10 R 6/8 light red nut 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
2718	jar NU?	B <sub>2</sub> UC? → "rives-rounded" ware undens	nut 5YR 5/4 reddish brown
2725	jar Chrich Put-NU	Coarse RW	RW 2.5YR 4/8 red U/nut 5YR 5/8 yellowish red
2728			RW 2.5YR 4/6 red    U/nut: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red
2733	jar/storage vessel NU (18D)	C <sub>2</sub> UC	nut 7.5YR 5/4 brown
2734	Dish w. flat base 18D	B <sub>2</sub> UC	nut. 7.5YR 6/4 light brown
2755	jar red ware Put-NU/chr.	Coarse RW	RW 10 R 4/8 red nut 5YR 5/4 reddish brown
2756	Dish CHRISTIAN	Red slip - coarse Red slipped	RS 10R 5/8 red nut 2.5YR 6/6 light red
2757	storage vessel Put-NU	Coarse? UC? good	U/nut: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
2762	Dish w. ring base 18D.	C <sub>1</sub> DCRP RP in	RP 10R 4/6 red nut 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
2763	jar/storage/bowl? chr.	Red ware Coarse RW	RW 2.5YR 4/8 red nut 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
2781	Dish/plate 18D	C <sub>2</sub> UCRW	RW 2.5YR 5/8 nut 7.5YR 5/4 brown
2788	Dish w. ring base 18D	B <sub>2</sub> RW/chr RP in	RW 2.5YR 4/8 red nut 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown
314	Plate 18D	B <sub>1</sub> UC	nut

Fig. 1: An example of the form used by the AcrossBorders Project for the ceramic information for re-used sherds (design by M. Gundlach)



Overall, this workflow was not very time consuming and had the advantage that the dating and identification of the former vessel type was conducted, when possible. Furthermore, sometimes sherds that were merely eroded were identified and removed from the list of registered intentionally reworked objects before they were documented in detail.

## 3.2 Quantities and statistics

Of the 615 artefacts from the New Kingdom town of Sai classified as re-used pottery sherds by the AcrossBorders Project, most were probably used as scrapers. The total number of re-used sherds from both sectors excavated by the project, SAV1 East and SAV1 West, includes 233 pieces from the 18<sup>th</sup> Dynasty, one Ramesside sherd, three New Kingdom pieces, 195 Post-New Kingdom sherds, as well as 150 Medieval ones. 33 re-cut sherds are of an unclear date, due to weathering or size. Therefore, only 41 % of the re-used sherds from AcrossBorders excavations date to the New Kingdom. As such, the Post-New Kingdom use of the site is particularly well represented by the re-used sherds. However, with almost 250 objects, re-used pottery can still be regarded as quite a prominent factor in the 18<sup>th</sup> Dynasty object assemblage at Sai.<sup>37</sup>

### 3.2.1 Sector SAV1 East

374 re-used pottery sherds were documented from sector SAV1 East. 122 are of clear Post-New Kingdom date and 94 of 18<sup>th</sup> Dynasty date (Tab. 1). The remaining pieces are probably also of New Kingdom origin, although this is less certain. Among the datable sherds, scrapers, lids and tokens/gaming pieces are most common.

As described above, the documentation of the fabric and ware of the ceramic sherds used for the tools was a crucial part of the workflow. The statistical analysis of the choice of material (fabric) offers some interesting insights, especially when compared to the pottery. This means it is essential that either the pottery data on fabrics and statistics are already published, and/or the team member working on the re-used pottery has access to this information.<sup>38</sup>

For SAV1 East, most of the pieces were made from Nile clay sherds (see Fig. 2), in particular Nile clay B2 and C2 which are also the most common clays used for pottery vessels at the site. However, the sherd tools made from Marl clay sherds (imported from Egypt) accounts for a total of 10.6 %. This percentage is much higher than in the pottery corpus which is only 1.3–3.5 % and clearly indicates the preferred use of strong hard sherds. Therefore, the probability of one of the few Marl clay vessels being re-used after it was broken is much higher than for other types of Nile clay vessels even if they were more common. Since Marl clay vessels could

37 See Budka 2020: 193–194. Note, as a comparison, that 30 years of excavations yielded 275 re-cut potsherds in Qantir, see Raedler 2007; Raedler 2015. However, within a single house in Elephantine, House 55, 435 re-used sherds were found (out of 2915 registered objects; unpublished data recorded during the AcrossBorders Project in cooperation with the Swiss Institute and Cornelius von Pilgrim).

38 In the case of Sai, the AcrossBorders pottery data are currently being prepared for publication: Budka forthcoming.

### Fabrics SAV1 East

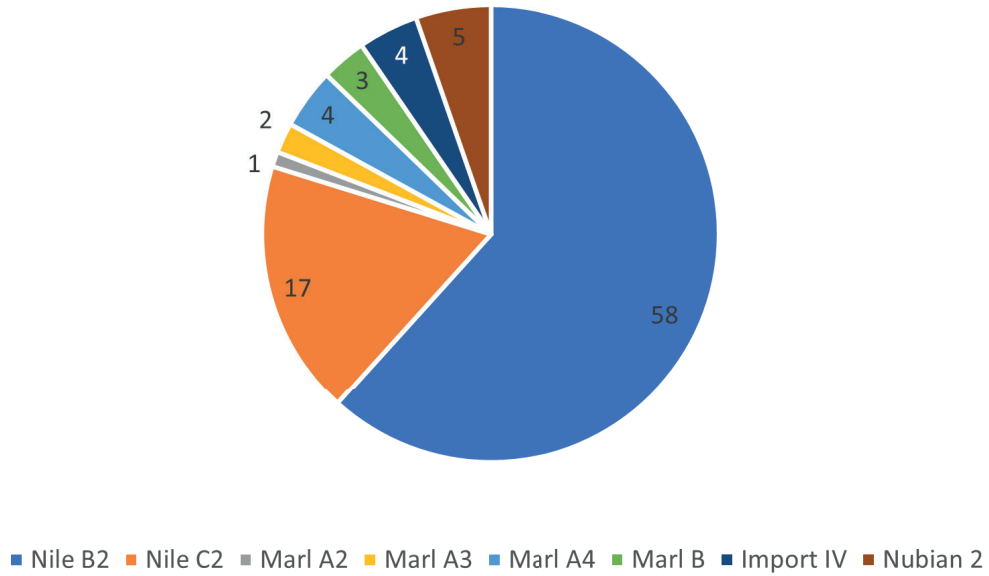


Fig. 2: Overview of the quantities of fabrics attested for re-used sherds from SAV1 East, Sai Island

### Types of vessels

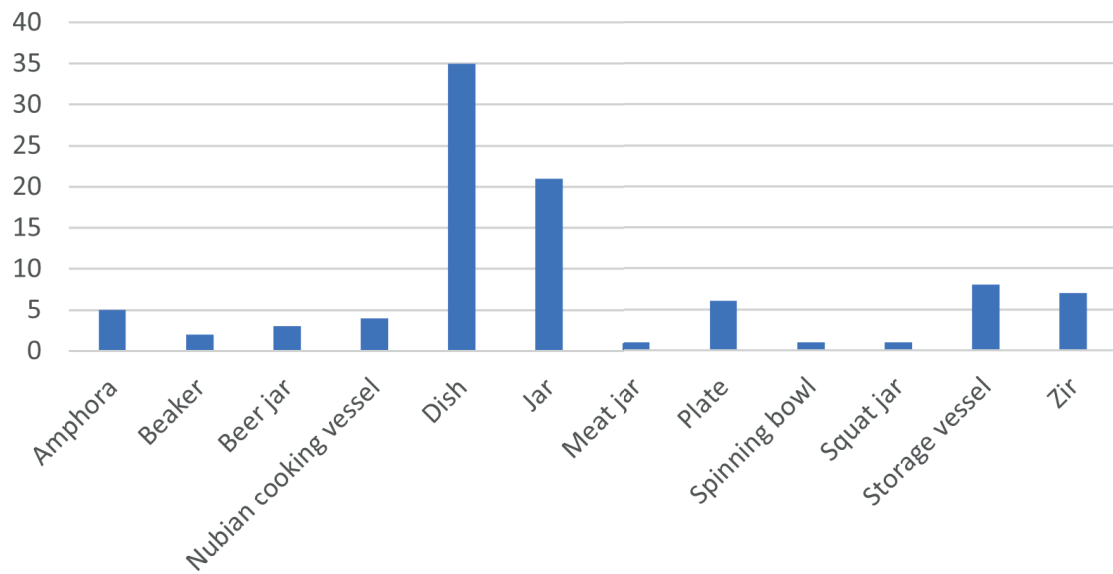


Fig. 3: Pottery types used for sherd tools from SAV1 East



also not be replaced immediately, such vessels probably held a specific value and there was a clear connection between value, material properties and availability.

Something similar can be suggested for the group of imported amphorae from the Levant, as at 4.2 % these fabrics are more common for the re-used pottery than the vessels (c. 1.7–2.5 %). Finally, the Nubian fabrics used for pottery tools account to 5.3 %, with an average of 3.2 % for Nubian wares in sector SAV1 East overall. This also must be seen as a deliberate choice. The predominance of Nile clays in the re-used sherd assemblage from SAV1 East is slightly different from the one in the pottery corpus. Although Nile clay vessels were the clear majority, sometimes accounting to 95 % and more of the corpus, there was a definite tendency to reuse fabrics of better quality regarding weight, hardness and strength (Marl clays and imported amphorae sherds).

Apart from the fabric, the vessel type is also of interest in the quantitative study of sherd tools.<sup>39</sup> At SAV1 East, twelve vessel types can be differentiated (Fig. 3). The most common vessels are dishes, next are jars, storage vessels and *zirs* (water jars). Open forms comprise 45 %, closed forms 46 % and transitional ones like cooking pots 9 %. Comparing these proportions to the pottery corpus is difficult, since the latter varies considerably according to context. However, in most contexts the predominant vessel type of sector SAV1 East are beer jars – a type very rarely used for re-cut sherds. Furthermore, an almost equal distribution between open and closed forms is strikingly different from the clear preference at Qantir for closed vessels like meat jars, storage jars and amphorae.<sup>40</sup>

Of particular interest is the fragment of a spinning bowl re-used as a lid (SAV1E 2629, Fig. 4). Spinning bowls are rare in the pottery corpus of sector SAV1 East, while they are attested in considerable numbers in sectors SAV1 North and SAV1 West. Therefore, it is likely that sherd tools were produced in one of these sectors which also yielded workshop-like buildings. There, activities like spinning and weaving are attested in the material culture, whereas SAV1 East was an administrative quarter with domestic activities mostly connected with food production (bread and beer), storage and some ritual practices. SAV1E 2629 raises, therefore, the important *caveat* to not directly compare the pottery corpus of one site with the corpus of sherd tools.

The majority of re-used sherds from SAV1 East were originally body sherds (Fig. 5). Only two rim sherds, one neck and 23 base sherds were documented.<sup>41</sup>

### 3.2.2 Sector SAV1 West

241 re-used pottery sherds were documented from SAV1 West and 143 of these could be dated to the 18<sup>th</sup> Dynasty (Tab. 2). The most common types are scrapers (40 pieces), followed by lids (26 pieces). There were also ten tokens, six weights and four net-weights.

39 Cf. Raedler 2007: 16–17.

40 Raedler 2007: 16.

41 For the preference of rim sherds at Qantir see Raedler 2007: 18–19, and below.



Fig. 4: Spinning bowl re-used as a lid (SAV1E 2629, ©AcrossBorders Project)

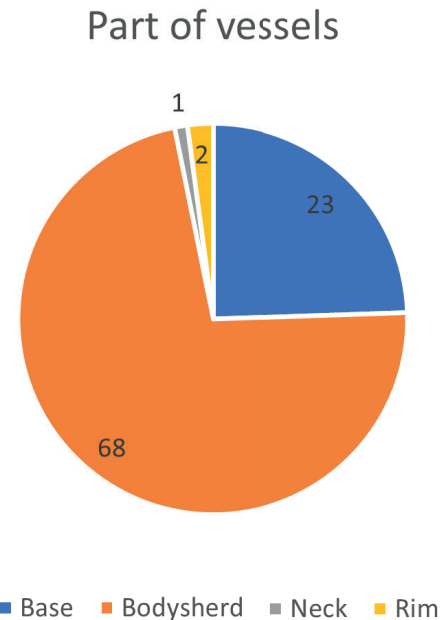


Fig. 5: Overview of part of vessels used for sherd tools from SAV1 East

The frequency of the fabrics (Fig. 6) is in general similar to the one from sector SAV1 East. The majority of the re-used sherds were made from Nile clay B2 and Nile clay C2 sherds, but the Marl clays account to a total of 13.3%. This is significantly higher than within the pottery corpus (average of 1.3%). The same holds true for the Levantine imports which comprise 7% of the sherd tools. Nubian wares account to 6.3% which is again slightly higher than the general appearance of Nubian sherds in the ceramics from the western sector (c. 2.5–4%). To conclude, the composition of the fabric groups within the re-used sherds from sector SAV1 West is closely comparable to the one from SAV1 East and differs from the pottery corpus.<sup>42</sup>

The quantities according to pottery types from SAV1 West are very similar to the results from SAV1 East showing a preference for dishes and jars (Fig. 7). The proportions between open (42%) and closed (48%) vessels are also similar, with transitional vessels making up 10% of the sherd tools. This contrasts with the pottery corpus from the western sector where, like at SAV1 East, the majority are beer jars.

Most of the sherds used for tools are body sherds (Fig. 8), but five rim sherds, one neck and 33 bases were also identified.

<sup>42</sup> Like SAV1 East, this predominance of sherd tools made from Nile clay is markedly different to Qantir, where mostly Marl clays were used, see above, and Raedler 2007.

### Fabrics SAV1 West

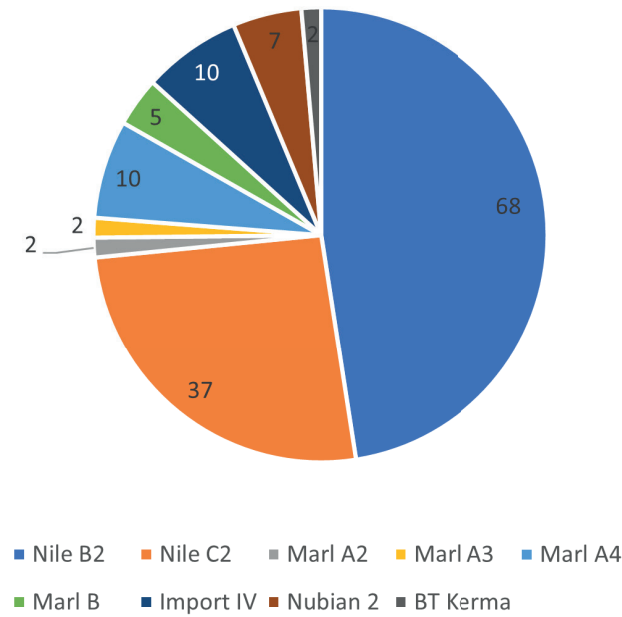


Fig. 6: Overview of quantities of fabrics attested for re-used sherds from SAV1 West, Sai Island

### Vessel shapes

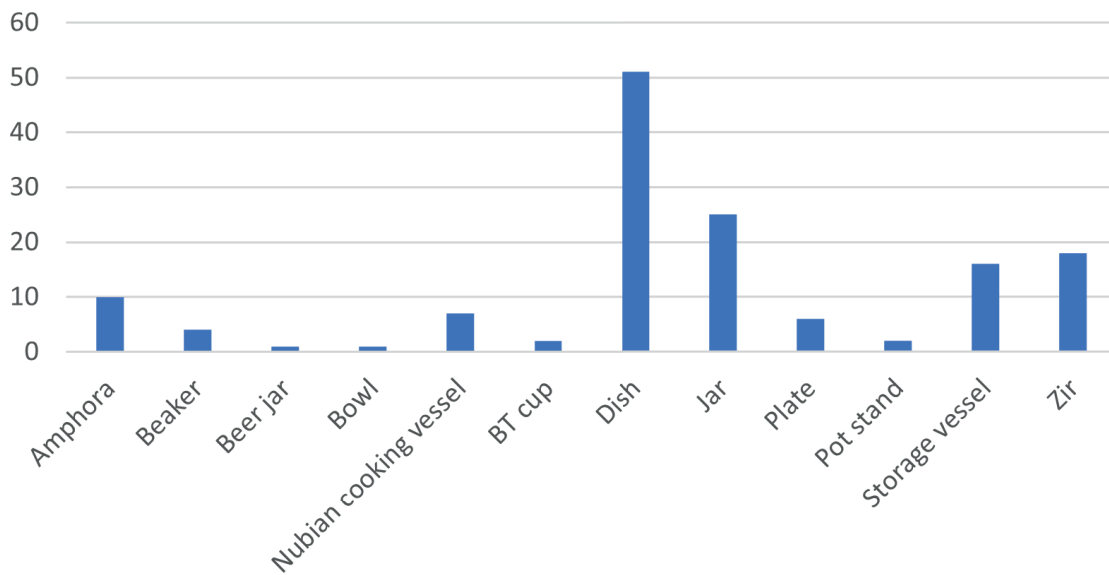


Fig. 7: Pottery types used for sherd tools from SAV1 West

## Parts of ceramic vessels

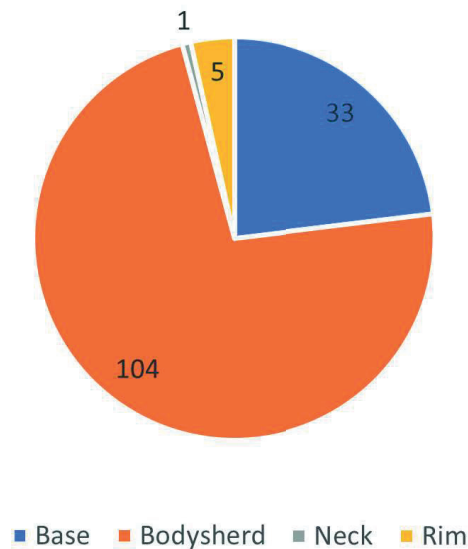


Fig. 8: Overview of part of vessels used for sherd tools from SAV1 West

### 3.3 Examples of sherd tools

Some of the sherd tools from the New Kingdom town of Sai have already been published.<sup>43</sup> Scrapers, including the unusual SAV1E 2964, the base sherd of a round-based Nile clay beaker, as well as token/gaming pieces (e.g. SAV1E 0989), and pierced sherds, possibly used as weights (e.g., SAV1E 2271), were included in the publication of material from SAV1 East. Another possible weight is SAV1E 1138, a re-cut sherd from an imported amphora (Fig. 9). The weight of the sherd is comparable to a Marl clay and clearly heavier than if Nile clay had been used.

While the weight of the original sherd is a fairly obvious choice for those re-used as weights, for scrapers there is an obvious preference for the harder fabric used in imported amphorae, such as SAV1E 1004 (Fig. 10). Likewise, SAV1E 2716 (Fig. 11) was made from the body sherd of a Marl zir vessel. Based on the larger wall diameter of the original vessel, it would have been a much stronger scraper than the thin-walled SAV1E 1004.

A particularly well-cut example for circular lids made of body sherds is SAV1W 1568, made from a Marl clay squat jar (Fig. 12).<sup>44</sup> Other examples include SAV1W 1599, a re-cut body sherd of a Nubian cooking pot, and SAV1W 1671 (Fig. 13), a circular sherd with a central perforation from a basketry impressed Nubian cooking pot, presumably used as a weight. Although, given the lightness of the material, this piece could have been a token rather than

<sup>43</sup> Budka 2020: 233–236 and 249–253.

<sup>44</sup> This piece was erroneously included in Budka 2020: 233, fig. 101 as coming from SAV1 East.



Fig. 9: A recut sherd from an imported amphora (SAV1E 1138, ©AcrossBorders Project)



Fig. 10: A scraper made from an imported amphora (SAV1E 1104, ©AcrossBorders Project)

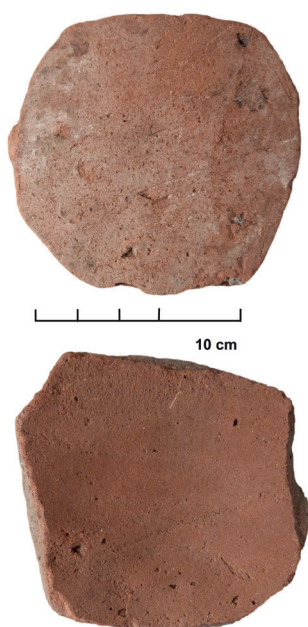


Fig. 11: A scraper made from a Marl clay zir vessel (SAV1E 2716, ©AcrossBorders Project)

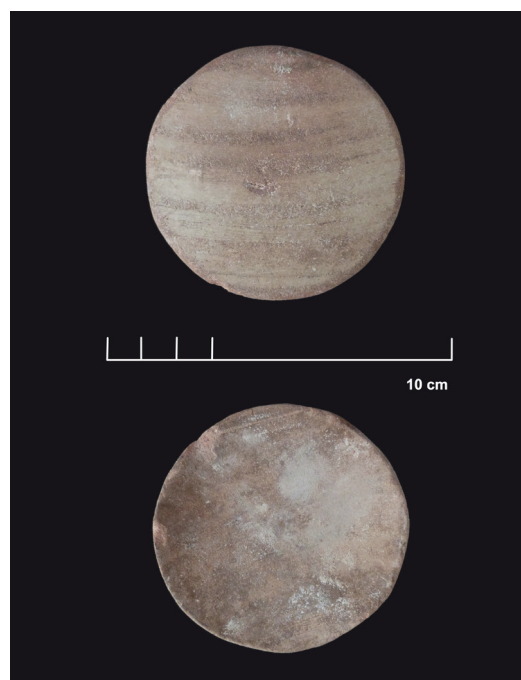


Fig. 12: A circular lid made from a Marl clay jar/squat jar (SAV1W 1568, ©AcrossBorders Project)

a weight.<sup>45</sup> Another soft Nubian example for a sherd tool is the rim sherd of a Black-topped Kerma vessel, SAV1W 1533 (Fig. 14). This object fits nicely in the hand and it is possible to get a good grip, thanks to the rim and the rather soft material. The burnished surface suggests it was more likely used as a spoon rather than as a scraper. Of unclear use is the rectangular shaped Marl clay sherd SAV1W 1601 – a function as either a lid or a scraper seems possible.<sup>46</sup> Typical lids from Sai city are re-used ring bases of dishes like SAV1W 1501, a tradition well known from Egypt.<sup>47</sup> In addition to authentic tools like scrapers, further re-shaping of ceramics is notable across all sectors of the New Kingdom town of Sai for the production of lids.<sup>48</sup> Polishing instruments, maybe in relation to pottery production, are present with small re-cut sherds like SAV1W 0494.<sup>49</sup>

A small, but significant group are net-weights made of re-cut pottery sherds. Only five pieces (four from SAV1 West, one from SAV1 East) fall into type C of Cornelius von Pilgrim's typology of net-weights established based on the material from Elephantine.<sup>50</sup> These examples are, like SAV1W 0411 (Fig. 15), made from body sherds of large Marl clay vessels, which have a good hardness and are also much heavier than Nile clay wares. As already noted for the northern sector in Sai city, SAV1 North,<sup>51</sup> where similar small quantities were found, this scarceness of Type C net-weights contrasts to sites in Egypt like Elephantine where such weights are very common.<sup>52</sup> The preference on Sai for the so-called clay axe head type of net weight might indicate a centralised organisation for the distribution of these objects, rather than *ad hoc* production like Type C. A similar situation at Askut was interpreted by Stuart T. Smith as reflecting a “centralized system of food production.”<sup>53</sup> On the other hand, those net-weights from suitable potsherds like SAV1W 0411 exhibit a clear knowledge of, and probably also experience in, producing these devices. It is likely that these weights were produced on site in Nubia although an import from Egypt cannot be ruled out.

### 3.4 The question of site-specific features

For Qantir, Raedler could convincingly show a deliberate choice for Marl clays as raw material, presumably because of their hardness (over 80%). The amount of Upper Egyptian fabrics and a small number of Nile clays (c. 9.5%) used differs considerably from the situation at

45 Note, however, a piece interpreted as net-weight made from a Nubian sherd found at Elephantine, von Pilgrim 1996: 276, fig. 120b.

46 See Budka 2020: 250, fig. 116.

47 Budka 2020: 250, fig. 117.

48 See Budka 2017: 164, pl. 45.

49 Budka 2020: pl. 106.

50 von Pilgrim 1996: 278, fig. 121.

51 Budka 2017: 163–164, fig. 90.

52 von Pilgrim 1996: 279, fig. 123.

53 Smith 2003: 101. According to the Nauri decree, fishing rights in Nubia were owned by temples (see Morkot 1995: 177); restricted access to fishing devices could correspond to this.





Fig. 13: A token or weight made from a Nubian cooking pot with basketry impressions (SAV1W 1671, ©AcrossBorders Project)



Fig. 14: A sherd tool made from the rim sherd of a Black-topped Kerma vessel (SAV1W 1533, ©AcrossBorders Project)



Fig. 15: A net-weight made from a Marl clay zir vessel (SAV1W 411, ©AcrossBorders Project)





Sai. Although evidence from New Kingdom Sai, and Nubia more generally during the New Kingdom, is likely to reflect the restricted access to Marl clays, it needs to be stressed that at Qantir the majority of the re-cut sherds were also from imported vessels. At Qantir, pottery manufacture is well attested and one of the Marl clays, Marl D, is likely to have been available in the region of Memphis. Despite the availability of local Marl clay vessels, there seems to have been a deliberate choice for “foreign” material in the re-used sherds. This is something which the inhabitants of both Sai and Qantir may have had in common, despite evidence of site-specific preferences. In both cases specific socio-cultural values of materials, which could not be easily replaced, likely played a role.

One intriguing example from the northern sector of the New Kingdom town of Sai is the body sherd of a large, blue-painted Marl clay storage vessel repurposed as a scraper (SAVIN N/C 679). As well as the hard raw material – imported Marl clay – there was likely an aesthetic appeal given its decoration, especially because blue-painted Marl clay vessels are very rare in New Kingdom Nubia.<sup>54</sup>

It is striking that at Qantir, out of 275 scrapers, 155 were made from rim sherds.<sup>55</sup> Rim sherds are clearly well suited for re-used sherds, if nothing else only three edges (instead of four for body sherds) need to be smoothed, making them quicker to produce. However, to the best of my knowledge, Qantir stands alone in its preferential use of rim sherds. At Elephantine, like Sai, the majority of sherd tools are made from body sherds. Therefore, it seems likely that the corpus from Qantir is the exception, and possibly connected to the local large-scale workshops and specific taskscapes.<sup>56</sup>

The presence of Nubian wares within the corpus of re-used sherds seems to be a particular feature in Sai compared to rest of Nubia. There are rare examples from Elephantine (where Nubian wares are a not insignificant part of the pottery corpus during the early New Kingdom), but none from Ramesside Qantir. The slightly higher frequency of Nubian wares in the re-used sherds from Sai, based on the overall pottery corpus from New Kingdom Sai, suggests a deliberate choice for which the reasons remain unclear. Since for Nubian cultures re-used sherds are mostly attested to in cemeteries as digging tools,<sup>57</sup> it might be a personal preference of the inhabitants of Sai, for whom both Egyptian-style and Nubian-style material culture, as well as hybrid objects would have been available.

54 See Budka in press.

55 Raedler 2007: 18–19.

56 See Raedler 2007; Raedler 2015 for the sherd tools as “indicators of largescale leather production and processing within the multifunctional workshops” at Qantir. An interesting example, but with a sample size which is too small to be conclusive, is site AtW 001 in Attab West in Sudan. In this 18<sup>th</sup> Dynasty domestic site, a total of 17 re-used sherds were found in one trench. There is a clear preference for base sherds of dishes, which again, likely, reflects certain site-specific activities and tasks.

57 See, e.g., material from the Kerma cemetery GiE 003 at Ginis, Budka 2022. A total of 44 re-used sherds were documented from five trenches comprising 58 burial pits, most of which are clearly shovels (made from both rim sherds and body sherds, including Egyptian Marl clays).

## 4 Challenges in interpretations

### 4.1 Documentation

There are several challenges to the use of the documentation outlined above. Especially communication between the team member in charge of registering finds and the pottery specialist is essential. Since it is rare for all specialists to be present at the same time on excavations, this requires site- and project-specific planning, including possible alternative work flows in case of material-rich findings.

Another challenge is being able to differentiate between weathered or eroded sherds and deliberately modified sherds which can be classified as objects. Both categories can provide valuable but very different information – for example, erosion can provide information on site formation, environmental and weathering processes,<sup>58</sup> while re-cutting can suggest different activities and material culture. This differentiation typically relies on the expertise of a pottery specialist. Likewise, 1:1 drawings of sherd tools require a certain degree of knowledge in drawing pottery.

### 4.2 Processing

The processing of re-used sherds requires: 1) expertise in ceramics, in particular of fabrics but also of pottery types and dating (which is especially crucial for multi-period sites) and 2) their assessment within the individual taskscape of the site, at a minimum their relation to other tools such as lithics or net-weights. The dating of re-used sherds based on the ceramic evidence can only give a *terminus ante quem non* – more precise dating relies on the stratigraphy or absolute dating methods.

Future processing of re-used sherds from Egypt and Sudan would fall into the categories of archaeometry (especially petrography and chemical analysis of fabrics which could be especially relevant to determine a local provenience of Nile clays etc.) and organic residue analysis (this could contribute to understanding the complexity of the object biography<sup>59</sup> and possibly different phases of use).<sup>60</sup>

The concept of taskscapes<sup>61</sup> seems crucial to address the possible multifunctional usage of sherd tools. Sherd tools can be used in various crafts and production processes of different materials (wood, leather, textiles, pottery etc.). In line with this, the restricted use of certain raw

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58 Cf. Schiffer/Skibo 1989; Skibo 1992; Jennings 2015.

59 For the cultural biography of objects see Gosden/Marshall 1999 as well as Hoskins 1998; Kopytoff 1986.

60 Selected potsherd scrapers from Qantir were positively tested for mammal fatty acids, which supports the interpretation of their use within the leather industry at the site, see Raedler 2015.

61 Ingold 1993.

materials, as well as the preferred use of others could contribute to developing objectscales<sup>62</sup> of re-used sherds in specific regions.<sup>63</sup> In conclusion, re-used sherds are an excellent example of why the analysis of material culture should ideally be conducted from multiple perspectives, including scientific analyses focusing on provenance studies and the consideration of raw materials as an integral part of material culture.

#### 4.2.1 Contextualising re-used sherds from the New Kingdom town of Sai

As discussed above, it is crucial to understand the appearance of sherd tools in relation to the pottery corpus as well as the other finds, especially toolkits. In Sai city, undisturbed contexts and occupation layers were rather scarce. The least disturbed contexts were found in cellars and silos. Two examples, one each for the western and the eastern sector, demonstrate the potential of studying re-used sherds within their larger archaeological context.

Five re-used sherds were found in the fillings (SU 731 and SU 732) of a cellar in SAV1 West, Feature 115.<sup>64</sup> This assemblage comprises three unclear Nile clay pieces, probably tokens, one Marl clay scraper and one lid from a dish base. Amongst the find assemblage of the cellar, there are several macrolithics (pounders, whetstones and grindstone), one silex blade, twelve flakes, including agate ones, several beads of different materials, one amulet, one fragment of a faience vessel, sealings (including one of a king Thutmose), stoppers, one mud/clay lid as well as a fragment of an animal clay figurine and unidentified clay objects (spherical objects). Therefore, lid SAV1W 1478 made of a pottery sherd was found alongside a clay lid and mud stoppers. Unsurprisingly, the inventory of the cellar mostly relates to storage and sealing of containers. The complete set of tools found in Feature 115 is likely to reflect several domestic activities, as well as, presumably, some workshop-like activities such as the production of lithics.

Within sector SAV1 East, a large cellar, Feature 15, was excavated and yielded large amounts of complete pottery vessels, as well as pottery sherds. The entire context will be published elsewhere, but for the sherd tools the following is relevant: eleven re-used sherds from Nile clay vessels were found in this cellar, mostly scrapers, but also three tokens and one piece of unclear use. Within the group of scrapers, SAV1E 2653 is one of the rare tools made from a Nubian storage vessel. The associated finds are, in addition to a large set of pottery vessels, 283 registered objects. The majority are seal impressions, but stone tools (mostly pounders and grindstones) are also present, as are clay stoppers and some beads. Therefore, this context seems to reflect a preference for clay stoppers rather than ceramic lids to close vessels. The activities carried out with the pottery scrapers could be linked to the stone tools, but since the assemblage was found in a cellar, they may also be unrelated to each other.

62 Pitts/Versluys 2021.

63 For Egyptological applications of the objectscale approach see Lemos 2020; Lemos/Budka 2021.

64 See Budka 2020: 143.

All in all, a detailed contextual analysis of all tools found in the New Kingdom town of Sai, especially a spatial analysis and an assessment of associated objects, will provide new information about the local taskscape.<sup>65</sup>

### 4.3 Publication

In terms of publication, re-used sherds should ideally be presented together with the rest of the ceramic material. However, as mentioned above, sites addressed in Egyptian archaeology, both in Egypt and in Nubia, regularly have such large amounts of pottery that they require a separate volume.<sup>66</sup> However, if re-used sherds are published separately from the ceramic data, it is essential to provide, at the very least, information on the wares, fabrics, and the frequency of these in the corpus of sherd tools. Since the future in terms of publication of material from excavations clearly lies in hybrid formats, it might soon be possible to link re-used sherds and pottery corpora by means of digital data such as lists, databases and illustrations.

#### 4.3.1 Blurred boundaries: the question of lids

Although I have argued above for a holistic publication approach of archaeological material and that ideally small finds and pottery are published together, there is one specific group of re-used sherds which are somehow in-between both categories. Lids and covers created from pottery sherds illustrate the blurry boundaries between categories of finds in archaeological documentation, especially between ceramic small finds and pottery. At New Kingdom Sai, lids are commonly made from ring bases of dishes, which is also well-attested to at Elephantine. However, lids can be made from different materials, most commonly stone, pottery, clay and wood. In the New Kingdom (and other periods), we encounter specific vessel types which can be regarded as lids, and as such as individual ceramic vessels.<sup>67</sup> Outside of the funerary sphere, vessels are rarely found with their lid in place. But if the function is clear to us, why should we separate the lids from the pottery vessels they originally covered, even if they were not found together? As a comparison, pot stands are commonly, and as a rule, published with the ceramic corpus, irrespective of whether they were found as an *in situ* assemblage with a vessel placed on top or not. However, for lids, a clear functional assessment as a cover is often impossible since the same vessel could also work as a dish.<sup>68</sup>

One possible argument for the differentiation would be to consider whether it made a difference to the ancient users if a lid was made from a re-used sherd or as an individual vessel. Here, questions of the abilities to consume/produce objects are again crucial and relevant to develop a taskscape and/or objectscape. Nevertheless, it is unlikely that it will be possible to consider

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65 See, e.g., the analysis of painter's palettes from SAV1 East and SAV1 West, in Fulcher/Budka 2020.

66 See the AcrossBorders Project and Sai Island as an example – Budka 2020 includes only a selection of the material culture, especially of the pottery (see Budka forthcoming).

67 See, e.g. Rose 2007: 45–49; Gasperini 2023, *passim*.

68 See, however, Rose 2007: 45 for clear examples based on knobs or handles.

the choice behind the use of a specific lid in most cases (cf. above, 4.2.1). All in all, I would argue that irrespective of their material, lids and stoppers are integral parts of ceramic vessels as containers and should ideally be published together with these containers.

## 5 Outlook

Despite the long-established protocol in Egyptian archaeology to differentiate various sets of material culture and to treat these separately, the class of re-used sherds exemplifies, in a clear way, the need for a more holistic approach. Modern archaeology considers the soil of archaeological sites as an integral part of the material culture,<sup>69</sup> it is, therefore, timely to approach other materials with a similarly integrated view. As this chapter illustrates, the additional information that can be gained through the close cooperation of the pottery specialist and the team member working on sherd tools is worth dealing with the small set of, mostly logistical, challenges.

However, a holistic approach to archaeological sites and their data requires time, funding and a considerable number of people involved, especially if interdisciplinary studies are undertaken. Since we are still in urgent need for more microstudies in Egyptian archaeology, in particular of settlements, the potential output of such efforts should be a strong motivation. In order for re-used sherds to contribute to a better understanding of taskscapes in ancient Egypt, these objects need to be studied in a more integrated way.

## Acknowledgement

First, I would like to thank the organisers of the Excavating the Extra-Ordinary 2 for their kind invitation and for a highly stimulating event in Mainz.

This study was written during the ERC DiverseNile Project. The project received funding from the European Research Council (ERC) under the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme (grant agreement No. 865463). The data from Sai Island discussed in this paper was recorded during the ERC AcrossBorders Project (grant agreement No. 313668). The work in Sudan was conducted with the kind permission of the National Corporation for Antiquities and Museums of Sudan (NCAM). My sincere thanks go to all Sudanese authorities for their support as well as to the directors of the French Mission to Sai for our cooperation agreement (2013–2017).

I am grateful to all excavation teams involved, especially the Sudanese workmen who were in the case of Sai the first to hold these re-used sherds in their hands, the first crucial step in the study of these objects. Furthermore, I am thankful to Patrizia Heindl, ERC DiverseNile

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<sup>69</sup> See, e.g., Salisbury 2016.

Project, who edited the photos used here as figures, and to Chloë Ward, ERC DiverseNile Project, who kindly improved my written English.

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Tab. 1: List of all New Kingdom re-used sherds from SAV1 East (for the abbreviations of the wares from Sai see Budka 2017: 153, fig. 83)

SAV1 East								
Number of object	Area/location	SU	Part of vessel	Type of vessel	Type of object	Ware	Munsell	Date of object
SAV1E 0346	SQ3	5	Bodysherd	Cooking vessel	Lid	Nubian ware, Nubian 2-3, wet smoothed	7.5YR5/3	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 1074	SQ3, 6–7.5m W-E/3.5–5m N-S	80	Base sherd	Dish with ring base	Lid	B2RWallRPin	2.5YR5/6; RW 10R5/6	early 18th Dynasty
SAV1E 2629	SQ4A, 0–3m W-E/0–2m N-S	205	Base (complete)	Spinning bowl with flat base and 2 handles in	Lid	Marl BUC	7.5YR5/4 to 10YR8/1	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 2619	SQ4A, 0.7–5m W-E/10.3–12m N-S	227	Bodysherd	Cooking vessel	Lid	Nubian ware, Nubian 2-3, wet smoothed	Outside surface: 7.5YR 4/2 brown; Inside: 7.5YR 3/2 dark brown; Section: 5Y2.5/1 black	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 2672	SQ4C	327	Bodysherd	Beer jar	Lid	B2UC	7.5YR5/4	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 2716	SQ4C	335	Bodysherd	Zir	Lid	Marl A4/2WW	5YR5/6; core 10YR5/2; WW 5YR7/4	early 18th Dynasty
SAV1E 2733	SQ4C	375	Bodysherd	Storage vessel	Lid	C2UC	7.5YR5/4	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 2762	SQ4C	384	Base (complete)	Dish/plate with ring base	Lid	B2UCRP	5YR6/4; RW 10R4/8	early 18th Dynasty
SAV1E 2781	SQ4C	384	Bodysherd	Dish/plate	Lid	C2UCRW	7.5YR5/4; RW 2.5YR5/8	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 2788	SQ4B	396	Base (complete)	Dish/plate with ring base	Lid	B2RWallRPin	5YR5/6; RW 10R5/6	early 18th Dynasty
SAV1E 0314	SQ4C	456	Bodysherd	Dish/plate	Lid	B2UC (some traces of red wash)	5YR6/6; RW 2.5YR5/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 2909	SQ4D	1423	Base sherd	Dish/plate	Lid	B2RWallRPin	5YR5/6; RW 10R5/6-4/6	early 18th Dynasty
SAV1E 2938	SQ4C	1481	Base (complete)	Dish with ring base	Lid	B2RWallRPin	5YR5/6; 2.5YR5/8	18th Dynasty

Tab. 1 (continued)

SAV1 East								
Number of object	Area/location	SU	Part of vessel	Type of vessel	Type of object	Ware	Munsell	Date of object
SAV1E 2954	SQ4C	1485	Bodysherd	Storage vessel	Lid	C2UC	5YR6/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 0089	SQ2, cleaning S of Feature 14	20-30cm below surface	Base (complete)	Dish with ring base	Lid	B2RWallRPin	2.5YR6/8; Red slip: 10R4/8	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 0084	SQ2, 0-6.5m to E	20-30cm below surface	Base sherd	Dish with ring base	Lid	B2RWallRPin	2.5YR6/8; Red slip: 10R4/8	early 18th Dynasty
SAV1E 0256	SQ 2B, 5-6.5m to E	NA	Base (complete)	Dish/plate with flat base	Lid	B2UC	7.5YR5/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 0172	SQ1+2, up to 1m W, surface cleaning	surface	Bodysherd	Cooking vessel	Lid	Nubian ware, Nubian 2, coarse	7.5YR6/4	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 2573	SQ4, 2.5-5.5m W-E, 9-10m N-S/SQ4A, 2.6-6.5m W-E, 0-2m N-S	9	Base sherd	Jar with flat base	Lid?	Marl BUC	2.5Y7/4	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 2946	SQ4C	1482	Base (complete)	Dish with flat base	Lid?	B2UCRP	5YR6/6; RP 2.5YR5/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 1385	SQ4, 0-4m W-E/6-10m N-S	205	Bodysherd	Dish	Lid? token?	B2UCRW	5YR5/3; RW 2.5YR5/8	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 2834	SQ2B, 2.5-4.5m to E	c. 20cm	Base sherd	Dish/plate with ring base	Palette	B2UC	5YR6/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 0672	SQ1B, 6-7.5m W-E/0-2.5m N-S	21	Bodysherd	Jar with linear painted decoration	Scraper	B2RWMO	2.5YR5/4; RW 2.5YR5/6; Black paint	mid-18th Dynasty
SAV1E 0777	SQ3, 9-10.5m W-E/2.6-5.5m N-S	34	Bodysherd	Jar	Scraper	B2UC	5YR4/4	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 1091	SQ4, 9.2-9.6m W-E/0-1.1m N-S	87	Bodysherd	Amphora	Scraper	Imported, IVWW	2.5YR5/6; WS 10YR7/3	18th Dynasty

Tab. 1 (continued)

SAV1 East								
Number of object	Area/location	SU	Part of vessel	Type of vessel	Type of object	Ware	Munsell	Date of object
SAV1E 1104	SQ3, 7.7–8.8m W-E/3.5–8m N-S	97	Bodysherd	Amphora	Scraper	Canaanite ware, IVUC	light brown	mid-18th Dynasty
SAV1E 1813	SQ4, 3.5–5m W-E/9–10m N-S	105	Bodysherd	Dish	Scraper	B2UC	5YR6/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 1465	SQ4A, 1.7–3.2m W-E/0–1.5m N-S	205	Base sherd	Dish with flat base	Scraper	B2UC	5YR6/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 1819	SQ4A, 4–5m W-E/1.4–2m N-S	205	Bodysherd	Jar	Scraper	B2RW	5YR5/6; RW 2.5YR5/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 1304	SQ4, 0–4m W-E, 5–10m N-S	205	Bodysherd	Jar	Scraper	B2UC	5YR6/6	New Kingdom
SAV1E 1466	SQ4A, 1.7–3.2m W-E/0–1.5m N-S	205	Bodysherd	Plate	Scraper	B2UC	5YR5/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 1820	SQ4A, 4–5m W-E/1.4–2m N-S	205	Shoulder-and neck	Amphora	Scraper	Canaanite ware, IVUC	light brown	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 2632	SQ4A, 0–1m W-E/0–2m N-S	217	Bodysherd	Jar	Scraper	C2UC	5YR6/6	mid-18th Dynasty
SAV1E 2278	SQ4A, 0.7–5m W-E/10.3–12m N-S	227	Bodysherd	Dish/plate	Scraper	B2UC	5YR6/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 2634	SQ4+4A, 0.5–3.5m W-E/7.5–10.3m N-S	227	Bodysherd	Zir	Scraper	Marl A4/2UC	2.5YR5/6; gray core	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 2624	SQ4+4A, 0.4–5m W-E/7.5–12m N-S	228	Bodysherd	Zir	Scraper	Marl A4/2WW	nat. 7.5YR5/3; WW 10YR8/2	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 2623	SQ4+4A, 0.4–5m W-E/7.5–12m N-S	228	Rim sherd	Beaker	Scraper	B2UC	5YR5/4	18th Dynasty

Tab. 1 (continued)

SAV1 East								
Number of object	Area/location	SU	Part of vessel	Type of vessel	Type of object	Ware	Munsell	Date of object
SAV1E 2267	SQ4A, 3.5–5.1 W-E/0–2 N-S	229	Bodysherd	Plate	Scraper	C2UC	7.5YR6/4	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 2257	SQ4A, 5.1–5.9m W-E/0–2m N-S	230	Base (complete)	Beaker with pointed base	Scraper	B2UC	7.5YR5/4 out; in 5YR5/6	early 18th Dynasty
SAV1E 0814	SQ4C	322	Bodysherd	Amphora	Scraper	Marl A3UC	10YR8/3	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 2696	SQ4C	330	Bodysherd	Storage vessel/jar	Scraper	B2RW	5YR5/6; RW 2.5YR5/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 2695	SQ4C	330	Bodysherd	Zir	Scraper	C2UC	5YR6/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 0442	SQ4C	348	Bodysherd	Zir	Scraper	C2WW	5YR6/6; 10YR8/2	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 2734	SQ4C	375	Base sherd	Dish with flat base	Scraper	B2UC	5YR6/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 2816	SQ4C	408	Bodysherd	Storage vessel	Scraper	B2UC	5YR5/6	18th Dynasty?
SAV1E 2836	SQ4B1	418	Bodysherd	Storage vessel with rope impressions	Scraper	B2UC	2.5YR5/4	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 2843	SQ4B1	423	Bodysherd	Beer jar	Scraper	B2UC	5YR6/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 2652	SQ4, N baulk, Feature 15	1309	Bodysherd	Zir	Scraper	C2WW	5YR6/6; WW 10YR8/2	mid-18th Dynasty
SAV1E 2609	SQ2, Feature 15	1321	Bodysherd	Jar	Scraper	B2UC	5YR5/4	mid-18th Dynasty
SAV1E 2656	SQ2, Feature 15	1321	Bodysherd	Jar	Scraper	B2UC	5YR6/4	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 1309	SQ2, Feature 15	1321	Rim sherd	Dish (DP 1)	Scraper	B2UC	out 7.5YR5/1; in 10YR5/3	mid-18th Dynasty
SAV1E 2657	SQ2, Feature 15	1323	Bodysherd	Dish	Scraper	B2UC	5YR5/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 2653	SQ4, from filling of Feature 44 in Feature 15	1324	Bodysherd	Storage vessel	Scraper	Nubian ware, Nubian 2 coarse	5YR5/4–6/4	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 2279	SQ4D	1407	Bodysherd	Jar	Scraper	C2UC	7.5YR6/4	18th Dynasty



Tab. 1 (continued)

SAV1 East								
Number of object	Area/location	SU	Part of vessel	Type of vessel	Type of object	Ware	Munsell	Date of object
SAV1E 1420	SQ4D	1407	Bodysherd	Jar	Scraper	Marl BUC	greyish-green	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 2911	SQ4D	1421	Base sherd	Dish with flat base	Scraper	B2UC	5YR5/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 2915	SQ4D	1421	Bodysherd	Zir/Storage vessel	Scraper	C2WW	5YR6/6; 10YR8/2	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 2964	SQ4D	1424	Base (complete)	Jar with rounded base	Scraper	C2UC	5YR6/4	mid-18th Dynasty
SAV1E 2933	SQ4D	1428	Bodysherd	Jar	Scraper	B2UC	2.5YR5/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 2966	SQ4B	1444	Bodysherd	Dish	Scraper	B2RWall	5YR5/6; RW 2.5YR5/6	mid-18th Dynasty
SAV1E 0190	SQ2B, 1–3m to E debris	-20–40 cm below surface	Bodysherd	Plate	Scraper	B2UC	7.5YR5/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 0316	SQ2B, cleaning Feature 27 and S of Feature 27	before Pl. 7	Base sherd	Dish with ring base (completely preserved)	Scraper	B2RWallRPin	5YR6/6; RW 2.5YR5/8	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 0303	SQ2B, 0–6.5 m to E	below Pl. 6	Base sherd	Plate with flat base	Scraper	C2UC	7.5YR5/4	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 0290	SQ2B, cleaning 7.5–10 m to E	below Pl. 6	Bodysherd	Meat jar	Scraper	Marl A4UC	10YR7/3; in 5YR7/4	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 0302	SQ2B, 0–6.5 m to E	below Pl. 6	Bodysherd	Storage vessel	Scraper	C2RW	7.5YR6/4; RW 10R5/8	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 1874	SQ4, 5–5.9m W-E/4.2–5.8m N-S	207	Bodysherd	Dish	Scraper?	B2UCRW	5YR5/6; RW 2.5YR5/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 1931	SQ4+4A, 6–10m W-E/8.2–12m N-S	213	Bodysherd	Jar	Scraper?	B2UC	5YR5/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 2608	SQ2, Feature 15	1321	Bodysherd	Jar	Scraper?	B2UC	10YR6/3	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 2970	SQ4D	1444	Bodysherd	Dish	Scraper?	B2RWallRPin	5YR5/6; Red slip 2.5YR5/8	mid-18th Dynasty

Tab. 1 (continued)

SAV1 East								
Number of object	Area/location	SU	Part of vessel	Type of vessel	Type of object	Ware	Munsell	Date of object
SAV1E 0257	SQ2B, 0–2.5 m to E	- 50-55 cm below the surface	Bodysherd	Dish	Scraper?	B2WRWallRPin	7.5YR4/6; Red slip 10R4/8	early 18th Dynasty
SAV1E 0143	SQ1A, 4.5–5m to E	-10-20 cm below surface	Base sherd	Dish with flat base	Scraper?	B2UC	7.5YR5/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 0140	SQ1A, 4.5–5m to E	-10-20 cm below surface	Bodysherd	Squat jar	Scraper?	Marl A2RP	nat. 2.5YR7/8; Red slip 10R5/8	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 0218	SQ2B, c. 5–7m to E	-40-45 cm below surface	Base sherd	Dish with flat base	Scraper?	B2UC	10YR5/4	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 0271	SQ2B, S-baulk 1–6 m to E	0-30 cm below surface	Bodysherd	Jar	Scraper?	Marl A3UC	10YR7/3	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 0045	SQ2	10-20cm below surface	Bodysherd	Dish with ring base	Scraper?	B2RWallRPin	2.5YR5/8; Red slip 10R5/8	18th Dynasty?
SAV1E 0006	SQ1, NW	10-20cm below surface	Bodysherd	Jar	Scraper?	B2UC	5YR6/8	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 0082	SQ2, 3.5m to E	20-30cm below surface	Bodysherd	Dish/plate	Scraper?	B2UC	2.5YR5/8	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 0083	SQ2, 3.5m to E	20-30cm below surface	Bodysherd	Plate	Scraper?	C2UC	7.5YR6/4	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 0009	SQ1	surface	Bodysherd	Plate	Scraper?	C2UC	10YR5/3	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 1112	SQ4, 7,3-8m W-E/0-2.5m N-S	111	Base sherd	Beer jar	Scraper? unclear	B2UC	5YR5/4	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 2686	SQ4C	319	Bodysherd	Dish	Token/gaming piece	B2RWallRPin	5YR6/6; RW 2.5YR5/8	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 2658	SQ2, Feature 15	1321	Bodysherd	Dish	Token/gaming piece	B2UC	7.5YR4/3-5/3	mid-18th Dynasty
SAV1E 2422	SQ2, Feature 15	1321	Bodysherd	Jar	Token/gaming piece	B2RW	10YR5/3; RW 10R6/6	mid-18th Dynasty

Tab. 1 (continued)

SAV1 East								
Number of object	Area/location	SU	Part of vessel	Type of vessel	Type of object	Ware	Munsell	Date of object
SAV1E 2655	SQ2, Feature 15	1321	Bodysherd	Jar	Token/gaming piece	B2UC	5YR4/4	mid-18th Dynasty
SAV1E 0989	SQ4D	1403	Bodysherd	Jar	Token/gaming piece	B2UC	5YR6/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 0293	SQ2B, cleaning 7.5–10 m to E	below Pl. 6	Bodysherd	Dish	Token/gaming piece	B2UCRP	7.5YR6/4; RP 10R4/8	early 18th Dynasty
SAV1E 2626	SQ4, 7–9.2m W-E/6.8–8m N-S	212	Bodysherd	Jar	Unclear	C2UC	7.5YR6/4	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 2659	SQ2, Feature 15	1321	Bodysherd	Jar	Unclear	B2UC	2.5YR 5/6	mid-18th Dynasty
SAV1E 1940	SQ4+4A, 3.5–5.5 W-E/8.3–11.3m N-S	214	Bodysherd	Dish	Unfinished weight? (unfinished perforation)	B2RWallRPin	5YR5/6; RW 10R4/8	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 2271	SQ4A, 3.5–5.1 W-E/0-2 N-S	229	Base (complete)	Dish with ring base	Weight	B2RWallRPin	5YR4/4; RW 10R5/6	early 18th Dynasty
SAV1E 2687	SQ4C	319	Bodysherd	Dish	Weight	B2RWallRPin	5YR6/6; RW 2.5YR5/8	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 1138	SQ4+4A, 0–7.5m W-E/7.1–12m N-S	200	Bodysherd	Amphora	Weight/ax-shape	Canaanite ware, IVWW	7.5Y6/2; WW 5Y6/3	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 1028	SQ3, 4.8–7m W-E/4–8.3m N-S	66	Bodysherd	Cooking vessel	Weight? (perforated sherd)	Nubian ware, Nubian 2-3, coarse	10YR4/2	18th Dynasty
SAV1E 0207	SQ2A, 0–3m to S along E border	-30-35 cm below surface	Bodysherd	Storage vessel	Weight? (perforated sherd)	C2UC	7.5YR5/4	18th Dynasty

Tab. 2: List of all New Kingdom re-used sherds from SAV1 West

SAV1 West								
Number of Object	Area/location	SU	Part of vessel	Type of vessel	Type of object	Ware	Munsell	Date of object
SAV1W 0012	SQ2, 15 x 5m, surface	500	Bodysherd	Cooking vessel	Lid	Nubian ware, Nubian 2 basketry	5YR5/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 0112	SQ1, NW-corner, 1-5m W-E/3-5m N-S	502	Bodysherd	Storage vessel	Lid	C2UC	7.5YR6/4	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 0359	SQ1, 0-5m N-S/0-1m E-W	507	Bodysherd	Storage vessel	Lid	C2UC	7.5YR5/4	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1718	SQ1	530	Base (complete)	Dish with a ring base	Lid	B2RWallRPin	5YR5/6; RW 10R5/8	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 0628	SQ1	537	Base (complete)	Dish with a ring base	Lid	B2RWallRPin	2.5YR5/6; RW 10R5/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 0350	SQ1, 3-5m E-W/0-5m N-S	538	Bodysherd	Storage vessel	Lid	B2RW	5YR5/6; RW 2.5YR5/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 0523	SQ1	556	Bodysherd	Cooking vessel	Lid	Nubian ware, Nubian 2 coarse	10YR4/4	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 0495	SQ1W	561	Bodysherd	Zir	Lid	Marl A4UC	5YR6/4	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 0561	SQ1	584	Base (complete)	Dish with a ring base	Lid	B2RWallRPin	2.5YR5/6; RW 10R5/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1035	SQ1S	646	Bodysherd	Dish	Lid	B2RWallRPin	5YR5/6; RW 2.5YR5/6	18th Dynasty?
SAV1W 1130	SQ1S	646	Bodysherd	Storage vessel	Lid	Marl BUC	10YR8/2	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1131	SQ1S	647	Bodysherd	Dish	Lid	B2RWallRPin	5YR5/6; RW 2.5YR5/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1239	SQ1S	669	Bodysherd	Plate	Lid	C2UC	5YR6/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1502	SQ1S	705	Bodysherd	Jar	Lid	C2UC	5YR6/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1501	SQ1	708	Base (complete)	Dish with a ring base	Lid	B2RWallRPin	5YR5/6; RW 10R5/6	early 18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1478	SQ1 & E	731	Base (complete)	Dish with a ring base	Lid	B2RWallRPin	5YR5/6; RW 10R5/8	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 0019	SQ1SE	809	Base (complete)	Dish with flat base	Lid	B2RWallRPin	5YR6/6; RW 10R6/8	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 0320	SQ1SE	809	Base (complete)	Dish with a ring base	Lid	B2RWallRPin	5YR6/6; RW 10R5/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 0142	SQ1SE	811	Base sherd	Beaker/beer jar with flat base	Lid	B2UC	5YR5/6	early 18th Dynasty

Tab. 2 (continued)

SAV1 West								
Number of Object	Area/location	SU	Part of vessel	Type of vessel	Type of object	Ware	Munsell	Date of object
SAV1W 1549	SQ1SE	812	Base (complete)	Dish with a ring base	Lid	B2RWallRPin	5YR5/6; RW 10R5/8	early 18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1547	SQ1SE	815	Bodysherd	Plate	Lid	C2UC	5YR6/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1567	SQ1SE	818	Bodysherd	Dish	Lid	B2RWallRPin	5YR5/6; RW 10R5/6	Thutmoside
SAV1W 1566	SQ1SE	828	Bodysherd	Jar/Storage vessel	Lid	C2UC	5YR5/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1568	SQ1SE	832	Bodysherd	Jar/squat jar	Lid	Marl A2P	10YR8/2; 2.5YR6/6	Thutmoside
SAV1W 1588	SQ1SE	837	Base (complete)	Dish with a ring base	Lid	B2RWallRPin	5YR5/6; RW 10R5/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1599	SQ1SE	839	Bodysherd	Cooking vessel	Lid	Nubian ware, Nubian 2 coarse	5YR5/4-6/4	18th Dynasty?
SAV1W 1611	SQ1SE	843	Bodysherd	Storage vessel	Lid	B2UC	5YR5/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1596	SQ1SE	844	Bodysherd	Dish	Lid	B2RWallRPin	5YR5/6; RW 10R5/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1601	SQ1SE	848	Bodysherd	Jar/Storage vessel	Lid	Marl BUC	5Y8/2	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1602	SQ1SE	848	Bodysherd	Dish	Lid	B2UCRP	5YR5/6; RP 2.5YR5/8	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1629	SQ1S	852	Bodysherd	Dish	Lid	B2UC	5YR6/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1635	SQ1SE	854	Base (complete)	Dish with a ring base	Lid	B2RWallRPin	5YR5/6; RW 10R5/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1705	SQ1S	880	Base sherd (almost complete)	Dish with a ring base	Lid	B2RWallRPin	5YR5/6; RW 10R5/6	early 18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1706	SQ1S	880	Bodysherd	Zir	Lid	C2UC	5YR5/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1710	SQ1S/SQ1SE	884	Base (complete)	Dish with a ring base	Lid	B2RWallRPin	5YR5/6; RW 10R5/8	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1711	SQ1S/SQ1SE	884	Base (complete)	Dish with a ring base	Lid	B2RWallRPin	5YR6/4; RW 10R5/6	early 18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1832	SQ1SE	920	Base (complete)	Dish with flat base	Lid	B2UC	5YR5/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1784	SQ1SE	921	Bodysherd	Zir	Lid	Marl A4/2WW	5YR5/6; WW 10YR8/2	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1785	SQ1SE	921	Bodysherd	Storage vessel	Lid	Marl BUC	10YR8/3	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1788	SQ1SE	924	Base (complete)	Dish with a ring base	Lid	B2RWallRPin	5YR5/6; RW 10R5/8	early 18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1805	SQ1SE	937	Base (complete)	Dish with a ring base	Lid	B2RWallRPin	5YR5/6; RW 10R5/8	early 18th Dynasty

Tab. 2 (continued)

SAV1 West								
Number of Object	Area/location	SU	Part of vessel	Type of vessel	Type of object	Ware	Munsell	Date of object
SAV1W 0017	SQ2, 15 x 5m, surface	500	Base sherd	Dish with flat base	Lid (or scraper)	B2UC	5YR 5/4	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1835	SQ1SE_E	916	Base (complete)	Dish with flat base	Lid (or scraper)	B2UC	5YR6/4	early 18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1829	SQ1S	964	Base (complete)	Dish with a ring base	Lid or token	B2RWallRPin	5YR6/6; RW 10R5/6	early 18th Dynasty
SAV1W 0023	SQ1, SW-corner	501	Bodysherd	Zir	Lid?	C2WW	7.5YR6/4, WW 10YR 7/4	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 0261	SQ1, 0-2m S-N/0-4m E-W	507	Bodysherd	Storage vessel	Lid?	C2UC	5YR5/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 0887	SQ1S	609	Base fragment	Dish with a ring base	Lid?	B2RWallRPin	5YR5/6; RW 2.5YR5/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 0765	SQ1S	636	Bodysherd	Amphora	Lid?	Imported canaanite ware, IVWW	2.5YR4/8; WW 2.5Y8/2	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 0411	SQ1	549	Bodysherd	Zir	Net weight	Marl A4/2WW	7.5YR5/4 to 2.5YR5/6; WW 10YR8/2	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 0496	SQ1	565	Bodysherd	Zir	Net weight	Marl A4/2WW	2.5YR5/6; WW 10YR8/2	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 0739	SQ1S	628	Bodysherd	Storage vessel	Net weight	C2UC	7.5YR5/4	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1679	SQ1SE/SQ1S	862	Bodysherd	Zir	Net weight	C2WW	5YR6/4; WW 10YR8/2	mid-18th Dynasty
SAV1W 0586	SQ1	530	Bodysherd	Jar	Polishing instrument	B2UC	5YR6/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 0494	SQ1	563	Bodysherd	Jar	Polishing instrument	B2UC	5YR5/6	18th Dynasty?
SAV1W 1654	SQ1S	857	Base sherd	Beaker with trimmed/rounded base	Polishing instrument	C2UC	5YR6/6	early 18th Dynasty
SAV1W 0037	SQ1, SW-corner	501	Bodysherd	Cooking vessel	Scraper	Nubian ware, Nubian 2 coarse	7.5YR4/2	18th Dynasty

Tab. 2 (continued)

SAV1 West								
Number of Object	Area/location	SU	Part of vessel	Type of vessel	Type of object	Ware	Munsell	Date of object
SAV1W 0205	SQ1, SE-corner, 3–5m E-W/0–5m S-N	501	Rim sherd	Pot stand	Scraper	Marl BUC	7.5YR6/4	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 0233	SQ1, adj. to Feature 100, 3–5m E-W/0–5m N-S	501	Bodysherd	Dish	Scraper	C2RPall	5YR5/6; RP 10R4/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 0234	SQ1, adj. to Feature 100, 3–5m E-W/0–5m N-S	501	Bodysherd	Zir	Scraper	Marl A4/2WW	5YR4/3; WW 10YR8/2	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 0021	SQ1, from debris of SU 502	502	Bodysherd	Jar	Scraper	B2RW	5YR5/6; RW 2.5YR5/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 0593	SQ2, sandy area, 0–5m from W	504	Bodysherd	Plate	Scraper	C2UC	5YR6/6	18th Dynasty?
SAV1W 0270	SQ1, 0–1m E-W/0–2m S-W	507	Rim sherd	Dish (DP 3)	Scraper	B2RW Rim	5YR5/6; RW 2.5YR5/8	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 0271	SQ1, 0–1m E-W/0–2m S-W	507	Base sherd	Plate with flat base	Scraper	C2UC	10YR5/3	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 0384	SQ1, E-W 4–5m/S-N 0–5m	507	Bodysherd	Zir	Scraper	C2UC	10YR6/4	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 0552	SQ1, 4–5m E-W/0–5m S-N	507	Bodysherd	Plate	Scraper	C2UC	5YR6/4	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 0581	SQ1, E-half	507	Bodysherd	Amphora	Scraper	Imported ware, IVUC	2.5YR5/8-6/8	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 0410	SQ1	512	Bodysherd	Dish	Scraper	B2RWallRPin	5YR5/6; RW 10R5/6	18th Dynasty



Tab. 2 (continued)

SAV1 West								
Number of Object	Area/location	SU	Part of vessel	Type of vessel	Type of object	Ware	Munsell	Date of object
SAV1W 1533	SQ1	512	Rim sherd	Cup	Scraper	Classic Kerma BT Nubian 1-2	5YR6/6; RP 2.5YR5/8; Black	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 0291	SQ1, 0-3m E-W/0-5m N-S	537	Bodysherd	Jar	Scraper	B2RW	5YR4/6; RW 2.5YR5/6	18th Dynasty?
SAV1W 0349	SQ1, 3-5m E-W/0-5m N-S	538	Bodysherd	Zir	Scraper	Marl A4/2WW	5YR5/6; WW 10YR8/2	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 0354	SQ1, 3-5m E-W/0-5m N-S	538	Base sherd	Plate with flat base	Scraper	C2UC	5YR6/4	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 0497	SQ1	559	Bodysherd	Dish	Scraper	B2RWallRPin	5YR5/6, RW 2.5YR5/8	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 0580	SQ1	585	Bodysherd	Jar	Scraper	B2RW	5YR5/6; RW 10R6/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 0584	SQ1	587	Bodysherd	Jar	Scraper	B2UC	5YR6/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1432	SQ1E	601	Bodysherd	Beaker	Scraper	C2WW	5YR6/6; WW 10YR8/2	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1518	SQ1E	601	Base sherd	Dish with flat base	Scraper	B2UC	5YR6/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 0966	SQ1S	618	Bodysherd	Zir	Scraper	C2WW	5YR5/4; WW 10YR6/4	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 0736	SQ1S	622	Rim sherd	Dish (DP 3)	Scraper	B2RWallRPin	7.5YR5/4; RW 10R4/6	mid-18th Dynasty
SAV1W 0759	SQ1S	622	Fragment close to base	Beaker with rounded base	Scraper	C2UC	5YR6/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 0774	SQ1S	633	Bodysherd	Dish	Scraper	B2RWall	7.5YR5/4; WW 2.5YR5/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 0775	SQ1S	633	Bodysherd	Jar	Scraper	B2RW	5YR5/6; RW 2.5YR5/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1507	SQ1S	639	Bodysherd	Zir	Scraper	C2UC	7.5YR5/4-6/4	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1508	SQ1S	641	Bodysherd	Amphora	Scraper	Imorted ware, IVWP	5YR6/6; slip 2.5Y7/3	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1134	SQ1S	642	Bodysherd	Zir	Scraper	Marl A4WW	5YR5/6; WW 2.5Y8/4	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1032	SQ1S	643	Bodysherd	Dish	Scraper	B2RWallRPin	5YR5/6; RW 2.5YR5/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1128	SQ1S	646	Bodysherd	Dish	Scraper	C2RWallRPin	5YR6/6; 2.5YR5/8	18th Dynasty

Tab. 2 (continued)

SAV1 West								
Number of Object	Area/location	SU	Part of vessel	Type of vessel	Type of object	Ware	Munsell	Date of object
SAV1W 1129	SQ1S	646	Base sherd	Dish with flat base	Scraper	B2UCRW	5YR5/6; RW 2.5YR5/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1132	SQ1S	647	Bodysherd	Amphora	Scraper	Imported canaanite ware, IVWW	7.5YR5/4; WW 2.5Y7/3	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1510	SQ1S	657	Bodysherd	Jar	Scraper	C2UC	5YR6/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1198	SQ1S	658	Bodysherd	Amphora	Scraper	Imported canaanite ware, IVWW	5Y6/1; WW 5Y8/3	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1199	SQ1S	662	Bodysherd	Amphora	Scraper	Imported canaanite ware, IVWW	5YR6/4; WW 2.5Y8/3	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1304	SQ1, N-part, 3-4m to S	664	Bodysherd	Jar	Scraper	B2RW	7.5YR4/4; RW 2.5YR4/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1305	SQ1, N-part, 3-4m to S	664	Bodysherd	Dish	Scraper	B2UC	5YR5/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1306	SQ1, N-part, 3-4m to S	664	Bodysherd	Dish	Scraper	B2UC	5YR6/4	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1512	SQ1S	668	Bodysherd	Jar	Scraper	Marl A2UC	10YR6/4	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1514	SQ1S	668	Bodysherd	Cooking vessel	Scraper	Nubian ware, Nubian 2 basketry	7.5YR4/2	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1307	SQ1S	674	Bodysherd	Zir	Scraper	Marl A4/2WW	5YR4/6-5/6; WW 10YR7/4	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1515	SQ1S	674	Bodysherd	Jar	Scraper	Marl A3UC	2.5Y7/4	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1516	SQ1	680	Bodysherd	Jar	Scraper	C2UC	5YR5/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1394	SQ1S	698	Bodysherd	Amphora	Scraper	Imported canaanite ware, IVUC	5YR6/4	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1312	SQ1S	701	Bodysherd	Jar	Scraper	B2RW	7.5YR5/4; RW 2.5YR5/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1521	SQ1S	711	Bodysherd	Dish	Scraper	B2UC	7.5YR4/3	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1434	SQ1 & E	717	Bodysherd	Amphora	Scraper	Imported canaanite ware, IVWW	10YR5/3; WW 5Y8/2	18th Dynasty

Tab. 2 (continued)

SAV1 West								
Number of Object	Area/location	SU	Part of vessel	Type of vessel	Type of object	Ware	Munsell	Date of object
SAV1W 1522	SQ1 & E	719	Base (complete)	Dish with a ring base	Scraper	B2RWallRPin	5YR5/6; RW 2.5YR5/8	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1519	SQ1 & E	732	Bodysherd	Jar	Scraper	Marl A3UC	2.5Y7/4	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1550	SQ1SE	818	Bodysherd	Amphora	Scraper	Imported canaanite ware, IVWW	2.5YR5/6; WW 5Y8/2	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1551	SQ1SE	818	Bodysherd	Storage vessel	Scraper	C2UC	5YR5/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1587	SQ1SE	837	Bodysherd	Jar/Storage vessel	Scraper	C2UC	5YR5/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1600	SQ1SE	846	Bodysherd	Storage vessel	Scraper	C2RW	5YR5/6; RW 2.5YR5/8	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1606	SQ1SE	847	Neck- and shoulder fragment	Zir	Scraper	C2WW	5YR6/6; WW 10YR8/2	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1638	SQ1 S	852	Bodysherd	Storage vessel	Scraper	B2RW	5YR5/6; RW 2.5YR5/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1639	SQ1 S	852	Bodysherd	Cup	Scraper	Classic Kerma BT Nubian 1-2	5YR5/6; RP 10R5/8	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1669	SQ1SE	858	Bodysherd	Amphora	Scraper	Imported ware, IVUC	7.5YR5/2-7/2	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1672	SQ1SE/SQ1S	865	Rim sherd	Bowl (BO 6 var.)	Scraper	B2RWallRPin	5YR5/6; RW 10R5/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1740	SQ1S, S of Feature 143	903	Bodysherd	Zir	Scraper	Marl A4/2WW	5YR7/6; WW 10YR8/2	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1750	SQ1SE-E & 1SE	912	Base sherd	Dish with flat base	Scraper	B2UC	5YR5/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1836	SQ1SE, N of SU 941	916	Bodysherd	Storage vessel	Scraper	C2UC	5YR6/4	early 18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1810	SQ1SE	943	Bodysherd	Storage vessel	Scraper	Marl A4UC	5Y8/3	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1008	SQ1S	638	Bodysherd	Pot stand	Scraper?	C2UC	5YR6/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1837	SQ1S	970	Base sherd	Dish with flat base	Scraper?	B2UCRW	5YR5/6; RW 2.5YR5/8	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 0020	SQ1, from debris of SU 502	502	Bodysherd	Jar	Token/gaming piece	B2RW	5YR5/6; RW 2.5YR5/6	18th Dynasty

Tab. 2 (continued)

SAV1 West								
Number of Object	Area/location	SU	Part of vessel	Type of vessel	Type of object	Ware	Munsell	Date of object
SAV1W 0296	SQ1, 0–5m W-E/0–5 m N-S	533	Bodysherd	Storage vessel	Token/gaming piece	C2UC	5YR6/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 0323	SQ1	536	Bodysherd	Dish	Token/gaming piece	B2RWallRPin	5YR5/6; RW 10R4/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1302	SQ1S	678	Bodysherd	Dish	Token/gaming piece	B2UCRP	5YR5/6; RW 2.5YR5/8	18th Dynasty?
SAV1W 1608	SQ1SE	850	Bodysherd	Beer jar	Token/gaming piece	B2UC	5YR5/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1609	SQ1SE	850	Bodysherd	Zir	Token/gaming piece	C2UC	5YR6/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1637	SQ1 S	852	Bodysherd	Storage vessel	Token/gaming piece	C2RW	5YR6/6; RW 10R5/6	18th Dynasty?
SAV1W 1671	SQ1SE/SQ1S	865	Bodysherd	Cooking vessel	Token/gaming piece	Nubian ware, Nubian 2 basketry	7.5YR5/4	18th Dynasty?
SAV1W 1811	SQ1SE & SQ1SE-E	947	Bodysherd	Storage vessel	Token/gaming piece	C2UC	5YR6/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1820	SQ1S	963	Bodysherd	Dish	Token/gaming piece	B2UCRP	5YR5/6; RP 2.5YR5/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1830	SQ1S	962	Bodysherd	Dish	Token/gaming piece (or unfinished weight?)	B2RWallRPin	5YR6/6; RW 10R5/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1462	SQ1, sieved material	726	Bodysherd	Jar	Token/gaming piece or polishing tool	C2UC	7.5YR5/4	18th Dynasty

Tab. 2 (continued)

SAV1 West								
Number of Object	Area/location	SU	Part of vessel	Type of vessel	Type of object	Ware	Munsell	Date of object
SAV1W 0381	SQ1NW	501	Bodysherd	Cooking vessel	Token/gaming piece or weight	Nubian ware, Nubian 2 coarse	7.5YR4/2	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 0439	SQ1, 1.8m W-E/3.9m N-S	551	Bodysherd	Dish	Token/gaming piece or weight	B2RWallRPin	5YR5/6; RW 10R4/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1525	SQ1, sieved material	731	Bodysherd	Jar	Token/gaming piece or weight	B2UC	5YR5/4	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1445	SQ1, sieved material	731	Bodysherd	Dish	Token/gaming piece or weight	B2RWallRPin	5YR5/6; RW 2.5YR5/8	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 0437	SQ1	512	Bodysherd	Jar	Weight (central perforation)	B2RW	5YR5/6; RW 2.5YR5/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1532	SQ1SE (surface cleaning)	800	Bodysherd	Zir	Weight (central perforation)	C2WW	5YR5/6; WW 10YR8/2	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1642	SQ1S	852	Base sherd	Dish with ring base	Weight (central perforation)	B2RWallRPin	5YR5/4; RW 10R5/6	mid-18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1833	SQ1S	953	Base sherd	Jar with rounded base	Weight (central perforation)	Marl BUC	5Y8/2	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 1678	SQ1SE/SQ1S	862	Base (almost complete)	Dish with ring base	Weight (intended perforation)	B2Red splash in	5YR5/4; RW 2.5YR5/6	mid-18th Dynasty

Tab. 2 (continued)

SAV1 West								
Number of Object	Area/location	SU	Part of vessel	Type of vessel	Type of object	Ware	Munsell	Date of object
SAV1W 1675	SQ1SE/SQ1S	865	Bodysherd	Dish	Weight (intended perforation)	B2RWallRPin	7.5YR6/4; RW 10R5/6	18th Dynasty
SAV1W 0563	SQ1	585	Bodysherd	Jar	Weight? (perforated)	B2UC	5YR5/6	18th Dynasty