

## CHAPTER 7

### POTTERY FROM THE MAIN CHAPEL

by

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#### 7.1 Introduction

The way in which the pottery from the Workmen's Village has been recorded and analysed was described in *AR I*: Chapter 10, and readers are referred to this, and also to *AR II*: Chapter 8 for the pottery fabrics and ware groups. The present chapter represents a continuation of the same procedures applied to a different area. It is a description of the pottery from the Main Chapel, the excavation of which was reported in *AR I*: Chapter 2, and *AR II*: Chapter 1 (see also this volume, Figure 7.1 and page iv, Figure 0.1). It is based entirely on the sherds found in undisturbed deposits, and can therefore undoubtedly be considered as representing actual pieces present in the chapel, at least at the time of its abandonment. The number of sherds under consideration is therefore fairly small (827 in all). The paucity of sherds is a measure of how clean and tidy the chapel was kept whilst in use (cf. Chapter 5), for it is noticeable that in many cases the sherds come from vessels broken *in situ* and left more or less where they dropped, presumably at the time of the abandonment of the chapel. It has therefore been possible to reconstruct a number of these. Sherds which do not form part of such vessels can either be considered as strays from other parts of the site, or as the surviving remnants of vessels originally present in the chapel which were cleared away on breakage. It may be that further parts of these survive in the overlying disturbed deposits, but as yet this has not been ascertained.

The situation in the Annexe to the chapel, area 450, is somewhat different. A larger number of sherds were recovered, which represent smaller portions of a far more numerous assemblage of vessels. The range of vessel types is also wider. This presumably indicates a greater degree of activity necessitating more vessels, and haphazard dispersal of sherds from broken vessels both through less rigorous cleaning and through the passage of people backwards and forwards through the area. Certainly the presence of an oven would suggest a more domestic association, and it is possible that animals were penned in some of the areas (**Areas i, ii, iv and v** had an organic layer on the floor, see Figure 7.1).

#### 7.2 The Main Chapel 561

The distribution of the rim sherds between the vessel groups is shown for the Main Chapel proper (the Forecourt, Outer Hall, Side Chapel, Inner Hall and Sanctuary, see Figure 7.1 and *AR II*: 3, Figure 1.2 for plan) in bar chart form in Figure 7.5, and also the estimated number of vessels represented thereby.

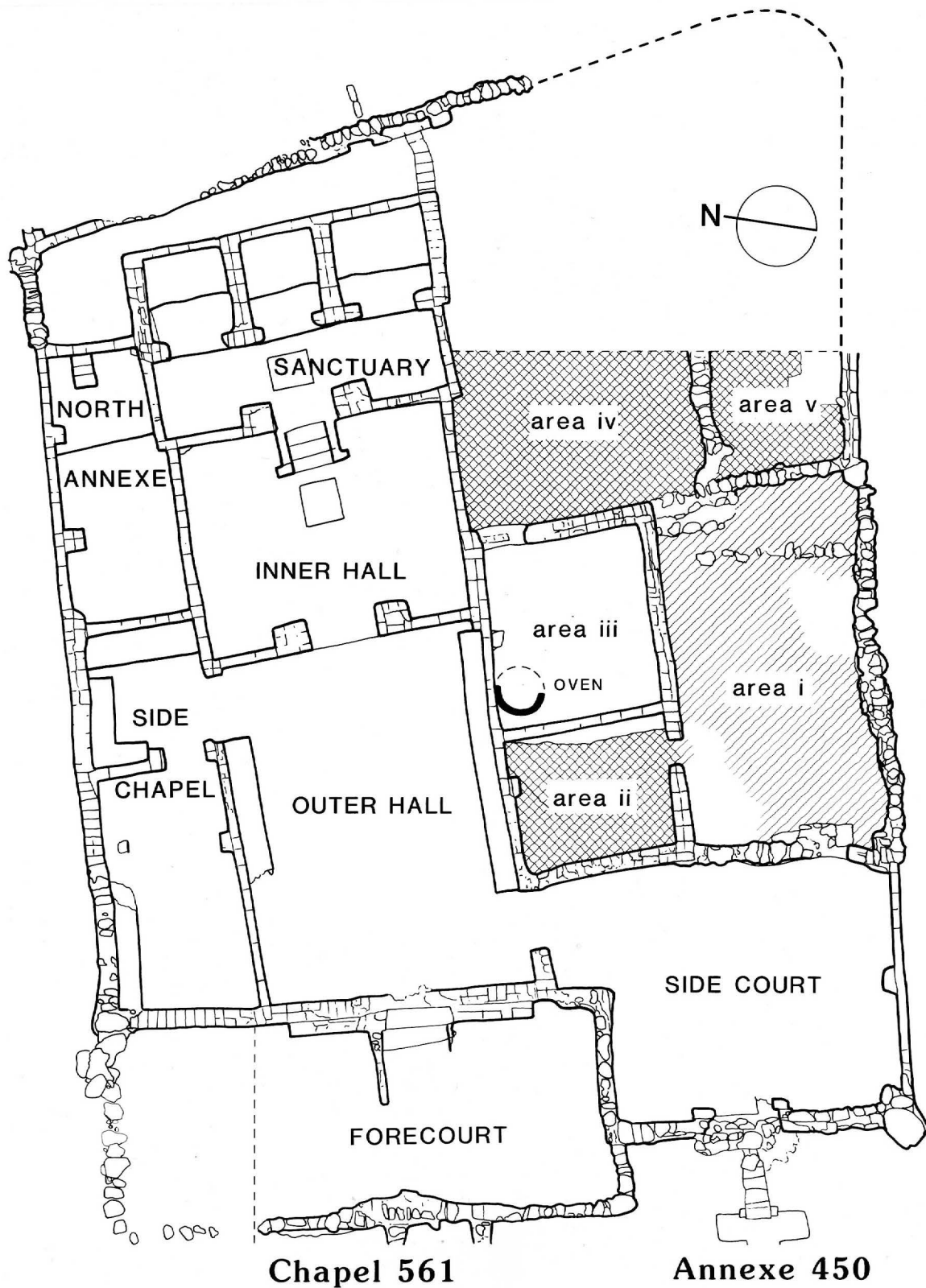


Figure 7.1. Outline plan of the Main Chapel showing division into component areas. Organic floor deposits are shaded: simple hatching for thin deposits, cross-hatching for thicker deposits.

**The Forecourt:** The few sherds recovered from this area (13 in all) represented groups 5 (6 pieces), 6 (3), 11 (1) and 16 (2) [1] (For listing of the vessel groups, see *AR I*: 136-139). There is therefore no indication of breakage taking place *in situ*. Only in the case of the group 6 vessel were several joining sherds found, though even then it was by no means complete. The bowl (no. 51560) is illustrated in Figure 7.2; [2] it is of siltware fabric I.1 (*AR II*: 134) and the surface is unslipped. Traces of yellow resinous incense adhere to the interior.

**Outer Hall and Side Chapel:** on examination of the sherds from these two areas there proved to be so many joins between them that it became apparent that the areas should be considered together. A total of 181 diagnostic sherds was recorded, and 8 vessels were reconstructed from these. Figure 7.6 shows graphically the quantities of sherds belonging to the various groups, and the estimated number of vessels in this area.

**Potstands** (Group 1). Two virtually complete potstands were rebuilt from fragments. One of these is a tall offering stand (no. 51973; see Figure 7.2). [3] Sherds came from both the Outer Hall and the Side Chapel, but mainly from the latter. Also from the Side Chapel came a low ring stand, no. 57042 (Figure 7.2). This form is an addition to the *COA* vessel corpus. In both cases the fabric is siltware I.4, and the surfaces are unslipped; white gypsum plaster adheres to the outside of 51973.

**Small footed bowls** (Group 4). One vessel of this category was found in fragments in the Side Chapel (not illustrated); it most closely resembles *COA* type III.4. It is of siltware I.1, with unslipped surfaces; however, both the interior and exterior are covered with a thin layer of whitish gypsum plaster. On the inside are the remains of burnt incense.

**Simple bowls** (Group 5). Simple-rimmed bowls form the most common category of sherds in the Chapel. They present difficulties in that the standardisation of fabric, surface treatment and diameter, and the variability of the rim shape around the circumference of the vessel make it difficult to distinguish individual bowls. Because of this, unless individual vessels can be separated out through some variation from the norm, the number of vessels has been calculated from the total of the surviving percentage of the vessel diameter. In the Outer Hall, this figure is about 114%, of which one vessel takes up at least 50%, and is of *COA* type III.5. Therefore at least two, and probably more group 5 bowls are present. In the Side Chapel, the total percentage is 141%, and again indicates the presence of at least two vessels. One of these was heavily burnt on all surfaces.

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[1] The remaining sherd was unclassifiable. In this report, figures are not given for unclassifiable sherds or bases, except in the case of the latter where they cannot be allocated to groups represented by rim sherds.

[2] I am grateful to Barbara Garfi and Ann Cornwell for drawing the pottery in this report.

[3] See *AR I*: 168 for a more detailed description of this piece; since this was written, the lower rim of the stand has been found, and has been added to the drawing in Figure 7.2.

*Bowls with out-turned rims* (Group 6). Sherds making a substantially complete vessel of this group were found in the Outer Hall (no. 51747; see Figure 7.2). It is of siltware fabric I.1 and is coated with a thin layer of gypsum. This coating is somewhat thicker on the interior, and on it are traces of incense. Otherwise only 5 small sherds of group 6 vessels were recovered, of red slipped and sometimes polished siltware. These were apparently not from the above vessels, and did not appear to be themselves from a single pot.

*"Hearths"* (Group 11). Only a few sherds from this group were found in either area. Three of these may be from the same vessel, but amount to only 16% of its total diameter; it is unlikely therefore that a group 11 dish formed part of the pottery assemblage in this area. Probably from this type of vessel (or possibly group 5) was a body sherd found in the Side Chapel. On its interior had been incised after firing at least two circles of c. 2cms. diameter. The marking of open vessels in this manner is common at Deir el-Medina (see for example Nagel 1938: 8, 46-47, 49), and several instances have been noted at the Workmen's Village, most particularly in the case of no. 57281 (Figure 7.3). Other instances have been noted on sherds of group 11, and apparently in all cases in contexts at least loosely associated with the Main Chapel.

*Zirs* (Group 16). In the Side Chapel was found, in fragments, a large part of a *zir*. This is of siltware fabric I.4, and is coated with a thin layer of gypsum plaster on the exterior. A single rim sherd from the Outer Hall does not belong to this vessel, but also displays a gypsum coating on its exterior.

*Biconical jars with plain rim* (Group 17). An almost complete red-slipped biconical jar from the Side Chapel is shown in Figure 7.2 (no. 56481). This is of siltware I.4, red-slipped, and with traces of gypsum adhering to its exterior. Near the base a cross had been incised in the wet clay before the vessel was fired. From both the Side Chapel and the Outer Hall came a large number of sherds from a small blue-painted biconical jar (no. 50918; see Figure 7.3). The base of this vessel was found in the Outer Hall; the rim was not present. The fabric is siltware I.4, and the blue-painted decoration is over a thick pinkish-cream slip.

*Jars with short flaring rim* (Group 18). A few sherds of a group 18 siltware jar with red-slipped exterior were found in the Outer Hall, though not in sufficient number to indicate the presence of a complete vessel. However, a number of sherds classified in the field as group 32 (i.e. pieces which could have come from either group 17 or group 18 vessels) could perhaps be part of this jar, and therefore complete it.

*Other.* Groups represented by three or fewer sherds were groups 8, 13, 14, 20, 21, 30 and 38. The latter, 2 sherds from a red slipped lid of 16 cms. diameter, came from the Side Chapel.

**The Inner Hall:** the greatest number of sherds from the chapel proper came



from the Inner Hall (294 in all). Figure 7.7 shows the distribution of rim sherds by group, and the estimated number of vessels represented thereby.

*Small footed bowls* (Group 4). A small part of one such vessel (16%) was found. This may possibly be part of the vessel in the Side Chapel. It is of unslipped siltware, fabric I.1.

*Simple bowls* (Group 5). Of the assemblage from the Inner Hall 46% was group 5 bowls, and to these apply the same constraints as mentioned above. Some reconstruction was carried out, however, and three vessels have been rebuilt. These are nos. 54058 (Figure 7.2), 56453 (Figure 7.2) and 57276 (Figure 7.2). The first two of these are of siltware fabric I.1, and are red-slipped; the third is of siltware fabric I.3, and is also red-slipped. At least three other vessels very similar to no. 56453 are present in this assemblage, and also a large portion of a bowl with red polished surfaces. Other sherds added up to approximately 133%, and suggest the presence of at least two additional vessels. Fragments of bases from this type of bowl also indicate the presence of several such.

*Bowls with out-turned rims* (Group 6). Substantial parts of three vessels were recovered. No. 54013 (Figure 7.2) included some sherds which were found in the Sanctuary. It is of siltware I.1 with a red slip over all surfaces. No. 56835 (Figure 7.2) is also of siltware I.1, with red slipped and polished surfaces. The third vessel is of the same fabric, with red-slipped surfaces, and has a coating of gypsum plaster on the interior. Five other small sherds from this type of vessel could possibly belong to the above bowls. Two others, unslipped and gypsum-coated, with an exaggerated rim shape, may be from the rim of an offering stand.

*"Hearths"* (Group 11). There were many sherds from this type of vessel, and three proved to be substantially complete. No. 55928 (Figure 7.3) is of siltware fabric I.1, red-slipped, and with a thick layer of gypsum plaster on the interior; no. 54480 (Figure 7.3) is of the same fabric but unslipped; and no. 57281 (Figure 7.3) is also of fabric I.1, and has a red-washed rim. On the interior of the latter is a drawing of a boat in black ink. Fragments of a further hearth are also preserved, also with a red-washed rim, but the sherds form only a small portion of the complete vessel.

*Meat jars* (Group 13). From the Inner Hall came a complete though fragmentary meat jar, of fabric III.6 with a thick cream slip on the outside (not illustrated). There were small parts of two others, but these did not suggest the presence of whole vessels.

*Jars with upright thickened rim* (Group 14). Sherds of a siltware jar were found, although in a very worn condition. About half the rim was preserved.

*Zirs* (Group 16). Most of the upper part of a blue-painted jar was found, although the base was not recovered (no. 54029; Figure 7.3). The jar is of

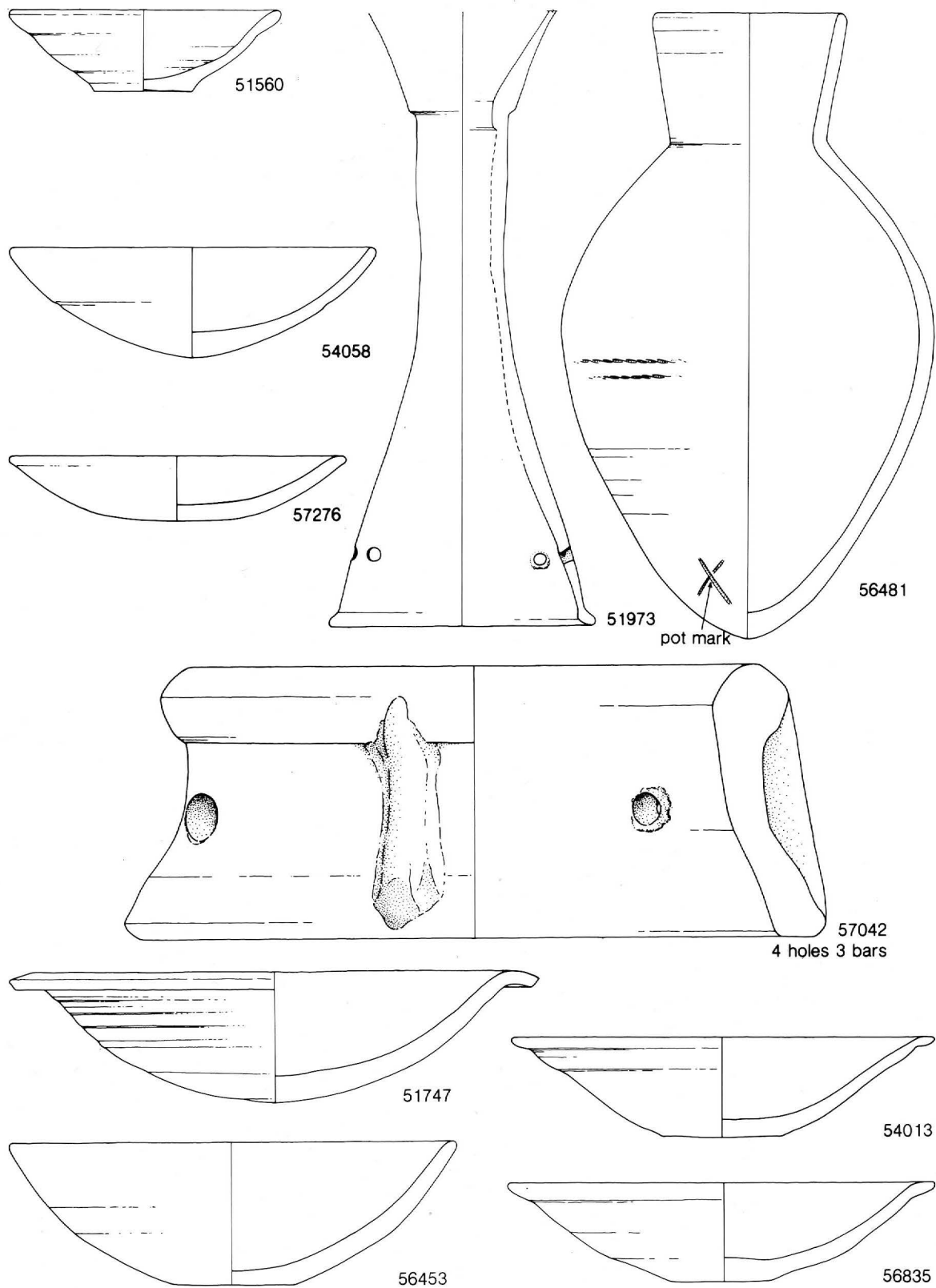


Figure 7.2. Pots from the Main Chapel, at one-third scale (except for no. 56481 at 1:6, and no. 51973 at 1:9).

# Pottery from the Main Chapel

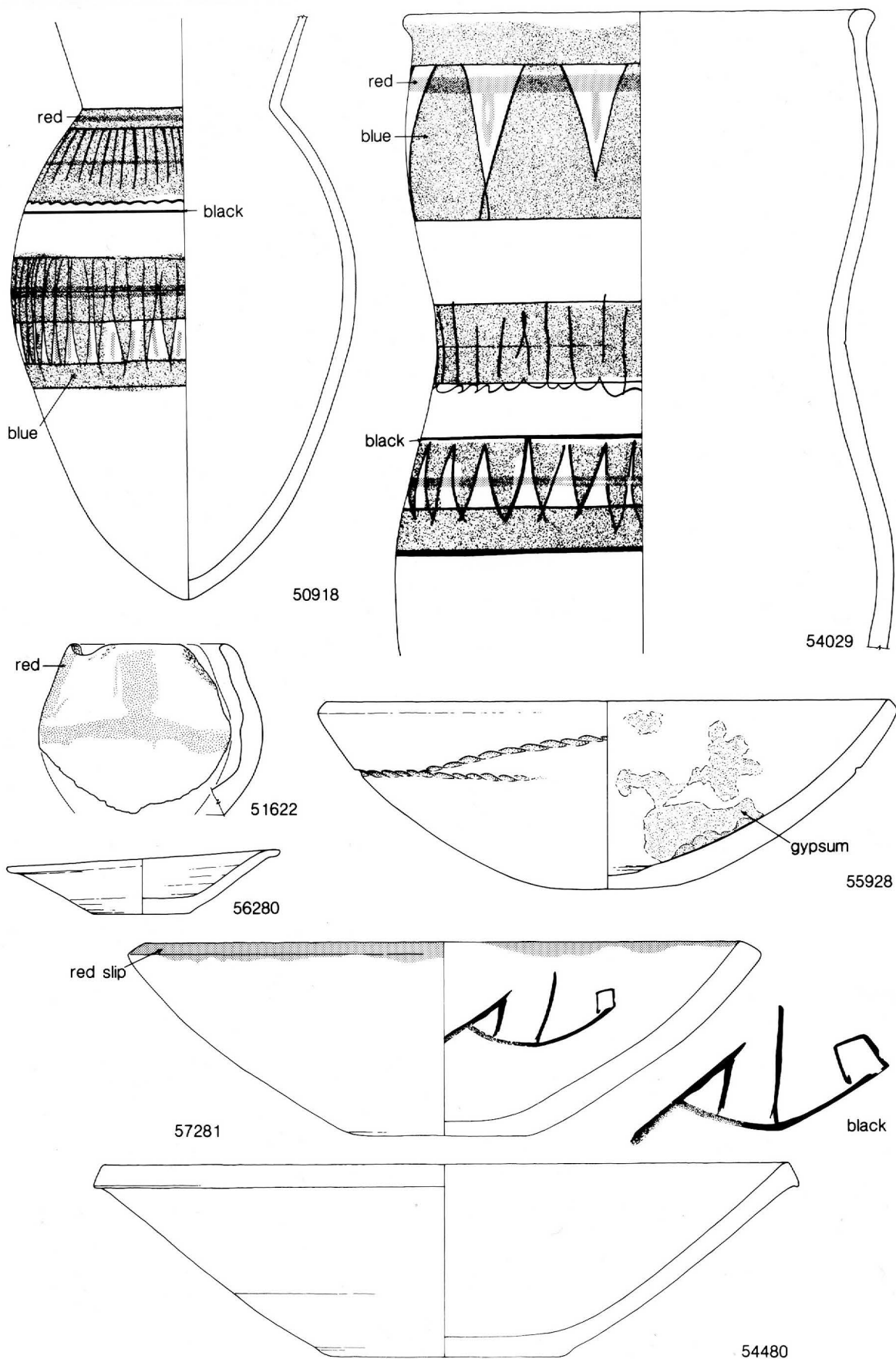


Figure 7.3. Pots from the Main Chapel, at one-third scale.

Pamela Rose

siltware fabric I.1, and the decoration is executed, in a somewhat clumsy and crude fashion, on a cream slip. A small worn fragment of an undecorated *zir* was also found, but no other similar pieces were recovered.

*Biconical jars with plain rim* (Group 17). One or two such vessels were present in the Inner Hall. The totalled percentages come to only 60%, but vessel diameters suggest two jars rather than one. Most of the rim sherds show traces of a black substance adhering around the rim.

*Other.* Groups represented by less than three sherds are 18, 20 and 21.

**The Sanctuary.** A total of 79 sherds was recovered from this area, and they are set out in bar chart form in Figure 7.8, as is also the estimated number of vessels.

*Simple bowls* (Group 5). Sherds of this group comprised about 50% of the total assemblage from the Sanctuary. From these, one red-slipped siltware bowl (fabric I.1) can be distinguished, of COA type III.5, and also about 25% of a bowl with somewhat larger diameter than usual (26 cms.). The rest of the rims total c. 87%, and a number of these show signs of burning.

*Bowls with out-turned rims* (Group 6). As well as the sherds which joined with the Inner Hall vessel no. 54013, parts of two others were recovered: no. 56280 (Figure 7.3), of unslipped siltware fabric I.4, and a large portion a bowl of 32 cms. diameter with red slipped and polished surfaces. Pieces of incense adhered to the interior of the former.

*"Hearths"* (Group 11). About 25% of a large "hearth" (58 cms. diameter) of unslipped siltware was found in the Sanctuary, and two other sherds with red-washed rims.

*Other.* Groups represented by less than three sherds are 7 (of doubtful attribution), 12 (one sherd from a vessel resembling COA X.3, with cut-away designs in the vessel walls), 17 and 25. There were also four blue-painted siltware sherds.

**The North Annexe.** Few sherds were recovered from this area (19 in all), but do appear to indicate the presence of vessels broken *in situ*.

*Simple bowls* (Group 5). About 33% of a red-slipped bowl of siltware fabric I.1 was found, of COA type III.5. This was coated with gypsum plaster on its interior.

*"Hearths"* (Group 11). Two sherds of a red slipped and polished open bowl of 36 cms. diameter came from the North Annexe.

*Biconical jars with plain rims* (Group 17). A substantial part of a red-slipped siltware fabric I.1 storage jar was recovered, including the base. The rim and

neck of the jar were heavily encrusted with gypsum plaster.

*Other.* Three rim fragments of a red slipped siltware jar, coated with gypsum were found, but are too small to attribute to a specific group with confidence.

**The Side Court.** Only 12 sherds came from this area. Whilst in no case could joins be found amongst these, it is interesting to note the presence of a number of sherds of non-siltware fabrics, specifically from amphorae of groups 20 and 21, and of a meat jar (group 13). Other groups represented are 11, 5 and 32.

### 7.3 Annexe 450

This area of the Main Chapel is made up of five smaller areas (Figure 7.1), and the pottery from each of these will be considered separately. In the case of one unit, [360], which consisted of brick rubble from fallen walls, and was therefore cleared over the whole of the annexe without regard for the underlying rooms, the pottery which became caught up in the rubble can no longer be provenanced to specific areas. This unit is therefore presented separately, but it is certain that pieces from [360] are from the same vessels as appear in the separate areas. Indeed, it is possible in one case to distinguish sherds from [360] which join with a vessel in **Area v** (see below). Figure 7.9 shows the entire sherd content of the Annexe in bar chart form.

**Unit [360].** Amongst the sherds coming from this unit (in total 53) were a number that formed large parts of several vessels. As stated above, it is probable that both these and the rest of the pieces form parts of vessels occurring in the different rooms in Annexe 450.

*Simple bowls* (Group 5). The 8 sherds from vessel(s) of this group totalled only 29%, and are probably to be considered as representing parts of several separate vessels.

*Meat jars* (Group 13). About 33% of the rim, and the complete base of a meat jar were recovered; the interior of the base contained a coating of gypsum.

*Zirs* (Group 16). A total of 7 sherds from this group represented 2 vessels. One was of 24 cms. diameter, of siltware fabric I.1 with a red slipped and polished exterior; the other was of the same fabric, with a thin whitish coating on the exterior. The latter was 34 cms. in diameter.

*Biconical jars with plain rim* (Group 17). Parts of three vessels could be distinguished from the 10 sherds. The most substantial of these (forming 59% of the rim) was of red-slipped siltware fabric I.1; both the others were represented by only one or two sherds.

*Other.* Groups represented by three or less sherds are 6, 11, 20, 21 and 22. In the latter case the sherds join with the vessel from **Area v** (see below).

**Area i** (47 sherds).

*Simple bowls* (Group 5). A total of 9 sherds belonging to this group was recovered. These totalled 34%, and may well represent small parts of several vessels, although these cannot now be distinguished.

*"Hearths"* (Group 11). The sherds of this group seem to belong to one or two vessels, of siltware I.1 with red-washed rims.

*Biconical jars with plain rim* (Group 17). The 8 sherds of this group come from two vessels, one of which is red slipped, the other being unslipped. In neither case are substantial parts of the vessels preserved.

*Other.* Groups represented by three or less sherds are 6, 16, 18, 21 and 22.

**Area ii** (41 sherds). Sherds from this area closely resembled those from **Area i**, although no joins between the areas were found in the field. A total of 41 sherds was recorded, a number of which would seem to indicate the presence of large parts of vessels in the deposits.

*Simple bowls* (Group 5). Sherds of this group formed 50% of a vessel.

*"Hearths"* (Group 11). A total of 5 sherds of group 11 formed a small part of a single hearth, of siltware fabric I.1; unfortunately these were all so weathered that it proved impossible to distinguish the surface treatment of the vessel.

*Biconical jars with plain rim* (Group 17). Sherds of this group all appeared to come from a single vessel, of fabric I.1, red-slipped, 16 cms. in diameter.

*Other.* Groups represented by three or less sherds are 1, 14, 16, 21 and 26. In the case of the group 16 pieces, however, there is a close comparison with those from **Area i**, and may indicate the presence of a vessel. The three sherds in **Area ii** are from the same jar.

**Area iii** (64 sherds). This area gives some indication of vessels broken *in situ*.

*Simple bowls* (Group 5). Almost half the sherds from this context belonged to group 5 bowls. In total, the surviving percentages added up to 118%. It is likely from the number of other groups represented by only a few sherds in this area, that this figure represents parts of a number of vessels, rather than one or two.

*Bowls with out-turned rims* (Group 6). Of the 12 sherds representing this group, 10 undoubtedly came from the same vessel (*COA* corpus type IV.3), and represent about 35% of the bowl, including the base. The vessel is of siltware fabric I.1, and has a red-washed rim, but is otherwise unslipped. Its interior shows signs of burning.

*Other.* Groups represented by three or less sherds are: 2, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17 and



21. The group 15 fragment consists of over 50% of a small handmade pot (no. 51622, Figure 7.3), of siltware fabric I.1, cream slipped and with simple and crudely executed decoration on the exterior in red paint. Although the shape can be paralleled in the COA corpus (type XI.6), the fact that the vessel is handmade makes it unique amongst the pottery so far handled from the Workmen's Village. Two blue painted siltware sherds were found in this area.

**Area iv** (103 sherds). This area produced the greatest number of sherds from the Annexe, 103 in all. The sherds show a great similarity with those from **Area iii**, although as in the case of **Areas i** and **ii** no joins were found on site.

*Simple bowls* (Group 5). The largest number of sherds from **Area iv** (51 in all) belonged to this group. In total, the rim sherd percentages added up to 169%, but as in the case of other areas in Annexe 450 it seems that these represent smaller parts of several vessels. Fragments of two other group 5 bowls can be distinguished, one of a diameter of 28 cms., and the other, considerably smaller, with a diameter of 18 cms.

*Bowls with out-turned rims* (Group 6). Sherds from this group suggest the presence of parts of three vessels. The largest fragment is of red-slipped siltware (31%); the others are of red-polished and gypsum-coated unslipped siltware I.1 respectively.

*Biconical jars with plain rim* (Group 17). Fragments of group 17 jars are common in this area, and are of a larger size than those of other groups. It seems likely that one or two vessels are represented, both of red-slipped siltware I.1, and with rim diameters of c. 16 cms. Minor variations in the rim shapes would allow for the presence of two vessels.

*Other.* Groups represented by three or less sherds are 2, 7, 11, 14, 16, 18 and 21. The group 14 sherds include both a siltware rim sherd, and a decorated body sherd of fabric III.1, COA corpus type XI.7. One other blue-painted sherd was recovered.

As in the case of unit [360], one deposit was encountered that spanned both **Areas iii** and **iv**. Details of the sherds from this unit ([527]) are given separately, but certainly suggest a close connection with pottery from both areas, and probable joins with it. There were 25 sherds from this unit.

*Simple bowls* (Group 5). Only 5 sherds came from this unit, 2 of which may be part of the vessel with larger diameter in **Area iv**.

*Biconical jars with plain rim* (Group 17). Almost 33% of the sherds in the unit are of group 17, and at least 7 of these are from a single vessel, of somewhat larger diameter than usual (26 cms.) and with a slightly thickened rim. This piece stands on the borderline between groups 17 and 16, but has been classed with the former due to its red slip and less exaggerated rim shape.

*Other.* Groups represented by 3 or less sherds are 2, 6, 7, 13 and 21.

**Area v** (13 sherds). The few sherds found in this area represent groups 2 (*bread platters*), 5, 6, 13, 16, 20 and 22. Of the 4 group 6 sherds, 3 appear to come from the same vessel of red-slipped siltware, burnt on the interior. The group 22 vase is shown in Figure 7.4 (no. 51199). It is of siltware fabric I.4, cream-slipped, with black painted decoration, and is an addition to the *COA* corpus. Sherds from this same vessel also occur in unit [360]. One blue-painted siltware sherd was recovered.

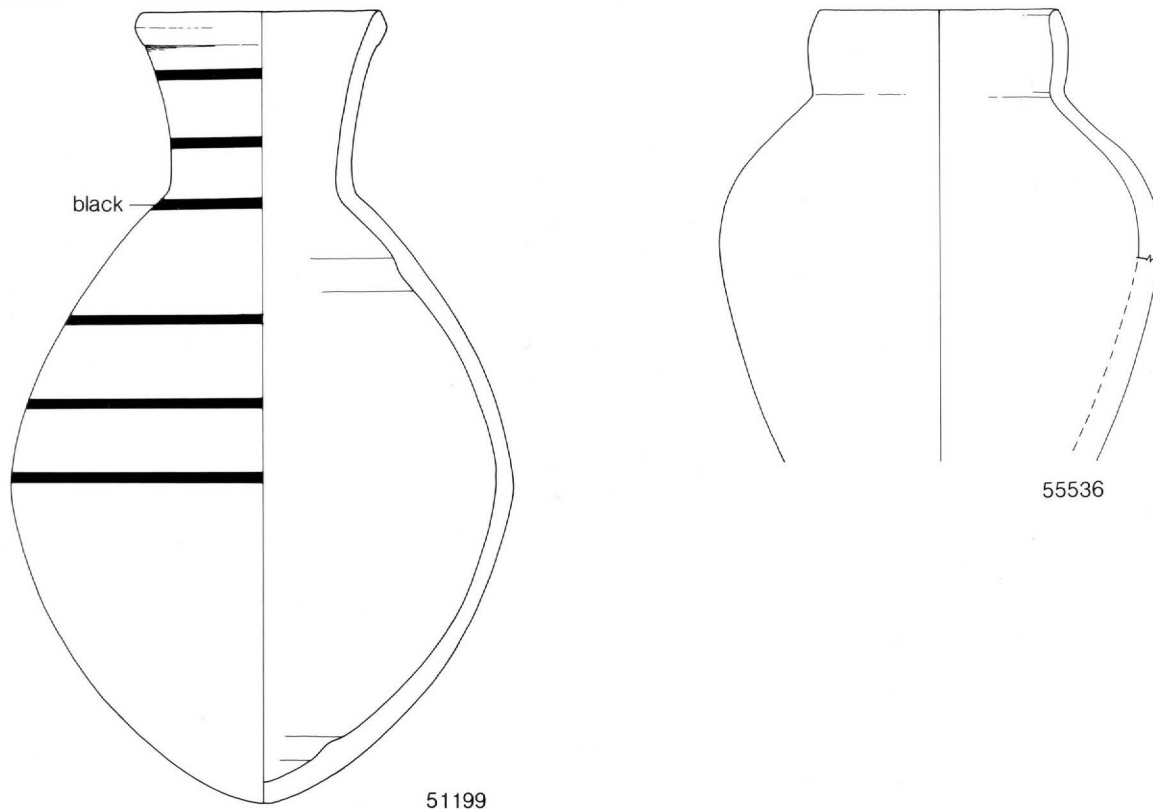


Figure 7.4. Pots from the Main Chapel, at one-third scale.

#### 7.4 Later Occupation

In excavating the rear part of the Main Chapel and North Annexe in 1983 and 1984 traces were found of later activity, belonging to a time when walls had collapsed and much sand had blown in. The traces consisted primarily of a few courses of brick adding to the ruins of the old structure, and a conspicuous organic layer in the North Annexe. In the hopes of being able to isolate pottery associated with these deposits a special check was made on all the likely relevant units. Of the sherds from the various undisturbed deposits overlying the Chapel (21 in all), almost all could be attributed to types well known from the rest of the Workmen's Village, and represented separate vessels. However, one group of sherds could be distinguished, and on reconstruction provided a portion of the upper part of a jar (no. 55536; Figure 7.4). The fabric is not a

familiar one in the Amarna repertoire. In colour it is orange-red at the outer surface, and a dark grey at the inner face; it has a distinctly sandy texture, and includes a large amount of sand in the clay body. Limestone particles are also present, usually burnt out; these react with dilute hydrochloric acid in some cases, but the clay body does not. The exterior is covered with a thin greyish-cream slip. This has been designated as fabric 1.6. Despite its distinctiveness when compared to the general Workmen's Village repertoire, however, it is not possible in the present state of knowledge to relate it to a well-dated group from a later period.

### 7.5 Conclusions

The contents of the various areas of the Main Chapel are set out in bar chart form in Figures 7.5 to 7.9. The Chapel itself can be seen to contain a fairly restricted variety of types, principally of groups 1, 5, 6, 11, 16 and 17. Offering-stands occurred in the Outer Hall/Side Chapel, bowls in all parts including the Sanctuary, "Hearths" in the Inner Hall, and biconical jars both large and small in the Outer Hall/Side Chapel and the Inner Hall. With regard to the ancient behaviour that they represent, two preliminary points can be made. In the first place, the floor of the Outer Hall showed emplacement marks for at least three large pottery vessels (see *ARI*: 16, Figure 2.1; 20, units [906, 907 and 884]; this volume, Figure 5.1). One of them, [906], lay in the area of impressed floor debris excavated this year; see Chapter 5, where it is suggested that this unusual deposit originated from its proximity to a water jar. The group 16 *zir* sherds are those most likely to derive from the vessels involved here. The second point concerns the deposits of gypsum on some vessels and incense on others. Despite the larger number of sherds from Annexe 450, sherds from only two vessels from this part had a gypsum coating against twelve from the chapel proper. This supports the idea that a gypsum coating was applied to vessels to be used in a religious context (see *ARI*: 140-142 and Chapter 12). The practice was not confined to a particular type of vessel, however. Coating with gypsum seems to have rendered a range of vessel types suitable for chapel use. Incense and traces of burning are confined to bowls, and, with the exception of a burnt bowl from **Area iii** of Annexe 450 (which also contained the oven), the few bowls involved were confined to the Sanctuary and Outer Hall/Side Chapel. This could show that incense burning took place on the brick altars which occurred in both the Sanctuary and Side Chapel. The one example of a probably related type, the group 38 lid, also came from the Side Chapel.

The sherds from Annexe 450 belong to a wider repertoire, including bread platters, which are presumably associated with the oven in **Area iii**. One distinctive feature is that the proportion of group 17 biconical jars is larger. The single sherd from a spinning-bowl (group 26) came from **Area ii**.

In neither part of the chapel do marl clay fabrics make up a large part of the assemblage: they are most commonly found here in group 13 vessels (meat jars), whilst amphorae are represented by only a few, probably stray, sherds. Storage vessels of the type *COA* XI.7, which were quite common in other areas examined (*ARI*: 148-9) hardly feature at all in the chapel assemblages.

The pottery in the Main Chapel can be compared with the range found in previous seasons in Chapel 571 (AR I: 140-143). Here, because the site was less well preserved, sherds from both the chapel proper and from its annexe had to be grouped together, so that the basis for comparison at the Main Chapel comprises Figures 7.5 and 7.9 taken together. One proportional difference is that fewer bowls were present in Chapel 571 (only 9.6% in the case of group 5, though 17.6% with group 6). However, the frequency of group 17 biconical jars was very similar (17.1%), and there was the same low incidence of sherds from amphorae and related vessels in marl clay fabrics, although both chapels seem to have possessed one or two group 13 meat jars. As previously noted (AR I: 142-143) the vessels listed by Peet and Woolley from the chapels excavated in 1921 and 1922 represent a more limited range than those recorded in the current excavations, presumably because they were recording only complete vessels or easily recognisable pieces. It can now be seen with greater clarity that their record is a limited and somewhat unrepresentative version of the ranges of vessels found in both the Main Chapel and Chapel 571, sharing with them the same rarity of marl clay vessels, especially amphorae.

#### References

- Nagel, G. (1938). *La céramique du Nouvel Empire à Deir el Médineh*, Tome I. (Documents de Fouilles publiés par les membres de l'Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale du Caire, X). Cairo.

## Pottery from the Main Chapel

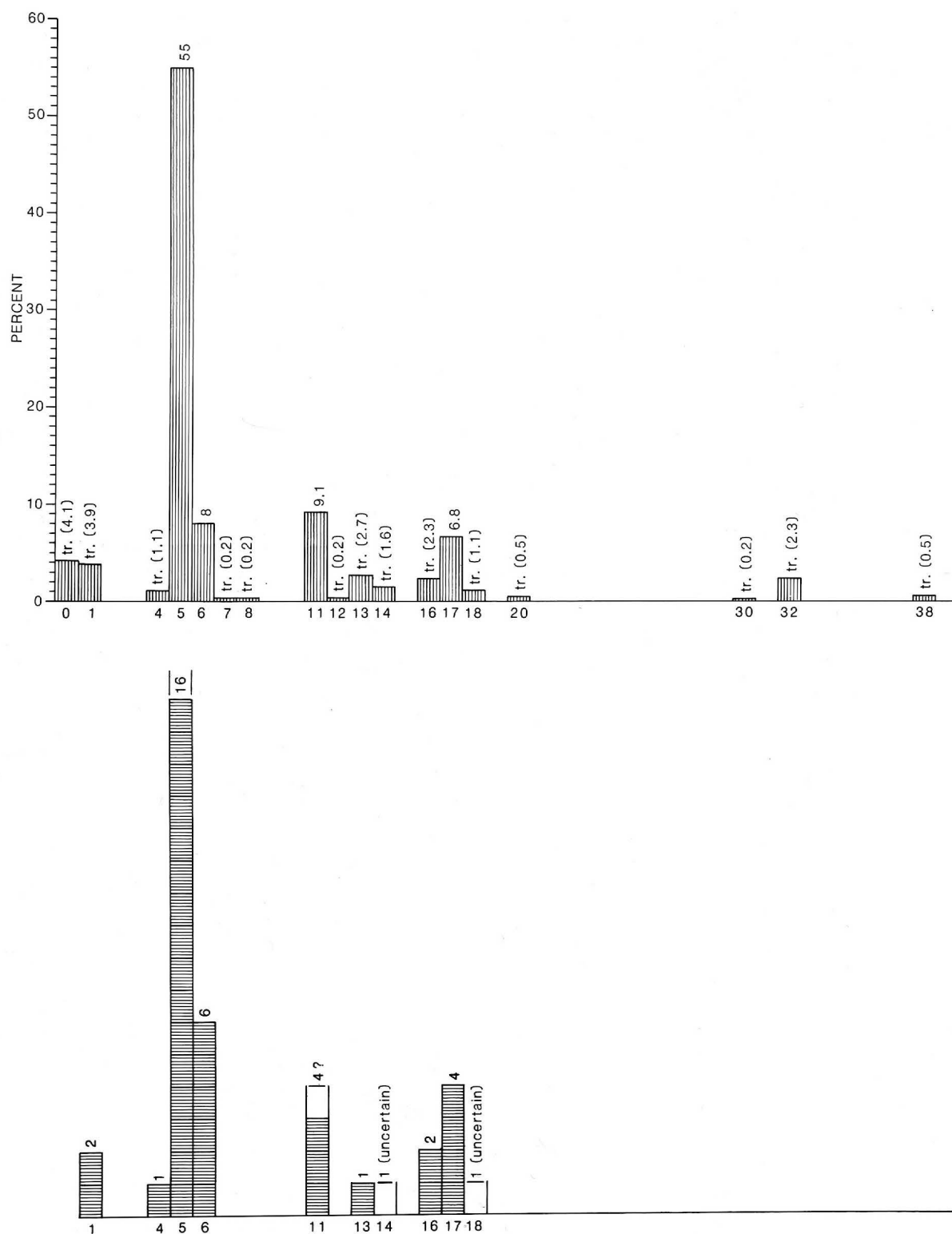


Figure 7.5. Top: Group percentages of sherds from the Main Chapel (Forecourt, Outer Hall, Side Chapel, Inner Hall and Sanctuary). Group 0 refers to unclassified sherds. Groups with less than 5% are treated as "traces" with the precise % figure in brackets, e.g. tr. (1.1). Bottom: Estimated number of vessels.

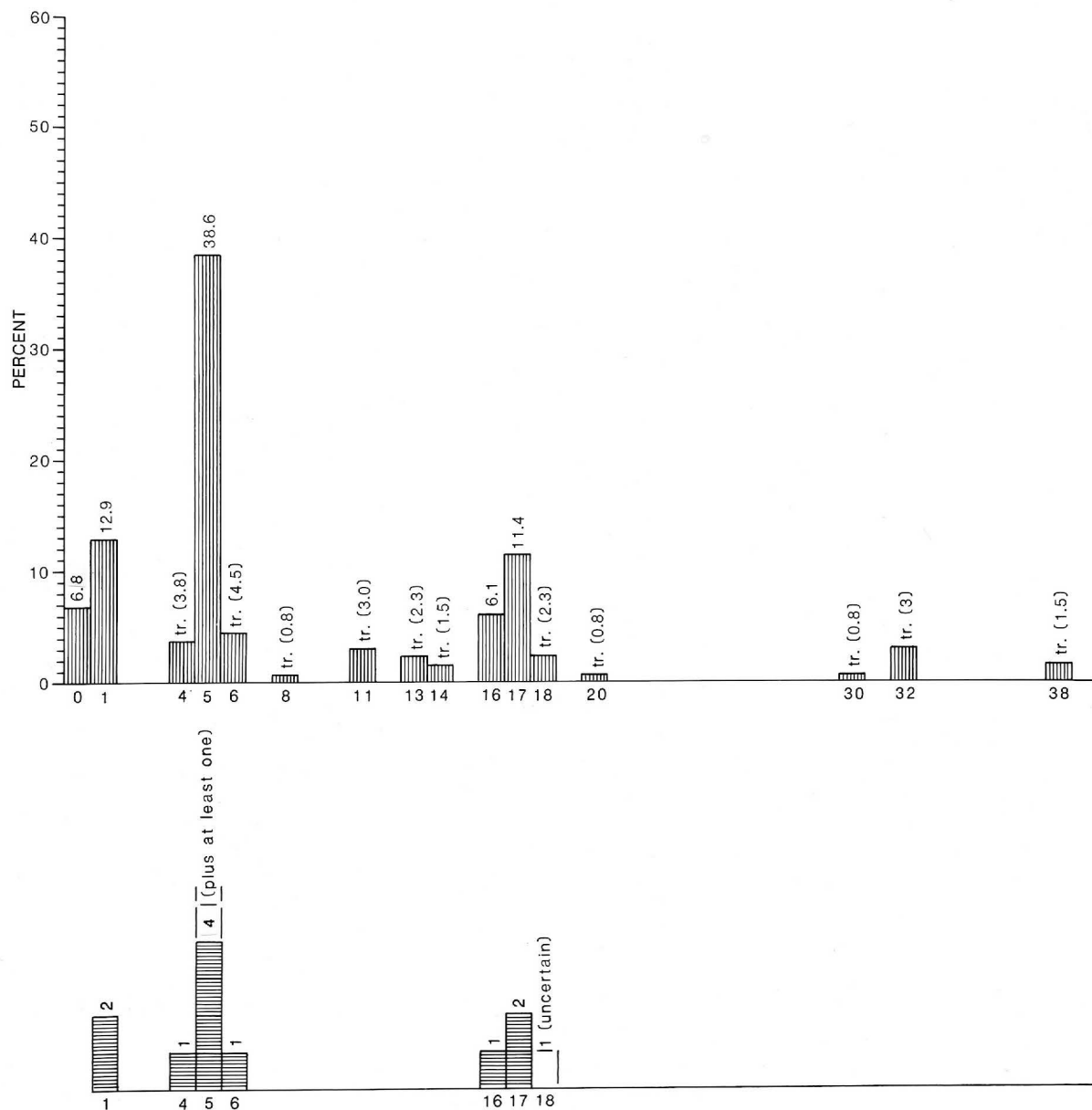


Figure 7.6. Top: Group percentages of sherds from the Outer Hall and Side Chapel. Group 0 refers to unclassified sherds. Groups with less than 5% are treated as "traces" with the precise % figure in brackets, e.g. tr. (1.1). Bottom: Estimated number of vessels.



## Pottery from the Main Chapel

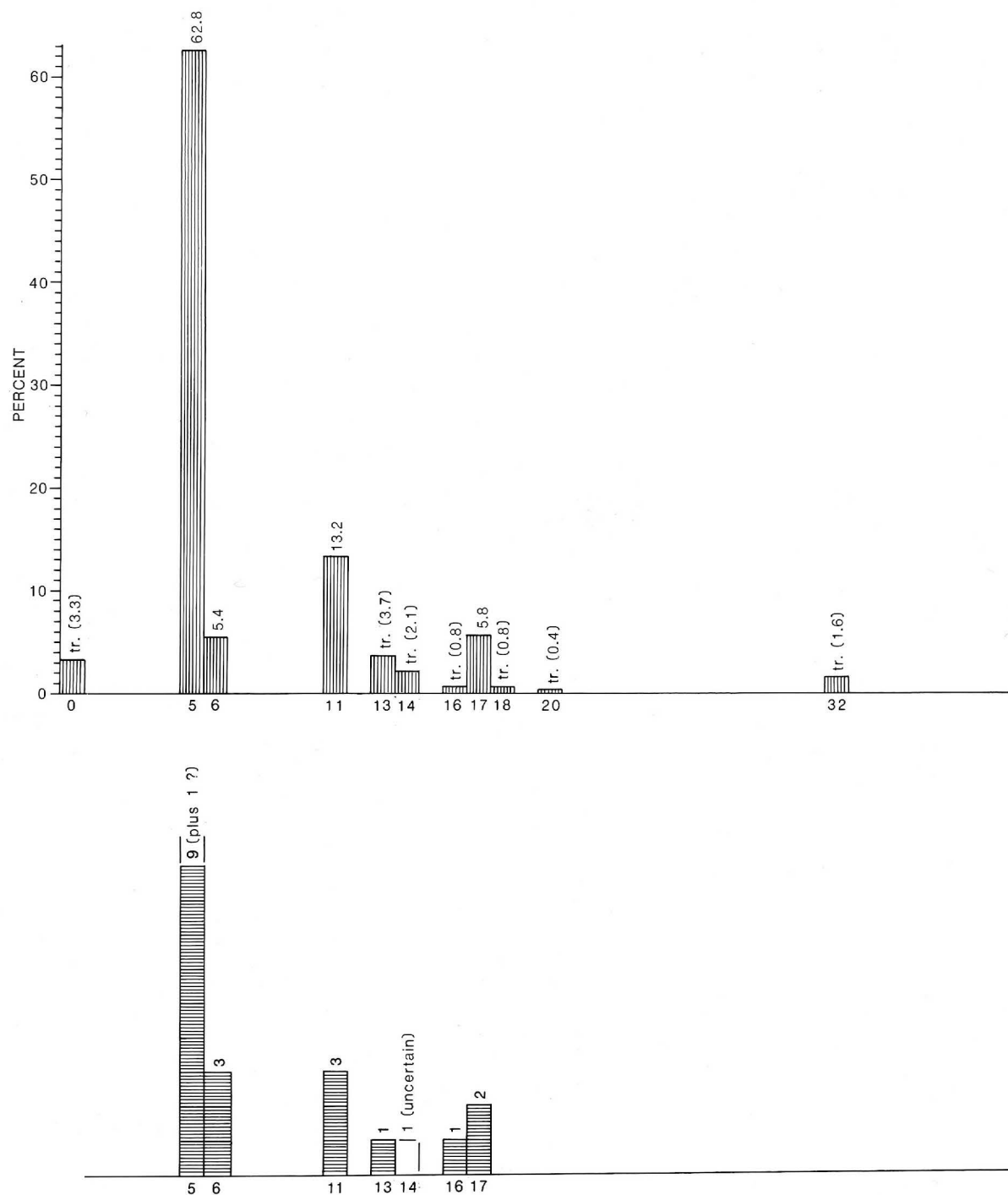


Figure 7.7. Top: Group percentages of sherds from the Inner Hall. Group 0 refers to unclassified sherds. Groups with less than 5% are treated as "traces" with the precise % figure in brackets, e.g. tr. (1.1).

Bottom: Estimated number of vessels.

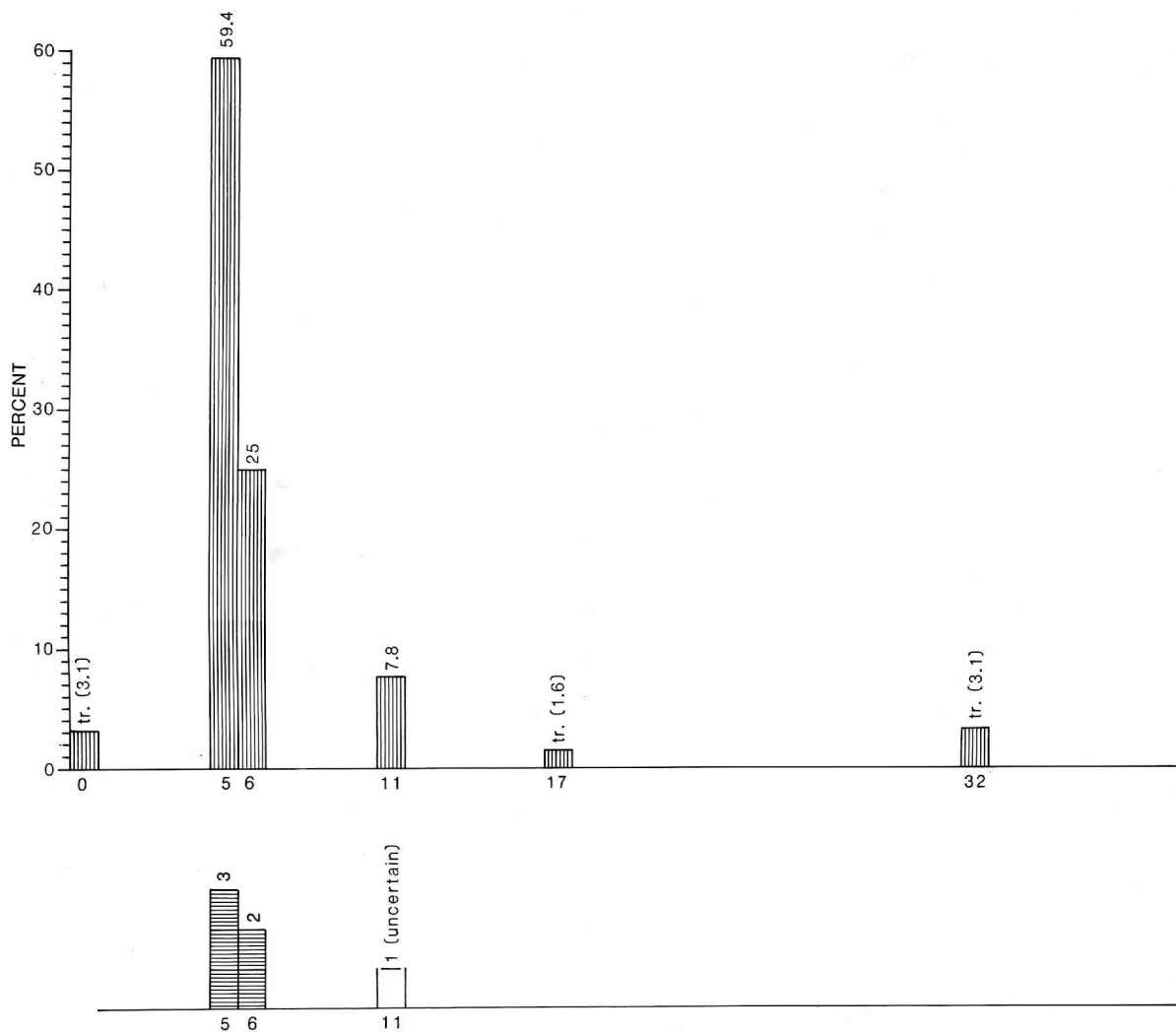


Figure 7.8. Top: Group percentages of sherds from the Sanctuary. Group 0 refers to unclassified sherds. Groups with less than 5% are treated as "traces" with the precise % figure in brackets, e.g. tr. (1.1). Bottom: Estimated number of vessels.

## Pottery from the Main Chapel

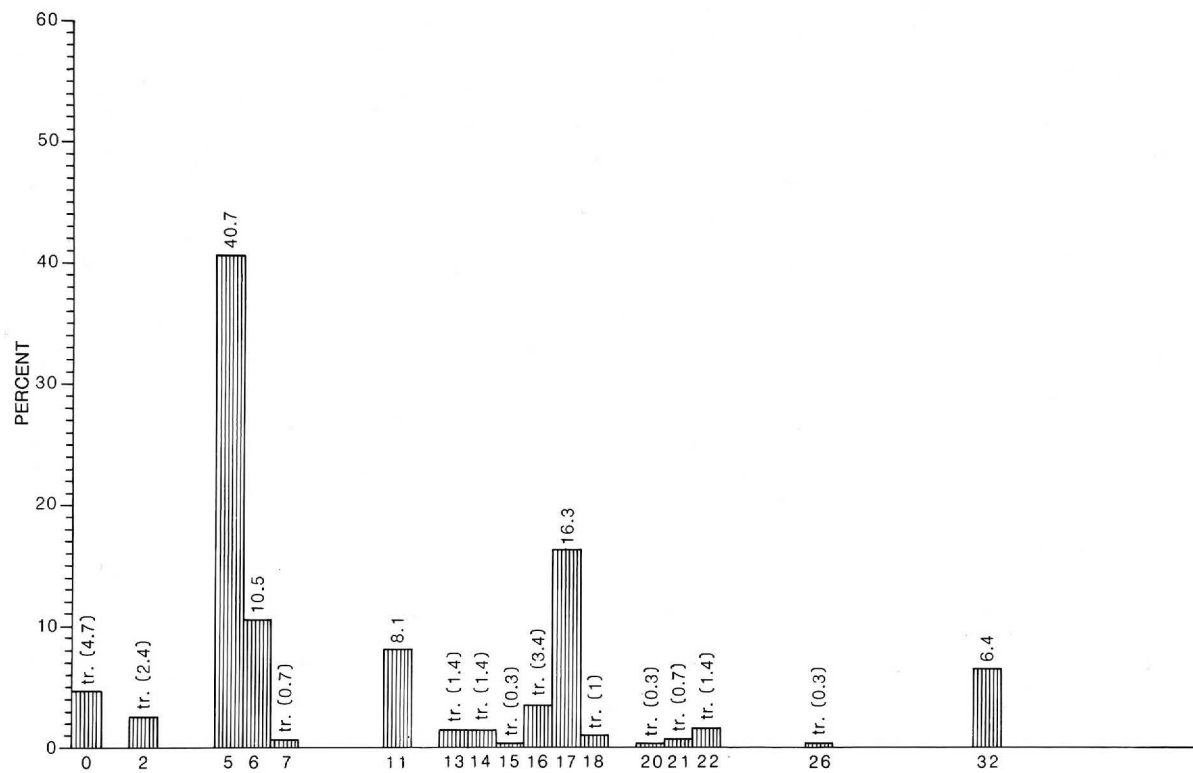


Figure 7.9. Top: Group percentages of sherds from the Annexe 450. Group 0 refers to unclassified sherds. Groups with less than 5% are treated as “traces” with the precise % figure in brackets, e.g. tr. (1.1).  
No estimate of the number of vessels has been attempted.