

PART II

SECTION I

THE VESSEL TYPOLOGY

PART II

VESSEL TYPOLOGY

SERIES ONE

UNRESTRICTED VESSELS

Plate 1

Form 1: Unrestricted vessels with a simple shape, a convex contour and a flat base. The vessel-index of these vessels varies from Medium (L9-1/0/4) to Shallow (CS15 20a). The vessels of this form could have been used for a variety of purposes: the smaller ones may have been used as offering bowls or lamps while the shallow examples, CS15 17a and CS15 20a, were more likely to have been used as lids. CS5 2a may have been a bowl as an irregular black rim band was recorded for it. A number of vessels had blackened surfaces: CS7 1d, CS5 2b, CS7 1e and CS15 20a. The form has been divided into two variants by fabric.

Form 1 R-F

Rd. 9.0 cm to 14.0 cm

Ht. 2.5 cm to 4.0 cm

Vessel-index: UM (250 to 312); US (321 to 433)

L9-1/0/4	CS7 1d	CS5 2a	CS15 14b	CS5 2b
CS5 Fk	CS7 1e	CS15 34a	CS15 17a	CS15 20a

Form 1 L-F

Rd. 10.6 cm

Ht. 3.4 cm

Vessel-index: UM (312)

TS2 1a

Registered vessels:

All examples of the form, except the sherd CS5 Fk, were registered.

Vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum:

L9-1/0/4 CS7 1d CS5 2b TS2 1a

Fabrics and wares:

Form 1 R-F: R-F1.P; CS5 2b, CS5 Fk, CS15 34a

R-F1.P.D; CS5 2a (an irregular black rim band was recorded for the vessel).

R-F1.P/RS; CS15 14b

R-F2.P; L9-1/0/4

R-F2.CS; CS7 1d, CS7 1e.

R-F6.RS; CS15 17a, CS15 20a

Form 1 L-F: L-F1.P; TS2 1a

Manufacture:

Several of these vessels were seen in the Royal Ontario Museum. Their small size and simple shape suggest that they were thrown from the hump, and the deep well in the centre of the floor is also an indication that this method was used. The vessels were cut quite roughly from either the clay or the wheel-head with a string or wire, frequently leaving the shell pattern that is characteristic of the practice. The bases were most often left uneven with untrimmed edges. Form 1 vessels would have been made quickly and would have been produced in large numbers to supply a variety of functions.

Recovered from cemetery and settlement sites.

Dating:

Phase 1 and 2

The vessel from Karnak North (Jacquet-Gordon in press) is a good parallel for the two larger vessels, CS15 17a and CS15 20a, and they may be placed in Phase 1. TS2 1a has a similar shape and rim formation to no. 15 from Saqqara (French 1988); CS7 1d and CS7 1e are closer to nos 64 to 66 also from Saqqara (French and Ghaly 1991). However, some other vessels from site CS7 are earlier than the dating given for these parallels. The shape of Form 1 vessels is not uniform and, as they were probably made over a considerable

period of time, they are difficult to date precisely. The vessels from site CS5, for instance, are probably better placed in Phase 2 with other vessels from that context.

Parallels:

Allen 1982, pl. XV: 2 – dated Late Period (Level IIB).

Brissaud et al. 1987, 76–7, fig. 16: 202 to 204 – dated to the reigns of Osorkon II and Sheshonq III.

French 1988, 80, 84, no. 15 – dated from the Saite to Persian Period.

French and Ghaly 1991, 96–7, nos 64 to 66 (114–5) for the silt vessels and no. 14 (104) for the light-firing vessel, TS2 1a – from a deposit mainly dated to the first half of the fourth century BC.

Jacquet-Gordon in press, fig. 2: 9 – a good parallel for CS15 17a and CS15 20a; from Complex I (from the end of the New Kingdom to the end of the Twenty-fifth Dynasty).

Lauffray 1995b, 104, fig. 51: 212, 216, 219 and 221 – paralleled with vessels from Karnak North (Jacquet-Gordon in press) and dated from the Twenty-first to Twenty-fifth Dynasties; the latter, 221, is very similar to CS7 1d.

Plate 1

Form 2: Unrestricted vessels with a simple shape, a convex contour and a flat base. The vessels of this form are similar to the vessels of Form 1 except that the walls are finer and more evenly thrown. Two examples have a complete section, but there are no registered vessels. The form has been divided into two variants by fabric.

Form 2 R-F

Rd. 10.6 cm to 13.0 cm

Ht. 3.0 cm to 3.6 cm

Vessel-index: US (361 and 371)

CS7 Fa

TS2 1b

CS7 Fb

Form 2 L-F

Rd. 11.8 cm to 16.0 cm

Ht. 3.8 cm

Vessel-index: US (421)

CS7 2u

TS2 1c

TS2 1y

Fabrics and wares:

Form 2 R-F: R-F2.P; CS7 Fa, TS2 1b, CS7 Fb

Form 2 L-F: L-F1.P; CS7 2u, TS2 1c, TS2 1y

Recovered from cemetery and temple sites.

Dating:

Phase 1 or Phase 2

Parallels:

Aston 1996c, fig. 216: n – Phase III S (c. 775/725 – c. 650/625).

French 1988, 80, 84, no. 16 – dated from the Saite to Persian Period.

Lauffray 1995b, 104, fig. 51: 219 – paralleled with vessels from Karnak North (Jacquet-Gordon in press) and dated from the Twenty-first to Twenty-fifth Dynasties.

Peet and Woolley 1923, pl. XLVII: vii/85 – recovered from the River-Temple and from elsewhere on the site, so probably postdating the city of Akhenaten.

Spencer 1993, 44, pls 44, particularly 44: 8 – these vessels were recovered from all the levels dated to the Third Intermediate Period but were less common in the deeper strata than the higher ones.

Plate 1

Form 5: Unrestricted bowls with a simple convex contour. The vessels have a modelled flange rim and a direct flat base. The form is divided into two variants by the fabric and rim formation and are considered separately below. The two vessels were registered and are in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum.

Form 5/1

The Form 5/1 bowl has a wide flange rim which slopes downwards from the interior to the exterior edge. A slight but definite groove makes a ridge at the inner edge of the rim.

Rd. 12.4 cm

Ht. 3.3 cm

Vessel-index: US (379)

CS8 2a

Fabrics and wares:

R-F6.P/CS; CS8 2a may have been coated with thin cream slip.

Manufacture:

The small bowl CS8 2a was well made. The well defined groove was incised into the rim with a pointed tool while the vessel still rotated on the wheel. The rim was neatly finished but, in contrast, no attempt had been made to trim the base, the edges of which were quite rough.

Recovered from a cemetery site.

Dating:

Phase 1

The bowl CS8 2a was recovered with the Form 33 bowl CS8 2b and both bowls have good parallels from Tell el-Maskhuta (Paice 1986/87).

Parallels:

Hölscher 1954, 74, fig. 99, pl. 47: W2 – a bowl with a similar rim formation but it has a ring base; the fabric is described as fine greyish-red clay; dated to about Dynasty XXVI.

Marchand 1996, 418, Groupe 2: 17 – the rim of this bowl is not as wide and it does not appear to have the groove near the inner edge; dated to the Persian Period.

Paice 1986/87, 95-107, fig. 3: 6 – a bowl which is a good parallel for CS8 2a as it has a

similar rim formation, fabric and surface treatment of thin cream or white slip; however, the example has a low ring base; it is dated to the Saite Period.

Form 5/2

The Form 5/2 bowl has a round body and a narrow flange rim. The upper face of the rim is rounded and the outer edge sharp and finely finished.

Rd. 12.2 cm

Ht. 4.6 cm

Vessel-index: UM (265)
CS5 Fa

Fabrics and wares:

R-FS.RS

The interior and exterior surfaces of the bowl were originally coated with the thick red slip; however, the surface layer had flaked off parts of the bowl and the grains of yellow shale, rounded quartz and the calcium carbonates were very visible.

Manufacture:

The bowl CS5 Fa was thrown and the base string cut. The vessel had been returned to the wheel and the edges of the base were turned and neatened. The shape of the bowl is similar to that of some types of Oasis Red Slip bowls which have been recovered from the surface and late Roman Period levels at Ismant el-Kharab (Hope 1986, fig. 9: p-r).

However, in contrast to these handmade bowls, CS5 Fa is definitely a thrown vessel with a cut base.

Recovered from a cemetery site.

Dating:

Phase 2

Parallels have yet to be found and the bowl has been placed in Phase 2 from its context.

Plate 2

Form 12: Unrestricted vessels with a divergent straight contour. The vessels have a direct rim and a direct flat base. The registered example is in the Royal Ontario Museum.

Rd. 9.0 cm to 9.8 cm

Ht. 4.6 cm

Vessel-index: UD (213)

CS5 2c

CS5 Fs

Registered vessels:

CS5 2c

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P

Manufacture:

The deep well in the centre of the floor indicates that CS5 2c was thrown off the hump. It was casually made, although the cut base was fairly even.

Recovered from a cemetery site.

Dating :

Phase 2

Parallels:

Brissaud et. al. 1987, 76–77, fig. 16: 200 – dated to the reigns of Osorkon II and Sheshonq III.

Petrie 1888, 64-7, pl. XXXV: 58 – dated to the sixth century BC.

Plate 2

Form 13: Unrestricted small vessels with a composite contour. The rim is direct and the base direct and flat. The vessels have been arranged mainly by site not vessel index as seven examples were recovered from one tomb at the cemetery site CS10, and two others came from the same context at site CS2. All twelve examples of the form were registered.

Rd. 11.6 cm to 16.8 cm

Ht. 5.6 cm to 8.6 cm

Vessel-index: UV (178 to 197); UD (200 to 214)

SS10 0a	CS7 1f	CS12 1c	CS10 1g	CS10 1b
CS10 1c	CS10 1a	CS10 1d	CS10 1e	CS10 1f
CS2 2bb	CS2 2cc			

Vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum:

SS10 0a	CS12 1c	CS2 2bb	CS2 2cc
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Fabrics and wares:

R-F6.P; all the vessels were made from this fabric except the following:

R-F6.CS; CS7 1f, CS12 1c, CS10 1f

Manufacture:

The size and simple shape of these vessels suggest that they were thrown from the hump and several have a deep well in the centre of the floor which also indicates the use of this method. The bases are flat and were cut from the clay with string, a few vessels retaining the shell pattern typical of the process. The surfaces of the bowls seen in the Royal Ontario Museum are stained with a resinous substance which goes over a broken section of CS10 1b. Similar discoloration was recorded on most of the other vessels.

Recovered from settlement and cemetery sites.

Dating :

Phase 1 and 2

A large number of these bowls were recovered during the survey and this type of vessel may have been in use over a long period. They have been dated mainly on their context with some examples placed in Phase 3. They did not occur in the Phase 4 deposits at Ismant el-Kharab. CS7 1f is from a context with Phase 1 material and may be one of the earliest vessels. The shape of the parallels from El Kab (Hendrickx and Huyge 1997) and Defenneh (Petrie 1888) seems more appropriate for a vessel, SS8 1b, which has been

placed in Phase 3. The vessel from Saqqara (Bourriau unpublished) is perhaps the best shape parallel for the form but this vessel is not yet dated.

Parallels:

Aston 1996c, fig. 206: c and d – Aston's Phase II (c. 1000/950– c. 800/750).

Aston 1996c, fig. 181: 19805c: 1 – a vessel from Elephantine dated mid tenth – eighth century BC and fig. 206: f where the vessel is placed in Aston's Phase II.

Bourriau unpublished, no. 209.

Dunand et al. 1992 pl. III: 3 (T. 7, 31) and possibly pl. 80: 2 (T. 7, 31) – the drawn example (pl. III: 3) from the cemetery of Douch in Kharga Oasis is the best parallel. This cemetery was in use in the early Roman Period and some finds from Tomb 7 belong to this period but others seem earlier and the tomb may have been in use for some time.

Hendrickx and Huyge 1997, fig. 5: P. 202 – dated between 400 and 250 BC.

Marchand Balat VI in press – dated towards the end of the Saite Period into the sixth century BC (from information generously supplied by the author to C. A. Hope).

Petrie 1888, pl. XXXV: 60 – dated to the sixth and fifth centuries BC.

Spencer 1993, 45, pl. 56: B2. 5, 8, 9 – a small number of sherds from Level 3 (950–850 BC) and Level 2 (850–750 BC).

Plate 2

Form 14: Unrestricted small vessels with a simple convex contour. The rim is direct and the base direct and flat. The three examples of the form were recovered from the same site and all were registered.

Rd. 11.5 cm to 13.0 cm

Ht. 6.5 to 7.0 cm

Vessel-index: UV (171 to 191)

CS5 1b

CS5 2i

CS5 2f

Vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum:

CS5 1b

CS5 2i

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P.D; CS5 2f decorated with a red rim band.

R-F6.P.D; CS5 1b decorated with a red rim band.

R-F6.CS; CS5 2i

Manufacture:

The two bowls in the Royal Ontario Museum have thick walls with the top face of the rim slightly flattened. The bases were string cut and left without further trimming. This type of vessel could have been thrown quickly, probably off the hump, and comparatively large numbers may have been made over a considerable period.

Recovered from a cemetery site.

Dating:

Phase 2

The three bowls of the form were recovered from the same tomb: CS5 1b from Chamber 1 and the other two, CS5 2i and CS5 2f, from Chamber 2. Although all the pottery in these deposits need not be of the same date the assemblages contain a number of vessels dated to the fifth century BC.

Parallels:

Lauffray 1995b, fig. 47: 146 – vessels of this type were recovered in contexts later than the Twenty-sixth Dynasty and earlier than the Ptolemaic Period.

Mysliwiec 1987, no. 764 – dated Late Period to Byzantine Period.

Petrie 1906, pl. XXXIXH: 258-9 – dated Ptolemaic Period.

Spencer 1993, pl. 56: B2 5, 9, 8 – possibly early examples of this simple form recovered from Levels 2 and 3 dated 850–750 BC and 950–850 BC.

Form 15: Unrestricted small vessels with a simple convex contour and a modelled rim.

This form is similar to the previous form except for the rims, which are set off from the body by an incised groove. Form 15 is divided into two variants by fabric and base formation: Form 15/1 vessels have a flat base and the Form 15/2 vessel has a ring base.

Form 15/1

Rd. 10.0 cm to 13.2 cm

Ht. 6.4 cm to 7.6 cm

Vessel-index: UV (156 to 183)

CS5 Fl	CS5 2d	CS5 2j
CS5 2e	CS5 Fn	CS5 Ft

Registered vessels:

CS5 2d	CS5 2j	CS5 2e
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Vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum:

CS5 2j	CS5 2e
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Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P; CS5 2d

R-F1.CS; CS5 Fl, CS5 Fn, CS5 Ft

R-F6.P; CS5 2j

R-F6.P.D; CS5 2e decorated with a red rim band.

Manufacture:

The two vessels in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum have thick walls and a definite groove sets off the modelled rim. They were probably thrown off the hump. The groove under the rim was incised while the vessel was rotating on the wheel and the string cut bases had not been trimmed.

Recovered from a cemetery site.

Form 15/2

Rd. 13.2 cm

Ht. 8.3 cm

Vessel-index: UV (159)

CS5 2h

Registered vessels:

CS5 2h

Vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum:

CS5 2h

Fabrics and wares:

R-FS.P

Manufacture:

The shape of the bowl, CS5 2h, is very similar to the other vessels of the form although it was made from a different fabric and has a different base formation. The fabric of the bowl was very friable and the deteriorated surface made it difficult to see how the base was made. It may have been turned from excess clay left at the base after the vessel had been cut from the wheel and, as the angles of the foot are not crisp and neat, the turning would have been done while the clay was still quite soft. It is also possible that the soft clay of a thin base membrane was pushed in and the edge modelled to make a ring foot.

Recovered from a cemetery site.

Dating:

Phase 2

All the vessels of this form are from the one site, CS5, and were recovered with other vessels dated from the late sixth century to the early fourth century BC.

Parallels for Form 15/1:

Lauffray 1995b, 97, fig. 47: 146 - recovered in contexts later than the Twenty-sixth Dynasty and earlier than the Ptolemaic Period.

Petrie 1906, pl. XXXIXH: 258-9 – dated Ptolemaic Period.

Spencer 1993, 45, pl. 56: 5, 8 and 9 – these three vessels are smaller than the Dakhleh

vessels and appear to be early examples of the form; they were recovered from Levels 2 and 3 dated 850–750 BC and 950–850 BC.

Parallels for Form 15/2:

Mysliwiec 1987, no. 764 – dated Late Period to Byzantine Period.

Plate 3

Form 17: Unrestricted small vessels with a simple convex contour, a modelled rim and a flat base. The bowls have a smaller base index and thinner walls than the bowls of Forms 14 and 15. All the examples were registered.

Rd. 11.6 cm to 14.5 cm

Ht. 6.2 cm to 8.0 cm

Vessel-index: UV (153 to 194); UD (213)

CS5 1a	CS5 2g	H7-1/1/1	CS12 1b	CS12 1a
CS10 1h	SS20 0e	CS14 1d	SS20 0d	

Vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum:

H7-1/1/1	SS20 0d
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Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.CS; CS14 1d

R-F2.CS; SS20 0e, SS20 0d

R-F6.P; CS5 1a, CS12 1a

R-F6.CS; CS5 2g, H7-1/1/1, CS12 1b, CS10 1h

Manufacture:

The two vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum were well thrown. H7-1/1/1 had a deep well in the centre of the floor. Both vessels were probably thrown from the hump. The bases were string cut and SS20 0d retained the 'shell' pattern typical of the practice.

Recovered from cemetery sites and a settlement site.

Dating:

Phase 2

Ht. 8.3 cm

Vessel-index: UV (159)

CS5 2h

Registered vessels:

CS5 2h

Vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum:

CS5 2h

Fabrics and wares:

R-FS.P

Manufacture:

The shape of the bowl, CS5 2h, is very similar to the other vessels of the form although it was made from a different fabric and has a different base formation. The fabric of the bowl was very friable and the deteriorated surface made it difficult to see how the base was made. It may have been turned from excess clay left at the base after the vessel had been cut from the wheel and, as the angles of the foot are not crisp and neat, the turning would have been done while the clay was still quite soft. It is also possible that the soft clay of a thin base membrane was pushed in and the edge modelled to make a ring foot.

Recovered from a cemetery site.

Dating:

Phase 2

All the vessels of this form are from the one site, CS5, and were recovered with other vessels dated from the late sixth century to the early fourth century BC.

Parallels for Form 15/1:

Lauffray 1995b, 97, fig. 47: 146 - recovered in contexts later than the Twenty-sixth Dynasty and earlier than the Ptolemaic Period.

Petrie 1906, pl. XXXIXH: 258-9 – dated Ptolemaic Period.

Spencer 1993, 45, pl. 56: 5, 8 and 9 – these three vessels are smaller than the Dakhleh

vessels and appear to be early examples of the form; they were recovered from Levels 2 and 3 dated 850–750 BC and 950–850 BC.

Parallels for Form 15/2:

Mysliwiec 1987, no. 764 – dated Late Period to Byzantine Period.

Plate 3

Form 17: Unrestricted small vessels with a simple convex contour, a modelled rim and a flat base. The bowls have a smaller base index and thinner walls than the bowls of Forms 14 and 15. All the examples were registered.

Rd. 11.6 cm to 14.5 cm

Ht. 6.2 cm to 8.0 cm

Vessel-index: UV (153 to 194); UD (213)

CS5 1a	CS5 2g	H7-1/1/1	CS12 1b	CS12 1a
CS10 1h	SS20 0e	CS14 1d	SS20 0d	

Vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum:

H7-1/1/1	SS20 0d
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Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.CS; CS14 1d

R-F2.CS; SS20 0e, SS20 0d

R-F6.P; CS5 1a, CS12 1a

R-F6.CS; CS5 2g, H7-1/1/1, CS12 1b, CS10 1h

Manufacture:

The two vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum were well thrown. H7-1/1/1 had a deep well in the centre of the floor. Both vessels were probably thrown from the hump. The bases were string cut and SS20 0d retained the 'shell' pattern typical of the practice.

Recovered from cemetery sites and a settlement site.

Dating:

Phase 2

All Form 17 bowls, except the two surface finds (SS20 0a and SS20 0d), were recovered from cemetery sites and the form has been dated from other vessels in these assemblages. The vessel in the Royal Ontario Museum was recovered from the cemetery site, 31/420-H7-1, with an adult burial and a scrap of painted cartonnage. It was the only ceramic find registered from that site.

Parallels:

Béout et al. 1993, fig. 21: 44 – recovered with Late Period material.

Petrie 1888, 64-7, pl. XXXV: 52 – not specifically dated but included with material from the late seventh and sixth centuries BC.

Plate 4

Form 31: Unrestricted footed vessels with a simple contour. These small vessels have a direct rim and the thick, modelled base is flat. The inside surfaces of most vessels are blackened and they may have been used as censers or possibly lamps at the cemetery sites from which they were recovered. The form is divided into two variants by fabric.

Form 31 R-F

Rd. 9.6 cm to 14.8 cm

Ht. 5.3 cm to 8.5 cm

Vessel-index: UV (125 to 196)

CS7 1n	CS7 1m	CS7 Fc	CS7 Fd
CS20 1a	CS15 17b	M8-1/82/24d	CS3 1a

Form 31 L-F

Rd. 11.6

Ht. 7.2

Vessel-index: UV (161)

CS8 2c

Registered vessels:

CS7 1n	CS3 1a	CS15 17b	CS8 2c
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Vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum:

CS3 1a CS8 2c

Fabrics and wares:

Form 31 R-F: R-F1.P; M8-1/82/24d

R-F2.P; CS7 1n, CS7 1m, CS7 Fc, CS7 Fd

R-F6.P; CS20 1a, CS3 1a

R-F6.RS; CS15 17b

Form 31 L-F: L-F8.P; the surface colour of CS8 2c was generally cream (10YR 7-8/3), inner zones greyish brown (probably from use) and some areas unevenly red (10R 5/6); a similar fabric to L-F1.P.

Manufacture:

The two vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum, CS3 1a and CS8 2c, were made in one piece and were probably thrown off the hump. The bases are thick and the edges of the pedestal or stand were trimmed, probably with a tool, while the vessels were still rotating on the wheel. Finger marks were left on the stem of CS3 1a where it was lifted from the wheel and a few indentations were made around the edge of the base when it was still soft. The vessel, M8-1/82/24d, was unevenly cut from the clay or wheel and it was very asymmetrical, nevertheless, it was fired.

Recovered from cemetery sites.

Dating :

Phase 1 early (vessels from CS7) and Phase 2

CS7 1m and CS7 1n were recovered from the same tomb and, while these two vessels are very similar in size and shape, the vessel-indices are smaller, the base-indices larger and the walls not so divergent as those of the other examples of the form. Aston places a vessel from Elephantine, similar to CS7 1n, late in his Phase II or in Phase III (Aston 1996c, fig. 184: 18235h: 3). Other parallels can be found in the material from Matmar and Lahun: material which has recently been dated to the eighth or seventh century BC (Aston

1996c, 37–8 and 45). These parallels would place the vessels, CS7 1m and CS7 1n, in Phase 1. Moreover, they were recovered from the same deposit as two Form 51 bowls which have parallels from the Amarna South Tombs and Karnak North dated to about the Twenty-Fifth Dynasty.

CS8 2c is similar to a vessel from Kharga Oasis (Marchand 1996): both have a deep well or hollow in the centre of the floor and the fabrics appear to be alike. The parallel has been dated to the Persian Period and would place CS8 2c in Phase 2 of this chronology: a dating which would also suit the vessels CS3 1a, CS15 17b and CS20 1a. The sherd, M8-1/82/24d, was also recovered from a cemetery site but is the only vessel from the site in the corpus.

Parallels:

Allen 1982, pl. XV: 3 – dated to the Late Period (Level IIA).

Aston 1996c, fig. 184: 18235h: 3 – a parallel from Elephantine for CS7 1m and CS7 1n; dated mid eighth – seventh century BC; fig. 207: f – Phase II dated from the tenth to the mid-eighth century BC; fig. 217: c and e – Phase III from the eighth – seventh century BC.

Bietak and Reiser-Haslauer 1978, fig. 20: 451 a-c, 456, 457, 457a; fig. 63: 433b, 447.

Bourriau unpublished, no. 55 – provisionally dated from the Thirtieth Dynasty to the Ptolemaic Period.

Brissaud 1987, pl. VI: 10 to 12 – dated Thirtieth Dynasty to the beginning of the Ptolemaic Period.

Brunton 1948, pl. LVII: 13O and 13T – from the temple area and the cemetery dated XXII-XXV Dynasties by Brunton and to the eighth – seventh century BC by D. A. Aston (1996c, 45, fig. 127).

Engelbach 1915, pl. XXXIX: 126 to 7 – dated Ptolemaic Period.

Jacquet-Gordon in press, fig. 7: 1 to 3 – vessels from Complex IIA (from the Twenty-fifth Dynasty to the Thirtieth Dynasty).

Marchand 1996, 420, Groupe 6: 24 and 25 – from Kharga Oasis dated to the Persian Period.

Petrie et al. 1923, pl. LIX: 13p, 13s – good parallels for CS7 1m and CS7 1n; dated Dynasty XXII-XXIV and to the second half of the seventh century BC by Aston (1996c, 37-38, fig. 81).

Rose 1996, 176, pl. 68: 126-130 – dated to the Late Period.

Plate 4

Form 32: Unrestricted goblets consisting of a deep bowl or cup attached to a high ring foot. The rim of the cup is direct and slightly flaring. The foot of the sherd, SS14 1f, is higher than that on the intact vessel, CS19 2a. As the base of CS7 Fe is not extant, it is possible that the sherd is from a beaker (French 1996, fig. 2: 8) rather than a footed goblet, however, the inflected contour suggests the latter. The intact vessel, CS19 2a, was registered but is not in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum. The form is divided into two variants by fabric.

Form 32 R-F

Rd. 9.2 cm and c.12.0 cm

Ht. 13.0 cm

Bd. 4.4 cm

Vessel-index: UV (c.92)

CS19 2a CS7 Fe

Form 32 L-F

Bd. 5.0 cm

SS14 1f

Fabrics and wares:

Form 32 R-F: R-F1.CS; CS19 2a

R-F2.P; CS7 Fe

Form 32 L-F: L-F8.P/CS; SS14 1f

Recovered from cemetery sites and a settlement site.

Dating:**Phase 1**

There are several good parallels for this form and those from Karnak North (Jacquet-Gordon in press, fig. 7: 4) and Elephantine (Aston 1996c, fig. 184: 18236m: 1) have similar measurements and proportions to CS19 2a.

Parallels:

Aston 1996b, 33–9 and pl. 1: 16 – dated c.750–650 BC.

Aston 1996c, fig. 184: 18236m: 1 – a vessel from Elephantine dated mid eighth – seventh century BC and fig. 218: e – Phase III S (c.775/725–c.650/625).

Brunton 1948, pl. LVII: 16H – from the temple area and dated XXII–XXV Dynasties by Brunton and to the eighth – seventh century BC by Aston (1996c, 45).

French 1986, fig. 9.15: SB3.1.1.(A) and fig. 9.16: SG1.1.1.(P) – dated to in or about the Twenty-fifth Dynasty.

Jacquet-Gordon in press, fig. 7: 4 – made from a Nile silt fabric; Complex IIA (from the Twenty-fifth Dynasty to the Thirtieth Dynasty).

Kaiser et al. 1990, 231, fig. 12: 17805A:12 – made from a Nile silt fabric and dated to the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Dynasties.

Spencer 1993, 44, pl. 57, particularly 15 and 16 – dated 850 – 650 BC; the vessels were recovered from all levels but only one example from the later deposits of Level 1.

Plate 5

Form 33: Unrestricted bowls with a composite contour. The wall is slightly carinated and the rim is modelled. The form has been divided into two variants by the type of base formation. All the examples were registered.

Form 33/1

Rd. 13.5 cm to 15.0 cm

Ht. 4.8 cm to 5.2 cm

Vessel-index: UM (269 to 313)

CS5 Fb

CS13 13a

CS5 Fc

Form 33/2

Rd. 14.6 cm

Ht. 5.0 cm

Vessel-index: UM (292)

CS8 2b

Vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum:

CS5 Fb

CS5 Fc

Fabrics and wares:

R-F6.P

Manufacture:

CS13 13a was recovered from the cemetery near Ismant el-Kharab and recorded in 1994.

The vessel was probably thrown off the hump and was off-centre causing the bowl to become asymmetrical and deep throwing rings to develop in the surface. The base was cut off unevenly and the membrane was thin. CS5 Fb and CS5 Fc were recovered from the same deposit. They are similar in shape and size, although the wall of CS5 Fc slumped as it was being thrown and the carination is not as pronounced as on CS5 Fb. The rim was also distorted and was not as well finished, particularly on one side, as the rim of the other bowl. The bases of the vessels were string-cut.

Recovered from cemetery sites.

Dating:

Phase 1 and Phase 2

The Form 33/1 bowls have parallels dated to the Late Period at Mendes (Allen 1982) and to the Persian Period at Tell el-Maskhuta (Paice 1986/87). The taller bowl from Tell el-Maskhuta (Paice 1986/87, no. 9), which is a good parallel for the Form 33/2 vessel CS8 2b, is dated to the Saite Period. Although the rim and base are similar, the bowl from Kharga Oasis (Marchand 1996) is wider and shallower and may be a little later than CS8 2b CS13 13a was recovered from the same tomb as two small Form 110 banded jars

and a small Form 77 flask and should probably be placed late in Phase 2 or in Phase 3.

Parallels:

Allen 1982, 19, pl. XIV: 6, 7 and 8 – dated Late Period (Levels IIA and IIB).

Marchand 1996, 418, Group 2: 18 – a bowl with a shallow ring base from Kharga Oasis and dated to the Persian Period.

Paice 1986/87, 105, fig. 4: 1, 6 and 7 – these bowls are good parallels for CS5 Fb and CS5 Fc; fig. 4: 9 – a parallel for CS8 2b with a hollowed base, possibly a ring foot; dated to the Saite Period.

Redmount and Friedman 1995, 64, fig. 9a – a good parallel dated late fifth century BC.

RESTRICTED VESSELS

Plate 5

Form 36: Restricted small shallow bowl with a composite contour and a flat base. There is one example in the corpus which was registered and is in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum.

Rd. 11.5 cm

Md. 11.6 cm

Ht. 4.3 cm

Vessel-index: RM (270)
CS2 2aa

Fabrics and wares:

R-F6.P

Manufacture:

The vessel was thrown, probably off the hump, and the rim is asymmetrical. The base retains the spiral pattern made when the vessel was cut off the clay and the edges of the base were not turned.

Recovered from a cemetery site.

Dating:

Phase 2

The vessel has been placed in Phase 2 with other vessels from this tomb.

Parallels:

Peet and Woolley 1923, pl. XLVII: IX/5 – the form of this vessel is similar.

Plate 5

Form 37: Restricted shallow vessels with a simple convex contour and a rounded base.

The three examples were registered and all are in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum.

Md. 13.0 cm to 13.4 cm

Ht. 4.0 cm to 4.6 cm

Vessel-index: RM (283 to 291); RS (330)

CS5 2n

CS5 2k

CS5 Fe

Fabrics and wares:

R-F6.P

Manufacture:

The vessels were thrown and the bases are slightly rounded. The base of CS5 2n was not turned but scraped into a rounded shape by hand and deep gouges made by the potter's fingers were left in the soft clay. The bases of CS5 2k and CS5 Fe were roughly turned into a rounded shape, although CS5 2k seems to have been 'hand-wiped' as well as turned. Apart from the different treatment given to the bases, these vessels are very alike in size, form and fabric.

Recovered from the cemetery site CS5.

Dating:

Phase 2

The type of hand-finishing that occurs on the base on the vessel CS5 2n is judged to have made its appearance in the Persian period (personal communication from P. J. French), a

dating which agrees with the parallel for the form.

Parallels:

Heidorn 1991, fig. 4: c – although the rim diameter of this vessel is larger, the shape is similar; it is dated from the late sixth to the fifth century BC.

Plate 5

Form 38: Restricted vessels with a convex contour and a flat base. Three vessels were registered – CS7 2g and SS10 0d are in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum. The vessels have been arranged by size not vessel index.

Rd. 9.6 cm to 14.0 cm

Md. 10.4 cm to 15.4 cm

Ht. 6.3 cm to 7.5 cm

Vessel-index: RV (192 to 194); RD (200)

CS1 7t CS7 2g CS13 17b SS10 0d

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P; CS1 7t, CS13 17b

R-F1.CS; SS10 0d

R-F6.P; CS7 2g may have been coated with thin red slip.

Manufacture:

CS7 2g was made from poorly prepared clay and became very asymmetrical when lumps interfered with its throwing. CS13 17b was also quite carelessly made. The vessels were probably thrown off the hump and the bases are string-cut. The base of CS13 17b had been chipped around the edges after it was fired but there are no other signs of use-wear. The larger vessel, SS10 0d, was more carefully made and is symmetrical with an even flat base. The surfaces are eroded, as it was a surface find, and a thin cream slip can be seen only on parts of the vessel.

Recovered from cemetery sites and a settlement site.

Dating:

Possibly Phase 1 or 2 and Phase 3 for CS13 17b.

This form is difficult to date without direct comparison with the paralleled vessels, some of which are dated to Phase 1. CS7 2g was recovered in a deposit with other vessels placed in Phase 1; however, it may have been a later addition to the tomb. SS10 0d was a surface find from a settlement site with vessels placed in Phase 2 and in Phase 4. CS13 17b may be better placed in Phase 3 as it was recovered from the cemetery north-west of Ismant el-Kharab.

Parallels more appropriate for CS13 17b and CS7 2g:

Petrie 1888, 64-7, pl. XXXIV: 14 – dated to the late seventh and sixth century BC.

Petrie 1906, pl. XXXVIB: 21 – a vessel from Tell el Retabeh with a similar shape to CS7 2g; a date in the Persian Period has been suggested by P. J. French (Aston 1996c, 27, footnote 126, and fig. 47: 21).

Petrie et al. 1923, pl. LIX: 30j, 30p and Aston 1996c, 37-39 and fig. 81: 30j, 30p – Aston suggests a Saite Period date for these vessels from Lahun.

Parallels for SS10 0d:

Aston 1996c, fig. 131: 36 – seventh century BC.

López Grande and Quesada Sanz 1995, 98, pl. LV: e to g –not firmly dated but considered to be around c. 730/700 – 650 BC which would suit the dating of the Ashmunein examples cited below; and 111-2, pl. LXVI: a to d – dated from the Saite Period to the Ptolemaic Period but paralleled with Mit Rahineh material, which is no later than the Persian Period.

Spencer 1993, 45 and pl. 56: B2. 25 and 26 – these two examples are taller but have a similar incurving rim; dated no later than 600 BC.

Form 39: Restricted shallow bowls with a convex wall, a direct rim and a ring base. The form has been divided into two variants by size. The three examples were registered.

Form 39/1

Rd. 9.2 cm to 10.5 cm

Md. 10.4 cm to 11.3 cm

Ht. 3.6 cm to 4.2 cm

Vessel-index: RM (269 to 289)

CS5 2m CS5 2l

Form 39/2

Rd. 6.0 cm

Md. 6.4 cm

Ht. 2.4 cm

Vessel index: RM (267)

SS2 Af

Vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum:

CS5 2l SS2 Af

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P; CS5 2m

R-FS.RS; CS5 2l and SS2 Af

The fabric of the two vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum was very soft and friable; parts of the surface layer had flaked off leaving the yellow laths of shale very visible. The bowls were thickly coated with red slip on both the inner and outer surfaces.

Manufacture:

CS5 2l was competently made although the wall and foot were fairly thickly thrown. The lower body had been turned before the ring base was thrown on from added clay (Method B). The base of the miniature vessel, SS2 Af, had deteriorated too much to see how it was

made. However, it was well made and, although much smaller, is similar in fabric and surface treatment to CS5 2l.

Recovered from a cemetery site and a settlement site.

Dating:

Late Phase 2 or Phase 3

A date late in the fifth century or the fourth century BC suits the contexts of these bowls.

Parallels:

Fischer 1956, pl. 63: 481 – from Location E and not specifically dated.

López Grande and Quesada Sanz 1995, 111-2, pl. LXVI: g and h – dated from the Saite Period to the Ptolemaic Period.

Gratien 1997, 72, pl. V, fig. 4: 7-182 – dated to the end of the Persian Period or early Ptolemaic Period.

Jacquet-Gordon in press, fig. 8: 1 and 2 – made from Nile silt fabrics; Complex IIB (end of dynastic period and the Early Ptolemaic Period).

Mostafa 1988, 15: 3 – red burnished ware dated Graeco-Roman Period.

Petrie 1906, pl. XXXIXH: 268-274 – from Saft dated to the Ptolemaic Period.

Pierrat et al. 1995, 422, fig. 13: a – from a context dated to the Ptolemaic Period.

Spencer and Bailey 1996, 22, pl. 84: 4 – red silt ware dated to the Ptolemaic Period.

Plate 5

Form 40: Restricted small bowl with a simple convex contour and a ring base. There is one example, which was not registered.

Rd. 9.2 cm

Md. 9.6 cm

Ht. 5.4 cm

Vessel-index: RD (207)

CS7 1i

Fabrics and wares:

L-F1.P

Recovered from a cemetery site.

Dating:

Phase 1

If the parallels are correctly identified, this vessel should be dated to Phase 1.

Parallels:

Brunton 1948, pl. LVII: 30T – from the temple area and dated XXII-XXV Dynasties by Brunton and to the eighth – seventh century BC by Aston (1996c, 45).

Peet and Woolley 1923, pl. XLVII: IX/110 – recovered from the River-Temple and from elsewhere on the site so postdating the city of Akhenaten; possibly dated to the Twenty-fifth or Twenty-sixth Dynasties.

Plate 5

Form 41: Bowls with a simple convex contour and a ring base. These vessels have a slightly restricted rim and were very asymmetrical, particularly CS15 34b. The two examples were registered but are not in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum.

Rd. c.15. 0 cm to 15.6 cm

Ht. 8.4 cm to 9.2 cm

Vessel-index: UV (186)

CS7 2f

CS15 34b

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P/CS; CS15 34b, the surface had deteriorated and the vessel may have been cream slipped.

R-F6.P; CS7 2f

Manufacture:

CS15 34b was recorded during the excavations at 'Ein Tirghi. The vessel was very asymmetrical and the rim diameter varied from 12.5 to 17.0 cm and the height from 8.0 to 9.2 cm. The lower body of the vessel had been turned before the ring base was thrown on from additional clay (Method B).

Recovered from cemetery sites.

Dating:

Phase 2

The most appropriate parallel for this form is a vessel from Defenneh which has been included in Aston's Phase V material.

Parallels:

Petrie 1888, pl. XXXIV: 14 and Aston 1996c, fig. 235.

Plate 5

Form 42: Bowls with a simple convex contour and a ring base. The rim of the vessels is slightly restricted. Both examples were registered and are in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum.

Rd. 13.8 cm to 20.0 cm

Md. 14.8 cm to 21.2 cm

Ht. 9.2 cm to 12.8 cm

Vessel-index: RV (161 to 166)

CS1 7j CS1 7d

Fabrics and wares:

R-F6.P; CS1 7j, the surface was weathered and abraded.

R-F6.CS; CS1 7d

Manufacture:

The two examples of the form are similar in shape and fabric although there is a considerable size variation. Both bowls have been partly restored from sherds and are not in good condition. Most of the ring base of CS1 7d was missing and that on CS1 7j was very eroded and only small sections remain. The rim of CS1 7d was intended to be set off from the body by an incised groove, but this overlapped to make three grooves at places. The surface of CS1 7j was too eroded to determine whether this bowl was also grooved.

Recovered from a cemetery site.

Dating:

Phase 2

Parallels:

Fischer 1956, pl. 63: 480 – not specifically dated.

Aston 1996c, 34 and fig. 68: 6 – a bowl from a silo at Kom Rabi'a presumably filled in the seventh century BC with earlier material; it has a groove under the rim and a ring base but is a larger vessel.

Brissaud 1987, pl. IX: 107 – a bowl paralleled with fig. 14: 1 and 2 from Karnak North.

Jacquet-Gordon in press, fig. 8: 3 – a bowl made from a Nile silt fabric; fig. 14: 1 and 2 – bowls in marl fabrics; all Complex II B (end of dynastic period and the Early Ptolemaic Period).

Kakosy 1992, 208, fig. 10: e – a bowl with a similar shape and a groove below the rim it has, however, a black rim band and a flat base; dated to the second or third century BC.

Mysliwiec 1987, no. 715 – a bowl in a marl fabric, which is a good shape parallel for CS1 7d, dated to the Late Period.

Petrie 1888, pl. XXXV: 72 – a bowl which has been placed in Aston's Phase V material (Aston 1996c, fig. 237).

Pierrat et al. 1995, 461, fig. 11: d – dated to the Ptolemaic Period.

SMALL ROUND-BASED VESSELS

Plate 6

Form 43: Restricted small vessels with rounded bases. The vessels were probably used as lids, covers or stoppers. The form has been divided into two variants by fabric.

Form 43 R-F

Md. 5.6 cm to 8.0 cm

Ht. 3.3 cm to 4.6 cm

Vessel index: RV (157 to 197)

CS7 1c	CS7 2d	CS7 2c	SS14 1a
CS7 2b	CS7 1a	CS7 2e	CS7 2a

Form 43 L-F

Md. 6.3 cm to 6.8 cm

Ht. 3.7 cm to 4.4 cm

Vessel index: RV (155 to 184)

SS6 1a	CS7 1b	SS6 1b
TS2 1h	TS2 1g	TS2 1f

Registered vessels:

CS7 1c	CS7 2d	CS7 2c	CS7 2b	CS7 1a
CS7 2e	CS7 2a	SS6 1a	SS6 1b	TS2 1g

Vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum:

CS7 1c	CS7 2c	CS7 1a	CS7 2e	SS6 1a
TS2 1g				

Fabrics and wares:

Form 43 R-F: R-F6.P; CS7 1c, CS7 2d, CS7 2c, CS7 2b, CS7 1a, CS7 2e, CS7 2a

R-F1.RS; SS14 1a

Form 43 L-F: L-F1.P; SS6 1a, CS7 1b, SS6 1b, TS2 1g, TS2 1f

L-F4.P; TS2 1h

Manufacture:

These vessels were wheel-made but the bases or knobs were quite roughly finished by cutting and modelling.

Recovered from a cemetery site, settlement sites and a temple site.

Dating:

Phase 1

A parallel for the form has not been found, which may indicate that this type of vessel was a local innovation. The form has been dated to Phase 2 from the context in which the vessels were recovered.

Plate 6

Form 44: Unrestricted small vessels with a simple convex contour and a rounded base.

The surfaces of the vessels were blackened and they were probably used as lamps. The three examples were registered but none are in the Royal Ontario Museum.

Rd. 10.4 cm to 12.0 cm

Ht. 4.2 cm to 4.8 cm

Vessel index: UD (248);UM (250 to 264)

CS15 17c CS15 20b CS15 17d

Fabrics and wares:

R-F6.RS

Recovered from the cemetery site CS15.

Dating:

Phase 2

Parallels:

Marchand 1996, 418, Groupe 4: 22 – dated to the Persian Period.

Form 45: Unrestricted shallow vessels with a slight carination at the transition of wall and rounded base. The form has been divided into two variants by fabric.

Form 45 R-F

Rd. 9.0 cm to 11.8 cm

Ht. 4.4 cm to 6.0 cm

Vessel index: UV (197); UD (200 to 209)

CS5 3a CS4 1a CS15 17e

Form 45 L-F

Rd. 12.0 cm

Ht. 6.0 cm

Vessel index: UD (200)

CS1 7f

Registered vessels:

CS4 1a CS15 17e CS1 7f

Vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum:

CS1 7f

Fabrics and wares:

Form 45 R-F: R-F1.P; CS5 3a, CS15 17e

R-F2.RS; CS4 1a

Form 45 L-F: L-F1.P

Manufacture:

The vessel, CS1 7f, was restored from sherds, some of which had worn edges from old breaks. Although the breaks cut across the rounded base in several places, it was still apparent that the vessel had been turned and that during the process too much clay was removed leaving the base very thin. A wad of soft clay was then smeared on to roughly patch this weak point and the vessel fired despite the defect. A series of fine shallow

grooves on the outer surface also shows where the body had been turned to thin the wall or perhaps modify the shape.

Recovered from cemetery sites.

Dating :

Phase 2

Parallels:

Bourriau unpublished, no. 237 – a good parallel for CS5 3a, provisionally dated Ptolemaic–Roman Period.

Brissaud 1987, pl. 7: 44 – from the Sacred Lake dated to the Ptolemaic–Roman Period.

Oren 1984, 28, fig. 20: 17 and 21 – these vessels are probably better parallels for Form 63; dated late seventh or sixth century BC.

Plate 6

Form 46: Unrestricted shallow vessels with a slight carination at the transition of wall and rounded base. These vessels may have served as dishes or lids. The only complete example was registered but is not in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum.

Rd. 13.2 cm and 15.88 cm

Ht. 3.5 cm

Vessel index: US (451)

CS15 17f CS5 Fo

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.RS

Recovered from cemetery sites.

Dating :

Phase 2

Parallels:

Allen 1982, pl. XIV: 10 – dated Late Period.

Anthes 1965, pl. 65: 570 –1 – dated Graeco-Roman Period.

Brissaud 1987, pl. VII: 48 – dated Ptolemaic-Roman Period.

Defernez 1997b, 57-60, fig. 2: 8-11 – dated to the Thirtieth Dynasty and fig. 2: 11 – dated to the first half of the fourth century BC.

Fischer 1965, pl. 65: 570 and 572 – dated Late Period.

French 1991 and Ghaly, nos 73 and 74 – Nile silt wares dated late fifth century or first half of the fourth century BC.

French 1992a, 88-92, no. 27 – dated to the late fifth century or early fourth century BC.

Hamza 1997, 81-3, fig. 2: 11 and 12 – Nile clay vessels dated Saite/Persian Period.

Oren 1984, 28, fig. 20: 16 and 20 – Nile clay vessels from Site T.21 dated late seventh or sixth century BC.

Plate 6

Form 47: Unrestricted small bowls with a simple convex contour and a rounded base. The bowls of Form 47 are shallower than those of Form 48. All the vessels were registered.

Rd. 10.4 cm to 12.8 cm

Ht. 6.6 cm to 7.4 cm

Vessel index: UV (141 to 185)

CS5 Fd

CS5 Ff

CS5 2p

CS5 2o

SS16 3a

Vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum:

CS5 Ff

SS16 3a

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P; CS5 2p, CS5 2o

R-F2.P.D; CS5 Fd decorated with horizontal bands painted in black.

R-F6.P; CS5 Ff

R-F6.P/RS.D; SS16 3a decorated with a red rim band, possibly over thin patchy red slip.

Manufacture:

The bowls in the Royal Ontario Museum were in sherd form and the fabric was very friable; however, they seemed to have been well made. They were thrown and returned to the wheel to have the base turned to shape. A groove was incised below the rim of SS16 3a when it was rotating on the wheel.

Recovered from a cemetery site and from a temple located within a settlement site.

Dating:

Phase 2

The bowls published by Petrie (1906) and dated to the Ptolemaic Period are good shape parallels for this form and other vessels in that publication (Types 251 and 236) suggest that at least some of this material might be dated earlier. The bowl recovered from Level 1 at Ashmunein (Spencer 1993) is also a good parallel.

Parallels:

Aston 1996c, fig. 217: i and j – Phase III S (c. 775/725 – c. 650/625).

Hölscher 1954, pl. 47: X2 – dated to Dynasty XXVI.

Michalowski et al. 1950, fig. 204 – dated Late Ptolemaic Period.

Petrie 1906, pl. XXXIXH: 245-6, 249, 257 – dated Ptolemaic Period.

Petrie et al. 1923, pl. LIX: 24 H to U and particularly 25 M – dated XXII–XXIV Dynasties but considered by D. A. Aston to date to the second half of the seventh century BC (Aston 1996c, 37-39, fig. 81).

Redmount and Friedman 1997, 64 fig. 9a – dated late fifth century BC.

Spencer 1993, 45, pl. 56: B1. 29 – from Level 1 (750–650 BC.).

Form 48: Bowls with a simple convex contour and a direct rim. The bowls of this form are deeper than those of the previous form and the rounded bases are more pointed. The form has been divided into two variants: the Form 48/1 bowls are unrestricted and Form 48/2 are slightly restricted.

Form 48/1

Rd. 14.0 cm to 18.0 cm

Ht. 9.5 cm to 11.0 cm

Vessel index: UV (135 to 186)

CS15 37a K9-3/0/1 CS15 6c TS2 1d

Form 48/2

Rd. 13.6 cm to 14.0 cm

Ht. 9.2 cm to 10.2 cm

Vessel index: RV (133 to 152)

CS7 1j CS7 2h

Registered vessels:

CS15 37a K9-3/0/1 CS7 2h

Vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum:

K9-3/0/1 CS7 2h

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P; CS15 6c, CS7 1j

R-F6.CS; CS15 37a, K9-3/0/1

R-F6.RS; CS7 2h

Not known; TS2 1d

Manufacture:

The bowls in the Royal Ontario Museum were thrown and the bases turned to a rounded shape. The shallow grooves which indicate the use of a turning tool are clear on the base of K9-3/0/1 (pl. 162, fig. 2).

Recovered from cemetery, settlement and temple sites .

Dating:

Phase 1 early

The bowls similar to Form 48/1 occur in Complex I material at Karnak North (Jacquet-Gordon in press). In Elephantine deposits, they are dated to mid eighth – seventh century BC (Aston 1996c, fig. 184). The bowl from Dorginarti is another good parallel; it is dated to the seventh and sixth centuries BC (Heidorn 1991).

Parallels for the Form 48/2 bowls that have a slightly restricted rim are not as frequent and the best parallels come from Mit Rahineh. At that site, H. G. Fischer (1965, 150) considered bowls with restricted rims to be earlier than those with vertical or everted rims. The earlier material has been dated to the twelfth – tenth century BC and the later to the tenth or mid-eighth centuries BC by Aston (1996c, 324). A Form 48/2 bowl was recovered from each of the two tests at the site CS7 with Form 51 bowls which have parallels from the South Tombs at Amarna dated to around the Twenty-fifth Dynasty. Consequently, a date in the eighth century BC is certainly possible for some, if not all, ceramic material from the site CS7.

Parallels:

Form 48/1

Allen 1982, pl. XIV: 13 – dated to the Third Intermediate Period.

Aston 1996c, 26 and fig. 36: 4 and 5 – vessels of the Twentieth/Twenty-first Dynasties from Qantir and fig. 36: 5 appears to be a good shape parallel for CS15 6c and TS2 1d.

Aston 1996c, 34-5, fig. 71: 3, 5 and 6 – dated to the seventh century BC.

Aston 1996c, fig. 184: 18236h:2, 18235h:2, 17805A:6 and fig. 184: 18235j:6 and 17805A:18 particularly for CS15 6c and TS2 1d – from Elephantine dated mid eighth – seventh century BC.

Brissaud et. al. 1987, 76–77, fig. 16: 192 and 193 – dated to the reigns of Osorkon II and Sheshonq III.

Brunton 1948, pl. LVII: 8H – from the temple area and dated XXII-XXV Dynasties by Brunton and to the eighth – seventh centuries BC by Aston (1996c, 45).

Fischer 1965, pl. 62: 489, 510, 518 and pl. 63: 531 – parallels for CS15 37a and K9-3/0/1; Aston attributes 489 (1996c, 33, fig. 62) to the 12th – 10th centuries BC, and 510, 518 and 531 (1996c, 33, fig. 65) to the 10th – mid-8th centuries BC.

Fischer 1965, pl. 62: 486 and pl. 63: 485 – parallels for CS15 6c and possibly TS2 1d; Aston attributes 486 (1996c, 33, fig. 62) to the 12th – 10th centuries BC, and 485 (1996c, 33, fig. 65) to the 10th – mid-8th centuries BC.

Heidorn 1991, fig. 2a – a vessel from Dorginarti dated to the seventh and sixth centuries BC.

Jacquet-Gordon in press, fig. 2: 1 and 4 – the larger vessel (fig. 2: 4) is a good parallel for CS15 6c and TS2 1d; both examples are from Complex I (from the end of the New Kingdom to the end of the Twenty-fifth Dynasty).

Petrie 1906, pl. XXXVI B: 10-17 – a date in the Third Intermediate Period is suggested for the undated pottery from Tell el Retabeh (Aston 1996c, 27 and fig. 47).

Petrie and Mackay 1915, pl. X: 7-8 – dated XXII-XXVI Dynasties; a date in the Persian Period is suggested for the bowls from Heliopolis (Aston 1996c, 31).

Petrie et al. 1923, pl. LIX: 24 H to U – dated XXII-XXIV Dynasties; D. A. Aston suggests that the second half of the seventh century BC would be a more appropriate dating (1996c, 37-39, fig. 81).

Spencer 1993, 45, pl. 55: B1. 11 to 20 – bowls of this type were more common in Levels 1 (750-650) and 2 (850-750) than deeper levels.

Form 48/2

Fischer 1965, 150, pl. 62: 491, 500, 503 and pl. 63: 509 – dated to the Twenty-second Dynasty with 509 late in the series.

Hölscher 1954, pl. 47: X2 – dated Dynasty XXVI.

Spencer 1993, 45, pl. 56: B1. 25 to 29 – bowls of this type were more common in Levels 1 (750-650) and 2 (850-750) than deeper levels.

Form 49: Unrestricted vessels with a carinated contour. The rim is direct and the base rounded. The only example in the corpus was a sherd and was not registered.

Rd. 15.5 cm

Ht. 7.5 cm

Vessel index: UD (207)
CS15 39a

Fabrics and wares:

R-F6.P

Recovered from a cemetery site.

Dating:

Phase 1

There are good shape parallels from the Nile Valley for this form and, although the examples from Karnak North are made from marl clay fabrics (Jacquet-Gordon in press, fig. 12: 3 to 4), those from Medinet Habu seem to have been made from Nile silt fabrics (Hölscher 1954, 74).

Parallels:

Aston 1996c, 72 and 77, fig. 223: d and, particularly, 223: e placed in Phase III S (c. 775/725 – c. 650/625).

Hölscher 1954, 23, pl. 47: W4 and W6 – larger bowls but with a similar rim formation; W4 was made from greyish-red clay and W6 from a finer red clay; they were recovered from the tomb-chapel of Amenirdis and dated to the Twenty-fifth Dynasty.

Jacquet-Gordon in press, fig. 12: 3 to 4 – bowls made from marl fabrics; Complex IIA (from the end of the Twenty-fifth Dynasty to the Thirtieth Dynasty).

Rose 1996, 176, pl. 69: 139 – a marl vessel dated to the Late Period.

Form 50: Unrestricted shallow bowls with a composite contour and a rounded base. The rims of the two bowls CS15 36a and CS15 40a, which were recovered from the cemetery at 'Ein Tirghi, are modelled with sharp angles to the edges while the rim of the other example appears more rounded. These bowls do not have the red rim bands of their New Kingdom prototypes.

Rd. 18.0 cm to 23.6 cm

Ht. 4.2 cm to 7.0 cm

Vessel-index: US (340 to 428)

CS15 36a CS11 1a CS15 40a

Registered vessels:

CS15 36a CS11 1a

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P; CS11 1a

R-F2.RS; CS15 36a

R-F6.P; CS15 40a

Manufacture:

The base of CS15 36a was turned to a rounded shape but had been slightly flattened.

Recovered from cemetery sites.

Dating:

Phase 1

Parallels:

Anthes 1965, pl. 62: 549 and 545 – Late Period.

Aston 1996c, fig. 184: 18235h:1; 18241b:2 – from Elephantine dated mid eighth – seventh century BC.

Brunton 1948, pl. LVII: 6E – from the temple area and dated XXII-XXV Dynasties by

Brunton and to the eighth – seventh centuries BC by Aston (1996c, 45).

Peet and Woolley 1923, pl. XLVII: V/85 – recovered from the River-Temple and from elsewhere on the site so postdating the city of Akhenaten, and possibly dated to the Twenty-fifth or Twenty-sixth Dynasties.

Petrie 1909, 15 and pl. XLIX: 761-762 – dated XXII Dynasty but considered by Aston to be dated to the seventh century BC (Aston 1996c, 48).

Spencer 1993, 44, pls 45, A.2.14 to 23 – shallow round based bowls some of which have a modelled rim similar to CS15 36a and CS15 40a; these came mostly from Level 1 (750 – 650).

MEDIUM SIZE BOWLS WITH RING BASES

Plate 8

Form 51: Unrestricted bowls with a composite contour and a ring base. The vessels of this form have open flaring sides and an everted rim. The form has been divided into two variants by fabric.

Form 51 R-F

Rd. 22.0 cm to 25.4 cm

Ht. 10.7 cm to 14.4 cm

Vessel index: UV (174); UD (202 to 206)

SS14 1b CS7 2t CS7 1k SS2 Aj

Form 51 L-F

Rd. 21.6 cm to 25.6 cm

Ht. 10.0 cm to 13.2 cm

Vessel index: UV (164) UD (210 to 228)

CS20 1b CS7 2i CS7 1l

Registered vessels:

CS7 1k CS7 2i CS20 1b

Vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum:

CS20 1b CS7 2i

Fabrics and wares:

Form 51 R-F: R-F1.P; SS14 1b, CS7 2t

R-F6.P; SS2 Aj

R-F6.CS; CS7 1k

Form 51 L-F: L-F1.P; CS20 1b, CS7 2i, CS7 1l

Manufacture:

CS7 2i was a well made bowl although the rim was uneven. The lower body had been turned before the ring base was thrown on from added clay (Method B). The ring foot, which is comparatively high, leaves the wall of the bowl at an angle. The bowl, CS20 1b, was thrown off-centre as a large air bubble became trapped in the clay. Consequently, it is asymmetrical and the rim very uneven; the indices of the vessel have been calculated approximately. The bowl had been affected by salt and the surface was deteriorating, however, the vessel appeared to have been made in the same way as CS7 2i.

Recovered from cemetery and settlement sites.

Dating:

Phase 1.

Although the parallels from the South Tombs at Amarna and Karnak North are larger than the Dakhleh bowls, the rim formations of the bowls are quite similar. The bowls from Amarna have been dated to in or around the Twenty-fifth Dynasty (French 1992b) and from the end of the Twenty-fifth Dynasty at Karnak North (Jacquet-Gordon in press). Aston (1996c) has placed this type of bowl in his Phase III S dated to the late eighth and seventh centuries BC. The three examples from Kharga Oasis were made from marl fabrics and are dated to the Persian Period (Marchand 1996). These bowls and the parallel from Dorginarti are similar in size to the Dakhleh bowls (Heidorn 1991).

Four of the bowls came from the two deposits at cemetery site CS7 and both groups contain Form 86 spouted jars. The vessel, SS14 1b, was recovered from a settlement site in an assemblage which also contained Form 86 spouted jars.

Parallels:

Aston 1996c, fig. 223: h – the bowl from Karnak North (see below) which Aston has placed in Phase III S (c. 775/725 – c. 650/625).

French 1986, 167, fig. 9. 18, MB2.1.1, MB2.2.1 and MB2/3/1 – a series of rim sherds in marl fabrics dated to in or about the Twenty-fifth Dynasty.

French 1992b, 85, no. 8 – a bowl from Amarna South Tombs placed in the author's First Phase of the Late Dynastic Period.

Heidorn 1991, fig. 3: b, top – from the Saite and Persian Period forts at Dorginarti.

Jacquet-Gordon in press, fig. 12: 9 – made from a marl fabric; Complex IIA (from the end of the Twenty-fifth Dynasty to the Thirtieth Dynasty).

Marchand 1996, 418, Groupe 3: 19, 20 and 21 –dated to the Persian Period.

Plate 9

Form 52: Unrestricted deep bowls with a simple convex contour and a ring base. The bowls of this form have a distinctive flange rim. The rims of the sherds are similar but their identification to this form it is not certain.

Rd. 20.0 cm to 24.0 cm

Ht. 14.6 cm to 17.6 cm

Vessel index: UV (122 to 151)

CS6 3a	CS2 2ee	CS2 2a	CS14 1f
CS18 0c	SS7 1m	SS7 1s	

Registered vessels:

CS6 3a	CS2 2ee	CS2 2a
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Vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum:

CS6 3a	CS2 2a
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Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P; CS2 2ee, SS7 1m, SS7 1s

R-F1.CS; CS18 0c

R-F1.CS.D; CS14 1f had traces of a red-brown rim band.

R-F6.CS; CS6 3a, CS2 2a. CS2 2a was either cream slipped or had a cream rib band.

Manufacture:

The bases of CS2 2a and CS6 3a were thin and the type of spiral on the floor of CS2 2a appeared to be the result of closing up the clay. Additionally, there were no obvious turning marks on either bowl and, although it could not be seen clearly how they had been made, it seems likely that the bowls were made in two stages (Method 3). If so, the ring bases would have been thrown from clay added to the lower body (Method D).

Recovered from cemetery sites.

Dating:

Phase 2

Parallels:

French and Ghaly 1991, 96–7, 112, no. 55 and no. 56 – good parallels made from Nile silt fabrics and dated to the first half of fourth century BC.

Marchand 1996, 420, Groupe 7: 29 – an accurate parallel from the neighbouring oasis of Kharga; dated to the Persian Period.

Petrie and Mackay 1915, pl. XLV: 9 – the vessel has the distinctive rim formation of a Form 52 bowl and was dated to the Ptolemaic Period.

Plates 10–11

Form 53: Unrestricted deep bowls with a simple convex contour. The vessels have a modelled rolled rim and a ring base. The form has been divided into two variants by fabric.

Form 53 R-F

Rd. 19.6 cm to 32.0 cm

Ht. 11.8 cm to 16.4 cm

Vessel index: UV (120 to 149); UD (201 to 203)

CS2 2dd	A6-1/0/1	CS12 1d	CS5 2q	CS15 41b
CS7 2j	CS5 Fy	CS5 Fx	CS2 2oo	CS5 Fu
CS16 0a	CS5 Fv	SS14 1g		

Form 53 L-F

Rd. c.20.0 cm

Ht. c.13.5 cm

Vessel index: UV (148)

CS1 7g

Registered vessels:

CS2 2dd	A6-1/0/1	CS12 1d	CS5 2q	CS7 2j
CS1 7g				

Vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum:

CS2 2dd	CS5 2q	CS1 7g
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Fabrics and wares:

Form 53 R-F: R-F1.P; A6-1/0/1, CS5 Fx, CS5 Fu, CS16 0a, CS5 Fv, SS14 1g

R-F1.CS; CS5 Fy

R-F6.P; CS5 2q, CS15 41b

R-F6.CS; CS2 2dd, CS7 2j, CS2 2oo. (CS2 2oo is Test S1, Appendix 1, A-3, pl. 173 and Chapter 7).

R-F6.CS.D; CS12 1d had traces of a red rim band.

Form 53 L-F: L-F1.P; CS1 7g

Manufacture:

CS2 2dd had broken into many small sherds with some breaks cutting across the centre of the base and making it difficult to see how the bowl was made. There are no marks on the outer surface to indicate that the bowl had been either turned or placed in a chuck. The ring base does appear to have been thrown on from added clay. CS5 2q has been restored from sherds and was nearly complete. It was thrown in two stages and traces of clay from the chuck are quite noticeable on the lower body (Method 3 and pl.167, fig. 1).

CS1 7g was restored complete from sherds. This bowl was extremely asymmetrical due to the lumps and air-holes left in the poorly prepared clay. During the throwing, one part of the wall became too thin and weak and was patched with a wad of clay. It was probably thrown in two stages like the bowl CS5 2q but the signs of the process are less evident. CS15 41b was recorded during the more recent excavations at 'Ein Tirghi. The inside surface of the base was very rough, which indicates that a problem had developed when the potter was closing up the clay during the first stage of throwing. The ring bases on these bowls were thrown onto the lower body using additional clay (Method D).

Recovered from cemetery sites and settlement sites.

Dating:

Phase 1 and early Phase 2

The two examples from Elephantine (Kaiser et al. 1990) and the one from Dorginarti (Heidorn 1991) have an open rolled rim formation similar to CS15 41b, CS16 0a, CS5 Fv and SS14 1g. However, only one of the bowls from Dakhleh Oasis, CS1 7g, was made from a marl fabric although five others were coated with cream slip, perhaps to imitate a marl fabric.

Parallels:

Aston 1996c, fig. 186: 17805A: 13 – a bowl from Elephantine made from a marl fabric and dated mid-eighth to the seventh century BC.

French and Ghaly 1991, 96–7, 103, no. 12 – although a smaller vessel, the shape is similar to the bowls of this form; it was made from a marl fabric and dated to the first half of the fourth century BC.

Heidorn 1991, fig. 3: b – a rim sherd from a marl vessel from the Saite and Persian Period forts at Dorginarti.

Kaiser et al. 1990, 231, fig. 13: 17805A: 13 and 17805A: 17 – bowls with a rolled rim formation, 17805A: 17 was made from a Nile silt fabric; dated to Twenty-fifth/Twenty-sixth Dynasty.

Marchand 1998, fig. 60: b – a bowl with a rolled ring and a ring base dated to the Ptolemaic Period.

Marchand Balat VI in press, figs 7 and 8 – towards the end of the Saite Period into the sixth century BC (from information kindly supplied by the author to C. A. Hope).

Petrie 1906, pl. XXXIXH: 231, 236-238, 255, 256, 261 – dated to the Ptolemaic Period, however, at least some material (nos 251, 262-4) on pl. XXXIXH would appear to be dated to the fifth century BC.

Plate 12

Form 54: Unrestricted deep bowls with a ring base. The vessel, CS2 2j, has a convex contour and a modelled rim; the contour on CS15 34c is only slightly convex and the rim more everted. It is possible that these bowls belong to either the previous form or Form 51. Both of these vessels were registered but are not in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum.

Rd. 20.0 cm to 27.0 cm

Ht. 16.0 cm to 16.4 cm

Vessel index: UV (132 to 169)

CS2 2j

CS15 34c

CS5 Fw

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.CS; CS2 2j

R-F2.CS.D; CS15 34c was decorated in red with horizontal bands

below the rim and above the foot with five vertical bands connecting the horizontal bands; the decoration had been carelessly painted.

R-F2.RS; CS5 Fw

Manufacture:

The bowl, CS15 34c, was probably thrown in two stages (Method 3) and the base thrown from added clay (Method D).

Recovered from cemetery sites.

Dating:

Phase 2 and possibly into Phase 3

Parallels:

Aston 1990, 242, fig. 15: 21 – a silt bowl from Elephantine, decorated with bands and rim dots and dated to the Persian Period fourth century BC.

Jacquet-Gordon in press, fig. 10: 5 – a large vessel made from a silt fabric and possibly a parallel for CS2 2j; Complex IIB (end of dynastic period and the Early Ptolemaic Period).

Marchand 1998, fig. 59: d – this is a much larger bowl but it has a flange rim and a sharply angled wall similar to that of CS15 34c; and fig. 60: a; neither of these vessels are decorated and both are dated to the Ptolemaic Period.

Plate 12

Form 55: Unrestricted deep bowls with a simple convex contour and a modelled rim. One bowl is complete and has a ring base (the base of the other vessel is not extant). Both vessels were registered but are not in the Royal Ontario Museum.

Rd. 23.2 cm and 30.0 cm

Ht. 20.4 cm

Vessel index: UV (114)

CS2 2gg

CS5 3d

Fabrics and wares:

R-F2.CS

Recovered from cemetery sites.

Dating:

Phase 2 possibly into Phase 3

Two parallels for this form have been published from Kharga Oasis and are particularly accurate for the rim formation of CS5 3d. One is from the Persian Period (Marchand 1996) and the other from the Ptolemaic Period (Marchand 1998). Unfortunately, the

bases of these parallels are not extant. The vessel from Kafr Ammar (Petrie and Mackay 1915) is also an excellent parallel and a date in the seventh century at the earliest or the sixth century BC has been proposed for this material (Aston 1996c, 35 –6, fig. 74).

Parallels:

Allen 1982, pl. XVII: 6 (Level III) – a large vessel, with a rounded base and a modelled rim, has some similarity to CS5 3d.

Aston 1996c, 35 -36, fig. 74 – sixth century BC possibly seventh century BC.

Marchand 1996, 419, Groupe 7: 27 – dated to the Persian Period.

Marchand 1998, fig. 60: c – the rim formation is similar although the diameter is larger; dated to the Ptolemaic Period.

Petrie 1906, pl. XXXVI A: 2 and 3 – undated vessels from Tell el Retabeh recently dated to the Twenty-sixth Dynasty by Aston (1996c, 27, fig. 4r).

Petrie 1906, pl. XXXIXH: 263 – dated to the Ptolemaic Period.

Petrie and Mackay 1915, pl. XXXIII: 32 (cf. Aston 1996c, 35 -36, fig. 74).

Plate 12

Form 57: Unrestricted deep bowls with a horizontal modelled rim. The contour of the complete example is complex but this may be due to irregularities which developed during the making of the bowl. The intact vessel has a ring base. The two sherds have similar rim formations but vary in diameter. The complete vessel was registered but is not in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum.

Rd. 20.0 cm to 42.0 cm

Ht. 16.8 cm

Vessel index: UV (169)

CS2 2ff

SS14 1h

CS2 2uu

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P; SS14 1h.

R-F2.P; CS2 2ff, CS2 2uu.

Recovered from a cemetery site.

Dating:

Phase 1 and Phase 2.

The sherd, SS14 1h, was recovered with a number of Phase 1 vessels. The two vessels from CS2 seem to be better dated later in Phase 2.

Parallels:

Béout et al. 1993, Form 23, fig. 18 – a sherd with a similar rim formation made in a silt fabric; from a context dated Twenty-sixth Dynasty to Thirtieth Dynasty.

Marchand 1996, 419, Groupe 7: 26 – the rim formation and size of the diameter are similar to those of CS2 2ff; dated to the Persian Period.

RESTRICTED MEDIUM SIZE BOWLS

Plate13

Form 61: Restricted deep bowls with a composite convex contour. The vessels have a modelled rim and a ring base.

Rd. 17.6 cm to 20.6 cm

Md. 19.6 cm to 21.2 cm

Ht. 16.0 cm, to 18.8 cm

Vessel index: RV (104 to 125)

CS5 2w

CS5 2v

SS10 0e

CS1 7i

L10-2/0/1

Registered vessels:

SS10 0e

CS1 7i

L10-2/0/1

Vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum:

SS10 0e

L10-2/0/1

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.CS.D; CS5 2w decorated with horizontal red bands.

R-F1.CS; SS10 0e

R-F1.RS.D; CS5 2v decorated with horizontal black bands.

R-F2.CS; CS1 71

R-F2.RS; L10-2/0/1

Manufacture:

The two vessels, SS10 0e and L10-2/0/1, were made in two stages and traces of clay left from the chuck were seen on the lower bodies of both bowls (Method 3). The base of SS10 0e was not extant but the ring base on L10-2/0/1 was thrown on from additional clay (Method D). The slip on L10-2/0/1 was evenly applied on the upper body but became patchy on the lower body and was not continued right down to the base; it appeared to have been wiped or brushed on. The slip on SS10 0e had also been unevenly applied and drips ran down the inside of the bowl. L10-2/0/1 was asymmetrical and there was a variation in the height of about two centimetres.

Recovered from settlement and cemetery sites.

Dating:

Phase 2 and possibly early Phase 3

There are a number of good parallels for the form from Karnak North (Jacquet-Gordon in press), the dating of which agrees with the material from CS1 and CS5. It is possible that Form 61 continues into Phase 3 of Series 2 but not into Phase 4. All the pottery vessels from site SS10 were surface finds. L10-2/0/1 was also a surface find and is the only find listed for the site.

Parallels:

Jacquet-Gordon in press, fig. 9: 1 – a Nile silt vessel which is a good parallel particularly for CS1 71 and SS10 0e; Complex IIA (from the end of the Twenty-fifth Dynasty to the Thirtieth Dynasty).

Jacquet-Gordon in press, fig. 14: 3 to 5 – bowls with banded decoration; Complex IIB (end of dynastic period and the Early Ptolemaic Period).

Jacquet-Gordon in press, fig. 19: 1 and 2 – bowls with ring bases and banded decoration;

good shape parallels, particularly for CS5 2v and CS5 2w; Complex IIB (end of dynastic period and the Early Ptolemaic Period).

Mysliwiec 1987, nos 873 to 875 and 882 and 883 – from a series of forms decorated with black bands and floral motifs, dated Ptolemaic Period to Roman Period.

Plate 13

Form 62: Restricted vessel with a modelled rim. The example in the corpus, which is a sherd, had two or more loop handles attached to the upper body.

Rd. 16.6 cm

L10-3/85/67g

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P

Recovered from a cemetery site.

Dating

Possibly Phase 1 or Phase 2.

The sherd, L10-3/85/67g, is the only vessel from this cemetery in the corpus and the dating of the parallels varies from Phase 1 to Phase 3. This type of vessel may have provided the prototype for the vessels of Form 62 Series 2. The restricted folded rim on the example, L10-3/85/67g, seems very similar and appears to have been made by the same method as the rims on the later vessels. However, Series 2 vessels are without handles although they have ring bases as do some parallels for L10-3/85/67g.

Parallels:

Arnold 1966, 87, fig. 4: K 2168 – a smaller vessel which has a similar rim formation, four handles and a ring base; dated fourth century BC.

Lauffray 1995b, 106, fig. 54: 118 – a vessel about the same size as L10-3/85/67g with four handles and a ring base and fig. 55: 116 – a smaller vessel of a similar size to Arnold 1966, 87, fig. 4: K 2168.

Kaiser et al. 1999, 124, 139, fig. 22: 43 – dated late Twenty-sixth to Twenty-seventh Dynasty.

Petrie 1909, pl. XLVI: 41 – also a smaller vessel but with a restricted modelled rim and four handles; dated 'about 300 BC'.

Rose 1996, 176, pl. 69: 138 – a marl vessel dated to the Late Period.

DEEP VESSELS WITH ROUNDED BASES

Plate 14

Form 63: Vessels with a slightly convex profile and a carination at the transition of the wall and rounded base. The vessels of this form are slightly restricted and are broader but not as tall as Form 64 beakers. Both vessels were registered but are not in the Royal Ontario Museum.

Rd. 10.2 cm and 11.9 cm

Ht. 6.8 cm and 8.2 cm

Vessel index: RV (145 and 147)

CS15 14a CS15 17g

Fabrics and wares:

R-F3.CS; CS15 14a

R-F6.P; CS15 17g

Recovered from a cemetery site.

Dating:

Phase 2

Parallels:

Allen 1982, pl. XIV: 11 – dated to the Late Period (Level IIB).

Bourriau unpublished, no. 181 – provisionally dated to the pre-Ptolemaic Period fourth century BC.

Bourriau and Aston 1985, no. 122 – from a cache dated to the late fifth or early fourth

century BC.

Oren 1984, 28, fig. 20: 17 and 21 – dated late seventh or sixth century BC.

French 1992b, 80–1, pl. 62: 14 – dated late fifth century to first half of fourth century BC.

Petrie 1888, pl. XXXV: 76, 79 – dated 595–565 BC.

Plate 14

Form 64: Deep cups or beakers with straight sides and a carination at the transition of the wall and rounded base. The form has been divided into two variants by fabric. All the vessels are registered and two are in the Royal Ontario Museum.

Form 64 R-F

Rd. 8.1 cm to 9.3 cm

Ht. 10.4 cm to 11.6 cm

Vessel index: UV (69 to 89)

CS15 14c CS15 17h CS15 28a CS4 1b

Form 64 L-F

Rd. 10.0 cm

Ht. 11.2 cm

Vessel index: UV (89)

CS3 1b

Vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum:

CS15 17h CS15 28a

Fabrics and wares:

Form 64 R-F; R-F1.P; CS15 14c, CS4 1b

R-F1.CS; CS15 28a

R-F1.P/RS; CS15 17h (probably red slipped).

Form 64 L-F; L-F4.P; CS3 1b

Manufacture:

Both vessels were thrown in two stages (Method 3). Although thick in parts and slightly warped, CS15 28a was well made. It had a shallow groove 0.5 cm below the rim and a definite carination between the wall and base. The base of CS15 17h was quite thick and heavy. The surface had been blackened but was smooth and the vessel had probably been wiped over with thin red slip.

Recovered from cemetery sites.

Dating:

Phase 2

Parallels:

Allen 1982, pl. XV: 6 – dated to the Late Period (Level IIA).

Bourriau unpublished, no. 181 – provisionally dated early fourth century, pre-Ptolemaic Period.

Bourriau and Aston 1985, no. 105 – from a cache dated to late fifth or early fourth century BC.

Petrie 1888, pl. XXXV: 75, 78 – dated 595-565 BC.

Petrie 1915, pl. X: 6 – dated XXII–XXVI Dynasties; a date in the Persian Period has been suggested for this material (Aston 1996c, 31).

Redmount and Friedman 1995, 64, fig. 9a – dated late fifth century BC.

Plate 14

Form 65: Wide-mouthed vessels with a complex profile and a rounded base.

Rd. 7.8 cm and 12.0 cm

Ht. 9.0 cm and 9.3 cm

Vessel index: UV (87 and 129)

CS15 41a CS5 2r

Registered vessels:

CS15 41a CS5 2r

Vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum:

CS5 2r

Fabrics and wares:

R-F2.CS; CS5 2r

R-F6.P; CS15 41a

Manufacture:

CS15 41a was recorded in 1988 when it was recovered from the cemetery at 'Ein Tirghi and CS5 2r is in the Royal Ontario Museum. Both vessels were thrown either by Method 1 or 2 and returned to the wheel, probably inverted into a chuck, for the lower body to be turned to a rounded shape. CS15 41a has a straight upper body with a direct rim. The rounded lower body was left very thick, which makes the vessel heavy for its size. The facets created from turning are not as obvious on this vessel as they are on the lower body of CS5 2r (pl. 166, fig. 2). The wall and base of CS5 2r are thinner and it was a well made vessel although the rim and neck were distorted because the vessel was handled when the clay was still too soft. It has a concave upper body with an everted modelled rim. The transition from rounded lower body to upper body on both vessels was sharply defined and had probably been made with the aid of a tool.

Recovered from cemetery sites.

Dating:

Phase 2 possibly early in the phase

If the sherd from Karnak North (Jacquet-Gordon in press, fig. 6: 6, Complex I) can be correctly identified as a parallel for CS5 2r, this vessel may be a little earlier than CS15 41a. There are also parallels for CS5 2r at Buto dated to the late sixth or early fifth century BC (P. J. French, personal correspondence). The Complex IIA vessel at Karnak North is a better shape parallel for CS15 41a (Jacquet-Gordon in press, fig. 13: 10).

Parallels:

Béout et al. 1993, Form 41, fig. 21 – a parallel from Karnak for CS15 41a in a marl fabric; dated Twenty-sixth Dynasty to Thirtieth Dynasty.

Dunham 1957, fig. 33, 16-4-80 – dated 315-270 BC.

French 1992b, 79, pl. 61: 2 and 3 – the shape and the ware of these examples make them excellent parallels for the vessel CS15 41a; dated to the fifth century or early fourth century BC.

Jacquet-Gordon in press, fig. 6: 6 – a parallel for CS5 2r; Complex I (from the end of the New Kingdom to the end of the Twenty-fifth Dynasty) Group 3 forms usually made from marl fabrics with some imitations in red fabrics.

Jacquet-Gordon in press, fig. 13: 10 – a parallel for CS15 41a; Complex IIA (from the Twenty-fifth Dynasty to the Thirtieth Dynasty) some forms made in Nile silt fabrics.

Mysliwiec 1987, no. 594 – dated Late Period.

Petrie 1915, pl. X: 19-21 – dated XXII-XXVI Dynasties; and see D. A. Aston (1996c, 31) where these vessels are dated to the late Saite Period from parallels in the Buto material provided by P. J. French.

Petrie 1937, pl. XL: 57 to 66 – dated XIX to the XXV Dynasties.

Parallels in metal materials:

Dunham 1957, fig. 18: 21-1-51 (silver) – dated 315-270 BC.

Hayes 1984, 50-2, nos 71-5 – the bowl, no. 71, is the best shape parallel; it is dated to the Persian or Hellenistic Period.

Petrie 1888, pl. VII. 6 – dated about 230 BC (bronze ware) and see Hayes 1984, no. 87.

Pfrommer 1987, 213-245, pls 45 to 48 and 62 – a number of metal, faience and decorated ceramic examples dated to the fourth and third centuries BC.

Stern 1982, xviii, fig. 4 – an inscribed silver bowl from Tell el-Maskhuta with is a good shape parallel for CS5 2r.

Form 67: Restricted deep vessels with a simple convex profile and a rounded base. The form has been divided into two variants by fabric. The vessel, CS15 18a, was registered but is not in the Royal Ontario Museum.

Form 67 R-F

Rd. 16.0 cm

Md. 17.2 cm

Ht. 19.3 cm

Vessel index: RV (93)

CS15 18a TS2 1e

Form 67 L-F

Rd. 9.4 cm

Md. 10.4 cm

Ht. 11.2 cm

Vessel index: RV (91)

SS14 1i SS14 1j

Fabrics and wares:

Form 67 R-F: R-F1.RS; CS15 18a

R-F2.RS; TS2 1e

Form 67 L-F: L-F8.P; SS14 1i, SS14 1j

Recovered from a cemetery site, a temple site and a settlement site.

Dating:

Phase 1

The vessel, CS15 18a, occurred with two large jars which have been placed in Phase 1.

The two marl vessels, SS14 1i and SS14 1j, were recovered from the settlement site, SS14, with other vessels placed in Phase 1.

Parallels for Form 67 R-F:

Marchand 1996, Groupe 12: 45 and 46 – these sherds from Kharga Oasis are not very satisfactory parallels as the rims are modelled and more complex than the direct rims of the vessels from Dakhleh Oasis; dated to the Persian Period.

Petrie 1888, 67, pl. XXXV: 63 – this vessel from Defenneh is also only an approximate parallel. It occurred in contexts dated to the middle of the seventh century and late sixth century BC and is placed in Aston's (1996c, fig. 237) Phase V (c. 575/550 – c. 400).

Redmount and Friedman 1995, 64, fig. 9a – dated late fifth century BC.

Parallels for Form 67 L-F:

French and Ghaly 1991, 113-4, no. 61 – a tall bowl paralleled with unpublished vessels and dated to the Late Dynastic Period and early Persian Period; all the examples are, however, in silt fabrics.

Hölscher 1954, 23 and 74, pl. 47: X4 and X5 – vessels made from coarse red clay which were recovered from the pottery magazine in the tomb-chapel of Amenirdis and dated to the Twenty-fifth Dynasty; these vessels are placed in Aston's (1996, fig. 217o) Phase III S (c. 775/725 – c. 650/625).

Plate 15

Form 68: Restricted deep bowls with a composite profile and a round base. The form has been divided into two variants by size. Both intact examples were registered but are not in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum. The identification of the sherds, CS7 Ff and TS2 1i, to the form is uncertain.

Form 68/1

Rd. 6.0 cm and 7.2 cm

Md. 9.3 cm

Ht. 8.1 cm

Vessel index: RV (115)

CS19 4a CS7 Ff

Form 68/2

Rd. 12.4 cm and 18.0 cm

Md. 18.4 cm

Ht. 16.2 cm

Vessel index: RV (114)

CS7 2n TS2 1i

Fabrics and wares:

Form 68/1: R-F2.P; CS19 4a

R-F2.CS; CS7 Ff

Form 68/2 L-F: L-F1.P; CS7 2n

Form 68/2 R-F: R-F2.CS; TS2 1i

Recovered from cemetery and temple sites.

Dating:

Phase 1

The small vessel, CS19 4a, was recovered with the juglet, CS19 4b, (Form 101) which has been placed in Phase 2 from parallels with a number of vessels from other sites. However, the parallels for CS19 4a from Amarna (Peet and Woolley 1923) and Tell el-Maskuta (Paice 1986/87), if correct, would place it in Phase 1. The parallel given for the larger vessel, CS7 2n, places it in Phase 1 which is appropriate for the material recovered from the tests at CS7.

Parallels for CS19 4a:

Brissaud 1987, pl. X: 130-133 – possible parallels for CS19 4a from the Sacred Lake and the Necropolis; pl. X: 131 has parallels dating from the Twenty-second Dynasty to the Ptolemaic-Roman Period.

Paice 1986/87, fig. 7: 13 – an accurate parallel from a Saite Period context.

Peet and Woolley 1923, pl. XLVIII: xvii/1044 and 1044A – the two vessels, which are good parallels for CS19 4a, were found in the main city not the River-Temple and could

be dated from the New Kingdom to the Third Intermediate Period.

Parallels for CS7 2n:

Petrie and Mackay 1915, pl. XXXIII: 17 – a possible shape parallel for CS7 2n from the vessels dated to the Twenty-fifth Dynasty but considered to be mid-seventh century at the earliest (Aston 1996c, 36).

RESTRICTED VESSELS WITH ROUNDED BASES

Plate 15

Form 69: Restricted deep vessels with a composite convex profile and a rounded base.

The inner edge of the modelled rim is slanted possibly to form a gallery for the lid. All the vessels of the form were registered.

Form 69 R-F

Rd. 8.8 cm to 14.2 cm

Md. 13.0 cm to 20.0 cm

Ht. 10.4 cm to 21.6 cm

Vessel index: RV (93 to 133)

CS1 7k

L9-1/0/5

CS15 14f

CS17 1b

Form 69 R-FS

Rd. 14.4 cm

Md. 18.4 cm

Ht. 13.6 cm

Vessel index: RV (130)

CS1 7a

Vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum:

L9-1/0/5

CS1 7a

Fabrics and wares:

Form 69 R-F:

R-F1.P; CS1 7k, L9-1/0/5

R-F1.P/CS; CS15 14f (possibly cream slipped).

R-F2.RS; CS17 1b

Form 69 R-FS:

R-FS.RS; CS1 7a

Manufacture:

Although the lower body was accidentally dented before it was fired, CS1 7a was a well made functional vessel. The lower body was not turned and the type of spiral pattern inside the base indicates that the vessel was thrown in two stages (Method 3). L9-1/0/5 was made by the same method and traces of clay from the chuck remained on the lower body. The exterior surfaces of both vessels had been blackened.

Recovered from cemetery sites and a settlement site.

Dating:

Phase 2

In 1989, inspectors from EAO recovered a vessel similar to L9-1/0/5 from tombs located near Mut, possibly in the cemetery site designated here as CS7. The work has not been published but other finds recovered included 'New Year' faience bottles, a seal with the name 'Psamtik' and a number of amulets. The ceramic material included vessels from Forms 52, 87, 153 and 154 in this thesis.

Parallels:

Allen 1982, pl. XVII: 4 and 5 – no. 5 is a particularly good parallel for CS1 7a; dated to the Late Period (Level IIB).

Bourriau and Aston 1985, pl. 37: 104 – a vessel made from Nile silt, red slipped and burnished; from the Late Period Embalmers' Caches II and III.

French 1988, 82: 5 – dated to the fifth century BC or pre-Ptolemaic fourth century BC.

Oren 1984, fig. 20: 5 – a good parallel for CS1 7a from Oren's site, T. 21, dated to the Late Period.

Petrie and Mackay 1915, pl. XXXIII: 15 to 17 – possible parallels from Kafr Ammar;

dated to the middle of the seventh century at the earliest or to the sixth century BC (Aston 1996c, 35-6).

SMALL VESSELS WITH ROUNDED BASES

Plate 16

Form 77: Small necked flasks with a rounded base. There are two examples, both of which were registered but neither is in the Royal Ontario Museum.

Rd. 1.6 cm

Md. 4.2 cm to 6.8 cm

Ht. 5.2 cm

Vessel index: RNB (81)

CS11 1b CS12 1j

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.RS; CS11 1b

R-F1.RS.B; CS12 1j

Recovered from cemetery sites.

Dating:

Late Phase 1 or Phase 2.

The burnished slip on CS12 1j suggests that this vessel may be dated to Phase 1.

Parallels:

Holladay Jr. 1982, pl. 12: 24 – a parallel for CS12 1j dated c. 525 BC.

Petrie 1909, pl. LIV: 837 – a parallel for CS12 1j dated XXIII–XXVI Dynasties; dated by

Aston to late Saite Period or Persian Period (Aston 1996c, 48 and fig. 146: 837).

SLENDER VESSELS WITH ROUNDED BASES

Plate 16

Form 78: Slender necked flasks with a rounded base. There are two examples of the form:

L3-1/1/1 has a very small lug attached to either side of the body; CS5 Fj had loop handles attached at the base of the neck but only the stubs of these are extant.

Rd. 4.4 cm to 4.6 cm

Md. 6.2 cm to 9.8 cm

Ht. 14.8 cm to 20.0 cm

Vessel index: RNS (42 to 49)

L3-1/1/1 CS5 Fj

Registered vessels:

L3-1/1/1 CS5 Fj

Vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum:

CS5 Fj

Fabrics and wares:

R-F2.RS; L3-1/1/1

R-F6.CS.D; CS5 Fj was decorated with dark reddish brown bands painted over cream slip applied only to the decorated part of the vessel.

Manufacture:

The flask, CS5 Fj, had been restored from sherds with parts of the neck and rim missing. The edges of some sherds, including fragments of the handles, were worn and damaged and do not join to the rest of the vessel. Despite its damaged condition, the vessel was well made and finished. The modelled rim had been set off by an incised groove and either two horizontal or four vertical handles were attached to the neck. The base of the flask, which is slightly pointed, seems to have been turned to shape but, as the surface was so discoloured, it was difficult to see how the vessel was made. The surface was probably smoothed but not burnished. A vessel similar to L3-1/1/1 was recovered from

H. E. Winlock's excavations at Hibis Temple in Kharga Oasis and is held in the collection of the Metropolitan Museum, New York. The base of that vessel appears to have been turned.

Recovered from a cemetery site and a settlement site.

Dating:

Phase 2

Ceramic copies of the small stone vessels similar in shape to L3-1/1/1 were made by East Greek and Athenian potters in the sixth century BC (Boardman 1980, 143, fig. 168).

Parallels for L3-1/1/1:

Aston (B) 1994, 166: 227 – a small stone alabastron; parallels given for the vessel are dated to the Twenty-sixth Dynasty and Twenty-seventh Dynasty.

Petrie 1906, pl. XXXIX F: 201 - 203 – these examples do not appear to have had lugs; dated from the Twenty-sixth to the Thirtieth Dynasties.

Petrie 1909b, 12, pl. XVI: 1–4 – dated to the sixth century at the time of the Persian invasion; the taller vessel, no. 3, is a parallel for CS5 Fj.

Petrie 1937, 14, pl. XXXVII: 941 to 971 – a number of good shape parallels made from alabaster dated XXVI–XXXII Dynasties.

O'Connor 1993, no. 79 – dated 555–542 BC; no. 80 – dated 700–660 BC.

Spencer and Bailey 1996, 23, pl. 84: 29 – a red silt ware vessel without lugs dated Thirtieth Dynasty to Ptolemaic Period.

Parallels for CS5 Fj:

Although it is larger, the shape of CS5 Fj is similar to L3-1/1/1 and the parallels above, however, it also had loop handles which do not occur on any of the parallels. The decorative design, consisting of bands in varied widths painted with a dark-coloured pigment, is reminiscent of that on a much larger vessel from Elephantine dated to the pre-Ptolemaic fourth century BC (Aston 1990, 242, fig. 15: 19).

Form 79: Tall slender vessels with a complex profile. The modelled rim is everted and the base is round. There is one example in the corpus which was registered but is not in the Royal Ontario Museum.

Rd. 7.0 cm

Md. 14.5 cm

Ht. 28.5 cm

Vessel index: RNS (51)

CS15 14h

Fabrics and wares:

R-F3.CS

Recovered from a cemetery site.

Dating:

Phase 1

Parallels:

There is no exact parallel for CS15 14h but a number of vessels dated to the Twenty-fifth or Twenty-sixth Dynasties have a resemblance to the vessel. If the parallel from Mit Rahineh (Fischer 1965) is correct, the vessel may be dated to the Twentieth or Twenty-first Dynasties (Aston 1996c, 34, fig. 66: 440).

Aston 1996c, fig. 106: 93 – vessel from Hermopolis dated to about the eighth century BC.

Aston 1996c, fig. 224: d – from Phase III S (c. 775/725 – c. 650/625).

Brissaud et al. 1987, fig. 5: 72 and fig. 14: 176–177 – although smaller these two vessels have somewhat similar forms.

Brunton 1948, pl. LVII: 82P and 82Q – dated XXII–XXV Dynasties by Brunton and to the eighth–seventh centuries BC by Aston (1996c, 45).

Fischer 1965, pl. 60: 440 – this vessel appears to be the most appropriate parallel for CS15 14h; see also Aston (1996c, 34, fig. 66: 440).

French 1988, 80–3: no. 7 – paralleled with the vessel from Mit Rahineh (Fischer 1965, pl. 60: 440).

Hölscher 1954, 16 and 73, pl. 47: S1 – the maximum diameter of the vessel is higher than on CS15 14h, so it is not as convincing a parallel as other examples; dated Twenty-sixth Dynasty with similar examples occurring as early as the Twenty-first or Twenty-second Dynasty.

Petrie 1888, pl. III: middle of bottom row – the neck on this vessel is more complex than the Dakhleh vessel; it is from Petrie's 'Cypriote Tomb' at Nebesheh and has been dated c. 1050 – 1000 BC by Aston (1996c, 25–6).

Petrie 1909, LIV: 838 and 841 – dated XXIII–XXVI Dynasties.

VESSELS WITH POINTED BASES

Plate 17

Form 80: Slender necked flasks with a composite convex body profile and a pointed base.

The rim is modelled with a neatly formed ledge below the rim. The complete vessel, SS14 1e, was registered and is in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum.

Form 80 L-F

Rd. 4.6 and 4.4 cm

Md. 14.0 cm and 9.0 cm

Ht. 24.6 cm

Vessel index: RNS (57)

SS14 1e CS15 39b SS14 1k

Fabrics and wares:

L-F4.P

The fabric of the two sherds, CS15 39b and SS14 1k, was evenly green throughout.

Although the surface of SS14 1e was greenish cream the fabric was greyer, possibly from contact with the soil after deposition.

Manufacture:

The vessel, SS14 1e, had been restored from a number of sherds. The modelled rim and ledge on the neck were neatly made and are well defined. A series of fine grooves were incised into the upper body. The vessel was evenly and competently thrown although the lower body was badly distorted when the vessel was handled when the clay was still soft. There are no obvious indications on the exterior surface that the vessel was turned and, taking into account the even thickness of the wall, this suggests that the vessel may have been thrown by Method 3; however, very little can be seen inside this necked vessel. The ledge is placed lower on the neck of CS15 39b and is not as well defined as that on the neck of SS14 1e.

Recovered from a cemetery site and a settlement site.

SS14 1e and SS14 1k were recovered with a small number of vessels and sherds at the settlement site SS14. This is an interesting assemblage which contained a number of types also recovered from the cemetery site, CS7. The sherd, CS15 39b, was recovered with the Form 49 bowl, CS15 39a, which has been placed in Phase 1.

Dating:

Phase 1 early

The modelled rim formation, the shape of the body and the fabric of the vessel from Karnak (Béout et al. 1993, fig. 21) make it an excellent parallel for this form. It was recovered from a Twenty-sixth Dynasty context. The vessels of Form 80 may be related to Complex I vessels at Karnak North (Jacquet-Gordon in press) which have a carinated flaring neck and white painted spiral decoration on the body. Examples of these occur in the marl fabric, Fabric VI, which may also be equated with Fabric L-F4 in this corpus.

Parallels:

Aston 1996a, 7, fig. 3: d – a vessel of similar size made from a marl fabric with a pale yellow surface colour and pink in the break; it is paralleled with the vessel from Matmar (Brunton 1948) and dated to the Twenty-fifth Dynasty.

Béout et al. 1993, Form 37, fig. 21 – an accurate shape parallel for SS14 1e and the fabric of the vessel, translated as ‘a beige to greenish porous fabric’, also seems to be similar; from a context dated Twenty-sixth Dynasty to Thirtieth Dynasty.

Brunton 1948, pl. LVII: 83M – ‘cream’ ware; dated XXII-XXV Dynasties by the excavator and to the eighth–seventh centuries BC by Aston (1996c, 45).

Jacquet-Gordon in press, fig. 4: 7, 8 – Complex I (from the end of the New Kingdom to the end of the Twenty-fifth Dynasty).

Rose 1987, fig. 10.1 – although the rim diameter is larger, the neck of this sherd has a similar formation; it is from a red-slipped vessel but the shape makes a good comparison.

Spencer 1993, 46, pl. 69: I1. 5 – a shape parallel in a silt fabric; it was recovered with material dated to the late Third Intermediate Period.

Plate 17

Form 81: Necked vessels with a composite convex profile and a pointed base. There is one example which was not registered.

Form 81 L-F

Rd. 6.0 cm

Md. 9.2 cm

Ht. 21.2 cm

Vessel index: RNS (43)

CS7 Fg

Fabrics and wares:

L-F1.P

Recovered from a cemetery site.

Dating:

Phase 1

CS7 Fg was recovered from the cemetery site CS7 with vessels placed in Phase 1.

Parallels:

Although the vessel is taller, the shape is similar to that of Form 82 femino-form vessels. It is a sherd and it is possible that any applied decoration did not survive. In which case, the parallels for the following form would be applicable for the vessel.

Plate 17

Form 82: Small necked vessels with a composite convex profile and a pointed base.

Plastic clay was added to the walls of vessels and modelled to form the breasts and arms of femino-form vessels. Two sherds, which have a similarly shaped base and lower body, have been included in the form but their identification is not certain. Two vessels were registered but are not in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum.

Form 82 R-F

Rd. 6.3 cm to 8.0 cm

Md. 8.0 cm to 9.0 cm

Ht. 13.3 cm to 14.5 cm

Vessel index: RNM (60 to 62)

CS19 2b CS19 2c CS15 32a

Form 82 L-F

TS2 1k TS2 1l

Registered vessels:

CS19 2b CS19 2c

Fabrics and wares:

Form 82 R-F: R-F1.P; CS19 2b, CS19 2c

R-F6.CS; CS15 32a

Form 82 L-F: L-F4.P; TS2 1k, TS2 1l

Recovered from cemetery sites.

Dating:

Phase 1

Two of these vessels, CS19 2b and CS19 2c, were recovered from the same grave as the Form 32 goblet, CS19 2a, which has been placed in Phase 1. The sherd, CS15 32a, was recovered from a tomb at Ein Tirghi. These vessels from Dakhleh Oasis were probably modelled on the earlier parallels from the Nile Valley.

Parallels:

Bourriau 1981, nos 50 and 52 – femino-form vessels dated to the New Kingdom.

Brunton 1930, pl. XXVII: 100 – a larger vessel with modelled features; dated to the New Kingdom.

Hölscher 1954, 13, fig. 18 – an incomplete vessel with a flat base; the arms are modelled in the round and small pieces of clay moulded to form the breasts; possibly dated to the Twenty-fifth Dynasty.

Hope 1983, 147 – for a discussion of femino-form vessels.

Peet 1914, pl. XXXIV left of top row – a vessel with modelled facial features, arms made from added clay rolls and prominent breasts; D. A. Aston suggests the material from the tomb should be dated to the Twentieth Dynasty (1996c, 47, fig. 137a).

Plate 17

Form 84: Small cylindrical vessels with a pointed or rounded base. Although the form is restricted, the neck is not well defined. All the vessels were recovered from the same site and all were registered.

Rd. 3.8 cm to 6.0 cm

Md. 5.2 cm to 8.0 cm

Ht. 10.4 cm to 14.6 cm

Vessel index: RNS (46 to 58)

CS7 2r	CS7 2o	CS7 2p
CS7 1o	CS7 2q	CS7 2s

Vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum:

CS7 2o CS7 2p

Fabrics and wares:

R-F6.P

Manufacture:

The vessels were probably thrown from the hump, pinched off the clay and roughly hand-finished to form a rounded base. The walls, particularly the lower body, of the two vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum are thick and the vessels are heavy for their size.

Recovered from a cemetery site.

Dating:

Phase 1

All these vessels were recovered from the two deposits at the cemetery site CS7. They may be ceramic copies of drop-shaped bronze *situlae* dated to the Late Period, as they seem to be too irregular to have been useful as measures. The small Form 43 vessels, a number of which were also recovered from the same deposits, may have been associated with these vessels, perhaps as lids or covers.

Parallels:

Béout et al. 1993, Form 8, fig. 16 – two small vessels from Karnak, which are satisfactory ceramic parallels for this form, recovered with material dated Twenty-sixth Dynasty to Ptolemaic Period.

Parallels in metal materials:

Marchand 1996, 429, fig. 87 – a bronze *situla* recovered from recent excavations in the neighbouring oasis of Kharga.

Musée du Louvre 1981, 292, no. 321 – bronze vessels from Dra' Abu el-Naga'; dated to the Twenty-sixth Dynasty or later.

Petrie 1937, 28-9, pl. XLI nos 71 and 72 – dated XXII–XXVI Dynasties.

SPOUTED FORMS

Plate 18

Form 85: Spouted bowls with a simple convex profile and a ring base. A small loop handle was attached to the rim of some vessels. The two vessels from site CS1 were not drawn and have been reproduced from the excavator's notebook. It cannot be seen clearly from the sketches whether the lugs on these vessels were added or whether the rims were pinched to form a protuberance extending above the rim. The lug on CS15 6a was drawn on the inside of the vessel and perhaps extends over the rim onto the outside surface. The rims of some of these open forms are slightly restricted and this is noted in the vessel index. All the examples except SS16 3b were registered but only the large vessel, CS3 1c, is in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum.

Rd. 11.8 cm to 21.2 cm

Md. 12.0 cm to 21.5 cm

Ht. 6.6 cm to 13.3 cm

Vessel index: UV (170 to 185); RV (162 to 197)

CS15 14d	CS15 14g	CS1 7c	CS1 7b
CS15 6a	CS15 34d	SS16 3b	CS3 1c

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P; CS15 14d, CS1 7c, CS1 7b, SS16 3b

R-F1.RS; CS15 14g, CS15 6a, CS15 34d

R-F6.P; CS3 1c

Manufacture:

Three sherds from the vessel, CS3 1c, are in the Royal Ontario Museum – the base sherd and two rim sherds, one of which retains the spout and the other a lug. The low-fired fabric is soft and friable and the sherds do not join. The modelled rim was rolled over onto the outer surface whereas the rims of the small vessels are direct. The small lug was made from a short length of rolled clay and attached to the top of the rim and the upper body. It had been neatly made and attached but seems too small to function as a handle.

The opposite section of the rim is missing so the vessel may have had one or two lugs. The lower body of the vessel appears to have been turned and the ring foot thrown on from additional clay (Method B). The thrown spout was applied below the rim and wads of clay were added around the spout to strengthen the join.

Recovered from cemetery sites and from a temple within a settlement site.

Dating:

Phase 2

The vessels of this form are difficult to date accurately as exact parallels are not available. However, although the material recovered from a tomb may not have been deposited at the same time, these spouted vessels were consistently found with other vessels which have parallels dated to the Persian Period and earlier.

CS3 1c was recovered with a Form 64 beaker and a Form 119 cylindrical jar which can be dated to the Persian Period (Phase 2); CS15 34d was found with the Form 118 jar, CS15 34e, which has a parallel from the 601 BC horizon at Tell el Maskhuta; CS15 14d and CS15 14g were recovered with the Form 79 vessel, CS15 14h, possibly dated to the Twenty-fifth or Twenty-sixth Dynasty (Phase 1).

Plate 19

Form 86: Small spouted vessels with a composite convex profile. The vessels have a modelled rim and a ring base. The spout was separately thrown and attached to the upper body. The vessels do not have a strainer. The identification of some sherds to the form is not certain. The form has been divided into two variants by fabric.

Form 86 L-F

Rd. 9.8 cm to 10.8 cm

Md. 10.0 to 13.0 cm

Ht. 10.4 cm to 14.8 cm

Vessel index: RV (88 to 100)

CS7 1p	SS14 1d	CS7 2l	SS14 1c	CS7 1q
CS7 2k	CS5 Fr	TS2 1o	SS14 1l	CS7 Fi
TS2 1m	TS2 1n			

Form 86 R-F

Rd. 8.4 cm to 12.0 cm

Md. 11.8 cm to 12.6 cm

Ht. 11.6 cm to 12.8 cm

Vessel index: RV (98 to 102)

K9-4/82/15c	CS7 Fh	TS2 1p	CS2 2e	CS2 2d
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Registered vessels:

CS7 1p	CS7 2l	SS14 1c	CS7 1q
CS7 2k	CS2 2e	CS2 2d	

Vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum:

CS7 1p	CS7 2l	CS2 2e
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Fabrics and wares:

Form 86 L-F: L-F1.P; CS7 1p, CS7 2l, CS7 1q, CS7 2k, TS2 1o, CS7 Fi

L-F4.P; CS5 Fr, TS2 1m, TS2 1n

L-F8.P; SS14 1d, SS14 1l

L-F1/4; SS14 1c was recorded as a marl between L-F1 and L-F4.

Form 86 R-F: R-F1.P; CS2 2e, CS2 2d

R-F2.P; CS7 Fh

R-F2.CS; K9-4/82/15c, TS2 1p

Manufacture:

The Form 86 L-F vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum, CS7 1p and CS7 2l, are very similar in size, shape and fabric. The rim was rolled over onto the outside and the top face flattened. The spout was thrown separately and joined to the wall just below the thickened rim. A wad of clay was added between the rim and the spout to strengthen the junction. There is no evidence of turning on the lower body of these vessels and they were

probably thrown off the hump with the lower body shaped so that turning was not necessary. The clay left at the base when the vessel was cut from the hump seems to have been used to make the ring base (Method C). The Form 86 R-F vessel, CS2 2e, is also in the Royal Ontario Museum; however, the surface is covered with a hardened resinous substance that is particularly thick at the base and completely obscures the type of base on this vessel.

Recovered from cemetery sites and a settlement site.

Dating:

Phase 1 and possibly Phase 2 for CS2 2d and CS2 2e

The Form 86 L-F vessels may be the earliest of the spouted forms in the corpus. Four vessels and two of the sherds were recovered with Form 51 bowls and Form 31 censurs from the two tests at the cemetery site CS7. Two vessels and a sherd came from the settlement site SS14 from which a Form 51 bowl, two Form 80 vessels and several sherds from Form 153 flasks were also recovered. The two Form 86 R-F vessels, CS2 2d and CS2 2e, were recovered in a deposit at the cemetery site, CS2, and are probably to be dated towards the end of the Persian Period.

Plate 20

Form 87: Restricted spouted vessels with a composite convex profile. The vessels have a modelled rim and a ring base. The thrown spout was attached to the upper body. The vessels do not have a strainer. The vessel, CS5 2u, was incised with a line of motifs or characters before it was fired (Hope 1987a). All the vessels were registered except the rim sherd, SS16 3c, and the identification of this sherd to the form is not certain.

Rd. 10.8 cm to 16.0 cm

Md. 13.6 to 22.6 cm

Ht. 11.6 cm to 19.4 cm

Vessel index: RV (96 to 117)

CS5 2u	CS10 1j	CS15 52a	CS5 1c	CS15 6b
CS8 2d	SS2 Ak	CS2 2k	SS16 3c	SS2 Aq

Vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum:

CS5 1c SS2 Ak

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P; CS5 2u, CS15 6b, CS2 2k, SS2 Aq

R-F1.CS; SS2 Ak

R-F6.P; CS10 1j, CS15 52a, CS8 2d

R-F6.CS; CS5 1c

Not known; SS16 3c

Manufacture:

Although heavy for its size CS5 1c was a well made vessel. The rim is modelled with two evenly spaced grooves incised below the rim. The thrown spout was attached to the upper body just below the rim. The spout was pinched to form a pouring lip and the upper edge modelled to an open flaring shape. The spouts of other vessels of the form were treated in the same manner and the feature may have been more decorative than functional. Judging from the spiral pattern, the vessel CS5 1c appears to have been thrown in two stages (Method 3). The lower body was not turned and the ring base was thrown on from added clay (Method D). The vessel, SS2 Ak, has been restored from sherds and most of the base is missing; however, there are no obvious turning marks on the lower body and it was probably made by the same method as CS5 1c. The upper face of the modelled rim is flat, the inside edge is quite angular and the outer face is rounded.

Although not complete, the vessel is heavy for its size.

CS15 52a was recorded in 1990. The rim of this vessel was not as neatly finished as that on CS5 1c and the thrown spout was quite carelessly attached to the upper body. This vessel may not have been made by the same method as CS5 1c and SS2 Ak as the

lower body appeared to have been turned before the ring base was thrown on from added clay (Method B).

A relatively large number of spouted vessels were recovered from Dakhleh Oasis during the survey and others came from the later work at the cemetery at Ein Tirghi. These vessels appear to be ceramic copies of metal libation or *nemset* vessels and the flaring spouts on the Dakhleh vessels may have been influenced by the long curved spouts on these metal vessels (Hope 1988a, 76–7, no. 24).

Recovered from cemetery sites, settlement sites and a temple within a settlement site.

Dating:

Phase 2

Parallels:

Aston 1996c, fig. 185: 17801A/H: 1 – a necked spouted vessel with lugs from Elephantine; dated mid eighth – seventh century BC.

Dunham 1957, 28, fig. 8, (21-1-49) – a bronze spouted vessel that is a good shape parallel for these vessels and, like CS5 2u, it has traces of incised characters (thought to be Demotic) on the body; the tomb Beg. S6 was dated by Dunham to 315–297 BC and by Wenig (1978, 16) to 270–260 BC.

Fakhry 1950, pl. XXX: B (bottom row, second from right) – a vessel from Bahria Oasis.

Hope 1987a, 57, pl. XXIV.

Hope 1988, 76-77, no. 24 – a metal vessel from the burial of Psusennes I.

Marchand 1996, 424, Groupe 11: 4 – a rim sherd, which appears to be from this type of vessel, dated to the Persian Period.

Marchand 1997b, 45, fig. 1 – an accurate parallel dated to the Persian Period.

Michalowski et al. 1938, fig. 104 and 105 – spouted vessels with small loop handles dated to the Ptolemaic Period; one has a flat base and the other a ring base.

Michalowski et al. 1950, fig. 198 – a smaller vessel dated Late Ptolemaic Period.

Form 88: Spouted necked jars with a composite convex profile and rounded base. The vessels are restricted and have an everted rim. The thrown spout is attached to the upper body and a vertical loop handle to the side of the upper body. The base of CS1 7e is missing and the vessel is assigned to this form on the similarity of the rim formation.

Rd. 10.5 cm to 12.8 cm

Md. 14.4 to 21.5 cm

Ht. 15.6 cm to 20.6 cm

Vessel index: RNB (90 and 95)

CS3 1d

CS1 7e

CS15 17m

CS1 7n

Registered vessels:

CS3 1d

CS1 7e

CS15 17m

Vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum:

CS3 1d

CS1 7e

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P; CS1 7n

R-F1.CS; CS15 17m, CS3 1d

R-F6.P; CS1 7e

Manufacture:

Traces of clay from a chuck can be seen on the lower body of CS3 1d, clearly indicating that the body of this vessel was made in two stages (Method 3). The spout was thrown separately and, when attached to the upper body, the rim of the vessel was pushed out of shape. A wad of clay was used to strengthen the join between the spout and the rim on both CS3 1d and CS1 7e.

Recovered from cemetery sites.

Dating:

Phase 2

Parallels:

Holthoer 1977, 79-80 and pls 43:1 and 47: 3 – vessels dated to the New Kingdom and possible prototypes for the Dakhleh vessels.

Jacquet-Gordon in press, fig. 6: 4 – also an earlier vessel from Complex I.

Marchand 1996, 424, Groupe 11: 43 – a rim sherd from a spouted vessel dated to the Persian Period.

Winlock 1936, 37 and pl. VI: no. 26 – a ‘dark red ware’ vessel very similar to the vessels of this form was found by Winlock’s expedition among the tombs at the site from which CS1 7e was recovered.

Plate 21

Form 89: Small spouted vessel with a composite profile and a high maximum diameter.

The vessel has a tall neck with a modelled rim and two wide vertical handles. It was decorated with floral and linear motifs. The only example in the corpus was registered but is not in the Royal Ontario Museum.

Rd. 4.4 cm

Md. 8.1 cm

Ht. 15.9 cm

Vessel index: RNS (51)

CS2 2kk

Fabrics and wares:

R-F2.P.D; the vessel was decorated with floral motifs and bands on the body and horizontal stripes on the handles painted in black pigment.

Manufacture:

The vessel was drawn with a flat base; however, the record card specifies a ring base.

Dating:

The type of decoration suggests a date late Phase 2 or early Phase 3 for this vessel (Arnold 1993, 100).

Parallels:

Jacquet-Gordon in press, 9 and fig. 14: 5 – Complex IIB (end of dynastic period and the Early Ptolemaic Period).

Mysliwiec 1987, 86, and no. 906 – a rim sherd from a larger vessel than CS2 2kk which retains a handle decorated in black with a rim band, horizontal stripes on the handle and part of a floral motif on the body; the sherd belongs to a group of vessels dated to the Roman Period but which retains motifs from the Ptolemaic tradition.

NECKED VESSELS WITH TWO HANDLES**Plate 22**

Form 94: Necked vessels with a composite convex body profile and a ring base. The rim is modelled and vertical handles are placed on either side of the vessel from mid-neck to upper body. Both examples were registered.

Rd. 7.6 cm to 7.8 cm

Md. 16.8 cm to 18.2 cm

Ht. 22.0 cm to 22.4 cm

Vessel index: RNM (75); RNB (83)

CS5 3b CS4 1c

Vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum:

CS5 3b

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.CS; CS4 1c

R-F6.CS; CS5 3b

Manufacture:

Although a little asymmetrical, the intact vessel CS5 3b was a well-made jar. Turning marks were not evident on the exterior of the vessel and, although the floor of the vessel could not be seen clearly, the vessel had probably been thrown in two stages (Method 3). The shallow ring base would have been thrown on from added clay (Method D). Three

grooves were meant to be incised into the neck during the second stage of throwing, but the pot was rotating off-centre and the grooves did not continue right around the neck. Only one of the small loop handles was extant. It had been pulled or rolled from a small piece of clay and the butt end perfunctorily attached to the wall of the vessel; however, the join was neither functional nor secure.

Recovered from cemetery sites.

Dating:

Phase 2

The two Form 94 jars in the corpus are very similar and the form helps to connect the sites CS4 and CS5. The vessel from Petrie's excavations at Defenneh is a good parallel and has been dated by Aston to the sixth or the fifth centuries BC which is compatible with the dating of the assemblages from the sites CS4 and CS5.

Parallels:

Bourriau unpublished, no. 176 – provisionally dated late first century BC or early first century AD.

Hölscher 1954, pl. 48: L'1 – dated to the later half of the third century AD.

Petrie 1886, 44–5, pl. XV11L 16 – dated to the Roman Period.

Petrie 1888, 64–7, pl. XXXIV: 27 – included in material dated to the late seventh and the sixth centuries BC but not specifically dated; placed in Aston's Phase V (1996c, 92, fig. 239) and dated c. 575/550 – 400 BC.

Petrie 1906, pl. XXIIa: 49 – a possible parallel dated from the Ptolemaic to Roman Period.

Plate 22

Form 95: Necked vessels with a composite convex body profile and a ring base. Small vertical handles are placed on either side of the upper body. The identification of some sherds to the form is uncertain.

Rd. 7.6 cm to 15.0 cm

Md. 9.0 cm to 18.6 cm

Ht. 25.6 cm to 26.0 cm

Vessel index: RNM (60 to 73)

CS2 2ll	CS2 2mm	CS2 2nn	CS5 2t	A6-1/85/56b
CS2 2qq	CS15 41d	CS3 1k	CS3 1i	CS15 32c
CS2 2rr	CS15 32b			

Registered vessels:

CS2 2ll	CS5 2t	CS2 2mm	CS2 2nn
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Vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum:

CS2 2ll	CS5 2t
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Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P; CS3 1k, CS3 1i, CS15 32c, CS15 32b

R-F1.CS; A6-1/85/56b

R-F2.CS; CS5 2t

R-F6.P; CS2 2ll, CS2 2nn, CS2 2rr

R-F6.RS; CS2 2mm, CS2 2qq, CS15 41d

Manufacture:

Although the two vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum are similar, the carination at the shoulder is more accentuated and the body more rounded on CS5 2t than CS2 2ll. These vessels were made in two stages (Method 3) and traces of clay from a chuck are visible on the lower body of CS2 2ll. The breaks around the base of CS5 2t indicate the ring foot on the vessel had been thrown on from added clay (Method D). The base of the other vessel was probably made by the same method, although this was more difficult to see. The rim formation on the sherd, A6-1/85/56b, is similar to that of CS2 2ll while the rim and the shoulder formations of the smaller vessels, CS2 2mm and CS2 2nn, are closer to CS5 2t. The smaller jars may have been ceramic copies of alabaster jars (Aston, B., 1994, 163: 219) as the shape is very similar.

Recovered from cemetery sites and a settlement site.

Dating:

Phase 2 and possibly Phase 1 for CS2 2mm and CS2 2nn.

Parallels:

Aston (B) 1994, 163: 219 – dated to the Third Intermediate Period.

French 1986, fig. 9.17, MJ3.2.1, MJ3.2.2(P) – although in marl fabric, the rim formation of the latter is a particular good parallel for CS15 32b; dated in or about the Twenty-fifth century BC.

French 1992, 91 no. 31 – a smaller jar in a marl fabric; it has a similar shape and is dated to the fifth and fourth century BC.

Brunton 1948, pl. XLI: 5 – a vessel with a round base; from Group 4990 dated XXII-XXV Dynasties and to the eighth–seventh centuries BC by Aston (1996c, 45, fig. 130).

Hölscher 1954, pl. 48: I'3 – dated Late Roman-Coptic Period.

Jacquet-Gordon in press, fig. 16: 1 – a shape parallel for CS2 2mm and CS2 2nn but made from a marl fabric; Complex IIA (from the end of the Twenty-fifth Dynasty to the Thirtieth Dynasty).

Marchand 1994, 13–5, pl. III: 30 – a possible parallel for the larger vessels, dated to the Thirtieth Dynasty.

Michalowski et al. 1950, fig. 193 and see also no. 825 – dated Late Ptolemaic Period.

Petrie 1888, pl. XXXV: 55 – dated to the first half of the sixth century BC; placed in Aston's (1996c, 92, fig. 237) Phase V dated c. 575/550 – c. 400 BC.

NECKLESS JARS

Plate 23

Form 96: Neckless jars with thickened modelled rims. All the examples are sherds which were not registered.

Form 96 R-F

Rd. 28.0 cm

CS3 1m

Fabrics and wares:

R-F2.CS

Form 96 L-F

Rd. 13.0 cm to 18.0 cm

TS2 1q

SS6 0b

Fabrics and wares:

L-F4.P; TS2 1q (Test S8, Appendix 1, A-9, pl. 180 and Chapter 7).

L-F9.P; SS6 0b

The fabric of SS6 0b was relatively fine and hard fired with a pale greenish-grey surface and a pinkish core. It appears to be similar to Fabric VI at Karnak North (Jacquet-Gordon in press) and Marl Type 1a from the South Tombs at Amarna (French 1985, 154) and the jar may have been imported into the oasis from the Nile Valley.

Recovered from a cemetery site, a temple site and settlement sites.

Dating:

Phase 1 to Phase 2

Parallels for CS3 1m and TS2 1q

Allen 1982, pl. XVII: 9 – dated to the Late Period.

Aston 1996c, fig. 156: 4 and 5; fig. 157: 3; and fig. 221: a and b – vessels which have been placed in the author's Phase III S (c. 775/725 – c. 650/625).

Brissaud et al. 1987, 77–8, pl. XXI: 363, 369 – from the Sacred Lake but given Third Intermediate to Late Period parallels.

Brunton 1948, pl. LVII: 47H – from the temple area and dated XXII-XXV Dynasties by Brunton and to the eighth–seventh centuries BC by Aston (1996c, 45).

Heidorn 1991, 206, fig. 2: c – dated to the seventh and sixth centuries BC.

Heidorn 1994, 120, fig. 1: h and fig. 2: a – silt jars paralleled with vessels dated from the Twenty-second Dynasty through the Twenty-sixth Dynasty in Egypt.

Jacquet-Gordon in press, fig. 15: 6 and 8 – rim sherds made from marl fabrics; from

Complex IIA (from the end of the Twenty-fifth Dynasty to the Thirtieth Dynasty).

Mysliwiec 1987, nos 352–354 – vessels made from Nile silt fabrics; dated Late Period.

Petrie et al. 1923, pl. LIX: 45G – dated to the second half of the seventh century BC (Aston 1996c, 37–39).

Rose 1996, 176, pl. 69: 137 – a silt vessel with a white slip dated to the Late Period.

Spencer 1993, 46, pl. 70: I1. 50 – an intact vessel with a similar rim formation as TS2 1q.

Spencer 1996, 91–2, pl. 67: C.6.68, C.6.77, C.6.82, C.6.85, C.6.87 and pl. 66: C.5.39 for TS2 1q from the corpus of Late Dynastic pottery.

Parallels for SS6 0b:

Brissaud et al. 1987, 77–8, pl. XXI: 373 – from the Sacred Lake and the necropolis and given Third Intermediate to Late Period parallels.

Hölscher 1954, 16 and 72 – found in House 1 and dated to the Twenty-sixth Dynasty.

Jacquet-Gordon in press, fig. 17: 1 – sherd made from a marl fabric; Complex IIA (from the end of the Twenty-fifth Dynasty to the Thirtieth Dynasty).

Marchand 1996, 423, Groupe 10: 42 – a rim sherd in a marl fabric dated to the Persian Period.

Mysliwiec 1987, nos 439–441 – marl jars dated to the Late Period.

Spencer 1993, 45, pl. 62: D1. 65 – a two-handled vessel in a silt fabric; the rim is an accurate shape parallel.

Spencer and Bailey 1996, 20, pl. 79: 4 – rim sherd in a marl fabric dated Saite–Persian Period.

Plate 23

Form 97: Sherds from neckless jars with varied but related rim formations. Some sherds have small vertical loop handles attached to the upper body. The sherds are considered separately and as, in some instances, the parallels were made in both silt and marl fabrics reference is made to the fabric wherever possible. The examples are all sherds recovered from settlement sites and were not registered.

G9-1/82/16a: A jar with a complex rim formation and two loop handles.

Rd. 8.0 cm

Fabrics and wares:

R-F2.P

Dating:

Phase 1 to Phase 2

The formation of the rim on the earlier example from Karnak North (fig. 6: 9) is a better parallel for G9-1/82/16a than the later sherd (fig. 16. 7).

Parallels:

Aston 1996c, 48, fig. 153: 397 – a marl jar with a similar rim formation from the Mortuary Temple of Seti 1; dated to the second half of the seventh century BC.

Béout et al. 1993, Form 33, fig. 19 – a smaller vessel which is a good parallel for the example in this corpus.

French 1986, fig. 9: 11: SJ4.4.1(A1) – a sherd in a silt fabric which, although larger, is a good shape parallel for G9-1/82/16a; it has been dated to around the Twenty-fifth Dynasty.

French and Ghaly 1991, 97 and no. 20 – a marl sherd in material dated mostly to the first half of the fourth century BC.

Jacquet-Gordon in press, fig. 6: 9 – Complex I, Group 3 (forms usually made from marl fabrics with some imitations in red fabrics from the end of the dynastic period to Ptolemaic times but can appear earlier).

Jacquet-Gordon in press, fig. 16: 7 – similar to fig. 6: 9 but from Complex IIA (from the end of the Twenty-fifth Dynasty to the Thirtieth Dynasty).

Mysliwiec 1987, nos 397 and 418 – marl jars dated to the Late Period.

Spencer 1993, 45, pl. 63: D1. 74 and 77 – vessels made from Nile silt fabrics; the shape of the body of D1. 74 is similar; predominantly from Level 1 (750 –650).

SS2 Ar: A jar with a complex rim formation and two loop handles.

Rd. 10.4 cm

Md. 12.4 cm

Fabrics and wares:

R-F2.P fired pink with redder surfaces (recorded as a red-fired fabric but possibly a marl imported from the Nile Valley).

Dating:

Phase 1 to Phase 2

Parallels:

Jacquet-Gordon in press, fig. 17: 2 to 4 – marl vessels Complex IIA (from the end of the Twenty-fifth Dynasty to the Thirtieth Dynasty).

Marchand 1996, 423, Groupe 10: 39 and 40 – vessels made from marl clay with a similar rim formations but much larger than SS2 Ar; they have been dated to the Persian Period.

Mysliwiec 1987, nos 430 –435 – these are marl fabrics and have similar rim formations but seem to be from larger vessels; dated to the Late Period.

SS7 1y: A jar with a complex rim formation and two loop handles.

Rd. 12.0 cm

Md. 13.6 cm

Fabrics and wares:

L-F9.P, a pale greenish-grey marl fabric relatively fine and hard fired, possibly similar to Fabric VI at Karnak North and imported into the oasis.

Dating:

Phase 2

The sherds, SS7 1y and SS2 Ar, are from similar types of jars although the rim formations show some variation. The sherds were recovered from two settlement sites where most of

Parallels:

Jacquet-Gordon in press, fig. 17: 2-4 – rim sherds in marl fabrics from Complex IIA (from the Twenty-fifth Dynasty to the Thirtieth Dynasty).

Marchand 1996, 423, Groupe 10: 39 and 40 – sherds with similar rim formations but are from larger vessels; they are made from marl clay and dated to the Persian Period.

Mysliwiec 1987, nos 430-435 – sherds made from marl fabrics with similar rim formations but appear to be from larger vessels; they are dated to the Late Period.

Spencer 1996, 91, pl. 65: C.4. 28, 48, 50 – dated to the Late Period.

J4-2/85/77c: A sherd from a jar with a complex rim formation.

Rd. 11.8 cm

Fabrics and wares:

Recorded as a marl fabric.

Recovered from a kiln site.

Dating:

Phase 1

Parallels:

Aston 1996c, 48-50, fig. 153: 398-9 and fig. 157: 4 – marl jars dated to the second half of the seventh century BC.

Heidorn 1991, 119, fig. 3: c and Heidorn 1994, 206, fig. 1: j – jars in marl fabrics dated to between the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Dynasty.

Jacquet-Gordon in press, fig. 16: 8-9 – jars made from marl fabrics; Complex II A (from the end of the Twenty-fifth Dynasty to the Thirtieth Dynasty).

Mysliwiec 1987, nos 398 and 399 and 465 to 475 – dated to the Late Period.

Spencer 1993, 45-6, pl. 65: E1. 53, 59, 61, 64; pl. 66: E1. 77, 79 – these types of jars were present in all levels but were more frequent in Level 1 (750-650 BC).

Plate 23

Form 98: Large restricted vessel with a complex rim formation and handles on the upper

Form 98: Large restricted vessel with a complex rim formation and handles on the upper body.

Rd. 16.4 cm

L10-3/85/68f

Fabrics and wares:

R-F3.P

Recovered from a cemetery site.

Dating:

Phase 1

All the parallels, except those from the South Tombs at Amarna, were made from marl fabrics and, apart from the example from Kharga Oasis (Marchand 1996), are dated to Phase 1.

Parallels:

French 1986, fig. 9.11: SJ4.3.2(A), SJ4.3.1(K), SJ4.5.2(D) – the rim sherds of Silt jars from the South Tombs at Amarna and dated to around the Twenty-fifth Dynasty.

Heidorn 1991, 119, fig. 3: c – a marl jar dated from the Twenty-fifth through the Twenty-seventh Dynasty.

Heidorn 1994, 206, fig. 1: j – a marl jar dated from the Twenty-fifth through the Twenty-seventh Dynasty.

Hölscher 1954, 16 and 72, pl. 47: F2 – dated Twenty-second to Twenty-sixth Dynasty.

Jacquet-Gordon in press, fig. 16: 8-9 and fig. 17: 4 – rim sherds from marl jars; from Complex IIA (from the end of the Twenty-fifth Dynasty to the Thirtieth Dynasty).

Marchand 1996, 423, Groupe 10: 39 – a sherd in a marl fabric provisionally dated to the Persian Period.

Mysliwiec 1987, nos 429, 432-435 – these sherds have similar rim formation and are dated to the Late Period.

Rose 1996, 176, pl. 69: 143 – a silt vessel dated to the Late Period.

Spencer 1993, 45, pl. 63: D1. 77, 82, 83 – silt jars predominantly recovered from Level 1 (750–650 BC).

Plate 23

Form 99: Large vessel with a thickened modelled rim. A series of grooves in a wave pattern were incised below the rim. The only example was a sherd and was not registered.

Rd. 28.2

SS20 01

Fabrics and wares:

R-F8.CS

Recovered from a settlement site.

Dating:

Phase 2

Parallels:

Béout et al. 1993, Form 26, fig. 18 – a possible parallel from Karnak; recovered with material dated Twenty-sixth Dynasty to Ptolemaic Period.

Jacquet-Gordon in press, fig. 10: 3 – a sherd with a modelled rim but without decorative grooving; from Complex IIB (end of dynastic period and the Early Ptolemaic Period).

Mysliwiec 1987, nos 461 – a good shape parallel with decorative grooving but in a marl fabric; dated Late Period.

JUGS AND VESSELS WITH ONE HANDLE**Plate 24**

Form 101: Jugs with a composite convex body profile and one vertical handle. The three examples in the corpus were registered but none are in the Royal Ontario Museum. The vessels vary in size and are considered separately below.

CS5 1e: The vessel has a globular body, a short neck and a flattened base. The rim is modelled and set off from the neck by a prominent ledge. A small vertical handle is attached from the neck to upper body.

Rd. 4.4 cm

Md. 19.0 cm

Ht. 24.5 cm

Vessel index: RNM (78)

CS5 1e

Fabrics and wares:

R-F2.RS

Recovered from a cemetery site.

Dating:

Late Phase 2

Vessels from Petrie's excavations at Defenneh, Lahun and Kafr Ammar might be appropriate for this form. The base of the jug from Dakhleh Oasis was recorded as 'thrown and pushed in' and it is possible that the lower body slumped whilst the clay was still soft, obscuring the flat base and giving it a rounded appearance. The flask from Defenneh has been placed in Aston's Phase V dated to late sixth and fifth century BC (Aston 1996c, 38, fig. 239).

Parallels:

Anus and Sa'ad 1971, 226, fig. 256-71 – a faience jug dated to the Late Period with

similar shape characteristics and possibly the prototype for CS5 1e.

Bourriau unpublished, no. 53 – a vessel with a taller neck and a ring base and provisionally dated to the Ptolemaic-Roman Period.

Michalowski et al. 1950, 282 and fig. 197 – a smaller flask with a similar rim formation but a taller neck and a ring base; dated Late Ptolemaic Period.

Petrie 1888, 67, pl. XXXV: 44 – a jug from Defenneh placed in Aston's Phase V dated c. 575/550–c. 400 BC (Aston 1996c, fig. 239).

Petrie 1890, pl. XXIV: 20 and 23 – two jugs dated XXI–XXIV Dynasties but to no earlier than the Saite Period by Aston (1996c, 37–8, fig. 79).

Petrie and Mackay 1915, pl. XXXIV: 60 – a vessel dated 'late' from Kafr Ammar.

CS11 1c: A miniature one-handled flask with a tall neck and a modelled rim. The small loop handle springs from a ledge on the neck and is attached to the upper body.

Rd. 2.3 cm

Md. 5.4 cm

Ht. 7.7 cm

Vessel index: RNM (70)

CS11 1c

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.RS

Recovered from a cemetery site.

Dating:

Phase 1

A vessel from Kafr Ammar (Petrie and Mackay 1915) is a possible parallel for CS11 1c.

A date late in the seventh or sixth centuries BC has been suggested by Aston for some of the Kafr Ammar material (Aston 1996c). Other vessels from this material have been placed in French's third phase of the Late Dynastic period dated to the sixth and fifth

centuries BC (French 1992a). The vessel, CS11 1c, looks early although it is not one that I have seen and a date in Phase 1 or at the beginning of Phase 2 would also suit other vessels in the assemblage from the tested tomb at CS11.

Parallels:

Aston 1996c, 35–6, fig. 74–7.

French 1992a, 90.

Petrie and Mackay 1915, pl. XXXIV: 69.

CS19 4b: A small one-handled flask or juglet with a composite convex body and a ring base. The handle is attached from neck to upper body and the body and neck are decorated with bands painted in black.

Rd. 2.0 cm

Md. 7.6 cm

Ht. 9.5 cm

Vessel index: RNB (80)

CS19 4b

Fabrics and wares:

R-F2.P.D; CS19 4b decorated with black horizontal bands.

Recovered from a cemetery site.

Dating:

Phase 2

There are several good parallels for this vessel although some are in marl fabrics.

Parallels:

Allen 1982, pl. XVIII: 6 – a very similar vessel in a marl fabric dated to the Late Period.

Bourriau and Aston 1985, nos 125 to 127 – a vessel marl dated to the fourth century BC.

Bourriau unpublished, no. 54 – provisionally dated to the Ptolemaic-Roman Period.

French 1992a, 91 and fig. 29: 32 and 33 – placed in the author's Third Phase of Late

Dynastic Period (under way by 500 BC).

Holladay Jr. 1982, pl. 27: 10 – a good shape parallel although not decorated from the Persian Well dated c. 486 BC.

Petrie 1907, pl. XXIII: 73 – a vessel from Gizeh Tomb 2 in a group recently dated to the eighth – sixth centuries BC (Aston 1996c, 31 and fig. 42b: 73).

Petrie and Mackay 1915, pl. XLV: 38 – dated to the Ptolemaic Period.

Plate 24

Form 104: Small one-handled jugs with a composite convex body profile. The rim is direct and the base is flat. A handle is attached from the rim to the upper body. It was not indicated in the drawing whether the rim of the jug was modelled to form a spout. There is one example which was registered but is not in the Royal Ontario Museum.

Rd. 7.4 cm

Md. 13.8 cm

Ht. 15.8 cm

Vessel index: RNB (87)

CS10 1i

Fabrics and wares:

R-F6.P; CS10 1i may have been cream slipped.

Recovered from a cemetery site.

Dating:

Late Phase 2 or Phase 3

CS10 1i is similar to the jug, CS13 2a, in the Series 2 corpus although that vessel is a little taller and the body is more globular. That jug has been placed in Phase 3 as it was the only ceramic find from Tomb 2 at the cemetery north-west of Ismant el-Kharab and is, consequently, difficult to date with any certainty. The jug, CS10 1i, occurs with a Form 87 spouted jar which has parallels in the material from the site of 'Ayn Manawir in Kharga Oasis dated to the Persian Period (Marchand 1996, Groupe 11: 44). One of the parallels

is in the material from Kafr Ammar (Petrie and Mackay 1915, xxxiii, 38) for which a date beginning around the sixth century BC has been suggested (Aston 1996c, 35–6 fig. 75: 38).

Parallels:

Aston 1996c, 35–6 fig. 75: 38.

Dunand et al. 1992, pl. 76: 9 (T 39, 88) – a jug from Douch in Kharga Oasis with a more globular body and a taller neck than the Dakhleh vessels.

Hölscher 1954, pl. 48: N'2 – dated c. second century AD.

Lauffray 1995b, 88, fig. 43: 359 – in a mixed deposit with material dated from the Ptolemaic Period to the Coptic Period; no specific description given.

Michalowski et al. 1938, 78 and fig. 102 – a jug with good shape parallel although it has a ring base; fig. 103 – a jug with flat base and everted rim; both of these vessels are dated to the Ptolemaic Period.

Mond and Myers 1940, pl. LXIV: 96E1 – dated to the Graeco-Roman Period.

Petrie 1907, pl. XXIII: 4 – dated Ptolemaic Period.

Petrie and Mackay 1915, pl. XXXIII: 38 – XXIII–XXVI Dynasties; no. 38 was not among the vessels dated late in the above period by the authors, but see Aston (1996c) above who dates this material to the sixth century BC.

Pierrat et al. 1995, fig. 13: c – a jug which has a similar shape but a round base; it is from a context which contains material dated to the Ptolemaic Period.

Plate 24

Form 105: Large one-handled jugs with a composite convex body profile, a modelled rim and a ring base. There are two examples which are considered separately below.

CS2 2h: A vessel a tall modelled rim. The upper end of the short vertical handle was attached from the rim to the upper body. The vessel was registered and is in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum.

Rd. 6.4 cm

Md. 24.4 cm

Ht. 36.0 cm

Vessel index: RNM (68)

CS2 2h

Fabrics and wares:

R-F6.CS

Manufacture:

The vessel was in sherd form and some sections were missing. The edge of the thickened rim had been rolled onto the outer surface and flattened. It had not been distorted to form a pouring lip. The handle had not survived but there are scars on the rim and on the upper body where it had been attached. Two narrow deep grooves were incised at the transition of the upper body and neck. The vessel had been made in two stages (Method 3) and the ring foot was thrown on from added clay (Method D). The exterior of the vessel appeared to have been finished by smoothing with a rib.

Recovered from a cemetery site.

Dating:

Phase 2

Parallels:

Michalowski et al. 1938, 78 and fig. 99 – a jug with some resemblance to CS2 2h dated Ptolemaic Period.

Redmount and Friedman 1995, 64 fig. 9a – a reasonable shape parallel although it has a different base formation; dated late fifth century BC.

CS5 2y: A vessel with a complex rim formation. The vertical handle was attached under the modelled rim and the upper body. The vessel was not registered.

Rd. 10.8 cm

Md. 21.8 cm

Ht. 37.8 cm

Vessel index: RNS (58)

CS5 2y

Fabrics and wares:

R-F6.CS

Recovered from a cemetery site.

Dating:

Phase 2 or early Phase 3

The assemblage in which this vessel occurs suggests that it could be dated to the Persian Period (Phase 2) or perhaps early in Phase 3.

Parallels:

Bourriau unpublished, no. 231 – a good parallel provisionally dated to the Ptolemaic-Roman Period.

Petrie 1886, 44–5, pl. XVII: 3 – a jug from the deposit in Well 96 and attributed to the Roman Period, however, other material from the context suggests it could be earlier.

NECKED VESSELS

Plate 24

Form 108: Necked vessels with a composite convex body profile and a flat base. There is one example which was not registered.

Md. 15.6 cm

CS10 1k

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.CS

Recovered from a cemetery site.

Dating:

Late Phase 2 or early Phase 3

A vessel, SS20 1d, with a similar body profile has been placed in Phase 3 Series 2. In the absence of definite parallels the two vessels have been dated according to their context, however, the assemblage of SS20 1d is a mixed one and that vessel may also belong to Late Phase 2 in Series 1.

Parallels:

French and Ghaly, 1991, 97, nos 29, 30, 96 and 97 – the vessels, 29 and 30, are in marl fabrics and, although 29 has a ring base it is the best parallel for the shape of the body. The silt vessels, 96 and 97, are also approximate parallels and these examples were recovered in material mostly dated to the first half of the fourth century BC.

Marchand in press – a smaller vessel and not a close parallel; dated late Saite Period to the sixth century BC (information supplied to C. A. Hope by the author).

Petrie 1888, 64-7, pl. XXXV: 69 – dated Twenty-sixth Dynasty.

Plate 24

Form 109: Slender vessels with a convex body profile and a narrow neck. The vessels have a shallow ring base. The rim and most of the neck is missing from both examples as well as the neck of the parallel from Hermopolis (Roeder 1959) and it is possible that these bottles were so securely sealed that the necks had to be broken to use the contents. The form is divided into two variants by fabric. Both the vessels were registered.

Md. 10.2 cm to 10.8 cm

CS2 2g A6-1/0/2

Vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum:

CS2 2g

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.RS; CS2 2g was covered with a hard residue and the surface barely visible; however, from the small sections that could be seen, the vessel appeared to have been red slipped and possibly polished.

R-FS.RS.D; A6-1/0/2 was decorated with three narrow black bands placed a little above the maximum diameter with a group of two below.

Manufacture:

The residue on the surfaces of CS2 2g made it difficult to see either the outside or the inside of the vessel clearly. However, the appearance of the lower body gave the impression that it was thrown rather than turned.

Recovered from a cemetery site and a settlement site.

Dating:

Late Phase 2 or Phase 3

A6-1/0/2 was a surface find at a small settlement site from which a few vessels from Phase 2 were recovered. The context of CS2 2g suggests that Phase 2 would be appropriate for this vessel; however, the parallels suggest a date in Phase 3.

Parallels:

Michalowski et al. 1938, 75, figs 87 and 90 – dated Ptolemaic Period.

Roeder 1959, 243, pl. 35: p – a vessel from a Hellenistic context.

SMALL JARS WITH FLAT BASES**PLATE 25**

Form 110: Small necked jars with a composite convex body, an everted rim and a flat base. There is one example which was registered but is not in the Royal Ontario Museum.

Rd. 6.8 cm

Ht. 8.7 cm

Vessel Index: RNM (78)
CS15 171

Fabrics and wares:

R-F6.P

Recovered from a cemetery site.

Dating:

Phase 1 or Phase 2

Parallels:

Brunton 1948, pl. LVII: 33M – dated XXII-XXV Dynasties by Brunton and to the eighth-seventh centuries BC by Aston (1996c, 45, fig. 127).

Petrie 1888, 67, pl. XXXV: 56 – dated to the late sixth century BC; this vessel has been placed in Aston's Phase V dated c. 575/550–c. 400 BC (Aston 1996c, fig. 237).

Spencer 1993, 50, pl. 71: J1. 5 to 27 – mostly recovered from Level 3 (950–850 BC).

Plate 25

Form 111: Small necked jars with a composite convex body, an everted rim and a flat base. Eight jars were decorated with horizontal bands and, as the surface of some had deteriorated, it is possible that all the vessels were originally decorated. Three jars (CS12 1e, CS13 13c and CS13 13d) were recovered with mud seals or stoppers encased in linen inserted in the mouth. One jar, CS5 Fh, is smaller than the others and measurements for it are given in brackets. As there are a number of these vessels they have been arranged on the plate according to their context. All the examples of the form were registered.

Rd. (3.7 cm) 5.8 cm to 7.6 cm

Md. (5.6 cm) 7.2 cm to 12.0 cm

Ht. (5.5 cm) 8.4 cm to 13.8 cm

Vessel index: [(RNB (102)); RNM (67 to 75); RNB (80 to 91)]

CS7 2m

CS12 1h CS12 1e CS12 1g CS12 1f

CS2 2c CS2 2hh CS2 2b

CS5 Fh

CS13 13c CS13 13d

Vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum:

CS12 1e CS2 2c

Fabrics and wares:

R-F6.P; CS2 2b (blackened surfaces), CS5 Fh, CS13 13d (deteriorated and flaking surfaces).

R-F6.CS.D; CS12 1h, CS12 1e, CS12 1g, CS12 1f, CS2 2c, CS2 2hh, CS13 13c

R-F2.CS.D; CS7 2m

CS12 1h was decorated on the body and rim with horizontal bands with vertical stripes between the two top horizontal bands; CS7 2m, CS12 1e, CS12 1g, CS12 1f, CS13 13c and CS7 2m were decorated on the body and rim with horizontal bands; CS2 2hh was the most elaborately decorated of the jars with narrow diagonal stripes between the horizontal bands painted in dark red and black.

Manufacture:

The jars were thrown, probably off the hump by Method 2. They were quite carelessly made and finished and large numbers could have been produced very quickly by this method. The vessels are heavy for their size as the bases are thick being left as cut from the wheel. Some bases are uneven and others show the finger prints and indentations from handling that were allowed to remain around the edges. The cream slip, which covered most of the exterior surfaces of CS12 1e and CS13 13c, appeared to have been brushed on

rather than poured or dipped. The bands were painted over the slip and were very uneven both in width and placing; those on CS2 2c were visible only on parts of the body. The surface layer of CS13 13d had completely flaked away and it was impossible to see if that vessel had been decorated.

All the examples were recovered from cemetery sites and it is possible that these vessels were made exclusively for funerary purposes.

Dating:

Late Phase 2 or Phase 3

Form 111 jars are difficult to date. The best parallel is an example (one only was published) from a house at Malkata that was dated by the excavators to the Roman Period. In the survey material from Dakhleh Oasis, these jars were not recovered from any of the settlement sites nor were they recovered from the excavated houses at Ismant el-Kharab in either the early Roman deposits (Phase 4) or the extensive material dated to the fourth century AD. They did, however, occur at five of the surveyed cemetery sites, all of which are included in this thesis. In addition, similar jars do not occur in the material published from the tombs at Douch, Kharga Oasis, which are considered to have been in use during the first three centuries AD (Dunand et al. 1992, 31). Therefore, it may be possible that the decorated jar from Malkata had been retrieved from a tomb and retained as an 'heirloom'.

Although all the Form 111 jars came from disturbed deposits, four are large assemblages which contained some vessels dated to the sixth and fifth centuries BC while the Ptolemaic Period is the latest date assigned to other vessels. The fifth assemblage is the one recovered from Tomb 13 in the cemetery, CS13, located north-west of Ismant el-Kharab. This deposit comprised two Form 111 jars, a small Form 78 flask and a Form 33 bowl. There is some ceramic evidence for a Ptolemaic occupation of Ismant el-Kharab, particularly from SS18, at present, however it is difficult to place vessels from the cemetery, CS13, as early as Series 1. However, the tombs may have been reused over an

extended period and some evidence exists for an earlier presence in the vicinity. Ptolemaic and a few pre-Ptolemaic Period radio-carbon dates were obtained for skeletal, textile and mummification material from the cemetery (Aufderheide et al. unpublished). In addition, a rim sherd recorded from a clandestinely excavated tomb, south of Tomb 1, has a parallel in early Pharaonic material from the survey of the oasis (Hope 1980, pl. XXII: h).

The banded style of decoration is known at Karnak North during Phase B of Complex II, dated from the end of the dynastic period to the Early Ptolemaic Period (Jacquet-Gordon in press) and occurs during the Persian Period at Kharga Oasis (Marchand 1996 and 1997).

Form 111 jars have a similar shape to that of the small Form 110 jar, CS15 17i, which has a reasonably good parallel from Defenneh dated to around the sixth century BC (Petrie 1888) and an earlier one from Ashmunein (Spencer 1993). The larger, decorated Form 111 jars may have been developed in Dakhleh Oasis from this earlier type during the fifth century or the beginning of the fourth century BC.

Parallels:

Jacquet-Gordon in press, figs 14: 3–5; 19: 1–2; 21: 3.

Hölscher 1954, pl. 48: v'4 – these undecorated vessels were dated to the Coptic Period.

Marchand 1996, Groupe 12: 47 and Groupe 13: 48.

Marchand 1997, 45–47, fig. 2.

Redmount and Friedman 1995, 64 fig. 5 – a small jar which is a possible parallel although the profile of the upper body is more complex; dated late fifth century BC.

Sakurai et al. 1985, fig. 9: 12 – a good parallel decorated with dark purple bands that comes from the excavation of the 'Roman houses' at Malkata.

SMALL JARS WITH A SHORT NECK AND ROUNDED BASE**PLATE 26**

Form 112: Small jars with a convex profile. The neck of the vessel is short and the base is round. The four intact examples were recovered from the same cemetery site and were registered but none are in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum. The identification of CS3 1n to the form is not certain. The form is divided into two variants by fabric.

Form 112 R-F

Rd. 6.5 cm to 8.8 cm

Md. 7.9 cm to 10.6 cm

Ht. 7.0 cm to 10.2 cm

Vessel index: RNB (93 to 109); RNV (111)

CS15 17k CS15 14e CS15 17n CS15 17j

Form 112 L-F

Rd. 6.4 cm

Md. 8.3 cm to 9.4 cm

Ht. 7.7 cm

Vessel index: RNB (108)

CS15 40b CS3 1n

Fabrics and wares:

Form 112 R-F: R-F1.P; CS15 17n

R-F1.CS; CS15 14e

R-F6.P; CS15 17k, CS15 17j

Form 112 L-F: L-F1.P: CS15 40b

L-F4.P: CS3 1n

Recovered from a cemetery site.

Dating:

Phase 1 or 2

Parallels:

Béout et al. 1993, Form 16, fig. 17 – two small vessels from Karnak which are reasonable parallels for this form; in material dated Twenty-sixth Dynasty to Ptolemaic Period.

Hamza 1997, 81-2, fig. 2: – a small jar made in Nile clay dated to the Saite/Persian period.

Plate 26

Form 113: Jars with a convex profile and a rounded or slightly pointed base. The neck of the vessel is short and the rim is modelled. All the registered vessels are in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum. The form is divided into two variants by fabric.

Form 113 R-F

Rd. 9.0 cm to 9.5 cm

Md. 13.6 cm to 16.0 cm

Ht. 13.4 cm to 16.8 cm

Vessel index: RNB (91 to 101)

CS15 17i CS3 1f CS3 1e CS15 17o CS3 1j

Form 113 L-F

Rd. 10.4 cm

TS2 1r

Registered vessels:

CS15 17i CS3 1f CS3 1e

Fabrics and wares:

Form 113 R-F: R-F1.P; CS15 17o, CS3 1j

R-F2.P; CS3 1f

R-F6.P; CS3 1e

R-F6.RS; CS15 17i, although the surfaces were blackened and

discoloured, they appeared to have been coated with a red slip.

Form 113 L-F: L-F1.P; TS2 1r

Manufacture:

As CS3 1e was in sherd form, it could be seen clearly that the jar had been thrown in two stages (Method 3). CS3 1f, also thrown by Method 3, was light for its size and had been more competently made than is suggested by the asymmetrical profile in the drawing. The jar, CS15 17l, was probably made by Method 3, although the condition of its surface made it difficult to see.

Recovered from cemetery sites and a temple site.

Dating:

Phase 2

Parallels:

Brunton 1948, pl. XLI: 6 – a vessel from group 4990 dated to XXII–XXV Dynasties and to the eighth–seventh centuries BC by Aston (1996c, 45, fig. 130).

Marchand 1996, Groupe 8: 30 – a good parallel for the form which has been dated to the Persian Period.

Plate 26

Form 114: Jars with a convex profile and a rounded or slightly pointed base. The neck of the vessel is short and has a rounded ledge at approximately mid height. Although the ledge is not sharp or pronounced, it appears to have been a purposely made characteristic of the form. The modelled rim is thickened and slightly everted. All the registered vessels are in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum.

Rd. 8.6 cm to 10.0 cm

Md. 16.0 cm to 21.5 cm

Ht. 17.8 cm to 28.7 cm

Vessel index: RNM (75); RNB (90 to 99)

CS1 7i

CS1 7o

CS12 1k

CS4 1d

TS2 1s

Registered vessels:

CS12 1k CS1 7i CS4 1d

Fabrics and wares:

R-FS.P; CS1 7i

R-FS.RS; CS12 1k, CS4 1d; the exterior of CS4 1d was completely blackened but the vessel had probably been coated with red slip.

L-FS.P; CS1 7o, TS2 1s

Manufacture:

The jars, CS12 1k (pl. 165, fig. 2) and CS1 7i, were made in two stages (Method 3). The walls of CS4 1d were thick and the vessel was heavy for its size. However, there were no signs of turning on the exterior of the jar and it was probably made in two stages.

Recovered from cemetery sites and a temple site.

Dating:

Phase 2

Parallels:

Aston 1996c, fig. 219: e – Phase III S (c. 775/725 – c. 650/625).

Brunton 1948, pl. LVII: types 56 to 60 – small jars, some in marl clays, included in material dated XXII–XXV Dynasties by the excavator and to the eighth–seventh centuries BC by Aston (1996c, 45, figs 127–8).

French and Jones 1993, 21–3, fig. 1: 3 and 4 –red slipped jars dated to the early or mid fifth century BC.

Holladay Jr. 1982, pl. 7: 1 and 2 – jars from the 601 BC Horizon; the rims and necks are good parallels although the maximum diameter on the jars from Dakhleh is lower.

Holladay Jr. 1982, pl. 25: 10 and 14 – rim and neck sherds dated c.486 BC.

Petrie and Mackay 1915, pl. XI: 38 – dated by the excavators to XIX–XXVI Dynasties; some of this material, not specifically the jar, has been more recently dated to the late Saite or Persian Period by Aston (1996c, 31).

Redmount and Friedman 1995, 64 fig. 9a – a good parallel, particularly for CS1 7l, dated late fifth century BC.

Spencer 1993, 46; pl. 70: I1.25 from Level 1 (750–650 B. C.); I1.33 and I1.35 from Level 3; I1.34 from Level 2b.

Spencer and Bailey 1996, 20, pl. 80: 6 – a good shape parallel for the body although the vessel appears to have an omphalos base; not dated.

Plate 27

Form 116: Jars with a complex profile. These jars have a restricted zone at approximately the mid-height of the body. The rim is modelled, the neck is short and the base is slightly pointed. The size of the jars varies considerably. All the jars were registered. The form has been divided into two variants by fabric.

Form 116 R-F

Rd. 4.5 cm to 6.8 cm

Md. 7.5 cm to 10.5 cm

Ht. 10.9 cm to 17.4 cm

Vessel index: RNM (60 to 73)

CS5 Fi

CS5 Fg

CS12 1i

CS2 2i

Form 116 L-F

Rd. 7.2 cm to 7.8 cm

Md. 13.0 cm to 13.8 cm

Ht. 19.8 cm to 21.0 cm

Vessel index: RNM (62 to 70)

CS1 7h

CS8 2f

Vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum:

CS5 Fg

Fabrics and wares:

Form 116 R-F: R-F1.CS; CS5 Fi

R-F2.CS; CS5 Fg

R-F6.P; CS12 1i, CS2 2l

Form 116 L-F: L-F1.P; CS8 2f, CS1 7h

Manufacture:

CS5 Fg was in a number of sherds and the fabric was fragile. The lower body did not look turned although the surface had deteriorated making it difficult to tell. There appeared to be a spiral pattern in the inside of the base, although it had been cut across by a break, and the vessel was probably thrown in two stages (Method 3).

Recovered from cemetery sites.

Dating:

Phase 2

Parallels for the Form 116 jars come from sites as far distant as the Nile Delta and the tombs at Kush. A good parallel from Saqqara is provisionally dated to the pre-Ptolemaic Period fourth century BC (Bourriau unpublished) and a jar from Cache I at Saqqara is dated late fifth to fourth century BC (Bourriau and Aston 1985). The pottery from Defenneh (Petrie 1888), which includes one of these jars, has been placed in Aston's Phase V dated c. 575/550–c. 400 BC (Aston 1996c, fig. 235).

Parallels:

Bourriau unpublished, no. 8 – provisionally dated to pre-Ptolemaic fourth century BC.
Bourriau and Aston 1985, no. 110 – from Cache I dated to the Late Period and see also French 1992a, 88–89.

Brissaud et al. 1987, fig. 7: 90 and 91 – undated surface finds.

Dunham 1955, 157 and fig. 118; 164 and fig. 123; 171 and fig. 128; 180 and fig. 136 – the vessels are dated to the sixth and fifth centuries BC.

Mostafa 1988, fig. 14 – dated to the Saite Period or later.

Petrie and Mackay 1915, pl. XLV: 27 and 28 – from Atfieh, dated Ptolemaic Period.

Petrie 1888, pl. XXXIV: 24 – from Chamber 22, dated to the second half of the sixth century BC.

MEDIUM JARS WITH A SHORT NECK AND ROUNDED BASE

Plate 27

Form 117: Jars with a composite convex profile and a rounded or slightly pointed base.

The neck is short and the everted rim modelled and thickened. The jar, CS5 3c, was registered but is not in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum.

Rd. 11.2 cm to 13.0 cm

Md. 21.0 cm to 21.5 cm

Ht. 36.0 cm

Vessel index: RNM (60)

CS5 3c

CS5 Fm

CS5 Fq

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P; CS5 Fq

R-F1.CS; CS5 3c

R-F1.RS; CS5 Fm

Recovered from a cemetery site.

Dating:

Phase 2

Parallels:

Aston 1996c, fig. 224: e – the body of the vessel has a similar shape but, as it has handles, it is only an approximate parallel; Phase IIIS (c. 775/725 – c. 650/625).

MEDIUM JARS WITH A TALL NECK AND ROUNDED BASE**Plate 28**

Form 118: Jars with a composite convex profile and a rounded base. The rim is modelled, the neck is tall and the body is slightly globular. The intact example of the form was registered but is not in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum. The identification of the sherd, SS14 1m, to this form is not certain. The form is divided into two variants by fabric.

Form 118 R-F

Rd. 11.0 cm

SS14 1m

Form 118 L-F

Rd. 9.2 cm

Md. 16.0 cm

Ht. 29.5 cm

Vessel index: RNS (54)

CS15 34e

Fabrics and wares:

Form 118 R-F: R-F1.P; SS14 1m

Form 118 L-F: L-F1.P; CS15 34e

Manufacture:

The intact jar, CS15 34e, was recovered from the large cemetery site of Ein Tirghi. It was thrown in two stages (Method 3) and is slightly asymmetrical.

Recovered from a cemetery site and a settlement site.

Dating:

Phase 1

This type of jar appears to be the prototype for jars of Form 119.

Parallels:

French 1992a, 86-88, fig. 19 – the jar from Tell el-Maskhuta (below) is discussed and placed in the author's Second Phase of the Late Dynastic Period which begins about 700 BC (see also French 1996, 9).

Holladay Jr. 1982, pl. 6: 3 – a good shape parallel from the 601 BC Horizon at Tell el-Maskhuta.

Jacquet-Gordon in press, fig. 5: 2 – a good shape parallel although smaller; Complex I (from the end of the New Kingdom to the end of the Twenty-fifth Dynasty).

Petrie 1915, pl. XI: 45 – dated XXII-XXVI Dynasties.

Plate 28

Form 119: Jars with a composite convex profile and a rounded base. The body of these jars is slender and cylindrical. The neck is tall and straight or slightly divergent. There is a considerable variation in the size of the jars and also in the position of the maximum diameter of the body. The rim is extant on four examples: three have a modelled rim with a small exterior bead and one has a direct rim. The form is similar to the previous form but both the neck and body of these jars are more cylindrical. All the jars except the sherd, CS2 2pp, were registered. The form has been divided into two variants by fabric.

Form 119 R-F

Rd. 5.8 cm to 11.0 cm

Md. 8.6 cm to 15.0 cm

Ht. 16.9 cm to 18.0 cm

Vessel index: RNS (51 to 56)

CS8 2g

CS2 2pp

CS15 23b

CS15 23a

Form 119 L-F

Rd. 10.2 cm

Md. 12.2 cm

Ht. 27.5 cm

Vessel index: RNS (46)

CS3 1g

Vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum:

CS8 2g

Fabrics and wares:

Form 119 R-F: R-F1.RS; CS2 2pp, CS15 23b

R-F6.RS.B; CS15 23a

R-F2.RS; CS8 2g, although the exterior surface had deteriorated, a thin red slip or wash that had possibly been applied in bands could be seen on parts of the body. Where the surface was undamaged, it was smooth and well finished but did not appear to have been polished or burnished.

Form 119 L-F: L-F4.P; CS3 1g

Manufacture:

The jar, CS8 2g, was well made and comparatively light for its size. It was clear that the jar had been made in two stages (Method 3), as there were traces of clay left from a chuck on the surface of the lower body and a closing spiral inside the base. A jar from Defenneh, which is in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts (MFA 87.628), also appeared to have been made by this method.

Recovered from cemetery sites.

Dating:

Late Phase 1 and Phase 2

Parallels:

Allen 1982, pl. XVI: 3 – dated to the Late Period (Level IIB).

Bourriau and Aston 1985, no. 112 – a vessel from the Late Period corpus and included in French's Third Phase of the Late Dynastic Period under way by 500 BC (French 1992a, 88–9 and 1996, 8–10)

Engelbach 1915, pl. XXXIX: 112, 113–116 – dated Dynasty XXVI.

Fischer 1959, 22, fig. 3: 33 – the body and neck of this jar is similar to that of CS8 2g.

Marchand in press – a jar from Balat in Dakhleh Oasis dated to the beginning of the Persian Period; it was decorated on the body and neck with bands in red and brown (information supplied by the author to C. A. Hope); the jar, CS8 2g, in this corpus may also have been banded although the thin red slip or wash was too indistinct to see any definite pattern.

Mostafa 1988, 16, figs 8 and 10 – dated to the Saite Period or later.

Oren 1984, 28, fig. 20: 12 – made from Nile clay with a thick burnished red slip; from Site T.21 dated late seventh or sixth century BC.

Petrie 1888, pl. V: 11 and 29 – the two jars are from the foundation deposits of Amasis (570-526 BC); the smaller jar, no. 25, is a good parallel for CS15 23b and CS15 23a.

Petrie 1888, pl. XXXIV: 21 and 25 – two jars from Defenneh which are placed in Phase V (c. 575/550 – c.400) by Aston (1996c, fig. 235).

Petrie and Mackay 1915, pl. XXXIV: 54 – dated to the Twenty-sixth Dynasty.

NECKLESS JARS WITH A ROUNDED BASE

Plates 29–31

Form 122: Large neckless jars with a convex profile. The modelled rim is thickened and rolled, the shape of the body is globular and the base is rounded. All the jars, except CS1 7m and the sherds, were registered. The form is divided into two variants by fabric.

Form 122 R-F

Rd. 12.4 cm to 15.9 cm

Md. 23.4 cm to 40.6 cm

Ht. 35.4 cm to 54.0 cm

Vessel index: RNM (66 to 76) and RNB (82)

CS15 18b CS1 7m CS15 18c CS15 20d SS20 0m

Form 122 L-F

Rd. 12.0 cm to 21.5 cm

Md. 26.6 cm to 41.6 cm

Ht. 40.0 cm to 58.5 cm

Vessel index: RNM (66 to 71)

SS6 1d CS15 34g CS7 Fl TS2 1u

Vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum:

CS15 18b

Fabrics and wares:

Form 122 R-F: R-F1.P; CS15 18c, SS20 0m

R-F1.CS; CS15 18b, CS15 20d

R-F2.CS; CS1 7m

Form 122 L-F: L-F1.P; SS6 1d, CS15 34g, CS7 Fl, TS2 1u

Manufacture:

The jar, CS15 18b, had been restored complete and the fabric was not visible in any section. The vessel was made in two stages (Method 3). Although slightly asymmetrical, the jar was competently made and the lower body appeared to have been shaped with a rib. The walls were evenly thrown and were quite thin so that the jar was not particularly heavy for its size. The rim had been rolled over onto the outside forming a thick rounded exterior bead. The surface of the jar, particularly around the base and lower body, showed some discoloration possibly from burning. The rim of CS15 34g was also made by the same method and, although CS1 7m is smaller, its rim formation is similar.

Recovered from cemetery, temple and settlement sites.

Dating:

Phase 2 possibly Phase 1

Parallels:

Aston 1996c, 34-5, fig. 71: 8 – a possible shape parallel for CS15 18b dated to the seventh century BC; it was made from Nile B2 and red slipped.

Defernez 1997a, 38, pl. 1: 12 – jar sherd with a thickened rolled rim dated to the first half of the fifth century BC.

Holladay Jr. 1982, pl. 21: 6 – a neckless jar with a thickened rolled rim of a similar diameter; dated c. 486 B. C.

Jacquet-Gordon in press, fig. 15: 4-6 – neckless jar sherds in marl fabrics from Complex IIA (from the Twenty-fifth Dynasty to the Thirtieth Dynasty).

Oren 1984, fig. 20: 1 – a large jar with a rolled rim and globular shape similar to the jars from Dakhleh Oasis; the base, however is more pointed and it is in a red burnished ware; dated to the Saite Period.

MEDIUM JARS WITH A SHORT NECK AND ROUNDED BASE

Plate 31

Form 124: Jars of medium size with a convex profile, a short neck and a rounded base.

The direct rim is rounded and slightly everted. The two complete vessels, CS15 34f and CS15 8a, were registered but are not in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum.

Form 124

Rd. 9.6 cm to 10.4 cm

Md. 20.4 cm to 21.2 cm

Ht. 31.0 cm to 34.5 cm

Vessel index: RNM (61 to 65)

CS15 8a

CS3 11

CS15 34f

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P; CS3 11

R-F3.CS; CS15 8a, CS15 34f

Manufacture:

The jar, CS15 34f, was recovered from the cemetery site of Ein Tirghi and recorded in 1988. It had been thrown in two stages (Method 3). The slip was flaking from large areas of the surface. A small hole that had been drilled in the upper body after it was fired was still plugged with a twig when the jar was recovered.

Recovered from cemetery sites.

Dating:**Phase 2**

The parallels from the neighbouring oasis of Kharga are very similar in size and shape and have been dated to the Persian Period.

Parallels:

Marchand 1996, Groupe 8: 31 and 32 – the two vessels, particularly 8: 32, are excellent parallels for Form 124; dated to the Persian Period.

LARGE JARS WITH A SHORT NECKS AND ROUNDED BASE**Plates 32–3**

Form 125: Large jars with a convex profile, often irregular, and a rounded base. The neck is short and the rim rounded and slightly everted. These jars are similar to those of the previous form but are considerably larger. All the intact jars were recovered from the cemetery site at Ein Tirghi (CS15) and had contained stained linen. The complete vessels were registered but none are in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum. The form is divided into two variants by fabric. The identification of some sherds to the form is uncertain.

Form 125 R-F

Rd. 7.8 cm to 11.4 cm

Md. 22.2 cm to 35.2 cm

Ht. 42.5 cm to 55.8 cm

Vessel index: RNS (50 to 58) and RNM (60 to 64)

CS15 14k	CS15 52c	CS15 52d	CS15 14l	
CS15 34h	CS1 7p	SS7 1bb	SS7 1cc	CS15 20c

Form 125 L-F

Rd. 10.0 cm

TS2 1t	CS7 Fk
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Registered vessels:

CS15 14k CS15 52c CS15 52d CS15 14l CS15 34h
CS15 20c

Fabrics and wares:

Form 125 R-F: R-F1.P; CS1 7p

R-F1.CS; CS15 14k, CS15 52d, CS15 14l, CS15 34h

R-F3.CS; CS15 52c, CS15 20c

R-F10.P; SS7 1bb, SS7 1cc

Form 125 L-F: L-F1.P; TS2 1t

L-F4.P; CS7 Fk

Manufacture:

CS15 52d and CS15 52c were recovered from the cemetery site of Ein Tirghi and recorded in 1990. The jars were casually made with uneven profiles and asymmetrical rims. The walls were thick and the jars heavy. The lower body of the jars did not appear to have been turned and it was probable that they had been thrown in two stages (Method 3). The cream slip was flaking from the surface in many places.

Recovered from cemetery, temple and settlement sites.

Dating:

Phase 2

Parallels:

French 1986, fig. 9.13: SJ6.1.2 (L), SJ6.2.2 (F1) – dated in or about the Twenty-fifth century BC.

Jacquet-Gordon in press, fig. 15: 6 – Complex IIA (from the Twenty-fifth Dynasty to the Thirtieth Dynasty).

Marchand 1996, Groupe 8: 34 – dated Persian Period.

Form 126: Very large jars with a convex profile, a short neck and a rounded base. The rim is rounded and slightly everted. The intact jar, CS15 14j, was registered but is not in the Royal Ontario Museum. The form is divided into two variants by fabric.

Form 126 R-F

Rd. 20.0 cm

Md. 38.5 cm

Ht. 63.5 cm

Vessel index: RNM (61)

CS15 14j

Form 126 L-F

Rd. 20.0 cm to 22.0 cm

CS7 Fm

TS2 1v

K10-1/92/S3

Fabrics and wares:

Form 126 R-F: R-F1.P; CS15 14j

Form 126 L-F: L-F1.P; CS7 Fm, K10-1/92/S3

L-F4.P; TS2 1v

Recovered from cemetery and temple sites.

Dating:

Phase 2 and possibly Phase 1

Parallels:

Holladay Jr. 1982, pl. 21: 6 – a possible parallel for the large jars from Dakhleh Oasis jars dated c.486 BC.

French 1986, fig. 9. 12; SJ5.1.1.(N), SJ5.3.2 (J), SJ5.3.1(J) – rim sherds from the South Tombs at Amarna dated to in or about the Twenty-fifth Dynasty.

Jacquet-Gordon in press, fig. 15: 5 – Complex IIA (from the Twenty-fifth Dynasty to the Thirtieth Dynasty).

Form 127: Large jars with a convex profile and a rounded base. The rim is thickened and slightly everted. The neck is short and the rounded ledge at the transition to the upper body was a distinctive feature of the two jars seen in the Royal Ontario Museum. Two jars were from the cemetery site, CS11, where CS11 1d had been used as a coffin.

Rd. 10.2 cm to 11.2 cm

Md. 23.4 cm to c.32.6 cm

Ht. 49.0 cm

Vessel index: RNS (59)

CS11 1d CS11 1e CS7 Fn CS3 1h

Registered vessels:

CS11 1d CS3 1h

Vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum:

CS11 1d CS3 1h

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P; CS3 1h, the fabric was not as hard as that of CS11 1d; the jar had been restored but was again in sherds and glue covered most of the breaks; the outer surface was red (10R 5/6) and the inner surface dull grey.

R-F1.CS; CS11 1e

R-F1.BI; the fabric was zoned in most sections with dark red to black surfaces (10R 4/4) and a grey core (10R 4/1). It was harder than most examples of R-F1, almost as hard as fabric R-F9, and seems similar to the fabric of the parallel (French 1986, 156).

R-F2.P; CS7 Fn

Manufacture:

The entire base of CS3 1h and the centre base of CS11 1d were missing. A flattened coil of clay had been added to the inside of the jar, CS11 1d, evidently to patch a section of the lower body where the wall had become too thin. The coil was not there to join two

sections of the vessel as it was not used right around the diameter of the jar. The jars of the form were probably thrown in two stages (Method 3). The walls of some sections of CS3 1h are up to 1.8 centimetres thick.

Recovered from cemetery sites.

Dating:

Phase 1 or early Phase 2

The rounded ledge at the neck of the Form 127 jar is a characteristic which P. J. French suggests appears on jars in the late Saite Period or early in the Persian Period (personal communication).

Plate 35

Form 128: A sherd from a jar with a thick rolled rim. The form is somewhat similar to the previous one except that, although still short, the neck is taller. There are no registered examples.

Rd. 12.0 cm

CS7 Fo

Fabrics and wares:

R-F2.P

Recovered from a cemetery site.

Dating:

Phase 1

The parallel for the sherd, which is from the South Tombs at Amarna, is quite an accurate one. An early dating for this sherd would agree with a number of other vessels and sherds from the tested tomb at CS7.

Parallels:

French 1986, 156 and 167; fig. 9.9: SJ2.6.2 (N) – a sherd dated to in or about the Twenty-fifth Dynasty.

Plate 35

Form 130: A sherd from a jar with a modelled everted rim and a well-defined ledge at the transition of the neck and upper body. There are no registered examples.

Rd. 12.4 cm

SS16 3d

Fabrics and wares:

Not known.

Recovered from a temple within a settlement site.

Dating:

Phase 2

The parallel for the form is decorated with horizontal bands. A number of jars with similar rim formations but shorter necks have been placed in Series 2 of this form. The later examples are decorated with floral and linear motifs.

Parallels:

Marchand 1996, Groupe 13: 48 and 49 – dated to the Persian Period.

FLASKS AND KEGS

Plate 36

Form 150: Necked flasks with a globular body. The vessels do not have handles or a strainer in the neck. Two flasks were recovered with lengths of cord tied around their necks.

Rd. 3.1 cm to 5.4 cm

Md. 13.0 cm to 18.9 cm and 12.0 cm to 18.0 cm

Ht. 15.0 cm to 23.8 cm

Vessel index: RNM (75 to 78) and RNB (84 to 91)

CS15 52b	CS8 2e	CS2 2ii	L10-1/1/1
CS5 1d	CS15 41c	SS7 2e	

Registered vessels:

CS15 52b	CS8 2e	CS 2ii	L10-1/1/1	CS5 1d
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Vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum:

CS8 2e

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P; CS8 2e, CS 2ii, CS15 41c

R-F1.CS; L10-1/1/1

R-F1.RS; CS15 52b

R-F2.P; SS7 2e

R-F2.RS; CS5 1d

Manufacture:

CS15 52b and CS15 41c were recovered from the cemetery at Ein Tirghi and recorded in 1990. The flask, CS15 52b, was intact although a crack ran through the body. Both faces of the flask had been incised with a spiral pattern of grooves. Two grooves were neatly incised at the base of the neck after it had been added to the body of the vessel and while the flask was rotating on a wheel. The thick red slip was flaking from the body in a number of places.

As the neck of CS15 41c was missing, parts of the inside surface could be seen. From these glimpses, the vessel appeared to have been made from two bowl-shaped sections joined together. The intact vessel, CS8 2e, was completely encrusted with hardened deposits. Apart from the wide sweeping finger marks, wider and more

exaggerated than those on CS15 41c, little could be seen on the surface to tell how it had been made.

Recovered from cemetery sites and a settlement site.

Dating:

Phase 2

One of the best parallels for this form was recovered from Kharga Oasis and has been dated to the Persian Period (Marchand 1996). The globular body and the tall neck on the flask from Defenneh (Petrie 1888) are also similar, particularly to CS15 52b and CS8 2e; however, it has at least one handle.

Parallels:

Aston 1996c, fig. 239 – the Defenneh vessel placed in Phase V (c. 575/550 – c. 400).

Dunand et al. 1992, possibly pl. 85: 4 (T 24, 61) and 5 (T 64, 165).

Marchand 1996, 425 and Groupe 15: 55 – a flask dated to the Persian Period.

Michalowski et al. 1950, fig. 241 – a globular flask in a pink fabric with red slip; dated to the Roman Period.

Petrie 1888, pl. XXXIV: 29 – dated in the first half of the sixth century BC.

Plate 36

Form 151: Small flasks with a rounded or lentoid shaped body. The vessels do not have a strainer in the neck. The complete example, CS11 1f, was registered but is not in the Royal Ontario Museum. The identification of the sherd to the form is not certain.

Rd. 1.7 cm to 4.0 cm

Md. 8.6 cm and 6.0 cm

Ht. 10.9 cm

Vessel index: RNM (79)

CS11 1f TS2 1j

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P; TS2 1j

Not known; CS11 1f

Recovered from a cemetery site and a temple site.

Dating:

Phase 1

Parallels:

Aston 1996c, 48 and fig. 147: 847 – the vessel from Petrie's 1909 publication of the material from Qurneh dated to the seventh century BC.

Béout et al. 1993, Form 36, fig. 20 – a parallel from Karnak; the fabric (translated 'light orange to very light grey with a beige slip') may possibly be equated with the vessel from Medinet Habu (Hölscher below); dated Twenty-sixth Dynasty to Ptolemaic Period.

Jacquet-Gordon in press, fig. 20: 11 – Complex IIA, Group 3; this group consists of vessels in marl fabrics (from the Twenty-fifth Dynasty to the Thirtieth Dynasty).

Hölscher 1954, 73, pl. 47: U1 – a vessel made from yellowish-red clay with a whitish wash with 'scratched' (incised?) not painted decoration; dated Dynasty XXVI or later.

Petrie 1909, 15 and pl. LIV: 847 and 848 – dated XXIII–XXVI Dynasties.

Williams 1990, 9–11, fig. 30: b, pl. 8: b – a small flask recovered from the Twenty-fifth Dynasty cemetery at Qustal.

Plate 37

Form 152: Necked flasks with a rounded or lentoid shaped body. Two small vertical loop handles were attached from the lower neck to the upper body. The vessels do not have a strainer in the neck. Two vessels were registered but are not in the Royal Ontario Museum. The form has been divided into two variants by size.

Form 152/1

Rd. 3.5 cm to 5.0 cm

Md. 15.6 cm to 22.0 cm and 14.0 cm to 18.6 cm

Ht. 19.8 cm to 25.0 cm

CS15 58a H5-3/86/4h CS15 32d CS5 2s

Form 152/2

Rd. 1.6 cm to 3.6 cm

Md. 10.4

CS15 41e SS16 3e SS16 0e

Registered vessels:

CS15 58a CS5 2s

Fabrics and wares:

R-F2.RS; CS15 58a, CS5 2s, CS15 41e

R-F3.P; H5-3/86/4h

R-F3.CS; CS15 32d

Not known; SS16 3e, SS16 0e

Manufacture:

The intact vessel, CS15 58a, was competently made and finished. The spiral pattern had been incised into both faces of the body before the neck was attached as it covered a part of the pattern. The extant handle had a groove incised down the length. The faces of CS5 2s had also been incised with concentric circles but these are not as closely spaced as on CS15 58a. This vessel has a shorter neck with a wider rim diameter than the other flasks. The body of the flask, CS15 32d, had been made from two bowl-shaped pieces and a photograph of CS5 2s shows an indentation around the edge of the body indicating that this vessel was also made by this method.

Recovered from cemetery and settlement sites.

Dating:**Phase 1 and Phase 2**

There are a number of parallels for this type of vessel. The flask from Karnak North (Jacquet-Gordon in press) is similar in shape and ware description to CS15 58a. The shape of the flask from Ashmunein (Spencer 1993, K1. 27) is also similar and this vessel was coated with cream slip as was CS15 32d. The flask from Karnak North is placed in Aston's Phase III S (c.775/725 – c.650/625) and the one from Defenneh in Phase V (c.575/550 – 400).

Parallels:

Allen 1982, pl. XVIII: 7 – a small vessel in a marl fabric with narrow concentric grooving on the faces, dated to the Late Period (LIIC).

Aston 1996c, fig. 225 and fig. 239.

Béout et al. 1993, Form 45, fig. 22 and fig. 26 – a vessel from a context dated Twenty-sixth Dynasty to Thirtieth Dynasty.

Brunton 1948, pl. LVII: 93L – dated XXII-XXV Dynasties by Brunton and to the eighth-seventh centuries BC by Aston who suggests that one of these vessels may have originated from Dakhleh Oasis (Aston 1996c, 45).

Hölscher 1954, pl. 47: U2 and U7 – dated Dynasty XXVI or earlier.

Jacquet-Gordon in press, fig. 6: 12a and b – made in a hard, mixed Nile silt and marl clay fabric; Complex I, Group 3, (from the end of the dynastic period to Ptolemaic times).

Petrie 1888, pl. XXXV: 67 – a vessel from Defenneh with concentric grooving on the face but with an unusual rim and handles.

Petrie 1906, pl. XXXIXL: 33 – a parallel for SS16 3g from Shaghanbeh; a date no earlier than the seventh century BC is suggested for this pottery (Aston 1996c, 29).

Petrie and Mackay 1915, pl. XI: 49 – dated from Dynasty XIX to Dynasty XXVI.

Spencer 1993, 47 and 50, pl. 72: K1. 27, 31 and 39 – Level 2 (850–750) and Level 1 (750–650) and it was noted that flasks were more common in Levels 1 and 2 than deeper levels.

Williams 1990, 9–11, fig. 9: b; pl. 8: a – an almost spherical vessel from the cemetery at Qustal dated to the Twenty-fifth Dynasty–Napatean period.

Plate 37

Form 153: Sherds from necked flasks with loop handles that are larger and attached higher on the neck than on vessels of Form 152. One example had three handles and the other vessels two. The necks are without a strainer. There are no registered vessels.

Rd. 5.0 cm

SS16 3f

SS16 3g

SS16 3h

Fabrics and wares:

R-F2.RS; SS16 3g

R-F3.P; SS16 3h

R-F5.P; SS16 3f

Recovered from the temple within a settlement site.

Dating:

Phase 1

Parallels:

Brunton 1948, pl. LVII: 93W – from the temple area and dated XXII–XXV Dynasties by Brunton and dated to the eighth–seventh centuries BC by Aston (1996c, 45).

Spencer 1993, 47, pl. 72: K1. 53 – a sherd with three preserved handles recovered from Level 2 (850–750 BC).

Plate 38

Form 154: Flasks with a rounded or lentoid shaped body with a medium to tall neck. Small loop handles are placed on either side of the lower neck and body, and these are frequently squashed flat against the body. The neck has a modelled rim and is without a strainer. The vessels were made from a distinctive hard-fired fabric, R-F9, and numerous

sherds of both kegs and flasks can be seen on the surface of the site, SS16. There are no complete examples or registered vessels.

Rd. 4.0 cm to 7.4 cm

SS6 0a	SS16 0g	SS16 0h	SS16 0i	SS16 3i
CS7 Fp	SS14 1n	SS14 1o	SS16 3j	

Fabrics and wares:

R-F9.P (Test S3, pl. 176).

Manufacture:

These large vessels were heavily potted and the walls of the necks and bodies are very thick. The rims were folded over to give strength to the neck of the vessels and these often remain intact although the body is more likely to have been broken into less diagnostic pieces (pl. 171, figs 1 and 2).

Recovered from the surface of settlement sites.

Dating:

Phase 1 probably continuing through Phase 2

Judging by the sherds seen on the surface of some sites, particularly SS16, large numbers of Form 154 flasks were produced in the oasis. Similar types of vessels have been recorded from many other sites in Egypt and it is possible that these vessels came from the oases of the Western Desert. A number of sherds seen, by courtesy of H. Jacquet-Gordon, at Karnak North were alike in both form and fabric. Other published vessels include those from Elephantine (Kaiser et al. 1999) and Ashmunein (Spencer 1993, 46–7) and the descriptions of these fabrics appear similar to the fabric R-F9 from Dakhleh Oasis.

Parallels:

Aston, 1996c, 34, fig. 66: 458 – a vessel recovered from Mit Rahineh (Fischer 1965, pl. 61: 458) suggested as a possible import from Dakhleh Oasis and dated to the eighth or seventh centuries BC.

Aston 1996c, 42, fig. 106-7: 102-111 – flasks made from ‘oasis clay’ recovered from Ashmunein (Spencer 1993, 46-7, pls 71: K1. 5 to 16 and 72: K1. 23) dated 700 to 600 BC, a little later than given in the excavator’s report.

Darnell and Darnell 1994, 49, fig. 3 – a flask recovered during the investigation of the desert roads to the west of Thebes, which appears to have been made from the fabric R-F9 or a very similar one; dated to the Saite Period.

Hölscher 1954, 16 and 74, pl. 47: U7 – a vessel with small handles; the ‘impressed not painted concentric circles’ may have resulted from throwing rather than a decorative technique; the fabric, described as a rather coarse red clay, possibly relates to R-F9; dated to Twenty-sixth Dynasty or earlier.

Kaiser et al. 1999, 139, fig. 22: 50 – sherds from a long-necked flask imported into Elephantine from the oases.

Marchand 1996, Groupe 14: 50 – a neck sherd dated to the Persian Period.

Mysliwiec 1987, 79, fig. 843 – a neck sherd very similar to those on vessels from Dakhleh Oasis, dated to the Late Dynastic Period and the Ptolemaic Period.

Peet and Woolley 1923, 138, pl. LI: XXXVIII/250 – similar flasks were recovered in two fabrics: one was described as a fine clay with a polished buff slip and thought to be imported; the other was of a ‘much rougher material’, possibly from the oases; the flasks came from the River-Temple as well as elsewhere on the site and probably date to the Twenty-fifth or Twenty-sixth Dynasties.

Spencer 1993, 46-7, pls 71: K1. 5 to 16 and pl. 72: K1. 23 – these large flasks were more frequently found in Levels 1 and 2, the fabric of some sherds suggests they may have come from the oases of the Western Desert; dated to the Third Intermediate Period.

Plate 39

Form 155: Kegs with a barrel shaped body and a tall centrally placed neck. These kegs do not have handles or strainers. One vessel was registered but is not in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum.

Rd. 6.4 cm to 7.6 cm

Md. 35.5 cm to 43.0 cm and c.21.4 cm to c.22.0 cm

Ht. 29.5 cm to c.34.5 cm

CS15 58b CS11 2a SS14 1p CS15 17p CS15 14i

Registered vessels:

CS15 58b

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P; CS11 2a, CS15 17p

R-F1.CS; CS15 58b, CS15 14i

R-F2.CS; SS14 1p

Manufacture:

CS15 58b was recovered from the cemetery at Ein Tirghi in 1990. The vessel was intact although much of the surface had deteriorated and the slip had flaked away from large sections (pl. 171, fig. 3). These early barrel-shaped kegs seem to have been made from two separately thrown sections. In the published photo of a keg from Karnak North (Christophe 1951, fig. 6), the join can be seen quite clearly. It is not as evident on CS15 58b (pl. 171, fig. 3), as the apparent join is not straight but deviates halfway around the vessel, and may possibly be a groove due to the deterioration of the surface. The method (Method 3) of throwing used to make the large kegs from the late Roman Period at Ismant el-Kharab is explained in Chapter 6, 663–5.

Recovered from cemetery sites and a settlement site.

Dating:

Phase 1 or Phase 2

The parallel from Karnak North was found with a 'New Year' bottle and a pottery seal dated to the Twenty-sixth Dynasty. In Dakhleh Oasis, the members of the Antiquities

Service recovered a number of these barrel-shaped kegs from a location near Mut, possibly at the cemetery designated CS7 in this thesis. Other finds also included 'New Year' faience bottles, a seal with the name 'Psamtik' and other amulets. This work was carried out in 1989 but has not been published.

The context of the kegs in this corpus could also place them in Phase 1 although these kegs, as well as the flasks of Form 154, were probably made over a long period as they would have served an important and necessary function in the oasis. They were eventually replaced with the larger and lighter Form 157 kegs in Series 2.

Parallels:

Christophe 1951, fig. 6 – dated to the Twenty-sixth Dynasty.

Gabolde et al. 1994, 211–3, pl. XXII, no. 64 – dated Late Period to Ptolemaic Period.

Plate 39

Form 157: Kegs with a modelled rim and a short neck without a strainer. There are no complete or registered examples.

Rd. 7.8 cm

SS16 0j

Fabrics and wares:

Not known

Recovered from a settlement site.

Dating:

Phase 2

Parallels:

Marchand 1996, 425, Groupe 14: 52 – a sherd from a barrel-shaped keg dated to the Persian Period.

Form 159: Kegs with a modelled rim and a short neck with a strainer. There are no registered examples.

Rd. 8.0 cm to 8.4 cm

SS16 3k

SS16 3l

Fabrics and wares:

Not known

Recovered from the temple area of a settlement site.

Dating:

Phase 2

Parallels:

Marchand 1996, 425, Groupe 14: 54 – a good parallel from Kharga Oasis dated to the Persian Period.

