

PART II

VESSEL TYPOLOGY

SERIES TWO

UNRESTRICTED VESSELS

Plate 40

Form 1: Unrestricted vessels with a simple contour and a flat base. The vessel-index of these vessels varies from Medium (SS8 1a) to Shallow (SS17h). The vessels of this form could have been used for a variety of purposes but the interior surfaces of SS8 1a, SS7 1b and SS8 1c were blackened indicating that they had been used as lamps. The shallow vessel SS17h was very charred and discoloured, possibly after it was discarded as it was not recovered in a domestic context. The form has been divided into two variants by size and fabric. There is one registered vessel.

Form 1/1

Rd. 9.4 cm to 13.0 cm

Ht. 2.4 cm to 3.8 cm

Vessel index: UM (263 to 279); US (392 to 542)

SS8 1a

SS7 1b

SS8 1c

SS17h

Form 1/2

Rd. 13.8 cm

Ht. 4.8 cm

Vessel index: UM (292)

SS2 Ac

Registered vessels:

SS7 1b

Vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum:

SS7 1b

Fabrics and wares:

Form 1/1: R-F1.P

Form 1/2: R-F8.P/CS

Manufacture:

SS7 1b was carelessly made and finished: the rim was uneven and the base not trimmed. The small simple shapes were probably thrown from the hump and cut from the clay with string or knife. It would be possible to make large numbers of these vessels in a short time. SS8 1c was cut unevenly from the clay and the base is hollow but is not a ring. SS2 Ac was roughly thrown from the coarse fabric, R-F8, often used for platters and other open shallow vessels.

Recovered from settlement sites.

Dating:

Phase 3 and 4

The Form 1 vessels in Series 2, particularly SS7 1b, do not vary markedly from those of Series 1 and have been dated mainly on the assemblage with which they were recovered. The dates given to the parallels for Series 2 extend from the Ptolemaic Period to the third century AD.

Parallels:

Brissaud 1987, pl. VII: 25 to 29 – dated Ptolemaic-Roman Period.

Dunand et al. 1992, pl. 77: 11 (T 5, 26).

Johnson 1981, 125, pl. 75: 604 – a good parallel, particularly for SS8 1c, dated mid-first to mid-third century AD.

Whitcomb and Johnson 1979, pl. 22: B4a-2 i – the context contains vessels with parallels dated to the first century AD.

Form 2: Unrestricted vessels with a simple contour and a flat base. The vessel-index and the relationship of base to rim of all the vessels suggests that these vessels were made to function as lids. SS16 2f was recovered in a domestic context with two cooking vessels of Form 11. The form is divided into two variants by fabric. There is one registered vessel.

Form 2 R-F

Rd. 13.4 cm to 19.8 cm

Ht. 4.2 cm to 5.7 cm

Vessel index: US (319 to 392)

TS3 1a	CS13 1f	SS18q
SS16 2f	SS19m	TS3 1b

Form 2 L-F

Rd. 14.0 cm to 15.2 cm

Ht. 5.0 cm

Vessel index: UM (280 to 304)

CS1 7s	SS13 1a
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Registered vessels:

SS16 2f

Vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum:

SS16 2f

Fabrics and wares:

Form 2 R-F: R-F1.P

Form 2 L-F: L-F2.P; CS1 7s

L-F8.P; SS13 1a

Manufacture:

The vessels of this form were likely to have been thrown off the hump and large numbers could have been made in a short time. They were competently made but the bases did not receive any further attention after being cut from the clay.

Recovered from settlement sites and the surface of cemetery sites.

Dating:

Phase 4 possibly earlier for CS1 7s

Two of these Form 2 vessels were recovered from the early Roman Period deposits at Ismant el-Kharab and all the vessels except CS1 7s are dated to Phase 4. The recorded fabric of CS1 7s, L-F1.P, suggests it could be earlier, possibly Phase 3 or late Phase 2, as this fabric was not recorded in Phase 4 material at Ismant el-Kharab.

Parallels:

Dunand et al. 1992, pl. III: 1 and pl. 77:12 (T 5, 26); pl. 77: 13 (T 22, 59).

Whitcomb and Johnson 1979, pl. 22: B4a-5 j – from a context containing ceramics with first century AD parallels.

Plate 40

Form 3: Unrestricted shallow vessels with a ring base. The vessels have a slightly convex contour and the edges of the rim are squared and angular. The ring base and the modelled rim suggest that the vessels might be local copies of red slip or black glaze Hellenistic plates. However, a plain surface was recorded for one example and a cream slipped surface for the rim sherd and it is possible that the vessels are lids for cooking vessels. The two examples were recovered from the same site and there are no registered vessels.

Rd. 18.5 cm and 20.0 cm

Ht. 3.6 cm

Vessel index: US (514)

CS18 0a CS18 0f

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P; CS18 0a

R-F1.CS; CS18 0f

Recovered from the surface of a cemetery site.

Dating:

Phase 3 or Phase 4

Parallels:

Coulson and Leonard Jr 1981, 21 and 28, fig. 8: 25 and 26 – dated to the last two centuries BC into the first century AD.

Johnson 1981, 125, pl. 75: 611 – a lid dated to the fourth century AD.

Hayes 1976, 40, fig. 11: 191 – ‘Fayoum brown ware’ with creamy-yellow slip dated to the Roman Period.

Lauffray 1995b, 106-9, fig. 54: 107a and b – from contexts which contained late Ptolemaic and early Roman Period material.

Mysliwiec 1988, 194, fig. 4: b to 5a, particularly 4: b – a series of red-glazed Hellenistic plates of Egyptian origin; dated to the second half of the third century and the first half of the second century BC.

Poludnikiewicz 1992, 98, no. 11 – a ‘fishplate’ fired in a reduction atmosphere to imitate black glaze; dated to late third or early second century BC.

Robinson 1959, F 36-40 and F 42-3, pl. 1, 65 – Hellenistic plates.

Rose 1996, 177, pl. 69: 148 – possibly Ptolemaic Period.

Spencer 1996, 71, pl. 51: 1 to 3 – red silt ware bowls dated to the Ptolemaic Period.

Plate 40

Form 4: Unrestricted vessels with a slightly convex contour, a wide flange rim and a ring base. The only example of this form in the corpus was a sherd and not registered.

Rd. 23.0 cm

Ht. c.4.8 cm

SS18c

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.CS.D

The surface of SS18c was patchy and the colour varied from pale pink-brown (2.5YR

6/4-6) to creamish with a grey core (5YR 5/1-2) in some thicker sections. The bowl was decorated on the upper and lower surfaces of the wide flange rim with horizontal bands in dark red, probably over a cream slip.

Manufacture:

Twenty per cent of the rim was recovered but the floor of the vessel was not extant. Although the wall of the bowl was fairly thick and the decoration casually applied, the vessel had been competently thrown. The exterior of the lower body and the ring base appeared to have been turned, however, but it was difficult to be certain of the method as only twelve per cent of the foot was recovered.

Recovered from the early Roman Period deposit in House 3 at Ismant el-Kharab.

Dating:

Phase 4

Parallels:

Lauffray 1995b, fig. 46: 143 – a sherd dated late Ptolemaic to early Roman Period.

Michalowski et al. 1950, 288: 893 and fig. 224 – a fragment of a plate with painted bands and motifs in dark red pigment; this example is more elaborately decorated than the example from Ismant el-Kharab and, as the profile was not drawn, it is difficult to compare the vessels satisfactorily; the fabric was described as *terre cuite rose* and the vessel was dated to the Late Ptolemaic Period.

Plate 40

Form 5: Unrestricted bowls with a simple convex contour and a ledge rim. The only example is a sherd that was not registered.

Rd. 14.4 cm

SS12 1f

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P

Recovered from a cemetery site.

Dating:

Phase 3 or Phase 4

The shape of the body and the formation of the rim are somewhat similar to those of the Series 1 bowl, CS5 Fa; however, the base type is unknown and an accurate parallel has not been found. The sherd was recovered from the settlement site, SS12, with a small number of vessels placed late in Phase 3 or early in Phase 4.

Plate 41

Form 6: Unrestricted bowls with a simple contour. The distinctive rim formation of these vessels has a concave inner face above a small, although sharply defined, ledge. The base is flat or slightly domed. The sherd, SS3 1a, had a small lug attached to the rim. Other sherds, which retained small sections of rim with similar lugs, were recovered from Ismant el-Kharab and it is probable that lugs were quite common on these vessels. The form has been divided into two variants by size.

Form 6/1

Rd. 10.4 cm to 13.8 cm

Ht. 4.5 cm to 6.0 cm

Vessel index: UD (200 to 239); UM (267 to 300)

SS9 1a	SS11 0a	SS1 2a	SS17d	SS20 0b
TS3 1c	SS3 1a	SS18e	SS19i	SS18d

Form 6/2

Rd. 16.6 cm to 22.8 cm

Ht. 7.0 cm

Vessel index: UM (299)

SS3 Ka	SS20 0g	SS3 1b	SS17e	SS19j
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Registered vessels:

SS9 1a	SS11 0a	SS3 Ka
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Vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum:

SS9 1a

Fabrics and wares:

Form 6/1: R-F1.P; SS9 1a, SS11 0a, SS1 2a, SS19i. (SS19i is Test S2, Appendix 1, A-5, pl. 174 and Chapter 7).

R-F1.CS; TS3 1c

R-F1.P.D; SS17d, SS18d, and possibly SS18e. The rims of these vessels were decorated with red dots or bars.

R-F2.P; SS3 1a

R-F2.RS.D; SS20 0b decorated with a cream rim band and red rim dots.

Form 6/2: R-F1.P; SS3 Ka, SS20 0g, SS3 1b, SS17e, SS19j

Manufacture:

This type of bowl was competently made, the concave inner face of the rim formation making a distinctive feature. The base of the vessel is often slightly domed. The vessels were clearly used as cooking vessels as the sherds were frequently recovered coated with a black deposit. The concave rim, which created a small ledge, possibly enabled the vessels to be used either as the cooking pot or as the lid. No decorated examples of the larger vessels, Form 6/2, were recovered.

Recovered from settlement sites.

Dating:

Phase 4

Form 6 bowls were comparatively common in the early Roman Period deposits at Ismant el-Kharab, but do not occur in the occupational phase of the houses dated to the fourth century AD. Although all Form 6 bowls in the Dakhleh Oasis corpus were recovered from settlement sites or the temple in a settlement site, examples of similar bowls have been published from both the cemetery and the settlement of Douch in the neighbouring oasis of Kharga.

Parallels:**Form 6/1**

Ballet and Vichy 1992, 117–9, fig. 13: e – from the settlement of Douch dated from the first to the third century AD.

Dunand et al. 1992, pl. 79: 2 (T. 18, 46) – from the cemetery at Douch.

Hayes 1976a, 64–6, fig. 7: 20 – a rim sherd from a deposit dated first century AD.

Johnson 1981, 123, pl. 67: 530 and 531; pl. 68: 532 and 533 – the bases of these examples are more convex than those from Dakhleh Oasis; the Karanis vessels are dated between the late second and early fourth century AD.

Form 6/2

Coulson and Leonard Jr 1981, fig. 7:1; fig. 8: 24 and fig. 10: 1 – dated to the last two centuries BC and the first century AD.

Hayes 1976a, 104, fig. 17: 16 – rim sherd dated to first or second century AD.

Lauffray 1995b, 106–9, pl. 19d, figs 54: 110; 55: 174 and 177 – from contexts which contained late Ptolemaic and early Roman Period material.

Marchand 1997a, 20–23, fig. 7 – dated to the end of the Ptolemaic Period and the beginning of the Roman Period.

Riley 1979, 243–4, fig. 98: 424–6 Hellenistic cooking vessels.

Thompson 1934, 467, fig. 121: E145 – a vessel belonging to a series of cooking bowls dated between the late fourth and late second centuries BC in the eastern Mediterranean region. This type of cooking vessel is known to have continued into the Roman Period and was possibly the prototype for the vessels made in Egypt.

Whitcomb and Johnson 1979, pl. 33: q – this example from Quseir is larger than the bowls from Dakhleh Oasis. It comes from a context with pottery dated from the late first century BC to the third century AD.

Form 7: Unrestricted bowls with a slightly convex wall and a flat or slightly domed base.

The form is divided into two variants by fabric. All the examples are sherds and there are no registered vessels.

Form 7 R-F

Rd. 15.0 cm to 16.8 cm

Ht. c.5.0 cm to 6.0 cm

Vessel index: UM (267)

SS19g	SS18g	SS19h
SS18i	SS18f	SS19f

Form 7 L-FS

Rd. 14.4 cm

Ht. 4.8 cm

Vessel index: UM (300)

L10-3/85/38f

Fabrics and wares:

Form 7 R-F: R-F1.P; SS18g, SS18i, SS18f

R-F1.P.D; SS19g, SS19h, SS19f decorated with red rims dots or bars.

Form 7 L-FS: L-FS.P.D; L10-3/85/38f which retained a few red splashes on the rim.

Manufacture:

Although there is more variation in the rim formation of these sherds than in the previous form, the vessels were quite competently made and several of them had been given some form of rim decoration.

Dating:

Phase 4

All the examples, except L10-3/85/38f, were recovered from the deposits at Ismant el-Kharab and can be dated to the early Roman Period. The parallels are from the cemetery

of Douch in the neighbouring oasis of Kharga, however, these vessels have yet to be fully published.

Parallels:

Dunand et al. 1992, pl. III: 4 (T. 51, 115); pl. 79: 3 (T. 20, 55).

Plate 42

Form 8: Unrestricted small bowl with a simple slightly concave contour. The rim is modelled and the base slightly domed. There is one example in the corpus which was registered and is in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum.

Rd. 12.2 cm

Ht. 6.0 cm

Vessel index: UD (200)

SS4 1c

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P

Manufacture:

The bowl had been restored complete from sherds and the surface was completely concealed by a hardened carbon deposit. The vessel had thick walls and was heavy for its size, although this may have been partly due to the thick deposits. The modelled rolled rim was a prominent and well-defined feature of the vessel.

Recovered from a settlement site.

Dating:

Phase 4 or possibly Phase 3

The only parallel for the form is from a cemetery in Kharga Oasis and has not been dated. SS4 1c was recovered with Form 38 vessels which occur in the Phase 4 deposits at Ismant el-Kharab but other vessels from the context may be early in Phase 4 or late in Phase 3.

Parallels:

Dunand et al. 1992, pl. 81: 3 (T 22, 59).

Plate 42

Form 9: Unrestricted bowl with a simple contour. The vessel has a modelled flange rim and a flat base. There is one example in the corpus which was not registered.

Rd. 16.8 cm

Ht. 5.5 cm

Vessel index: UM (300)

SS18h

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.RS

Manufacture:

The sherd came from a competently made vessel with a well-formed flange rim. A groove had been incised into the upper face with a pointed tool while the vessel was rotating on the wheel.

Dating:

Phase 4 possibly Phase 3

The sherd was recovered from one of the early Roman Period deposits at Ismant el-Kharab.

Parallels:

Lauffray 1995b, 91, fig. 42: 296 – although the angle of the rim is slightly different, this is a good parallel that has been dated from the second century BC to the end of the first century AD.

Form 10: Unrestricted bowls with a simple contour. The profiles of the Form 10 vessels are, in general, slightly convex but can vary between the vessels as well as on different sides of the same vessel. The vessels have a modelled flange rim and the base is flat or slightly domed. The form is divided into two variants by the formation of the rim. There are no registered examples of the form.

Form 10/1

Rd. 16.8 cm to 25.0 cm

Ht. 6.0 cm to c.7.0 cm

Vessel index: UM (307)

SS5 7b	SS17f	SS18k
SS18j	SS18o	SS4 0d

Form 10/2

Rd. 20.4 cm to 29.0 cm

Ht. c.8.0 cm

SS3 Kb	SS17g	SS9 1f
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Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P; SS18k, SS18j, SS18o, SS17g, SS9 1f

R-F1.P.D; SS5 7b decorated with reddish black rim bars.

R-F1.RS.D; SS17f decorated with rim red bars.

R-F2.CS; SS3 Kb

L-FS.RS.D; SS4 0d decorated with rim red bars.

Manufacture:

All the examples of the form are sherds and a number of these were recorded at Ismant el-Kharab. SS4 0d may belong to Form 11 and there is a considerable variation in the rim diameter and the height of the other complete sections. The vessels had been competently made with evenly finished rims.

Recovered from settlement sites.

Dating:**Phase 4**

The examples of Form 10/1 recovered from the early Roman Period deposits at Ismant el-Kharab connect these deposits with the tested house at site SS5 and the surface finds from SS4. Form 10/2 connects the kiln area of site SS3 with the deposit SS17 from Ismant el-Kharab.

Parallels:

Mond and Myers 1934, pl. CXXXVIII – class 53 contains a number of shallow vessels similar to Forms 10 and 11 in this corpus; most examples came from the 'village'.

Musée du Louvre 1981, 300, no. 325 – a miniature vessel (Rd. 7.1) with a wide rim decorated with broad bars similar to the decoration on a number of the bowls of this form, from Edfu dated to the end of the Ptolemaic Period or early first century AD.

Riley 1991, 606, fig. 29: 20 – a sherd from the survey of Mons Porphyrites.

Whitcomb and Johnson 1979, pl. 28: e – from a context dated to the first century AD.

Plate 42

Form 11: Unrestricted deep bowls with a simple concave contour and a modelled flange rim. The base is slightly convex. The form has been divided into two variants by fabric.

Form 11 R-F

Rd. 13.2 cm to 17.6 cm

Ht. c.8.0 cm to 10.4 cm

Vessel index: UV (165 to 198)

SS16 2g

SS16 2e

SS4 0e

SS4 0o

Form 11 L-FS

Rd. 16.0 cm

Ht. 8.6 cm

Vessel index: UV (184)

SS19I

Registered vessels:

SS16 2g SS16 2e

Vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum:

SS16 2e

Fabrics and wares:

Form 11 R-F: R-F1.P; SS16 2g, SS16 2e

R-F1.P/RS; SS4 0e possibly red slipped.

R-F1.RS.D; SS4 0o

Form 11 L-FS: L-FS.RS.D; SS19l decorated with a black rim band.

Manufacture:

The sherd from Ismant el-Kharab, SS19l, and the vessel in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum, SS16 2e, were competently made and finished. They were thrown in two stages by Method 3 and the bases were left slightly domed. The exterior surface of SS16 2e was coated with a thick carbon-type deposit from use as a cooking pot. The Form 2 lid, SS16 2f, was recovered from the floor of the tested house at site SS16 near the two bowls, SS16 2e and SS16 2g.

Recovered from settlement sites.

Dating:**Phase 4**

The vessel, SS19l, was recovered from the early Roman Period deposit, SS19, at Ismant el-Kharab and the form connects the tested house at SS16 and the site SS4 to this excavated deposit.

Plate 43

Form 12: Unrestricted vessels with a simple shape and a slightly concave contour. The rim is direct and the base is flat. SS7 1c has been reproduced from its parallel, SS20 0a. Both examples were sherds and were not registered.

Rd. 9.5 cm to 9.8 cm

Ht. 4.4 cm to 5.6 cm

Vessel-index: UV (175); UD (216)

SS20 0a SS7 1c

Fabrics and wares:

R-F2.P

Recovered from settlement sites.

Dating:

Phase 3 or Phase 4

SS20 0a was a surface find and SS7 1c was recovered from the test at site SS7, which contained some material from Phase 3.

Plate 43

Form 13: Unrestricted small vessels with a composite contour. The rim is direct and the base is flat. The size of these vessels varies and they have been arranged on that criteria rather than the vessel index. Three vessels were registered and are in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum.

Rd. 8.0 cm to 14.4 cm

Ht. 4.2 cm to 7.8 cm

Vessel index: UV (149 to 195); UD (220)

SS2 Aa	SS2 Ab	SS12 1d
SS7 1d	SS8 1b	CS18 0b

Registered vessels:

SS2 Aa	SS8 1b	SS12 1d
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Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P; SS2 Ab, SS12 1d, SS7 1d, SS8 1b, CS18 0b

R-F6.RS; SS2 Aa

Manufacture:

The most efficient way to throw small vessels of this shape would be off the hump and the deep well in the centre of the floor indicates that this method had been used. The base of SS12 1d had been neatened by turning but the bases of the other bowls were left as cut from the clay. Although the surface of SS2 Aa had deteriorated, it was still evident this competently-made bowl had been coated with red slip. The interior and most of the exterior surfaces of SS12 1d were blackened and the interior of SS8 1b was also discoloured so these vessels may have been used as lamps.

Recovered from cemetery and settlement sites.

Dating:**Phase 3**

There are eighteen Form 13 vessels in the corpus – twelve have been placed in Phase 2 Series 1 and the remaining six in Phase 3 of Series 2. The shape and size of the vessels varies considerably, perhaps because they were carelessly made or because they served a number of different purposes. As they could be made quickly and easily, the vessels may have been made over a long period; however, they do not occur in the early Roman Period deposits at Ismant el-Kharab.

Parallels:

Bourriau unpublished, no. 209 – this vessel is an accurate parallel for the form but it is not as yet dated.

Dunand et al. 1992 pl. III: 3 (T 7, 31) and possibly pl. 80: 2 (T 7, 31) – from a tomb in which a piece of papyrus, dated to the end of the Ptolemaic Period or the beginning of Roman Period, was also recovered.

Hendrickx and Huyge, 1997, 39, fig. 5: P. 202 – dated between 400 and 250 BC.

Form 14: Unrestricted small bowls with a simple convex contour. The rim is direct and the base is flat. There are no registered examples of the form in Series 2.

Rd. 13.0 cm to 13.8 cm

Ht. 7.0 to 7.6 cm

Vessel index: UV (176 to 192)

CS14 1c

CS14 1e

SS15 0a

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.CS; CS14 1e, SS15 0a

R-F6.CS; CS14 1c

Recovered from a cemetery and a settlement site.

Dating:

Phase 3 or late Phase 2

These bowls are difficult to date as I have not been able to examine any of them. They appear to be similar in shape to the Form 14 vessels recovered from CS5 and assigned to Series 1 with most of the vessels from that assemblage. All the bowls of this form might be better placed in Series 1 as, CS14 1c and CS14 1e, were recovered with a Form 52 bowl dated to Phase 2. SS15 0a was a surface find with another vessel which cannot be securely dated. Form 14 bowls were not recovered in the early Roman Period deposits at Ismant el-Kharab.

Parallels:

Johnson 1981, 122, pl. 63: 483 – a bowl with a similar shape although the rim formation is a better parallel for Form 16; dated from the second half of the second century to early third century AD.

Mysliwiec 1987, no. 755 – dated Late Period to Byzantine Period.

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

Form 16: Unrestricted small bowls with a simple convex contour. The wall of the vessel tapers to a direct rim. The form is divided into two variants by the formation of the base: Form 16/1 vessels have a flat base and the Form 16/2 vessel has a ring base.

Form 16/1

Rd. 10.4 cm to 12.5 cm

Ht. 6.5 cm to 7.8 cm

Vessel index: UV (158 to 163)

SS1 0b

SS12 1c

SS12 1b

TS3 1d

SS4 1d

Form 16/2

Rd. 13.2 cm

Ht. 7.6 cm

Vessel index: UV (174)

SS7 1a

Registered vessels:

SS12 1c

SS12 1b

SS4 1d

Vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum:

SS12 1b

SS4 1d

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P; TS3 1d, SS4 1d, SS7 1a

R-F1.P.D; SS12 1c, SS12 1b decorated with red rim bands.

R-F2.P; SS1 0b

Manufacture:

SS12 1b and SS4 1d were well made and finished and were probably thrown off the hump. Although the bowls were not turned, an attempt had been made to smooth and thin the walls of SS12 1b with a rib or similar tool but shallow grooves from dragged grits were left in the surface. Except for the base formation, the bowls from the two variants are similar.

Recovered from settlement sites and a temple site.

Dating:

Phase 4 and possibly Phase 3

Form 16 did not occur in the early Roman Period deposits from Ismant el-Kharab; however, SS1 0b, TS3 1d and SS4 1d were recovered with Form 38 and TS3 1d with Form 6 vessels, forms which were recovered in those deposits

Parallels:

Johnson 1981, pl. 63: 483 – dated from the second half of the second century to early third century AD.

Michalowski et al. 1950, fig. 213 – dated Late Ptolemaic.

Pierrat et al. 1995, 422, fig. 13: b – Ptolemaic Period.

Plate 44

Form 20: Unrestricted small bowls with a simple convex contour and a flat base. The upper face of the modelled rim was flattened forming an extension which overhangs the wall. There is one example in the corpus which was registered but is not in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum.

Rd. 10.6 cm

Ht. 5.6 cm

Vessel index: UV (189)

K3-2/0/1

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.RS

Recovered from a settlement site.

Dating:

Phase 3 or early Phase 4

The form does not occur in the early Roman Period deposits at Ismant el-Kharab and is probably a little earlier than that material.

Parallels:

Johnson 1981, 121, pl. 62: 467, 468, 469 – although these bowls from Karanis have ring bases and some examples are larger, they have a similar type of rim formation; dated from the second half of the second century AD to the middle of the fourth century AD.
Riley 1979, 286, fig. 110: 621 –also with a ring base; possibly second or first centuries BC.

Plate 44

Form 21: Unrestricted small bowls with a complex contour and a flat base. There is one example which was registered but is not in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum.

Rd. 9.8 cm

Ht. 7.0 cm

Vessel index: UV (140)

SS4 2a

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.RS.D; decorated with black rim bars.

Recovered from a settlement site.

Dating:

Early Phase 4 or perhaps Phase 3

Several of the forms which occur in the early Roman Period deposits at Ismant el-Kharab were recovered from Test 1 of site SS4 and also from the surface of the site. However, this type of bowl is not known at Ismant el-Kharab and Test 2 from site SS4 may be a little earlier than the Ismant el-Kharab deposits.

Parallels:

Dunand et al. 1992, pl. 81: 3 (T 22, 59).

Form 22: Unrestricted small bowls with a composite contour. The vessels have a modelled rim and a ring base. There are no registered vessels.

Rd. 11.0 cm to 12.0 cm

Ht. 6.3 cm to 6.6 cm

Vessel index: UV (167 to 190)

I6-3/86/9b

SS4 0a

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P; SS4 0a

R-F1.P.D; I6-3/86/9b decorated with narrow rim bars.

Recovered from a cemetery and a settlement site.

Dating:

Phase 3 or 4

Parallels:

Ballet 1990, 299, fig. 1 – a good parallel from the settlement of Douch/Kysis in the neighbouring oasis of Kharga dated to the first or second century AD.

Brissaud 1987, pl. IX: 101 – a vessel with a burnished surface with parallels dated to the Ptolemaic and early Roman Period.

Charlesworth 1967, fig. 2 – a black-glazed ware vessel dated to the second or first century BC and possibly the prototype for Form 22.

Michalowski et al. 1938, fig. 111 – a good shape parallel dated to the Ptolemaic Period.

Form 23: Unrestricted small bowls with a slightly concave contour and a ring base. The modelled rim is rolled and everted. Both examples are sherds and were not registered.

Rd. 10.2 cm to 10.3 cm

Ht. 3.8 cm to 4.7 cm

Vessel index: UD (219); UM (268)

L10-3/85/40d

SS18a

Fabrics and wares:

L-F5.P; SS18a

L-F4.CS; L10-3/85/40d

Manufacture:

Although the wall of SS18a was thick, the vessel was quite well made and the shallow ring base appears to have been turned. The shape and the formation of the rim are similar on the two sherds, although L10-3/85/40d has a narrower ring base. Both were made from light-firing fabrics: that of SS18a was more greyed, perhaps from contamination after it was discarded.

Recovered from a cemetery and a settlement site.

Dating:

Phase 4

SS18a was excavated from one of the early Roman Period deposits at Ismant el-Kharab and a similar sherd was a surface find from the site. The shape of these bowls, particularly the angle of the wall and the rolled rim, has a strong resemblance to an Eastern Sigillata form of the early Roman Period and it is possible that the shape was copied by the local potters.

Parallels:

Robinson 1959, pl. 62: M 32 – a small bowl in 'Samian' ware with a similar shape and size to the bowls from Dakhleh Oasis; dated late first to the first half of the second century AD.

Michalowski et al. 1950, fig. 208 – the similarity of the rim with this form is quite marked but the example was in a red-fired fabric; dated to the Late Ptolemaic Period.

Form 24: Unrestricted small bowls with a composite contour and an everted rim. Only sherds of these vessels were recovered, two of which retain part of a ring foot.

Rd. 10.0 cm to 12.0 cm

Ht. 5.8 cm to 6.0 cm

TS4 1/Da

SS20 0c

SS4 0l

SS4 0m

L10-2/85/68f

Fabrics and wares:

F-F1.RS; TS4 1/Da, SS20 0c (TS4 1/Da is Test S13, Appendix 1, A-14, pl. 179: A13a, A13b and Chapter 7).

F-F2.RS.B; SS4 0l, SS4 0m

F-F2.RS; L10-2/85/68f

The sherd, TS4 1/Da, was recovered from the temple at Ismant el-Kharab and was tested as sample 'S13'. The fabric was evenly fired between light red (2.5YR 6/6) and pale reddish brown (7.5YR 6/4-6) with a dark red slip (10R 4/4-6). Although the surface of the sherds had deteriorated from exposure to the weather traces of red slip remained on small sections.

Manufacture:

The bowl TS4 1/Da was well made with thin walls and two narrow grooves carefully incised below the rim. The lower body and base had been turned when the vessel was leatherhard leaving sharply defined angles at the ring base (Method A). Grooves were carefully incised into the lower bodies of L10-2/85/68f and SS20 0c.

These bowls have sigillata forms and the fine fabric and surface treatment of SS4 0l, SS4 0m and L10-2/85/68f suggest these vessels were imported from the eastern Mediterranean region. However, the petrology of TS4 1/Da does not differ substantially from tested local sherds but the rarity of similar sherds suggests that this bowl was not made in Dakhleh Oasis. The same geological formation stretches from the Western Desert beyond the Nile Valley and the bowl, TS4 1/Da, probably originated from a pottery located within this environment.

Recovered from settlement sites.

Dating:

Phase 3 or Phase 4

The form has parallels dated to the first century BC and the first century AD.

Parallels:

Charlesworth 1967, 154, fig. 2: 3 – an Eastern Sigillata A bowl dated first century BC or first century AD and fig. 2: 7 – this example has a similar shape but it is in black glaze ware and dated to the Ptolemaic Period.

Christensen and Johansen 1971, 114–5, fig. 45: Form 17.1, 17.3, 17.5 – particularly Form 17. 1, a sigillata bowl from Hama which is a good shape parallel; dated first century BC or first century AD.

Crowfoot et al. 1957, 290 and 300, fig. 70: 1 and fig. 80: 10–11 –first or second century AD.

Lauffray 1995b, 95, fig. 46: 111 – from an early Roman Period level.

Robinson 1959, pl. 60: F 12 and F 14 – dated to the last three-quarters of the first century BC.

Plate 44

Form 25: Unrestricted small bowls with a convex contour and a slightly everted rim. The vessels have a ring foot. One example was registered but is not in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum.

Rd. 10.0 cm to 13.0 cm

Ht. 6.2 cm to 7.3 cm

Vessel index: UV (178 to 182)

CS13 17a	SS19e	D6-1/89/14h
SS16 1b	SS16 1c	SS1 0a

Registered vessels:

CS13 17a

Fabrics and wares:

L-F2.P; SS1 0a

L-F2.P.D; CS13 17a

L-F4.P.D; SS19e, SS16 1b, SS16 1c, D6-1/89/14h (Test S7, Appendix 1, A-9, pl. 179: A7a, A7b and Chapter 7)

The fired colours of CS13 17a vary on different parts of the bowl probably due to firing conditions; the surface colour was generally pale green (5Y 6/2-3) with uneven pinkish-brown zones (2.5YR 6/6 and 2.5YR 8-7/4). The surface of SS19e varied between pale green grey (5Y 6/3) at the lower body and pale yellow brown (2.5Y 8-7/4) nearer the rim. The rims of most vessels were decorated with small dark red-brown dots.

Manufacture:

These bowls were competently made. They were probably thrown off the hump and the ring bases either thrown from soft clay left at the base (Method C) or from added clay (Method B). The two complete bowls are similar in shape despite the variation in size and, to some extent, the fabric.

Recovered from a cemetery site and settlement sites.

Dating:

Phase 4

The bowl SS19e was excavated from one of the early Roman Period deposits at Ismant el-Kharab and the sherd D6-1/89/14h was a surface find from the site. CS13 17a was recovered from the cemetery north-west of Ismant el-Kharab.

Parallels:

The shape of these bowls of this form resemble that of Form 24 and they appear to be copies made locally in a marl clay.

Form 26: Unrestricted bowls with a simple convex contour and a direct rim. There are no complete examples and no registered vessels.

Rd. 9.5 cm

F10-2/0/69d

Fabrics and wares:

F-F3.RS

The fabric was relatively fine and dense with a few grains of quartz and some small black particles. The bowl had been red slipped although only traces remained on the surfaces as the sherd was a weathered surface find. The vessel has an sigillata form and was probably imported into the oasis.

Recovered from a settlement site.

Dating:

Late Phase 3

Parallels:

Fulford and Timby 1994, 1, fig. 1.1: 5 – dated late first century BC to AD 10.

Robinson 1959, pl. 60: F6, F7 and F11 – ‘Pergamene Ware’ or Eastern Sigillata A bowls.

Whitcomb and Johnson 1982, pls 29: s and 30: f – Eastern Sigillata A bowls.

CARINATED BOWLS

Form 33: Unrestricted bowls with a carinated contour. The rim is modelled and the base is flat. The only example was registered but is not in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum.

Rd. 13.4 cm

Ht. 5.1 cm

Vessel index: CM (263)

SS11 1a

Fabrics and wares:

R-F6.P

Recovered from a settlement site.

Dating:

Phase 4

The recorded fabric is characteristic of Series 1 vessels; however, SS11 1a has been placed in Phase 4 as all the other vessels and sherds from the site are from that date.

Plate 45

Form 34: Small vessels with a carinated contour. The rim is direct and the base is flat.

Rd. 8.7 cm to 12.0 cm

Ht. 5.0 cm to 6.1 cm

Vessel index: CV (174 to 195)

SS1 0c	SS16 0b	SS11 1b	SS5 7f	SS16 2a
SS19d	SS2 Ad			

Registered vessels:

SS11 1b SS16 2a

Vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum:

SS11 1b

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P; SS16 0b, SS16 2a, SS19d, SS2 Ad

R-F1.P.D; SS1 0c, SS11 1b decorated with red rim dots.

R-F2.CS.D; SS5 7f

Manufacture:

The vessels have an interesting shape but SS11 1b and SS19d were quite carelessly made and finished. The bases were not neatened and the rough edges remained when fired.

Recovered from settlement sites.

Dating:**Phase 4**

SS19d was recovered from one of the early Roman Period deposits at Ismant el-Kharab and SS16 2a was recovered in a group of vessels with parallels in those deposits.

Parallels:

Hayes 1976, 45, fig. 11: 225 – 'Egyptian coarse ware' dated Roman Period.

Johnson 1981, 122, pl. 64: 489 – dated late second to early third century AD.

Mysliwiec 1987, nos 759, 760, 761 and 772 – dated to the Roman Period.

Sakurai et al. 1985, fig. 2: 7 – recovered from the Roman houses at Malkata.

Whitcomb and Johnson 1982, pl. 11: m, n, p, q, r – from Roman Period contexts.

Plate 45

Form 35: Small vessels with a carinated contour. The vessels have a direct rim and a ring base. The form has been divided into two variants by fabric.

Form 35 R-F

Rd. 10.0 cm to 10.6 cm

Ht. 5.2 cm to 6.6 cm

Vessel index: CV (152 to 196)

SS4 0b

SS11 0b

SS19c

A6-1/1/1

Form 35 L-F

Rd. 9.8 cm to 10.5 cm

Ht. 5.6 cm to 6.5 cm

Vessel index: CV (162 to 179)

SS17c

TS4 1/Db

SS19b

Registered vessels:

SS11 0b

A6-1/1/1

TS4 1/Db

Vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum:

A6-1/1/1

Fabrics and wares:

Form 35 R-F: R-F1.P; SS4 0b, SS11 0b

R-F1.P.D; SS19c decorated with red rim dots.

R-F2.CS.D; A6-1/1/1 decorated with red rim dots placed in evenly spaced pairs.

Form 35 L-F: L-F4.P; SS17c

L-F4.P.D; TS4 1/Db, SS19b decorated with red rim dots.

TS4 1/Db was evenly fired pale green; the fabric of both SS17c and SS19b varied from pale greenish cream (5Y 7/2) to pale pink-grey (5YR 6/4).

Manufacture:

Except for the base formation, the bowls of this form are similar to those of the previous form and both types were probably thrown off the hump. The ring bases were added while the clay was still quite soft (Method B). They appear to be local copies of eastern Mediterranean forms.

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

Dating:

Phase 4

Three bowls of this form were recovered from early Roman Period deposits at Ismant el-Kharab.

Parallels:

Ballet and Way 1993, 4, fig. 2: 7 – red-slipped fine ware believed to be a local production of the potteries at Buto; dated to the end of the first century AD.

Betts 1990, 146, pl. 35: 2 – the sharply carinated contour of SS4 0b is similar to this Dragendorff Type 26a vessel.

Hayes 1976, 19, fig. 4: 82 and 83 – Eastern Sigillata A forms dated c.30 – 60 AD.

Johnson 1981, 122, pl. 64: 492 – dated late second to mid-third century AD.

Robinson 1959, pl. 62: M 33, J 29 and G 28 – ‘Samian Ware’ from the first and second centuries AD.

Sakurai et al. 1985, fig. 9: 8 – from the Roman houses.

Whitcomb and Johnson 1979, pl. 21: q – possibly Arretine ware (c. 30 BC - c.40 AD).

Whitcomb and Johnson 1982, pl. 11: m, n, p, q, r and pl. 30: k to n – from Roman Period contexts.

RESTRICTED BOWLS AND SMALL VESSELS

Plate 46

Form 38: Restricted vessels with a convex wall and a flat base.

Rd. 7.6 cm to 12.0 cm

Md. 8.4 cm to 12.0 cm

Ht. 3.4 cm to 6.0 cm

Vessel index: RV (186 to 198)

SS19a	SS18b	SS17b	SS11 1c
TS1 1b	SS16 2d	SS16 0a	SS4 0c

Vessel index: RD (200 to 240); RM (294); RS (317)

TS3 1e	SS1 0d	SS16 2c	SS16 1a	SS16 2b
SS4 1b	SS10 0b	SS4 1a	SS5 7a	TS1 1a
TS1 1a	SS20 1a	SS3 1c	SS2 Ae	
SS17a	SS20 0f			

Registered vessels:

TS1 1b	SS16 2d	SS16 0a	SS4 0c	SS16 2c
SS16 1a	SS16 2b	SS4 1b	SS4 1a	
TS1 1a	SS20 1a			

Vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum:

TS1 1b	SS4 0c	SS16 2c	SS16 1a
SS4 1a	TS1 1a		

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P; all except the following:

R-F1.CS; SS16 2d, SS16 2b

R-F3.P; SS16 2c

Manufacture:

This form is one of the most numerous in the Series 2 corpus and the vessels were recovered from fourteen different sites. The small vessels were probably thrown off the hump and the cut bases left untrimmed. Large numbers could have been produced as they would have been made easily and quickly.

Dating:

Phase 4 and perhaps late in Phase 3

Although most of these vessels were recovered from settlements, three were recovered from the temple site TS1. They were fairly common in the early Roman Period deposits at Ismant el-Kharab and also occur, but less frequently, in the material from the occupational phase of the houses at that site (Hope 1985, fig. 5: g and i). The parallels show that similar types were widely used in other parts of Egypt and in the eastern Mediterranean region.

Parallels:

Charlesworth 1967, fig. 2: 2 – dated second to first century BC.

Crowfoot et al. 1957, 265, fig. 56: 9-11 – dated second-first century BC.

Dunand et al. 1992, pl. III: 5 (T 32, 80) and 6 (T33, 81) and pl. 80: 4 (T 8, 33).

Holladay Jr 1982, pl. 28: 1 to 3 – dated to the last half of the second century BC.

Johnson 1981, pl. 61: 463 and 464 – dated from the second half of the second to the early third century AD; pl. 61: 465 – dated post-Ptolemaic Period to c. mid-third century AD.

Mysliwiec 1987, nos 744 to 757 – dated Late Period to the Byzantine Period.

Petrie and Mackay 1915, pl. XLV: 14 – dated Ptolemaic Period.

Sakurai et al. 1985, fig. 2: 10 and fig. 9: 7 – from houses dated to the Roman Period.

Whitcomb and Johnson 1979, pl. 33: b – from a context with parallels dated to the first century AD.

Whitcomb and Johnson 1982, pl. 17: i and j – from the Roman Villa and Small Storeroom.

Plate 47

Form 40: Small restricted bowl with a simple convex contour and a ring base. The intact example was registered and is in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum. A similar sherd was recovered from the same site.

Rd. 10.4 cm to 10.8 cm

Md. 11.2 cm to 11.4 cm

Ht. 6.2 cm

Vessel index: RV (181)

SS8 1d

SS8 1e

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.RS.D; both vessels were decorated on the rim with pairs of thin short lines in dark red-brown almost black pigment.

Manufacture:

The ring base of the vessel, SS8 1d, appears to have been turned from the soft clay which remained at the base after the vessel had been cut from the clay (Method B). A narrow groove was incised below the rim while the vessel rotated on the wheel.

Recovered from a settlement site.

Dating:

Phase 3 or early Phase 4

This type of vessel has not been recovered from either the early Roman Period deposits or the later occupation phases at Ismant el-Kharab.

Parallels:

Bourriau unpublished, no. 127 – dated Ptolemaic to Roman Period.

Marchand 1997a, 20–23, fig. 4 – dated to the end of the Ptolemaic Period and the beginning of the Roman Period.

Mysliwiec 1987, no. 765 – dated Late Period to Byzantine Period.

Sakurai et al. 1985, fig. 2: 5 and fig. 9: 9 and 10 – from houses dated to the Roman Period.

Plate 47

Form 41: Restricted vessels with a convex contour and a ring base. There are no registered vessels.

Rd. 14.0 cm to 15.0 cm

Md. 14.2 cm to 15.8 cm

Ht. 6.6 cm to 7.3 cm

Vessel index: RD (203 to 236)

SS2 Ah

SS3 Kc

SS2 Ag

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P/CS; SS3 Kc may have been cream slipped.

R-F1.CS; SS2 Ah

R-F2.CS; SS2 Ag

Recovered from settlement sites.

Dating:

Phase 3 or early Phase 4

Bowls of this type were not recovered in the three early Roman Period deposits at Ismant el-Kharab. The parallels for the form suggest a date in the Ptolemaic Period or at the beginning of the Roman Period.

Parallels:

Ballet 1990, 298, fig. 2 – from Kharga Oasis and dated first or second century AD.

Bourriau unpublished, no. 50 and 235 – dated Ptolemaic to Roman Period.

Brissaud 1987, pl. IX: 105 to 107, 115 and 116 – dated Ptolemaic to Roman Period.

Coulson and Leonard Jr 1981, figs 8: 8 and 9: 7 – the latter is a good parallel for SS2 Ag and is dated c. second and first century BC into the first century AD.

Jacquet-Gordon in press, fig. 8: 3 – Complex IIB.

Jaritz and Rodziewicz 1993, 124, fig. 6: 31 – from an early Roman context.

Johnson 1981, pl. 61: 460 – dated fourth to mid- fifth century AD; pl. 61: 461 – dated late first or second century AD; pl. 62: 472 – undated.

Marchand 1997a, 20-23, fig. 4 – a good parallel, particularly for SS2 Ag; dated to the end of the Ptolemaic Period and the beginning of the Roman Period.

Mostafa 1988, fig. 3 – a shape parallel in black burnished ware dated to the Graeco-Roman period.

Petrie 1906, pl. XXXIX: 266 to 274 – dated to the Ptolemaic Period.

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

Plate 47

Form 42: Bowl with a convex contour and a ring base. The example in the corpus is only slightly restricted. There are no registered vessels.

Rd. 22.0 cm

Md. 22.4 cm

Ht. 12.0 cm

Vessel index: RV (187)

SS2 Ai

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P/CS; SS2 Ai may have been cream slipped.

Recovered from a settlement site.

Dating:**Phase 3**

Vessels of this form were not recovered in the three early Roman Period deposits at Ismant el-Kharab. The shape of the bowls of Form 42 in Series 1 and Series 2 is similar. However, the vessel in this series does not have the incised grooves under the rim. It was recovered from the test at SS2 with two Form 41 bowls.

Parallels:

Mysliwiec 1993, 62–4, fig. 16: d – dated to the Roman Period or Late Ptolemaic Period.

MISCELLANEOUS SMALL VESSELS**Plate 47**

Form 44: Unrestricted small vessels with a rounded base. Two of these vessels were registered but are not in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum. L10-3/85/40b, which has a complex profile and an everted rim, may belong to Form 66 although no other example of that form has a similar rim band. SS12 1a may be a carinated Form 34 cup or bowl with a carelessly cut base. CS17 1a has a similar rim formation and decoration as Form 6 vessels but the base looks more rounded and would not appear to have been made in the same way.

Rd. 9.8 cm to 11.0 cm

Ht. 3.8 cm to 5.2 cm

Vessel index: UD (208 to 212); UM (258)

SS12 1a CS17 1a L10-3/85/40b

Registered vessels:

SS12 1a CS17 1a

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P.D; L10-3/85/40b decorated with a red rim band.

R-F1.RS.D; SS12 1a decorated with red rim bars.

R-F2.RS.D; CS17 1a decorated with red rim bars.

Recovered from a settlement site and cemetery sites.

Dating:

Phase 3 or 4

LARGE UNRESTRICTED BOWLS

Plate 48

Form 54: Unrestricted bowls with a horizontal modelled rim. There are no registered vessels.

Rd. 26.5 cm to 41.6 cm

SS7 1o

SS19q

SS5 0m

SS18l

SS18m

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P; SS19q, SS5 0m, SS18l, SS18m

R-F2.P; SS7 1o

Manufacture:

The three sherds recovered from Ismant el-Kharab SS19q, SS18l and SS18m were competently made. Shallow grooves were incised into the upper face of the rim of SS18m but these may not have been made intentionally. The rim of SS18l was thick and well rounded and the thick modelled rim on the larger vessel, SS19q, was slightly concave.

Recovered from settlement sites.

Dating:

Phase 4

Three of the sherds were excavated from the early Roman Period deposits at Ismant el-Kharab.

Form 55: Unrestricted bowls with a modelled rim. All examples of this form were sherds and were not registered.

Rd. 20.5 cm to 35.0 cm

SS18n

SS7 1n

SS3 Kf

SS8 1g

SS5 0n

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P; SS18n

R-F1.P.D; SS8 1g decorated with red rim bars.

R-F2.P; SS7 1n

R-F3.P; SS5 0n

L-F3.P; SS3 Kf (Test S6, Appendix 1, A-8, pl. 178 and Chapter 7).

Manufacture:

The rim of SS18n had two grooves in the upper face and there was a modelled ledge below the rim.

Recovered from settlement sites.

Dating:

Phase 4

The sherd, SS18n, was recovered from one of the early Roman Period deposits at Ismant el-Kharab.

Form 56: Unrestricted bowls with a sloping angular rim. All examples were sherds and were not registered.

Rd. 31.0 cm to 34.0 cm

SS17j

SS9 1g

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P

Manufacture:

SS17j was competently thrown and finished.

Recovered from settlement sites.

Dating:**Phase 4**

The sherd, SS17j, was excavated from one of the upper levels in the large mud brick building (Area B) at Ismant el-Kharab. This level contained a few forms found in the fourth century AD material from the houses and SS17j may be dated late in Phase 4.

Plate 49

Form 57: Unrestricted bowls with a wide grooved rim. All examples were sherds and were not registered.

Rd. 34.0 cm to 40.0 cm

SS19p

SS7 1p

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P

Manufacture:

Although the wall of SS19p was thick, the vessel had been well thrown and the rim neatly finished.

Recovered from settlement sites.

Dating:**Phase 4**

The rim on this form is similar to that on the Series 1 Form 57 bowls; however, the profile of the Series 2 vessels are more rounded.

Parallels:

Jones 1996, 253, fig. 4: 10 – a possible parallel not specifically dated but recovered at Abu Rawash with material from the late first century and second century AD.

Marchand 1998, 438, fig. 59: d – Ptolemaic Period (third to early second century BC).

Plate 49

Form 58: Unrestricted large bowls with an everted rim. All examples of this form were sherds and were not registered.

Rd. 42.0 cm to 43.0 cm

SS19r

SS17l

SS9 1h

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P; SS9 1h

R-F1.CS/D; SS19r, SS17l with traces of cream slip inside and over the rim or a cream rim band.

Manufacture:

SS19r and SS17l were sherds from competently made vessels.

Recovered from settlement sites.

Dating:

Phase 4

Two sherds were recovered from the early Roman Period deposits at Ismant el-Kharab.

Parallels:

Gempeler 1992, pl. 112: 5 and 6 – dated late first century to the end of the fourth or early fifth century AD.

Form 59: Unrestricted large bowls with a complex profile and an everted rim. The form is divided into two variants as some vessels have horizontal loop handles attached to the upper body. All examples were sherds and not registered.

Form 59/1

Rd. 29.5 cm to 42.0 cm

SS4 0p

SS17k

CS18 1b

Form 59/2

Rd. 38.4 cm and 42.0 cm

SS4 0r

SS3 Kg

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P; SS17k, SS4 0r

R-F1.CS; SS3 Kg

R-F1.RS; SS4 0p

R-F3.CS.D; CS18 1b decorated with casually applied rim bars.

Manufacture:

The 'pie-crust' decoration on SS17k was modelled from a strip of plastic clay and applied to the upper body.

Recovered from settlement sites and a cemetery site.

Dating:

Phase 3 and Phase 4

The sherd, SS17k, was recovered from an upper level of Area B at Ismant el-Kharab and could be fairly late in the Phase 4 series. The sherds, CS18 1b and SS4 0p, may be a little earlier and from the parallels could be placed in Phase 3.

Parallels:

Jacquet-Gordon in press, fig. 14: 8 – a good shape parallel for SS4 0p although made from a marl fabric; Complex IIB (end of dynastic period and the Early Ptolemaic Period).

Lauffray 1995b, 91–5, fig. 43: 398; fig. 45: 327 – dated late Ptolemaic to the Roman Period.

Plate 51

Form 61: Restricted bowls with a modelled rim. The example was a sherd and was not registered.

Rd. 18.4 cm to 26.4 cm

SS3 3Ba SS7 1q

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P; SS7 1q

R-F6.CS.D; SS3 3Ba decorated with a horizontal black band on the rim and upper body.

Recovered from settlement sites.

Dating:

Phase 3 or early Phase 4

Parallels:

Jacquet-Gordon in press, fig. 14: 3 to 5 – these bowls have similar decoration to SS3 3Ba but are made from marl fabrics; 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 and Roman Period.

Form 62: Restricted deep bowls with a convex profile and a thick modelled rim. Most of the examples are sherds but the two complete sections show that these vessels had a ring base. The form is divided into two variants by the size of the rim diameter. All the examples were sherds and there are no registered vessels of the form.

Form 62/1

Rd. 14.4 cm to 26.0 cm

Md. 16.0 cm to 24.8 cm

Ht. 11.5 cm and 13.0 cm

Vessel index: RV (154 to 162)

SS11 0c	CS16 2a	CS13 6a	SS17n	SS19t
SS17o	SS7 1r	SS17m	SS19s	CS13 1c

Form 62/2

Rd. 30.0 cm to 42.0 cm

CS5 Fp	SS9 1i	SS19u	SS17q	SS9 1j
CS13 3d	SS19v	CS13 14a	SS17p	SS18p

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P; SS11 0c, CS16 2a, CS13 6a, SS17n, SS17o, SS19s, SS9 1i, SS9 1j, SS19v, CS13 14a, SS17p (CS13 6a is Test S10, Appendix 1, A-11, pl. 182, Chapter 7)

R-F1.CS; SS19t, SS7 1r, SS17q

R-F1/2.P; CS13 1c

R-F3.P; SS19u, CS13 3d, SS18p

R-F3.CS; SS17m, CS5 Fp

Manufacture:

Most of the Form 62 vessels recorded at Ismant el-Kharab were competently made with thin walls and neatly formed rims. The smaller bowls were evenly fired, although a grey core was sometimes present at the base and rim where the section was thicker. The rims were made by rolling the clay at the top of the wall over onto the exterior surface. This made a thick roll of clay which was then consolidated in the throwing. The thickened rims

would have added considerable strength to the vessels and the process also restricted the rim diameters to varying degrees. The upper face of the rim was usually flattened to some extent and on SS17o was incised with a series of grooves. Two grooves were neatly incised into the upper body of the larger bowl, SS19v.

Recovered from settlement and cemetery sites.

Dating:

Phase 4

Form 62 vessels are dated to the early Roman Period by their occurrence in the deposits SS17, SS18 and SS19 at Ismant el-Kharab although the bowls may have been made in the oasis prior to the first or second century AD.

In late Roman Period material excavated from the houses at Ismant el-Kharab rim sherds of bowls similar to those of Form 62/2 are frequently recorded. Less frequently complete bowls have been recovered (Hope 1987, pl. XXb, the two bowls at the right of the photo). However, the bowls of the later period show a greater variation in the formation of the rim and are generally not as well made as those of the early Roman Period. Sherds from these vessels are fairly common on the surface of many sites in the oasis and this type of vessel may have been useful for a number of purposes.

Parallels:

Gratien and Soulié 1988, 25–27, fig. 2: b and pages— a sherd from Tell el-Herr described as a jar; however, the formation and diameter of the rim are very similar to the rims on the bowls from Dakhleh Oasis.

Jacquet-Gordon in press, fig. 15: 10 – the modelled rim on this marl sherd is perhaps a prototype for the vessels of Form 62; Complex IIA (from the end of the Twenty-fifth Dynasty to the Thirtieth Dynasty).

Jaritz and Rodziewicz 1994, 131–2, fig. 12: 150, 151 and possibly 152 – these vessels are dated from first to third century AD.

Johnson 1981, pl. 73: 586 and 587 – the rim formations resemble those on the Dakhleh examples but 587 has a wide flat base not seen at Dakhleh and the ring base on 586 is much larger in proportion to the rim than on any of the vessels in this corpus; the Karanis basins are dated from the second half of the second century to early in the third century AD.

Lauffray 1995b, fig. 45: 326 – a rim sherd, which is a possible parallel but not specifically described, from an early Roman Period context.

VESSELS WITH ROUND BASES

Plate 54

Form 66: Small restricted vessels with a composite convex profile. The rim is everted and the base round. The form is divided into two variants by fabric. One vessel was registered and is in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum.

Form 66 R-F

Rd. 10.0 cm to 13.5 cm

Md. 11.6 cm to 14.4 cm

Ht. 6.0 cm to 9.4 cm

Vessel index: RV (150 to 197)

SS3 3b	CS13 1a	SS3 3a	SS10 0c
SS16 0c	SS17i	SS13 2b	

Form 66 L-F

Rd. 9.0 cm to 12.0 cm

Md. 11.0 cm to 12.8 cm

SS19n	SS19o	SS20 0h	SS1 1e
SS1 1f	SS16 2i	SS9 1k	

Registered vessels:

SS10 0c

Fabrics and wares:

Form 66 R-F: R-F1.P; SS3 3b, CS13 1a, SS3 3a, SS17i, SS13 2b

R-F1.P.D; SS16 0c decorated with small red rim dots.

R-F2.P; CS13 1a, SS10 0c

Form 66 L-F: L-F2.P; SS20 0h (Test S9, Appendix 1, A-10, pl. 181 and Chapter 7).

L-F2.P.D; SS19n, SS19o, SS1 1e, SS1 1f, probably SS16 2I; these sherds had traces of decoration on the rim or upper body.

L-F4.P; SS9 1k

Manufacture:

CS13 1a was recorded at Ismant el-Kharab. The vessel had been made in two stages and traces of clay were left on the lower body where it had rested in a chuck (Method 3). The vessel, SS10 0c, was an eroded surface find; however, it also appeared to have been made by Method 3. The sharp brittle edges on the modelled rim of CS13 1a would not have been functional and, as the vessel did not show any signs of use wear, it may have been made or set aside specifically for funerary use.

The Form 66 L-F sherds recovered from the deposit, SS19, at Ismant el-Kharab were well made with neatly finished rims. The walls are thinner and more even on these marl vessels than on those made from the red-firing fabric and the clay must have been a good plastic throwing clay.

Recovered from settlement sites and cemetery sites.

Dating:

Phase 4

Three sherds came from two of the early Roman Period deposits at Ismant el-Kharab, and CS13 1a was found in Tomb 1 at the cemetery north-west of Ismant el-Kharab. The bowl, SS10 0c, is quite similar to two vessels from Kharga Oasis (Marchand 1996) dated to the Persian Period and the vessel could possibly be placed in the Series 1 typology.

Parallels:

Ballet and Vichy 1992, 114, fig. 9: c and d – vessels made by the pottery workshops at Aswan dated first to third century AD.

Dunand et al. 1992, pl. 76: 5 (T20, 55) – although the decoration is more elaborate on this vessel, it is a reasonably good parallel.

Gempeler 1992, 169 and fig. 101: 18, (K411a) – second half of the first century AD.

Jaritz and Rodziewicz 1994, 131, fig. 11: 130 to 133 dated second century AD and fig. 11: 134 dated first to second centuries AD.

Johnson 1981, pl. 47: 357 – dated fourth to mid fifth centuries AD.

Whitcomb and Johnson 1982, pl. 11: d – from the Large Storeroom and dated within the first two centuries AD.

Plate 54

Form 69: Restricted deep vessels with a composite convex profile and a round base. The only example of the form was registered and is in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum.

Rd. 9.7 cm

Md. 13.5 cm

Ht. 10.1 cm

Vessel index RV (134)

TS1 1c

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P

Manufacture:

The vessel TS1 1c was made in two stages and traces of clay remain on the lower body of the vessel where it rested in a chuck (Method 3). The clay had not been well prepared and a flaw developed in the rim, probably when a large lump or stone broke away. The hole

which resulted was roughly patched with a small wad of clay before the vessel was fired. The vessel seems to have been used for cooking as the surfaces were blackened.

Recovered from a temple site.

Dating:

Phase 4

TS1 1c was found with a number of cooking pots and other vessels that have parallels in Phase 4 deposits from Ismant el-Kharab.

Parallels:

Dunand et al. 1992, pl. III: 2 (T. 58, 149).

Hayes 1976, 39, fig. 11: 185 – 'Egyptian coarse ware' dated Early Roman Period.

COOKING POTS

Sherds from cooking pots were comparatively numerous in the material from settlement sites and a few sherds were recovered from fill or were surface finds at cemetery sites. Similar types of vessels were made from the two fabrics, R-F1 and L-FS, and most forms are divided into two variants by these fabrics. Small lugs or handles were attached to a number of the sherds but, as the rim diameter was frequently too small to determine the presence or absence of handles for the majority of sherds, forms have not been divided by that criteria. The exteriors of these cooking pots were not ridged and the forms did not occur in the fourth century AD material from Ismant el-Kharab.

Plate 55

Form 70: Cooking pots with a composite convex profile and a rounded base. The rim of these vessels has three or four shallow, but well-defined, grooves on the inner face and a ledge to hold a lid. The form is divided into two variants by the fabric. There are no registered vessels.

Form 70 R-F

Rd. 11.0 cm to c.18.2 cm

Md. 23.6 cm

Ht. 14.5 cm

SS2 Am	SS9 1m	SS18u	SS9 1l	SS10 0f
SS11 1d	SS11 1e	SS11 1f	SS11 1g	SS11 1h
D6-1/88/19c	SS17y	SS17ac	SS17z	SS18t
SS18w				

Form 70 L-FS

Rd. 12.0 cm

SS19z

Fabrics and Wares:

Form 70 R-F: R-F1.P; SS2 Am, SS9 1l, SS10 0f, SS11 1d, SS11 1f, SS11 1h,

D6-1/88/19c, SS17ac, SS18t, SS18w

R-F1.CS; SS11 1g

R-F2.P; SS9 1m

R-F3.P; SS18u, SS11 1e, SS17y, SS17z

Form 70 L-FS: L-FS.RS; SS19z

Manufacture:

The rims of the sherds from Ismant el-Kharab had well defined edges with grooves neatly incised into the inner face.

Recovered from settlement sites.

Dating:

Phase 3 and early Phase 4

Parallels:

Brissaud 1987, pl. XIV: 213 and 214 – material from the Sacred Lake mostly dating to the Thirtieth Dynasty or the beginning of the Ptolemaic Period.

Jacquet-Gordon in press, fig. 10: 11 – late Complex IIB (Thirtieth Dynasty).

Jaritz and Rodziewicz 1994, 128, fig. 7:58 – dated first to second century AD.

Michalowski et al. 1950, fig. 171 – dated early Ptolemaic Period.

Plate 56

Form 71: Cooking pots with a composite convex profile and a rounded base. The rim is taller and more vertical than that of the previous form. Three vessels retain vertical loop handles or evidence of these. There are no registered vessels. The form is divided into two variants by the fabric.

Form 71 R-F

Rd. 10.0 cm to 12.5 cm

Md. 17.2 cm to 22.0 cm

Ht. 17.9 cm

TS1 1g

SS19ad

SS1 1a

SS7 1t

Form 71 L-FS

Rd. 14.0 cm

SS20 1f

Fabrics and wares:

Form 71 R-F: R-F1.P; TS1 1g, SS19ad

R-F2.P; SS1 1a, SS7 1t

Form 71 L-FS: L-FS.P; SS20 1f

Recovered from settlement sites and the temple site, TS1.

Dating:

Phase 3 (possibly early in the phase) and Phase 4

Sherds of this form were not common in the early Roman Period deposits at Ismant el-Kharab and they do not occur during the occupation phase of the houses. SS7 1t is probably the earliest of these sherds as it has a parallel at Karnak North (Jacquet-Gordon

in press, fig. 10: 9) and another in Lapp's Palestinian chronology (Lapp 1961, 185, Type 71.1c).

Parallels:

Coulson and Leonard Jr 1981, 28 and fig. 7: 17-18 – dated to the last two centuries BC and the first century AD.

Gempeler 1992, pl. 103: 3, K 415 – a parallel for SS19ad dated fourth century AD.

Hayes 1976, 55, no. 283, fig. 12, pl. 34 – Palestinian ware dated from the second half of the first century BC to early first century AD.

Jacquet-Gordon in press, fig. 10: 9 – a parallel for SS7 1t dated late in Complex IIB (Thirtieth Dynasty).

Lapp 1961, 185, Type 71.1c – dated in the second century BC.

Lauffray 1995b, 95, fig. 46: 208 – from a level dated to the Ptolemaic Period.

Marchand 1997a, 20–23, fig. 9 – dated to the end of the Ptolemaic Period and the beginning of the Roman Period.

Majcherek and el-Shennawi 1992, 135, fig. 4: a – paralleled with Type 71.1c of Lapp's chronology (1961), a form current in the second century BC.

Michalowski et al. 1950, fig. 190 – dated Late Ptolemaic Period.

Riley 1991, 613, fig. 35: 90.

Plates 56 and 57

Form 72: Cooking pots with a composite convex profile and a rounded base. The rim has a concave inner face and a ledge to hold a lid. Two vessels were registered, TS1 1f and TS1 1d, neither of these have handles. The vessel, SS4 2b, has horizontal lugs and several vessel retain vertical loop handles or the evidence of these. The exterior surface of the vessels is not ridged. Similar vessels were made from R-F1.P and L-F5.P and the form is divided into two variants by these fabrics. The two registered vessels are not in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum.

Form 72 R-F

Rd. 10.0 cm to 14.0 cm

Md. 17.2 cm to 22.2 cm

Ht. 14.4 cm to 18.5 cm

Vessel index (intact or complete vessels): RV (104 to 122)

TS1 1f	SS19ab	TS1 1e	TS1 1d	SS16 2h
SS4 2b	SS19ag	SS17u	SS17ab	SS19ah
SS16 2j	SS20 0i	SS20 0j	SS20 0k	
CS5 Faa	SS11 1i			

Form 72 L-FS

Rd. 12.2 cm to 13.8 cm

Md. 20.8 cm

Vessel index (complete vessel): RV (107)

SS4 0g	SS4 0q	SS3 1f	SS18s
SS19ae	SS19af	CS13 1h	

Registered vessels:

TS1 1f	TS1 1d
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Fabrics and wares:

Form 72 R-F: R-F1.P; TS1 1f, SS19ab, TS1 1e, TS1 1d, SS16 2h, SS4 2b, SS19ag, SS17ab,

SS16 2j, SS20 0j, SS20 0k, CS5 Faa, SS11 1i

R-F2.P; SS20 0i

R-F3.P; SS17u, SS19ah

Form 72 L-FS: L-FS.P; SS4 0q

L-FS.RS; SS4 0g, SS3 1f, SS18s, SS19ae, SS19af, CS13 1h

Manufacture:

No intact or complete vessels of this form were recorded at Ismant el-Kharab although a number of sherds were recovered from the three early Roman Period deposits. Some of these had an incised groove on the upper body, which is also a feature of the vessels from

site TS1. A number of vessels also have a groove in the edge of the rim similar to the parallels from Tebtynis (Marchand 1997a).

Recovered from settlement, temple and cemetery sites.

Dating:

Phase 3 and Phase 4

Sherds from Form 72 cooking vessels were recovered from tests or the surface of a number of settlement sites and the form connects these sites with the site TS1 and the early Roman Period deposits at Ismant el-Kharab. This type of cooking pot has not occurred in the material from the occupation phase of the houses at Ismant el-Kharab.

Parallels:

Coulson and Leonard Jr 1981, 28, fig. 7: 20 and 22 – dated to the last two centuries BC and the first century AD.

Crowfoot et al. 1957, fig. 71: 6 – vessel with a grooved rim and a good parallel for the type TS1 1d; it is from a stratified group given a possible date of third century AD.

Dunand et al. 1992, pl. 77: 1, 2, 3 (T5, 26), 5 (T20, 54), 8 (T48, 99) and 10 (T66, 172).

French and Jones 1993, 21–3, and fig. 1: 6 – dated late first to early second century AD.

Gempeler 1992, pl. 101: 9–11 K407 – dated second to third century AD.

Johnson 1981, pl. 69: 551 – dated late second century AD; and pl. 69: 552 – dated late second to early third century AD.

Lauffray 1995b, 95, fig. 46: 207 – from a level dated to the Ptolemaic Period.

Marchand 1997a, 20–3, fig. 8 – dated to the end of the Ptolemaic Period and the beginning of the Roman Period.

Whitcomb and Johnson 1982, pl. 10: f, g, h, k, r and c and d – a number of sherds from Pre-Villa, Roman Villa and Post-Villa loci, which are good parallels for this form of cooking-pot, are dated within the first two centuries AD.

Form 73: Cooking pots. The rim has a concave inner face and a ledge to hold a lid. This form is similar to Form 72 except that the rim is more everted and the profile of the upper body more concave in most examples. The exterior surface of the vessels is not ridged. The form has been divided into two variants by fabric. There are no registered vessels.

Form 73 R-F

Rd. 11.0 cm to 14.0 cm

Md. 20.4 cm

SS1 1b	SS7 2a	SS10 0g	SS17w	SS17x
SS17aa	SS19ac			

Form 73 L-FS

Rd. 12.4 cm to 12.6 cm

SS19aa	SS19x
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Fabrics and wares:

Form 73 R-F: R-F1.P; SS7 2a, SS10 0g, SS17w, SS17x, SS17aa, SS19ac

R-F2.P; SS1 1b

Form 73 L-FS: L-FS.RS; SS19aa, SS19x

Manufacture:

Most rim sherds, recovered from Ismant el-Kharab, were from competently made vessels.

Recovered from settlement sites and a cemetery site.

Dating:

Phase 3 and Phase 4

Sherds from Form 73 cooking pots have not occurred in the fourth century AD material from the houses at Ismant el-Kharab but were comparatively common in the material from the early Roman Period deposits. The form connects these deposits with the sites SS1, SS7 and SS10, sites that have some material placed in the Ptolemaic Period.

Parallels:

Brissaud 1987, pl. XIII: 198 and 199 – in the material from the Sacred Lake mostly dating to the Thirtieth Dynasty or the beginning of the Ptolemaic Period.

French and Jones 1993, 21-23, fig. 1: 6 – an accurate parallel particularly for SS1 1b; dated to the late first or early second century AD.

Gempeler 1992, pl. 101: 2 to 8 – late first century BC to the first half of the second century AD.

Holladay Jr 1982, pl. 28: 1 to 3 – dated c. mid-second century AD.

Johnson 1981, pl. 69: 549 – dated late second to early third century AD.

Lauffrey 1995b, 97, fig. 46: 166 – dated late Ptolemaic to early Roman Period.

Michalowski et al. 1950, fig. 189 – dated Late Ptolemaic Period.

Riley 1991, 611-2, fig. 32: 62 – dated first to second century AD.

Whitcomb and Johnson 1979, pl. 24: a – a good parallel from a context which contained parallels from the first century AD.

Whitcomb and Johnson 1982, pl. 10: i, j, n, q, r and v – these sherds from Roman Villa and Post-Villa loci are good parallels for this form of cooking-pot, and are dated within the first two centuries AD.

Plate 58

Form 74: Cooking pots. The inner face of the rim on these pots is not as concave as that on the previous form. The exterior surface of the vessels is not ridged. The form has been divided into two variants by fabric. There are no registered vessels.

Form 74 R-F

Rd. 10.8 cm to 12.0 cm

SS17r	SS17s	SS17t	SS18v
SS18x	SS17v	SS9 1n	

Form 74 L-FS

Rd. 13.8 cm

SS19y

Fabrics and wares:

Form 74 R-F: R-F1.P; SS17r, SS17s, SS17t, SS18v, SS18x, SS17v

R-F2.P: SS9 1n

Form 74 L-F: L-FS.RS; SS19y

Recovered from settlement sites.

Dating:

Phase 4

Sherds of this form were uncommon in the early Roman Period deposits and do not occur in the Late Roman Period material from the houses at Ismant el-Kharab.

Plate 59

Form 75: Cooking pots with a composite convex profile and a rounded base. The upper face of the rim is almost horizontal but has a recess to seat a lid. The exterior surface of the vessels is not ridged. The form is divided into two variants by fabric. One vessel was registered and is in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum.

Form 75 R-F

Rd. 13.0 cm to 20.2 cm

Md. 21.5 cm to 26.2 cm

Ht. 25.5 cm

Vessel index: RV (101)

SS4 2c

TS3 1i

SS7 1v

SS4 0t

SS3 3c

Form 75 L-FS

Rd. 13.2 cm

SS4 0s

Registered vessels:

SS4 2c

Fabrics and wares:

Form 75 R-F: R-F1.P; SS7 1v, SS3 3c

R-F1.CS; TS3 1i

R-F2.P; SS4 2c

R-F3.CS; SS4 0t

Form 75 L-FS: L-FS.RS; SS4 0s (Test S5, Appendix 1, A-7, pl. 177 and Chapter 7)

Manufacture:

The vessel SS4 2c, which is in the Royal Ontario Museum, had been restored complete from sherds. This well-made cooking pot was light and well balanced with evenly thrown, thin walls. It had been made by Method 3 and the taut globular shape was aesthetically pleasing as well as functional. The almost horizontal rim had been neatly finished with a definite hollow in the upper face. The surface, particularly around the lower body, was blackened and there was some pitting of the surface.

Recovered from settlement sites and a temple site.

Dating:

Phase 4

Form 75 cooking pots were not recovered from any of the early Roman Period deposits at Ismant el-Kharab; however, other types of vessels with which they occur are found in those deposits. At site SS4, Form 75 occurs in Test 2 with the Form 72 cooking pot, SS4 2b. At the present time, there are no parallels for Form 75 and this type of cooking pot may be exclusive to the pottery workshops in the oases of the Western Desert and possibly to Dakhleh Oasis.

Plate 59

Form 76: Cooking pots with a composite convex profile and a rounded base. A vertical handle was attached to either side of the upper body. The only example of the form in the corpus was registered but is not in the Royal Ontario Museum.

Rd. 11.5 cm

Md. 18.5 cm

Ht. 15.6 cm

Vessel index: RV (119)

SS7 1h

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P

Recovered from a settlement site.

Dating:

Phase 4

Parallels:

Whitcomb and Johnson 1982, pl. 10: b – a sherd from a Post-Villa locus dated to around the first two centuries AD.

SMALL FLASKS

Plate 60

Form 77: Small necked vessels with a squat shape and a rounded base. The direct rim has a concave inner face to serve as a gallery to seat a stopper. The sherd, SS7 1i, is from the type of vessel known as an *askos* and has a small loop handle joined to the modelled rim and the upper body. The form has been divided into two variants by shape and fabric.

Form 77 R-F

Rd. 2.4 cm to 2.6 cm

Md. 9.0 cm to 10.2 cm

Ht. 8.6 cm to 8.8 cm

Vessel index: RNB (105); RNV (116)

TS1 1h

L3-2/0/1

SS5 7i

Form 77 L-FS

Rd. 2.4 cm

SS7 1i

Registered vessels:

TS1 1h L3-2/0/1

Vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum:

TS1 1h

Fabrics and wares:

Form 77 R-F: R-F1.CS.D; L3-2/0/1 decorated with floral motif painted in black.

R-F1.RS; TS1 1h possibly decorated.

R-F2.P; SS5 7i

Form 77 L-FS: L-FS.RS; SS7 1i

Manufacture:

As there are no marks on the lower body of the vessel, TS1 1h, which would indicate that the rounded base had been turned, it seems fairly certain the vessel was thrown in two stages (Method 3). The vessel may have been decorated but the surface had deteriorated and the motif was not recognisable.

Recovered from settlement sites and a temple site.

Dating:

Late Phase 2 or Phase 3 for SS7 1h and possibly the sherd SS5 7i, and Phase 4 for the other examples.

Parallels:

Dunand et al. 1992, pl. 84: 1 (T 20, 54) and 5 (T 42, 92).

Mysliwiec 1993, fig. 14: e – dated to the Roman Period or perhaps late Ptolemaic Period.

Poludnikiewicz 1992, 98, nos. 4-5 – two vessels which have rim formations similar to TS1 1h and L3-2/0/1 but have handles; dated to the second half of the second century BC.

Spencer and Bailey 1996, 23, pl. 84: 30 – dated to the Ptolemaic Period.

Winlock 1936, pl. XIV bottom row, right of lower photograph – a vessel from Dakhleh Oasis.

Parallels for SS7 1i:

Jacquet-Gordon in press, fig. 21: 9 – this type of vessel was late and rare at Karnak North; Complex IIB (end of dynastic period and the Early Ptolemaic Period).

Thompson 1934, 340–1, fig. 21: B31 – a black glaze *askos* dated to the fourth century BC.

Plate 60

Form 78: Slender necked flasks with a modelled rim and a rounded base. One example was registered but is not in the Royal Ontario Museum.

Form 78 R-F

Rd. 3.5 cm

Md. 8.6 cm

Ht. 13.3 cm

Vessel index: RNS (59)

CS13 13b

Form 78 L-FS

Rd. 3.2 cm

SS7 1u

Fabrics and wares:

Form 78 R-F: R-F1.RS; the surface of CS13 13b was thickly coated with a resinous substance and the parts that could be seen appeared to be red slipped, fairly smooth and shiny, possibly from use rather than burnished if the vessel had contained oil of some kind.

Form 78 L-FS: L-FS.P; SS7 1u

Manufacture:

The vessel, CS13 13b, was recovered from the cemetery north-west of Ismant el-Kharab and recorded during that season. The flask had been broken anciently into two pieces that joined to make a complete vessel. Although the walls were rather thick for the size of the vessel, the flask was evenly thrown and had been competently made. Two quite wide grooves were incised into the upper body. As the vessel was covered with a thick deposit, it was difficult to see how it had been made. The lower body did not appear to have been turned and it was my impression that the vessel had been made by Method 3.

Recovered from a cemetery and a settlement site.

Dating:

Phase 3 or possibly late Phase 2

The vessel appears to be a later version of the small pottery flasks which were copies of alabaster vessels (Series 1 Form 78).

Parallels:

Boardman 1980, 142, fig. 168.

Mostafa 1988, 15, fig. 2 – a flask dated Graeco-Roman Period and recovered with black burnished wares of the Ptolemaic Period.

Petrie 1906, pl. XXXIX J: 321-325 – dated Ptolemaic to Roman Period.

Spencer and Bailey 1996, 23, pl. 84: 29 – a red silt ware flask dated Thirtieth Dynasty to Ptolemaic Period.

SPOUTED VESSELS

Plate 61

Form 87: Spouted vessels with a composite convex profile. The vessels have a modelled rim and a ring base. The vessel, SS7 1k, was registered and is in the Royal Ontario Museum. The spout of the rim sherd, SS7 1j, was pinched to form a pouring spout: the base of this sherd is not extant and the identification to the form is not certain.

Rd. 9.0 cm to 14.0 cm

Md. 11.0 cm

Ht. 9.4 cm

Vessel index: RV (117)

SS7 1j

SS7 1k

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P; SS7 1k

R-F1.RS; SS7 1j

Manufacture:

SS7 1k was competently made although the base and lower body are thick for the size of the vessel. The shallow ring base appeared to have been turned.

Recovered from a settlement site.

Dating:

Phase 3

The intact Series 2 vessel, SS7 1k, does not vary to any great extent from the smaller vessels of Series 1; however there are some differences, particularly in the method of forming the base. The parallels are those given for Series 1 but the *burette* (Michalowski et al. 1950, fig. 198) is the best parallel for SS7 1k.

Parallels:

Fakhry 1950, pl. XXX: B (bottom row, second from right) – a spouted jar from Bahria Oasis that has a resemblance to the Variant 2 type.

Hope 1988a, 76–7, Cat. no. 24 – a metal vessel from the burial of Psusennes I.

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

Michalowski et al. 1938, fig. 104– spouted vessel with a flat base and small loop handle; fig. 105 – one of three spouted vessels with ring bases and small loop handled; dated to the Ptolemaic Period.

Michalowski et al. 1950, fig. 198 – a vessel with a similar shape, a low maximum

diameter and a flaring spout higher than rim; dated Late Ptolemaic Period.

Plate 61

Form 90: Spouted necked vessels with a composite convex profile and a ring base. The rim is modelled and slightly everted. A small spout was attached to the upper body. Vessels of this form do not have handles. One vessel, SS9 1b, has a strainer and the other does not. Both examples were registered.

Rd. 8.4 cm and 10.0 cm

Md. 15.0 cm and 17.8 cm

Ht. 16.5 cm and 17.2 cm

Vessel index: RNB (91 and 103)

CS2 2f SS9 1b

Vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum:

CS2 2f

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.CS; SS9 1b

R-F6.CS; CS2 2f on which the slip was unusually thick.

Manufacture:

The vessel, CS2 2f, was competently made. The rim is modelled and slightly everted. The series of shallow grooves on the lower body of the vessel seem to be the result of throwing rather than turning and it was my impression that this vessel had been made in two stages (Method 3). The spout was thrown separately and luted to the upper body and the vessel does not have a strainer; however, the original drawing of SS9 1b definitely shows a strainer for that vessel.

Recovered from a cemetery site and a settlement site.

Dating:

Phase 3 and possibly early Phase 4

Spouted jars of this form were not recovered in the early Roman Period deposits at Ismant el-Kharab but the three vessels with which SS9 1b was found have good parallels in that material. A number of vessels from the deposit, CS2, have been placed in Phase 2 although it is possible that some vessels, including CS2 2f, were deposited late in that phase or early in Phase 3. CS2 2f, which does not have a strainer, is possibly the earlier vessel of these two spouted jars. The form may be an earlier version of Form 90 spouted vessels.

Parallels:

Johnson 1981, pl. 65: 503 – this spouted vessel from Karanis differs from the Dakhleh Oasis examples in that it has a grooved modelled rim and wavy horizontal handles; it was dated to late second century AD.

Whitcomb and Johnson 1982, pl. 19: b – from the Small Storeroom dated within the first two centuries AD. (This vessel is a good shape parallel but if it is complete and not spouted it would obviously need to be disregarded.)

Plate 61

Form 91: Spouted necked vessels with a composite convex profile. The vessels have a modelled rim and a ring base. A small spout was attached to the upper body and a handle placed either side of the vessel from under the rim to the upper body. The form has been divided into two variants by fabric. The two examples were registered but are not in the Royal Ontario Museum.

Form 91 R-F

Rd. 8.6 cm

Md. 23.5 cm

Ht. 28.8 cm

Vessel index: RNB (82)

TS1 1j

Form 91 L-F**Rd. 8.8 cm****Md. 18.0 cm****Ht. 19.2 cm****Vessel index: RNB (94)****CS13 1b****Fabrics and wares:****Form 91 R-F: R-F1.CS; TS1 1j****Form 91 L-F: L-F5.P; the surface was pale greenish grey (5YR 7/2) with a few pinkish grey firing blushes.****Manufacture:**

The vessel CS13 1b was recovered from the cemetery north-west of Ismant el-Kharab and recorded in 1991. The intact vessel had been thrown by Method 3 and, although a little distorted, was well made with a modelled rim and a ledge at the transition of the neck and body. The small spout was thrown and luted to the upper body. The handles are comparatively thick for a small vessel and appear to have been pulled rather than rolled or cut. The strainer was made separately and inserted into the neck at the narrowest aperture: it may have been pierced after it had been luted into place. The original drawing of TS1 1j does not show a strainer.

Recovered from a cemetery site and a temple site.**Dating:****Phase 4 and possibly late Phase 3**

There are several good parallels for Form 91 dated to the Ptolemaic Period and early Roman Period. The form was not recovered in the early Roman Period deposits at Ismant el-Kharab but a number of other vessel forms recovered with TS1 1j were in the Ismant el-Kharab deposits. The vessel, TS1 1j, is considerably larger than CS13 1b and is possibly the later version of the form.

Parallels:

Dunand et al. 1992, pl. 83: 1 (T 45, 97).

Hölscher 1954, pl. 48: O'3 and O'4 – dated first century AD.

Jaritz and Rodziewicz 1993, fig. 6: 28 to 29 – a Roman Period date is suggested.

Jaritz and Rodziewicz 1994, fig. 10: 125 – in a marl clay with a brown wash dated first century AD; and fig. 12: 161 – a miniature vessel in a marl clay dated to the early Roman Period.

Jacquet-Gordon in press, fig. 21: 5 and 6 – Complex IIB (end of dynastic period and the Early Ptolemaic Period).

Michalowski et al. 1938, fig. 118 – dated to the Ptolemaic or Roman Period.

Riley 1991, fig. 33: 76 and 603 – the suggested date is the first or second century AD.

Whitcomb and Johnson 1979, pls 22: b; 24: b; 33: c and e – from loci dated to the first century AD.

Whitcomb and Johnson 1982, pl. 12: o – a cream slipped example from a Pre-Villa locus.

Plate 62

Form 92: Large spouted bowls with thickened modelled rims. The intact example has a ring base. The spouts were thrown and attached to the upper body just under the rim. Although the sherd, SS19w, does not have a spout, the rim formation is very similar to that of SS18r. There is one registered vessel but it is not in the Royal Ontario Museum.

Rd. 26.0 cm to 35.0 cm

Md. 27.3 cm

Ht. 22.5 cm

Vessel index: RV (121)

TS1 1i

SS18r

SS5 0o

SS19w

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P; SS5 0o, SS19w

R-F1.P/CS; TS1 1i, SS18r

The fabric of the two sherds from Ismant el-Kharab, SS18r and SS19w, was a relatively open textured R-F1 evenly fired with a faint grey core only in thicker sections.

Manufacture:

The vessels from Ismant el-Kharab were competently made with neatly finished rims. The rolled rims were formed by the same method as that used for the bowls of Series 2 Form 62 and the thickened rim would have added to the strength of the vessel.

Recovered from a temple site and settlement sites.

Dating:

Phase 4

The form was recovered from two deposits at Ismant el-Kharab and is dated to the early Roman Period.

Parallels:

Fakhry 1950, pl. XXXI: B (bottom row, right) – a globular vessel with a small spout from Bahria Oasis which has some resemblance to this form.

NECKED VESSELS WITH TWO HANDLES

Plate 63

Form 95: Small restricted vessels with a composite convex body profile and a ring base.

Small vertical loop handles are placed on either side of the upper body. The example was registered but is not in the Royal Ontario Museum.

Rd. 6.2 cm

Md. 9.4 cm

Ht. 6.2 cm

Vessel index: RNV (152)

SS20 1b

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.RS

Recovered from a settlement site.

Dating:

Phase 3 or early in Phase 4

The vessel appears to be a smaller, squat variant of the Series 1 Form 95 vessels. It was recovered from the mixed deposit at SS20 which contained some forms found in the early Roman Period deposits from Ismant el-Kharab. An accurate parallel has not been found for the form but similar vessels were not recovered from the early Roman Period deposits and the form may be from the Ptolemaic Period.

Plate 63

Form 98: Large restricted vessels with a modelled rim. A vertical handle is placed on either side of the vessel from the rim to the upper body. The example was not registered.

Rd. 19.0 cm

SS20 1j

Fabrics and wares:

R-F3.CS

Recovered from a settlement site.

Dating:

Phase 3 or early Phase 4

SS20 1j and the previous vessel, SS20 1b, were recovered from the same deposit which contained a few types found in the early Roman Period deposits from Ismant el-Kharab. However, vessels similar to Form 98 were not recovered in those deposits and SS20 1j may be dated to the Ptolemaic Period or early in Phase 4.

Parallels:

Mond and Myers 1934, pl. CXLII: 67/O5 – a jar with some similarity to SS20 1j.

Mysliwiec 1987, no. 854 – a large jar with four handles attached to the rim; it is dated to the Ptolemaic Period.

Form 100: Large necked jars with a modelled rim and two handles placed from below the rim to the upper body on either side. The form is divided into two variants which are considered separately. There are no registered examples.

Form 100/1

Rd. 18.0 cm to 24.0 cm

K3-2/J/34 K10-3/85/25c

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P; K10-3/85/25c

R-F1.CS; K3-2/J/34 was decorated with black horizontal bands on the rim and upper neck and with black floral or linear motifs on the neck.

Surface finds from settlement sites.

Dating:

Phase 3

Parallels for Form 100/1:

Jacquet-Gordon in press, fig. 21: 2 – a better parallel for K3-2/J/34; Complex IIB (end of dynastic period and the Early Ptolemaic Period).

Mysliwiec 1987, no. 852 – dated to the Ptolemaic Period or less probably to the early Roman Period.

Poludnikiewicz 1992, 98, no. 8 – a parallel with a similar rim formation but one vertical handle; dated to the third century BC.

Spencer and Bailey 1996, 24, pl. 86: 13 – the rim formation of this silt vessel is a good parallel although the vessel does not have handles; the sherd was from the surface survey and not dated.

Form 100/2

Rd. 7.8 cm to 12.0 cm

SS3 Ma D6-1/89/19b SS9 1o

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P; SS9 1o

R-F2.RS.D; SS3 Ma, D6-1/89/19b

The fabric and surface treatment of these two vessels were similar; the surface was red (2.5YR 5/8) with a faint core in thicker sections; the red slip was a darker red (10R 5/8); only traces of the decoration remained on D6-1/89/19b and consisted of crescent-shaped motifs on the upper body painted with a very dark red almost black pigment. More of the pattern remained on SS3 Ma and consisted of vertical plant motifs on the neck, ticks on the prominent ledge around the neck at the level of the handles and horizontal stripes on the handle, all in dark red; the scattered cream and lighter red dots on the body possibly represent flowering plants.

Manufacture:

The vessels, D6-1/89/19b and SS3 Ma, were competently made with thin even walls. The modelled rims, ledges on the neck and bosses on the handles were neatly finished. Four to five vertical grooves were incised into the handles and two or three nicks made in the top of the bosses.

Recovered from settlement sites.

Dating:

Phase 4

Similar vessels were not recovered from the early Roman Period deposits from Ismant el-Kharab although D6-1/89/19b was a surface find from the site. The sherd, SS3 Ma, was recovered during the recent restoration of the temple at Deir el-Haggar.

Parallels for Form 100/2:

The example from Karnak North (Jacquet-Gordon in press) does not have bosses on the handles and has banded decoration instead of linear or floral motifs. A number of decorated vessels from Kharga Oasis have been published (Rodziewicz 1982) and, although there are no direct parallels, there are some similarities including the prominent

ledge on the neck (fig. 1); the flange rim, the straight neck and the rounded shoulder (figs 3 and 4); and the decorative motifs (fig. 8: 15 and 16). The author associates this painted pottery from the fortress of Douch with military activities in Kharga Oasis initiated by the emperor Diocletian.

Jacquet-Gordon in press, fig. 21: 2 – a two-handled vessel with a ring base and banded decoration from Complex IIB (end of dynastic period and the Early Ptolemaic Period).

Mond and Myers 1940, Type 84c – from the Græco-Roman-Coptic corpus.

Rodziewicz 1982, 367–9 and figs 1, 3, 4 and 8 – third century AD.

JUGS AND NECKED FLASKS

Plate 64

Form 101: Jugs with one vertical handle. The intact vessel has a tall neck, a composite convex body profile and a ring base. The modelled rim forms an accentuated everted flange. There is a prominent ledge on the neck below the rim and the handle was attached from the ledge to the upper body. The handle has a boss at the upper curve. SS4 1e was restored from sherds with neck and body sherds missing. There are no traces on the body where appendages, either handles or spout, might have been attached and the identification of vessel to the form is uncertain. The two examples were registered and are in the Royal Ontario Museum.

Rd. 5.6 cm

Md. 16.4 cm to 12.0 cm

Ht. 22.6 cm

Vessel index: RNM (73)

SS3 Kd

SS4 1e

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P; SS4 1e had a blackened and discoloured surface.

R-F1/2.P.D; SS3 Kd was almost completely covered with a hardened deposit; however, parts of a design painted in a dark purplish pigment

were visible on the upper body although not enough could be seen to recognise the motif. The handle was also decorated with horizontal bars in the same colour.

Manufacture:

The jug, SS3 Kd, is intact except for an old break at the rim. The hollowed flange rim and the ridge (from where the handle springs) are prominent features of the jug. The rolled strap handle, which has a prominent thumb boss, was neatly made and securely attached to the body of the jug. The condition of the surface made it impossible to see how the vessel had been made.

Recovered from the kiln area of a settlement site.

Dating:

Phase 3

Parallels:

Michalowski et al. 1938, 78, fig. 99, Cat. no. 319 – a smaller jug with a similar rim formation although the body is not as globular nor is it decorated; dated Ptolemaic Period.

Michalowski et al. 1950, 282, fig. 197, Cat. no. 853 – a smaller undecorated vessel dated Late Ptolemaic Period.

Petrie 1907, pl. XXIII: 5 and 6 – dated Ptolemaic Period.

Plate 64

Form 102: Jugs with a composite convex body profile. The vertical handle is attached to the rim and the upper body. The rims of SS1 1g and SS18aj were pinched to form a pouring lip. There are no complete examples of the form in the corpus and no registered vessels.

Rd. c.4.0 cm to 6.0 cm

Md. 18.8 cm

SS1 1g SS18aj SS5 7g

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P; SS18aj

R-F1.RS; SS5 7g

R-F3.CS; SS1 1g

Manufacture:

Two vertical grooves were incised into the handle of SS1 1g.

Recovered from settlement sites.

Dating:

Phase 4

SS18aj was recovered from one of the early Roman Period deposits at Ismant el-Kharab.

Parallels:

Lauffray 1995b, 95, fig. 46: 79 – a shape parallel dated Ptolemaic Period.

Whitcomb and Johnson 1982, pl. 16: a to j – sherds from the Roman Villa and the

Smallroom dated within the first two centuries AD.

Plate 64

Form 103: Necked vessels with a vertical handle attached to the rim and the upper body

– two of the sherds have a strainer in the neck. All examples are sherds and were not registered.

Rd. c.4.0 cm to 6.0 cm

SS3 1d SS17aq SS19ay

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P; SS17aq, SS19ay

R-F1.CS; SS3 1d

Manufacture:

Similar types of vessels, although made from different fabrics, were recorded in the fourth century AD material excavated at Ismant el-Kharab. The body of these vessels had been made in two stages by Method 3 (pl. 164, fig.3). In the next stage, the neck was thrown onto the body and three to five small holes were pierced to form a strainer. When the neck was sufficiently dry, a handle was pulled and added to the neck and upper body.

Recovered from settlement sites.

Dating:**Phase 4**

Two of these sherds were recovered from the early Roman Period deposits at Ismant el-Kharab.

Parallels:

Ballet 1990, 299, fig. 6 – dated to the third century AD.

Dunand 1992, 31, pl. 82: 2 (T7) – from Tomb 7 which contained Demotic papyrus; a date in the end of the Ptolemaic Period or early in the Roman Period is suggested for the material from the tomb.

Plate 64

Form 104: Small one-handled jugs with a composite convex body profile. The vessels have a direct rim and a flat base. A handle was attached from the rim to the upper body. The example was registered but is not in the Royal Ontario Museum.

Rd. 5.9 cm

Md. 8.5 cm

Ht. 11.2 cm

Vessel index: RNM (76)

CS13 2a

Fabrics and wares:

R-F6.P

Manufacture:

CS13 2a was recovered from the cemetery north-west of Ismant el-Kharab. The small vessel was quite carelessly made and finished. The base was string-cut and the vessel was probably thrown off the hump. The handle had been cut from a small slab of clay and roughly attached. It is not known if the rim had been modelled into a pouring lip as that section of rim had broken away.

Recovered from a cemetery site.

Dating:

Phase 3

Jugs of this form were not recovered from early Roman Period deposits at Ismant el-Kharab and, as CS13 2a was the only ceramic find from Tomb 2 at the cemetery near Ismant el-Kharab, it is difficult to date. The fabric, R-F6, indicates that it is earlier than the Phase 4 material excavated from the three early Roman Period deposits at the settlement of Ismant el-Kharab and a similar jug, CS10 1i, has been placed late in the Series 1 typology.

Parallels:

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

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

Lauffray 1995b, 88–91, fig. 43: 359 – no specific description given.

Michalowski et al. 1938, 78 and fig. 102 – a jug with a ring base and fig. 103 – a jug with flat base and everted rim; both vessels are dated to the Ptolemaic Period.

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

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

Pierrat et al. 1995, fig. 13: c – a jug with a similar shape but a round base; it is from a

context which contains material dated to the Ptolemaic Period.

Plate 64

Form 105: Large one-handled jugs. The intact example in the corpus has a complex body profile and a rounded base. The rim was not modelled to form a pouring lip; the vertical handle was attached at the rim and the upper body. The intact vessel was registered and is in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum.

Form 105 R-F

Rd. 9.0 cm

Md. 23.0 cm

Ht. 32.0 cm

Vessel index: RNM (72)

SS1 1c

Form 105 L-FS

Rd. 8.0 cm

CS13 5a

Fabrics and wares:

Form 105 R-F: R-F3.P; SS1 1c

Form 105 L-FS: L-FS.RS; CS13 5a

Manufacture:

The jug, SS1 1c, was light for its size and would have made a well balanced, functional vessel. It was thrown in two stages (Method 3). Although a ledge at the transition of the upper body and neck is a common characteristics of several types of large jars recovered in the fourth century AD material at Ismant el-Kharab, jugs of this form have not been found in those levels. The sherd, CS13 5a, was recovered from the surface near Tomb 5 at the cemetery north-west of Ismant el-Kharab. Although made from a different fabric, the two examples are very similar.

Recovered from a cemetery site and a settlement site.

Dating:

Phase 4

SS1 1c was found with the same types of cooking-pots that were recovered in the early Roman Period deposits at Ismant el-Kharab.

Parallels:

Dunand 1992, pl. 76: 6 – this example from Kharga Oasis possibly has a ring base.

Plate 64

Form 106: One-handled jugs with a modelled rim. Although the mouth is round and not the trefoil-shape of Greek *oinochoe*, the moulding of the rim is similar and it is possible that the vessels were local copies of the Greek jugs. There are no complete or registered vessels, however, one sherd retained the stub of a vertical handle on the upper body.

Rd. 9.6 to 12.0 cm

SS18ai SS16 1e

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P; SS18ai

Not known; SS16 1e

Manufacture:

SS18ai had a groove incised into the upper face of the modelled rim and a series of grooves incised into the upper body. The jug was well made with a neatly formed rim. The example, SS16 1e, is slightly smaller but the rim formation and the ledge at the transition of the neck and upper body are similar.

Recovered from settlements sites.

Dating:

One example was recovered from an early Roman Period deposit at Ismant el-Kharab.

Phase 3 or early Phase 4

Parallels:

Ballet 1997, 47-53, pl. II: 10 –the rim of this vessel is quite similar to those on the vessels from Dakhleh Oasis; dated to the Ptolemaic Period.

Mysliwiec 1993, fig. 16: b – also a smaller example dated to the Roman Period.

Poludnikiewicz 1992, 97, nos. 3-3 – from an assemblage dated to the Ptolemaic Period.

NECKED VESSELS

Plate 65

Form 108: Necked vessels with a composite convex body profile. The example has an everted rim and a slightly convex base. There are no registered vessels.

Rd. 8.4 cm

Md. 15.4 cm

Ht. 18.6 cm

Vessel index: RNB (83)

SS20 1d

Fabrics and wares:

R-F2.P

Recovered from a settlement site.

Dating:

Phase 4

The body of another vessel, CS10 1k, is similar in shape; however, the base of that vessel is flat and the neck is missing. CS10 1k has been placed late in the Series 1 Phase 2 typology with other vessels from its assemblage. The deposit, from which SS20 1d was recovered, is not securely dated and this vessel has been placed in Phase 4 from its closest parallel. Similar vessels were not recovered from the early Roman Period deposits at Ismant el-Kharab.

Parallels:

Whitcomb and Johnson 1982, pl. 19: b – a good shape parallel for the body but the vessel has a ring base; from the Small Storeroom and dated within the first two centuries AD.

Plate 65

Form 110: Small vessels with direct rims and flat bases.

Form 110 R-F

Rd. 4.4 cm to 6.2 cm

Md. 5.6 cm to 6.8 cm

Ht. 4.2 cm to 8.3 cm

Vessel index: RNM (75 to 80); RNV (135 to 140)

TS3 1h

SS20 1c

TS3 1g

SS7 1f

TS3 1f

Form 110 L-F

Rd. 3.8 cm

Md. 5.8 cm

Ht. 7.0 cm

Vessel index: RNB (83)

TS4 1/Dc

Form 110 L-FS

Rd. 6.4 cm

Md. 8.4 cm

SS19ax

Registered vessels:

TS4 1/Dc

Fabrics and wares:

Form 110 R-F: R-F1.P; TS3 1h, SS20 1c, SS7 1f

R-F1.RS; TS3 1f

R-F1.CS; TS3 1g

Form 110 L-F: L-F4.P; TS4 1/Dc

Form 110 L-FS: L-FS.RS; SS19ax

Recovered from settlement sites and temple sites.

Dating:

Phase 4 or possibly Phase 3

A number of vessels of this form have been recovered from the temple area at Ismant el-Kharab and TS4 1/Dc is included here for comparison with the vessels from the survey.

Parallels:

Lauffray 1995b, 88–91, fig. 43: 360 –not specifically mentioned.

Lauffray 1995b, 95, fig. 46: 57 – a parallel for SS7 1f dated to the Ptolemaic Period.

Pierrat et al. 1995, 461, fig. 51: f – Ptolemaic Period.

SMALL JARS WITH A SHORT NECK

Plate 66

Form 112: Small necked jars with a composite convex profile. The vessels have a short neck and a round base. Two vessels were registered and are in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum.

Rd. 5.2 cm to 6.5 cm

Md. 8.0 cm to 10.6 cm

Ht. 8.4 cm to 10.2 cm

Vessel index: RNB (95 to 102)

SS7 1g

SS9 1c

CS14 1a

CS13 12b

Registered vessels:

SS9 1c

CS14 1a

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P; SS7 1g, SS9 1c, CS13 12b

R-F1.CS; CS14 1a

Manufacture:

These jars were made in two stages (Method 3) and the lower body of SS9 1c was shaped with a rib during the first stage.

Recovered from settlement and cemetery sites.

Dating:

Phase 3 and Phase 4

SS9 1c was recovered with vessels which have parallels in the early Roman Period deposits from Ismant el-Kharab. However, similar small jars occur at some sites in earlier assemblages of Series 1 material (CS3 and CS15) as well as at sites with later material.

The jars were casually made and the shape irregular and it is difficult to differentiate between the vessels on any criteria other than context.

Plate 66

Form 113: Necked jars with a composite convex profile. The vessels have a short neck and a round base. There are no registered vessels.

Rd. 7.4 cm to 8.8 cm

Md. 14.2 cm to 17.2 cm

Ht. 14.4 cm to 19.0 cm

Vessel index: RNB (91 to 99)

SS15 0b SS2 A1

Fabrics and wares:

L-FS.P; SS2 A1

L-FS.RS; SS15 0b

Recovered from settlement sites.

Dating:

Phase 3 possibly earlier

Form 113 jars are difficult to date and those placed in Series 2 are not very different to those in the Series 1. In particular, the similarity of SS2 A1 to CS15 171 and CS3 1f is noticeable. A number of other vessels recovered from the site SS2 appear to be dated no later than Phase 3 and may possibly be even a little earlier. The jar, SS15 0b, was one of two vessels recovered from the surface of a small settlement site.

Plate 66

Form 115: Necked jars with a composite convex profile. The rim of the vessel is modelled, the neck is short and the base is round. The form is divided into two variants by fabric. Only one example has a complete profile and there are no registered vessels in the corpus.

Form 115 R-F

Rd. 9.4 cm to 14.0 cm

Md. 18.4 cm

Ht. 19.8 cm

Vessel index: RNB (95)

SS4 0k

CS18 1c

SS7 1x

SS19aw

Form 115 L-FS

Rd. 10.0 cm to 14.8 cm

Md. 22.4 cm

SS7 1aa

CS16 1a

Fabrics and wares:

Form 115 R-F: R-F1.P; SS4 0k, SS19aw

R-F2.P; SS7 1x

R-F3.CS; CS18 1c

Form 115 L-FS: L-FS.P; SS7 1aa

L-FS.RS; CS16 1a

Recovered from settlement sites and cemetery sites.

Dating:**Phase 3 or 4**

Rim sherds from this form were recovered from two of the early Roman Period deposits at Ismant el-Kharab.

LARGE NECKLESS JARS**Plates 67 and 68**

Form 123: Neckless jars with a composite convex profile. The thick modelled rim of these jars is a distinctive feature of the form and the shoulder swells out directly from the rim to form a globular body with a rounded base. The form is divided into two variants by the size of the rim diameter. There is one intact example of the form which was registered but is not in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum.

Form 123/1**Rd.** 9.8 cm to 14.0 cm**Md.** 31.4 cm**Ht.** 46.6 cm**Vessel index:** RNM (67)

CS13 9a	SS19aj	SS17ad	CS13 1g	SS18y
CS13 10a	SS19ai	SS18aa	SS19ak	SS17ae
SS4 0i	SS5 7e	I6-4/17b	H7-1/82/18a	H7-1/82/18b

Form 123/2**Rd.** 17.2 cm to 18.0 cm

SS19al SS5 0p

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P; SS4 0i, H7-1/82/18a, H7-1/82/18b, SS5 0p

R-F2.P; SS5 7e, I6-4/17b

R-F4.P; SS19aj, SS17ad, CS13 1g, SS18y, CS13 10a, SS19ai, SS18aa,

SS19ak, SS17ae, SS19al, probably CS13 9a

Manufacture:

The intact jar, CS13 9a, was recovered from the entrance of a tomb at the cemetery northwest of Ismant el-Kharab and recorded in 1994. It was a well balanced, competently made vessel. It had been thrown by Method 3 and, although throwing ridges could be seen on the exterior surface they were not accentuated leaving the surface comparatively smooth. The rims of these jars were made in a similar way to those of Form 62 bowls: the clay was rolled onto the outside surface, compressed and thrown to the required shape. Although not as thick as the rims of the bowls, they would still have added to the strength of the jars and helped to make the vessels more durable. Rim sherds from this form were fairly numerous in the early Roman Period deposits at Ismant el-Kharab. A hole had been drilled in the shoulder of CS13 9a after the jar had been fired and retained a small fibre bung when the jar was recovered.

Recovered from settlement sites and a cemetery site.

Dating:

Phase 4 possibly Phase 3

Sherds were recovered from the three early Roman Period deposits at Ismant el-Kharab and were surface finds at CS13, the cemetery where the intact vessel, CS13 9a, was recovered. Sherds were also found at a number of other sites, including SS4 and SS5. They do not occur in the fourth century AD material from Ismant el-Kharab. It is possible that this type of jar was an innovation of the pottery workshops in the oases of the Western Desert and they may have been made as early as the Ptolemaic Period.

LARGE JARS WITH A SHORT NECK

Plate 69

Form 126: Wide mouthed jars with a modelled rim, a short neck and a round base. One example has a complete section but was not registered.

Rd. 19.0 cm to 24.0 cm

Md. 31.0 cm

Ht. 40.0 cm

Vessel index: RNM (78)

SS1 1d SS18ac SS18ad SS19am SS18ae

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P; SS18ae

R-F1.CS.D; SS19am was decorated on the rim and neck but the motif was not recognisable.

R-F3.P; SS1 1d

R-F3.RS; SS18ac may have been coated with thin red slip.

R-F3.CS; SS18ad

Manufacture:

The rim of the sherd, SS18ac, had a flat upper face and the edges had been carefully smoothed. A narrow band of 'pie-crust' decoration was modelled and applied to the vessel below the rim. Only a small percentage of the rim from these sherds was recovered and it is possible that some of the diameters are too large.

Recovered from settlement sites.

Dating:

Phase 4

The identification of the four rim sherds from early Roman Period deposits at Ismant el-Kharab is not certain. The rims on SS19am and SS18ae have some similarity to those on large jars recovered in later material from the site.

Form 130: Large jars with a composite convex profile and a short neck. The modelled rim is everted and there is a well defined ledge at the transition of the neck and upper body. The base is round. The vessel, CS9 1b, has been reproduced from the excavator's sketch.

Rd. 11.0 cm to 15.8 cm

Md. 25.0 cm to 31.5 cm

Ht. 44.0 cm to 48.0 cm

Vessel index: RNS (57); RNM (62 to 68)

CS9 1a	CS9 1b	CS9 1c	SS7 1dd	SS7 1l
SS7 1w	SS7 2b	SS4 0h	SS20 1h	

Registered vessels:

CS9 1a	CS9 1c	CS9 1b	SS7 1dd
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Vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum:

CS9 1a	SS7 1dd
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Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P; SS7 1w

R-F1.CS; CS9 1b

R-F1.CS.D; CS9 1c was decorated with horizontal bands and a frieze of floral motifs in reddish brown and dark brown or black; SS7 1l was decorated with a horizontal line in black and a net pattern in red; some traces of decoration remained on the edge of the sherd, SS20 1h.

R-F2.P; SS7 2b

R-F2.RS; SS4 0h

R-F6.CS; CS9 1a, SS7 1dd

Manufacture:

The jar, CS9 1a, is intact except for a rim chip. It has a clearly defined ledge at the transition of the neck and the body. The shoulder is rounded below the ledge at the neck. The jar is a well made vessel and was thrown in two stages by Method 3 and traces of

clay from the chuck remained on the lower body. The rounded base had probably been shaped with a rib during the first stage of throwing. One side of the body was accidentally flattened while the jar was still soft; however, it was not badly deformed and the rim remained relatively symmetrical.

SS7 1dd is also in the Royal Ontario Museum. Although smaller, it is very similar to CS9 1a and has the same type of rim and ledge formation. The fabric and surface treatment of these two undecorated jars are also similar.

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

Dating:

Phase 3 or possibly Phase 2

Although there are a number of examples of the form in the corpus, these jars are difficult to date accurately. If the identification with a jar from Saqqara is correct, they would be better placed in Series 1, Phase 2 (French 1992b). However, all the vessels and sherds, except SS4 0h, lack the thick red slip that is a characteristic of the Persian Period. The three jars recovered from the cemetery site, CS9, are the only ceramic finds from that site. The decoration on the upper body of the large jar, CS9 1c, consists of floral motifs and horizontal bands. The floral motifs, possibly representing palm branches and flowering bushes, are separated at intervals by a motif of vertical bands and crossed lines. The overall aspect of the decoration has some resemblance to the bands, floral motifs and net patterns on an Egyptian amphora dated from 304 to 30 BC (Bourriau 1981, 85, and no. 167). Similar motifs are also represented on two amphorae from a Theban tomb (Bietak and Reiser-Hauslauer 1978, pls 10 and 16).

The jar, SS7 1dd, although smaller is very similar to these jars and, while most of the material from SS7 is dated to the early Roman Period (Phase 4), the assemblage includes some earlier material.

Parallels:

Bietak and Reiser-Hauslauer 1978, pls 10 and 16 – two large amphorae from a Theban tomb which are decorated with similar motifs as CS9 1c.

Bourriau 1981, 85, no. 167 – a two-handled amphora; the decoration consists of bands, floral motifs and a net pattern of crossed lines; dated 304–30 BC.

Bourriau unpublished, no. 253 – a large jar in a red fabric with a self slip and possibly banded decoration on the body; the neck formation is a good parallel for the Dakhleh Oasis vessels; provisionally dated Ptolemaic–Roman Period.

French 1992b, 80, pl. 61: 8 – a good shape parallel for the body of these jars dated to the Persian Period.

Marchand 1996, 425–6, Groupe 13: 48 and 49 – dated to the Persian Period.

Rose 1996, 177, pl. 70: 153 – a two-handled decorated jar which has a similar rim formation; possibly dated to the Ptolemaic or Roman Period.

Plate 72

Form 132: Necked jars with a rolled everted rim and a ledge at the transition of the neck and upper body. There are no complete examples or registered vessels.

Rd. 10.0 cm to 12.2 cm

Md. c.28.0 cm

SS19at CS13 1e SS19av SS19au SS18al

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P; SS18al

R-F4.P; CS13 1e, SS19av, SS19au

R-F4.CS; SS19at (the cream slip on SS19at was unusually thick for the material from Phase 4).

Manufacture:

The sherds were from competently made vessels with well finished rims and clearly defined ledges at the neck.

Recovered from a settlement and a cemetery site.

Dating:

Phase 4 possibly late Phase 3

Four of the sherds were recovered from the early Roman Period deposits at Ismant el-Kharab and CS13 1e came from the fill of Tomb 1 at the cemetery north-west of Ismant el-Kharab.

Parallels:

Jaritz and Rodziewicz 1996, 238–9, fig. 4: 11 – from a mixed deposit containing Late Period and Ptolemaic Period material.

Plate 72

Form 133: Necked jars with a modelled rim and short neck. The upper face of the rim is flat and the rim is inflected. There is a ledge on the neck of the two larger sherds. There are no complete examples in the corpus.

Rd. 12.2 cm to 20.0 cm

SS19ar	SS20 1m	SS20 0p	SS20 1g	SS20 0n
K9-4/82/15b				

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P; SS19ar possibly red slipped.

R-F1.CS; SS20 1m, SS20 0p, K9-4/82/15b

R-F1.CS.D; SS20 0n decorated with linear and floral motifs in red.

R-F2.P: SS20 1g

Recovered from settlement sites and a cemetery site.

Dating:

Phase 4

SS19ar was recovered from an early Roman Period deposit at Ismant el-Kharab; two sherds were from the mixed deposit at site SS20 and two others were surface finds also from that site; K9-4/82/15b was an isolated find from the fill of a tomb.

Parallels:

Jaritz and Rodziewicz 1994 , fig. 7: 51 – a possible parallel dated to second century AD.

LARGE JARS WITH A SHORT TO MEDIUM NECK

Plate 72

Form 134: Necked jars with a modelled rim and medium tall neck. The wide rim has a shallow groove in the upper face and there is a ledge at the transition of the neck and upper body. There are no complete examples in the corpus.

Rd. 11.8 cm to 12.0 cm

CS13 1d SS19ao

Fabrics and wares:

R-F4.P; CS13 1d, SS19ao

Manufacture:

The sherds were from competently made jars with neatly finished rims and well defined ledges on the neck.

Recovered from a settlement site and a cemetery site.

Dating:

Phase 4

SS19ao was recovered from an early Roman Period deposit at Ismant el-Kharab and CS13 1d came from the fill of Tomb 1 at the nearby cemetery, CS13.

Form 135: Necked jars with a folded modelled rim and a round base. The neck varies between short and medium tall. The rim is inflected. A ledge was made at the transition of the neck and upper body but it is very shallow on some examples. One or two grooves were incised into the upper body of some sherds retaining sufficient body length. A number of sherds were decorated. There are no complete examples and no registered vessels. SS1 0e has been reconstructed from the drawings of rim and body sherds.

Rd. 11.0 cm to 18.0 cm

Md. c.24.0 cm to c.32.0 cm

Ht. c.32.0 cm to c.47.5 cm

SS19as	CS13 12a	TS3 1j	CS13 3a	SS19aq
M1-1/2	SS19an			
A2-3/1	SS19ap	N6-2/1	K3-2/1	K3-2/2
SS1 0e				

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P; CS13 12a, M1-1/2

R-F1.CS; CS13 3a, SS19an

R-F1.P.D; K3-2/2

R-F1.CS.D; A2-3/1, SS19ap, N6-2/1, K3-2/1

R-F3.P; SS19aq, SS1 0e incised with a plant motif before firing.

R-F3.CS; SS19as

Not known; TS3 1j

Manufacture:

Some of these jars were very asymmetrical and it was necessary to estimate the average measurement of the rim diameter in order to draw the vessels.

Recovered from settlement, temple and cemetery sites.

Dating:

Phase 4

Three sherds were recovered from early Roman Period deposits at Ismant el-Kharab and three others from the fill of two tombs at the cemetery near Ismant el-Kharab.

Parallels:

Gempeler 1992, pl. 103: 15 K423 – a decorated jar dated to the fourth century AD.

Plate 75

Form 136: Necked jars with a modelled rim and a round base. The inflected rim on this form is not as thick as that on the previous form. The neck varies between short and medium tall. The jars have a ledge at the transition of the neck and upper body. The two complete jars are quite asymmetrical. Two vessels were registered and are in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum.

Rd. 9.0 cm to 14.0 cm

Md. 33.2 cm to 37.0 cm

Ht. 44.4 cm to 46.0 cm

Vessel index: RNM (75 to 80)

TS1 1k	SS17ag	SS16 0d	CS13 3b
SS9 1d	CS5 Fz	SS17af	SS18ab

Registered vessels:

TS1 1k	SS9 1d
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Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.CS; CS5 Fz

R-F1.P.D; SS16 0d decorated with black pigment.

R-F3.P; SS17ag

R-F3.CS; SS18ab

R-F4.P; CS13 3b (Test S11, Appendix 1, A-12, pl. 183 and Chapter 7).

R-F4.CS; TS1 1k, SS9 1d, SS17af

Manufacture:

The two jars in the Royal Ontario Museum were similar in size and shape, although the ledge at the neck of SS9 1d was more sharply defined than the one on TS1 1k. The jars had been thrown in two stages by Method 3. They were competently made with thin walls and were light for their size.

Recovered from temple, settlement and cemetery sites.

Dating:

Phase 4

Sherds of this form were recovered from two of the early Roman Period deposits at Ismant el-Kharab.

Plate 76

Form 137: Necked jars with a modelled rim and a round base. The neck varies between short and medium tall. There is a ledge at the transition of the neck and upper body. The body of the vessel is more slender and the neck straighter than on Form 136 jars. One jar, CS6 1b, was registered but is not in the Royal Ontario Museum.

Rd. 8.2 cm to 11.0 cm

Md. 20.2 cm

Ht. 42.0 cm

Vessel index: RNS (48)

CS6 1b	SS17am	SS17as	CS6 3d	CS6 3c
CS6 3b	TS2 1w	SS18af		

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P; CS6 1b, CS6 3c, CS6 3b

R-F1.CS; SS17as, SS18af

R-F2.P; SS17am, TS2 1w

R-F3.P; CS6 3d

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

Dating:

Phase 4

Two sherds of the form were recovered from the early Roman Period deposit, SS17, at Ismant el-Kharab – SS17as from one of the lowest levels and SS17am from an upper level of the test. This type of jar continued to be made into the fourth century AD at Ismant el-Kharab. The identification of the sherd, TS2 1w, to this form is uncertain as the other material from the site is earlier; however, the sherd was recovered from the upper level and may have come from the surface.

LARGE JARS WITH A MEDIUM NECK

Plate 77

Form 138: Necked jars. These vessels have grooves incised into the upper face of the modelled rim. The neck is medium tall. The transition from the neck to the upper body was marked by one or more ledges. There are no complete examples or registered vessels.

Rd. 10.0 cm to 16.0 cm

CS13 11a	CS13 8a	CS6 3e	SS17ai	
SS18ag	SS17ah	SS17aj	CS13 3c	SS17ak
SS9 1p	SS9 1q	SS11 1j		

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P; SS17ai, SS18ag, SS17ah, SS17aj, CS13 3c, SS9 1p, SS9 1q

R-F3.P; CS13 11a

R-F3.CS.D; CS6 3e. (An irregular rim band was recorded for this sherd but this may have been staining from resin).

R-F2.P; SS11 1j, SS17ak

R-F4.P; CS13 8a

Manufacture:

The sherds from CS13, SS17 and SS18 were from competently made jars which had narrow but precise grooves incised into the upper face of the rims.

Recovered from settlement sites and a cemetery site.

Dating:

Phase 4

A number of these sherds were recovered from two of the deposits at Ismant el-Kharab.

JARS WITH A MEDIUM TALL NECK

Plate 78

Form 142: Necked jars with a modelled rim. The neck is medium tall. There are no complete examples or registered vessels in the corpus.

Rd. 12.2 cm to 14.0 cm

SS7 1ee

SS3 3d

SS20 1i

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.CS; SS3 3d

R-F1.CS.D; SS7 1ee was decorated with horizontal bands and SS20 1i with rows of dots.

Recovered from settlement sites.

Dating:

Phase 3

Sherds of this form were not recovered from the early Roman Period deposits at Ismant el-Kharab.

Parallels:

Marchand 1998, 438, fig. 59: c – a jar from Kharga Oasis decorated with bands and dated to the Ptolemaic Period.

Form 143: Necked jars with a modelled rim. The neck is medium tall and has a ledge at the transition to the upper body. There are no registered examples in the corpus.

Rd. 8.6 cm to 11.0 cm

SS17al L4-1/86/73d SS18ah

Fabrics and wares:

R-F3.P

Manufacture:

SS17al was competently made.

Recovered from settlement sites.

Dating:

Phase 4

Sherds came from two of the early Roman Period deposits at Ismant el-Kharab.

FLASKS AND KEGS

Form 151: Necked flasks. The two faces of the flask are convex and the neck has a modelled rim. There are no complete examples or registered vessels in the corpus.

Rd. 2.7 cm to 4.0 cm

Md. 15.0 cm and 8.0 cm

Ht. 17.7 cm

CS18 1a SS4 0w

Fabrics and wares:

R-F2.CS; SS4 0w

R-F2.RS.D; CS18 1a was decorated with solid red on the neck and black net and tooth designs on the flat shoulder and the upper body.

Manufacture:

An intact flask in the Petrie Museum (UC 19338) is almost identical in shape and decoration to CS18 1a and differs only slightly in some of the measurements. The flask came from Petrie's excavations at Rifeh but was not published. The neck was thrown separately and luted to the body. Small solid lugs were modelled from pieces of clay and attached at the conjunction of the neck and upper body. A groove was incised around the edge of both faces and notches were carved into the top of the lugs to make three indentations. Slight indentations at the top of the shoulder may indicate similar notches on the drawing of CS18 1a. Both flasks were decorated with similar motifs consisting of net and tooth patterns. CS18 1a does not have the six pointed star which was painted below the neck of the flask from Rifeh; however, it is not a complete vessel. The similarity of the flask, CS18 1a, to the one held in the Petrie Museum indicates contact between the oasis and the Nile Valley. It now seems likely that a number of different types of flasks and kegs, known from sites in the Nile Valley, were made in the oases of the Western Desert and it may prove that the Rifeh flask originated in Dakhleh Oasis.

Recovered from a cemetery and a settlement site.

Dating:**Phase 3**

The flask, CS18 1a, was recovered from a pit which contained the body of a small bovine, a number of Demotic ostraca and a few sherds. Flasks of this type were not recovered from the early Roman Period deposits at Ismant el-Kharab and, although some of the ostraca have been provisionally dated to the first or second century AD, the Form 151 flask and the other sherds may be dated in the Ptolemaic Period (Phase 3). The identification of SS4 0w to the form is not certain as, although the rim formation looks more like this type of flask than a keg, the diameter is rather large.

Parallels:

Aston 1996c, 31 and fig. 42b: 75-76 – earlier vessels with small loop handles probably the

prototypes for CS18 1a; from Petrie's Gizeh Tomb 2 (Petrie 1907, pl. XXIII) in a group dated to the eighth – seventh centuries BC.

Marchand 1996, 425, Groupe 16: 56 – this vessel dated to the Persian Period also has small loop handles.

Petrie Museum (UC 19338) – labelled post Dynasty XIX and unpublished.

BARREL-SHAPED KEGS

Plate 79

Form 157: Large kegs with a short neck and modelled rim. These kegs have a barrel-shaped body with rounded ends. The vessels do not have strainers in the necks or handles on the body. One vessel was registered and is in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum.

Rd. 4.4 cm to 6.8 cm

Md. 42.6 cm

Ht. c.36.0

SS9 1e	SS19az	SS17ar	SS4 0v	SS1 0f
CS13 12c	SS11 1k	SS16 1f	SS16 0k	SS16 0l

Registered vessels:

SS9 1e

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P; SS17ar, CS13 12c

R-F1.CS; SS4 0v

R-F2.P; SS9 1e, SS1 0f

R-F3.P; SS11 1k

R-F3.CS; SS19az

Not known; SS16 1f, SS16 0k, SS16 0l

Manufacture:

These large kegs were thrown by Method 3 and their manufacture has been described in Chapter 6 (63–5, pls 165 and 173). The large bodies of the kegs are frequently asymmetrical as they were thinly thrown and were distorted if handled before the clay was dry and firm.

Recovered from settlement sites and the surface of a cemetery site.

Dating:**Phase 4**

Two examples were recovered from the early Roman Period deposits at Ismant el-Kharab and another from the nearby cemetery, CS13. A similar type of keg continued to be made during the late Roman Period at Ismant el-Kharab and large numbers of rim sherds and body sherds are found in the later deposits. These vessels obviously answered a need in the environmental conditions of the oasis as, although the size and the shape have changed over time, kegs continue to be made by the potters of Dakhleh Oasis (pl. 165, fig. 1–2).

Parallels:

Brunton 1948, pl. LXVI: 1 – dated to the Roman Period.

Dunand et al. 1992, pl. 86: 1 (T11, 38) and 2 (T64, 165).

Mond and Myers 1940, pl. LXIV/90 – described as 'Kharga darb' from the Graeco-Roman-Coptic corpus.

Petrie 1888, 65 – at Tanis Petrie dated long barrel-shaped kegs to the second century AD.

Whitcomb and Johnson 1979, pl. 22: f – from a context with parallels dated to the first century AD.

Whitcomb and Johnson 1982, pl. 14: e, c and d – from the Villa and Small Storeroom loci; dated to the first two centuries AD.

Form 158: Kegs with a barrel-shaped body and a centrally placed neck. The neck is short with a modelled rim. The body of the form is smaller and more spherical than the other barrel-shaped kegs. A vertical loop handle was attached from the rim to the upper body. The necks of the vessels do not have a strainer. There are no complete or registered vessels in the corpus. The sherd, SS20 1l, has a similar rim formation but a handle was not extant and its identification to the form is not definite.

Rd. 5.0 cm to 6.2 cm

CS18 0d SS20 1l

Fabrics and wares:

L-FS.P

Recovered from a cemetery and a settlement site.

Dating:

Phase 3

Flasks of this type were not recovered from either early Roman Period or late Roman Period deposits at Ismant el-Kharab. Kegs, similar to CS18 0d, are known at Tebtynis in contexts dated to the third century BC (from information kindly supplied to C. A. Hope by Sylvie Marchand).

Form 159: Large barrel-shaped kegs with a centrally placed neck. The neck is short with a modelled rim. All the examples are sherds – three have a vertical loop handle attached from the rim and to the body and three have a strainer in the neck. Although their rims are similar to that of SS4 0j, the identification of SS7 2d and CS5 Fab to the form is uncertain. There are no registered vessels.

Rd. 5.5 cm to 7.0 cm

SS7 2c SS4 0j SS7 2d SS1 1i CS5 Fab

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P; SS7 2c, SS7 2d, CS5 Fab

R-F1.CS; SS4 0j, SS1 1i

Recovered from settlement sites.**Dating:**

Phase 3 and possibly late Phase 2 for SS7 2c

The parallel for this form (Marchand 1996) is dated to the Persian Period. SS7 2c and SS7 2d were recovered with a small assemblage of sherds, one of which (the Form 150 sherd SS7 2e), may be dated to Phase 2 and two others to Phase 3. SS4 0j is from a small group of surface finds which included a Form 130 jar (Phase 3) but also Phase 4 sherds. SS1 1i was recovered from a deposit containing early Phase 4 material but kegs with strainers have not been recovered in excavated material at Ismant el-Kharab from either the early Roman Period or the late Roman Period deposits.

Parallels:

Marchand 1996, 425-6, Groupe 14: 54 – a sherd from a keg with a strainer in the neck; dated to the Persian Period and a good parallel particularly for SS7 2c.

Plate 80

Form 160: Large barrel-shaped kegs with a centrally placed neck and a vertical loop handle attached to the side of the body. The neck has a strainer. The rim was missing from the only example in the corpus which was registered but is not in the Royal Ontario Museum.

Md. 33.0 cm and 20.6 cm

CS1 7r

Fabrics and wares:

L-F4/5.P

Recovered from a cemetery site.

Dating:

Phase 3 or 4

Parallels:

Marchand 1997b, 45–7 and fig. 3 – this parallel from Ayn Manawar in Kharga Oasis has a loop handle but was made in a different fabric; recovered from a context dated to the Twenty-seventh –Twenty-ninth Dynasties.

LENTOID FLASKS

Plate 81

Form 161: Necked flasks with two vertical loop handles attached from the upper neck to the top of the body. The faces of the drum-shaped body are convex or lentoid shaped. The intact example was recovered from the temple at Ismant el-Kharab. It was registered but is not in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum.

Rd. 4.0 cm to 5.8 cm

Md. 21.0 cm and 14.4 cm

Ht. 28.0 cm

TS4 1/Dd

SS3 1e

CS1 7q

Fabrics and wares:

L-F4.P

Manufacture:

The intact vessel, TS4 1/Dd, had been competently made. The convex faces were decorated with grooves evenly incised in concentric circles. Holes had been pierced in the wide flat section of the body to form a strainer for the neck. The thick handles were firmly attached and were large enough to have been functional.

Recovered from temple, settlement and cemetery sites.

Dating:

Phase 4

A similar type of lentoid flask is fairly common in the fourth century AD material excavated at Ismant el-Kharab and was also recovered from other sites in the oasis during the survey. However, the later vessels have a more complex rim formation with two to three external ridges or beads (Hope 1983, fig. 7: f and pl. XII: c).

Plate 81

Form 162: Kegs or jars with a thick modelled rim and a short neck. There are no complete examples in the corpus and the vessel shape has not been identified.

Rd. 11.0 cm to 12.0 cm

SS20 1k SS5 7h

Fabrics and wares:

R-F3.P; SS5 7h

Not known; SS20 1k

Manufacture:

A sherd (pl. 173, fig. 4) similar to SS20 1k was recovered from the surface of Ismant el-Kharab. The well-formed modelled rim had been thickly potted and appeared to be from a keg of considerable size and weight. It had been made from a hard-fired variant of the fabric L-FS.

Recovered from settlement sites.

Dating:

Possibly early Phase 4

PART II

VESSEL TYPOLOGY

MISCELLANEOUS FORMS

Plate 82 and 83

Form 170: Tall slender vessels with a modelled, everted rim. The maximum diameter of the vessels is placed very low. A hole was purposely made in the base of the vessel during the throwing process. The vessels are thought to be especially constructed nesting boxes for use in pigeon rearing with the hole providing the necessary ventilation. Smaller vessels with a similar shape but a number of holes around the base are still made at the pottery in the western part of Dakhleh Oasis for breeding rabbits (Henein 1997, 133).

Rd. 12.0 cm to 14.8 cm

Md. 19.0 cm to 26.0 cm

Ht. 46.8 cm to 49.0 cm

Vessel index: RNS (41 to 53)

SS17an	SS3 3Bb	SS17ap	SS17ao	C5-2/9/2
SS1 2b	SS5 7j	SS5 7k	SS5 7l	

Registered vessels:

SS3 3Bb	C5-2/9/2	SS1 2b
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Vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum:

SS3 3Bb

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P; all except the following:

R-F3.P; SS5 7k

Manufacture:

The vessels of this type were probably made in two stages (Method 3). However, a hole was purposely left in the base instead of the clay being closed up completely during the first stage. The edge of the hole and the rim of the jar were modelled and thickened to strengthen the large vessels.

Recovered from settlement sites and a cemetery site.

Dating:

Phase 3 and early Phase 4

During the survey of the oasis, large numbers of pigeon pots were recovered from several sites, especially in the western part of the oasis, including sites SS1, SS3 and SS5 (Map 9). No intact vessels were recovered in the early Roman Period deposits at Ismant el-Kharab; however, three sherds were found in the deposit SS17. The identification of SS17an to the form is not as positive as are the sherds, SS17ap and SS17ao. The vessels have not been recognised in the occupation levels of the houses dated to the fourth century AD.

A number of the vessels were recovered from the cemetery north-east of Ismant el-Kharab where they had been reused in burials. Only a few objects, including a glass bottle dated to the second and third century AD, were retrieved from this cemetery and, apart from 'pigeon pots', little other ceramic material was recovered. The vessels were not recovered from the cemetery, CS13, located to the north-west of Ismant el-Kharab.

A building towards the northern perimeter of Ismant el-Kharab may be a 'columbarium' used for the raising of pigeons (Mills 1979, 179). Elsewhere on the site, the sherds from the vessels were used as clinking sherds and as wedges between the mud bricks in at least two of the freestanding mud brick mausolea of the Northern Tomb Group (Hope 1988, 164, Ill.3). Sherds retaining the thick rims of the vessels are particularly noticeable in these situations. The standing tombs are considered to be earlier than the excavated houses dated to the fourth century AD. It would seem that either

pigeon rearing was largely confined to the western sector of the oasis or, if the occupants of the houses at Ismant el-Kharab were involved in the industry, this type of vessel had ceased to be used.

Parallels:

Johnson 1981, 84, 124, pl. 73: 581, 582 and 583 – these vessels were thought to be pots from water-wheels (qadus) with the toe or knob broken off; however, although not as tall as the Form 170 vessels from Dakhleh Oasis, they are similar. A date around the first century BC or the first century AD was given for no. 583 and the other vessels to the late third or early fourth century AD.

Lauffrey 1995b, 95, fig. 45: 212 and pl. 15a – the hole in the base can be seen in the drawing and the vessel appears to be a similar type to those described here as 'pigeon pots'. It came from a level containing vessels with Ptolemaic-Roman and early Roman Period parallels.

Plate 84

Form 171: Unrestricted deep vessels with an everted rim and a narrow flat base. There are three examples, two of which had a hole pierced in the base – one from site SS5 and one from SS13. The other vessel from SS5 was of similar size and shape but the base was intact. The three vessels were registered.

Rd. 12.6 cm to 13.6 cm

Ht. 13.0 cm to 16.4 cm

Vessel index: UV (83 to 100)

SS5 7c SS5 7d SS13 2a

Vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum:

SS5 7d SS13 2a

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P

Manufacture:

The vessels were thrown and have string cut bases. The two vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum are heavy for their size as both the walls and bases were thickly thrown. The base of these vessels had been pierced after they were thrown but before they were fired. Although the edges of the hole in the base of SS5 7d were better finished than on SS13 2a, they were still quite sharp and rough.

It has been suggested by R. Holthoer (1977, 83–4) that, during the New Kingdom, pairs of unrestricted vessels were used as moulds for bread making. The lower vessel held the bread dough and was covered by another vessel of similar shape but with a hole made in it for steam to escape. This explanation allows for the absence of the hole in the base of one of the pair recovered from site SS5 and, if correct, would prolong this tradition of bread making for many hundreds of years. However, if bread making was the function of the vessels in this corpus, one would expect the vessels to be far more common: only three vessels were recovered from the survey and none have been recognised in the excavated material from Ismant el-Kharab. It also seems unlikely that they were used in spinning or other crafts involving thread or fibre because of the rough, sharp edges of the holes. The two vessels with pierced bases could have been used as funnels. However, none of these suggestions can explain the function of the vessel with the intact base.

Recovered from settlement sites.

Dating:

Phase 4

The assemblage from site SS5 included some vessel types recovered from the early Roman Period deposits at Ismant el-Kharab.

Parallels:

Rose 1996, 177, pl. 72... 186 – a bowl-shaped vessel with a pierced base; undated.

Form 172: Funnels. The only example of the form was registered and is in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum.

Rd. 15.0 cm

Ht. 15.0 cm

Spout 3.0 cm

SS6 1c

Fabrics and wares:

L-F1.P; pale reddish brown (2.5YR 4-5/8) with a patchy cream surface (5Y 7-8/2).

Manufacture:

The spout and bowl of this funnel, which is in the Royal Ontario Museum, did not appear to have been made from separate pieces and joined. The entire vessel may have been thrown in two stages (Method 3) with the spout made during the second stage.

Alternatively, the bowl may have been thrown in two stages and the spout thrown on from added clay in the same way that necks were put onto kegs (pl. 165: 1-2). This type of vessel can quite easily be made by either method and Method 3 works very well. The walls of SS6 1c were thick for the size of the vessel and the bowl is not asymmetrical so that the spout was placed a little off-centre. However, the vessel would have functioned quite efficiently as a funnel.

Recovered from a settlement site.

Dating:

Phase 1

The funnel was recovered with the two small Form 43 vessels, SS6 1a and SS6 1b. A number of these vessels were also found at the cemetery site, CS7, with material dated to Phase 1 and Phase 2. Although only a few other vessels or sherds were recovered from the settlement site SS6, they include a Form 154 lentoid flask and Form 96 and Form 122

jars. All of these vessels can be dated to around the Twenty-sixth Dynasty and have been placed in Phase 1.

Parallels:

Hamza 1997, 81–2, fig. 1: 13 – a funnel made from Nile clay dated to the Saite–Persian Period.

Michalowski et al. 1950, fig. 219 – dated late Ptolemaic Period.

Peet and Woolley 1923, pl. L: XXXII/12 and XXXII/1029 – found in the main city and dated to the New Kingdom.

Plate 84

Form 173: Small vessels with a convex contour and a flat base. The shape was purposely altered for the vessels to be used as lamps making the rim diameters very asymmetrical. The unaltered shape was probably similar to Form 38 vessels, such as CS7 2g, which was recovered from the same site. The two examples were registered but are not in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum.

Rd. 9.1 cm to 10.6 cm and 7.5 cm to 9.5 cm

Ht. 6.0 cm to 6.3 cm

CS7 1g

CS7 1h

Fabrics and wares:

R-F2.P

Recovered from a cemetery site.

Dating:

Phase 1 or possibly Phase 2

The unaltered shape of the lamps was probably similar to another vessel, CS7 2g, recovered from the same tomb and the following parallels are for the shape of that vessel.

Parallels:

Petrie 1906, pl. XXXVIB: 21 – a date in the Persian Period has been suggested by P. J.

French for the vessel (see footnote 126 in Aston 1996c, 27, and fig. 47: 21).

Petrie et al. 1923, pl. LIX: 30j, 30p – a date in the Saite Period has been proposed for these vessels from Lahun (Aston 1996c, 37–9 and fig. 81: 30j, 30p).

POTSTANDS**Plate 85**

Form 174: A number of potstands were recovered from the survey and a much larger one from Ismant el-Kharab. The form has been divided into two variants by size and are considered separately. One vessel from the form was registered but is not in the Royal Ontario Museum.

Form 174/1

Diameters: 7.0 cm to 18.5 cm

Ht. 3.0 cm to 7.4 cm

SS20 1n	SS20 1o	SS20 1p
SS16 3m	SS16 3n	SS16 3o

Registered vessels:

SS20 1p

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P; SS20 1n, SS20 1p

R-F1.RS; SS20 1o

Not known: SS16 3m, SS16 3n, SS16 3o

Recovered from settlement sites.

Dating:

Phase 2 to Phase 3

The three potstands from SS20 were recovered in a deposit with several sherds dated to Phase 4 and a few sherds from Phase 3. The potstands from SS16 were recovered from the temple area of that site with other material which has been placed in Phase 2. Several of the parallels for the tall stand, SS16 3o, indicate that it may be the earliest of the series and could possibly be placed in Phase 1.

Parallels:

Allen 1982, pl. XXI: 1 – a parallel for SS16 3o dated to the Late Period.

French and Ghaly 1991, 97 and nos 110–1 – taller parallels more appropriate for SS16 3o from material dated mostly to the first half of the fourth century BC.

Holladay Jr. 1982, pl. 27: 6 – a parallel for SS16 3o from the Persian Well, c.486 BC.

Jaritz and Rodziewicz 1994, 127, fig. 5: 33 – dated third to second century BC.

Jacquet-Gordon in press, fig. 11: 10 – Complex IIA and IIB (from the Twenty-fifth Dynasty to the Early Ptolemaic Period).

Michalowski et al. 1938, fig. 117 – dated to the Ptolemaic Period.

Mostafa 1986, 8–12, fig. 7 – a parallel for SS16 3o dated to the Saite Period.

Spencer 1993, 44–6, pl. 73: 5 – a parallel for SS16 3o in material from Site W at el-Ashmunein dated around the eighth and seventh centuries BC.

Oren 1984, 28, fig. 21: 12 and 13 – a parallel for SS16 3o made from Nile clay from Site T.21 dated late seventh or sixth century BC.

Petrie 1888, 67, pl. XXXIV: 33 – dated to the end of the sixth century BC; the vessel is placed in D. A. Aston's (1996c, fig. 236) Phase V (c.575/550–c.400).

Form 174/2

Rd: 27.0 cm and 32.4 cm

Ht. 10.0 cm

SS18ak

Fabrics and wares:

R-F3.P/CS; SS18ak (possibly coated with thin cream slip).

Manufacture:

The large stand, SS18ak, was recovered from one of the early Roman Period deposits at Ismant el-Kharab. It was competently thrown and solidly made. The upper and lower rims were rounded and thickened to add strength to the vessel. The stand appeared to have been well used.

Recovered from a settlement site.

Dating:

Phase 4 or possibly Phase 3

If the identification of SS18ak with the parallel (Jaritz and Rodziewicz 1996) is correct, this potstand may be dated to Phase 3.

Parallels:

Jaritz and Rodziewicz 1996, 238, fig. 6: 38 - a rim sherd which is slightly smaller than the Dakhleh example but is possibly the upper section of a similar stand. It was recovered from a layer which contained material linked to the construction of the Ptolemaic temple. Michalowski et al. 1938, fig. 142 - dated to the Roman Period.

Plate 85

Form 175: Miscellaneous thick-walled vessels. There are no complete or registered vessels and the sherds have been considered separately.

SS2 An: A sherd from a footed vessel, possibly a stand.

Bd. 18.0 cm

Fabrics and wares:

R-F8.P

Recovered from a settlement site.

Dating:

Possibly Phase 1 or 2

Parallels:

Allen 1982, pl. XXI: 2 – dated to the Late Period.

Jacquet-Gordon in press, fig. 11: 11 (Complex IIA and B) – a good parallel, the fabric of which seems to be equivalent to the R-F8 in this corpus.

Michalowski et al. 1950, figs 246–7 – the two examples, described as a supports for *zirs*, were dated to the Roman Period.

Spencer 1993, 44, 47, pl. 73: L.1.6 and L.1.22 – no levels given, dated to the Third Intermediate Period.

SS16 3p: A body sherd from a 'brazier'.

Fabrics and wares:

Unknown

Recovered from a settlement site.

Dating:

Phase 1 or Phase 2

Parallels:

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

Fischer 1959, 30, fig. 11 and pl. 19d.

Fischer 1965, pl. 67: 609 and 610 – two braziers with ventilation holes; the larger example, 609, was recovered from the Twenty-second Dynasty stratum and has been included in D. A. Aston's Phase I (Aston 1996c, fig. 191: h; however, see note 366 on page 61 where the author suggests a date in the sixth century may be more appropriate).

Hamza 1997, 81–2, fig. 1: 19 – a brazier made in a silt fabric dated to the Saite or Persian Period.

Petrie 1888, pl. XXXV: 77 – included in Aston's Phase V (Aston 1996c, fig. 237: 77).

Petrie 1915, pl. XI: 51 – not specifically dated by Petrie but a Third Intermediate Period date is suggested by D. A. Aston (1996c, 31).

SS7 Ao: A sherd from a shallow vessel with a perforated centre, possibly a type of stand.

Rd. 25.6 cm

Ht. c.2.0 cm

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.CS

Recovered from a settlement site.

Dating:

A parallel has not been found for the sherd. The context suggests a date in Phase 2 or Phase 3.

Plate 86

Form 176: Thick-walled vessels or platters with a shallow open form made from a coarse open fabric. All examples were sherds and were not registered.

Rd. 25.0 cm to 42.0 cm

SS8 1h	SS2 Ap	SS7 1hh	SS7 1ii
SS14 1q	CS18 0e	SS7 1gg	SS1 1h

Fabrics and wares:

R-F8.P; all except the following:

R-F8.CS; SS7 1ii

Manufacture:

These vessels may have been all or partly hand-made.

Recovered from a cemetery site and settlement sites.

Dating:

Phase 1 to Phase 3

These forms have parallels dated to the Third Intermediate Period but this type of vessel was made over a long period and is difficult to date accurately without seeing the vessel.

Parallels:

Allen 1982, pl. XV: 10 – dated to the Third Intermediate Period.

Aston 1996, fig. 24: 16212b: 23 – a vessel with a similar shape to SS14 1q and CS18 0e; dated to the reign of Sheshonq V.

Brunton 1948, pl. LVII: 1D and 1H – from the temple area dated to Dynasties XXII-XXV by Brunton and to the eighth or seventh centuries BC by D. A. Aston (1996c, 45).

Holladay Jr. 1982, pl. 27: 6 – a parallel for SS7 1gg from the Persian Well, c.486 BC.

Jacquet-Gordon in press, fig. 3: 9 and 10 – parallels for SS14 1q, CS18 0e and SS7 1gg made from a fabric similar to R-F8; Complex I (from the end of the New Kingdom to the end of the Twenty-fifth Dynasty).

Marchand 1996, 427–8, Groupe 18: 59 – a parallel for SS2 Ap and Groupe 18: 60 for SS7 1hh; dated to the Persian Period.

Mysliwiec 1987, nos 391 – a parallel for SS14 1q, CS18 0e and SS7 1gg dated to the Late Period.

Plate 87

Form 185: Part of an ornamental stand or incense burner. There is one example in the corpus which was registered and is in the Royal Ontario Museum.

Bd. 9.8 cm

SS12 1e

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.CS

Manufacture:

The fragment has been drawn as the base of a pedestal bowl or stand but the form of the complete vessel is uncertain. There is some blackening of the underneath surface of the

'foot' which may be an indication that this hollow formed the shallow bowl of an incense burner. The extant part of the vessel was thrown as a cylinder with a flat base. The stem was decorated with prominent ledges during the throwing process and one ledge had quite sharp angular edges. When the clay was still soft the 'base membrane' was pushed up into the vessel to make either a ring base for the vessel or the shallow bowl of an incense burner.

Recovered from a settlement site.

Dating:

Phase 3 or early Phase 4

The sherd was recovered in a small deposit which contained Form 13 and Form 16 bowls which are types not found in the early Roman Period deposits at Ismant el-Kharab. A cache of Demotic ostraca was recovered from one of the rooms of the house at SS12 but has not yet been published.

Parallels:

Allen 1982, pl. XX: 8 and 9 – the formation of the base of no. 9, in particular, is similar to SS12 1e and both vessels have the same type of projecting ledges. These burners are dated to the Late Period and may have been the prototypes for later vessels.

Dunand et al. 1992, pl. 75: 1 – from Tomb 45 (not specifically dated).

Hayes 1976, 45 and fig. 12: 228 – dated to the Roman Period.

Hayes 1984, no. 109 – a bronze vessel dated to the Hellenistic Period.

Johnson 1981, 125, pl. 74: 593 – dated post-Ptolemaic Period to mid-third century AD.

Form 186: Ornamental vessel or *kernos*. The vessel was registered but is not in the Royal Ontario Museum.

Rd. 12.5 cm

Md. 14.7 cm

Ht. 23.8 cm

CS6 1a

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.CS.D, the fabric was very lightly fired. The decoration consisted of a lattice design in red with some of the intervening spaces partially filled in with black pigment. The design was repeated on the small pots around the rim and all the decoration was carelessly applied.

Manufacture:

The vessel was thrown as a jar without a base and five miniature jars with pointed bases were attached around the rim.

Recovered from a cemetery site.

Dating:

Possibly Phase 4

The vessel was found in the same tomb as the Form 137 jar, CS6 1b, a type of jar recovered in the early Roman Period deposits at Ismant el-Kharab. Although an accurate parallel for CS6 1a has not been found, fragments of vessels and small cups, some of which are decorated with red and black linear motifs, have been published from Deir el Medina (Nagel 1938, 210). In his discussion of earlier vessels, Nagel includes a Middle Hellenic vessel or *kernos* with small jars painted with a lattice pattern around the rim, and a large open bowl with small vessels attached to the rim. The latter is from Petrie's excavations at Rifeh and has been dated to the Middle Kingdom. Other examples from

the Middle Kingdom and New Kingdom also indicate the longevity of this type of vessel in Egypt (Bourriau 1981).

Parallels:

Bourriau 1981, 61: no. 106 – a ring vase with small vases around with rim from a burial dated to the Middle Kingdom; 67: no. 120 – a ‘flower vase’ dated to the reign of Ammenemes I which has some resemblance to the example in this corpus.

Nagel 1938, 210–212, pl. XVIII and fig. 184.

Petrie 1904, pl. XXX: 23 – dated to the seventh century AD and pl. XXXIII: 119 – dated to the fourth century AD.

Petrie 1907, pl. XIII D: 168 – dated to the Middle Kingdom.

Thompson, 1934, 340, fig. 20 – a black-glaze vessel on a pedestal stand with small wheel-made bowls attached around the rim; dated to the fourth or early third century BC.

Plate 87

Form 188: Two-handled cups or *skyphoi* with raised relief decoration. One example, SS3 0a, was a sherd which had retained a vertical ring handle with upper and lower bosses. The other, SS4 0f, comprised a complete section and a smaller sherd but no handles were extant. The vessels were hand made and decorated with a moulded pattern in raised relief. This form and Form 176 platters are the only hand made vessels in the corpus.

Rd. 10.0 cm to 11.8

Ht. 6.8 cm

SS3 0a

SS4 0f

Registered vessels:

SS4 0f

Vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum:

SS4 0f

Fabrics and wares:

F-F4.P; evenly fired dark red (10R 6/8) except for a greyed patch on the exterior surface of SS4 0f, probably caused by a firing fault; the fabric was fairly dense, probably partly due to the compaction involved in the manufacturing technique; the inclusions including calcium carbonates and dark red particles, probably shale, are relatively fine; the fabric, although much finer, appears to be similar to the shale fabric, R-FS, and is also possibly related to the later Oasis Red Slip Wares.

Manufacture:

The base of SS4 0f was slightly concave but the vessel does not have a ring base. One edge of the complete section was noticeably thicker where a handle had been attached. The vessels had been shaped by pressing clay into a mould. The mould was previously incised or impressed with a vine leaf design creating a raised relief pattern on the exterior surface of the bowls. SS4 0f was not carefully finished – indentations and impressions from the potter's fingers were left on the surface, particularly on the inside where the soft clay had been pushed into the mould.

The sherd, SS3 0a, was from a more carefully made and finished vessel with fewer finger marks left on the surface. The horizontal upper and lower bosses of the ring handle were modelled by hand and had been neatly done. A narrow groove had been incised below the rim of both vessels and a groove was also incised just above the base of SS4 0f. These vessels were imitations, probably locally made, of the Knidian or Pergamon vessels originally made from silver and other metals. Similar vessels were widely copied in different ceramic materials during the first century BC and first century AD.

Recovered from the surface of settlement sites.

Dating:

Late Phase 3 to early Phase 4

Parallels:

Charleston 1955, no. 28A – a lead-glazed example, with handles similar to SS3 0a, from Asia Minor and dated to the first century BC or the first century AD; nos 4B and 5B – moulds for Arretine bowls.

Hayes 1976, pl. 5: 29 – an Arretine form with barotone decoration dated 60–90 AD; pl. 18: 135 – a lead glazed form dated c.50–80 AD.

Lane 1947, 9, fig. 4A – a lead-glazed example; the motif of leaves and clusters of grapes or berries in raised relief is similar to that on SS4 0f and the handles are similar to those on SS3 0a; dated to the first century BC or the first century AD.

Parallels for metal and glass examples:

Henig 1983, 143 and 209 – a number of metal and glass examples of this type of vessel are illustrated in this publication.

Plate 87

Form 189: Miniature amphora with two handles and a pointed base. The two intact examples of the form were recovered from the same deposit but vary considerably in size and surface treatment – the larger vessel was decorated and the smaller one has a plain surface. Both vessels were registered and one is in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum.

Rd. 3.6 cm and 6.0 cm

Md. 5.6 cm and 12.0 cm

Ht. 12.0 cm and 23.2 cm

Vessel index: RNS (47 to 52)

CS2 2i CS2 2jj

Vessels in the Royal Ontario Museum:

CS2 2i

Fabrics and wares:

R-F2.P; CS2 2i

R-F3.CS.D; CS2 2jj was decorated in red with horizontal bands on the shoulder and on the lower neck; strokes, perhaps petals, were placed between the bands; traces of red horizontal lines remained on the handles.

Manufacture:

The intact vessel, CS2 2i, was light in weight and well made; however, it was not possible to tell how it had been thrown as the neck was too narrow to see inside. The handles were made from pieces of rolled clay cut to the required length and neatly attached under the rim and to the upper body.

Dating:

Possibly Phase 1 or Phase 2

The size of the parallel from Qurneh (Petrie 1909) lies between that of the two examples from Dakhleh Oasis but the shape is reasonably similar. The rim, like that on CS2 2i, is direct and everted. A date in the late seventh century or in the pre-Persian Period sixth century BC for material from Qurneh has been proposed by D. A. Aston (1996c, 48). The vessel from Saft (Petrie 1906) is broader and has shorter handles although the modelled rim is similar to that on CS2 2jj. Although in dark red not black, the decoration on the upper body of CS2 2jj has some stylistic resemblance to an earlier group of vessels from the Tomb of Ramesses VI (Aston 1992, figs 5–8 and 1996c, fig. 230: a–d). Recent research undertaken by the same author has proposed the possibility of similar amphorae originating in the oases of the Western Desert (Aston 1996c, 81).

Parallels:

Bourriau unpublished, no. 18 – provisionally dated Ptolemaic to Roman Period.

Mostafa 1988, 19–22, fig. 1 – a two-handled flask made from Nile clay with a red wash.

Petrie 1886, 44–5, pl. XVII: 10 – dated to the Roman Period.

Petrie 1906, pl. XXXIXF: 192 – dated XXVI–XXX Dynasties.

Petrie 1909, pl. LIV: 846 – dated XXIII–XXVI Dynasties and dated to the pre-Persian Period sixth century BC (Aston 1996c, 48 and fig. 147).

Glass examples:

Cooney 1976, no. 1065 – dated sixth century to fifth century BC.

Goldstein 1979, nos 268 to 272 – dated second century to first century BC.

Hayes 1975, nos 33 and 34 – dated second century to first century BC.

Plate 87

Form 190: Decorated sherds. No examples were registered and they are considered separately below.

SS16 0f: A body sherd decorated with a floral motif painted in black.

Fabrics and wares:

Fabric unknown.

Recovered from the surface of the settlement site, SS16.

Dating:

Phase 3

Parallels:

Arnold 1966, 86–90, fig. 5: K 1827 – a large vessel with floral motifs, including lotus flowers, and linear designs; it has been dated to the Ptolemaic Period from other parallels.

Arnold 1993, 109: fig. 106 A-B – dated Saite Period to early Ptolemaic Period; and 101: fig. 107 – dated early Ptolemaic Period.

Kakosy 1992, 208, fig. 10: a, c-d – sherds with Hellenistic-style decoration in black dated to the second half of the second century and the second half of the third century BC.

Lauffray 1995b, 99, fig. 50: 76, pl. 17d – a jar decorated with bands and floral motifs in red and black dated Ptolemaic Period.

H5-3/86/4g: A body sherd from a Bes jar with pinched and applied decoration.

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.P

Dating:

Possibly Phase 1

Parallels:

Engelbach 1915, pl. XXXIX: 109-110 – dated Twenty-sixth Dynasty.

Fischer 1965, pl. 60: 434 and 436 – dated to the Ptolemaic and Roman Periods.

Jacquet-Gordon in press, fig. 11: 3 and 5 – Nile silt vessels decorated with facial features formed by pinching and adding small wads of clay; Complex IIA (from the Twenty-fifth Dynasty to the Thirtieth Dynasty).

Nagel 1938, 149, fig. 129 – sherds from Bes jars dated to the New Kingdom.

Petrie 1915, pl. XI: 48 – Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Dynasties (cf. Aston 1996c, 31) and pl. XXXIII: 48 – Twenty-sixth Dynasty (cf. Aston 1996c, 35-6).

SS16 3q: A spout from a vessel; decorated with a floral motif in black.

Fabrics and wares:

Fabric unknown.

Recovered from the temple at the settlement site, SS16.

Dating:

A parallel has not been found for this sherd and the type of vessel from which it came is not known. Although the Form 89 spouted vessel, CS2 2kk, is decorated its spout is undecorated and is also considerably smaller. The spout, SS16 3q, was recovered from the temple at Ain Azizi (SS16) and other vessels from this context suggest that it could be placed in Phase 1 or 2.

Form 192: A number of sherds from amphorae and necked vessels were collected during the survey. The majority were surface finds from the extensive settlement site of Amheida but some were from cemeteries and other settlement sites. No stamped amphora handles were recovered but the other sherds are useful in that they show some of the connections between the Nile Valley, the Mediterranean region and the oasis. Some of the sherds are considered separately below.

SS3 Ke: A sherd from an amphora that retained the stub of a vertical handle.

Rd. 15.0 cm

Fabrics and wares:

R-F1.CS; the sherd was recovered from ash at the bottom of a tested kiln and was burnt and cracked.

Recovered from a kiln at a settlement site.

Dating:

Phase 2 to Phase 3

Parallels:

Jacquet-Gordon in press, fig. 20: 3 – a possible parallel common at Karnak North throughout Phases A and B of Complex II (from the end of the Twenty-fifth Dynasty to the Early Ptolemaic Period).

Pierrat et al. 1995, 461, fig. 51: b – dated to the Ptolemaic Period.

SS20 0q: Sherd from a necked vessel or amphora.

Rd. 12.0

Fabrics and wares:

L-F2.P/CS; fairly fine pale pinkish-brown fabric with numerous burnt out calcium carbonates; the surface was lighter, possibly coated with cream slip.

Recovered from a settlement site.

Dating:

Phase 3

Parallels:

Jaritz and Rodziewicz 1994, fig. 12: 30 – dated to second to first century BC.

L9-1/82/11a: Rim sherd from an amphora.

Rd. 17.0 cm

Fabrics and wares:

A very dense fabric containing large amount of quartz of all sizes; heavy and hard; fired creamish yellow.

Recovered from the settlement site of Amheida.

Dating:

Early Phase 4

Parallels:

Gratien 1997, 71–2, pl. III, fig. 2b: 5–88 – amphora sherd from the eastern Mediterranean region made from the end of the fifth to the second century BC.

Riley 1979, 136, fig. 70: 53 – a possible parallel from a Hellenistic amphora.

Some Nile silt amphorae have a similar rim formation to the sherd, L9-1/82/11a, but the description of the fabric is very different: (Ballet and Way 1993, 18, fig. 8: 57; Jaritz and Rodziewicz 1994, 132, fig. 12: 158; Whitcomb and Johnson 1979, pl. 22: g).

L9-1/82/12c: Sherd from an amphora.

Rd. 14.6

Fabrics and wares:

A fabric containing numerous, well-sorted, medium to fine quartz grains;

evenly fired reddish-yellow (7.5YR 7-6/4); the surfaces of the sherd were rough possibly due to weathering.

Recovered from the settlement site of Amheida.

Dating:

Late Phase 2

Parallels:

Hummel and Shubert 1991/92, 13, fig. 1: 2 – a rim from a fourth century BC Rhodian amphora.

Jacquet-Gordon in press, fig. 21: 1 – Complex IIB (end of dynastic period through to the Early Ptolemaic Period).

Riley 1979, 131-3, fig. 70: 40-5 – fourth to first centuries BC.

H7-1/82/19c: Rim sherd from a Phoenician amphora.

Rd. 14.9 cm

Fabrics and wares:

A fairly dense fine clay with small to medium quartz grains, calcium carbonates, feldspars, possibly some chaff and mica; brittle fracture, medium texture; fired evenly pinkish brown (2.5YR 5-6/6) with light green surface (2.5Y 6/2-4).

Recovered from the surface of a cemetery site.

Dating:

Phase 2

Parallels:

Gratien 1997, 72, pl. 1, fig. 1: 8-207 – a good parallel for the rim formation; dated fifth – fourth century BC.

Holladay Jr. 1982, pl. 9: 4 – dated c.568 BC.

SS8 1i: A body sherd with handle attached.

Fabrics and wares:

Recorded as R-F1.CS but may be an import.

Recovered from a settlement site.

Dating:

The carinated shoulders on the vessels from Tell el-Herr (Defernez 1997) are similar to that on the sherd SS8 1i and, if these parallels are correctly identified, they would place it late in Phase 2 or early in Phase 3.

Parallels:

Defernez 1997b, 64–5, pl. II, fig. 4: 30, fig. 5: 35 and 36.

Hamza 1997, 81–4, pls X–XII.

CS2 2tt: Sherd from an amphora with a thick rolled rim.

Rd. 12.8 cm

Fabrics and wares:

An orange-fired marl (5YR 6/6) with oxidised carbonates and some quartz.

Recovered from a cemetery site.

Dating:

The sherd was recovered from Tomb 2 at the cemetery site, CS2, with material dated to Phase 2.

Parallels:

Defernez 1997b, 65, pl. III, fig. 7: 38 – an imported amphora sherd dated pre-Ptolemaic.

French and Ghaly 1991, 97 and no. 23 – the rim formation of these sherds appear similar to CS2 2tt but the surface treatment and fabrics are different.

L9-1/82/11f: Necked handled vessel with a modelled rim and two vertical handles attached below the rim. The handles were twisted while the clay was still pliable to form a decorative element for this vessel. The example was a sherd and was not registered.

Rd. 6.6 cm

Recovered from the settlement site of Amheida.

Dating:

Phase 3

Parallels:

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts holds a similar vessel (86.719) from the Egyptian Exploration Fund's excavations at Tanis. It was made from a red-fired fabric and coated with cream slip. The slip had been poured over the vessel, and parts of the lower body and the base were not covered. The surface of upper body was smooth to below the handles and the lower body was finely ridged.

Crowfoot 1957, 236, fig. 237: 1 – twisted handles on West Slope ware dated from the fourth to the first century BC.

Hayes 1997, 24-5, pl. 7 – very similar to the Boston vessel, 86.719.

Lauffray 1995b, 109, fig. 54: 78, pl. 19c – a vessel with twisted handles and finely ridged lower body; although this vessel was coated with red slip instead of cream, the surface treatment is the same as on the vessel from Tanis; from a context containing late Ptolemaic and early Roman Period material.

Riley 1979, 376-7, fig. 135: 1103 – a twisted handle on a Hellenistic jug.

L9-1/82/12g: A necked vessel with a modelled rim and a vertical handle. Two grooves were incised on the upper body.

Rd. 8.0 cm

Fabrics and wares:

A dense, hard fabric fired evenly reddish-yellow (5YR 6/6) with inclusions of rounded quartz and red mineral grains.

Recovered from the settlement site of Amheida.

Dating:

Phase 3 or 4

Parallels:

Hayes 1976, 19, fig. 5: 86 – the shape and size of this parallel are similar but it is an Eastern Sigillata A ware vessel dated about the second half of the first century AD.

Petrie et al. 1923, pl. LXI: 37 – Roman Period.