CHAPTER ONE

THE TYPOLOGY AND CHRONOLOGY OF THE IRON AGE POTTERY AND THE CHRONOLOGY OF IRON AGE ASSEMBLAGES

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INTRODUCTION

A. Typology

The typology of the Iron Age pottery at Dor is a morphological one, but also takes into account aspects of surface treatment and decoration. Due to the very fragmentary state of most of the pottery, the division into types is based almost exclusively on rim shapes. A division based on complete or near-complete forms would have been different and would probably have reduced the number of types. Only in cases where the rim shape was distinctive enough to render the identification of the type of vessel certain did we base the division on the presumed complete form.

Thus, comparisons with pottery from other sites also deal mainly with rim morphology — a process that often proves misleading. We have indicated these parallels only when the shapes of the rims seemed distinctive enough to render the comparison meaningful.

The individual pottery types are discussed in the typological list. The list comprises all the Iron Age pottery types uncovered in Areas A and C2, and is arranged for the sake of convenience in numerical order. The pottery of Area C1 is not included in this list (see below). Near each type number, reference is made to all the examples of the type shown in the pottery figures.

The typological list is arranged according to the morphological affinities of the various types, and no other significance should be attributed to the order of the types. The typology presented here should be regarded only as preliminary and partial (see below).

Type designation comprises three elements:

a) The general (often presumed) form of the vessel; The following designations were used: BA — basin; BL — bowl; BO — bottle; CP — cooking pot; CS — cup and saucer; CU — cup; GO — goblet; JG — jug; JT — juglet; KR — krater; SJ — storage jar.

b) Type number.

c) Subtype designation (a letter) (e.g. BL 1a).

We have always added a subtype designation, even in cases where only one subtype was defined. This will enable us to define additional subtypes when dealing in the future with the Iron Age pottery of the other excavation areas, if we choose to use the same typological list. Meanwhile, the designation 'BL 1a' does not necessarily mean that there is a 'BL 1b.'

Every definable type uncovered has been drawn and is shown in the pottery figures. All rim pieces excavated were saved and the same is true for all other sherds we considered 'indicative,' mainly decorated pieces. The figures for Area A phases 10 and 8, Area C2 phase 7, and all phases of Area C1 represent all the indicative and reproducible sherds uncovered in secure contexts. In the pottery figures for Area A, phase 9, which contained somewhat more pottery, at least one example of each type is shown. The absolute number of occurrences of each type in this phase is registered in the Appendix. A few important types in this phase are represented by more than one example, in order to enable the reader to evaluate what we considered a 'type.'

Due to the very small amount of material, further quantitative representations are meaningless (see below).

The publication of the rest of the Iron Age pottery of Dor excavated in areas that are not included in this volume, which are far richer in Iron Age material, will of course necessitate a total revision of the typological list.

B. Chronology

The chronology of the Iron Age assemblages of Areas A, C1, and C2 depends almost exclusively on the pottery (though one scarab was uncovered in phase 9 of Area A; see Chapter 9) and thus on comparisons with other sites. The major drawback of such a comparison is that quantitative data could not be taken into consideration, since the material from Dor is very restricted in numbers (see below) and quantitative data from other sites are seldom provided. Even when statistics are provided, we could not always rely on these, as in many cases too many subtypes were grouped together for this purpose, rendering the information almost meaningless. In other cases certain pottery types were demonstrated to have an extremely long range (e.g. from the Late Bronze Age to the Persian period) — probably the result of the fact that not only pottery from 'good' loci (i.e. uncontaminated loci whose stratigraphical attribution was based on relatively sound grounds) was considered.

Although parallels from a fairly large number of sites are cited, mainly for the purpose of demonstrating geographical distribution, only those sites that seem to us to have a relatively secure stratigraphy and chronology were taken into consideration for chronological purposes.

For the late Iron Age assemblages of Areas A, C1, and C2, four main sites were consulted for purposes of chronology: Hazor (Strata VI-IV); Samaria (Pottery Periods V–VII); Tyre (Strata III–I); and Tell Keisan (Strata 5–4).

For Hazor we accept the dates proposed by the excavators

for Strata VI–IV.[1] The end of Stratum V (the destruction by Tiglath-pileser III) is one of the major pegs for late Iron Age pottery chronology in northern Israel.

At Samaria too the attribution of Pottery Periods V–VI to the second half of the 8th century BCE is widely accepted. Period VII thus represents the early 7th century BCE. The pottery of the 'Israelite Shrine' E. 207 was considered by the excavators as parallel to Pottery Period VI, but may be somewhat later.

At Tyre the dates offered by Bikai for Strata III–I are 760–700 BCE for III–II and the beginning of the 7th century for I.[2] (We would elect to rely here only on comparisons with Palestinian sites and not on the still insecure Cypriot typology and chronology.) It is however very likely that the dates for Strata III–I should be somewhat lowered, but this cannot yet be proved.

At Tell Keisan the chronology of Strata 5–4 is a matter of controversy. The date of the transition between these strata as offered in the excavation report (650 BCE) has been challenged by Humbert, who proposed a date of *ca.* 700 BCE.[3] This reexamination of the strata seems to have been stimulated by Humbert's conviction that F. 6078, which contained most of the Phoenician and 'Assyrian' pottery types, should be attributed to Stratum 4 rather than 5 as proposed in the excavation report. This conviction rests on data obtained in the excavations of Area D, which are not yet fully published. It must be emphasized that this is not Humbert's sole argument for the new date he proposes (another major factor is the higher date he proposes for the basket handle amphoras of Stratum 4), but space does not permit us to deal with this complex problem here. We will confine ourselves to saying that according to general typological considerations, the original date (*ca.* 650 BCE) of the end of Stratum 5 as proposed in the excavation report and lately defended by Salles seems in better accord with the material, although it should perhaps be a decade or two higher. With regard to F. 6078, as pointed out by Salles, the material from this pit best fits Stratum 5;[4] most of its pottery types recur in loci of Stratum 5 and not in those of 4.

As for other sites and strata, Yoqne'am Stratum XI should be attributed to the late 8th century BCE at the earliest; this is probably a post-Assyrian conquest level.[5] Beth Shean Stratum IV probably ends around 732 BCE, as proposed by James, in contrast to the opinion expressed by Geva.[6] The late Iron Age strata at Sarepta (Area II, Sounding Y, C2–C1), Tell el-Far'ah North (VIId–VIIe1), Gileam (III), Megiddo (III), Tell Qiri (VI–V), Tell Qasile ('VII'), and Ashdod (VIII–VI) are more problematic, due to either lack of accurate dates or specific stratigraphical problems. They are treated here as such.

Occasionally comparisons were also drawn to southern sites in which clearly 'northern' pottery vessels have been found. Two of these, Lachish Stratum III and Beer-Sheba Stratum II, were considered by us as chronological indicators; for both these strata we consider a terminal date of 701 BCE as preferable.

Among the Neo-Assyrian sites and levels from which we draw the comparisons to our Assyrian type pottery, two offer sound chronological frameworks:

At Fort Shalmaneser at Nimrud, the pottery in question was found mainly in the 612 BCE destruction deposits, but also in the post-612 'squatters' habitation.

At Sultantepe these pottery types were found in both phases of the Neo-Assyrian acropolis. One of the cuneiform tablets uncovered in the early phase bears a post-canonical Limmu (i.e. later than 648 BCE). The excavators assumed that the acropolis was destroyed in 610 BCE, when nearby Haran was ravaged by the Babylonians and the Scythians.[7]

It should however be emphasized that at both these sites we lack any real data about the pottery repertoires of the earlier phases, and the initial dates of appearance of the various types are unknown to us.

Sites and strata containing Iron I and II pottery comparable to that occurring in 'phase 10' of Area A will not be discussed here, as this phase is chronologically insignificant at Dor.

The fills of Area C1, phases 9–7, which also contained Iron I and II pottery, were dated mainly on the basis of individual pottery types (see below).

BOWLS

Shallow Bowls

BL 1a, 1b (Fig. 1.1:1; Fig. 1.3:1–2; Fig. 1.15:1)

The rim fragments of these two subtypes belong to the well-known shallow, straight-sided bowls that usually have a flat or concave base. The two types differ slightly in the shape of their simple, rounded rim. Most of the examples at Dor are not decorated, the red-slipped bowl depicted in Fig. 1.3:2 being an exception.

These bowls are among the most common shapes in the late Iron Age repertoire in the northern part of the country. At Hazor the prototypes of these bowls are found in Stratum VIII,[8] though there they are somewhat more rounded, frequently decorated, and the rims more carefully molded. Bowls of this type were found there in Strata VII–V, being especially frequent in Stratum VA,[9] where the majority are undecorated, though some have red slip on the rim and others are wheel-burnished. They usually have a string-cut base. The type is still in existence in Stratum IV.[10] At Samaria too these bowls are very dominant, especially in Pottery Periods IV–VI.[11] They occur with or without red slip and are occasionally burnished. No clear examples were found in periods later than VI. Bowls very similar to the examples of this type from Dor occur at many other sites, mainly in levels dated to the 8th century BCE.[12]

BL 2a (Fig. 1.3:3; Fig. 1.15:2)

This bowl belongs to the same class of shallow bowls as Type 1 but differs in its squarish rim. Parallels to this rim type occur in other 8th-century BCE contexts.[13]

BL 3a, 3b, 4a (Fig. 1.3:4–6)

These two types, differing in the size and shape of their rim, belong to a very well-defined class of shallow bowls characterized by their long, oblique, ledge-like rim and sharp inner carination, sometimes a ridge, between body and rim. BL 4a has an oblique, concave rim. The rims of BL 3a and 3b are less sloping, nearly horizontal, and are thickened in their lower part. Elsewhere bowls of this type with completely

horizontal rims also occur (see below). The only base preserved at Dor is concave, but at other sites flat bases are very frequent (see below). The ware of the Dor examples is hard, very well fired, and metallic in quality. All are wheel-burnished inside and out.

At Tell Keisan numerous bowls of this type (called 'assiettes à Marli') were uncovered.[14] Most, but not all, have flat bases unlike the one at Dor. The rims are varied but all retain the same general, very characteristic shape. One example at Tell Keisan has red paint on the rim; the rest are usually burnished only on the rim, differing in this respect from the Dor examples. Most of the bowls of this type at Tell Keisan (and all the complete ones) were found in F. 6078, whose attribution to either Stratum 5 or 4 is problematic;[15] however, others belong to Stratum 5.

At Tyre (Strata III–II) bowls of the same class were uncovered;[16] however, there the rims are almost exclusively horizontal, in contrast to the Dor examples, although oblique rims occur as well. Bowls resembling Dor BL 4a occur at Tyre in Stratum I.[17] On the basis of the evidence from Tyre, it seems that this bowl appears somewhat later than Types 3a and 3b. Examples resembling the Dor specimens were also found at Sarepta, Al Mina, and Tell Abu Hawam.[18]

One bowl found at Hazor (Stratum VA)[19] is, as far as we know, the only example with the oblique type of rim published from Israel or Judah. A bowl that probably belongs to the same class was uncovered at Ashdod VII and a bowl similar to Dor BL 3a was found at Tarsus.[20]

Not all the available parallels have been presented here. Additional bowls of this same type were found at other Phoenician sites, as well as in the West. The distribution of find spots, as well as the large numbers of these types at Tyre and Tell Keisan, leave no doubt as to the Phoenician origin of the shape. Judging from the better-dated examples from Tyre and Tell Keisan, these types appear in the last decades of the 8th century BCE and continue at least into the first half of the 7th century.[21] Similar bowls have been uncovered in Cyprus, probably produced there from the end of the 8th century BCE and throughout the earlier part of the 7th century BCE. Some of the Cypriot examples are red-slipped.[22]

BL 5a, 5b (Fig. 1.3:7–8)

The characteristic feature of these shallow bowls is the carination on the upper part of the wall and the long, everted, downturned rim. The rim of BL 5b is triangular in section, and that of 5a nearly rectangular. Although similar in shape, the two bowls differ in ware. BL 5b is made of soft, chalky clay, and the slip is thick and wheel-burnished. In contrast, the clay of bowl 5a is hard, metallic in sound, and coated with a layer of red wash which is not burnished.

At Tell Keisan a large number of similar bowls was uncovered in F. 6078; others belong to Stratum 5.[23] The Tell Keisan bowls are red-slipped, and most of them are decorated with black concentric circles on the lower part of the vessel. The lower part of the Dor examples is not preserved.

Similar bowls were uncovered at Qrayé, Ras Ibn Hani (with a somewhat different rim), Al Mina (burnished), Sarepta, Area II, Sounding Y, mainly in Strata C2 and C1 (burnished and scraped), Hazor VI–V, and Yoqne'am XI.[24] The Yoqne'am bowl is identical in shape, decoration, and ware to Dor BL 5a.[25] A few bowl types from Tyre V–II should be attributed to this class, although featuring different rims and sometimes different decoration techniques.[26]

According to the finds from Tell Keisan,[27] Tyre, Hazor, Yoqne'am, and Sarepta, BL 5a and 5b were apparently in use during the second half (probably only the last decades) of the 8th and the beginning of the 7th centuries BCE. The Sarepta and Qrayé finds also belong to the same chronological horizon.[28] The distribution again points to a Phoenician origin. The shape was also produced in Cyprus in plain white and decorated wares.[29]

BL 6a (Fig. 1.1:4)

BL 6a is a shallow, very slightly carinated bowl. The rim is almost completely horizontal, slightly projecting outwards. Its top is flattened. Possible parallels occur at Hazor VI and V, and Tyre IX and perhaps VIII and IV as well.[30]

Shallow 'Mortaria'

BL 7a, 8a, 9a (Fig. 1.3:9–10; Fig. 2.16:1)

These rim pieces belong to the thick, heavy so-called mortaria whose appearance as early as the 7th century BCE is no longer a matter of debate. Only three rim fragments have been preserved and, since we have not found convincing parallels to these, we shall not attempt a dating.

Mortaria resembling BL 7a were found at Tell Qasile in a 7th-century BCE context.[31] A possible parallel to the rim shape of BL 9a occurs in Stratum 4 at Tell Keisan — a flat-based 'mortarium' with slightly wavy walls.[32] The rim there is somewhat less thick.

Rounded Bowls

BL 10a (Fig. 2.16:2)

Thin, rounded bowl with simple rim.

BL 11a, BL 12a (Fig. 1.4:7–8)

Thick, rounded bowls with simple rim.

BL 13a, 13b, 13c (Fig. 1.1:8; Fig. 1.4:2–4; Fig. 1.15:7)

Rounded bowls with thickened, oblique, cut rim. The rims are cut or flattened, projecting very slightly inwards as well as outwards. The illustrated example of BL 13a with red slip and burnish is an exception, and the rest of the bowls are not decorated.

We have not found convincing parallels for the shape of the rims, though short, triangular rims on both carinated and rounded bowls occur mainly in Iron III contexts.

BL 14a (Fig. 1.8:1)

Large rounded bowl with thick oblique rim projecting sharply inside and outside. Slight ridge under rim.

The only possible parallel found for this bowl is one from Ashdod VIII (Area D, Stratum 3a), which is, however, red-slipped and irregularly burnished.[33]

BL 15a (Fig. 1.8:2)

Small rounded bowl. Oblique rim projecting inside and outside.

A bowl with a similar rim was published from the Persian levels at Tel Mevorakh.[34] It is possible that this bowl is intrusive in phase 7 of Area C2 at Dor.

BL 16a, 17a (Fig. 1.4:5–6)

Rounded bowls with thickened, folded rims. BL 16a has a flat disk base; the bases of BL 17a were not preserved.

Bowls with folded rims, especially thick folded ones like BL 17a, are very common in late Iron Age strata in both the north and the south, but especially in Judah. The closest parallels to BL 16a are the Judean bowls of the 7th century BCE (however, these also occur later[35]). For parallels to BL 17a see, e.g., bowls from Hazor (mainly from Stratum V, especially VA, but from Stratum IV as well), Samaria (Pottery Period VII), Tell Keisan 5 and 4, Tell Qasile 'VII', Ashdod VI, and Mesad Hashavyahu.[36]

BL 18a (Fig. 1.8:3)

Small rounded bowl with short, flat rim projecting sharply inside and outside.

No close parallel for this type of bowl was found, but the rim treatment is reminiscent of the rims of much larger and deeper bowls, mainly in the 8th century BCE, e.g., at Tyre III–II,[37] Sarepta (Area II, Sounding Y) C1,[38] and Hazor VI and V.[39]

BL 19a (Fig. 1.1:9)

Rounded bowl with convex rim projecting outwards. The clay is finely levigated and well fired. The bowl is wheel-burnished inside and on the rim. The clay is reminiscent of that of BL 35a–39a (see below).

Carinated Bowls

BL 20a, 21a (Fig. 1.1:2–3; Fig 1.10:11-14; Fig 1.11:17-18)

Carinated bowls with high carination and simple rims. On both types the carination is very high, the walls above it being short and vertical. BL 20a has a rounded rim that is slightly thickened in its inner part. The rim of BL 21a is sharper at the top. BL 21a is decorated with red painted pendant triangles on its exterior and a red painted circle inside.

Similar bowls, which are slightly carinated at the upper part of the vessel, are very common in other areas at Dor, in levels dated to the 11th and 10th centuries BCE; they will be dealt with in more detail in connection with those areas. The short walls above the carination point are inturned, vertical, or outturned, the simple rim being either rounded or sharp. Most of the bowls are not decorated.

Bowls of similar types occur elsewhere mainly in Iron I and 10th-century BCE contexts, and their initial appearance may probably be traced to the Late Bronze Age IIB.

Bowls with a reasonably close resemblance to BL 20a and 21a were found at Tell Abu Hawam (under buildings of Stratum IVA), Ashdod (in L. 2001, dated to Iron I), Tel Mevorakh VIII, Tell Qasile XI, Tell Keisan 9a–b and 8, and Megiddo V.[40] A bowl from Stratum 7 at Tell Keisan bear a quite similar decoration to BL 21a; the shape of the rim however, is different.[41]

BL 22a, 22b (Fig. 1.3:24–25)

These bowls are the most frequent in phase 9 of Area A. The carination is usually at the middle of the vessel, and sometimes lower. The walls above the carination point are only slightly oblique. The bowls differ slightly in the shape of the rim: BL 22b has a simple rounded rim, while the rim of BL 22a projects slightly outwards. These bowls are occasionally red-slipped but always wheel-burnished inside and usually outside as well.

Simple carinated bowls with similar proportions are very frequent in the north in the late Iron Age,[42] especially in the 8th century BCE and less frequent later. Undecorated bowls occur mainly toward the end of the 8th century BCE, sometimes with red slip on the rim only.

BL 23a (Fig. 1.3:23)

The sharp carination, the short, almost vertical, walls above the carination point, and the shape of the rim are all reminiscent of 9th-century BCE and even earlier types.

BL 24a (Fig. 1.4:1)

This is a shallow, carinated bowl characterized by its short, almost vertical walls above the carination point and by its horizontal triangular rim. Elsewhere bowls of this type are red-slipped both inside and out and wheel-burnished as well. The proportions and especially the shape of the rim are reminiscent of 9th-century BCE or even earlier types. Similar rims occur on the so-called 'thick Samaria bowls.'[43]

BL 25a (Fig. 1.3:17)

This is a unique piece at Dor, distinguished by its well-levigated, gray ware and black slip inside and out. Both sides have a close wheel-burnish. The carination is approximately at the middle of the vessel, the walls above the carination being only slightly oblique.

Black clay and slip appear in the Iron Age in very specific types of vessels, e.g., the well-known 'black juglets' and some of the so-called 'thick Samaria bowls.' The slip and burnish of these two classes, however, are inferior in quality to the Dor bowl and the clay differs. Black ware vessels of higher quality with black slip, usually closely wheel-burnished, occur in the late Iron Age, mainly in 7th-century BCE contexts, especially in Judah and Transjordan, but also in the north. Among them, bowls uncovered at Tell Batash, Ashdod, Ramat Rahel, Tell en-Nasbeh and Tell Qiri[44] have typical Assyrian profiles. The only site in Israel/Judah from which bowls similar in shape to BL 25a have been published is Tell en-Nasbeh (mainly in 'Stratum I'). The one bowl illustrated in the excavation report[45] is made of 'metallic' orange ware and wheel-burnished; it was compared by the excavators to another bowl in the same pottery plate that has a typically Assyrian profile.

BL 26a, 26b (Fig. 1.3:18–19)

These bowls are characterized by the carination at the middle of the vessel, the walls above the carination point being only slightly oblique. The rims are everted and triangular in section. Similar rims occur mainly on 7th-century BCE carinated bowls.[46]

BL 27a, 27b, 27c (Fig. 1.3:20–22)

The slight carination is on the lower part of the vessel. The wall above it is somewhat convex and only slightly flaring. The red slip is always wheel-burnished.

All these features and the shape of the rims are characteristic mainly of 8th-century BCE bowls in the northern part of the country. At Hazor they appear in Stratum VII but are especially frequent in Strata VI–V, with or without red slip. On the majority of the earlier bowls the carination is higher and sharper, the walls above the carination point being short and often vertical.

BL 28a (Fig. 1.1:7)

Deep carinated bowl, with the carination at the middle of the walls. The walls above the carination point are almost vertical. The rim is short and triangular, projecting slightly outwards. This type seems typologically earlier than BL 27a, 27b, and 27c, which have a lower carination and slightly convex walls.

The best parallels to BL 28a are from Hazor VIII.[47]

BL 29a (Fig. 1.8:4)

Carinated bowl with the carination at the upper part of the walls. The walls above the carination point are slightly flaring. The horizontal rim has a thick rounded projection inside and a thin projection outside.

Deep carinated bowls (most of them red-slipped) with similar rims occur at least throughout the 10th to 8th centuries BCE.[48] None of these, however, has a close enough resemblance to BL 29a to serve as a reliable dating criterion.

BL 30a (Fig. 1.8:5)

Carinated (?) bowl with a long, triangular, horizontal rim projecting outwards.

The best parallels to the profile of this bowl and to the shape of its rim were uncovered at Tyre IV, Hazor V, and Beth Shean IV.[49] Somewhat different rims occur at Hazor VI.[50]

BL 31a (Fig. 1.8:6)

Sharply carinated bowl with a sharp external projection at the carination point. The walls above the carination point are short and slightly concave. The thin, long rim projects outwards. The clay and surface treatment of this bowl are very similar to those of BL 35a–39a (see below).

The shape (especially the projection at the carination point, the concave walls above the carination, and the rim) is very reminiscent of late Assyrian types, e.g., at Tell Jemmeh, Nimrud, Fort Shalmaneser, and Tell Halaf.[51]

BL 32a (Fig. 1.1:5)

BL 32a is probably a carinated bowl. The rim is outturned and has a rounded edge. The bowl is wheel-burnished inside and on the rim.

BL 33a (Fig. 1.1:6; Fig. 1.8:7)

Deep carinated bowl with low carination. The walls above the carination point are oblique, the rim horizontal, triangular and projecting outwards.

Carinated bowls with similar proportions and rims were uncovered at Tyre VI–II, Hazor VI–V, Beth Shean Upper V and IV, and Tell en-Nasbeh.[52]

BL 34a, 34b (Fig. 1.8:8–9)

Carinated bowls with oblique cut rim. These two rims probably belong to bowls with a low carination. The rim of BL 34b is slightly longer.

Parallels to the rim of BL 34a were found at Hazor IV and Samaria T. 107 and E. 207 (bowls with low carination).[53]

Shallow Carinated Bowls with Stepped or Grooved Rims

Under this heading we have included five different bowl types that have in common a very characteristic light orange, almost metallic ware. These bowls have no slip but all are ring-burnished either inside and on the rim, or outside as well (a technique which is characteristic of late 8th and 7th-century BCE bowls in northern Israel).[54] The rims vary but all display the same characteristic 'step,' sometimes a ridge, under the rim, or a grooved rim. The rims were apparently fashioned with a sharp tool during the 'leather-hard' stage of production.

BL 35a (Fig. 1.3:11–12)

This type is further characterized by the triangular profile of its rim and the thin rectangular ridge under it.

The best parallels to this bowl type were uncovered at Nimrud, especially in Fort Shalmaneser,[55] at Khirbet Qasrij,[56] and at Tell el-Hawa and its vicinity (the Northern Jazira).[57] From the region of Israel, Judah, and Philistia only one bowl (a tripod bowl) featuring the same kind of rim has been published, from Tell en-Nasbeh.[58] Bowls manufactured in the same tradition were uncovered at Tell Qiri (though of different ware; see the discussion of BL 25a) and possibly at Tell Abu Danne.[59]

At Fort Shalmaneser, according to Oates, these bowls were very common.[60] Typologically speaking, there is no doubt that they are indigenous types. The published examples are made of orange/brown clay and have a self-slip. At Fort Shalmaneser there are also tripod bowls with identical rims. The one published example is made of salmon-colored clay; it is red-slipped and wheel-burnished.[61] These two bowls belong to the post-612 BCE 'squatters' habitation at the site; no data on the stratigraphical provenance of the rest of the bowls are available. Tripod bowls, though with somewhat different rims, appear, according to Mallowan,[62] as early as the 8th century BCE. A tripod bowl that resembles the Fort Shalmaneser type was attributed by Mallowan to

the reign of Tiglath-pileser III.[63] It is difficult to judge from the photograph whether the rim of that bowl is really similar. The bowl is red-slipped and ring-burnished.

The same ceramic tradition is manifested in other Neo-Assyrian bowls in both clay and stone, although elsewhere the exact shape of the rim is different.[64]

Regarding the ware of the Dor bowls, among the Nimrud bowls we have seen there was none whose ware seemed really similar to that of the Dor bowls. It should be stressed, however, that we have seen only part of the Nimrud material (excluding for example the Fort Shalmaneser bowls) and no material at all from any other Neo-Assyrian site.[65] The dissimilarity of the wares of the two groups renders a local origin more likely for the Dor group. However, an Assyrian origin cannot be excluded for the moment. We hope that in the future this question will be settled by laboratory analysis.[66]

BL 36a (Fig. 1.3:13)

The rim of this type is inverted and square in section. The ridge is horizontal and much thicker than that of BL 35a; it, too, is square in section. This type was probably produced in imitation of stone vessels. Similar bowls, made mainly of basalt but of other kinds of stone as well, are frequently found in late Iron Age contexts in Israel (including Dor[67]) and in Neo-Assyrian contexts.[68]

No exact parallels in clay can be found for this type, although some bowls in Israel and Assyria feature a close enough resemblance to the shape of the rim.[69] For the relationship between the Assyrian and Palestinian finds, see the discussion of BL 35a above.

BL 37a (Fig. 1.3:14); BL 38a (Fig. 1.3:15)

These types have triangular inverted rims, grooved on top. The closest parallels may be found at Tell Halaf, Sultantepe, and Fort Shalmaneser[70] — a frequent shape at these sites. A tripod bowl with an almost identical rim was uncovered at Shiqmona (the context is unknown to us); its ware resembles that of some of the Nimrud bowls we examined.[71] At least two bowls from Hazor (VA and IV) may belong to the same tradition, and perhaps also a bowl from Tell Abu Danne, stratum IIc/d.[72]

BL 39a (Fig. 1.3:16)

The ridge under the rim of this bowl is wider than that of BL 35a, and has a triangular section. At Dor this is the most common Assyrian type bowl (also taking into consideration material from as yet unpublished areas). It is also the type to which the most numerous parallels can be found, mainly in Neo-Assyrian contexts in Assyria and Syria: at Nimrud (including Fort Shalmaneser), Tell el-Hawa, Khirbet Qasrij, Tell Halaf, and Sultantepe.[73] In the region of Israel, Judah, and Philistia a few bowls were uncovered that belong to the same tradition: at Tell Jemmeh one of the 'Palace Ware' bowls has a similar rim (though the shape of the bowl itself is different); similar types (only a few examples) were also uncovered at Tell en-Nasbeh, Megiddo 'III–I' (mainly in Stratum I), and Samaria Pottery Period VII. At Samaria a diorite bowl of this type was also uncovered.[74] Additional bowls that may belong to the same tradition were uncovered at Hazor (VA), Tell Keisan (5), and Kition.[75]

Deep Rounded Bowls with Ridge under Rim

BL 40a, 41a, 42a, 43a (Fig. 1.4:9–12)

BL 40a has a parallel at Hazor VA,[76] which is also red slipped. Bowls resembling BL 42a occur in Hazor VA a well, some of them red-slipped.[77] Grooved rims like that o BL 43a occur on a bowl from Tell Keisan 5 (undecorated and on a variety of bowls at Lachish.[78] Among the Lachisl bowls, No. 588 most resembles the Dor type. Most of th bowls at Lachish were found in the open areas west an south of the Judean Palace-Fort and were attributed to th range of Strata V-IV.[79] Similar grooves occur on certai types of the so-called 'thin Samaria' (fine ware) bowls[80] an it is possible that some of the grooved bowls were produce in imitation of those.

Miscellaneous Bowls

BL 44a (Fig. 2.16:10)

Large carinated bowl with Bichrome decoration.

BL 45a (Fig. 1.4:13)

This is a very thin bowl resembling, both in its thinness an in its shape, the 'fine ware bowls' (see below). However, th ware is different: it is inferior in quality and has an unever and thinner slip-coating and widely spaced and non lustrous wheel-burnish. It is difficult to recognize this typ in excavation reports, since the quality of the slip and typ of wheel-burnish are seldom noted, but a few bowls fron Hazor V may belong to this type.[81]

Fine Ware Bowls

The term 'Samarian' for these bowls is gradually being abandoned, and rightly so. The center or centers of production are still an enigma but the term 'Samarian' is especially inappropriate for the periods postdating the destruction o Samaria. We have used the term 'fine ware bowls' in accordance with Bikai's terminology in the Tyre publication.

These bowls are characterized by their thin walls, well-levigated and well-fired orange-colored clay, thick red slip and their lustrous burnish or polish. It is difficult to determine which of the Dor bowls had the alternating reserved slip bands or grooved decoration, since these occur mainly on bases which were seldom preserved.

BL 46a (Fig. 1.4:14; Fig. 1.8:10)

This is a deep carinated bowl characterized by the sharp angle between the walls and the oblique rim. It is red-slipped on one or both sides and highly burnished inside and out.

The bowl is a typical Phoenician shape with a Phoenician distribution. Similar bowls were uncovered at Al Mina Strata VIII–VI, Sarepta II, Y (mainly in Substrata C2 and C1), Tyre V–I, Tell Keisan 5, Gileam III, and Atlit Burial

VII.[82] It seems, according to the better-dated examples from Sarepta, Tyre, and Tell Keisan, that the type existed in the second half of the 8th and 7th centuries BCE. Similar bowls were uncovered in Cyprus.

BL 47 (Fig. 1.4:20)

We have included under this general designation all pieces of fine ware bowls whose exact shapes are uncertain. One example is illustrated here to show that bowls of reserved slip technique did exist at Dor.

BL 47 was divided into four subtypes according to ware, the angle and convexity of the walls, and the presence or absence of a black line on the bowl's rim.

BL 47a, 47b (Fig. 1.1:11; Fig. 1.4:15–17)

These bowls have oblique, straight or slightly convex walls, and often a black line on the rim.

Fine ware bowls of similar shapes were found at Sarepta (Area II, Sounding Y) Stratum C1, Tyre V–I, Hazor VA, the southern and eastern cemeteries of Akhziv, Tell Keisan 5, Gileam III, Ashdod VIII, Kition Area II, Floor 3, and additional Phoenician sites both on the mainland and in Cyprus.[83] The closest parallels, morphologically speaking, are the bowls from Sarepta, Tyre (some of these, however, lack the black line), Achziv, Tell Keisan, Ashdod, and Kition.

A few remarks are relevant here. At Tyre, Bikai notes that on the Stratum I bowls (her FWP I) the slip is thinner than that on the earlier bowls.[84] It is difficult to determine which type of slip is closer to that of the Dor bowls. Concerning the Achziv bowls, Prausnitz notes that these are becoming more angular toward the end of the 8th century BCE.[85] At Tell Keisan one of the bowls was found in the problematic F. 6078 (see above, Introduction), and one of the Hazor VA bowls was found in L. 3146, whose attribution to Stratum V has been questioned.[86] The date of the destruction of Ashdod Stratum VIII is uncertain, the two possibilities being the reigns of Psamtich or Sargon II.

Generally speaking, the Dor type can be dated to the 8th and the first half of the 7th centuries BCE. It is possible, however, that for the angular fine ware bowls with straight walls and often a black line on the rim (BL 47a) this range could be narrowed to the last three decades of the 8th and the beginning of the 7th centuries BCE. This phenomenon was observed by Bikai at Tyre. Her FWP Class II, Type I, corresponding to our BL 47b (carinated, with slightly convex walls), is typical of Strata V–IV at Tyre, while her FWP Class II, Type II, our BL 47a (carinated, straight walls), occurs in Strata III–II.[87] These are undoubtedly Phoenician, non-Israelite products. It must be stressed, however, that this does not rule out the possibility that the earlier bowls, which antedate the Assyrian occupation, were produced in Israelite centers as well.

It is not yet clear how late into the 7th century BCE were fine ware bowls manufactured. The evidence from Cyprus is still indecisive, and to a large extent unpublished. 'Clean' 7th-century BCE Phoenician assemblages from the mainland are rare (notable exceptions being Tell Keisan and Tyre). Our phase 9 in Area A is not a secure enough context to confirm a 7th-century date for the fine ware bowls, as it is a fill with quite a long range (see below). However, the evidence from Area B at Dor (not yet published), where a few fine ware bowls were found in undoubted 7th-century contexts (probably the second half), does indicates such a date. This complies with the evidence from Tell Keisan, Tyre, and Sarepta. It remains to be determined which Phoenician centers continued to produce certain types of fine ware at such a late date and how late in the 7th century were these produced.[88]

BL 47c (Fig. 1.1:10; Fig. 1.4:18–19)

The walls of these bowls are more convex than those of BL 47b. Some of the bowls have black painted lines on their rims and some have a thin horizontal groove under the rim on the outer part of the vessel. As is evident, only fragmentary bowls were preserved and it is difficult to tell whether the bowls are carinated or rounded, not to mention a more detailed classification.

We will not deal here with the problem of the initial date for the whole class of fine ware bowls, but it is evident that the rounded type and the carinated type with marked convex walls occur earlier than BL 47a and 47b, from at least the 9th century BCE onwards. The two variants are found in Phoenicia and Israel at numerous sites. The closest parallels to the Dor type are bowls from Al Mina VIII 'and upwards,' Tyre V–II, Hazor VIII–V, Samaria IV(?)–VI, Gileam III, and Tell Abu Hawam III.[89]

BL 47d (Fig. 1.8:11)

Fine ware bowl with an inner ridge on the lower part. No parallels were found. We could not determine the general shape of the vessel or its rim shape.

KRATERS

KR1a (Fig. 1.1:12)

Open rounded krater with wide, vertical neck. Shallow groove at base of neck.

A krater with similar shape and proportions, but with a different rim, was uncovered at Hazor IXB.[90]

KR 2a (Fig. 1.1:13)

Deep rounded (?) krater with very short neck. Vertical, thickened rim with slight concavity inside.

The best parallels to this type are kraters from Samaria Pottery Period I.[91] Deep, mainly rounded kraters with somewhat different rims (some lack the inner concavity, some are slightly inturned, and some are less thickened), but which nonetheless belong to the same tradition, already occur in the Late Bronze Age[92] and the 12th century BCE, but are more common in strata dated to the 11th and early 10th centuries BCE.[93]

KR 3a (Fig. 1.8:12)

Open krater. Vertical rim, rounded at the top. Slight concavities on the outer side of the rim and inside under the rim.

A very similar fragment of a krater/bowl was found at Hazor VI.[94]

KR 4a (Fig. 1.1:14)

Krater with hammer-shaped rim with convex top. Sharp ridge under the rim.

Two possible parallels to the shape of the rim and ridge were uncovered at Hazor VII and (less similar) VI (the latter is a carinated krater with two handles and a flat base).[95]

KR 5a (Fig. 1.5:8)

Carinated, biconical kraters whose general shape seem to resemble KR 5a occur in Israel and on the coast in 8th and 7th century BCE contexts[96] in several pottery groups including the so-called 'Ashdod' ware, but none of these can be considered meaningful parallels. The rims, moreover, are completely different.

KR 6a (Fig. 1.5:1–2; Fig. 1.8:14–16)

The rims of these kraters (deep bowls?) are thick, inverted, and folded outwards.

Rims of these types are very common on both kraters and heavy bowls in the south and in Israel. In the north they are especially frequent in strata immediately predating the Assyrian conquest but also occur in strata postdating it.[97] In these periods these kraters or bowls occur sporadically in the coastal areas as well (both in the south and in Phoenicia)[98] but are probably not native to these areas. This is a typical Israelite product.

KR 7a (Fig. 1.5:3; Fig. 2.16:8)

The rim of this type is similar to that of KR 6a but the shape of the vessel itself is different — the upper part of the walls of this krater slope outwards rather than inwards. The best parallels to the rim shape of KR 7a occur on kraters at Beth Shean IV and Hazor VI–IV, but also on holemouth jars from Tel Mevorakh VI–IV.[99] The ware of the Dor types, however, seems closer to the Iron Age examples.

KR 8a, 8b, 8c, 8d (Fig. 1.5:4–7; Fig. 1.8:13; Fig. 1.15:18)

The rims of KR 8a and 8b are oblique, inverted, and folded out, creating a triangular outer projection. KR 8b has a shorter rim and the inner projection is more rounded. On KR 8c and 8d the rims have much sharper angles and the top is flattened. Elsewhere these four rim types occur on oval, globular, or carinated kraters that are usually provided with a ring base and two (occasionally four) handles. We do not know the exact shape of the Dor kraters.

The best parallels to the rims of KR 8a and 8b are kraters from Hazor, mainly from Stratum VA, but some from Strata VI and IV as well. However, the inner projections on the Hazor rims are usually sharper.[100] Kraters with rims resembling KR 8c and 8d occur at Hazor VI–IV;[101] Samaria, in 8th-century BCE contexts (mainly from E. 207, in which most of the material is contemporary with Pottery Period VI);[102] Beth Shean IV;[103] Tell Qasile 'VII';[104] and other sites.

KR 9a (Fig. 1.8:17)

Krater with thick inverted rim. Heavy ridge under the rim Two (?) handles. Possible parallels occur at Hazor VA.[105]

COOKING POTS

CP 1a (Fig. 1.1:15)

Wide, shallow cooking pot. Upper part of walls oblique anc outturned. Long triangular rim.

The closest parallels to CP 1a are cooking pots from Tel Keisan 7 and 6,[106] and perhaps from Yoqne'am XIV a: well.[107] This type of cooking pot should apparently be placec in the 9th and possibly also the 10th centuries BCE.

CP 2a (Fig. 1.1:16)

Wide, shallow cooking pot. Long, oblique inturned rim with rounded top. Short, triangular ridge under rim. Opposite it on interior of vessel, is a slight concavity.

The closest parallels to this type of rim (though none o them are really similar) are cooking pots from Hazor VIII Tell el-Far'ah North VIIb, and Samaria Pottery Period I.[108]

CP 3a (Fig. 1.1:17)

Open, shallow cooking pot. Medium-length rim. Upper par of rim slightly oblique, inturned, rounded on top. Thick horizontal ridge with concavity opposite it.

Possible parallels to the shape of this rim occur a Samaria, Pottery Period IV, and Sarepta, Area II, Sounding Y, mainly in Stratum D1; however, none is close enough.[109]

CP 4a (Fig. 1.8:18)

Open cooking pot. Short rim. Upper part of rim triangular, oblique. Ridge under it triangular, horizontal.

CP 5a (Fig. 1.5:9)

Wide, open cooking pot. Rim slightly oblique (sloping inwards), the upper part thin and triangular. The ridge is also thin, triangular and slightly sloping downwards.

No exact parallel to this rim could be found, though cooking pot rims of similar proportions and shape seem to occur at least throughout the 9th and 8th centuries BCE.[110]

CP 6a, 6b, 6c (Fig. 1.1:18–20; Fig. 1.11:33)

CP 6a is a narrow cooking pot. No meaningful parallels could be found to its general proportions.

All three subtypes have a medium-length, very slightly outturned rim that is slightly convex on its inside. The ridge is triangular and sloping downwards.

The best parallels to the shape of these rims occur at Hazor IX, Beth Shean Upper V, Tel Mevorakh VII and Tell Qasile IX,[111] though all of these pots are wider.

CP 7a, 7b (Fig. 1.1:21; Fig. 1.5:10, 11)

The rim of CP 7a has a squarish top in contrast to that of CP 7b. The step is horizontal and not upturned as on CP

7b and the inner concavity is missing. Both types are characterized by their small rims.

Rims that are similar in shape and proportions seem already to occur during the 10th century BCE on 'open shallow' cooking pots.[112] However, these rim types are much more frequent later,[113] especially in the 8th century BCE.[114] In this period they occur on closed, deep carinated or globular cooking pots.

CP 8a (Fig. 1.1:22; Fig. 1.5:12–14; Fig. 1.8:19–20; Fig. 1.15:20; Fig. 2.16:6)

The rims of this type have a very distinctive shape; the upper part is squarish and the rim is diagonally cut. The ridge is thin and upturned. This is the dominant rim on cooking pots of the 8th century BCE, especially in the second half, both in the north and in the south.[115] It still occurs on cooking pots of the 7th century BCE.[116] The shapes of the cooking pots vary: they are either deep or squat, globular or carinated; some have an actual neck and all have handles.

These are the typical Israelite cooking pots of the 8th and early 7th centuries BCE; they are almost entirely absent from Phoenician sites.

CP 9a, 10a (Fig. 1.5:15–16)

These two types seem to have developed from CP 8a (though existing contemporaneously with it), continuing the tendency that can be traced throughout the late Iron Age towards smaller, squatter rims. The rim of CP 9a is still very similar to that of CP 8a but the ridge is much smaller and hardly extends beyond the diameter of the upper part of the rim. On CP 10a the rim is squat, the ridge is closer to the upper part of the rim. It is rounded, horizontal and does not project beyond the upper part of the rim.

The best parallels are cooking pots from Hazor VI–IV,[117] Megiddo IV–I, Tell Qasile 'VII', and Ashdod VII,[118] i.e., the 8th and the first half of the 7th centuries BCE.

CP 11a, 11b, 11c (Fig. 1.5:17–19)

The rims of these types have a horizontal, flat top, in contrast to those of CP 8a, 9a, and 10a. All of them have a slight concavity inside. The ridge of CP 11a is broad and flat, while those of CP 11b and 11c are small and sharp. The rim of CP 11c is very similar to that of CP 11b but smaller. The ridges do not extend beyond the upper part of the rim and they terminate horizontally, not diagonally, as on CP 8a, 9a, and 10a; in these respects they resemble some storage jar rims of the 8th and 7th centuries BCE.

No exact parallels could be found to these types. The general shape resembles that of some krater rims of the 8th and 7th centuries BCE, though these seldom have ridges. Typologically these types seem later than CP 8, 9, and 10, probably dating to the 7th century BCE.

CP 12a (Fig. 1.8:21)

Closed cooking pot. Grooved rim ending in upturned point. Flat ridge under rim.

A very similar cooking pot rim was uncovered at Hazor VA.[119] Another rim piece from Samaria QZ,[120] though different, may belong to the same tradition.

CP 13a (Fig. 1.5:20; Fig. 1.8:22)

This type is characterized by a very thick rim. The ridge is small and not pronounced. Generally speaking, the rim is much less carefully molded than that of the above types. The example illustrated on Fig. 1.5:20 is much larger in diameter than the average. The sherd on Fig. 1.8:22 was too small to determine the vessel's diameter.

Though it is relatively frequent at Dor, very few parallels to this rim type could be found.[121]

CP 14a (Fig. 2.16:7)

Cooking pot with a thick, oblique, inturned rim. Narrow groove on rim.

Cooking pots with somewhat similar rims were uncovered at Hazor V, Yoqne'am, and possibly Samaria.[122]

CP 15a (Fig. 1.5:21)

This type has a vertical elongated thickened rim with rounded top. The shape of the rim heralds the shape of 6th-century and Persian period cooking pot rims. The ware, however, is very different from that of the Persian period pots.

STORAGE JARS

SJ 1a, 2a (Fig. 1.1:25–26)

Storage jars with short, thick, vertical neck/rim. The neck of SJ 1a is narrower and less thick, and the inner side of the rim is more convex than those of SJ 2a. Though the two rim pieces are very similar we have included them under two different type numbers, as similar rims occur on different jar types and there is no way to determine whether they belong to the same type.

Rims resembling SJ 1a and 2a occur mainly on piriform or oval storage jars, mainly in Phoenicia. At Sarepta (II, Y) these are included in Anderson's SJ 11 and SJ 12 that occur throughout Strata F–C1.[123] At Tyre those jars are included in Bikai's SJ 9, occurring in all the Iron Age strata there (mainly Strata XIII1–VI). This category, however, includes jars of several shapes and according to Bikai it is impossible to judge the shape of the vessel by the rim type.[124] At Tell Keisan similar jars occur in Stratum 7.[125]

SJ 3a (Fig. 2.16:9)

Storage jar (?) with cylindrical neck and Bichrome decoration. The only meaningful parallel for this piece was uncovered at Hazor VA.[126]

SJ 4a (Fig. 1.8:23)

Jar with cylindrical neck. Triangular, folded out rim, very slightly projecting inwards.

The best parallels to this rim type are found at Hazor VI–VA,[127] all of them probably belonging to oval storage jars with tall necks.

SJ 5a (Fig. 1.6:1)

This type has a tall, concave neck and a thickened, rounded rim. The clay is crisp and sandy, resembling that of some of the so-called 'sausage' jars (see below). We cannot determine the shape of the vessel.

Though quite similar necks and rims occur on several jar types throughout the Iron Age, no meaningful parallel could be found. Some jars from Hazor VI and V[128] feature similar necks (only the necks are preserved), but at Hazor the rims are less rounded and more outturned. Two of the Hazor jars are painted.

The example illustrated on Fig. 1.6:1 is the only fragment of this type and comes from a basket which possibly also contains pottery from under the floor of phase 9 in Area A.

SJ 6a (Fig. 1.6:2)

The characteristic feature of this jar is the rounded ridge at the base of the neck. A possible parallel is a jar from Hazor VII.[129]

SJ 7a (Fig. 1.1:23)

Storage jar with tall neck and oblique walls (sloping inwards). Squarish outturned rim. Sharp ridge at base of neck.

SJ 8a (Fig. 1.1:24)

Storage jar with cylindrical neck. Triangular, thickened rim. Sharp ridge at base of neck.

SJ 9a (Fig. 1.6:3)

This type has a short, concave neck. There is a flat ridge at the base of the neck. This type of neck may belong to one of the 'waisted,' bulging, bag-shaped jars occurring at Ashdod Stratum VIII,[130] among other sites.

Oval Storage Jars with Ridged Necks

Oval jars with ridged necks are the most typical jars of the Israelite repertoire, from the 10th century BCE onward.

SJ 10a (Fig. 1.6:4)

This type has a horizontal rim projecting outwards, with a flattened top. The ridge is horizontal as well and has the same thickness as the rim itself. There is a slight concavity inside.

Jars with necks and rims that display a general resemblance to our SJ 10a occur from the 10th to the 7th centuries BCE (e.g., Tel 'Amal IV–III, Hazor X–V, Beth Shean IV, Megiddo IV–II[131]), but no exact parallel could be found. We would tend, however, to attribute SJ 10a to a shorter range, the 8th to 7th centuries BCE, because, as observed in other types as well, the development throughout the Iron Age is towards shorter necks and smaller gaps between ridge and rim. The examples whose proportions most resemble our SJ 10a in this respect are those from Hazor V, Megiddo IV–II, and Beth Shean IV, the latter being also the closest parallel to the shape of the neck of SJ 10a.

SJ 11a, 11b (Fig. 1.6:5–6)

Both types have a neck that narrows towards the top and small sharp ridge at the base of the neck. The rim of SJ 11 is rounded, projecting slightly outwards. The rim of SJ 11 is horizontal with a long, narrow outward projection. Th ware of both types is very crumbly, not well fired.

The best parallels to SJ 11a are oval jars from Hazo VI–IV, Megiddo IV–III, and Samaria Pottery Period V,[1 though the shapes of rims and ridges are not identical. Th closest parallel is the one from Hazor IV.

No convincing parallels could be found for our SJ 11b. A Hazor necks with similar proportions occur from Stratun VIII onwards[133] (with small, sharp ridges at their base), bu the rims are all different — not as long and horizontal. On jar from Hazor X has a similar rim but the ridge is mucl lower.[134] The best parallels, however, are a jar from Hazo IV and another from Samaria Pottery Period VII.[135]

SJ 12a (Fig. 1.8:24)

Jar with ridged neck. Upper part of neck concave. Rin folded out. This neck too probably belongs to the typica northern oval jar.[136]

'Sausage' and 'Waisted' Commercial Jars

SJ 13a, 13b, 13c, 13d (Fig. 1.6:7–10; Fig. 1.8:25–28; Fig 1.15:32)

'Sausage' and 'waisted' jars with oblong or square colla rims. All are made of similar brown-gray crisp, sandy clay SJ 13a and 13d are, however, much better fired.

SJ 13a has a vertical oblong rim with a very slight concav ity between rim and shoulder. The rim of SJ 13b has a square section, also with a slight inner concavity.

Rims resembling that of SJ 13b occur at Tyre II (included in Bikai's SJ 5), Sarepta (II, Y) C2 (Anderson's SJ 16), Megiddo IV–I, Tell en-Nasbeh I and sub I, and Ashdod VIII.[137] Almost all of these are 'sausage' jars, only one example being slightly 'waisted.'

The rim of SJ 13c has a marked inner projection. 'Sausage' jars with similar rims were uncovered at Megiddo III–I and Yoqne'am XI.[138]

SJ 13d has a vertical oblong rim with a slight concavity between rim and shoulder and a thin, horizontal inward projection at the top of the rim.

SJ 14a (Fig. 1.6:11; Fig. 1.8:29; Fig. 1.15:30)

'Sausage' jars with tall, ridged rim. SJ 14a has an oblique rim with a rounded top. The ridge is sharp and small and there is a concavity opposite it on the inside of the neck. The type is well fired. Only three fragments of this type were uncovered in Areas A and C.

This rim is typical of the numerous 'sausage' jars uncovered at Hazor. These occur in large quantities in Strata VI and V and (much less frequently) in Stratum IV as well.[139] It should, however, be borne in mind that the majority of the 'Stratum VI' sausage jars actually originate in casemate 148, which was assumed by the excavators to have been in use (for storage) up to Stratum VI. This attribution has already been questioned by some scholars,[140] and it does

indeed seem that the casemate 148 material is later than Stratum VI. In Israel and the south 'sausage' jars with similar rims were uncovered at Megiddo IV–III, Beth Shean IV, a few sites in the Lower Galilee, Ashdod VIII, and perhaps also Gezer VIA.[141]

In Phoenicia this type of rim is relatively rare. The distribution in Phoenicia of our SJ 14a is hard to define. Generally speaking, it can rarely be clearly identified in Phoenician sites, though this is often due to inaccurate drawings in the publications or to missing rims. (Its absence at Tell Keisan, however, may be due to chronological reasons; see below.) At Tyre the situation is not clear: a few illustrated jars included in Bikai's SJ 6 and SJ 7[142] have tall ridged rims, but these differ in shape from the 'classical' ridged rim of Hazor. They occur in relatively very small percentages in Strata IV–II. As Bikai did not consider our SJ 14a a separate type, it is impossible to judge how many rims of that type, if any, were uncovered at Tyre.

The only mainland Phoenician site at which our SJ 14a is clearly represented (and in considerable quantities) is Sarepta. This is Anderson's SJ 15 (especially SJ 15a), which already occurs in Strata E–D1 in percentages ranging between 0.36 and 1.16; the number increases sharply in Stratum C2 (16.39%, 130 examples) and then drops again to 9.81% (94 examples) in Stratum C1 and 2.22% in Stratum B.[143] Indeed, more jars of that type were mentioned from Sarepta than from Hazor — a significant factor considering the relatively large exposure at Hazor and the several assemblages of commercial jars uncovered there. One must, however, regard this impression with caution; unlike Sarepta, where full quantitative data are provided, at Hazor only a quite random sample was published, mainly complete or near-complete examples. Moreover, the present discussion assumes that all the Sarepta jars do indeed feature similar rims to those of the three published examples.

To sum up the evidence: to date SJ 14a (Anderson's SJ 15, with the ridged rim of the typical Hazor jars) is the main candidate for an 'Israelite' sausage jar, though definite conclusions cannot be based on the Sarepta assemblage. It may have been produced in Phoenicia, or in both areas. This question will have to be settled by chemical or other analysis of the jars and by chronological/stratigraphical considerations (Anderson considers the Sarepta jars a local product[144]). Until the evidence from Tyre becomes clearer, it seems that these jars point to a special contact (commercial or other) between Sarepta and Israel, and not between Tyre and Hazor, as proposed by Geva and Bikai,[145] as the typical Hazor rims are apparently absent from Tyre. Any discussion of the commercial jars must take into consideration, *inter alia*, the difference in rim shapes. Until the Tyre rim shapes are represented more clearly, the only relationship between these two sites that may be postulated may be deduced from the appearance at Hazor of the (certainly Phoenician, probably Tyrian) sausage jars that have different rim shapes (see below, mainly SJ 16 and 17).

Regardless of the tracing of the initial production of these jars, it seems that their main floruit occurred during the second half of the 8th century. Some certainly continued to be used later but to date, on the basis of the relatively few examples dated to the 7th century, it is impossible to state categorically whether they were produced then. In this respect it is interesting to note that in Area B at Dor (not yet published), where pre- and post-Assyrian conquest assemblages could be differentiated, our SJ 14a is completely absent from 7th century contexts (though some of these contexts belong to the second half of the century), but is well represented in pre-conquest loci. A few jars of this type also found their way to Cyprus.[146]

SJ 15a (Fig. 1.6:12; Fig. 1.8:30–31)

This type still has a somewhat rounded shoulder and a very short neck. The rim is vertical and thin (the width less than the height). The ridge is small and sharp. Often there is a slight concavity under the rim on the inside of the neck.

The best parallels to this rim all belong to straight-sided 'sausage' shaped jars from 8th-century BCE contexts: Tyre II, Hazor VI–VA, Tell Qiri (Area C) V, Taanach Period V, and Gezer V.[147] At present it is impossible to determine the possible production centers of this type.

SJ 16a, 16b, 16c

'Sausage' or 'waisted' commercial jars with squat, ridged rims. Typologically, the shape of these rims is a development of that of SJ 15a. The already very short neck becomes even shorter until it disappears altogether. The rims become squatter, the ridges less pronounced, and it seems that the rims (the height of which is larger than the width) are gradually replaced by rims with a width that is larger than their height. The ware is crisp and sandy. The surface of the vessel is usually worn.

SJ 16a (Fig. 1.1:27–29; Fig. 1.6:13; Fig. 1.15:31)

The shoulders of SJ 16a are less convex than those of SJ 15a. The neck has disappeared. The rim is squat, the height being only slightly less than its width. The ridge is hardly discernible. The inner concavity is very often but not always preserved. This type is relatively frequent in phase 9 in Area A.

Similar rims occur elsewhere on both straight-sided and 'waisted' storage jars. The best examples are jars from Tyre II.[148] A few jars from Sarepta (II, Y), substratum C1, Hazor IV, Tell Qiri (Area C) IV/V, a few sites surveyed in the Lower Galilee, and Tell er-Ruqeish feature similar, though somewhat taller, rims.[149]

The complete absence of rims resembling our SJ 16a in Hazor VI–V and elsewhere in northern Israel in the 8th century BCE, and the occurrence of only two examples in Stratum IV at Hazor, seem to indicate that jars with these particular rims are non-Israelite (certainly Phoenician) products, possibly manufactured only after the destruction of the Israelite centers. This would correspond to the relatively frequent occurrence of the type in Tyre II. It is, however, likely that this production started earlier, but that the jars were not exported to Hazor while the cities of Strata VI and V were in existence. The relative rarity of this type at Sarepta, in marked contrast to Tyre, may indicate that this is an actual Tyrian product (see the discussion of SJ 14a, above).

SJ 16b (Fig. 1.6:14)

The squat rim of SJ 16b has an inner projection that is thick

and rounded. The width of the rim is larger than its height. Sometimes the ridge is hardly discernible. In phase 9 in Area A this rim type is relatively frequent.

The best parallels for this type are again from Stratum II at Tyre (included in Bikai's SJ 4).[150] Jars with similar, though not identical, rims were found at Ashdod VII (Area D, Stratum 2, which may have been destroyed by Psamtich or the Babylonians), Megiddo III–I, and Lachish III.[151] All parallels are 'waisted'.

Again, this distribution and the absence of this rim type from Hazor indicate a late 8th and 7th century BCE date and a Phoenician, probably Tyrian, origin (see the remarks above concerning SJ 14a and SJ 16a). It is, however, still possible that examples dating to somewhat earlier in the 8th century BCE will be found.

SJ 16c (Fig. 1.9:1–2)

The rim of SJ 16c has a sharp inner projection.

SJ 17a, 17b (Fig. 1.1:30–31; Fig. 1.6:15–17; Fig. 1.9:3)

Commercial jars with squat rims. The rim of SJ 17a projects both inside and outside. Its top is slightly convex or almost flat. The width of the rim is larger than its height. Two types of clay can be distinguished within this type. Most of the examples are made of the usual light, 'crisp' ware; however, the example illustrated on Fig. 1.6:16 is made of much more compact, heavy material. The type is relatively frequent in phase 9 in Area A. The rim of SJ 17b is more angular.

Similar types were uncovered at Megiddo III–I, Hazor IV,[152] Gezer V and sub IV,[153] Lachish III,[154] Beer-Sheba II,[155] and Ashdod VIII.[156] We would therefore attribute this type to the very end of the 8th and 7th centuries BCE. This date and the similarity to SJ 16b again point to a Phoenician origin. The parallels are elongated, slightly 'waisted' jars.

SJ 18a (Fig. 1.1:32–33)

The rim here is thicker than the rims of SJ 17, with a completely flat top. It has a very small, sharp outward projection.

SJ 19a (Fig. 1.6:18)

The folded rim here is short and very slightly oblique. The best parallels to this type of rim are on 'waisted' storage jars from Beth Shean IV and Ashdod VII.[157]

SJ 19b, 19c (Fig. 1.6:19; Fig. 1.9:4)

The rims of these two subtypes are longer than that of SJ 19a and have a pointed edge. SJ 19b has a gap between rim and shoulder. The concavity on top of the rim of SJ 19c is very characteristic of this subtype.

'Waisted' jars with similar rims were found at Tell Keisan 5–4, Hazor VA,[158] Tell el-Far'ah North VIIe,[159] Tel 'Amal II, Tell Qiri (Area C) Stratum V, and Yoqne'am XI.[160] At Tyre jars with similar rims occur in Stratum II, but mainly in Stratum I. In those strata some of the 'waisted' jars have folded out rims that are completely horizontal and flat.[161]

SJ 20a (Fig. 1.6:20)

This type is characterized by the 'stepped' profile of its rim. The ware is sandy and crisp, resembling that of some of the 'sausage' and 'waisted' jars.

Cypriot Amphorae

SJ 21a (Fig. 1.6:21)

This fragment may belong to a Cypriot Plain White (IV?) amphora with basket handles.[162]

SJ 22a (Fig. 1.6:22)

This may be a fragment of a Cypriot White Painted IV/V amphora.

JUGS

JG 1a (Fig. 1.2:1)

Jug with tall wide neck and concave walls. Sharp ridge at middle of neck.

Necks of this type are very common in Israel, mainly on globular or oval jugs with low ring bases.[163]

JG 2, 2a, 2b (Fig. 1.7:1–3) — decanters

In northern Israel the decanters have quite a long range, from the second half of the 9th century BCE (e.g., Hazor VII)[164] to the end of the 8th century. It is not clear whether they continue into the 7th century BCE (e.g., Hazor III).[165] It is futile to attempt to find meaningful parallels for our rimless JG 2. The best parallels for the rim shape of JG 2a are decanters from Hazor IV and III, Samaria Pottery Period VI, and Megiddo 'IV-I.'[166]

JG 3a (Fig. 1.9:5)

Jug (?) with ridged neck. Upper part of neck flaring.

The shape is very reminiscent of the jugs found at Gibeon.[167] Similar jug (?) necks were uncovered at Hazor V–IV and Beth Shean IV.[168]

JG 4a (Fig. 1.2:2)

Perforated jug. Globular body, flaring rim.

Perforated tripod jugs are common in northern Israel throughout Iron Age II–III. The best parallels to the shape of JG 4a are two vessels from Hazor VIII[169] and one from VII.[170] A similar jug (not perforated) was found at Hazor in Stratum VI as well.[171]

JG 5 (Fig. 1.2:4; Fig. 1.14:25)

Red-slipped jugs of unknown shape. A few more sherds of red-slipped and burnished jugs were uncovered in phase 9 in Area A, but these were too fragmentary to be illustrated. See also the discussion of the piece in Fig. 1.14:25 below, pottery of area C1, Phase 5b.

JG 5a (Fig. 1.7:4)

This is a red-slipped 'mushroom lip' jug. The diameter of the 'mushroom' is considerably smaller than that of the usual vessels of this type.

JG 6 (Fig. 1.2:3; Fig. 1.7:5)

Bichrome burnished jugs. Other sherds of similar fabric from phase 9 in Area A were too small to be reproduced.

JUGLETS

JT 1a (Fig. 1.7:6)

JT 1a is the typical late Iron Age Phoenician dipper juglet. It is very common in Phoenicia, mainly in the 8th and 7th centuries BCE, but possibly occurring already by the end of the 9th century (e.g., Sarepta Y, II, D1–C1, Tyre IV–I, most frequently in Stratum I, Khirbet Silm, Tomb 121 at Khalde, Tell Keisan 5, and Gileam III).[172] Vessels of this type are sporadically found inland as well (e.g., Hazor V, Megiddo 'III–I').[173] This juglet develops into the totally neckless dipper juglet of the Persian period.

JT 2 (Fig. 1.2:5–7; Fig. 1.15:35) — B.O.R

This type represents all Black on Red juglets, the exact shape of which cannot be determined.

BOTTLES

BO 1a (Fig. 1.7:7)

BO 1a has a wide cylindrical neck, slightly flaring. The hammer-shaped rim is folded outwards, and then inwards.

The shape of the bottle is reminiscent of Neo-Assyrian bottles;[174] the vessel, whose ware seems local, was probably produced in imitation of these. The body was most likely elongated, ending in a pointed base.

A bottle with a very similar, though not identical, rim was found at Tell Batash Stratum II. The bottle bears an inscription in Hebrew letters engraved before firing; the excavator thus concludes that it was locally made.[175] Bottles of this shape are quite common in the region, especially in Israel and Philistia, during the Assyrian occupation period, e.g. bottles uncovered at Samaria (mainly in Pottery Period VII and possibly VI) and at Yoqne'am.[176]

MISCELLANEA

GO 1a (Fig. 1.7:8) — presentation stand (?)

The function of this vessel is not clear, though a number of suggestions have been offered.[177] We do not know whether our vessel was open at the bottom.

The vessel has a very thin red slip coating on the outside; it is unevenly burnished and decorated with black paint. The ware is dark orange, very well levigated but not highly fired. It closely resembles the ware of some Phoenician types at Dor, like the 'mushroom lip' jug (JG 5a), one of the bowls with outturned rims (BL 5b), and some of the fine ware bowls (BL 47). This fact and the method of decoration would indicate a Phoenician origin for the vessel.

Similar vessels were found at Tell Keisan 5 and 4, at Sarepta Area II, Y, Stratum C1, and in Area II, X,[178] at Yoqne'am in a late Iron Age context,[179] at Tell Qiri,[180] and at Amathus[181] (dated there on typological grounds). At Al Mina a vessel of somewhat similar shape was uncovered, though it is longer and apparently made of different clay. Part of a wide trumpet base is preserved. The vessel is red-slipped outside and decorated with black and white horizontal bands.[182]

GO 1b (Fig. 1.9:6)

This rim piece belongs to a similar type of presentation stand to GO 1a. The clay is very similar to that of GO 1a, indicating a Phoenician origin. The surface treatment, however, is different. The vessel has no slip or paint but has lustrous wheel-burnish on its exterior.

BA 1a (Fig. 1.7:9)

The rim piece in Fig. 1.7:9 belongs to a large, handmade basin. As only a small rim piece was preserved, the size of the vessel and its shape cannot be deduced; but it is, in any case, either rounded or ovoid. From late Iron Age contexts in Israel two major groups of large basins with very distinctive rims are known: a) the so-called 'footbaths' (whatever their function may have been); and b) coffins or 'bathtubs' of Assyrian type. Many other basins that do not belong to definable categories were uncovered as well; their rims are much less carefully molded.

Thus, the shape of the rim of our piece is the only clue to the possible shape and function of the vessel. It seems that the vessel does not belong to the 'footbath' category, as all the published examples have different rims — they always project inwards and there is no ridge under them.[183]

As for the Assyrian-type coffins, some of these do indeed have rims that closely resemble our BA 1a (e.g., Neo-Assyrian coffins from Assur).[184] Among the coffins uncovered on both sides of the Jordan in clear burial contexts, from tombs at Diban (tomb J3), Mt. Nebo, the tomb of Adoninur, Megiddo, and Dothan, none definitely has a rim that can be compared to our BA 1a.[185]

On the other hand, the Assyrian-type 'bathtubs' uncovered at Tell el-Far'ah North VIId[186] (termed *baignoires*) do feature similar rims and ridges. These, however, were uncovered in room 148 of the VIId 'palace' and not in a burial context.

Fragments of clearly similar vessels were uncovered at Megiddo 'III–II,' Tell en-Nasbeh I, Hazor IV and possibly also VB and VA, though none of them in a context that could clearly indicate their function.[187]

It seems, therefore, that the fragment in Fig. 1.7:9 belongs to an Assyrian-type 'bathtub.' This does not necessarily mean that it was used for funerary purposes.

AREA A — SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

'Phase 10' in Areas A0 and A1: Fills under the Floors of Phase 9 (Figs. 1.1, 1.2)

'Phase 10' in Areas A0 and A1 was reached in a very restricted area. It consists of the debris under the floors of Phase 9. It must be emphasized that these floors were very badly preserved; at no point was the 'phase 10' fill really sealed. We have presented in Figs. 1.1 and 1.2 all the indicative sherds originating in this fill; thus no additional quantitative data are needed. As is evident, the material is very scant, and most of the pottery belongs to L1028.

Typology and chronology

The pottery of 'phase 10' is far from being homogeneous and represents almost the entire Iron Age. Some of the pottery types may be dated as early as the late 11th and 10th centuries BCE (e.g., BL 20a, 21a). Others have parallels throughout the 11th to 9th centuries BCE (e.g., KR 1a, KR 2a). Still others should probably be attributed to the 9th century BCE (e.g., CP 1a, CP 2a). The occurrence of fragments of 'Black on Red' juglets and red-slipped and burnished Bichrome jugs should be noted as well.

Some of the types in 'phase 10' occur in phase 9 of Area A as well, and are very typical of the latter (e.g., BL 1a, BL 47d, CP 7a, CP 8a, SJ 16a). Most of these should probably be dated to the 8th century BCE; it is not clear, however, to which part of the century. Other types, that do not occur in phase 9, also have good parallels in 8th-century BCE contexts (e.g., BL 33a, BL 47b, SJ 17). No type must necessarily be dated later than the end of the 8th century BCE, although an early 7th-century date is possible for most of the '8th-century' types.

As the material is so scanty, it is impossible to attempt to make any distinction between the main bulk of the material and possible intrusions. The fundamental question, of course, is whether the later types, especially those that occur in phase 9 as well, are intrusive or not. As noted above, the floors of phase 9 were very fragmentary and there was no clear-cut distinction between the fills of phases 9 and 10.

Generally speaking the pottery types in 'Phase 10' belong to the 10th to 8th centuries BCE. This fill can by no means be considered as representing a meaningful chronological phase.

Phase 9 in Areas A0 and A1 = Phase 6 in Area A2 (Figs. 1.3-1.7)

All the loci attributed to this phase are part of one fill, that lies above the floors of phase 9. No material was found *in situ*. The fill was not sealed and the floors of phase 9 were very hard to trace, and consequently the pottery may be slightly contaminated by earlier and later material. However, as a rule the assemblage is chronologically quite homogeneous, and we have omitted from our presentation only sherds whose stratigraphical attribution was doubtful. With the exception of these, all the types occurring in phase 9 are shown in Figs. 1.3-1.7. The pottery of L1007, which is the upper portion of this unsealed fill, should be treated with caution, as it may be contaminated. From L1242, which was heavily disturbed by Persian period pits (L1244, L1245), we considered only pottery originating from baskets that seemed undisturbed.

As for quantitative data, we have presented in the Appendix the absolute numbers of each type occurring in phase 9. The quantity of the material in phase 9 is very limited, thus prohibiting any meaningful statistics. The material from above and below phase 9 ('phases' 8 and 10) was even scantier, rendering any quantitative comparison between the different phases futile. Consequently, we have not presented here any additional quantitative data. Moreover, as we are dealing here with such restricted material, no conclusions should be drawn from types that are lacking.

Typology and chronology

The following sites and strata produced the best parallels to the phase 9 pottery types:

In Phoenicia: Tyre, mainly Strata III-I, but V-IV as well; Sarepta (Sounding Y), mainly Stratum C1, but C2 as well; Tell Keisan, Strata 4 and mainly 5; Gileam III (on the Keisan and Tyre chronology see the Introduction).

In northern Israel: Hazor, Strata VI-IV, mainly VA and IV; Samaria, mainly Pottery Period VI, with a few examples from Periods V and VII as well; Yoqne'am XI; Megiddo III; Beth Shean IV.

In Judah and the southern coastal area: Tell Qasile 'VII'; Ashdod VIII-VII; Tel Batash II; Lachish III; Gezer V; Beer-Sheba II.

In Assyria and the Neo-Assyrian strongholds in Syria: Nimrud (pre-and postdating the destruction of 612 BCE); Assur (Neo-Assyrian graves); Tell el-Hawa; Sultantepe (Neo-Assyrian levels).

Most of the pottery types are similar to those occurring in 8th-century BCE contexts in Israel and Phoenicia, and many of these still occur in the 7th century BCE (e.g., BL 1a, 1b, 22a, 22b, 47b, 47c; KR 6a; CP 8a, 9a, 10a; SJ 10a, 14a, 15a). Many types could be assigned a shorter range: the second half of the 8th century and the first half of the 7th century BCE (e.g., BL 3a, 3b, 4a, 5a, 5b, 37a, 46a, 47a; SJ 16a, 16b, 17a; JG 2a; GO 1a). A few types probably do not occur prior to the 7th century BCE (BL 16a, 26a, 26b). The few pottery types to which a date prior to the 8th century BCE should be attributed (e.g., BL 23a, 24a) are probably redeposited.

As indicated, the best parallels to the phase 9 types were found in northern Israel, in strata immediately predating and postdating the Assyrian conquest. It should be borne in mind that no real differences between pre-and post-conquest assemblages in Israel have been detected up to now, and that strata predating the conquest (especially, of course, those terminating in violent destructions) contain much richer assemblages. Consequently, it is always easier to find parallels for a given pottery type in pre-conquest strata. In Phoenicia parallels are to be found in strata that are dated around the turn of the 8th century BCE (bearing in mind the scarcity of 7th-century BCE strata excavated in Phoenicia).

In Judah and the south corollaries are to be found in assemblages that are attributed mainly to the later part of the 8th and the 7th century BCE.

The 'Assyrian' bowls serve as an important dating criterion as they have very close parallels in Assyria. From the

)etter-dated Nimrud and Sultantepe assemblages, it is obvi-)us that bowls of these types were in use up to the collapse)f the Assyrian Empire and possibly even later, but for the noment it is impossible to establish an initial date for them. For the time being, we would refrain from using the mere :xistence of Assyrian type pottery as definite proof for a 7th-:entury date, although such an indication is highly logical.

The main question concerning the phase 9 assemblage is whether it predates or postdates the Assyrian conquest. It should be borne in mind that the exact date and nature of his event at Dor are uncertain (see however Volume I, Chapter 4). Due to this fact, and because of the difficulties n assigning a meaningful chronological range to 'phases' 10 ınd 8 in this area, it is difficult to define exact initial and erminal dates for phase 9.

Nevertheless, it is hard to attribute the phase 9 repertoire :o the pre-conquest period, as many types definitely belong :o the very end of the 8th and the 7th centuries BCE, down :o the latter's second half. The late Iron Age material from Area B at Dor (publication forthcoming) is crucial for the lating of phase 9 in Area A. On the one hand, in Area B it was possible to isolate stratigraphically assemblages that seem to belong to the end of the Assyrian domination at Dor ınd contain parallels to most of the middle/late 7th-century :ypes in phase 9 of Area A. On the other hand, 'pre-:onquest' assemblages were isolated that contain most of :he 'earlier' 8th/7th-century types in phase 9 of Area A, and ıdditional late 8th-century types. These indicate that the)hase 9 pottery of Area A spans quite a long period.

Thus we would attribute the assemblage to the period)ostdating the conquest; it probably represents the entire)eriod of Assyrian domination at Dor. A tentative initial late can be fixed at *ca.* 720 BCE; there is no clue for an exact :erminal date for this phase, and we would fix it, tentatively, ıround 650/630 BCE. Our knowledge of the pottery reper-:oire of both Phoenicia and northern Israel in the 7th cen-:ury BCE, especially the second half, is still very limited. A ;carab found in this phase, Reg. No. 10144 from L1022, was ıssigned to the 26th (Saite) Dynasty (664-525 BCE) (see Chapter 9). Thus a date of *ca.* 720-650/630 BCE for the)hase 9 assemblage seems the most appropriate.

Phoenician and Israelite pottery types

As there is no evidence to the contrary, we must assume that ıp to the period under discussion Dor, politically speaking, was an Israelite town, bordering on Phoenicia. In this respect it is interesting to examine the nature of the material culture represented by the pottery. It is very hazardous to draw any conclusions from such a small pottery assemblage, but a few remarks can be made.

Many typical Phoenician types are represented in phase 9, e.g., BL 3a, 3b, 4a, 5a, 5b, 46a, 47 (at least subtypes a, b); JG 5a; JT 1a; GO 1a; excluding here Phoenician commercial jars. Most of these Phoenician types hardly occur, or do not occur at all, in north Israelite sites situated farther away from Phoenicia.

As mentioned above, it is futile to draw any conclusions from the quantitative relationship between Israelite and Phoenician types. Still, a large part of the pottery assemblage, especially the more ordinary vessels such as cooking pots and kraters but bowls and other vessels as well, are typical of the Israelite repertoire (e.g., BL 1a, 1b, 22a, 22b, 24a, 27a, 27b, 27c, 40a, 41a; KR 6a, 7a, 8a, 8b, 8c, 8d; all cooking pot types; SJ 10a, 11a, 11b; SJ 14a; JG 2, 2a). Most of these types are entirely lacking in Phoenician sites.

At this stage it is impossible to determine whether this fact has any bearing on the ethnic identity of the inhabitants or is merely an outcome of the relative proximity to Israelite and Phoenician production centers. We do not know which types, if any, were produced locally.

It should also be borne in mind that as the phase 9 assemblage represents the entire Assyrian occupation period at Dor, it is impossible to attribute the Phoenician types in it to a narrower chronological range. Changes in this respect which may have occurred during this period are impossible to detect.

'Assyrian' pottery

A few bowl types (BL 31a, 35a, 36a, 37a, 38a, 39a) are either genuine Assyrian products (see the discussions in the typological list) or local products in 'Assyrian style' — BO 1a is probably an example of the latter.

We will not dwell here on the significance of this fact, although it has, of course, an important bearing on the problem of the nature of the Assyrian occupation in the area, and the status of Dor at that time. These questions will be discussed in the publication of Area B, where 'Assyrian-type' vessels are much more abundant and the types more varied; see also Gilboa, forthcoming (Hebrew). It is of special significance that the only other Israelite site from which several good examples of most of our 'Assyrian' types were published is Megiddo, starting in the Assyrian occupation stratum (III). See also the discussion of BA 1a.

Cypriot imports

Only two Cypriot imports were found in Areas A and C, a Plain White IV/V amphora (SJ 21a) and a White Painted (IV/V) amphora or jug (SJ 22a). The scarcity of Cypriot imports in all Late Iron Age contexts at Dor is striking, especially in comparison to their outstanding abundance in earlier Iron Age levels (publication forthcoming, and see Gilboa 1989).

Greek imports

One 'East Greek' sherd was found in L1010 (see the catalogue of East Greek material, No. 63), and eight additional sherds were uncovered in L1007 (catalogue Nos. 53-60). It should be borne in mind that the latter locus may be contaminated.

AREA C2 — SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Phase 7

Phase 7 in this area was reached only in a very small area. The two loci of this phase are part of one fill, under the floors of phase 6. The attribution of L4673 to this phase is not certain. The material from these loci is very scanty and all of it is presented in Figs. 1.8 and 1.9.

Chronology

The best parallels to most of the phase 7 pottery types were found in the following sites and strata: Sarepta (Sounding Y) C2, C1; Tyre IV-I (mainly III-I); Tell Keisan 5-4; Gileam III; Hazor VI-IV; Samaria E.207; Yoqne'am XI; Beth Shean IV; and Ashdod VIII.

Many of the types represented have counterparts in Area A, phase 9 (BL 33a, 46a; KR 6a; CP 8a, 13a; SJ 13a, 13b, 15a, 16, 17b; GO 1b), but the comparison of the pottery assemblage of Area C2, phase 7, to those of Area A faces the following obstacles:

1. As noted above, quantitative data from both these areas are all but nonexistent.
2. Deposits below phase 7 of Area C2 have not been excavated.
3. There seems to be a chronological gap between the phase 7 assemblage and that of the following phase (6b).
4. The assemblages pre-and postdating the fills of phase 9 in Area A are also hardly known.

As a result of the above observations, but bearing in mind these obstacles, we would tentatively suggest that phase 7 of Area C2 most resembles phase 9 in Area A, and it thus seems that they share the same chronological range — *ca.* 720-650/630 BCE (see also the discussion of the date of phase 9 in Area A above). This would mean that no stratigraphical counterpart for at least phase 8 of Area A exists in Area C2.

Phoenician and Israelite pottery types

We find in phase 7 a similar distribution of Phoenician types (e.g., BL 46a; GO 1b, excluding commercial jars) and Israelite types (e.g., KR 6a, 8d, 9a; CP 8a; SJ 12a; JG 3a) as was encountered in phase 9 of Area A (see discussion above).

'Assyrian' pottery

One bowl (BL 31a) may be an Assyrian bowl (see the typological list and the discussion above).

AREA C1 — POTTERY RELATING TO THE LOWER FORTIFICATION SYSTEMS (PHASES 9, 8, 7, 6, 5B)

The pottery uncovered in the different fills relating to the phases 5-6 composite wall, the phase 7 mudbrick wall, and the phase 8 glacis is presented in Figs. 1.10-1.15.

The finds were very fragmentary and, as most of the types recur in larger numbers and more complete forms in the Iron Age levels of Area B, we have omitted the pottery of Area C1 from the Iron Age typological list of this volume. We will deal with these types with the publication of Area B. Type numbers were given only to types that also occur in Areas A and C2 and thus are discussed in the typological list.

Most of the fills in question were situated outside the fortifications and mostly represent constructional fills rather than living horizons. Thus the sole chronological importance of the pottery uncovered in those fills is in providing a *terminus post quem* for the floors relating to the fortifications. As the sherds in each fill may have originated in any period prior to the deposition of the fill, only the latest type in each fill should be considered. The earliest possibl occurrence of these will provide the *termini post quem* fc the architectural elements above each fill. Thus for eac phase we have discussed only the types we deemed the la est. Nevertheless, the pottery plates include all the diagnos tic material uncovered, to enable possible futur reevaluation of the evidence. Only stratigraphically undis turbed loci were considered.

Pottery Sealed in and under the Phase 8 Glacis — Potter of Phase 9 (Fig. 1.10)

Local, undecorated, and Bichrome sherds

The latest types among this assemblage could not be deter mined. Most of the types are typical of 11th and early 10th century BCE levels, e.g., Tell Qasile XI-X, 'Izbet Sartah II- Tel Mevorakh VIII-VII, Tell Qiri VIII-VII, Taanach IIa Hazor XI-X, Tyre XIII-2, and Sarepta (Sounding Y) E-D2.

A few types appear earlier (in the 12th century) and/o continue later than the 10th century. Most are more fre quent in early 10th-century contexts, but we cannot rel here on their relative frequency. None of the undecorate sherds are definitely later than the 11th century BCE. W do not intend to discuss here in detail the problem of th initial appearance of Bichrome pottery. In our opinion i probably should not be dated before 1050 BCE.

Cypro-Geometric sherds

The fill included sherds of White Painted, Bichrome, an Black Slip (wheelmade) ware. The exact typology of thes small pieces cannot be determined; still, they do not belon to LC IIIB vessels[188] but to Cypro-Geometric vessels, Type I or II.

Although it is in our opinion still hazardous to assig dates to mainland contexts on the basis of the much les secure Cypriot Iron Age typology and chronology, we reluc tantly take the Cypriot fragments into consideration. Th date assigned by Gjerstad to the beginning of the Cypro Geometric period (1050 BCE) today seems secure enough mainly on the basis of Cypriot finds in Palestine.[189]

Thus the *terminus post quem* for the phase 8 glacis pro vided by the pottery in and underneath it is *ca.* 1050 BCE A lower date, though possible, cannot be proved.

Pottery Sealed in and under the Phase 6 Glacis — Potter of Phases 7 and 8? (Figs. 1.11-1.13)

As indicated below, no clear phase 7 floor relating to th mudbrick city wall was encountered, though the existenc of such a floor at levels 14.04 or 13.72-13.56 m. has bee postulated. The existence of this floor is very doubtful an there was no architectural element separating the fills belov and above its presumed level. There is, moreover, no clea chronological dissimilarity between the two assemblages The pottery originating in both these fills will be considered together, as the only certain fact is that they are earlier tha the construction of the phase 6 glacis, and probably also th composite stone-brick offset-inset wall. Both will serve t provide a *terminus post quem* for the phase 6 glacis.

However, to enable reevaluation in the future, we did sep

arate the two assemblages in the pottery plates. Figs. 1.11 and 1.12 present the fragments uncovered below the possible phase 7 floor level (designated 7?/8?) and Fig. 1.13 the pottery above it (Phase 7). To these were added sherds embedded in the phase 6 mudbrick wall (W4323) itself.

The local, undecorated pottery

Apart from a few Late Bronze sherds, most fragments find parallels in strata that were dated elsewhere to the 12th, 11th, and 10th centuries BCE (mainly the early 10th century) — e.g., Sarepta (Sounding Y) F-E, Tyre XIII2-XII, Hazor X-IX, Tell Qiri VIII-VIIa, Taanach Ib, IIa-b, Tel 'Amal IV, Beth Shean Lower V of James' stratigraphy and Lower VA of the Yadin/Geva excavations, Tel Mevorakh VII, Tell Qasile XII-X, 'Izbet Sartah III-I, Ashdod Trench C1 and Stratum XA, and Tel Sippor III.

As the relative frequencies of the different types in our fill are not significant and as a narrower range could not be proved for any of the types, these parallels are chronologically all but meaningless.

The 'Black on Red' bowl

Most conspicuous is the occurrence of a sherd of Black on Red ware (Fig. 1.12:14). This writer maintains that no Black on Red vessel (of any type) in Palestine can be dated earlier than the early 10th century BCE, possibly even the second quarter of the century. The few Black on Red vessels that have been dated to the 11th century are statistically insignificant and their stratigraphical attribution is too shaky to prove otherwise. For a recent discussion of this problem, see Mazar 1985: 82, with whom we totally agree. The one vessel that should be added to his list is a Black on Red juglet uncovered at Beer-Sheba Stratum VII.[190]

Not one of the pottery types represented in phases 7 and 8? should necessarily be dated later than the early 10th century BCE, though some types continue to occur after that date as well; thus a *terminus post quem* of *ca.* 980 BCE is provided for the construction of the phase 6 glacis and offset-inset wall.

Theoretically, the phase 6 wall may have been built somewhat earlier if we postulate a lapse of time between the construction of the wall itself and the construction of the glacis, but this possibility cannot be proved or disproved by the pottery.

Pottery Sealed under the Lowermost 'White Floor' of Phase 5b — Pottery of Phase 6 (Fig. 1.14)

Most of the pottery fragments belong to an Iron Age II-III horizon. Typologically the latest pieces among these seem to be the bowls Fig. 1.14:1-3, 12 and the jug Fig. 1.14:25.

Fig. 1.14:1 — similar bowls were uncovered at Samaria (E. 207) and Tell en-Nasbeh (in the fills above Stratum I and in Cistern 371 that contained late Iron Age material).[191]

Fig. 1.14:2, 3 — the best examples of bowls featuring similar rim shapes and decoration techniques occur at Hazor VI and (mainly) V.[192]

The very delicate, possibly moldmade 'fine ware bowl' in Fig. 1.14:12 is probably to be compared to FWP 6 at Tyre; it occurs there in Strata V-II, especially in IV.[193]

Fig. 1.14:25 belongs to a red-slipped jug with at least two grooves on its shoulder. The shape of the jug cannot be deduced. The vessel is characterized by its very dark red slip and lustrous burnish. The hue of this slip is characteristic of red-slipped jugs of the 8th century BCE and onwards. The best parallels of apparently similar jugs with grooves on the shoulders occur at Hazor V, Sarepta (Sounding Y) D1-C1, and mainly at Kition (on floor 3 and in a pit of floor 2a).[194]

Apart from the Iron Age material, the fill of phase 6 contained one rim piece that definitely belongs to a jar of the Persian period (Fig. 1.14:26 from L4997). No apparent intrusion was detected in this locus, but as it contained a Roman or Hellenistic casserole rim (Fig. 1.14:27) as well, we regard both these sherds as being intrusive.

Considering the Iron Age pottery alone, it seems that although the material is scanty and significant parallels few, the types discussed above indicate an 8th-century BCE horizon for the latest Iron Age pottery of phase 6. We are unable to determine a narrower range within this century. Thus the pottery should be considered as providing a *terminus post quem* early (and more probably later) in the 8th century BCE for the lowermost 'white floor' of phase 5b, indicating that the phase 6 fortification was in use until at least the 8th century.

Pottery Sealed within the Phase 5b 'White Floors' (Fig. 1.15)

While excavating it was practically impossible to segregate pottery originating from different levels within the 'white floors.' Only the pottery of L4745, L4957, and L4960 belongs exclusively to the lowest floors.

As indicated above, the latest pottery sealed under the phase 5b floors seems to belong to an 8th-century BCE horizon. To this period also belong most of the fragments within the 5b floors.[195] (See especially the bowls in Fig. 1.15:1, 3, 6, 7, 9, 15; the kraters in Fig. 1.15:17, 18; the cooking pots in Fig. 1.15:20-22; and the jars in Fig. 1.15:25-27, 28, 30, 31.) The best parallels to all these types are found in levels dated elsewhere to the 8th century, especially its second half, and the beginning of the 7th century BCE.[196]

The jar rim fragment in Fig. 1.15:31 is the only piece for which a narrower range (the late 8th century and onwards) can be proved (see the discussion of SJ 16a in the typological list). This fragment belongs to L4922, the uppermost (preserved) 'white floor.' To this locus also belong other fragments that have good parallels mainly in late 8th-century BCE contexts (the bowl in Fig. 1.16:6, the cooking pots in Fig. 1.15:20, 22, and the jars in Fig. 1.15:26, 27). Our impression is that, at least for the uppermost preserved floors, a *terminus post quem* in the late 8th century BCE is most probable; however, again, as most of the types also occur earlier in the century, we remain uncertain to some degree. The rest of the material does not affect the early 8th-century *terminus post quem* deduced from the material sealed under the 'white floors' (pottery of phase 6), but rather strengthens our impression concerning this date. It is important to note that the material in general is earlier than the latest horizon of phase 9 in Area A and phase 7 in Area C2. The definite 7th-century types that occurred there, or any other 7th-century types, are absent here.

APPENDIX

Area A, Phase 9, Absolute Number of Occurrences of Pottery Types

Type	*Examples*	*Loci*
BL 1a	3	1022, 1023, 1119
BL 1b	2	1022, 1023
BL 2a	3	1007, 1023, 1240
BL 3a	2	1023
BL 3b	2	1010
BL 4a	1	1023
BL 5a	3	48, 1240, 1242b
BL 5b	1	1240
BL 7a	1	1240
BL 8a	1	1022
BL 11a	1	1112
BL 12a	1	1240
BL 13a	1	1023
BL 13b	2	1010, 1023
BL 13c	4	1022(1), 1240 (3)
BL 16a	1	1240
BL 17a	3	1007, 1023, 1240
BL 22a	9	1007(1), 1010(1), 1113(1), 1022(2), 1023(2), 1240(1), 1242b(1)
BL 22b	2	1023
BL 23a	1	1010
BL 24a	1	1022
BL 25a	1	1007
BL 26a	3	1113(1), 1242(2)
BL 26b	1	1240
BL 27a	3	1112, 1113, 1242b
BL 27b	1	1023
BL 27c	1	1007
BL 35a	4	1022, 1023, 1242b(2)
BL 36a	1	1023
BL 37a	1	1022
BL 38a	1	1240
BL 39a	5	1240(3), 1242b(2)
BL 40a	1	1010
BL 41a	1	1023
BL 42a	1	1022
BL 43a	1	1113
BL 45a	1	1240
BL 46a	1	1023
BL 47a	3	1007, 1023, 1242b
BL 47c	8	1022(6), 1023(2)
BL 47d	1	1022
BL 47	6	1022(3), 1023(2), 1242b(1)
KR 5a	2	1022, 1023
KR 6a	10	1007(1), 1010(1), 1023(4), 1240(3), 1242b(1)
KR 7a	1	1010
KR 8a	1	1023
KR 8b	2	1010, 1023
KR 8c	1	1022
KR 8d	2	1023, 1242b
CP 5a	1	1022
CP 7a	1	1022
CP 7b	1	1113
CP 8a	5	1022(1), 1023(1), 1240(2), 1242b(1)
CP 9a	3	1007, 1010, 1240
CP 10a	5	1023(4), 1007(1)
CP 11a	2	1022, 1023
CP 11b	1	1242b
CP 11c	1	1022
CP 13a	6	1022(1), 1113(2), 1240(1), 1242b(2)
CP 15a	1	1007
SJ 5a	1	1240
SJ 6a	1	1007
SJ 9a	3	1022, 1240, 1242b
SJ 10a	1	1023
SJ 11a	1	1240
SJ 11b	2	1023, 1242b
SJ 13a	3	1007(2), 1240
SJ 13b	2	1113, 1240
SJ 13c	1	1242b
SJ 13d	1	1242b
SJ 14a	1	1027
SJ 15a	1	1022
SJ 16a	11	1007(1), 1022(2), 1023(3), 1240(3), 1242b(2)
SJ 16b	9	1007(2), 1023(4), 1242b(3)
SJ 17a	6	1010(1), 1022(1), 1023(2), 1027(1), 1240(1)
SJ 17b	1	1242b
SJ 19a	1	1023
SJ 19b	1	1023
SJ 20a	1	1023
SJ 21a	1	1240
SJ 22a	1	1022
JG 2	1	1112
JG 2a	1	1113
JG 2b	2	1022
JG 5a	1	1112
JG 6	4	1022(2), 1023(2)
JT 1a	1	1023
BO 1a	1	1022
GO 1a	1	1240
BA 1a	2	1007
BA 3a	1	1023

NOTES

1. *Hazor I*: 23 (Stratum VI: 800-760 BCE; Stratum VB: 760-740 BCE; Stratum VA: 740-732 BCE; Stratum IV: post-Assyrian conquest). The scanty pottery remains of Stratum III need not concern us here.
2. *Tyre*: 67, and somewhat different dates in *Kition IV*: 33-34.
3. Humbert 1981: 384-88.
4. Salles 1985: 203.
5. Ben-Tor *et al.* 1987: 8.
6. James 1966: 154; Geva 1979: 6-10.
7. Oates 1959: 130; *Sultantepe*: 41.
8. The one example from Stratum IX (*Hazor II*: Pl. II:3) is from L. 111C, whose attribution to this stratum is doubtful.
9. E.g. *Hazor III-IV*: Pl. CCXXV:16-23. It should be borne in mind that the total number of vessels found in Stratum V is much larger than that from the earlier and later Iron Age strata.
0. *Hazor II*: Pl. XCVIII:17-19.
1. *SS III*: 10, Fig. 13:3.
2. E.g., Tell el-Far'ah North VIId (9th-8th centuries BCE) (*Ashdod T.F. I*: Pl. 57:19-27); Ashdod VIII–VI (8th-late 7th centuries BCE) (*Ashdod II-III*: Fig. 5:18); Gileam III (8th/beginning of 7th century BCE) (*Gileam*: Fig. 5:2).
3. E.g., Hazor V (*Hazor I*: Pl. LXVI:29); Tell el-Far'ah North VIId (*T.F. I*: Pl. 57:26).
4. *Keisan*: Pl. 38. The best parallels to our examples are Nos. 3, 6-7.
5. Humbert 1981: 382. For the chronology of F. 6078 and Strata 5 and 4 at Keisan, see above, Introduction.
6. *Tyre*: Pl. VIIIa, IX:11–18.
7. *Tyre*: Pl. I:7-11.
8. Sarepta, Area II, Sounding Y, mainly in Strata C2 and C1 (*Sarepta I*: Pl. 36:19, 21-22 and others) with a horizontal rim and burnished inside; Stratum B (*Sarepta I*: Pl. 38:24) like BL 4a; Al Mina VIII-V (Du Plat Taylor 1959: Fig. 6:39); Tell Abu Hawam II (Hamilton 1935: Fig. 7).
9. *Hazor II*: Pl. XCII:21.
10. *Ashdod II-III*: Fig. 53:2, from Area D, Stratum 2. It is red-slipped and burnished (by any interpretation, Ashdod VII mainly represents the 7th century BCE); *Tarsus III*: Pl. 121:271.
11. For further examples and discussion, especially of the 'horizontal rim' variant, see *Keisan*: 166-68; *Tyre*: 20-22.
12. The examples from Tell Abu Hawam and Sarepta (see above, n. 18) are, in this respect, problematic but cannot in any way change the overall picture. For the Cypriot type (VII) see, e.g., *SCE IV/2*: Fig. LXVII; Bikai 1987: Pls. XIX:534-36, XX:531, 533.
13. *Keisan*: Pl. 39. For the dating of F. 6078 and Strata 5-4, see above, Introduction.
14. Chapman 1972: Fig. 28:303; Bounni *et al.* 1976: Fig. 27:17 (the stratum at Ibn Hani was dated *ca.* 800-600 BCE (pp. 242-43); Du Plat Taylor 1959: Fig. 6:20; *Sarepta I*: Pl. 35:7-9; *Hazor III-IV*: Pl. CLXXXII:19; *Hazor I*: Pl. LXXI:10; *Qiri*: Fig. 44:3. For further discussion and parallels, see *Keisan*: 168-70.
15. I thank the excavators of Yoqne'am for allowing me to see this piece.
16. *Tyre*: Pls. IX:5-6, XVIa:1
17. On the chronology at Tell Keisan, see above, Introduction.
18. *Sarepta I*: 419; Chapman 1972: 181.
19. E.g., *SCE IV/2*: Figs. XLVI:1, XLVII:4-5, LXVII:8; Bikai 1987: e.g., Pl. XX:543-44; and possibly *Salamis Necr. III*: Pls. CCXXIV:457, CCXXXV:380.
30. *Hazor I*: Pls. LI:20 (with a burnished red slip), LXXIV:6 (ring-burnished); *Tyre*: Pls. XIX:25 (with a burnished red slip), XIX:20 (with red and black painted bands), XV:27 (defined by Bikai as deep bowl 2). The category of DB 2 also includes bowls with different rims and varying depths and thus the statistics concerning DB 2 are irrelevant to us.
31. *Qasile II*: Figs. 56:5, 58:3-4.
32. *Keisan*: Pl. 31:3.
33. *Ashdod II-III*: Fig. 49:22.
34. *Mevorakh I*: Fig. 4:8.
35. E.g., Aharoni and Aharoni 1976: Figs. 6:1 (upper and lower), 7:1, 8:1, 9:1.
36. *Hazor I*: Pls. LXIII:7, LXXV:3; *Hazor II*: Pls. LXXXI:25, XCVIII:10; *SS III*: Fig. 11:2, 6; *Keisan*: Pls. 30:1, 41:3; *Qasile II*: Fig. 55:18; *Ashdod II-III*: Fig. 52:26; Naveh 1962: Fig. 4:11, 13.
37. *Tyre*: Pl. IX:21, included in Bikai's DB 1 (with T-shaped rims). Most of these bowls occur in Strata III-II.
38. *Sarepta I*: Pl. 37:3, included in Anderson's DB 1. DB 1 includes bowls with different types of rims as well and thus it is impossible to establish the distribution of this specific type of rim. The same type occurs in Sounding X as well (*Sarepta II*: Pl. 48:DB1a).
39. Stratum VI: *Hazor II*: Pl. LXVI:32 (red-slipped and burnished); Stratum V: *Hazor I*: Pls. LIII:14-15, LXVII:19.
40. Balensi 1980: Vol. II, Pl. 7:13; *Ashdod I*: Fig. 33:1; *Mevorakh I*: Fig. 20:1; *Qasile II*: Fig. 18:9; *Keisan*: Pls. 66:6c, 55:9; *Meg. I*: Pl. 30:131.
41. *Keisan*: Pl. 53:4.
42. E.g., Hazor VI (*Hazor II*: Pl. LXVI:3); Hazor V (*Hazor II*: Pl. LXXX:2, 19; *Hazor III-IV*: Pl. CLXXXIX:1); Hazor V-IV (*Hazor I*: Pl. LXXI:1); Megiddo IV-I (*Meg. I*: Pl. 24:28, 48); Samaria Pottery Period VI (*SS III*: Fig. 10:4); but also earlier (*SS III*: Fig. 3:10).
43. E.g., in Hazor X-IX (*Hazor I*: Pl. XLV:15); Hazor VIII (*Hazor II*: Pl. LV:38); Samaria Pottery Period IV (*SS III*: Fig. 7:1).
44. Mazar 1985: Fig. 8:4; *Ashdod IV*: Fig. 26:8 from Stratum 7a in Area M; *Ramat Rahel 2*: Fig. 11:4; *Nasbeh* II: Pl.63, No.1443; *Qiri*: Fig. 43:5.
45. *Nasbeh II*: Pl. 58, No. 1335.
46. E.g., *SS III*: Fig. 32:8; *Meg. I*: 168, Pl. 23:5.
47. *Hazor I*: Pl. XLVII:15 (which is slightly more open); *Hazor II*: Pl. LIII:9, 19.
48. E.g., from Beth Shean Lower V (James 1966: Fig. 59:8), with a shorter rim; Megiddo V (*Meg. I*: Pl. 30:130); Tell en-Nasbeh Stratum I, debris above and below Stratum I, and Room 553 (*Nasbeh II*: Pl. 56, No. 1270); Hazor VI (*Hazor I*: Pl. XLIX:13, 16) with shorter rims.
49. *Tyre*: Pl. XVIa:10; *Hazor I*: Pl. LXXIII:18; James 1966: Fig. 62:2.
50. E.g., *Hazor I*: Pls. XLIX:5, LI:3.
51. E.g., *Gerar*: Pl. LXV:15, 17; Lines 1954: Pl. XXXVIII:10 (bowls of this type were uncovered at Nimrud with the Ashurbanipal tablets, in Room S of the Governor's Palace, the N.W. Palace and the late fill of the Burnt Palace); Oates 1959: Pl. XXXV:9, 17, 21, 23 (from fills whose attribution to either before or after the 612 BCE destruction is uncertain); *Halaf IV*: T. 58:68 (unknown provenance), T. 6:g, i (with shorter rims).
52. *Tyre*: Pls. X:31, XV:2, 5, 10 (this is Bikai's fine ware plate 5, that is either slipped and burnished or burnished only; the type is most frequent in Stratum IV); *Hazor II*: Pls. LXVI:5, LXXV:1; James 1966: Figs. 44:5, 67:2; *Nasbeh II*: Pl. 55, No. 1258. Rims similar to that of BL 33a were found in Stratum I, Tombs 5, 11, 32, Cistern 285 and Silo 348.

53. *Hazor I*: Pl. LXXI:2; *SS III*: Figs. 14:8 (this type is said to appear in Pottery Periods I, II, III and VI as well, but the illustrated examples have different rims), 14:9. Here too it is not certain that the other examples of the type (not illustrated) feature the same rim.
54. E.g., Samaria Pottery Period VII. The excavators note that this technique appears for the first time in this period (*SS III*: 195). Some of these bowls are imitations of Assyrian shapes (*SS III*: Fig. 32:3-5). See also Franken 1973.
55. Oates 1959: Pl. XXXV:13, 16.
56. Curtis 1989: Fig. 30:112-115.
57. Ball *et al.* 1989: especially Fig. 26:20.
58. *Nasbeh II*: Pl. 63, No. 1443, a black burnished bowl.
59. *Qiri*: Fig. 43:5; Abu Danne: 509, bowl 20.
60. Oates 1959: 132.
61. See above, n. 55.
62. See Rawson 1954: 172.
63. Mallowan 1950: 169, 183, Pl. XXII:1.
64. E.g., Assur Tomb 458 (Haller 1954: T. 6ak); Nippur burial IB 220 (*Nippur I*: Pl. 100:17); Tell el-Qitaf (Amiran 1959: Pl. XIX:1, 5) — to cite just a few examples.
65. I wish to thank Prof. P. Parr of the Institute of Archaeology at the University of London and Prof. P.R.S. Moorey of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford for allowing me to see this material.
66. Neutron Activation Analysis of the material from both Dor and Nimrud is currently being carried out by Prof. J. Yellin of the Archaeometry Laboratory of the Institute of Archaeology of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.
67. As yet unpublished.
68. E.g. from Nineveh (Thompson and Mallowan 1933: Pl. LXXVIII: 33-37).
69. E.g. from Nimrud (unpublished), Assur (Haller 1954: Taf. 6:aa, ab, ak), and perhaps also Megiddo (Megiddo I: Pl. 23:9).
70. *Halaf IV*: Taf. 56:23; *Sultantepe*: Fig. 6:28; Oates 1959: 139, Pl.XXXV:12.
71. The bowl is presently in the Haifa Museum; I thank the excavator, J. Elgavish, and A. Zemer of the Haifa Museum, who enabled me to examine this piece.
72. *Hazor II*: Pl. XCVIII:16; *Hazor III-IV*: Pl.CCXXX:5; Abu Danne: 69, BL34:6.
73. The Nimrud bowls are unpublished; Oates 1959: Pl. XXXV:12, 14, but also 13, 15-16; Ball *et al.* 1989: mainly Fig. 26:19, but also Figs. 16:8-10 and 26:19, 24; Curtis 1989: Fig. 27:67, 72; *Halaf IV*: Taf. 61:154; *Sultantepe*: Fig. 6:17, 22-24.
74. *Gerar*: Pl. LXV:10; *Nasbeh II*: Pl. 58, No. 1334; Megiddo I: mainly Pl. 23:8; *SS III*: Fig. 11:8; Reisner *et al.* 1924: Fig. 207:2a.
75. Hazor III–IV: Pl. CCXXX:2; *Keisan*: Pl. 41:2; *Kition IV*: Pl. XXV:6.
76. *Hazor II*: Pl. XCII:14.
77. *Hazor II*: Pl. LXXXII:13-14; *Hazor III-IV*: Pl. CCXXVI:7-8.
78. *Keisan*: Pl. 41:12; *Lachish III*: e.g., Nos. 24, 588-89.
79. *Lachish III*: 269. Some of the bowls still have irregular hand-burnish.
80. E.g., a bowl from Khalde, Tomb 3 (probably 8th century BCE): Saidah 1966: No. 10.
81. Hazor I, Pl. LXXIII:16, 22.
82. Du Plat Taylor 1959: Fig. 6:10, 13. It is stated that the bowls were especially frequent in Stratum VIII, in which they were red-slipped inside and out; in Stratum VII only the inner part and the rims were slipped (p. 81); *Sarepta I*: Pl. 38:1; *Tyre*: Pl. XVIA:1 (FWP 5); *Keisan*: Pl. 40:3-5; *Gileam*: Fig. 5:15-16 (No. 16, however, is unburnished); Johns 1938: Fig. 8:2.
83. *Sarepta I*: Pl. 38:4; *Tyre*: 27, Pls. I:1-2, XIA:5, 8, 12-1 15-16; e.g. *Hazor I*: Pl. LXXIV:12; *Hazor III-IV*: CCXXX: 12; Prausnitz 1972: 155; *Keisan*: Pl. 40:12, 1 *Gileam*: Figs. 5:5, 9:5; *Ashdod II-III*: Fig. 59:6, 10 (the att bution of one of the Ashdod bowls to Stratum VIII is unc tain); *Kition IV*: Pl. XXIV:1-9 (Type A), all close in shape our BL 47b; Bikai 1987: e.g., Pl. XVIII, No. 484 (Kition Ar II, floor 3); Pl. XIX, No. 512 (Morphou-Ambelia?); Pl. XI No. 456 (Amathus Tomb 162), all similar in shape to our I 47a. For further parallels, see *Tyre*: 26.
84. *Tyre*: 26.
85. Prausnitz 1972: 155.
86. *Tyre*: 63, No. 199.
87. Bikai 1978: 52-54.
88. See also Sharon 1989: Chapter 5.
89. Du Plat Taylor 1959: 79, Fig. 6:1-3; *Tyre*: Pl. XIA:6, (included in FWP 2); *Hazor I*: Pl. LXXIV:13; *Hazor II*: P LV:3, 28, LXIII:31; *Hazor III-IV*: Pls. CCXX: CCXLVII:17; *SS III*: Figs. 4:9, 19:5 (most of the Samar examples belong to Pottery Period VI); *Gileam*: Fig. 5: Hamilton 1935: Nos. 68-69.
90. *Hazor III-IV*: Pl. CLXXV:4.
91. *SS III*: Fig. 1:1, 15.
92. E.g., at Ras Ibn Hani (Bounni *et al.* 1976: Fig. 27:1).
93. E.g., Hazor XII-XI (*Hazor III-IV*: Pls. CCI:8, CCIII:12 Megiddo V (*Meg. I*: Pl. 32:161, 165); Yoqne'am XIV (Be Tor *et al.* 1983: Fig. 12:10); Afula IIIa (*Afula*: Fig. 12:25 Tell Keisan 9a-b (*Keisan*: Pl. 64:1:f).
94. *Hazor III-IV*: Pl.: CCXXXVIII:22.
95. From Hazor VII (*Hazor I*: Pl. XLIX:36) with a somewh more horizontal rim and a lower ridge, red-slipped; fro Hazor VI (*Hazor II*: Pl. LXVII:12); the ridge here is muc closer to the rim.
96. Cf. Hazor VI (*Hazor II*: Pl. LXVII, 10; *Hazor III-IV*: P CLXXXIII); Hazor VA (*Hazor III-IV*: Pl. CCXXVI:14-17 Ashdod VIII (*Ashdod I*: Fig. 37:18; *Ashdod II-III*: Fig. 37:21 Ashdod VII (*Ashdod II-III*: Fig. 77:4).
97. Cf. Samaria Pottery Periods VI and VII (*SS III*: Figs. 9: 11:2, 6); Hazor V (*Hazor I*: Pls. LIII:16, LXIII:7, 12; *Haz III-IV*: Pl. CCXXXI:4); Beth Shean IV (James 1966: Fig 68:11, 69:2); Megiddo III-I (*Meg. I*: Pl. 23:19).
98. Cf. Ashdod VII (*Ashdod II-III*: Fig. 52:26; *Ashdod IV*: Fi 19:13); Tell Keisan 5 (*Keisan*: Pl. 41:3).
99. James 1966: Figs. 36:3, 69:2; Hazor VI (*Hazor II*: P LXVII:13, a carinated burnished krater with two handle *Hazor III-IV*: Pl. CLXXXIV:1); Hazor VA (*Hazor II*: P XCIV:10); Hazor IV (*Hazor I*: Pl. LXX:4, red-slipped wit two handles); Ashdod Area K, Stratum 6 (*Ashdod II-III*: Fi 94:2); *Mevorakh I*: Fig. 8:19.
100. Cf. Hazor VI (*Hazor II*: Pl. LXVIII:1); Hazor VA (*Hazor I* Pls. LXXXIII:13, LXXXIV:1-2 with a somewhat mor rounded rim, XCIV:1-3, CVII:11; *Hazor III-IV*: P CCLII:1); Hazor IV (*Hazor I*: Pl. XX:5).
101. Cf. Hazor VI (*Hazor II*: Pl. LXVIII:6; *Hazor III-IV*: P CLXXXIII:5); Hazor V (*Hazor III-IV*: Pl. CCLIII:3); Hazo IV (*Hazor II*: Pl. CI:18, probably a krater and not a storag jar as defined there, though somewhat similar rims do occu on jars of this period).
102. From Samaria Pottery Period IV (*SS III*: Fig. 6:20, 22) an Samaria E 207 (*SS III*: Fig. 21:13).
103. Cf. James 1966: Figs. 68:12, 70:4.
104. Mazar 1977: Fig. 61:10.
105. *Hazor III-IV*: Pl. CCXXVII:7.
106. From Stratum 7, *Keisan*: Pl. 52:13a; the rim here has a con cavity on its inside and the walls above the carination poin are concave as well. From Stratum 6, *Keisan*: Pl. 49:6a.
107. Ben-Tor *et al.* 1983: Fig. 12:4. This is a cooking pot with a engraved mark on its rim. The shape of the rim is slightly dif

ferent, the upper part of the walls being more concave.

18. *Hazor II*: Pl. LVII:11; *Hazor III-IV*: Pl. CCXXXVIII:4 (more horizontal); *T.F. I*: Pl. 52:2; *SS III*: Fig. 1:21. It is stated that this type continues at Samaria down to Pottery Period VI, but as no other similar rim appears in the pottery plates, it is not clear whether the later examples can be considered valid parallels as well.
19. *SS III*: Fig. 6:36; *Sarepta I*: Pl. 33:15. This is Anderson's CP 15b with a sharper carination under the concavity.
10. E.g., Samaria Pottery Period II (*SS III*: Fig. 3:20); Hazor VIII (*Hazor II*: Pl. LVII:9); Hazor VI (*Hazor III-IV*: Pl. CLXXXIV:4); Tyre IV (*Tyre*: Pl. XVII:2).
11. *Hazor III-IV*: Pl. CCXII:27; James 1966: Fig. 66:6; *Mevorakh I*: Fig. 14:4; *Qasile II*: Fig. 53:22.
12. E.g., Hazor X (*Hazor III-IV*: Pl. CLXXI:27); Tell Keisan 8 (*Keisan*: Pl. 55:8).
13. E.g., Hazor VIII (*Hazor II*: Pl. LVII:20); Hazor VII (*Hazor I*: Pl. L:7).
14. Megiddo 'IV-I' (*Meg. I*: Pl. 39:11); Tell Qiri (Area D) VI (*Qiri*: Fig. 9:4); Yoqne'am XII (Ben-Tor *et al.* 1983: Fig. 12:1); Samaria Pottery Period IV (*SS III*: Fig. 6:40); Tell Keisan 5 (*Keisan*: Pl. 46:4a); Hazor VI (*Hazor I*: Pl. LII:10; *Hazor II*: Pl. LXIX:8-9; *Hazor III-IV*: Pl. CLXXXIV:9, 13); Hazor V (*Hazor III-IV*: Pl. CXC:2); Hazor IV (*Hazor I*: Pl. LXX:6). Most of these, however, are thicker than the Dor types.
15. E.g. Hazor VI (*Hazor I*: Pl. LII:9; *Hazor III-IV*: Pl. CLXXXIV:10); Hazor V (*Hazor I*: Pls. LV:4, LXXII:4, LXXIII:1; *Hazor III-IV*: Pl. CCXXVII:1); Hazor IV (*Hazor I*: Pl. LXXII:2; *Hazor II*: Pl. XCIX:21-22; *Hazor III-IV*: Pl. CCLV:8); Samaria Pottery Period IV (*SS III*: Fig. 6:39); E. 207 — Pottery Period VI (*SS III*: Fig. 30:4, 22); Tell el-Far'ah North VIId (*T.F. I*: Pl. 53:5); Yoqne'am XII (Ben-Tor *et al.* 1979: Fig. 8:16); Megiddo 'IV-I' (*Meg. I*: Pl. 39:8, 12); Beth Shean IV (James 1966: Pls. 55:10, 70:18); Ashdod VIII (*Ashdod II-III*: Figs. 37:23, 40:11).
16. Hazor III (*Hazor I*: Pl. LXXVI:19); Gileam III (*Gileam*: Fig. 6:1); Yoqne'am XI (Ben Tor *et al.* 1983: Fig. 10:5-6); Taanach V (*Taanach I*: Fig. 76:6); Tell Qasile 'VII' (*Qasile II*: Fig. 56:7-8); Ashdod VII (*Ashdod II-III*: Fig. 55:7-8).
17. Hazor VI (*Hazor II*: Pl. LXIX:20; *Hazor III-IV*: Pls. CLXXXIV:14, CCXX:23); Hazor V (*Hazor III-IV*: Pls. CCXXX:16, CCLII:27); Hazor IV (*Hazor I*: Pl. LXXII:6; *Hazor II*: Pl. XCIX:17, 21).
18. *Meg. I*: Pl. 39:2; *Qasile II*: Fig. 56:11-14; *Ashdod II-III*:, Fig. 55:2 (from Area D, Stratum 2).
19. *Hazor II*: Pl. XCIV:5.
20. *SS III*: Fig. 30:34, probably contemporary with Pottery Period VI.
21. E.g., from Ashdod VII (*Ashdod II-III*: Fig. 55:2).
22. *Hazor I*: Pl. LXXIV:23; Ben Tor and Rosenthal 1978: Fig. 12:7. A rim piece uncovered 'in the floor layer of the Ahab courtyard' (Reisner *et al.* 1924: Fig. 154:20) seems to have been incorrectly drawn and possibly belongs to a cooking pot with a rim that resembles our CP 14a.
23. *Sarepta I*: e.g. Pl. 33:2, 6.
24. E.g., *Tyre*: Pls. XXXVII:14 (Stratum XIII-2), XXV:13 (Stratum X2), XXIV:4 (Stratum X1); see also Table 10a.
25. *Keisan*: Pl. 50:12.
26. *Hazor III-IV*: Pl. CCXXVIII:3.
27. *Hazor II*: Pl. LXXV:13; *Hazor III-IV*: Pl. CCXVI:1, CCXXIX:1.
28. From Hazor VI: *Hazor I*: Pl. LII:17; *Hazor III-IV*: Pl. CCXVI:1; from Hazor V: *Hazor III-IV*: Pls. CCXXVIII:29, CCLII: 23.
29. *Hazor III-IV*: Pl. CLXXX:22.
30. *Ashdod II-III*: Fig. 48:2 (from Area D, Stratum 3).
31. *Tel 'Amal*: Fig. 8:6; *Hazor II*: Pl. LII:23 (Strata X-IX); *Hazor I*: Pls. XLVIII:13 (Stratum VIII), L:33 (Stratum VII), LXXXIV:17 (Stratum V); James 1966: Fig. 38:10; *Meg. I*: Pl. 15:76.
132. *Hazor II*: Pl. LXXI:10 (from Stratum VI; see also *Hazor III-IV*: Pl. CLXXXVI, for several oval jars featuring necks with similar proportions); *Hazor II*: Pl. CI:6 (from Stratum IV); *Meg. I*: Pl. 14:70; *SS III*: Fig. 8:1.
133. Hazor VIII (*Hazor II*: Pl. LX:7); Hazor VII (*Hazor III-IV*: Pl. CCXVI:7); Hazor VI (*Hazor II*: Pl. LXXI:10; *Hazor III-IV*: Pl. CLXXXV:25, 27); Hazor V (*Hazor I*: Pl. LVII:3; *Hazor III-IV*: Pl. CLXXXIX:19).
134. *Hazor III-IV*: Pl. CCVII:25.
135. *Hazor II*: Pl. CI:5; *SS III*: Fig. 11:25.
136. Cf. *Hazor III-IV*: Pl. CCXXIX:8 (from Stratum VA).
137. *Tyre*: Pl. II:5; Bikai's SJ 5 includes other rim types as well, so it is difficult to determine the range of this particular rim type at Tyre. *Sarepta I*: Pl. 36:6; Anderson's SJ 16 includes examples which were found in Strata G2, E, and D as well. Its initial appearance, however, should probably be attributed to Stratum C2, where it appears in a considerably larger percentage (*Sarepta I*: 489, Table 9a). *Meg. I*: Pls. 15:78, 16:80-81, 17:83; *Nasbeh II*: Pl. 1:9; *Ashdod IV*: Fig. 16:2 (from Area M, Stratum 8).
138. *Meg. I*: Pl. 16:80; Ben-Tor *et al.* 1983: 48, Fig. 10:10.
139. E.g., Hazor VI (*Hazor II*: Pls. LXXII:1-9, LXXIII:3; *Hazor III-IV*: Pl. CCL:13); Hazor V (*Hazor II*: Pls. LXXIX:24, XC:1, XCVI:1, 5, CVII:12); Hazor IV (*Hazor II*: Pl. CI:15). The few 'sausage' jars attributed to Strata VIII and VII have different rims.
140. E.g. McClellan 1975: 66-68; Bikai 1978: 49.
141. *Meg. I*: Pl. 14:72; James 1966: Fig. 70:1, 5; Gal 1983: Pl. 9, type 2.5.2; *Ashdod II-III*: Figs. 38:3, 42:4; Gitin 1979: Vol. II, Pl. 16:4.
142. *Tyre*: Pls. IV:5, XIV:10 and Tables 10a, 10b.
143. *Sarepta I*: Table 9b, Pl. 36:4, 7.
144. *Sarepta I*: 417-418 and 443, n. 279; this statement, however, seems somewhat vague, as it is not clear whether Anderson's SJ 15 was represented among his kiln wasters.
145. Geva 1982: 70; Bikai 1985: 71-72. Both scholars discuss these jars *en masse*; Geva considers them an Israelite product exported to Tyre, and Bikai vice versa.
146. E.g., Bikai 1987: Pl. XXIII:621 (Kition Area II, floor 3).
147. *Tyre*: Pl. IV:5; *Hazor II*: Pls. LXXII:1-9, LXXIII:12, 14, XCI:4; *Hazor III-IV*: Pl. CCXXX:28 (with similar proportions; the shoulder of the jar is less convex); *Qiri*: Fig. 36:1; *Taanach I*: Fig. 75:2; Gitin 1979: Vol. II, Pl. 23:5.
148. *Tyre*: Pls. II:2, 13, III:4, IV:4. This is Bikai's SJ 5, which is most frequent in Stratum II although, according to Bikai, it occurs in small percentages in Strata IV, III, and I (see Table 10b). However, none of the jars of Strata IV or III is illustrated, so it is difficult to determine whether their rim shapes resemble our SJ 10a. Elsewhere Bikai suggests that the jars in Stratum IV may be intrusive (Bikai 1978: 48).
149. *Sarepta I*: Pl. 37:11, 13, Pl. 49, SJ 17 (the initial appearance of this type at Sarepta occurs in Stratum C1); *Hazor II*: Pl. CI:9, 12; *Qiri*: Fig. 35:1; Gal 1983: e.g. Pl. 12:9-10; Culican 1973: Fig. 4:R22, from Grave 22 at Tell er-Ruqeish.
150. E.g., *Tyre*: Pl. III:7. Again, according to Bikai, this type occurs in much smaller percentages in Strata IV, III, and I as well; see above, n. 148.
151. *Ashdod II-III*: Fig. 57:8, which lacks the concavity inside; *Meg. I*: Pl. 16:79, which lacks the ridge; *Lachish III*: Pl. 95:489.
152. *Meg. I*: Pl. 16:79; *Hazor II*: Pl. CI:10.
153. Gitin 1979: Vol. II, Pl. 26:7-8, with somewhat longer necks. According to Gitin, this rim type replaces the ridged one and occurs at the end of the 8th, but mainly in the 7th century BCE (Gitin 1979: Vol. III, pp. 41-43).

154. A jar with a very similar rim was uncovered on the surface near the north palace wall (*Lachish III*: Pl. 96:531). Two other jars which seem to have similar rims (the drawing is schematic so it is hard to be certain) were uncovered, one in a room that was attributed to Stratum III and the other in a room whose attribution to Stratum III was not definite (*Lachish III*: 109, 111, Pl. 95:489).
155. *B.S. I*: Pl. 57:7 (but lacking the inner projection).
156. *Ashdod IV*: Fig. 16:4 (from Area M, Stratum 8). The inner part of the rim here is convex rather than concave.
157. James 1966: Fig. 70:71; *Ashdod II-III*: Fig. 57:9 (from Area D, Stratum 2).
158. *Keisan*: Pls. 25:8, 27:1-5, 47:1, Fig. 42:6; and see the suggested development of the folded rims, p. 145; *Hazor III-IV*: Pl. CCXXX:29.
159. *T.F. I*: Pl. 45:23.
160. *Tel 'Amal*: Fig. 7:14; *Qiri*: Fig. 35:16; Ben-Tor *et al.* 1983: Fig. 10:8.
161. *Tyre*: Pls. I:16, III:8.
162. Cf. *SCE IV/2*: Fig. XLV:17; Christou 1978: Pl. XIV:58.
163. E.g., from Tell en-Nasbeh: *Nasbeh II*: Pl. 3:584-86, 588 (from Strata I and II and the debris above Stratum I, and cisterns 119, 127, 325, 363, 368, 370; (necks or complete vessels only).
164. *Hazor I*: Pl. L:23.
165. *Hazor I*: Pl. LXXVIII:20. This piece was found in the fills of Stratum I. The reason for its attribution to Stratum III is not clear to us.
166. *Hazor II*: Pl. C:16-17; *Hazor I*: Pl. LXXVIII:20 (for this piece, see above, n. 165); *SS III*: Figs. 10:18, 22:4; *Meg. I*: Pl. 4:100, 103. All in all one still cannot be certain whether the northern decanters were still produced after the Assyrian conquest.
167. Pritchard 1959: Fig. 6:1-4.
168. *Hazor I*: Pl. LVI:14; *Hazor II*: Pl. C:18; James 1966: Fig. 72:2, 4.
169. *Hazor II*: Pl. LIV:20, 22; the body of these two jugs is not globular but carinated at the lower part, and the rim is less flaring.
170. *Hazor II*: Pl. LXIII:34; the shape here is fairly rounded and the angle between body and rim is less sharp.
171. *Hazor III-IV*: Pl. CLXXXII:22; squatter, and the angle between rim and body is less sharp.
172. *Sarepta I*: Pls. 37:2, 50:J1a; and see Table 12a; *Tyre*: Pl. XII:1-23, especially No. 1; this is Bikai's juglet 1, see Table 9; Chapman 1972: Fig. 23:89; Saidah 1966: No. 31; *Keisan*: Pl. 43:8a (a somewhat different type, with a cylindrical body); *Gileam*: Fig. 6:3.
173. *Hazor I*: Pl. LVI:2; *Meg. I*: Pl. 1:10, 13.
174. E.g., from Tell Halaf (*Halaf IV*: Taf. 56:13).
175. Mazar 1985: 319, Fig. 11:5.
176. *SS III*: Fig. 11:26, designated there 'rim of jar'; *Qiri*: Fig. 44:7.
177. See summary of these in Bikai 1985: 240-41.
178. *Keisan*: Pls. 30:11, 12, 42:6; *Sarepta I*: Pl. 39:30; *Sarepta IV*: Fig. 61:8–9.
179. Ben-Tor and Rosenthal 1978: Fig. 12:11. It has a rounded opening at its base; Ben-Tor *et al.* 1987: 16.
180. *Qiri*: Fig. 44:4, found in an Iron Age II locus but correctly attributed to Stratum VI on typological grounds.
181. Bikai 1985a: 240. The Amathus vessel is the only example in which a high foot has been preserved.
182. The vessel is in the British Museum, numbered 1968-25, 12. I thank the Museum staff for enabling me to see the piece.
183. E.g., 'footbaths' from Samaria (*SS III*: Fig. 29), Tell el-Far'ah North (*T.F I*: Pl.55), and Beer-Sheba (*B.S. I*: Pl. 63:138).
184. E.g., from tombs 680, 683 (Haller 1954: Abb. 66-67). Similar rims and ridges occur at Assur on various types of coffins (oblong, ovoid, trapezoid, and elongated).
185. From the published photograph of the Dothan coffin, it impossible to judge whether there is a ridge under the r (Free 1959: Fig. 1).
186. *T.F. I*: Pl. 47:10-12.
187. *Meg. I*: Pl. 18:91; *Nasbeh II*: Pl. 78, No. 1794; *Hazor II*: C:28; *Hazor III-IV*: Pls. CCXXIV:11, CCXXX:24.
188. Courtesy of V. Karageorghis, who examined the fra ments.
189. Gjerstad 1944: 85; Mazar 1977: 348a.
190. *B.S. II*: Fig. 24:7. This stratum was compared by the excav tors to Tel Sippor I, Tel Masos II, Tell Abu Hawam III, a Megiddo VI, and dated to the 11th/early 10th centuries BC (p. 51). Thus, the lower date for Stratum VII (1000 BCE) th appears in the chronological chart provided by the excav tors should be lowered. This juglet does not change the ove all picture.
191. *SS III*: Fig. 14:3; *Nasbeh II*: Pl. 68, No. 1555.
192. *Hazor I*: Pl. LXVII:23; *Hazor II*: Pls. LXXXI:19, 26, 2 XCII:13; *Hazor III-IV*: Pls. CLXXXII:9, CCXXII: CCXXVI:2, CCXXXVIII:7.
193. E.g *Tyre*: Pl. XV:1, 4 and see Table 4a.
194. *Hazor III-IV*: Pl. CLXXXIX:17 (unburnished); *Sarepta I*: F 37:1 and Table 10b (DJ 14); *Kition IV*: Pl. XX, Group 17 b, c, f (Bikai's type 3 — a Red Slip jug with an inverted pe shape and a pinched lip), Group 17d (Bikai's type 1 — 'mushroom lip' jug).
195. Part of the material is earlier within the Iron Age. Two prol lems should be mentioned here:

1) The jar rim No. 33 was recorded as originating i L4960, embedded between the lowermost 'white floors.' Th shape of this rim is very similar to that of rims belonging t straight-shouldered jars of the early Persian period, thoug the ware is different. Jars with similar rims seem to occu earlier, e.g., a jar from Lachish II (*Lachish V*: Pl. 49:16), bu no examples earlier than the 6th century are known to u

2) L4942 contained a considerable number of sherds of th Persian and Hellenistic periods. As the occurrence of Helle istic pottery conflicts sharply with the rest of the data co cerning the date of the composite wall and the 'white floors we would consider this pottery intrusive due to disturbanc caused by pits observed in the immediate vicinity. This fa casts serious doubt on the value of the Persian period potter originating in this locus and, for that matter, of the Iron Ag fragments of this locus as well (Nos. 13, 19, 23, 25). How ever, the discarding of these Iron Age sherds would no change the picture obtained from the rest of the Iron Ag material of phase 5b. The occurrence of the 'late' jar rim i L4960 may also be due to one of the above-mentioned dis turbances.
196. Bowl No. 1: Gileam III (Stern 1970: Fig. 5:22); Hazor V (*Hazor I*: Pl. LI:14; *Hazor III-IV*: Pls. CLXXXI:37 CCXX:1-4); Hazor V (*Hazor I*: Pls. LXVI:4, LXXX:38-39 LXXXI:8-9, 11); Hazor III (*Hazor I*: Pl. LXXVI:4); but als in Stratum VII (*Hazor II*: Pl. LXIII:1; *Hazor III-IV*: P CCXIV:3); and see discussion of BL1a in the typological list

Bowl No. 6: Tell Qiri (Area C) V/VI, Locus 551, that con tained a Euboean Subgeometric dinos dated *ca.* 700 BC (*Qiri*: Fig. 23:1).

Bowl No. 7: Sarepta type X13, with a somewhat mor inverted rim. According to Anderson this type occurs in lev els C2-B of Sounding Y, mainly C1-B (*Sarepta I*: Pl. 36:1 and Table 3B).

Bowl No. 9: Tyre IV (*Tyre*: Pl. XVIA:8).

Bowl No. 15: Ashdod VIII (*Ashdod IV*: Fig. 13:12).

Krater No. 17: Hazor VI (Hazor III-IV, Pl CLXXXIII:4).

Krater No. 18: Hazor IV (*Hazor I*: Pl. LXX:2); Tel

en-Nasbeh, mainly in Stratum I, in the fills above Stratum I, and in Cistern 325 that contained Late Iron Age material (*Nasbeh II*: Pl. 25, No. 404).

Cooking pot No. 20: see the discussion of CP 8a in the typological list.

Cooking pot No. 21: Tyre III (*Tyre*: Pl. XII:24); Hazor VI (*Hazor II*: Pl. LXIX:8; *Hazor III-IV*: Pls. CCXIX:18, CCXX:22); Hazor V (*Hazor I*: Pl. LV:7; *Hazor II*: Pl. LXXXV:1, 5; *Hazor III-IV*: Pl. CCXXVII:15-16); Hazor IV (*Hazor I*: Pl. LVIII:8).

Cooking pot No. 22: Hazor VI and IV (*Hazor II*: Pls. LXIX:20, XCIC:17).

Jar No. 25: Sarepta, Anderson's SJ 13a, that according to him occurs in Sounding Y throughout Strata F-B but especially in C2-C1 (*Sarepta I*: Pl. 49: SJ13a and Table 9b); Tell Qiri IV/V, in Locus 587, attributed by the excavators to the end of the 8th and the beginning of the 7th century (*Qiri*: Fig. 21:3); Tell Qasile 'VII' (*Qasile II*: Fig. 58:11); Gezer, Field II, Stratum 5b/a (*Gezer II*: Pl. 33:16).

Jar No. 26: Qasile 'VII' (*Qasile II*: Fig. 56:21).

Jar No. 27: Hazor VA (*Hazor III-IV*: Pl. CCXXIX:7); Taanach V (*Taanach I*: Fig. 75:1).

Jar No. 28: Qasile 'VII' (*Qasile II*: Fig. 57:1).

Jar No. 30: see the discussion of SJ 14a in the typological list.

Jar No. 31: see the discussion of SJ 16a in the typological list.

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Fig. 1.1. Area A, pottery beneath phase 9 (L1028, L1037, L1042) = 'phase 10': bowls, kraters, cooking pots, jars.

No.	*Type*	*Reg. No.*	*Locus*	*Level*	*Description*
1. Bowl	BL 1a	10209/8	1028	14.44	Yellowish red clay (5YR 4/6). Black core. White grit
2. Bowl	BL 20a	10262/5	1028	14.12	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Brown core. Numerous sm white grits.
3. Bowl	BL 21a	10209/1	1028	14.42	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/8). Light brown core. R decoration.
4. Bowl	BL 6a	10262/1	1028	14.12	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/8). Dark brown core. Trac of burnish inside.
5. Bowl	BL 32a	10198/7	1028	14.51	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6). Black core. Traces wheel burnish inside and on rim.
6. Bowl	BL 33a	10220/4	1028	14.40	Dark reddish brown clay (5YR 3/2). Small white grits.
7. Bowl	BL 28a	10232/2	1028	14.37	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/8). Light brown core.
8. Bowl	BL 13b	10220/1	1028	14.40	Dark reddish brown clay (5YR 3/4). Red core. Whi grits.
9. Bowl	BL 19a	10190/11	1028	14.52	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/8). Well levigated. Small gra and red grits.
10. Bowl (Fine ware)	BL 47c	10190/7	1028	14.52	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8). Well levigated. Sma gray and red grits. Red slip. Continuous, lustrous whe burnish inside and outside.
11. Bowl (Fine ware)	BL 47b	10239/3	1028	14.21	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8). Well levigated. Sma gray and red grits. Red slip and continuous, lustrou wheel burnish inside and outside.
12. Krater	KR 1a	10198/9	1028	14.51	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/8). Gray core. Large whit and gray grits.
13. Krater	KR 2a	10209/5	1028	14.44	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8). Gray core.
14. Krater	KR 4a	10211/5	1037	14.52	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/8). Gray core. Few whit grits.
15. Cooking pot	CP 1a	10239/1	1028	14.21	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6). Black core. Sma white and gray grits.
16. Cooking pot	CP 2a	10239/2	1028	14.21	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Small white and gray grits.
17. Cooking pot	CP 3a	10225/5	1028	14.40	Red clay (2.5YR 4/8). Gray core. White grits.
18. Cooking pot	CP 6a	10190/6	1028	14.52	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Black core. Large white grits.
19. Cooking pot	CP 6b	10232/3	1028	14.37	Red clay (2.5YR 4/8). Black core. Small white and gra grits.
20. Cooking pot	CP 6c	10190/8	1028	14.52	Grayish brown clay (10YR 5/2). Gray core. Whit grits.
21. Cooking pot	CP 7a	10198/6	1028	14.51	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Brown core. White grits.
22. Cooking pot	CP 8a	10209/6	1028	14.44	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Brown core. White grits.
23. Jar	SJ 7a	10209/7	1028	14.44	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/8). Light brown core. Smal dark grits.
24. Jar	SJ 8a	10198/5	1028	14.51	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/8). Numerous large white gray, and red grits.
25. Jar	SJ 1a	10209/3	1028	14.44	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Brown core.
26. Jar	SJ 2a	10262/10	1028	14.12	Strong brown clay (7.5YR 5/6).
27. Jar	SJ 16a	10211/4	1037	14.52	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6). White grits.
28. Jar	SJ 16a	10217/3	1042	14.50	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Gray core. Large white grits.
29. Jar	SJ 16a	10217/14	1042	14.50	Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 5/4). White grits.
30. Jar	SJ 17a	10190/1	1028	14.52	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Small white grits.
31. Jar	SJ 17a	10217/6	1042	14.50	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Small white grits.
32. Jar	SJ 18a	10217/7	1042	14.50	Pinkish gray clay (5YR 6/2). Small white, gray, and red grits.
33. Jar	SJ 18a	10239/1	1028	14.21	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Small gray and red grits.

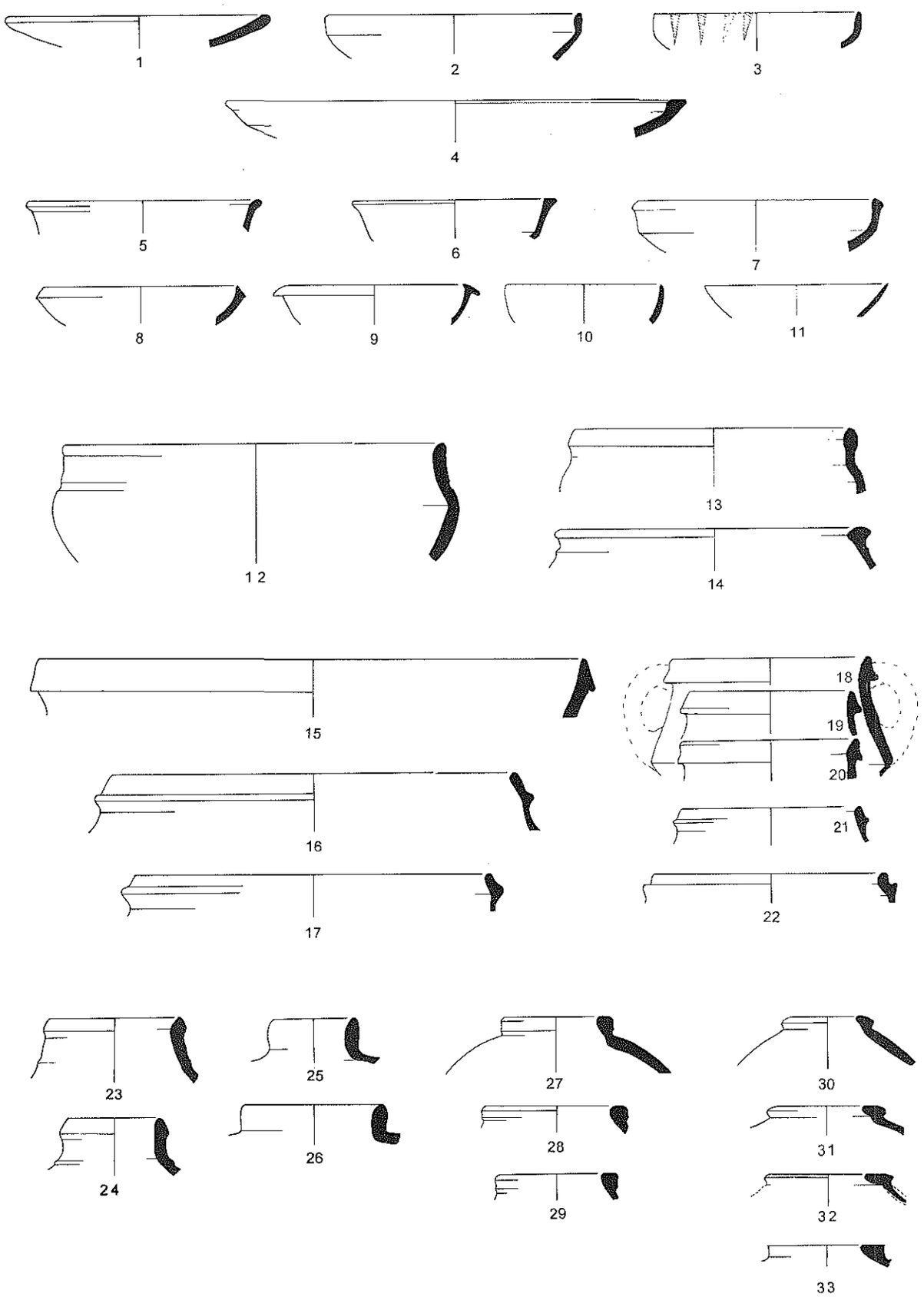
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Fig. 1.1.

Fig. 1.2. Area A, pottery beneath phase 9 (L1028, L1037, L1042) = 'phase 10': jugs and juglets.

No.	*Type*	*Reg. No.*	*Locus*	*Level*	*Description*
1. Jug	JG 1a	10198/4	1028	14.51	Light red clay (2.5YR6/8).
2. Strainer jug	JG 4a	10266	1028	14.12	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/8). White and gray grits.
3. Jug	JG 6	10262/4	1028	14.12	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Small white, gray, an red grits. Red and black decoration. Externall smoothed.
4. Jug	JG 5	10262/12	1028	14.12	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8). Small gray and re grits. Dark red slip. Lustrous vertical burnish.
5. Juglet (B.O.R.)	JT 2	10231	1028	14.37	Light red clay (10YR 6/8). Well levigated. B.O.R decoration. Lustrous surface.
6. Juglet (B.O.R.)	JT 2	10251/4	1028	14.12	Light red clay (10YR 6/8). Well levigated. B.O.R decoration. Lustrous surface.
7. Juglet (B.O.R.)	JT 2	10220/7	1028	14.40	Light red clay (10YR 6/8). Well levigated. Red slip Lustrous surface.

Fig. 1.3. Area A, phase 9, bowls.

No.	*Type*	*Reg. No.*	*Locus*	*Level*	*Description*
1. Bowl	BL 1a	10133/4	1022	14.96	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8).
2. Bowl	BL 1b	10189/5	1023	14.86	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Red slip.
3. Bowl	BL 2a	10155/6	1023	14.95	Reddish brown clay (5YR 5/4).
4. Bowl	BL 3a	10199/11	1023	14.83	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8). Gray core. Whee burnish inside and outside. Metallic.
5. Bowl	BL 3b	10095/4	1010	15.35	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Gray core. Possibly whee burnish inside and outside. Metallic.
6. Bowl	BL 4a	10155/12	1023	14.95	Reddish brown clay (5YR 5/4). Gray core. Small white grits.
7. Bowl	BL 5a	11934/6	1242b	15.20	Yellowish red clay (5YR 4/6). Red wash.
8. Bowl	BL 5b	11928/25	1240	14.86	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/8). Red slip. Wheel burnish inside and on rim. Chalky.
9. Bowl (mortarium)	BL 7a	11922/12	1240	14.43	Reddish brown clay (5YR 5/4). Large white grits.
10. Bowl (mortarium)	BL 8a	10142/1	1022	14.88	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/8). Dark gray core. Gray grits.
11. Bowl	BL 35a	10189/6	1023	14.86	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8). Light brown core. Ring burnish inside and outside.
12. Bowl	BL 35a	10107/2	1022	15.26	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/8). Dark brown core. Few white grits. Traces of ring burnish.
13. Bowl	BL 36a	11939/29	1242b	15.08	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Gray core.
14. Bowl	BL 37a	10121/3	1022	15.04	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8). Dark gray core. Traces of ring burnish on rim (?).
15. Bowl	BL 38a	11928/4	1240	14.86	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8). Light gray core. Ring burnish inside and outside.
16. Bowl	BL 39a	11923/14	1240	14.43	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8). Light gray core. Ring burnish inside and outside.
17. Bowl	BL 25a	10219/6	1027	14.25	Gray clay. Black slip and ring burnish inside and outside.
18. Bowl	BL 26a	11954/19	1242b	14.92	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6). Gray grits.
19. Bowl	BL 26b	11928/20	1240	14.86	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/8). Black core.
20. Bowl	BL 27a	10555/8	1112	15.50	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8). Gray core. White grits. Red slip.
21. Bowl	BL 27b	10063/2	1007	15.36	Yellowish red slip (5YR 5/6). Gray core. Small white grits. Red slip.
22. Bowl	BL 27c	10080/4	1007	15.15	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/8). Black core. Small white grits. Red slip.
23. Bowl	BL 23a	10051	1010	15.57	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Gray core. Small white and large gray grits.
24. Bowl	BL 22a	10061/7	1007	15.36	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6). Gray core. Few white grits.
25. Bowl	BL 22b	10188/3	1023	14.86	Red clay (2.5YR 4/8). Black core. Small white grits.

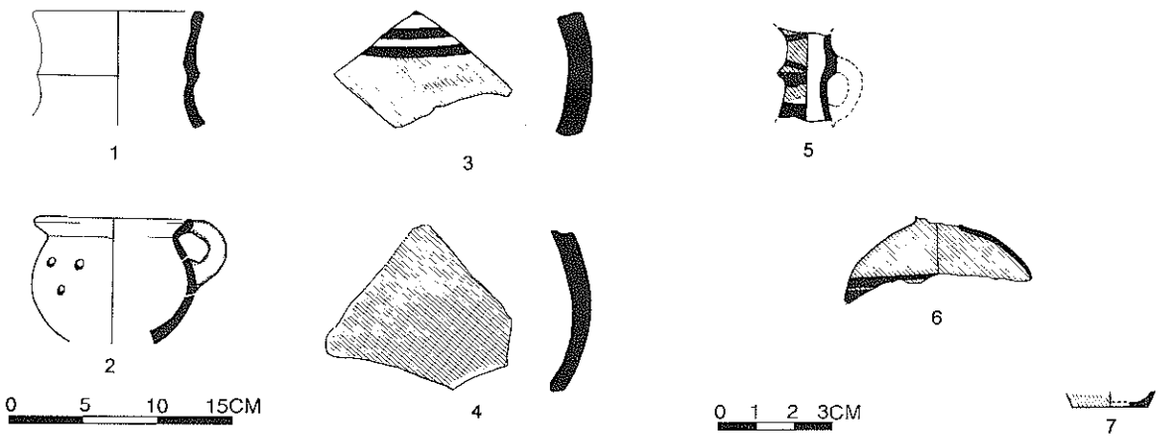
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Fig. 1.2.

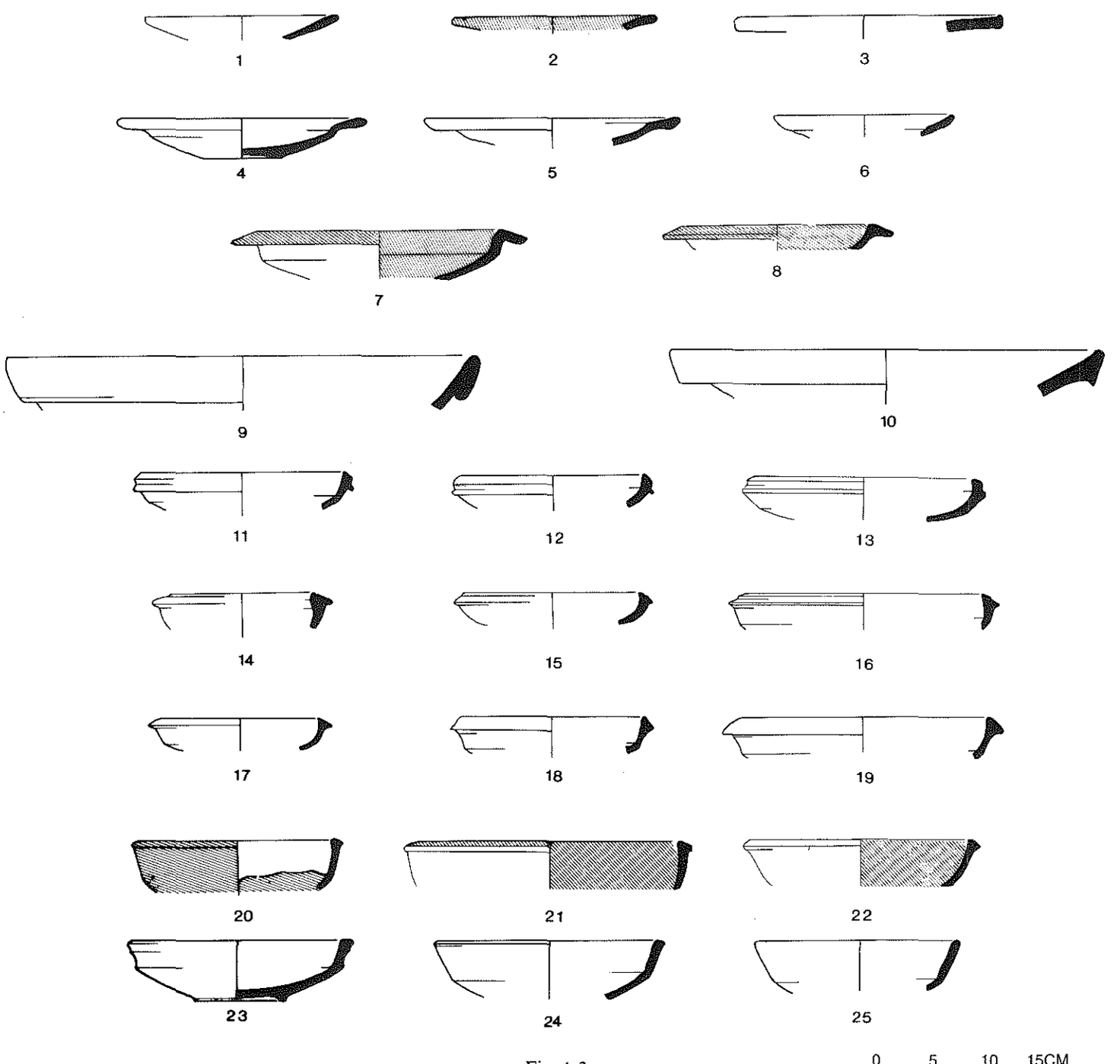
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Fig. 1.3.

Fig. 1.4. Area A, phase 9, bowls.

No.	*Type*	*Reg. No.*	*Locus*	*Level*	*Description*
1. Bowl	BL 24a	10135/4	1022	14.96	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6). Gray core. Red slip an possibly wheel burnish inside and outside.
2. Bowl	BL 13a	10189/4	1023	14.86	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/8). Gray core. Red slip an continuous wheel burnish inside.
3. Bowl	BL 13b	10134/7	1023	15.33	Red clay (2.5YR 4/6). Brown core. White grits.
4. Bowl	BL 13c	11928/3	1240	14.86	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Brown core. White grits.
5. Bowl	BL 16a	11957	1240	14.79	Red clay (2.5YR 5/6). Gray core. Small white grits.
6. Bowl	BL 17a	10143/11	1023	14.97	Red clay (2.5YR 4/8). Large white grits.
7. Bowl	BL 11a	10555/2	1112	14.90	Red clay (2.5YR 5/6) Gray core. Large white grits.
8. Bowl	BL 12a	11958/9	1240	14.43	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8). Gray core. Large whit grits.
9. Bowl	BL 40a	10082/7	1010	15.36	Red clay (2.5YR 4/6). Dark gray core. Red wash Wheel burnish inside.
10. Bowl	BL 41a	10122/2	1023	15.13	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Gray core. Wheel burnish inside
11. Bowl	BL 42a	10133/1	1022	14.96	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6). Brown core. Traces c red wash inside.
12. Bowl	BL 43a	10565/2	1113	14.92	Pinkish gray clay (7.5YR 6/2). Red wash.
13. Bowl	BL 45a	11958/11	1240	14.43	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Gray core. Red slip and whee burnish inside and outside.
14. Bowl (Fine ware)	BL 46a	10134/2	1023	15.08	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6). Very well levigated Re slip. Continuous, lustrous wheel burnish inside an outside.
15. Bowl (Fine ware)	BL 47a	10188/10	1023	14.86	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Very well levigated Red slip. Continous, lustrous burnish inside an outside. Black decoration.
16. Bowl (Fine ware)	BL 47b	10134/16	1023	15.36	Yellowish red clay (5YR 6/6). Very well levigated Thick red slip inside and outside. Continuous whee burnish.
17. Bowl (Fine ware)	BL 47b	10134/9	1023	15.08	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8). Very well levigated Red slip. Continuous lustrous burnish inside an outside. Black decoration.
18. Bowl (Fine ware)	BL 47c	10153/6	1022	14.82	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6). Light gray core. Very well levigated. Red slip. Continuous, lustrous burnis inside and outside.
19. Bowl (Fine ware)	BL 47c	10133/7	1022	14.96	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/8). Light gray core. Very well levigated. Red slip. Continuous, lustrous, whee burnish inside and outside.
20. Bowl (Fine ware)	BL 47c	10122/3	1023	15.13	Reddish brown clay (5YR 6/6). Very well levigated Red slip. Continuous, lustrous wheel burnish inside and outside.

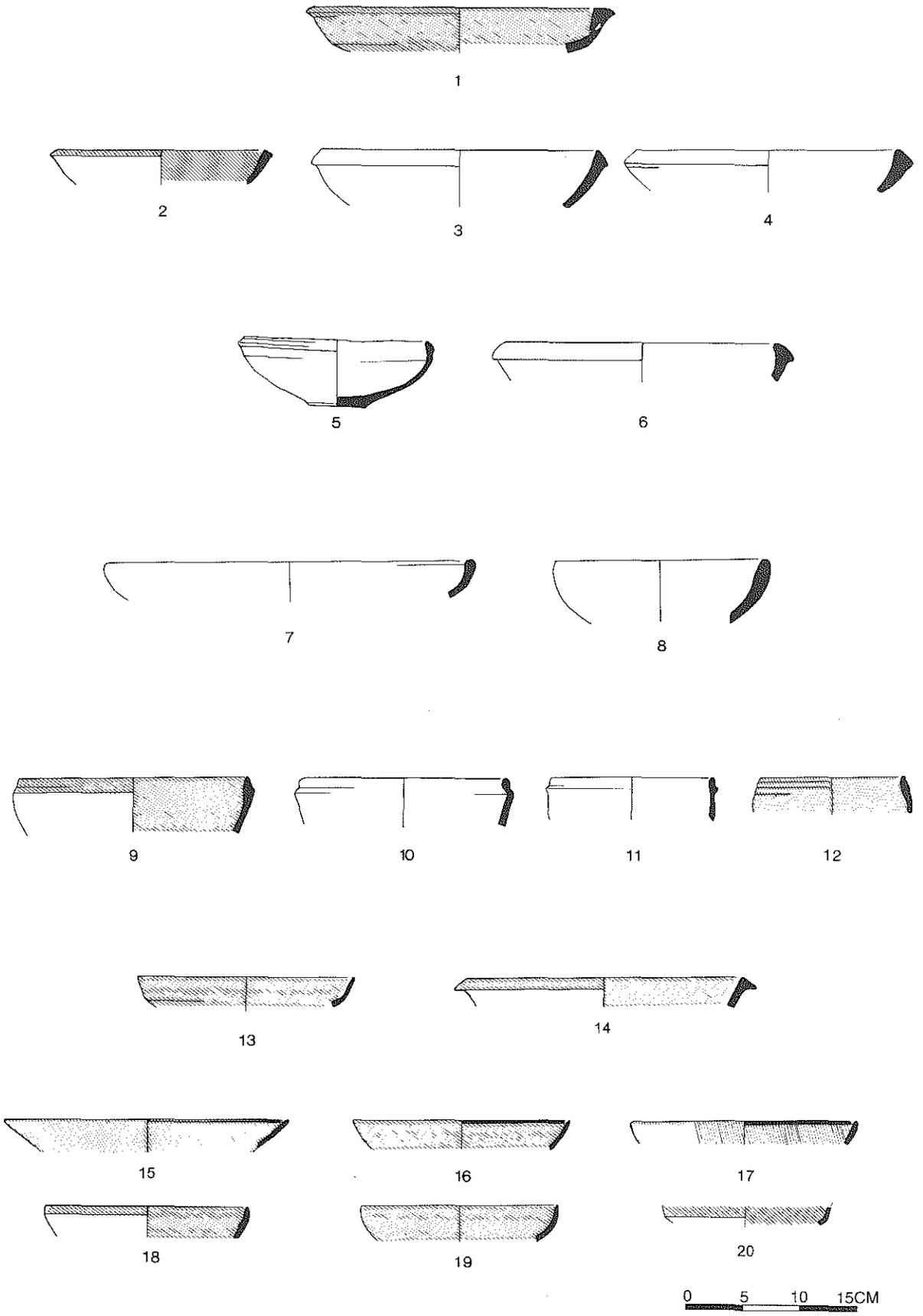

Fig. 1.4.

Fig. 1.5. Area A, phase 9, kraters and cooking pots.

No.	*Type*	*Reg. No.*	*Locus*	*Level*	*Description*
1. Krater	KR 6a	10189/8	1023	14.86	Dark gray clay (5YR 4/1). Numerous small white grits
2. Krater	KR 6a	10189/4	1023	14.86	Red clay (2.5YR 4/8). Dark gray core. Small gray grits
3. Krater	KR 7a	10082/5	1010	15.36	Reddish brown clay (5YR 5/4). Numerous white grits
4. Krater	KR 8a	10106/4	1023	15.23	Red clay (2.5YR 4/8). Dark brown core. Numerou small white grits.
5. Krater	KR 8b	10155/7	1023	14.95	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Dark gray core. Small whi grits.
6. Krater	KR 8c	10153/5	1022	14.82	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Dark gray core.
7. Krater	KR 8d	10199/14	1023	14.83	Red clay (2.5YR). Gray core.
8. Krater	KR 5a	10188/6	1023	14.86	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Numerous white grits. Re decoration.
9. Cooking pot	CP 5a	10135/8	1022	14.96	Red clay (2.5YR 4/6). Brown core. Small white an gray grits.
10. Cooking pot	CP 7a	10166/23	1022	14.65	Dark reddish brown clay (5YR 3/2). Small white grits.
11. Cooking pot	CP 7b	10560/3	1113	14.92	Red clay (2.5YR 4/8). Dark gray core. Numerous whi and gray grits.
12. Cooking pot	CP 8a	10162/4	1022	14.65	Dark red clay (2.5YR 3/4). Brown core. Numerou small white and gray grits.
13. Cooking pot	CP 8a	11928/18	1240	14.86	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Small white and gray grits.
14. Cooking pot	CP 8a	10154/6	1023	14.95	Red clay (2.5YR 4/8). Gray core. White grits.
15. Cooking pot	CP 9a	11928/2	1240	14.86	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Brown core. Large gray grits.
16. Cooking pot	CP 10a	10145/22	1023	14.97	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Light brown core. White grits.
17. Cooking pot	CP 11a	10107/3	1022	15.26	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Dark gray core. White and gra grits.
18. Cooking pot	CP 11b	11951/9	1242	14.92	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Black core. Small gray grits.
19. Cooking pot	CP 11c	10121/1	1022	15.04	Brown clay (7.5YR 5/8). Black core. Few white grits.
20. Cooking pot	CP 13a	10162/7	1022	14.65	Red clay (2.5YR 4/8). Dark brown core. Small whit and gray grits.
21. Cooking pot	CP 15a	10068/1	1007	15.36	Red clay (2.5YR 4/8). Black core. Small white grits.

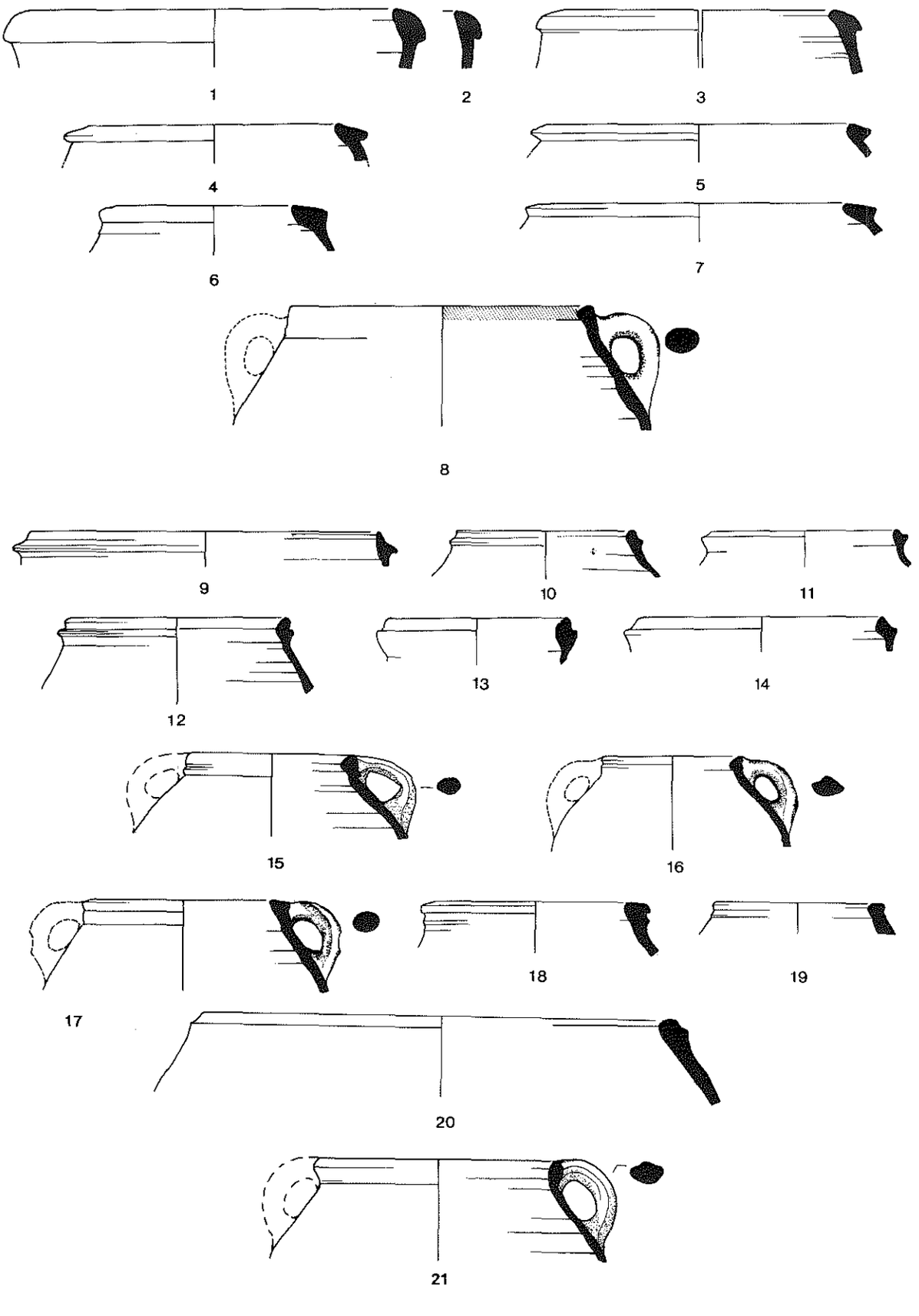

Fig. 1.5.

Fig. 1.6. Area A, phase 9, jars.

No.	*Type*	*Reg. No.*	*Locus*	*Level*	*Description*
1. Jar	SJ 5a	11922/6	1240	14.43	Red clay (2.5YR 4/8). Dark gray core. White grits.
2. Jar	SJ 6a	10080/14	1007	15.15	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6). Red core.
3. Jar	SJ 9a	11934/3	1242b	15.20	Red clay (2.5YR 4/8). Light red core. Small white an gray grits.
4. Jar	SJ 10a	10145/4	1023	14.97	Red clay (2.5YR 4/8). Black core.
5. Jar	SJ 11a	11922/3	1240	14.43	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Gray core. White grits.
6. Jar	SJ 11b	10106/6	1023	15.23	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/8). Gray core.
7. Jar	SJ 13a	10047/7	1007	15.43	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Gray core. White grits.
8. Jar	SJ 13b	19922/9	1240	14.43	Yellowish red clay (5YR 4/6). Brown core.
9. Jar	SJ 13c	11938/22	1242b	15.08	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8) Dark gray core. White grits.
10. Jar	SJ 13d	11918/16	1242b	15.20	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Small white and gra grits.
11. Jar	SJ 14a	10153/3	1022	14.82	Brown clay (7.5YR 5/2). White grits. Metallic.
12. Jar	SJ 15a	10142/4	1022	14.88	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Small white grits.
13. Jar	SJ 16a	10188/1	1023	14.86	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Gray core. White grits.
14. Jar	SJ 16b	10154/4	1023	14.95	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Small white, gray, an red grits.
15. Jar	SJ 17a	10123/2	1023	15.13	Red clay (10YR 4/8). Brown core. Small white grits.
16. Jar	SJ 17a	10134/3	1023	15.08	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Small white, gray, and re grits.
17. Jar	SJ 17b	11939/19	1242b	15.08	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Light brown core. Small whit grits.
18. Jar	SJ 19a	10106/1	1023	15.23	Yellowish red clay (7.5YR 6/8). Light gray core.
19. Jar	SJ 19b	10134/22	1023	15.36	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8). Light brown core Small white grits.
20. Jar	SJ 20a	10188/9	1023	14.86	Red clay (2.5YR 4/8). Red core. Large white grits.
21. Jar (Cypriot P.W.)	SJ 21a	11935/3	1240	14.86	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/8). Well levigated. Small gra and red grits.
22. Jar(?) (Cypriot W.P.)	SJ 22a	10165	1022	14.65	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Well levigated. Smal gray and red grits. Brown decoration.

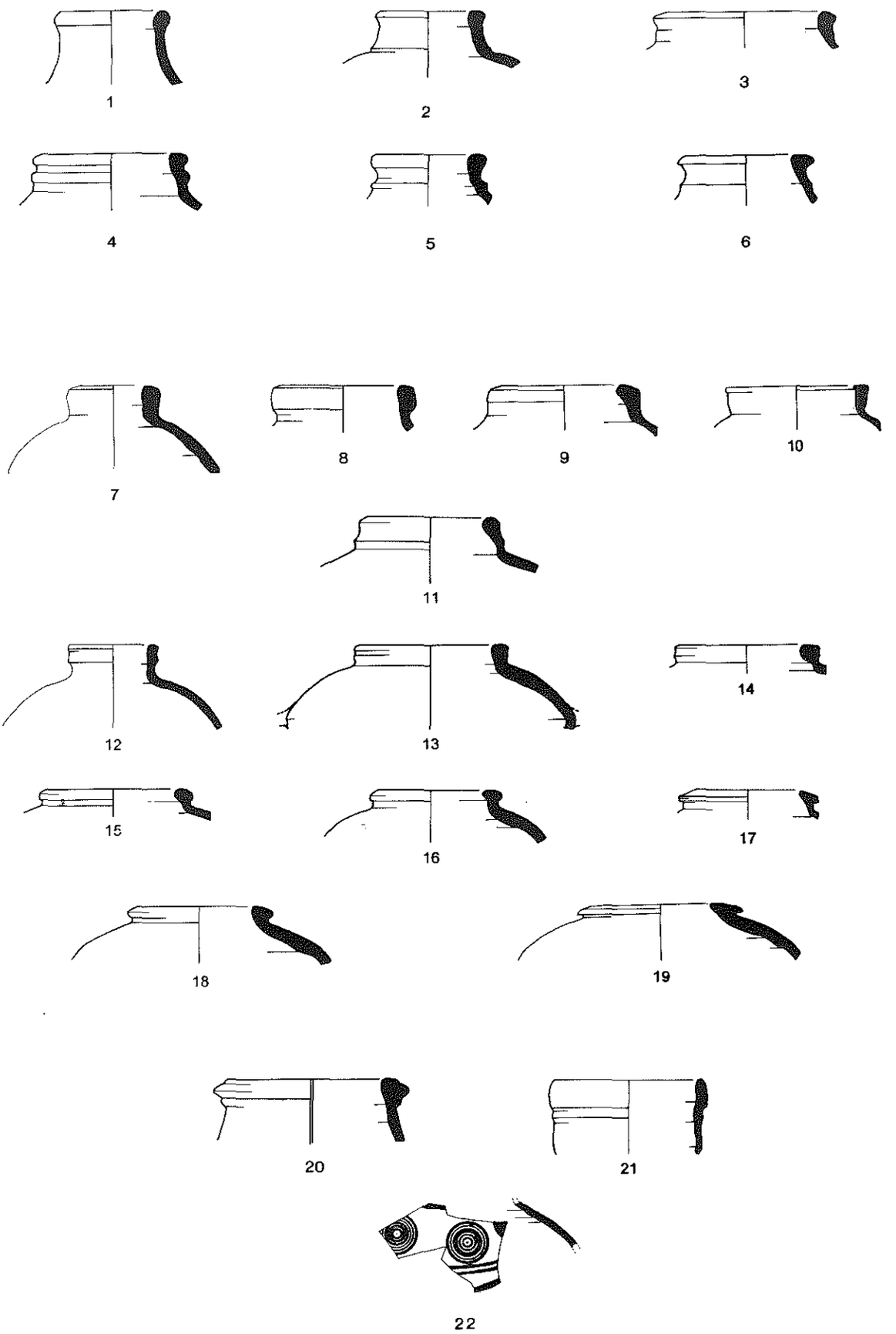

Fig. 1.6.

Fig. 1.7. Area A, phase 9, jugs, juglets, miscellanea.

No.	*Type*	*Reg. No.*	*Locus*	*Level*	*Description*
1. Jug	JG 2	10555/3	1112	14.96	Dark gray clay (2.5YR N4/). Small white gri Metallic.
2. Jug	JG 2a	10560/10	1113	14.92	Dark gray clay (2.5YR N4/). Small white grits.
3. Jug	JG 2b	10166/3	1022	14.65	Red clay (2.5YR 4/8). Dark brown core. Small whi grits.
4. Jug	JG 5a	10555/1	1112	14.96	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8). Well levigated. Sm gray and red grits. Red burnished slip outside.
5. Jug	JG 6	10155/3	1023	14.95	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Small gray and r grits. Red slip and black decoration. Extern continuous burnish.
6. Juglet	JT 1a	10155/11	1023	14.95	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8).
7. Bottle	BO 1a	10096/1	1022	15.15	Red clay (2.5YR 4/8). Dark gray core.
8. Presentation stand(?)	GO 1a	11922/1	1240	14.43	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8). Well levigated. Sm black and red grits. Red burnished slip. Bla decoration.
9. Basin (coffin?)	BA1a	10080/1	1023	15.15	
10. Basin	BA3a	10134/1	1023	15.08	

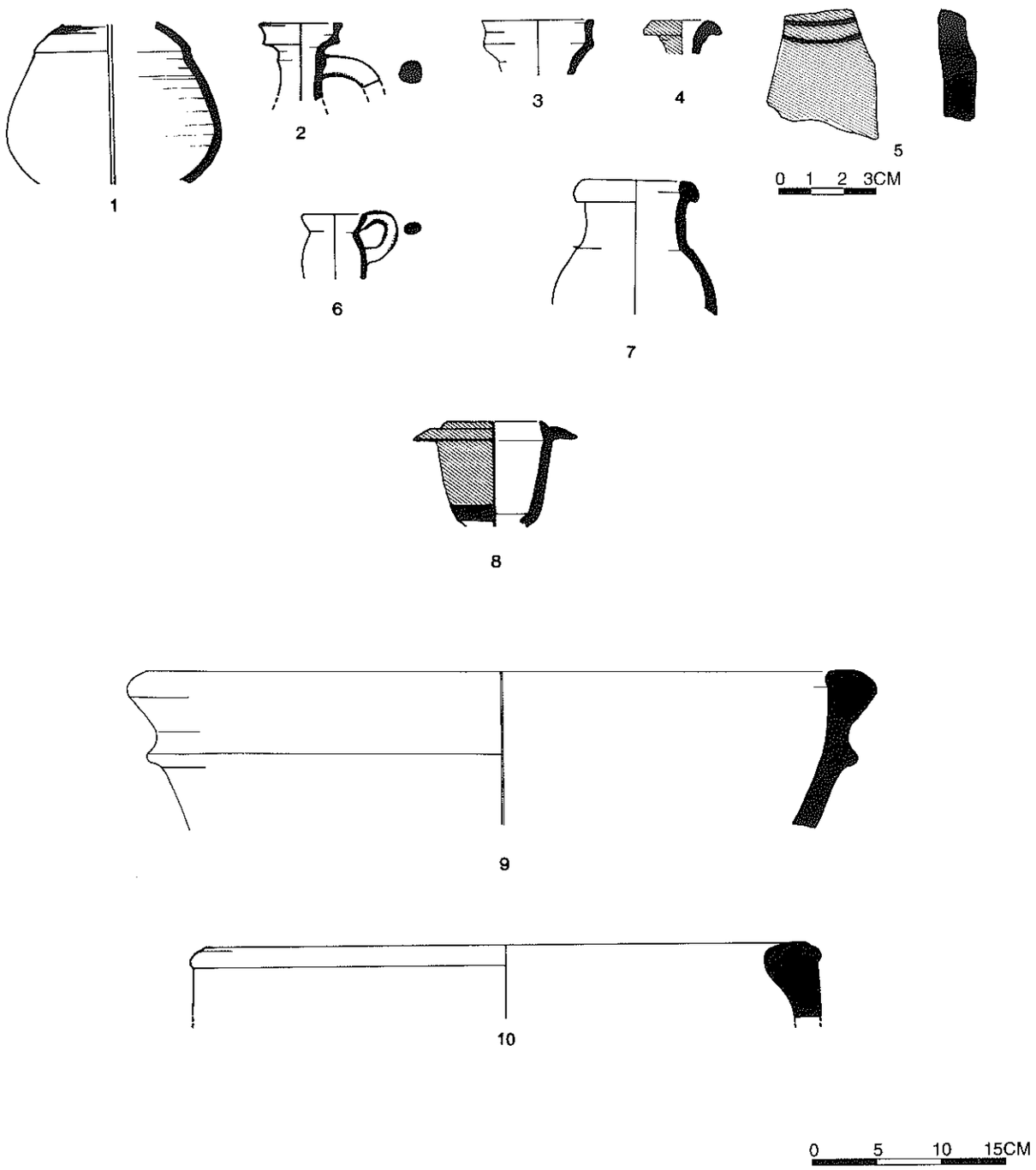

Fig. 1.7.

Fig. 1.8. Area C2, phase 7, bowls, kraters, cooking pots, jars.

No.	*Type*	*Reg. No.*	*Locus*	*Level*	*Description*
1. Bowl	BL 14a	46700/13	4671	13.91	Light reddish brown clay (2.5YR 6/2). Gray cor Small white grits.
2. Bowl	BL 15a	46700/1	4671	13.50	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Dark gray core. Wheel burni inside and on rim.
3. Bowl	BL 18a	46700/6	4671	13.50	Red clay (2.5YR 4/6). Small white grits.
4. Bowl	BL 29a	46678/5	4673	14.31	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Dark gray core. Red slip ar wheel burnish.
5. Bowl	BL 30a	46700/14	4671	14.10	Red clay (2.5YR 4/6).
6. Bowl	BL 31a	46678/5	4673	14.31	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Light gray core. Traces wheel burnish inside and outside.
7. Bowl	BL 33a	46676/4	4671	13.52	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Dark gray core. Red slip an wheel burnish.
8. Bowl	BL 34a	46678/10	4673	14.31	Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 5/4). Gray core.
9. Bowl	BL 34b	46647/15	4671	13.71	Red clay (2.5YR 4/8). Dark gray core. Red slip an wheel burnish.
10. Bowl (Fine ware)	BL 46a	46678/7	4673	14.31	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8). Well levigated. Sma gray and red grits. Red slip. Lustrous surface.
11. Bowl (Fine ware)	BL 47d	46678/2	4673	14.31	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8). Well levigated. Sma gray and red grits. Red slip. Surface highly lustrous.
12. Krater	KR 3a	46706/4	4671	13.50	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8). Small white, gray, an red grits.
13. Krater	KR 8d	46647/8	4671	13.71	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Gray core. White grits.
14. Krater	KR 6a	46647/22	4671	13.91	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Dark gray core.
15. Krater	KR 6a	46678/11	4673	14.10	Red clay (2.5YR 4/8). Gray core. White grits.
16. Krater	KR 6a	46647/21	4671	13.71	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Gray core. White grits
17. Krater	KR 9a	46678/3	4673	14.31	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Gray core. White grits
18. Cooking pot	CP 4a	46647/14	4671	13.71	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/8). Brown core. Gray grit
19. Cooking pot	CP 8a	46700/3	4671	13.50	Red clay (2.5YR 4/8). Brown core. White and gra grits.
20. Cooking pot	CP 8a	46678/9	4673	14.31	Red clay (2.5YR 4/8). Gray core. White grits.
21. Cooking pot	CP 12a	46676/6	4671	13.52	Red clay (2.5YR 4/6). Brown core. Few white grits.
22. Cooking pot	CP 13a	46678/4	4673	14.31	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). White grits.
23. Jar	SJ 4a	46647/25	4671	13.71	Red clay (2.5YR 4/8). Black core. Few large white grits
24. Jar	SJ 12a	46678/29	4673	14.10	Reddish brown clay (5YR 5/4).
25. Jar	SJ 13b	46647/13	4671	13.71	Reddish brown clay (5YR 5/4). White grits.
26. Jar	SJ 13b	46700/2	4671	13.50	Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 5/4). Gray core. Brow grits.
27. Jar	SJ 13b	46700/12	4671	13.50	Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 5/4). Black core. Whit grits.
28. Jar	SJ 13a	46647/1	4671	13.71	Reddish brown clay (5YR 5/4).
29. Jar	SJ 14a	46678/13	4673	14.31	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Small white, gray, and red grits.
30. Jar	SJ 15a	46647/23	4671	13.52	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Brown core. Numerous smal white grits.
31. Jar	SJ 15a	46678/14	4673	14.31	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/8). Small gray grits.

Fig. 1.9. Area C2, phase 7, jars, miscellanea.

No.	*Type*	*Reg. No.*	*Locus*	*Level*	*Description*
1. Jar	SJ 16c	46676/1	4671	13.52	Red clay (10R 4/8). Brown core. Numerous small whit grits.
2. Jar	SJ 16c	46676/3	4671	13.52	Red clay (10R 5/8). Brown core. Small gray and whit grits.
3. Jar	SJ 17b	46676/24	4671	13.52	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/8). Gray core. Numerous smal white grits.
4. Jar	SJ 19c	46676/11	4671	13.52	Light olive-gray clay (5Y 6/2). Small white and brow grits.
5. Jug(?)	JG 3a	46678/12	4673	14.31	Red clay (2.5YR 4/8). Numerous white grits.
6. Presentation stand(?)	GO 1b	46678/34	4673	14.31	Light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4). Well levigated. Smal white gray and red grits. Externally burnished. Black decoration.
7. Basin	BA 2a	46647/1	4673	14.31	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/8). Black core. White grits 'Straw' inclusions.

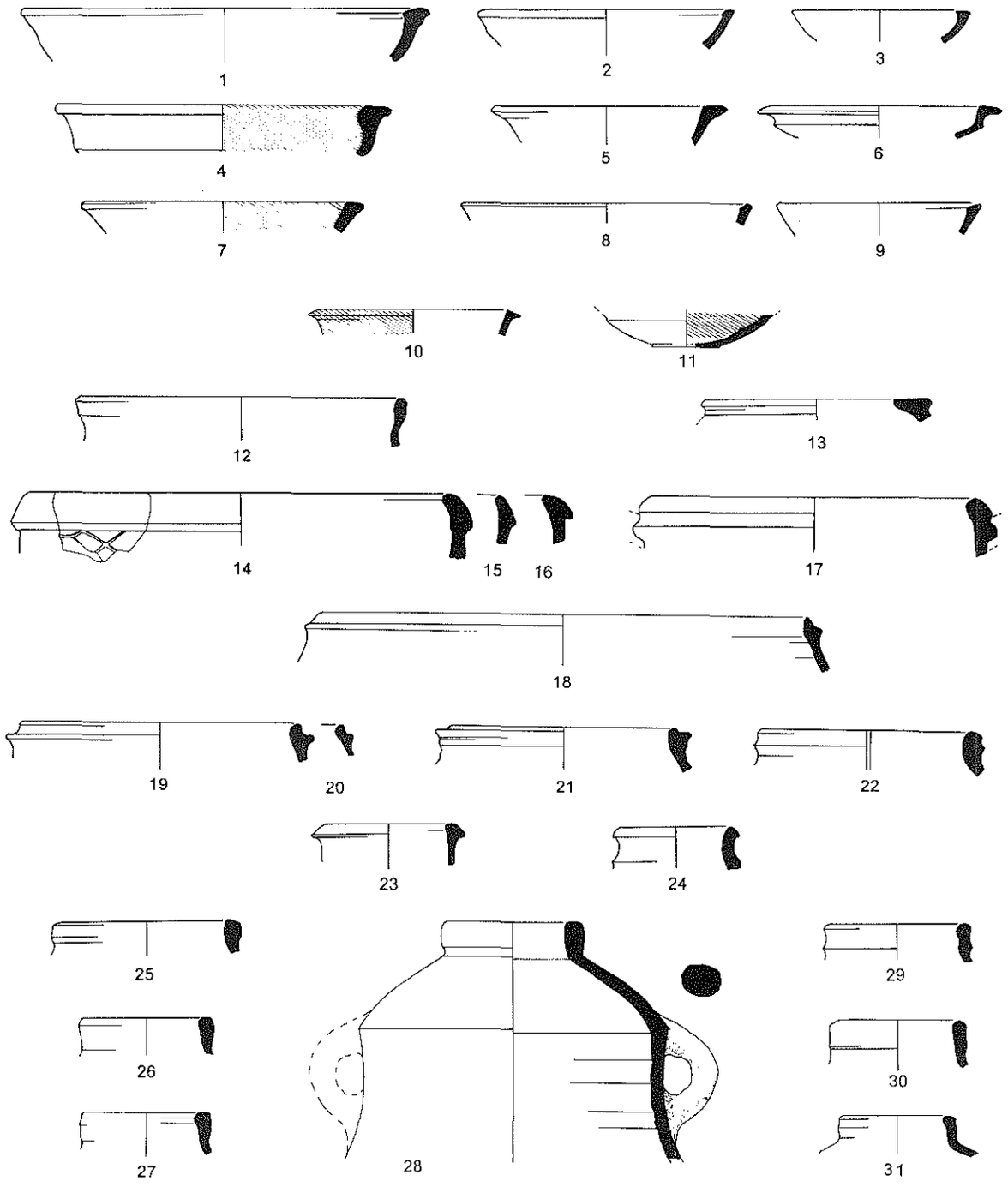
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Fig. 1.8.

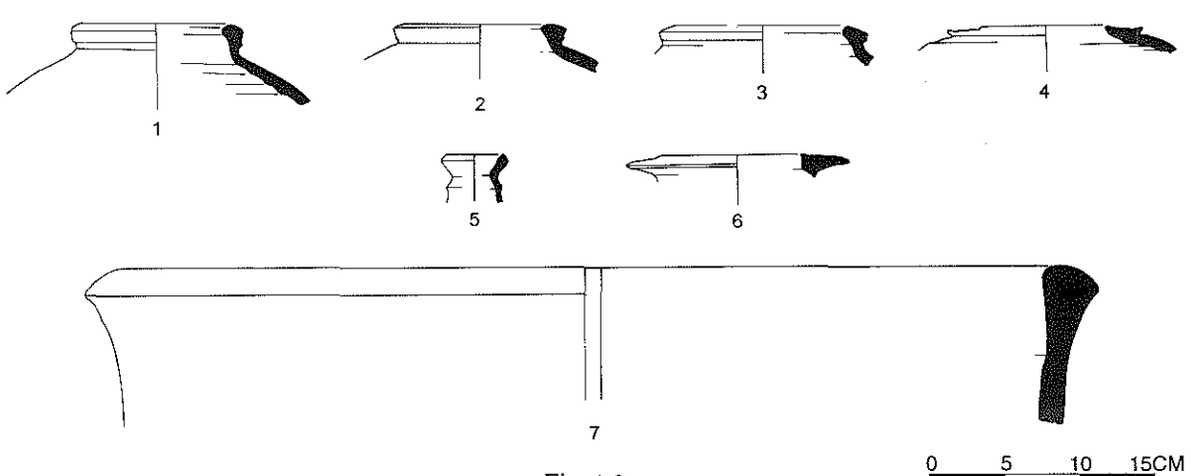
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Fig. 1.9.

Fig. 1.10. Area C1, pottery relating to the lower fortification systems — pottery sealed under the phase 8 glacis (pottery of phase 9).

No.	*Vessel*	*Reg. No.*	*Locus*	*Level*	*Description*
1.	Bowl	47363/9	4759	11.70	Yellow clay (10YR 7/6).
2.	Bowl	47341/22	4759	11.75	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Light brown core.
3.	Bowl	47351/47	4759	11.75	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/8). Gray core.
4.	Bowl	47351/32	4759	11.75	Light red clay (2.5 YR 6/8). Gray core.
5.	Bowl	47351/8	4759	11.75	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8). Gray core.
6.	Bowl	47351/1	4759	11.75	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Light gray core.
7.	Bowl	47341/21	4759	11.75	Pink clay (5YR 7/4). Light gray core.
8.	Bowl	47351/20	4759	11.75	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8). Yellow core. Few gray grits
9.	Bowl	47315/5	4744	12.13	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8). Gray core. Black and re decoration. Traces of uneven (wheel?) burnish.
10.	Bowl	47363/6	4759	11.70	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6). Light gray core.
11.	Bowl (BL20a)	47388/1	4759	11.70	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Soft.
12.	Bowl (BL20a)	47351/5	4759	11.75	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5YR 5/8). Yellow core.
13.	Bowl (BL20a)	47363/18	4759	11.70	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/8). Yellow core.
14.	Bowl (BL20a)	47351/28	4759	11.75	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8).
15.	Bowl	47363/28	4759	11.70	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/8). Light gray core.
16.	Bowl	47341/34	4759	11.75	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8). Light gray core.
17.	Bowl	47332/1	4759	11.70	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/8). Light gray core.
18.	Bowl	47363/14	4759	11.70	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Red burnished slip.
19.	Bowl	47363/17	4759	11.70	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/8). Gray core. Red and blac decoration.
20.	Krater	47363/10	4759	11.70	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8). Light gray core.
21.	Krater	47351/19	4759	11.75	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8).
22.	Krater	47205/1	4734	12.41	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/8). Dark gray core.
23.	Krater	47351/18	4759	11.75	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6). Gray core.
24.	Krater	47341/19	4759	11.75	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Light gray core.
25.	Cooking pot	47363/2	4759	11.70	Red clay (2.5YR 5/6). Black core. White and gray grits.
26.	Jar	47205/8	4734	12.41	Red clay (10YR 4/8). Gray core. Gray grits.
27.	Jar	47351/2	4759	11.75	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Light gray core.
28.	Jar	47341/15	4759	11.75	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8). Gray core.
29.	Jar	47363/7	4759	11.70	Yellow clay (10YR 7/6).
30.	Jug	47202/6	4734	12.35	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Yellowish gray core. Soft.
31.	Jug	47351/27	4759	11.75	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8). Light gray core.
32.	Jug	47274/1	4744	12.22	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/8). Black core.
33.	Jug	47351/23	4759	11.75	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/8). Gray core.
34.	Jug	47351/20	4759	11.75	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/8). Yellow core.
35.	Jug	47363/27	4759	11.70	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/8). Yellow core. Black and red decoration.
36.	Jug	47351/10	4759	11.75	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/8). Yellow core. Black and red decoration.
37.	Jug	47363/3	4759	11.70	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Light brown clay. Small white grits. Black and red decoration.
38.	Strainer jug	47363/5	4759	11.70	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/8). Gray core. Black and red decoration.
39.	Jug (Cypriot Bichrome)	47351/41	4759	11.75	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Few small gray and white grits Black and red decoration. Wet-smoothed.
40.	Jug (Cypriot W.P.)	47341/2	4759	11.75	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Few small gray and white grits Black decoration.
41.	Jug (Cypriot W.P.)	47363/15	4759	11.70	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Few small white and red grits Black decoration. Wet-smoothed.
42.	Jug (Cypriot Black Slip)	47363/1	4759	11.70	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/8). Light brown core. Few small white grits. Black slip.

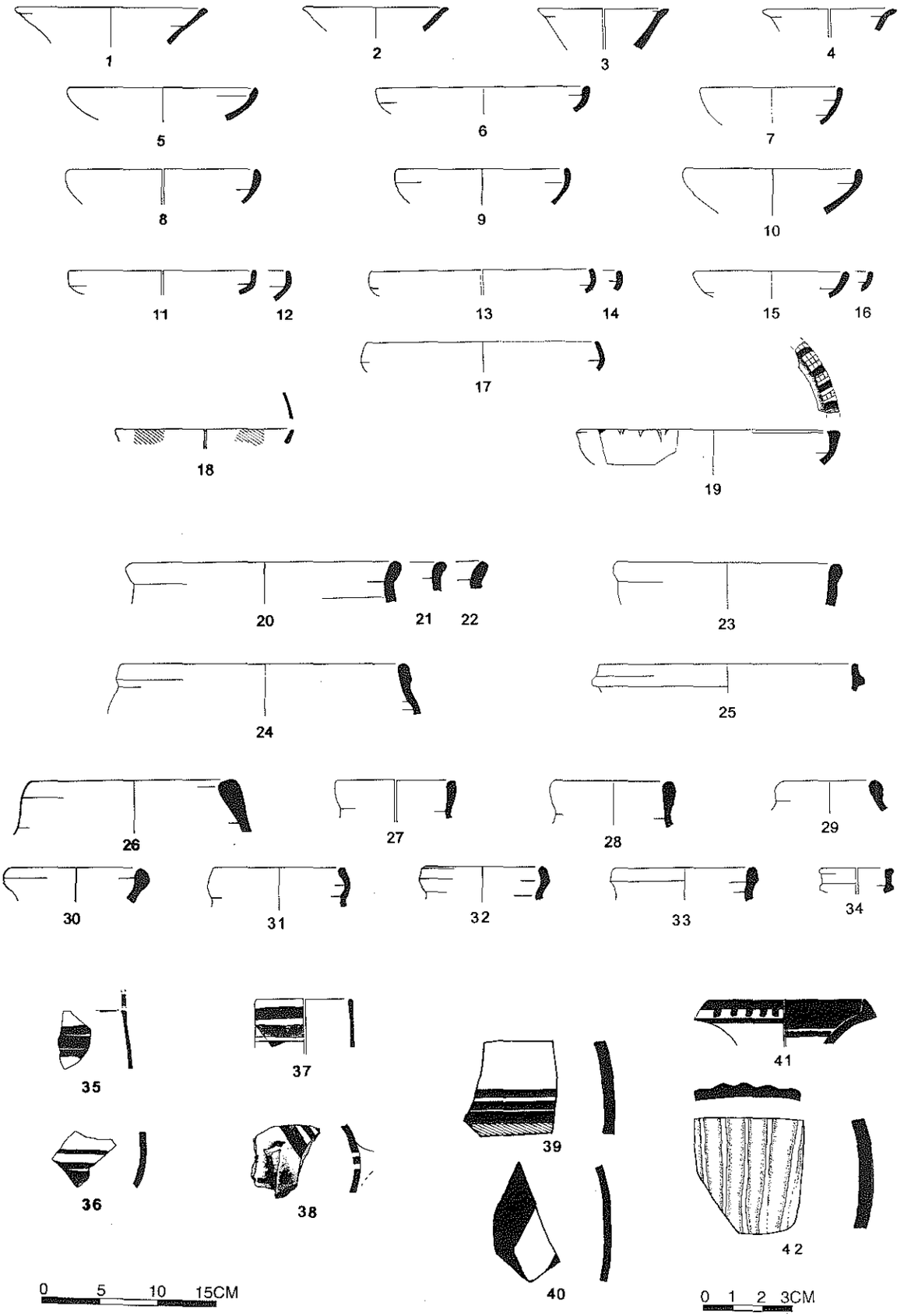
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Fig. 1.10.

Fig. 1.11. Area C1, pottery relating to the lower fortification systems — pottery under possible phase 7 floor (pottery of phase 7?/8?).

No.	*Vessel*	*Reg. No.*	*Locus*	*Level*	*Description*
1.	Bowl	47155/5	4730	12.48	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8). Light gray core.
2.	Bowl	49655/19	4483	13.44	Red clay (5YR 5/6). Light brown core. Few gray grits.
3.	Bowl	49641/24	4479	13.64	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/8). Gray core.
4.	Bowl	47031/1	4710	12.91	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Brown core.
5.	Bowl	47273/1	4738*	12.12*	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8). Gray core.
6.	Bowl	49655/25	4483	13.44	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6). Dark gray core. Small white grits Red slip. Burnished (traces).
7.	Bowl	49641/50	4479	13.64	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8). Light brown core.
8.	Bowl	49635/25	4479	13.90	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8). Light gray core.
9.	Bowl	47056/14	4710	12.59	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/8). Soft.
10.	Bowl	49641/31	4479	13.64	Brown clay (7.5YR 5/4). Light gray core.
11.	Bowl	47188/1	4730	12.33	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Brown core. Small white grits.
12.	Bowl	47056/4	4710	12.59	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6).
13.	Bowl	47155/6	4730	12.48	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6).
14.	Bowl	49641/12	4479	13.64	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6). Dark gray core.
15.	Bowl	49673/60	4489	13.04	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Gray core. White grits.
16.	Bowl	49655/3	4483	13.44	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8). Light gray core.
17.	Bowl (BL20a)	49655/5	4483	13.44	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Gray core.
18.	Bowl (BL20a)	49641/8	4479	13.64	Pinkish clay (5YR 6/8). Light gray core.
19.	Bowl	49641/43	4479	13.64	Brown clay (5YR 4/6). Dark gray core. Small white grits.
20.	Bowl	49655/13	4483	13.44	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6). Red slip. Wheel burnish.
21.	Bowl	49641/14	4479	13.64	Brown clay (5YR 5/6). Brown core. Red slip. Wheel burnish.
22.	Krater	47333/3	4738*	10.99*	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8). Gray core.
23.	Krater	49635/14	4479	13.90	Yellowish red clay (5YR 6/6). Gray core.
24.	Krater	47178/11	4730	12.35	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8). Gray core.
25.	Krater	49641/5	4479	13.64	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8). Gray core.
26.	Krater	49635/11	4479	13.90	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/8).
27.	Krater	47056/13	4710	12.59	Red clay (2.5YR 4/6). Brown core.
28.	Krater	49635/4	4479	13.90	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Gray core.
29.	Krater	49641/3	4479	13.64	Brown clay (7.5YR 5/4). Dark gray core.
30.	Cooking pot	47155/2	4730	12.48	Dark red clay (2.5YR 3/6). Black core. White grits.
31.	Cooking pot	49666/1	4488	13.28	Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 4/4). Black core. White and gray grits.
32.	Cooking pot	49635/22	4479	13.90	Dark reddish brown clay (5YR 3/4). Black core. White grits.
33.	Cooking pot (CP 6b)	49667/11	4489	13.13	Dark red clay (2.5YR 3/6). Black core. Small white grits.
34.	Cooking pot (CP 5a)	47155/4	4730	12.48	Red clay (2.5YR 4/6). Black core. White grits.
35.	Cooking pot	49635/5	4479	13.90	Red clay (2.5YR 4/6). Black core. White and gray grits.
36.	Jar	47178/1	4730	12.35	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/8). Light gray core.
37.	Jar	47031/7	4710	12.91	Yellowish red clay (5YR 4/6). Brown core. White grits.
38.	Jar	49655/20	4483	13.44	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Gray core. Small white grits.
39.	Jar	49664/12	4487	13.34	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/8). Light gray core. Small white grits.
40.	Jar	47212/1	4738*	11.11*	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/4).
41.	Jar	49655/2	4483	13.44	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/8). Brown core.

*For stratigraphy see text.

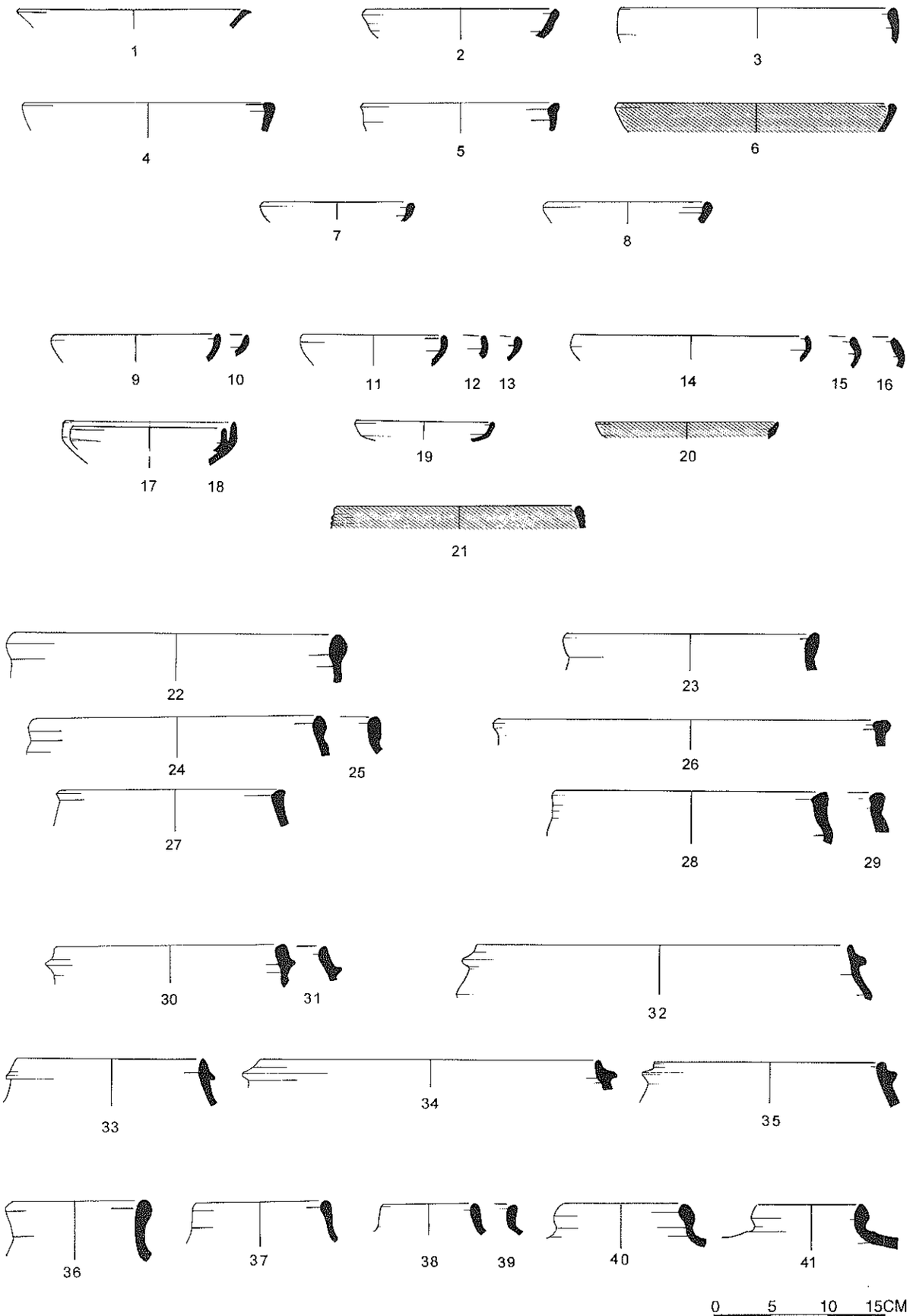
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Fig. 1.11.

Fig. 1.12. Area C1, pottery relating to the lower fortification systems — pottery under possible phase 7 floor (pottery of phase 7?/8?).

No.	*Vessel*	*Reg. No.*	*Locus*	*Level*	*Description*
1.	Jug	49667/16	4489	13.13	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8).
2.	Jug	47155/1	4730	12.48	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/8). Gray core.
3.	Jug	49655/22	4483	13.44	Reddish brown clay (5YR 5/4).
4.	Jug	49635/13	4479	13.90	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8). Light gray core.
5.	Jug	49635/12	4479	13.90	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6). Light gray core.
6.	Jug	47178/10	4730	12.35	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8). Gray core.
7.	Jug	47056/5	4710	12.59	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/8). Light brown core.
8.	Jug	49655/10	4483	13.44	Light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4).
9.	Jug	49641/10	4479	13.64	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6). Light brown core.
10.	Jug	49641/9	4479	13.64	Light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4). Small white grits. Brown decoration
11.	Jug	49655/16	4483	13.44	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6). Gray core. Black and red decoration
12.	Jug	47056/16	4710	12.59	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Dark gray core. Black and red decoration.
13.	Jug	49635/17	4479	13.90	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6). Light gray core. Black and re decoration.
14.	Bowl (B.O.R.)	49667/7	4489	13.13	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 5/6). Self slip. Polished. Blacl decoration.
15.	Barrel jug (Cypriot W.P.)	49669/3	4488	13.28	Pale brown clay (10YR 7/8). Black decoration.
16.	Jug(?) (Cypriot W.P.)	47036/6	4710	13.05	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Well levigated. Polished. Blacl decoration.

Fig. 1.13. Area C1, pottery relating to the lower fortification systems (pottery of phase 7).

No.	*Vessel*	*Reg. No.*	*Locus*	*Level*	*Description*
1.	Bowl	49648/3	W4323	—	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/8). Light gray core.
2.	Bowl	49659/2	4486	12.47	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/8). Light gray core.
3.	Bowl	49648/7	W4323	—	Dark brown clay (7.5YR 4/4). Gray core. Yellow grits.
4.	Bowl	49611/15	4469	11.73	Reddish brown clay (5YR 5/6).
5.	Bowl	49416/2	4472	14.18	Dark brown clay (7.5YR 4/2). Gray core.
6.	Bowl	49648/8	W4323	—	Light brown clay (10YR 6/2).
7.	Bowl	49623/20	4473	14.01	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Light gray core. Small white grits.
8.	Bowl	49416/3	4472	14.18	Red clay (2.5YR 5/6). Light gray core.
9.	Bowl	49626/1	4474	14.14	Red clay (2.5YR 5/6). Black core. Few white grits.
10.	Bowl	49648/5	W4323	—	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Black core.
11.	Krater	49671/5	4490*	11.17*	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/4).
12.	Krater	49671/1	4490*	11.17*	Yellowish red clay (5YR 6/8).
13.	Krater	49623/4	4473	14.01	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/8).
14.	Krater	49611/4	4469	11.73	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8).
15.	Krater	49611/1	4469	11.73	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8).
16.	Krater	49611/2	4469	11.73	Yellowish red clay (5YR 6/8). Gray core.
17.	Krater	49671/2	4490*	11.17*	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6).
18.	Krater	49659/1	4486	12.47	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6). Gray core.
19.	Cooking pot	49671/4	4490*	11.17*	Reddish brown clay (5YR 4/3). Black core. White grits.
20.	Cooking pot	49671/3	4490	11.17*	Reddish clay (5YR 5/2). Black core. White grits.
21.	Jar	49623/14	4473	14.01	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/8). Light brown core.
22.	Jug	49671/8	4490*	11.17*	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8).
23.	Jug	49648/4	W4323	—	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8). Light gray core. Dark red paint.
24.	Strainer	49611/16	4469	11.73	Light reddish brown clay jug (5YR 6/4). Dark gray core.

* For stratigraphy see text.

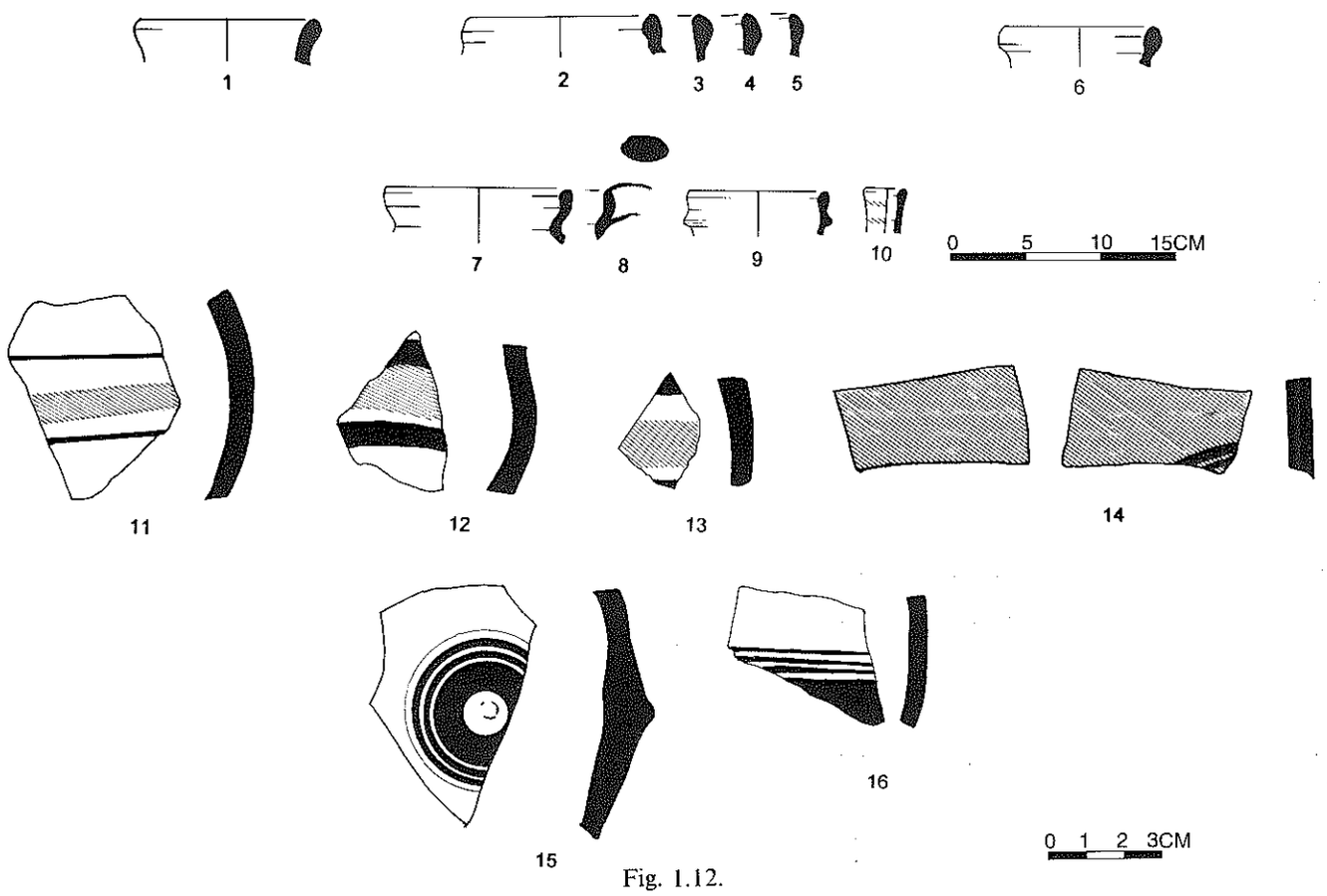

Fig. 1.12.

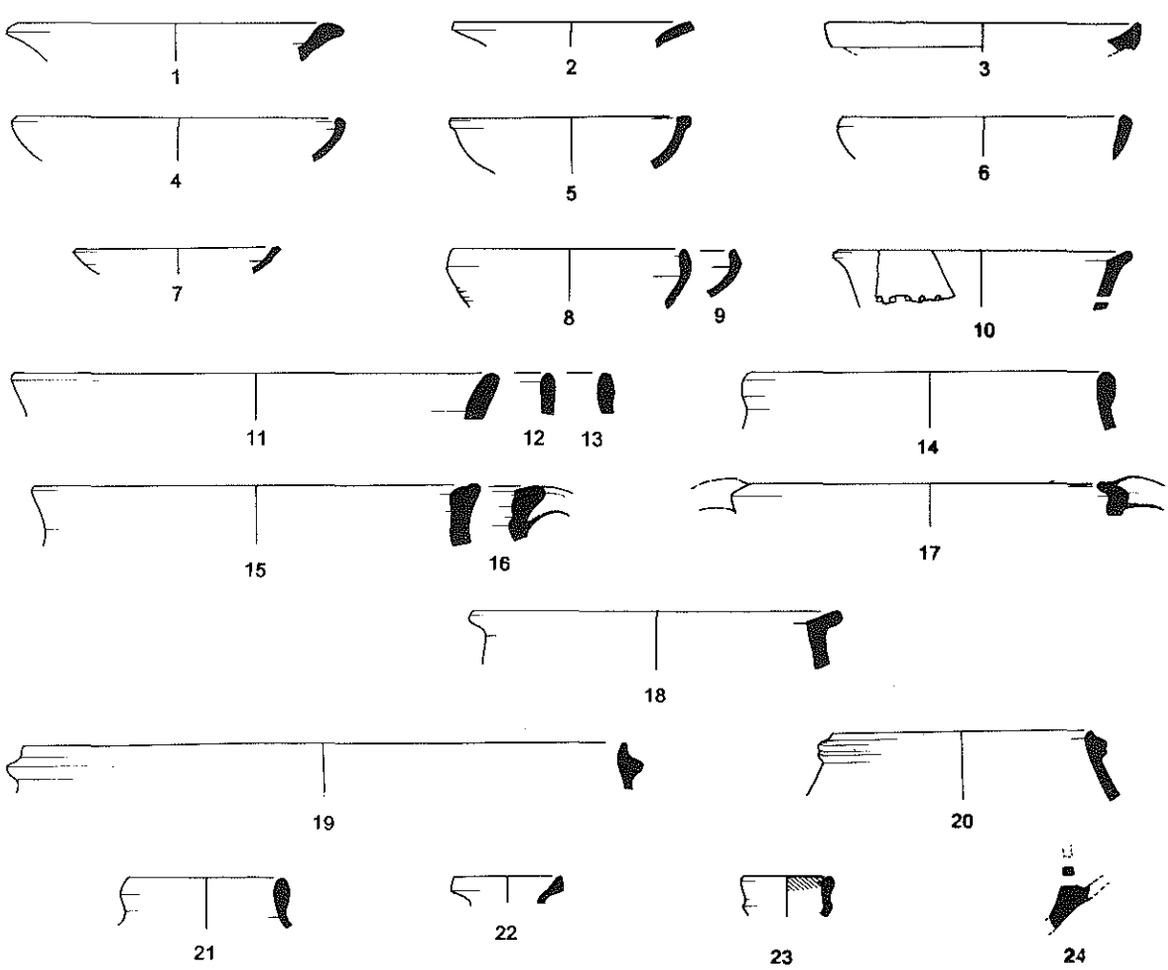

Fig. 1.13.

Fig. 1.14. Area C1, pottery relating to the lower fortification systems — pottery sealed under the 'white floors' (pottery of phase 6).

No.	*Vessel*	*Reg. No.*	*Locus*	*Level*	*Description*
1.	Bowl	49558/1	4455	14.64	Brown-pinkish clay (5YR 6/4). Light gray core. White grits. Re wash.
2.	Bowl	49412/6	4963	15.07	Brown-pinkish clay (5YR 6/6). Dark gray core. Red slip. Whe burnish.
3.	Bowl	49412/1	4963	15.07	Brown-pinkish clay (5YR 6/6). Gray core. Red slip.
4.	Bowl	47328/2	4757	15.17	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/8). Gray core.
5.	Bowl	49411/3	4964	14.81	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/8). Dark gray core. Few small whi grits.
6.	Bowl	49533/8	4997	14.74	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Gray core.
7.	Bowl	49558/6	4455	14.64	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Light brown core.
8.	Bowl	49558/2	4455	14.64	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Brown core. Small white grits.
9.	Bowl	49398/1	4959	14.72	Brown clay (5YR 5/6). Gray core.
10.	Bowl	49557/2	4454	14.54	Reddish brown clay (5YR 5/6). Gray core.
11.	Bowl	49411/1	4964	14.81	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/8). Dark gray core. Few small whi grits.
12.	Bowl	49409/1	4962	14.80	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Well levigated. Thick dark red slip. Polished.
13.	Bowl (B.O.R)	49558/8	4455	14.64	Brownish red clay (2.5YR 5/6). Well levigated. Polished. Blac decoration.
14.	Krater	49544/2	4450	14.76	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6).
15.	Cooking pot	49411/5	4964	14.81	Reddish clay (5YR 5/2). Large white and gray grits.
16.	Cooking pot	49569/4	4462	14.51	Red clay (2.5YR 5/6). Gray core. White grits.
17.	Jar	49405/1	4961	14.90	Pinkish clay (5YR 6/6). Light brown core. Small white grits.
18.	Jar	49581/3	4462	14.45	Brown clay (7.5YR 5/4).
19.	Jar	49558/4	4455	14.64	Pinkish clay (5YR 6/8). Light gray core.
20.	Jar	47328/1	4757	15.17	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Light brown core. Very small blac grits.
21.	Jar	49558/3	4455	14.64	Orange-brown clay (5YR 5/8). Light brown core. White grits.
22.	Jar	49409/1	4962	14.86	Reddish clay (2.5YR 5/6). Gray core. Few large gray grits.
23.	Jug	49533/6	4997	14.74	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Gray core.
24.	Jug	49405/2	4961	14.90	Brown-red clay (2.5YR 5/6).
25.	Jug (JG5)	49409/3	4962	14.80	Red clay (2.5YR 4/8). Well (JG 5) levigated. Very small gray an red grits. Thick dark red slip. Lustrous burnish.
26.	Jar*	49533/7	4997	14.74	Red clay (2.5YR 5/6).
27.	Cooking pot*	—	4997	14.74	Red clay (2.5YR 5/6). Brown core. White grits.

* Probably intrusive.

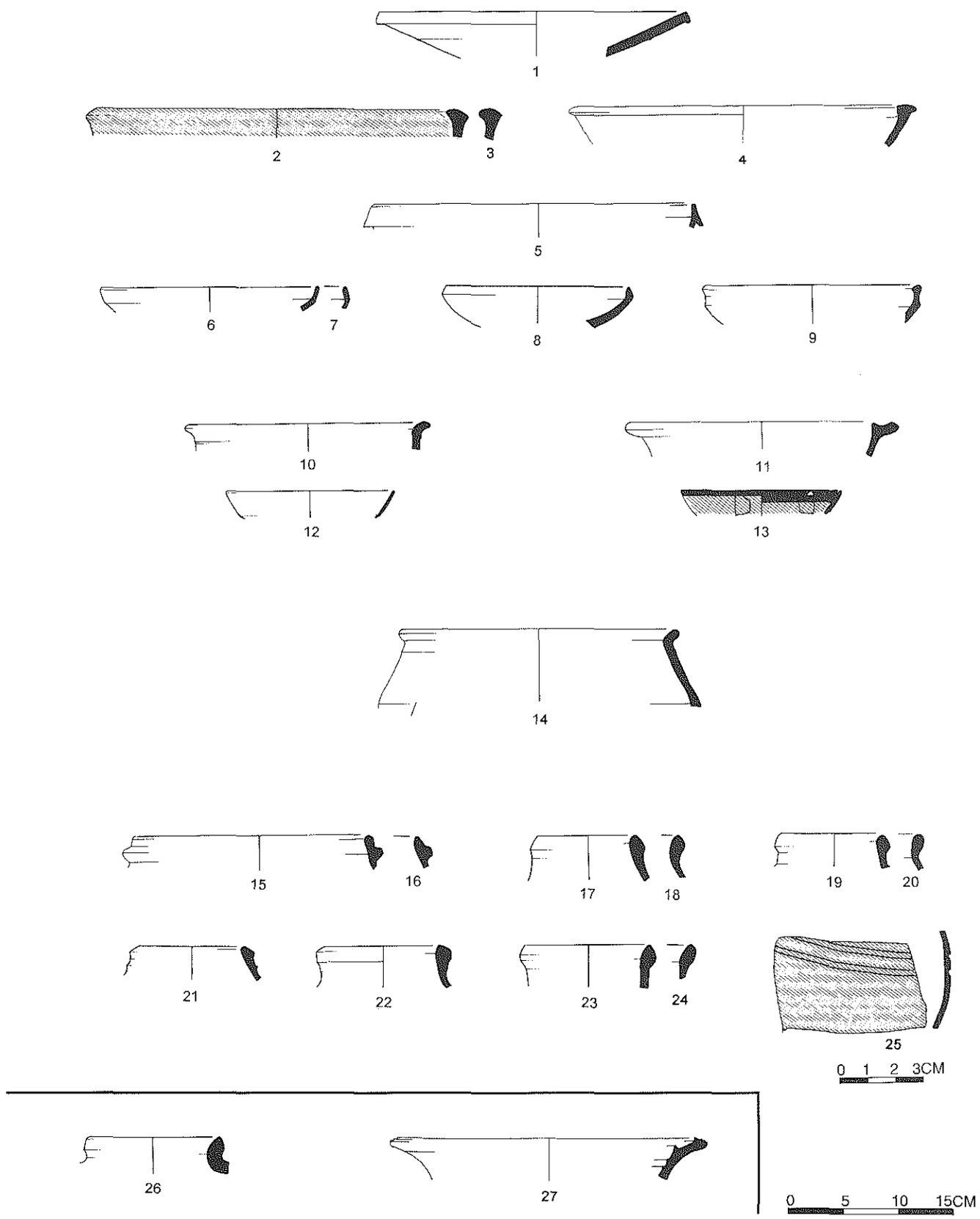
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Fig. 1.14.

Fig. 1.15. Area C1, pottery relating to the lower fortification systems — pottery sealed within the 'white floors' (pottery of phase 5b).

No.	*Vessel*	*Reg. No.*	*Locus*	*Level*	*Description*
1.	Bowl (BL 1b)	47263/5	4745	15.36	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Dark gray core. White grits.
2.	Bowl (BL 2a)	48507/3	4922	16.01	Red clay (2.5YR 5/6). Brown core. Gray, black, and white grits.
3.	Bowl	49393/1	4957	14.71	Orange-pinkish clay (5YR 6/6). Gray core. White grits. Red wash.
4.	Bowl	49367/4	4945	15.30	Reddish brown clay (5YR 5/6). Dark red clay. Red slip. Whe burnish.
5.	Bowl	49393/7	4957	15.30	Reddish brown clay (5YR 5/6). Dark red core. Red slip. Whe burnish.
6.	Bowl	48482/8	4922	16.22	Red clay (2.5YR 4/8). Brown core. Gray and white grits.
7.	Bowl (BL 13b)	48507/4	4922	16.01	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6).
8.	Bowl	49367/5	4945	15.30	Red clay (2.5YR 4/6). Gray core.
9.	Bowl	47286/2	4750	15.29	Red clay (2.5YR 4/8). Brown core. Gray grits.
10.	Bowl	48606/5	4922	16.01	Gray clay (10YR 5/1). Light brown core.
11.	Bowl	49512/1	4990	15.16	Brown clay (7.5YR 5/2). Few white grits. Red slip. Wheel burnish.
12.	Bowl	49487/2	4990	15.16	Dark gray clay (5YR 4/1).
13.	Bowl	49351/6	4942	15.12	Reddish brown clay (5YR 5/6). Light brown core. Dark red slip Wheel burnish.
14.	Bowl	49377/4	4953	15.20	Orange-brown clay (7.5YR 5/6). Well levigated. Red sli continuous burnish.
15.	Bowl	48507/1	4922	16.01	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Very small gray, black, and re grits. Red slip, uneven horizontal burnish.
16.	Krater	47248/1	4745	15.34	Dark reddish brown clay. (2.5YR 3/4). Black core. white and gra grits.
17.	Krater	47286/1	4750	15.29	Red clay (2.5YR 4/8). Dark brown core. Red and white grits.
18.	Krater (KR 8d)	49367/1	4945	15.30	Red clay (2.5YR 4/8). Dark brown core. Few small white grits.
19.	Cooking pot	49351/4	4942	15.12	Reddish clay (5YR 5/2). Large white grits.
20.	Cooking pot (CP 8a)	48482/1	4922	16.22	Black clay. White and gray grits.
21.	Cooking pot	47248/3	4745	15.34	Red clay (10YR 4/6). White grits.
22.	Cooking pot	48482/12	4922	16.22	Reddish brown clay (5YR 4/3). Brown core. White and gray grits
23.	Jar	49351/2	4942	15.12	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/8). Light brown core. Small white grits.
24.	Jar	48508/2	4922	16.01	Pale yellow clay (2.5YR 8/4). Soft.
25.	Jar	49351/3	4942	15.12	Red clay (2.5YR 4/8). Gray core. Gray and white grits.
26.	Jar	48482/4	4922	16.22	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/8). Reddish brown core. Many gray grits.
27.	Jar	48507/2	4922	16.01	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/4).
28.	Jar	49377/1	4953	15.02	Brown clay (7.5YR 4/6). Gray core. Small white grits.
29.	Jar	49377/5	4953	15.20	Brown clay (7.5YR 4/6). Gray core. Small white grits.
30.	Jar (SJ 14a)	47248/2	4745	15.34	Light red clay. (2.5YR 6/6). Numerous small white and gray grits.
31.	Jar (SJ 16a)	48507/1	4922	16.01	Brown clay (7.5YR 5/4). Gray core. Metallic. Small white and brown grits.
32.	Jar (SJ 13a)	49403/3	4960	14.94	Brown clay (5YR 5/6). Gray core.
33.	Jar*	49403/1	4960	14.94	Yellowish gray clay (10YR 7/2). Very small gray and brown grits.
34.	Jug	48482/6	4922	16.22	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/8). Gray core.
35.	Juglet (B.O.R.) (JT 2)	49386/2	4953	15.09	Pink-orange clay (5YR 6/6). Well levigated. Polished. Black decoration.
36.	Bowl (B.O.R.)	47263/4	4745	15.36	Reddish yellow clay. Red burnished slip. Dull black decoration.
37.	Jug	48508/6	4922	16.01	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Dull black and red decoration.

* Probably intrusive.

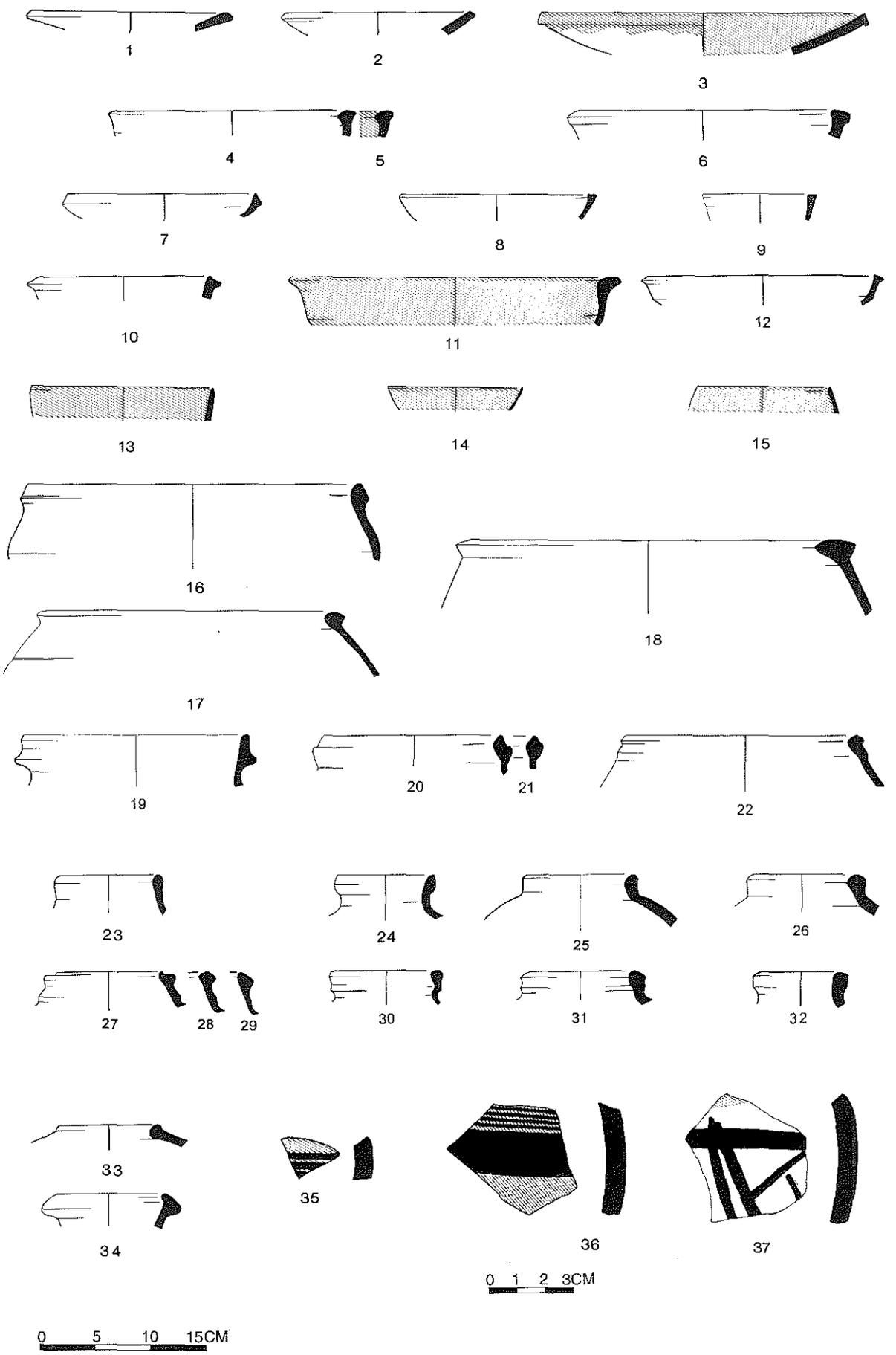
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Fig. 1.15.