

CHAPTER FIVE

IMPORTED HELLENISTIC AND ROMAN POTTERY

Renate Rosenthal-Heginbottom

1. STAMPED JAR HANDLES

Of the 140 stamped jar handles recovered from Areas A and C, 133 stamps belong to Greek wine amphorae and only 7 to smaller vessels, i.e. lagynoi. The majority of amphorae were imported from Rhodes (104 stamps), 14 from Knidos and 2 from Thasos, while the origin of 13 stamps could not be determined. It is a trade pattern which does not differ from that of other Eastern Mediterranean sites; however, conclusions and a final evaluation will be presented when the remainder of the stamps from the other areas will be published. References are restricted to a few sites, including

Ashdod (Dothan 1971), Shiqmona (Elgavish (1974), Tell Keisan (Halpern-Zylberstein 1980) and Jerusalem, the City of David (Ariel 1990) in Israel, Delos (Grace/Petropoulakou 1970), Nea Paphos (Sztetyllo 1976), Crocodilopolis-Arsinoe (Empereur 1977), Salamis (Calvet 1972, 1978), Kition-Bamboula (Calvet 1982), and Failaka (Hannestad 1983), as well as the studies of Börker 1974, Nachtergaele 1978, and Nicolaou/Empereur 1986. A card index for most of the stamps found during the 1980 and 1981 seasons was prepared by D.T. Ariel, whom I gratefully acknowledge.

1.1. RHODIAN STAMPS

The Rhodian stamps are arranged in alphabetical order and dated to the accepted periods:

- Period I *ca.* 330–240 BCE
- Period II *ca.* 240–205 BCE
- Period III *ca.* 205–175 BCE
- Period IV *ca.* 175–146 BCE
- Period V *ca.* 146–108 BCE
- Period VI *ca.* 108–80 BCE

1.1.1. STAMPS WITH DEFINITE READINGS

1. Area CO, L4094, Reg. No. 40394.

R, n, cur/ang h; rec: 3.7 × 1.4 cm.

ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΥΣ — 'Αγαθοκλῆς, fab of period III.

Börker 1974: 42, No. 27; Sztetyllo 1976: No. 22; Empereur 1977: No. 1; Calvet 1972: No. 39, 1978: No. 1, 1982: Nos. 12–14; Halpern-Zylberstein 1980: No. 40; Grace 1985: 10, with eponyms of 188–176 BCE; Ariel 1990: 38–39, Nos. S 58–65.

2. Area A0, Reg. No. A.E. 7. Fig. 5.0:3.

R, n, cur/ang h; oval stamp: 3–2.6 cm.

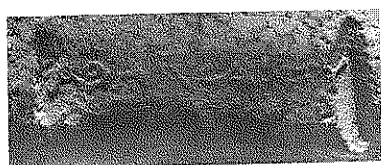
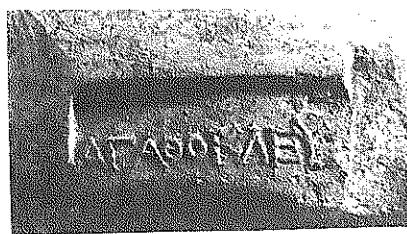
Around rose, ΕΠΙΑΓΕΣΤΡ[ΑΤΟΥ]ΔΑΛΙΟΥ — 'Αγέστρατος, ep of period IIIc.

Börker 1974: 38, No. 14; Sztetyllo 1976: Nos. 25–26 (rec); Grace 1985: 8–9, A 2nd, dated 182–176 BCE; Ariel 1990: 39–40, Nos. S 72–83, rose stamps S 77, 79.

3. Area C0, L564, Reg. Nos. 4928, 5017/2, 5022.

R, n, ang h; rec: 3.9 × 1.7 cm.

ΑΘΑΝΟΔΟΤΟΥ — 'Αθανόδοτος, fab of period III. Sztetyllo 1976: No. 45; Ariel 1990: 41, Nos. 85–86.



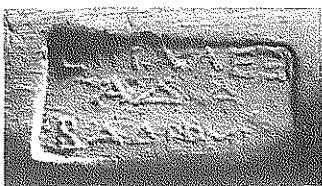


4. Area C2, L4603, Reg. No. 46008.

R, n, ang h; rec: 4×1.2 cm.

ΑΙΣΩΠΟΥ — Αἰσωπος, fab of period III.

Not common, found in the Pergamon deposit (Schuchhardt 1895; 443, No. 855).



5. Area C0, L479, Reg. No. 4436.

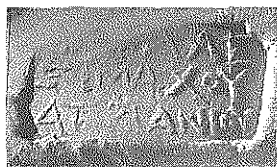
R, n, ang h; rec: 3.3×1.8 cm.

ΕΠΙΑΛΕΞΙ

ΑΔΑ

ΒΑΔΡΟΜΙΟ[Y] — Ἀλεξιάδης, ep of beginning of period V.

Börker 1974: 43–44, Nos. 33–34 (mentioned); Sztetyllo 1976: No. 169; Grace/Petropoulakou 1970: 308, under E 19.



6. Area A2, L1001, Reg. No. 10058.

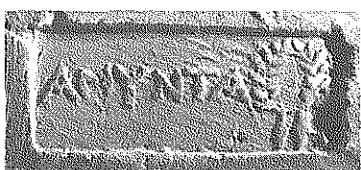
N, ang h; rec: 3.2×1.6 cm.

[ΕΠΙ]ΑΛΕ

ΞΙΜΑΧΟΥ

ΑΓΡΙΑΝΙΟΥ — Ἀλεξιμαχος, ep of period IV.

Börker 1974; 41, No. 26; Sztetyllo 1976: Nos. 139–41; Empereur 1977: No. 12; Landau/Tzaferis 1979: No. 8.

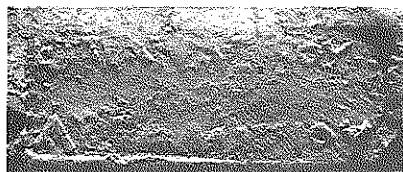


7. Area C1, L4436, Reg. No. 48219.

N, ang h; rec: 4.2×1.8 cm.

ΑΜΥΝΤΑ, on r. wreath, red spot near stamp — Ἀμύντας, fab with eponyms of the years 188–176 BCE.

Börker 1974: 40, No. 23 and 42, No. 30; Sztetyllo 1976: Nos. 33–40; Nachtergaele 1978: No. 6; Grace 1985: 10; Nicolaou/Empereur 1986: 532–33, 183 BCE with eponym; Athanadoros; Ariel 1990: 42, Nos. S 96–102.



8. Area C1, L524, Reg. No. 4804/1.

R, ang h; rec: 4.6×1.6 cm.

ΕΠΙΑΝΑΞΙΒΟΥ

ΛΟΥ

ΑΡΤΑΜΙΤΙΟΥ — Ἀναξίβουλος, ep of period III or later. According to Grace/Petropoulakou 1970: 291, note 2, wrongly attributed to period III; all others III: Sztetyllo 1976: Nos. 43–44; Landau/Tzaferis 1979: No. 33; Calvet 1982: No. 22.



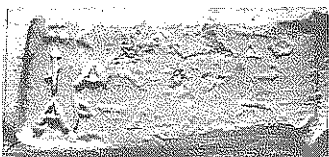
9. Area C0, L4091, Reg. No. 40355.

Cur/ang h; rec: 4×1.5 cm.

ΕΠΙ[ΑΝ]ΔΡΙΑ

ΠΑΝΑΜΟΥ — Ἀνδρίας, ep of period V, last quarter of 2nd century BCE.

Grace/Petropoulakou 1970: 297, note 1.



10. Area C1, L4850, Reg. No. 48230/2.

N, ang h; rec: 3.9×1 cm.

ΕΠΙΑΡΑΤΟ

ΦΑΝ[ΕΥ]Σ

ΑΡΤΑ[ΜΙ]Τ[ΙΟΥ] — Ἀρατοφάνης, ep A 1st — period III, 182–176 BCE; A 2nd — early period VI, ca. 100 BCE.

Grace/Petropoulakou 1970: 313, No. E 34; Sztetyllo 1976: Nos. 51–52; Empereur 1977: No. 16; Calvet 1978: No. 8; Landau/Tzaferis 1979: No. 27; Grace 1985: 8; Ariel 1988: 31–32 for A 2nd, 1990: 43–44, Nos. S 112–20.



11. Area C0, L4092, Reg. No. 40446.

Ang h; rec: 3.8 (broken) \times 1.7 cm.

ΕΠΙΑΡΑΤ

ΟΦΑΝΕΥΣ

ΚΑΡΝΕΙΟΥ — Ἀρατοφάνης.

On date see No. 10.



12. Area C0, L494, Reg. No. 4692.

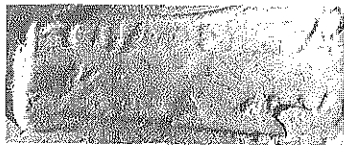
R, n, ang h; rec: 4.5×1.5 cm.

[ΕΠΙ]ΑΡΙΣΤΑ

ΚΟΥ

ΠΑΝΑΜΟΥ, red spot on neck between stamp and rim — Ἀρίστακος, ep of period IV.

Sztetyllo 1976: 145.



13. Area C2, L4539, Reg. No. 45207.

N, ang h; rec: 4.4×1.6 cm.

ΕΠΙΑ[Ρ]ΙΣΤΑ
ΚΟΥ

[ΠΑΝ]ΑΜΟΥ — Ἀρίστακος.

On date see No. 12.



14. Area C2, L4553, Reg. No. 45288/1.

Cur h; rec: 3.3×1.8 cm.

ΕΠΙΑΡΙC

[ΤΕΩΣ], on l. symbol of Helios — Ἀριστεύς, ep of period I.

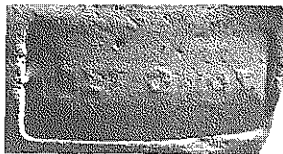
Grace in *BCH* 1952: 528, period I; Calvet 1982: No. 27 (date uncertain).



15. Area C0, L565, Reg. No. 4858.

R, n, ang h; rec: 3.4×1.6 cm.

ΑΡΙΣΤΙΩΝΟΣ — Ἀριστίων, fab of early period III. Sztetyllo 1976: Nos. 56–58; Halpern-Zylberstein 1980: No. 24; Calvet 1972: Nos. 25–28, 1982: Nos. 28–30; Grace 1985: 40, with eponyms of 210–199 BCE.

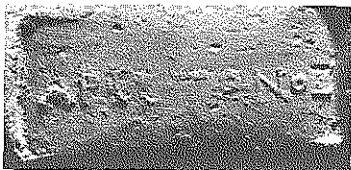


16. Area C2, L4528, Reg. No. 45127.

N, ang h; rec: 3.2×0.9 cm.

ΑΡΙΣΤΙΩΝΟΣ (*sic*) — Ἀριστίων.

On date see No. 15; for spelling see Calvet 1982: No. 30.



17. Area C0, W544 (=L426), Reg. No. 4839.

N and lip in onset, ang h; rec: 4.2×1.8 cm.

ΑΡΙΣΤΩΝΟΣ — Ἀρίστων, fab of late period III.

Halpern-Zylberstein 1980: Nos. 42–43; Grace 1985: 10, with caduceus and eponyms of ca. 188–176; Ariel 1990: 47, No. S 152.

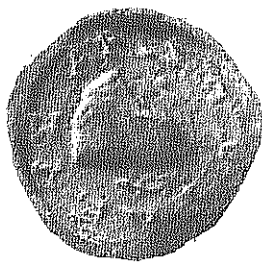


18. Area C0, L551, Reg. No. 5019/4.

R, n, cur/ang h; rec: 3×1.6 cm.

ΑΡΙ[ΣΤ]ΙΩΝΟΣ or ΑΡΙ[ΣΤΙ]ΩΝΟΣ.

On date see Nos. 15 and 17.



19. Area A2, L1034, Reg. No. 10277.

R, n, ang h; cir: diam. 3 cm.

Around rose, ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΛΕΥΣ — Ἀριστοκλῆς, fab between 183 and middle of 2nd century.

The fabricant appears on a complete jar from Cyprus with the eponym Aratophanes 1st (see our No. 10), Grace/Petropoulakou 1970: 313; Börker 1974: 43, No. 33; Sztetyllo 1976: Nos. 54–55; Empereur 1977: Nos. 17–18; Calvet 1982: No. 32; Grace 1985: 10; Nicolaou/Empereur 1986: 532–33; Ariel 1990: 45–46, Nos. S 136–45.

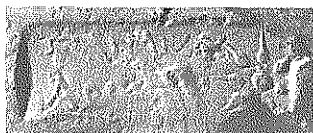


20. Area C0, L4114, Reg. No. 40544.

Ang h; cir: diam. 3.4 cm.

Around rose, ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΛΕΥΣ, below handle substamp B and star — Ἀριστοκλῆς.

On date see No. 19.



21. Area C1, L4304, Reg. No. 43205/1.

N, ang h; rec: 3.7×1.2 cm.

ΠΑΝΑΜΟΥ

ΑΡΙC[ΤΟΥ], to r. star — Ἀρίστος, fab of period III.

Grace/Petropoulakou 1970: 294–95; Sztetyllo 1976: No. 67; Ariel 1990: 47, No. 150–51. The restoration is not definite, though probable in view of the space left for completing the name.

Another possibility: APIC[TEIDA] = Ἀριστείδας, fab of periods II–III; Ariel 1990: 33, No. S 18 (star to r.); Nilsson 1909: No. 81, star to l.

22. Area C0, L480, Reg. No. 4486.

R, n, ang h; rec 5.1 × 1.7 cm.

ΕΠΙΑΡΧΕΜ

ΒΡΟΤΟΥ

ΠΑΝΑΜΟΥ (N retrograde) — Ἀρχέμβροτος, ep of period V or VI.

Grace/Petropoulakou 1970: 315, No. E 40; Dothan 1971: 63, Fig. 26:7; Sztetyllo 1976: No. 221.

23. Area C2, L4603, Reg. No. 46027.

Ang h; rec: 3 × 2 cm.

ΕΠΙΑΡ

XOKPA, on l. head of Helios; device and inscription framed by line of dots — Ἀρχοκράτης, ep of period III, *ca.* 200–190 BCE.

Börker 1974: 36, No. 8; Sztetyllo 1976: No. 69; Empereur 1977: No. 24; Nachtergaele 1978: No. 13; Halpern-Zylberstein 1980: Nos. 9–10 (dated 240–220 BCE); Ariel 1990: 48–49, S 162–66.

24. Area C2, L4534, Reg. No. 45257/5.

N, ang h; rec: 4 × 1.5 cm.

ΕΠΙ[ΑΣΤΥ]ΜΗΔΕΥΣ

[ΑΓΡ]ΙΑΝΙΟΥ — Ἀστυμήδης, according to Grace 1974: 195, A 1st = before fall of Carthage, A 2nd = after 150 BCE, A 3rd = 1st BCE; Sztetyllo 1976: Nos. 71–74; Nachtergaele 1978: No. 19; Nicolaou/Empereur 1986: 532–33, *ca.* 150 BCE for A 2nd; Ariel 1990: 34, No. S 28 for A 1st.

25. Area A2, L1006, Reg. No. 10027.

N, ang h; rec: 4.7 × 1.6 cm.

ΕΠΙΑΣΤΥ

ΜΗΔΕΥΣ

ΔΑΛΙΟΥ — Ἀστυμήδης.

On date see No. 24.

26. Area A2, L1012, Reg. No. 10074.

N, ang h; rec 4.7 × 1.6 cm.

ΕΠΙΑΣΤΥ

ΜΗΔΕΥΣ

Δ[ΑΛ]ΙΟΥ — Ἀστυμήδης.

Same stamp as No. 25; on date see No. 24.

27. Area C0, L506, Reg. No. 4703.

N, cur h; rec: 3 × 1.2 cm.

Δ[Α]Δ[Ι]ΟΥ

ΔΑ[ΜΟΝΙ]ΚΟΥ — Δαμωνικός, fab of period II.

Sztetyllo 1976: No. 13; Grace/Petropoulakou 1970: 304, No. E 12; Ariel 1990: 31, No. S 4 (without month; circular stamp with Helios head (?) device).

28. Area C0, L493, Reg. No. 4576.

N, ang h; rec: 4.5 × 1.5 cm.

ΕΡΜΟΓΕΝΕΥΣ, below caduceus to l. — Ἑρμογένης, fab of period V.

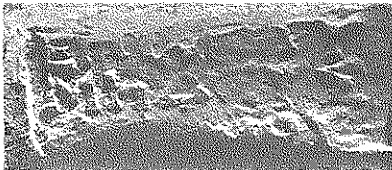
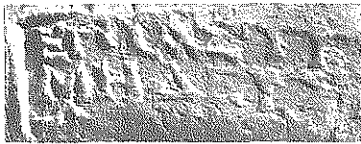
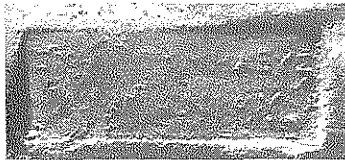
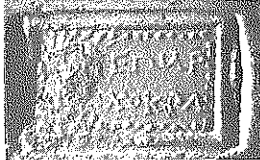
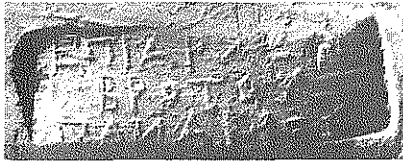
Grace/Petropoulakou 1970: 309, No. E 23.

29. Area C0, W4063, Reg. No. 40510.

N, cur h; rec: 2.4 × 0.9 cm.

ΕΠΙΕΥ

ΚΛΕΥΣ — Ἐυκλῆς, ep of period II a, according to revised chronology *ca.* 240–230 BCE; Grace/Petropoulakou 1979: 301; Jöhrens 1986: 499, dated 240–225 BCE; Delougaz-Haines 1960: 31, No. 31.





30. Area C2, L4531, Reg. No. 45293.

N, cur/ang h; rec: 3×1.9 cm.

ΕΥΚΡΑ

ΤΙΔΑ, on 1. symbol of Helios, on upper part of handle red paint — Εὐκρατίδας, fab of late period III/early period II.

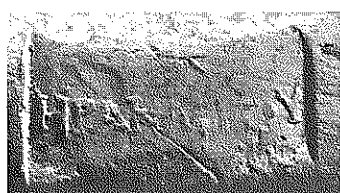
Grace/Petropoulakou 1970: 300.



31. Area C0, L4505, Reg. No. 40209.

R, n, ang h; oval 3.1×2.6 cm.

Around rose, from which two piloi surmounted by stars are hanging, ΖΗΝΩΝΟΣ — Ζήνων, fab of period II, III, or IV. Two fabricants: same type of stamp Calvet 1972: No. 55, Z 2nd of period IV (tentatively); for rose stamps of Z 1st see Calvet 1982: Nos. 49–50, period II; for rectangular stamps with piloi and stars see Schuchhardt 1895: 460, No. 4016, period III, and Sztetyllo 1976: Nos. 11–12. For a recent discussion of the Zenon group see Ariel 1990: 76–77.



32. Area C0, L418, Reg. No. 4310. Fig. 5.0:5.

R, n, ang h; rec: 3.6×1.8 cm.

ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΤΟΥ — Ἡράκλειτος, fab of period III (tentatively).

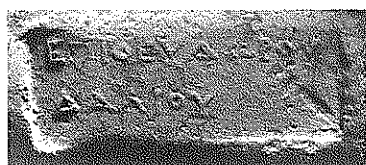
Empereur 1977: No. 49; Elgavish 1974: No. 359 (wrongly read); Landau/Tzaferis 1979: No. 26; Halperin-Zylberstein 1980: 244, No. 5 (dated to period I).



33. Area A2, L1016, Reg. No. 10112. Fig. 5.0:1.

R, n, ang h; rec: 1.7 cm. high (broken).

ΗΡΑΚ....., probably the same fabricant as No. 32.



34. Area C2, L4553, Reg. No. 45288/2.

N, cur/ang h; rec: 4×1.5 cm.

ΕΠΙΘΕΥΔΩΡΟΥ

ΔΑΛΙΟΥ — Θεόδωρος, ep of period II.

Grace 1974: 197; Empereur 1977: No. 57.



35. Area C2, L4607, Reg. No. 46048/1.

N, cur/ang h; rec: 3.2×1.9 – 1.5 cm.

ΕΠΙΘΕΥ

ΔΩΡΟΥ, on 1. head of Helios, device and inscription framed by line of dots — Θεόδωρος.

On date see No. 34.



36. Area C2, L4520, Reg. No. 45110.

Cur h; rec: 2.8×1.1 cm.

ΘΡΑΣΥ

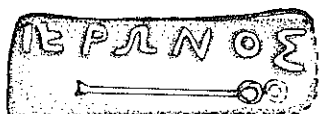
ΔΑΜΟΣ — Θρασύδαμος, ep of late period I/early period II, according to shape of handle. The name appears without the preposition and in the nominative. For the eponym with preposition and month on a rose stamp see Ariel 1990: 35, No. S 37, dated to period II.



37. Area C0, L593, Reg. No. 4935.

N, ang h; rec: 4.6×1.8 cm.

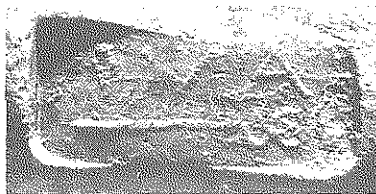
Between piloi, surmounted by stars, ΙΑΣΩΝΟΣ — Ἰάσων, fab of period III. Dothan 1971: 62, Fig. 26:1; Empereur 1977: Nos. 59–60.



38. Area C0, L564, Reg. Nos. 4876, 4937, 4988.

Complete jar with angular handles, below rim, band of red paint (see Fig. 6.45.1); rec: 4.1×1.2 cm.

ΙΕΡΩΝΟΣ, below caduceus to r. — 'Ιέρων, fab of *ca.* 150 BCE.
The eponym's stamp is broken off (2.5 × 1.4 cm.) with some faint letters preserved.
Grace/Petropoulakou 1970: 305, mentioned under E 15; Empereur 1977: Nos. 61–62; Nicolaou/Empereur 1986: 532–33; Ariel 1990: 63, No. S 302.



39. Area A2, L1018, Reg. No. 10127. Fig. 5.0:8.

R, n, ang h; rec: 4.1 × 1.8 cm.

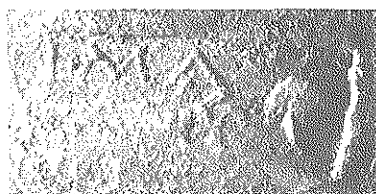
IMA, below caduceus to r. — 'Ιμάς, fab of period IV.
Grace/Petropoulakou 1970: 302–303, Nos. E 7–9; Empereur 1977: No. 63; Calvet 1982: No. 23 (mentioned).



40. Area C0, W4030, Reg. No. 40529.

N and lip in onset, ang h; rec: 3.5 (broken) × 1.8 cm.

[I]MA, below caduceus to r. — 'Ιμάς.
On date see No. 39.



41. Area C0, from balk *ca.* 1 m. above L4218, Reg. No. 41009.

N, ang h; rec: 4.2 × 1.3 cm.

IMA, grape cluster on r., below caduceus to r. — 'Ιμάς.
On date see No. 39.



42. Area C0, L611, Reg. No. 5167.

R, n, ang h; cir: diam. 3.1 cm.

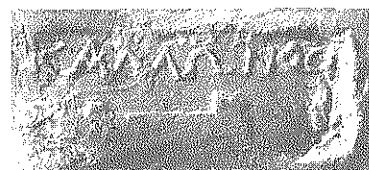
Around rose, ΙΠΠΟΚΡΑΤΕΥΣ, substamp IC on underside of handle near body red paint — 'Ιπποκράτης, fab between 183 BCE to the middle of the 2nd century.
Sztetyllo 1976: Nos. 94–95; Calvet 1982: No. 58; Grace 1985: 10; Nicolaou/Empereur 1986: 532–33, *ca.* 150 BCE; Ariel 1990: 52, No. S 192.



43. Area C0, L4138, Reg. No. 40689.

R, n, ang h; cir: diam. 3 cm.

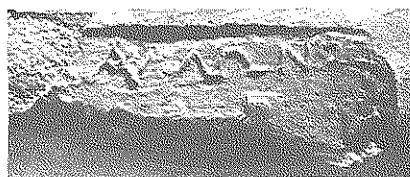
Around rose, ΙΠΠΟΚΡΑΤΕΥΣ — 'Ιπποκράτης.
Not a definite, but a probably, reading. On date see No. 42.



44. Area A2, L1015, Reg. No. 10131. Fig. 5.0:9.

R, n, ang h; rec: 4.2 × 1.7 cm.

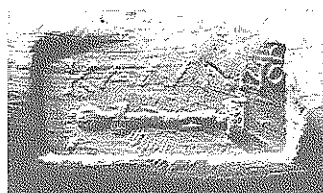
ΚΑΛΛΩΝΟΣ, below herm with head to l. — Κάλλων, fab of late period IV or early period V.
Sztetyllo 1976: Nos. 105–107 (dated to period III); see also Grace 1985: 13, note 24, with the eponym Thersandros, dated *ca.* 141–135 BCE.



45. Area A2, L1099, Reg. No. 10524.

N, ang h; rec: 4.1 (chipped) × 1.5 cm.

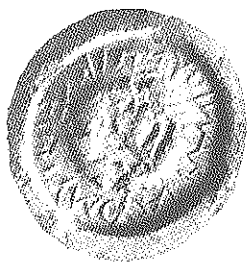
[K]ΑΛΛΩΝΟΣ, below herm with head to l. — Κάλλων.
On date see No. 44.



46. Area C0, L457, Reg. No. 4397.

R, n, ang h; rec: 3.4 × 1.5 cm.

ΚΑΛΛΩΝΟΣ, below herm with head to l., red spot above stamp to r. — Κάλλων.
On date see No. 44.

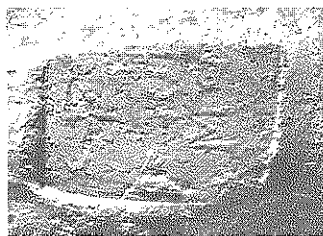


47. Area C1, L4850, Reg. No. 48230/1.

N in onset, h; cir: diam. 2.7 cm.

Around rose, ΕΠΙΚΛΕΩΝΥΜΟΥΑΓΓΡΙΑΝΙΟΥ in retrograde — Κλεώνυμος, ep of period III, 197 or 195 BCE.

Börker 1974: 38, No. 15; Sztetyllo 1976: No. 108; Nicolaou/Empereur 1986: 532–33; Ariel 1990: 53, No. S 204.



48. Area C2, L4547, Reg. No. 45308/1.

N, cur h; rec: 3 × 1.8 cm.

ΚΡΕΟΝ

ΤΟΣ

star Δ star

Three-line stamp, ΚΡΕΟΝΤΟΣ below Δ flanked by stars — Κρέων, fab of late period I and early period II.

Sztetyllo 1976: Nos. 182, 193; Calvet 1982: No. 66; Ariel 1990: 31–32, Nos. S 6–10.



49. Area C2, W4507, Reg. No. 45177/1.

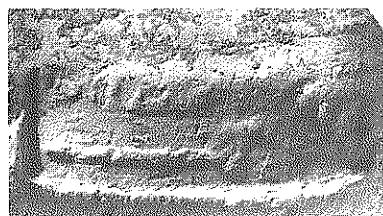
N, ang h; rec: 4.5 × 1.9 cm.

ΕΠΙΕΡΕΩΣ

ΛΑΦΕΙΔΕΥΣ

ΣΜ[ΙΝΘ]ΙΟΥ — Λαφείδης, ep of period V.

Grace/Petropoulakou 1970: 299–300 (on title); Dothan 1971: 47, Fig. 9:20.



50. Area C0, L4035, Reg. No. 40127.

R, n, ang h; rec: 4.5 × 1.5 cm.

ΜΙΔΑ, on r. grape cluster, below caduceus — Μίδας, fab of period V.

Elgavish 1974: No. 347; Sztetyllo 1976: Nos. 194–198; Empereur 1977: Nos. 70–71; Calvet 1982: No. 23 (mentioned); Grace 1985: 9–10, 42; Nicolaou/Empereur 1986: 532–33, 150–125 BCE; Ariel 1990: 66, No. S 327.



51. Area C2, L4551, Reg. No. 45282.

N, ang h; rec: 4.2 × 1.5 cm.

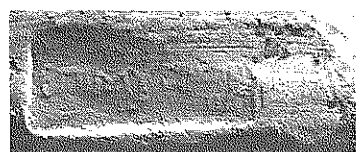
As No. 50, not same stamp. On date see No. 50.



52. Area A2, L1016, Reg. No. 10114.

R, n, ang h; rec: 4.3 × 1.5 cm.

As No. 50, not same stamp, grape cluster broken off. On date see No. 50.



53. Area A0, Reg. No. A.H. 58. Fig. 5.0:11.

R, n, cur/ang h; rec: 2.8 × 1.2 cm.

ΕΠΙΜΥΤΙΩΝΟΣ — Μυτίων, ep. of ca. 222 BCE.

Halpern-Zylberstein 1980:250,n. 59 (rec stamp); Hannestad 1983: 71, No. 680 (rose stamp); Ariel 1990: 36–37, No. S 45 (rec stamp).



54. Area A0, Reg. No. A.H. 67.

N, cur/ang h; cir: diam. 2.7 cm.

Around rose, ΕΠΙΜΥΤΙΩΝΟΣΔΑ[ΛΙ]ΟΥ — Μυτίων.

On date see No. 53.



55. Area C1, W4062, Reg. No. 40554.

Ang h; rec: 3.8×1.8 cm.

ΕΠΙΝΙΚΑ

ΣΑΓΟΡΑ

ΑΓΡΙΑΝΙΟΥ — Νικασαγόρας, ep N 1st = 185 BCE, according to Grace 1985: 9; 1 2nd = beginning of last quarter of 2nd BCE, according to Grace in *Syria* 55 (1978): 62; Grace 1985: 11; Nicolaou/Empereur 1986: 532–33, *ca.* 125–120 BCE; Ariel 1990: 55, No. S 225.

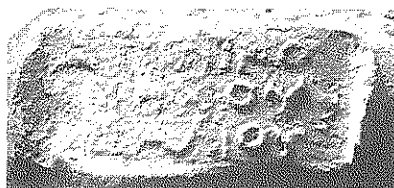


56. Area C2, balk, K 46/47, Reg. No. 45449.

H, cir: diam. 2.8 cm.

Around rose, ΝΙΚΑΣΙΚΡΑΤΕΥΣ (TE in ligature) — Νικασικράτης, fab of 3rd century BCE.

Milne 1905: 118, No. 26045; Nilsson 1909: 80.



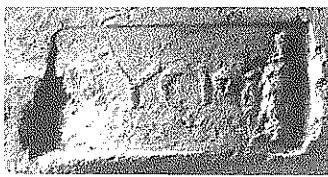
57. Area C0, L479, Reg. No. 4493. Fig. 5.0:2.

R, n, ang h; rec: 4.4×1.8 cm.

ΕΠΙΝΙΚΟ

ΜΑΧΟΥ

ΔΑΛΙΟΥ — Νικόμαχος, ep dated *ca.* 100 BCE. Grace/Petropoulakou 1970: 317.



58. Area A2, balk F 39–40, Reg. No. 10412.

N, ang h; rec: 3.5×1.6 cm.

ΝΙΣΙΟΥ, on r. statue of female figure with cornucopia — Νύσιος, fab of period III–IV.

Grace/Petropoulakou 1970: 305, No. E 12; Elgavish 1974: No. 360; Ariel 1990: 56 Nos. S 231–33.



59. Area C0, W544 (=L426), Reg. No. 4838.

R, n, ang h; cir: diam. 2.9 cm.

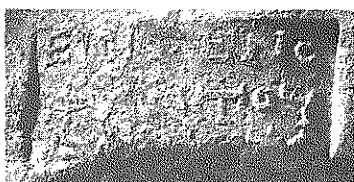
Around rose, ΕΠΙΞΕΝΟΦΑΝΤΟΥΑΓΡΙΑΝΙΟΥ — Ξενόφαντος, ep of period IV.



60. Area C0, L4038, Reg. No. 40220/2.

Ang h; cir: diam. 3 cm.

Around rose, ΕΠΙΞΕΝΟΦΑΝΤΟΥ[ΥΒΑ]ΔΡΟΜΙΟΥ — Ξενόφαντος. Both stamps should be attributed to X 2nd of period IV on the basis of their handle shape. For stamps attributed to X 1st of period II see Calvet 1978: No. 35, 1982: Nos. 75–77 Börker 1974: 32; Hannestad 1983: 71, No. 683; Ariel 1990: 37, S 46. For X 2nd see Nicolaou/Empereur 1986: No. 10 (mentioned and dated *ca.* 150 BCE); Ariel 1990: 63–64, Nos. S 304–305.



61. Area C1, L4044, Reg. No. 40187/2.

Ang h; rec: 4.1×1.8 cm.

ΕΠΙΞΕΝΟ

ΦΑΝΤΟΥ

Δ[ΑΛΙΟΥ], line with month touched before firing — Ξενόφαντος, probably X 2nd of period IV on basis of handle.

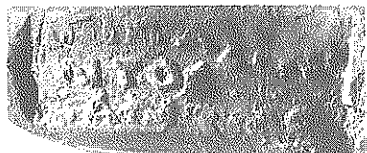


62. Area C1, G 48, Reg. No. 4764.

R, n, ang h; rec: 4.2×1.9 cm.

ΠΑΓΧΑΡΕΥΣ, below double axe — Παγχάρης, fab of *ca.* 150 BCE.

Reisner 1924: 19, No. 573 (wrongly read) and 312, No. 63; Pridik in *Klio* 20 (1926): 329; Coulson/Wilkie/Rehard in Empereur/Garlan 1986: 541, No. 12 (from Naukratis).



63. Area C0, L4033, Reg.No. 40102/4.

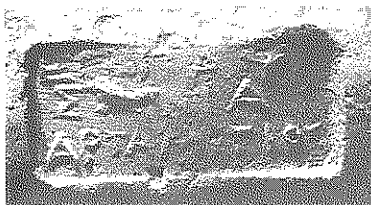
Ang h; rec: 4.3×1.6 cm.

ΕΠΙΠΑΣΙΦΩ

ΝΤΟΥ

ΠΑΝ[ΑΜ]ΟΥ, upper line partly damaged before firing — Πασιφών, ep of uncertain date, later than 240 BCE.

Nilsson 1909: No. 348.3. Undated.



64. Area A2, balk F 38–40, Reg. No. 10404.

Ang h; rec: 4×1.9 cm.

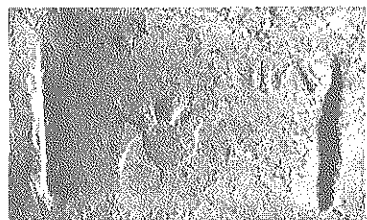
ΕΠΙΠΑΥ

ΣΑΝΙΑ

ΑΡΤΑΜΙΤΙΟΥ — Πασσανίας.

There are several eponyms with the same name; the earliest with curved handles dates to the transition from period I to II (240–225 BCE).

Börker 1974: 34; Grace/Petropoulakou 1970: under E 12, P 1st of *ca.* 240 BCE, P 2nd of *ca.* 210 BCE, P 3rd in the second quarter of the second century; Sztetyllo 1976: Nos. 122–26; Empereur 1977: No. 76; Nachtergaele 1978: No. 22; Calvet 1982: Nos. 81–83; Nicolaou/Empereur 1986: 532–33, *ca.* 150 for P 3rd; Ariel 1988: 32–35 for P 2nd (probably); Ariel 1990: 64, No. S 306 for P 3rd (probably).



65. Area C0, L600, Reg. No. 5110/4.

N, ang h; rec: 3.8×2 cm.

[ΠΑΥΣ]ΑΝΙΑ, below rose — Πασσανίας, popular name, with rose device a fabricant of period III and/or period IV. Another fabricant with rectangular stamps dates from the same time span.

Nachtergaele 1978: No. 22; Ariel 1990: 57–58, S 248–54.

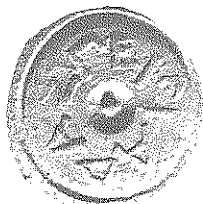


66. Area C2, W4549, Reg. No. 45285/4.

Cur h; rec: 3.5×1.6 cm.

ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑ, stamp broken off on left — Πασσανίας. According to the shape of the handle an earlier fabricant of the transition from period I to II.

Sztetyllo 1976: No. 127; Empereur 1977: No. 75; Calvet 1982: Nos. 79–80; see also the remarks of Ariel 1990: 58.



67. Area C2, L4538, Reg. No. 45254. Fig. 5.0:6.

R, n, ang h; button-shaped stamp: diam. 2.5 cm.

ΠΕΙΘΙΑΔΑΣ — Πειθιάδας, ep of the middle of the 3rd century.

Grace 1963: 328, n. 20; Grace/Petropoulakou 1970: 293.



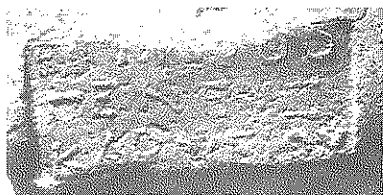
68. Area C0, L611, Reg. No. 5142.

R, ang h; rec: 5×1.7 cm.

ΕΠΙΠΥΘΟΓΕΝΕΥΣ

ΠΑΝΑΜΟΥΒ — Πυθογένης, ep of late period IV/early period V.

Dothan 1971: 93, Fig. 26; 5; Nicolaou/Empereur 1986: 532–33, *ca.* 150 BCE.



69. Area C1, L4876, Reg. No. 48320.

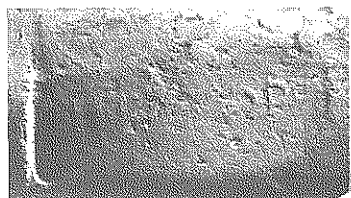
N, ang h; rec: 4.3×1.9 cm.

ΕΠΙΠΥΘΟ

ΓΕΝΕΥΣ

ΚΑΡΝΕΙΟΥ — Πυθογένης.

On date see No. 68.



70. Area C0, L494, Reg. No. 4750/1.

N, ang h; rec: 3.8×1.7 cm.

ΕΠΙΠΥ[ΘΟ]ΔΩΡΟΥ — Πυθόδωρος, ep of *ca.* 150 BCE.

Grace/Petropoulakou 1970: 305, No. E 13; Calvet 1982: No. 86; Nicolaou/Empereur 1986: 532–33; Ariel 1990: 65, No. S 319–20.



71. Area C0, J 48, Reg. No. 40428.

N, ang h; rec: 3.9×1.3 cm.

ΕΠΙΣΥΜΜΑΧΟΥ

ΑΡΤΑΜΙΤΙΟΥ — Σύμμαχος, ep of period III, 188–183/2 BCE.

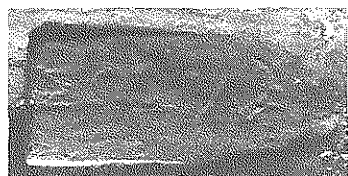
Grace/Petropoulakou 1970: 295, note 1 and 371; Börker 1974: 39, No. 18; Sztetyllo 1976: No. 131; Calvet 1978: 234; Ariel 1990: 58–59, Nos. S 260–65.



72. Area C1, L487, Reg. No. 4480.

R, n, ang h; rec: 4×1.1 cm.

ΣΩΚΡΑΤΕΥΣ, on 1. burning torch — Σωκράτης, fab of period III (with this device, Grace 1974: 200, dated 212–185 BCE; Börker 1974: 35, No. 5; Empereur 1977: Nos. 81–82; Calvet 1978: No. 39, 1982: Nos. 87–88; Ariel 1990: 37–38, Nos. S 53–55.

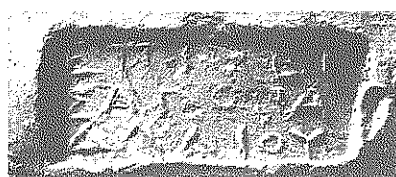


73. Area C0, I 47, Reg. No. 4763.

R, n, ang h; rec: 3.5×1.7 cm.

ΣΩΣΙΛΑΣ — Σωσίλας, fab early in Period V (tentatively).

Grace/Petropoulakou 1970: 311, No. E 11.



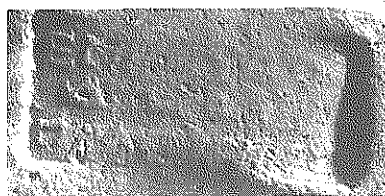
74. Area A2, L1029, Reg. No. 10169.

Ang h; rec: 4.1×1.7 cm.

ΕΠΙΤΕΙ

ΣΑΓΟΡΑ

ΤΕΙΣΑΓΟΡΑΣ, ep of period V. Sztetyllo 1976: Nos. 207–208.



75. Area C0, L564, Reg. No. 5015/2.

R, n, ang h; rec: 4.2×1 .

ΕΠΙΤΙΜΟΥ

ΔΙΚΟΥ

ΠΑΝΑΜΟΥ — Τιμόδικος, ep early in period V.

Sztetyllo 1976: Nos. 211–14; Empereur 1977: Nos. 86–88; Nachtergaele 1978: No. 23; Calvet 1982: No. 94.



76. Area C0, L4038, Reg. No. 40220/3.

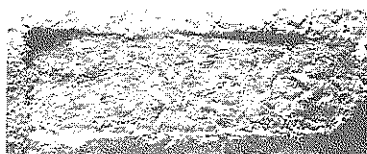
Ang h; rec: 3.8×1.9 cm. (left edge broken).

ΕΠΙΤΙΜΟΥ

ΡΟΔΟΥ

ΑΓΡΙΑΝΙΟΥ — Τιμούρροδος, ep of period IV.

Grace/Petropoulakou 1970: 305, No. E14; Sztetyllo 1976: Nos. 162–65; Landau/Tzafiris 1979: No. 34; Ariel 1990: 65, No. S 322.



77. Area C1, L4004, Reg. No. 40056.

N, ang h; rec: 4.5×1.5 cm.

ΤΙΜΩΣ — Τιμώ, a female fab of periods IV and V.

Nilsson 1909: 101–02 and No. 417; Dunand 1937–39: No. 1182; Calvet 1972: No. 66, 1982: No. 70 (mentioned); Hannestad 1983: 71, No. 682, female fab of period IV with name only, earlier fab of period has the month also; Ariel 1990: 65–66, Nos. S 323–25.



78. Area C1, W4314, Reg. No. 43282.

N in onset, cur h; button-shaped stamp, diam. 2.6 cm.

ΦΙΛΩΝΔΑΣ — Φιλων(ι)δας, ep of the middle of the 3rd century; the preposition is lacking.

Grace/Petropoulakou 1970: 293, note 1; Sztetyllo 1976: No. 21; Calvet 1982: No. 95; Nicolaou/Empereur 1986: 532–33, ca. 240 BCE; Ariel 1990: 38, Nos. S 56–57.

1.1.2 FRAGMENTARY STAMPS



79. Area C2, L4603, Reg. No. 46029.

Ang h; cir: diam. 2.5 cm. (broken).

Around rose, partially preserved inscription:

ΑΓ.ΜΑΧ.ΙΟΥ —

[ΕΠΙ]ΑΓ[Ε]ΜΑΧ[ΟΥΔΑΛ]ΙΟΥ or
[ΕΠΙ]ΑΓ[Ε]ΜΑΧ[ΟΥΣΜΙΝΘ]ΙΟΥ, possibly Ἀγέμαχος, ep of period III.
Halpern-Zylberstein 1980: No. 31; Calvet 1982: No. 15; Ariel 1990: 39, Nos. S 66–71,
rose stamps Nos. S 68–70.

80. Area C1, L4336, Reg. No. 43219/1.
Cur/ang h; rec stamp, broken.

Two-line inscriptions: ΕΠΙΑΡ
ΠΕ[ΤΑΓΕΙΤΝΙΟΥ]

Later than 240 BCE.

81. Area C2, L4566, Reg. No. 46210.
Handle, rec stamp, broken.

Two-line inscription: [Ε]ΠΙΑΙ or [Ε]ΠΙΑΡ
ΣΙΟ or ΙΟΥ

Later than 240 BCE.

82. Area C2, L4551, Reg. No. 45283/13.
N, cur h; fragmentary heart-shaped stamp.

Ε[ΠΙΓΟ]
ΑΓΡΙΑΝ[ΙΟΥ]

Probably a stamp of the fabricant Ἐπίγονος of period II, see Calvet 1982: No. 47;
Ariel 1990: 35, No. S 31 and 37, Nos. 47–48.

83. Area A, Reg. No. A.H. 70.
N, cur/ang h; rec 3.5 × 1.5 cm.

To right symbol of Helios, ΕΠΙΤΙΜΟ
ΚΛΕ[ΙΔΑ]

According to handle, transition of periods I–II (240–225 BCE). Most likely the
eponym Τιμοκλειδᾶς, see Grace 1963: 324, note 12; Jöhrens 1986: 499–502.

84. Area A2, L1050, Reg. No. 10276.
R, n, cur h; rec: 5 × 1.7 cm.

The upper part of the stamp has been damaged; the name consists of nine letters. The
attribution to the fabricant Τιμόθεος is problematic because of its eight letters —
ΤΙΜΟΘΕ[?]ΝΟΥ, Nilsson 1909: 285, No. 410. ΤΙΜΟΞΕΝΟΥ, Elgavish 1974: No.
356 on rose stamp, and ΤΙΜΑΡΑΤΟΥ, Calvet 1980: No. 90, do not seem likely
because of the preserved lower part of the letters.

85. Area A2, L1041, Reg. No. 10257.
Cur/ang h; rec: 4.6 × 1.7 cm.

[ΕΠΙ...]ΞΑΝ
[ΔΡΟ]Υ
Α[ΡΤΑΜΙ]ΤΙΟΥ

Possibly the eponym Ἀνάξανδρος, dated 150 BCE, Empereur 1977: No. 13;
Nicolaou/Empereur 1986: 532–33.

86. Area C0, L499, Reg. No. 4615/1.
N, cur/ang h; rec: 3.5 × 1.5 cm.

Badly preserved stamp, right side double-struck.
ΜΟΚ
ΤΕΥΣ

87. Area A0, Reg. No. 1045, find-spot not known.
N, cur/ang h; rec: 5.5 × 1.5 cm.

The rather long stamp has been wrongly impressed; of the two lines, the upper ends
.....ΧΙΝΑ, the lowerΝΙ. Possibly Αἰσχίνας, ep of the 2nd half of the 2nd century
BCE, Sztetyllo 1976: Nos. 166–68.

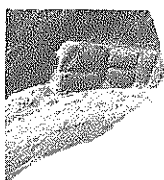
88. Area C0, L564, Reg. No. 5032/2.
Ang h; rec stamp, broken, H. 1.3 cm.
Handle of a fragmentary amphora.

Two-line inscription:
ΕΠΙ
ΑΓΡΙ[ΑΝΙΟΥ]

Later than 240 BCE.



89. Area C, surface find, Reg. No. 45022.
N, cur/ang h; rec stamp, broken.
Two-line inscription:OKI.....



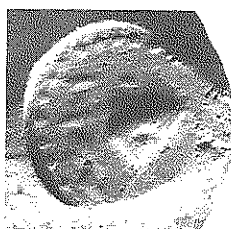
90. Area C2, L4614, Reg. No. 46221/3.
H, rec. stamp, broken.
ΔΗΛ

91. Area C0, L4045, Reg. No. 40234.
N, cur h; rec: 4.5 × 1.4 cm.
ΣΥΜ, stamp touched before firing, not certain.

92. Area C0, L499, Reg. No. 4617.
N, ang h; rec stamp, broken.
Line ends withΑΣ

93. Area C2, balk I-J 45, Reg. No. 46009.
Ang h, rec: 1.5 cm. (broken).
Two-line inscriptions:PX
.....IO

94. Area C2, L4528, Reg. No. 45112/1.
H, cir stamp, broken.
The inscription reads: E[III].....[ΒΑΔΡΟ]ΜΙΟΥ
Later than 240 BCE.



95. Area C0, L4075, Reg. No. 40356/2.
Cur h; cir stamp, broken.
Around rose,Y.....
96. Area C2, L4566, Reg. No. 46219/8.
Cur h, cir: diam. 3 cm., broken.
Around rose, remains of letters in a frame of dots.

1.1.3. STAMPS BROKEN OR ILLEGIBLE, NO LETTERS PRESERVED

Rectangular Stamps

97. Area A2, L1011, Reg. No. 10078.
N, cur/ang h; rec: 3.5 × 1.7 cm.
98. Area A1, W1076, Reg. No. 10469. Fig. 5.0:7
R, n, ang h; rec: 4.1 × 1.2 cm.
99. Area C0, L457, Reg. No. 4432.
N, lip in onset, ang h; rec: 4 × 1.7 cm.
100. Area C0, L564, Reg. No. 5017/1.
R, n, ang handle with stamp broken off.
101. Area C2, L4502, Reg. No. 45034/1.
Cur h; rec: 3.3 × 1.5 cm.
102. Area C2, surface find, Reg. No. 46000.
Ang h; rec: 3 × 1.5 cm.

Circular Stamps

103. Area C0, L499, Reg. No. 4615/2.
Ang h; cir: diam. 2.7 cm.

104. Area C2, balk, L–K 46, Reg. No. 45501/1.
Ang h; cir stamp, broken.

1.2. KNIDIAN STAMPS

105. Area C0, L4050, Reg. No. 40221. Fig. 5.0:10.
R, n, cur h; rec: 4.6×1.8 cm.

ΔΙΟΝΥΚΟΔΩ

ΠΟΥΚΝΙΔΙΟΝ, below inscription kerykeion — Διονυσόδωρος, Knidian (jar), fab of 2nd century BCE.

106. Area C0, L479, Reg. No. 4552.

R, n, cur h; rec: 4.8×1.8 cm.

As No. 105.

107. Area C0, L457, Reg. No. 4431.

N, cur h; rec: 3.5 (broken) $\times 1.7$ cm.

Fragmentary and restored: [ΔΙΟΝΥ]ΚΟΔΩ
[ΠΟΥΚΝ]ΙΔΙΟΝ

108. Area C0, L499, Reg. No. 4701.

N, cur h; rec: 4.7×1.8 cm.

As No. 105.

109. Area C0, L564, Reg. No. 4785/2.

N, cur h; rec: 4×1.8 cm.

ΕΥ[Φ]ΡΟΚΥΝΟΥ

ΚΝΙΔΙΟΝ, below inscription on r. heart-shaped leaf — Εὐφρόσυνος, Knidian (jar), fab of mid-2nd century BCE.

110. Area C0, surface find, Reg. No. 46733.

N, cur h; rec: 4×1.9 cm.

[Ε]ΥΦΡΟΚΥΝΟΥ

ΚΝΙΔΙΟΝ, heart-shaped leaf as No. 109.

111. Area C0, L564, Reg. No. 4785/5.

N, cur h; rec: 4×1.8 cm.

Inscription as No. 105, faintly preserved.

112. Area C0, L564, Reg. No. 4987.

Cur h; rec: 4×1.8 cm.

[ΕΥΦΡΟΚ]ΥΝΟΥ

ΚΝΙΔΙΟΝ, leaf.

113. Area C0, L564, Reg. No. 5015/1.

N, cur h; rec: 4.6 (broken) × 2 cm.

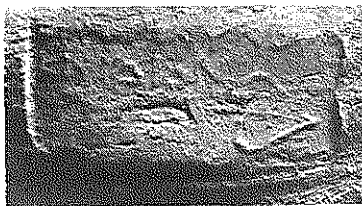
Only the lower row of the inscription and the leaf are preserved.

114. Area C0, L4045, Reg. No. 40235.

N, cur h; rec: 4 × 1.8 cm.

EYΦPOCYNOY

KNIDION, faint stamp.



115. Area C0, L4046, Reg. No. 40203.

N, cur h; rec: 4 × 1.6 cm.

Inscription as No. 105.

116. Area C0, L4075, Reg. No. 40347.

Cur h; rec stamp, broken.

Only the final Y of the upper line and the leaf of the lower row are preserved.

117. Area C0, L4075, Reg. No. 40356/3.

N, h; rec stamp, broken.

EYΦ[POCYNOY]

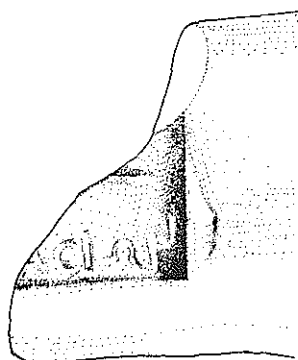
118. Area C0, L4075, Reg. No. 40361/1.

[EYΦPOCYNO]Y

KNIDION, leaf.

Knidian amphorae are represented here by two fabricants of the 2nd century BCE Dionysodoros, whose attribute is the kerykeion (Pridik 1896: 150, No. 88; Grace Petropoulakou 1970: 329, No. E 74) and Euphrosynos II, with an anchor as attribute (Pridik 1896: *passim*; Grace/Petropoulakou 1970: 326, No. E 59; a parallel from the Agora was found in a mid-2nd century context).

At Dor, the proportion of Knidian jars is relatively high: of 120 identified stamps 104 are Rhodian, 2 are Thasian, and 14 are Knidian (11% of the imports). For comparison, the excavations at Samaria yielded 899 legible Rhodian jars as opposed to 2 Knidian ones; the finds from Nea Paphos include 347 Rhodian and 12 Knidian amphorae.



1.3. THASIAN STAMPS

119. Area C2, L4566, Reg. No. 46116. Fig. 5.0:4.

Clay: burnt Siena light, Roman ochre light on exterior, white and gray grits, mica. Rim, neck, curved handle with fragmentary stamp: [Θ]ACIΩΝ, Θασίων. The stamp belongs to the class of one-name type issued after 340 BCE, giving also an attribute and an ethnic (Grace/Petropoulakou 1970: 354–57). Of the attribute too little is preserved to permit definition, but the possibilities (according to Bon 1957) are a thyrsos (No. 255), a double axe (No. 628), a spearhead (No. 630), a ladle (No. 1386), or a caduceus (No. 1516).

120. Area C1, L4335, Reg. No. 43371/2.

Clay: yellow ochre light, flesh ochre core, small gray and large white grits. Rim, neck and handle with illegible two-line inscription and cluster of grapes.

1.4. AMPHORAE OF UNDETERMINED ORIGIN

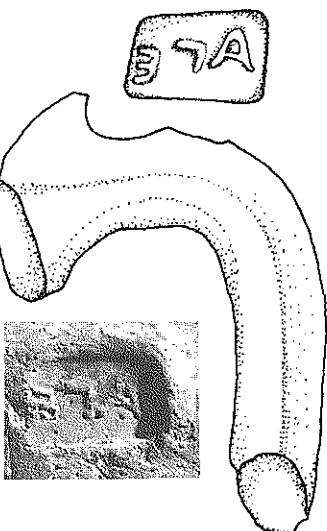
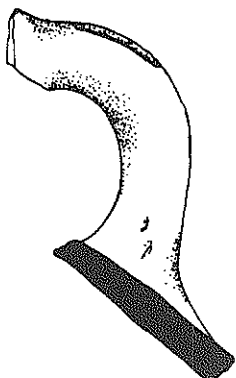
According to their clay, these are not Rhodian. The clay description follows Steiger 1971.

1.4.1. STAMPED



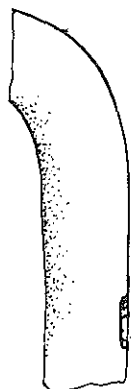
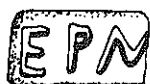
121. Area C0, W4063, Reg. No. 40509.

Clay: Roman ochre light, yellow ochre light on exterior, white and gray grits. Fragmentary curved handle with rectangular stamp: CTAOY or ETAΘI. According to clay not local; could be Rhodian.



122. Area C2, L4544, Reg. No. 45445.

Clay: Roman ochre light, yellow ochre light on exterior, white and gray grits. Fragmentary curved handle with rectangular stamp (1.9 × 0.9 cm.): AGE in retrograde. Cypriot?. See Calvet 1972: 52–55; Grace 1979.



123. Area C0, L4192, Reg. No. 40787.

Clay: burnt Siena, gray and white grits. Fragmentary curved handle with broken rectangular stamp: EPM. According to clay, not local; same material as No. 124.



124. Area C2, L4610, Reg. No. 46121.

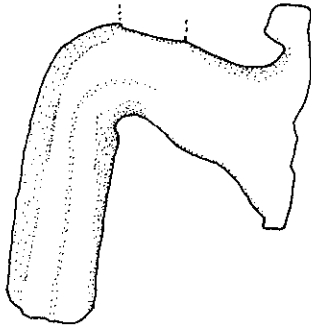
Clay: burnt Siena, gray and white grits. Fragmentary curved handle with broken oval stamp with letter. According to clay not local.

125. Area C2, L4611, Reg. No. 46225.

Clay: flesh ochre, yellow ochre light on exterior, white and gray grits, mica. Neck, li
in onset and curved handle with broken, possibly square stamp, two lines:

AP

TE (inscription chipped and rubbed off)

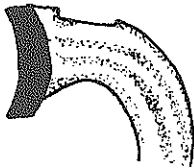
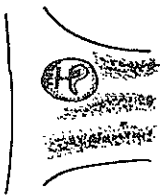


126. Area C1, L445, Reg. No. 48232/2.

Clay: stil de grain brun, white and gray grits, mica. Rim, neck and curved handle wit
oval stamp (2.2 × 1.9 cm), two lines:

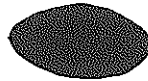
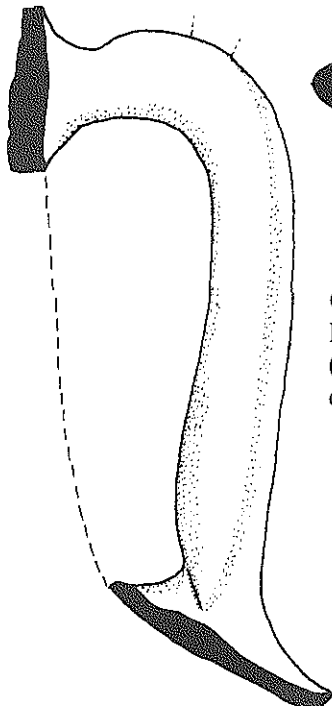
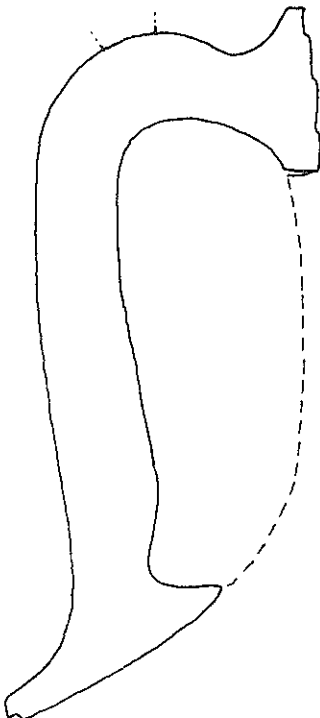
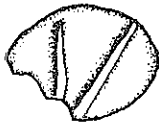
H

AP



127. Area C0, balk, K-L 46, Reg. No. 45482.

Clay: flesh ochre, stil de grain brun on exterior, gray grits, mica. Neck and curve
ribbed handle with oval stamp (1.9 × 1.4 cm.), probably HP in ligature.



128. Area C2, L4525, Reg. Nos. 45142, 45169, 45181.

Clay: raw umber, gray grits. Neck, shoulder, and two curve
handles, with an oval stamp with letter (?) on each handl
(second stamp not clear, could be the same). According t
clay, not local.



129. Area C2, L4627, Reg. No. 46320/4.

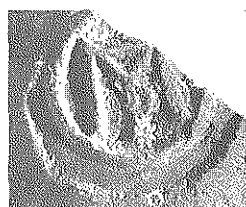
Clay: burnt Siena, white and gray grits. Neck and curved handle with oval stamp (2.1 × 1.3 cm.). From a 4th century BCE locus.



1.4.2. MONOGRAMS

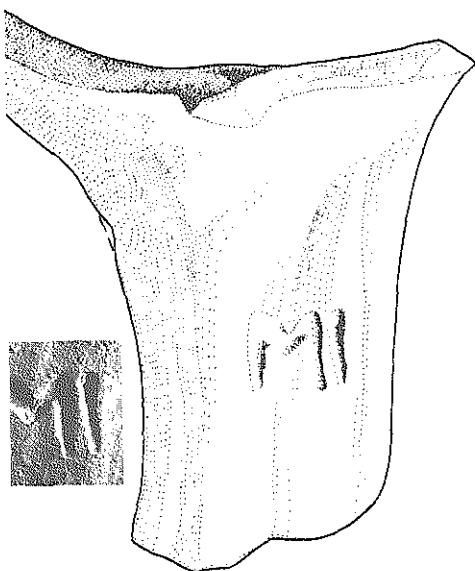
130. Area C2, L4503, Reg. No. 45010/1.

Clay: burnt siena, white and gray grits. Handle fragment with circular stamp (outer diam. 2.6 cm.). According to clay not local. Parallels: Calvet 1972: No. 125, 1982: No. 134; beginning of name Πυρ- or Μυρ-.



131. Area C1, L4533, Reg. No. 46032.

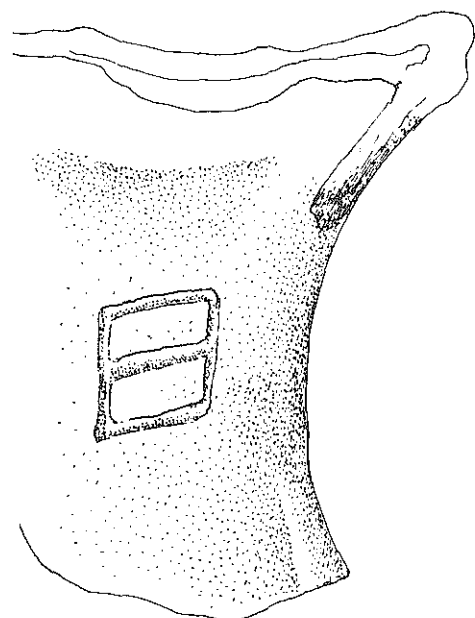
Clay: yellow ochre light, white and gray grits. Handle fragment with rectangular stamp (1.7 × 1.5 cm.).



1.4.3. INCISED

132. Area C1, L524, Reg. No. 4740/5.

Clay: stil de grain brun light, gray and white grits, mica. Rim, neck, and curved handle fragment with incised letters MI (1.1 × 1.4 cm.). On neck traces of red paint. According to clay not local, could be Thasian, fabric similar to No. 119.

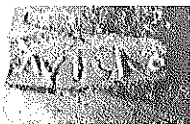


133. Area C1, L4300, Reg. No. 43036.

Clay: flesh ochre light, reddish-brown on exterior, white and gray grits. On handle incised mark (4 × 4 cm.). According to clay not local.

1.5. STAMPED SMALL JARS

Only half a dozen small stamped jars have come to light in Area C, and none in Area A. Nos. 134–137 could be handles of lagynoi. All are imports. The clay description follows Steiger 1971.



134. Area C0, L4076, Reg. No. 40307.

Clay: burnt Siena light, green earth burnt on exterior, white and gray grits, mica. Fragmentary curved handle with rectangular stamp (2.3 × 1.8 cm., broken):MYICKC. For the name Μυϊσκος (early Thasian), see Grace 1956: 134, No. 44.



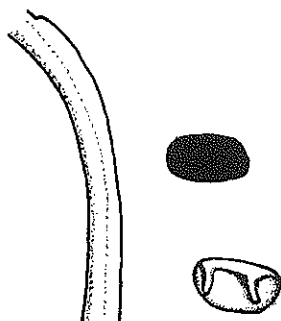
135. Area C0, L4532, Reg. No. 45130.

Clay: stil de grain brun light, Roman ochre light on exterior, white and gray grits. Fragmentary curved handle with rectangular stamp (1.8 × 0.7–9 cm., broken):EICI.



136. Area C0, L474, Reg. No. 4404/3.

Clay: burnt Siena light, flesh color on exterior, white and gray grits. Fragmentary curved handle with circular stamp (diam. 1.3 cm.): A.



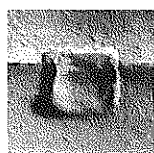
137. Area C2, L4603, Reg. No. 46024.

Clay: burnt Siena light, flesh color on exterior. Handle fragment with broken oval stamp.



138. Area C0, L4115, Reg. No. 40497.

Clay: Roman ochre light, yellow ochre light on exterior, gray grits. Fragmentary curved handle with rectangular stamp (1.5 × 0.7 cm.): OM.



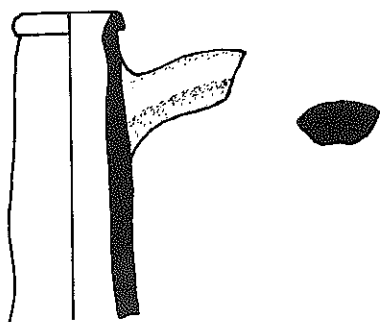
139. Area C0, L551, Reg. No. 4859/3.

Clay: Roman ochre light, flesh color on exterior, gray grits. Angular double handle with square stamp (1 cm.). Red paint between stamp and neck. Presumably from Cos; see Calvet 1982: 39.



140. Area C0, L4038, Reg. No. 40452.

Clay: flesh ochre light, yellow ochre light on exterior, white and gray grits. Fragmentary angular handle with rectangular stamp, broken, letters illegible. At Dor, lagynoi of the type of No. 139 are found in phase 4b, i.e. in the 3rd century BCE, while amphoriskoi of the type of No. 140 do not occur earlier than the middle of the 2nd century BCE.



In this chapter, only stamped amphora handles have been included. Some amphora shapes are dealt with in Chapter 6 in the description and discussion of assemblage from specific loci. An analysis of imported amphora types will be presented in a forthcoming study of all the stamped handles from Dor. Here, only the profiles of the stamped handles are presented.

GREEK INDEX

Α 136
ΑΓΕ 122
 Αγαθοκλής fab Rh 1
 Αγέμαχος ep Rh 79
 Αγέστρατος ep Rh 2
 Αγριάνιος Rh month 6, 24, 47, 55, 59, 76, 82, 88
 Αθανόδοτος fab Rh 3
 Αίσχινας ep Rh 87
 Αἰώποπος fab Rh 4
 Αλεξιάδας ep Rh 5
 Αλεξίμαχος ep Rh 6
 Αμύντας fab Rh 7
 Ανάξανδρος ep Rh 85
 Αχαξίβουλος ep Rh 8
 Ανδρίας ep Rh 9
ΑΡ 125
 Αρατοφάνης ep Rh 10, 11
 Αρίστακος ep Rh 12, 13
 Αριστεύς ep Rh 14
 Αριστίων fab Rh 15, 16, 18?
 Αριστοκλής fab Rh 19, 20
 Αρίστος fab Rh 21
 Αρίστων fab Rh 17, 18?
 Αρταμίτιος Rh month 8, 10, 64, 71, 85
 Αρχέμβροτος ep Rh 22
 Αρχοκράτης ep Rh 23
 Αστυμήδης ep 24–26
 Ζαδρόμιος Rh month 5, 60, 94
 Δάλιος Rh month 2, 25, 26, 27, 34, 54, 57, 61, 74
 Δαμόνικος fab Rh 27
ΔΗΛ 90
 Διονυσόδωρος fab Kn 105–108
 Επίγονος fab Rh 82
ΕΡΜ 123
 Ερμογένης fab Rh 28
ΕΤΑΘΙ 121
 Εύκλῆς ep Rh 29
 Εύκρατίδας ep Rh 30
 Εύφρόσυνος fab Kn 109–118
 Ζήνων fab Rh 31
 Ηράκλειτος fab Rh 32
 Ηράκ(λειτος) fab Rh 33
ΗΡ 127
ΘΑΚΙΩΝ ethnic 119
 Θεύδωρος ep Rh 34, 35
 Θρασύδαμος ep Rh 36
 Ίάσων fab Rh 37
 Ίερεύς (ΐερεύς) Rh title 49
 Ίέρων fab Rh 38
 Ίμᾶς fab Rh 39–41
 Ίπποκράτης fab Rh 42, 43
 Κάλλων fab Rh 44, 45, 46
 Καρνεῖος Rh month 11, 69
 Κλεώνομος ep Rh 47
ΚΝΙΑΙΟΝ ethnic 105–118
 Κρέων fab Rh 48
 Λαφείδης fab Rh 49

ΜΙ 132
 Μίδας fab Rh 50–52
 Μνίσκος 134
 Μντίων ep Rh 53–54
 Νικασαγόρας ep Rh 55
 Νικασικράτης ep Rh 56
 Νικόμαχος ep Rh 57
 Νύσιος fab Rh 58
 Ξενόφαντος ep Rh 59–61
ΟΜ 138
 Παγχάρης fab Rh 62
 Πάναμος Rh month 9, 12, 13, 21, 22, 63, 75
 Πάναμος δεύτερος Rh month 68
 Πασιφών ep Rh 63
 Πausανίας ep Rh 64
 Πausανίας fab Rh 65, 66
 Πειθιάδας ep Rh 67
 Πυθογένης ep Rh 68, 69
 Πυθόδωρος ep Rh 70
 Σμίνθιος Rh month 49
CTAOY 121
 Σύμμαχος ep Rh 71
 Σωκράτης fab Rh 72
 Σωσίλας fab Rh 73
 Τεισαγόρας ep Rh 74
 Τιμόδικος ep Rh 75
 Τιμόθεος fab Rh 84
 Τιμοκλείδας ep Rh 83
 Τιμούρροδος ep Rh 76
 Τιμώ fab Rh 77
 Φιλωνίδας ep Rh 78

DEVICES

Axe 62
 Caduceus 28, 38–41, 50–52
 Colour, red 7, 12, 30, 38, 42, 46, 132, 139
 Grape cluster 41, 50–52, 120
 Helios, symbol of 14, 30, 83
 Helios, head of 23, 35
 Herm 44–46
 Kerykeion 105–108
 Leaf 109–118
 Pilos 31, 37
 Rose 2, 19, 20, 31, 42, 43, 47, 54, 56, 59, 60, 65, 79, 95, 96
 Statue, female 58
 Star 20, 21, 31, 37, 48
 Torch 72
 Wreath 7

STAMPS

Button-shaped 67, 78
 Heart-shaped 82
 Incised 132, 133
 Monogram 130, 131
 Square 125, 139
 Substamp 20, 42

Stamped Rhodian Handles

Area	Locus	Reg. No.	Cat. No.	Date (BCE/century)	Phase
A0	A.E.	7	2	182–176	
A0	A.H.	58	53	ca. 222	
A0	A.H.	67	54	ca. 222	
A0	A.H.	70	83	ca. 240–225	
A0	–	1045	87	150–100 (?)	Unstratified
A1	W1076	10469	98	–	2
A2	L1001	10058	6	175–146	1 + topsoil
A2	L1006	10027	25	2nd/1st	1 (unsealed)
A2	L1011	10078	97	–	1 (unsealed)
A2	L1012	10074	26	2nd/1st	1 (unsealed)
A2	L1015	10131	44	middle of 2nd	1 (unsealed)
A2	L1016	10112	33	probably 205–175	2/3? (unsealed)
A2	L1016	10114	52	146–108	2/3? (unsealed)
A2	L1018	10127	39	175–146	1 (unsealed)
A2	L1029	10169	74	146–108	1 (unsealed)
A2	L1034	10277	19	ca. 183–150	1 + topsoil
A2	L1041	10257	85	possibly ca. 150	topsoil
A2	L1050	10276	84	–	2? (unsealed)
A2	F 39–40	10404	64	ca. 210 or 175–146	balk
A2	F 39–40	10412	58	205–146	balk
A2	L1099	10524	45	middle of 2nd	balk
C0	L418	4310	32	205–175	later than 4
C0	L457	4397	46	middle of 2nd	later than 4
C0	L457	4432	99	–	later than 4
C0	L479	4436	5	3rd quarter of 2nd	4a (disturbed?)
C0	L479	4493	57	ca. 100	4a (disturbed?)
C0	L480	4486	22	146–108 or 108–80	4a (disturbed?)
C0	L493	4576	28	146–108	4a (disturbed?)
C0	L494	4692	12	175–146	4
C0	L494	4750/1	70	ca. 150	4
C0	L499	4615/1	86	–	4(a??) (unsealed)
C0	L499	4615/2	103	–	4(a??) (unsealed)
C0	L499	4617	92	–	4(a??) (unsealed)
C0	L506	4703	27	240–205	3?/4? (unsealed)
C0	W544 (=L426)	4838	59	ca. 150	ghost wall: 2–4 robber trench: post-2
C0	W544 (=L426)	4839	17	188–176	ghost wall: 2–4 robber trench: post-2
C0	L551	5019/4	18	210–199 or 188–176	4b
C0	L564	4928, 5017/2, 5022	3	205–175	4
C0	L564	4876, 4988, 4937	38	ca. 150	4
C0	L564	5015/2	75	3rd quarter of 2nd	4
C0	L564	5017/1	100	–	4
C0	L564	5032/2	88	later than 240	4
C0	L565	4858	15	210–199	4
C0	L593	4935	37	205–175	4
C0	L600	5100/4	65	205–175 and/or 175–146	4?/5?
C0	L611	5142	68	ca. 150	4
C0	L611	5167	42	ca. 183–150	4
C0	I 47	4763	73	3rd quarter of 2nd	
C0	J 48	40428	71	188–183/2	
C0	W4030	40529	40	175–146	2+3
C0	L4033	40102/4	63	later than 230	3 (unsealed)
C0	L4035	40127	50	146–108	2 (unsealed)
C0	L4038	40220/2	60	ca. 150	robber trench: later than 4
C0	L4038	40220/3	76	175–146	robber trench: later than 4
C0	L4045	40209	31	205–175 and/or 175–146	3 (unsealed)
C0	L4045	40234	91	–	3 (unsealed)
C0	W4063	40510	29	ca. 240–230	2b (+a?)
C0	L4075	40356/2	95	–	4 (disturbed)
C0	L4091	40355	9	ca. 125–108	4
C0	L4092	40446	11	182–176 or ca. 100	4
C0	L4092	40394	1	188–176	4
C0	L4114	40544	20	ca. 193–150	4

<i>Area</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Date (BCE/century)</i>	<i>Phase</i>
C0	L4138	40689	43	ca. 183–150	3
C0	L4218	41009	41	175–146	from balk: ca. 1 m. above L4218
C0	L4505	40249	31	ca. 240–146	4b
C1	L487	4480	72	212–185	3 (disturbed)
C1	L524	4804/1	8	205–175 or later	3 (disturbed)
C1	G 48	4764	62	ca. 150	topsoil
C1	L4004	40058	77	174–108	topsoil
C1	L4044	40187/2	61	174–146	3
C1	W4062	40554	55	185 or ca. 125–120	2+3
C1	L4304	43205/1	21	205–175	4 (disturbed)
C1	W4314	43282	78	middle of 3rd	2–3c?/4a?
C1	L4336	43219/1	80	later than 240	5 (contaminated)
C1	L4436	48219	7	188–176	topsoil
C1	L4850	48230/1	47	197 or 195	2+3?/4a?
C1	L4850	48230/2	10	182–176 or ca. 100	2+3?/4a?
C1	L4876	48320	69	ca. 150	topsoil
C2	L4502	45034/1	101	–	2a–c + topsoil
C2	W4507	45177/1	49	146–108	2a?/b?/c?
C2	L4520	45110	36	3rd quarter of 3rd	3(a?)
C2	L4528	45127	16	210–199	2d?/3?
C2	L4528	45112/1	94	later than 240	2d?/3?
C2	L4531	45293	30	late 3rd/early 2nd	2d
C2	L4534	45257/5	24	2nd/1st	3(?)
C2	L4538	45254	67	middle of 3rd	2?/3?
C2	L4539	45207	13	175–146	2?/3? (disturbed)
C2	L4547	45308/1	48	3rd quarter of 3rd	3(a?) (unsealed)
C2	W4549	45285/4	66	ca. 240–225	2c or later
C2	L4551	45282	51	146–108	3 (disturbed)
C2	L4551	45283/13	82	240–205	3 (disturbed)
C2	L4553	45288/1	14	330–240	3(?)
C2	L4553	45288/2	34	240–205	3(?)
C2	L4566	46210	81	later than 240	4?+5a (floor: 5a)
C2	L4566	46219/8	96	–	4?+5a (floor: 5a)
C2	L4603	46008	4	205–175	2+3 (balk)
C2	L4603	46027	23	200–190	2+3 (balk)
C2	L4603	46029	79	probably 205–175	2+3 (balk)
C2	L4607	46048/1	35	240–205	2+3 (balk)
C2	L4614	46221/3	90	–	5 (material appears 4)
C2	I–J 45	46009	93	later than 240	balk
C2	K 46–47	45449	56	3rd	balk
C2	I–K 46	45501/1	104	–	balk
C2	Surface	45022	89	–	unstratified
C2	Surface	46000	102	–	unstratified

Stamped Knidian Jars

<i>Area</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Date (BCE/century)</i>	<i>Phase</i>
C0	L457	4431	107	2nd	later than 4
C0	L479	4552	106	2nd	4a (disturbed)
C0	L499	4701	108	2nd	4(a?) (unsealed)
C0	L564	4785/2	109	2nd	4
C0	L564	4785/5	111	2nd	4
C0	L564	4987	112	2nd	4
C0	L564	5015/1	113	2nd	4
C0	L4045	40235	114	2nd	3 (unsealed)
C0	L4046	40203	115	2nd	3 (unsealed)
C0	L4050	40221	105	2nd	3?/4?
C0	L4075	40347	116	2nd	4 (disturbed?)
C0	L4075	40356/3	117	2nd	4 (disturbed?)
C0	L4075	40361/1	118	2nd	4 (disturbed?)
C0	Surface	46733	110	2nd	unstratified

Stamped Thasian Jars

<i>Area</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Date (BCE/century)</i>	<i>Phase</i>
C1	L4335	43371/2	120	—	topsoil
C2	L4566	46116	119	—	4?+5a (floor: 5a)

Stamped Handles of Undetermined Origin and Small Jars

<i>Area</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Phase</i>
C0	L474	4404/3	136	later than 4
C0	L551	4859/3	139	4b
C0	L4038	40542	140	robber trench: later than 4
C0	L4063	40509	121	2b? (+a?)
C0	L4076	40307	134	4 (disturbed?)
C0	L4115	40497	138	4
C0	L4192	40787	123	4a (unsealed)
C0	L4532	45130	135	4
C0	K-L 46	45482	127	balk
C1	L452	4740/5	132	3 (disturbed)
C1	L4300	43036	133	4c (unsealed)
C1	L4445	48232/1	126	2+3 (unsealed)
C2	L4503	45010/1	130	topsoil
C2	L4525	45142, 45165, 45181	128	2?/3? (disturbed)
C2	L4533	46032	131	2d
C2	L4544	45445	122	2-4 (ghost wall)
C2	L4603	46024	137	2+3 (balk)
C2	L4610	46121	124	4
C2	L4611	46225	125	4+5
C2	L4627	46320/4	129	5+6a

2. BRAZIER

Portable braziers or stoves for providing warmth, for cooking, and for keeping food and dishes warm were found at Dor mostly in Area C, with a few examples from A and B (the latter to be published later). Since clay braziers tend to break easily, only fragments have come to light. The majority belongs to an imported class of fired bowl on a high pedestal, well known in the Hellenistic world, of which the Palestinian finds have been discussed recently by L.Y. Rahmani (1984 with relevant bibliography), supplemented by neutron activation analysis (NAA) published by J. Gunneweg and I. Perlman (Gunneweg/Perlman 1984). Apart from these imported braziers about 1 m. high, several fragments of low stoves of different fabric and shape were found (for bibliography see Edwards 1975: 119–20). While some of these appear to be local imitations, none of them has so far been examined by NAA.

2.1. IMPORTS

Though the finds of this class are geographically widespread along the Mediterranean coasts, their material and style are quite uniform; thus they are thought to emanate from a few production centers in the Aegean (Gunneweg/Perlman 1984: 234–35), naturally somewhere close to a harbor for speedy distribution. Alexandria, Cyprus, and the western and southern coasts of Asia Minor have been excluded as areas of manufacture; however, it would be most interesting to compare after future analysis the results of the chemical groups of braziers and Ionian relief bowls, which were also manufactured in the Aegean (see section 3.2).

The clay of the braziers is coarse with plenty of small and large grits, including mica, the color ranging between red, reddish-brown, and brown. The NAA showed four defined chemical groups with variants, as well as an unknown group represented by a specimen from Samaria (Gunneweg/Perlman 1984: 235, Table 1, No. 10).

It should be noted that Nos. 28 and 29 in the same table (No. 12 in our catalogue) are attributed to two different chemical groups, while in fact they definitely belong to one and the same brazier (as already stated by Rahmani 1984: 229, No. 26). The catalogue begins with the upper bowls' support lugs for the placement of the cooking pots, followed by rim, base, and body fragments. The lugs are classified according to Conze 1890; whenever possible, references to Gunneweg/Perlman 1984: 235, Table 1 are included.

2.1.1. LUGS WITH HEAD/POINTED CAP

1. Area A2, balk of units F 39–40, Reg. No. 10404, Fig. 5.1:1; Photo 5.1.

Intact lug decorated with a bearded head wearing a pointed cap, set in a raised panel with double frame. In the upper part of this frame, the inscription EKATAIOY, of Hekataios. Type Conze I C.

2. Area C0, W4029, Reg. No. 40312/3 (Gunneweg/Perlman: No. 35). Fig. 5.1:2.

Fragmentary lug with upper part of face and pointed cap. Type Conze I A.

2.1.2. LUGS WITH HEAD/IVY WREATH

3. Area C0, L418, Reg. No. 4332. Fig. 5.1:3; Photo 5.2.

Lug with the upper edge broken off, decorated with a bearded head crowned by a wreath of ivy leaves, set in a raised panel with a double frame. Above, between wreath of ivy leaves, the inscription EKATAIOY, of Hekataios. Type Conze II C, especially No. 274.

4. Area C0, L4093, Reg. No. 40402 (Gunneweg/Perlman: No. 34). Fig. 5.1:4.

Lug, upper corners missing, decorated in the same style and with inscription. Type Conze II C.

5. Area C0, L468, Reg. No. 4412. Fig. 5.1:5; Photo 5.3.

Intact lug with the same head, no inscription. Type Conze II A. Also preserved is part of the flat rim with a wide ledge, suggesting an outer diam. of 30 cm.

6. Area C1, L465, Reg. No. 4952. Fig. 5.1:6.

Lug with same head. Type Conze II A.

2.1.3. LUGS WITH HEAD/RAISED HAIR

7. Area C0, L4045, Reg. No. 40230 (Gunneweg/Perlman: No. 32). Fig. 5.1:7; Fig. 5.2:3; Photo 5.4.

Lug, intact, with part of rim and wall of bowl. The lug is decorated with a head, its hair rising to arches, set in a raised panel with a double frame. The bowl has an outer diam. of 30 cm. Type Conze III A.

8. Area C1, balk of units F-E 43, Reg. No. 48246. Fig. 5.1:8; Photos 5.5, 5.6.

Lug, upper edges damaged, with head of type Conze III A.

9. Area C0, L564, Reg. No. 4920. Fig. 5.1:9.

Fragmentary lug of the same type, with eyes, eyebrows, and hair preserved.

10. Area A2, L1046, Reg. No. 10270 (Gunneweg/Perlman: No. 38). Fig. 5.1:10.

Fragmentary lug with part of face and hair. On the back a rectangular stamp with inscription EKATAIOY above two horizontally placed objects, similar to sticks or lances. Type Conze III B; in the few comparisons cited, the inscription Hekataios is placed on the front above the head.

2.1.4. LUGS WITH HEAD/THUNDERBOLT

11. Area C0, L4233, Reg. No. 40980 (Gunneweg/Perlman: No. 36; for a photograph see Rahmani 1984: Pl. 33:E). Fig. 5.1:11; Fig. 5.2:4; Photo 5.7.

Lug, broken at the upper right end, decorated with a bearded head with a bald pate or skullcap. Above the head, a horizontally placed thunderbolt. The decoration is set in a raised panel with a double frame. Also preserved are parts of the flat rim with a wide ledge; the outer diam. is 36 cm. Type Conze IV A.

2.1.5. LUGS WITH THUNDERBOLT

12. Area C0, L4192, Reg. No. 40885 (Gunneweg/Perlman: No. 29) and 40920/1 (Gunneweg/Perlman: No. 28); the frag-

ments are of the same brazier, although the NAA resulted in two different chemical groups. Fig. 5.1:12; Fig. 5.2:2; Photo 5.8.

Two lugs decorated with a vertically placed thunderbolt, set in a raised panel with a double frame. At the top, instead of the profiles, the inscription EKATAIOY. The inner projection of the lug for the placement of the cooking vessels, decorated with the beard in the head-type lugs, is plain here. Type Conze VII. The two lugs of the same brazier were not made in the same mold. The bowl with a wide ledge handle has an outer diam. of 26 cm.

2.1.6. LUGS WITH EIGHT-PETALLED ROSETTE

13. Area C1, L4449, Reg. No. 48228. Fig. 5.1:13; Fig. 5.2:1. Brazier fragments including a lug, rim, body, and base pieces of the upper perforated bowl, as well as a part of the lower pedestal with two large pinched upturned loop handles. The outer diam. of the upper bowl is 26 cm., the estimated depth 9.5 cm., the outer diam. of the stand at its top is 16 cm., with the wall gradually tapering towards the bottom (compare No. 15). The beginning of the large wall opening is visible. The lug shows an eight-petalled flower with alternating rounded and pointed petals, set in a raised panel decorated with ovolo on three sides and a plain projection. Type Conze VIII.

2.1.7. RIM, BASE, AND BODY FRAGMENTS

14. Area A2, L1016, Reg. No. 10157 (Gunneweg/Perlman: No. 30). Fig. 5.1:14.

Rim fragment of large bowl with a profiled rim and a wide ledge, decorated with an ovolo. Outer diam. 47 cm., inner 35.5 cm. For type see Conze 1890: 136–37.

15. Area C0, L4075, Reg. No. 40309. Fig. 5.2:1.

Part of the lower pedestal with an outer diam. of 31.5 cm. The cylindrical stand, tapering towards the base, ends in a concave bowl with a flanged rim; the bottom was probably pierced in the center by a hole for ventilation. On the inside, the wall shows ribbing. In Fig. 5.2:1, the fragments of Nos. 13 and 15 have been combined for reconstruction in order to give the idea of a complete brazier.

2.1.8. RIM, BASE, AND BODY FRAGMENTS (not illustrated)

The registered loci contained one to several fragments of imported braziers. The registered pieces range from rim and body fragments, both perforated and plain, of the upper bowl, upturned and pinched loop handles affixed to the exterior at the height where bowl and pedestal are joined (see Fig. 5.2:1), as well as pieces of the pedestal with the concave bottom and the tapering side walls. All fragments are from Areas C0 (Nos. 16–23) and C1 (Nos. 24–28).

16. L418, Reg. No. 4323/8 and 4326/1.

17. W435, Reg. No. 5048/2–3.

18. L457, Reg. No. 4420/1–2.

19. L464, Reg. No. 4645/13.

20. L479, Reg. No. 4433/1–7.

21. L499, Reg. No. 4619/4.

22. L541, Reg. No. 4787/5.

23. L574, Reg. No. 4832/2.

24. L444, Reg. No. 4671/5.

25. L4181, Reg. No. 40281/2 (Gunneweg/Perlman: No. 31).

26. L4442, Reg. No. 48211/1–2.

27. L4716, Reg. No. 47074.

28. L4867, Reg. No. 48262.

29. L4871, Reg. No. 48272/1.

The date: Conze (1890:139) has suggested a date of manufacture in the second half of the 2nd century BCE. Thompson (1934: 467–68) pointed out that the braziers from the Agora predate the construction of the Stoa of Attalos (159–38 BCE) and set the beginning of manufacture around 200 BCE. On the basis of the Corinth finds, Edwards (1975: 120) concluded that they were produced and became a popular export item only shortly before Mummius' destruction of the site in 146 BCE. When the Roman colony was established in 44 BCE, they were no longer manufactured. Their occurrence in the insula of the House of the Comedians in Delos, built in the last quarter of the 2nd century BCE, supports this conclusion (Siebert in: Bruneau 1970: 267–76, the date on p. 424). In the Dipylon well B1 a handle came to light in Section X, dated after 200 BCE (Braun 1970: 160, No. 198).

2.2. PLAIN BRAZIER

2.2.1. NEARLY SQUARE, PLAIN LUG

30. Area C2, L4536, no number. Fig. 5.2:5.

Plain lug and bowl, outer diam. 24 cm., preserved to a height of 8 cm. Type of low stove, some 30 cm. altogether.

Clay: flesh color, thick gray core, gray and white grits and straw.

The brazier has a close parallel in a stove from Corinth (Edwards 1975: 119–20, No. 646). Manufactured in Corinthian coarse ware, it is 28.5 cm. high to the top of the lugs. Dated to the 2nd century BCE, late second quarter. The Dor stove is presumably imported.

2.2.2. HANDMADE LUGS

31. Area C1, L4435, Reg. Nos. 48218/4 (lug) and 48218/5 (base). Fig. 5.2:8 and 9.

Two fragments of the same brazier, lug of fire bowl and base of stand.

Clay: flesh color, many small red and white and large gray and white grits. Plain lug and wall fragment with wide ledge rim. Lug and projection are smaller and less carefully hand-shaped than the preceding example. The base fragment has a flat bottom, which would have risen to a concave profile toward the center, and a pronounced lip.

Local copy of No. 30; see Rahmani 1984: 229, No. 25 and Gunneweg/Perlman 1984: 235, Table 1, No. 25 for a local fragment from Ashdod (apparently of different clay: red-brown surface).

2.3. WITH ROLLED RIM

2. Area C0, L494, Reg. No. 4635. Fig. 5.2:10.

Fragment of fire bowl and a lug.

Clay: gray, brown core, many small and some large white and gray grits, micaceous. Fabric similar to imported braziers.

Bowl with incurved rolled rim; small hand-shaped lug with a vertical and a horizontal projection.

3. Area C1, L4304, Reg. No. 43184/4. Fig. 5.2:11.

Fragment of fire bowl and a lug.

Clay: buff exterior, reddish-brown interior, many white and gray grits, micaceous.

Shape as No. 32.

2.4. WITH FLAT RIM

4. Area C1, L4445, Reg. No. 48264/1. Fig. 5.2:6.

Fragment of fire bowl and a lug.

Clay: buff to reddish-brown, exterior, brown interior, many white and gray grits, micaceous.

The bowl has an outer diam. of *ca.* 39 cm. Note the hole or draught.

5. Area C0, L564, Reg. No. 5015. Fig. 5.2:14.

Small rim and lug fragment.

Clay: gray exterior, reddish-brown interior, white grits, micaceous.

Shape as No. 34.

The braziers with rolled and flat rim and with smaller hand-made lugs are possibly cheaper versions of the Aegean prototypes; no NAA has yet been carried out on them.

2.5. WITH INCISED LINES AND COMBING

6. Area C0, L4090, Reg. No. 40352/3. Fig. 5.2: 7.

Fragment of wall and a lug.

Clay: brown clay, gray slip, many white and gray grits, micaceous.

Straight wall and wide flat rim with a lug rising slightly higher than the rim. On the outside, two bands of incised lines with the onset of a small aperture in the wall. Close in

shape is a low cylindrical heating stove found at Delos (Siebert in: Bruneau 1970: 268, No. D 272).

37. Area C0, L4075, Reg. No. 40310. Fig. 5.2:12.

Rim and wall fragment.

Clay: gray-brown, shaded with darker core, white and gray grits, micaceous.

Thickened rim rounded on top; on exterior of wall two combed bands.

38. Area C0, L564, Reg. No. 5033/9. Fig. 5.2:13.

Rim and wall fragment.

Clay: gray on exterior, brown on interior, white and gray grits, micaceous.

The two fragments of coarse ware (Nos. 37–38) could also belong to a low cylindrical heating stove. Nos. 36–38 are possibly local products.

2.2.6. RIM AND BODY FRAGMENTS (not illustrated)

The following loci contained fragments of braziers of low heating stoves described in section 2.2, some possibly of local manufacture.

39. Area A2, L1099, Reg. No. 10527. Fabric and shape as Nos. 36–38.

40. Area C0, L418, Reg. No. 4278/1. Fabric and shape as Nos. 34–35.

41. Area C0, L463, Reg. No. 4553. Fabric and shape as Nos. 34–35.

42. Area C0, L537, Reg. No. 4797. Fabric and shape as Nos. 34–35.

43. Area C0, L4010, Reg. No. 40012/1. Fabric and shape as Nos. 34–35.

44. Area C1, L4346, Reg. No. 43292/17–19. Fabric and shape as Nos. 36–38.

45. Area C1, L4435, Reg. No. 48218/1–3. Fabric as No. 31, possibly from the same vessel.

46. Area C1, L4878, Reg. No. 48456/1. Fabric and shape as No. 31.

Braziers (2nd Century BCE)

<i>Area</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Phase</i>
A2	L1016	10157	14	2/3? (unsealed)
A2	L1046	10270	10	1?/2? (disturbed)
A2	L1099	10527	39	balk
A2	F 39-40	10404	1	balk
C0	L418	4278/1	40	later than 4
C0	L418	4323/8, 4326/1	16	later than 4
C0	L418	4332	3	later than 4
C0	W435	5048/2-3	17	2
C0	L457	4420/1-2	18	later than 4
C0	L463	4553	41	3? (disturbed)
C0	L464	4645/13	19	3 (unsealed)
C0	L468	4412	5	3?/4a??
C0	L479	4433/1-7	20	4a (disturbed?)
C0	L494	4635	32	4
C0	L499	4619/4	21	4(a??) (unsealed)
C0	L537	4797	42	4
C0	L541	4787/5	22	4b?
C0	L564	4920	9	4
C0	L564	5015	35	4
C0	L564	5033/9	38	4
C0	L574	4832/2	23	4(b??) (disturbed)
C0	L4010	40012/1	43	balk, topsoil
C0	W4029	40312/3	2	2+4
C0	L4045	40230	7	3 (unsealed)
C0	L4075	40309	15	4 (disturbed?)
C0	L4075	40310	37	4 (disturbed?)
C0	L4090	40352/3	36	4
C0	L4093	40402	4	4
C0	L4192	40885, 40920/1	12	4a (unsealed)
C0	L4233	40980	11	4b
C1	L444	4671/5	24	2 (disturbed)
C1	L465	4952	6	2 (disturbed)
C1	L4181	40821/2	25	4
C1	L4304	43184/4	33	1 + topsoil
C1	L4435	48218/1-3	45	topsoil
C1	L4435	48218/4-5	31	topsoil
C1	L4346	43292/17-19	44	3b and later
C1	L4442	48211/1-2	26	2+3?/4a?
C1	L4445	48264/1	34	2+3 (unsealed)
C1	L4449	48228	13	2+3?/4a?
C1	L4716	47074	27	1b (disturbed)
C1	L4867	48262	28	2+3?/4a?
C1	L4871	48272/1	29	4 (unsealed)
C1	L4878	48456/1	46	topsoil
C1	F-E 43	48246	8	balk
C2	L4536	—	30	3(a??) (slightly disturbed)

3. RELIEF BOWLS

In this publication, the term relief bowls refers to the 'Hellenistic mouldmade relief bowls' (Rotroff 1982: 3) or 'moulded relief ware' (Edwards 1975: 151), formerly and incorrectly described as 'Megarian bowls'; other classes of relief vessels are rare at Dor, and consequently no confusion arises. In Areas A and C, all fragments of these bowls were saved for registration and classification, and while quite a few are small and insignificant in themselves, they help to assess the quantity of imports. In this class of pottery, there are no fragments which, by fabric and style, might be defined as of local manufacture. In the following catalogue, some bowls are listed according to their respective origin, i.e. Attic and Ionian bowls, while others are grouped according to stylistic classes and fabric under the general heading of 'Eastern relief bowls.' This division results from the present state of research, in which archaeologists use such terms as 'Syrian,' 'Pergamene,' relief bowls in ESA, and more recently ETS-I or 'Cypriot,' all of which will be discussed in the appropriate sections. However, the classification is still so vague that a definite grouping is not yet possible.

The description follows Rotroff 1982: 3-4, Laumonier 1977: 14-15, and Edwards 1975: 150-51. From lip to base each of the hemispherical bowls is composed of several parts:

The wheel-made rim section — the only undecorated part of the bowls;

The rim zone — consisting of one, two, or sometimes three rows of decoration, separated by lines, ridges, beading (or swelling);

The wall — divided into the upper wall as the main register of decoration and the corolla (or calyx) as a crown of alternating fronds and leaves;

The medallion zone — a narrow, yet distinct separation of wall and base;

The medallion — the bottom or base of the bowl, decorated with a figurative subject or a rosette, or left blank.

In the leaves of the corolla, the following distinctions have been made:

Acanthus leaf — with central rib and ragged edges;

Palmette — a stylized frond;

Rounded, lanceolate, pointed, and triangular leaves — these terms are used for the different tall leaves, originally imitating lotus petals, in order to avoid applying a naturalistic definition to a stylized plant form (for a definition and discussion of the various forms see Rotroff 1982: 3 and Pl. 94).

Most of the bowl fragments have been attributed to a stylistic class; these attributions should be viewed as tentative, considering how little of the original bowl has been preserved. At Dor, all stylistic classes are represented (for a summary see Rotroff 1982: 15-20 and Edwards 1975: 16-17), though some in small numbers only. Long-petal bowls, absent in Areas A and C, have turned up in others. Generally, it can be said that bowls with floral decoration were preferred to figured bowls.

3.1. ATTIC BOWLS

1. Area C0, L4123, Reg. No. 40545/1. Fig. 5.3:1; Photo 5.9.
Foliage bowl: fern, corolla.

Wall fragment. Two registers, separated by lines. Clay: brown, micaceous, good black glaze. Upper register: tendrils of fern and flower buds. Corolla: acanthus leaf with tip bent sideward to right, rounded petal with hatched edges.

2. Area C1, L4340, Reg. No. 43271/12, Fig. 5.3:2.

Foliage bowl: medallion, corolla.

Edge of medallion and lower wall. Clay: reddish, micaceous, gray to black silvery glaze. Medallion: rosette. Medallion zone: double base-ring. Corolla: swirling papyrus.

3. Area C0, L457, Reg. No. 4335/3. Fig. 5.3:3; Photo 5.10.

Foliage bowl: imbricate leaves.

Edge of medallion and lower half of bowl. Max. diam. preserved 9.5 cm. Clay: light gray-brown, black glaze, worn on upper lines of relief and on base-ring. Medallion: rosette. Medallion zone: base-ring. Wall: six rows of closely spaced, imbricate, rounded petals with two central ribs, increasing in size from bottom to top.

Parallels: Rotroff 1982: 16-17, Pl. 94:13.

At Dor, Attic relief bowls are the exception rather than the rule; among the 64 fragmentary bowls from Areas A and C, only three are Attic imports. Finds from other areas, with a number of much better preserved examples of relief bowls, indicate that this proportion represents the commercial situation adequately. Keeping in mind the beginning of Attic manufacture in 240-220 BCE (Rotroff 1982: 10), it is evident that by that time the inhabitants of Dor had turned to Eastern products from Asia Minor, the Aegean, Cyprus, and western Syria in preference to Greek mainland wares. Since imitations were cheaper than the original Attic type, the explanation must be economic. Rotroff (1982: 10-11) points out that while Attic bowls were widely exported, they are never found in great numbers. This trade pattern is identical for pottery decorated in West Slope technique (see section 5); there are only sporadic finds of Attic imports of the 4th and 3rd centuries, while with the beginning of Eastern manufacture in the 3rd century the imports increase considerably.

3.2. IONIAN BOWLS

With the exception of a few large pieces, the Ionian relief bowls from Areas A and C are fragmentary. The classification follows A. Laumonier's extensive study of the Delos finds. In only five instances did the Dor fragments display a sufficient number of decorative elements according to which an attribution to a specific workshop could be attempted. The close resemblance of the motifs, the trade in stamps as well as their theft and copying, and the relatively small number of intact bowls make definite attributions difficult (Laumonier 1977: 5). This class of bowls should be defined as Ionian, being produced in the Greek coastal settlements of Asia Minor and not in Delos, where the quantity of finds is now explained as a result of intensive commercial activities (Laumonier 1977: 3). The workshops operated during only a short period in the second half of the 2nd and the beginning of the 1st centuries BCE, and Laumonier (1977: 7) suggests the years 166-69 BCE as 'approximate logical limits of this production.'

In the following catalogue, certain common features like the inturned, wheel-made rim section, the generally matt glaze, and the mica content of the clay will not be repeated in the individual descriptions.

4. Area C1, L4322, Reg. No. 43297. Fig. 5.3:4.

Foliage bowl: foliage scroll, corolla.

Large section, preserving the profile from rim to lower wall. Diam. 15 cm. Clay: brown, reddish-brown glaze, on exterior from lip to below the rim zone a black band. Rim: a line of egg-and-dart. Wall: foliage scroll of the areca palm, forming large, closely spaced undulations filled with a tailed flower alternating with two rosettes. Corolla: acanthus leaf with tip bent forward to left alternating with lanceolate leaf.

Parallels: the foliage scroll is Laumonier 1977: 90 and Pl. 20: 1189+1690, 1588; the corolla, of which little has been preserved, is presumably of the type of Laumonier 1977: 85 and Pl. 19:407; both examples from the 'Atelier des Belles Méduses.' An identical areca palm foliage scroll occurs with the linear foliage scroll typical of the Square-Monogram potter (Kenrick 1985:1077), compare Laumonier 1977:203 and Pl. 19:1831 with Pl. 45: 1764, 1830.

5. Area C0, surface of unit I 47, Reg. No. 4007/1. Fig. 5.3:5. Foliage bowl.

Part of medallion and lower wall. Brown clay and glaze. Medallion: blank, encircled by two concentric ridges, a line of large waves turning to left between them. Wall: a bunch of grapes and a vine leaf.

Parallels: presumably Laumonier 1977: 82 and Pl. 18:769, a medallion with Medusa head, encircled by waves turning to right and a large foliage scroll of grapevine and bunches of grapes; from the 'Atelier des Belles Méduses.'

6. Area C0, L508, Reg. No. 4739/1; L564, Reg. No. 4897. Fig. 5.3:6; Photo 5.11.

Foliage bowl: vine leaves and bunches of grapes, corolla.

Large section, preserving the profile from the rim to the lower wall, two fragments. Diam. 15 cm. Clay: reddish-brown; exterior glaze red from below the two rim zones, reddish-brown above these and on interior, on the wheel-made rim section inside a black band. Two rim zones separated by line: above, egg-and-dart; below, guilloche. Wall: between lines, tendril with leafy calyx, vine leaves, and bunches of grapes. Corolla: acanthus leaf with tip bent forward alternating with lanceolate leaf with three inner lines.

Parallels suggest an attribution to the workshop of the Square-Monogram potter: for the tendril Laumonier 1977: 148–49, Pl. 33:9332, 9640; 204–205, decoration motif No. 5 (frequent in series of this workshop, but also found in others) and Pl. 46; for the corolla of six acanthus and six lanceolate leaves Laumonier 1977: 149 and Pl. 33:1097, 471; for the guilloche Laumonier 1977: 165–66 and Pl. 37:3010, 3043.

7. Area C0, L611, Reg. No. 5068. Fig. 5.3:7; Photo 5.12.

Figured bowl: Amazonomachy.

Small section, preserving rim and upper wall. Clay: brown, red glaze. Diam. 15 cm. Rim: between lines, Lesbian leaf. Wall: a Greek warrior (defined by the clearly visible helmet) with a sword in his extended and raised left arm.

Parallels: for the row of Amazonomachy, to which our fragment can definitely be attributed, Laumonier 1977: 139–40, 168 and Pls. 31:3343; 37:3358; for the rim

Laumonier 1977: Pls. 34:372; 35:403, 3050; from the workshop of the Square-Monogram potter. Laumonier's suggestion that this workshop operated in Ephesus towards the end of the 2nd century BCE has now been confirmed by the latest report on the site (Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991:68–69).

8. Area C1, L4344, Reg. No. 43337/10. Fig. 5.3:8.

Figured bowl.

Rim zone and upper wall. Clay: brown, red glaze. Rim: below two lines and ridge, a row of deformed egg-and-dart. Wall: part of a human figure with raised arm and raised hair (or wearing a horned mask): dancer?

9. Area C1, L639, Reg. No. 5247/4; L4322, Reg. No. 43297/4; L4337, Reg. No. 43298/9. Fig. 5.3:9; Photo 5.13. Foliage bowl: laurel, corolla.

Large section, preserving the profile from the rim to the lower wall, several fragments. Diam. 16 cm. Clay: reddish brown, unglazed. Rim: ivy leaf guilloche. Wall: laurel wreath with berries, made up of bunches of five leaves pointing to left and held with bow. Corolla: straight acanthus leaf alternating with lanceolate leaf with three inner lines.

Parallels: this type of guilloche and laurel wreath are common motifs. The nearest example appears to be Laumonier 1977: 220 and Pl. 49:1875 from the 'Atelier de la Petite rose spiralee'; for different versions Laumonier 1977: 187, Pl. 41:109 and 63, Pl. 13:2380; the corolla could be the type of six acanthus leaves alternating with three pointed and three lanceolate leaves (Laumonier 1977: 184 and Pl. 40:1978) or four acanthus alternating with four lanceolate leaves (Laumonier 1977: 154 and Pl. 34:408), both from the workshop of the Square-Monogram potter.

10. Area C1, L4322, Reg. No. 43297/3. Fig. 5.3:10.

Foliage bowl: medallion and corolla.

Medallion and lower wall. Clay: reddish-brown, unglazed. Medallion: rosette of six broad petals alternating with six thin petals. Medallion zone: base-ring. Corolla: presumably four palmettes alternating with four pointed or lanceolate leaves. Of the palmettes some of the veins spiralling at the end can be made out, and thus the fragment cannot belong to the bowl described above.

11. Area C0, L4050, Reg. No. 40325/5. Fig. 5.3:11; Photo 5.14.

Foliage bowl: laurel, corolla.

Wall fragment. Brown clay and glaze. Wall: presumably laurel wreath with leaves pointing to right and berries. Corolla: acanthus leaf alternating with triangular leaf with jewelled central rib.

Parallels: for the wreath Laumonier 1977: Pls. 35:385 and 46 *passim*; for the corolla Laumonier 1977: 157 and Pl. 35:809 with four acanthus and four triangular leaves or Laumonier 1977: 146 and Pl. 33:3179; 1977: 154 and Pls. 34:384 and 124:384 with six acanthus and three triangular and three lanceolate leaves, all from the workshop of the Square-Monogram potter.

12. Area A2, L1005, Reg. No. 10057/1. Fig. 5.3:12; Photo 5.15.

Foliage bowl: corolla.

Wall fragment. Clay: reddish, red glaze. Wall: decorated zone separated by lines. Corolla: acanthus leaf alternating with lanceolate leaf with three inner lines.

3. Area C0, L564, Reg. No. 4930. Fig. 5.3:13; Photo 5.16.
Foliage bowl: medallion, corolla.
Fragment of medallion and lower wall. Clay: reddish-brown and darker glaze. Medallion: rosette. Medallion zone: base-ring. Corolla: large fronds.

4. Area C0, L4045, Reg. No. 40387/8. Fig. 5.3:14.
Foliage bowl: leaf-and-tendrils.
Wall fragment. Clay: reddish, red glaze. Not definitely Ionian. Presumably a leaf with hatched edges to the left of the tendril and a tall curved petal to the right.

5. Area C0, L468, Reg. No. 4579/6. Fig. 5.4:1.
Foliage bowl: leaves.
Wall fragment. Clay: reddish, shiny brown glaze. Not definitely Ionian. Rounded ribbed leaves with jewelled central band, separated by a jewelled line.

6. Area C0, L564, Reg. No. 4928. Fig. 5.4:2.
Foliage bowl: leaf.
Wall fragment. Clay: reddish, reddish-brown glaze. Ribbed leaf with central rib.

7. Area C1, L4355, Reg. No. 43385/5. Fig. 5.4:3.
Foliage bowl: scroll, imbricate leaves (presumably).
Section preserving rim and upper wall. Diam. 16 cm. Clay: brown, black glaze to below upper rim zone, then red. Two rim zones separated by ridges; above, egg-and-dart; below, a foliage scroll. Wall: the tip of a row of leaves is faintly visible.
Parallels: Laumonier 1977: 90 and Pl. 20:1831 ('Atelier des Belles Méduses'); 1977: 203 and Pl. 45:1830 (Square-Monogram potter). Foliage bowls with imbricate leaves, including completely imbricate bowls and those with imbricate leaves as corolla, were manufactured in various workshops (Laumonier 1977: 459–76 and Pls. 106–110). The fragments found at Dor cannot be attributed to any particular workshop, and the comparison cited for each type of foliage should therefore not be considered exclusive.

8. Surface of Area C, Dor 80–14. Fig. 5.4:4.
Foliage bowl: imbricate leaves.
Part of medallion and wall. Brown clay and glaze. Medallion: blank. Wall: four rows of small pointed, imbricate leaves with central rib.

9. Area C1, L492, Reg. No. 4491/1. Fig. 5.4:5.
Foliage bowl: imbricate leaves.
Wall fragment. Clay: light brown, glaze on exterior dark brown, on interior reddish-brown. Wall: six rows of small pointed, imbricate veined leaves.

10. Area C0, L516, Reg. No. 4633/8,12. Fig. 5.4:6.
Foliage bowl: imbricate leaves.
Section preserving rim and upper wall, two fragments. Diam. 13.2 cm. Black clay and glaze. Rim: a row of eight-stalled rosettes, two lines above, single line below. Wall: two rows of small pointed imbricate leaves of triple outline.

11. Area C0, L531, Reg. No. 4684/2. Fig. 5.4:7.
Foliage bowl: imbricate leaves.
Section preserving rim and upper wall. Diam. ca. 14 cm. Black clay and glaze. Rim: simplified guilloche, two lines above, single line below. Wall: two pointed leaves.

12. Area C0, L479, Reg. No. 4464/10. Fig. 5.4:8.
Foliage bowl: imbricate leaves.

Section preserving rim and upper wall. Diam. ca. 14 cm. Clay: reddish-brown, brown glaze. Rim: simplified guilloche, two lines above, single line below. Wall: the tips of two pointed leaves.

23. Area C1, L4322, Reg. No. 43297/5.

Foliage bowl: imbricate leaves.

Small section preserving rim. Diam. ca. 14 cm. Brown clay and glaze. Rim: simplified guilloche as No. 22.

24. Area C2, L4520, Reg. No. 45068/1. Fig. 5.4:9.

Foliage bowl: pine cones.

Fragment of lower wall. Brown clay and glaze. The fragment is decorated with pine cones.

Parallels: this uniform design is difficult to classify, since such bowls were produced in all workshops; Laumonier 1977: 478–82 and Pls. 111–12.

25. Area C1, L524, Reg. No. 4804/4. Fig. 5.4:10.

Linear bowl: net pattern.

Section of rim and upper wall. Diam. ca. 14 cm. Clay: brown, black glaze. Rim: a line of waves turning to left. Wall: part of a rectilinear net pattern, covering the wall from below the rim zone to the medallion; too little has been preserved for an exact definition of its shape.

Parallels: Laumonier 1977: 482–83 and Pl. 112; pentagons are found in all workshops in small numbers, but in large numbers only in the workshop of the Square-Monogram potter. For the type see also Edwards 1975: 179–82.

26. Area C0, L600, Reg. No. 5071. Fig. 5.4:11.

Linear bowl: net pattern.

Wall fragment. Clay: reddish-brown, brown and gray glaze. Wall: part of a network of fine, simple lines.

27. Area C0, surface of unit I 48, Reg. No. 4005/1. Fig. 5.4:12.

Linear bowl: net pattern.

Edge of medallion and lower wall. Brown clay and glaze. Medallion: rosette. Medallion zone: double base-ring. Wall: the lower edge of a rectilinear net pattern.

28. Area C1, L4972, Reg. No. 49433. Fig. 5.4:13; Photo 5.17.
Linear bowl: concentric semicircles.

Fragment of medallion and lower wall. Brown clay and glaze. Medallion: rosette of six rounded and six triangular petals. Medallion zone: double base-ring. Wall: groups of semicircles with raised dots in field between them.

Parallels: Laumonier 1977: 483–86 and Pls. 112; 134, 'Macedonian decoration,' not common, produced in small numbers in some workshops. For the type see also Edwards 1975: 182–84.

29. Area C0, L499, Reg. No. 4496. Fig. 5.4:14.

Linear bowl.

Fragment of rim zone and upper wall. Black clay and glaze. Rim: a row of heart-shaped leaves (ivy leaves?). Wall: tip of rounded leaf of double outline and dots in field. Possibly of type described previously.

30. Area C1, L602, Reg. No. 5195/6. Fig. 5.4:15.

Rim fragment. Diam. ca. 14 cm. Clay: reddish-brown, brown glaze. Rim: below line, guilloche of three bands.

Parallels: Laumonier 1977: 204 and Pl. 46:1920.

31. Area C0, L479, Reg. No. 4464/9. Fig. 5.4:16.

Section of rim and upper wall. Diam. 15 cm. Clay: brown, on exterior black glaze, on interior brown glaze except for wheel-made rim section. Rim: below two lines, a row of vertical double spirals, touching each other in the middle.

Parallels: Laumonier 1977: 428 and Pl. 100:869.

32. Area C0, L446, Reg. No. 4275/1. Fig. 5.4:17.

Rim and upper wall. Diam. 14 cm. Clay: reddish-brown and darker, black glaze on exterior, brown glaze on the interior, on the wheel-made rim section a black band inside. Rim: between lines, an interlocking meander runs around squares divided by diagonals.

Parallels: a very common rim zone on Ionian bowls, compare Laumonier 1977: Pls. 10:5148; 17:3112; 30:1185; 47:2146; 68:4555, 4553, 4557; 82:1970; 87:3325, etc.

33. Area A0, L1099, Reg. No. 10525/2. Fig. 5.4:18.

Rim and upper wall. Diam. ca. 15 cm. Clay: reddish-brown, glaze partially red and brown. Rim: decoration as No. 32.

34. Area C1, L4340, Reg. No. 43271/3. Fig. 5.4:19.

Rim and upper wall. Diam. ca. 14 cm. Clay: brown, reddish-brown glaze. Two rim zones between lines: above, a row of eight-petalled rosettes; below, undefined ornament. For the rosettes, see No. 20.

35. Area C1, L4435, Reg. No. 48240/3. Fig. 5.4:20.

Upper wall close to rim. Clay: reddish-brown, on exterior black glaze from top to below rim zone, brown glaze continuing and on interior. Rim: between lines, a row of eight-petalled rosettes. Wall: leaves?

The following four fragments with the same profile and the same diameter of ca. 14 cm. have a rim zone of egg-and-dart.

36. Area C0, L462, Reg. No. 4372/4. Fig. 5.4:21.

Brown clay, on exterior brown glaze from lip to below rim zone, then red glaze, on interior brown glaze except for black band on wheel-made rim section.

37. Area C0, L564, Reg. No. 4931. Fig. 5.4:22.

Brown clay, on exterior reddish-brown glaze, on interior black glaze.

38. Area C0, L564, Reg. No. 4977. Fig. 5.4:23.

Brown clay, on exterior black silvery glaze, on interior red glaze except for lip.

39. Area C0, L564, Reg. No. 4799. Fig. 5.4:24.

Brown clay, black glaze.

3.3. EASTERN RELIEF BOWLS

While Attic and Ionian bowls can be distinguished relatively easy on the grounds of fabric, shape, and decoration, the remaining, mostly non-micaceous bowls of Eastern origin, except for some bowls in Eastern Sigillata ware, are difficult to classify.

3.3.1. ESA BOWLS

Certain relief bowls of buff fabric and with a red glaze have been classed by G.M. Crowfoot (1957: 311, Forms 19 and 20) as Eastern Terra Sigillata A (ESA), following K.M. Kenyon's division of Eastern red-glazed wares into A, B, and C in the same report (pp. 281–83). However, relief bowls in

ESA are rare at Samaria; of the 38 fragments published in Figs. 62–63, there is one bowl 'to be regarded as sigillata' (Crowfoot 1957: 280 and Fig. 63:22 on p. 278) and another 'resembling sigillata' (1957: 280 and Fig. 63:20 on p. 278). This ware corresponds to the 'Pergamene' ware of earlier excavation reports, defined by F.O. Waagé following I. Zahn as a non-micaceous, buff-bodied, red-glazed pottery with Pergamon as the possible center of production (Waagé 1933: 285–87; 1934: 18–22; 1948: 18). In the publication of the Tarsus finds, F.F. Jones divided the molded relief bowls into 'Megarian' bowls and those in 'Pergamene' ware (Jones 1950: 163–65; 177–78). The former were imported into Tarsus from nearby; according to recent terminology they include Attic (Fig. 130:162) and Ionian (Fig. 130:163) pieces. The latter were the common class of molded relief bowls at Tarsus, and in the Kenyon/Crowfoot terminology they should be defined as ESA.

Keeping this point in mind, we turn to the Antioch report where the dominant red-glazed 'Pergamene' ware was divided into a Hellenistic and a Roman group (Waagé 1934: 68–72; 1948: 18–22). In his presentation of the molded relief pottery, the author speaks of earlier (i.e. Hellenistic, 3rd and 2nd centuries BCE) and later (i.e. Roman, 1st and 2nd centuries CE) bowls (Waagé 1934: 67–68; 1948: 29–31) and defines the bulk as of Antiochene or Syrian manufacture; against this large group, he singles out a small group as 'imported' (1948: 31). Waagé does not refer to molded bowls in Pergamene ware, which in his classification would imply Pergamon as place of manufacture; however, in the light of the general clay description on p. 29 and the profiles on Pl. II:HM 1–13, quite a few of the 'local' bowls would now be found to correspond to ESA. On the other hand, Waagé singles out a small, uncommon class of early Roman 'Pergamene' molded vases on a pedestalled foot, describing the body as buff to light brown (1948: 32 and Fig. 22). Actual evidence for the pedestal is meager, and this fact, combined with the paucity of complete shapes, does not suffice to postulate an Arretine prototype for them. Furthermore, the scheme of decoration on some fragments, with encircling floral composition and lines of beading as zone divisions, recalls the round-bottomed relief bowls, and the question arises whether the group should not be attributed to the Roman ESA ware, as already suggested tentatively by Waagé.

Summing up in the evidence from Tarsus and Antioch the following picture emerges. At Antioch, local manufacture (for molds see Waagé 1934: Pl. XIV:i; 1948: Fig. 9:1–3) could have begun in the late 3rd century. At Tarsus, isolated sherds came to light from the bottom level of the Middle Hellenistic Unit. Their number increased at the turn of the 3rd to the 2nd century, and remained fairly constant in the 2nd–1st centuries BCE (Siebert 1978: 156–57). Despite certain typological and stylistic differences in the material from both sites, two general classifications can be made. Firstly, on the basis of shape, there is evidence for an earlier and a later group. Secondly, on the basis of fabric, there are red to brown-bodied bowls with glazes in black, gray, and brown; and buff-bodied, generally light-colored bowls with red glaze, the latter conforming to ESA.

The largest number of relief bowls in ESA, 156 altogether, has been published from the excavations of Hama on the Orontes, where they have been classed together with the

gillata in accordance with Samaria Form 20 and separated from the other relief bowls (Christensen/Johansen 1971: 24–59 for ESA, 24–40 for the others). Among these finds were few comparisons for the bowls from Dor; a common SA bowl like No. 40 does not occur at Hama, while some of the typical decorative elements (see Christensen/Johansen 1971: 163, Fig. 63) have parallels on other eastern bowls (Nos. 54, 60).

After carrying out neutron activation analysis of Eastern gillata and some other Hellenistic tablewares, Gunneweg, Perlman, and Yellin established that two classes of sigillata were imported into Palestine. The first, corresponding to SA and originating in eastern Cyprus, was called ETS-I (1983: 104–106, Figs. 21–23); the second, originating from the southern coast of Asia Minor, was called ETS-II. These conclusions have convincingly been rejected (see section 4).

The short summary on the relief bowls (1983: 98) does not do justice to the complexity of the matter. Firstly, the authors adhere to the misleading term of ‘Megarian’ bowl in contrast to recent scholarship (Rotroff, Edwards, and Simon) and speak of the bowls as ‘originating before the Hellenistic period,’ referring on p. 85 to bowls from Samaria analyzed in considerable numbers, dating from the 4th to the end of the 2nd centuries BCE, which all proved to be Attic. If they are ‘Megarian’ bowls, they cannot predate 40–220 BCE; furthermore, the archaeological material published does not justify the claim of considerable import of Attic molded bowls. Secondly, the evidence from Samaria and Tarsus is misrepresented: G.M. Crowfoot identifies only 2 out of 38 fragments as ESA (see above), and F.F. Jones does not include the fragment of her Fig. 129:151 under SA, as stated by Gunneweg (1983: 90). To claim that ‘at Tarsus, the author refers to Megarian bowls which she calls Pergamene molded bowls’ and that Megarian bowls not called ‘Pergamene’ means ‘therefore we must assume that they are not ETS-I’ (Gunneweg 1983: 98) negates all efforts for proper classification, which the Tarsus report has attempted to achieve. Thirdly, Gunneweg, Perlman, and Yellin state that from sites where no vessels have been analyzed, the attribution to ETS-I is made on the basis of the clay description (1983: 83), since all light-colored fabrics analyzed were ETS-I and all of red fabric were not (1983: 83). In the case of the Eastern molded relief bowls which have few variations of shape and whose stylistic classes are poorly understood, the proposed method is hardly reliable and only a careful examination of the bowls themselves will help. Altogether, seven fragments of molded relief bowls are published as ETS-I (1983: 35). The dating of the type is limited to the Hellenistic period: for the molded ‘Megarian’ bowl a date between 150–50 BCE is proposed and for the related fluted bowl with rounded base a date between 50–80 BCE is suggested (1983: 98 and Fig. 22:2; 99–100 and Fig. 22:7; on the fluted bowl, common at Dor in areas other than A and C, see the comments on the date by Lannestad 1983: 22).

Interestingly, the ESA fragments found at Dor constitute only a small group within the relief bowls (one should bear in mind that the division was made on the basis of pottery study alone and not chemical analysis, and thus the picture may still change). Correspondingly, the amount of Hellenistic ESA is much smaller than one would have expected at a prosperous coastal site (see section 4). The 13 fragments

from Dor came from unsealed or chronologically insignificant loci; consequently, after their description, evidence from other sites will be discussed.

40. Area C0, L625, Reg. No. 5429/5. Fig. 5.4:25; Photo 5.18. Figured bowl: lion hunt.

Upper half of wall without lip. Clay: buff, reddish-brown glaze. Rim: above line, ovolo. Wall: a human figure moving to the right, a shield in the lowered left arm and a sword or stick in the extended right arm, raised above the head. Register encircled with beaded line.

Parallels: the identification as a lion hunt is based on comparisons with larger fragments from Antioch (Waagé 1948: 29 and Figs. 9:55; 10:2–5; 12:18), where it is the commonest single subject in zones. Other examples include finds from Samaria (Reisner 1924: 308 and Pl. 73:j2, with subject wrongly identified as combat, and Crowfoot 1957: 276 and Fig. 62:7), Shiqmona (Elgavish 1974: No. 326), Ibn Hani (Bounni 1978: Fig. 36:1 on p. 289).

41. Area C1, L4876, Reg. No. 48384/2. Fig. 5.5:1. Figured bowl: lion hunt.

Wall fragment. Clay: buff, reddish-brown, glaze. Wall: below lines, a human figure with spear moving to the left.

Parallels: Reisner 1924: Pl. 72:c; Waagé 1948: Fig. 10:68.

42. Area C1, L441, Reg. No. 4376/1. Fig. 5.5:2. Foliage bowl.

Section preserving rim and upper wall. Diam. 14 cm. Clay: buff to flesh ochre, red glaze, partly flaked off. Rim: above line, faint zone of ovolo. Wall: vertical plant with flower and leaves.

43. Area C1, L4445, Reg. No. 48232/2. Fig. 5.5:3; Photo 5.19.

Wall fragment. Clay: buff, reddish-brown glaze. Two registers, divided by a beaded line. Upper register, unidentified motif. Lower register, a long, heart-shaped outline leaf and a stalk.

44. Area C1, L4914, Reg. No. 48481. Fig. 5.5:4.

Wall fragment. Clay: buff, reddish-brown glaze. Below line, a long, lanceolate leaf with central rib (according to Edwards 1975: 184, a linear leaf).

Parallels: Bounni 1978: Fig. 36:13 on p. 289.

45. Area C1, L4878, Reg. No. 48456/2. Fig. 5.5:5.

Rim zone fragment. Clay: reddish-brown, light brown glaze on exterior, brown glaze on interior. Below a beaded line, a bucranium.

Parallels: Reisner 1924: Pl. 72:b,g; Waagé 1948: Fig. 11:15; Dothan 1971: Fig. 19:4.

46. Area C1, L4868, Reg. No. 48319/2. Fig. 5.5:6.

Wall fragment. Clay: reddish-brown, brown glaze on exterior, red glaze on interior. Two registers, divided by beaded line. Upper register, unidentified motif, flower?. Lower register, unclear bucranium or bud pattern.

47. Area C1, L4868, Reg. No. 48319/3. Fig. 5.5:7.

Rim zone fragment. Clay: buff, reddish-brown glaze. Rim: a row of bud patterns; above, lines; below, a beaded line.

Parallels: a common motif on Syrian and Palestinian sites; Reisner 1924: Pl. 72:b; Waagé 1948: Figs. 9, 10, 12, 14 *passim*; Jones 1950: No. 151; Crowfoot 1957: Figs. 62:5, 15; 63:3; Dothan 1971: Fig. 19:8; Christensen/Johansen 1971:

155, Fig. 59:131a; 163, Fig. 63:131a; Elgavish 1974: Nos. 316, 325; Bounni 1978: Fig. 36:2, 4–6 on p. 289.

48. Area C1, L4878, Reg. No. 48312. Fig. 5.5:8.

Wall fragment. Clay: buff, reddish-brown glaze. Two registers, divided by beaded line. Above, a row of pendant drops; below, unidentified motif.

Parallels: pendant drops are a common decorative element. The thinner version is sometimes described as ‘daggers’; Reisner 1924: Pl. 72:c, e; Waagé 1948: Figs. 9:25; 11:13; 12:17, etc.; Jones 1950: No. 151; Crowfoot 1957: Figs. 62:9, 12, 14; 63:11; Dothan 1971: Fig. 99:4–5; Christensen/Johansen 1971: 30, Fig. 13:116; Elgavish 1974: Nos. 319–20; Negev 1986: 6, No. 14.

49. Area C2, L4600, Reg. No. 46028. Fig. 5.5:9.

Foliage bowl: corolla.

Edge of medallion and lower wall. Clay: buff, red glaze. The relief is shallow. Medallion: rosette within circles. Corolla: a line of small pointed leaves, behind which large acanthus leaves emerge.

Parallels: close in style are Reisner 1924: 308 and Pl. 12; Waagé 1948: Fig. 12:8; Jones 1950: Fig. 130:162; Christensen/Johansen 1971: 153; Fig. 58:121a.

50. Area C1, L4868, Reg. No. 48319/1. Fig. 5.5:10.

Foliage bowl: tendril.

Wall fragment. Clay: buff, red glaze. A vertical tendril with leaves and flowers.

51. Area C1, L4883, Reg. No. 48341/1. Fig. 5.5:11.

Foliage bowl: leaf-and-tendril.

Wall fragment. Clay: buff, red glaze. The small fragment could belong to a lanceolate leaf and a tendril.

Parallels: Waagé 1948: Fig. 12:165.

52. Area C0, L418, Reg. No. 4322/2. Fig. 5.5:12.

Linear bowl: net pattern.

Wall fragment. Clay: buff to flesh color, reddish-brown glaze. Wall: network of single beaded lines, forming rhombs, three rows preserved.

Parallels: Edwards 1975: 182, No. 919 for complete bowl in ‘dotted-line net.’

The single profile of an ESA relief bowl from Dor (No. 42) has an outsplayed rim like the ESA bowls from Hama (Christensen/Johansen 1971: 119, Fig. 46, Form 20), most of the ESA bowls from Oboda (Negev 1986: 4–7), and from Tell Arqa (Thalmann 1978: 127, Fig. 41:9–12), dating from the second half of the 1st century BCE. At Nessana, the form is widespread (Colt 1961: Pl. XLV). It is also frequent at Tarsus among the ‘Pergamene’ molded bowls (Jones 1950: Fig. 189: 305–41); at Antioch, the shape of the later ‘local’ bowls is smaller and squatter (Waagé 1948: 30 and Pl. II:HM 1). At the same time, the decoration scheme became simplified. Indeed, it is possible to differentiate between earlier bowls with outsplayed rim and a decoration arranged in several zones in the manner of the earlier prototypes and later bowls either with a corolla or stereotype leaves and other motifs or with an encircling composition of wreaths and scrolls. For decoration in zones see Negev 1986: 6, No. 14; Dothan 1971: Fig. 9:2 (= Gunneweg 1983: Fig. 4:ASH 640, note the difference in the two drawings); Fig. 19:4; Fig. 99:4; Crowfoot 1957: Fig. 62:14. For the corolla see Negev 1986: 5, No. 7; 6, No. 18; Thalmann 1978: 127, Fig. 41:9–12; Jones 1950:

Figs. 138:305; 139:314; Waagé 1948: Fig. 154:22–24. For the encircling composition see Negev 1986: 5, Nos. 5–Jones 1950: Figs. 138:307; 140:326; 141:331; Waagé 1948: Fig. 16:29, 31.

The dating evidence for the beginning and end of the ESA production in relief bowls is meager. For the beginning, the important question is whether it conforms with the introduction of ESA; for the end, whether it ceases with the production in the Greek and Ionian workshops. For the earliest ESA forms, among them such pan-Hellenistic types as figural plates and bowls with in- or outcurved rim, Gunneweg (1983: 93) suggests the years between 220–180 BCE. As has been pointed out above, there is no justification for including the molded relief bowls in this group on the evidence from Tarsus (Jones’ ‘Megarian bowls’) and dating them to 190–150 BCE (Gunneweg 1983: 98), since these according to the excavators are not the buff-bodied/red-glazed ‘Pergamene’ bowls. To prove otherwise, they need to be analyzed chemically; until such a step has given different results we must accept the dating of 150–50 BCE (Jones 1950: 3177–78). For Israel, important evidence comes from Ashdod, where two ESA fragments of molded relief ware came to light in Area A in Stratum 3b, dated to the second half of the 2nd century BCE (see Dothan 1971: 44 and Fig. 9:2, 4 = Gunneweg 1983: Fig. 4:ASH 639–640). So far, at Dor there are no ESA bowls from clean loci of phase 4; so, however, the Ionian bowls from L564 (Nos. 6, 13, 14, 37–39), dated to phase 4. Many fragments were found in too-soil or in unclean loci of phases 2 and 3 or in disturbed loci with material of phases 3 and 4, so that for the moment we cannot date the introduction of ESA relief bowls at Dor.

What about the end of the Hellenistic molded relief bowl production? Corinthian production abruptly ended with the city destruction in 146 BCE and was not resumed with the refoundation in 44 BCE. Workshops in Athens and on the Peloponnese ceased to produce in the 1st century BCE; after 69 BCE Delos continued for a short time with a very restricted output (Siebert 1978: 179–80).

In small numbers, relief bowls were brought from the eastern Mediterranean coast further inland to Syria, Mesopotamia, Arabia, and the Persian Gulf (for a discussion see Hannestad 1983: 20–22); some copies were still made in the 1st century CE. This is also the date of a tomb in the Dura Europos necropolis with a silver coin of Domitian (81–96 CE) and a bowl of later type with outsplayed rim and shallow form and a Greek potter’s signature; it could however be a survival (Toll 1946: 101–102). Thus, one can conclude that there is firm evidence for the production of relief bowls in ESA ware for some 200 years from 150 BCE to 50 CE. It is not yet possible to establish a clear picture of trade patterns for which larger numbers in dated contexts are needed. At Dor, bowls of Ionian manufacture were preferred; they must have been cheaper than Attic bowls. However, what happened after Ionian manufacture had come to an end? It does not seem likely, at least on the evidence from Areas A and C, that ESA bowls took over the market. On the other hand, at Tarsus, Ionian bowls have come to light only in small numbers, while Syrian imports were dominant from the middle of the 2nd century BCE onwards.

From the middle of the 1st century BCE onwards, Syrian fabricants appear to have been the sole manufacturers of red-glazed, buff-bodied relief bowls for another century at

the most. Considering the relatively meager dating evidence, the possibility should be kept in mind that Syrian workshops started to manufacture relief bowls on large scale only after the cessation of the Ionian workshops, that is not before the middle of the 1st century BCE. Conversely, the success of ESA bowls in the Eastern markets could have caused the decline of the Ionian workshops. There is no question that numerous problems of the bowls' development, chronology, and distribution remain to be tackled.

3.2. VARIOUS FRAGMENTS OF EASTERN MANUFACTURE

In the last group, dissimilar fragments differing in fabric, shape, scheme, and style of decoration are listed. Because of the lack of uniting features, the division had to be made arbitrarily; quite possibly, some of the light-colored fabrics may turn out to be of ESA ware after analysis.

We begin with four similar fragments (Nos. 53–56), which could be of Syrian or Antiochene origin (Waagé 1948: 29, local molded bowls; Jentel 1968; Siebert 1972). Since one of the pieces has a beaded line, fragments with one or more beaded or jewelled horizontal lines, by which rim zone and wall registers can be separated, are given next. It has been pointed out that beading occurs commonly at Antioch and Samaria (Rotroff 1982: 89, No. 383), and indeed parallels from these sites include other motifs as well. At Dor, beading is found on bowls in ESA ware (Nos 43–48). It is less frequent in other production centers, among them Ionian (Laumonier 1977: 40 and Pl. 6:3323; 97 and Pl. 21:3331, etc.), Pergamene (Schäfer 1968: 154 and Fig. 97:Z 123), and the Attic and Corinthian bowls mentioned above (Edwards 1975: Nos. 186, 801). Apart from serving as horizontal division, lines of jewellery decorate net-pattern bowls (Edwards 1975: No. 919 on Pl. 80 for a complete bowl and our bowl No. 52) and long-petal bowls (Edwards 1975: No. 898 on Pl. 17; Rotroff 1982: Pl. 61). These examples demonstrate that attribution to production centers is not possible on the basis of a decorative feature alone. This reservation is equally true for other criteria such as the encircling composition in foliage bowls (Nos. 58–59) or the so-called Pergamene style (Nos. 60–61). Although the material of some fragments conforms to what has been described as local Pergamene clay (see Schäfer 1968: 28 and Ziegenaus/La Luca 1968: 1955), our attempts at classification suffer from the lack of a systematic publication of the molded bowls found at Pergamon. The question remains to be answered whether molded relief bowls of Pergamene manufacture were exported at all to the Phoenician-Palestinian coast (see also the remarks by Gunneweg 1983: 15–16 on Pergamene ETS). However, what may be true for relief bowls need not necessarily apply to other classes of pottery. Most vessels in West Slope technique of definitely Eastern origin have their closest parallels in the Pergamon finds, thought by J. Schäfer to have been manufactured there (1968: 53–54; see our section 5 and Nos. 9, 17–26, 57).

Four fragments of relief bowls (Nos. 59–62) differ from the rest in their flesh ochre to yellowish clay; this color does not exclude them from belonging to ESA (Gunneweg 1983: 33), yet stylistically they are difficult to assess.

53. Area C1, L4446, Reg. No. 48224. Fig. 5.5:13; Photo 5.20. Figured bowl: combat scene.

Section preserving profile with rim and upper half of wall. Diam. 16 cm. Rim: between lines, a row of ovolo. Wall: human figure moving to right.

Parallels: identified as combat scene by comparison with Antioch, Waagé 1948: 29–30 and Fig. 10:22–29.

54. Area C1, L4443, Reg. No. 48221/1. Fig. 5.5:14; Photo 5.21.

Figured bowl.

Section preserving profile with rim and upper part of wall. Diam. 15–16 cm. Rim: below lines, a row of ovolo. Wall: the upper half of a draped figure to right. An unusual element of composition detail is the figure reaching into the rim zone, where an ovolo is left out to accommodate the head.

Parallels: Baur 1941: 229–30, No. 197 for a Homeric bowl, classed as Boeotian, where figures of the main register reach into the rim zone.

55. Area C1, L4357, Reg. No. 43306/1. Fig. 5.5:15.

Section preserving profile with rim and upper wall. Diam. ca. 15 cm. Rim: between lines, a row of ovolo, followed by a beaded line. In this bowl, the beginning of the relief decoration sets in far below the lip.

The above three fragments are united by their fabric and shape: the clay is flesh ochre and slightly micaceous, the glaze is spotted and irregular in shades of brown and red; the rim is outcurved in an elegant line, the wall is relatively thick and the wheel-made rim section high. In one instance, there is no clear division between the rim zone ornament and the figured wall register. The following fragment is of similar fabric and thick ware; the shape is different, though also with outcurved rim.

56. Area C0, L4032, Reg. No. 41024/16. Fig. 5.5:16.

Section preserving profile with rim and upper wall. Diam. 16 cm. Clay: light brown, reddish-brown glaze. Rim: below lines, a line of egg-and-dart with faint impressions of masks in the ovolo.

57. Area C2, L4545, Reg. No. 45142. Fig. 5.5:17; Photo 5.22. Foliage bowl: corolla.

Medallion and lower wall. Clay: reddish-brown, brown glaze of different shade on exterior and interior. Medallion: rosette of four broad alternating with four thin leaves. Medallion zone: base-ring. Corolla: a line of small pointed leaves, filled with shells, behind which large acanthus leaves emerge.

58. Area C0, L493, Reg. No. 4537. Fig. 5.5:18.

Foliage bowl with encircling composition.

Fragment of rim zone and upper wall. Clay: reddish-brown, gray glaze with red spots. Rim: between two lines, a row of egg-and-dart. Wall: running ivy.

In the majority of foliage bowls, a vertical system of composition from the medallion to the rim zone is employed; in this bowl, the decoration encircles the wall horizontally. For the type see Edwards 1975: 161–62, who cites Corinthian, Athenian, and other foreign fabrics, and Rotroff 1982: 52, Nos. 68–69 for grapevine and 71 for ivy leaves. Parallels: Baur 1941: 238–39, Fig. 8:200; Conze 1913; Beiblatt 43:13; Ziegenaus/La Luca 1975: Pl. 52:5, No. 304; Jones 1950: Figs. 130: 161; 140: 326–27.

59. Area C0, surface of unit I-H 47, Reg. No. 40040. Fig. 5.5:19; Photo 5.23.

Foliage bowl.

Fragment of rim zone and upper wall. Clay: reddish-brown with yellowish tinge, gray to black glaze. Rim: vertical triangular or pointed leaf alternating with unidentified motif. Wall: running ivy, flower, and rosette in field above. Presumably encircling composition.

60. Area C0, L533, Reg. No. 4771/2. Fig. 5.5:20.

Wall fragment. Clay: yellow ochre light, remains of black glaze. Acanthus leaf and tendril.

Parallels: for a mold fragment Waagé 1934: Pl. XIV:1; Crowfoot 1957: Fig. 63:19; Ziegenaus/da Luca 1968: Pl. 45:192; 54:342, etc.; Dothan 1967: Fig. 5:9, 11; Christensen/Johansen 1971: 34, Fig. 16:156; Elgavish 1974: No. 239.

61. Area C0, L418, Reg. No. 4279/4. Fig. 5.5:21; Photo 5.24.

Foliage bowl: medallion and corolla.

Medallion and lower wall. Clay: flesh color to yellow reddish, few remains of red glaze. Medallion: eight-petalled rosette. Medallion zone: two concentric circles. Corolla: six? palmettes alternating with four? linear leaves with central rib.

Parallels: Conze 1913: Beiblatt 42:13; Ziegenaus/da Luca 1968: Pl. 54:342; 1975: Pl. 47:5, No. 117; Jones 1950: Figs. 138:305, 309; 139:314, etc.

The encircling floral composition of Nos. 58–59 is common among the finds from Pergamon and Tarsus and also on the later ESA relief bowls (see section 3.3.1). Nos. 60–61 display decorative elements thought to be typical of Pergamene workshops: floral ornaments abound in the locally manufactured relief bowls of the flourishing 2nd century BCE production. The freestanding leaves with tendrils or spirals (Ziegenaus/da Luca 1968: 130, No. 192) and the corolla of leaves with tendrils or spirals (Ziegenaus/da Luca 1968: 146, No. 342) are both characteristic.

62. Area C1, L4056, Reg. No. 40107/1. Fig. 5.5:22; Photo 5.25.

Figured bowl.

Part of medallion and lower wall. Clay: yellow ochre light, gray glaze. Medallion: rosette. Medallion zone: three concentric circles. Lower register: four lanceolate or triangular leaves with hatched edges, a jewelled central rib and inner lines or a long rounded or heart-shaped leaf with a jewelled central rib in a calyx, formed by two outcurved leaves with hatched edges and half the height of the inner leaf; in one quarter section between two such leaves are a figure, an

unidentified bird?, and tendrils with flowers and leaves.

Parallels: for the scheme of decoration Waagé 1948: Fig. 11:21; for the leaf Waagé 1948: Fig. 13:3, 22, 23, 25 and Courby 1922: 389, Fig. 81:3.

63. Area C0, L607, Reg. No. 49636. Fig. 5.5:23; Photo 5.26

Foliage bowl: pine cones.

Section preserving profile with rim and upper half of wall. Diam. 14 cm. Clay: light brown, irregular black and red glaze. Unusual shape: straight wheel-made section with three grooves. Thin ware. Rim: a row of ovolo. Wall: three rows of large pine cones.

Parallels: Crowfoot 1957: Fig. 62:1 for shape and motif

64. Area C1, L4868, Reg. No. 48346. Fig. 5.5:24; Photo 5.27

Foliage bowl: imbricate leaves.

Fragment with rim zone and upper half of bowl. Clay: light brown, black shiny glaze on exterior, red on interior micaceous. Thick ware. Rim: between two different lines of beading, an interlocking meander, irregularly drawn. Wall: four lines of medium-sized, rounded, imbricate leaves with ribbed veins.

The bowl is difficult to classify; it is either of Attic manufacture or an Eastern copy in close imitation of Attic fabric.

Like the relief bowls of ESA ware, these fragments were found in disturbed or late loci and their dating is not clear. They may date from the 2nd and the 1st centuries BCE.

3.4. SUMMARY

The 64 fragments of moldmade relief bowls could be identified as originating from the following workshops: 3 are Attic, 36 Ionian, 13 Syrian ESA, and 12 Eastern. Thus, more than half of the bowls were imported from the East Greek Ionian workshops, dating to *ca.* 166–69 BCE. These bowls are characteristic of phase 4 in Area C0, corresponding to phase 3 in Areas C1 and C2 (in the latter, only three fragments came to light). The chronology of the relief bowls in ESA ware is discussed in detail in the appropriate section; these bowls are those of a general Eastern fabric occurred mainly in late or disturbed loci. The fact that Attic bowls are rare should not come as a surprise, since during the 3rd century BCE the number of Attic imports was reduced to a mere trickle, its place being taken by the cheaper Eastern imitations of pan-Hellenistic types such as vessels in West Slope technique (section 5) and the other table wares, which are not included in this study, and finally by the Eastern red-glazed pottery (section 4).

Relief Bowls

<i>Area</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Origin</i>	<i>Phase</i>
00	L1099	10525/2	33	Ionian	5??
02	L1005	10057/1	12	Ionian	1 + topsoil
00	L418	4279/4	61	Eastern	later than 4
00	L418	4322/2	52	ESA	later than 4
00	L446	4275/1	32	Ionian	3+4
00	L457	4335/3	3	Attic	later than 4
00	L462	4372/4	36	Ionian	3? (disturbed)
00	L468	4579/6	15	Ionian	3?/4a??
00	L479	4464/9	31	Ionian	4a (disturbed?)
00	L479	4464/10	22	Ionian	4a (disturbed?)
00	L493	4537	58	Eastern	4a (disturbed?)
00	L499	4496	29	Ionian	4(a??) (unsealed)
00	L508	4739/1	6 (part of)	Ionian	4 (disturbed?)
00	L516	4633/8, 12	20	Ionian	3+4
00	L531	4684/2	21	Ionian	3? (disturbed)
00	L533	4771/2	60	Eastern	4a (disturbed)
00	L564	4799	39	Ionian	4
00	L564	4897	6 (part of)	Ionian	4
00	L564	4928	16	Ionian	4
00	L564	4930	13	Ionian	4
00	L564	4931	37	Ionian	4
00	L564	4977	38	Ionian	4
00	L600	5071	26	Ionian	4?/5?
00	L607	4963/6	63	Eastern	4 (unsealed)
00	L611	5068	7	Ionian	4
00	L625	5429/5	40	ESA	4?/5? (disturbed?)
00	L48	4005/1	27	Ionian	surface
00	L47	4007/1	5	Ionian	surface
00	L4032	41024/16	56	Eastern	2 (disturbed)
00	L4045	40387/8	14	Ionian	3 (unsealed)
00	L4050	40325/5	11	Ionian	3?/4?
00	L4123	40545/1	1	Attic	4
00	L-H 47	40040	59	Eastern	balk
01	L441	4367/1	42	ESA	1?/2? (unsealed)
01	L492	4491/1	19	Ionian	2b
01	L524	4804/4	25	Ionian	3 (disturbed)
01	L602	5195/6	30	Ionian	3(b?)
01	L639	5247/4	9 (part of)	Ionian	4
01	L4056	40107/1	62	Eastern	2+3 (unsealed)/4?
01	L4322	43297	4	Ionian	3a/3b??
01	L4322	43297/4	9 (part of)	Ionian	3a/3b??
01	L4322	43297/3	10	Ionian	3a/3b??
01	L4322	43297/5	23	Ionian	3a/3b??
01	L4337	43298/9	9 (part of)	Ionian	2?
01	L4340	43271/3	34	Ionian	3a?
01	L4340	43271/12	2	Attic	3a?
01	L4344	43337/10	8	Ionian	later than 2
01	L4355	43385/5	17	Ionian	4a?/3c?
01	L4357	43306/1	55	Eastern	topsoil
01	L4435	48240/3	35	Ionian	topsoil
01	L4443	48221/1	54	Eastern	1 + topsoil
01	L4445	48232/1	43	ESA	2+3 (unsealed)
01	L4446	48224	53	Eastern	topsoil
01	L4868	48319/1	50	ESA	2+3?/4a
01	L4868	48319/2	46	ESA	2+3?/4a
01	L4868	48319/3	47	ESA	2+3?/4a
01	L4868	48346	64	unknown	2+3?/4a
01	L4876	48384/2	41	ESA	topsoil
01	L4878	48312	48	ESA	topsoil
01	L4878	48456/2	45	ESA	topsoil
01	L4883	48341/1	51	ESA	topsoil
01	L4914	48481	44	ESA	4+5 (unsealed) (floor: 5a)
01	L4972	49433	28	Ionian	1b + topsoil
02	L4520	45068/1	24	Ionian	3(a?)
02	L4545	45142	57	Eastern	3 (unsealed)
02	L4600	46028	49	ESA	2c and later
Surface	-	-	18	Ionian	

4. EASTERN TERRA SIGILLATA

At Dor, red-glazed pottery was not found in large quantities in comparison to the amount recovered at Hama-on-the-Orontes, Antioch-on-the-Orontes, Samaria, and Tel Anafa. The following chapter includes only fragments whose shape could be identified safely, while body pieces have been disregarded. The shape classification follows Hayes 1985 and Kenrick 1985, corresponding to the typology in the second supplement to the *Enciclopedia dell'arte antica classica e orientale*, 9–48, Roma 1985, henceforth EAA. The term ESA refers to the products of Syrian workshops and corresponds to Gunneweg's ETS-I group of Cypriot manufacture (1983:31). The Cypriot provenience has been convincingly rejected by the NAA research group at the University of Missouri (Slane 1994). The term ESD (Rosenthal 1978:18–19) refers to Cypriot sigillata (Hayes 1985, Kenrick 1985) and corresponds to Gunneweg's ETS-II group of Pamphylian manufacture (1983:101). NAA research at the University of Michigan has confirmed the Cypriot origin (M.L. Rautman *et al.*, *RDAC*, in press).

For ESA fragments, no clay descriptions have been given: the clay is buff-bodied with a matt or glossy glaze. The bowls with interior beading or ridging (Nos. 14–20) include black- and red-glazed specimen, this will be noted. Molded relief bowls (see section 3.3) and the vessels in West Slope technique (see section 5) have been dealt with in their respective sections. Some pan-Hellenistic table ware types such as fish plates, bowls with in- and outcurved rims, vessels in West Slope technique, and relief bowls have been analyzed and found to belong to the chemical group of ESA (ETS-I according to Gunneweg 1983: 33, 93). However, there is at present no need to change the accepted terminology, certainly not before large-scale analysis has been carried out within each family.

4.1. ESA HELLENISTIC FORMS

Samaria Form 1 — EAA Forms 3 and 4

1. Area C0, L418, Reg. No. 4278/1. Fig. 5.6:1.
Fragment of rim and wall close to base. Plate with incurved rolled rim and carination on inside. Diam. 26.2 cm.
2. Area C0, L457, Reg. No. 4420/11. Fig. 5.6:2.
Fragment of rim and wall. Large shallow plate with incurved rolled rim and carination on inside. Diam. 32 cm.
3. Area C0, L4046, Reg. No. 40191/13. Fig. 5.6:3.
Fragment of rim and wall. Plate with sharply incurved rim; the upper wall is thinner than the lower. Diam. 19 cm. EAA Form 4.
4. Area C0, L4093, Reg. No. 40389. Fig. 5.6:4.
Fragment of base and lower wall. Narrow ring-base of plate with incurved rim.
5. Area C2, L4514, Reg. No. 45051/7. Fig. 5.6:5.
Fragment of base and lower wall. Broad ring-base of plate with incurved rim, the interior decorated with rouletting.
6. Area C1, L430, Reg. No. 4562/1. Fig. 5.6:6.
Large fragment of lower wall and bottom center of plate. The interior is decorated with five stamped palmettes between two bands of rouletting. In center, stamped rosette.

7. Area C0, L564, Reg. No. 4897/1. Fig. 5.6:7.
Fragment of lower wall and base. Broad ring-base of plate with incurved rim. The bottom center has a small depression surrounded by two circles and two stamped palmettes.

8. Area C0, L443, Reg. No. 4342/9. Fig. 5.6:8.
Fragment of lower wall and base, ring of base broken off. Within it, on the exterior, an incised graffiti: ΠΡΑ. Tentatively attributed to Samaria Form 1; the fragment could also belong to Samaria Form 14, a plate with vertical side, common from the Augustan period onwards.

At Berenice, Samaria Form 1 = EAA 3 is dated to the period from the late 2nd to the end of the 1st century BCE (Kenrick 1985: 225). In contrast, the dating proposed by Gunneweg (1983: 95–96) for his Fig. 21:3 on the basis of Palestinian sites and Tarsus and Athens covers a much longer span of time: from 180 BCE to 50 CE. Within this general date, there are three variants according to differences in the rim, body and base. For example, our No. 1, according to the curvature of its wall, conforms to 3a (180–80 BCE) and our No. 2 according to the same criterion, to 3b (125–30 BCE). Both vessels have a rolled rim and an inner carination, typological feature not taken into consideration. On the other hand, our No. 3, with a thin wall and incurving rim and of smaller diameter, should be attributed to EAA Form 4, in existence until 10/20 CE. In view of the 'considerable range of variations' (Kenrick 1985: 227) so common on many sites, one wonders whether typological features allow a close dating.

Our No. 7 was found in Area C0, L564, attributed to phase 4, with a fair number of other dated imports:

Rhodian Jars — No. 3, 205–175 BCE; No. 38, *ca.* 150 BCE; No. 75, 3rd quarter of 2nd century BCE; No. 88, later than 240 BCE;

Knidian jars — Nos. 109, 111–13, all of the 2nd century BCE;

Braziers — Nos. 9, 35, 38, all of the 2nd century BCE;

Ionian relief bowls — Nos. 6, 13, 16, 37–39, dated *ca.* 166–69 BCE;

Lamps — Type 12.2, 200–50 BCE, Type 13.1, 175–50 BCE; Type 16.2, 2nd centuries BCE.

Samaria Form 3 — EAA Form 6

9. Area C0, L586, Reg. No. 4973. Fig. 5.6:9.
Complete plate with sloping floor and wall, wide rim with a groove close to the lip. Rouletting on the interior within the base-ring. Diam. 26 cm. Date: late 2nd–*ca.* 20/1 BCE (Kenrick 1985: 227).

10. Area C0, L479, Reg. No. 4464/6. Fig. 5.6:10.
Fragment of rim and wall. Wide, nearly flat rim with groove. According to the angle of carination between rim and wall the fragment could belong to Samaria Form 4 with an angular carination between floor and wall. Diam. 30 cm.

Samaria Form 3 is dated by Gunneweg (1983: 86) to 150 BCE–15 CE; the form shown on his Fig. 21:7, though described as Form 4, is in fact a drawing of Form 3, the difference between the two forms being the angular side.

Samaria Form 8 — EAA Form 9

11. Area C0, unit I 48, Reg. No. 4047/1. Fig. 5.6:11.
Fragment of rim and wall. Large plate with hanging rim, a line of beading at the outer edge. Impressed egg-and-dart on the outer edge; impressed running dog on top. Diam. 27.6 cm.

12. Area C0, L463, Reg. No. 4350/6. Fig. 5.6:12.
Fragment of rim and wall. Large plate with hanging rim, a line of beading at the outer edge. Impressed egg-and-dart on the outer edge. Diam. 25 cm.

Date: late 1st century BCE (Hayes 1985:189, Fig. 51:9); *ca.* 50–25 BCE (Kenrick 1985: 229); Gunneweg 1983: 97, 104, Fig. 21:8, dated 150–100 BCE and 50 BCE–50 CE. It should be noted that at Hama the appearance of the form was fixed *ca.* 30 BCE (Christensen/Johansen 1971: 84).

Samaria Form 16 — EAA Form 22

13. Area C2, L4528, Reg. No. 45111. Fig. 5.7:1.
Complete cup. Hemispherical shape, bead-rim, heavily molded ring-base. Date: end of 1st century BCE–*ca.* 20 CE (Hayes 1985:189, Fig. 52:1–5); 2nd century BCE–*ca.* 10 CE (Kenrick 1985: 231). Our vessels belong to Form 22B, the later version, while 22A has a plain rim; Gunneweg 1983: 96, 104, Fig. 21:4, dated 180 BCE–70 CE.

In the dating of the Hellenistic Eastern Sigillata forms there are significant variations, reflecting the different conclusions of Hayes/Kenrick and Gunneweg. This matter undoubtedly should be investigated further. At Dor, this class of pottery has little bearing on the dating of other imported and local ware.

4.2. BOWLS WITH INTERNAL MOLDING

This class of relatively deep hemispherical to conical bowls with rounded base is characterized by internal molding of several ridges and frequently a jewelled line close to the rim; the ratio of height to width is approximately 2:3. There are black- and red-glazed vessels, classed together here under the assumption that they all originate from Syrian production centers. Quite common in the eastern Mediterranean, these vessels have not been reported at Berenice. The suggested dating is 150–80 BCE (Gunneweg 1983: 96, 104, Fig. 21:5). The vessels have counterparts in molded glass bowls of hemispherical or mastoid shape, which began to be produced in the 2nd century BCE in Syro-Palestinian workshops and were especially common in the 1st century BCE; examples were found at Dor (unpublished), Tel Anafa, Samaria, Jerusalem, Ashdod, and Nessana (Hayes 1975: 16–19 with references; see also Avigad 1983: 186–89).

Samaria Form 18

14. Area C0, L463, Reg. No. 4350/7. Fig. 5.7:2.
Fragment of rim and wall. Yellow ochre light clay, gray-black glaze. Slightly incurved rim; on the interior, several lines of molding and a line of beading. Diam. 14 cm.

15. Area C0, L564, Reg. No. 4988. Fig. 5.7:3.
Fragment of rim and wall. Flesh color clay, black glaze. Splayed rim; on the interior, several lines of molding and a

line of beading. Diam. 16 cm. On the locus, see above, No. 7.

16. Area C0, L4045, Reg. No. 40283/4. Fig. 5.7:4.
Fragment of rim and wall. Flesh color clay, reddish-brown glaze. Splayed rim; on the interior, several lines of molding and a line of beading. Diam. 15.8 cm.

17. Area A2, L1016, Reg. No. 10162. Fig. 5.7:5.
Fragment of rim and wall. Buff clay, reddish glaze. Splayed rim; on the interior, several lines of molding. Diam. 14 cm.

18. Area C0, L564, Reg. No. 4977. Fig. 5.7:6.
Fragment of rim and wall. Naples yellow reddish clay, matt sepia glaze on exterior and interior below rim, reddish glaze on interior. Incurved rim; on the interior, several lines of molding. Diam. *ca.* 15 cm. On the locus, see above, No. 7.

19. Area C0, L457, Reg. No. 4420/13. Fig. 5.7:7.
Fragment of rim and wall. Flesh color clay, sepia glaze on exterior, reddish glaze on interior. Incurved rim on interior, a single line of molding. Diam. 16 cm. For profile see Christensen/Johansen 1971: 14, Fig. 6.62, plain hemispherical bowl; in ESA Form 18B: Christensen/Johansen 1971: 119, Fig. 46: 18.3–5.

20. Area C0, L463, Reg. No. 4533. Fig. 5.7:8.
Fragment of rim and upper wall. Reddish-brown clay, red glaze. Incurved rim; on the exterior, incised horizontal lines and incised wavy-line pattern. Diam. 16 cm.

The vessel is difficult to classify; it has been included on the basis of shape and ware, but could equally be considered a hemispherical bowl in the plain ware group or a variant of the Hellenistic moldmade relief bowl.

Parallels: Waagé 1948: 13, shape 57, Fig. 13:16; Jones 1950: 236, Pl. 139:C; Bounni 1981: Fig. 40 on p. 281.

4.3. ESA ROMAN FORMS

Samaria Form 4 — EAA Form 54

21. Area C1, L4002, Reg. No. 40018/2. Fig. 5.7:9.
Fragment of rim and wall close to base. Large bowl with straight, sloping wall and plain rim set off from the wall by a carination; incised horizontal lines on lower part of wall. Diam. 25.2 cm.

Date: 75/80–130/150 CE (Kenrick 1985: 239); see also above No. 10, related to Samaria Form 3 by the grooved rim. For Oboda, see Negev 1986: 23.

Samaria Form 7 — EAA Form 60A

22. Area C1, L4019, Reg. No. 40061. Fig. 5.7:10.
Complete bowl. Broad, flat base, steep flaring wall and rim with two grooves on top; ledge foot near edge of base, flat underside. Diam. 15 cm.

23. Area C0, L480, Reg. No. 4434/1. Fig. 5.7:11.
Complete bowl of same shape. Stepped underside. diam. 18 cm.

24. Area C0, L406, Reg. No. 4107/1. Fig. 5.7:12.
Complete bowl of same shape. Thick base without ledge foot, stepped underside. The grooves on the inside of the wall below the rim are spaced farther apart than usual. Diam. 15.8 cm.

Date: *ca.* 100–150 CE (Kenrick 1985: 239). Our No. 22 was found in L4019, well-dated by common Roman lamps of post-50 CE dates; see Types 21.2; 26.5–6, 13; 28.3–4. The shape is not included in Gunneweg's list of basic ESA forms (1983: 86–87 and Figs. 21–23). Two vessels presented in the catalogue should be attributed to this form: Fig. 6: TERRA 93 from Caesarea and Fig. 9: MPS 8 from Mampsis (Reg. No. 159/1295). The latter piece was found in the Nabatean cemetery; for a complete vessel (Reg. No. 159/366) see Negev/Sivan 1977: 112, No. 9 and 121: Fig. 2:9, dated to Phase I, *ca.* 25 BCE to 50 CE. This vessel, a common form in the cemetery, illustrates the difficulty of defining ESA ware on the basis of the clay description given in an excavation report. At Mampsis the vessels, which were used in a ritual funerary meal, had been exposed to extreme heat from a fire and had consequently changed color: they were burnt to brown and gray-black and their glaze had flaked off (personal observation, to be discussed in the forthcoming report on the Mampsis ceramics). See also Negev 1986: Nos. 154–55 for Oboda (with wrong reference to the Mampsis bowl, Negev/Sivan 1977: No. 7, Fig. 2:7 should read No. 9, Fig. 2:9) and Elgavish 1977: Nos. 3, 48–50 from Shiqmona, both dated to the 2nd century CE.

4.4. VARIOUS CUPS OF THE 1ST CENTURY BCE AND THE 1ST CENTURY CE

Samaria Form 21

25. Area C0, L586, Reg. No. 5111/1. Fig. 5.7:13. Complete cup, diam. 12.8 cm., h. 8 cm. Steep, flaring wall and flaring rim; angular carination in lower wall close to base; pedestal foot with concave and convex moldings on the outside. Below carination on the outside, a band of rouletting.

26. Area C0, L479, Reg. No. 4536/3. Fig. 5.7:14. Fragments of rim and wall to carination. Same shape as No. 25. Diam. 13 cm.

Date: pre-30 BCE; not included in Gunneweg's basic list, since the fabric of the Samaria vessel is not considered ESA (1983: 87). The Dor fragment appears to be ESA (not analyzed by NAA).

Samaria Form 27

27. Area C0, L4046, Reg. No. 40239/7. Fig. 5.7:15. Fragment of pedestal foot and lower wall. The foot has concave and convex moldings on the outside and a groove on the inside. According to complete vessel from Samaria a krateriskos. Identified according to Reisner 1924: Fig. 185: 11a, b. Gunneweg defines as a krateriskos, West Slope Style and gives a different, more elaborate vessel for reference (1983: 87, 105, Fig. 22:8). Pre-30 BCE.

Undefined Form

28. Area C1, L444, Reg. No. 4392/4. Fig. 5.7:16. Fragment of rim and upper wall. Small bowl or cup with nearly straight upper and sloping lower wall. The upper wall is decorated with rouletting. The rounded rim has a ridge below on the outside and a groove on the inside. Diam. 11 cm. For related profiles see Hayes 1985: 190, Fig. 53:19–20,

EAA Form 46 and Kenrick 1985: 238, Fig. 43: 334.4, a cup without rouletting attributed to Samaria Form 23.

Samaria Form 23 — EAA Form 45

29. Area C0, L4501, Reg. No. 45001. Fig. 5.7:17.

Complete vessel. Conical cup with straight sloping wall and concave vertical rim. Base-ring with stepped underside. Diam. 7.6 cm.

30. Area C0, L446, Reg. No. 4272/1. Fig. 5.7:18.

Fragment of rim and wall close to base. Sloping wall and concave rim decorated with rouletting. Diam. 13 cm.

Date: 1st century CE (Hayes 1985: 190, Fig. 53:16–17 and Kenrick 1985: 238); 30 BCE–60 CE (Gunneweg 1983: 87–106, Fig. 23:1); see also Negev 1986: 24–26.

4.5. ESD

As stated in the introduction, this ware is considered to be of Cypriot manufacture. For shape classification Hayes EAA forms are used. For some recently published material from Jerusalem, see Hayes 1985: 192, and from Oboda, see Negev 1986: 26–33. The pieces from Dor came from stratigraphically insignificant loci and must be dated according to comparisons.

EAA Form P40

31. Area C0, unit I–H 48, Reg. No. 4607/2. Fig. 5.7:19.

Fragment of rim and upper wall. Basin/krater with rounded body and molded incurved rim above inset band. On the outside in the middle of the wall, rouletting. Diam. 19.6 cm.

32. Area C1, unit G 48, Reg. No. 4792/3. Fig. 5.7:20.

Fragment of rim and upper wall. Large basin/krater of same shape. Diam. 39 cm.

Date: 'Very common in groups of the first half of the second century A.D.' (Kenrick 1985: 270; Hayes 1985: 192, Fig. 60:6). Not included in Gunneweg's basic list of ETS-II.

EAA Form P37

33. Area C1, L467, Reg. No. 4384/1. Fig. 5.7:21.

Fragment of rim and upper wall. Groove on top of rim and on outer face. The fragment belongs to a round-bottomed krater with high downturned rim and three astragal-shaped feet. Diam. 21.4 cm.

Date: 'second half of the first century B.C. and first half of first century A.D. (exact limits uncertain, owing to lack of well-dated examples)' (Kenrick 1985: 270; Hayes 1985: 192, Fig. 59:19–21). The form is extremely common in the potters' workshop at Oboda, which operated until the middle of the 1st century CE (Negev 1986: 27–30, Nos. 182–217). Gunneweg 1983: 102, 107, Fig. 24:1, dated 50 BCE to 50 CE.

EAA Form P22A

34. Area C0, L4040, Reg. No. 40292/1. Fig. 5.7:22.

Complete bowl with incurving wall and hooked rim; base-ring. Diam. *ca.* 14 cm.

Date: 'Very common in late first century B.C. and early first century A.D. contexts; latest examples about mid first

century A.D.' (Kenrick 1985: 269; Hayes 1985: 192, Fig. 59:12). Very common at Oboda, Negev 1986: 30–32, Nos. 218–248. Gunneweg 1983: 102, 107, Fig. 24:2, dated 20 BCE to 50 CE.

35. Area C0, L436, Reg. No. 4330/3, Fig. 5.7:23. Fragment of rim and wall close to base. Bowl with incurving wall and short, flat rim, sloping upwards. On the outer wall, grooves close to rim and lower down bands of rouletting. Diam. 27.4 cm.

Parallel: Kenrick 1985: 269, No. B381, 'possibly a large variant of the preceeding form'.

Undefined Form

36. Area C1, L4852, Reg. No. 48250/4, Fig. 5.7:24. Fragment of rim and wall. Bowl with slightly incurving wall and outcurved, flat rim with two grooves. On outer wall, incised lines and rouletting. Diam. 25 cm. Variant of EAA Form 22 or 30?

Eastern Terra Sigillata

<i>Area</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>
A2	L1016	10162	17	ESA Hell	2/3? (unsealed)
C0	L406	4107/1	24	ESA Rom	mixed
C0	L418	4278/1	1	ESA Hell	later than 4
C0	L436	4330/3	35	ESD	2? or later
C0	L443	4342/9	8	ESA Hell	2 (disturbed)
C0	L446	4272/1	30	ESA Rom	3+4
C0	L457	4420/11	2	ESA Hell	later than 4
C0	L457	4420/13	19	ESA Hell	later than 4
C0	L463	4350/6	12	ESA Hell	3? (disturbed)
C0	L463	4350/7	14	ESA Hell	3? (disturbed)
C0	L463	4533	20	ESA Hell	3? (disturbed)
C0	L479	4536/3	26	ESA 1st BCE–1st CE	4a (disturbed?)
C0	L479	4464/6	10	ESA Hell	4a (disturbed?)
C0	L480	4434/1	23	ESA Rom	4a (disturbed)
C0	L564	4897/1	7	ESA Hell	4
C0	L564	4977	18	ESA Hell	4
C0	L564	4988	15	ESA Hell	4
C0	L586	4973	9	ESA Hell	3
C0	L586	5111/1	25	ESA 1st BCE–1st CE	3
C0	L4040	40292/1	34	ESD	3 (disturbed)
C0	L4045	40283/4	16	ESA Hell	3 (unsealed)
C0	L4046	40191/13	3	ESA Hell	3 (unsealed)
C0	L4046	40239/7	27	ESA 1st BCE–1st CE	3 (unsealed)
C0	L4093	40389	4	ESA Hell	4
C0	L4501	45001	29	ESA Rom	4a(+3?)
C0	I 48	4047/1	11	ESA Hell	topsoil
C0	I-H 48	4607/2	31	ESD	balk
C1	L430	4562/1	6	ESA Hell	1
C1	L444	4392/4	28	ESA 1st BCE–1st CE	2 (disturbed)
C1	L467	4384/1	33	ESD	2a (disturbed?) (floor makeup: 2b)
C1	L4002	40018/2	21	ESA Rom	topsoil
C1	L4019	40061	22	ESA Rom	1
C1	L4852	48250/4	36	ESD	topsoil
C1	G 48	4792/3	32	ESD	topsoil
C2	L4514	45051/7	5	ESA Hell	2d
C2	L4528	45111	13	ESA Hell	3?

5. WEST SLOPE TECHNIQUE

A surprisingly large number of black-glazed vessels with decoration in white and clay-colored paint, combined with incision, has been found in Areas A and C. For this class, the term 'West Slope technique' has been chosen, following Lapp 1961: 22, which should be preferred to the original term 'West Slope Ware,' which could mean an Attic origin; it corresponds to 'Westabhangdekor' (Smetana-Scherrer 1982: 68) and describes a style of decoration and not a production center. In fact, Attic imports at Dor are few and mainly represented by drinking vessels such as skyphoi with ivy tendrils (Nos. 1–5) and kantharoi (Nos. 6–8).

This situation is paralleled by the imports of Hellenistic moldmade relief bowls (Section 3), with few Attic but a large number of East Greek Ionian bowls. Still, when comparing the number of imports in both classes of tableware, there are chronological and typological differences. The skyphoi and kantharoi in West Slope technique are 4th and 3rd century BCE imports, thus beginning during the Persian period, while the moldmade relief bowls begin at the end of the 3rd century and are dominant during the 2nd century BCE. It appears that skyphoi and kantharoi were replaced as drinking vessels for reasons of fashion or economics by the hemispherical bowls.

The bulk of vessels in West Slope technique is of eastern Mediterranean manufacture; the majority of vessels are plates and kraters. Attic and Eastern vessels can easily be distinguished on the basis of ware, decoration, and shape.

The Attic clay is Roman ochre with a glossy dark sepia glaze. The Eastern clay is reddish-brown and brown, more rarely flesh ochre and gray. Compared with the glossy Attic glaze, the Eastern one is often a slip of dark brown to dark sepia color, more matt than glossy with blotches, streaks, and smears. It is restricted to certain parts, mostly the visible ones, of the vessels: on plates (Nos. 17–56) to the interior and exterior close to the rim, on kraters (Nos. 57–72) to the exterior and a band below the rim on the interior. Among the Eastern class, in both plates and kraters, we can follow the change from dark brown and dark sepia glaze to a lighter brown to reddish-brown glaze or slip (see Nos. 21, 49, 56, 58, 61–62, 87). Comparisons with Eastern vessels in West Slope technique from such sites as Pergamon, Tarsus, and Antioch suggest that the production centers were located in Asia Minor. A single fragment from Ashdod proved to be of ESA ware when analyzed by NAA (Gunneweg 1983: 35, 91, 100; see also below, section 5.5.2). A simple comparison of the material of both classes reveals an obvious difference between the glossy, usually regularly applied red glaze of the ESA and the matt, carelessly spread glaze of the West Slope technique vessels, which makes it difficult to attribute them to a single production center. However, without further testing on a large scale, the general definition of an eastern Mediterranean group in West Slope technique, to be distinguished from the Attic and other Greek mainland as well as the Apulian Gnathia wares, should be preferred to the definition of local groups. A review of the dominant shapes at individual sites shows that different vessels were in fashion, suggesting various local production centers. Thus, at Eretria, plates and kantharoi appear in local ware (Metzger 1969: 20), while at Dor the Eastern group abounds in plates and mixing vessels. So far, there is no evidence to

suggest a local Phoenician-Palestinian production for any of the vessels.

5.1. DRINKING VESSELS

5.1.1. ATTIC IMPORTS

1. Skyphos, ivy tendrils and corymbs. Fig. 5.8:1.
Area C1, L4939, Reg. No. 49343/1.

Clay: Roman ochre, glossy dark sepia glaze.

Decoration: tendrils and corymbs in white paint, leaves in reserved clay color.

Large section, preserving the profile from the rim to the lower wall and one handle. Diam. at lip 12.5 cm. The shape is hemispherical, with the horizontal loop handles set below the lip. The ivy tendrils with corymbs are set off at the bottom by two painted bands. Date: 4th century BCE.

Ivy tendrils are the most common and the earliest of the foliated motifs: for the 4th century BCE black-glazed and gold-painted pottery, see Kopcke 1964: 62; at Corinth, the running ivy appears from 330 BCE onwards (Edwards 1975: 20, 24). The wide undulations of the tendrils, the leaves, and the corymbs are rhythmically placed.

Parallels: Crowfoot 1957: Fig. 44:15.

2. Skyphos, ivy tendrils and corymbs. Fig. 5.8:2.
Area A0, L33a, Reg. No. 1109/3.

Clay: Roman ochre, glossy dark sepia glaze.

Decoration: tendrils and corymbs in white paint, leaves in reserved clay color.

Small rim and wall fragment of a skyphos, estimated diam. 12.5 cm.

The following three fragments, small profile sections of rim and upper wall, belong to slightly larger skyphoi with an estimated diam. of 14 cm.; the decoration of clay color and white paint is as Nos. 1–2.

3. Area A1, L1237, Reg. No. 11905/9. Fig. 5.8:3.

4. Area C1, unit D 44, Reg. No. 48293. Fig. 5.8:4.

5. Area C2, L4670, Reg. No. 46642. Fig. 5.8:5.

6. Kantharos, olive wreath. Fig. 5.8:6.
Area C2, L4576, Reg. No. 45470/2, 45507/5, 45509/13.

Clay: Roman ochre, glossy dark sepia glaze.

Decoration: thinned clay paint.

Several fragments of a kantharos, preserving the entire profile with the upper part of one of the handles. Diam. at lip 8.8 cm., height 13.8 cm. The neck is decorated with an olive wreath.

Date: late 4th to middle of 3rd century BCE.

Parallels: Smetana-Scherrer 1982: 71, Nos. 499–500; for the shape *ibid.*, Fig. 57.

7. Kantharos, olive wreath. Fig. 5.8:7.
Area C2, L4504, Reg. No. 45030/1.

Small section of profile from rim to middle of neck with olive wreath.

Clay, decoration and date as No. 6.

8. Beaker, diminishing rectangles. Fig. 5.8:8.
Area C1, L4056, Reg. No. 40043/1.

Clay: Roman ochre, glossy dark sepia glaze.

Decoration: incised.

Small fragment with rim, neck, and a handle in the onset, starting in the middle of the neck. Diam. at lip 9.4 cm. Outcurved rim. The neck is decorated with incised diminishing rectangles. Date: 3rd or 2nd century BCE.

In the West Slope technique, the appearance of incised decoration went hand in hand with a simplification and schematization of ornaments. At first, from the middle of the 3rd century onwards, only the schematic chain from which the beads of necklaces were suspended (see our Nos. 9–10) and the stalks of tendrils were incised. Later, on vessels of the first half of the 2nd century, incision became the main decorative element (Smetana-Scherrer 1982: 73–74). For a discussion of kantharos and beaker in the West Slope technique see our No. 9.

5.1.2. EASTERN WORKSHOPS

9. Kantharos, necklace pattern and fluting. Fig. 5.8:9.

Area C1, L4808, Reg. No. 48060, 48064.

Clay: reddish-brown, dark sepia glaze with silvery shine, thinner than on Attic fabric, minute white grits.

Decoration: white paint and incised.

Several fragments, preserving the shape from the rim to the lower third of the wall. Diam. at lip 9.7 cm.; max. diam. at wall 13 cm.; preserved height 14 cm.; estimated height 17 cm. The outcurved rim, wide neck, globular body with ring base (reconstructed), and two prominent band handles with two applied side disks on the top and a thorn at the bottom give the vessel an elegant shape. The painted decoration is restricted to the neck, while the wall from the bottom of the handles is covered by vertical fluting. On each side of the neck between the handles is suspended a necklace, formed by an incised taenia and chain with painted beads.

Parallels: Schäfer 1968: 49–50, 55, 58, 61–62 — globular beaker, dated *ca.* 275–190 BCE. Several fragments were discovered in the foundations of the Great Altar (pp. 55, 152–53). Complete vessels: Schäfer 1968: Fig. 3:3 and Pl. 16:D 63; Levi 1964: 223, Fig. 23:2. Rim fragments: Levi 1964: 248, Fig. 9:3; Ziegenaus/Luca 1968: Pls. 44:190; 55:335–36; Dothan 1971: Fig. 14:9.

In comparison with the finds from Pergamon, our example dates from the 3rd century BCE and is typical of the early group with a well-proportioned body, good glaze, and fine decoration; a date *ca.* 275–225 seems likely (Schäfer 1968: 49, 58, Nos. D 52–54).

The exact definition as kantharos or beaker depends on the shape of the base. The complete examples mentioned above have a low ring base; at Samaria, high feet came to light — see Crowfoot 1957: Fig. 46:12 for a base and wall fragment with fluting. The fluting of the body is of no chronological significance; for a fragmentary kantharos see Ziegenaus/Luca 1968: Pl. 49:249, probably still of the early 3rd century. In Attic krateriskoi and kantharoi of the 4th and early 3rd centuries, the lower part of the wall may be fluted (Kopcke 1964: Beilage 40, 45:5; see also our Nos. 78–79). Talcott/Sparkes 1970: 124, Nos. 722–23, published two goblet kantharoi from the Agora, though this shape was not popular; No. 723 has vertical fluting from below the beginning of the handle to a plain zone above the foot, and No. 722 has the same shape as a West Slope kantharos of

presumably Italian manufacture from Aegina (Smetana-Scherrer 1982: 71, No. 499) and a fragment from Eretria (Metzger 1969: 58, No. 19) of local manufacture. The handle imitating metallic prototypes has parallels on a calyx beaker of the late 4th to early 3rd century (Kopcke 1964: Beilage 44:6) and on kantharoi with applied handle decorations of ivy leaves and masks (Smetana-Scherrer 1982: Nos. 475–76, 501, 529–30).

The manner in which the necklace is shown suspended between the handles is common from the turn of the 4th to the 3rd centuries (Smetana-Scherrer 1982: 69). The globular shape of the body is not paralleled by Attic kantharoi in the West Slope technique (Schäfer 1968: 49–50); several examples found at Samaria are Attic imports (Crowfoot 1957: Fig. 44:4–6). The finds from the Dipylon well B1 show that kantharoi in the West Slope technique date to the period 300–261 BCE, while in the following well section dated *ca.* 230–200 BCE undecorated globular kantharoi were found (Braun 1970: 167). The author finds support for Thompson's statement (1934: 445) that kantharoi in the West Slope technique were among those drinking vessels superseded by the molded relief bowls. The date conforms with the evidence from the Dipylon well. Thompson found kantharoi in his Groups A and B, while the relief bowls occurred in Groups C, D, and E (for the latest evaluation of the absolute dates see Rotroff 1982: 108–109). In the East, the globular beaker in the West Slope technique continued into the 2nd century; however, the date of *ca.* 100 BCE for the Ashdod fragment seems too late (Dothan 1971: 51). At Dor, these drinking vessels were apparently not very popular, and we may presume that they disappeared altogether with the advent of the Ionian molded relief bowls around the middle of the 2nd century BCE (see section 3.2).

10. Kantharos, necklace pattern.

Area C1, L4369, Reg. No. 43412.

Clay: reddish-brown, glaze on exterior glossy dark sepia, on interior matt.

Decoration: incised and thinned clay paint.

Fragment of rim and neck, preserving the profile from the lip to the beginning of the shoulder. Diam. at lip 9 cm. Shape and decoration as No. 9, except for the pendants of the necklace painted in thinned clay and the handle reaching the lip.

11. Kantharos or calyx beaker, tendrils. Fig. 5.9:1.

Area C0, L616, Reg. No. 5214/6.

Clay: reddish-brown, glossy dark sepia glaze.

Decoration: white paint and incised.

Rim and neck fragment of a drinking vessel with flaring rim with overhang, grooved on the overhanging vertical face. Outer diam. at lip 19.5 cm. The groove and the end of the lip are marked by incised lines; the decoration of incised tendrils with berries or fruits in white paint starts below the lip.

The fabric and decoration indicate a 2nd century BCE date. While the previously described vessels Nos. 6–10 had the smooth lip typical of Hellenistic kantharoi, the thickened lip was more frequent in the 4th century kantharoi (Kopcke 1964: 79; see Beilage 44:6 for a close parallel to our lip in a calyx beaker). Such rims with overhang are found much later on early imperial red-glazed kraters (see Crowfoot 1957: 344, Nos. 1–7; esp. Fig. 83:1 on p. 343).

12. Cup, ivy leaves. Fig. 5.9:2.

Area C1, L4900, Reg. No. 48428/2.

Clay: yellow reddish; on exterior black glaze, on interior red to brown glaze.

Decoration: white paint and incised.

Large section, preserving the profile from the rim to the lower wall. Diam. at lip 8.8 cm. Rim inturned. Between two incised lines, a stiff trail of continuous ivy leaves is painted in white.

Parallels: Schäfer 1968: 47 — thin-walled cups with exterior decoration; close in shape and decoration is No. D 13 on Pl. 12. The type was found in the foundations of the Great Altar, giving a late 3rd to early 2nd century BCE date. In the Asclepeion, the type appears in construction phase 10 (second quarter of 2nd century BCE); see Ziegenaus/da Luca 1968: 190 and Pl. 49:244. Waagé 1948: shape 57 on Pl. II, Fig. 3: 15–29, pp. 15–16, from deposits of the years 225–176 BCE; Hellström 1965: Pl. 8:74.

13. Cup or beaker, ivy tendrils.

Area A1, L1082, Reg. No. 10501/2.

Clay: reddish-brown, glaze dark brown on exterior, red on interior.

Decoration: thinned clay paint.

Small wall fragment of thin-walled vessel with outcurved rim; the lip is broken off. Below the rim zone, ivy tendril. Presumably 2nd century BCE.

5.2. CLOSED VESSELS

14. Juglet, olive motif and fluting. Fig. 5.9:3; Photos 5.28–29.

Area C2, L4525, Reg. No. 45175 and L4541, Reg. No. 45191.

Clay: Roman ochre, glossy dark sepia glaze. Attic ware.

Decoration: thinned clay paint.

Preserved height 7.1 cm.; reconstructed h. 7.8 cm.; max. diam. 7.8 cm.

Nearly complete juglet with ovoid body; the upper neck with the rim and the ring handle are missing. Originally, height and width must have been equal or nearly so. A schematic wreath of a thick band flanked by small vertical and diagonal leaves is painted in a careless manner on the shoulder at the level of the handle. The wall is decorated with vertical fluting from the lower onset of the handle to above the base, leaving a plain section in clay color at the bottom of the wall. The upper end of the fluting is marked by a red-glazed band.

Parallels: the shape occurs in plain glazed ware of Attic origin and Eastern imitations: Crowfoot 1957: Fig. 58:3; Vanderpool 1962: 37, No. 38; Sparkes/Talcott 1970: 160, Nos. 1192–96; Diederichs 1980: 21, No. 15; all examples with carinated shoulder. Sparkes/Talcott 1970: 157, 160 classify the vessel as askos, guttus type, because of the special lip, which in our case is missing; they further note the occasional vertical ribbing of the body. A West Slope technique kantharos from Aegina (Smetana-Scherrer 1982: 71, No. 499 and p. 76) of the early 3rd century is decorated with fluting from the middle of the handles until a plain band above the foot, which is left as a clay color zone; the author suggests a possible South Italian origin. Also related are the 3rd-century juglets with ring handle from Pergamon (Schäfer 1968: 50–51, 58, 62, Nos. D 73–75, none with fluted body).

The schematized olive motif, where the natural shape of the leaf is reduced to schematic strokes and finally dotted (Smetana-Scherrer 1982: 71), indicates a 3rd-century date for the Dor find.

15. Lekythos, necklace pattern, ivy tendrils and corymb olive wreath. Fig. 5.9:4.

Area C0, L4068, Reg. No. 40268.

Clay: reddish-brown, glossy dark sepia glaze. Attic ware.

Decoration: thinned clay paint and miltos.

Large neck and wall fragment of a lekythos with elongate body (preserved height 9.5 cm.). The vessel is divided into three registers by a line filled with miltos at the carination between shoulder and wall and another presumably in the middle of the wall. The neck and upper register is decorated by a necklace in form of an incised taenia and chain, from which white painted pendants are hanging. The upper half of the wall and middle register carries ivy tendrils with corymbs, undulating in a rhythmic pattern. The lower half of the body and the third register had an olive wreath, of which only two leaves are preserved.

No exact parallels were found. At Tarsus, both plain and decorated lekythoi were rare (Jones 1950: 161). For the ivy tendrils, see above, No. 1. Presumably late 4th/early 3rd century BCE.

16. Closed vessel, lekythos?

Area C2, L4512, Reg. No. 45078/1.

Clay: brown, glossy dark sepia glaze on exterior.

Decoration: thinned clay paint and miltos.

Small lower wall fragment, probably of the same type as No. 15, showing the lower line filled with miltos, below the olive wreath and above the ivy tendrils.

5.3. PLATES OF EASTERN MANUFACTURE

Small and large plates decorated in the West Slope technique are quite common at Dor in this class of pottery. There are two basic shapes: a small thin-walled saucer or bowl and a large coarser plate with two variants. In the painted interior decoration, three motifs occur so far: ivy tendrils and leaves, a schematic olive or myrtle wreath, and garlands tied up in ribbons. Within the general stylistic development, these vessels represent the simplification and schematization of the West Slope technique, which increased from the middle of the 3rd century onwards (Smetana-Scherrer 1982: 72–73). The most popular shape with the rolled rim (Nos. 27–52) is ornamented in addition to the painted motives with stamped and rouletted decorations. Generally, the glaze ranges from gray to black; there are some brown to red-glazed vessels, showing a further deterioration in the painted style. The matt glaze is applied thinly like a gloss and is blotchy, covering the entire interior and part of the exterior of most of the plates. This development is paralleled by the plain table wares such as fish plates and bowls with in- and outcurved rims.

5.3.1. SAUCERS WITH BEVELLED OR GROOVED RIM

17. Saucer, olive motif, flower star. Fig. 5.9:5.

Area C1, L614, Reg. No. 5151/11; L4181, Reg. No. 40788/2; L4804a, Reg. No. 48014/7.

Clay: brown, matt dark brown glaze on interior and upper part of interior wall. On exterior, several spots and smears, small white and gray grits.

Decoration: white paint.

Several fragments of a saucer, giving the complete profile from rim to base; the saucer is shallow and footless with vertical walls and bevelled rim. Max. diam. 17 cm.; h. 5 cm. The interior is painted with a schematic olive wreath on the upper wall and a star of flower petals in the center bottom. Three incised lines below the rim and two on the exterior flared upper part.

Parallels: Attic prototypes — Watzinger 1901: 70, No. 7c; Metana-Scherrer 1982: 74, No. 556 (with rolled, grooved rim); Eastern manufacture — Pergamon, Schäfer 1968: 44, 48–59, esp. No. D 2, the ware produced in the second half of the 3rd century and derived from Attic prototypes; Conze 1913: Beilage 36:2; Ziegenaus/da Luca 1968: Pls. 54:333; 59:428; 1975: Pl. 54:1 (the Pergamene fragments generally of better quality than the Dor finds); Tarsus — Jones 1950: 61–62, 220, Nos. 130–32, found in the Middle and Late Hellenistic Units, ca. 300–150 BCE (pp. 8–9), with differentiation between Eastern and ‘Tarsian’ products; Antioch — Vaagé 1948: 15–16, shape 55a, of same date as the Tarsus group; Ibn Hani — Bounni 1976: Fig. 25:6 on p. 275.

8. Saucer, myrtle motif. Fig. 5.9:6.

Area C1, L4060, Reg. No. 40274.

Clay: as No. 17.

Decoration: white paint.

Fragment of wall, preserving the profile from rim to lower wall; grooved rim; on the interior a schematic myrtle wreath is painted. Max. diam. 16 cm.

9. Saucer, wreath. Fig. 5.9:7.

Area C2, L4551, Reg. No. 45328/3.

Clay: as No. 17.

Decoration: thick white paint.

Fragment of wall, preserving the profile from rim to lower wall; grooved rim; on the interior a schematic wreath between two broken lines. Max. diam. 19.2 cm.

10. Saucer, flower star. Fig. 5.9:8.

Area C1, L4361, Reg. No. 43357.

Clay: gray, matt dark brown to black glaze on exterior, small gray grits.

Decoration: white paint.

Fragment of base and lower wall; the rounded base is marked by a groove. In the center a star of four petals is painted.

Parallels: on Attic ware Watzinger 1901: 70, No. 7c for eight-petalled star on deep bowl and 1901: 82, No. 32 for four-petalled star on large plate. For Eastern products see the references to No. 17 above.

11. Saucer, olive motif. Fig. 5.9:9.

Area C0, L421, Reg. No. 4446/1.

Clay: brown, matt reddish-brown glaze on interior and upper part of exterior, small white and gray grits.

Decoration: thin white paint.

Fragment of wall, preserving the profile from rim to lower wall; grooved rim; on the interior a schematic olive wreath is painted. Max. diam. ca. 20 cm.

12. Saucer, myrtle motif.

Area C1, L4310, Reg. No. 48002.

Clay: brown, glossy dark sepia glaze on interior and upper part of exterior, small white and gray grits.

Decoration: thin white paint.

Fragment as No. 19. Max. diam. 17 cm.

23. Saucer, myrtle motif.

Area C1, L4354, Reg. No. 43322/1.

Small fragment of rim and wall, clay and decoration as No. 22. Max. diam. 16 cm.

24. Saucer, myrtle motif.

Area C1, L4346, Reg. No. 43301/27.

Clay: reddish-brown, matt dark sepia glaze on interior and upper part of exterior, small white and gray grits.

Decoration: thick white paint.

Small fragment of rim and wall painted with myrtle wreath.

25. Saucer, myrtle motif.

Area C1, L4353, Reg. No. 43380.

Wall fragment painted with myrtle wreath, clay and decoration as No. 24.

26. Saucer, tendrils, berries. Fig. 5.9:10.

Area C0, L419, Reg. No. 4146/1.

Clay: brown, matt brown glaze on interior and below rim on the exterior.

Decoration: white paint, incised.

Small wall fragment close to rim, decorated with incised tendrils and white painted berries.

5.3.2. PLATES WITH HEAVY ROLLED GROOVED RIM

Large coarse plates with a heavy rolled rim with one or two grooves and a ring base are the most common type in the West Slope technique at Dor. They are characterized by a combined decoration of painted ornaments, stamped palmettes, and rouletting. The shape is a copy of the Attic 4th-century plate with rolled rim, which became increasingly popular in Hellenistic times (Sparkes/Talcott 1970: 147, Nos. 1046–1060). Plain plates are found at Dor (L479, Reg. No. 4571/4; L564, Reg. No. 4785/4 and L4075, Reg. No. 40304; L611, Reg. No. 5200) and Tel Arqa (Thalmann 1978: Fig. 43:23 on p. 130; p. 58 — imitation of the Attic type of the end of the 4th/beginning of the 3rd centuries). On the basis of the painted decoration, it is possible to distinguish two groups, one with undulating ivy tendrils and leaves (Nos. 27–39) and the other with a schematic myrtle or olive wreath (Nos. 40–45 for the myrtle motif and 46–49 for the olive motif; on the definition see Kopcke 1964: 62). There were sufficient fragments of vessels Nos. 27 and 40 to show that the interior of the plates was decorated with stamped palmettes in the center and rouletting in a zone between these and the painted ornaments. It is probable that stamping and rouletting was not a general rule and that it finally disappeared with the tendency to simplify the decoration.

The plates range in diameter from 20 to 40 cm. with little difference in the thickness of the walls. The ring base, just as in the large plates of ESA ware, can be wide or narrow; in plate No. 27 the base has a ratio of 1:3 to the diameter, in plate No. 40 the ratio is 1:2.

With few exceptions, the clay in this group is rather uniform: a gray hard fabric with small white and gray grits and a matt dark sepia glaze on the interior and upper part of the exterior wall. A thin white paint is used for the tendrils and a thicker paint for the leaves in the ivy wreath, while thin paint is common with the olive and myrtle wreaths. In the catalogue, only variations in clay and decorations will be noted.

27. Plate, ivy tendrils, rouletting, stamped palmettes. Fig. 5.9:11.

Area A1, L1088, Reg. No. 10603; L1104, Reg. No. 10566.

Clay: brown, dark sepia glaze on the interior and partially on the exterior, particularly on the rim and upper wall zone.

Decoration: white paint, rouletted and stamped.

Complete plate; diam. at lip 22.5 cm.; h. 4.5 cm.; rim with two inner grooves. The entire wall surface is divided into three decorative zones of equal size. The outer painted zone of undulating ivy tendrils with leaves starts at the lower groove, i.e. the beginning of the rim molding, and finishes with two concentric painted bands, partly covered by the tendrils. Then follows a middle zone of rouletting and finally the inner zone presumably consisting of five palmettes (a part of the wall is missing).

28. Plate, ivy tendrils, rouletting. Fig. 5.9:12.

Area C1, L4353, Reg. No. 43380.

Nearly complete profile of plate; diam. at lip 22 cm. Molded rim with single groove. The ivy tendrils are set off by two painted lines at the bottom, followed by a plain middle zone and a band of rouletting.

29. Plate, ivy tendrils. Fig. 5.10:1.

Area C2, L4520, Reg. No. 45153.

Clay: reddish-brown, dark sepia glaze on the interior and below lip on the exterior, several smears on the exterior wall, brown glaze around rim molding, small white and gray grits.

Decoration: white paint.

Section preserving the profile from rim to lower wall; diam. at lip 32 cm. The rim has a deep groove after the initial molding between wall and rim. The painted decoration of ivy tendrils and leaves reaches to the rim molding. Part of the inner wall surface is plain, and it appears that this plate was not decorated with rouletting.

30. Plate, ivy tendrils. Fig. 5.10:2.

Area C2, L4607, Reg. No. 46050/7.

Clay: brown, gray glaze with brown streaks, white and gray grits.

Decoration: white paint.

Fragment of rim and upper wall; diam. at lip 37 cm. The rim has a deep groove after the initial molding between wall and rim. The painted decoration of ivy tendrils and leaves reaches the rim molding.

31. Plate, ivy tendrils. Fig. 5.10:3.

Area C1, unit G 46, Reg. No. 5145.

Clay: gray, glossy dark sepia glaze covering the interior and the exterior below the lip, small white and gray grits.

Decoration: white paint for leaves, thin white paint for tendrils and bands.

Fragment of rim and upper wall; diam. at lip 27 cm. Rim with two prominent moldings. The zone with the undulating ivy tendrils and leaves is set off by two closely placed painted bands.

32. Plate, ivy tendrils. Fig. 5.10:4.

Area C2, L4566, Reg. No. 46206/1.

Clay: brown, dark brown glossy glaze on interior and exterior below rim, gray and white grits.

Decoration: white paint.

Small fragment with rim and upper wall; diam. ca. 40 cm. Elaborately molded rim. Of the decoration, little has been preserved.

33. Plate, ivy tendrils. Fig. 5.10:5.

Area C2, L4613, Reg. No. 46154/14.

Clay: brown, glossy dark sepia glaze, small white and gray grits.

Decoration: white paint.

Small rim section of large plate, est. diam. 28 cm. Rim with two moldings and shallow groove. Tendril and part of ivy leaf preserved.

34. Plate, ivy tendrils.

Area C1, L481, Reg. No. 4479/1.

Small rim fragment, clay and decoration as No. 33. Rim with two moldings and groove. Est. diam. 34 cm.

35. Plate, ivy tendrils.

Area C1, L524, Reg. No. 4632/1.

Clay: brown, matt dark sepia glaze, white and gray grits.

Decoration: white paint.

Small rim and wall fragment with tendrils and ivy leaf. Est. diam. 32 cm.

36. Plate, ivy tendrils.

Area C2, L4544, Reg. No. 45445/1.

Clay: reddish-brown, dark brown to dark sepia glaze, white and gray grits.

Decoration: flesh color paint.

Small rim and wall fragment with tendrils and ivy leaves bordered by a narrow and a wide band of paint. Est. diam. 30 cm.

37. Plate, ivy tendrils.

Area C1, L490, Reg. No. 4543/1.

Wall fragment with tendril and ivy leaf, unglazed exterior.

38. Plate, ivy tendrils.

Area C2, L4608, Reg. No. 46062/4.

Brown clay and glaze. Small wall fragment with tendril and leaf, unglazed exterior.

39. Plate, ivy tendrils.

Area C2, L4578, Reg. No. 45407/3.

Fragment of base and lower wall; glossy glaze. Inner diam. of ring base 21 cm. The ivy tendrils are bordered by two bands of paint.

40. Plate, myrtle motif, rouletting, stamped palmettes. Fig. 5.10:6.

Area C2, L4535, Reg. Nos. 45228, 45241, 45244.

Nearly complete plate; diam. at lip 39.5 cm.; h. 6 cm. Rim with two moldings and two grooves. The division of the decorative zones is arranged differently than on plate No. 27. The myrtle wreath runs close to the rim, then follows a wide plain zone, and finally the zones of rouletting and stamped palmettes are placed within the ring base.

41. Plate, myrtle motif. Fig. 5.10:7.

Area C2, L4547, Reg. No. 45024.

Small fragment of rim and upper wall; diam. at lip 30.5 cm.

The following two fragments with the same clay and the same decoration could be part of plate No. 41: all loci are in unit K 46.

2. Area C2, L4608, Reg. No. 46062/12.
Small fragment of rim and upper wall.

3. Area C2, W4583, Reg. No. 46127/9.
Fragment of rim and upper wall.

4. Plate, myrtle motif.
Area C2, W4583, Reg. No. 46127/12.
Fragment of rim and upper wall.

5. Plate, olive motif. Fig. 5.10:8.
Area C0, L616, Reg. No. 5214/7.
Clay: reddish-brown, brown to dark sepia glaze, white and gray grits.
Decoration: white paint.
Fragment of rim and upper wall; diam. at lip 37.5 cm.
Remnant of olive leaves.

6. Plate, olive motif. Fig. 5.10:9.
Area C0, unit I-H 48, Reg. No. 4607/1.
Fragment of rim and upper wall; diam. at lip 31.5 cm.
Remnant of olive leaves.

7. Plate, olive motif.
Area C1, L4353, Reg. No. 43380.
Fragment of rim and upper wall; diam. at lip 24 cm.
Remnant of olive leaves (or possibly myrtle, since they are rather thin).

8. Plate, olive motif.
Area C2, W4583, Reg. No. 46004/2.
Fragment of rim and upper wall; diam. at lip 24 cm.
Remnant of olive leaves.

9. Plate, olive motif. Fig. 5.10:10.
Area C1, L4060, Reg. No. 40274/4.
Clay: reddish-brown, red glaze on interior except for outer rim molding, covered by a brown glaze which continues all over the preserved exterior wall; minute grits.
Decoration: thin white paint.
Fragment of rim and upper wall; diam. at lip 23 cm. Apart from the difference in the color of the glaze, the plate has a simpler outline; the rim molding is less pronounced and the lip not rolled. Same material as No. 58.

10. Plate, star, stamped palmettes. Fig. 5.10:11.
Area C1, L524, Reg. No. 4804/2-3.
Clay: brown, darker brown glaze, matt and spotted, white and gray grits, exterior unglazed.
Decoration: white painted and stamped palmettes.
Fragment of ring base and lower wall; a groove on the interior follows the outer edge of the base. In the broken inner rim, remains of three stamped palmettes alternating with three radial lines in white paint; altogether, there must have been five of each motif. The radial lines presumably formed a star.

11. Plate, rouletting and stamped palmettes.
Area C2, L4530, Reg. No. 46069/1.
Fragment of base and lower wall; glossy glaze. Inner diam. of ring base 17 cm. A zone of rouletting encircles stamped

palmettes (only the tip of one palmette is preserved).

52. Plate, stamped palmettes and painted band. Fig. 5.10:12.
Area C2, L4520, Reg. No. 45068/2.

Fragment of flat inner base of plate, decorated with stamped palmettes with central midrib, grouped around a band of thin white paint.

Parallels: although large plates and bowls were occasionally manufactured in the West Slope technique at Athens and Corinth (Watzinger 1901: 82, No. 32; Thompson 1934: 400-402, 445, Nos. E 62-63; Edwards 1975: No. 129), the Dor plates Nos. 27-52 belong to an eastern Mediterranean class in which Greek black-glazed shapes and decorative elements such as stamped palmettes and rouletting are combined with single foliated pattern encircling the interior close to the rim. Tarsus — with undulating ivy tendrils (Nos. 27-39) Jones 1950: 162, 220, No. 133, from the Middle and Late Hellenistic Units, ca. 300-150 BCE (p. 36); with olive and myrtle motif (Nos. 40-49) — Jones 1950: 162, 221, Nos. 137-39, with stamped and rouletted decoration, from the Middle Hellenistic Unit; see also Fig. 128:B for a fragment from the Hellenistic-Roman Unit, ca. 150-50 BCE (p. 36). However, Jones differentiates between them not on grounds of decoration but of size, the former group including large and the latter group small plates. We propose to group them together, particularly since at Tarsus the smaller plates (No. 137 with a diam. of 21 cm.) show the combination of painted ornament with stamped and rouletted decoration which at Dor occurs on plate No. 27 with a diam. of 22.5 cm. and ivy tendrils. At Eretria, plates were especially common in the local production of vessels in the West Slope technique; some are quite similar to the 'Eastern' class (Metzger 1969: 20, 57, 60, Nos. 12, 14-15, 44-46, dated 3rd and 2nd centuries). Jerusalem — Duncan 1925: Pl. VII, Fig. 20; Samaria — Crowfoot 1957: Fig. 47:1-2; Beth Zur — Lapp 1961: 220, Type 353.1; Ibn Hani — Bounni 1976: Fig. 25:3-5 on p. 275.

5.3.3. PLATES WITH FLARING OVERHANGING RIM

These vessels represent a variant of the large plates with an entirely different rim; at Dor, they are less common than those with rolled rim. The flaring rim can be relatively flat, grooved and with a rolled lip (Nos. 53, 56) or have an overhang with a nearly vertical face (Nos. 54-55). None of the fragments was found with a base, nor is there any evidence for stamped and rouletted decoration. The size of these plates is considerable, from 35 to above 40 cm. in diameter.

53. Plate, garland with ribbons. Fig. 5.10:13.
Area C0, L4233, Reg. No. 40953/1.

Clay: reddish-brown, dark sepia glaze on the interior and the exterior of the lip, white and gray grits.

Decoration: thin white paint.

Large fragment, preserving the profile from rim to lower wall; diam. at lip 35 cm. A garland tied up with fine bows of ribbons is painted close to the rim with the top of the rolled lip remaining unglazed; three of the original six ribbons are preserved.

54. Plate, garland with ribbons. Fig. 5.10:14.
Area C0, L468, Reg. No. 4621/4; L494, Reg. No. 4750/1.

Clay and decoration as No. 53.

55. Plate, garland with ribbons.
Area C0, L584, Reg. No. 4863/1.
Clay and decoration as Nos. 53–54.
Fragment of rim and wall, diam. at lip 41.6 cm.

56. Plate, ivy tendrils. Fig. 5.11:1.
Area C1, L615, Reg. No. 5152/15.
Clay: brown with blotchy glaze in several shades of brown; white and gray grits.

Decoration: white paint.

Fragment of large plate, diam. at lip 39.5 cm., with undulating ivy tendrils and leaves. Molding with groove as rim and a ridge close to center of plate.

Parallels: Tarsus — Jones 1950: 162, 221, Nos. 134–36, found in the top level of the Middle Hellenistic and the Late Hellenistic Unit and considered a ‘Tarsian’ imitation of the plates with rolled rim, since inferior in fabric; Samaria — Crowfoot 1957: Fig. 44:7; Ibn Hani — Bounni 1978: Fig. 34:1 on p. 288. For a shape with ivy tendrils like our No. 55 see Waagé 1948: 12, shape 30 and Fig. 3; Dothan 1971: Fig. 8:20. For a garland on a plate with rolled rim, see Jones 1950: Fig. 129:A. For parallels in locally produced plates from Eretria, see Metzger 1969: 20, 57, Nos. 9–11. These comparisons show that despite certain typological differences in the rim the plates Nos. 27–56 should be classified as a single group which was in favor during the 3rd and 2nd centuries BCE.

5.4. MIXING VESSELS

Like the large plates, mixing vessels (krater, lekane) in the West Slope technique were quite common at Dor. On the evidence of the rim and neck fragments, there are three basic shapes with flaring rim, ledge rim, and horizontal or outcurved rim above a vertical collar. The few wall fragments, all of the upper part and the shoulder, indicate that they were all wide-mouthed vessels with the upper opening and the maximum width nearly equal. Judging from fabric and decoration it appears that all are of Eastern manufacture: black- and red-glazed kraters with a ledge rim (Nos. 57–64) and those with a vertical collar (Nos. 65–70). They do not differ in fabric and decorative style from the plates described above.

5.4.1. KRATERS WITH LEDGE RIM

Like the large plates with rolled rim, the kraters with ledge rim copy an Attic shape, both in fine table ware and in the household ware lekanai (Sparkes/Talcott 1970: 56–57, Nos. 72–84 and pp. 211–12). There is a variant with a wide curving rim (Nos. 57–58) and another with a narrower, curving to flat rim (Nos. 59–64). The main difference is the rim decoration: in the former, it always appears and may be of good quality like Nos. 57–58; in the latter, the ornamentation, if any, is simple (Nos. 59–64). The vessel is usually provided with a pair of handles, though only on No. 61 has the onset of a handle been preserved. Fragments from Pergamon indicate that the diameter varies from 30 to 50 cm. (Schäfer 1968: 61, Nos. D 33–51); most of the Dor vessels have a diameter of less than 30 cm. The complete shape of the type is illustrated by finds from Kertsch (Schäfer 1968: Fig. 2:5) and Tarsus (Jones 1950: 217, No. 87, undecorated and with a brown-black glaze). Finds from Dor and other sites demon-

strate the fabrication of similar kraters in plain household ware (Dothan 1971: Fig. 61:9–10; Elgavish 1974: XIII:225 = 1976: 68, Fig. 2:3 for complete vessels).

Fine Table Ware

57. Krater, dolphins and palmettes. Fig. 5.11:2.
Area C0, L4092, Reg. No. 40444.

Clay: flesh ochre, dark sepia to brown glaze on both sides, minute grits.

Decoration: thin white and flesh color paint.

Small rim and wall fragment; inner diam. 23 cm.; max. diam. 33.7 cm. The wide rim is decorated with alternating dolphins and palmettes with petals free between two incised circles each on the inner and outer edge of the rim.

Parallels: the rims are decorated with various floral, foliate, and geometric forms. The shape is common Pergamon — Schäfer 1968: 48–49, 55, 58, 60–61, Nos. 33–51, dated *ca.* 200 BCE with a possible extension from 225–175 BCE; Conze 1913: Beiblätter 36:5, 37:1, 38; Ziegenaus/Luca 1968: Pls. 44:191, 57:397; Tarsus — Jones 1950: 160 and Fig. 125:H, from the middle level of the Middle Hellenistic Unit; Olbia — Levi 1964: 247, Fig. 10:1. Eretria — Metzger 1969: 22, 61, No. 63, local, first half of the 3rd century; Crowfoot 1957: Figs. 43:7 (= Lapp 1962: 220, Type 353.2), 49:9–10. Dolphins and palmettes on rim — Conze 1913: Beiblätter 38:4; Schäfer 1968: Pl. 13, No. D 3; Ziegenaus/Luca 1968: 59, No. 428. In the 4th century dolphins appear as pendants of necklaces (Watzinger 1907: 76, No. 20; Kopcke 1964: 64, Beiblätter 10:2–3, 34:10). From the turn of the 4th century and during the 3rd century dolphins were an independent motif in combination with others (Smetana-Scherrer 1982: 69, 71; Edwards 1975: No. 539–40; Crowfoot 1957: Fig. 44:5; Turqueti-Pasetti 1986: 60, Fig. 2:8).

58. Krater, palmettes and rosettes. Fig. 5.11:3.
Area C0, L541, Reg. No. 4758/1.

Clay: reddish-brown, red glaze, minute grits. Same material as No. 49.

Decoration: flesh color and flesh ochre paint.

Rim fragment, two grooves on inner and outer edge. The wide rim is decorated with alternating palmettes and eight-petaled rosettes, each consisting of four petals in flesh color and four in flesh ochre paint, between tendrils. For related decoration see Schäfer 1968: Pl. 13.

Household Lekanai

59. Krater, exterior decoration. Fig. 5.11:4.
Area C2, L4548, Reg. No. 45252/1.

Clay: reddish-brown, matt dark brown glaze on both sides, white and gray grits.

Decoration: thin white paint, hardly visible.

Section preserving the profile from rim to middle or lower wall; inner diam. 23 cm.; max. diam. 27.5 cm. On the exterior, below the rim, a broad painted band of continuous heart-shaped leaves ending in volutes and placed sideways, set off at the bottom by a line.

60. Krater, ivy motif.
Area C2, W4583, Reg. No. 45003/16.

Material as No. 59.

Wall fragment decorated with an undulating ivy tendril.

. Krater, decoration on exterior and rim. Fig. 5.11:5.
Area C1, L4346, Reg. No. 43241/2–3.

Clay: reddish-brown, on exterior matt reddish-brown glaze with brown part, on interior dark sepia glaze, white and gray grits.

Decoration: thin white paint, color partly worn.

Section preserving the profile from rim to middle wall; inner diam. 21 cm.; max. diam. 26 cm. On top of the slightly outward curving rim an egg pattern is painted. On the exterior, the onset of a handle and the beginning of a decorative pattern.

. Krater, ivy motif. Fig. 5.11:6.
Area A1, L1070, Reg. No. 10489/1.

Clay and decoration as No. 61.

Fragment of rim and wall; inner diam. 24 cm.; max. diam. 26 cm. On the exterior part of an undulating ivy tendril.

. Krater, ivy motif.
Area C1, L4369, Reg. No. 43411.

Fragment of rim and wall as Nos. 61–62 except that the exterior is covered with a reddish-brown glaze and the exterior only partially so.

. Krater, ivy motif.
Area C1, L4353, Reg. No. 43380.

Wall fragment of same material as Nos. 61–63; reddish-brown glaze on both sides; on exterior undulating ivy tendrils.

These three kraters are of the same shape, with only the curvature of the ledge rim showing some differences. On the evidence of No. 59, the body shape seems to be squatter than the two complete examples from Kertsch and Tarsus mentioned before; the walls appear nearly vertical, and in No. 59, the wall is thickened at the joint of rim and wall. An important difference between No. 59 and Nos. 61–64 is the change from gray-black to red-brown glaze on the latter, adding to the red-glazed No. 58. Like the plates described in section 5.3, the kraters should be dated to the 3rd and 2nd centuries BCE.

Parallels: Tarsus — Jones 1950: 169, 228, No. 217, 'decorated kitchen ware,' from the bottom level of the Hellenistic-Roman Unit, i.e. the middle of the 2nd century. Ornamented rim: Eretria — Metzger 1969: 61, No. 63; Ibn Ani — Bounni 1978: Fig. 34:13 on p. 288.

4.2. KRATERS WITH VERTICAL COLLAR

This form of krater is represented at Dor by two variants, one with a ledge rim (Nos. 65–70) and the other with an outcurving rim (No. 71). The vessels are of eastern Mediterranean manufacture; a complete krater found at Samaria (Leisner 1924: Fig. 173:17; Crowfoot 1957: Fig. 45:1) gives an idea of the shape, with width and height nearly equal. The location of the handles on the shoulder (Nos. 65–67) suggests that the column krater could have served as a prototype (Pagenstecher 1913: 16, Fig. 22b; Boulter 1953: 91, No. 99; Parkes/Talcott 1970: 54–55, Nos. 54–58). The use of the olive and myrtle motif as collar decoration shows the stylistic relationship to the large plates, discussed in section 5.3.2.

5. Krater, olive motif. Fig. 5.11:7.
Area C1, L4338, Reg. No. 43225.

Clay: reddish-brown, glossy dark sepia glaze with streaks and spots, white and gray grits; unglazed interior.

Decoration: white paint.

Several large fragments, preserving the profile from the rim close to the base (reconstructed according to No. 66). The rim is flat; max. diam. including rim 28 cm.; est. height 20 cm. The vertical collar is decorated with an olive wreath except for the handle; the shoulder and wall are plain. The curved loop handle reaches from the shoulder to below the rim. The estimated height gives a ratio of 2:3 for width and height, unlike the parallel from Samaria mentioned above.

66. Krater, olive motif. Fig. 5.11:8.
Area C1, L4361, Reg. No. 43346 + 43357; L4369, Reg. No. 43415; L4802, Reg. Nos. 48004 + 48005/2, 7.

Clay: reddish-brown, glossy dark sepia glaze; interior unglazed except for smears below rim and on the neck.

Decoration: white paint.

Several fragments of rim and upper wall and base and lower wall; max. diam. including rim 30 cm.; est. height 21 cm. The curved collar is decorated with an olive wreath except for the handles, preserved only in the onset. The molded ring base is glazed on the inside.

67. Krater, myrtle motif. Fig. 5.11:9.
Area C2, L4547, Reg. No. 45260/2.

Clay and decoration as No. 66.

Several fragments, preserving the profile from rim to just below the shoulder with part of the handle. The rim is grooved on the top with a slight overhang; max. diam. including rim 30.5 cm. The vertical collar is decorated with a myrtle wreath between two bands; the shoulder remained plain.

68. Krater, palmettes. Fig. 5.11:10.
Area C1 L4334, Reg. No. 43313/5, 14.

Clay: reddish-brown, sepia glaze, mostly gone.

Decoration: white paint.

Rim and collar fragment with onset of shoulder; max. diam. including rim 22 cm. The rim is grooved. On the collar, several schematic palmettes, presumably six, are hanging upside down from the rim.

69. Krater, palmettes. Fig. 5.11:11.
Area C1, L602, Reg. No. 5012/9.

Rim and collar fragment in shape, ware, and decoration as No. 68; could belong to the same vessel.

70. Krater.
Area C2, W4583, Reg. No. 46127/4.

Rim and collar fragment close to Nos. 68–69; on exterior glaze and decoration mostly gone; on interior band of glossy dark sepia glaze below rim.

71. Krater, ivy motif. Fig. 5.11:12.
Area C1, L602, Reg. No. 5012/6.

Clay: reddish-brown, dark gray to brown glaze with streaks.

Decoration: white paint.

Small fragment of rim and collar; max. diam. 30 cm. The collar widens at the top with several grooves inside and outside and ends in an outcurving drop rim; of the decoration an ivy leaf and a band is preserved.

72. Krater, tendrils.
Area C2, L4576, Reg. No. 46122.

Clay: brown, matt dark sepia glaze, white and gray grits.
Decoration: white paint.

Collar fragment of a large krater with handle in onset, decorated with tendril.

Parallels: for Nos. 65–70, Tarsus — Jones 1950: 162, 221, Nos. 140–41, from the bottom level of the Hellenistic-Roman Unit, i.e. middle of the 2nd century BCE; the shape also occurs in decorated kitchen ware, pp. 169, 228, Nos. 212–16, found in all Hellenistic levels except for the Early Hellenistic Unit, i.e. 3rd–1st centuries BCE; Samaria — Crowfoot 1957: Fig. 39:1 (= Lapp 1961: 220, Type 345.1), Fig. 45:1–3; Ibn Hani — Bounni 1976: Fig. 25:8 on p. 275; 1978: Fig. 34:11–12 on p. 288; 1981: Fig. 44 on p. 286. For No. 71 see Crowfoot 1957: Fig. 45:15, undecorated.

5.5. AMPHORAE

With the exception of a nearly complete vessel from Area B (to be published in the appropriate volume of the excavation report) and the base No. 78, only small fragments of amphorae in the West Slope technique were found. The characteristic features of these amphorae of Eastern manufacture are the fluted body leaving a plain zone above the base, the bands of decoration on the shoulder and on the neck, and the pair of vertical handles with an applied astragal marking the joint on the shoulder. Vertical fluting on the body is not a rule; some handles are twisted. For complete amphorae see Schäfer 1968: Fig. 3:1–2, 4.

5.5.1. ATTIC IMPORTS

73. Amphora, olive or myrtle motif. Fig. 5.11:13.
Area C1, L561, Reg. No. 4854/4.

Clay: reddish-brown, glossy dark sepia glaze.

Decoration: thinned clay paint.

Neck and shoulder fragment of small amphora, decorated with an encircling wreath of olive leaves in clay paint.

5.5.2. ATTIC IMPORTS OR EASTERN IMITATIONS

74. Amphora, necklace pattern. Fig. 5.11:14.
Area C0, L551, Reg. No. 5019/9.

Clay: reddish-brown, glossy sepia glaze on the exterior, reddish-brown on the interior.

Decoration: white paint, thinned clay, incised.

Small neck fragment, decorated with a necklace formed by a white painted, hanging taenia and diagonal incisions from which beads painted in thinned clay are suspended.

75. Amphora, necklace pattern. Fig. 5.11:15.
Area C0, L4186, Reg. No. 40835/1.

Clay and decoration as No. 74.

76. Amphora, necklace pattern. Fig. 5.12:1.
Area C0, L616, Reg. No. 40670.

Clay: reddish-brown, glossy sepia glaze on interior and exterior.

Decoration: white paint, thinned clay, incised.

Small neck fragment decorated as Nos. 74–75, the chain indicated by a wavy line.

For the necklace pattern, see the references to No. 9 above. At Dor, the following variations are represented: incised

taenia and incised chain in wavy line with painted beads (Nos. 9, 15), painted taenia and incised chain of diagonal lines (Nos. 74–75) or a wavy line (No. 76) with painted beads. In all examples, the schematization has removed the motif far away from the 4th-century precious gold necklace and it is also described as chain of buds (Ziegenaus/da La 1968: 129–30, Nos. 187, 189).

77. Amphora, egg pattern. Fig. 5.12:2.
Area C1, L4026, Reg. No. 40094.

Clay: reddish-brown, glossy sepia glaze on exterior, dark brown glaze on interior.

Decoration: white paint, thinned clay, incised.

Small shoulder and wall fragment, decorated with incised vertical fluting on the body and an egg pattern on the shoulder, separated by grooves. The egg pattern consists of an oval line in thinned clay, filled with white paint and dots of white paint above.

Parallels: for Athens, Thompson 1934: 334–35, No. B3; 344, No. B36; 349–50, No. C11; 374, Nos. D25–27; 398–99, No. E59–61; at Corinth, few amphorae were found, Edwards 1975: 44, No. 187; for the eastern Mediterranean clay amphorae, Schäfer 1968: 50, 56, 58, 62, Nos. 67–72, late vessels dating to the second half of the 2nd century BCE with glaze of good quality as on the other Pergamene products of the 2nd century BCE for Tarsus, Jones 1950: 160, few examples, the best preserved (No. 117) considered an Attic import of the late 3rd century BCE; for Samaria, Crowfoot 1957: Fig. 44:1, Attic import of the first half of the 3rd century BCE; Fig. 45:10–15, bases, some walls with fluting; Fig. 39:8 (= Lapp 1961: 219), identified as a jug, but on the evidence of the astragal handle application more likely an amphora.

A fragment of an amphora has come to light at Ashdod (Dothan 1971: 46, Fig. 8:17, wrongly identified as a krater; the glaze is matt black on the outside and matt red on the inside. The handle is the vertical band handle, starting on the shoulder between two small disks and recalling an astragal (Schäfer 1968: 50 and Fig. 3:1–2, 4). The Ashdod fragment has been examined by NAA and found to be of Eastern ware (Gunneweg 1983: 35, 91, 100; the attribution to the pedestal-footed krateriskos according to Fig. 22:8 is not definite).

5.5.3. EASTERN MANUFACTURE

78. Amphora, fluting. Fig. 5.12:3.
Area C0, L479, Reg. No. 4494.

Clay: brown, gray glaze with dark brown spots on exterior only.

Decoration: vertical fluting.

The lower wall and the heavy ring base with moldings on the upper side are preserved.

79. Amphora. Fig. 5.12:4.
Area C1, L4442, Reg. No. 48211/1.

Clay: brown, sepia glaze also on entire base.

Decoration: vertical fluting.

The lower wall and the heavy ring base with moldings on the upper side are preserved.

80. Amphora. Fig. 5.12:5.
Area C2, L4520, Reg. No. 45147.
Clay as No. 79.

Small fragment of the ring base with moldings on the per side.

Samaria several bases were found, Crowfoot 1957: 10–15; according to their clay they were 'local,' i.e. Eastern.

Amphora. Fig. 5.12:6.

Area C0, L468, Reg. No. 4539/10.

Clay: reddish-brown, dark brown to gray glaze.

Decoration: white paint.

Small neck fragment with a vertical painted leaf, motif clear.

Amphora handle.

Area C0, L574, Reg. No. 5223/16.

Clay as No. 81.

Shoulder, wall, and handle fragment of the type with an applied astragal marking the joint on the shoulder; the wall is vertical fluting.

Parallels: Schäfer 1968: Pl. 19, No. D 70.

5.6. FRAGMENTS

6.1. ATTIC IMPORT

Wall fragment, geometric pattern. Fig. 5.12:7.

Area C1, L5876, Reg. No. 5280.

Clay: reddish-brown, black glaze.

Decoration: white paint, thinned clay.

Small, thin-walled fragment, possibly of oinochoe, with checkerboard in white paint and diminishing rectangles in thinned clay paint, in the last rectangle several dots in white paint.

Parallels: the motif is found on vessel types such as kantharos, oinochoe, krater, and amphora; Schäfer 1968: Pl. 21, No. D 79 (form not definable); Ziegenaus/da Luca 1968: Pl. 49:247; Smetana-Scherrer 1982: 74, No. 551; Crowfoot 1957: Fig. 44:1. The motif became common from the turn of the 3rd century onwards; at Corinth, it appears only in the later phase from the third quarter of the 3rd century to 146 BCE (Edwards 1975: 20–24; in Aegina in the 3rd and 2nd centuries BCE (Smetana-Scherrer 1982: 69, 71, 74);

and in Athens it reached its height with the period of amphorae (Thompson 1934: 349–50, No. C 11; 374–75, Nos. D 25–26; for an earlier example kantharos A 39 on pp. 321–22).

5.6.2. EASTERN MANUFACTURE

84. Closed vessel. Fig. 5.12:8.

Area C2, L4533, Reg. No. 45187/18.

Clay: reddish-brown, matt dark sepia glaze, minute grits.

Decoration: white and thinned clay paint, incised.

Wall fragment of closed vessel decorated by a wreath of two leaves in clay and white paint and berries in white paint, separated by a groove filled with millos.

85. Closed vessel. Fig. 5.12:9.

Area C2, L4533, Reg. No. 45187/13.

Clay: reddish-brown, matt brown glaze.

Decoration: thin white paint.

Wall fragment of closed vessel decorated with a wreath?

86. Wall fragment. Fig. 5.12:10.

Area C0, L418, Reg. No. 4329/4.

Clay: reddish-brown, on one side brown glaze, on the other sepia glaze.

Decoration: thinned clay paint.

The decoration of undulating ivy tendrils and leaves is applied to the brown-glazed side. Shoulder fragment of amphora?

87. Wall fragment.

Area C1, L450, Reg. No. 4290/1.

Clay: gray, matt dark sepia glaze on exterior.

Wall fragment of krater or amphora with white painted ivy tendrils.

88. Wall fragment.

Area C2, L4623, Reg. No. 46182/6.

Clay: as No. 86.

Thick-walled fragment of krater or amphora with white painted horizontal bands and an ivy leaf.

West Slope Technique

Area	Locus	Reg. No.	Cat. No.	Date	Phase
A0	L33a	1109/3	2	Persian	6
A1	L1070	10489/1	62		3/4 (unsealed)
A1	L1082	10501/2	13		3
A1	L1088	10603	27 (part of)		4?
A1	L1104	10566	27 (part of)		5a/(+4??)
A1	L1237	11905/9	3	Persian	7/8 (disturbed)
C0	L418	4329/4	86		later than 4
C0	L419	4146	26		2 (disturbed)
C0	L421	4446/1	21		2 (disturbed)
C0	L468	4539/10	81		3?/4a??
C0	L468	4621/4	54 (part of)		3?/4a??
C0	L479	4474	78		4a (disturbed)
C0	L490	4543/1	37		unstratified
C0	L494	4750/1	54 (part of)		4
C0	L541	4758/1	58		4b?
C0	L551	5019/9	74		4b
C0	L574	5223/16	82		4(b??) (disturbed)
C0	L584	4863/1	55		4(b??)
C0	L616	5214/6	11		4b
C0	L616	5214/7	45		4b
C0	L616	40670	76		4b
C0	L4068	40268	15		5a
C0	L4092	40444	57		4
C0	L4186	40835/1	75		4(b?)
C0	L4233	40953/1	53		4b
C0	I/H 48	4607/1	46		unstratified
C1	L450	4290/1	87		2 (disturbed)
C1	L481	4479/1	34		2
C1	L490	4503/1	37		2
C1	L524	4632/1	35		3 (disturbed)
C1	L524	4804/2-3	50		3 (disturbed)
C1	L561	4854/4	73		3 (disturbed?)
C1	L587b	5280	83		3(b??)
C1	L602	5012/6	71		3(b?)
C1	L602	5012/9	69		3(b?)
C1	L614	5151/11	17 (part of)		3(?)
C1	L615	5152/15	56		4(a)
C1	G 46	5145	31		unstratified
C1	L4026	40094	77		2?/3?(disturbed)
C1	L4056	40043/1	8		2+3 (unsealed)/4??
C1	L4060	40274/4	49		3 (disturbed)
C1	L4060	40274	18		3 (disturbed)
C1	L4068	40268	15		5a/(4b??)
C1	L4181	40788/2	17 (part of)		4
C1	L4310	48002	22		1
C1	L4334	43313/5, 14	68		topsoil
C1	L4338	43225	65		3b/3a
C1	L4346	43241/2, 3	61		3b + later
C1	L4346	43001/27	24		3b + later
C1	L4353	43380	25		3c?/4a?
C1	L4353	43380	28		3c?/4a?
C1	L4353	43380	47		3c?/4a?
C1	L4353	43380	64		3c?/4a?
C1	L4354	43322/1	23		floor: 3b
C1	L4361	43357	20		3b
C1	L4361	43346, 43357	66 (part of)		3b
C1	L4369	43411	63		3c?/4a?
C1	L4369	43412	10		3c?/4a?
C1	L4369	43415	66 (part of)		3c?/4a?
C1	L4442	48211/1	79		(2+3?)/4??
C1	L4802	48004, 48005/2, 7	66 (part of)		3b
C1	L4804a	48014/7	17 (part of)		fill cut by W4152: 4a?/3c??
C1	L4808	48060, 48064	9		4a (or later??)
C1	L4900	48428/2	12		5a (unsealed)
C1	L4939	49343/1	1	Persian	later than 5b
C1	D 44	48293	4	Persian	unstratified

<i>a</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Phase</i>
	L4504	45030/1	7		topsoil
	L4512	45078/1	16		balk
	L4520	45147	80		3(a?)
	L4520	45153	29		3(a?)
	L4520	45068/2	52		3(a?)
	L4525	45175	14 (part of)		2?/3? (disturbed)
	L4530	46069/1	51		3(+2d?)
	L4533	45187/13	85		2d
	L4533	45187/18	84		2d
	L4535	45228, 45241, 45244	40		3(b?)
	L4541	45191	14 (part of)		3a (unsealed)
	L4544	454451/1	36		2? wall; 2-4 trench
	L4547	45024	41		3b? (unsealed)
	L4547	45260/2	67		3b? (unsealed)
	L4548	45252/1	59		2d (?)/(3a??)
	L4551	45328/3	19		3 (unsealed/disturbed?)
	L4566	46206/1	32		4?/+5a (floor: 5a)
	L4576	45470/2	6		4(?)
	L4576	46122	72		4(?)
	L4578	45407/3	39		4/(3?)
	W4583	45003/16	60		2d(?)/(3a??)
	W4583	46004/2	48		2d(?)/(3a??)
	W4583	46127/4	70		2d(?)/(3a??)
	W4583	46127/9	43		2d(?)/(3a??)
	W4583	46127/12	44		2d(?)/(3a??)
	L4607	46050/7	30		2+3
	L4608	46062/4	38		3(+2d?)
	L4608	46062/12	42		3(+2d?)
	L4613	46154/14	33		4
	L4623	46182/6	88		4
	L4670	46642	5	Persian	6b

6. LAMPS

At Dor, numerous lamps of a wide typological and iconographical range have come to light in all areas. Those from Areas A and C are presented here according to a list of 29 types prepared for the excavations. Each type is described in detail and its chronology and geographical distribution are briefly discussed.

TYPES 1–2. PERSIAN LAMPS

Types 1 and 2 are reserved for the Persian lamps (see Chapter 2). The earliest closed lamps found at Dor are Attic imports from the late 5th century BCE onwards. These and later Attic imports were subsequently imitated locally until *ca.* 150 BCE. The 5th-century Attic types with open reservoir and narrow rim (Howland Types 21–22) were seldom exported to the eastern Mediterranean; obviously, they were not considered superior to the locally produced saucer lamps.

TYPE 3. BENT SHOULDER LAMPS, WHEELMADE, ATTIC IMPORTS

For the earliest lamps of Howland Type 23 A (lamps with bent shoulder according to Scheibler 1976), see Marchese's study of Attic imports, Chapter 4:

1. Area C0, balk K 46/47, Reg. No. 4538/6
2. Area C2, L4622, Reg. No. 46256/2.
3. Area C1, W4803, Reg. No. 48016/1.

TYPE 4. ROUND SHOULDER LAMPS, WHEELMADE, ATTIC IMPORTS

Curved closed body; wall and rim of reservoir form a continuous curve, resulting in a curved shoulder (Scheibler 1976: 22). At Dor, several of the clay-colored lamps with interior glaze and grooved or profiled rims are represented, corresponding to Scheibler RSL 5 and Howland Type 24 C Prime. The heavy base, and the small pointed nozzle with small wick-hole relative to the width of the reservoir, are characteristic.

Date: 420–290 BCE (a long-lived type!).

For a nozzle of Howland Type 24 A (RSL 3) see Marchese, Chapter 4, from Area A1, L1173, Reg. No. 11554/11, proposed date of 425–400 BCE, attributed to phase 5.

1. Area C0, L663, Reg. No. 5409/10. Fig. 5.13:1.
L. 9 cm. (broken); W. 8.9 cm. (rest.); H. 5.5 cm. Fragment of reservoir and handle.

Brown clay, interior heavy glaze on bottom and half of the reservoir. Narrowly attached horizontal strap handle in onset. Heavy base with cone.

Very large lamp. The base indicates a date after 350 BCE.

Parallels: Scheibler 1976: 32, No. 128 for handle, Nos. 135–37 for base.

2. Area C0, L4204, Reg. No. 40782. Fig. 5.13:2; Photo 5.30.
L. 9.4 cm.; W. 6.3 cm. (broken); H. 3.2 cm. Nearly complete lamp, handle missing.

Brown clay, interior black glaze. Widely attached horizon-

tal strap handle in onset, extending over the rear half of lamp.

3. Area C0, L630, Reg. No. 5243/4 + 5390/4. Fig. 5.13:3.
L. 8.5 cm.; W. 6.5 cm.; H. 3.2 cm. (broken). Two fragments of same lamp.

Brown clay, remains of interior brown glaze.

4. Area C0, L528, Reg. No. 4642. Fig. 5.13:4.
L. 6 cm. (broken); W. 6.4 cm. (broken).

Brown clay, interior black glaze.

TYPE 5A. ROUND SHOULDER LAMPS, WHEELMADE, ATTIC IMPORTS, 400–250 BCE

Curved closed body; the rim is set off against the shoulder by a deep groove, which is sometimes filled with miltos. The usually heavy bottom has a raised, concave base usually unglazed. The nozzle is flat and long with a small wick-hole. A signed lamp gave rise to the name Diokles lamp (Howland 1958: 68, No. 267; Scheibler 1976: 26). Our Type 5 corresponds to Howland Type 25 A and Scheibler RSL 5; the lamps with side lug (Type 7) are excluded. This very popular late Classical lamp was imitated locally and was especially common in the Hellenistic period (Type 6). At Dor local copies greatly outnumber Attic imports. With fragmentary lamps, it is often impossible to differentiate between lamps with or without side lugs; our No. 1 may have had a side lug and should then be attributed to Type 7, i.e. after 350 BCE.

1. Area C0, L4214, Reg. No. 40901. Fig. 5.13:5.
L. 8.9 cm. (broken); H. 3.5 cm. Upper half missing except for nozzle.

Brown clay, black glaze of good Attic quality on interior and exterior. Flat nozzle. Concave base.

TYPE 5B. STICK LAMPS, WHEELMADE, ATTIC IMPORTS, 350–240 BCE

Stick lamps (Scheibler 1976: 44–50, Howland Type 26 A) have a curved to nearly vertical closed body and a groove on the rim, relating it to Type 5a, though the central tube or socket is different. The type occurs in several variants: with single, double or triple nozzle, large or miniature lamps, with the tube rising approximately to the level of the rim or considerably higher.

2. Area C2, L4566, Reg. No. 46076. Fig. 5.13:6.
W. 26.5 cm.; Diam. of reservoir 11 cm.; H. 8 cm., with tube 13.5 cm. Complete lamp, the third nozzle missing.

Reddish-brown clay, thin brown glaze. Nearly vertical body; nearly straight rim set off from shoulder by groove. Three long nozzles with flat top. Raised, fairly thick base. High central tube with rolled rim.

Date according to Scheibler: 350–270 BCE.

Parallels with three nozzles: Scheibler 1976: 47, No. 25. Broneer 1977: 21–22, No. 215 (from Isthmia) and Pl. 38 (in the Ioannina Museum), both lacking the flat-topped nozzles level with the rim.

3. Area C1, L4877, Reg. No. 48318. Fig. 5.13:7.

1. 5 cm. (rest.); H. 3.3 cm. Nearly complete, rim and nozzle broken off.

Brown clay. Nearly vertical body, wide central tube. Concave base.

Parallels: Scheibler 1976: 47–49, miniature stick lamps with single nozzle, dated 340–240 BCE; esp. close is No. 257 with bent rim.

TYPE 5C. STICK LAMPS, WHEELMADE, LOCAL IMITATIONS OF GENERAL HELLENISTIC DATE

Stick lamps with single nozzle, imitated locally and elsewhere; difficult to date closely.

Area C0, L508, Reg. No. 4828. Fig. 5.13:8; Photo 5.31. L. 6 cm.; W. 4.3 cm.; H. 2.6 cm. Complete lamp, rim of tube damaged.

Light gray clay; blackened at nozzle. Shallow hemispherical reservoir with inturned rim; central tube; concave base.

The Attic prototype, dated *ca.* 340–240 BCE, was copied in various workshops until the 1st century BCE; see Schäfer 1968: 127–28.

TYPE 6. ROUND SHOULDER LAMPS, WHEELMADE, LOCAL

Curved closed body, generally spherical in profile, sometimes nearly vertical sides or steep shoulder; flat to rounded rim or narrow rim, seldom convex and sunken; the rim is set off from the shoulder by a groove; narrow or broad, long or short nozzle, flat-topped or tubular; flat or concave raised base, the flat one often string-cut; relatively thin walls. Generally plain clay-colored; occasionally red-slipped.

The most common of the late Persian and Hellenistic lamps until the introduction of moldmade lamps, they are smaller than their Attic prototypes presented here as Type 5a. Typological variations suggest a development from early copies of well-proportioned shape with flat-topped long nozzles (Nos. 1–2) to those with tubular (Nos. 3–4), flat (Nos. 5–7, 9) and occasionally pointed (No. 8) nozzles. The nozzle either forms a straight line with the rim or points upwards (Nos. 3–4) and is sometimes shaped carelessly below (Nos. 5–6). The body has a spherical profile (Nos. 1, 3–5), a steep shoulder (2, 6, 8–9), or nearly vertical sides (No. 7).

Date: the middle of the 4th into the 2nd century BCE.

1. Area C1, L546, Reg. No. 4746. Fig. 5.13:9.

L. 8.1 cm.; W. 5.7 cm.; H. 3.6 cm. Complete lamp, tip of the nozzle chipped.

Light brown clay; blackened at nozzle. Wall and rim of reservoir form a continuous curve. Wide rim with rounded lip; deep groove; long flat-topped nozzle; raised flat base.

2. Area C0, L616, Reg. No. 5105. Fig. 5.13:10; Photo 5.32. L. 7 cm.; W. 4.6 cm.; H. 3.6 cm. Intact lamp.

Reddish-brown clay with spots of yellow ochre light. Shape as No. 3 except for straight-cut lip, upwards pointed nozzle, and string-cut base.

3. Area C0, L613, Reg. No. 5267. Fig. 5.14:1.

L. 7.4 cm.; W. 4.6 cm.; H. 3.4 cm. Complete lamp, tip of the nozzle chipped.

Yellow ochre light clay. Spherical body; narrow rim with nearly straight lip; deep groove. Raised flat string-cut base.

4. Area C0, L550, Reg. No. 4749. Fig. 5.14:2; Photo 5.33. L. 6.8 cm.; W. 4.3 cm.; H. 3.3 cm. Intact lamp.

Light brown clay; blackened at nozzle. Spherical body; narrow rounded rim, set off from shoulder by carination; upwards pointed nozzle; raised flat string-cut base.

5. Area C1, L590, Reg. No. 4919. Fig. 5.14:3.

L. 8.2 cm.; W. 5.5 cm.; H. 3.6 cm. Intact lamp.

Brown clay; blackened at nozzle. Concave base, recalling the Attic prototype; however, the local copies never have the thick bottom and the markedly convex hump on the interior. Inside the nozzle, some red slip remains, suggesting that the lamp was originally covered with a thin slip.

6. Area C0, L616, Reg. No. 5133. Fig. 5.14:4; Photo 5.34.

L. 7.4 cm.; W. 4.6 cm.; H. 3.1 cm. Intact lamp.

Yellow ochre clay. Steep shoulder and carination on lower wall; narrow rounded rim and groove. The string-cut base is slightly concave on the exterior and flat on the interior.

7. Area A0, L18, Reg. No. 1055. Fig. 5.14:5.

L. 8.3 cm.; W. 5.8 cm.; H. 3.9 cm. Intact lamp.

Reddish-brown clay; blackened at nozzle; remains of red slip on nozzle. Nearly vertical sides and sunken convex rim. Raised flat base.

8. Area C1, L4021, Reg. No. 40280. Fig. 5.14:6.

L. 7.5 cm.; W. 5 cm.; H. 2.9 cm. Intact lamp.

Brown clay. Steep shoulder and convex rim. Nozzle pointed at end. Slightly concave base.

9. Area C2, L4566, Reg. No. 45502. Fig. 5.14:7.

L. 7.5 cm. (rest.); W. 4.8 cm.; H. 2.6 cm. (broken). Fragment.

Brown clay. Steep shoulder and convex rim. Thin-walled.

10. Area C1, L615, Reg. No. 5357/5. Fig. 5.14:8.

L. 3.6 cm. Nozzle.

Yellow ochre light to reddish-brown clay; red slip; blackened at nozzle.

TYPE 7. ROUND SHOULDER LAMPS WITH SIDE LUG, WHEELMADE, ATTIC IMPORTS

The shape of the lamp is that of Type 5a; in addition there is a pierced side lug, a feature appearing from the middle of the 4th century onwards. If we accept the explanation that this lamp was fitted with a clay lid held by a thread through the lug (Scheibler 1976: 144–45), such lamps must have been considered technically superior to Types 5a and 6. Type 7 corresponds to Howland Type 25 B; Scheibler classifies it together with our Type 5a.

Date: 350–250 BCE.

1. Area C1, L590, Reg. No. 4969. Fig. 5.14:9; Photo 5.35.

L. 6.3 cm. (broken); W. 6 cm.; H. 3.7 cm. Complete reservoir with nozzle missing.

Light brown clay, gray-black glaze. Spherical body; small narrow convex rim; deep groove; prominent pierced side lug. The concave base is slightly thinner than the wall, a typological criterion for an earlier date within the series (Scheibler 1976: 27).

2. Area C1, L642, Reg. No. 5318. Fig. 5.14:10.

L. 8.5 cm. (broken); W. 6.5 cm.; H. 4 cm. Nearly complete, tip of nozzle missing.

Light brown clay, gray-black glaze. Spherical body with an

overhang at the bottom; flat rim; groove; prominent pierced side lug. Heavy base with concave hump inside and convex on the outside. The flat rim suggests a date after 300 BCE (Scheibler 1976: 27).

3. Area C1, L4155, Reg. No. 40663. Fig. 5.14:11.
L. 6.4 cm. (broken). Nozzle and part of reservoir.

Light brown clay, gray-black glaze. Convex rim; groove; pierced side lug. The convex rim suggests a date of *ca.* 350 BCE (Scheibler 1976: 27).

TYPE 8. ROUND SHOULDER LAMPS WITH SIDE LUG, WHEELMADE, LOCAL

Local copy of Type 7, much less popular than their counterpart Type 6 without the pierced side lug.

Date: from the middle of the 4th into the 2nd century BCE, the end date not clear.

1. Area C0, L4068, Reg. No. 40298. Fig. 5.14:12; Photo 5.36.
L. 9 cm.; W. 6.8 cm.; H. 4.1 cm., 4.3 with lug. Complete, part of reservoir missing.

Reddish-brown clay, on base remains of red slip; blackened at nozzle. Round body with a tendency to a double convex profile; convex rim; carination instead of groove. The small side lug is applied on the shoulder close to the rim and not pierced, but marked by a small cavity on each side. The raised base is thin-walled and slightly concave; the lower part of the reservoir is thick-walled. The base is string-cut, like several lamps described under Type 6.

It appears that the local lampmaker copied the lug as a feature of the Attic prototype, though he did not clearly understand its function (see the remarks under Type 7).

TYPE 9. FLAT AND STEEP SHOULDER LAMPS, WHEELMADE, ATTIC IMPORTS

Around 300 BCE a new type of lamp made its appearance in Attic lamp production: its characteristic feature is a sharp bend in the wall of the reservoir, creating two nearly equal halves. Scheibler (1976: 50–54) divides this class into flat and steep shoulder lamps with three variants each, excluding the multi-nozzled steep shoulder lamps (Scheibler 1976: 56–57; Howland 1958: 34–35); the former flat and lentil-shaped, the latter with a double-conical body. The variants are differentiated and dated by typological criteria, though a fine division is hardly possible. The flat shoulder lamps with a small rim date to *ca.* 300–220, those with a broad rim to 260–220, and their late forms occur from 220–150 BCE. The steep shoulder lamps with a nozzle not tapering towards the front date from 220–140, the latest variant with a sunken rim and a bend in the wall close to the base dates from 140–50 BCE.

Date: 250–150 BCE for nearly all lamps from Dor.

1. Area C0, L612, Reg. No. 4962. Fig. 5.14:13.
L. 5.8 cm. (broken); W. 5.7 cm.; H. 3.1 cm., 3.2 with lug. Nozzle missing.

Brown clay, remains of black glaze. Small concave rim; round ridge separating rim and shoulder. Raised concave base. Pierced lug.

2. Area C0, L632, Reg. No. 5262. Fig. 5.15:1; Photo 5.37.
L. 9.5 cm. (broken); W. 7.2 cm.; H. 3.7 cm. (nozzle was slightly higher). Complete, tip of nozzle missing.

Reddish-brown clay, gray-black slip, also inside. Broad concave rim, separated by groove from shoulder. Tubular nozzle pointing upwards higher than the reservoir. Raised concave base with inner hump. Pierced lug.

3. Area C0, L593, Reg. No. 5198. Fig. 5.15:2.
L. 8.4 cm. (broken); W. 7.5 cm.; H. 3 cm. Nearly complete, part of nozzle missing.

Reddish-brown clay, black-brown glaze. Broad concave rim, separated by groove from shoulder. Raised concave base. Pierced broken lug.

4. Area C1, L4876, Reg. No. 48352. Fig. 5.15:3.
L. 10 cm.; W. 6.6 cm.; H. 3.5 cm. (nozzle is slightly higher). Intact.

Brown clay, gray-black glaze. Broad concave rim, separated by groove from shoulder. Tubular nozzle pointing upwards higher than the reservoir. Raised concave base. Pierced lug. The lower half of the lamp is higher than the upper.

5. Area C0, L547, Reg. No. 5158 and W573, Reg. No. 5131/1. Fig. 5.15:4; Photo 5.38.
L. 9.3 cm.; W. 7.3 cm.; H. 3.2 cm., 4 cm. with nozzle. Complete.

Black-gray clay, metallic. Double-conical body; broad concave rim, ending in a pronounced ridge and separated by a groove from the shoulder. Short, narrow, and tubular nozzle, triangular at the wick-hole. Raised concave base with inner hump. Pierced side lug. The short, upward-pointing nozzle is unusual.

For ware see Howland Type 33 A, No. 441, possibly an imported example of Asia Minor Gray Ware; for nozzle see Scheibler 1976: No. 297.

6. Area C0, L4092, Reg. No. 40717. Fig. 5.15:5.
L. 9 cm. (broken); W. 6.5 cm.; H. 3.3 cm. (nozzle is slightly higher).

Nearly complete, tip and nozzle and part of shoulder missing. Brown clay, gray-black glaze. Double-conical body; concave rim. Base as No. 5. Pierced side lug.

7. Area C1, units E-F 42–43, Reg. No. 48504. Fig. 5.15:6.
L. 8 cm.; W. 6.7 cm. (with lug); H. 3.3 cm. Nearly complete, end of nozzle missing.

Brown clay, spotted dark and light brown slip, except for base. Steep shoulder with bend in reservoir close to base. Broad rim with profiles sloping inwards. Raised slightly concave base. Rudimentary unpierced lug projecting sideways. Attic origin according to clay not certain.

Steep shoulder lamps were not popular at Dor; our example lacks the sunken rim of the Kerameikos lamps and is likely to be from a different source. Thus it appears that by the middle of the 2nd century BCE the import of Attic lamps to Dor had come to an end.

TYPE 10. FLAT AND STEEP SHOULDER LAMPS, WHEELMADE, LOCAL

Local copy of Type 9, either in clay color or brown- and red-slipped. The rim is concave, convex, flat, or rounded. A rudimentary unpierced side lug is common and recalls that of Scheibler's late flat shoulder lamps dated *ca.* 220–140 BCE. No. 3 shows a clear relationship with the local round shoulder

er lamps (Type 6); it has no lug but a double-conical body. Compare also Types 8–9.

Date: *ca.* 200–100/50 BCE, the lower date not clear.

Area C0, L616, Reg. No. 5132. Fig. 5.15:7; Photo 5.39. L. 10.6 cm.; W. 7 cm. (rest.); H. 3.2 cm. Complete. Yellow reddish to brown clay, remains of brown slip; blackened at nozzle. Broad concave rim; groove, raised concave base. Side lug, unpierced, with small cavity.

Area C0, L4242, Reg. No. 41026. Fig. 5.15:8. L. 8.2 cm.; W. 5.6 cm.; H. 2.3 cm. Complete. Brown clay. Flat rim, hardly set off from shoulder. Raised concave base. Rudimentary lug. In shape and profile this lamp approaches the late Hellenistic moldmade lamps of types 11 and 12.

Area C0, L551, Reg. No. 5005. Fig. 5.15:9. L. 8 cm. (broken); W. 5.6 cm.; H. 3 cm. (nozzle slightly shorter). Nearly complete, end of nozzle missing. Grayish-brown clay. Rounded rim, set off against shoulder by shallow groove. Slightly concave, string-cut base. Compare to Type 6.

Area C0, L616, Reg. No. 5474. Fig. 5.16:1. L. 9.7 cm. (rest.); W. 6.5 cm.; H. 3 cm. with lug. Nearly complete, tip of nozzle missing. Brown clay, reddish-brown slip. Broad convex rim; groove; thick concave base; unpierced side lug.

Area C2, L4535, Reg. No. 45400. Fig. 5.16:2. L. 8.4 cm.; W. 6 cm.; H. 2.7 cm. Intact. Brown clay, reddish-brown slip. Broad concave rim; rudimentary lug.

Area C1, L 4878, Reg. No. 48459. Fig. 5.16:3. L. 8.8 cm. (rest.); W. 5.7 cm.; H. 3.3 cm. Nearly complete, tip of nozzle missing. Brown clay, reddish-brown slip. Steep shoulder and deeply depressed top, concave rim. Flaring nozzle with large wick-hole. Raised concave base with slight inner hump. Rudimentary side lug.

For nozzle see Type 9.6; for profile Scheibler 1976: No. 105 on p. 55, dated to *ca.* 100 BCE; according to Thompson, Group E.

Area A2, L1099, Reg. No. 10527. Fig. 5.16:4. L. 7.7 cm. (broken); W. 4 cm.; H. 4.3 cm. The reservoir and the handle are preserved; the nozzle is missing.

Brown clay, black slip. Handmade copy of a collar lamp (Scheibler 1976: 57–58; Howland Type 37). Steep shoulder with high collar and concave rim. Coarse pierced handle. Rounded irregular base. Isolated example. The Attic prototypes are dated *ca.* 150–50 BCE; this new and rich production was not imported to Dor.

TYPE 11. MOLDMADE LAMPS DECORATED WITH ANTITHETICAL EROTES OR VICTORIES

Double-convex body with long nozzle, flat on top and with rounded end; kite-shaped in outline; S-coil on lateral projection is common. Central large filling-hole (taking up one third of the body width) with grooved ridge or small rim sloping inwards. The base is flat, marked by two grooves or a ring base with a rosette as potter's mark. The figurative design exists in several variants, pointing to different work-

shops. Eastern manufacture, presumably also a local northern production center. Gray and red slips are found.

Date: *ca.* 200–50 BCE.

1. Area C0, L499, Reg. No. 4700. Fig. 5.16:5; Photo 5.40. L. 10.; W. 6.6 cm.; H. 2.8 cm. Damaged on shoulder and part of reservoir.

Gray-brown clay, remains of gray slip; blackened at nozzle. On the shoulder, two antithetical Erotes supporting a palmette between their heads. On the nozzle, row of chevrons between grooves; a transverse groove marks off wick-hole; diagonal rows of chevrons flank nozzle. Lateral projections bear three incisions. Flat base surrounded by two grooves.

2. Area C0, L507, Reg. No. 4561. Photo 5.41. Small shoulder fragment showing one of the Erotes, possibly made with the same stamp as No. 1. Same clay as No. 1.

3. Area C0, unit I 47, Reg. No. 40028. Fig. 5.16:6. L. 8.8 cm.; W. 6 cm.; H. 3.1 cm. Intact.

Reddish-brown clay, remains of red slip. Same figurative design, but different stamp and mold: the shorter nozzle is flanked by five diagonal grooves on each side. The palmette is shorter. To the side, there is a lug with S-coil. The narrow ring base is filled with an eight-petalled rosette.

4. Area A, Reg. No. A.G. 48. Fig. 5.16:7. L. 5.6 cm.; W. 5.6 cm. Fragment of upper half.

Gray-brown clay, remains of gray slip. Same figurative design, but different stamp and mold: wings, the right arm of Eros, and the large S-coil are different.

The following lamps have the same figurative design, but different stamp variants:

5. Area A2, L1099, Reg. No. 10523.

6. Area A2, L1011, Reg. No. 10060/2.

7. Area C1, L488, Reg. No. 4484/8–9.

All three fragments have gray-brown clay and a gray slip.

8. Area C0, L4085, Reg. No. 40366.

Brown clay, red slip.

Two nozzle fragments decorated with a row of chevrons may belong to this type:

9. Area C0, L541, Reg. No. 4731/4. Fig. 5.16:8.

Broken clay, sepia slip.

10. Area C2, L4533, Reg. No. 45139/2. Fig. 5.16:9.

Roman ochre clay, dark red slip.

The figurative design with Erotes holding a theatrical mask and a caduceus on the nozzle will be published in the report on Area B; the type with the couple kissing has not been found to date (Cahn-Klaiber 1977: 135).

Different variants of this figurative design in the Aegean (Delos) and at many sites in Phoenicia, Palestine, and Egypt. The potters' workshops are widespread; the fabric of some lamps from Dor and Tel Anafa (Weinberg 1971: 104) points to a local northern production, and none are Egyptian imports. The earliest lamps from after the middle or from the late 3rd century BCE were found in Egypt (Cahn-Klaiber 1977: 134–39) and Athens (Howland 1958: 143–45, Type 45 A) and are characterized by two or three wing-like projec-

tions impressed with a heart-shaped leaf, two to the side and the third opposite the nozzle. Later lamps have a geometric pattern reminiscent of a leaf (Type 11.1) or an S-coil (Type 11.2).

S-coil lamps: Cahn-Klaiber 1977: 136–37, Nos. 12–21; Dunand/Duru 1962: 214, Fig. 86i; Zouhdi 1974: Pl. 1; Bailey 1975: 236, No. Q 509; Elgavish 1976: 74, No. 72; Rosenthal/Sivan 1978: 13–14, Nos. 24–25.

11. Area C0, L488, Reg. No. 4484/9. Fig. 5.16:10; Photo 5.42.

L. 7.5 cm. Fragment.

Gray-brown clay, remains of black slip. Fragment of upper half. On the shoulder, a winged Victory, one of an antithetical pair. On the nozzle, a palmette separated from the ridge of the filling-hole by an egg-pattern. Lug to side with S-coil, partly broken off.

Other replicas: Elgavish 1974: 28, No. 210 and Pl. 10; possibly Ozio 1977: 59, No. 133, identified as Eros; Cahn-Klaiber 1977: 136, No. 11.

TYPE 12. MOLDBMADE LAMPS WITH RADIAL SHOULDER DECORATION

Double-convex body with long nozzle, convex on top and with rounded end. Central large filling-hole with grooved single or double ridge. The flat base may be marked by one or two grooves, forming a disk or a ring base. The outline of the body is round with an S-coil to the side on the shoulder, sometimes projecting slightly. The shoulder section with the S-coil is often wider than the opposite side. Most common are lamps with ribbing and rows of chevrons (Type 12a), less common those with a palmette on the nozzle and with or without a handle (Type 12b). Gray-slipped lamps outnumber red ones. Eastern manufacture, presumably also local workshops (compare Type 11).

Date: ca. 200–50 BCE. At Dor this is the typical 2nd-century lamp, but its final date is uncertain.

TYPE 12A. RIBBING AND CHEVRONS

1. Area C0, L517, Reg. No. 4825. Fig. 5.16:11; Photo 5.43. L. 8.1 cm.; W. 5 cm.; H. 2.5 cm. Intact.

Sepia clay and slip. On shoulder, close-set radial ribbing and S-coil. Single ridge around filling-hole. Ring base marked by faint groove.

2. Area C0, L564, Reg. No. 4981. Fig. 5.16:12.

L. 7 cm. (broken); W. 4.8 cm.; H. 2.8 cm. Nozzle broken.

Gray-brown clay, sepia slip on top only. On shoulder, close-set radial ribbing and S-coil on double lug. Single ridge around filling-hole. Ring base marked by groove.

For recent finds of lamps with close-set ribbing see Elgavish 1974: 40, No. 273 = 1976: 76, No. 24; Thalmann 1978: Figs. 14:B, and 41:4; Oren/Rappaport 1984: 130 and Pl. 16:B.

3. Area C0, L508, Reg. No. 4837. Fig. 5.16:13.

L. 7.8 cm. (broken); W. 5 cm.; H. 2.1 cm. Half of reservoir missing.

Gray clay, remains of sepia slip. On shoulder, close-set radial ribbing and S-coil on double lug. A transverse groove marks off the wick-hole; a diagonal row of chevrons on one side and a rib between two dotted lines on the other side

flank nozzle. Double ridge around filling-hole. Ring base

Parallels: Dothan 1971: Fig. 8:21 (fragment); Thalmann 1978: Fig. 41:3.

4. Area C0, L552, Reg. No. 4831. Fig. 5.17:1.

L. 8.7 cm. (est.); W. 5.4 cm.; H. 2.7 cm. Nozzle chipped.

Gray-brown clay, sepia slip on top only. On shoulder, eight groups of three ribs each and prominent S-coil. Single ridge around filling-hole. Disk base.

Parallels: Dunand/Duru 1962: Fig. 86:f.

5. Area C1, L4447, Reg. No. 48227. Fig. 5.17:2.

L. 8.5 cm.; W. 5.6 cm.; H. 2.4 cm. Intact.

Gray-brown clay, sepia slip on top only. On shoulder, close-set irregular radial ribbing, interrupted by a row of chevrons and an S-coil. Single curved ridge around filling-hole. Disk base.

S-coil to same side: Dunand/Duru 1962: Fig. 85:d; Smit McNicoll/Hennessy 1981: 16, Fig. 14:12.

6. Area C0, L457, Reg. No. 4430/5. Fig. 5.17:3.

L. 7.5 cm. (broken); W. 5.4 cm.; H. 2.7 cm. Nozzle and part of reservoir broken.

Gray-brown clay, sepia slip. On shoulder, eight rows of chevrons and S-coil. Single ridge around filling-hole. Disk base.

Parallels: Dothan 1971: Fig. 10:10 (red-slipped).

TYPE 12B. PALMETTE ON NOZZLE

7. Area C0, L625, Reg. No. 5177. Fig. 5.17:4; Photo 5.44. L. 7.9 cm. (with handle 10.3 cm.); W. 5.4 cm.; H. 2.6 cm. (with handle 3.4). Intact.

Brown clay, black slip; blackened at nozzle. On shoulder, eight palmettes encircling the filling-hole; to side lug with S-coil. On nozzle, large palmette, rising from a knot. Nozzle flanked by two ridges on each side. Double ridge around filling-hole. Handmade ring handle with central vertical groove. Disk base.

On the lamp type: Bruneau 1965: 81–86; Rosenthal/Sivan 1978: 13, No. 22; Hayes 1980: 16–18.

A lamp fragment, difficult to classify, presumably belongs to this type. It is part of a large lamp, and the petal band around the filling-hole as well as its size relate it to the star-shaped multinozzled lamps of Type 16b.

8. Area C0, L421, Reg. No. 4446/5. Fig. 5.17:5.

Fragment of shoulder with filling-hole and nozzle. Gray clay and sepia slip. Around flat rim of filling-hole a band of petals. On shoulder, egg-and-dart.

TYPE 13. MOLDBMADE LAMPS OF RED-BROWN GLAZE OR WITH SLIP

Double-convex or rounded (Type 13d) body with long nozzle. Red-brown clay and/or slip. Apart from their general shape, the lamps display typological differences and features which on one hand are reminiscent of older Greek types, i.e. the pierced side lug, and on the other hand herald the Roman imperial types, i.e. the volutes. They obviously originate from various Eastern, possibly some local, workshops; thus they can easily be distinguished from the relatively uniform and more common Type 12. The combination of several distinct geometric and foliated ornaments makes it difficult to

classify figurative designs relating to a certain prototype.
Date: *ca.* 175 BCE–50 CE as a general date, with individual forms existing over a shorter period of time.

TYPE 13A. SILENOS MASK

Area C0, L564, Reg. No. 5000. Fig. 5.17:6; Photo 5.45.
L. 9.5 cm. (with handle 11.6 cm.); W. 6.1 cm.; H. 3.5 cm. (with handle 4.7). Nozzle broken.

Reddish-brown clay, micaceous; blackened at nozzle. On shoulder, three acanthus leaves alternating with four heart-shaped leaves, to side pierced high lug. On nozzle, Silenos mask. Nozzle rounded or triangular. Around filling-hole, large and small rim sloping inwards. Large handmade loop handle with two grooves attached to upper and lower body. Ring base.

Parallels: Bruneau 1965: 51–78, the so-called ‘Ephesos’ lamps, group I, decoration 11, esp. No. 2499. Date: *ca.* 175–75 BCE. Imported from Asia Minor.

TYPE 13B. PALMETTES

Area C0, L432, Reg. No. 4231. Fig. 5.17:7; Photo 5.46.
L. 9.6 cm.; W. 5.4 cm.; H. 3.3 cm. Intact.

Brown clay, remains of red-brown slip. On shoulder, geometric decoration of semi-circles and raised dots. On nozzle, large palmette; blackened nozzle with slight bulge on top. Double ridge around filling-hole. Disk base.

Presumably a replica of an Egyptian design, according to the clay possibly local: Rosenthal/Sivan 1978: 14, Nos. 7–28. Date: 2nd–1st centuries BCE.

TYPE 13C. VOLUTES

Area C2, L4544, Reg. No. 45259. Fig. 5.17:8.
L. 5.7 cm.; W. 4.9 cm.; H. 3.2 cm. Nozzle broken.

Gray clay, red-brown slip on upper half, spots on lower half. On shoulder, radial pattern in three bands: around filling-hole with single ridge rows of notches, an egg, and a tongue-shaped pattern. Three ridges along top of nozzle, the outer two ending in large volutes on the shoulder close to the filling-hole, recalling an Ionic capital and column. Ring base.

Local? See also Goldman 1950: 107, No. 122. Date uncertain, possibly 2nd–1st centuries BCE. Volutes: Weinberg 1971: Pl. 18:B; tongue-shaped pattern: Heres 1969: 56, No. 81 and 59, No. 198.

Area A0, from balk of units G 39–40, Reg. No. 10409. Fig. 5.17:9.

L. 7 cm.; W. 6.2 cm.; H. 2.5 cm. Nozzle broken.

Brown clay, red-brown slip. On shoulder, radial ribbing. On nozzle, two ridges ending in volutes on the shoulder. Large filling-hole surrounded by ridge with rim sloping inwards. Ring base. Date as above.

Area C0, L499, Reg. No. 4670/2. Fig. 5.17:10.

L. 8.5 cm. Fragment of nozzle and shoulder.

Reddish-brown clay, brown slip. On shoulder a row of egg-and-dart. On nozzle, long double volute. Wick-hole surrounded by flat ridge and filling-hole by ridge with inward sloping rim. Date as above.

Area C0, L457, Reg. No. 4301. Fig. 5.17:11.

L. 9.5 cm. (rest.); W. 5.6 cm.; H. 2.1 cm. Broken nozzle and reservoir.

Yellow ochre clay, brown shady slip. On shoulder in middle, two six-petalled rosettes, to side diagonal cable pattern between two ridges. Nozzle flanked by diagonal row of chevrons between two ridges. On nozzle along top three ridges, the lateral ones forming volutes to side of wick-hole, all three running to a transverse curved line close to the filling-hole, ending in volutes and recalling an Ionic capital. Filling-hole surrounded by ridge with inward sloping rim. Disk base. Possibly handle. Good quality.

Date possibly 1st centuries BCE and CE. Ware and style suggest an Eastern, probably Phoenician, place of manufacture: Johns 1933: Fig. 83 and Pl. XXXIV:907 = Lapp Type 83.3; Baur 1947: Nos. 7–19; Dunand/Duru 1962: 214, Fig. 86:e; Rey-Coquais 1963: 149, No. 3; Bailey 1975: 237, No. Q 511, perhaps made at Antioch, dated 50 BCE–50 CE; Bounni 1978: 290, Fig. 38:1.

TYPE 13D. VOLUTES AND DISCUS

7. Area A0, from balk of units H–G 40, no number. Fig. 5.17:12; Photo 5.47.

L. 7.8 cm. (with handle 9.5); W. 4.9 cm.; H. 2.4 cm. (with handle 3.4). Intact.

Reddish-brown clay, few remains of brown slip; blackened at nozzle. Plain shoulder and plain sunken discus with a small filling-hole. On nozzle, two double volutes with an incised line, bifurcated on both ends, between them. Handmade loop handle with five vertical incised lines, attached to shoulder and body. Double ring base.

Local? Date: 1st centuries BCE and CE.

8. Area C0, L480, Reg. No. 4475. Fig. 5.18:1; Photo 5.48.

L. 9.3 cm.; W. 6.2 cm.; H. 3.1 cm. Intact.

Reddish-brown clay, brown shady slip. Kite-shaped in outline. Plain shoulder and plain sunken flat discus, separated by ridge. On nozzle, double volutes continuing onto shoulder in a pronounced bulge. On shoulder above nozzle, indistinct design. Flat base. Local? Date as before.

The late Hellenistic volute lamps (Types 13c–d) are difficult to classify because of their great stylistic and typological as well as regional differences. The lamps found at Dor, all of obvious Eastern manufacture, are related to Tarsus group IX with long volutes, shoulder, handle and occasionally the discus decorated with garlands and formal patterns, dated from the mid-2nd to the late 1st centuries BCE (Goldman 1950: 91–92), to Howland Type 48 C (Howland 1958: 162–63), dated *ca.* 150–100 BCE, and some lamps from Dura-Europos from the second half of the 1st century BCE or the first half of the 1st century CE (Baur 1947: Nos. 7–19).

TYPE 14. LEAF-SHAPED HANDLE ATTACHMENTS

Handle shields in the shape of a large leaf are found on late Hellenistic and early imperial lamps (see Type 19); with fragments, the attribution is based on shape, size, and ware. Eastern manufacture.

Date: 2nd–1st centuries BCE.

1. Area C0, L4034, Reg. No. 40103. Fig. 5.18:3; Photo 5.49.

Shield: H. 4.2 cm.; W. 4.2 cm.

Gray-brown clay, remains of black slip. Solid handle in

shape of a five-fingered leaf, rising from a knot. The fragment is in the material of the gray lamps with radial pattern (Type 12); for a lamp with a broken handle see Weinberg 1971: Pl. 18:B. Handles: Perlzweig 1961: 73, No. 17; Bruneau 1965: 89–92.

2. Area C0, L4010, Reg. No. 40007/1. Fig. 5.18:2.
Shield: H. 5.6 cm.; W. 5 cm.

Gray-brown clay, slip has disappeared. Solid handle shield in shape of multi-leafed palmette above volutes.

TYPE 15. MOLDBMADE KITE-SHAPED LAMPS

Double-convex body with long rounded shoulder. Geometric and foliated ornaments on shoulder and nozzle. Gray/black and red/brown lamps. Eastern manufacture.

Date uncertain: 2nd century BCE, probably continuing into the 1st century.

1. Area C0, L4050, Reg. No. 40240. Fig. 5.18:4; Photo 5.50.
L. 9.2 cm.; W. 6.1 cm.; H. 2.7 cm. Nozzle chipped, body broken at lower rear.

Brown clay, remains of black slip. On shoulder and nozzle, egg-band encircling filling-hole. On nozzle, large palmette. Two ridges flank nozzle on each side. The two side lugs are marked by an ear-shaped ridge. Ring base.

Parallels: Bliss/Macalister 1902: Pl. 62:12–13; Fitzgerald 1931: Pl. 36:2–3. At Delos, lamps with two S-coils are considered a variant of those with a single S-coil, i.e. our Type 12 (Broneer 1965: 83).

2. Area C0, L468, Reg. No. 4407/1. Fig. 5.18:5.
L. 8.4 cm.; W. 7 cm. (est.); H. 2.7 cm. Nozzle broken at front and part of reservoir missing.

Yellow reddish clay, brown slip, on lower parts only spots. On shoulder, zigzag band with notches; on nozzle, three smaller zigzags, a bow-like ornament, and a palmette. Nozzle flanked by two diagonal ridges, one of which continues around the shoulder as a prominent bulge, leaving a triangular edge with two of the preserved projections incised by two small volutes and a circle. Ridge around filling-hole. The carination of the body is lower than usual. Wide ring base.

Typologically, this lamp derives from the early Egyptian Eros lamps, mentioned in the discussion of our Type 11, and from the later lamps with lateral heart-shaped leaves (Cahn-Klaiber 1977: 139–42), all of which have two shoulder ridges comparable to the bulge on our lamp, but not the diagonal ridges flanking the nozzle. The incised ornaments on the projections recall the heart-shaped leaves.

Shoulder ridge: Bliss/Macalister 1902: Pl. 62:19; Cahn-Klaiber 1977: Nos. 80–82. Zigzag: Bliss/Macalister 1902: Pl. 62:17; Johns 1933: Pl. XXVI:619; Jones 1950: 101, No. 36; Dothan 1971: Fig. 79:21.

Despite certain typological and stylistic differences, both our lamps should be placed in the 2nd century BCE, with a possible extension into the 1st century (see Cahn-Klaiber 1977: 138, 141–42). Whether these differences should be interpreted as chronologically significant or as the result of two different workshops, both copying from the same prototype, cannot be determined at present.

TYPE 16. MOLDED LAMPS WITH SEVEN NOZZLES

Three types of lamps with seven nozzles, differing in shape, decoration, and place of manufacture.

Type 16a is box-shaped with projecting rounded nozzle, rear handle, and lateral projections. Incised radial shoulder decoration. Eastern manufacture, some from Asia Minor. Date: 2nd century BCE.

Type 16b is star-shaped with projecting long nozzles and radial relief or incised decoration. Eastern manufacture, related in ware to Types 11, 12, 14, 22b. Date: 2nd century BCE.

Type 16c is star-shaped with short nozzles. Eastern manufacture. Date: 3rd century BCE.

TYPE 16A. BOX-SHAPED

1. Area C0, L4075, Reg. No. 40345, Fig. 5.18:7.
L. 15 cm.; W. 4.2 cm. (with handle 6.6); H. 2.2 cm. Intact.

Gray clay, warm gray on interior, matt sepia slip. A box formed by seven connected small boat-shaped burners with projecting short rounded nozzles. The middle lamp has large central filling-hole, while the others remain closed. The concave tops of the filling-holes' places are surrounded by slight ridge and a groove. The incised radial shoulder decoration consists of close-set notches on five lamps and circular carvings on two, all set symmetrically. A double ridge surrounds the box on three sides, excluding the nozzle side. The triangular handle behind the middle burner is of the same height as the reservoir and decorated with an incised palmette. On bottom, incised rectangle. Presumably from Asia Minor.

Parallels: Bailey 1985: 7, No. C 23, from Berenice; date second half of 2nd to first quarter of 1st centuries BCE.

2. Area C0, L564, Reg. No. 4986. Fig. 5.18:6; Photo 5.51.
L. 5.4 cm. (broken); W. 5.1 cm.; H. 2.6 cm. Fragment.

Warm gray clay on exterior, brown clay on interior, shiny sepia slip on upper half. Fragment of a box-shaped multinozzled lamp. Boat-shaped burner with projecting long rounded nozzle: one is completely preserved, while on the second only filling-hole and shoulder remain. The concave tops of the filling-holes' places are surrounded by a ridge and a groove, followed by radial shoulder ornaments: a zigzag and an egg band. The nozzle is decorated with a palmette. On the long side, the outer edge of the box is surrounded by two ridges, the inner of which ends in a volute. On the short side, there is a curved line ending in two volutes and a projecting ear-handle. On bottom, incised rectangle. Clay not as No. 1, but as lamps of Type 16b.

Parallels: Crowfoot 1957: Fig. 87:8, gray ware, from Samaria; Heres 1969: 61–62, No. 214, black-gray clay and black slip, from Achmim; related in shape and style, but of red clay, Perdrizet 1921: 97, No. 248.

Multinozzled box lamps are known in several variants from the late Hellenistic and Roman periods; for summaries see Cahn-Klaiber 1977: 156–58; Hayes 1980: 39–40. Hellenistic lamps include the Egyptian types mentioned here, a Pergamene group dated to the late 2nd and 1st centuries BCE (Schäfer 1968: 144), and lamps from Delos (Bruneau 1965: 103–104), dated to the second half of the 2nd and the 1st centuries BCE; the latter group is closer to the Egyptian

amples. Cahn-Klaiber (1977: 57) suggests that the multinozzled box-shaped lamps were created in the late Hellenistic workshops of Asia Minor and subsequently copied in Egypt. On the basis of ware and style, our lamp Type 16.1 and the parallel from Berenice are presumably the prototypes from Asia Minor, while Type 16.2 belongs to the Hellenistic gray lamps of Eastern manufacture (Types 11–12).

TYPE 16B. STAR-SHAPED WITH LONG NOZZLES

Area C0, L551, Reg. No. 4878. Fig. 5.19:1; Photo 5.52. Diam. 14 cm.; H. 3.1 cm. Five out of seven nozzles preserved.

Light gray clay, sepia slip (worn). Circular reservoir with seven projecting long rounded nozzles, forming a star. Each nozzle is surrounded by two ridges and decorated on the flat top by a five-petalled rosette. Central filling-hole surrounded by two ridges and a band of petals. The wide base-ring is filled with an eight-petalled rosette as a potter's mark (outer diam. of ring 4.1 cm.).

For rosette within base-ring see our lamp Type 11.3 and Bliss/Macalister 1902: Pl. 62:19 for a lamp with the shape of our Type 15.

Area C0, L655, Reg. No. 5338. Fig. 5.19:2; Photo 5.53. Diam. 11 cm.; H. 3.1 cm. Five out of seven nozzles preserved.

Warm gray clay, shiny sepia slip. Shape as before. Central filling-hole surrounded by two ridges with concave top between them. The nozzles are decorated with different incised bands of chevron and herringbone patterns between two grooves (on one nozzle missing); a transverse groove marks off the wick-hole. Base-ring.

Parallels: Samaria — Reisner 1924: Fig. 1931.12a; Crowfoot 1957: Fig. 87:9; Pella — Smith 1980: Pl. XVII:4; Ibn Hani — Bounni 1979: Fig. 7 on p. 297; possibly Oren/Rappaport 1984: 131 and Pl. 16:C.

In her discussion of the Egyptian multinozzled lamps, Cahn-Klaiber (1977: 156) mentions one of the Samaria lamps and defines them as a development of the late Erotes lamps (our Type 11), especially in the shape of the nozzle with flat top and incised decoration. At Delos, star-shaped lamps, some with handle, date from the second half of the 2nd and beginning of the 1st centuries BCE (Bruneau 1965: 102, Nos. 4439, 4448–49).

TYPE 16C. STAR-SHAPED WITH SHORT NOZZLES

Area C2, L4566, Reg. No. 45473. Fig. 5.19:3. Fragment of star-shaped lamp.

Warm gray clay, sepia slip on upper half; micaceous. Incised chevron on base-ring.

Type 16 has been defined solely on typological grounds, i.e. their seven nozzles. All lamps show differences in clay and texture, suggesting that they were made in different workshops. Since Type 16 is a rare group at Dor and elsewhere, only approximate dates based on the stratigraphical evidence can be given here: Type 16c is the earliest one, dating from a definite 3rd-century locus; Type 16b.4 was found in a Phase 4b context, ending around 175 BCE; Type 16a comes from a Phase 4a context, ca. 175–125 BCE.

TYPE 17. HEAD LAMPS, MOLDMADE, IMPORTS

Plastic lamps, especially in the shape of heads of satyrs, Silenos, and Negroes, were popular in the late Hellenistic period and continued into the Roman period. Differences in shape, style, and ware point to a number of workshops, notably in Egypt and at Pergamon; head lamps were excavated in Delos and Athens and others acquired on the antiquities markets of Egypt and the Black Sea area. Due to the lack of well-dated archaeological contexts, only a general dating to the 1st century BCE and the 1st century CE is possible.

1. Area C2, L4553, Reg. No. 45315. Fig. 5.19:4.

L. 10 cm.; W. 7.5 cm.; H. 6.3 cm. Nearly intact; the tip of the nozzle is damaged and the ears of the nebris and the rim of the filling-hole are chipped.

Brown clay, reddish-brown slip, worn; blackened at nozzle and filling-hole. The lower half of the lamp is tub-shaped, the upper half formed as a satyr's head; the tubular nozzle projects from below the lips, hiding the lower jaw. The satyr has large circular eyes with bulging lids, a large mouth with thick lips, and a broad turned-up nose. The forehead and temples are covered by a nebris, its projecting ears flanking the large filling-hole in the center of the skullcap. On the rear part of the lamp the satyr's hair is indicated by small incisions, most of which have been rubbed off. The base-ring is pronounced. The horizontal line created by the joining of the two molds is clearly visible below the satyr's ears. Close in shape, style, and ware is a lamp acquired in Alexandria and showing a bearded head with a crown of vine leaves and bunches of grapes on the forehead: Pagenstecher 1913: 133–34, No. 29. The tubular nozzle has a rounded end with a raised rim encircling the wick-hole; the Dor lamp probably had the same feature.

Some of the stylistic details appear on several lamps, among them Bailey 1975: 356–57, No. Q 752; Cahn-Klaiber 1977: No. 146; Waldhauer 1914: No. 514; see also Schäfer 1972 for a discussion of late Hellenistic head lamps.

TYPE 18. BRONEER XXI

In Area C, only handles of Broneer Type XXI have come to light (see our Type 19). Several nearly complete lamps from other areas will be published in later reports. The import of such lamps shows that the inhabitants of Dor had a certain demand for such luxury goods during the Augustan to Flavian periods, a conclusion supported by the number of lamps of Broneer Types XXII–XXIII (see our Type 20) and the paucity of lamps of Broneer Type XXV (see our Type 21), showing a decline in trade relations with Italy in the second half of the 1st century CE.

TYPE 19. TRIANGULAR AND LEAF-SHAPED HANDLE ATTACHMENTS

Handle shields on lamps of Broneer Type XXI (see our Type 18) are frequently of triangular shape with foliated ornaments or in the form of a large leaf, continuing the Hellenistic tradition (see our Type 14). At Dor, no crescent-shaped handle attachments have so far come to light.

Eastern, local northern, and Italian manufacture. Late 1st century BCE and 1st century CE.

The most common decoration is the palmette above acanthus.

1. Area C1, L4079, Reg. No. 40324. Fig. 5.20:1; Photo 5.54. Shield: H. 6.5 cm.; W. 6.5 cm.

Brown clay, light brown slip. A pierced handle with a triangular hollow attachment, the internal connection to the body is preserved. The shield is flat on both sides and curled over to form a small knob on front at apex. The ornament is composed of an acanthus leaf above which a nine-leafed palmette rises.

The material is that of the Eastern discus lamps (Type 26), and a local northern manufacture is presumed.

2. Area C1, L4851, Reg. No. 48234. Fig. 5.20:2. Shield: H. 6.1 cm. (est.); W. 6.1 cm.

Yellow ochre clay, gray-brown slip (worn).

Same shape with same elements of composition, different version of design. Import, Egyptian?

For the handle type: Contenau 1920: 143, Fig. 45:2; Dunand 1937–39: Pl. CXLIX:1676; Dunand/Duru 1962: 215, Fig. 87, lower row left and middle; Cahn-Klaiber 1977: 187–88 and Nos. 201, 214; Bailey 1980: 199–201.

3. Area C0, L463, Reg. No. 4350/8. Fig. 5.20:3. H. 5 cm. (broken).

Reddish-brown clay with darker slip of same color on exterior. Fragment of large, probably triangular handle, decorated with a palmette with rolled ends in high relief. Very good quality. Italian?

4. Area C0, L474, Reg. No. 4400/3. Fig. 5.20:4. H. 4.8 cm. (broken).

Reddish-brown clay with darker slip of same color on exterior. Hollow, heart-shaped handle shield with a leaf, forming part of a foliated composition.

For the handle type see a fragmentary handle from Isthmia, Broneer 1977: 54–55, No. 2341; Menzel 1954: Fig. 26:16.

TYPE 20. MOLDBUILT ROMAN LAMPS WITH DECORATED DISCUS AND VOLUTE NOZZLE (BRONEER TYPES XXII–XXIII), IMPORTS

Lamps with figured or floral decoration on large discus, surrounded by a narrow shoulder with moldings. The projecting nozzle has a triangular or rounded tip and is decorated with double volutes. These popular lamps from Augustan times and the 1st century CE are not numerous at Dor; obviously, local products such as the so-called ‘Herodian’ lamps (see our Type 22) and the ‘Deb‘aal’ lamps of our Type 28b from Phoenician workshops were preferred.

For recent publications on Italian and provincial discus lamps, see Cahn-Klaiber 1977: 52–54, 61–73, 104–06; Leibundgut 1977; Bailey 1980; Hayes 1980: 44–45; Goethert-Pollaschek 1985.

Date: 1st century CE with provincial manufacture continuing through the 2nd century.

Broneer XXII

1. Area C1, L452, Reg. No. 4315/5. Fig. 5.20:5. Triangular nozzle and fragment of discus. Brown-gray clay,

brown slip. On discus, two petals, which can be reconstructed as an eight-petalled flower.

Motif No. 238 in Goethert-Pollaschek 1985: 273–74.

2. Area C1, L452, Reg. No. 4315/2. Fig. 5.20:6. Nozzle and small discus fragment. Flesh color clay, remainder of gray-black slip.

3. Area C1, L450, Reg. No. 4316/9. Fig. 5.20:7. Nozzle and rim fragment. Brown-gray clay, remains of brown slip. The nozzle is broader and curved on the outside

Broneer XXIII

4. Area C1, L423, Reg. No. 4235. Fig. 5.20:8. L. 9 cm.; W. 6.2 cm.; H. 1.9 cm. Complete with broken discus.

Reddish-brown clay, red-brown spotted slip. Sunken discus, flat shoulder, and two ridges with grooves. On discus remains of a figured decoration showing a four-spoked wheel and two horses’ heads above a ground line. The nozzle is rather pointed, probably a result of damage to the mold or to the lamp after extraction from it. Disk base with impressed *planta pedis*. Found together with five ‘Herodian’ lamps (see Type 22).

The motif is that of the charioteer on a biga to right (Goethert-Pollaschek 1985: 232, motif No. 118). Although the discus is broken, the figured decoration can be reconstructed according to a second intact lamp found at Dor (Reg. No. 72596, to be published later). Our lamps are replicas of a figurative design whose details have been reduced by repeated copying; thus a four-spoked wheel and two horses above a ground line are all that remains of the original design. See also Negev 1974: 26, No. 72. Whether the breaking of the discus is the result of a mishap or was done deliberately because of religious restrictions (see Rosenthal Heginbottom 1981: 127–28) cannot be determined.

Fragmentary Lamps

5. Area C1, L4482, Reg. No. 48193. Fig. 5.20:9. L. 8.5 cm. (broken); W. 6.7 cm. (est.); H. 1.4 cm. (broken). Fragment of discus and nozzle.

Greenish-buff clay, remains of gray to reddish-brown slip. Sunken discus, rounded shoulder, and two ridges with grooves. On discus, Minerva standing to left, holding a round shield in her left hand and a spear with the tip pointing down in her right hand.

The material is that of our lamps of Type 26, assumed to have been produced in Phoenicia.

The motif was quite popular on Roman lamps (Bailey 1980: 13, Fig. 9; Goethert-Pollaschek 1985: 200–201, motif No. 29); the main difference is that the spear is held upright, while in our example, it is held pointing down. A close parallel was found at Byblos, Lauffray 1940: 16, Fig. 8; another possibly at Tarsus, Goldman 1950: 125, No. 341 (two fragments of each replica).

6. Area C0, L533, Reg. No. 4665. Fig. 5.20:10. L. 7.2 cm. (broken); W. 6.6 cm.; H. 2.2 cm. Large fragment, part of discus and nozzle missing.

Reddish-brown clay, dark red slip. Sunken discus, flat shoulder, and two ridges with grooves. On discus, a dog

umping to right and barking at another animal, whose head is visible. Disc base with impressed *planta pedis*. By comparison with an intact lamp from Damascus, Kennedy 1963: 97, No. 491, the scene can be identified as a dog barking at a cat or a hedgehog (and not, as suggested by the author, a rabbit jumping over an unidentified object). For the motif of the barking dog see Leibundgut 1977: 180, No. 288 and Broneer 1977: 56, No. 2368.

The three last lamps with motifs of charioteer on biga, standing Minerva, and barking dog bear replicas of Roman motifs, the distribution of which is restricted to the region of Syria, Phoenicia, and Palestine. It is possible that they originate from Eastern workshops where Italian products were copied for the local market; to judge from the subjects of the later Eastern discus lamps (our Type 26), these workshops could have been situated on the Phoenician coast. Several lamps in the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto are considered by Hayes to be of Syrian or Palestinian manufacture (1980: 86, No. 350; 90, Nos. 361–63). However, until such important collections as that in the Museum of Damascus (Zouhdi 1974) are studied and published, no further classification can be attempted.

1. Area C1, L4940, Reg. No. 49350/1. Fig. 5.20:11.

Fragment of discus, shoulder and nozzle, 5 × 3.5 cm.

Buff clay, dark red slip. On discus, a multi-petalled flower surrounded by a band of dots.

3. Area C0, L533, Reg. No. 4677. Fig. 5.20:12.

Fragment of discus, 5 × 3.2 cm.

Flesh ochre clay, brown slip. Depicted is a gladiator to the right with a rectangular shield in his raised left and a short sword (not preserved) in his lowered right hand. Presumably the motif of the victorious and the defeated gladiator, Goethert-Pollaschek 1985: 223–24, motif No. 92. For gladiator lamps from Syria-Palestine see Rey-Coquais 1963: 150–51, Nos. 11–12, Zouhdi 1974: Pl. 3:9; Negev 1974: 25–26, Nos. 65–70; 1986: 127, Nos. 1108, 1115.

2. Area C1, L451, Reg. No. 4393. Fig. 5.20:13.

Fragment of base.

Reddish-brown clay. Within ring base, broken potter's stamp: IVS II.

TYPE 21. MOLDMADE LAMPS WITH SHORT NOZZLE AND DECORATED DISCUS AND/OR SHOULDER (BRONEER TYPE XXV), IMPORTS?

These equally popular lamps, in the tradition of the volute nozzle lamps but with short rounded nozzle, began to be manufactured in the second third of the 1st century CE and flourished throughout the 2nd century, with provincial workshops still continuing in the 3rd century CE. In comparison with Broneer XXII–XXIII, the shoulder became larger and received geometric, floral, foliated and even, though rarely, figured ornaments. Different shoulder decorations are characteristic of several provincial groups, which developed parallel to the Italian workshops. One of their Eastern derivatives is our Type 26, of local northern or Phoenician manufacture, which was obviously preferred to imported lamps.

For recent studies see the bibliography given for Type 20.

1. Area C0, L415, Reg. No. 4146/2. Fig. 5.20:14.

Fragment of discus, shoulder and handle.

Gray clay, brown spotted slip. Sunken discus, sloping shoulder, moldmade pierced band handle with grooves. On discus, remains of an unidentifiable motif.

2. Area C1, L4019, Reg. No. 40042/3. Fig. 5.20:15.

Fragment of discus and shoulder, 3.8 × 3.4 cm.

Buff clay, brown slip. On discus, lighted altar on ground line with patera on the 1. The shoulder is plain except for volute.

Parallel: Hayes 1980: 97, No. 383, on r. of altar jug. Alexandrian?, late 1st to early 2nd century CE.

TYPE 22. WHEELMADE LAMPS WITH SPATULATE NOZZLE AND KNIFE-PARING ('HERODIAN'), LOCAL

The so-called 'Herodian' lamp, taking its name from Herod the Great, is a regional type extremely common in Judea and rarer in the north, Transjordan, the Nabatean kingdom, and Sinai. At Dor, these lamps were very popular.

Shape: circular wheelmade body; large central filling-hole, either surrounded by a narrow band recalling a discus or lacking this feature; sloping shoulder and filling-hole separated by a well-defined ridge; flat base, rarely with potters' marks; handformed spatulate nozzle attached to the reservoir; knife-paring on the sides of the nozzle and frequently also on the bottom and sides of the body. The lamps are generally plain, and incised decorations separating nozzle and shoulder are not common. Handles are occasionally found.

Clay: generally buff, sometimes red-slipped; lamps in gray fabric also occur.

Date: ca. 25 BCE–150 CE.

For recent discussions and finds: Rosenthal/Sivan 1978: 80–81; Hayes 1980: 13–14; Herodium — R. Bar-Nathan in: Netzer 1981: 65; Marissa — Oren/Rappaport 1984: 123–24; Oboda — Negev 1986: 130–31. A lamp from Dor, now in the British Museum in London, has been published by Bailey 1980: 410–11, No. Q 512 ter.

The 'Herodian' lamps are by far the most common lamps of the 1st century CE, only equalled in number later by the Eastern discus lamps (Type 26) of the late 1st and 2nd centuries CE. Therefore, only a few representative examples will be presented here.

TYPE 22A. BUFF AND LIGHT-COLORED

Five lamps from Area C1, L423, found together with a lamp of Broneer Type XXIII (see above, Type 20.4), dated to the 1st century CE.

1. Reg. No. 4200. Fig. 5.21:1.

L. 8.9 cm.; W. 6 cm.; H. 2.7 cm. Yellow ochre to gray clay.

2. Reg. No. 4226. Fig. 5.21:2.

L. 8.9 cm.; W. 6.1 cm.; H. 3.1 cm. Clay as No. 1.

3. Reg. No. 4236. Fig. 5.21:3.

L. 9.1 cm.; W. 6.8 cm.; H. 2.3 cm. Reddish-brown clay, dark spots on top.

4. Reg. No. 4237. Fig. 5.21:4.

L. 8.3 cm.; W. 6.2 cm.; H. 2.5 cm. Reddish-brown clay. In

center of bottom, an incised Hebrew letter *mem* as potter's mark. Blackened at nozzle and on shoulder.

5. Reg. No. 4238. Fig. 5.21:5.

L. 7 cm. (broken); W. 5.7 cm.; H. 2.3 cm. Light gray clay.

6. Area C0, L499, Reg. No. 4546. Fig. 5.21:6.

L. 8.3 cm.; W. 5.4 cm.; H. 2.8 cm. Reddish-brown clay, blackened at nozzle.

7. Area C1, L4437, Reg. No. 48204, Fig. 5.21:7.

L. 8.3 cm.; W. 5.9 cm.; H. 2.6 cm. Reddish-brown clay.

It was not considered necessary to include individual shape descriptions, since variations in size and proportions are normal with wheelmade lamps. In all these lamps, the nozzle is marked off by a transverse groove.

TYPE 22B. GRAY-BLACK

At Dor, gray 'Herodian' lamps are extremely rare.

8. Area A2, L1002, Reg. No. 10056. Fig. 5.21:8.

Gray-light brown clay, black slip. Nozzle fragment with incised decoration: a transverse groove and a parallel band of dots mark off the nozzle, and two small circles flank the outer corners of the nozzle.

The clay is that of the Hellenistic gray ware lamps, see Types 11, 12, 16. In Israel, gray 'Herodian' lamps are much less common than the buff-colored ones. Though they were rarely exported, a gray lamp was found at Berenice, Bailey 1985: 90, No. C 628 bis.

TYPE 23. SOUTHERN LAMPS, MOLDMADE, LOCAL

The so-called 'Southern' or 'Bar-Kochba' lamp takes its name from the southern region, *ha-Darom*, Δαρωμαίς, where it was very common at the time of the Second Jewish Revolt. Like the 'Herodian' lamp (Type 22), it was a regional type and was manufactured in southern Judea or the Shephelah (Sussman 1982: 15–16). With its appearance probably in the last quarter of the 1st century CE, the Roman technique of producing moldmade lamps speedily and in considerable numbers became the standard for local production until the late 6th–7th centuries. Occasionally 'Herodian' lamps, either plain or decorated, were produced in molds, and thus the change was gradual rather than sudden (Rosenthal/Sivan 1978: 170, note 69; Hayes 1980: 18, No. 69). Both lamp types coexisted for a period of time and came to an end somewhere around the middle of the 2nd century CE, though the final date is difficult to establish for lack of dated contexts from the second half of the 2nd century. Many of the known lamps were acquired on the antiquities market. A classification according to their decorative motifs was made by Sussman (1982), who emphasized their importance for the study of Jewish pictorial art.

The distribution of the lamps includes some finds from the North and the Nabatean realm, while in Transjordan a variant of these lamps was produced and reached other areas as well (the potters' workshop at Gerasa and other find-spots, see Rosenthal/Sivan 1978: 82 for details; at Dor, the lamps are classified as Type 24).

Shape: the basic shape is not different from that of Type 22, but new features are the relief decorations on shoulder

and nozzle, the large volutes flanking the nozzle and also appearing on the lower half, and the knob-handle, which is always present and is sometimes pierced.

Date: ca. 75–150/200 CE.

For a discussion and finds: Sussman 1982; Rosenthal/Sivan 1978: 82–85; Oren/Rappaport 1984: 124, 137–39.

1. Area C0, L4039, Reg. No. 40478. Fig. 5.21:9; Photo 5.55. L. 9.4 cm.; W. 6.1 cm.; H. 2.6 cm. (without handle). Complete, handle top damaged.

Brown clay, blackened at nozzle. On shoulder band of 'lily' motifs; on nozzle two leaves; two small incised circles flank the outer corners of the nozzle.

Parallels: Kennedy 1963: 101, No. 516 (acquired in Nazareth); Sussman 1982: 133, No. X (from Marissa); Oren/Rappaport 1984: 137, Fig. 14:2; 139, Fig. 16:19.

2. Area C1, L492, Reg. No. 4491/5. Fig. 5.21:10.

Fragment of shoulder and nozzle. Brown clay with reddish brown core, blackened at nozzle. On shoulder a beaded band between two ridges.

Parallels: Sussman 1982: 131, No. H; 133, No. Z; compare No. 153 with a double band of beads; Oren/Rappaport 1984: 139, Fig. 16:15 (double band).

3. Area C1, L4975, Reg. No. 49556. Fig. 5.21:11.

Fragment of shoulder with end of one volute. On shoulder stylized scrollwork, ending in volutes.

Parallels: Sussman 1982: Nos. 137–39.

TYPE 24. MOLDMADE LAMPS WITH SPATULATED NOZZLE FROM TRANSJORDAN

The lamps are related to the much more common Type 23; the typological and stylistic differences are a result of different workshops. They were manufactured at Gerasa (Iliffe 1945: Pl. VIII:155–56), but others must have existed, judging from their relatively widespread distribution including Nazareth in the North and Marissa in the South. The lamps have never yet been found in large numbers; none have come to light in Areas A and C.

Date: late 1st–2nd centuries CE.

For information see Rosenthal/Sivan 1978: 82, 84, 96–97; Oren/Rappaport 1984: 124.

TYPE 25. 'GERASA' LAMPS

The potters' workshop at Gerasa produced a large variety of terracottae and clay lamps in the 1st–2nd centuries CE, among them gray-black lamps with high handles as cheap imitations of bronze prototypes (Iliffe 1945: Pl. VII:116–18; Rosenthal/Sivan 1978: 90–91). Rarely found so far in other excavations, they came to light in Jerusalem (Mazar 1969: Pl. XIII A:1–3; Avigad 1983: 204, Fig. 251) and at Dor in areas other than A and C.

TYPE 26. MOLDMADE DISCUS LAMPS, LOCAL NORTHERN, PROBABLY PHOENICIAN, PRODUCTION

A very common type at Dor, of regional manufacture in the tradition of the Roman imperial discus lamps but with several independent creations. The distribution is widespread in Phoenicia, Syria, Palaestina, and Nabatea, with local

roups in Palmyra, Tarsus, and Cyprus. The material and the potters' marks, as well as an obvious relationship with eastern products of Broneer XXII–XXIII (our Type 20) and the Deb'aal lamps (our Type 28), suggest that many of them were produced in Phoenicia.

Shape: circular flat lamp with small round nozzle (*ca.* 8–9 m. long and 2–3 cm. high); a sunken, usually decorated discus which may be broken; on the shoulder double axes and double volutes in relief and/or geometric and foliated impressed ornaments; no handle; potters' marks are common.

Clay: often buff, mostly light-colored, with red, brown, and black slips; some lamps remained unslipped.

Date: last quarter of 1st century–150 CE for good-quality lamps, followed by a decline and finally, during the 3rd century, debased lamps of round to ovoid shape; see our Type 7.

Bibliography: Rosenthal/Sivan 1978: 85–90; Hayes 1980: 6–88, classed as South Syrian/North Palestinian; Neidinger 1982; Rosenthal-Heginbottom 1981; Oren/Rappaport 1984: 123; in Tomb III at Marissa, the Herodian, 'Southern', and discus lamps were found together, as in the Judean Desert Caves (*ibid.*); Negev 1986: 32–33.

The lamps from Dor comprise a large number of subjects, bringing the entire number up to 50, and were clearly popular with the inhabitants. There are certain typological differences in the treatment of the upper half of the lamp, which are likely to reflect different workshops. Most common is a relatively flat discus, separated from the shoulder by a single ridge and two or three grooves. There is also a deeper, convex discus with several ridges and grooves and a narrow discus with a wide shoulder; the latter two variations are less common. Several interesting motifs have come to light on lamps in areas other than A and C; therefore, the presentation here will be brief and a more detailed study will await future publication.

TYPE 26A. GODS, MYTHOLOGICAL SCENES, CULT

1. Area C0, L468, Reg. No. 4407/2. Fig. 5.22:1; Photo 5.56.
L. 7.5 cm. (broken); W. 5.5 cm. (broken); H. 2.4 cm. Nozzle and part of reservoir missing.

Buff to reddish-brown clay, sepia to dark brown spotted slip. On discus, Europa on bull to r., holding a veil in her raised arms above her head. On shoulder, egg-band and volute. Base marked by two grooves.

2. Area C1, L429, Reg. No. 4229/1. Photo 5.57.

L. 5.5 cm. (broken). Fragment of discus and shoulder.

Buff clay, red/black slip. Discus and shoulder decoration as No. 1, made from a different stamp.

Published in Rosenthal-Heginbottom 1981: 57, No. 1.

Parallels: Rosenthal-Heginbottom 1981: 103–104, B-10; Hayes 1980: 86–87, No. 351; Neidinger 1982: 161, Nos. 1–10. On the motif see Leibundgut 1977: 136, motif No. 22.

3. Area C0, L436, Reg. No. 4330/6. Fig. 5.22:2.

Fragment of discus and shoulder.

Brown clay, few remains of reddish-brown slip. On discus, radiate crown of Helios.

Parallels: a very common motif — Rosenthal-

Heginbottom 1981: 104–105, C-1; Oren/Rappaport 1984: Pl. 14:A.

TYPE 26B. DAILY LIFE: SYMPLEGMA, GAMES

4. Area C0, L443, Reg. No. 4334. Fig. 5.22:3.

L. 8.6 cm.; W. 7.1 cm.; H. 2.3 cm. Complete, center of discus broken out.

Yellow ochre clay with greenish tinge, blackened at nozzle. On discus, fragmentary symplegma, showing a lectus with lying female and crouching male. On shoulder, egg-band and volutes with four incisions between them.

Close: Oziol 1977: No. 555. At Dor, half a dozen lamps with symplegma of different types were found. Motif: Rosenthal-Heginbottom 1981: 111–12, E-30. For the broken discus and the possible reasons for it, either deliberate or accidental, see our Type 20, No. 4 and Rosenthal-Heginbottom 1981: 127–28.

TYPE 26C. ANIMALS

5. Area C1, L4019, Reg. No. 40042/4. Fig. 5.22:4.

L. 8.6 cm. (est.); W. 7.2 cm. (est). Fragment of upper half.

Reddish-brown clay, dark red slip. On discus, grasshopper to r., eating from a bunch of grapes. On shoulder, egg-band. Discus sunken with three encircling ridges.

Parallels: Neidinger 1982: 161, No. 13; motif found on lamps from Italy (Bailey 1975: 344, No. Q 727; 1980: 84, Fig. 98) and Egypt (Cahn-Klaiber 1977: 336–37, No. 170 and Figs. 194–95 for parallels and significance of motif).

6. Area C1, L4019, Reg. No. 40042/2. Fig. 5.22:5.

Small fragment of discus and shoulder.

Reddish-brown clay, red to brown spotted slip. Plain discus; central small filling-hole surrounded by three ridges. Two ridges between discus and shoulder. On sloping shoulder, the tail of a dolphin.

Attribution according to a complete lamp, Reg. No. 70163, to be published later. For two antithetical dolphins on shoulder see our Type 28b, No. 4; as discus motif see Rosenthal-Heginbottom 1981: 114, F-6.

TYPE 26D. FLORAL DECORATION

Not found in Areas A and C.

TYPE 26E. DECORATED DISCUS, RELIEF BLURRED OR BROKEN

7. Area C1, L430, Reg. No. 4230. Fig. 5.22:6; Photos 5.58, 5.59.

L. 8.5 cm.; W. 6.8 cm.; H. 2 cm. Complete, center of discus broken out.

Buff clay and slip, blackened at nozzle. On discus, remains of indistinct figure. On shoulder, band of heart-shaped leaves and two volutes. Base marked by two grooves; in center incised potter's mark: ΓΑ.

For potter's mark see Rosenthal-Heginbottom 1981: 124, No. 5; Neidinger 1982: 166, No. 37.

8. Area C0, unit I-H 46, Reg. No. 4877. Fig. 5.22:7.

L. 8.8 cm.; W. 7.3 cm.; H. 2.3 cm. Complete, center of discus broken out.

Flesh ochre to yellow reddish clay, brown slip. On discus, remains of decoration. On shoulder, palmettes and double volutes with three incisions between them. Base marked by groove.

Published in Rosenthal-Heginbottom 1981: 58, No. 4.

9. Area C, stray find, Reg. No. 5140. Fig. 5.22:8. W. 6.8 cm. fragment.

Reddish-brown clay, brown slip. On discus, decoration broken out. On shoulder, egg-band and onset of volute.

10. Area C0, L586, Reg. No. 5395. Fig. 5.22:9. L. 8.5 cm. (est.); W. 7 cm. (est.). Fragment.

Buff clay, reddish-brown to gray slip. On discus, decoration broken out. On shoulder, band of heart-shaped leaves and volutes with four incisions between them.

TYPE 26F. PLAIN DISCUS

11. Area C1, L429, Reg. No. 4229/2. Fig. 5.22:10. L. 9 cm.; W. 7 cm.; H. 2.7 cm. Complete with part of discus and shoulder missing.

Reddish-brown clay, brown spotted slip, blackened at nozzle. Plain discus with central filling-hole. On shoulder, egg-band, double axes, and volutes.

12. Area C0, W495, Reg. No. 4216. Fig. 5.23:1. L. 8.4 cm.; W. 7.2 cm.; H. 2.4 cm. Complete with broken discus.

Yellow ochre clay, reddish-brown slip. Presumably plain discus. On shoulder, band of heart-shaped leaves and two raised circles close to nozzle. Base marked by single groove, in center faint impression of *planta pedis*.

For potter's mark see Rosenthal-Heginbottom 1981: 125, No. 1; Oren/Rappaport 1984: 140, Fig. 17:11.

13. Area C1, L4019, Reg. No. 40062. Fig. 5.23:2. L. 8.7 cm.; W. 7.6 cm.; H. 2.9 cm. Nozzle missing and discus broken.

Buff clay, reddish-brown slip with gray streaks. Presumably plain discus. On shoulder, egg-band and two volutes in an unusual position between wick-hole and shoulder ridge. Disk base.

TYPE 26G. HEART-SHAPED NOZZLE

14. Area C1, L430, Reg. No. 4515. Fig. 5.23:3. L. 8 cm.; W. 6.8 cm.; H. 2.3 cm. Complete, most of discus broken out.

Buff clay, brown slip, blackened at nozzle. Plain shoulder and presumably plain discus. Heart-shaped nozzle flanked by two raised circles. Flat unmarked base.

TYPE 26H. BASES WITH POTTERS' MARKS

Not found in Areas A and C.

TYPE 27. OVOID DISCUS LAMPS, MOLDMADE

Debased version of Type 26, generally undecorated. The shape results from joining nozzle and reservoir closer together and is typical of the Late Roman local ovoid lamps with central large filling-hole (Rosenthal/Sivan 1978: 99;

Rosenthal-Heginbottom 1981: 9–10; Neidinger 1981: 166–67).

Date: 3rd century CE, possibly already in the second half of the 2nd century CE.

1. Area C0, L4113, Reg. No. 40619. Fig. 5.23:4. L. 8.6 cm.; W. 7.2 cm.; H. 2.6 cm. Intact.

Buff clay, reddish-brown slip. The lamp could have been made from a worn mold with figured decoration, since the filling-hole is not central. Rounded base.

2. Area C0, L4117, Reg. No. 40635. Fig. 5.23:5. L. 8.1 cm.; W. 6.3 cm.; H. 2.3 cm. Complete, central discus broken out.

Reddish-brown clay and slip, blackened at nozzle. Small discus and wide shoulder. Ovoid wick-hole.

TYPE 28. DEB'AAL LAMPS WITH RELIEF DECORATION, MOLDMADE, PHOENICIAN PRODUCTION

Double-convex body and long nozzle with rounded or triangular end. The sunken plain discus surrounded by one or two ridges is relatively small, taking up half the entire width. The shoulder is decorated with foliated ornaments, mainly wreaths, with figurative motifs such as dolphins and seldom with geometric patterns. The nozzle carries volutes and/or floral designs. A pierced knob handle is the rule. The flat base may be marked by one or two grooves, forming a disk or ring base. Potters' marks occur.

Clay: light-colored, brown and reddish-brown with brown and black slip.

The type receives its name from a hypogeum at Deb'aal 14 km. southeast of Tyre, where up to now the greatest number of these lamps has come to light, though this is not equalled by the finds from Dor. The relatively restricted distribution suggests Phoenician manufacture; ware shape and some decorative elements match lamps of the 1st century BCE and the 1st century CE, which are most likely to have been manufactured in this area. These include a volute lamp of our Type 13c (No. 6) and early imperial discus lamps of our Type 20 (Nos. 4–6). The fabric is also that of the Eastern discus lamps (Type 26), some of which were found in the burials. It is on several of these lamps that the *planta pedis* serves as potters' mark; therefore, it is tempting to conclude that all these types were produced in that region.

Date: other finds from the hypogeum help to date the lamps, among them lead sarcophagi from the 2nd, 3rd, and early 4th centuries CE, coins covering the period from 61/62 to 155/6 CE (with a single coin of Caracalla minted in 208–212 CE) and glass vessels mainly of the 2nd century (Barag 1970: 77–78; Rosenthal-Heginbottom 1981: 59). On the basis of the other finds and by typological comparisons the lamps of our Type 28 fall within the years 50–150 CE. See also Elgavish 1977: Nos. 185–89.

TYPE 28A. ROUNDED NOZZLE

1. Area C1, L4079, Reg. No. 40323. Fig. 5.23:6; Photo 5.60. L. 9 cm.; W. 6.2 cm.; H. 2.8 cm. (without handle). Complete top of handle missing.

Brown clay and slip, blackened at nozzle. On shoulder olive wreath of double leaves. On the nozzle, two ridges

forming three leaves above the wick-hole. Base marked by groove, in center impressed *planta pedis*.

Probably a copy of Howland Type 54 A-B; same shape: Hajjar 1965: Pl. XXI: F 413, 455, with olive wreath of three leaves and double volutes. For an Italian copy found at Carthage, see Hayes 1976: 122 and Pl. 26: G 1.

1. Area C0, unit I 48, Reg. No. 4048. Fig. 5.23:7.

L. 8.7 cm.; W. 6.1 cm.; H. 2.4 cm. (with handle 3.5). Intact.

Buff clay, black slip. On shoulder, two rosettes. On nozzle, two raised circles near wick-hole. Nozzle flanked by two diagonal ridges and two raised circles. On disk base, impressed *planta pedis*.

The rather pointed rather than rounded nozzle end matches the early imperial volute lamp with charioteer and riga (Type 20, No. 4) and a lamp of the same type from Damascus with a barking and jumping dog (Kennedy 1963: No. 491; see our No. 6). For rosettes on the shoulder and diagonal marking of nozzle, see a late Hellenistic volute lamp of Type 13c (No. 6).

2. Area C1, L4019, Reg. No. 40042/5. Fig. 5.23:8.

L. 9.5 cm. Fragment of upper half.

Buff clay, reddish-brown slip, patchy. On shoulder, egg-band. On nozzle, two ridges ending in volutes near the wick-hole.

TYPE 28B. TRIANGULAR NOZZLE

1. Area C1, L4019, Reg. No. 40009. Fig. 5.23:9.

L. 8.8 cm.; W. 6.1 cm.; H. 2.1 cm. Intact.

Reddish-brown clay, red slip, partly worn, blackened at nozzle. On shoulder, two dolphins and a rosette in place of handle. Broad triangular nozzle with two curved ridges ending in volutes on the shoulder. Double ring base.

Parallels: Hajjar 1965: Pl. XX:F 350, with handle instead of rosette; the lamp was deposited in a lead sarcophagus with a coin of Nero from the year 62/63 CE (p. 66); Pl. XXI:F 440 with plain shoulder and handle; F 447 with double axes instead of dolphins and a rosette in place of handle; the last lamp is of the same figurative type as Rey-Coquais 1963: 54, No. 22, 'local clay'; 153-54, No. 21 with scrollwork and rosettes on shoulder. For details of style compare lamps of Type 13c, No. 3 and 26c, No. 6.

TYPE 28C. FRAGMENTS

5. Area A2, L1047, Reg. No. 10259. Fig. 5.24:1; Photo 5.61.

L. 7.5 cm. (broken); W. 6 cm.; H. 2.4 cm. (with handle 4). Nozzle missing.

Yellow ochre clay, brown-black slip. On shoulder, schematic triple wreath with olives or berries and rosette in line with nozzle. On base, three concentric ridges.

6. Area C0, L482, Reg. No. 4469/1. Fig. 5.24:2.

Reddish-brown clay, brown slip. Fragment of shoulder and handle. On shoulder, olive wreath of double leaves (see above, No. 1).

TYPE 29. DEB'AAL LAMPS WITH IMPRESSED AND INCISED DECORATION, MOLDMADE, PHOENICIAN PRODUCTION

Double-convex body with long nozzle, related to Type 28. The body has become pear-shaped in outline by increasing the width of the nozzle, which is generally flanked by diagonal incisions. Shoulder and nozzle are decorated with simple impressed (egg-band) and incised pattern (lines); some lamps are plain. The handle is not pierced.

Clay: buff to reddish-brown, rarely slipped. Signatures and potters' marks are common.

Date: 3rd century CE.

In contrast to Type 28, these lamps have a wide distribution from Antiochia in the North to Tel Halif and Mampsis in southern Judea and the Negev. For bibliography: Rosenthal-Heginbottom 1981: 10-11; Hayes 1980: 88, No. 357, a 'Phoenician' derivative of the 'factory lamp' series; Dunand/Duru 1962: 216, Fig. 88: c, e; Elgavish 1977: Nos. 196-99.

1. Area C0, unit H 47, Reg. No. 4985. Fig. 5.24:3; Photo 5.62.

L. 8.9 cm.; W. 6.4 cm.; H. 2.5 cm. (with handle 3.5). Handle damaged on top.

Yellow reddish clay, remains of flesh ochre slip, blackened at nozzle. Plain shoulder. Three ridges encircling the discus, which is broken out. Nozzle flanked by diagonal incisions. On nozzle, incised line with bifurcated ends. Wick-hole marked off by transverse groove. Ring base.

2. Area C0, L421, Reg. No. 4333. Fig. 5.24:4.

L. 6.2 cm. (broken); W. 6.2 cm.; H. 2.4 cm. (with handle 3.4). Nozzle missing.

Yellow reddish clay, brown slip. On shoulder, impressed egg-band. Discus largely broken out. Nozzle flanked by diagonal ridges between two grooves and impressed circles at end. On nozzle, remains of the bifurcated line. Handle damaged. Ring base.

Lamps

<i>Area</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Date/century</i>	<i>Phase</i>
A0		A.G.48	11.4	200–50 BCE	
A0	L18	1055	6.7	350–150 BCE	5
A0	G39–40	10409	13.4	2nd–1st BCE	unstratified
A0	H–G 40	–	13.7	1st BCE–1st CE	unstratified
A2	L1002	10056	22.8	25 BCE–150 CE	1 + topsoil
A2	L1011	11060/2	11.6	200–50 BCE	1 (unsealed)
A2	L1047	10259	28.5	50–150 CE	1 or later
A2	L1099	10523	11.5	200–50 BCE	unstratified
A2	L1099	10527	10.7	200–100/50 BCE	unstratified
C0	L415	4146/2	21.1	second third of 1st into 3rd CE	2b (unsealed)
C0	L421	4333	29.2	3rd CE	2 (disturbed)
C0	L421	4446/5	12.8	200–50 BCE	2 (disturbed)
C0	L432	4231	13.2	2nd–1st BCE	3
C0	L436	4330/6	26.3	late 1st–2nd CE	2? or later
C0	L443	4334	26.4	late 1st–2nd CE	2 (disturbed)
C0	L457	4301	13.6	1st BCE–1st CE	later than 4
C0	L457	4430/5	12.6	200–50 BCE	later than 4
C0	L463	4350/8	19.3	late 1st BCE–1st CE	3? (disturbed)
C0	L468	4407/1	15.2	2nd–1st BCE	3(?) / 4a??
C0	L468	4407/2	26.1	late 1st–2nd CE	3(?) / 4a??
C0	L474	4400/3	19.4	late 1st BCE–1st CE	later than 4
C0	L480	4475	13.8	1st BCE–1st CE	4a (disturbed?)
C0	L482	4469/1	28.6	50–150 CE	3 (disturbed)
C0	L488	4484/9	11.11	200–50 BCE	3
C0	W495	4216	26.12	late 1st–2nd CE	4 (disturbed)
C0	L499	4546	22.6	25 BCE–150 CE	4(a??) (unsealed)
C0	L499	4700	11.1	200–50 BCE	4(a??) (unsealed)
C0	L499	4670/2	13.5	2nd–1st BCE	4(a??) (unsealed)
C0	L507	4561	11.2	200–50 BCE	3 (unsealed)
C0	L508	4828	5.3	3rd–1st BCE	4 (disturbed)
C0	L508	4837	12.3	200–50 BCE	4 (disturbed)
C0	L517	4825	12.1	200–50 BCE	3
C0	L528	4642	4.4	420–290 BCE	3 (disturbed)
C0	L533	4665	20.6	1st CE and later	4a (disturbed)
C0	L533	4677	20.8	1st CE and later	4a (disturbed)
C0	L541	4731/4	11.9	200–50 BCE	4b??
C0	L547	5158	9.5 (part of)	250–150 BCE	4
C0	L550	4749	6.4	350–150 BCE	4b
C0	L551	4878	16.3	2nd BCE	4b
C0	L551	5005	10.3	250–100/50 BCE	4b
C0	L552	4831	12.4	200–50 BCE	4?/5? (disturbed)
C0	L564	4981	12.2	200–50 BCE	4
C0	L564	4986	16.2	2nd BCE	4
C0	L564	5000	13.1	175–50 BCE	4
C0	W573	5131/1	9.5 (part of)	250–150 BCE	3
C0	L586	5395	26.10	late 1st–2nd CE	3
C0	L593	5198	9.3	250–150 BCE	4
C0	L612	4962	9.1	250–150 BCE	4
C0	L613	5267	6.3	350–150 BCE	4b
C0	L616	5105	6.2	350–150 BCE	4b
C0	L616	5132	10.1	250–100/50 BCE	4b
C0	L616	5133	6.6	350–150 BCE	4b
C0	L616	5474	10.4	250–100/50 BCE	4b
C0	L625	5177	12.7	200–50 BCE	4?/5? (disturbed)
C0	L630	5243/4, 5390/4	4.3	420–290 BCE	5
C0	L632	5262	9.2	250–150 BCE	4b
C0	L655	5338	16.4	2nd BCE	6?
C0	L663	5409/10	4.1	after 350 BCE	6/5(?)
C0	L4010	40007/1	14.2	2nd–1st BCE	topsoil
C0	L4034	40103	14.1	2nd–1st BCE	3(+4?) (unsealed)
C0	L4039	40478	23.1	75–150/200 CE	later than 2
C0	L4050	40240	15.1	2nd–1st BCE	3?/4?
C0	L4068	40298	8.1	350–150 BCE	5a
C0	L4075	40345	16.1	2nd BCE	4 (disturbed?)
C0	L4085	40366	11.8	200–50 BCE	3
C0	L4092	40717	9.6	250–150 BCE	4
C0	L4113	40619	27.1	3rd CE	5 (disturbed?)
C0	L4117	40635	27.2	3rd CE	2b + topsoil
C0	L4204	40782	4.2	420–290 BCE	6(c?) or earlier

<i>ea</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Date/century</i>	<i>Phase</i>
)	L4214	40901	5.1	400–250	6(a??)
)	L4242	41026	10.2	250–100/50 BCE	5
)	L47	40028	11.3	200–50 BCE	unstratified
)	I-H 46	4877	26.8	late 1st–2nd CE	unstratified
)	L48	4048	28.2	50–150 CE	unstratified
)	H47	4985	29.1	3rd CE	unstratified
	stray find	5140	26.9	late 1st–2nd CE	unstratified
1	L423	4235	20.4	1st CE and later	1/2 (disturbed)
1	L423	4200	22.1	25 BCE–150 CE	1/2 (disturbed)
1	L423	4226	22.2	25 BCE–150 CE	1/2 (disturbed)
1	L423	4236	22.3	25 BCE–150 CE	1/2 (disturbed)
1	L423	4237	22.4	25 BCE–150 CE	1/2 (disturbed)
1	L423	4238	22.5	25 BCE–150 CE	1/2 (disturbed)
1	L429	4229/1	26.2	late 1st–2nd CE	1
1	L429	4229/2	26.11	late 1st–2nd CE	1
1	L430	4230	26.7	late 1st–2nd CE	1
1	L430	4515	26.14	late 1st–2nd CE	1
1	L450	4316/9	20.3	1st CE and later	2 (disturbed)
1	L451	4393	20.9	1st CE and later	2 (disturbed)
1	L452	4315/5	20.1	1st CE and later	2a (disturbed)
1	L452	4315/2	20.2	1st CE and later	2a (disturbed)
1	L488	4484/8–9	11.7	200–50 BCE	2
1	L492	4491/5	23.2	75–150/200 CE	2b
1	L546	4746	6.1	350–150 BCE	2
1	L590	4919	6.5	350–150 BCE	3
1	L590	4969	7.1	350–250 BCE	3
1	L615	5357/5	6.10	350–150 BCE	4(a)
1	L642	5318	7.2	350–250 BCE	4(a?)
1	L4019	40042/3	21.2	second third of 1st to 3rd century CE	1
1	L4019	40042/4	26.5	late 1st–2nd CE	1
1	L4019	40042/2	26.6	late 1st–2nd CE	1
1	L4019	40062	26.13	late 1st–2nd CE	1
1	L4019	40042/5	28.3	50–150 CE	1
1	L4019	40009	28.4	50–150 CE	1
1	L4021	40280	6.8	350–150 BCE	2 (unsealed)
1	L4079	40324	19.1	late 1st BCE–1st CE	3?/4? (disturbed)
1	L4079	40323	28.1	50–150 CE	3?/4? (disturbed)
1	L4155	40663	7.3	350–250 BCE	4
1	L4437	48204	22.7	25 BCE–150 CE	topsoil
1	L4447	48227	12.5	200–50 BCE	topsoil
1	L4482	48193	20.5	1st CE and later	2+3/4?? (unsealed)
1	L4851	48234	19.2	late 1st BCE–1st CE	7 (disturbed)
1	L4876	48352	9.4	250–150 BCE	topsoil
1	L4877	48318	5.3	Hellenistic	topsoil
1	L4878	48459	10.6	250–100/50 BCE	topsoil
1	L4940	49350/1	20.7	1st CE and later	5b (disturbed)
1	L4975	49556	23.3	75–150/200 CE	1b (unsealed)
1	E–F 42–43	48504	9.7	250–150 BCE	balk
C2	L4533	45139/2	11.10	200–50 BCE	2d
C2	L4535	45400	10.5	250–100/50 BCE	3(b?)
C2	L4544	45259	13.3	2nd–1st BCE	later than 2
C2	L4553	45315	17.1	1st BCE–1st CE	3(?)
C2	L4566	46076	5.2	350–240 BCE	5a(+4?) (floor: 5a)
C2	L4566	45502	6.9	350–150 BCE	5a(+4?) (floor: 5a)
C2	L4566	45473	16.5	3rd BCE	5a(+4?) (floor: 5a)

7. AN EVALUATION

The pottery from Areas A and C,* including stamped jar handles, braziers, moldmade relief bowls, Eastern terra sigillata, and vessels in the West Slope technique as well as Hellenistic and Roman lamps, comprises typologically and numerically well represented groups; yet for two reasons this report can be considered only preliminary.

Firstly, because of the agreed division of work, these groups have been removed from the study of the loci including the much larger quantity of plain table and kitchen ware, mostly considered to be of local production (though some table ware may also be imported) and the Attic black-glazed pottery. The latter is especially important for the transition from the Persian to the Hellenistic periods, for the early Hellenistic period, and for the dating of the vessels in the West Slope technique. Secondly, our knowledge of the material from other excavation areas, which in some cases such as lamps and moldmade relief bowls is even more varied, prevents general statements at this stage. Essentially, the report is a catalogue giving necessary remarks according to the complexity of the group under discussion. The terminology follows accepted terms used in the model reports of Corinth, Athens, Delos, and most recently Sidi Krebich, ancient Berenice. Within each class of pottery, the scope of discussion is narrowed or widened with these reports in mind.

Section 1 gives the Greek stamps on jar handles in geographical and alphabetical order, starting with the 104 Rhodian, 14 Knidian, and 2 Thasian stamps and followed by some two dozen stamps of undetermined origin. It is important to note the relatively high proportion of Knidian jars in the 2nd century BCE, making up 11% of the imports. Comparisons cover the Near East in a general way; they show a wide distribution with a definite concentration on Cypriot sites. Trade patterns for the immediate geographical area can only be established when the important material from Tel Michal, 'Akko, and other recent excavations is published. For Israel, the most comprehensive study remains Grace's publication of the stamps from Nessana (in Colt 1962) and Halpern-Zylberstein's account (1980) in the Tell Keisan report, now superseded by the important finds from Jerusalem's City of David excavations (Ariel 1990).

Section 2 presents the braziers or stoves used in many households throughout the Mediterranean. Most of the finds from Tel Dor can be attributed to the imported group of possibly Aegean origin, characterized by three decorated lugs on the fire bowl. Dated to the 2nd century BCE, they appeared in Corinth shortly before the destruction of the site in 146 BCE; thus their date of production coincides with the manufacture of the Ionian moldmade relief bowls from 166 BCE onwards, described in Section 3. Locally found braziers have recently been summarized by Rahmani (1984), followed by the neutron activation analysis (NAA) of several pieces (Gunneweg/Perlman 1984). Besides the predominant red, reddish-brown to brown ware, there are other decorated and plain groups which need to be analyzed. Compared with

other local sites, the number of brazier fragments from D is relatively high and shows that the inhabitants adopted the Hellenistic lifestyle and had the financial means to acquire such luxury goods.

In section 3, the fragments of moldmade relief bowls are described; they are called here in short relief bowls, since other types of relief decoration are extremely rare at Dor. The classification of this class of pottery, especially the vessels of Eastern manufacture, still presents many unsolved problems. The 64 fragments from Areas A and C have been divided into four groups: 3 are Attic, 36 Ionian, 13 ESA ware of Syrian origin, and 12 dissimilar pieces are classified as Eastern. The attribution to a specific group is based on criteria like fabric, shape, and style of decoration. It was fairly easy to distinguish the Attic and Ionian bowls. ESA vessels have been defined by ware and glaze, not by NAA.

The diversity of relief bowls from Dor throws light on trade patterns and artistic tastes. At the time of the beginning of their manufacture in Athens, *ca.* 240–220 BCE, Attic pottery was no longer popular at Dor; in the 2nd century BCE the inhabitants preferred imports from the Aegean and other eastern Mediterranean sources (compare also vessels in the West Slope technique and lamps). For the history of production of moldmade relief bowls, it would be interesting to establish the relationship between Ionian and ESA bowls. Were the workshops set up in the coastal settlements of Asia Minor and in Syria concurrently in rivalry to Greek mainland production, or did the advance of ESA relief bowls occur only with the cessation of Ionian workshops toward the end of the first half of the 1st century BCE?

The Eastern terra sigillata vessels described in section 4 have been divided into ESA of Syrian and ESD of Cypriot manufacture. For forms and dates reference is made to Hayes 1985: 183–84, 189–92 and Kenrick 1985: 223–44. The number of forms represented is small, and for a coastal site of the size and with trade connections like Dor, the amount of red-glazed pottery found is surprisingly insignificant. Consequently, these finds do not help to solve the typological and chronological questions of this class of pottery, particularly not the date for the beginning of this ware.

In section 5, the vessels in the West Slope technique are studied; at Dor, this class is well represented and compared to the much more fragmentary finds from Samaria is so far the most comprehensive group found in Israel. As early as the Persian period, during the 4th century BCE there are Attic imports in the form of drinking vessels (section 5.1). The bulk of material from the 3rd century onwards is of Eastern manufacture. Parallels from Tarsus, Antioch, and Pergamon suggest that these workshops were located on the coast of Asia Minor and in the Aegean. The dominant shapes are plates and saucers (section 5.3) and mixing vessels (5.4) and in the 2nd century they must have formed together with the hemispherical moldmade relief bowls (section 3) the standard tableware set. In the 3rd, and especially in the 2nd,

* I warmly wish to thank my colleagues, members of staff and fellow-workers for many seasons of cooperation at Tel Dor. Thanks are due to the Gerda Henkel-Stiftung, Düsseldorf, for financing travel to Israel in the years 1984, 1985, and 1986. The manuscript was completed in 1991. Regretfully, it was impossible to include cross-references to other pottery chapters.

nturies the quality of decoration in vessels of Eastern manufacture falls far short of the Attic prototypes. The main subject is the wreath with tendrils in thin, nearly translucent white paint and leaves in thicker white paint; incised decoration and painting in thinned clay also occur. The vessels are no longer covered by a thick shiny glaze, but by a thin and regular matt slip. Thus, while the 2nd century witnessed the final decline of the Greek painted pottery, it was at the same time a period of successful manufacture of relief-decorated pottery; this development is well documented in the changing taste of the inhabitants of Dor.

Section 6 includes a catalogue of selected lamps. For easy classification, a type list was made specifically for Dor, which of course leaves unsolved the problem of the general nomenclature and chronology of Palestinian lamps. In any case, though the finds from Dor include many interesting types and variants, a site report restricts the scope of discussion. Therefore, for each of the 29 lamp types represented on the plate only general remarks on dating and distribution have been included.

Types 3–10 are Attic imports from the late 5th century BCE onwards and their local imitations from the middle of the 4th century until ca. 100 BCE; the lower date is not clear (Type 10). The classification follows Scheibler's publication (1976) of the lamps from the Kerameikos; for the appropriate English terms see H. Williams' review in *AJA* 82 (1978): 19–22. The finds from Israel are discussed by the author in *Acts of the XIIIth Congress of Classical Archaeology, Athens* 1983 (1988): 297–303.

Types 11–16 are late Hellenistic moldmade lamps of Eastern manufacture, occurring at Dor from the beginning of the 2nd century; some lamps may be local northern products. Hellenistic gray ware, in warm gray clay with a shiny lamp black, van Dyke brown, or sepia glaze, is found in lamps of types 11, 12, 14, 16 and 22b (the latter a 'Herodian' lamp of early imperial date). Could they have been manufactured in the same workshops? NAA tests could help to solve this question. These late Hellenistic moldmade lamps appeared together with the Ionian relief bowls (ca. 166–69 BCE). Several questions come to mind. Was the inhabitants' preference for relief decorated pottery solely a matter of fashion and taste? Does the contemporaneous development of the Ionian bowls and the Eastern lamps suggest that coastal workshops in Asia Minor were the leading export manufacturers at that time? And as asked before, what was the relationship between these workshops and the emergence of Syrian products such as moldmade relief bowls and Eastern terra sigillata?

Type 17, the head lamps, are an expression of late Hellenistic/early Roman artistic taste; they are rare at Dor and in Israel in general. Types 18–21 are Roman imperial

lamps with the typical decorated discus; both Italian imports and Eastern provincial copies are found. However, these lamps are outnumbered by local products (Types 22–26); one wonders whether this decline of imports in the Roman period is due to changing economic standards or to ethnic movements, i.e. an increase of Jewish inhabitants. This could be the case, if indeed Dor was included in the areas ceded to Cleopatra in 34 BCE and returned to Herod by Augustus, and which later with a Jewish community and a synagogue became part of the Roman province of Syria (Dahl 1915: 77–83). Besides 'Herodian' and 'Southern' lamps (Types 22–23), characteristic of the Jewish population of Judea, the inhabitants of Dor used lamps of Phoenician manufacture. The variety and quantity of this group, as defined by clay and distribution, are of special interest for the Eastern provincial development of the 1st–3rd centuries CE, possibly continuing late Hellenistic workshops (see Type 13.6). The Roman products begin with copies of lamps of Broneer Types XXII–XXIII (Type 20.4–6), include the very popular northern discus lamps of Type 26 with a wide iconographical range and the so-called Deb'aal lamps with either a rounded or a triangular nozzle (Type 28), and end with lamps decorated by impressions and incisions (Type 29).

The subjects of Type 26 are common in many provincial workshops; their archetypes should be sought in Italian lamps. Recently, numerous iconographical parallels to the Syro-Palestinian group have come to light at Berenice (Bailey 1985: 122–127, Type 11(b) 10). They are local copies of Loeschke VIII–Broneer XXV with plain shoulders, usually a ring handle, and of various fabrics; subjects include Helios, gladiators, peacocks, eagles, and floral designs.

Finally, a word of explanation on the description of clay and fabrics should be added. For defining the color, the chart for Roman pottery prepared by R. Steiger (1971) has been used, though the buff and greenish colors are missing there. However, this chart was intended to facilitate the color description by adhering to a constant standard; in most cases, general colors have been used in this report. Many years of working on pottery have convinced me that an exact color definition, such as that provided by the Munsell Color chart, does not help to define pottery classes except in rare cases such as Attic ware, some Nabatean pottery, terra sigillata, and African Red Slip ware. For the bulk of local and Eastern products it is common to find several colors on a single vessels due to the firing process; consequently the description of a sherd does not enable us to define the dominant color of a vessel. There can be no doubt that color is an important component in the general evaluation of pottery, yet it often appears to be used solely for providing the study of pottery with a false aura of scientific research.

ABBREVIATIONS AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

- AAAS* *Les Annales Archéologiques Arabes Syriennes.*
- ADAJ* *Annual of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan.*
- AJA* *American Journal of Archaeology.*
- AM* *Athenische Mitteilungen.*
- Ariel 1988 D.T. Ariel, Two Rhodian Amphoras, *IEJ* 38 (1988): 31–35.
- Ariel 1990 D.T. Ariel, *Excavations at the City of David, 1978–1985, Vol. II: Imported Stamped Amphora Handles, Coins, Worked Bone and Ivory, and Glass*, Jerusalem 1990.
- Avigad 1983 N. Avigad, *Discovering Jerusalem*, Nashville 1983.
- BA* *Biblical Archaeologist.*
- BABesch* *Bulletin van de Vereeniging tot bevordering der kennis van de antike beschaving 's-Gravenhage.*
- Bailey 1975, 1980 D.M. Bailey, *Catalogue of the Lamps in the British Museum. I: Greek, Hellenistic and Early Roman Pottery Lamps*, London 1975, II: *Roman Lamps Made in Italy*, London 1980.
- Bailey 1985 D.M. Bailey, *Excavations at Sidi Khrebish Benghazi (Berenice), Vol. III, Part 2: The Lamps*, Tripoli 1985.
- BaM* *Baghdader Mitteilungen.*
- Barag 1970 D. Barag, *Glass Vessels of the Roman and Byzantine Periods in Palestine*. Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Hebrew University, Jerusalem 1970 (Hebrew).
- BASOR* *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research.*
- Baur 1941 P.V.C. Baur, Megarian Bowls in the Rebecca Darlington Stoddard Collection of Greek and Italian Vases in Yale University, *AJA* 45 (1941): 229–48.
- Baur 1947 P.V.C. Baur, *The Lamps, Excavations at Dura-Europos, Final Report IV, Part III*, New Haven 1947.
- BIFAO* *Bulletin de l'Institut français d'archéologie orientale.*
- Bliss/Macalister 1902 F.J. Bliss, R.A.S. Macalister, *Excavations in Palestine during the Years 1898–1902*, London 1902.
- BMB* *Bulletin du Musée de Beyrouth.*
- Bon 1957 A.E. et A. Bon, *Timbres amphoriques de Thasos, Etudes Thasiennes IV*, Paris 1957.
- Börker 1974 C. Börker, Griechische Amphorenstempel vom Tell Half bis zum Persischen Golf, *BaM* 7 (1974): 31–49.
- Boulter 1953 C. Boulter, Pottery of the Mid-Fifth Century from a Well in the Athenian Agora, *Hesperia* 22 (1953): 59–115.
- Bounni 1975 A. Bounni, E. et J. Lagarce, N. Saliby, Rapport préliminaire sur la première campagne de fouilles (1975) à Ibn Hani (Syrie), *Syria* 53 (1976): 233–79.
- Bounni 1978 A. Bounni, E. et J. Lagarce, N. Saliby, Rapport préliminaire sur la deuxième campagne de fouilles (1976) à Ibn Hani (Syrie), *Syria* 55 (1978): 233–301.
- Bounni 1979 A. Bounni, J. et E. Lagarce, N. Saliby, L. Badre, Rapport préliminaire sur la troisième campagne de fouilles (1977) à Ibn Hani (Syrie), *Syria* 56 (1979): 217–71.
- Bounni 1981 A. Bounni, J. et E. Lagarce, N. Saliby, L. Badre, R. Leriche, M. Touma, Rapport préliminaire sur la quatrième campagne de fouilles (1978) à Ibn Hani (Syrie), *Syria* 58 (1981): 215–99.
- Braun 1970 K. Braun, Der Dipylon-Brunnen B1, *AM* 85 (1970): 114–269.
- Broneer 1930 O. Broneer, *Terracotta Lamps, Corinth Vol. IV, Part II*, Cambridge 1930.
- Broneer 1977 O. Broneer, *Terracotta Lamps, Isthmia Vol. III*, Princeton 1977.
- Bruneau 1965 Ph. Bruneau, *Les Lampes, Délos Vol. XXVI*, Paris 1965.
- Bruneau 1970 Ph. Bruneau et al., *L'Ilot de la Maison des Comédiens, Délos Vol. XXVII*, Paris 1970.
- Cahn-Klaiber 1977 E.-M. Cahn-Klaiber, *Die antiken Tonlampen des Archäologischen Instituts der Universität Tübingen*, Tübingen 1977.
- Calvet 1972 Y. Calvet, *Salamine de Chypre, III, Les timbres amphoriques (1965–1970)*, Paris 1972.
- Calvet 1978 Y. Calvet, Timbres amphoriques de Salamine (1971–1974), in: *RDAC* (1978): 222–34.
- Calvet 1982 Y. Calvet, *Kition-Bamboula, I, Les timbres amphoriques*, Paris 1982.
- Christensen/Johansen 1971 A. Papanicolaou Christensen, Ch. Friis Johansen, *Les poteries hellénistiques orientales, Hamn Fouilles et Recherches 1931–1938, Fasc. III, 2*, Copenhagen 1971.

- Conze 1890 A. Conze, Griechische Kohlenbecken, *JdI* 5 (1890): 118–41.
- Conze 1913 A. Conze et al., *Stadt und Landschaft, Altertümer von Pergamon I 2*, Berlin 1913.
- Colt 1962 H.D. Colt (ed.), *Excavations at Nessana, Vol. I*, London 1962.
- Contenau 1920 G. Contenau, Mission archéologique à Sidon (1914), *Syria* 1 (1920): 1–147.
- Courby 1922 F. Courby, *Les vases grecs à reliefs*, Paris 1922.
- Crowfoot 1957 J.W. Crowfoot et al., *The Objects from Samaria, Samaria-Sebaste Vol. III*, London 1957.
- Dahl 1915 G. Dahl, *The Materials for the History of Dor*, New Haven 1915.
- Diederichs 1980 C. Diederichs, *Salamine de Chypre, IX, Céramiques hellénistiques, romaines et byzantines*, Paris 1980.
- Dothan 1967 M. Dothan, D. N. Freedman, Ashdod I, The First Season of Excavations 1962, *Atiqot* (English Series) 7 (1967).
- Dothan 1971 M. Dothan, Ashdod II–III, The Second and Third Seasons of Excavations 1963, 1965, Soundings in 1967, *Atiqot* (English Series) 9–10 (1971).
- Dothan 1976 M. Dothan, Akko: Interim Excavation Report First Season, 1973/4, *BASOR* 224 (1976): 1–48.
- Dumont 1872 A. Dumont, *Inscriptions céramiques de Grèce*, Paris 1872.
- Dunand 1937–39 M. Dunand, *Fouilles de Byblos I*, Paris, *Atlas* 1937, *Texte* 1939.
- Dunand/Duru 1962 M. Dunand, R. Duru, *Oumm el-'Amed, Une ville de l'époque hellénistique aux échelles de Tyr*, Paris 1962.
- Duncan 1925 J.G. Duncan, Fifth Quarterly Report on the Excavation of the Eastern Hill of Jerusalem, *PEFQS* (1925): 8–24.
- Edwards 1975 G. R. Edwards, *Corinthian Hellenistic Pottery, Corinth Vol. VII, Part III*, Princeton 1975.
- Elgavish 1974 J. Elgavish, *Shikmona, The Level of the Hellenistic Period — Stratum H Season 1963–1970*, Haifa 1974 (Hebrew).
- Elgavish 1976 J. Elgavish, Pottery from the Hellenistic Stratum at Shikmona, *IEJ* 26 (1976): 65–76.
- Elgavish 1977 J. Elgavish, *Archaeological Excavations at Shikmona, The Pottery of the Roman Period*, Haifa 1977 (Hebrew).
- Empereur 1978 J.Y. Empereur, Timbres amphoriques de Crocodilopolis-Arsinoé, *BIFAO* 77 (1977): 197–233.
- Empereur/Garlan 1986 J.-Y. Empereur et Y. Garlan (ed.), *Recherches sur les amphores grecques (BCH Suppl. XIII)*, Paris 1986.
- Fitzgerald 1931 G.M. Fitzgerald, *Beth-Shan Excavations 1921–1923, The Arab and Byzantine Levels*, Philadelphia 1931.
- Goethert-Polaschek 1985 K. Goethert-Polaschek, *Katalog der römischen Lampen des Rheinischen Landesmuseums Trier — Bildlampen und Sonderformen*, Mainz 1985.
- Goldman 1950 H. Goldman (ed.), *Excavations at Gözlü Kule, Tarsus, Vol. I, The Hellenistic and Roman Periods*, Princeton 1950.
- Grace 1956 V. Grace, Stamped Wine Jar Fragments, in: *Pnyx II (Hesperia Suppl. X)*, 1956: 113–189.
- Grace/Petropoulakou 1970 V. Grace et M. Savvatianou-Petropoulakou, Les timbres amphoriques grecs, in: *Exploration archéologique de Délos vol. XXVII*, Paris 1970: 277–382.
- Grace 1974 V. Grace, Revisions in Early Hellenistic Chronology, *AM* 89 (1974): 193–200.
- Grace 1979 V. Grace, Kouriaka, in: *Studies Presented in Memory of Porphyrios Dikaïos*, 1979: 178–88.
- Grace 1985 V. Grace, The Middle Stoa Dated by Amphora Stamps, *Hesperia* 54 (1985): 1–54.
- Gunneweg 1983 J. Gunneweg, I. Perlman, J. Yellin, *The Provenience, Typology and Chronology of Eastern Terra Sigillata*, Jerusalem 1983.
- Gunneweg/Perlman 1984 J. Gunneweg and I. Perlman, Hellenistic Braziers from Israel: Results of Pottery Analysis, *IEJ* 34 (1984): 232–38.
- Hajjar 1965 J. Hajjar, Un hypogée romain à Deb'aal dans la région de Tyr, *BMB* 18 (1965): 61–104.
- Halpern-Zylberstein 1980 M.C. Halpern-Zylberstein, Timbres amphoriques, in: J. Briend et J.B. Humbert, *Tell Keisan (1971–1976)*, Fribourg-Göttingen-Paris 1980: 243–54.
- Hannestad 1983 L. Hannestad, *The Hellenistic Pottery from Failaka, With a Survey of Hellenistic Pottery in the Near East*, Aarhus 1983.
- Hayes 1975 J.W. Hayes, *Roman and Pre-Roman Glass in the Royal Ontario Museum, A Catalogue*, Toronto 1975.

- Hayes 1976 J.W. Hayes, Lamps and Terracotta Figurines, in: *Excavations at Carthage 1975, Conducted by the University of Michigan*, Tunis 1976: 47–123.
- Hayes 1980 J.W. Hayes, *Ancient Lamps in the Royal Ontario Museum, I: Greek and Roman Clay Lamps*, A Catalogue, Toronto 1980.
- Hayes 1985 J.W. Hayes, Hellenistic Fine Wares and Derivatives, Late Hellenistic and Early Roman Fine Wares, in: *Excavations in Jerusalem 1961–1967, Vol. I*, ed. A.D. Tushingham, Toronto 1985: 183–193, 398–412.
- Hellström 1965 P. Hellström, *Pottery of Classical and Later Date, Terracotta Lamps and Glass, Labraunda Vol. I*, Lund 1965.
- Heres 1969 G. Heres, *Die punischen und griechischen Tonlampen der Staatlichen Museen zu Berlin*, Berlin 1969.
- Howland 1958 R.H. Howland, *Greek Lamps and their Survivals, The Athenian Agora Vol. IV*, Princeton 1958.
- IEJ* *Israel Exploration Journal*.
- Iliffe 1945 J.H. Iliffe, Imperial Art in Trans-Jordan, Figurines and Lamps from a Potter's Store at Jerash, *QDAP* 11 (1945): 1–19.
- JdI *Jahrbuch des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts*.
- Jentel 1968 M.O. Jentel, Bols Antiochéens, in: *Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum, Louvre 15 (France No. 23)*, 1968: 15–16.
- Johns 1933 C.N. Johns, Excavations at 'Atlit (1930–1), The South-Eastern Cemetery, *QDAP* 2 (1933): 41–104.
- Jöhrens 1986 See Empereur/Garlan 1986.
- Jones 1950 F.F. Jones, The Pottery, in: Goldman 1950: 149–296.
- Kennedy 1963 C.A. Kennedy, The Development of the Lamp in Palestine, *Berytus* 14 (1963): 67–115.
- Kenrick 1985 P.M. Kenrick, *Excavations at Sidi Krebich Benghazi (Berenice), Vol. III, Part 1: The Fine Pottery*, Tripoli 1985.
- Kopcke 1964 G. Kopcke, Golddekorierte attische Schwarzfirniskeramik des vierten Jahrhunderts v.Chr., *AM* 7 (1964): 22–84.
- Landau/Tzaferis Y. Landau and V. Tzaferis, Tel Istabab, Beth Shean: The Excavations and Hellenistic Jar Handle, *IEJ* 29 (1979): 152–59.
- Lapp 1961 P.W. Lapp, *Palestinian Ceramic Chronology 200 B.C.–A.D. 70*, New Haven 1961.
- Lauffray 1940 J. Lauffray, Une fouille au pied de l'acropole de Byblos, *BMB* 4 (1940): 7–36.
- Laumonier 1977 A. Laumonier, *La céramique hellénistique à reliefs, 1. Ateliers 'Toniens', Délos Vol. XXXI*, Paris 1977.
- Leibundgut 1977 A. Leibundgut, *Die römischen Lampen in der Schweiz, Eine kultur- und handelsgeschichtliche Studie*, Bern 1977.
- Levi 1964 E.I. Levi, A Pottery Complex of the IIIrd–IInd Century B.C. from the Excavations of the Olbia Agora, Stamped Handles, in: *Olbia, Temenos and Agora*, Moscow-Leningrad 1964: 261–80 (Russian).
- Mazar 1969 B. Mazar, *The Excavations in the Old City of Jerusalem, Preliminary Report of the First Season 1968*, Jerusalem 1969.
- McNicoll/Smith 1979 A.W. McNicoll, R.H. Smith, The 1979 Season at Pella of the Decapolis, in: *BASOR* 240 (1980): 63–84.
- Menzel 1969 H. Menzel, *Antike Lampen im Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseum zu Mainz*, Mainz 1954, 2nd enlarged ed. 1969.
- Metzger 1969 I. Metzger, *Die hellenistische Keramik in Eretria, Eretria II, Ausgrabungen und Forschungen*, Berlin 1969.
- Milne 1905 J.G. Milne (ed.), *Greek Inscriptions, Catalogue des antiquités égyptiennes de Musée de Caire*, Cairo 1905.
- Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991 V. Mitsopoulos-Leon, *Die Basilika am Staatsmarkt in Ephesos, Kleinfunde, 1. Teil, Keramik hellenistischer und römischer Zeit*, Wien 1991.
- MUSJ* *Mélanges de l'Université Saint Joseph de Beyrouth*.
- Nachtergaele 1978 G. Nachtergaele, *La collection Marcel Hombert, I, Timbres amphoriques et autres documents écrits acquis en Egypte*, Brussels 1978.
- Negev 1974 A. Negev, *The Nabatean Potter's Workshop at Oboda*, Bonn 1974.
- Negev 1986 A. Negev, *The Late Hellenistic and Early Roman Pottery of Nabatean Oboda*, Jerusalem 1986.

- egev/Sivan 1977 A. Negev, R. Sivan, The Pottery of the Nabatean Necropolis of Mampsis, *Rei Cretariae Romanae Fautorum Acta* XVII/XVIII (1977): 109–31.
- eidinger 1982 W. Neidinger, A Typology of Oil Lamps from the Mercantile Quarter of Antipatris, *Tel Aviv* 9 (1982): 157–69.
- etzer 1981 E. Netzer, *Greater Herodium*, Jerusalem 1981.
- icolaou/Empereur 1986 See Empereur/Garlan 1986.
- ilsson 1909 M.P. Nilsson, *Exploration archéologique de Rhodes, V, Timbres amphoriques de Lindos*, Copenhagen 1909.
- ren/Rappaport 1984 E.D. Oren, U. Rappaport, The Necropolis of Maresha-Beth Govrin, *IEJ* 34 (1984): 114–53.
- ziol 1977 Th. Oziol, *Salamine de Chypre, VII, Les Lampes du Musée de Chypre*, Paris 1977.
- agenstecher 1913 R. Pagenstecher, *Expedition Ernst v. Sieglin, Ausgrabungen in Alexandria II, 3. Teil, Gefäße in Ton und Stein*, Leipzig 1913.
- EFQSt *Palestine Exploration Fund Quarterly Statement*.
- erdrizet 1921 P. Perdrizet, *Les terres cuites grecques d'Egypte de la Collection Fouquet*, Nancy-Paris-Strasbourg 1921.
- erlzweig 1961 J. Perlzweig, *Lamps of the Roman Period, The Athenian Agora Vol. VII*, Princeton 1961.
- ridik 1896 E. Pridik, Amphorenstempel aus Athen, *AM* 21 (1896): 127–87.
- ridik 1926 E. Pridik, Zu den rhodischen Amphorenstempeln, *Klio* 20 (1926): 303–31.
- DAP *Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities in Palestine*.
- ahmani 1984 L.Y. Rahmani, Hellenistic Brazier Fragments from Israel, in: *IEJ* 34 (1984): 224–31.
- DAC *Report of the Department of Antiquities of Cyprus*.
- eisner 1924 G. Reisner, C. Fisher, D. Lyon, *Harvard Excavations at Samaria*, Cambridge 1924.
- ey-Coquais 1963 J.P. Rey-Coquais, Lampes antiques de Syrie et du Liban, *MUSJ* 39 (1963): 147–65.
- osenthal 1978 R. Rosenthal, The Pottery, in: E. Stern, *Excavations at Tel Mevorakh, Part One: From the Iron Age to the Roman Period*, Jerusalem 1978: 14–19, 23–24.
- osenthal/Sivan 1978 R. Rosenthal, R. Sivan, *Ancient Lamps in the Schloessinger Collection*, Jerusalem 1978.
- osenthal-Heginbottom 1981 R. Rosenthal-Heginbottom, *Römische Bildlampen aus östlichen Werkstätten*, Wiesbaden 1981.
- otroff 1982 S.I. Rotroff, *Hellenistic Pottery, Athenian and Imported Moldmade Bowls, The Athenian Agora Vol. XXII*, Princeton 1982.
- chäfer 1968 J. Schäfer, *Hellenistische Keramik aus Pergamon*, Berlin 1968.
- chäfer 1972 J. Schäfer, Eine reifhellenistische Ständerlampe aus Pergamon, in: *Pergamon, Gesammelte Aufsätze, I, Pergamenische Forschungen*, ed. E. Boehringer, Berlin 1972: 193–201.
- cheibler 1976 I. Scheibler, *Griechische Lampen, Kerameikos Vol. XI*, Berlin 1976.
- chuchhardt 1895 C. Schuchhardt, *Die Inschriften von Pergamon, Vol. II*, Berlin 1895: 423–99.
- iebert 1972 G. Siebert, Un bol à relief hellénistique de Musée de Sans, *BABesch* 47 (1972): 57–60.
- iebert 1978 G. Siebert, *Recherches sur les ateliers de bols à relief du Péloponèse à l'époque Hellénistique*, Paris 1978.
- lane 1994 K.W. Slane, J.M. Elam, M.D. Glascock, H. Neff, Compositional Analysis of Eastern Sigillata A and Related Wares from Tel Anafa (Israel), *Journal of Archaeological Science* 21 (1994), forthcoming.
- metana-Scherrer 1982 R. Smetana-Scherrer, Spätklassische und hellenistische Keramik, in: *Alt-Ägina II, 1*, ed. H. Walter, Mainz 1982: 56–91.
- mith 1964 R.H. Smith, The Household Lamps of Palestine in Intertestamental Times, *BA* 27 (1964), 101–124.
- mith 1980 R.H. Smith, Preliminary Report on the 1979 Season of the Sydney-Wooster Joint Expedition to Pella, *ADAJ* 24 (1980): 13–14; A. McNicoll, J.B. Hennessy, The Winter Season (Sydney), *ibid.*: 14–40.
- mith/McNicoll/Hennessy 1981 R.H. Smith, A.W. McNicoll, J.B. Hennessy, The 1980 Season at Pella of the Decapolis, *BASOR* 243 (1981): 1–30.
- parkes/Talcott 1970 B.A. Sparkes, L. Talcott, *Black and Plain Pottery of the 6th, 5th and 4th Centuries B.C., The Athenian Agora Vol. XII*, Princeton 1971.
- teiger 1971 R. Steiger, *Tafel zur Farbbezeichnung römischer Keramik, Beilage Ausgrabungen in Augst III, Insula XXXI 1960–1961*, Basel 1971.

Sussman 1982	V. Sussman, <i>Ornamented Jewish Oil Lamps</i> , Warminster 1982.
Sztetyllo 1976	Z. Sztetyllo, <i>Nea Paphos, I, Les timbres céramiques (1965–1973)</i> , Warsaw 1976.
Thalmann 1978	J.-P. Thalmann, Tell ‘Arqa (Liban Nord), Campagnes I–III (1972–1974), Chantier I, Rapp. Préliminaire, <i>Syria</i> 55 (1978): 1–151.
Thompson 1934	H.A. Thompson, Two Centuries of Hellenistic Pottery, <i>Hesperia</i> 3 (1934): 311–476.
Toll 1946	N.P. Toll, The Necropolis, in: <i>The Excavations at Dura-Europos, Preliminary Report of the Ninth Season of Work 1935–1936, Part II</i> , ed. M.I. Rostovtzeff, New Haven 1946.
Vanderpool 1962	E. Vanderpool, J.A. McCredie, A. Sternberg, Koroni: A Ptolemaic Camp on the East Coast of Attica, <i>Hesperia</i> 31 (1962): 26–61.
Waagé 1933	F.O. Waagé, The Roman and Byzantine Pottery, The American Excavations in the Athenian Agora First Report, <i>Hesperia</i> 2 (1933): 279–328.
Waagé 1934	F.O. Waagé, Pottery, in: <i>Antioch-on-the-Orontes I, The Excavations of 1932</i> , ed. G.W. Elderkin, Princeton 1932: 67–73.
Waagé 1948	F.O. Waagé (ed.), <i>Antioch-on-the-Orontes IV, Part One, Ceramics and Islamic Coins</i> , Princeton-London-The Hague 1948.
Waldhauer 1914	O. Waldhauer, <i>Die Lampen der kaiserlichen Eremitage</i> , Leningrad 1914.
Watzinger 1901	C. Watzinger, Vasenfunde aus Athen, <i>AM</i> 26 (1901): 50–102.
Weinberg 1971	S.S. Weinberg, Tel Anafa: The Hellenistic Town, <i>IEJ</i> 21 (1971): 86–109.
Williams 1981	H. Williams, <i>The Lamps, Kenchreai, Eastern Port of Corinth, Vol. 5</i> , Leiden 1981.
Ziegenaus/da Luca 1968	O. Ziegenaus, G. da Luca, <i>Das Asklepieion, Altertümer von Pergamon</i> , Berlin 1968.
Zouhdi 1974	B. Zouhdi, Aspect des lampes antiques au musée de Damas, <i>AAAS</i> 24 (1974): 161–78 (Arabic).

GENERAL ABBREVIATIONS

ang	angular	L.	length
cir	circular	l.	left
cur	curved	max.	maximum
cur/ang	curved to angular	n	neck
diam.	diameter	NAA	neutron activation analysis
ep	eponym	No.	number
est.	estimated	r	rim
ESA	Eastern sigillata A	r.	right
ESD	Eastern sigillata D	rec	rectangular
ETS-I	Eastern terra sigillata I	Reg. No.	Registration No.
ETS-II	Eastern terra sigillata II	rest.	restored
fab	fabricant	Rh	Rhodian
H.	height	Thas	Thasian
h	handle	W	wall
Kn	Knidian	W.	width
L	locus		

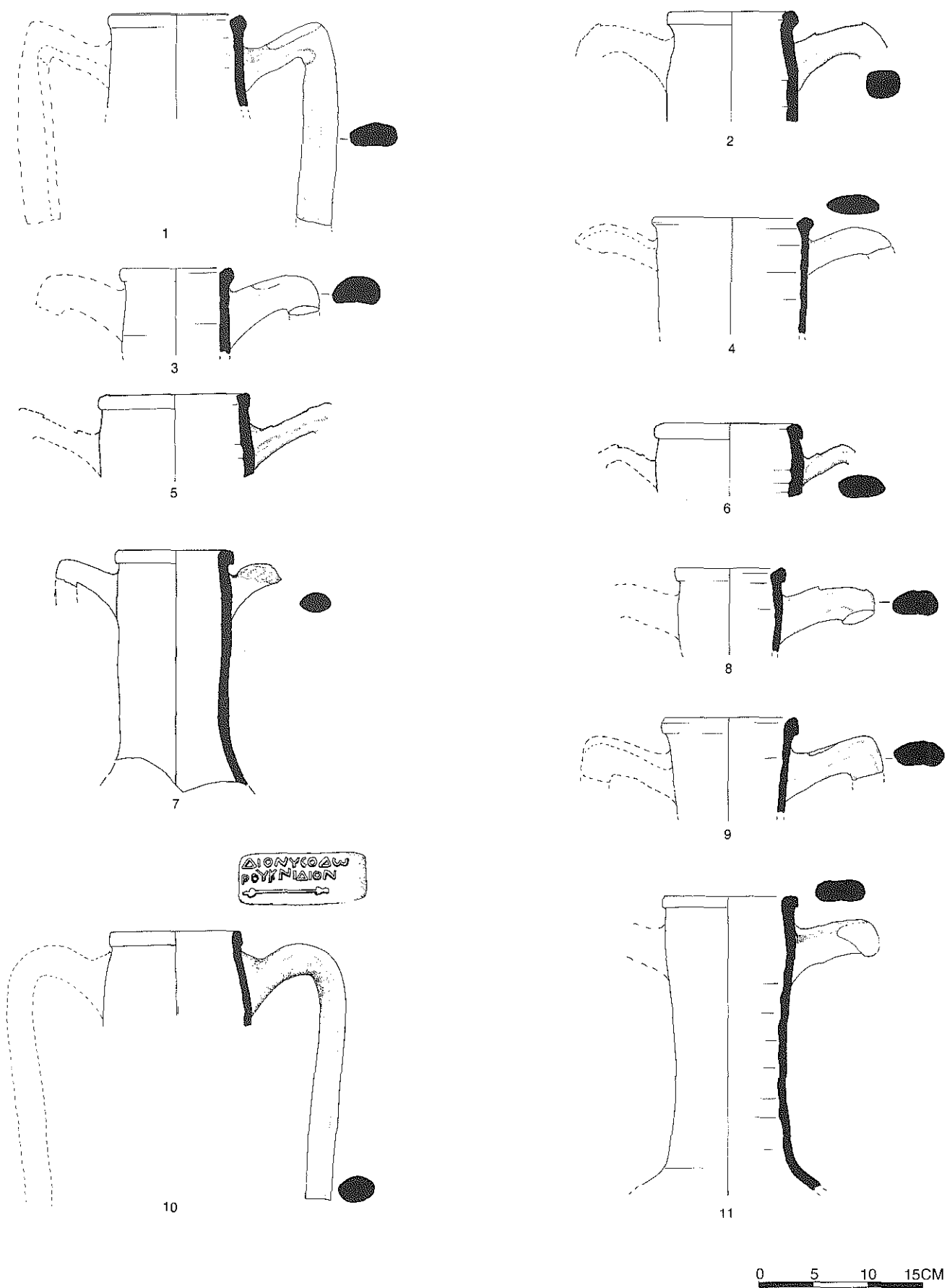
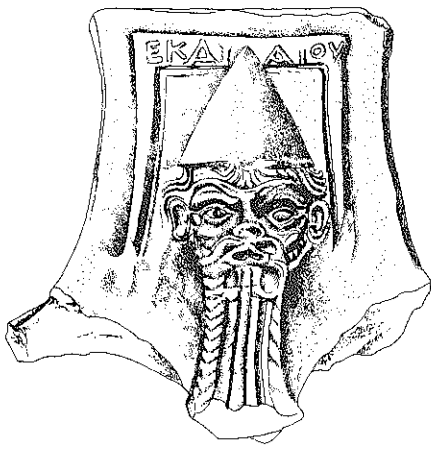
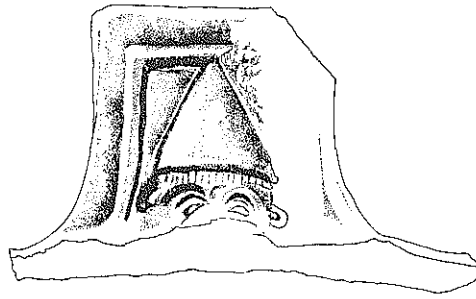


Fig. 5.0 Amphorae. 1: No. 33; 2: No. 57; 3: No. 2; 4: No. 119; 5: No. 32; 6: No. 67; 7: No. 98; 8: No. 39; 9: No. 44; 10: No. 105; 11: No. 53.



1



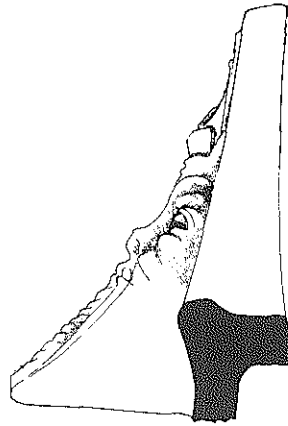
2



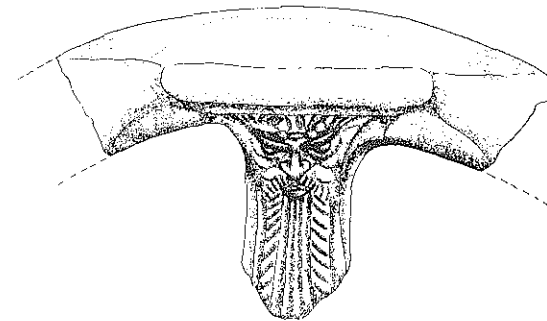
3



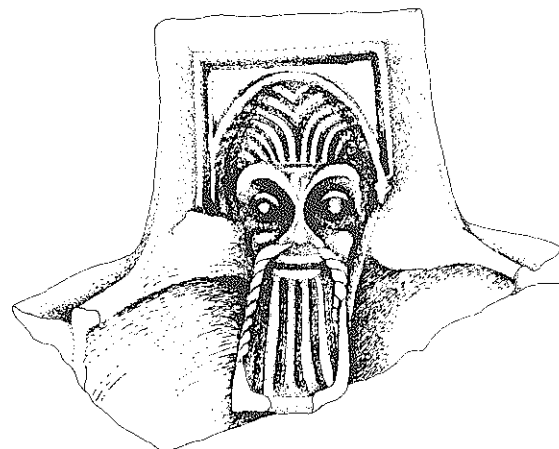
4



5



6



7

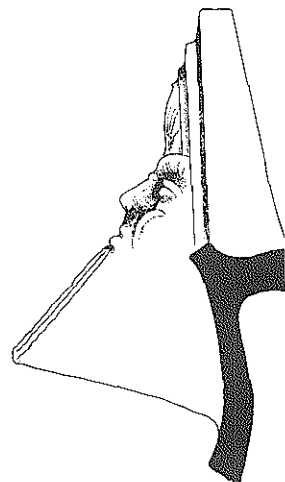
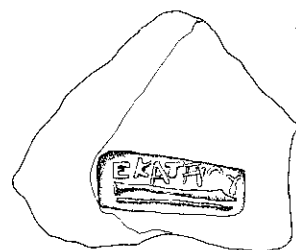
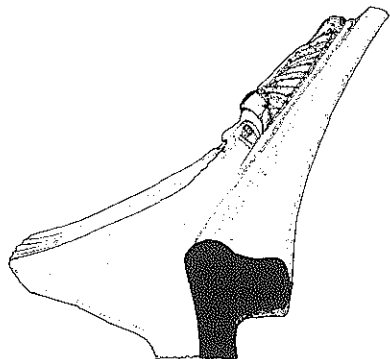


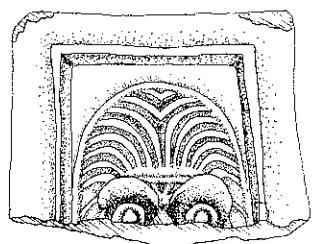
Fig. 5.1. Braziers. 1: No. 1; 2: No. 2; 3: No. 3; 4: No. 4; 5: No. 5; 6: No. 6; 7: No. 7; 8: No. 8; 9: No. 9; 10: No. 10; 11: No. 11; 12: No. 12; 13: No. 13; 14: No. 14.



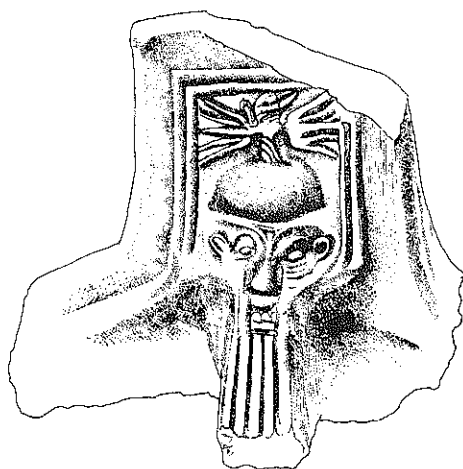
8



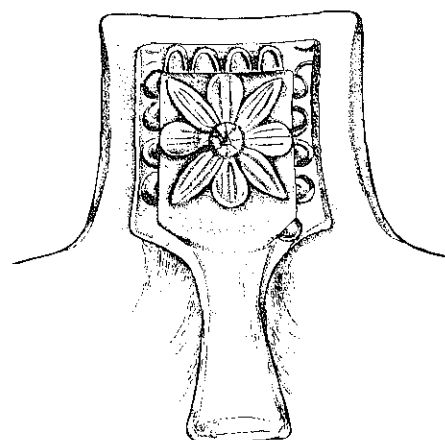
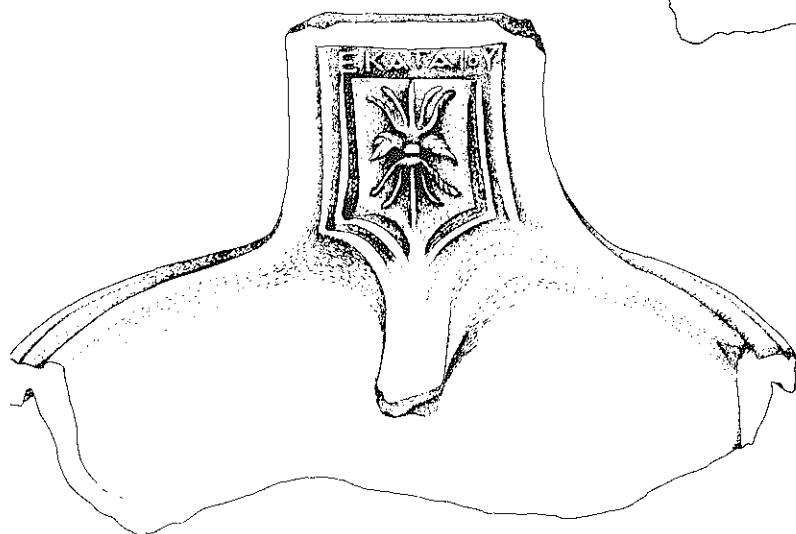
10



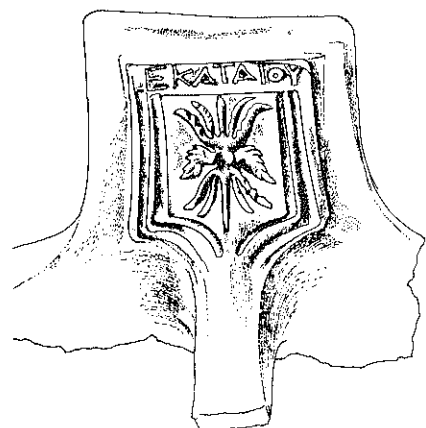
9



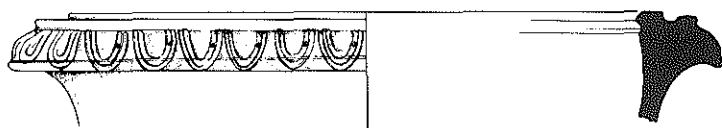
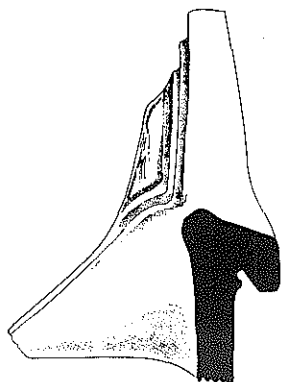
11



13



12



14

0 1 2 3CM

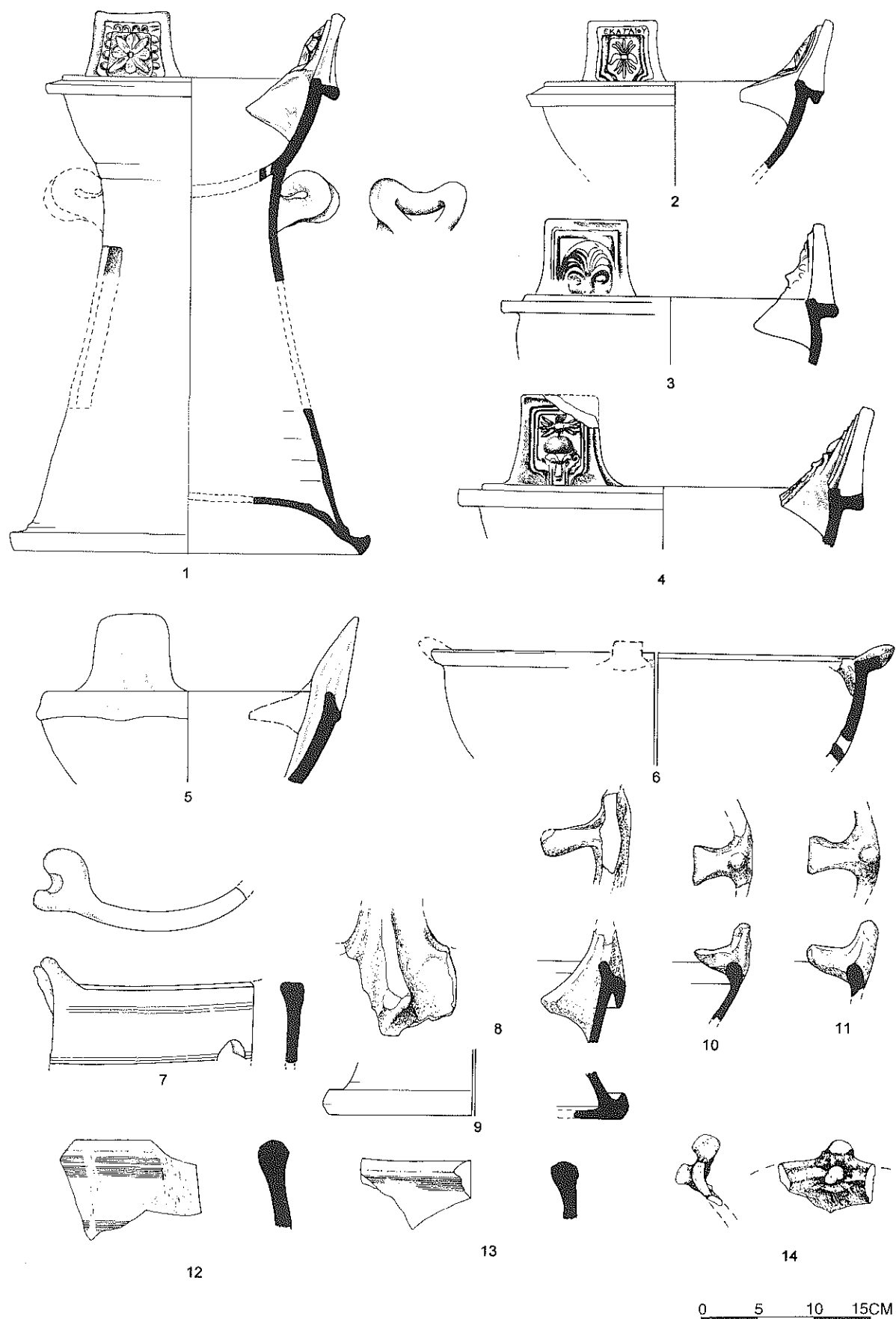


Fig 5.2. Braziers. 1: Nos. 13, 15; 2: No. 12; 3: No. 7; 4: No. 11; 5: No. 30; 6: No. 34; 7: No. 36; 8: No. 31; 9: No. 31; 10: No. 32; 11: No. 33; 12: No. 37; 13: No. 38; 14: No. 35.



Fig. 5.3. Relief bowls. 1: No. 1; 2: No. 2; 3: No. 3; 4: No. 4; 5: No. 5; 6: No. 6; 7: No. 7; 8: No. 8; 9: No. 9; 10: No. 10; 11: No. 11; 12: No. 12; 13: No. 13; 14: No. 14.

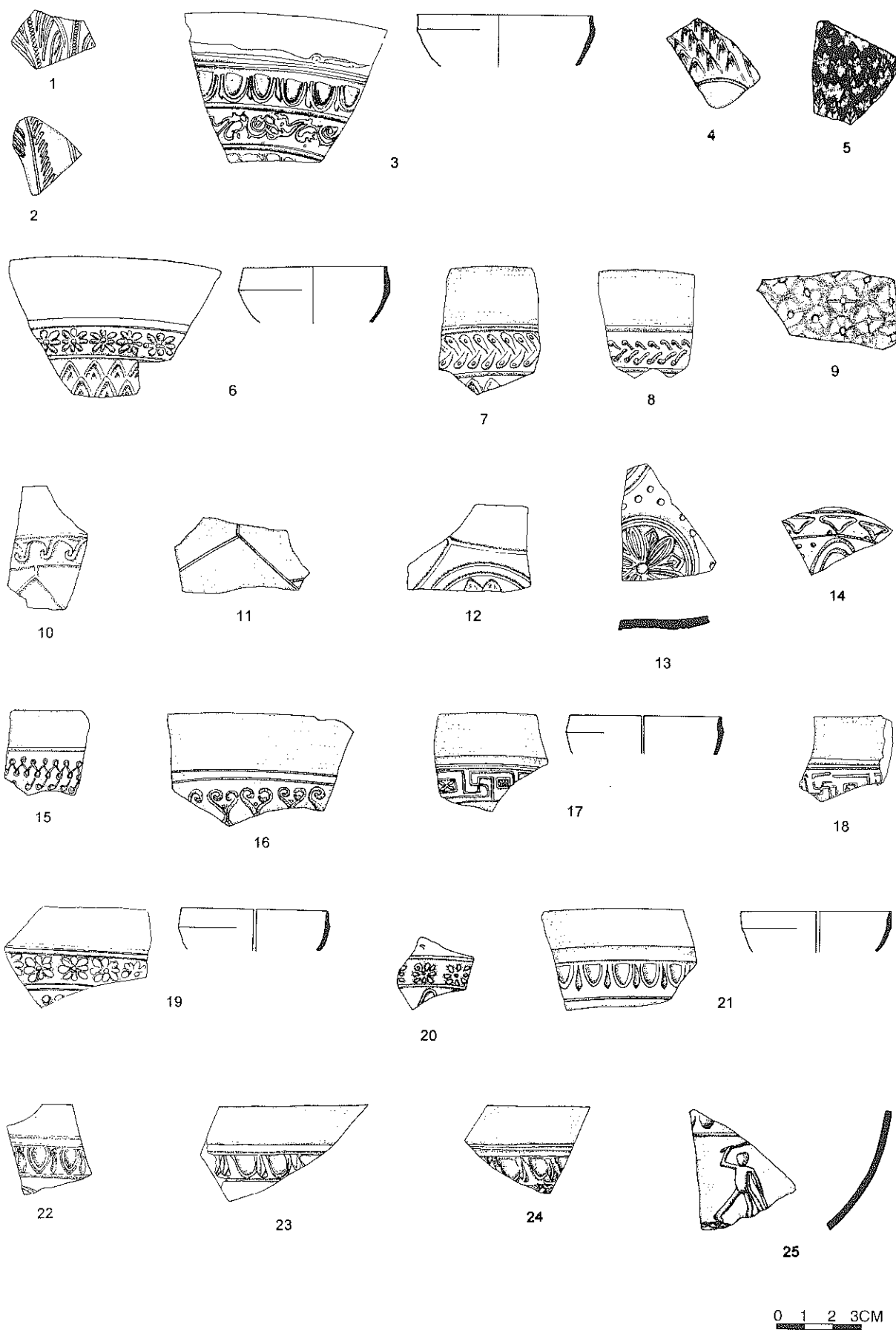


Fig. 5.4. Relief bowls. 1: No. 15; 2: No. 16; 3: No. 17; 4: No. 18; 5: No. 19; 6: No. 20; 7: No. 21; 8: No. 22; 9: No. 24; 10: No. 25; 11: No. 26; 12: No. 27; 13: No. 28; 14: No. 29; 15: No. 30; 16: No. 31; 17: No. 32; 18: No. 33; 19: No. 34; 20: No. 35; 21: No. 36; 22: No. 37; 23: No. 38; 24: No. 39; 25: No. 40.



Fig. 5.5. Relief bowls. 1: No. 41; 2: No. 42; 3: No. 43; 4: No. 44; 5: No. 45; 6: No. 46; 7: No. 47; 8: No. 48; 9: No. 49; 10: No. 50; 11: No. 51; 12: No. 52; 12: No. 52; 13: No. 53; 14: No. 54; 15: No. 55; 16: No. 56; 17: No. 57; 18: No. 58; 19: No. 59; 20: No. 60; 21: No. 61; 22: No. 62; 23: No. 63; 24: No. 64.

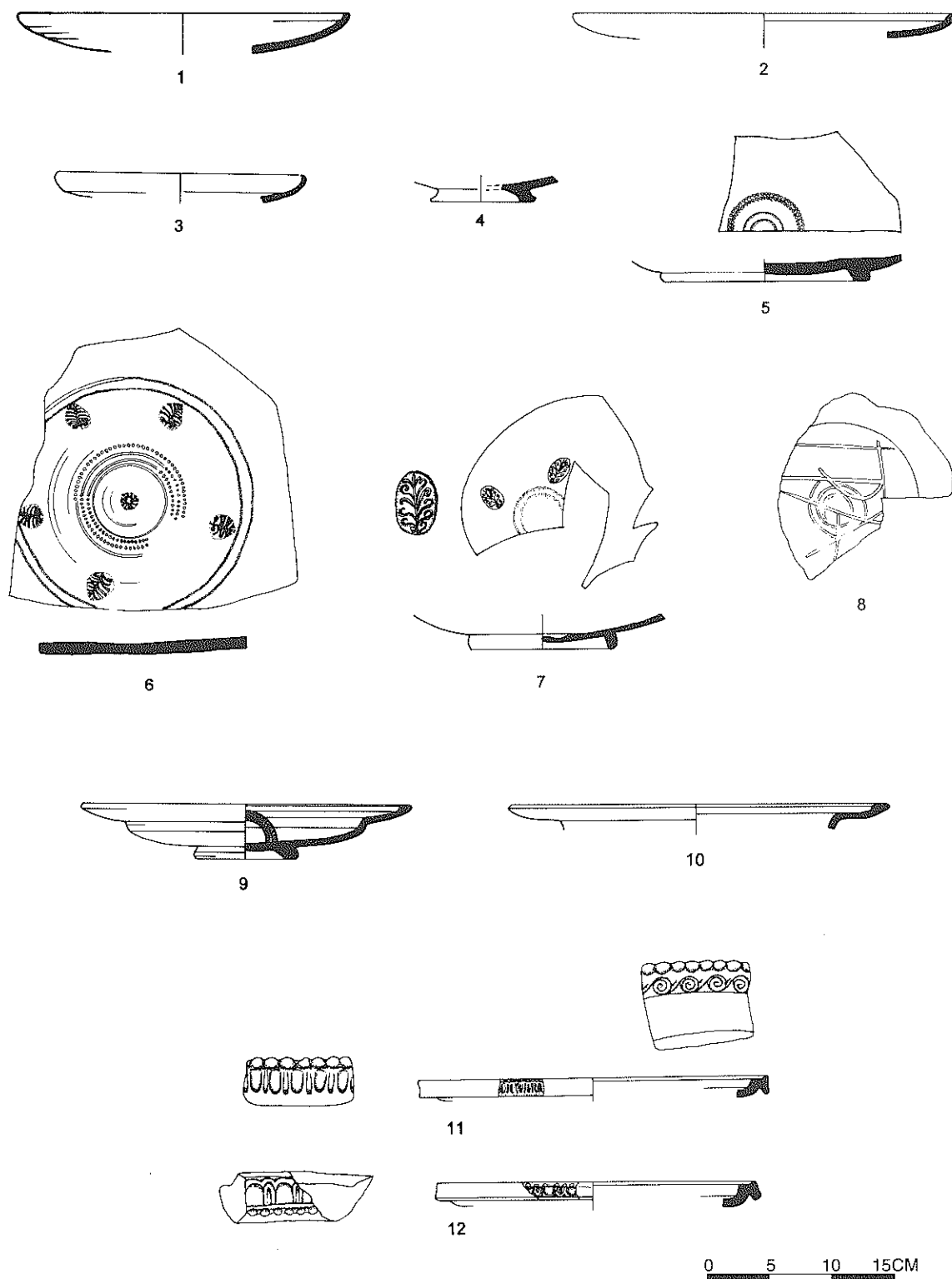


Fig. 5.7. Eastern sigillata. 1: No. 13; 2: No. 14; 3: No. 15; 4: No. 16; 5: No. 17; 6: No. 18; 7: No. 19; 8: No. 20; 9: No. 21; 10: No. 22; 11: No. 23; 12: No. 24; 13: No. 25; 14: No. 26; 15: No. 27; 16: No. 28; 17: No. 29; 18: No. 30; 19: No. 31; 20: No. 32; 21: No. 33; 22: No. 34; 23: No. 35; 24: No. 36.

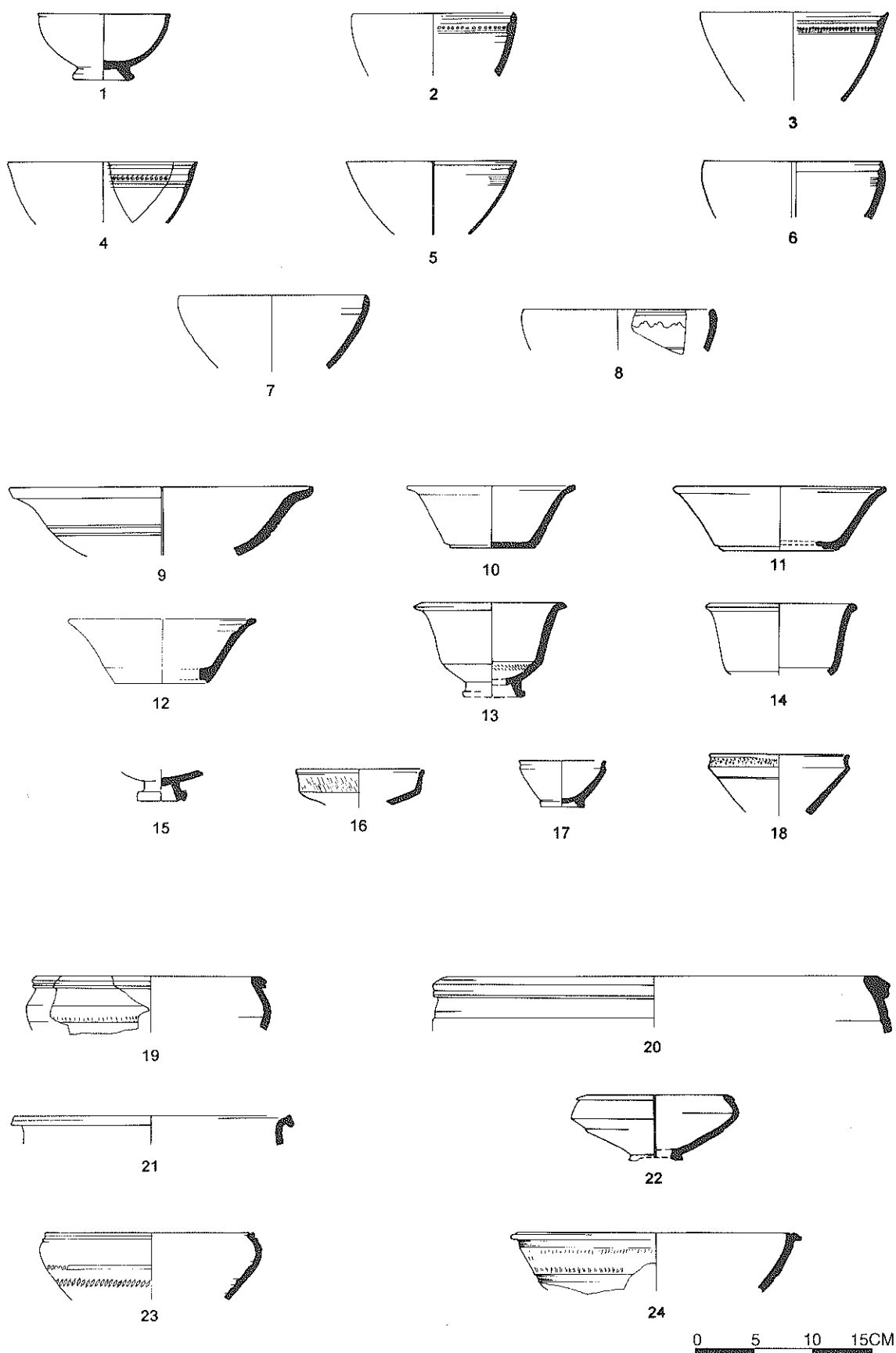


Fig. 5.6. Eastern sigillata. 1: No. 1; 2: No. 2; 3: No. 3; 4: No. 4; 5: No. 5; 6: No. 6; 7: No. 7; 8: No. 8; 9: No. 9; 10: No. 10; 11: No. 11; 12: No. 12.

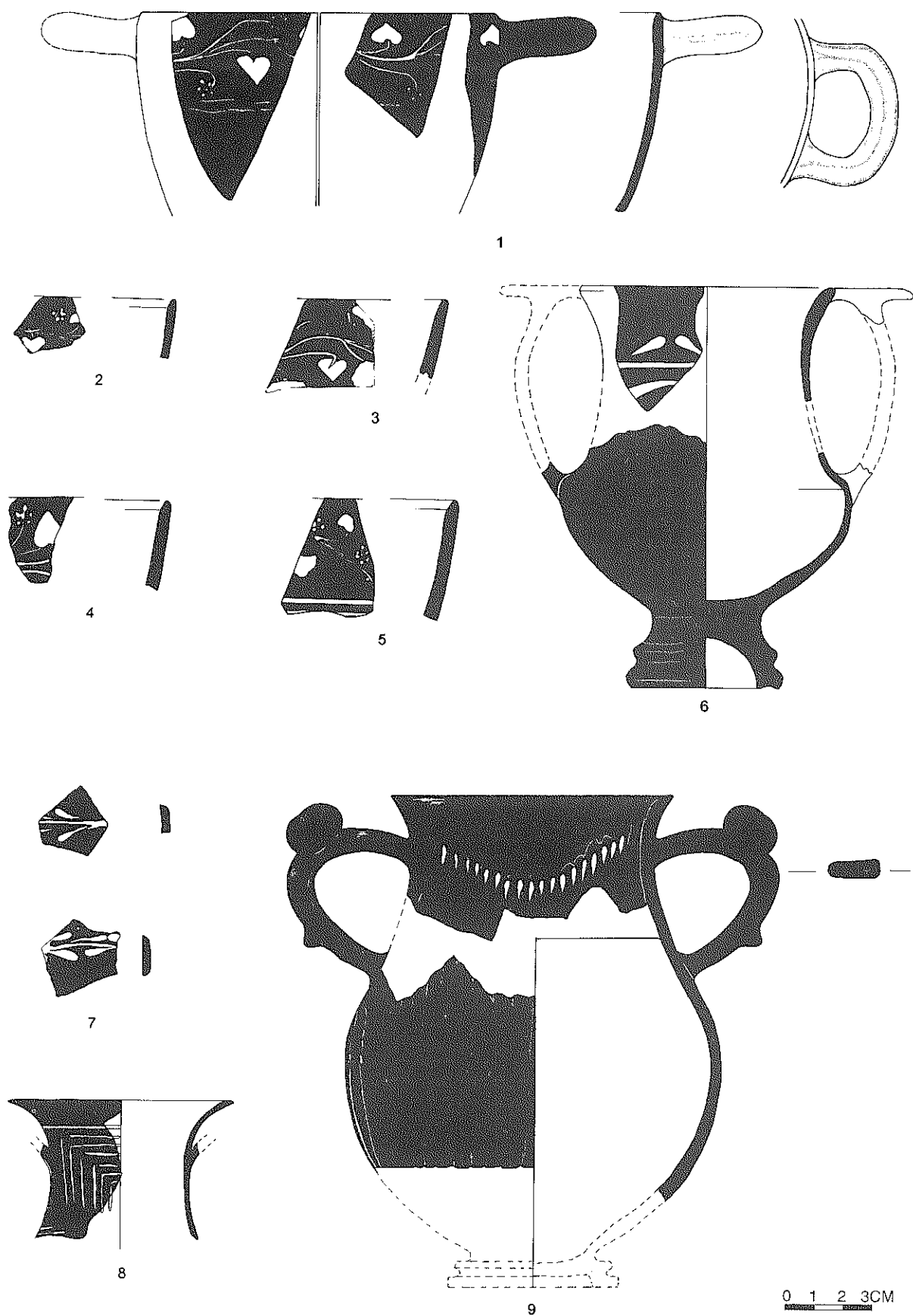


Fig. 5.8. West Slope technique. 1: No. 1; 2: No. 2; 3: No. 3; 4: No. 4; 5: No. 5; 6: No. 6; 7: No. 7; 8: No. 8; 9: No. 9.

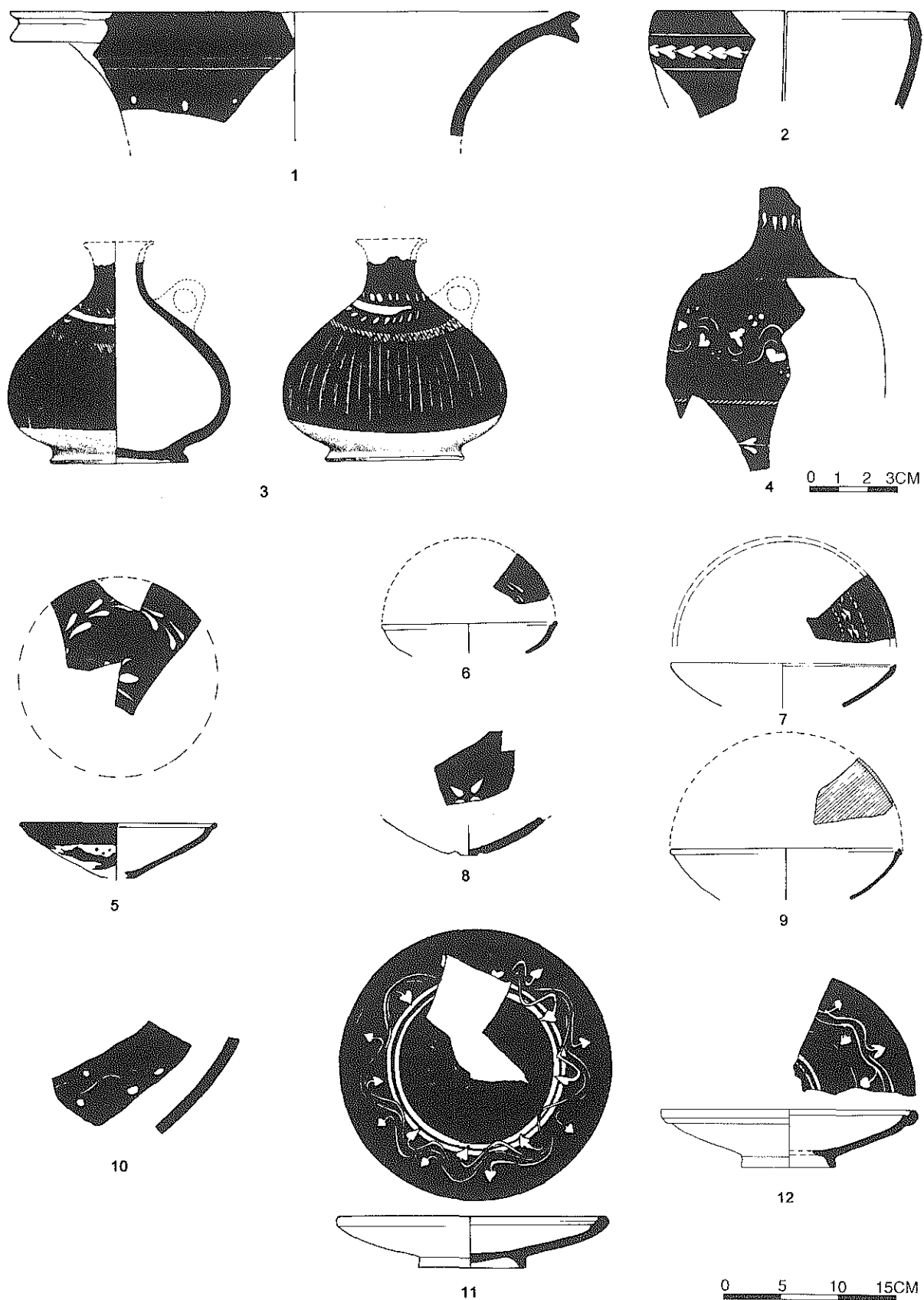


Fig. 5.9. West Slope technique. 1: No. 11; 2: No. 12; 3: No. 14; 4: No. 15; 5: No. 17; 6: No. 18; 7: No. 19; 8: No. 20; 9: No. 21; 10: No. 26; 11: No. 27; 12: No. 28.

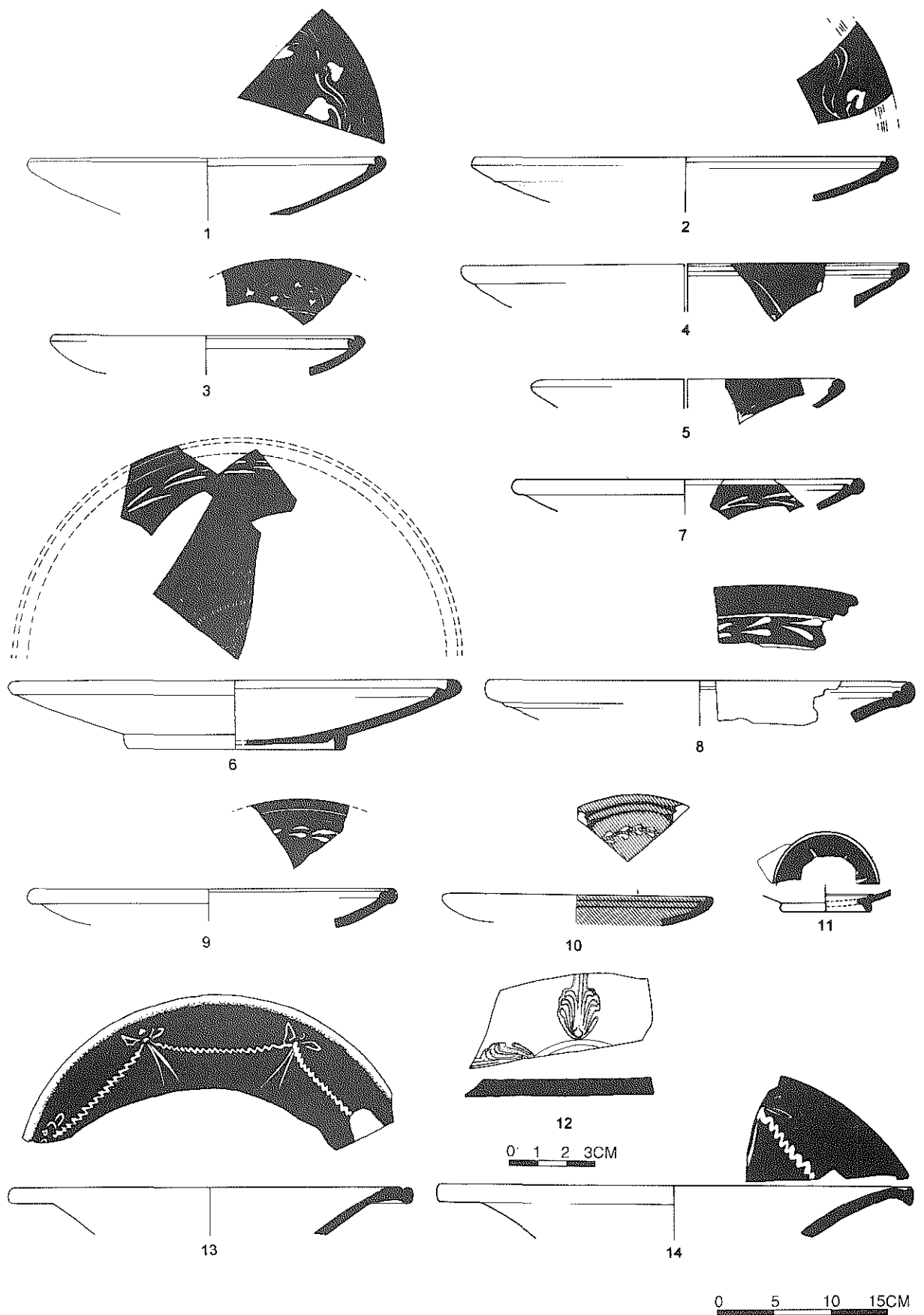


Fig. 5.10. West Slope technique. 1: No. 29; 2: No. 30; 3: No. 31; 4: No. 32; 5: No. 33; 6: No. 40; 7: No. 41; 8: No. 45; 9: No. 46; 10: No. 49; 11: No. 50; 12: No. 52; 13: No. 53; 14: No. 54.

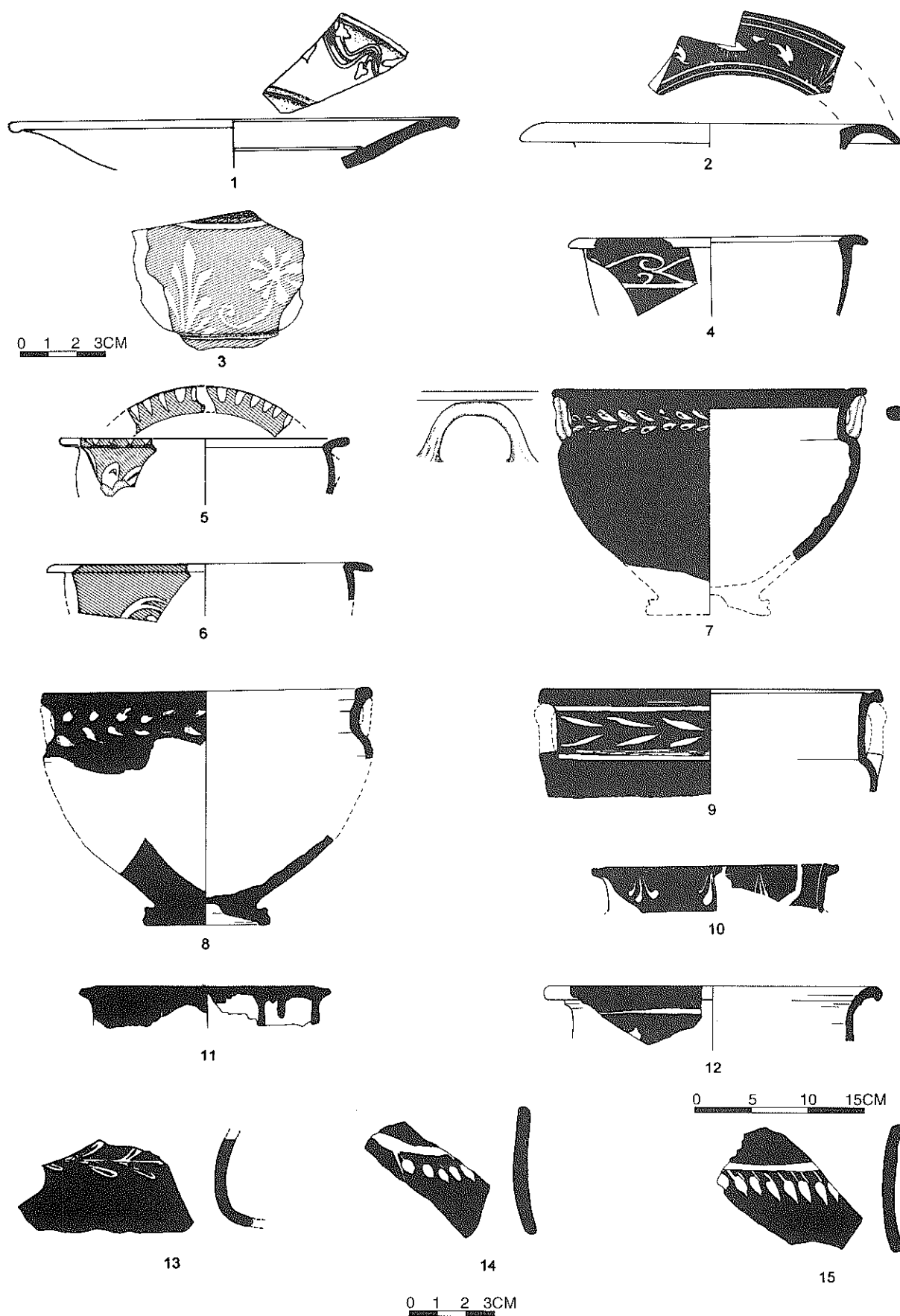


Fig. 5.11. West Slope technique. 1: No. 56; 2: No. 57; 3: No. 58; 4: No. 59; 5: No. 61; 6: No. 62; 7: No. 65; 8: No. 66; 9: No. 67; 10: No. 68; 11: No. 69; 12: No. 71; 13: No. 73; 14: No. 74; 15: No. 75.

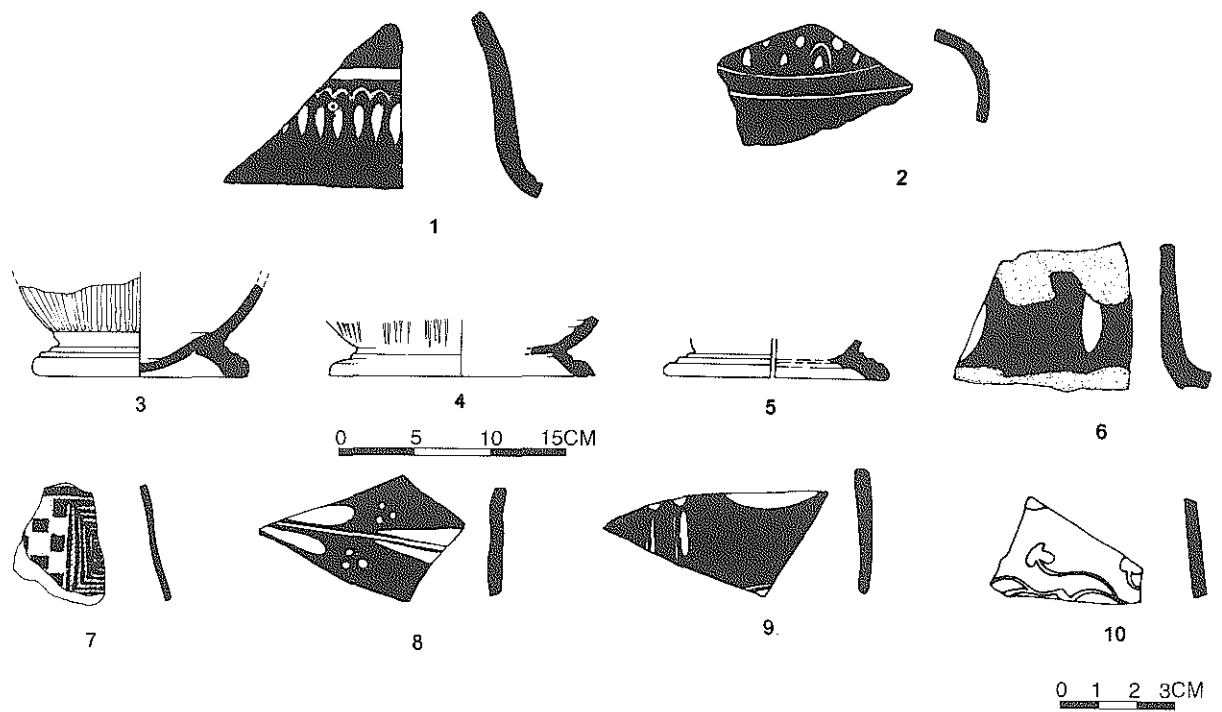


Fig. 5.12. West Slope technique. 1: No. 76; 2: No. 77; 3: No. 78; 4: No. 79; 5: No. 80; 6: No. 81; 7: No. 83; 8: No. 84; 9: No. 85; 10: No. 86.

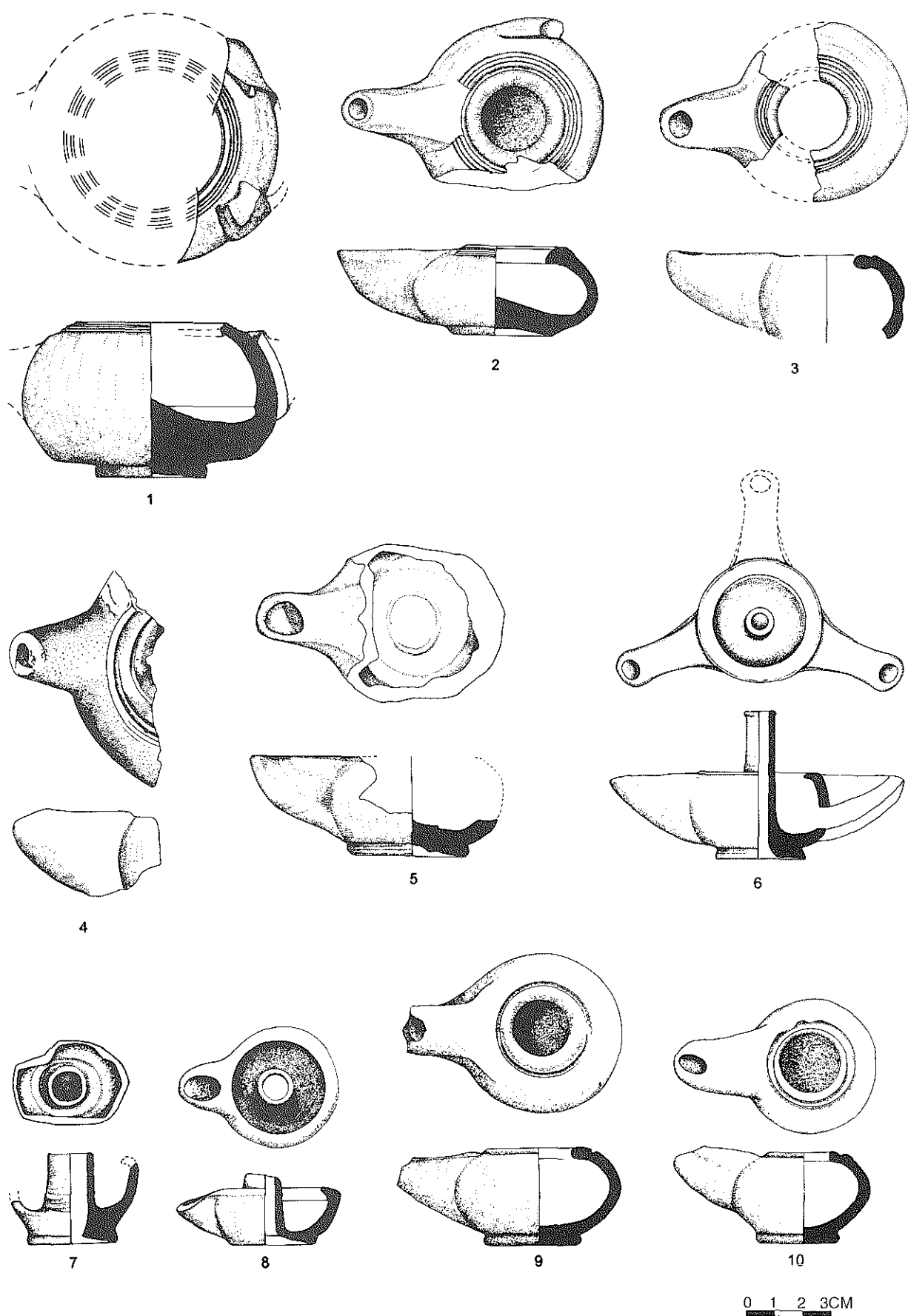


Fig. 5.13. Lamps. 1: type 4.1; 2: type 4.2; 3: type 4.3; 4: type 4.4; 5: type 5.1; 6: type 5.2; 7: type 5.3; 8: type 5.4; 9: type 6.1; 10: type 6.2.

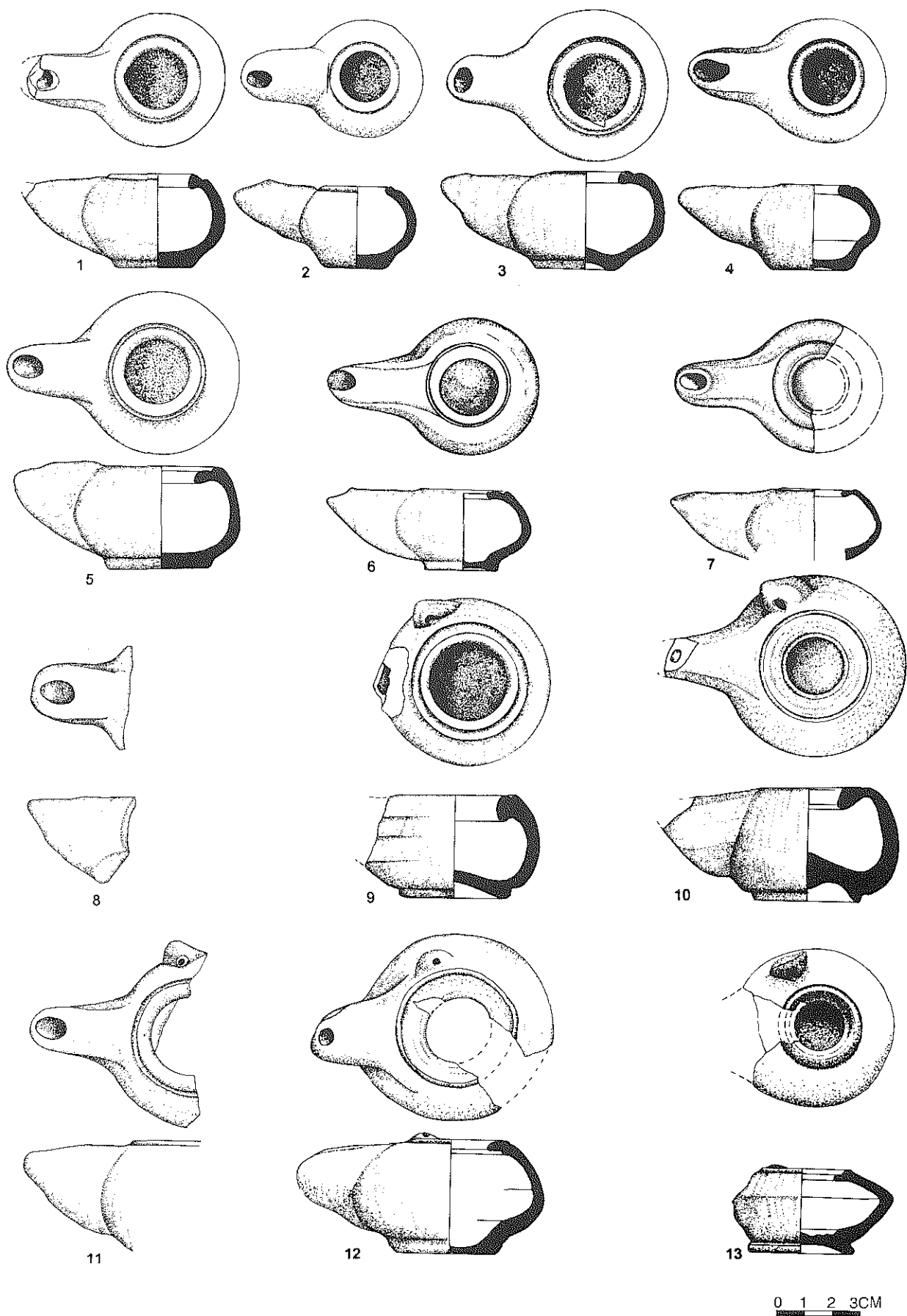


Fig. 5.14. Lamps. 1: type 6.3; 2: type 6.4; 3: type 6.5; 4: type 6.6; 5: type 6.7; 6: type 6.8; 7: type 6.9; 8: type 6.10; 9: type 7.1; 10: type 7.2; 11: type 7.3; 12: type 8.1; 13: type 9.1.

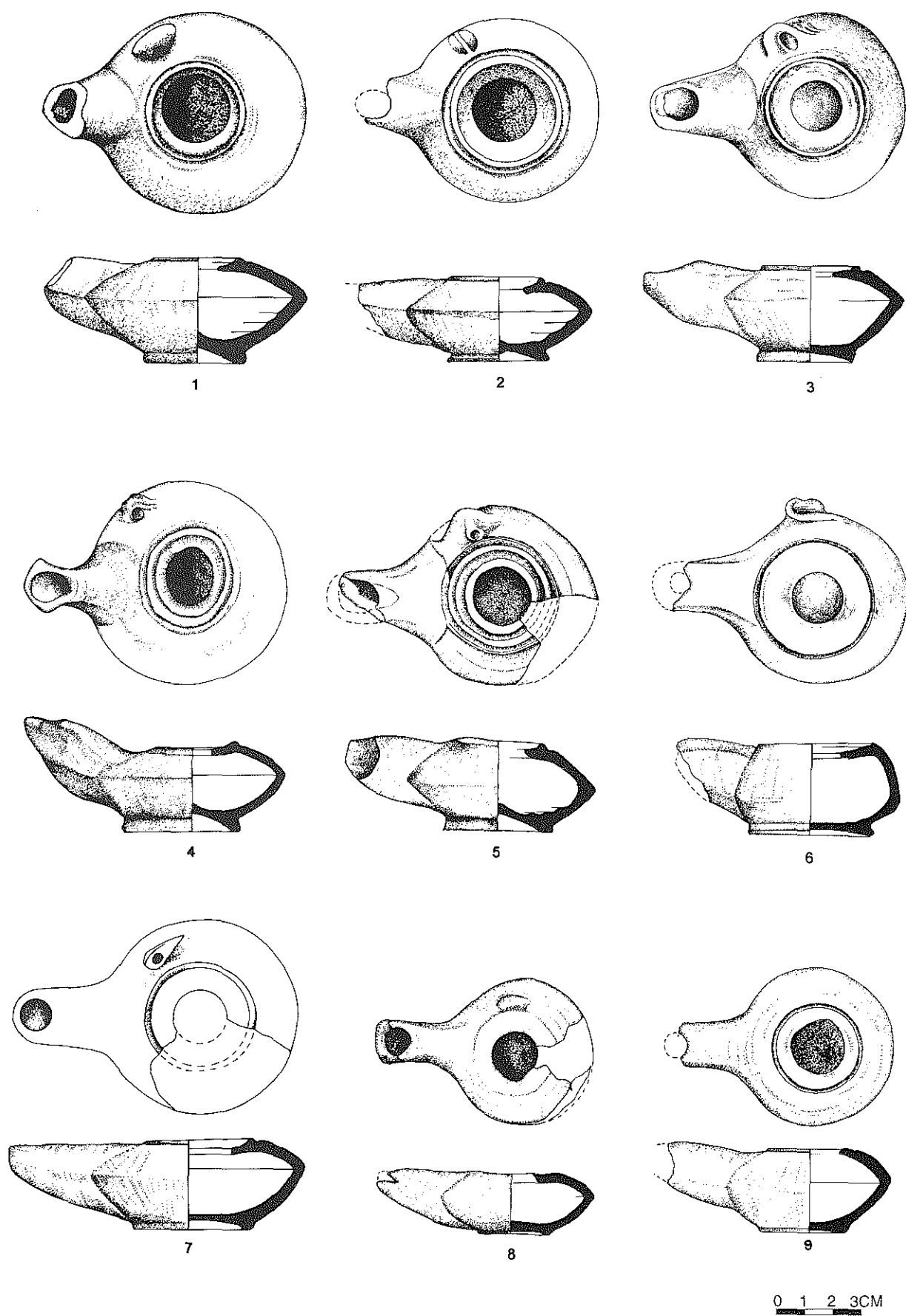


Fig. 5.15. Lamps. 1: type 9.2; 2: type 9.3; 3: type 9.4; 4: type 9.5; 5: type 9.6; 6: type 9.7; 7: type 10.1; 8: type 10.2; 9: type 10.3.

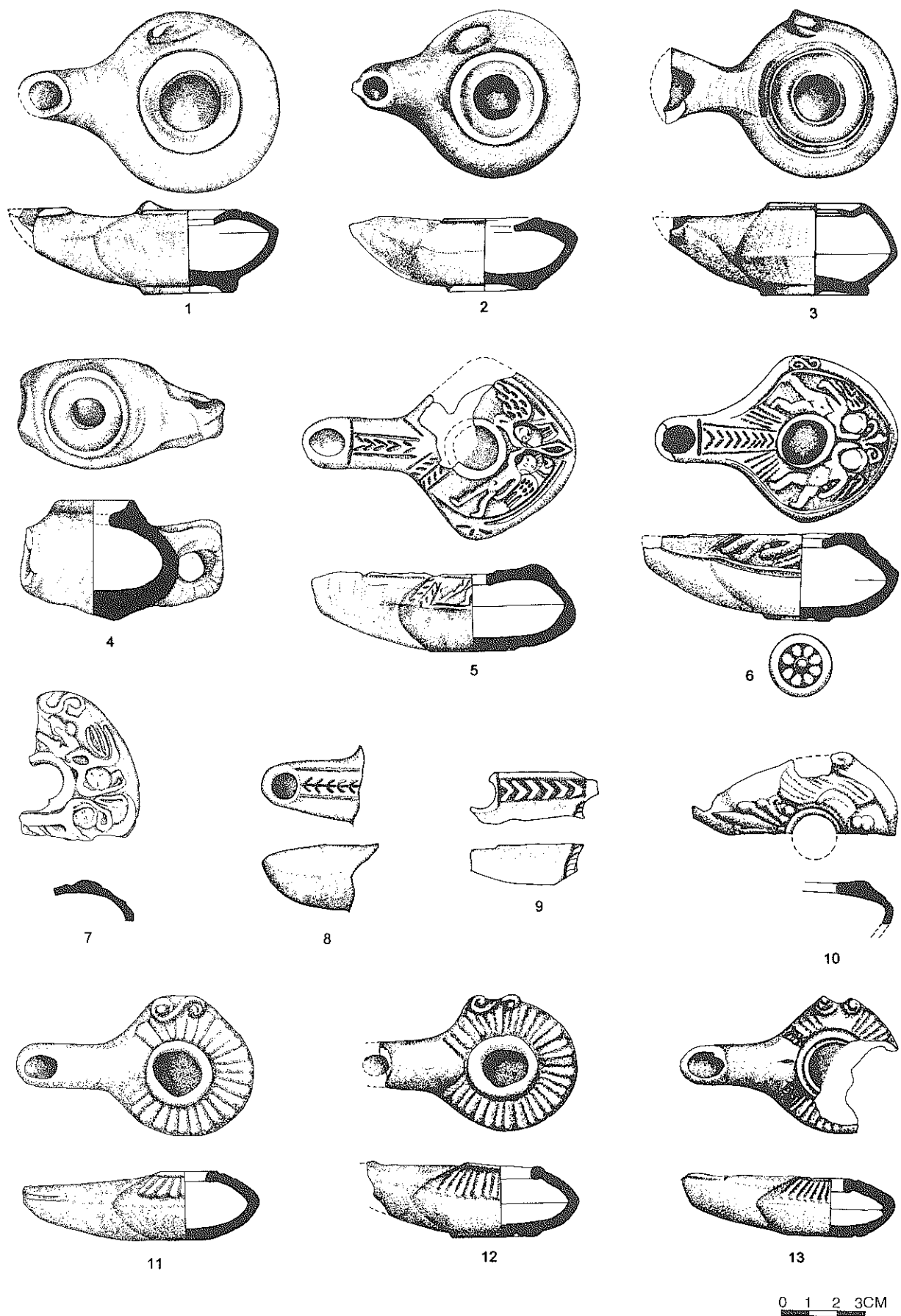


Fig. 5.17. Lamps. 1: type 12.4; 2: type 12.5; 3: type 12.6; 4: type 12.7; 5: type 12.8; 6: type 13.1; 7: type 13.2; 8: type 13.3; 9: type 13.4; 10: type 13.5; 11: type 13.6; 12: type 13.7.

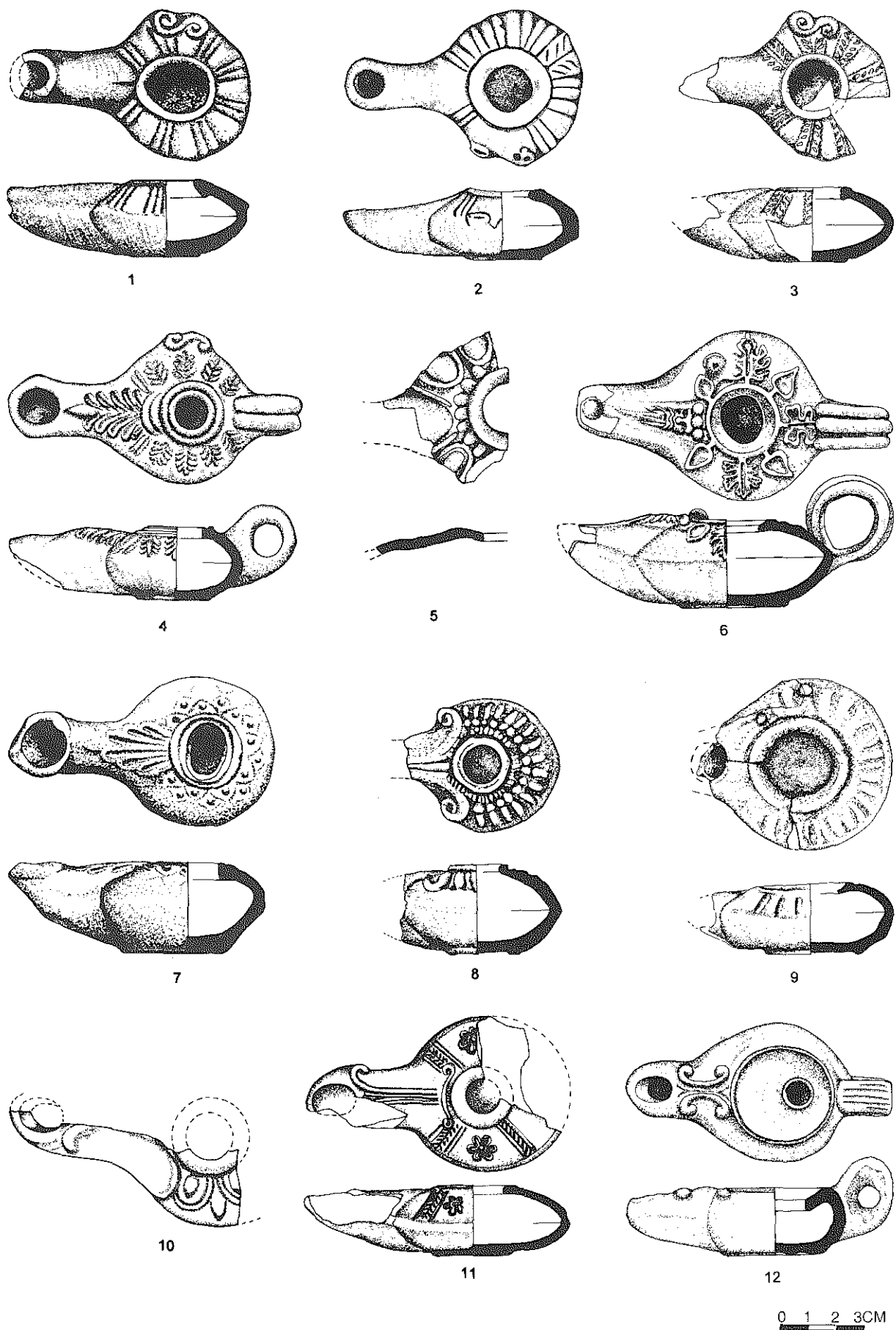


Fig. 5.16. Lamps. 1: type 10.4; 2: type 10.5; 3: type 10.6; 4: type 10.7; 5: type 11.1; 6: type 11.3; 7: type 11.4; 8: type 11.9; 9: type 11.10; 10: type 11.11; 11: type 12.1; 12: type 12.2; 13: type 12.3.

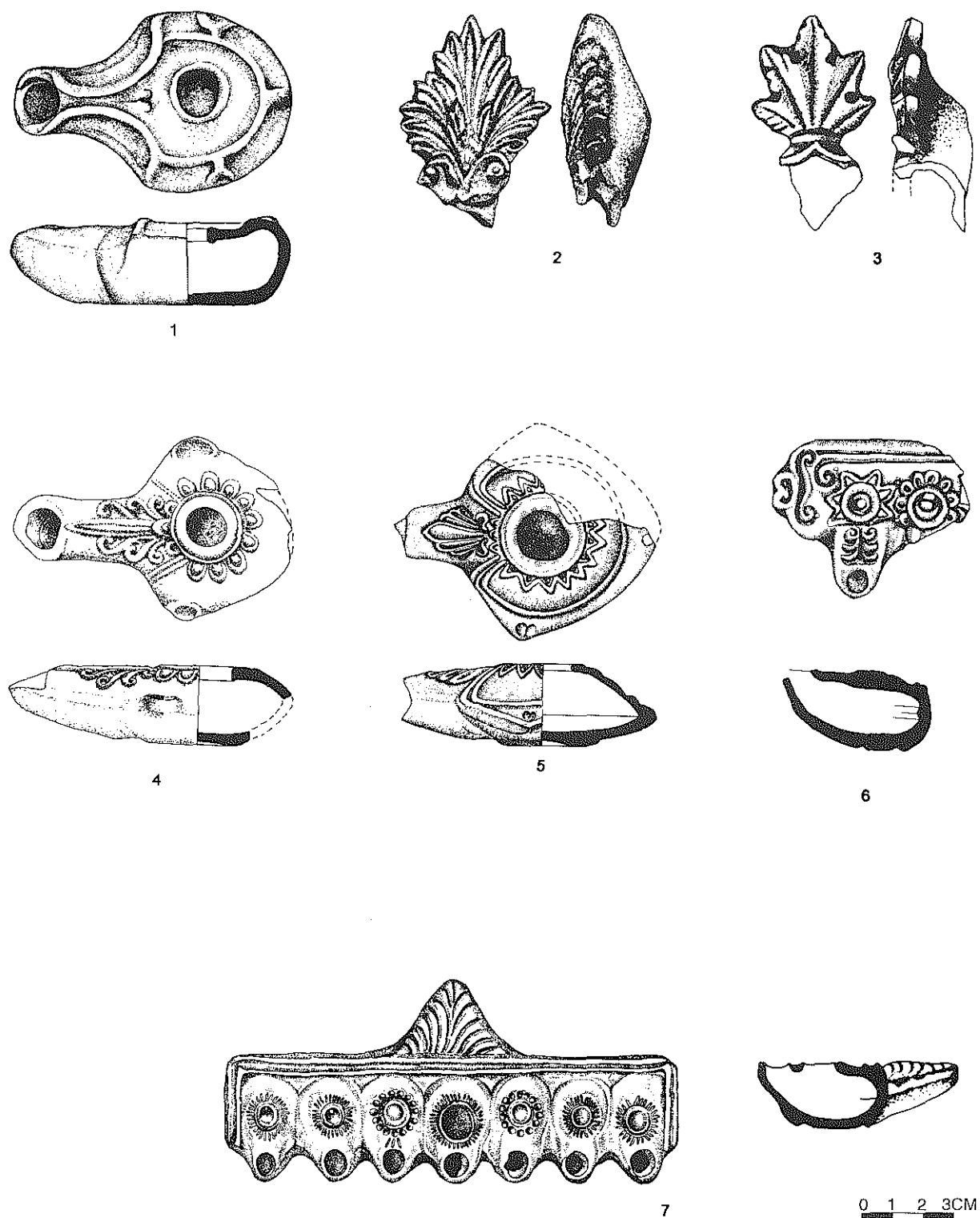


Fig. 5.18. Lamps. 1: type 13.8; 2: type 14.2; 3: type 14.1; 4: type 15.1; 5: type 15.2; 6: type 16.2; 7: type 16.1.

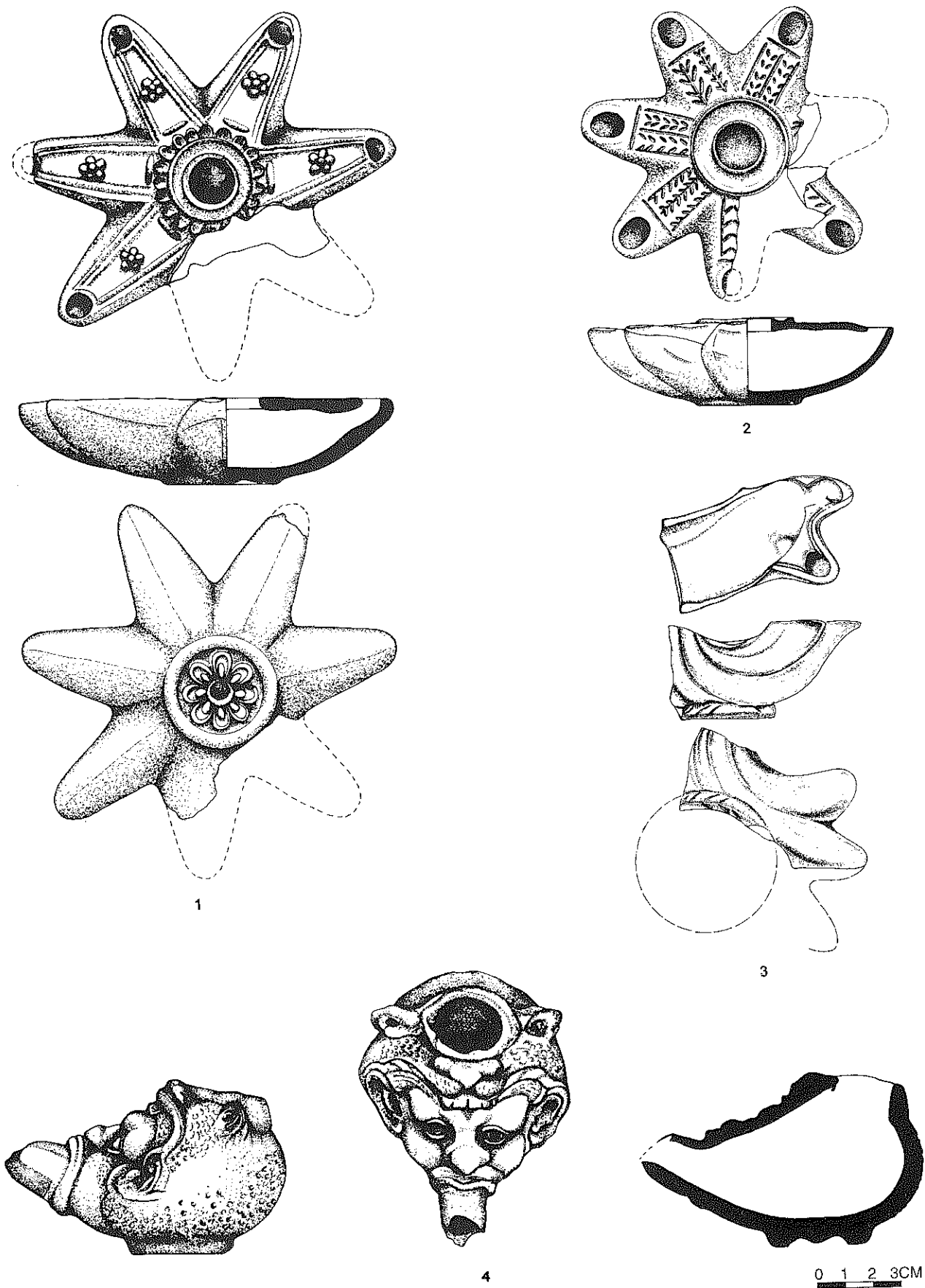


Fig. 5.19. Lamps. 1: type 16.3; 2: type 16.4; 3: type 16.5; 4: type 17.1.

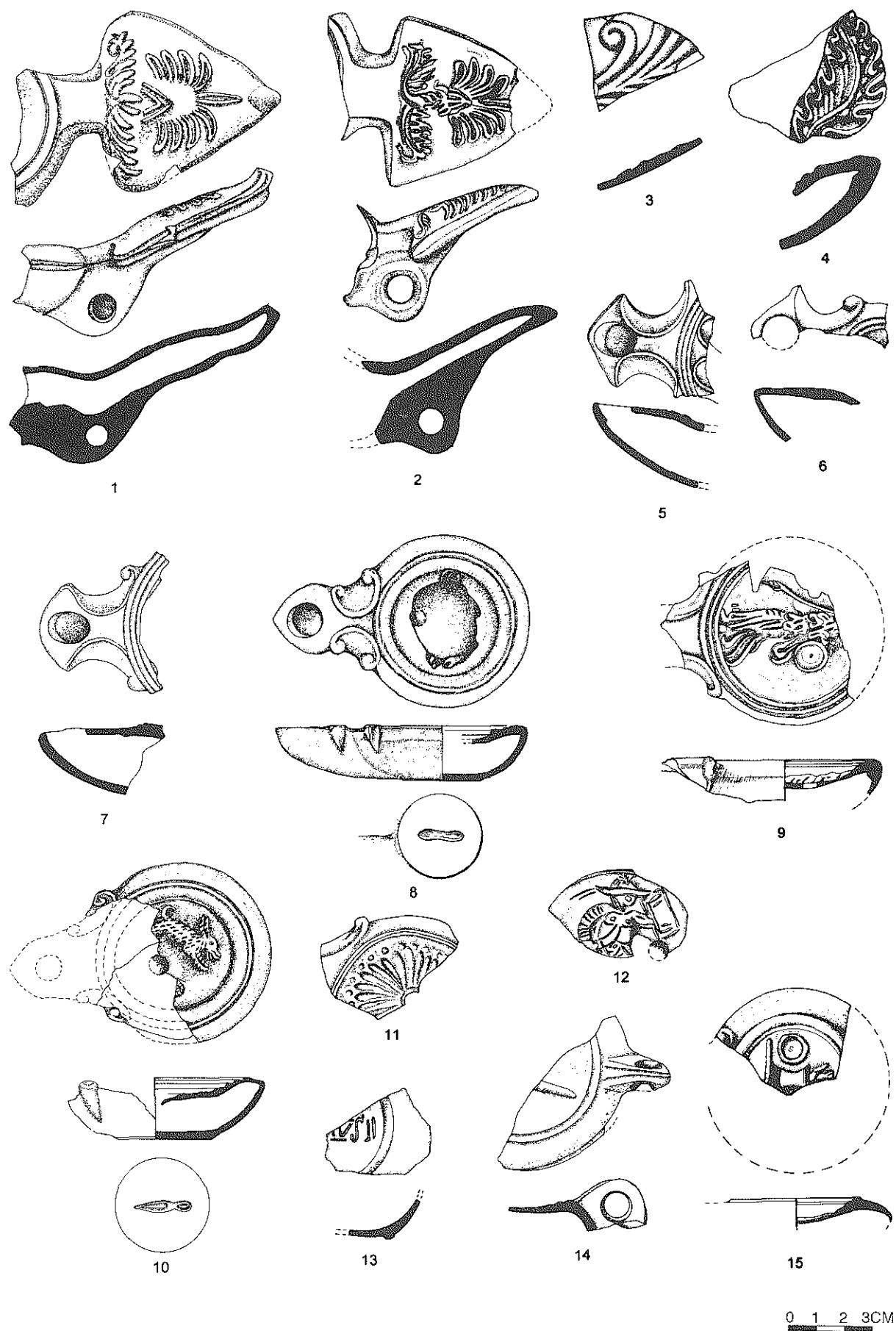


Fig. 5.20. Lamps. 1: type 19.1; 2: type 19.2; 3: type 19.3; 4: type 19.4; 5: type 20.1; 6: type 20.2; 7: type 20.3; 8: type 20.4; 9: type 20.5; 10: type 20.6; 11: type 20.7; 12: type 20.8; 13: type 20.9; 14: type 21.1; 15: type 21.2.

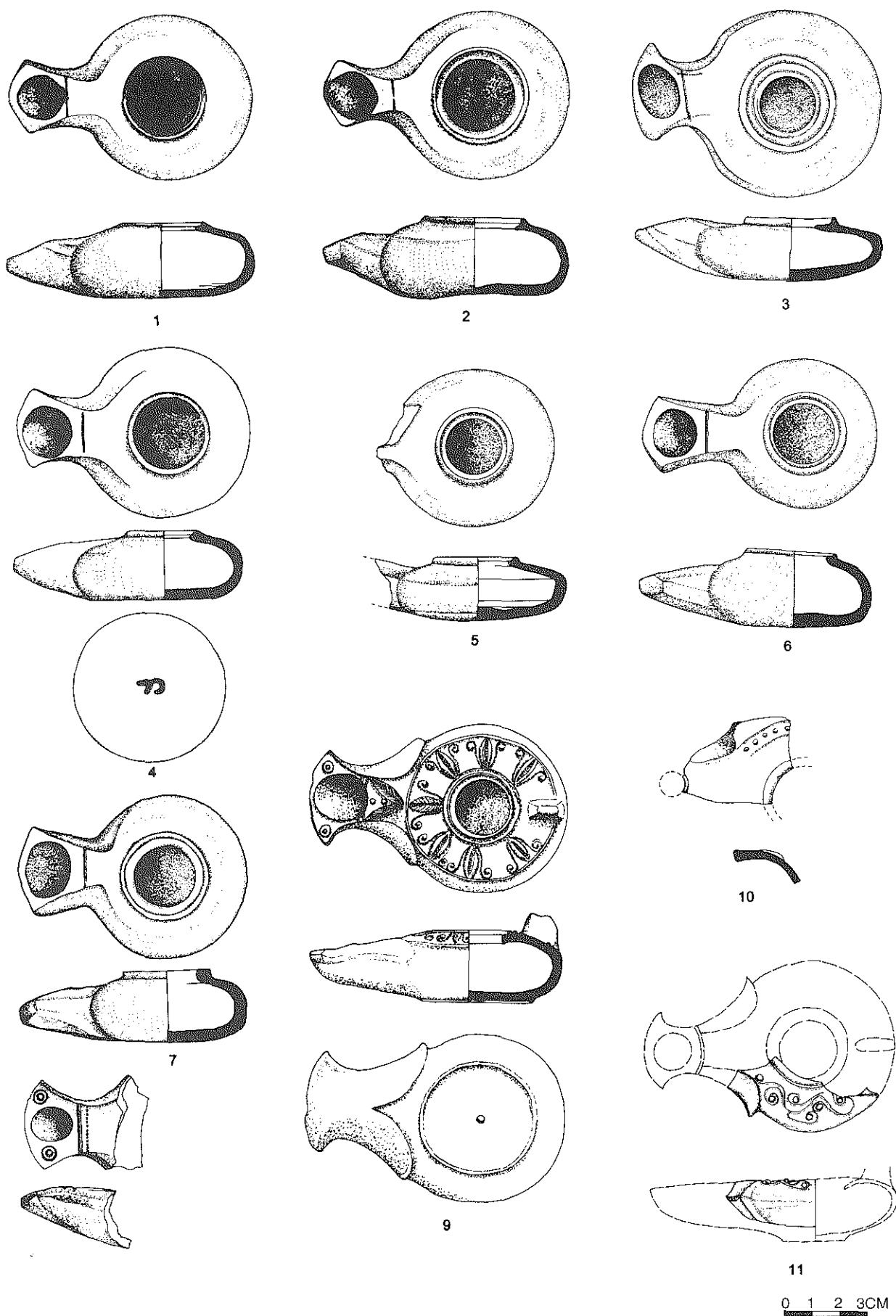


Fig. 5.21. Lamps. 1: type 22.1; 2: type 22.2; 3: type 22.3; 4: type 22.4; 5: type 22.5; 6: type 22.6; 7: type 22.7; 8: type 22.8; 9: type 23.1; 10: type 23.2; 11: type 23.3.

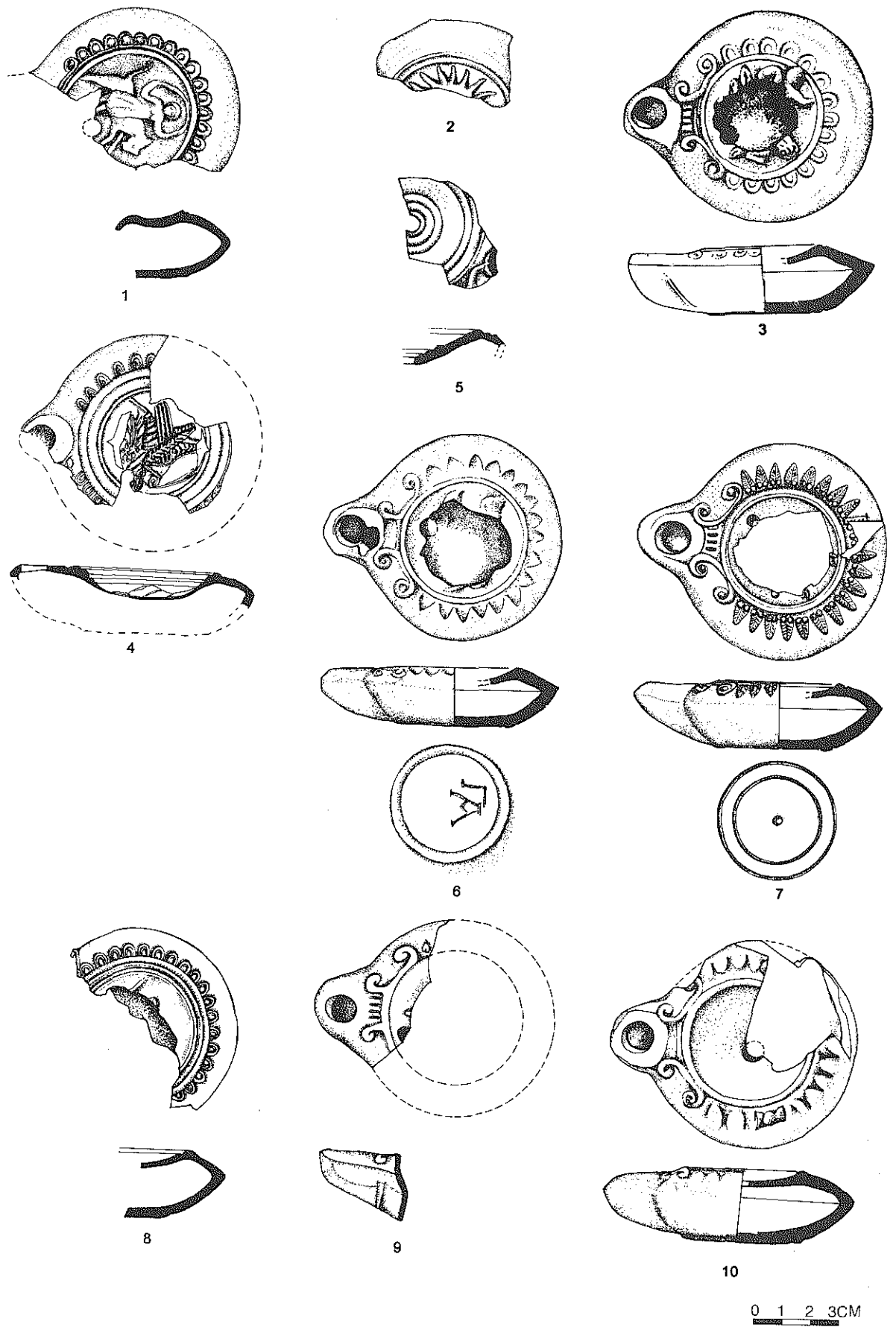


Fig. 5.22. Lamps. 1: type 26.1; 2: type 26.3; 3: type 26.4; 4: type 26.5; 5: type 26.6; 6: type 26.7; 7: type 26.8; 8: type 26.9; 9: type 26.10; 10: type 26.11.

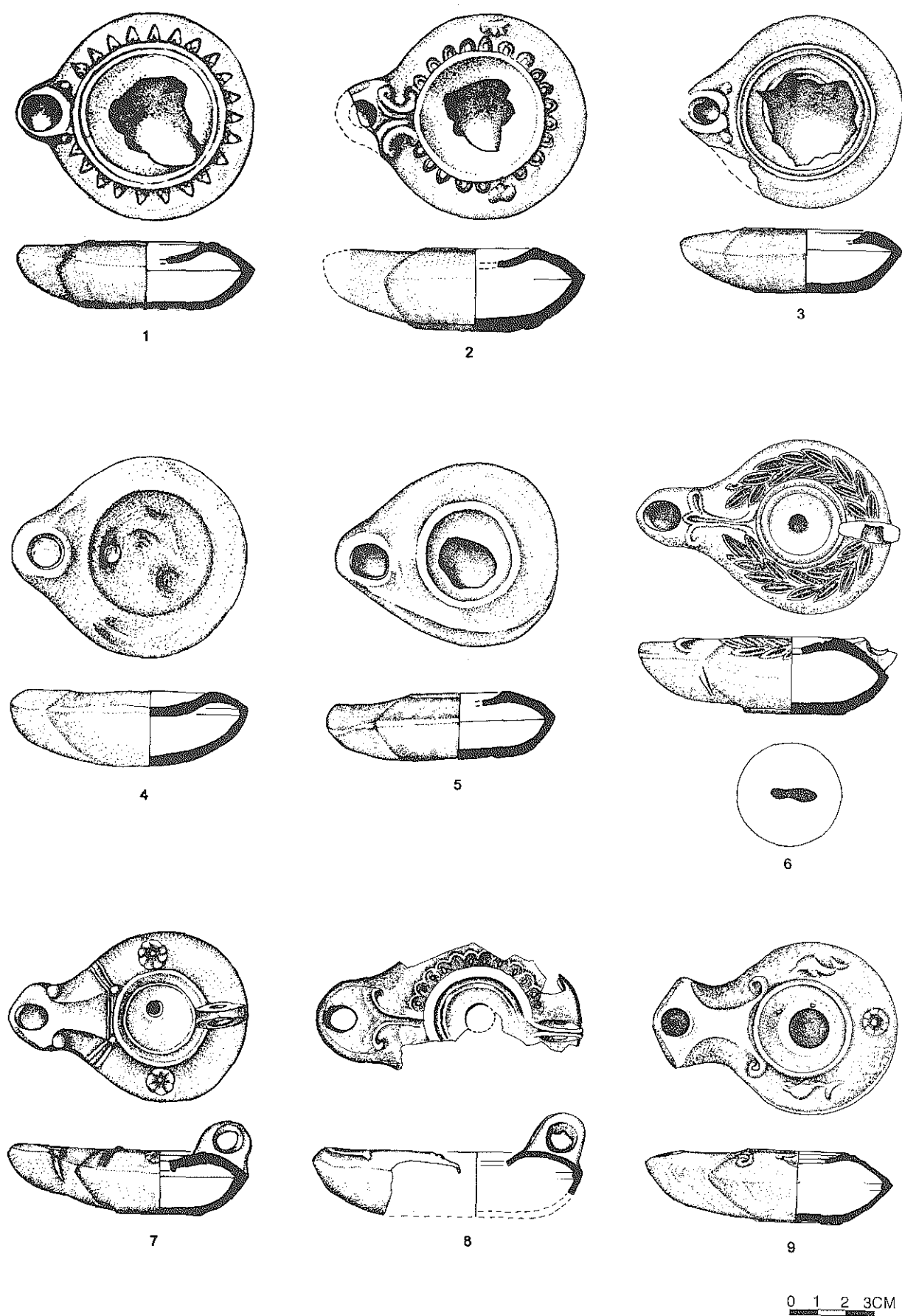
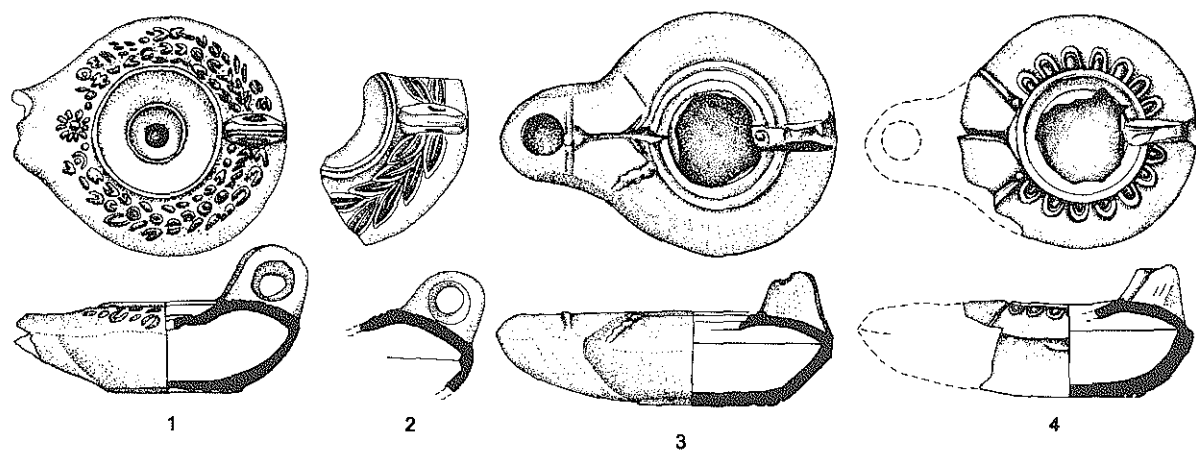


Fig. 5.23. Lamps. 1: type 26.12; 2: type 26.13; 3: type 26.14; 4: type 27.1; 5: type 27.2; 6: type 28.1; 7: type 28.2; 8: type 28.3; 9: type 28.4.



0 1 2 3CM

Fig. 5.24. Lamps. 1: type 28.5; 2: type 28.6; 3: type 29.1; 4: type 29.2.



Photo 5.1. Brazier lug No. 1.



Photo 5.2. Brazier lug No. 3.



Photo 5.3. Brazier lug No. 5.

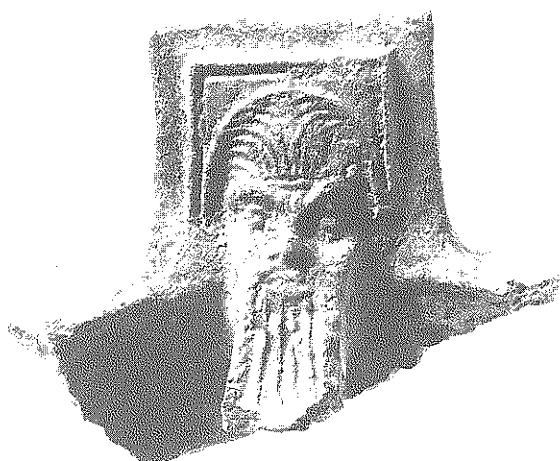


Photo 5.4. Brazier lug No. 7.



Photo 5.5. Brazier lug No. 8.

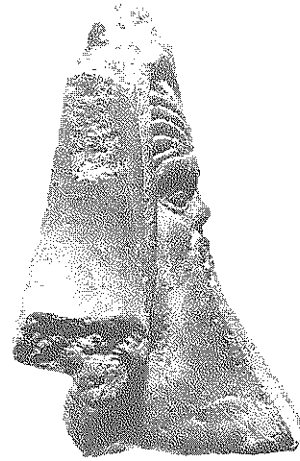


Photo 5.6. Brazier lug No. 8.

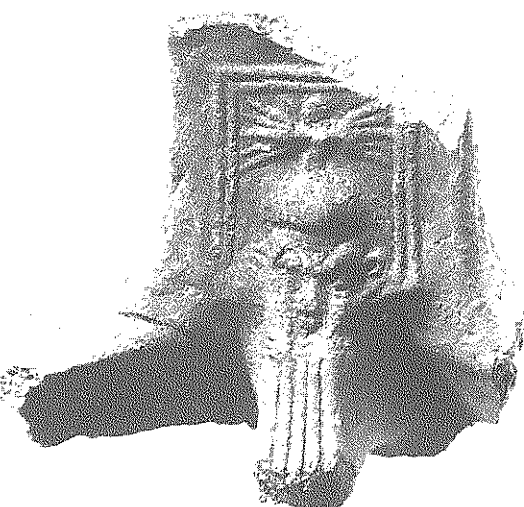


Photo 5.7. Brazier lug No. 11.

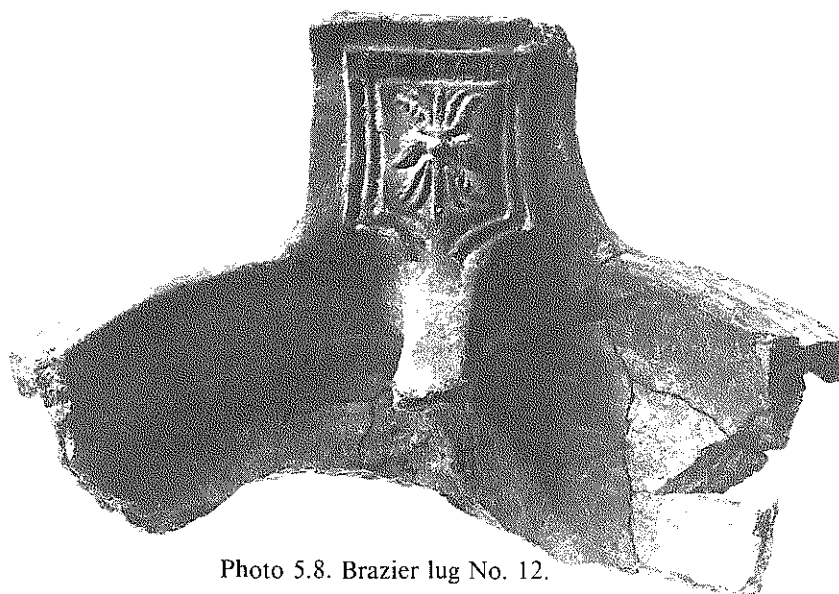


Photo 5.8. Brazier lug No. 12.

0 1 2 3CM

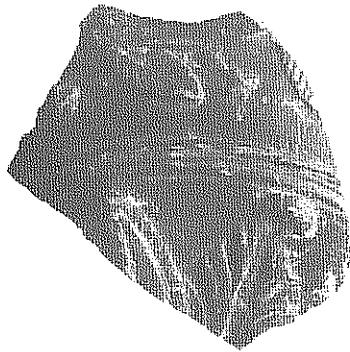


Photo 5.9. Relief bowl No. 1.

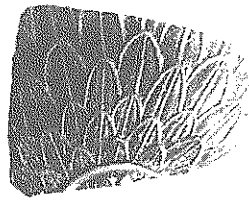


Photo 5.10. Relief bowl No. 3.

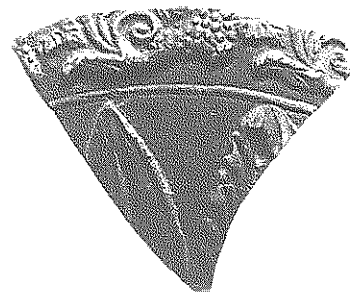


Photo 5.11. Relief bowl No. 6.

0 1 2 3CM

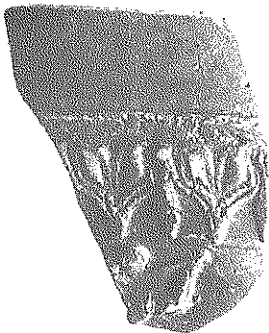


Photo 5.12. Relief bowl No. 7.



Photo 5.13. Relief bowl No. 9.

0 1 2 3CM

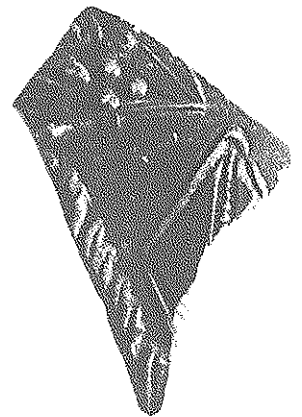


Photo 5.14. Relief bowl No. 11.

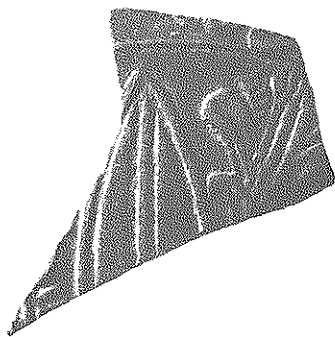


Photo 5.15. Relief bowl No. 12.

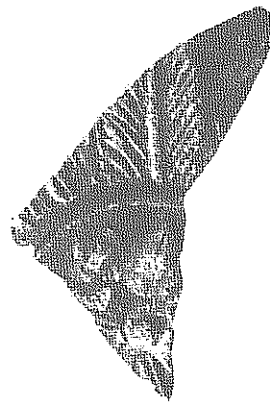


Photo 5.16. Relief bowl No. 13.

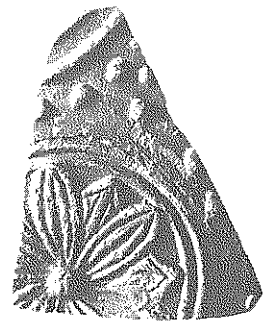


Photo 5.17. Relief bowl No. 28.

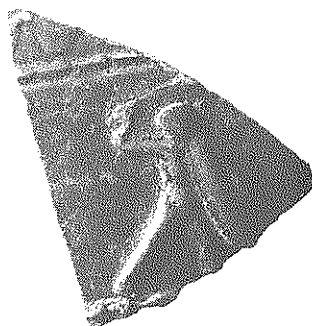


Photo 5.18. Relief bowl No. 40.

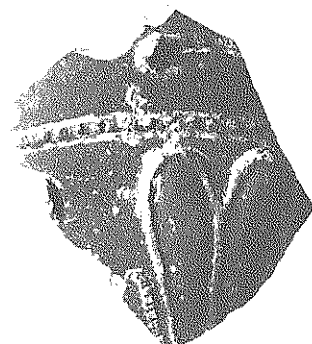


Photo 5.19. Relief bowl No. 43.

0 1CM

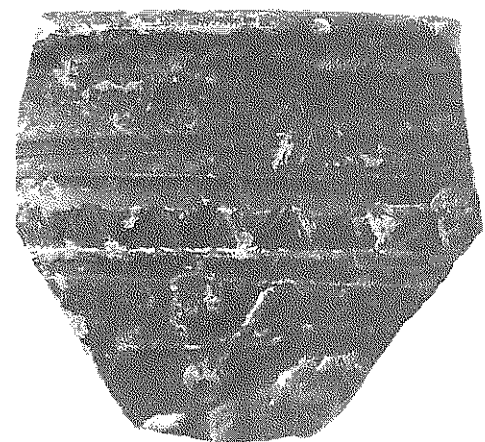


Photo 5.20. Relief bowl No. 53.

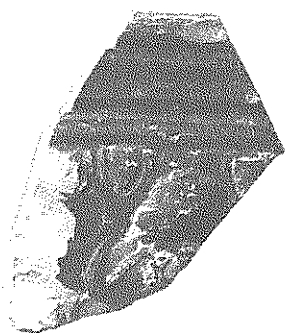


Photo 5.21. Relief bowl No. 54.

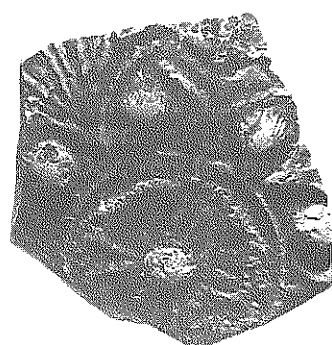


Photo 5.22. Relief bowl No. 57.

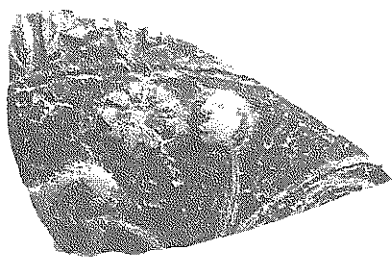


Photo 5.23. Relief bowl No. 59.



Photo 5.24. Relief bowl No. 61.

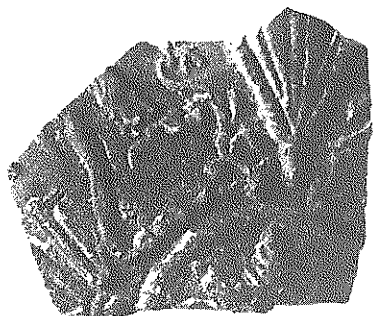


Photo 5.25. Relief bowl No. 62.

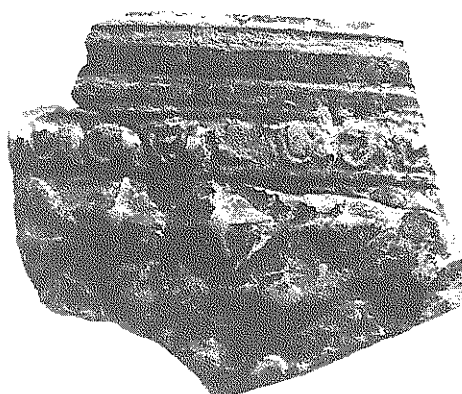


Photo 5.26. Relief bowl No. 63.

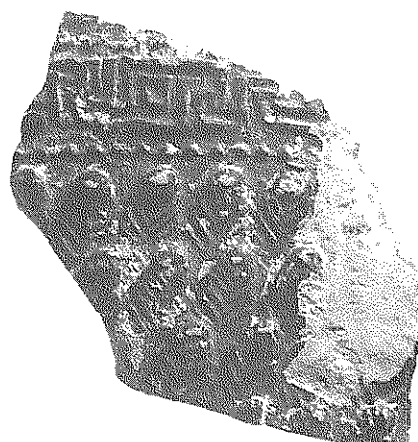


Photo 5.27. Relief bowl No. 64.

0 1CM

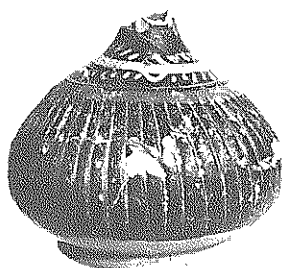


Photo 5.28. Juglet in West Slope technique, No. 14.

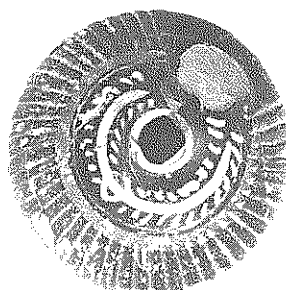


Photo 5.29. Juglet in West Slope technique, No. 14.

0 1 2 3CM

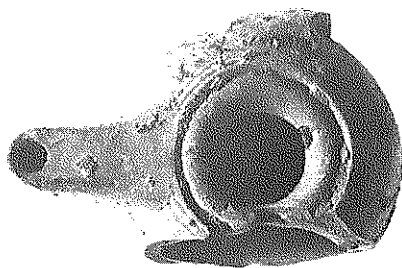


Photo 5.30. Lamp type 4.2.

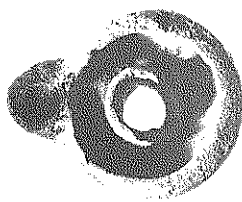


Photo 5.31. Lamp type 5.4.

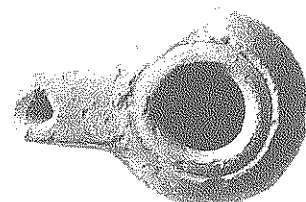


Photo 5.32. Lamp type 6.2.

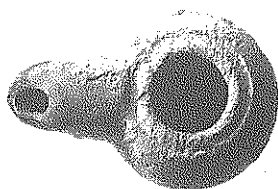


Photo 5.33. Lamp type 6.4.

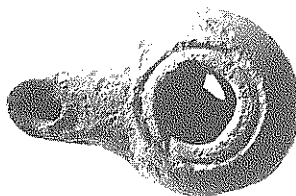


Photo 5.34. Lamp type 6.6.

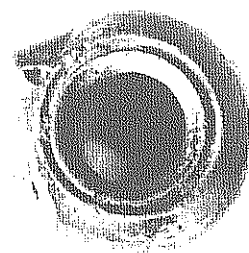


Photo 5.35. Lamp type 7.1.

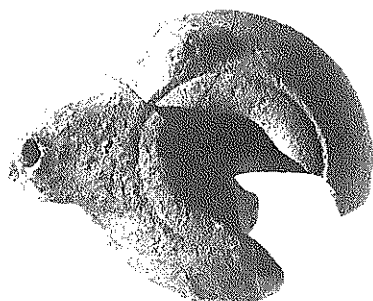


Photo 5.36. Lamp type 8.1.

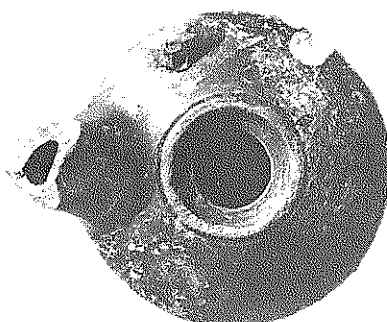


Photo 5.37. Lamp type 9.2.

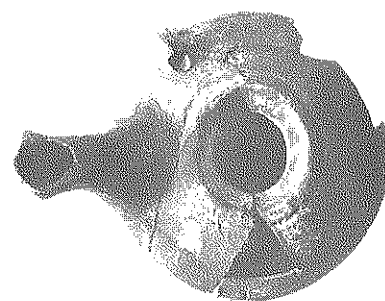


Photo 5.38. Lamp type 9.5.

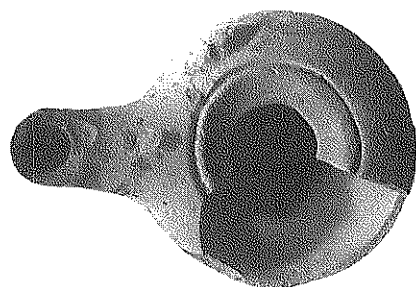


Photo 5.39. Lamp type 10.1.

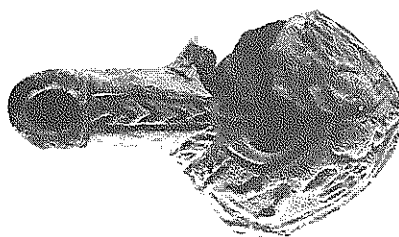


Photo 5.40. Lamp type 11.1.



Photo 5.41. Lamp type 11.2.

0 1 2 3CM



Photo 5.42. Lamp type 11.11

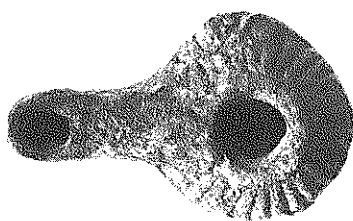


Photo 5.43. Lamp type 12.1.

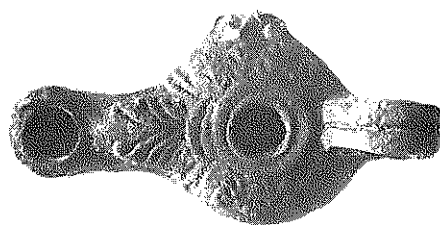


Photo 5.44. Lamp type 12.7.

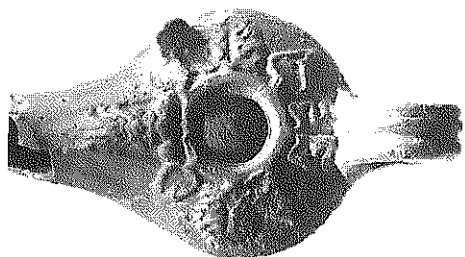


Photo 5.45. Lamp type 13.1.

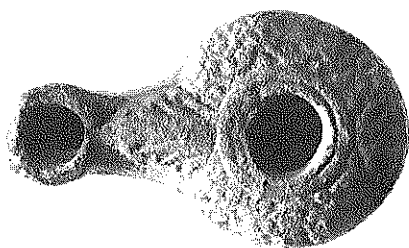


Photo 5.46. Lamp type 13.2.

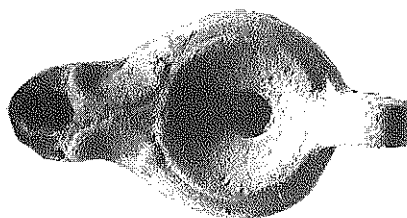


Photo 5.47. Lamp type 13.7.

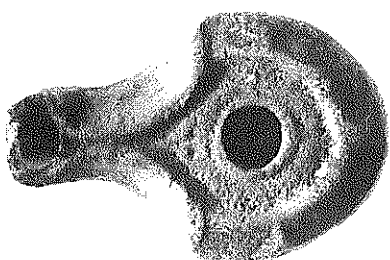


Photo 5.48. Lamp type 13.8.



Photo 5.49. Lamp type 14.1.

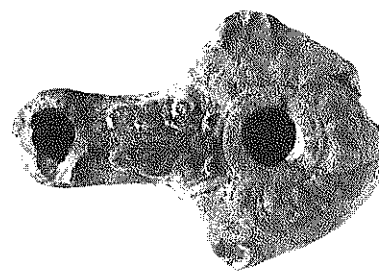


Photo 5.50. Lamp type 15.1.

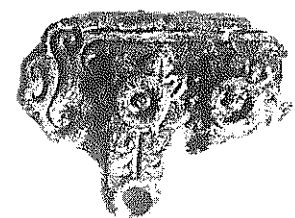


Photo 5.51. Lamp type 16.2.



Photo 5.52. Lamp type 16.3.

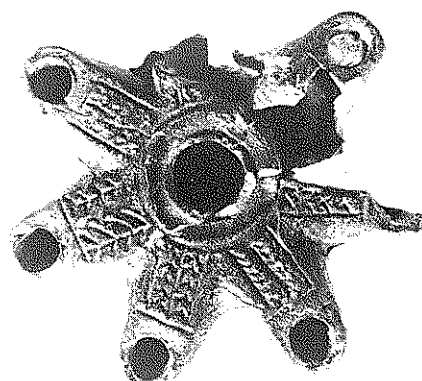


Photo 5.53. Lamp type 16.4.

1 2 3CM

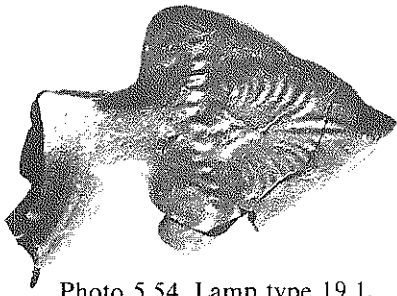


Photo 5.54. Lamp type 19.1.

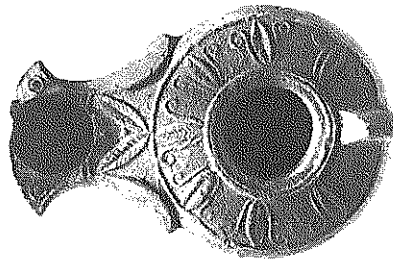


Photo 5.55. Lamp type 23.1.

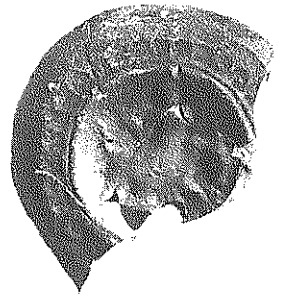


Photo 5.56. Lamp type 26.1.



Photo 5.57. Lamp type 26.2.

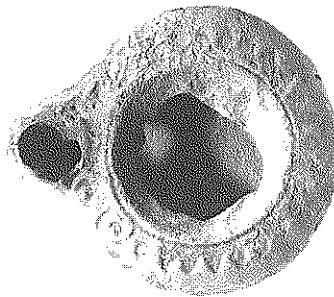


Photo 5.58. Lamp type 26.7.



Photo 5.59. Lamp type 26.7.

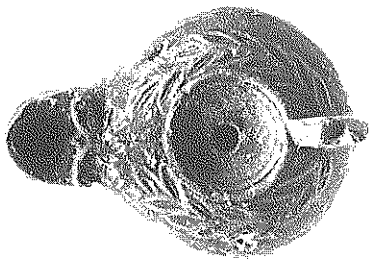


Photo 5.60. Lamp type 28.1.

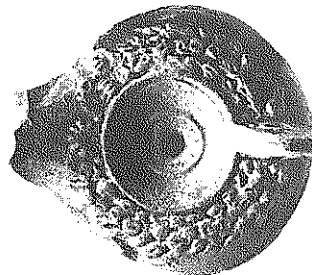


Photo 5.61. Lamp type 28.5.

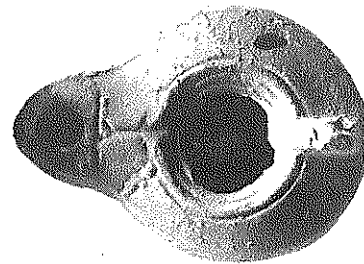


Photo 5.62. Lamp type 29.1.

0 1 2 3CM