

## TEL DOR REPORT FORMAT

### STYLE AND REFERENCES

- We are writing in American English and punctuation. Please *do* use the Oxford (or serial) comma. Remember also to use *double quotation marks* “” (reserving single marks ‘’ for quotes within quotes).
- Manuscripts should be handed in as MS Word documents (preferably in .docx format).
- The file name must identify the contents unambiguously. If multiple versions are sent in (as will inevitably be the case), they should be dated. E.g.,  
“Dor\_AreaD1AtticPottery\_2022April-13.docx”, not  
“DorReportLastVersionAfterCorrections.docx”.
- For bibliography and references, pls. use the *Qedem bibliography style examples* below. Each chapter will have its own bibliography.
- For references, we use the (Author year: pgs) format. Exceptions are excavation reports, where in the text, you may cite the name of the volume (e.g., *Hazor IV*: Pl. xxx). See the exact instructions below. Provide a list of these abbreviations in the bibliography.

### Style-sheets and headings

- Please use the MS Word styles listed in the present document. One option is to transform the present document to a Word template: save it as \*.dot and simply type in your text. Another option is to select the heading style within your document. Look under “styles” to select the correct options.
- Since we do not yet know the order of the chapters, please use double asterisks “\*\*” in place of chapter numbers. In general, the double asterisk will be used to denote “unknown” or to delimit comments or instructions to the editor. Avoid using this symbol in the text itself.

- Please use the text styles in Word for your headings and captions. Use the lower “heading” styles for sub-titles viz:

### **INTRODUCTION (HEADING 3)**

#### **Golden Jewelry (heading 4)**

*Gold Earrings (heading 5) - Left justified, u.l.c., bold, italics, space before, no space after*

*Type 1 (heading 6) - Left justified, u.l.c., italics, text continuing on the same line*

Use the “Normal” MS Word style for normal text. Do not indent paragraphs with spaces and do not use spaces for tabulation.

In-text lists (numbered or bulleted) should be formatted with the “list” style:

- *Type 1a.*
- *Type 1b.*

Multi-level lists may be formatted using the MS Word “indent” feature (see example below).

Please avoid using other MS Word styles in normal circumstances.

### **BIBLIOGRAPHY: RULES AND EXAMPLES**

- Please remove all links between text references and bibliography (i.e., Cite While You Write, End Note).
- Please provide DOIs or other unique identifiers of electronic publications when available.
- General rules:
  - A series name is written in parentheses.
  - No space between double initials.
  - Two authors are separated by ‘and’. Three and more authors by commas, the last one only by ‘and’ with no comma.

- Provide a full range of page numbers using all digits (i.e., Pp. 105–155, not 105–55); do not use f or ff.

### **Abbreviations of books used in the text**

Abbreviation of a site report or other volume type used in the text will be cited in the bibliography and presented in the list of abbreviations as follows:

*Hazor II*: Yadin, Y., Aharoni, Y., Amiran, R., Dothan, T., Dunayevsky, I., Perrot, J. and Angress, S. 1960. *Hazor II. An Account of the Second Season of Excavations*. Israel Exploration Society. Jerusalem.

*TBSII*: Mazar, A. and Mullins, R.A. 2007. *Excavations at Tel Beth-Shean 1989–1996. Vol. II. The Middle and Late Bronze Age Strata in Area R*. Israel Exploration Society. Jerusalem.

### **Alphabetization rules**

\*The rules for alphabetization of authors with more than one reference are:

- first, all works by the author alone, ordered chronologically by year of publication
- next, all works by the author with a co-author, ordered alphabetically by co-author
- next, all works by the author with two co-authors, ordered alphabetically by first and second co-author and arranged chronologically by year of publication if there are the same three authors
- finally, all works by the author with more than three co-authors, ordered **chronologically by year of publication, regardless of alphabetization of the second author.**

For example:

Smith, J. 2001.

Smith, J. 2003a.

Smith, J. 2003b.

Smith, J. and Black, E. 2009.

Smith, J. and Black, E. 2014.  
Smith, J. and Jones, R. 2005a.  
Smith, J. and Jones, R. 2005b.  
Smith, J., Black, E. and Jones, R. 2004.  
Smith, J., Black, E. and Jones, R. 2009.  
Smith, J., Black, R. and Springer, D. 2009.  
Smith, J., Jones, R., Springer, D. and Black, E. 2006.  
Smith, J., Springer, D., Black, E. and Jones, R. 2008a.  
Smith, J., Springer, D., Black, E. and Jones, R. 2008b.  
Smith, J., Jones, R., Black, E. and Springer, D. 2010.

### **Bibliography style examples**

#### **Book**

Aharoni, Y. 1981. *Arad Inscriptions*. Israel Exploration Society. Jerusalem.

#### **Book in a series**

Barnett, R.D. 1982. *Ancient Ivories in the Middle East*. (Qedem 14). Institute of Archaeology.  
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Jerusalem.

#### **Book that is one of several volumes**

Franken, H.J. and Steiner, M.L. 1990. *Excavations at Jerusalem 1961–1967, Vol. II: The Iron Age Extramural Quarter on the South-East Hill*. Oxford University Press. Oxford.

#### **Article/chapter in a book (one editor)**

Barkay, G. 2000b. Excavations at Ketef Hinnom in Jerusalem. Pp. 85–106 in H. Geva (ed.).  
*Ancient Jerusalem Revealed*. Israel Exploration Society. Jerusalem.

### **Article/chapter in a book (more than one editor)**

Sass, B. 2000. The Small Finds. Pp. 349–423 in I. Finkelstein, D. Ussishkin and B. Halpern (eds.). *Megiddo III: The 1992–1996 Seasons*. (Tel Aviv University Institute of Archaeology Monograph Series 18). Tel Aviv University. Tel Aviv.

### **Article in a journal**

Ben-Shlomo, D. and Press, M. 2009. A Reexamination of Aegean-Style Figurines in Light of New Evidence from Ashdod, Ashkelon, and Ekron. *BASOR* 353: 39–74.

Bar-Oz, G., Tsahar, E., Izhaki, I. and Lev-Yadun, S. 2015. Mammalian Extinction in Ancient Egypt, Similarities with the Southern Levant. *PNAS* 112(3): E238.  
doi:10.1073/pnas.1422133112.

### **Hebrew (or other language) reference**

Barkay, G. 2001. An Unknown City Wall in Jerusalem in the First Temple Period. Pp. 39–44 in A. Faust and E. Baruch (eds.). *New Studies on Jerusalem, Proceeding of the Seventh Conference December 6<sup>th</sup> 2001*. Bar-Ilan University. Ramat Gan. (Hebrew).

### **add pages of English abstract (if there is one) at the end in parentheses:**

Epstein, C. 1989. Temple Models and Their Symbolism. *Eretz Israel* 20:22–30. (Hebrew; English summary Pp. \*193–\*194).

### **Translated work**

Schürer, E. 1973. *The History of the Jewish People in the Age of Jesus Christ, 175 B.C. – C.E. 135. 3 Vols.* (Trans. and revised by G. Vermes, F. Millar and M. Goodman). Edinburgh.

### **New edition**

Hamer, F. and Hamer, J. 1997. *The Potter's Dictionary of Materials and Techniques*. (Fourth Edition). A & C Black. London.

### **Doctoral Dissertation**

Lalkin, N. 2008. *Late Bronze Age Scarabs from Eretz Israel*. Ph.D. dissertation, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv. (Hebrew).

### **Website**

Baruch, Y. 2009. Jerusalem, Silwan. *Hadashot Arkheologiyot–Excavations and Surveys in Israel* 121. [http://www.hadashot-si.org.il/report\\_detail.asp?id=1120&mag\\_id=115](http://www.hadashot-si.org.il/report_detail.asp?id=1120&mag_id=115) (accessed 12 November 2013)

### **IMAGES**

1. In each chapter, illustrations will be numbered separately. As the order of chapters is not final, please number them \*\*.1 \*\*.2, etc.
2. There are several categories of illustrations, each of them should be numbered separately. For instructions on graphic editing of illustrations, see below.
  - a. Any illustration to appear within the text (line drawings, photos, graphs, genealogies, etc.) are figures: “Figure \*\*.#”. (Do not abbreviate your own figures as “fig.”)
  - b. Plans which are meant to appear separately (either at the end of the chapter or in a ‘plates’ volume) are “Plan \*\*.#”. Same for sections appearing on a full page. NB: architectural drawings which appear in-text (e.g., small line-plans) are figures: “Figure”.
  - c. Complete plates of line drawings (mainly pottery and other finds) or complete plates of photographs (e.g., coins) that will appear either at the end of the chapter are plates: “Plate \*\*.#”. (Do not abbreviate your own plates as “pl.”)
  - d. Tables are “Table \*\*.#”.
3. We encourage (but do not mandate) inserting “dummy images” into the text, approximately where you think they should appear. Example:



Figure \*\*.1 Superposition of Phases 9 – 6 (d08Z3-142).

Please do not insert full-resolution images into your text, as they inflate file-size; avoid using OLE objects (e.g., graphs produced by MS Excel).

4. Full-sized full-resolution images should be appended separately if needed (in many cases, you will be using copies for which we have the originals anyway, and you need only give us the image ID – see below). If you are sending-in self-produced illustrations, please follow the rules below re: format and resolution or consult with the dor-proj staff *before* producing final illustrations.

- Full page plates and plans should fit the *Qedem Report* format, which is 19 x 24 cm. Some bleeding into the margins (which are 1.5 cm inside, 2.5 outside, 2.3 top and bottom) is possible in exceptional cases. In-text illustrations should be planned either for full-width (19 cm) or one-column-width (9 cm). Resolution should be 600 dpi *at publication size*, e.g., a full-page plate should have 4488 x 5669 pixels, and a column-width illustration should be 2126 pixels wide.
- The preferred format for raster images is TIF with CMYK (or grayscale) color mode. LZW compression is encouraged but avoid other types.

- Vector (Coordinate Geometry) images should be in .pdf, .ai, .svg, or post-script (.ps, .eps) format.
- Scale drawings (plans, pottery plates, etc.) should be produced at the scale at which they are to be printed (see above for size and resolution). Please attach to the caption of such drawings a note to the editor instructing him/her to reproduce the drawing at 1:1.

5. All illustrations should be captioned by the authors.

## TABLES

In each chapter, tables will be numbered separately. As the order of chapters is not final, please number them “Table \*\*.1” “Table \*\*.2” etc. Repetitive tables should be identically formatted. If you have several kinds of tables which alternately repeat, format each type of table differently for ease of identification.

Within tables – Headings are italicized and centered. Other texts – regular font, aligned to left. Only beginnings of sentences/items are in capital letters. Numerical columns should be aligned to right. Percentages should be suffixed with the % sign (not only on the heading). If two different types of statistics appear side-by-side in the same cell – or in adjacent cells not clearly differentiated – e.g. a raw count and a percentage, different font-types should be used. Totals or other summary statistics should be in **bold**. Copy and paste the following table into your text and modify it as necessary.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Cut Marks</i>	<i>% NISP</i>	<i>Total NISP</i>
Destruction (ash layer, destruction layer)	4	4.40%	91
Floors (build-up of surfaces, fill down to floor, floor matrix, olive floor, phytolith floor)	17	4.80%	354
Pits	10	7.14%	140
Fills (fill, fill above destruction, mudbrick material)	60	6.62%	907
Others (installation, robber trench, tabun)	2	1.13%	177
<b>Total</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>5.57%</b>	<b>1669</b>



Table \*\*.1 Distribution of cut-marks on bones, by context.

## CROSS REFERENCES

- Authors may (but need not) use the MS-Word cross-reference feature to refer to tables and illustrations in their own chapter, in order to maintain persistent numbering of the references despite possible changes to the order of the items referred-to. In any case it is the responsibility of the author to check that figure/table numbers are correctly referenced both in the preliminary manuscript and up to the final camera ready version.
- References to other chapters should be put between double asterisk e.g. “(\*\* ref to image of W9999 in stratigraphy chapter\*\*).” The note between the asterisk need not be a formal reference, but should be a descriptive text intelligible to the editor. It is the editors’ responsibility to insert the correct version instead of the asterisked text.

## DOR TERMINOLOGY

- The transcription of *site names* in Israel should follow the spelling in the *Encyclopedia of Archaeology in the Holy Land*. If the site does not appear there (e.g., for salvage excavations) please use the site name as it appears in *Excavations and Surveys in Israel*. For site names in the Classical world follow the rules for transliterating Greek terms above.
- For *archaeological periodization* follow BASOR rules, *unless* referring to periodization within Dor itself, in which case the Dor “horizon” terminology should be used.
- Excavation areas should be capitalized (e.g. Area D2). Note that explicitly writing the area name of the current area being reported-on is usually redundant.
- Grid squares at Dor should be noted as AK/33 (two letters-slash-two numerals). AK-AJ/33 or AK/33-34 are acceptable for features which extend across boundaries.
- Phases (within areas) are written as D2/10 or Phase 10 in Area D2 (note capitalization). The area designation is redundant when referring to the current area.
- Locus numbers of the “old” Dor excavations were composed of 3, 4, or 5 numerals. The locus numbers should always be preceded by an L or a W, to distinguish them from registration (“basket”) numbers or other types of numerical information. In the “new”

excavations locus IDs are composed of a four-character prefix (usually season and excavation area) and a three-digit suffix separated by a hyphen (e.g., L12D4-372). You should never drop the prefix (even when the area name is clear from the context) as there may be several loci with the same suffix actually close to each other.

- Artifact registration numbers in the “old” excavation were composed of 4, 5 or 6 numerals, sometimes (when several different finds were put in the same “basket” with a serial number added after a slash e.g. 34567/1, 34567/2 etc.) Artifact designations should start with “Reg. No. ” to distinguish them from other types of numeric information. In the “new” excavations basket IDs are composed of a four-character prefix (usually season and excavation area) and a four-digit suffix separated by a hyphen, with possible a sequence number at the end (e.g., 12D4-3578/1, 12D4-3578/2 etc.). You should never drop the prefix.
- Normally, an artifact’s identity consists of *both* basket *and* locus, in that order (e.g. “Reg. No. 12D4-3578/2 L12D4-372”). Do not drop the locus number unless the locus being referred-to is obvious from the context (e.g. when describing different object all belonging to the same locus, the locus ID does not have to be repeated). The reason is that it is usually possible to reconstruct the locus from which a given registration number came, but it is not necessarily easy. If a single find comes from multiple baskets (e.g. a pot that was reconstructed from several pieces) list each with a “+”: Reg. No. 10D4-7040, L10D4-615 + 11D4-7548, L11D4-747 (note that this particular example was reconstructed from two different loci, and that information might be important).
- *Elevations* should be out to two decimal places and be preceded by the character # (e.g. #15.32) to distinguish them from other types of numerical information. If more than one elevation is relevant (e.g. a top and bottom elevations on a wall) these can be noted as #15.32-15.15/14.75-14.70 (meaning: top elevations range from 15.32 to 15.15 and bottom elevations from 14.75 to 14.70).

## **FINDS**

There are two typical kinds of finds publications: discussions of types, in which groups are discussed and specific items are listed only in the plates (generally used for context pottery), and the catalog, in which all finds are listed and discussed in the text. In discussions, the bulk of the

data will be found in the plates, which should be completed by each author as part of the preparation of her plates (see example 7); in catalogs, data appears in the text and the plate descriptions are minimal (see example 8).

### **Organization of Small Finds Chapters**

Each “small finds” chapter should be arranged according to the following system, with the understanding that not every section heading will be required in every chapter:

INTRODUCTION AND AIMS

METHODS

TYPOLGY

DISCUSSION

CONCLUSIONS

CATALOGUE

### **Catalogs**

Please keep to the following basic formula for catalog descriptions, as much as your particular finds allow. Number finds sequentially from 1- in the chapter. Then list in order:

- Brief description /type (see examples below).
  - When you refer to your specific type, use capital letters. So, “Type B2” but “the type of stone has the following features . . .”.
- Figure number (if relevant).
- Maximum dimensions in millimeters, centimeters, *or* meters, as appropriate for your chapter. If you wish to give minimums, do so consistently. Measure to tenths (or farther if absolutely necessary). So, 1.0 cm (not 1 cm); 1.5 cm; etc.; except for estimated diameters (12 cm). Either express the measurements altogether as H x L x D (so 1.7 x 2.9 x 0.8 m) or, if you wish to be more specific, use the following abbreviations and order:
  - Height = H
  - Length = L

- Thickness (generally for pottery) = T
- Width (generally for other finds) = W
- Diameter (generally for pottery) = D
  - For rim circumference, list amount preserved in 1/8 increments: D: 18 cm (3/8). If under 1/8 or otherwise unclear, it is best to avoid guessing. If too small or fragmentary to estimate: D: too small to measure. Or: D: too fragmentary to measure.
- If using this style, separate with commas, so: T: 3.5 cm, H: 14.5 cm, D: 22 cm. Basket number, locus number (year) – see above for the proper way to designate baskets and loci.

Other abbreviations and comments: your find catalog might require additional abbreviations or clarification. Create a footnote with the necessary information. Example:

The following additional abbreviations are used in the catalog: B-f = Black figure; R-f = Red figure. As most fragments are very small, the thickness represents the maximum preserved as deemed appropriate. Generally, this measurement is taken from the wall of the vessel rather than the lip, foot or handle.

**Example 1: Pottery arranged by type with parallels and date.**

THE CATALOG

**“East Greek”**

*Wild Goat/Fikellura*

1. SiA Ia-Ib? handle. Figure \*\*.1.c. L: 7.85 cm. T: 1.4 cm. Reg. No. 4749, L550 (1980).  
Coarse red clay with many black and white inclusions. Handle and wall slipped red. Thick strap handle with three ridges. Oinochoe of the type associated with the Wild Goat style.  
See Kerschner and Schlotzhauer 2005: 9-25, characteristic handle at 18. 670-630BCE?

Example 2: Pottery arranged by type with parallels, date, comments on context, and bibliography.

2. Rim of bichrome cup (nine joining rim fragments; three non-joining body sherds). Figure \*\*.1.g. Reg. no. 120157/1, L12029 (1989). H: 5.2 cm. W: 6.5 cm. T: 0.5 cm. Exterior has grey vertical wavy lines between horizontal red lines and bands. Underside has white circle. Interior has red slip with reserve band below lip. Late Geometric, possibly from Cyprus (Waldbaum 1995: 58; *contra* Stern 2000: pl. I.6 who identifies it as Euboean). Context: phase 7 deposit in Assyrian? destruction levels (late eighth century) south of four-chambered gate. Bibliography: Stern 1993a; Stern 1993b, s.v. “Dor”; Stern 2000: pl. I.6, left; Waldbaum 1994: fig. 7, larger sherd.

Example 3: Pottery arranged by locus, no parallels or dates.

L9024 (Phase 1b, Roman floor make up)

1. Bowl rim and handle fragment (Bowl Type B2). MPH: 4.2 cm, T: 0.5 cm, D: 18.0 cm (estimated). Reg. No. 90106/13. Fine hard reddish-yellow clay with some white grits. Dark

grey on lip inside and out and on top of handle near wall. Second thick dark grey band below rim at the interior.

L9025 (Phase 1a, fill in Roman drain, possibly disturbed)

2. Bowl rim fragment (Bowl Type D). MPH: 2.0 cm, T: 0.8 cm, D: 23.0 cm/5%. Reg. No. 96906/7. Fine hard reddish-yellow clay with tiny grey grits. Brown on lip inside and out. Second brown band inside.
3. Krater body sherd and handle fragment (type uncertain). MPH: 8.0 cm, T: 0.6 cm. Reg. No. 96407/1. Fine hard reddish-yellow clay. Reddish brown on horizontal handle. Two reddish-brown bands on body below.

Example 4: Terracottas arranged by type, no parallels or dates.

#### **THE MASKS**

1. Left brow, eye, cheek and tongue. Figure \*\*.1. Reg. No. 301375, L30049. H (estimated without restorations): 1.8 cm. W: 1.15 cm. T (estimated without restorations): up to 1.5 cm. Pale brown clay.
2. Left eye. Figure \*\*.2. Reg. No. 170876, L17072. H: 9.0 cm. W: 8.0 cm. T: up to 1.3 cm. Brown clay.
3. Eye. Reg. No. 300800, Surface. H: 9.0 cm (estimated). W: 7.0 cm (estimated).

Example 5: Architectural fragments by context.

*Square AR/15: L26212 (2000), L26183 (2000)*

1. Column drum. Figure \*\*.1. Reg. No. 262260, L26212. H: 53.0 cm. D (lower): 58.5 cm. D (upper): 57.0 cm. Limestone, no plaster adhering. A beveled groove runs up its side, 6.0 cm wide narrowing to 4.0 cm wide in the trough, and 4.0 cm deep; in its bedding, an empolion cutting 5.0 x 7.0 x 3.0 cm deep.

Example 6: Mosaic fragments by context.

Pit 2 in square AQ/12 included L26053, L26081-2, L26121-2, L2615 and L26248.

1. Fragment with perspectival meander. Figure \*\*.10. Reg. No. 261718, L2615. H: 16.8 cm. H (of field) 1.20 cm. W: 17.7 cm. T: 13.3 cm. Stone, ceramic, and glass set into shelly mortar. Damage to sides. Very little encrustation. Perspectival meander set into blue field with rosettes framed by a partially preserved red and white border.
2. Fragment with perspectival meander. Figure \*\*.10. H: 13.5 cm. H (of field): 12.2 cm. W: 12.4 cm. T: 12.6 cm. Stone, ceramic, and glass set into shelly mortar. Damage to sides. Very little encrustation. Perspectival meander set into blue field with rosettes.

Example 7. Pottery plated by context, with “informative” plate descriptions (not to scale)

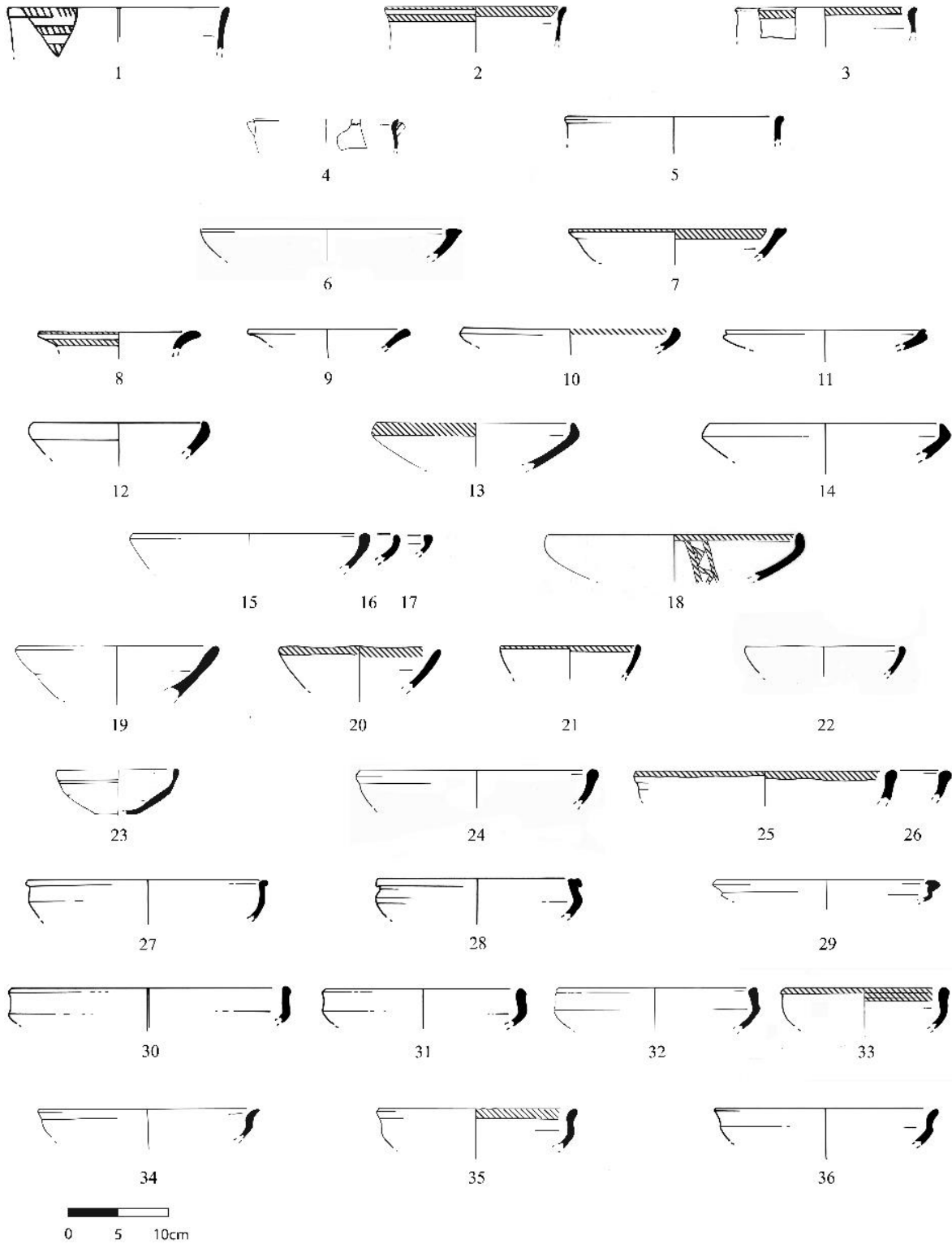




Plate \*\*.1. Pottery of Phase 10, Courtyard 18333, cont. (d10Z1-1074)

*Plate Description of Plate 1. Pottery of Phase 10, Courtyard 18333, cont.*

<i>No.</i>	<i>Vessel</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>File Name</i>
1	Bowl	BL1	183744/2	18312	10c	Red fabric, brown core, white inclusions with mica, red-orange decoration	d03Z3-2560
2	Bowl	BL1	183506/1	18292	10	Reddish fabric, brown core, orange decoration	d05Z3-4168
3	Bowl	BL1	183706/4	18312	10c	Light brown fabric, gray core, yellowish surface, faint orange decoration	d03Z3-2628
4	Bowl	BL1	182155/1	18257	10a-b	Dark red fabric, brown core, many small white inclusions, white slip, faint red decoration with traces of black spiral	d03Z3-2400
5	Bowl		184030/5	18322	10c	Light brown fabric	d03Z3-3050
6	Bowl	BL4a	183848/2	18325	10c	Orange fabric	d05Z3-4175
7	Bowl		181348/20	18086	10a	Orange fabric, gray core, few white inclusions, orange and dark red decoration	d03Z3-3299
8	Bowl		184103/1	18333	10c	Light brown fabric, gray and white inclusions, cream surface, gray-brown decoration	d03Z3-3042
9	Bowl		184487/3	18355	10c	Orange fabric, black, white and gray inclusions	d03Z3-3105
10	Bowl	BL2b	181348/24	18086	10a	Orange fabric, red decoration	d03Z3-3784
11	Bowl	BL3(?)	181292/4	18086	10a	Black cooking pot fabric, gray surface, few small white intrusions	d03Z3-3789
12	Bowl		181348/24	18086	10a	Orange fabric, white inclusions	d03Z3-3785
13	Bowl	BL3c	182035	18272	10	Orange fabric, brown core, whitish surface, small white inclusions, red decoration	d03Z3-2485
14	Bowl	BL3c	181292/18	18086	10a	Orange fabric, gray core, whitish surface, few small white inclusions, faint red decoration	d03Z3-3788
15	Bowl	BL31	184427/1	18308	10	Red fabric, brown core, small white inclusions, light surface	d03Z3-2484
16	Bowl	BL31	184154/14	18336	10c	Orange fabric, light orange core, traces of red slip inside and outside	d03Z3-3057
17	Bowl		183684/1	18311	10c	Orange fabric, light orange core	d03Z3-3055
18	Bowl	BL31a	184154/1	18336	10c	Orange fabric, light orange core, orange-red decoration	d05Z3-4172
19	Bowl	BL8(?)	185288	18374	10	Orange fabric, gray core, many white inclusions	d03Z3-2467
20	Bowl	BL8	182281/1	18295	10b	Orange fabric, many black inclusions, orange decoration	d03Z3-3485
21	Bowl	BL8	184152/2	18333	10c	Orange fabric, orange decoration	d03Z3-3134
22	Bowl	BL8	184107/1	18333	10c	Orange fabric, light orange core	d05Z3-4173
23	Bowl	BL9	183885/1	18308	10	light brown fabric, gray core, surface: red outside, gray inside	d03Z3-2473
24	Bowl	BL26a	184002/12	18328	10c	Orange fabric, light orange core	d05Z3-4174
25	Bowl	BL26b	184062	18328	10c	Orange fabric, red decoration	d03Z3-3522
26	Bowl	BL26a	184107/3	18336	10c	Orange fabric, brown core, white and brown inclusions, light orange surface	d03Z3-3054

Example 8. A plate for finds published in a catalog.

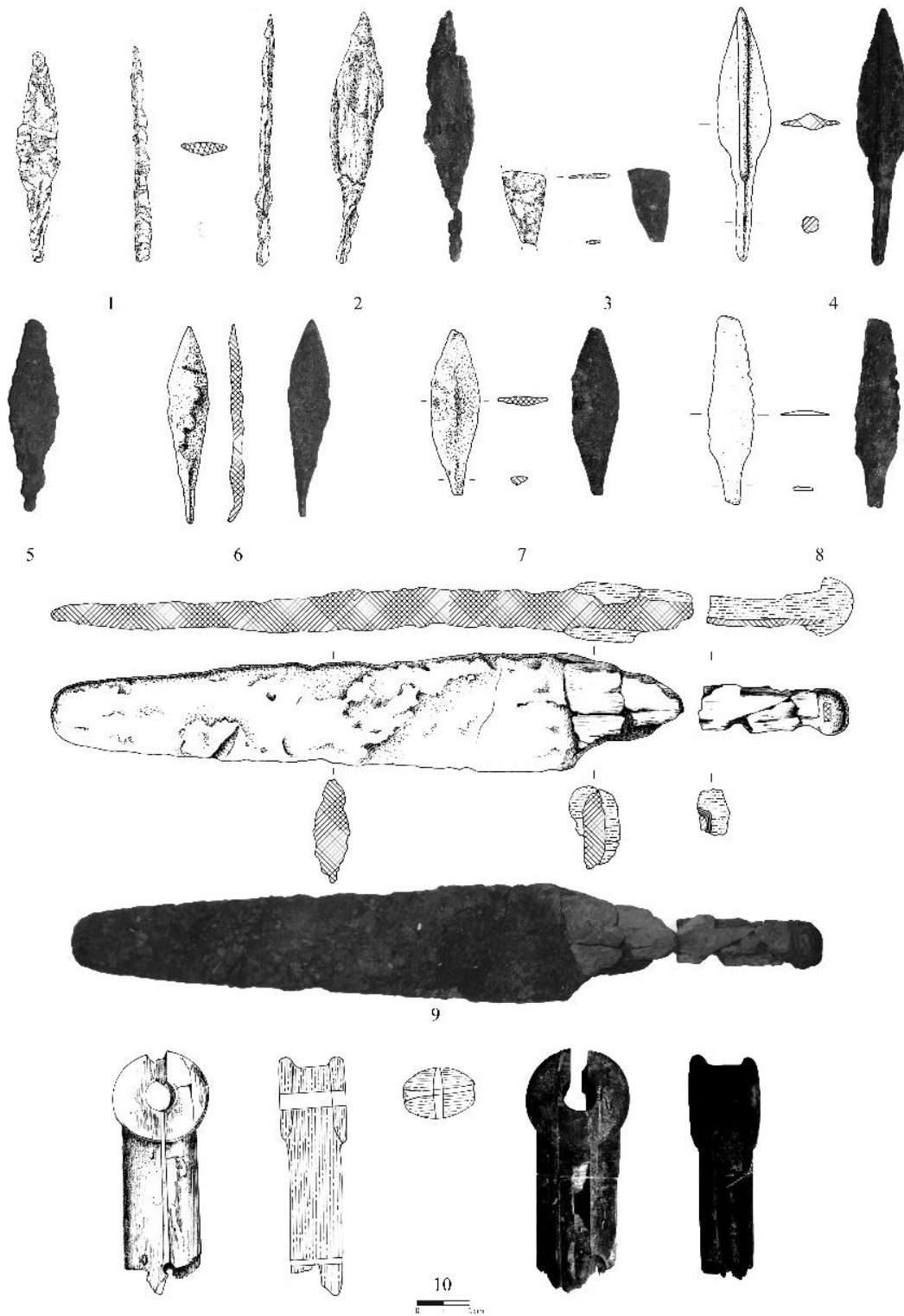


Plate \*\*.4. Metal Weapons/Ritual Tools. (d13Z2-0004)

*Plate description of Plate \*\*.4. Metal Weapons/Ritual Tools.*

No.	<i>Object</i>	<i>Table</i>	<i>Cat. No.</i>
1.	Arrowhead	16	1
2.	Bronze arrowhead	16	2
3.	Bronze (?) arrowhead	16	3
4.	Bronze arrowhead	16	4
5.	Iron arrowhead	16	5
6.	Bronze arrowhead	16	6
7.	Bronze arrowhead	16	7
8.	Bronze arrowhead	16	8
9.	Bronze and bone dagger	16	9
10.	Ivory handle	16	10