

## CHAPTER SIX

# THE TYPOLOGY OF THE HELLENISTIC COARSE WARE AND SELECTED LOCI OF THE HELLENISTIC AND ROMAN PERIODS

Bracha Guz-Zilberstein

### INTRODUCTION

This study of Hellenistic coarse pottery is divided into two main sections:

a) A general typology including all Hellenistic coarse pottery found in Areas A and C.

b) Selected Roman and Hellenistic loci which demonstrate the pottery assemblages of the most representative loci of the various phases in an excavation area. We have excluded Area A, apart from some pottery chosen strictly for typological use, since the state of preservation of the Hellenistic unit there is not as good as that in Area C.

At the outset of work, we had the impression that Tel Dor offers an excellent opportunity for the thorough study of Hellenistic coarse pottery, for the following reasons:

a) In Area C dwelling structures with a well-defined stratigraphical sequence were uncovered. This residential area yielded a rich array of everyday vessels which permits us to present a complete pottery corpus.

b) Since there is a continuous stratigraphic sequence from the last Persian period stratum through the Hellenistic period, we can determine the sequence of pottery forms; for each particular type of vessel, we can establish when it first appeared and define its chronological range.

c) Because of the city's geographical location and the fact that it was a major port in the Hellenistic period, we have an outstanding range of pottery shapes, imported as well as local. This enables us to compare the percentage of imported vessels with local wares that are parallel in function, to understand the relations between regions, and to follow trade routes. Moreover, we were able to trace the influence of imported luxury vessels on local potters, who copied the vessels' shapes and decoration.

d) Since imported sherds were found in almost all the loci, it is relatively easy to establish the dates of the different assemblages, with the assistance of dates provided by stamped handles and coins.

In order to create a firm basis for this study we do not merely present a corpus of types, but have also carried out type quantification for selected loci. With this in mind, we divided all the pottery into seven groups according to their functions: bowls, kraters, cooking ware, juglets and bottles, jars, and amphorae. By counting the types in a locus and giving their quantities in percentages, we can compare them to other types in the same group.

It was hoped that this method of quantification might determine not only the frequency of each type during a specific period, but also changes in the color of its slip during

that period. On many table vessels of the Hellenistic period there is a characteristic slip which covers the surface, ranging between black, brown, and red, and changing from metallic to dull in character. We believed that the classification of these changes might reveal a clear pattern of color change throughout the Hellenistic period.

It must be stressed that the term 'quantification' refers to the counting of rims, as well as diagnostic bases and handles; we did not use weighing methods.

### INCURVED RIM BOWLS (Type BL 8; Fig. 6.1)

**BL 8a (Nos. 1-24; Photo 6.1)** — This relatively small bowl, with incurved rim, curved body, and ring base, is the dominant type of the Hellenistic period. All bowls of this type have either matt black or red slip, or occasionally both colors mottled together; less frequently the two colors are defined in two concentric strips inside the bowl, probably a result of stacking the bowls in the kiln. This color variation appears in other types of bowls as well.

Some questions arise concerning these bowls:

a) When exactly did they first appear, and when was their use discontinued?

b) Is there a definite period in which the potters changed their technique and preferred one slip color rather than another?

c) Can the typological development of the bowls be traced through the Hellenistic period?

d) What was the provenance of the bowls? Were there one or perhaps several workshops at any given time, which supplied all the bowls required in the countries along the eastern Mediterranean?

From the evidence of the Tel Dor excavations, we are now certain that these bowls came into use as early as the mid-4th century BCE (Chapter 2, Type A). Over time the hegemony of the Attic prototype gradually declined and the source of the bowls was no longer Attica but a region not yet identified, though no doubt somewhere in the East. By the beginning of the Hellenistic period, about 75% of all bowls in the Hellenistic loci of Tel Dor were of this type.

Incurved rim bowls covered with grayish black or reddish black mottled slip were also found in Tel Michal Stratum VI, Area D. They are dated, on the basis of coins and pottery, to the end of the 4th century BCE (Singer-Avitz 1989: Fig. 9.12:1, Fig. 9.13:3-6). They are also found in Shiqmona, Stratum B, dated to the second half of the 4th century BCE (Elgavish 1968: 44, Pl. LVI, Nos. 125, 126). Throughout the rest of the eastern Mediterranean excava-

tions this type appears only in Hellenistic assemblages of the 3rd–2nd centuries BCE. Whenever an incurved rim bowl is reported to be of the 4th century BCE, the description of the glaze points to an Attic origin (e.g. at Samaria; Crowfoot *et al.* 1957: 224, Fig. 38:5; 248–50, Fig. 49:1–5).

The bowls were in use until the end of the 2nd century BCE, when their frequency declined; they are extremely rare in the 1st century BCE. Scholars have assumed that the mass-production of the period originated in the ‘East’, judging from the fact that in Athens these bowls are relatively rare (Thompson 1934: 435–37; A20, D7–9). Archaeometric analysis of some incurved rim bowls from selected sites showed that those with buff fabric belong to the ETS-I group (Gunneweg *et al.* 1983: 95, 109). They are dated by their excavators to 220–100 BCE, and according to Gunneweg *et al.* their provenance is eastern Cyprus. This type of bowl was also dominant at Tarsus (Jones 1950: 50–80, Fig. 180). Jones noted a development in shape among the different units; in the Early Hellenistic unit the bowls are deeper, and the profile tends to be incurving, while later in the Middle Hellenistic unit the bowls are smaller and shallower and their rims more sharply curved. Lapp’s corpus does not display the development noted by Jones; the incurved rim bowls published under Type 151.1 (Lapp 1961: 201) are all of a limited period between 200 and 100 BCE, and they do not exhibit any changes during this period.

Although our bowls Nos. 1–24 have a longer chronological range than those published from the sites mentioned above, they too do not display typological differences in the shapes of the bowls. Slight variations can be found in size, depth, and slip colors in various phases.

Nos. 1–8 (Photo 6.1a) came from loci of the second half of the 4th and beginning of the 3rd centuries BCE, Nos. 9–14 are from the 3rd century BCE, Nos. 15–21 (Photo 6.1b) from the first three quarters of the 2nd century BCE, and Nos. 22–24 (Photo 6.1c) from the late Hellenistic and early Roman periods. Only rarely are these bowls decorated with palmettes (Fig. 6.1:3); this occurs early in the Hellenistic period, when the bowls are closest to their Attic prototypes. Rouletted decoration on bases is also occasionally found, both early in the Hellenistic era and at the end of the period when the incurved bowls started to be manufactured as part of the ETS-I repertoire (see No. 24, of phase 3 in Area C0).

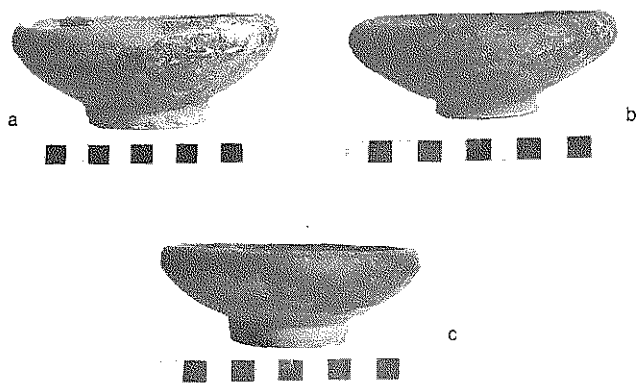


Photo 6.1, Incurved rim bowls, Type BL 8a.

**BL 8b (Nos. 25–29)** — In all phases bowls of a larger than usual diameter are occasionally found.

**BL 8c (Nos. 30–32; Photo 6.2)** — Miniature bowls covered with the regular slip were also occasionally found. We assume that they were used as cosmetic mixing bowls and thus should be considered to belong to the miniature bottle group (see below).

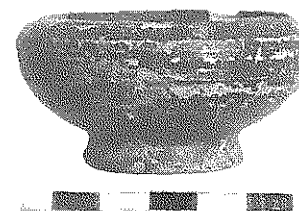


Photo 6.2, Incurved rim bowl, Type BL 8c.

**BL 8d (No. 33)** — Bowl No. 33 is assigned to a different group since it is covered with a red wash on the interior and the exterior of the rim. Its rim is sharply inturned. This item, from L564 in Area C0, is unique at Tel Dor in the areas discussed here and dates from the 2nd century BCE.

**BL 8e (Nos. 34–38; Photo 6.3)** — Besides the majority of slipped incurved rim bowls, we also found a minor group of unslipped bowls, usually carelessly made, with a string cut base. They comprise less than 5% of all the incurved rim bowls, and are more common in loci of the early Hellenistic period. It is possible that they were used as lids of jars rather than as bowls. Unslipped bowls are usually very common in Judean sites, especially in the late Hellenistic and early Roman periods (Lapp 1961: 172, Type 51:1). At Samaria small bowls with a disk base and a poor black slip to red wash were found (Crowfoot *et al.* 1957: Fig. 38:6–10) together with bowls with flat bases, more curved bodies, and no wash, dated to the mid-2nd and 1st centuries BCE (Crowfoot *et al.* 1957: Fig. 56:9–11). At Ashdod (Dothar 1971: Fig. 8:11, Fig. 16:3–4, Fig. 98:1–6) and Tell Keisan (Briend 1980: Pl. 13:30–34) they are restricted to the mid-2nd century BCE and later.

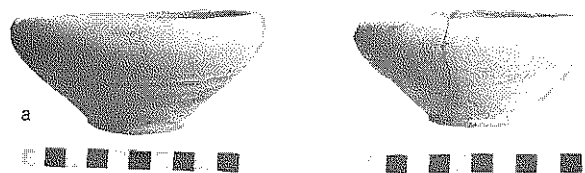


Photo 6.3, Incurved rim bowls, Type BL 8e.

**BL 8f (Nos. 39–40)** — Bowls Nos. 39–40 resemble the large bowls of Type 8b in their slip colors and fabric but are distinguished by their carination between the area from body to rim. They are possibly a variation of the carinated bowls with horizontal strap handles (Type BL 10b).

#### OUTCURVED CARINATED BOWLS (Type BL 7; Fig. 6.2)

One of the types that continue the Attic tradition into the Hellenistic period is the rounded outcurved bowl. This type appeared at the end of the 5th century BCE and increased in popularity through the 4th century BCE, as reflected in Athens and in the East (this volume, Chapter 4; Thompson 1934: 435, Fig. 117:A9-E33). At the beginning of the 3rd century BCE this shape was still in use; it had the same lus-

us black slip as the Attic prototype, but with a more metallic shine (note the difference between Nos. 1 and 2). The predominant decoration of the Attic bowls is linked metretres and sometimes ovolo bands, whereas in the early Hellenistic bowls the usual decoration is rouletting on the exterior base (Nos. 3–9). This motive started in the mid-4th century BCE and became more widespread in the 3rd century BCE, especially in the coarser bowls (e.g. at Samaria; Crowfoot *et al.* 1957: Fig. 48). The shape of the bowls, as shown in Fig. 6.2, gradually changed: the rounded walls of Nos. 1–2 were transformed into a sharply carinated and flaring profile with a lower base ring. The elaborate rounded rim of the 3rd century BCE later became a simple turned rim. During the 2nd century BCE the bowl is totally different in its fabric quality, slip, and profile from the original Attic bowl.

This form is rare in Athens during the 2nd century BCE, but dominant in the eastern Mediterranean; it was undoubtedly manufactured there. However, the type was so common at the western end of the Mediterranean, raising the possibility of more than one center of production. The distribution of the type through the Mediterranean basin has been studied by Crowfoot *et al.* (1957: 246) and Lapp (Lapp 1961: 64, Type 151.3). Finds in recent excavations have not changed the picture of increasing popularity of this type during the Hellenistic period.

At Tel Dor we divided this type into three subtypes, reflecting the pattern of changes that these bowls underwent.

**BL 7a (Nos. 1–5; Photo 6.4)**, typical of the early Hellenistic period, is the rounded outcurved bowl resembling the Attic prototype. It is found in large quantities in phases dating from the late 4th and early 3rd centuries BCE, i.e. phases 6 and 5 in Area C0, phases 5 and 4 in Area C2, and phase 4 in Area C1. Only Fig. 6.2:1, which is purely Attic, has the typical lustrous black slip, while all the other bowls of this subtype have black metallic slip. In phases of the 2nd century BCE sherds of this type were occasionally uncovered; we explain their presence there as redepositions.

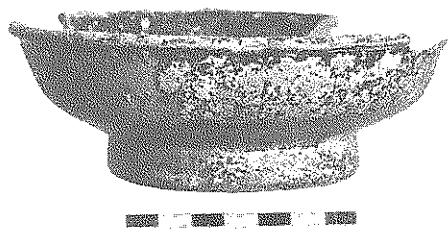


Photo 6.4. Outcurved carinated bowl, Type BL 7a.

**BL 7b (Nos. 6–13; Photo 6.5)** is the carinated outturned rim bowl, with either metallic black or matt red slip. They begin to appear in phases of the beginning of the 3rd century BCE (i.e. phase 4 in Area C2; Nos. 8, 10, 13, usually with metallic black slip). Later in the Hellenistic period the slip color varies between reddish black and orange-red.



Photo 6.5. Outcurved carinated bowl, Type BL 7b.

**BL 7c (Nos. 14–19; Photo 6.6)** is also carinated but the rim flares outwards more strongly; it is common only in the 2nd century BCE. There is a more pronounced articulation between the upper and lower wall than in Type BL 7b. The first bowls of the type are found in phase 3b in Area C2 of the first half of the 2nd century BCE, but they become more common later in that century.

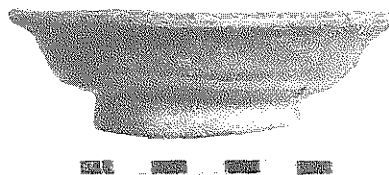


Photo 6.6. Outcurved carinated bowl, Type BL 7c.

### FISH PLATES (Type BL 4; Fig. 6.3)

Fish plates were very common in Attic Black Ware (Sparkes and Talcott 1970: Pl. 147). Generally, they feature downturned rims, walls sloping down to a central depression, and ring bases. The earliest pieces date from ca. 400 BCE (see Chapter 4). In the Hellenistic period the same features continue, in addition to minor variations which became dominant throughout the period. At Tel Dor we distinguished five sub-types:

**BL 4a (Nos. 1–5)** — A flat, shallow plate with heavy straight walls and sharply downturned rim. It has a typical groove at the top of the rim, and a groove and ridge forming the central cup.

This type is an early one, probably beginning at the end of the 4th century and not usually found after the mid-3rd century BCE (see Waagé 1948: 15; Jones 1950: No. 23; Crowfoot *et al.* 1957: Figs. 37:1, 57:1–3). The bowl shown in Fig. 6.3:1 is undoubtedly of Attic origin, still having the black lustrous slip. Nos. 2, 5 appeared in exceptionally late Hellenistic loci, while Nos. 1, 3, 4 are from loci of the second half of the 4th century to the mid-3rd century BCE. The type constitutes 10–20% of all bowls in strata of the end of the 4th to mid-3rd centuries BCE, while late in the Hellenistic strata they were found sporadically.

**BL 4b (Nos. 6–16; Photos 6.7–8)** — A variant of the fish plate, differing from the previous one in being deeper and larger, and having a drooping rim. In some bowls the central depression is surrounded by a raised ring (Fig. 6.3:10, 12). This phenomenon was observed in other excavations as well (Crowfoot *et al.* 1957: 262, Fig. 54:5, 14, 17, 20; Fisher 1989: Fig. 13.2.15; Lapp 1961: Type 15.3.1.B; Yeivin and Edelstein 1970: Fig. 9:5). In all these, as well as at Tel Dor, this feature is typical of the 2nd century BCE. In some contemporary bowls we still find the groove which was one of the features of the original Attic plate instead of the low ridge around the depression (see Fig. 6.3:1).

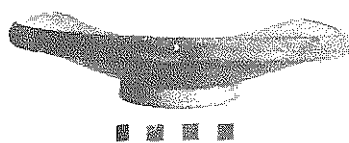


Photo 6.7. Fish plate, Type BL 4b.

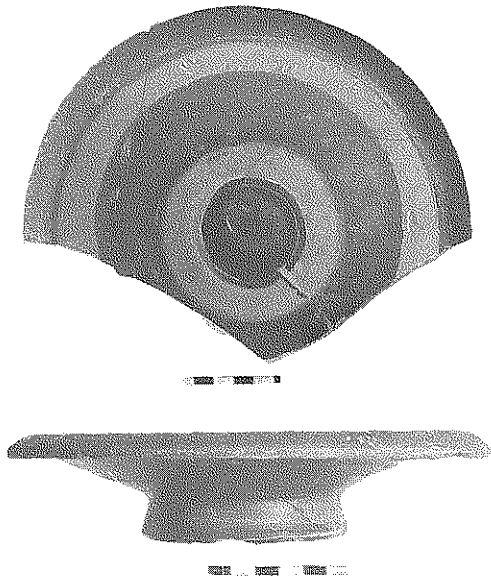


Photo 6.8. Fish plate, Type BL 4b.

**BL 4c (Nos. 17–21)** — A variant with bevelled and grooved rim, occasionally found in loci of the 3rd and 2nd centuries BCE. In instances where the base was not found it was difficult to determine whether they should be assigned to a fish plate or to a flat bowl with thickened, infolded rim (Type BL 5a, Fig. 6.4:11–19).

Nos. 20–21 are small fish plates with thickened infolded rims. The walls are slightly convex. At Samaria (Crowfoot *et al.* 1957: Fig. 37:8) this local shape was dated on the basis of the finds at Tarsus (Jones 1950: Fig. 178D) to the early 3rd century. At Tel Dor it was found in levels of the 3rd and 2nd centuries; in Area C2 it was found sporadically in phases 3b and 3a, usually one or two bowl fragments out of 20–70.

**BL 4d (Nos. 22–27)** — A type of small bowls with an outcurved rim and angular profile. They were occasionally found in phases of the 3rd century, and more frequently in the 2nd century BCE. No accurate percentage of frequency could be determined here, because when only rims were found, it was impossible to distinguish between fish plates and bowls resembling fish plates (Type BL 5b, Fig. 6.4:10–19). This type was also represented at Samaria (Crowfoot *et al.* 1957: Fig. 54:11–12).

In Athens fish plates continue to the Hellenistic period, though they are lacking from Thompson's Agora groups (*Agora XII*, p. 147; see also Schäfer 1968: 35), a fact which led Kenyon to presume that the shape was rare in Athens in the Hellenistic period (Crowfoot *et al.* 1957: 220). In Corinth the type was in use until the time of the destruction (Edwards 1975: 40). In the two centers — Athens (though they are few) and Corinth — an evolution can be traced from a shallow flat bowl with vertical rim and broad base to a deeper bowl with outturned rim. This change can also be traced at Tel Dor (see the difference between Types BL 4a and BL 4b). At Tarsus, Jones assumed that the production of the Hellenistic type started by the end of the 4th century BCE, and continued in great quantities through the MHU to the bottom layer of the HRU (Jones 1950: 30, 155). In Antioch it started in the first half of the early Hellenistic period (shape 10f) and continued to the later half (Waage 1948: 15; Pl. I).

In Israel fish plates are represented at all sites with Hellenistic material. At Samaria, fish plates were found in all the variations, as at Tel Dor (Crowfoot *et al.* 1957: Figs. 37:1–3, 54). At Tell Keisan, in contrast to Samaria, only a few fish plates were found, dated to the 3rd–2nd century BCE (Briend 1980: Pl. 13:12a–b, 20). The types belong to the later typological stage, parallel to the bevelled rim type (BL 4c at Dor) and the outturned angular profile type (BL 4b at Dor). At Tel Michal fragments were found both in Stratum V (Fischer 1989: Fig. 13.1:9) and in Stratum IV (Fischer 1989: Fig. 13.2:15–16), with the drooping rim type (Dor, Type BL 4a) and the ring around the depression, parallel to Tel Dor, Type BL 4a. At Beth Zur the most common form of Hellenistic decorated ware is the fish plate (Lapp 1968: 74, Fig. 24:13–14). The three samples published, from Stratum II, are of the downturned rim type (Dor, Type BL 4a with drooping rim). These bowls display the careless workmanship of the 2nd century BCE, with dull red and black slip.

At the end of production of fish plates, there are several varieties of red-glazed ware which are assigned to the Tel Dor Sigillata group. At Samaria sherds of the buff ware with red glaze so typical of sigillata are reported by Crowfoot *et al.* (1957: 262). Gunneweg *et al.* analyzed some fragments of fish plates from various sites and assigned them to the ET Sigillata group (1983: 33, 83). At Tel Dor only a few fragments of fish plates can be attributed to this group, mainly because they have the typical buff clay and lustrous even red-orange slip. However, since no chemical analysis has been carried out they have been assigned to the fish plate group.

#### FLAT INFOLDED RIM BOWLS (Type BL 5a; Fig. 6.4:1–9)

This is a type of bowl very commonly found in assemblages of the 2nd century BCE. The bowls are flat and shallow, with a ring base, straight outward walls, and a thickened infolded rim. The bowls of this type are covered on the interior and the top of the exterior with a dull reddish brown slip, very rarely with a metallic shine; sometimes the slip color is lighter on the inside of the base, evidently a result of stacking in the kiln.

At Samaria this type of bowl is considered to derive from the Attic flat plates with thickened rim of the 4th–3rd centuries BCE (Crowfoot *et al.* 1957: 252, Fig. 51:5–8). They are dated only to the 2nd century BCE, based on Athens and the HFW group (Crowfoot *et al.* 1957: Fig. 37: 8, 10).

Contemporary with this type are many fish plates having exactly the same features, except for the depression in the center of the base displayed by the fish plates (see Type BL 4, Fig. 3:19–21). Because of the similarity in form of the two types, Lapp defined them as one type (Lapp 1961: 63, Type 151.3–G), following Kenyon, who used the term 'fish plate' for this form too (Crowfoot *et al.* 1957: 220–22, Fig. 37:10). When counting the frequency of the type in the different levels at Dor, it was sometimes impossible to distinguish between the two where the base was missing. At Ashdod infolded bowls were considered to represent the time of disappearance of the fish plate in the late 2nd century BCE. At Tell Keisan this type was also found; it was dated, based on Samaria, to the 2nd century BCE (Briend 1980: 241, Pl. 13:25–25a). Many bowls resembling this shape were found

Antioch (Waagé 1948: Pl. Ip, u, 2f, k) and Tarsus (Jones 50: Fig. 178:D, E).

At Tel Dor these bowls occur in the early stages of the Hellenistic period, and not exclusively in the 2nd century BCE reported from the sites mentioned above. The earliest examples are from Area C1, phase 4a (Fig. 6.4:17), and Area C, phase 4 (Fig. 6.4:14), both dated to the end of the 4th century beginning of the 3rd centuries BCE, and Area C1, phase 4 (Fig. 6.4:18), of the second half of the 3rd century BCE.

**MEDITERRANEAN RIM BOWLS IN THE FISH PLATE TRADITION (Type BL 5b; Fig. 6.4:10–19; Photo 6.9)**

During the Hellenistic era, besides fish plates with a central depression, identical plates lacking this prominent feature were found. The most common plate without a depression is the outcurved rim type with an angular profile resembling Type BL 4b (Fig. 6.3:12–17). The class has no parallels in the Attic tradition, and it appears to be simply another version of the Hellenistic period fish plate. Bowls of this type were found at Samaria (Kenyon 1957: Fig. 37:11–12; Crowfoot 1957: 264, Fig.55), dated to the 2nd century BCE. A similar dating is given by Lapp (Lapp 1961: Type 3.1:F–J). At Tel Michal it was recorded in a locus of the early Hellenistic period, Stratum V (Fisher 1989: Fig. 1.1.8; the lamps published with it indicate that the date could be a century later). At Tel Dor the first bowls of this type are found as early as the beginning of the Hellenistic period (L4822, Area C1, phase 4a), occasionally in the mid-2nd century BCE (L4566 and L4577, Area C2, phase 4/5a), and in the second half of the 3rd century BCE (L4535, Area C2, phase 3b). They continue to appear in greater frequencies during the 2nd and early 1st centuries BCE; see Fig. 6.4:2, L481, Area C0, phase 3, dated 125–63(?) BCE, and Fig. 6.59:1, L4533, Area C2, phase 2d, dated 125–63(?) BCE.

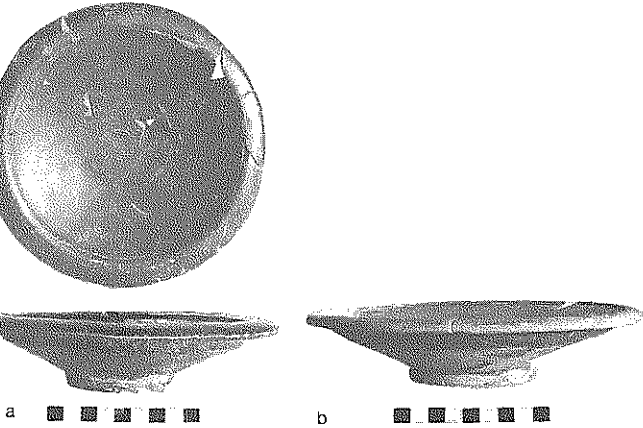


Photo 6.9. Bowls in the fish plate tradition, Type BL 5b.

**FLAT ROLLED GROOVED RIM BOWLS (Type BL 5c; Fig. 6.4:20–22)**

Another type of flat shallow bowls deriving from the Attic 4th century BCE repertory (Sparkes and Talcott 1970: 147, Nos. 1046–60) are the bowls with rolled grooved rims, also found in the West Slope group (Chapter 5.3.2, Nos. 27–49). Since the bowls of this type are similar not only in profile

but also in clay and slip quality to those of the West Slope ware, we may assume that they originated in the same Eastern workshops. As with Type BL 5a, it was impossible to distinguish between the two types while making frequency counts.

**BOWLS WITH STAMPED DECORATION (Fig. 6.5)**

In the Hellenistic period the bases of bowls were rarely stamped while the clay was still soft (in less than 1% of the total bowls), in contrast with the frequent practice in Attic black glazed pottery. Stamping usually appears on outcurved rim bowls. We have selected some stamped designs which demonstrate the deterioration of the elements which were so perfectly executed in the 5th–4th centuries BCE.

By the end of the Persian period and the beginning of the Hellenistic period the main stamped motive was still palmettes linked by interlocked arches. The palmettes of the period have perfectly rounded petals with neat volutes at their base. This is clearly demonstrated in Fig. 6.5:1, which is an Attic bowl covered with lustrous black slip, found in a locus under the floors of the ‘Phoenician House’ in Area C0, with ceramic material typical of the second half of the 4th century BCE.

Fig. 6.5:2 is a flat plate with thickened rim, recognizable as Attic from its ware and style. This bowl is typical of the late 4th and early 3rd centuries BCE, appearing at Athens (Thompson 1934: 434, A70, Fig. 2, Fig. 116) and Samaria (Crowfoot *et al.* 1957: Fig. 51:2). The rouletting that frames the palmettes is also a typical feature of this type of bowl.

Fig. 6.5:3 is an exceptional incurved rim bowl stamped with palmettes. Like most of the palmettes stamped on Hellenistic bowls, here they are arranged compactly but not symmetrically around a concentric groove in the center of the bowl. The stamping was done carelessly, since only part of the stamp touched the clay, and the four palmettes are off center.

Fig. 6.5:4–11 reflects the development of the second half of the 3rd and the 2nd centuries BCE, when the Attic palmettes gradually turned into a leaf form with reduced details. In some cases the volutes are opened (Nos. 4, 5, 8), and in some they are absent. The upper leaf of the palmette is usually much higher than the rest, transforming the outline of the motif and turning it into a triangular design rather than the pear-shaped one of early periods. As in Fig. 6.5:3, in this group the palmettes are arranged around a central groove. In a few cases a rosette is stamped in the center (Fig. 6.5:6).

Only one bowl (Fig. 6.5:12) was stamped with six rosettes around a central one of the same type. These six-petaled rosettes are in relief, typical of the 2nd century BCE (e.g. at Samaria; Crowfoot *et al.* 1957: 256, 260).

Fig. 6.5:13–14 are probably the bases of coarse plates with heavy rolled and grooved rims, the most common type of the West Slope group found at Dor. Their decoration is a combination of white painted ornaments and stamped palmettes and rouletting. They belong to the eastern Mediterranean class (see the discussion of the ware in Chapter 5, Type 5.3.2). The palmettes of these bowls have a long pointed central leaf and lack volutes, giving the central leaf a dagger-like shape.

Fig. 6.5:15 is a fragment of the lower wall and base of an ETS-I bowl. This bowl has a small depression on its bottom surrounded by stamped palmettes demonstrating a deterioration of the original palm shape; Kenyon called this oval shape 'honeysuckle' (Crowfoot *et al.* 1957: Fig. 52:31).

### SKYPHOI (Type SK 1–3; Fig. 6.6)

The Hellenistic skyphoi are large deep bowls with two rounded handles extending outwards horizontally and turning sharply downwards, being frequently spurred at the turn. The body is slightly angular where the handles meet the body, turning down to a small base. The skyphos was a popular drinking vessel among the Attic pottery of the Persian period in Tel Dor (Chapter 4). The Athenian skyphos of that period had horizontal handles, rounded in section in the shape of a horseshoe. In the very early stages of the Hellenistic period (the end of the 4th century BCE) this type is still found in some loci (L4082, Fig. 6.48:20), but later a new version emerges, with less lustrous slip and much thicker walls (Fig. 6.6:1, Type SK 2). An exceptional later example found in a locus belonging to the second half of the 2nd century BCE is the skyphos with upturned horizontal handles (Fig. 6.6:2, Type SK 3).

More typical of the Hellenistic period are the dusky red skyphoi shown in Fig. 6.6:3–9 and Photo 6.10, Type SK 1, with spurred handles. An early prototype was found in Athens (Thompson 1934: A32), where the base is more elaborate.

At Tarsus all skyphoi occurred in the bottom and top levels of MHU and HRU, dating to the 3rd and early 2nd centuries BCE (Jones 1950: 57, Fig. 181:83–86, A–C). They were less common at Samaria, leading Kenyon to conclude that the red skyphoi originated in the Tarsus area (Crowfoot *et al.* 1957: 226–27, Fig. 39:4). In Cyprus skyphoi are dated to the Hellenistic I period (325–150 BCE) (Vessberg and Westholm 1956: Fig. 21:20). At Ashdod the vertical-handled skyphos is recorded from locus 16, phase 3b (Dothan 1971: 47, Fig. 10:4). Since the date of this locus is late in the 2nd century BCE, the writer suggested that the form continues to the second half of the century. This contradicts the opinion of most scholars, who date the end of its use around 150 BCE. At Tirat Yehuda the skyphos was found in the later Hellenistic layer, dated 180–140 BCE (Yeivin and Edelstein 1970: Fig. 9:23). At Tell Keisan the only skyphos recorded (incorrectly defined as a kantharos) is dated to the beginning of the 2nd century BCE (Briend 1980: Pl. 13:26).

At Tel Dor the frequency of skyphoi in the different areas is quite astonishing. In Area C2, for example, in the loci of phases 5–4 (325–275 BCE) the skyphoi account for 5%–15% of the small bowls; while in phase 3b (275–175 BCE) they comprise 5%–10% of the small bowls. Later, in the loci of



Photo 6.10. Skyphos, Type SK 1.

phases 3a and 2d, they occur only sporadically. They have in common the same patchy dusky red to reddish brown color on the exterior, and red inside.

### BOWLS WITH PINCHED HANDLES (Type BL 10a; Fig. 6.7:1–8)

This is a type of bowl with distinctive horizontal handles pinched to the rim. Its shape is hemispherical and it usually has a ring base. It is covered by very thin, poor-quality red slip and black slip inside and on the outside of the rim. The clay is always pink-buff with some white grits.

Most scholars assume that this bowl is a derivation of the Attic and Hellenistic skyphos which was still in use in the first half of the 2nd century BCE (see Type SK 1, above). Indeed, bowls parallel to ours all come from contexts dated to the 2nd century BCE. They are widely distributed, but do not occur in great quantities. In Lapp's typology (1966: Type 151.4) the type is dated between 175 and no later than 100 BCE. At Samaria it was rarely found, and was dated to the 2nd century BCE (Crowfoot *et al.* 1957: 227, Fig. 39:266, Fig. 57:2). At Shiqmona two bowls occurred in stratum H, dated no later than 125/6 BCE (Elgavish 1974: Nos. 2C 243). At Ashdod it was found in Area A, stratum 3b, of the second half of the 2nd century BCE (Dothan 1971: 45, Fig. 9:15, Fig. 10:15, Fig. 16:1). At Apollonia, two bowls were published from a deposit of the 2nd century BCE (Roll and Ayalon 1989: 35). Bowls dated to the mid-2nd century BCE also come from Caesarea (Roller 1980: 38, No. 12), Tiberias (Michal (Fischer 1989: 18, Fig. 13.2, 13–14), Tirat Yehuda (Yeivin and Edelstein 1970: Fig. 9:22), and Beth Zur (Lapp 1968: Fig. 29:9). At Delos this type was found in deposits of the 2nd and 1st centuries BCE (Bruneau *et al.* 1970: Fig. 47, D173) and at Corinth (Edwards 1975: 94, No. 554) which was dated to 175–150 BCE.

No. 8 is another type of bowl with pinched handles in the shape of a wishbone, and a deep incurved rim. In the absence of parallels to this form, we can only assume that its date is the same as the other pinched handled bowls.

At Tel Dor bowls of this type were found more frequently in phases of the 2nd century BCE, with two exceptions. No. 1 was surprisingly found in L1171, phase 5a of Area A, with pottery typical of the beginning of the Hellenistic period and a coin of Alexander the Great. Two other fragments were found in L4577, phase 4/5a? of Area C2, dated similarly to L1171, to the beginning of the Hellenistic period (325–275 BCE). In different loci of the 2nd century BCE they account for less than 5% of the assemblage. They were also found occasionally in phase 3 of Area C0 (L4046), and in phase 2d of Area C2 (L4514, L4553), dated 125–60 BCE.

### CARINATED BOWLS WITH HANDLES (Type BL 10b; Fig. 6.7:9–10)

This type of bowl has a shallow conical body, a plain vertical rim narrowing at the base, and two horizontal strap handles curving upwards. This form had a wide distribution, including the Aegean, the Black Sea, the eastern Mediterranean and westwards as far as Ostia. A thorough study of this type of vessel was published by Kenrick (1985: 59), listing a number of sites where these bowls were found. Atomic absorption

ectrometry was also carried out on pieces found at enice (Kenrick 1985: 509), demonstrating that their ori- was Knidos. Hayes referred to these bowls as 'Koan' 971: 265). The dating evidence for this shape shows that e earliest appeared in the early 2nd century BCE, and that oduction continued as late as the third quarter of the 1st ntury CE. At Samaria the bowl was dated to the mid-2nd ntury BCE (Crowfoot *et al.* 1957: 266, Fig. 57:3), and at hhdod it occurs in strata 3-2, dated to the end of the 2nd id the 1st centuries BCE (Dothan 1971: Fig. 78:15).

At Tel Dor the two bowls shown in Fig. 6.7:9-10 are the ly ones found in the Hellenistic phases; they are also rare other Judean sites.

### LARGE PLATES (Type BL 13; Fig. 6.8; Photo 6.11)

his group, unique to Tel Dor, consists of a few very large ates made of coarse reddish brown clay, in which there are any large air bubbles; these have sometimes burst, result- g in a bumpy surface. All are covered with a dark red matt ip on the interior and out over the rim. The shape of the ate somewhat resembles a fish plate: when bases of the pe were found, they always have a deep ridge encircling large depression, and the rims usually droop downwards ke fish plate Type BL 4a, Fig. 6.3:8-14), or sometimes ave a bevelled rim (like fish plate Type BL 4c, Fig. 3:17-21). This type's careless manufacture and slip qual- y are unparalleled at local sites. It occurs sporadically at el Dor only in levels dating to 275-125 BCE, more fre- uent in the early part of this period.

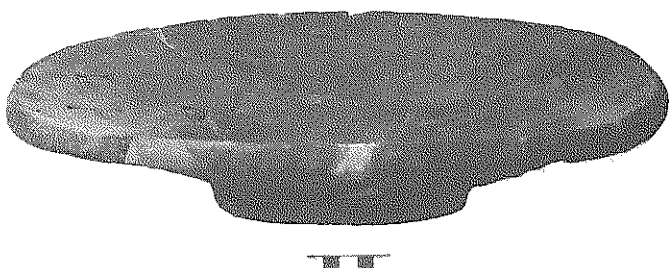


Photo 6.11. Large plate, Type BL 13.

### HELLENISTIC MORTARIA AND LARGE COARSE BOWLS (Type BL 14; Fig. 6.9)

At Tel Dor heavy mortaria are typical not only of the Per- sian period assemblages, but also of Hellenistic phases. We refer to the vessels published in Figs. 6.9-10 as 'mortaria' not because they all were used for grinding and pounding, but as a general name for large and heavy-walled bowls.

**BL 14b (Nos. 1-7)** — This type was found in very limited quantities; it is the traditional high base ring mortarium of the Persian period. Bowls of the type do not differ from those of the 5th-4th centuries BCE (see Chapter 2, Fig. 2.2). The bowls presented here were all found in loci of the early Hellenistic phases. Many were found in Area C2 in phases 3a-4, accounting for 50-15% of the kraters of their loci; some, like No. 7, were found in loci dating from 275-175 BCE, phases 4b in Area C0 and 3b in Area C2, comprising the majority of the kraters in their loci.

Mortaria of this type have not been recorded in Hellenis- tic typology (except for Tell Keisan: Briend 1980: 108, Pl.

12; and Tel Anafa: Berlin 1988: 107-110); they are usually considered to belong exclusively to the late Iron Age and Persian period. Here they are published as part of the Hel- lenistic typology, rather than assuming that they are redeposited in Hellenistic levels, since they occur consis- tently rather than sporadically in phases of the Hellenistic period.

**BL 14c (Nos. 8-9)** — This is also a large heavy-walled bowl, with an outcurved rim and a carination of the body under the rim. The profile resembles that of the mortarium type and the large krater type BL 18, but it differs in the fabric quality and in the lack of impressions on the rim.

**BL 14a (Nos. 10-13)** — These are mortaria of coarser ware with many large grits and with a simple incurved profile. They were found rarely in Hellenistic strata at Tel Dor. Such mortaria were also recorded at Samaria (Crowfoot *et al.* 1957: Fig. 40:2) and at Tarsus (Jones 1950: Fig. 184). In Lapp's corpus a number of mortaria are presented (Lapp 1961: 60: Type 41), all coming from strata prior to 100 BCE. Their only common features are the inturned rim and thick heavy walls. Since the type is so scantily represented in Hel- lenistic deposits, it is impossible to trace any develop- ment.

### LARGE HELLENISTIC MORTARIA WITH THUMBED DECORATION (Type BL 18; Fig. 6.10)

These Hellenistic mortaria have a typical fluted spout and thumb impressions on the rim. The bases are flat with a groove in the bottom, and they have a modelled rim, usually with ridges or sharply profiled.

The fabric of these mortaria clearly identifies them as imported. Their clay tends to a pinkish brown color, covered with smooth yellowish olive slip. Most of the fabric is similar in appearance to that of the large-handled Persian period mortaria typical of the coastal sites of Palestine from the mid-5th to the mid-4th centuries BCE (Stern 1978: Fig. 4:21; at Tel Michal, Singer-Avitz 1989: 130, Fig. 9.9:1, and further parallels from the Persian period there).

Spouted mortaria appear at Athens only from the mid-4th century BCE onwards (Sparks and Talcott 1970: 221-23). Contemporary bowls were also found at Corinth (Edwards 1975: 109). A later version also occurs in an Athenian assemblage dated to the transition between the 2nd and 1st centuries BCE (Thompson 1934: 416, E 124). In Israel the type was found at Tell Keisan (Briend 1980: Pl. 12:7) and at Ashdod (Dothan and Freedman 1967: Fig. 6:3).

At Tel Dor we have divided this prominent group into three types according to their rim form.

**BL 18a (Nos. 1-4)** — These have convex rims and deep thumbed decoration, sometimes with additional lugs (No. 3). The body is slightly carinated under the rim.

**BL 18b (Nos. 5-10)** — These have concave rims, sometimes with one or two grooves. The thumbed decoration is usually not as deep as in the previous subtype, and the walls of the vessel are thinner. At Tel Dor these two types were found together in the same loci in assemblages of the 4th and 3rd century BCE, accounting for 15-30% of the kraters of this period.

**BL 18c (Nos. 11–12)**— These are distinguished by their profiled rims; the fact that they were found in later contexts is probably a result of redeposition.

**DEEP KRATERS (Type KR 5; Fig. 6.11:1–11; Photo 6.12)**

The form of these deep kraters is as follows: a flaring body, an overhanging rim which is usually concave on the outer face, and a ringed base. In most cases these kraters have horizontal loop handles on the hunched shoulder, pinched upward to the rim. Nos. 1–3 are the earliest of the type; while Nos. 1–2 are handleless, No. 3 has a ledge handle attached below the rim. These kraters were found in phase 4/5 in Areas C0, C1, and A with pottery assemblages typical of the 3rd century BCE. No. 4 was dated to the end of the 3rd and beginning of the 2nd centuries BCE, due to its context. All the other items of the type were uncovered in phases dated to 175–125 BCE.

The type has also been found in other sites, but only in isolated occurrences. In Israel a Hellenistic krater without handles and with a flat base was found at Shiqmona (Elgavish 1976: 68, Fig. 2:3 = Elgavish 1974: 51, Pl. XIII:225), in a context dated no later than 126/125 BCE, and at Ashdod in a context of the 2nd century BCE (Dothan 1971: 118, Fig. 61:9–10). A parallel krater to Nos. 8–9 (the handleless krater) was found at Tell Keisan (Briend 1980: Pl. 12:9), dated to the 2nd century BCE, based on the Athenian parallels (Thompson 1934: Fig. 122: D67). At Tel Anafa it was found in Strata D–E, dated to 125–1st century BCE (Berlin 1988: 128–29).

The type occurs very frequently in the 1st century BCE to 1st century CE (Lapp 1961: Type 4c). It is dated to 50 BCE–68 CE; the form differs from the Hellenistic kraters in always being handleless. The type was also found in early Roman contexts at Berenice (Riley 1979: 329, 330, Fig. 120:801–10) and Knossos (Hayes 1971: Fig. 9:20–21).

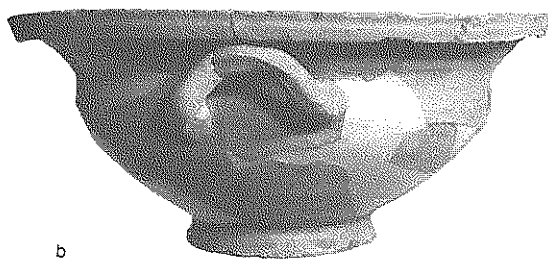
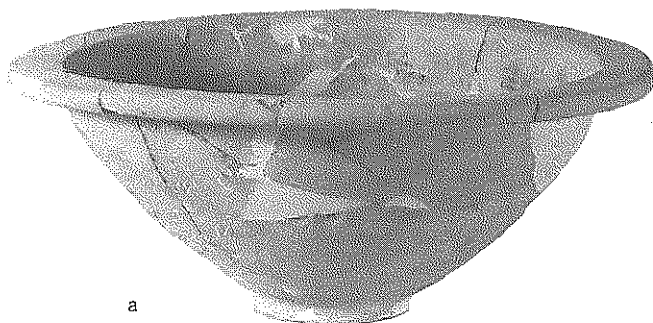


Photo 6.12. Deep kraters, Type KR 5.

**COARSE KRATERS (Type KR 7; Fig. 6.11:12–13)**

Nos. 12–13 are of a different type from KR 5, since the walls are much thicker, coarser, and steeper, without the small hunch of the previous type. The rim is outturned, and two horizontal handles are set close under it.

The form and function of this type probably derives from the Athenian lekane of the 4th century BCE, which was originally used in the kitchen or lavatory (see Sparkes and Talcott 1970: Pl. 87:1835–38). It continues in use, though with some changes, in Hellenistic assemblages in Athens (Thompson 1934: 468–69, Fig. 122).

At Tel Dor we found this type in both early and late Hellenistic phases; No. 12 is from a phase of the end of the 4th and beginning of the 3rd centuries BCE, while No. 13 reflects the shape of the type at the end of the 2nd century BCE. More fragments resembling No. 12 were found in Area C2, phase 3a in L4520.

**SMALL DEEP KRATERS (Type KR 10; Fig. 6.12:1–6)**

A relatively small and deep krater, with outturned ledge rim, steep thin walls, and horizontal strap handles on the upper part of the body. The clay is usually buff to light brown, with a dull black or brown slip.

Undecorated kraters like ours were also found in Samaria (Crowfoot *et al.* 1957: Fig. 57:5–7). Their fabric and shape resemble kraters of the West Slope technique (see Chapter 5.4.1, Nos. 61–62). There is no doubt that these two groups of kraters are related, and hence their contemporaneity.

At Tel Dor we found these kraters in small numbers, but in various phases of the Hellenistic period. The earliest fragments, dating from the end of the 4th and beginning of the 3rd centuries BCE, were found in phase 4/5 in Area C (L4614). More sherds of the type were uncovered in phase 4b in Area C0 and 3c/4a and 3b in Area C1, dated 275–175 BCE; and a few were found in phase 4a in Area C0 and phase 3a in Area C1, dated 175–125 BCE.

**LARGE KRATERS (Type KR 13; Fig. 6.12:7)**

This is a rare group of large kraters characterized by their outflaring wide curving rim, heavy walls, and very light sandy clay color. A similar profile is usually found in Attic pottery, in kraters with a leaf pattern decorating the underside (see Chapter 4). The same profile is also found in kraters of the West Slope technique (Chapter 5.4.1, No. 57). The group of Type KR 13 differs from the West Slope kraters in its clay color, its lack of foliated decoration, and its inferior thin slip, much diluted and showing brush marks.

Only three fragments of the type were found in the Hellenistic levels, two in disturbed loci and the third in a locus dated to 200–175(150) BCE in Area C1, phase 3a.

**PAINTED KRATERS WITH SATYR HEAD (Type KR 15; Fig. 6.13)**

In the different areas an unusual group of vessels was uncovered. These are fine delicate kraters sometimes decorated with a plastic motif of a satyr's head. The krater is large and deep, with a rounded everted rim under which there is a carination. At the bottom of the carination we occasionally



and a satyr's head in relief. All sherds assigned to this type are shown in Fig. 6.13.

The clay is buff-pink and well fired, with small gray grits. The outer surface is covered with a smooth white slip, and the upper part down to the carination line was painted red after firing. From the widest point of the body and down to the base the vessel is burnished in horizontal lines. After the vessel was wheel-made and dried, a round piece of soft clay was applied to the body and the satyr's head was modeled in it. Superfluous clay is still visible around the figure, despite attempts to smooth it away.

The main recurrent features of the satyrs on the kraters are as follows. In very high relief, the figure has round ears and curved horns, between which is a crown of fringed hair. The forehead is prominent, the eyes are sunken, and the nose is broad and fleshy. The long moustache droops down and join a long curly beard. The figure is painted red.



Photo 6.13. Painted krater with satyr head, Type KR 15.

No. 1 is the largest fragment, but bears only the ear and horn of a satyr. It was found in L4804 in Area C1, in a fill under the foundation trench of the Hellenistic city wall. It was dated 325–275 BCE; the other pottery found in this locus consists of wheelmade frying pan Type FP 1 with a tubular handle, skyphos Type SK 1, krater Type KR 11, and inguentarium Type UG 2b (the short rounded variant). All are typical of the first decades of the Hellenistic period.

No. 2 (Photo 6.13) is a fragment of a thick krater with a satyr head. It was found in a fill of crushed murex shells containing pottery of the 3rd century BCE. The fill was close to the foundation trench of the Hellenistic city wall.

No. 3 was found in a locus sealed under a *kurkar* floor, in a fill of crushed murex shells which was possibly part of an industrial installation and is assigned to phase 3a. All of its sherds may be dated to ca. 200–175 (150?) BCE (see Fig. 6.53).

Nos. 4–6 were also found in loci of the 3rd century BCE (see Figs. 6.65–67 for discussion of L4566).

No. 7 is a small rim fragment from L4520, phase 3a in Area C2, assigned to the 2nd century. Its presence in a late context is probably due to redeposition.

Additional fragments with satyr heads were found in other areas at Tel Dor, all with early Hellenistic pottery; in one sealed locus of Area B such a fragment was found with a coin of Alexander the Great.

All the elements of this group of pottery are alien to local traditions. The clay with dark grits, the white slip, the burnish, the unfired red paint, and the satyr head all point to an East Greek or Egyptian origin. Though the satyr head is occasionally found on Attic moldmade pottery, the combination of features of this group makes it unique. We can definitely assign it to the early Hellenistic period.

#### DEEP KRATERS (Type KR 11; Fig. 6.14)

A deep krater characterized by its straight vertical collar, flat thickened rim turned outwards, and vertical handles from rim to hunched shoulder. No bases were found adjacent to the kraters, but the assumption is that they had ring bases. Most of the kraters of the form were undecorated (Type KR 11a, Nos. 1–3, 8–11), but a few were painted with red horizontal or wavy lines (Type KR 11b, Nos. 4–7).

As for the origin of this form, we assume that the prototype was the Attic column krater (Sparkes and Talcott 1970: 54–58), which later influenced the shape of the West Slope technique kraters (Chapter 5.4.2, Nos. 65–69). The type is dated to the 3rd–2nd centuries BCE. There is a resemblance of the Hellenistic coarse krater (Type KR 11a) to kraters found in Persian period sites in Palestine (Stern and Magen 1984: 19, Fig. 6:1–3; Singer-Avitz 1989: 120, Fig. 9:2, 3) as well as in Dor's Persian period phases (Chapter 2, Fig. 2.3:1–2). Type KR 11b, decorated with red stripes, also resembles a krater found in the Persian period layers of Tell Qiri (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987: Fig. 3:13). This leads us to the conclusion that there was a long-lived local tradition of manufacture of such kraters.

Undecorated kraters like our Type KR 11 were also found in the Hellenistic assemblages of Tell Keisan (Briend 1980: Pl. 12:4–6, small fragments with no handles, and Pl. 12:10 with handles).

#### SMALL KRATERS (Type KR 12b; Fig. 6.15)

A rare group of small undecorated kraters, with the same features as the larger kraters of Type KR 11. Only four examples were found in Areas A and C; they are all illustrated in the figure. They are dated, on the basis of the phases of their find spots, from the end of the 4th (see L4614, Fig. 6.69:9) to the 2nd centuries BCE.

#### LARGE OPEN KRATERS (Type KR 9; Fig. 6.16a)

This type consists of large open kraters with flat outturned rim, flaring wall, and two vertical loop handles. A complete profile was not found, but a ring base is assumed. The prototype of this vessel is generally considered to be the Greek lekane; however, our type differs from the Greek vessel in having vertical handles and a shallower body, and thus the connection between the two types is not proved.

A quantitative study of the type at Tel Dor indicates that it was not common, though it is found occasionally in levels of the 3rd and 2nd centuries BCE. It does not occur in other local Hellenistic sites.

## DECORATED KRATERS, DOUBLE-WALLED VESSELS, AND DECORATED JUGS (Fig. 6.16b)

The pottery vessels shown in Fig. 6.16b have been grouped together since they have certain features in common: their dark gray slip with additional brown-orange spots, the technique of their floral or geometric decoration, and their date of the late 4th and 3rd centuries BCE.

No. 1 (Photo 6.14a) is a deep open krater whose shape resembles that of the household lekane. Since the base was missing, it is impossible to determine whether it had the ring base of a large bowl or the high elaborate base of a bell krater. The vessel is made of fine, well-fired clay, the wall is solid and thick, and the handles are round in section and curve up to the sharply everted rim. On the shoulder a reserved band is decorated with ivy pattern, with wavy stems and carelessly painted leaves and without berries.

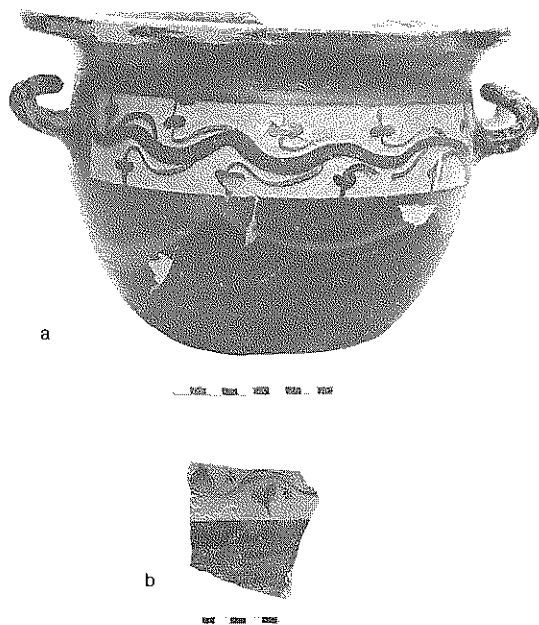


Photo 6.14. Decorated krater and double-walled vessel.

Large bowls resembling this vessel were found at Athens; they were dated to the third quarter of the 5th century to the mid 4th century BCE (Sparkes and Talcott 1970: 56, 242, Nos. 78–79). The shape of its rim and handles are more typical of the 4th century (380–350) BCE. This type of decoration also appears on the bodies of oinochoai and trefoil jugs (see Chapter 4). Our krater was found in L4614 (phase 5 in Area C2), which was dated to the last decades of the 4th century BCE.

Nos. 2–3 (Photo 6.14b), two more fragments of the same group but of a different vessel type, were found in the Hellenistic assemblages of Area A and C. The shape and function of these vessels are not clear, but the fact that their lower part consists of double walls points to an identification as a ‘thermos’ vessel intended to maintain the temperature of the contents, probably a psykter. The slip and decoration are of the same quality and type as No. 1. No. 2 has ivy decoration with heart-shaped leaves and berries attached to the stems. Both fragments were uncovered in loci of phase 3b of Area C2, and thus are dated to the 3rd century BCE.

No. 4 is a bowl-shaped double-walled vessel with horizontal handles. Its exterior is covered with matt black slip. It

too appears to have functioned as a ‘thermos’ vessel. It was found in a locus of phase 3b in Area C2 and dates from the 3rd century BCE.

No. 5 is a small juglet made of gray clay and covered with dark matt gray slip, with a spout on one side and a hollow central cylinder. It may have functioned as a trick vase. It was found in a locus of phase 4(b?) in Area C0, and should probably be dated to the end of the 3rd or first quarter of the 2nd century BCE.

Nos. 6–7 are two fragments of decorated jugs in the same style as vessels Nos. 1–3. They are dated on the basis of the locus to the 3rd century BCE.

## COOKING VESSELS

We divided all cooking vessels into five main groups:

1. Globular cooking pots; 2. Casseroles; 3. Lids; 4. Fry pans; 5. Baking trays

### GLOBULAR COOKING POTS (Types CP 1–4; Figs. 6.17–19)

Globular cooking pots in general continue the tradition of the vessels of the Persian period. The features common to both periods are the globular body (though it is squatter in the Hellenistic period) and the two vertical strap handles from rim to shoulder. Unlike the Persian period, in the Hellenistic era the neck of the pot is distinguished from the body by a sharp angle, and the quality of the vessel is usually higher due to better firing conditions; the clay is less fragile. We divided the globular pot into four subtypes:

**CP 1 (Fig. 6.17:1–7)** — This group is characterized by a straight neck with a simple rounded rim. The body is slightly rippled in most cases. In some cooking pots of this subtype there is no definite angle between neck and body (Nos. 5–7). This form was found at Samaria (Crowfoot et al. 1957: Figs. 41:1–2, 43:1–3), Tell Keisan (Briend 1980: Pl. 11:3a–h), Tirat Yehuda (Yeivin and Edelstein 1970: 6, Fig. 8:3), Tel Anafa (Berlin 1988: 54–56, Pl. 1), and Bet Zur Stratum II (Lapp 1968: Fig. 24:2); in Stratum I at Bet Zur the shape is still very common, but the body is much squatter (Lapp 1968: Fig. 27:1–7). This change in the proportions of the body is also apparent at other Judean sites of the 1st century BCE (see Lapp 1961: 187, Type 7.1.1).

At Tel Dor we trace this form from the second half of the 4th century (in Area C0, L4097, phase 5b + c and L4210, phase 5); through the 3rd century (Area C2, L4610, phase 4; L4566, phase later than 5; L4614, phase 5 — in this stage they comprise 8–20% of the total cooking vessels); and into the 2nd century BCE (as reflected in Area C0, L564, phase 4a; Area C2, L4536 and L4555, phase 3a — about 15% of the total cooking vessels).

**CP 2 (Fig. 6.17:8–10)** — A few cooking pots have a high straight neck with a more elaborate rim, flattened on top. The earliest fragments were found in loci dated to the beginning of the 3rd century BCE (Area C2, L4576 and L4577, phase 4 — one fragment in each locus). They were found in large quantities in loci of the 2nd century BCE, comprising 6–15% of the total cooking vessels. In this period the wall is thinner and, as in Nos. 9–10, the top is flattened and

turned, a feature encountered exclusively in the 2nd century BCE and also occurring at Samaria (Crowfoot *et al.* 1957: Figs. 41:6, 43:12).

**CP 3 (Fig. 6.18; Photo 6.15)** — A group of globular cooking pots with large squat bodies, slightly ribbed, with rims that are triangular in section. Unlike at Tell Keisan, where a distinction was made between angular and triangular rims (Briend 1980: Pl. 11:1 and 2), at Dor we have only triangular rims. At Keisan the type was dated to the end of the 4th century BCE on the basis of the contexts of the finds. This type was also common at Samaria (Crowfoot *et al.* 1957: Fig. 41:3–4), where it is dated to the 3rd and beginning of the 2nd centuries BCE.

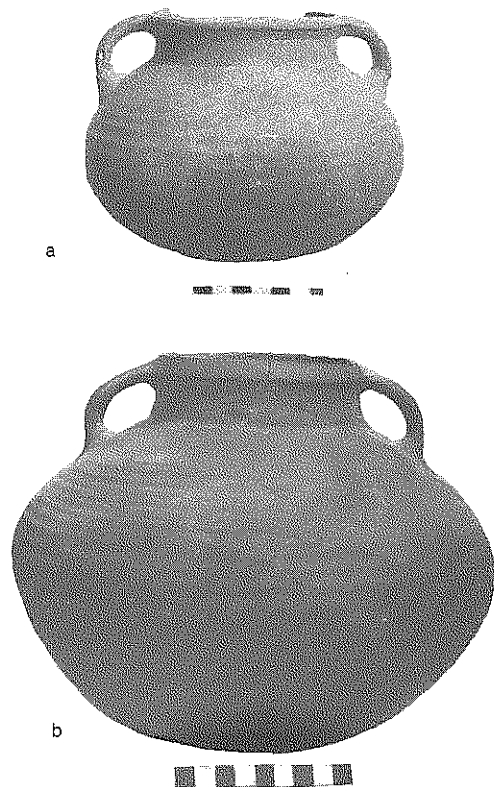


Photo 6.15. Globular cooking pots, Type CP 3.

At Tel Dor the earliest appearances of this type are in Area C0, L657, phase 5, and in Area C2, L4614, L4611, L4655, phase 5, and L4576 and L4577, phase 4, all attributed to the second half of the 4th to the first half of the 3rd centuries BCE (they comprise 25–40% of the cooking vessels in these loci). In the later phases of the 2nd century BCE the walls of the cooking pots become thinner and the rims shorter but still triangular in section. In some loci of that date these variations constitute almost 50% of the total cooking pots (Area C2, L4548 and L4543, phase 2d, and L4520, L4545, L4558, L4541, and L4555, phase 3a).

**CP 4 (Fig. 6.19; Photo 6.16)** — Globular cooking pots with a concave neck for fitting a lid. Nos. 1–6 have a concave outturned neck, while in Nos. 7–14 the concavity is much deeper. There is no chronological difference between the two subtypes, and they are found in both the 3rd and the 2nd centuries BCE (Area C2, L4566 and L4577, where they make up 15–30% of the total cooking pots in the 3rd century BCE). In Area C0, L551 and L616, phase 4b, dated to the beginning of the 2nd century BCE, they comprise almost

30% of the total cooking pots. In Area C0, phase 4a, dated to 175–125 BCE, they make up between 10–25% of the total cooking pots. In phases 3 in Area C0 and 2d in Area C2, dated to 125–60(?) BCE, they were the majority of all cooking pots. The concave neck for a lid is more typical of the casseroles, but as already noted at Samaria (Crowfoot *et al.* 1957: Fig. 41:12, 16), it is also found among the closed globular pots. This type is new in the local pottery, with no previous history. It probably derives from the Greek tradition which commenced in Athens in the 6th century BCE, but this particular type imitated examples from the mid-3rd to 2nd centuries BCE (Thompson 1934: 466, C70–72). At Samaria this type is dated between 200–150 BCE (Crowfoot *et al.* 1957: Fig. 41:12; Lapp 1961: Type 71.2). These vessels also continue into the first century BCE at Ashdod (Dothan 1971: Fig. 74:1–8), Tel Michal (Fischer 1989: Fig. 13.3.17), and Tell Keisan (Briend 1980: Pl. 11:5).



Photo 6.16. Globular cooking pot, Type CP 4.

#### CASSEROLES (Types CP 5–8; Figs. 6.20–22)

Casseroles are shallow cooking pots with lid devices, usually with two strap handles, either horizontal or vertical, from rim to shoulder. Casseroles are new vessels in the local assemblages of the Hellenistic period. This form was undoubtedly influenced by the Greek casseroles, which had a long tradition of use from the 6th century BCE onwards, as demonstrated at the Athenian Agora (Thompson 1934: 466).

We have divided the casseroles into four groups as determined by the slight variations amongst them. We have also attempted to determine whether there is a chronological significance to this typology, though this is a preliminary study based only on the vessels from Tel Dor, since in Lapp's typology all variations are included in a single type dated 200–100 BCE (Lapp 1961: No. 72.1). Further information was given for Samaria (Crowfoot *et al.* 1957: 230), Tell Keisan (Briend 1980: 107–108, Pl. 11:6, 8, 9), and Tel Anafa (Berlin 1988: 67–69).

**CP 5 (Fig. 6.20)** — Rounded body casseroles with flaring concave lip to receive a lid, and with either horizontal loop handles (Nos. 1, 14–15) or vertical strap handles (Nos. 2–13). The former are more common in Athens and Samaria (12 examples out of 19; see Crowfoot *et al.* 1957: 230). At Tel Dor we found the vertical handles more frequently, as in the globular cooking pots. The earliest casseroles of the type were found in loci of the mid-4th century BCE (Nos. 1–3), and also occur infrequently through the 3rd century BCE (L4576 and L4577), but it became more popular (6–25% of the total cooking pots) during the 2nd century BCE.

**CP 6 (Fig. 6.21:1-9)** — The same general form as CP 5, but with a flattened rim. The tendency to flattened rims can be also observed in Athenian casseroles of the mid-2nd century BCE onwards (Thompson 1934: D72, E141), at Samaria (Crowfoot *et al.* 1957: Figs. 41:18-20, 43:15), and at Tel Anafa (Berlin 1988: 69-70, cass 1-2). It too is infrequent at the end of the 4th and the 3rd centuries BCE, but became the dominant type in the 2nd century BCE; in Area C0, phase 4a, and Area C2, phase 3a, it makes up 12.5-40% of the total cooking pots in most of the loci.

**CP 7 (Fig. 6.21:10-13)** — A very limited group of small handleless casseroles, 6-9 cm. in diameter and about 3.5-4 cm. high, with a curved body and everted rim. There is a lid seating ridge either inside or outside the rim. At Tel Dor it was found only very seldom in loci of the 3rd century BCE (one fragment in L4613 and L4577, two fragments in L4578 and L4532 in Area C2, phase 4). There was one fragment in each locus of phase 4a in Area C0 (L4046, L4092, L4093, L4075), of the 2nd century BCE. The latest occurrence was in phase 3 of Area C0, of the end of the 2nd and beginning of the 1st centuries BCE. At Tel Anafa they first appear in Phase B (Berlin 1988: 70, Pl. 8, cass 3-4).

**CP 8 (Fig. 6.22)** — A type of carinated casserole with straight to slightly everted side walls, a flat rim, and an angular sharp lid seating. This type sometimes has irregular horizontal handles, round in section but rectangular in general shape, pressed to the upper walls from the carination to the rim. The angularity of the body is a characteristic feature of the 2nd century BCE, also occurring in early Roman phases. It was recorded at Samaria (Crowfoot *et al.* 1957: Figs. 41:19, 43:15), where it was dated to 150-100 BCE by comparison to vessels from Athens (Thompson 1934: D72, E141) and Corinth (Edwards 1975: Pl. 29:670-671), dated to the mid-2nd century BCE. It was also found at Tell Keisan (Briend 1980: Pl. 11:8) and Ashdod (Dothan 1971: Fig. 49:10-11), but not at Judean sites.

At Tel Dor this type was found in small quantities in loci of Area C0, phase 4a (175-125 BCE). An exception is casserole No. 1 from L4353, which was dated to the second half of the 3rd century BCE.

#### FRYING PANS (Types FP 1-4; Fig. 6.23a:1-10)

**FP 1 (Fig. 6.23a:1-4)** — A very shallow type of frying pan with one tubular handle attached to its round rim. The base is flat and blackened by fire. Most typical of this type are the neat circular wheel-burnished lines inside the pan. It is characterized by its shiny grits, which were defined at Tell Keisan as pyrite (Briend 1980: 108; described however in the catalogue as quartz, Pl. 11:4); at Samaria these grits were defined as calcite and quartz (Crowfoot *et al.* 1957: 232:23), and at Tel Michal as mica (Fischer 1989: 13.3.21). On the basis of the evidence from Athens (Thompson 1934: 466), at Samaria these pans were dated to the beginning of the 3rd through the 2nd centuries BCE (Crowfoot *et al.* 1957: Fig. 41:23). At Tell Keisan they were found in F 1024, dated to the 2nd century BCE (Briend 1980: Pl. 11:4). They were also found at Tel Michal in Area L591 (Fischer 1989: Fig. 13.3.27), Tirat Yehuda (Yeivin and Edelstein 1970: Fig.

a:30), and Gezer (Dever 1970: Pl.23:2), and appear Lapp's typology (1961: Type 78.B).

At Tel Dor, though they are rare, we found these pans loci dated to 325-275 BCE (Area C0, L4068, phase 5; Area C1, L4806, phase 4a — the latest stage); in phases of the 3rd century (Area C1, L4353, phases 3c/4a, Area C2, L456 L4558, L4535, phase 3b); and up to the end of the 2nd and beginning of the 1st centuries BCE (Area C2, L4514 and L4548, phase 2d; and Area C0, L4046 and L468, phase 3). In each of the above loci only one fragment was found.

**FP 2 (Fig. 6.23a:5-6)** — Two fragments of frying pans with thin straight outflaring walls and flat bases, differing from the rest of the frying pans in having horizontal handle round in section. No. 5 still has the wheel burnish typical of Type FP 1. It also contains the shiny inclusions in its clay leading to the assumption that it was produced in the same workshop as Type FP 1. No. 6 is made from the same local clay as most of Dor's cooking vessels. Both frying pans are unparalleled; they were found in loci of the 3rd century BCE.

**FP 3 (Fig. 6.23a:7-8)** — Two frying pans with everted rim and rounded bases, and without handles. They represent late stage of the development of the frying pans. No. 8 was found in a locus of the 2nd century BCE, and No. 7 was found in a locus dated to 125-60(?) BCE.

**FP 4 (Fig. 6.23a:9-10)** — Occasionally a strip made by thumb impression indentations was applied to the rims and shoulders of frying pans. No. 9 is a small pan with a curved hunched body and a lid seating ridge on the inside edge of the rim. This fragment comes from a locus assigned to phase 4b of Area C0, dated to the second half of the 3rd and first quarter of the 2nd centuries BCE. No. 10 comes from a disturbed fill above floors, and no conclusive date can be given to it. It has a heavy flat base with steep straight sides and a thickened rim. It closely resembles the shape of the baking trays, Type BT 1, except for the thumb strip. Similar trays were found at Tarsus (Jones 1950: Fig. 159H, No. 722 dated to the early Imperial period, and Berenice (Riley 1979: Fig. 101:473) classified as Early Roman Cooking Ware 6.

#### BAKING TRAYS (Types BT 1-2; Fig 6.23a:11-18)

**BT 1 (Fig. 6.23a:11-15; Photo 6.17)** — This is a type of heavy baking tray with flat rough base and steep everted thickened rim. It differs from the frying pans (Type FP 1) in its clay, which has no shiny particles, and in its lack of burnish. It has ring handles attached to the rim. From the fact that it is blackened and ashy on the inside of the bowl we may deduce that it was used for baking 'pita bread' on its flattened base, while the handles facilitated its removal from the fire.

In Ashdod (Dothan 1971: Figs. 24:6, 79:3) such vessels were dated to the end of the 2nd century BCE, on the basis of parallels from Athens (Thompson 1934: Fig. 105:E139).

Our earliest baking tray is No. 6, which came from a phase of the early 3rd century (Area C1, phase 5, with a coin of the 3rd century and Area C2 L4535 phase 3b). All the others come from loci of the 2nd and beginning of the 1st centuries

CE (Area C0, L564, L494, L4075, L4046, phase 3, and Area C2, L4520, phase 3a, and L4543, phase 2d).

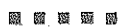


Photo 6.17. Baking tray, Type BT 1.

**BT 2 (Fig. 6.23a:16–18)** — These special baking trays differ from the above type (BT 1) only in being thicker and handmade. The three fragments were assigned to the 2nd century CE on the basis of the assemblage with which they were found.

#### MISCELLANEOUS COOKING VESSELS (Fig. 6.23a:19, 20)

No. 19 is a casserole with rounded walls, outturned rim, and two high horizontal handles. It was probably imported; since it has many mica grits and smoothed walls, it may have been produced in the same workshop as Types FP 1 and FP 2, No. 5. It was found in a locus in which most of the pottery was assigned to the second half of the 3rd century BCE.

No. 20 is a thin-walled cylindrical cooking vessel, perhaps a small brazier. The vessel has a ridged straight shoulder to which two horizontal loop handles are attached. Unlike the clay of the braziers of the 2nd century BCE (see Chapter 5.2), this one has fragile thin clay with very numerous tiny white grits. Similar loop handles attached to the shoulder were found in cooking pots too (Briand 1980: Pl. I.1:7; Crowfoot *et al.* 1957: Fig. 41:8, 9, 18), usually dated by scholars to the 3rd century BCE. This unique cooking pot/brazier is dated with its locus to 200–175/150 BCE.

#### COOKING POT PROPS (Type FL; Fig. 6.23b; Photo 6.18)

In some Hellenistic loci peculiar clay objects were found, some in fragmentary condition, a few almost complete. We have tentatively named them ‘funnels’ and classified them as Type FL. They were made on the wheel as narrow bent cylinders, with a broad flaring base. The rim consists of a convex hollow disk. A single strap handle is attached to the upper part of its outside wall. Opposite the handle there is a narrow groove/furrow made by pressure of the potter’s thumb while bending the upper part of the cylinder to create the desired angle. The clay is coarse, with many quartz particles, indicating that it was intended to be heat-resistant. Traces of fire can be detected on the surface, mainly on the upper disk and the thumb groove, and to a lesser degree on the handle. On No. 1 gray stains cover the entire object.

Type FL was found in small quantities in various loci at Tel Dor, beginning in the 3rd century BCE: Area C2, L4369 (one fragment), L4353 (one fragment) and L4566 (one fragment), and Area C0, L4120 (two objects). More significant quantities were uncovered in loci of the 2nd century up to 125 BCE: Area C0, L4520 (four fragments) and L564 (four fragments), and Area C2, L4541 (two fragments) and L4545 (one fragment). None were found dating later than 125 BCE.

Nothing in the contents of the loci indicates any industrial use for the objects, thus ruling out the possibility that they were used as bellows nozzles or clay *tuyères* attached to leather bellows for expelling blasts of air towards a fire. This theory has been proposed in the past (Grandjean 1985), along with additional interpretations such as torches, taper stands, funnels, cult vessels, or even rhyta (for references see Morris 1985: 395, notes 6–11). In the study by Morris (1985) these possibilities are rejected, and it is suggested that the objects were used as props supporting cooking pots over a source of heat. This theory is based both on a scene illustrated on ‘Ionian’ hydria, and on lexical research. In the scene on the hydria belly mythological episodes illustrate several stages of sacrifice to Dionysos, including slaughter, butchering, and ritual procession. One figure holds meat over a deep vat or cauldron propped up by a pair of cylindrical objects curving in to meet the lower wall of the vessel they support. They bear a resemblance to the objects under discussion. Their small handles, which are attached to the convex side, are also similar. Comic literature refers to these cooking utensils, calling them ΛΑΣΑΝΑ.

When comparing our props and those listed in Morris’ catalogue, it is clear that most of those found at Dor are later than those found in Greece, Crete, Cyprus, the Black Sea, Italy, Sicily, and France. The assumption was that in these regions the use of these vessels was discontinued in the Hellenistic period. They were replaced by large cylindrical braziers with three lugs depicting bearded satyr heads facing into the upper bowl. At Tel Dor, they were found in the same loci as braziers in only one instance (L564). Additional fragments were also found in phase 3a, dated to 175–125 BCE. This fact indicates the cessation of use of most of the props in Tel Dor sometime around 150–125 BCE. When the new braziers were imported to Dor they were considered more efficient than the old-fashioned props (see the chronological discussion on the braziers in Chapter 5.2).

The type of props we find in Dor differs from those found in other countries in that the upper disk is not concave but rather highly convex. This would certainly have impaired



Photo 6.18. Cooking pot props, Type FL.

the stability of the cooking pot supported by the props. Our experiments showed that the props were effective only when embedded in sand. Moreover, none of the props found at Dor had a complete base, and our feeling was that a large piece of the base was deliberately broken on its concave side in order to stabilize it in the ground. The same phenomenon appears in the props found in the Athenian Agora (Morris 1985: Figs. 1–4).

In summary, the importance of the pot props lies in the fact that they occur at Tel Dor in various phases, thus supplementing the known distribution around the Mediterranean basin and also extending the chronological range of their use to the mid-2nd century BCE. Their appearance also strengthens the theory that emerged during the excavations at Dor that imports from the Aegean world comprised not only luxury table ware but also cooking utensils, which were used alongside the traditional methods of cooking and heating by *tabuns* (clay ovens).

### LIDS AND STOPPERS (Fig. 6.24)

In comparison to the abundance of cooking vessels, their lids are much sparser. The typology of lids may be based on the shape of the upper knob and the shape of the rim. Differences in diameter may reflect the type of cooking vessel; smaller lids were used for globular cooking pots, and larger ones for casseroles.

The small lids (Nos. 1–3) always have solid, well elaborated knobs. They start to appear in late Persian period levels (Area A, L1198, phase 5a; Area C0, L4098, phase 5b + c — see Chapter 2, Fig. 2.4:2), and continue to the 2nd century BCE (Area C1, L4520 and L4535, phase 3a). We assume that these small lids were used with the globular cooking pots which have a special ledge for holding the lid (see Type CP 4).

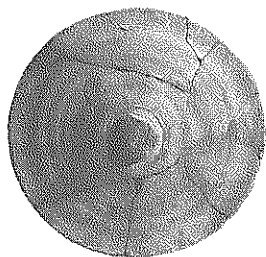


Photo 6.19. Lid.

The large lids (Nos. 4–10; Photo 6.19) usually have a convex body with a rim which is gently curved and slightly upturned. This type was found in Area C0, phase 4a–b, and Area C1, phase 3, i.e. 275–125 BCE. Since the diameter of the lids fits those of the casseroles, we can assume that the large lids covered the casseroles, and that this is the reason why they were mainly found in the 3rd–2nd centuries BCE, the period when casseroles were in intensive use.

### MINIATURE VESSELS (Fig. 6.25)

#### Hellenistic Medicine Bottles (Fig. 6.25:1–2)

Two miniature bottles bearing stamps were found in the

1982 season in Area C2, neither of them in a diagnostic locus.

1. Bottle No. 45487 (Fig. 6.25:2; Photo 6.20), the better preserved of the two, was found in L4524, which represents the cleaning of a wall attributed to phase 2(c?), cut by a robber trench. No chronological data can be derived from this locus. The bottle has a flared rim, a long neck with carination at the bottom of its shoulder, an elongated body, and a flat, string-cut base. The single vertical handle is mostly missing. The clay is buff-pink (7.5YR 8/4) with some white and shiny grits. The vessel is covered with dull red slip, with some gray stains; the slip does not extend to the base and the inner surface. It has a capacity of 9.5 ml. from base to rim. The bottle is stamped with a semi-elliptical stamp containing two rows of Greek letters and a rose:

ΜΑΣ  
ΛΥΙΟΣ



Photo 6.20, Hellenistic medicine bottle No. 1.

2. The second bottle, No. 45483 (Fig. 6.25:1; Photo 6.21), is in a more fragmentary state, lacking its upper part. It was found during the removal of a balk with other mixed pottery. Like No. 1, its base is string-cut; its walls are much heavier and thus its capacity is small in comparison to the impression given by its exterior size. The body, base, and interior are covered with red slip. The clay is light red-brown (5YR 6/4) with some gray and brown grits. The bottle is stamped with a round stamp 13 mm. in diameter with two rows of Greek letters:

ΙΑΣΟΝΟ  
ΛΥΚ

Similar stamped medicine bottles have been found in other excavated sites, and are in private collections. A large group consisting of 54 examples of this type was found at Morgantina in Sicily. They were all dated to the 3rd and the beginning of the 2nd centuries BCE (Sjöqvist 1960). Sjöqvist distinguished four main types; of these, Types 1 and 2 were found in secular areas (houses and shops), Type 3 in sacred places, and Type 4 in both sacred and domestic

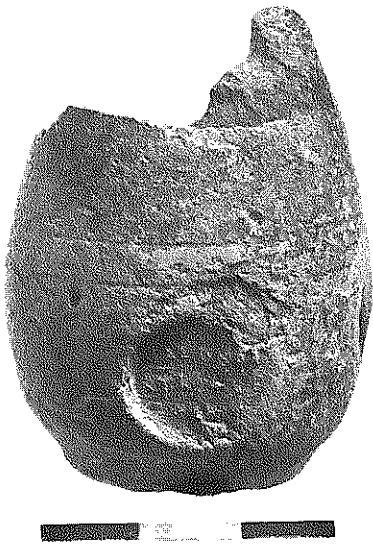


Photo 6.21. Hellenistic medicine bottle No. 2.

vironments. Many of these juglets are stamped with the word *LYKION*.

Typologically our bottle No. 2 closely resembles Sjöqvist's Type 2, the miniature pear-shaped amphoriskos with raised flat base; both ours and Morgantina's Type 2 were found in domestic areas and were used for practical medicine. Our bottle also bears part of the name *LYKION* in the second row of the stamp, indicating the plant used for making the ointment. The plant belongs to the *Rhamnus* species, found throughout the Mediterranean basin. In antiquity *lykion* was a well-known remedy for eye inflammation and infection (for more details, including the mention of *lykion* in ancient sources, see Sjöqvist 1960: 81–82).

Since the original *lykion* (especially that produced from the Indian bush) was so effective and expensive, over the ages substitutes were used instead of the original plant. So that the consumer would be able to distinguish between the different qualities, the druggist added his name to the product. Our pharmacist, Iason, is well known in Morgantina (Sjöqvist 1960: Pl. 20, Fig. 14), where three bottles bear his name.

The shape of bottle No. 1 differs from the Morgantina group; it is similar to an unusual juglet published by Calvet (Calvet 1982) from a private collection in Beirut. Calvet explains that the prototype of the *lykion* bottle can be found in Salamis in Cyprus (Calvet 1982: Fig. 3), where identical bottles without stamps were uncovered. The spelling of *LYKION* is the same as ours, and probably also the pharmacist's name.

A medicine bottle was recently mentioned among the finds from Tell Sukas in Lebanon (Lund 1986: 159–60, 180). It was found in room 27, layer 5, assigned to the late Hellenistic stratum. The shape of this bottle exactly parallels our bottle No. 1. It also bears the druggist's name *NIKIAC* (Nikias) and the inscription *AYKIOC EIIIFYAI*. Sjöqvist presents additional examples naming the druggist Nikias, one from Paestum, and two from other sites in Italy and Sicily.

In Tel Anafa, a bottle similar to these was found in stratum E, but without a stamp (Berlin 1988: 239, Pl. 73:PB2).

#### Other Miniature Bottles (Fig. 6.25:3–15; Photos 6.22–23)

Another miniature juglet (No. 3) was found in Area C0 in

a locus attributed to phase 4b. Like juglet No. 2 it has one handle, but has a heavier base and a more elongated pear-shaped body. The red slip which is so characteristic of the *lykion* juglets is absent from this bottle. No. 4, which was found in Area C1, phase 3b, also had one handle, but the clay and the shape are coarser than No. 3.

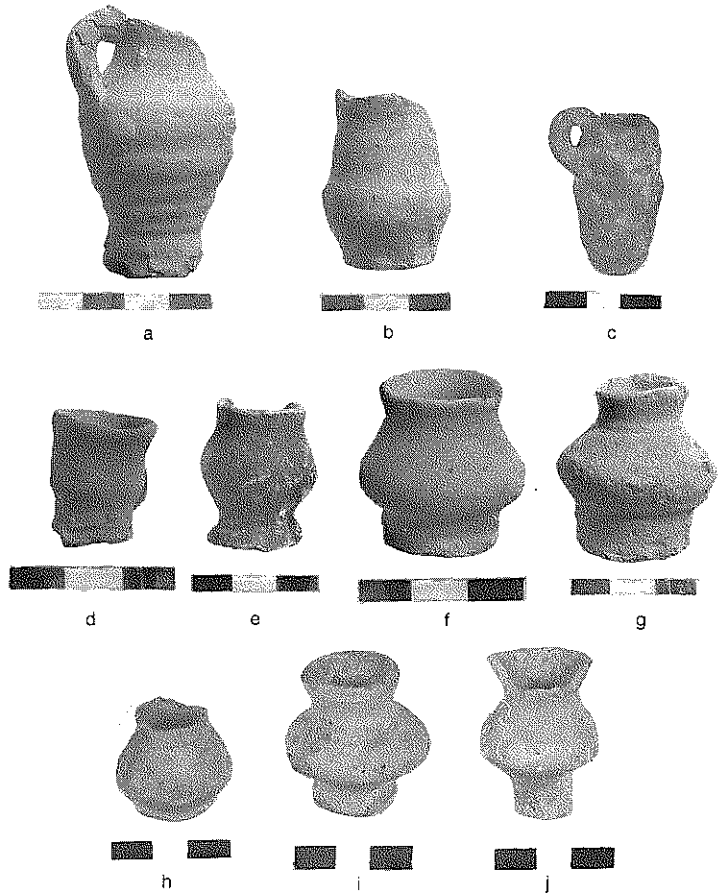


Photo 6.22. Miniature bottles.

Within this group, No. 5 is exceptional in that it is handmade and has a corrugated outer surface. It is tubular in shape, with one handle. This vessel is also the earliest in the group; it is dated on the basis of other material in the locus to the second half of the 4th century BCE. It has a capacity of 5.5 ml.

The extremely small vessel No. 6 was found in a locus belonging to phase 4. Its capacity is only 1 ml. A similar minute jar was found at Samaria (Reisner *et al.* 1924: Fig. 181:17a). Since these juglets are so tiny, they were perhaps used as toys.

More commonly found in Hellenistic layers in Tel Dor and in other contemporary sites is a group of squat handleless vessels with heavy raised bases and wide everted rims (Nos. 7–14). There are some minor variations within the group, but they are all made from pink-yellowish clay, are all shorter than 4 cm., and all have a very small capacity (average 3–4 ml.). There are no traces of slip except for No. 7, which is covered with dull dark gray slip.

This dominant group of juglets was probably used as containers for ointments (see Hershkovitz 1986). The small type was found at Samaria (Reisner *et al.* 1924: Fig. 181:176–178), Tel Anafa (Berlin 1988: 236–38, Pl. 73:1–4), Tell el-Ful (Lapp 1981: 103, Pl. 44:3) and Shiqmona (Elgavish 1974: 54).

No. 15 belongs to a different type of vessel: it has a carinated biconical body, flared rim, and heavy disk base. Red slip covers the upper part of the body and the interior of the mouth. Its capacity is 7 ml. On its shoulder the name ΑΑΥΠΙΟΥ was incised after firing. This juglet was found in a robber trench from which most of the pottery was assigned to the 3rd and 2nd centuries BCE; a few sherds were ascribed to the Roman period. The parallels published recently (HersHKovitz 1986) are from Judean sites of the



Photo 6.23. Medicine bottle No. 15.

early Roman period (Jerusalem, Masada, and Jericho), and we prefer this date for our vessel. Here, unlike the vessels of the Hellenistic period, the name of the pharmacist is not stamped but incised after firing.

#### BOTTLES (Figs. 6.26–27)

##### Early Decorated Bottles (Type UG 1; Fig. 6.26:1–6; Photo 6.24)

In the early deposits of the Hellenistic strata a number of bulbous piriform bottles were found. In contrast to the heavy body, the neck is thin with everted rim. The base is usually a heavy discus. Most of these bottles are decorated with red-orange horizontal bands and vertical colored drippings. No. 3, the only complete bottle, has a capacity of 97 ml.

This type is known in local Persian period assemblages, not only at Tel Dor (see Chapter 2, Fig. 2.11:5–6) but also at Tel Michal (Singer-Avitz 1989: Fig. 9:2, 11–12), Tell Qiri (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987: Fig. 5:11), and Tel Mevorakh (Stern 1978: 39, Fig. 9:22; for more references see Stern 1982: 125–26). This Persian period type is the forerunner of the early Hellenistic bottles that are represented here. The origin of these bottles is debated by scholars; Stern (1982: 125) has suggested an Aegean origin (Cyprus, Rhodes, or Greece). The presence of horizontal handles supports this theory, and degenerate horizontal handles are still seen in our Hellenistic bottles Nos. 1–2. Despite their handles, these two vessels are included here and not among the amphoriskoi, since their shape and typological development relate them to the class of bottles. Since these bottles are found only in local coastal sites, the question of their origin remains problematic. Moreover, at Tel Michal petrographic analysis showed that they are local (Singer-Avitz 1989: 122). In recent research conducted by

Anderson-Stojanovic (1987: 108, notes 11–12), a full distribution of this type is given; they are all dated to the 5th late 4th centuries BCE.



Photo 6.24. Early decorated bottles, Type UG 1.

They occur only in early Hellenistic phases, i.e. phases 5 and probably 4b in Area C0, and phases 4, 3b, and 3a in Area C2, dated to the end of the 4th through the 3rd centuries BCE.

##### Piriform Unguentaria (Type UG 2; Figs. 6.26–27)

These are spindle-shaped bottles which probably contain precious oils and perfumes. At Tel Dor a large group of these vessels was found, consisting of a variety of shapes and fabric colors and reflecting intensive commerce in the Mediterranean with precious liquids coming from many production centers.

##### Heavy Unguentaria, Type UG 2a (Fig. 6.26:7–8)

Less common among the heavy bottles are the plain heavy unguentaria, which have thick walls and a well-formed solid base allowing only a small space for the liquid they contained. This type of unguentarium was found in only a few loci in the Dor excavations, and only one, Area C2 phase 3(b), is a clean one, with pottery of the 3rd century BCE.

This thickening of the wall is generally typical of the early Hellenistic period, as at Tel Michal (Singer-Avitz 1989: 135 Fig. 9.13:12) in a stratum attributed to the 4th century B.C.E., but it was manufactured in small quantities up to the end of the 2nd century BCE. At Tel Anafa seven body fragments of the type were found in Strata A (275–250 BCE) and B (125–80 BCE). This type was also recorded at Tel Keisan (Briend 1980: 111, Pl. 19a–b), Tell Qiri (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987: Fig. 5:10), Tel Mevorakh (Stern 1978 Fig. 9.22), Samaria (Reisner *et al.* 1924: 302, Type 16, Fig. 180:9–b), and Tarsus (Jones 1950: 171).

##### Small Plain Unguentaria (Type UG 2b; Fig. 6.26:9–22 Photo 6.25)

This type is the most widespread of all. The bottles have string-cut bases of the same diameter as the everted thickened rims. They have two main variations: the first is a subgroup of well finished bottles with a short rounded body and



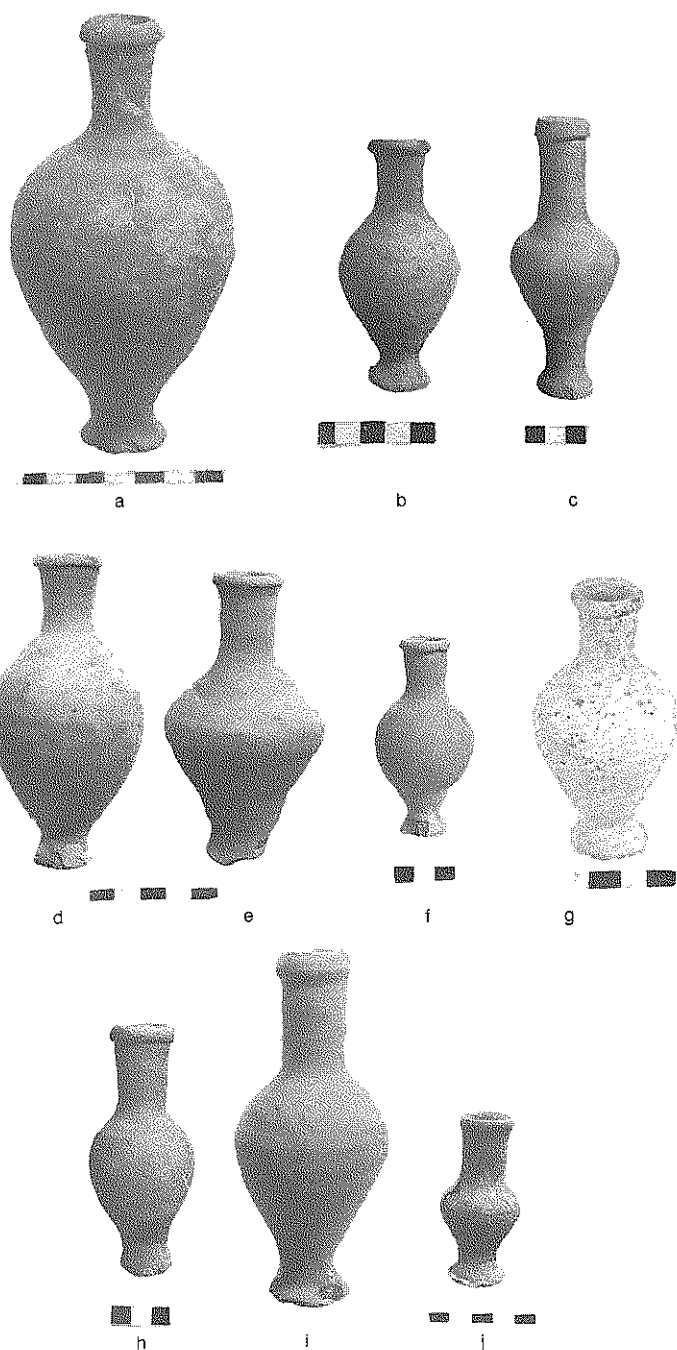


Photo 6.25. Small plain unguentaria, Type UG 2b.

capacity of 35–41 ml.; the second is a sub-group of asymmetrical bottles with a longer body and a capacity of 27–37 ml. Both have thick walls, but are thinner than Type UG 2a. These two variations have no developmental significance, since both are found in early levels before the 'Phoenician Unit' (Nos. 9, 12, Area C0, phase 5; Nos. 11, 16–18, Area C2, phases 4, 3), in levels predating the Hellenistic city wall (Nos. 13, 15, Area C1, phase 4a) and levels contemporary with the city wall's existence (Nos. 15–16, Area C1, phase 4a). This vessel was in use for a long time, from the end of the Persian period (see also at Tel Michal, Singer-Avitz 1989: 135, Figs. 9:13, 13:14; and Tarsus, Jones 1950: 171) through the 3rd and 2nd centuries BCE, as established for Tel Dor; see also the detailed discussion of the development of the type under Type UG 2c. It was also found at Tell Keisan (Briend 1980: Fig. 14:21), Tel Anafa (Berlin 1988: Pl. 69), and Samaria (Reisner *et al.* 1924: Fig. 178:9–11).

### Long Thin Unguentaria (Type UG 2c; Fig. 6.26:23–31)

From the previous dominant type of unguentaria emerges another group of bottles with thinner ware, a longer foot with a peg toe, and a long neck. At Tel Dor all vessels of this form were found in phases attributed to the mid-2nd century BCE (Nos. 23, 26, 30, Area C0, phase 4a; Nos. 24–25, 27, 29, Area C1, phase 2 + 3/4).

The thinning of the fabric and increase in the capacity of the unguentarium was noted by Lapp (1961: 21, Type 91.1, 'Heavy Ware' — 200–150 BCE, in comparison to Type 91.2, 'Thin Ware' — 75 BCE to early 1st century CE) as a major change in the unguentarium of the 1st century BCE. Lapp's division contradicted a previous sequence suggested by Thompson on the basis of the Agora assemblages (Thompson 1934: 472–74), who observed a development from an early bulbous type with a well-defined shoulder to a carelessly made late bottle with a narrow body. In the final report of Ashdod, Kee presented the unguentaria typical of the 2nd century BCE (Dothan 1971: 57, Fig. 18:4–10). They all have narrow outlines and elongated necks and bases; there are no really bulbous or short and heavy examples like our previous types.

At Tel Anafa (Weinberg 1971: Pl. 16:17) all the unguentaria reported from the 2nd century BCE are of the thick-walled variety; most are undecorated but have well-finished surfaces. They have high necks and often a twisted foot. Berlin published examples of the thinner unguentaria of Type UG 2a (1988: 222, Pl. 69). Twenty-two fragments of the type were found in Strata B–D (125–80 BCE).

In the interim publication of the 'Akko excavations (Dothan 1976: 31, Fig. 30:16) it is noted that the unguentarium found in Stratum 2 is elongated and made of relatively fine ware, in contrast to the thicker examples of Strata 4 and 3. In a tomb found in the French Hill in Jerusalem (Kloner 1980) two types of unguentarium were found together. One, which was ascribed to an earlier stage, is a short and narrow bottle, with proportions of 1:3. At Dor no example of this type was found. The second type is taller, with a narrower and higher neck and foot and a rounded body. It is parallel to our unguentaria of Type UG 2c; the only difference is in the shape of the rim, molded in the bottles of Jerusalem, simple and everted at Dor. The date of this type is the late 2nd and early 1st centuries BCE.

From all the above evidence we can conclude that Type UG 2b was first used at the end of the 4th century BCE, and was especially popular in the 3rd and the first half of the 2nd centuries BCE. Later, in the second half of the 2nd century BCE, Type UG 2c became dominant, alongside some minor types which will be discussed below.

### Flat Rim Unguentaria (Type UG 2d; Fig. 6.26:32–35; Photo 6.26)

A group very similar to Type UG 2b in its general body features, clay composition, and proportions, but with a difference in the modeling of its rim, which is wide and flat on top, resembling a candlestick. The capacity is 37–47 ml.

This type was found in phases belonging to the end of the 4th century and the 3rd century (No. 33, Area C2, phases 5 and 4), early 2nd century (Nos. 31–32, Area C1, phase 3b), and the mid-2nd century BCE (No. 34, Area C0, phase 4a). At Tel Anafa 15 fragments of the type were found in Stra-

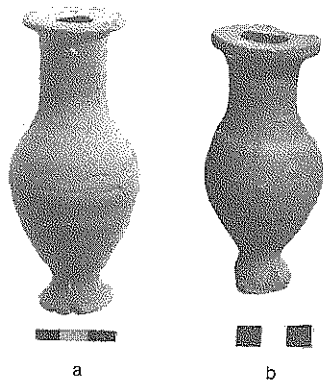


Photo 6.26. Flat rim unguentaria, Type UG 2d.

tum A (275–250 BCE), classified as Type IB (U4) (Berlin 1988: 221, Pl. 68).

#### Red Painted Unguentaria (Type UG 2e; Fig. 6.26:36–40)

Among the numerous plain unguentaria of the 2nd century BCE, a limited group of bottles covered with red dull paint outside and on the inside of the rim was found. This class has a slender long body with well-defined shoulder, long neck, and outcurved rim.

Parallels can be found at Ashdod (Dothan 1971: Figs. 18:4, 6, 99:23), where it is dated after 100 BCE only because of its poor red slip, and at Tell Keisan (Briend 1980: 111, Fig. 14:18), dated to the 2nd century BCE. Painted unguentaria were also found at Shiqmona, though there the decoration was of narrow red bands (Elgavish 1974: 54, No. 233) like our No. 35, and at Tel Anafa (Berlin 1988: Pl. 69).

From analysis of the distribution of this type at Dor we may conclude that in Area C1 it was in use before the Hellenistic city wall was built (No. 37) and also during its existence (Nos. 38–40), i.e. at the end of the 3rd century and through the 2nd century BCE. No. 36 is an imported early Hellenistic red banded unguentarium.

#### Imported Gray Unguentaria (Type UG 2f; Fig. 6.27:1–4)

An outstanding group, differing from the rest of the bottles in its fine thin clay, well-fired thin red core, and ash gray color on both surfaces — this metallic color is the result of firing. On body and neck traces of thin white decoration can be seen.

The gray unguentarium was found in all five pottery groups of the Athenian Agora (Thompson 1934: 472–74); it is the only type known there. This group was the basis for Thompson's theory of the changes undergone by the unguentarium through the Hellenistic period. He distinguished between the earlier fragile, thin-walled, plump type and the later coarser, thick-walled, slender type. The earliest Athenian group starts at the end of the 4th century BCE, while the latest belongs to the second half of the 2nd century BCE. In the Kerameikos a group of similar unguentaria were dated to the 2nd century BCE, on the basis of their slender form (Knigge 1976: Tafel 96:E99–106). A large assemblage was published from Aegina (Smetana-Scherrer 1982: 88–89), also dated to the 2nd century BCE. Rotroff, on the basis of research carried out on the Athenian unguentaria, came to the conclusion that the type derives from Cypriot Bichrome V amphorae (Rotroff 1984: 258).

In Israel no parallels to the type were found except Ashdod (Dothan 1971: Figs. 9:6, 79:15, 99:22; we deduce that these unguentaria belong to this type from the color description). Consequently we can exclude Israel as the place of manufacture of the unguents for which the unguentaria were used as containers. From the assemblage with which they were found, we conclude that at Dor they were in use only around the mid-2nd century BCE.

#### Large Unguentaria (Type UG 2g; Fig. 6.27:5–12; Photo 6.27)

In loci dated to the mid-2nd century BCE at Dor, a special group of large, tall, conical bottles was found. This group has a very tall neck widening towards the top and a uniquely slanted, inturned, elaborate rim. The neck is stained with drops of the liquid slip which covered the interior surface of the vessel. Also typical is the thick rounded well-developed base. On this type, however, there is a layer of stony sediment which covers the slip inside, probably remains of the contents of the bottles. The average capacity is 550 ml.

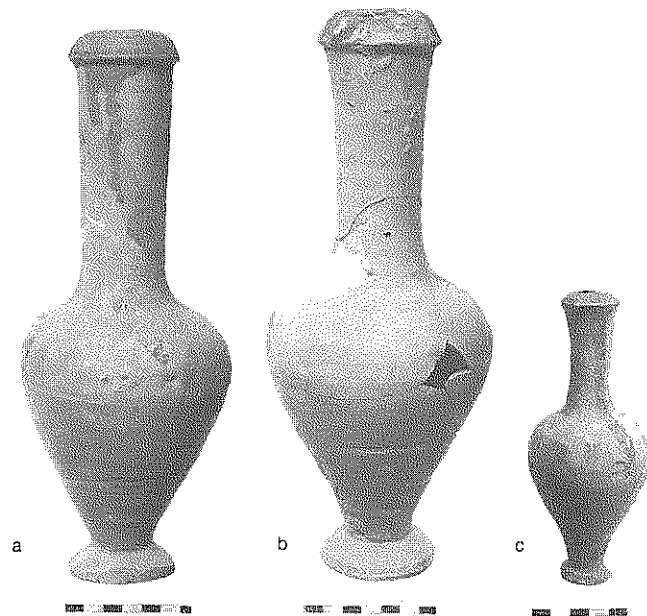


Photo 6.27. Large unguentaria, Type UG 2g.

This type was found in almost every locus of phase 4(a+b) and 3 in Area C0. It was also found in a channel of phase 2 belonging to the Roman period. This is not surprising, since at Shiqmona two similar bottles were dated to the 1st century CE, based on a bottle from the Agora (Robinson 1959: 15, F48).

From the distribution of the bottles in Dor's pottery assemblages we can conclude that they were in use mostly in the 2nd century BCE. In Cyprus (Vessberg and Westholm 1956: 61, Fig. 24:27–29) this type is found with pottery of the Hellenistic I period (325–150 BCE). On the basis of the ware it appears that the vessels are not local.

#### JUGLETS (Type JT; Fig. 6.28)

All the juglets in this figure have one handle and were presumably used as dipper juglets. They are divided into two main types:

**Dipper Juglets with Elongated Body (Type JT 1; Fig. 6.28:1-7; Photo 6.28)**

all, elongated, cylindrical juglet, with a flat base, narrow neck, and flaring rim. A small vertical handle extends from the rim to the upper part of the body. Most of these juglets are partially covered with red or gray slip of metallic quality on the outside.

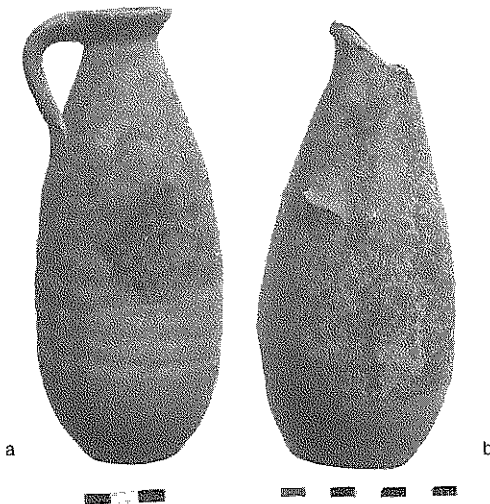


Photo 6.28. Dipper juglets with elongated body, Type JT 1.

This juglet has close affinities in shape with juglets of the Hellenistic period, appearing in Cyprus and northern Sinai in the 6th century and later on in local Palestinian sites of the 5th-4th centuries BCE (Stern 1982: 118-20). The Hellenistic juglet differs from the earlier examples mainly in its distinctive slip, so characteristic of Hellenistic pottery. It was difficult to find parallels to the type in local assemblages, but they were recorded in Cyprus (Vessberg and Westholm 1956: 60, Fig. 24:13-15), dated to the Hellenistic I period (25-150 BCE).

At Tel Dor this type was found with early Hellenistic pottery in Area C2, phase 4 (Nos. 3, 6-7) and phase 3 (No. 1), and in Area C0, phase 4a (Nos. 2, 5) of the 2nd century BCE.

**Squat Dipper Juglets (Type JT 2; Fig. 6.28:8-16)**

Very typical of Tel Dor's Hellenistic levels are the small squat dipper juglets. They have a flaring rim, one handle, a short body with shallow ridges on the lower part, and a ring-cut base.

**JT 2a (No. 8; Photo 6.29)** — This is the earliest appearance of this squat juglet, which was found in a locus attributed to phase 5a in Area C0 and thus dated to the end of the 4th and the beginning of the 3rd centuries BCE. This date was



Photo 6.29. Squat dipper juglet, Type JT 2a.

based on a Ptolemaic coin (No. 40320), a lamp, and an early West Slope technique vessel. A base of a similar juglet was found at Tel Michal (Singer-Avitz 1989: Fig. 13.3.21) with a hoard of 47 Ptolemaic silver tetradrachms, which were buried around 240 BCE (Kindler 1978).

**JT 2b (Nos. 9-14; Photo 6.30)** — This is the most common juglet found in loci of the mid-2nd century BCE. Most characteristic of these juglets is the paint covering their upper surface, sometimes with dark brown-black spots. This subtype is the commonest juglet in Shiqmona's level H, dated to the third quarter of the 2nd century BCE (Elgavish 1974: Nos. 206-208, 264, 278).

One example was also published from Tell Keisan (Briend 1980: 111; Pl. 14:27), dated to the 2nd century BCE on the basis of the date given for Shiqmona. A few were found in Samaria (Reisner *et al.* 1924: 303, Fig. 183:29), and many juglets of this type were found in Tel Anafa, starting in Stratum B; this is the most common type of juglets in the site, stressing its reliance on Phoenicia (Berlin 1988: 173-75, Pl. 52). This fits in well with the date given at Tel Dor to this type of juglets, which were found in phases 4a and 3 in Area C0 and 2d and 3a in Area C2, all dated to the second half of the 2nd century BCE.



Photo 6.30. Squat dipper juglets, Type JT 2b.

Since these dipper juglets were found mainly at Tel Dor and Shiqmona, geographically close to one another, we may conclude that the production center was nearby. This is the reason why later, in the Roman period, a variation of this red-painted type continues to be the most dominant one (see the discussion of L4019, below).

**Subtype JT 2c (Nos. 15-16)** — This subtype represents Hellenistic ribbed juglets. The ribbing is very shallow and wavy, similar to some types of jars (see Type JR 3a-b). In general

shape they seem to be a minor variation of Type JT 2b, without its red paint and with deeper ribbing.

Juglets resembling these were found at Shiqmona (Elgavish 1974: No. 304).

#### AMPHORISKOI (Type AK 1-2; Fig. 6.29:1-6)

One of the vessels typical only of a limited part of the Hellenistic period is this amphoriskos. It has an elongated body and very thick walls which leave little room for the contents. The impression given by this vessel is that it was made in a so carelessly that the surface remained corrugated, and the handles were sloppily attached resulting in an asymmetrical vessel.

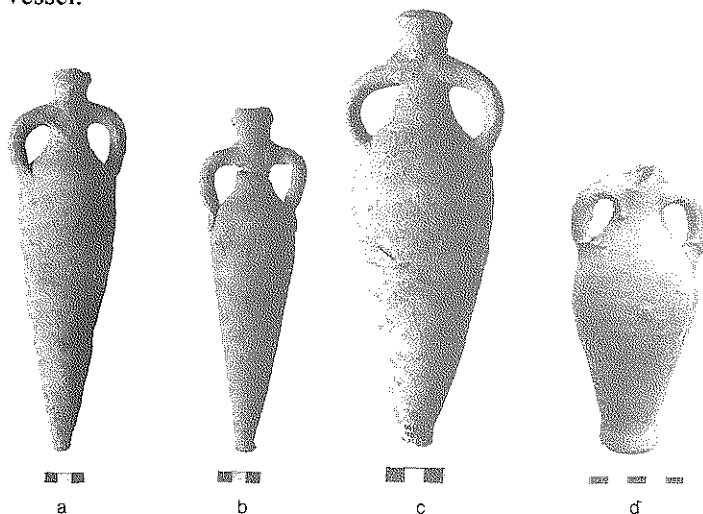


Photo 6.31. Amphoriskoi, Type AK 1-2.

There are only minor variations between the amphoriskoi found in the different Hellenistic levels of Dor. Most of the vessels are elongated and higher than 25cm. (Nos. 1-4, Type AK 1; Photo 6.31a-b), with an average capacity of 103 ml.; only a very few (Nos. 5-6, Type AK 2; Photo 6.31c-d) are squatter in shape and have an average capacity of 97 ml.

In the loci of the Hellenistic period of Area C only ten amphoriskoi were counted, beginning in phase 4b (Area C0) and continuing to phase 3 (Area C0).

When attempting to date these amphoriskoi on the basis of parallels from other sites, we may conclude that their manufacture began only in the 2nd century BCE. At Shiqmona, Stratum H, several amphoriskoi were found dated to the third quarter of the 2nd century BCE (Elgavish 1974: 54, Pl. XIV). Three contemporary amphoriskoi were published from Tel Anafa (Weinberg 1971: Pl. 16:B), some with horizontal ribbing; they are made from the same buff fabric as the unguentaria. Berlin notes 179 different amphoriskoi found at Tel Anafa (Berlin 1988: 212-16, Pls. 65-67); they first appear in Stratum B. At Ashdod (Dothan 1971: 48, Figs. 10:9, 234:13), the amphoriskoi were dated to the end of the 2nd century BCE on the basis of the date given in the Athenian Agora (Thompson 1934: E126; Rotroff 1982: 109-110), although it is noted that the type is also known in the 1st century BCE. Amphoriskoi were found in Aegina (Smetana-Scherrer 1982: 86, No. 678), dated to the 2nd century BCE. Tel Dor's amphoriskoi fit well into this pattern, since no amphoriskoi were found in levels earlier than the 2nd century BCE.

#### VARIOUS CLOSED VESSELS: JUGLETS WITH STRAINER (Fig. 6.29:7-10), AND MISCELLANEOUS JUGS (Fig. 6.29:11-18)

Nos. 7-9 are fragments of juglets with strainer necks, found in a few Hellenistic assemblages in Areas A and C dated to the 2nd century BCE. In two cases a spout was attached to the shoulder as well. They were all coated with even reddish brown slip. We can reconstruct their profile by comparing them to similar juglets found in a few other sites, one of which is Ashdod. There three strainer pitchers were found: biconical in shape, with a small Hellenistic bowl superimposed (Dothan 1971: 61, Figs. 23:8-9, 79:8). They were dated to the first half of the 1st century BCE. This date is based on the fine ware and good dull glaze, pointing to an early Roman date, before 50 BCE. In Cyprus the type called 'the squat spouted jug' (Vessberg and Westholm 1956: 65, Fig. 27:23), and is dated to the Hellenistic II period (150-50 BCE). An early variation of the type (Vessberg and Westholm 1956: 60, Fig. 23:17), has a black glaze which indicates the Attic origin of the vessel.

No. 10 is a collander base fragment. A single example of the type was found, dated to the second half of the 3rd century BCE, according to the locus. The holes were carefully made before firing. Parallel bases of lekane were found at Athens (Sparkes and Talcott 1970: 217, Pl. 88:1850-52).

Nos. 11-18 are miscellaneous jugs found in different loci of the Hellenistic period, almost all in loci of the 3rd to the first quarter of the 2nd centuries BCE. They are all made of fine clay, and they have typical gray-red glaze. Their rims are profiled, and the strap handles are attached to the neck under the rim. No. 12 is an unusual type of globular-bellied jug, with a profiled base in the shape of West Slope ware kraters with two handles from neck to shoulder. Slipped jugs were also rarely found at Samaria (Crowfoot *et al.* 1952: 269, Fig. 58:4-12), all dated to the 3rd-2nd centuries BCE. An exceptional slipped jug was found at Shechem, possibly predating 200 BCE (Lapp 1961: 200, Type 128B). All the jugs were probably of the same Eastern origin as the rest of the gray-red slipped pottery.

#### GLOBULAR JUGS (Type JG 11-12; Fig. 6.30:1-6)

JG 11 (Fig. 6.30:1-6; Photo 6.32) — Globular jugs continue the local Persian period tradition. They all have a cylindrical wide neck and a balloon-like body widening towards a convex base, creating a bag-shaped body. They also have a loop handle extending from rim to shoulder. Their rims are everted.

This type was widespread along the Palestinian coast and plain at the end of the 5th and mainly during the 4th



Photo 6.32. Globular jug, Type JG 11.

sturies BCE (see Jugs, Type H in Stern 1982: 117), and  
o at Tell Keisan (Briend 1980: Pl. 9:3-7).

From its distribution in Tel Dor's different phases we can  
that it was in use in early Hellenistic phases in Area C2  
613, phase 4; L4566, phase 5b) and in loci of phase 4a+b  
Area C0 of the 2nd century BCE.

In Judean sites of the 2nd century BCE a parallel jug type  
s found, but its body has a piriform shape and its base  
concave. From the location in which it was found in Beth  
r, Stratum I (Lapp 1968: 75, Fig. 25:2, 4-6) we can  
duce that it was used for drawing water from cisterns or  
n for storage, and not as table ware as were the rest of  
jugs. According to Lapp's typology, their chronological  
ge in the Judean sites is between 175-50 BCE (Lapp  
61: Type 21.1:F, G, H).

In other coastal and northern sites in Israel this type is not  
orded, probably because the rim resembles the rims of  
Hellenistic bag-shaped jar; unless a whole rim is found,  
e cannot determine whether it is a jar or a jug. At Samaria  
s type is called 'jar' (Crowfoot *et al.* 1957: Figs. 42:5-6;  
:10). Only at Tell Keisan (Briend 1980: 9:3-11) were a  
v such jugs found in an assemblage dated to the end of the  
1 century, rather than the 3rd century BCE.

Fig. 6.30:7-8) — A type of jug with a pinched mouth  
eating a trefoil spout, with a short thick neck. The body  
piriform. The base is probably concave. A very similar  
pe was also common in local assemblages of the 6th-4th  
nturies BCE, continuing the Phoenician tradition of the  
on Age (see Stern 1982: 117, Type I). At Tell Keisan  
riend 1980: Pl. 9:2) a jug of this kind was uncovered; it  
is dated to the end of the 4th century BCE. At Tel Dor it  
is found only in loci of the early Hellenistic period.  
milar and contemporary water pitchers were found in  
rly Hellenistic levels in Athens as well (Thompson 1934:  
48-52); they continue an Attic tradition and date from the  
te 4th and early 3rd centuries BCE.

#### JUGS (Type JG 4; Fig. 6.31; Photo 6.33)

Among all the varieties of local undecorated jugs, this type  
as very common in the Hellenistic period; this is probably  
because of its convenient size and shape for pouring liquids,  
spite its lack of a spout. These pitchers have thin walls,  
flaring rim, one handle from rim to shoulder, piriform  
ody, and a ring base. On late Hellenistic pitchers shallow  
dges are sometimes found on the body (No. 11).

At Tel Dor we can trace the appearance of the type in loci  
ated prior to the 'Phoenician building' in Area C0 (Nos.



Photo 6.33. Jug, Type JG 4.

1, 3-4), but the type is most common in phases of the 2nd  
century BCE.

At Shiqmona it was also the most common jug of the  
Hellenistic Stratum H (Elgavish 1974: Pls. XV:228,  
XXXIII:301). Additional parallels of the type were found at  
Ashdod (Dothan 1971: Figs. 11:4-5, 100:3, dated to 100-50  
BCE) and Tell Keisan (Briend 1980: Pl. 9:12). At Apollonia  
a jug of similar shape but covered with black shiny slip was  
found; it dates from the 2nd century (Roll and Ayalon 1989:  
35).

#### TABLE AMPHORAE (Type JG 7a-b; Fig. 6.32)

A unique type of jug, here named 'amphora' because of its  
resemblance to the shape of the decorated amphorae of the  
West Slope technique group (see Chapter 5.5), was in use  
during the 3rd-2nd centuries BCE. These amphorae have  
some distinctive features, such as their low flaring ring base,  
squat body, high neck, and slightly concave, flaring lip. A  
ridge encircles the neck at the level of the handles' attach-  
ment. The strap handles are slightly ridged. We noted two  
subtypes: Type JG 7a (Nos. 1-2) has fine well-levigated  
clay, a smoothed surface, and a rounded rim, while Type JG  
7b (Nos. 3-7; Photo 6.34) has coarser clay and a flaring pro-  
filed rim.

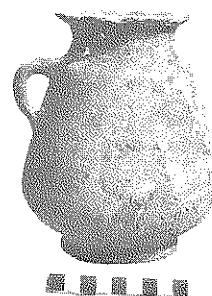


Photo 6.34. Table amphora, Type JG 7b.

28 similar rims were found in Tel Anafa Strata B-E  
(Berlin 1988: 185, Pl. 55). The range of their use, on the  
basis of the phases in which they were found, at Tel Dor is  
from the early Hellenistic period to the end of the 2nd cen-  
tury BCE.

#### LAGYNOI (Type LG; Fig. 6.33)

The lagynos is an elegantly shaped jug which was used for  
pouring liquids. It has a tall slender neck and either a  
rounded or a carinated body. This type of vessel may be sub-  
divided into three groups:

1. Plain imported ware
2. Decorated imported ware
3. Local imitations

The imported vessels have a fine well-fired reddish yellow  
clay and a thick creamy-white slip on the exterior. Some  
members of the group have reddish to chocolate-colored  
painted decoration, consisting in our samples of horizontal  
bands, dots, or wreaths with ribbons (Nos. 1-4). The typol-  
ogy and chronology of this type were first established by  
Leroux (1913).

No. 1 is the base of a neck and shoulder encircled by a  
brown to orange band. A similar fragment was found at  
Athens (Thompson 1934: 351, C15), dated to the end of the

3rd to beginning of the 2nd centuries BCE. Our fragment is also dated to this period by its context.

No. 2 (Photo 6.35) is a shoulder fragment of a white-slipped lagynos, painted in orange-chocolate colors. The motif of the wreath and ribbons is often found on imported lagynoi (Smetana-Scherrer 1982: 83-85, Nos. 667-70; Schäfer 1968: Tafel 43, f12, f13).

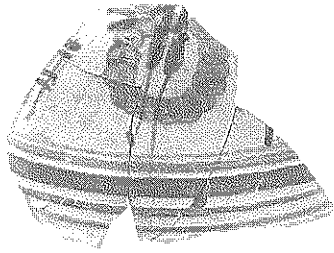


Photo 6.35. Lagynos, Type LG.

Nos. 3-4 are two fragments of lids. Though no exact parallel to these sherds was found, we can compare them to krater lids found in Cyprus (Vessberg and Westholm 1956: Fig. 21:25-26). These lids usually belong to elaborate painted kraters which have lids crowned with a small bottle in the shape of the early unguentaria (such an unguentarium decorated with red bands was found in Area C2, phase 5, in an early Hellenistic locus; see Fig. 6.26:36). No. 3 is apparently part of such an unguentarium, and No. 4 part of the lower lid. From their contexts they may be dated 175-125 BCE.

No. 12 is another lid shape decorated with red bands, apparently the cover of a krater shaped like No. 10.

At Tel Dor most of the lagynoi are crude versions of the plain white group, defined by some scholars as 'local imitations'. However, judging by the clay colors, the general quality of the ware, and the white coating, the impression is that they were not locally made. Clay analysis in the future may establish their origin, probably East Greek or Cypriot.

One type which was more frequently found in Dor's Hellenistic layers is No. 7, a tall slender-necked jug with a strap handle beginning immediately below the rim and reaching the widest part of the carinated body. Red paint stains can sometimes be seen just below the rim. This type was found in a number of loci dated 175-125 BCE (L564, L4093, L4092, and L4075, phase 4a in Area C0).

Plain lagynoi were also found at Ashdod, dated to the first quarter of the 1st century BCE (Dothan 1971: 49, Fig. 11:3). At Tel Anafa 47 lagynoi were found, beginning in Stratum C, around 110 BCE (Berlin 1988: 150-55, Figs. 40-44). Several lagynoi were found at most of the Hellenistic sites along the coast, and their origin is debated by scholars. Though production of the decorated lagynoi was already under way at the end of the 3rd century BCE (Nos. 1 and 6 at Dor are from loci dated 275-175 BCE; see also discussion in Vessberg and Westholm 1956: 75, Fig. 29:4), the coarser, carinated ware was apparently more common in the late 2nd and first half of the 1st centuries BCE. In Athens the largest group of lagynoi is group E, all carinated and dated to the end of the 2nd and the first years of the 1st century BCE (Thompson 1934: 450-51, E70-73). Thirty-five lagynoi were found in the Antikythera shipwreck, dated

to the second quarter of the 1st century BCE (Edwards 1965: Figs. 8-10; Berlin 1988: 157, note 4). At Tarsus an example was found in the HRU, also indicating the continuation of this type to the 1st century BCE (Jones 1950: 1189:17). Carinated lagynoi are well dated in Cyprus, from tombs containing lamps that cannot be dated much earlier than the middle of the 2nd century BCE (Vessberg and Westholm 1956: 75). The carination is explained as a feature deriving from metal vases.

No. 5 is another type of lagynos with a typical twisted handle and a tall neck covered with a thin white coating was found in L564 (phase 4a in Area C0) and L551 and L541 (phase 4b in Area C0). Twisted handles appear on lagynoi as early as the 3rd century BCE (McFadden 1947: 473), but mainly occur in the later years of the 2nd century BCE (Edwards 1965: Fig. 10; Vessberg and Westholm 1956: Fig. 28:8-11; Thompson 1934: E73; see also the twisted handles of some West Slope ware vessels, B3, C11, D25-E59). In Israel, they were found at Ashdod, Area A (Dothan 1971: Fig. 23:6) and at Samaria (Reisner *et al.* 1924: 300, Fig. 183:21a). Twisted handles continue even into the Roman period as the preferred handle for the more elegant jugs (e.g. in L4019; see Fig. 6.49:24).

No. 6 is the low ring base of a squat lagynos decorated with red painted bands, a fairly common decoration in the carinated lagynoi.

No. 8 is a jug with a tall slender neck, a piriform body, and a high ring base. It differs from local vessels in its fine light-colored clay and excellent firing. It originally contained a dark-colored liquid, drips of which can still be seen on the outer wall.

No. 9 is the long narrow neck of a jug in the shape of a lagynos. From the quality of its clay it seems to be local. The locus in which the fragment was found is dated 175-125 BCE, the date given to plain lagynoi uncovered at Dor.

Nos. 13-16 are large fragments of different jugs, sharing the common feature of bands of dull red paint, sometimes with additional red dots on the shoulder. They were occasionally found in loci dated to the 3rd and first quarter of the 2nd centuries BCE. We believe that these globular jugs continue the local decorative tradition of the Persian period (Stern 1973: 120, Fig. 176; Stern 1978: Fig. 9:5).

#### FLASKS (Type PF; Fig. 6.34; Photo 6.36)

Flasks are very rare in Dor's Hellenistic assemblages. Only one complete flask was found, though a few fragmentary examples were uncovered. Most of the flasks from Areas A and C (eight out of ten) came from early Hellenistic levels; two necks came from levels of the 2nd century BCE.

Flasks of the Hellenistic period were also uncovered in small numbers at Tel Anafa (Berlin 1988: 208-210, Pl. 64) and Samaria (Reisner and Fisher 1924: 303, Fig. 183:3; Kenyon 1957: 232, Fig. 42:3), and southern Hasmonean sites (for references see Lapp 1960: 161, Type 29; Yeivin and Edelstein 1970: Fig. 7:21-23; Berlin 1988: 211, n. 5), though the comparison to a vessel from Tell Keisan, n. 10, is unacceptable, since this is an amphora rim and not a flask (see Briand 1980: Pl. 19:20). The northern flasks have shorter necks and are more massive than those from the Hasmonean kingdom, whose necks are longer above the attachment to the handles. The few northern examples all



Photo 6.36. Flask, Type PF.

ive a distinctive ridge in the middle of the neck at the point here the handles are attached.

Two small flask necks (Nos. 4–5) were found in the excavations; both are dated to the 3rd century BCE.

### BAG-SHAPED JARS (Type JR 1a–c; Figs. 6.35–6.37:1–5)

he bag-shaped jar Type JR 1 is the most dominant group among the storage jars of the Hellenistic period; fragments occurred in almost every bucket of the Hellenistic period in the excavation. They were probably of local manufacture, made of reddish yellow to buff clay with white and gray inclusions. All three subtypes have an elongated body 53–57 cm high, with round shoulders and a pair of vertical handles attached to the body. The body widens towards the base, creating the typical bag shape. The rim of this type is always everted.

In many jars the rims are not horizontal but wavy and the shoulder is crushed due to careless handling when inverting the jar on the wheel to finish modeling the base.

The capacity of all the complete jars was determined by filling them with polyurethane balls; their average capacity was 25.4–26 liters.

Type JR 1a (Fig. 6.35; Photo 6.37a–b) has a thickened rounded everted rim.

Type JR 1b (Fig. 6.36; Photo 6.37c) has a thickened well-modeled rim, usually with a triangular section.

Type JR 1c (Fig. 6.37:1–5; Photo 6.37d) has an everted rim, simple in section, narrowing towards the top. In these jars the body tends to be more ridged.

A few jars of Type JR 1a, found in phase 4, were stamped (see Chapter 11). Laboratory analysis has indicated that the stamped jars were made in the northern coastal region of Israel, and probably at Dor itself; they were dated to the 2nd century (up to 135 BCE).

Typological study shows that the shape of the bodies and the rounded thickened rims of Type JR 1a belong to a long tradition of local and coastal pottery, extending as far back as the Persian period (5th–4th centuries BCE). In that period the jars are already distributed throughout the northern part of the country, in the central area, and in the Sharon plain (Stern 1973: 106–107, Type F; Singer-Avitz 1989: 119, 122, Type 2). In the Persian and early Hellenistic periods the rims of the type are higher (see Fig. 6.48:15; Fig. 6.61:6, 8; Fig. 6.64:15, 17; Fig. 6.68:24–25).

Early Hellenistic jars of Types JR 1a and 1b were found at Samaria in the first half of the 3rd century BCE (Zayadine 1966: Pls. XXVII, XXVIII:20, 22), at Balatah, dated to 225–190 BCE (Lapp 1964: Fig. 2:2), in a later stage at Tirat Yehuda dated from the 3rd century to 180/150 BCE (Yeivin and Edelstein 1970: 58, Fig. 6:5–6), and at Tell Keisan (Briend 1980: 105, Pl. 8:3–7).

Unlike Types JR 1a and 1b with rounded rims, which are found in all phases of the Hellenistic period, Type JR 1c appears later in the period. In Area C0 it was uncovered in phase 3, dated 125–63(?) BCE. At Beth Zur this change was also observed: in Stratum II the rims are rounded, while in Stratum I they have a square shape (Lapp 1968: 71–72). At Ashdod, locus 18, dated to the early 1st century BCE, similar rims were found, resembling Lapp's Type 11.2CD.

### ELONGATED JARS (Type JR 2; Fig. 6.37:6–9)

This distinctive family of jars is characterized by its narrow body creating a concave cylindrical shape, a conical shoulder, a short neck, and a rounded thickened rim. Two han-

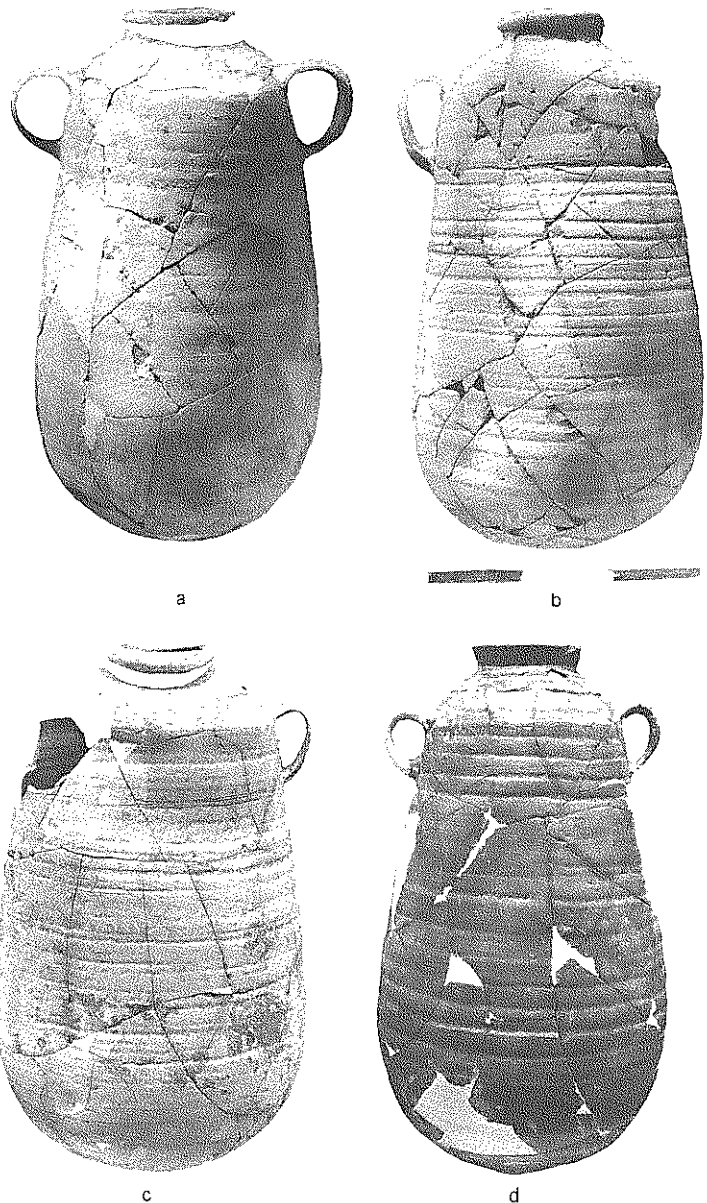


Photo 6.37. Bag-shaped jars, Type JR 1a–c.

dles extend from the lower part of the shoulder to the body. No complete example was found, and consequently the form of the base cannot be determined. Nor can this be established from other sites, since these jars were not found in Hellenistic phases but rather in numerous Persian period levels. In the 6th–4th centuries BCE they were distributed not only throughout Palestine but also in Mesopotamia, Syria, Phoenicia, Cyprus, and Egypt (for references see Stern 1973: 108, Type G2; Stern 1978: Fig. 7:5). A similar jar dated to the 5th–4th centuries BCE was recovered from the sea at Dor (Zemer 1978: 31, No. 25).

At Tel Dor the type was found only in the transitional Persian-Hellenistic period (phase 4a in Area C1, dated 325–275 BCE) and in phases belonging to the first half of the 3rd century BCE.

### **STRAIGHT SHOULDER RIDGED JARS (Type JR 3; Fig. 6.38)**

Another group of jars continuing the Persian period tradition is the type with straight conical shoulders meeting the wall at a right angle. Two small loop handles are attached carelessly to the body; in many cases the lower part of the handle is punched strongly inside. The body becomes very broad at the bottom, creating either a bag or a biconical

shape. Most characteristic are the wheel marks on the outer wall, forming ridges. The jars were classified into three types:

JR 3a (Nos. 2–3, 6) has a thickened rim and a short neck.

JR 3b (Nos. 1, 4–5) has no neck.

JR 3c (Nos. 7–9) has a more rounded shoulder than the others but is included in the type on the basis of its thickened rim and ridged body.

The manufacture of small numbers of wheel-ridged jars began in the 5th–4th centuries BCE (see references in Stern 1973: 212–13, Type H:8–9; Zemer 1977: 32–35, Nos. 27–28; Briand 1980: Pl. 7:8). The ridging was probably intended to prevent slippage of the ropes which tied the jars together to prevent them from shifting (Zemer 1977: 3). This ridging is very seldom found in jars of the Hellenistic period, which continue the tradition with slight variations. Jars of this type were found at Shiqmona (Elgavish 1977: 56, Nos. 211, 235, 251–52).

At Tel Dor this type appears from the end of the 4th century to the 3rd centuries BCE (phases 5 and 4 in Area C2), with an isolated occurrence in the 2nd century BCE. The width of the straight shoulders is reduced in the Hellenistic period and by the late 2nd and early 1st centuries ridged jars with round shoulders appear; in the Roman period these became one of the most common containers for storage and transportation.



## SELECTED LOCI OF THE HELLENISTIC AND ROMAN PERIODS

### Areas C0 and C1, the Drainage System, L429, L430, and L431 (Fig. 6.39)

At the border between Areas C0 and C1 a drainage system was found. Three locus numbers were given to the same system since it was excavated in three different squares: G 45, G 46, and G 47. Only parts of this well-built drainage system were found with their original capstones. We presume that the top of the capstones was at street level (19.43–19.60). This level is much higher than any floor level found inside the insula, and even higher than the top of the preserved walls. Consequently this drain is probably part of the latest stratum in these areas — Stratum II in C0 = Stratum I in C1. The pottery referred to here was selected from the unexcavated parts of the drain. Presumably, the latest pottery refers to us the most recent years in which the drain was used. Several objects found in the drain are discussed in other chapters. Our chronological definitions are largely based on these finds:

A. Coin No. 4241 from L431, dated to 65/4 BCE (see Chapter 8).

B. The base of an ETS-I plate (No. 3), dated between the mid-2nd and the first two decades of the 1st century CE (see Chapter 5.4, No. 6).

C. Four lamps (Nos. 21–24), all dated between the last quarter of the 1st and the 2nd centuries CE (see Chapter 5.6: Type 26a, No. 2; Type 26e, No. 7; Type 26f, No. 11, Type 26g, No. 14, respectively).

No. 1 is a Hellenistic outturned rim bowl of Type BL 7c, covered with dull reddish brown slip. This fragmentary rim probably is one of the mixed sherds in the fill of the drain, giving no indication of its chronology. At most of the local sites, its appearance stops at about 100 BCE (Lapp 1961: 103, Type 151:3; Crowfoot *et al.* 1957: 264; Dothan 1971: fig. 8:5–6, 9–14).

No. 2 is a small plate, also belonging to the ETS-I group, with a profiled rim. A similar plate was found at Samaria (Crowfoot *et al.* 1957: 331, Form 13); it was considered Augustan because of its stamp. The profile of the concave rim also resembles the modeled rims of some ETS-I cups, as found at Samaria (Crowfoot *et al.* 1957: 326, form 4) and Oboda (Negev 1986: Nos. 152–53), dated to the 1st and 2nd centuries CE.

No. 3 is the ETS-I plate mentioned above.

No. 4 is most probably a rim fragment of a lid. This profile of a thickened rolled rim is typical of the lids of the African Red Slip Ware (Hayes 1972: Form 182) used for casseroles. The date given by Hayes is the second half of the 2nd century to the first half of the 3rd century CE.

No. 5 is a fragment of a casserole with a flat rim and an angular sharp lid seating. The rim profile resembles the Hellenistic Type CP 8 of the 2nd century BCE.

No. 6 is a rim fragment of a flat casserole with concave walls, resembling the shape of the 'Late Pompeian Red' plates. Similar casseroles were found in L4019 (see Fig. 6.49:7 and discussion). The type was frequently found at Berenice and dated by Riley to the early 1st century BCE to the late 1st century CE at least (Riley 1979: 248–49).

No. 7 is a small casserole with slightly curved walls, a convex base, and a flat rim grooved on top. This type is dated

to the 2nd–3rd centuries CE (see the detailed discussion of Fig. 6.49:10–11).

No. 8 is a krater with a profiled ledge rim decorated with thumb imprints. The use of plastic decoration in Roman period phases is rare at other sites of the 2nd century CE, but found quite regularly in Dor's Roman period fills. In Israel it is better known later, as part of the Byzantine repertoire (see Birger 1981: 76, Fig. 13:3).

No. 9 is a rim fragment of a casserole with outturned rim and a deep concave groove for a lid seating.

No. 10 is a rim and vertical handle of a cooking pot.

No. 11 is a large body and rim handle fragment of a baking tray. This sherd is similar to the Hellenistic baking trays of Type BT 1, found in phases of the 2nd and early 1st centuries BCE.

Nos. 12–13 are fragments of closed globular cooking pots. They have very short straight necks and heavy beveled rims. These cooking pots are more typical of the Late Roman period (e.g. Stratum I in Area A1 at Tell Qiri, Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987: Fig. 1:19–20).

Nos. 14–16 are three types of local ribbed jars which are represented in the loci, among which Nos. 15–16 were very frequently found in contemporary phases of Tel Dor.

No. 14 is a single rim of a straight shoulder, turned down rim jar of Type JR 3b, of the Hellenistic tradition, when the wavy ribbing is still shallow. Similar rims were uncovered in phase 3 of Area C0, dated to 125–60(?) BCE (see Fig. 6.42:4).

No. 15 is a dominant jar type in these loci. It has a heavy short rim, no neck, and a rounded ribbed shoulder. It is a typical 2nd-century CE jar at Tel Dor and at other sites as well (for a detailed discussion see L4019, Fig. 6.50:4).

No. 16 is a rim and neck fragment of a bag-shaped storage jar with a pronounced collar at the base of the neck. It was also frequently found at sites with pottery assemblages of the 2nd–4th centuries CE (for a detailed discussion see L4019, Fig. 6.50:3).

No. 17 is an amphora rim with a flaring overhanging rim. It could be one of the late Rhodian amphorae of the early Roman period.

No. 18 is a small rim fragment of a jar of Type JR 1a of the Hellenistic tradition.

No. 19 is the lower half of a large unguentarium of Type UG 2g. This type was definitely in use through the 2nd and the beginning of the 1st centuries BCE but, as noted in the typological discussion, it is not surprising that it is found in Roman period phases at Dor, since at Shiqmona Stratum 2 similar bottles were dated to the 1st century CE on the basis of a bottle from the Agora (Robinson 1959: 15, F48).

No. 20 is the upper part of a broad-shouldered, tapering-body amphora. The neck is short and cylindrical, and the rim is thickened and everted with a ridge at the base. Very distinctive are the broad handles with a channel along their outer side, attached to the rim (for a similar amphora see also L4019, Fig. 6.59:10). These heavy amphorae are typical of the mid-Roman period, but their exact origin is not known. At Caesarea (Bar-Nathan 1986: 162, No. 153) it was dated, with its accompanying assemblage, to the 2nd and 3rd centuries CE, and likewise at Berenice (Riley 1979: Nos. 298, 299).

## Summary

As is evident from Fig. 6.39, we can divide the finds of the drainage system into two groups. The first contains finds which penetrated the drain from lower phases of the end of the Hellenistic period and were redeposited in the channel. The second group contains the latest finds which are of the period in which the drain was used, i.e., the 2nd century and the first decades of the 3rd century CE.

Since in Area C0 we have no architectural elements accompanied by floors and fills of the Roman period, L429, L430, and L431, and L4019, which are contemporary, reflect the last stage of the city's existence. In other areas of Tel Dor, this phase of the 2nd and the beginning of the 3rd centuries CE is well preserved, with massive architectural remains, besides rich assemblages of Roman period pottery.

### Area C0, Phase 3 (= Area C1, Phase 2), Foundation Trench under the Drainage System, L481 and L488 (Fig. 6.40)

L481 and L488 are fills which were uncovered under the drainage system (L429, L430, and L431; Fig. 6.39). This fill consisted of plaster and *kurkar* layers, comprising the foundation trench of the drainage system.

Since the drainage system is located on the border between Areas C0 and C1 in units G 45, G 46, and G 47, it was assigned to phase 1 in Area C1 = phase 2 in Area C0. Consequently the fill of L481 and L488 is presumed to belong to phase 2 in Area C1 = phase 3 in Area C0. All the sherds found in both loci belong to the late Hellenistic period, apart from a few ribbed fragments which could be assigned to the early Roman period.

No. 1 is a small rim fragment of a West Slope technique bowl of the Eastern class (see Chapter 5.3, No. 34).

No. 2 is a bowl fragment resembling a fish plate of Type BL 5b. This type occurs throughout the Hellenistic phases.

No. 3 is a fragment of a fish plate of Type BL 4a, well represented in the early Hellenistic period among the last Attic imports to Dor. This example features a copy of the original well-shaped rim, and its dull gray slip imitates the lustrous black slip of the Attic ware.

No. 4 is a small fragment of an unparalleled krater. Its fine well-levigated clay is also unique.

No. 5 is a small fragment of a large bowl of Type BL 18c with thumbled decoration, a fluted spout, and a profiled rim. This type is frequently found in 4th–3rd century BCE assemblages; as noted in the typological discussion, its appearance here is probably due to redeposition.

No. 6 is a fragment of a heavy handmade baking tray of Type BT 2, found in layers of the 2nd century BCE.

No. 7 is a rim, body, and horizontal handle of a casserole of Type CP 5. It has the typical flaring rim with a recess to receive a lid; this feature appears together with horizontal loop handles from the mid-4th century BCE onwards, but is more common in the 2nd century BCE.

No. 8 is an almost complete small, handleless casserole with curved body of Type CP 7. The type is found only rarely in loci of the 2nd century BCE.

No. 9 is the rim and neck of an imported gray unguentarium of Type UG 2f. The clay is exceptionally thin and well fired; there are thin white lines on the neck. At Dor this type occurs only in the mid-2nd century BCE.

No. 10 is the rim of a ribbed jar of a type common throughout the Roman period. Some additional ribbed sherds point to the late date at which the drainage system was dug into a late Hellenistic street level.

A fragment of the upper part of a moldmade lamp was found in L488. It is decorated with a winged Victory, or of an antithetical pair, and is dated to 150–50 BCE (see Chapter 5.6, Type 11.11).

## Summary

The assemblage of finds from the fill of the foundation trench consists mainly of late Hellenistic pottery which is typical of other loci of phase 3 in Area C0, dated from the last quarter of the 2nd century BCE to 63(?) BCE. It also includes a stone bread-stamp and a clay loom-weight. The few ribbed fragments probably date from the period of the drainage system's construction.

### Area C0, Phase 3, L4045 and L4046 (Figs. 6.41–6.42)

One of the few places in Area C0 in which floors of phase 3 were identified was in unit J 46. At level 18.30–18.25 a floor was found, related to the rubble phase of W4030. It was partly sealed by phase 2 floors. Unfortunately, artifactual analysis showed mending connections between some sherds of L4045 and L4046 (phase 3), and some of L4075, L564, and L4092 of phase 4. This indicates that a certain proportion of the contents of the fill L4045–L4046 is redeposited phase 4 material.

## Fig. 6.41

No. 1 is a relief bowl, a wall fragment of a foliage bowl with leaves and tendrils, probably of Ionian origin, dated to 166–69 BCE (Chapter 5.3, No. 14).

No. 2 is a flaring rim bowl resembling a fish plate of Type BL 5b. This type resembles Type BL 4a, except for its lack of the central depression which is typical of the fish plates. The bowl also differs from most of the local pottery in its lustrous metallic black slip; see also the same slip at Samaria (Crowfoot *et al.* 1957: 264, No. 12). At Samaria (Crowfoot *et al.* 1957: 264) this type is dated to the 2nd century, while at Tel Dor they already appeared in the 3rd century (see the discussion of Type BL 5b).

No. 3 is a fish plate with extremely heavy walls, deep cup and very thin dark brown slip arranged in the interior in wide concentric strips. In this locus three other fish plate bases were found: one with red slip and a tiny cup (diameter 2 cm.); the second with shiny slip on the interior wall, the bottom part in reddish brown, and the upper part in gray, probably a result of stacking in the kiln; the third with dull brown slip. Another fish plate rim has a thin dull gray slip and is made of a buff clay typical of the ETS-I ware.

No. 4 is a bowl with outcurved beveled rim, similar to Type BL 4c.

Nos. 5, 12 are outcurved carinated bowls of Type BL 7c. As noted above in the typological discussion, this type was popular from the second part of the 2nd century BCE.

No. 6 is an incurved rim bowl of Type BL 8a. The profile of this bowl does not differ greatly from the majority of the type, which were numerous in all loci of the Hellenistic period. Two factors make it different. Firstly, the clay is well

vigated and buff-colored like the ETS-I ware, and even without chemical analysis it is obvious that they are of the same origin (this type is assigned to ETS-I by Gunneweg *et al.* 1983: 95). Secondly, a band of rouletting on the bottom of the bowl distinguishes it from the usual Type BL 8a, but is often found on ETS-I plates.

Nos. 7–9 are ETS-I hemispherical bowls with rounded bases. Sometimes, as in No. 9, they have an internal molding. In this locus we counted five different bowls of this type, three with beaded decoration. As with the incurved rim bowl (No. 6), these bowls too have well-levigated buff clay; the slip is glossy dark brown, sometimes changing to red. They probably originated in Cyprus like the ETS-I ware, dated 150–80 BCE (see discussion and references in Chapter 5.4.2 and Gunneweg *et al.* 1983: 96–97).

No. 10 is a flaring bowl with a steep wall and a rim with internal grooves. The clay is dark gray with many mica grits, a fact which excludes this sherd from the ETS-I ware, though its profile fits well into the ETS-I Roman Samaria Form 7 (see Chapter 5.4.3).

No. 11 is a hemispherical bowl with deep grooves below the rim (Type BL 9). Below these grooves the wall is usually decorated in narrow vertical grooves, but here the wall is smooth. This profile is classified as ETS-I Form 19 at Samaria (Crowfoot *et al.* 1957: Fig. 82:7) and dated to the 2nd century BCE. Gunneweg *et al.* dated a similar bowl to 25–80 BCE on the basis of bowls found at Tel Anafa (1983: Fig. 22:5).

No. 13 is a bowl with pinched handle of Type BL 10a. As mentioned above in the typological discussion, the bowls found in other local sites were mainly dated to the 2nd century BCE. This is valid also for Tel Dor, but the discovery of some sherds in phase 3 in Area C0, as in this case, and in phase 2d in Area C2 extends their range to include the first decades of the 1st century BCE. This bowl differs from the rest of the bowls of the type in its pinched-down handle, unlike the pinched-up handles of the other examples.

No. 14 is a large ring base of an open bowl, slipped inside with red-orange slip changing towards the rim to gray, with some concentric incisions. These incisions were made after firing. The decoration of the bowls in this particular unit is also occasionally observed in incurved and outcurved bowls of the 2nd century BCE in phase 4a in Area C0.

No. 15 is a fragment of a pedestal foot and lower wall. According to a complete vessel from Samaria, Rosenthal defined it as a base of a krateriskos of ETS-I Form 27, dated by its context to pre-30 BCE (Chapter 5.4, No. 27). However, since this base has no moldings, it resembles more closely a high footed base of a cup of Samaria Form 21, also dated pre-30 BCE (Crowfoot *et al.* 1957: Fig. 81:2).

Nos. 16–17 are two fragments of a plate with a sharply incurved rim, an upper wall thinner than the lower, and a ring base (see Chapter 5.4, No. 3). At Samaria they were classified as ETS-I Form 1, and according to Crowfoot, based on the HE results, this is a type that definitely started in the 2nd century BCE (see Crowfoot *et al.* 1957: 306).

No. 18 is a rim and wall fragment of a krater or amphora with red-orange paint on the rim. It may be a rim piece of the amphora, Fig. 6.44:28 from L564; see also the typological discussion.

No. 19 is a rim and body fragment of a large Hellenistic krater of Type KR 5.

Many body sherds of cooking vessels were found in the two loci: No. 20 is a rounded-body casserole of Type CP 6 with two vertical handles and a flaring flattened rim. Another casserole of this type was found in the locus.

Nos. 21–22 are two rounded-body casseroles of Type CP 5 with a concave flaring rim. We present two examples here (though three fragments of the type were found), since there were two variations of the form — No. 21 with vertical strap handles, and No. 22 with two horizontal handles, which was more seldom found.

Nos. 23–24 are two fragments of carinated casseroles with sharp lid seating (Type CP 8), typical only of the end of the Hellenistic and early Roman periods.

No. 25 represents many flat thick dark fragments of baking trays of Type BT 1; they could be assigned to three different vessels.

No. 26 is a single fragment of the elaborate rim, handle, and ribbed body of a closed globular cooking pot of Type CP 2. Five more fragments were assigned to Type CP 4, with a concave neck for receiving the lid.

No. 27 is an intact amphoriskos of Type AK 1, of the more elongated subtype. A complete body (baseless) was also found in the locus. They were found at Tel Dor and in other Palestinian sites in phases of the 2nd century BCE, and probably also at the beginning of the 1st century BCE.

No. 28 is a long thin unguentarium of the thin ware type (Type UG 2c). This type became the dominant unguentarium from the second half of the 2nd century BCE and up to the end of the Hellenistic period.

No. 29 is a rim and a neck of a large unguentarium of Type UG 2g, which was probably not locally made, and was found in different phases of the excavation in 2nd century BCE assemblages. All the parallels given in the typological discussion confirm this date, but at Shiqmona (Elgavish 1977: Nos. 111–12) it was dated to the 1st century CE.

No. 30 is the upper part of a dipper juglet of Type JT 2b. All juglets of the class were found in phases of the second half of the 2nd and beginning of the 1st centuries BCE.

No. 31 and Fig. 6.42:2–3 are fragments of three jars of Type JR 1c. They are made of a finer clay than the usual jars, Types JR 1a–b, and the rims are better formed.

#### Fig. 6.42

No. 1 is published here as a representative of a large group of jar sherds found in these loci, among which are four rims of Type JR 1a with a round section and six rims of Type JR 1b with a triangular section. The ware appears identical in all the jars.

No. 4 is a single rim of a jar of the last stage of the Hellenistic straight shoulder turned down rim jar, Type JR 3b. The wavy ribbing, shallow in this period, can be observed here.

No. 5 is a large rim and handle fragment of a Rhodian amphora. Two more fragments of Rhodian amphorae were found in these loci: in L4045 two stamped Rhodian handles were found, dated to 205–175 and/or 175–46 BCE (Chapter 5.1, No. 31) and 330–240 BCE (Chapter 5.1, No. 91). The fact that early handles were found here gives credence to the suspicion that some of the pottery found in the fill is redeposited phase 4 material. Two more stamped handles found in the loci were identified by Rosenthal as Knidian of the 2nd century (Chapter 5.1, Nos. 114–115).

No. 6 is a rim and double-barrelled handle of a Koan amphora. Another fragment of a similar handle was found, and may belong to the same amphora. It is classified as of Koan origin since it has double handles, and because it fits Grace's description of the Koan fabric (Grace 1961: Fig. 56), which is characterized by a reddish clay and a pale greenish surface. Since there is no stamp on the handle, it is impossible to determine the exact date, apart from the general knowledge that these wine amphorae were in use in the 3rd to 1st centuries BCE. We note here two other stamped handles of Knidian origin (Chapter 5.1, Nos. 114–115) of the 2nd century BCE.

No. 7 is a long rim and neck of an amphora. The upper part of the neck flares, and the rim is incurved at the top. Riley published some similar amphorae from Berenice (1979: 177–78) to which parallels were found in Italian contexts of the 1st century CE.

No. 8 is the upper part of a terracotta, representing an altar or the corner of a temple.

No. 9 is a lug and rim fragment of a brazier. The lug is decorated with a bead, its hair rising in arches, set in a raised panel with a double frame (see Chapter 5.2, No. 7). A very large pinched loop handle, probably of the same brazier, was found in this locus. These braziers were in use during the second half of the 2nd century BCE.

Further indications of the date of these loci are two fragments of gray moldmade lamps (Chapter 5.6, Type 12) dated 150–50 BCE, and a hemispherical piece of moldmade glass, usually dated 150–50 BCE.

### Summary

Since L4045 and L4046 consisted mainly of redeposited phase 4a material, a large proportion of the pottery sherds are typical material of that phase, i.e., 175–125 BCE. Of the 29 bowls found in the loci, 11 could be assigned to the ETS groups. Ten have reddish brown slip, four have a red base and gray margins as a result of stacking, one has concentric lines, and only three have grayish black slip. We feel that the only difference between phases 4a and 3 is the increase in number of the ETS-I bowls and kraters. Some of these vessels are typical of the 1st century BCE, leading us to assume that the date of phase 3 is 125–60(?) BCE.

### Area C0, Phase 4 (Figs. 6.43–6.47)

In Area C0 two floor levels relating to phase 4, i.e. the 'Phoenician House,' were uncovered. These different floor levels were not related to different walls or other changes in the structure. The pottery from these phases was divided into two groups. Phase 4b material comes from the fills *in situ* immediately above the floors (L616 and L613). This is the earlier stage of the two. Pottery from the fills above it was ascribed to the final destruction of the 'Phoenician House,' i.e. phase 4a. This stage consisted of ashy gray soft earth over a yellow *kurkar* fill with huge amounts of sherds and other artifacts, many of them restorable.

### L564, phase 4a (Figs. 6.43–6.46)

L564 was selected as a key locus in Area C0 since it represents the final phase of existence of phase 4. This ashy fill yielded a very large quantity of finds, represented the widest

variety of Hellenistic pottery found in the excavations. Several imported vessels enable us to establish the chronological framework of the locus and thus the final stage of the 'Phoenician House.' These imported vessels have been discussed in detail in other chapters, and only their dates will be presented here.

### Fig. 6.43

Six Ionian relief bowls (Nos. 1–4) were uncovered in this locus; all are dated to the second half of the 2nd and early 1st centuries BCE (166–69 BCE; see discussion in Chapter 5.3.2).

No. 1 is a black-glazed rim fragment with a zone of egg and dart (Chapter 5.3, No. 39). Two additional fragments of similar bowls (Chapter 5.3, Nos. 37–38) were also discovered in the locus.

No. 2 is a wall fragment with a ribbed leaf and reddish brown glaze (Chapter 5.3, No. 16).

No. 3 is a wall fragment with vine leaves, bunches of grapes, and an acanthus leaf (Chapter 5.3, No. 6).

No. 4 is a fragment of a medallion with a rosette and leaves (Chapter 5.3, No. 13).

No. 5 is a complete incurved rim bowl of Type BL 8a. Six rim fragments of the type were found in the locus, two with grayish slip, two with reddish brown slip, and two with red slip. On the basis of their appearance, none of these bowls can be related to the ETS-I group.

No. 6 is a bowl of Type 8d with a sharply inturned rim covered with red wash on the interior and the exterior of the rim. This type did not occur in other loci at Tel Dor.

No. 7 is a small bowl with an outturned smoothed rim and globular body. Unlike most bowls of the period, it is unslipped.

No. 8 is a bowl rim fragment of Type BL 10a. This type has horizontal handles, pinched to the rim. It is covered with poor-quality black and red slip. Such bowls appear at other sites in the Levant, mainly in the 2nd century BCE but not in large quantities. Only one sherd of the type was found in this locus.

Nos. 9–13 are seven different hemispherical bowls. Five bowls have smooth rims (Type BL 9b), of which one is black-slipped, one is red-slipped, and three have grayish brown slip. One bowl has internal ridges and grooves and black slip. One bowl has additional beading between the grooves (Type BL 9a; see also Chapter 5.4, Nos. 15, 18). The clay of this bowl is pinkish buff, similar to that of the ETS-I ware. These bowls are the only likely representatives of ETS-I in the locus (but see also below, No. 20). On the date see Chapter 5.4; Gunneweg *et al.* 1983: 96–97.

No. 14 is a complete fish plate of Type BL 4b. Eight fragments of the type were found in the locus; two have red slip, two have reddish brown slip, one has gray slip, and one has shiny brown slip.

No. 15 is a base fragment of a fish plate of Type BL 4b with stripes of red and black slip separated by incised concentric lines. Another fish plate of this type with reddish black slip was found.

No. 16 is a rim and wall fragment of a flaring carinated bowl of Type BL 7c; this form is restricted to the 2nd century BCE.

No. 17 is a bowl fragment of fine well-levigated clay with

eroded black slip; it appears to be an intrusive Attic bowl of Type BL 7a, of the early Hellenistic period.

No. 18 is a shallow bowl with rolled grooved rim in the West Slope tradition, Type BL 5c. All the other examples of the type were uncovered in loci of the same phase and are dated to 175–125 BCE.

No. 19 is a large bowl fragment with a wavy modeled rim. It is decorated with a running wave design in red paint. This period can be assigned to a limited group of decorated vessels usually bearing only red lines or a simple geometrical design (Fig. 6.33), but rarely leaves or spirals (Nos. 62, 64). No parallel to the bowl was found, but its ware indicates local manufacture.

No. 20 is a fragment of the lower wall and base of a plate with stamped palmettes arranged around a central depression. As noted in the typological discussion, the palmettes display a deterioration from the original palm shape to an oval honeysuckle design. Since the clay is dark red with small white grits, and the slip is also dark red, it is difficult to determine whether this vessel is an ETS-I Hellenistic bowl of Samaria Form 1 (see Chapter 5.4, No. 7), or merely a Hellenistic red-slipped bowl.

Nos. 21–22 are profiled rims which may be of krater lids. No. 21 has an infolded rim, while No. 22 has an outturned rim with a triangular section.

No. 23 is a krater fragment with an unusual profile, unique to this locus.

No. 24 is a rim, wall, and handle fragment of a relatively small krater of Type KR 10. The rim has an outturned ledge, sometimes flat. It has horizontal strap handles resembling those of the West Slope technique kraters especially typical of the 3rd and early 2nd centuries BCE.

No. 25 is the upper part of a deep krater of Type KR 5 with flaring body and overhanging rim concave on the outside. The curving loop handles attached to the shoulder are punched into the wall, leaving thumb prints. This type is found at Tel Dor almost exclusively as part of the assemblage of the 2nd century BCE.

Nos. 26–28 are some of ten different globular cooking pot rims belonging to Type CP 1 found in the locus, out of a total of 16 rims. All have an outturned straight neck with a simple rounded rim, and shallow ridges on the upper body.

Nos. 29–30 are different variations of the globular cooking pot with high straight neck and elaborate rim, thickened and flattened on top (Type CP 2). Three were found in the locus.

Nos. 31–32 are rims of globular cooking pots with concave outcurved neck of Type CP 4. Three were found in the locus, two very well fired, one (No. 31) thin and fragile.

No. 33 is a rounded casserole of Type CP 6 with a flattened rim and vertical strap handles, especially typical of the 2nd century BCE onwards. Of 11 casseroles found in the locus, three were of this type.

No. 34 is a rounded casserole of Type CP 5, similar to the previous one but with a flaring concave rim shaped to receive a lid. Only one rim of this type was found in the locus.

No. 35 is a carinated casserole with straight, slightly everted walls, a flat rim, and an angular body (Type CP 8). This type is rare among the casseroles, and is generally found only in the 2nd century BCE.

#### Fig. 6.44

No. 1 is a large rim fragment of a lid of Type LD 2 with a convex body and a slightly upcurved rim. From the rim's diameter we may conclude that this was probably a casserole lid. Two additional examples were found in the locus. The type occurs in phases dated to the 3rd and 2nd centuries BCE.

No. 2 is a complete baking tray of Type BT 1; several other fragments were found in the locus. All have a rough, heavy, blackened base and steep, everted, thickened rim, to which a ring handle is attached. They are found almost exclusively in phases of the 2nd–early 1st centuries BCE.

No. 3 is a rim of a unique cooking jug with a deep groove in the inner rim. It is outstanding also in its double handle; such handles are otherwise known in certain types of amphorae. This jug was certainly used for cooking, as indicated by the color of the clay and the burnt surface. The presence of mica inclusions in the clay points to a non-local origin.

No. 4 is the fragmentary lug of an imported brazier in the shape of a head, with the hair rising in arches (Chapter 5.2, No. 9).

No. 5 is a rim and wall fragment of a brazier, probably of local production (Chapter 5.2, No. 38).

No. 6 is a small handmade rim and lug fragment of a brazier (Chapter 5.2, No. 35), much smaller than the decorated example.

No. 7 is the upper part of a tall dipper juglet of Type JT 1. This is the late version of the slipped elongated juglet. Five rims and many body fragments were found in the locus, none of them slipped.

No. 8 is a small rim and handle fragment of a squat dipper juglet with flaring rounded rim of Type JT 2b. The type is commonly coated with red paint on the upper half, though this example is plain.

No. 9 is the upper part of a dipper juglet. No other example of a rim and neck with such a large diameter was found at Dor.

No. 10 is the body of a ribbed juglet of Type JT 2c; seven examples were found in the locus. They all have a small inner depression in the base to permit the settling of sediments. They are dated to the second half of the 2nd century BCE.

Nos. 11–12 are unguentaria of the long thin type (Type UG 2c). This is the dominant type of unguentarium in the second half of the 2nd century BCE.

Nos. 13–14 are two juglet bases, probably a variant of the base of ribbed juglet Type JT 2c.

No. 15 is an almost complete amphoriskos of Type AK 1. Two other examples of this type were found in the locus. They are found mainly in assemblages of the second half of the 2nd century BCE.

No. 16 is a complete large unguentarium of Type UG 2g; at least four more were found in fragmentary condition. These vessels have a long neck widening to an inturned elaborate rim, stained with drops of the slip which covers the interior. They were probably imported during the 2nd century BCE. Their liquid contents have left residues on their interior.

No. 17 is a heavy globular jug with a wide cylindrical neck, an everted rounded rim, and a loop handle extending

from rim to shoulder. This is Type JG 11, which continues the local Persian period tradition and still occasionally occurs at Tel Dor in phases of the 2nd century BCE.

No. 18 is a pitcher/jug with thin walls, flaring rim, one handle from rim to shoulder, and piriform body with shallow ridges (Type JG 4). The ridges are typical of late Hellenistic vessels. Five more rims belonging to this type were found in the locus.

No. 19 is a rim of an unusual jug or table amphora.

No. 20 is a table amphora of Type JG 7b. It is an undecorated vessel with an angular slightly grooved body, high concave neck, and flaring rim. The handles extend from the neck to the shoulder. This type is rare in Hellenistic phases at Tel Dor.

Nos. 21–22 are bases of two different jugs of undetermined type. From the quality of the clay we may assume that they are not local.

No. 23 is a tall plain lagynos with a slender neck. A strap handle extends from below the rim to the widest part of the body. Red paint stains can be seen just below the rim. Fragments of this lagynos were found in both L564 and L4093. As noted in the typological discussion, this type appears at various sites in Israel and along the Mediterranean coast, mostly at the end of the 2nd and in the first half of the 1st centuries BCE.

No. 24 is a neck and twisted handle of a lagynos, covered with a white coating. Twisted handles also occasionally occur in phase 4b. Parallels to the type date from the late 3rd through 2nd centuries BCE.

No. 25 is a fragment of a lid, probably of a krater. Krater lids were often crowned with a small bottle in the shape of an unguentarium, and our fragment appears to be part of such an unguentarium. On the basis of its clay, slip, and decoration color we classified it with the lagynos group.

No. 26 is a body fragment of a lagynos decorated with broad bands of red-brown paint and red dots between two red lines. This is a common feature of lagynoi (Thompson 1934: E 70–73), occurring mainly in the angular type.

No. 27 is a body fragment of a jug (or some other closed vessel) decorated with a red leaf. From the quality of the clay we may assume that it was locally made. Decorated pottery similar to this fragment is rare at Dor.

No. 28 is a complete table amphora made of well levigated and fired clay, covered with even, thick buff-pink slip, and decorated with red paint. On the body a broad red band is bordered by two red lines on each side. Two strap handles are attached to the rim, turning down at a right angle to join the shoulders. The rim flares outwards and the neck is very wide. The low ring base is also covered by red paint. The clay and decoration resemble our group of lagynoi, but the profile has a Greek appearance.

No. 29 is another decorated amphora which is unparallelled. The shoulder fragment has a bichrome decoration, consisting of red and black lines and a spiral element. Red lines bordered by black are more common in earlier periods, particularly the Iron Age. Many fragments of this vessel were found in the locus. The large amount of mica grits leads us to believe that it was not locally made.

No. 30 is the upper part of a cooking pot prop. It consists of a convex hollow disk, sharply downturned (see the typological discussion). Only one fragment of this type was found in the locus.

Nos. 31–32 are two jar rims of Type JR 1c, with outturned rim, simple in section, narrowing towards the top.

#### Fig. 6.45

No. 1 is a complete Rhodian amphora with well-levigated buff clay and a light, smoothed outer surface. It has a thickened round rim, long cylindrical neck, pear-shaped body and cylindrical solid base. Below the rim is a band of red paint. The two angular handles are stamped (see Chapter 5.1, No. 38); the stamp is dated *ca.* 150 BCE. Five Rhodian stamped amphora handles were discovered in the locus (Chapter 5.1, Nos. 3, 38, 75, 88, 100), all dated between 2nd and the third quarter of the 2nd century BCE.

No. 2 is a handle of a bag-shaped jar of Type JR 1a, with stamped handle; for a discussion of these stamps see Chapter 11.

Nos. 3–5 are probably fragments of Rhodian amphora judging by their clay quality and color, they are similar to No. 1.

No. 6 is a small fragment of a rim and a double-barreled handle. The clay is reddish and covered with a thin pale greenish yellow coating; this feature, together with the double handle, led us to conclude that it belongs to a Koan amphora (see Fig. 6.42:6). These wine amphorae were in use throughout the 3rd–1st centuries BCE. Stamped jars similar to this were found only in phase 4, dated to the 2nd century up to 125 BCE.

Nos. 7–14 are fragments of miscellaneous amphorae of uncertain origin. Nos. 7 and 13 are probably Knidian, since they have the typical red clay; No. 13 also displays the distinctive flange around the pointed base.

#### Fig. 6.46

No. 1 is a moldmade lamp decorated with acanthus leaves alternating with four heart-shaped leaves. On the nozzle is a Silenus mask. These lamps were imported from Asia Minor and are dated *ca.* 175–75 BCE (see Chapter 5.6, Type 13.1).

No. 2 is a moldmade lamp with radial ribbing on the shoulder and an S-coil on the double lug. It is dated *ca.* 150–50 BCE (Chapter 5.6, Type 12.2).

No. 3 is a broken moldmade lamp of the box type with seven nozzles (of which only one is completely preserved), decorated with radial ornaments of zigzag shape and a *ovolo* band (see Chapter 5.6, Type 16.2a). It belongs to the class of gray Hellenistic lamps, probably of Eastern manufacture, and dates from the late 2nd–1st centuries BCE.

#### Summary

In L564 an outstanding quantity and variety of finds were discovered, demonstrating the full ceramic repertoire of the half-century between *ca.* 175 and *ca.* 125 BCE. In the assemblage we observed a number of characteristic features: 1. The disappearance of the West Slope ware, a phenomenon noted in other assemblages of phase 4a. Isolated sherds found in loci of this phase were either degenerate versions of the original Eastern manufacture, or were redeposited

2) ETS-I ware is still rare in this phase, and comprises only a few types of hemispherical bowls.

3) Hemispherical bowls were still in intensive use in this phase; they include not only the plain ware of Type BL 9, but also relief bowls and moldmade glass bowls.

4) There is an increase in the occurrence of moldmade pottery (lamps, braziers, and bowls) in this period. They were all imported from various sources, and reflect a desire for more elaborate decorative motifs and for more delicate vessels.

5) In this phase a relatively large number of lagynoi, jugs, double amphorae, and kraters were imported. These too reflect an increase in Dor's marine trade.

#### L616, phase 4b (Fig. 6.47)

In unit I 47 three sets of floors were found; all appear to relate to the walls of the 'Phoenician House.' The uppermost set (L530 and L529) are phase 4a, and the lowermost set (L616 and L613) are phase 4b; this is the original floor of the 'Phoenician House,' found with pottery *in situ* and in association with a *tabun* (L629). These loci were sealed by an intermediate floor with ashes and installations (L550 and L551), assigned to phase 4b.

L616 was chosen as representative of the pottery of phase 4b, primarily because of the rich variety of vessel types and because the floor was sealed by another floor level with ashes and installations (L550 and L551).

In the discussion of the types found in L616 we will also include types found in L613, L550, and L551 that appear in the typology.

Three sherds of the West Slope technique were found on the floor. No. 1 is a plate decorated with olive motif (Chapter 5.5, No. 45). It is of the Eastern Mediterranean class and is dated to the 3rd–2nd centuries BCE. No. 17 is a kantharos or calyx beaker (Chapter 5.5, No. 11) decorated with white paint and incisions and dated to the 2nd century BCE. No. 5 could be its base. No. 16 is an amphora with a necklace pattern (Chapter 5.5, No. 76), dated at various sites to the 3rd–2nd centuries BCE.

Several lamps were found in the locus. Four are wheelmade, of local manufacture (Chapter 5.6, Type 6), dating from the 4th to the 2nd centuries BCE. Three flat teep shoulder lamps (Chapter 5.6, Type 10) are dated 400–150/50 BCE.

Almost all the bowl types of the Hellenistic repertoire were found in this assemblage: No. 2 is the base of a plate of Attic ware of the early Hellenistic period. The decoration of rouletting and stamped palmettes is still in the early tradition, and the variation in slip colors is also characteristic of this period.

No. 3 is a complete outcurved bowl of Type BL 7a. The red clay and lustrous black slip are characteristic of the early Hellenistic period. In this bowl there is deliberate scratching of the slip in the strip of rouletting. This is a type occasionally found in contexts of the 3rd century BCE.

No. 4 is one of three fragments of a different subtype, BL 7c, which is more carinated and flaring. They reflect later variations of the type with dull gray slip, more common in the 2nd century BCE.

Nos. 5–6 are two bowls resembling fish plates of Type BL 5b lacking the central depression. Their angular profile

resembles fish plates of Type BL 4b. This type occurs in all phases of the Hellenistic period, but most frequently in the 2nd century BCE.

No. 7 is a fragment of a flat shallow bowl with an infolded rim in the fish plate tradition (Type BL 5a). An occasional feature in the late 3rd and throughout the 2nd centuries BCE is the division of the inner slip into two zones, the outer with dark gray metallic color and the inner with red.

Nos. 8–9, like the majority of bowls found in the locus, are of the incurved rim Type 8a, mostly covered with matt black slip. One fragment (No. 9) is relatively wide (Type BL 8b), and two fragments had no slip (Type BL 8e).

No. 10 represents many sherds of two bowls with pinched handles of Type BL 10a. One bowl has metallic black slip, the other black slip on the exterior and red inside. It is commonly assumed that this type replaced the Attic and early Hellenistic skyphos, and that it appears only in the 2nd century BCE. At Tel Dor, however, the type occasionally occurs as early as the 4th century BCE, though it is generally found in contexts of the 2nd century.

No. 11 is a rim fragment of a large crude plate of Type BL 13, with matt red slip on the interior and the top of the exterior. This sherd belongs to a limited class of plates which is unparalleled at other sites.

No. 12 is a mortarium rim of Type BL 14, part of the repertoire of plates which continue the tradition of prototypes of the Persian period. They occur only rarely in late phases such as 4b of Area C0.

No. 13 is a rim and handle fragment of a large open krater of Type KR 9. It has a flat outturned rim, flaring walls, and a vertical loop handle from rim to body. This type occasionally occurs in phases of the 3rd and early 2nd centuries BCE.

No. 14 is a rim fragment of a small deep krater of Type KR 10. The type usually has horizontal strap handles and is covered with lustrous black to red slip. Since this sherd is small, it could also belong to a West Slope technique krater (Chapter 5.4, Nos. 61–62). This type usually occurs from the 4th century and up to 175 BCE, and seldom later.

Nos. 18–20 are three types of casserole represented in the locus. No. 18 is of Type CP 7, a small handleless casserole with a lid seating ridge. No. 19 is of Type CP 5, with rounded body and flaring concave lip. No. 20 is of Type CP 6, with the flattened rim of Type CP 5. These are common in all Hellenistic phases of Tel Dor.

No. 21 is a globular cooking pot fragment of Type CP 1, with outturned straight neck, simple rounded rim, and no definite angle between neck and body.

Nos. 22–23 are upper parts of globular cooking pots with large squat bodies and triangular rim section (Type CP 3). They are commonly found in phases of the late 4th to early 2nd centuries BCE.

No. 24 is another variant of the globular cooking pot (Type CP 4). It differs from the previous types in its distinctive concave neck, designed to receive a lid. It occurs in phases of the 3rd–2nd centuries BCE, and occasionally in the early 1st century BCE.

No. 25 is a globular cooking pot of Type CP 2 with a high straight neck and elaborate rim, flattened on top. The flattened incurved rim is a feature found exclusively in the 2nd century BCE.

No. 26 is a small fragment of a rim (?). Most rims found in the Hellenistic period were of casserole or cooking pots:

this one, however, may be of a jug, jar, or table amphora. Very few rims of this type were found in the relevant phases.

No. 27 is a small piece of a rectangular grill-net. No parallels were found in the local pottery repertoire.

No. 28 is a complete squat handleless miniature vessel with a raised base and wide everted rim (see Fig. 6.25), found in L616. In L613, of the same floor, another bottle was found; it differs from the previous one in having a dull dark gray slip. In the fill of the ashy floor L550 was found a miniature juglet which has one handle, a heavy base, and a pear-shaped body. It is similar in shape to the miniature stamped juglets, but is unstamped.

No. 29 is a small fusiform unguentarium of Type UG 2b. Like most of the early unguentaria of the 4th–3rd centuries BCE, this one has a shorter and rounder body.

No. 30 is a rim and handle of a globular jug with a wide cylindrical neck (Type JG 11). At Tel Dor this type continues from the Persian into the Hellenistic period, up to the end of the 2nd century BCE.

No. 31 is a fine jug with matt black slip and an everted profiled rim (see Fig. 6.28b). It is uncommon in the Hellenistic phase of Dor and is probably imported. It occurs only in the 3rd and first quarter of the 2nd centuries BCE.

No. 32 is a rim fragment of a bag-shaped jar of Type JR 1b, with a thickened well-designed rim triangular in section.

No. 33–36 are four different fragments of imported amphorae. No. 33 is Rhodian, and No. 34 most probably Knidian. No. 35 has a base which is hollow on the underside, a feature most common in early Hellenistic contexts. No. 36 is the long and solid base of an amphora whose origin is unknown.

## Summary

The following characteristics were noted for the assemblage of phase 4b. Few stamped amphorae were found in this phase, in contrast to phase 4a. L551 yielded one Rhodian stamped handle (Chapter 5.1, No. 18), and another stamped handle of undetermined origin (Chapter 5.1, No. 39) was found. No relief bowls were found, and only one brazier (Chapter 5.2, No. 11) was uncovered. West Slope technique vessels appear more frequently in this phase, some still in the original Attic tradition. The lamps found in L616 and L613 fall into two categories: those dated 350–150 BCE, and those dated 200–100 BCE. All are wheelmade, with the exception of a moldmade star-shaped lamp (Chapter 5.6, Type 16.3), which was found in L551 and may be dated earlier than the single-nozzled moldmade lamps, such as those of L4566 (Chapter 5.6, Type 16.5), both of the 3rd century BCE. The date given to phase 4b is *ca.* 275–175 BCE.

### Area C0, Phase 5a, L4068 and L4082 (Fig. 6.48)

In unit H 47, under floors of phase 4 (L547 and L612), a compact stratified fill was uncovered. Two main layers were observed, made of ash and kurkar. These were interpreted as floors or accumulations above a floor. They represent two successive surfaces of phase 5a, the later one L4068 and the earlier L4082.

In L4068 were found various bowl sherds, one of which is shown in Fig. 6.48:1 — a base with rouletted decoration.

The density of the strokes is similar to that of the Attic ware of the 4th, but the quality of the slip and the division in concentric strips of black and red lead us to believe that it is part of the repertoire of the mid-3rd century BCE.

No. 2 is a base of a fish plate of Type BL 4b/c, covered in red slip.

No. 3 is a rim of a fish plate of Type BL 4b or a bowl resembling a fish plate but without a central depression. Type 5b.

No. 4 is an incurved rim bowl of Type BL 8a, the earlier version with corroded dull black slip and heavy walls which starts to appear in loci of the 4th century and continues in the 3rd century BCE.

No. 5 is a rim fragment of a large open krater of Type K 9 with flat outturned rim and flaring walls. This type was occasionally found at Dor in loci of the 3rd–2nd centuries BCE.

No. 6 is a fragment of a shallow wheel-burnished frying pan of Type FP 1, with a tubular burnished handle attached to its rounded rim. This blackened fragment has many micro-inclusions. As noted in the typological discussion, it has been found at many other sites in contexts of the 3rd and 2nd centuries BCE.

No. 7 is a rim of a casserole of Type CP 5, with a flaring concave lip designed to receive a lid. As noted in the typological discussion, these casseroles are found in contexts of the 4th and 3rd centuries, and become more frequent in the 2nd century BCE.

No. 8 is a small rim and handle fragment of an unusual cooking jug. Since its ware is that of cooking vessels, it was probably used for boiling liquids. Its profile resembles that of jugs of Type JG 4.

No. 9 is a large fragment of a West Slope lekythos, decorated with thinned clay paint. The design consists of a necklace, ivy tendrils and corymbs, and olive wreath. Two lines filled with miltos divide the decoration into three registers. It is presumably dated to the late 4th or early 3rd century BCE (see Chapter 5.2, No. 15).

No. 10 is a squat juglet of Type JT 2a, with one handle, a short body, and wavy ridges on its bottom half. This is a type found only in the 3rd century BCE.

No. 11 is the body of a small plain unguentarium of Type UG 2b, asymmetrical in shape.

No. 12 is a base fragment of an elongated dipper juglet of Type JT 1 with a light surface, of the Persian period tradition. It is usually found only in early Hellenistic phases at Dor.

No. 13 is the base of a cooking pot prop of Type FL. The props found at Tel Dor emerged from loci of the 4th century, but are more common in contexts of the 3rd to mid-2nd centuries BCE.

No. 14 is a rim and handle of a pinched mouth jug of Type JG 12. The pinched mouth creates a trefoil spout, and the neck is short and thick. This is one of the types continuing the Phoenician tradition through the Persian period and into the first decades of the Hellenistic period.

No. 15 is a rim of a bag-shaped jar of Type JR 1a, the dominant jar type throughout the Hellenistic period.

No. 16 is a wheelmade, round shoulder lamp of local production. This is a common type that continues from the mid-4th to the 2nd centuries BCE (see Chapter 5.6, Type 6).

No. 17 is a round shoulder lamp with side lug. This is



wheelmade local lamp which has some remains of red slip on the base. Its date is similar to that of No. 16 (see Chapter 6, Type 8).

Nos. 18–19 are two bases of Attic outcurved rounded bowls with lustrous black slip. They are decorated with incised palmettes surrounded by rouletting, a design which became common in Attic bowls from the mid-4th century BCE.

No. 20 is a rim of a bowl of Type BL 7a. The type was found in relatively large quantities in the 4th and early 3rd centuries BCE phases in all areas of the site, indicating the continuity of import products from Attica.

Nos. 21–22 are two rims of bowls of Type BL 8a. They have corroded matt black slip and relatively heavy walls. These bowls are found throughout the second half of the 4th century BCE; their origin is as yet unknown.

No. 23 is a fragment of a flat shallow fish plate of Type L 4a, with heavy straight walls and sharply downturned rim. This type is of Attic origin and still has the typical lustrous slip; it continues from the 4th into the first decades of the 3rd centuries BCE.

No. 24 is a rim of a skyphos of Type SK 1, one of the earliest found at Dor. Skyphoi were also found in phase 5–4 in Area C2, accounting for 5–15% of the small bowls.

No. 25 is a rim fragment of a cooking pot of Type CP 1, with an outturned straight neck profile continuing the tradition of the Persian period.

No. 26 is a lid fragment of the larger type, Type LD 2, with slightly upturned rim. The type is occasionally found in phases of the 3rd–2nd centuries BCE. This rim is narrow in comparison to other examples of the type, and does not fit a casserole.

No. 27 is a bulbous piriform bottle of Type UG 1, decorated with a wide red-orange band covering a pair of degenerate horizontal handles. This type continues from the Persian period to the first stage of the Hellenistic period, i.e. 25–275 B.C.E.

No. 28 is a rim fragment of a delicate jug or a table amphora of Type JG 7a, differing from the regular table amphora of Type JG 7b by the light surface covering the exterior walls. A few similar rims were found only in phases of the early Hellenistic period.

No. 29 is a rim fragment of a jar of Type JR 1a, which has a relatively thick and high rounded rim. This particular shape continues the tradition of the Persian period.

No. 30 is a rim and shoulder of a Persian period basket handle jar.

No. 31 is a base of an amphora of unknown origin. This type of base was frequently found in the transitional phase of the second half of the 4th century BCE.

## Summary

The two loci of phase 5a are dated to 325–275 BCE for several reasons. In L4068 one coin was found (No. 16 in Chapter 8) which was attributed to Ptolemy I (311–285 BCE). A large fragment of a lekythos of the West Slope technique is dated to the late 4th to early 3rd centuries BCE. The wheelmade lamps of local production, though they have a long range, are more commonly found in early Hellenistic phases. Most of the local pottery has Persian period prototypes, and there are only minor changes during the transi-

tional period. From these loci, and the parallels in other areas, we see that there are no dramatic changes in the pottery assemblages during this period; the Attic imports with plain black slip (bowls, plates, lamps, and kraters) continue in use, and new decorated products (the West Slope ware) come into use. We would thus date L4082 to the last quarter of the 4th century, and L4068 to the first quarter of the 3rd century BCE.

## Area C1, Phase 1, L4019 (Figs. 6.49–6.50)

Just under the surface of unit F 46 on the margin of Tel Dor a large accumulation of pottery was found. This deposit was 0.50 m. thick (18.92–18.43) and packed with pottery. We assume that it should be attributed to Stratum I, since it cuts into a Stratum II floor (L4072) and because it does not relate to any of the walls. We chose this pit as a key locus for study of the latest pottery of the area because of its abundance of middle and late Roman pottery types and because there was no other sealed floor belonging to Stratum I, the last living phase in this excavation area.

A few of the pottery types have been described by Rosenthal, i.e. the lamps Nos. 39–44 (Chapter 5.6, Types 26.5, 26.6, 26.13, 28.3, and 28.4) and the ETS-I bowls Nos. 1–2 (Chapter 5.4, No. 22). A date of the last quarter of the 1st to mid-2nd centuries CE was given to the lamps, and 100–150 CE to the bowls. We will examine the rest of the pottery vessels to see if the dates are applicable to them.

## Fig. 6.49

Nos. 1–2 are two small deep bowls of ETS-I ware with outward flaring rim and nearly flat, stepped base. Very typical is the groove decorating the upper side of the rim. The clay is buff-colored; the slip is the uneven reddish orange typical of the 2nd century CE. They are well represented at Samaria (Form 7; Crowfoot *et al.* 1957: 327, Fig. 77:11), Beth Shean (Fitzgerald 1931: Pl. XXXIV:24), Shiqmona, pit 319 (Elgavish 1977: 47, Fig. VIII:49, 50), Oboda (Negev 1974: 23, No. 155), Mamfisis (Negev and Sivan 1977: 112, Fig. 2:7, 9), Tarsus (Jones 1950: Fig. 193:410), Antioch (Waagé 1948: Pl. VII:640, Middle Roman), and Berenice (Kenrick 1985: 239). At most sites the last appearance of the vessel was the end of the 2nd century CE; see the discussion in Chapter 5.4.3 (Roman forms).

No. 3 is a plate with outward-sloping wall and slightly rounded bottom, separated by a pronounced flange. The bottom is covered with grooves. Since plates such as these are covered with very thin red slip on the interior and on the upper part of the exterior, and since there are no traces of fire on the bottom, we presume that they were used as plates and not as casseroles. According to Hayes' typology this is Form 23 (Hayes 1972: 45–46, Fig. 7). This form was in existence for a long period; the larger examples are typical of the end of the 2nd century and the beginning of the 3rd centuries CE.

No. 4 is a krater with a thick, slightly flaring wall and a thickened rim turned sharply inwards. The clay is a light pinkish brown color, with many light grits. Sherds like this were found in great quantities in the upper layers of Tel Dor; most probably this vessel was used as a mortarium, which maintained the size of mortaria of previous periods.

No. 5 is another type of krater with flaring walls, horizontal everted rim, and shallow ridges inside. This krater is very similar in shape and clay to the Hellenistic krater (Type KR 9). The same type was found at Shiqmona in pit 319 (Elgavish 1977: Pl. XI:90), and was dated to the 2nd century CE. They were found in Jerusalem as well (Hershkovitz 1987: 316, Nos. 4–7), dating from the end of the 1st–2nd centuries CE. At Tarsus these kraters were classified as Middle Roman Kitchen Pottery and dated 2nd–late 3rd centuries CE (Jones 1950: Fig. 204:780). In the discussion on the pottery found at Berenice, Riley gives a date from the mid-2nd to the mid-3rd centuries CE (1979: 339–40), stressing that this type was very common in this period, although it seems likely that it continues into the Late Roman period.

Nos. 6–7 are flat casseroles with broad flat bases and concave walls. A groove marks the interior junction of the floor and wall. The bottoms of the vessels are usually blackened since they were used for cooking on an open fire. Three other casseroles like No. 6, and four like No. 7, were found in this assemblage. The general features of the type are those of the 'Late Pompeian Red' plates (see the discussion of No. 8), and it seems that they were imitated in other workshops.

No. 8 is a flat casserole with thick convex walls turned slightly inwards, plain rim, and broad flat base. As in Nos. 6–7, there is an inner offset at the junction between the base and walls; there are some concentric grooves on the base. The red slip inside and on top of the outside of the casserole is very distinctive; the red surface was wheel-burnished. The ware is typical of a cooking vessel, with many mica grits, indicating that the casserole was not locally made. This type of casserole somewhat resembles the 'Pompeian Red Ware' (see, for example, Crowfoot *et al.* 1957: 298; Fig. 68:10–11). This casserole is a late variant which belongs to Hayes Form 181, dated from the second half of the 2nd to the first half of the 3rd centuries CE (Hayes 1972: 200–201, Fig. 35). At Berenice (Kenrick 1985: 349) it appears early in the 3rd century too. At Caesarea (Bar-Nathan 1986: 164, Fig. 2:20) it was attributed to the end of the 2nd and the 3rd centuries CE. At Shiqmona this type was dated to the 3rd century on the basis of the finds at Beth She'arim (Avigad 1962: No. 17) and Antioch (Waagé 1948: 48, 55, shape 8.3.1).

No. 9 is a casserole with a beveled straight-cut rim and horizontal handles, and a black ashy bottom. This type of casserole had a lid perfectly fitted to its rim, allowing the food to be well steamed. The lid and the casserole were made together on the wheel as one vessel. When it was sufficiently dry, the potter cut it into two parts, pinching them slightly together so they would not shrink to different sizes in the kiln (see a detailed discussion in Zevulun and Olenik 1978: 66). This type of casserole is typical of pottery assemblages of the 2nd century CE, such as Shiqmona pit 319 (Elgavish 1977: Fig. IV:20–21), and Caesarea, in a fill of the 2nd and 3rd centuries CE (Bar-Nathan 1986: 172, Fig. 2:15). It continues into the late Roman–early Byzantine period as well at Caesarea (Adan-Bayewitz 1986: 125, Fig. 3:19, 21), Tell Qiri (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987: Fig. 1:12), and Beth She'arim (Avigad 1954: 210, Fig. 3:14–15).

Nos. 10–12 are casseroles with small loop handles extending from rim to body and slightly curved walls. The base is flattened and slightly convex. The rim is flattened with one or two incised lines. This type is dated to the 2nd and 3rd centuries CE. At Caesarea it was found in a fill above the

Promontory Palace, dated to the 2nd to 3rd centuries CE (Bar-Nathan 1986: 164, Fig. 2:16). It resembles Capernaum's Type A12, dated to 135–300 CE (Loffreda 1974: 38, Fig. 5:16–19). At Shiqmona this type was published only in a typological plate, and on the basis of a comparison to Beth She'arim (Avigad 1954: Fig. 3:9–11) it was dated to the 3rd century CE (Elgavish 1977: 23; Fig. XVII).

No. 12 has some minor variations, such as a deep groove on the rim and a pronounced carination between the wall and the base. At Capernaum many of the earlier casseroles resembled this variation (Loffreda 1974: Type A10, Fig. 5:1–9); they are dated to the 1st to 3rd centuries CE.

No. 13 is a fragment of a lid; from its dimensions we can deduce that it is a casserole lid. The body of this lid is slightly convex with a thickened rim.

Nos. 14–17 are a group of globular cooking pots with short straight necks and sharply beveled rims with one or two grooves on top (Nos. 15–16). The pots were well fired and the outer walls were smoothed, leaving only shallow ridges. This type of pot continues the tradition of globular pots of the 1st century CE (Lapp 1961: Type 71.1), with slight changes: the later cooking pots have straight or shorter necks, and the rims are flatter. The type appears in some assemblages of the 2nd and 3rd centuries CE such as Caesarea (Bar-Nathan 1986: 163), Shiqmona (Elgavish 1977: 22, Type 120), and Tel Mevorakh (Rosenthal 1975, Fig. 2:2–4).

Cooking pot No. 14 has a typical carination on its shoulder. Similar cooking pots were found at Shiqmona (Elgavish 1977: Type 124), where they are tentatively ascribed to the 3rd century CE on the basis of a parallel at Samaria (Crowfoot *et al.* 1957: Fig. 71:6), and at Tel Mevorakh (Rosenthal 1978: 15), where a later date was given. In L4019, and in all upper Roman levels of Tel Dor, cooking pots like No. 14 were the most common type (16 rims out of 30 in the locus). The next most common type is rim No. 15 (nine rims out of 30), followed by No. 16 (five rims out of 30).

An exceptional cooking pot is No. 17, with a straight collar neck and a sharp carination at the connection between the neck and the deep body, and straight outturned sloping walls. Though at Shiqmona it was attributed to the 2nd century CE (Elgavish 1977: 22, No. 121), at other sites it was more commonly found in layers of the 3rd century CE and even the Byzantine period (Bar-Nathan 1986: 167, Fig. 3:16; Riley 1975: 41, No. 56).

No. 18 represents five upper parts and a few body pieces of dipper juglets found in L4019. The juglets are very roughly made and asymmetrical. The bases are pointed and there are deep ridges on the body, and the rims are folded. Sometimes the upper part of the juglet is painted red, and at the junction between the neck and the body there is a ridge. Even at the present preliminary stage of work in other excavation areas, we can conclude that this type of juglet is the most common one in Roman levels of Tel Dor. At Shiqmona too this is the dominant juglet of the Roman period; it is noted that the same type appears both in the 1st and the 2nd centuries CE (Elgavish 1977: 19, Nos. 9, 10, 93–97). Since this type of juglet is abundant only at these two sites which are located on the Carmel coast, it was possibly locally made. This assumption is also supported by the fact that in layers of the end of the Hellenistic period were found similar dipper juglets that could be the prototype of

e Roman period juglet (see Fig. 6.28:9–16). They are made of similar clay, covered with the same red slip, and the bodies have pointed bases. The only difference is that the earlier type of juglet has a shorter body.

No. 19 is the body of a unique juglet, handmade, with very thick walls. It may be a medicine bottle similar to the Hellenistic and early Roman bottles (see the typological discussion).

Nos. 20–21 are two upper parts of jugs which have flaring rims with a triangular section, with a small groove on the upper part of the rim. They also have a long cylindrical neck and a globular body. They are made of a very dark gray clay full of grits, resembling cooking pot material. These jugs were used for heating liquids (Zevulun 1978: 68–69). This type was already in use in the 1st century CE in Judean sites (Bar-Nathan 1981: 59, Pl. 4:14–16). At Shiqmona the type was dated to the 2nd century CE (Elgavish 1977: Pl. 2:12). A similar jug was found at Tel Mevorakh, though not from a stratified level (Rosenthal 1978: 16, Fig. 2:15–16).

No. 22 is a jug characterized by its wide neck with flaring rim, piriform ribbed body, concave base, and one handle from rim to shoulder. The prototype of the jug is very common in late Hellenistic and early Roman strata (see a similar type in the Hellenistic typology, Fig. 6.31). This form is classified by Lapp as Type 21.1 (Lapp 1961: 158–59), and occurs profusely in early Roman layers of Judean sites like Jerusalem (Mazar 1971: 31, Fig. 17:15), where it was dated to the 1st century BCE, and Herodium (Bar-Nathan 1981: 8, Pl. 4:7), dated to the 1st century BCE–1st century CE. A similar jug was found at Samaria in a cistern dated to the 1st century CE (Crowfoot *et al.* 1957: Fig. 70:7). They also continue in use throughout the late Roman and Byzantine periods at sites such as Capernaum (Loffreda 1974: Fig. 4:4–10); the difference in these later jugs is that their handles are attached to the neck and not the rim.

No. 23 is the concave base of a jug with very close ribbing. This type has a conical body, with a short narrow neck and one handle. Similar jugs were found in other areas of the excavation; in Area B one of these jugs was used as a safe, hidden under a floor and containing four coins. In light of this fact we may assume that this jug was in use at the end of the 1st century CE and continued in use during the 2nd century as well. At Shiqmona a base of this type was found in pit 319, dated to the 2nd century CE (Elgavish 1977: 35, No. 11); at Jalame a complete jug was dated to the late Roman period (Johnson 1988: 207, No. 697).

No. 24 is the upper part of a unique jug, made of light cream, very well levigated clay, with a flat horizontal inverted rim, a short cylindrical neck, and a straight shoulder. From a complete vessel parallel to this example we know that the body is piriform and the base is concave. The most prominent feature of the jug is the twisted handles attached from the neck to the shoulder; each has a concave lump of clay on top, creating a pinched knob. Twisted handles occur as early as the 3rd century BCE and throughout the Hellenistic period, both in West Slope ware and in the agynoi.

Nos. 25–26 are the upper parts of two flasks. They have beveled thickened rims and slightly ribbed short necks. Their walls are very heavy, with two very thick handles extending from below the rim to the shoulder. The difference between the two flasks presented here is that one is

wider than the other. Generally the flasks of this period are much larger and heavier than those of the 1st century BCE–1st century CE (Lapp 1961: 161, Type 29; Bar-Nathan 1981: 60; Hershkovitz 1987: 314, note 19). A similar flask was found at Shiqmona in pit 319 (Elgavish 1977: 35), dated to the 2nd century CE.

### Fig. 6.50

Nos. 1–3 represent the bag-shaped storage jars, with short vertical neck, a pronounced collar at its base, and two ring handles on the rounded shoulder. The body is ribbed, and widens towards the rounded bottom. The clay is sandy, tending to orange-red colors, very well fired. We present here three subtypes of this jar:

No. 1 has a short neck, concave in the interior, with a folded thickened rim. The ridge at the base of the neck is very sharp, and the ribbing on the broad shoulder very coarse and close. In the locus 24 different rims like this subtype were found.

No. 2 has a higher neck with a thickened outturned rim; it is the only example of the type found in this pit.

No. 3 has a folded stepped rim, with a short neck and a relatively shallow ridge at the base of the neck. Like No. 1, it is the only example of its type in the locus. Jars similar to this general shape were the most common type throughout the eastern Mediterranean. They are found in large quantities in every site in the area. The type had a long period of use with slight changes over time. The prototype first appears in the early Roman period, mainly in Judean sites of the second half of the 1st century BCE and in the 1st century CE (Lapp 1961: 152; Bar-Nathan 1981: 56–57; Hershkovitz 1987: 314), although the clay, the firing, and some minor details are different.

Along the coastal area of Israel this is the most popular jar of the 2nd to 4th centuries CE. At Shiqmona it was found in assemblages dated by the excavator to the 1st to 3rd centuries CE (Elgavish 1977: 25–25, Nos. 152–54). Riley, on the basis of the results of the excavations in the hippodrome of Caesarea, gave the higher-necked jar Type 1A a range between the 1st and 4th centuries CE (Riley 1975: 26, Nos. 8–9). Type 1B, with shorter neck, is more similar to Byzantine forms. Riley based his division on parallels found at Capernaum (Loffreda 1974: 26–27). The same dates are given to the jars found in the Promontory Palace of Caesarea (Bar-Nathan 1986: 163). The jar's wide distribution and its frequency in Roman sites have led most scholars to conclude that its origin is in Israel (Zemer 1977: 66–67). Its popularity is explained by the fact that its shape and size made it perfect for storage and transporting.

Nos. 4–6 are jars with a narrow cylindrical body with two twisted ring handles under the shoulder, and a rounded base. The ribbing on the body is usually shallow and wavy. The clay from which these jars were made is similar to that of the preceding jars Nos. 1–3, but in this case the walls are thicker. The upper part of jar No. 4 has a heavy short rim, no neck, and a rounded ribbed shoulder. A variation of this jar are rims Nos. 5, 6, which have no shoulder at all, but a sloping upper body. Occasionally the rims and shoulders bear clay accretions. There are two explanations for this phenomenon: these are either remains of clay lumps used to seal the vessels (Zemer 1977: 61), or traces of wet chuck

used in the manufacturing process (Landgraf 1980: 71–72, Fig. 23a). Jars like No. 4 were found at other sites, but only a few were assigned to the 2nd century CE. At Shiqmona (Elgavish 1977: 24, Pl. XIX:142–150) this type was common in the 2nd century CE levels, together with the bag-shaped jar. Elgavish suggested that this is a developed form of the ribbed, red straight-shouldered jar found in Shiqmona's Hellenistic Stratum H (Elgavish 1974: 56). Similar jars were also found in Tel Dor's Hellenistic levels (see Fig. 6.36:7–9). Judging by the quality of the clay, it can be assumed that these jars were locally produced in a coastal workshop. We believe that this jar is the prototype of the 'Gaza Ware' jars which were later mass-produced at the end of the Roman period and through the Byzantine period up to the Arabic conquest.

No. 7 is the upper part of a cylindrical amphora which has an everted rim, short neck, and two distinctive right-angled handles marked by a deep groove on their upper part and pinched at the bend. This type of amphora has a long body and an elongated toe with mushroom cup. Jars of this form were recovered from the sea at Atlit (Zemer 1977: No. 41), and were dated to the 2nd–3rd centuries CE. Zemer believed that they were probably of North African origin. In the Promontory Palace at Caesarea this type belongs to the last occupation of the palace, dating from the Byzantine period (Bar-Nathan 1986: 166, Fig. 3:7). At Athens it occurs in contexts ranging from the 1st to the 4th centuries CE (Robinson 1959: Pl. 8:G199, L11, M239). At Paphos in Cyprus it is frequent in deposits of the early 2nd century CE (Hayes 1977: 100). At Tel Dor this is one of the most common amphorae in the surface and upper layers.

No. 8 is the thick conical neck of an amphora. It has a thick narrow rim with a sharp flange below the rim. Two heavy broad handles just below this flange are steeply arched to the shoulder. This type of amphora usually has a hollow base, tubular in form. The fabric is orange-red with many shiny quartz and gray inclusions. This type of amphora has a very wide distribution (see the distribution map in Riley 1979: 191, Fig. 35). It was found in archaeological sites from England (Chester) to Iraq (Ain Sinu) and the Black Sea (Olbia), mainly dated to the first half of the 3rd century. The frequency of this type in the eastern Mediterranean and the Aegean coastal area has led scholars to believe that its source should be located there. Grace (1971: 52–95) suggested a Samian origin, while Riley (1979: 183–93) rejected this assumption because the Samian clay is micaceous, and the clay of this amphora contains no mica at all. Riley claims that this type is more common in all parts of Cyrenaica, while at Berenice it comprised between 10–15% of the total amphorae in the mid-3rd century CE levels (Riley 1979: 192). This type is very frequent in Athens, too (Robinson 1959: K113, L83, M237, M274, M303), but very rarely before the Herulian invasion of 267 CE. It is more florid in the 3rd and 4th centuries (see also Grace 1961: Fig. 37). In Israel it is frequently found in the sea by fishermen and divers, and also in the hippodrome of Caesarea, stratum H1b–H2b, dated to the 3rd and 4th centuries (Riley 1975: 38, No. 51). In the Promontory Palace of Caesarea the same amphora was found in a 2nd-century assemblage (Bar-Nathan 1986: 162, Fig. 1:7–9). Contemporary amphorae were found at Geva (Zemer 1988: 78–79), Shiqmona and Rosh ha-'Ayin (Eitan 1969: 65). Since the

origin of the amphora is unclear, the nature of its content is not known either.

No. 9 is a large part of an amphora which has a long biconical neck and an inturned lip. It has two bowed handles from the middle of the neck to the shoulder. The fabric has many shiny and gray grits. This type is known from the Black Sea coast (Zeest 1960: 117, Form 90), where it was dated to the 2nd to 3rd centuries CE.

No. 10 is a fragment of an amphora with a thickened rim and thick flattened handles attached to the rim. Its clay heaviness, and handle shape resemble the general features of the 'North African amphora' of the second half of the 2nd century and the first half of the 3rd century CE (Panella 1972: 88). Very similar amphorae were found at Caesarea in a fill dated to the 2nd–3rd centuries CE (Bar-Nathan 1986: 162, No. 153).

No. 11 is a fragment of a thick amphora, with a flaring thickened rim with a deep groove on top, a short cylindrical neck, and rounded handles. The origin of this amphora is unknown.

Nos. 12–13 are two fragments of the same water wheel pot. These pots were used to raise water in the water wheel; the pots were fastened to two sticks by two lashings, one round the neck of the pot, and the other round the knob at the bottom. When the water wheel turned, the jugs dipped into the water and brought the water up. These vessels have some characteristic features: their lack of handles; a knob on the base for tying the vessel to the sticks; their smooth base and neck, which have been rubbed by the ropes, unlike the ribbed body; and their relatively small size, with a capacity of 0.8–1.4 liters. At Tel Dor these pots were found in large quantities, scattered over the fields. In this area (C) a complete one was found in L4042. In other areas as well they were found in the uppermost stratum, or in surface accumulations that belong to the end of the 2nd century CE and beginning of the 3rd century CE. Only a few vessels of this type from Israel have been published. They are mentioned by Avitsur (1976: 60–61), but a typology has not yet been established. A very thorough discussion was published by Schioler (1973). He claims that these vessels appeared before the Roman period, but they are more common from the 3rd century CE onwards. The published examples are mostly from Egypt and Sudan, but they strongly resemble the vessels from Tel Dor.

The following lamps found in the locus are discussed by Rosenthal (Chapter 5.6):

- No. 14 = Chapter 5.6, Type 21.2.
- No. 15 = Chapter 5.6, Type 26.5.
- No. 16 = Chapter 5.6, Type 26.6.
- No. 17 = Chapter 5.6, Type 28.3.
- No. 18 = Chapter 5.6, Type 28.5.
- No. 19 = Chapter 5.6, Type 26.13.

### Summary

The assemblage described above contained a large repertoire of vessels of daily use that were uncovered on the margin of one of the dwelling quarters of the city of the Roman period. This deposit contained mainly storage and cooking vessels. By examining each of the types, we could establish that their range of use was the second half of the 2nd century and the beginning of the 3rd century CE. It is very difficult

determine the exact date of the final use of these vessels, but since some prominent types of the late 3rd century CE are lacking from this assemblage, we can deduce that a date close to the end of the first quarter of the 3rd century CE is appropriate. This is consistent with the date reflected by the numerous coins belonging to this period and the lack of earlier Roman coins from Areas A–C (see Chapter 8).

#### Area C1, Phase 2b, L492 (Fig. 6.51)

In unit G 48, some street levels east of the facade wall were uncovered. The uppermost architectural element of the street was a stone installation covered with plaster (L467). The level under this sealed locus with its makeup was L492, which was assigned to phase 2b. Among the finds only a few diagnostic pottery sherds were found:

No. 1 is a wall fragment of a relief Ionian bowl, decorated with six rows of small painted imbricate veined leaves. The suggested date of production of these bowls is 166–69 BCE (see Chapter 5, No. 3.2.19).

No. 2 is a small fish plate with a drooping rim, Type BL 4b, with a very shallow central depression encircled by a groove. As noted above, Type BL 4b was common during the 2nd century BCE. This bowl reflects the latest stage of production in this period, since the slip was carelessly made, varying from dull black to dull red.

No. 3 is a casserole of Type CP 6 with flattened rim, typical of the mid-2nd century BCE.

No. 4 is a unique small krater with very thin walls covered with red slip. Small kraters were sporadically found in the Hellenistic phases (see KR 12), but this type has a narrower neck and is covered with red slip.

No. 5 is an outturned rim fragment of an amphora. From its clay color we can assume that it is the rim of a Rhodian amphora.

No. 6 is a narrow neck and long triangular rim of an amphora. This amphora, judging by the rim's shape, appears similar to Dressel 1 amphora (Riley 1979: 134–35). Scholars assume that the amphora are of Italian origin, and from the find contexts of its western distribution it seems they have been produced during the second half of the 2nd and the 1st centuries BCE.

No. 17 is a cylindrical solid base of a Rhodian amphora. The light clay color and its levigation also point to a Rhodian origin.

No. 8 is a fragment of the shoulder and nozzle of a 'Southern' lamp, decorated with a beaded band on the shoulder. The date is ca. 75–150/200 CE (Chapter 5.6, Type 23.2).

No. 9 is a figurine of a female head, with hair parted in the center and drawn up in loose waves to a knot at the crown (Chapter 7, Terracottas of the Hellenistic Period, No. 10).

#### Summary

Most of the sherds found in this locus are still in the Hellenistic tradition, and they reflect the last decades of this era. The latest dates are given by two lamp fragments: the base of a wheelmade 'Herodian' lamp dated ca. 25 BCE–150 CE (Chapter 5.6, Type 22), and the fragment of the 'Southern' lamp dated 75–150/200 CE. Consequently a general date of 100 BCE–100 CE was given to this locus.

#### Area C1, Phase 3, L608 and L614 — Murex Concentration (Fig. 6.52)

In unit G 46 concentrations of crushed murex were found, giving rise to speculations about their function. Unfortunately it was impossible to determine whether these were deposited or part of a fill above floors L608 and L602 respectively: they could be waste piles *in situ* on the floor (L614, at least, seems to end on floor L608), or may be rubbish pits dug in from a higher floor level. However, these concentrations are undoubtedly of phase 3.

The date of these accumulations could be based only on the pottery assemblages, primarily on saucer No. 19, a West Slope vessel of Eastern manufacture (Chapter 5.5.17). This ware was produced in the second half of the 3rd century BCE. To this same period we attribute No. 10, a rim fragment of a krater, which probably belongs to the West Slope ware as well.

Nos. 1–6, like most of the bowls found in the loci, are incurved rim bowls of Type BL 8a, covered with black to gray slip. Nos. 1–2 still show affinities to the Attic origin.

No. 7 is the only piece found in the murex accumulation that was definitely produced in the 2nd century BCE; it is a rim fragment of a hemispherical bowl. This type also has counterparts in molded glass bowls, which were first produced in the 2nd century BCE. This type was classified by Gunneweg as one of the ETS-I types originating in Cyprus (Gunneweg 1983: 96, 104, Fig. 21.5; see also Chapter 5.4.2). Three bowls with outcurved rim bowls were also uncovered in the loci; all are black or gray slipped.

No. 8 is of Type BL 5b, a complete bowl resembling a fish bowl but without a central depression.

No. 9 is a fragment of a bowl of Type BL 7c; a third bowl sherd has rouletted decoration on the base.

No. 10 — see the discussion above.

No. 11 is a krater of Type KR 9 with vertical handles.

No. 12 is an almost complete casserole of Type CP 6 with a rounded body and concave rim, which was first produced at the end of the 4th century and continued in use throughout the 3rd–2nd centuries BCE.

No. 13 is a fragment of the rim and shoulder of a closed globular cooking pot of Type CP 3, characterized by its triangular rim section. It is commonly found at Dor in the early phases of the Hellenistic period and less frequently in the 2nd century BCE.

No. 14 is a complete large lid with a convex body and a gently upcurving rim of Type LD 2, probably made to fit a casserole.

No. 15 is the rim and handle of a globular jug of Type JG 11. It has a wide cylindrical neck and a balloon-shaped body; it continues the tradition of the local jugs of the Persian period, mainly through the 4th–3rd centuries BCE.

No. 16 is a jug rim of Type JG 7a, resembling the shape of the undecorated table amphora and infrequently found in phases of the early Hellenistic period.

No. 17 is the base of a Rhodian amphora.

No. 18 is a stone weight.

No. 19 — see the discussion above.

#### Summary

The nature of the finds from these murex accumulations does not support the assumption that they resulted from the

manufacture of purple dye. No indication of such an industry, such as coarse pottery containers with purple remains, or ashes and lime like those we found in the installation in Area D2, was found in these crushed murex shells. We consequently concluded that these are waste piles, probably deposited in this area as filling material. Since the pottery found with it resembles the types common in phase 3b, it probably originated in this phase, which is thus dated to 275/250–200 BCE.

#### Area C1, Loci of Phase 3a (Fig. 6.53)

In Area C1, in two units abutting the western phase of the Hellenistic city wall, two sets of floors and pits were uncovered, related to walls W591 and W583 (the Hellenistic fortification), designated phases 3a and 3b respectively. In other units and outside the Hellenistic city walls, no distinctions between phase 3a and 3b were noted.

The loci chosen to demonstrate the pottery of phase 3a are all under sealed floors, and they all reach the city wall, thus reflecting its period of existence.

L567 is a sealed locus of broken murex shells. L581 and L599 are ashy floors reaching W583, and they are all in unit G 47. L4037, L4044, L4077, L4078, L4110, and L4111, all in unit F 47, reach pits of ashes and murex, the last three with restoration connections.

Nos. 1 and 5 are two incurved rim bowls of Type BL 8e, unslipped. The type was found more frequently in early Hellenistic levels, adding up to less than 5% of all bowls. Most of the bowls found in the loci (7 out of 13 rims) were of Type BL 8a: one of them was of Attic origin, and the rest have different shades of brown-black slip.

No. 2 is an outcurved bowl of Type BL 7a, with the typical black metallic slip. The rouletting on the base has the large, widely spaced strokes occasionally found in the non-Attic pottery of the 3rd century BCE.

No. 3 is an flaring bowl of Type BL 7c, especially common in the second half of the 2nd century but also occasionally found in its first half. Another small fragment with reddish-brown slip was assigned to Type BL 7c.

No. 4 is a rim of a flat bowl with thickened infolded rim, Type BL 5a. This type was found at Dor in all the Hellenistic phases.

No. 6 is a narrow base of a bowl of uncommon type.

No. 7 is a fragment of a painted krater of Type KR 15. The upper part of the fringed hair of a satyr head is still preserved, with a band of red unfired paint on the rim. The parallel fragments found in other areas of the excavation suggest a dating of this group to the early Hellenistic period.

No. 8 represents two rim fragments of kraters of Type KR 10, with a relatively small diameter and outturned ledge rim, which were found in the loci. These are small fragments, and it is possible that the body was decorated in the West Slope technique. Most of the pieces found at Dor were related to phases of the 3rd and early 2nd centuries BCE.

No. 9 is a rim fragment of a krater of Type BL 18b with a modeled ridged rim; they usually have thumbled decoration. Kraters of this type were generally found at Dor in phases dated to the 4th–3rd centuries BCE.

No. 10 is a rim fragment of a krater of Type KR 13, a rare type characterized by its flaring and curving wide rim, made of a light, sandy clay and covered with a thin brushed slip.

No. 11 is a large fragment of a skyphos of Type SK found more commonly at Dor in phases of the second half of the 4th and throughout the 3rd century BCE.

No. 12 is a rim and vertical handle of a casserole of Type CP 5, with a flaring concave lip to receive a lid. It was found in all stages of the Hellenistic period at Dor.

No. 13 is a thin-walled cylindrical cooking vessel (see the typological discussion of Fig. 6.23:20).

No. 14 is a complete globular cooking pot of Type CP 1; the body is slightly ribbed, the walls are very fragile and thin, and the rim has a triangular section.

Nos. 15–16 are two small plain unguentaria of Type U 2b; No. 15 is intact. These two unguentaria demonstrate two variations of the type, No. 15 with a nicely finished well-formed base, and No. 16 of the asymmetrical form with a longer body.

No. 17 is the body of a ribbed juglet of Type JT 2c, with shallow wavy ribbing. This is usually common in the second half of the 2nd century BCE, but since its base is not narrow bottomed but broad like most of the dipper juglets of Type JT 1, it appears to belong to an earlier period.

No. 18 is a narrow neck and thick rim fragment of a perfume juglet. This type was found in the late Persian period at Dor and more frequently in other sites along the Phoenician coast (Stern 1982: 123–24, Type 6). It is found in small numbers in Dor's early Hellenistic strata as well.

No. 19 is a rim fragment of a jug of Type JG 4. This type was found at Dor starting at the beginning of the Hellenistic period, and becoming common especially in the 2nd century BCE.

Nos. 20 and 22 are two rim fragments of bag-shaped jars. No. 20 is of Type JR 1a, with a thickened rounded everted rim. No. 22 is of Type JR 1b, with a thickened, well-designed rim which is triangular in section.

No. 21 is a neck and rounded thickened rim of a jar or a jug of Type JG 11 with the balloon-like body. Because only a small fragment was found, it is impossible to determine its classification.

No. 23 is a rim of an amphora from an unknown source.

No. 24 is a large rim piece of a stand with many large black grits. No parallels were found.

No. 25 is a lamp shoulder fragment with the filling-hole of the gray lamps (Chapter 5.6, Type 12b). Around the filling-hole is a band of petals, and on the shoulder an egg-and-dart design. This lamp resembles the star-shaped lamp (Chapter 5.6, Type 16b) to which a date early in the 3rd century BCE should be attributed on the basis of the loci at Dor. All of phases of the early Hellenistic period.

#### Summary

In all loci of phase 3a in Area C1, many body sherds of the Persian period were found, as well as several pottery types continuing this tradition. No late Hellenistic pottery was found in the different loci, neither relief bowls nor terra sigillata. The only uncertain fragment is the 'gray lamp' shoulder No. 25, and the corroded coin Reg. No. 500 found in L599, which resembles a Seleucid coin. The stratigraphy and the finds led us to assign phase 3a to ca. 200–175(150?) BCE.

**Area C1, phase 3b, L602 (Fig. 6.54:1-20); L4361 (Fig. 6.54:21-41)**

This locus was opened under L517 (phase 3) of the 2nd century BCE, in a fill reaching a stone floor which was preserved only partially. Its importance lies in the fact that the locus is sealed, except for a pit full of crushed murex shells that was dug into it. In the locus a coin of Ptolemy II (85-244 BCE) was found. L4361 is a sealed locus under L4346. It yielded a very large quantity of sherds, many of them restorable.

No. 1 is a complete Attic plate, totally peeled but originally with lustrous black slip, and with a concave molding below the rim; it is dated, on the basis of the black pottery from the Agora, to ca. 350 (see Chapter 4).

No. 2 is the complete profile of a carinated outturned rim bowl of Type BL 7b, with a lustrous red slip changing to black. On the base two strips of close rouletting can be observed, a feature found occasionally with metallic slip in bowls of the 3rd century BCE (see Fig. 6.2:6-13).

No. 3 is a bowl of Type BL 7c resembling No. 2, but with more flaring rim and a pronounced articulation between the upper and lower walls. These features are found very rarely in bowls of the 3rd century, and more often during the 2nd century BCE.

No. 4 is a rim of a bowl, either a fish plate (Type BL 4b) or an outcurved rim bowl with a flat top (Type BL 5b). At Dor or similar bowls were found throughout the Hellenistic period.

No. 5 is a rim fragment of a bowl of Type BL 8a.

No. 6 is a rim fragment of an Ionian relief bowl (see Chapter 5.3, No. 30), dated to 166-69 BCE.

No. 7 is a rim and handle of a skyphos of Type SK 2, the type that continues the Attic ware tradition but has smooth surface and no slip.

Nos. 8-9 are rims of kraters of the West Slope Ware technique (Rosenthal 5.5, Nos. 69, 71). No. 8 is decorated with almettes, No. 9 with ivy leaves; both have the vertical color characteristic of vessels of Eastern Mediterranean manufacture.

No. 10 is an almost complete profile of a large bowl of Type BL 14a, the very large coarse bowl with many large pits in the clay.

No. 11 is a complete large lid of Type LD 2, gently curved, probably intended for a casserole.

No. 12 is a clay stopper.

No. 13 is a complete flat rim unguentarium of Type UG 1, found more frequently in early Hellenistic phases at Dor.

Nos. 14-16 are different amphora rims. No. 14 has a tightly swelling neck, thickened triangular rim, and two handles from below the rim; it is probably from Chios (see Trace 1961: Figs. 44-47). No. 15 is of Rhodian origin, and No. 16 of unknown origin.

No. 17 is an imported lamp base with a horizontal strap handle and interior slip; it is dated by Rosenthal (Chapter 5.6, Type 4) to 420-290 BCE.

No. 18 is a miniature juglet with one handle and a smoothed surface. This juglet resembles in size and shape the stamped medicine bottles (see Fig. 6.25), but lacks their red slip.

No. 19 is a bone astragal (see the report on bone objects, forthcoming).

No. 20 is the head of a female figurine, of the late Persian or Early Hellenistic period.

Nos. 21-22 are two complete incurved rim bowls of Type BL 8a. Seven additional rim fragments were found in this locus, three with dark gray slip and four with reddish-brown slip. Type BL 8a accounts for more than 50% of all bowls in the locus.

Nos. 23-24 are two rim fragments of bowls of Type BL 7c, the carinated bowl found more often during the 2nd century BCE, but starting at Dor in the second half of the 3rd century BCE.

No. 25 is an almost complete bowl of Type BL 5b, the type resembling fish plates but without a central depression. Another bowl of the type was uncovered, one with dull black slip, the other with reddish-brown.

No. 26 is a complete fish plate with an outcurved rim and angular profile (Type BL 4d).

No. 27 is a complete bowl of Type BL 5a, the flat bowl with thickened infolded rim. Three bowls of the type were found, two with dark gray slip except for a red circle in the center, and the third with reddish-brown slip.

No. 28 is a hemispherical bowl, shallower than the regular bowls of ETS-I--Samaria form 8. The clay is more reddish than buff, leading us to doubt whether this is an ETS vessel.

Nos. 29-30 are two kraters of West Slope ware. No. 29 was restored from numerous fragments, some found in the nearby L4369 and L4802. They are covered with dark gray slip in the exterior and painted in white; the bases are molded. These kraters are of eastern Mediterranean manufacture. Three additional rim fragments of krater of Type KR 10 were unearthed in the locus, two with reddish-brown slip and one with lustrous black slip.

No. 31 is a rim and handle of a small krater of Type KR 12, found rarely at Dor in levels of the 3rd-2nd centuries BCE.

No. 32 is a large rim, body, and handle fragment of a cooking pot with a globular body and a rim with triangular section (Type CP 3).

No. 33 is a rim and wall fragment of a casserole of Type CP 5, the casserole with rounded body and flaring concave rim to receive a lid. This type was found infrequently through the 3rd century, and more often through the 2nd century BCE.

No. 34 is one of six rims of jugs of Type JG 4b, with a flaring rim and one handle from rim to shoulder.

No. 35 is a jug rim and neck with most unusual slip color.

No. 36 is the upper part of a globular jug of Type JG 11, which has a wide cylindrical neck and a balloon-shaped body, and one loop handle extending from rim to shoulder.

Nos. 37-39 are two out of twelve rims of jars of Type JR 1a, and one of Type JR 1b.

No. 40 is the nozzle of a local wheelmade lamp which appears from the mid-4th through the 3rd-2nd centuries BCE (Chapter 5.6, Type 6).

### Summary

These two loci assigned to phase 3b, being relatively rich in pottery types, gave us a good opportunity of studying a phase that is technically contemporary with the first years of existence in the Hellenistic city fortifications. In L602 a Ptolemaic coin (Reg. No. 5076) dated 285-244 BCE was

found, as were some Attic fragments, providing a date in the late 4th–early 3rd century BCE. The large collection of West Slope ware kraters is more typical of the 3rd century BCE. Lamps found in the loci are mostly local wheelmade lamps, and the single imported lamp is dated to 420–290 BCE. All the imported types, as well as the local pottery, have a long duration, but they are all typical of the 3rd century BCE; the only exception to this is one Ionic relief bowl, No. 6, which is not found anywhere before the second quarter of the 2nd century BCE, and seems to be intrusive. These data lead us to date this phase to *ca.* 275/250–200 BCE.

#### Area C1, phase 4a?/3c??, L4353 and L4369 (Fig. 6.55)

In units dug inside the Hellenistic city wall a series of badly preserved walls (W3144d, W4336, and probably also W4153 and W4154) was found. These walls were apparently cut by the Hellenistic fortification. Moreover, they reach the line of the phase 3 facade (W4343), sealing the main facade wall of phase 3/4 (W4826). These data led us to conclude that we perhaps have here a sort of intermediate subphase which has no counterpart outside the city wall, and which probably originated in the construction phase of the city wall (3c?), or was cut by its foundation (4a?). We publish here the two loci which were attributed to this phase, though we exclude the pottery from the higher buckets of L4353 which is suspected of being contaminated and belonging to phase 3b.

No. 1 is the base of a large bowl covered with a corroded dull black slip. The palmette stamping of the base is typical of the second half of the 3rd century BCE, when the original Attic palmette changed into a leaf form with more open volutes.

No. 2 is a complete large bowl of the incurved type BL 8b, more commonly found at Dor in phases of *ca.* 250–175 BCE.

No. 3 is an incurved rim bowl of Type BL 8a. Ten additional bowls of this type were counted in the loci, one with black slip, four dark matt gray, three reddish-brown, and two orange-red. One rim was of Type BL 8e, the unslipped type.

No. 4 is a complete fish plate of Type BL 4d with corroded reddish slip. Another small fish plate of Type BL 4a, with brownish-red slip, was unearthed in the loci.

No. 5 is a complete outcurved carinated bowl of Type BL 7a, with metallic black slip and rouletting on the base. From the clay color and slip we can conclude that this is one of the bowls of Attic origin found in the Hellenistic period in the 3rd century BCE. Four more fragments of Type BL 7d were found in the loci, all covered with matt black slip. Six rim fragments of Type BL 5a were also unearthed, five with dark gray slip and one unslipped.

No. 6 is a complete West Slope ware plate with a heavy rolled grooved rim, covered with matt gray slip and decorated with white ivy tendrils and leaves; it is dated to the 3rd–2nd centuries BCE (Chapter 5.5, No. 29).

No. 7 represents five different rims of cooking pots of Type CP 3 found in the loci, all very thin and fragile. Only rim of Type CP 4, the globular pot with a concave neck for receiving a lid, was found.

No. 8 is an upper part of a cooking pot prop (Type FL). Three similar fragments were found in the loci.

No. 9 is a frying pan of Type FP 1, found in many restorable fragments. It is a shallow pan with a large flat base and a long tubular handle. The vessel is covered with neocircular wheel burnish, while the handle has hand burnish. This type was found more commonly in loci of the end of the 4th and throughout the 3rd century BCE.

No. 10 is a large rim, handle, and wall fragment of a carinated casserole of Type CP 8, with a deep and sharp rim seating. The handles are horizontal and attached to the rim. This type was found mainly in loci of the 2nd century BCE.

No. 11 is a casserole fragment of Type CP 6 with flattened rim, a type found sparsely in 3rd-century BCE phases but becoming the most dominant type in the 2nd century BCE. A small rim of a baking tray of Type BT 1 was also found in the loci.

No. 12 is a complete base of an unguentarium; three additional bases were found. All bases are string cut. They are all assigned to Type UG 2b, the shorter version which is typically found in early Hellenistic phases.

No. 13 represents four string cut bases of dipper juglets with an elongated body (Type JT 1) found in the loci; all are unslipped, continuing the tradition of the Persian period.

No. 14 is one of many body sherds and rims of at least four different jugs of Type JG 4 found in the loci, all with thin flaring rims.

No. 15 is a jug or table amphora of Type JG 7a, a type with long neck and small handles attached from the neck to the shoulder. It also has the typical ridge at the base of the neck. A small rim and handle of a jug Type JG 11 was also uncovered in the loci. It is possible that a few of the rims assigned to jar Type JR 1a should be counted with the jug since from the rims alone it was impossible to distinguish between the two.

No. 16 represents 28 rim fragments of bag-shaped jars found in L4353, most of them of Type JR 1a, some of Type JR 1b. Very small fragments of different lamps were included in the loci, all of them with string-cut bases (Chapter 5.6, Type 6).

No. 17 shows two large pieces of the same jug, which has a globular body, profiled base, and two handles from neck to shoulder. It is covered with dark reddish brown slip.

Nos. 18–19 are two stamped bases found in L4369. No. 18 is the more common type with leaf shape palmette and open volutes, similar to No. 1. No. 19 displays the careless stamping sometimes executed by the potters. The artists at this stage created a stamp lacking most of the typical features of the palmette, leaving only five petals in the shape of volutes.

No. 20 is a large bowl which in its quality and dimension belongs to Type BL 8b, though it has a special feature not found in other bowls of the type — an outer ridge around the rim providing an excellent seating for a lid.

Nos. 21–22 are bowls of Type BL 8a; a total of six rim fragments was found, three with dark gray matt slip and three with red slip.

No. 23 is a rim of Type BL 5b, the outcurved bowl resembling a fish plate. Two such rims were found in the loci; one has corroded red slip, the other matt dark gray slip.

No. 24 is one of three similar rims of Type BL 5a, the flared bowl with thickened infolded rim. Two have matt dark gray-brownish slip, one gray metallic slip. Two more bases of bowls were found in the loci, both string-cut bases with



ut slip and therefore assigned to Type BL 8e. Another  
nall base fragment was a saucer, with matt dark brown to  
lack slip inside and some drippings outside, and with a  
ower star painted in white in the center. It is of West Slope  
are of Eastern manufacture

Nos. 25–27 are different kraters. No. 26 is a restorable  
essel of Type KR 10, with a deep body, ledge rim, and two  
orizontal handles and traces of dull brown slip. This type  
as found in small numbers at Dor. No. 27 is a rim and han-  
le of krater Type KR 11 without decoration, resembling  
raters of the Persian period tradition.

No. 28 is a rim fragment of a cooking pot of Type CP 3,  
e globular vessel with triangular rim section.

Nos. 29–30 are large rims with a heavy concave neck for  
ceiving a lid (Type CP 4). No. 29 is extremely wide, with  
eavy walls.

No. 31 is the upper part of a cooking pot prop, Type FL,  
ith many gray grits and a dark gray surface, evidence of  
s use on or near a fire.

No. 32 is a rim, handle, and neck of a heavy globular jug  
f Type JG 11. About four more rims of the type may belong  
o this type, but also resemble those of Type JR 1a.

Nos. 33–36 represent 19 different jar rim fragments  
ound in the loci, all of Type JR 1a except for No. 33,  
hich is a rim and shoulder of jar Type JR 2, and No. 36,  
n amphora of unknown origin.

## Summary

W4353, and especially L4369, which was a clean locus, rep-  
resent an assemblage dated to the second half of the 3rd cen-  
tury BCE. Some of the types discussed above can be dated  
to earlier than the second half of the century, such as the  
West Slope ware saucer, casserole No. 10, and base No. 19.

### Area C1, Phase 4a, L4806, L4814, L4822 (Figs. 6.56–6.57)

In unit G 45 of Area C1, three loci were chosen to represent  
Phase 4a:

1. L4806 is a fill containing large quantities of restorable  
burnt pottery under the foundations of W4372, W4343, and  
W4314, and above floor L4818.

2. L4814 is the uppermost living horizon that reaches the  
intermediate Persian-Hellenistic' phase. Most of its pottery  
basket 48084) comes from the clearing of the floor.

3. Floor L4822 is immediately below L4814. The pottery  
of this locus comes from the fill between the two floors.

The two floors L4814 and L4822, with *tabun* L4827 and  
ash pit L4808, relate to W4826 and W4817, both of phase  
4a. We have selected pottery from all three loci and pre-  
sented them separately, though in two cases there were join-  
ing connections between pottery of the uppermost level and  
that of L4814.

## Fig. 6.56

Nos. 1–2 are small bowls of Type BL 4a with heavy straight  
walls and sharply downturned rims. Both have the typical  
grooves on the top of the rim, and a ridge and groove form-  
ing the central cup. No. 1, with lustrous black slip and a  
reserve band around the rim, is still of Attic origin. No. 2

has red-orange slip of good quality like that of some Attic  
vessels. Both bowls may be dated to the late 4th to mid-3rd  
centuries BCE.

No. 3 belongs to the large deep fish plates of Type BL 4b,  
which appear from the 3rd century BCE.

No. 4 is a rounded outcurved rim bowl resembling the  
Attic prototype, Type BL 7a. Three fragments of this type  
were uncovered in the loci. This fragment may be Attic,  
since it has the typical glossy black slip and well-levigated  
reddish-brown clay. As noted above, similar sherds were  
found in phases of the late 4th and 3rd centuries BCE.

Nos. 5–6 are incurved rim bowls of Type BL 8a; No. 5 has  
lustrous brown slip, while No. 6 has dull dark gray slip. Two  
other fragments of the type were discovered in the loci,  
both with dull reddish-brown slip. These bowls are typical  
of the first appearance of Type BL 8a from the mid-4th to  
the early 3rd centuries, when Attic black bowls occur  
together with local dull dark gray examples.

Nos. 7–8 are flat shallow bowls of Type BL 5a with  
straight walls and an infolded thickened rim, covered with  
dusky matt red slip including the base. Only at Tel Dor are  
these bowls found in early Hellenistic phases of the late 4th  
and early 3rd centuries BCE.

No. 9 represents two rim fragments of fish plates without  
a central depression (Type BL 5b). This type has an  
outcurved rim with an angular profile.

No. 10 is a fragment of West Slope technique saucer. It  
has matt dark brown glaze on the interior and the upper part  
of the exterior. It is decorated with a schematic myrtle  
wreath in white paint. This saucer is of Eastern manufac-  
ture, and is dated by parallels at Pergamon to the second  
half of the 3rd century BCE, and at Tarsus to *ca.* 300–150  
BCE (see Chapter 5.5, Nos. 17–18).

No. 11 is a ring base decorated with impressed palmettes.  
The central petal of the palmette is much higher than the  
rest, breaking out of the framework of the motif and turning  
it into a triangular design. The volutes of the original Attic  
palmette have disappeared and the palmette has become  
simply a leaf.

No. 12 is a large fragment of a vertical-handled skyphos  
(Type SK 1). It has a patchy dusky red color. As noted  
above, such vessels are common in phases dated 325–275  
BCE onwards.

No. 13 is a high stepped base of a krater or amphora, matt  
slipped outside, of a type found in the 3rd century BCE. For  
an undecorated krater resembling our example see Crow-  
foot 1957: Fig. 45:5.

No. 14 is a complete krater of Type KR 5 with flaring  
body, overhanging rim, and ring base. Such kraters very  
rarely occur at Dor in phases of the 3rd century BCE, and  
are more common in the 2nd century.

No. 15 is a frying pan, wheel-burnished on the interior,  
with lustrous inclusions in the clay. The tubular handle, typ-  
ical of Type FP 1, is missing. This type is found from the  
earliest stages of the Hellenistic period and throughout the  
3rd century BCE.

No. 16 is a small knob of a lid, probably belonging to a  
globular cooking pot.

No. 17 is the upper part of a globular cooking pot of Type  
CP 3, with triangular rim section. This is the most common  
cooking vessel in the second half of the 4th century and  
throughout the 3rd century BCE.

Nos. 18–21 are rims and bases of unguentaria of Type UG 2b, the most common of the bottles. As noted above, in the early Hellenistic period they are shorter than those of the 2nd century, but have a greater capacity.

No. 22 is part of a base or rim of a cooking pot prop, Type FL. This type is commonly found in early Hellenistic phases at Dor; four such fragments were found in the loci.

No. 23 is a rim and handle fragment of a thin-walled jug of Type JG 4, with a flaring grooved rim. This type is occasionally found in phases prior to the 'Phoenician house' but is more common during the 3rd century BCE.

No. 25 is the upper part of a heavy globular jug of Type JG 11 with a balloon-shaped body, a type continuing the Persian period tradition. At Dor it is most often found in phases of the 3rd century BCE.

No. 25 is the upper part of an elongated jar of Type JR 2, with a narrow body and a straight shoulder. At Dor it is usually found in the transitional Persian-Hellenistic phase.

Nos. 26–27 are rims and rounded shoulders of bag-shaped jars, Type JR 1b. Five rims of Type JR 1a were also found in the loci.

Nos. 28–29 are two fragments of an imported amphora, probably of Thasian origin.

No. 30 is the upper part of a wheelmade lamp reservoir, probably an Attic import (Chapter 5.6, Type 9). It may be dated to *ca.* 250–150 BCE.

No. 31 is a nozzle of a local wheelmade lamp (Chapter 5.6, Type 6), dated from the mid-4th into the 2nd century BCE.

No. 32 is a complete bowl of Type BL 4d, the fish plate with outcurved rim, angular profile, and small shallow depression. These vessels are found only sparsely in phases of the 3rd century, and more frequently in the 2nd century BCE. Besides this bowl, two fragments of Type BL 8a covered with matt black slip were found.

No. 33 is a rim and wall fragment of a large bowl of Type 18a. These are usually found at Dor in phases of the 4th–3rd centuries BCE.

No. 34 is a rim, handle and wall fragment of a globular cooking pot of Type CP 3, with the typical triangular rim section. Three additional fragments of the type were found in the loci.

No. 35 is a rim fragment of a cooking pot of Type CP 4, with a concave lid receiving device in the neck.

No. 36 is a nozzle and reservoir of a wheelmade lamp (Chapter 5.6, Type 6). Two more fragments of this type, which has a long period of use, were found in the loci.

#### Fig. 6.57

No. 1 is a rim fragment of Type BL 8a, the unslipped bowl with incurved rim, found at Dor in early Hellenistic phases.

No. 2 is a complete bowl of Type BL 5b, the outcurved rim bowl which resembles a fish plate but has no central depression. This type occurs occasionally in early Hellenistic levels, and more frequently during the 2nd century BCE.

Apart from Nos. 1–2, the loci contained the rim and shoulder of an Attic bowl with rounded projecting rim, and the base of an Attic bowl with spiral rouletting, both dated *ca.* 325 BCE. Other bowls unearthed in the loci were an incurved rim bowl with brownish-red slip and a heavy base,

and a fish plate with a deep ridge around the depression.

No. 3 is a small rim fragment of a skyphos of Type SK, a type usually found in early Hellenistic phases, covered with black and red slip.

No. 4 is the upper part of an unguentarium of Type U 2b, the small plain type that occurs in all phases of the Hellenistic period. The squat proportions of this vessel indicate that it is relatively early.

No. 5 is a rounded juglet with a small handle attached to the neck and extending to the shoulder. A ridge marks the base of the neck. This juglet resembles in size and shape the bottles of Type UG 1.

Nos. 6–13 are different types of jars. Some of them (Nos. 6, 12) continue the Persian period tradition, most of them are of Type JR 1a, and No. 13 is of Type JG 2.

No. 14 is the base of a lamp, probably dated *ca.* 400–250 (Chapter 5.6, Type 5).

#### Summary

L4822 is the earliest floor related to the city wall of the intermediate Persian-Hellenistic period. Many of the pottery types still show affinities to their Persian period prototypes; there are also some Attic fragments. The similarities of the assemblage between this locus and L4082 in Area C0 and L4614 in Area C2 lead us to date L4822 to the last quarter of the 4th century.

L4806 is later than L4822, since some of the pottery types are no earlier than the 3rd century BCE (Nos. 10, 11, 13, 15, 30). Special attention should be paid to Nos. 10 and 30, to which a date of *ca.* 250–150 was given. Consequently L4806 should be dated around the mid-3rd century, and L4814 to the first half of the 3rd century BCE.

#### Area C2, Phase 2d, L4515 (Fig. 6.58)

In unit K 46 in Area C2, above the 'Yen Collection,' (Fig. 6.60–6.61) several stages were found, all ascribed to phase 2. Under a concrete floor (L4502, phase 2c) that covered almost the entire unit, L4514, a sealed locus, was dug. Most of the pottery appears later than L4533 (Fig. 6.59), which is also phase 2d.

No. 1 is a bowl fragment of Type BL 5a, which is more typical of the 2nd century BCE, especially when it has corroded dull red slip.

No. 2 is an almost complete carinated outturned rim bowl of Type BL 7b with metallic black slip. This type is found during the 3rd and 2nd centuries BCE.

No. 3 is the rim of a bowl of small diameter with light reddish-yellow slip, probably of a fish plate of Type BL 4a — the latest version of the type. Two additional fragments of fish plates of Type 4d, covered with matt red slip, were found.

No. 4 is a complete bowl of Type BL 8c, the unslipped incurved rim bowl with string-cut base.

No. 5 is the base and lower wall of an ETS-I plate of the Hellenistic period, with rouletting.

No. 6 is the rim and handle of a casserole with a beveled straight-cut rim and horizontal handles. This type is found at Dor in assemblages of the 2nd century CE (see the discussion of Fig. 6.49:9), but at other sites it continues into the late Roman and early Byzantine periods (for later examples

see Johnson 1988: 200, note 74; Adan-Bayewitz 1986: Fig. 6.49:19, 21).

No. 7 is a tubular rim of a flat-based frying pan of a type well known throughout Israel and the eastern Mediterranean in the 1st to 3rd centuries CE (see the discussion and distribution map in Riley 1979: 253–55). Riley (1979: 253) begins the type with the Hellenistic tubular pan, our Type CP 1; however, this chronological framework is incorrect, since the Hellenistic type is burnished and the clay contains many mica inclusions that the Roman type lacks.

No. 8 is the rim of a casserole that usually has a small loop handle. The rim is beveled and has a groove incised along it. It is found in loci of the 2nd–3rd centuries CE (see the discussion of Fig. 6.49:10–12).

No. 9 is a casserole lid typical of the Hellenistic and Roman periods.

No. 10 is a globular cooking pot with heavy ribbed walls. The close, deep ribbing points to a date in the Roman period.

No. 11 is the base of an imported gray unguentarium of Type UG 2f. This is a type found at Dor around the mid-2nd century BCE.

No. 12 is the base of an amphoriskos or juglet. The clay and firing are of good quality, better than the usual local vessels.

No. 13 is the upper part of a bag-shaped jar with a high neck and a pronounced collar at its base. This long-lived type is typical of Roman period phases at Dor (see the discussion of Fig. 6.50:7–29).

No. 14 is the rim of a jar with a heavy short rim, no neck, and rounded ribbed shoulder, found at Dor in phases of the 2nd–3rd centuries CE (see the discussion of Fig. 6.50:30).

No. 15 is a rim fragment of an amphora with short overhanging rim. It resembles early Roman amphorae from Berenice dated to the late 1st and early 2nd centuries CE (Riley 1979: 160–61).

## Summary

To the above catalogue of the assemblage of the loci we must add a very small body sherd of a 'Pompeian Red' casserole, dated from the second half of the 2nd through the 3rd centuries CE (Fig. 6.49:9). Four lamp fragments were also found in the locus. Two were Hellenistic wheelmade lamps dated from the mid-4th into the 2nd centuries BCE (Chapter 5.6, Type 6). There was also a nozzle of a moldmade lamp covered with red slip, dated *ca.* 150–50 BCE (Chapter 5.6, Type 11). The latest lamp was dated to the late 1st century BCE and 1st century CE (Chapter 5.6, Type 19). Consequently, unlike L4533, this locus is already of the Roman period.

### Area C2, Phase 2d, L4533 (Fig. 6.59)

In unit K 47, in the street levels along the facade of the insula, a rounded installation, probably a storage pit, was found sealed by a heavy rectangular stone slab. L4533, though stratigraphically late in its unit, yielded only Hellenistic sherds, some even early in this period. An undated stamped amphora handle (Reg. No. 46032) was found in the locus (Chapter 5.1, No. 131).

No. 1 is one rim fragment of two bowls of Type BL 5b,

bowls resembling fish plates of Type 4b. They are very frequently found during the 2nd century BCE at Dor.

No. 2 is a fragment of a bowl of Type BL 5a, covered with brownish-gray slip (another unslipped bowl was found). Though at many sites this bowl is found only in the 2nd century BCE, at Dor it continues in use throughout the Hellenistic period.

Nos. 3–4 are two bowls of Type BL 8 (No. 3, BL 8a; No. 4, BL 8e). No. 3 has the heavy walls and dark gray slip typical of early bowls; No. 4, though classified as Type 8e, has well-levigated clay and a smoothed surface.

No. 5 is a large rim and body fragment of a skyphos of Type SK 1. The handles are missing, but it is identical in profile and slip to the early Hellenistic vessels. An unusual feature of this sherd is the very large amount of mica inclusions in the clay.

No. 6 is a bowl fragment of Type BL 10a with a pinched handle, which is frequently found in phases of the 2nd century and occasionally occurs later, up to the first quarter of the 1st century BCE.

Nos. 7–9 are fragments of cooking pots of Type CP 4, all with a concave rim. No. 9 is thicker and its concavity is not so pronounced as in the other cooking pots of the type. As noted in the discussion of this type, at the end of the Hellenistic period this was the dominant type of cooking vessel.

No. 10 is a closed globular cooking pot whose shape is more reminiscent of pots of the Roman period than those of the Hellenistic period.

Nos. 11–15 are fragments of jars of Type JR 1a (No. 11) and of Type JR 1b (Nos. 12–13), and two more fragmentary rims (Nos. 14–15) that may belong to jugs of Type JG 5.

No. 16 is a small rim fragment of a jar of Type JR 3c, with a thickened rounded rim and usually a ridged body.

No. 17 is the nozzle of a molded lamp dated to *ca.* 150–50 BCE (Chapter 5.6, Type 11, No. 10).

Nos. 18–19 are wall fragments of closed vessels of West Slope ware, decorated with white paint and thinned clay, of Eastern manufacture (Chapter 5.5, Nos. 84–85).

## Summary

In this locus the entire pottery assemblage is assigned to the Hellenistic period. On the basis of Nos. 10, 16, and 19, the locus may be dated to the second half of the 2nd century BCE, with a possible extension into the first decades of the 1st century, perhaps correlating with phase 3 of Area C0.

### Area C2, Phase 3(a?), L4520 (Figs. 6.60–6.61)

In unit K46, during excavation under floor L4514 of phase 2d, a deposit of fallen stones, light soil, and a vast amount of pottery was unearthed. The pottery assemblage was restorable. We nicknamed it the 'Yen Collection,' after one of the excavators. This fill was found against W4530 and over L4535. Since there was no conclusive evidence to prove whether L4535 is related to W4530, or is simply deposited under it, there is still some doubt as to the assignment of L4520 to phase 3(a?). It is still possible that L4520 and L4535 (Figs. 6.62, 63) are the same fill that was technically divided into two levels. We will attempt here to determine whether the typology of the pottery assemblage will clear up this matter (see the summary of L4535).

**Fig. 6.60**

No. 1 is a body fragment of an Ionian relief bowl molded with pine cones (Chapter 5.3, No. 24). The workshops which produced this type of bowl were active in the second half of the 2nd and the beginning of the 1st centuries BCE.

No. 2 is a large plate with a heavy rolled grooved rim, matt gray slip, and white decoration of ivy tendrils and leaves (see Chapter 5.5, No. 29). The West Slope technique is dated to the 3rd–2nd centuries BCE.

No. 3 is the base of a stamped plate decorated with palmettes grouped around two bands of thin white paint. This is part of the base of a plate in the West Slope technique with a heavy rolled rim (Chapter 5.5.3.2), dated to the 3rd–2nd centuries BCE.

No. 4 is a complete small bowl with outcurved rim and angular profile (Type BL 4b), found sparsely in phases of the 3rd century BCE, but more frequently in the 2nd century BCE. Seven bowls of the type were found in this locus, four slipped brownish-red and three slipped dark gray.

Nos. 5–6 represent three rims of early Hellenistic fish plates of Type BL 4a, with thickened infolded rims and slightly convex walls were also found in the locus. Two are gray slipped, and the other brown-black slipped. At Dor this type was found sporadically in levels of the 3rd–2nd centuries BCE.

No. 7 represents 13 bowl fragments of Type BL 5b, eight of which have dark gray and black-brown slip, and five reddish slip. They were found in all the Hellenistic levels of Dor, more frequently in the 2nd century BCE. Nine rims of bowl Type BL 5a were also found in the locus, six with gray slip and three with red-orange and reddish brown slip.

No. 8 represents six rim fragments of bowls of Type BL 7c, two gray-slipped and four with red-orange and reddish-brown slip. This type is the carinated bowl with flaring rim, common in the 2nd century BCE. In addition, a small rim fragment of BL 7a, the Attic prototype, was found.

Nos. 9–11 are three of the 28 complete and fragmentary bowls of Type BL 8a found in the locus, three with Attic black slip, 11 with dark gray slip, four with black-brown slip, five with brownish-red slip, and five with red-orange slip.

No. 12 is a complete unslipped incurved rim bowl of Type BL 8e. Seven unslipped bowls of the type were found in the locus, a large number in comparison to those found in other loci at Dor.

No. 13 is a rim and wall fragment of a bowl of Type BL 8f with a carinated wall, covered with red and black slip.

No. 14 is a rim and wall fragment of a krater of Type KR 15, the type which had a molded satyr head attached to it. In all other cases these kraters were found in early Hellenistic phases. Its discovery in phase 3(a?) is probably due to redeposition.

No. 15 is a base fragment of a large plate of Type BL 13, made of coarse dark clay and covered with dark red slip, which has a shallow depression encircled with a deep ridge. The infrequent occurrences of this type are exclusively in levels of the 2nd century BCE.

No. 16 is a profiled base of an amphora or krater. This slipped base can be assigned to the West Slope technique (Chapter 5.5.4.2. or 5.5.5.2) of Eastern manufacture.

No. 17 is a rim and handle fragment of a ledged-rim krater, covered with red slip and decorated in thinned white

paint. This is a West Slope technique krater from an Eastern workshop (Chapter 5.5.4.1).

No. 18 is a rim and handle fragment of a hydria or a tab amphora, made of well fired and levigated clay, with a light smoothed outer surface. The rim is covered with red paint. The quality of the features of the vessel is comparable to that of the lagynoi group (Type LG), but the profile of the vessel shows Greek affinities.

No. 19 is a fragment of the body and tubular handle of a frying pan which has the typical circular wheel-burnished lines, and lustrous inclusions in the clay (Type FP 1). This type was found in small quantities in all phases of the Hellenistic period at Dor, more often in the 3rd century BCE.

No. 20 represents two rim and base fragments of baking trays of Type BT 2, of the thick handmade type.

No. 21 is a large fragment of a baking tray with ring handle attached to the rim (Type BT 1). One example was found in the locus.

No. 22 is the flaring rim and round base of a frying pan of Type FP 3, which rarely occurs in loci of the 2nd century BCE only.

Nos. 23–24 are casseroles of Type CP 5, the dominant type in the locus, with a rounded body, flaring concave lid to receive a lid, and two vertical strap handles. This type though it occurs at the beginning of the Hellenistic period gained popularity especially in the 2nd century BCE. Nine of the 12 casseroles found in the locus were of this type.

No. 25 represents three fragments of casseroles of Type CP 6 found in the locus. They are very similar in form to the previous type but have a flattened rim, a feature which becomes dominant during the 2nd century BCE.

Nos. 26–27 represent sixteen cooking pots of Type CP 4 found in this assemblage (out of 33 closed cooking vessels). They have in common globular bodies and concave necks for receiving lids.

No. 28 represent fifteen cooking pots of Type CP 3 found in the locus (out of 33 closed cooking vessels), with large globular bodies, slight ribbing, and triangular rim sections. In most of the loci of the 2nd century BCE, this type comprises about half of the total closed cooking vessels.

No. 29 is one of three fragments of cooking pots with high straight necks and elaborated rim, flattened on top. These features are confined to the 2nd century BCE.

No. 30 is a solid elaborate knob belonging to a small lid (Type LD 1). This type is rarer than Type LD 2.

No. 31 is a knob of the larger type of lid (Type LD 2). Four were found in the locus, probably all lids for casseroles.

Nos. 32–33 are rim fragments of lids of Type LD 2.

**Fig. 6.61**

No. 1 represents seven fusiform unguentaria, all of Type UG 2b. This is the dominant type throughout the 3rd century and in the first half of the 2nd century BCE.

No. 2 is one of seven rims and handles of globular jugs (Type JG 11), all with a wide cylindrical neck and a round handle extending from rim to shoulder. In counting the type it was impossible to determine whether a particular rim belongs to a bag-shaped jar or to a bag-shaped jug, because of their similarity.

No. 3 represents five rims and handles of jugs of Type JG 7a, the type that imitates the shape of the table amphora.

### Area C2, Phase 3b, L4535 (Figs. 6.62–6.63)

The clay of all the jugs of Type JG 7a is fine and yellowish, and the body is rounded and squat.

No. 4 is one of seven rims of jugs of Type JG 4, which have one handle from rim to shoulder. Many body sherds of the type were found as well; all have shallow ribbing.

No. 5 is a tiny amphora, not of standard rim diameter, with clay that resembles the Rhodian clay, and with a trace of red paint under the rim.

Nos. 6–8 represent 69 different jar rims found in the locus, 44 of them belonging to Type JR 1b (No. 6) with a thickened well-designed rim with a triangular section, and one to Type JR 1c (No. 7) with an unusual depression along the rim. Three more rims belong to jar Type JR 3b (No. 8), the straight shoulder ridged jar, which continues from the end of the Persian period to the 3rd century BCE, and occurs only rarely in the 2nd century BCE.

No. 9 is a rim fragment of an imported amphora, with a rim triangular in section that forms a broad ledge overhanging the cylindrical neck. It has a small ridge under the rim. This type is discussed in Chapter 3 (No. 149). At Tell Zeisan, on the basis of parallels from Salamis, the type was identified as Rhodian (Briand 1980: Pl. 15:14) and dated to the late 4th and early 3rd centuries BCE. Mook and Coulson (Chapter 3) disagree with this identification because of the difference in fabric. We find a resemblance between this amphora and Riley's Hellenistic Amphora 7 (Riley 1979: 31–33).

Nos. 10–11 represent four rims of Rhodian amphorae. A stamped handle of Rhodian origin was also uncovered in this assemblage (Chapter 5.1, No. 36), dated to the 3rd quarter of the 3rd century BCE.

No. 12 is an almost complete cooking pot prop (Type FL) with one small handle. Three other rims were found in the locus (i.e. two pairs to support two cooking pots). These are occasionally found in phases of the 3rd to the mid-2nd centuries BCE.

No. 13, the only lamp found in the locus, is a round shoulder wheelmade lamp, unslipped and of local manufacture (Chapter 5.6, Type 6), dated from the mid-4th into the 2nd centuries BCE.

No. 14 is a head of a female figurine reclining to the left. The hair is parted in the center (Knidian coiffure), with a tiaradem across the hair.

### Summary

L4520 contained a rich variety of pottery vessels, including many table and cooking ware. The dating of this assemblage depends only on the pottery, since no coins were found. The single stamped handle is Rhodian, dated to the third quarter of the 3rd century. The relatively large number of fragments of West Slope technique points to the 3rd and beginning of the 2nd centuries BCE rather than the late 2nd century BCE. The table amphora with red decoration resembling the lagynoi group also points to the early 2nd century. The frying pans, globular pots, and cooking pot props are typical of the 3rd century BCE. The only late sherd is the moldmade Ionian relief bowl dated to the second half of the 2nd century. We also note the absence of other moldmade types such as lamps and braziers, as well as the fact that no sigillata ware was found. Thus the locus may be dated to the first half of the 2nd century BCE.

In unit K 46 in Area C2 two important assemblages were found, the 'Yen Collection' (L4520; see Figs. 6.60–6.62), which is a fill against W4530 and therefore assigned to phase 3(a?), and L4535, which is a continuous fill beneath it. No tangible floor was found between the two, and thus there is a possibility that L4520 and L4535 are the same deposit. Another interpretation is that L4535 'floats' under W4530, and that it is earlier than L4520. By examining the pottery assemblage we will attempt to see whether there are typological and chronological differences between the two.

Nos. 1–3 are vessels of the West Slope technique. No. 1 is a nearly complete plate; its rim has two moldings and two grooves, and it is decorated with a myrtle wreath close to the rim and a zone of rouletting and stamped palmettes around the base. This is the type of Eastern Mediterranean plate which copies the Attic shape and dates from the 4th and 3rd centuries BCE (see Chapter 5.5.3.2). No. 3 is a base fragment of a similar plate, while No. 2 is a body fragment of a saucer with beveled rim (Chapter 5.5.3.1), also of Eastern manufacture.

No. 4 is a large base fragment of a bowl with two stamped palmettes preserved out of the original four, arranged around a central groove. The stamp is very deep, the volutes are relatively open, and the upper petals have rounded edges. The center of the base has a red slip color, a feature occasionally found in bowls of the Hellenistic period as a result of stacking the bowls in the kiln.

No. 5 represents nine rims of bowls of Type BL 7a uncovered in the locus, about 14% of all bowls. They have in common the rounded outcurved shape resembling the Attic prototype. Only three fragments have the typical lustrous black Attic slip, while all the others have the black metallic slip typical of the Hellenistic period.

Nos. 6–7 represent 48 incurved rim bowls found in the locus, some complete. This type, BL 8a, comprises 64% of all bowls in the locus. Four of the bowls have the black Attic slip. No. 6 also has fine close rouletting around the base. Four bowls have black metallic slip, ten dark gray slip, 14 black-brown slip, and 11 reddish brown slip. Five bowls are unslipped and have a flat base, and are therefore assigned to Type BL 8e.

Nos. 8–9 are the two bowls of Type BL 4a, the flat and shallow fish plate, uncovered in the locus.

No. 8 has a groove around the rim and around the depression. This type of bowl is found in the early Hellenistic phases, usually not after the 3rd century BCE. Two more rims and bases of the angular fish plates (Type BL 4d) were found, both with reddish-brown slip.

No. 10 is a complete bowl of Type BL 5b, which resembles a fish plate but lacks the central depression. This bowl, the only one of its type found in the locus, was covered with reddish-brown slip. The type is found at Dor in phases dated to the beginning of the Hellenistic period, but it occurs in greater numbers during the 2nd century BCE.

No. 11 is one of seven rim fragments of Type BL 7b found in the locus, comprising about 10% of all bowls. All have black metallic slip, except for No. 11, which is unslipped.

No. 12 is a flat bowl or small plate made of a well-levigated clay with some mica grits, leading us to believe

that it was not locally made. Alternatively, it may be a lid. No parallels to this type were found.

No. 13 is one of two large fragments of skyphoi, both of Type SK 1; one has red-orange slip, the other has dusky red slip. They account for less than 3% of the small bowls of the assemblage.

Nos. 14–16 are the three mortarium rims uncovered in the locus. Two of them (Nos. 14–15) are of the type that continues the Persian period shape (Type KR 14b), with a wavy outer profile and smoothed interior. No. 16 is large and heavy-walled like the mortaria, but has a carination under the outcurved rim. The occurrence of mortaria in relatively late phases, during the 3rd and early 2nd centuries BCE, is a phenomenon we noted in every phase of this period; they are sometimes the dominant type.

No. 17 is a complete very large plate (Type BL13) made of coarse clay with many air-bubbles, resulting in a bumpy surface. In the interior and on the rim it has a matt dark red slip, different from the typical Hellenistic slip. Its shape somewhat resembles the fish plate, with a deep ridge encircling a deep depression and with a drooping rim.

No. 18 represents two fragments of kraters of Type KR 9 found in the locus, one with its loop handle attached to the rim. This is the large open krater with flat outturned rim that resembles the Greek lekane.

No. 19 is a rare frying pan rim and handle fragment of Type FP 2, made from the clay of the local cooking pot. We believe that its shape derives from frying pans imported to Dor at the beginning of the 3rd century BCE (see Fig. 6.23:5).

No. 20 belongs to the dominant type of closed cooking pots (Type CP 3, eight rims out of ten closed vessels); one additional rim belongs to Type CP 1, and one to CP 4. Rims of CP 3 have in common the triangular section; they comprise 38% of all cooking vessels of the locus.

No. 21 belongs to the dominant type of casserole (CP 6, nine rims out of ten). This is the type of casserole with a concave outturned rim, in most cases flattened.

No. 21 comprises 45% of all cooking vessels of the locus.

No. 22 is a large fragment of a casserole of Type CP 8, a carinated casserole with straight, slightly everted walls and a rim with a sharp lid seating.

No. 23 is a rim fragment of a baking tray of Type BT 1, which have very heavy rims and flat rough bases. This type usually has ring handles attached to the rims.

Nos. 24–26 are the three lids found in the locus. Nos. 24–25 probably belong to the casseroles found in the assemblage.

Nos. 27–28 are the two bottles lacking necks or rims found in the locus, both with very thick heavy walls and bases. No. 27 is a bulbous piriform bottle decorated with red-orange horizontal bands and vertical colored drippings, Type UG 1, which continues a long Persian period tradition into the late 4th and 3rd centuries BCE. No. 28 is a plain heavy unguentarium of Type UG 2a with a well-formed solid base. As mentioned above, this thickening of the walls is typical of the early Hellenistic period.

No. 29 is one of two rims of jugs of Type JG 11, with smoothed and rounded edges, uncovered in the locus. Despite their similarity to jars of Type JR 1a we classified them as jugs, since their diameter is smaller and the rims are more elaborate.

No. 30 represents two rims of jugs of Type JG 4 found in the locus. These thin-walled jugs have long downturned rims, and were found at Dor in both the 3rd and 2nd centuries BCE.

No. 31 is a profiled rim of a jug made of fine clay and covered with black thick slip, with a broad strap handle groove in the center attached to its rim. It is probably of Attic origin.

### Fig. 6.63

No. 1 is more than half of a globular jug of Type JG 11; its round base is missing. This is the balloon-shaped vessel found at Persian period sites including Dor, and continuing in small numbers to the Hellenistic phases. In many cases we could not identify these jugs unless the loop handle was attached to the rim, because of the similarity to the bag-shaped jar.

No. 2 is probably a similar jug with a smaller rim diameter. Beside the two jugs of Type JG 11, two tiny rim fragments of Type JG 4 were counted in the locus.

No. 3 is an elaborate collander ring base with holes cut into the clay from outside before firing. We cannot determine whether it was part of a lekane or a closed vessel. Parallel to this vessel were found at Athens (Sparkes and Talbot 1970: 217, Pl.88, Nos. 1850, 1852).

No. 4 represents three rims of Type JR 3b found in the locus (out of 44 jars) — jars with straight shoulders and without necks. This type of jar continues with slight change from the Persian to the beginning of the Hellenistic period.

No. 5 is one of 15 rims of jars of Type JR 1b found in the locus (34% of all jars). They have a thickened well-designed rim with a triangular section, and belong to the group of bag-shaped jars.

No. 6 represents the 19 rims of Type JR 1a, which account for 45.5% of all jars.

No. 7, a base, is one of two imported amphora fragments found in the locus, similar in shape and clay to the Rhodian amphorae. No stamped handles were found here.

No. 8 is a complete local flat and steep shoulder lamp wheelmade, dated ca. 200–100/50 BCE (Chapter 5.6, Type 10, No. 5). This lamp, covered with reddish-brown slip, has the typical unpierced side lug.

Nos. 9–10 are two large fragments of unusual vessels with double walls. Their shape and function are not clear, but they appear to be thermos vessels. Both have matt slip, No. 9 staining gray to reddish-brown, No. 10 black with many fingerprints. We have no indication as to whether they may be defined as psykters (vessels for cooling wine), such as those known in the Attic repertoire.

### Summary

In L4535, we noticed the lack of several pottery types such as moldmade hemispherical bowls (one body fragment was found in L4520) and other moldmade vessels like lamps and braziers. No stamped handles were found in the locus. The major types of pottery found in L4535 are similar to those of L4520: West Slope ware plates and saucers, large coarse plates resembling fish plates of Type BL 13, and heavy unguentaria. We also noted the use of bowls of dark or metallic gray slip and reddish-brown slip in almost equal

proportions. None of the pottery fragments found in L4535 date the assemblage later than the 3rd century, and consequently a date of 250–200 BCE is given to this locus. Since most of the sherds of L4520 are contemporary with those of L4535 and only a few are later, we believe that when L4520 was laid against W4530 the builders used the debris of L4535 for their construction.

#### Area C2, phase 4(?), L4576 (Fig. 6.64)

L4576 is a fill in unit L 46, consisting of ashy material and numerous restorable pottery sherds.

No. 1 is a rim fragment of an Attic bowl of Type BL 7a. Two rims of the type were uncovered in the locus, both with reddish clay and black lustrous slip, and a rounded rim. Another small fragment was assigned to Type BL 7b, the outcurved carinated bowl with matt dark gray slip. This is the local early Hellenistic version of Type BL 7a.

Nos. 2–3 are two fish plates, both of Type BL 4a. No. 2 still has its lustrous black slip, though it is corroded, and No. 3 has dark red slip. In addition, 15 different rims of Type BL 8a, the incurved rim bowls, were found, nine with matt dark gray slip, three with brownish-black slip, and three with red-orange slip. Small rim fragments of a skyphos of Type SK 1 and an Attic kantharos were also unearthed in the locus.

No. 4 is an heavy rim of a mortarium of Type BL 14b, with a beveled round rim. The ware and profile continue the Persian period tradition.

Nos. 5–7 are three large bowls of Type BL 18b, with concave ledge rims with two grooves, and thumbled decoration. Since they were fragmentary, we do not know if only No. 6 had a spout. These large bowls of high quality frequently occur at Dor in levels of the 4th and 3rd centuries BCE.

No. 8 is a unique krater with a thick triangular rim and heavy handles extending from the rim. No parallels to this type were found.

No. 9 is a casserole rim fragment of Type CP 5, the type with a rounded body and flaring concave lip.

No. 10 is the upper half of a globular cooking pot of Type CP 3, with a squat body. One small rim fragment of a cooking pot of Type CP 1, and three rims of Type CP 4, were also found in the locus.

No. 11 is a base of a dipper juglet of Type JT 1, the unslipped type that has close affinities in shape to the elongated juglets of the Persian period.

No. 12 is a rim and neck of a black lustrous Attic guttus askos.

No. 13 is an almost complete decorated bottle of Type UG 1. This is a bulbous piriform bottle, decorated with red horizontal bands, occurring only at the end of the 4th and through the 3rd centuries BCE.

No. 14 is the lower part of a vessel of unknown origin, perhaps a jug, covered in the interior with a red slip.

No. 15 is a rim fragment of jug Type JG 11, the large globular type with a balloon-shaped body that continues from the Persian period.

Nos. 16–17 represent ten rim fragments of jars unearthed in the locus, among them seven of the bag-shaped jar Type JR 1a (similar to No. 17), one of Type JR 1c, and two of Type JR 3b (No. 16), the straight shoulder ridged jar without a neck.

No. 18–20 are imported amphora fragments. No. 20 is probably Thasian, and the other two are of unknown origin.

No. 21 represents three lamps found in the locus. Two are local wheelmade lamps (Chapter 5.6, Type 6). The third is of Attic origin (Chapter 5.6, Type 4 or 5); the small fragment is covered with lustrous black slip and is dated to the late Persian or early Hellenistic period.

No. 22 is a nozzle of an Attic vessel, probably a lamp feeder.

Nos. 23–25 show several fragments of kantharoi, making up an entire vessel, beside two neck fragments of another West Slope technique vessel (Chapter 5.5, Nos. 6, 72). In my opinion they all belong to the same vessel. The neck is decorated with an olive wreath. The ware, shape, and slip classify them as the Attic imports found at Dor in the last quarter of the 4th century and through the 3rd century BCE.

#### Summary

Since in Area C2 there were few floors of phase 4 with a ceramic assemblage, we chose the fill of L4576, which had a large restorable repertoire. It contained many Attic black-slipped body fragments, besides rims of bowls, a lamp, a guttus askos, and a lamp filler, associated with local pottery which is typical of the early Hellenistic period. Consequently a date of 325–275 BCE was given to this locus.

#### Area C2, Phase 4?/5a, Locus 4566 (Fig. 6.65–6.67)

In unit K 47, under the fill and floor of L4545 (phase 3, parallel to the 'Yen Collection'), a fill rich in pottery sherds was dug to level 17.00. Under this level a rich pottery assemblage was found *in situ*, lying on a floor of phase 5a. Besides the pottery vessels on the floor, we uncovered a stone mortar (Reg. No. 46077), bone objects, and a sling bullet (Reg. No. 45471). L4566 was dug in 1982, and its excavation was continued in 1983 as L4609.

#### Fig. 6.65

No. 1 is a rim fragment of a West Slope technique plate with a heavy rolled grooved rim and an ivy tendril painted in white. Two additional fragments of the type were found in the locus, all belonging to the eastern Mediterranean class dated to the 3rd–2nd centuries BCE.

Nos. 2–3 are two unusual bowls resembling fish plates lacking the usual slip. They also have flat rather than ring bases, but have a small central depression and flaring rims.

Nos. 4–5 are the two almost intact bowls of Type BL 4d found in the locus. They are small, with outcurved rims and angular profiles. No. 4 has reddish-brown slip, while No. 5 has traces of black slip.

No. 6 is the single bowl assigned to Type BL 4b, a large deep bowl with a drooping rim.

No. 7 is one of three rim fragments of carinated bowls of Type BL 7b, one brown slipped, one red slipped, and one dark gray slipped.

Nos. 8–10 represent six almost complete bowls of Type BL 5b (14% of all bowls in the locus), three with black metallic slip, two with reddish-brown slip, and one with black and brown slip. This type resembles the fish plate Type BL 4b, but lacks the central depression.

No. 11 represents six fragments of shallow bowls of Type BL 5a with infolded rims (14% of all bowls in the locus). Three of them have black metallic slip, and three reddish-brown slip. This type was found in all Hellenistic phases at Dor.

No. 12 is the single rim fragment of bowl Type BL 7a, with rounded outcurved rim and black Attic slip. The Attic bowls of the type continue from the Persian period into the first decades of the 3rd century BCE.

No. 13 is a small fragment of a bowl with pinched handles, Type BL 10a. This type is more typical of loci of the 2nd century BCE, and rarely occurs in loci of the early Hellenistic period.

No. 14 is a base fragment of an unslipped bowl with palmettes, typical of the 3rd century BCE. One side of the volutes is opened, and the palmettes are connected by plain stems.

Nos. 15–17 represent 21 complete and fragmentary slipped incurved rim bowls (50% of all bowls in the locus). Eight have red-orange slip, six brownish-black slip, and seven dark gray slip. About half of them are larger than 22 cm. (rim diameter), and half are smaller than 15 cm.

Nos. 18–19 are unslipped bowls of Type BL 8e.

No. 20 is a mortarium rim of Type BL 14b, found sporadically in early Hellenistic phases.

No. 21 is a decorated krater for which no parallels were found.

Nos. 22–24 are deep kraters of Type KR 11b with vertical handles and thickened rim, decorated with red horizontal or wavy lines. In profile and decoration they continue the tradition of some Persian period kraters. The body form resembles that of some Attic kraters, but their occurrence in Hellenistic phases points to local manufacture.

Nos. 25 and 27 represent seven kraters of Type KR 9 found in the locus, among them two rim and handle fragments. These are large open kraters with flat outturned rim, flaring walls, and two vertical handles.

No. 26 is a deep undecorated krater of Type KR 11a, with flaring collar and a flat thickened outturned rim. These are occasionally found in loci of the 3rd century BCE.

No. 28 is a unique frying pan of Type FP 2, with thin straight flaring walls and a horizontal handle. This pan has wheel burnishing and shiny inclusions in the clay, features which resemble the imported frying pans of Type FP 1, typical of the early Hellenistic period.

Nos. 29–30 represent three large casseroles of Type CP 6 (11% of a total of 27 cooking vessels). No. 29 is distinguished by its upturned horizontal loop handles, a feature more typical of Athenian and Samarian casseroles.

Nos. 31–35 represent seven large fragments of casseroles of Type CP 5 (26% of all cooking vessels found in the locus). They differ from the previous type in having a deeper concave lip for receiving a lid. They all have vertical handles.

No. 36 is one of two rim and handle fragments of closed globular cooking pots of Type CP 1 (7.5% of all cooking vessels found in the locus). The type has an outturned straight neck and simple rounded rim, without a sharp angle between the neck and body.

Nos. 37–38 represent large squat globular cooking pots of Type CP 3, the dominant cooking vessel in this rich locus (37% of the total). The type has a triangular rim section.

Nos. 39–41 are small globular cooking pots of Type CP

4, with concave necks for receiving a lid (18.5% of all cooking vessels). Two of them have an outturned neck, while three have a deeper and more pronounced concavity.

#### Fig. 6.66

No. 1 is another cooking pot of Type CP 4 (see above).

No. 2 is a small rim fragment made of a clay resembling that of the cooking pots. It may perhaps be a krater of Type KR 5.

No. 3 is one of four lids of Type LD 2, the larger variety of lid, found in the locus; one of them was complete.

No. 4 shows some of many strainer fragments found in the locus, which could be partly restored; though no rim sherds were found which could be assigned to the strainer it seems to have been a closed or very deep vessel.

No. 5 is a miniature squat handleless bottle with a wide everted rim (see Fig. 6.25:7–14). This was probably an ointment container.

Nos. 6–8 are one upper half and two lower bodies of juglets of Type JT 1. The type is elongated and cylindrical with small vertical handles. These juglets are closely related in shape to the juglets of the Persian period.

No. 9 is an intact unguentarium of Type UG 2a, a heavy bottle with thick walls and a well-formed solid base. The thick walls are found exclusively in the early Hellenistic period.

No. 10 is the body of another unguentarium of Type 2b the small plain bottle which is common in all phases of the Hellenistic period.

No. 11 is the upper part of a small narrow pilgrim flask (Type PF) which is occasionally found in Hellenistic phases. There is a distinctive ridge at the middle of the neck above the attachment of the handles.

Nos. 12–13 are large upper parts of table amphorae, Type JG 7a (No. 12) and Type JG 7b (No. 13). A typical feature of Type JG 7a is the light brownish clay and fine smoothed surface, usually found in table amphorae of the 3rd century BCE. The fabric of No. 13 is coarser; it has a sharply everted grooved ledge rim and a wide cylindrical neck.

No. 14 is a neck, shoulder, and handle fragment of a globular jug with red horizontal bands and dots, a type occasionally found in the 3rd and first quarter of the 2nd centuries BCE.

No. 15 represents two upper parts of globular jugs of Type JG 11, with wide cylindrical necks and everted rims. They are very similar to the bag-shaped jars, making it difficult to distinguish between the two.

No. 16 represents two fragmentary and one almost complete jug of Type JG 12; its very distinctive pinched mouth creates a trefoil spout, continuing the tradition of Phoenician and Persian period pitchers. This type occurs at Dor only in early Hellenistic levels, conforming with the date given to similar pitchers at Athens and Tell Keisan.

No. 17 is a small rim fragment of a jug of Type JG 4, found in all levels of the Hellenistic period.

Nos. 18–20 are necks and shoulders of decorated jugs painted in brownish-red and white, which are alien to the local repertoire of jugs. No. 20 is an Attic jug with lustrous black slip and vertical fluting like that found on vessels of the West Slope technique (Chapter 5.5.2.14).

Nos. 21–22 are two almost complete straight shoulder



ged jars of Type JR 3a, with a thickened rim and a short neck. Two fragments of jar Type JR 3b, without a neck, were also found. Type JR 3, which comprises 9% of all jars in the locus, is generally found in the late 4th and 3rd centuries BCE, while later in the Hellenistic period it almost completely disappears.

No. 23 is the upper half of an elongated jar of Type JR (2% of all jars in the locus). This type is common in the 4th–3rd centuries BCE in the eastern Mediterranean, and only seldom appears, as here, in early Hellenistic phases.

Nos. 24–26 represent 15 rims of jar Type JR 1a with a thickened rounded rim (60% of all jars). No. 24 belongs to Type JR 1b, in which the rim is thickened and well-designed (30% of all jars).

#### Fig. 6.67

No. 1 is a rim fragment of an imported amphora; its rim, triangular in section, forms a broad ledge, overhanging the cylindrical neck. At Tell Keisan this type was identified, on the basis of parallels at Salamis, as Rhodian (Briand 1980: Pl. 25:4). Mook and Coulson also discuss this amphora (Chapter 3, No. 149). See also the discussion of Fig. 6.61:9.

Nos. 2–6 represent seven amphorae found in the locus. Among them are two Rhodian stamped handles (Chapter 11, No. 81, dated later than 240 BCE, and No. 96, dated ca. 250 BCE). Another stamped handle is Thasian (Chapter 11, No. 119).

Nos. 7–10 are some of the twelve lamps found in the locus, some almost complete. No. 7 is a local round shoulder lamp dated 350–150 BCE (Chapter 5.6, Type 6). No. 8 is a unique three-nozzled lamp belonging to the imported Attic stick lamps, dated 350–240 BCE (Chapter 5.6, Type 7b). No. 9 is one of four Attic lamps dated ca. 250 BCE (Chapter 5.6, Type 9). No. 10 is a star-shaped lamp. It was dated by Rosenthal to the late 2nd–1st centuries BCE (Chapter 5.6, Type 16b), but on the basis of our stratified evidence, we believe that Type 16b should be dated around the middle of the 3rd century BCE.

Nos. 11–12 represent nine rim fragments and a base of cooking pot props found in the locus, probably from two different vessels. The rim has the typical convex hollow disk, and the base has broad flaring edges. These objects are usually found in pairs, generally in early Hellenistic phases.

No. 13 is a bone handle, found beside a bone button.

No. 14 is an ostrakon (Chapter 12).

#### Summary

This locus yielded pottery typical of the 3rd century BCE. Half of the slipped bowls had black-gray slip. The import of West Slope technique vessels was at its peak in this phase. Several types of the Persian period tradition still continued to be produced, such as mortaria, kraters painted in red, elongated juglets, pinched-mouth pitchers, and straight shoulder jars. Apart from one lamp (Fig. 6.67:10), which was either intrusive or produced exceptionally early, no moldmade vessels were found. All these finds point to a date of ca. 300–225 BCE for this locus.

under floor L4563 of phase 3(4?) in a fill consisting of stones and debris material with large pottery sherds, some restorable. Excavation was halted on a level of yellowish kurkar floor, which was later recognized as a repavement of floor L4617 phase of 5a/b?, on which a coin of the first half of the 3rd century BCE (Reg. No. 46201) was unearthed.

One Ptolemaic coin, tentatively dated to the 3rd century BCE and assigned to the general type of the head of Zeus Amon (early), was uncovered in L4577. Due to its poor state of preservation, no further identification was possible (Chapter 8, No. 53).

Nos. 1–3 represent 16 different bowls which were found in the locus. Nos. 2–3 represent seven bowls (44%) belonging to Type BL 8a. Only one of the bowls had black metallic slip, while two had yellowish-red slip (like No. 3), two reddish-brown, and two dark gray.

No. 1 represents one of two bowls (12%) of Type BL 8e, which have no slip. As noted above, they were more common in early Hellenistic phases; in this locus they were found in greater frequency than usual.

Nos. 4, 6–7 are carinated outturned rim bowls of Type BL 7b; 19.2% of the bowls in the locus belong to this type. One bowl has black metallic, one dark reddish-gray, and third dull reddish slip.

No. 5 is a complete Attic bowl of the thickened, rounded rim, matt black slipped type, decorated with rouletting surrounding alternately linked palmettes (see Chapter 4, Fig. 4.5:8). It was dated, based on the Athenian Agora, to ca. 350–325 (middle of quarter). Six other small fragments of Attic bowls and plates were found in the locus, most dated ca. 375–325 (see Chapter 4, catalogue).

No. 8 is a rim of a shallow flat plate with heavy straight walls and sharply downturned long rim. On the rim a shallow groove is apparent, with some traces of the pinkish miltos line typically found in Attic pottery.

No. 9 is a base fragment of a fish plate with a very shallow depression in the center, completely covered with dark red slip. This fragment can be assigned to Type BL 4d, which is usually found at the end of the 3rd and throughout the 2nd century BCE.

No. 10 is a rim fragment of an outcurved rim bowl of Type BL 5b, or perhaps BL 4b since the base is missing, its angular profile resembling the fish plate. This one rim has reddish-brown slip on the interior, covering the whole rim. This type is occasionally found in early Hellenistic loci, more frequently during the 2nd century BCE.

Nos. 11–12 are rims of mortaria of Type BL 14; only three mortaria were found in the locus. The mortarium continues in use during the early phases of the Hellenistic period; we noted that in that stage, they have a uniform clay color (reddish-yellow) with white and gray grits.

No. 13 is a rim fragment of a mortarium of Type BL 14c, the large, heavy walled bowl with outcurved rim and a carination of the body under its rim. This particular rim also resembles krater Type BL 18.

No. 14 represents two handleless casseroles of the small Type CP 7 found in the locus, both with lid seating ridges and steep walls ending in an everted rim. One of them was found almost complete, the other fragmentary. This is a rare type, more common in the 3rd century BCE, while later in the Hellenistic period it resembles the larger casserole Type CP 8, but with much smaller dimensions.

#### Area C2, Phase 3?/4?/5a, L4577 (Fig. 6.68)

This sealed locus is located in unit K 47; it was unearthed

No. 15 is one larger, rounded body casserole of Type CP 5 that was found in the locus. This type, here only fragmentary, has a flaring concave lip and everted walls. This is the type of casserole found in Dor throughout the Hellenistic period.

Nos. 16, 17 are two different cooking pots of Type CP 4 which were found in the locus, both with a concave neck for a lid. In No. 17 this concavity is much deeper; the feature is found in many loci of the 3rd–2nd centuries at Dor.

No. 18 is a single cooking pot rim and handle of Type CP 3, the globular cooking pot with large squat body and triangular rim section. This is the type commonly found in the second half of the 4th and the first half of the 3rd centuries BCE.

No. 19, the body of a bulbous piriform bottle, has two horizontal handles and is decorated with a red-orange horizontal band. This is a type found only in levels of the 4th and 3rd centuries.

No. 20 is an asymmetric body unguentarium with a more elaborate rim than we usually find in this group. This type is found throughout the Hellenistic phases.

No. 22, the lower body of a jug of Type JG 4, has the typical base ring and external pinkish self-slip that we find in the one-handed piriform body jug. Since this is an early Hellenistic locus, the walls of the jug are smoothed, and not ridged as in the 2nd century BCE.

No. 23 is a base of a small amphora, similar in shape to the larger Rhodian amphora.

Nos. 24–25 represent six different jar rims which were uncovered in the locus, all of the bag-shaped type. Four of them, like Nos. 24–25, belong to Type JR 1a, which has a thickened, rounded, everted rim, and two of them belong to Type JR 1b, with a thickened, well-designed rim, usually with a triangular section. One rim belongs to Type JR 1c, with an outturned rim becoming narrow in its upper part.

No. 26 is an almost complete round shoulder lamp (Chapter 5.6, Type 6). This lamp was manufactured during a long period, from the middle of the 4th into the 2nd century BCE.

No. 27 is the upper part of an imported amphora, made of well-levigated clay with thin strap handles and a shallow ridge below the long cylindrical neck. While joining the handles to the neck, the potter deformed the symmetry of the neck. The amphora resembles Samian amphoras of the 4th century BCE.

## Summary

When dating this locus, we must consider the facts that a Ptolemaic coin of the 3rd century BCE was found in the debris, and that on a floor beneath it a coin of the first half of the 3rd century BCE was unearthed. Several Attic bowls and plates dated to the 4th century BCE were found. The non-Attic bowls were divided as follows: 40% of the bowls have matt and lustrous metallic gray slip, 40% reddish-brown slip, and 20% red-orange slip. The most frequent deep, large bowls in this locus are still the traditional mortaria. The small casseroles of the 3rd century BCE were found only in phases of that century and are represented in the cooking ware of this locus as well. The decorated bulbous piriform bottle with horizontal handles of the early Hellenistic period was uncovered in the locus. These vari-

ous finds lead us to assign the entire locus to the second half of the 3rd century BCE.

## Area C2, Phase 5, L4614 (Fig. 6.69)

In unit K 46, under floors L4577 and L4570, a layer of gray debris was uncovered, containing small stones with small fire hearths and a great deal of restorable pottery. This sealed locus is the highest layer of phase 5 in the area, with some pottery fragments that are usually dated to the Hellenistic period. This is why this locus is published with the Hellenistic material, especially since during restoration some conjoining pieces were found in L4613, phase 4, in unit 46. Besides the pottery shown in Fig. 6.69, we also unearthed in this locus one bronze fibula (Reg. No. 46146), two lead weights (Reg. Nos. 46162, 46177), and a gold earring (Reg. No. 46183). Eight different fragments of Attic vessels were uncovered in the locus (see Chapter 4).

No. 1 is a rim, shoulder, foot and base of a rolled rim plate with a broad groove below the rim. It has a circle of close rouletting and, on the basis of comparisons from the Athenian Agora (Agora XII: 1058), was dated *ca.* 375–350 BCE.

No. 2 is an almost complete small Attic bowl, with a thickened incurving rim and close, fine rouletting on the base. It has a typical groove on the ring of the base usually found in bowls of the 4th century BCE (e.g. at Samaria, Kenyon 1957: Fig. 49:1–2).

Nos. 3–4 represent 28 additional Attic incurving rim bowls of Type BL 8a, accounting for about 76% of all bowls in the locus. They are uniform in size, with an average diameter of 12–14 cm. Eleven have black metallic to dark gray slip, and five red-orange. In the adjoining L4613, bowls of Type BL 8a make up 73% of all bowls, the majority having dark gray slip. In L4611, 66% of the bowls are of Type BL 8a; 40% are black Attic, and 30% dark gray.

No. 5 represents three different miniature incurved rim bowls of Type BL 8c. One of them is Attic; the two others have black metallic slip.

No. 6, the earliest fragment of bowl Type BL 5a, was found in this locus. This is the flat, shallow bowl with thickened infolded rim, which usually has reddish slip. Two other fragments were found in L4611, phase 5–4, and L4613, phase 4, dating to the late 4th and early 3rd centuries BCE. Other tiny bowl fragments uncovered in the locus are two rims of black Attic bowls of Type BL 7a, one dark gray bowl of Type BL 4a, and two brownish-black bowls of Type BL 4d.

No. 7 represents a large number of skyphoi fragments found in the locus; according to the rims and handles, we counted at least six different vessels, all slipped dark reddish-brown. In L4611, phase 5–4 in Area C2, two skyphoi were found; in L4613, one vessel was unearthed.

No. 8 is a rim and carinated body of a cup-kantharos with a smoothed outturned rim, not molded as in the Attic vessels. The walls are also thinner than the heavy Attic kantharos. The slip is typically metallic dark gray rather than the black glossy slip commonly found on kantharoi. This is the only plain Eastern example of the type found at Dor.

No. 9 is a rim, handle, and body of the small undecorated krater Type KR 12, found sporadically in various loci of the Hellenistic period.

No. 10 represents two rims of deep kraters of Type KR 1, a found in the locus, with a vertical collar and a flat, thickened rim. This is a type which continues the local Persian period tradition, probably imitating the shape of Attic column kraters. Another tiny rim fragment, assigned to Type KR 10, has orange-red slip.

No. 11 is a rim of a mortarium of Type BL 14b, a type which remained in use from the Persian period to the Hellenistic period.

No. 12 represents two large mortaria of Type BL 18, with well-modeled rim with ridges. Altogether seven different mortaria and deep mortaria were found in the locus.

No. 14 represents two globular cooking pots of Type CP 1. Two more fragments are of Type CP 1, and one is of Type CP 4, which is usually found during the 3rd–2nd centuries BCE. Of the six cooking vessels found in the locus, five are globular cooking pots,

No. 15 is the single example of a casserole of Type CP 5, with flaring concave lip to receive a lid, a type found throughout the Hellenistic period.

No. 16 is a rim and neck fragment of an unguentarium with a flat rim in the shape of a candlestick (Type UG 2d), a type found sporadically at Dor.

No. 17 represents the two unguentaria of Type UG 2b, the most widespread type of the Hellenistic period.

No. 18 is the carinated body of a miniature unguentarium made of a well-levigated clay, smoothed outer surface and thin red horizontal decoration on shoulder. In comparison to the regular undecorated bottles, this unguentarium appears to be imported.

No. 19 is a rim part, neck, and handles of a small pilgrim flask, Type PF; these were found in small quantities in early Hellenistic phases.

No. 20 is the only type of jug found in this locus, the globular jug Type JG 11, which has a wide cylindrical neck and everted rounded rim with a handle extending from rim to shoulder. This type, which continues the Persian period tradition, was found more frequently in levels of the 4th and early 3rd centuries BCE.

No. 21 is the upper half of a jar of Type JR 3b, with a straight ridged, conical body, straight shoulder, and a pair of small loop handles. This type continues the long local tradition of manufacture of straight shoulder jars. Eight jars were uncovered in the locus, two of which belong to Type JR 3b.

No. 22 is a rim of a Persian period basket handle jar. Five additional jar rims were uncovered, assigned to the bag-shaped jar Type JR 1a, which is the dominant type of the Hellenistic period.

Nos. 23–27 are rims, necks, and bases of different

amphoras, all imported regularly during the 4th and first half of the 3rd century.

No. 28 is a complete local wheelmade lamp (Chapter 5.6, Type 6); five different nozzles and rims of lamps of this type were found. This type was in use over a long period, ranging from the middle of the 4th into the 2nd century BCE. However, the fact that six were found in close proximity, added to the fact that they are more typical of the beginning of the era, has some chronological significance. In L4611, of the five lamps found, three were of this type, and two were assigned to Type 4 — the round shoulder wheelmade Attic lamp dated to 420–290 BCE. In L4613, four lamps were found, all of Type 6.

No. 30 is the most remarkable vessel found in this restorable locus. Since the base of this krater was not found, the exact definition of its shape could not be given. The only parallel to its shape and decoration was found in Athens, dating to 380–350 BCE (Sparkes and Talcott 1970: 56, 247, Nos. 78–79; see the typological discussion of Fig. 6.16b).

### Summary

L4614 and the comparison of its pottery assemblage to L4613 enable an understanding of the nature of the vessels used by the inhabitants of Dor during the last decades of the 4th century.

We still see the dominance of black pottery, especially in the Attic tableware, i.e. the bowls. The dominant type of bowl in this stage is the incurved rim bowl skyphos, representing about 70% of all bowls. In this stage, we no longer find the Attic type, but a new shape appears with spur handles and reddish-dusky slip which was in all likelihood produced in Eastern centers.

The shapes and clay quality of the Persian period mortaria have been superseded. The clay is now much better levigated. The shapes are more elaborate, with nozzles and thumb decoration. At this stage, small, thin unguentaria become the dominant type of all bottles and juglets. From this stage into the Hellenistic period, they will be found in almost every locus.

The bag-shaped jar is still the dominant local type, but always appears together with the straight shoulder jars with shallow ridging. This demonstrates that local potters still produced wares in the tradition of the Persian period.

The trade in amphoras used for importing goods from overseas islands increased during the last quarter of the 4th century.

The dominant lamps found in the loci are either the imported Attic round lamps, or the local imitations (Chapter 5.6, Types 4 and 6).

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FIGURES 6.1-6.69

Fig. 6.1. Incurved rim bowls.

No.	Reg. No.	Locus	Area	Phase	Photo	Description
1.	11650	1197	A1	5c/6at		Light reddish brown clay (2.5YR 6/4). Few gray grits. Very d shiny gray slip with red stains inside and on top of outside.
2.	11514/1	1153	A1	5a		Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6). Few white grits. Very dark gray inside and on top of outside (5YR 3/1).
3.	11618/6	1180	A1	4		Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Few white grits. Black and d reddish brown slip (2.5YR 2.5/4).
4.	46376/6	4627	C2	5+6a		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/4). Small brown grits. Matt black dark reddish brown slip (2.5YR 2.5/4) not including base outsid
5.	46229/8	4611	C2	5/4?		reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Tiny gray and mica grits. Lustr light red slip (2.5YR 6/8). Potter's mark incised on base.
6.	40732/12	4178	C0	6b?		Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Traces of lustrous black slip
7.	5420	668	C1	pre 3a	6.1a	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Some white grits. Matt d gray slip, not including base outside.
8.	5117/1	615	C0	6		Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Lustrous black to redd. brown slip (5YR 4/3), not including base. Potter's mark incised base.
9.	45370	4535	C2	3(b?)		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Lustrous black slip. Rouletted d oration on base.
10.	40971	4221	C1	4?/5?		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Few small pink-brown grits.
11.	46207/1	4566	C2	4?/5a		Brown clay (10YR 5/3). Small gray and sandy grits. Dull dark gr slip (10YR 3/1) inside and on top of outside.
12.	46010/7	4566	C2	4?/5a		Light red clay (10R 6/8). Few gray and brown grits. Red slip (1C 4/8) inside and on top of outside. Some dark gray stains on slip.
13.	43382	4353	C1	3c?/4a		Light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4). Minute white grits. Corroded da brown slip 7.5YR 3/2) inside and on top of outside.
14.	43225	4338	C1	3b/3a		Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Some white grits. Dull th dark gray slip inside and on top of outside.
15.	45272	4541	C2	3a		Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Some white grits. Thin ma black slip inside and on base, red (2.5YR 5/8) on top of inside ar out.
16.	45322	4536	C2	3a	6.1b	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Some white grits. Dark gra slip inside and on top of outside.
17.	45247	4536	C2	3a		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Some minute beige grits. Reddis brown slip inside (2.5YR 4/4), and dark gray outside.
18.	5033	564	C0	4a		Light red clay (2.5YR 6/8). Many small mica grits. Red (2.5Y 4/6) slip on base inside and dull brownish gray on rim inside an out.
19.	45058/10	4520	C2	3(a?)		Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Some small white grits.
20.	45069/2	4520	C2	3(a?)		Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Small white and brown grits. Dark rec dish brown slip (2.5YR 3/4) inside and on top of outside.
21.	5257/7	559	C0	4		Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Small gray grits. Dark reddis gray slip (5YR 4/2) inside and on top of outside.
22.	4559	482	C0	3		Reddish brown clay (5YR 5/3). Few white grits. Dull dark reddis brown (2.5YR 3/4) slip inside and on top of outside
23.	45251	4543	C2	2d	6.1c	Pink clay (5YR 7/4). Small gray and white grits. Lustrous dark gra slip inside and on top of outside.
24.	40283	4045	C0	3		Pink-buff clay (5YR 8/4). Very few brown grits. Black stains on red-orange slip. Rouletted decoration on base.
25.	43401	4353	C1	3c?/4a		Reddish brown clay (5YR 5/4). Few small white grits. Black slip inside and on top of outside.
26.	5012/5	602	C1	3(b?)		Reddish brown clay (5YR 5/4). Many gray and brown grits. Metal lic dark gray slip all over.
27.	5196/9	603	C1	3		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Few gray grits. Lustrous red slip inside and on rim outside (2.5YR 4/6). Metallic black slip on top of outside.
28.	48233/22	4442	C1	2+3/4		Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Few beige grits. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8).
29.	40099	616	C0	4b		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Minute gray grits. Red slip (10F 5/8) inside and on top of outside with dark gray stripes.
30.	46178/9	4614	C2	5		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Some small white grits. Gray and dark reddish brown slip (5YR 3/2).
31.	4909	524	C1	3	6.2	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Some white grits. Corroded black slip all over.
32.	40936	4194	C	4?/5?		Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/3). Some gray grits.
33.	5015	564	C0	4		Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Many tiny white grits. Red-orange wash inside and on top of outside.
34.	5400	657	C0	5	6.3a	Pinkish gray clay (5YR 7/2). Some small and large gray grits White wash on surface (2.5Y 8/2). Air bubbles in clay.
35.	4980	533	C0	4a	6.3b	Light gray clay (10YR 7/2). Small gray grits. White wash on surfac (2.5Y 8/2).
36.	5279	645	C0	5?		Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Few white grits.



Reg. No.	Locus	Area	Phase	Photo	Description
45058/2	4520	C2	3(a?)		Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Some small gray and mica grits.
45053/1	4514	C2	2d		Light red clay (5YR 6/4). Tiny gray and white grits.
4949/1	517	C0	3		Light reddish brown (5YR 6/4). Some small white mica and white grits.
45068/5	4520	C2	3(a?)		Corroded black and reddish brown slip. Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Small white and gray grits. Red (2.5YR 5/8) slip inside and on the lower part outside. Dull black slip on rim outside.

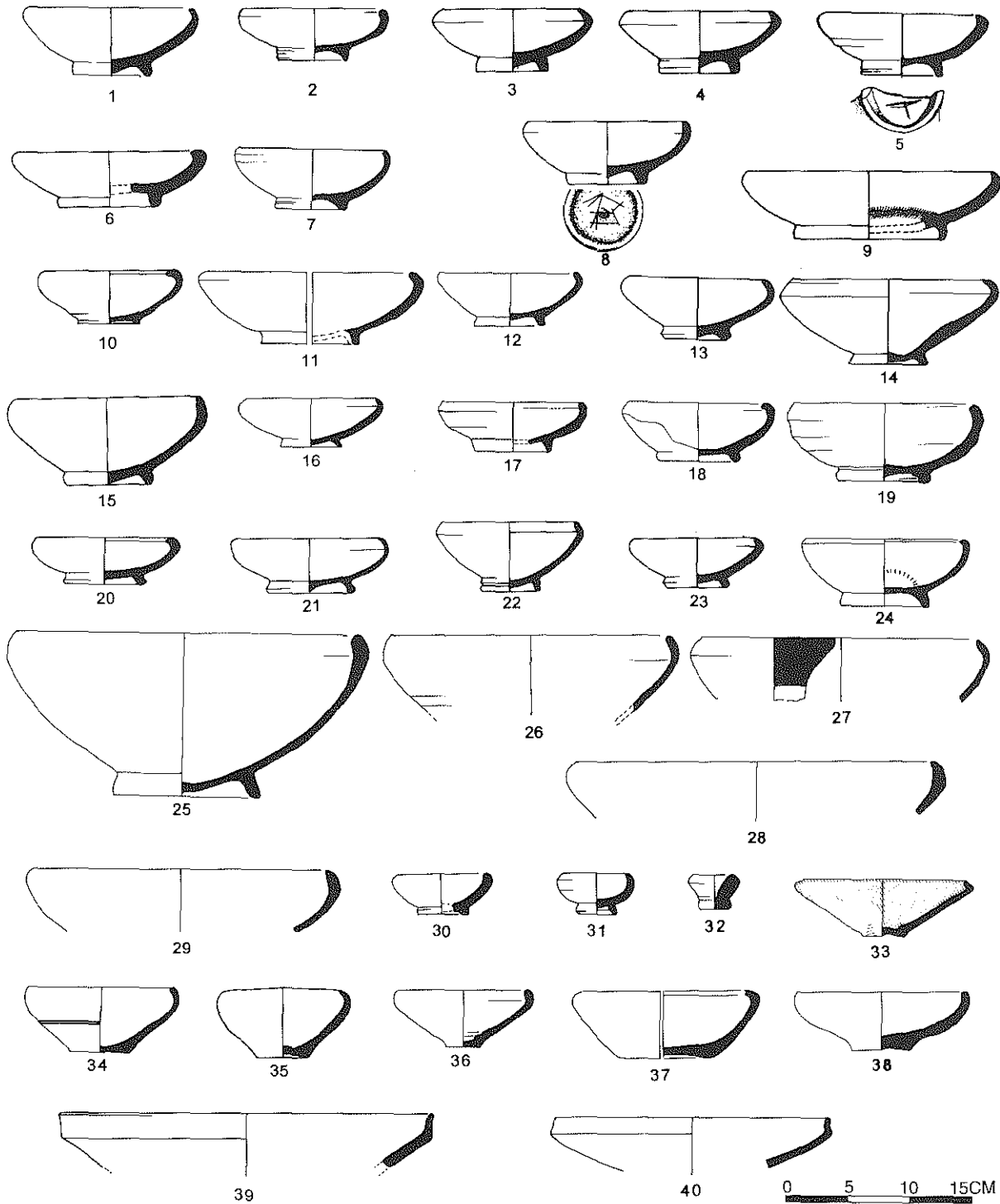


Fig. 6.1.

Fig. 6.2. Outcurved carinated bowls.

No.	Reg. No.	Locus	Area	Phase	Photo	Description
1.	40377/19	4082	C0	5a		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Lustrous heavy black slip inside corroded outside. Red line under rim.
2.	45381/21	4566	C2	4?/5a		Light red clay (10R 6/6). Few minute white grits. Metallic black slip all over.
3.	43382	4353	C1	3c?/4a		Light red clay (2.5YR 5/6). Some white grits. Metallic black slip rouletting on base.
4.	40316/1	4078	C1	3a		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Few small white grits. Black slip rouletting on base.
5.	5231	616	C0	4b	6.4	Light red clay (10R 6/6). Minute white and mica grits. Lustrous black slip, rouletting on base. The strip of rouletting is deliberately scratched.
6.	10539/7	1109	A1	3		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Minute mica grits. Metallic black slip, rouletting on base.
7.	5012/3	602	C1	3b		Red-orange clay (2.5YR 5/8). Lustrous red changing to black slip (2.5YR-2.5YR N2.5). Rouletting on base.
8.	46088	4609	C2	4?+5a		Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Metallic black slip all over, dark brown in center surrounded by rouletting.
9.	5124/8	485	C0	4a		Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Tiny white grits. Metallic black slip all over, with red spots outside.
10.	46115/1	4577	C2	3?+4?+5a		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Tiny beige grits. Matt red slip (10R 4/8).
11.	43232	4338	C1	3b/3a	6.5	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6). Some small white grits. Corroded reddish brown slip (5YR 4/4) changing to red (2.5YR 4/4) inside and on top of outside.
12.	5012/7	602	C1	3b		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Few minute gray grits. Matt dark red (2.5YR 3/6) changing to black (2.5YR N2.5) slip.
13.	45508	4576	C2	4(?)		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Few white grits. Lustrous black slip.
14.	5188/11	616	C0	4b		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Lustrous black slip.
15.	45084	4520	C2	3a		Grayish brown clay (2.5Y 5/2). Few mica and white grits. Metallic black slip inside and on top of outside.
16.	45270	4549	C2	2c		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Minute beige grits. Peeled dark brown slip.
17.	40212/2	4045	C0	3		Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Tiny mica grits. Lustrous black slip stripe on top of inside and out. Reddish brown slip in a circle on base.
18.	4641	528	C0	3	6.6	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Some white grits. Reddish brown slip inside and on top outside (2.5YR 4/6).
19.	4399/1	457	C0	4		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Few light brown grits. Reddish brown slip on rim (2.5YR 4/4), brown on base (7.5YR 3/2).

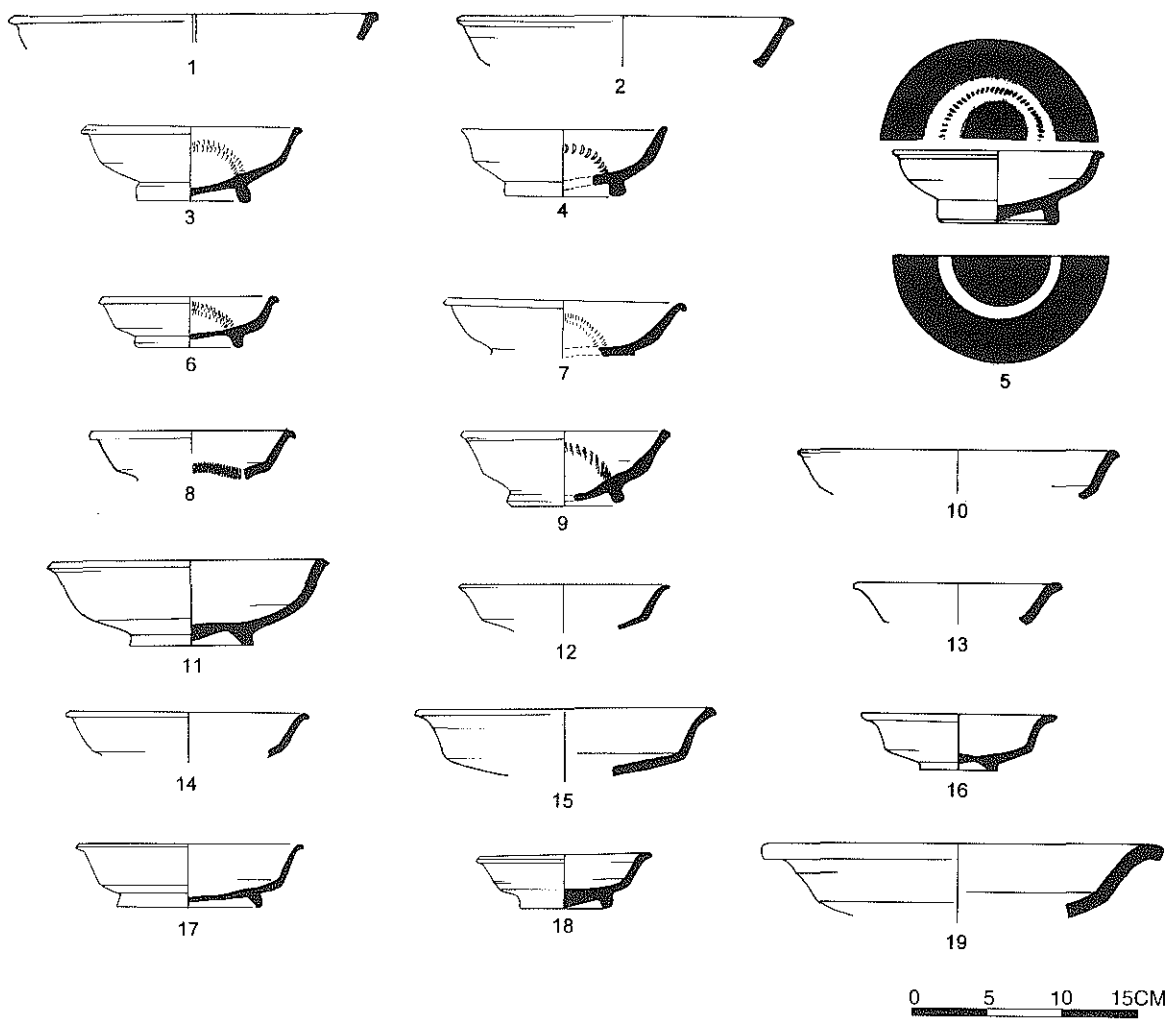


Fig. 6.2.

Fig. 6.3. Fish plates.

No.	Reg. No.	Locus	Area	Phase	Photo	Description
1.	48058 + 43340	4806 + 4361	C1	4a		Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6). Some brown grits. Shiny black corroded slip all over. Reserved slip around rim.
2.	45159	4536	C2	3a		Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Some tiny white grits. Yellowish red slip (5YR 5/6) inside and on top of outside.
3.	40336/3	4082	C0	5a		Dark yellowish brown clay (10YR 4/4). Few tiny gray grits. Corroded black slip.
4.	45470/8	4576	C2	4(?)		Brownish yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6). Some beige and gray grits. Black corroded slip all over.
5.	45471	4524	C2	2c		Very pale brown clay (7.5YR 7/4). Very few white grits. Shiny dark gray slip all over.
6.	48060 + 48037/1	4868 + 4806	C1	4a		Light brownish gray clay (10YR 6/2). Some small gray and white grits. Dark grayish brown slip all over (7.5YR 3/2).
7.	45243	4535	C2	3b	6.7	Dark brown clay (7.5YR 4/2). Many small shiny grits. Black slip inside and on top of outside.
8.	45505	4566	C2	4?+5a		Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6). Gray and white small grits. Few large light brown grits.
9.	5021	564	C0	4a		Very pale brown clay (10YR 7/4). Few small red grits. Shiny brown slip, with red slip on depression.
10.	5319	611	C0	4a	6.8	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/8). Concentric decoration in red (2.5YR 4/6) changing to black inside.
11.	4399/3	457	C0	4a		Reddish brown clay (5YR 5/4). Some shiny grits. Red slip outside (2.5YR 4/6).
12.	40708	4134	C0	4a		Very pale brown clay (10YR 7/4). Smooth black slip inside and out, except for the depression, which is red.
13.	10147/1	1016	A2	2/3		Very pale brown clay (10YR 7/4). Few mica grits. Shiny black slip inside and out.
14.	4490/1	492	C0	2		Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Tiny white grits. Red slip inside (2.5YR 4/6), and dark reddish brown outside on top (2.5YR 3/4).
15.	48245/10	4442	C1	2+3/4?		Very pale brown clay (10YR 7/4). Small mica and gray grits. Very dark thick gray slip. Scratched concentric lines on rim and decoration inside.
16.	5223/12	574	C0	4(b?)		Reddish yellow incised clay (5YR 6/6). Many mica grits. Shiny red slip (2.5YR 4/6).
17.	48230/5	4850	C1	2+3/4?		Brownish yellow clay (10YR 6/6). Few white grits. Corroded red slip (2.5YR 4/6).
18.	40431	4092	C0	4a		Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Few tiny white grits. Reddish brown concentric circles inside, and slipped outside (2.5YR 4/4).
19.	40797	4092	C0	4a		Yellow clay (10YR 7/6). Tiny brown grits. Red dull slip inside and out (2.5YR 4/6).
20.	45068/3	4520	C2	3a		Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Very dark gray inside and on top of outside (5YR 3/1).
21.	45068/4	4520	C2	3a		Very pale brown clay (10YR 7/4). Many small and large white grits. Very dark dull gray slip (10YR 3/1).
22.	45381/1	4566	C2	4?+5a		Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Some gray and shiny gray grits. Reddish brown slip (5YR 4/3), not on base. Off center a red circle (2.5YR 4/6).
23.	45427/1	4566	C2	4?+5a		Brown clay (7.5YR 5/2). Some small white grits. Traces of black matt slip inside and out.
24.	43396	4353	C1	3c/4a		Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Few light brown grits. Dull corroded red slip (2.5YR 4/6), not covering the base.
25.	45166	4536	C2	3a		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Some tiny white grits. Reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4) with some black slip.
26.	45069/1	4520	C2	3a		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Some buff grits. Dull black slip inside and on top of outside, reddish brown slip on bottom.
27.	4832/3	574	C0	4b		Very pale brown clay (10YR 7/3). Many white grits. Dark grayish brown slip (10YR 3/2) changing to red (2.5YR 4/8).

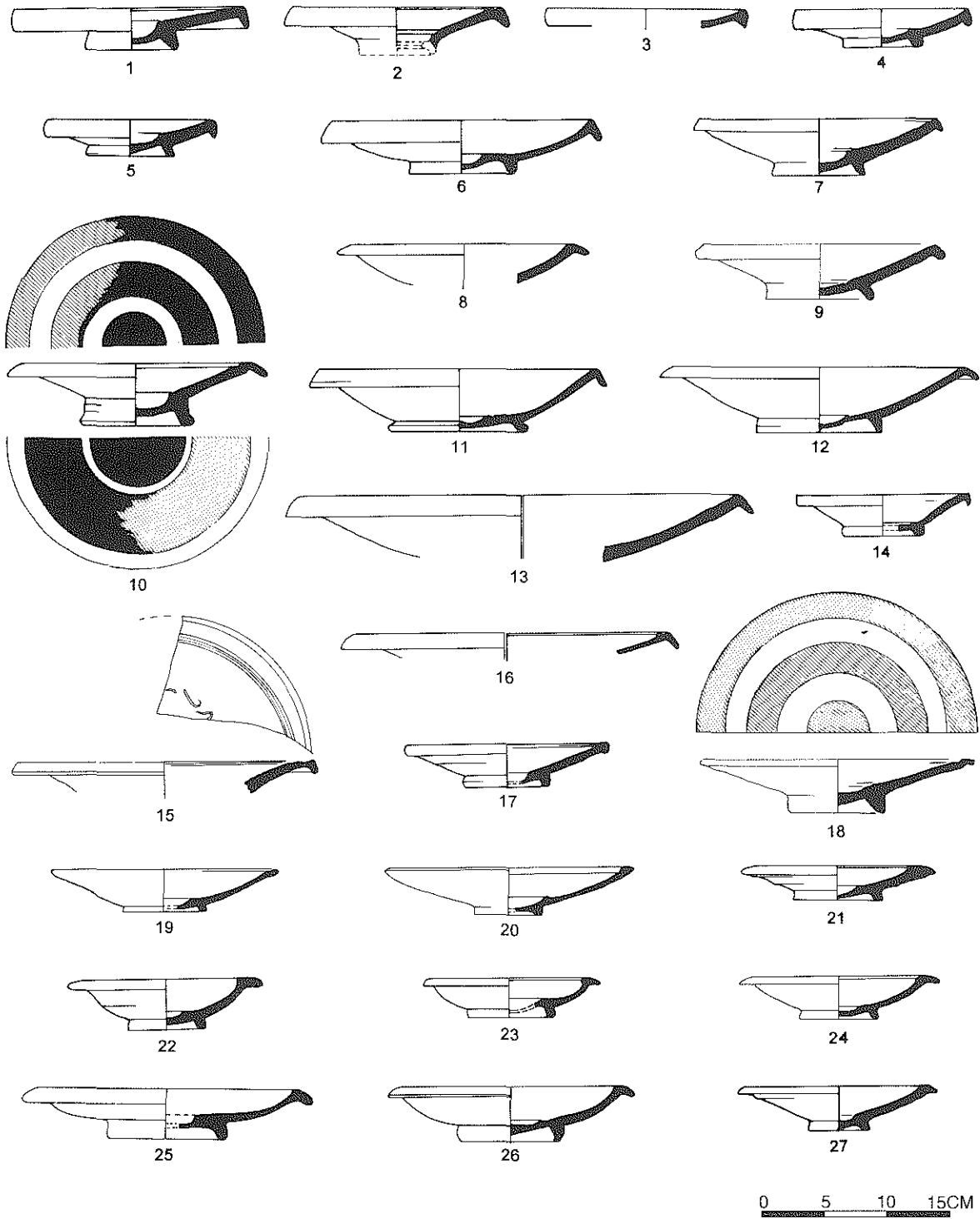


Fig. 6.3.

**Fig. 6.4. Flat infolded rim bowls (Nos. 1-9); outturned rim bowls in the fish plate tradition (Nos. 10-19); flat rolled grooved rim bowls (Nos. 20-22).**

<i>No.</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Photo</i>	<i>Description</i>
1.	5188/8	616	C0	4b		Yellow clay (10YR 8/6). Very few white grits. Metallic dark gray slip (10YR 4/1), except for circle of red slip in center.
2.	40187/5	4044	C1	3		Yellow clay (10YR 7/6). Dark red slip inside and on top of outside (2.5YR 3/4).
3.	45381/4	4566	C2	4?/5a		Light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4). Few small white grits. Yellowish red slip (5YR 5/8), and black on rim outside.
4.	46154/27	4613	C2	4		Light reddish brown clay (2.5YR 6/4). Lustrous black slip all over
5.	45175	4525	C2	2?/3?		Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6). Very few minute white grits. Reddish brown slip inside and on top of outside (2.5YR 3/4).
6.	45144	4525	C2	2?/3?		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Few white grits. Red slip inside and on top of outside (2.5YR 5/6).
7.	48039/18	4806	C1	4a		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Few small white grits. Reddish brown to dark red matt slip, not on base (2.5YR 3/2-3/6).
8.	43341/1	4361	C1	3b		Light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4). Very few small white grits. Corroded black slip except for red circle in center.
9.	45051/1	4514	C2	2d		Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/8). Corroded red slip
10.	46151	4609	C2	4?/5a		Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6). Corroded reddish brown and dark red matt slip (2.5YR 3/2-3/6).
11.	45513	4566	C2	4?/5a		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Small white grits. Dark red to dark reddish brown slip all over (2.5YR 3/6-3/4).
12.	45403	4558	C2	3(b?)		Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 6/8). Some small white grits. Dark reddish brown slip (2.5YR 3/4).
13.	41037	4238	C0	5b		Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 6/8). Few tiny gray grits. Corroded black to reddish brown slip (2.5YR 4/4-N2.5).
14.	40117	616	C0	4b		Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 6/8). Few tiny white grits. Black slip inside and out.
15.	45107/1	4520	C2	3a		Yellow clay (10YR 8/6). Some buff grits. Shiny black slip all over.
16.	40764	4180	C0	4a	6.9a	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Metallic dark gray slip inside and outside (7.5YR N3), except for a dark brown circle in the center.
17.	4484/1	488	C0	3		Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6). Few red grits. Brown and spot of black slip inside and on top of outside.
18.	40626/1	4165	C0	6(b?)		Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6). Some tiny white grits. Reddish brown matt slip (2.5YR 4/4).
19.	5068	611	C0	4a	6.9b	Light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4). Many large white grits. Dark red slip in half bowl changing to dusky red, also on outside of rim (2.5YR 3/6-3/2).
20.	5200	611	C0	4a		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Few mica grits. Lustrous slip.
21.	40304 + 4785/4	4075 + 565	C0	4a		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Tiny white and mica grits. Corroded black and brown slip with incised lines inside.
22.	4571/4	479	C0	4a		Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Red and brown slip.

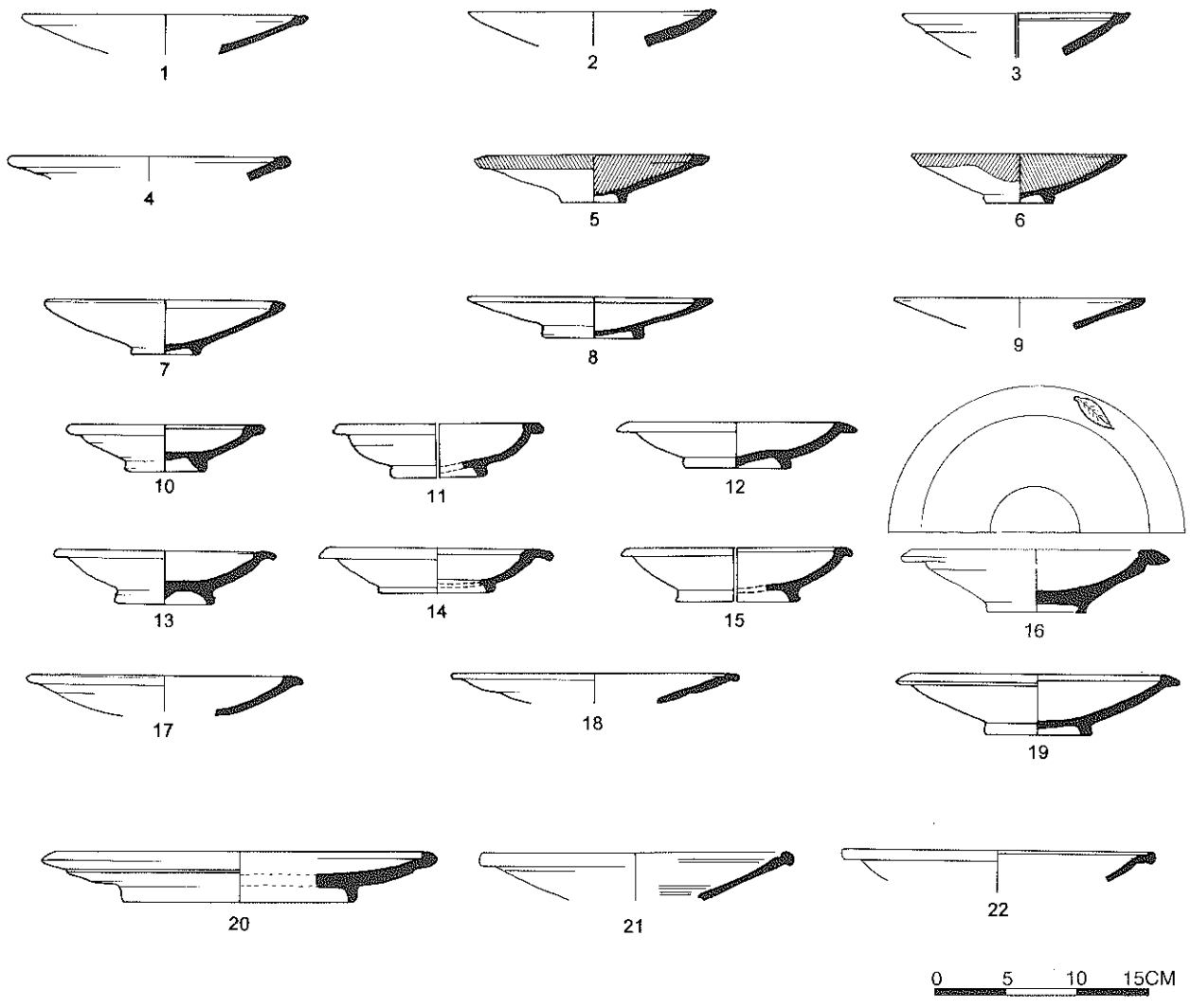


Fig. 6.4.

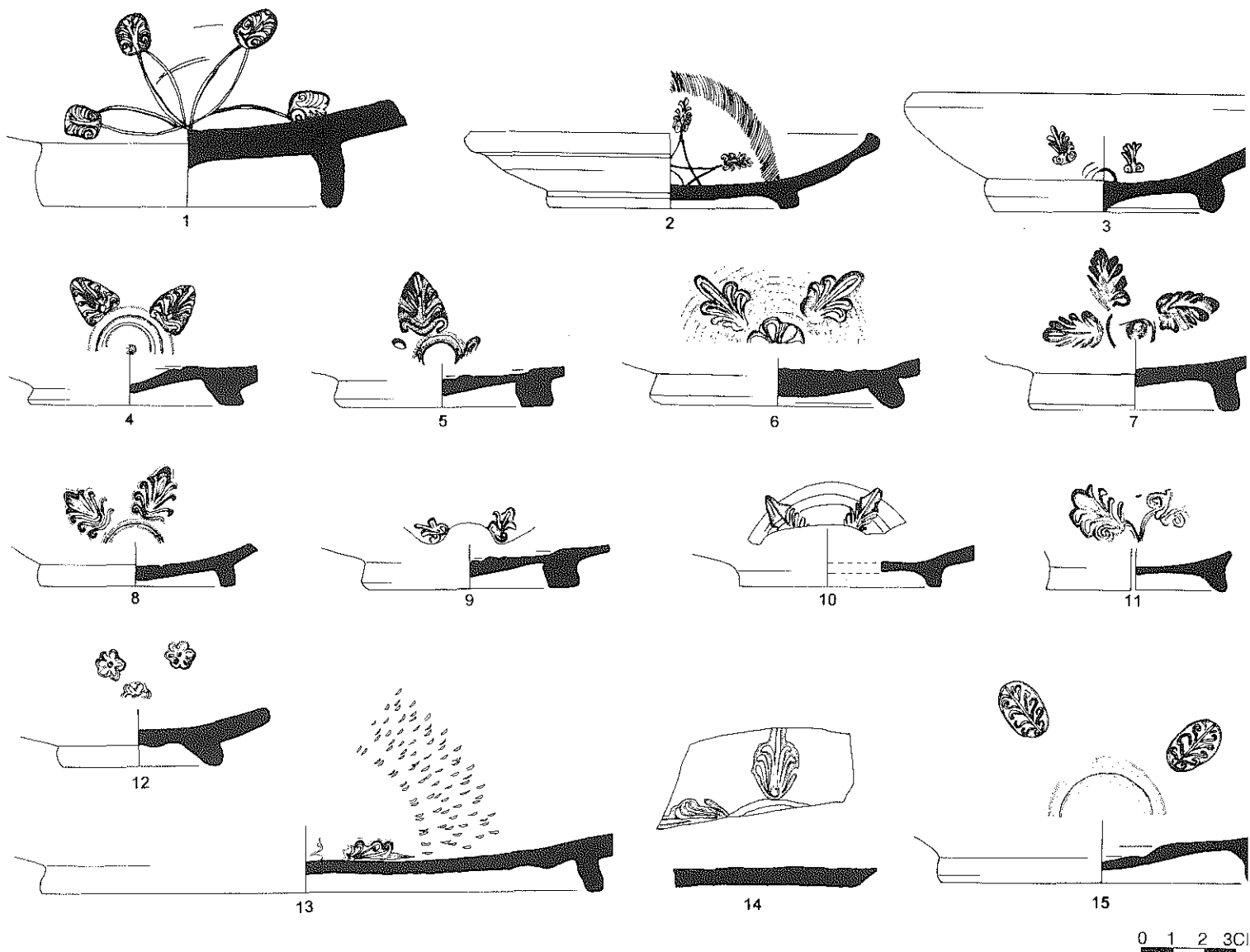


Fig. 6.5. Bowls with stamped decoration.

No.	Reg. No.	Locus	Area	Phase	Description
1.	40863/2	4211	C0	5	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Few mica and white grits. Lustrous black slip.
2.	46166/6	4577	C2	3?+4? 5a	Light reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 6/4). Matt black slip.
3.	45494	4573	C2		Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Lustrous black slip all over.
4.	43400	4353	C1	3c?/4a?	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Some beige grits. Corroded black slip, except for inner red circle.
5.	43410/1	4369	C1	3c?/4a?	Light brown clay (7.5YR 5/2). Small gray grits. Dark brown slip (7.5YR 3/2), except for red circle on base.
6.	45392	4550	C2	Later than 2	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Some small white and gray grits. Matt black slip (5YR 2.5/1).
7.	45157	4536	C2	3c?/4a?	Pink clay (7.5YR 8/4). Small beige grits. Black slip (not on base, except for red circle on base.
8.	45244	4535	C2	3b?	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Small white grits. Dark reddish brown slip (2.5YR 2.5/4), except for red circle on base.
9.	43410/2	4369	C1	3c?/4a?	Pale brown clay (10YR 6/3). Black slip inside and out on top.
10.	43368	4553	C2	3	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Matt black slip.
11.	45381/20	4566	C2	4a?/5a?	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Small white grits.
12.	5010/7	551	C0	4b	Pink clay (7.5YR 7/4). Some small white and shiny grits.
13.	45228	4535	C2	3b?	Light brown clay (10YR 5/3). Some small white grits. Black slip inside.
14.	45068/2	4520	C2	3a	Light brown clay (10YR 5/3). Black slip inside. Decorated with stamped palmettes around thin white circle.
15.	4897/1	564	C0	4a	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Some small white grits. Dark red slip all over.



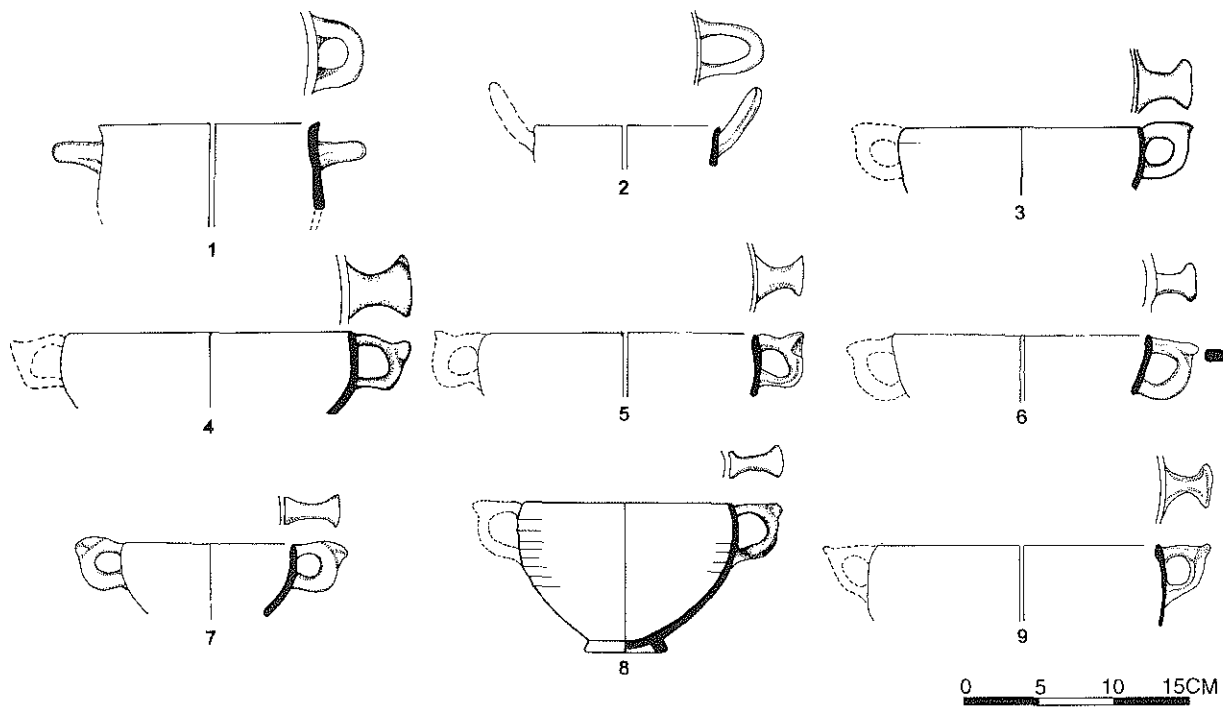


Fig. 6.6. Skyphoi.

No.	Reg. No.	Locus	Area	Phase	Photo	Description
1.	5121/4	602	C1	3b		Very pale brown clay (10YR 8/4). Few white grits.
2.	40310	4075	C0	4a		Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Few small beige grits. Red-orange slip (10R 5/6).
3.	11692/6	1198	A1	5(a?)		Red-orange clay (2.5YR 5/6). Dusky red-gray slip (2.5YR 3/2).
4.	11522/5	1171	A1	5a		Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Minute mica and white grits. Traces of red-orange slip (2.5YR 4/8) with burnishing.
5.	10164/5	1016	A2	2/3		Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Red-orange slip inside (2.5YR 4/8) and dusky red-gray outside (2.5YR 3/2).
6.	46194/30	4613	C2	4		Red-orange clay (2.5YR 5/6). Small gray and white grits. Reddish brown (2.5YR 4/6) to dusky red-gray (2.5YR 3/2) slip.
7.	5091/24	599	C1	3a		Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Very few minute gray grits. Black and dusky red (2.5YR 3/2) slip.
8.	45335	4553	C2	3	6.10	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Few white grits. Gray to dusky red clay (2.5YR 3/2).
9.	45244/5	4535	C2	3(b?)		Red-orange clay (2.5YR 5/6). Some mica grits. Red-orange slip (2.5YR 4/8).

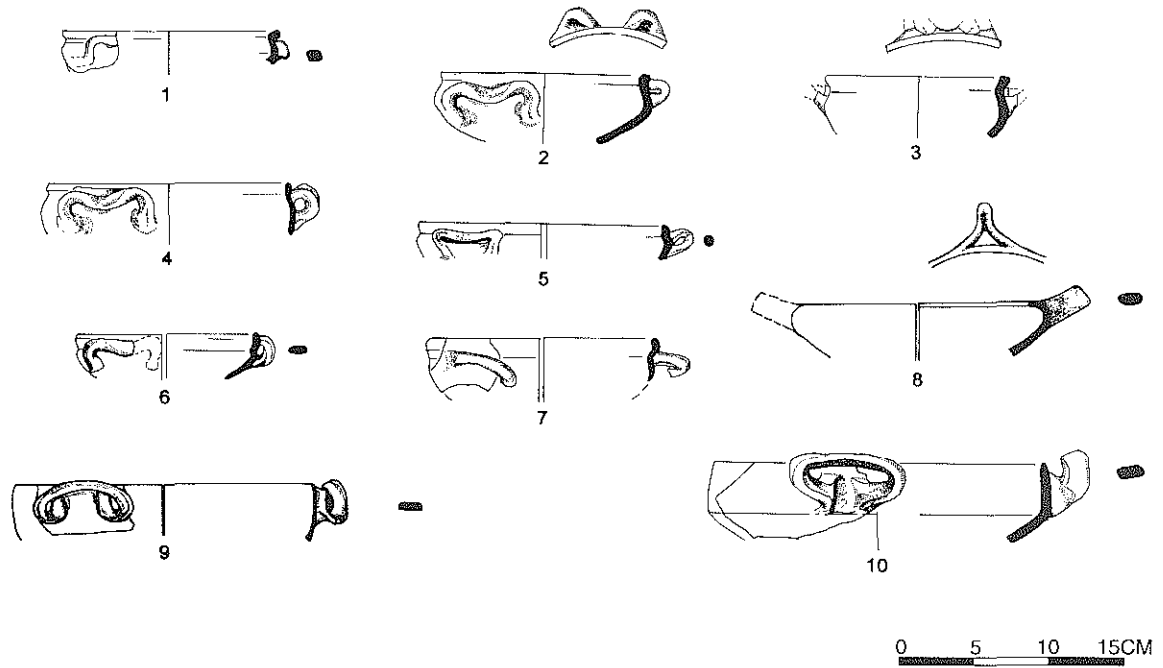
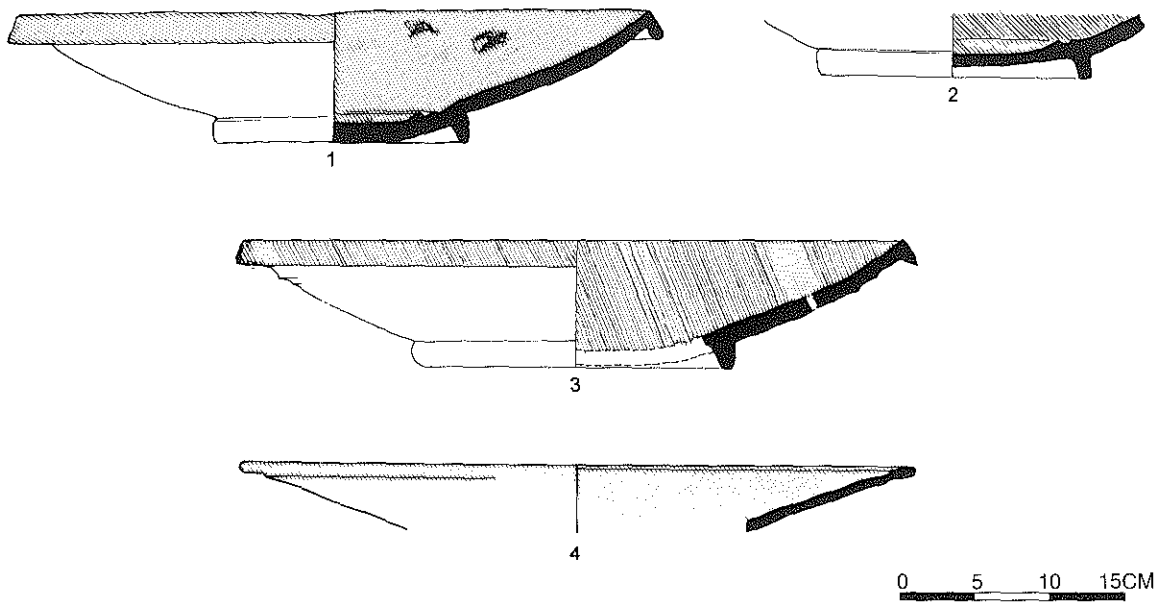


Fig. 6.7. Bowls with handles.

No.	Reg. No.	Locus	Area	Phase	Description
1.	11559/3	1171	A1	5a	Pink clay (7.5YR 7/4). Tiny white grits. Traces of red slip inside and out.
2.	4885/5	550	C0	4b	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Red slip inside (10R 4/6). Black slip on top of outside.
3.	4860/2	551	C0	4b	Pink clay (7.5YR 7/4). Red slip inside (10YR 4/6) and black outside.
4.	5214/5	616	C0	4b	Pink clay (7.5YR 7/4). Some small white grits. Traces of red to black slip.
5.	48225/2	4442	C1	2+3/4	Pink clay (7.5YR 7/4). Few beige grits. Matt red slip (10R 4/6)
6.	45176/5	4533	C2	2d	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Some beige grits. Red slip inside and out (10YR 4/6).
7.	40213/1	4046	C0	3 (unsealed)	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 8/6). No grits. Black slip outside and brown-orange slip inside.
8.	40526/1	4038	C0	4 (+ robber trench)	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Some white grits. Red slip (10YR 4/8), with a black patch on rim and handle.
9.	10174/2	1016	A2	2/3	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Some mica grits. Dull red slip inside and out (10R 4/6).
10.	48218/1	4436	C1	Topsoil	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Few white and mica grits. Dull red slip (2.5YR 4/6).



**Fig. 6.8. Large plates.**

No.	Reg. No.	Locus	Area	Phase	Photo	Description
1.	45343	4535	C2	3b	6.11	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Thick gray core. Many air bubbles in clay. Dark red matt slip inside and out on rim (10R 4/6).
2.	45074/1	4520	C2	3a		Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Thick gray core. Tiny gray grits. Dark red slip inside (10R 4/6).
3.	48225/5	4442	C1	2+3/4		Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Thick gray core. Tiny gray and white grits. Dark red slip inside (10R 4/6) and on rim outside.
4.	4880/1	541	C0	4b		Reddish brown clay (5YR 6/6). White and gray grits. Dark red slip inside and on rim outside (10R 4/6).

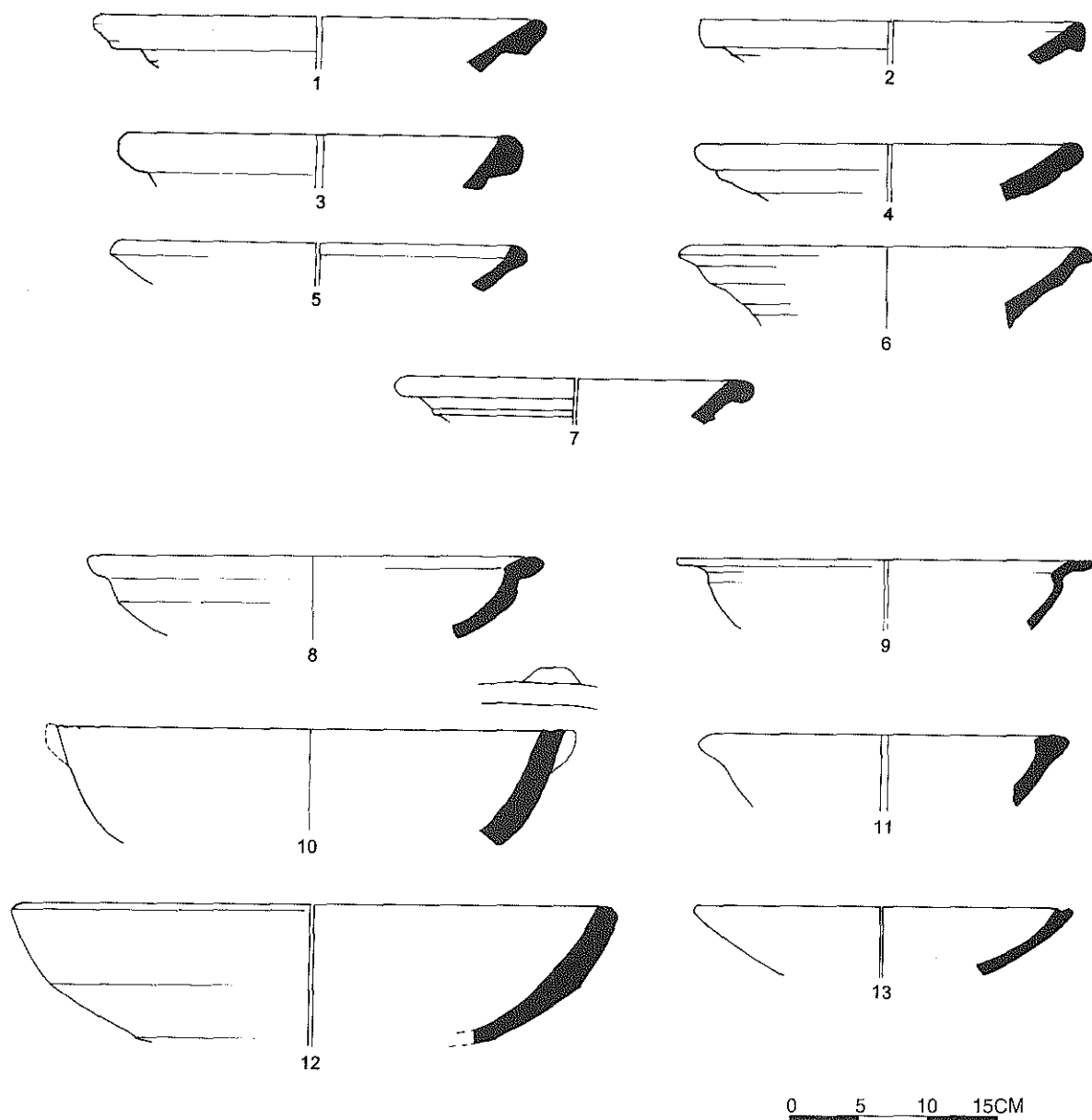


Fig. 6.9. Hellenistic mortaria and large coarse bowls.

No.	Reg. No.	Locus	Area	Phase	Description
1.	11322/1	1171	A1	5a	Light yellowish brown clay (10YR 6/4). Small brown and gray grits.
2.	11559/2	1171	A1	5a	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Small gray and beige grits.
3.	46118	4577	C2	3?4+5a	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Many small brown and white grits.
4.	46115/3	4577	C2	3?4?+5a	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Small white grits.
5.	45472	4566	C2	4?+5a	White clay (10YR 8/2). Many tiny gray grits.
6.	5359/7	615	C0	6	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Small red and brown grits.
7.	5188/1	616	C0	4b	Very pale brown clay (10YR 7/4). Small brown and gray grits. White outer surface.
8.	45353	4535	C2	3(b?)	Very pale brown clay (10YR 7/4). Tiny white grits.
9.	46115/8	4577	C2	3?4?+5a	Light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4). White and mica grits.
10.	46272/6	4611	C2	5/4?	Red clay (10R 5/6). Many white grits.
11.	5108	611	C0	4a	Light reddish brown clay (2.5YR 6/4). Many black and white grits.
12.	5012/10	602	C1	3(b?)	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/8). Many large and small gray grits.
13.	4832/4	574	C0	4(b?)	Light gray clay (2.5YR 7/2). Tiny gray grits.

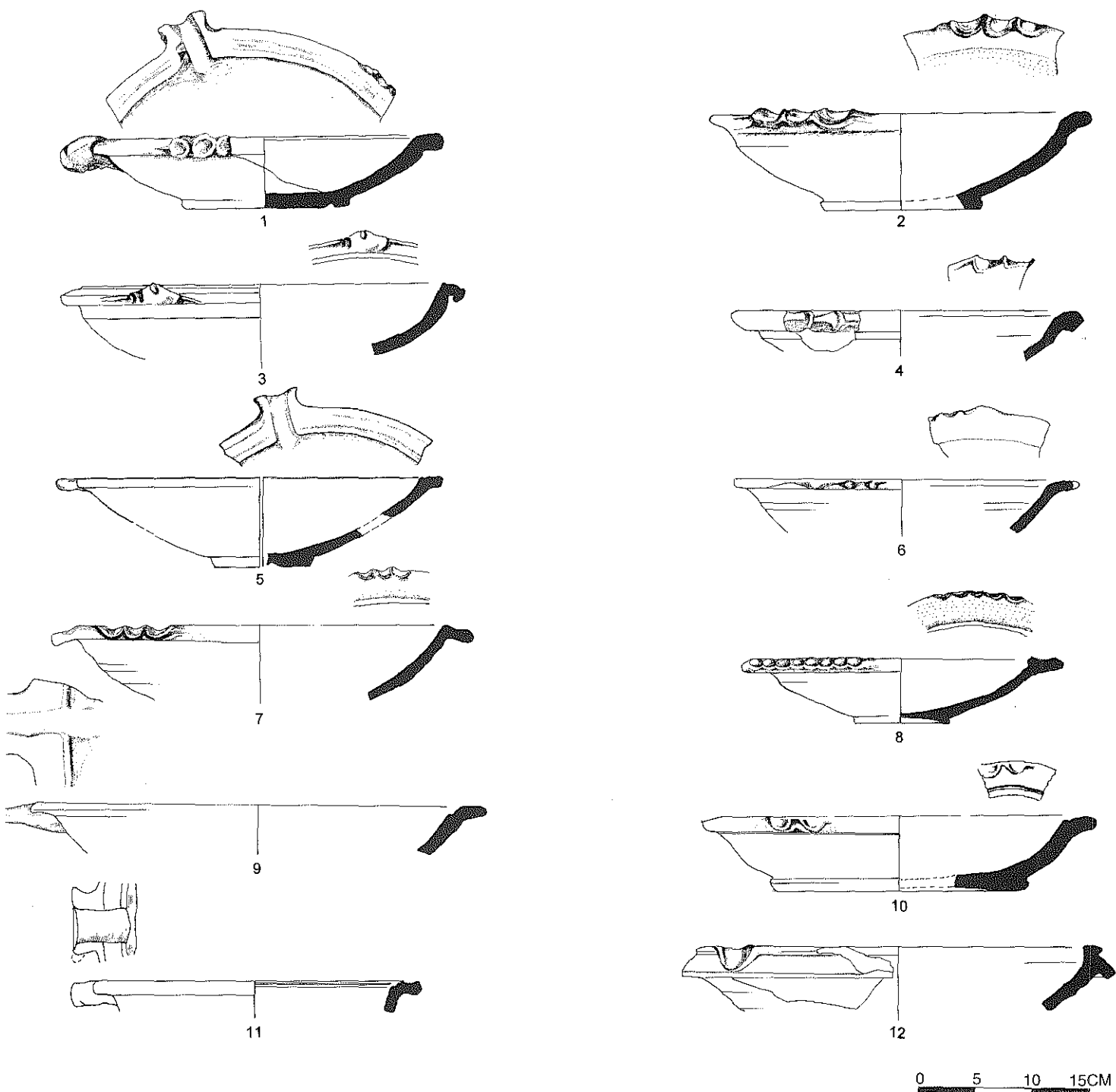


Fig. 6.10. Large Hellenistic mortaria with thumb decoration.

No.	Reg. No.	Locus	Area	Phase	Description
1.	40945	4229	C0	6b	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Large brown and gray grits. Pale yellow-olive outer surface (5Y 8/3).
2.	40989/6	4233	C0	5(?)	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Beige and white grits.
3.	11599/7	1186	A1	5b	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6). Some large and small gray grits.
4.	45342	4557	C2	4	Light red clay (7.5YR 6/4). Small white and gray grits. Pale yellow-olive outer surface (5Y 8/3).
5.	46122/5	4576	C2	4	Light red clay (7.5YR 8/6). White grits. Pale yellow-olive outer surface (2.5YR 8/4).
6.	45461/2	4576	C2	4	Brown clay (7.5YR 5/2). Many small gray and shiny grits.
7.	5303	605	C1	3	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Many small brown and white grits.
8.	45336	4560	C2	3b	Pale red clay (10R 6/4). Some white grits. White slip inside and out (5Y 8/1)
9.	10535/5	1060	A2	3?/4?	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Large and small white grits.
10.	5223/8	574	C0	4b	Buff/light pink clay (5YR 7/4). Some small gray grits.
11.	4479/3	481	C0	3	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Red, white, and orange grits.
12.	46261/1	4616	C2	Robber trench	Red clay (10R 5/6). Many small white grits, some shiny.

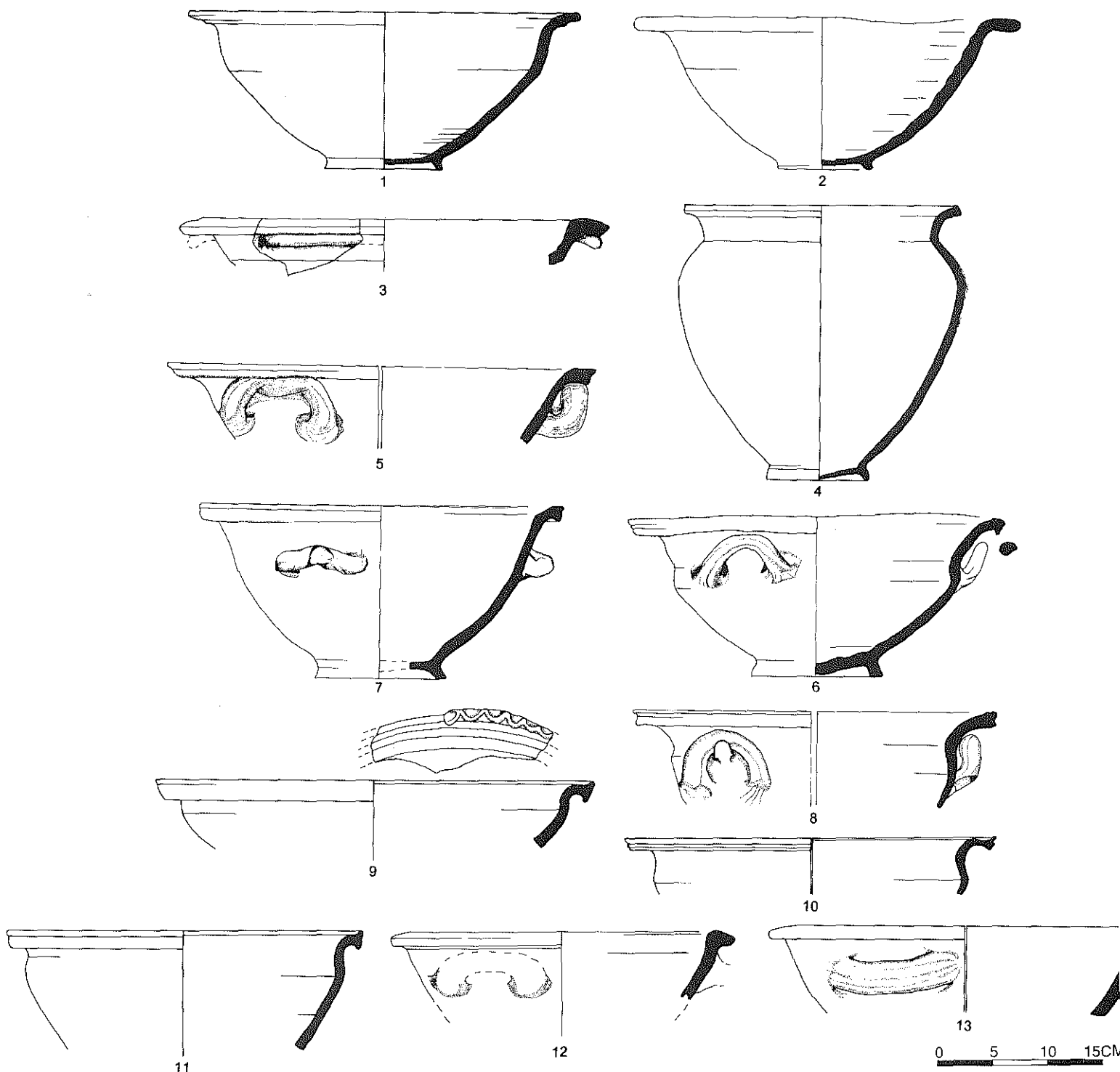


Fig. 6.11. Deep kraters (Nos. 1-11); coarse kraters (Nos. 12-13).

No.	Reg. No.	Locus	Area	Phase	Photo	Description
1.	40603	4146	C0	4?/5?	6.12a	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Small white and gray grits.
2.	48058/5	4806	C1	4a		Light red clay (2.5YR 6/8). Some white grits.
3.	11532/6	1158	A1	4?/5?		Pink-buff clay (7.5YR 7/4). Some white grits.
4.	45199	4541	C2	3a (unsealed)		Dark red-brown clay (2.5YR 3/6). Many small white grits.
5.	48244/5	4445	C2	2+3 (unsealed)		Orange-red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Large and small gray and beige grits.
6.	40408	4093	C0	4a	6.12b	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). White and gray grits. Very pale brown surface outside (10YR 7/3).
7.	40581	4115	C0	4		Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6). Gray and beige grits.
8.	4988	564	C0	4a		Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 5/6). Some small white and gray grits.
9.	4434/2	480	C0	4a		Pink-buff clay (7.5YR 7/4). Some gray and white grits.
10.	10174/1	1016	A2	2/3		Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 5/6). Few gray grits.
11.	4536/6	479	C0	4a		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Few gray grits.
12.	46169/5	4611	C2	5/4?		Reddish brown clay (5YR 5/3). Gray and white grits.
13.	10302/1	1046	A2	2 (unsealed)		Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 5/4). Few white grits.

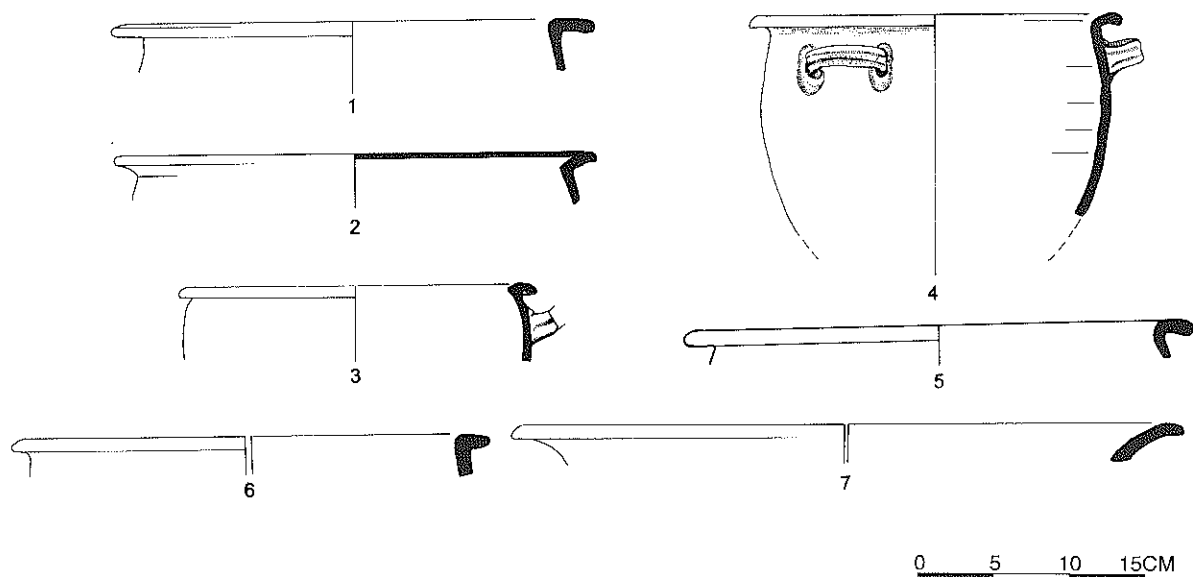


Fig. 6.12. Small deep kraters (Nos. 1-6); large krater (No. 7).

No.	Reg. No.	Locus	Area	Phase	Description
.	5025/2	604	C0	4	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Few tiny brown grits. Black lustrous slip inside, dark red (10R 3/6) outside.
.	5214/2	616	C0	4b	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Few white grits. Lustrous black and red (10R 4/6) slip.
.	4892	564	C0	4a	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Few white grits. Traces of dark reddish brown slip (2.5YR 3/4).
.	43415/1	4369	C1	3c?/4a?	Very pale brown clay (10YR 8/4). Light brown grits. Traces of black slip.
.	4570/2	514	C0	4b	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Few white and brown grits. Black and gray matt slip.
.	5091/5	599	C1	3a	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Tiny mica grits. Matt black slip inside and out.
.	5098/4	599	C1	3a	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Gray grits. Black and red slip with brush marks.

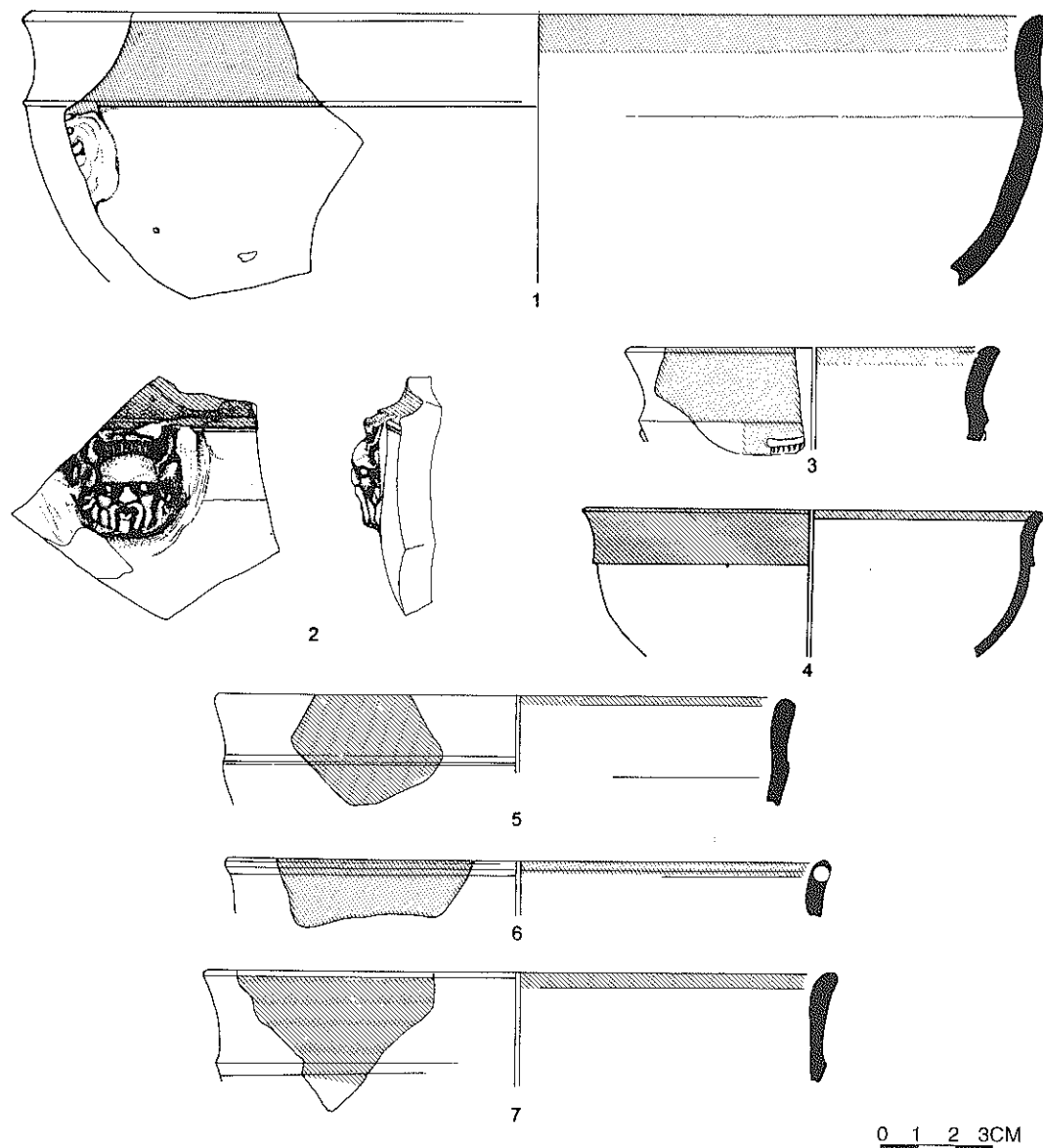


Fig. 6.13. Painted kraters with satyr head.

No.	Reg. No.	Locus	Area	Phase	Photo	Description
1.	48041/1	4804	C1	4a		Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Some small gray grits. Smooth surface. Some horizontal burnish outside. Red paint (10R 5/6) on rim.
2.	40664	4155	C1	4	6.13	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Small gray grits. Light surface. Red paint on rim and head.
3.	5419/5	567	C1	3a		Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/4). Some small gray grits. White surface. Traces of burnish and red paint outside.
4.	5434/3	668	C1	pre 3a		Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Some small gray grits. Light surface. Traces of burnish outside. Red paint on rim.
5.	46154/7	4613	C2	4		Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Some small gray grits. Light surface. Dull red paint.
6.	46206/19	4566	C2	4?/5a		Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 8/4). Some small gray grits. White surface. Red decoration on rim.
7.	45068/6	4520	C2	3(a?)		Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Some small gray grits. White surface. Thin dull red paint.



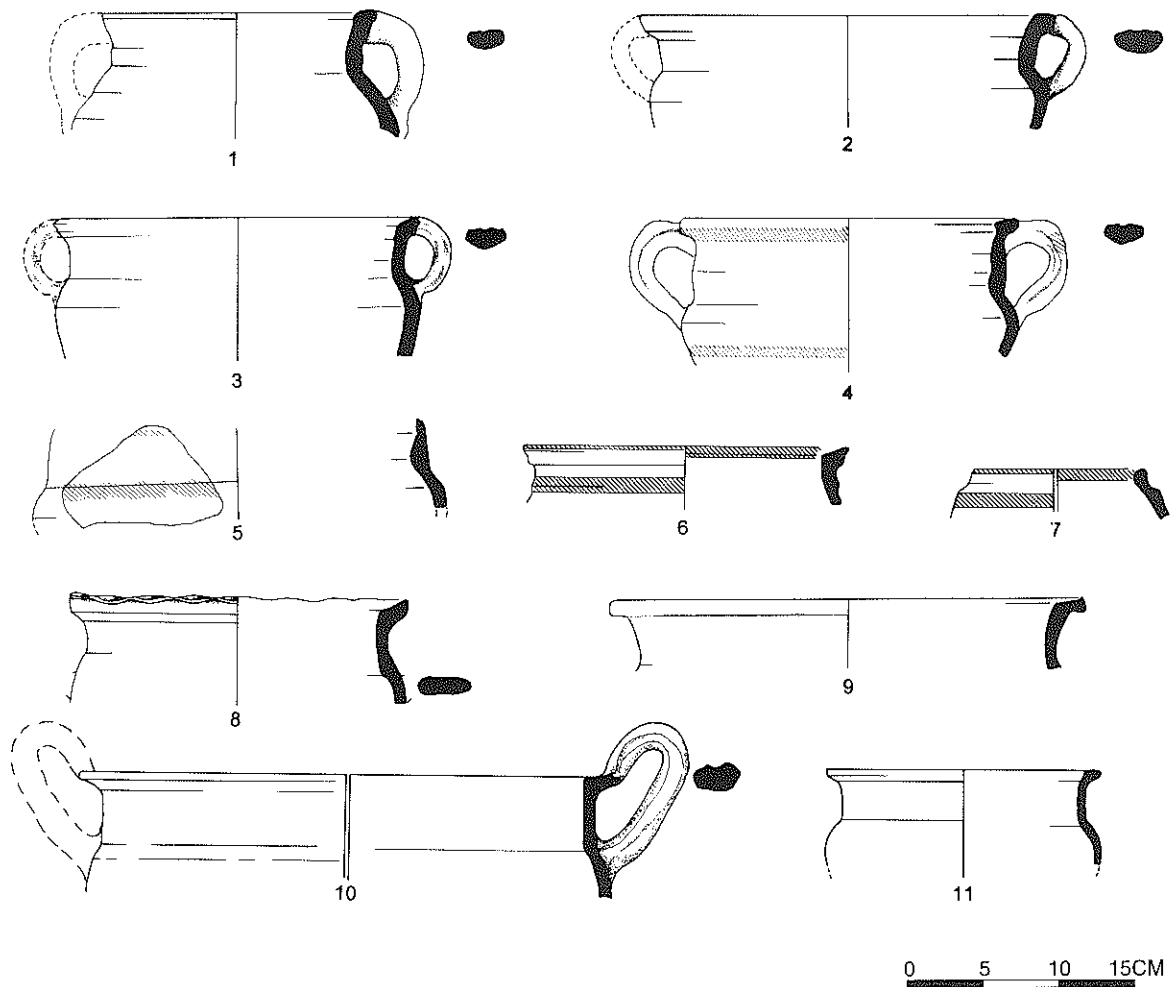


Fig. 6.14. Deep kraters.

No.	Reg. No.	Locus	Area	Phase	Description
1.	40898/4	4216	C0	6	Light reddish brown clay 5YR 6/4). Tiny white grits.
2.	43414/1	4369	C1	3c?/4a?	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Few gray and mica grits.
3.	45146	4525	C2	2?/3?	Light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4). White and gray grits.
4.	5417/4	632	C0	4b	Buff-pink clay (5YR 7/3). Tiny gray and brown grits. Light red decoration.
5.	40898/3	4216	C0	6	Buff-pink clay (5YR 7/3). Some red and brown grits. Red decoration.
6.	46075	4566	C2	5a(4?)	Pink-buff clay (5YR 6/6). Some white and gray grits. Red decoration.
7.	46014	4566	C2	5a(4?)	Pink clay (5YR 8/3). Many tiny gray grits. Light red decoration.
8.	45003/1	4578	C2	4(3?)	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Tiny gray grits. Thumbled decoration.
9.	11559/1	1171	A1	5a	Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 5/4). Many white grits.
0.	4833/2	565	C0	4	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Many small gray grits.
1.	45218/7	4548	C2	2d(3a?)	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Few gray grits.

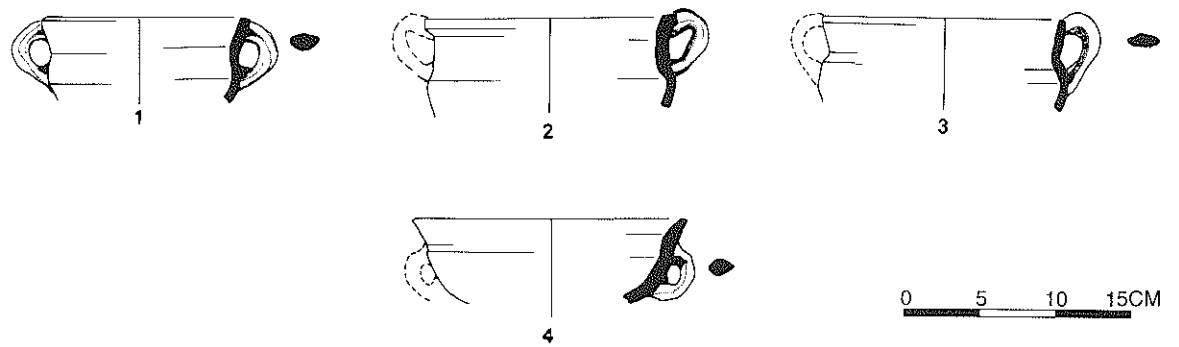


Fig. 6.15. Small kraters.

No.	Reg. No.	Locus	Area	Phase	Description
1.	48106/3	4816	C1	Later than 5	Dark gray clay (5YR 4/1). Gray and white grits. Light brownish gray surface (10YR 6/2) with some pink stains.
2.	43346/1	4361	C1	3b	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8). Tiny gray and beige grits.
3.	45159/1	4536	C2	3a	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8). Tiny beige and some large pit grits.
4.	46061/1	4608	C2	3(+2d)	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6). Few gray and beige grits. Yellowish surface.

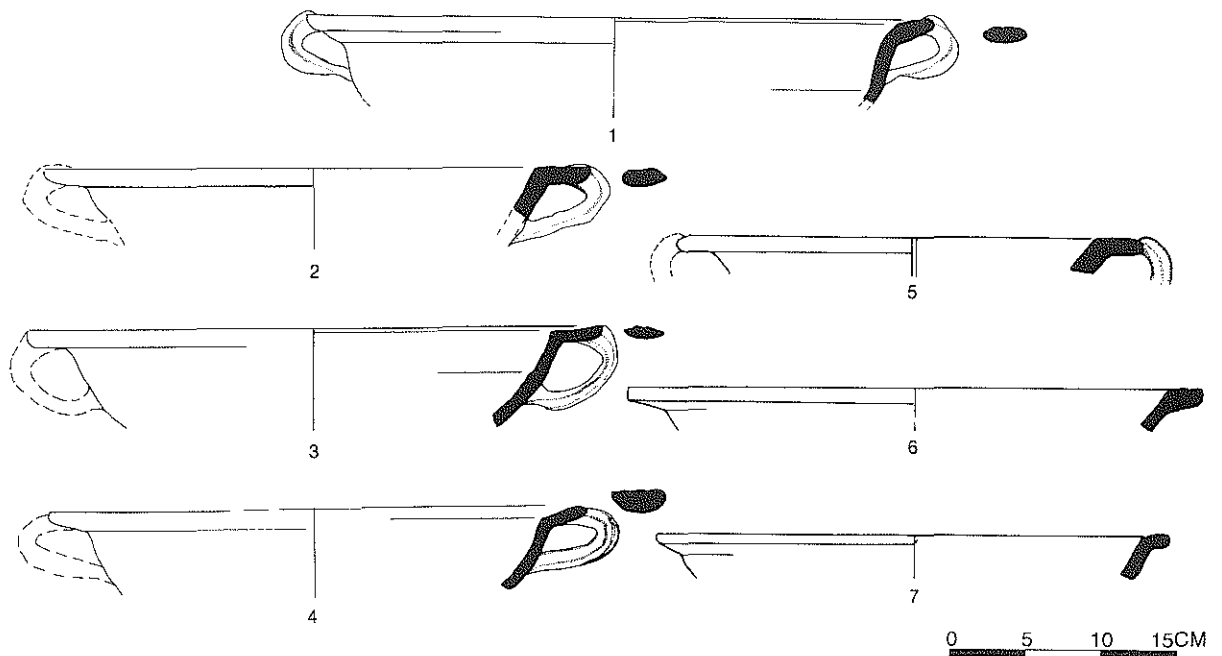


Fig. 6.16a. Large open kraters.

No.	Reg. No.	Locus	Area	Phase	Description
1.	5154/9	616	C0	4b	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Some white and gray grits.
2.	4768/2	517	C0	3	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Some white and gray grits.
3.	45472	4566	C2	4?/5a	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Some gray and beige grits.
4.	45361	4535	C2	3(b)	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Tiny gray and white grits.
5.	5151/8	614	C0	3?	Pink-buff clay (5YR 7/4). Tiny mica and gray grits.
6.	40268/8	4068	C0	5a	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Tiny gray grits.
7.	5348/1	567	C1	3a	Light reddish brown clay (2.5YR 6/4). Few white and mica grits inside, pink outside.

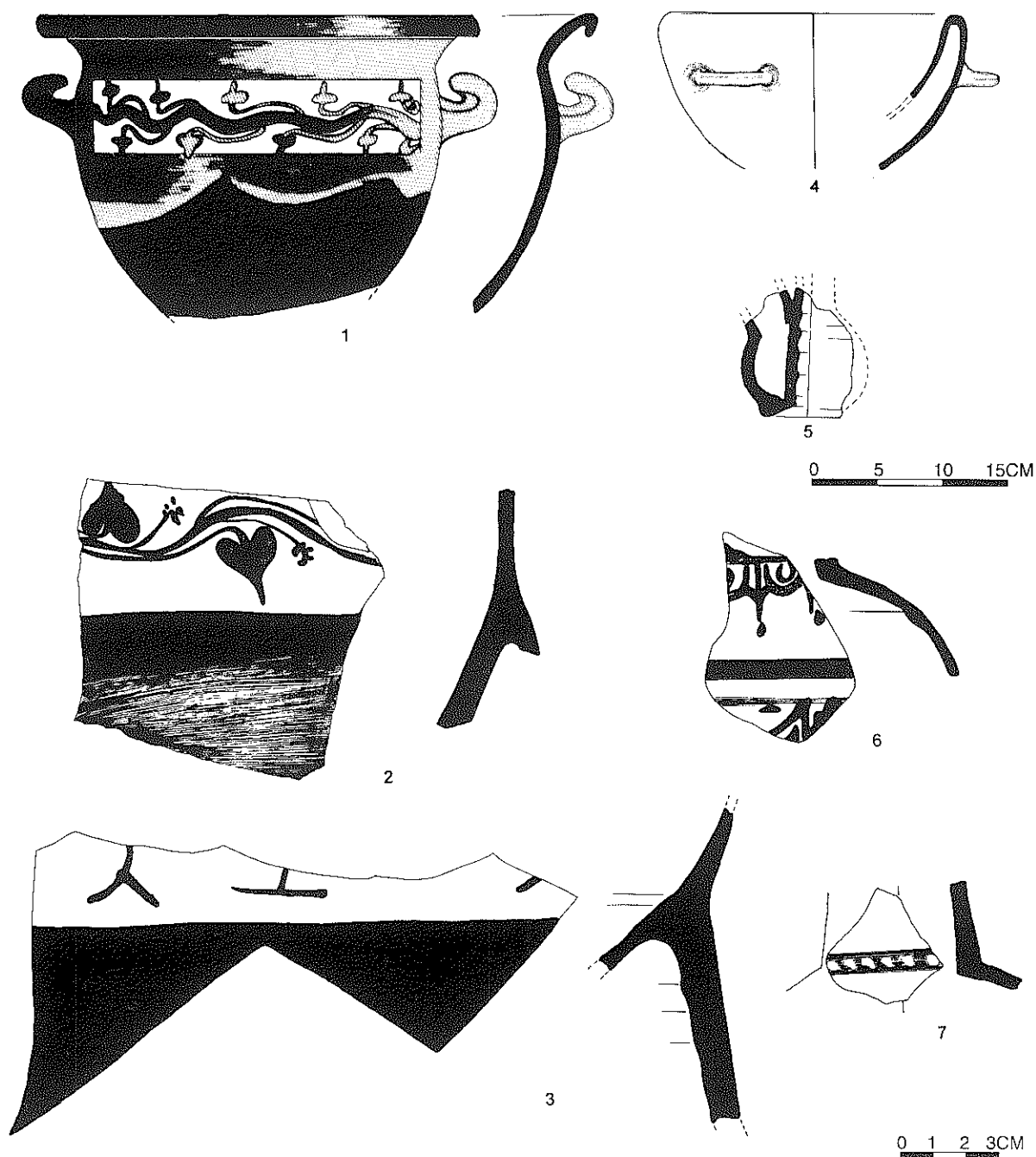


Fig. 6.16b. Decorated kraters, double-walled vessels, and decorated jugs.

lo. Vessel	Reg. No.	Locus	Area	Phase	Photo	Description
Krater	46155	4614	C2	5	6.14a	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/8). Small white grits. Black slip inside, black and red (10R 5/8) outside.
Krater(?)	45419	4559	C2	3b	6.14b	Pink clay (7.5YR 7/4). Small white grits. Corroded dark gray slip inside and out. Reserved band with ivy decoration.
Krater	45343	4535	C2	3b		Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Reddish brown to gray slip (2.5YR 4/4).
Thermos vessel(?)	45227 45241	45351 4537	C2	3b		Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/3). Matt black slip outside with many finger marks.
Trick vase(?)	4912/1	541	C0	4(b?)		Light gray clay (5YR 7/1). Few white grits. Matt black-gray slip.
Jug	46206/23	4566	C2	4?/5a		Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 5/4). Red and white grits. Decorated with lustrous black to dark red paint.
Jug	46079	4566	C2	4?/5a		Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Many white grits. Smoothed surface outside. Thick white dots and brown-red line.

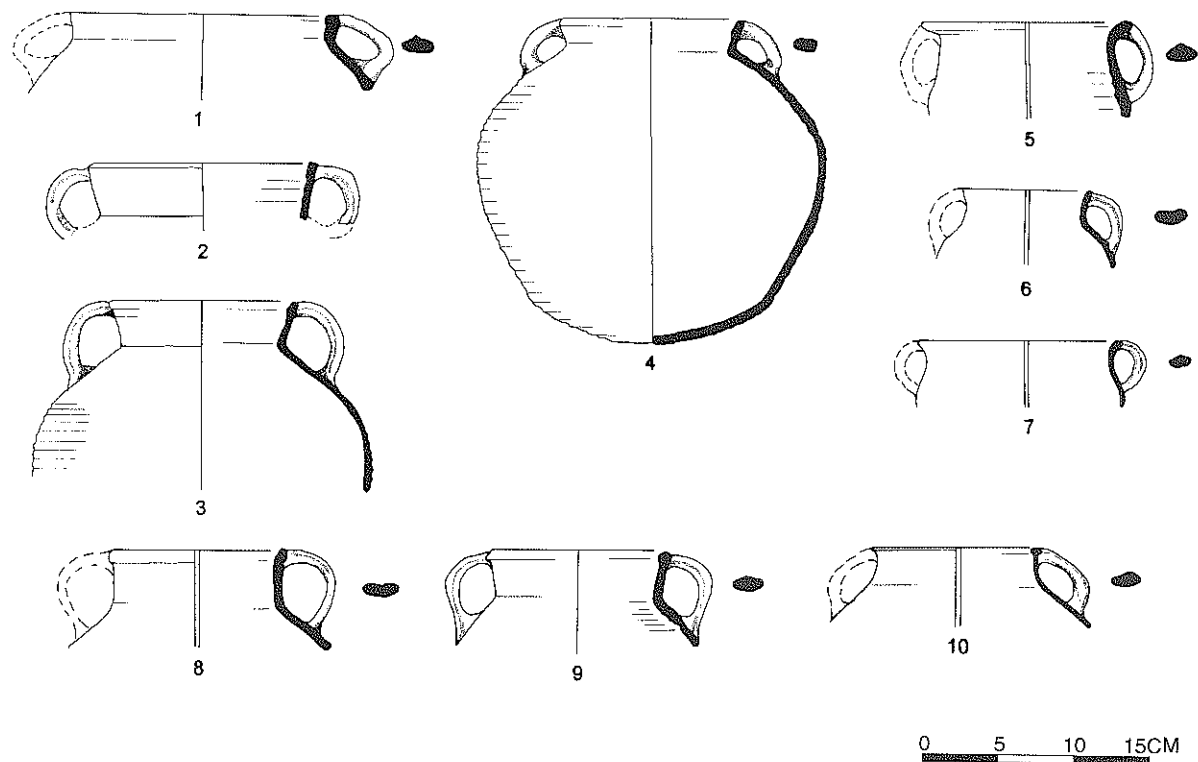


Fig. 6.17. Globular cooking pots.

No.	Reg. No.	Locus	Area	Phase	Description
1.	40520	4097	C0	5b+c	Red-orange clay (2.5YR 4/8). Mica and white grits.
2.	40831/1	4210	C0	5	Dark orange-red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Few gray grits.
3.	5046	564	C0	4a	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6). Gray outer surface. Many white and gray grits.
4.	43376	4304	C1	1+Topsoil	Dark red-brown clay (2.5YR 5/8). Large brown and many small gray grits.
5.	46091/6	4610	C2	4	Dark reddish brown clay (5YR 4/4). Many tiny white grits.
6.	5097/3	616	C0	4b?	Dark reddish gray clay (5YR 4/2). Some white grits.
7.	46010/7	4566	C2	4? 5a	Orange-red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Many tiny white grits.
8.	5068	611	C0	4a	Dark reddish brown clay (2.5YR 4/4). White, gray, and few shir grits.
9.	5107/10	616	C0	4b	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Few white grits.
10.	45082/1	4520	C2	3(a?)	Reddish brown clay (10R 5/8). White grits.

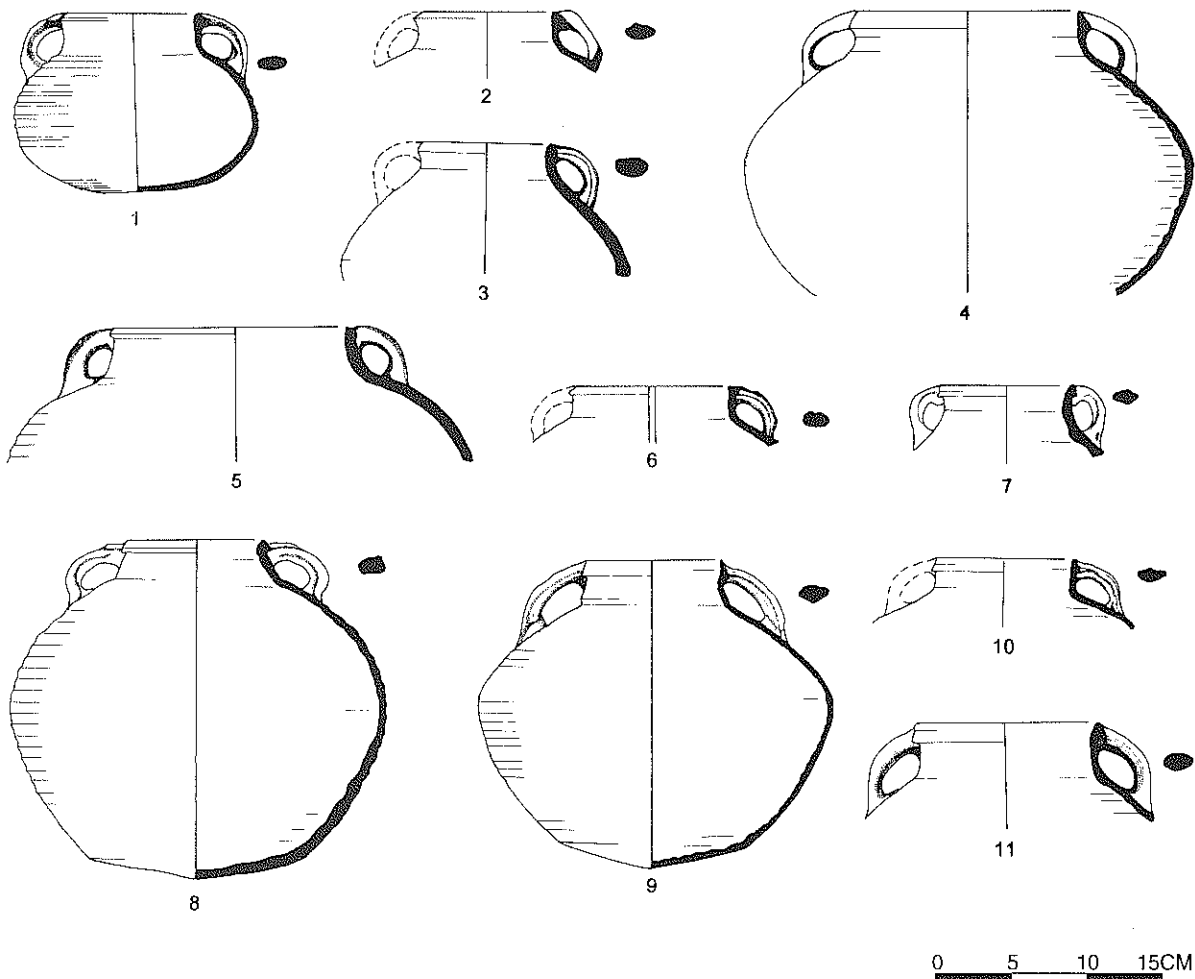


Fig. 6.18. Globular cooking pots.

No.	Reg. No.	Locus	Area	Phase	Photo	Description
1.	5399	657	C0	5	6.15a	Dark reddish brown clay (2.5YR 2.5/4). Many tiny white grits.
2.	46192	4577	C2	3?4?+5a		Reddish brown clay (5YR 4/6). Small gray, white, and shiny grits.
3.	45469/6	4576	C2	4		Reddish brown clay (10R 4/4). Tiny black and gray grits.
4.	45496	4566	C2	4? 5a		Reddish brown clay (10R 5/6). Tiny white grits.
5.	46074	4566	C2	4? 5a		Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 4/6). White and brown small grits.
6.	40117	616	C0	4b		Reddish brown clay (10R 5/6). Tiny gray grits.
7.	5458/9	616	C0	4b		Light reddish brown clay (2.5YR 6/4). White and gray grits.
8.	40884	4233	C0	4b	6.15b	Reddish gray clay (10R 4/3). Small gray grits.
9.	40423	4111	C1	3a		Dark reddish brown clay (10R 3/6). Few white grits.
10.	45073/2	4520	C2	3a		Reddish gray clay (10R 4/3). Small gray and white grits.
11.	45252	4548	C2	2d(3a?)		Dark reddish brown clay (10R 3/6). Tiny white grits.

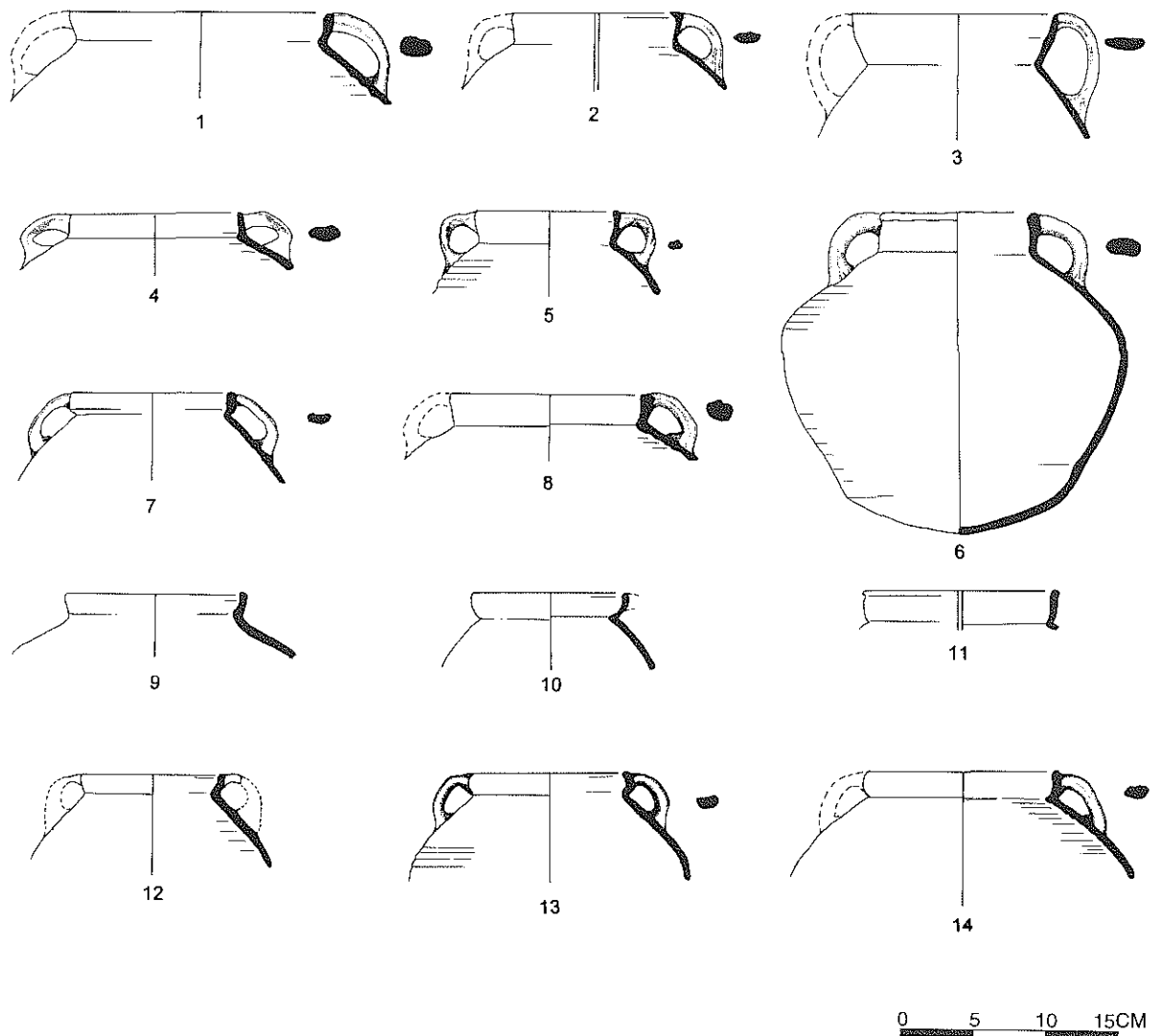


Fig. 6.19. Globular cooking pots

No.	Reg. No.	Locus	Area	Phase	Photo	Description
1.	45474/2	4577	C2	3?4?+5a		Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 4/6). White and shiny grits.
2.	45486	4566	C2	4?/5a		Reddish brown clay (10R 4/8). Few white grits.
3.	45496	4566	C2	4?/5a		Reddish brown clay (10R 5/8). Few white grits.
4.	5019/3	551	C0	4b		Reddish brown clay (10R 5/6). Few gray and shiny grits.
5.	45147/2	4520	C2	3a		Reddish brown clay (10R 5/8). Tiny gray grits.
6.	5157	554	C0	4	6.16	Very dark reddish brown clay (5YR 3/2). Few gray grits.
7.	43231	4340	C1	3a/4		Red clay (10R 5/4). Gray grits.
8.	46015/5	5433	C2	2d		Reddish brown clay (10R 5/6). Small shiny grits.
9.	46087	4577	C2	3?4?+5a		Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Few gray and white grits.
10.	45513	4566	C2	4?/5a		Reddish brown clay (10R 4/8). Some white and few shiny grits.
11.	46119	4566	C2	4?/5a		Reddish brown clay (10R 4/8). Tiny white grits.
12.	5188/4	616	C0	4b		Pale red clay (10R 6/4). Gray grits.
13.	45069/3	4520	C2	3a		Reddish brown clay (10R 5/8). Tiny white grits.
14.	46024	4603	C2	3		Reddish brown clay (10R 5/6). Large and small white grits.

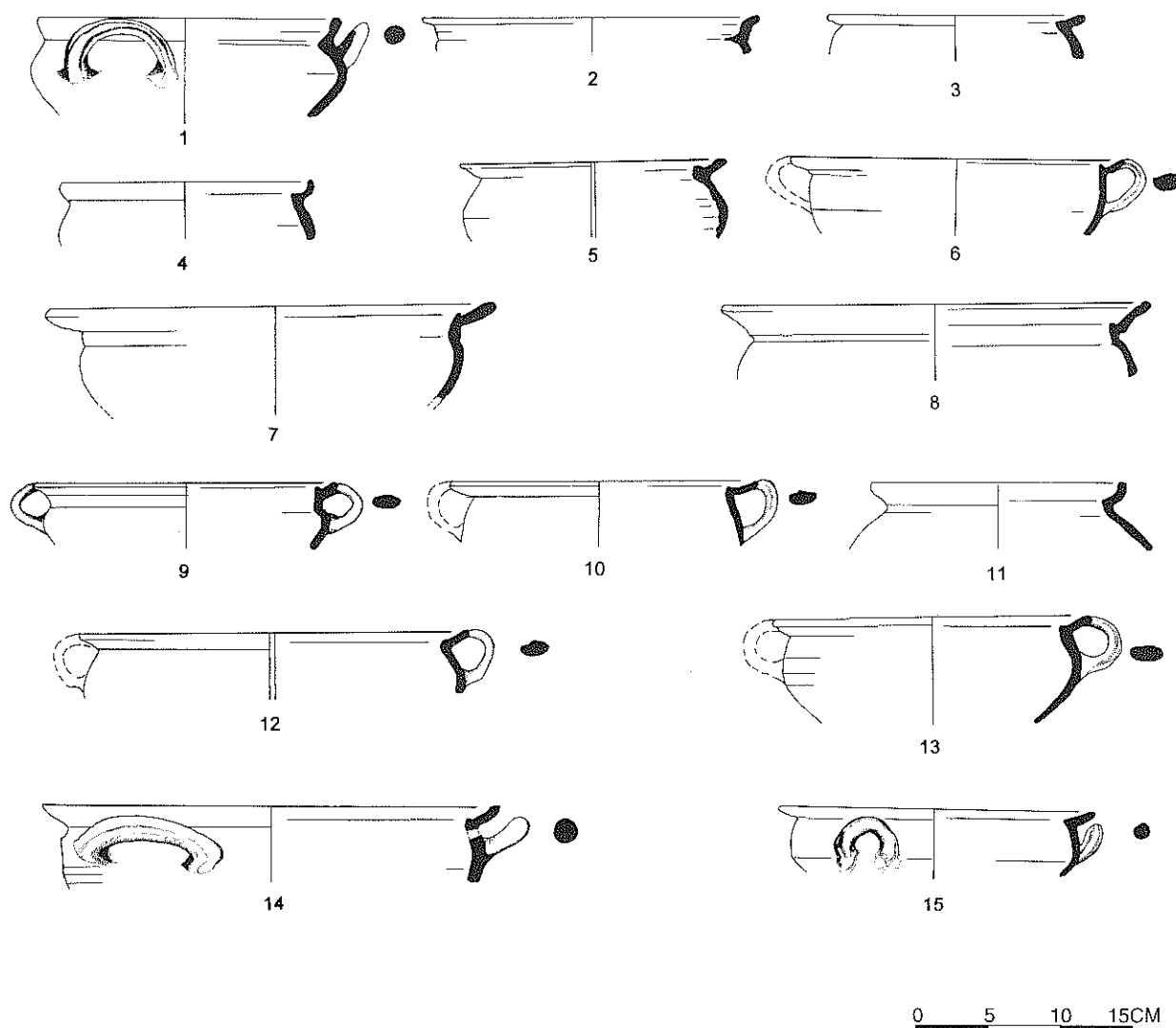


Fig. 6.20. Casseroles.

No.	Reg. No.	Locus	Area	Phase	Description
1.	48030	4807	C1	4c	Dark red-brown clay (10R 3/6). Many white and some brown grits. Gray outer surface.
2.	40920/6	4098	C0	5b+c	Reddish brown clay (10R 4/6). Many small white and shiny grits
3.	40268/4	4068	C0	5a	Dark red-brown clay (10R 3/6). Many tiny shiny grits.
4.	45469/5	4576	C2	4	Reddish brown clay (10R 4/4). Mica and gray grits.
5.	48305/2	4856	C1	2+3/4	Reddish brown clay (10R 5/6). White and gray grits.
5.	46207/2	4566	C2	4?+5a	Dark reddish gray clay (10R 3/1). Tiny gray and some white grits.
7.	4668/2	511	C0	4	Dark reddish brown clay (2.5YR 4/4). White grits. Gray surface inside and out.
8.	5019/5	551	C0	4b	Reddish brown clay (10R 5/6). Tiny white grits.
9.	4860/3	551	C0	4b	Dark red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Very small white grits.
3.	40187/1	4044	C0	3	Light reddish yellow clay (2.5YR 6/8). Some gray grits.
1.	5146	611	C0	4a	Reddish brown clay (10R 5/6). Tiny mica grits.
2.	45148/1	4520	C2	3a	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Many gray and mica grits.
3.	40387/3	4045	C0	3	Red clay (2.5YR 4/8). Tiny shiny and white grits.
4.	4484/2	488	C1	2	Red clay (10R 5/8). White, gray, and shiny grits.
5.	40213/11	4046	C0	3	Dark brown clay (7.5YR 3/2). White, gray, and shiny grits.

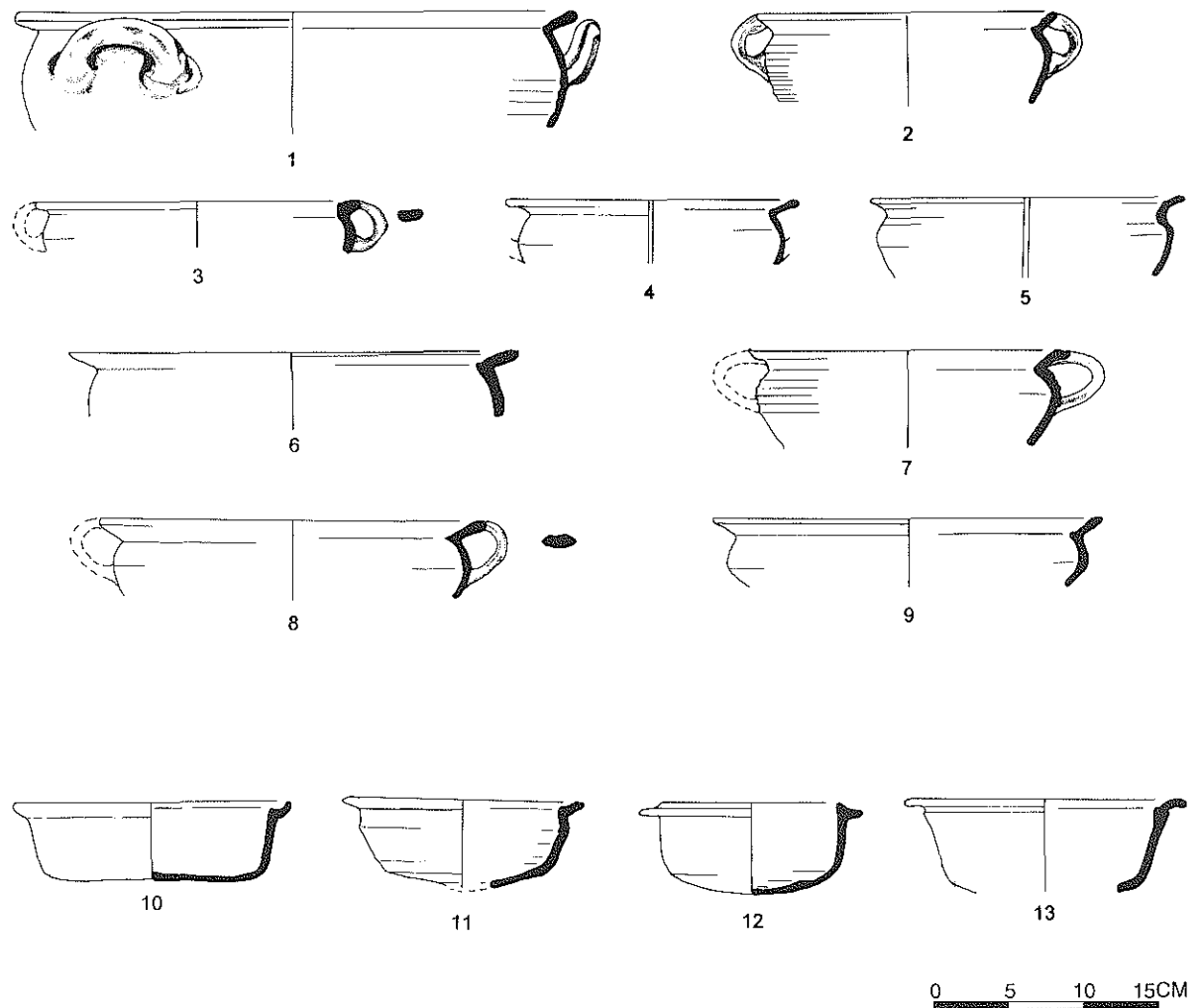


Fig. 6.21. Casseroles.

No.	Reg. No.	Locus	Area	Phase	Description
1.	46074	4566	C2	4?/5a	Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 4/8). White, gray, and shiny grits.
2.	40831/7	4210	C0	5?/6?	Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 4/4). Few mica grits.
3.	48245/2	4442	C1	2+3/4	Dark reddish brown clay (2.5YR 3/4). Few white grits.
4.	46010/7	4566	C2	4?/5a	Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 4/8). Shiny grits.
5.	45068/7	4520	C2	3(a?)	Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 5/8). Tiny white and shiny grits.
6.	40097	616	C0	4b	Dark reddish brown clay (2.5YR 2.5/4). Gray and few shiny grits.
7.	5033	564	C0	4a	Dark reddish brown clay (2.5YR 2.5/4). Few gray and shiny grits.
8.	40213/7	4046	C0	3	Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 6/8). Some gray grits.
9.	4490/2	492	C1	2b	Dark reddish brown clay (2.5YR 3/4). Gray grits.
10.	46166	4577	C2	3?/4?+5a	Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 4/6). Few white grits.
11.	40982	4233	C0	4b	Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 4/8). Tiny white grits.
12.	45164	4532	C2	4a	Dark reddish brown clay (10R 3/6). Some white and gray grits.
13.	4549/3	488	C0	3	Red clay (10R 4/8). Tiny white and shiny grits.



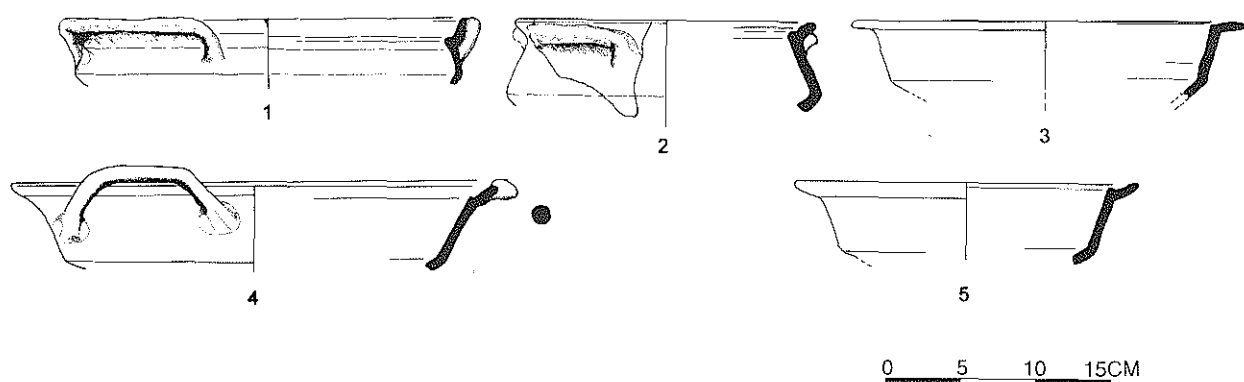


Fig. 6.22. Casseroles.

No.	Reg. No.	Locus	Area	Phase	Description
1.	43395	4353	C1	3c/4a	Red clay (10R 5/6). White and gray grits.
2.	11704/2	W1201	A1	5-7	Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 5/6). Few large white grits and some small gray grits.
3.	4988	564	C0	4a	Dark reddish brown clay (5YR 3/4). Few gray grits.
4.	40795	4092	C0	4a	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/8). Some gray and shiny grits.
5.	45252/2	4548	C2	2d(3a?)	Reddish brown clay (10R 5/8). Few white grits.

Fig. 6.23a. Frying pans and baking trays.

No.	Vessel	Reg. No.	Locus	Area	Phase	Photo	Description
1.	Frying pan	40268/15	4068	C0	5a		Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6). Many large mica grits. Black core. Concentric wheel burnish inside, hand burnish on handle.
2.	Frying pan	4539/3	468	C0	3		Brownish red clay (2.5YR 4/6). Many mica, gray, and white grits. Concentric wheel burnish inside and on handle.
3.	Frying pan	43399	4353	C1	3c/4a		Dark red-brown clay (2.5YR 3/6). Large mica grits. Concentric wheel burnish inside and on handle.
4.	Frying pan	45073/1	4520	C2	3a		Dark red-brown clay (2.5YR 3/6). Many large mica grits. Concentric wheel burnish inside and on handle.
5.	Frying pan	45505	4566	C2	4(?) +5a		Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 4/6). Shiny and white grits. Wheel burnish inside and on rim outside.
6.	Frying pan	45401	4535	C2	3(b?)		Reddish orange clay (2.5YR 4/8). Many large and small grits.
7.	Frying pan	5421	538	C0	3	6.17	Dark reddish brown clay (2.5YR 3/6). Many gray grits.
8.	Frying pan	45098/1	4520	C2	3(a?)		Red clay (10R 5/6). Some gray and mica grits.
9.	Frying pan	4757/8	550	C0	4b		Reddish brown clay (5YR 4/4). Small gray grits.
10.	Frying pan	48075/2	4812	C1	above 5		Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 4/4). White and gray grits.
11.	Baking tray	10101/1	1016	A2	2/3		Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 5/4). Mica grits. Thick black core.
12.	Baking tray	40994	4243	C1	5		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Beige and mica grits. Thick black core.
13.	Baking tray	5017	564	C0	4a		Reddish brown clay (5YR 5/4). Many large grits in the flat surface (bottom of bowl).
14.	Baking tray	4730/2	494	C0	4a		Brownish red clay (2.5YR 5/6). Mica and gray grits. Black core.
15.	Baking tray	45091/1	4520	C2	3(a)		Dark reddish brown clay (2.5YR 3/4). Small gray and shiny grits. Black core.
16.	Baking tray	5335	611	C0	4a		Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6). Tiny gray and shiny grits. Hand burnish on top (inside the bowl). Burnt on the bottom. Bronze in hole for mending the tray.
17.	Baking tray	5124/4	485	C0	4a		Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6). Many brown, gray, and mica grits with straw.
18.	Baking tray	45058/12	4520	C2	3(a?)		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Many gray grits.
19.	Casserole (?)	46023/4	4603	C2	3?		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Many mica grits.
20.	Cooking pot	40423	4111	C1	3(a)		Red fragile clay (2.5YR 4/8). Many white grits. Gray surface outside.

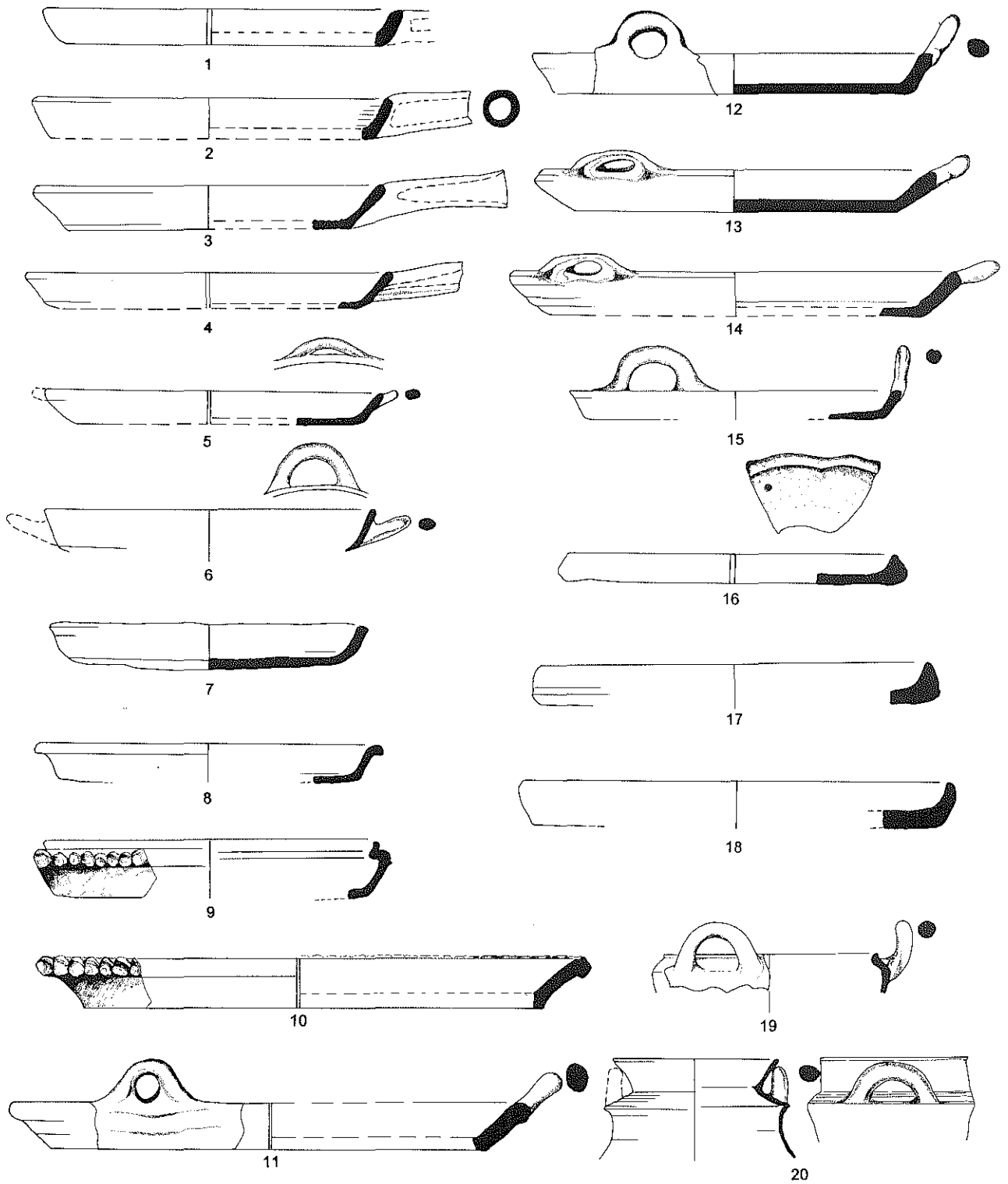


Fig. 6.23a.

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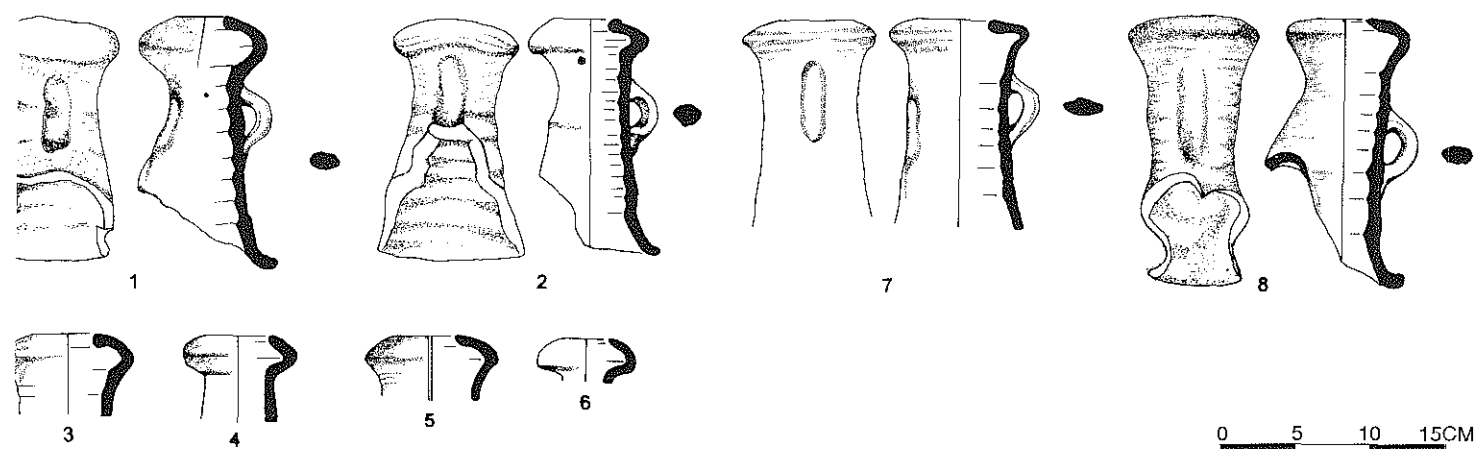


Fig. 6.23b. Cooking pot props.

No.	Reg. No.	Locus	Area	Phase	Photo	Description
1.	40550	4120	C0	5	6.18a	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Small white and beige grits. Gray on top.
2.	40565	4120	C0	5	6.18b	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Some gray and quartz grits. Gray stains.
3.	46207/4	4566	C2	4?/5a		Very pale brown clay (10YR 7/3). Many white and gray grits.
4.	43415/3	4369	C1	3c/4a		Reddish brown clay (5YR 4/4). Many small gray grits.
5.	5223/5	574	C0	4(b?)		Light red clay (10R 6/8). Small gray grits.
6.	490/2	564	C0	4a		Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Small gray and mica grits.
7.	45089	4520	C2	3a		Light yellowish brown clay (10YR 6/4). Gray and white grits.
8.	40185/6	4056	C1	2+3/4?		Light red clay (10R 6/8). Some small white grits.

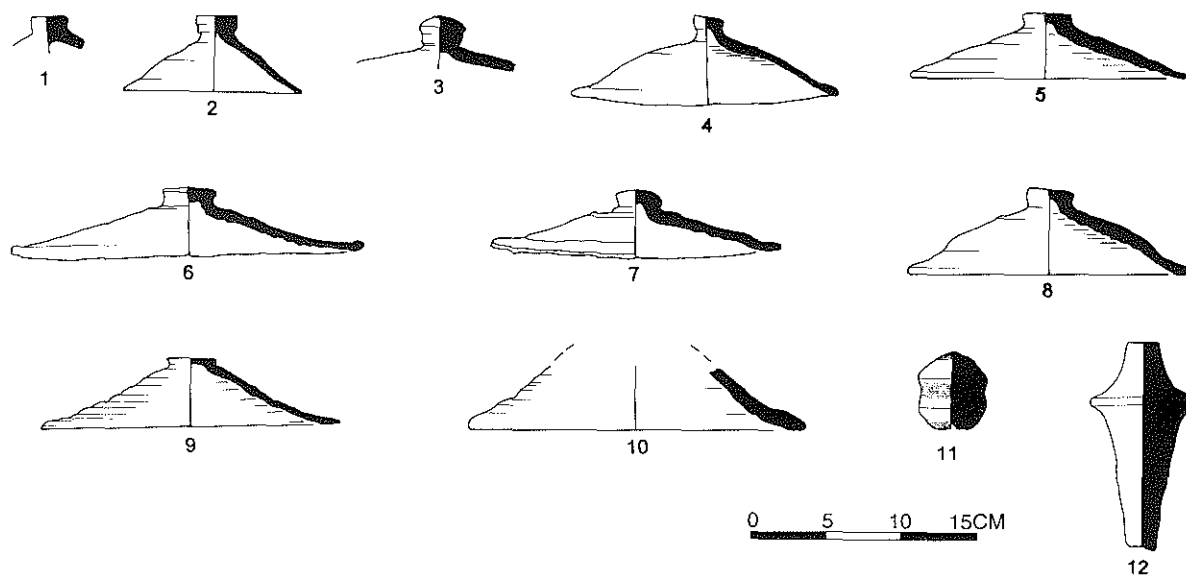


Fig. 6.24. Lids and stoppers.

No.	Reg. No.	Locus	Area	Phase	Photo	Description
1.	40420/1	4098	C0	5(a+b)		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Many white and mica grits.
2.	45245/4	4536	C2	3a		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Many mica grits.
3.	45133/1	4520	C2	3a		Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 5/4). Few white and gray grits.
4.	5064/2	551	C0	4b		Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Few white grits.
5.	45502	4566	C2	4?/5a		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). White and small red grits.
6.	4860/5	551	C0	4b		Dark reddish brown clay (2.5YR 3/4). Few gray and white grits
7.	5069	551	C0	4b	6.19	Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 5/4). Many gray grits
8.	5194	602	C1	3b		Dark brown red clay (2.5YR 3/6). Few white and shiny grits.
9.	4708	506	C0	3?/4?		Red-orange clay (2.5YR 4/8). Large and small white grits.
10.	40309	4075	C0	4a		Red-brown clay (2.5YR 5/6). Few tiny white and gray grits.
11.	5124/3	602	C1	3b		Yellowish red clay (5YR 4/6). Few white grits.
12.	48226	4443	C1	1		Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/3). Few white grits.

Fig. 6.25. Miniature vessels.

No.	Reg. No.	Locus	Area	Phase	Photo	Description
1.	45483	Balk	C2	-	6.20	Light red-brown clay (5YR 6/4). Few gray and brown grits. Red matt slip outside (10YR 5/8). Stamped.
2.	45487	4524	C2	2c(?)	6.21	Buff-pink clay (7.5YR 8/4). Some white and shiny grits. Matt red slip outside (10R 5/8). Stamped.
3.	4923	550	C0	4b	6.22a	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Few tiny red and brown grits. Very pale brown-buff slip outside (10YR 8/4). Rim missing.
4.	5023	602	C1	3b	6.22b	Light brownish gray clay (10YR 6/2). Few gray grits. White dull slip outside (5Y 8/2).
5.	11597	1182	A1	5b	6.22c	Dark brown clay (10YR 4/3). White and shiny grits. Handmade. Intact.
6.	5212	611	C0	4a	6.22d	Light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4). Many mica and few gray grits. Intact.
7.	5396	613	C0	4b	6.22e	Light brownish gray clay (2.5Y 6/2). White and gray grits. Very dark gray slip outside and on rim inside (2.5Y 3/0).
8.	5106	616	C0	4b	6.22f	Pink clay (7.5YR 7/4). Many red grits. Intact.
9.	4327	418	C0	4	6.22g	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). White grits. Intact.
10.	40461	4113	C0	5	6.22h	Pink-yellow clay (7.5YR 7/4). Mica and brown-gray grits.
11.	4786	554	C0	4?		Light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4). Tiny gray and few mica grits. Rim is missing.
12.	10235	Surface				Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Few white and shiny grits. Intact.
13.	40672	4162	C0	3	6.22i	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). White and red grits.
14.	45494	4566	C2	4? 5a	6.22j	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Many white grits.
15.	5045	544	C0	2-4	6.23	Very pale yellow brown (10YR 8/4). Tiny mica grits. Red slip outside and on top of inside (2.5YR 4/8).

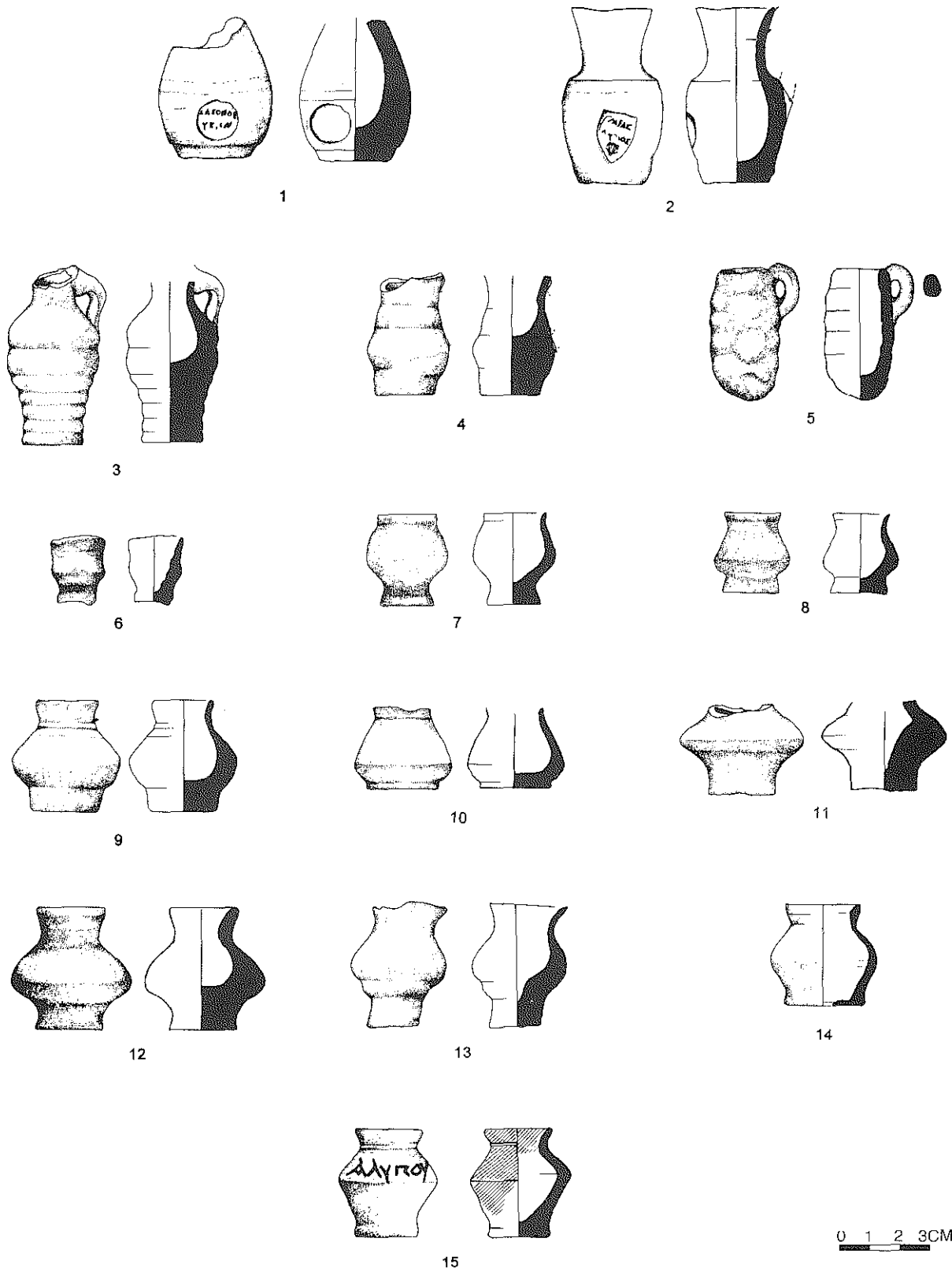


Fig. 6.25.

Fig. 6.26. Bottles (Nos. 1–6); unguentaria (Nos. 7–40).

No.	Reg. No.	Locus	Area	Phase	Photo	Description
1.	40377/23	4082	C0	5a		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Minute white grits. Red-orange slip outside (2.5YR 5/8).
2.	46144	4577	C2	5a		Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Tiny gray grits. Light red-orange slip outside (5YR 7/6). Red-orange decoration (2.5YR 5/8).
3.	45458	4544	C2	3a	6.24a	Buff/pale brown clay (10YR 8/4). Tiny gray and white grits. Red-orange decoration. (2.5YR 5/8).
4.	45349	4535	C2	3(b?)	6.24b	Buff-pink clay (7.5YR 7/4). Many small dark gray grits. Red-orange decoration (2.5YR 4/8).
5.	45387	4561	C2	2d		Very pale brown clay (10YR 7/4). Small gray and brown grits. Red-orange decoration (2.5YR 4/8).
6.	45462	4576	C2	4		Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Many small gray grits. Traces of red decoration outside.
7.	45512	4566	C2	4?/5a		Buff-pink clay (5YR 7/4). Many tiny gray and few white grits. White-beige slip.
8.	45228	4535	C2	3b		Very pale brown yellow (10YR 8/3). Small gray grits.
9.	5232	630	C0	5	6.25a	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6). Many white grits.
10.	5439	625	C0	4?/5?		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Few brown grits.
11.	46154	4613	C2	4		Buff-pink clay (7.5YR 8/4). Brown, red, and gray grits.
12.	40279	4068	C0	5a		Buff-pink clay (7.5YR 7/4). Tiny brown grits.
13.	48056	4808	C1	4a	6.25b	Buff-pink clay (7.5YR 8/4). Brown and gray grits.
14.	40200	4047	C1	3?	6.25c	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Few brown grits.
15.	43358	4353	C1	3c/4a?	6.25d	Buff-pink clay (7.5YR 7/4). Red and brown grits.
16.	45295	4553	C2	3	6.25e	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). White and gray grits.
17.	45313	4554	C2	3(a?)	6.25f	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/8). Many white grits.
18.	46042	4605	C2	3	6.25g	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Many white grits.
19.	40133	4034	C0	3(4)	6.25h	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/8). Many white grits.
20.	5040	599	C1	3a	6.25i	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6). Many white grits.
21.	40277	4060	C1	3		Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Many gray and mica grits.
22.	45311	4554	C2	3a(?)	6.25j	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Many white grits.
23.	5365/1	655	C0	6		Buff-pink clay (7.5YR 7/4). Tiny white and few mica grits.
24.	5068	611	C0	4a		Buff-light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4). White and gray grits.
25.	48444/4	4878	C1	Topsoil		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8). Few white and gray grits.
26.	48225/1	4442	C1	2+3/4		Light yellowish pink clay (10YR 8/6). Few gray and white grits.
27.	5016	564	C0	4		Buff-light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4). Light gray grits.
28.	48223/9	4442	C1	2+3		Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6). Few brown and gray grits.
29.	40645/8	4145	C0	5,6		Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 5/4). Few gray grits. Red surface on side.
30.	48245/8	4442	C1	2+3/4		Light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4). Few gray grits.
31.	5013	564	C0	4		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Many white grits.
32.	5194	602	C1	3b	6.26a	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). White and red grits. White beige self slip.
33.	40202	4044	C1	3	6.26b	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Many red and beige grits.
34.	46121/8	4610	C2	4		Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6). Few gray grits. Smooth light surface.
35.	5099	611	C0	4		Pink clay (7.5YR 8/4). Few white grits.
36.	46221/6	4614	C2	5		Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Gray and red grits. Thin red line on shoulder and neck.
37.	48343/9	4868	C1	2+3/4a		Buff-pink clay (5YR 7/3). Traces of red slip outside.
38.	48292/1	W4859	C1	4		Light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4). Few gray grits. Dull red slip (2.5YR 4/6).
39.	5006/12	551	C0	4b		Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6). Very few gray grits. Reddish brown slip (2.5YR 4/4).
40.	48217/2	4445	C1	5a		Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Tiny gray grits. Dull red slip (2.5YR 4/6).

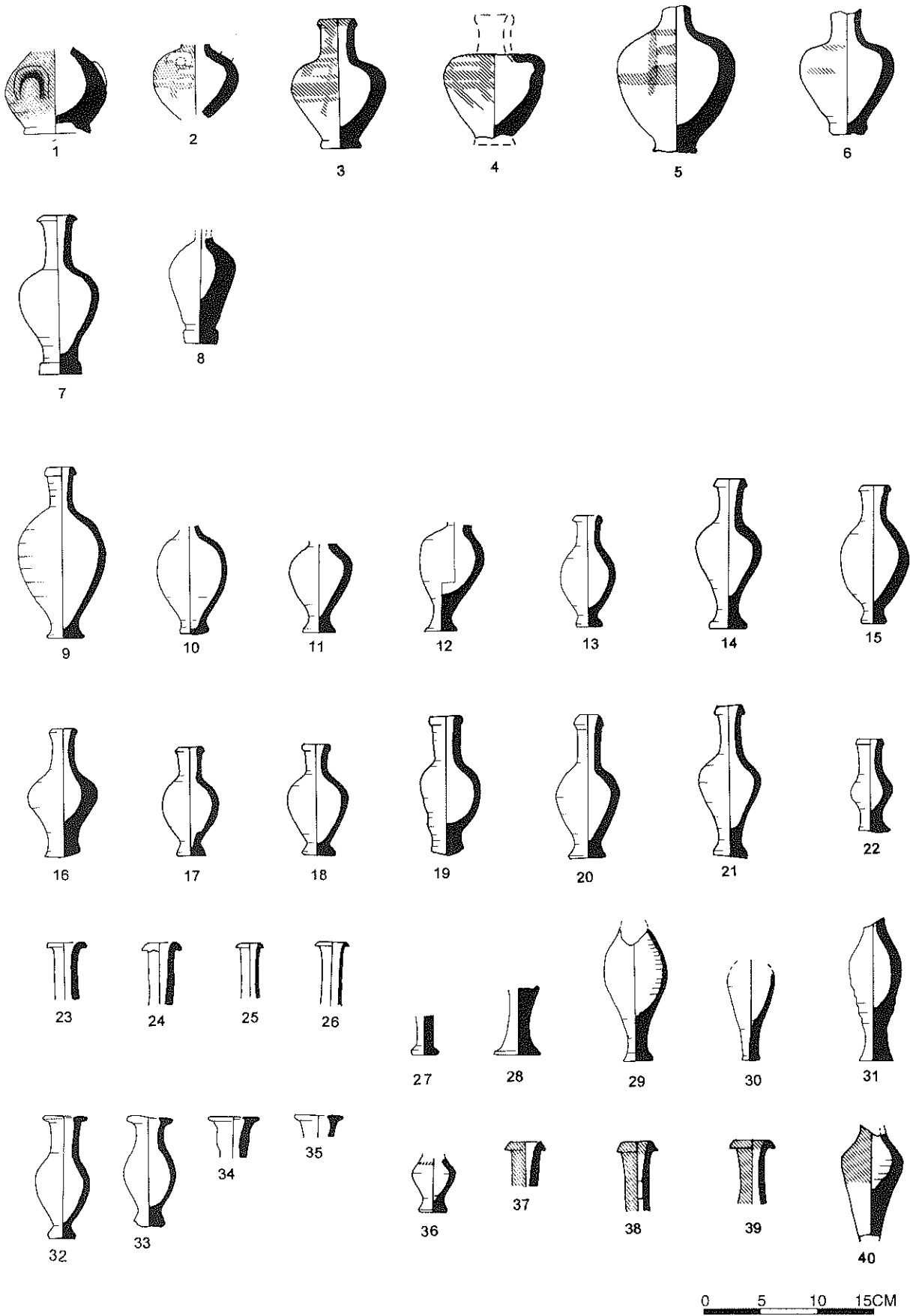


Fig. 6.26.

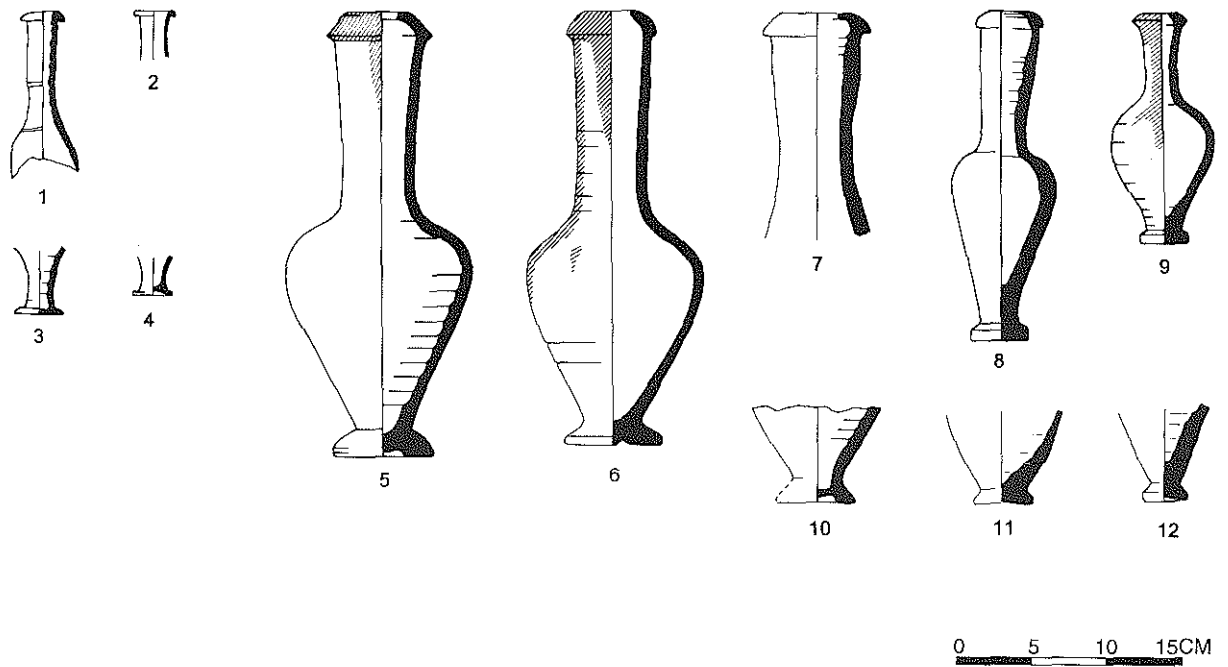


Fig. 6.27. Unguentaria.

No.	Reg. No.	Locus	Area	Phase	Photo	Description
1.	45164	4532	C2	4		Dark gray clay (10YR 4/1). Thin red core. Very few white grits. Gray surface inside and out. White painted horizontal lines.
2.	4479/2	481	C0	3		Very dark gray clay (10YR 3/1). Thin red core. Few small white grits. Dark gray surface (10YR 4/1) inside and out.
3.	4732/1	541	C0	4b		Very dark gray clay (10YR 3/1). Thin red core. Few white grits. Dark grayish brown surface inside and out (10YR 4/1).
4.	45051/11	4514	C2	2d		Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Very few white grits. Very dark gray surface inside and out (2.5YR N4/0).
5.	4324	418	C0	4a?	6.27a	Buff-pink clay (7.5YR 7/4). White and red grits. Red and gray slip inside (5YR 4/3-5/6).
6.	4789	564	C0	4a	6.27b	Buff-pink clay (7.5YR 7/4). White and red grits. Red to gray slip inside (5YR 4/3-4/6).
7.	49233/26	4442	C1	2+3/4		Brown clay (7.5YR 5/4). Gray, beige, and red grits. Black and gray matt slip inside and on neck outside.
8.	40338/10	Balk	C0	FG46		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Tiny red-brown grits. Red-brown slip inside and on rim outside.
9.	4644	529	C0	4a	6.27c	Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 6/6). Brown-red and mica grits. Reddish brown slip inside and on rim outside.
10.	5006/1	551	C0	4b		Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 5/4). Large red, brown, and gray grits. Red and black slip inside.
11.	43226	4338	C1	3b/3a		Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Few white grits. Light gray and red slip inside and few drops outside.
12.	4516/8	430	C1	2		Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Tiny brown and mica grits.



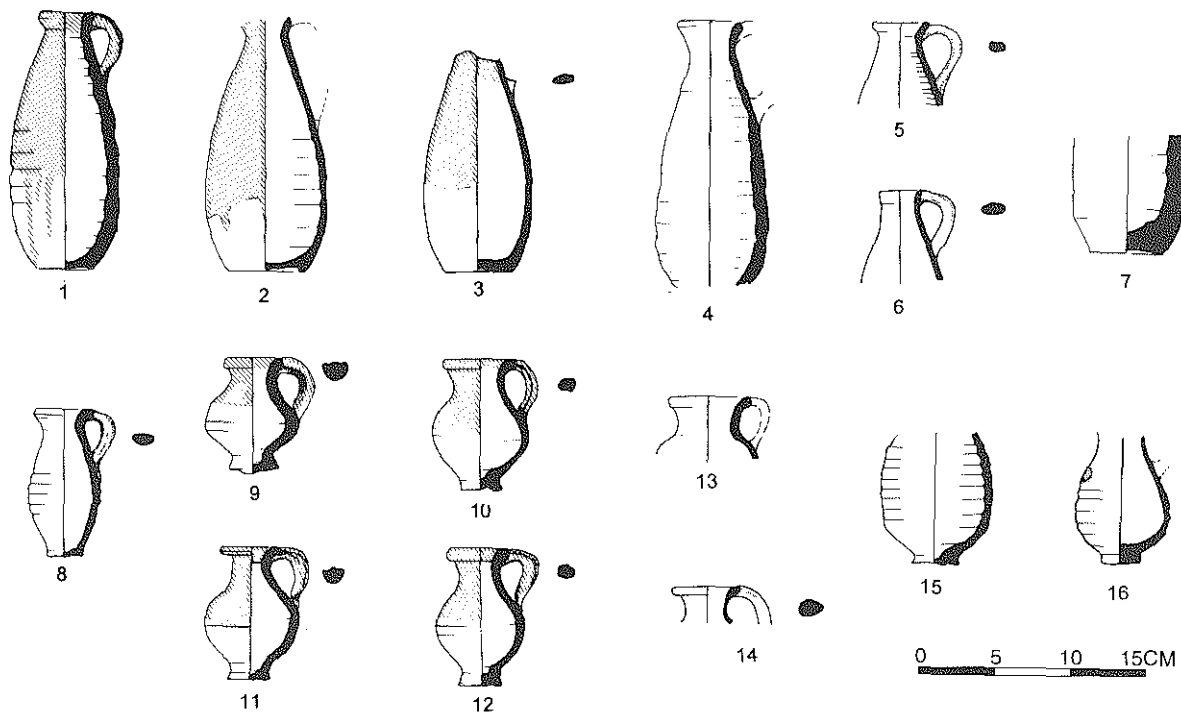


Fig. 6.28. Juglets.

No.	Reg. No.	Locus	Area	Phase	Photo	Description
1.	45196	4545	C2	3	6.28a	Very pale brown clay (10YR 8/4). Many large and small white grits. Dull reddish brown slip outside and on rim inside (2.5YR 4/4).
2.	4440	479	C0	4a	6.28b	Light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4). Very few white grits. Reddish brown slip outside (5YR 4/3).
3.	45495	4566	C2	4?/5a		Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Few white and red grits. Metallic reddish brown slip outside and on top of inside (2.5YR 4/4).
4.	43252/3	4340	C1	2a/4		Light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4). Few gray and white grits. Metallic dark brown slip outside and on top of inside (10YR 3/3).
5.	5060	564	C0	4a		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Tiny white grits.
6.	46077	4566	C2	4?/5a		Very pale brown clay (10YR 8/4). Tiny brown grits.
7.	45508/5	4576	C2	4		Pale yellow clay (5Y 8/3). Tiny brown and gray grits.
8.	40289	4068	C0	5a	6.29	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Many large and small white grits.
9.	5432	W503	C0	3	6.30a	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8). Many large and small white grits. Dull red slip on top of outside and on rim inside.
10.	40305	4075	C0	4a	6.30b	Light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4). White and brown grits. Dull red slip on top of outside and on rim inside.
11.	40662	4163	C0	Later than 4a	6.30c	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Many large and small white and brown grits. Dull red slip with gray spot outside.
12.	10020	1002	A2	Topsoil	6.30d	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Many large and small white grits. Dull red slip on top of inside and outside.
13.	40212/5	4045	C0	3		Pink clay (7.5YR 7/4). Very few gray grits.
14.	10157/1	1016	A2	2/3		Light pink clay (7.5YR 8/4). Tiny brown and white grits. Brown-gray wash outside.
15.	45217/9	4548	C2	2d/3a		Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Few white grits.
16.	4976	564	C0	4a		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). White and gray grits.

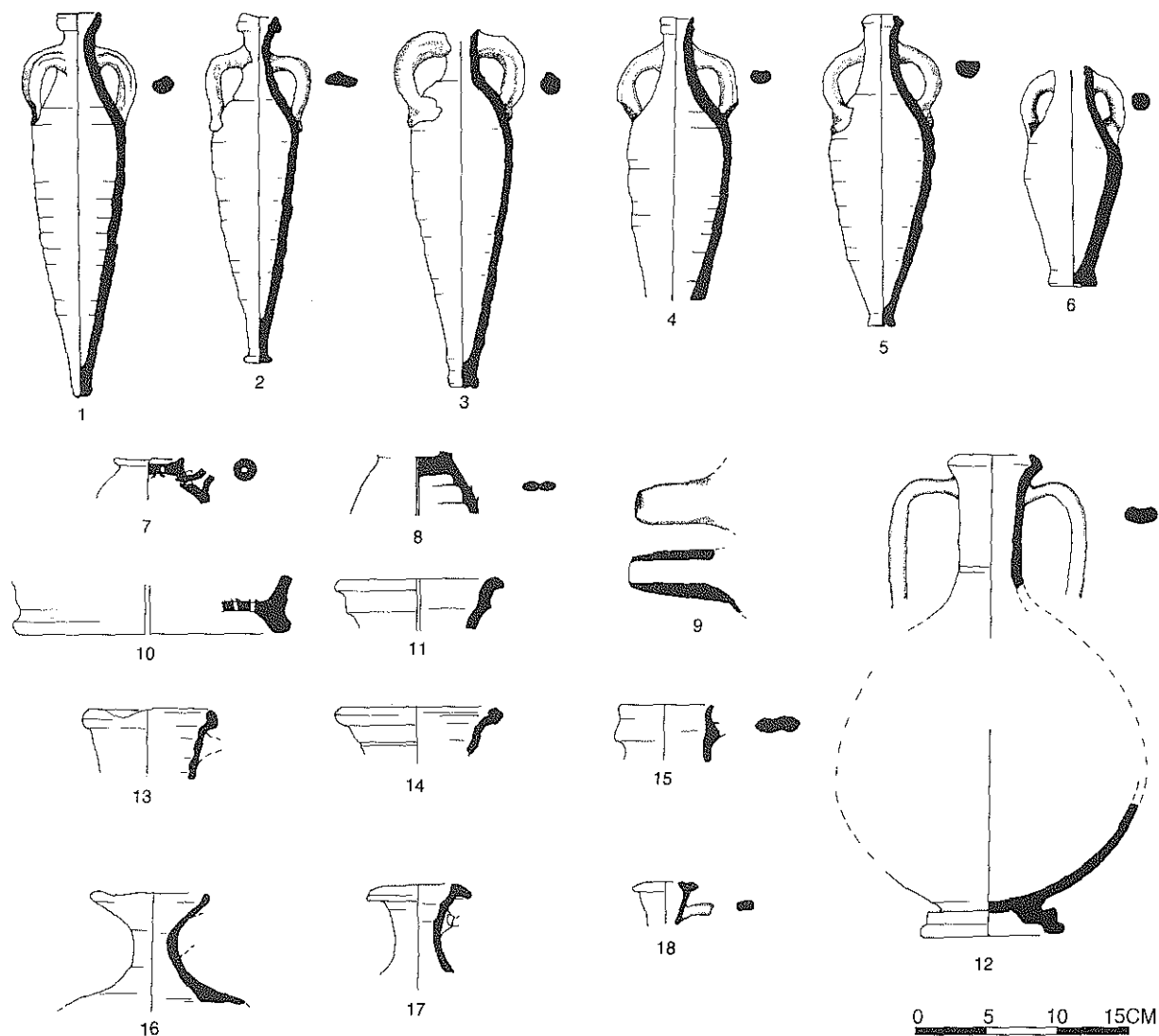


Fig. 6.29. Amphoriskoi, juglets with a strainer, and miscellaneous jugs.

No.	Vessel	Reg. No.	Locus	Area	Phase	Photo	Description
1.	Amphoriskos	40210	4045	C0	3	6.31a	Very pale brown clay (10YR 8/4). Few gray and shiny grits. Red-brown exterior wash.
2.	Amphoriskos	40634	4093	C0	4a	6.31b	Pink clay (7.5YR 7/4). Small gray and few white grits.
3.	Amphoriskos	40383	4092	C0	4a		Very pale brown clay (10YR 8/4). Many gray grits.
4.	Amphoriskos	4581	564	C0	4a		Reddish yellow clay (7.5 7/6). Tiny gray and white grits.
5.	Amphoriskos	4849	551	C0	4b	6.31c	Very pale brown clay (10YR 8/4). Many gray and white grits
6.	Amphoriskos	5159	485	C0	4a	6.31d	Very pale brown clay (10YR 8/3). Tiny gray and white grits.
7.	Juglet with strainer neck	10172/1	1016	A2	2/3		Pink clay (5YR 7/4). Tiny white grits. Red slip outside (2.5YR 4/6).
8.	Juglet with strainer neck	40267/1	4038	C0	4		Pink clay(5YR 7/4). Dark reddish brown to black slip outside (2.5YR 2.5/4).
9.	Lamp feeder(?)	48022?2	4803	C1	4c		Pink clay (7.5YR 8/4). Red slip (2.5YR 4/8).
10.	Collander base	45165	4535	C2	3b		Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6). Small gray grits.
11.	Jug	5141/1	616	C0	4b		Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Some white grits. Matt black slip.
12.	Jug	43383	4353	C1	3c?/4a		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Few minute white grits. Gray slip outside (5YR 3/1).
13.	Jug	46513/6	4612	C2	(3?)4+5		Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Few white grits. Red slip (10R 4/6).
14.	Jug	46104	4583	C2	2d/3a?		Weak red clay (2.5YR 4/2). Few grits. Very dark gray slip (2.5YR N3).
15.	Jug	45389	4535	C2	3b		Pink clay (7.5YR 8/4). Lustrous thick black slip.
16.	Jug	45446/1	K46/47	C2	-		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/8). Some mica grits. Matt black slip.
17.	Jug	46102/1	4583	C2	2d/3a?		Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Few white grits. Black to red mottled slip.
18.	Jug	5238/10	574	C0	4b		Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Many small gray and white grits. Dark reddish brown slip (2.5YR 3/4).

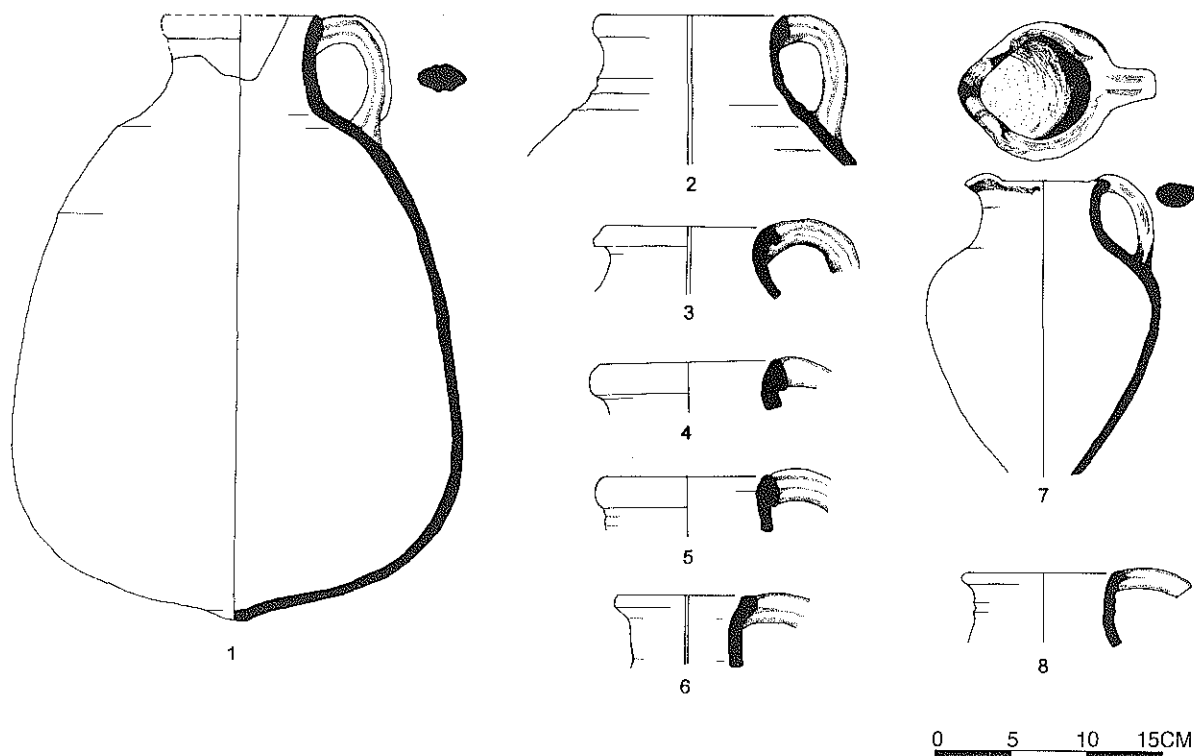


Fig. 6.30. Globular jugs.

<i>lo. Reg. No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Photo</i>	<i>Description</i>
4092	40393	C0	4a	6.32	Pale brown clay (10YR 6/3). Many white grits.
45515	4566	C2	4 <sup>?</sup> /5a		Light gray clay (2.5YR 7/2). Few gray and white grits.
5141/1	616	C0	4b		Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Some white grits.
5200	611	C0	4a		Pink clay (7.5YR 8/6). White and pink-brown grits.
5151/3	614	C1	3 <sup>?</sup>		Reddish yellow clay 7.5YR 7/6). Tiny gray and white grits.
46189/2	4613	C2	4		Light brown clay (2.5YR 6/8). Tiny mica and gray grits. Light gray surface outside.
46075	4566	C2	4 <sup>?</sup> /5a		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Some white grits.
40293/4	4068	C0	5a		Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Tiny beige grits.

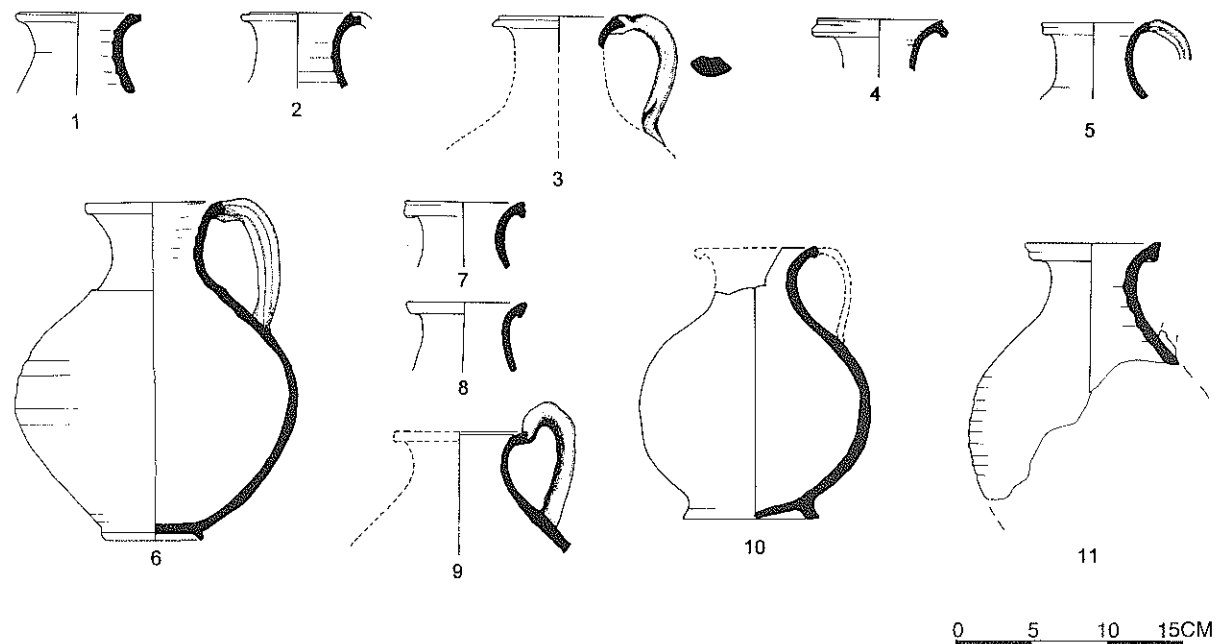


Fig. 6.31. Jugs.

No.	Reg. No.	Locus	Area	Phase	Photo	Description
1.	40612/1	4150	C0	6		Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Few gray and beige grits.
2.	45118	4520	C2	3(a?)		Light red clay (2.5YR 6/8). Many large and small white grits.
3.	5434/8	668	C0			Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Few tiny brown-red grits.
4.	5434/5	668	C0			Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 8/6). Few tiny white grits.
5.	48059	4806	C1	4a		Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Many tiny white grits.
6.	43382	4353	C1	3c?/4a	6.33	Light reddish brown clay (2.5YR 6/4). Few white and gray grits.
7.	43324/2	4361	C1	3b		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Many large and small white grits.
8.	5006/10	551	C0	4b		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Tiny white grits.
9.	4832/5	574	C0	4b		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Few gray grits.
10.	40424	4092	C0	4a		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Few small gray and white grits.
11.	4799/7	564	C0	4a		Light gray clay (2.5YR 7/2). Many white grits. Lighter gray outside surface.

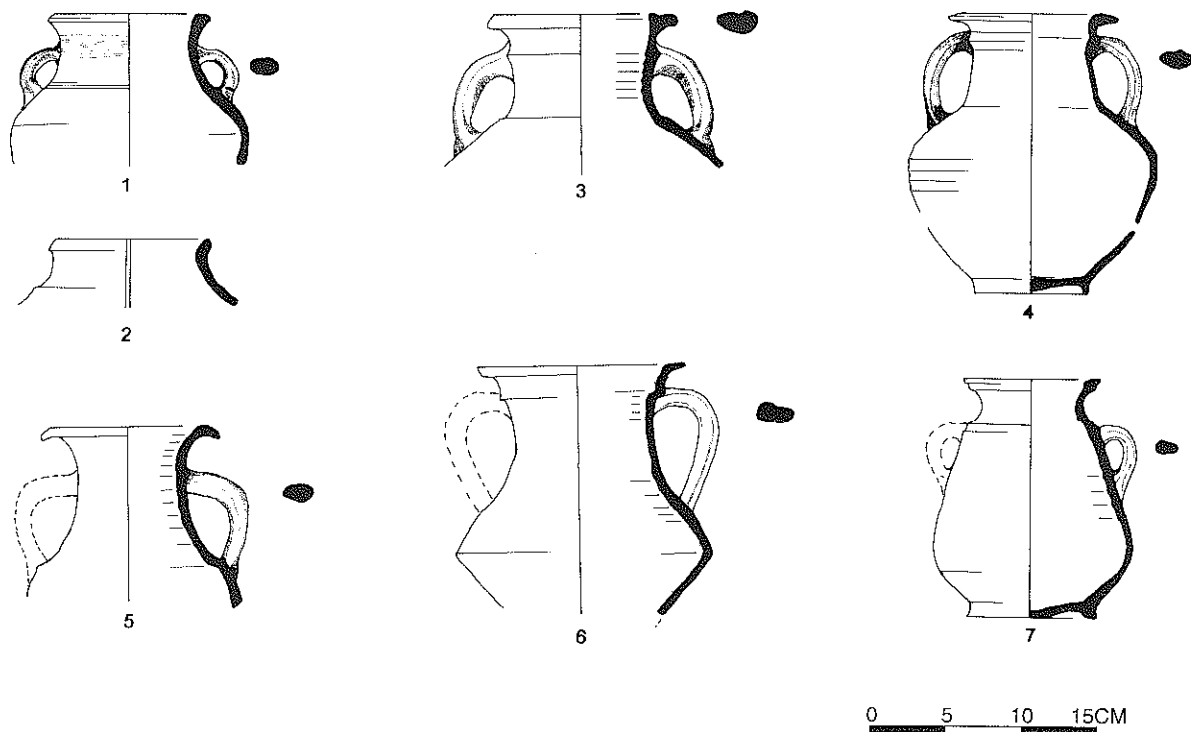


Fig. 6.32. Table amphorae.

No.	Reg. No.	Locus	Area	Phase	Photo	Description
1.	45134	4520	C0	3(a?)		Light reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Tiny brown and few large white grits.
2.	45436	4566	C2	4(?) + 5a		Light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4). Small white, gray and brown grits.
3.	45513	4566	C2	4(?) + 5a		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Many large and small beige grits.
4.	46024	4603	C2	Above 3		Reddish yellow clay (7/5YR 6/8). Some white grits. Lighter surface outside.
5.	4986	564	C0	4a		Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Light brown, gray, and some large white grits.
6.	40717	4092	C0	4a		Red-orange clay (2.5YR 5/8). Tiny white grits.
7.	40583	4183	C0	3	6.34	Light reddish yellow clay (2.5YR 6/6). Red and some shiny grits.

**Fig. 6.33. Lagynoi and painted vessels.**

No.	Vessel	Reg. No.	Locus	Area	Phase	Photo	Description
1.	Neck of jug	4787/8+ 4603/2	541+ 499	C0	4(b?)		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Many small mica grits. White slip outside (10YR 8/1). Dark brown to orange paint (10R 3/1-5YR 5/8).
2.	Jug frag.	40758/2	I-47	C0	Balk	6.35	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Small mica grits. White slip outside (10YR 8/3). Dark brown to orange paint (10R 3/1-5YR 5/8).
3.	Lid	4902/12	564	C0	4a		Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Small mica grits. Pinkish white slip outside (5YR 8/2). Yellowish red paint (5YR 5/8).
4.	Lid	4717/1	508	C0	4		Light reddish clay (5YR 6/4). Small mica grits. Very pale brown slip outside (10YR 8/4). Yellowish red paint ((5YR 5/8).
5.	Jug neck	4842/1	564	C0	4a		Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Small mica, brown, and gray grits. White slip outside (5YR 8/1).
6.	Jug base	4787/7	541	C0	4(b?)		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Small beige grits. Yellowish red paint (5YR 5/6).
7.	Lagynos	40629 5041	4093 564	C0	4a		Buff-pink clay (5YR 7/4). Small pale brown and some mica grits. Very pale brown slip outside (10YR 8/3). Traces of red paint.
8.	Jug	40068	4024	C0	2b		Pale yellow clay (2.5YR 7/4). Black drippings outside.
9.	Jug	40310	4075	C0	4		Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Small gray grits.
10.	Amphora	4931	564	C0	4a		Light red clay (10R 5/6). Small gray and mica grits. Buff-pink slip (7.5YR 8/4). Red paint (10R 4/6).
11.	Amphora	45107/2	4520	C2	3(a)		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Small brown grits. Light surface outside. Red paint (10R 4/6).
12.	Lid	40965/3	4220	C1	2+3		Buff pink clay (5YR 7/4). Yellowish red paint.
13.	Jug	10101/2	1016	A2	2/3		Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Small brown grits. Very pale brown slip outside (10YR 8/3). Yellowish red paint (5YR 5/6).
14.	Jug	46151 45473	4609 4566	C2 C2	4?+5a 4?+5a		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Small white grits. Red paint (duil 10R 4/6).
15.	Jug	45248	4536	C2	3(a?)		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Small gray grits. Light gray surface outside. Light red paint.
16.	Jug	4501/3	496	C0	3		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Gray grits. Red paint.

**Fig. 6.34. Flasks.**

No.	Reg. No.	Locus	Area	Phase	Photo	Description
1.	46296/11	4618	C2	5?/5?		Gray clay ((5YR 5/1). Many small white grits. Light reddish brown outer surface (5YR 6/4).
2.	45220	4541	C2	3a		Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Some gray grits.
3.	10613	W1088	A1	4?/2?	6.36	Light reddish brown clay (2.5YR 5/4). Many large and small white grits.
4.	45381/4	4566	C2	4?/5a		Light reddish brown clay (2.5YR 6/4). Some gray and white grits.
5.	43411	4360	C1	3b?/4a?		Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Tiny gray and white grits.

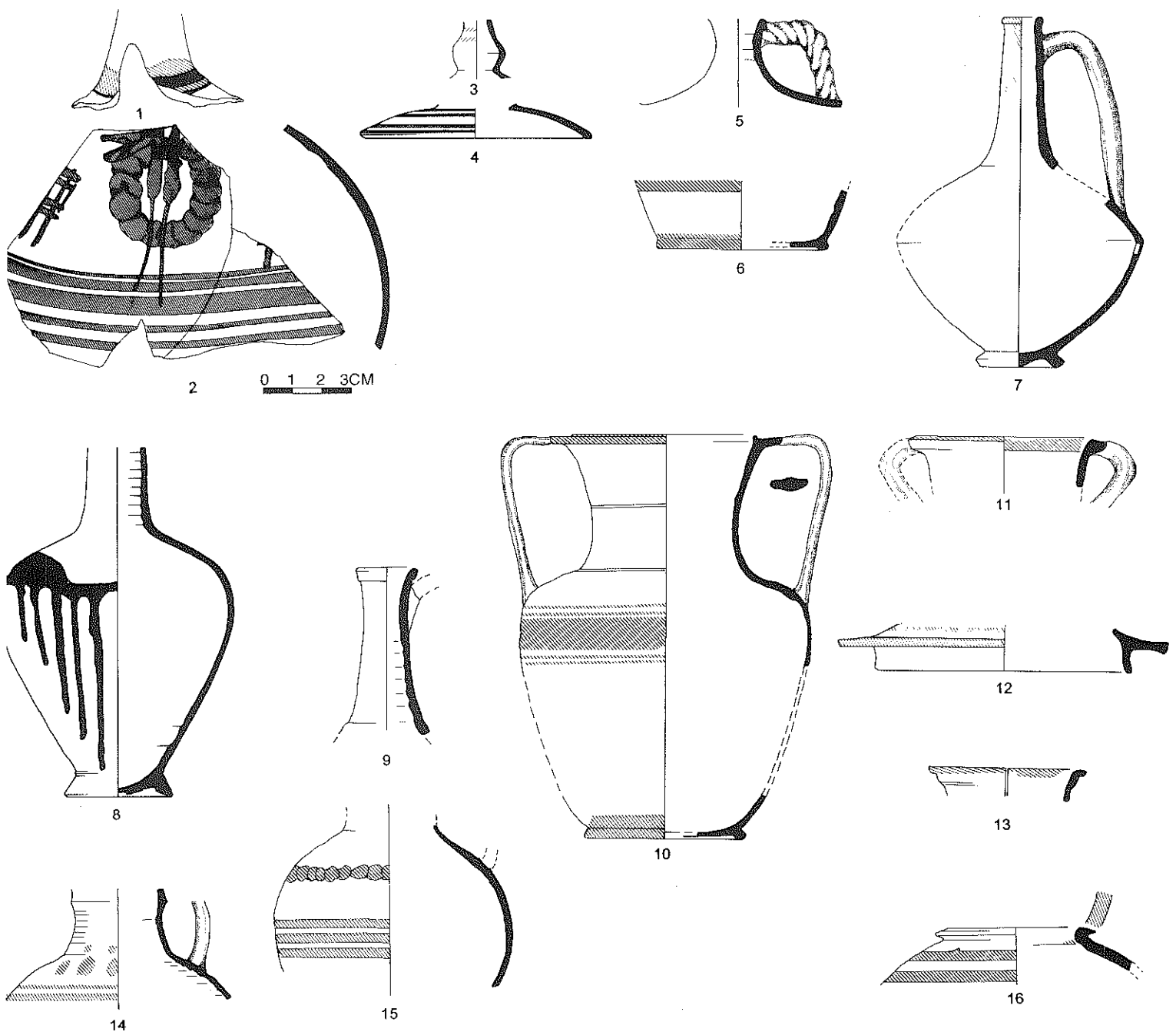


Fig. 6.33.

0 5 10 15CM

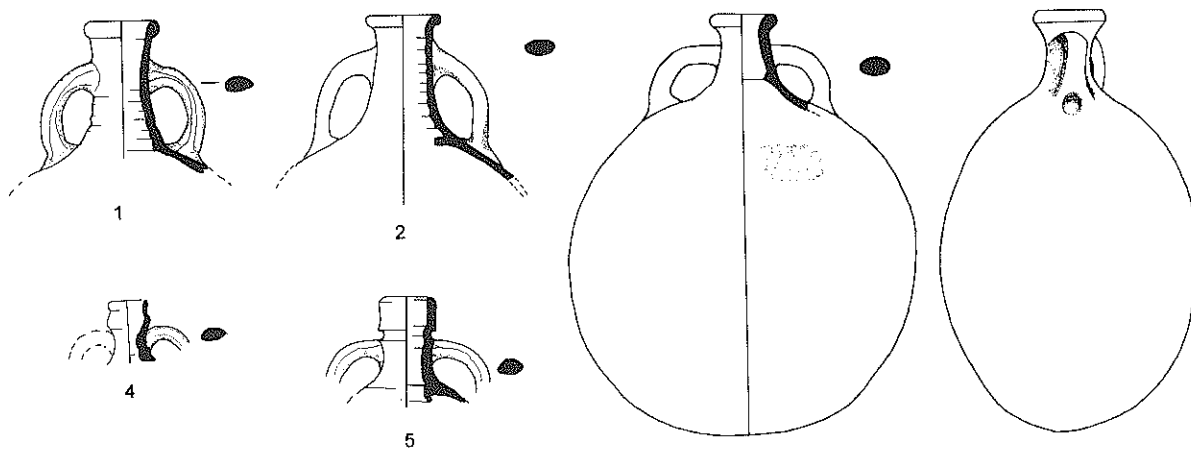


Fig. 6.34.

0 5 10 15CM

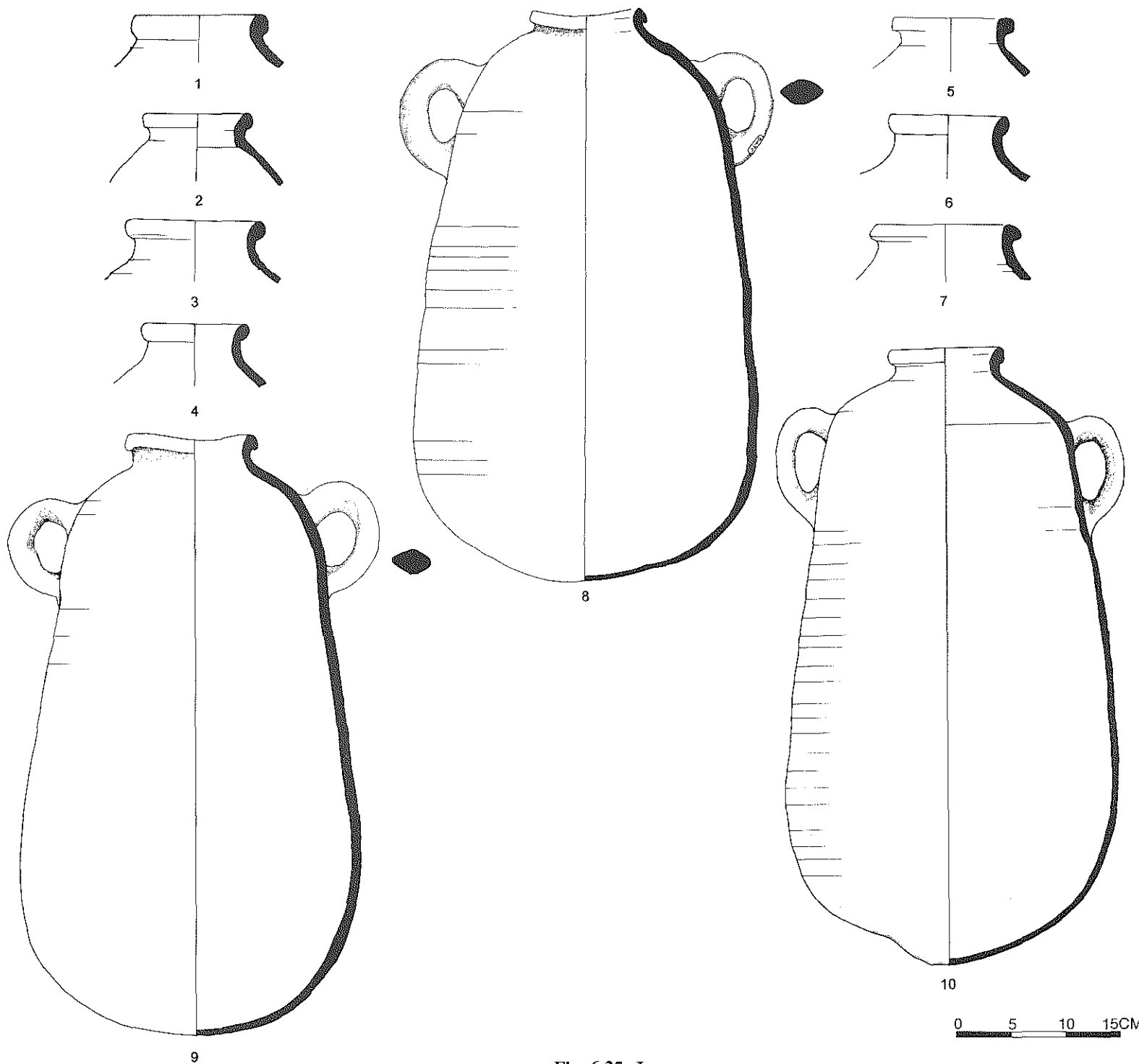


Fig. 6.35. Jars.

No.	Reg. No.	Locus	Area	Phase	Photo	Description
1.	40336/4	4082	C0	5a		Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Some large and small white grits.
2.	45474/5	4577	C2	3?+4?+		Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Some small
				5a	gray and white	
					grits.	
3.	43413/5	4369	C1	3c/4a		Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 5/4). Many white and mica grits.
4.	43357	4361	C1	3b		Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Some white and gray grits.
5.	40433	4110	C1	3a		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Large and small gray grits.
6.	40153/1	4037	C1	3		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Some gray and white grits.
7.	40158/1	4037	C1	3		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Some gray and white grits.
8.	5330	611	C0	4a		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Yellowish surface. Brown and white grits.
9.	5350/ 5352	611	C0	4a	6.37a	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Yellowish surface. Some brown and white grits.
10.	5331	611	C0	4a	6.37b	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Yellowish surface. Some brown and white grits.



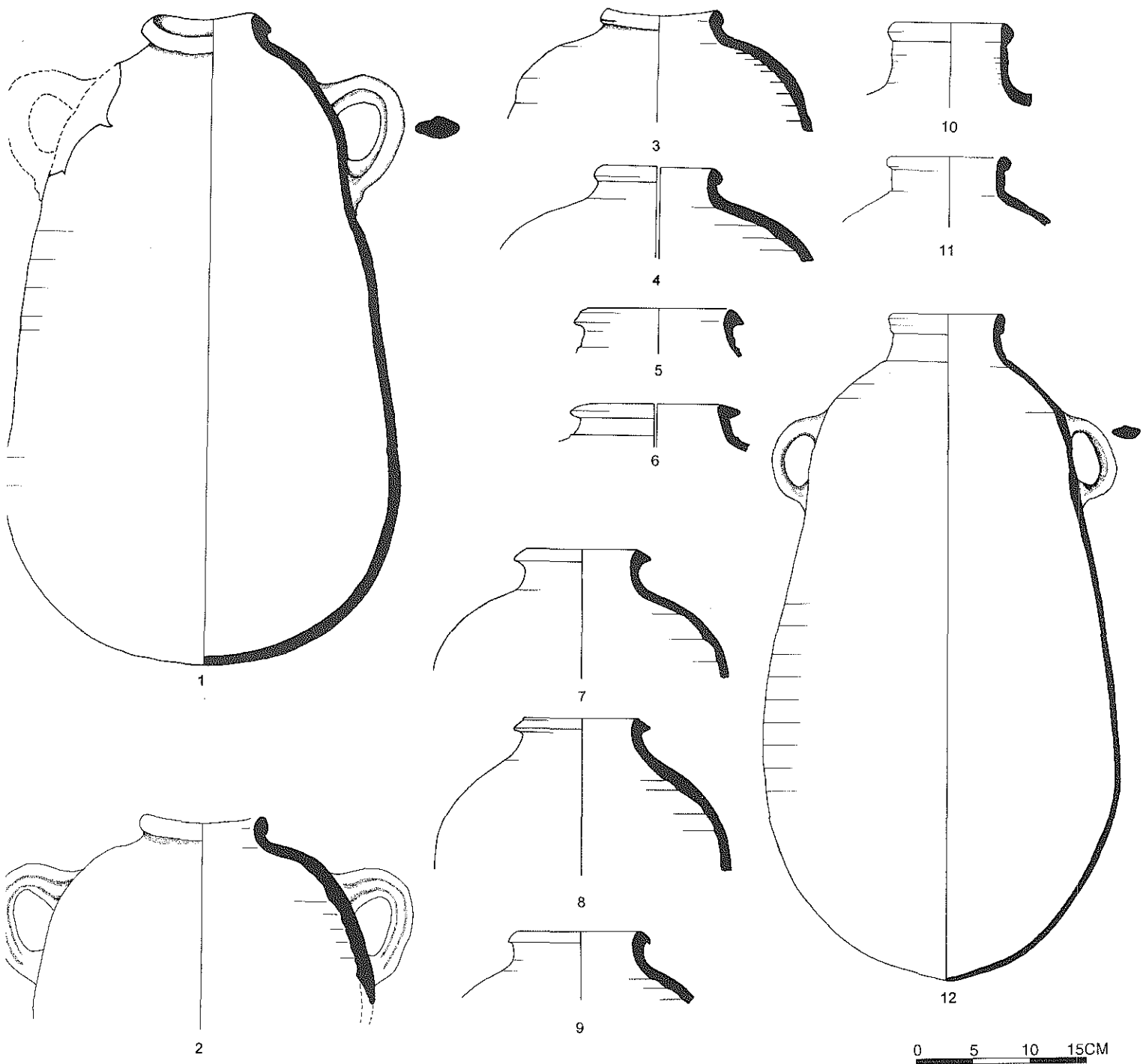


Fig. 6.36. Jars.

Vo.	Reg. No.	Locus	Area	Phase	Photo	Description
1.	40911	4192	C0	4a	6.37c	Pink clay (5YR 7/4). Many small beige grits.
2.	40528	4143	C0	4		Pink clay (5YR 7/4). Yellowish surface outside. Gray and beige grits.
3.	40450	4083	C0	4		Pink clay (7.5YR 7/4). Gray and beige grits.
4.	45091	4520	C2	3a		Light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4). Tiny white and sandy grits.
5.	40888/4	4211	C0	5 <sup>2</sup> /6?		Pink clay (7.5YR 7/4). Some beige grits.
6.	5091/6	599	C1	3a		Very pale brown clay (10YR 7/4). Some white grits.
7.	45193/1	4541	C2	3a		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Small brown and gray grits. Some large white grits.
8.	45204	4547	C2	3a		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/8). Small gray and brown grits.
9.	45125	4520	C2	3a		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Few red and buff grits.
10.	45502	4566	C2	3 <sup>2</sup> /4? 5a?		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). White and mica grits.
11.	43324/1	4361	C1	3b		Light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4). Few white and mica grits.
12.	45350/9	4559	C2	3(b?)		Light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4). Few white and brown grits.

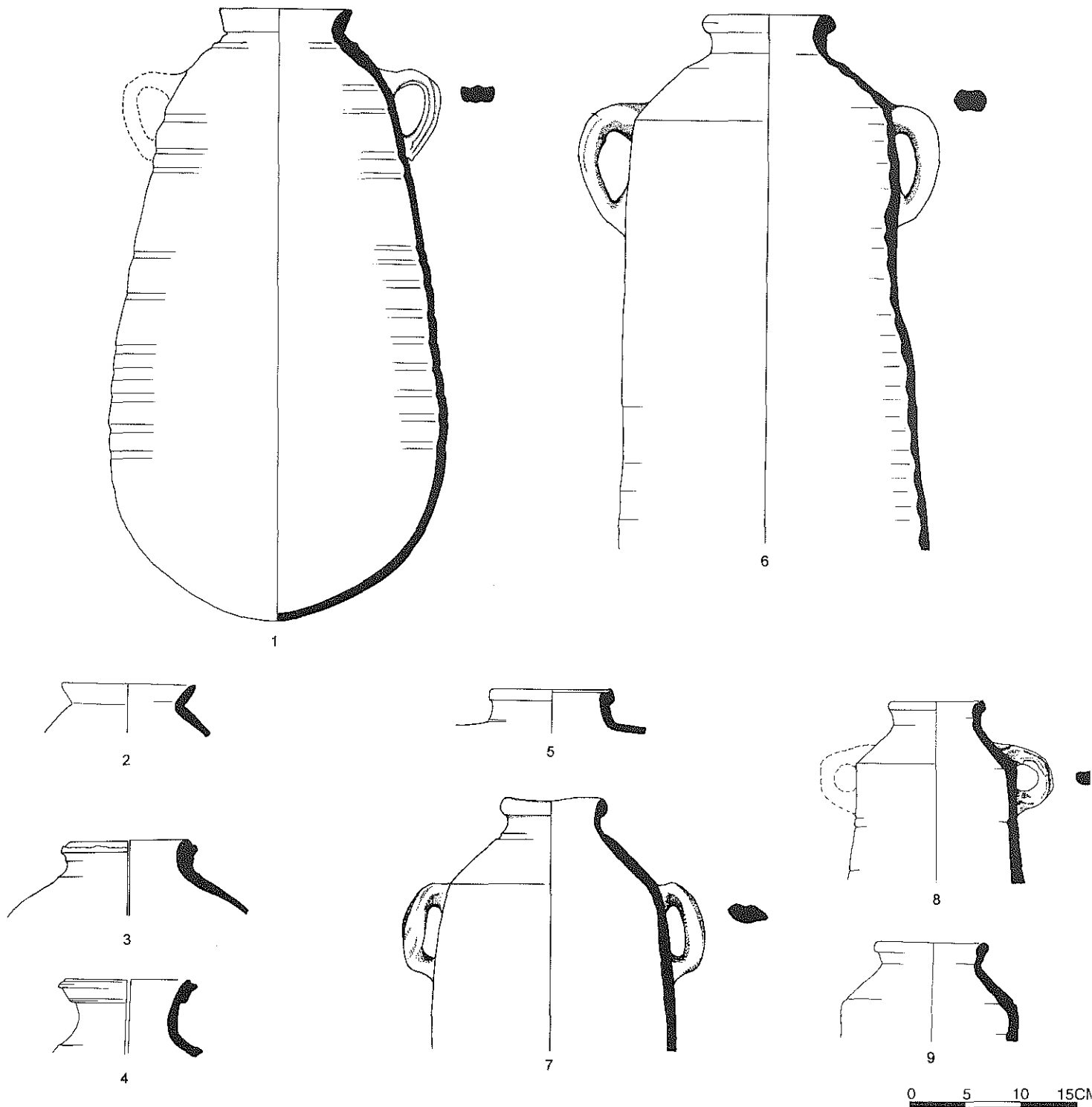


Fig. 6.37. Jars.

No.	Reg. No.	Locus	Area	Phase	Photo	Description
1.	40503	4123	C0	4	6.37d	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8). Some gray and white grits.
2.	40239/6	4046	C0	3		Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/8). Some white and tiny shiny grits. Light surface outside.
3.	5238/9	574	C0	4b		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Some gray grits.
4.	40212/12	4045	C0	3		Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). White, gray, and mica grits.
5.	45058	4520	C2	3a		Light gray clay (10YR 7/2). Many gray grits.
6.	48115	4822	C1	4a		Very pale brown clay (10YR 7/3). White and beige grits.
7.	46119	4566	C2	4?/5a		Light gray clay (10YR 7/2). Large and small white and gray grits.
8.	48055	4806	C1	4a		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6) Many brown, gray, and white grits. Light surface outside.
9.	43412/4	4369	C1	3c?/4a?		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Gray and white large and small grits. Very pale brown surface outside.

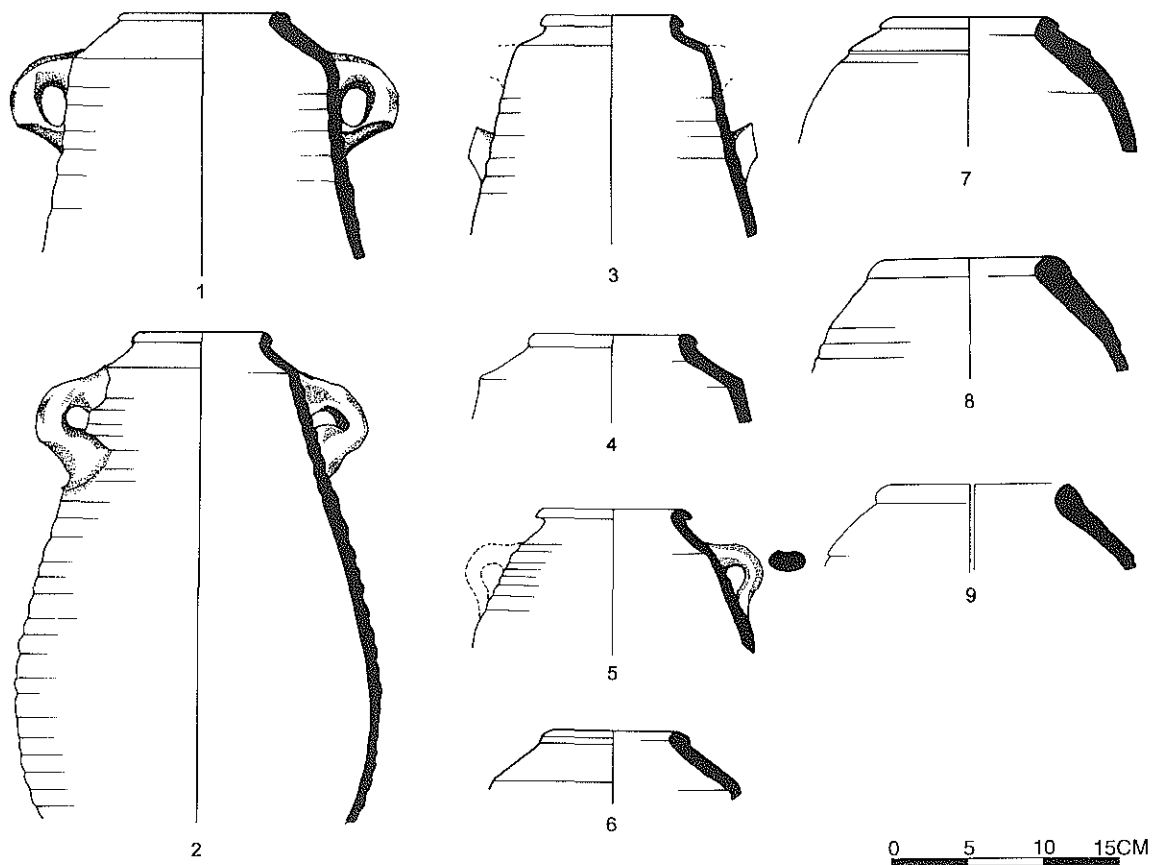


Fig. 6.38. Jars.

No.	Reg. No.	Locus	Area	Phase	Description
.	46158/6	4614	C2	5	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/8). Many small brown, red, white, and gray grits.
1.	45513	4566	C2	4?/5a	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Many small white grits.
3.	46075	4566	C2	(4?)5a	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Some white and brown grits.
1.	45509/4	4576	C2	4	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Many gray and few white grits.
3.	5276/5	615	C1		Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Many brown red grits.
3.	45155/1	4525	C2	2?/3?	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Many small white and gray grits.
1.	45193	4541	C2	3a	Pink clay (7.5YR 8/4). White and brown grits.
3.	4885/2	550	C0	4b	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Brown and red grits.
3.	40191/4	4046	C0	3	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Some brown and shiny grits.

Fig. 6.39. Area C0, Phase 2 (Area CI Phase 1) — drain system, Loci 429, 430, 431.

<i>No. Vessel</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Description</i>
1. Bowl	4562/2	430	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6). Shiny and gray grits. Dull red-brown slip.
2. Bowl	4449/5	430	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Very few gray grits. Thin red-orange slip inside and out.
3. Bowl (ETS-I)	4562/1	430	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 8/6). Red slip (2.5YR 4/8).
4. Lid (?)	4516/4	430	Red clay (2.5YR 5/6). Many gray, beige, and mica grits. Traces of ash on rim.
5. Casserole	4516/1	430	Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 4/4). Few white grits.
6. Casserole	4259/3	429	Red clay (2.5YR 4/8). Many tiny white grits.
7. Casserole	4289/1	429	Dark red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Very few white and gray grits.
8. Krater	4259/3	429	Light yellowish brown clay (2.5Y 6/4). Many beige and brown grits. Light yellow ocher smoothed surface outside.
9. Casserole	4562/5	430	Dusky red clay (2.5YR 3/2). Many tiny gray grits.
10. Cooking pot	4259/5	429	Dark yellowish red clay (5YR 5/8). Beige and some red grits.
11. Baking tray	4449/2	430	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/8). Many gray and shiny grits.
12. Cooking pot	4259/1	430	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6). Tiny white grits.
13. Cooking pot	4562/6	430	Strong brown clay (7.5YR 4/6). Tiny white and gray grits.
14. Jar	4449/3	430	Pink clay (7.5YR 7/4). Brown and beige grits.
15. Jar	4449/4	430	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8). Red and beige grits.
16. Jar	4259/2	430	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Few gray grits.
17. Amphora	4449/1	430	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Few white and mica grits.
18. Jar	4385/4	430	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8). Few gray grits.
19. Unguentarium	4516/8	430	Pink clay (7.5YR 7/4). Gray and brown grits.
20. Amphora	4298	430	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Some brown grits.
21. Lamp	4229/1	4299	Pink-buff clay (5YR 7/4). White grits. Red and black slip.
22. Lamp	4230	430	Pink-buff clay (5YR 7/4). Buff slip.
23. Lamp	4229/2	429	Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 5/4). Brown spotted slip.
24. Lamp	4515	430	Buff clay (7.5YR 8/4) Brown slip.

Fig. 6.40. Area C0, Phase 2, Loci 481, 488 (foundation trenches of the drain system).

<i>No. Vessel</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Description</i>
1. Bowl (West Slope ware)	4479/1	481	Brown clay (10YR 5/3), glossy dark sepia glaze. Small white and gray grits. White paint.
2. Bowl	4484/1	488	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6). Few red grits. Brown and traces of black slip inside and on top of outside.
3. Bowl	4484/6	488	Brown clay (7.5YR 5/4). Few gray grits. Dull dark gray slip inside and on top of outside.
4. Krater	4549/6	488	Light reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Many gray and beige grits.
5. Mortarium	4479/3	481	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Red, white, and orange grits.
6. Baking tray	4484/5	488	Strong brown clay (7.5YR 6/6). Gray and shiny grits.
7. Casserole	4549/3	488	Red clay (10R 5/8). White, gray, and shiny grits.
8. Casserole	4549/3	488	Red clay (10R 4/8). Tiny white and shiny grits.
9. Unguentarium	4479/2	481	Dark gray clay (7.5YR N4/0). Brown core. Tiny white grits. White lines outside.
10. Jar	4484/4	488	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Few gray grits.
11. Weight	4481	488	Clay weight.
12. Bread stamp	4520	488	Limestone.

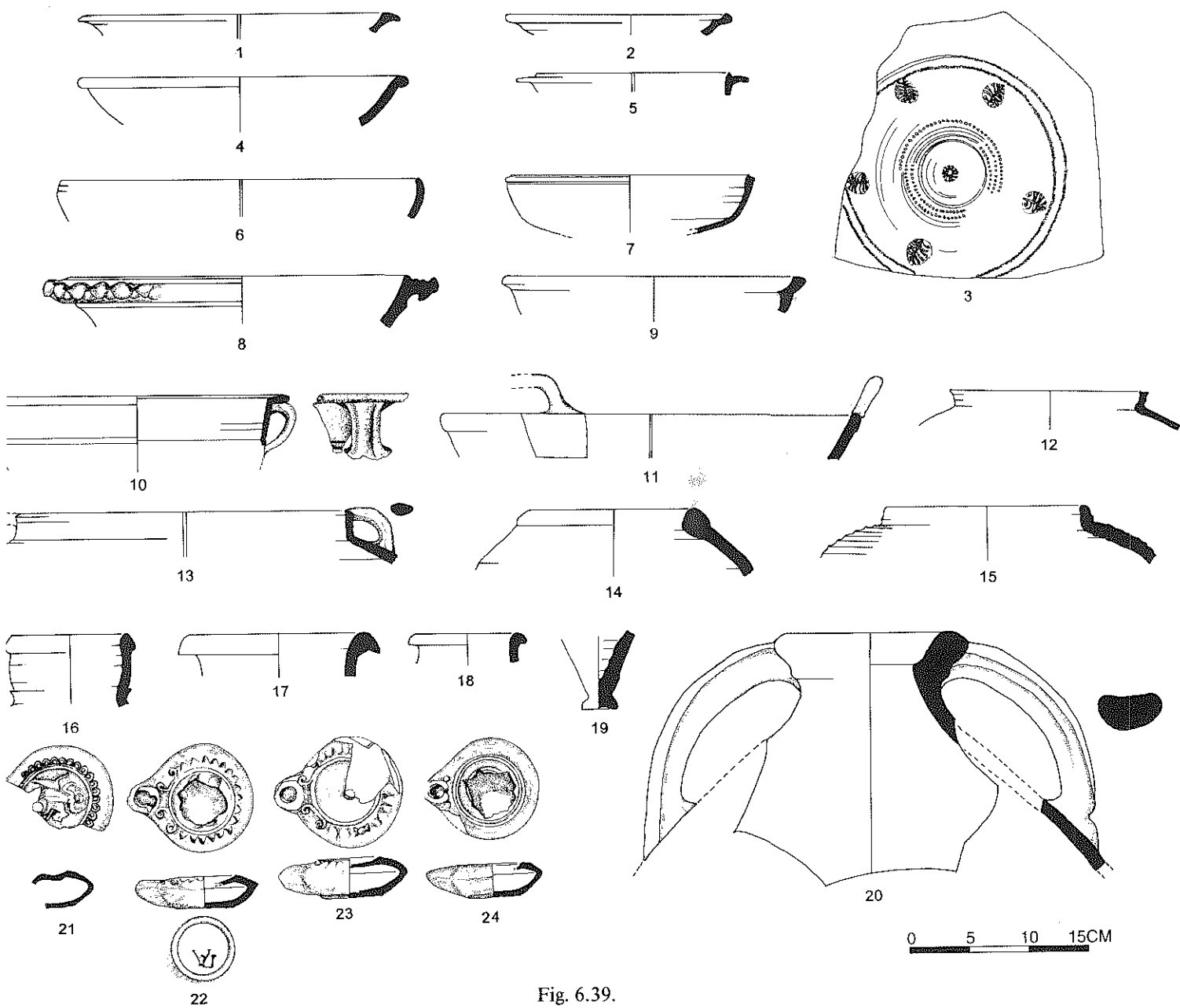


Fig. 6.39.

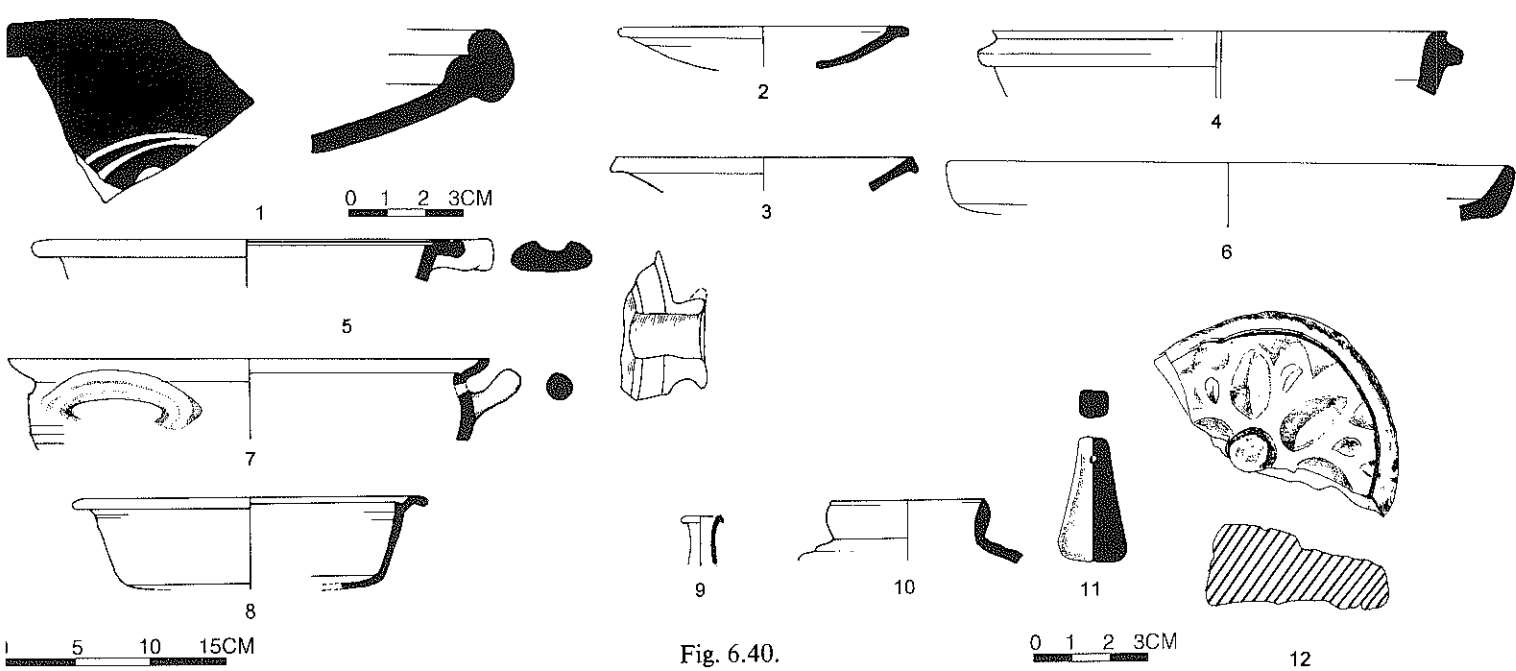
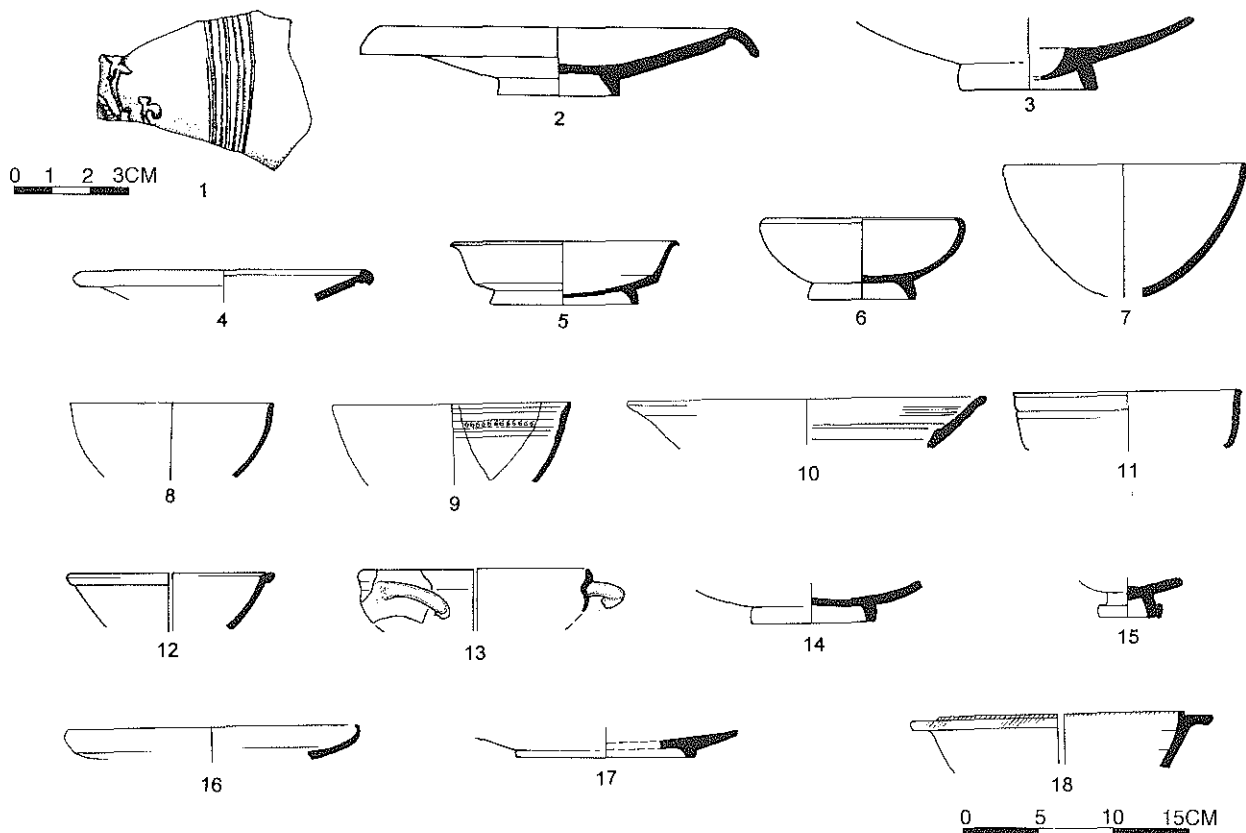


Fig. 6.40.

Fig. 6.41. Area C0, Phase 3, Loci 4045, 4046.

No.	Vessel	Reg. No.	Locus	Description
1.	Relief bowl	40387/8	4045	Reddish clay. Red glaze.
2.	Bowl	40309	4045	Red clay (2.5YR 5/6). Tiny shiny grits. Black shiny slip all over.
3.	Bowl	40285/5	4045	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Tiny white grits. Dull black slip.
4.	Bowl	40192/12	4045	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Tiny white grits. Dull black slip.
5.	Bowl	40212/2	4045	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Tiny mica grits. Lustrous black slip stripe on top inside and out. Reddish brown circle on base.
6.	Bowl	40283/2	4045	Buff-pink clay (5YR 8/4). Very few brown grits. Black stains on red-orange slip. Rouletted decoration on base.
7.	Bowl	40387/4	4045	Light reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Very few brown grits. Yellowish red slip (5Y 5/8) inside with gray stains outside. Dark reddish brown slip (5YR 3/4) slip inside.
8.	Bowl	40292	4045	Light reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Few brown grits. Black (5YR 2.5/1) slip all over, with some red spots.
9.	Bowl	40283/4	4045	Light pink yellow clay (10YR 8/4). Thick black slip all over.
10.	Bowl	40213/4	4046	Dark gray clay (7.5YR 4/0). Many tiny mica grits. Black shiny slip inside and out.
11.	Bowl	40171/5	4045	Light yellow clay (10YR 8/4). No grits. Red-brown slip all over.
12.	Bowl	40213/20	4046	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Tiny white grits. Metallic brown slip inside and on top of outside.
13.	Bowl	40213/1	4046	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 8/6). No grits. Black slip outside, brown-orange slip inside.
14.	Bowl	40171/4	4045	Light red clay (10R 6/8). Small mica grits. Red-orange slip. Concentric lines on inside of base.
15.	Krateriskos	40239/7	4046	Very pale brown clay (10YR 8/4). Red-orange slip.
16.	Plate	40191/13	4046	Very pale brown clay (10YR 8/4). Red-orange slip.
17.	Plate	40141/6	4046	Very pale brown yellow clay (10YR 8/4). Few gray grits. Red-orange slip.
18.	Krater	40212/15	4045	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Smoothed surface. Red-orange paint on rim.
19.	Krater	40239/2	4046	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Tiny brown grits.
20.	Casserole	40213/7	4046	Dark red clay (2.5YR 3/6). Few gray grits.
21.	Casserole	40387/3	4045	Red clay (2.5YR 4/8). Tiny shiny and white grits.
22.	Casserole	40213/3	4046	Dark brown clay (7.5YR 3/2). Gray and shiny grits.
23.	Casserole	40213/3	4046	Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 4/4). Shiny and white grits.
24.	Casserole	40239/3	4046	Dark yellowish brown clay (10YR 4/4). Tiny shiny grits.
25.	Frying pan	40192/28	4045	Dark reddish brown clay (2.5YR 3/4). Shiny grits.
26.	Cooking pot	40192/21	4045	Red clay (2.5YR 5/6). Gray grits.
27.	Amphoriskos	40210	4045	Very pale brown clay (10YR 8/4). Few gray and shiny grits. Red-brown exterior wash.
28.	Unguentarium	40285/3	4045	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). White and shiny grits.
29.	Unguentarium	40239/6	4046	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Few beige grits. Red slip.
30.	Juglet	40212/5	4045	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Tiny gray grits.
31.	Jar	40212/12	4045	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). White, gray, and mica grits.



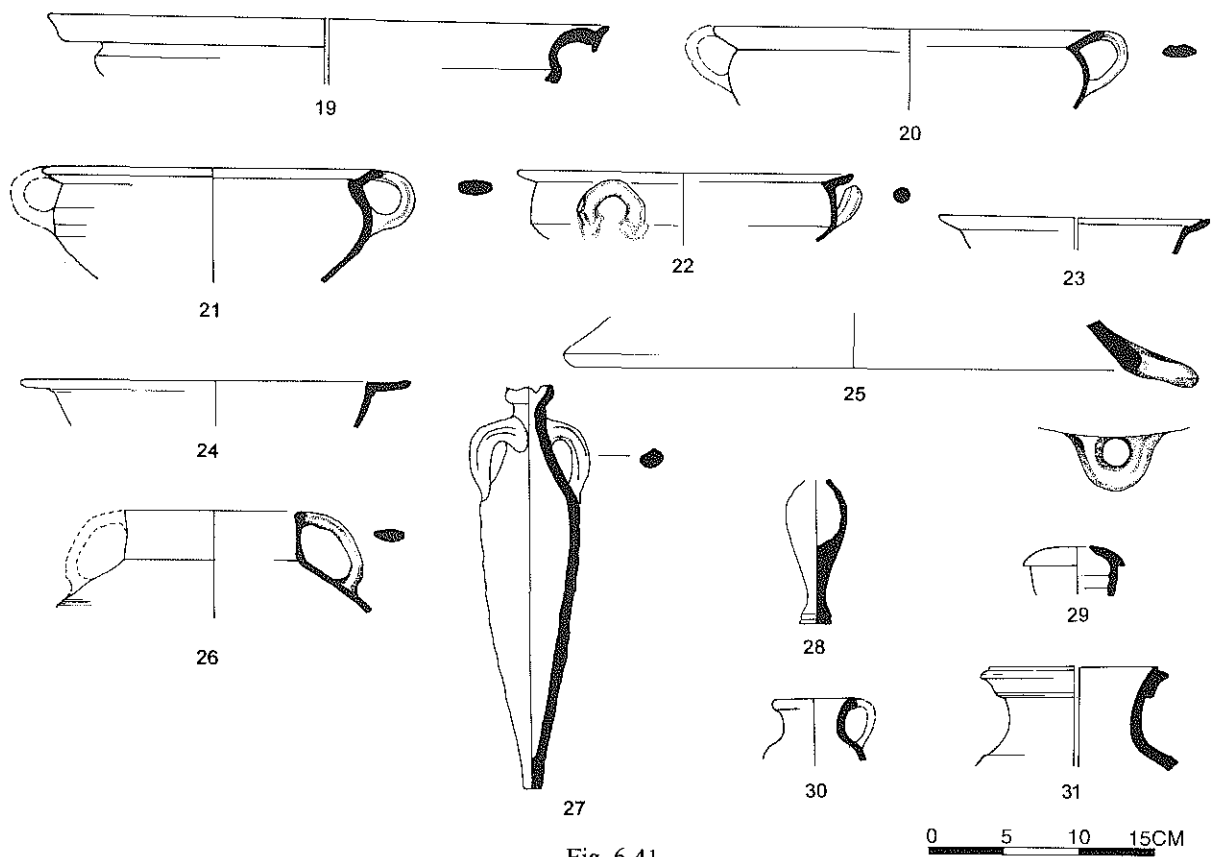


Fig. 6.41.

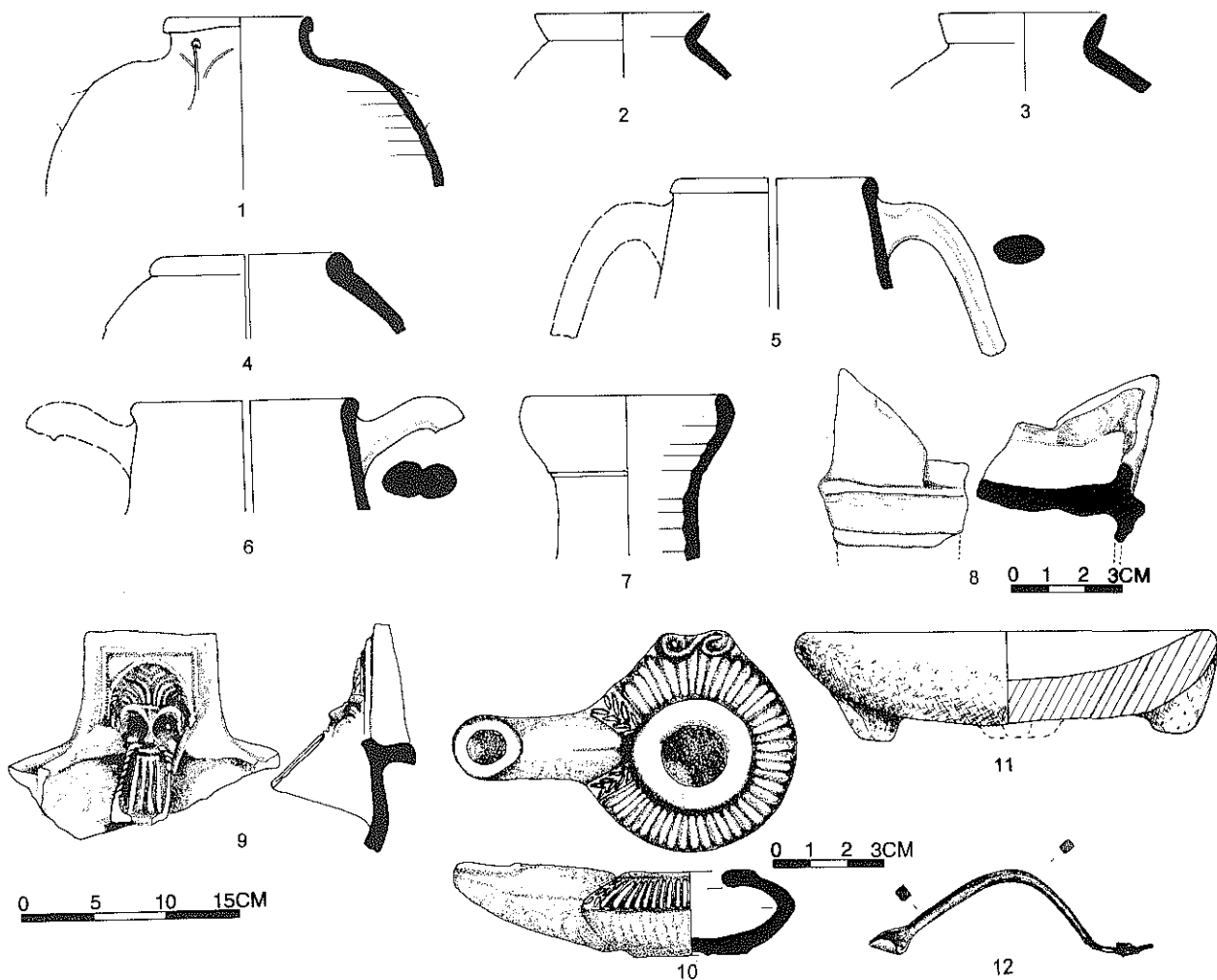


Fig. 6.42.

Fig. 6.42. Area C0, Phase 3, Loci 4045, 4046.

No.	Vessel	Reg. No.	Locus	Description
1.	Jar	40239/5	4046	Pale brown clay (10YR 6/3). Shiny and gray grits.
2.	Jar	40191/2	4046	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Many white grits.
3.	Jar	40239/6	4046	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/8). Light surface outside. Some white and tiny shi grits.
4.	Jar	40191/4	4046	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Brown and shiny grits.
5.	Amphora	40212/8	4045	Yellowish red clay (5YR 6/6). Gray and white grits.
6.	Amphora	40212/10	4045	Light pink clay (7.5YR 8/4). Pinkish white slip. Some mica and gray grits.
7.	Amphora	40192/7	4045	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/8). Many white grits.
8.	Figurine	40213/8	4046	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6).. Many small mica grits.
9.	Brazier lug	40230	4045	Reddish brown clay. Many large and small mica, red, and brown grits.
10.	Lamp	40116	4045	Light gray clay (10YR 7/2). Few gray and white grits. Dark gray-reddish slip.
11.	Mortar	40213	4046	Basalt.
12.	Fibula	40284	4045	Bronze.

Fig. 6.43. Area C0, Phase 4a, Locus 564.

No.	Vessel	Reg. No.	Description
1.	Relief bowl	4799	Gray clay on exterior, brown on interior. White and gray grits. Micaceous.
2.	Relief bowl	4928/1	Reddish clay. Reddish brown glaze.
3.	Relief bowl	5897 4739/1	Reddish brown clay, exterior glaze red below the rim zone and reddish brown above and on the interior. On the wheel-made rim section inside a black band.
4.	Relief bowl	4930	Reddish brown clay and darker glaze.
5.	Bowl	5033/1	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/8). Many small mica grits. Red slip (2.5YR 4/6) on base inside, and dull brownish gray on rim inside and out.
6.	Bowl	5015	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Many tiny white grits. Red-orange wash inside and on top of outside.
7.	Bowl	5033/2	Light reddish brown (5YR 6/4). Few white grits.
8.	Bowl	4972	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Red slip (2.5YR 4/8), with black stains inside.
9.	Bowl	4988/1	Pink clay (7.5YR 8/4). Black glaze. On interior several lines of beading.
10.	Bowl	4977	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 8/6). Matt sepia glaze on exterior and interior below rim, reddish glaze on interior.
11.	Bowl	4797/7	Pink clay (7.5YR 8/4). Thick black slip inside and out.
12.	Bowl	4846/4	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 8/6). Black slip with a brown spot.
13.	Bowl	4899	Pink clay (7.5YR 8/4). Red slip (10R 4/8) with a black spot.
14.	Bowl	5021	Very pale brown clay (10YR 7/4). Few small red grits. Shiny brown slip, with red slip on depression.
15.	Bowl	4789/2	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Small mica grits. Stripes of red (2.5YR 4/8) and black slip, divided by incised lines.
16.	Bowl	5033/3	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Small mica grits. Reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4–2.5/4) slip.
17.	Bowl	5033/4	Very pale brown clay (10YR 7/4). Corroded black slip.
18.	Bowl	4785/4 40304	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Tiny white and mica grits. Corroded black and brown slip with incised lines inside.
19.	Bowl	4928/3	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Tiny white grits. Reddish brown decoration on rim.
20.	Bowl	4897/1	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Some small white grits. Dark red slip all over.
21.	Bowl	5033/5	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Tiny gray and white grits.
22.	Bowl	4830	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Many tiny white grits.
23.	Krater	4928/2	Brown clay (7.5YR 5/4). Many tiny white grits.
24.	Krater	4892	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Few white grits. Traces of dark reddish brown slip (2.5YR 3/4)
25.	Krater	4988/2	Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 5/6). Some small white and gray grits.
26.	Cooking pot	5046	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6). Gray outer surface. Many white and gray grits.
27.	Cooking pot	4902/1	Red clay (10R 4/8). Many small white and gray grits.
28.	Cooking pot	5053	Red clay (10R 4/8). Many small gray grits.
29.	Cooking pot	5041	Dark reddish brown clay (2.5YR 4/4). Few shiny grits.
30.	Cooking pot	5032	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Few shiny grits.
31.	Cooking pot	5057	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Many small white grits.
32.	Cooking pot	5026	Reddish brown clay 2.5YR 5/4). Many small gray grits.
33.	Casserole	5033/6	Dark reddish brown clay (2.5YR 2.5/4). Few gray and shiny grits.
34.	Casserole	5033/7	Red clay (10R 4/8). Few white and gray grits.
35.	Casserole	4988/3	Dark reddish brown clay (5YR 3/4). Few gray grits.



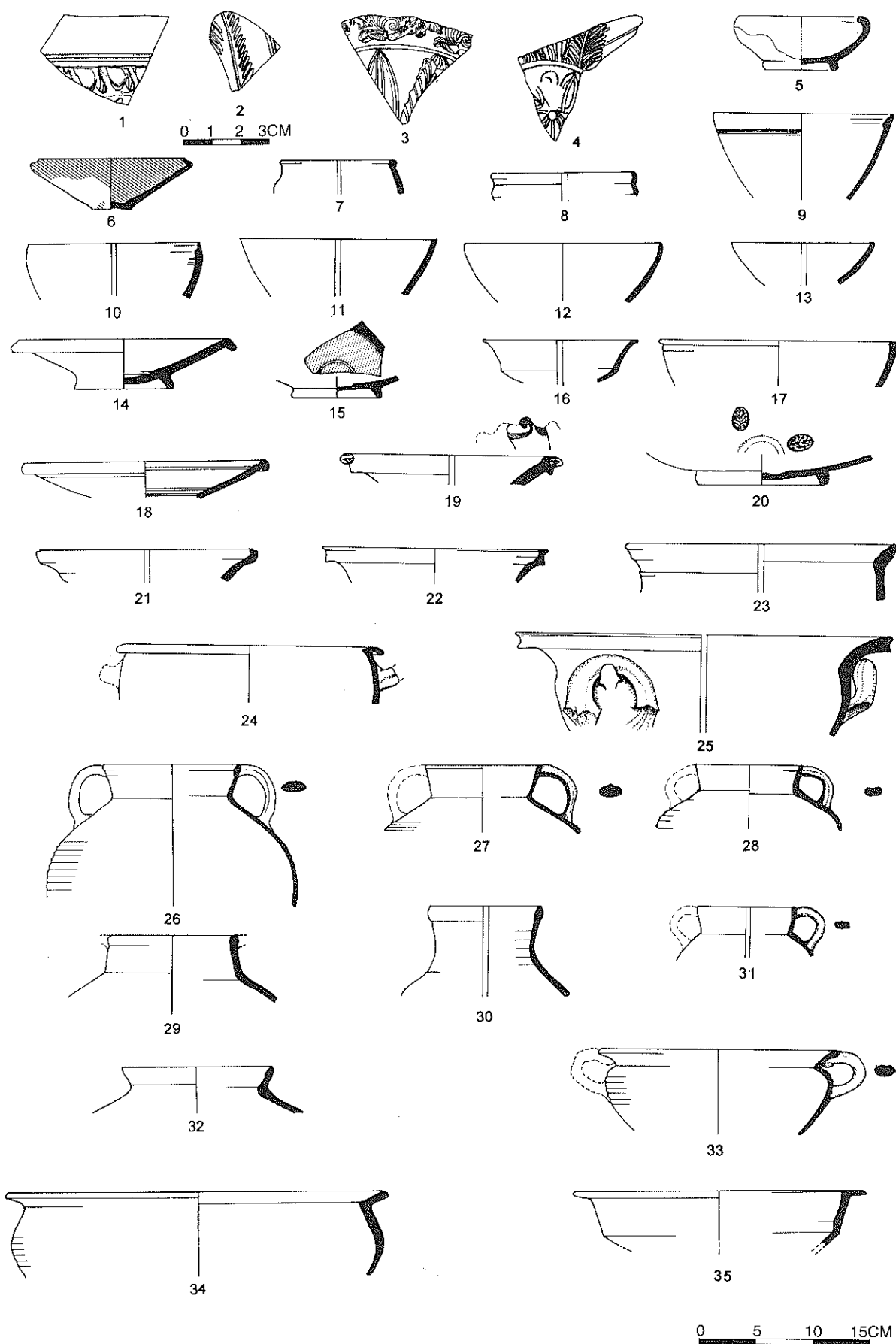


Fig. 6.43.

**Fig. 6.44. Area C0, Phase 4a, Locus 564.**

<i>No. Vessel</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
1. Lid	5033/8	Weak red clay (10R 4/3). Many small white grits.
2. Baking tray	5017	Reddish brown clay (5YR 5/4). Many large grits in the flat surface.
3. Cooking jug	4798	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Some small mica and white grits. Burnt outside.
4. Brazier lug	4920	Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 4/4). Many small and large gray and mica grits.
5. Brazier	5033/9	Gray clay on exterior, brown on interior. White and gray grits. Micaceous.
6. Brazier	5015	Gray clay on exterior, reddish brown interior. White grits. Micaceous.
7. Juglet	5060	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Tiny white grits.
8. Juglet	5015	Weak red clay (10R 5/4). Few small gray grits.
9. Juglet	5037	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Many white grits.
10. Juglet	4976	Reddish yellow clay ((5YR 6/6). White and gray grits.
11. Unguentarium	5013	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Many white grits.
12. Unguentarium	5016	Buff/light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4). Light gray grits.
13. Base	4842	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Tiny gray grits.
14. Base	4968	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Some gray grits.
15. Amphoriskos	4881	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6). Tiny gray and white grits.
16. Large unguentarium	4789	Buff-pink clay (7.5YR 7/4). White and red grits. Red to gray slip inside (5YR 4/3-4/6).
17. Jug	4989	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Small white grits.
18. Jug	4799/7	Light gray clay (2.5Y 7/2). Many white grits. Lighter gray outer surface.
19. Jug	5046	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Some small red and white grits.
20. Jug	4986	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Light brown gray and some large white grits.
21. Jug	4988	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Some small white grits. White surface outside.
22. Jug	5053	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Some small white and red grits.
23. Lagynos	5041; 40629	Buff-pink clay (5YR 7/4). Small pale brown and some mica grits. Very pale brown slip outside (10YR 8/3). Traces of red paint.
24. Jug	4842/1	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Small mica brown and gray grits. White slip outside (5YR 8/1).
25. Lid	4902/12	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Small mica grits. Pinkish white slip outside (5YR 8/2). Yellowish red paint (5YR 5/8).
26. Lagynos	4799/1	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). White slip outside (5YR 8/1). Red paint (2.5YR 4/6).
27. Jug	4842	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Tiny gray grits. Red paint (2.5YR 4/6).
28. Amphora	4931	Light red clay (10R 5/6). Small gray and mica grits. Buff-pink slip (7.5YR 8/4). Red paint (10R 4/6).
29. Amphora	5015	Light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4). Some gray and mica grits. Dull black and red paint. Corroded surface
30. Cooking pot support	4902/4	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Small gray and mica grits.
31. Jar	4785/1	Pink clay (7.5YR 7/4). Small white and red small grits.
32. Jar	4930	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Many small white grits. Light surface outside.

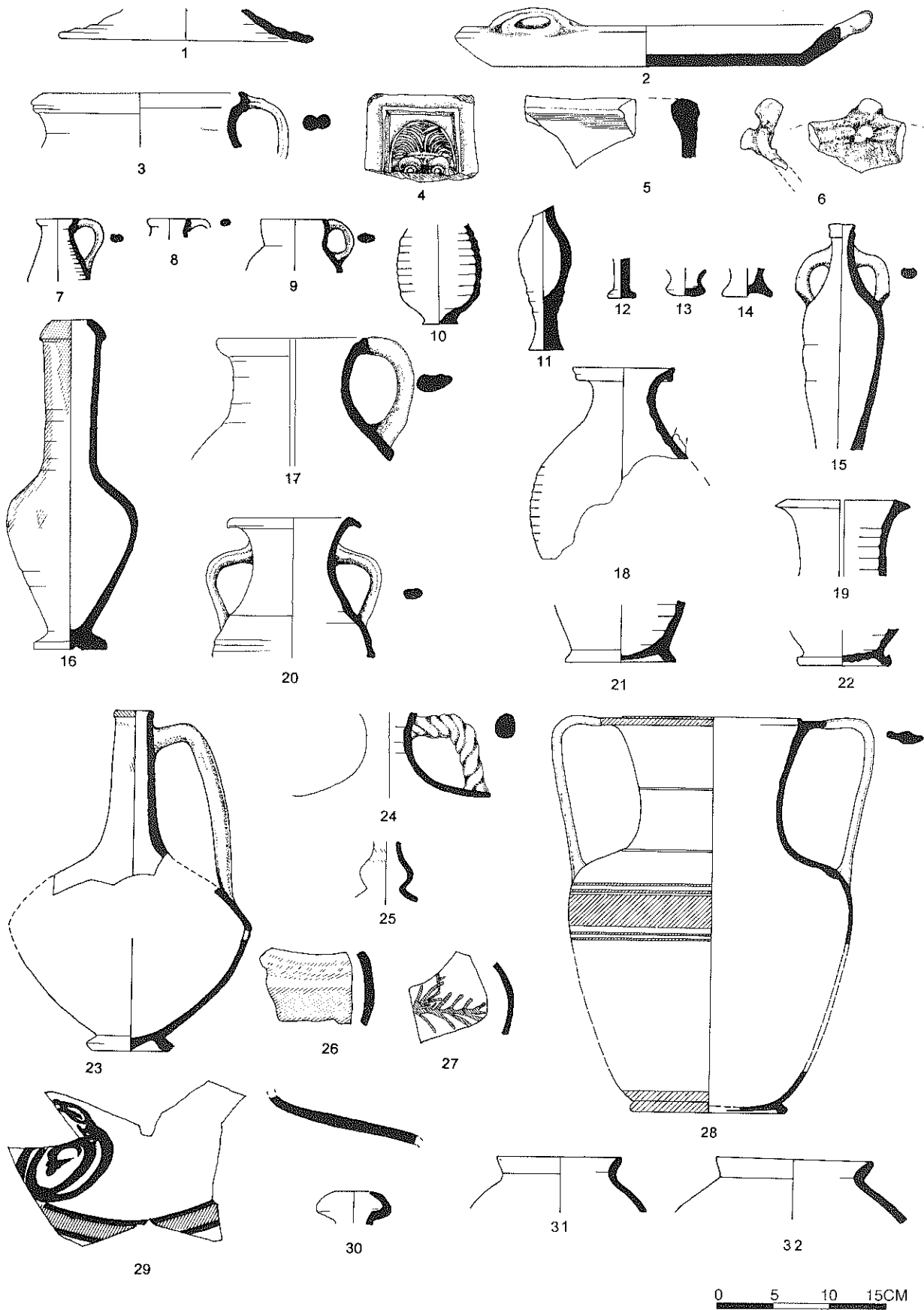


Fig. 6.44.

**Fig. 6.45. Area C0, Phase 4a, Locus 564.**

<i>No. Vessel</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
1. Rhodian amphora	4988	Light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4). On exterior light surface. Some gray and white grits.
2. Jar	5032/1	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Some white grits. Light surface.
3. Amphora	5015; 5054	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Some gray and white grits.
4. Amphora	5053	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Some small brown grits.
5. Amphora	5046	Reddish brown clay (5YR 5/3). Many small white grits, few mica.
6. Amphora	5053	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Small white and mica grits. Light yellow surface outside.
7. Amphora	4986	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Few small white and gray grits.
8. Amphora	4842/2	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Small gray grits.
9. Amphora	5033/10	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Some small white grits.
10. Amphora	5053	Very pale brown clay (10YR 7/4). Some gray and mica grits.
11. Amphora	5015	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Some gray and white grits. Corroded base.
12. Amphora	4988	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Some small mica and white grits.
13. Amphora	4988	Light red clay (10R 6/6). Some small white grits.
14. Amphora	4846/1	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Some small mica and gray grits.

**Fig. 6.46. Area C0, Phase 4a, Locus 564.**

<i>No. Vessel</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
1. Lamp	5000	Reddish brown clay (5YR 5/3). Micaceous. Blackened at nozzle.
2. Lamp	4981	Gray-brown clay (10YR 5/2). Sepia slip on top only.
3. Lamp	4986	Warm gray clay (2.5Y N5) on exterior, brown clay on interior. Shiny sepia slip on upper half.

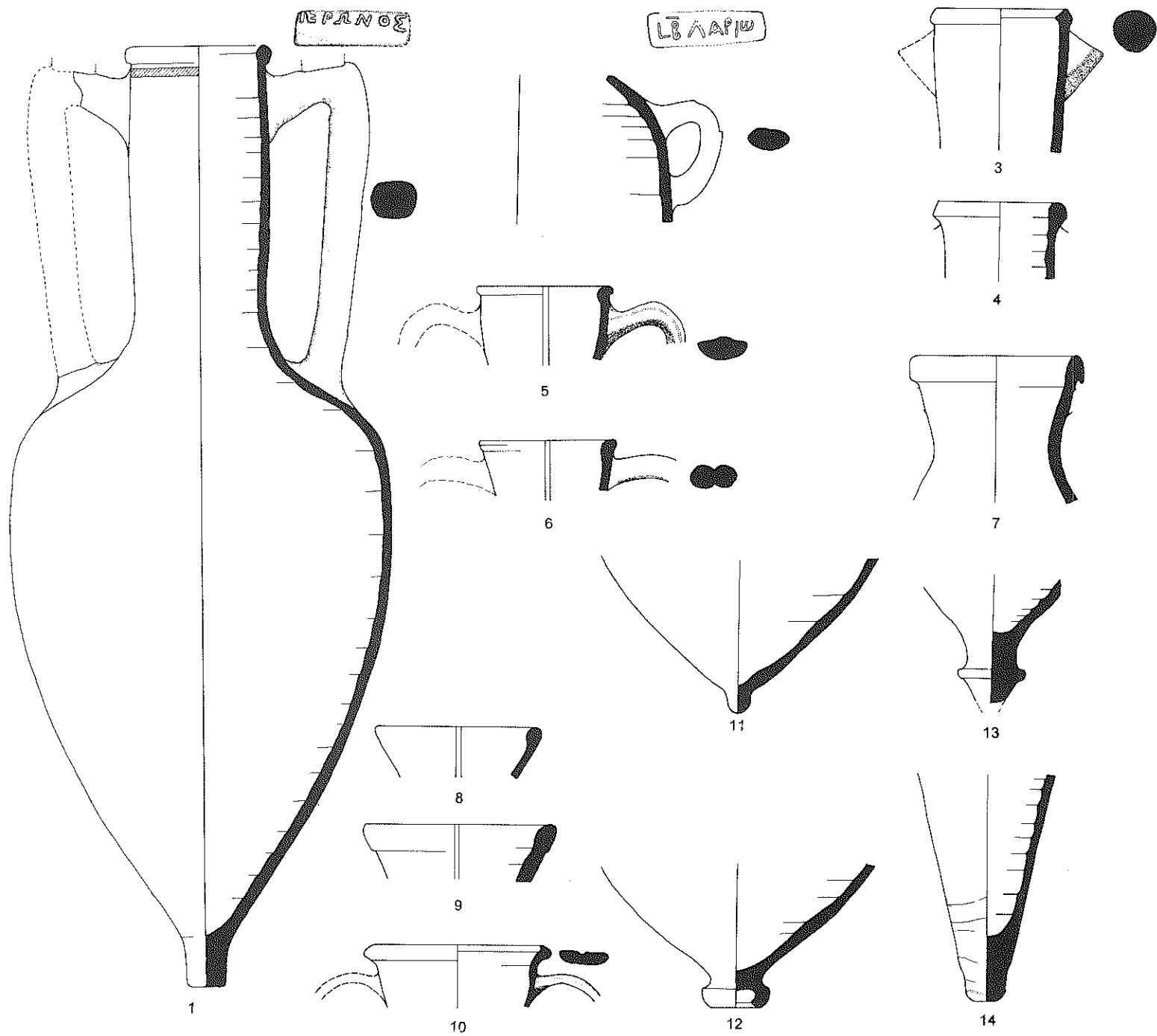


Fig. 6.45.

0 5 10 15CM

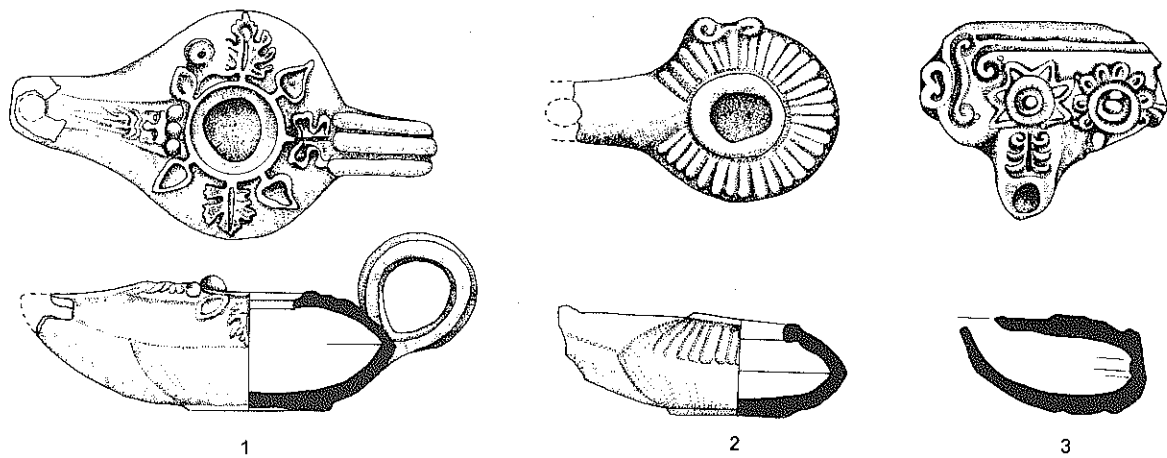


Fig. 6.46.

0 1 2 3CM

Fig. 6.47. Area C0, Phase 4b, Locus 616.

<i>No. Vessel</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
1. Plate	5214/7	Reddish brown clay (5YR 5/4). Brown to dark sepia glaze. White and gray grits. White painted decoration.
2. Bowl	5474	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/8). Lustrous black slip. Inside rouletted decoration lustrous brown slip.
3. Bowl	5231	Light red clay (10R 6/6). Minute white and mica grits. Lustrous black slip. Rouletting on the base. The strip of rouletting is deliberately scratched.
4. Bowl	5188/11	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Lustrous black slip.
5. Bowl	40117	Light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4). Few white grits. Corroded black slip.
6. Bowl	5154/15	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Dark reddish brown matt slip (2.5YR 2.5/4).
7. Bowl	5188/8	Yellow clay (10YR 8/6). Very few white grits. Metallic dark gray slip (10YR 4/1), except for a circle of red slip in center.
8. Bowl	5097/6	Brown clay (7.5YR 5/4). Small gray grits. Corroded black slip.
9. Bowl	40099	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Minute gray grits. Red slip (10R 5/8) inside and on top of outside with dark gray stripes.
10. Bowl	5214/5	Pink clay (7.5YR 7/4). Some small white grits. Traces of red to black slip.
11. Bowl	5107/16	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Many large and small white and gray grits. Dark red slip (10R 3/6) inside and on top of outside.
12. Mortarium	5188/1	Very pale brown clay (10YR 7/4). Small gray and brown grits. White outer surface.
13. Krater	5154/9	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Some white and gray grits.
14. Krater	5214/2	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Few white grits. Lustrous black and red slip (10R 4/6).
15. Kantharos	5214/20	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Lustrous black slip.
16. Kantharos or calyx beaker	5214/6	Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 5/4). Glossy dark sepia glaze. Decorated with white paint and incised.
17. Amphora	40670	Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 5/4). Glossy sepia glaze on interior and exterior. White and thinned clay paint, incised.
18. Casserole	5458/13	Weak red clay (10R 4/3). Few small gray grits.
19. Casserole	5240/5	Red clay (10R 5/6). Small gray grits.
20. Casserole	40097	Dark reddish brown clay (2.5YR 2.5/4). Gray and a few shiny grits.
21. Cooking pot	5097/3	Dark reddish gray clay (5YR 4/2). Some white grits.
22. Cooking pot	40117	Reddish brown clay (10R 5/6). Tiny gray grits.
23. Cooking pot	5458/9	Light reddish brown clay (2.5YR 6/4). White and gray grits.
24. Cooking pot	5188/4	Pale red clay (10R 6/4). Gray grits.
25. Cooking pot	5107/10	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Few white grits.
26. Lid	5107/12	Red clay (10R 5/6). Many small white grits.
27. Grill	5188	Red clay (10R 5/6). Many small white grits.
28. Miniature bottle	5106	Pink clay (7.5YR 7/4). Many red grits. Intact.
29. Amphoriskos	5154/3	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Small red grits.
30. Jug	5141/1	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Some white grits.
31. Jug	5107/24	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6). Some white grits. Matt black slip.
32. Jar	5154/13	Light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4). Small white and gray grits. Very pale brown surface outside (10YR 8/4).
33. Amphora	5458/7	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Minute red grits. Very pale brown surface.
34. Amphora	5458/8	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Minute gray grits.
35. Amphora	5214/1	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Many gray and red grits.
36. Amphora	5420/7	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Minute gray and mica grits.

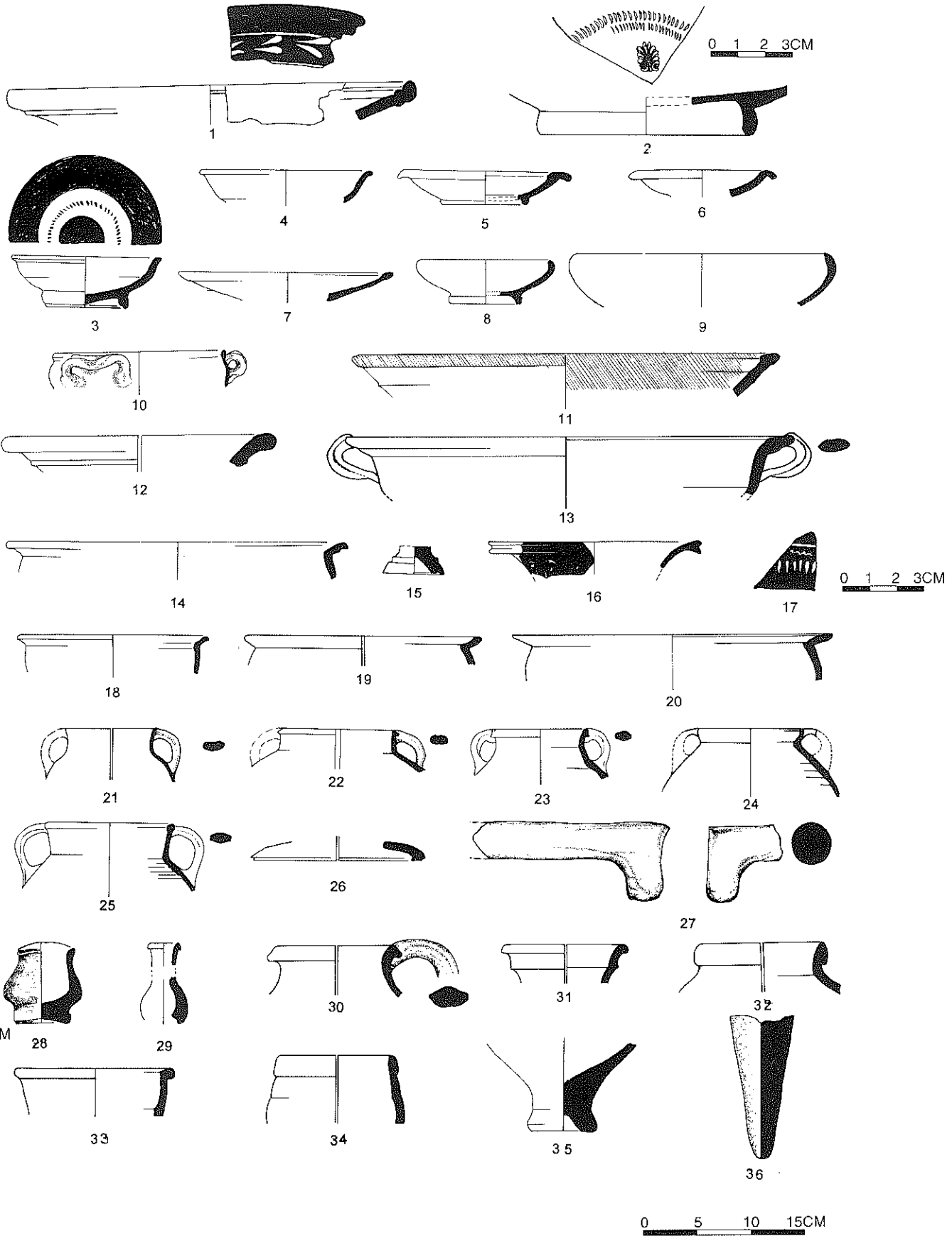


Fig. 6.47.

Fig. 6.48. Area C0, Phase 5a, Locus 4068 (Nos. 1-17); Locus 4082 (Nos. 18-31).

<i>No.</i>	<i>Vessel</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
1.	Bowl	40268/9	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Red slipped circle (2.5YR 4/8) in center, dull black outside rouletted decoration.
2.	Bowl	40268/2	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Small white grits. Red slip (2.5YR 5/6).
3.	Bowl	40268/13	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Small gray and mica grits. Corroded dull black slip.
4.	Bowl	40268/10	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Small white grits. Corroded black slip.
5.	Krater	40268/8	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Large and small gray grits.
6.	Frying pan	40268/15	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6). Many large mica grits. Black core. Horizontal burnish on upper bowl, hand burnish on handle.
7.	Casserole	40268/4	Dark red-brown clay (10R 3/6). Many tiny shiny grits.
8.	Cooking jug	40268/5	Reddish brown clay (5YR 4/4). Small gray and shiny grits.
9.	Lekythos	40268	Reddish brown clay (5YR 5/4). Glossy dark sepia glaze. Attic ware. Thinned clay paint and miltos.
10.	Juglet	40289	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Many large and small white grits.
11.	Unguentarium	40279	Buff-pink clay (7.5YR). Tiny brown grits.
12.	Juglet	40268/3	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Large and small white and shiny grits. Light surface outside.
13.	Cooking pot holder(?)	40268/7	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Small white and shiny grits.
14.	Jug	40293/4	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Tiny beige grits.
15.	Jar	40268/12	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Gray grits.
16.	Lamp	40293/5	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6).
17.	Lamp	40298	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/3). On base remains of red slip.
18.	Attic bowl	40367/2	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Lustrous black slip.
19.	Attic bowl	40367/12	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Lustrous black slip.
20.	Bowl	40377/19	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Mica grits. Lustrous black slip inside and on rim, corroded outside.
21.	Bowl	40336/8	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Minute white grits. Corroded dull black slip.
22.	Bowl	40377/5	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Few white grits. Dull black slip.
23.	Bowl	40336/3	Reddish brown clay (5YR 5/3). Dull dark gray slip.
24.	Skyphos	40377/17	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Red slip (2.5YR 4/8).
25.	Cooking pot	40377/4	Red clay (2.5YR 4/8). Many small white grits.
26.	Lid	40336/2	Reddish brown clay (5YR 5/4). Small white and gray grits.
27.	Bottle	40377/23	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Minute white grits. Red-orange slip outside (2.5YR 5/8).
28.	Jug	40377/1	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Many large and small red grits. Light surface outside.
29.	Jar	40336/4	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Some large and small white grits.
30.	Jar	40377/7	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Brown and white grits.
31.	Amphora base	40377/6	Red clay (2.5YR 5/6). Many large and small gray grits.



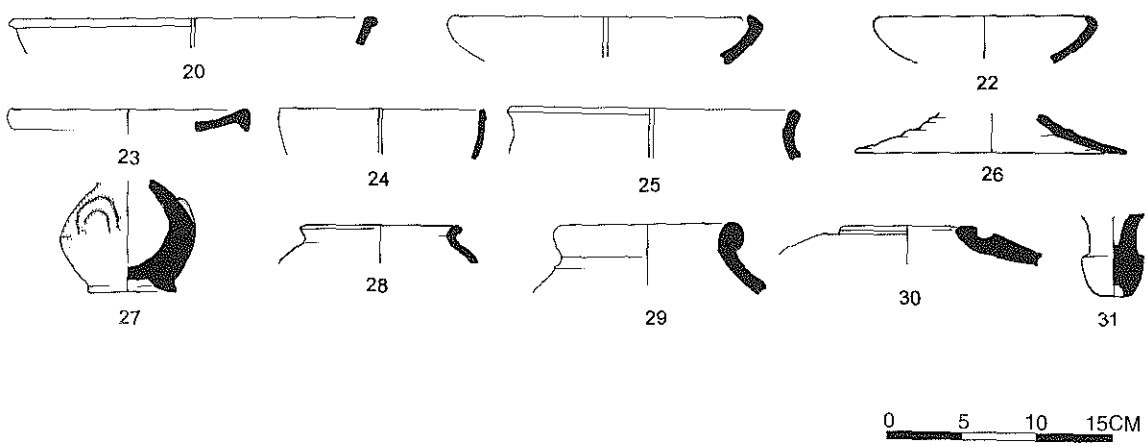
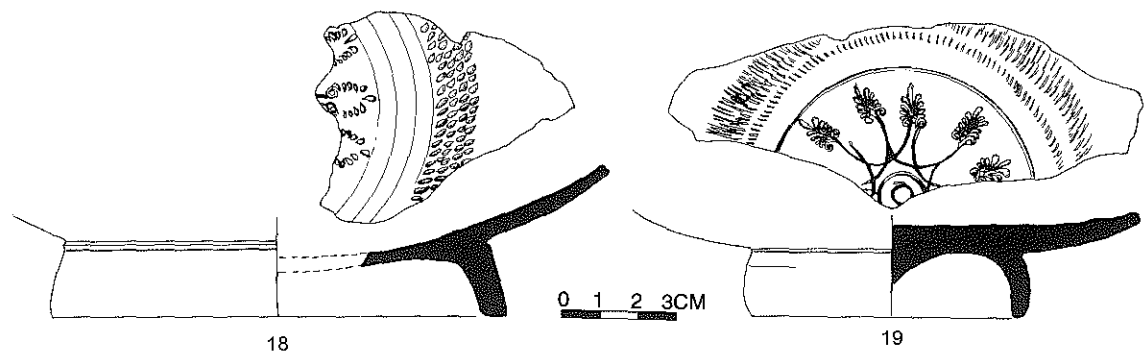
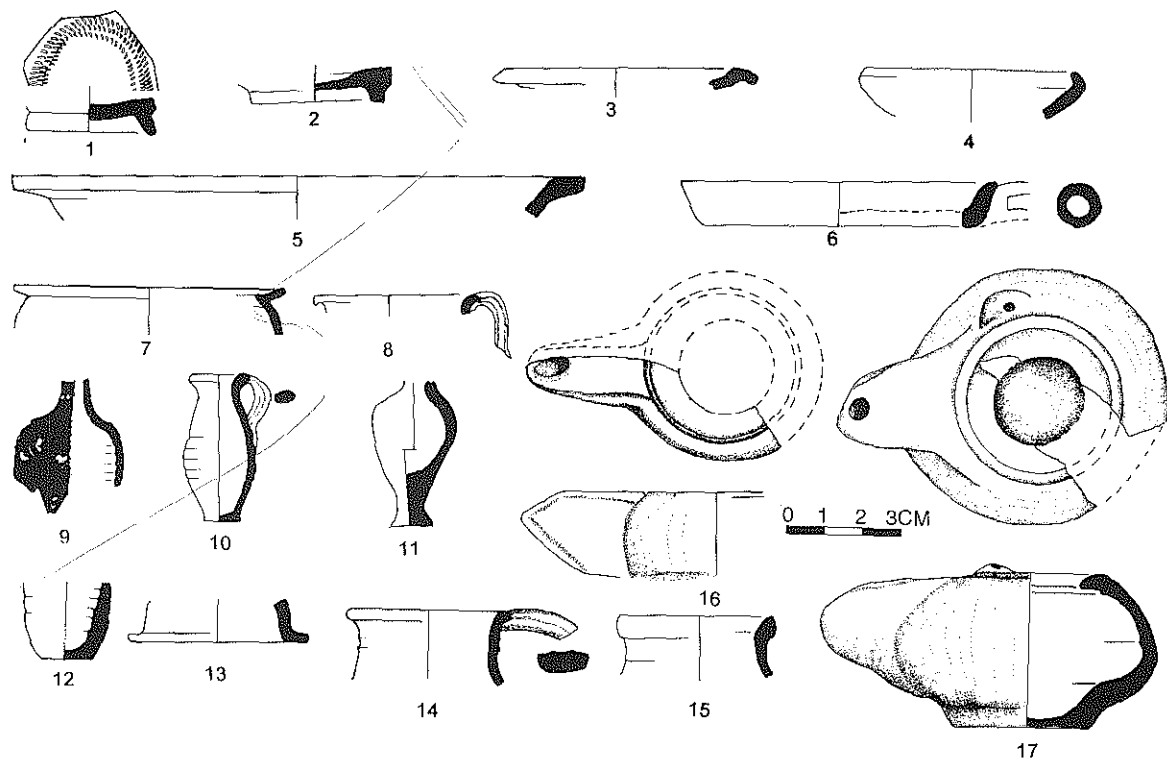


Fig. 6.48.

Fig. 6.49. Area C1, Phase 1, Locus 4019.

No. Vessel	Reg. No.	Description
1. ETS I bowl	40061/1	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/8). Red-orange slip (10R 5/8) with light stains. Very few shiny grits.
2. ETS I bowl	40061/2	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/8). Red-orange slip (10R 5/8). Some shiny grits.
3. Plate	40331	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Red-orange slip inside (2.5YR 4/8). Few white and shiny grits.
4. Krater	40060/1	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Many gray, red and white grits.
5. Krater	40337	Red clay (2.5YR 5/6). Few beige and shiny grits.
6. Casserole	40042/1	Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 5/4). White gray and shiny grits.
7. Casserole	40060/2	Weak red clay (10R 5/4). Tiny gray grits.
8. Casserole (Pompeiiian red)	40060/4	Red clay (2.5YR 5/6). Many black, white and mica grits. Red slip inside and on rim outside (10R 4/6). Wheel burnish on slip.
9. Casserole	40042/12	Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 5/4). White gray and shiny grits.
10. Casserole	40060/3	Red clay (10R 5/6). White grits.
11. Casserole	40060/5	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6). Few white grits.
12. Casserole	40060/6	Dark reddish gray clay (5YR 4/2). Few white grits.
13. Lid	40060/9	Light red clay (5YR 7/8). Few white and mica grits.
14. Cooking pot	40060/8	Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 5/4). White and shiny grits.
15. Cooking pot	40037/1	Very dark gray clay (5YR 3/1). Very few white and gray grits.
16. Cooking pot	40060/7	Dark reddish gray clay (5YR 4/2). Very few gray grits.
17. Cooking pot	40339/1	Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 5/4). Sandy grits.
18. Juglet	40050	Brownish yellow clay (10YR 6/6). Many white and gray grits.
19. Juglet	40060/10	Reddish brown clay (5YR 5/4). Many white grits.
20. Jug	40042/8	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Many white and gray grits.
21. Jug	40060/11	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Few white and red grits.
22. Jug	40046	Weak red clay (10R 5/6). Tiny gray and shiny grits.
23. Jug	40060/12	Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 5/4). Few beige grits.
24. Jug	40339/2	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Few tiny beige grits.
25. Pilgrim flask	40060/13	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Few beige and red grits.
26. Pilgrim flask	40037/2	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Brown, gray and white grits.

Fig. 6.50. Area C1, Phase 1, Locus 4019.

No. Vessel	Reg. No.	Description
1. Jar	40042/9	Weak red clay (10R 5/4). Many white and shiny grits.
2. Jar	40339/3	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/8). Shiny white and brown grits.
3. Jar	40339/7	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). White and gray grits.
4. Jar	40037/3	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Beige and shiny grits.
5. Jar	40060/16	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/5). Tiny gray and brown grits.
6. Jar	40060/7	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Large beige and gray grits.
7. Amphora	40049	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Few gray and white grits
8. Amphora	40060/9	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Many shiny and gray grits.
9. Amphora	40037/4	Pale red clay (10R 6/4). Many shiny and gray grits.
10. Amphora	40060/10	Light gray clay (10YR 7/2). Many small gray and white grits.
11. Amphora	40060/8	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Few gray grits.
12. Waterwheel pot	40060/17	Light red clay (10R 6/6). Small white grits.
13. Waterwheel pot	40337/7	Light red clay (10R 6/6). Small white grits.
14. Lamp	40042/3	Pink clay (7.5YR 7/4). Brown slip.
15. Lamp	40042/4	Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 5/4). Dark red slip.
16. Lamp	40042/2	Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 5/4). Red to brown spotted slip.
17. Lamp	40042	Pink clay ((7.5YR 7/4). Reddish brown slip. Patchy.
18. Lamp	40009	Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 5/4). Red slip.
19. Lamp	40062	Light red clay (10R 6/6). Reddish brown slip.

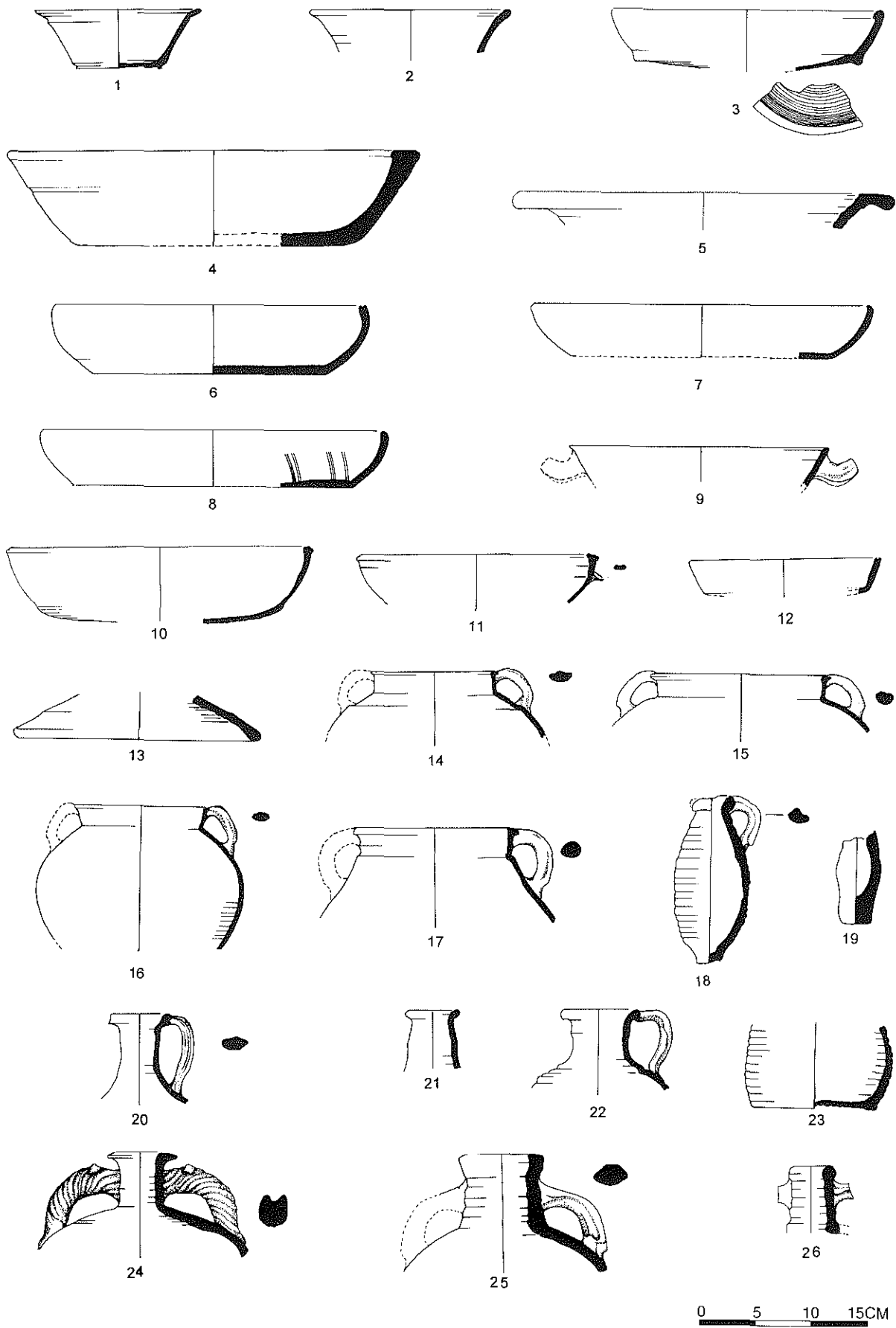


Fig. 6.49.

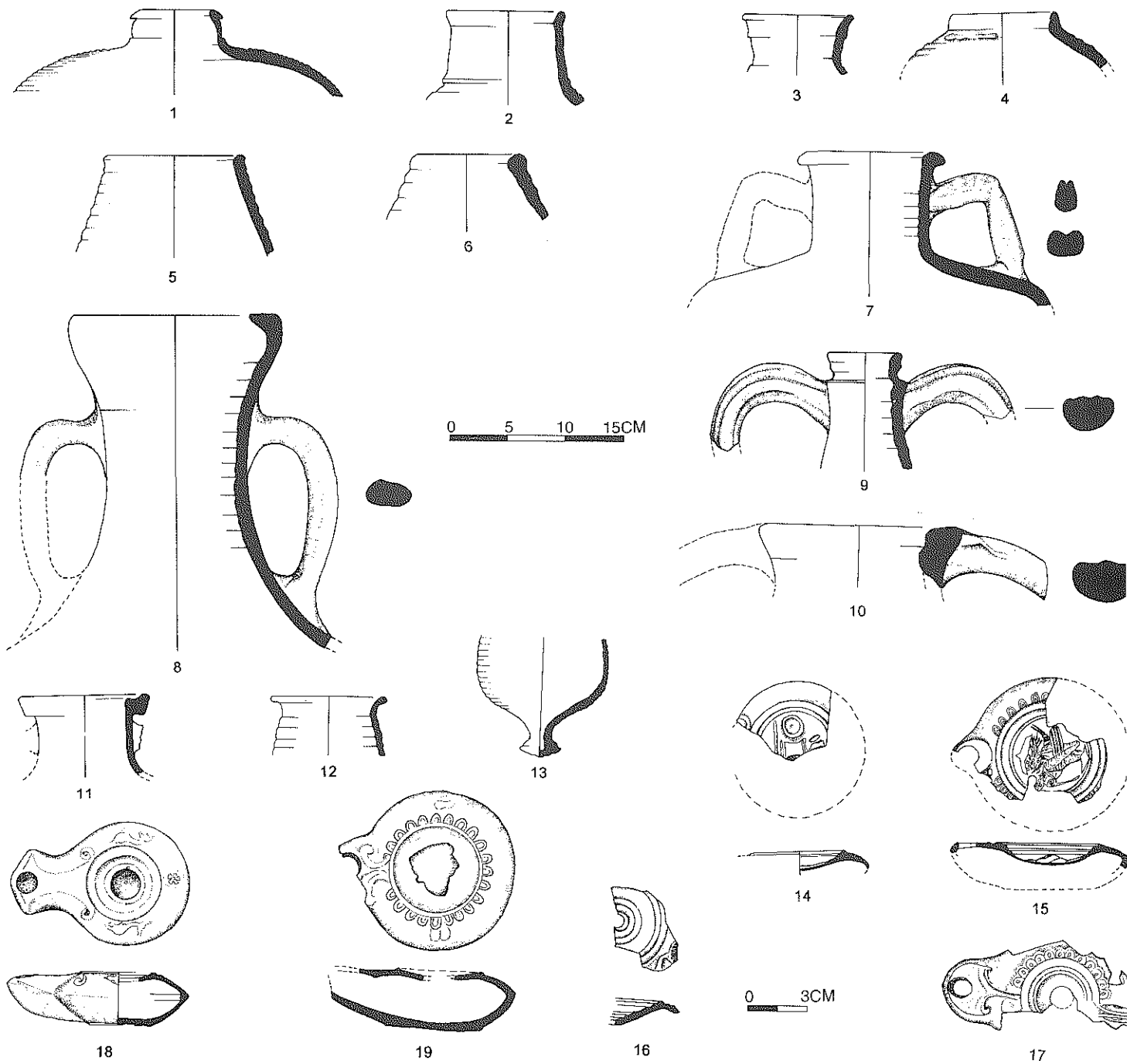


Fig. 6.50.

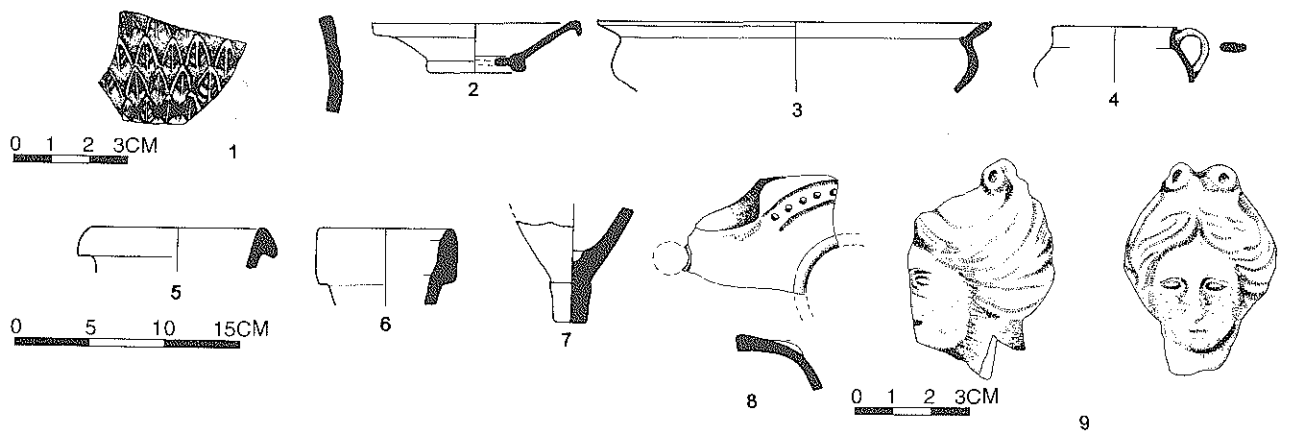


Fig. 6.51.

Fig. 6.51. Area C0, Locus 492, Phase 2b.

No. Vessel	Reg. No.	Description
1. Relief bowl	4491/1	Light brown clay (10YR 7/4), glaze on exterior dark brown, on interior reddish brown. Wall: six rows of small pointed, intricate veined leaves.
2. Bowl	4490/1	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Tiny white grits. Red slip inside (2.5YR 4/6), and dark reddish brown outside on top (2.5YR 3/4).
3. Casserole	4490/2	Dark reddish brown clay (2.5YR 3/4). Gray grits.
4. Small krater	4491/16	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Tiny white and beige grits. Red slip outside.
5. Amphora	4491/6	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Tiny mica and brown grits.
6. Amphora	4491/4	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Some tiny mica grits.
7. Amphora base	4491/7	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Few gray and mica grits.
8. Lamp	4491/5	Brown clay (10YR 5/3). Decorated with a beaded band on shoulder, between two ridges.
9. Figurine	4490	

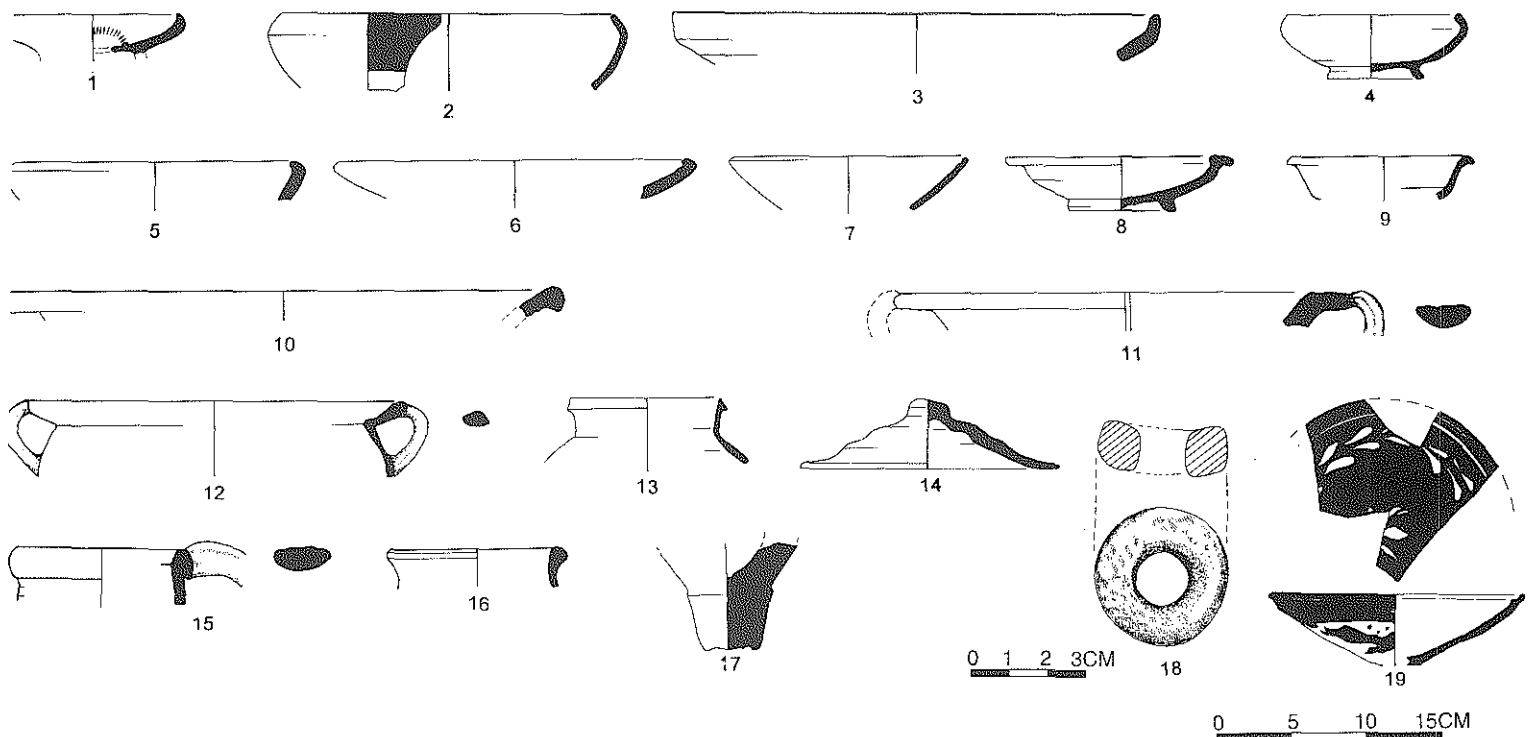


Fig. 6.52. Area C1, Phase 3, Loci 603, 608, 614, Murex concentrations.

No. Vessel	Reg. No.	Locus	Description
1. Bowl	5197/3	608	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Shiny metallic black slip all over. Rouletted decoration inside.
2. Bowl	5196/9	603	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Few gray grits. Lustrous red slip inside and on rim outside (2.5YR 4/6). Metallic black stripe on top of outside.
3. Bowl	5201/2	614	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/8). Few gray grits. Dull black slip.
4. Bowl	5035/1	608	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6). Many small white and gray grits. Shiny dark gray slip (5YR3/1), with drops on base.
5. Bowl	5035/2	608	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Dull black slip.
6. Bowl	5118/6	608	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Few gray grits. Dull black-brown slip.
7. Bowl	5197/5	608	Red clay (2.5YR 5/6). Minute white grits. Even red slip (2.5YR 5/8).
8. Bowl	5010/1	603	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Few red grits. Very dusky red--metallic gray slip (2.5YR 5/2).
9. Bowl	5064/2	608	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/8). Lustrous black slip all over.
10. Krater	5090/2	603	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Few white grits. Dull dark reddish brown slip.
11. Krater	5151/8	614	Pink-buff clay (5YR 7/4). Tiny mica and gray grits.
12. Casserole	5151/5	614	Red clay (2.5YR 4/8). Many gray and shiny grits.
13. Cooking pot	5196/3	603	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Small white and brown grits.
14. Lid	5090/1	603	Grayish brown clay (10YR 5/2). Many white and gray grits.
15. Jug	5151/3	614	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8). Tiny beige grits.
16. Jug	5151/6	614	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Light yellow surface.
17. Amphora	5064/1	608	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Small gray and red grits.
18. Weight	5151/10	614	Basalt weight.
19. West Slope saucer	5151/11	614	Reddish clay (5YR 5/2). Matt black slip. White decoration.

Fig. 6.53. Area C1, Loci of Phase 3a.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Vessel</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Description</i>
1.	Bowl	5091/13	599	Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 4/4). Thick gray core. Small white grits.
2.	Bowl	40316	4078	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Few white grits. Black slip inside and out.
3.	Bowl	5091/9	599	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/8). Red slip inside and on top of outside. Very few shiny grits.
4.	Bowl	4856	581	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Few red and brown grits. Lustrous even red slip (2.5YR 4/8).
5.	Bowl	40423	4111	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Few white, gray, and beige grits.
6.	Bowl	40472	4111	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6). White and gray grits. Brownish surface inside.
7.	Krater	5419/5	567	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/4). Some small gray grits. White surface. Traces of burnish and red paint outside.
8.	Krater	5091/5	599	Light reddish brown clay (7.5YR 6/4). Tiny mica grits. Matt black slip inside and out.
9.	Krater	53481/1	567	Light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4). Brown and mica grits.
10.	Krater	5091/24	599	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Gray grits. Black and red slip with brush marks.
11.	Skyphos	5091/24	599	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Very few minute gray grits. Black to dusky red slip (2.5YR 3/2).
12.	Casserole	5091/12	599	Dark red clay (2.5YR 3/6). Small white and gray grits.
13.	Cooking vessel	40423	4111	Red fragile clay (2.5YR 4/8). Many white grits. Gray surface outside.
14.	Cooking pot	40423	4111	Dark reddish brown clay (10R 3/6). Few white grits.
15.	Unguentarium	5040	599	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6). Many white grits.
16.	Unguentarium	40427	4111	
17.	Juglet	40433	4110	Red clay (10R 5/6). Many white grits. Light surface outside.
18.	Juglet	5116/10	617	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Few gray grits. Reddish orange paint on rim.
19.	Jug	5419/3	567	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Small white grits. Light smoothed surface outside.
20.	Jar	40472	4111	Light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4). Gray and shiny grits. White surface outside.
21.	Jar	40433	4110	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Many white red and gray grits.
22.	Jar	5091/6	599	Light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4). White and gray grits. White surface outside.
23.	Amphora	5419/1	567	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). White, red and mica grits.
24.	Stand	5244/10	617	Red-orange clay (2.5YR 5/8). Many large black shiny grits.
25.	Lamp	40400	4077	Gray clay (5YR 5/1). Some white and mica grits. Black slip outside.

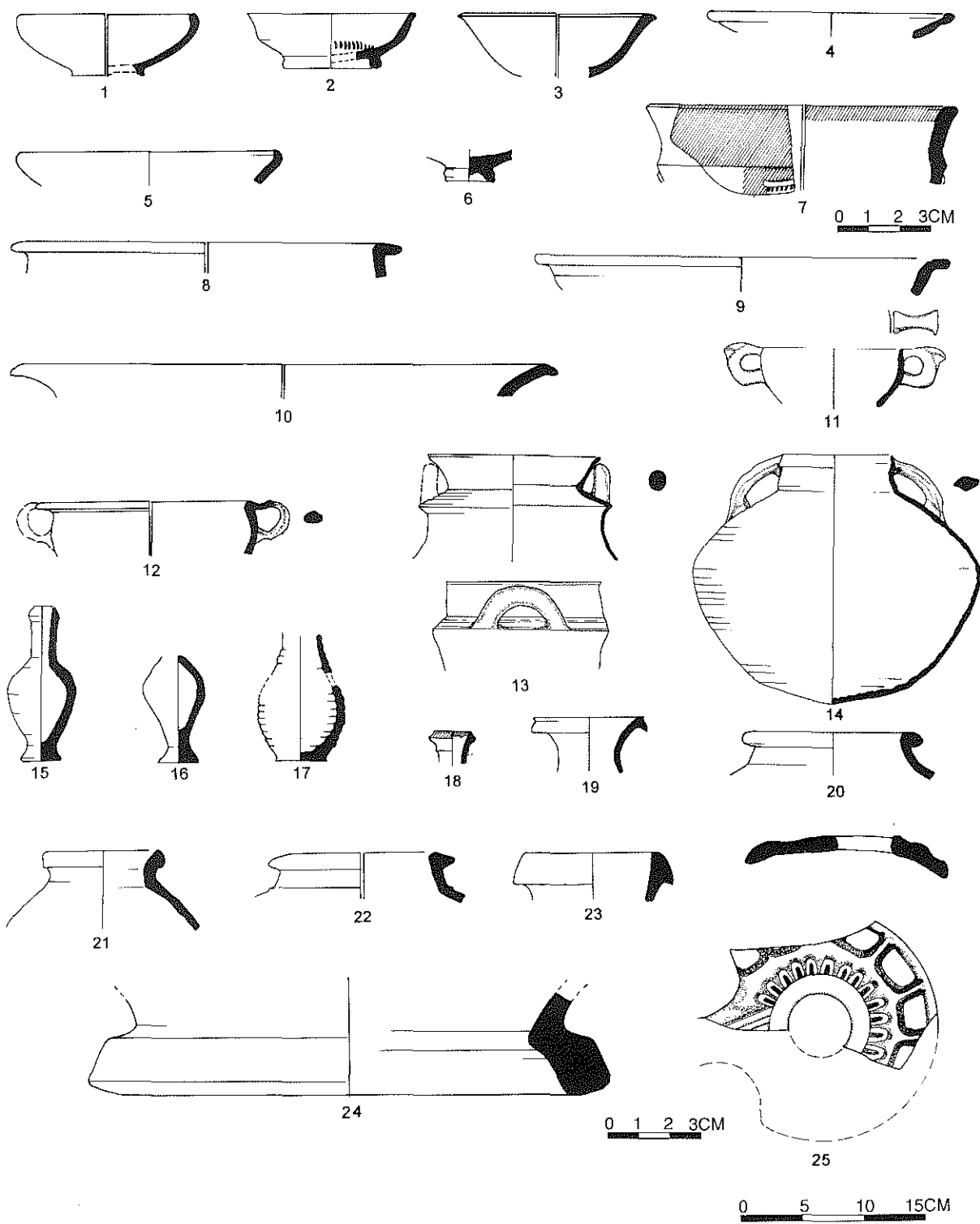


Fig. 6.53.

Fig. 6.54. Area C1, Phase 3b, Locus 602 (Nos. 1-20); Locus 4361 (Nos. 21-41).

<i>No.</i>	<i>Vessel</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
1.	Bowl	5012/4	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Lustrous black slip.
2.	Bowl	5012/3	Red-orange clay (2.5YR 5/6). Lustrous red changing to black slip (2.5YR 4/8-2.5YR N2.5). Rouletted decoration on base.
3.	Bowl	5012/7	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Few minute gray grits. Matt dark red (2.5YR 3/6) changing to black (2.5YR N2.5) slip.
4.	Bowl	5195/5	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6). Few red grits. Black to dark red slip (2.5YR 3/4) inside and on top of outside.
5.	Bowl	5012/8	Reddish brown clay (5YR 5/4). Many gray and brown grits. Metallic dark gray slip all over.
6.	Relief bowl	5195/6	Reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Brown glaze.
7.	Skyphos	5121/4	Very pale brown clay (10YR 8/4). Few white grits.
8.	Krater (West Slope)	5012/9	Reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Sepia glaze, mostly gone. White paint.
9.	Krater (West Slope)	5012/6	Reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Dark gray to brown glaze with streaks. White paint.
10.	Large bowl	5012/10	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/8). Many large and small gray grits.
11.	Lid	5194	Dark brown-red clay (2.5YR 3/6). Few white and shiny grits.
12.	Stopper	5124/3	Yellowish red clay (5YR 4/6). Few white grits.
13.	Unguentarium	5194	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). White and red grits. White and beige self slip.
14.	Amphora	5195	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Minute white and gray grits. Grayish brown surface outside.
15.	Amphora	5174	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/8). Small shiny grits.
16.	Amphora	5174/2	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Red grits. Yellowish surface outside.
17.	Lamp	5076/8	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6). Dark reddish brown slip inside (2.5YR 2.5/4).
18.	Miniature bottle	5023	Light brownish gray clay (10YR 6/2). Few gray grits. White self slip outside.
19.	Bone	5207	Bone
20.	Figurine	5121/2	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Very few gray grits.
21.	Bowl	43340/1	Red clay (2.5YR 5/6). Some gray grits. Dark reddish brown slip (2.5YR 3/4) inside and on top outside.
22.	Bowl	43339/1	Pinkish gray clay (7.5YR 7/2). Small gray grits. Dull black slip inside and on top of outside.
23.	Bowl	43346/4	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Very few gray grits. Lustrous black slip all over.
24.	Bowl	43340/5	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Lustrous black slip all over. A lighter stripe inside (result of stacking).
25.	Bowl	43340/2	Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 5/6). Beige grits. Traces of dull black slip.
26.	Bowl	43339/2	Light brown clay (2.5YR 6/4). Some gray and white grits. Lustrous brown slip (7.5YR 5/4).
27.	Bowl	43341/1	Light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4). Very few small white and gray grits. Corroded black slip except for red circle in center.
28.	Bowl	433399/5	Red clay (2.5YR 5/6). Minute white grits. Even red slip (2.5YR 5/6).
29.	Krater	43357 (43415)	Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 5/4). Glossy dark sepia glaze. Interior unglazed except for smears below rim. White paint.
30.	Krater	43346/1	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6). Some white grits. Dark brown and light red slip (7.5YR 3/2).
31.	Krater	43346/2	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8). Tiny gray and beige grits.
32.	Cooking pot	43340.3	Red clay (10R 5/6). Gray and white grits.
33.	Casserole	43341/2	Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 4/4). Sandy and gray grits.
34.	Jug	43324/2	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Many large and small white grits.
35.	Jug	43339/3	Very pale brown clay (10YR 7/4). Gray grits. Pale yellow-olive slip all over (2.5Y 7/4).
36.	Jug	43324/3	Very pale brown clay (10YR 7/4). Small white grits. Light surface outside.
37.	Jar	43324/1	Light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4). Few white and mica grits.
38.	Jar	43357	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Some white and shiny grits.
39.	Jar	43367/2	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/8). Large and small white grits. Very pale yellow outer surface (10YR 8/3).
40.	Lamp	43367/6	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Some white grits.



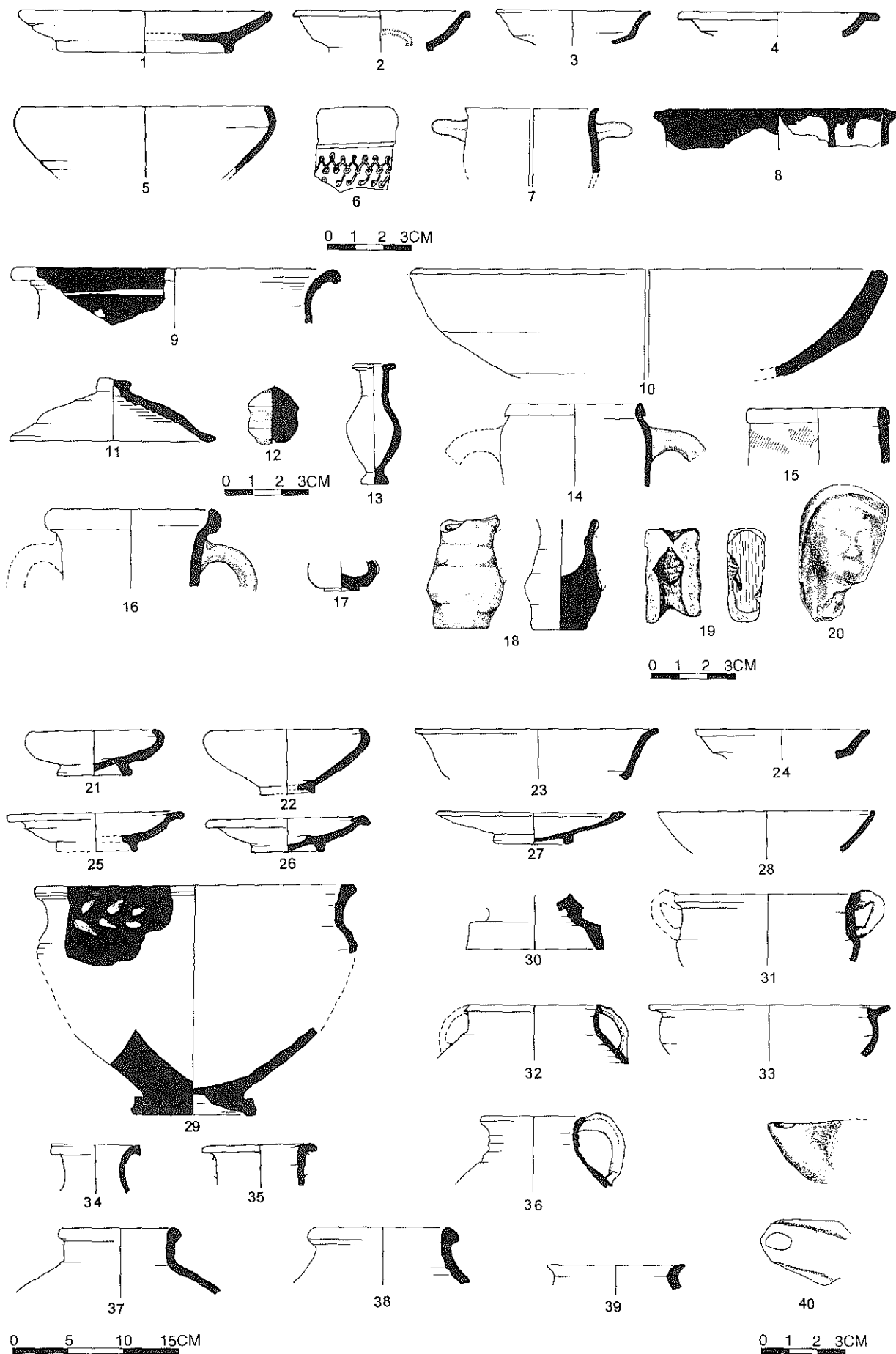


Fig. 6.54.

Fig. 6.55. Area C1, Phases 4/3c?, Locus 4353 (Nos. 1-17); Locus 4369 (Nos. 18-36).

No.	Vessel	Reg. No.	Description
1.	Bowl	43400	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Some beige grits. Corroded black slip, except for an inner red circle.
2.	Bowl	43401	Reddish brown clay (5YR 5/4). Few small white grits. Black slip inside and on top of outside.
3.	Bowl	43382	Light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4). Minute white grits. Corroded dark brown slip (7.5YR 3/2) inside and on top of outside.
4.	Bowl	43396	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Few light brown grits. Dull corroded red slip (2.5YR 4/6), not covering the base.
5.	Bowl	43382	Light red clay (2.5YR 5/6). Some white grits. Metallic black slip, rouletted on base.
6.	Bowl	43380	Reddish gray clay (5YR 5/2). Few brown grits. Dark gray slip. Rouletting and ivy tendrils painted in white.
7.	Cooking pot	43399	Red clay (2.5YR 4/6). Small gray grits.
8.	Cooking pot support	43391	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Large and small gray grits.
9.	Frying pan	43399	Dark red-brown clay (2.5YR 3/4). Large mica grits. Concentric wheel burnishing inside and on handle.
10.	Casserole	43395	Red clay (10R 5/6). White and gray grits.
11.	Casserole	43380	Red clay (2.5YR 4/8). Some white grits.
12.	Unguentarium	43392	Red clay (2.5YR 5/6). Small gray grits. Lighter surface outside.
13.	Juglet	43396	Light gray clay (10YR 7/2). Few gray grits.
14.	Jug	43360	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Some minute gray grits. Very pale brown surface outside (10YR 8/4).
15.	Jug (table amphora)	43382	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Small gray grits.
16.	Jar	43380	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Some white grits.
17.	Jug	43383	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Few minute white grits. Very dark gray slip outside (5YR 3/1).
18.	Bowl	43410/1	Light brown clay (7.5YR 5/2). Small gray grits. Dark brown slip (7.5YR 3/2), except red circle on base.
19.	Bowl	43410/2	Pale brown clay (10YR 6/3). Black slip inside and out on top.
20.	Bowl	43410/20	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Few small beige grits. Reddish brown slip inside, dark gray slip outside (2.5YR 4/4-N3).
21.	Bowl	43410/	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/8). Red slip (2.5YR 5/6).
22.	Bowl	43411/1	Reddish brown clay (5YR 5/3). Few small gray grits. Matt dark gray slip inside and on top of outside.
23.	Bowl	43415/2	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Few small white grits. Corroded red slip (2.5YR 4/6).
24.	Bowl	43414	Grayish brown clay (2.5Y 5/2). Metallic gray slip.
25.	Krater	43413	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6). Many mica grits. Corroded black to reddish brown slip outside.
26.	Krater	43415/1	Very pale brown clay (10YR 8/4). Light brown grits. Traces of black slip.
27.	Krater	43414/1	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Few gray and mica grits.
28.	Cooking pot	43412/2	Red clay (2.5YR 4/8). Small shiny grits.
29.	Cooking pot	43412/1	Red clay (2.5YR 4/6). Small gray grits.
30.	Cooking pot	43411/2	Red clay (2.5YR 4/8). Small white grits.
31.	Cooking pot support	43415/3	Reddish brown clay (5YR 4/4). Many small gray grits.
32.	Jug	43415/4	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Small gray grits.
33.	Jar	43412/4	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 5/6). Small and large white and gray grits. Very pale brown surface outside.
34.	Jar	43415/5	Pale yellow-olive clay (5Y 8/4). Some white grits.
35.	Jar	43413/5	Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 5/4). Many white and mica grits.
36.	Amphora	43413/4	Red clay (2.5 5/6). Small mica and very few white grits.

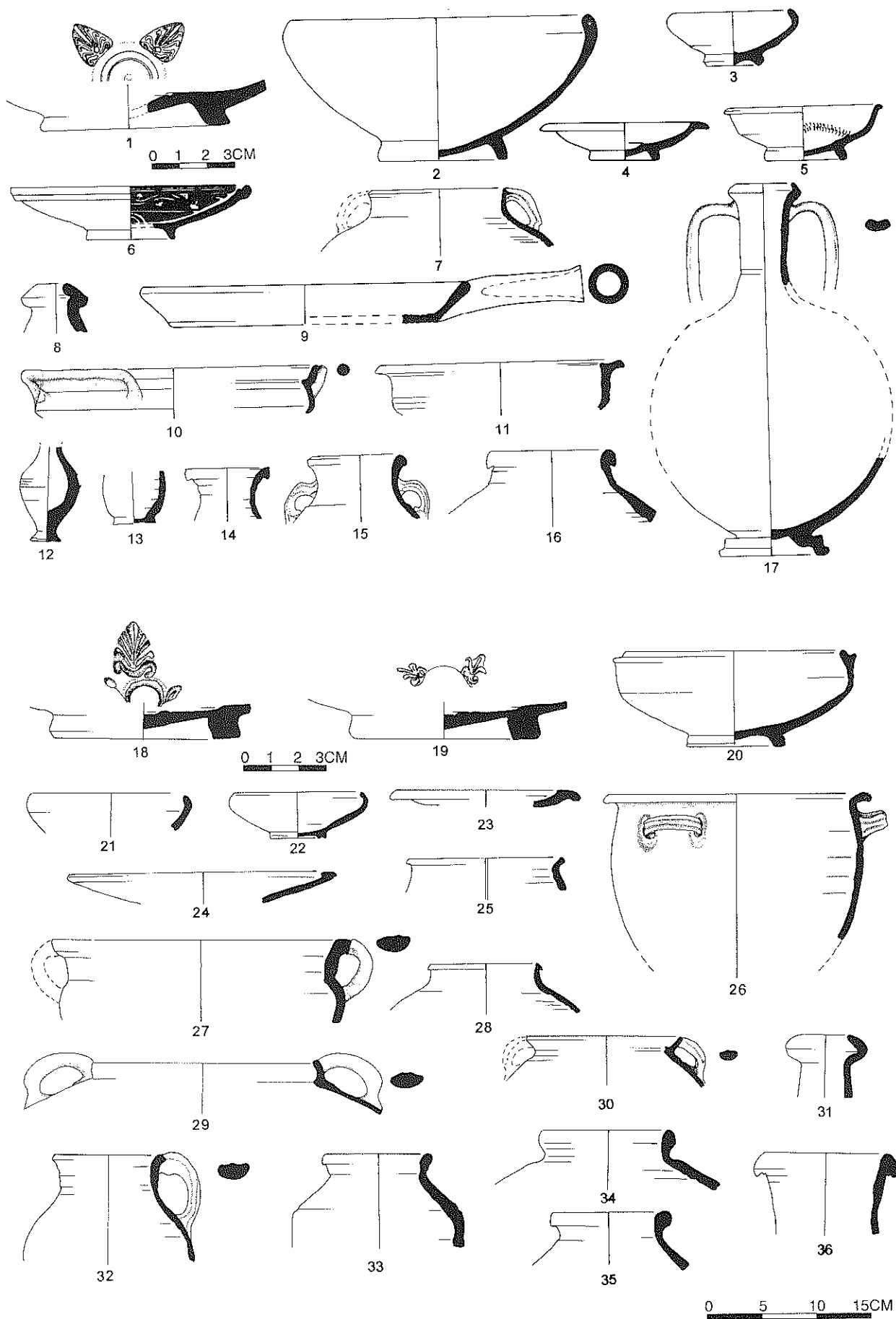


Fig. 6.55.

Fig. 6.56. Area C1, Phase 4a, Loci 4806, 4814, 4822.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Vessel</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Description</i>
1.	Bowl	48058/1 43340	4806 4361	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6). Some brown grits. Shiny black corroded slip all over. Reserved slip around rim.
2.	Bowl	48068/1	4806	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Minute mica grits. Red slip all over (2.5YR 4/8).
3.	Bowl	48037/1 48060	4806 4868	Light brownish gray clay (10YR 6/2). Some small gray and white grits. Dark grayish brown slip all over (7.5YR 3/2).
4.	Bowl	48058/2	4806	Reddish brown clay (5YR 5/4). Few gray grits. Lustrous even black slip.
5.	Bowl	48068/2	4806	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Corroded lustrous black slip.
6.	Bowl	48057/6	4806	Gray clay (5YR 5/1). Few gray grits. Dull very dark gray slip (5YR 3/1).
7.	Bowl	48040/1	4806	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Few white grits. Dusky red slip on top (2.5YR 3/4). Red slip on inside of base (10R 4/6).
8.	Bowl	48039/18	4806	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Few small white grits. Reddish brown to dark brown slip, not on base (2.5YR 3/2-3/6).
9.	Bowl	48089/8	4806	Brown clay (7.5YR 5/2). Gray grits. Dull very dark gray slip (7.5YR N3).
10.	Bowl	48068/3	4806	Gray clay (5YR 5/1). Lustrous very dark gray slip (2.5YR N/3). White decoration
11.	Bowl	48057/1	4806	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Small white grits. Dull black slip inside. Stamped decoration.
12.	Skyphos	48057/2	4806	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6). Weak red (2.5YR 4/2) to red (2.5YR 4/6) slip all over
13.	Amphora base	48057/3	4806	Pink clay (5YR 7/4). Black slip outside.
14.	Krater	48058/5	4806	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/8). Some white grits.
15.	Frying pan	48059/1	4806	Dark reddish brown clay (2.5YR 3/4). Many mica grits. Concentric wheel burni inside and on outside of rim.
16.	Lid	48039/11	4806	Dark reddish brown clay (2.5YR 3/4). Small gray and shiny grits.
17.	Cooking pot	48027/10	4806	Red clay (2.5YR 4/8). Gray and shiny grits.
18.	Unguentarium	48058/3	4822	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Small gray grits.
19.	Unguentarium	48058/4	4806	Pink clay (5YR 7/4). Small gray and white grits.
20.	Unguentarium	48059/4	4806	Pink clay (5YR 7/4). Many gray grits.
21.	Unguentarium	48068/4	4806	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Small gray grits.
22.	Jug	48059/2	4806	Light red clay (10R 6/8). Many minute white grits.
23.	Jug	48059/3	4806	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Many white grits.
24.	Jug	48039/1	4806	Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 5/4). Many large and small gray grits.
25.	Jar	48055	4806	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 5/4). Many brown gray and white grits. Light surface outside.
26.	Jar	48057/4	4806	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Small gray and white grits. Light surface outside.
27.	Jar	48086	4806	Red clay (2.5YR 5/6). Small gray and white grits.
28.	Amphora	48069/1	4806	Red clay (2.5YR 4/8). Many large and small white grits. Traces of red paint on neck
29.	Amphora base	48069/2	4806	Red clay (2.5YR 4/8). Many white and gray grits.
30.	Lamp	48069/3	4806	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Red slip (2.5YR 4/8).
31.	Lamp	48068/6	4806	Light reddish clay (5YR 6/4). Minute red grits.
32.	Bowl	48073/11	4814	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/8). Minute white grits. Very dark gray slip (2.5YR N/4) with dark stains (2.5YR 3/6).
33.	Krater	48073/7	4814	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6) Minute white and gray grits.
34.	Cooking pot	48073/3	4814	Yellowish red clay (5YR 4/6). Few small gray grits.
35.	Cooking pot	48073/9	4814	Red clay (2.5YR 4/8). Few small gray grits.
36.	Lamp	48073/12	4814	Pink clay (5YR 7/4). Few gray grits.

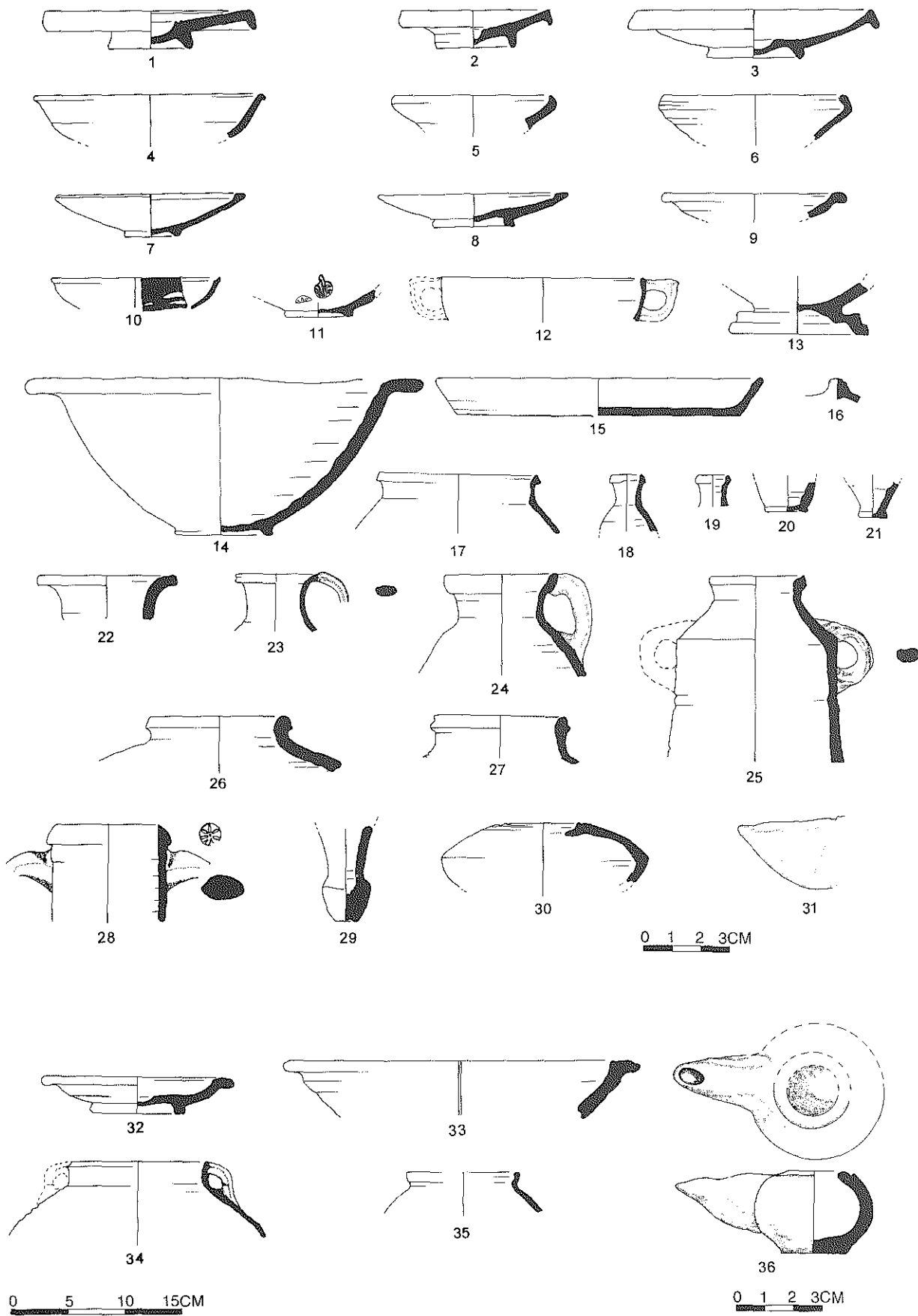


Fig. 6.56.

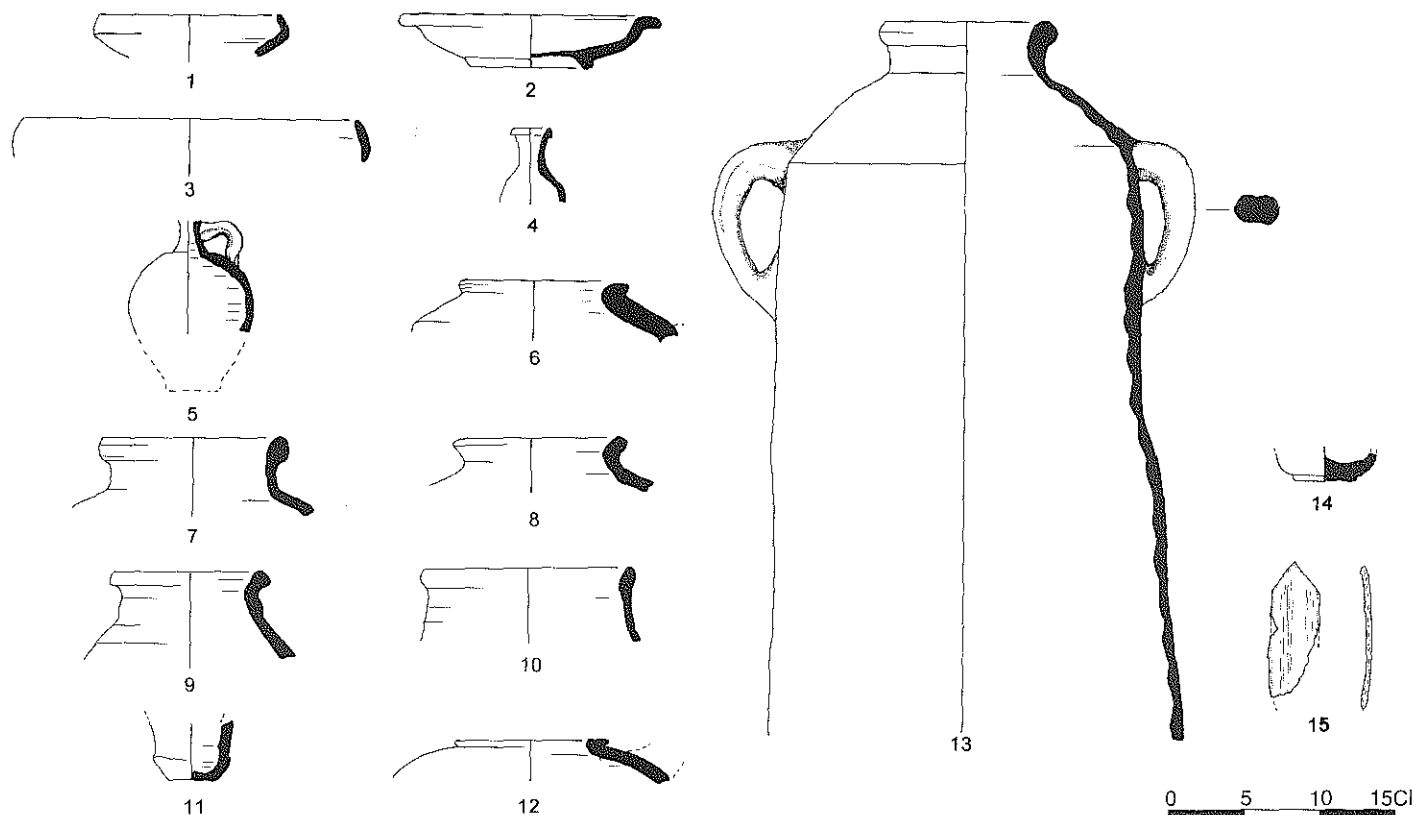


Fig. 6.57. Area C1, Phase 4a, Locus 4822.

No. Vessel	Reg. No.	Description
1. Bowl	48105/6	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6). Some white grits.
2. Bowl	48105/4	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/4). Few white grits. Corroded black slip.
3. Skyphos	48105/2	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Few tiny white and red grits. Black slip inside, dark red outside.
4. Unguentarium	48105/3	Reddish yellow clay (7.5Y 7/6). Few brown grits.
5. Juglet	48119/1	Dark reddish gray clay (5YR 4/2). Few gray grits. Traces of red decoration.
6. Jar	48118/2	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/8). Few white grits.
7. Jar	48119/5	Pink clay (7.5YR 7/4). Few brown grits.
8. Jar	48118/1	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/8). Many gray grits.
9. Jar	48125	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Shiny gray and brown grits.
10. Jar	48105/1	Pink clay (5YR 7/4). Some white and pink grits. Light surface outside.
11. Jar	48114/1	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). White and red grits.
12. Jar	48125	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/8). Small white grits.
13. Jar	48115	Very pale brown clay (10YR 7/3). White and beige grits.
14. Lamp	48114/2	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Red slip (2.5YR 4/8).
15. Spatula	48125	Bone.

Fig. 6.58. Area C2, Phase 2d, Locus 4514.

No. Vessel	Reg. No.	Description
1. Bowl	45051/1	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/8). Corroded red slip.
2. Bowl	45051/11	Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 5/4). Small gray and white grits. Metallic black slip all over.
3. Bowl	45053/3	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Tiny white grits. Reddish yellow slip inside and on top of outside (5YR 6/5).
4. Bowl	45053/1	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Tiny gray and white grits.
5. Plate	45051/7	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 8/6). Few brown grits. Red slip all over (2.5YR 4/6).
6. Casserole	45043/3	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Few white grits.
7. Frying pan	45043	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Some small gray and white grits.
8. Casserole	45043/8	Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 4/4). Tiny white and gray grits.
9. Lid	45051/3	Red clay (2.5YR 4/6). Many small white grits.
10. Cooking pot	45051/14	Weak red clay (10R 4/3). Many small white grits.
11. Unguentarium	45051/11	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Very few white grits. Very dark gray surface inside and out (2.5Y N4/0).
12. Juglet	45051/3	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6). Tiny white grits.
13. Jar	45043/7	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Small gray grits.
14. Jar	45051/15	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Some small gray and black grits.
15. Jar	45051/16	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Some small beige grits.

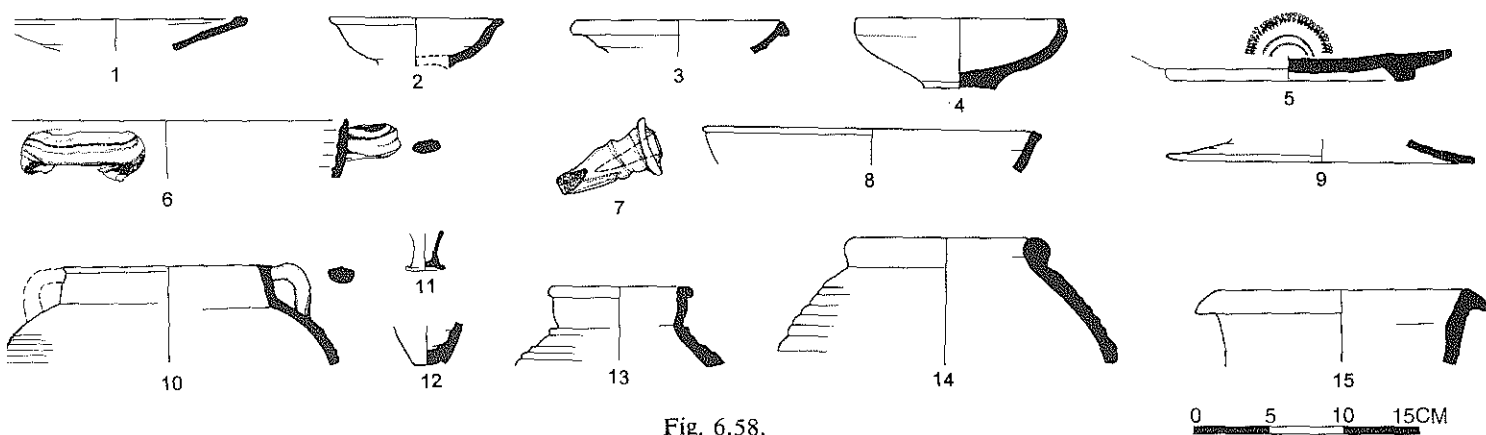


Fig. 6.58.

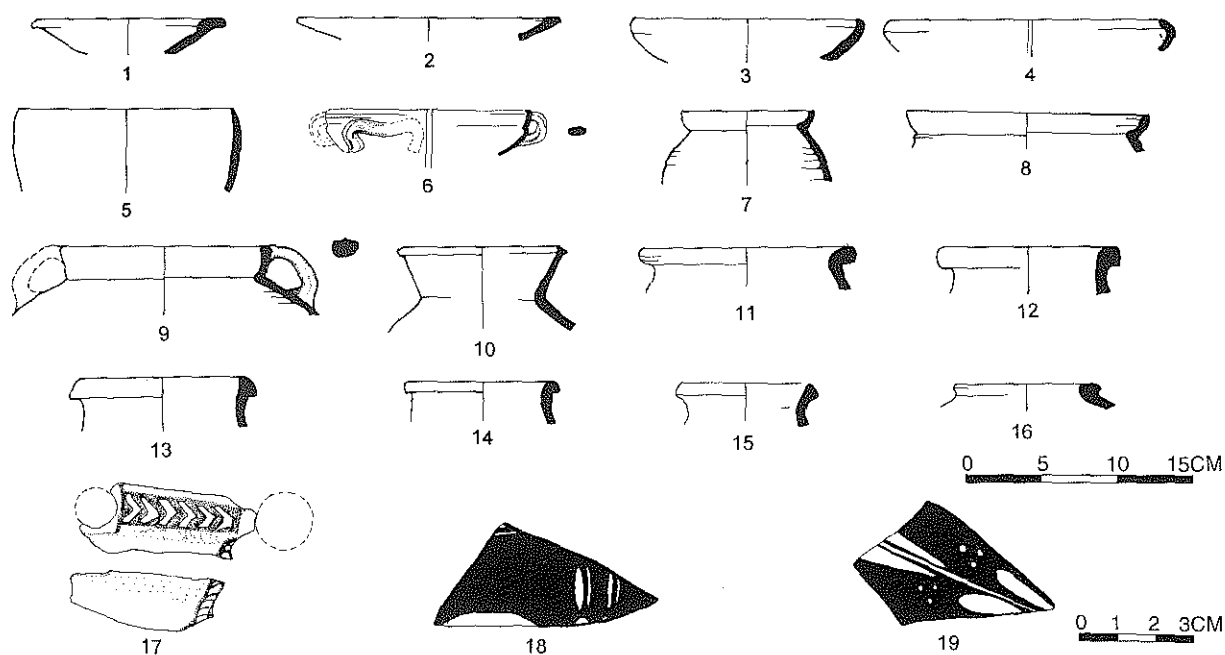


Fig. 6.59. Area C2, Phase 2d, Locus 4533.

No. Vessel	Reg. No.	Description
1. Bowl	46016/10	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Few white and red grits. Corroded black slip with dark reddish brown spots (5YR 3/3-3/1).
2. Bowl	45187/17	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Few white and red grits. Lustrous dark reddish brown to dark gray slip (2.5YR 3/4-N3).
3. Bowl	45187/16	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6). Gray grits. Thin black slip.
4. Bowl	45176/2	Very pale brown-yellow clay (10YR 8/4). Very few gray grits. Smoothed surface.
5. Skyphos	45176/6	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Many shiny grits. Corroded black slip all over.
6. Bowl	45176/5	Pink clay (5YR 8/4). Small beige and gray grits. Red (2.5YR 5/6) to reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4) slip.
7. Cooking pot	46015/1	Red-orange clay (2.5YR 5/8). Many small white grits.
8. Cooking pot	46016/8	Red-orange clay (2.5YR 4/8). Beige and shiny grits.
9. Cooking pot	46015/5	Red-orange clay (2.5YR 4/8). Beige and shiny grits.
10. Cooking pot	45139/1	Dark reddish brown clay (2.5YR 3/4). Some white grits.
11. Jar	45176/1	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Many small white grits.
12. Jar	46016/2	Buff-yellow clay (10YR 7/6). Many small white grits.
13. Jar	46017/3	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/8). Many small white grits.
14. Jug	46016/3	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8). Many small white grits. White outer surface.
15. Jug	46016/5	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/8). Many small white grits.
16. Jar	46016/7	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Many small white grits.
17. Lamp	45139/2	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/8). Dark red slip outside.
18. West Slope body fragment	45187/13	Reddish brown clay (5YR 5/4). Matt dark sepia glaze, minute grits. White and thinned clay paint, incised.
19. West Slope body fragment	45187/18	Reddish brown clay (5YR 5/4). Matt brown glaze. Thin white paint.

Fig. 6.60. Area C2, Phase 3(a?), Locus 4520.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Vessel</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
1.	Ionian relief bowl	45068/1	Brown clay (7.5YR 6/4). Brown glaze. Decorated with pine cones.
2.	West Slope plate	45153	Reddish brown clay (5YR 5/4). 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 gr Decorated with white paint.
3.	Base fragment of plate	45068/2	Light brown clay (10YR 5/3). Black slip inside decorated with stamped palmettes around th white circle.
4.	Bowl	45069/1	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Some buff grits. Dull black slip inside and on top of outside. Redd brown slip on bottom.
5.	Bowl	45068/3	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Very dark gray slip inside and on top of outside (5YR 3/1).
6.	Bowl	45068/4	Very pale brown clay (10YR 7/4). Many small and large white grits. Very dark dull gray slip (10 3/1).
7.	Bowl	45107/1	Yellow clay (10YR 8/6). Some buff grits. Shiny black slip all over.
8.	Bowl	45084	Grayish brown clay (2.5Y 5/2). Few mica and white grits. Matt black slip inside and on top of ou side.
9.	Bowl	45069/2	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Small white and brown grits. Dark reddish brown slip (2.5YR 3/4) insi and on top of outside.
10.	Bowl	45058/11	Very pale brown clay (10YR 8/3). Thin corroded brown slip inside and on top of outside.
11.	Bowl	45058/10	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Some small white grits.
12.	Bowl	45058/2	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Some small gray and mica grits.
13.	Bowl	45068/6	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Small white and gray grits. Red (2.5YR 5/8) slip inside and on low part outside. Dull black slip on rim outside.
14.	Krater	45068/6	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Some small gray grits. White surface. Thin dull red paint.
15.	Large bowl	45074/1	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Thick gray core. Tiny gray grits. Dark red slip (10R 4/6).
16.	Amphora base	45147/1	Brown clay (7.5YR 5/4). Sepia glaze on entire base.
17.	Krater	45074/2	Red clay (10R 5/6). Few white grits. Red (10R 4/8) to dark red (10R 3/6) slip. Thinned white paint.
18.	Krater	45107/2	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Light surface outside. Small grits. Red paint (10R 4/6).
19.	Frying pan	45073/1	Dark red-brown clay (2.5YR 3/6). Many large mica grits. Concentric wheel burnish inside and o handle.
20.	Baking tray	45058/12	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Many gray dark grits.
21.	Baking tray	45091/1	Dark reddish brown clay (2.5YR 3/4). Small gray and shiny grits. Black core.
22.	Frying pan	45098/1	Red clay (10R 5/6). Some gray and mica grits.
23.	Casserole	45134	Dark reddish brown clay (2.5YR 2.5/4). Few gray and shiny grits.
24.	Casserole	45148/1	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Many gray and mica grits.
25.	Casserole	45068/7	Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 5/8). Tiny white and shiny grits.
26.	Cooking pot	45147/2	Reddish brown clay (10R 5/8). Tiny gray grits.
27.	Cooking pot	45069/3	Reddish brown clay (10R 5/8). Tiny white grits.
28.	Cooking pot	45073/2	Reddish gray clay (10R 4/3). Small gray and white grits.
29.	Cooking pot	45082/1	Reddish brown clay (10R 5/8). White grits.
30.	Lid	451333/1	Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 5/4). Few white and gray grits.
31.	Lid	45133/5	Reddish brown clay (5YR 4/3). Many white grits.
32.	Lid	45126	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Many small white grits.
33.	Lid	45151	Red clay (10R 5/8). Many small white grits.



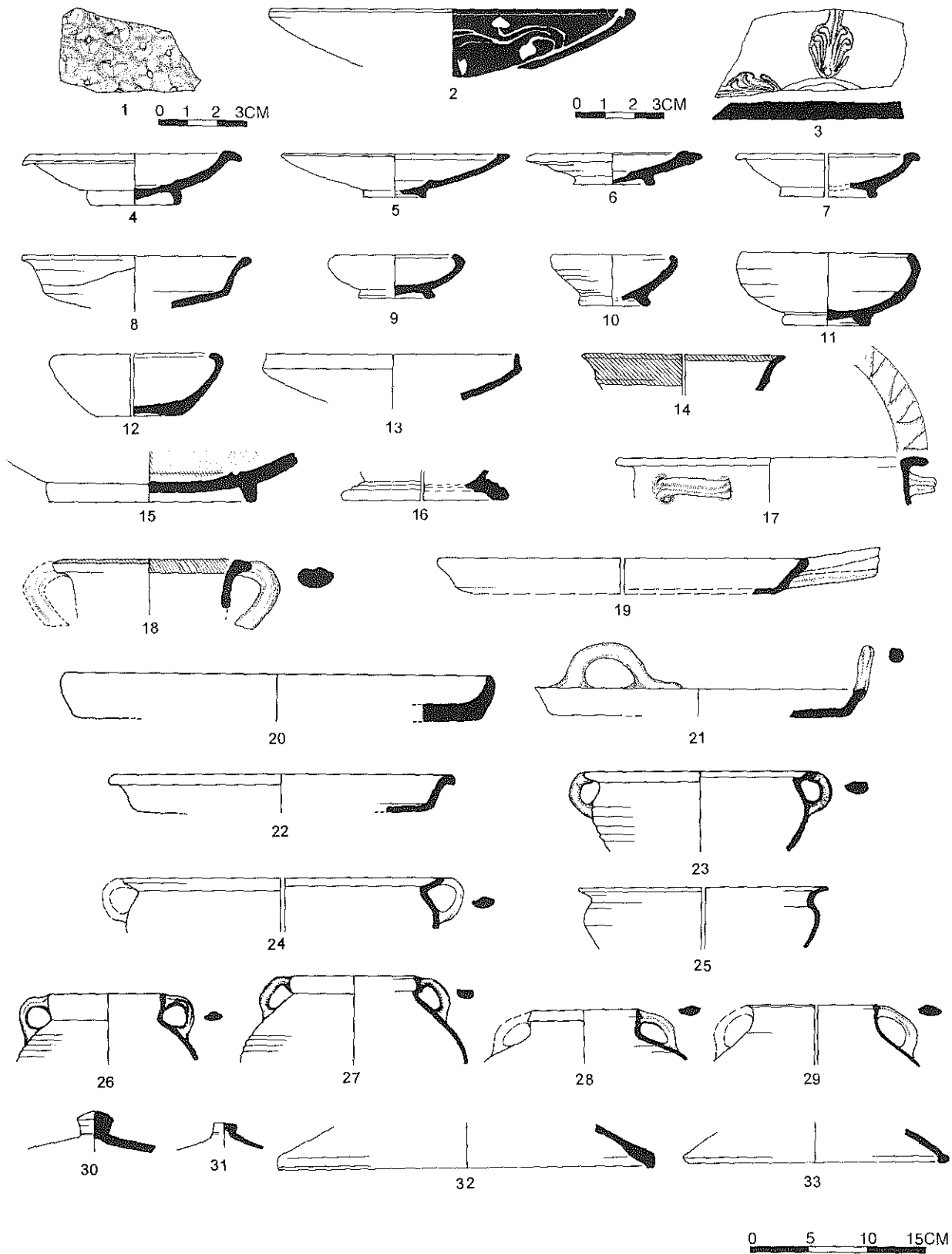


Fig. 6.60.

Fig. 6.61. Area C2, Phase 3(a?), Locus 4520 (continued)

<i>No.</i>	<i>Vessel</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
1.	Unguentarium	45153	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Small gray grits.
2.	Jug	45085	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Small shiny and gray grits.
3.	Jug	45134	Light reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Tiny brown and few large white grits.
4.	Jug	45118	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/8). Many large and small white grits.
5.	Amphora	45115	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 8/6). Tiny gray grits. Red-brown dot under rim.
6.	Jar	45125	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Few red and buff grits.
7.	Jar	45058	Light gray clay (10YR 7/2). Many gray grits.
8.	Jar	45091	Light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4). Tiny white and sandy grits.
9.	Amphora	45058	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Small brown, red, and mica grits.
10.	Amphora	45117	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Many of mica and some white grits.
11.	Amphora	45068	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/8). Few minute brown grits.
12.	Cooking pot support	45089	Light yellowish brown clay (10YR 6/4). Gray and white grits.
13.	Lamp	45105	Pinkish gray clay (7.5YR 7/2). Tiny gray grits.
14.	Figurine	45064	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Coated with thin yellowish slip. Some traces of red paint.
15.	Mortar	45132	Basalt stone.
16.	Bone handle	45147	Bone.

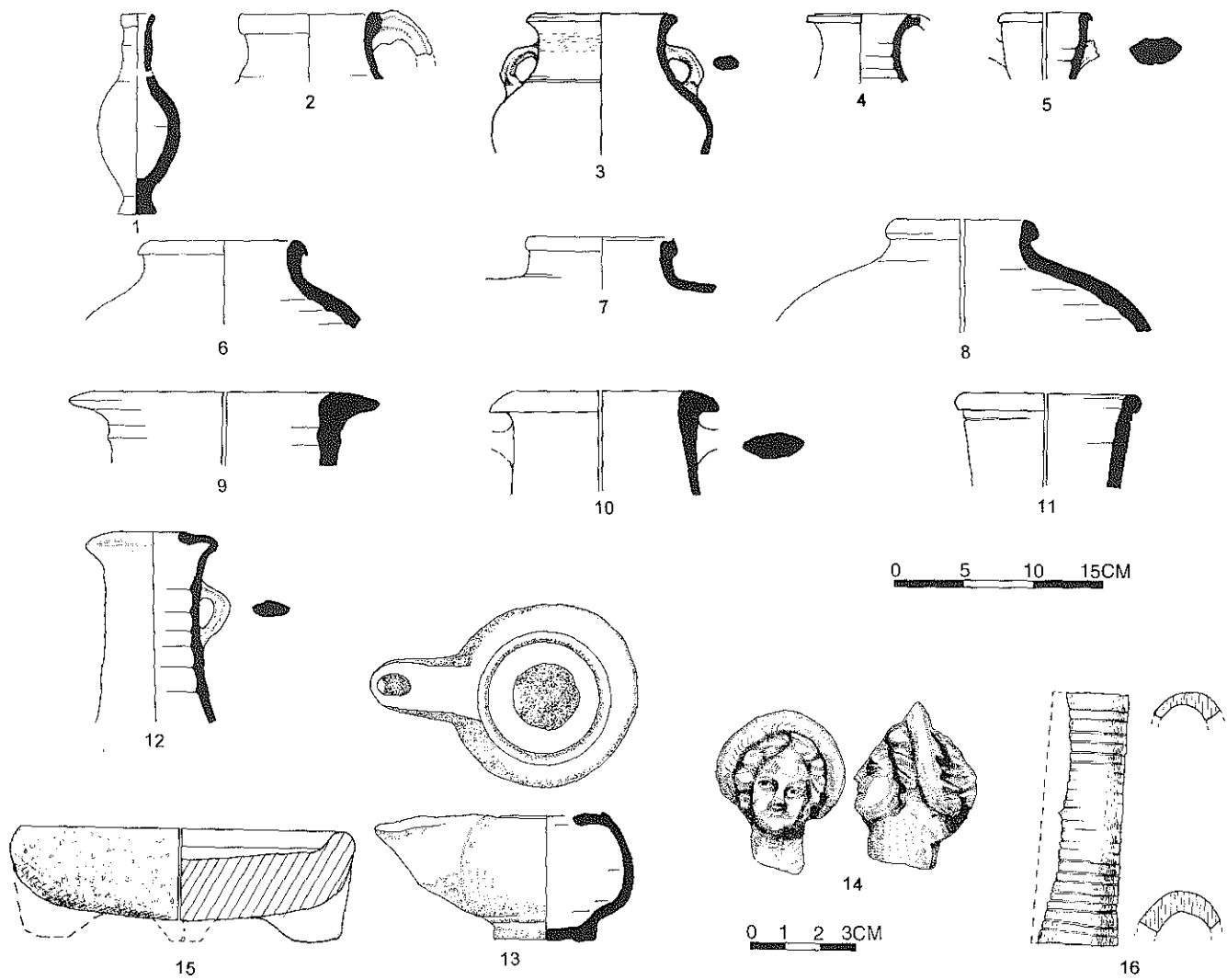


Fig. 6.61.

Fig. 6.62. Area C2, Phase 3b, Locus 4535.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Vessel</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
1.	Plate — West Slope technique	45228, 45241, 45244/2	Reddish gray clay (5YR 5/2). Matt black slip. Myrtle motif, rouletting, stamped palmette
2.	Bowl — West Slope technique	45244/2	Red clay (2.5YR 5/6). Small white grits. Light brown slip. White palmette.
3.	Bowl	45228	Light brown clay (10YR 5/3). Some small white grits. Black slip inside.
4.	Bowl	45244/3	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Small white grits. Dark reddish brown slip (2.5YR 2.5/4), except for red circle on base.
5.	Bowl	45244/4	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Small mica grits. Lustrous black slip. Rouletting on base.
6.	Bowl	45370	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Lustrous black slip. Rouletted decoration on base.
7.	Bowl	45322	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Some white grits. Dark gray slip inside and on top of outside.
8.	Bowl	45243	Dark brown clay (7.5YR 4/2). Many small shiny grits. Black slip inside and on top of outside.
9.	Bowl	45378	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Small white grits. Dusky red (2.5YR 3/2) to red (2.5YR 5/6) slip.
10.	Bowl	45156	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/8). Few shiny grits. Red (2.5YR 5/8) to reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4) slip.
11.	Bowl	45241	Red clay (2.5YR 5/6). Small gray grits.
12.	Bowl	45354	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Tiny white and mica grits.
13.	Skyphos	45244/5	Red-orange clay (2.5YR 5/6). Some mica grits. Red-orange slip (2.5YR 4/8).
14.	Mortarium	45244/6	Pink clay (5YR 7/4). Large brown grits. Light surface.
15.	Mortarium	45244/7	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Small gray grits.
16.	Large bowl	45353	Very pale brown (10YR 7/4). Tiny white grits.
17.	Large bowl	45343	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Thick gray core. Many air bubbles in clay. Dark red matt slip inside and out on rim (10R 4/6).
18.	Krater	45361	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Tiny gray and white grits.
19.	Frying pan	45401	Reddish orange clay (2.5YR 4/8). Many large and small grits.
20.	Cooking pot	45227	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Many small white grits.
21.	Casserole	45378	Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 4/4). Small white grits.
22.	Casserole	45165	Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 4/4). Small white grits.
23.	Baking tray	452254/8	Reddish brown clay (5YR 4/4). Brown and many mica grits.
24.	Lid	45354	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Many white and brown grits.
25.	Lid	45244/9	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Many small white and shiny grits.
26.	Lid	45333	Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6). Large and small gray grits.
27.	Bottle	45349	Buff-pink clay (7.5YR 7/4). Many small dark gray grits. Red-orange decoration (2.5YR 4/8).
28.	Unguentarium	45228	Very pale brown-yellow clay (10YR 8/3). Small gray grits.
29.	Jug	45353	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Gray and brown grits.
30.	Jug	45244/10	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Few white grits.
31.	Jug	45389	Pink clay (7.5YR 8/4). Lustrous thick black slip.

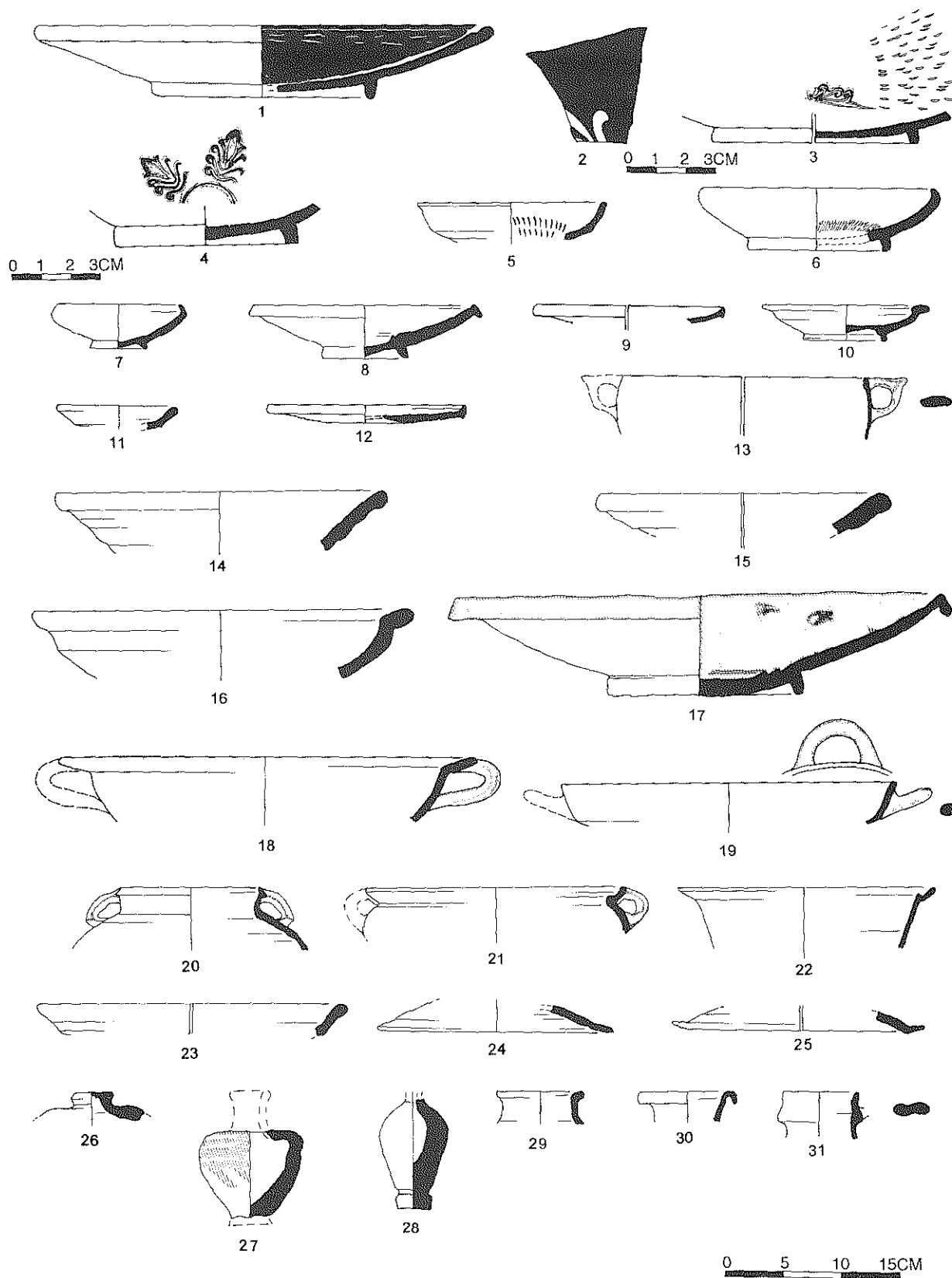


Fig. 6.62.

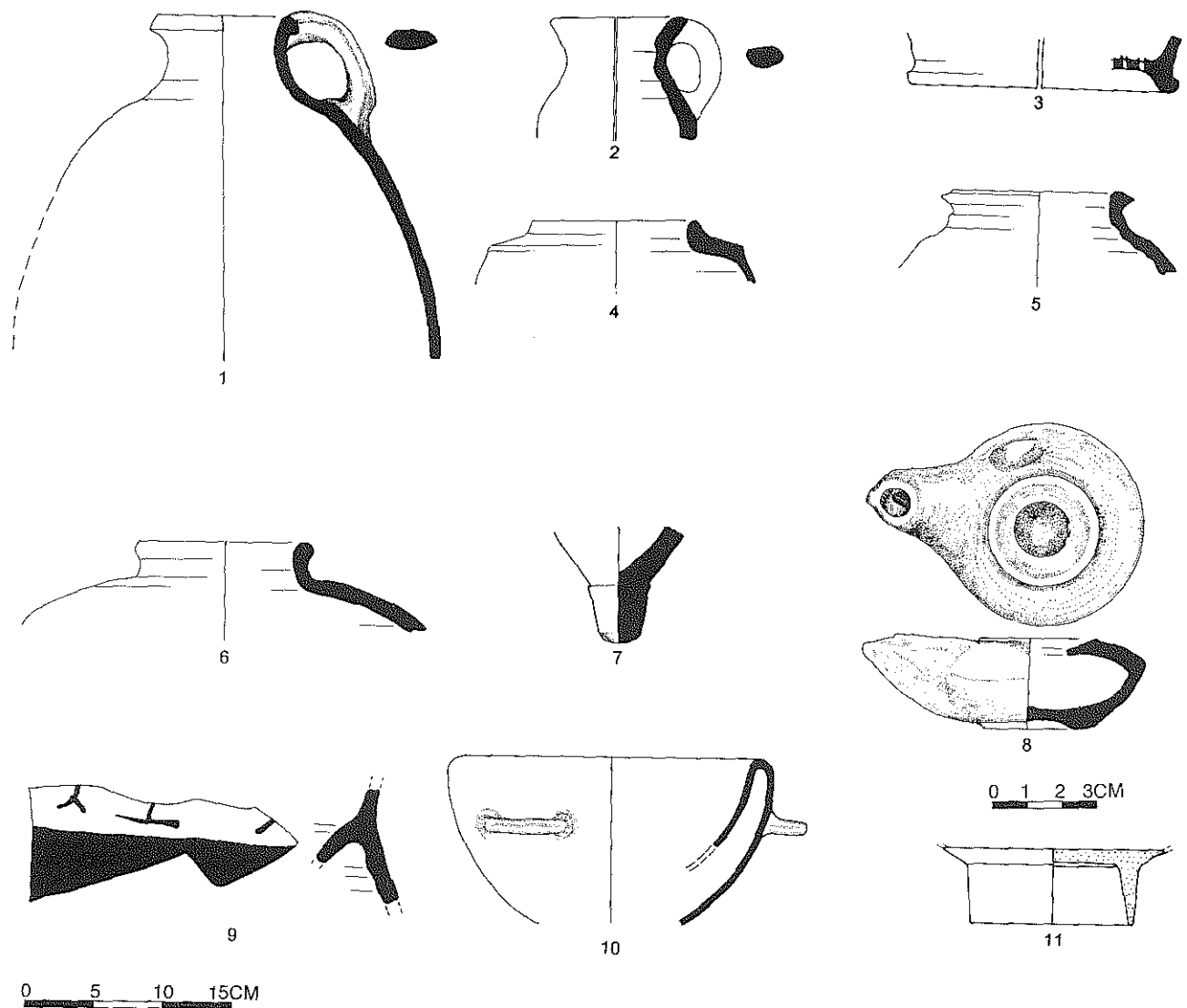


Fig. 6.63. Area C2, Phase 3b, Locus 4535 (continued).

No.	Vessel	Reg. No.	Description
1.	Jug	45241	Pink clay (5YR 7/4). Few gray and white grits.
2.	Jug	45377	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Small gray grits.
3.	Colander base (strainer)	45105	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6). Small gray grits.
4.	Jar	45391	Pink clay (7.5YR 8/4). Small white grits.
5.	Jar	45230	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Gray and brown grits.
6.	Jar	45171	Light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4). Light gray grits.
7.	Amphora base	45343	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Small gray and white grits.
8.	Lamp	45400	Brownish clay (7.5YR 5/2). Reddish brown slip.
9.	Decorated sherd	45343	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Reddish brown and gray slip (2.5YR 4/4).
10.	Thermos vessel	45227 + 45241	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/3). Matt black slip outside with many fingerprints.
11.	Stone base	45401 + 4535	Alabaster.

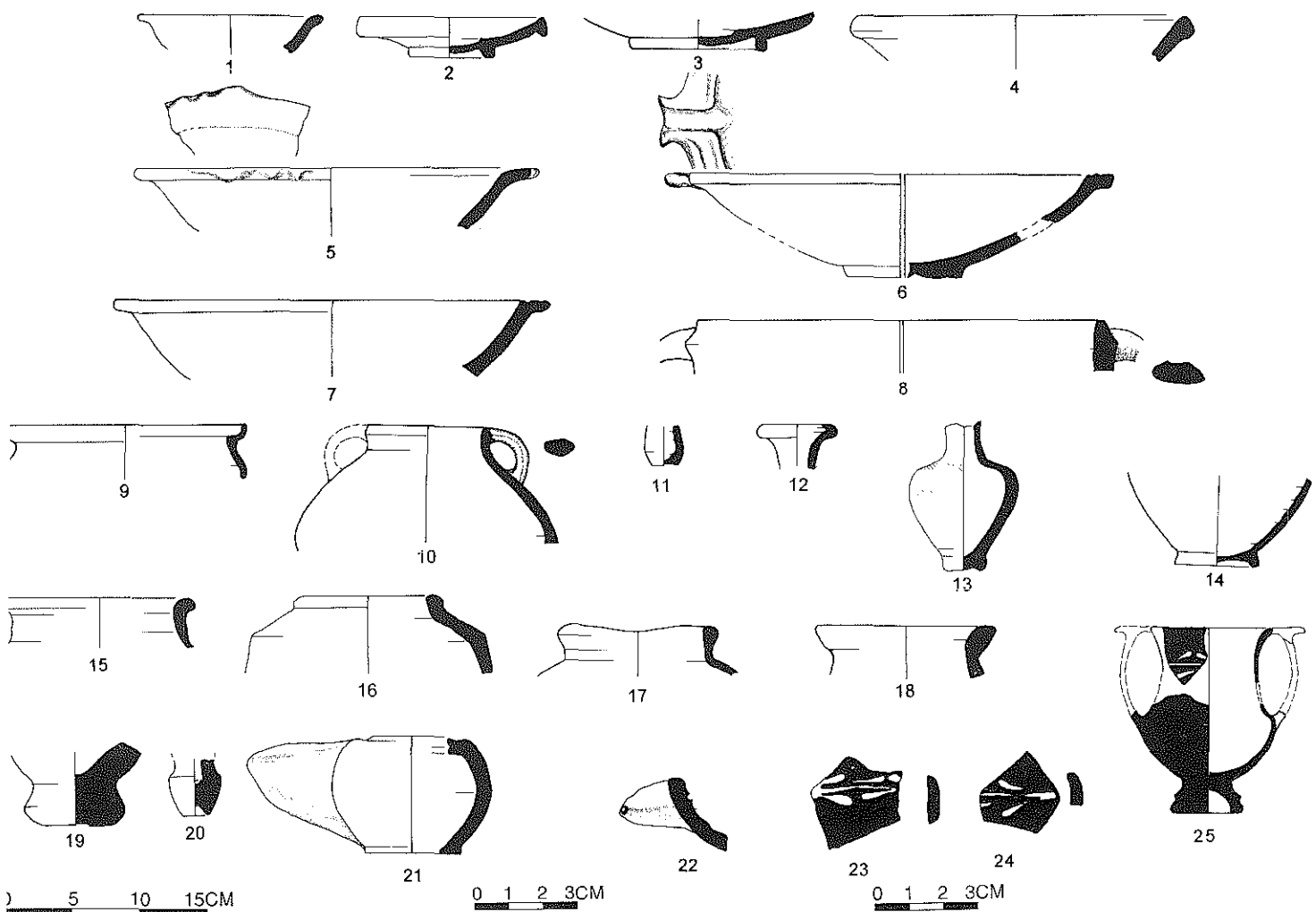


Fig. 6.64. Area C2, Phase 4(?), Locus 4576.

No.	Vessel	Reg. No.	Description
1.	Bowl	45508/20	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Few white grits. Lustrous black slip.
2.	Bowl	45470/8	Brownish yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6). Some beige and gray grits. Black corroded slip all over.
3.	Bowl	45469/7	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Some small white grits. Red slip all over (2.5YR 5/6).
4.	Mortarium	45507/8	Buff-pink clay (7.5YR 7/4). Many gray grits.
5.	Large krater	46122/5	Light pink clay (7.5YR 8/4). White grits. Pale yellow-olive outer surface (2.5Y 8/4).
6.	Large krater	46461/2	Brown clay (7.5YR 5/2). Many small gray and shiny grits.
7.	Large krater	46083	Reddish yellow clay (5Y 7/6). Small gray grits. White surface inside.
8.	Krater	45464/2	Buff-pink clay (7.5YR 7/4). Small gray grits.
9.	Casserole	45469/5	Reddish brown clay (10R 4/4). Mica and gray grits.
10.	Cooking pot	45469/6	Reddish brown clay (10R 4/4). Tiny black and gray grits.
11.	Juglet	45508/5	Pale yellow clay (5Y 8/3). Tiny brown and gray grits.
12.	Jug	46093/1	Light red clay (10R 6/8). Lustrous black slip all over.
13.	Bottle	45462	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Many small gray grits. Traces of red decoration outside.
14.	Jug (?)	45506/5	Light red clay (10R 6/8). Red slip (10R 5/8) inside and out. A black stripe outside.
15.	Jug	45464/6	Brown clay (7.5YR 5/4). Small black and shiny grits. Pinkish white surface.
16.	Jar	45509/4	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Many gray and few white grits.
17.	Jar	45506/8	Light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4). Many large white and gray grits.
18.	Amphora	45508/8	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Mica grits. Pinkish white surface outside.
19.	Amphora	45509/7	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Small mica grits.
20.	Amphora	45508/8	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Many white and shiny grits.
21.	Lamp	45469/8	Pale yellow clay (2.5Y 8/4). Small white grits.
22.	Lamp filler	45506/2	Pink clay (7.5YR 7/4). Corroded black slip.
23.	West Slope fragment	45507/5	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Glossy dark sepia slip. Thinned clay paint.
24.	West Slope fragment	45509/13	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Glossy dark sepia slip. Thinned clay paint.
25.	Kantharos	45470/2	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Glossy dark sepia slip. Thinned clay paint.

Fig. 6.65. Area C2, Phase 4?/5a, Locus 4566.

<i>No. Vessel</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
1. Plate	46206/1	Brown clay (7.5YR 5/2). Glossy dark sepia glaze covering the interior and the exterior below the lip. Small white and gray grits. Decorated with white paint.
2. Bowl	45495	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Few shiny and gray grits.
3. Bowl	45496	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Many small white and some shiny gray grits.
4. Bowl	45381/1	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Some gray and shiny grits. Reddish brown slip (5YR 4/3), none on base. Off center a red circle (2.5YR 4/6).
5. Bowl	45427/1	Brown clay (7.5YR 5/2). Some small white grits. Traces of black matt slip inside and out.
6. Bowl	45505	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6). Gray and white small grits. Few large light brown grits.
7. Bowl	45305	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Dark brown slip.
8. Bowl	45513	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Small white grits. Dark red to dark reddish brown slip all over (2.5YR 3/6-3/4).
9. Bowl	46209	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Some small white grits. Shiny dark reddish brown slip (2.5YR 3/4).
10. Bowl	46151 (1.4609)	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6). Corroded reddish brown to dark red matt slip (2.5YR 3/2-3/6).
11. Bowl	45381/4	Light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4). Few small white grits. Yellowish red slip inside (5YR 5/8) and black on rim outside.
12. Bowl	45381 /21	Light red clay (10R 6/6). Few minute white grits. Metallic black slip all over.
13. Bowl	46206/19	Pink clay (5YR 8/4). Some small brown and red grits. Traces of red slip.
14. Bowl	45381/20	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Small white grits.
15. Bowl	45496	Red clay (2.5YR 5/6). Small gray grits. Very dark gray slip inside (5YR 3/1), changing to red (10R 5/8).
16. Bowl	46207/1	Brown clay (10YR 5/3). Small gray and sandy grits. Dull dark gray slip (10YR 3/1), inside and on top of outside.
17. Bowl	40010/7	Light red clay (10R 6/8). Few gray and brown grits. Red slip (10R 4/8) inside and on top of outside. Some dark gray stains on slip.
18. Bowl	45495	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 4/6). Many large and small gray grits.
19. Bowl	46174	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Some small white and gray grits.
20. Mortarium	45472	White clay (10YR 8/2). Many tiny gray grits.
21. Krater	46116	Very pale brown clay (10YR 7/4). Many small black grits. A black stripe on rim.
22. Krater	46210/17	Very pale brown clay (10YR 7/3). Many small gray grits. Traces of brown-red decoration.
23. Krater	46075	Pink buff clay (5YR 6/6). Some white and gray grits. Red decoration.
24. Krater	46014	Pink clay (5YR 8/3). Many tiny gray grits. Light red decoration.
25. Krater	45472	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Some gray and beige grits.
26. Krater	46010/25	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Small beige grits.
27. Krater	46010/7	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Large and small gray and white grits.
28. Frying pan	45505	Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 4/6). Shiny and white grits. Wheel burnished inside.
29. Casserole	46074	Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 4/8). White, gray, and shiny grits.
30. Casserole	46010/27	Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 4/8). Shiny grits.
31. Casserole	46207/2	Dark reddish gray clay (10R 3/1). Tiny gray and some white grits.
32. Casserole	45472	Red clay (2.5YR 4/6). Small gray grits.
33. Casserole	46010/28	Dark gray clay (5YR 3/1). Few tiny white grits.
34. Casserole	45427/8	Reddish brown clay (5YR 3/1). Tiny white grits.
35. Casserole	46206/12	Reddish brown clay (5YR 4/4). Small white grits.
36. Cooking pot	46010/7	Orange-red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Many tiny white grits.
37. Cooking pot	45496	Reddish brown clay (10R 5/6). Tiny white grits.
38. Cooking pot	46074	Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 4/6). White and brown grits. Small grits.
39. Cooking pot	45513	Reddish brown clay (10R 4/8). Some white and few shiny grits.
40. Cooking pot	45496	Reddish brown clay (10R 5/8). Few white grits.
41. Cooking pot	45486	Reddish brown clay (10R 4/8). Few white grits.



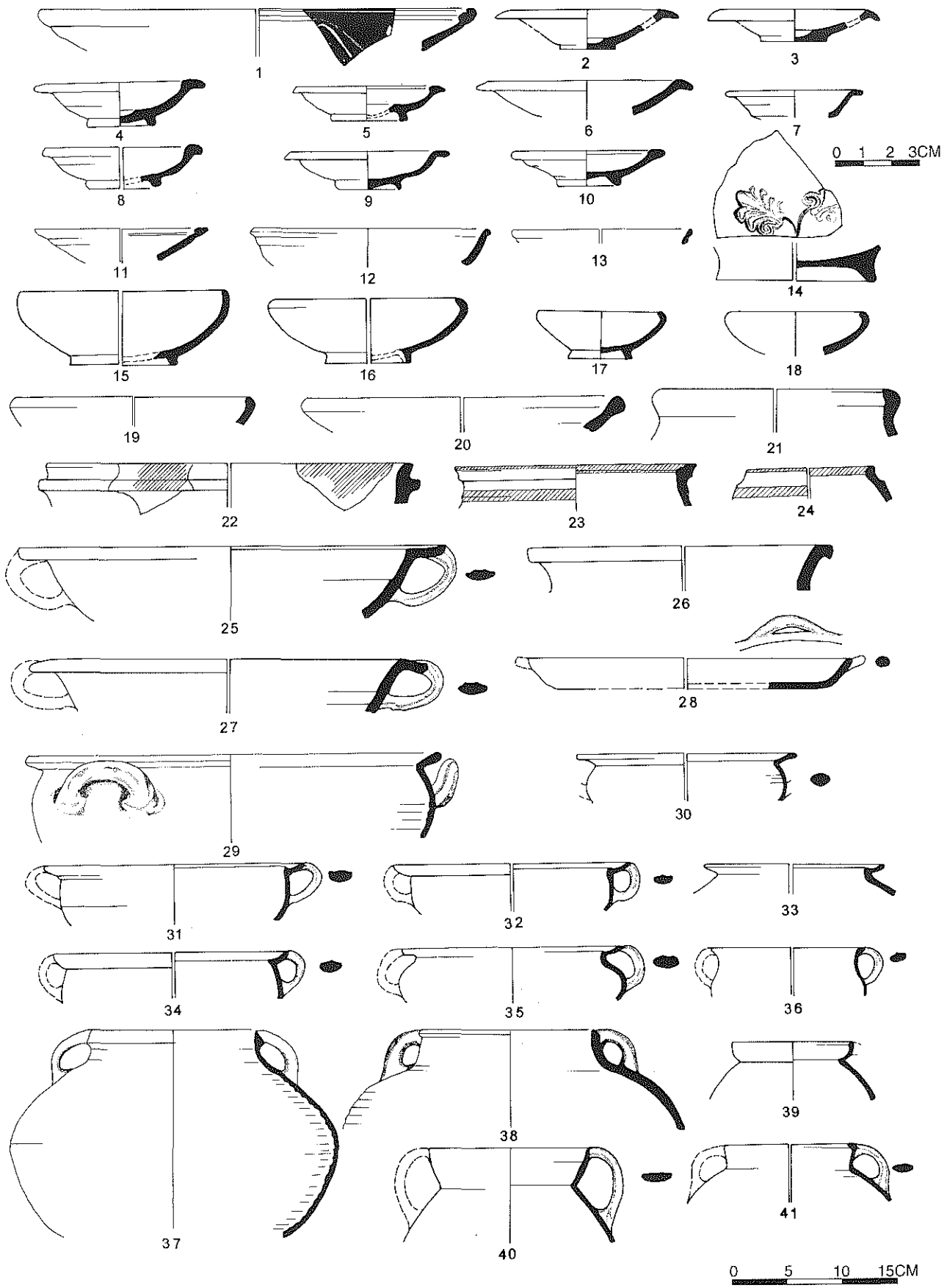


Fig. 6.65.

**Fig. 6.66. Area C2, Phase 4?/5a, Locus 4566 (continued).**

<i>No.</i>	<i>Vessel</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
1.	Cooking pot	46119	Reddish brown clay (10R 4/8). Tiny white grits.
2.	Cooking pot	46010/29	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Tiny white grits.
3.	Lid	45502	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Small white grits.
4.	Strainer	46010/30	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Tiny white grits.
5.	Miniature vessel	45494	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Many white grits.
6.	Juglet	46077	Very pale brown clay (10YR 8/4). Tiny brown grits.
7.	Juglet	46079	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/8). Small mica grits. Light surface outside.
8.	Juglet	45495	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Few white and red grits. Metallic reddish brown slip outside and on the top inside (2.5YR 4/4).
9.	Unguentarium	45512	Buff pink clay (5YR 7/4). White beige slip (5YR 8/1). Many tiny gray and white grits.
10.	Unguentarium	45496	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Small beige grits.
11.	Amphoriskos or pilgrim flask	45381/4	Light reddish brown clay (2.5YR 6/4). Some gray and white grits.
12.	Jug	45436	Light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4). Small white gray and brown grits.
13.	Jug or table amphora	45513	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Many large and small beige grits.
14.	Jug	46151; 45473	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Small white grits. Dull red paint (10R 4/5).
15.	Jug	45515	Light gray clay (2.5YR 7/8). Few gray and white grits.
16.	Jug	46075	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Some white grits.
17.	Jug	46151	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Small gray grits.
18.	Jug	46079	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Smoothed surface outside. Many white grits. Thick white dot and brown-red line.
19.	Jug	46206/23	Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 5/4). Red and white grits. Decorated with lustrous black to dark red paint.
20.	Jug	46210/29	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Lustrous black decoration.
21.	Jar	45513	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Many small white grits.
22.	Jar	46075	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Some white and brown grits.
23.	Jar	46119	Light gray clay (10YR 7/2). Large and small white gray grits.
24.	Jar	45502	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). White and mica grits.
25.	Jar	45502	Red clay (2.5YR 5/6). Many white and gray grits.
26.	Jar	46219/7	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Small white and gray grits.

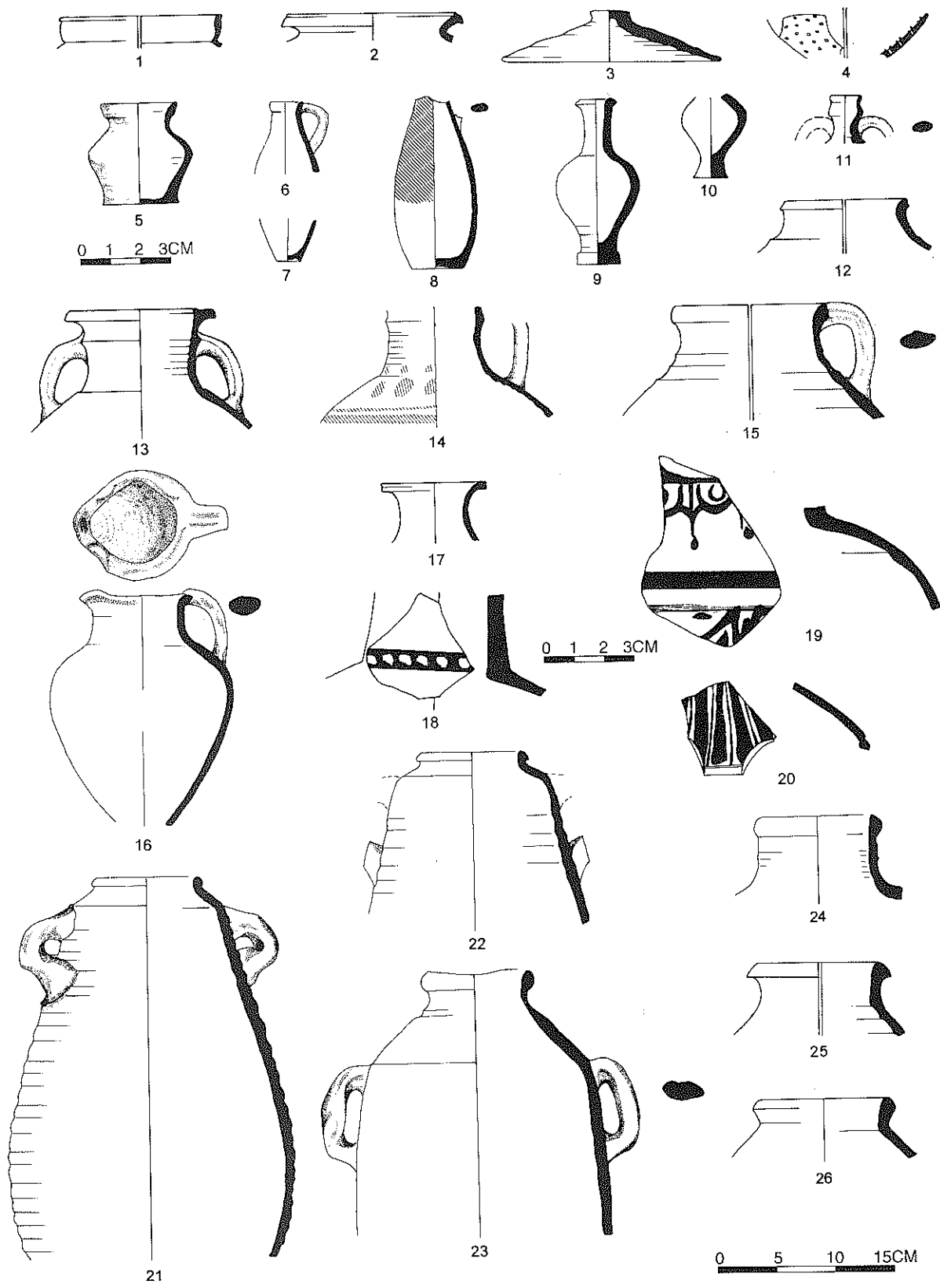


Fig. 6.66.

**Fig. 6.67. Area C2, Phases 4?/5a, Locus 4566 (continued).**

<i>No.</i>	<i>Vessel</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
1.	Amphora	46210/39	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Many white and mica grits.
2.	Amphora	45502	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Many mica and brown grits.
3.	Amphora	46219/6	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Tiny mica and white grits.
4.	Amphora	46210/40	Light gray clay (2.5Y 7/2). Tiny gray grits.
5.	Stamped handle	46210	Buff pink clay (7.5YR 7/4). Few tiny gray grits.
6.	Amphora base	45515	Light reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 8/6). Tiny brown grits.
7.	Lamp	45502	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Small gray grits.
8.	Lamp	46076	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Small white grits. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8)
9.	Lamp	45495/2	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Many small white and gray grits.
10.	Lamp	45473	Gray clay (2.5YR NS). Few minute mica grits. Black slip on top.
11.	Cooking pot handle	46207/4	Very pale brown clay (10YR 7/3). Many white and gray grits.
12.	Cooking pot handle	45381/12	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6). Few white and mica grits.
13.	Bone handle	46187	Bone.
14.	Ostrakon	46210/42	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Many large and small white and gray grits.

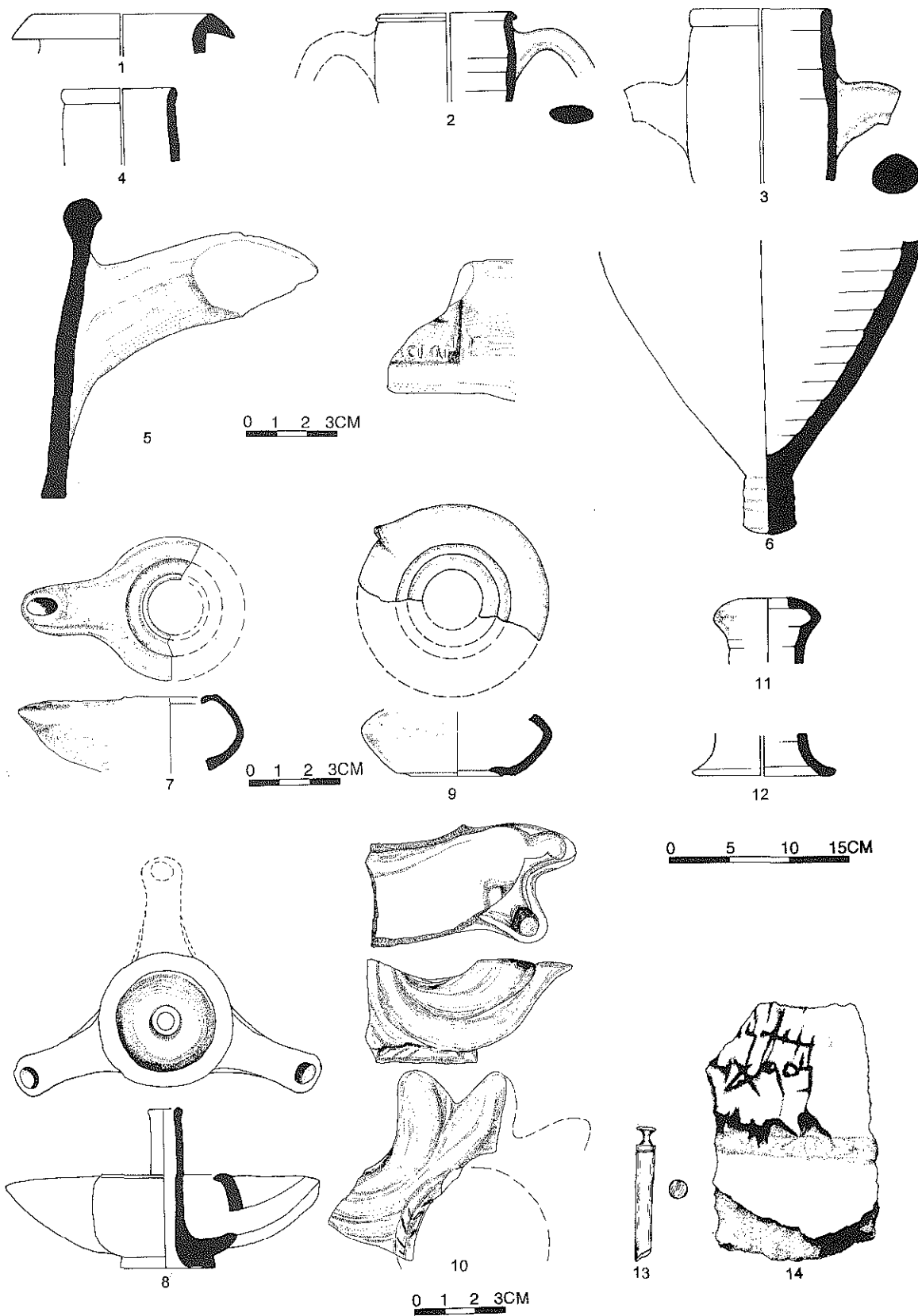


Fig. 6.67.

Fig. 6.68. Area C2, Phases 3?/4(?) + 5, Locus 4577.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Vessel</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
1.	Bowl	46081/1	Very pale brown clay (10YR 7/4). Tiny gray grits.
2.	Bowl	46115/4	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/4). Few white grits.
3.	Bowl	46115/9	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Yellowish red slip (5YR 5/8).
4.	Bowl	46115/1	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Tiny beige grits. Matt red slip (10R 4/8).
5.	Plate	46166/6	Light reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/4). Matt black slip.
6.	Bowl	46087	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Dull red slip inside and on top of outside (10R 4/6).
7.	Bowl	46115/2	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Lustrous black slip.
8.	Plate	46166/7	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Lustrous black slip with reddish brown line on rim.
9.	Bowl	45474/1	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Dark red slip all over (2.5YR 3/6).
10.	Bowl	46115/5	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). White grits. Matt yellowish red slip inside (5YR 5/6).
11.	Mortarium	46118	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Many small brown and white grits.
12.	Mortarium	46115/3	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Small white grits.
13.	Large bowl	46115/8	Light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4). White and mica grits.
14.	Casserole	46166	Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 4/6). Few white grits.
15.	Casserole	46087	Dark reddish brown clay (2.5YR 3/4). White grits.
16.	Cooking pot	45474/2	Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 4/6). White and shiny grits.
17.	Cooking pot	46087	Red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Few gray and white grits.
18.	Cooking pot	46192	Reddish brown clay (5YR 4/6). Small gray, white, and shiny grits.
19.	Amphoriskos	46144	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Tiny gray grits. Light red-orange slip outside (5YR 7/6). Red orange decoration (2.5YR 5/8)
20.	Unguentarium	4574/10	Reddish brown clay (5YR 5/4). Many small white grits. Gray slip inside and on top of outside. Gray line on neck outside.
21.	Unguentarium	46087	Light red clay (10R 6/6). Small white grits. Pinkish white surface outside.
22.	Jug	46087	Light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4). Beige grits. Pinkish white surface outside.
23.	Amphora base	45474/3	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Few small gray grits.
24.	Jar	45474/8	Red clay (10R 5/8). Many white grits.
25.	Jar	45474/5	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Some small gray and white grits.
26.	Lamp	46085	Pink clay (5YR 7/4). Few small gray grits.
27.	Amphora	46166	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4).

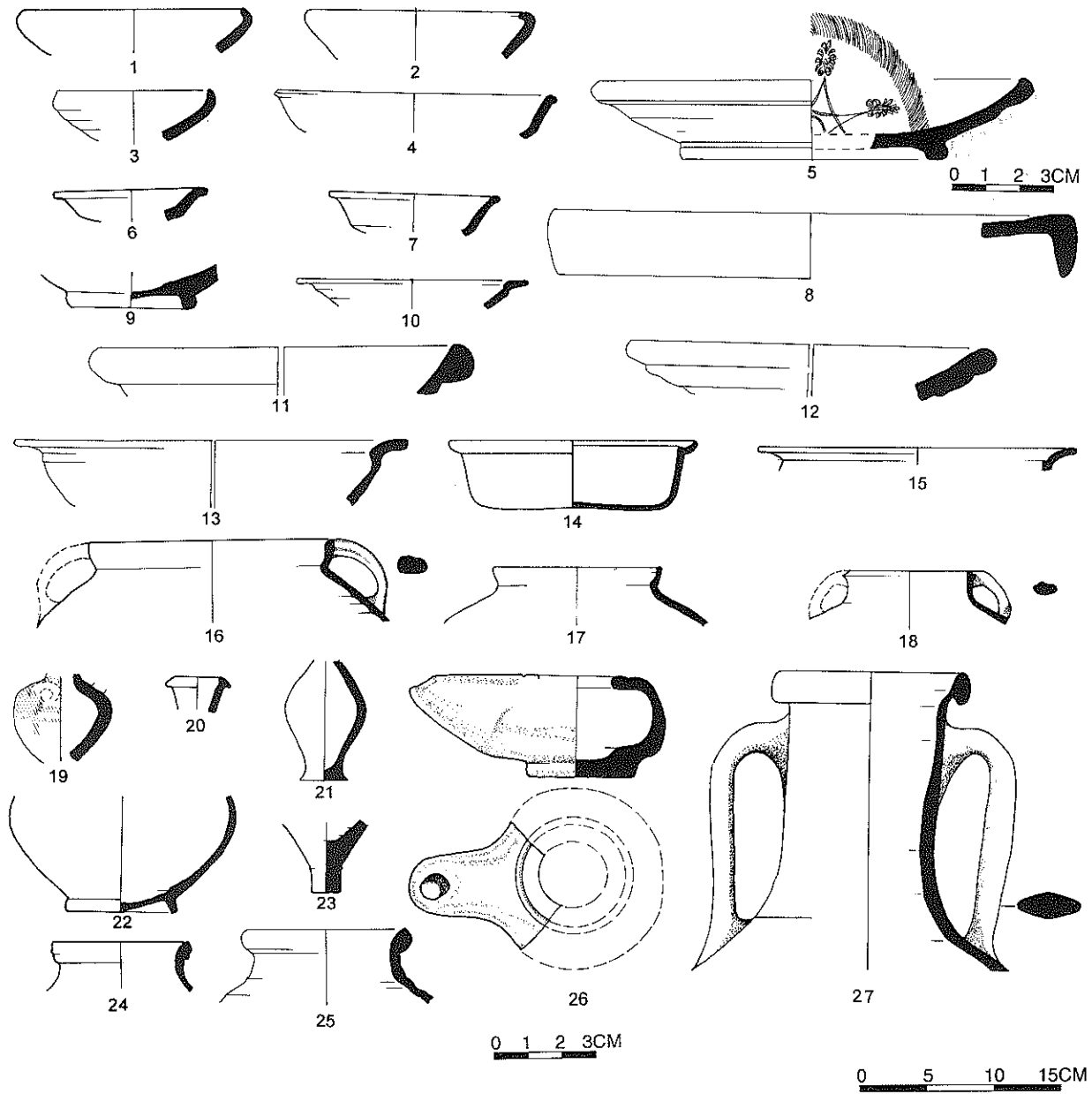


Fig. 6.68.

**Fig. 6.69. Area C2, Phase 5, Locus 4614.**

<i>No. Vessel</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
1. Plate	46230/3 46189/5 (L.4615)	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Lustrous black slip. Rouletted decoration.
2. Bowl	46180/14	Light red clay (7.5YR 6/6). Lustrous black slip. Rouletted decoration.
3. Bowl	46141/1	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Few gray and red grits. Very dusky red-brown slip inside and on top of outside.
4. Bowl	46141/2	Pale yellow-olive clay (5Y 8/3). Corroded dark grayish brown slip (10YR 4/2).
5. Bowl	46178/17	Light yellowish brown clay (10YR 6/4). Corroded dark gray slip (5YR 4/1).
6. Bowl	46222/6	Pink clay (5YR 7/4). Corroded red slip (2.5YR 5/6).
7. Skyphos	46180/12	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Red slip inside (2.5YR 5/6). Very dark gray outside (7.5YR N3).
8. Cup- kantharos	46157/9	Pink clay (7.5YR 7/4). Metallic dark gray slip.
9. Krater	46179/10	Pink clay (5YR 7/4). Large gray and beige grits.
10. Krater	46141/6	Pinkish white clay (5YR 8/2).
11. Mortarium	46168/12	Pink clay (7.5YR 8/4). Small gray grits.
12. Mortarium	46222/1	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Many large white and gray grits. Smoothed surface inside. Repairing holes on body.
13. Mortarium	46230/4	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Many large white and small mica grits.
14. Cooking pot	46180/18	Red clay (2.5YR 5/6). Small sandy grits.
15. Casserole	46241/4	Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 5/4). Some small gray grits.
16. Unguentarium	46222/8	Reddish yellow clay (2.5YR 7/6). Gray and brown grits.
17. Unguentarium	46178/15	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Small gray grits.
18. Unguentarium	46221/6	Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Gray and red grits. Thin red lines on shoulder and neck.
19. Pilgrim flask	46141/3	Pink clay (5YR 7/4). Very small gray grits. Light surface outside.
20. Jar	46141/4	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Small white grits.
21. Jar	46158/6	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/8). Many small brown, red, white, and gray grits.
22. Jar	46213/7	Pink clay (5YR 7/4). Some gray grits. Red line on shoulder.
23. Amphora	46239/2	Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 5/4). Many small mica grits, some small white grits.
24. Amphora	46140/7	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Some small white grits.
25. Amphora	46140/10	Light reddish brown (5YR 6/4). Small beige, gray and mica grits. Light smoothed outer surface.
26. Amphora base	46222/3	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Small white grits.
27. Amphora base	46180/19	Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Small mica and white grits.
28. Lamp	46213/8	Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4).
29. Earring	46183	Gold.
30. Krater	46155	Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Small white grits. Black slip inside, black and red (10R 5/8) outside.



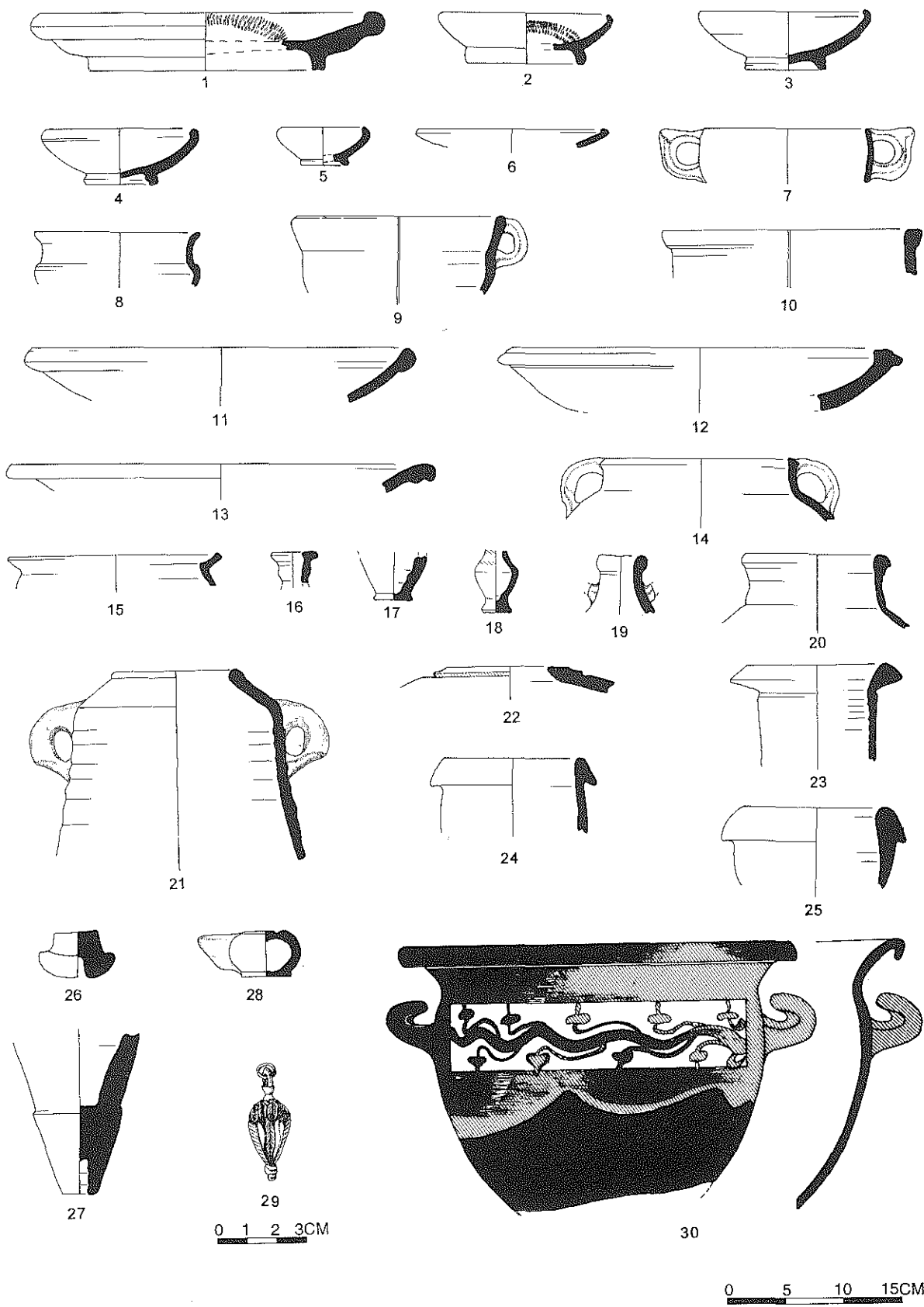


Fig. 6.69.