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Moldmade Relief Bowls from Tel Dor, Israel —
A Preliminary Report¹

As a port city Dor had easy access to trade centers all over the Mediterranean. Thus, it did not come as a surprise, when a rich collection of Hellenistic fine table wares of different origin came to light during the 13 seasons of excavations (1980–1993): Attic ware, vessels in West Slope technique from Attic and Eastern workshops, white-ground lagynoi, red-glazed pottery, and lamps. Besides their artistic and aesthetic value, not to be discussed here, these wares help to establish trade patterns and enable us to differentiate between the lifestyle in those cities culturally and commercially close to the Graeco-Hellenistic world and those more rooted in local and regional traditions. Under this aspect pottery provides us with information about the ethnic and religious divisions within a settlement or a region, and it is this question which with the growing number of well-documented excavations and well-defined stratigraphical contexts leads to a new field of research.

Hemispherical moldmade relief bowls are an attractive group of luxury vessels and are easily recognized by ware and decoration. At Dor they constitute the common drinking vessel during the 2nd and 1st centuries BCE, having replaced kantharos and skyphos both in Attic ware and West Slope technique. The 185 fragments of mold-made relief bowls, registered so far, have been classified as Attic, Ionian, and Eastern bowls. Attic bowls are rare, while Ionian (East Greek) and Eastern (Syrian-Palestinian) bowls are common. Classification is not an easy matter and, due to the lack of archaeometric investigations such as neutron activation analysis,² should not be considered definite. Furthermore, there

are two problems which complicate the matter. Firstly, the present state of research: published material available for comparison does not necessarily provide a definite attribution; secondly, the rather fragmentary nature of the bowls found at Dor does not permit a reliable typological, thematic and stylistic assessment.

Before discussing the present classification and attempting an evaluation, it is appropriate to summarize the conclusions reached in the final report on areas A and C (in press). The fragments from 64 bowls were classified as Attic (3), Ionian (36), and Eastern (25), the latter tentatively subdivided into 13 Syrian Eastern Sigillata A (henceforth ESA) and 12 dissimilar pieces. The scarcity of Attic imports falls within the general picture witnessed at Dor. The quantity of Attic ware, so common at Dor during the 4th century, was greatly reduced in the 3rd century and replaced by products from Eastern Mediterranean workshops, among them the moldmade relief bowls, typical of the 2nd and 1st centuries BCE. Since many fragments were found in stratigraphically insignificant or disturbed loci, little can be said about the dating of individual shapes and styles within the general period mentioned. The additional finds from the other areas have made it possible to modify the conclusions; however, since the stratigraphy of those areas is not yet finalized, chronological questions cannot be discussed. The addition of fragments from probably 121 bowls did not change the basic division, worked out previously, only the Eastern class can be subdivided differently. The already identified ESA group could be verified and enlarged. Of special importance is the fact

¹ Tel Dor is excavated by a consortium of four institutions, directed by Prof. E. Stern on behalf of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and the Israel Exploration Society. Reports on excavation seasons appear in *IEJ* 30, 1980, pp. 209–13; 32, 1982, pp. 107–17; 33, 1983, pp. 259–61; 35, 1985, pp. 60–64; 36, 1986, pp. 101–04; 37, 1987, pp. 202–11; 39, 1989, pp. 32–42; 41, 1991, pp. 46–61; 42, 1992, pp. 34–46; 43, 1993, pp. 126–50. The Final Report on Areas A and C will appear shortly in two volumes of Qedem, Monographs of the Institute of Archaeology, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

² Dr. G. Schneider of the Free University of Berlin has kindly agreed to carry out some tests.

that a group of local or regional bowls can now be singled out, for which I use the term South Syrian/North Palestinian in accordance with J.W. Hayes' definition of a regional group of Roman provincial lamps.³ A bowl of this group has already been published from Tel Mevorakh⁴ and together with Dor No. 154 may serve as prototype. Bowls in this group are outcurved, sometimes with a rounded rim, relatively thick-walled compared with Ionian production; the wheelmade section of the rim is not always carefully finished, nevertheless the bowl was fired and sold to customers.

In conclusion, the fragments of the 185 bowls registered until the end of the 1993 season can be classified as 5 Attic, 108 Ionian, 50 Eastern (32 in ESA ware, 17 of the South Syrian/North Palestinian group), 21 various and 2 Knidian gray relief bowls (Pl. 9:12-13).

Attic bowls	Nos. 1-5	Pl. 1:1-5
Ionian bowls (foliage)	Nos. 6-26	Pls. 1:6-4.1
Ionian bowls (rim frgs.)	Nos. 27-66	Pls. 4.2-7.13
Ionian bowls (gray ware)	Nos. 67-85	Pls. 8.1-9.11
Knidian relief bowls	Nos. 86-87	Pl. 9.12-13
Ionian bowls (various)	Nos. 88-102	Pls. 10.1-11.6
Figured bowls	Nos. 103-14	Pls. 11.7-12.8
Red-glazed bowls	Nos. 115-46 Nos. 151-53	Pls. 13-15:13 Pl. 16
South Syrian/North Palestinian bowls	Nos. 154-68	Pls. 17-19
Various dissimilar bowls	Nos. 147-50 Nos. 169-85	Pls. 15:14-17 Pl. 20

The Attic fragments, decorated with foliage and imbricated leaves, are characterized by their fine hard ware and the quality of their black glaze, even though none of the pieces displays the superior smoothness and

gloss of good Attic ware. Therefore, a different source cannot be excluded, while at the same time some of the fragments in reduced firing, i.e. our gray group on Pls. 8-9, might be of Attic origin. At Dor, these finds amount to less than 3% of the moldmade relief bowls. A single Attic fragment noted among some 200 bowls in Hama-on-the-Orontes points to a similar distribution pattern. Indeed, S. Rotroff⁵ observed that while Attic bowls were widely exported they were never found in great numbers. In the Mediterranean area and on the Black Sea not Attic, but Ionian bowls are widespread.⁶ For Tel Dor, the occurrence of Attic bowls might have two meanings. Firstly, it might indicate a change in trade: Attic products were no longer in favour and consumers turned to Eastern Mediterranean markets. Secondly, there might have been economical reasons: Attic products of superior quality were more expensive and the consumers turned to cheaper Eastern imitations. Attic production started in 240-220 BCE,⁷ the Dor fragments were found in well-defined stratigraphical contexts: No. 1 — Area C0, Phase 4, 2nd century BCE; No. 4 — Area C0, later than Phase 4, last quarter of 2nd and first quarter of 1st century BCE; No. 3 — Area C1, Phase 3a, ca. 175-150 BCE. Ionian (East Greek) bowls clearly form the majority of imports; even though not all attributions are definite, more than 50% are East Greek vessels. For these bowls Laumonier's publication of the Delos finds is the standard reference, still the attribution to specific workshops remains difficult and often hypothetical. Seldom the fragments are large enough to display a sufficient number of decorative elements; nearly half of the recorded pieces are rim fragments too small for attribution; finally, the exchange of and the trade in stamps as well as their theft and copying must be taken into account.⁸ The workshops were not situated on the island of

³ J.W. Hayes, *Ancient Lamps in the Royal Ontario Museum, I: Greek and Roman Clay Lamps, A Catalogue*, Toronto 1980, pp. 86-88.

⁴ R. Rosenthal, "The Pottery," in E. Stern, *Excavations at Tel Mevorakh, Part One: From the Iron Age to the Roman Period*, Jerusalem 1978, p. 23, Fig. 3:7-8.

⁵ S.I. Rotroff, *Hellenistic Pottery, Athenian and Imported Moldmade Bowls*, The Athenian Agora Vol. XXII, Princeton 1982, pp. 10-11.

⁶ P.M. Kenrick, *Excavations at Sidi Krebsh Benghazi (Berenice)*, Vol III, Part I: *The Fine Pottery*, Tripoli 1985, p. 107.

⁷ See note 5.

⁸ A. Laumonier, *La céramique hellénistique à reliefs. I. Ateliers « Ionien », Délos* Vol. XXXI, Paris 1977, p. 5; V. Mitsopoulos-Leon, *Die Basilika am Staatsmarkt in Ephesos. Kleinfunde. I. Teil, Keramik in hellenistischer und römischer Zeit*, Wien 1991, p. 69.

Delos, where there are no suitable clay sources, but were located in the Greek coastal settlements of Asia Minor. Thus the quantity found on Delos is an evidence for the city's intensive commercial activities. The production set in later than in Athens, the workshops did not yet exist in the second half of the 3rd century, in Laumonier's opinion they were active during the years 166-69 BCE, however, the earliest bowls are now dated to around 180 BCE.⁹ Compared to the number of fragments registered from Areas A and C (36 out of 64, see above) the stratigraphical evidence is rather meagre. In Area C0, loci 564, 508 and 611 are dated to the 2nd century Phase 4, the following pieces are relevant: No. 8 from the workshop of the Square-Monogram potter; No. 103 from the same workshop; No. 15, No. 24; Nos. 63, 65, 66 — three stylistically insignificant rim fragments with ovolo band. The six fragments of bowl No. 11 were found in different loci with their date ranging from the 3rd century BCE to the 2nd century CE. (Area C1, L 639, Phase 4, 3rd century; L 4322, Phase 3a/b??, from the middle of the 3rd to the middle of the 2nd century; L 4337, Phase 2?, later than 150 BCE into Roman period). Other finds came to light in even more disturbed loci or in topsoil with no chronological relevance.¹⁰

Of special interest is the attribution of fragments to the production of the Square-Monogram potter. Already Laumonier had discovered that his products were strongly represented among the finds from Delos and suggested that he operated in Ephesos towards the end of the 2nd century BCE, probably being the most important Aegean potter.¹¹ This suggestion has now been confirmed by the Ephesos excavations.¹² Molds for bowls and lamps have proven that both the Square-Monogram potter and Apollonios operated in Ephesos. 64 fragments of bowls and molds were published from

the basilica area to the north of the commercial agora, while the excavations near the Magnesian Gate yielded some 600 pieces with fragments of 40 molds. Products of the Square-Monogram potter dominate in the finds from Berenice in Libya and Stobi in Southern Yugoslavia,¹³ and indeed also among the Dor finds (probably Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 16, 17, 18, 26, 101, 103 — see Plate list for details). As a separate group of Ionian bowls there are those in gray ware (Pls. 8-9, including two fragments of Knidian gray ware Pl. 9:12-13), the fabric does not differ from bowls of brown and reddish-brown clay with black and gray slip (Pl. 10:1, 8; Pl. 11:1-2) and the same motifs are found: pine-cones Nos. 88-90, imbricate leaves Nos. 91-98, long petals No. 99, concentric semicircles No. 100, the net pattern Nos. 101-02. It has already been pointed out that the production technique of this gray ware is like that of some Ephesos and Knidos lamps,¹⁴ late Hellenistic lamps with radiate decoration of Eastern manufacture and the so-called gray Herodian lamp of Judean manufacture were produced in the same fabric.¹⁵ Thus, it remains to be verified whether gray moldmade relief bowls are all part of the Ionian production, furthermore the question is whether the gray color is accidental, resulting from reduced firing, or deliberate. Figured bowls (Pl. 11:7-10, Pl. 12, Nos. 103-14) have been arranged separately, compared to foliage and linear bowls their number is relatively small. On the basis of fabric they can be divided into three groups: Ionian — Nos. 103-04, tentatively Nos. 108, 112-14; Eastern Sigillata A bowls (ESA) — Nos. 105-07, 111; South Syrian/North Palestinian bowls — Nos. 109-10. Fragment No. 103, attributed to the Square-Monogram potter, and No. 104 as well as the ESA fragments Nos. 105-07, 111 are characterized by a smooth red glaze, the difference is in the

⁹ Laumonier (see note 8), p. 7 and Kenrick (see note 6), p. 107.

¹⁰ Note that the phases from Areas C0 and C1 have separate datings, for details see the forthcoming Final Report.

¹¹ Laumonier (see note 8), p. 132.

¹² Mitsopoulos-Leon (see note 8), pp. 68-69.

¹³ Kenrick (see note 6), V.R. Anderson-Stojanović, *Stobi, The Hellenistic and Roman Pottery*, Princeton 1992, pp. 29-35.

¹⁴ Mitsopoulos-Leon (see note 8), p. 67.

¹⁵ Many thanks to Mrs. Malka HersHKovitz for this information and for discussing the matter with me. The evidence will be presented in the forthcoming report on the lamps from Massada. See also the Dor Final Report, chapter Lamps: Types 12, 16, 22.

clay. Nos. 103–04 are of reddish-brown micaceous clay close in colour to the glaze, Nos. 105–07, 111 are of buff to light brown clay, the glaze is uneven with lighter and darker patches, only No. 107 is of micaceous clay. Altogether the figured bowls from Tel Dor are difficult to classify and to date.

The same problem is found with regard to the red-glazed moldmade relief bowls (Pls. 13–15:13, Nos. 115–46; Pl. 16, Nos. 151–53), definition by fabric is not sufficient and, hopefully, archaeometric investigations will help to clarify the matter. Nos. 124–30 are defined as Ionian and the others are attributed to the ESA group, Nos. 151–53 being long-petal bowls. In J.W. Hayes' typology of ESA the latter are given as type 19B and are dated to the first half of the 1st century BCE, the others (Nos. 117, 131, 133) are given as type 24, 1st century BCE into 1st century CE.¹⁶ The relief bowls in ESA, considered to be of Syrian manufacture,¹⁷ have been discussed in detail in the Final Report on Areas A and C. Unfortunately, the fragments came to light in unsealed and chronologically insignificant loci and thus cannot be dated precisely. Since the amount of Hellenistic ESA recovered at Tel Dor is much smaller than one would have expected at a prosperous coastal site, ESA cannot be used for reference. Thus it is with some hesitation that the following suggestion is put forward.¹⁸ By evaluating the evidence from Tel Dor and from other sites, it seems that from the middle of the 1st century onwards Syrian potters were the sole manufacturers of buff-bodied, red-glazed moldmade relief bowls and that they continued for another century at the most. For the beginning of the ESA production Tel Dor did not yet provide stratigraphical evidence, it appears that at Tarsus, with Ionian bowls scarce, ESA bowls were dominant from the middle of the 2nd century BCE onwards.¹⁹ When looking at the

relation between Ionian and Syrian products, there are two possibilities to be considered. Firstly, the success of Syrian bowls could have caused the decline of the Ionian workshops; secondly, Syrian workshops could have started the manufacture of relief bowls on large scale only after the cessation of the Ionian workshops, i.e. around the middle of the 1st century BCE. These suggestions should be further examined.

Lastly, there is group of bowls with outcurved rim, some thick-walled of hemispherical shape (Nos. 154–57, 166) or funnel-shaped (Nos. 159–61), some thin-walled (Nos. 109–10, 167). The clay is buff to reddish-brown, non-micaceous or with a few spectacles, with gray and white grits clearly visible, it is not as fine as that of other groups and does not break as cleanly. An uneven slip is characteristic, showing stripes from double-dipping, the interior slip tends to be reddish-brown, the exterior slip varies from dark gray to brown and reddish-brown with a combination of colors, on the interior of the lip a dark band is quite common.

On the interior of the bowls deep irregular wheel-marks are clearly discernible, appearing to a lesser degree also on Ionian and ESA bowls. Wheel-marks are also found on the exterior, mostly on the hand-made upper rim section. The rim of bowl No. 154 was touched before firing and is dented. Since the fabric of these bowls appears to be identical with that of Roman provincial lamps, produced in Southern Syria and Northern Palestine, these bowls are considered to be of local and regional manufacture. Herewith the statement made in the Final Report that no bowls of local manufacture could be defined is corrected.²⁰ Not well-documented in the already stratigraphically analyzed material from Area C (Nos. 155–57, 167 were found in topsoil or dis-

¹⁶ EAA, p. 22 for Type 19B and pp. 24–25 for Type 24. On long-petal bowls see also L. Hännestad, *The Hellenistic Pottery from Failaka, With a Survey of Hellenistic Pottery in the Near East*, Aarhus 1983, pp. 21–22.

¹⁷ This is the ETS-I group, considered to be of Cypriot origin by J. Gunneweg, I. Perlman, J. Yellin, *The Provenience, Typology and Chronology of Eastern Terra Sigillata*, Jerusalem 1983, p. 31. The Cypriot provenience has been convincingly rejected by the NAA research group at the University of Missouri (see the article by M. L. Rautman).

¹⁸ For details see the forthcoming Dor Final Report.

¹⁹ F.F. Jones, "The Pottery," in *Excavations at Gözlü Kule, Tarsus*, Vol. I, *The Hellenistic and Roman Periods*, Princeton 1950, pp. 177–78.

²⁰ The fragments given in Fig. 5.5.13–16 of the Final Report are now considered local, see here Pl. 18:1–2, 19:7, 17:2.

turbed Roman loci), it is not possible to date these bowls, tentatively, any date from the 2nd century BCE onwards is possible. The question is whether their production started at about the same time as the Ionian production or slightly later or whether they are a later development, possibly parallel with the ESA bowls, of the 1st century BCE. Nothing definite can be said about a number of dissimilar bowls, registered as Nos. 147–50 and 169–85. Nos. 147–50 are made in a fine, metallic ware, Nos. 169–72 could belong to the South Syrian/North Palestinian group. The classification of the moldmade relief bowls from Tel Dor is based on fabric and is the result of a prolonged contact with the local finds. A detailed study of the motifs represented on these bowls, comparisons with the material from neighbouring key sites such as Antioch, Tarsus, and Hama and local sites such as Tel Shiqmona, Caesarea Maritima, Tel Michal, Ashdod, Samaria, and Jerusalem will have to follow. The bowls are more common in settlements with a population open to Greek culture already since the Persian Period, i.e. the coastal sites and some inland towns such as Samaria and Marissa; they are rare in Jerusalem for reasons of her inhabitants' ethnic composition and religious affiliation.²¹

The scarcity of Attic bowls has been mentioned before; moldmade relief bowls are a typical class of imports in the 2nd and 1st centuries BCE, their origin being Ephesos (the products of the Square-Monogram potter) and other East Greek settlements in Asia Minor and the Aegean, the Syrian workshops of the ESA ware and the coastal? workshops of the so-called South Syrian/North Palestinian group. The problems of their origin, dating and distribution, mentioned in this presentation, will have to be investigated further, but is beyond the scope of this preliminary investigation.

List of plates

(Drawings are 1:1 except for shapes of bowls which are 2:5 and Pl. 17.) The following abbreviations have been used: ESA – Eastern Sigillata A; ext.

– exterior; FinRep – Final Report of Areas A and C, forthcoming; frgs. – fragments; int. – interior; L – Locus; NAA – neutron activation analysis; Reg.No. – Registration number; W – Wall.

Pl. 1:1–5 (Attic), 6–10 (Ionian).

1. No. 1. = FinRep Fig. 5.3.1. Area C0, L4123, Reg.No. 40545/1. Brown clay, micaceous, good black glaze. Foliage bowl.
2. No. 2. Area F, L8049, Reg.No. 80385. Brown clay, micaceous, glaze black on ext., brown on int. Foliage bowl.
3. No. 3. FinRep Fig. 5.3.2. Area C1, L4340, Reg.No. 43271/12. Reddish clay, micaceous, gray to black silvery glaze. Foliage bowl.
4. No. 4. FinRep Fig. 5.3.3. Area C0, L457, Reg.No. 4335/3. Light gray-brown clay, black glaze. Foliage bowl: imbricate leaves.
5. No. 5. Area E2, L6012, Reg.No. 60066. Reddish-brown clay, micaceous, good black glaze. Foliage bowl.
6. No. 6. Area D2, L10438, Reg.No. 104273 + L10420, Reg.No. 104210 + L10473, Reg.No. 104341 (3 frgs). Reddish-brown clay and glaze. Foliage bowl. Parallels: for the vine scroll Laumonier (see note 8) Pl. 46 *passim*, Pl. 126:1469, 1489; for four nelumbos bending forward, flanked by papyrus turning p. 160 and Pls. 38:1281, 125:1281, from the workshop of the Square-Monogram potter.
7. No. 7. Area F3, L8572, Reg.No. 85958. Reddish-brown clay and glaze. Black bands and spots. Foliage bowl. The vine scroll suggests an attribution to the Square-Monogram potter.
8. No. 8. FinRep Fig. 5.3.6. Area C0, L508, Reg.No. 4739/1 + L564, Reg.No. 4897 (2 frgs). Reddish-brown clay, ext. glaze red from below the two rim zones, reddish-brown above these and on int., on the wheelmade rim section inside a black band. Foliage bowl. Parallels suggest an attribution to the workshop of the Square-Monogram potter: for the tendril Laumonier (see note 8), pp. 148–49 and Pl. 33:9332, 9640, pp. 204–05, decoration motif No. 5 (frequent in series of this workshop, but also found in others) and Pl. 46; for the corolla of six acanthus and six lanceolate leaves p. 149 and Pl. 33:1097, 471; for the chevron pp. 165–66 and Pl. 37:3010, 3043.
9. No. 9. Area D2, L5147, Reg.Nos. 51090 + 52237. Reddish-brown clay and glaze with black spots. Foliage bowl. Possibly from the workshop of the Square-Monogram potter.

²¹ Both the excavations in the Armenian Garden and in the Jewish Quarter have revealed few fragments of molded relief bowls.

10. No. 10. Area B2, L12374, Reg.No. 123628/2. Reddish-brown clay, ext. glaze on upper half black, on lower brown, on int. brown. Foliage bowl. For the chevron Laumonier (see note 8) p. 159 and Pl. 36:1231, from the workshop of the Square-Monogram potter.

Pl. 2 (Ionian).

1. No. 11. FinRep Fig. 5.3.9-10. Area C1, L639, Reg.No. 5247/4 + L4322, Reg.No. 43297/4 + L4337, Reg.No. 43298/9 (several frgs.). Reddish-brown clay, unglazed. Foliage bowl. Parallels: this type of chevron and laurel splays are common motifs. The nearest examples appear to be Laumonier (see note 8) p. 220 and Pl. 49:1875 from the "Atelier de la Petite rose spiralée;" for different versions p. 187 and Pl. 41:109, p. 63 and Pl. 13:2380; the corolla could be the type of six acanthus leaves alternating with three pointed and three lanceolate leaves (p. 184 and Pl. 40:1978) or four acanthus leaves alternating with four lanceolate leaves (p. 154 and Pl. 34:408, both from the workshop of the Square-Monogram potter. Note that in the FinRep the base fragment has been wrongly attributed to a separate bowl.

2. No. 12. Area E1, L6650, Reg.No. 66697/3 + 66745 (2 frgs.). Light brown clay, gray to brown glaze. Foliage bowl: laurel splays.

3. No. 13. FinRep Fig. 5.3.11. Area C0, L4050, Reg.No. 40325/5. Brown clay and glaze. Parallels: for the laurel splays Laumonier (see note 8), Pls. 35:385 and 46 passim; for the corolla p. 157 and Pl. 35:809 with four acanthus leaves and four triangular leaves or p. 146 and Pl. 33:3179, p. 154 and Pls. 34:38 and 124:384 with six acanthus and three triangular and three lanceolate leaves, all from the workshop of the Square-Monogram potter.

4. No. 14. Area D1, L5429, Reg.No. 54177/5. Light brown clay, dull gray glaze. Foliage bowl: laurel splays.

5. No. 15. FinRep Fig. 5.3.13. Area C0, L564, Reg.No. 4930. Reddish-brown clay and darker glaze. Foliage bowl.

6. No. 16. Area E2, L6006, Reg./No. 60045/1. Reddish-brown clay and glaze, below spiral black-gray glaze. Spirals as rim zone: Laumonier (see note 8) p. 171 and Pl. 39:3312-13, from the workshop of the Square-Monogram potter.

Pl. 3 (Ionian).

1. No. 17. FinRep Fig. 5.3.4. Area C1, L 4322, Reg.No. 43297. Brown clay, reddish-brown glaze, on ext. from lip to below the rim zone a black band. Parallels: the foliage scroll is Laumonier (see note 8) p. 90 and Pl. 20:1189+1690, 1588; the corolla, of which little has been preserved, is presumably the type of Laumonier p. 85 and Pl. 19:407, both examples from the "Atelier des Belles Méduses." However, an identical areca palm foliage scroll occurs once with the linear foliage scroll typical of the Square-Monogram potter, Kenrick (see note 6) p. 107,

compare Laumonier p. 203 and Pl. 19:1831 with Pl. 45:1764, 1830.

2. No. 18. Area B1, L12874, Reg.No. 123628/1. Reddish-brown clay and glaze, on int. bands of brown glaze. Foliage bowl: for the corolla of alternating spear-point and acanthus leaves Laumonier (see note 8) p. 136 and Pl. 30:1976, from the workshop of the Square-Monogram potter.

3. No. 19. Area E1, L6137, Reg.No. 61250. Brown clay, dark brown glaze with spots.

4. No. 20. Area F2, L8620, Reg.No. 85396. Reddish-brown clay, shiny black glaze.

5. No. 21. FinRep Fig. 5.3.5. Area C0, surface of unit I 47, Reg.No. 4007/1. Brown clay and glaze. Parallels: presumably Laumonier (see note 8) p. 82 and Pl. 18:769, a medallion with Medusa head, encircled by waves turning to right and a large foliage scroll of grapevine and bunches of grapes; from the "Atelier des Belles Méduses."

6. No. 22. FinRep Fig. 5.3.12. Area A2, L1005, Reg.No. 10057/1. Reddish clay, red glaze.

7. No. 23. FinRep Fig. 5.4.1. Area C0, L468, Reg.No. 4579/6. Reddish clay, shiny brown glaze.

8. No. 24. FinRep Fig. 5.4.2. Area C0, L564, Reg.No. 4928. Reddish clay, reddish-brown glaze.

9. No. 25. FinRep Fig. 5.3.14. Area C0, L 4045, Reg.No. 40387/8. Reddish clay, red glaze. Not definitely Ionian.

Pl. 4 (Ionian).

1. No. 26. Area D2, L5184, Reg.No. 51187 + 52003 (3 frgs.). Reddish-brown clay and glaze. A small fragment with a Lesbian cyma was found in Area D3, L14177, Reg.No. 141224, apparently of the same vessel. Foliage bowl. Parallels: the interlocking meander running around squares divided by diagonals is a very common rim zone on Ionian bowls, compare Laumonier (see note 8) Pls. 10:5148, 17:3112, 30:1185, 47:2146, 68:4555, 82:1970, 87:3325, etc. From the workshop of the Square-Monogram potter see Pl. 36:1231 for Lesbian cymatium; Pl. 31:388, 884, 9608, 1015 for square stars; Pls. 30-31 passim for leaves alternating, ringed stem.

2. No. 27. FinRep Fig. 5.4.17. Area C0, L 446, Reg.No. 4275/1. Reddish-brown and darker clay, on ext. black glaze, on int. brown glaze, on the wheel-made rim section a black band inside.

3. No. 28. Area E1, L 6572, Reg.No. 65166/2. Reddish-brown clay, shiny black glaze.

4. No. 29. Area F3, L 8698, Reg.No. 85806. Reddish-brown clay, brown-gray glaze.

5. No. 30. Area E2, L 6012, Reg.No. 60074. Reddish-brown clay, black glaze with brown spots.

6. No. 31. FinRep Fig. 5.4.18. Area A0, L 1099, Reg.No. 10525/2. Reddish-brown clay, glaze partially red and brown.

7. No. 32. Area B2, L7410, Reg.No. 73718/1. Brown clay, on ext. brown-gray glaze, on int. red to black glaze, black band on rim.

8. No. 33. FinRep Fig. 5.4.16. Area C0, L479, Reg.No. 4464/9. Brown clay, on ext. black glaze, on int. brown glaze except for wheel-made rim section. Parallels: Laumonier (see note 8) p. 428 and Pl. 100:869 for a row of vertical double spirals, touching each other in the middle.

Pl. 5 (Ionian).

1. No. 34. Area B2, L3816, Reg.No. 37428. Brown clay, red glaze except for brown band on ext. rim.

2. No. 35. FinRep Fig. 5.4.19. Area C1, L4340, Reg.No. 43271/3. Brown clay, reddish-brown glaze.

3. No. 36. Area E1, L6678, Reg.No. 66936. Brown clay, on ext. brown glaze, on int. reddish-brown glaze.

4. No. 37. FinRep Fig. 5.4.20. Area C1, L 4435, Reg.No. 48240/3. Reddish-brown clay. On ext. black glaze from top to below rim zone, brown glaze continuing and on int.

5. No. 38. Area D1, L 5410, Reg.No. 54116. Brown clay, on ext. grayish-brown glaze, on int. reddish-brown glaze.

6. No. 39. Area F, L 8005, Reg.No. 80042/1. Brown clay, on ext. grayish-brown glaze, on int. reddish-brown glaze.

7. No. 40. FinRep Fig. 5.4.3. Area C1, L4355, Reg.No. 43385/5. Brown clay, black glaze to below upper rim zone, then red. Foliage bowl: imbricate leaves. Parallels: Laumonier (see note 8) p. 90 and Pl. 20:1831, from the "Atelier des Belles Méduses;" p. 203 and Pl. 45:830, from the workshop of the Square-Monogram potter. Foliage bowls with imbricate leaves and those with imbricate leaves as corolla, were manufactured in various workshops (Laumonier pp. 459-76 and Pls. 106-110). The fragments found at Dor cannot be attributed to any particular workshop, and the comparison cited for each type of foliage should therefore not be considered exclusive.

8. No. 41. Area E1, L6514, Reg.No. 64822/1. Reddish-brown clay and glaze.

9. No. 42. Area D1, L 5572, Reg.No. 54333/1. Light brown clay, shiny black glaze.

Pl. 6 (Ionian).

1. No. 43. Area D1, L5430, Reg.No. 54211/3. Light brown clay, black glaze, on ext. below ovolo brown glaze.

2. No. 44. Area E1, L6361, Reg. No. 62809/2. Light brown clay, dull brown to gray glaze.

3. No. 45. Area G, L9489, Reg.No. 94347. Light red clay, red glaze, on ext. rim black band.

4. No. 46. FinRep Fig. 5.4.8. Area C0, L479, Reg.No. 4464/10. Reddish-brown clay, brown glaze.

5. No. 47. FinRep Fig. 5.4.15. Area C1, L602, Reg.No. 5195/6. Reddish-brown clay, brown glaze. Parallels: Laumonier (see note 8) p. 204 and Pl. 46:1920.

6. No. 48. Area E1, L6315, Reg.No. 63147/1 + L 6261, Reg.No. 62842/2 (2 frgs. of same bowl). Reddish-brown clay, on ext. black-gray to red glaze from rim onwards, on int. red glaze except for narrow band around rim.

7. No. 49. Area E2, L6017, Reg.No. 66097. Reddish-brown clay, gray glaze.

8. No. 50. Area E1, L6467, Reg.No. 64980/1. Reddish-brown clay, on ext. shiny black glaze with brown spots, on int. brown glaze.

9. No. 51. Area E1, L6522, Reg.No. 64833/1. Reddish-brown clay and glaze.

10. No. 52. Area B2, L7410, Reg.No. 73718/2. Reddish-brown clay, on ext. glaze close to clay colour, on int. red glaze.

11. No. 53. Area E2, L6006, Reg.No. 60040/2. Reddish-brown clay, brown-gray glaze.

Pl. 7 (Ionian).

1. No. 54. Area D2, L10422, Reg.No. 104228. Reddish-yellow clay, red glaze.

2. No. 55. Area E2, L6020, Reg.No. 60115/10. Brown clay, reddish-brown glaze.

3. No. 56. Area F3, L8708, Reg.No. 85863. Reddish-brown clay, shiny black glaze.

4. No. 57. Area E2, L6006, Reg.No. 60040/1. Brown clay, black glaze.

5. No. 58. Area B2, L 3906, Reg.No. 38592/1. Reddish-brown clay and glaze, on ext./int. lip black band.

6. No. 59. Area E2, L 6003, Reg.No. 60026. Brown clay, on ext. black glaze, on int. reddish-brown glaze.

7. No. 60. Area D1, L 5410, Reg.No. 54090/2. Brown clay, brown-gray glaze.

8. No. 61. Area E1, L 6572, Reg.No. 66497/4. Light brown clay, black-gray glaze.

9. No. **62**. FinRep Fig. 5.4.21. Area C0, L462, Reg.No. 4372/4. Brown clay, on ext. brown glaze from lip to below rim zone, then red glaze, on int. brown glaze except for black band on wheel-made rim section.

10. No. **63**. FinRep Fig. 5.4.24. Area C0, L564, Reg.No. 4799. Brown clay, black glaze.

11. No. **64**. Area E1, L 6572, Reg.No. 66672. Light brown clay, black-gray glaze.

12. No. **65**. FinRep Fig. 5.4.23. Area C0, L564, Reg.No. 4977. Brown clay, on ext. black silvery glaze, on int. red glaze except for lip.

13. No. **66**. FinRep Fig. 5.4.22. Area C0, L564, Reg.No. 4931. Brown clay, on ext. reddish-brown glaze, on int. black glaze.

Pl. 8 (Ionian, gray ware).

1. No. **67**. Area D2, L5126, Reg.No. 51057. Foliage bowl: pine-cones.

2. No. **68**. Area F3, L 8730, Reg.No. 85925. Int. unslipped. Foliage bowl: pine-cones.

3. No. **69**. Area D2, L5133, Reg.No. 51112. Foliage bowl: pine-cones.

4. No. **70**. FinRep Fig. 5.4.6. Area C0, L516, Reg.No. 4633/8, 12 (2 frgs.). Foliage bowl: imbricate leaves.

5. No. **71**. FinRep Fig. 5.4.7. Area C0, L531, Reg.No. 4684/2. Foliage bowl: imbricate leaves.

6. No. **72**. Area B2, L 227, Reg.No. 2320. Foliage bowl: imbricate leaves.

7. No. **73**. Area E2, L 6084, Reg.No. 60149/6. Foliage bowl: imbricate leaves.

8. No. **74**. Area D1, L5402, Reg.No. 54026. Foliage bowl: imbricate leaves. In Athens, bowls with pine-cone scales and imbricate leaves — overlapping leaves or petals — are dated ca. 225–150 BCE, Rotroff (see note 5) p. 15.

Pl. 9 (Ionian, gray ware and Knidian relief bowls).

1. No. **75**. Area E1, L6573, Reg.No. 66672/5. Foliage bowl.

2. No. **76**. Area E1, L6577, Reg.No. 66342. Foliage bowl.

3. No. **77**. Area E1, L6157, Reg.No. 61347/3. Foliage bowl.

4. No. **78**. Area D1, L5410, Reg.No. 54090/1. Foliage bowl.

5. No. **79**. Area D1, L 5430, Reg.No. 54311/8. Rim fragment.

6. No. **80**. Area E2, L6024, Reg.No. 60127/3. Rim fragment.

7. No. **81**. Area E1, L 6157, Reg.No. 61347/2. Rim fragment.

8. No. **82**. Area E1, L6141, Reg.No. 61325/14. Rim fragment.

9. No. **83**. Area F2, L8615, Reg.No. 85317. Linear bowl: net-pattern.

10. No. **84**. Area E1, L6141, Reg.No. 61264/7. Linear bowl: long petals.

11. No. **85**. FinRep Fig. 5.4.14. Area Co, L499, Reg.No. 4496. Linear bowl: concentric semicircles. In Athens, the type was introduced after 150 BCE, Rotroff (see note 5), pp. 38–39.

12. No. **86**. Area E1, L6536, Reg.No. 64912/3. Int. unglazed. Knidian relief bowl.

13. No. **87**. Area B1, L7911, Reg.No. 73737. Base fragment of Knidian relief bowl.

Pl. 10 (Ionian, various).

1. No. **88**. Area D1, L5751, Reg.No. 56678. Reddish-brown clay, shiny black glaze on upper part, dull red half-way down. Foliage bowl: pine-cones.

2. No. **89**. FinRep Fig. 5.4.9. Area C2, L4520, Reg.No. 45068/1. Brown clay and glaze. Foliage bowl: pine-cones.

3. No. **90**. Area F2, L8496, Reg.No. 84783. Brown clay, black glaze. Foliage bowl: pine-cones?

4. No. **91**. Area B2, L3784, Reg.No. 37528. Brown clay, on ext. brown glaze, on int. black glaze. Foliage bowl: imbricate leaves.

5. No. **92**. Area D2, L5102, Reg.No. 51007. Reddish-brown clay and glaze. Foliage bowl: imbricate leaves.

6. No. **93**. Area B2, L3819, Reg.No. 37455/1. Reddish-brown clay and glaze, at top of ext. turning gray. Foliage bowl: imbricate leaves.

7. No. **94**. Area B2, from debris, Reg.No. 2773. Brown clay and glaze. Foliage bowl: imbricate leaves.

8. No. **95**. Area E2, L6006, Reg.No. 60052/2. Reddish/brown clay, gray glaze. Foliage bowl: imbricate leaves.

9. No. **96**. FinRep Fig. 5.4.5. Area C1, L492, Reg.No. 4491/1. Light brown clay, on ext. dark brown glaze, on int. reddish-brown glaze. Foliage bowl: imbricate leaves.

Pl. 11 (Ionian, various and figured bowls of different origin).

1. No. **97**. FinRep Fig. 5.5.24. Area C1, L4868, Reg.No. 48346. Light brown clay, on ext. shiny black glaze, on int. red glaze. Thick ware, very micaceous. While the question of

origin was left open in the FinRep, the fragment is now considered to be Ionian. Foliage bowl: imbricate leaves.

2. No. 98. Area E1, L6577, Reg.No. 69208/6. Reddish-brown clay, on ext. black-brown glaze, on int. black glaze. Foliage bowl: imbricate leaves.

3. No. 99. Area B2, L3819, Reg.No. 37455/2. Reddish-brown clay and glaze, turning to black on ext. Linear bowl: long petals separated by lines of jewelings.

4. No. 100. FinRep Fig. 5.4.13. Area C1, L4972, Reg.No. 49433. Brown clay and glaze. Linear bowl: concentric semicircles. Parallels: Laumonier (see note 8) pp. 483–86 and Pls. 112, 134, "Macedonian decoration", not common, produced in small numbers in some workshops. For the date see our No. 85; for the type see also G.R. Edwards, *Corinthian Hellenistic Pottery*, Corinth Vol. VII, Part III, Princeton 1975, pp. 182–84.

5. No. 101. FinRep Fig. 5.4.10. Area C1, L524, Reg.No. 4804/4. Brown clay, black glaze. Linear bowl: net pattern. Parallels: Laumonier (see note 8) pp. 482–83 and Pl. 112; pentagons are found in all workshops in small numbers, but in large numbers only in the workshop of the Square-Monogram potter. For the type also Edwards (above, under No. 100) pp. 179–82.

6. No. 102. FinRep Fig. 5.4.11. Area C0, L600, Reg.No. 5071. Reddish-brown clay, brown and gray glaze. Linear bowl: net pattern.

7. No. 103. FinRep Fig. 5.3.7. Area C0, L 611, Reg.No. 5068. Reddish-brown clay, red glaze. Figured bowl: Amazonomachy. Ionian. Parallels: for the row of Amazonomachy, to which our fragment can definitely be attributed, Laumonier (see note 8) pp. 139–40, 168 and Pls. 31:3343; 37:3358; for the rim Pls. 34:372; 35:403, 3050; from the workshop of the Square-Monogram potter.

8. No. 104. FinRep Fig. 5.3.8. Area C1, L4344, Reg.No. 43337/10. Reddish-brown clay, red glaze. Figured bowl. Ionian.

9. No. 105. FinRep Fig. 5.5.1. Area C1, L4876, Reg.No. 48384/2. Buff clay, reddish-brown glaze. Figured bowl: lion hunt. ESA ware. Parallels: Reisner 1924, Pl. 72:c; Waagé 1948, Pl. 10:68 (below, under No. 106).

10. No. 106. FinRep Fig. 5.4.25. Area C0, L625, Reg.No. 5429/5. Buff clay, reddish-brown glaze. Figured bowl: lion hunt. ESA ware. Parallels: the identification as a lion hunt is based on comparisons with larger fragments from Antioch, F.O. Waagé ed., *Antioch-on-the-Orontes* IV, Part I, *Ceramics and Islamic Coins*, Princeton-London-The Hague 1948, p. 29 and Figs. 9:55; 10:2–5; 12:18, where it is the commonest single subject in zones. Other examples include finds from Samaria (G. Reisner, C. Fisher, D. Lyon, *Harvard Excavations*

at Samaria, Cambridge 1924, p. 308 and Pl. 73:j2, with subject wrongly identified as combat, and J.W. Crowfoot et al., *The Objects from Samaria*, Samaria-Sebaste Vol. III, London 1957, p. 276 and Fig. 62:7), Shiqmona (J. Elgavish, *Shikmona, The Level of the Hellenistic Period — Stratum H Season 1963-1970*, Haifa 1974, Hebrew, No. 326) and Ibn Hani (A. Bounni in *Syria* 55, 1978, Fig. 36:1 on p. 289).

Pl. 12 (Figured bowls, various).

1. No. 107. Area B1, L 12777, Reg.No. 127689. Buff clay, dull red glaze, worn on ext. ESA ware.

2. No. 108. Area E1, L 6423, Reg.No. 64317/12. Light brown clay, brown glaze. Tentatively classified as Ionian.

3. No. 109. Area E1, L 6160, Reg.No. 61338 + L6348, Reg.No. 63413/2 (2 frgs.). Light brown clay, on ext. brown to black glaze, on int. red glaze with brown band on lip. South Syrian/North Palestinian workshop.

4. No. 110. Area B1, L 2204, Reg.No. 32056/1. Reddish-brown clay, brown to black glaze. South Syrian/North Palestinian workshop. Subject: woman walking right with wreath decorating trophy, Rotroff (see note 5), No. 200 on p. 68.

5. No. 111. Area B2, L 12412, Reg.No. 123776. Buff clay, dull red glaze. ESA ware.

6. No. 112. Area D1, L 5400, Reg.No. 54001. Light brown clay, black glaze, worn. Tentatively classified as Ionian.

7. No. 113. Area E2, L 6029, Reg.No. 60162. Light brown clay, on ext. black glaze, on int. brown glaze. Tentatively classified as Ionian.

8. No. 114. Area E1, L 6546, Reg.No. 66404. Light brown clay, on ext. brown to black glaze, on int. brown glaze. Tentatively classified as Ionian. Subject: centaur playing a drum, Rotroff (see note 5), No. 212 on p. 70, Dionysiac trio, musical centaurs, and Erotes.

Pl. 13 (ESA ware, buff clay, red glaze).

1. No. 115. Area E1, L6141, Reg.No. 61306/1.

2. No. 116. Area B2, L7347, Reg.No. 73444/11. Foliage bowl.

3. No. 117. Area E1, L6431, Reg.No. 64266/2.

4. No. 118. Area B2, L 231, Reg.No. 2249 + 2250/2 (2 frgs.). Foliage bowl.

5. No. 119. Area B2, L 7398, Reg.No. 73685/2. Foliage bowl.

6. No. 120. Area B2, W219, Reg.No. 2337/5. Foliage bowl.

7. No. 121. Area E1, L6572, Reg.No. 66779/2. Foliage bowl.

Not illustrated. No. 122. Area D3, L 14156, Reg.No. 141153. Foliage bowl: lotus petal.

8. No. 123. FinRep Fig. 5.5.9. Area C2, L4600, Reg.No. 46028. Foliage bowl.

Pl. 14 (Red-glazed).

Nos. 124–130 of reddish-brown and brown clay, with red to brown-red glaze and micaceous are tentatively classified as Ionian; Nos. 131–133 of buff to flesh color clay with a red glaze are classified as ESA ware.

1. No. 124. Area B1, L12835, Reg.No. 127952. Foliage bowl.

2. No. 125. Area F3, L8725, Reg.No. 85919.

3. No. 126. Area E1, L6497, Reg.No. 64701/1. Linear bowl: concentric semicircles. See above No. 85.

4. No. 127. Area D2, L5126, Reg.No. 51142. Linear bowl: long petals separated by lines of jewelry. See above No. 99.

5. No. 128. Area E2, L6003, Reg.No. 60027. Foliage bowl.

6. No. 129. FinRep Fig. 5.4.12. Area C0, surface of unit I 48, Reg.No. 4005/1. Not ESA as defined in FinRep. Linear bowl: net pattern.

7. No. 130. Area E1, L6464, Reg.No. 65161/1. Foliage bowl.

8. No. 131. FinRep Fig. 5.5.2. Area C1, L441, Reg.No. 4376/1.

9. No. 132. FinRep Fig. 5.5.21. Area C0, L418, Reg.No. 4279/4. Flesh color to yellow-reddish clay, few remains of red glaze. Now considered ESA. Foliage bowl.

10. No. 133. Area E2, L 6029, Reg.No. 60155/2. Buff clay, on ext. brown glaze, on int. red glaze except for brown band around lip.

Pl. 15 (Nos. 134–46 of buff to flesh color clay with a red glaze are classified as ESA ware, Nos. 147–50 are of Eastern manufacture).

1. No. 134. FinRep Fig. 5.5.3. Area C1, L4445, Reg.No. 48232/2. Foliage bowl.

2. No. 135. FinRep Fig. 5.5.4. Area C1, L4914, Reg.No. 48481. Foliage bowl.

3. No. 136. Area E1, L6470, Reg.No. 64869. Foliage bowl.

4. No. 137. FinRep Fig. 5.5.11. Area C1, L4883, Reg.No. 48341/1. Foliage bowl.

5. No. 138. FinRep Fig. 5.5.8. Area C1, L4878, Reg.No. 48312. Subject: pendant drops. A common decorative element, the thinner version is sometimes described as "daggers," for selected parallels see reports cited under No. 106 — Reisner Pl. 72:c,e; Waagé Figs. 9:25; 11:13; 12:17, etc.; Crowfoot Figs. 62:9, 12, 14; 63:11; Elgavish Nos. 319–20; Jones (see note 19) No. 151.

6. No. 139. FinRep Fig. 5.5.7. Area C1, L4868, Reg.No. 48319/3. Subject: bud pattern. A common motif on Syrian and Palestinian sites, for selected parallels see reports cited under No. 106 — Reisner Pl. 72:b; Waagé Figs. 9, 10, 12, 14, passim; Crowfoot Figs. 62:5, 15; 63:3; Elgavish Nos. 316, 325; Bounni Fig. 36:2, 4–6 on p. 289; Jones (see note 19) No. 151.

7. No. 140. FinRep Fig. 5.5.6. Area C1, L 4868, Reg.No. 48319/2. Subject: unclear bucranium, see below No. 141.

8. No. 141. FinRep Fig. 5.5.5. Area C1, L4878, Reg.No. 48456/2. Subject: bucranium. For parallels see reports cited under No. 106 — Reisner Pl. 72:b,g; Waagé Pl. 11:15.

9. No. 142. Area F, L 8068, Reg.No. 80425. Foliage bowl.

10. No. 143. Area E1, surface, Reg.No. 61383. Foliage bowl.

11. No. 144. FinRep Fig. 5.5.10. Area C1, L4868, Reg.No. 48319/1. Foliage bowl: tendril.

12. No. 145. Area F2, L 8427, Reg.No. 84246. Foliage bowl: imbricate leaves.

13. No. 146. FinRep Fig. 5.5.12. Area C0, L418, Reg.No. 4322/2. Linear bowl: net pattern. Parallel: Edwards (see above under No. 100) No. 919 on p. 182 for complete bowl in "dotted-line net."

14. No. 147. FinRep Fig. 5.5.19. Area C0, surface of unit I-H 47, Reg.No. 40040. Reddish-brown clay with yellowish tinge, gray to black glaze. Foliage bowl.

15. No. 148. FinRep Fig. 5.5.18. Area C0, L493, Reg.No. 4537. Reddish-brown clay, gray glaze with red spots. Subject: running ivy.

16. No. 149. FinRep Fig. 5.5.23. Area C0, L607, Reg.No. 4963/6. Light brown clay, irregular black and red glaze. Unusual shape: straight wheel-made section with three grooves. Thin ware. Foliage bowl: pine cones. Parallel: Crowfoot (see above under No. 106) Fig. 62:1 for shape and motif.

17. No. 150. FinRep Fig. 5.5.20. Area C0, L533, Reg.No. 4771/2. Yellow ochre light clay, remains of black glaze. Foliage bowl: acanthus leaf and tendril.

Pl. 16 (Long-petal bowls in ESA ware).

1. No. 151. Area D2, L 5240, Reg.No. 52181 (several frgs.). Buff clay, red glaze.

2. No. 152. Area G, L9049, Reg.No. 90397. Buff clay, lustrous red glaze.

Not illustrated. No. 153. Area D2, L5306, Reg.No. 52342/2-3 (2 frgs.). Buff clay, red glaze. Double dipping. For references to the type see above note 16.

Pl. 17 (South Syrian/North Palestinian bowls).

(Reduced to 7/8 and 7/20 for bowl shape)

1. No. 154. Area B2, L3885, Reg.No. 38464 (6 frgs.). Buff clay, on ext. brown glaze until below row of ovolo, from there to base red glaze, on int. brown glaze. Rim touched before firing. Figured bowl: hunting scene. S. Rotroff describes the scene: the hunters are mortals or Erotes, mounted or on foot, accompanied by hounds, they pursue various animals such as leopards, lions, boars, stags, hares, while birds fly above. The subject occurs from the last quarter of the 3rd to the middle of the 2nd century BCE, thereafter only in much reduced numbers. Attic production the combination of long petals as corolla and the hunting frieze as main register is not found. Rotroff (see above note 5) p. 19. For a hunting scene on bowls of ESA ware see above No. 105.

2. No. 155. FinRep Fig. 5.5.16. Area C0, L4032, Reg.No. 41024/16. Light brown clay, reddish-brown glaze.

Pl. 18 (South Syrian/North Palestinian bowls).

1. No. 156. FinRep Fig. 5.5.13. Area C1, L4446, Reg.No. 48224. Flesh ochre clay, glaze spotted and irregular in shades of brown and red. Figured bowl: mythological (centaur) or hunting scene (see above No. 105).

2. No. 157. FinRep Fig. 5.5.14. Area C1, L4443, Reg.No. 48221/1. Flesh ochre clay, spotted red to brown glaze. Figured bowl. An unusual element of composition detail is the figure reaching into the rim zone, where an ovolo is left out to accommodate the head. A Homeric bowl, classed as Boeotian, where figures of the main register reach into the rim zone, is published in: *AJA* 45, 1941, pp. 229-30, No. 197.

3. No. 158. Area E2, L6006, Reg.No. 60058. Buff clay, on ext. black glaze with red spots, on int. reddish-brown glaze. Foliage bowl.

4. No. 159. Area E1, L6261, Reg.No. 62842/1 + 63052/2 (2 frgs.). Buff clay, on ext. black glaze until bead line separating the two main registers, then red; on int. black glaze on wheelmade rim, red glaze until bead line separating the two main registers, then brown. Foliage bowl.

5. No. 160. Area E1, L6572, Reg.No. 66497/1 + 66336/1-2 + 66412/3 + 66672/1 (several frgs. of same bowl). Buff clay, on

ext. black glaze until bead line, then red; on int. gray to black on wheelmade rim, then red. Foliage bowl.

Pl. 19 (South Syrian/North Palestinian bowls).

1. No. 161. Area E1, L6522, Reg.No. 64833/2. Buff clay, glaze in wide color range — black to red, reddish-brown, brown, spotted. Foliage bowl.

2. No. 162. Area B1, L2080, Reg.No. 20217/1. Buff clay, on ext. black glaze, on int. reddish-brown glaze.

3. No. 163. Area F3, L8734, Reg.No. 85937. Buff clay, red glaze.

4. No. 164. Area B2, L12614, Reg.No. 125335/1. Buff clay, reddish-brown to brown glaze at top.

5. No. 165. Area D1, L5430, Reg.No. 54211/3. Buff clay, black glaze.

6. No. 166. Area B1, L2034, Reg.No. 20117/1. Buff clay, on ext. black glaze until bead line, then brown; on int. black glaze on wheelmade rim, then reddish-brown.

7. No. 167. FinRep Fig. 5.5.15. Area C1, L4357, Reg.No. 43306/1. Flesh ochre clay, brown to red glaze, spotted and irregular.

8. No. 168. Area E2, L6024, Reg.No. 60149/4. Buff clay, on ext. black, on int. brown glaze.

Pl. 20 (Various dissimilar bowls, Nos. 169-172 could belong to the South Syrian/North Palestinian group).

1. No. 169. Area E1, L6121, Reg.No. 61196/1. Buff clay, on ext. brown, on int. black glaze.

2. No. 170. Area E2, L6024, Reg.No. 60127/4. Buff clay, brown glaze.

3. No. 171. Area D2, L 5321, Reg.No. 52404/15. Light brown clay, dark brown glaze with light patches.

4. No. 172. Area E1, L 6425, Reg.No. 64250. Buff clay, on ext. brown, on int. reddish-brown glaze.

5. No. 173. Area E1, L6164, Reg.No. 64486/12. Buff clay, brown glaze.

6. No. 174. FinRep Fig. 5.5.22. Area C1, L4056, Reg.No. 40107/1. Yellow ochre light clay, gray glaze.

7. No. 175. FinRep Fig. 5.5.17. Area C2, L4545, Reg.No. 45142. Reddish-brown clay, brown glaze of different shade on ext. and int.

8. No. 176. Area E1, L6577, Reg.No. 64431 + 65208/5 (2 frgs.). Buff clay, black to brown glaze. High wheelmade rim.

9. No. 177. Area E1, L6546, Reg.No. 66629. Buff clay, black glaze, shiny on ext.

10. No. 178. Area E2, L6012, Reg.No. 60078. Buff clay, brown glaze.

11. No. 179. Area B2, L12614, Reg.No. 125335/2. Buff clay, on ext. black, on int. brown glaze.

12. No. 180. Area B2, L3888, Reg.No. 38443/3. Buff clay, on ext. reddish-brown, on int. dark brown glaze with bands.

13. No. 181. Area E1, L 6111, Reg.No. 61044. Buff clay, on ext. brown, on int. reddish-brown glaze.

Not illustrated. No. 182. Area E1, L6261, Reg.No. 62842/2. Buff clay, on ext. black to red, on int. red glaze. Wall fragment with chevron and imbricate leaves.

Not illustrated. No. 183. Area B2, L3885, Reg.No. 38540/3. Buff clay, brown glaze. Rim fragment.

Not illustrated. No. 184. Area E1, L6160. Reg.No. 61338. Buff clay, brown glaze. Rim fragment.

Not illustrated. No. 185. Area E1, L6470, Reg.No. 64850/1. Wall fragment with ovolo and bead line.

Discussion

Salles

I have a small question, which is not related to decorated relief bowls, I am sorry. On the slide, where you showed all the pottery (left bottom) there was a plate with red decoration....

Rosenthal

Plate, red and black decoration with circles and bands. But we do not know where that is from. But it is something we have quite often. I mean it reminded me of the black-glazed — brown-glazed material, which we saw in the lecture before.

Salles

Yes, but the circles are very regular, they are a true decoration.

Rosenthal

Yes, they are. And sometimes there are fish-plates. We have fish-plates where the depression is brown, then you have black around and brown again. The material does not look local, it is metallic ware, very finely levigated, but the plate is not Attic, I mean it is another thing, we can say.

Salles

This type of pottery with band decoration, which might be inspired by what we use to call "East Greek" production of the sixth and fifth centuries. These types are totally unknown during the fourth and third centuries in their supposed centres of production (Asia Minor, etc.); On the other hand, they were found in Kition, and in Amathus as well. The question of locating the origin of these "East Greek"-like productions of the fourth/third centuries is a big issue in the study of the Hellenistic pottery in Cyprus.

Rosenthal

But Jane Waldbaum is now doing a study on the Eastern Greek pottery and she goes down into the Hellenistic period, because we have several types of Eastern Greek

pottery, which should be dated to the fifth century, but are found clearly in third century levels.

Młynarczyk

You said that some grey bowls resemble in fabric some of the lamps found at Tel Dor, including those with the Erotes decoration. Do you think that such lamps might have been manufactured somewhere on the Phoenician coast?

Rosenthal

Yes, I think so. The problem is that you have so many lamps, which are from the antiquities market. Where do you place these? You have them in Tel Anafa, and they go as well into the red glazed. I mean we have exactly the same kind of designs in black and in red glazed Erotes lamps. And we have them in quantities, so where else do you find them in quantities - only in the area of the Palestine.

Młynarczyk

Like in Maresha (Marissa). But in Maresha several fabrics are represented: grey, that pale grey which is certainly local to Maresha, as far as I remember, and another kind of grey fabric, which seems to have come rather from Phoenicia.

Salles

I would like to ask to which extent do you feel these remains are more Phoenician than Palestinian?

Rosenthal

I think all the finds from Tel Dor in that period and in the Roman period are related to Phoenicia. Although for example, we have limestone bowls which are typically Herodian. We have a Jewish population, so the so-called Bar Kokhba and Herodian lamps could have been specifically brought for the Jewish community. But altogether, the material culture is the Phoenician culture.

61, Reg.No. 62842/2.
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35, Reg.No. 38540/3.

160, Reg.No. 61338.

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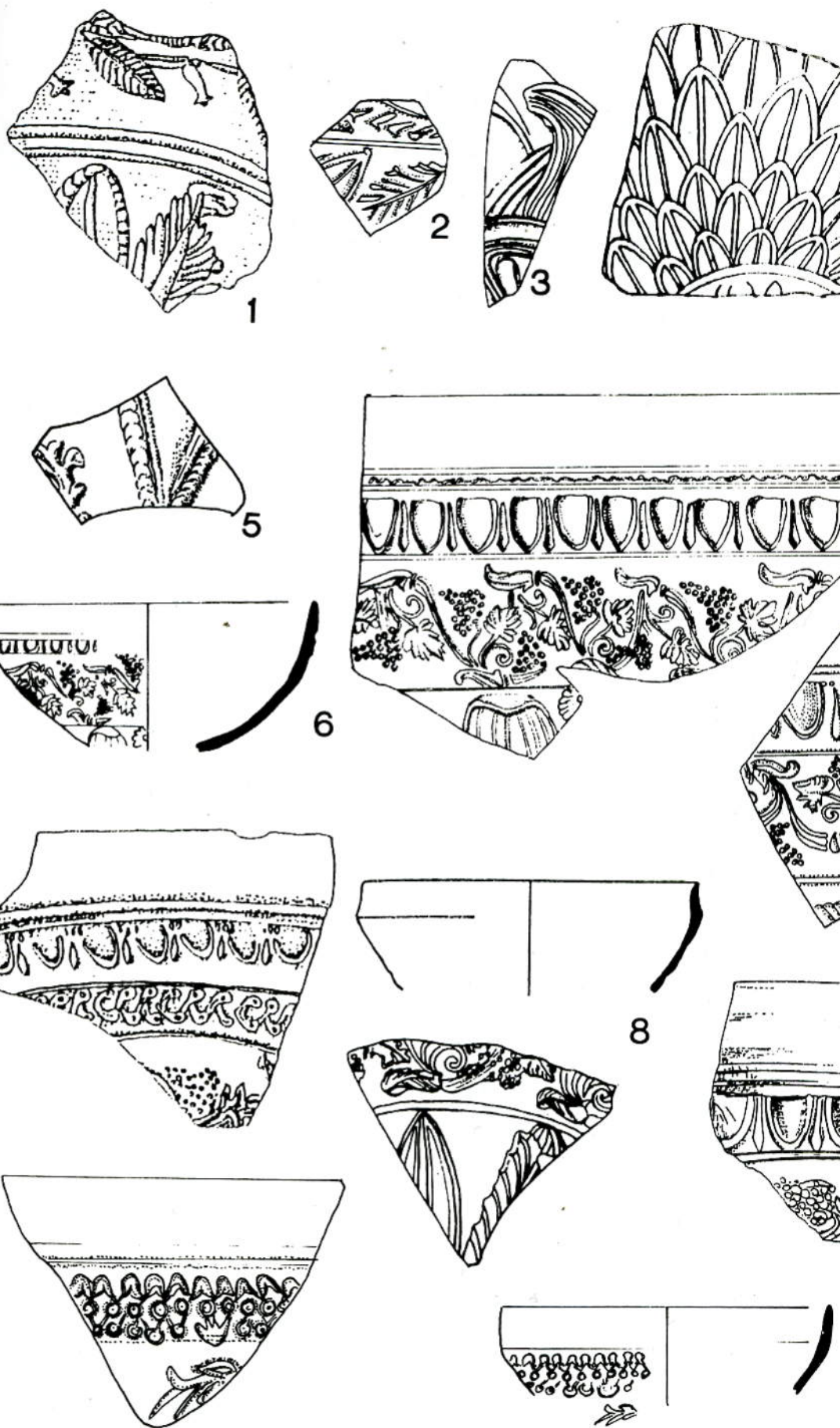
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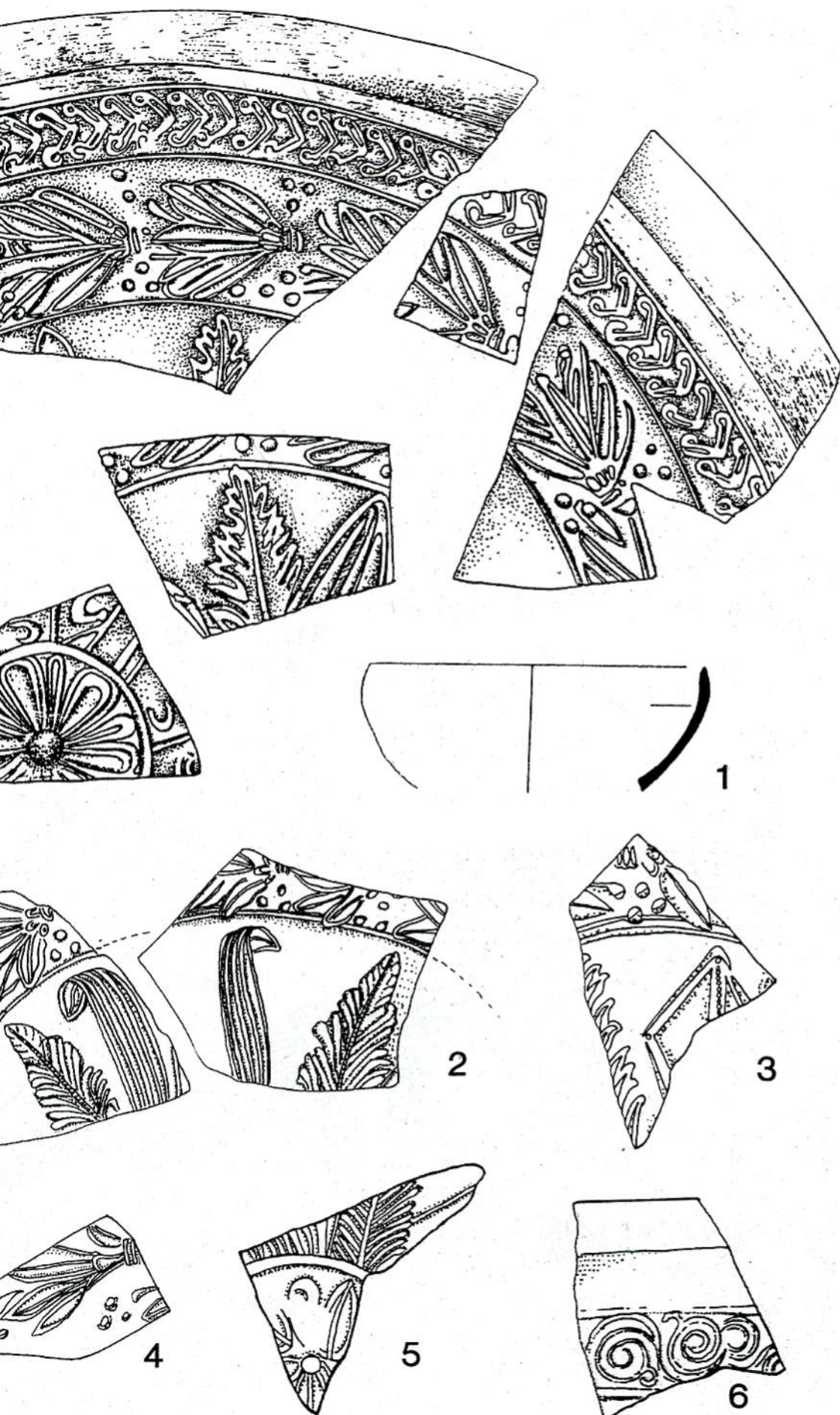
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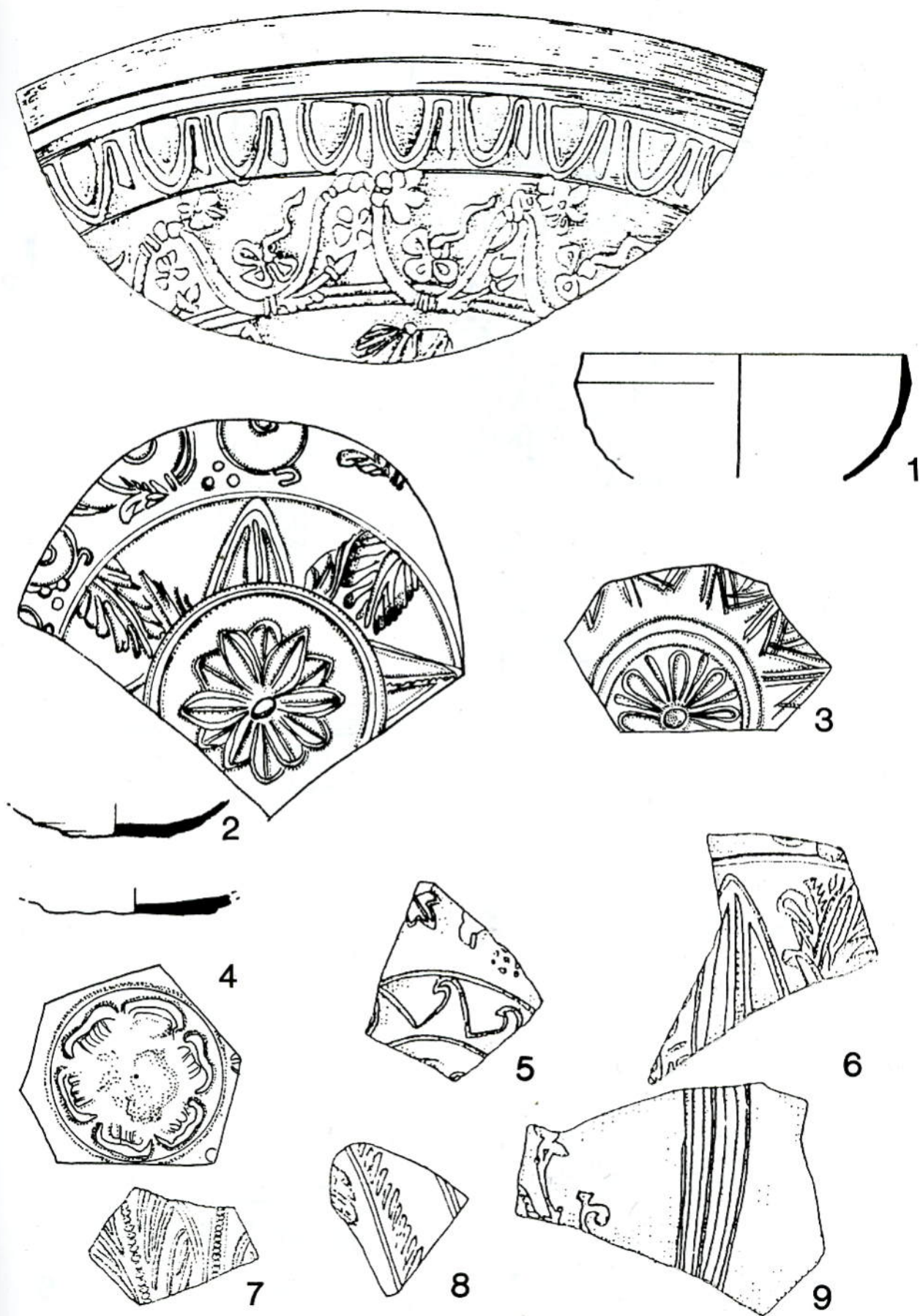
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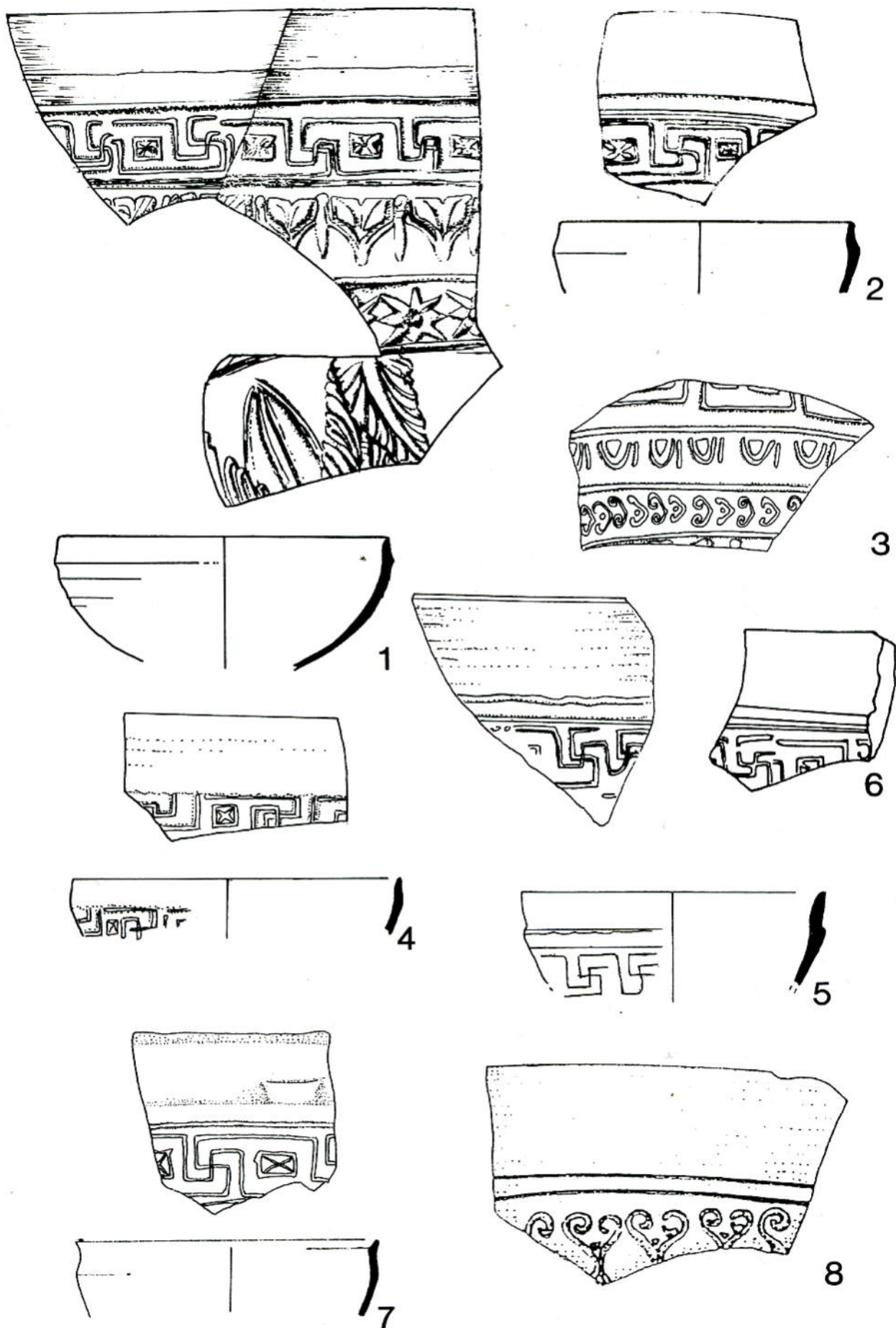


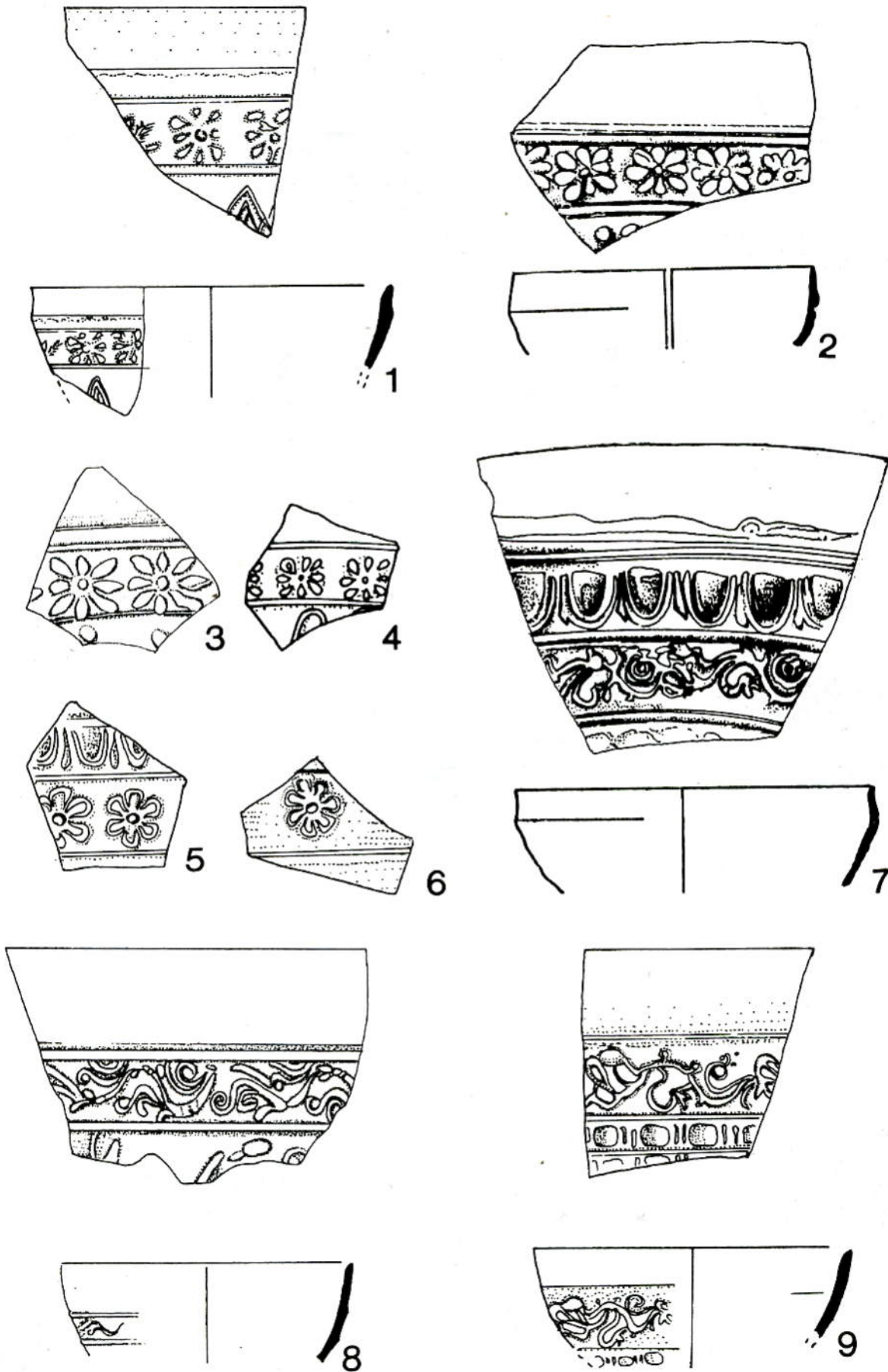


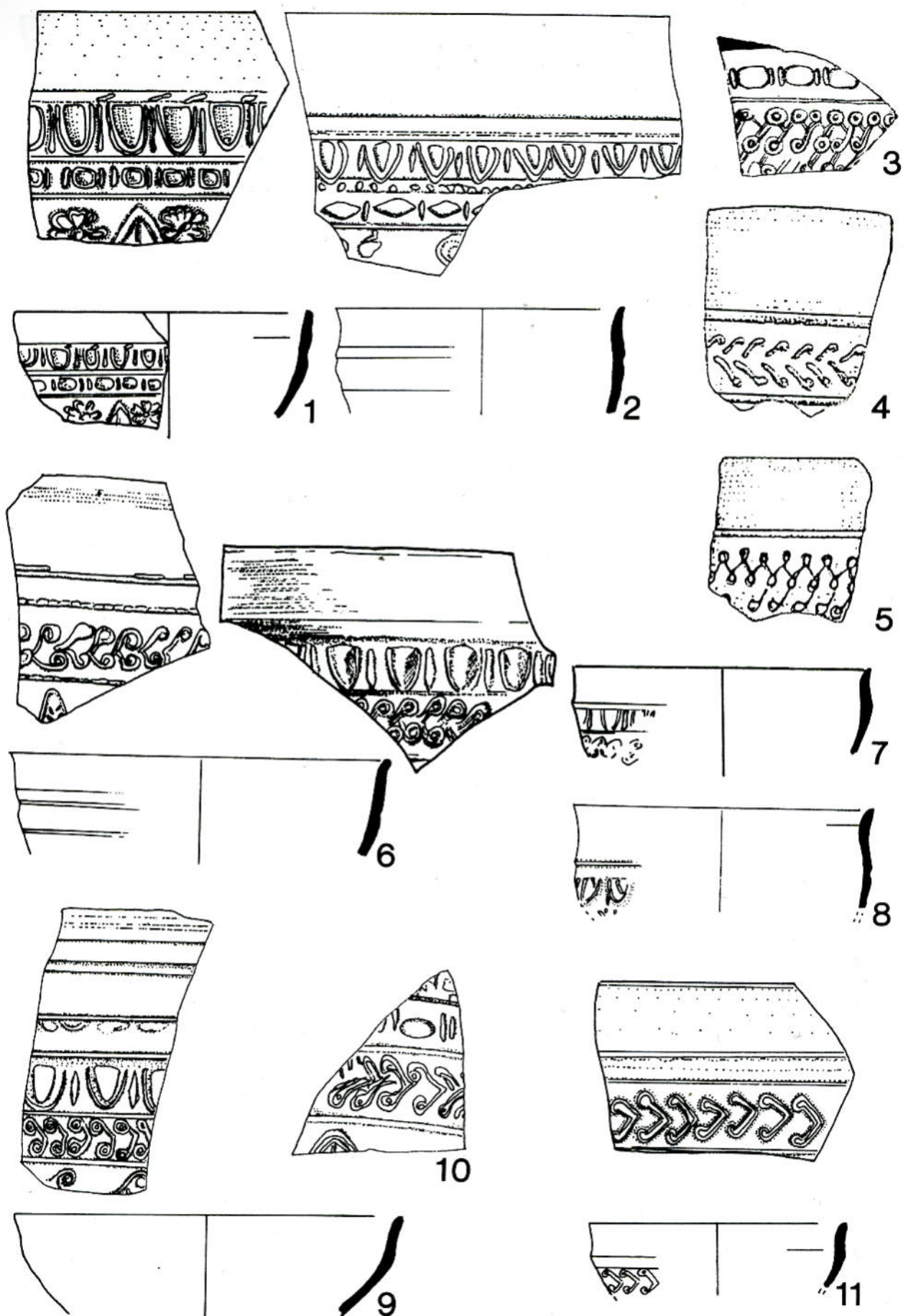
Pl. 2



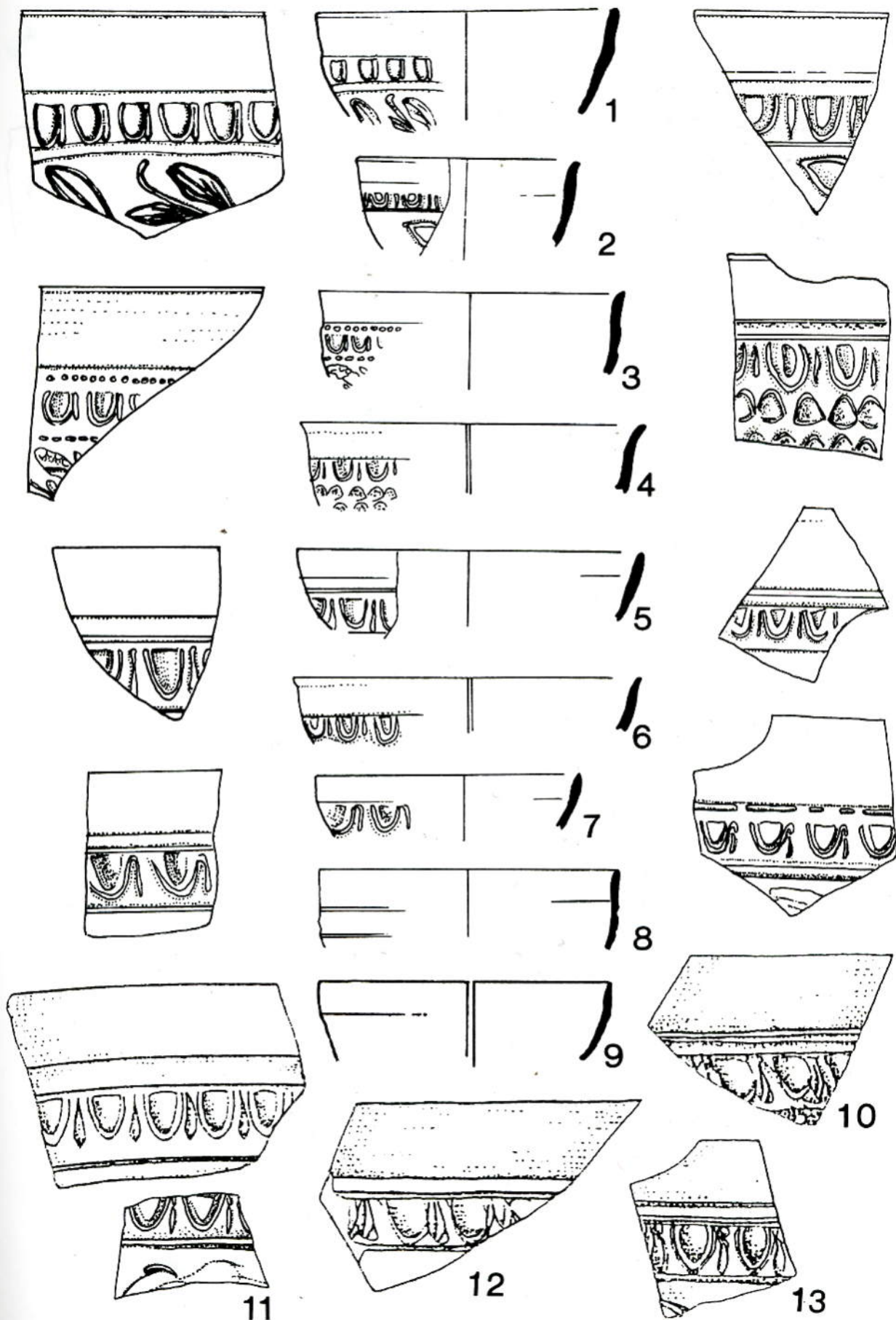
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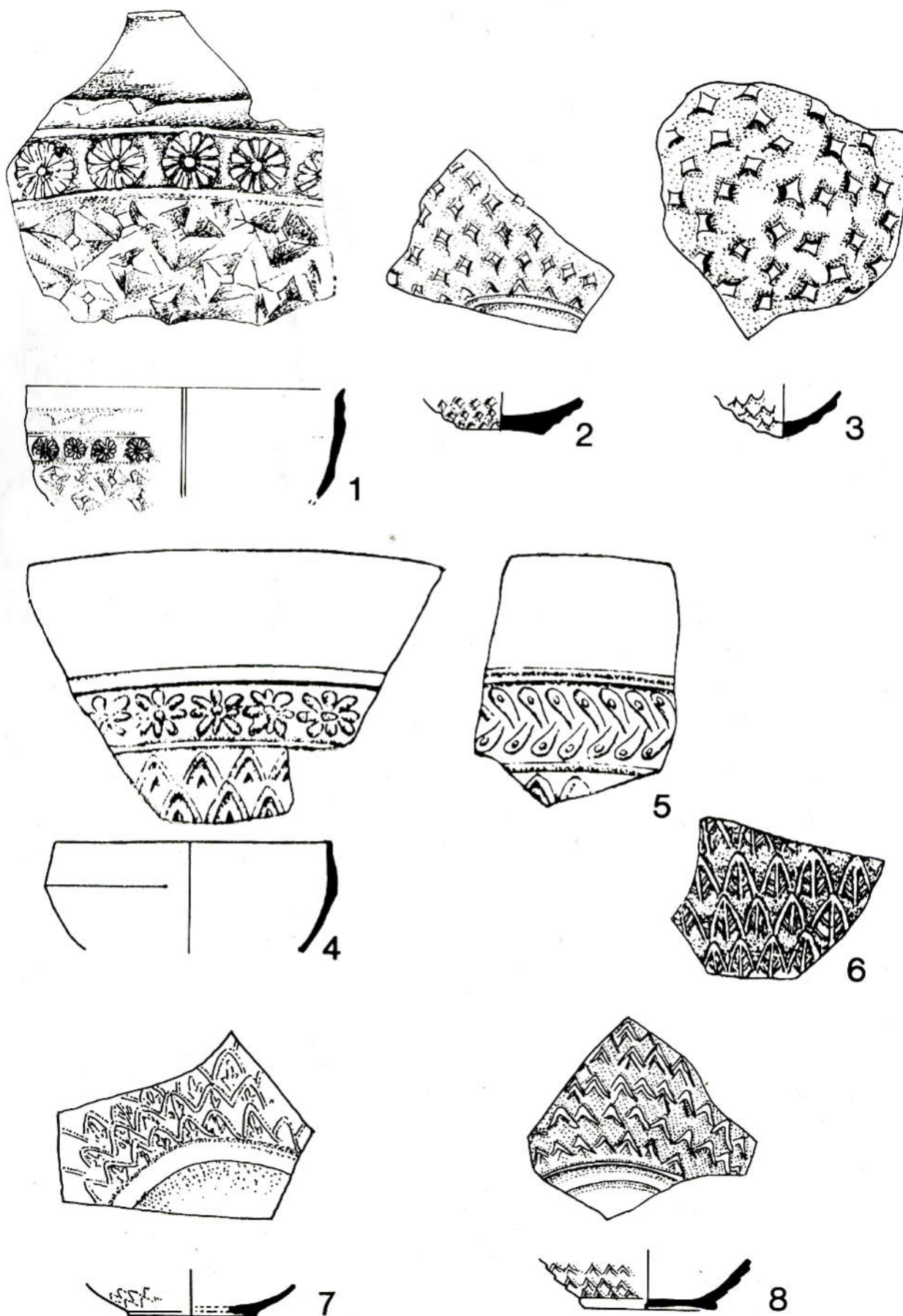




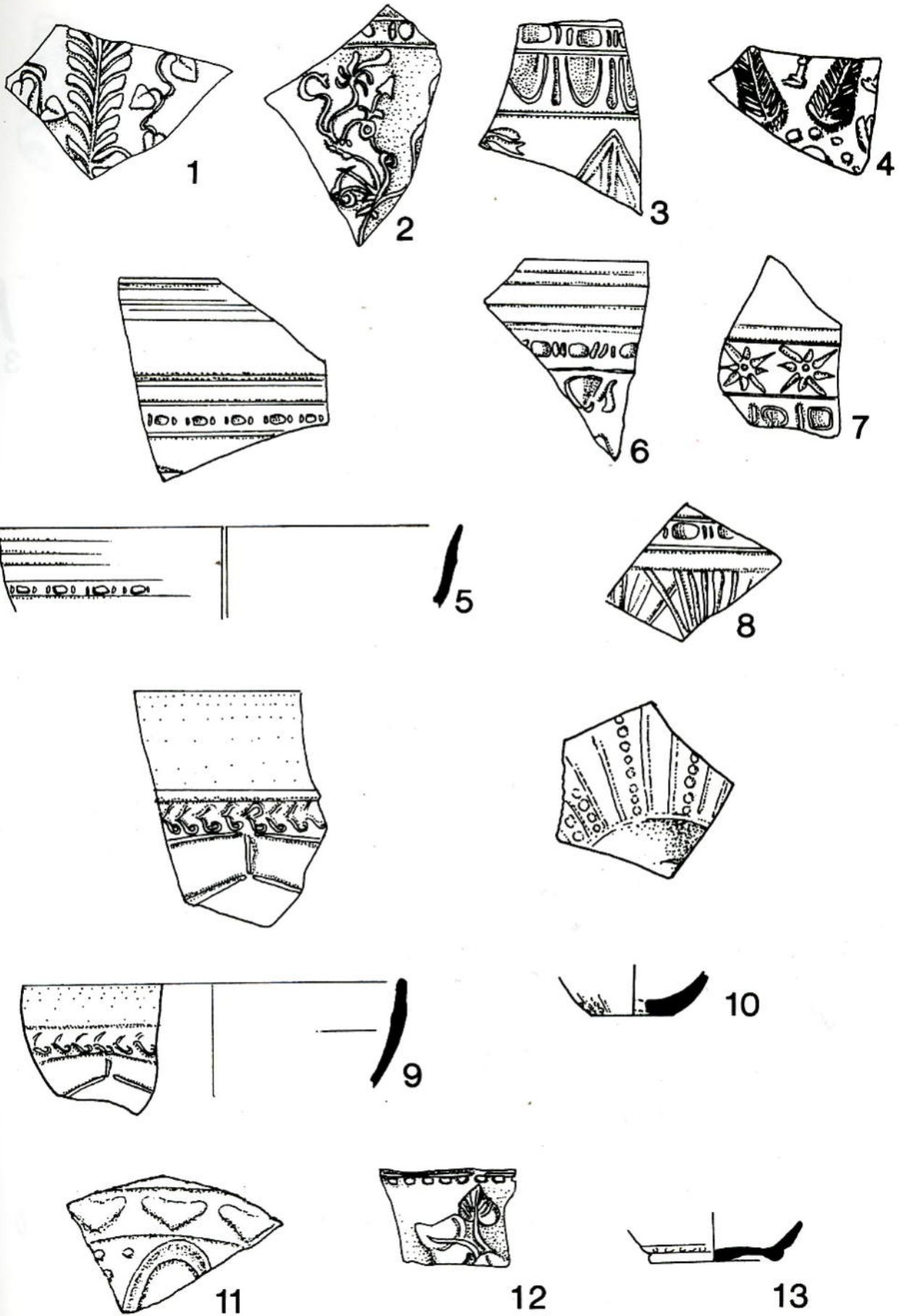


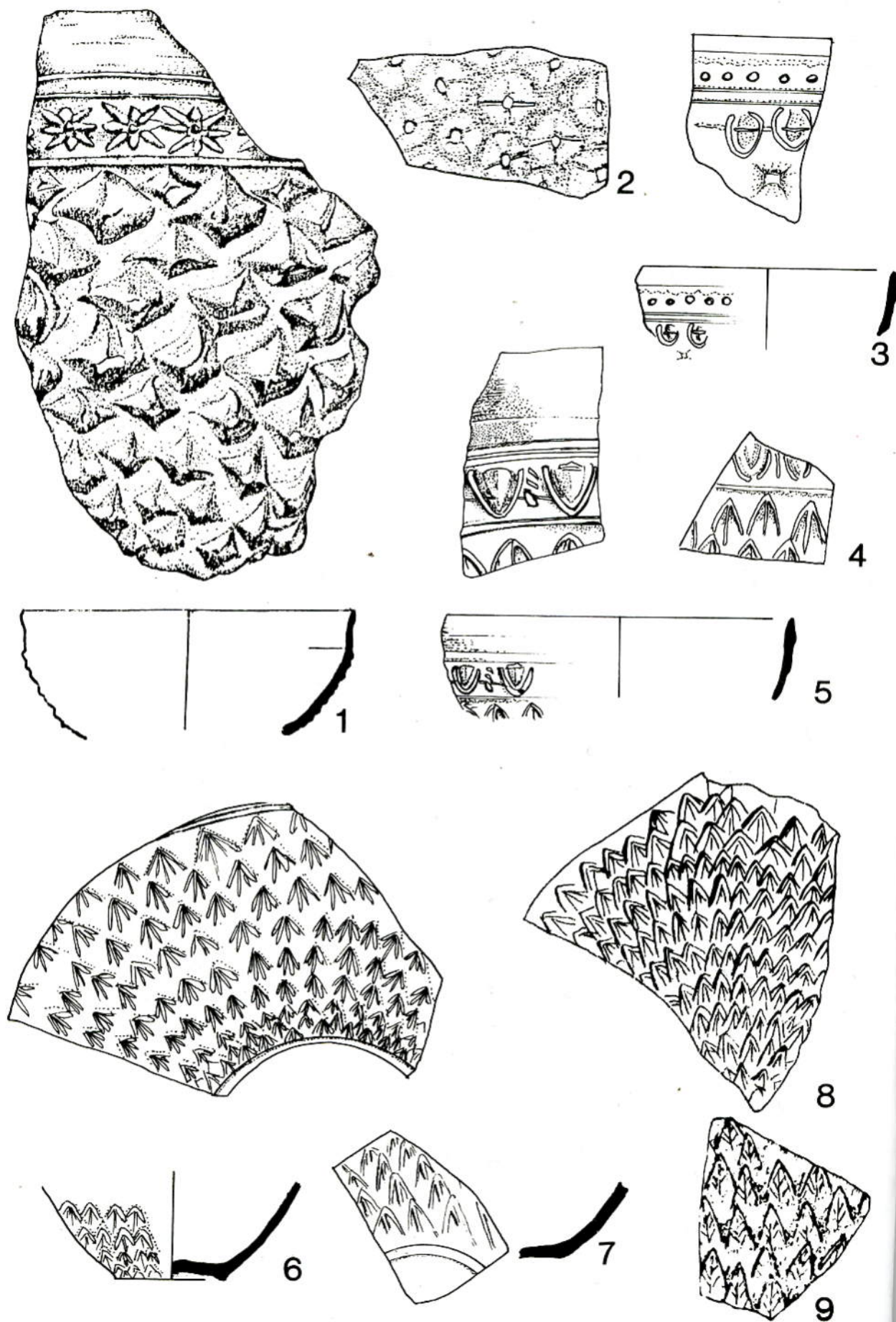
Pl. 6





Pl. 8

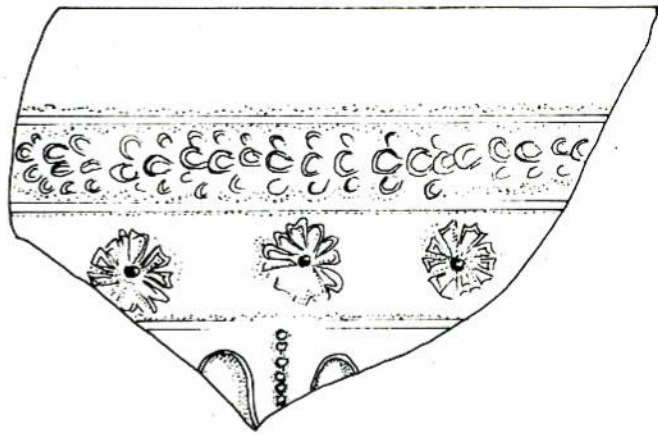




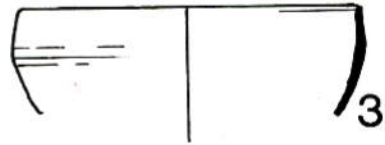
Pl. 10



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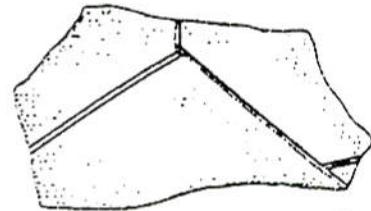
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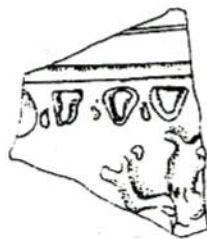
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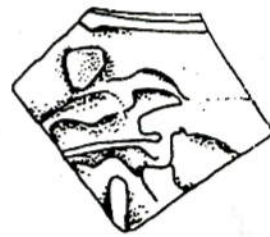
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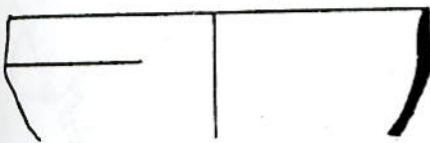
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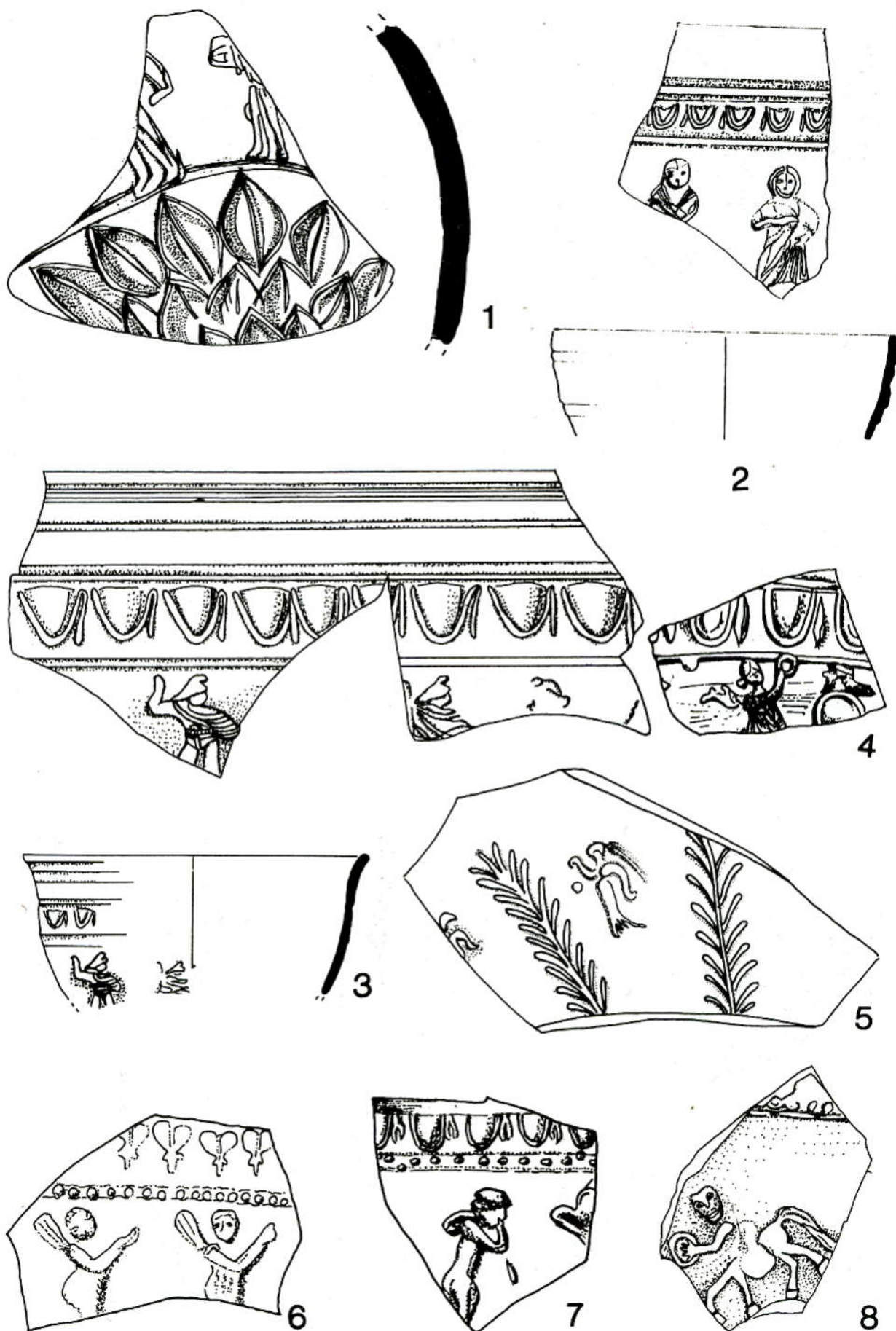
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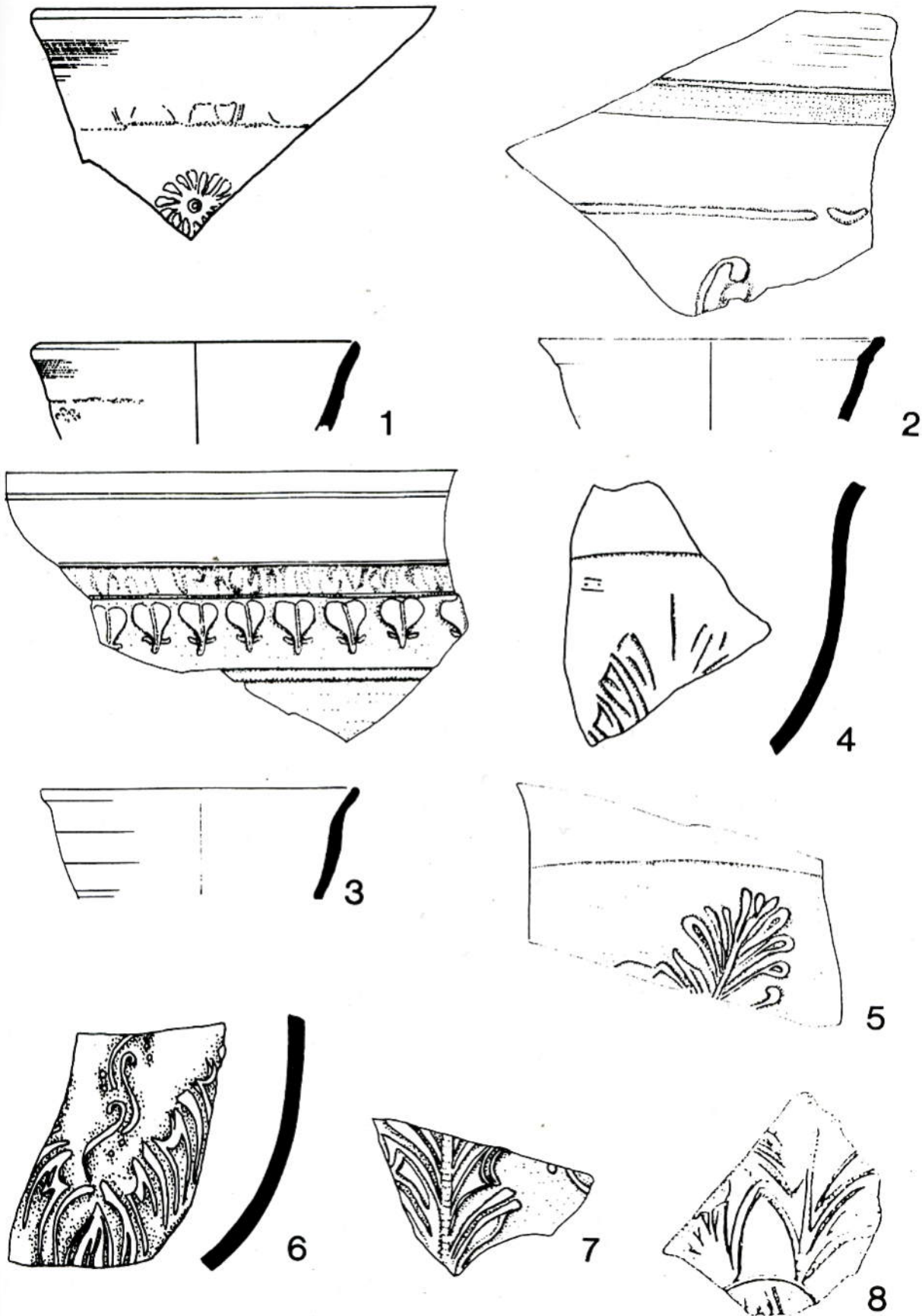
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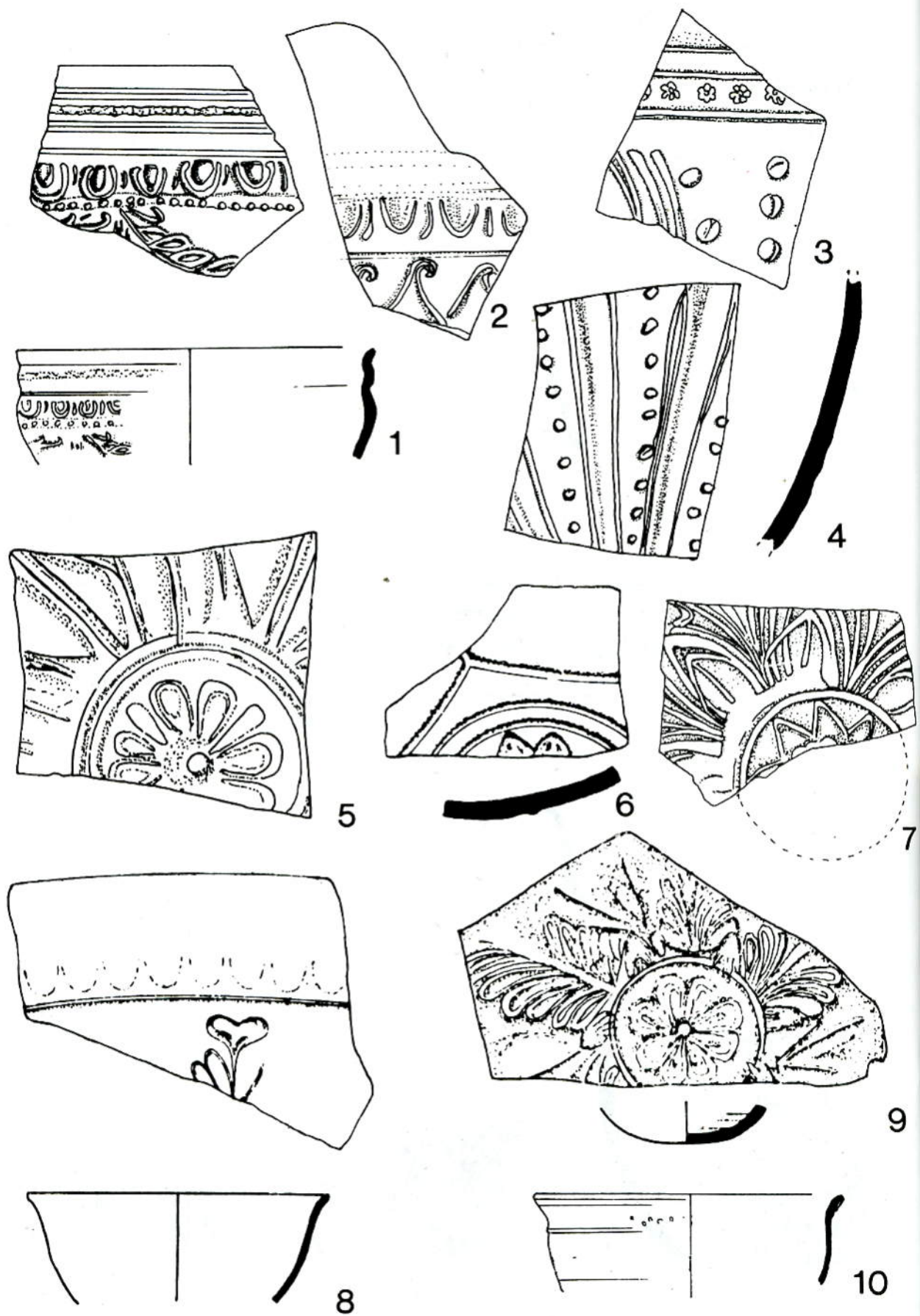
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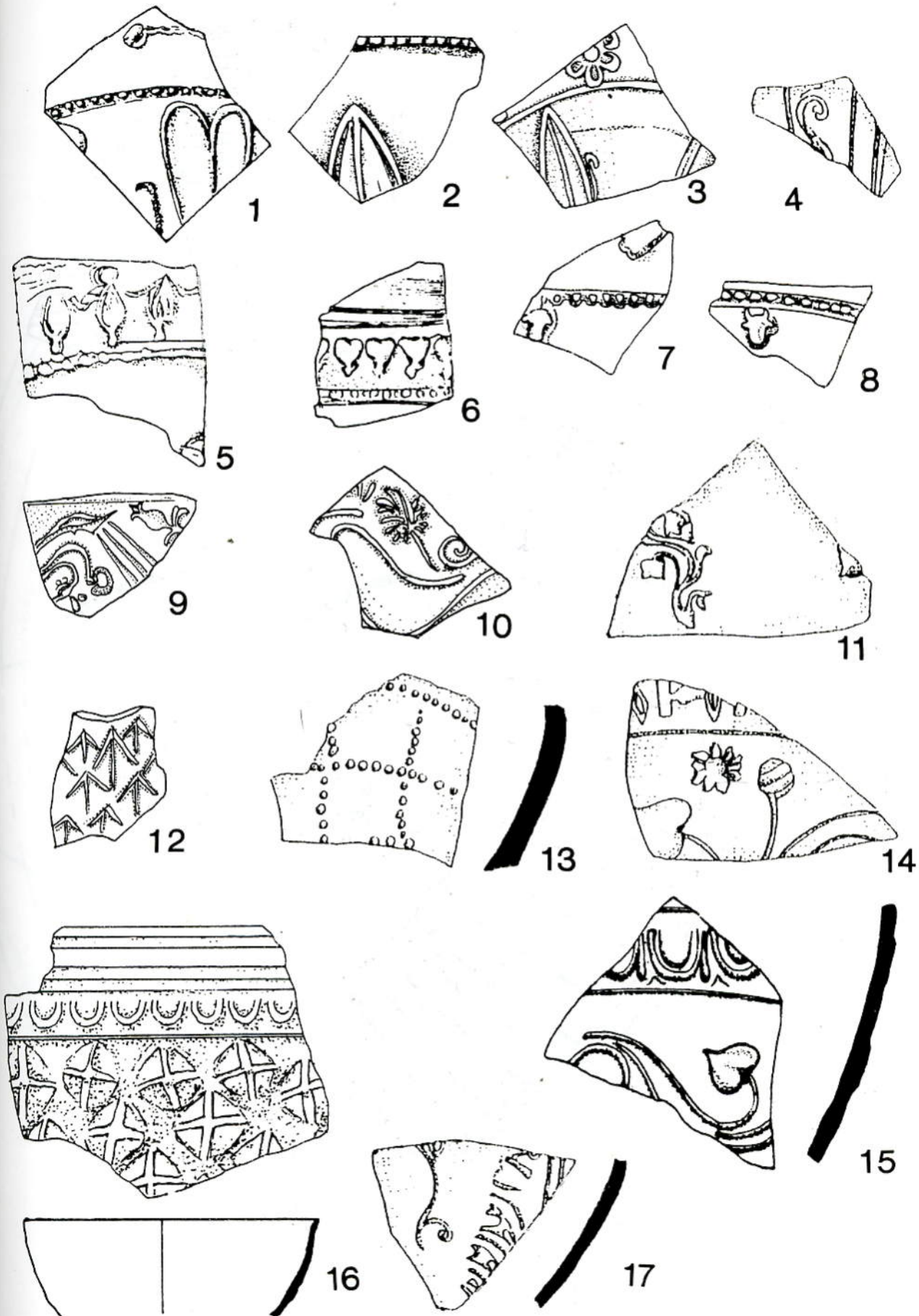
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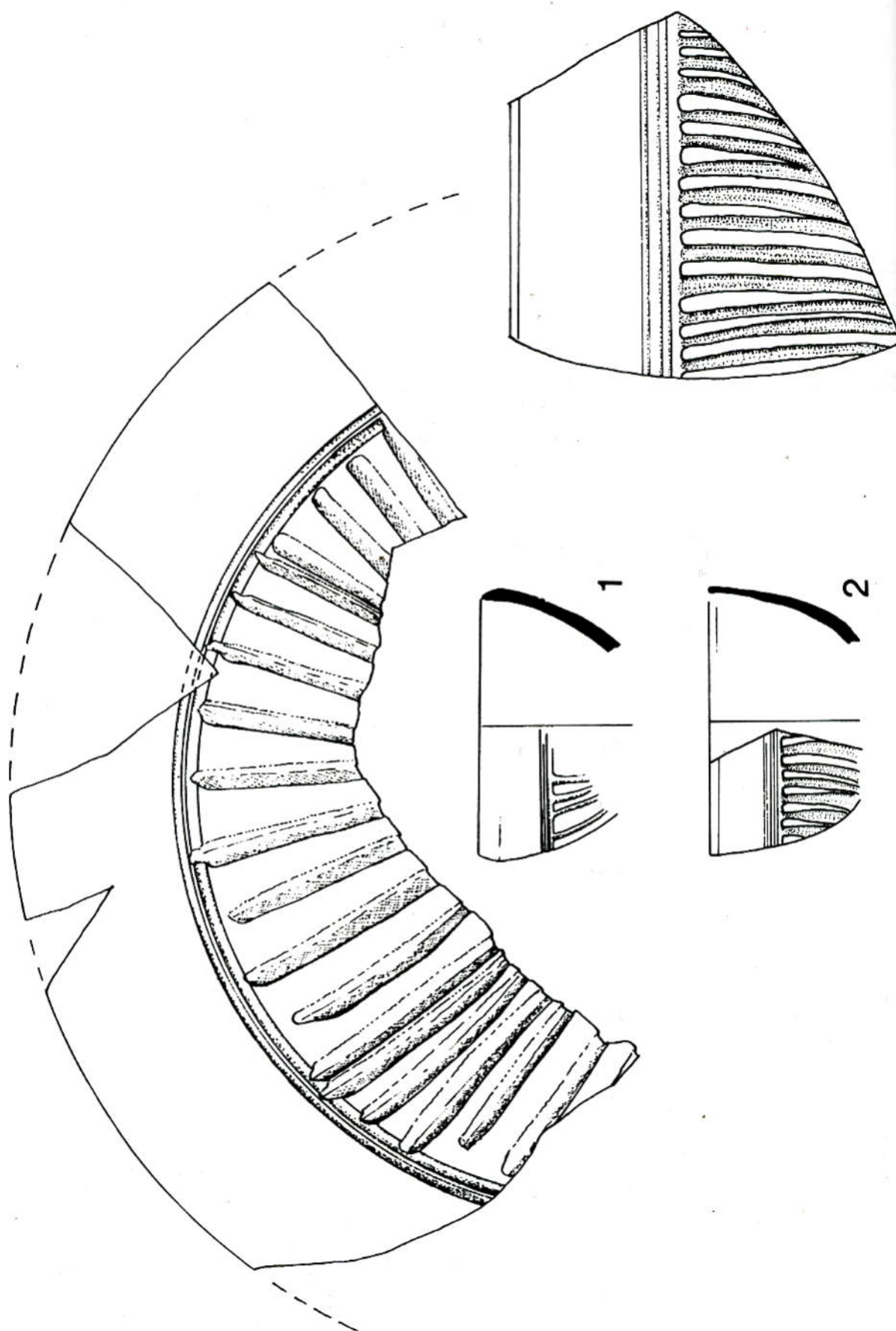
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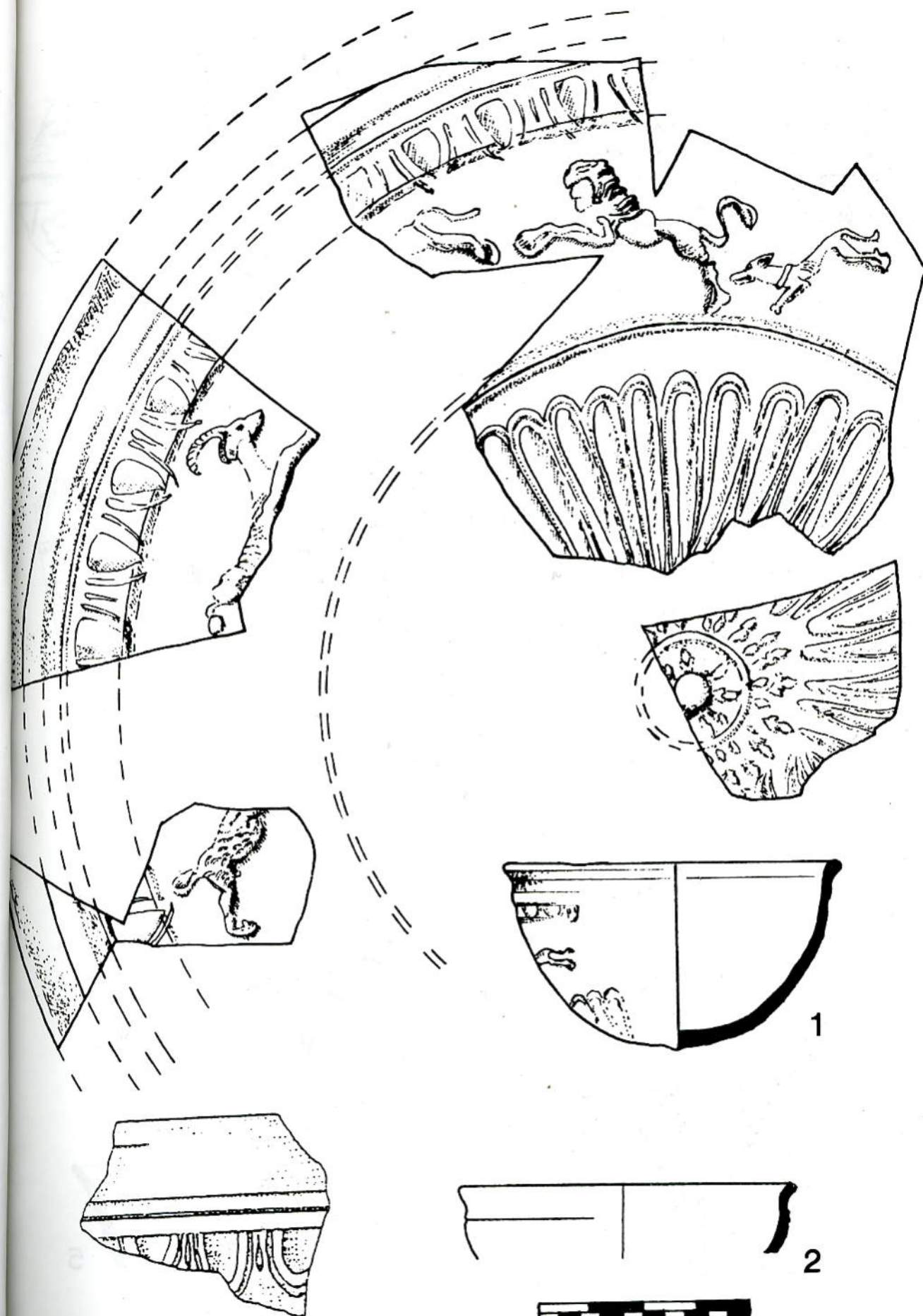
Pl. 14



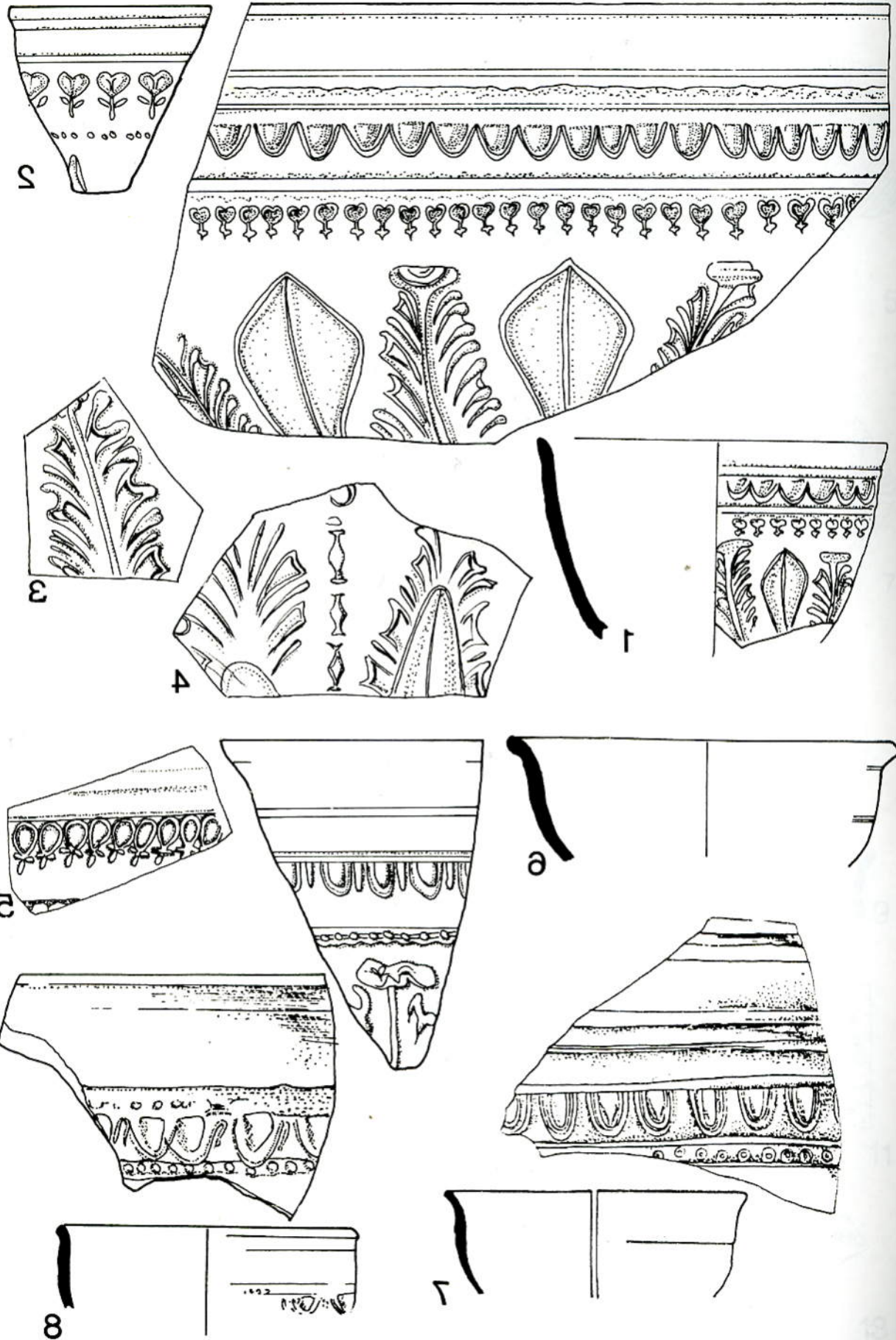
Pl. 15

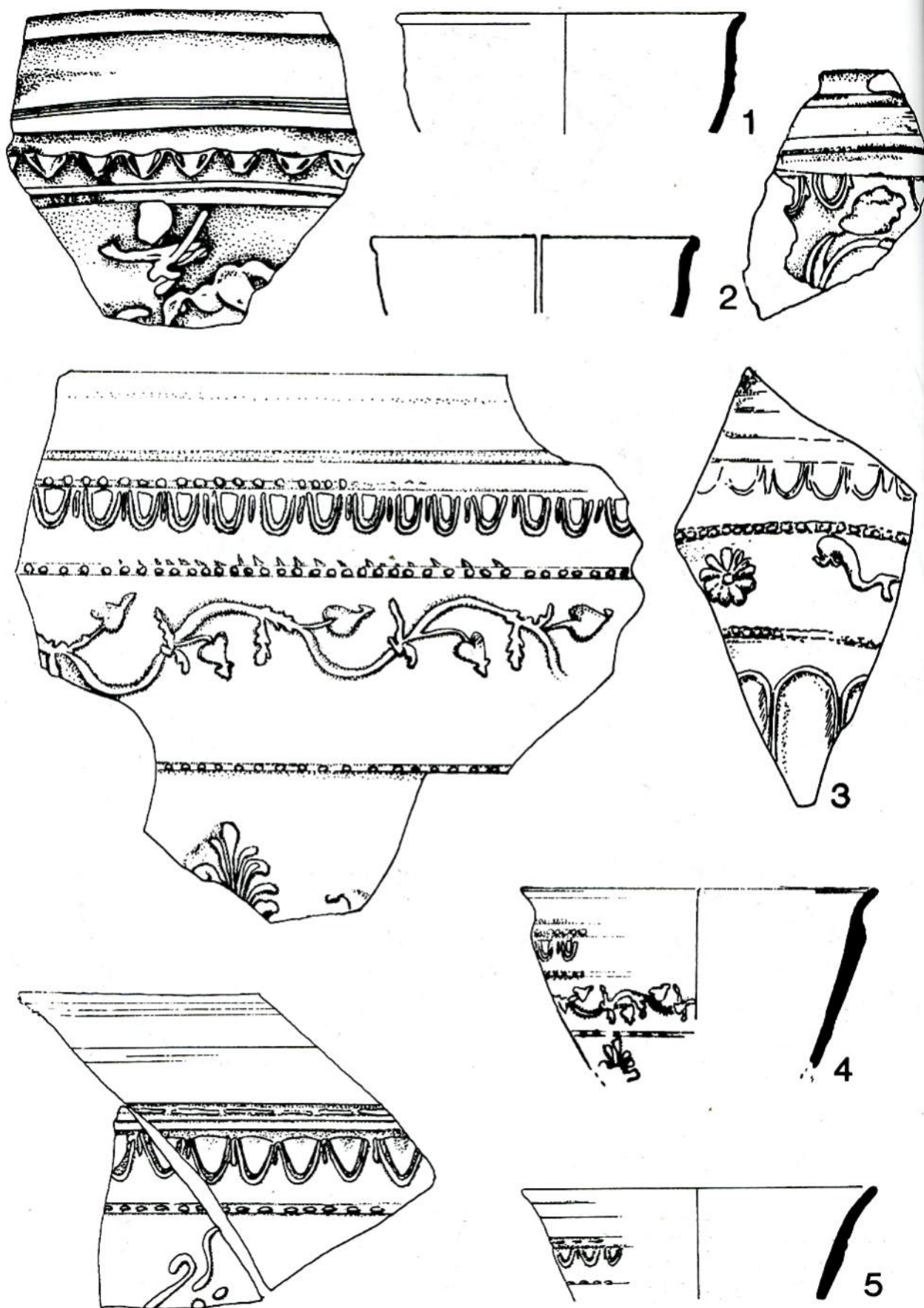


Pl. 16



Pl. 17





Pl. 18

