

ALMA MATER STUDIORUM – UNIVERSITÀ DI BOLOGNA
DIPARTIMENTO DI STORIA CULTURE CIVILTÀ

ORIENTLAB
SERIES MAIOR

VOL. 3

EXCAVATIONS AT KARKEMISH
I
THE STRATIGRAPHIC SEQUENCE
OF AREA G IN THE INNER TOWN

Edited by
FEDERICO ZAINA

Ante
Quem

ALMA MATER STUDIORUM – UNIVERSITÀ DI BOLOGNA
DIPARTIMENTO DI STORIA CULTURE CIVILTÀ

ORIENTLAB
SERIES MAIOR

VOL. 3

EXCAVATIONS AT KARKEMISH

I

THE STRATIGRAPHIC SEQUENCE OF AREA G IN THE INNER TOWN

Edited by
Federico Zaina

with contributions by
Maria Letizia Carra, Silvia Di Cristina, Aliye Erol, Kevin Ferrari,
Elena Maini, Nicolò Marchetti, Sara Pizzimenti and Federico Zaina

OrientLab. Series Maior

Series editor: Nicolò Marchetti

www.orientlab.net/pubs (Open Access)

Editorial Board:

Pascal Butterlin (Université Paris 1 – Panthéon Sorbonne)

Nicolò Dell'Unto (Lund University)

Tim Harrison (University of Toronto)

Nicolò Marchetti (University of Bologna)

Gianni Marchesi (University of Bologna)

Roger Matthews (University of Reading)

Augusta McMahon (University of Cambridge)

Adelheid Otto (Ludwig Maximilian University Munich)

Hasan Peker (Istanbul University)

Mark Weeden (SOAS London)

Editorial Staff:

Dennys Frenez (University of Bologna)

Simone Mantellini (University of Bologna)

Valentina Orsi (University of Siena)

Sara Pizzimenti (Sapienza – University of Rome)

Federico Zaina (University of Bologna)

Text and images are licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution CC BY-NC-SA 4.0 of the Authors and Ante Quem S.r.l., if not credited otherwise.



This publication was supported by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation



Published by Ante Quem S.r.l.

Via Senzanome 10, 40123 Bologna – tel. and fax +39 051 4211109

www.antequem.it

Printed in December 2018

ISBN 978-88-7849-139-7

doi: 10.12878/orientlabsm3

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acknowledgments	v
 Chapter 1. Introduction (<i>Federico Zaina</i>)	
1.1 Earlier Investigations and the Topography of Area G	2
1.2 Excavation Methodology	3
1.3 Material Culture	4
1.4 Bioarchaeology	8
 Chapter 2. The Middle and Late Bronze Age (<i>Sara Pizzimenti</i>)	
2.1 Middle Bronze Age I (phase 19)	12
2.1.1 Architectural Remains and Stratigraphy	12
2.1.2 Pottery	12
2.1.3 Small Finds	14
2.2 Middle Bronze Age II (phases 18-17)	14
2.2.1 Architectural Remains and Stratigraphy	14
2.2.2 Pottery	15
2.3 Middle Bronze Age II to Late Bronze Age I (phase 16)	17
2.3.1 Architectural Remains and Stratigraphy	17
2.3.2 Pottery	18
2.4 Late Bronze Age I (phases 15-14)	19
2.4.1 Architectural Remains and Stratigraphy	19
2.4.2 Pottery	20
2.4.3 Small Finds	22
2.5 Late Bronze II (phase 13)	23
2.5.1 Architectural Remains and Stratigraphy	23
2.5.2 Pottery	23
2.5.3 Small Finds	25

Chapter 3. The Iron Age (*Federico Zaina*)

3.1 Iron Age I (phase 12)	116
3.1.1 Architectural Remains and Stratigraphy	116
3.1.2 Pottery	116
3.1.3 Small Finds	119
3.2 Iron Age II (phases 11-9)	120
3.2.1 Architectural Remains and Stratigraphy	120
3.2.2 Pottery	122
3.2.3 Small Finds	127
3.3 Iron Age III (phases 8-6)	129
3.3.1 Architectural Remains and Stratigraphy	129
3.3.2 Pottery	133
3.3.3 Small Finds	139

Chapter 4. From the Hellenistic to the Modern Period (*Silvia Di Cristina and Kevin Ferrari*)

4.1 The Hellenistic Period (phases 5-4)	251
4.1.1 Architectural Remains and Stratigraphy	251
4.1.2 Pottery	253
4.1.3 Small Finds	257
4.2 The Roman Period (phase 3)	259
4.2.1 Architectural Remains and Stratigraphy	259
4.2.2 Pottery	260
4.2.3 Small Finds	261
4.3 The Islamic Period (phase 2)	263
4.3.1 Architectural Remains and Stratigraphy	263
4.3.2 Pottery	265
4.3.3 Small Finds	268
4.4 The Modern Barracks and Topsoil (phase 1)	273
4.4.1 Architectural Remains and Stratigraphy	273
4.4.2 Small Finds	273

Chapter 5. Conclusions. Chronology and Urbanism of the Inner Town at Karkemish

5.1 The Stratigraphic Sequence of Area G (<i>Federico Zaina</i>)	355
5.2 Area G and the Urban History of the Inner Town of Karkemish (<i>Nicolò Marchetti</i>)	362

Appendix 1. Hellenistic, Roman and Islamic Coins (<i>Aliye Erol</i>)	367
---	-----

Appendix 2. The Zooarchaeological Evidence (<i>Elena Maini</i>)	373
--	-----

Appendix 3. The Archaeobotanical Evidence (<i>Maria Letizia Carra</i>)	395
Abbreviations	401
References	403
Plates	

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The present final report on the 2012–2014 excavations in Area G at Karkemish is the result of a joint effort by several Expedition members along with other colleagues. We are thus indebted to many people who assisted us in seeing this work through to completion.

First and foremost, thanks are due to Nicolò Marchetti (Alma Mater Studiorum – University of Bologna), director of the Turco-Italian Archaeological Expedition at Karkemish, for his help, support and suggestions in the classrooms, on the field and during the planning and implementation of this publication. We also thank Hasan Peker (Istanbul University), deputy director of the expedition, for his dedication and support.

Area G was excavated by Claudia Cappuccino and Marzia Cavriani, to whom goes our gratitude for several suggestions during the first stages of the publication project. We would also like to acknowledge the constant assistance and support of small-find and sample registrars Claudia Cappuccino, Giulia Scazzosi and Silvia Di Cristina. Thanks are also due to Gabriele Giacosa and Valentina Gallerani for useful information on the pottery assemblage from Area G. We are also indebted to our topographers Giampaolo Luglio and Marco Valeri for producing with the utmost care the plans and sections of the present volume. Federico Poole revised the English, while Federica Proni typeset the volume and took care of its graphical editing through her outstanding skills. The acknowledgments for the British Museum staff are detailed below, on p. 362 n. 69.

Many other individuals contributed to the publication of this volume at various stages. We wish to express our sincere gratitude to them all. Radiocarbon analyses have been carried out at the CEDAD – CEntro di DATazione e Diagnostica, University of Salento directed by Lucio Calcagnile to whom we would express our gratitude.

Our gratitude also goes to Valentina Orsi (University of Siena), Gabriele Giacosa (University of Bologna) and Rocco Palermo (University of Groningen) for their comments and critiques on the first draft of this volume.

The financial sponsors for 2012–2014 were the Alma Mater Studiorum – University of Bologna, the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, with its Sixth Office of the Direzione Generale per la Promozione del Sistema Paese, and the Ministry for Education, University and Research through its PRIN 2009 program. In 2012, we

also benefited from a grant from the Global Heritage Fund, Palo Alto. In 2013, we received a conservation grant from the J.M. Kaplan Fund in New York. The Turkish Ministry for Culture and Tourism has supported our project since its inception and we are grateful for this rewarding collaboration.

With reference to the years 2012-2014, we express our warmest feelings of gratitude to the colleagues of the Directorate General for Museums and Cultural Heritage in Ankara, especially the Directors General – first Osman Murat Süslü, subsequently Abdullah Kocapınar – the Deputy Director General, Zülküf Yılmaz, the Director of Excavations and Research, Melik Ayaz, the Anti-Smuggling Director, E. Gökhan Bozkurtlar, the Applications Director, Yakup Harmanda, and the Head of the Excavations Branch, Umut Görgülü. We are also indebted to our representatives, Ahmet Beyazlar, Mehmet Alkan and Mustafa Metin, to the Acting Provincial Directors for Culture and Tourism of Gaziantep – first Salih Efilöğlu, then Mehmet Aykanat, and Ergün Özuslu – to the Gaziantep Museum Directors – first Ahmet Denizhanogulları, then Asuman Aslan and Yusuf Altın – and to the Director of the Gaziantep Regional Committee for the Conservation of Cultural Heritage, Asuman Aslan, all of whom helped us in every possible way.

During those same three years, in Gaziantep, first and foremost we are grateful to the Metropolitan Mayors, first Asım Güzelbey and then Fatma Şahin, who constantly strove to meet our needs, provided facilities and promoted the construction of the Archaeological Research Centre in the village of Türkyurdu near Karkamış: their cooperation in preparing the site in order for it to become an archaeological park has been invaluable. We are also indebted to the then Governor of Gaziantep, Erdal Ata, and to the Mayor of Şahinbey, Mehmet Tahmazoğlu, for the attention with which they have been following the progress of our excavations. The then Rector of Gaziantep University, Yavuz Coşkun, deserves a special mention for his personal, as well as institutional, engagement. The former Secretary General of Gaziantep Special Provincial Administration, Ömer Özcan, has been instrumental in starting the external works for the park. The enthusiasm of the owner of Gaziantep Sabah newspaper, Aykut Tuzcu, and of its editor-in-chief, Nurgün Balcıoğlu, has been contagious.

In Karkamış, the Mayor, Nuh Kocasan, and the then Local Governor, Mustafa Gül, constantly helped the Expedition during its stay together with the Head of Türkyurdu village, Hüseyin Aksoy. Our workers from the villages of the Karkamış province deserve much praise for their commitment and good humour. Our relations

with the Turkish Military were by necessity very close. The fact that our work could be smoothly carried out depended, among other things, on the sympathy which the local commanding officers always showed us. Although we are not allowed to mention them by name, they are the commanders of the 5th Armoured Brigade and of the Border Regiment in Gaziantep, and those of the Battalion in Oğuzeli and the border posts in Soylu and Karkamış.

The Authors

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The aim of the Turco-Italian Archaeological Expedition at Karkemish, directed by Nicolò Marchetti since 2011, is to implement a long-term integrated research strategy seeking to elucidate the history of the town, explore its urban layout and cultural sequence through the ages, contextualize the site within its landscape, and conserve and present the site to the public (Marchetti 2012; 2013; 2014a; 2014b; 2014c; 2015; 2016a; 2016b; Peker 2016). In this regard, the new investigations are of importance to further investigate the role of the city, especially during the Late Bronze Age II (hereafter LB) as the seat of the imperial Hittite viceroy, Iron Age I and II (hereafter IA) as the capital of a Neo-Hittite kingdom, and in IA III as part of the Neo-Assyrian Empire. Relevant to the reconstruction of the urban history of the city are also the exploration of the Classical (Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine) and Islamic periods. We present here the final report of the excavations of the Turco-Italian Expedition at Karkemish during the 2012, 2013 and 2014 seasons in Area G. Our investigations there had two aims: investigating the chronological sequence of the Inner Town and shedding light on the urban layout of this area, located to the West of the Lower Palace Area at the foot of the Acropolis too.

We therefore provided a reassessment of Woolley's stratigraphic and chronological reconstruction of occupation in the Inner Town (Woolley 1921; Woolley and Barnett 1952). The former was carried out by cross-correlating the long ceramic sequence of the area with several 14C results and other diagnostic materials. Whenever possible, we also attempted a functional assessment of the architectural evidence.

In the following introductory sections, I will illustrate the general organization of the report, previous investigations around Area G and its topography, the excavation

methodology we employed, and our study of the local material culture and bioarchaeology (zooarchaeology and paleobotany).

In Chapters 2 to 4, the stratigraphic and architectural features of Area G, the pottery assemblage and small finds excavated there are presented from the earliest to the latest occupational phase. Chapter 2 focuses on the Middle and Late Bronze Age sequence uncovered in a deep sounding in the southern part of the area. In Chapter 3, we discuss the uninterrupted Iron Age I-III sequence. The Hellenistic to Islamic occupation is described in Chapter 4. In Chapter 5 we provided the final remarks on the stratigraphic sequence and the use of space from area G and its relevance within the urban history of Karkemish. Specialist reports on the numismatic collection (Appendix 1), zooarchaeological remains (Appendix 2), and paleobotanical remains (Appendix 3) follow in separate sections.

1.1 EARLIER INVESTIGATIONS AND THE TOPOGRAPHY OF AREA G

The Inner Town of Karkemish extends over 35 ha from the acropolis and the Euphrates river to the earthen ramparts. Area G is approximately 12 m long and 7 m wide and lies 65 m northwest of the Storm God Temple and Great Staircase complex (Area A) and 15 m from the foot of the Acropolis (Pls. II-III). During the 2012 campaign, the entire area was excavated to a depth of about 2.45 m (from 346.75 m ASL), while during the 2013 and 2014 seasons a 3.3 m x 3.3 m sounding in the southern part of the area, was cut down for 3.34 m until we reached the chalky natural soil (340.96 m ASL). As for the rest of the western part of the Inner Town of Karkemish, the terrain morphology is rather level, especially when compared with the considerable irregularity of the surface of the eastern sector of the city.

The area was previously explored in 1911-1914 and 1920 by the British Expedition at Karkemish directed by D.G. Hogarth and C.L. Woolley. In 1911, several trenches were dug in the central and northern part of the Inner Town, around the foot of the Acropolis. The unpublished report¹ by R.C. Thompson and T.E. Lawrence places two of these 3x10 m trenches named S and R in close proximity of Area G. However, no detailed information on the work, results and finds are available.

¹ The trenches have been newly georeferenced by G. Luglio using the report by R.C. Thompson and T.E. Lawrence, "Report on the Excavations at Carchemish. April 20 – July 4, 1911" (BM, Middle East Department Archive, C.E. 41D).

1.2 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

In the stratigraphic method we employed at Karkemish, features (also designated as “layers”, “stratigraphic units” or sometimes “deposits”) are defined according to their functional interpretation. Each layer is marked with an initial capital letter, as follows:²

- B. Bench. Any kind of seat or installation located in an open or closed space.
- D. Drain. An open or closed structured drain or pipe that carries off water, sewage etc.
- F. Fill. Any deposit (or sequence of deposits) accumulated on a floor or on other structural evidence, or any filling of a pit.
- H. Hearth. Any open fire installation. Generally designating a circular, free-standing, unstructured fireplace.
- K. Kiln. Medium or large structure for burning, baking or drying something, especially one for firing pottery or baking bricks.
- L. Locus. Inner or outer floors and doorsteps corresponding to a room (rooms are not identified by a progressive number, such as 1, 2 or 3, but by their floor number).
- P. Pit. The physical result of digging any kind of pit (the cut).
- T. Tannur. The typical near eastern oven for cooking food.
- W. Wall. Any brick (baked or unbaked) or stone-made structure delimiting a space.

Each layer is identified by one of the above mentioned letters, depending on its function, followed by a progressive number (e.g. W.1000, P.1010 etc.).³ A description of each layer is given and a general matrix produced by means of the Harris Matrix Composer© software was produced in order to reconstruct the entire sequence and phasing.

A structural (or archaeological) phase corresponds to a group of layers representing a coherent and contemporary set of actions. Examples of structural phases are buildings identified by joining walls, floors, installations and layers. In some cases, such as in the deep sounding in area G, structural phases are represented by individual floors.

² See also Abbreviations at the end of this chapter.

³ The letter can be modified during excavation or study due to a change in interpretation.

Sub-phases are partial variations in the architectural layout of the main phase, such as the construction of a new floor, the partial restoration of an existing one or the addition of a single wall.

1.3 MATERIAL CULTURE

We have divided material culture into two main groups: pottery and small finds. Both are discussed in a dedicated section further divided according to the chronological phase of occupation. In the dedicated section we provide a description of all the materials found during the excavation, complemented by narrative descriptions and tables. As the aim of this report is to provide a stratigraphic and chronological reconstruction of the area together with (if possible) a functional analysis of the architectural evidence, any other kind of detailed analyses on the material culture – including typological, art historical, archaeometric and so forth – thus involving different classes of finds like pottery, stone vessels, clay figurines and so forth – are beyond the scope of this publication.

Pottery

The pottery collection and recording methods applied at Karkemish are the following.⁴ Pottery sherds and complete shapes are collected in buckets associated to the layer in which they have been found. One or more buckets can be associated to each layer (either due to the physical filling of the bucket to capacity, or to distinguish particular clusters of sherds).

The pottery collected on the excavation is then studied and selected. There are two types of selections:

- Diagnostic selected sherds. Sherds (rims or bases and handles) or complete shapes, preserved enough to be drawn and chronologically diagnostic. These are drawn, photographed (together), recorded (by filling in a pottery-sheet) and stored. An inventory code is given to each selected sherd using the following abbreviations: site code (KH, meaning Karkamış Höyük), year (12, meaning 2012), pottery find (P), bucket number (500), number of sherd within the selection from that bucket (6) (e.g. KH.12.P.500/6).

⁴ The description and recording of the pottery between 2012 and 2014 was carried out by Andrea Adamo, Antonio Bonomo, Gabriele Giacosa, Sara Pizzimenti and Federico Zaina.

– Diagnostic unselected sherds. Sherds (any kind) generally not enough preserved to be drawn, but having certain diagnostic characteristics (decoration, surface treatment etc.) that make them useful for future studies. These are only photographed and then stored.

Finally, simple unselected sherds are described, counted and discarded.

The pottery sheet, used to record selected sherds, includes different types of information, most of which can be found in the tables next to the pottery plates at the end of this volume (the complete information is released online at www.orientlab.net/karkemis). Information on pottery sherds is organized as follows:

- Identification and Context: 1. Area; 2. Phase; 3. Stratigraphic Unit (or Layer); 4. Type of context;⁵ 5. Bucket; 6. Sherd code.
- Sherds morphology: 1. Functional Class;⁶ 2. Shape;⁷ 3. Preservation.
- Sherds technology: 1. Production technique; 2. Type of inclusions; 3. Inclusions size (Fig. 1.1);⁸ 4. Inclusions frequency; 5. Firing;⁹ 6. Inner and Outer fabric color;¹⁰ 7. Core fabric color.
- Sherds decorations: 1. Type of surface treatment; 2. Type of decoration.

-
- 5 We coded three types of contexts: Type 1 = layers that are highly diagnostic for chronological and functional interpretations, which may include layers covering floors; Type 2 = Layers not immediately diagnostic for chronological and functional interpretations; Type 3 = Layers which are undiagnostic for chronological purposes. Thanks are due to Sebastiano Soldi for suggesting and sharing this methodology applied at Zincirli Höyük.
- 6 Our definition of functional classes follow the standard work by P. Rice (1987: 2008–9, table 7.2). Similar approaches have been also applied for Bronze and Iron Age pottery at Tell Mardikh (Mazzoni 1992), Tell Afis (Oggiano 1997; Venturi 2007) and Tell Tuqan (Baffi 2008) among others. On the contrary, further researches in the Syrian sector of Karkemish carried out in the frame of the Land of Carchemish Project (LCP) did not employ this classification, preferring to adopt a simplified system (Wilkinson and Ricci 2016). For more details on three functional classes (Simple Ware, Kitchen Ware and Preservation Ware) used by the Turco-Italian Expedition in the region of Gaziantep (including the excavations at Karkemish), see also Zaina 2013.
- 7 We distinguish the following types of pottery shapes: Platter, Bowl, Beaker, Krater, Juglet, Jug, Small Jar, Jar, Pot, Pithos, Lid. For the criteria used to define each shape, see Zaina 2013.
- 8 To define dimensions and frequency, we created a proper chart (Fig. 8.1) based on the framework proposed by S. Levi (2010) and the Munsell Colour Soil Chart™ (2009). It is designed to produce an accurate and quick autoptical analysis of inclusions. Frequency is calculated as a percentage of the whole assemblage, according to four different ranges (<3%, 3–10%, 10–20%, >20%, with coding from 1 to 4), while dimensions are in millimetres and divided into three different groups (>0.5 mm, 0.5–1 mm, 1–2 mm, with coding from a to c).
- 9 There are three type of firings coded here, high (H), medium (M) and low (L). In general, but of course with many different cases as well, high firings have a single colour and are usually observed on fine wares. Medium firings may have two different colours, one for the inner, the other for the outer surface, or one for the inner and outer surfaces and another for the core. Low-fired fabrics are generally characterized by a homogeneous dark colour due to over-firing or continuous heating (cooking pots).
- 10 We defined fabric colours according to the Munsell Color Soil Chart™.

– Sherds dimensions: 1. Rim diameter; 2. Rim width; 3. Height; 4. Wall diameter; 5. Wall width; 6. Bottom diameter; 7. Bottom height.

The total amount of pottery sherds collected during the excavations in area G was 7243 (Table 1.1). Of these, 1801 diagnostic sherds were drawn, photographed and recorded, while 328 were only photographed and set aside for study purposes. Only 6 vessels were complete or had a completely preserved profile.

	Diagnostic selected sherds	Diagnostic unselected sherds	Unselected sherds
MBA–LBA	639	69	2073
IA	722	201	2166
Hellenistic to Modern	440	58	875
TOTAL	1801	328	5114

Table 1.1. Number of pottery sherds from the 2012–2014 excavations in Area G.

In this report we have subdivided the pottery assemblage by structural phase and by context. Parallels for the most diagnostic shapes have been discussed, when necessary, with the Upper and Middle Euphrates, Inland Syria and the Levant as well as the Assyrian core, for chronological purposes.

Small finds

Small finds are any kind of objects that are not pottery or samples. Like pottery sherds, small finds associated with a bucket referenced to the layer where they have been found. In the field, a code is given to each small find using the following abbreviations: site code (KH, meaning Karkamis Höyük), year (12, meaning 2012), pottery find (P), bucket number (500), object letter, progressive within the bucket (c) (e.g. KH.12.P.500/c). During the subsequent registration processes, small finds receive a label including a progressive absolute numbering within that given year, such as KH.12.O.1, where the “O” stands for “object”. With this new final identification code they are conserved, photographed and drawn.

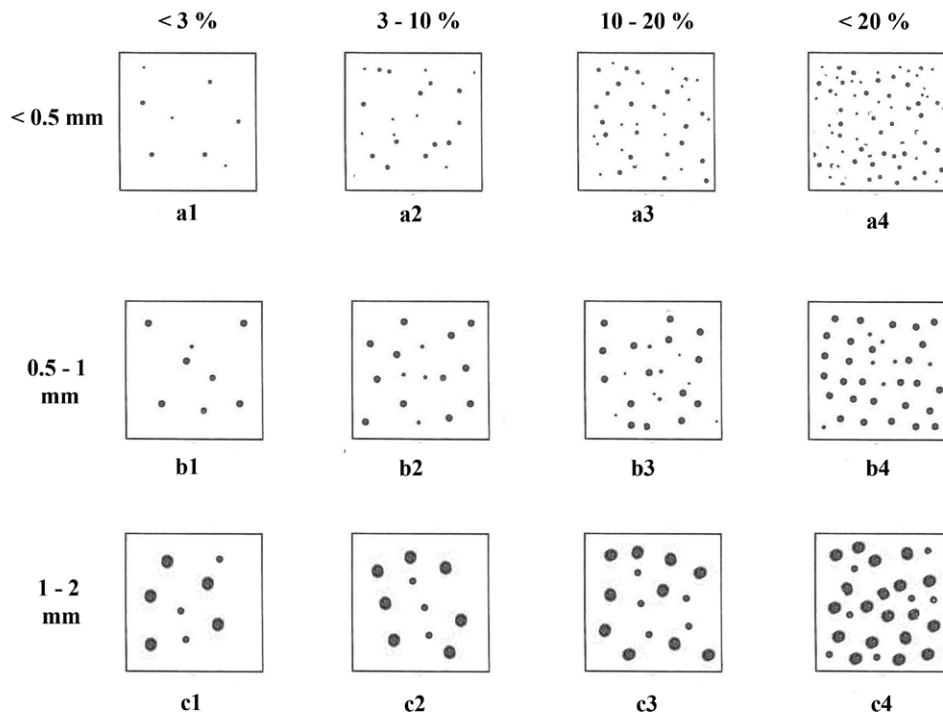


Fig. 1.1 Pottery grit inclusions chart.

The total number of small finds recovered during the excavations in area G was 140. They include 4 small finds from the MBA-LBA phases, 52 small finds from the IA I-III phases, 68 small finds from the Hellenistic to the Islamic phase and 16 from the surface.

The complete list of small finds from the excavations in Area G includes the following classes (Table 1.2):¹¹ 1. Coins; 2. Figurines (Anthropomorphic, Zoomorphic, Wheels); 3. Ornaments (Bracelets, Pins, Beads, Rings, Earrings); 4. Others (Indeterminate); 5. Stone vessels (Bowls, Jars, Stands, Other); 6. Tools (Counterweights, Needles, Nails, Hooks, Polishers, Spindle Whorls, Spools); 7. Vessels and containers; 8. Weapons (Arrowheads, Spearheads).

In this report, small finds are subdivided by structural phase and context. For the most diagnostic specimens, we provide parallels with the Upper and Middle Euphra-

¹¹ The recording and cataloguing of small finds for 2012-2014 has been carried out by Claudia Cappuccino and Giulia Scazzosi.

tes, Inland Syria and the Levant, as well as the Assyrian core, for both chronological and functional purposes. An appendix by Aliye Erol (Appendix 1) is devoted to a detailed description of the diagnostic coins.

	Coins	Figurines	Ornaments	Others	Stone vessels	Tools	Weapons
MBA-LBA	-	1	1	-	1	1	-
IA	-	32	4	4	4	7	1
Hellenistic to Islamic	20	7	30	4	3	2	2
Surface	6	1	8	-	1	-	-
TOTAL	26	41	43	8	9	10	3

Table 1.2. Number small finds from the 2012-2014 excavation in Area G.

1.4 BIOARCHAEOLOGY

Bioarchaeological remains have been divided into two main groups: zooarchaeological remains and archaeobotanical remains. Both are discussed in Appendix 2 and 3, further divided according to the chronological phase of occupation.

Zooarchaeology

While no anthropological remains have been found during the 2012-2014 excavation in Area G, a substantial amount of zooarchaeological samples has been collected, mostly from the IA structural phases (approximately 80% of the total amount). In Appendix 2, a detailed analysis of the faunal remains, including parallels from neighbouring sites, will be provided.

A total amount of 1030 stratified osteological remains from area G have been studied and analysed.

Archaeobotany

We have carried out archaeobotanical analyses on biological remains from Area G. The samples were subjected to manual flotation and subsequent sieving in water of the residues (Pearsall 2000). The screening of the samples was carried out entirely under an optical microscope, using specific atlases and comparison collections (Cappers, Bekker and Jans 2006) to identify carpological remains (Appendix 3). We thus recognized and described a total of 275 seeds.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE TEXT, TABLES, FIGURES AND PLATES

SU means Stratigraphic Unit. Each layer is identified by a capital letter defining its function and a progressive number. D. = drain; F. = fill; G. = grave; H. = hearth/kiln; L. = floor; P. = pit; T. = tannur; W. = wall.

Each find is registered according to the following system: site code (KH) years (11); pottery finds (P), small finds/objects (O) or sample (S); progressive number. Small finds receive the "O" during the study phase. Pottery finds are also provided with bucket number and sherd number.

In the pottery description the following codes have been used:

- Class: SW = Simple Ware; PW = Preservation Ware; KW Kitchen Ware
- Technique: W = wheel; WH = wheel-hand
- Firing: H = high; M = medium; L = low
- Inclusions type: M = mineral; V = vegetal; Y = vegetal and mineral
- Inclusions size: a = < 0.5 mm; b = 0.5-1 mm; c = 1-2 mm
- Inclusions frequency: 1 = < 3%; 2 = 3-10%; 3 = 10-20%; 4 = > 20%
- Fabric color: I/O = inner/outer; C = core
- Surface treatment: B = burnish; Gl = glazed; S = slip; SB = slip-burnish; SM = smooth
- Decoration: App = applied; Com = combed; Gro = grooved; Inc = incised; Imp = impressed; Pt = painted
- Surface treatment and decoration colors: Gr. = Greenish; R. = Reddish; Bl. = Blackish; Br. = Brownish; W. = Whitish

CHAPTER 2

THE MIDDLE AND LATE BRONZE AGE

Seven structural phases and ten more sub-phases dated between the MB I (phase 19) and the LB II (phase 13) were excavated in a deep sounding dug down to the limy virgin soil at an absolute elevation of 340.50 m asl (Pls. XCIII-XCIV, XCVIII).

The earliest occupation (19a-b), dating from MB I, consists of a pebbled floor followed by a mudbrick structure tentatively interpreted as a domestic building (phase 18). From phase 17 to 14, we documented several superimposed activity areas characterized by fire installations and associated floors. With the beginning of the LB II (phase 13), a significant change in function can be noticed. The area is now occupied by a pebbled open space, which will remain in use until the Hellenistic period (Cf. Chapters 3 and 4).

The amount of both pottery and small finds retrieved from the Bronze Age sequence is quite meagre. This datum can be tentatively explained with the continuous rebuilding of floors and structures, which may also entail a quite careful cleaning of the previous surfaces.

A total of 708 diagnostic pottery sherds were collected (mostly rims and bases), 639 of which have been fully documented (drawn, photographed and described). Around 69 additional diagnostic sherds (including rims, bases, and walls), badly preserved (and thus impossible to draw), were set aside for study purposes.

Only four small finds come from the Middle and Late Bronze Age phases.

2.1 MIDDLE BRONZE AGE I (PHASE 19)

2.1.1 Architectural Remains and Stratigraphy

Phase 19, the lowermost level encountered in the sounding (340.50 m asl), resting directly upon the limy virgin soil (Pl. IV.1), comprises two sub-phases. Both phase 19a and 19b are characterized by pebble floors tentatively interpreted as belonging to open spaces.

Phase 19a-b

The earliest structural phase (phase 19a, absolute elevation 340.80–86 m asl) is characterized by a pebble floor (L.3837) of medium and small stones, quite well preserved over the entire area (Fig. 2.1, Pls. IV.2, V.1). In phase 19b, the investigated area was completely repaved. A 40 cm thick hard clayish deposit (F.3836) was laid onto L.3837 and a new pebble floor, L.3835 (phase 19b, absolute elevation 341.20–25 m asl), (Fig. 2.2, pl. V.2), was built. L.3835 is preserved only in the northern corner of the area and its preparations (F.3836 and F.3834) are composed by thin but compact layers of clay. Two superimposing layers (F.3833 and F.3832) cover the uppermost floor L.3835, occupying the entire surface of the sounding, both made of a compact clayish soil, with no material in them, the lowermost one (F.3833) also characterized by the presence of ashy lenses.

A radiocarbon determination from F.3836 (no. LTL15870A)¹² dating to 2020 BCE (95.4%) 1740 BCE, indicates a date spanning the first quarter of the 2nd millennium BCE.

2.1.2 Pottery

The context dated to the earliest phase excavated in area Area G is one of the most representative MB I contexts investigated by the Turco-Italian expedition at Karkemish so far. The most abundant ware type is Simple Ware (95%), followed by a smaller amount of Kitchen Ware (4%) and Preservation Ware (1%).

Surface treatments are observable on 61% of recovered sherds, and mostly belong to the White Slip category (53%), while Red Slip and burnishing are quite limited (1% and 6% respectively) (Pl. LXXXIII.1–2).

¹² LTL refers to the code used for radiocarbon sample used by the CEDAD CEntro di DAtazione e Diagnostica, University of Salento.

About 89% of the MB I Simple Ware is characterized by fine homogeneous fabrics with a low frequency (<3%) of small (<0.5mm) mineral inclusions (Pl. LXXXV.1), while Kitchen Ware presents a courser fabric with high-medium frequency (10–20%) of small (<0.5mm) inclusions. Finally, Preservation Ware presents a fine fabric with a low frequency (<3%) of small (<0.5mm) inclusions. Fabric colors from phase 19a–b include pinkish (5YR 7/4, 8/3–4; 7.5YR 7/3–4, 8/3–4), reddish yellow (5YR 7/6–8; 7.5YR 6/6, 7/6, 8/6) and very pale brown (10YR 7/3–4, 8/3–4).

MB I pottery types include a wide range of shapes (Pl. XXXVI.1–2). Small round-sided bowls with a flaring thickened rim (Figs. 2.13.1–2, 2.15.1–3) appearing in phase 19, are attested until the late MB II (phase 17), a trend that can be observed also at Tell Hadidi (Dornemann 2007: pl. II.4, III.6–12, III.12–15) and Tell Qara Quzaq (Del Olmo Lete 1994: figs. 1.2, 8.2, 11.2). Kraters stand out as another diagnostic vessel type dating from the MB I. Forms include both kraters with out-turned oblique squared rim (Fig. 2.13.6) and out-turned upper-grooved squared rim (Figs. 2.13.9–10, 2.14.2–3, 2.15.8–9). These two variants first appear in the Middle Euphrates region during the MB I and persist into the Late Bronze Age period. Parallels can thus be found at MB I Middle Euphrates sites including Tell Hadidi (Dornemann 2007: pl. I.25). In the Inner Syrian region, kraters with out-turned grooved rims are also attested, although the rim is more expanded (Nigro 2002: XLVII.20–21), while in Jezirah they appear in levels that can be dated from the end of the Early Bronze (hereafter EB) IV/beginning of the MB to the MB I, such as in Tell Mozan (phase 4 – Orsi 2011: pls 148.50–52, 150), Tell Barri (phase P – Orsi 2011: pl. 185.331–334; phase O – Orsi 2011: pl. 194.484–491) and Tell Brak (phase N – Orsi 2011: pl. 63.566).¹³

Many varieties of jars are attested in the phase 19 Area G repertoire (Pl. XXXVI.1–2). The most common are jars with a flared double rim (Figs. 2.13.3–4, 2.14.5, 2.15.4, 2.15.6–7). This type firstly appears both in Middle Euphrates, Upper Tigris, and Upper Mesopotamia during the EB IV, but continues to be largely attested during the MB I.¹⁴ Comparable specimens can thus be found in other Middle Euphrates sites, such as Horum Höyük (Marro 2007: figs 7, 8.Group D) and Samsat (Abay 2007: fig.4.12,15), while in Jezirah parallels are present in Tell Barri (phase P – Orsi 2011:

13 For general considerations about distribution and chronology of the uppergrooved rim kraters in Jazeera see Orsi 2011: 397–400.

14 For general considerations about distribution and chronology of the jars with flared double rim see Orsi 2011: 408–410.

pl. 188; phase O – Orsi 2011: pl. 200) and Tell Mozan (phase 4 – Orsi 2011: pl. 156). Finally, in Inner Syria they have been recovered in levels dated from the MB IB (Nigro 2002: pl. XLIX.46, 48–50, L.51–52). Other distinctive jars from phase 19 include specimens with out-turned upper grooved rims (Fig. 2.13.7) or expanded upper grooved rim (Fig. 2.14.1) as well as jars with vertical or slightly unturned molded rim (Figs. 2.15.10–12, 2.14.4). As pointed out by Nigro (2002: 103), this shape, which has parallels in the MB I contexts of Northern Inner Syria (Nigro 2002: XLVII.24–25), could be related to the EB IVA triple-grooved rim jar and continues to be attested in the subsequent MB II period in the Middle Euphrates region (Dornemann 2007: pl. II.23–24, III.20).

Kitchen Ware is poorly attested. It includes cooking pots with out-turned rolled rim (Fig. 2.13.8).

Preservation Ware is also poorly attested. It includes only one sherd of a *phitos* with moulded thickened rim (Fig. 2.15.16).

The bases show little variation, with flat and ring bases occurring in similar percentages, with a slight prevalence of the latter (Pl. LXXXV.2).

2.1.3 Small Finds

Phase 19 provided only a fragmentary limestone stand from F.3833 (Pl. XLVIII.1).

Catalogue of small finds from phase 19:

KH.14.O.260, Stand (Pl. XLVIII.1)
 Material: limestone
 Dimensions: h. 2+ cm; w. 3.6+ cm
 SU: F.3833
 Bucket: KH.14.P.422
 Preservation: fragmentary

2.2 MIDDLE BRONZE AGE II (PHASES 18–17)

2.2.1 Architectural Remains and Stratigraphy

A major configuration of the use of space started with phase 18 (MB II) and continued with minor modifications, into phase 14.

Phase 18a–b

In phase 18, a significant change is observable in the area. Two leveling layers sealing phase 19 are completely obliterated by two compact deposits of pure clay, with no inclusions, over which remains of a domestic structure have been uncovered. In phase 18a (absolute elevation 341.55–58 m asl), three mudbrick walls (W.3863, W.3862 and W.3865)¹⁵ delimit two rooms with beaten earth floors (L.3830 and L.3864) (Fig. 2.3, pl. VI.1). In the subsequent phase 18b (absolute elevation 341.59–61 m asl) (Fig. 2.4), walls W.3862, W.3863 and W.3865 continue to be in use, the floor L.3830 is obliterated by a pebble floor (L.3829) (Pl. VI.2), while L.3864 is obliterated by a beaten earth floor (L.3866). Both floors are covered by two ashy deposits with no associated materials (F.3825, F.3831), over which two new pavements have been built. The pebble floor L.3829 replaces L.3830, while the beaten earth floor L.3866 is set above L.3864.

The entire structure is in turn partially obliterated by two superimposed compact reddish clay deposits (F.3824 and F.3811).

Phase 17a-b

Phase 17 is preserved only in the southern part of the sounding. All the walls of the previous phase 18 (W.3862, W.3863 and W.3865) are no more in use at this time and are obliterated by two distinct superimposed beaten earth floors, which identify two sub-phases (17a and 17b). The oldest sub-phase (17a, absolute elevation 341.61–67 m asl) is represented by a beaten earth floor L.3827, consisting of a clay compact earthen surface with sparse small pebbles and pottery sherds (Fig. 2.5). It is directly covered by L.3804 (17b, absolute elevation 341.67–70 m asl), also consisting of a compact floor with sparse small pebbles and very small pottery sherds (Fig. 2.6, Pl. VII.1).

Several layers of compact clay, showing no evidence of destruction, denote an obliteration and abandonment of the area (F.3819, F.3818, F.3812, F.3808, F.3810).

2.2.2 Pottery

Pottery from phases 18 and 17 date from the MB II. The repertoire mostly comprises Simple Ware shapes (68% of the total collection), while Preservation Ware (18% of the total collection) and Kitchen Ware (15% of the total collection) each represent less than 1/5 of the assemblage.

¹⁵ The width of each wall cannot be reconstructed because they appear to continue under the north-eastern and south-eastern sections of the sounding.

White Slip (31%) is the most popular type of surface treatment, while Red Slip and Burnishing are quite limited (3% and 9% respectively) (Pl. LXXXIII.1-2). Both combing and incision are generally associated with Simple Ware shapes (Pl. LXXXIV.1-2).

About 93% of the Simple Ware of the MB II pottery assemblage has fine homogeneous fabrics with a low frequency (<3%) of small (<0.5mm) mineral inclusions (Pl. LXXXV.1), while three different fabric types can be distinguished for the Preservation Ware. 58% of the collected diagnostic sherds have a fine fabric with a low frequency (<3%) of small (<0.5mm) inclusions, or a coarser fabric with a high-medium frequency (3-10%) of small (<0.5mm) inclusions (33%), while 20% of the sherds show low frequencies (<3%) of medium (0.5-1mm) inclusions. Among fabric colors, pinkish (5YR 7/4, 8/3-4; 7.5YR 7/3-4), reddish yellow (5YR 7/6-8; 7.5 YR 6/6, 7/6, 8/6) and very pale brown (10YR 7/3-4, 8/3-4) are the most frequently attested.

Simple Ware includes a wide range of open and closed shapes (Pl. XXXVII.1-2). The former encompass small round-sided bowls with a flaring thickened rim and rounded lip (Figs. 2.18.2-3, 2.23.2-3), which can be paralleled with MB II specimens from Tell Hadidi (Dornemann 2007: pl. II.4, III.6-12, III.12-15) and Tell Qara Quzaq (Del Olmo Lete 1994: figs. 1.2, 8.2, 11.2). A similar geographical distribution has been observed for carinated bowls with simple vertical rim with thinned lip (Figs. 2.18.4-5, 2.23.1) (Dornemann 2007: pl. V.10) and bowls with in-turned thinned rim (Figs. 2.18.1, 2.20.1). This shape appears in the MB II (Dornemann 2007: pl. III.1-2, V.3), but it experiences its peak during the Late Bronze Age, becoming one of the hallmarks of the period.¹⁶ Kraters with out-turned square grooved rim are also attested (Figs. 2.19.6-7, 2.20.13-14), together with similar specimens characterized by double ridge rim (Figs. 2.16.4, 2.24.6). Both types are typical of the MB II Middle Euphrates valley (Dornemann 2007: pl. II.34).

Closed shapes include globular jars with out-turned squared rim (Figs. 2.18.12-13, 2.20.9-11, 2.23.4-6). This type appears as early as the MB IIB in central Syria, notably at Tell Mishrifeh/Qatna (Iamoni 2012: pl.19.11-12) and Tell Mardikh/Ebla (Pinnock 2005: pl. XXVI:4,7, LI:1), as well as in the Upper Euphrates valley (Dornemann 2007: 50, pl. IV:27,31, III:14). Globular jars with grooved rim have significant parallels in MB II contexts from the Middle Euphrates valley (Dornemann 2007: pl. IV.24, 30-40) (Figs. 2.16.3, 2.16.5, 2.24.10, 2.25.4), while globular jars with out-turned squared grooved rim (Fig. 2.19.7) have parallels at Qatna (Iamoni 2012: pl. 19.9-10).

¹⁶ Cf. §2.3.2 and §2.4.2.

Jars with moulded rim (Figs. 2.17.7, 2.18.10, 2.19.8), with flaring double rim¹⁷ (Fig. 2.17.3-4), with flaring moulded rim (Figs. 2.19.1-2) or with flaring rounded rim (Figs. 2.20.7-8) are also attested, together with jars with an outwardly folded rim (Figs. 2.17.1-2, 2.18.11, 2.24.5). The former can be found in the Tell Mardikh IIIA1 phase (Nigro 2002: 17, pl. XLVII.24, 25), in the Middle Euphrates valley (Dornemann 2007: 51, pl. V.38) and in MB IIA contexts at Qatna (Iamoni 2012: pl. 19:3-5). Significant comparisons for the jars with flaring moulded rim can be found in the Middle Euphrates pottery repertoire (Dornemann 2007: pl. IV.8-11, 14-15, 17-20; V.53-57).

Kitchen Ware is poorly attested. It mainly includes cooking pots with a short neck with an out-turned square (Fig. 2.21.8) or rounded rim (Figs. 2.21.10-13, 2.24.8-9).¹⁸ Open shapes are also attested and include bowls with a slight carination and a bevelled rim (Fig. 2.23.10).

Preservation Ware is poorly attested. It includes jars and *pithoi* with moulded rim (Figs. 2.17.11, 2.21.4-6, 2.23.12), thickened grooved rim (Figs. 2.17.10, 2.21.7) or outwardly folded grooved rim (Fig. 2.23.11).

The bases show little variation in the two phases. Both in phase 17 and phase 18, flat and ring bases are the most commonly attested. However, while in phase 18 the flat base prevails, in phase 17 the ring base is more frequent, and the disk base appears (Pl. LXXXV.2).

2.3 MIDDLE BRONZE AGE II TO LATE BRONZE AGE I (PHASE 16)

2.3.1 Architectural Remains and Stratigraphy

A single phase (16) encompasses the structural evidence dating from a transitional period between the MB II and LB I. Chronological attribution is provided by both radiocarbon analysis of a sample from F.3806 (no. LTL15871A) dating to 1740 BCE (95.4%) 1500 BCE, and the study of the material culture.

From a functional point of view, there is a continuity with the domestic context of the previous period, although a structural change can be noticed, with the entire sounding occupied by a single room with a *tannur*, located in the south-eastern corner.

17 Parallels can be found in the MB II Qatna pottery repertoire (Iamoni 2012: pl. 20.2-4).

18 Parallels can be found in the late MB II levels at Tell Mardikh/Ebla (Pinnock 2005: pl. LXXXVII.2-3, 7-8), Tell Tuqan (Peyronel 2008: 53, fig. 18.7) and Qatna (Iamoni 2012: pl. 25.2-3).

Phase 16a-b

The transitional phase 16 is characterized by a *tannur* (H.2336) located in the south-eastern corner of the sounding, and two superimposed earthen floors, which identify two sub-phases (16a and 16b). The oldest sub-phase (16a, absolute elevation 341.70–71 m asl) consists of a compact earthen floor with small pottery sherds (L.3605), associated with the *tannur* (H.2626), located in the south-eastern corner of the sounding (Fig. 2.7). The *tannur* is still in use in the following sub-phase (16b, absolute elevation 341.72–74 m asl), by two compact reddish clay layers (F.3814 and F.3806), a grayish soft layer, next to the *tannur* (F.3809), and finally replaced by a new compact clay earthen floor (L.3861) (Fig. 2.8). The uppermost floor L.3861 is covered by a hard dark brown clay deposit with abundant pottery and small pebbles.

2.3.2 Pottery

The pottery repertoire of phase 16 includes both MB II and LB I types, indicating a gradual passage from the Middle to the Late Bronze Age, highlighted by a strong continuity and nuanced morphological and technological variations (Pl. XXXVIII.1–2).

The most frequently attested ware type is Simple Ware (73% of the total collection), followed by Kitchen Ware (16% of the total collection) and Preservation Ware (11% of the total collection).

Surface treatments are present on the 43% of the sherds recovered, and include mostly White Slip (25%), while Red Slip and burnishing are quite limited (9% Red Slip and 9% burnishing) (Pl. LXXXIII.1–2). Decorations are barely present and consist only of combed decorations (Pl. LXXXIV.1–2).

About 81% of the Simple Ware of the transitional MB II/LB I pottery assemblage has fine homogeneous fabrics with a low frequency (<3%) of small (<0.5mm) mineral inclusions, while three different fabric types can be distinguished for the Preservation Ware (Pl. LXXXV.1). About 40% of the collected diagnostic sherds have a fine fabric with a low frequency (<3%) of small (<0.5mm) inclusions, or a coarser fabric with a high-medium frequency (3–10%) of small (<0.5mm) inclusions; while 20% of the sherds present a high frequency (>20%) of big (1–2mm) inclusions. Among fabric colours, pinkish (5YR 7/4, 8/3–4; 7.5YR 7/3–4, 8/3–4), reddish yellow (5YR 7/6–8; 7.5 YR 6/6, 7/6, 8/6) and very pale brown (10YR 7/3–4, 8/3–4) are the most frequently attested.

Simple Ware includes a wide range of open and closed shapes, with the latter accounting for most of the morphological and functional repertoire. Simple Ware open

shapes include shallow bowls with in-turned rim both with pointed (Figs. 2.25.7, 2.28.4) or rounded lip (Fig. 2.27.2), and small round-sided bowls, sometimes carinated, with a flaring or rolled rim (Figs. 2.27.1, 2.28.1-3). Kraters are poorly attested and are represented by specimens with out-turned oblique square rim (Fig. 2.26.8) or out-turned oblique square upper grooved rim (Figs. 2.25.8-9). Closed shapes include jars with globular body and short neck with slightly flared and moulded rim (Fig. 2.28.6), thickened vertical moulded rim (Fig. 2.28.10), or outwardly folded rim (Figs. 2.28.8, 2.28.13) or high flared neck and double flared rim (Figs. 2.26.6-7, 2.28.12). A typical LB I shape of the phase 16 pottery assemblage are jars with thickened ribbed rim, which find parallels in the contemporary context of Tell Bazi (Otto 2014: 108, pl. 13) (Figs. 2.26.9-10).

Kitchen Ware is poorly attested. It includes cooking pots with a short neck and an out-turned squared rim (Fig. 2.27.10).

Preservation Ware is also poorly attested. It includes slightly carinated bowls with thickened rim and square lip (Fig. 2.28.5) and *pithoi* with thickened moulded rim (Figs. 2.27.11, 2.28.16).

The bases show little variation. Both flat, ring, disk and rounded bases are attested, although flat ones are prevalent (Pl. LXXXV.2).

2.4 LATE BRONZE AGE I (PHASES 15-14)

2.4.1 Architectural Remains and Stratigraphy

The occupation dating from the LB I can be divided into two main phases (15-14), each comprising two sub-phases due to structural restoration and showing a strong continuity with the previous phase 16.

Phase 15

Phase 15 shows strong continuity with the previous phase 16, as indicated by the fact that the *tannur* H.2626 is still in use. Two superimposed earthen floors identify two sub-phases (15a and 15b). The oldest sub-phase (15a, absolute elevation 341.74-75 m asl) consists of a clay compact earthen floor with small eroded pottery sherds (L.3860), preserved over the entire surface of the sounding (Fig. 2.9). During the following phase (15b, absolute elevation 341.75-79 m asl) the *tannur* H.2626 is still in use,

while a new compact earthen floor (L.2339), preserved only in the south-eastern half of the sounding, is built, immediately covering the previous one (L.3860) (Fig. 2.10, Pls. VII.2, VIII.1). Both the *tannur* and the uppermost floor L.3860 are obliterated by four superimposing layers (F.2337, F.2335, F.2334, F.2331), characterized by a dark brownish clay soil. The lowermost deposits are also composed by small pebbles and frequent pottery sherds (F.2337, F.2335).

Phase 14

Phase 14 shows continuity in function with the previous phase 15. The *tannur* H.2626 is no more used, and is obliterated. However, a circular fireplace (H.2329), to which is associated a beaten earth floor (L.2330, absolute elevation 341.88–90 m asl), is located in the same place, in the south-eastern corner of the sounding (Fig. 2.11, Pl. VIII.2). Both the *tannur* and the floor are obliterated by three superimposing layers (F.2325, F.2323, F.2322), consisting of reddish soft sandy soil.

2.4.2 Pottery

The most represented ware type is Simple Ware (86% of the total collection), followed by Kitchen Ware (8% of the total collection) and Preservation Ware (7% of the total collection).

Surface treatments are present on 43% of the sherds recovered, and include mostly White Slip (24%) and burnishing (18%), while Red Slip is quite limited (5%) (Pl. LXXXIII.1–2). Decorations are present on 14% of the sherds recovered and are mostly combed (14%), with limited occurrence of grooved and incised motifs (2% and 1% respectively) (Pl. LXXXIV.1–2).

About 80% of the Simple Ware LB I pottery assemblage have fine homogeneous fabrics with a low frequency (<3%) of small (<0.5mm) mineral inclusions, while two different fabric types can be distinguished for the LB I Preservation Ware (Pl. LXXXV.1). About 53% of the collected diagnostic sherds have a fine fabric with a low frequency (<3%) of small (<0.5mm) inclusions, while 38% have a coarser fabric with a high-medium frequency (3–10%) of small (<0.5mm) inclusions. Among fabric colors pinkish (5YR 7/4, 8/3–4; 7.5YR 7/3–4, 8/3–4), reddish yellow (5YR 7/6–8; 7.5 YR 6/6, 7/6, 8/6) and very pale brown (10YR 7/3–4, 8/3–4) are the most frequently attested.

Simple Ware comprises a broad morphological and functional repertoire of open and closed shapes with a prevalence of the former (Pl. XXXIX.1–2).

The open shapes include shallow and hemispherical bowls with internally swollen rounded and thickened rim (Fig. 2.43.5) with in-turned rim (Figs. 2.34.1-2, 2.36.9-13, 2.43.3-4, 2.43.6-9, 2.48.1). The former type can be regarded as a hallmark of the entire LBA period, appearing since the end of the MB II.¹⁹ They appear in LB I layers both in Nebi Mend (Bourke 1993: 186-187) and Qashish, where similar forms come from Level VIIA,²⁰ and Hadidi (Dornemann 1981: 40, fig. 10.5, 43, fig. 13.32), while at El-Qitar and Hazor they might be slightly later (McClellan 1984-85: 47, fig. 5.1-8; Ben-Tor and Bonfil 1997: 44, fig. II.14.15, 56, fig. II.18.5, 67, fig. II.25.1). On the contrary, at Kamid el-Loz this type is well attested throughout the Late Bronze Age (Metzger 1993: pl. 95.3-4). This is thus a hallmark of the LB I and early/mid LB II (Iamoni 2012: 125). The bowls with in-turned rim are also well attested since the end of the MB II, with a persistence through the entire LBA period. A strong presence of this type is in fact attested in the LBA layers from Qatna (Iamoni 2012: pls. 36.1-2, 4-8, 11, 68.1), where it also occurs in contexts of the Royal Hypogea (Paoletti 2011), and at Ebla (Colantoni 2010: 666-667, fig. 5.1-2). The bowls with in-turned rim are also well attested in LB I levels from Jazeera, such as at Tell Brak (Oates, Oates and McDonald 1997: no. 111) and Tell Barri (D'Agostino 2014: pl. 7.4-9). Very few shallow and hemispherical bowls with simple rim are attested (Figs. 2.36.1, 2.36.8), together with carinated bowls with corrugated out-turned oblique rim (Fig. 2.36.15), flared rim (Figs. 2.29.1, 2.36.3) or thickened triangular rim (Fig. 2.36.14).²¹ Kraters represent the most attested shape of the LB I phases in Area G. Those with out-turned oblique square rim are the most common (Figs. 2.33.3, 2.35.5, 2.35.7-8, 2.37.3, 5-7, 2.38.1, 2.38.11-13, 2.38.16, 2.44.1-3, 2.44.5, 2.48.3), a form type that is already attested in the MB II but that is solidly present throughout all the LBA, evidence of a strong continuation. Parallels are known from Tell Nebi Mend (Bourke 1993: 187) Qatna (Iamoni 2012: pl. 55.3-4, 11-12) and Hazor (Ben-Tor and Bonfil 1997: 64, fig. II.22-23.). Very frequent is also the krater with uppergrooved square out-turned rim (Figs. 2.29.4-5, 2.33.5, 2.33.7, 2.35.2-4, 2.35.6, 2.38.2-7, 2.38.9, 2.43.11, 2.44.4, 2.44.6-7) or uppergrooved expanded rim (Figs. 2.33.4, 2.33.6, 2.38.14-15, 2.38.17, 2.44.8, 2.48.2).

19 Cf. §2.2.2. This can be also observed at Hama, where the use of this kind of bowl apparently begins earlier (Fugmann 1958: 95, fig. 117.3B320, 98, fig. 120.932).

20 Level VIIA of Qashish can be dated from the late LB I (Bonfil 2003: 259, fig. 104.3, 264).

21 These types of bowl are also well attested in LB contexts of the Upper Khabur region such as Tell Brak (Pfälzner 2007: pl. X.111-112), Tell Bderi (Pfälzner 1995: pl. 12.f-g; 2007: pl. XI.122) and Tell Barri (D'Agostino 2014: pl. 7.11).

Closed shapes include small jars with globular body, flared rim and rounded lip (Figs. 2.31.6-8, 2.34.4-5, 2.44.10-11, 2.44.13-14, 2.44.15-16), small jars with flared rim and thickened lip (Figs. 2.31.9-10), small jars with out-turned rolled rim (Fig. 2.44.12), jars with thickened rim (Figs. 2.45.6-7, 2.45.9), out-turned rim with rounded thickened lip (Figs. 2.31.11-12, 2.32.1, 2.34.9), out-turned rolled lip (Figs. 2.29.2, 2.32.2, 2.35.9, 2.40.1, 2.45.12), outwardly folded rim (Figs. 2.30.1, 2.31.17-20, 2.34.11-12, 2.39.2-4, 2.39.6-7), out-turned square rim (Fig. 2.31.13), out-turned square uppergrooved rim (Fig. 2.31.15) or vertical moulded rim (Figs. 2.34.7-8). Jars with double flared rim (Figs. 2.29.3, 2.34.10)²² and jars with flared moulded rim (Figs. 2.32.5-7, 2.40.2-7, 2.45.2-4, 2.46.19) are also present.

Kitchen Ware is poorly attested. Very few shapes have been recovered, consisting of cooking pot with a short neck and an out-turned square rim (Figs. 2.33.1, 2.45.13-15) or an out-turned rounded rim (Figs. 2.30.4, 2.33.2, 2.37.15, 2.47.3-8). The first type is quite widespread in Central Syria, where it appears in LB I contexts in Ebla (Colan-toni 2010: 674, fig. 5.8-9), Tell Nebi Mend G-F (Bourke 1993: 168, fig. 10.4), Qatna (Iamoni 2012: pl. 58.1-7) and Kamid el-Loz (Adler and Penner 2001: pl. 49.10-11). Finally, cooking pots with outwardly folded rim are also well attested (Fig. 2.29.8).

Preservation Ware mainly consists of closed shapes. However, bowls with a thickened rounded rim and a high carination are attested (Figs. 2.29.7, 2.36.16, 2.36.17). Closed shapes include jars and *pithoi* with upper grooved square out-turned rim (Figs. 2.29.11, 2.47.12-13), uppergrooved simple expanded rim (Figs. 2.33.8, 2.47.14), thickened rounded rim (Fig. 2.33.9) or moulded rim (Figs. 2.47.10-11).

The bases show little variation. Both flat, ring, disk and rounded bases are attested, although the flat one is prevalent, immediately followed by the ring base (Pl. LXXXVI.1).

2.4.3 Small Finds

Phase 15 provided a bronze earring from F.2325 (Pl. XLVIII.2) and chariot wheel made of clay from F.2334 (Pl. XLVIII.4).

²² This shape is well attested starting in the MB I (cf. §2.1.2), and persists throughout the entire Late Bronze Age.

Catalogue of small finds from phase 15:

KH.13.O.1038, Earring (Pl. XLVIII.2)
 Material: bronze
 Dimensions: h. 1.6 cm; l. 0,2; w. 0.2 cm
 SU: F.2325
 Bucket: KH.13.P.529
 Preservation: complete

KH.13.O.1403, Chariot wheel (Pl. XLVIII.4)
 Material: clay
 Dimensions: h. 4.3+ cm; l. 3.3+; w. 3,8 cm
 SU: F.2334
 Bucket: KH.13.P.535
 Preservation: fragmentary

2.5 LATE BRONZE AGE II (PHASE 13)

2.5.1 Architectural Remains and Stratigraphy

The occupation dating to the LB II is characterized by a single phase (13), which shows a significant change in function of the area. The domestic building of phases 16-14 is no longer in use, but appears to be destroyed and obliterated by a pebble floor, interpretable as a street or a large open space, which will continue during the following phases, till the Hellenistic occupation.

Phase 13

The LB II phase is represented by a pebble floor (L.2321, absolute elevation 341.32-48 m asl), made of medium and large pebbles, densely packed and often mixed with pottery sherds and bones (Fig. 2.12, Pl. IX.1-2). L.2321 was covered by a thick and hard layer (F.2320) of clay and lenses of reddish earth, which could be interpreted as crushed mud brick, together with fragments of plaster.

2.5.2 Pottery

The most represented ware type is Simple Ware (86% of the total collection), followed by Kitchen Ware (10% of the total collection) and Preservation Ware (4% of the total collection).

Surface treatments are present on 54% of the sherds recovered, and include mostly White Slip (25%) and burnishing (22%), while Red Slip is quite limited (2%) (Pl. LXXXIII.1-2). Decorations are present on 11% of the sherds recovered and include only combed decoration in straight or wavy lines (Pl. LXXXIV.1-2).

About 80% of the Simple Ware LB II pottery assemblage have fine homogeneous fabrics with a low frequency (<3%) of small (<0.5mm) mineral inclusions, while

two different fabric types can be distinguished for the LB II Preservation Ware (Pl. LXXXV.1). About 53% of the collected diagnostic sherds have a fine fabric with a low frequency (<3%) of small (<0.5mm) inclusions, while 38% have a coarser fabric with a high-medium frequency (3–10%) of small (<0.5mm) inclusions. Among fabric colors pinkish (5YR 7/4, 8/3–4; 7.5YR 7/3–4, 8/3–4), reddish yellow (5YR 7/6–8; 7.5 YR 6/6, 7/6, 8/6) and very pale brown (10YR 7/3–4, 8/3–4) are the most frequently attested.

Simple Ware includes a wide range of open and closed shapes, with a prevalence of the former. The open shapes are the most frequently attested (Pl. XL.1–2). They include plates with simple rim and rounded lips (Figs. 2.49.1, 3–5) or with thickened rim and rounded, slightly squared lip (Figs. 2.49.4, 2.49.6, 2.53.1–5). The first type of plate belongs to a tradition going back to the MB II, which apparently witnessed a second *floruit* in the Late Bronze Age period, possibly as a result of a greater production of simple forms. It is a very common shape in all the assemblages of the later part of the Late Bronze Age period, as shown by parallels from Qatna (Iamoni 2012: 127) Kamid el-Loz (Adler and Penner 2001: pl. 14.13) and Tell Afis,²³ as well as Tell Sheikh Hamad in the Jezirah (Pfälzner 2007: 287, pl. XXXIX.332). On the contrary, the plate with thickened rim and rounded lip appears to be one of the most important form types of the LB II. Its presence in chronologically certain contexts from Qatna,²⁴ as well as Late Bronze Age assemblages from Ugarit (Schaeffer and Chenet 1949: fig. 117), Kamid el-Loz (Adler and Penner 2001: pl. 88.9; Penner 2006: 226, fig. 135, type 1.4b, pl. 28, 30, type 1.4b.) and Tell Mardikh/Ebla (Colantoni 2010: 673, fig. 4.3–4) strengthens its correlation with the period and makes it one of the hallmarks of the LB II ceramic horizon. Bowls include shallow and hemispherical bowls with internally swollen rounded and thickened rim (Figs. 2.49.7–10, 2.53.10) or with in-turned rim (Figs. 2.49.11, 2.49.14–18). However, the shallow and hemispherical bowl with internally swollen rounded and thickened rim is the most popular open shape together with the in-turned rim bowl. Bowls with a short upright rim are also attested (Figs. 2.49.19–20). As with the other types previously described, this one also appears in the late Middle Bronze Age and continues to be produced during the Late Bronze Age period (Smith 1988: 465, pl. 143.2), along with its carinated equivalent (Smith 1988: 473, pl. 147.34; Iamoni 2012: pl. 37.10–13), which appears to be more diagnostic of the Late Bronze Age period, during which it becomes more frequent. Simple Ware closed

23 At Tell Afis there are parallels from the Late LB II contexts (Venturi 2010: 22, fig. 8.11).

24 I.e., the destruction layers of the Royal Palace (Du Mesnil du Buisson 1928; pl. XVI.98; Iamoni 2012: 127).

shapes include mostly jars with flared moulded rim (Figs. 2.50.7-10), followed by jars with out-turned rolled and flared rim (Fig. 2.50.12) or with a thickened triangular rim (Fig. 2.53.11). The out-turned rolled and flared rim jar occurs in small percentages at the very end of the MB II period, continuing and increasing its presence during the following LB I and LB II periods during which this form emerges and become characteristic, as confirmed by evidence from Tell Afis (Mazzoni 1998: 89, fig. 26)· Tell el-Qitar (Mc Clellan 1986: 96, fig. 8.12-13) and Tell Nebi Mend (Bourke 1993: 178, figs. 21.12, 179, 22.5, 188)· Among the kraters, those with out-turned oblique square rim are the most frequently attested (Figs. 2.50.18-19, 2.53.13).

Kitchen Ware is poorly attested. Very few shapes have been recovered, consisting in cooking pot with out-turned triangular rim (Fig. 2.53.12) and a large bowl with thickened rim (Fig. 2.53.6). The cooking pot with out-turned triangular rim and globular body can be considered typical of the LB II period, as it is found at Tell Afis Level 10 (Mazzoni 2002: 140, fig. LXII.55; Venturi 2010: 23, fig. 9.9)· Hama G (Fugmann 1958: 125, fig. 153.5A521), and in LB II contexts at Qatna (Iamoni 2012: pl. 58.8-13), Kamid el-Loz (Adler and Penner 2001: pl. 44.4, 7) and Hazor (Ben-Tor and Bonfil 1997: 64, fig. II.22.5).

Preservation Ware is represented by jars with thickened rim (Figs. 2.50.13-14) and *pithoi* with upper grooved square out-turned rim (Fig. 2.53.14).

The bases show little variation. Flat, ring, disk and rounded bases are attested, although the ring type is strongly prevalent (Pl. LXXXV.2).

2.5.3 Small Finds

A bronze tool was found on the pebble floor L.2321, phase 13 (Pl. XLVIII.3).

Catalogue of small finds from phase 13:

KH.13.O.427, tool (Pl. XLVIII.3)
 Material: bronze
 Dimensions: h. 4.7+ cm; l. 0.4; w. 0.2 cm
 SU: L.2321
 Bucket: KH.13.P.521
 Preservation: fragmentary

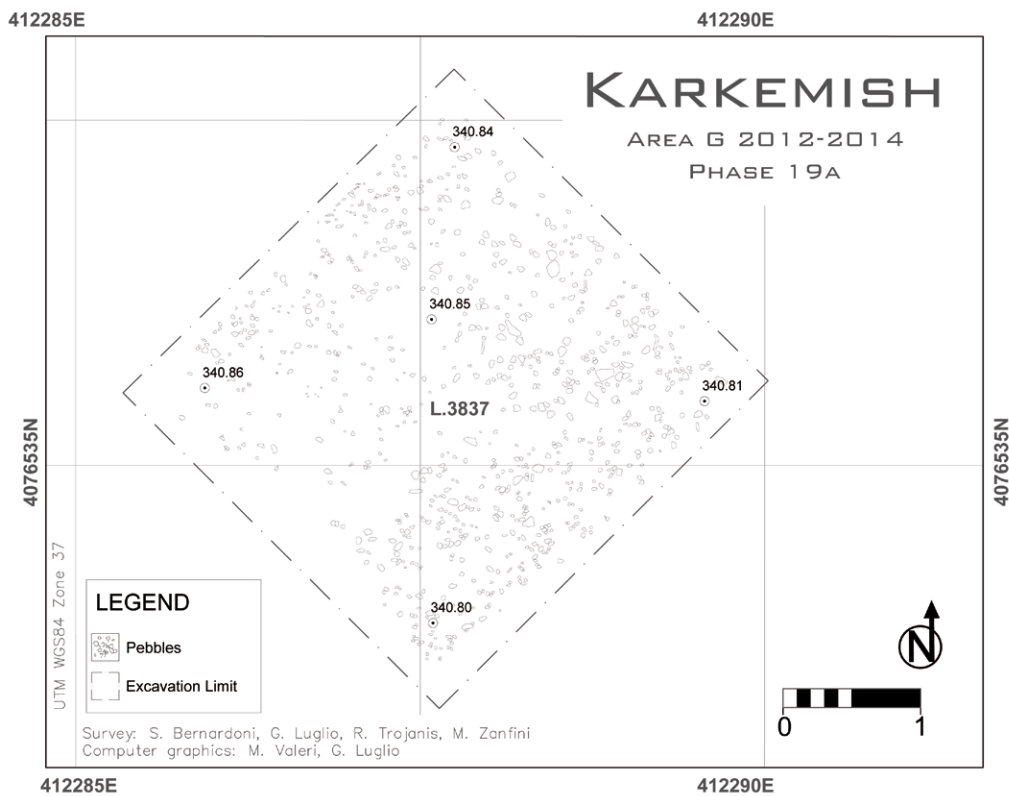


Fig. 2.1. Plan of phase 19a, Middle Bronze Age I.

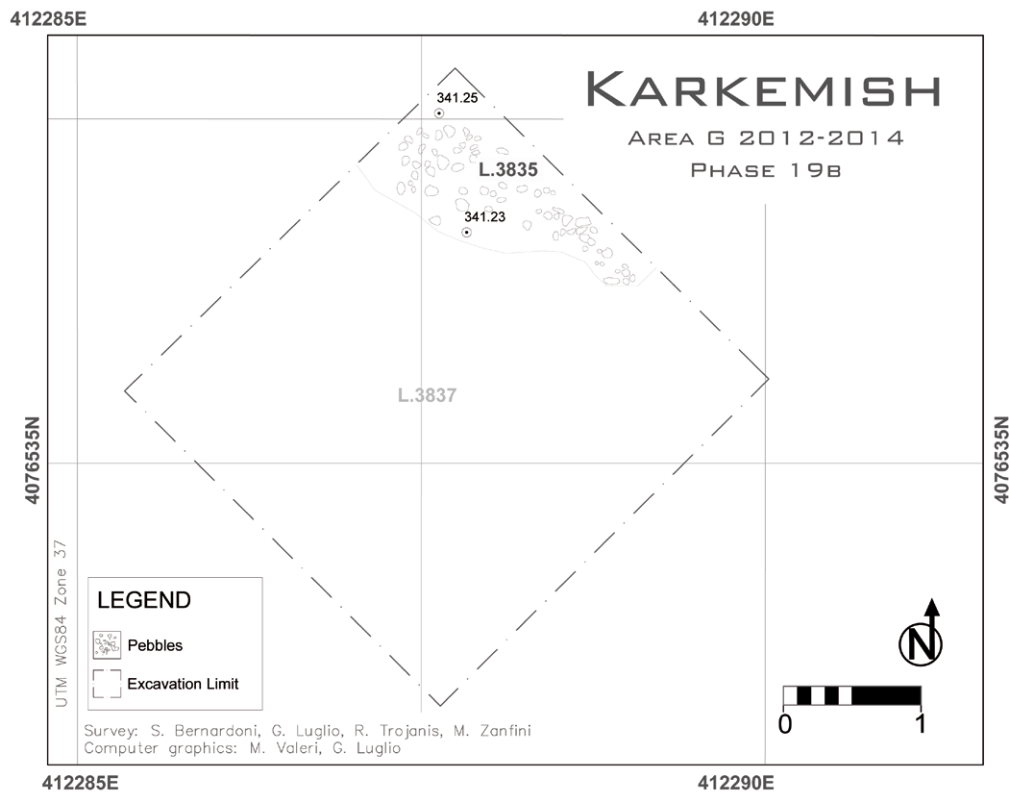


Fig. 2.2. Plan of phase 19b, Middle Bronze Age I.

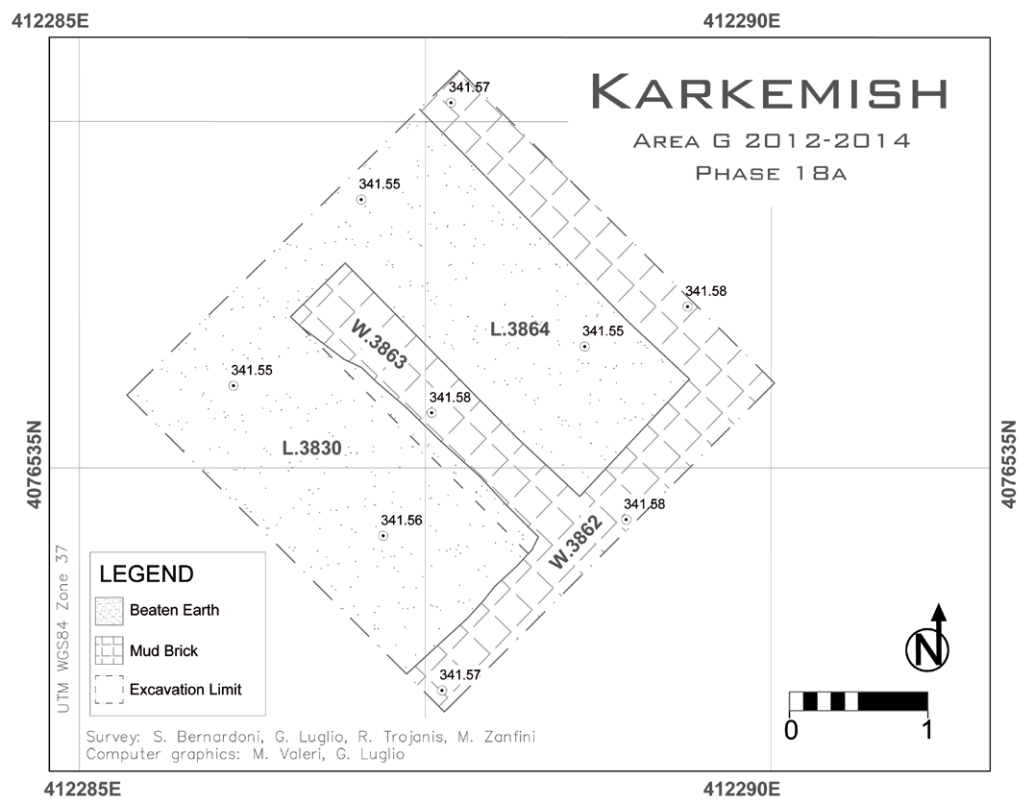


Fig. 2.3. Plan of phase 18a, Middle Bronze Age II.

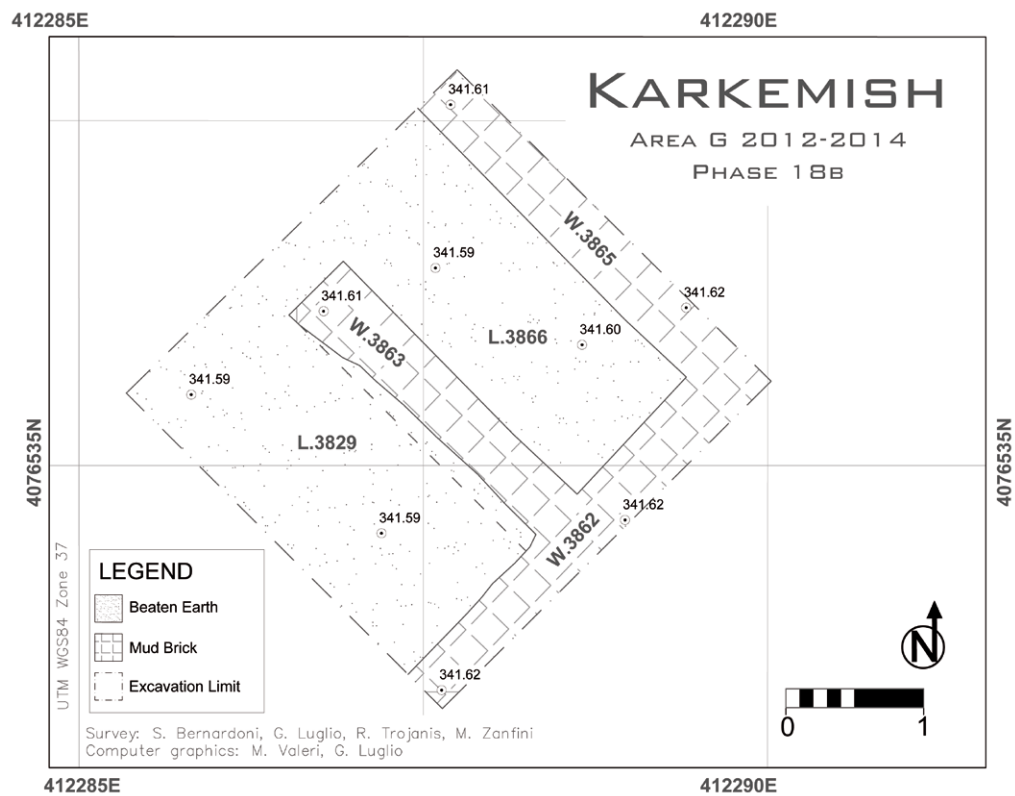


Fig. 2.4. Plan of phase 18b, Middle Bronze Age II.

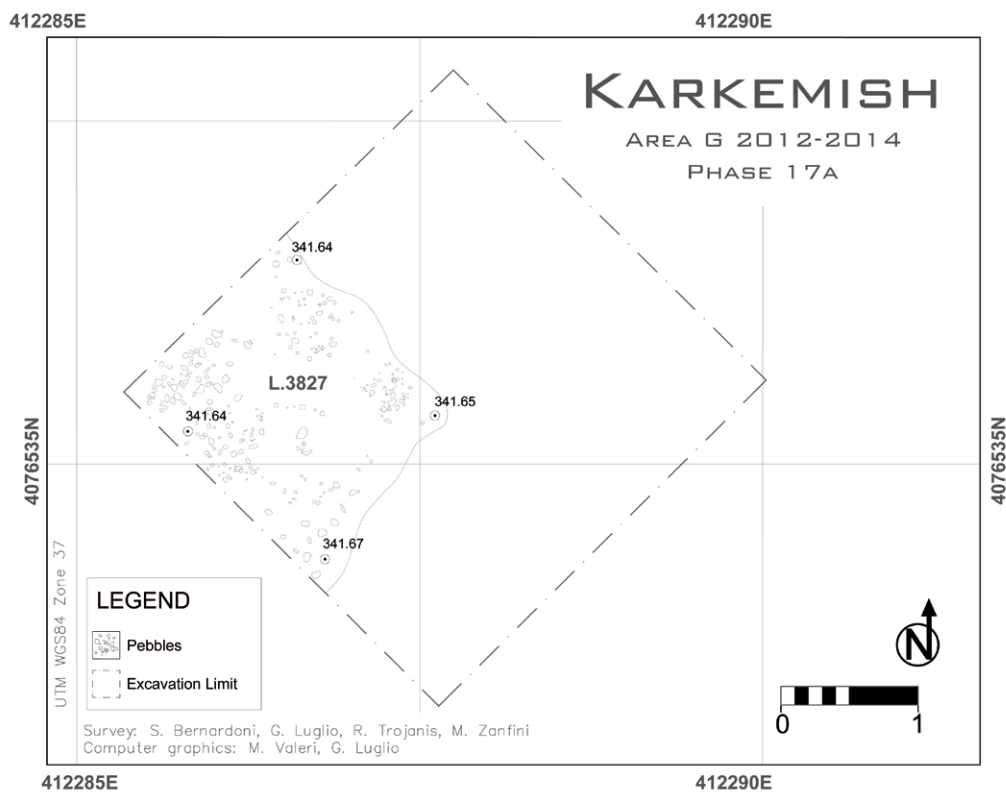


Fig. 2.5. Plan of phase 17a, Middle Bronze Age II.

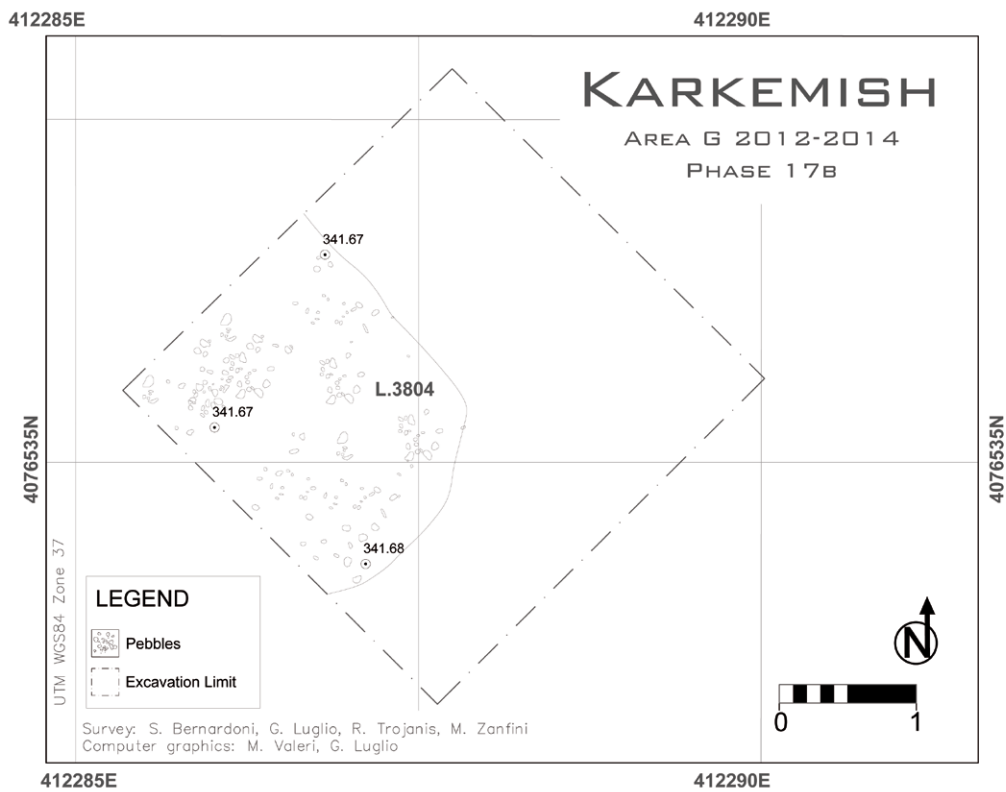


Fig. 2.6. Plan of phase 17b, Middle Bronze Age II.

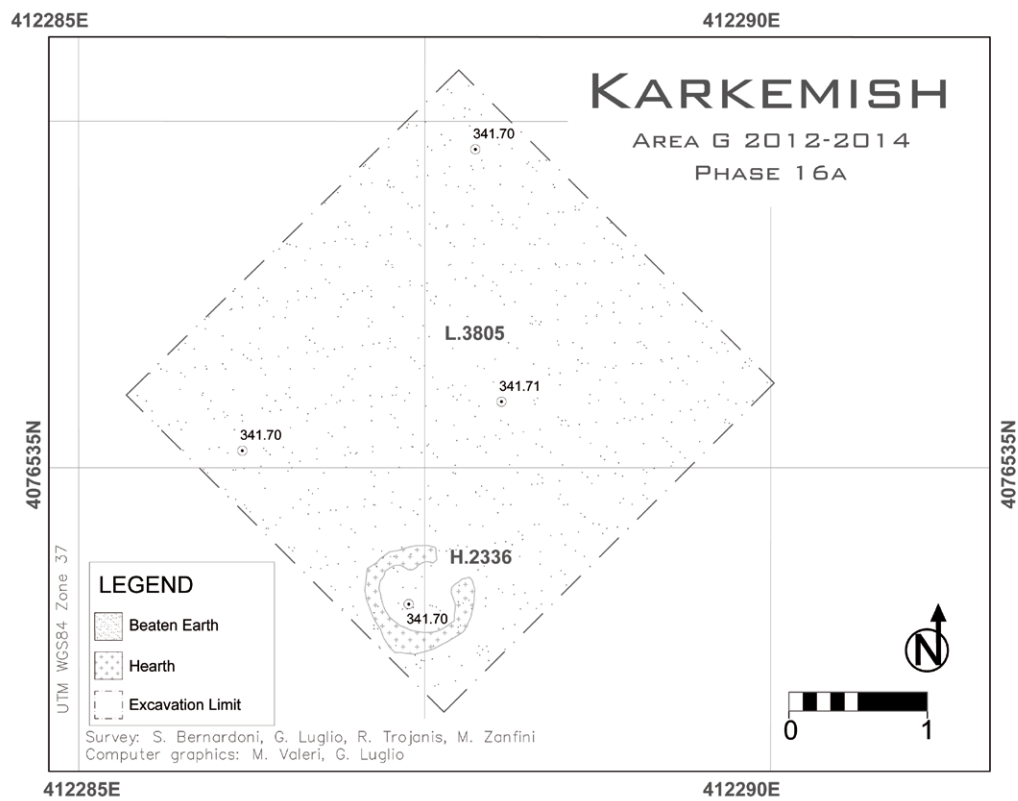


Fig. 2.7. Plan of phase 16a, Middle Bronze Age II-Late Bronze Age I.

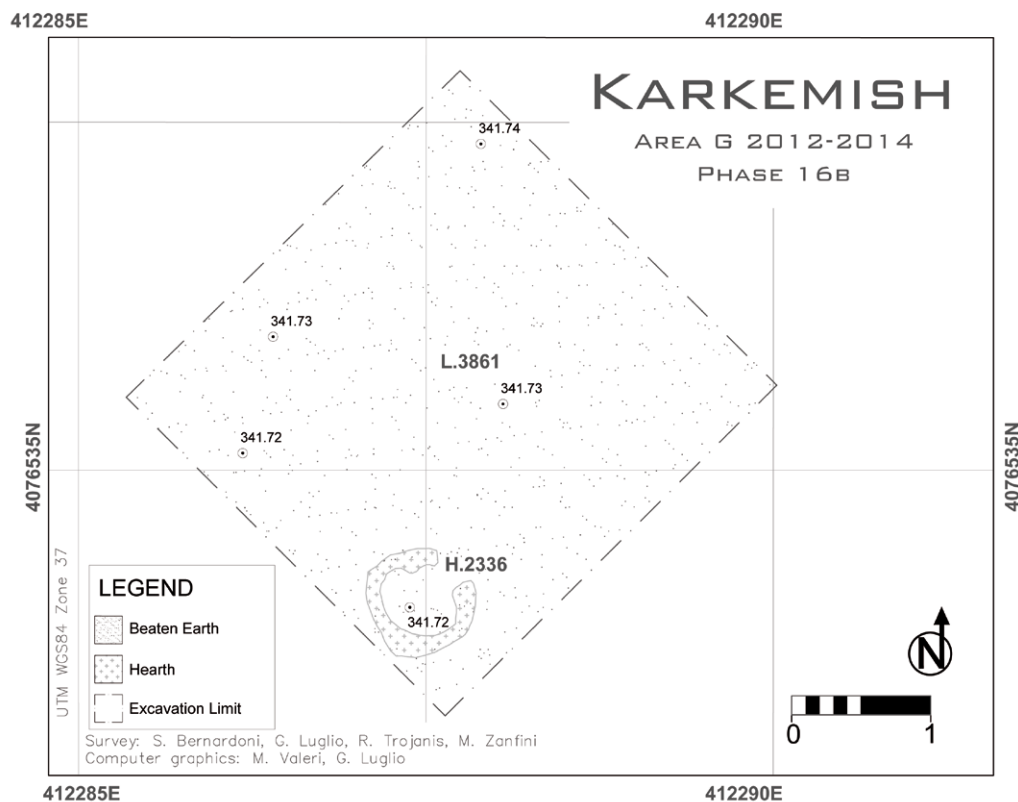


Fig. 2.8. Plan of phase 16b, Middle Bronze Age II-Late Bronze Age I.

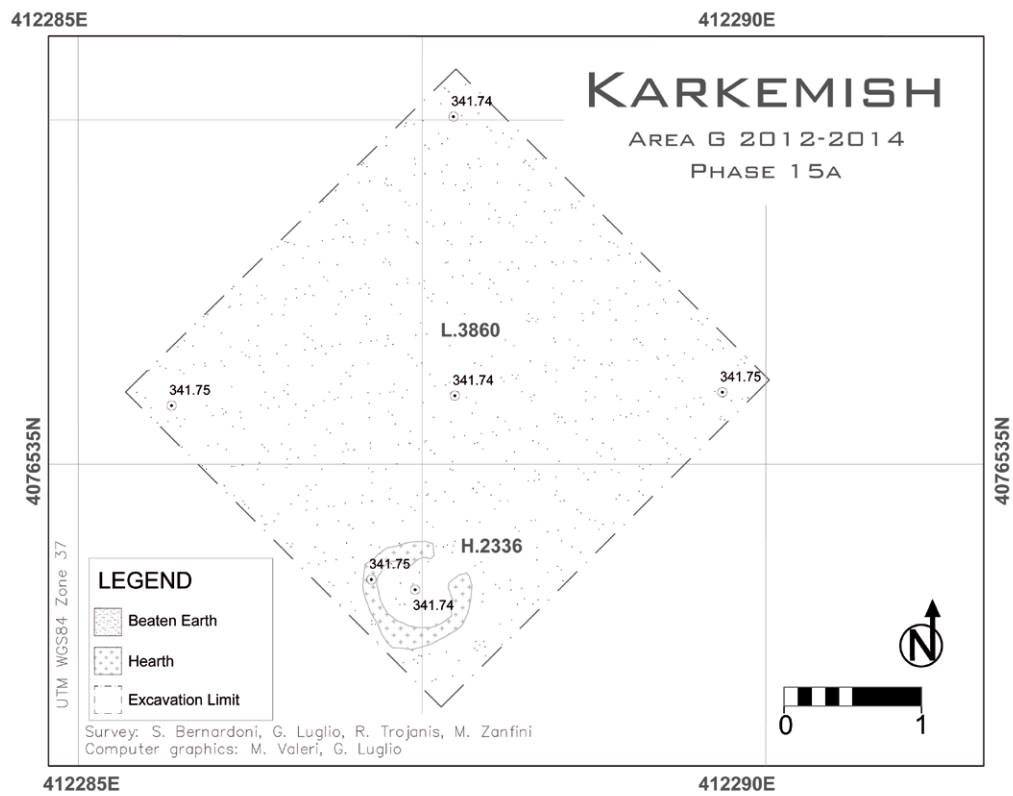


Fig. 2.9. Plan of phase 15a, Late Bronze Age I.

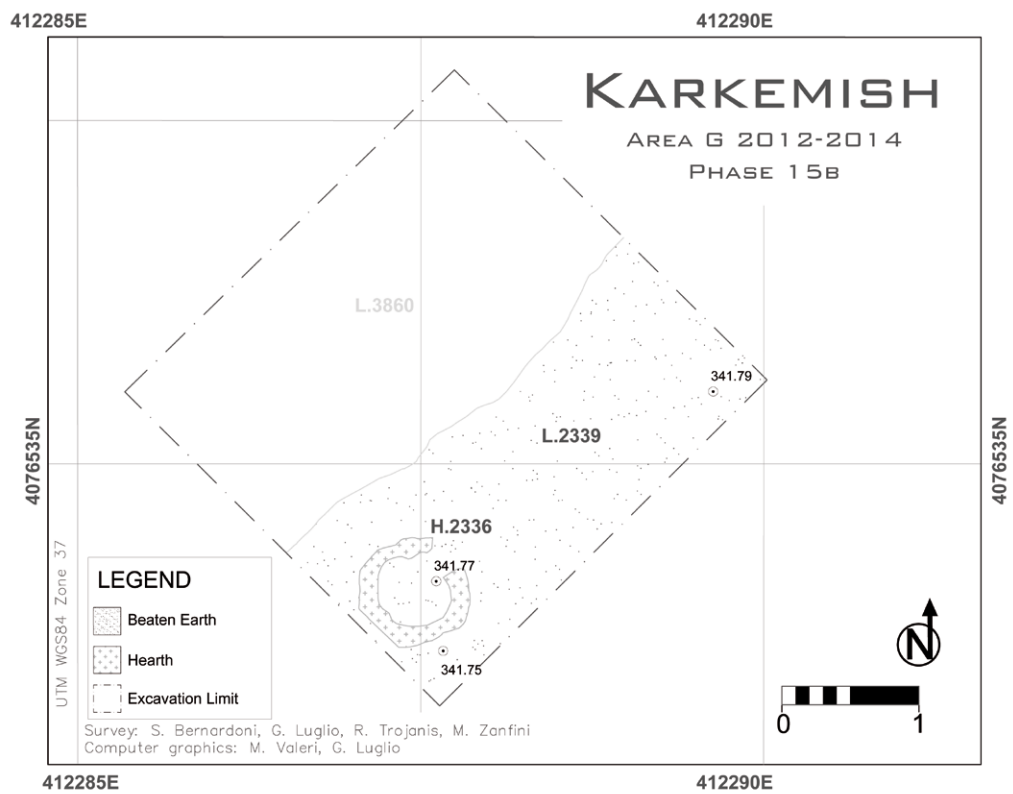


Fig. 2.10. Plan of phase 15b, Late Bronze Age I.

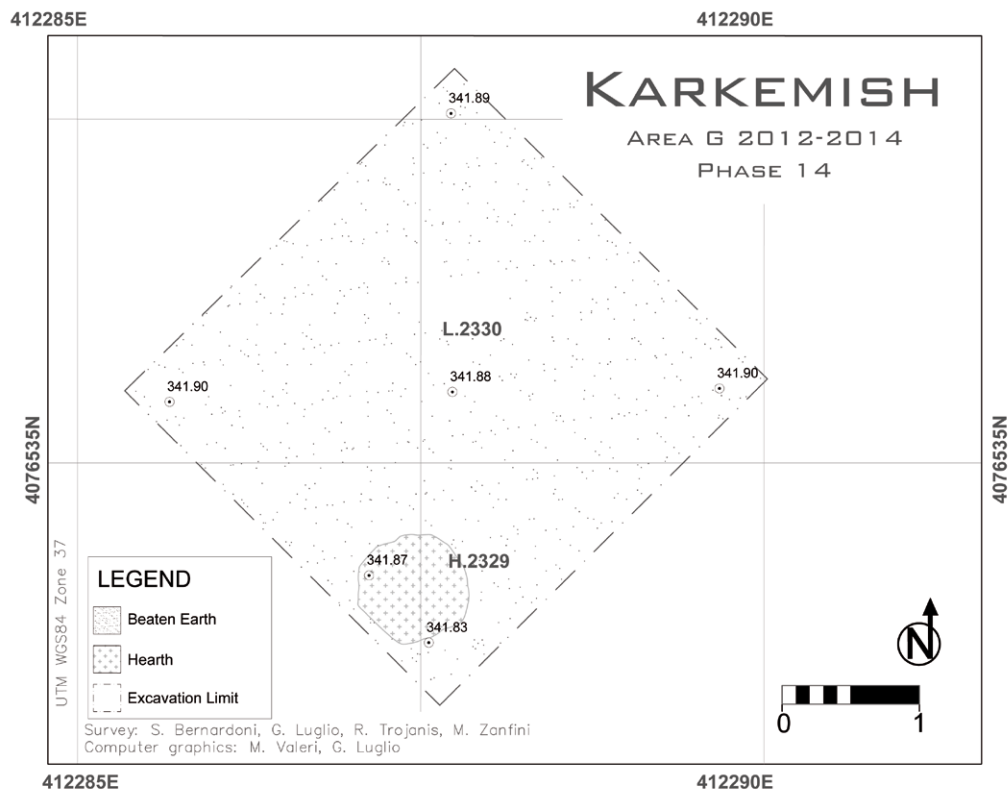


Fig. 2.11. Plan of phase 14, Late Bronze Age I.

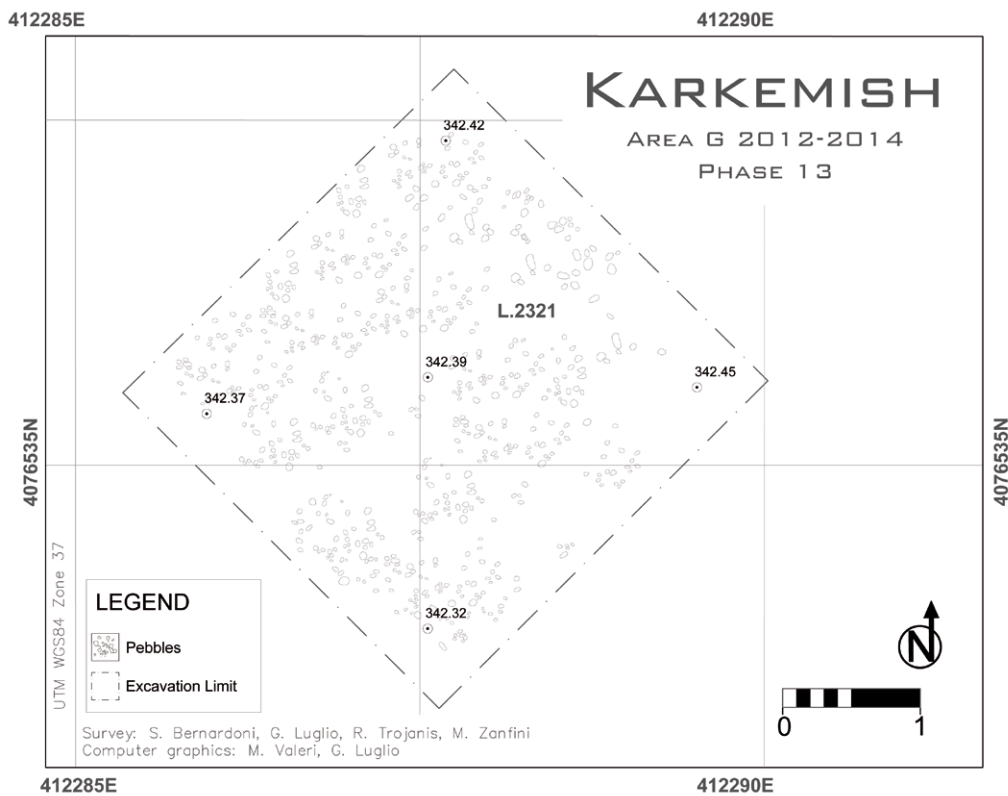


Fig. 2.12. Plan of phase 13, Late Bronze Age II.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.14.P.424/1	19a	F.3836	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
2	KH.14.P.426/1	19a	L.3837	W	H	Ma2	2.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
3	KH.14.P.425/2	19a	F.3836	HW	H	Ma2	2.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
4	KH.14.P.424/3	19a	F.3836	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
5	KH.14.P.425/1	19a	F.3836	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
6	KH.14.P.424/2	19a	F.3836	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
7	KH.14.P.426/2	19a	L.3837	W	H	Ma2	2.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
8	KH.14.P.426/3	19a	L.3837	W	H	Ma3	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
9	KH.14.P.424/4	19a	F.3836	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
10	KH.14.P.424/7	19a	F.3836	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
11	KH.14.P.424/6	19a	F.3836	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
12	KH.14.P.424/5	19a	F.3836	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
13	KH.14.P.424/8	19a	F.3836	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-

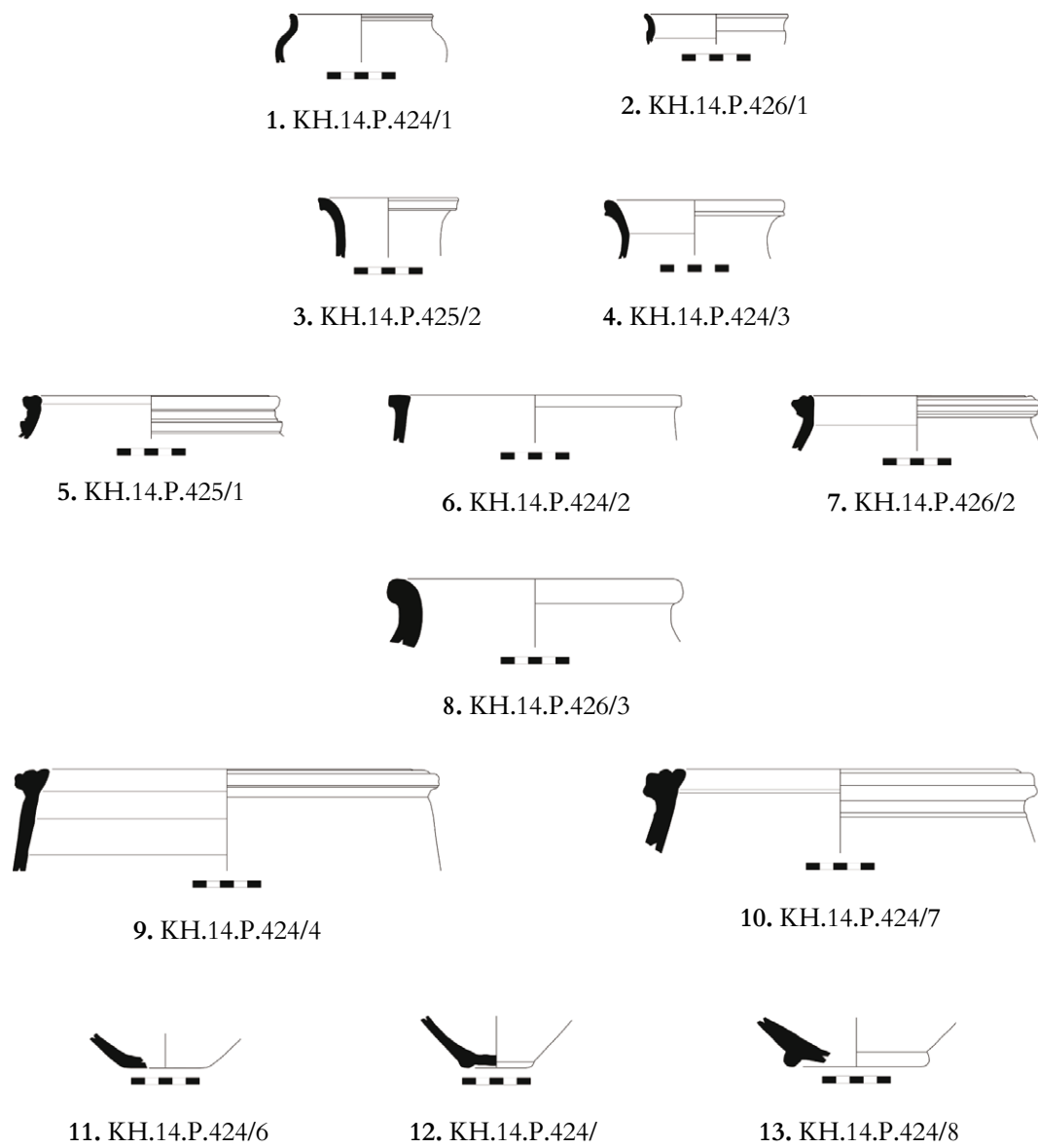


Fig. 2.13. Pottery assemblage from F.3836 and L.3837, phase 19a, Middle Bronze Age I.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.14.P.423/1	19a	F.3834	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
2	KH.14.P.423/3	19a	F.3834	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
3	KH.14.P.423/4	19a	F.3834	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
4	KH.14.P.423/2	19a	F.3834	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
5	KH.14.P.423/5	19a	F.3834	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
6	KH.14.P.423/10	19a	F.3834	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
7	KH.14.P.423/11	19a	F.3834	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
8	KH.14.P.423/8	19a	F.3834	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
9	KH.14.P.423/7	19a	F.3834	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	-
10	KH.14.P.423/6	19a	F.3834	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/2 (C-I/O)	-
11	KH.14.P.423/12	19a	F.3834	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish Burnish

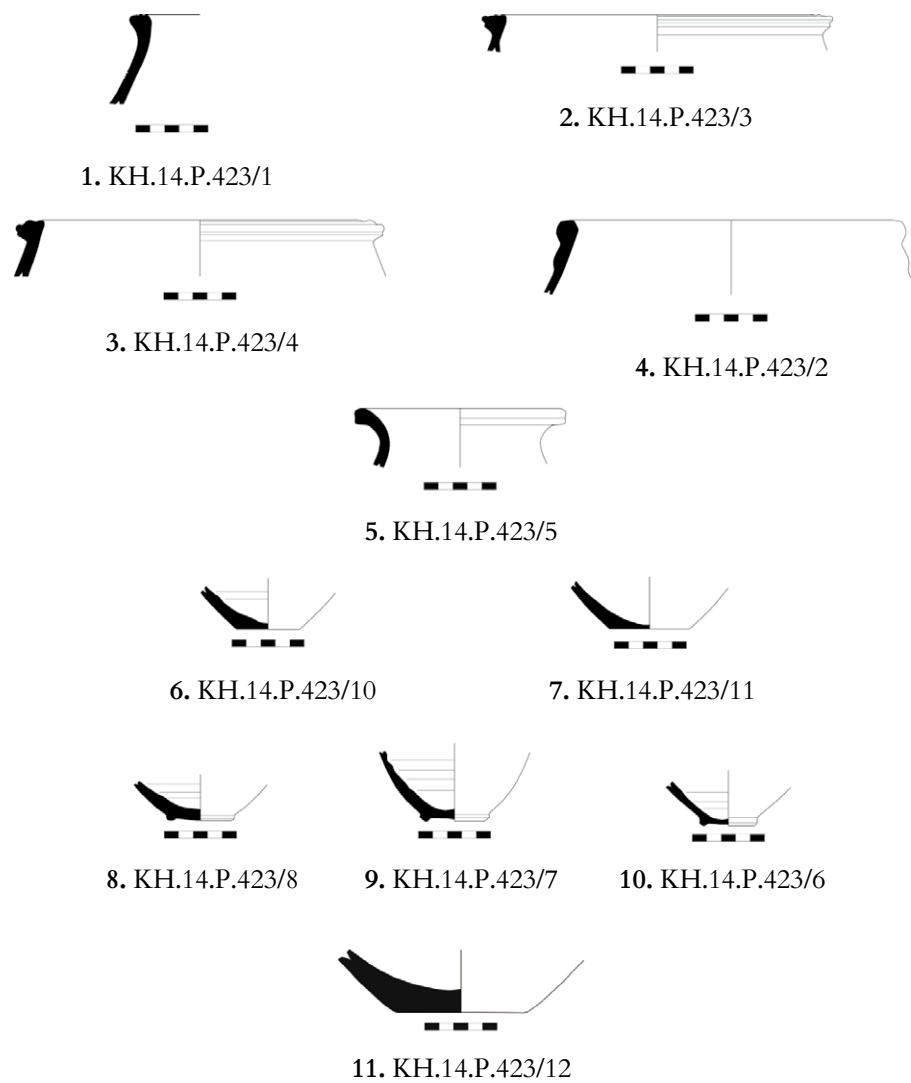


Fig. 2.14. Pottery assemblage from F.3834, phase 19a, Middle Bronze Age I.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.14.P.420/1	19b	F.3832	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	-
2	KH.14.P.422/1	19b	F.3833	W	H	Ya1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
3	KH.14.P.420/2	19b	F.3832	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
4	KH.14.P.420/3	19b	F.3832	W	H	Ma2	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
5	KH.14.P.420/4	19b	F.3832	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
6	KH.14.P.420/5	19b	F.3832	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
7	KH.14.P.422/2	19b	F.3833	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
8	KH.14.P.422/3	19b	F.3833	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
9	KH.14.P.420/6-7	19b	F.3832	W	H	Ya1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish Burnish
10	KH.14.P.420/8	19b	F.3832	W	M	Ma2	5YR 7/4 (I/O) 5YR 7/6 (C)	-
11	KH.14.P.420/10	19b	F.3832	W	M	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish Burnish
12	KH.14.P.420/9	19b	F.3832	W	H	Ya1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
13	KH.14.P.420/13	19b	F.3832	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	-
14	KH.14.P.420/12	19b	F.3832	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
15	KH.14.P.420/11	19b	F.3832	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
16	KH.14.P.420/14	19b	F.3832	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish

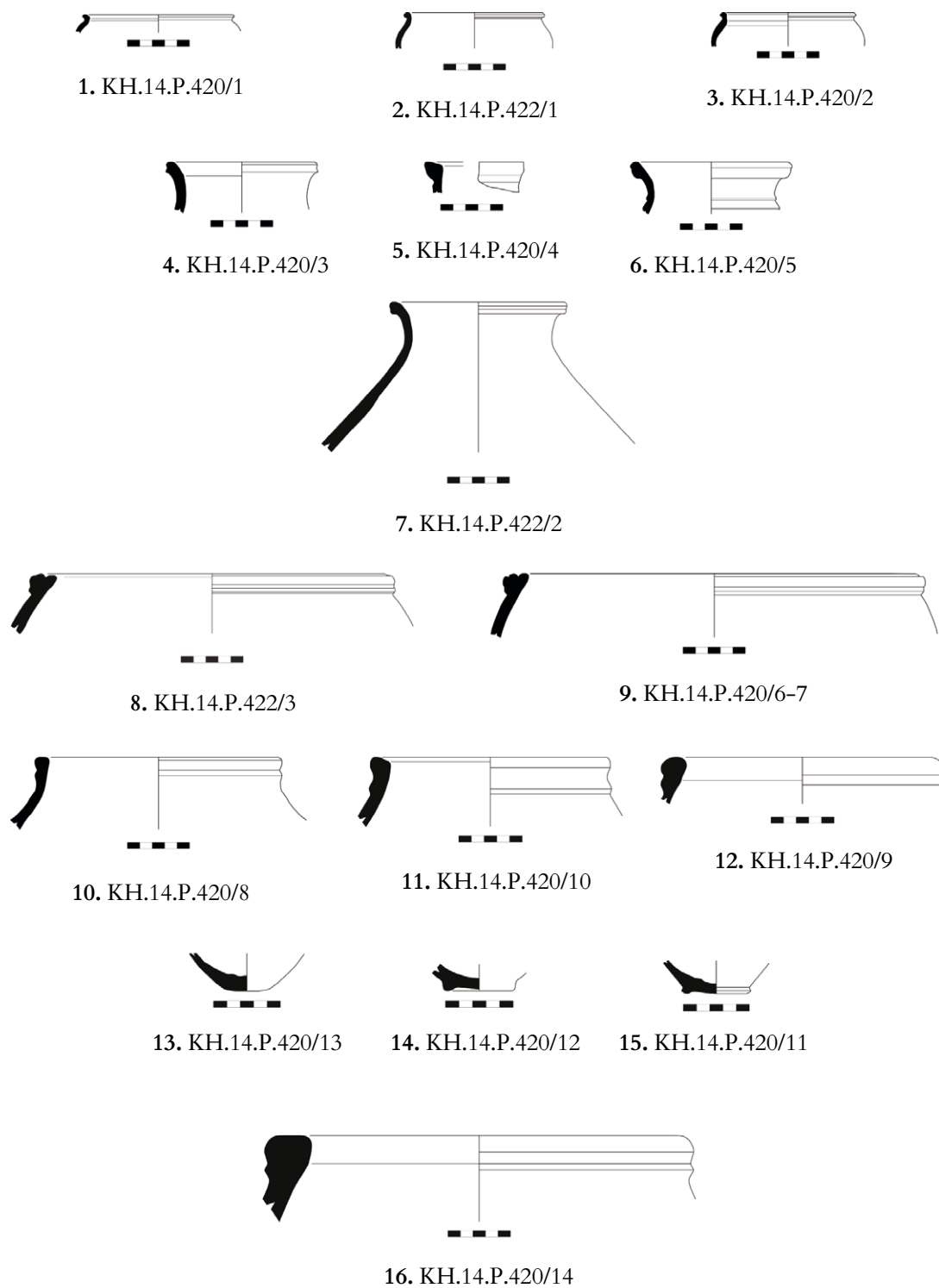


Fig. 2.15. Pottery assemblage from F.3832, phase 19b, Middle Bronze Age I.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.14.P.419/5	18b	L.3829	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	-
2	KH.14.P.419/2	18b	L.3829	W	H	Ya1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
3	KH.14.P.419/3	18b	L.3829	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
4	KH.14.P.418/1	18b	F.3828	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
5	KH.14.P.419/4	18b	L.3829	W	M	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O) 2.5YR 7/6 (C)	-
6	KH.14.P.419/8	18b	L.3829	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish Burnish
7	KH.14.P.419/7	18b	L.3829	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
8	KH.14.P.419/6	18b	L.3829	W	H	Ya1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
9	KH.14.P.418/2	18b	F.3828	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish

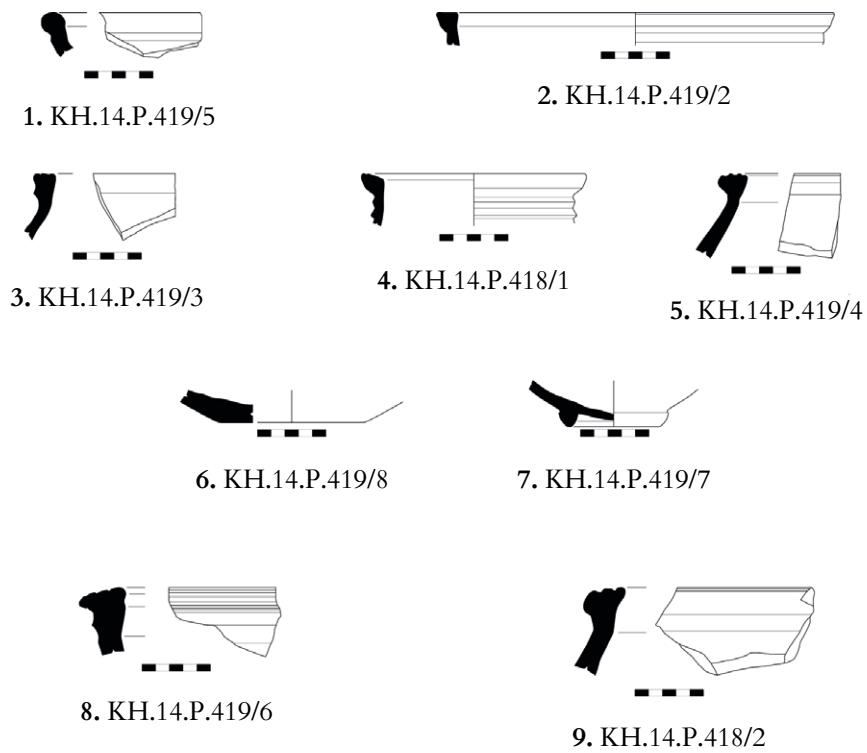


Fig. 2.16. Pottery assemblage from F.3828 and L.3829, phase 18b, Middle Bronze Age II.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.14.P.417/2	18b	F.3824	W	H	Ma1	2.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
2	KH.14.P.417/1	18b	F.3824	W	H	Ma1	2.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
3	KH.14.P.417/4	18b	F.3824	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	-
4	KH.14.P.417/3	18b	F.3824	W	M	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (I/O) 7.5YR 7/4 (C)	-
5	KH.14.P.417/5	18b	F.3824	W	H	Ma2	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
6	KH.14.P.417/6	18b	F.3824	W	H	Ma2	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
7	KH.14.P.417/7	18b	F.3824	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
8	KH.14.P.417/8	18b	F.3824	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
9	KH.14.P.417/11	18b	F.3824	W	L	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
10	KH.14.P.417/12	18b	F.3824	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
11	KH.14.P.417/13	18b	F.3824	W	H	Ya1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
12	KH.14.P.417/10	18b	F.3824	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/2 (C-I/O)	-
13	KH.14.P.417/9	18b	F.3824	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
14	KH.14.P.417/15	18b	F.3824	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
15	KH.14.P.417/14	18b	F.3824	W	H	Ya1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
16	KH.14.P.417/16	18b	F.3824	W	H	Ma2	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
17	KH.14.P.417/17	18b	F.3824	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish

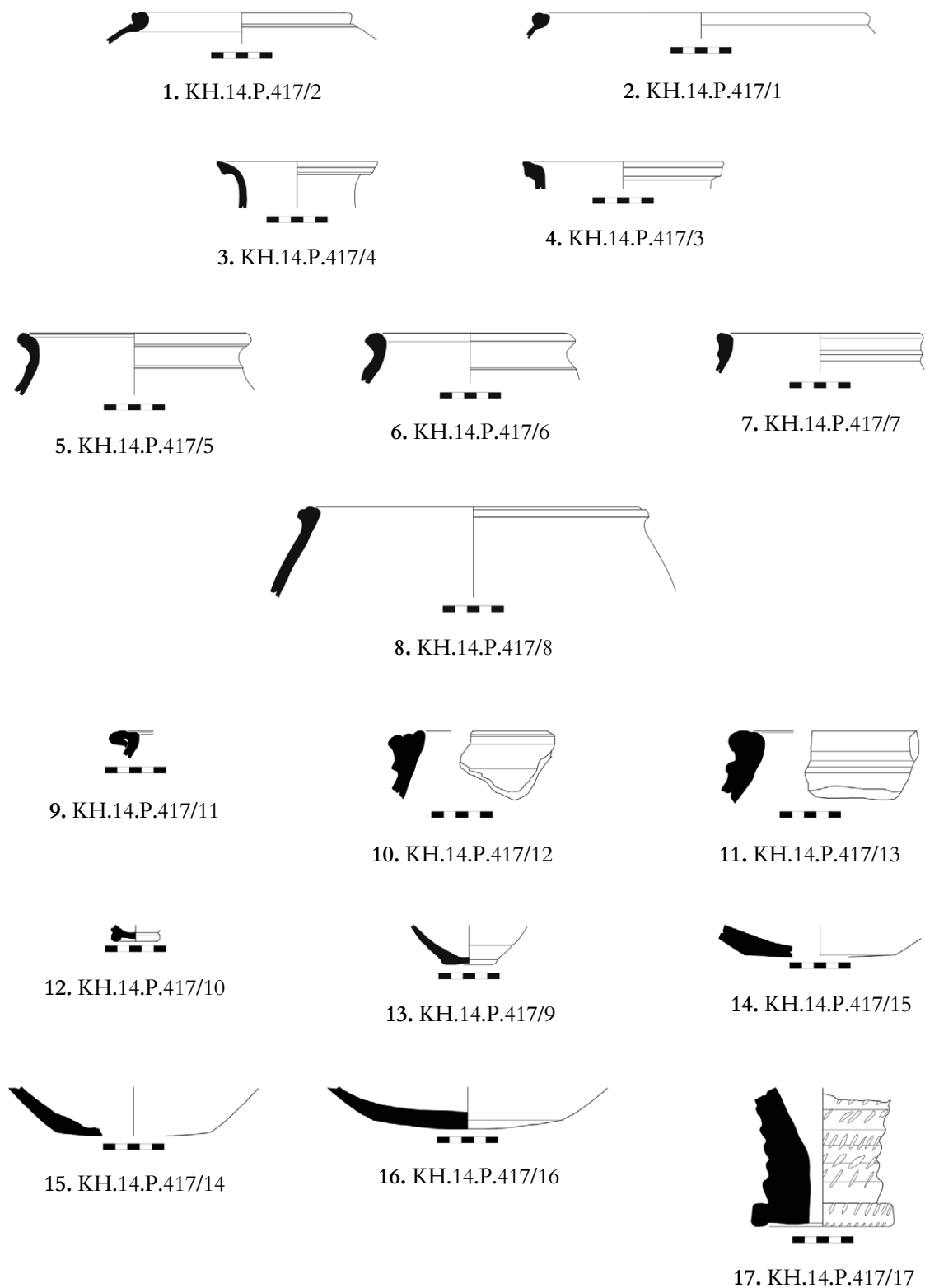


Fig. 2.17. Pottery assemblage from F.3824, phase 18b, Middle Bronze Age II.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.14.P.410/5	18b	F.3811	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	-
2	KH.14.P.410/6	18b	F.3811	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
3	KH.14.P.410/1	18b	F.3811	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
4	KH.14.P.410/3	18b	F.3811	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
5	KH.14.P.410/4	18b	F.3811	W	H	Ya1	10YR 7/2 (C-I/O)	-
6	KH.14.P.410/2	18b	F.3811	W	H	Ya1	5YR 7/6 (I/O) 5YR 7/4 (C)	Slip Whitish
7	KH.14.P.410/13	18b	F.3811	W	H	Ya1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
8	KH.14.P.410/11	18b	F.3811	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
9	KH.14.P.410/7	18b	F.3811	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
10	KH.14.P.411/5	18b	F.3811	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
11	KH.14.P.411/10	18b	F.3811	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
12	KH.14.P.410/20	18b	F.3811	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	-
13	KH.14.P.410/9	18b	F.3811	W	H	Ya1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish

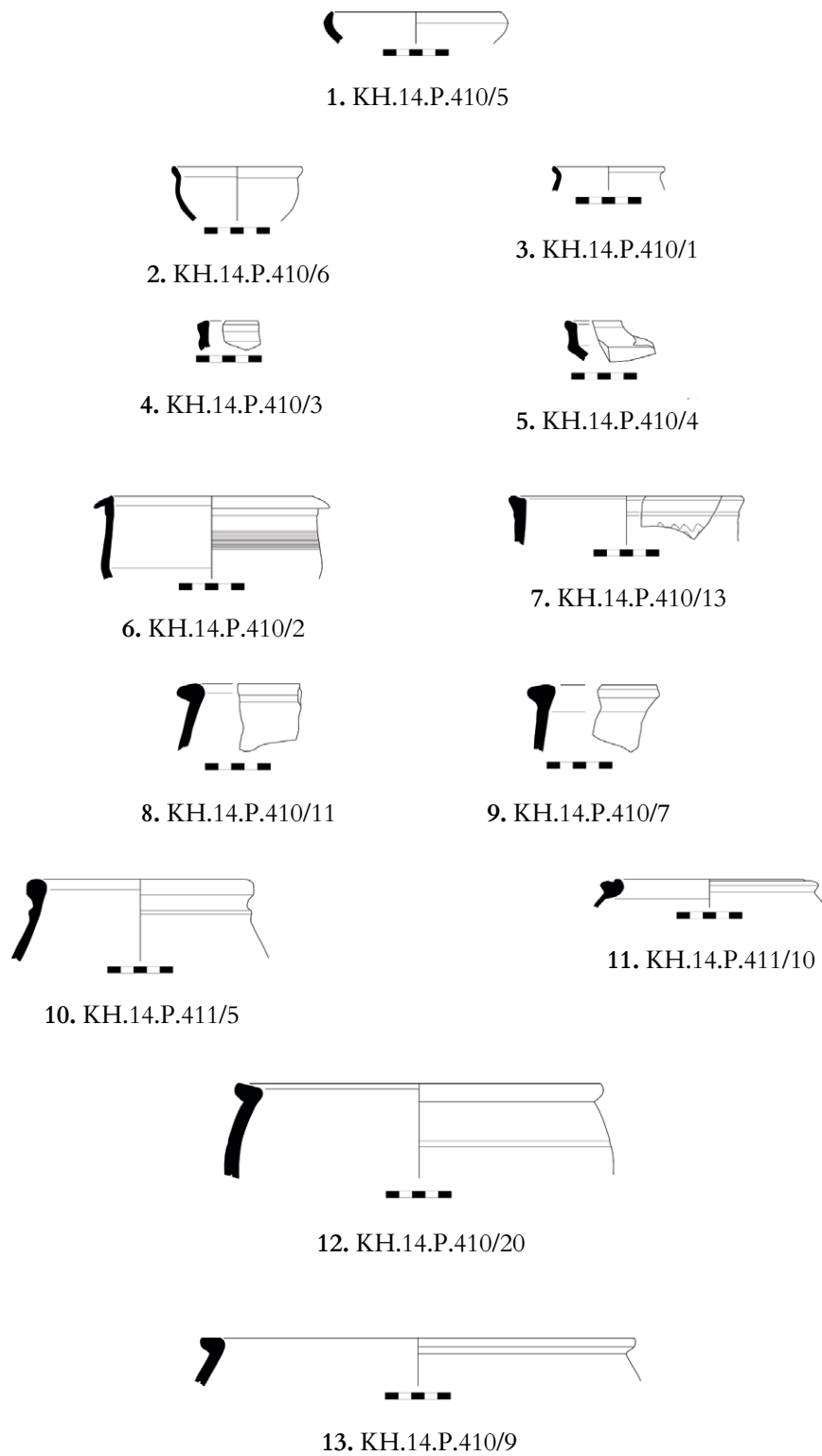


Fig. 2.18. Pottery assemblage from F.3811, phase 18b, Middle Bronze Age II.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.14.P.410/14	18b	F.3811	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
2	KH.14.P.410/8	18b	F.3811	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
3	KH.14.P.410/18	18b	F.3811	W	M	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (I/O) 2.5YR 6/4 (C)	Burnish
4	KH.14.P.410/17	18b	F.3811	W	M	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (I/O) 7.5YR 7/4 (C)	-
5	KH.14.P.410/19	18b	F.3811	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
6	KH.14.P.410/21	18b	F.3811	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Reddish
7	KH.14.P.410/12	18b	F.3811	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	-
8	KH.14.P.410/22	18b	F.3811	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
9	KH.14.P.410/23	18b	F.3811	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
10	KH.14.P.410/15	18b	F.3811	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
11	KH.14.P.410/16	18b	F.3811	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish

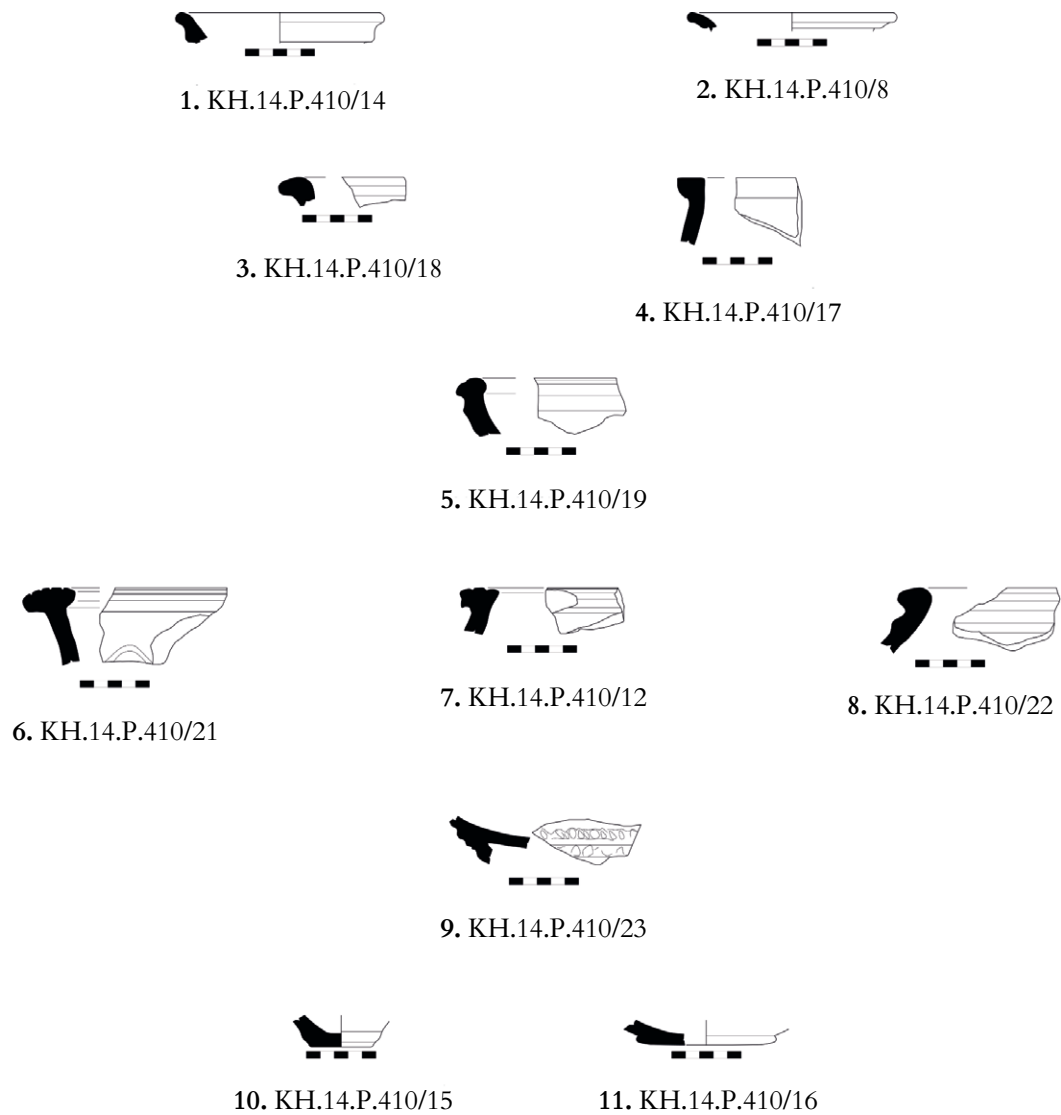


Fig. 2.19. Pottery assemblage from F.3811, phase 18b, Middle Bronze Age II.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.14.P.415/1	17b	F.3818	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	-
2	KH.14.P.415/3	17b	F.3818	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
3	KH.14.P.415/2	17b	F.3818	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (I/O) 7.5YR 7/4 (C)	-
4	KH.14.P.414/2	17b	F.3818	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Reddish
5	KH.14.P.415/4	17b	F.3818	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	-
6	KH.14.P.415/5	17b	F.3818	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
7	KH.14.P.415/7	17b	F.3818	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
8	KH.14.P.416/1	17b	F.3818	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
9	KH.14.P.415/16	17b	F.3818	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
10	KH.14.P.416/2	17b	F.3818	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
11	KH.14.P.415/6	17b	F.3818	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish Burnish
12	KH.14.P.414/3	17b	F.3818	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
13	KH.14.P.414/1+4	17b	F.3818	W	H	Ma1	2.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
14	KH.14.P.415/15	17b	F.3818	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	-

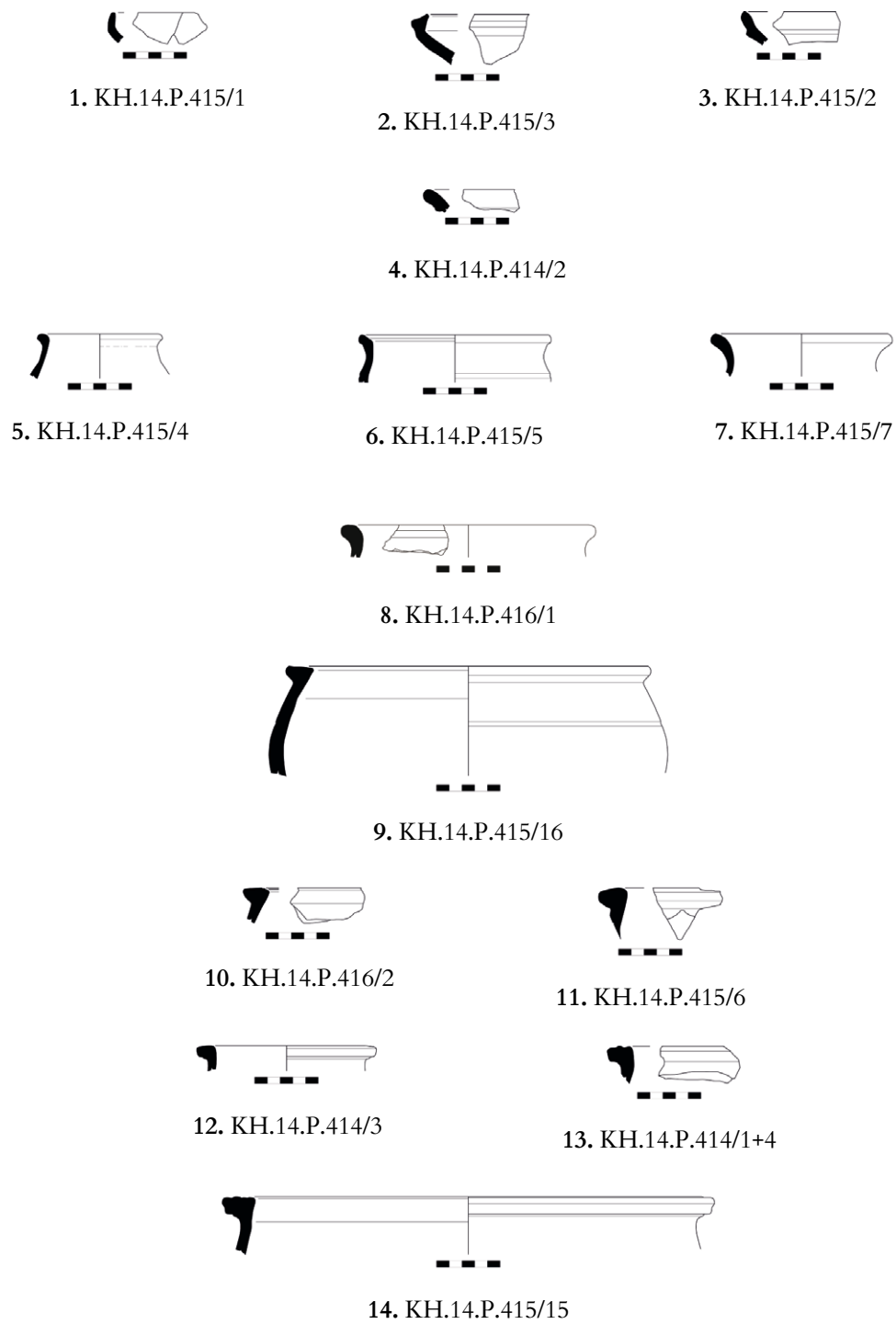


Fig. 2.20. Pottery assemblage from F.3818, phase 17b, Middle Bronze Age II.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.14.P.416/1+9	17b	F.3818	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
2	KH.14.P.414/5	17b	F.3818	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
3	KH.14.P.416/3	17b	F.3818	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Reddish
4	KH.14.P.415/19	17b	F.3818	W	H	Ma1	10YR 6/2 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
5	KH.14.P.415/18	17b	F.3818	W	H	Ya1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	-
6	KH.14.P.416/13	17b	F.3818	W	L	Mb2	5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	-
7	KH.14.P.415/17	17b	F.3818	W	H	Ya1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	-
8	KH.14.P.415/14	17b	F.3818	W	L	Mb2	5YR 6/3 (C-I/O)	Burnish
9	KH.14.P.416/12	17b	F.3818	W	M	Ma1	5YR 6/6 (I/O) 5YR 7/6 (C)	Slip Whitish
10	KH.14.P.415/13	17b	F.3818	W	L	Mb2	5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	-
11	KH.14.P.416/10	17b	F.3818	W	H	Mb2	7.5YR 6/2 (C-I/O)	-
12	KH.14.P.416/11	17b	F.3818	W	H	Mb2	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
13	KH.14.P.415/12	17b	F.3818	W	L	Mb2	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Burnish

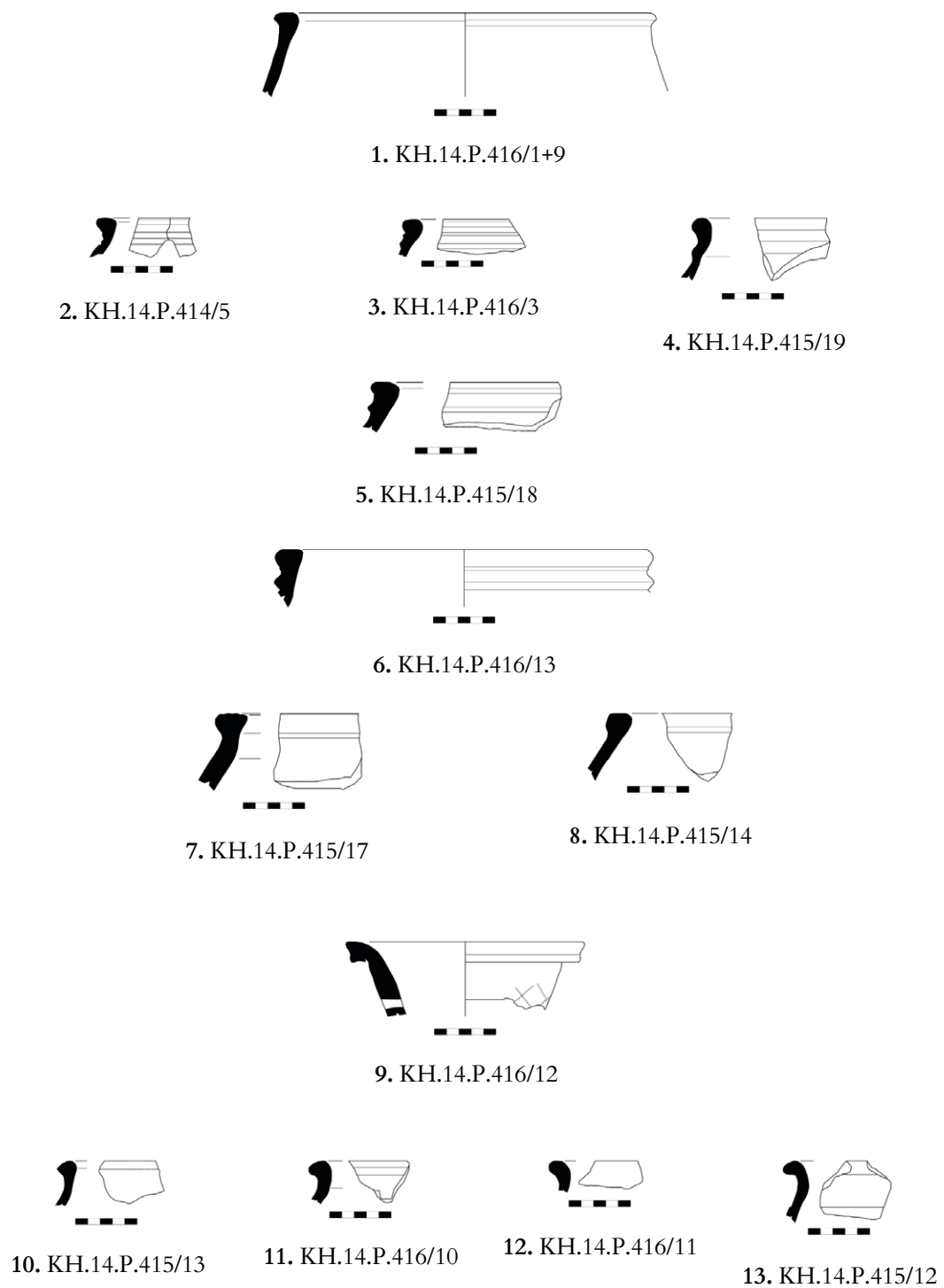


Fig. 2.21. Pottery assemblage from F.3818, phase 17b, Middle Bronze Age II.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.14.P.415/9	17b	F.3818	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
2	KH.14.P.416/8	17b	F.3818	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
3	KH.14.P.415/10	17b	F.3818	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 6/4 (C-I/O)	-
4	KH.14.P.415/8	17b	F.3818	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
5	KH.14.P.416/4	17b	F.3818	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
6	KH.14.P.416/6	17b	F.3818	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish Burnish
7	KH.14.P.416/5	17b	F.3818	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
8	KH.14.P.416/7	17b	F.3818	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
9	KH.14.P.415/11	17b	F.3818	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	-

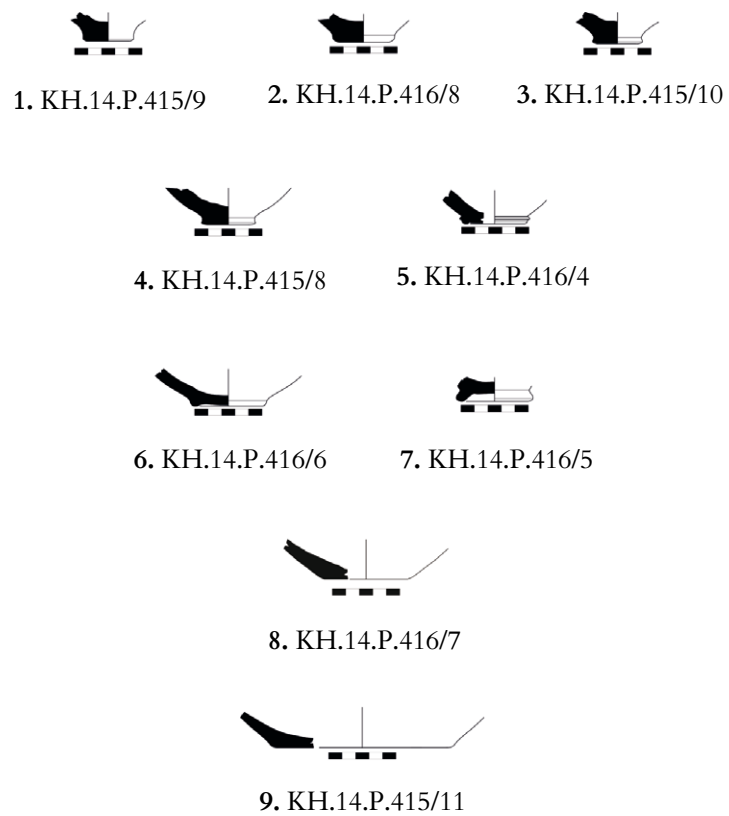


Fig. 2.22. Pottery assemblage from F.3818, phase 17b, Middle Bronze Age II.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.14.P.411/1	17b	F.3812	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
2	KH.14.P.411/2	17b	F.3812	W	M	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (I/O) 7.5YR 7/4 (C)	-
3	KH.14.P.411/3	17b	F.3812	W	H	Ma1	2.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
4	KH.14.P.409/2	17b	F.3812	W	H	Ma2	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
5	KH.14.P.409/1	17b	F.3812	W	H	Ma3	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
6	KH.14.P.411/4	17b	F.3812	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	-
7	KH.14.P.411/6	17b	F.3812	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	-
8	KH.14.P.411/7	17b	F.3812	W	H	Ya1	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
9	KH.14.P.411/8	17b	F.3812	W	H	Ya2	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	-
10	KH.14.P.411/9	17b	F.3812	W	H	Ma2	10YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	-
11	KH.14.P.411/10	17b	F.3812	W	H	Ma2	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
12	KH.14.P.411/11	17b	F.3812	W	H	Ma2	2.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish



Fig. 2.23. Pottery assemblage from F.3812, phase 17b, Middle Bronze Age II.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.14.P.407/1	17b	F.3808	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish Burnish
2	KH.14.P.407/6	17b	F.3808	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
3	KH.14.P.407/2	17b	F.3808	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	-
4	KH.14.P.407/4	17b	F.3808	W	H	Ma2	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
5	KH.14.P.407/3	17b	F.3808	W	M	Ma1	2.5YR 7/4 (I/O) 5YR 7/4 (C)	Slip Whitish
6	KH.14.P.407/5	17b	F.3808	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
7	KH.14.P.407/7	17b	F.3808	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	-
8	KH.14.P.407/8	17b	F.3808	W	L	Mb2	2.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
9	KH.14.P.407/9-10	17b	F.3808	W	L	Mb2	2.5YR 6/4 (C-I/O)	Burnish
10	KH.14.P.407/11	17b	F.3808	W	H	Ma2	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
11	KH.14.P.407/12	17b	F.3808	W	H	Ma2	10YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	-

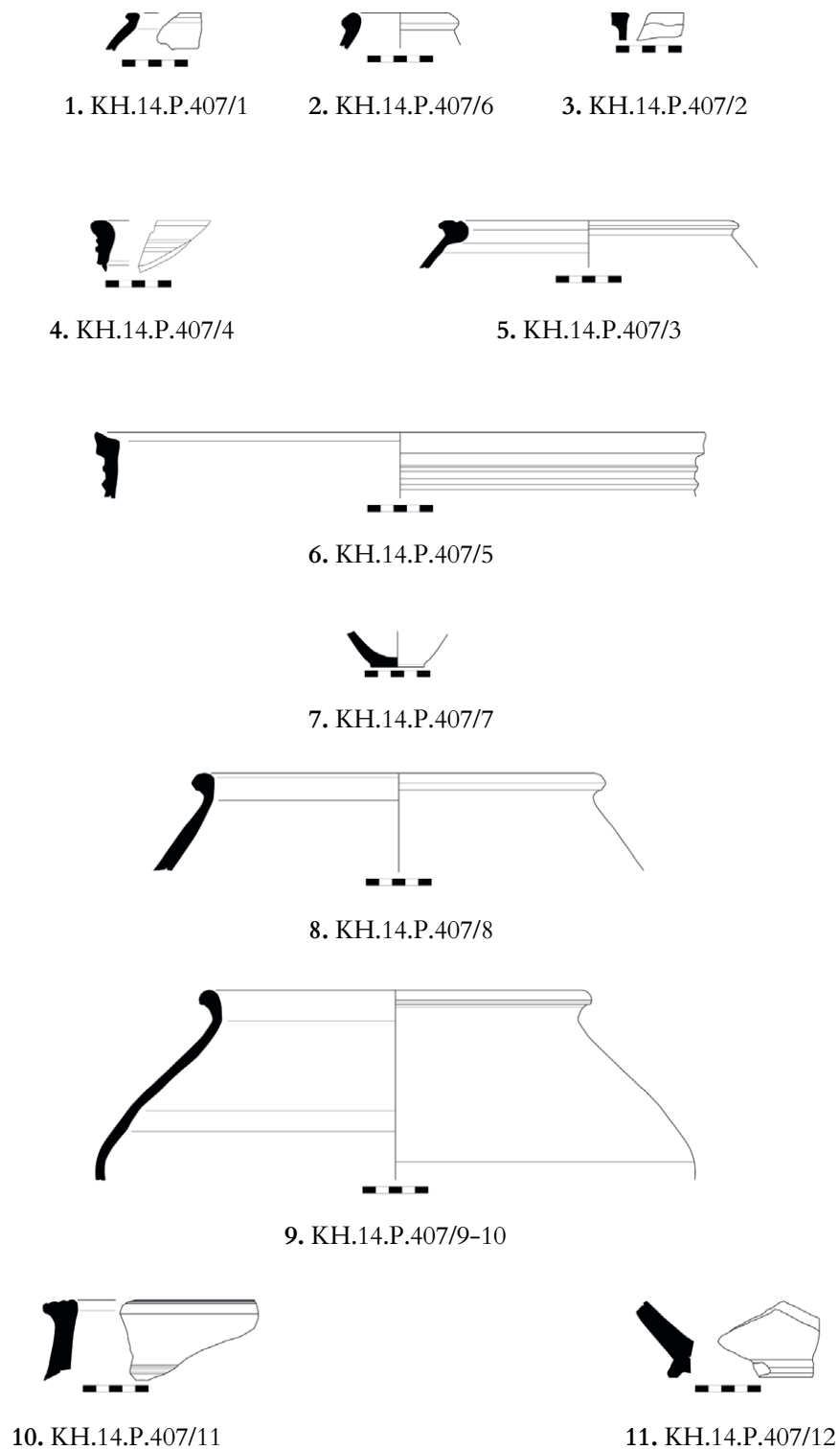


Fig. 2.24. Pottery assemblage from F.3808, phase 17b, Middle Bronze Age II.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.14.P.413/2	17b	F.3810	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
2	KH.14.P.413/3	17b	F.3810	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
3	KH.14.P.413/4	17b	F.3810	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
4	KH.14.P.413/1	17b	F.3810	W	H	Ma1	2.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
5	KH.14.P.413/5	17b	F.3810	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
6	KH.14.P.413/6	17b	F.3810	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
7	KH.14.P.405/1	16a	L.3805	W	H	Ma1	2.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
8	KH.14.P.405/4	16a	L.3805	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
9	KH.14.P.405/3	16a	L.3805	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
10	KH.14.P.405/2	16a	L.3805	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
11	KH.14.P.405/5	16a	L.3805	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-



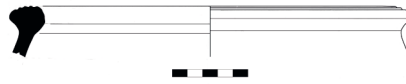
1. KH.14.P.413/2



2. KH.14.P.413/3



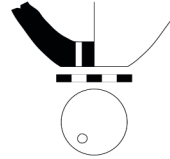
3. KH.14.P.413/4



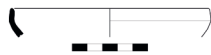
4. KH.14.P.413/1



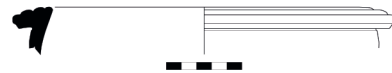
5. KH.14.P.413/5



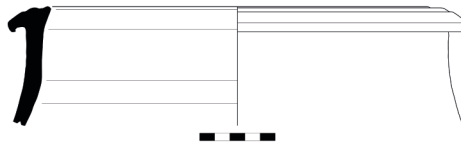
6. KH.14.P.413/6



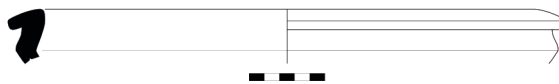
7. KH.14.P.405/1



8. KH.14.P.405/4



9. KH.14.P.405/3



10. KH.14.P.405/2



11. KH.14.P.405/5

Fig. 2.25. Pottery assemblage from F.3810, phase 17b, Middle Bronze Age II, L.3805 phase 16a, Middle Bronze Age II-Late Bronze Age I.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.14.P.404/2	16a	F.3814	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
2	KH.14.P.404/3	16a	F.3814	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
3	KH.14.P.404/9	16a	F.3814	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
4	KH.14.P.404/1	16a	F.3814	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	-
5	KH.14.P.404/4	16a	F.3814	W	M	Ma2	5YR 7/6 (I/O) 7.5YR 7/3 (C)	-
6	KH.14.P.404/8	16a	F.3814	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
7	KH.14.P.404/10	16a	F.3814	W	M	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (I/O) 5YR 7/6 (C)	-
8	KH.14.P.404/5	16a	F.3814	W	M	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (I/O) 5YR 7/6 (C)	Slip Whitish
9	KH.14.P.404/7	16a	F.3814	W	M	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (I/O) 2.5YR 7/4 (C)	Slip Whitish Burnish
10	KH.14.P.404/6	16a	F.3814	W	M	Ma1	2.5YR 7/4 (I) 7.5YR 7/4 (O) 10YR 7/2 (C)	Slip Whitish Burnish

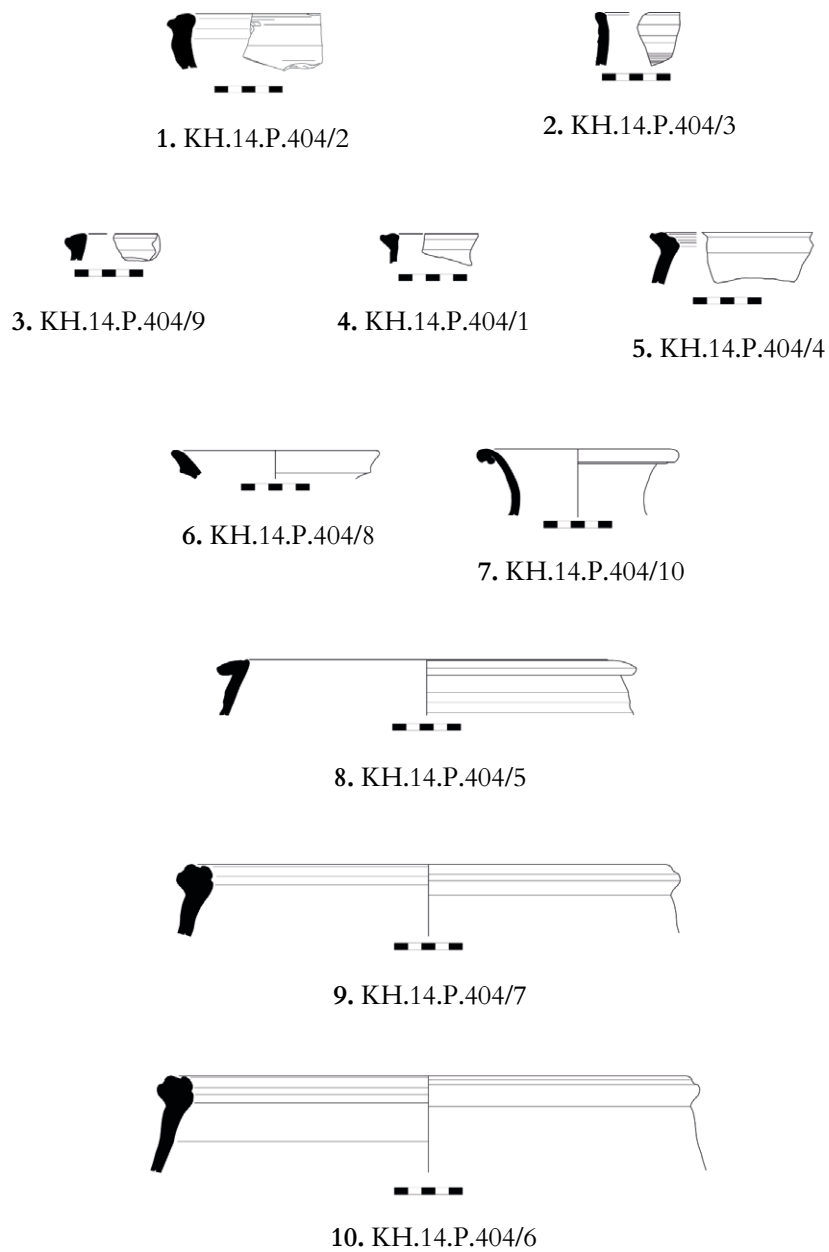


Fig. 2.26. Pottery assemblage from F.3814, phase 16a, Middle Bronze Age II-Late Bronze Age I.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.14.P.408/1	16a	F.3809	W	H	Ma1	2.5Y 7/3 (C-I/O)	-
2	KH.14.P.408/2	16a	F.3809	W	M	Ma3	7.5YR 6/2 (I/O) 7.5YR 7/4 (C)	-
3	KH.14.P.408/4	16a	F.3809	W	H	Mc3	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
4	KH.14.P.404/11	16a	F.3814	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
5	KH.14.P.404/12	16a	F.3814	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Reddish
6	KH.14.P.404/13	16a	F.3814	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish Burnish
7	KH.14.P.404/14	16a	F.3814	W	H	Ma2	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Reddish
8	KH.14.P.404/15	16a	F.3814	W	H	Ma2	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	-
9	KH.14.P.404/16	16a	F.3814	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	-
10	KH.14.P.408/3	16a	F.3809	W	H	Mb2	10YR 6/3 (C-I/O)	-
11	KH.14.P.408/5	16a	F.3809	W	M	Yc4	7.5YR 6/4 (I/O) 10YR 7/2 (C)	-

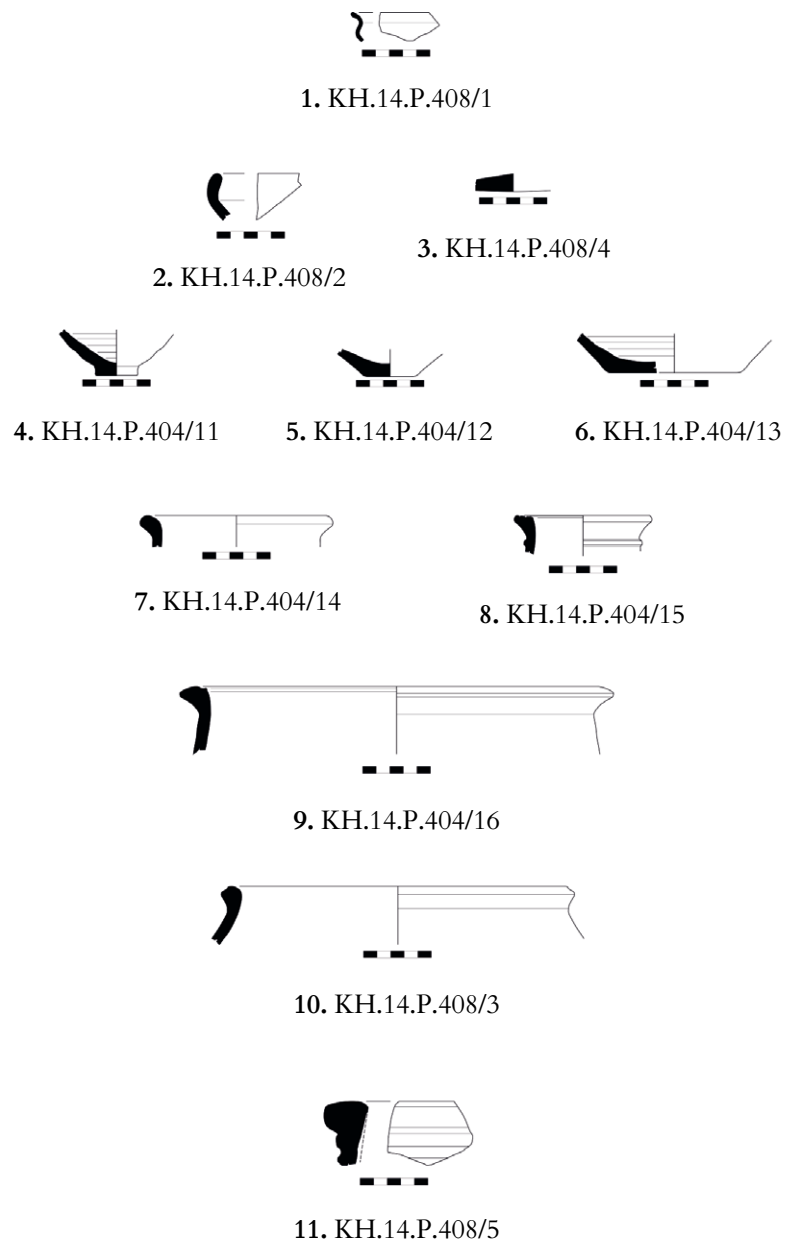


Fig. 2.27. Pottery assemblage from F.3809 and F.3814, phase 16a, Middle Bronze Age II-Late Bronze Age I.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.14.P.412/1	16a	F.3806	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Reddish
2	KH.14.P.412/2	16a	F.3806	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	-
3	KH.14.P.406/1	16a	F.3806	W	H	Ma3	10YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	-
4	KH.14.P.406/2	16a	F.3806	W	H	Mb3	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
5	KH.14.P.406/7	16a	F.3806	W	M	Mc3	2.5YR 7/6 (I/O) 2.5YR 6/1 (C)	-
6	KH.14.P.412/3	16a	F.3806	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	-
7	KH.14.P.406/5	16a	F.3806	W	M	Ma2	7.5YR 7/4 (I/O) 2.5Y 6/2 (C)	-
8	KH.14.P.412/4	16a	F.3806	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
9	KH.14.P.406/4	16a	F.3806	W	M	Mb3	5YR 7/6 (I/O) 10YR 7/4 (C)	-
10	KH.14.P.406/3	16a	F.3806	W	H	Ma2	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
11	KH.14.P.406/6	16a	F.3806	W	H	Ma3	2.5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	-
12	KH.14.P.401/1	16b	F.2338	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
13	KH.14.P.401/2	16b	F.2338	W	H	Ma1	2.5Y 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
14	KH.14.P.401/3	16b	F.2338	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
15	KH.14.P.401/4	16b	F.2338	W	M	Ma2	5YR 7/6 (I/O) 7.5YR 7/3 (C)	-
16	KH.14.P.401/5	16b	F.2338	W	H	Ma1	2.5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	-

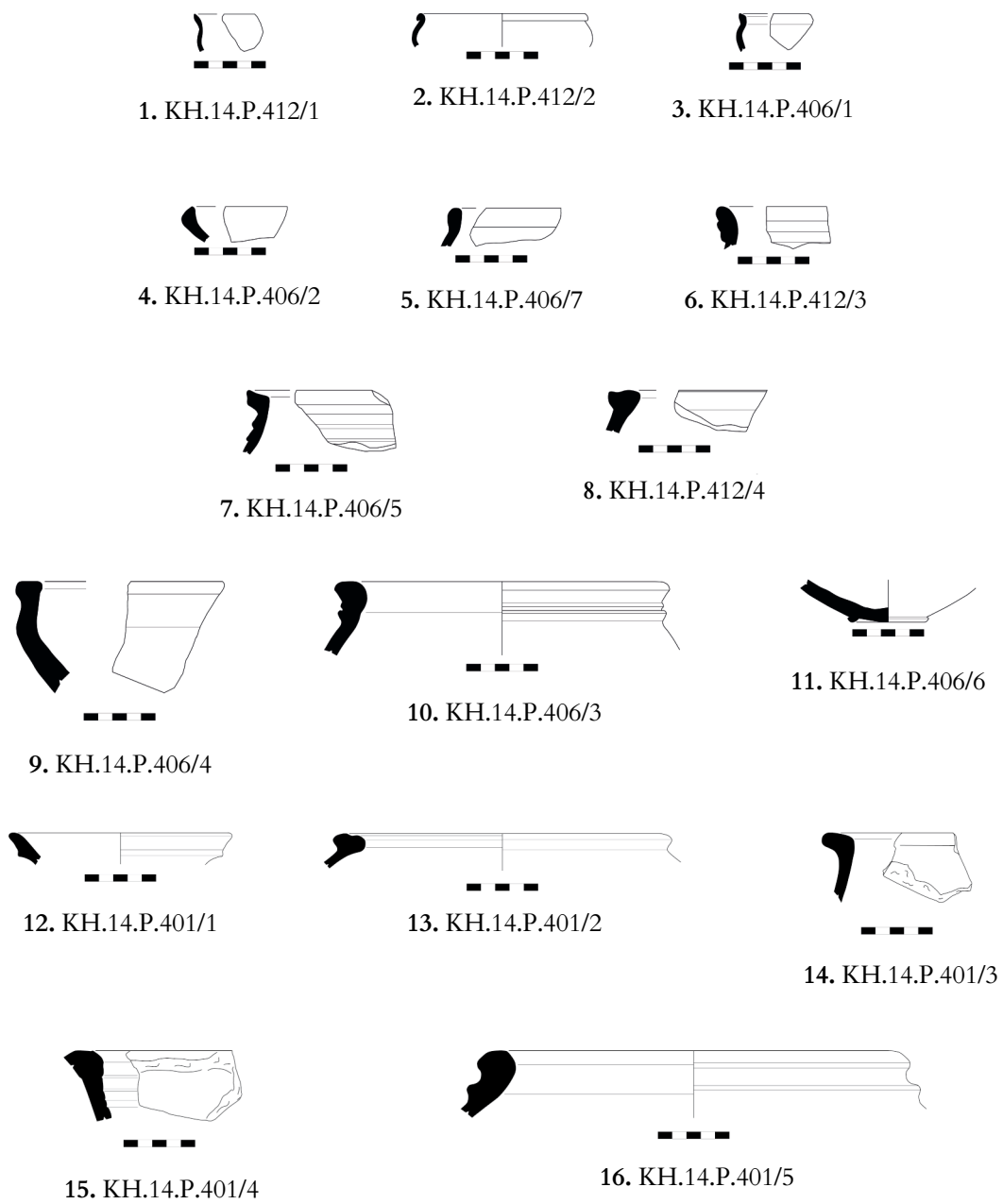


Fig. 2.28. Pottery assemblage from F.3806, phase 16a, F.2338 phase 16b, Middle Bronze Age II-Late Bronze Age I.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.14.P.400/1	15a	F.2337	W	M	Mc3	2.5YR 7/6 (I-O) 7.5YR 7/4 (C)	-
2	KH.14.P.400/6	15a	F.2337	HW	M	Ma2	10YR 7/4 (I/O) 10YR 7/3 (C)	-
3	KH.14.P.400/7	15a	F.2337	HW	H	Ma3	10YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	
4	KH.14.P.400/2	15a	F.2337	W	H	Ma2	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
5	KH.14.P.400/3	15a	F.2337	W	H	Ma3	10YR 8/2 (C-I/O)	-
6	KH.14.P.400/4	15a	F.2337	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	-
7	KH.14.P.400/5	15a	F.2337	W	H	Ma3	2.5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Slip
8	KH.14.P.400/8	15a	F.2337	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Reddish
9	KH.14.P.400/9	15a	F.2337	W	H	Mb2	10YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
10	KH.14.P.400/10	15a	F.2337	W	H	Ma3	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	-
11	KH.14.P.400/11	15a	F.2337	W	H	Ma2	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
12	KH.14.P.400/12	15a	F.2337	W	H	Ma2	10YR 8/2 (C-I/O)	-

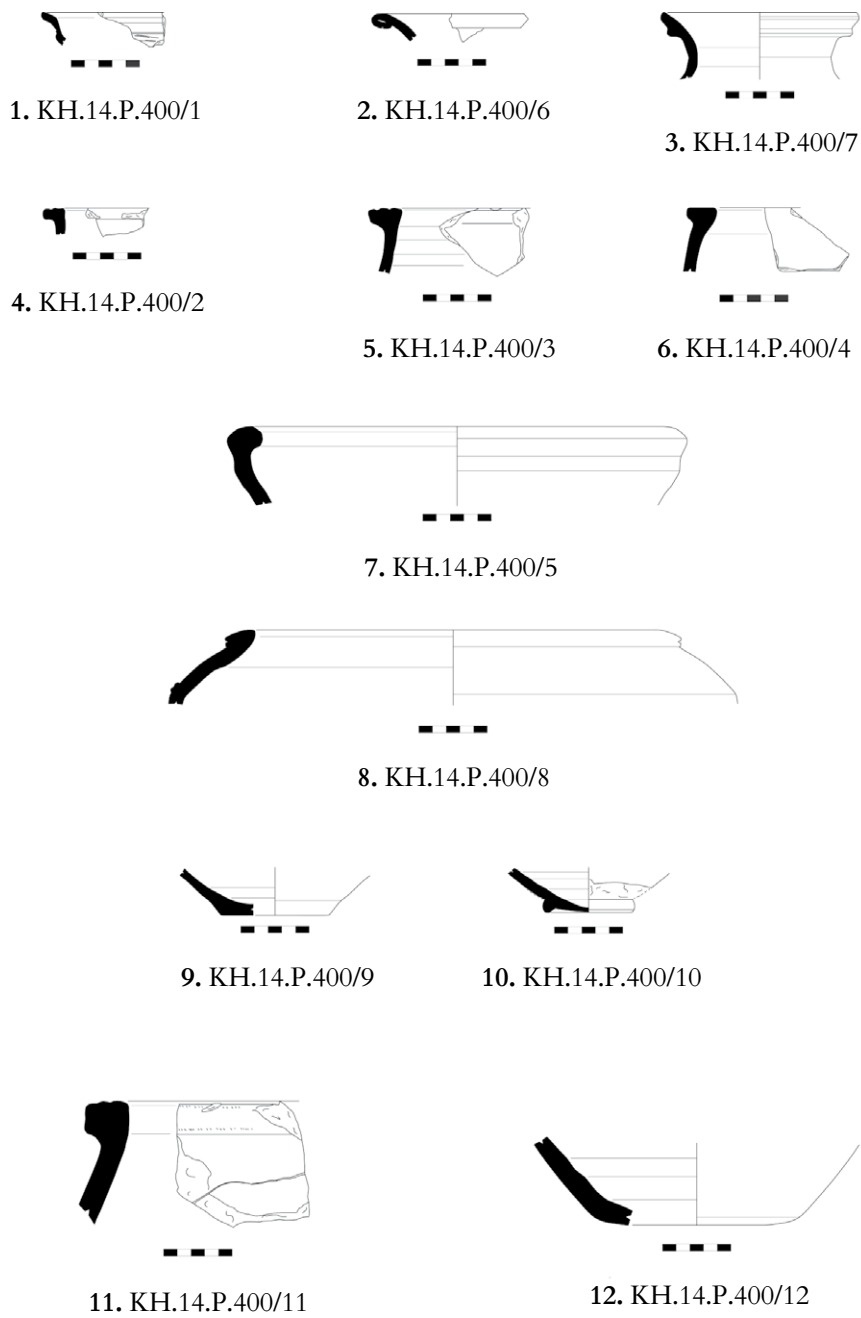


Fig. 2.29. Pottery assemblage from F.2337, phase 15a, Late Bronze Age I.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.13.P.536/2	15b	F.2335	W	H	Ma2	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	-
2	KH.13.P.536/3	15b	F.2335	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	-
3	KH.13.P.536/1	15b	F.2335	W	H	Ma4	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	-
4	KH.13.P.536/9	15b	F.2335	W	H	Mb3	7.5YR 6/4 (C-I/O)	-
5	KH.13.P.536/5	15b	F.2335	W	H	Ma3	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	-
6	KH.13.P.536/8	15b	F.2335	W	H	Ma3	5YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	-
7	KH.13.P.536/7	15b	F.2335	W	H	Ma2	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	-
8	KH.13.P.536/4	15b	F.2335	W	H	Ma2	5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	-
9	KH.13.P.536/6	15b	F.2335	W	H	Ma3	5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	-

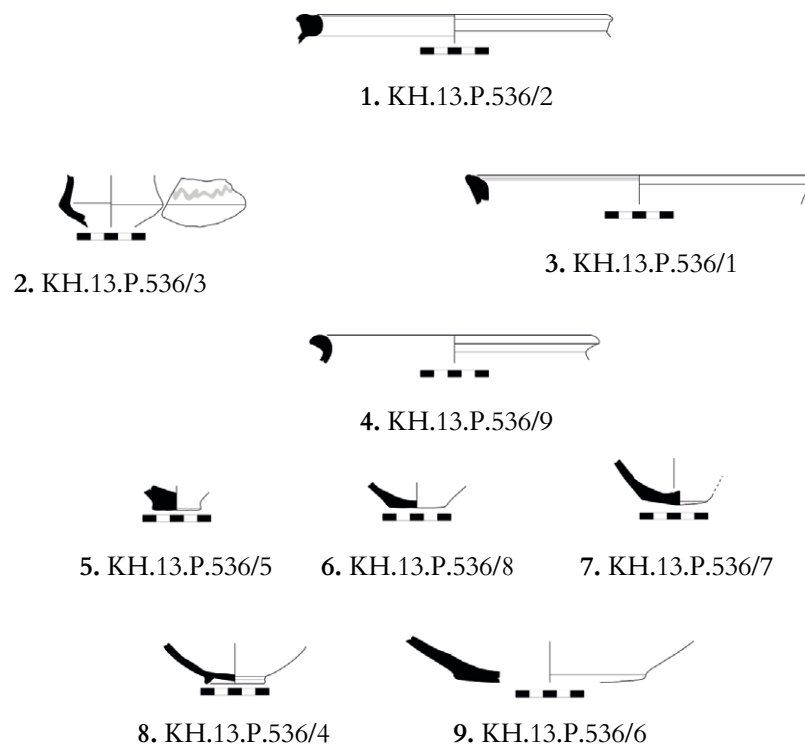


Fig. 2.30. Pottery assemblage from F.2335, phase 15b, Late Bronze Age I.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.13.P.533/6	15b	F.2331	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Reddish
2	KH.13.P.533/8	15b	F.2331	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
3	KH.13.P.533/9	15b	F.2331	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
4	KH.13.P.533/14	15b	F.2331	W	H	Ma2	10YR 6/3 (C-I/O)	-
5	KH.13.P.533/1	15b	F.2331	W	H	Ma1	5YR 6/4 (C-I/O)	Burnish
6	KH.13.P.533/3	15b	F.2331	W	H	Ma1	2.5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
7	KH.13.P.533/4	15b	F.2331	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
8	KH.13.P.533/2	15b	F.2331	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
9	KH.13.P.533/7	15b	F.2331	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
10	KH.13.P.533/5	15b	F.2331	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
11	KH.13.P.533/23	15b	F.2331	W	H	Ma2	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
12	KH.13.P.533/10	15b	F.2331	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
13	KH.13.P.533/11	15b	F.2331	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
14	KH.13.P.533/12	15b	F.2331	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	-
15	KH.13.P.533/16	15b	F.2331	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
16	KH.13.P.533/25	15b	F.2331	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
17	KH.13.P.533/26	15b	F.2331	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 6/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
18	KH.13.P.533/15	15b	F.2331	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Burnish
19	KH.13.P.533/28	15b	F.2331	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 6/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish Burnish
20	KH.13.P.533/27	15b	F.2331	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 5/2 (C-I/O)	Slip Reddish Burnish



Fig. 2.31. Pottery assemblage from F.2331, phase 15b, Late Bronze Age I.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.13.P.533/17	15b	F.2331	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	-
2	KH.13.P.533/21	15b	F.2331	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 6/4 (C-I/O)	Burnish
3	KH.13.P.533/20	15b	F.2331	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	-
4	KH.13.P.533/22	15b	F.2331	W	M	Ma1	5YR 7/1 (C) 5YR 7/4 (I/O)	-
5	KH.13.P.533/19	15b	F.2331	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	-
6	KH.13.P.533/18	15b	F.2331	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/2 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
7	KH.13.P.533/29	15b	F.2331	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/2 (C-I/O)	-
8	KH.13.P.533/36	15b	F.2331	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
9	KH.13.P.533/35	15b	F.2331	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
10	KH.13.P.533/33	15b	F.2331	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	-
11	KH.13.P.533/34	15b	F.2331	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
12	KH.13.P.533/41	15b	F.2331	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/2 (C-I/O)	Slip Reddish
13	KH.13.P.533/40	15b	F.2331	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
14	KH.13.P.533/38	15b	F.2331	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
15	KH.13.P.533/39	15b	F.2331	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish

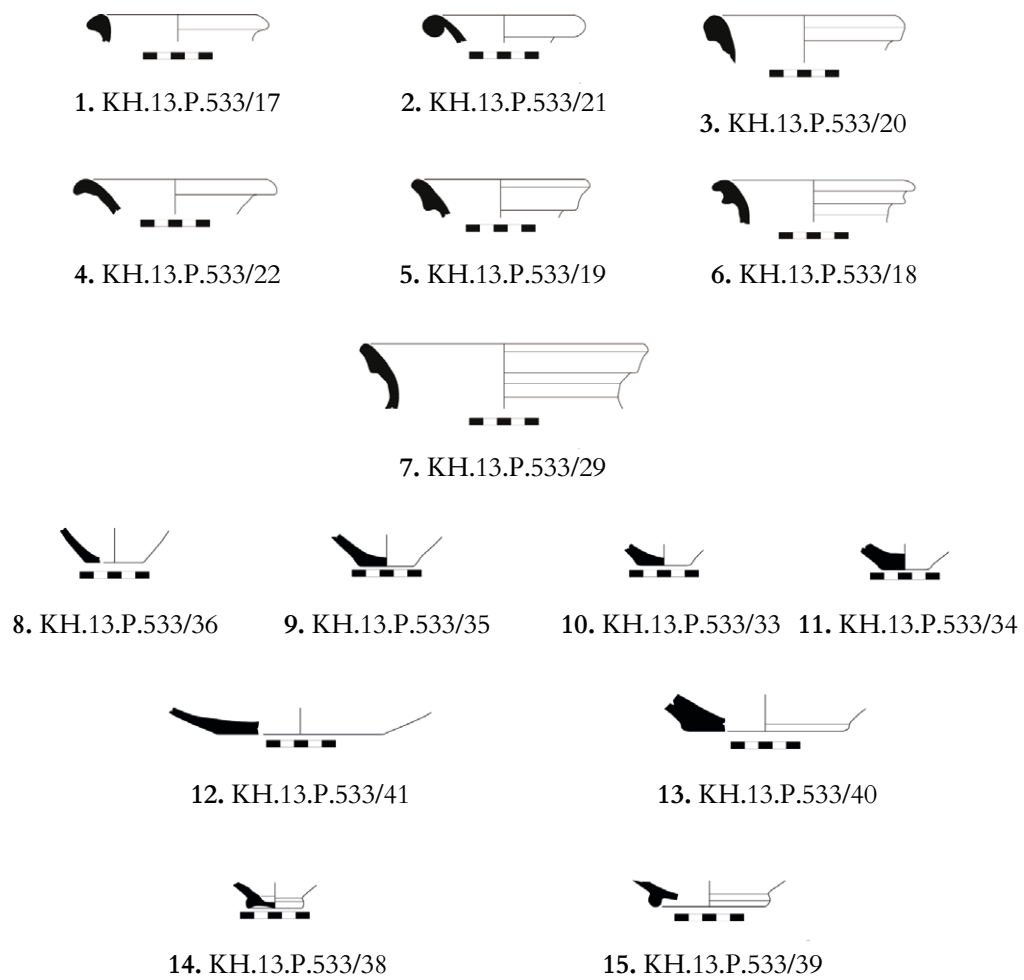


Fig. 2.32. Pottery assemblage from F.2331, phase 15b, Late Bronze Age I.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.13.P.533/43	15b	F.2331	W	L	Ma2	7.5YR 5/3 (C-I/O)	-
2	KH.13.P.533/42	15b	F.2331	W	L	Mb2	7.5YR 5/4 (C-I/O)	-
3	KH.13.P.533/45	15b	F.2331	W	H	Yb1	2.5Y 6/2 (C-I/O)	Slip Reddish
4	KH.13.P.533/31	15b	F.2331	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
5	KH.13.P.533/30	15b	F.2331	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
6	KH.13.P.533/24	15b	F.2331	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish Burnish
7	KH.13.P.533/46	15b	F.2331	W	H	Mb1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
8	KH.13.P.533/49	15b	F.2331	W	H	Mb2	2.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
9	KH.13.P.533/48	15b	F.2331	W	H	Mb2	2.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-

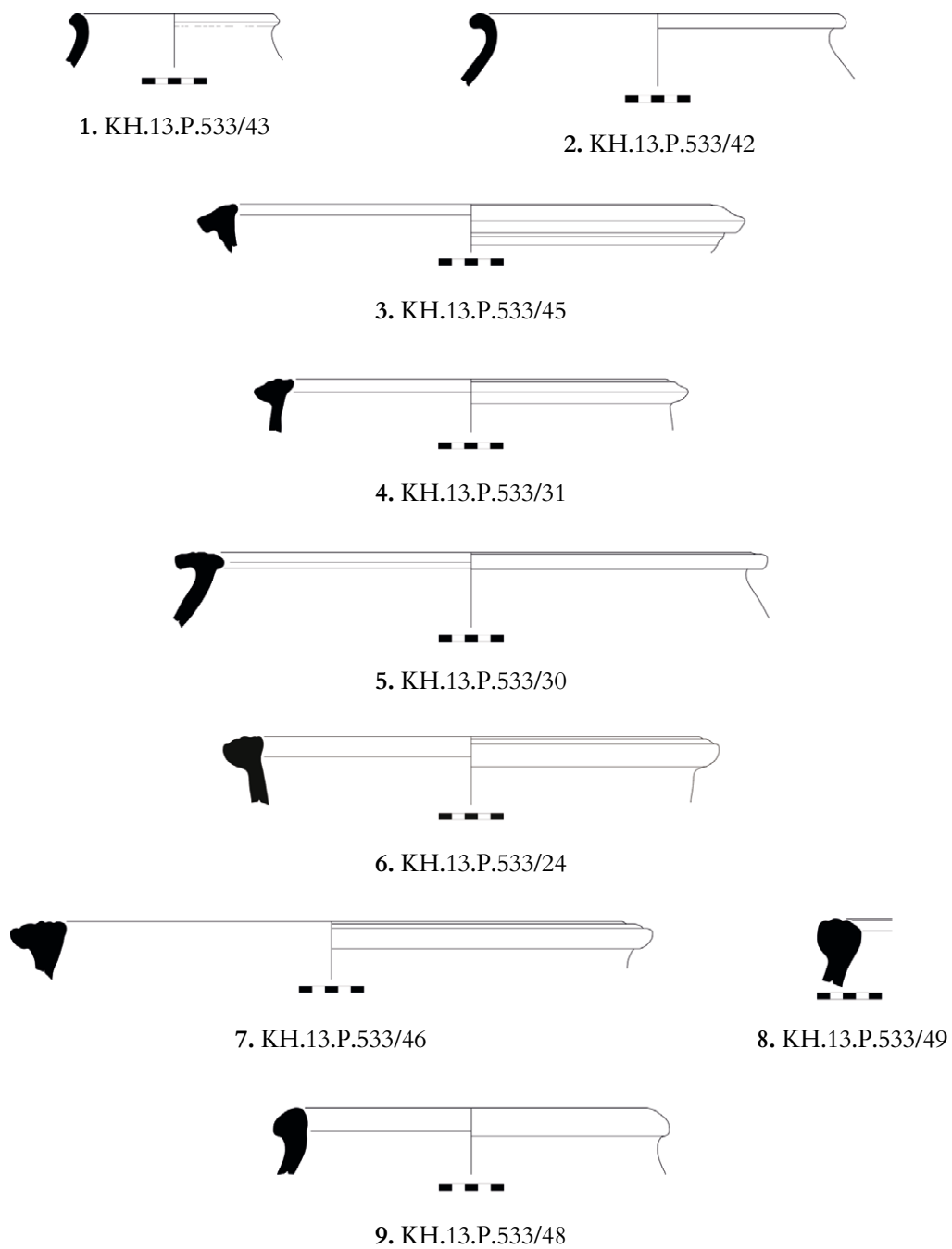


Fig. 2.33. Pottery assemblage from F.2331, phase 15b, Late Bronze Age I.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.13.P.532/1	14	L.2330	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
2	KH.13.P.532/2	14	L.2330	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
3	KH.13.P.532/3	14	L.2330	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	-
4	KH.13.P.532/5	14	L.2330	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
5	KH.13.P.532/6	14	L.2330	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
6	KH.13.P.532/7	14	L.2330	W	M	Ma2	10YR 4/1 (I/O) 10YR 7/4 (C)	Burnish
7	KH.13.P.532/8	14	L.2330	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
8	KH.13.P.532/9	14	L.2330	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
9	KH.13.P.532/10	14	L.2330	W	H	Ma1	2.5Y 7/2 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish Burnish
10	KH.13.P.532/11	14	L.2330	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Burnish
11	KH.13.P.532/13	14	L.2330	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Burnish
12	KH.13.P.532/14	14	L.2330	W	H	Ma1	5Y 7/4 (C-I/O)	Burnish

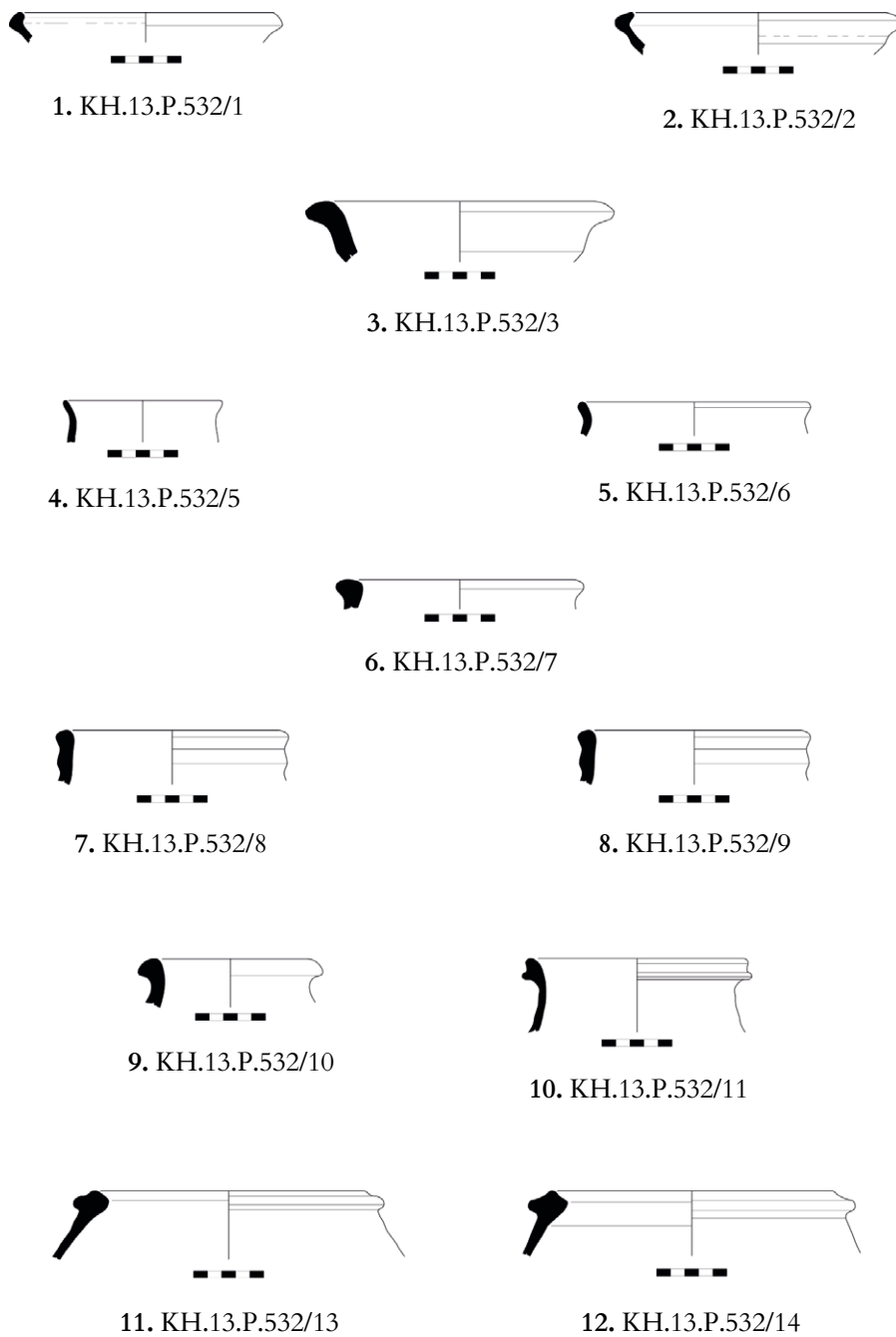


Fig. 2.34. Pottery assemblage from L.2330, phase 14, Late Bronze Age I.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.13.P.532/29	14	L.2330	W	M	Ma2	7.5YR 7/6 (I/O) 7.5YR /73 (C)	Burnish
2	KH.13.P.532/12	14	L.2330	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Burnish
3	KH.13.P.532/27	14	L.2330	W	H	Ma1	2.5Y 8/3 (C-I/O)	Burnish
4	KH.13.P.532/28	14	L.2330	W	H	Ma1	2.5Y 7/3 (C-I/O)	Burnish
5	KH.13.P.532/16	14	L.2330	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
6	KH.13.P.532/30	14	L.2330	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Burnish
7	KH.13.P.532/15	14	L.2330	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish Burnish
8	KH.13.P.532/25	14	L.2330	W	L	Ma2	10YR 5/2 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
9	KH.13.P.532/26	14	L.2330	W	L	Mb2	7.5YR 5/4 (C-I/O)	-
10	KH.13.P.532/20	14	L.2330	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
11	KH.13.P.532/23	14	L.2330	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	-
12	KH.13.P.532/21	14	L.2330	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	-
13	KH.13.P.532/22	14	L.2330	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	-
14	KH.13.P.532/17	14	L.2330	W	H	Mb1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
15	KH.13.P.532/19	14	L.2330	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
16	KH.13.P.532/24	14	L.2330	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Burnish

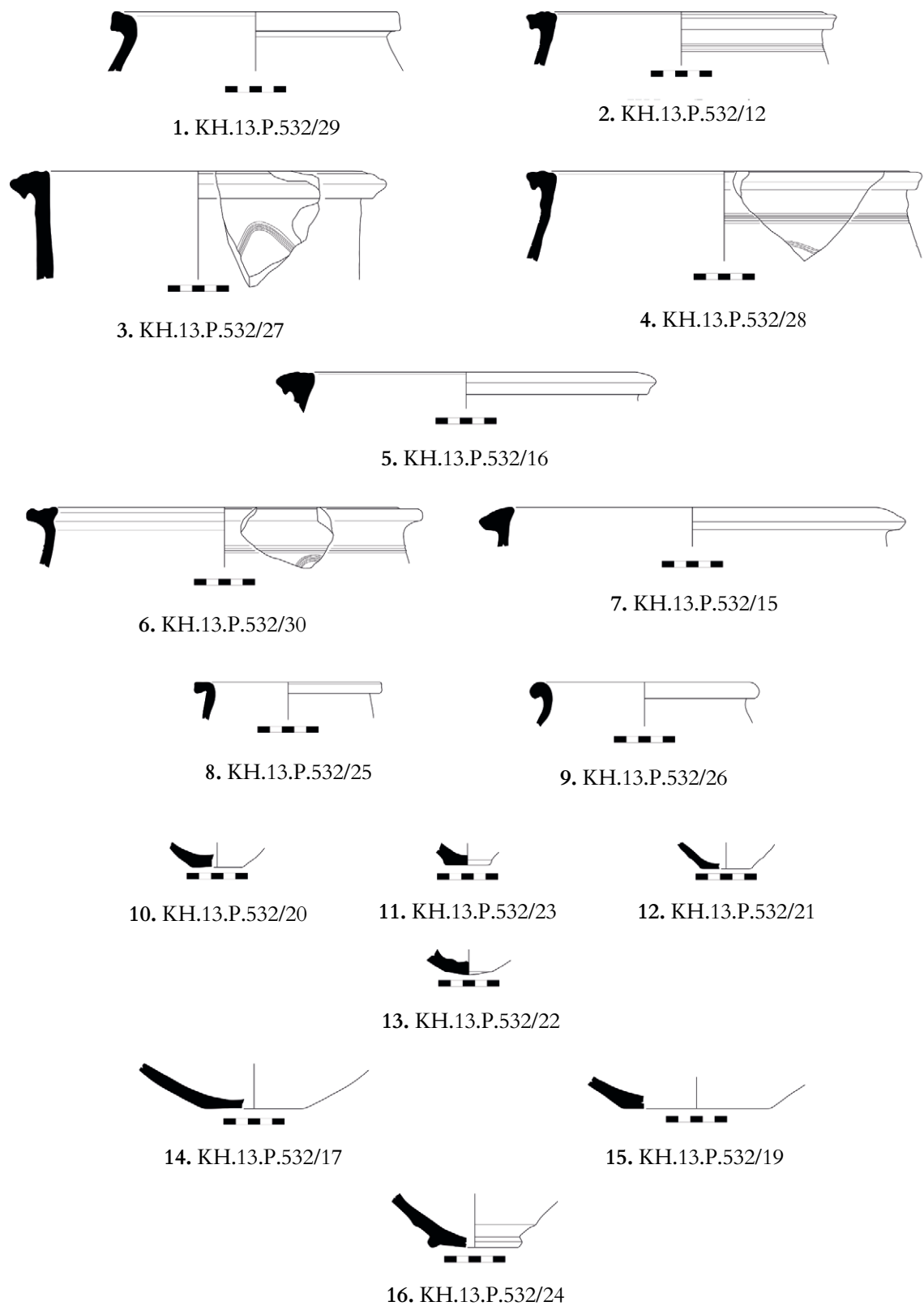


Fig. 2.35. Pottery assemblage from L.2330, phase 14, Late Bronze Age I.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.13.P.530/6	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma2	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	-
2	KH.13.P.530/8	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma2	10YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
3	KH.13.P.530/9	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma3	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish Burnish
4	KH.13.P.527/10	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	-
5	KH.13.P.529/3	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
6	KH.13.P.529/9	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish Burnish
7	KH.13.P.529/4	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	-
8	KH.13.P.529/1	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	-
9	KH.13.P.530/2+5	14	F.2325	W	H	Mb1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
10	KH.13.P.527/6	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	2.5Y 8/4 (C-I/O)	-
11	KH.13.P.530/3	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma4	10YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	-
12	KH.13.P.527/1	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
13	KH.13.P.530/1	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma3	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
14	KH.13.P.527/4	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
15	KH.13.P.529/2	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish Burnish
16	KH.13.P.527/2	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/2 (C-I/O)	-
17	KH.13.P.530/7	14	F.2325	W	H	Mb3	7.5YR 6/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish

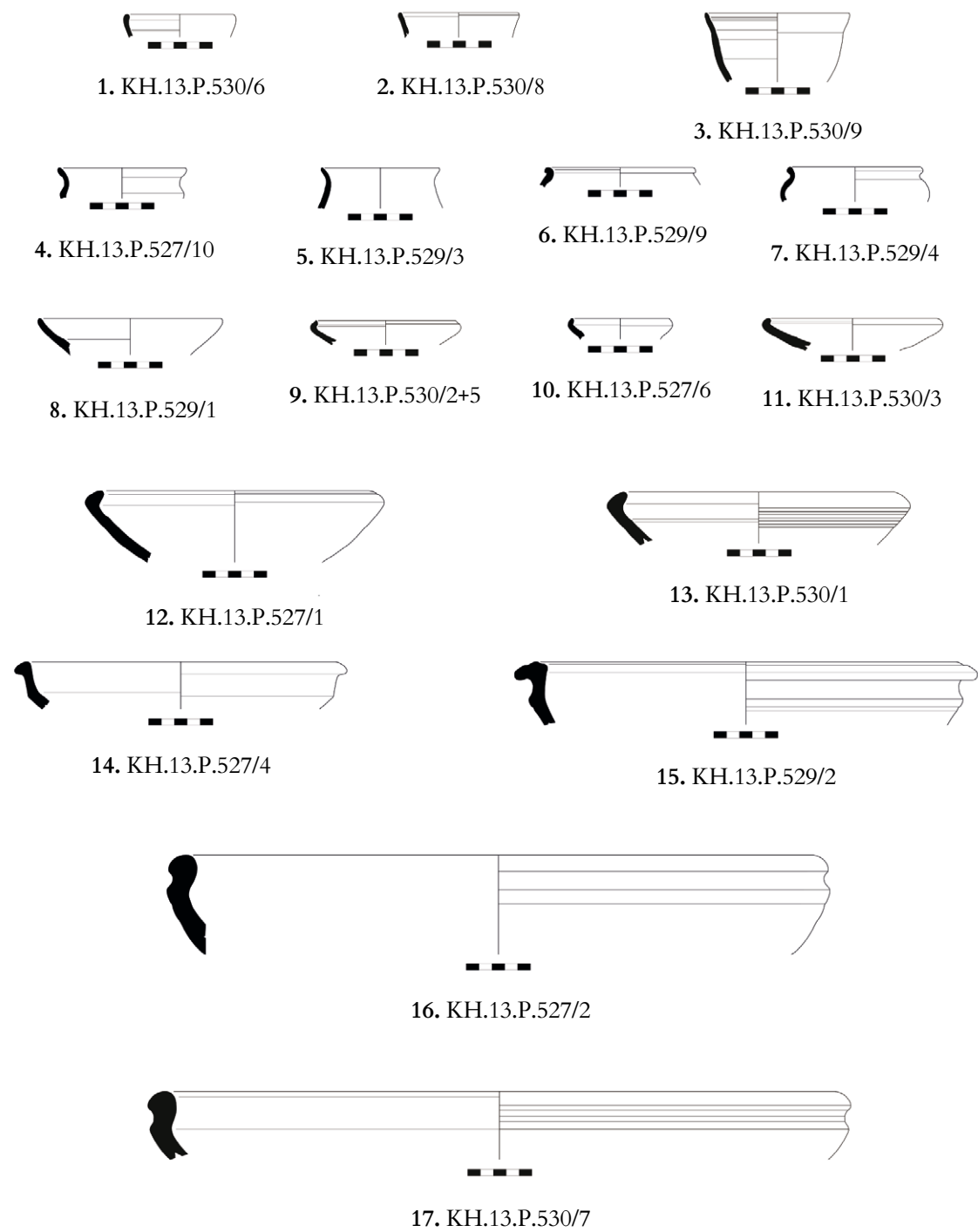


Fig. 2.36. Pottery assemblage from F.2325, phase 14, Late Bronze Age I.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.13.P.527/12	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
2	KH.13.P.527/8	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	-
3	KH.13.P.529/7	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
4	KH.13.P.529/6	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 6/3 (C-I/O)	-
5	KH.13.P.527/43	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	10YR 6/4 (C-I/O)	Burnish
6	KH.13.P.527/42	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
7	KH.13.P.527/41	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	-
8	KH.13.P.527/63	14	F.2325	W	L	Mb2	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
9	KH.13.P.529/10	14	F.2325	W	M	Ma2	5YR 7/3 (C) 5YR 7/6 (I/O)	-
10	KH.13.P.527/20	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
11	KH.13.P.527/37	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	-
12	KH.13.P.527/38	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	-
13	KH.13.P.527/40	14	F.2325	W	H	Mb2	7.5YR 6/4 (C-I/O)	Burnish
14	KH.13.P.527/39	14	F.2325	W	H	Mb1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Burnish
15	KH.13.P.527/61	14	F.2325	W	L	Mb3	5YR 4/6 (C-I/O)	-

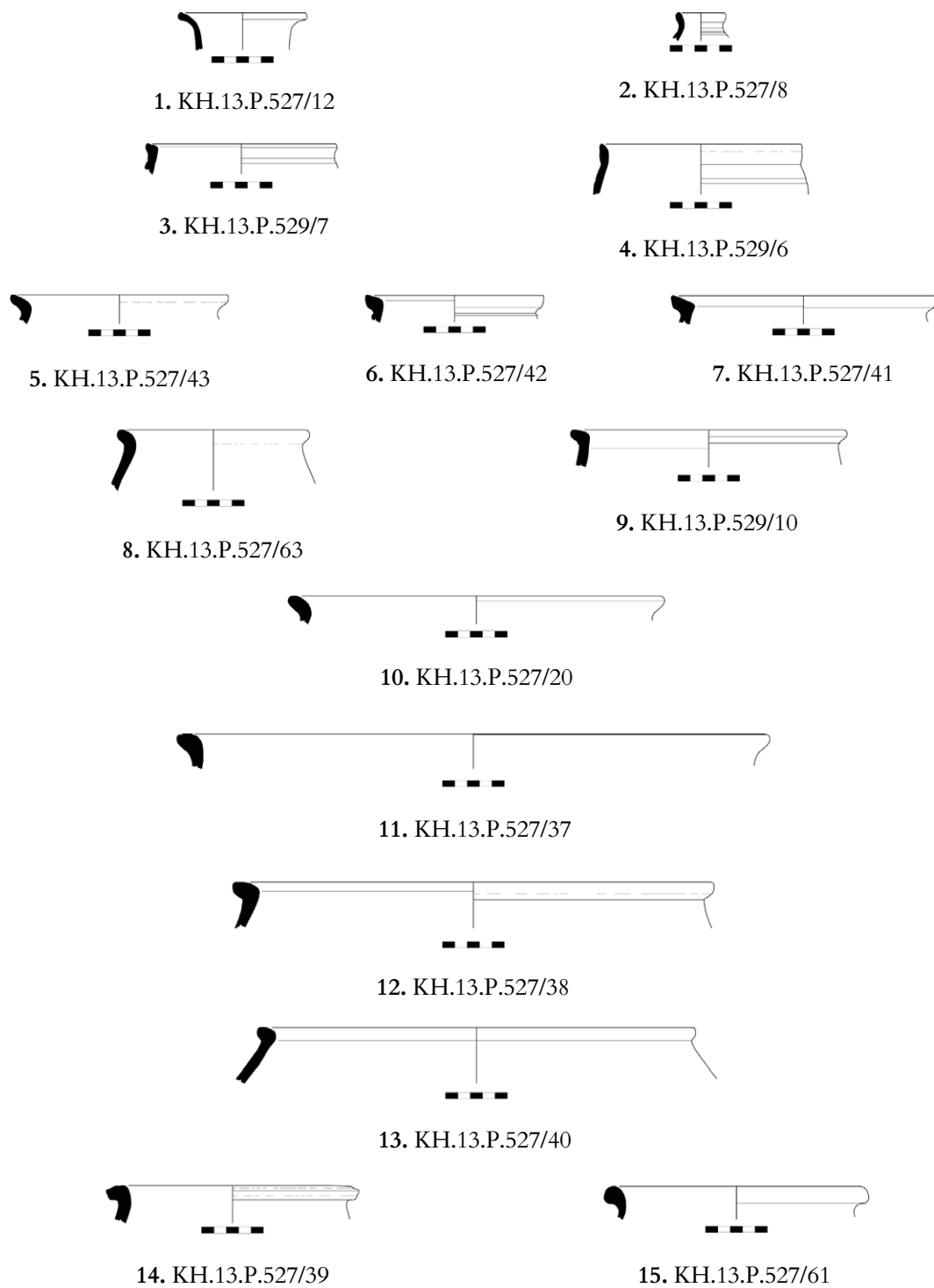


Fig. 2.37. Pottery assemblage from F.2325, phase 14, Late Bronze Age I.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.13.P.527/14	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	2.5Y 8/4 (C-I/O)	Burnish
2	KH.13.P.527/30	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish Burnish
3	KH.13.P.527/36	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
4	KH.13.P.527/34	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	2.5Y 8/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
5	KH.13.P.527/35	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	2.5Y 8/2 (C-I/O)	Burnish
6	KH.13.P.527/13	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	-
7	KH.13.P.527/21	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 8/6 (C-I/O)	Burnish
8	KH.13.P.530/22	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma3	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
9	KH.13.P.527/64	14	F.2325	W	L	Ma2	7.5YR 5/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
10	KH.13.P.530/23	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma3	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Burnish
11	KH.13.P.527/15	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Burnish
12	KH.13.P.529/9	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish Burnish
13	KH.13.P.530/18	14	F.2325	W	H	Mb4	7.5YR 6/3 (C-I/O)	-
14	KH.13.P.527/31	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
15	KH.13.P.527/32	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
16	KH.13.P.530/30	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 4/1 (C-I/O)	-
17	KH.13.P.530/24	14	F.2325	W	H	Mb3	7.5YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	-

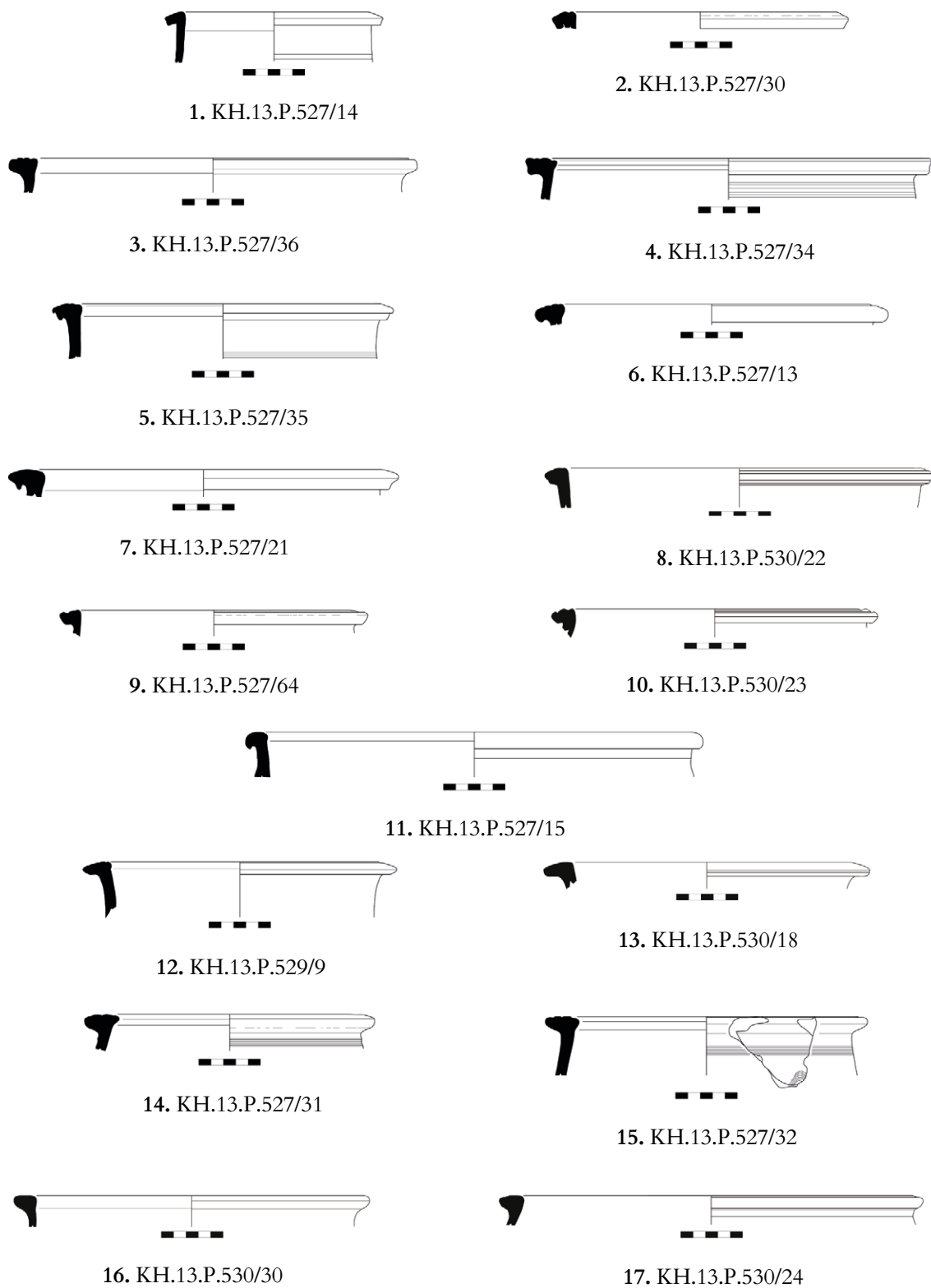


Fig. 2.38. Pottery assemblage from F.2325, phase 14, Late Bronze Age I.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.13.P.530/11	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
2	KH.13.P.527/25	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish Burnish
3	KH.13.P.527/29	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 6/4 (C-I/O)	Burnish
4	KH.13.P.527/28	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 6/2 (C-I/O)	Burnish
5	KH.13.P.527/11	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	-
6	KH.13.P.527/24	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish Burnish
7	KH.13.P.527/27	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 6/4 (C-I/O)	-
8	KH.13.P.530/19	14	F.2325	W	H	Mb3	10YR 8/2 (C-I/O)	-
9	KH.13.P.529/5	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish Burnish
10	KH.13.P.527/16	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Blackish
11	KH.13.P.527/17	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
12	KH.13.P.527/18	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	-
13	KH.13.P.527/21	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 8/6 (C-I/O)	Burnish
14	KH.13.P.527/19	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	-
15	KH.13.P.530/20	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma3	10YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	Burnish
16	KH.13.P.527/12	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
17	KH.13.P.527/13	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	-

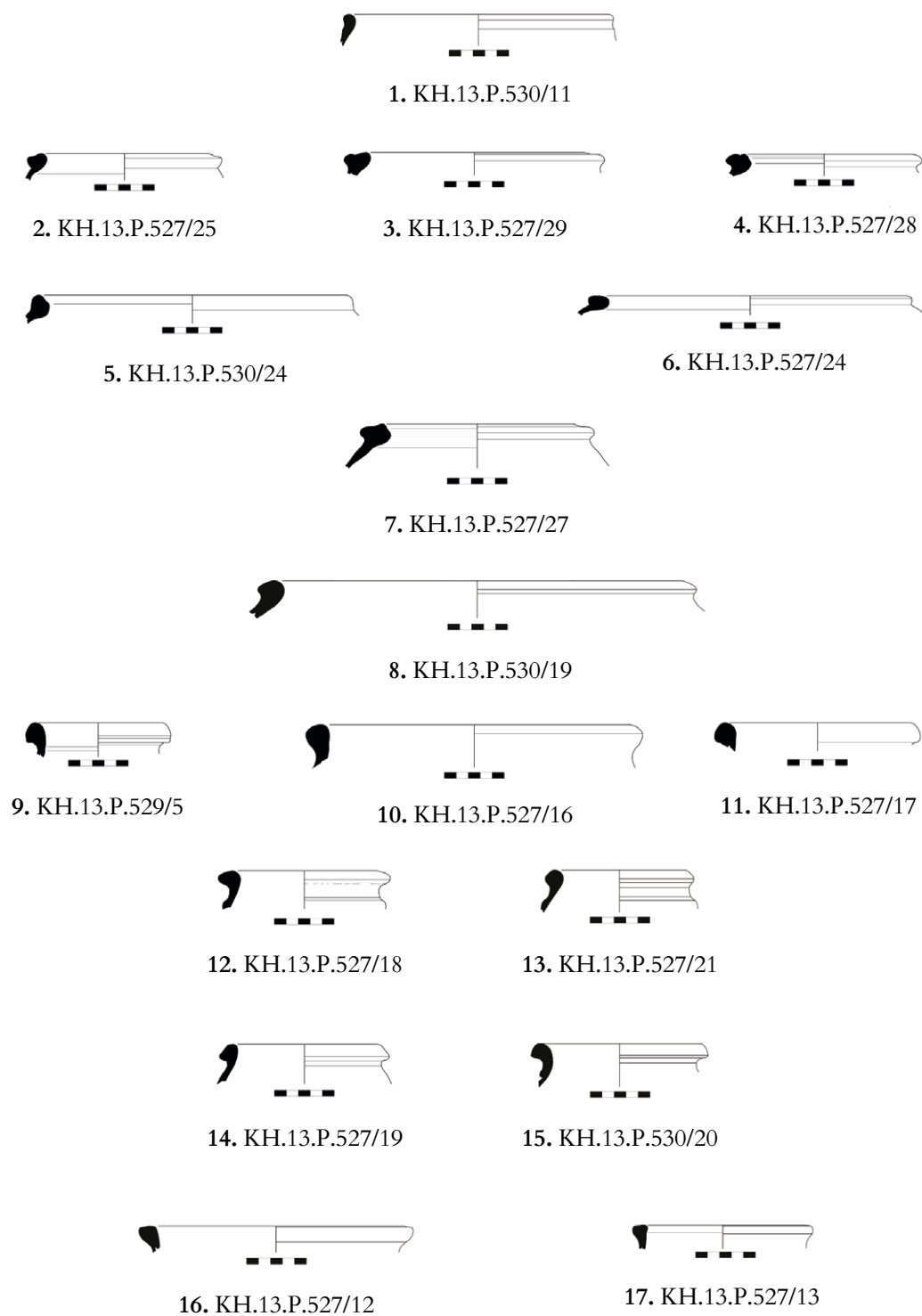


Fig. 2.39. Pottery assemblage from F.2325, phase 14, Late Bronze Age I.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.13.P.530/14	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma3	2.5YR 5/6 (C-I/O)	Burnish
2	KH.13.P.527/7	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	2.5Y 8/4 (C-I/O)	-
3	KH.13.P.529/8	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	-
4	KH.13.P.530/15	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	Burnish
5	KH.13.P.527/5	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	-
6	KH.13.P.527/23	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish Burnish
7	KH.13.P.527/22	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma2	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	-
8	KH.13.P.527/60	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	-
9	KH.13.P.527/59	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	-

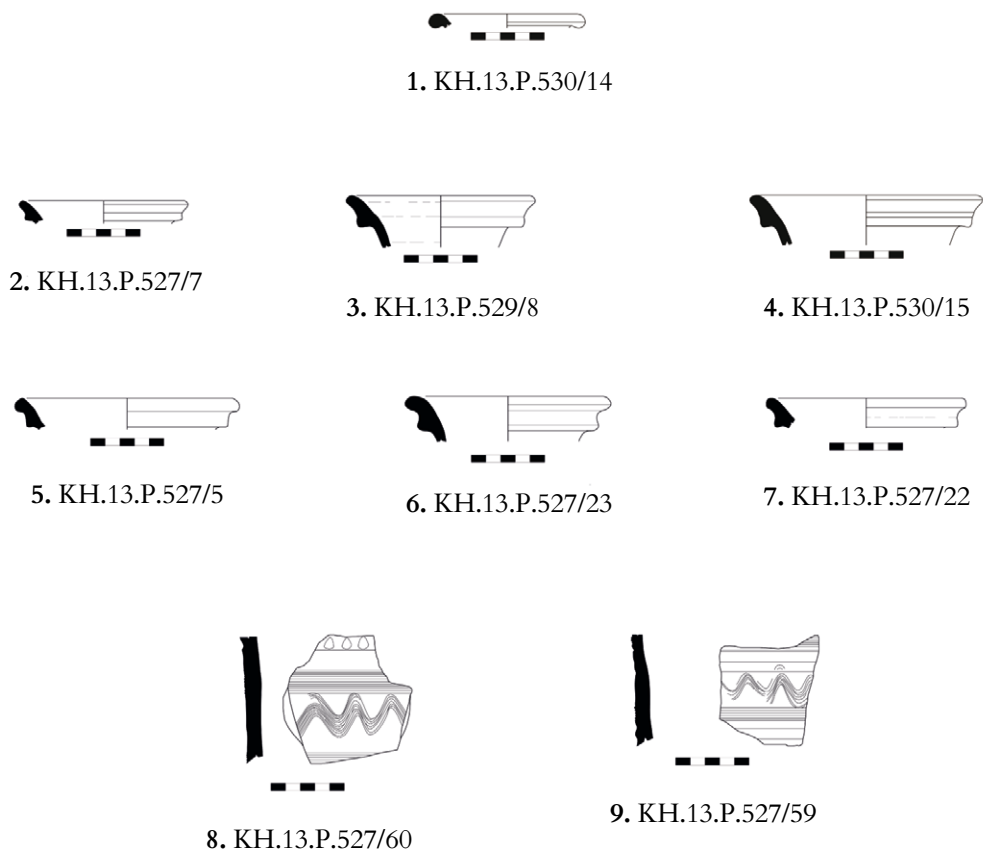


Fig. 2.40. Pottery assemblage from F.2325, phase 14, Late Bronze Age I.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.13.P.530/47	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma4	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish Burnish
2	KH.13.P.530/46	14	F.2325	W	H	Mb3	7.5YR 6/3 (C-I/O)	-
3	KH.13.P.530/37	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma3	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	-
4	KH.13.P.527/44	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	2.5Y 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
5	KH.13.P.530/36	14	F.2325	W	H	Mb3	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
6	KH.13.P.527/48	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	5Y 7/3 (C-I/O)	-
7	KH.13.P.527/46	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	-
8	KH.13.P.527/51	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
9	KH.13.P.527/50	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
10	KH.13.P.527/49	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
11	KH.13.P.527/47	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/2 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
12	KH.13.P.530/45	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	2.5Y 7/3 (C-I/O)	-
13	KH.13.P.530/40	14	F.2325	W	H	Mb2	10YR 8/2 (C-I/O)	Slip Reddish
14	KH.13.P.530/39	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma3	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
15	KH.13.P.527/45	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
16	KH.13.P.530/43	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma3	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	-
17	KH.13.P.527/56	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Burnish
18	KH.13.P.527/52	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
19	KH.13.P.527/57	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma2	10YR 7/2 (C-I/O)	-



Fig. 2.41. Pottery assemblage from F.2325, phase 14, Late Bronze Age I.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.13.P.530/44	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 6/4 (C-I/O)	Burnish
2	KH.13.P.530/41	14	F.2325	W	H	Mb3	2.5Y 8/3 (C-I/O)	-
3	KH.13.P.527/53	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	10YR 6/3 (C-I/O)	-
4	KH.13.P.530/34	14	F.2325	W	H	Mb3	7.5YR 6/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Light Brownish
5	KH.13.P.527/54	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 6/4 (C-I/O)	-
6	KH.13.P.527/58	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
7	KH.13.P.530/38	14	F.2325	W	H	Mb3	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	-
8	KH.13.P.529/11	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	5YR 5/2 (C-I/O)	-
9	KH.13.P.530/32	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma3	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish Burnish
10	KH.13.P.530/33	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma4	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
11	KH.13.P.527/55	14	F.2325	W	H	Ma1	5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Wash

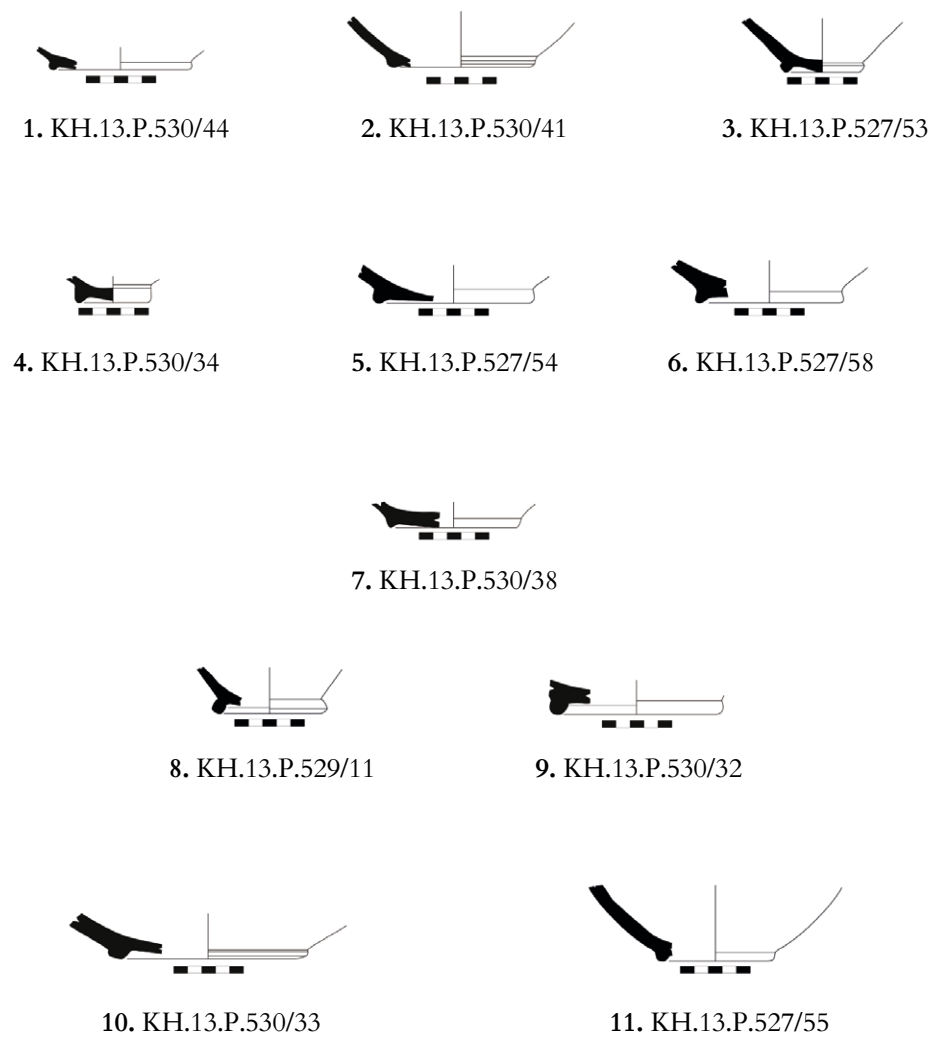


Fig. 2.42. Pottery assemblage from F.2325, phase 14, Late Bronze Age I.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.13.P.523/13	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma1	5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Burnish
2	KH.13.P.523/15	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma1	2.5YR 6/1 (C-I/O)	-
3	KH.13.P.526/1	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	Burnish
4	KH.13.P.523/4	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma1	2.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Burnish
5	KH.13.P.523/1	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 6/2 (C-I/O)	Burnish
6	KH.13.P.526/2	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish Burnish
7	KH.13.P.523/3	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma1	5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	-
8	KH.13.P.526/3	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Reddish
9	KH.13.P.523/2	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma1	5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Burnish
10	KH.13.P.524/4	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma1	10 YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	-
11	KH.13.P.526/13	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma2	10YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	Burnish

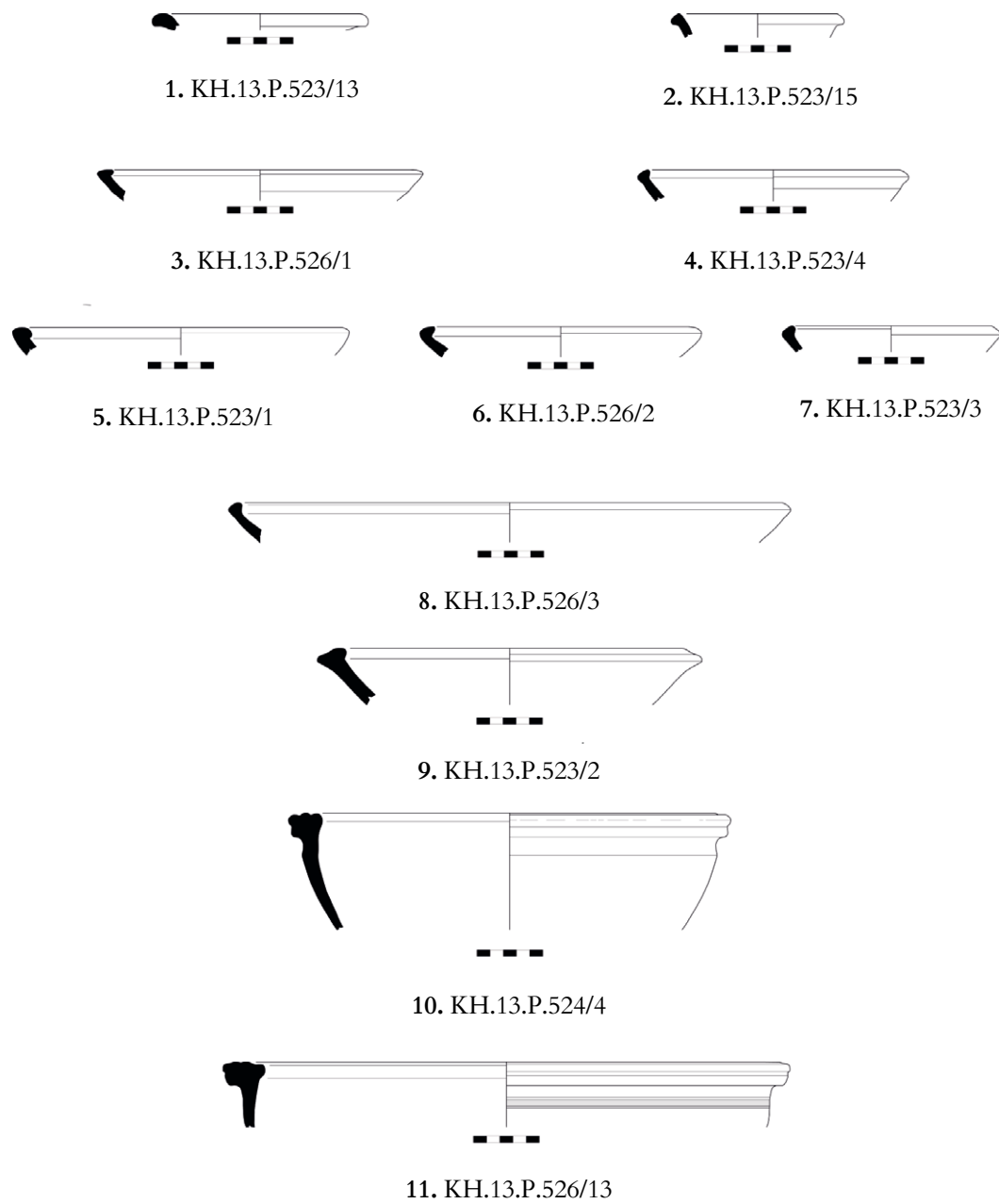


Fig. 2.43. Pottery assemblage from F.2323, phase 14, Late Bronze Age I.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.13.P.523/14	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma1	2.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish Burnish
2	KH.13.P.523/21	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma1	2.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
3	KH.13.P.523/23	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
4	KH.13.P.526/8	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish Burnish
5	KH.13.P.523/31	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish Burnish
6	KH.13.P.523/28	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/2 (C-I/O)	Burnish
7	KH.13.P.523/26	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma1	2.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
8	KH.13.P.526/5	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish Burnish
9	KH.13.P.523/30	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma1	5YR 6/2 (C-I/O)	Burnish
10	KH.13.P.523/10	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
11	KH.13.P.523/7	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma1	2.5Y 7/2 (C-I/O)	-
12	KH.13.P.523/11	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Burnish
13	KH.13.P.523/8	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma1	5YR 6/8 (C-I/O)	-
14	KH.13.P.523/9	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	-
15	KH.13.P.523/6	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Burnish
16	KH.13.P.523/5	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/2 (C-I/O)	Burnish

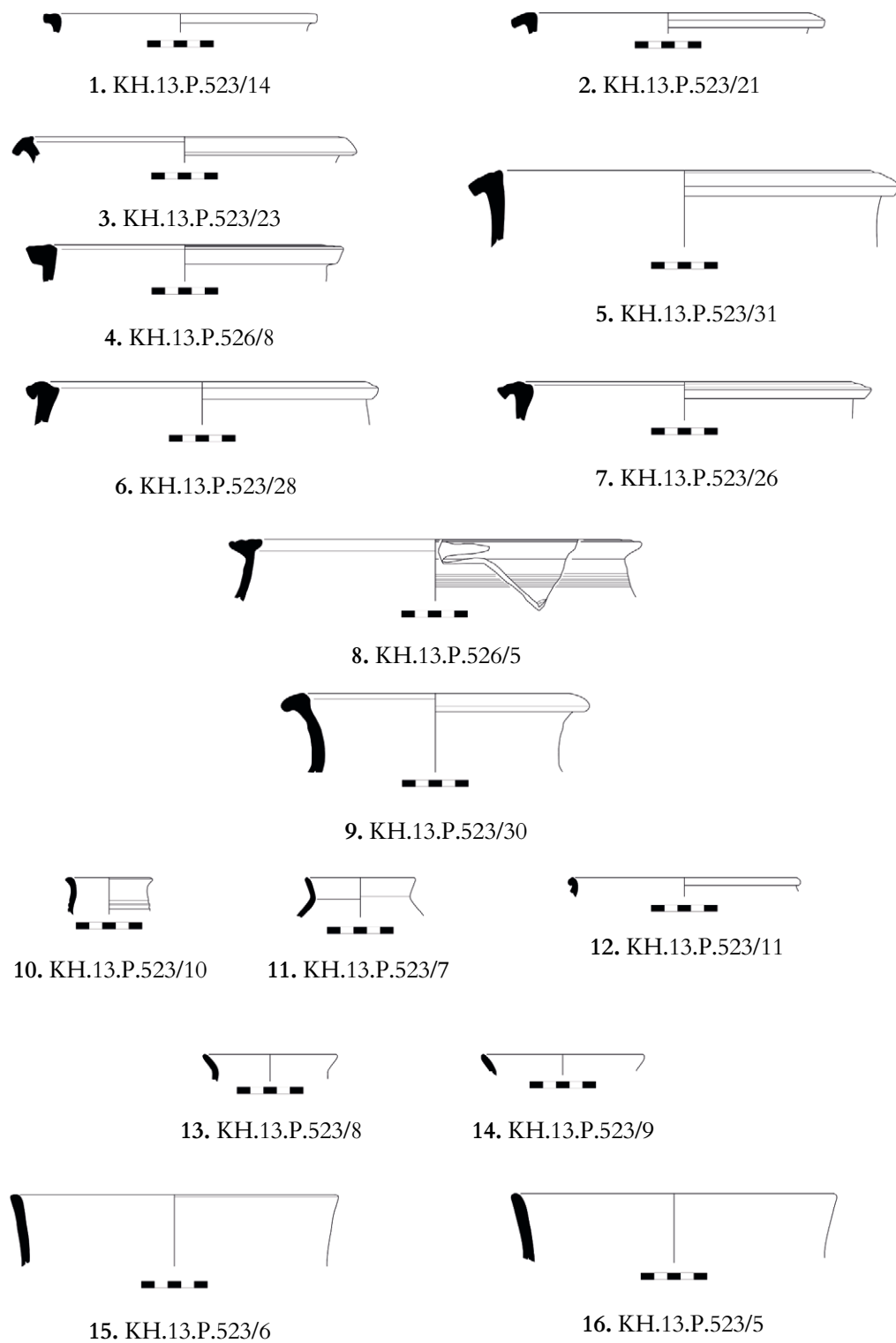


Fig. 2.44. Pottery assemblage from F.2323, phase 14, Late Bronze Age I.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.13.P.526/1	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	Burnish
2	KH.13.P.523/22	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma3	10YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	-
3	KH.13.P.526/6	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
4	KH.13.P.523/24	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
5	KH.13.P.523/16	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma1	2.5YR 5/1 (C-I/O)	-
6	KH.13.P.523/20	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish Burnish
7	KH.13.P.523/29	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma1	5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	-
8	KH.13.P.523/19	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
9	KH.13.P.523/12	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma1	5YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
10	KH.13.P.523/17	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	-
11	KH.13.P.523/18	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	-
12	KH.13.P.526/10	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/2 (C-I/O)	Burnish
13	KH.13.P.523/27	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
14	KH.13.P.523/25	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	-
15	KH.13.P.526/7	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma2	10YR 8/2 (C-I/O)	-

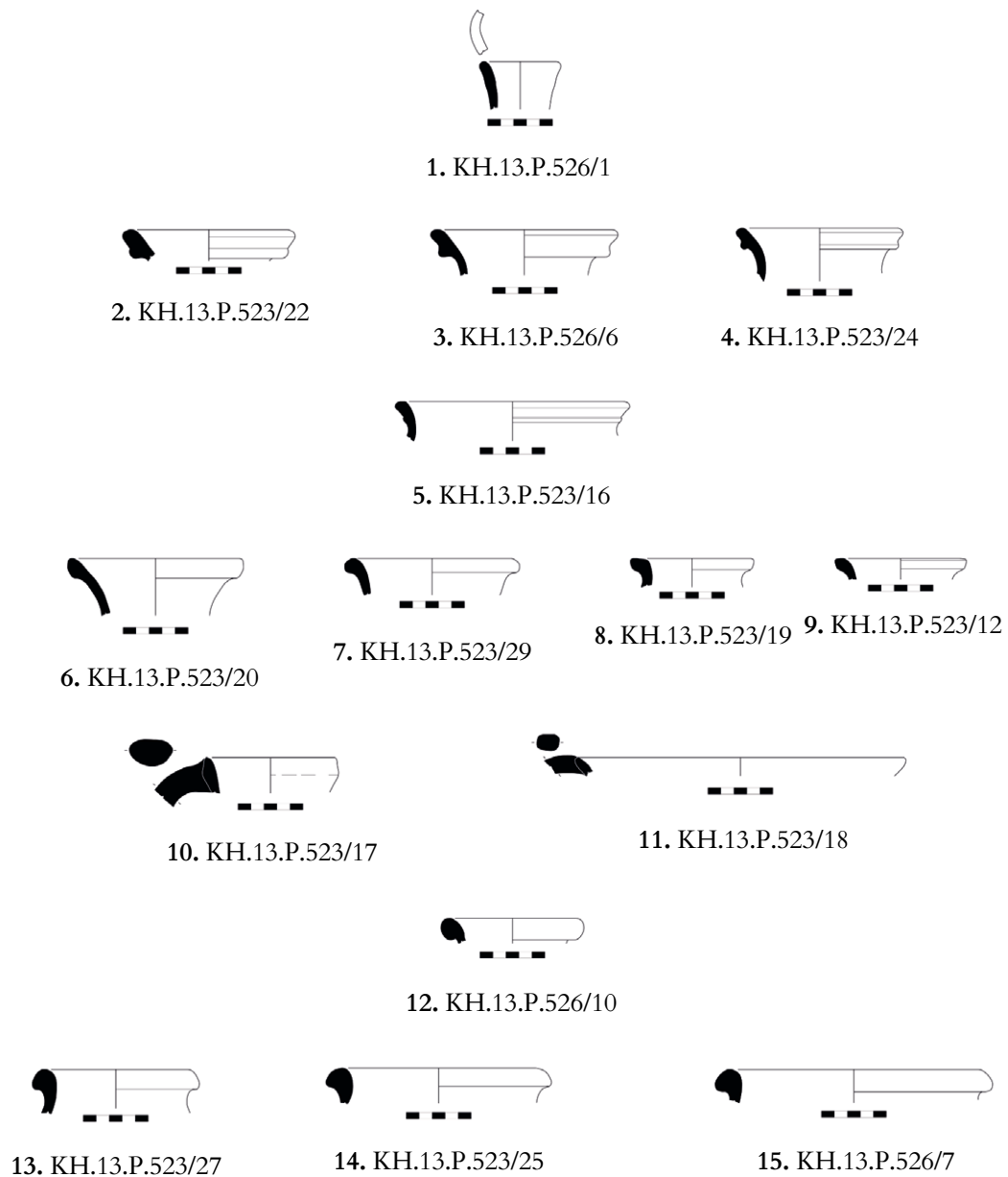


Fig. 2.45. Pottery assemblage from F.2323, phase 14, Late Bronze Age I.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.13.P.523/34	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	-
2	KH.13.P.526/15	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma1	2.5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	-
3	KH.13.P.523/35	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma1	5YR 6/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
4	KH.13.P.526/17	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma2	2.5Y 7/2 (C-I/O)	Burnish
5	KH.13.P.523/14	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma1	2.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish Burnish
6	KH.13.P.523/32+33	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	-
7	KH.13.P.523/45	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma1	5YR 3/1 (C-I/O)	Burnish
8	KH.13.P.526/18	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	-
9	KH.13.P.526/12	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
10	KH.13.P.523/39	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
11	KH.13.P.523/38	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish Burnish
12	KH.13.P.523/36	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
13	KH.13.P.523/40	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma2	2.5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
14	KH.13.P.523/41	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
15	KH.13.P.523/42	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
16	KH.13.P.523/43	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 6/4 (C-I/O)	-
17	KH.13.P.523/44	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
18	KH.13.P.523/37	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma2	5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
19	KH.13.P.526/16	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-

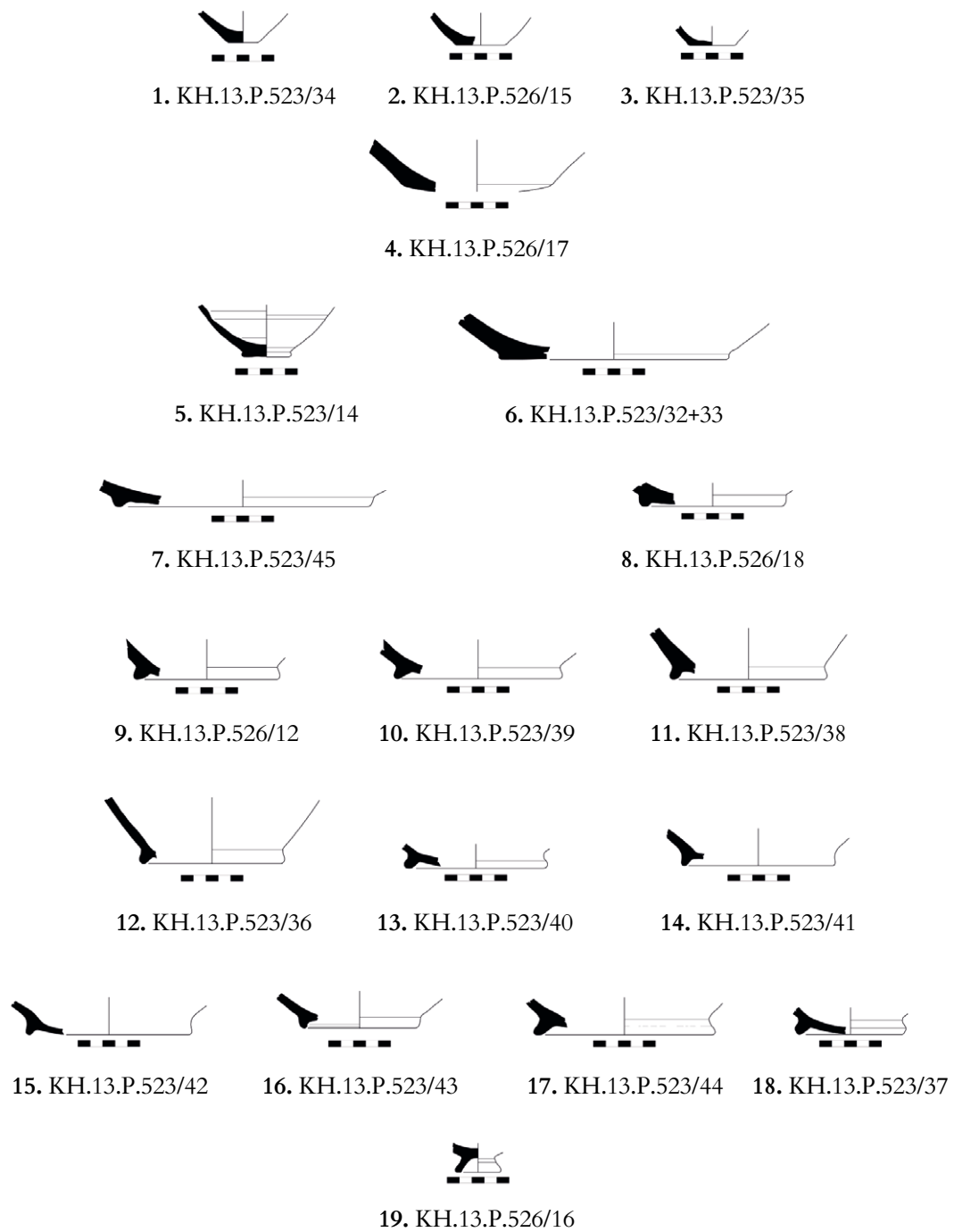


Fig. 2.46. Pottery assemblage from F.2323, phase 14, Late Bronze Age I.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.13.P.523/46	14	F.2323	W	L	Ma3	7.5YR 7/2 (C) 7.5YR 7/4 (I/O)	-
2	KH.13.P.523/52	14	F.2323	W	L	Mb2	10R 5/1 (C) 10R 6/3 (I/O)	Burnish
3	KH.13.P.523/49	14	F.2323	W	L	Mb2	2.5YR 5/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Blackish Burnish
4	KH.13.P.523/53	14	F.2323	W	L	Mb2	10R 6/6 (C-I/O)	Burnish
5	KH.13.P.523/47	14	F.2323	W	L	Ma2	5YR 5/2 (C) 5YR 7/1 (I/O)	Slip Reddish
6	KH.13.P.523/50	14	F.2323	W	L	Mb3	10R 5/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
7	KH.13.P.523/51	14	F.2323	W	L	Mb2	10R 5/6 (C-I/O)	Burnish
8	KH.13.P.523/48	14	F.2323	W	L	Mb3	2.5YR 5/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish Burnish
9	KH.13.P.523/55	14	F.2323	W	M	Ma3	2.5Y 8/2 (C-I/O)	-
10	KH.13.P.523/56	14	F.2323	W	M	Mb2	7.5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	-
11	KH.13.P.523/57	14	F.2323	W	M	Yb2	2.5YR 6/4 (C-I/O)	-
12	KH.13.P.523/54	14	F.2323	W	M	Mb2	2.5Y 8/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
13	KH.13.P.526/19	14	F.2323	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
14	KH.13.P.523/58	14	F.2323	W	M	Mb3	2.5YR 7/3 (C) 2.5YR 5/1 (I/O)	-

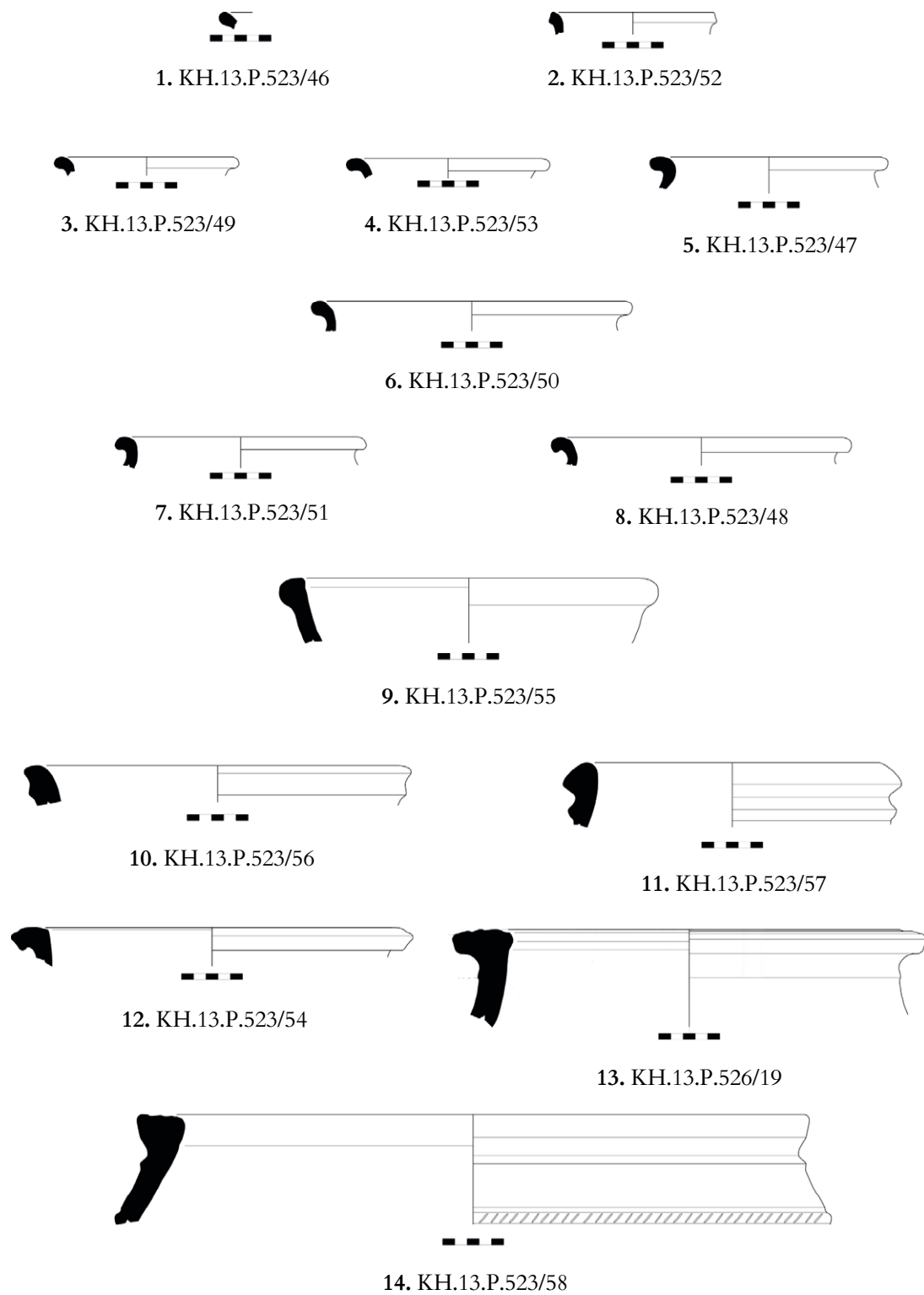


Fig. 2.47. Pottery assemblage from F.2323, phase 14, Late Bronze Age I.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.13.P.524/1	14	F.2322	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
2	KH.13.P.524/2	14	F.2322	W	H	Ma1	10 YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	-
3	KH.13.P.524/3	14	F.2322	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	-
4	KH.13.P.524/4	14	F.2322	W	M	Ma1	7.5YR 8/4 (I/O) 7.5YR 8/4 (C)	-

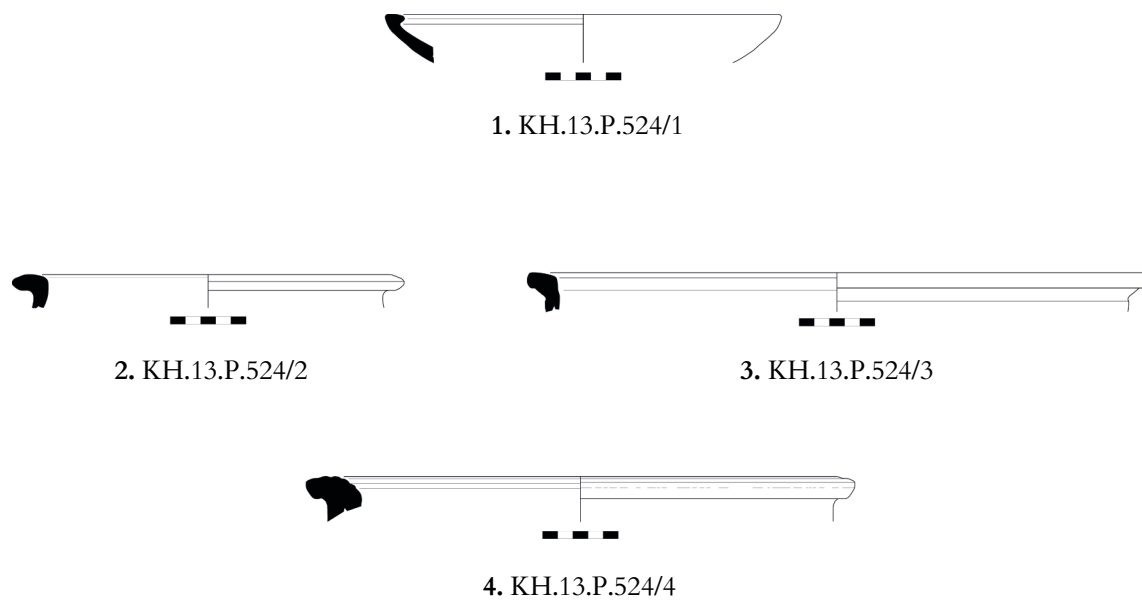


Fig. 2.48. Pottery assemblage from F.2322, phase 14, Late Bronze Age I.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.13.P.521/16	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
2	KH.13.P.521/15	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
3	KH.13.P.521/14	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
4	KH.13.P.521/17	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma1	2.5Y 7/3 (C-I/O)	-
5	KH.13.P.521/13	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
6	KH.13.P.521/12	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
7	KH.13.P.522/1	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Reddish
8	KH.13.P.521/3	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Burnish
9	KH.13.P.521/5	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish Burnish
10	KH.13.P.521/4	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish Burnish
11	KH.13.P.521/6	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
12	KH.13.P.521/1	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	-
13	KH.13.P.521/4	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish Burnish
14	KH.13.P.521/1	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	-
15	KH.13.P.522/3	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Burnish
16	KH.13.P.521/10	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 6/1 (C-I/O)	Burnish
17	KH.13.P.521/8	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
18	KH.13.P.521/9	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
19	KH.13.P.521/7	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
20	KH.13.P.521/2	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	-



Fig. 2.49. Pottery assemblage from L.2321, phase 13, Late Bronze Age II.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.13.P.521/21	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma1	10YR 5/2 (C-I/O)	Burnish
2	KH.13.P.521/19	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma2	10YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	-
3	KH.13.P.522/6	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Burnish
4	KH.13.P.521/23	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	-
5	KH.13.P.521/20	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Burnish
6	KH.13.P.521/59	13	L.2321	W	L	Mb1	7.5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	-
7	KH.13.P.521/18	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma1	2.5Y 6/3 (C-I/O)	-
8	KH.13.P.521/25	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
9	KH.13.P.521/26	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
10	KH.13.P.522/7	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
11	KH.13.P.521/27	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma1	10YR 5/2 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish Burnish
12	KH.13.P.521/17	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma1	2.5Y 7/3 (C-I/O)	-
13	KH.13.P.521/60	13	L.2321	W	H	Mb1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
14	KH.13.P.521/58	13	L.2321	W	H	Mb1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	-
15	KH.13.P.522/8	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma1	2.5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Burnish
16	KH.13.P.521/32	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
17	KH.13.P.521/33	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma1	5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Burnish
18	KH.13.P.521/31	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
19	KH.13.P.521/28	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Burnish
20	KH.13.P.521/29	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Burnish
21	KH.13.P.521/61	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish Burnish

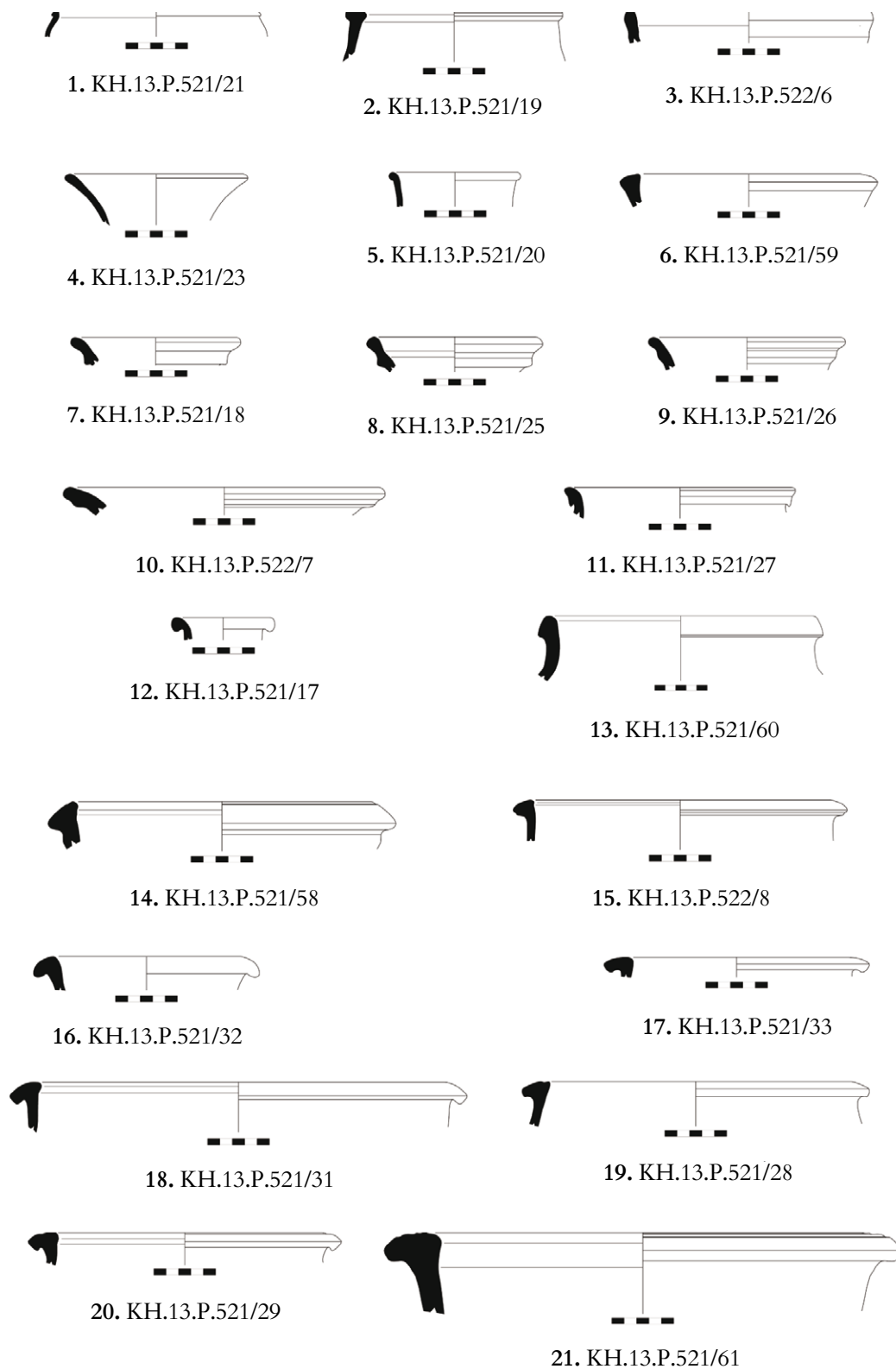


Fig. 2.50. Pottery assemblage from L.2321, phase 13, Late Bronze Age II.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.13.P.521/40	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
2	KH.13.P.522/11	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
3	KH.13.P.521/39	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma2	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
4	KH.13.P.521/36	13	L.2321	W	H	Mb2	5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	-
5	KH.13.P.521/35	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma2	5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	-
6	KH.13.P.521/38	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma1	5YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	-
7	KH.13.P.521/42	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
8	KH.13.P.522/10	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Reddish
9	KH.13.P.521/45	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	-
10	KH.13.P.521/43	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	-
11	KH.13.P.521/46	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	-
12	KH.13.P.521/44	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	-
13	KH.13.P.521/37	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma1	5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	-
14	KH.13.P.521/34	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
15	KH.13.P.521/57	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/6 (C-I/O)	-
16	KH.13.P.521/56	13	L.2321	W	H	Mb1	2.5Y 7/3 (C-I/O)	-

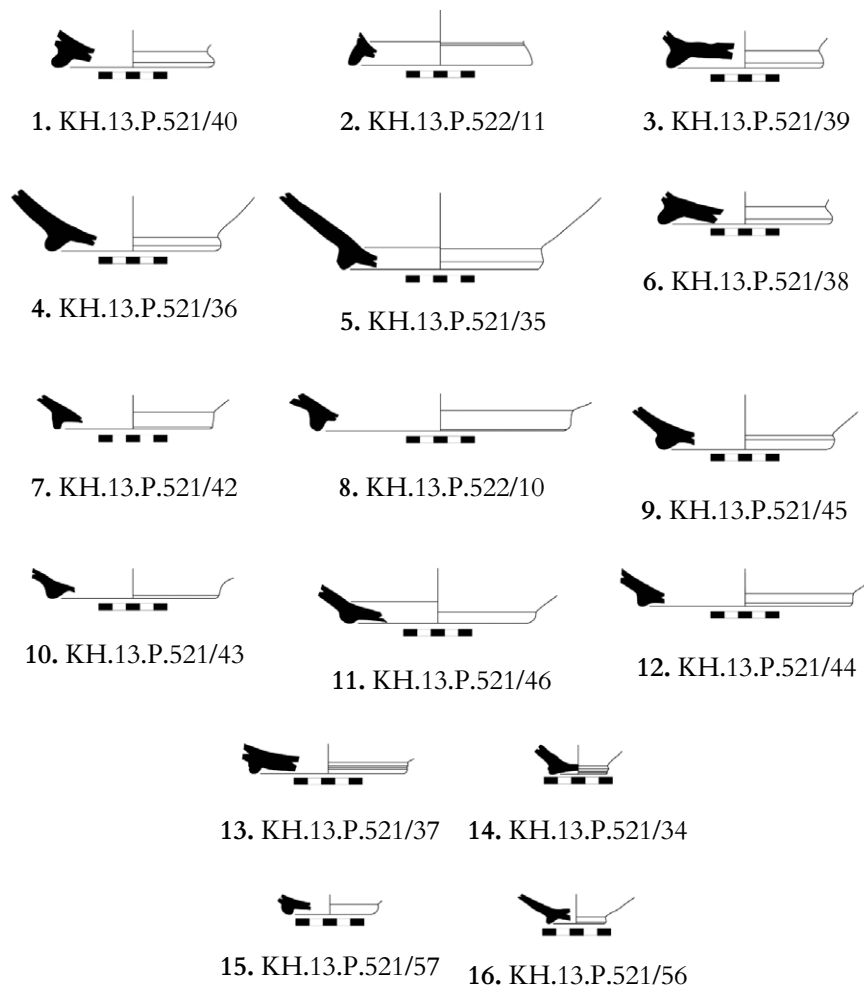


Fig. 2.51. Pottery assemblage from L.2321, phase 13, Late Bronze Age II.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.13.P.521/55	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	-
2	KH.13.P.521/52	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/6 (C-I/O)	-
3	KH.13.P.521/51	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	-
4	KH.13.P.521/50	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/6 (C-I/O)	-
5	KH.13.P.521/49	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	-
6	KH.13.P.521/48	13	L.2321	W	H	Mb2	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	-
7	KH.13.P.521/64	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	-
8	KH.13.P.521/47	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	-
9	KH.13.P.521/63	13	L.2321	W	H	Mb2	10YR 6/2 (C-I/O)	-
10	KH.13.P.521/65	13	L.2321	W	H	Ma2	10YR 5/2 (C-I/O)	-

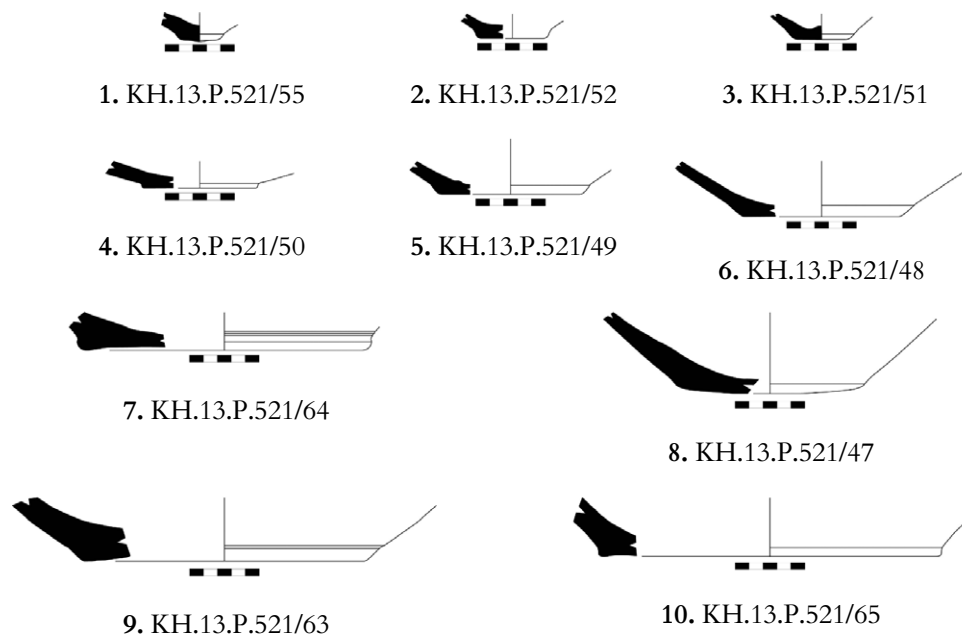


Fig. 2.52. Pottery assemblage from L.2321, phase 13, Late Bronze Age II.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.13.P.520/9	13	F.2320	W	H	Ma2	10YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Reddish Burnish
2	KH.13.P.520/7	13	F.2320	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/6	Burnish
3	KH.13.P.520/8	13	F.2320	W	H	Ma1	10YR 6/3 (C-I/O)	Burnish
4	KH.13.P.520/6	13	F.2320	W	H	Ma2	5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	-
5	KH.13.P.520/3	13	F.2320	W	M	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (I/O) 2.5Y 7/3 (C)	-
6	KH.13.P.520/4	13	F.2320	W	M	Ma2	5YR 6/4 (I/O) 10YR 7/3 (C)	-
7	KH.13.P.520/5	13	F.2320	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 6/4 (C-I/O)	-
8	KH.13.P.520/10	13	F.2320	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/6 (C-I/O)	-
9	KH.13.P.520/2	13	F.2320	W	H	Ma1	2.5Y 6/2 (C-I/O)	Burnish
10	KH.13.P.520/1	13	F.2320	W	H	Ma1	2.5Y 7/2 (C-I/O)	Burnish
11	KH.13.P.520/13	13	F.2320	W	M	Yb3	7.5YR 7/4 (I/O) 10YR 5/1 (C)	Burnish
12	KH.13.P.520/12	13	F.2320	W	L	Mb3	7.5YR 6/4 (C-I/O)	-
13	KH.13.P.520/11	13	F.2320	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/2 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
14	KH.13.P.520/14	13	F.2320	W	H	Ma3	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	-
15	KH.13.P.520/15	13	F.2320	W	H	Ma2	2.5Y 7/2 (C-I/O)	-

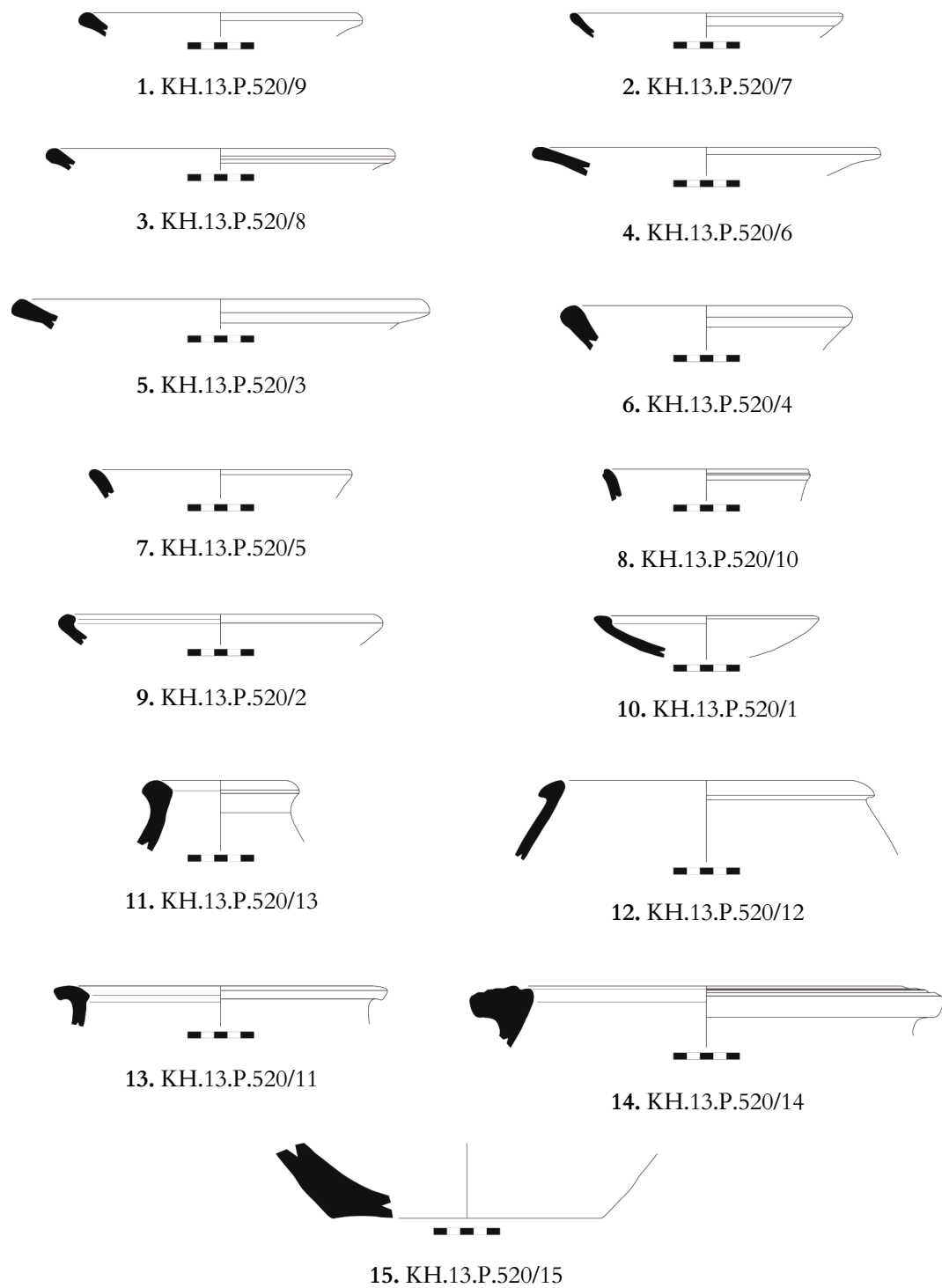


Fig. 2.53. Pottery assemblage from F.2320, phase 13, Late Bronze Age II.

CHAPTER 3

THE IRON AGE

Seven structural phases and ten associated sub-phases date between the IA I (phase 12) and the late IA III (phase 6). The earliest levels, from phase 12 (L.2319) to phase 9d (L.3202) were documented in a deep sounding, while the uppermost phases (8 to 6) were exposed over the entire surface of area G (Pls. XCIII-XCIV, XCVIII).

Excavation of the earliest phases (12 to 9) in the deep sounding revealed an open space with superimposed pebbled floors. As works extended over the entire area (phases 8 to 6), some structures made of large stones, sometimes carved, were recovered. Some domestic structures defined as “Third Hittite House” (Fig. 3.21) and possibly dating from the IA III had been documented by the British expedition in Pit L in 1911 (Pl. I, Pit L). Indeed, according to their unpublished report (for which see p. 363 n. 71), in the 10x3 m pit, mudbrick walls about 1.30 m high were uncovered at 1.50 m below the surface.

Only a small amount of pottery and small finds was found from the IA phases in area G. This scarcity may be explained as a consequence of the continuous re-building of floors, which may have entailed a quite careful cleaning of the previous surfaces.

In total, about 3100 pottery sherds were collected. Among these, almost 722 diagnostic fragments (mostly rims and bases) were selected (drawn, photographed and described) and 201 more additional diagnostic sherds (including rims, bases and walls), badly preserved (and hence impossible to draw), were set aside for study purposes.

The Iron Age phases have yielded only a limited number of small finds (52) mainly consisting of clay figurines.

3.1 IRON AGE I (PHASE 12)

3.1.1 Architectural Remains and Stratigraphy

Phase 12 corresponds to the structural evidence in the deep sounding in area G dating from the IA I (12a-c). The chronological attribution is provided by radiocarbon dates and the study of the pottery assemblage, which shows significant parallels with IA I contexts from the Middle and Upper Euphrates valley and beyond (§ 3.1.2).

From a functional point of view, the overlapping pebbled floors documented in phase 12 and possibly to be interpreted as open spaces, show a continuity with the previous period (phase 13, § 2.5) which marked a break with the domestic contexts of the Middle Bronze and Late Bronze. This trend continues until the end of the Iron Age and Hellenistic occupation.

Phase 12a-c

Phase 12 is characterized by three superimposed pebble floors identifying three sub-phases (12a, 12b and 12c). The earliest sub-phase (12a, absolute elevation 342.43–59 m, Fig. 3.1) is represented by a medium and small pebble floor with small pottery sherds and bones scattered all over, named L.2319 (Pl. X.1-2). This floor is only preserved in the eastern part of the sounding and is directly covered by L.2318 (12b, absolute elevation 342.60–65 m asl, Fig. 3.2), which is preserved only along the eastern half of the sounding and is made with the same technique (Pl. X.2). L.2318 is covered in its turn by a thin but compact layer (F.2316, about 5 cm thick) of clay and mud brick fragments also including some lithic fragments. The latest sub-phase dating to the IA I (12c, absolute elevation 342.70–79 m asl, Fig. 3.3) consists of medium and small pebbles along with scattered pottery sherds and bones. This floor, named L.2315, was exposed throughout the sounding and is about 5 cm thick (Pl. XI.1-2).

Two radiocarbon analyses one from L.2319 (no. LTL15872A) dating to 1390 BCE (95.4%) 1040 BCE and another from L.2318 (no. LTL15867A) dating to 1000 BCE (95.4%) 810 BCE suggest a late 2nd millennium BCE date for phase 12a and an early 1st millennium BCE for phase 12b:

3.1.2 Pottery

IA I ceramics from Karkemish show a low degree of standardization and a remarkable continuity with previous periods (Pl. XLI.1-2). Although different traditions and

influences coexist, the earlier Middle Euphrates ceramic horizon seems to endure, with several types attributable to the MB/LB tradition. The evidence from area G has parallels in other excavation areas of Karkemish and also in neighbouring sites.²⁵ Further information is provided by the 14C dates from L.2318 and L.2319.

The majority of the IA I open shapes are platters or bowl with plain rims. The former (Figs. 3.22.2-5, 3.22.8, phase 12a; figs. 3.24.3-4, 3.24.6 phase 12b; figs. 3.27.1-5, 3.27.7 phase 12c) appear as early as the late LB in the Middle and Upper Euphrates Valley and endure until the IA II. In area G at Karkemish, they are mostly attested during the IA I-II transition. Parallels from the early IA Middle and Upper Euphrates are attested at Lidar Höyük (Müller 1999: pl. 2.AA01), while in inland Syria similar specimens have been found at Tell 'Ain Dara (Stone and Zimansky 1999: fig. 70, Type 100), Tell Afis (Mazzoni 1987: figs. 21.20-21) and Tell Tuqan D (Mazzoni 1992: fig. 26.5). Red slipped platters are more popular during the early IA II at Levantine sites such as at Tell 'Acharneh (Cooper 2006: figs. 1.11-13) and Tell Tayinat (Osborne in press). Bowls with plain rim (Fig. 3.22.6, phase 12a; fig. 3.24.3, phase 12b; fig. 3.27.6, phase 12c) are also well attested during the entire IA I in area G. This type of bowl occurs frequently in the IA I and II phases at Karkemish²⁶ in the Middle and Upper Euphrates Valley at Tille Höyük (Blaylock 1999: figs. 4.5-6), Tell Jurn Kabir B (Eidem and Ackermann 1999: fig. 6.7) and Tell Sheikh Hassan (Schneider 1999: pl. 4.1.1).

Platters and bowls with internally pointed rim (Figs. 3.22.9, 3.22.12-13, phase 12a) with Red Slip or White Slip²⁷ decorations and light brownish fabric are attested since the Late Bronze Age at Arslantepe, Period IV (Manuelli 2011: fig. 6), as well as in Hittite-controlled Syria (Venturi 2013: figs. 10.1-7). Further IA I traditional shapes include bowls with out-turned rim (Fig. 3.27.9, phase 12c). The best parallels are with the Upper Euphrates region, including Arslantepe, Period III (Manuelli 2010: fig. 6.6) and Lidar Höyük (Müller 1999: pl. 2.AB02).

25 For a more detailed analysis of the IA I and IA II pottery assemblage from Karkemish see Giacosa and Zaina in press. Further chronological distinctions within IA I (as proposed for example by Mazzoni 2000) cannot be hypothesized for Area G due to the low amount of materials (both pottery and other classes of finds).

26 Area S, G. Giacosa personal communication.

27 The term White Slip is used here to designate a whitish surface on a reddish, beige or pinkish fabric. This term has already been used in other studies on the pottery assemblage from the Turco-Italian expedition at Karkemish (Bonomo and Zaina 2014, Pizzimenti and Zaina 2016), based on the same definition. Other terms such as Self-Slip used in contemporary and neighbouring contexts (Barbanes-Wilkinson and Ricci 2016: 143) have not been preliminarily included in the discussion on the pottery assemblage from Area G. This issue will be properly tackled by future studies.

Late IA I open shapes are carinated bowls with squared rim (Fig. 3.24.7–8, phase 12b; fig. 3.27.8 phase 12c), sometimes characterized by a White Slip decoration. This type has parallels with the Inland Syrian ceramic assemblage (Tell Afis E12, Mazzoni 1998: figs. 24.7, 25.1–2).

Among closed vessels, archetypes of jars with grooved rim (Figs. 3.23.6, 3.23.8, 3.25.9, phases 12a–b) can be placed within the MB/LB ceramic repertoire of Middle Euphrates sites such as Tell Hadidi (Dornemann 1979: figs. 21.36–37; Dornemann 1981), el-Qitar (McClellan 2007: pl. III.3–7), Tell Munbāqa and Emar (Caubet 2014: pl. 2c,e). The LB/IA transition witnesses the virtual disappearance of combed decoration (including wavy lines) on storage jars and a sharp decrease of grooved decoration on the same category of vessels, or their replacement with shallower versions (Giacosa and Zaina in press).

During the early IA, the pottery assemblage from Karkemish reflects the cultural influence of both the Anatolian and the Syrian regions. Jars with out-turned rim (Fig. 3.23.4, phase 12a), show a cross-regional distributional pattern, with the Euphrates acting again as a major cultural highway from Lidar Höyük (Müller 1999: pl. 3.AB01) down to Tell Jurn Kabir (Eidem and Ackermann 1999: fig. 5.21) and Tell Sheikh Hassan (Schneider 1999: fig. 13.2).

The emergence of a new ceramic horizon during the IA I can be particularly appreciated from the long stratigraphic sequence of area G. Here, further Syrian connections are represented by jugs with carinated neck (Fig. 3.23.7) (Degli Esposti 1998: fig. 7.3; Mazzoni and Cecchini 1998: figs. 14.7; 15.4; 24.13–14; 25.2; Baffi 2008: fig. 30.6) also attested during the IA II.

So far, Syrian connections in early IA pottery documented at Karkemish extend as far as Hama and the Aleppo plain to the south and west, while the geographical boundaries to the east are more blurred. The same can be said for the Levantine coast which does not share similarities with Karkemish during this period.²⁸ The Syrian tradition is represented by jugs with triangular rim (Figs. 3.24.15, 3.25.2, phase 12b), which become a hallmark of the IA I and IA II. They are also found in inland Syria (Venturi 2007: figs. 50.3–16; 61.5; 56.12) and the Upper/Middle Euphrates Valley (Manuelli 2013: figs. 4.7, 5.13; Summers 1993: figs. 49.5, 52.6; Eidem and Ackermann 1999: figs. 5.16, 7.12; Müller 1999: pl. 3.DB03) and probably derive from the

28 Preliminary thoughts about possible connections between the Karkemish area and the Levantine Coast were put forward in several discussions with the Tell Tayinat team. In particular, we would like to thank Tim Harrison, Lynn Welton and James Osborne for their hints, suggestions and criticism.

LB pottery tradition. IA I closed shapes also include kraters with out-turned rectangular rim (Figs. 3.24.9-11, 3.24.14, phase 12b). The earlier versions of this type have no decoration or surface treatment, while from 11a onwards they may have a White or Red Slip. Similar kraters are widespread through the Middle and Upper Euphrates Valley during the IA I, including Arslantepe, period III (Manuelli 2013: figs. 5.10-11), Lidar Höyük (Müller 1999: pls. 4.AE02; 18.CB02), Tell Jurn Kabir B (Eidem and Ackermann 1999: fig. 7.16) and Tell Sheikh Hassan (Schneider 1999: pl. 3.3). Further connections extend as far as inland Syria (Tell Afis, Venturi 1998: fig. 6.3) and the northern Levant (Osborne in press).

Among surface treatments (Pl.XLI.1-2), Red Slip already appears although in small percentages (16%).²⁹ A preliminary analysis of the Karkemish assemblage revealed different qualities of Red Slip pottery, with the majority of sherds having an unburnished light and coarser coating, while a few fragments show a slip and burnished dark reddish treatment (Pl. LXXXVI.1-2). Early occurrence of Red Slip are recorded at Upper Euphrates sites like Arslantepe (Manuelli 2010: 76-77). Early IA painted pottery, which is widespread both in the north and south (Tille Höyük and Hama, among others), has not been found in area G. Decorations are generally quite unpopular during the IA I (less than the 5% of the whole assemblage, Pl. LXXXVII.1-2).

IA I fabrics are consistent with the general trend of the IA I pottery shapes observed (Pl. LXXXVIII.1). Indeed, if on the one hand, LB greyish (7.5YR 6/3) fabrics persist for some time, on the other hand brownish (5YR 6/6), buff (10YR 6/4) and orange (7.5YR 7/6) emerge and remain in use during the entire period. The low degree of standardization is confirmed by the remarkable variety of colours, together with a prevalence of coarse tempers (mineral and vegetal inclusions).

3.1.3 Small Finds

Two objects come from phase 12a-c: a bronze lamina (Pl. XLIX.2) found above the pebble floor L.2319, phase 12a, and a clay spindle whorl (Pl. XLIX.1) from the pebble floor L.2315, phase 12c.

²⁹ This early presence of Red Slip pottery in the IA I levels of several sites is still controversial. Indeed, while Red Slip is generally considered by many scholars to be a marker for the beginning of IA II (Braemer 1986), this earlier evidence seems to contradict this assumption.

Catalogue of the small finds from phase 12a-c:

KH.13.O.372, Spindle whorl (Pl. XLIX.1)

Material: clay

Dimensions: th. 0.8 cm; diam. 5.5 cm

SU: L.2315

Bucket: KH.13.P.515

Preservation: complete

KH.13.O.429, Lamina (Pl. XLIX.2)

Material: bronze

Dimensions: h. 5.8+ cm; l. 1.6; w. 0.5+ cm

SU: L.2319

Bucket: KH.13.P.519

Preservation: fragmentary

3.2 IRON AGE II (PHASES 11-9)

3.2.1 Architectural Remains and Stratigraphy

The structural evidence dating to the IA II can be divided into three main phases (11-9), all of which also revealed several sub-phases due to restorations. From a functional point of view there is a remarkable continuity with the previous period (IA I) as confirmed by the presence of pebble floors. These could be interpreted as part of open areas. From a chronological point of view, we propose to divide the IA II sequence into IA IIa (phase 11) and IA IIb (phase 10-9) on the basis of both radiocarbon dates and parallels with the pottery assemblage from other areas of Karkemish as well as neighboring sites (Giacosa and Zaina in press).

Phase 11a-b

Phase 11 is divided into two sub-phases consisting of two superimposed pebble floors. The earliest sub-phase L.2314, phase 11a (absolute elevation 342.80-343.02 m asl, Fig. 3.4), is characterized by a pebble floor preserved over the entire surface of the sounding. L.2314 is thicker than the lower one (approximately 20-22 cm) and its texture is rather different, as it mostly consists of pebbles and small stones and contains more abundant pottery (Pl. XII.1-2). Its portion closest to the south-western limit of the sounding, is badly preserved. L.2314 is covered by another floor, L.2313 (phase 11b, absolute elevation 343.03-20 m asl, Fig. 3.5). Besides the typical composite fabric including both pebbles and small stones, this 17 to 15 cm thick floor also contained many pottery sherds and bones were scattered all over it (Pl. XIII.1-2).

A radiocarbon determination from L.2313 (no. LTL115874A) dating to 810 BCE (95.4%) 530 BCE, integrated with the analysis pottery assemblage (see below) tentatively assigns this phase to the middle-late IA II:

Phase 10a-e

Phase 10 is characterized by five superimposed pebble floors identifying five sub-phases (10a, 10b, 10c, 10d and 10e) similar to those already identified in the previous phases. The earliest one, L.2312 (phase 10a, absolute elevation 343.21–31 m asl, Fig. 3.6) carries on the sequence of the IA II floors, covering L.2313 across the entire length of the area. It is made with the same building technique as L.2313 (pebbles and small stones) although it is thicker (about 8–10 cm) and harder (Pl. XIV.1–2).

The next floor (L.2310, phase 10b, absolute elevation 343.32–39 m asl, Fig. 3.7) was patchily preserved and probably much damaged by later activities. Pebbles and stones are mostly clustered along the south-eastern limit and in the northern corner of the sounding, together with a handful of pottery sherds and bones (Pl. XV.1–2). This made it difficult to distinguish between L.2310 and the previous floor (L.2312). For this reason, the former was later interpreted as a restoration of L.2312 rather than a new floor built upon it.

Above L.2310 lies another remarkably thick floor, named L.2309 (phase 10c, absolute elevation 343.40–61 m asl, Fig. 3.8). It is built differently from the previous ones, with a mixture of beaten earth and very small pebbles (Pl. XVI.1–2).

L.2307 (phase 10d, absolute elevation 343.62–67 m asl, Fig. 3.9) is thinner than the previous floors and consists of closely packed pebbles and small and medium-sized stones mixed with pottery sherds and sporadic bone fragments (Pl. XVII.1–2). This floor is covered by a soft and thin clayish layer (between 5 and 8 cm), called F.2311, which extends over the entire area, thus marking the end of phase 11.

The uppermost floor of phase 10, L.2306 (phase 10e, absolute elevation 343.69–75 m asl, Fig. 3.10), is preserved over the entire sounding and consists of a dense packing of small or medium-sized pebbles, while pottery sherds and bones are patchily distributed (Pl. XVIII.1–2). It is covered by a soft layer of clay and sand containing a few pebbles and small stones, named F.2305. The pebbles and small stones in F.2305 may be an intrusive element due to the construction of the next floor (L. 2303, phase 9a), which partially cut into and disturbed this layer.

Phase 9a-c

Phase 9 is characterized by three floors and partial restorations sometimes associated with other types of structures. The northern part of these three floors are cut by the Hellenistic pit P.1089. The earliest floor, L.2303 (phase 9a, absolute elevation

343.76–82 m asl, Fig. 3.11), is made of a dense cluster of medium or small pebbles as well as sparse pottery sherds and bones (Pl. XIX.1–2). A small part of the floor, located in proximity of the eastern section, was poorly preserved. A portion of L.2303, approximately 1.1 m long and 0.7 m wide was subsequently partially restored. This floor (L.2304, phase 9b, absolute elevation 343.86–344.03 m asl, Fig. 3.12) consists of a hard and compact mixture of pebbles and small stones and is thicker than L.2303 (Pl. XIX.1–2).

The area was totally repaved in phase 9c. The new floor, L.2302 (phase 9c, absolute elevation 344.05–16 m asl, Fig. 3.13) covers both L.2303 and its restoration L.2304 and it is made with the same technique as the previous ones (Pl. XX.1–2).

3.2.2 Pottery

An initial hypothesis on the development of the IA II ceramic horizon from Karkemish has been already proposed on the basis of the preliminary data from area C (Pizzimenti and Zaina 2016; Giacosa and Zaina in press). However, thanks to the long stratigraphic sequence and the larger pottery sample retrieved in area G, it is now possible to provide a more detailed and comprehensive view on this crucial period.

A first relevant point regards both the typological and functional variety of pottery shapes from the IA II levels in area G. IA II shapes can be grouped in a few principal groups (Pls. XLII–XLIII). Moreover, due the low amounts of both Kitchen Ware and Preservation Ware a detailed chronological analysis can be carried out only on Simple Ware.

The stratigraphic distribution of these types is susceptible to a tentative division of the IA II horizon into two sub-groups: IA IIa and IA IIb.³⁰ Both sub-groups are attested during the entire stratigraphic sequence of the IA II, and their identification within one group or the other is based on their frequency. As a result, an older group, named IA IIa, encompasses pottery shapes emerging in the IA I or even earlier, during the LB II to IA I transition, but mostly clustered between phases 11a and 11b. The second group, named IA IIb, first appears during the early IA II although it mainly occur from phases 10a to 9c.

So far, IA II contexts from the Middle Euphrates have been poorly explored and published. For the present study, we relied mostly upon a few often preliminary re-

30 This pattern confirms the long-term trend already outlined by Mazzoni (2000: 41 ff.). In addition the combined analysis of the pottery assemblage and the radiocarbon dates allowed to shed some light on the passage from IA I to IA II at Karkemish.

ports from primarily neighbouring sites including Tell Jurn Kebir (Eidem and Ackermann 1999), Tille Höyük (Blaylock 2016) and Lidar Höyük (Müller 1999).³¹ We have found further connections with inland Syria, like Tell Afis (Mazzoni 2000; Mazzoni and Cecchini 1998), Tell Tuqan (Baffi 2008) and Tell Mastuma (Iwasaki, Wakita, Ishida and Wada 2009).

Iron Age IIa

The IA IIa ceramic horizon is characterized by few diagnostic shapes, among which four main types can be tentatively identified: two open shapes, carinated bowls with out-turned triangular rim (Figs. 3.33.5–7, phase 11b), carinated bowl with squared rim (Fig. 3.29.6, phase 11a), two closed shapes kraters with out-turned rectangular rim (Fig. 3.33.11, fig. 3.31.4, figs. 3.31.6–7, figs. 3.31.11–12, fig. 3.32.1, phases 11a–b) and jugs with out-turned triangular rim (Figs. 3.32.5, 3.32.8, fig. 3.33.9, phase 11b).

Three types out of four are present or have their highest occurrence rate during the IA I period, although their production continues until the late IA II. The identification of the IA IIa horizon is due to the greater frequency of these four types during phases 11a and 11b than the following ones. Moreover, we observed the same quantitative trend for all the four types both in phase 11a (14–29%) and phase 11b (14–22%) compared to all other phases in which they are attested.³²

The most popular type of IA IIa are platters with plain or squared rim (Figs. 3.28.5–8, 3.28.9, 3.28.13–16, fig. 3.33.1–2 phases 11a–b). Their high quantity and quite standardized dimensions suggest a mass production, possibly comparable to the LB Imperial Hittite Drab Ware production (Schoop 2011: 173). However, this assumption requires further evidence to be fully confirmed.

The earliest IA IIa shape is the carinated bowl with squared rim (Fig. 3.29.6, phase 11a). This type emerges as early as the LB II, reaching its highest occurrence during the IA I (cf. § 3.1.2). During the IA II, this is still highly attested in phases 11a–b (IA IIa), to decrease in the following period (phase 10, IA IIb).

The IA IIa pottery assemblage is also characterized by the emergence of new shapes, which continue in the IA IIb. These types have closer parallels in inland Syria and the Levant than with the upper Euphrates region, and thus bear witness to a westward re-

³¹ We have not taken into consideration other sites, such as Tell Shiuk Fawqani where the distinction between IA II and IA III is unclear.

³² With the exception of jugs with triangular rim, which are attested also in phase 12b.

orientation of material culture (Giacosa and Zaina in press). Among them, carinated bowls with triangular rim (Figs. 3.33.5–7, phase 11b) gradually increase during IA IIa, reaching their maximum frequency in the IA IIb (Fig. 9.3) and then abruptly disappearing at the end of it. Beside quantitative variations, during IA IIa this type of bowl has a low carination, which gradually rises, until the late IA IIb when it almost reaches the rim. This type is mainly attested in the Euphrates valley at Lidar Höyük (Müller 1999: pls. 4.AB08, 7.AB11–12, 15.AB19), Tille Höyük (Blaylock 2016: fig. 11.9) and Tell Jurn Kabir (Eidem and Ackermann 1999: fig. 4.12). Another typical IA IIa shape is the platter with out-turned rounded rim (Fig. 3.28.18). In inland Syria, this type is attested from late IA I levels at Tell Afis (Degli Esposti 1998: fig. 7.2), and reaches the Middle Euphrates shortly thereafter.

Jugs with triangular rim become extremely popular during the IA IIa (Figs. 3.32.5, 3.32.7, 3.33.9, phase 11b) replacing other typologies like jugs with carinated neck, whose frequency decreases until their complete disappearance in the late IA IIb.³³

Hole-mouth pots are another IA IIa marker. Specimens with in-turned triangular rim (Figs. 3.33.14, 3.32.13, phase 11a–b) are attested in IA IIa, while a variant with in-turned rounded rim (Figs. 3.30.14, 3.36.5, phases 11a, 10c) is attested during both IA IIa and IA IIb. These types show a similar chronology to that of the assemblages from Tell Afis (Venturi 1998: fig. 8.2; Cecchini 1998: figs. 25.21–22; Mazzoni 1998: figs. 18.15–18), Tell Mardikh (Mazzoni 1992: figs. 11.1, 3.7, 14.1, 14.4) and Tell Tuqan (Baffi 2008: fig. 26.10), among others.

Traditional IA I *pithoi* with rounded or almost squared rim live on into the early IA IIa (Figs. 3.31.5–8, phase 11a). Similar specimens are attested in inland Syria at Tell Afis (Mazzoni 2014: figs. 13.2–6) and Hama (Fugmann 1958: fig. 269).

Iron Age IIb

The IA IIb pottery horizon has been identified from phase 10a to phase 9c and shows remarkable continuity with the previous period (IA IIa), as well as with the IA

33 The earliest type of Iron Age jugs from area G have out-turned thick triangular rims and are attested from phase 12b to phase 11g (IA Ib – IA IIb). During IA II, a new type emerges. These jugs have a plain vertical rim and co-exist with the first type for sometime (from phase 11a onward), until the end of the IA IIb (phase 9a). However, this trend is more nuanced in other areas of Karkemish. In area C, while jugs with in-turned thick rim show the same trend as in area G, more numerous are those with out-turned triangular thick rim. These can be found from phase 11 (late IA I) to phase 8a (Persian). In the case of area G a possible explanation could be the type of context retrieved and the quantity of pottery retrieved for certain periods.

I. Indeed, only a few new types emerge or show notable quantitative variations (Pls. XLII.2, XLIII.1-2).

The earliest IA IIB pottery type is the jug with vertical straight or slightly in-turned plain rim (Figs. 3.27.12, 3.30.9, 3.30.11, 3.34.1, 3.35.12-17, 3.37.5, 3.38.3). Although a very small quantity of these jugs is already attested as early as IA I (phase 12c), they mostly occur from phase 10a to phase 10d. This type coexists with the earlier IA I jug with out-turned triangular rim (see above) for most of the IA II. Some specimens of jugs with vertical straight or slightly in-turned plain rim are still present in the early phases of the IA III (Figs. 3.39.3-4, 3.41.6). Kraters with out-turned rounded rim (Fig. 3.40.12) which appear in IA IIB contexts, also occur in many cremation graves from Yunus cemetery as late as IA III (Woolley 1939).

A preliminary analysis of long term developments in the ceramic horizon revealed that the height of ring bases gradually increases from the IA I to the IA III (Pl. LXXXVIII.2). While from the IA I to the late IA II ring base heights generally range between 0.12 and 1.25 cm, an abrupt increase is observed from the early IA III (0.46 to 3.28 cm). At the same time, the 2nd millennium BCE tradition of flat bases almost disappears. Further relevant long term trends attested during the IA II include a remarkable increase in orange and yellowish fine wares.

Kitchen Ware shapes are scattered throughout the IA II sequence, with no relevant distributional patterns. Two types of hole-mouth pots are mostly attested: hole-mouth pots with in-turned triangular rim (Figs. 3.33.14, 3.30.14, 3.36.1, 3.36.5, phases 11a-b, 10c) and hole-mouth pots with in-turned rounded rim (Figs. 3.32.13, 3.36.3, phase 11a, 10d). The former is earlier and is more popular during the IA IIa (especially phase 11a). It mainly has parallels with inland Syria and the northern Levant notably at Tell Afis (Venturi 1998: fig. 8.2), Tell Tuqan (Baffi 2008: fig. 26.10), Tell Mardikh (Mazzoni 1992: figs. 11.1, 3.7; 14.1), Tell Tayinat (Osborne in press) and Al Mina (Lehmann 2008: fig. 3.8). The latter appear at the beginning of the IA IIa, but they are mostly attested during the IA IIB (phase 10c). As for the previous type, the most representative parallels are from the west, e.g. at Tell Mardikh (Mazzoni 1992: fig. 14.4), Tell Afis (Cecchini 1998: figs. 25.21-22; Mazzoni 1998: figs. 18.15-18) and Tell Tayinat (Osborne in press).

Surface treatments and decoration show different patterns. White slip sherds gradually increase, from 32% in phase 11 to 41% in phase 9. Red Slip Ware is another major guide-fossil for this period, with 9% of specimens out of the total assemblage in phase

11 and 17% in phase 10 (Pl. LXXXVI.1-2). This trend must be read in the light of the general distribution of Red Slip in the Middle Euphrates Valley, as the ware is still relatively infrequent compared to inland Syria (Giacosa and Zaina in press). In addition, the exemplars attested from Karkemish as well as in the rest of the Euphrates region have a lower quality than inland Syria and Levantine coast specimens (Braemer 1986). In the Euphrates valley, on the contrary, Red Slip pottery is nearly absent, as observed at Tell Shiukh Fawqāni (Al-Bahloul, Barro and d'Alfonso 2005: 1014), Tell Jurn Kabir (Eidem and Ackermann 1999: 313) or Tell Khamis (Matilla Séiquer 1996). One among several explanations for the low amount of Red Slip at Karkemish, may be due to the paucity of excavated contexts both in quantitative terms and in terms of functional diversification, when compared with other sites. Indeed, at Tell Afis the bulk of Red Slip Ware comes from the Acropolis, while in the Lower Town it is scarce and of lower quality (Soldi 2013: 213-214). However, this pattern mainly depends on the type of contexts excavated. For example, at Tell Ahmar Burnished Red Slip Ware is part of the tableware found in the Neo-Assyrian residence in Area C (Jamieson 2012: 25).

Other surface treatments, including burnished and slip-burnished, do not show significant trends during the IA II. The former usually accounts for 3-6% of the assemblage in each phase, while slip-burnished is attested in higher percentages (8-14% of the total assemblage, Pl. LXXXVI.1-2). Grooved decorations decrease from phase 11 to 9, following a trend already observed from the IA I onward (Pl. LXXXVII.1-2).

The study of pottery fabrics revealed a substantial continuity with the IA I traditions. Fabrics are remarkably fine, with low frequencies and dimensions of mineral inclusions (Pl. LXXXVIII.1).³⁴ This pattern is particularly clear from phase 9 onward, while the earlier phases show a higher frequency and dimensions of inclusions in line with the IA I tradition (phase 12).

It is noteworthy that no abrupt change occurs in the pottery assemblage in the transition from the late IA I to the IA II. Indeed, we rather witness a gradual shift, with the earlier part of the period (IA IIa) sharing most of the IA I types and its later phase (IA IIb) displaying a new assemblage with no shared features with the IA I tradition, but strongly linked with that of the IA IIa.

³⁴ The majority of vessels (especially Simple Ware) have less than 3% of inclusions frequency and none of the rest has more than 10%. The same can be said for inclusions size, which is rarely over 0.5 mm. This trend is particularly evident in phase 9, while previous phases show a higher frequency and larger sizes of inclusions conforming to an earlier pattern (phase 12). Preliminary analysis on the IA II pottery from area C also confirmed this pattern (Pizzimenti and Zaina 2016).

3.2.3 Small Finds

The excavation of the IA II phase in area G yielded 21 small finds: 2 from phase 11a-b, 7 from phase 10a-e and 12 from phase 9a-d. More than half of them are clay figurines. Other classes of finds include stone vessels and different types of tools.

Phase 11a-b

Two objects were found in phase 11: an indeterminate tool made of bronze from L.2313, phase 11b (Pl. XLIX.3), and fully preserved bronze pin (Pl. XLIX.4) from L.2314, phase 11a.

Catalogue of the small finds from phase 11a-b:

KH.13.O.300, Indeterminate tool (Pl. XLIX.3)	KH.13.O.422, Pin (Pl. XLIX.4)
Material: bronze	Material: bronze
Dimensions: h. 6.1 cm; l. 1.1 cm; w. 0.9 cm	Dimensions: h. 14.5 cm; th. 0.4 cm
SU: L.2313	SU: L.2314
Bucket: KH.13.P.512	Bucket: KH.13.P.513
Preservation: complete	Preservation: complete

Phase 10a-e

Three clay figurines, one zoomorphic (Pl. L.2), one indeterminate, possibly anthropomorphic (Pl. L.1) and a chariot wheel (Pl. L.4) were found in L.2307 and L.2309. These are the earliest examples of clay figurines from Area G and probably from Iron Age Karkemish.³⁵ Four tools including a bronze hook and a bronze nail (Pls. L.3, XLIX.6), come from the earlier phases of the sounding, L.2309 and L.2312.

Other classes of finds include ornaments, such as a bronze pin (Pl. XLIX.7), or stone vessels like a fragment of a carinated basalt bowl (Pl. L.5).

Catalogue of the small finds from phase 10a-e:

KH.13.O.67, Hook (Pl. XLIX.5)	KH.13.O.373, Stone bowl (Pl. L.5)
Material: bronze	Material: basalt
Dimensions: h. 7.5+ cm; l. 3 cm; th. 0.4 cm	Dimensions: h. 3.4+ cm; diam. 20 cm
SU: L.2309	SU: L.2309
Bucket: KH.13.P.507	Bucket: KH.13.P.507
Preservation: fragmentary	Preservation: fragmentary

³⁵ For a detailed analysis of clay figurines from the British expedition and the Turco-Italian (2011–2015) excavations at Karkemish see Bolognani unpublished PhD thesis.

KH.13.O.76, Anthropomorphic figurine (Pl. L.1) Material: clay Dimensions: h. 4.2+ cm; w. 4.1 cm; th. 3.8 cm SU: L.2307 Bucket: KH.13.P.506 Preservation: fragmentary	KH.13.O.479, Tool (Pl. XLIX.7) Material: clay Dimensions: l. 4.6 cm; w. 4.3 cm; th. 1.1 cm SU: L.2310 Bucket: KH.13.P.510 Preservation: complete
KH.13.O.313, Nail (Pl. XLIX.6) Material: bronze Dimensions: h. 5.5+ cm; w. 1.2+ cm; th. 1.3+ cm SU: L.2312 Bucket: KH.13.P.511 Preservation: nearly complete	KH.13.O.1438, Chariot wheel figurine (Pl. L.4) Material: clay Dimensions: th. 3 cm; diam. 6.9 cm SU: L.2309 Bucket: KH.13.P.507 Preservation: nearly complete
KH.13.O.344, Zoomorphic figurine (Pl. L.2) Material: clay Dimensions: h. 4.8+ cm; l. 4.3+ cm; w. 2.9 cm SU: L.2309 Bucket: KH.13.P.507 Preservation: fragmentary	

Phase 9a-d

The group of small finds from phase 9a-d consists almost exclusively of by clay figurines (11). Seven of these are zoomorphic (Pl. LII.3-5), two are anthropomorphic pillar figurines (Pls. L.6, LI.4) and two more are chariot wheels (Pls. L.7, LII.6). The majority were found immediately above the pebble floors L.2301 and L.2303, while four more come from the deposit F.2300 covering L.2301. The entire group of figurines dates from the mid-8th to the 7th century BCE (Bolognani unpublished). The round or squared headdresses associated with some of them are indeed typical for this period as attested at Deve Höyük (Moorey 1980: 100, no. 426, fig. 17) and Tell Abu Danné (Tefnin 1980: 52, fig. 22.1, pl. X.1), as well as other sites. One more small find is attested from phase 11: a limestone counterweight (Pl. LI.3) found above the floor L.2301.

Catalogue of the small finds from phase 9a-d:

KH.13.O.49, Zoomorphic figurine (Pl. LII.3) Material: clay Dimensions: l. 6.3+ cm; w. 4.8+ cm SU: F.2300 Bucket: KH.13.P.501 Preservation: fragmentary	KH.13.O.19, Zoomorphic figurine (Pl. LI.5) Material: clay Dimensions: h. 3.7+ cm; l. 6.1+ cm; w. 5+ cm SU: L.2301 Bucket: KH.13.P.501 Preservation: fragmentary
---	--

KH.13.O.50, Zoomorphic figurine (Pl. LII.4) Material: clay Dimensions: l. 5.9+ cm; w. 4.1 cm SU: F.2300 Bucket: KH.13.P.501 Preservation: fragmentary	KH.13.O.20, Zoomorphic figurine (Pl. LI.6) Material: clay Dimensions: l. 5.3 cm; w. 4.8 cm SU: L.2301 Bucket: KH.13.P.502 Preservation: fragmentary
KH.13.O.51, Zoomorphic figurine (Pl. LII.5) Material: clay Dimensions: h. 5.3 cm; w. 4.2 cm SU: F.2300 Bucket: KH.13.P.501 Preservation: fragmentary	KH.13.O.9, Anthropomorphic figurine (Pl. LI.4) Material: clay Dimensions: h. 5.2+ cm; w. 6 cm; th. 3 cm SU: L.2301 Bucket: KH.13.P.502 Preservation: fragmentary
KH.13.O.590, Chariot wheel figurine (Pl. LII.6) Material: clay Dimensions: h. 5.1+ cm; w. 4.6+ cm; th. 2.2 cm SU: F.2300 Bucket: KH.13.P.501 Preservation: fragmentary	KH.13.O.23, Chariot wheel figurine (Pl. L.7) Material: clay Dimensions: w. 3.5 cm; diam. 7.1 cm SU: L.2303 Bucket: KH.13.P.503 Preservation: nearly complete
KH.13.O.6, Zoomorphic figurine (Pl. LI.1) Material: clay Dimensions: h. 5.5 cm; l. 3.7+ cm; w. 4.5+ cm SU: L.2301 Bucket: KH.13.P.502 Preservation: fragmentary	KH.13.O.22, Anthropomorphic figurine (Pl. L.6) Material: clay Dimensions: h. 3.5 cm; w. 4.7 cm; th. 2.5 cm SU: L.2303 Bucket: KH.13.P.503 Preservation: fragmentary
KH.13.O.7, Zoomorphic figurine (Pl. LI.2) Material: clay Dimensions: l. 6.6 cm; w. 4.8+ cm SU: L.2301 Bucket: KH.13.P.502 Preservation: fragmentary	KH.13.O.8, Counterweight (Pl. LI.3) Material: limestone Dimensions: l. 5.9+ cm; w. 5.2 cm; th. 2.2 cm SU: L.2301 Bucket: KH.13.P.502 Preservation: fragmentary

3.3 IRON AGE III (PHASES 8-6)

3.3.1 Architectural Remains and Stratigraphy

Three phases (8 to 6) dating from the IA III (7th century BCE) were excavated in area G. The extensive excavation of these structural phases allowed us to reach a better understanding of the function of the area. During the earliest IA III phase (phase 8), the north-western part of the area was occupied by a large stone building, while the south-eastern one was an open space. In the following phase, the structural evidence

is restricted to a small portion of the northern end, while a pebbled floor covers most of the area. This trend will continue, after a short break, until the Hellenistic period.

Phase 8a-c

The archaeological evidence from phase 8 includes three sub-phases. The earliest evidence was uncovered in the deep sounding and consists of a pebbled floor, named L.2301 (sub-phase 8a, absolute elevation 344.17-24 m asl, Fig. 3.14, Pl. XXI.1-2), covering L.2302, phase 9c. L.2301 is entirely covered by a thin deposit of collapsed bricks and clay (F.2300).

The rest of the structural evidence from phase 8b-c was exposed over the entire area G. In particular in the northern sector of the area we brought to light part of a building made of large limestone blocks and an open space (L.1079, absolute elevation 344.25-26 m asl) extending through the rest of the area. Four pits (P.1078, P.1083, P.1089 and P.1090) located along the north-east limit of the area cut the outdoor floor L.1079 and part of the building. Phases 8b and 8c yielded the most imposing structural evidence of the Iron Age uncovered in Area G. Phase 8b (Figs. 3.15-16, Pl. XXII.1-2) is characterized by a large building of which six rooms have been identified. Its walls are generally preserved to a height of about 10 to 15 cm and are approximately 1 to 2 m thick.

Among the six rooms identified, only one (L.3857) has been completely traced. The building has an entrance to the south connecting room L.3857 to the outer pebbled floor L.1079. L.3857 is about 2 m long and 3 m wide and it is also made of pebble. Due to the later pits (P.1078 and P.1090) cutting deeply into this level and the bad state of preservation of walls W.3848, W.3849, W.3860 and W.3861, it is not possible to reconstruct the inner circulation of the room. A thin layer of clayish deposit (F.3846) covers this floor.

To the north-west part of two rooms L.3859 and L.3862 have been identified close to the western limit of the area. To the north the southern part of a fourth room (L.3855, Pl. XXIII.1) also characterized by a pebbled floor has been excavated.

Two more rooms (L.3856 and L.3858, Pl. XXIII.2) were identified to the east, although they have been largely cut by the huge looting pit P.1090. The floors of both rooms are made some pebbles and are covered by a thin clayish deposit containing pottery.

Since none of the excavated rooms provided significant patterns of material, no functional interpretation of the building was possible.

During phase 8c (Figs. 3.17a-b), no modifications to the general architectural layout were observed, while in the entrance room a new beaten earth floor (L.3850, Pl. XXIV.1-2) was laid over the previous one. Only two small portions of this floor are preserved at the northeastern and northwestern corners of the room. Several pottery sherds were found in the thin layer F.3851 covering the floor.

Three superimposed layers cover the outdoor floor L.1079. The uppermost ones, F.1084 and F.1085, are located one opposite the other (F.1084 at the far south end, F.1085 at the far north end) and are sealed by the floor L.1081 (phase 7). Both are made of a soft clayish soil mixed with abundant broken mudbricks, which would suggest that they were erected as part of the same building action. F.1084 and F.1085 cover F.1086, which extends over the whole surface of the sounding. It is about 15 cm thick and is made of medium-sized or small pebbles containing sparse pottery sherds and bones.

Phase 7a-b

Phase 7a-b is characterized by a sequence of clay deposits covering a multi-phase building with an associated pebble floor and four pits (Pl. XXV.1).

During phase 7a (Fig. 3.18), the building (whose only south-east corner is preserved just off the north-west corner of the excavation area) is characterized by two stone walls W.3842 and W.3844. No associated floor has been found at the western corner. These are about 1.5 m long and 50 cm wide. Some of their stones are accurately carved and they reused the walls W.3847, W.3849 and W.3854 of phase 8 as foundations (Pls. XXV.2).

To the south and east of the building, a pebble floor (L.1081, absolute elevation 344.55-60 m asl) extends over the whole area. Scattered fragments of collapsed bricks, pottery sherds and bones were found on it. Associated to L.1081 are three pits (P.1075, P.1078, and P.1083). These pits have a diameter of less than 1 m and a depth of about 50 cm and are located in the central and western part of the area. A small hearth (Pl. XXVI.1.) was also associated to L.1081. An abundant amount of pottery, bones fragments of stones and organic residues were found in their filling deposits (F.1073, F.1077, F.1080), thus suggesting their use as rubbish pits.

L.1081 and the pits are covered by a sequence of four layers. The uppermost ones, F.1072 and F.1070 are about 20 cm thick yellowish sandy layers located at the opposite end of the area, the former to the north, the latter to the south. F.1070 to the north and F.1072 to the south cover a third orange-brownish clay layer (F.1074) also characterized by sporadic minerals and gently sloping northwards. This layer is about 20 cm thick and covers a fourth thin clayish deposit named F.3846 above L.1081. We may therefore hypothesize that phase 7a is characterized by the south-eastern corner of a building with an associated outer floor a (L.1081) and rubbish pits. According to the sequence of deposit, the area was possibly abandoned for some time.

In phase 7b (Fig. 3.19), a new floor made of beaten earth was built upon the previous one. However, only a small portion of this floor (L.3843, absolute elevation 344.62 m asl), is preserved, close to W.3842 and extending for about 2 m to the east along the north-western limit of the area and about 1.5 m to the south (Pl. XXVI.2). Due to the state of preservation of this floor, it is not possible to ascertain its association with the four pits of phase 7a to the south. The floor is covered by two superimposed layers: F.1068 and F.1069. The uppermost layer, F.1068, is a thin clayish deposit mostly found along the northern limit of the area. It partially covers F.1069, a thick compact clayish layer extending almost over the entire area and gently sloping southwards.

Phase 6

The latest IA III phase is characterized by the eastern corner of a building associated with a pebble floor and a pit (Fig. 3.20, Pl. XXVII.1-2). The wall (W.3841) is located along the north-western limit of the area, just below the Hellenistic wall W.1053 (phases 4-5). It is made of three large limestone blocks about 3 m long, while it is not possible to securely determine its thickness. To the south-east, a floor named L.1065 (absolute elevation 344.64-74 m asl) is connected to the building (Pl. XXVIII.1-2). This floor is characterized by pebbles and medium-size or small size stones, as well as scattered pottery sherds and bones, similarly to L.1081. This dense texture thins out southward, probably due to erosion or, more likely the reuse of pebbles and stones for the construction of the upper floor (phase 5). Towards the northern corner of the area, the excavation brought to light a small pit (P.1066), about 0.80 m large and 0.50 m deep, associated with L.1065. Several small animal bones (probably of a dog, see Appendix 2) were found in the soft clayish fill F.1067, while no pottery or small finds were recovered from here.

A thick layer of broken mudbricks and sparse ashy lenses (F.1071), covered L.1065 over the entire area. In the central part of the area, a thin layer (F.1063) consisting of reddish brick powder covered F.1071. Both these layers may indicate that the last IA III phase (phase 6) ended with a violent destruction, as already observed in areas C and S (Marchetti 2015).

The area is heavily disturbed by later activities dating from the Hellenistic period (phases 5 and 4). In particular, three pits, P.1089, and P.1090 cut through both the deposits (F.1063 and F.1071) and the pebble floor (L.1065) in several places.

A sample of animal bone from F.1067, submitted to radiocarbon analysis (no. LT-L15877A) dating to 800 BCE (95.4%) 480 BCE, provided a 7th to 5th century BCE chronological range.

3.3.2 Pottery

Phase 8 marks the emergence of new pottery shapes, some of which have forerunners at the very end of the previous period. This new horizon is remarkably different from the earlier one (phases 10–9, Pl. XLIV). On the basis of parallels from the Middle Euphrates valley and inland Syria as well as the 14C evidence, it can be assigned to the IA III.

The closest parallels for the IA III pottery assemblage from Area G can be found in assemblages from Tell Ahmar (Jamieson 2012) and Tell Shiukh Fawqani (Bachelot and Fales 2004), thanks both to their proximity to Karkemish and to the large amount of recently published pottery. Additional parallels from the Euphrates valley include Deve Höyük (Moorey 1980), Tille Höyük (Blaylock 2016), Tell Sheik Hassan (Schneider 1999) and Tell Jurn Kebir (Eidem and Ackermann 1999). We have also paid particular attention to possible connections with the Assyrian heartland, seeking to identify influences from the Assyrian core. The main sites we have considered are Nimrud (Oates 1959; Hausleiter 1999), Nineveh (Lumsden 1999) and Khirbet Khatiniyeh (Curtis and Green 1997). In search for further geographical connection, we have also assessed specimens from inland Syria and the Levantine coast, such as Tell Afis (Mazzoni and Cecchini 1998), Tell Abu Danné (Lebeau 1983) and Ras el-Bassit (Courbin 1993). We have also compared these with the results of recent comprehensive studies (Lehmann 1996; 1998; Whincop 2009; Anastasio 2010).

IA III open shapes include three different types of bowls with folded in-turned thick rim.³⁶ These groups have different morphologies and chronological ranges of distribution. The most consistent group is composed of the typical large bowls with folded in-turned thick rim (Figs. 3.40.6, 3.43.5–6, 3.45.3–4, 3.47.6–10, 3.50.3–5, 3.52.5, 3.53.3, 3.53.9, 3.54.4–7, 3.56.5, 3.58.1, 3.60.2, 3.62.12–15, 3.66.4), finely made and generally covered with a white slip. In addition to this, our analysis revealed three diagnostic elements: rim diameter, rim thickness and inclination and decoration. Previous studies of the IA III from the Middle Euphrates emphasized the presence of at least two main patterns for rim diameters, a smaller one between 26 and 30 cm and a larger one exceeding 36 cm (Jamieson 2012: 57, n. 22). At Karkemish,³⁷ three sizes are attested: the first group has rim diameters around 14–16 cm and is restricted to the latest phase of area G (phase 6); the second and more popular group is evenly distributed from phases 8 to 6, and ranges between 22 and 37 cm; the third includes very large bowls 46 to 48³⁸ cm in diameter, and is widespread throughout the IA III sequence.

Rim thickness changes according to the dimensions of the vessels. Generally speaking, bowls with folded in-turned thick rims may have thicker rims (more than 2 cm), while larger ones have rim thickness around 1.2 and 2 cm. Inclination may be variable as well. However, neither of these elements show a relevant chronological distribution³⁹.

In area G, incised decoration such as roped impressions just above the rim are attested throughout the IA III.⁴⁰ Elsewhere at Karkemish this type of decoration persists at least until the end of the IA III (Pizzimenti and Zaina 2016: fig. 6).

The other two groups of bowls with folded in-turned thick rim comprises only a handful of sherds and may be regarded as variants of the main one. In addition, both of them are only attested from phase 8. One group is characterized by a thinner and sharply in-turned rim (Figs. 3.43.3, 3.47.5), while the other has a grooved decoration on the rim (Figs. 3.47.3–4). At Tell Ahmar this has been identified as a sub-group of the main one and named bowls with folded in-turned grooved rim (CWB10, Jamie-

36 For details on the definition and formation process, see Jamieson 2012: 56.

37 This datum refers to the 2011–2016 excavations in area G and C.

38 Jamieson (2012: 57) quoting several case studies from Assyria to the Levant, suggested that larger bowls may have been used for short to medium-term storage.

39 The same trend has been observed in Area C (Pizzimenti and Zaina 2016).

40 In Area C at Karkemish this type of decoration is attested until phase 9c (Pizzimenti and Zaina 2016: fig. 6).

son 2012: 58, figs. 3.4: 4–5). The sample from area G matches the small Tell Ahmar group, whose diameters oscillate between 16 and 18 cm.⁴¹ This datum is also supported by other neighbouring sites such as Tell Shiuk Fawqani (Period IX, Luciani 2005: 873, pl. 37.453) and Tell Abu Danné (Lebeau 1983: pl. 104.2)

Further open shapes dating to the early IA III include carinated bowls with slightly out-turned rim (6b) (Fig. 3.42.7–9, 3.48.2, 3.49.14, 3.50.2, 3.59.15–17). This is the only type of carinated bowl from the IA III contexts in Area G, although other types such as the finely-made carinated bowls with out-turned rim and ring base also known as Assyrian bowls, are widely attested from other areas in Karkemish⁴² as well as at Tell Shiuk Fawqani, period IX (Luciani 2005: pl. 8.115, pl. 9.116–117, pl. 34.409–417).

Later IA III open shapes include some high carinated bowls with out-turned thick rim (Figs. 3.56.2–4, 3.62.10, 3.67.2). These can be regarded as an evolution of previous IA II types. During the 7th century BCE, they are typical of pottery assemblage from many Assyrian capitals including Nineveh (Lumsden 1999: 5, figs. 5.17–23) and Nimrud (Hausleiter 1999: figs. 2.4–5), while they are less frequent in the Middle and Upper Euphrates valley (Eidem and Ackermann 1999: fig. 8.7; Schneider 1999: pl. 5.1–3).

Several closed shapes belong to the IA III horizon. Among these are jars with plain out-turned rim (Figs. 3.43.12–13, 3.45.6, 3.46.8, 3.55.11, 3.58.7, 3.63.3, 3.67.6) and jars with in-turned thick rim (Figs. 3.42.17, 3.46.1, 3.47.11, 3.49.2, 3.50.8, 3.50.10, 3.50.12, 3.52.10, 3.53.8, 3.55.1–4, 3.55.6, 3.58.8–10, 3.58.12, 3.58.14, 3.61.1, 3.67.4). The first group appears in phase 8 and lives on until the end of the IA III, while the second probably belongs to an earlier tradition although it is mainly attested from phase 8 to phase 6. Both types are popular in the heartland of Assyria during the late IA period while they are less frequent in the Middle Euphrates valley. In particular, jars with out-turned rim are quite common among Late Assyrian poorly made shapes at Nimrud (Oates 1959: 134, pl. XXXVIII.93) and at other sites of Assyria, such as Khirbet Khatuniyeh (Curtis and Green 1997: 90). The evidence along the banks of the Euphrates is less abundant the number of exemplars being as limited at Tell Ahmar (Jamieson 2012: figs. 3.9, 11–12) as it is at Karkemish. The same trend is shared by the

41 Jamieson (2012: 58) also argued that CBW10 may also have Red Slip surface treatment. While evidence from area G cannot confirm this trend, the excavations in area C, provided several examples of Jamieson's RSWB5 types from the early IA III phases.

42 Area C, Pizzimenti and Zaina 2016: 1432, figs. 5.6–7.

second type whose main parallels come from Nimrud (Hausleiter 1999: figs. 5.32–33), while no clear comparison can be identified in the Karkemish area.

Among late IA III closed shapes, three groups deserve much attention. Jugs with in-turned thick rim (Figs. 3.41.2, 3.41.7–8, 3.42.16, 3.43.14, 3.46.5, 3.47.12, 3.48.3, 3.48.5–6, 3.48.8, 3.50.7, 3.53.4, 3.54.11–12, 3.56.7, 3.57.1–2, 3.58.5–6, 3.58.11, 3.54.13, 3.60.14–18) are numerous. Appearing in area G (phase 11f) and area C (phase 10a, Pizzimenti and Zaina 2016: 368–370, figs. 4.13–14) at Karkemish as early as the IA II, this type is predominant during the IA III (phase 7). At Tell Afis this shape is generally earlier than at Karkemish, with the majority of specimens from area G attested in the early 7th century BCE (phases 7b–6, Cecchini 1998: 286, figs. 24.9, 24.11), while just a handful of jugs come from the following phases.

Another typical example of an IA III shape is the jar with horizontal shoulder and in-turned rim (Figs. 3.46.7, 3.61.2, 3.64.2). Although just a handful of sherds have been recovered from area G, this type is frequently attested in other late IA III contexts at Karkemish.⁴³

The latest type from the IA III assemblage consists of jars and kraters⁴⁴ with blackish/dark-brownish decoration (Figs. 3.64.4, 3.66.7). Although no complete shapes are attested from area G, painted vessels usually have out-turned thick rim and vertical wall, while the painted decoration is generally located on the rim or the wall and consisting of geometric motifs or, more rarely, figurative motifs. Although the cemeteries of Yunus (Lehmann 1996: pls. 32, 34; Bonomo and Zaina 2014: 141–142, fig. 5.2) and Deve Höyük I (Moorey 1980: 12, fig. 2), provide the closest parallels, this type is not restricted to mortuary sphere. Indeed, some painted sherds from other extra-funerary contexts at Karkemish are comparable with the assemblage from area G (Bonomo and Zaina 2014: 141–142, fig. 5.2; Pizzimenti and Zaina 2016: fig. 6.8). Painted Ware is reported to be quite rare in the IA III period from the Upper Tigris to the Middle and Upper Euphrates valley (Curtis and Green 1997: 88; Jamieson 2012: 124–125). In the area around Karkemish this datum is confirmed by excavations at Tell Ahmar (Jamieson 2012: 124), Tell Jurn Kabir (Eidem and Ackermann 1999) and Tille Höyük (Blaylock 1999) among others. The late IA III attribution for this type matches with

43 Jars with horizontal shoulder and in-turned rim are attested from both Area C (Zaina and Pizzimenti 2016: 1430, fig. 6) and Area S (G. Giacosa pers. comm.) at Karkemish. See also Bonomo and Zaina 2014.

44 As already observed by Jamieson (2012: 124), painted decoration generally occurs on a restricted number of shapes, including kraters, bottles and jars, while it is unusual on bowls or other open shapes.

the evidence from the Northern Levantine coast where Painted Wares are attested in late 7th century contexts.⁴⁵

Among the hallmarks of the period, the finely made Palace Ware vessels are totally missing in the IA III levels from area G. This may be due to the type of context. Indeed, Palace Ware has been rarely found in non-élite buildings, with the exception of some carinated bowls from Tille Höyük (Blaylock 1999) and Khirbet Qasrij (Curtis 1989: fig. 31.140).

Kitchen Ware shapes are scattered throughout the IA III sequence with no relevant distributional patterns. The only representative type attested is the hole-mouth pot (Figs. 3.42.18, 3.51.4, 3.57.11, 3.67.3, Figs. 3.67.5) with in-turned rim and globular wall. Unlike neighbouring sites like Tille Höyük (Blaylock 1999) and Tell Ahmar (Jamieson 2012: 93), hole-mouth pots from Karkemish are uniformly made with a mixed hand and wheel technique.

Two types of Preservation Ware were found: *pithoi* and jars. The former are the majority within the assemblage and are generally characterized by out-turned thick rim and applied rope on the upper wall (Figs. 3.44.2, 3.44.4–6, 3.47.14, 3.57.12, 3.54.12, 3.65.1, 3.65.3–4, 3.65.8–9). A remarkable number of rim types as been observed, with the fairly rounded ones possibly representing a later type, while rectangular or pseudo-squared exemplars are generally attested in the earlier phases (8 and 7). Again, the closest parallels come from Tell Ahmar (Jamieson 2012: pl. 3.20) where a similar variety of rims can be observed.

Storage jars are less frequent among Preservation Wares. The majority have out-turned thick and often flat rim and a significant capacity (Figs. 3.41.12, 3.48.10, 3.51.3, 3.56.10–11, 3.63.6, 3.63.10, 3.65.6, 3.66.8–9). Neckless specimens are also attested.

Ring bases are also a useful chronological indicator. Their height ranges between 0.12 cm and 1.25 cm from phase 12 to phase 9, and increases from phase 8 (from 0.46 to 2.4 cm) to phase 7 (from 0.9 cm to 3.28).

Surface treatments and decoration show different patterns (Pls. XLIV, LXXXVII). White Slip sherds are prevalent with a 50% to 76% of occurrence between phase 8 and 6 (Pl. LXXXVI.1–2). Another emerging surface treatment is Neo-Assyrian glazed ware. The excavation in area G yielded only a single monochrome sherd of this

⁴⁵ Jamieson 2012: 125 quoting Courbin 1993: 17, fig. 7.4. Tomb 4 at Ras el Bassit dating between 625 and 600 BCE, provided an example of Painted Ware.

type, from phase 7.⁴⁶ Generally speaking, this pattern reflects the general trend from Karkemish, as the amount of Neo-Assyrian green glaze pottery from the 2011–2016 Turco–Italian excavations is surprisingly small. A handful of sherds and two complete shapes come from the Outer Town (Bonomo and Zaina 2014: 141, fig. 4.8; Bonomo and Zaina 2016: 3–5, figs. 3.2, 3.6, pls. V.1, VI.1), while a slightly richer assemblage has been retrieved in area C (Zaina and Pizzimenti 2016: 1434). The paucity of Glazed Wares, especially in Late Neo-Assyrian contexts, has already been observed elsewhere in the Middle-Euphrates Valley (Jamieson 2012: 121) and the Assyrian core (Curtis and Green 1997: 89).

Other surface treatments are quite uncommon in Area G during the IA III. Red Slip Ware specimens represents 1% of the total assemblage during phases 8 and 7, while it disappears in phase 6 (Pl. LXXXVI.1–2). As observed by Mazzoni (2000: 54) and Jamieson (2012: 96), the geographical and chronological distribution as well as the frequency of Red Slip may vary, especially when reaching the Euphrates valley and the Jazira. In Area G, it is mostly attested in the IA II phases.⁴⁷ However, this datum may be also read in the light of the spotty evidence registered in the Upper and Middle Euphrates valley (Jamieson 2012: 96).⁴⁸ A little more popular than the Red Slip are burnished specimens, which did not exceed 6–9% of the total, both in phase 8 and in phase 7, and then it disappears in phase 6.

A preliminary study of pottery fabrics suggest a general trend in which IA III fabrics are coarser than the IA II ones, due to a substantial increase of inclusions (Pl. LXXXVIII.1). Indeed, preliminary autoptic study revealed an increase from 3% to more than 20% of inclusion frequency during the IA III phases (8–6), compared to the previous IA II phases (11–9). Moreover, while from phase 12 (IA I) to phase 7 (middle IA III) fine ware is predominant (89–98%), a sharp increase in mineral and vegetal inclusions is observed from phase 6 onward (59%).

46 The Neo-Assyrian green glaze pottery from the 2011–2016 Turco–Italian excavations at Karkemish is surprisingly scarce. A handful of sherds and two complete shapes come from the Outer Town (Bonomo and Zaina 2014: 141, fig. 4.8; Bonomo and Zaina 2016: 3–5, figs. 3.2, 3.6, pls. V.1, VI.1), while a slightly richer assemblage has been retrieved in area C (Zaina and Pizzimenti 2016: 143–4).

47 A few more Red Slip sherds dating to the IA III period have also been found in area C (Pizzimenti and Zaina 2016) and area S.

48 The closest parallel for this trend is provided by Tell Shiyuk Fawqani (Luciani 2005: 795), where the percentage of Red Slip is the same as in area G at Karkemish (1%).

3.3.3 Small Finds

The majority of small finds are from phases 8 and 7 and mostly consist of anthropomorphic and zoomorphic clay figurines.

Phase 8

Six clay figurines were found above the pebble floor L.1079. Among those there are four zoomorphic figurines (Pl. LIV.1-2, LIV.4-5) and two anthropomorphic (Pl. LIV.3, LIV.6). The zoomorphic figurines and one of the two anthropomorphic ones belonged to handmade horse or riders groups, while the second anthropomorphic specimen is a typical Pillar Figurine (Bolognani unpublished). The entire corpus dates from the late 8th–7th centuries BCE (Bolognani unpublished).

Three more small finds were collected in the fills covering L.1079: a zoomorphic clay figurine and an indeterminate bone tool (Pl. LII.1-2) come from F.1084, while a bead made of amber (Pl. LIII.4) was found in F.1086.

Catalogue of the small finds from phase 8a-c:

KH.12.O.461, Indeterminate tool (Pl. LII.1)

Material: bone

Dimensions: l. 9.2+ cm; 1.5+ cm; 1 cm

SU: F.1084

Bucket: KH.13.P.564

Preservation: fragmentary

KH.13.O.012, Zoomorphic figurine (Pl. LIV.4)

Material: clay

Dimensions: h. 5+ cm; l. 3.9+ cm; w. 4.4+ cm

SU: L.1079

Bucket: KH.13.P.500

Preservation: fragmentary

KH.12.O.462, Zoomorphic figurine (Pl. LII.2)

Material: clay

Dimensions: h. 4.8+ cm; l. 4.7+ cm; w. 3.2+ cm

SU: F.1084

Bucket: KH.12.P.563

Preservation: fragmentary

KH.13.O.013, Anthrop. figurine (Pl. LIV.3)

Material: clay

Dimensions: h. 6.8+ cm; w. 3.7+ cm; th. 2.9 cm

SU: L.1079

Bucket: KH.13.P.500

Preservation: fragmentary

KH.12.O.573, Bead (Pl. LIII.4)

Material: amber

Dimensions: diam. 1.9 cm; perf. diam. 0.35 cm

SU: F.1086

Bucket: KH.12.P.566

Preservation: nearly complete

KH.13.O.052, Zoomorphic figurine (Pl. LIV.5)

Material: clay

Dimensions: l. 6.3+ cm; w. 4.4+ cm

SU: L.1079

Bucket: KH.13.P.500

Preservation: fragmentary

KH.13.O.010, Zoomorphic figurine (Pl. LIV.1)
 Material: clay
 Dimensions: h. 4.4+ cm; l. 4.9+ cm; w. 3.9+ cm
 SU: L.1079
 Bucket: KH.13.P.500
 Preservation: fragmentary

KH.13.O.053, Anthrop. figurine (Pl. LIV.6)
 Material: clay
 Dimensions: h. 6+ cm; w. 4.3+ cm; th. 3.1 cm
 SU: L.1079
 Bucket: KH.13.P.500
 Preservation: fragmentary

KH.13.O.011, Zoomorphic figurine (Pl. LIV.2)
 Material: clay
 Dimensions: l. 2.7+ cm; w. 3.8 cm; th. 1.9+ cm
 SU: L.1079
 Bucket: KH.13.P.500
 Preservation: fragmentary

Phase 7

We collected 19 small finds of different types including, zoomorphic figurines, pins, stone vessels, beads and stone tools.

The coroplastic assemblage from the pebble floor L.1081 comprises a fragment of a handmade horse with applied harness (Pl. LVI.1), a fragment of an anthropomorphic “Pillar figurine” (Pl. LIII.3) and a chariot wheel figurine (Pl. LIII.2) all dating between the 8th and the 7th century BCE.

The other small finds were retrieved in the layers covering the pebble floor L.1081. They include a pillar figurine (Pl. LVI.3), two anthropomorphic plaques (Pl. LV.2–3) and four handmade horse figurines (Pls. LIII.5, LV.4, LVI.1, LVI.4, LVII.1) and a stone polisher (Pl. LVII.5) from the deposits F.1068, F.1069, F.1070, F.1072, F.1073 and F.1074.

In addition, three basalt bowls were found in F.1069, F.1072 and F.1077 (Pls. LVI.2, LVI.6, LVII.3). Such specimens are typical of the IA III at Karkemish (Guerri 2014) and the Middle Euphrates area (Squitieri 2017).

In the ornaments class, there are two bone pins (Pls. LVI.5, LVII.2). Tools and weapons include a bone needle and an iron spearhead (Pls. LV.1, LVII.4).

Catalogue of the small finds from phase 7:

KH.12.O.385, Stone bowl (Pl. LVII.3)
 Material: Basalt
 Dimensions: h. 6.8 cm; diam. 29 cm
 SU: F.1069
 Bucket: KH.12.P.548
 Preservation: fragmentary

KH.12.O.423, Zoomorphic figurine (Pl. LV.4)
 Material: Clay
 Dimensions: h. 3.1 cm; l. 5.8+ cm; w. 3.5 cm
 SU: F.1074
 Bucket: KH.12.P.553
 Preservation: fragmentary

KH.12.O.388, Needle (Pl. LVII.4)

Material: Bone

Dimensions: l. 7.8 cm; w. 1.7 cm; th. 0.4 cm

SU: F.1069

Bucket: KH.12.P.547

Preservation: fragmentary

KH.12.O.404, Zoomorphic figurine (Pl. LVII.1)

Material: Clay

Dimensions: h. 5.3+ cm; w. 2.2 cm; th. 2.2 cm

SU: F.1069

Bucket: KH.12.P.548

Preservation: fragmentary

KH.12.O.410, Spearhead (Pl. LV.1)

Material: Iron

Dimensions: l. 12.2 cm; w. 1.5 cm; th. 0.3 cm

SU: F.1073

Bucket: KH.12.P.558

Preservation: nearly complete

KH.12.O.412, Stone bowl (Pl. LVI.2)

Material: Basalt

Dimensions: h. 6.7 cm; diam. 27 cm

SU: F.1072

Bucket: KH.12.P.555

Preservation: fragmentary

KH.12.O.413, Anthrop. figurine (Pl. LV.3)

Material: Clay

Dimensions: h. 5+ cm; w. 3.4+ cm; th. 2+ cm

SU: F.1073

Bucket: KH.12.P.558

Preservation: fragmentary

KH.12.O.415, Anthrop. figurine (Pl. LV.2)

Material: Clay

Dimensions: h. 7.4+ cm; 5.5+ cm; th. 1 cm

SU: F.1073

Bucket: KH.12.P.558

Preservation: fragmentary

KH.12.O.416, Polisher (Pl. LVII.5)

Material: stone

Dimensions: l. 12.5 cm; w. 3.2 cm; th. 1.3 cm

SU: F.1068

Bucket: KH.12.P.556

Preservation: complete

KH.12.O.422, Zoomorphic figurine (Pl. LVI.1)

Material: Clay

Dimensions: h. 4.2+ cm; l. 7.1+ cm; w. 4.8 cm

SU: F.1070

Bucket: KH.12.P.550

Preservation: fragmentary

KH.12.O.428, Pin (Pl. LVII.2)

Material: bronze

Dimensions: l. 8.1+ cm; th. 0.3 cm

SU: F.1082

Bucket: KH.12.P.561

Preservation: nearly complete

KH.12.O.431, Pin (Pl. LVI.5)

Material: Bone

Dimensions: h. 5.7+ cm; th. 0.7 cm

SU: F.1077

Bucket: KH.12.P.559

Preservation: nearly complete

KH.12.O.433, Stone bowl (Pl. LVI.6)

Material: basalt

Dimensions: h. 2.8+ cm

SU: F.1077

Bucket: KH.12.P.559

Preservation: fragmentary

KH.12.O.442, Zoomorphic figurine (Pl. LVI.1)

Material: clay

Dimensions: h. 5.1+ cm; l. 8.5+ cm; w. 5.8+ cm

SU: L.1081

Bucket: KH.12.P.562

Preservation: fragmentary

KH.12.O.459, Chariot wheel figurine (Pl. LIII.2)

Material: clay

Dimensions: th. 1.3 cm; diam. 5.1 cm

SU: L.1081

Bucket: KH.12.P.562

Preservation: complete

KH.12.O.460, Zoomorphic figurine (Pl. LIII.3)

Material: clay

Dimensions: h. 3.9+ cm; w. 5.9+ cm; th. 3+ cm

SU: L.1081

Bucket: KH.12.P.562

Preservation: fragmentary

KH.12.O.417, Zoomorphic figurine (Pl. LVI.3)
 Material: Clay
 Dimensions: h. 6.2+ cm; w. 4.9+ cm; th. 2.6 cm
 SU: F.1072
 Bucket: KH.12.P.555
 Preservation: fragmentary

KH.12.O.631, Zoomorphic figurine (Pl. LV.4)
 Material: Clay
 Dimensions: h. 4.3+ cm; l. 2.8+ cm; w. 3.7+ cm
 SU: F.1073
 Bucket: KH.12.P.558
 Preservation: fragmentary

KH.12.O.420, Zoomorphic figurine (Pl. LIII.5)
 Material: Clay
 Dimensions: h. 6.2+ cm; w. 4+ cm; th. 0.4 cm
 SU: F.1073
 Bucket: KH.12.P.558
 Preservation: fragmentary

Phase 6

Phase 6 yielded a single zoomorphic figurine from the layer F.1063 (Pl. LVII.6).

Catalogue of the small finds from phase 6:

KH.12.O.367, Zoomorphic figurine (Pl. LVII.6)
 Material: clay
 Dimensions: h. 7.7+ cm; w. 3.5+ cm; th. 0.3 cm
 SU: F.1063
 Bucket: KH.13.P.543
 Preservation: fragmentary

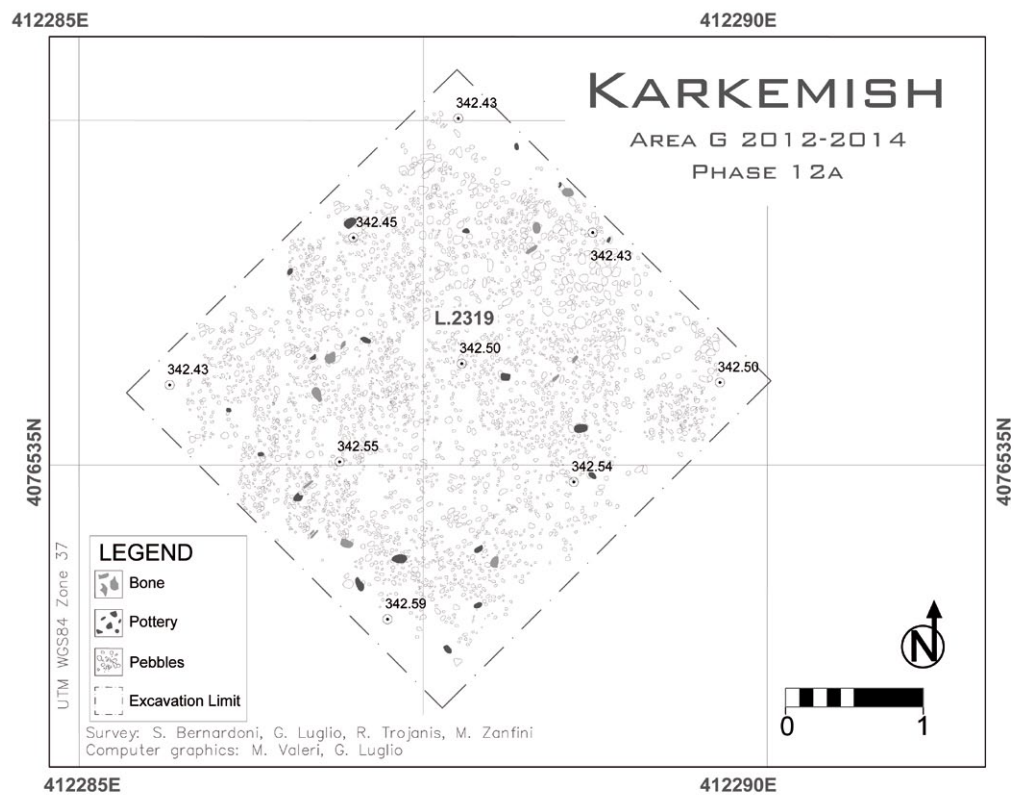


Fig. 3.1. Plan of phase 12a, Iron Age I.

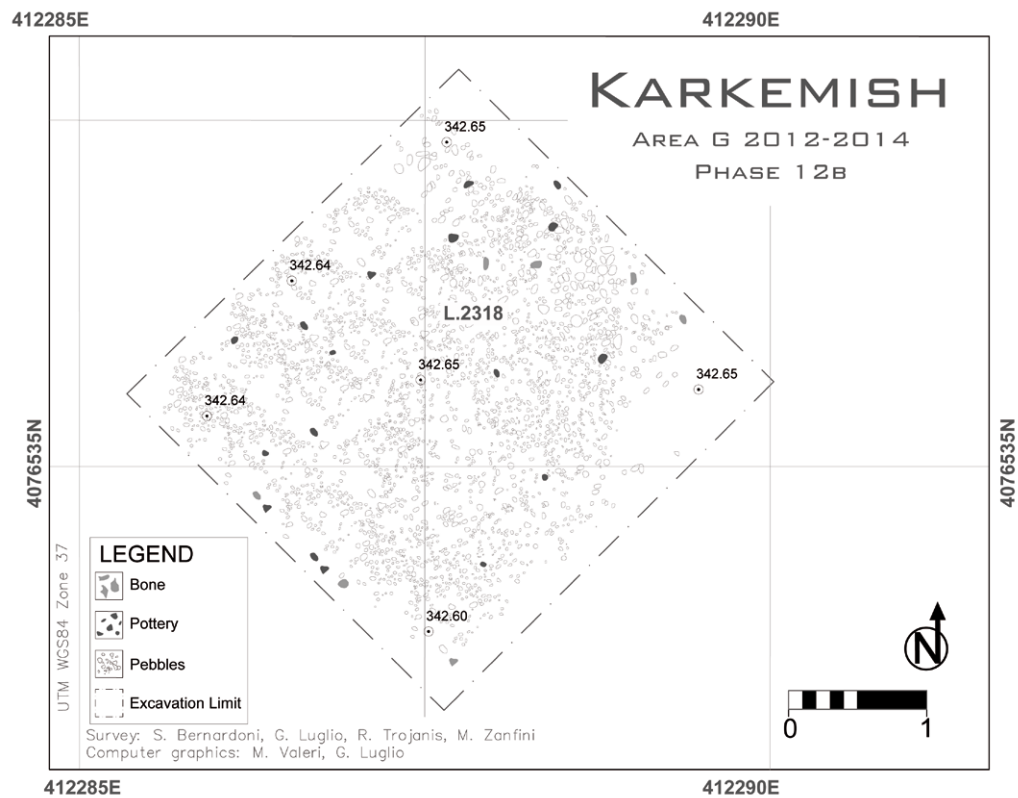


Fig. 3.2. Plan of phase 12b, Iron Age I.

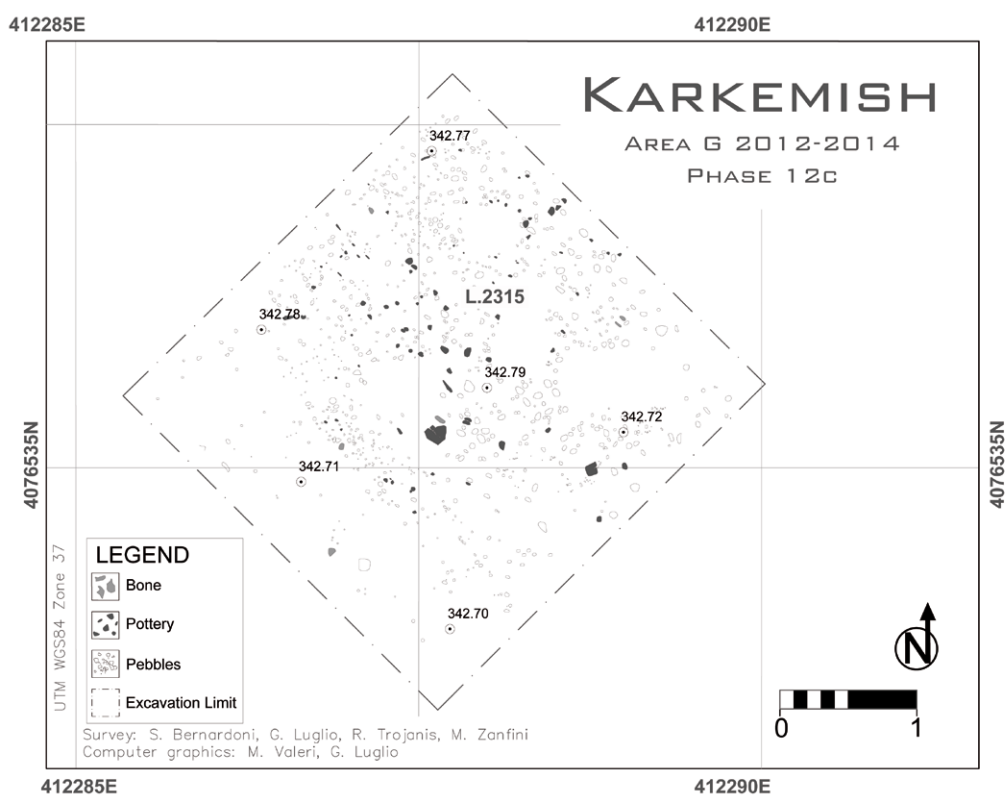


Fig. 3.3. Plan of phase 12c, Iron Age I.

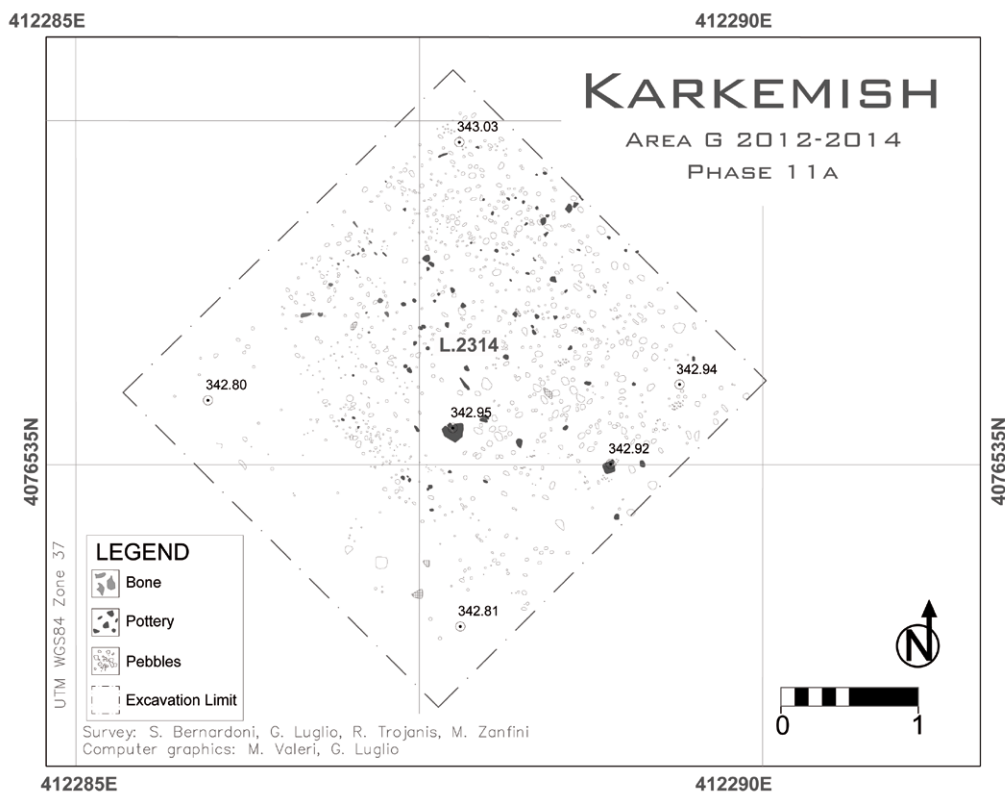


Fig. 3.4. Plan of phase 11a, Iron Age II.

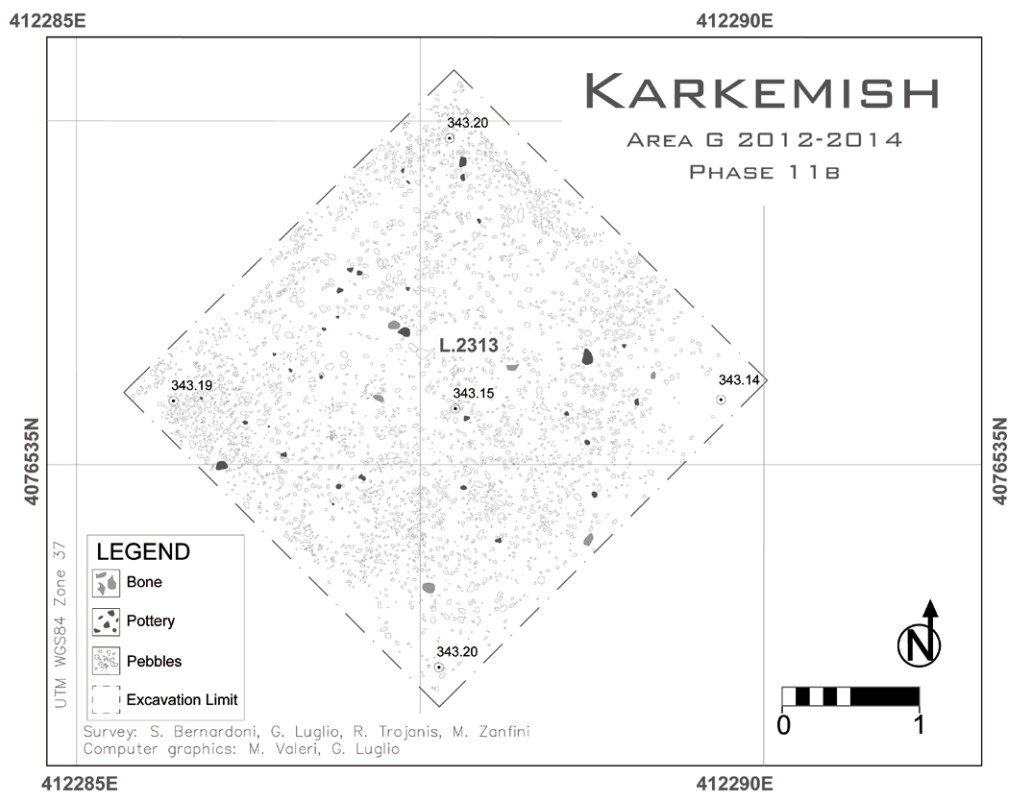


Fig. 3.5. Plan of phase 11b, Iron Age II.

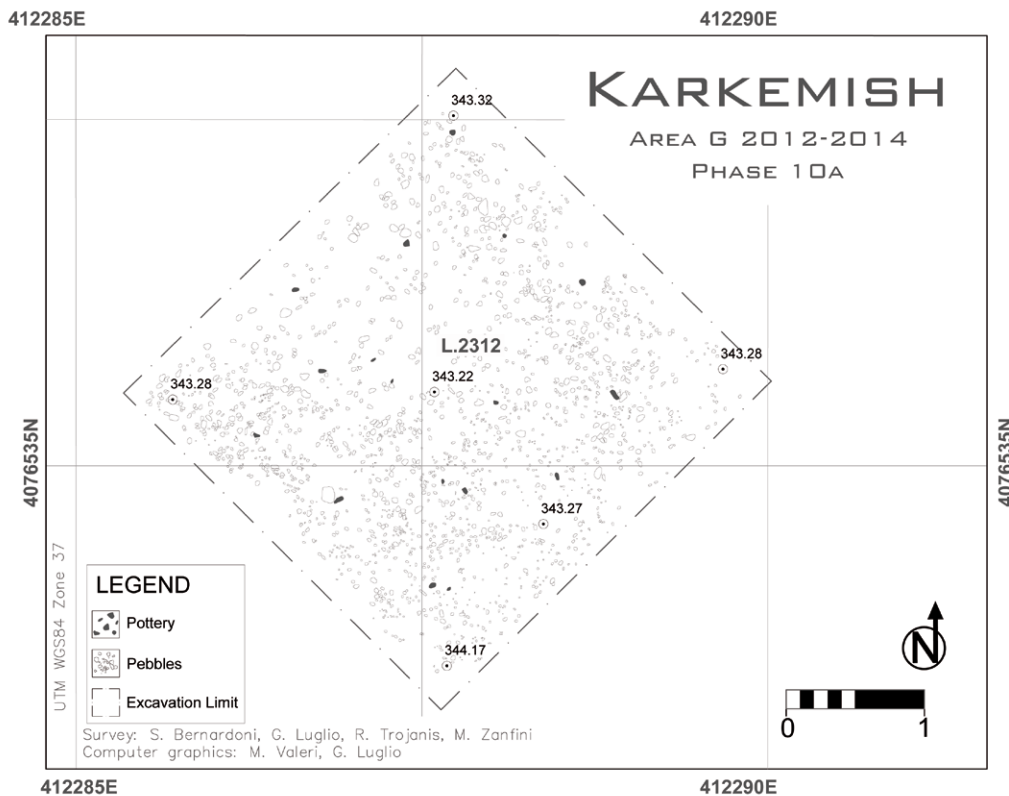


Fig. 3.6. Plan of phase 10a, Iron Age II.

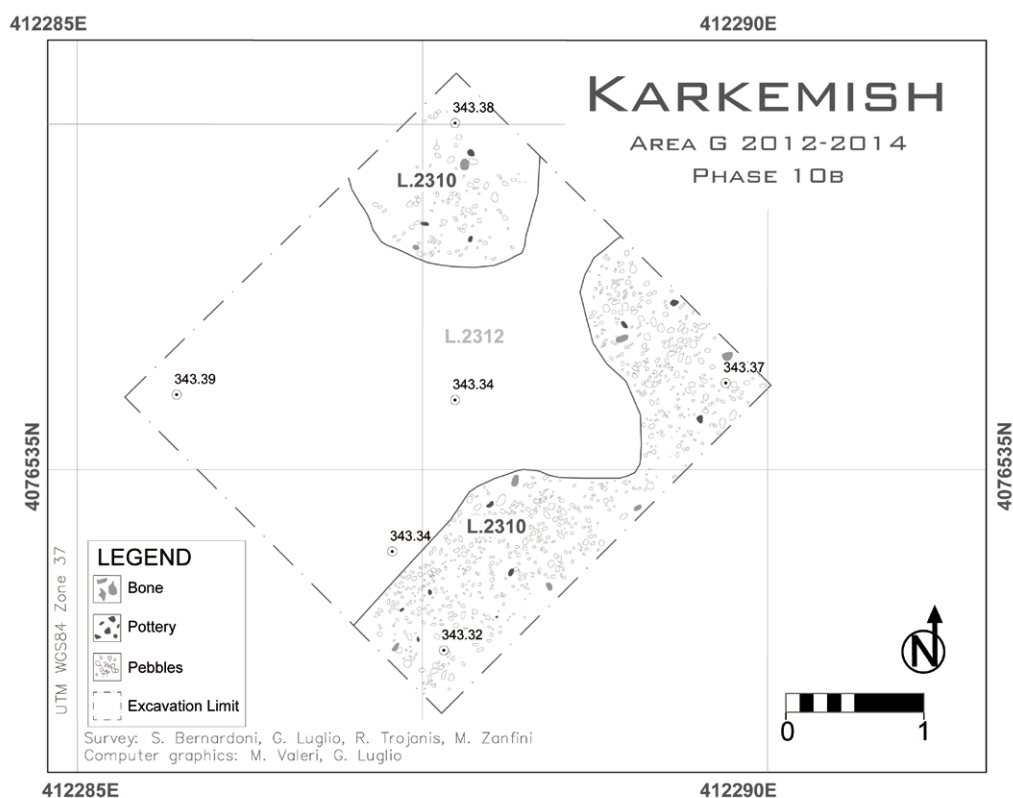


Fig. 3.7. Plan of phase 10b, Iron Age II.

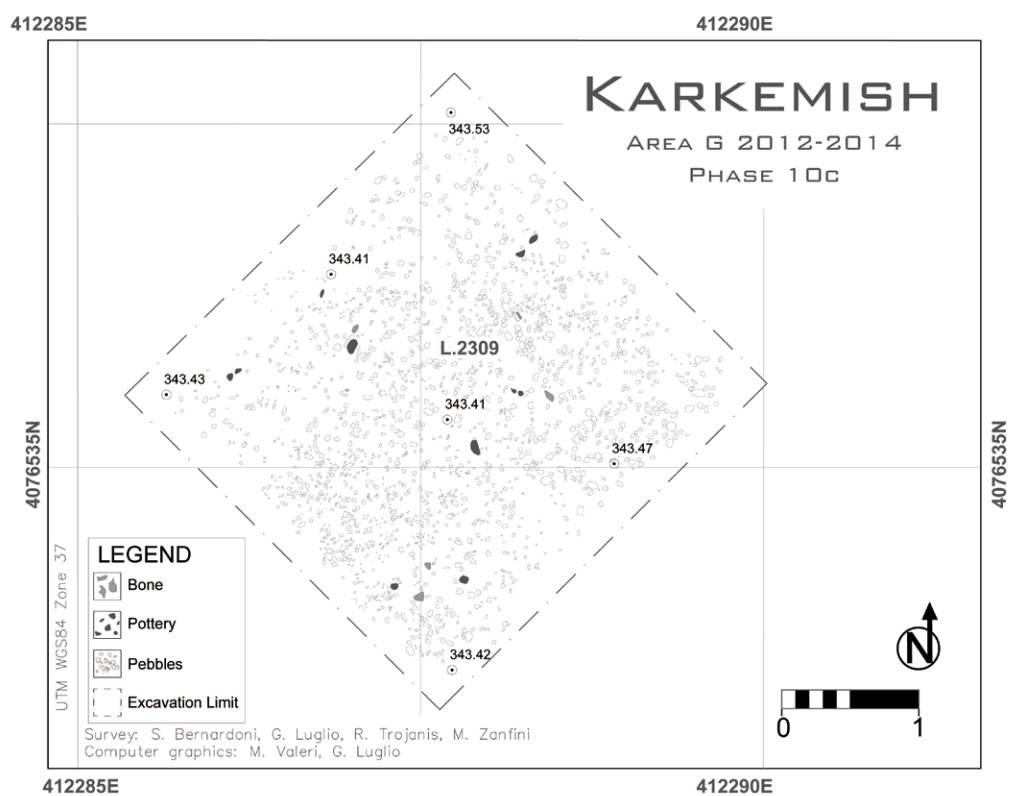


Fig. 3.8. Plan of phase 10c, Iron Age II.

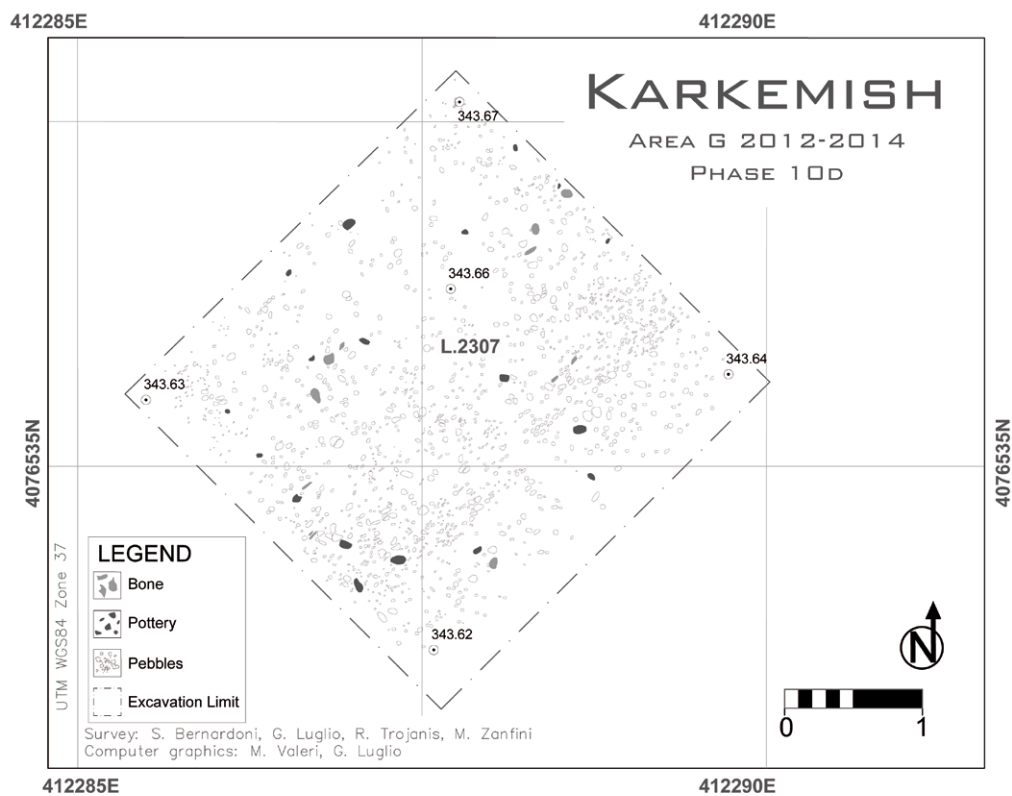


Fig. 3.9. Plan of phase 10d, Iron Age II.

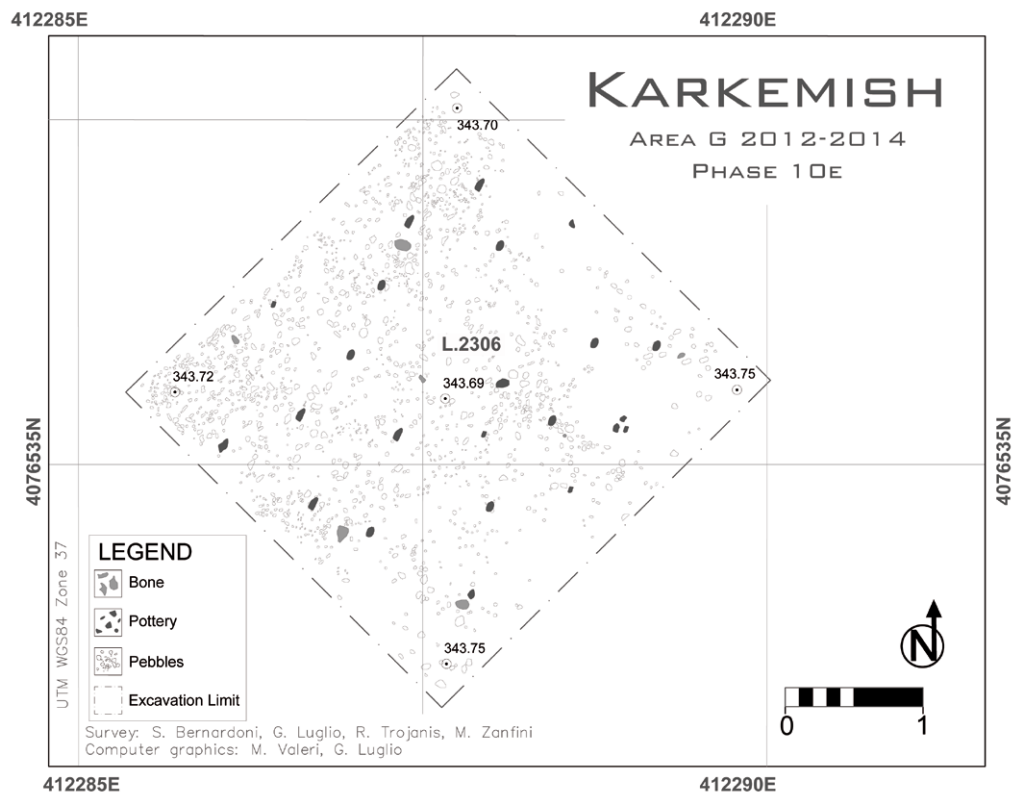


Fig. 3.10. Plan of phase 10e, Iron Age II.

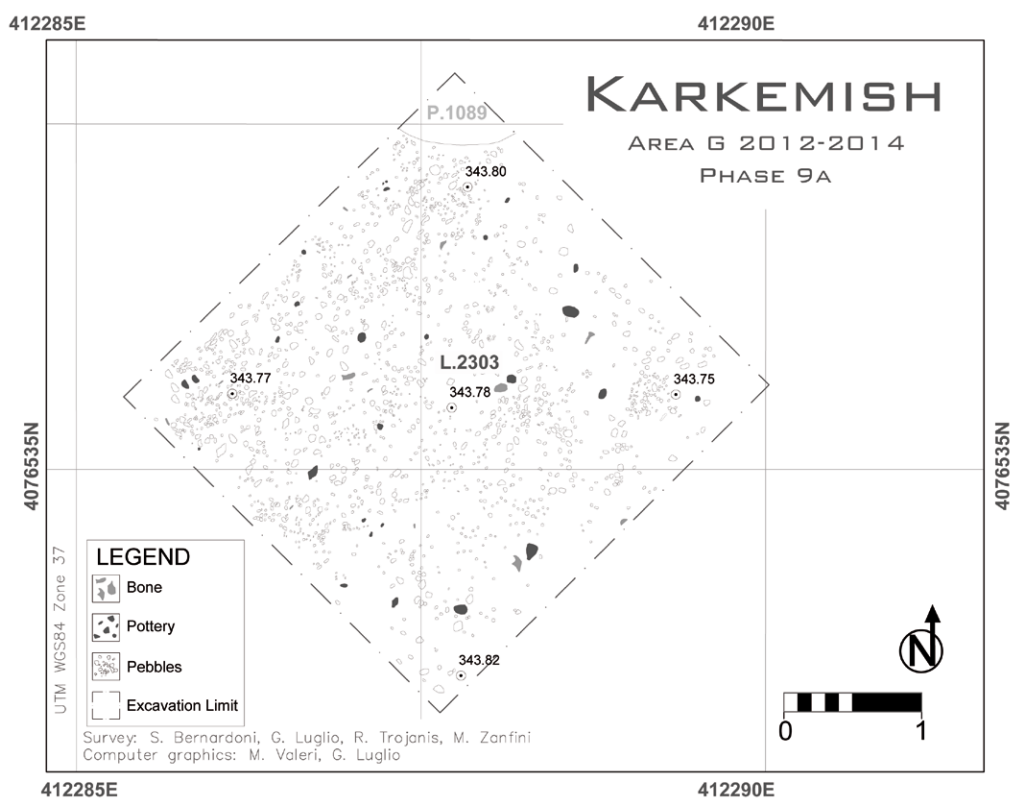


Fig. 3.11. Plan of phase 9a, Iron Age II.

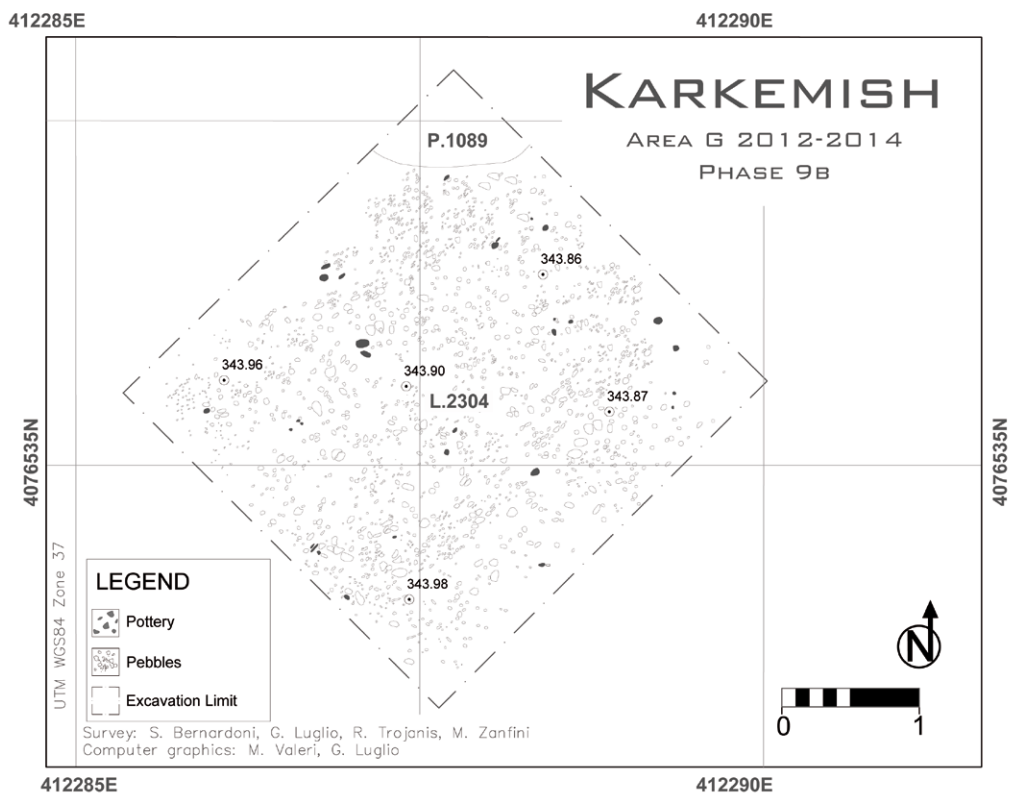


Fig. 3.12. Plan of phase 9b, Iron Age II.

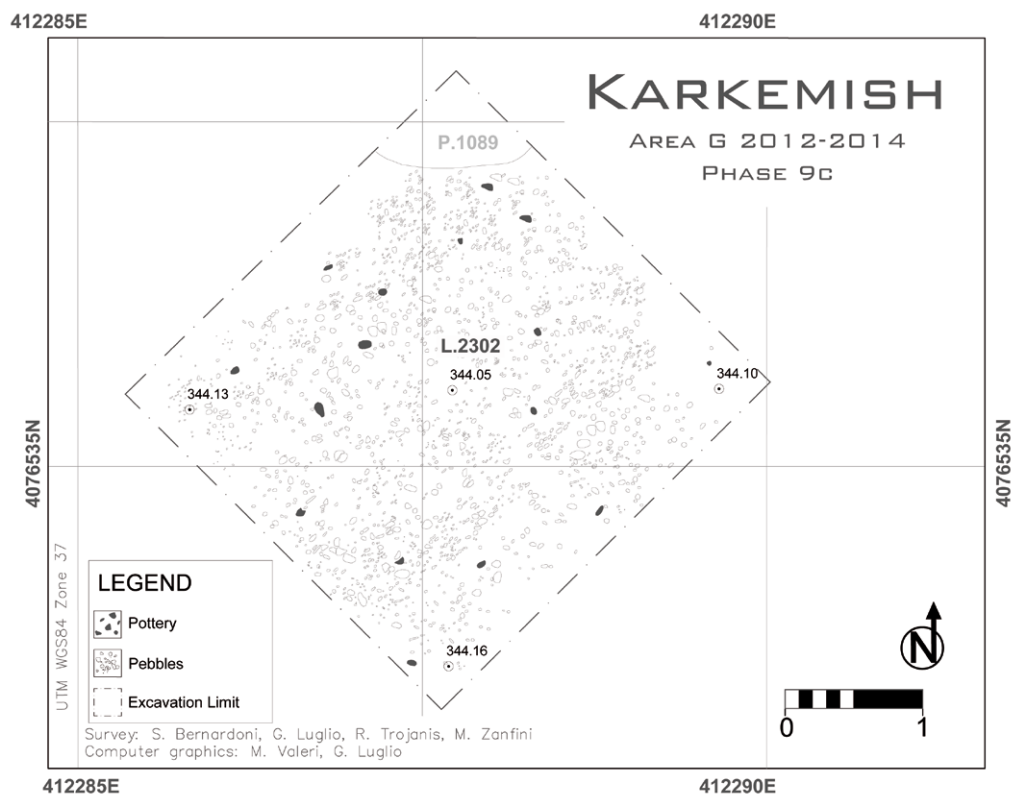


Fig. 3.13. Plan of phase 9c, Iron Age II.

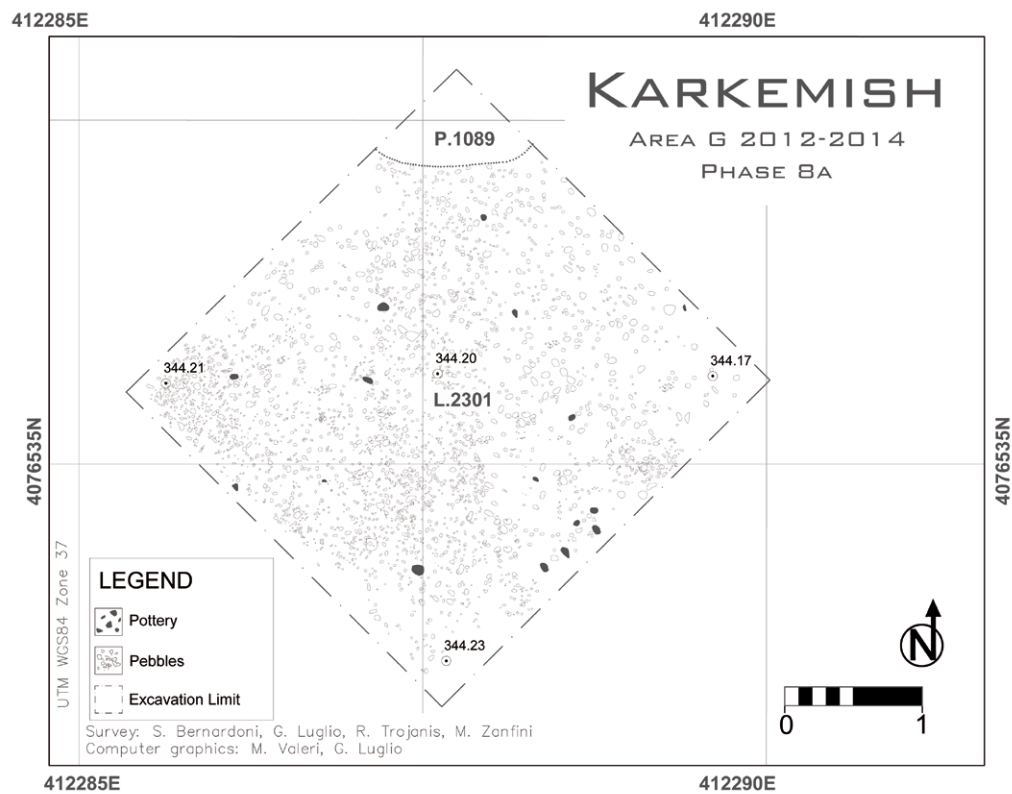


Fig. 3.14. Plan of phase 8a, Iron Age III.

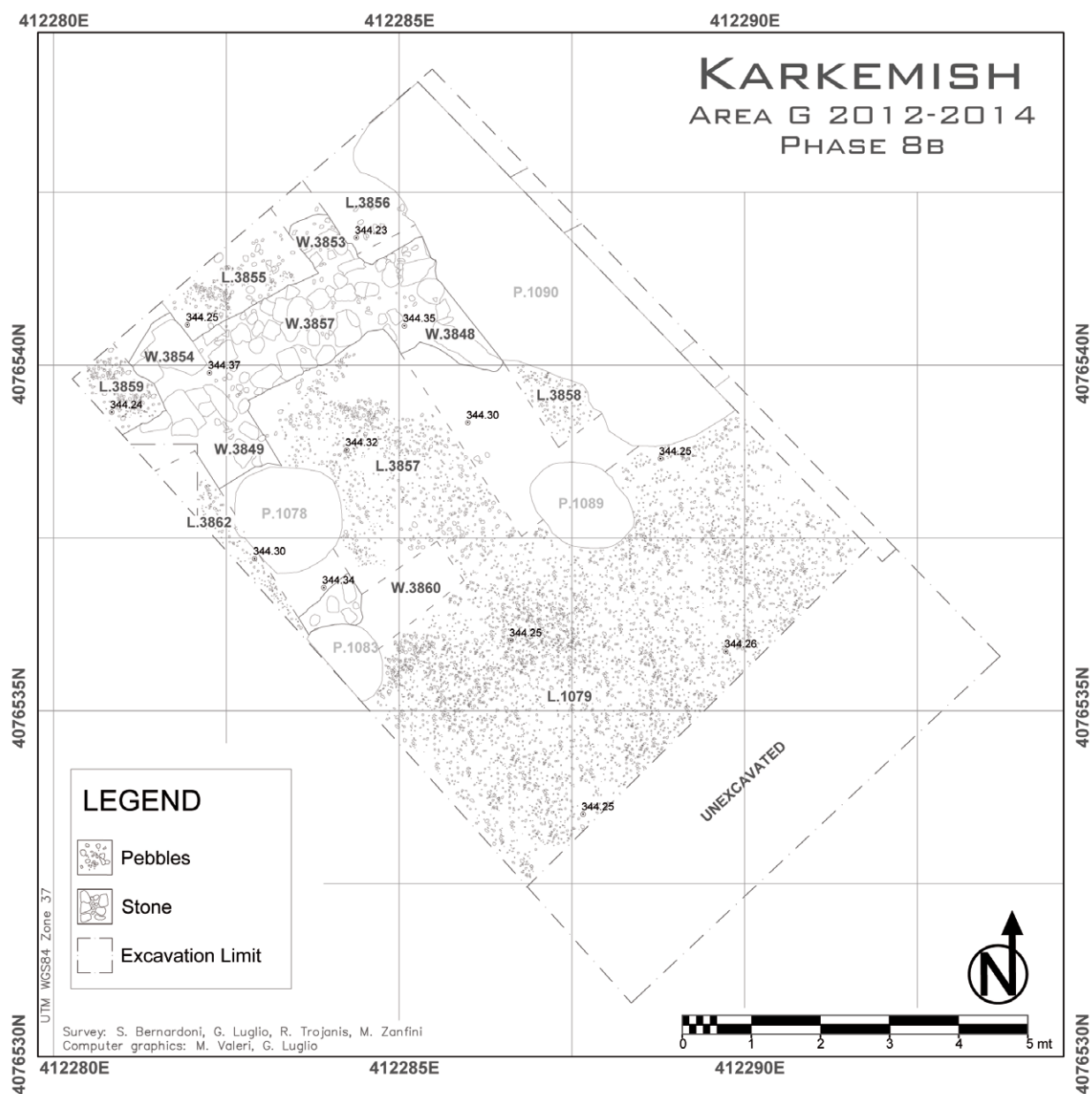


Fig. 3.15. Plan of phase 8b, Iron Age III.

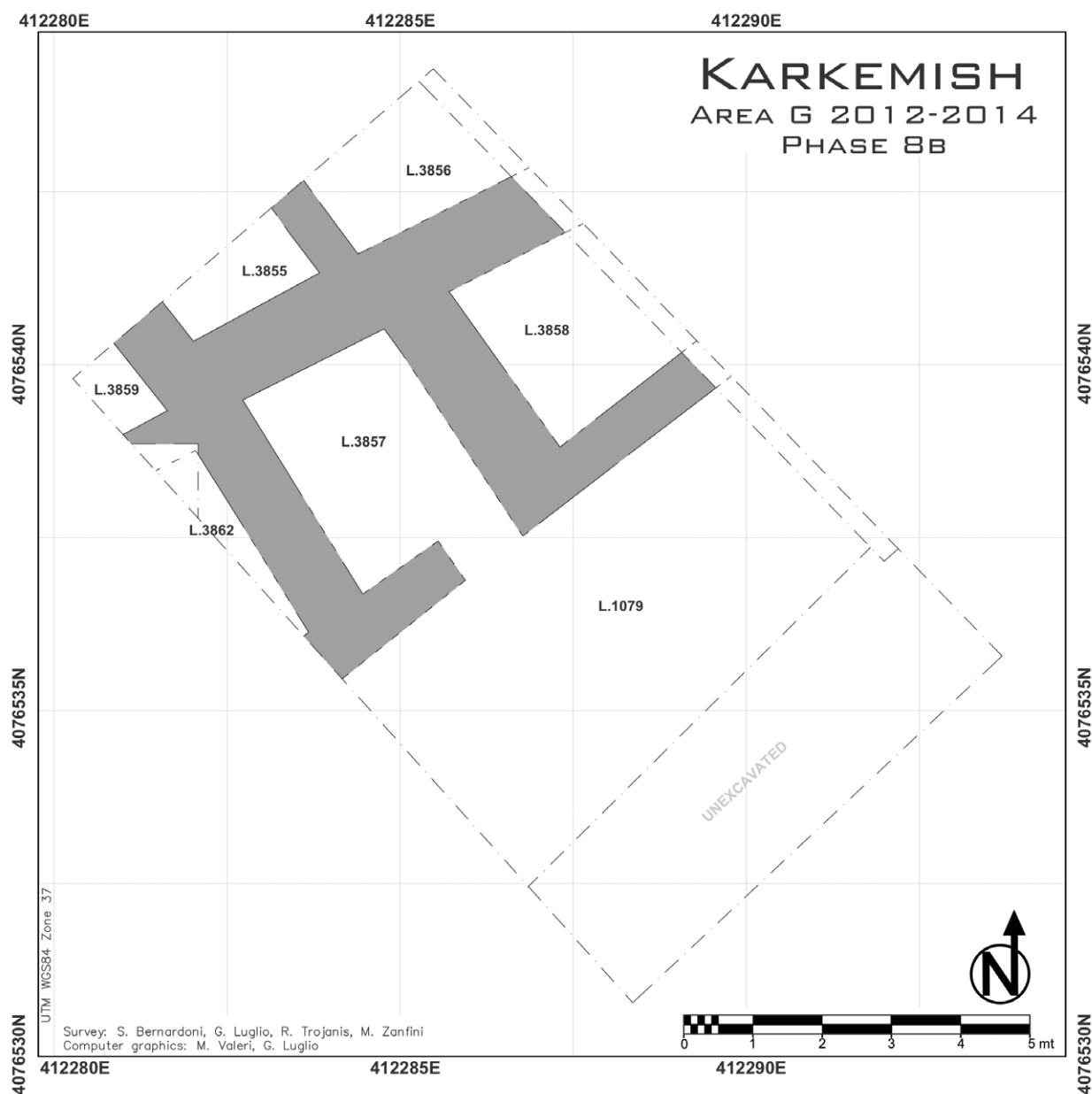


Fig. 3.16. Schematic reconstruction of phase 8b, Iron Age III.

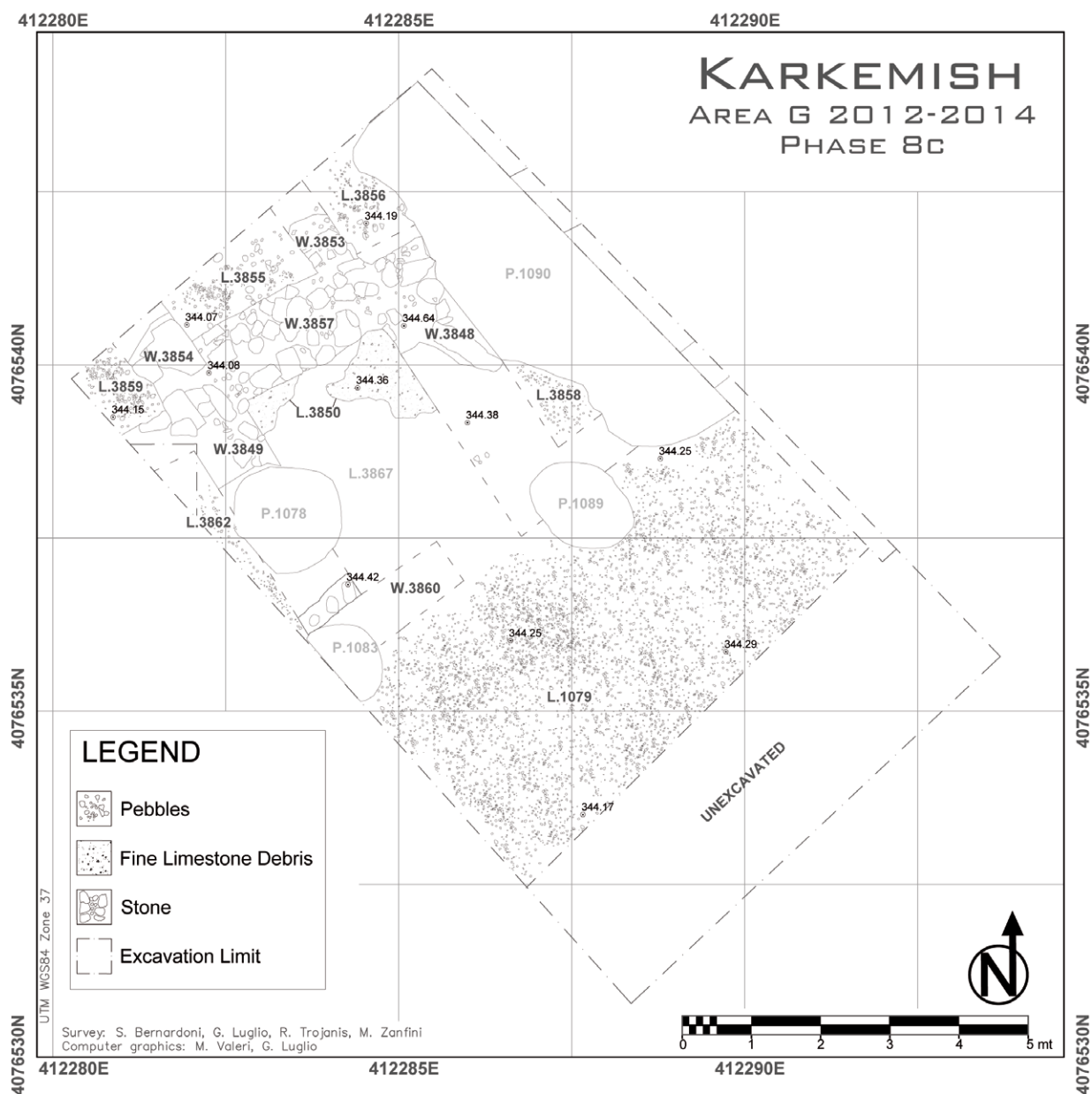


Fig. 3.17a. Plan of phase 8c, Iron Age III.

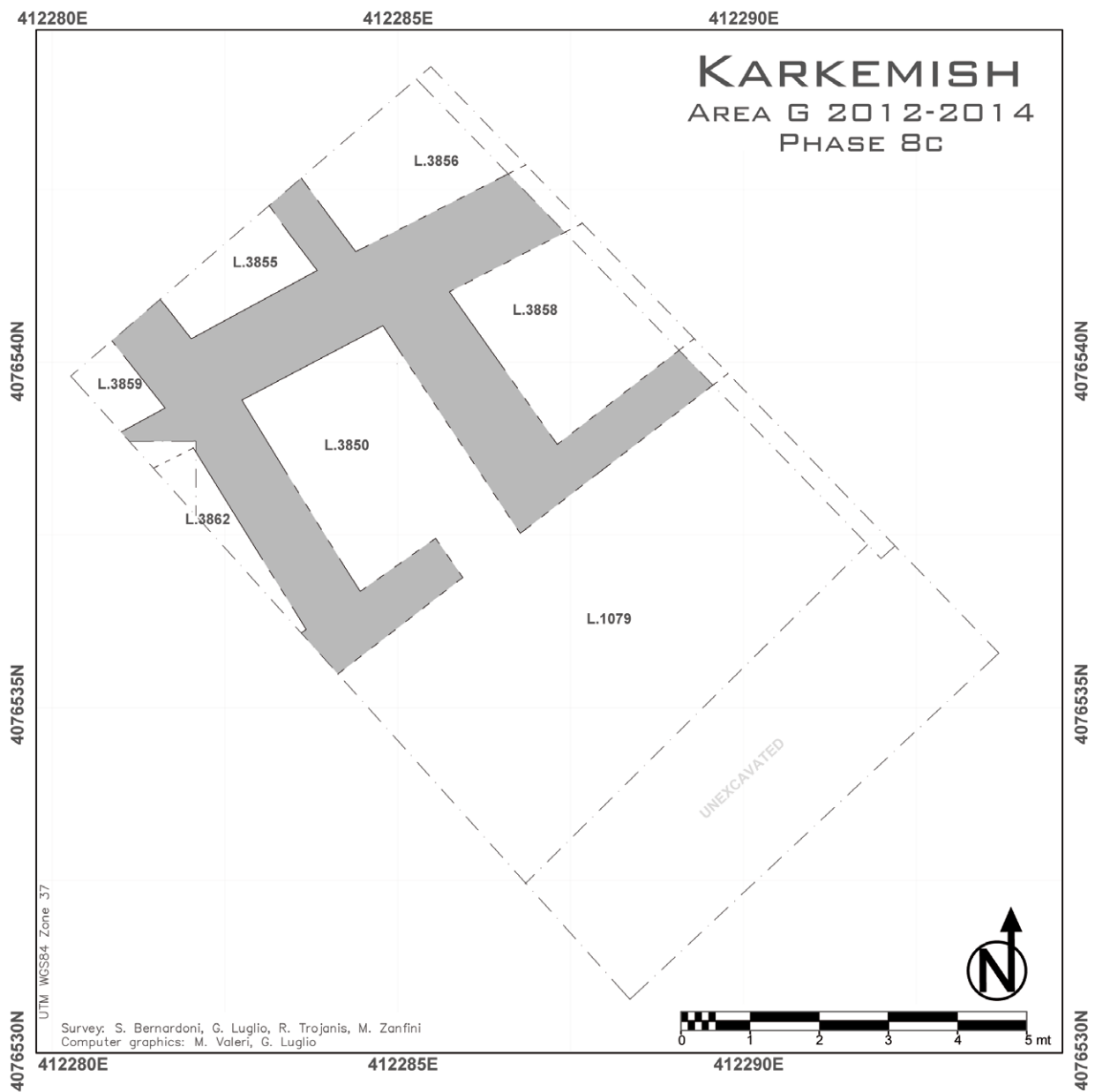


Fig. 3.17b. Schematic reconstruction of phase 8c, Iron Age III.

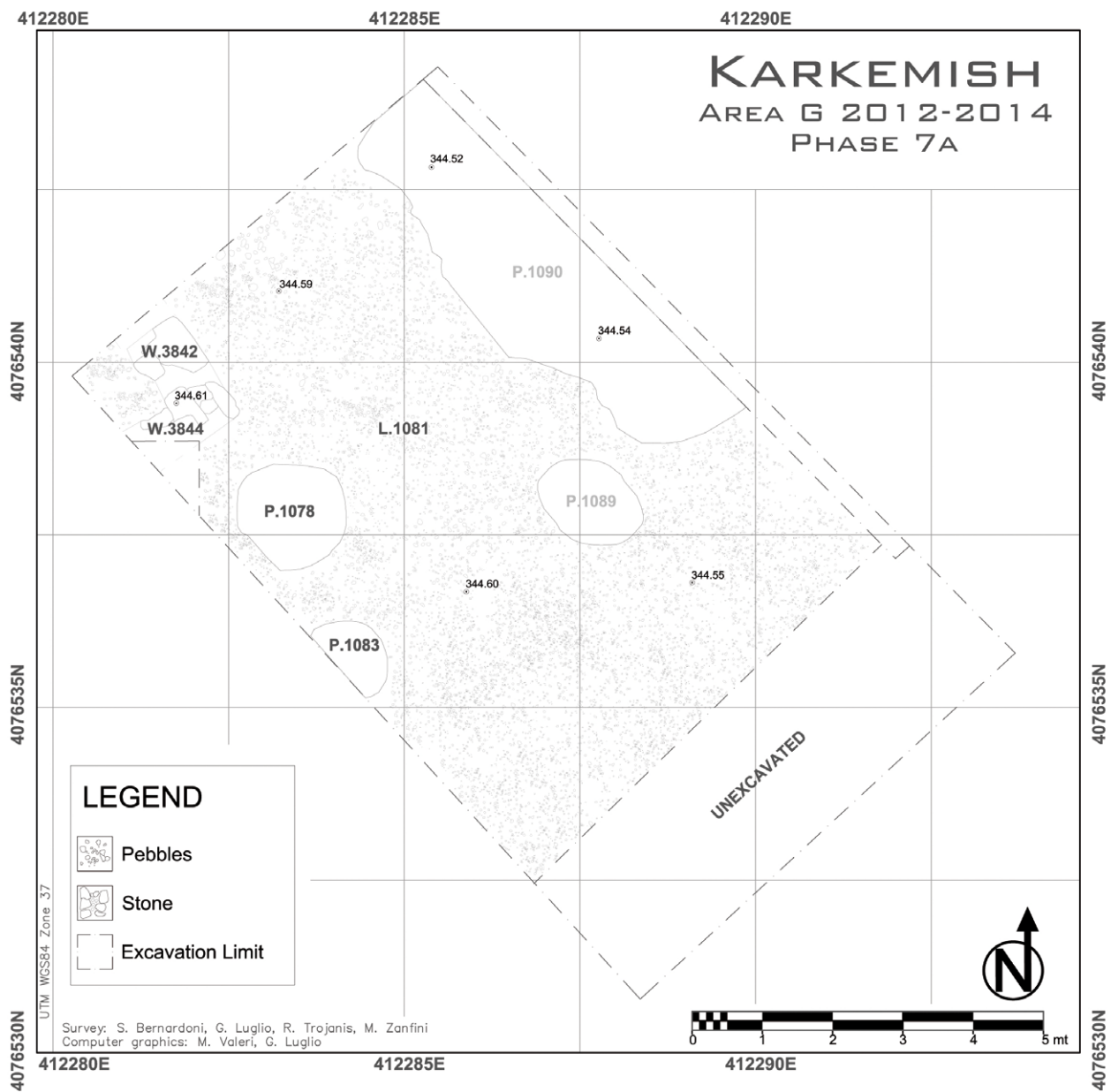


Fig. 3.18. Plan of phase 7a, Iron Age III.

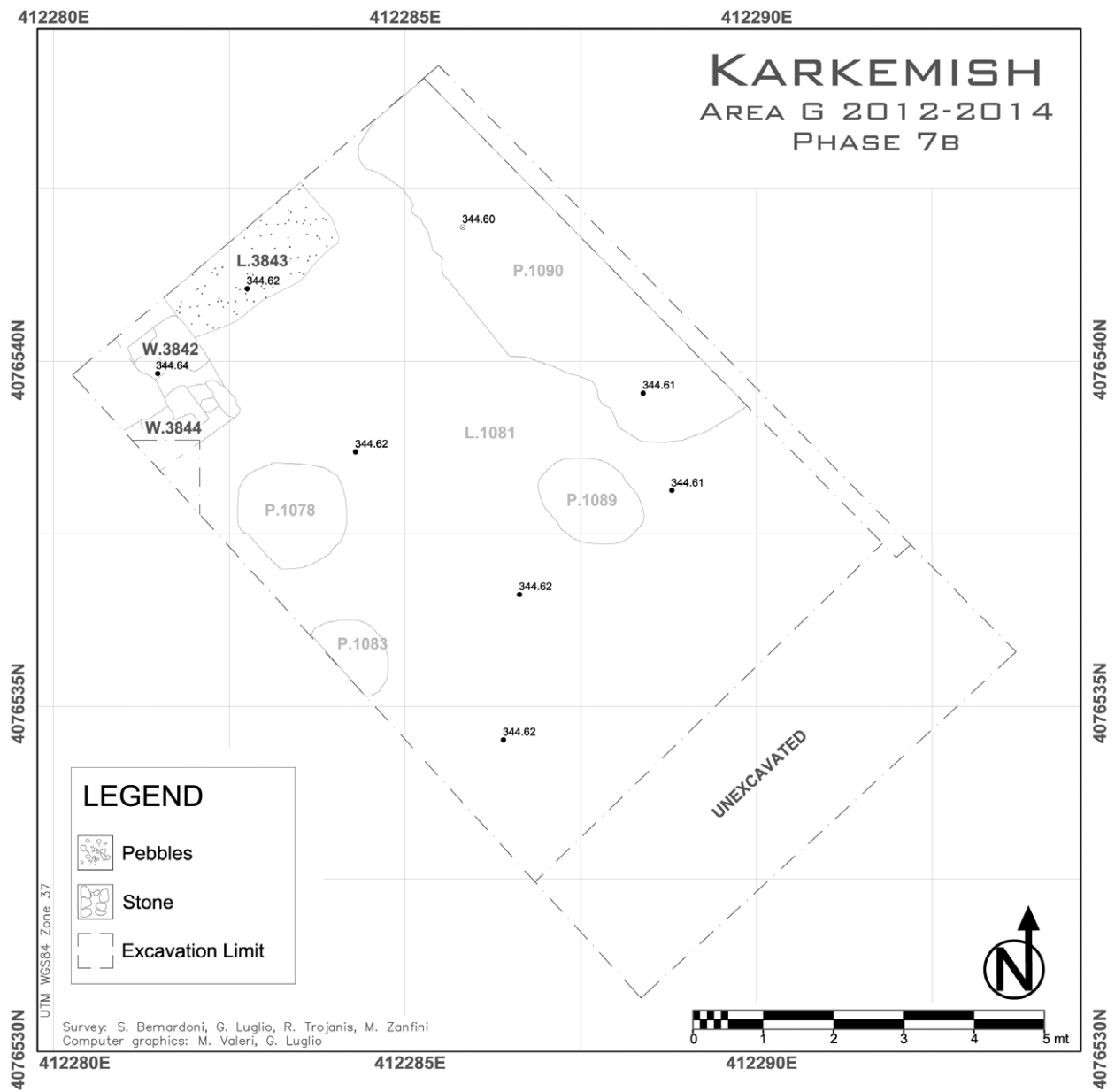


Fig. 3.19. Plan of phase 7b, Iron Age III.

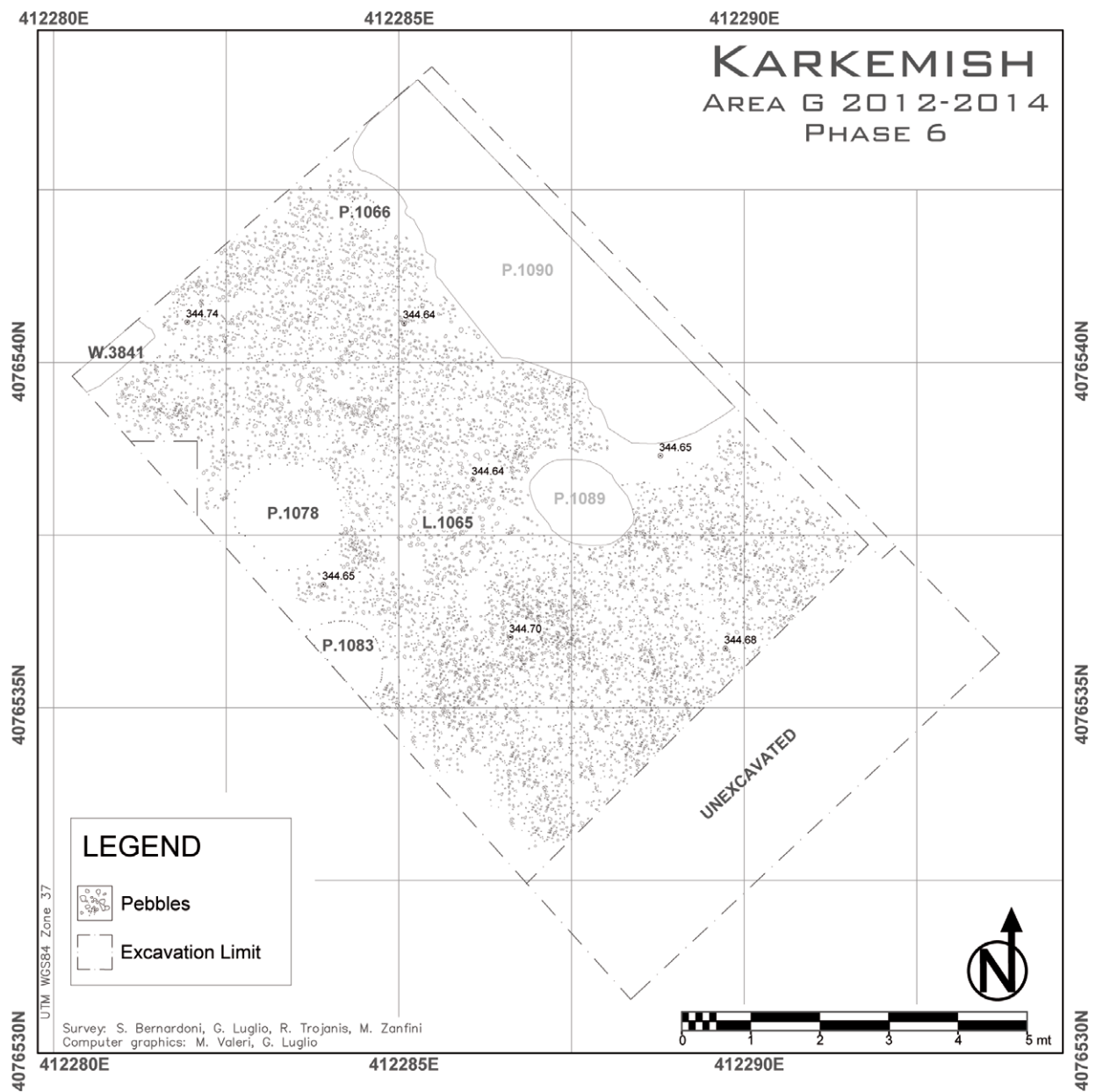


Fig. 3.20. Plan of phase 6, Iron Age III.

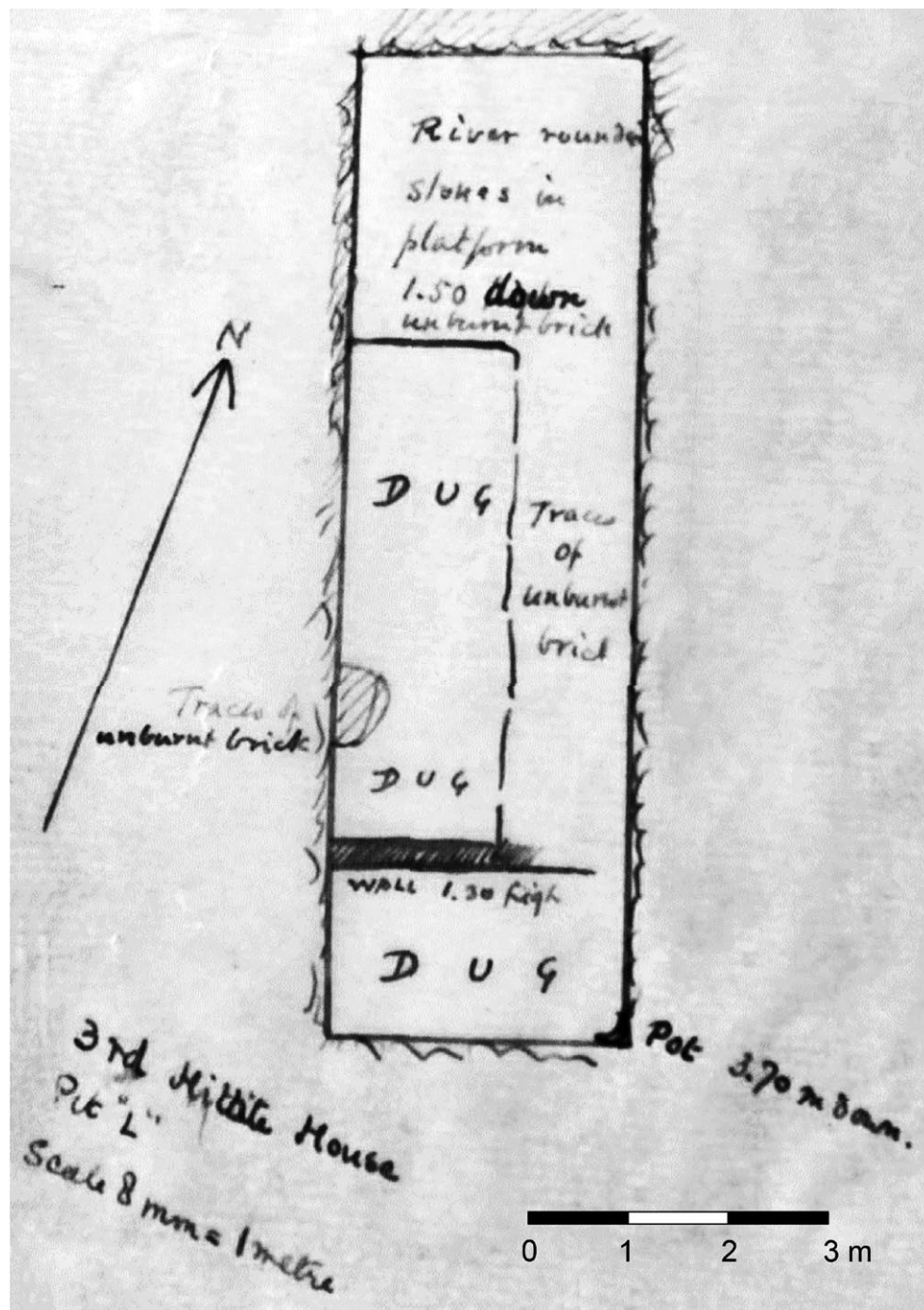


Fig. 3.21. Plan of the "Third Hittite House" excavated in Pit L (from R.C. Thompson's and T.E. Lawrence's unpublished 1911 report, page 70 bottom, archives of the Middle East Department, by courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum).

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.13.P.519/10	12a	L.2319	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	-
2	KH.13.P.519/8	12a	L.2319	W	H	Ma3	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	-
3	KH.13.P.519/14	12a	L.2319	W	H	Ma2	5YR 6/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
4	KH.13.P.519/7	12a	L.2319	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
5	KH.13.P.519/13	12a	L.2319	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
6	KH.13.P.519/12	12a	L.2319	W	H	Ma3	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
7	KH.13.P.519/9	12a	L.2319	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 6/3 (C-I/O)	-
8	KH.13.P.519/11	12a	L.2319	W	H	Ma3	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	-
9	KH.13.P.519/6	12a	L.2319	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Reddish
10	KH.13.P.519/3	12a	L.2319	W	H	Ma1	2.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	-
11	KH.13.P.519/4	12a	L.2319	W	H	Ma2	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
12	KH.13.P.519/1	12a	L.2319	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip-Burn. Whitish
13	KH.13.P.519/2	12a	L.2319	W	H	Ma2	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
14	KH.13.P.519/5	12a	L.2319	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 5/1 (C-I/O)	Burnished

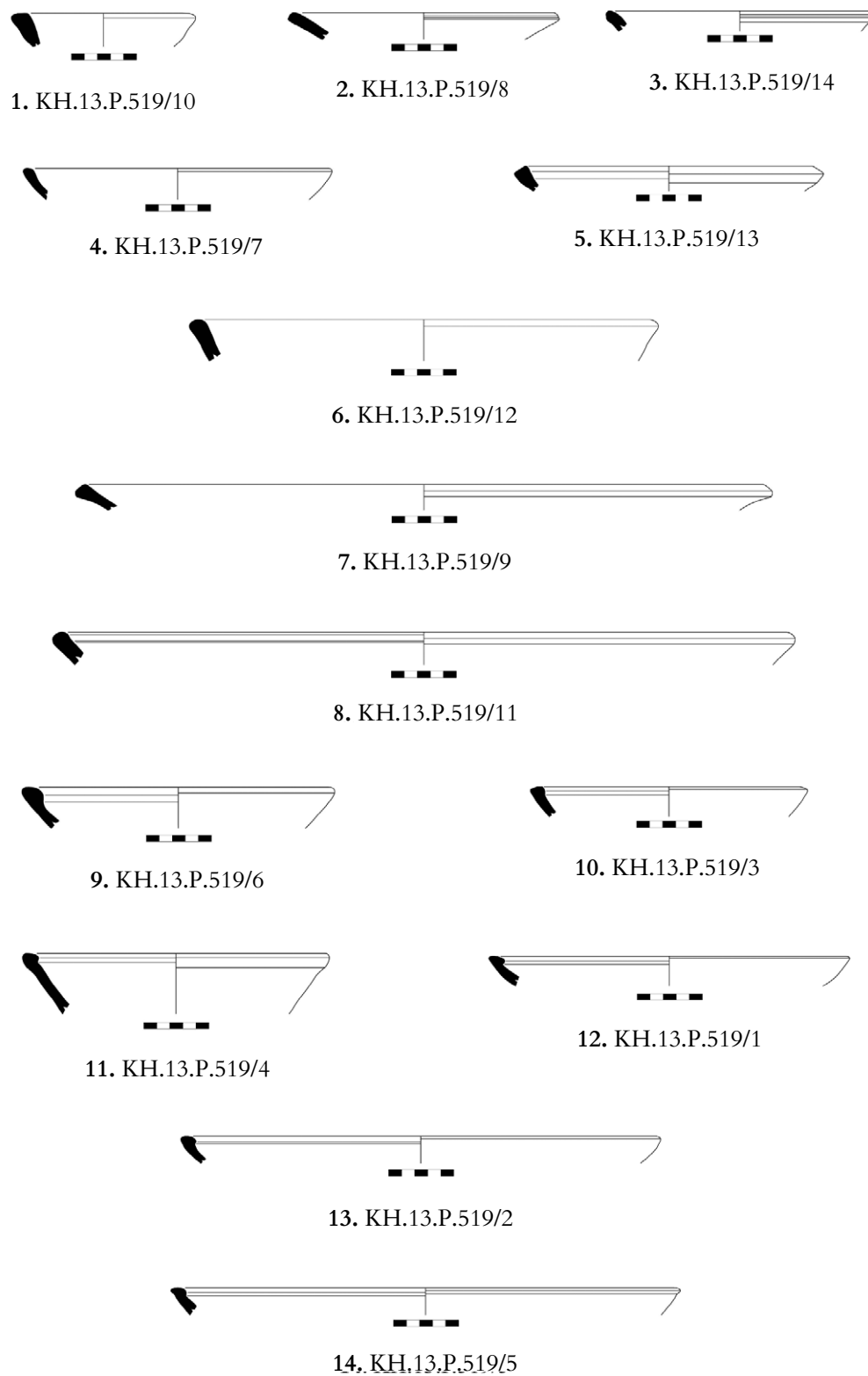


Fig. 3.22. Pottery assemblage from L.2319, phase 12a, Iron Age I.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.13.P.519/28	12a	L.2319	W	L	Mb3	5YR 5/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Reddish
2	KH.13.P.519/15	12a	L.2319	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
3	KH.13.P.519/17	12a	L.2319	W	H	Ma3	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Reddish
4	KH.13.P.519/18	12a	L.2319	W	H	Ma2	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
5	KH.13.P.519/30	12a	L.2319	W	L	Ma2	2.5YR 4/1 (C-I/O)	Burnished
6	KH.13.P.519/16	12a	L.2319	W	H	Mb2	7.5YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	Slip-Burn. Whitish
7	KH.13.P.519/20	12A	L.2319	W	H	Ma3	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
8	KH.13.P.519/19	12a	L.2319	W	H	Ma3	5YR 6/3 (C-I/O)	Slip-Burn. Reddish; Grooved
9	KH.13.P.519/32	12a	L.2319	W	M	Mb3	5YR 6/4 (C-I/O)	Burnished
10	KH.13.P.519/33	12a	L.2319	W	M	Mb3	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	-
11	KH.13.P.519/24	12a	L.2319	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip-Burn. Reddish
12	KH.13.P.519/23	12a	L.2319	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip-Burn. Reddish
13	KH.13.P.519/22	12a	L.2319	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
14	KH.13.P.519/27	12a	L.2319	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 5/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Reddish
15	KH.13.P.519/26	12a	L.2319	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip-Burn. Whitish
16	KH.13.P.519/25	12a	L.2319	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 6/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish

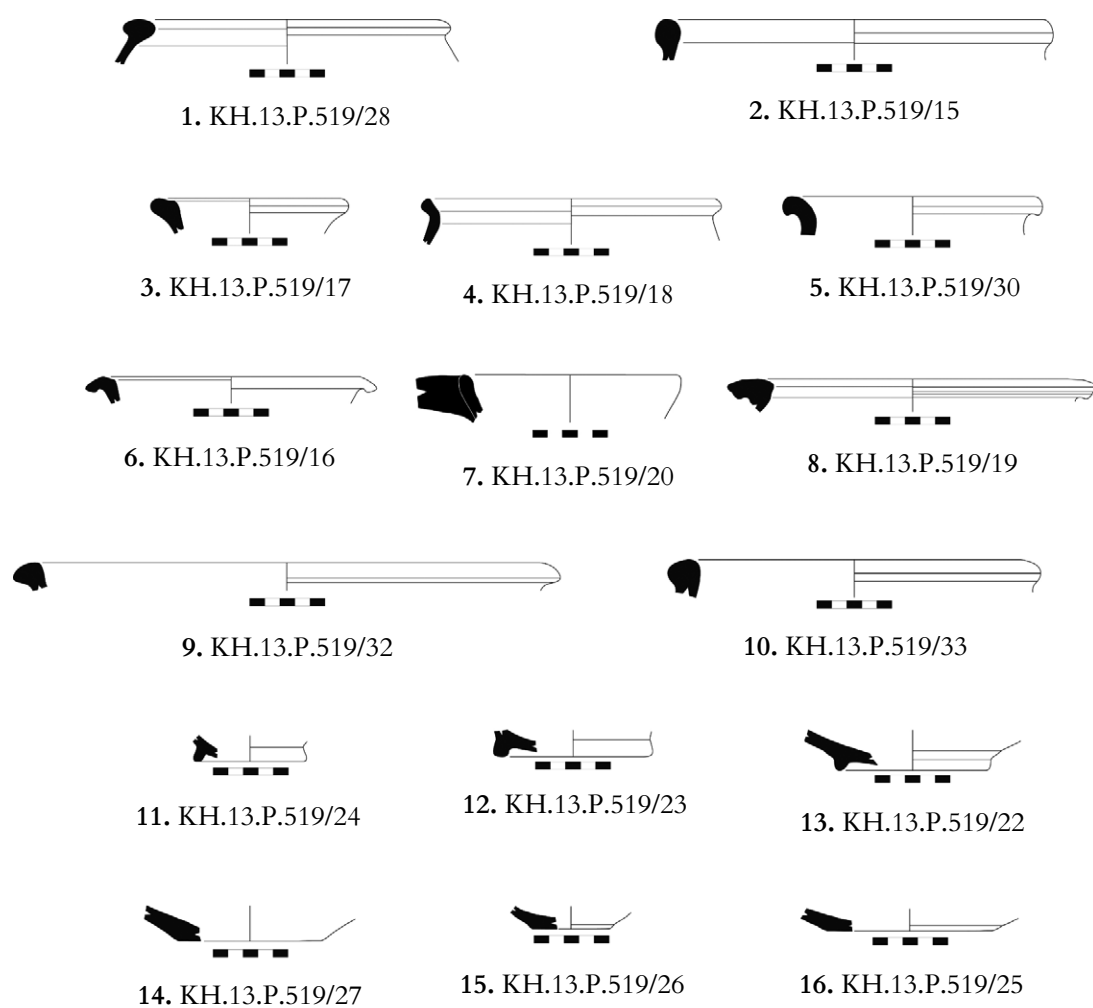


Fig. 3.23. Pottery assemblage from L.2319, phase 12a, Iron Age I.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.13.P.518/1	12b	L.2318	W	M	Ma1	10YR 7/3 (I/O) 7.5YR 7/4 (C)	Grooved
2	KH.13.P.518/2	12b	L.2318	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Burnished
3	KH.13.P.518/3	12b	L.2318	W	H	Ma2	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	-
4	KH.13.P.518/20	12b	L.2318	W	H	Ya2	2.5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	-
5	KH.13.P.518/5	12b	L.2318	W	M	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (I/O) 5YR 6/3 (C)	-
6	KH.13.P.518/6	12b	L.2318	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
7	KH.13.P.518/7	12b	L.2318	W	H	Ma1	10YR 6/2 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
8	KH.13.P.518/8	12b	L.2318	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
9	KH.13.P.518/9	12b	L.2318	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C.I/O)	-
10	KH.13.P.518/10	12b	L.2318	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
11	KH.13.P.518/11	12b	L.2318	W	M	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (I/O) 5YR 7/4 (C)	-
12	KH.13.P.518/12	12b	L.2318	W	M	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (I/O) 7.5YR 7/3 (C)	-
13	KH.13.P.518/13	12b	L.2318	W	H	Ma1	2.5YR 7/4 (I/O) 5YR 7/3 (C)	-
14	KH.13.P.518/14	12b	L.2318	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	-
15	KH.13.P.518/18	12b	L.2318	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
16	KH.13.P.518/16	12b	L.2318	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Reddish

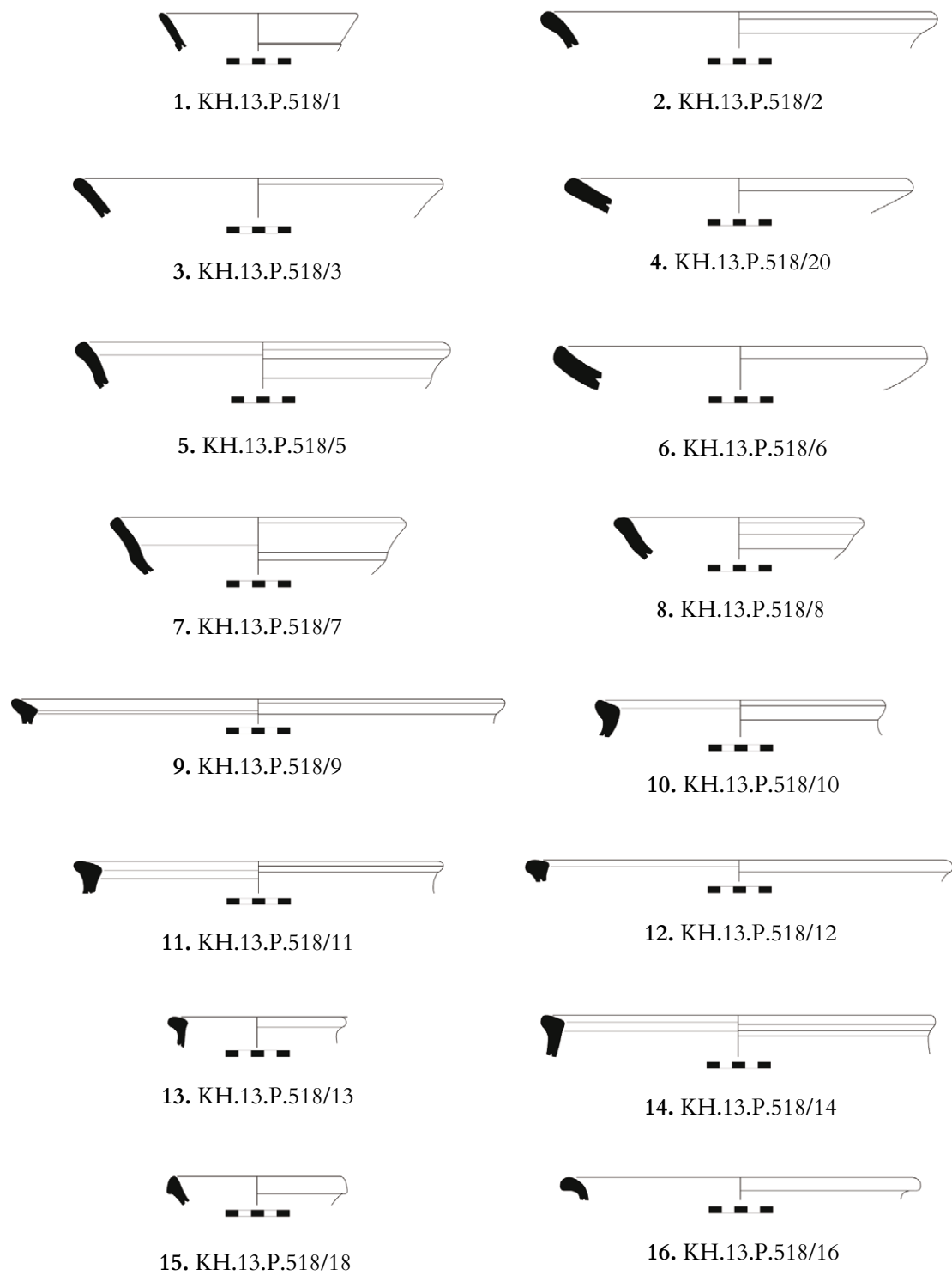


Fig. 3.24. Pottery assemblage from L.2318, phase 12b, Iron Age I.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.13.P.518/4	12b	L.2318	W	M	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (I/O) 5YR 7/3 (C)	-
2	KH.13.P.518/19	12b	L.2318	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
3	KH.13.P.518/21	12b	L.2318	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
4	KH.13.P.518/22	12b	L.2318	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
5	KH.13.P.518/23	12b	L.2318	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
6	KH.13.P.518/24	12b	L.2318	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	-
7	KH.13.P.518/25	12b	L.2318	W	M	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (I/O) 10YR 7/3 (C)	-
8	KH.13.P.518/26	12b	L.2318	W	M	Ma2	7.5YR 7/4 (I/O) 10YR 7/3 (C)	-
9	KH.13.P.518/27	12b	L.2318	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
10	KH.13.P.518/28	12b	L.2318	W	H	Ya2	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
11	KH.13.P.518/29	12b	L.2318	W	H	Ya2	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish

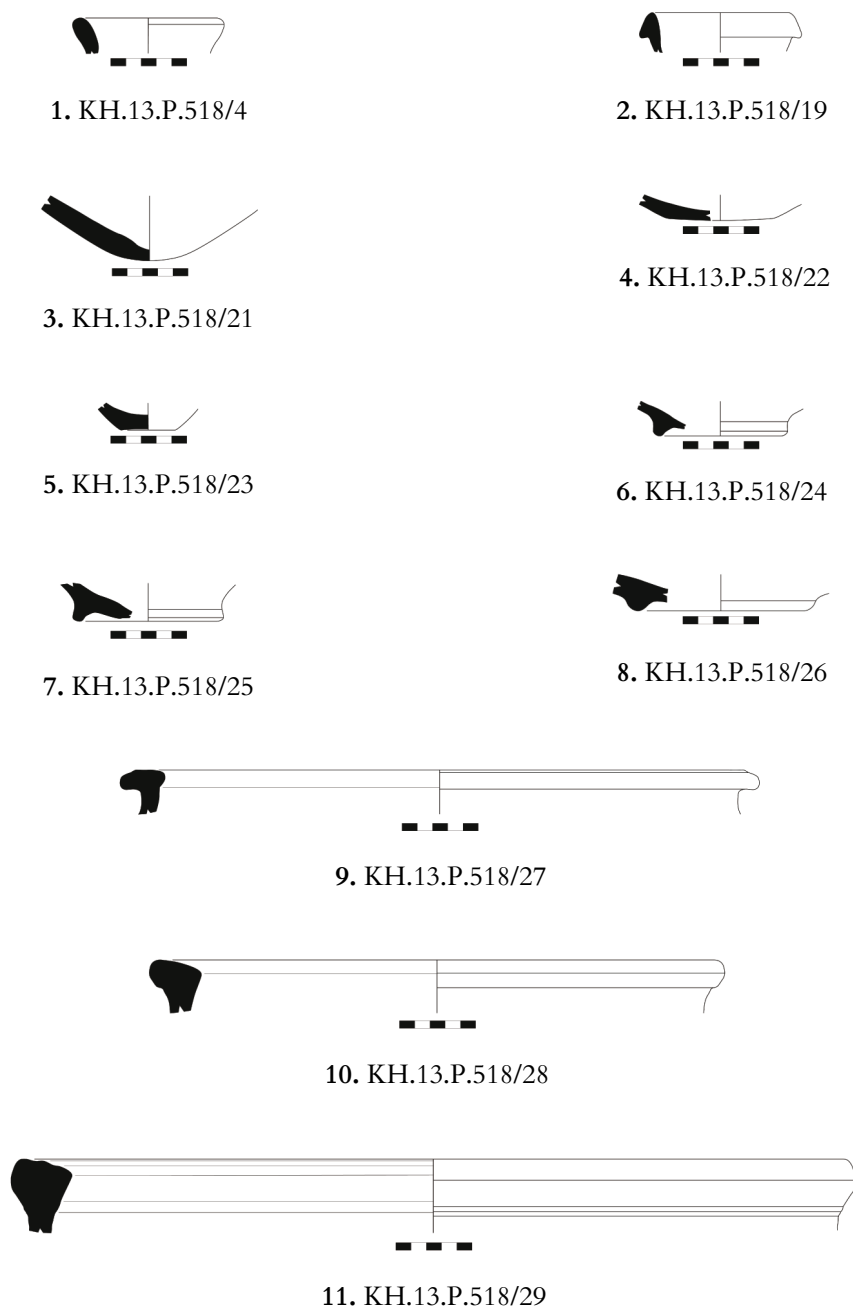


Fig. 3.25. Pottery assemblage from L.2318, phase 12b, Iron Age I.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.13.P.516/2	12b	F.2316	W	M	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (O) 7.5YR 6/1 (I)	-
2	KH.13.P.516/6	12b	F.2316	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip-Burn. Reddish
3	KH.13.P.516/5	12b	F.2316	W	L	Mb2	10YR 5/2 (C-I/O)	-
4	KH.13.P.516/4	12b	F.2316	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
5	KH.13.P.516/3	12b	F.2316	W	H	Mb1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
6	KH.13.P.516/1	12b	F.2316	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
7	KH.13.P.516/7	12b	F.2316	W	H	Ma1	5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Slip-Burn Whitish
8	KH.13.P.516/8	12b	F.2316	W	H	Mb1	10YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	-
9	KH.13.P.516/9	12b	F.2316	W	L	Mb2	10YR 5/2 (C-I/O)	-
10	KH.13.P.516/10	12b	F.2316	W	M	Ma2	10YR 8/6 (I/O) 10YR 7/2 (C)	Slip Reddish

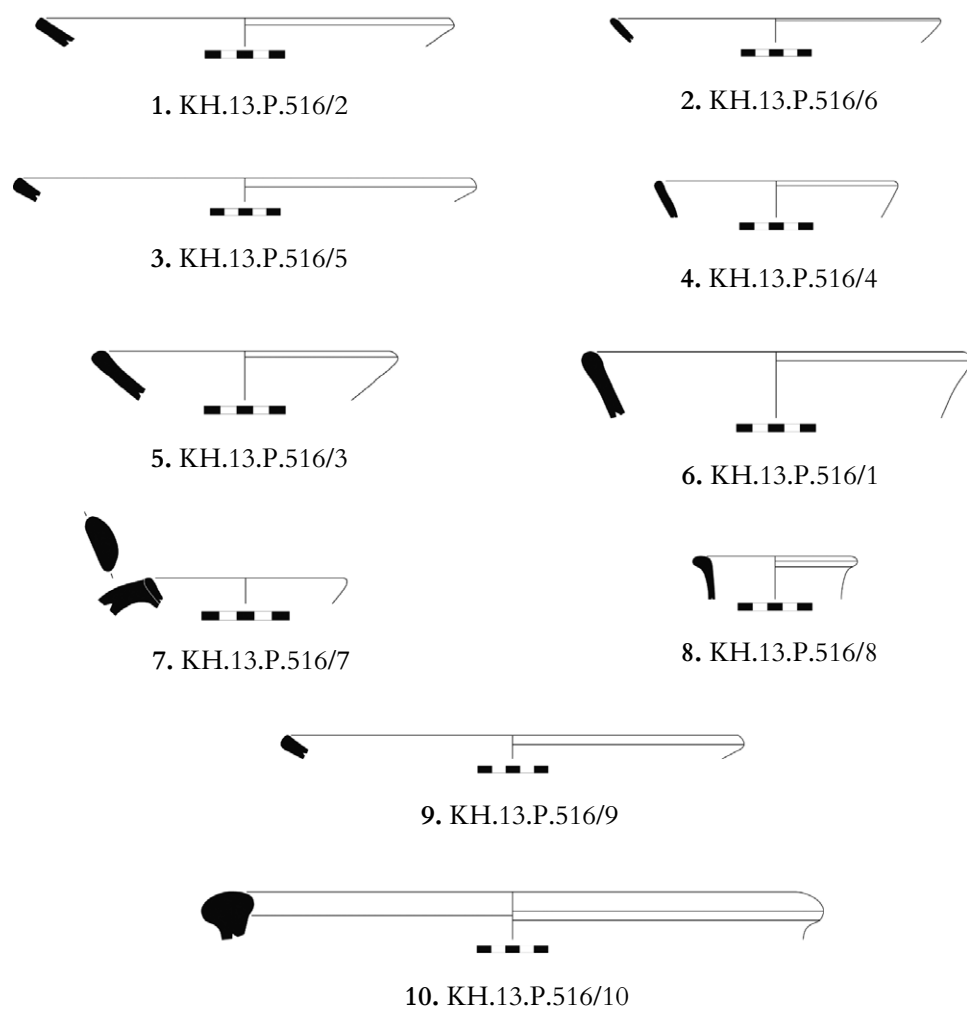


Fig. 3.26. Pottery assemblage from F.2316, phase 12b, Iron Age I.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.13.P.515/1	12c	L.2315	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
2	KH.13.P.515/2	12c	L.2315	W	M	Ma1	2.5YR 6/8 (O) 7.5YR 6/3 (I)	-
3	KH.13.P.515/3	12c	L.2315	W	M	Ma1	5YR 6/4 (O) 5YR 6/3 (I)	-
4	KH.13.P.515/4	12c	L.2315	W	H	Ma1	5YR 6/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
5	KH.13.P.515/5	12c	L.2315	W	M	Ma1	5YR 6/4 (O) 5YR 6/1 (I)	-
6	KH.13.P.515/6	12c	L.2315	W	H	Ma1	5YR 6/4 (C-I/O)	-
7	KH.13.P.515/7	12c	L.2315	W	M	Ma1	2.5YR 6/6 (O) 5YR 7/6 (I)	Slip Whitish
8	KH.13.P.515/8	12c	L.2315	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
9	KH.13.P.515/9	12c	L.2315	W	M	Ma1	2.5YR 6/8 (O) 7.5YR 7/6 (I)	-
10	KH.13.P.515/10	12c	L.2315	W	H	Mb1	5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip-Burn. Whitish
11	KH.13.P.515/11	12c	L.2315	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	-
12	KH.13.P.515/12	12c	L.2315	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
13	KH.13.P.515/15	12c	L.2315	W	H	Ma1	2.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip-Burn. Whitish
14	KH.13.P.515/16	12c	L.2315	W	L	Ma1	2.5YR 5/1 (C-I/O)	-
15	KH.13.P.515/17	12c	L.2315	W	H	Mb2	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Reddish

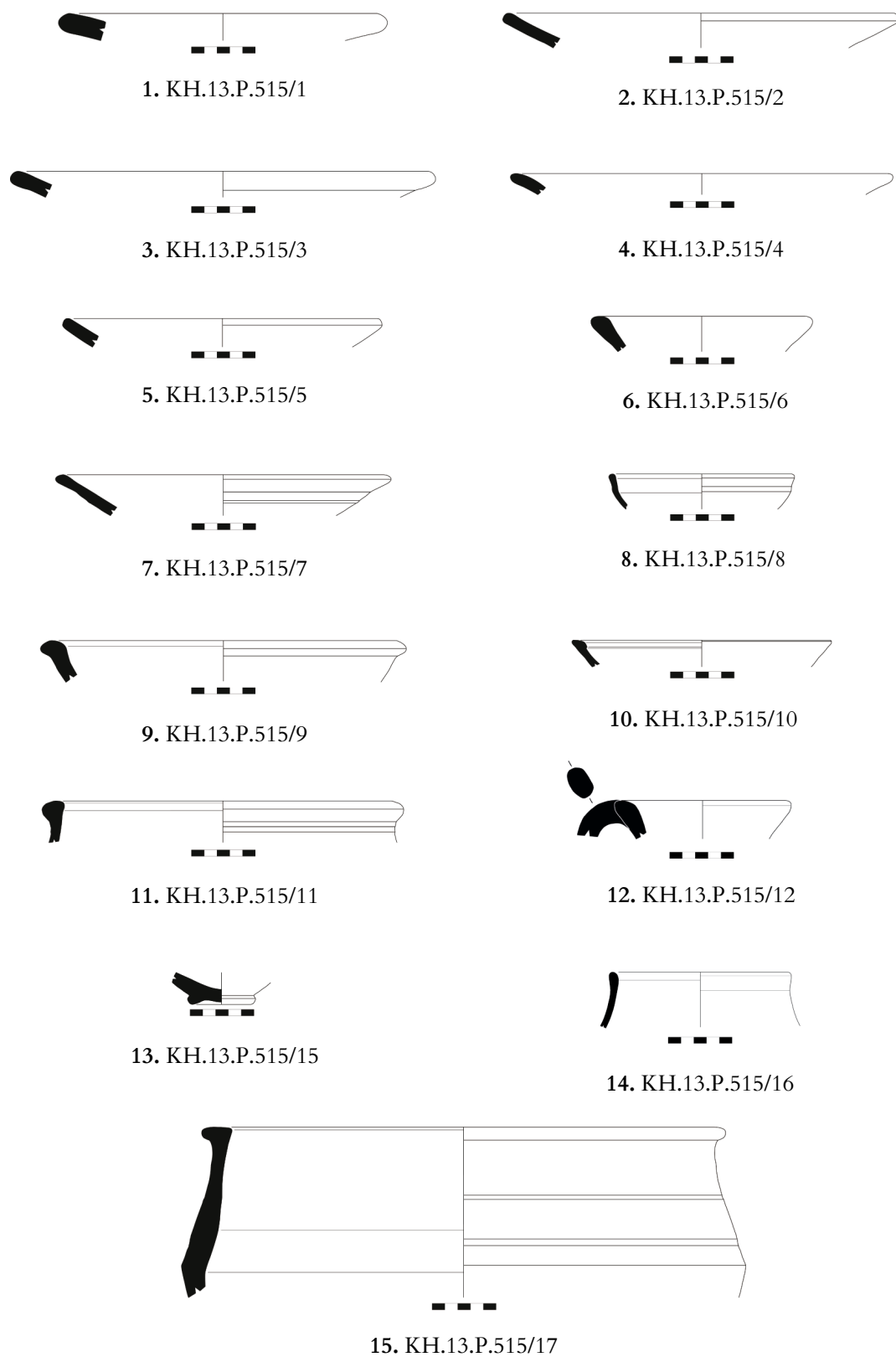


Fig. 3.27. Pottery assemblage from L.2315, phase 12c, Iron Age I.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.13.P.514/11	11a	L.2314	W	M	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (I/O) 10YR 7/6 (C)	-
2	KH.13.P.514/9	11a	L.2314	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Reddish
3	KH.13.P.514/5	11a	L.2314	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
4	KH.13.P.514/2	11a	L.2314	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
5	KH.13.P.514/7	11a	L.2314	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
6	KH.13.P.513/9	11a	L.2314	W	H	Mb1	5YR 7/6 (O) 10YR 7/3 (I)	Slip-Burn. Whitish
7	KH.13.P.514/10	11a	L.2314	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	-
8	KH.13.P.513/7	11a	L.2314	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/3 (O) 10YR 7/4 (I)	-
9	KH.13.P.514/4	11a	L.2314	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
10	KH.13.P.513/8	11a	L.2314	W	H	Ma1	2.5YR 6/6 (O) 10YR 8/4 (I)	-
11	KH.13.P.514/1	11a	L.2314	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
12	KH.13.P.514/3	11a	L.2314	W	M	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (I/O) 7.5YR 7/3 (C)	-
13	KH.13.P.513/6	11a	L.2314	W	H	Mb1	10YR 8/2 (C-I/O)	-
14	KH.13.P.513/2	11a	L.2314	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
15	KH.13.P.513/3	11a	L.2314	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
16	KH.13.P.514/12	11a	L.2314	W	H	Ma2	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Reddish
17	KH.13.P.514/13	11a	L.2314	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Reddish
18	KH.13.P.513/1	11a	L.2314	W	H	Ma1	5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	-

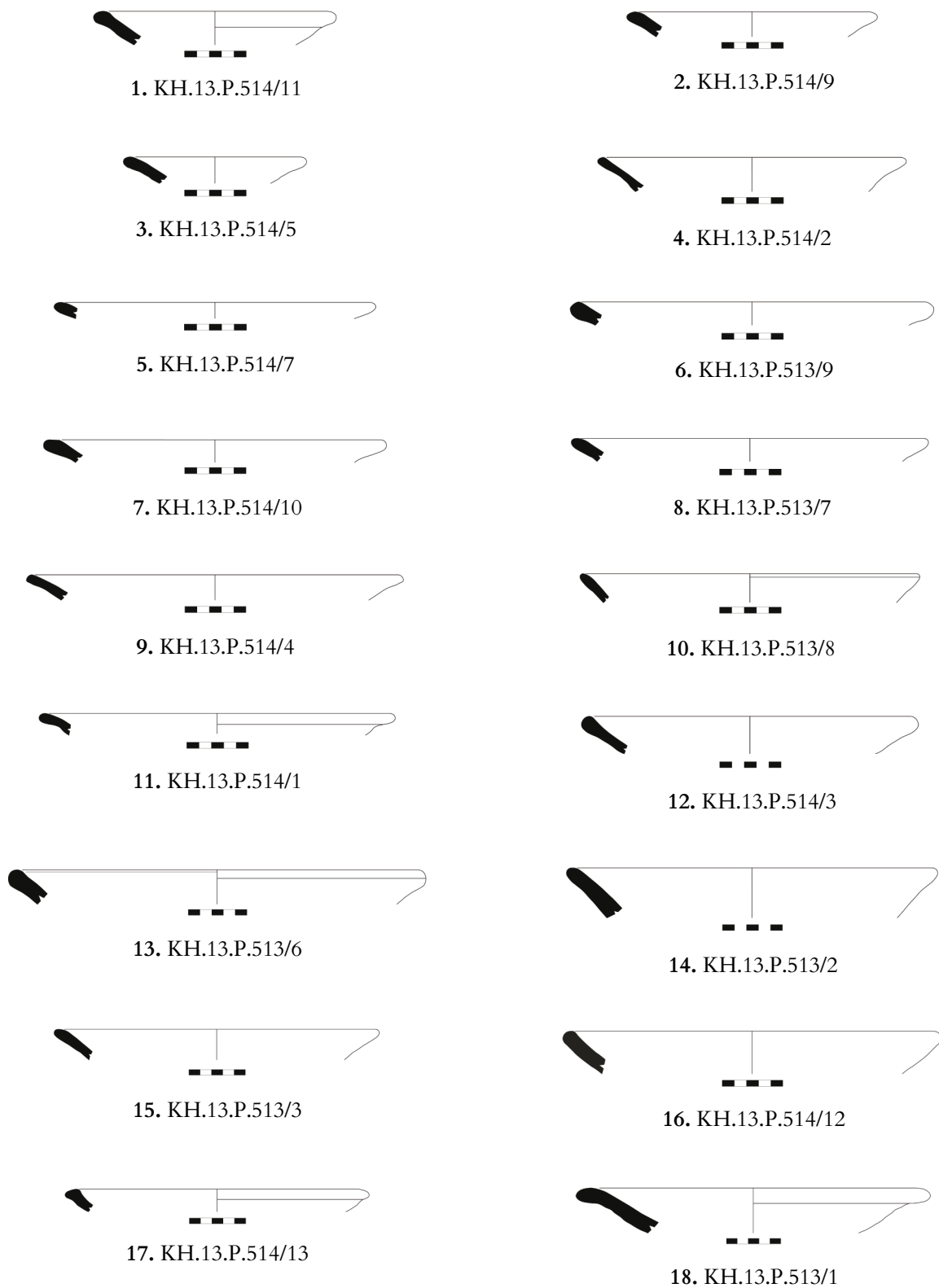


Fig. 3.28. Pottery assemblage from L.2314, phase 11a, Iron Age II.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.13.P.513/4	11a	L.2314	W	M	Ma1	2.5YR 7/6 (O) 7.5YR 5/1 (I)	-
2	KH.13.P.513/16	11a	L.2314	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
3	KH.13.P.514/16	11a	L.2314	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
4	KH.13.P.513/15	11a	L.2314	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
5	KH.13.P.513/5	11a	L.2314	W	H	Ma1	5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	-
6	KH.13.P.513/11	11a	L.2314	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
7	KH.13.P.513/10	11a	L.2314	W	H	Ma1	5YR 5/1 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
8	KH.13.P.513/29	11a	L.2314	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip-Burn. Whitish
9	KH.13.P.513/28	11a	L.2314	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
10	KH.13.P.513/26	11a	L.2314	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
11	KH.13.P.513/27	11a	L.2314	W	H	Ma1	5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	-

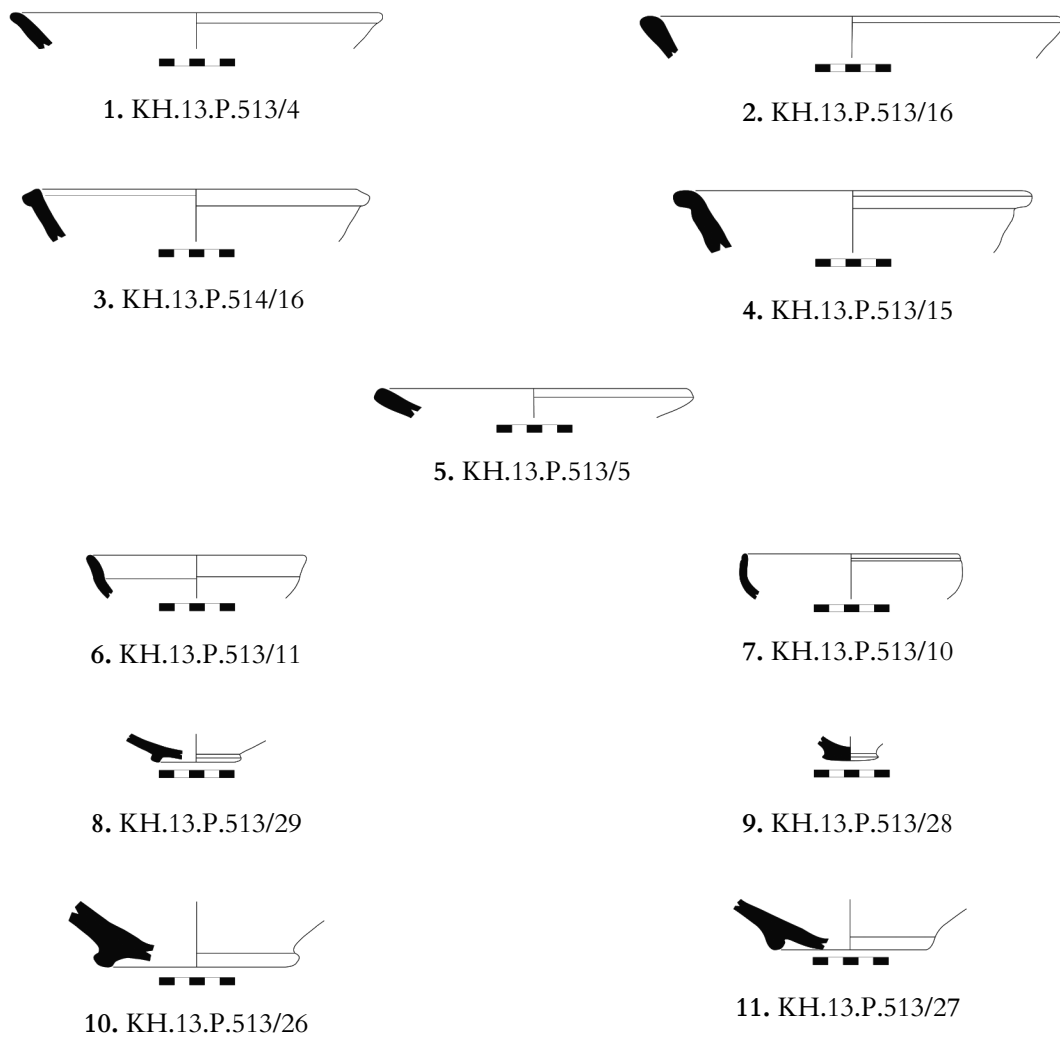


Fig. 3.29. Pottery assemblage from L.2314, phase 11a, Iron Age II.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.13.P.513/12	11a	L.2314	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 6/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
2	KH.13.P.513/13	11a	L.2314	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
3	KH.13.P.513/14	11a	L.2314	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	-
4	KH.13.P.513/17	11a	L.2314	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
5	KH.13.P.513/18	11a	L.2314	W	M	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (O) 10YR 6/4 (I)	-
6	KH.13.P.513/20	11a	L.2314	W	H	Ma1	5YR 5/1 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
7	KH.13.P.513/19	11a	L.2314	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
8	KH.13.P.513/21	11a	L.2314	W	M	Yb1	5YR 7/6 (O) 7.5YR 7/4 (I)	-
9	KH.13.P.513/22	11a	L.2314	W	H	Ma1	5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
10	KH.13.P.513/25	11a	L.2314	W	H	Mb1	5YR 6/4 (C-I/O)	-
11	KH.13.P.513/30	11a	L.2314	W	L	Ma1	10YR 4/4 (O) 10YR 5/4 (I)	Slip Whitish
12	KH.13.P.513/23	11a	L.2314	W	H	Ma1	5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	-
13	KH.13.P.513/24	11a	L.2314	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip-Burn. Whitish
14	KH.13.P.513/31	11a	L.2314	W	L	Mb1	7.5YR 4/3 (C-I/O)	-
15	KH.13.P.513/32	11a	L.2314	W	L	Mb2	5YR 4/6 (O) 7.5YR 3/2 (I)	-

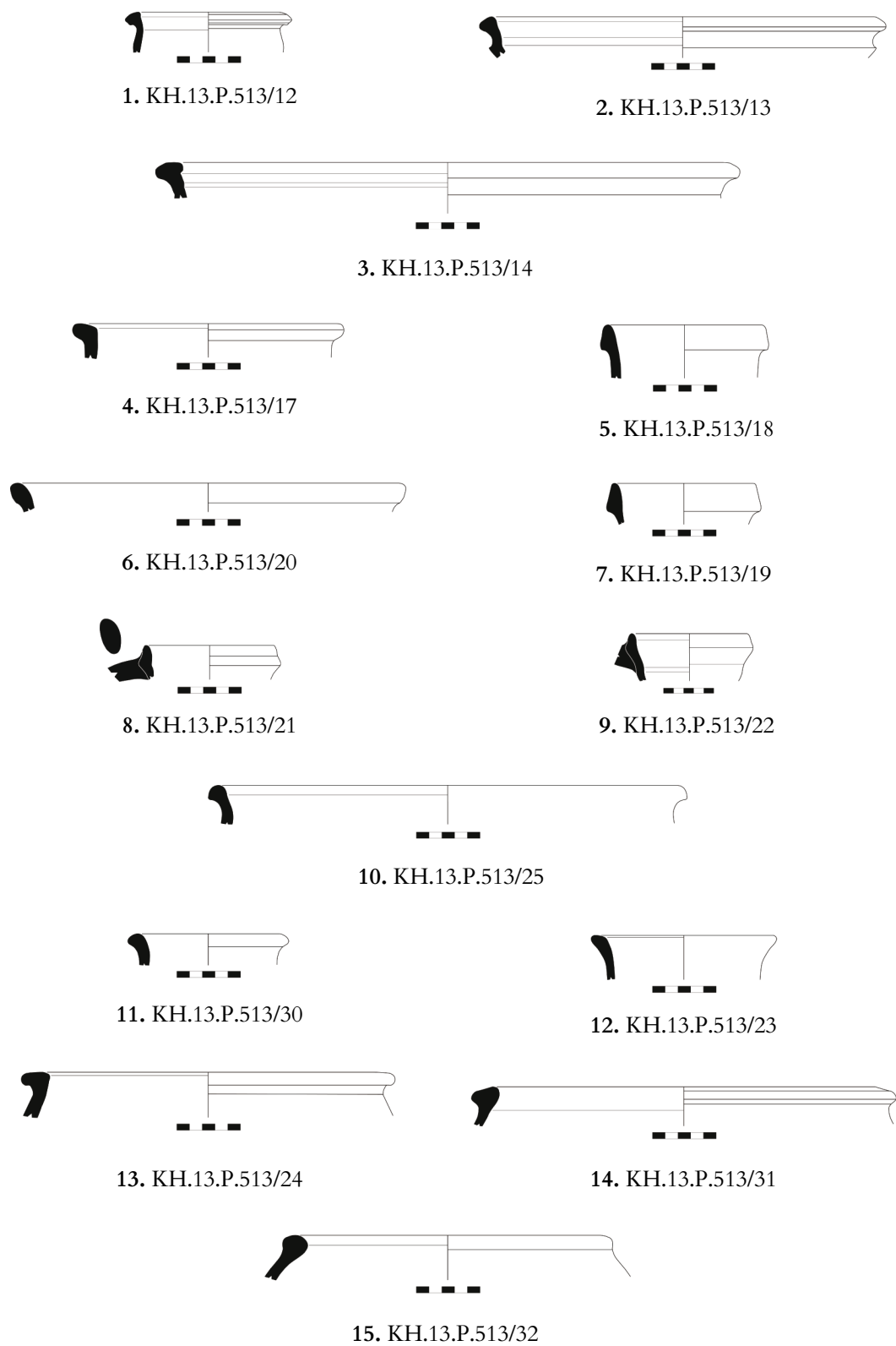


Fig. 3.30. Pottery assemblage from L.2314, phase 11a, Iron Age II.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.13.P.513/33	11a	L.2314	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
2	KH.13.P.513/40	11a	L.2314	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Reddish
3	KH.13.P.513/34	11a	L.2314	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/2 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
4	KH.13.P.513/35	11a	L.2314	W	M	Ma1	2.5YR 7/6 (O) 10YR 7/1 (I)	-
5	KH.13.P.513/36	11a	L.2314	W	M	Mb2	10YR 7/4 (O) 10YR 7/1 (I)	Slip Reddish
6	KH.13.P.513/37	11a	L.2314	W	M	Yb2	7.5YR 8/2 (O) 7.5YR 6/1 (I)	-
7	KH.13.P.513/38	11a	L.2314	W	M	Yb2	7.5YR 7/6 (O) 7.5YR 6/3 (I)	-
8	KH.13.P.513/39	11a	L.2314	W	M	Yb3	7.5YR 8/4 (O) 7.5YR 6/3 (I)	-
9	KH.13.P.514/6	11a	L.2314	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
10	KH.13.P.514/14	11a	L.2314	W	M	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (I/O) 5YR 7/4 (I)	Slip Whitish
11	KH.13.P.514/15	11a	L.2314	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
12	KH.13.P.514/17	11a	L.2314	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Burnished

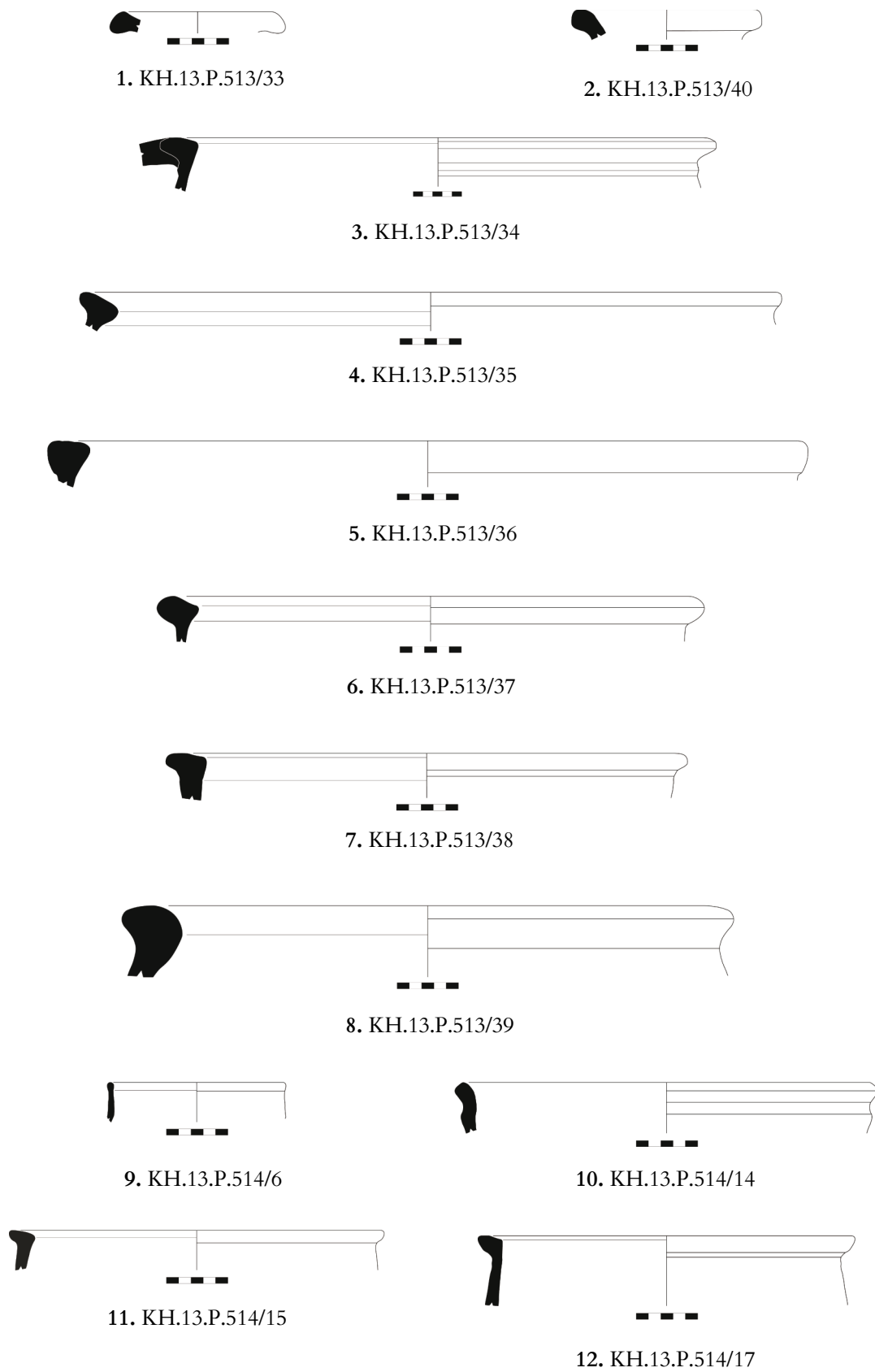


Fig. 3.31. Pottery assemblage from L.2314, phase 11a, Iron Age II.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.13.P.514/18	11a	L.2314	W	H	Ya1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
2	KH.13.P.514/19	11a	L.2314	W	H	Ma2	5YR 6/4 (C-I/O)	-
3	KH.13.P.514/20	11a	L.2314	W	M	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (I/O) 7.5YR 6/4 (C)	Slip Whitish
4	KH.13.P.514/26	11a	L.2314	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
5	KH.13.P.514/22	11a	L.2314	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (I/O) 7.5YR 7/3 (C)	-
6	KH.13.P.514/23	11a	L.2314	W	M	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (I/O) 7.5YR 7/4 (C)	-
7	KH.13.P.514/25	11a	L.2314	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	-
8	KH.13.P.514/24	11a	L.2314	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Reddish
9	KH.13.P.514/27	11a	L.2314	W	H	Ma2	2.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	-
10	KH.13.P.514/21	11a	L.2314	W	M	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (I/O) 7.5YR 7/4 (C)	-
11	KH.13.P.514/29	11a	L.2314	W	H	Ya2	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
12	KH.13.P.514/28	11a	L.2314	W	L	Yb2	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Burnished
13	KH.13.P.514/31	11a	L.2314	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Reddish
14	KH.13.P.514/30	11a	L.2314	W	H	Ma2	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish

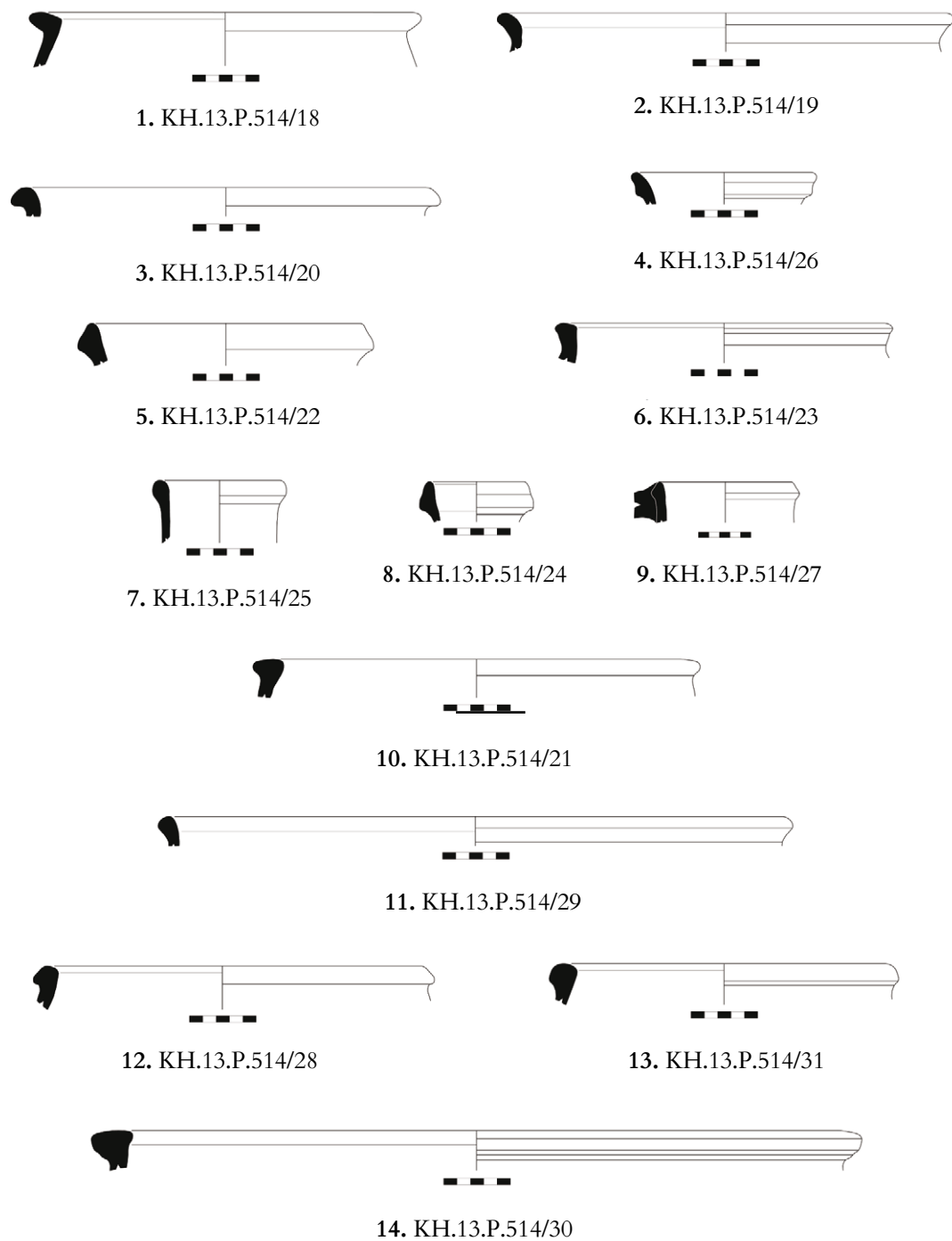


Fig. 3.32. Pottery assemblage from L.2314, phase 11a, Iron Age II.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.13.P.512/1	11b	L.2313	W	M	Mb2	7.5YR 7/6 (O) 5YR 6/6 (I)	Slip-Burn. Reddish
2	KH.13.P.512/2	11b	L.2313	W	M	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (O) 7.5YR 6/3 (I)	-
3	KH.13.P.512/3	11b	L.2313	W	H	Ya1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
4	KH.13.P.512/4	11b	L.2313	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/2 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
5	KH.13.P.512/5	11b	L.2313	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
6	KH.13.P.512/6	11b	L.2313	W	M	Ma1	2.5YR 6/6 (O) 7.5YR 6/6 (I)	Slip Whitish
7	KH.13.P.512/7	11b	L.2313	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
8	KH.13.P.512/9	11b	L.2313	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip-Burn. Reddish
9	KH.13.P.512/10	11b	L.2313	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 6/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
10	KH.13.P.512/11	11b	L.2313	W	M	Ma1	2.5YR 6/6 (O) 7.5YR 7/4 (I)	-
11	KH.13.P.512/8	11b	L.2313	W	M	Ma1	2.5YR 6/6 (I) 5YR 7/3 (O)	Slip Whitish
12	KH.13.P.512/12	11b	L.2313	W	M	Ma1	2.5YR 5/6 (O) 7.5YR 7/6 (I)	Slip-Burn. Reddish
13	KH.13.P.512/14	11b	L.2313	W	L	Yb2	2.5YR 6/3 (O) 2.5YR 5/1 (I)	Slip.Burn. Whitish
14	KH.13.P.512/15	11b	L.2313	W	L	Yb2	5YR 6/8 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
15	KH.13.P.512/13	11b	L.2313	W	M	Ma1	7.5YR 7/2 (I/O) 7.5YR 6/1 (C)	Slip Reddish

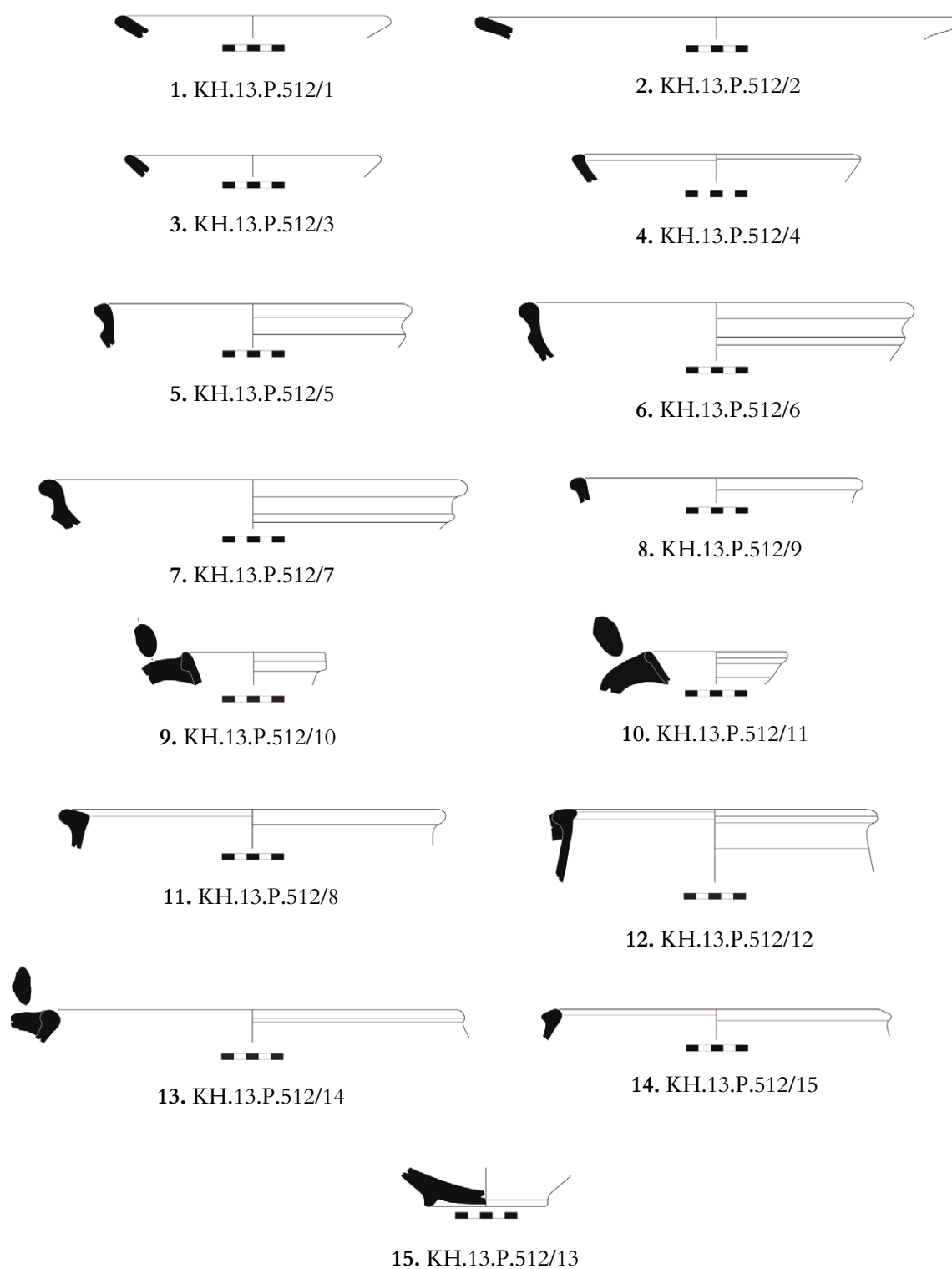


Fig. 3.33. Pottery assemblage from L.2313, phase 11b, Iron Age II.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.13.P.510/1	10b	L.2310	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
2	KH.13.P.510/2	10b	L.2310	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Burnished
3	KH.13.P.510/3	10b	L.2310	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	-
4	KH.13.P.510/4	10b	L.2310	W	H	Ma1	10YR 6/3 (C-I/O)	Slip-Burn. Whitish
5	KH.13.P.510/5	10b	L.2310	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip-Burn. Whitish
6	KH.13.P.510/6	10b	L.2310	W	M	Ma2	5YR 8/3 (I/O) 7.5YR 7/4 (C)	-
7	KH.13.P.510/7	10b	L.2310	W	H	Ma2	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish; Grooved
8	KH.13.P.510/9	10b	L.2310	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
9	KH.13.P.510/8	10b	L.2310	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
10	KH.13.P.510/10	10b	L.2310	W	M	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (I/O) 10YR 7/4 (C)	-
11	KH.13.P.510/15	10b	L.2310	W	M	Ya2	5YR 7/4 (O) 7.5YR 7/3 (C)	-
12	KH.13.P.510/13	10b	L.2310	W	H	Ma2	5YR 6/2 (C-I/O)	Slip Reddish
13	KH.13.P.510/12	10b	L.2310	W	H	Ma1	2.5YR 6/4 (C-I/O)	-
14	KH.13.P.510/11	10b	L.2310	W	H	Ma1	5YR 6/2 (C-I/O)	-
15	KH.13.P.510/16	10b	L.2310	W	H	Ma2	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
16	KH.13.P.510/18	10b	L.2310	W	H	Ya2	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
17	KH.13.P.510/17	10b	L.2310	W	H	Ma2	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
18	KH.13.P.510/14	10b	L.2310	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Reddish

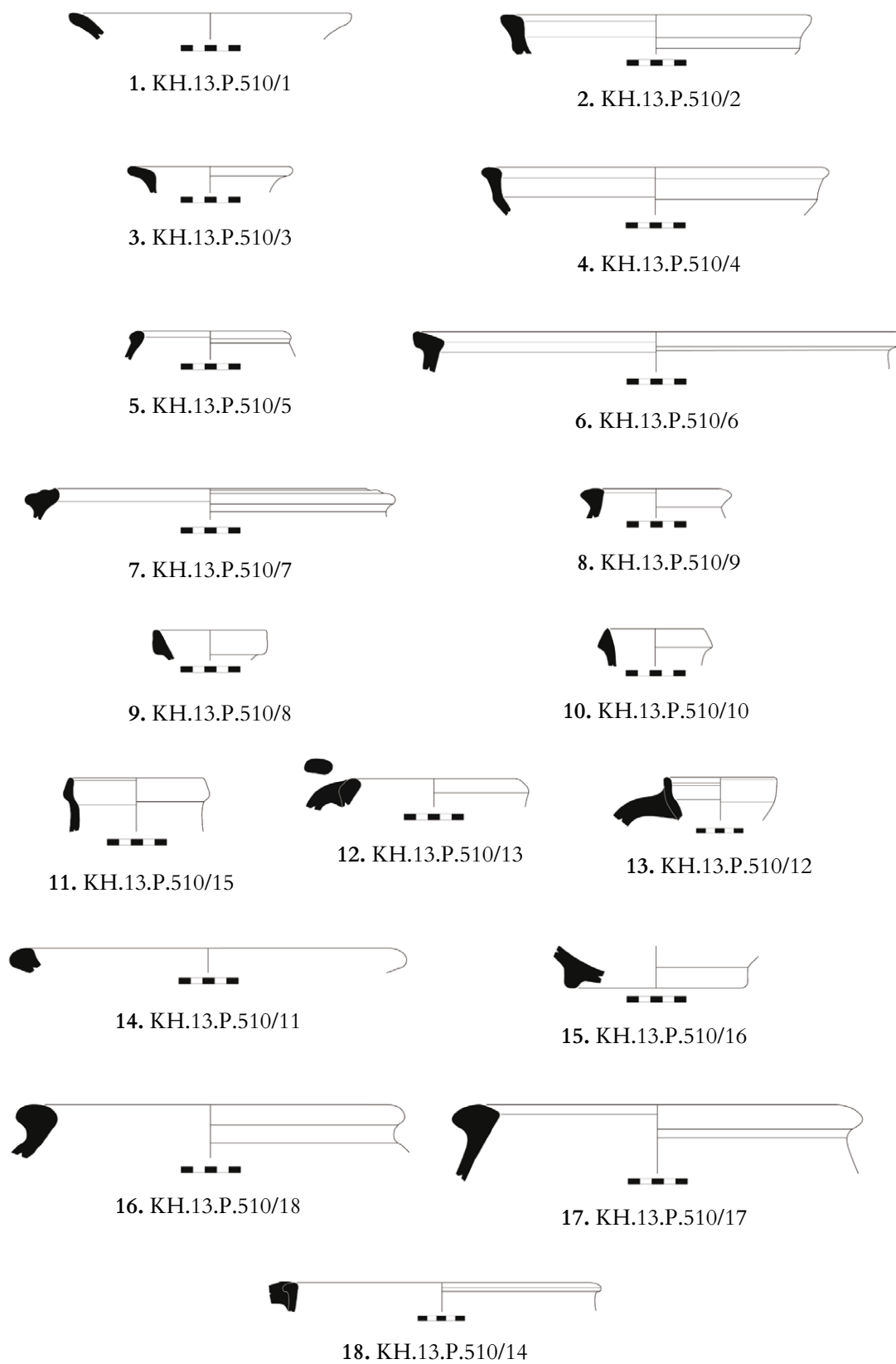


Fig. 3.34. Pottery assemblage from L.2310, phase 10b, Iron Age II.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.13.P.507/1	10c	F.2309	W	M	Ma2	7.5YR 8/6 (I/O) 10YR 3/1 (C)	-
2	KH.13.P.507/2	10c	F.2309	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
3	KH.13.P.507/3	10c	F.2309	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	-
4	KH.13.P.509/1	10c	F.2309	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
5	KH.13.P.509/2	10c	F.2309	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	-
6	KH.13.P.509/3	10c	F.2309	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
7	KH.13.P.507/4	10c	F.2309	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
8	KH.13.P.507/5	10c	F.2309	W	M	Ma1	5YR 6/6 (I/O) 7.5YR 4/1 (C)	-
9	KH.13.P.507/8	10c	F.2309	W	M	Mb2	10YR 7/1 (I) 10YR 7/4 (O)	Slip Reddish
10	KH.13.P.507/7	10c	F.2309	W	H	Ma1	2.5YR 5/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Reddish
11	KH.13.P.507/6	10c	F.2309	W	M	Mb1	5YR 8/4 (I/O) 5YR 8/1 (C)	-
12	KH.13.P.507/16	10c	F.2309	W	H	Ma1	2.5YR 7/8 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
13	KH.13.P.507/17	10c	F.2309	W	H	Ma1	5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
14	KH.13.P.509/10	10c	F.2309	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
15	KH.13.P.509/11	10c	F.2309	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
16	KH.13.P.507/15	10c	F.2309	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
17	KH.13.P.507/18	10c	F.2309	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/8 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish

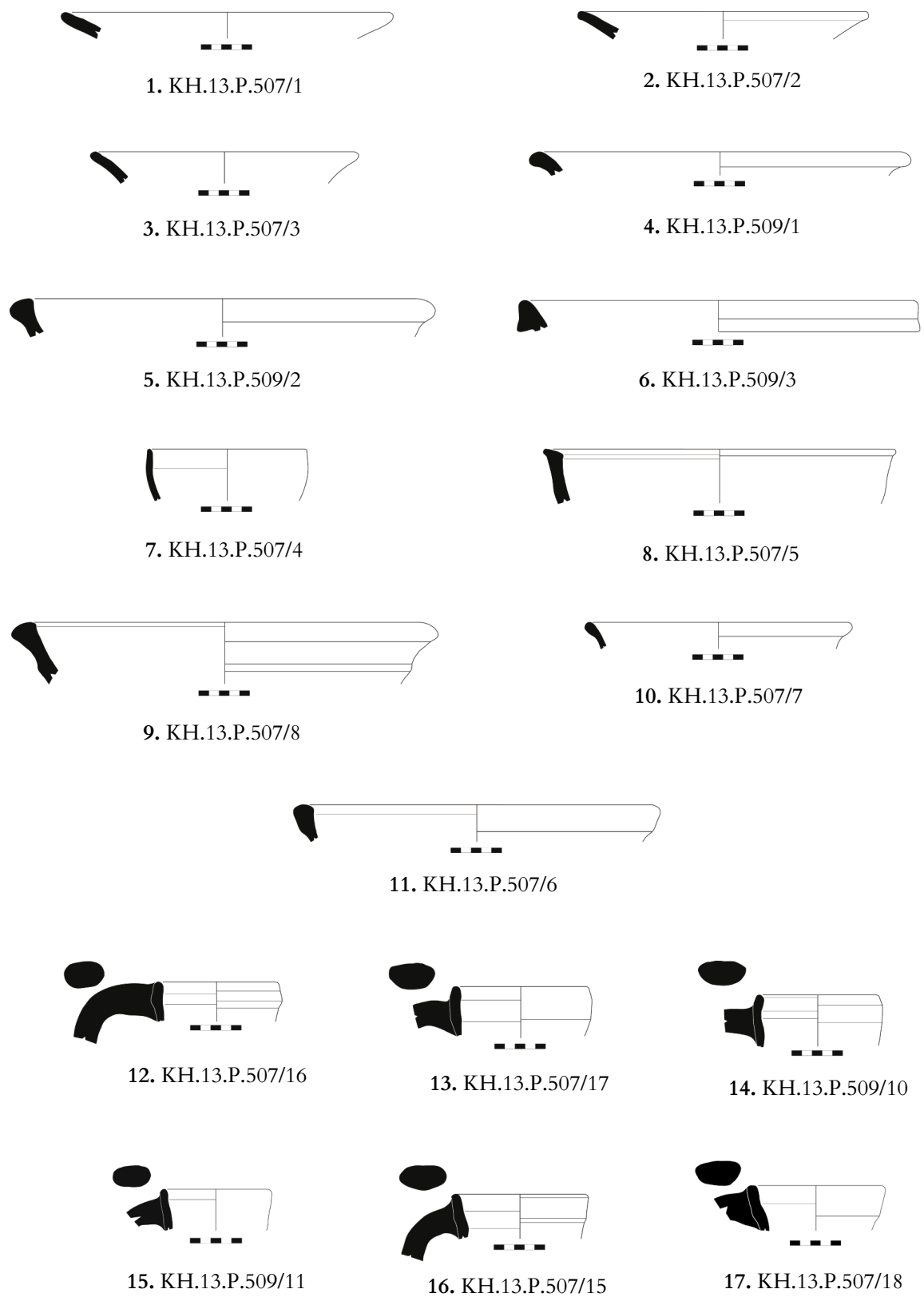


Fig. 3.35. Pottery assemblage from F.2309, phase 10c, Iron Age II.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.13.P.507/26	10c	F.2309	W	L	Mb2	2.5YR 6/8 (I/O) 10YR 8/3 (C)	Slip-Burn. Whitish
2	KH.13.P.507/14	10c	F.2309	W	H	Mb2	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip-Burn. Whitish
3	KH.13.P.507/25	10c	F.2309	W	L	Mb2	10YR 3/1 (O) 5YR 6/4 (I)	-
4	KH.13.P.509/4	10c	F.2309	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Reddish
5	KH.13.P.507/27	10c	F.2309	W	L	Ma1	7.5YR 8/6 (I/O) 7.5YR 6/1 (C)	-
6	KH.13.P.509/5	10c	F.2309	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Reddish; Grooved
7	KH.13.P.507/10	10c	F.2309	W	H	Ma1	2.5YR 7/8 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
8	KH.13.P.507/4	10c	F.2309	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
9	KH.13.P.509/6	10c	F.2309	W	H	Ma1	5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
10	KH.13.P.507/9	10c	F.2309	W	M	Mb1	2.5YR 6/8 (O) 7.5YR 7/6 (I)	Slip Reddish
11	KH.13.P.507/11	10c	F.2309	W	M	Mb2	2.5YR 7/8 (O) 7.5YR 8/6 (I)	Slip-Burn. Whitish
12	KH.13.P.507/12	10c	F.2309	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 6/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
13	KH.13.P.509/7	10c	F.2309	W	M	Ma1	2.5YR 7/4 (O) 10YR 8/3 (I)	Slip Reddish; Grooved
14	KH.13.P.507/23	10c	F.2309	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/6 (C-I/O)	-
15	KH.13.P.507/22	10c	F.2309	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
16	KH.13.P.507/24	10c	F.2309	W	H	Mb2	7.5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Reddish

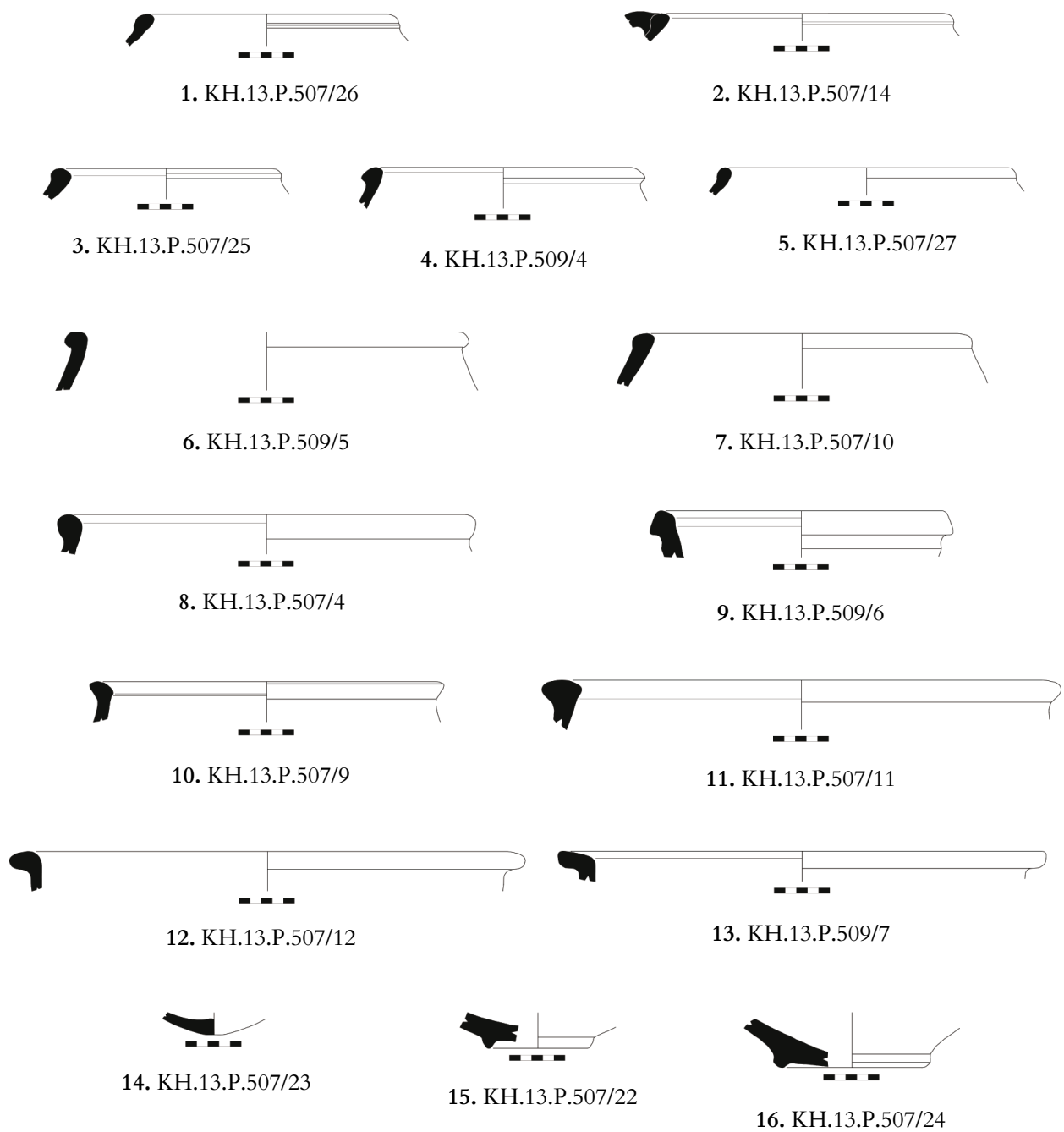


Fig. 3.36. Pottery assemblage from F.2309, phase 10c, Iron Age II.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.13.P.506/1	10d	F.2307	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/2 (C-I/O)	Slip Reddish
2	KH.13.P.506/2	10d	F.2307	W	H	Ma1	5YR 8/1 (C-I/O)	-
3	KH.13.P.506/3	10d	F.2307	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/1 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
4	KH.13.P.506/4	10d	F.2307	W	H	Ma1	5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	-
5	KH.13.P.506/5	10d	F.2307	W	H	Ma1	2.5YR 8/2 (C-I/O)	-
6	KH.13.P.506/6	10d	F.2307	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
7	KH.13.P.506/7	10d	F.2307	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
8	KH.13.P.504/2	10e	F.2305	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	-
9	KH.13.P.504/1	10e	F.2305	W	H	Mb2	10YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	-
10	KH.13.P.504/3	10e	F.2305	W	L	Mb2	5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish

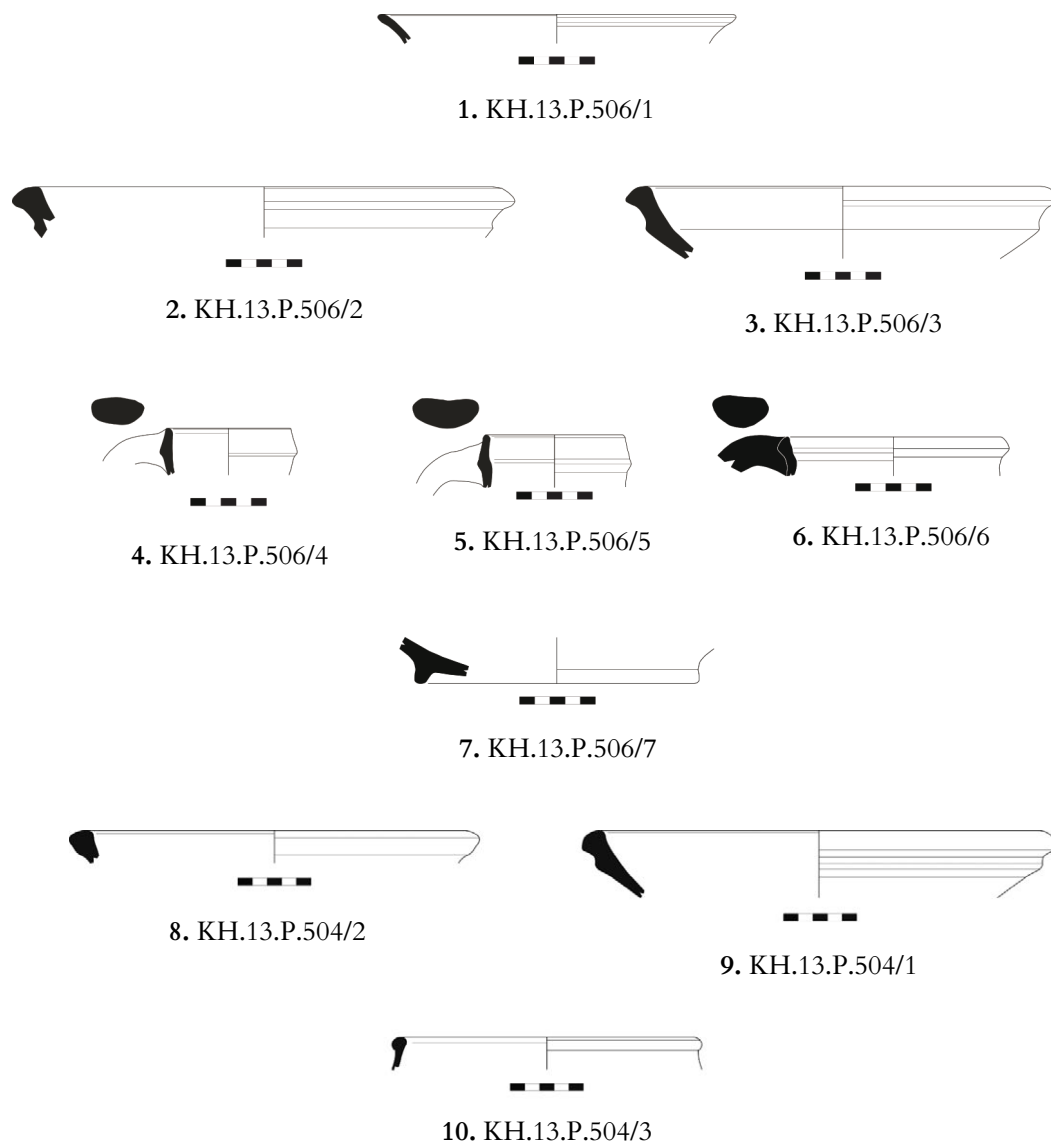


Fig. 3.37. Pottery assemblage from F.2307, phase 10d, F.2305, phase 10e, Iron Age II.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.13.P.505/1	10e	L.2306	W	H	Ma1	10YR 6/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
2	KH.13.P.505/13	10e	L.2306	W	M	Ma1	7.5YR 5/6 (O) 10YR 7/6 (I)	-
3	KH.13.P.505/6	10e	L.2306	W	H	Mb1	10YR 6/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
4	KH.13.P.505/5	10e	L.2306	W	M	Ma1	7.5YR 7/6 (I/O) 10YR 6/3 (C)	Slip-Burn. Whitish
5	KH.13.P.505/2	10e	L.2306	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Reddish
6	KH.13.P.505/3	10e	L.2306	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
7	KH.13.P.505/4	10e	L.2306	W	M	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (I/O) 10YR 5/1 (C)	Slip Whitish
8	KH.13.P.505/8	10e	L.2306	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 6/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Reddish
9	KH.13.P.505/7	10e	L.2306	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	-
10	KH.13.P.505/14	10e	L.2306	W	M	Mb1	7.5YR 6/2 (O) 7.5YR 4/1 (I)	Slip-Burn. Reddish
11	KH.13.P.505/15	10e	L.2306	W	H	Yb2	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Burnished
12	KH.13.P.505/12	10e	L.2306	W	H	Ma1	2.5YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
13	KH.13.P.505/10	10e	L.2306	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
14	KH.13.P.505/11	10e	L.2306	W	M	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (O) 7.5YR 7/4 (I)	Slip Reddish
15	KH.13.P.505/9	10e	L.2306	W	M	Ma1	5YR 6/6 (O) 10YR 7/3 (I)	Slip-Burn. Reddish

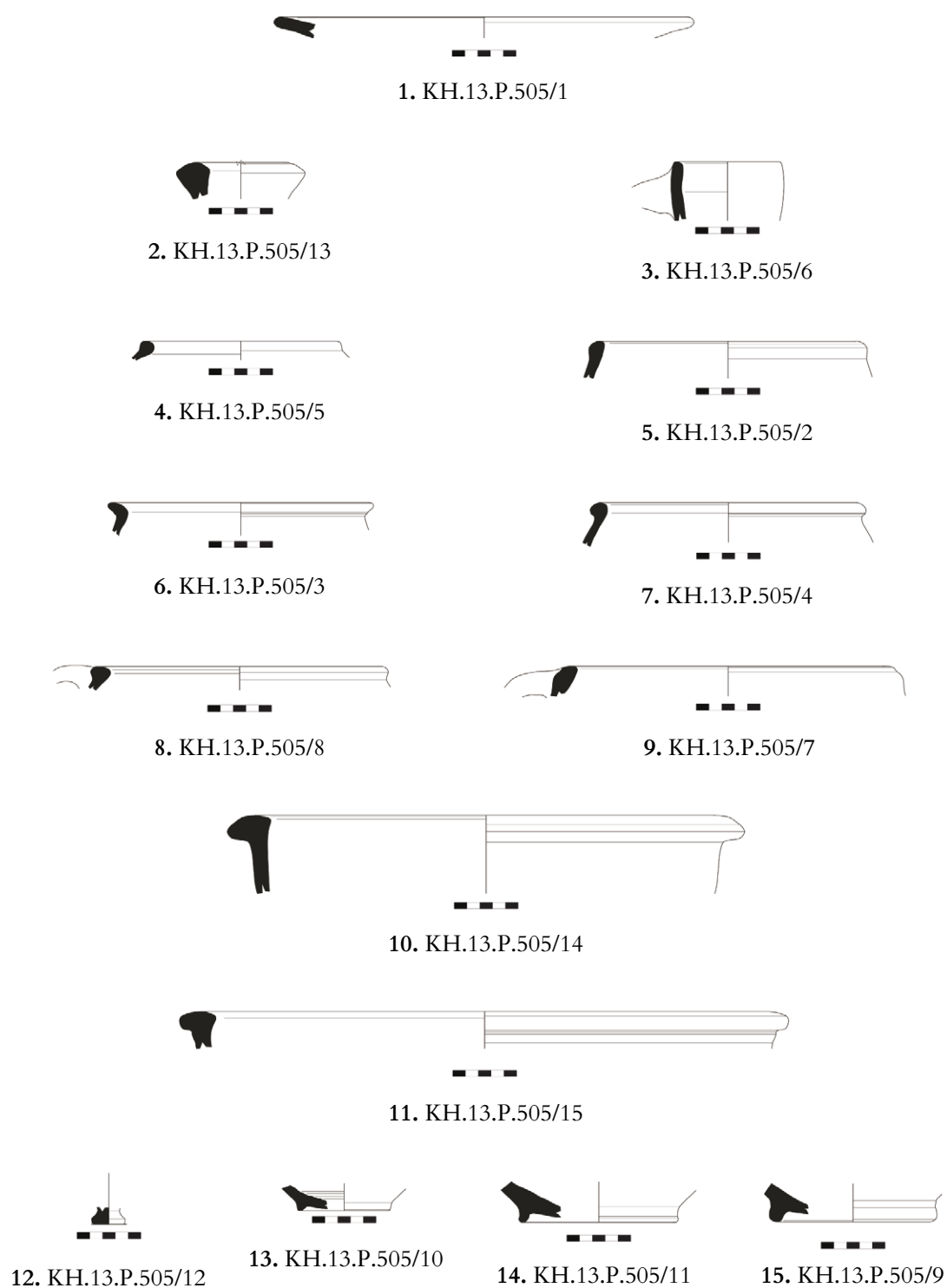


Fig. 3.38. Pottery assemblage from L.2306, phase 10e, Iron Age II.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.13.P.503/2	9a	F.2303	W	H	Ma1	5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	-
2	KH.13.P.503/3	9a	F.2303	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/1 (C-I/O)	Slip-Burn. Whitish
3	KH.13.P.503/10	9a	F.2303	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
4	KH.13.P.503/9	9a	F.2303	W	M	Mb1	2.5YR 6/8 (O) 7.5YR 7/6 (I)	-
5	KH.13.P.503/7	9a	F.2303	W	M	Ma1	7.5YR 8/4 (O) 5YR 6/8 (I)	-
6	KH.13.P.503/6	9a	F.2303	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/2 (C-I/O)	-
7	KH.13.P.503/8	9a	F.2303	W	M	Mb1	5YR 6/6 (O) 5YR 7/1 (I)	-
8	KH.13.P.503/5	9a	F.2303	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/1 (C-I/O)	Slip-Burn. Whitish
9	KH.13.P.503/4	9a	F.2303	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip-Burn. Whitish
10	KH.13.P.503/16	9a	F.2303	W	M	Mb2	5YR 5/8 (O) 7.5YR 5/1 (I)	Burnished
11	KH.13.P.503/12	9a	F.2303	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/2 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
12	KH.13.P.503/13	9a	F.2303	W	M	Mb1	5YR 6/8 (O) 10YR 8/3 (I)	Slip Whitish
13	KH.13.P.503/14	9a	F.2303	W	M	Mb1	5YR 6/8 (O) 5YR 7/4 (I)	Slip Whitish
14	KH.13.P.508/1	9a	F.2308	W	M	Ma2	7.5YR 6/4 (I/O) 5YR 6/4 (C)	-
15	KH.13.P.508/2	9a	F.2308	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip-Burn. Whitish
16	KH.13.P.508/3	9a	F.2308	W	M	Ma2	5YR 6/4 (I/O) 7.5YR 7/6 (C)	-

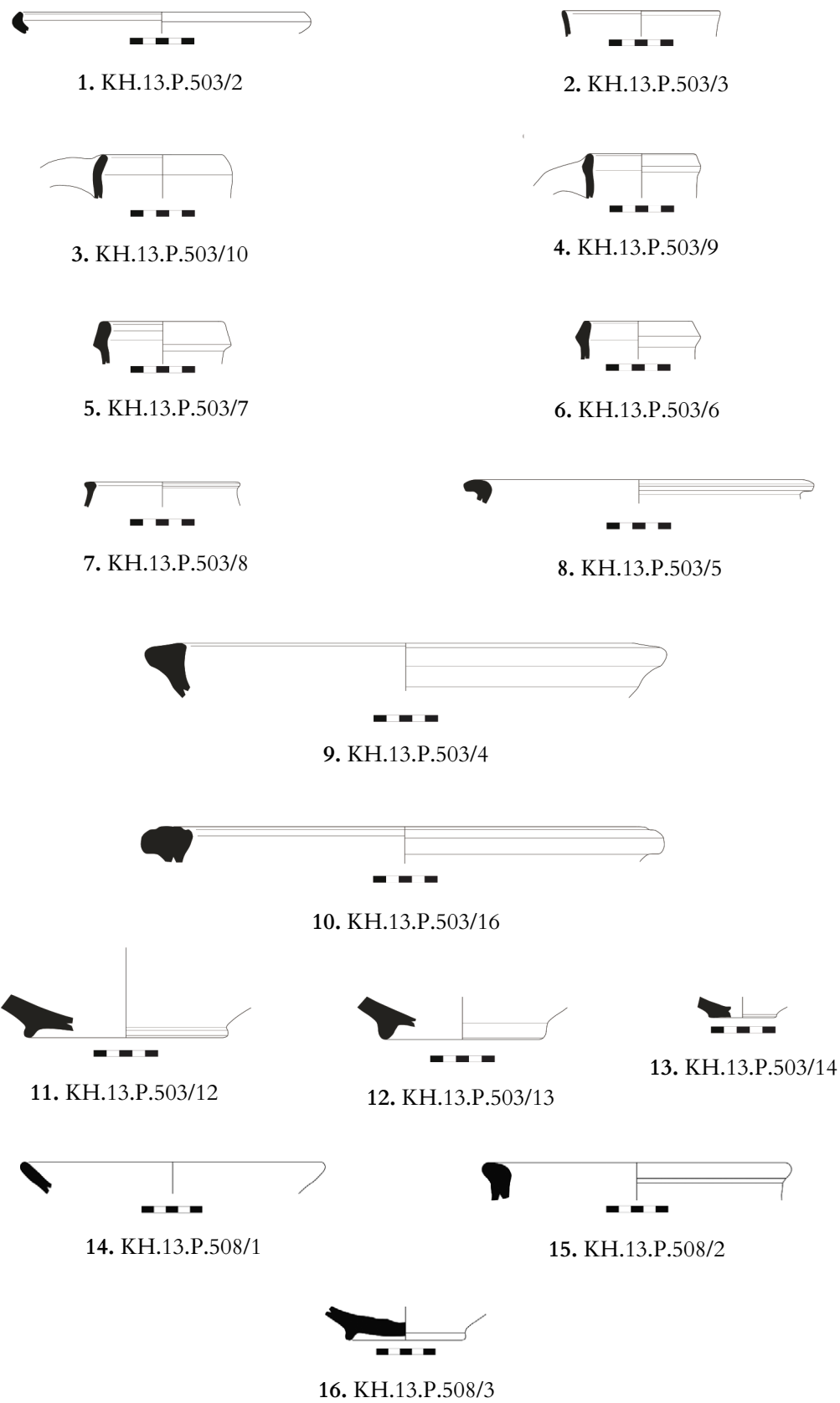


Fig. 3.39. Pottery assemblage from F.2308, phase 9a, Iron Age II.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.13.P.502/1	8a	L.2301	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip-Burn. Reddish
2	KH.13.P.502/2	8a	L.2301	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip-Burn. Whitish
3	KH.13.P.502/3	8a	L.2301	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
4	KH.13.P.502/5	8a	L.2301	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Grooved
5	KH.13.P.502/4	8a	L.2301	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip-Burn. Whitish
6	KH.13.P.502/6	8a	L.2301	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
7	KH.13.P.502/7	8a	L.2301	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip-Burn. Whitish
8	KH.13.P.502/8	8a	L.2301	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
9	KH.13.P.502/9	8a	L.2301	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Burnished
10	KH.13.P.502/10	8a	L.2301	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
11	KH.13.P.502/11	8a	L.2301	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
12	KH.13.P.502/12	8a	L.2301	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
13	KH.13.P.502/13	8a	L.2301	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	-
14	KH.13.P.502/14	8a	L.2301	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 6/2 (C-I/O)	-

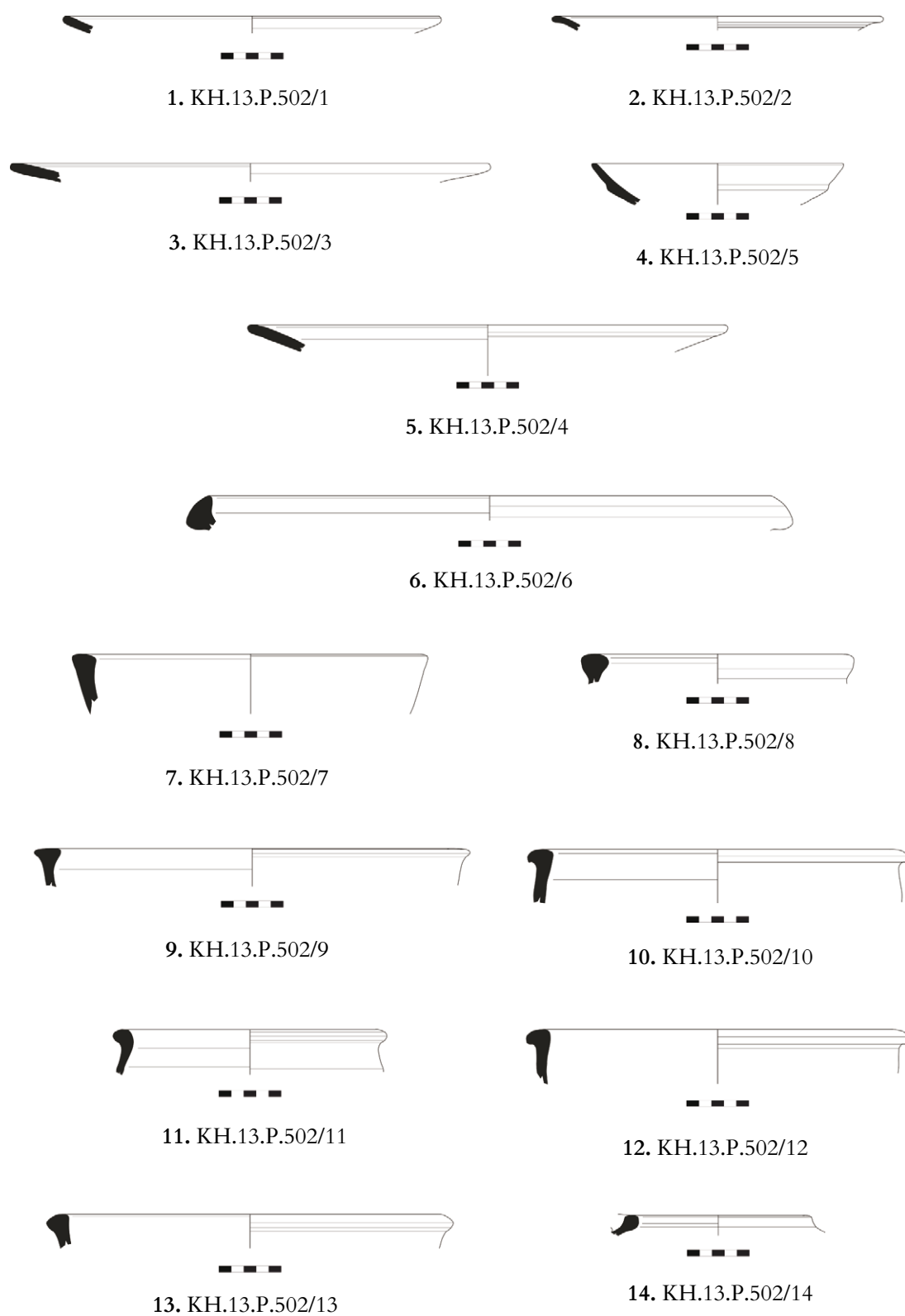


Fig. 3.40. Pottery assemblage from L.2301, phase 8a, Iron Age III.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.13.P.502/15	8a	L.2301	W	H	Ma1	2.5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	-
2	KH.13.P.502/16	8a	L.2301	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
3	KH.13.P.502/17	8a	L.2301	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
4	KH.13.P.502/18	8a	L.2301	W	H	Ma2	2.5YR 6/4 (C-I/O)	-
5	KH.13.P.502/19	8a	L.2301	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
6	KH.13.P.502/20	8a	L.2301	W	H	Ma2	2.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
7	KH.13.P.502/21	8a	L.2301	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
8	KH.13.P.502/22	8a	L.2301	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
9	KH.13.P.502/23	8a	L.2301	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	-
10	KH.13.P.502/24	8a	L.2301	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	-
11	KH.13.P.502/25	8a	L.2301	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	-
12	KH.13.P.502/26	8a	L.2301	W	H	Ya2	2.5YR 6/4 (C-I/O)	Grooved

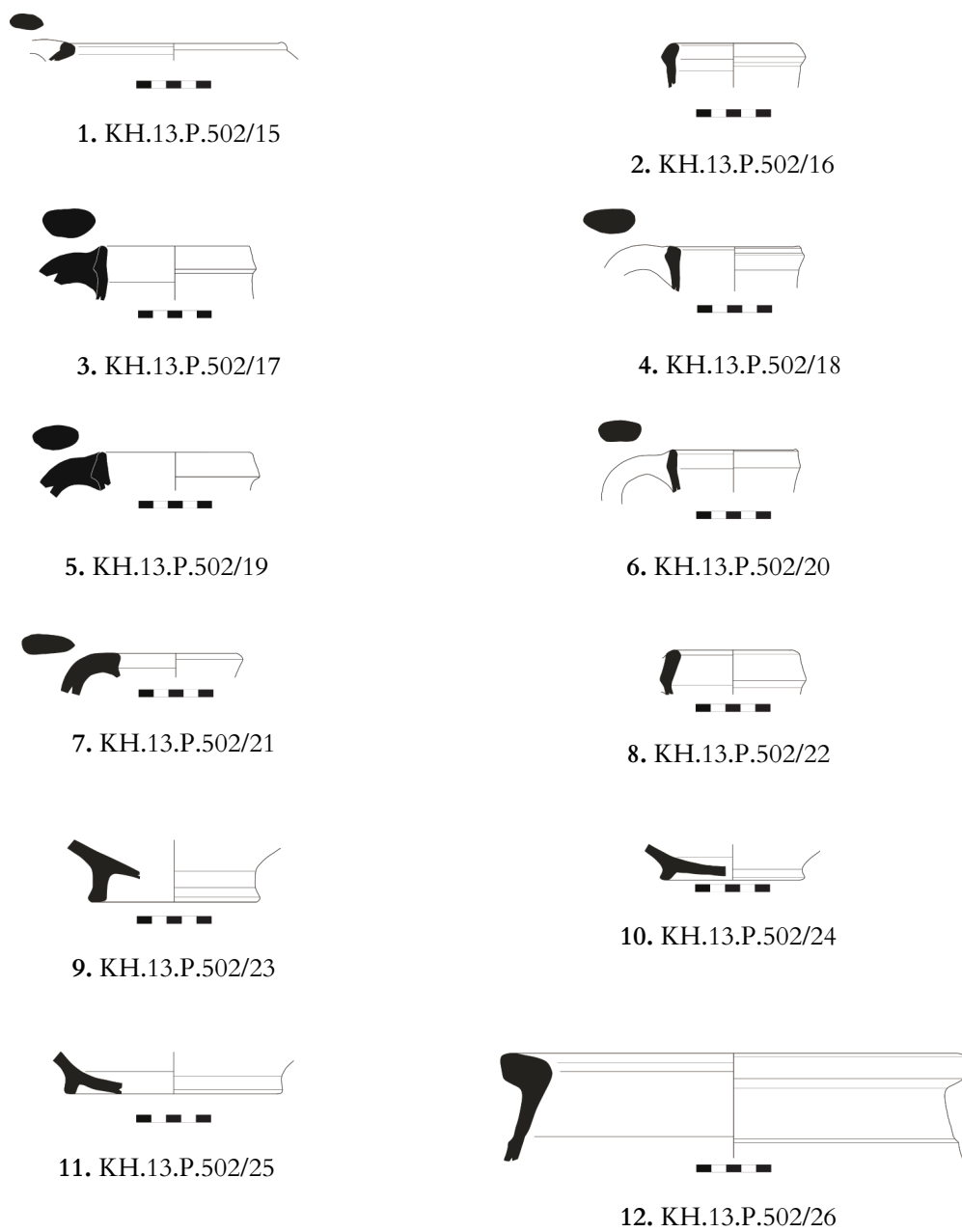


Fig. 3.41. Pottery assemblage from L.2301, phase 8a, Iron Age III.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.13.P.501/1	8a	F.2300	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish; Combed
2	KH.13.P.501/2	8a	F.2300	W	M	Ma1	5YR 7/3 (I/O) 7.5YR 7/6 (C)	-
3	KH.13.P.501/3	8a	F.2300	W	M	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (I/O) 5YR 7/6 (C)	Slip Whitish
4	KH.13.P.501/4	8a	F.2300	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
5	KH.13.P.501/5	8a	F.2300	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Burnished
6	KH.13.P.501/6	8a	F.2300	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip-Burn. Whitish
7	KH.13.P.501/9	8a	F.2300	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
8	KH.13.P.501/7	8a	F.2300	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
9	KH.13.P.501/8	8a	F.2300	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/2 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
10	KH.13.P.501/16	8a	F.2300	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	-
11	KH.13.P.501/17	8a	F.2300	W	H	Ma2	5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
12	KH.13.P.501/15	8a	F.2300	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish; Grooved
13	KH.13.P.501/14	8a	F.2300	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
14	KH.13.P.501/18	8a	F.2300	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
15	KH.13.P.501/11	8a	F.2300	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 6/2 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish; Reddish
16	KH.13.P.501/10	8a	F.2300	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
17	KH.13.P.501/12	8a	F.2300	W	H	Ma2	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
18	KH.13.P.501/19	8a	F.2300	HW	L	Ma2	7.5YR 5/3 (C-I/O)	-

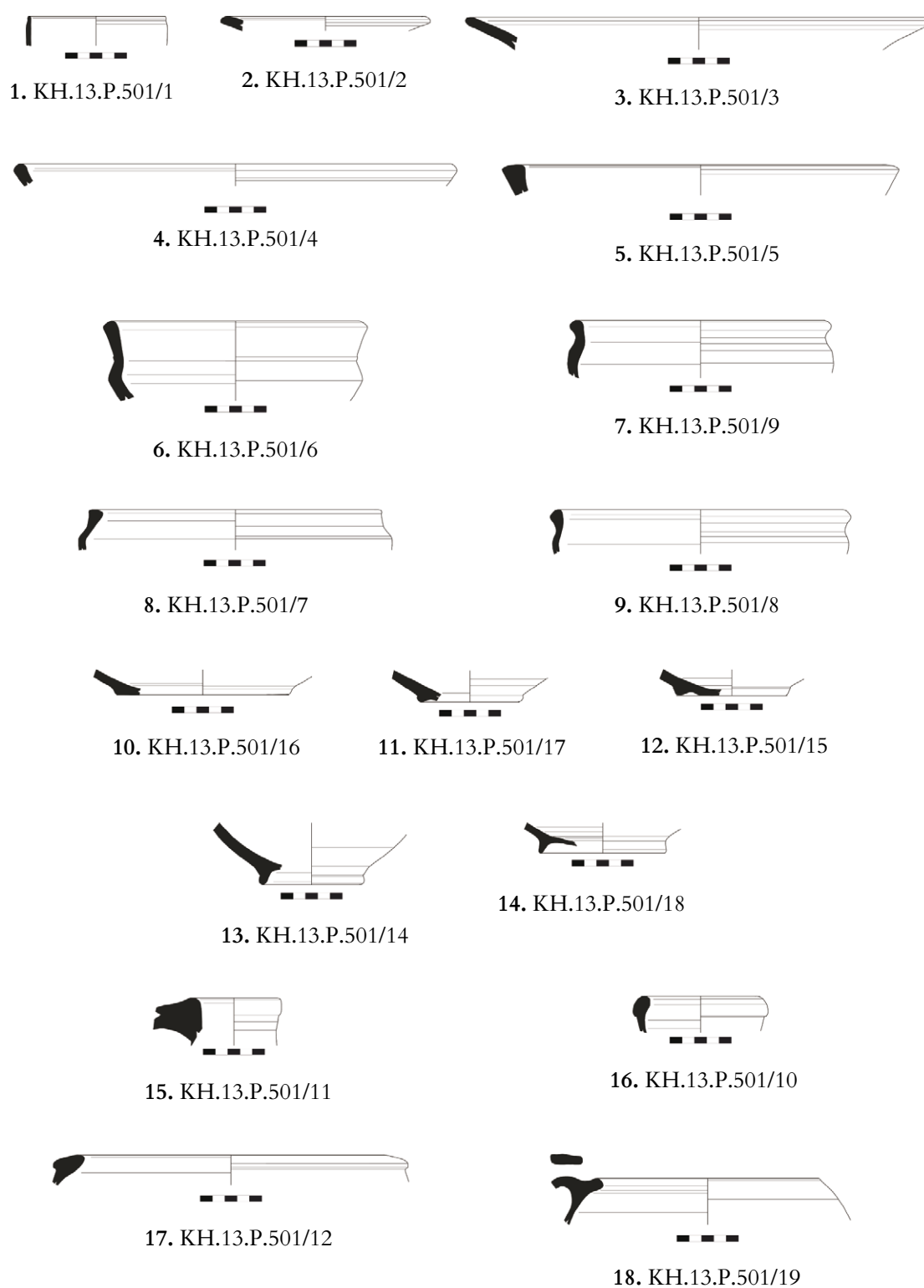


Fig. 3.42. Pottery assemblage from F.2300, phase 8a, Iron Age III.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.12.P.563/1	8b	F.1084	W	H	Ma1	5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	-
2	KH.12.P.563/2	8b	F.1084	W	H	Ma1	5YR 6/3 (C-I/O)	-
3	KH.12.P.563/3	8b	F.1084	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 6/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
4	KH.12.P.564/1	8b	F.1084	W	H	Ma1	20YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
5	KH.12.P.564/2	8b	F.1084	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
6	KH.12.P.564/3	8b	F.1084	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
7	KH.12.P.563/6	8b	F.1084	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	-
8	KH.12.P.563/8	8b	F.1084	W	M	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
9	KH.12.P.563/9	8b	F.1084	W	M	Ma1	5YR 6/4 (I/O) 5YR 5/1	-
10	KH.12.P.564/5	8b	F.1084	W	H	Ma1	10YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
11	KH.12.P.563/7	8b	F.1084	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
12	KH.12.P.564/4	8b	F.1084	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
13	KH.12.P.563/4	8b	F.1084	W	H	Ma1	5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
14	KH.12.P.563/5	8b	F.1084	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Grooved
15	KH.12.P.563/11	8b	F.1084	W	M	Yb3	5YR 6/6 (I/O) 5YR 5/1 (C)	-

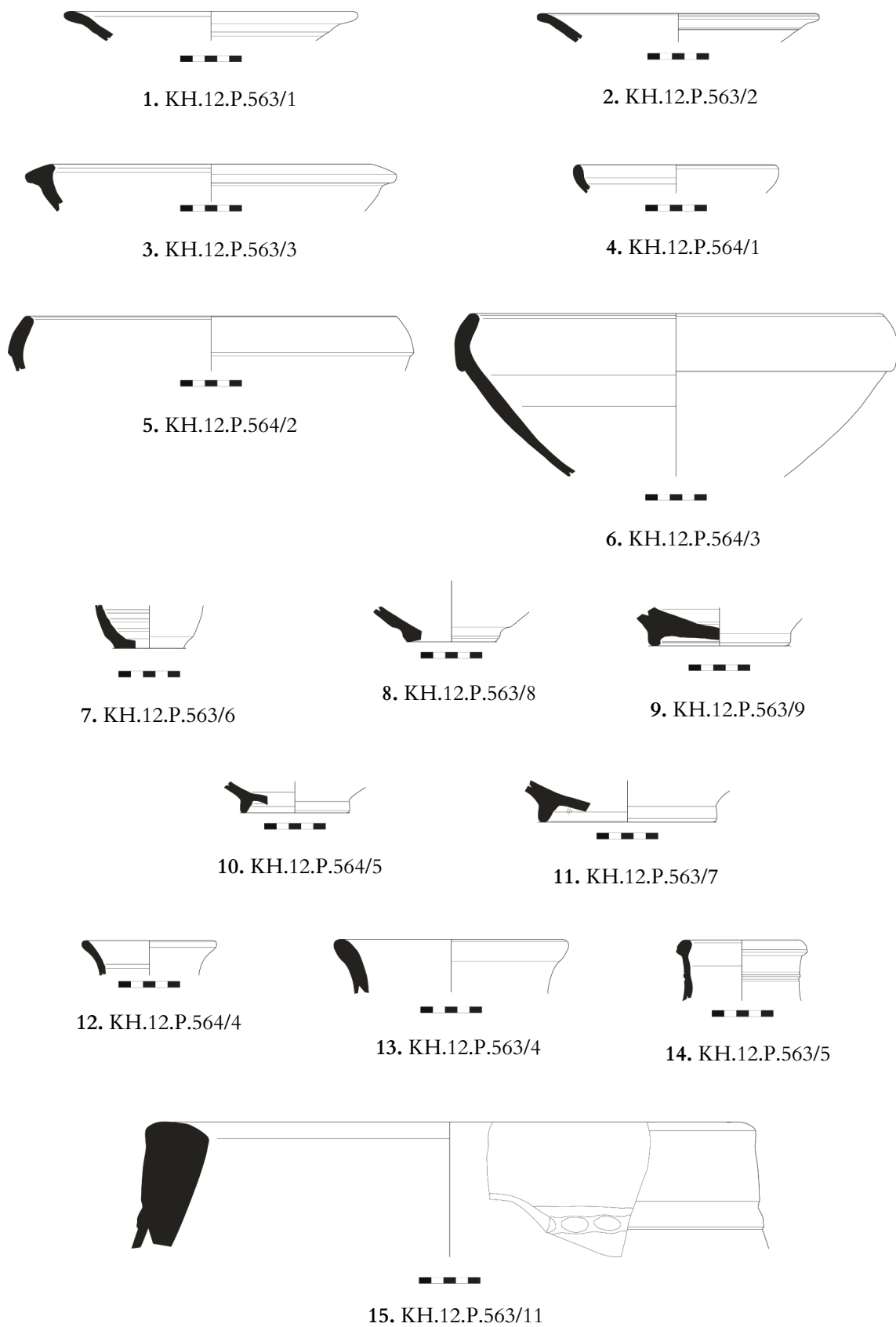
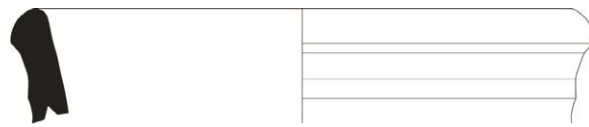
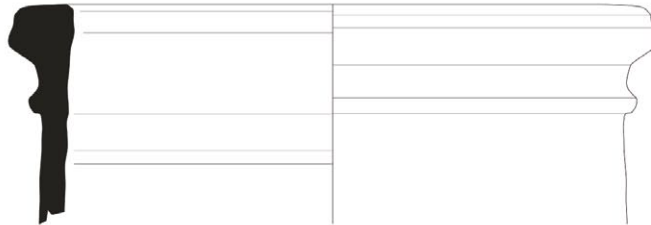


Fig. 3.43. Pottery assemblage from F.1084, phase 8b, Iron Age III.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.12.P.564/7	8b	F.1084	W	M	Yb2	2.5YR 7/3 (I/O) 10YR 7/4 (C)	Slip Whitish
2	KH.12.P.564/8	8b	F.1084	W	M	Yc2	10YR 7/3 (I/O) 2.5Y 5/1 (C)	Slip Whitish; Impressed
3	KH.12.P.564/6	8b	F.1084	W	H	Yb3	7.5YR 6/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
4	KH.12.P.563/10	8b	F.1084	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/3	-
5	KH.12.P.564/9	8b	F.1084	W	M	Yb2	2.5YR 6/4 (I/O) 2.5YR 5/1 (C)	Slip Whitish Reddish; Incised; Grooved
6	KH.12.P.564/10	8b	F.1084	W	M	Yb2	10YR 6/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish



1. KH.12.P.564/7



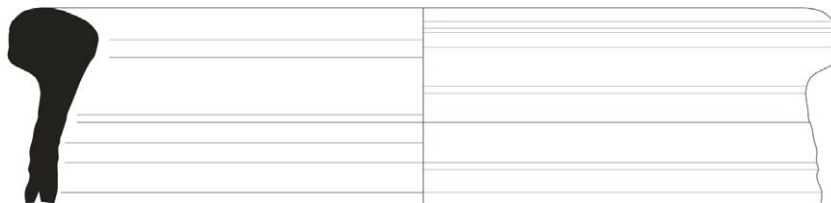
2. KH.12.P.564/8



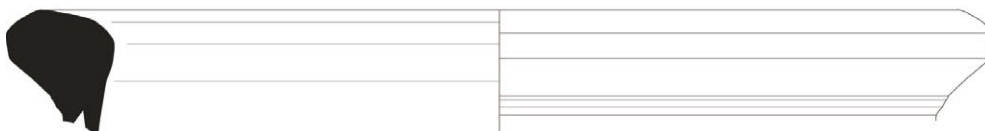
3. KH.12.P.564/6



4. KH.12.P.563/10



5. KH.12.P.564/9



6. KH.12.P.564/10

Fig. 3.44. Pottery assemblage from F.1084, phase 8b, Iron Age III.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.12.P.565/1	8b	F.1085	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 6/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
2	KH.12.P.565/2	8b	F.1085	W	H	Ma1	2.5YR 7/1 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
3	KH.12.P.565/4	8b	F.1085	W	M	Ma1	10YR 6/4 (I/O) 7.5YR 6/6 (C)	Slip Whitish
4	KH.12.P.565/5	8b	F.1085	W	H	Ma1	2.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
5	KH.12.P.565/8	8b	F.1085	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip-Burn. Whitish
6	KH.12.P.565/7	8b	F.1085	W	H	Ma2	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish; Grooved
7	KH.12.P.565/3	8b	F.1085	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
8	KH.12.P.565/17	8b	F.1085	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
9	KH.12.P.565/18	8b	F.1085	W	M	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (I/O) 7.5YR 6/4 (C)	Slip Whitish
10	KH.12.P.565/22	8b	F.1085	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
11	KH.12.P.565/19	8b	F.1085	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 6/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
12	KH.12.P.565/20	8b	F.1085	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
13	KH.12.P.565/21	8b	F.1085	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish

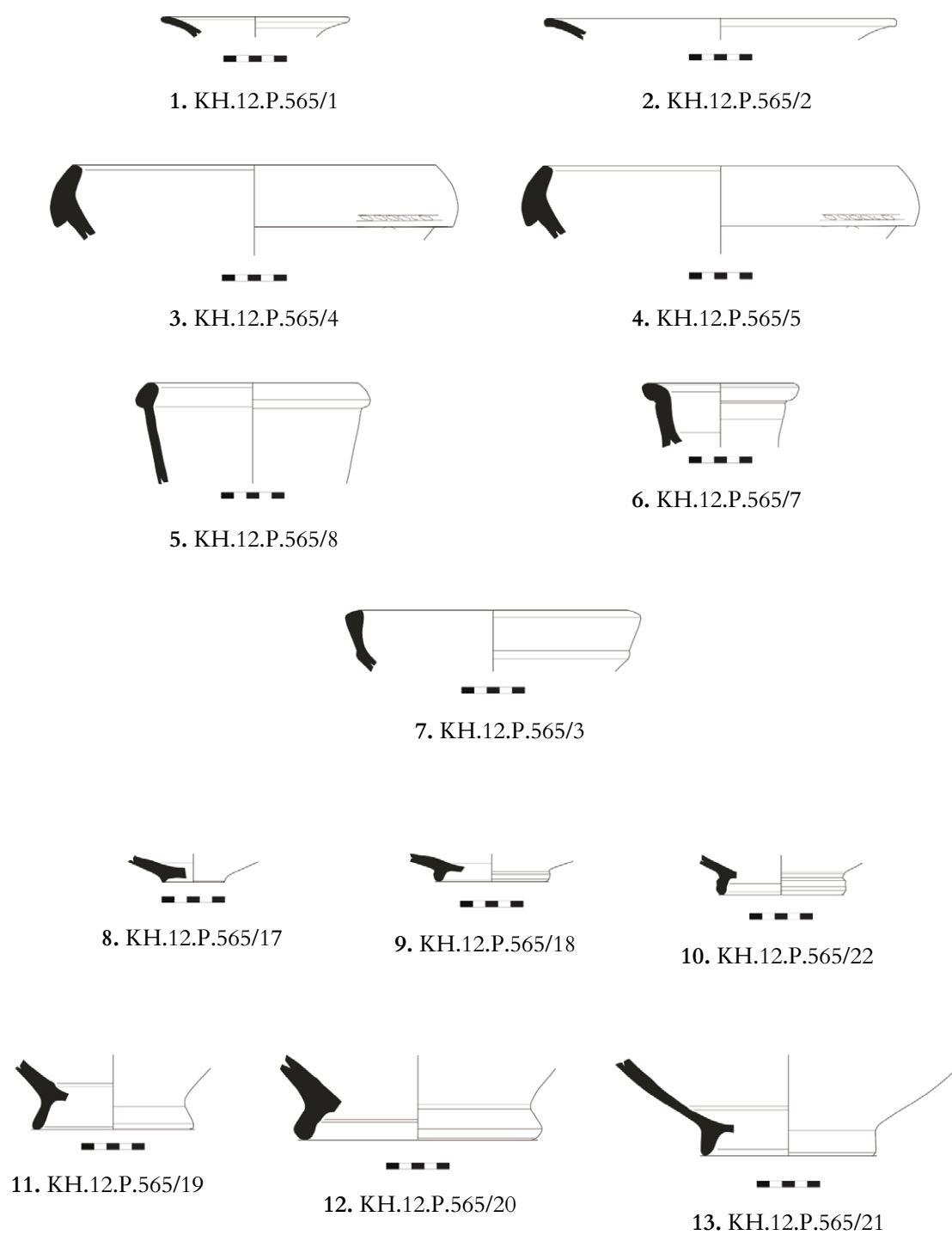
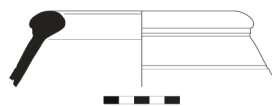
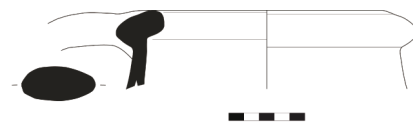


Fig. 3.45. Pottery assemblage from F.1085, phase 8b, Iron Age III.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.12.P.565/9	8b	F.1085	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip-Burn. Whitish; Incised
2	KH.12.P.565/16	8b	F.1085	W	H	Ma1	10YR 6/4 (I/O) 7.5YR 6/6 (C)	Slip Whitish
3	KH.12.P.565/15	8b	F.1085	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
4	KH.12.P.565/14	8b	F.1085	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
5	KH.12.P.565/10	8b	F.1085	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
6	KH.12.P.565/13	8b	F.1085	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
7	KH.12.P.565/12	8b	F.1085	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
8	KH.12.P.565/11	8b	F.1085	W	M	Ma1	7.5YR 6/4 (I/O) 10YR 6/4 (C)	-



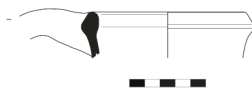
1. KH.12.P.565/9



2. KH.12.P.565/16



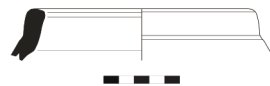
3. KH.12.P.565/15



4. KH.12.P.565/14



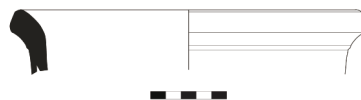
5. KH.12.P.565/10



6. KH.12.P.565/13



7. KH.12.P.565/12



8. KH.12.P.565/11

Fig. 3.46. Pottery assemblage from F.1085, phase 8b, Iron Age III.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.12.P.566/1	8b	F.1086	W	H	Ma1	2.5YR 5/1 (I) 7.5YR 6/3 (O)	Impressed
2	KH.12.P.566/2	8b	F.1086	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
3	KH.12.P.566/5	8b	F.1086	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish; Grooved
4	KH.12.P.566/4	8b	F.1086	W	M	Ma1	7.5YR 6/4 (I/O) 7.5YR 7/6 (C)	Slip Whitish; Grooved
5	KH.12.P.566/3	8b	F.1086	W	H	Ya1	10YR 5/6 (C-I/O)	-
6	KH.12.P.566/10	8b	F.1086	W	H	Ma1	10YR 6/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
7	KH.12.P.566/9	8b	F.1086	W	M	Ma1	10YR 6/4 (I/O) 7.5YR 6/4 (C)	Slip Whitish; Impressed
8	KH.12.P.566/7	8b	F.1086	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
9	KH.12.P.566/6	8b	F.1086	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
10	KH.12.P.566/8	8b	F.1086	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
11	KH.12.P.566/11	8b	F.1086	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
12	KH.12.P.566/13	8b	F.1086	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 5/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
13	KH.12.P.566/12	8b	F.1086	W	M	Ma2	7.5YR 6/6 (I/O) 7.5YR 6/4 (C)	-
14	KH.12.P.566/16	8b	F.1086	W	H	Yb1	7.5YR 6/2 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
15	KH.12.P.566/15	8b	F.1086	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 6/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish; Grooved

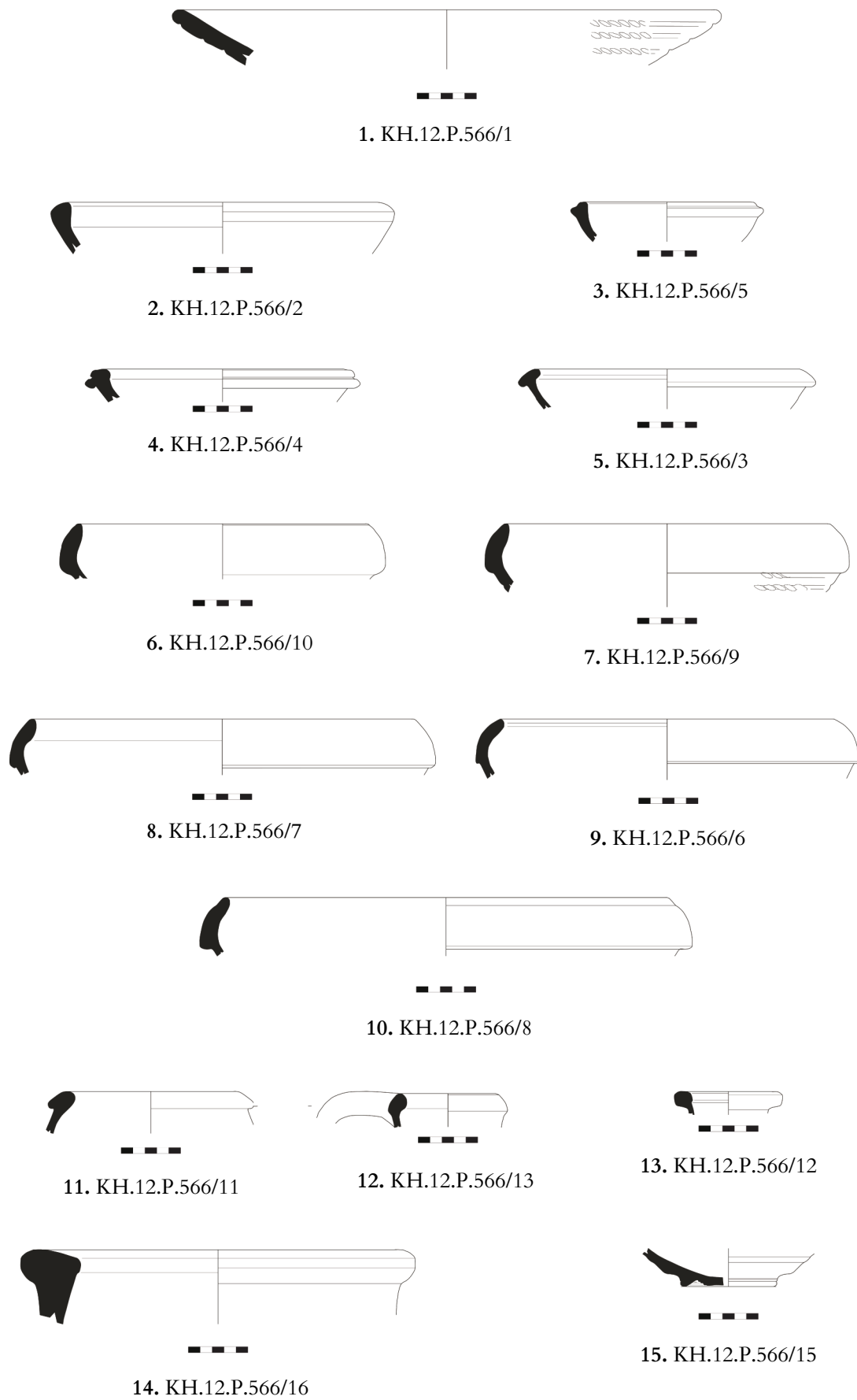


Fig. 3.47. Pottery assemblage from F.1086, phase 8b, Iron Age III.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.13.P.500/1	8b	F.1079	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
2	KH.13.P.500/2	8b	F.1079	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
3	KH.13.P.500/7	8b	F.1079	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
4	KH.13.P.500/6	8b	F.1079	H	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
5	KH.13.P.500/5	8b	F.1079	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
6	KH.13.P.500/4	8b	F.1079	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
7	KH.13.P.500/9	8b	F.1079	W	M	Mb2	7.5YR 8/6 (O) 7.5YR 7/6 (I)	Burnished
8	KH.14.P.432/1	8b	F.1079	W	H	Ma2	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
9	KH.13.P.500/3	8b	F.1079	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/6 (C-I/O)	Slip-Burn. Whitish; Grooved
10	KH.13.P.500/8	8b	F.1079	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish; Painted Blackish
11	KH.13.P.500/10	8b	F.1079	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
12	KH.13.P.500/11	8b	F.1079	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish; Painted Blackish
13	KH.13.P.500/12	8b	F.1079	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
14	KH.13.P.500/13	8b	F.1079	W	M	Ma1	7.5YR 8/4 (O) 5YR 8/4 (I)	Slip Whitish

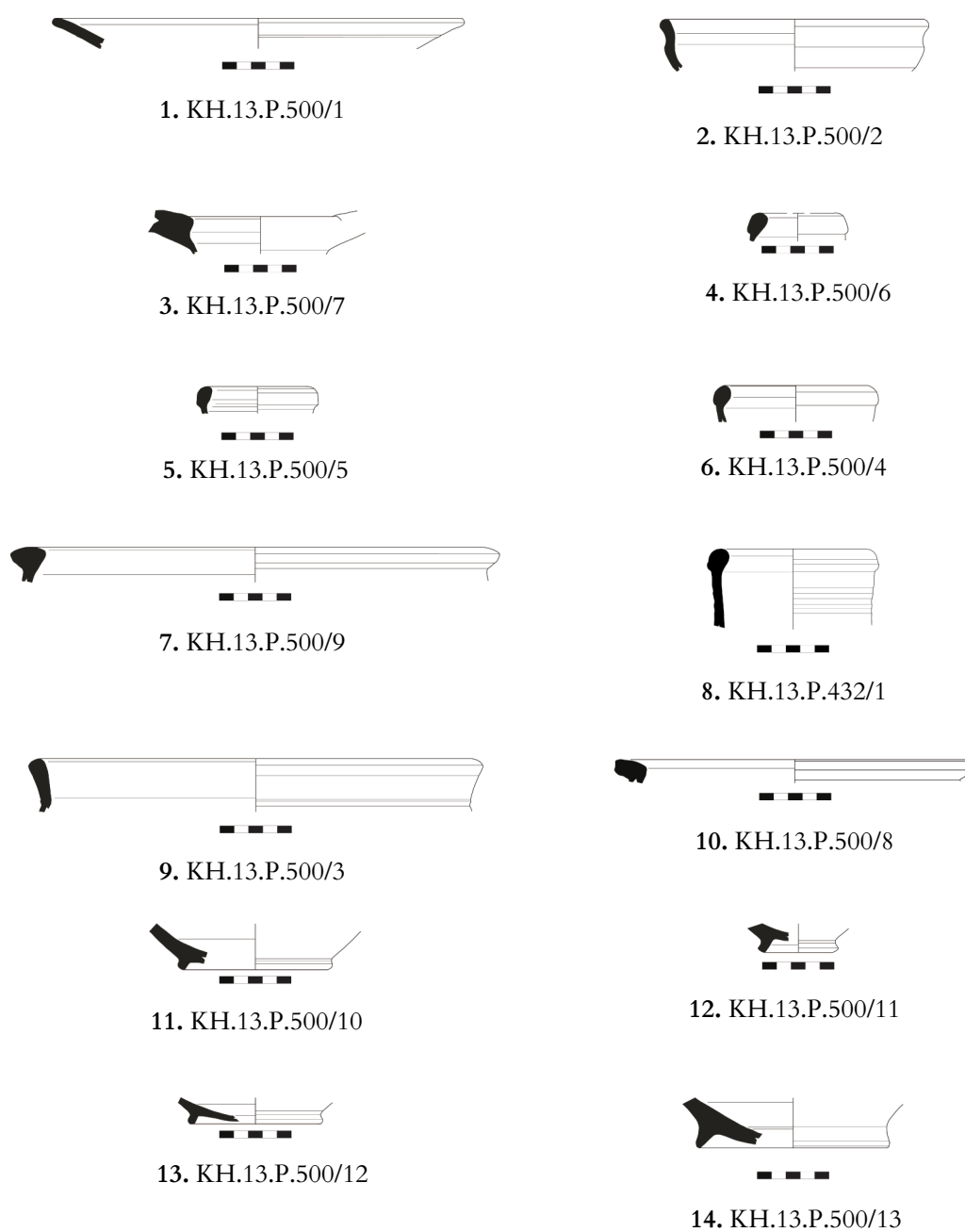


Fig. 3.48. Pottery assemblage from F.1079, phase 8b, Iron Age III.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.14.P.436/1	8c	L.3850	W	H	Mb2	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip-Burn. Whitish
2	KH.14.P.436/2	8c	L.3850	W	H	Mb2	5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
3	KH.14.P.436/3	8c	L.3850	W	H	Mc2	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
4	KH.14.P.436/4	8c	L.3850	W	M	Mb1	7.5YR 7/6 (O) 5YR 6/6 (I)	Slip Whitish
5	KH.14.P.436/5	8c	L.3850	W	H	Mc3	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
6	KH.14.P.437/1	8c	F.3851	W	H	Mb2	5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	-
7	KH.14.P.437/2	8c	F.3851	W	H	Mb2	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
8	KH.14.P.437/3	8c	F.3851	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
9	KH.14.P.437/4	8c	F.3851	W	H	Mb2	5YR 6/4 (C-I/O)	-
10	KH.14.P.437/5	8c	F.3851	W	H	Ma1	5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	-
11	KH.14.P.437/7	8c	F.3851	W	H	Mb2	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	-
12	KH.14.P.437/8	8c	F.3851	W	H	Ma2	5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Burnished
13	KH.14.P.437/9	8c	F.3851	W	H	Mb2	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Burnished
14	KH14.P.437/14	8c	F.3851	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-

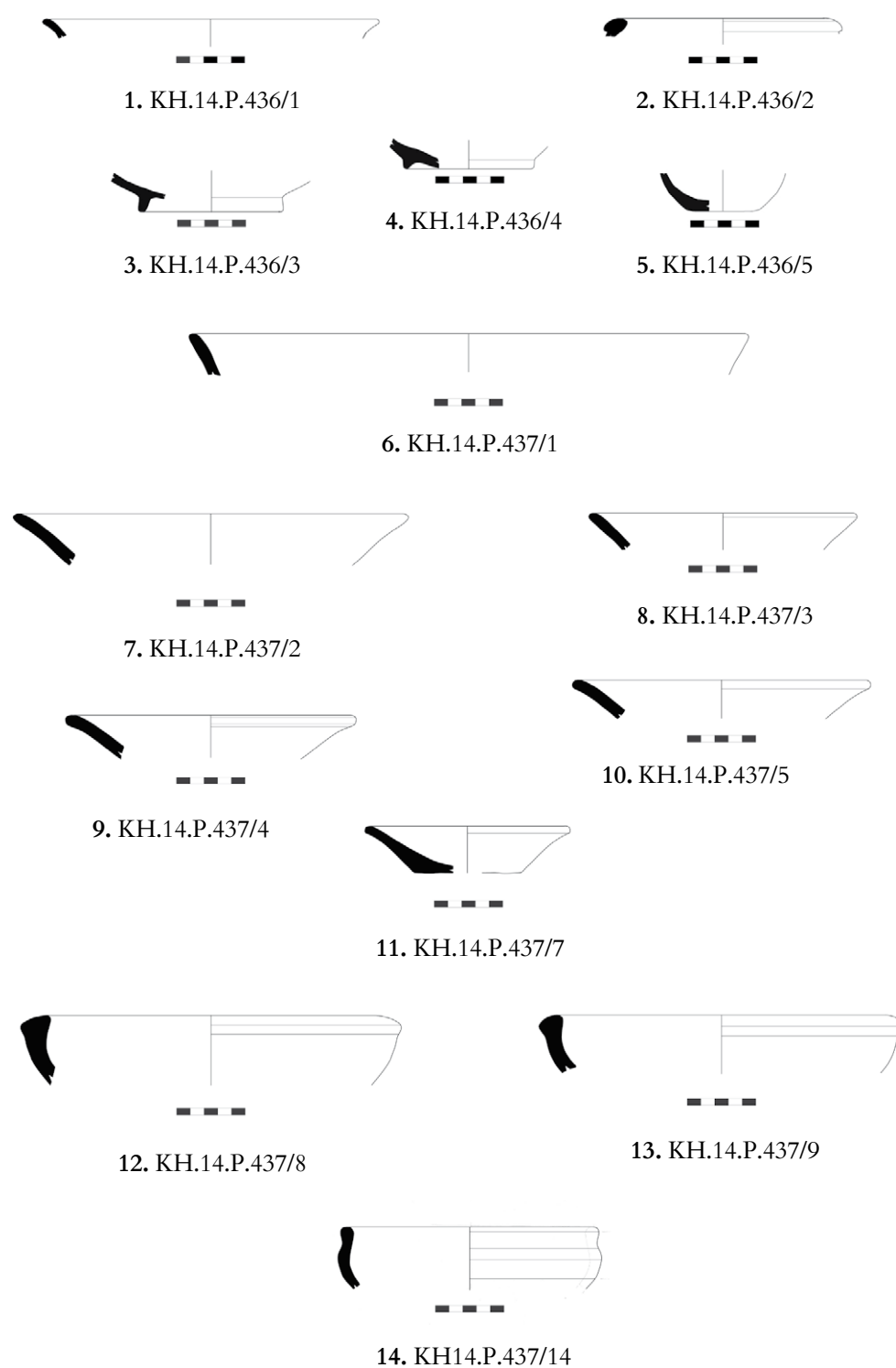


Fig. 3.49. Pottery assemblage from L.3850 and F.3851, phase 8c, Iron Age III.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.14.P.437/12	8c	F.3851	W	H	Mb3	5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
2	KH.14.P.437/13	8c	F.3851	W	H	Ma2	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	-
3	KH.14.P.437/6	8c	F.3851	W	H	Ma2	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Burnished
4	KH.14.P.437/10	8c	F.3851	W	H	Ma2	10YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	-
5	KH.14.P.437/11	8c	F.3851	W	H	Ma3	5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
6	KH.14.P.437/15	8c	F.3851	W	H	Ma3	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
7	KH.14.P.437/16	8c	F.3851	W	H	Ma2	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Grooved
8	KH.14.P.437/17	8c	F.3851	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	-
9	KH.14.P.437/18	8c	F.3851	W	H	Ma2	5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Burnished
10	KH.14.P.437/19	8c	F.3851	W	H	Ma2	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	-
11	KH.14.P.437/20	8c	F.3851	W	H	Mb1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
12	KH.14.P.437/21	8c	F.3851	W	H	Vb2	10YR 6/2 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
13	KH.14.P.437/22	8c	F.3851	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	-
14	KH.14.P.437/25	8c	F.3851	W	H	Mb3	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
15	KH.14.P.437/26	8c	F.3851	W	H	Mb2	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	-

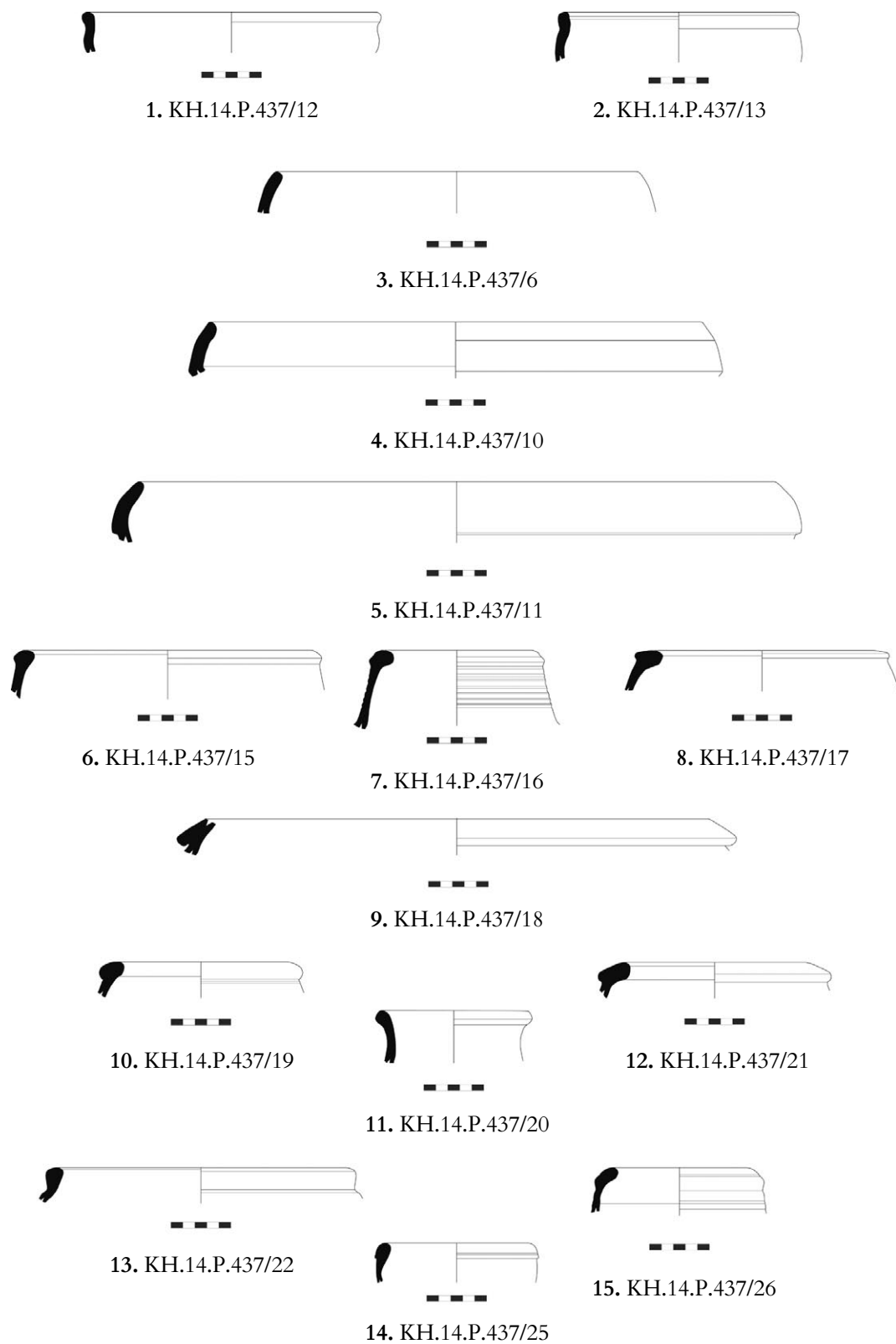


Fig. 3.50. Pottery assemblage from F.3851, phase 8c, Iron Age III.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.14.P.437/27	8c	F.3851	W	H	Mb2	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
2	KH.14.P.437/34	8c	F.3851	W	L	Mb2	7.5YR 4/6 (C-I/O)	-
3	KH.14.P.437/38	8c	F.3851	W	H	Mb3	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
4	KH.14.P.437/35	8c	F.3851	HW	M	Mb2	7.5YR 5/4 (O) 7.5YR 4/2 (I)	-
5	KH.14.P.437/24	8c	F.3851	HW	H	Mb2	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
6	KH.14.P.437/28	8c	F.3851	HW	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
7	KH.14.P.437/37	8c	F.3851	W	H	Mb3	5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Slip-Burn. Whitish; Incised
8	KH.14.P.437/23	8c	F.3851	HW	M	Mb3	10YR 7/4 (O) 10YR 7/2 (I)	Burnished
9	KH.14.P.437/36	8c	F.3851	HW	L	Mb3	2.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	-
10	KH.14.P.437/29	8c	F.3851	W	H	Ma1	5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
11	KH.14.P.437/30	8c	F.3851	W	H	Mb3	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
12	KH.14.P.437/31	8c	F.3851	W	H	Mb3	5YR 6/6 (O) 5YR 5/1 (I)	-
13	KH.14.P.437/32	8c	F.3851	W	H	Mb2	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	-
14	KH.14.P.437/33	8c	F.3851	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	-

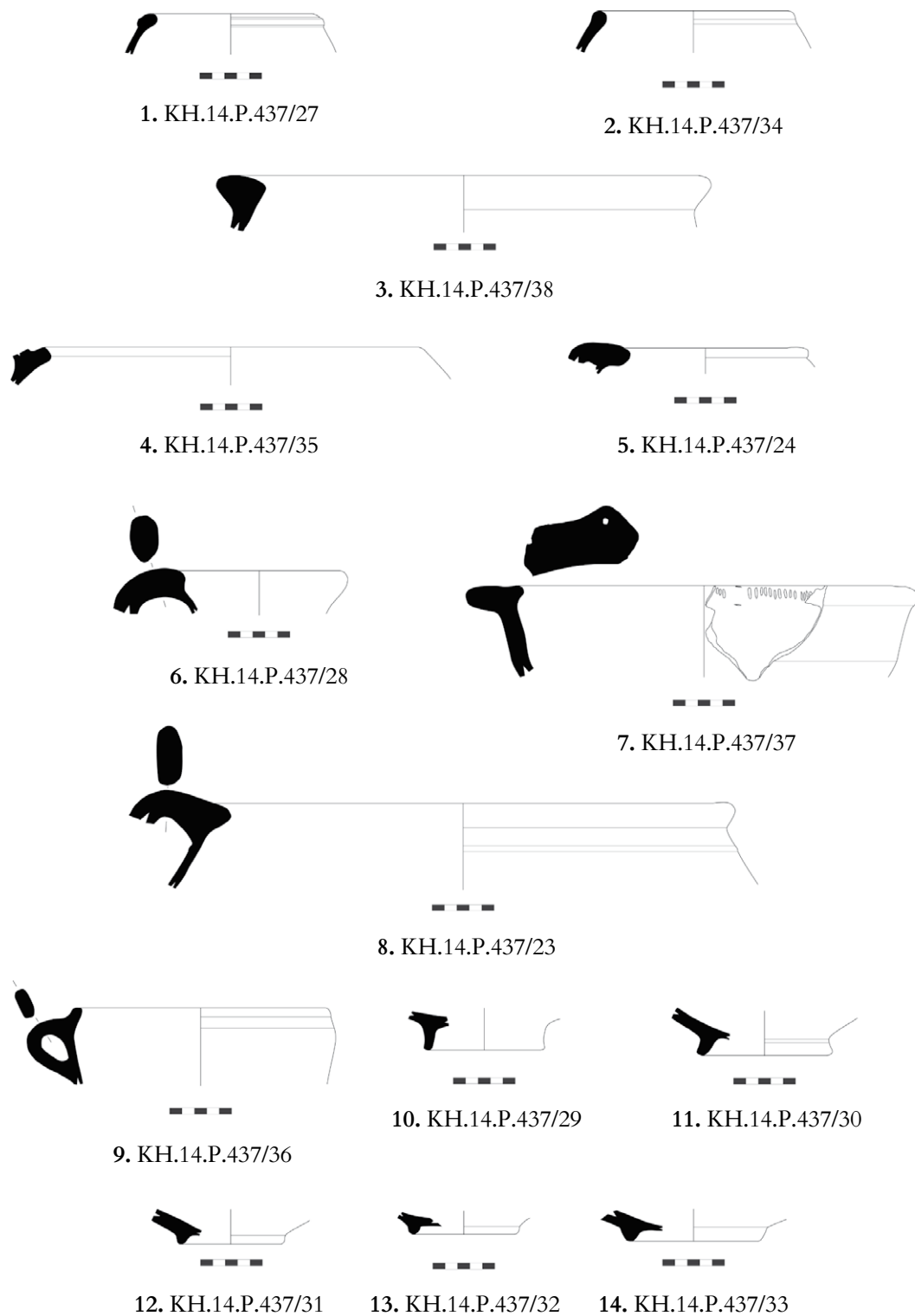


Fig. 3.51. Pottery assemblage from F.3851, phase 8c, Iron Age III.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.12.P.562/1	7a	L.1081	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Reddish
2	KH.14.P.431/2	7a	L.1081	W	H	Yb2	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Burnished
3	KH.14.P.431/4	7a	L.1081	W	H	Mb2	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip-Burn. Whitish; Grooved
4	KH.14.P.431/5	7a	L.1081	W	H	Mb2	5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	-
5	KH.12.P.562/2	7a	L.1081	W	M	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (I/O) 5YR 7/6 (C)	Slip Whitish; Impress.; Applied
6	KH.14.P.431/3	7a	L.1081	W	H	Mc3	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
7	KH.14.P.431/1	7a	L.1081	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	-
8	KH.12.P.562/5	7a	L.1081	HW	L	Ma1	2.5YR 5/4 (C-I/O)	-
9	KH.12.P.562/3	7a	L.1081	W	M	Ma2	2.5YR 7/6 (O) 7.5YR 8/4 (C)	Slip Blackish
10	KH.14.P.431/6	7a	L.1081	W	H	Mb3	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip-Burn. Whitish
11	KH.14.P.431/7	7a	L.1081	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
12	KH.14.P.431/9	7a	L.1081	W	H	Mb2	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
13	KH.14.P.431/8	7a	L.1081	W	M	Mb2	10YR 6/4 (O) 2.5YR 6/2 (I)	-
14	KH.12.P.562/4	7a	L.1081	W	M	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (I/O) 5YR 7/6 (C)	Slip Whitish

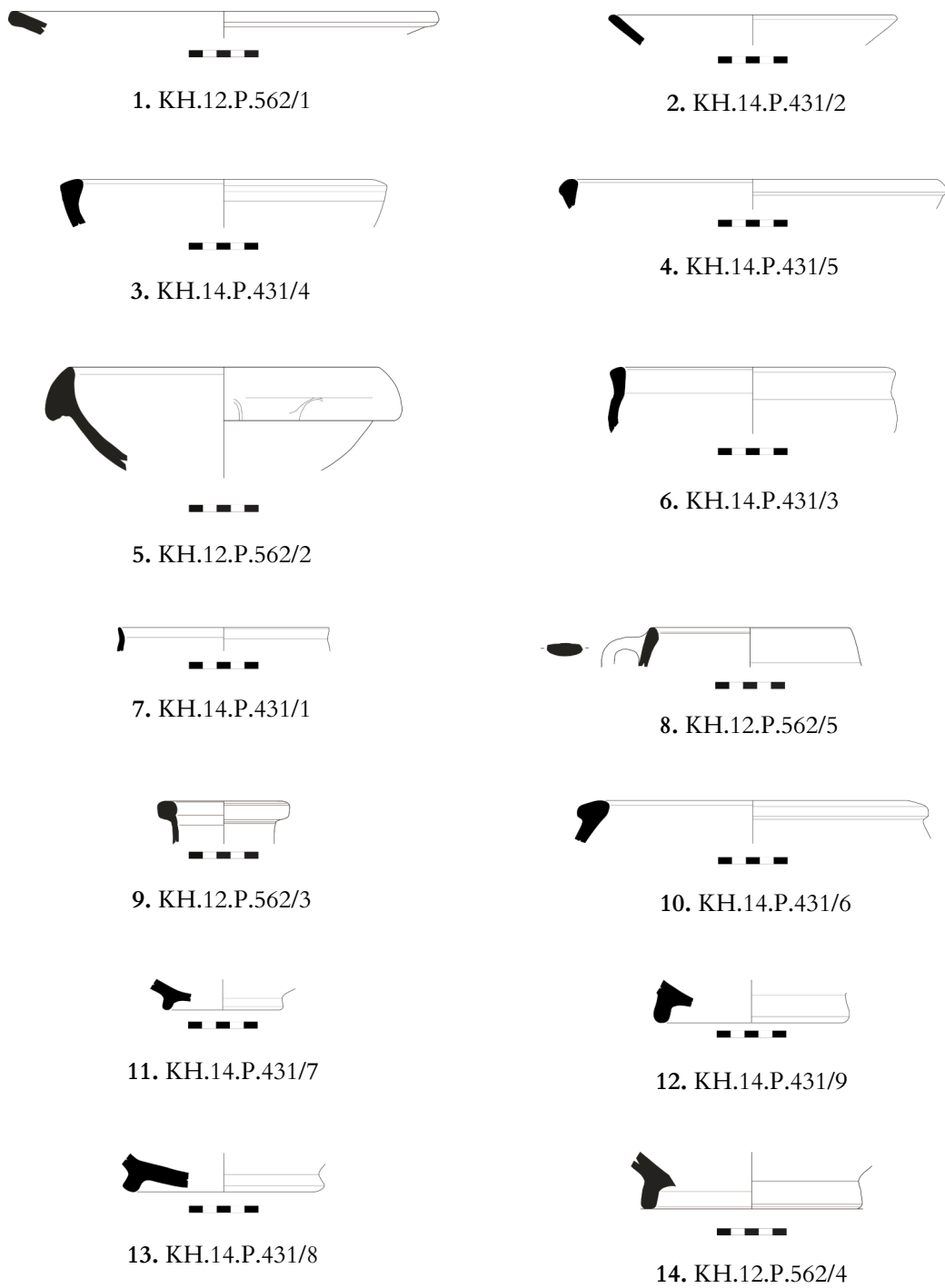


Fig. 3.52. Pottery assemblage from L.1081, phase 7a, Iron Age III.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.12.P.550/1	7a	F.1070	W	H	Ma1	2.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	-
2	KH.12.P.550/2	7a	F.1070	W	M	Ma2	5YR 7/6 (I/O) 7.5YR 7/4 (C)	-
3	KH.12.P.550/3	7a	F.1070	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
4	KH.12.P.550/4	7a	F.1070	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish; Grooved
5	KH.12.P.550/5	7a	F.1070	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip-Burn. Whitish; Grooved
6	KH.12.P.550/6	7a	F.1070	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip-Burn. Whitish
7	KH.12.P.552/2	7a	F.1073	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip-Burn Whitish
8	KH.12.P.552/6	7a	F.1073	W	H	Ma2	5YR 6/6 (I/O) 7.5YR 7/4 (C)	-
9	KH.12.P.552/7	7a	F.1073	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish

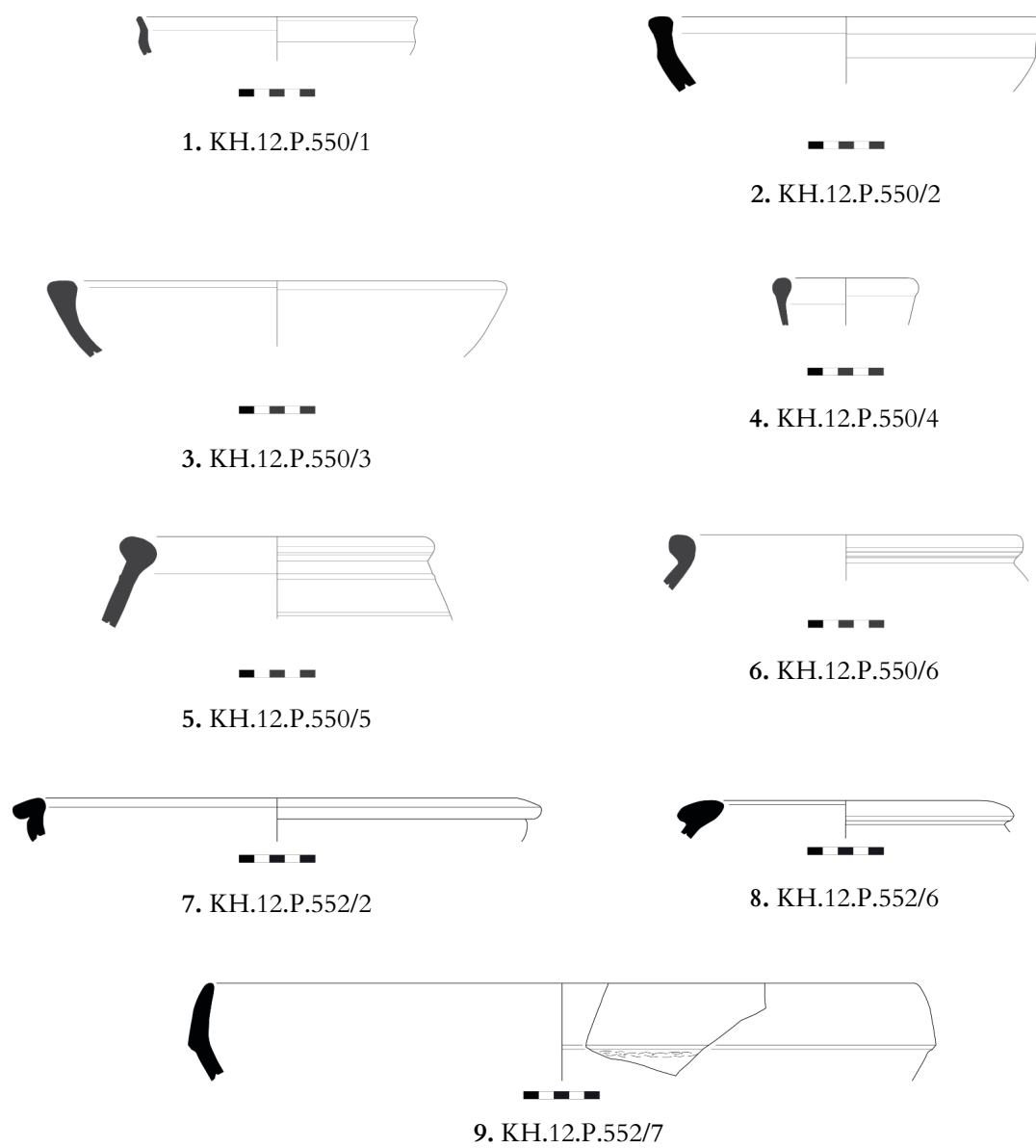


Fig. 3.53. Pottery assemblage from F.1073, phase 7a, Iron Age III.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.14.P.434/2	7a	F.1074	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	-
2	KH.14.P.434/3	7a	F.1074	W	H	Ms1	10YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	-
3	KH.14.P.434/1	7a	F.1074	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
4	KH.12.P.568/1	7a	F.1074	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Burnished
5	KH.14.P.434/8	7a	F.1074	W	H	Mb2	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	-
6	KH.12.P.568/2	7a	F.1074	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
7	KH.14.P.434/7	7a	F.1074	W	H	Mb2	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
8	KH.14.P.434/6	7a	F.1074	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Slip-Burn. Whitish
9	KH.12.P.557/2	7a	F.1074	W	H	Ma1	5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
10	KH.12.P.434/5	7a	F.1074	W	H	Ma2	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip-Burn. Whitish
11	KH.12.P.557/5	7a	F.1074	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
12	KH.12.P.557/7	7a	F.1074	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
13	KH.12.P.568/3	7a	F.1074	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	-
14	KH.12.P.557/3	7a	F.1074	W	H	Ma1	5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
15	KH.12.P.557/9	7a	F.1074	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
16	KH.12.P.568/5	7a	F.1074	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/3 (I/O) 10YR 8/3 (C)	-
17	KH.12.P.568/7	7a	F.1074	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	-
18	KH.12.P.568/8	7a	F.1074	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/3	Slip Whitish

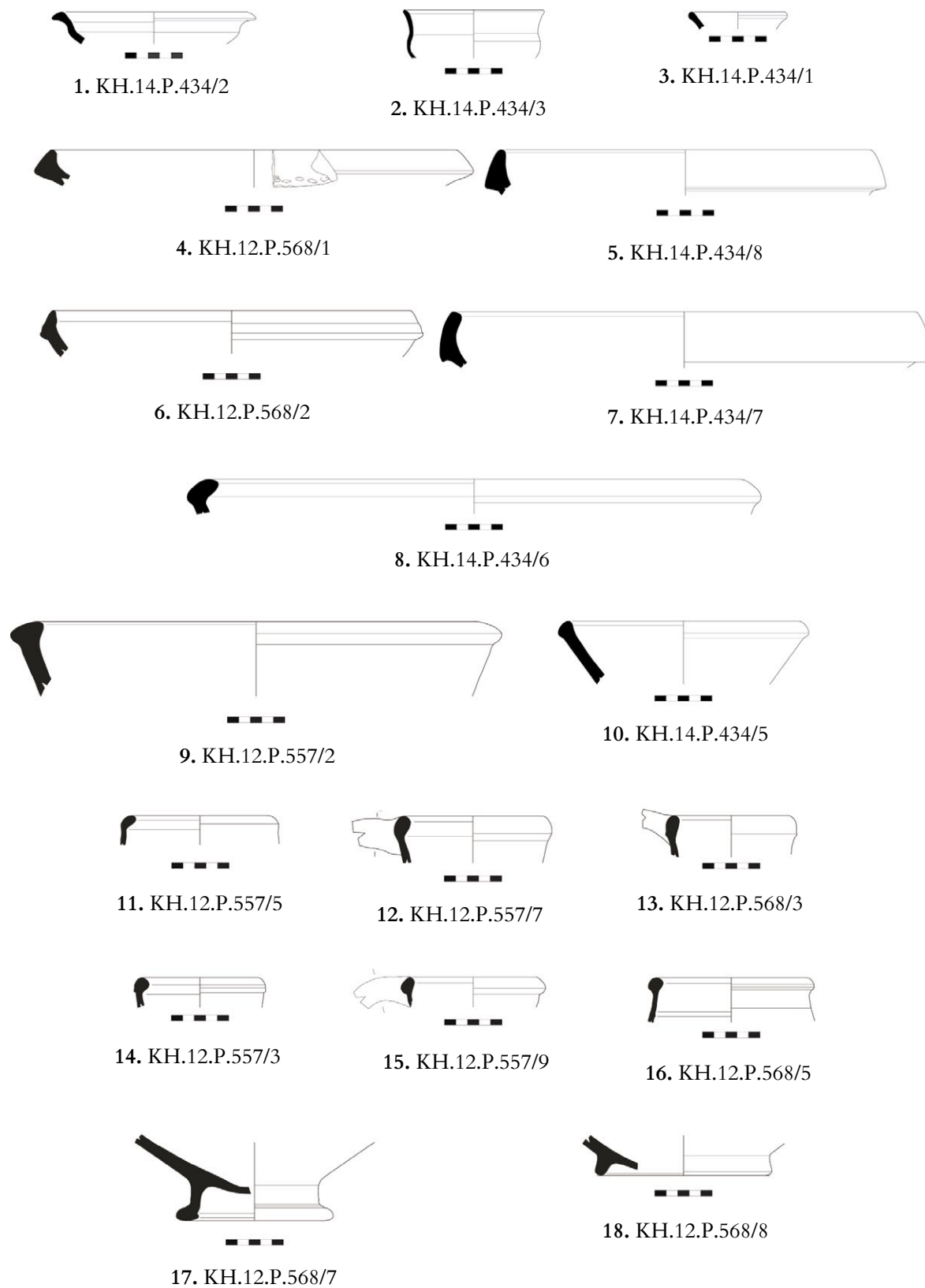


Fig. 3.54. Pottery assemblage from F.1074, phase 7a, Iron Age III.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.14.P.434/14	7a	F.1074	W	H	Ma2	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
2	KH.14.P.434/13	7a	F.1074	W	H	Mb1	10YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip-Burn. Whitish; Grooved
3	KH.12.P.557/1	7a	F.1074	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
4	KH.12.P.557/4	7a	F.1074	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
5	KH.12.P.568/4	7a	F.1074	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
6	KH.14.P.434/10	7a	F.1074	W	H	Ma2	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	-
7	KH.12.P.568/6	7a	F.1074	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
8	KH.14.P.434/11	7a	F.1074	W	H	Ma3	7.5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	-
9	KH.12.P.568/9	7a	F.1074	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
10	KH.12.P.557/3	7a	F.1074	W	H	Ma1	5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
11	KH.14.P.434/9	7a	F.1074	W	H	Mb3	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
12	KH.12.P.557/7	7a	F.1074	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish

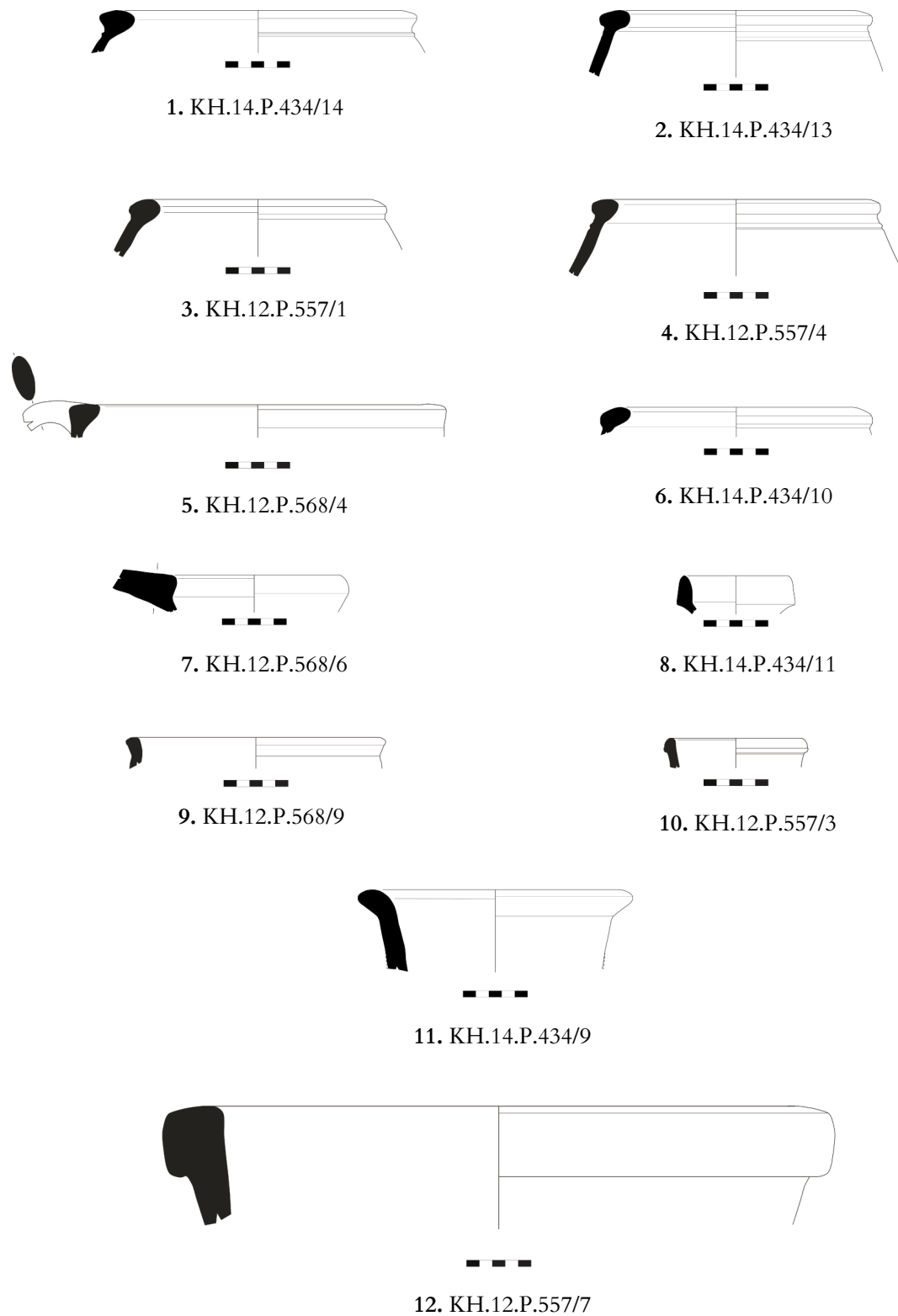


Fig. 3.55. Pottery assemblage from F.1074, phase 7a, Iron Age III.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.12.P.559/1	7a	F.1077	W	H	Yb4	2.5YR 7/4 (I/O) 7.5YR 7/1 (C)	Slip Whitish
2	KH.12.P.559/2	7a	F.1077	W	M	Ma1	5YR 8/4 (I/O) 5YR 7/6 (C)	Slip Whitish
3	KH.12.P.559/3	7a	F.1077	W	M	Ma1	5YR 8/4 (I/O) 5YR 7/6 (C)	Slip-Burn. Whitish; Grooved
4	KH.12.P.559/5	7a	F.1077	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip-Burn. Whitish
5	KH.12.P.559/4	7a	F.1077	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	-
6	KH.12.P.559/6	7a	F.1077	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
7	KH.12.P.559/7	7a	F.1077	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	-
8	KH.12.P.559/8	7a	F.1077	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish; Grooved
9	KH.12.P.559/9	7a	F.1077	W	H	Ma1	2.5YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
10	KH.12.P.559/10	7a	F.1077	W	M	Yb3	7.5YR 8/4 (I/O) 10YR 6/2 (C)	Slip Whitish
11	KH.12.P.559/11	7a	F.1077	W	M	Ya2	10YR 6/4 (I/O) 7.5YR 6/6 (C)	Slip Whitish
12	KH.12.P.559/12	7a	F.1077	W	M	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
13	KH.12.P.559/13	7a	F.1077	W	H	Mb2	5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish

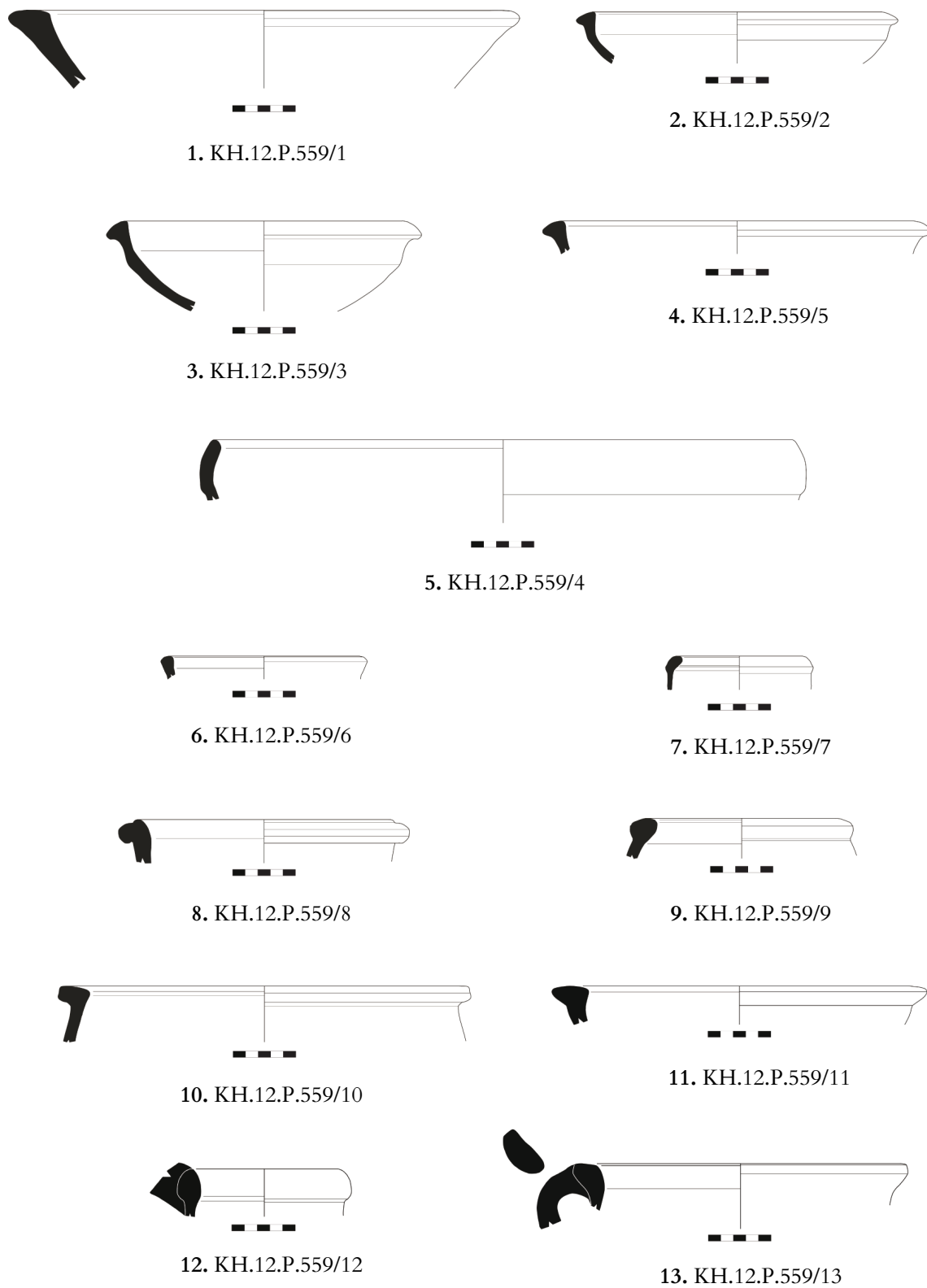


Fig. 3.56. Pottery assemblage from F.1077, phase 7a, Iron Age III.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.12.P.559/14	7a	F.1077	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	-
2	KH.12.P.559/15	7a	F.1077	W	H	Ma1	5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	-
3	KH.12.P.559/16	7a	F.1077	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7,4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
4	KH.12.P.559/17	7a	F.1077	W	H	Ma1	2.5YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	-
5	KH.12.P.559/18	7a	F.1077	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
6	KH.12.P.559/19	7a	F.1077	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
7	KH.12.P.559/20	7a	F.1077	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
8	KH.12.P.559/21	7a	F.1077	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
9	KH.12.P.559/22	7a	F.1077	W	M	Ma1	7.5YR 4/4 (I/O) 10YR 8/3 (C)	Slip Whitish
10	KH.12.P.559/23	7a	F.1077	W	H	Ma1	2.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Burnished
11	KH.12.P.559/24	7a	F.1077	H	L	Mb3	5YR 4/3 (I/O) 2.5YR 5/8 (C)	-
12	KH.12.P.559/25	7a	F.1077	HW	L	Yb4	5YR 6/8 (I/O) 7.5YR 5/1 (C)	Impress.; Incised

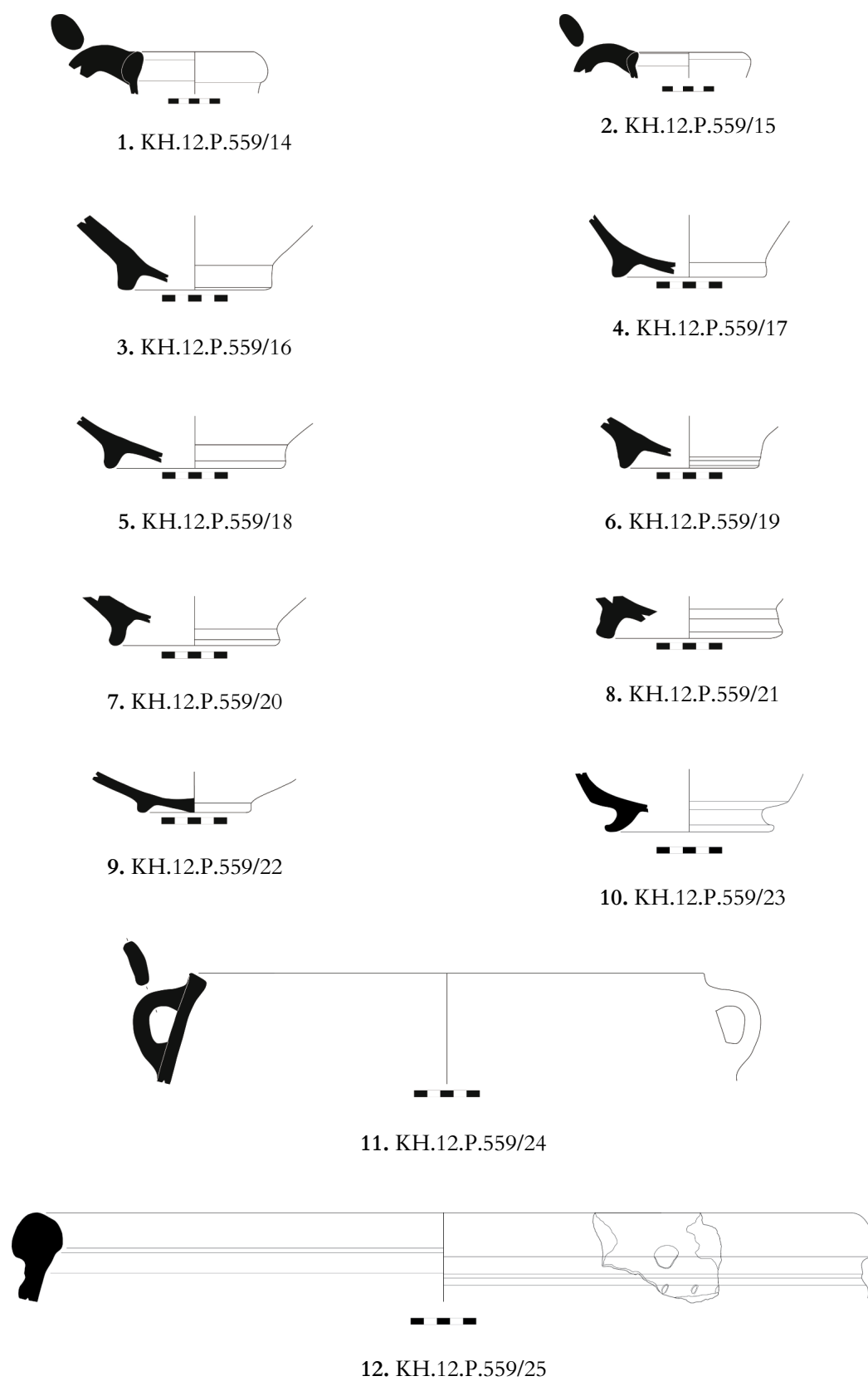


Fig. 3.57. Pottery assemblage from F.1077, phase 7a, Iron Age III.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.12.P.560/1	7a	F.1080	W	M	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (I/O) 7.5YR 6/3 (C)	-
2	KH.12.P.560/2	7a	F.1080	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip-Burn. Whitish
3	KH.12.P.560/3	7a	F.1080	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
4	KH.12.P.560/5	7a	F.1080	W	M	Ma2	5YR 6/4 (I/O) 7.5YR 6/3 (C)	-
5	KH.12.P.560/7	7a	F.1080	W	H	Ma1	5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish; Grooved
6	KH.12.P.560/6	7a	F.1080	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	-
7	KH.12.P.560/19	7a	F.1080	W	H	Ya2	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
8	KH.12.P.560/9	7a	F.1080	W	M	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (I/O) 7.5YR 7/3 (C)	-
9	KH.12.P.560/10	7a	F.1080	W	M	Ma1	5YR 6/4 (I/O) 10YR 8/3 (C)	-
10	KH.12.P.560/11	7a	F.1080	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
11	KH.12.P.560/15	7a	F.1080	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
12	KH.12.P.560/12	7a	F.1080	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
13	KH.12.P.560/13	7a	F.1080	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
14	KH.12.P.560/14	7a	F.1080	W	M	Ma1	7.5YR 8/4 (I/O) 5YR 7/4 (C)	Slip Whitish
15	KH.12.P.560/16	7a	F.1080	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
16	KH.12.P.560/17	7a	F.1080	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
17	KH.12.P.560/18	7a	F.1080	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish

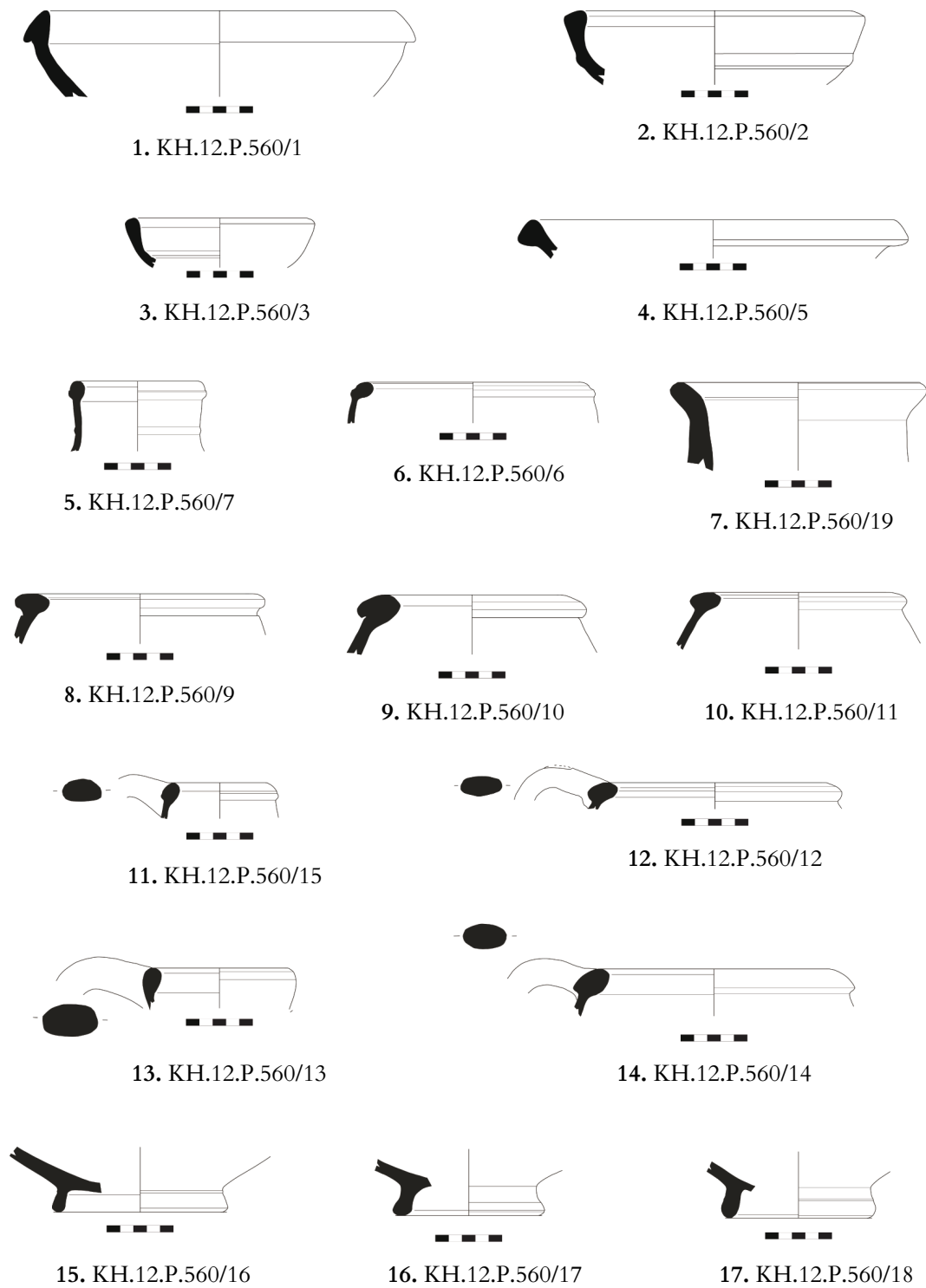


Fig. 3.58. Pottery assemblage from F.1080, phase 7a, Iron Age III.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.14.P.435/1	7a	F.3846	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	-
2	KH.14.P.435/3	7a	F.3846	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip-Burn. Whitish
3	KH.14.P.435/4	7a	F.3846	W	H	Mb3	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
4	KH.14.P.435/5	7a	F.3846	W	H	Mb2	7.5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	-
5	KH.14.P.435/6	7a	F.3846	W	H	Mb2	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	-
6	KH.14.P.435/7	7a	F.3846	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
7	KH.14.P.435/8	7a	F.3846	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
8	KH.14.P.435/9	7a	F.3846	W	H	Mb2	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
9	KH.14.P.435/10	7a	F.3846	W	H	Ma3	5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	-
10	KH.14.P.435/11	7a	F.3846	W	M	Ma2	5YR 5/8 (O) 5YR 6/8 (I)	Burnished
11	KH.14.P.435/12	7a	F.3846	W	M	Ma2	7.5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Burnished
12	KH.14.P.435/13	7a	F.3846	W	H	Mb3	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
13	KH.14.P.435/16	7a	F.3846	W	H	Mc3	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip-Burn. Whitish
14	KH.14.P.435/14	7a	F.3846	W	H	Mb2	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	-
15	KH.14.P.435/15	7a	F.3846	W	H	Mb3	7.5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
16	KH.14.P.435/17	7a	F.3846	W	H	Ma3	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
17	KH.14.P.435/18	7a	F.3846	W	H	Mb2	7.5YR 6/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
18	KH.14.P.435/19	7a	F.3846	W	H	Mb3	7.5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip-Burn. Whitish

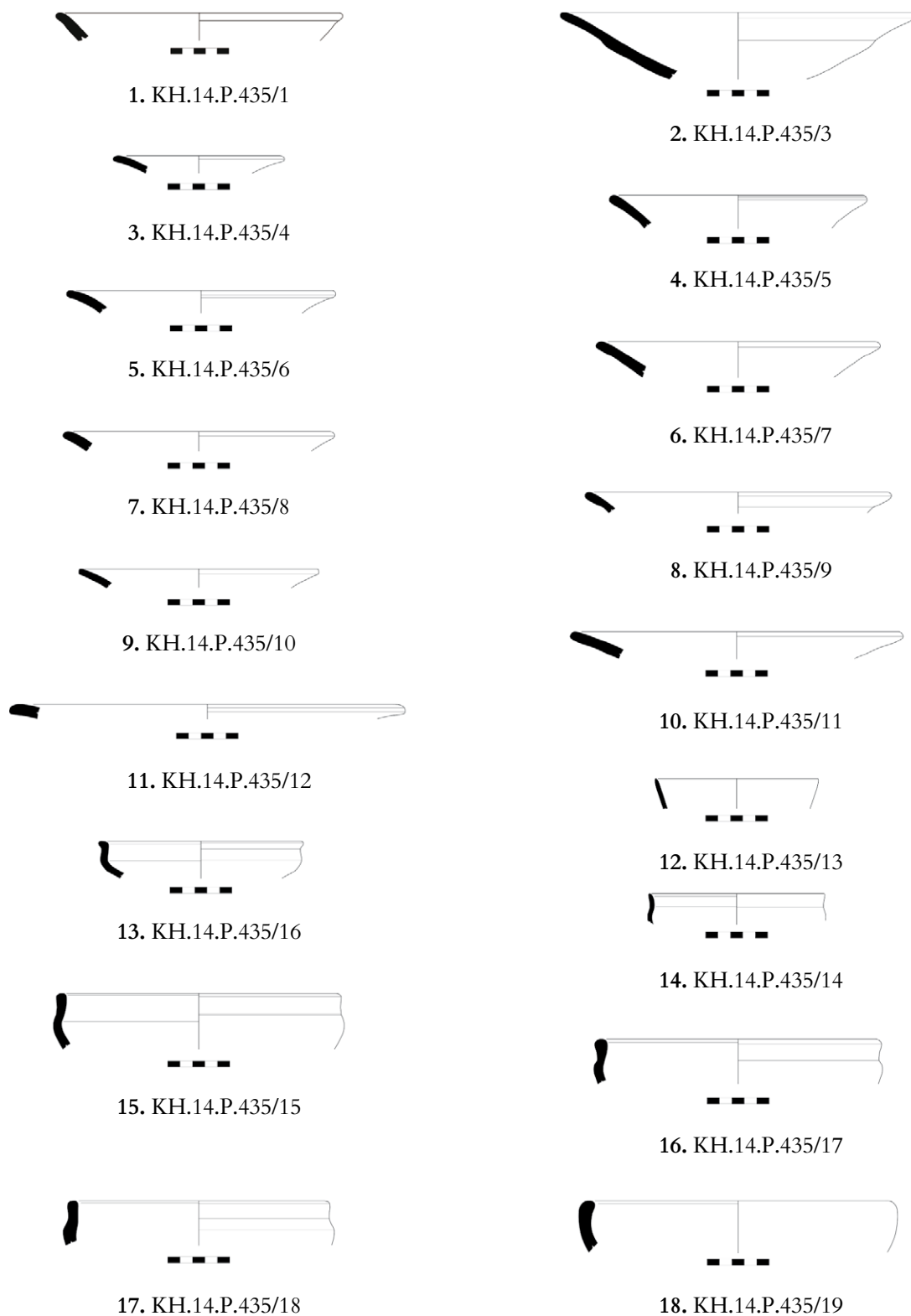


Fig. 3.59. Pottery assemblage from F.3846, phase 7a, Iron Age III.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.14.P.435/20	7a	F.3846	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	-
2	KH.14.P.435/21	7a	F.3846	W	M	Mb3	7.5YR 7/6 (O) 5YR 6/6 (I)	-
3	KH.14.P.435/22	7a	F.3846	W	M	Mb2	7.5YR 6/4 (O) 5YR 6/6 (I)	Slip Whitish; Impressed
4	KH.14.P.435/24	7a	F.3846	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Burnished
5	KH.14.P.435/25	7a	F.3846	W	H	Mb3	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Burnished
6	KH.14.P.435/26	7a	F.3846	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Burnished
7	KH.14.P.435/27	7a	F.3846	W	H	Mb2	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
8	KH.14.P.435/34	7a	F.3846	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/5 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
9	KH.14.P.435/30	7a	F.3846	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (O) 2.5YR 7/4 (I)	Slip Whitish
10	KH.14.P.435/33	7a	F.3846	W	H	Mb2	5YR 7/4 (O) 5YR 6/3 (I)	-
11	KH.14.P.435/28	7a	F.3846	W	H	Mb1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	-
12	KH.14.P.435/29	7a	F.3846	W	H	Ma2	5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
13	KH.14.P.435/32	7a	F.3846	W	H	Ma2	10YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
14	KH.14.P.435/31	7a	F.3846	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/2 (C-I/O)	-
15	KH.14.P.435/35	7a	F.3846	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
16	KH.14.P.435/36	7a	F.3846	W	H	Ma1	2.5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	-
17	KH.14.P.435/37	7a	F.3846	W	H	Ma1	2.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
18	KH.14.P.435/38	7a	F.3846	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-

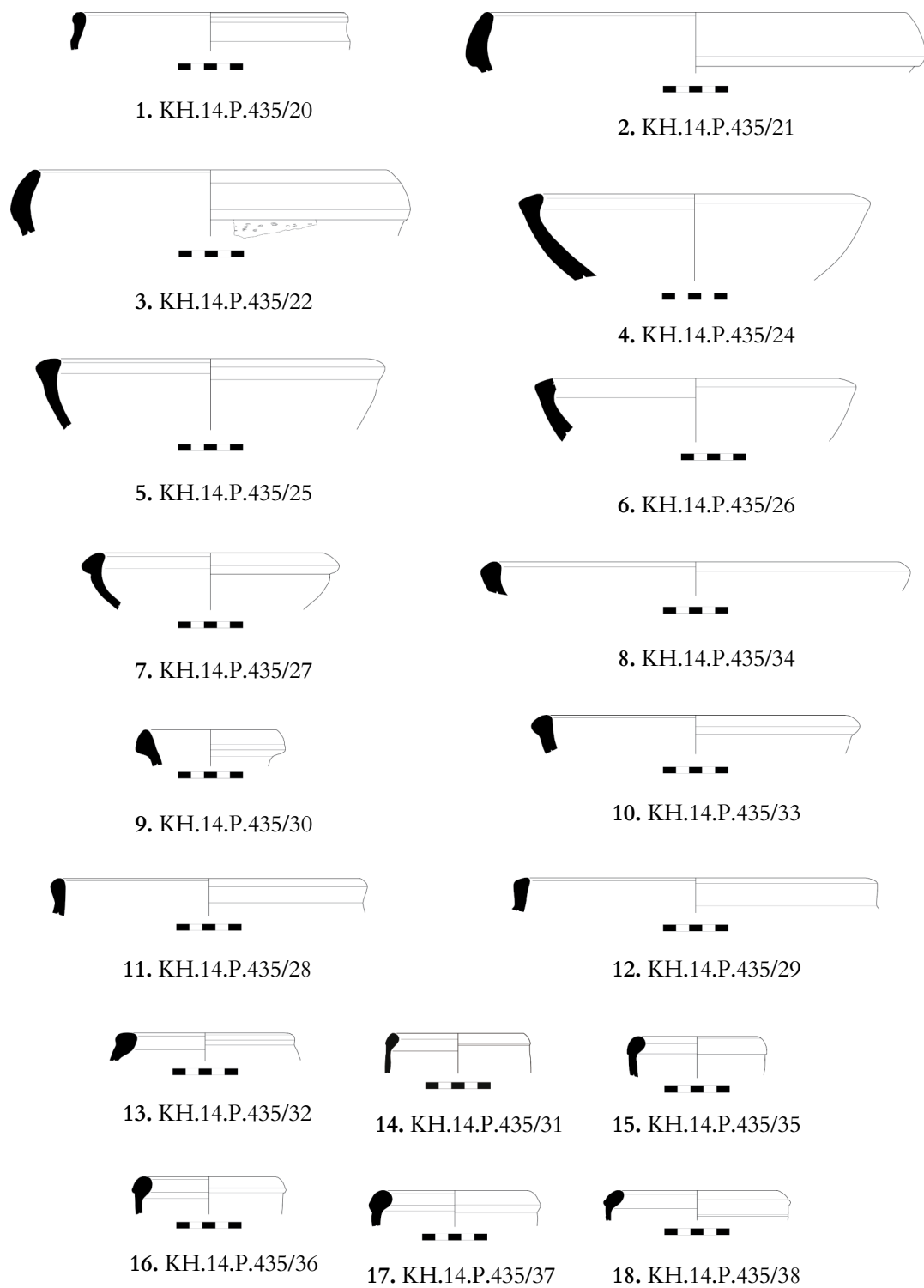


Fig. 3.60. Pottery assemblage from F.3846, phase 7a, Iron Age III.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.14.P.435/42	7a	F.3846	W	H	Mb2	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
2	KH.14.P.435/43	7a	F.3846	W	H	Mb2	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
3	KH.14.P.435/44	7a	F.3846	W	H	Mb2	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	-
4	KH.14.P.435/54	7a	F.3846	W	H	Mb2	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
5	KH.14.P.435/55	7a	F.3846	W	M	Mb2	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
6	KH.14.P.435/56	7a	F.3846	W	H	Mb2	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
7	KH.14.P.435/40	7a	F.3846	HW	H	Mb3	10YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
8	KH.14.P.435/41	7a	F.3846	HW	H	Ma3	5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
9	KH.14.P.435/46	7a	F.3846	HW	H	Mb3	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
10	KH.14.P.435/39	7a	F.3846	W	H	Ma1	5YR 8/2 (C-I/O)	Incised
11	KH.14.P.435/52	7a	F.3846	W	H	Mb4	5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Slip-Burn. Whitish
12	KH.14.P.435/48	7a	F.3846	W	H	Mb2	7.5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	-
13	KH.14.P.435/49	7a	F.3846	W	H	Mb3	7.5YR 6/4 (C-I/O)	Burnished
14	KH.14.P.435/50	7a	F.3846	W	H	Mb2	5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
15	KH.14.P.435/51	7a	F.3846	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	-

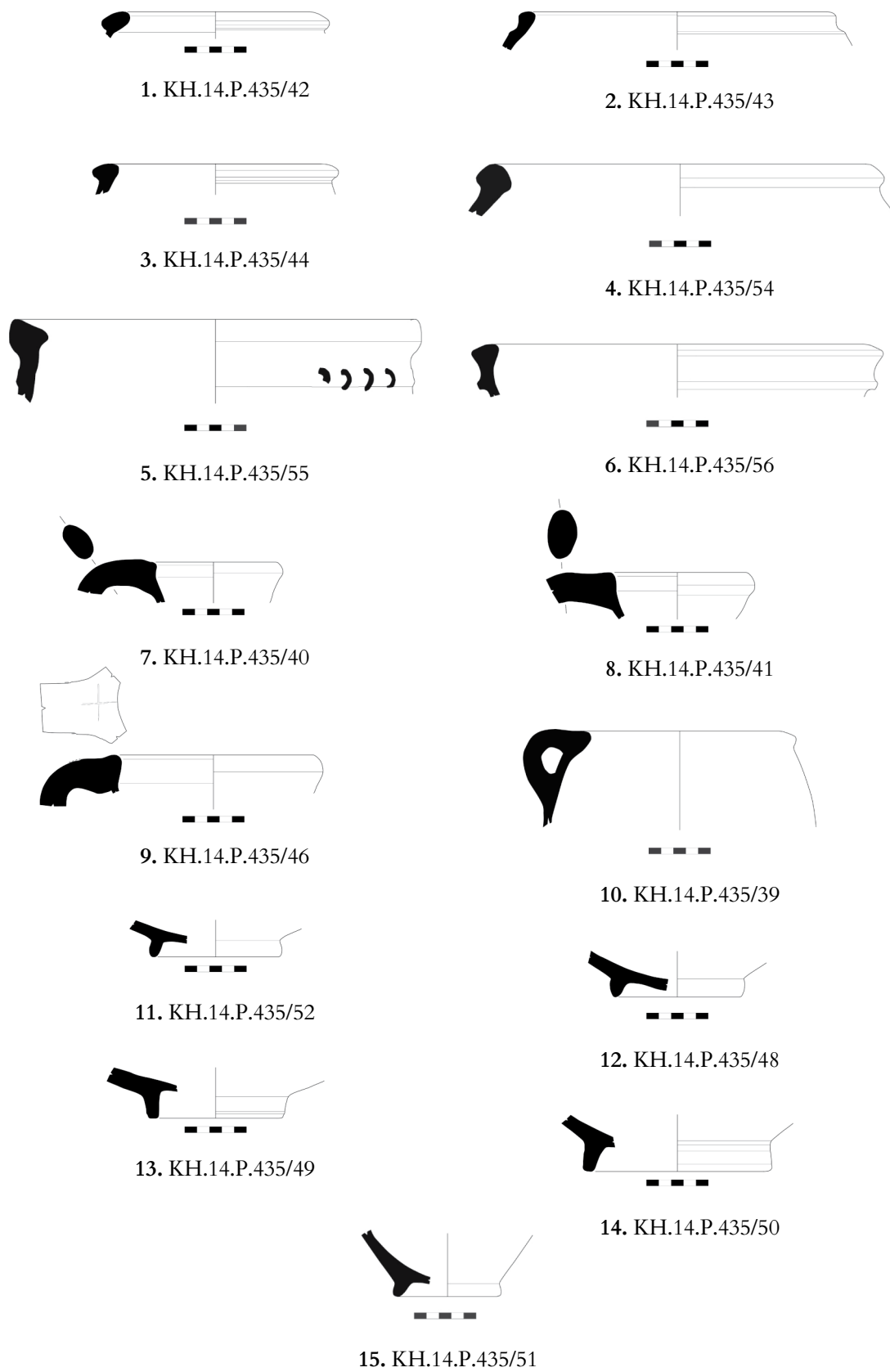


Fig. 3.61. Pottery assemblage from F.3846, phase 7a, Iron Age III.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.12.P.548/4	7b	F.1069	W	M	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (I/O) 5YR 7/6 (C)	Slip-Burn. Whitish
2	KH.14.P.430/1	7b	F.1069	W	H	Mb2	10YR 64 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
3	KH.12.P.547/1	7b	F.1069	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Burnish; Grooved
4	KH.14.P.430/2	7b	F.1069	W	H	Mb2	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
5	KH.12.P.547/5	7b	F.1069	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
6	KH.14.P.430/4	7b	F.1069	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish; Grooved
7	KH.12.P.548/2	7b	F.1069	W	M	Ya1	7.5YR 6/6 (I/O) 10YR 7/4 (C)	Slip Whitish; Grooved
8	KH.12.P.548/3	7b	F.1069	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip-Burn. Whitish; Grooved
9	KH.12.P.548/5	7b	F.1069	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
10	KH.14.P.430/8	7b	F.1069	W	H	Ma1	5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
11	KH.12.P.547/2	7b	F.1069	W	M	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (I/O) 5YR 7/6 (C)	Slip-Burn. Whitish
12	KH.12.P.548/6	7b	F.1069	W	H	Ma2	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	-
13	KH.12.P.548/1	7b	F.1069	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
14	KH.12.P.547/3	7b	F.1069	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
15	KH.12.P.547/4	7b	F.1069	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish

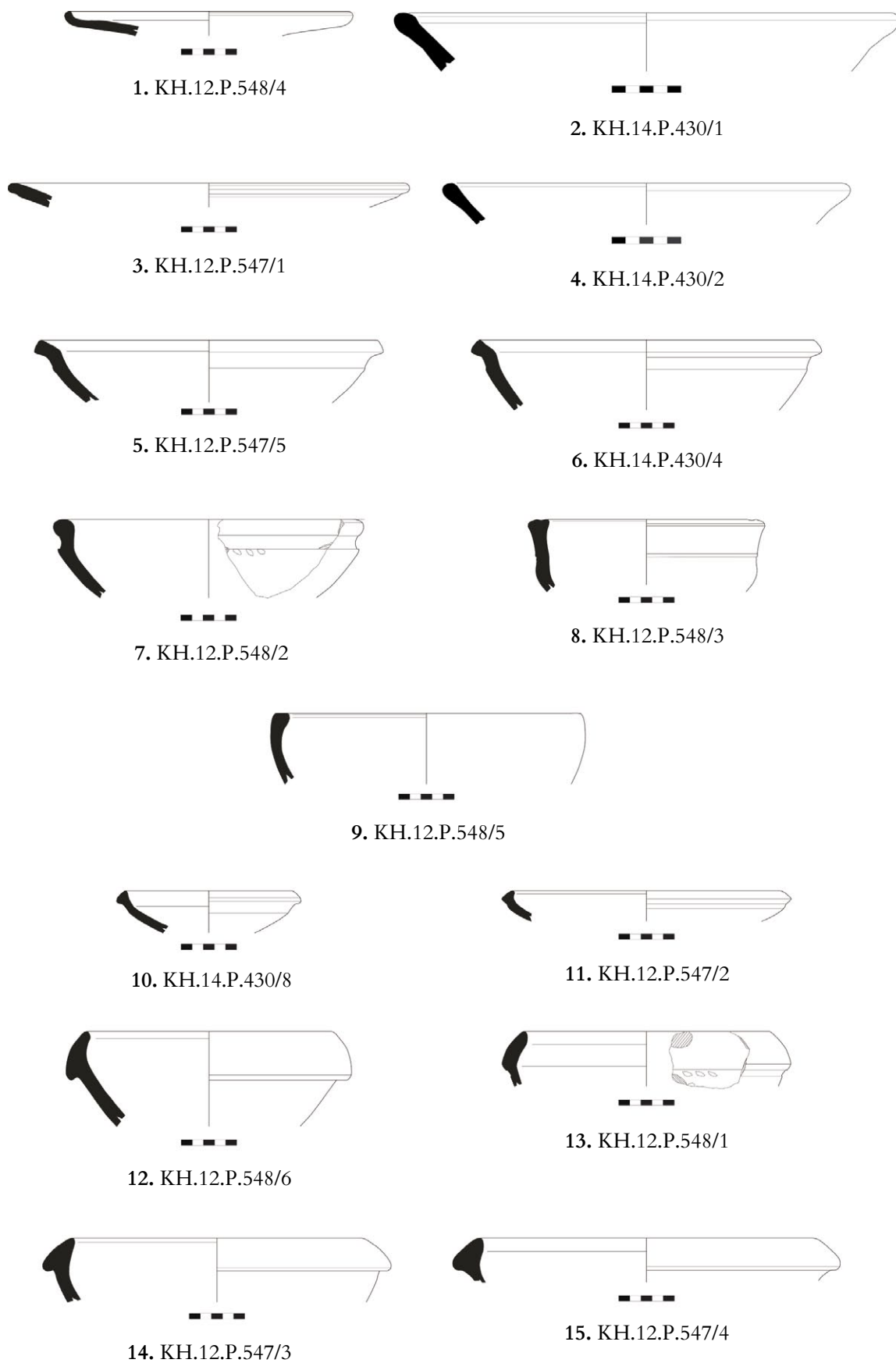


Fig. 3.62. Pottery assemblage from F.1069, phase 7b, Iron Age III.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.12.P.551/1	7b	F.1069	W	H	Ma1	5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
2	KH.12.P.551/2	7b	F.1069	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish; Grooved
3	KH.12.P.551/3	7b	F.1069	W	H	Ma2	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
4	KH.12.P.551/4	7b	F.1069	W	H	Ma2	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
5	KH.12.P.551/5	7b	F.1069	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
6	KH.12.P.551/6	7b	F.1069	W	M	Ma2	7.5YR 6/4 (I/O) 5YR 6/6 (C)	Slip-Burn. Whitish
7	KH.12.P.551/7	7b	F.1069	W	H	Ma2	10YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Brownish; Applied
8	KH.12.P.551/8	7b	F.1069	W	H	Ma2	5YR 6/2 (C-I/O)	-
9	KH.12.P.551/9	7b	F.1069	HW	M	Yb3	10YR 6/4 (I/O) 2.5Y 4/1 (C)	Incised
10	KH.12.P.551/10	7b	F.1069	HW	M	Yb3	10YR 7/4 (I/O) 2.5YR 5/1 (C)	Slip Whitish

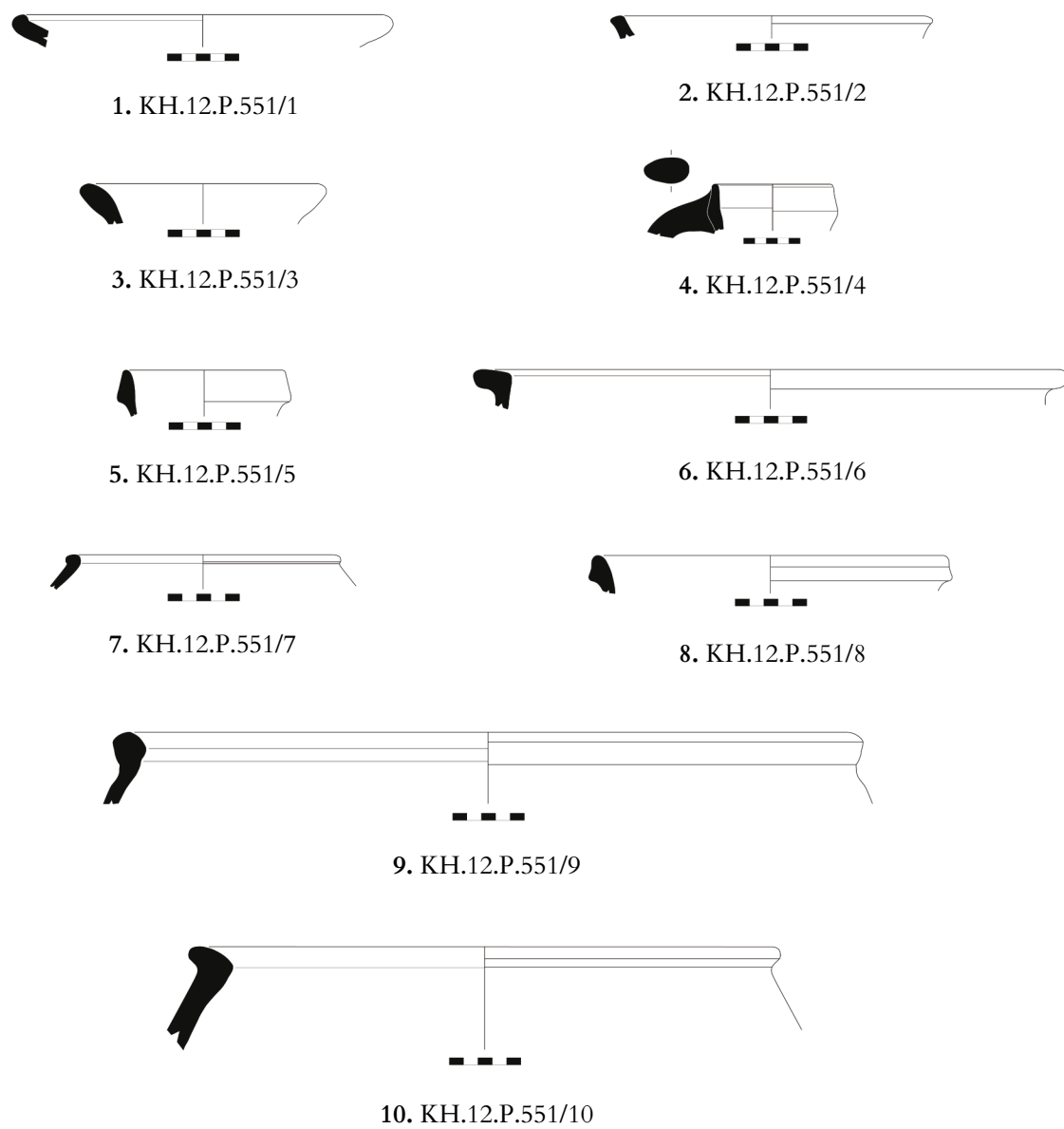


Fig. 3.63. Pottery assemblage from F.1069, phase 7b, Iron Age III.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.14.P.430/6	7b	F.1069	W	H	Mb1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	-
2	KH.12.P.547/6	7b	F.1069	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Burnish; Grooved
3	KH.12.P.548/8	7b	F.1069	W	H	Ma1	2.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip-Burn. Whitish
4	KH.12.P.548/9	7b	F.1069	W	H	Ma1	2.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Painted Brownish
5	KH.14.P.430/5	7b	F.1069	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
6	KH.14.P.430/3	7b	F.1069	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
7	KH.14.P.430/9	7b	F.1069	W	H	Ma2	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
8	KH.14.P.430/10	7b	F.1069	W	M	Ma2	7.5YR 6/4 (I/O) 5YR 6/6 (C)	Slip-Burn. Whitish
9	KH.14.P.430/11	7b	F.1069	W	H	Ma2	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
10	KH.14.P.430/5	7b	F.1069	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	-
11	KH.14.P.430/12	7b	F.1069	W	H	Ma2	10YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Brownish; Applied
12	KH.12.P.548/7	7b	F.1069	W	H	Ma1	2.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Grooved
13	KH.14.P.430/13	7b	F.1069	W	H	Ma2	5YR 6/2 (C-I/O)	-
14	KH.14.P.430/14	7b	F.1069	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-
15	KH.12.P.547/12	7b	F.1069	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
16	KH.12.P.547/12	7b	F.1069	W	H	Mb2	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	-

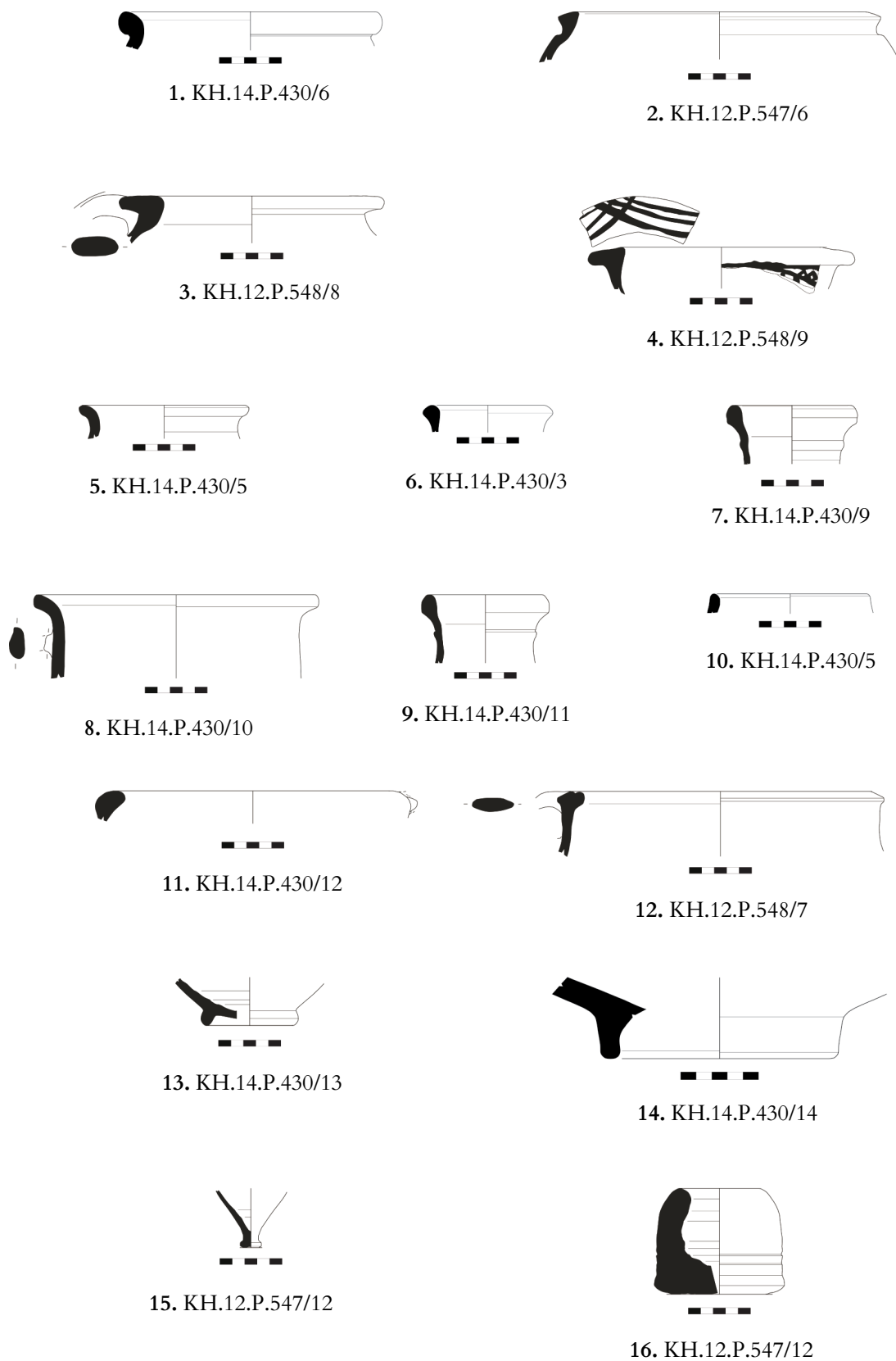


Fig. 3.64. Pottery assemblage from F.1069, phase 7b, Iron Age III.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.12.P.548/11	7b	F.1069	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 6/2 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish; Grooved
2	KH.14.P.547/9	7b	F.1069	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 6/2 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish; Grooved
3	KH.12.P.548/12	7b	F.1069	W	H	Mb2	2.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Impressed
4	KH.14.P.547/11	7b	F.1069	W	H	Mb2	7.5YR 6/3 (C-I/O)	-
5	KH.12.P.548/10	7b	F.1069	W	H	Ma2	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
6	KH.12.P.547/10	7b	F.1069	W	H	Mb2	10YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	-
7	KH.14.P.430/16	7b	F.1069	HW	M	Yb3	10YR 7/4 (I/O) 2.5YR 4/1 (C)	Slip Whitish
8	KH.12.P.548/13	7b	F.1069	W	M	Yb2	10YR 7/4 (I/O) 10YR 4/1 (C)	-
9	KH.14.P.430/15	7b	F.1069	HW	M	Yb3	10YR 6/4 (I/O) 2.5YR 4/1 (C)	Incised

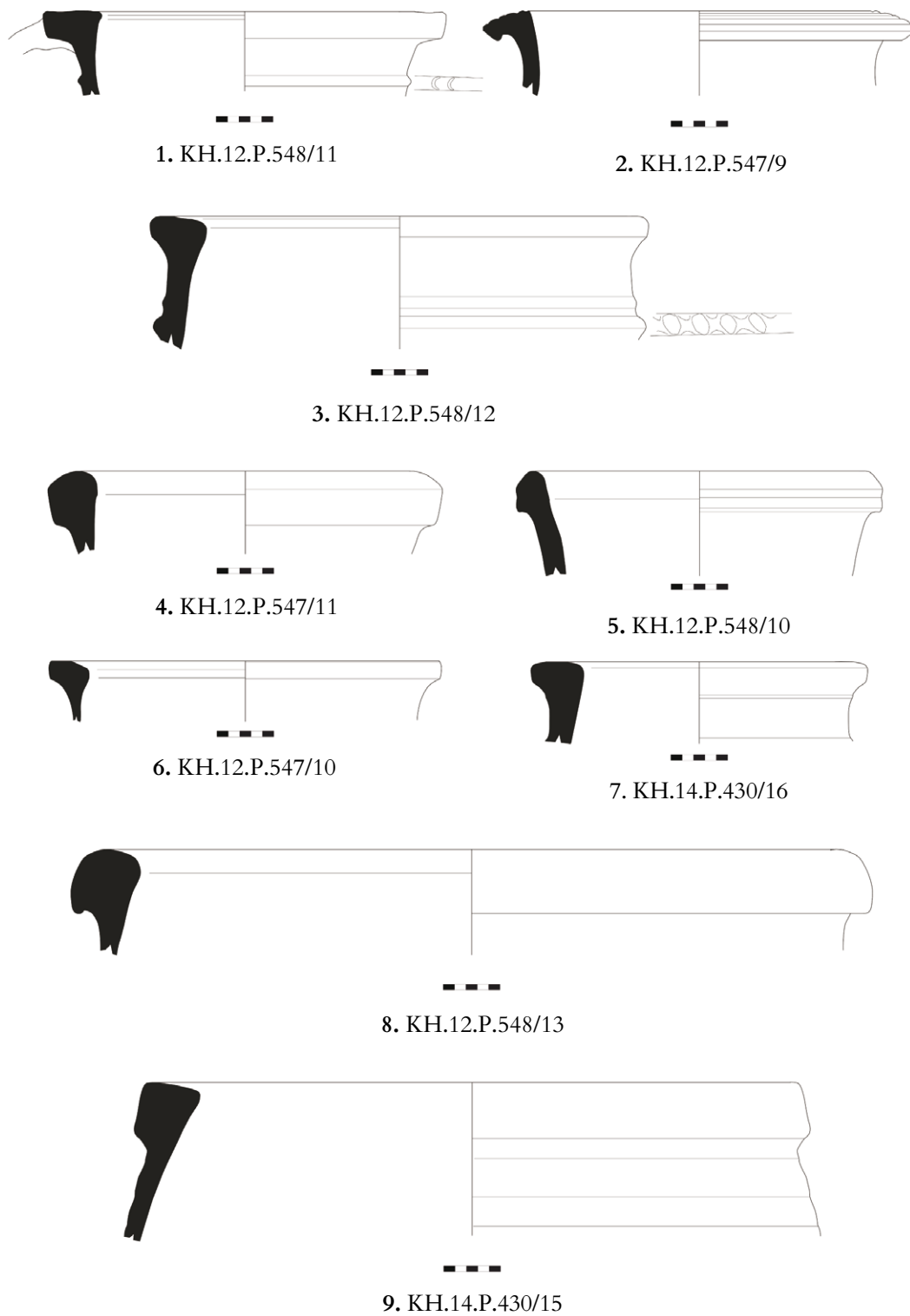


Fig. 3.65. Pottery assemblage from F.1069, phase 7b, Iron Age III.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.12.P.545/3	6	L.1065	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
2	KH.12.P.545/6	6	L.1065	W	M	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (I/O) 7.5YR 8/4 (C)	Slip Whitish
3	KH.12.P.545/2	6	L.1065	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
4	KH.12.P.545/4	6	L.1065	W	H	Ma2	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
5	KH.12.P.545/1	6	L.1065	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish; Applied
6	KH.12.P.545/5	6	L.1065	W	H	Ma2	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
7	KH.12.P.545/7	6	L.1065	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish; Painted Blackish
8	KH.12.P.545/9	6	L.1065	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish
9	KH.12.P.545/8	6	L.1065	W	M	Ma1	5YR 6/4 (I/O) 10YR 7/3 (C)	Grooved
10	KH.14.P.433/1	6	L.1065	W	H	Mb2	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip-Burn. Whitish
11	KH.12.P.545/10	6	L.1065	W	M	Yb2	5YR 6/6 (I/O) 5YR 7/4 (C)	Slip Whitish; Grooved; Impressed
12	KH.12.P.545/11	6	L.1065	W	M	Ya3	5YR 6/6 (I/O) 5YR 7/4 (C)	Slip Whitish; Impressed

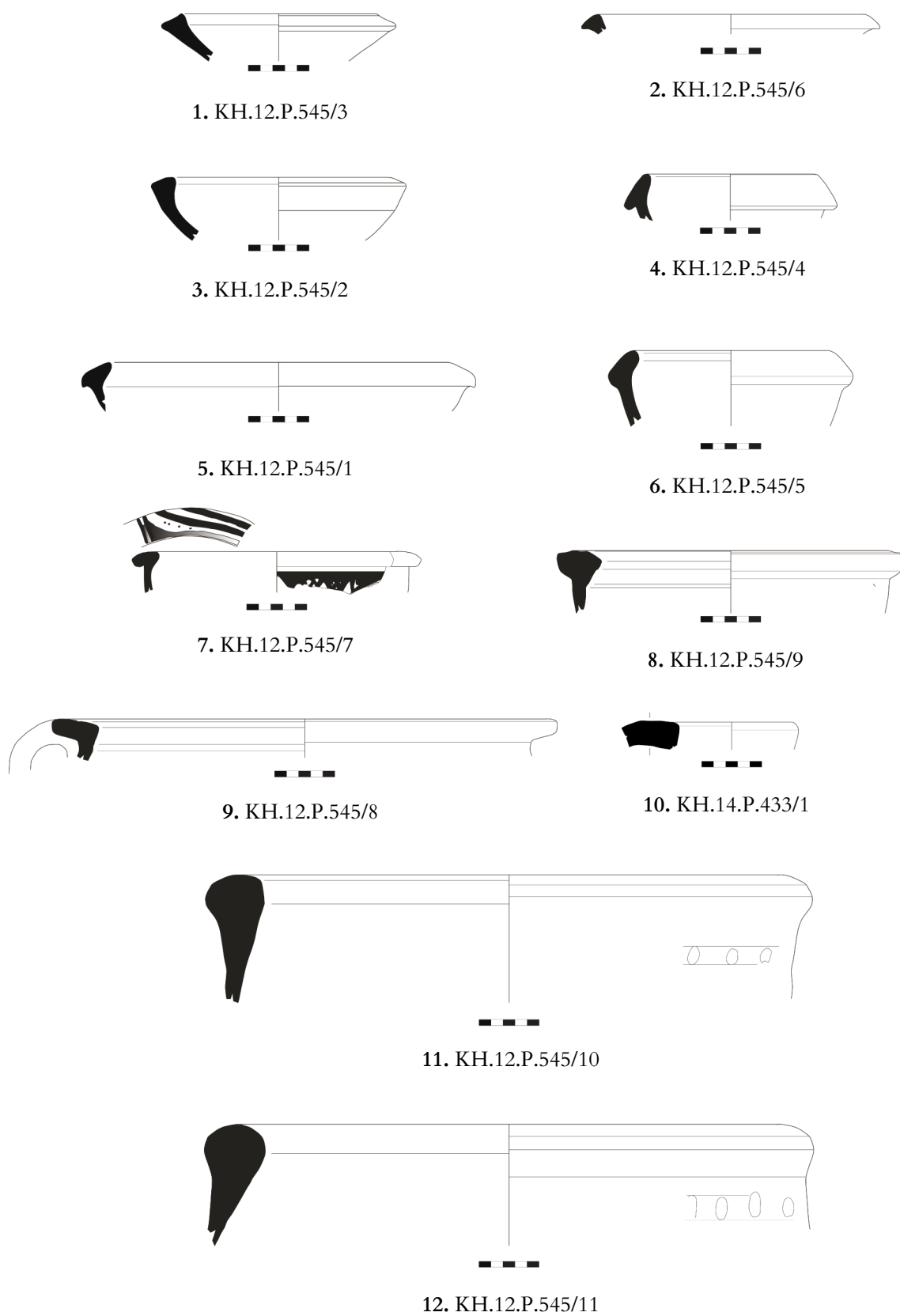
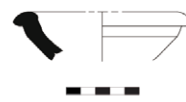


Fig. 3.66. Pottery assemblage from L.1065, phase 6, Iron Age III.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.12.P.543/9	6	F.1063	W	M	Ya2	10YR 4/2 (I/O) 10YR 6/6 (C)	Slip-Burn. Whitish
2	KH.12.P.543/4	6	F.1063	W	H	Ya2	5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Applied
3	KH.12.P.543/12	6	F.1063	HW	L	Mc2	5YR 5/6 (I/O) 5YR 5/1 (C)	-
4	KH.12.P.543/11	6	F.1063	HW	M	Yb2	7.5YR 7/4 (I/O) 5YR 7/4 (C)	Slip Whitish
5	KH.12.P.543/13	6	F.1063	HW	M	Yb3	5YR 6/6 (I/O) 5YR 5/2 (C)	-
6	KH.12.P.543/7	6	F.1063	W	M	Ya1	10YR 8/6 (I/O) 5YR 7/6 (C)	Slip Whitish
7	KH.12.P.543/10	6	F.1063	W	M	Yb1	7.5YR 7/6 (I/O) 5YR 7/6 (C)	Slip Whitish; Grooved



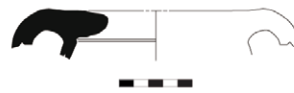
1. KH.12.P.543/9



2. KH.12.P.543/4



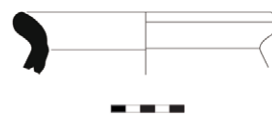
3. KH.12.P.543/12



4. KH.12.P.543/11



5. KH.12.P.543/13



6. KH.12.P.543/7



7. KH.12.P.543/10

Fig. 3.67. Pottery assemblage from F.1063, phase 6, Iron Age III.

CHAPTER 4

FROM THE HELLENISTIC TO THE MODERN PERIOD

The uppermost layers excavated in Area G provided an almost uninterrupted stratigraphic sequence (Pl. XCVIII) dating from the Hellenistic and Roman periods (phases 5-4-3) to the Islamic age (phase 2) and until the modern history of the site (phase 1).⁴⁹ The earlier contexts are represented by an open area associated with rubbish pits, while during the Islamic period a shift in the functional vocation of the area is signalled by the presence of domestic buildings. A total of 440 pottery sherds were selected for drawing, photograph and study. The stratified small finds from the Hellenistic, Roman, Islamic and Modern phases include 81 objects, mostly clay figurines, coins and glass bracelets.

4.1 THE HELLENISTIC PERIOD (PHASES 5-4)

4.1.1 Architectural Remains and Stratigraphy

The archaeological evidence dating to the Hellenistic period (3rd-1st centuries BCE) can be divided into two main phases (5-4). A large portion of the area now shows the features of an open space, thus suggesting a functional continuity with the previous period (IA III).

Phase 5

After the latest Iron Age structural phase (L.1065), the area was newly occupied during the earliest Hellenistic period, with a large open space made of a hard beaten

⁴⁹ In Chapter 4, Ferrari has written the paragraphs on the pottery (4.1.2, 4.2.2, 4.3.2), while Di Cristina has written the paragraphs on the architectural remains stratigraphy and the small finds (4.1.1, 4.1.3, 4.2.1, 4.2.3, 4.3.1, 4.3.3, 4.4.1, 4.4.2).

earth floor named L.1058 (Absolute elevation 344.99–345.06 m asl, Pl. XXIX.1–2). The floor was covered by two superimposed layers extending over the entire area, with associated materials possibly connected to metallurgic productive activities and installations, which have not been identified. The uppermost layer, F.1056 (Pl. XXX.2), was characterized by a hard clayish soil, while the lowest: F.1057, covering L.1058, was mostly composed by a soft sandy soil (Fig. 4.1). Traces of burnt soil, abundant animal bones and metal slags are attested from both layers without a definite clustering. These deposits are cut by P.1049 from phase 4.

Two pits cutting through the floor down to the latest Iron Age level are associated with this phase: one had a circular shape (P.1089), was filled by a soft clayish soil (F.1088) and could be tentatively interpreted as a rubbish pit, while the other one was a long cut (P.1090) located along the northeastern limit of the area, filled with a soft incoherent stratification of different deposits (F.1091) and materials from different periods. This may be interpreted as a looting pit. L.1058 was associated with W.1053 (Pl. XXX.1), a stone masonry wall with mud mortar located at the northwestern corner of the area (Fig. 4.1). This was made of roughly cut limestone blocks, was about 0.7 m large and was preserved to a height of two courses (ca. 0.5 m). The short portion of the structure that was brought to light was 3.2 m long and ran from north to south.

Phase 4

During phase 4, some minor modifications were made over the entire area. A new beaten earth floor (L.1051, absolute elevation 345.36–50 m asl) was built upon the previous one and two small stone walls, approximately parallel to each other, were built upon W.1053 (Fig. 4.2, Pl. XXXI.1). The walls are W.1052 (5.4 m long and 0.5 m wide) and W.1036 (7.3 m long and 1.0 m wide); both were preserved to a height of around 0.3 m. W.1036 was characterized by three rows of roughly squared limestone blocks, while W.1052 was made of a single row of stones (Pl. XXXI.2). As for the previous phase, these walls may have belonged to small scale buildings facing the open area.

In addition, five new pits were cut through the entire open area and are associated with L.1051 (Pl. XXXII.1). All of them are of circular shape (P.1042, P.1045, P.1047, P.1049 and P.1054), approximately 30 to 40 cm deep and filled with layers of soft clay and with, ashes and small stones (respectively F.1043, F.1046, F.1048, F.1050 and

F.1055). L.1051 and the walls W.1052 and W.1036 were covered by a sequence of two thin deposits: F.1061, a sand deposit and F.1064, characterized by a greyish sand.

4.1.2 Pottery

Our study of the Hellenistic pottery from Area G revealed two phases which are hard to date precisely, since they mainly consist of local fine wares and vessel types which show little typological variation in the course of the Hellenistic period (Pl. XLV.1-2). The same shapes are attested, without significant changes, from the first Seleucid phase (early 3rd century BCE) until the Flavian/Trajanic period (late 1st century – early 2nd century CE). Relevant materials comparable with the assemblage from Area G at Karkemish and dating to the Hellenistic period have been mostly excavated along the Middle Euphrates valley, for instance at Zeugma (Kenrick 2013) and Jebel Khalid (Jackson and Tidmarsh 2011).⁵⁰

At Zeugma, pottery group A (the most ancient one) includes materials from the second half of the 2nd century BCE (Kenrick 2013). The only information concerning well stratified contexts dating between the beginning of the 3rd and the first half of the 2nd century BCE comes from Phase A at Jebel Khalid (ca. 280–150 BCE). However, these data do not shed much light on the chronological and typological development of the local Hellenistic fine wares. The most popular Hellenistic types (echinus bowls, flaring rim bowls, saucers and fish-plates) lived on for a long period and only some elements of the fish-plates evolved in the last structural phases. Therefore, in the first Hellenistic phases chronology is usually based on lamps and imports (as well as other classes of finds, including coins). The most significant imports of this period are Black Glazed Pottery (including Attic specimens), moulded relief bowls, Burnished Grey Ware and Rhodian Amphorae (Jackson and Tidmarsh 2011: 79, 279–282; Jackson and Tidmarsh 2013). From the following phase (phase B at Jebel Khalid), Eastern Sigillata A emerges as the main imported type. Eastern Sigillata is not attested in Phase A. Likewise, no Black Glazed Attic Ware appears in Phase B and Rhodian *amphorae* are rare after 150 BCE (Jackson and Tidmarsh 2011: 505).

Hellenistic fabrics are remarkably homogeneous, especially in tableware. At Jebel Khalid, two types of fabrics (i.e. CW1 and CW2) have been identified, although further analysis has united them into a single group (Jackson and Tidmarsh 2011: 7).

⁵⁰ Jebel Khalid represents our most relevant benchmark for the pottery analysis. The site was occupied only during the Hellenistic period and the excavators provided a good stratigraphic analysis, allowing us to study the Hellenistic pottery with more accuracy, without intrusive fragments from earlier or later periods.

At Zeugma, fine wares from this period are also grouped within a single type, called Local Hellenistic Fine Ware and characterized, according to the excavators (Kenrick 2013), by «clay buff or orange-buff (occasionally greenish-cream) in color and finely granular in texture, sometimes showing very fine white and dark sand and mica». The Hellenistic assemblage from Karkemish is thus comparable with those of Jebel Khalid and Zeugma, and could be interpreted as a local or at least regional production.

The majority of pottery shapes have an orange to brown or black slip, which almost never produces a glazed effect, so that the colour looks light and opaque. The slip generally covers the entire surface of the vessel, although in some cases (especially in open shapes) it only covers the interior and the outer rim, with drips of slip on the exterior. At Jebel Khalid, this effect is defined as «rim-and-drip» treatment – “the rim was dipped in a slip or slips that fired to different colors, then the vessel was turned up so that the interior was covered, and drips ran down the exterior» (Jackson and Tidmarsh 2011: 9-10), – and it is typical of this Hellenistic local production.

The pottery assemblage from phase 5 mostly comprises Simple Ware, often characterized by red slip or black slip. Open shapes include bowls with incurved rim or *echinus bowls* (one with red slip and a vertical ring handle, Fig. 4.9.2-4), bowls with vertical rim and a conical wall, slightly grooved on the interior just below the rim and a red slip surface treatment on both the inner and outer wall (Fig. 4.9.1). Further shapes include small dishes or saucers with a slightly down-turned rim with rounded edges and convex externally carinated wall (Fig. 4.9.5-6) and one fragment of a bowl with thick rim (Fig. 4.9.7). The assemblage also include a fragment of ring base with bevelled foot and traces of black slip on the inside and outside (Fig. 4.9.11). Closed shapes are represented by a sherd of a neckless jar with thickened rim and external concave profile (Fig. 4.9.9) and a sherd of a jar with thickened and sharply grooved rim (Fig. 4.9.8).

Almost all the diagnostic types in the Hellenistic pottery assemblage from phase 5, including the *echinus bowls*, the bowls with vertical rim and the saucers with a slightly down-turned rim have parallels at Jebel Khalid (Phase A). Only the bowls with thickened external rim (Jackson and Tidmarsh 2011: 19-20) and the jars with grooved rim (Jackson and Tidmarsh 2011: 70-71) could be considered to be a slightly more recent production (this type of jar seems to be produced in the Syrian region from the second half of the 2nd century BCE onward, although its chronology still needs to be

confirmed).⁵¹ Plates with rounded rim and inner grooved decoration and Eastern Sigillata Ware, abundant from the second half of the 2nd century BCE onward, are totally absent. Therefore, we propose a date for phase 5 from the second half of the 3rd to the first half of the 2nd century BCE.

P.1089 contained mostly early Hellenistic sherds. Indeed, apart from three intrusive fragments of Eastern Sigillata A (Fig. 4.9.12), a rim of a Hayes Form 47 (1985: 35, pl. VI.15) bowl dated from the Augustan/Tiberian period⁵² (Fig. 4.9.13), a rim of a Hayes Form 17 bowl assigned to the second half of the 2nd century BCE (Hayes 1985: 21–22, pl. III.4)⁵³ (Fig. 4.9.14), and a pedestal base with in-turned wall and concentric groove on the floor (probably Hayes 1985: 23, pl. III, form 22/23),⁵⁴ the majority of them having parallels with Phase A at Jebel Khalid.

Although the majority of the types have been found both from Phases A and B (corresponding to phases 5 and 4 from Area G), some types are more popular in the earlier Hellenistic phases. Open bowls with vertical rim and horizontal grooves on the exterior below the rim (Type 2 of Jebel Khalid), slightly decrease in Phase B (Fig. 4.11.6–10) (Jackson and Tidmarsh 2011: 15–17). A bowl with thickened rim (Fig. 4.1.12), also attested from Jebel Khalid below the floors of Phase A, probably belongs to an earlier phase in connection with an IA II/III tradition (Jackson and Tidmarsh 2011: 19–20).

Another common trend has been observed for small dishes with projecting horizontal rim with rounded edge (Phase A, Type 7.1 at Jebel Khalid, Jackson, Tidmarsh 2011: 25–27). Indeed, both at Jebel Khalid and Karkemish this type is mostly attested from earlier phases (i.e. phase 5 from Area G at Karkemish, Figs. 4.9.5–6, 4.12.2–5), while it substantially decrease during the later ones (i.e. phase 4 from Area G at Karkemish, Fig. 4.32.13). Furthermore, this is the only type of plate we found in phase 5.

51 Since this type of rim has less parallels from the Palestine region than Jebel Khalid, we can hypothesize a Syrian origin. Moreover the majority of findings come from the more recent contexts, although at least 5% of them were found in Phase A. However, more detailed studies are necessary to understand the chronology of this type of rim (Jackson and Tidmarsh 2011: 70–71).

52 For further parallels, see also Waagé 1948: Pl. V nos. 460h–k; Papanicolaou and Friis 1971: 166–170, Form 23; Harper 1980: 330, fig. A.2; Slane 1997: 324–328, Type TA 34a, pl. 34 n. FW266; Geschwind 2002: 333–335, pl. 3.36; Kenrick 2013: 31, pl. 15 no. PT258.

53 For further parallels, see also Cox 1949: 9 n. 46; Papanicolaou and Friis 1971: 117–118, Form 18A; Slane 1997: 314–315, Type TA 6/26; Jackson and Tidmarsh 2011: 339–340.

54 For further parallels, see also Cox 1949: 9, n. 53; Papanicolaou and Friis 1971: Form 17, 114–117; Slane 1997: Type TA 25: 309–314; Jackson and Tidmarsh 2011: 345–350, fig. 122.

More early Hellenistic markers have been found, including *unguentaria*, lamps and imported *amphorae* (but we did not find specimens of Black Glazed Ware). We have two fragments of *unguentaria*: a first type with thickened, projecting rim with a slight concavity inside for a stopper with handle stub on the neck (Fig. 4.14.7), which in Jebel Khalid is attested from Phase A (according to the theory that *unguentarium* handles are early – Jackson and Tidmarsh 2011: 96); and the bottom of an *unguentarium* (Fig. 4.14.8) also dating to the early Hellenistic period based on its capacity (according to the theory of decreasing interior capacity over time – Jackson and Tidmarsh 2011: 96). Lamps are represented by a type with globular and bowl-shaped body, usually characteristic of the early Hellenistic period (Fig. 4.14.9–10) (Bussière and Rivel 2012: 78–79, type 17a).⁵⁵ Two other fragments of this type of lamp were found in the upper layers (Figs. 4.29.5, 4.32.7).

Imported *amphorae* (especially Rhodian *amphorae*), typical of the early Hellenistic phase (Jackson and Tidmarsh 2011: 82), are represented in Area G by one thickened rim (Fig. 4.14.11). Another residual fragment comes from F.1057 (phase 4): a Rhodian handle with a rectangular inscribed stamp (Fig. 4.29.4). The first line of the stamp mentions the eponym []OY, while in the second line is indicated the month APT[AM]I[T]I[OY]. Unfortunately the eponym is almost illegible and we can't propose a precise date, even though in analogy with Jebel Khalid we can hypothesize that these *amphorae* were more common from the first half of the 2nd century BCE.

Jugs and jars are characterized by specimens with simple out-turned or concave rim attested from the entire Hellenistic period. (Fig. 4.12.11) is a rim of jar with grooved rim that is more common in the phase B of Jebel Khalid but it is also attested in phase A (although few exemplars are known) (Jackson and Tidmarsh 2011: 70–71).

Turning to phase 4, we found abundant pottery sherds, but almost exclusively fine wares, in seeming continuity with the situation observed in phase 5, even though the types are more various. Compared to the preceding phase, we have also a significant amount of imports among which Eastern Sigillata is surely the most relevant.

Eastern Sigillata is attested in the Hellenistic Near East from the second half of the 2nd century BCE onward. As in other sites in Syria we found almost exclusively Eastern Sigillata A (Malfitana 2002: 146–147), probably produced near Antioch (Slane 1997: 272; Jackson and Tidmarsh 2011: 326). We found a significant number of sherds. Diagnostic types include shallow plates with upright rim (Hayes Form 4A

⁵⁵ Also similar to Howland 1958: 98–99, type 30C.

– Figs. 4.15.1-3, 4.19.2-5) produced between the second half of the 2nd century BCE and the end of the 1st century BCE (Hayes 1985; Slane 1997: 288-295, pls. 7-11, Type TA 13c) and hemispherical bowls (Hayes Form 18 and 19 – Figs. 4.15.4, 4.19.1, 4.19.6, 4.25.1) dating between the end of the 2nd century and the first half of the 1st century BCE (Hayes 1985: 22, pl. III).⁵⁶ A possible dating of phase 4 from the end of the 2nd century BCE is also supported by the discovery of a Seleucid coin of an unidentified king (2nd century BCE).

Hellenistic Simple Ware also has parallels in phase B at Jebel Khalid (Jackson and Tidmarsh 2011: 505-511) and deposit A at Zeugma (Kenrick 2013: 8-9), dating between the second half of the 2nd century BCE and the end of the 1st century BCE. The majority of Simple Ware is coated with a partial orange-to-brown or black slip. The most typical shapes are *echinus* bowls, bowls with vertical rim and small dishes or saucers with a slightly down-turned rim. Compared to the previous phase there is a greater variety of shapes, the majority of which are typical of the Hellenistic period from the second half of the 2nd century BCE onward. Among these are plates with rounded rim and interior groove (Figs. 4.21.8-10, 4.26.10), plates with overhanging and grooved rim (Figs. 4.29.12, 4.31.5-6), deep bowls with projecting and grooved rim (Figs. 4.16.4, 4.16.6, 4.20.12-13, 4.26.7, 4.29.13), deep bowls with projecting and stepped rims (Fig. 4.21.1-2), deep bowls with incurved and projecting rim (Fig. 4.26.6) and kraters with everted and overhanging rim (Figs. 4.17.5, 4.33.3-4). In addition, different types of jugs and jars as well as *unguentaria* (Figs. 4.29.3, 4.29.7) are also attested.

A fragment of lamp with angular profile, rayed shoulders and nozzle with relief *amphora* (Fig. 4.29.6), from F.1057, also dates from the mid-2nd century BCE (Jackson 2002: 181, 184-185, fig. 8).

4.1.3 Small Finds

Small finds excavated from the Hellenistic phases in Area G include five coins, four figurines, a glass bowl and several bronze and stone object.

From L.1058 comes an iron spearhead (Pl. LIX.4). Materials from layers F.1056 and F.1057 include two coins (Pl. LXX.3 and pl. LXXII.5), two zoomorphic figurines (Pl.

56 Papanicolaou and Friis 1971: 113-120, Form 15 or 18.4; Slane 1997: 315-317, pl. 21, type TA 27 (the vertical rims could also be fragments of Type TA 25 309-314, Hayes form 22); Jackson and Tidmarsh 2011: 345-350, 418-420, fig. 120-122. On the ESA presence in Northern Syria and Mesopotamia see also Martucci 2008.

LIX13 and Pl. LIX.2) and a glass bowl (Pl. LIX.3). One of the coins dates from the Hellenistic period, while the other was too worn to be read.

From F.1061 come two coins (Pl. LXX.1 and pl. LXXII.6) a bronze pin (Pl. LVI-II.1), an arrowhead (Pl. LVIII.2) and a fine clay figurine representing a crouching draped woman holding a basket (Pl. LVIII.3). A stone polishing tool was found in F.1064 (Pl. LVIII.4).

A Roman Provincial coin (Pl. LXX.8) and an Iron Age zoomorphic figurine (Pl. LX.3) were found in the fill F.1043 of P.1042, associated with L.1051 from phase 4.

Catalogue of the small finds from phase 5:

KH.12.O.296, Spearhead (Pl. LIX.4)

Material: iron

Dimensions: l. 10.5 cm; w. 2.5 cm

SU: L.1058

Bucket: KH.12.P.541

Preservation: nearly complete

KH.12.O.286, Zoomorphic figurine (Pl. LIX.1)

Material: clay

Dimensions: h. 4.5+ cm; l. 4.2 cm; w. 2.9+ cm

SU: F.1056

Bucket: KH.12.P.534

Preservation: fragmentary

KH.12.O.284, Coin (Pl. LXX.3)

Material: bronze

Dimensions: diam. 1.7 cm; th. 0.3 cm; wt. 6 mg

SU: F.1057

Bucket: KH.12.P.537

Preservation: complete

KH.12.O.293, Zoomorphic figurine (Pl. LIX.2)

Material: clay

Dimensions: h. 4+ cm; l. 4.1 cm; w. 2.7 cm

SU: F.1057

Bucket: KH.12.P.536

Preservation: fragmentary

KH.12.O.285, Coin (Pl. LXXII.5)

Material: bronze

Dimensions: diam. 2.3 cm; th. 0.5 cm; wt 10 mg

SU: F.1057

Bucket: KH.12.P.536

Preservation: complete

KH.12.O.301, Vessel (Pl. LIX.3)

Material: glass

Dimensions: h. 5.1cm; diam. 16 cm

SU: F.1057

Bucket: KH.12.P.536

Preservation: fragmentary

Catalogue of the small finds from phase 4:

KH.12.O.229, Coin (Pl. LXX.8)

Material: bronze

Dimensions: th. 0.3 cm; diam. 1.8 cm; wt. 5 mg

SU: F.1043

Bucket: KH.12.P.523

Preservation: complete

KH.12.O.309, Coin (Pl. LXXII.6)

Material: Bronze

Dimensions: h. cm; l. cm; w. cm

SU: F.1061

Bucket: KH.12.P.538

Preservation: complete

KH.12.O.246, Zoomorphic figurine (Pl. LX.3)

Material: clay

Dimensions: h. 4.8+ cm; l. 4.1 cm; w. 2.8 cm

SU: F.1043

Bucket: KH.12.P.523

Preservation: fragmentary

KH.12.O.310, Arrowhead (Pl. LVIII.2)

Material: bronze

Dimensions: h. 3.7 cm; w. 0.9 cm; th. 0.3 cm

SU: F.1061

Bucket: KH.12.P.538

Preservation: complete

KH.12.O.297, Coin (Pl. LXX.1)

Material: bronze

Dimensions: diam. 1.8 cm; th. 0.35 cm; wt 5 mg

SU: F.1061

Bucket: KH.12.P.539

Preservation: complete

KH.12.O.340, Anthrop. figurine (Pl. LVIII.3)

Material: clay

Dimensions: h. 8.6 cm; w. 5.6 cm; th. 3 cm

SU: F.1061

Bucket: KH.12.P.538

Preservation: complete

KH.12.O.308, Pin (Pl. LVIII.1)

Material: bronze

Dimensions: l. 6.9 cm; th. 0.3 cm

SU: F.1061

Bucket: KH.12.P.539

Preservation: nearly complete

KH.12.O.364, Polisher (Pl. LVIII.4)

Material: basalt

Dimensions: l. 13.9 cm; w. 1.5 cm; th. 1.5 cm;
diam. 0.4 cm

SU: F.1064

Bucket: KH.12.P.544

Preservation: complete

KH.12.O.260, Coin (Pl. LXXII.8)

Material: bronze

Dimensions: th. 0.5 cm; diam. 2.2 cm; wt. 4 g

SU: W.1036

Bucket: 522

Preservation: complete

4.2 THE ROMAN PERIOD (PHASE 3)

4.2.1 Architectural Remains and Stratigraphy

The excavation in area G yielded no structural remains and poorly preserved associated deposits dating to the Roman Imperial period (phase 3). This evidence is in line with the general trend from other areas at Karkemish (Adamo and Cappuccino 2014; Ferrari and Cappuccino 2016; Marchetti 2013), where the Islamic occupation has strongly interfered with the earlier stratigraphy. However, it should not lead to the conclusion that there was a gap in the continuity of occupation of the area, as proved especially by the small finds retrieved in the only remaining level associated with phase 3.

Phase 3 is characterized by a thick deposit (F.1044) covering the entire surface of Area G and is composed of clayish soil with many inclusions (stones, pebbles and scat-

tered architectural materials). The layer was heavily disturbed by later Islamic-period activities connected with the construction of the domestic building from phase 2a-b.

4.2.2 Pottery

The Roman and Byzantine phases have yielded almost exclusively out-of-context fragments from the uppermost phases (i.e. phases 1 and 2), as well as from F.1044 (Pl. XLVI.1-2).

F.1044 is mostly characterized by fine wares, with a few sherds of cooking pots, *amphorae* and *pitthoi* representing the Kitchen Ware and Preservation Ware repertoire. Eastern Sigillata A is represented only by Hayes' Form 22. This group includes a bowl with beaded rim, a shallow grooved decoration below an outer beading (Fig. 4.35.1) and a pedestal base with in-turned wall and a concentric groove (which could possibly be also associated with a Hayes's Form 23 – Fig. 4.35.2). This shape is generally attested since the late 2nd century BCE or the early 1st century CE (Cox 1949: 9, n. 53; Papanicolaou and Friis 1971: 114–117, Form 17; Hayes 1985: 23, Pl. III; Slane 1997: 309–314, Type TA 25; Jackson and Tidmarsh 2011: 345–350, fig. 122.420). We can probably assign to this phase two specimens that we did not find in good stratigraphic contexts, namely a sherd of a Hayes Form 47 bowl from P.1091 (this shape is attested from the late Augustan or early Tiberian period and becomes common in the mid-1st century CE – Fig. 4.9.12) and a fragment of vertical rim similar to that of Hayes's Form 36 (typical of the mid 1st century CE – Fig. 4.42.5) from F.1007. However, the most popular type remains the local Hellenistic fine ware with its characteristic fabric and surface treatment.

Open shapes include *echinus bowls* (Fig. 4.35.3–7), bowls with vertical rim (Fig. 4.35.8), plates with rounded rim and interior groove (Fig. 4.35.9, 4.35.11–12), deep bowls with projecting and stepped rims (Fig. 4.35.13), kraters with out-turned and overhanging rim (Fig. 4.35.10). Almost all the open shapes have a red, brown or slight black slip. This is homogeneously distributed inside, while on the outside it very often shows a dripping effect.

Among closed shapes, there are jars with thickened or grooved rim, sometimes with associated handle and incised decoration (Figs. 4.37.13⁵⁷ and 4.37.14⁵⁸) and a button

57 Jackson and Tidmarsh 2011: 196–197, fig. 56, n. 2.

58 Jackson and Tidmarsh 2011: 222–223, fig. 69, n. 7.

toe (Fig. 4.37.12). Further relevant specimens are a rim and a base of *unguentaria* (Figs. 4.36.12, 4.37.11).

It must be stressed that no significant difference has been observed between the pottery assemblage from phase 3 and the previous Hellenistic phases. Indeed, the chronology proposed for phase 3, mostly relies on the presence of coins, dated from the Roman imperial period. At Zeugma, Hellenistic fine ware accounts for still about 60% of the total assemblage during the early Roman period (Kenrick 2013: 10). This type remains the largest class of table ware until at least the beginning of the 2nd century CE. It reproduces the same basic shapes without significant variations or influences from the Easter Sigillata A.

Another important element is the absence of Brittle Ware, a typical Syrian cooking ware that emerges in the 1st century CE (Vokaer 2010: 115). At Zeugma Brittle Ware shapes appear as early as the late 1st century or early 2nd century CE (Kenrick 2013: 10 «it is not possible to assert that corrugated “brittle” cookpots begin at Zeugma as early as the Tiberian period» and Kenrick 2013: 37) At Karkemish this type is quite popular from the middle imperial Roman period.

All in all, despite the rather poor assemblage from phase 3, we may hypothesize a chronological attribution between the Augustan and Tiberian periods (comparable to Phase B from Zeugma), even though we cannot exclude a later date in the 1st century CE.

4.2.3 Small Finds

Materials from F.1044 include twelve coins (Pls. LXX.9, LXXI.1-3, LXXI.8-9, LXXII.1-4, LXXII.7, LXXII.9), among which one from Antioch dating to the 1st-2nd centuries CE, a bronze lamina (Pl. LX.4), an engraved pin fragment made of bone (Pl. LX.5) and part of a zoomorphic figurine (Pl. LX.6) representing the head of a bird.

Catalogue of the small finds from phase 3:

KH.12.O.215, Coin (Pl. LXXI.8)

Material: bronze

Dimensions: th. 0.5 cm; diam. 1.9 cm; wt. 5 mg

SU: F.1044

Bucket: KH.12.P.524

Preservation: complete

KH.12.O.223, Coin (Pl. LXXII.3)

Material: bronze

Dimensions: th. 0.3 cm; diam. 1.8 cm; wt. 5 mg

SU: F.1044

Bucket: KH.12.P.524

Preservation: complete

- KH.12.O.216, Coin (Pl. LXXI.9)
Material: bronze
Dimensions: th. 0.4 cm; diam. 2 cm; wt. 6 mg
SU: F.1044
Bucket: KH.12.P.524
Preservation: complete
- KH.12.O.217, Coin (Pl. LXX.9)
Material: bronze
Dimensions: th. 0.7 cm; diam. 2.7 cm; wt. 17 mg
SU: F.1044
Bucket: KH.12.P.524
Preservation: complete
- KH.12.O.218, Coin (Pl. LXXII.9)
Material: bronze
Dimensions: th. 0.5 cm; diam. 2.3 cm; wt. 8 mg
SU: F.1044
Bucket: KH.12.P.524
Preservation: complete
- KH.12.O.219, Coin (Pl. LXXI.1)
Material: bronze
Dimensions: th. 0.35 cm; diam. 1.8 cm; wt. 5 mg
SU: F.1044
Bucket: KH.12.P.524
Preservation: complete
- KH.12.O.220, Coin (Pl. LXXII.1)
Material: bronze
Dimensions: th. 0.5 cm; diam. 2.2 cm; wt. 4 mg
SU: F.1044
Bucket: KH.12.P.524
Preservation: fragmentary
- KH.12.O.221, Lamina (Pl. LX.4)
Material: bronze
Dimensions: l. 4.1 cm; w. 3 cm; th. 0.4 cm
SU: F.1044
Bucket: KH.12.P.524
Preservation: fragmentary
- KH.12.O.222, Coin (Pl. LXXII.2)
Material: bronze
Dimensions: th. 0.45 cm; diam. 1.9 cm; wt. 6 mg
SU: F.1044
Bucket: KH.12.P.524
Preservation: complete
- KH.12.O.224, Coin (Pl. LXXII.4)
Material: bronze
Dimensions: th. 0.45 cm; diam. 1.9 cm; wt. 7 mg
SU: F.1044
Bucket: KH.12.P.524
Preservation: complete
- KH.12.O.225, Coin (Pl. LXXI.2)
Material: bronze
Dimensions: th. 0.3 cm; diam. 1.8 cm; wt. 5 mg
SU: F.1044
Bucket: KH.12.P.524
Preservation: complete
- KH.12.O.226, Coin (Pl. LXXII.7)
Material: bronze
Dimensions: th. 0.55 cm; diam. 2.1 cm; wt. 6 mg
SU: F.1044
Bucket: KH.12.P.524
Preservation: complete
- KH.12.O.227, Coin (Pl. LXXI.3)
Material: bronze
Dimensions: th. 0.4 cm; diam. 1.7 cm; wt. 4 mg
SU: F.1044
Bucket: KH.12.P.524
Preservation: complete
- KH.12.O.242, Indeterminate object (Pl. LX.5)
Material: bone
Dimensions: h. 3.8+ cm; diam. 0.8 cm
SU: F.1044
Bucket: KH.12.P.524
Preservation: fragmentary
- KH.12.O.252, Zoomorphic figurine (Pl. LX.6)
Material: clay
Dimensions: h. 3.2+ cm; l. 3 cm; w. 1.8 cm
SU: F.1044
Bucket: KH.12.P.524
Preservation: fragmentary

4.3 THE ISLAMIC PERIOD (PHASE 2)

During the Islamic period (8th–9th centuries CE) a substantial functional shift in the use of the area was observed. Indeed, phase 2 is characterized by the remains of a domestic building that lived through the sub-phases a and b and whose plan has been partially exposed.

4.3.1 Architectural Remains and Stratigraphy

Phase 2a

Phase 2a provided the earliest structural evidence from the Islamic period. The architectural layout of the area is characterized by an open area (probably a road) and part of a building, five rooms of which were partially explored (Fig. 4.3), (Pl. XXX-II.2, Pl. XXXIII.1).

The open area, located to the west of the building, was constituted of the pebble floor L.1024. This was covered by F.1029, a thick clay deposit mixed with architectural materials (probably pertaining to the house collapse).

The wall W.1013 running southwest-northeast constituted the western limit of the building. It was made of medium and small roughly squared limestone and basalt blocks. In its southern portion, it was preserved in 5 courses to a height of about 1.3 m, while in its northern portion only a few stones were still in place. Like the other walls of the building, it was approximately 0.5 m thick. A second wall made of the same masonry, W.1005, ran parallel to the previous one and run south of it. The wall W.1014 joined the two, forming the northeastern (L.1028) and the northwestern (L.1041) rooms of the house, both having a beaten earth floor. East of W.1005, two more rooms were enclosed by a third wall running in the same direction: W.1003 and W.1004, aligned with W.1014. The room L.1032 (Pl. XXXIII.2), south of W.1004, was almost entirely included within the excavation area and was the largest of the complex, while only a small fraction of the northern one, L.1037, was exposed south of the excavation limit. The beaten earth floor L.1032 was only preserved at the northern corner of the room, while the remaining surface was covered by the three superimposed deposits F.1033, F.1039 and F.1040. F.1033 was a 10 cm clay deposit including a few stone fragments and materials, located in the south-western part of the room. It covered F.1039, a collapse layer about 50 cm thick extending over the

entire southern part of the area. The lowermost layer, F.1040, was about 40 cm thick and was composed of many stone fragments and gravel; it extended over the whole excavated portion of the room, including the floor L.1032. The beaten earth floor of L.1037 was also poorly preserved. A large limestone slab and a reused basalt basin were employed as a threshold connecting the rooms L.1041 and L.1032 to the south-east along W.1005, close to the southern limit of the area. This was later closed with a rubble stone masonry (phase 2b).

A fifth room (L.1038) was located east of W.1003, close to the south-eastern limit of the excavation area, wherefore only a small portion of it could be explored. It also had a beaten earth floor (Fig. 4.3).

Phase 2b

In phase 2b several structural modifications were documented in the house (Fig. 4.5). In particular, the space once occupied by the northeastern room L.1028 became part of the new pebbled road called L.1021. Therefore, the north-western limit of the building was restricted to W.1013, W.1014 and W.1005. W.1013 was completely removed in its northern part, as confirmed by the scarce remains associated with phase 2a (see above).

The general layout of L.1041 did not change, while remarkable modifications are attested in the next room, where new walls were erected and the floor level was raised with new beaten earth floor (Fig. 4.5). Here L.1032 (phase 2a) was divided into three spaces by adding two stone walls (W.1025 and W.1035, Pl. XXXIV.2). W.1025 was built upon the layer F.1031, which contained roof tile fragments and therefore interpreted as the collapse of the roof of the first architectural phase, which covered the earlier floor L.1032 and the deposits F.1033, F.1039 and F.1040. The wall ran southwest-northeast and cut the room in two unequal spaces; it was built in a similar but slightly rougher masonry than the walls of the previous phase and preserved at the same height. The second wall, W.1035, was then erected to join W.1005 and W.1025. Only one course was preserved, constituted of a single row of stone blocks; it could therefore have been an installation rather than an actual partition wall. The walls W.1005, W.1004, W.1025 and W.1035 enclosed the small room L.1026, while southwest of it there was L.1087 (Pl. XXXIV.1). East of W.1025, a third elongated room was obtained: L.1034. Access from this room to the northwestern one L.1026 (Pl. XXXV.1) was provided by an opening in W.1025, marked by two large slabs

used as threshold. During the same structural phase, the passage in W.1005 between L.1041 and the earlier L.1032 was closed with irregular stone blocks, thus changing circulation in this sector of the house. Another modification occurred in the easternmost room with the addition of W.1020, a northwest-southeast small wall leaned against W.1003 to create two separated spaces: L.1011 to the north and L.1027 to the south. The beaten earth floors of these rooms, as well as W.1020, were laid directly upon the floor of the previous phase L.1038. In the northern room, too, a new beaten earth floor, L.1030, was laid directly upon L.1037 from phase 2a, and was covered with a clayish deposit named F.1015. Both rooms L.1026 and L.1087 were covered by a thin layer with some collapsed stone and associated materials (F.1022). To the east of W.1025, L.1034 was covered by a sequence of deposits, the uppermost of which, F.1006 was mainly constituted by loose clay and some materials. This layer covered the collapse layers of the walls: F.1017, F.1018 and F.1019 (Pl. XXXV.2) clustered at different corners of the room. Below them a thin layer, named F.1023, covered the floor L.1034. In the easternmost rooms L.1011 and L.1027 the floors were covered by thick clay layers named F.1008 and F.1009, respectively. The entire area was then covered by a thin clayish deposit named F.1007.

L.1021 was covered by a thick layer of collapsed stones and clay, containing associated pottery and materials.

4.3.2 Pottery

The structural evidence dating from the Middle Imperial Roman to the Byzantine period at Karkemish is almost completely compromised by the heavy pitting and building activities carried out between the end of the 8th century CE and the beginning of the 9th century CE. This is also true of Area G, where the construction of the Islamic buildings cut into and obliterated most of the earlier structures. Because of this situation, the pottery assemblage was not homogeneous. Some residual Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine materials were found during the excavation of the deepest layers of phase 2a-b and account for the majority of the findings. On the contrary, the Islamic pottery assemblage includes few diagnostic guide-fossils, which indicate a date for the building starting from the beginning of the 9th century CE (Pl. XLVII.1-2).

A ring base of a yellowish glazed bowl from F.1011 (Fig. 4.42.10), has parallels in the yellow-glaze-tradition with painted decoration from Raqqa (Watson 1999: 81-82; Kenrick 2013: 66, pl. 40, PT617), dated from the beginning of the 9th century CE.

The inner wall is covered by a pale yellow glaze with strips outlined in brown, while the outer wall has no glaze. The fabric is generally reddish/pinkish in colour (5YR 6/6 to 7.5YR 8/4) with mostly mineral inclusions. We attribute to the same period a fragment of a basin with out-turned rim from F.1034 (Fig. 4.40.4) and some fragments of pipes (for instance Fig. 4.39.4).⁵⁹ Other types of glazed wares as well as the typical Islamic Brittle Ware, common ware and preservation ware, which are frequently attested in Area C of Karkemish, have not been found in Area G.⁶⁰

Almost all the other findings are residual from the Iron Age to the Byzantine periods. Hellenistic specimens include *echinus bowls* (Figs. 4.42.1, 4.41.2), bowls with vertical rim (Fig. 4.38.12), jars or jugs with thickened or grooved rim (Figs. 4.39.6, 4.41.5), kraters with everted and overhanging rim (Fig. 4.40.2), bowls with projecting and stepped rim (Fig. 4.43.3) and Eastern Sigillata A, among which plates with upright rim like Hayes's Form 4 (Fig. 4.42.4) or hemispherical bowls with pedestal foot like Hayes's Form 22 (Fig. 4.40.5) or bowls with overhanging and slightly down-turned rim like Hayes's Form 23 (Fig. 4.41.1). Roman and Byzantine sherds encompass a fragment of a Hayes's Form 36, a plate with vertical rim and a raised angular molding on the junction between the rim and the floor that could be dated from the mid 1st century CE (Fig. 4.42.5) and a rim of *amphora* stand decorated with finger impressions and incised lines on the body (Fig. 4.43.7).

Some diagnostic fragments of Brittle Ware are good markers of the Roman Imperial Period (about mid 3rd century CE), a phase for which stratigraphic evidence is lacking: an everted rim with internal edge to hold in place the lid of a corrugated pot (Fig. 4.38.6) (Abadie-Reynal, Martz and Cador 2007: 186, fig. 12; Abadie-Reynal and Martz 2010: 840), a wall of a flat-based pan with an incurving rim (Fig. 4.38.4) (Abadie-Reynal, Martz and Cador 2007: 187, fig. 21; Kenrick 2012: 36–37. PT311) and two rims of jugs with trefoil mouth (Fig. 4.38.13) and with corrugated neck (Fig. 4.43.8). This class of pottery is usually characterized by hard iron-rich and sandy clay giving to the pottery a characteristic red or black colour, and by thin walls, sometimes corrugated (especially pots) and blackish outside. The name Brittle Ware was first used in the publication of Dura Europos (Dyson 1968: 58–64) and refers to a class of

59 For example, this shape has good parallels in pipes found in Raqqa in the 9th century CE (Miglus 1999: pl. 61).

60 The few sherd found in Area G could be compared with the findings from Area C (Ferrari 2014a: fig. 3.1–3) belonging to the same phase documented at other sites (Miglus 1999; Whitcomb 2004 and Kenrick 2013: 66–74).

kitchen ware that was widespread in Syria from the mid Imperial Roman phases to the Abbassid period (it usually is the only type of cooking ware attested – Martz 2007: 739; Vokaer 2013).

Pottery from the 3rd to the 7th century CE including Phocaean Sigillata, Brittle ware, Syrian *amphorae*, is very important because it proves the existence of phases dating from this time range, which are not attested stratigraphically. The most significant Byzantine class is represented by sherds of Phocaean Red Slip Ware, including one rim of Hayes's Form 3 C from F.1029 (second half of the 5th century CE – Fig. 4.39.5, Hayes 1972: 329–338) and another of Hayes's Form 10 A from F.1034 (end of the 6th century or beginning of the 7th century CE – Fig. 4.40.3, Hayes 1972: 343–346). We do not have diagnostic sherds of Byzantine Brittle ware, but we have some basins with convex rim and flat base of a widely attested type in the mid 5th century CE (Fig. 4.39.9–10).⁶¹

Another significant marker of the Byzantine period is a particular type of *amphora* probably produced in northern Syria between the 6th and the 7th century CE (Harper 1980: 339 fig. E nos. 69–71; Konrad 1992: 334–335, pls. 10–11; Abadie-Reynal 2004; Abadie-Reynal, Martz and Cadot 2007: 188–190; Abadie-Reynal and Martz 2010: 841; Reynolds 2013: 112–117; Vokaer 2013). In the catalogue of the *amphorae* from Zeugma, Reynolds specifies the fundamental features of these *amphorae*, which all share a pale greenish-white fabric with visible inclusions. The more granular fabric is due to the abundance of calcareous material in the clay (Reynolds 2013: 113). This fabric is sometimes also used for different types of vessels and could be considered another Syrian typical production, like Brittle Ware (Kenrik 2013: 3 – Buff 8). Several examples have a red, brown or black painted decoration on the shoulder of different motifs and patterns (the most common being interlaced spirals). According to Reynolds and Pieri, these *amphorae* were produced mainly in the 7th century CE (Pieri 2005; Reynolds 2013), even though we can suppose that they were already present in the mid 6th century CE. Reynolds classified 4 types of these northern Syrian *amphorae* according to the shape of the rim, from Form 14 to Form 17, and mostly dated them from the 7th century CE (Reynolds 2013: 114–116). However, he reported some exemplars of

⁶¹ See Amodio 2008; Konrad 1992: 337–338, pls. 14–15; Kenrik 2013: 53, PT493 pl. 31. KH.12.P.517 is similar to the rim published by Konrad (2001: fig. 10 no. 6). According to him (2001: 165), this shape is attested from the 4th century onward in Palestine, but is still absent in North Syria during this period. Because we found this sherd in a mixed context, unfortunately we cannot be sure about its chronology (this is a layer full of residual sherds from the Byzantine period, but stratigraphically it is in connection with the Islamic building).

Form 14 A from Early and Middle Roman layers (probably intrusive, see Reynolds 2013: 114) and argued that all the 4 types are attested in a context dated between the mid and the end of the 6th century CE (for instance context 12011 in Reynolds 2013: 148). At Resafa (Konrad 1992: 334–335), as at Karkemish Area A,⁶² some sherds come from a context of the second half of the 5th century CE. At Zeugma, some sherds possibly made of the same fabric were found in a 4th century CE context (Kenrick 2013: 53). As regards Area G, it has yielded one sherd of Reynold's Form 15A, from L.1021 (Fig. 4.39.1) and two sherds of Reynold's Form 14A, from F.1015 (Fig. 4.38.2) and F.1028 (Fig. 4.38.8). Unfortunately we cannot add further information to the debate concerning the chronology of these *amphorae*.

In the same period, a knobbed and conical lid make its first appearance, probably in connection with the Northern Syrian Amphorae (Kenrick 2013: 54). Usually the rims vary from very simple to highly decorative, with grooves, oblique slashes, or frilled edges. The most simplest lids were probably also the earliest ones (at least at Zeugma frilled rims with finger impressions do not occur in the first group). These lids are also attested in Resafa (Konrad 1992: 340–341), Déhes (Bravand and Orssaud 2001: 37–38) and seem to continue with some variations, also into the Islamic period, as is proved by exemplars from Raqqa (Miglus 1999). We found one sherd of a knobbed lid in Area G in F.1028 but its incomplete state does not allow it to be dated precisely (Fig. 4.38.7).⁶³

Despite the abundance of Byzantine pottery, due to heavy pitting and building activities in that historical period, we can assign phase 2 to the Islamic period, especially since it has yielded glazed wares and polychrome glass bracelets, and also on the basis of plan and the architecture of the building (comparable to that of the Islamic buildings from Area C and M).

4.3.3 Small Finds

The majority of small finds from phases 2a and 2b include coins, fragments of glass bracelets and other types of jewellery (Figs. 4.4, 4.6). These are well attested from other areas of Karkemish (Ferrari 2014a; 2014b) and mostly date from the Islamic period.

62 The pottery assemblage is under study. Some considerations can be found in Ferrari 2014a.

63 See also Konrad 1992: pl. 20, nos. 8–9; Bravand and Orssaud 2001: 46, fig. 8 nos. 36–37; Kenrick 2013: pl. 34 no. PT538.

Small finds from phase 2a were found in the layers covering L.1024 and L.1032. From F.1029 (covering L.1024) come a bronze pin (Pl. LXI.2), a glass ring (Pl. LXI.3) and an animal figurine (Pl. LXI.4).

From the sequence of deposits covering L.1032, we recovered an ivory ring (F.1040, pl. LX.2) and a belt buckle (F.1031, Pl. LX.1). A larger group of small finds was found in phase 2b, mostly from rooms L.1011, L.1026, L.1030, L.1034 and the outer space L.1021. In the collapse layer F.1008 covering L.1011 we found an anthropomorphic figurine (Pl. LXV.1) and an indeterminate bronze object (Pl. LXV.2). From the deposit F.1015 covering L.1030 come three fragments of stone vessels (Pl. LXIV.1-3). From layer F.1006, the uppermost layer of the sequence excavated in L.1034, come five glass bracelets (Pl. LXVII.1-2, 4-6), a bronze bead (Pl. LXVII.3) and a bronze ring (Pl. LXVII.7), while the lowest layer, F.1023, yielded a complete ivory ring, broken in two pieces (Pl. LXII.4). From F.1022 covering L.1026, came two glass bracelets (Pl. LXII.1, 3), a stone bead (Pl. LXII.2) and a coin (Pl. LXX.6). Excavation of the outer pebble floor L.1021 yielded many pottery sherds and bone fragments, together with three glass bracelets (Pl. LXII.6-8) and a glass ring (Pl. LXII.5). In the uppermost layer (F.1007) covering the entire area after its abandonment, six glass bracelets were found (Pl. LXVI.1-6).

Given the large number of glass bracelets retrieved in phase 2a-b, some typological and chronological remarks can be made. Ten fragments pertain to the class of spirally twisted bracelets with round cross section, with close or loose, symmetrical or asymmetrical trails and monochromatic or polychromatic variants.⁶⁴ The monochromatic variants are black or blue/light blue, the latter being generally dated between the 4th and 8th centuries CE, although specimens of this type are also attested from later periods. The polychrome bracelets are black with yellow and red trails or light blue with white trails and are common in all Islamic periods from the 8th century CE onward.

The other main class of glass bracelets attested from Area G is the one with roughly triangular cross section and multi-coloured body, occurring especially in the variant with a polychrome and twisted or monochrome and plain band running along the external circumference. Some of them have a patch pattern, for example with yellow patches on a dark red ground or red and green patches on a yellow ground, but black, white, brown, blue, orange colours are also present. The upper band is usually white or white/black, yellow/green, yellow/orange when twisted. These types are quite

64 For an exhaustive typological study and chronology of Islamic glass bracelets, see Spaer 1992.

popular in the Islamic period. Parallels are found at several sites of Anatolia, Palestine, Egypt as well as Mesopotamia.⁶⁵

Catalogue of the small finds from phase 2a-b:

KH.12.O.36, Bracelet (Pl. LXVI.1)
Material: glass
Dimensions: th. 0.7 cm; diam. 7 cm
SU: F.1007
Bucket: KH.12.P.504
Preservation: fragmentary

KH.12.O.39, Bracelet (Pl. LXVI.2)
Material: glass
Dimensions: th. 0.5 cm; diam. 8 cm
SU: F.1007
Bucket: KH.12.P.504
Preservation: fragmentary

KH.12.O.43, Bracelet (Pl. LXVI.3)
Material: glass
Dimensions: th. 0.7 cm; diam. 6 cm
SU: F.1007
Bucket: KH.12.P.504
Preservation: fragmentary

KH.12.O.44, Bracelet (Pl. LXVI.4)
Material: glass
Dimensions: th. 0.8 cm; diam. 8 cm
SU: F.1007
Bucket: KH.12.P.504
Preservation: fragmentary

KH.12.O.45, Bracelet (Pl. LXVI.5)
Material: glass
Dimensions: th. 0.8 cm; diam. 6 cm
SU: F.1007
Bucket: KH.12.P.504
Preservation: fragmentary

KH.12.O.49, Bracelet (Pl. LXVI.6)
Material: glass
Dimensions: th. 0.6 cm; diam. 6 cm
SU: F.1007
Bucket: KH.12.P.504
Preservation: fragmentary

KH.12.O.144, Ring (Pl. LXIII.4)
Material: bronze
Dimensions: th. 0.1 cm; diam. 1.9 cm
SU: F.1015
Bucket: KH.12.P.507
Preservation: complete

KH.12.O.147, Ring (Pl. LXI.3)
Material: glass
Dimensions: w. 0.4 cm; th. 0.3 cm
SU: F.1029
Bucket: KH.12.P.513
Preservation: complete

KH.12.O.148, Bracelet (Pl. LXIII.5)
Material: glass
Dimensions: th. 0.7 cm; diam. 7 cm
SU: F.1015
Bucket: KH.12.P.507
Preservation: fragmentary

KH.12.O.150, Anthrop. figurine (Pl. LXV.1)
Material: clay
Dimensions: h. 5.2+ cm; l. 3.1+ cm; th. 2.8+ cm
SU: F.1008
Bucket: KH.12.P.509
Preservation: fragmentary

KH.12.O.164, Zoomorphic figurine (Pl. LXI.4)
Material: clay
Dimensions: h. 4.9 cm; w. 8.9 cm; l. 4.2 cm
SU: F.1029
Bucket: KH.12.P.517
Preservation: fragmentary

KH.12.O.165, Coin (Pl. LXX.6)
Material: bronze
Dimensions: th. 0.4 cm; diam. 2.4 cm; wt. 8 mg
SU: F.1022
Bucket: KH.12.P.510
Preservation: complete

⁶⁵ For bibliographic references and an accurate list of sites and parallels, see for instance Zanon 2013.

KH.12.O.79, Stone vessel (Pl. LXIV.1)

Material: basalt

Dimensions: h. 16 cm; diam. 44

SU: F.1015

Bucket: KH.12.P.507

Preservation: fragmentary

KH.12.O.82, Bracelet (Pl. LXII.6)

Material: glass

Dimensions: th. 0.5 cm; diam. 5 cm

SU: L.1021

Bucket: KH.12.P.508

Preservation: fragmentary

KH.12.O.83, Bracelet (Pl. LXII.7)

Material: glass

Dimensions: th. 0.6 cm; diam. 5 cm

SU: L.1021

Bucket: KH.12.P.508

Preservation: fragmentary

KH.12.O.85, Bracelet (Pl. LXIII.1)

Material: glass

Dimensions: th. 0.6 cm

SU: F.1015

Bucket: KH.12.P.507

Preservation: fragmentary

KH.12.O.86, Bracelet (Pl. LXIII.2)

Material: glass

Dimensions: th. 0.6 cm; diam. 5 cm

SU: F.1015

Bucket: KH.12.P.507

Preservation: fragmentary

KH.12.O.87, Bracelet (Pl. LXIII.3)

Dimensions: th. 0.6 cm; diam. 8 cm

SU: F.1015

Bucket: KH.12.P.507

Preservation: fragmentary

KH.12.O.126, Bracelet (Pl. LXII.1)

Material: glass

Dimensions: th. 0.5 cm; diam. 4 cm

SU: F.1022

Bucket: KH.12.P.510

Preservation: fragmentary

KH.12.O.193, Indeterminate (Pl. LXV.2)

Material: bronze

Dimensions: l. 5.4 cm; w. 3.9+ cm; th. 0.2 cm

SU: F.1008

Bucket: KH.12.P.509

Preservation: fragmentary

KH.12.O.234, Ring (Pl. LXII.4)

Material: ivory

Dimensions: th. 0.5 cm; diam. 3.2 cm

SU: F.1040

Bucket: KH.12.P.521

Preservation: nearly complete

KH.12.O.237, Coin (Pl. LXX.7)

Material: bronze

Dimensions: th. 0.5 cm; diam. 2.4 cm; wt. 14 mg

SU: F.1015

Bucket: KH.12.P.507

Preservation: complete

KH.12.O.338, Stone vessel (Pl. LXIV.2)

Material: basalt

Dimensions: h. 7.6+ cm; diam. 26 cm

SU: F.1015

Bucket: KH.12.P.507

Preservation: fragmentary

KH.12.O.339, Stone vessel (Pl. LXIV.3)

Material: basalt

Dimensions: h. 5.5+ cm; diam. 25 cm

SU: F.1015

Bucket: KH.12.P.507

Preservation: fragmentary

KH.12.O.51, Bracelet (Pl. LXVII.1)

Material: glass

Dimensions: th. 0.6 cm

SU: F.1006

Bucket: KH.12.P.503

Preservation: fragmentary

KH.12.O.81, Bracelet (Pl. LXVII.2)

Material: glass

Dimensions: th. 0.6 cm; diam. 6 cm

SU: F.1006

Bucket: KH.12.P.503

Preservation: fragmentary

KH.12.O.127, Ring (Pl. LXII.3)

Material: glass paste

Dimensions: th. 0.4 cm; diam. 1.8 cm

SU: L.1021

Bucket: KH.12.P.508

Preservation: complete

KH.12.O.128, Bead (Pl. LXII.2)

Material: glass paste

Dimensions: l. 1.4 cm; w. 1.4 cm; th. 0.4 cm

SU: F.1022

Bucket: KH.12.P.510

Preservation: nearly complete

KH.12.O.131, Ring (Pl. LXII.4)

Material: ivory

Dimensions: th. 0.6 cm; diam. 2 cm

SU: F.1023

Bucket: KH.12.P.511

Preservation: fragmentary

KH.12.O.133, Bracelet (Pl. LXII.3)

Material: glass

Dimensions: th. 0.6 cm; diam. 5 cm

SU: F.1022

Bucket: KH.12.P.510

Preservation: fragmentary

KH.12.O.136, Bracelet (Pl. LXII.8)

Material: glass

Dimensions: th. 0.7 cm; diam. 7 cm

SU: F.1021

Bucket: KH.12.P.508

Preservation: fragmentary

KH.12.O.143, Pin (Pl. LXI.2)

Material: bronze

Dimensions: l. 4+ cm; th. 0.2 cm

SU: F.1029

Bucket: KH.12.P.513

Preservation: nearly complete

KH.12.O.84, Bead (Pl. LXVII.3)

Material: glass

Dimensions: l. 0.7 cm; diam. 0.5 cm; perf. diam. 0.2 cm

SU: F.1006

Bucket: KH.12.P.503

Preservation: complete

KH.12.O.89, Bracelet (Pl. LXVII.4)

Material: glass

Dimensions: th. 0.5 cm; diam. 4 cm

SU: F.1006

Bucket: KH.12.P.503

Preservation: fragmentary

KH.12.O.95, Bracelet (Pl. LXVII.5)

Material: glass

Dimensions: th. 0.7 cm; diam. 5 cm

SU: F.1006

Bucket: KH.12.P.503

Preservation: fragmentary

KH.12.O.132, Bracelet (Pl. LXVII.6)

Material: glass

Dimensions: th. 0.7 cm; diam. 6 cm

SU: F.1006

Bucket: KH.12.P.503

Preservation: fragmentary

KH.12.O.141, Ring (Pl. LXVII.7)

Material: bronze

Dimensions: h. 2.1 cm; w. 1.9 cm; th. 0.1 cm

SU: F.1006

Bucket: KH.12.P.503

Preservation: complete

KH.12.O.197, Buckle (Pl. LX.1)

Material: iron

Dimensions:

SU: F.1031

Bucket: KH.12.P.516

Preservation: fragmentary

4.4 THE MODERN BARRACKS AND TOPSOIL (PHASE 1)

4.4.1 Architectural Remains and Stratigraphy

It seems useful to remark here that the uppermost strata at Karkemish are characterized by deep soil disturbances due to previous dig operations carried out by the British expedition and further activities carried out by the Turkish army during the World War I. The latter operations included the construction of small scale and isolated stone masonry buildings, scattered all over the site, that served as barracks or outposts and were often built with reused ancient stones (Figs. 4.7, 4.8). The presence of these structures of the 20s and 30s, dense mining in the 50s of the last century and the recent demining operations are all factors that contribute in blurring our understanding of the upper stratigraphy at Karkemish. At the beginning of the excavation in Area G, one of these barracks was identified on the ground, preserved only to the foundation and partially buried, and constitutes therefore our phase 1, the most recent phase of use and human intervention on this parcel of land, together with the topsoil. The southern perimeter wall of the barrack thus became the northern limit of the excavation area itself, W.1001, its other walls remaining outside the excavation area. The topsoil here was recorded in two stratigraphic units called F.1000 and F.1002, from which many small finds as well as pottery dating from different periods were retrieved. (Fig. 4.7).

4.4.2 Small Finds

Materials from the top soil layers F.1000 and F.1002 and the surface include six glass bracelets (Pls. LXVIII.3, 5-6, LXIX.1-2, 4), seven coins (Pls. LXX.2, 4-5, LXXI.4-7), a basalt tripod (Pl. LXIX.3), one ring (Pl. LXVIII.1), one iron pin (Pl. LXVIII.2), and one horse figurine (Pl. LXVIII.4).

Catalogue of the small finds from phase 1:

KH.12.O.1, Coin (Pl. LXXI.4)

Material: bronze

Dimensions: th. 0.35 cm; diam. 1.7 cm; wt. 4 mg

SU: F.1000

Bucket: KH.12.P.500

Preservation: complete

KH.12.O.13, Ring (Pl. LXVIII.1)

Material: bronze

Dimensions: h. 2.3 cm; w. 1.9 cm; th. 0.1 cm;
diam. 1.8 cm; perf. diam. 1.5 cm

SU: F.1002

Bucket: KH.12.P.502

Preservation: complete

- KH.12.O.3, Coin (Pl. LXXI.5)
Material: bronze
Dimensions: th. 0.2 cm; diam. 2.0 cm; wt. 4 mg
SU: F.1000
Bucket: KH.12.P.500
Preservation: complete
- KH.12.O.11, Bracelet (Pl. LXIX.1)
Material: glass
Dimensions: th. 0.5 cm; diam. 6 cm
SU: F.1000
Bucket: KH.12.P.500
Preservation: fragmentary
- KH.12.O.12, Bracelet (Pl. LXIX.2)
Material: glass
Dimensions: th. 0.6 cm; diam. 7 cm
SU: F.1000
Bucket: KH.12.P.500
Preservation: complete
- KH.12.O.34, Coin (Pl. LXXI.6)
Material: bronze
Dimensions: th. 0.2 cm; diam. 1.4 cm; wt. 1 mg
SU: F.1002
Bucket: KH.12.P. 502
Preservation: complete
- KH.12.O.29, Bracelet (Pl. LXVIII.3)
Material: glass
Dimensions: th. 0.6 cm; diam. 4 cm
SU: F.1002
Bucket: KH.12.P. 502
Preservation: fragmentary
- KH.12.O.52, Bracelet (Pl. LXVIII.6)
Material: glass
Dimensions: th. 0.6 cm; diam. 4 cm
SU: F.1002
Bucket: KH.12.P. 502
Preservation: fragmentary
- KH.13.O.348, Coin (Pl. LXX.5)
Material: bronze
Dimensions: th. 0.3 cm; diam. 2 cm; wt. 15 mg
SU: Surface
Bucket: -
Preservation: complete
- KH.12.O.16, Pin (Pl. LXVIII.2)
Material: iron
Dimensions: l. 12 cm; th. 0.4 cm;
SU: F.1002
Bucket: KH.12.P.502
Preservation: complete
- KH.12.O.17, Coin (Pl. LXX.4)
Material: bronze
Dimensions: th. 0.45 cm; diam. 2.4 cm; wt. 10 mg
SU: F.1002
Bucket: KH.12.P.502
Preservation: complete
- KH.12.O.25, Tripod (Pl. LXIX.3)
Material: basalt
Dimensions: h. 12.4 cm; th. 4.5 cm
SU: F.1000
Bucket: KH.12.P.501
Preservation: fragmentary
- KH.12.O.26, Bracelet (Pl. LXIX.4)
Material: glass
Dimensions: th. 0.6 cm; diam. 8 cm
SU: F.1000
Bucket: KH.12.P. 501
Preservation: fragmentary
- KH.12.O.42, Bracelet (Pl. LXVIII.5)
Material: glass
Dimensions: th. 1 cm; diam. 9 cm
SU: F.1002
Bucket: KH.12.P. 502
Preservation: fragmentary
- KH.12.O.40, Zoomorph. figurine (Pl. LXVIII.4)
Material: clay
Dimensions: h. 2.9 cm; l. 6.9+ cm; wt. 3.5+ cm
SU: F.1002
Bucket: KH.12.P. 502
Preservation: fragmentary
- KH.12.O.145, Coin (Pl. LXXI.7)
Material: bronze
Dimensions: th. 0.2 cm; diam. 1.2 cm; wt. 15 g
SU: Surface
Bucket: -
Preservation: complete

KH.13.O.887, Coin (Pl. LXX.2)

Material: bronze

Dimensions: th. 0.4 cm; diam. 1.8 cm; wt. 10 mg

SU: Surface

Bucket: –

Preservation: complete

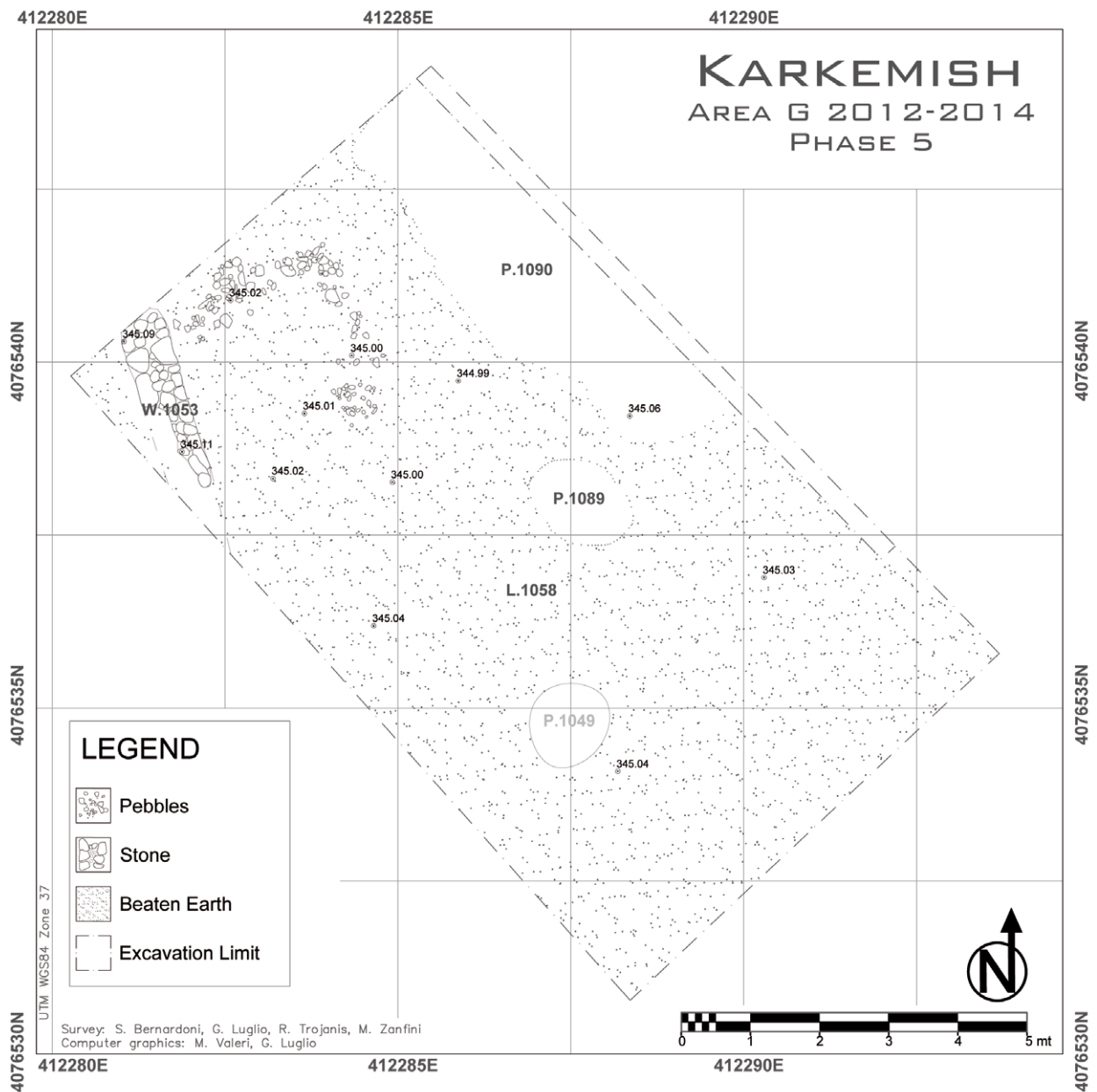


Fig. 4.1. Plan of phase 5, Hellenistic period.

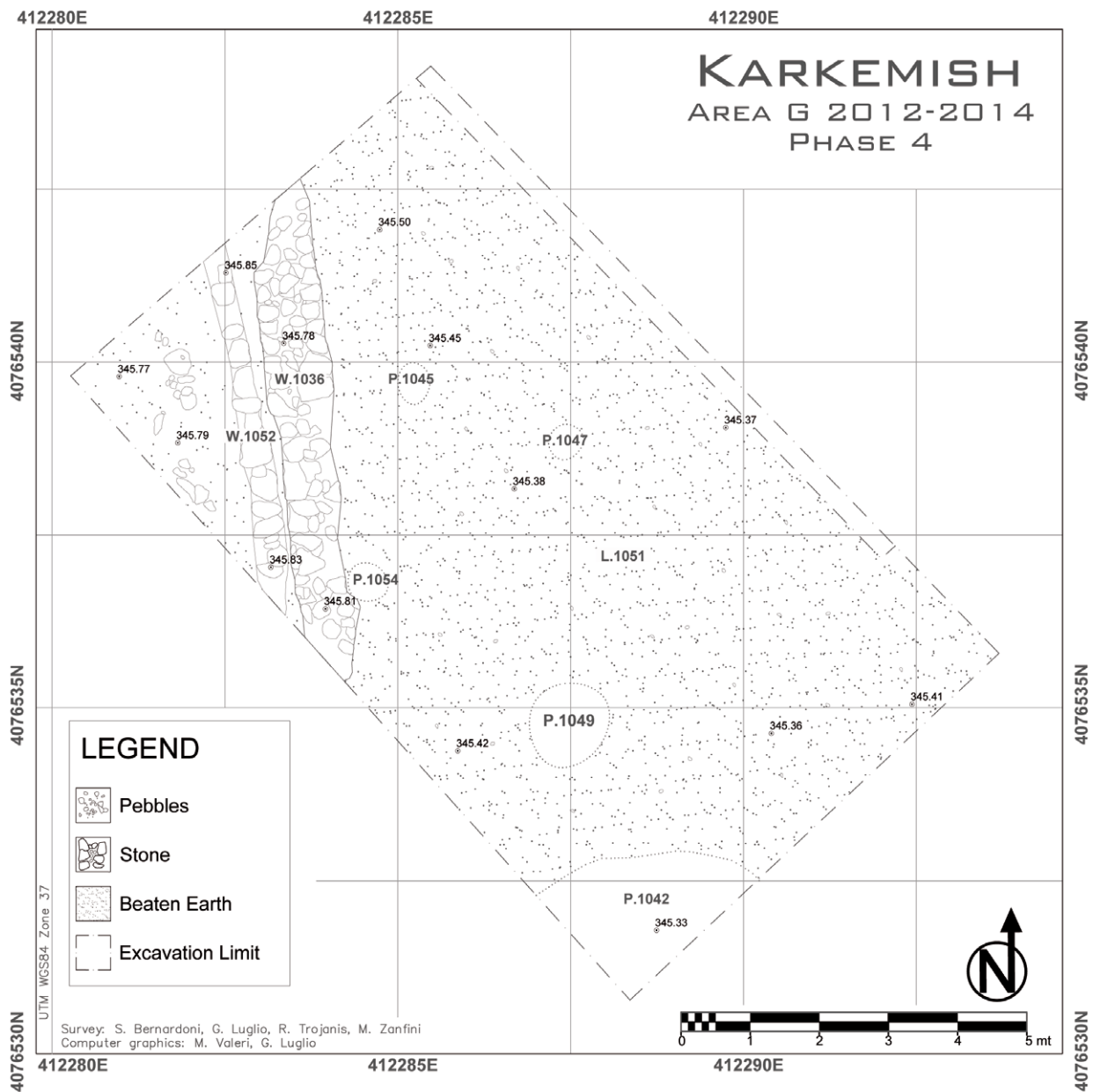


Fig. 4.2. Plan of phase 4, Hellenistic period.



Fig. 4.3. Plan of phase 2a, Islamic period.

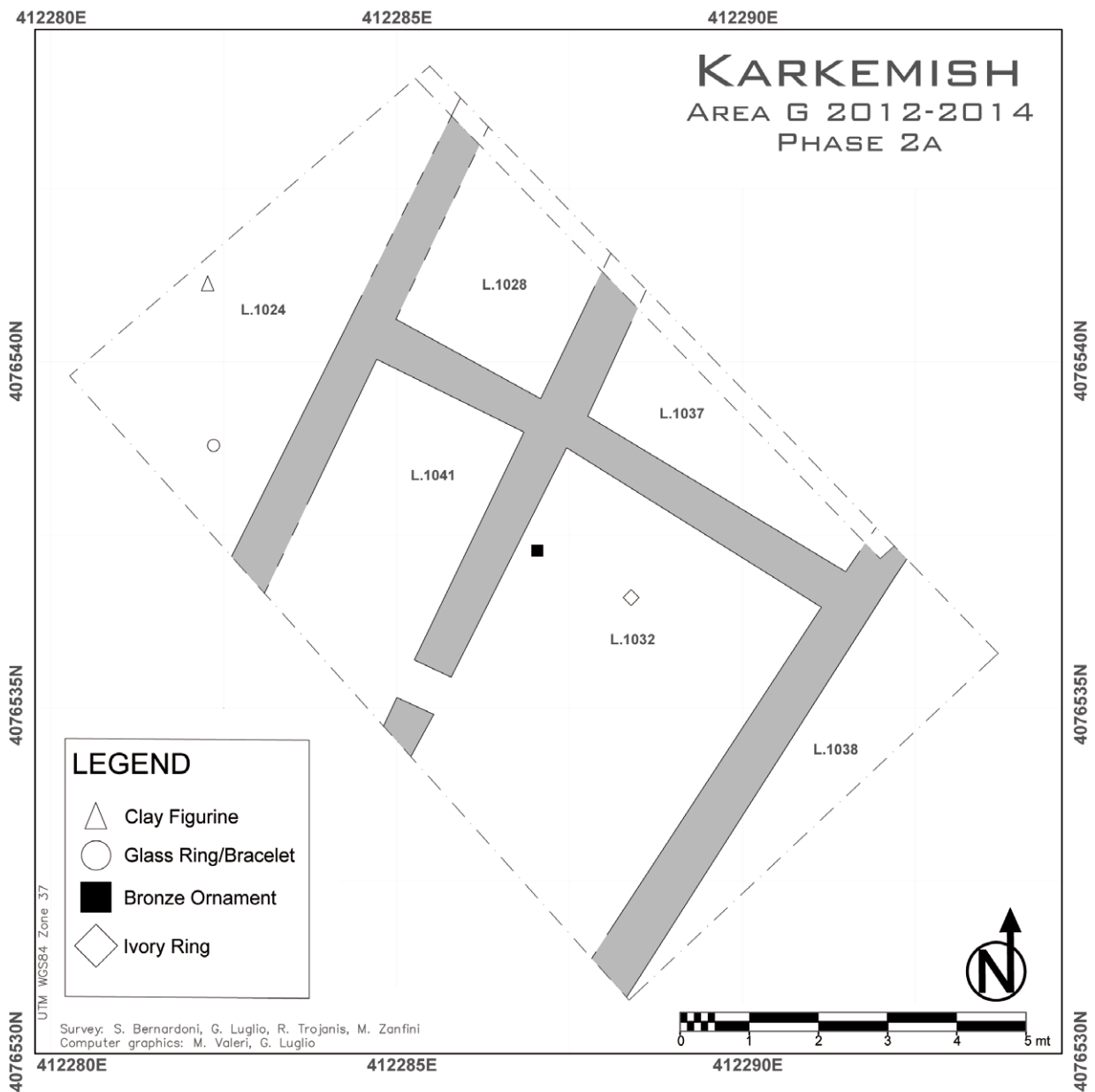


Fig. 4.4. Schematic reconstruction of phase 2a, Islamic period.

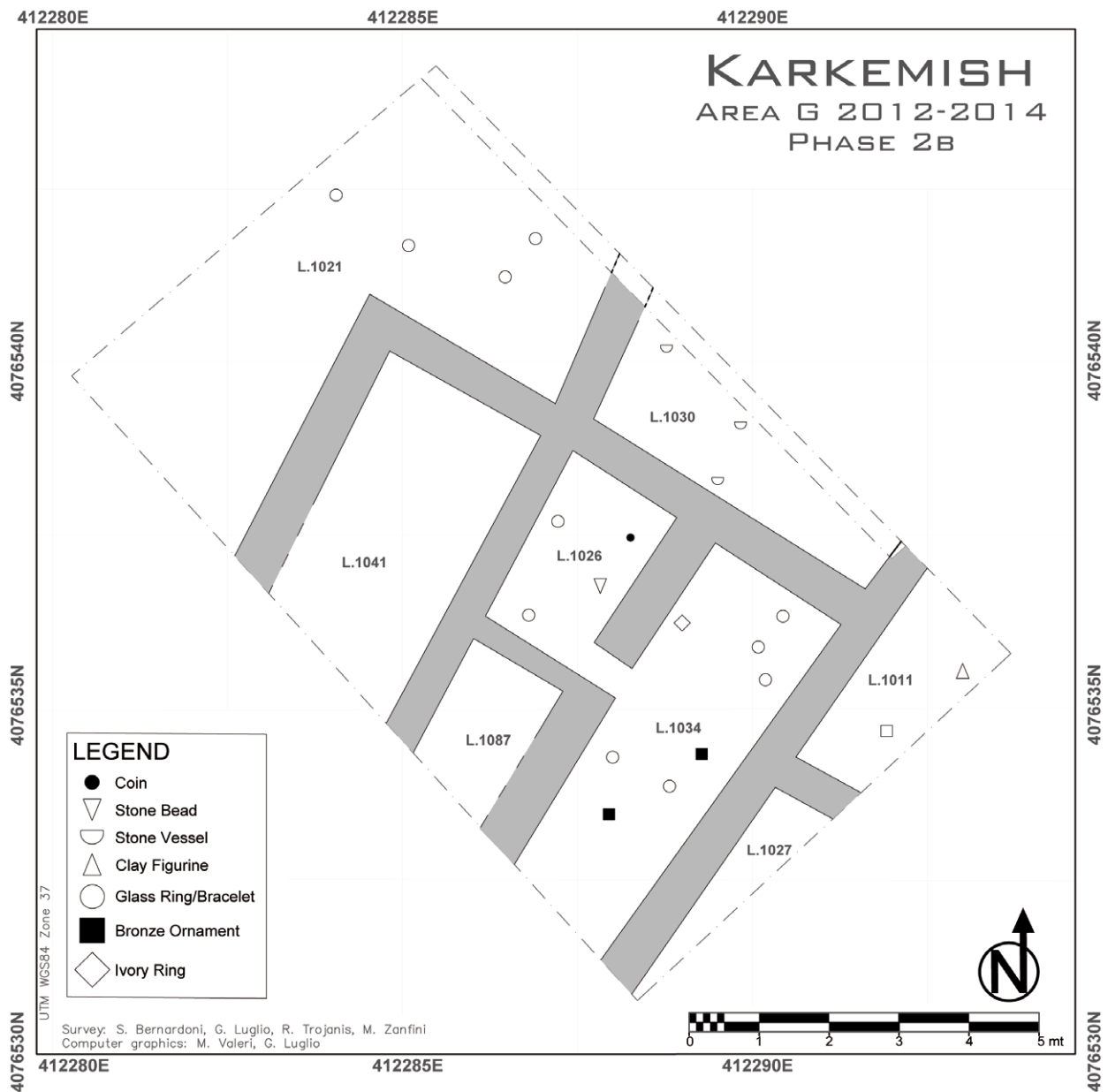


Fig. 4.6. Schematic reconstruction of phase 2b, Islamic period.

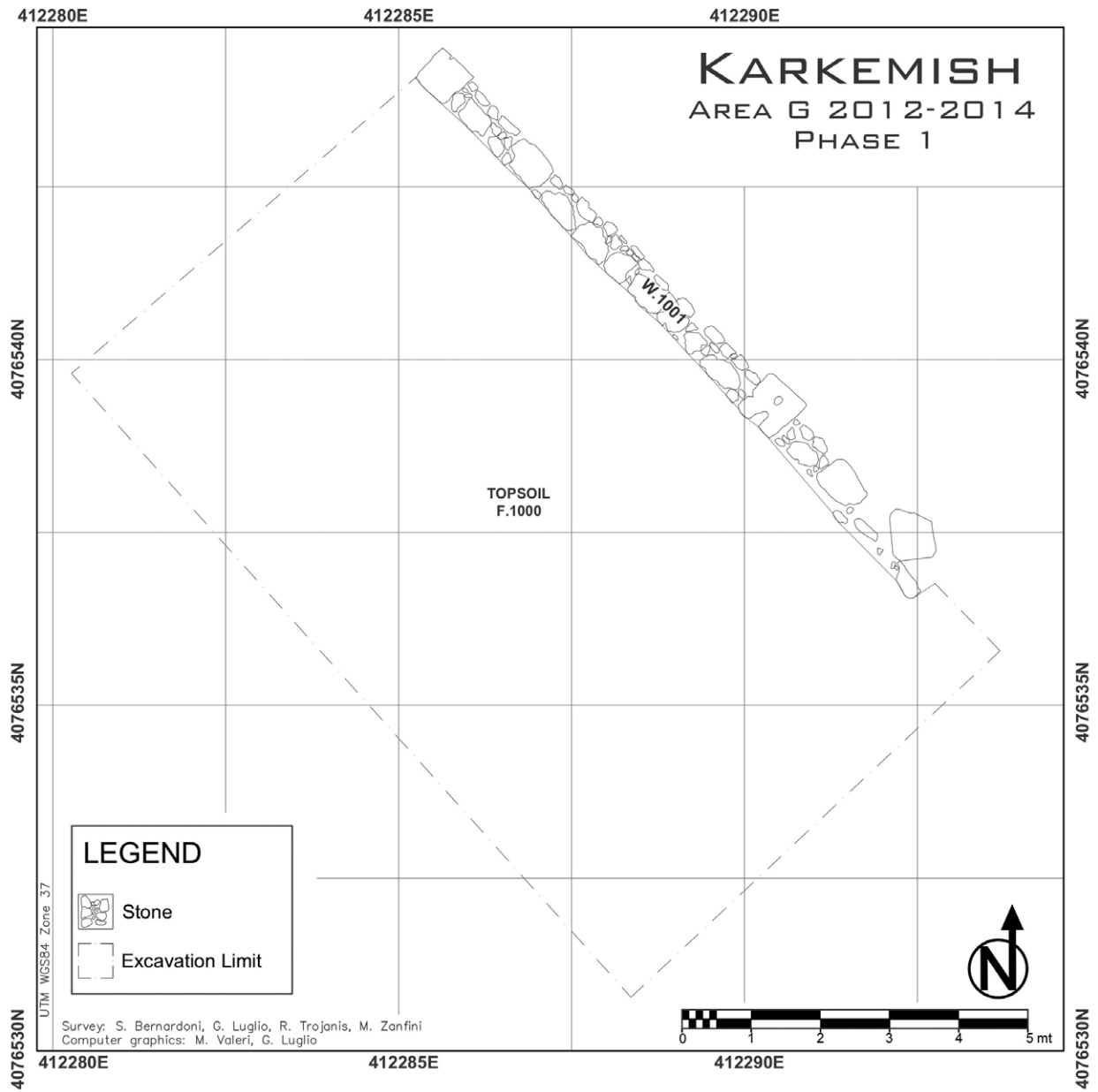


Fig. 4.7. Plan of phase 1, Modern.

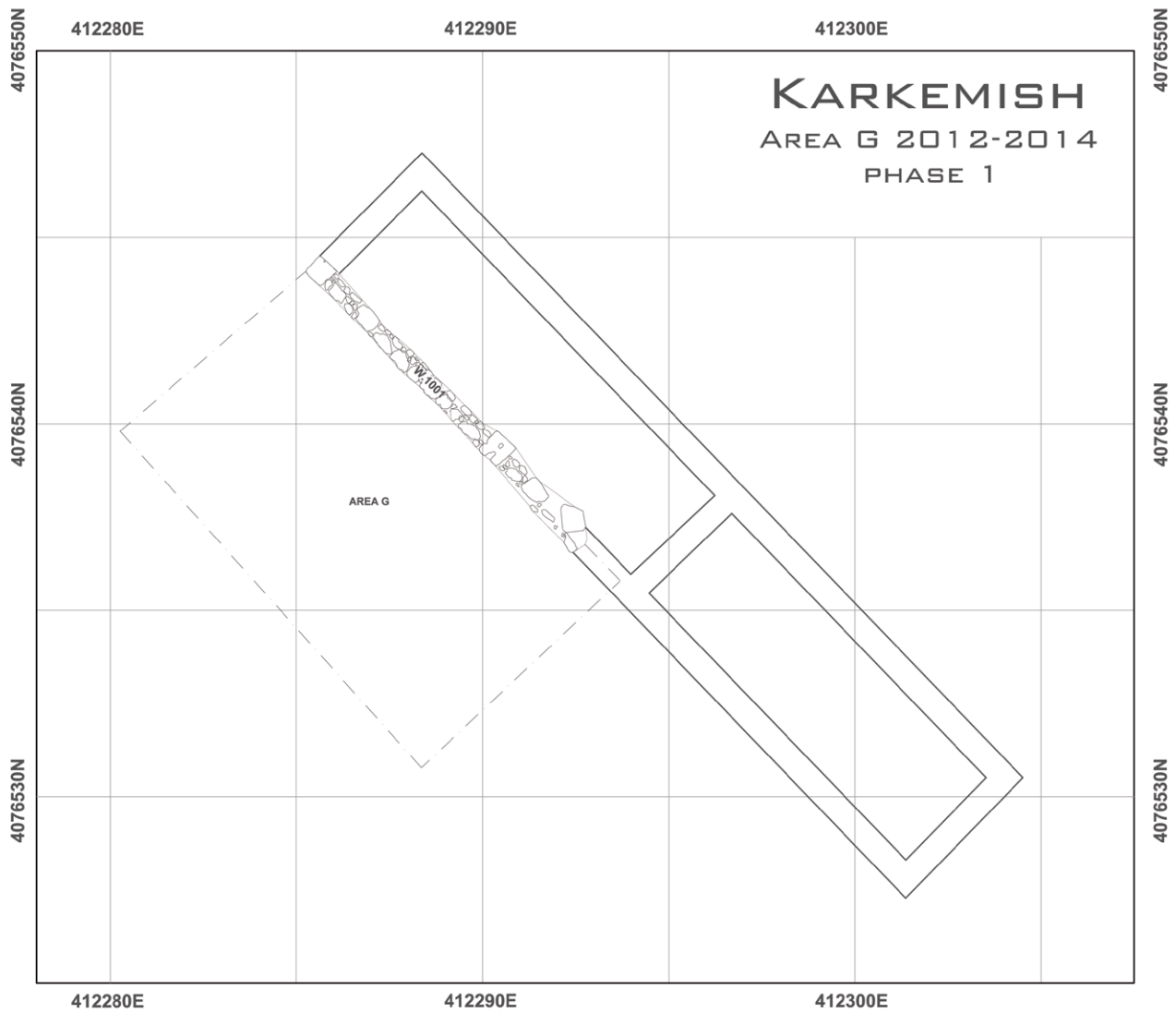


Fig. 4.8. Hypothetical interpretation of the modern structure of phase 1 based on the surface evidence.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.12.P.541/1	5	L1058	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Red; Brown I/O; Grooved
2	KH.12.P.541/2	5	L1058	W	M	Ya2	7.5YR 6/8 (I/O) 7.5YR 6/6 (C)	
3	KH.12.P.541/3	5	L1058	W	M	Ma2	10YR 7/4 (I/O)	Slip Whitish I/O; Brown I
4	KH.12.P.543/1	5	F1063	W	H	Ma4		Slip Blackish I/O
5	KH.12.P.543/2	5	F1063	W	M	Ya1	2.5Y 6/1 (I/O) 2.5Y 7/3 (C)	Slip Whitish I/O; Grooved
6	KH.12.P.543/3	5	F1063	W	M	Ya3	5YR 7/8 (I/O) 7.5YR 7/6 (C)	Slip Red I; Whitish O
7	KH.12.P.543/4	5	F1063	W	H	Ya2	5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish I/O
8	KH.12.P.543/5	5	F1063	W	H	Ya3	10YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Grooved
9	KH.12.P.543/6	5	F1063	W	H	Ma2	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish I/O
10	KH.12.P.543/7	5	F1063	W	M	Ya1	10YR 8/6 (I/O) 5YR 7/6 (C)	Slip Whitish I/O
11	KH.12.P.543/8	5	F1063	W	H	Yb4	5Y 6/4 (C-I/O)	
12	KH.12.P.558/1	4/5	F1090	W	H	Ma1	10YR 6/3 (C-I/O)	Eastern Sigillata A
13	KH.12.P.558/2	4/5	F1090	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Eastern Sigillata A; Grooved
14	KH.12.P.549/8	4/5	F1090	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Eastern sigillata A

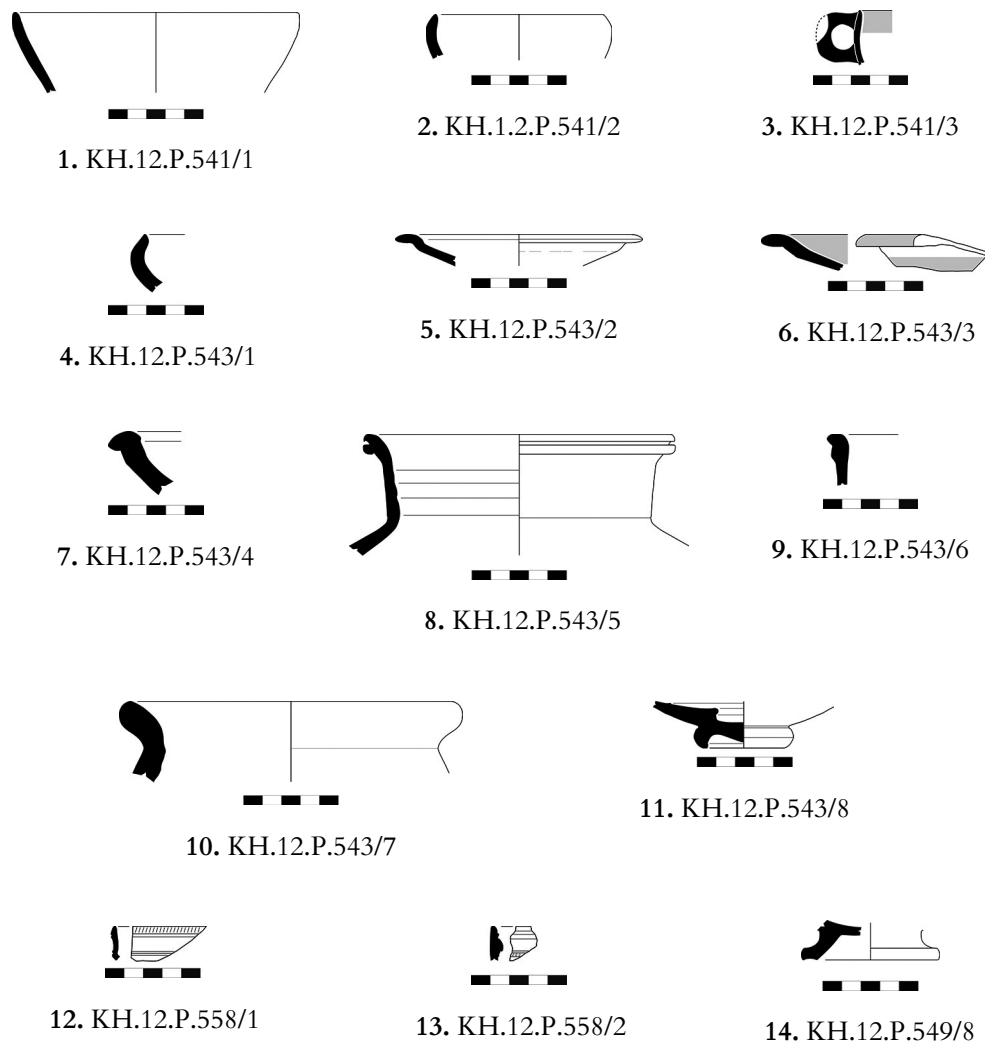


Fig. 4.9. Pottery assemblage from L.1058, F.1063, F.1090, phases 4-5, Hellenistic period.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.12.P.549/1	4/5	F1090	W	M	Ma1	2.5YR 6/6 (O) 2.5YR 7/3 (I)	Slip Red O; Brownish I
2	KH.12.P.549/2	4/5	F1090	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Brown I/O
3	KH.12.P.553/2	4/5	F1090	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Red I; Brown O
4	KH.12.P.553/4	4/5	F1090	W	H	Ma2	10YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Brown I/O
5	KH.12.P.558/3	4/5	F1090	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Brown I; Whitish O; Grooved
6	KH.12.P.558/5	4/5	F1090	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 6/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Red I
7	KH.12.P.558/6.	4/5	F1090	W	H	Ya2	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Brown I/O
8	KH.12.P.558/7	4/5	F1090	W	M	Ma3	5YR 7/4 (I/O) 5YR 7/2 (C)	Slip Red I/O
9	KH.12.P.558/8	4/5	F1090	W	M	Ma2	10YR 8/4 (I/O) 7.5YR 8/4 (C)	Slip Red I/O
10	KH.12.P.554/1	4/5	F1090	W	H	Yb3	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Blackish I/O
11	KH.12.P.554/2	4/5	F1090	W	H	Ya2	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Blackish I/O
12	KH.12.P.553/1	4/5	F1090	W	H	Ma3	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Red I/O
13	KH.12.P.553/3	4/5	F1090	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Red I/O

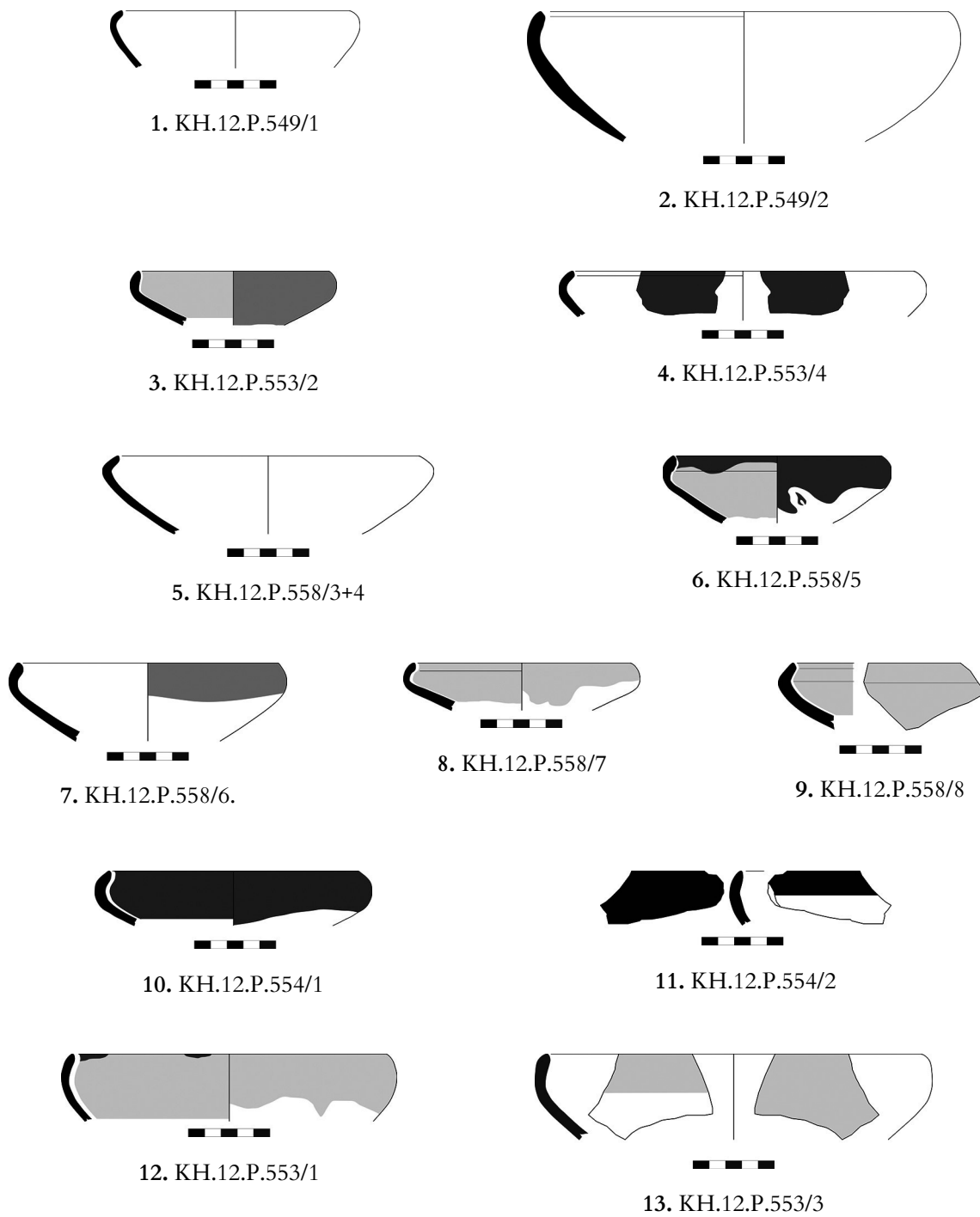


Fig. 4.10. Pottery assemblage from F.1090, phases 4-5, Hellenistic period.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.12.P.558/10	4/5	F1090	W	H	Ma4	10YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Black- ish I/O
2	KH.12.P.558/11	4/5	F1090	W	H	Ya1	10YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Black- ish I/O; Grooved
3	KH.12.P.558/9	4/5	F1090	W	M	Ya3	7.5YR 8/4 (I/O) 5YR 7/6 (C)	Slip Red I
4	KH.12.P.553/8	4/5	F1090	W	H	Ma3	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Red I/O; Grooved
5	KH.12.P.553/9	4/5	F1090	W	H	Ma3	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Red I; Blackish O
6	KH.12.P.558/15	4/5	F1090	W	H	Ya4	2.5Y 7/2 (C-I/O)	Slip Black- ish I/O; Grooved
7	KH.12.P.554/4	4/5	F1090	W	H	Ya1	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Black- ish I/O; Grooved
8	KH.12.P.553/7	4/5	F1090	W	M	Ma3	7.5YR 8/6 (I/O) 7.5YR 7/6 (C)	Slip Red I; Black- ish O; Grooved
9	KH.12.P.558/12	4/5	F1090	W	H	Ma2	5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Black- ish I/O; Grooved
10	KH.12.P.558/13	4/5	F1090	W	M	Ya2	7.5YR 7/4 (I/O) 5YR 7/4 (C)	Slip Red I; Black- ish O; Grooved
11	KH.12.P.558/20	4/5	F1090	W	H	Yb3	5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Slip and Burnish Whiting I/O
12	KH.12.P.554/6	4/5	F1090	W	H	Ya2	10YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whit- ish I/O

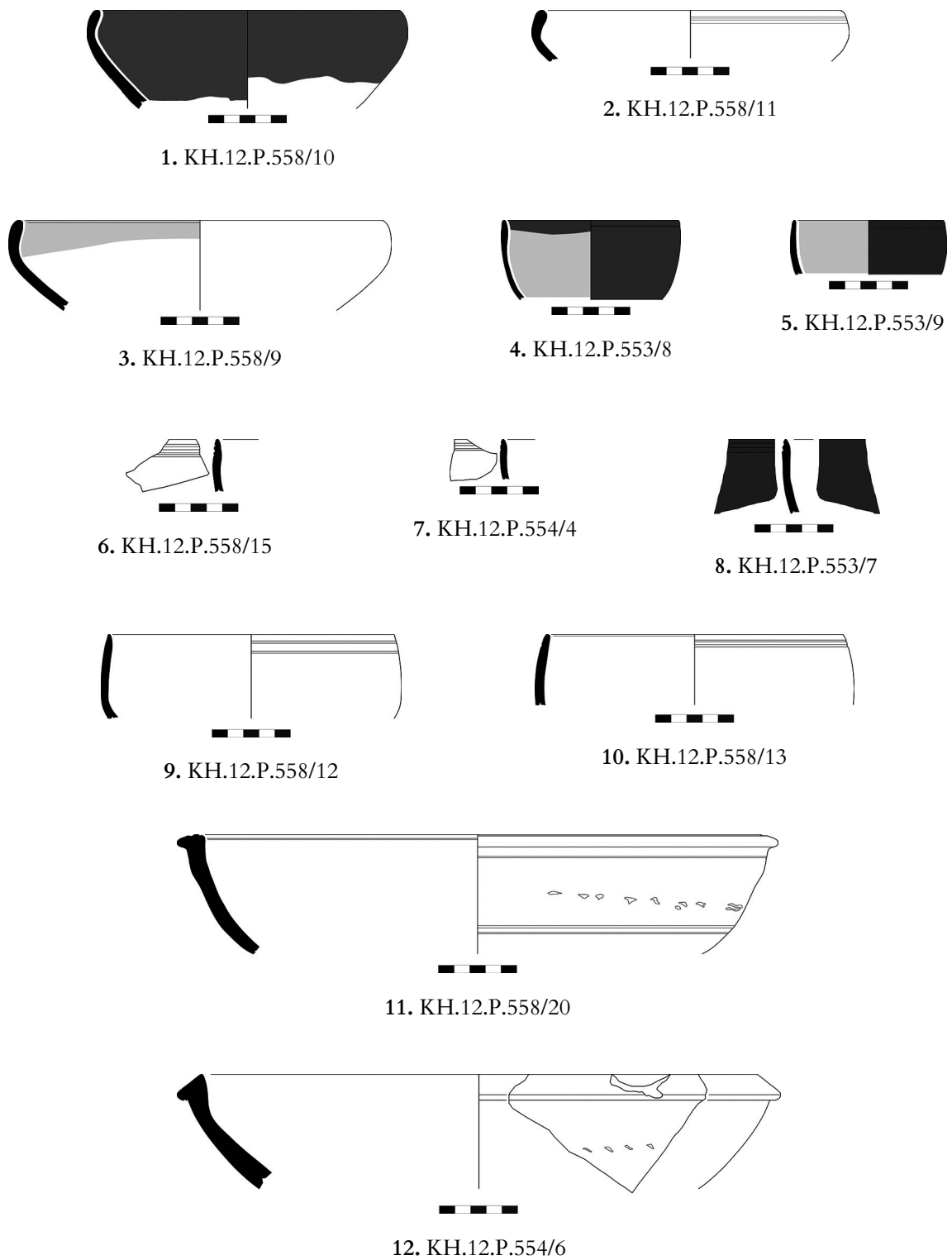


Fig. 4.11. Pottery assemblage from F.1090, phases 4-5, Hellenistic period.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.12.P.549/4	4/5	F1090	W	M	Ya2	7.5YR 7/6 (I/O) 5YR 6/6 (C)	Slip Brown I/O
2	K.H1.2.P.553/5	4/5	F1090	W	H	Ma2	10YR 6/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Red I; Whitish O
3	KH.12.P.553/6	4/5	F1090	W	H	Yb3	10YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish I/O
4	KH.12.P.554/3	4/5	F1090	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Red I/O
5	KH.12.P.558/14	4/5	F1090	W	M	Ma2	7.5YR 6/6 (I/O) 7.5YR 6/4 (C)	Slip Red/blackish I; Whitish O
6	KH.12.P.554/5	4/5	F1090	H/W	H	Ya1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Brown O
7	KH.12.P.558/18	4/5	F1090	W	H	Ya3	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish I/O
8	KH.12.P.558/19	4/5	F1090	W	M	Yb4	7.5YR 6/4 (I/O) 10YR 5/1 (C)	Slip Whitish I/O; Burnish I
9	KH.12.P.553/18	4/5	F1090	H/W	L	Mb3	2.5YR 5/4 (C-I/O)	
10	KH.12.P.549/5	4/5	F1090	W	M	Yb2	7.5YR 6/6 (I/O) 10YR 7/4 (C)	Slip Whitish I/O
11	KH.12.P.553/10	4/5	F1090	W	H	Ma3	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish I/O; Blackish O
12	KH.12.P.549/6	4/5	F1090	W	H	Ya1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish I/O
13	KH.12.P.554/7	4/5	F1090	W	H	Ya2	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish I/O

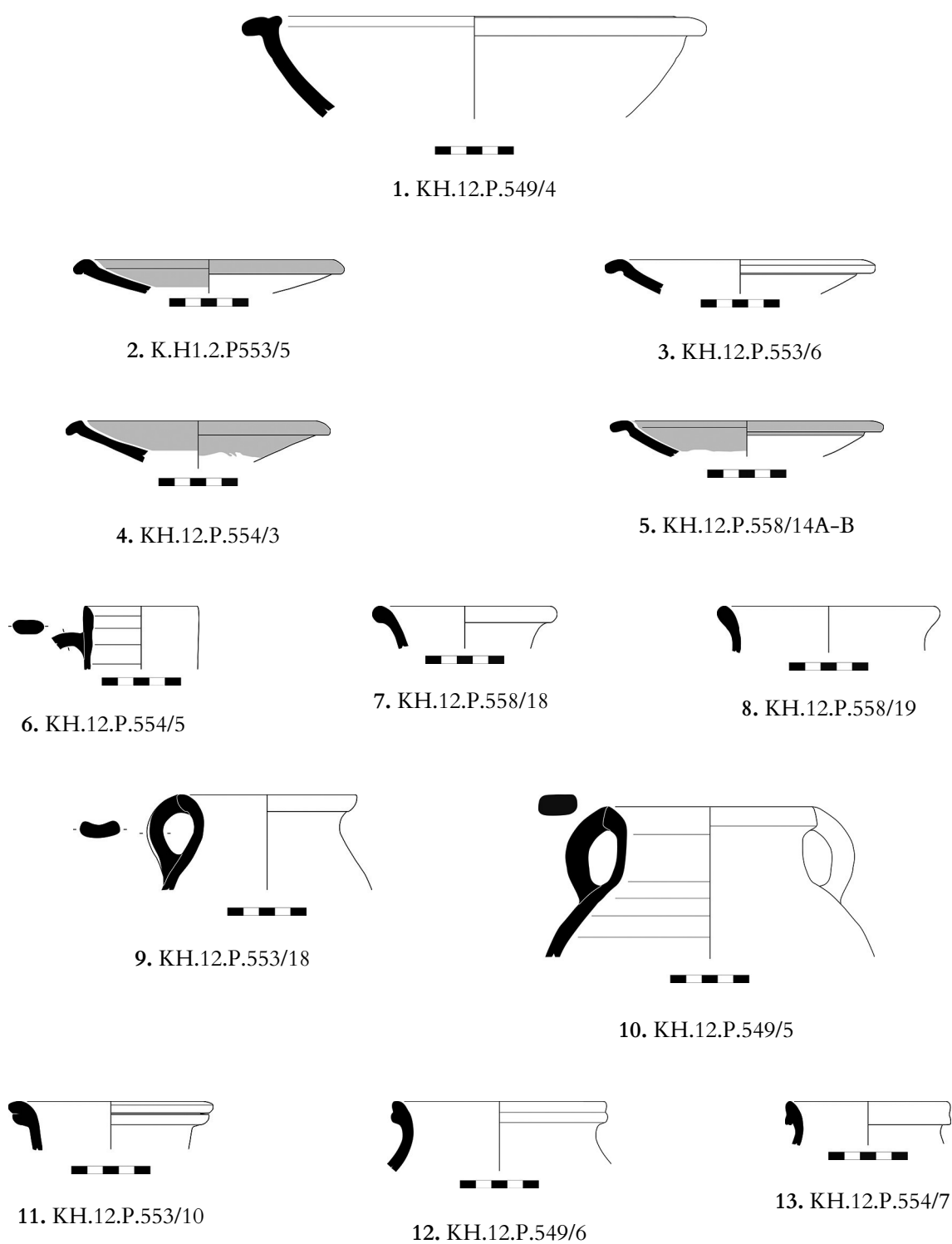


Fig. 4.12. Pottery assemblage from F.1090, phases 4-5, Hellenistic period.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.12.P.558/16	4/5	F1090	W	H	Ma4	5Y 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Black- ish I/O
2	KH.12.P.553/11	4/5	F1090	H/W	M	Ma2	5YR 7/4 (I/O) 10YR 7/3 (C)	Slip Whit- ish O; Grooved.
3	KH.12.P.553/13	4/5	F1090	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish I; Grooved
4	KH.12.P.553/15	4/5	F1090	W	M	Ma3	7.5YR 7/4 (I/O) 10YR 8/4 (C)	Slip Black I
5	KH.12.P.553/16	4/5	F1090	W	H	Ma4	2.5Y 8/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Black I; Brown O
6	KH.12.P.554/10	4/5	F1090	W	M	Ma1	10YR 8/4 (O); 5YR 6/6 (I); 2.5Y 7/6 (C)	Slip Red I; Whitish O
7	KH.12..P.554/11	4/5	F1090	W	H	Ma1	7.5Y 8/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Red I; Slip Black O
8	KH.12.P.558/24	4/5	F1090	W	H	Ya1	7.5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Red I
9	KH.12.P.558/25	4/5	F1090	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	
10	KH.12.P.553/12	4/5	F1090	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Red I/O; Whit- ish O
11	KH.12.P.553/14	4/5	F1090	W	H	Ma2	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Brown I; Whitish O
12	KH.12.P.558/23	4/5	F1090	W	H	Ya4	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Black- ish I/O
13	KH.12.P.554/9	4/5	F1090	W	H	Ya1	2.5Y 6/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Brown O

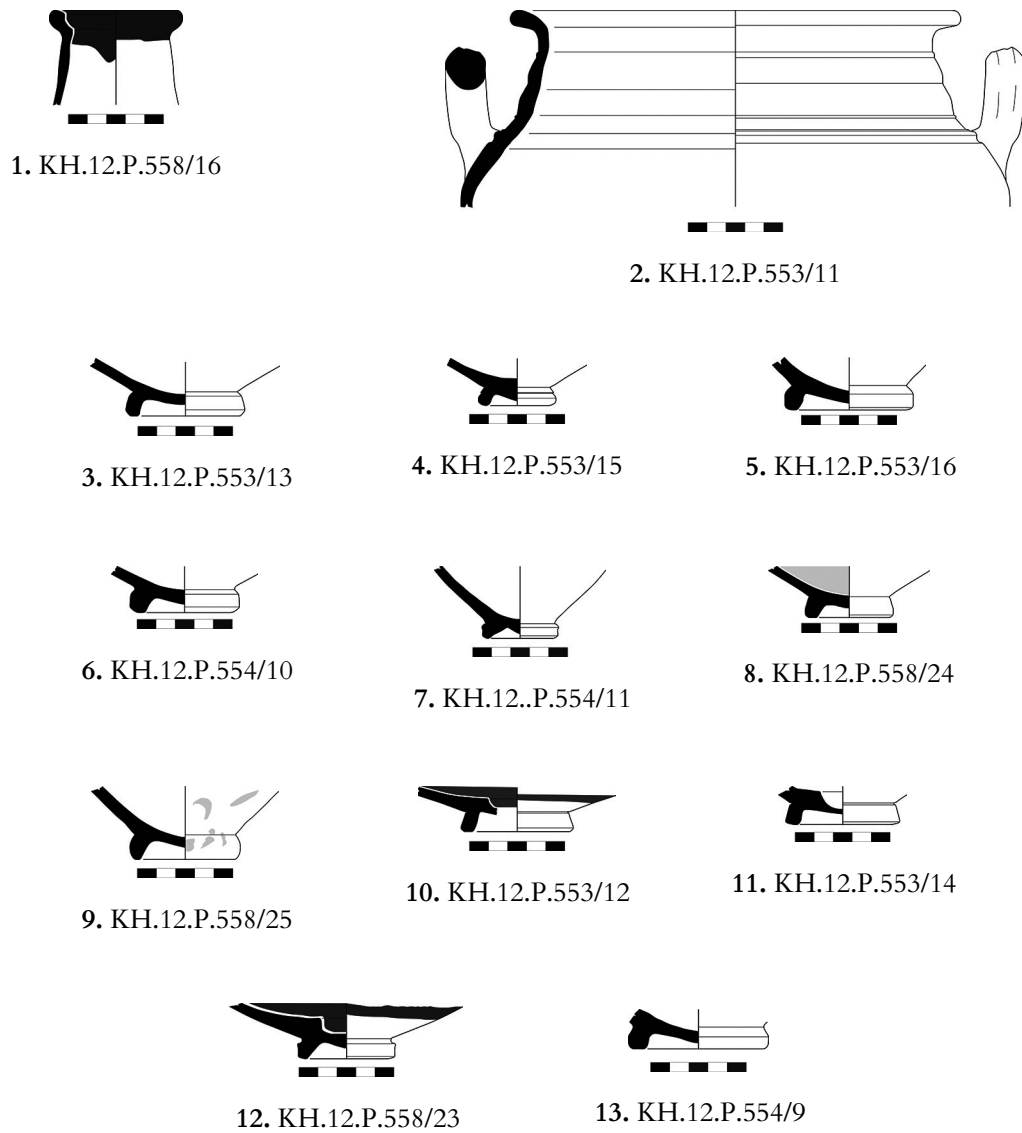


Fig. 4.13. Pottery assemblage from F.1090, phases 4-5, Hellenistic period.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.12.P.549/7	4/5	F1090	W	H	Ma4	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Red I; Brown O
2	KH.14.P.554/12	4/5	F1090	W	H	Ya2	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish I/O
3	KH.12.P.558/26	4/5	F1090	W	H	Ya1	2.5Y 7/2 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish O
4	KH.12.P.553/17	4/5	F1090	W	H	Ma4	5Y 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish O
5	KH.12.P.558/17	4/5	F1090	W	H	Ya4	5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish I/O
6	KH.12.P.558/27	4/5	F1090	W	H	Yb2	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	
7	KH.12.P.558/22	4/5	F1090	H/W	H	Ya1	7.5YR 6/2 (C-I/O)	Burnish O
8	KH.12.P.554/13	4/5	F1090	W	H	Ma1	5YR 4/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Blackish I/O; Burnish O
9	KH.12.P.558/29	4/5	F1090	H/W	H	Ya1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Blackish O
10	KH.12.P.558/28	4/5	F1090	H/W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Blackish O
11	KH.12.P.549/3	4/5	F1090	W	H	Ma1	2.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish I/O
12	KH.12.P.554/8	4/5	F1090	W	H	Ya2	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish O
13	KH.12.P.558/21	4/5	F1090	W	H	Ya4	2.5YR 6/8 (I/O) 7.5YR 7/4 (C)	Slip Whitish I/O; Grooved

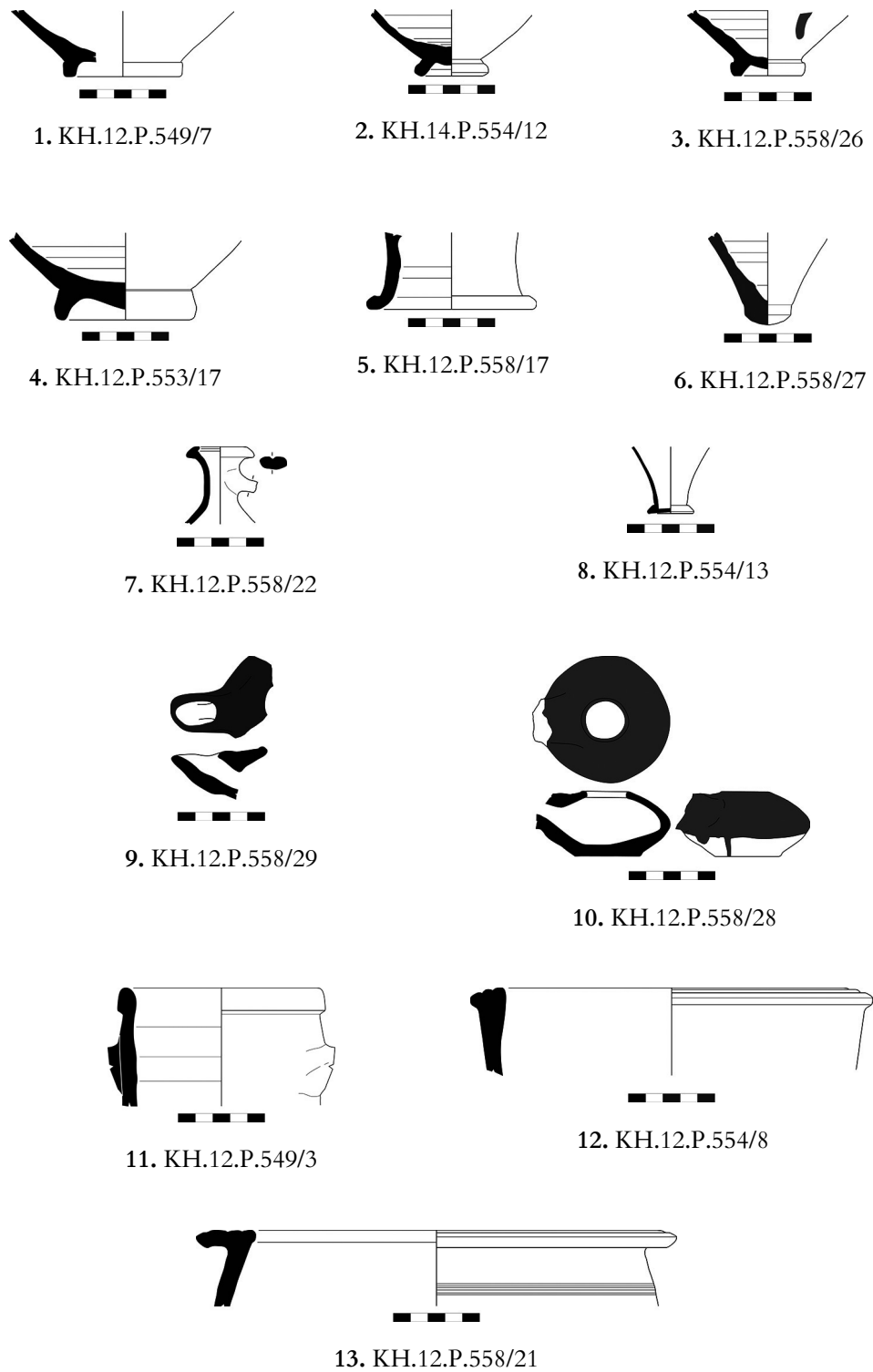


Fig. 4.14. Pottery assemblage from F.1090, phases 4-5, Hellenistic period.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.12.P.529/1	4	L1051	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Eastern Sigillata A
2	KH.12.P.529/2	4	L1051	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Eastern Sigillata A
3	KH.12.P.529/3	4	L1051	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Eastern Sigillata A
4	KH.12.P.529/4	4	L1051	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/6 (I/O) 7.5YR 7/6 (C)	Eastern Sigillata A
5	KH.12.P.529/9	4	L1051	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Red I/O; Impressed
6	KH.12.P.531/2	4	L1051	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Red I/O
7	KH.12.P.531/1	4	L1051	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Brown I/O
8	KH.12.P.531/3	4	L1051	W	M	Ma1	5YR 6/6 (O) 7.5YR 7/2 (I)	Slip Whitish O
9	KH.12.P.529/5	4	L1051	W	H	Ma2	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish; Brown I/O
10	KH.12.P.529/6b	4	L1051	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish; Brown I/O
11	KH.12.P.529/7	4	L1051	W	H	Yb3	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish; Red I/O
12	KH.12.P.529/8	4	L1051	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Brown I/O
13	KH.12.P.529/10	4	L1051	W	H	Ya1	10YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish O; Brown I/O; Grooved

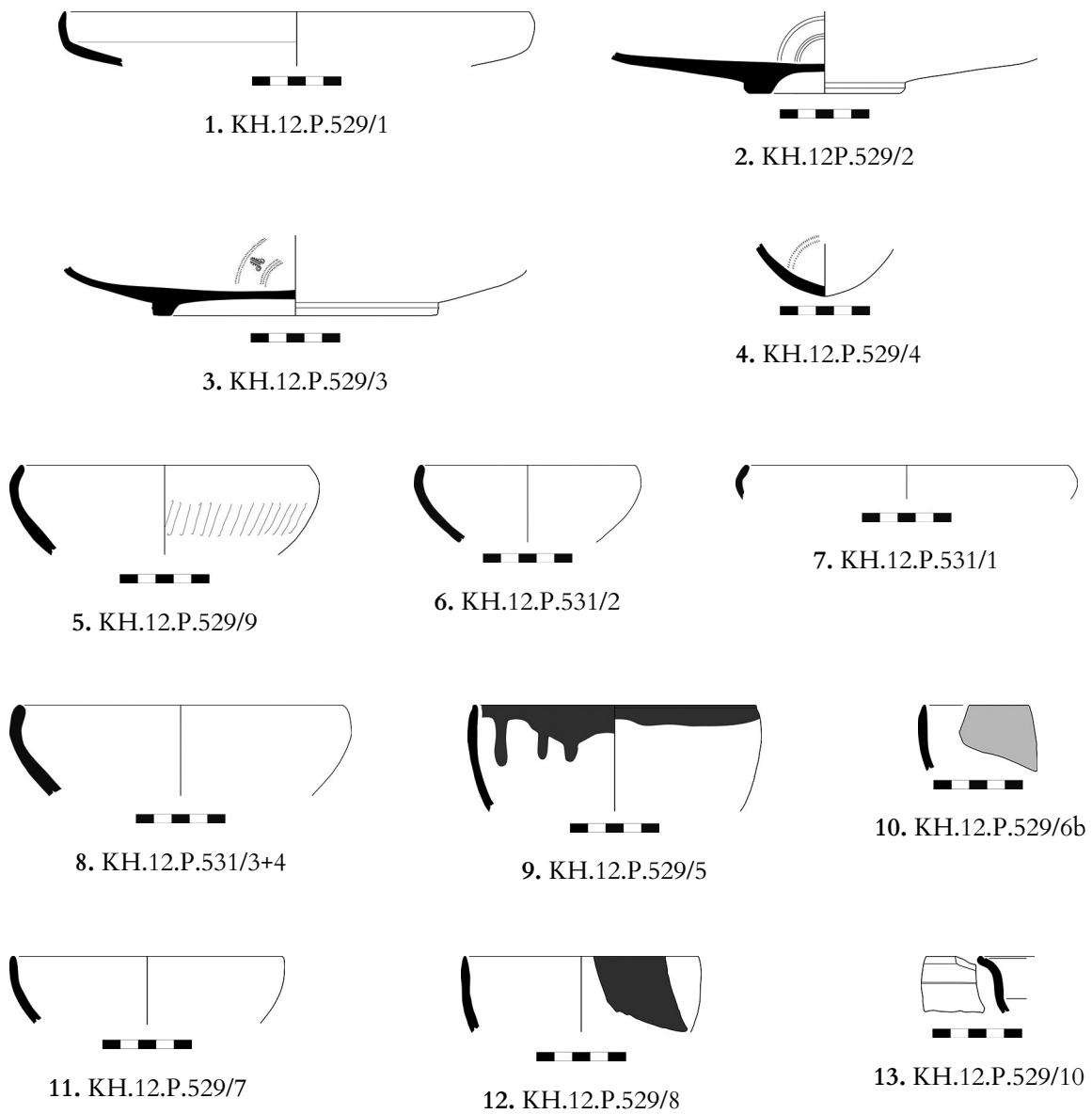


Fig. 4.15. Pottery assemblage from L.1051, phase 4, Hellenistic period.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.12.P.529/18	4	L1051	W	M	Ya3	7.5YR 7/4 (I/O) 7.5Yr 7/2 (C)	Slip Brown I/O
2	KH.12.P.529/19	4	L1051	W	H	Ya2	10YR 7/4 (I/O) 10YR 7/3 (C)	Slip Red I/O
3	KH.12.P.529/15	4	L1051	W	M	Yb2	7.5YR 7/4 (I/O) 7.5YR 7/6 (C)	Slip Whitish O; Red O; Grooved
4	KH.12.P.531/10	4	L1051	W	H	Ma2	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Grooved
5	KH.12.P.529/16	4	L1051	W	H	Ya2	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Grooved
6	KH12.P.529/17	4	L1051	W	M	Yb3	5YR 7/6 (I/O) 5YR 6/2 (C)	Slip Brown O; Slip and Burnish Brown I; Grooved
7	KH.12.P.529/25	4	L1051	W	M	Ya2	7.5YR 7/6 (I/O) 7.5YR 7/8 (C)	Slip Blackish I/O; Grooved
8	KH.12.P.529/11	4	L1051	W	M	Ya1	10YR 8/2 (I/O) 10YR 6/2 (C)	Slip Brown I/O; Grooved
9	KH.12.P.529/12	4	L1051	W	H	Yb2	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Brown I/O; Grooved
10	KH.12.P.529/13	4	L1051	W	H	Ya3	10YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish I/O; Grooved

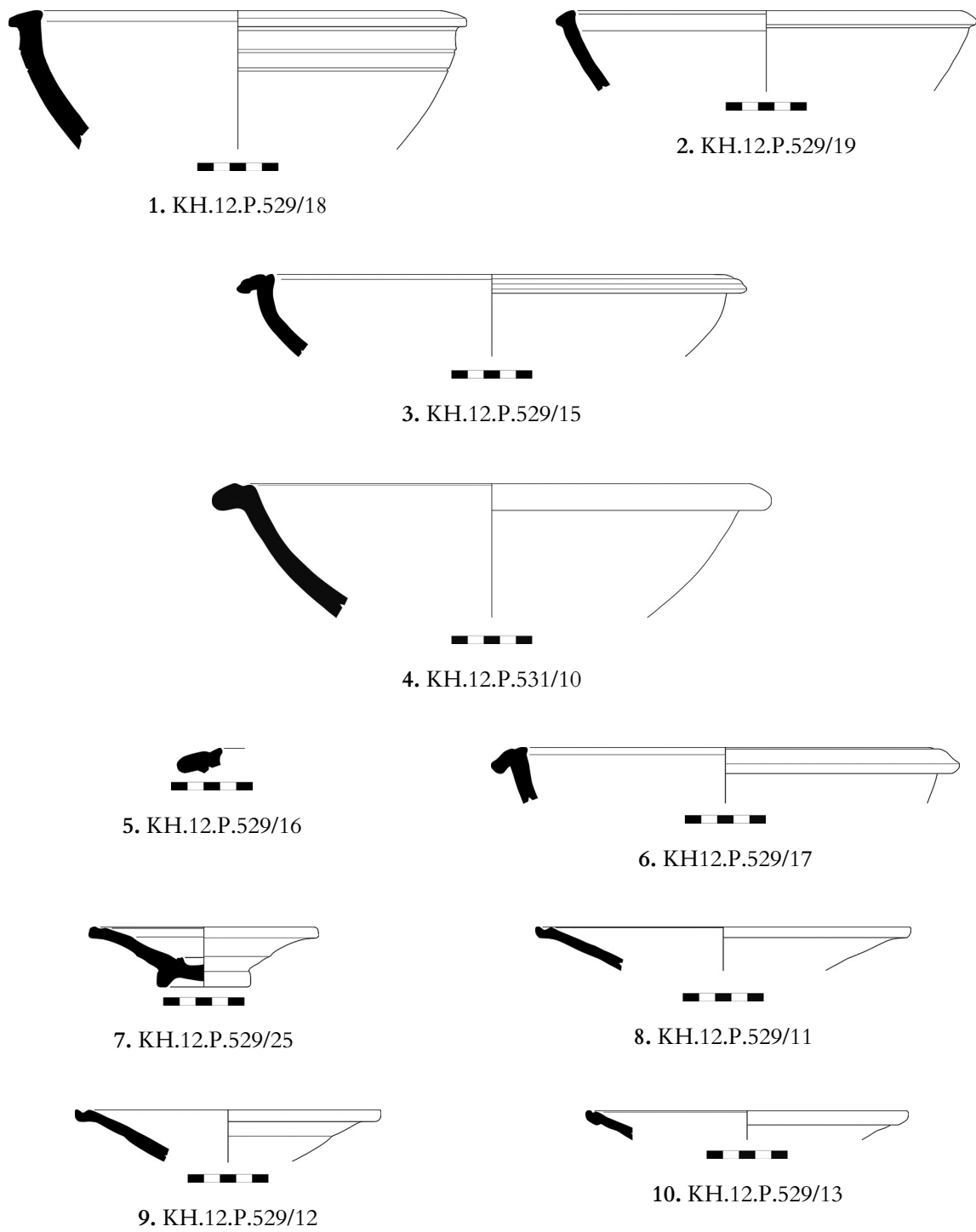


Fig. 4.16. Pottery assemblage from L.1051, phase 4, Hellenistic period.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.12.P.531/5	4	L1051	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	
2	KH.12.P.531/6	4	L1051	W	H	Ma1	5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Grooved
3	KH.12.P.531/7	4	L1051	W	M	Ma1	5YR 5/6 (O); 7.5YR 7/4 (I)	
4	KH.12.P.529/14	4	L1051	W	H	Yb2	2.5Y 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Blachish I; Grooved
5	KH.12.P.531/8	4	L1051	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (I/O) 5YR 6/6 (C)	Slip Red I/O
6	KH.12.P.529/20	4	L1051	W	M	Yb2	5YR 7/6 (I/O) 5YR 8/3 (C)	Slip Whitish I/O
7	KH.12.P.529/21	4	L1051	W	M	Ya1	10YR 7/6 (I/O) 10YR 8/4 (C)	Slip Whitish I/O
8	KH.12.P.529/22	4	L1051	W	H	Yb4	10YR 6/4 (I/O) 10YR 7/4 (C)	Slip Brown O
9	KH.12.P.531/11	4	L1051	W	H	Ma1	5YR 6/6 (I/O) 7.5YR 7/3 (C)	Slip Red I/O
10	KH.12.P.529/28	4	L1051	W	H	Ya1	2.5Y 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish; Blackish I/O
11	KH.12.P.529/32	4	L1051	W	M	Ya2	7.5YR 7/3 (I/O) 7.5YR 7/4 (C)	Slip Red I/O
12	KH.12.P.529/34	4	L1051	W	M	Ya2	10YR 7/6 (I/O) 10YR 8/6 (C)	Slip Red I/O
13	KH.12.P.531/14	4	L1051	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	

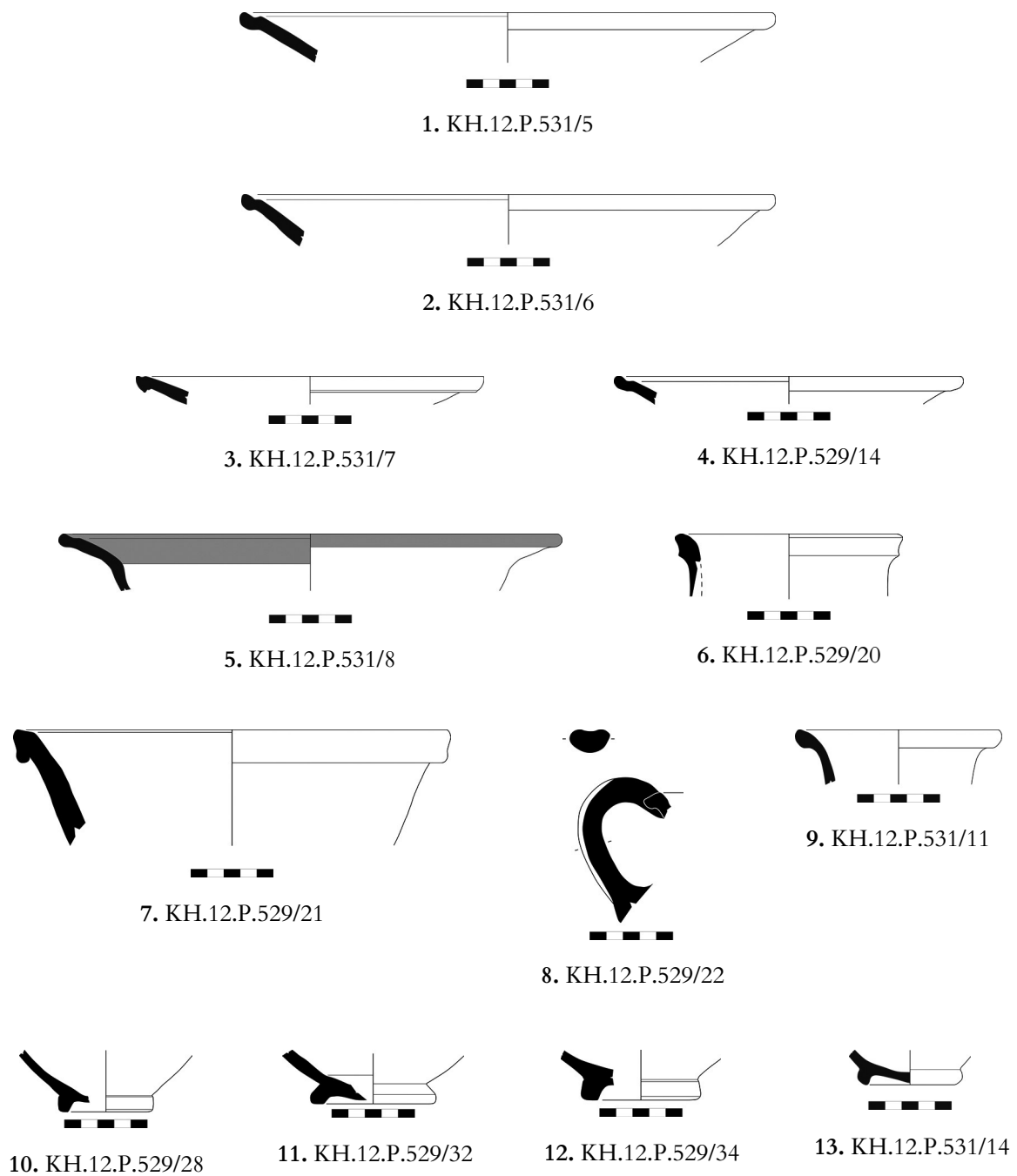


Fig. 4.17. Pottery assemblage from L.1051, phase 4, Hellenistic period.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.12.P.531/16	4	L1051	W	H	Ma1	5Y 7/4 (C-I/O)	
2	KH.12.P.531/19	4	L1051	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	
3	KH.12.P.531/18	4	L1051	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Red I/O
4	KH.12.P.529/26	4	L1051	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whit- ish I/O; Grooved
5	KH.12.P.529/27	4	L1051	W	H	Ya2	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whit- ish I/O; Grooved
6	KH.12.P.529/30	4	L1051	W	M	Ya1	7.5YR 7/2 (I/O) 7.5YR 6/6 (C)	Slip Whit- ish I/O; Grooved
7	KH.12.P.531/13	4	L1051	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	
8	KH.12.P.531/15	4	L1051	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Black O
9	KH.12.P.531/17	4	L1051	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Red I/O
10	KH.12.P.529/29	4	L1051	W	M	Ma1	7.5YR 8/6 (I/O) 7.5YR 8/3 (C)	Slip Red I; Whitish O
11	KH.12.P.529/31	4	L1051	W	M	Ya1	7.5YR 7/4 (I/O) 7.5YR 8/6 (C)	Slip Red I; Whitish O
12	KH.12.P.529/35	4	L1051	W	M	Yb3	7.5YR 7/4 (I/O) 7.5YR 7/2 (C)	Slip Whit- ish I/O; Grooved
13	KH.12.P.531/12	4	L1051	W	H	Ma1	5YR 6/8 (C-I/O)	
14	KH.12.P.529/33	4	L1051	W	H	Ya2	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whit- ish O

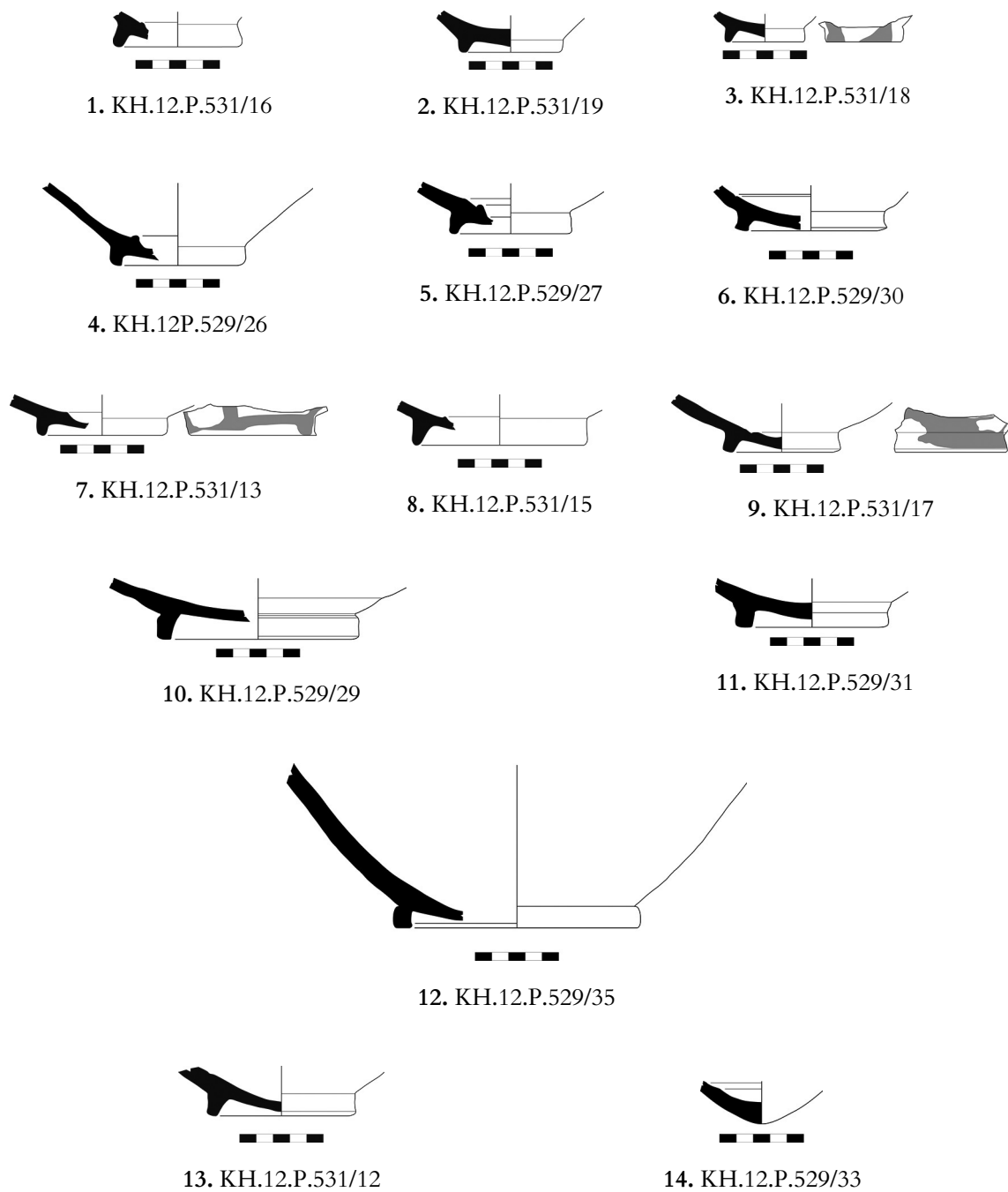


Fig. 4.18. Pottery assemblage from L.1051, phase 4, Hellenistic period.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.12.P.534/1	4	F1056	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/6 (C)	Eastern Sigillata A
2	KH.12.P.535/1	4	F1056	W	H	Ma1	2.5Y 8/4 (I/O) 10YR 8/4 (C)	Eastern Sigillata A
3	KH.12.P.534/2	4	F1056	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/3 (C)	Eastern Sigillata A
4	KH.12.P.534/3	4	F1056	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/4 (C)	Eastern Sigillata A
5	KH.12.P.534/4	4	F1056	W	H	Ma1	2.5Y 8/2 (I/O) 10YR 8/4 (C)	Eastern Sigillata A
6	KH.12.P.535/2	4	F1056	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/4 (C)	Eastern Sigillata A
7	KH.12.P.534/5	4	F1056	W	M	Ma2	10YR 7/4 (I/O) 5YR 7/6 (C)	Slip Red I/O
8	KH.12.P.534/6	4	F1056	W	H	Ma2	5Y 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Red I/O
9	KH.12.P.534/8	4	F1056	W	M	Ma1	10YR 8/3 (I/O) 2.5Y 7/4 (C)	
10	KH.12.P.535/3	4	F1056	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Red, Brown, Black
11	KH.12.P.535/4	4	F1056	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	
12	KH.12.P.535/5	4	F1056	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Red I/O
13	KH.12.P.535/6	4	F1056	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/3 (C-IO)	Slip Brown I/O
14	KH.12.P.535/7	4	F1056	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Red I/O
15	KH.12.P.534/7	4	F1056	W	H	Ma3	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Red I; Brown O

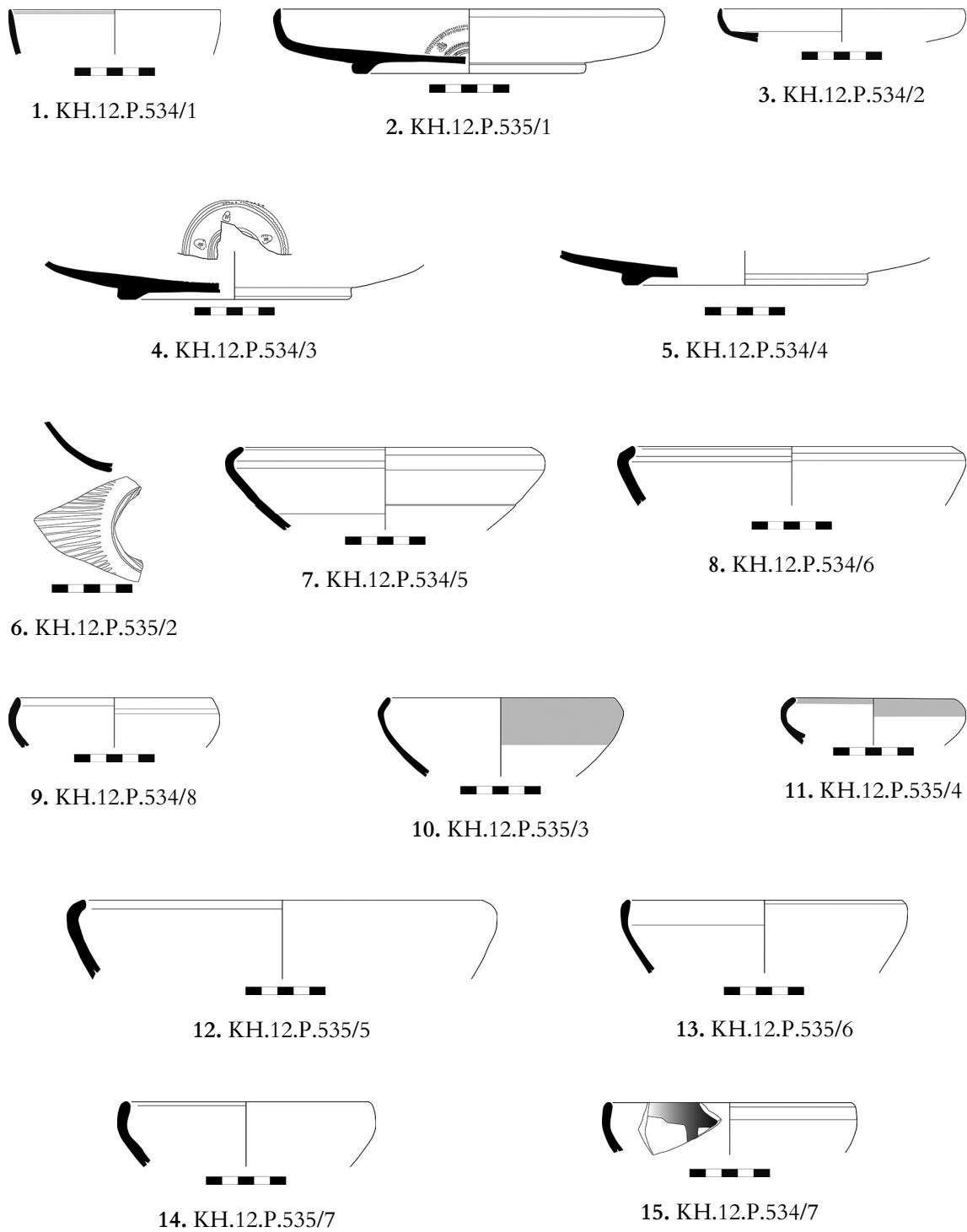


Fig. 4.19. Pottery assemblage from F.1056, phase 4, Hellenistic period.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.12.P.534/10	4	F1056	W	M	Ma1	7.5YR 8/4 (I/O) 2.5Y 8/4 (C)	Slip Red; Black I/O
2	KH.12.P.534/11	4	F1056	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Red I/O
3	KH.12.P.534/13	4	F1056	W	M	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C - I/O)	Slip Brown/ Red I/O
4	KH.12.P.534/14	4	F1056	W	M	Ma2	2.5Y 8/4 (I/O) 5Y 7/3 (C)	
5	KH.12.P.534/15	4	F1056	W	H	Ma2	10YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Black I/O
6	KH.12.P.534/9	4	F1056	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Red; Brown I/O
7	KH.12.P.535/8	4	F1056	W	H	Ma1	2.5YR 7/2 (C-I/O)	
8	KH.12.P.535/9	4	F1056	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/6 (C-I/O)	
9	KH.12.P.534/12	4	F1056	W	M	Ma1	2.5Y 7/4 (I/O) 10YR 7/3 (C)	Slip Red, Brown I/O; Grooved
10	KH.12.P.534/19	4	F1056	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	
11	KH.12.P.535/10	4	F1056	W	M	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (I/O) 7.5YR 7/6 (C)	
12	KH.12.P.535/11	4	F1056	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Red I
13	KH.12.P.535/12	4	F1056	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Brown, Black I/O

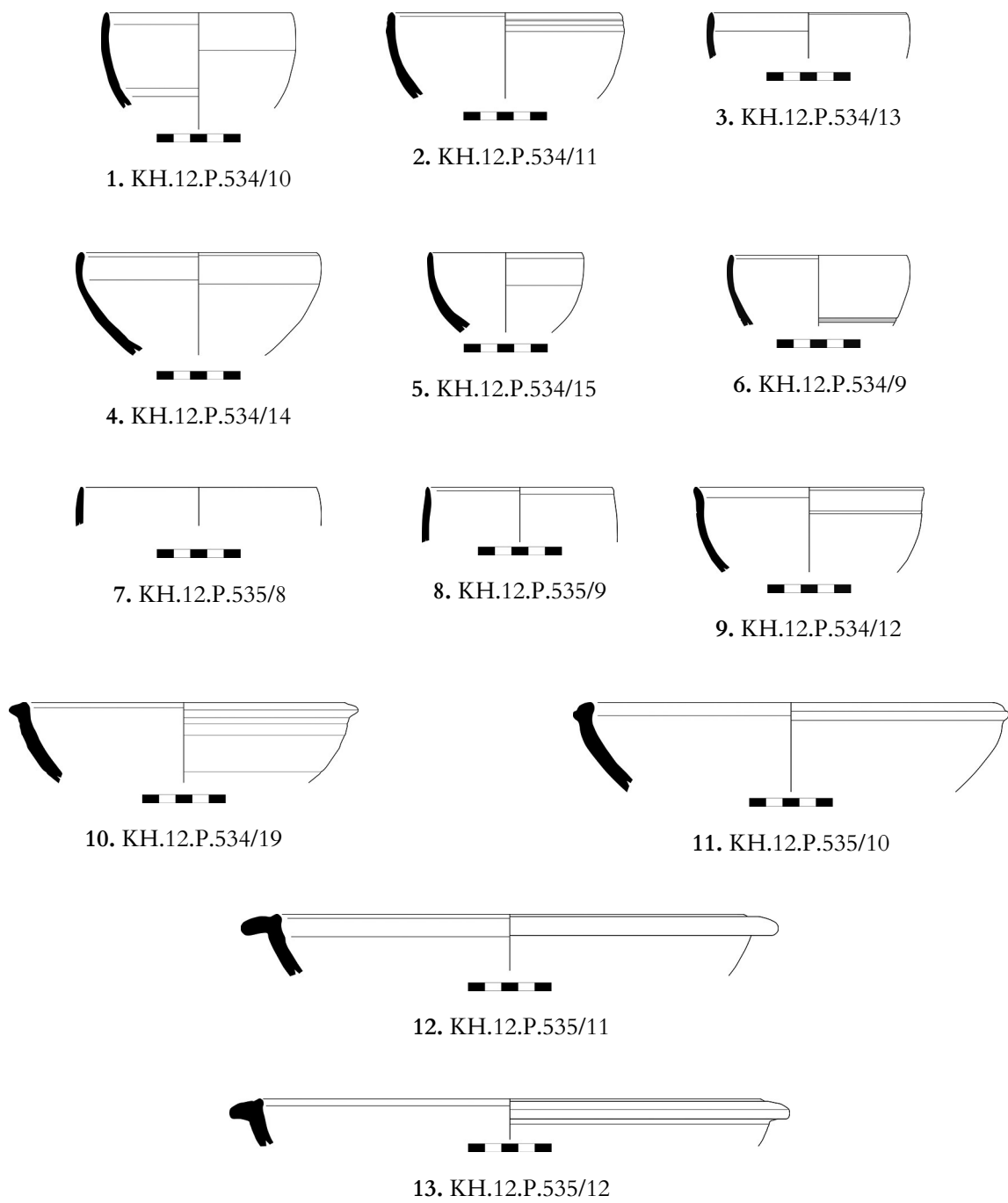


Fig. 4.20. Pottery assemblage from F.1056, phase 4, Hellenistic period.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.12.P.535/13	4	F1056	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	
2	KH.12.P.535/14	4	F1056	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	
3	KH.12.P.534/23	4	F1056	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 8/4 (I); 10YR 5/4 (O); 10YR 8/6 (C)	
4	KH.12.P.534/24	4	F1056	W	M	Ma2	10YR 6/6 (I/O); 10YR 7/4 (C)	Slip Red I
5	KH.12.P.535/15	4	F1056	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Black I/O; Grooved
6	KH.12.P.534/16	4	F1056	W	H	Ma2	10YR 8/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Black I/O
7	KH.12.P.534/21	4	F1056	W	M	Ma2	10YR 6/4 (I/O) 5YR 7/6 (C)	Grooved
8	KH.12.P.535/16	4	F1056	W	H	Ma1	2.5YR 6/2 (C-I/O)	Grooved
9	KH.12.P.534/17	4	F1056	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	
10	KH.12.P.534/22	4	F1056	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/6 (I/O) 2.5Y 7/8 (C)	Grooved
11	KH.12.P.534/20	4	F1056	W	M	Ma2	7.5YR 7/6 (I/O) 2.5Y 8/6 (C)	
12	KH.12.P.534/18	4	F1056	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Black, Brown I/O; Grooved
13	KH.12.P.535/17	4	F1056	W	M	Ma2	10YR 8/4 (I/O) 5YR 7/8 (C)	Slip Red I/O; Grooved

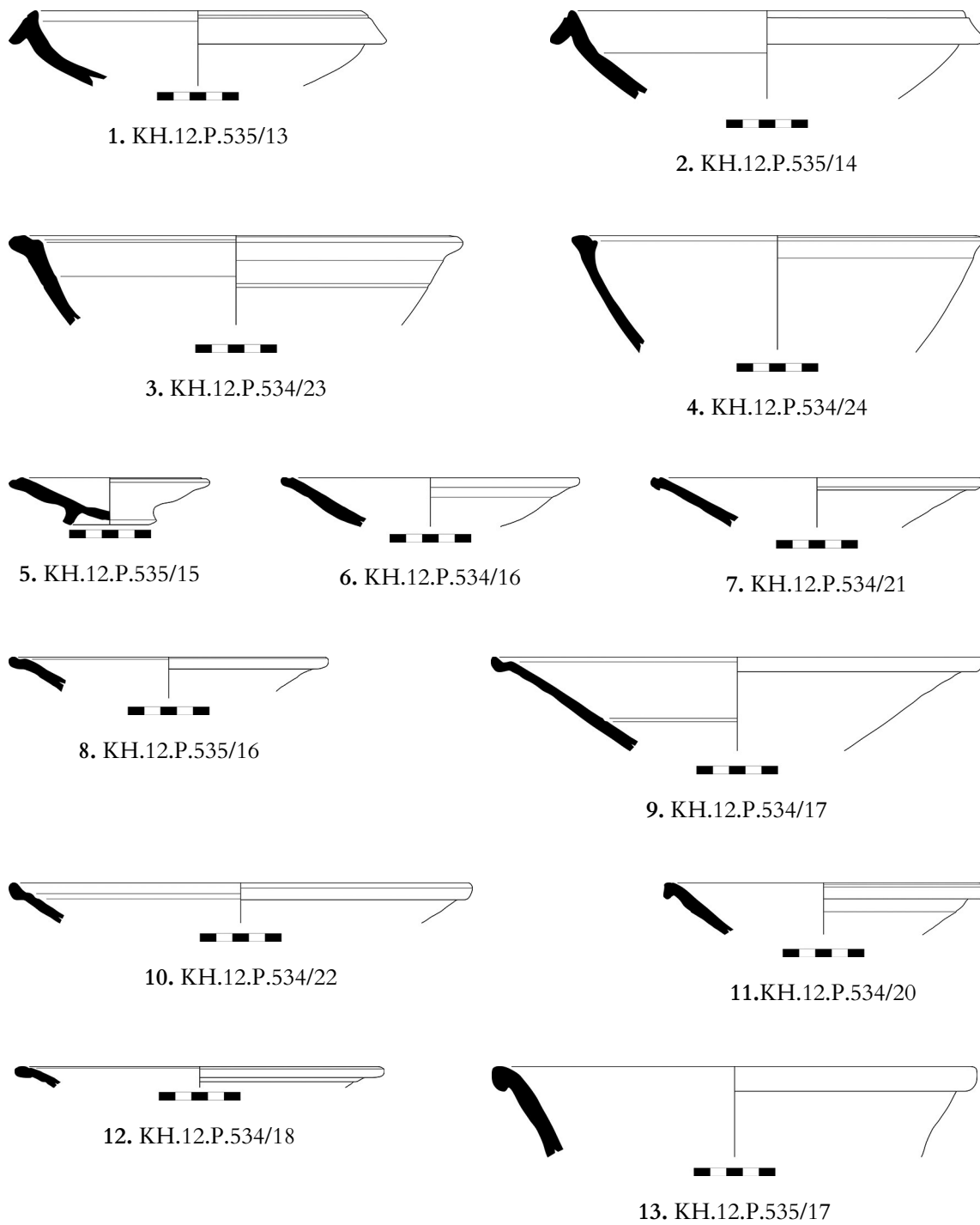


Fig. 4.21. Pottery assemblage from F.1056, phase 4, Hellenistic period.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.12.P.534/27	4	F1056	W	H	Ma4	7.5YR (C-I/O)	
2	KH.12.P.534/30	4	F1056	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip White I/O; Grooved
3	KH.12.P.534/43	4	F1056	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	
4	KH.12.P.535/18	4	F1056	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Red Paint I
5	KH.12.P.534/29	4	F1056	H/W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish I/O;
6	KH.12.P.535/19	4	F1056	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish I/O
7	KH.12.P.534/26	4	F1056	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Black I/O; Grooved
8	KH.12.P.534/32	4	F1056	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish I/O
9	KH.12.P.534/28	4	F1056	H/W	H	Ma1	2.5YR 5/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish I/O
10	KH.12.P.535/20	4	F1056	H/W	M	Ma1	10YR 8/3 (I/O) 7.5YR 7/4 (C)	Slip Whitish I/O
11	KH.12.P.534/25	4	F1056	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/6 (I/O) 7.5YR 8/6 (C)	Slip Whitish I/O; Painted; Incised
12	KH.12.P.534/31	4	F1056	W	M	Ma2	7.5YR 7/4 (I/O) 7.5YR 8/4 (C)	Grooved

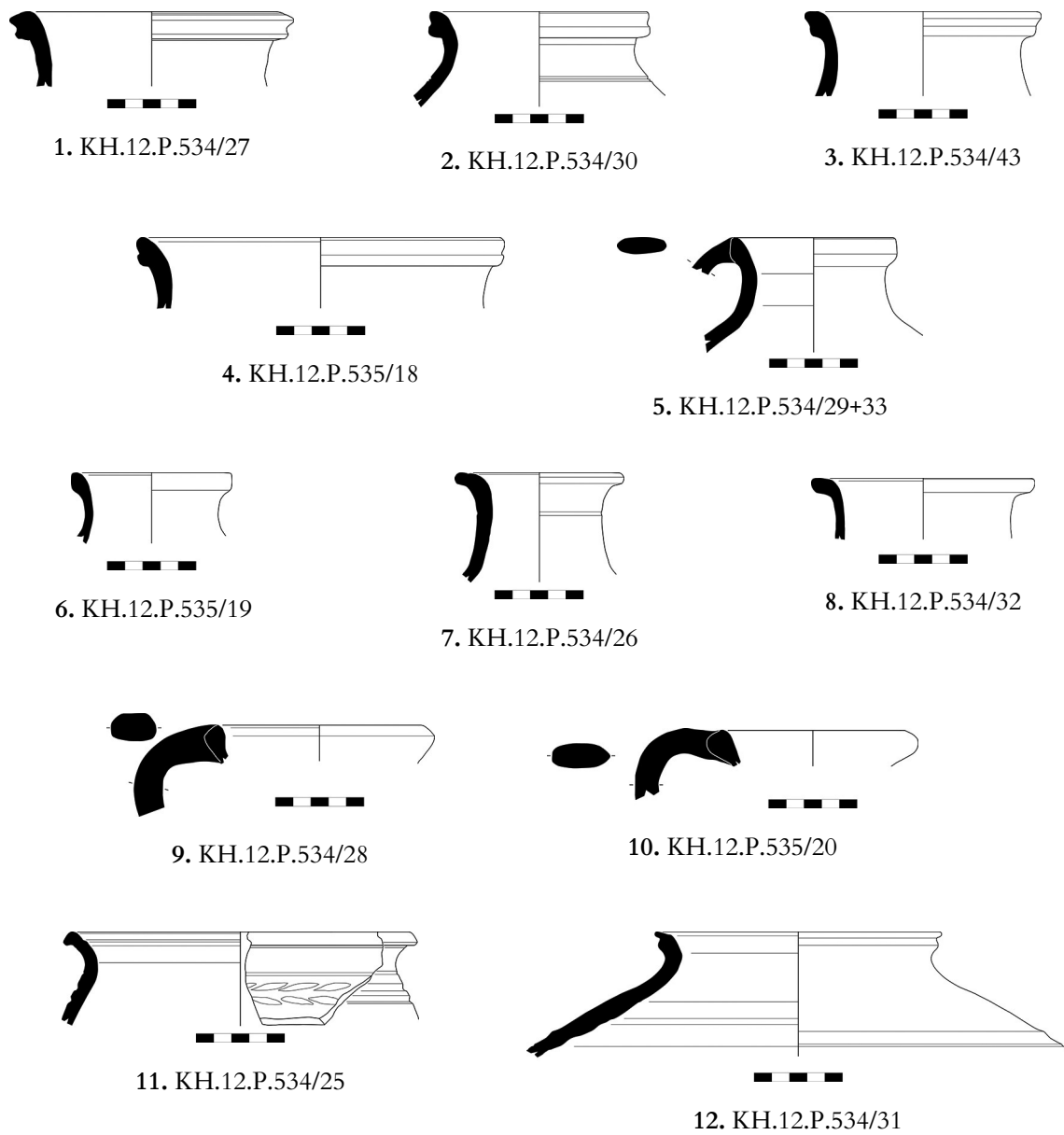


Fig. 4.22. Pottery assemblage from F.1056, phase 4, Hellenistic period.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.12.P.534/39	4	F1056	W	H	Ma1	5YR 5/6 (O) 5YR 5/1 (I)	
2	KH.12.P.534/41	4	F1056	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish I/O
3	KH.12.P.535/25	4	F1056	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Red I/O
4	KH.12.P.535/26	4	F1056	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish I/O
5	KH.12.P.535/27	4	F1056	W	M	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (I/O) 5YR 7/6 (C)	
6	KH.12.P.535/28	4	F1056	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	
7	KH.12.P.535/29	4	F1056	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip, burnish Whitish I/O; Grooved
8	KH.12.P.534/36	4	F1056	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	
9	KH.12.P.534/37	4	F1056	W	M	Ma1	2.5YR 7/8 (I/O) 5YR 6/3 (C)	
10	KH.12.P.535/21	4	F1056	H/W	M	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (I/O) 5YR 7/6 (C)	Slip Red I/O
11	KH.12.P.535/23	4	F1056	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Red I
12	KH.12.P.535/24	4	F1056	W	M	Ma1	10YR 7/3 (I/O) 7.5YR 7/4 (C)	Slip Whitish I/O; Grooved
13	KH.12.P.535/30	4	F1056	W	M	Ma1	7.5YR 7/6 (O) 5YR 7/4 (I)	Grooved
14	KH.12.P.534/38	4	F1056	W	H	Ma1	10YR 6/4 (C-I/O)	

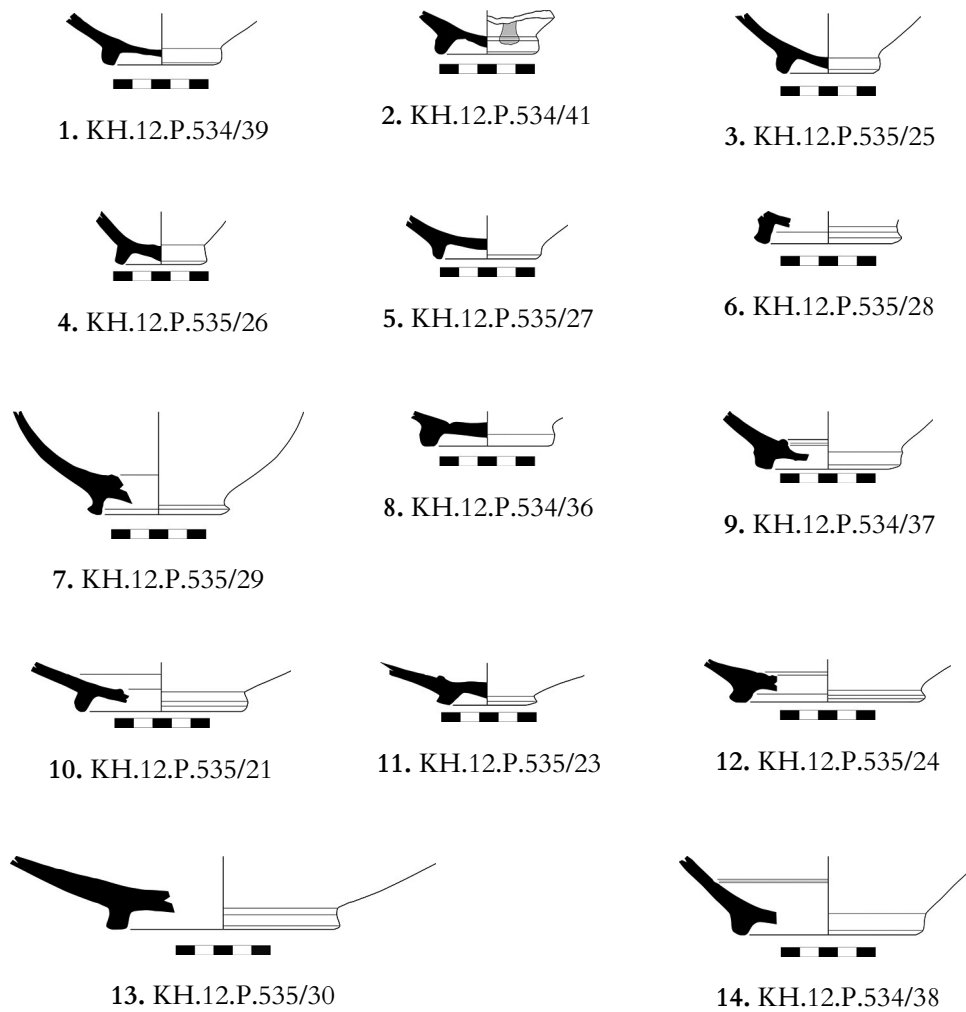


Fig. 4.23. Pottery assemblage from F.1056, phase 4, Hellenistic period.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.12.P.535/31	4	F1056	W	M	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (I/O) 5YR 7/4 (C)	Slip Red I; Grooved
2	KH.12.P.535/32	4	F1056	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish I/O
3	KH.12.P.535/33	4	F1056	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	
4	KH.12.P.534/35	4	F1056	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/2 (C-I/O)	
5	KH.12.P.534/44	4	F1056	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 6/4 (C-I/O)	Grooved
6	KH.12.P..534/40	4	F1056	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish I/O
7	KH.12.P.535/34	4	F1056	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish I/O
8	KH.12.P.535/22	4	F1056	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish I/O
9	KH.12.P.535/35	4	F1056	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Grooved
10	KH.12.P.534/34	4	F1056	W	H	Ma1	5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Red I/O; Grooved
11	KH.12.P.534/42	4	F1056	W	M	Mb2	5YR 4/6 (C-I/O)	

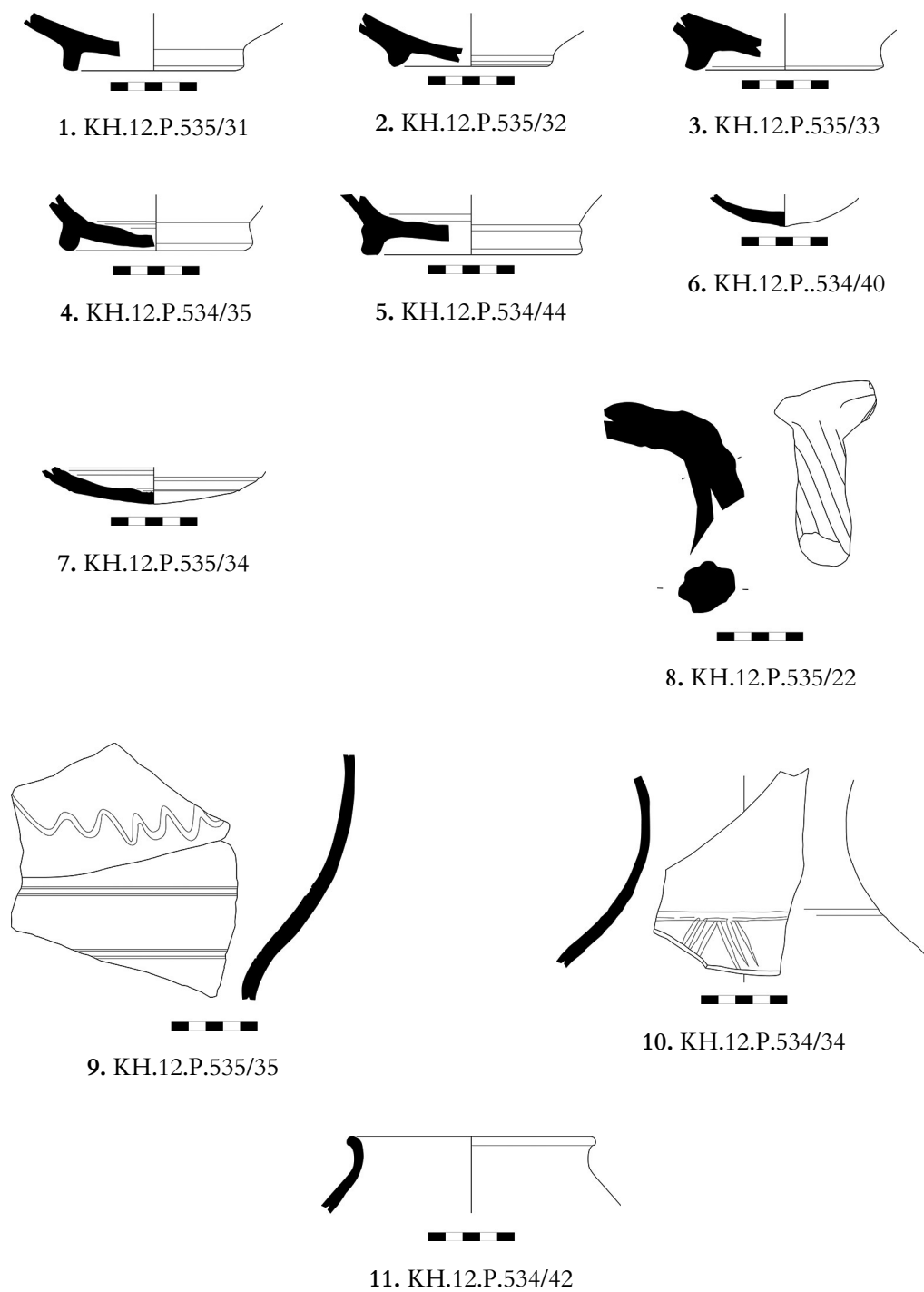


Fig. 4.24. Pottery assemblage from F.1056, phase 4, Hellenistic period.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.12.P.536/44	4	F1057	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C)	Eastern Sigillata A
2	KH.12.P.536/45	4	F1057	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/6 (C)	Eastern Sigillata A
3	KH.12.P.536/46	4	F1057	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/3 (C)	Eastern Sigillata A
4	KH.12.P.536/1	4	F1057	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Red I/O; Grooved
5	KH.12.P.536/2	4	F1057	W	M	Ma1	10YR 7/3 (I/O) 7.5YR 7/4 (C)	Slip Red/ Brown I/O
6	KH.12.P.536/3	4	F1057	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Red/ Brown I/O
7	KH.12.P.536/4	4	F1057	W	M	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (O) 10YR 7/3 (I)	
8	KH.12.P.536/6	4	F1057	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Red/ Brown I/O; Grooved
9	KH.12.P.536/7	4	F1057	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Red O
10	KH.12.P.536/9	4	F1057	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Black I/O
11	KH.12.P.536/13	4	F1057	W	M	Ma1	7.5YR 7/6 (I/O) 7.5YR 7/4 (C)	Slip Red/ Brown I/O;
12	KH.12.P.540/4	4	F1057	W	M	Ma2	7.5YR 7/4 (O) 5YR 7/6 (I)	
13	KH.12.P.536/5	4	F1057	W	M	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (I/O) 5YR 7/6 (C)	Slip Red I/O
14	KH.12.P.536/8	4	F1057	W	M	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (I/O) 5YR 7/6 (C)	Slip Brown I

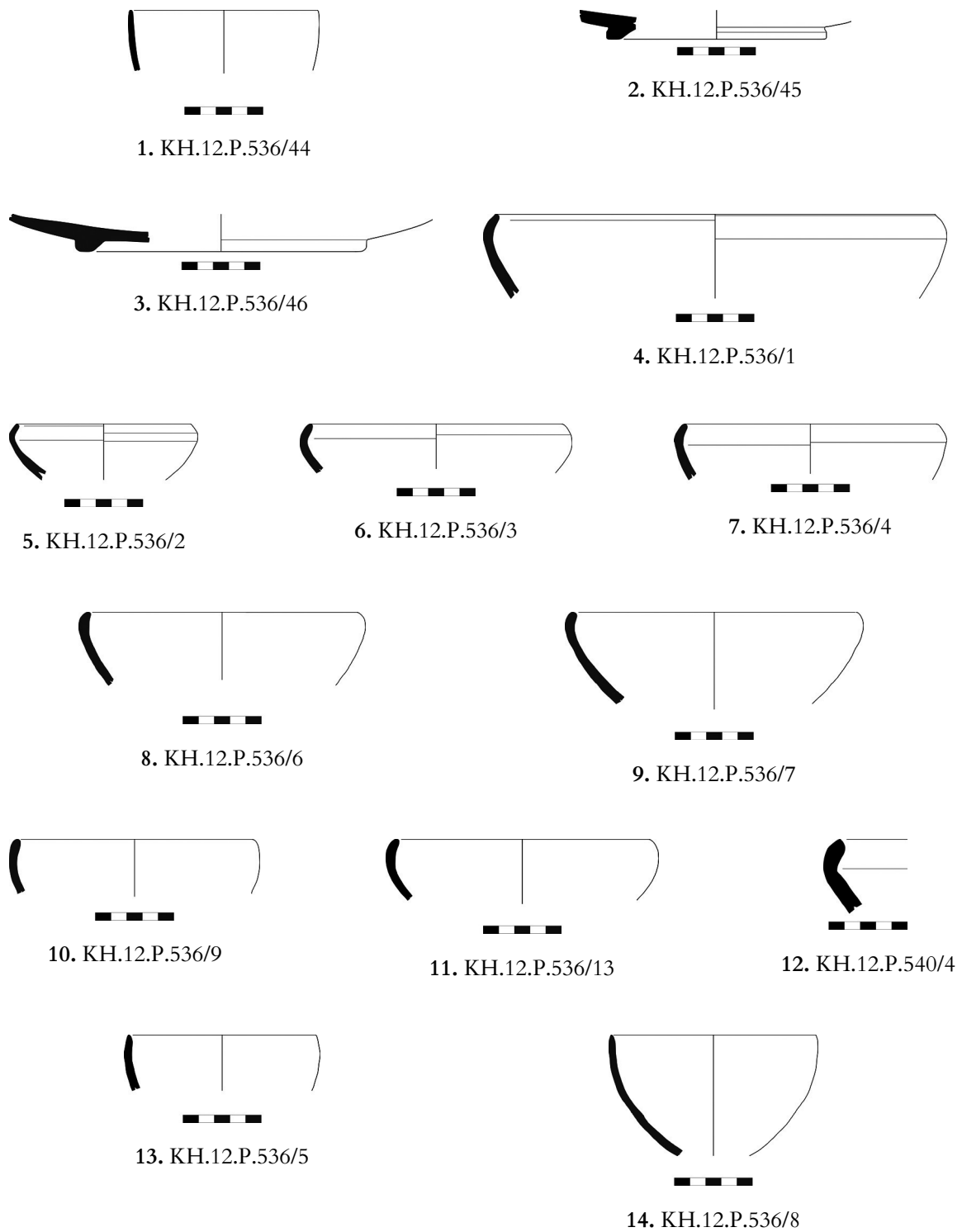


Fig. 4.25. Pottery assemblage from F.1057, phase 4, Hellenistic period.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.12.P.540/2	4	F1057	W	M	Ma1	2.5YR 6/8 (C-I/O)	Slip Red/ Brown I/O
2	KH.12.P.536/10	4	F1057	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Red I/O
3	KH.12.P.540/3	4	F1057	W	H	Ma1	10R 6/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whit-ish I/O
4	KH.12.P.536/11	4	F1057	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Red/ Brown I/O
5	KH.12.P.536/18	4	F1057	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whit-ish I/O
6	KH.12.P.536/23	4	F1057	W	M	Ma1	10YR 8/4 (I/O) 7.5YR 7/6 (C)	Slip Whit-ish I/O; Slip Red O
7	KH.12.P.536/47	4	F1057	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	
8	KH.12.P.536/19	4	F1057	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Red I; Grooved
9	KH.12.P.540/5	4	F1057	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	
10	KH.12.P.536/12	4	F1057	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Red I/O; Grooved
11	KH.12.P.536/15	4	F1057	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whit-ish I/O
12	KH.12.P.536/17	4	F1057	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whit-ish I/O
13	KH.12.P.536/16	4	F1057	W	H	Ma1	2.5Y 7/3 (C-I/O)	
14	KH.12.P.540/1	4	F1057	W	H	Ma1	2.5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Red/ Brown I/O

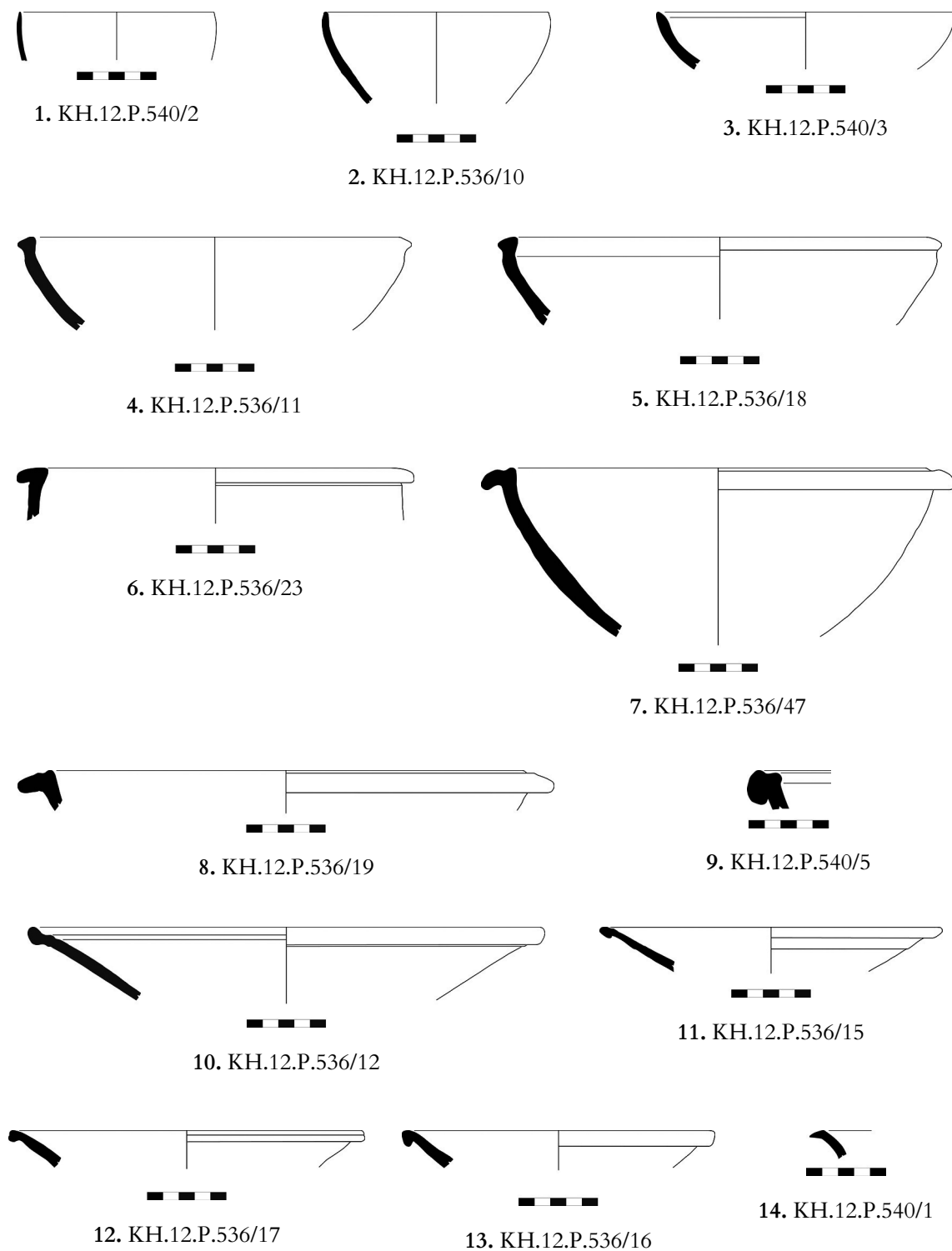


Fig. 4.26. Pottery assemblage from F.1057, phase 4, Hellenistic period.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.12.P.536/14	4	F1057	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Brown I; Grooved
2	KH.12.P.536/22	4	F1057	W	M	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (I/O) 7.5YR 7/6 (C)	Slip Whitish I/O
3	KH.12.P.536/24	4	F1057	W	M	Ma1	7.5YR 7/6 (I/O) 7.5YR 7/4 (C)	Slip Red I/O
4	KH.12.P.536/26	4	F1057	H/W	M	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (I/O) 7.5YR 7/6 (C)	Slip Red I/O
5	KH.12.P.536/20	4	F1057	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish I/O
6	KH.12.P.536/21	4	F1057	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish I/O
7	KH.12.P.536/25	4	F1057	H/W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish I/O; Slip Blackish O; Grooved
8	KH.12.P.536/27	4	F1057	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish I/O
9	KH.12.P.536/48	4	F1057	W	M	Ma2	5YR 7/6 (I/O) 2.5YR 6/2 (C)	
10	KH.12.P.536/49	4	F1057	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Grooved

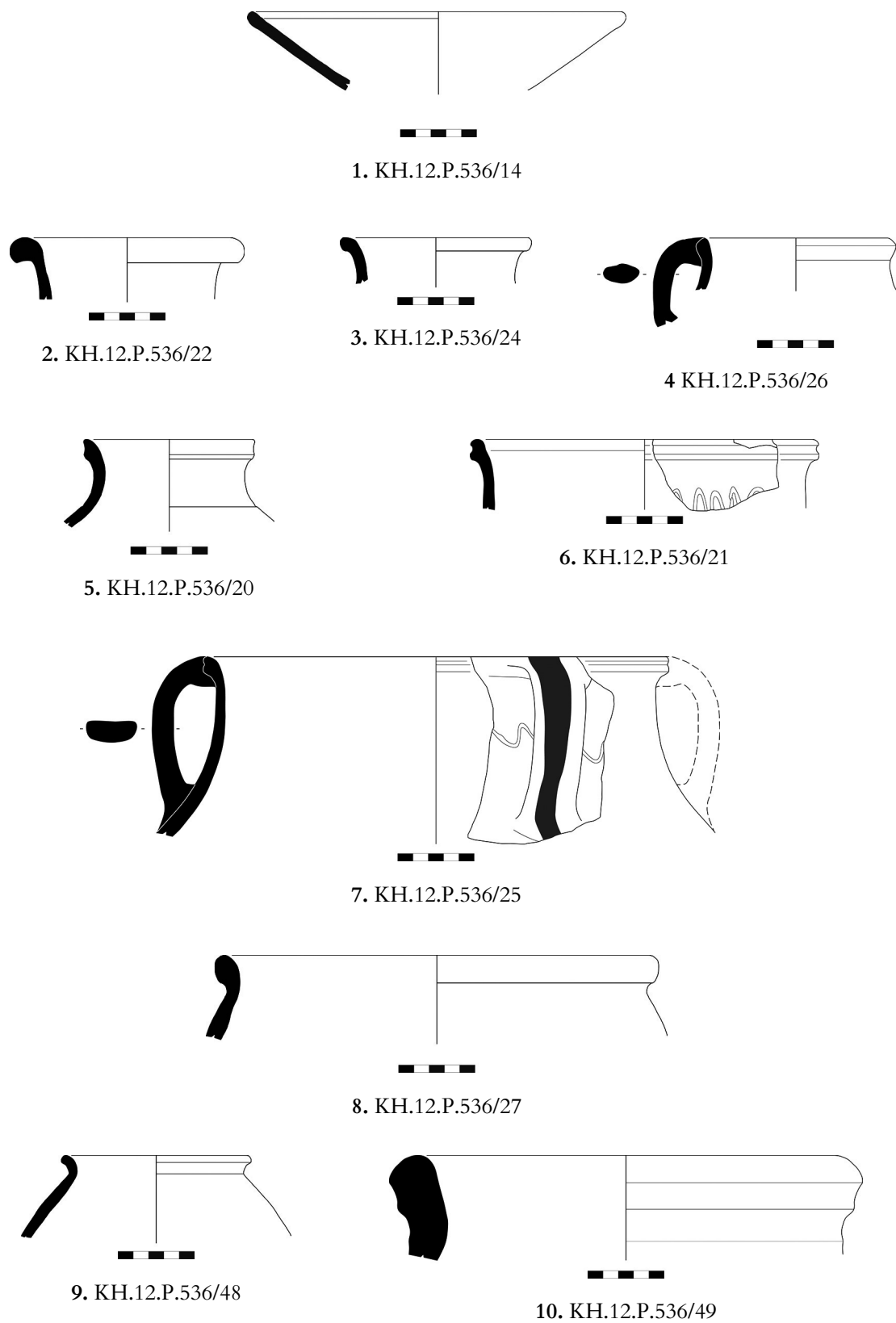


Fig. 4.27. Pottery assemblage from F.1057, phase 4, Hellenistic period.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.12.P.536/32	4	F1057	W	M	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (O) 5YR 7/6 (I)	
2	KH.12.P.536/33	4	F1057	W	M	Ma1	7.5YR 7/6 (I/O) 10YR 7/4 (C)	Slip Red I/O
3	KH.12.P.536/36	4	F1057	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish I/O
4	KH.12.P.536/37	4	F1057	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish O; Red I
5	KH.12.P.536/29	4	F1057	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	
6	KH.12.P.536/30	4	F1057	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Red I; Brown O
7	KH.12.P.536/31	4	F1057	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish I/O
8	KH.12.P.536/34	4	F1057	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Red I; Whitish O; Grooved
9	KH.12.P.536/38	4	F1057	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish I/O
10	KH.12.P.536/35	4	F1057	W	M	Ma1	10YR 7/3 (I/O) 7.5YR 7/6 (C)	Slip Whitish O
11	KH.12.P.536/40	4	F1057	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish I/O; Grooved
12	KH.12.P.536/39	4	F1057	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	
13	KH.12.P.536/41	4	F1057	W	M	Ma1	10YR 8/4 (I/O) 7.5YR 7/4 (C)	Slip Whitish I/O

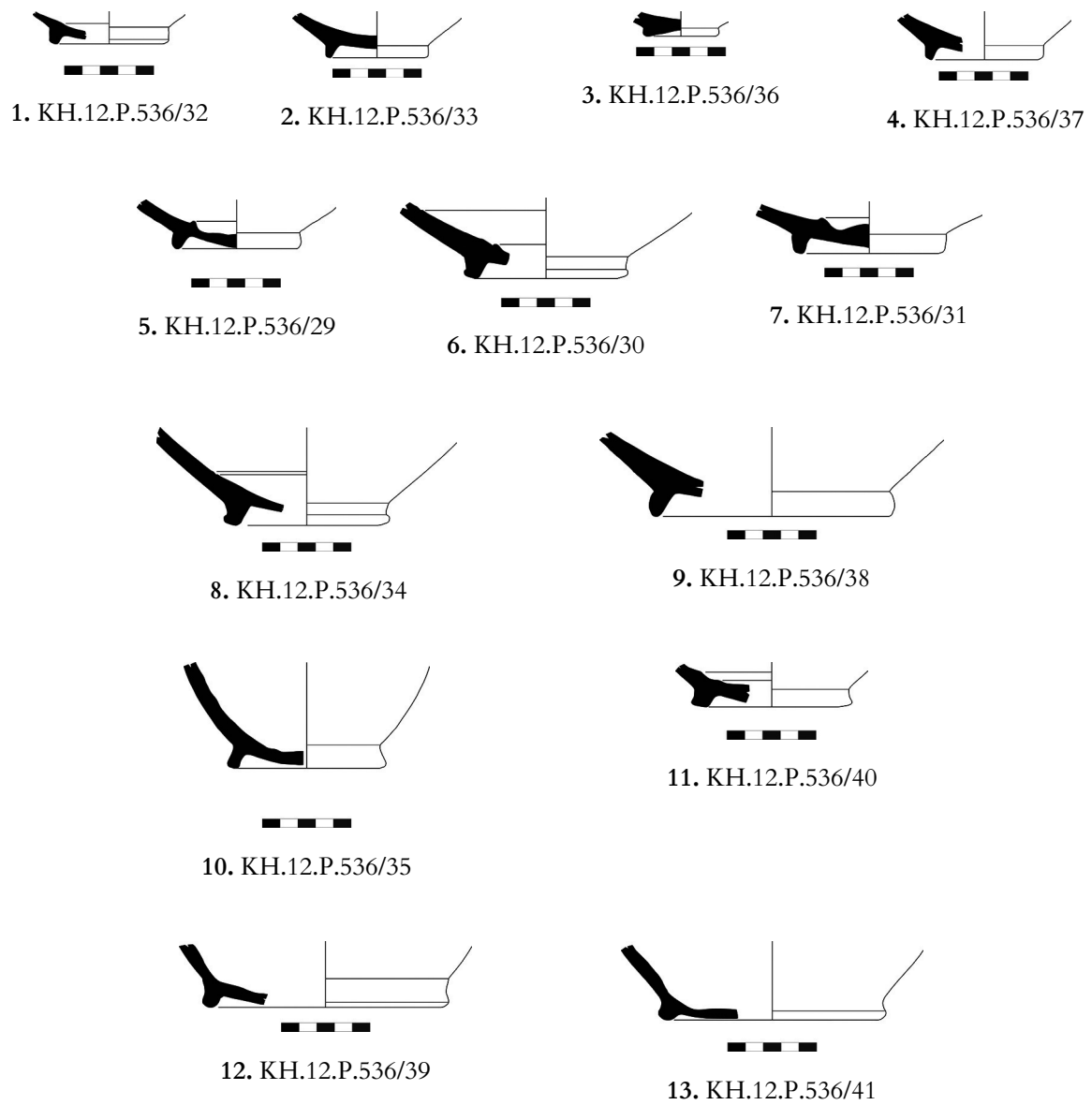


Fig. 4.28. Pottery assemblage from F.1057, phase 4, Hellenistic period.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.12.P.536/28	4	F1057	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	
2	KH.12.P.536/42	4	F1057	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	
3	KH.12.P.536/43	4	F1057	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/8 (C-I/O)	Slip Black I/O
4	KH.12.P.536/50	4	F1057	H	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish O; Impressed Seal
5	KH.12.P.536/51	4	F1057	H/W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	
6	KH.12.P.536/52	4	F1057	H	H	Ma1	5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Impressed; Incised
7	KH.12.P.537/1	4	F1060	W	M	Ma1	10YR 6/6 (I/O) 5YR 5/6 (C)	Slip Blackish O
8	KH.12.P.537/2	4	F1060	W	H	Yb2	7.5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Red I/O
9	KH.12.P.537/3	4	F1060	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Red I/O
10	KH.12.P.537/4	4	F1060	W	M	Ya4	7.5YR 7/4 (I/O) 10YR 7/4 (C)	Slip Red I
11	KH.12.P.537/5	4	F1060	W	M	Ya4	7.5YR 7/6 (I/O) 10YR 7/4 (C)	Slip Whitish I/O
12	KH.12.P.537/6	4	F1060	W	H	Yb2	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish I/O
13	KH.12.P.537/7	4	F1060	W	M	Ya3	5YR 7/6 (I/O) 7.5YR 7/6 (C)	Slip Red I

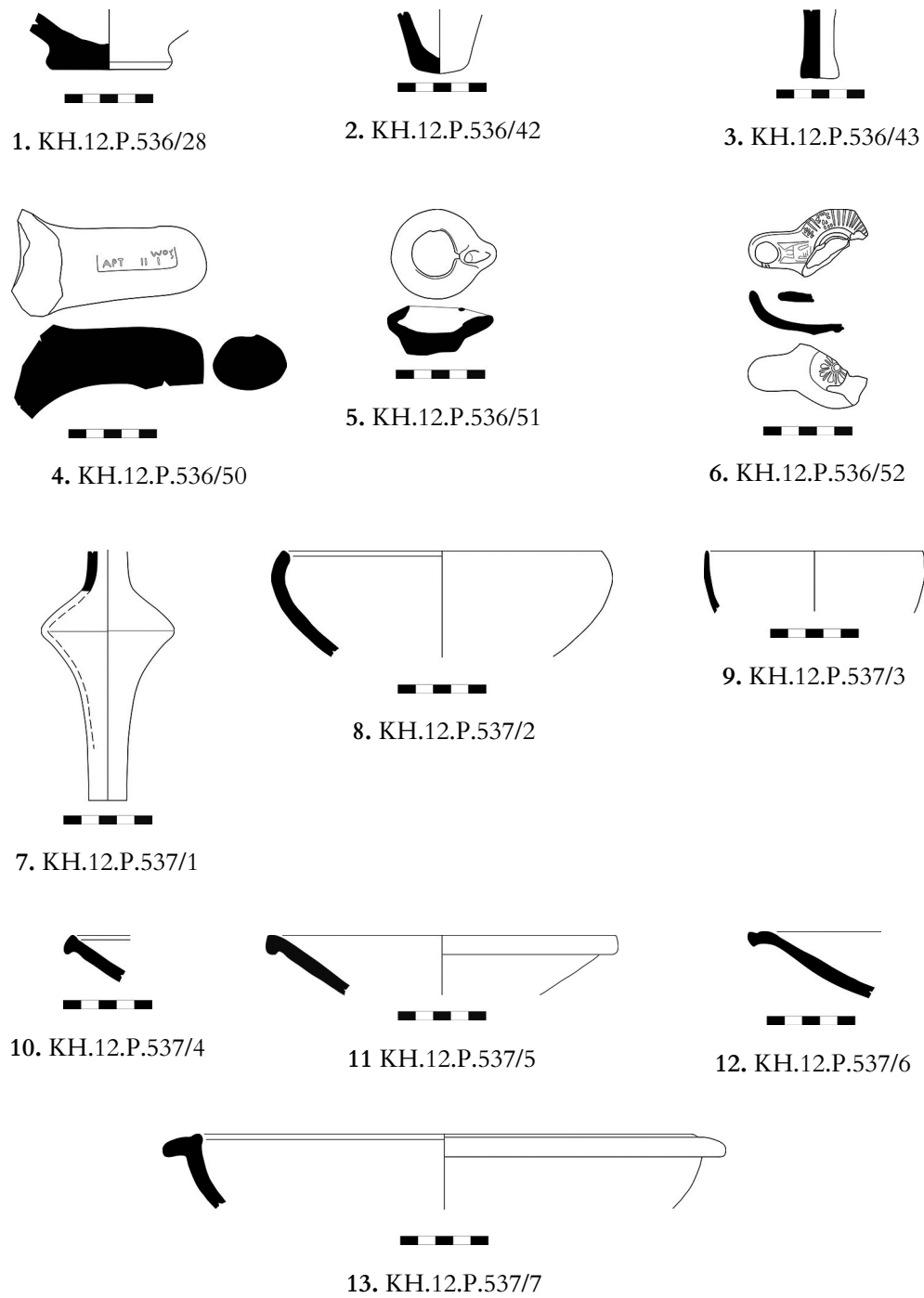


Fig. 4.29. Pottery assemblage from F.1060, phase 4, Hellenistic period.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.12.P.537/8	4	F1060	W	M	Yb3	7.5YR 6/4 (I/O) 7.5YR 6/3 (C)	Slip Whitish I/O
2	KH.12.P.537/9	4	F1060	W	H	Ya1	7.5YR 7/2 (C-I/O)	Slip Red I/O
3	KH.12.P.537/14	4	F1060	W	M	Ma1	7.5YR 8/3 (I/O) 7.5YR 7/4 (C)	Slip Brown I/O
4	KH.12.P.537/12	4	F1060	W	H	Ya1	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Grooved
5	KH.12.P.537/11	4	F1060	W	H	Ya2	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Red I; Whitish O
6	KH.12.P.537/15	4	F1060	W	M	Yb3	5YR 6/6 (I/O) 10YR 7/2 (C)	Slip Whitish I/O
7	KH.12.P.537/13	4	F1060	W	M	Yb4	5YR 7/4 (I/O) 5YR 7/2 (C)	Slip Whitish I
8	KH.12.P.537/10	4	F1060	W	H	Ya3	2.5Y 8/3 (C-I/O)	Glazed Green I/O
9	KH.12.P.538/3	4	F1061	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/6 (C)	Eastern Sigillata A
10	KH.12.P.538/4	4	F1061	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/6 (C)	Eastern Sigillata A
11	KH.12.P.538/1	4	F1061	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/6 (C)	Eastern Sigillata A
12	KH.12.P.538/2	4	F1061	W	M	Ma1	7.5YR 8/4 (O) 7.5YR 7/6 (I)	Slip Whitish I/O
13	KH.12.P.542/1	4	F1061	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 6/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Red I/O

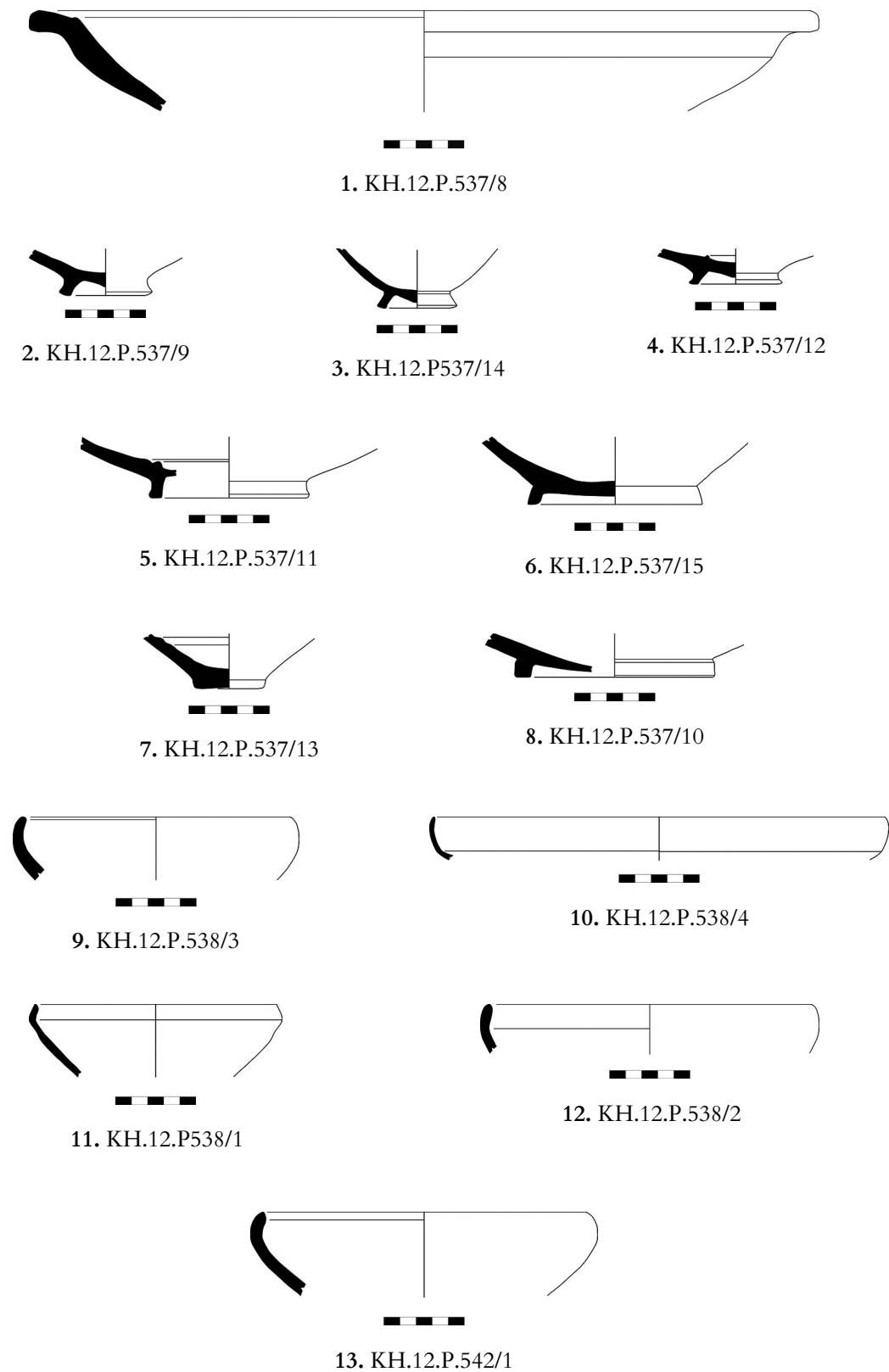


Fig. 4.30. Pottery assemblage from F.1061, phase 4, Hellenistic period.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.12.P.538/5	4	F1061	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Red I/O
2	KH.12.P.542/2	4	F1061	W	H	Ma2	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	lip Brown I/O; Grooved
3	KH.12.P.539/2	4	F1061	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Red to brown I; Slip/Burnish Whitish I/O
4	KH.12.P.539/3	4	F1061	W	M	Ma1	2.5YR 6/6 (O) 5YR 6/4 (I)	Slip Whitish I/O
5	KH.12.P.539/1	4	F1061	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/6 (C-I/O)	
6	KH.12.P.542/3	4	F1061	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 6/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Brown I; Grooved
7	KH.12.P.542/4	4	F1061	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 6/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish I/O; Grooved
8	KH.12.P.542/5	4	F1061	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 5/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish I/O
9	KH.12.P.539/5	4	F1061	W	H	Mb1	10R 6/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish I/O
10	KH.12.P.539/4	4	F1061	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Red I/O
11	KH.12.P.538/6	4	F1061	W	M	Mb1	5YR 7/6 (I/O) 5YR 8/6 (C)	Applied
12	KH.12.P.542/6	4	F1061	W	H	Ma3	7.5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish I/O; Grooved

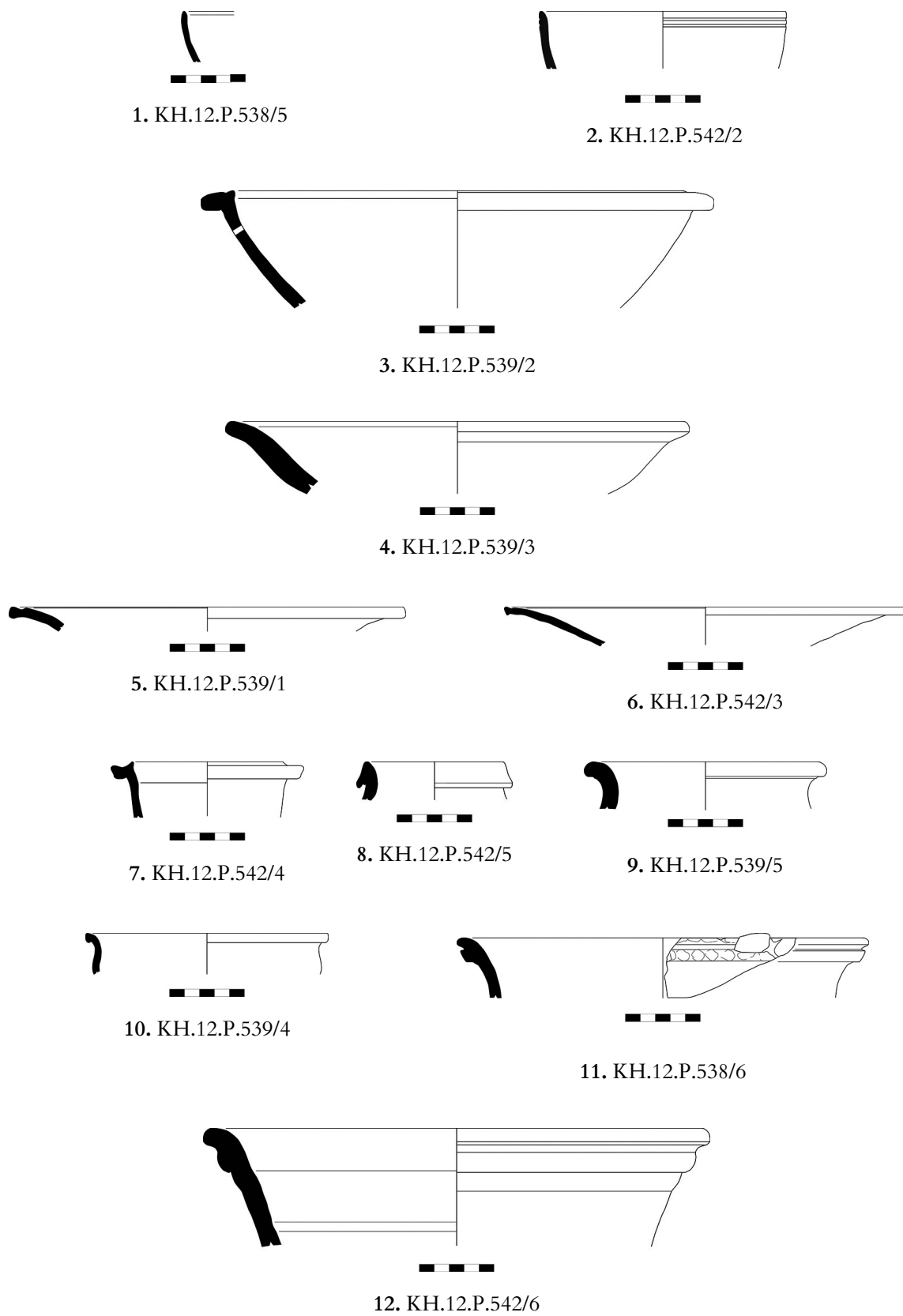


Fig. 4.31. Pottery assemblage from F.1061, phase 4, Hellenistic period.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.12.P.539/8	4	F1061	W	H	Ma1	2.5YR 5/1 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish I/O
2	KH.12.P.542/8	4	F1061	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/1 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish I/O Blackish I
3	KH.12.P.542/9	4	F1061	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Red I
4	KH.12.P.539/7	4	F1061	W	H	Ma1	2.5YR 6/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Red to Brown I/O
5	KH.12.P.539/9	4	F1061	W	H	Mb2	10YR 6/4 (C-I/O)	
6	KH.12.P.542/7	4	F1061	W	H	Mb2	5YR 6/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Red I; Grooved
7	KH.12.P.538/7	4	F1061	H/W	H	Ma3	10YR 8/6 (C-I/O)	
8	KH.12.P.544/1	4	F1064	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Red I/O; Burnished O
9	KH.12.P.544/2	4	F1064	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	
10	KH.12.P.544/3	4	F1064	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Brown O; Incised, Grooved
11	KH.12.P.544/4	4	F1064	W	H	Yc1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Grooved
12	KH.12.P.544/5	4	F1064	W	M	Ma2	7.5YR 5/8 (I/O) 10YR 5/8 (C)	Grooved
13	KH.12.P.544/8	4	F1064	W	H	Mb2	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Brown I/O
14	KH.12.P.544/9	4	F1064	W	M	Ma3	10YR 8/6 (I/O) 5YR 7/4 (C)	Slip Blackish I/O; Grooved

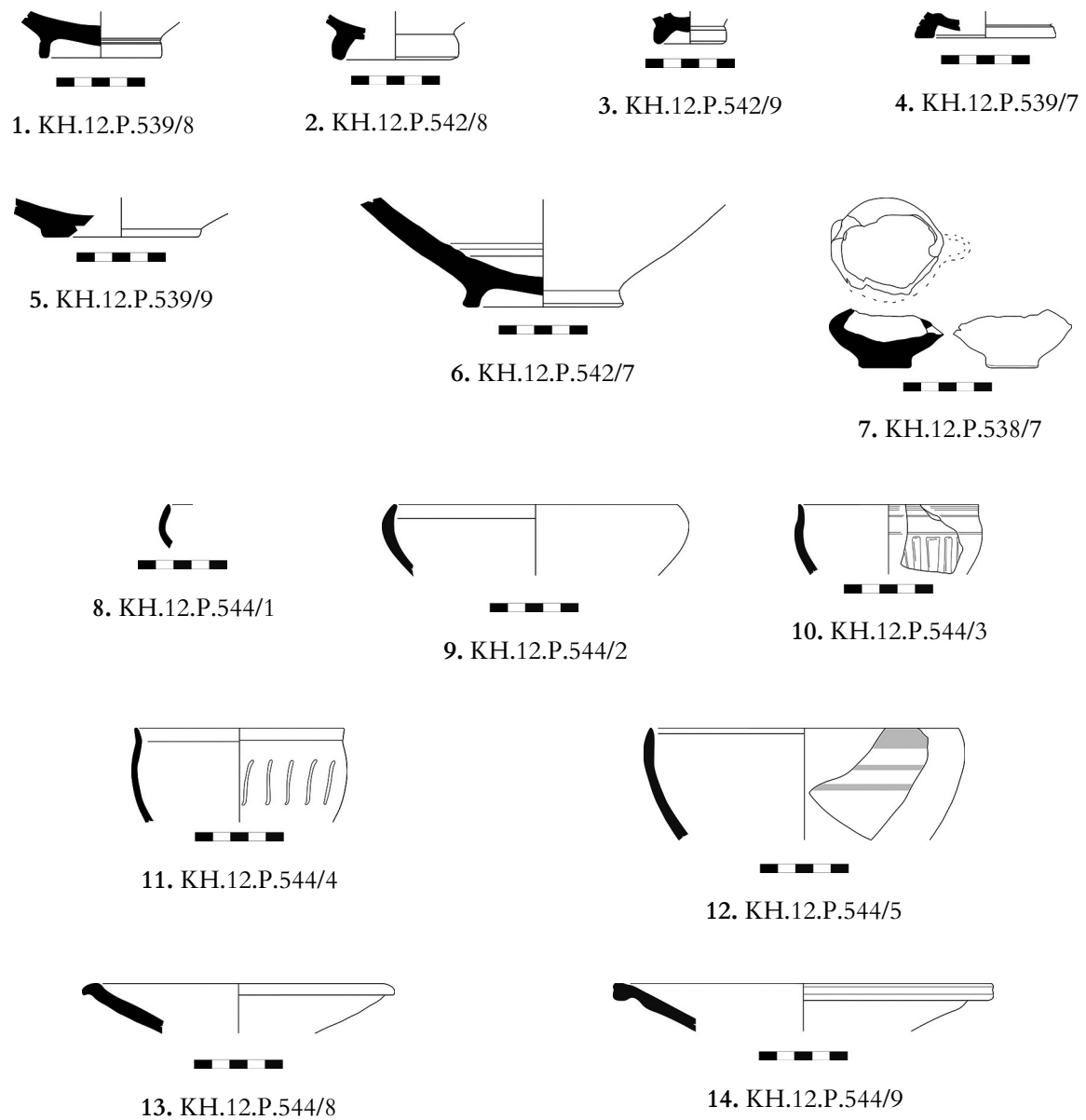


Fig. 4.32. Pottery assemblage from F.1064, phase 4, Hellenistic period.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.12.P.544/11	4	F1064	W	M	Ya2	7.5YR 7/2 (I/O) 7.5YR 6/2 (C)	Slip Blackish I/O; Grooved
2	KH.12.P.544/6	4	F1064	W	H	Ma3	5YR 6/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Brown I; Whitish O
3	KH.12.P.544/10	4	F1064	W	M	Ma1	7.5YR 8/4 (I/O) 7.5YR 7/4 (C)	Grooved
4	KH.12.P.544/7	4	F1064	W	M	Yb2	5YR 6/4 (I/O) 10YR 8/1 (C)	Grooved
5	KH.12.P.544/13	4	F1064	W	M	Ma3	10YR 8/3 (I/O) 7.5YR 7/6 (C)	Slip Whitish I/O
6	KH.12.P.544/14	4	F1064	W	M	Mb1	5Y 7/3 (C/O) 10YR 7/2 (I)	
7	KH.12.P.544/15	4	F1064	W	H	Ma3	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Whitish I/O
8	KH.12.P.544/12	4	F1064	W	M	Ma4	7.5YR 7/4 (I/O) 10YR 7/2 (C)	Slip Whitish I/O
9	KH.12.P.544/25	4	F1064	W	M	Yc4	10YR 6/4 (O) 7.5YR 7/4 (I) 7.5YR 6/3 (C)	Slip Whitish I/O Applied
10	KH.12.P.544/17	4	F1064	W	H	Ya1	7.5YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Red I/O
11	KH.12.P.544/18	4	F1064	W	H	Ya1	7.5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Brown I; Grooved
12	KH.12.P.544/23	4	F1064	W	H	Ya3	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Red I

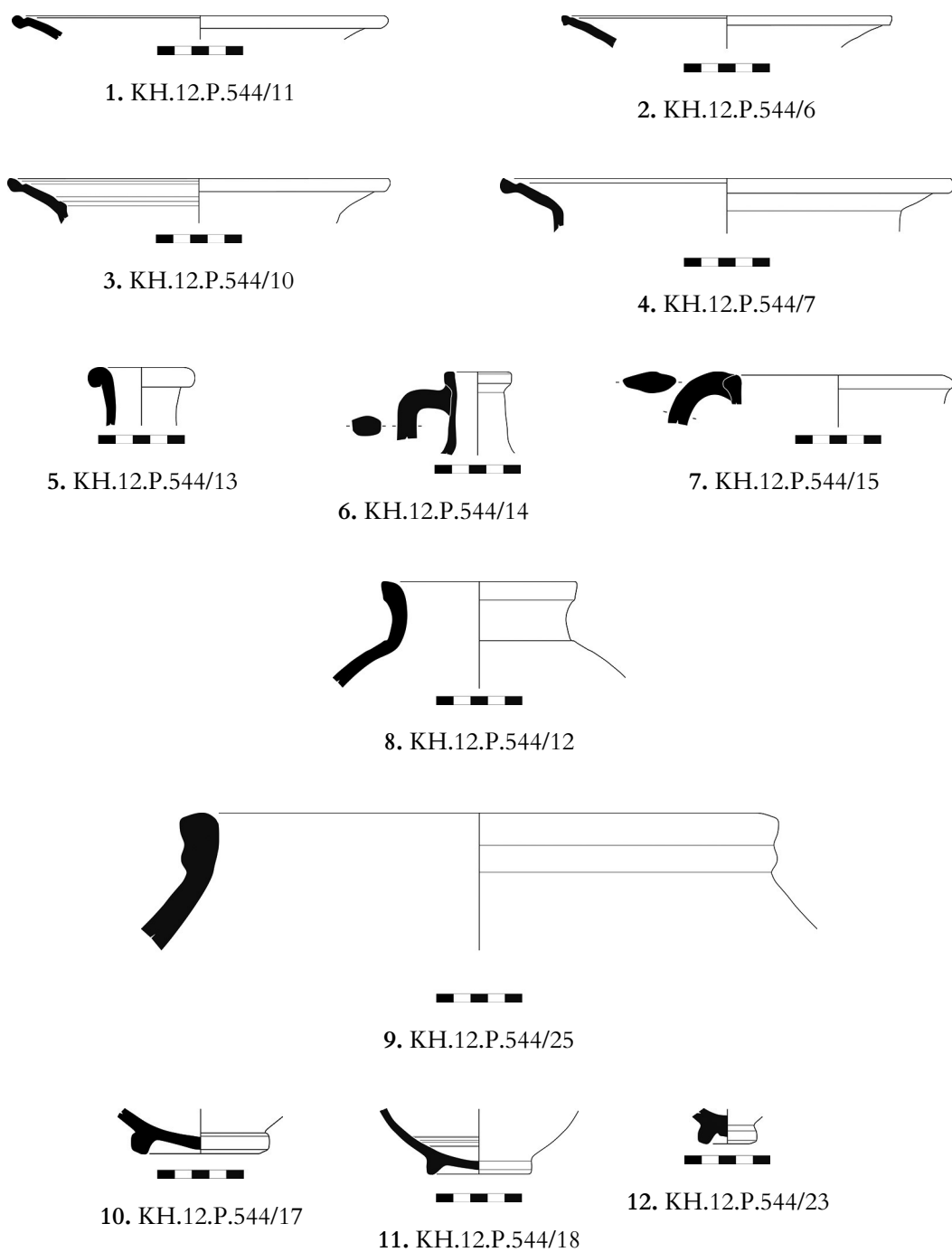


Fig. 4.33. Pottery assemblage from F.1064, phase 4, Hellenistic period.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.12.P.544/16	4	F1064	W	M	Ma2	7.5YR 8/3 (I/O) 7.5YR 8/4 (C)	Slip Black- ish I/O; Grooved
2	KH.12.P.544/20	4	F1064	W	M	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (I/O) 7.5YR 7/4 (C)	Grooved
3	KH.12.P.544/19	4	F1064	W	H	Ya2	7.5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Grooved
4	KH.12.P.544/22	4	F1064	W	M	Ya1	2.5Y 7/6 (I/O) 10YR 7/6 (C)	Slip Whit- ish I/O
5	KH.12.P.544/21	4	F1064	W	M	Ya2	2.5Y 7/6 (I/O) 10YR 7/6 (C)	Slip Whit- ish I/O
6	KH.12.P.544/24	4	F1064	W	H	Ya1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	
7	KH.12.P.525/1	4	F1045	W	M	Ya1	10YR 6/6 (I/O) 5YR 6/4 (C)	Slip Red I/O Grooved
8	KH.12.P.525/2	4	F1045	W	M	Ya2	10YR 7/4 (I/O) 5YR 7/4 (C)	Slip Brown I/O Grooved
9	KH.12.P.525/3	4	F1045	W	M	Yb3	10YR 6/1 (I/O) 5Y 5/1 (C)	
10	KH.12.P.526/1	4	F1048	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Brown I/O
11	KH.12.P.526/2	4	F1048	W	M	Ma1	7.5YR 8/3 (I/O) 7.5YR 7/4 (C)	

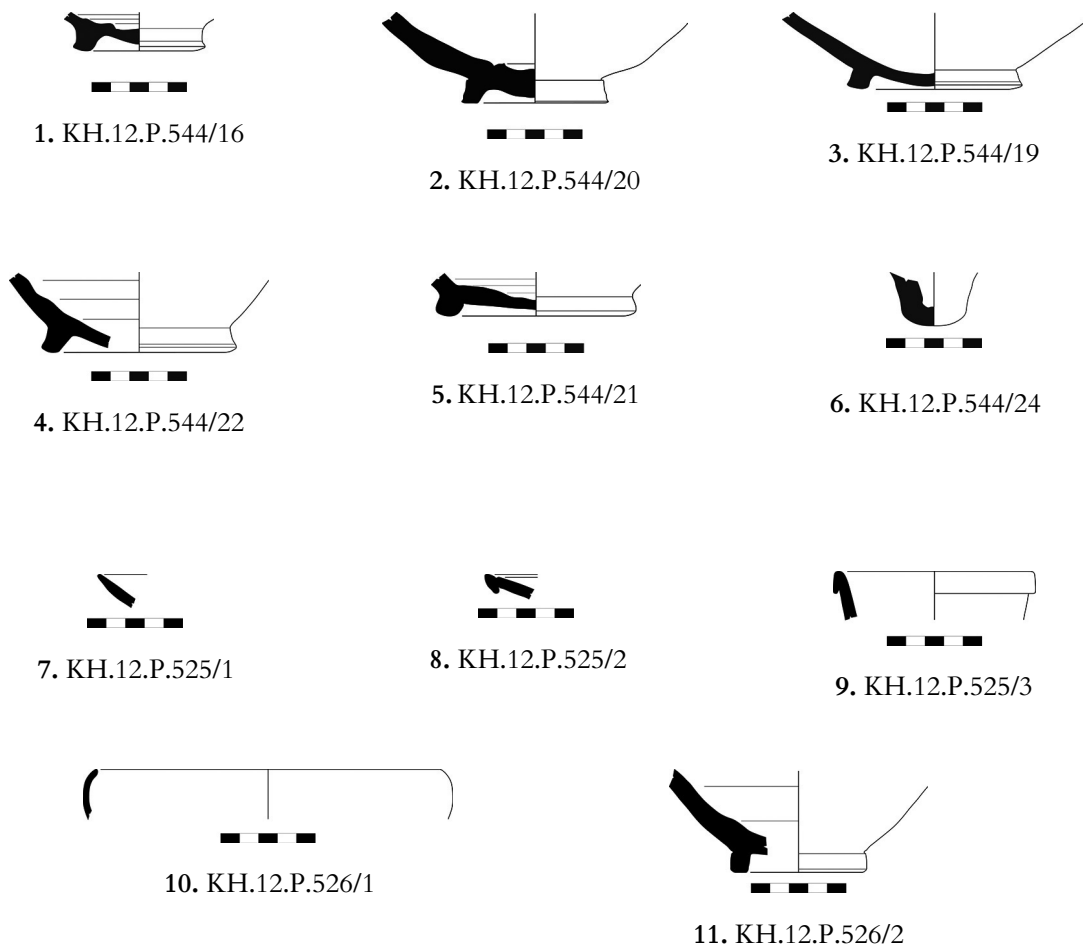


Fig. 4.34. Pottery assemblage from F.1045, F.1048, F.1064, phase 4, Hellenistic period.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.12.P.524/7	3	F1044	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/6 (C)	Eastern Sigillata A
2	KH.12.P.530/8	3	F1044	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/3 (C)	Eastern Sigillata A
3	KH.12P.524/1	3	F1044	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (C)	Slip Brown I/O
4	KH.12P.524/2	3	F1044	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C)	Slip Red/I - Brown/O
5	KH.12P.524/3	3	F1044	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Red I/O
6	KH.12P.524/4	3	F1044	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Red I/O
7	KH.12P.524/5	3	F1044	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Red I/O
8	KH.12P.524/6	3	F1044	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Red I/O
9	KH.12P.524/8	3	F1044	W	H	Ma1	2.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Red/ Brown I/O
10	KH.12P.524/9	3	F1044	W	M	Ma1	2.5YR 7/6 (I/O) 5YR 7/4 (C)	Slip Red I/O
11	KH.12P.524/10	3	F1044	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	
12	KH.12P.524/11	3	F1044	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip White I/O
13	KH.12P.524/12	3	F1044	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip White I/O

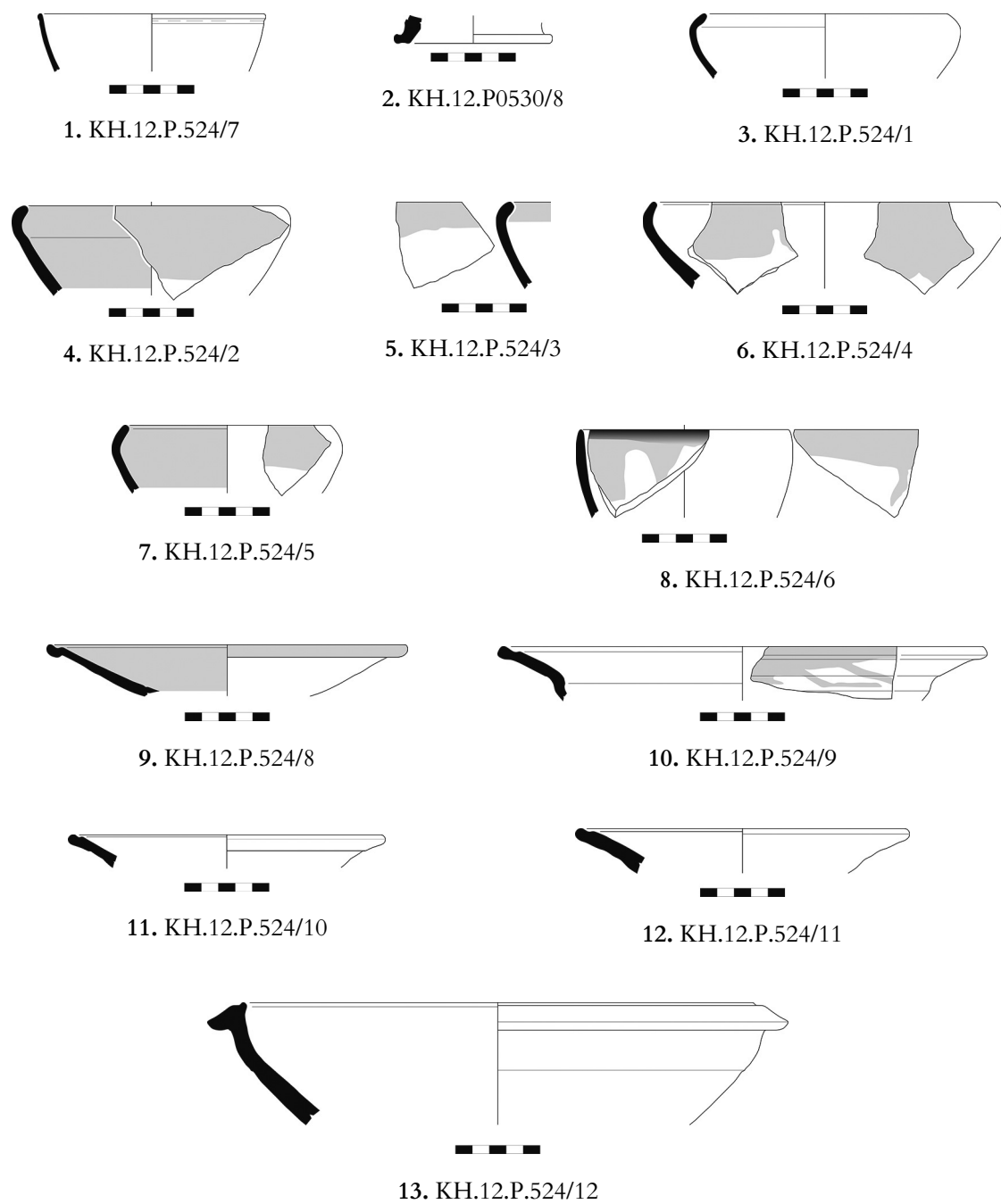


Fig. 4.35. Pottery assemblage from F.1044, phase 3, Roman period.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.12.P.530/1	3	F1044	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Black I/O
2	KH.12.P.530/2	3	F1044	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Red I
3	KH.12.P.530/3	3	F1044	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip White I/O
4	KH.12.P.530/5	3	F1044	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 8/6 (C-I/O)	Slip White I/O
5	KH.12.P.524/16	3	F1044	W	M	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (I/O) 7.5YR 8/6 (C)	Grooved
6	KH.12.P.524/13	3	F1044	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	
7	KH.12.P.524/14	3	F1044	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Brown I/O
8	KH.12.P.524/15	3	F1044	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip White I/O
9	KH.12.P.530/14	3	F1044	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	
10	KH.12.P.530/15	3	F1044	W	M	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Grooved
11	KH.12.P.530/7	3	F1044	H/W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Black I
12	KH.12.P.530/6	3	F1044	W	H	Ma1	5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	
13	KH.12.P.524/17	3	F1044	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip White I/O
14	KH.12.P.524/18	3	F1044	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Red - I: White O
15	KH.12.P.524/20	3	F1044	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Red I
16	KH.12.P.524/21	3	F1044	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Red I
17	KH.12.P.524/22	3	F1044	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	

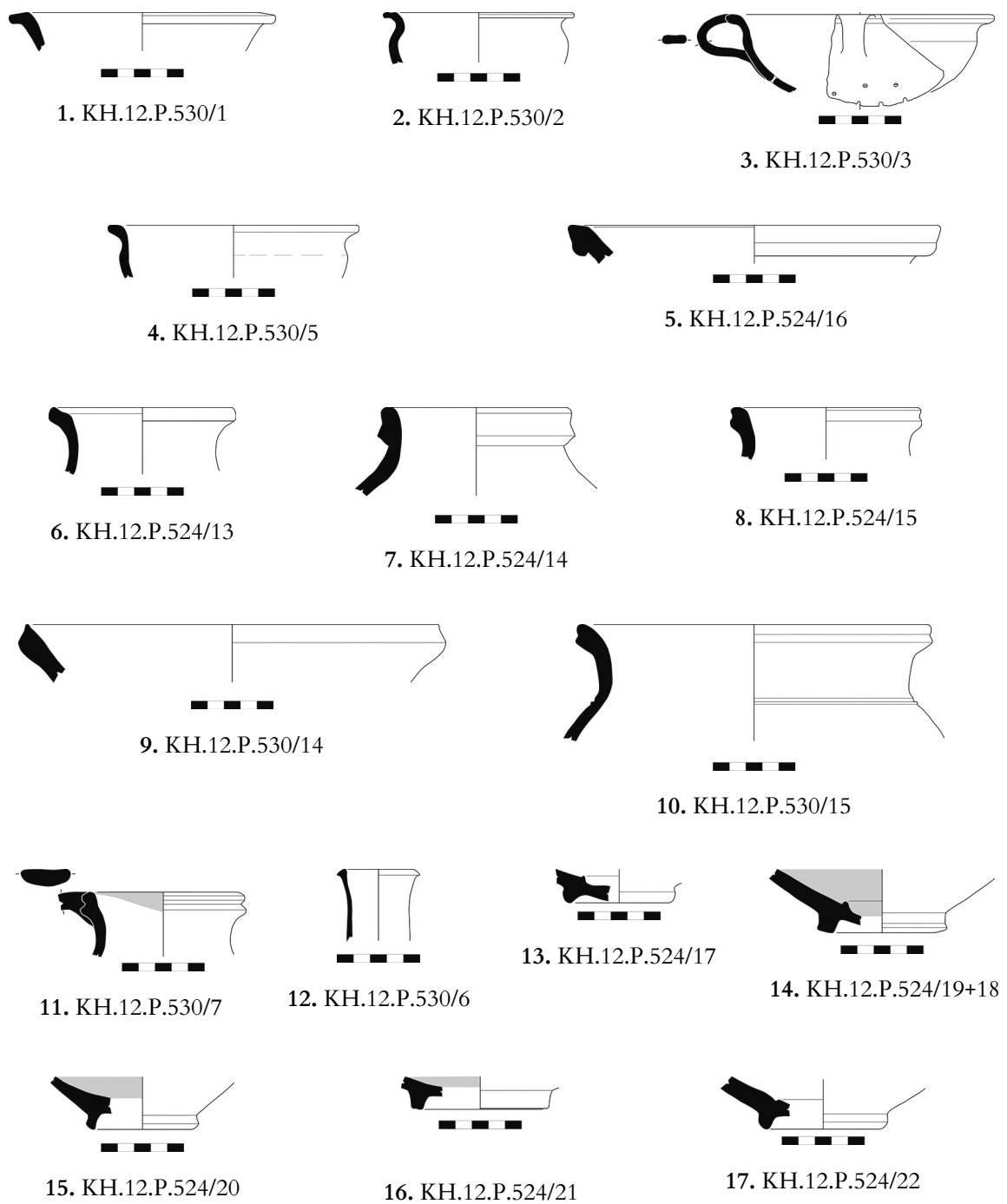


Fig. 4.36. Pottery assemblage from F.1044, phase 3, Roman period.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.12.P.524/23	3	F1044	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/6 (C-I/O)	Slip White I/O
2	KH.12.P.524/24	3	F1044	W	M	Ma1	7.5YR 8/4 (I/O) 5YR 7/6 (C)	Slip Brown I
3	KH.12.P.524/25	3	F1044	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Brown I/O
4	KH.12.P.524/26	3	F1044	W	M	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (I/O) 5YR 7/4 (C)	Slip Red I/O
5	KH.12.P.524/27	3	F1044	W	M	Ma1	7.5YR 7/2 (I/O) 2.5YR 7/3 (C)	Slip Black I
6	KH.12.P.524/28	3	F1044	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip White I
7	KH.12.P.524/29	3	F1044	W	M	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (I/O) 5YR 7/4 (C)	
8	KH.12.P.530/9	3	F1044	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/6 (C-I/O)	Slip White I/O
9	KH.12.P.530/10	3	F1044	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/6 (C-I/O)	Slip (Brown) I/O
10	KH.12.P.530/11	3	F1044	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/6 (C-I/O)	Slip White O
11	KH.12.P.530/12	3	F1044	H/W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	
12	KH.12.P.530/13	3	F1044	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	
13	KH.12.P.530/4	3	F1044	W	H	M1a1	7.5YR 8/6 (C-I/O)	Grooved; Applied
14	KH.12.P.524/30	3	F1044	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Red I; Grooved

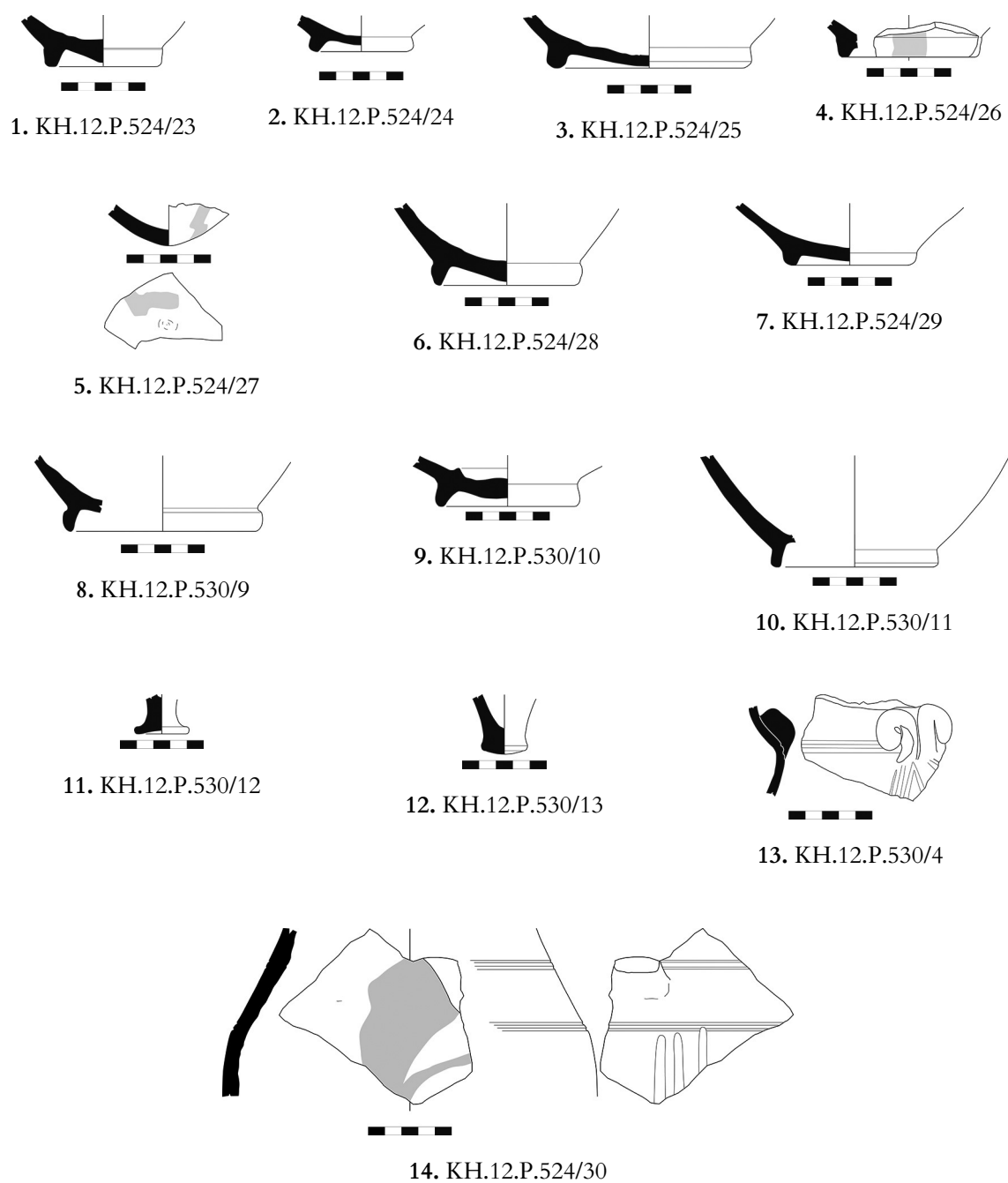


Fig. 4.37. Pottery assemblage from F.1044, phase 3, Roman period.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.12.P.507/1	2	F1015	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	
2	KH.12.P.507/2	2	F1015	H/W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	
3	KH.12.P.507/3	2	F1015	W	L	Ma1	5YR 5/2 (C-I/O)	
4	KH.12.P.507/4	2	F1015	W	L	Ma1	2.5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	
5	KH.12.P.510/1	2	F1022	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/6 (C-I/O)	
6	KH.12.P.510/2	2	F1022	W	L	Ma2	7.5YR 5/2 (C-I/O)	
7	KH.12.P.512/1	2	F1028	H/W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	
8	KH.12.P.512/2	2	F1028	W	M	Ma1	10YR 7/3 (I/O) 5YR 7/6 (C)	
9	KH.12.P.512/3	2	F1028	W	M	Ma1	10YR 8/3 (I/O) 5YR 8/4 (C)	
10	KH.12.P.512/4	2	F1028	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	
11	KH.12.P.512/5	2	F1028	W	L	Ma1	2.5Y 5/3 (C-I/O)	
12	KH.12.P.512/6	2	F1028	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/6 (C-I/O)	Slip (I/O)
13	KH.12.P.512/7	2	F1028	W	H	Ma1	2.5YR 5/2 (C-I/O)	Brittle Ware
14	KH.12.P.512/8	2	F1028	W	M	Ma1	7.5YR 8/6 (I/O) 5YR 7/6 (C)	Slip; In- cised

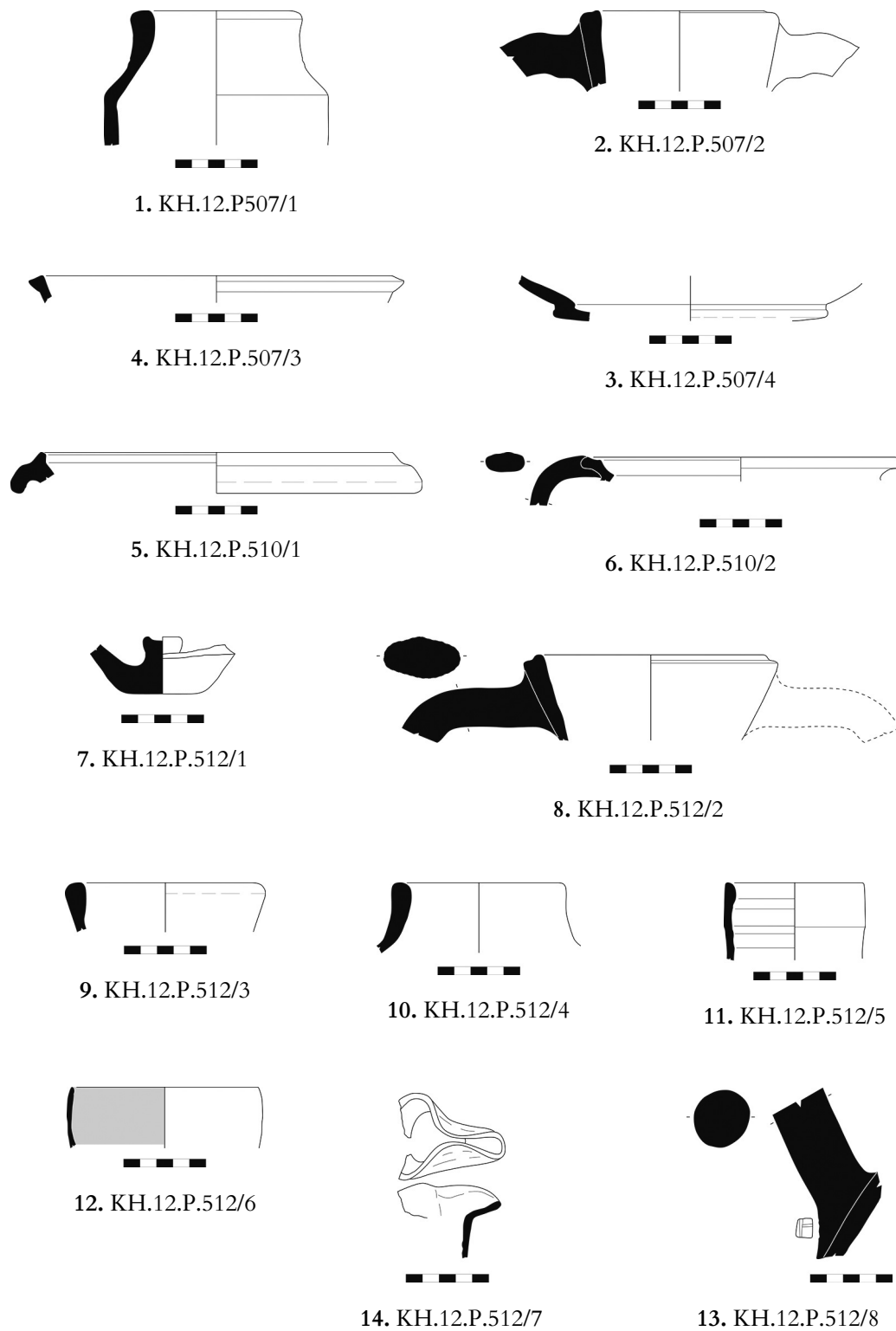


Fig. 4.38. Pottery assemblage from F.1015, F.1022, F.1028, phase 2, Islamic period.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.12.P.508/1	2	L1021	W	H	Mb1	10YR 7/4 (O/I) 7.5YR 6/6 (C)	Slip White I/O
2	KH.12.P.508/3	2	L1021	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Grooved and im-pressed; Slip White I/O
3	KH.12.P.508/2	2	L1021	W	H	Ma3	7.5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Grooved; Slip White I/O
4	KH.12.P.508/4	2	L1021	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Slip White O
5	KH.12.P.517/1	2	F1029	W	H	Ma1	5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Phocean Red Slip Ware
6	KH.12.P.517/3	2	F1029	W	H	Ma2	5YR 5/6 (C-I/O)	Grooved
7	KH.12.P.517/4	2	F1029	W	H	Ma2	10YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	
8	KH.12.P.517/2	2	F1029	W	H	Ma2	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	
9	KH.12.P.517/5	2	F1029	W	H	Mb3	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	
10	KH.12.P.517/6	2	F1029	W	H	M	7.5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Grooved

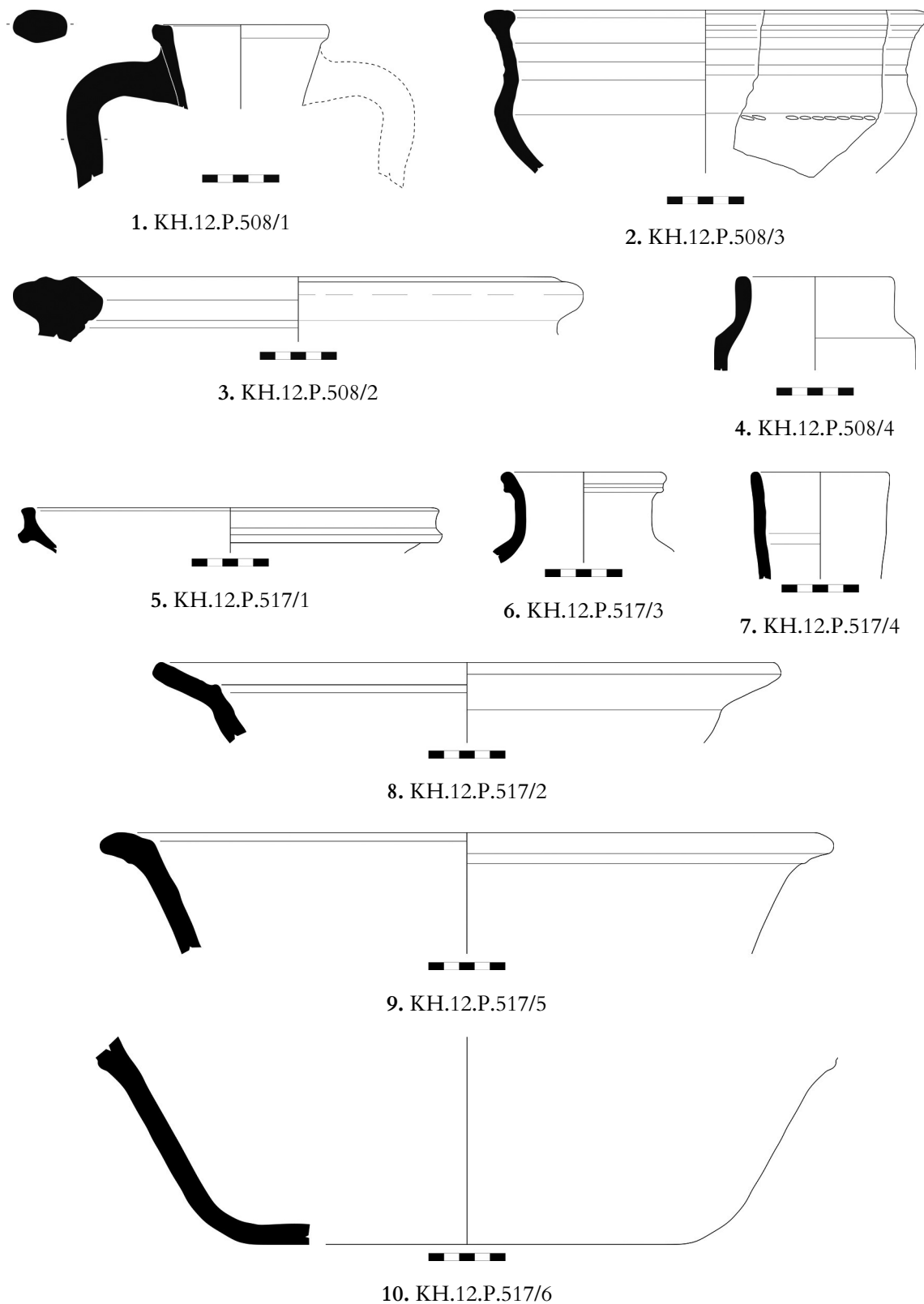


Fig. 4.39. Pottery assemblage from L.1021, F.1029, phase 2, Islamic period.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.12.P.516/1	2	F1031	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	
2	KH.12.P.516/2	2	F1031	W	H	Ma1	5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	Slip White I/O
3	KH.12.P.519/1	2	F1034	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	
4	KH.12.P.519/2	2	F1034	W	H	Ma2	10YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	Slip white I/O
5	KH.12.P.523/1	2	F1043	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Eastern Sigillata A
6	KH.12.P.523/2	2	F1043	W	H	Ma2	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Red
7	KH.12.P.523/3	2	F1043	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Red
8	KH.12.P.523/4	2	F1043	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	
9	KH.12.P.523/5	2	F1043	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Red
10	KH.12.P.523/6	2	F1043	W	H	Ma2	5YR 6/6 (I/O) 7.5YR 7/3 (C)	

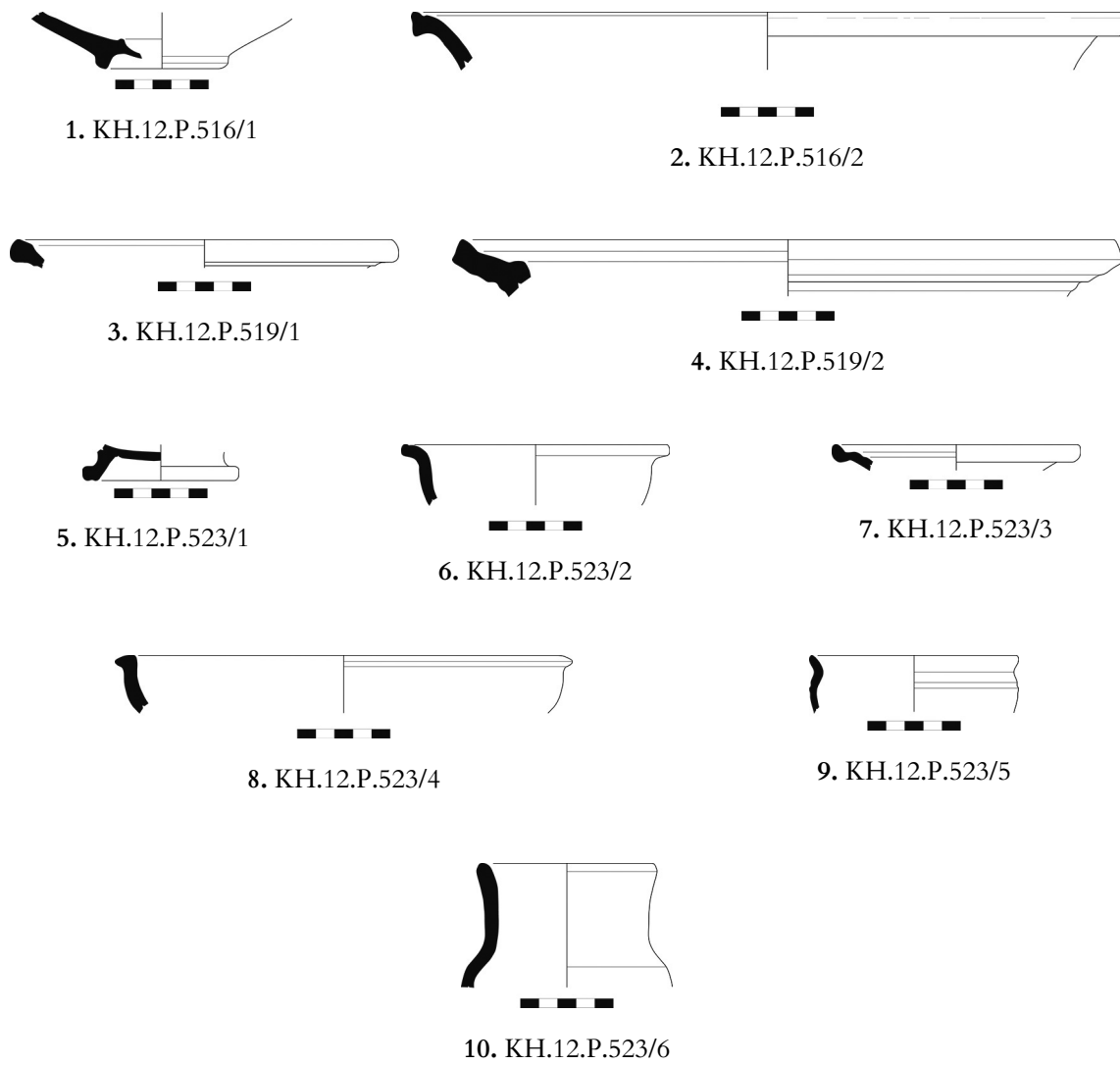


Fig. 4.40. Pottery assemblage from F.1031, F.1034, F.1043, phase 2, Islamic period.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.12.P.522/1	2	W1036	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Eastern Sigillata A
2	KH.12.P.522/2	2	W1036	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 8/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Brown O
3	KH.12.P.522/8	2	W1036	H/W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Whit-ish O
4	KH.12.P.522/3	2	W1036	W	H	Ma2	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Grooved
5	KH.12.P.522/4	2	W1036	W	H	Ma1	7.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Black-ish O; Grooved
6	KH.12.P.522/5	2	W1036	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	Slip Brown I/O; Grooved
7	KH.12.P.522/6	2	W1036	W	H	Ma2	10YR 8/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Red I; Blackish O
8	KH.12.P.522/7	2	W1036	W	H	Ma2	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Whit-ish I/O

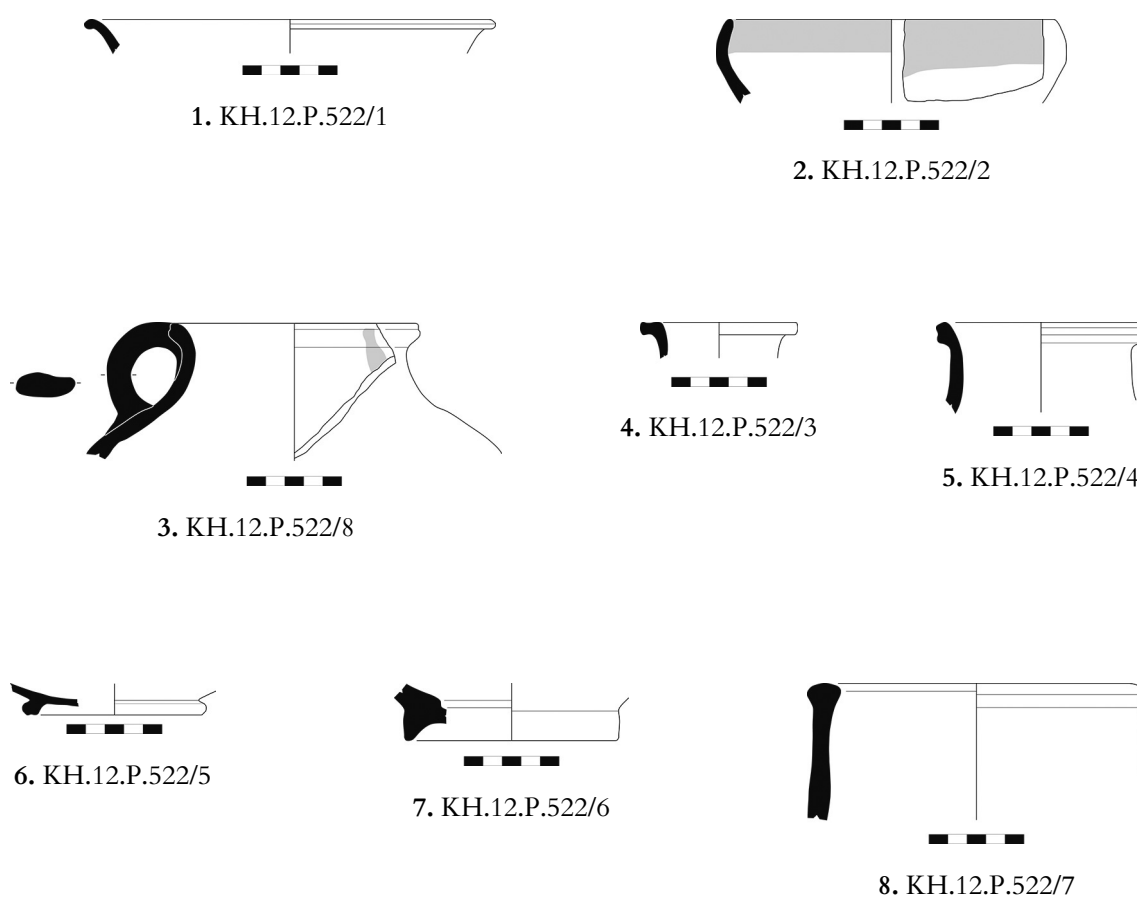


Fig. 4.41. Pottery assemblage from W.1036, phase 2, Islamic period.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.12.P.503/1	Topsoil	F1006	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip Black
2	KH.12.P.503/2	Topsoil	F1006	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Slip Red
3	KH.12.P.503/3	Topsoil	F1006	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/6 (C-I/O)	Glazed Green
4	KH.12.P.504/1	Topsoil	F1007	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C)	Eastern Sigillata A
5	KH.12.P.504/2	Topsoil	F1007	W	H	Ma1	10YR 8/4 (C)	Eastern Sigillata A
6	KH.12.P.504/3	Topsoil	F1007	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Grooved
7	KH.12.P.504/4	Topsoil	F1007	W	M	Ma1	7.5YR 7/3 (I/O) 5YR 7/4 (C)	Slip White
8	KH.12.P.505/5	Topsoil	F1007	W	H	Ma2	5YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	Slip White
9	KH.12.P.505/6	Topsoil	F1007	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/4 (C-I/O)	
10	KH.12.P.506/1	Topsoil	F1011	W	H	Ma2	5YR 7/6 (I/O) 7.5YR 7/3 (C)	Glazed (Yellow Glaze Family)
11	KH.12.P.506/2	Topsoil	F1011	W	H	Ma2	5YR 6/4 (C-I/O)	
12	KH.12.P.506/3	Topsoil	F1011	W	H	Ma2	5YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	Slip White

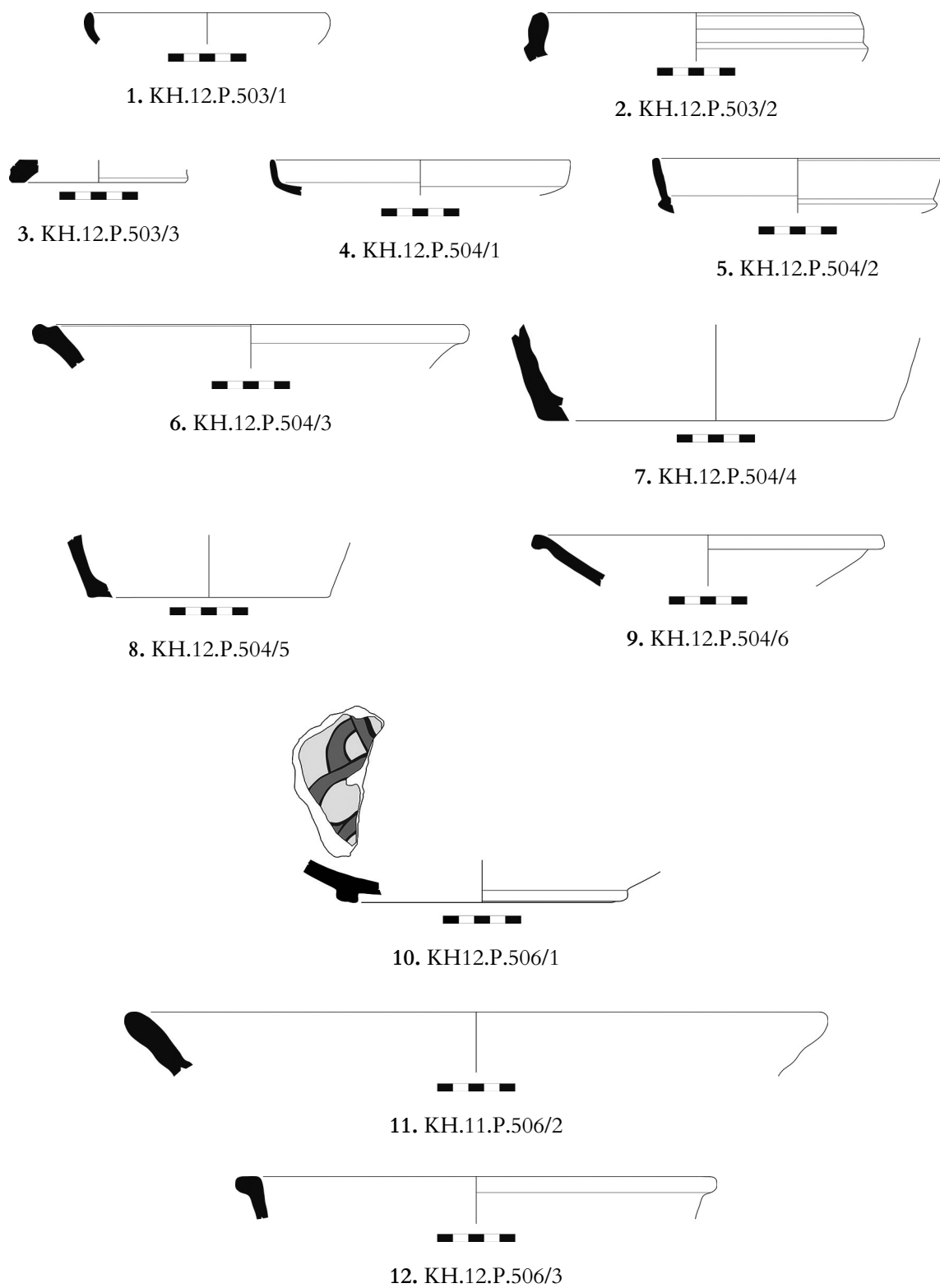


Fig. 4.42. Pottery assemblage from F.1006, F.1007, F.1011, phase 1, Top soil.

No.	Pottery No.	Phase	Context	Techn.	Firing	Inclusions	Fabric color	Surf treat.
1	KH.12.P.500/1	Topsoil	F1000	W	H	Ma2	5YR 5/1 (C-I/O)	Grooved
2	KH.12.P.500/2	Topsoil	F1000	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	
3	KH.12.P.501/1	Topsoil	F1001	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Glazed Green
4	KH.12.P.502/1	Topsoil	F1002	W	H	Ma1	2.5YR 6/6 (C-I/O)	African Red Slip Ware
5	KH.12.P.502/2	Topsoil	F1002	W	H	Ma1	5YR 8/3 (C-I/O)	Impressed, Applied, finger prints
6	KH.12.P.502/3	Topsoil	F1002	W	H	Ma1	5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	
7	KH.12.P.502/4	Topsoil	F1002	W	H	Ma1	10YR 7/3 (C-I/O)	
8	KH.12.P.502/5	Topsoil	F1002	W	L	Ma1	2.5YR 7/6 (C-I/O)	Brittle Ware

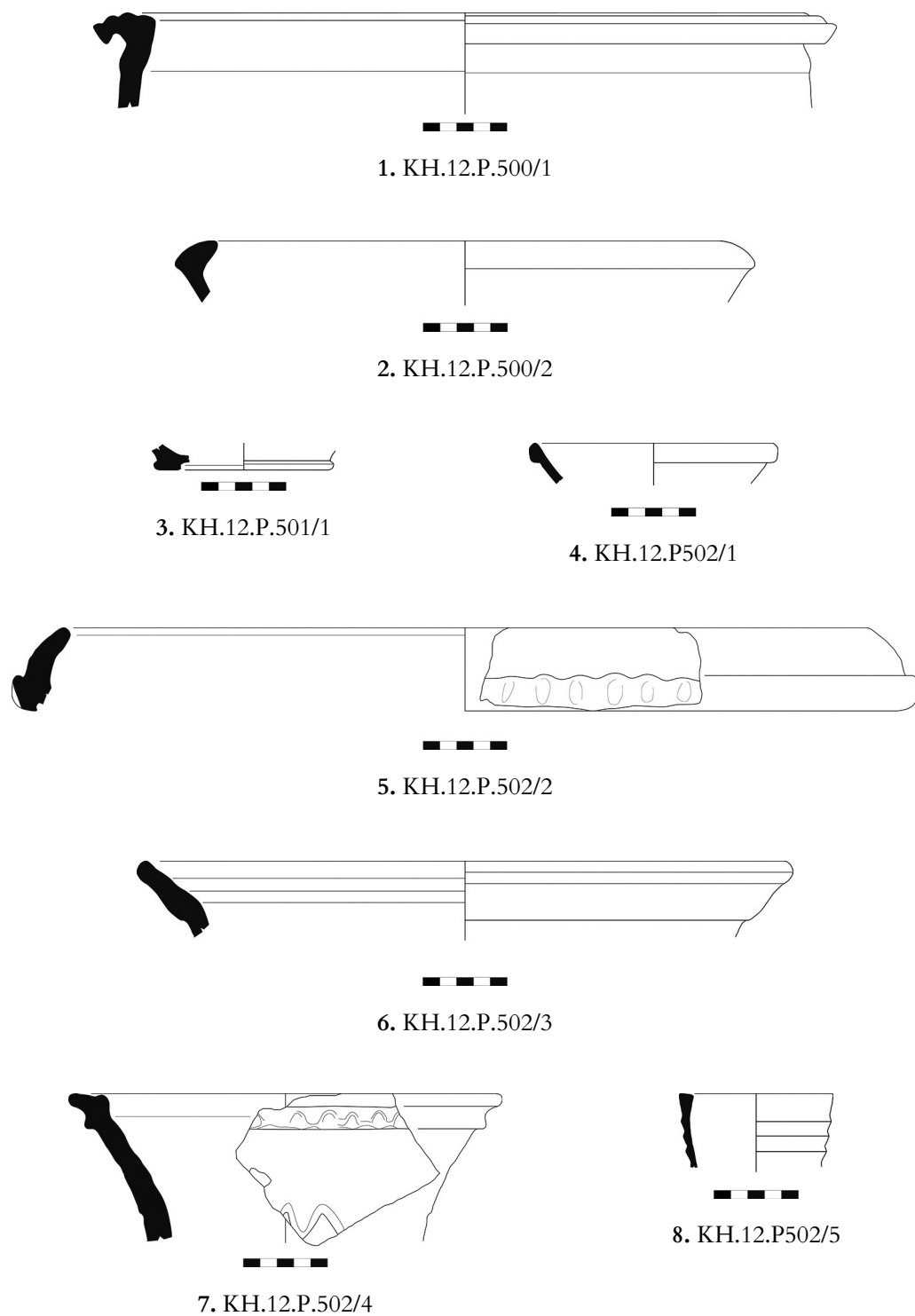


Fig. 4.43. Pottery assemblage from F.1000, F.1001, F.1002, phase 1, Top soil.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSIONS. CHRONOLOGY AND URBANISM OF THE INNER TOWN AT KARKEMISH

5.1 THE STRATIGRAPHIC SEQUENCE OF AREA G

Excavations in Area G uncovered 19 phases and several sub-phases spanning three millennia, from the Middle Bronze Age I (2000–1800 BCE) to the Early Islamic period (800–1000 CE). Chronological gaps in occupation include the Neo Babylonian (604–550 BCE), Achaemenid (550–330 BCE) and Byzantine (5th–7th century CE) periods, although they are present elsewhere at the site (Table 5.1). A general review of the main results for each period is proposed here, including some hints to trends in the Bronze and Iron age pottery assemblages and agro-pastoral strategies in the Middle Euphrates region.

Middle Bronze Age I (phase 19, 2000–1800 ca. BCE)

The earliest structural evidence excavated in area G is represented by two superimposed pebble floors (phase 19a–b) dating from MB I. The absence of walls or installations associated with the floors makes it impossible to determine the function of the area, seemingly an open space.

The radiocarbon date for this phase assigns it to a period between 2020 BCE and 1740 BCE, consistent with the pottery assemblage, which shows connections with both the Middle Euphrates valley and Northern Inner Syria.

Middle Bronze Age II (phases 18–16, 1800–1600 ca. BCE)

During MB II there is evidence for a major change in the layout of the area, including the presence of domestic units with some food-related installations (phase 18a–b, phase 16a–b) alternating with more open spaces characterized by pebble floors

Archaeological periodization	Absolute date	Phase	Type of context
Contemporary	Early 20 th cent. CE	1	Military barracks
Early Abbasid	8 th -10 th cent. CE	2a-b	Domestic buildings
Late Imperial Roman and Byzantine	3 rd -7 th cent CE	Not attested in Area G	
Early Imperial Roman	1 st -2 nd cent. CE	3	Open area and part of a building
Hellenistic	3 rd -1 st cent. BCE	4	Open area and part of a building
		5	Open area and part of a building
Achaemenid	5 th -4 th cent. BCE	Not attested in Area G	
Iron Age III	7 th -6 th cent. BCE	6*	Open area and part of a building
		7a-b	Open area and part of a building
		8a-c	Open area and part of a building
Iron Age II	10 th -8 th cent. BCE	9a-d	Open area
		10a-e	Open area
		11a-b*	Open area
Iron Age I	12 th -10 th cent. BCE	12a-c*	Open area
Late Bronze Age II	14 th -13 th cent. BCE	13	Open area
Late Bronze Age I	15 th -14 th cent. BCE	14	Domestic building
		15a-b	Domestic building
		16a-b*	Domestic building
Middle Bronze Age II	17 th -16 th cent. BCE	17a-b	Domestic building
		18a-d	Open area
Middle Bronze Age I	20 th -18 th cent. BCE	19a-b*	Open area
Virgin Soil			

Table 5.1. Stratigraphic sequence of Area G; * means that radiocarbon datings are available for the phase(s).

(phases 17a-b). The architecture is characterized by some small rooms made of mudbrick walls with associated ovens and scarce stratified materials. The shift from an open to a built area may suggest a different configuration of the area.

The chronological evidence of the pottery assigns phases 18 and 17 to MB II, and phase 16 to the MB II – LB I transition. A date for a radiocarbon sample from phase 16 between 1700 and 1500 BCE further supports this interpretation. The pottery assemblage can be ascribed to the Inner Syrian and Middle Euphrates tradition, as confirmed by similarities with Tell Mardikh/Ebla, Tell Mishrifeh/Qatna and Tell Qara Quzaq, among others.

Late Bronze Age I (phases 15-14, 1600-1400 ca. BCE)

The pattern of occupation continues during LB I (phases 15 and 14). The productive installation of the previous phases is still in use during phase 15, while it is replaced by a hearth in phase 14.

Paleobotanic data suggest large-scale exploitation of cereals (mostly *Hordeum vulgare* and *cerealialia*) in connection with the production area, possibly for domestic purposes. However, this datum may be influenced by the fact that the investigated area is rather small, as well as by the specific type of context (also confirmed by the absence of *Leguminosae*, *Oleaceae* and *Viticeae*). Our dating of phases 15 and 14 to the LB I (1600-1400 BCE) is based on the pottery assemblage, which mainly consists of local shapes typical of the Middle Euphrates valley.

The deposit associated with burnt traces could be tentatively interpreted as a result of violent destruction. At Karkemish, this same pattern is generally found in contemporary LB I contexts including the large building in area A east, the storage room from area H and the structural evidence from area D (Marchetti 2015: 19-20). A possible connection with the capture of the city by the Hittite king Suppiluliuma I in the late 14th century BCE, reported by his son Mursili II in the 'Deeds' (Güterbock 1956: 9), has been proposed by N. Marchetti (2015: 20; for the chronology of the kingdom under Hittite control, cf. Peker 2017; Hawkins and Peker 2014).

Late Bronze II (phase 13, 1400-1200 ca. BCE)

During LB II a new change in the use of the area occurs. Previous domestic architecture is now replaced by an open space characterized by a pebble floor. This is the earliest of a sequence of overlapping floors spanning the late 2nd millennium BCE

through the entire Iron Age to the Hellenistic period (phases 12–4), thus suggesting a remarkable continuity in the use of the area.

In terms of functional interpretation, the absence of walls or installations associated with the pebble floor precludes hypotheses about the use of the area. No relevant pattern can be detected in the pottery assemblage. Even less useful for functional interpretation are the small finds, which only include a couple of working tools.

The chronological attribution to LB II is based on the analysis of the pottery assemblage. The repertoire is mostly characterized by local shapes typical of the Middle Euphrates valley horizon, while the classical Hittite Drab Ware is not attested.⁶⁶

Iron Age I (phase 12, 1200–950 ca. BCE)

The sequence of pebble floors documented from phase 13 (Late Bronze II) continues during the Iron Age I occupation. The pottery assemblage provides no clues for the functional interpretation of the area. As regards the local subsistence economy, the zooarchaeological remains suggest a highly balanced and diversified assemblage of species (equids, dogs, pigs, sheep/goat, cattle).⁶⁷

Chronological attribution to Iron Age I is supported by the pottery assemblage and two radiocarbon samples. The integrated data suggest that the area was probably occupied during the whole IA I period, with phase 12a dating between the 13th and 11th centuries BCE (Early IA I), and phase 12b dating between the 10th and 9th century BCE (Late IA I–early IA II) centuries BCE. Phase 12c, instead, can be dated to the late Iron Age I only on the basis of the pottery assemblage.

Iron Age II (phases 11–9, 950–717 ca. BCE)

As for the previous period, Iron Age II structural phases are characterized by a thick sequence of superimposed pebble floors. Due to the lack of walls or features, it is difficult to determine whether they belonged to buildings or open spaces.

66 However, during the 2017 excavation in area C, many mass-produced bowls were found in LB II contexts. These vessels are similar in shape to the Anatolian Drab Ware, although the fabric colour does not match that of examples from Hattusa and neighbouring sites. They may be regarded as a kind of locally made drab ware pottery. A similar trend is also attested elsewhere in the Upper Euphrates valley, including Arslantepe (F. Manuelli personal communication).

67 This pattern may be also read in the light of the limited sample available for this period (Cf. Appendix 2).

In terms of functional interpretation, we observe a remarkable increase both in the quantity and variety of small finds. Tools are 28% of the total, as other classes such as clay figurines (45%), stone vessels (9%) and ornaments (9%) become more attested.

A substantial continuity with the previous period is observable in the occurrence of ceramic functional classes dating from the IA II.

The Iron Age II also provided the largest amount of zooarchaeological samples (more than 80% of the total assemblage). From this period onwards there is a strong increase in sheep/goat (more than 50% of the IA II sample) compared to other species. Similar trends in animal economy have been already observed in other northern Levantine sites (Cf. Appendix 2) including Tell Ta'yinat (Lipovitch 2006) and Tell Shiukh Fawqani (Vila 2005). However, this datum may be due to both the character and extension of the excavated context. The sample will need to be expanded in order to provide a more comprehensive picture.

In terms of chronology, the pottery assemblage allowed us to identify two main relative archaeological phases (i.e. IA I and IA II), which, however, cannot be associated with absolute chronological ranges due to the lack of radiocarbon dates. The absence of destruction evidence in all three Iron Age II phases as well as in the Iron Age II-III transition confirms a datum already observed in other excavation areas at Karkemish (Area C, Pizzimenti and Zaina 2016: 374)⁶⁸. This datum may be tentatively interpreted as evidence of a non-destructive take-over of Karkemish in 717 BCE by Sargon II (cf. already Marchetti 2015).

Iron Age III (phases 8-6, 717-605 ca. BCE)

Iron Age III phases were extensively excavated throughout the area, shedding light on the use of space here in the 7th century BCE. The western sector is characterized by several superimposed stone buildings, while the eastern sector was probably an open area. Phase 8b-c provided the best evidence, while during phases 7 and 6 the majority of the area was open, structural evidence being restricted to its north-east corner. The almost lack of stratified materials from the rooms of the buildings precludes the functional interpretation of the area. The general occurrence of ceramic functional classes remains stable. On the other hand, small finds confirm the trend started during the IA II. Clay figurines increase dramatically, to almost 70% percent of the entire assemblage. The same can be said for stone vessels, which account for 11% of the

⁶⁸ More evidence from well-stratified contexts have been recorded in Areas E, F, S and V.

small finds assemblage. The opposite trend is observed for tools, which drop from 28% in IA II to 12%.

Zooarchaeological finds confirm the trend already observed during IA II. Sheep/goats account for more than half of the total assemblage (50–60%), while the rest of the faunal remains are mostly dogs and cattle (Table 5.2). Paleobotanical samples indicate a predominance of *Vitis Vinifera* (70% of the whole sample) over the rest of the sample, a datum unparalleled during the other periods of occupation in area G (Table 5.2). As for the IA II phase, it is important to stress that bio-archaeological patterns may not be representative due to the nature and small extension of the contexts.

In terms of chronology, both the large pottery assemblage and 14C tests confirm a date in the IA III. It is noteworthy that phase 6 is covered by a layer of collapsed bricks and ashy soil.

Phase	Type of context	Zooarchaeological evidence	Archaeobotanical evidence
7a	Open area and part of a building	Sheep/goat; Sheep; Cattle; Ungulated; Lagomorph	Boraginaceae; Graminaceae; Oleaceae; Vitaceae
7b	Open area	Equid; Pig; Sheep/goat; Camel; Ungulated	Graminaceae; Oleaceae; Vitaceae
6	Open area	Dog	/

Table 5.2. Zooarchaeological and archaeobotanical evidence from middle and late IA III phases in area G.

Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine periods (phases 5–3, 330 ca. BCE – 650 ca. CE)

No evidence of an Achaemenid occupation has been identified, thus suggesting a chronological gap in the area during this period. During the Hellenistic period, the same urban layout as that of the previous period seems to have been maintained. The structural evidence is limited to the north-western sector, while most of the area may be interpreted as an open space, associated with several rubbish pits.

More elusive are the indicators of the Roman and Byzantine phases, with no structural evidence and a thick but largely disturbed level linked to the period by the pottery assemblage, mostly found as a residue in the more recent layers, and, more securely, by Roman Imperial coinage. The abundance of Hellenistic pottery in a wide variety of shapes and types, and the marker represented by the Eastern Sigillata,

indicates a chronology spanning from the 2nd century BCE to the 1st century CE, in line with the overall ceramic horizon of Karkemish as documented by the pottery assemblages in Areas A, C, D and S, whereas the Roman-age assemblage is more limited and shows a gap after the Tiberian period. On the other hand, pottery from the 3rd to the 7th centuries CE, which includes Phocian Sigillata, Brittle ware, Syrian amphorae, is abundant in the later levels (Phase 2), proving the original existence of Middle Imperial Roman to Byzantine phases that are not stratigraphically attested.

Early Islamic period (phase 2, 650–1000 ca. CE)

In the Early Islamic period, Area G was put to new use, as indicated by the construction of a domestic building with stone masonry, which was renovated and reorganized in at least two phases of use. It was probably a large courtyard house, of which the excavation intercepted the northernmost sector, including part of the open-air courtyard or of the nearby street. The building is probably contemporary with the houses already documented in phases 1 and 2 in Area C and in phase 1 in Area S, as well as with those detectable from the aerial images and digital elevation models in the Inner Town at Karkemish.

As for the material culture, no homogeneous pottery assemblage was retrieved for phase 2, where the majority of the finds consisted of residual fragments from the previous periods. The most significant diagnostic fragments came from layers of phase 1; they mainly consist of glazed ware dating from the early 9th century CE. Glass bracelets, rings and beads may possibly constitute another chronological indicator. They account for the majority of the small finds in the Islamic phases and sub-phases of Area G, as well as in the other areas of the site.

Modern occupation of the site (phase 1, early 20th century CE)

The remains of modern barracks were also unearthed here. They were built after 1st World War by the Turkish Army, like many other defensive structures attested all over the site (Marchetti 2014c: 33–41). The barracks were not investigated during the excavations in area G, except for a long stretch of the southern wall included within the area.

5.2 AREA G AND THE URBAN HISTORY OF THE INNER TOWN OF KARKEMISH

The sounding in area G is the only excavation by the Turco-Italian Expedition (besides the virgin soil at the eastern limit of area H, cf. Pl. XCVII.1) which has reached virgin soil in the Inner Town, although not all the periods known elsewhere at the site are represented in its sequence (cf. Table 1 above). The 1911 sounding at the head of the Great Staircase, which likewise reached virgin soil, was until now only known through the notes by T.E. Lawrence quoted in the excavation report (Woolley and Barnett 1952: 232–233), but no plan nor section of it had ever been supplied: however, an unpublished report by R.C. Thompson and T.E. Lawrence, which we could study in 2014 in the British Museum, finally provided us with the visual information we sought for that sounding:⁶⁹ both plan and section are published here both in their original form (Pl. XCV.1) and in our (topo)graphical interpretation of it (Pls. XCVI.1, XCVII.2).⁷⁰

Reconciling and explaining the evidence recorded in the two soundings mentioned above is problematic and it bears strongly on the history of the occupation of the Inner Town, so a detailed discussion is needed here. The interpretation of the section of Pit 1 (Pl. XCV. 1–2) is of course grounded in the description provided by the excavators: at –4.35 m (or 14.3 feet) from the top of the sounding a cobble pavement was found to go against a rubble wall, which the sketched section (Pl. XCV.2) tells us it

69 N. Marchetti is especially grateful to Jonathan Tubb, Keeper of the Middle East Department at the British Museum, for permission to study the archival holdings on Karkemish kept there, both the 1911 report during a December 2014 study visit, as well as the original excavation notebooks in November 2010 and May 2013. Nigel Tallis, Alexandra Fletcher, Jon Taylor, Angela Grimshaw, Dean Baylis, Stephanie Clarke and Stephanie Alder were very helpful during those visits and they are gratefully acknowledged here, too. Silvia Di Cristina subsequently took care of transcribing all the notebooks.

70 The inked sketch in the British Museum (Pl. XCV.1) presents several metrical shortcomings, which we have partially tried to reduce by adjusting it to our surveyed topography (Pls. XCVI.1, XCVII.2): the distance between the Herald's Wall and the corner of the Long Wall of Sculpture is grossly imprecise, while the perspective drawing of the Long Wall of Sculpture is accurate enough, but not for example the section of the Great Staircase. In the sketch, marked elevations are in m above the level of the Euphrates in 1911, although –with the exception of “15.40” – it is unclear to which exact point they refer. The latter figure was taken on the edge of a now lost second flight of stairs (partially visible in Woolley and Barnett 1952: pl. 31a background), possibly belonging to a later refurbishing of the area and completely removed at the time of the construction of a modern military barrack (excavated and documented by our Expedition) which encroached upon the head of the Great Staircase at a time when Pit 1 had been backfilled with large stones (visible in Pl. XCVI.2, together with some modern military-made walls around it).

also had a mudbrick (*libn*) elevation and deep foundations.⁷¹ At -5.5 m virgin soil was encountered.

The published pottery from the sounding consists of four photographs of selected sherds from different elevations, accompanied by a transcription of Lawrence's notes from his Notebook no. 3 (Woolley and Barnett 1952: 233, pl. 67). A comparison with the original notebook shows, however, that these notes have been edited and abridged by Woolley and moreover they lost all references to the numbered sketches of sherds profiles present in the notebook (cf. Sconzo 2013: 336, fig. 2 for an example). A reanalysis of the original documentation allows us to get a clearer picture of the sequence uncovered in Pit 1.

The pottery from the first two upper meters was not kept and it must have been relative to approximately the LB I and late MB II phases uncovered by us to the North-West of the Great Staircase (Pizzimenti and Scazzosi 2017: fig. 2; cf. also nn. 2 and 3 above for relevant architecture and the relative elevation referencing system). Although in the published report the pottery is divided as coming from the intervals -2/-3 m (Woolley and Barnett 1952: 233, pl. 67: a), -3/-4.35 m (Woolley and Barnett 1952: 233, pl. 67: b, actually "3-4 m"), floor level (Woolley and Barnett 1952: 233, pl. 67: c) and below the floor (Woolley and Barnett 1952: 233, pl. 67: d), the notebook in fact has -2/-3 m, -3/-4 m, Between 4 m and the floor (i.e. -4/-4.35 m), floor level (i.e. -4.35 m) and below the floor. This is a substantial difference, since the sketches and descriptions of the so-stratified pottery allow us to note that, while the two upper echelons belong respectively to early MB II – MB IB and to MB I, to that "Between 4 m and the floor" belong sherd profiles and pottery descriptions which seem EME 4/EB IVA2 in date; the materials from the floor level, though less numerous, seem to

71 Pit 1 was a 3 by 1.6 m (i.e. 9 by 5 feet in the original notebooks) large sounding, although Pl. XCV.1-2 show that it was started square in shape and then reduced by a half at the elevation of -2 m or -6 feet: Pl. XCV.2 actually makes clear that the large flat stone in the section belongs to the wall drawn in the plan of the western half of Pit 1 and this substantial structure may belong to the same LB I building which we excavated farther to the West at c. the same elevation (Pizzimenti and Scazzosi 2017: fig. 2). The Pit 1 sounding was carried out between March 22nd and 28th or 31st, 1911 according to Notebook 3 – by Lawrence, cf. *ibid.* pp. 1-12 for the description of the pottery selections at 1 m intervals – and Notebook 12 – by Thompson, cf. *ibid.* pp. 8-9 with rough sketches (one of which is reproduced here as Pl. XCV.2).

belong to the same chronological assemblage. The materials below the floor down to virgin soil are EME 4/EB IVA2 in date too.⁷²

Summing up, Lawrence's notes clearly show that the earliest structural evidence uncovered in Pit 1 is associated with what we now deem to be EB IVA2 pottery. Significantly, in neighbouring Pit 2 an EB IVA2 tomb cuts into virgin soil (Sconzo 2014), showing that the area was at least sparsely occupied at that time.⁷³ The 35 cm of deposit against the wall with cobble pavement and mudbrick elevation must represent a single phase of use and collapse of an EB IVA2 building, while there is no way to know if the underlying level is chronologically somewhat earlier (since in the Middle Euphrates area we are not yet in a position to distinguish an initial and a final assemblage within EB IVA2, as by contrast we are at Ebla, cf. Marchetti and Vacca 2018).

Areas G and A (with Thompson's Pits nos. 1-2 located in the eastern part of the latter) are some 100 m apart: area G lay farther from the foot of the acropolis than area A, while the latter lay on lower ground, since virgin soil slopes towards the Euphrates river (Pl. XCVII.1), with an overall drop of 3.9 m between areas G and H. The main problem arising from the correlation of the two deep soundings (i.e. G and Pit 1) concerns the date of the first occupation of the Inner Town. Even quite recently, it has been reaffirmed that there is evidence for an Early Bronze Age III-IV (or IVA-B according to the western Syrian chronological classification) occupation of the Inner Town.⁷⁴ Bunnens (2007: 44-46, table 3.1) does not seem to have been completely right in limiting the EBA settlement to the acropolis mound, i.e. to c. 3.5 hectares: it seems that at the south-eastern base of the mound, along the river, other structures were present as well in EB IVA (cf., on the assemblage from this phase, Sconzo 2015:

72 The fact that no structural evidence (such as floors, walls or else) is mentioned anywhere in the reports for this elevation is not overly significant if one compares it to what we know must have been present in the first 2 m and which instead went unnoticed, although one cannot completely exclude, due to their laying at the foot of the acropolis, that this lowest fill represents just materials washed down from the settlement of that age higher up the slope.

73 One should note, however, that the elevations of virgin soil as recorded in the 1911 section in Pits 1 and 2 do not fit perfectly (Pls. XCV.1, XCVII.2), since it would slope slightly downwards to the North (where it would be 73 cm lower), but the metrical precision of those early recordings is not very accurate as we have seen above. Note that the label "Virgin earth" next to Pit 1 (Pl. XCV.1) does not refer to the bottom of the pit itself but to the virgin soil removed below the uppermost elevation at which the latter was first recorded, i.e. -5.5 m from the head of the pit down to -7 m.

74 The other EBA sherds from the British Museum excavations (Falsone and Sconzo 2007: 89-90, figs. 5.2, 5.8; cf. also Sconzo 2014: 13-14, fig. 7), found at other spots near the Great Staircase or in the inner town, do not come from occupation layers, if one assesses the descriptions provided in the original reports (cf. also the following note).

86 nn. 6-7, 103-108, pls. 15-21, 33), probably that extension of the city being in connection with a port area (however, no EBA sherds were found in the excavations of area H, but the later monumental gate structures may have removed such layers). This extension must have been in any case quite limited, not exceeding 5 to 7 hectares in total for the EB IVA settlement, since no trace of such occupation was found in the area G sounding (where the MB I outer floors of phase 19a-b do not seem likely to have thoroughly removed earlier levels if they had been there), nor did we recover, in seven seasons of excavations at Karkemish, any evidence for EBA sherds when digging in areas D, N, P, V, T (pottery materials from pits would have likely included such early sherds if deeper occupation layers of that age had been there). The very few sherds of EBA date which have been found by us come from the ruins of the British Museum dig house (our area L, where the 35 sherds which we recorded must have been brought there from the acropolis trenches dug by the British expedition), 1 from area Q in the south-eastern sector of the site and 1 in area A East, i.e. immediately to the North of the Great Staircase.

This conclusion has a direct bearing on the dating for the construction of the earthen ramparts at Karkemish, enclosing an area of 40 hectares and which have often been ascribed to EB IV (Algaze 1999: 552-553; Falsone and Sconzo 2007: 87-88, 90; McLellan 1999: 413; Peltenburg 2010: 539-540; Sconzo 2014: 13). However, on the basis of the combined results of the sounding in area G and of the reanalysis of the evidence from Pit 1, these fortifications can now be confirmed to date to no sooner than the earliest documented occupation phase in the central inner town, i.e. MB I, although for greater precision on this issue more detailed studies on the fortification system of the site will be needed.⁷⁵

75 This dating is in accord with the prevailing date assigned to earthen ramparts in Syria, cf. Burke 2008; cf. already Gregori 1986: 218-220, 245 n. 81, fig. 40 on the dating to the MBA of the Karkemish casemate fortification system (which is connected to the ramparts): our researches along the River Wall (area V) and the northern fortifications (areas P West and P East) show that those structures directly abut on natural rock and no EBA evidence has been retrieved there. The EBA sherds retrieved by Woolley (1921: 48, 79) in the ramparts are not necessarily significant, since they may come from EB IV occupation layers (both on the acropolis but also in the south-eastern extension hypothesized here) removed in order to provide construction materials for the ramparts.

APPENDIX 1

HELLENISTIC, ROMAN AND ISLAMIC COINS

27 coins from Area G were excavated during the 2012 and 2013 seasons.⁷⁶ More than half of them could not be identified, being too worn and illegible. All the coins that could be identified date to the late Hellenistic and Roman times. Three of the coins dating to the Hellenistic period must belong to the Seleucid Kingdom. One of them was identified and is thought to date from the reign of Antiochus VIII (121-96 BCE). On the obverse is the king's radiate bust, on the reverse a double cornucopia (Cat. 1; Pl. LXX.1). The other two Hellenistic coins could not be identified, due to heavy corrosion.

Four Roman provincial coins found in Area G could be identified. Three of them belong to the city of Hierapolis in the Syria Cyrrhastica region. This ancient city, was an important pre-Hellenistic cult center known by the local names of Mabog, Mambog and Bambyce and was refounded by Seleucus I as Hierapolis (corresponding to present day Manbij/Menbiç). The city became a very important strategic point west of the Euphrates during Roman rule, turning into a gathering point for the armies that were to be used in the eastern campaigns. On two Hierapolis coins, whose emperors could not be determined but which are presumably from the 2nd-3rd century CE, there are writings within a wreath on the reverse (Cat. 5-6; Pl. LXX.5-6). The coin legend "The Syrian Goddess of Hierapolis" points to the cults performed in the city. The city was an important cult center of the Syrian god Hadad and the goddess Atargatis, who was later mentioned in the work of Lucian of Samosata "De Dea Syria." On the obverse of another Hierapolis coin dating from the reign of Emperor Caracalla is the

⁷⁶ Thanks are due to Nicolò Marchetti, the excavation director, for giving me the opportunity to publish the excavation coins. I also wish to thank Hasan Peker, Kevin Ferrari and Federico Zaina for their help and kind cooperation. Full references to weights and dimensions of coins without a precise attribution here are given in the catalogues of Chapter 4 above.

emperor's portrait, while on the reverse is the portrait of his mother, Julia Domna (Cat. 4; Pl. LXX.4).

Another Roman provincial coin comes from Antioch on the Orontes (present day Antakya), in the Syria Seleucis and Pieria region. On the obverse, dating from the 1st-2nd century CE, from the reign of an unidentified emperor, is the emperor's portrait, while on the reverse the letters SC can be seen (Cat. 7; Pl. LXX.7). These letters, which are the abbreviation of *senatus consultum*, meaning "by decision of the Senate," regularly occur on Antiochian bronze Roman provincial coins for about 250 years.⁷⁷

CATALOGUE

Hellenistic Coins

Cat. 1. (Pl. LXX.1)

Inv. No.: KH.12.O.297. AE, 5 g., 18 mm. dp. 6 (?) Much worn

SU: F.1061 (Phase 4)

Antiochus VIII (121-96 BCE). Attribution not certain

Antioch on the Orontes, 109-96 BCE

Obv.: Head of king (?)

Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ANTIOX[...] ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ Double cornucopiae (?)

Ref.: Houghton-Lorber-Hoover 2008: 505, no. 2312

Uncertain Hellenistic Coins

Cat. 2. (Pl. LXX.2)

Inv. No.: KH.13.O.887

SU: Surface (Phase 1)

Cat. 3. (Pl. LXX.3)

Inv. No.: KH.12.O.284

SU: F.1057 (Phase 5)

Roman Provincial Coins

Cat. 4. (Pl. LXX.4)

Inv. No.: KH.12.O.17. AE, 10 g., 24 mm

⁷⁷ Butcher 2004: 235.

SU: F.1002 (Phase 1)

Syria: Cyrrhestica

Hierapolis

Caracalla (211-217 CE)

Obv.: [...] ΤΩ[...] Bust of Caracalla r.

Rev.: [...]ΙΕΡΟΠΟ Bust of Julia Domna r.

Ref.: Butcher 2004: 451, 58

Cat. 5. (Pl. LXX.5)

Inv. No.: KH.13.O.348. AE, 15 g., 23 mm. dp. 12. Broken

SU: Surface (Phase 1)

Uncertain Emperor (2nd-3rd century CE)

Obv.: Legend illegible, bust of emperor r. (?)

Rev.: ΘΕΑC. CYPI/AC ΙΕΡΟΠΟ within laurel wreath

Cat. 6. (Pl. LXX.6)

Inv. No.: KH.12.O.165. AE, 8 g., 24 mm., dp.12

SU: F.1022 (Phase 2b)

Perhaps Caracalla

Obv.: Legend illegible. Bust of emperor r.

Rev.: [ΘΕΑC CY]/PIAΙΕΡΟ/ΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ within wreath

Ref.: cf. Butcher 2004: 451, no. 55-56

Cat. 7. (Pl. LXX.7)

Inv. No.: KH.12.O.237. AE, 14 g., 24 mm., dp.6.

SU: F.1015 (Phase 2b)

Uncertain Emperor (1st-2nd century CE)

Syria: Seleucis ad Pieria

Antioch on the Orontes

Obv.: Legend illegible. Bust of emperor r.

Rev.: SC within wreath.

Ref.: Butcher 2004: 321 ff.

Uncertain Roman Coins

Cat. 8 (Pl. LXX.8)
 Inv. No.: KH.12.O.229
 SU: F.1043 (Phase 4)

Cat. 9 (Pl. LXXI.4)
 Inv. No.: KH.12.O.1
 SU: F.1000 (Phase 1)

Uncertain Worn Coins

Cat. 10 (Pl. LXX.9)
 Inv. No.: KH.12.O.217
 SU: F.1044 (Phase 3)

Cat. 11 (Pl. LXXI.1)
 Inv. No.: KH.12.O.219
 SU: F.1044 (Phase 3)

Cat. 12 (Pl. LXXI.2)
 Inv. No.: KH.12.O.225
 SU: F.1044 (Phase 3)

Cat. 13 (Pl. LXXI.3)
 Inv. No.: KH.12.O.227
 SU: F.1044 (Phase 3)

Cat. 14 (Pl. LXXI.6)
 Inv. No.: KH.12.O.34
 SU: F.1002 (Phase 1)

Cat. 15 (Pl. LXXI.7)
 Inv. No.: KH.12.O.145
 SU: Surface (Phase 1)

Cat. 16 (Pl. LXXI.8)
 Inv. No.: KH.12.O.215
 SU: F.1044 (Phase 3)

Cat. 17 (Pl. LXXI.9)
 Inv. No.: KH.12.O.216
 SU: F.1044 (Phase 3)

Cat. 18 (Pl. LXXII.1)
 Inv. No.: KH.12.O.220
 SU: F.1044 (Phase 3)

Cat. 19 (Pl. LXXII.2)
 Inv. No.: KH.12.O.222
 SU: F.1044 (Phase 3)

Cat. 20 (Pl. LXXII.3)
 Inv. No.: KH.12.O.223
 SU: F.1044 (Phase 3)

Cat. 21 (Pl. LXXII.4)
 Inv. No.: KH.12.O.224
 SU: F.1044 (Phase 3)

Cat. 22 (Pl. LXXII.5)
Inv. No.: KH.12.O.285
SU: F.1057 (Phase 5)

Cat. 23 (Pl. LXXII.6)
Inv. No.: KH.12.O.309
SU: F.1061 (Phase 4)

Cat. 24 (Pl. LXXII.7)
Inv. No.: KH.12.O.226
SU: F.1044 (Phase 3)

Cat. 25 (Pl. LXXII.8)
Inv. No.: KH.12.O.260
SU: W.1036 (Phase 4)

Cat. 26 (Pl. LXXII.9)
Inv. No.: KH.12.O.218
SU: F.1044 (Phase 3)

Uncertain Islamic Coin

Cat. 27 (Pl. LXXI.5)
Inv. No.: KH.12.O.3
SU: F.1000 (Phase 1)

Technical Abbreviations

AE : bronze

CE : Current Era

BCE: Before Current Era

dp : die position

ff : following pages

g : gram

mm : millimeter

no. : number

Obv.: obverse

Ref. : reference

Rev. : reverse

r. : right

S.U. : Stratigraphic Unit

APPENDIX 2

THE ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

INTRODUCTION

The zooarchaeological sample from the 2012–2014 excavation in Area G at Karkemish includes almost 1100 remains, collected from the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Islamic phases. The present study focuses on the faunal remains from the IA I–III building phase, which account for more than 96% of the total assemblage.⁷⁸ Zooarchaeological analysis were conducted on a sample of about a thousand osteological remains (1030) from the Iron Age phases of Area G. The remains were in a good state of preservation; it was therefore possible to determine the species for more than half of the sample (54.4%) (Pl. LXXXIX.1). It is noteworthy that approximately 80% of the IA faunal sample was collected from the IA II phases (824 remains).

For many bones of ungulates (146 fragments, corresponding to 27% of the identified remains), the high degree of bone fragmentation did not allow the species to be determined, although sizes could be estimated. In these cases, ungulates of large and medium-large size (44, or 8.1% of the sample) as well as medium-small and small size (102, or 18.9% of the sample) were recorded based on the fragment morphology and bone tissue thickness. These size ranges probably reflect the main categories of domestic animals identified at the site, sheep and goats for medium-small and small ungulates,

⁷⁸ The assemblage also included 27 remains from the Late Bronze Age levels (KH.14.S.39, F.3806; KH.14.S.79, F.3806; KH.14.S.119 F.3836) and 9 from the Islamic period (KH.12.S.24, F.1006; KH.12.S.28, F.1015; KH.12.S.29, F.1000). Within the Bronze Age sample, 10 bones were identified and belong to a 3–4 year old sheep and two oxen (a young-adult and a 4–6 year old adult). Only five specimens from the Islamic period were identified: they include a 4–5 year old goat, while three of them belong probably to an adult cow.

and cattle and/or equids for large and medium-large ungulates (Pl. LXXXIX.2).⁷⁹

Wild animals were only occasionally exploited at Karkemish. Rare remains of deer, fallow-deer and gazelle were identified in other areas of the site, but there is no conclusive evidence of wild animals in Area G, except for a few possible remains of deer that are to be still identified with certainty (Pl. LXXXIX.1, Tab. 1).⁸⁰

FAUNAL COMPOSITION AREA G – IRON AGE									
Taxa & animal groups	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%	Animal groups	NISP	NISP%	NMI	NMI %
<i>Equus caballus</i>	2	0,4	1	1,3	Equids	61	11,3	9	12,3
<i>Equus asinus</i>	4	0,7	2	2,6					
<i>Equus sp.</i>	55	10,2	6	7,9					
<i>Canis familiaris</i>	12	2,2	3	3,9	Dogs	12	2,2	3	4,1
<i>Sus domesticus</i>	19	3,5	4	5,3	Pigs	19	3,5	4	5,5
<i>Sheep/Goats</i>	100	18,5	18	23,7	Sheep/ Goats	190	35,2	47	64,4
<i>Ovis aries</i>	67	12,4	19	25,0					
<i>Capra hircus</i>	23	4,3	10	13,2					
Small ungulates	76	14,1	NC	NC	Small & middle-small ungulates*	102	18,9	NC	NC
Middle-small ungulates	26	4,8	NC	NC					
<i>Bos taurus</i>	109	20,2	10	13,2	Cattle	109	20,2	10	13,7
<i>Dama sp.</i>	4	0,7	1	1,3	Middle-large & large ungulates**	44	8,1	NC	NC
<i>Camel sp.</i>	1	0,2	1	1,3					
Middle-large ungulates	9	1,7	NC	NC					
Large ungulates	30	5,6	NC	NC					

⁷⁹ Statistical analyses related to the animals used for food were conducted considering medium-small and small ungulates to belong to the sheep/goats group and large and medium-large ungulates to the cattle group. Calculations for these uncertain categories confirmed the species proportions obtained on the basis of the positive identifications only. We therefore decided (although declaring a small degree of uncertainty in species determination) to include the remains of generic ungulates in our economic evaluation.

⁸⁰ For the anatomical and species identification, see Schmid 1972; Barone 1976; the reference collection of *ArcheoLaBio* – Research Center for Bioarchaeology, Department of History and Cultures, Alma Mater Studiorum – University of Bologna – Ravenna, and the photographic collection of the Natural History Museum of the Sultanate of Oman, Muscat.

FAUNAL COMPOSITION AREA G – IRON AGE									
Lagomorphs	1	0,2	1	1,3	others	3	0,6	NC	NC
Undeter. mammals	2	0,4	NC	NC					
Total	540	100 %	76	1,3	Total	540	100 %	73	100 %

Tab. 1. Faunal composition of Area G.

Evaluation of the age at death was done on every specimens providing useful parameters for this purpose. Different methodologies were applied to obtain information about the types of resources exploited (see below).⁸¹ All the information was recorded, including digital taphonomic microscopic documentation of every single trace related to slaughter, anthropogenic or natural changes of the bone surface (see below).⁸² Finally, a comparative analysis was attempted by evaluating the data collected in Area G at the light of those published from other contemporaneous sites in the Middle Euphrates Valley as well as other comparable paleo-environments.⁸³

THE IRON AGE FAUNAL ASSEMBLAGE

Faunal remains are presented here following the chronological periodization reconstructed on the basis of the pottery sequence. The methodology applied included the recording of every bone fragment found and the calculation of the Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) by stratigraphic unit. In this preliminary evaluation, the economic relevance of the different species within a single chronological period will result from the sum of their occurrences within contemporary layers.

81 For an overview of the methodologies and the numerous bibliographical references about the topic, see Davis 1987; Wilkens 2002; De Grossi Mazzorin 2008.

82 On this topic see, Giacobini 1996; Lyman 1994.

83 Using animals to obtain resources different from meat (life time products) implies different culling strategies. The archaeozoological analyses conducted to obtain information on the exploitation of the species represented in an archaeological sample includes mainly the definition of the age at death of the animals and, to a lesser extent due to the intrinsic difficulties of application, of their sex (Vigne and Helmer 2007; Greenfield 1988; 2002; 2010; Sherratt 1981; 1983). For a detailed description of the methodologies applied and an overview of the faunal remains, both domestic and wild, discovered from the Neolithic to the Iron Age in the region subject of this research, see also Frei and Marean 1999; Tomè and Nishiyama 2005.

Iron Age I (phase 12)

The IA I sample (phase 12) consisted of 83 animal bone fragments (8% of the total), collected from two of the three superimposed pebble floors.⁸⁴ Species determination was not possible for about half of this sample, including mainly fragments of ribs and vertebrae from both small and large animals.

The 43 identified bone fragments were distributed in the two earlier floors from phase 12 (Tabs. 2 and 3). The earliest sub-phase (L.2319, phase 12a) included 16 animal bone fragments belonging to at least one adult ox, one goat between 1 and 2 years, one pig of undeterminable age and one horse. 67 osteological fragments were in association with the later floor (L.2318, phase 12b), 35 of which were indicative of the species. MNI established the presence of at least two different adult cattle, while the four equid remains represent at least one donkey and one horse (Pl. LXXIII.1). A total of 7 remains belong to sheep/goats, more precisely, to at least one adult goat of about three years and one adult sheep between 3 and 4 years; one pig and one dog were also identified in this assemblage. The dog hemimandible shows traces of a traumatic pathology on a premolar, which is broken and has a partially obliterated alveolus (Pl. LXXIII.2). The other bone fragments belong to small and small-medium and to medium-large and large ungulates.

KARKEMISH AREA G – IRON AGE I											
TAXA	Equids	Horse	Donkey	Dog	Pig	Sheep&Goat	Sheep	Goat	Cattle	s m-s.u.	m-l.l.u.
ANATOMICAL ELEMENTS											TOTAL
Maxillary					1				1		2
Upper teeth		2				1			1		4
Mandible				1					1		2
Lower teeth							2	2			4
Undet. teeth	1					1					2
Scapula					2						2
Humerus							2		4	2	9
Radius										2	3
Metacarpal			1						1	1	3

⁸⁴ No zooarchaeological remains were found in L.2315 (phase 12c).

KARKEMISH AREA G – IRON AGE I												
Pelvis			1							1		2
Femur									1	1	1	3
Tibia							1		1		1	3
Calcaneus									1			1
Metatarsal	1								1			2
Metapodial										1		1
TOTAL	2	2	2	1	3	2	5	2	12	8	4	43

Tab. 2 Iron Age I anatomical elements divided by *taxa*.

Iron Age I	Phase 12			
<i>Loci</i>	L.2319		L.2318	
<i>Taxa</i>	NISP	MNI	NISP	MNI
Horse	2	1	1	1
Donkey			2	1
Equids			1	
Dog			1	1
Pig	1	1	2	1
Sheep/goat	1		1	
Sheep			5	1
Goat	1	1	1	1
Cattle	3	1	9	2
Fellow deer				
Camel				
Small ungulated	1		5	
Middle-small ungulated			2	
Middle-large ungulated			1	
Large ungulated			3	
Lagomorphes				
Undeter. mammal				
TOTAL	9	4	34	8

Tab. 3. Faunal composition of Iron Age I (phase 12).

Iron Age II (phases 11 – 9)

Most the faunal assemblage from Area G (824 fragments corresponding to ca. 82% of the Iron Age group) belongs to this period. More than half of these faunal remains (445 fragments, corresponding to 54%) were identified to species, while determination was not possible for the remaining fragments (Tab. 4). Based on the stratigraphic sequence and the development of the material culture the IA II period in Area G was divided into three macro-phases.

Phase 11

Scarce animal bones were found associated with the different phases and sub-phases of pebble floors that characterize phase 11 (Tabs. 4 and 5).

Floor L.2314 (phase 11a) included 34 animal osteological fragments, 26 of which were identified to species. Eight remains of bovid belong to at least two individuals, one less than 30 months and the other 4–6 years old. Regarding the sheep/goats group, three osteological remains of sheep and two of goats were identified, while it was not possible to differentiate the remaining two fragments. MNI indicated the presence of at least two adult sheep, one of 3–6 years and the other older than 4 years, and of two goats, one of 2–3 years and the other of 4–5 years, while the undefined remains pertain to a subadult sheep/goat of 30–36 months. Five remains of pig belong to two different individuals whose age cannot be determined. A young equid is also attested, probably a donkey of 3–5 years according to the two teeth retrieved. The two remains of small undefined ungulates do not change the MNI, while among the large ungulates, a young individual was not compatible with the MNI calculated for the oxen.

Floor L.2313 (phase 11b) included 41 animal osteological fragments, 27 of which were determined to species. Five remains of bovid possibly belonged to a single adult individual of 3–4 years. A tarsal has cut marks resulting from disarticulation (Pl. LXXIV.1). Among sheep/goats, four goat remains, all mandible fragments, indicated at least three different adults: one young-adult of 1–2 years, one adult more than 2 years old and one of 3–4 years. Seven more fragments of sheep/goat cannot be further discriminated and indicated at least four individuals: one young between 6 and 12 months, two adults of 4–6 years and an elder animal of 6–8 years (Pl. LXXIV.2). As for equids, at least one donkey and one horse, both adult, were identified; a horse astragalus has traces of disarticulation (Pl. LXXV.1). The only two pig remains indicated the

KARKEMISH AREA G – IRON AGE II											
TAXA	Equids	Dog	Pig	Sheep&Goat	Sheep	Goat	Cattle	Dama sp.	s m-s.u.	m-l.l.u.	TOTAL
ANATOMICAL ELEMENTS											
Horns and antlers				4	1		1				6
Cranium									3	1	4
Maxillary			1	6	1				1		9
Upper teeth	17			28			8				53
Mandible	2		1	11	10	8	5		5	1	42
Lower teeth	8		2	18	11	5	7				52
Undet. teeth	1			2			1				4
Atlas						1			2		3
Epistropheus						1	1			3	5
Scapula	1	1	1		1			1	6	2	13
Humerus	1		3		6		1		11	6	28
Radius	2		3	4	4		7		9	1	30
Ulna	1			1	1		3				6
Carpal							1				1
Metacarpal	2			2			5		10	2	21
Pelvis			1				2	1	5	5	14
Femur			1		1	1	4		9	5	21
Tibia	3				8	2	1	2	13	5	34
Calcaneus	3			1			6		1		11
Astragalus	3		1		2	1	1				8
Tarsal							2				2
Metatarsal	2			8	4	1	9		7	1	32
Metapodial	4				1	1	9		1	2	18
Phalanx I	2				4		13		1		20
Phalanx II	1						1				2
Phalanx III							1				1
Others									4	1	5
TOTAL	53	1	14	85	55	21	89	4	88	35	445

Tab. 4. Iron Age II anatomical elements divided by *taxa*.

presence of two different individuals, one young of 4-6 months and one adult of undeterminable age.

The three remains of undeterminable ungulates do not affect the different MNI calculated for L.2313. Due to their size and morphology, four skeletal portions could be referred to an adult deer (Pl. LXXV.2). In the event that future analyses confirm this identification, these remains will be the only evidence of wild animals and hunting practices in the entire Area G.

Iron Age II	Phase 11										Phase 10		Phase 9	
<i>Loci</i>	L.2314		L.2313		L.2310		L.2309		L.2307		L.2306		L.2303	
<i>Taxa</i>	NISP	MNI	NISP	MNI	NISP	MNI	NISP	MNI	NISP	MNI	NISP	MNI	NISP	MNI
Horse														
Donkey													2	1
Equids	2	2	2	2	7	2	21	3					20	4
Dog													1	1
Pig	5	2	2	2	1	1	5	1	1	1				
Sheep/goat	2	1	7	4	5	2	32		1	1	5	3	34	9
Sheep	3	2			4	2	16	3	1	1	6	5	24	5
Goat	2	2	4	2			8	3					7	3
Cattle	8	2	5	1	8	1	25	3	5	1			38	4
Fellow deer			4	1										
Camel														
Small ungulated	2		1	1	2		19	3			14	1	26	3
Middle-small ungulated							3	1			5		13	2
Middle-large ungulated							6	1					2	
Large ungulated	2	1	2	1	6		4	1			4	1	9	1
Lagomorphes														
Undeter. mammal													2	
TOTAL	26	12	27	14	33	8	139	19	8	4	34	10	178	33

Tab. 5. Faunal composition of different occupational phases dated to Iron Age II.

Phase 10

Phase 10 provided the largest animal bones sample, consisting of 362 animal osteological fragments, 214 of which were determined.

From floor L.2310 came 62 animal osteological fragments, 33 of which were determined to species. Eight fragments related to the bovids seem to belong to a single sub-adult individual, no older than 36 months. The seven remains of equid indicated the presence of at least one adult donkey and one adult horse. The astragalus of an adult pig revealed butchering traces (Pl. LXXVI.1). Among the nine remains of sheep/goat there are at least two sheep, one very young between 2 and 6 months and one adult of 4–6 years, while the species of another individual of undeterminable age cannot be better defined (Pl. LXXVI.2). The bones of undefined ungulates of both large and small size do not affect the different MNI calculated for L.2310.

Floor L.2309 provided an abundant faunal assemblage consisting of 235 animal osteological fragments, 139 (60%) of which were determined to species (Tab. 5).

The 25 remains of bovid indicate the presence of at least three adult individuals, one of which was older than 4–6 years. The analysis of the 56 remains of sheep/goats indicates the presence of at least three different adult goats of different ages, one 3 years old, one 4 years old and the other 4–6 year old, and of at least three 4–6 year old adult sheep. At least two more adults can be identified only as sheep/goat. Twenty remains of equid pertained to at least three different individuals, two donkeys and one adult horse (Pl. LXXVII.1). Some equid bones retained butchering traces, which testify to the occasional inclusion of equids in the diet of the inhabitants of Karkemish (Pl. LXXVII.2). A few pig remains probably come from a single individual of undeterminable age. Only 17 animal bone fragments were associated with Floor L.2307, 8 of which were determined to species. The five osteological remains of bovid indicated the presence of at least one adult individual, while two remains belong respectively to a 3-year-old adult sheep and to a young-adult sheep/goat. A pig jaw belonged to a young individual of 4–7 months.

Floor L.2306 contained almost only remains of small and medium size ungulates (Tab. 5). Sheep/goats included a young sheep between 6 and 12 months, an adult sheep and an adult sheep/goat of 2–3 years, two sheep and two sheep/goats of 4–6 years and an 8–10 year old sheep. The remains of 23 more small and medium-small ungulates, including both young and adult individuals, were not further defined due to their poor state of conservation. These remains contributed to the MNI with one large adult and one small young ungulate.

Phase 9

Among the several pebble floors that characterized phase 9, only L.2303 yielded animal bones fragments. Floor L.2303 provided a large sample of 388 osteological remains, 45% of which was determined to species or group. The 38 remains of bovid testified to the presence of at least four different individuals, including one young-adult under 3 years, one 4–6 year old adult, one 8–10 year old adult and another individual of indeterminate age (Pl. LXXVIII.1). At least three adult goats were identified in the sheep/goats group, one of 2–3 years and two of 4–6 years. Moreover, the sample included at least five sheep, one young-adult less than 2 year old, two adults between 2 and 4 years, one adult between 4 and 6 years and another adult of undeterminable age. Sheep/goats that cannot be further defined to species added nine individuals to the MNI, one young between 6 and 12 months, one young-adult of 1–2 years and another between 18 and 24 months, one 2–3 year old and three 3–4 year old adults, and two adults older than 4 years (Pl. LXVIII.2). As for the equids, one donkey was positively identified, while those of uncertain attribution testify to the presence of four individuals, probably two more donkeys, one of which of an advanced age, and at least one horse.⁸⁵ No pig remains came from this phase, but there was one bone fragment of a dog. The remains of large and small ungulates were numerous, although not particularly informative; they added six individuals to the MNI (Tab. 5).

Iron Age III (phases 8 - 6)

The three phases dated to the 7th century BCE included floor levels and numerous pits. Animal osteological remains came mainly from phase 7, which was composed of several layers. However, only three of them included faunal remains. Scarce faunal remains are associated to phase 6, the last occupational phase. In total, 123 osteological fragments date from the IA III, corresponding to ca. 11% of the entire animal osteological assemblage from the Iron Age phases of Area G (Tabs. 6 and 7).

⁸⁵ One single remain in the entire Area G has provided parameters useful to calculate the height at the withers. By applying Kiesewalter's indexes (1888, in Wilkens 2002) to this donkey metapodial, the height of this individual was 108.84 cm. The morphometric study of equids will be eventually extended to the faunal assemblage of the entire site in order to better define the different species and the possible presence of wild equids, such as onagers or crossbreeds.

KARKEMISH AREA G – IRON AGE III										
TAXA	Equids	Dog	Pig	Sheep&Goat	Sheep	Cattle	Camel	Lagomorphs	s m-s.u.	TOTAL
ANATOMICAL ELEMENTS										
Horns and antlers						1				1
Cranium						1				1
Maxillary		1		1			1			3
Upper teeth				5		1				6
Mandible		1		2	1	1			1	6
Lower teeth					4					4
Scapula		1								1
Humerus		1		1					2	4
Radius									4	4
Metacarpal									1	1
Pelvis			1	1				1	1	4
Tibia				1		1				2
Tarsal					1					1
Metatarsal	1	4		1						6
Metapodial			1							1
Phalanx I					2	1				3
Phalanx II						1				1
Phalanx III						1				1
Others		2								2
TOTAL	1	10	2	12	8	8	1	1	9	52

Tab. 6. Iron Age III anatomical elements divided by *taxa*.*Phase 7*

F.1068 included 23 animal osteological remains, eight of which were determined to species, while the remaining 15 were undeterminable fragments of ribs and vertebrae, or splinters from diaphyses of long bones. No large size animals have been retrieved, while sheep/goats and small ungulates in general were represented by four remains indicating at least three different individuals, one of which less than 2 years old. One donkey was also identified, while the two pig remains indicated the presence of one

young individual only. A fragment of the jaw of an adult camel, including one incisor and the P3–M3 upper left tooth row, was also identified in this layer (Pl. LXXIX.1).⁸⁶

Iron Age III	Phase 7						Phase 6	
<i>Loci</i>	F.1068		F.1074		F.3846		F.1067	
<i>Taxa</i>	NISP	MNI	NISP	MNI	NISP	MNI	NISP	MNI
Horse								
Donkey								
Equids	1	1						
Dog							10	1
Pig	2	1						
Sheep/goat	2	1	2	1	8	3		
Sheep			3	1	5	2		
Goat								
Cattle					8	2		
Fellow deer								
Camel	1	1						
Small ungulated	2	1	1		5			
Middle-small ungulated					1			
Middle-large ungulated								
Large ungulated								
Lagomorphs					1	1		
Undeter. mammal								
TOTAL	8	5	6	2	28	8	10	1

Tab. 7. Faunal composition of different occupational phases dated to Iron Age III.

A small sample of osteological fragments (18) was retrieved from F.1074. The six fragments determined to species indicated the presence of an adult sheep of 2–3 years and an adult sheep/goat of 3–4 years. The 77 animal osteological remains found in layer F.3846, 28 of which determined to species, are the largest sample of faunal re-

⁸⁶ Additional morphometric analysis (Curci and Maini 2017) will allow the species to be better defined; both Dromedaries and Bactrian camels were present in the Middle East during this period (Becker 2008).

mains from phase 7. The eight remains of bovids indicate the presence of at least two individuals, one adult and one calf of a few months identified by a deciduous tooth. Among the 13 remains of sheep/goats, at least five pertain to sheep and testified to the presence of at least two adults, one of 3–4 years and the other of 4–6 years; at least three more sheep/goats were also present, one young of about one year, another young between 18 and 24 months, and an adult of 4–6 years. The remains of undefined small and medium-small ungulates do not increase the MNI calculated for F.3846.

Phase 6

Only a few animal bone remains came from contexts dated to this phase, which is characterized by a pebble floor and an associated pit. In particular, the 10 skeletal remains of one adult dog were found inside pit P.1066, filled by F.1067 (Tab. 7). These remains were related to all anatomical districts of the animal and probably testify to the voluntary deposition of an entire dog (Pl. LXXIX.2).

TAPHONOMIC ANALYSIS

Numerous traces of surface modification were present on several of the 1030 remains retrieved from Area G, either natural or due to butchery practices. No traces of combustion from cooking activities or from the burning of meal wastes for disposal were observed.

In total, 64 animal bone remains presented taphonomic traces, mainly cut marks deriving from butchery practices. Disarticulation striae, thin parallel streaks left by a metal tool cutting tendons and ligaments, are usually found on the distal and proximal joints of long bones or tarsals (Pls. LXXX. 1–3, LXXXI.1). The few traces of defleshing usually run diagonally and were left accidentally on the surface of medial portion of diaphyses while removing the muscle (Pl. LXXXI.2). Traces of slashing or sectioning of meat portions are also very rare. A single trace of this type was noticed at the base of the bony core of a goat horn detached from the rest of the skull with two blows (Pl. LXXXI.3).

Traces of natural origin were also present. Three long bones of large ungulates had gnawing marks left by carnivores, probably dogs. Evidence of two different pathologies was also observed, including the already mentioned trauma on a dog hemimand-

ible (Pl. LXXIV.2) and an osteopathy affecting the slightly malformed long bone of a bovid, perhaps also of traumatic origin.

Working traces and anthropic modifications were also noticed on four animal bones, testifying to the use of hard animal material for manufacturing ornaments and tools. This practice was already documented at Karkemish, mainly in relation to the production of dice and amulets from sheep/goat knucklebones (Maini and Curci 2017; Maini and Curci in press).⁸⁷

DISCUSSION

The economic relevance of each species or group of animals was evaluated considering chronological and stratigraphical distinctions (IA I, II and III), while the Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) was calculated for both the entire Iron Age and its three sub-periods in order to highlight specific trends and fluctuations.⁸⁸

For what concerns the Iron Age as a whole, in Area G more than half of the live-stock was constituted by sheep/goats and small ungulates, followed by bovids and very few pigs. Sheeps were three times more abundant than goats (Pl. LXXXIX.3-4).⁸⁹ Considering the major animal groups (equids, dogs, pigs, sheep/goats and bovids), with the exclusion of undetermined ungulates and of a few other species, e.g. camelids and lagomorphs, that had no statistical significance, it is possible to observe variations in species relevance within the three distinct Iron Age sub-periods. While, during the IA I, the recurrence of the different species is rather balanced, possibly due to the limited sample available for this period, in the IA II sheep/goats started prevailing based both on NISP and on MNI. This trend continued also during the IA III, which is however also characterized by a rather poor sample (Pl. XC).

As revealed by the analysis of the age at death, the high relevance of adult individuals in all the different groups of domestic animals indicates that breeding was oriented

87 On this topic, see also Affanni 2008, Gilmour 1997 and Minniti and Peyronel 2005.

88 The MNI evaluation for the entire Iron Age assemblage, which required the calculation of a MNI distinct from the one obtained for the single locus, will allow future comparisons between Area G and other areas of the site or with different chronological periods in the same area. At the moment, more than ten thousand remains have been documented and studied in the framework of the Turco-Italian archaeological expedition at Karkemish (Maini and Curci in press).

89 For the distinction between sheep and goat see, Boessneck 1969 and Zeder and Pilaar 2010.

to maximize the yield of meat and secondary products. There are indeed no remains of fetuses and/or infants, and the remains of young individuals are statistically irrelevant in all animal groups except for pigs (Pl. XCI.1).

Graphs Pl. XCI.1–4 show that pigs, bred for the sole purpose of producing meat, were represented by very few individuals (Pl. XCI.2), slaughtered either at a young age (between 4 and 6 months) or at an adult (between 2 and 4 years) age. This evidence suggests alternative strategies in the exploitation of pigs, to obtain high-quality meat in the former case or the largest possible quantity of meat in the latter.⁹⁰

Bovids had slaughtering patterns with high frequencies of sub-adult individuals older than 2 years, or adults of 3–6 years (Pl. XCI.3). Indeed, bovids can be conveniently used both as an abundant meat resource or as working animals. Area G assemblage does not include calves slaughtered in their first months of life, which indicates an animal economy not structured for intensive milk production.⁹¹

Analysis of sheep/goat remains does not show a preferential age at death, even if the largest number of individuals were slaughtered as adults, once they had reached an age of 2–4 or even 4–6 years, presumably in order to optimize the wool yield per sheep (Pl. XCI.4).⁹²

Domestic equids, either donkeys or horses, were also numerically relevant. All slaughtered equids were adult, probably because they were used primarily as beasts of burden for labor or riding and not as a staple meat resource.⁹³

As to animal size, unfortunately only a single animal bone from Area G has provided useful parameters to calculate the height at the withers.⁹⁴ However, the measurements of some whole sheep bones suggest that the animals found at Karkemish were more robust and presumably larger than those discovered, for example, at the contemporaneous site of Dur-Katlimmu (Becker 2008) (see the Measurements table

90 On the pig slaughtering trends, see Bull and Payne 1982.

91 Age at death of oxen was calculated based on the degree of long bones welding and of tooth eruption/wear, following the methods developed by Barone (1976) and Grant (1982).

92 Age at death based on sheep/goat tooth wear was calculated following the method developed by Payne (1973); see also, Silver 1969 and Grant 1982.

93 Among the almost 200 remains of equids from Karkemish, 10% show traces of anthropic modifications, including cut marks due to butchery or traces of combustion. Five osteological fragments of equids that were likely butchered for food came from Area G (Maini and Curci in press).

94 See footnote 82.

in Appendix).⁹⁵ According to Becker (2008) and Cavallo (2002), and considering the age at death of sheep discovered in Area G, it seems likely that at Karkemish too, sheep yielded high-quality wool.

Dogs were already identified in the Iron Age assemblage of Karkemish (Maini and Curci in press), as well as in the other contemporaneous sites in Turkey and Syria previously mentioned in this paper. They were possibly used as sheepdogs, but also consumed for their meat.⁹⁶ In Area G, the few remains of dogs were not very informative for the reconstruction of the animal economy. However, the voluntary deposition of an entire dog found inside a pit was interesting for its probable ritual significance.

A comparable exploitation of the faunal resources was reconstructed for the Iron Age levels of other sites in the region and/or for sites with a comparable agroecological zonation.

If all animal groups documented in Area G at Karkemis were generally exploited until the end of their growth cycle, faunal assemblages from the Iron Age levels of sites like Ain Dara, Tell Afis and Tell Mastuma, but also of Tell Shaikh Hamad (ancient Dur-Katlimmu) in northeastern Syria, included a higher number of young individuals, mainly sheep/goats (Frey and Marean 1992; Wilkens 1992; Tomè and Nishiyama 2005; Becker 2008).

The site of Ain Dara, also characterized by a higher frequency of sheep/goats, provided instead a larger number of pigs, which – contrary to what documented at Karkemish – were the second most exploited meat resource (Frey and Marean 1992). The same trend, with a higher recurrence of pigs, is documented also in the Iron Age levels of Tell Mastuma and Tell Afis (Tomè and Nishiyama 2005, Wilkens 1998).

Occurrences of all the major animal groups recorded in Area G at Karkemish were documented at Tell Ta'yinat, where during the IA II sheep/goats covered more than 80% of the protein demand (Lipovitch 2006). Sheep/goats were also preponderant in the IA I and II levels of Tell Shiukh Fawqani (Vila 2005).

These small variations in animal exploitation within the dominantly pastoral economy that characterized the Iron Age in the region were probably due mainly to the nature of the contexts examined. Thanks to a detailed analysis of a large and compre-

95 More specifically, the distal tibiae and astragali of some sheep from Area G indicated a size larger than the average size at Dur-Katlimmu (Becker 2008: 570, Table 3).

96 Traces of disarticulation were found on some dog bones from Tell Mastuma (Tomè and Nishiyama 2005), as well as from the IA I levels of Tell Shiukh Fawqani (Vila 2005). However, although there is evidence of this practice in other areas of Karkemish (Maini and Curci in press), none was observed in the assemblage of Area G.

hensive sample from Dur-Katlimmu, C. Becker (2008) has indeed demonstrated that fluctuation in the relative proportions between the different species, taxonomic variability and differences in the slaughtering patterns were primarily due to the function of the investigated areas, whether palatial, ritual, residential or productive. In general, such minor variations between rather comparable contexts were influenced by the availability of water and the consequent degree of humidity in the rural areas around the cities, where herders and animals roamed.

In order to eventually extend these considerations to Karkemish as the whole, the analyzed sample needs to be expanded to cover the majority of socio-economic and cultural contexts. Considering the nature and features of the archaeological contexts investigated in Area G, the animal economy reconstructed from those layers could probably yield more information about the lower socio-economic levels of the community than about the higher levels of society. Future analysis of the animal remains from the palatial (Area C) and other public contexts including religious buildings (Area A) and defensive buildings (Area D, N, H) might instead provide the portrait of a different animal economy, with a higher variety of species and a better meat quality, including also venison (Maini and Curci in press).

CONCLUSIONS

The analysis of faunal remains from Area G at Karkemish indicates that domestic animals were clearly predominant in the Iron Age assemblage, with sheep/goats accounting for almost 50% of the Number of Identified Specimens (NISP) and up to 70% based on the Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) index. They were followed by cattle and equids, both donkeys and horses, while pigs and dogs were quite scarce. The relationship between the NISP and MNI of the species relevant for food consumption further stresses the economic importance of sheep/goats and the almost irrelevant protein contribution provided by pigs.

As far as age at death of the different species is concerned, one observes a general trend to exploiting the animals until the end of their growth cycle, as proved by the prevalence of remains of sub-adult or adult animals. Equids, both horses and donkeys, were killed mainly as adults, because they were first exploited primarily for work and social activities and not for food. The few pigs were instead slaughtered mostly at a

young age to obtain better-quality meat, but there is also evidence for adults that had a larger quantity of flesh. Sheep/goats showed a diversified killing strategy as a result of their exploitation not only for meat, but also for secondary products, such as wool and perhaps also milk and skin for leather. Cattle were also killed as sub-adults, when they still provide good quality meat, or as adults to maximize meat production and protract their use as beasts of burden. The presence of camel bones confirms the use of this animal in Southwestern Turkey during the Iron Age.

Not a single fragment of non-mammalian species, instead was found in Area G. The preservation of bones from animals such as bird and fish might have been severely affected by taphonomic factors which result in their being underrepresented in the faunal assemblage. Indeed, considering the proximity to the Euphrates River and the presence of numerous other freshwater sources, fish and fowl should have been exploited at Karkemish as frequently as at other comparable sites (Becker 2008).

Considering the formation history of its deposit, an archaeological context such as Area G is unlikely to have reflected a domestic food economy. It has mainly yielded food wastes that are not reflective of the actual husbandry and animal exploitation practices – or, more in general, the daily life – of the Karkemish inhabitants during the Iron Age.

KARKEMISH – AREA G – Iron Age		
MEASURES ACCORDING TO A. VON DEN DRIESCH (1976)		
CONTEXT	ANATOMICAL ELEMENT	MEASURE
EQUIDS		
L.2309	P3	L: 24,2; B: 24,0
L.2314	P3	L: 27,1; B: 23,7
L.2303	P4	L: 24,5; B: 24,4
L.2310	P4	L: 24,0; B: 24,2
L.2303	M1	L: 23,0; B: 23,2
L.2310	M1	L: 22,1; B: 22,8
L.2303	M2	L: 23,6; B: 24,1
L.2309	M2	L: 21,8; B: 22,1
L.2303	radius	Bp: 66,0; BFp: 57,2
L.2303	metacarpus	Bp: 41,1
L.2303	metacarpus	GL: 177,2; GLl: 174,4; Ll: 169,8; Bp: 40,4; SD: 24,3; Bd: 36,1
L.2303	tibia	Bd: 62,3; Dd: 44,1
L.2310	tibia	Bd: 54,0; Dd: 38,5
L.2310	calcaneus	GB: 42,6
L.2310	calcaneus	GB: 54,4
L.2309	astragalus	GH: 48,8; LmT: 50,6; GB: 55,5; BFd: 45,5
L.2313	astragalus	GB: 53,9; GH: 52,4; Lmt: 50,9; BFd: 46,4
F.1068	metatarsus	Bd: 35,9
L.2303	metapodial	Bd: 36,9
L.2303	I phalanx	GL: 80,0 ca.; Bd: 45,0; BFd: 42,4
L.2309	I phalanx	GL: 69,1; Bp: 38,6; BFp: 36,1; Dp: 28,1; SD: 24,2; Bd: 34,2; BFd: 33,1
L.2309	II phalanx	GL: 34,1; Bp: 37,4; BFp: 35,2; Dp: 22,4; SD: 31,3; Bd: 34,5

KARKEMISH – AREA G – Iron Age		
Dogs		
L.2303	scapula	GLP: 36,4
F.1067	humerus	Bp: 26,9; Dp: 35,0
F.1067	metatarsus II	GL: 52,4; Bd: 08,0
F.1067	metatarsus III	GL: 59,0; Bd: 07,5
F.1067	metatarsus IV	GL: 58,7; Bd: 07,2
F.1067	metatarsus V	GL: 48,7; Bd: 07,5
PIGS		
L.2309	humerus	Bd: 32,5
L.2313	radius	Bp: 29,4
L.2314	pelvis	LAR: 25,5
L.2310	astragalus	GLl: 37,0; GLm: 34,3
GOATS		
L.2303	mandible	(M3) L: 25,3; B: 09,5
L.2313	mandible	9: 27,0
L.2313	mandible	11: 40,4; 15c: 16,7
L.2303	tibia	Bd: 28,8; Dd: 22,1
L.2309	tibia	Bd: 23,8; SD: 12,8
L.2303	astragalus	GLl: 30,0; GLm: 28,3; Dl: 16,4; Dm: 17,0; Bd: 19,3
SHEEPS		
L.2306	mandible	9: 24,8; 15c: 16,0
L.2303	scapula	GLP: 32,0; SLC: 21,1
L.2303	humerus	Bd: 33,0
L.2303	radius	Bd: 32,0
L.2303	tibia	Bd: 30,0; Dd: 23,6

KARKEMISH – AREA G – Iron Age		
L.2303	tibia	Bd: 31,3
L.2303	tibia	Bd: 29,8; Dd: 21,6
L.2314	tibia	Bd: 31,4; Dd: 23,9
L.2303	astragalus	GLl: 33,0; GLm: 32,0; Dl: 18,4; Dm: 18,6; Bd: 21,8
L.2303	astragalus	GLl: 31,7; GLm: 29,4; Dl: 17,3; Dm: 19,5; Bd: 20,0
F.3846	tarsal	GB: 24,8
F.1074	I phalanx	Glpe: 33,3; Bp: 11,9; SD: 09,7; Bd: 11,6
L.2303	I phalanx	Glpe: 37,5; Bp: 12,6; SD: 11,1; Bd: 12,9
L.2303	I phalanx	Glpe: 35,0; Bp: 13,9; SD: 10,9; Bd: 12,0
L.2306	I phalanx	Glpe: 40,3; Bp: 13,7; SD: 10,7; Bd: 12,9
L.2309	I phalanx	Glpe: 38,3; Bp: 13,1; SD: 10,6; Bd: 12,2
SHEEP/GOAT		
F.1074	maxillary	22: 33,3
L.2306	maxillary	9: 47,0
L.2313	maxillary	23: 24,1
L.2313	maxillary	23: 25,9
F.3846	pelvis	LA: 25,8
L.2303	metatarsus	Bd: 26,3
L.2303	metatarsus	Bp: 20,7
L.2303	metatarsus	Bp: 22,2
L.2303	metatarsus	Bp: 22,4
CATTLE		
L.2310	radius	Bp: 77,5; BFp: 69,1
L.2307	metacarpus	Bp: 62,3; SD: 32,9
L.2307	metacarpus	Bd: 50,5
L.2318	metacarpus	Bp: 56,9

KARKEMISH – AREA G – Iron Age		
L.2310	astragalus	GLl: 67,0; GLm: 60,1
L.2310	calcaneus	GL: 135,7; GB: 41,0
L.2310	calcaneus	GB: 40,7
L.2313	tarsal	GB: 53,2
L.2303	metatarsus	SD: 27,9
L.2303	metatarsus	Bp: 43,5
L.2309	metatarsus	Bp: 47,6
L.2310	metatarsus	Bd: 56,5
L.2303	metapodial	Bd: 53,9
L.2303	metapodial	Bd: 54,0
L.2309	metapodial	Bd: 58,6
L.2309	metapodial	Bd: 53,9
L.2303	I phalanx	GLpe: 58,4; Bp: 27,1; SD: 24,0; Bd: 27,4
L.2303	I phalanx	GLpe: 50,8
L.2303	I phalanx	Bp: 30,3
L.2303	I phalanx	Glpe: 50,7; Bp: 23,4; SD: 19,0; Bd: 23,4
L.2303	I phalanx	Bd: 24,8
L.2303	I phalanx	SD: 28,0; Bd: 30,3
L.2309	I phalanx	GTLpe: 51,6; Bp: 28,3; SD: 24,0; Bd: 27,0
L.2309	I phalanx	Bd: 27,7
L.2309	I phalanx	Glpe: 56,2; Bp: 31,4; SD: 29,2; Bd: 30,6
L.2309	I phalanx	Glpe: 56,2; Bp: 29,4; SD: 24,9; Bd: 25,8
F.3846	II phalanx	GL: 34,6; Bp: 27,1; SD: 21,8; Bd: 23,6
L.2309	II phalanx	GL: 33,5; Bp: 24,2; SD: 19,6; Bd: 21,1
L.2309	III phalanx	DLS: 67,1; Ld: 50,2; MDB: 19,0
CAMEL		
F 1068	maxillary	15a: 46,3

APPENDIX 3

THE ARCHAEOBOTANICAL EVIDENCE

INTRODUCTION

Paleobotanical analyses carried out on biological samples from Area G in the Inner Town of Karkemish provided hints for the reconstruction of the broad economic and environmental conditions of the site and the surrounding area from the Late Bronze Age to the Islamic period. The study of seeds and fruits remains allowed us to assess the importance of agricultural activities in the subsistence economy of Karkemish and contributed to defining human impact on the ecosystems of the anthropized area around the site.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The analysis of carpological remains included 12 samples (collected during the 2012–2014 campaigns). In order to obtain the most informative picture we grouped them into four main chronological phases according to their stratigraphy (Tabs. 1–2): LB I, IA III, Hellenistic (HELL) and Islamic (ISL). The majority of them are associated with buildings or productive area dating to the LB I or IA III.

The samples were subject to manual flotation and subsequent sieving of the residues in water (Pearsall 2000). The screening of the samples was carried out with an optical microscope, using specific atlases (Cappers, Bekker and Jans 2006) for comparisons and the determination of the carpological remains. The small sample from Area G was generally in a bad state of preservation and all plants macroremains were carbonized. Some hundreds of seeds and fruits were identified, but some samples instead proved

to be sterile. The overall frequency of macro-remains does not support the existence of any storage areas, food-production or waste disposal.

PERIOD/GROUP	PHASE	CONTEXT	SAMPLE NO.
LB I	15	F.2333	KH.13 P.534/2 (sample 133)
LB I	15	F.2333	KH.13 P.534/1 (sample 129)
LB I	14	H.2329	KH.13 P.531/1 (sample 128)
LB I	14	F.2325	KH.13 P.530/1 (sample 127)
LB I	14	F.2324	KH.13 P.525/1 (sample 100)
LB I	14	F.2323	KH.13 P.523/1 (sample 89)
IA III	7a	F.1074	KH.14.P.434/S.2 (sample 425)
IA III	7a	F.1074	KH.14.P.434/S.1 (sample 424)
IA III	7b	F.1069	KH.14.P.430/S.2 (sample 423)
IA III	7b	F.1069	KH.14.P.430/S.1 (sample 422)
HELLENISTIC	5	L.1058	KH.12 P.541/1 (sample 50)
ISLAMIC	2	F.1006	KH.12 P.503/2 (sample 9)

Table 1. List of archaeobotanical samples from area G.

DISCUSSION

A first consideration concerns the connection between cultivated and wild species from the entire corpus of carpological samples from Area G. The almost exclusive presence of cultivated plants emphasizes the fact that the diet was based on the consumption of cultivated plants, in particular cereals, pulses and fruits (Pl. XCII.1–2).

The diachronic study highlights differences in the various chronological phases (Pl. XCII.3): cereals prevail in the LB I, the Hellenistic and the Islamic periods, while

fruits are more popular in the IA III. Pulses were only found in the Islamic phase. The absence of the hilum, the connection point of the seed to the umbilical cord that ties it to the pod, indicates that the remains belong to either of two genera, *Lens* or *Vicia* (lentil or vetch).

Our study of cereals (Pl. XCII.4-5) highlighted the abundant use of barley (Pl. LXXXII.1, 56%) in all the chronological phases examined. The second most attested cereal in terms of diet is wheat (11%), although it was not possible to determine the species because the caryopses were very distorted by burning (the chronology of the samples suggests that it was emmer or naked wheat). Parts of spikelets were found from the Bronze Age phases; however it was not possible to recognize them as wheat or barley due to their poor state of preservation. Three oat caryopses are also attested from both the LB I and the Islamic period, although it is not clear whether they belong to cultivated species, because the glume bases were missing. The different morphology of the glume bases constitutes in fact the criterion for the distinction between wild and cultivated oats. Unfortunately, a high percentage of cereals remains was not determinable (26%) due to the high level of combustion.

Finally, grape (Pl. LXXXII.2) and olive (Pl. LXXXII.3) are the only type of fruits attested from Area G (Pl. XCII.6). Figs and hazelnuts are completely lacking, but have been found in other areas excavated by the Turco-Italian expedition at Karkemish. The grape seeds discovered are certainly attributable to cultivated forms of grapevine. Grape is attested in all chronological phases, but is most popular during the IA III.⁹⁷

CONCLUSIONS

The analyses conducted on carpological samples from Area G at Karkemish suggest an intense anthropic impact on the landscape. The statistical disproportion of the samples considered in this study may suggest contextual and functional variations through time. In terms of agricultural economy, cereals, olives and grape may have been among the main types of cultivation in the area around Karkemish.

Similar trends have been observed elsewhere in the Middle Euphrates valley and the Northern Levant through time. Evidence from Bronze Age Tell es-Sweyhat (Miller 1997) confirm the presence of the same types of cereals, as well as the prevalence of

⁹⁷ Olive samples (*Oleaceae*) were only found in the Iron Age phases.

barley on wheat everywhere. Syrian sites are characterized by a greater variety of wheat types, in particular einkorn (*Triticum monococcum*), emmer (*Triticum dicoccum*) and naked wheat (*Triticum aestivum/durum*), while no wild oats are attested.

Compared to the assemblage from Area G at Karkemish, Syrina sites provided a higher variety of legumes, including lentil, pea, grass pea, vetch and chickpea. Viticulture is attested at all sites. However, more samples from other areas of Karkemish should be integrated into the discussion in order to provide a more comprehensive picture and parallels.⁹⁸

			Bronze Age	Iron Age	Hellenistic	Islamic	TOT.
BORAGINACEAE	<i>Echium plantagineum</i> L.	Seed	1	1	.	.	2
GRAMINACEAE	cfr. <i>Avena</i> sp. L.	Grain	2	.	.	1	3
	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.	Grain	42	1	1	9	53
	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.	Grain fragment	9	4	.	3	16
	<i>Hordeum/Triticum</i>	Glume base	5	.	.	.	5
	<i>Triticum</i> sp. L.	Grain	4	.	.	7	11
	<i>Triticum</i> sp. L.	Grain fragment	.	.	.	3	3
	<i>Cerealìa</i>	Grain fragment	71	4	7	30	112
LEGUMINOSAE	<i>Lens/Vicia</i>	Seed	.	.	.	1	1
OLEACEAE	<i>Olea europaea</i> L.	Stone	.	1	.	.	1
	<i>Olea europaea</i> L.	Stone fragment	.	8	.	.	8
VITACEAE	<i>Vitis vinifera</i> L.	Stone	.	26	.	3	29
	<i>Vitis vinifera</i> L.	Stone fragment	5	19	4	1	29
	<i>Vitis vinifera</i> L.	Peduncles	.	2	.	.	2
		TOT	139	66	12	58	275

Table 2. The carpological remains.

The IA III samples from Area G can be compared with samples from Tell ‘Ain Dara,

⁹⁸ See Carra in Bonomo and Zaina 2016. Further carpological sample from the Turco-Italian excavations at Karkemish are in course of study.

located north west of Aleppo (Crawford 1999). Here, the similarities mainly concern cultivated plants such as barley, wheat and vine. Differently from Karkemish, olives are missing at Tell 'Ain Dara where instead both figs and pomegranates are abundant.

ABBREVIATIONS

AASOR	Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research
ANES	Ancient Near Eastern Studies
ARET	Archivi Reali di Ebla Testi
AUOR	Aula Orientalis
BAH	Bibliothèque Archéologique et Histoire
BAOM	Bulletin of the Ancient Orient Museum
BASOR	Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research
BAR	British Archaeological Reports
BATSH	Berichte der Ausgrabung Tall Šēḥ Ḥamad
CMAO	Contributi e Materiali di Archeologia Orientale
CWA	Current World Archaeology
HANEM	History of the Ancient Near East Monographs
MSAE	Materiali e Studi Archeologici di Ebla
OIP	Oriental Institute Publications
PEQ	Palestine Exploration Quarterly
SAHL	Studies in the Archaeology and History of the Levant
SAQ	Studi Archeologici su Qatna
SBA	Saarbrücker Beiträge zur Altertumskunde

REFERENCES

- Abadie-Reynal, C.
- 2004 Les amphores méditerranéennes d'importation trouvées à Zeugma: présentation préliminaire: J. Eiring and J. Lund (eds.), *Transport Amphorae and Trade in the Eastern Mediterranean. Acts of the International Colloquium at the Danish Institute at Athens, September 26-29, 2002*, Danish institute at Athens, Athens, pp. 15-21.
- 2005 Les sigillées africaines à Zeugma: F. Baratte, V. Déroche, C. Jolivet-Lévy and B. Pitarakis (eds.), *Mélanges Jean-Pierre Sodini. Travaux et Mémoires du Centre de recherche d'Histoire et Civilisation de Byzance*, Association des amis du Centre d'histoire et civilisation de Byzance, Paris, pp. 523-546.
- Abadie-Reynal, C. and Martz, A.S.
- 2010 La céramique commune de Zeugma et les problèmes de provenance (V^e-VII^e s.): S. Menchelli, S. Santoro, M. Pasquinucci and G. Guiducci (eds.), *LRCW3. Late roman coarse wares, cooking wares and amphorae in the Mediterranean : archaeology and archaeometry*, Archaeopress, Oxford, pp. 839-845.
- Abadie-Reynal, C., Martz, A.S. and Cadot, A.
- 2007 Late Roman and Byzantine Pottery at Zeugma. Groups of the beginning of the 5th Century: B. Bohlendorf Arslan, A. Osman Uysal and J. Witte-Orr (eds.), *Çanak. Late Antique and Medieval Pottery and Tiles in Mediterranean Archaeological Contexts*, (Byzas 7), DAI Abteilung, Istanbul, pp. 181-194.
- Abay, E.
- 2007 Southeastern Anatolia after the Early Bronze Age: Collapse or Continuity? A Case Study from the Karababa Area: C. Kuzucuoğlu and C. Marro (eds.), *Sociétés humaines et changement climatique à la fin du troisième millénaire: une crise actuelle eu lieu en haute mésopotamie? Actes du Colloque de Lyon, 5-8 décembre 2005* (Varia Anatolica XIX), Institut Français d'Études Anatoliennes-Georges Dumézil, Istanbul, pp. 403-413.
- Adamo, A. and Cappuccino, C.
- 2014 Karkemish. L'Area C: Contesti e materiali degli scavi del 2011, *GRPOP* 2014.1, 1-40.
- Adler, W. and Penner, S.
- 2001 *Kamid el Loz 18. Die spätbronzezeitlichen Palastanlagen* (SBA 62), Habelt, Bonn.
- Affanni, G.
- 2008 Astragalus Bones in Ancient Near East: Ritual Depositions in Iron Age in Tell Afis:

- J.M. Córdoba, M. Molist, I.R. de Miguel and S.M. Lillo (eds.), *Proceeding of the 5th International Congress on the Archaeology of the Ancient Near East*, Madrid April 3–8 2006, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, pp. 77–92.
- Al-Bahloul, K., Barro, A. and D'Alfonso, L.
 2005 Area H. The Iron Age Cremation Cemetery: L. Bachelot and F.M. Fales (eds.), *Tell Shiukh Fawqani, 1994–1998* (HANEM 6.2), Sargon, Padova, pp. 997–1048.
- Algaze, G.
 1999 Trends in the Archaeological Development of the Upper Euphrates basin of Southeastern Anatolia during the Late Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age: G. del Olmo Lete, J.L. Montero Fenollós (ed.), *Archaeology of the Upper Syrian Euphrates, the Tishrin Dam Area: Proceedings of the International Symposium Held at Barcelona, January 28th–30th, 1998* (Aula Orientalis, Supplementa 15), AUSA, Barcelona, pp. 535–572.
- Amandry, M. and Burnett, A.
 2015 *Roman Provincial Coinage. Volume III. Nerva, Trajan and Hadrian (AD 96–138)*, British Museum, London.
- Amodio, M.
 2008 La Brittle Ware da Tell Barri : R. Pierobon (ed), *Tell Barri. Storia di un insediamento antico tra Oriente e Occidente* (La Parola del Passato LXIII), Macchiaroli Editore, Napoli, pp. 322–336.
- Archi, A., Piacentini, P. and Pomponio, F.
 1993 *I nomi di luogo dei testi di Ebla, Vol. 2* (ARET 1–IV, VII–X e altri documenti editi e inediti), Missione Archeologica Italiana in Siria, Roma.
- Aristéa Papanicolaou, C. and Friis, C.J.
 1971 *Hama: fouilles et recherches de la Fondation Carlsberg, 1931–1938, 3, 2: Les poteries hellénistiques et les terres sigillées orientales*, Nationalmuseet, Copenhagen.
- Bachelot, L. and Fales, F.M. (eds.)
 2005 *Tell Shiukh Fawqani 1994–1998* (HANEM 6.2), Sargon, Padova.
- Baffi, F.
 2008 Area D: F. Baffi (ed.) *Tell Tuqan. Excavations 2006–2007*, Congedo, Lecce, pp. 109–148.
- Barone, R.
 1976 *Anatomie comparée des Mammifères domestiques* Vol. III, Vigot, Paris.
- Bavant, B. and Orssaud, D.
 2001 Stratigraphie et typologie. Problèmes posés par l'utilisation de la céramique comme critère de datation: l'exemple de la fouille de Dêhès: P.M. Watson and E. Villeneuve (eds.), *La céramique byzantine et proto-islamique en Syrie-Jordanie (4.–8. siècles apr. J.–C.): actes du colloque tenu à Amman les 3, 4 et 5 décembre 1994*, Institut français d'archéologie du Proche-Orient, Beyrouth, pp. 33–47.
- Becker, C.
 2008 The Faunal Remains from Dur-Katlimmu-Insights into the Diet of the Assyrians: E. Vila, L. Gourichon, A.M. Choyke and H. Buitenhuis (eds.), *Archaeozoology of the Near East VIII. Actes des huitièmes Rencontres internationales d'Archéozoologie de l'Asie du Sud-Ouest et des régions adjacentes*, Maison de l'Orient et de la Méditerranée Jean Pouilloux, Lyon, pp. 561–580.

- Ben-Tor, A. and Bonfil, R.
 1997 *Hazor V. An Account of the Fifth Season of Excavation, 1968*, IES, Jerusalem.
- Biga, M.
 2014 Karkemish in the Ebla Texts: Some New Data: : N. Marchetti (ed.), *Karkemish. An Ancient Capital on the Euphrates* (OrientLab 2), Ante Quem, Bologna, pp. 75-80.
- Blaylock, S.
 2009 *Tille Höyük 3.1. The Iron Age: Introduction, Stratification, Architecture* (The British Institute at Ankara, Monograph 50), BIAA, Ankara.
 2016 *Tille Höyük 3.2. The Iron Age: Pottery, Objects and Conclusions* (The British Institute at Ankara, Monograph 50), BIAA, Ankara.
- Boessneck, J.
 1969 Osteological Differences between Sheep (*Ovis aries* Linné) and Goat (*Capra hircus* Linné): D. Brothwell and E. Higgs (eds.), *Science in Archaeology. A Survey of Progress and Research*, Basic Books, London, pp. 331-358.
- Bonechi, M.
 1993 *I nomi geografici dei testi di Ebla* (Répertoire géographique des teste cunéiformes 12/1), Ludwig Reichert, Wiesbaden.
- Bonfil, R.
 2003 Pottery Typology of the Middle Bronze Age II and the Late Bronze Age: A. Ben-Tor, R. Bonfil and S. Zuckerman (eds.), *Tell Qashish. A Village in the Jezreel Valley: Final Report of the Archaeological Excavations (1978-1987)* (Qedem Reports 5), Institute of Archeology, the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, pp. 277-318.
- Bonomo, A. and Zaina, F.
 2014 The Iron Age II-III Pottery Assemblage from Karkemish and Yunus: N. Marchetti (ed.), *Karkemish. An Ancient Capital on the Euphrates* (OrientLab 2), Ante Quem, Bologna, pp. 137-144.
- Bourke, S.J.
 1993 The Transition from the Middle to the Late Bronze Age in Syria: the Evidence from Tell Nebi Mend, *Levant* 25, pp. 113-195.
- Braemer, F.
 1986 La céramique à Engobe rouge de l'Age du Fer à Bassit, *Syria* 64, pp. 221-246.
- Bull, G. and Payne, S.
 1982 Tooth Eruption and Epiphysial Fusion in Pigs and Wild Boar: B. Wilson, C. Grigson and S. Payne (edd.), *Ageing and sexing animal bones from archaeological sites* (BAR British Series 109), Archaeopress, Oxford, pp. 55-72.
- Bunnens, G.
 2007 Site Hierarchy in the Tishrin Dam Area and Third Millennium Geopolitics in Northern Syria: E. Peltenburg (ed.), *Euphrates River Valley Settlement: The Carchemish Sector in the Third Millennium BC* (Levant supplementary series 5), Oxbow Books, Oxford, 43-54
- Burke, A.A.
 2008 "Walled up to Heaven": The Evolution of Middle Bronze Age Fortification Strategies in the Levant (SAHL 4), Eisenbrauns, Winona Lake.
- Bussière, J. and Rivel, J.C.
 2012 *Lampes antiques de Méditerranée. La collection Rivel*, Archaeopress, Oxford.

- Butcher, K.
2004 *Coinage in Roman Syria. Northern Syria, 64 BC-AD 253*, (Royal Numismatic Society Special Publication), London.
- Cappers R.T. J., Bekker R. M. and Jans, J.E.A.
2006 *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands*, Archaeological Studies Series, Groningen.
- Cappuccino, C. and Ferrari, K.
2016 Il paesaggio urbano di Karkemish tra età classica e primo Medioevo: M.C. Parello and M.S. Rizzo (eds.), *Paesaggi urbani tardoantichi. Casi a confronto. Atti delle Giornate Gregoriane VIII Edizione (29-30 novembre 2014)*, Edipuglia, Bari, pp. 161-168.
- Caubet, A.
2014 Late Bronze Age Ceramics from Emar: M. Luciani and A. Hausleiter (eds.), *Recent Trends in the Study of Late Bronze Age Ceramics in Syro-Mesopotamia and Neighbouring Regions Proceedings of the International Workshop in Berlin, 2-5 November 2006*, Marie Leidorf, Rahden, pp. 71-83.
- Cecchini, S.M.
1998 Area G – Iron Age I-III. Architecture, Pottery and Finds: S.M. Cecchini and S. Mazzoni (ed.), *Tell Afis (Siria): the 1988-1992 excavations on the Acropolis*, ETS, Pisa, pp. 273-366.
- Cecchini, S.M. and Mazzoni, S. (eds.)
1998 *Tell Afis (Siria): the 1988-1992 excavations on the Acropolis*, ETS, Pisa.
- Colantoni, A.
2010 A Preliminary Account on the Late Bronze Age Pottery Production at Tell Mardikh/Ebla: P. Matthiae, F. Pinnock, L. Nigro and N. Marchetti (eds.), *Proceedings of the 6th International Congress on the Archaeology of the Ancient Near East. 5 May-10 May 2008*, Sapienza Università di Roma, Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden, pp. 663-674.
- Cooper, L.
2006 Pottery from Tell 'Acharneh, Part I: Typological Considerations and Dating According to Excavated Areas in Upper and Lower Towns, 1998-2002: M. Fortin (ed.), *Tell 'Acharneh 1998-2004. Rapports préliminaires sur les campagnes de fouilles et saison d'études* (Subartu 18), Brepols, Thurnhout, pp. 140-90.
- Cox, D.H.
1949 *Excavations at Dura-Europos. Final Report IV, Part 1, Fascicle 2: The Greek and Roman Pottery*, Yale University Press, New Haven.
- Crawford, P.L.
1999 Botanical Remains: E.C. Stone and P. Zimansky (eds.), *The Iron Age Settlement at 'Ain Dara. Survey and Soundings* (BAR International Series 786), Archaeopress, Oxford, pp. 113-122.
- Curtis, J.
1989 *Excavations at Khirbet Qasrij and Qasrij Cliff*, British Museum, London.
- Curtis, J., Green, J. and Croft, P.
1997 *Excavations at Khirbet Khatuniyeh*, British Museum, London.
- D'Agostino, A.
2014 The Tell Barri Sequence of Late Bronze Age Levels: Evolution Trends within Late 2nd Millennium Ceramic Culture: M. Luciani and A. Hausleiter (eds.), *Recent Trends in the Study of Late Bronze Age Ceramics in Syro-Mesopotamia and Neighbouring Regions*.

- Proceedings of the International Workshop in Berlin, 2-5 November 2006*, Verlag Marie Leidorf GmbH, Leidorf, pp. 235-262.
- Davis, S.J.M.
1987 *The Archaeology of Animals*, Blatsford, London.
- Degli Esposti, M.
1998 Area E2. I livelli del Ferro I-II. Architettura e materiali: S.M. Cecchini and S. Mazzoni (ed.), *Tell Afis (Siria): the 1988-1992 Excavations on the Acropolis*, ETS, Pisa, pp. 231-269.
- De Grossi Mazzorin, J.
2008 *Archeozoologia. Lo studio dei resti animali in archeologia*, Laterza, Bari.
- Del Olmo Lete, G.
1994 (ed.), *Tell Qara Quzaq I, campana I-III (1989-1991)* (AuOr Supplementum 4), Editorial Ausa, Barcelona.
- Di Cristina, S. and Marchetti, N.
2015a The Excavations of the British Museum at Karkemish, in *Actual Archaeology* 13, pp. 82-85.
2015b T.E. Lawrence at Karkemish, 1911-1914: Results of the Turco-Italian 2011-2014 Excavations in the Expedition House, *TEL Society Newsletter* 110, pp. 18-21.
- Dornemann, R.
1979 Tell Hadidi: a Millennium of Bronze Age Site Occupation, *AASOR* 44, pp. 133-151.
1981 The Late Bronze Age Pottery Tradition at Tell Hadidi, Syria, *BASOR* 241, pp. 29-47.
2007 The Pottery of the Middle Bronze Age in the Euphrates River Valley, in the Area Affected by the Basins of the Tabqa and Tishrin Dams: M. Al-Maqdissi, V. Matoïan, and C. Nicolle (eds.), *Céramique de l'âge du Bronze en Syrie, II. L'Euphrate et la région de la Jézireh* (BAH 180), Presses de l'Ifpo, Beyrouth, pp. 43-52.
- Driesch von den, A.
1976 *A Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*, Peabody Museum Bulletin, 1, Cambridge Mass., Harvard University.
- Du Mesnil du Buisson, R.
1928 L'ancienne Qatna, ou les ruines d'el-Mishrifé au N-E de Homs (Emèse). Deuxième campagne de fouille, *Syria* 8, pp. 6-24.
- Dyson, S.L.
1968 *Excavations at Dura-Europos. Final Report IV, Part 1, Fascicle 3: The Commonware Pottery. The Brittle Ware*, Dura-Europos Publications, New Haven.
- Eidem, J. and Ackermann, R.
1999 The Iron Age Ceramics from Tell Jurn Kabir: A. Hausleiter and E. Reiche (eds.), *Iron Age Pottery in Northern Mesopotamia, Northern Syria and South-Eastern Anatolia: Papers Presented at the Meetings of the International "Table Ronde" at Heidelberg (1995) and Nieborów (1997)*, Ugarit-Verlag, Münster, pp. 309-324.
- Falsone, G. and Sconzo, P.
2007 The 'Champagne-cup' Period at Carchemish. A Review of the Early Bronze Age Levels on the Acropolis Mound and the Problem of the Inner Town: E. Peltenburg (ed.), *Euphrates River Valley Settlement. The Carchemish Sector in the Third Millennium BC* (Levant Supplementum Series 5), Oxbow, Oxford, pp. 73-93.

- Ferrari, K.
 2014a Europos tra trasformazioni e continuità. Le fasi tardo-antica e altomedievale dell'eredità di Karkemish (Turchia): J.M. Álvarez, T. Nogales and I. Rodà (eds.), *Centre and Periphery in the Ancient World. Proceedings of the 18th International Congress of Archaeology (Merida 13th–17th May 2013)*, Museo Nacional de Arte Romano, Merida, pp. 1835–1839.
 2014b Karkemish in età classica: N. Marchetti (ed.), *Karkemish. An Ancient Capital on the Euphrates* (OrientLab 2), Ante Quem, Bologna, pp. 111–118.
- Frey, C.J. and Marean, C.W.
 1999 Mammal Remains: E.C. Stone and P. Zimansky (eds.), *The Iron Age settlement at 'Ain Dara. Survey and Soundings* (BAR International Series 786), Archaeopress, Oxford, pp. 123–140.
- Fugmann, E.
 1958 *Hama: fouilles et recherches de la Fondation Carlsberg, 1931–1938. 2.1: L'architecture des périodes pré-hellénistiques*, Nationalmuset, Copenhagen.
- Geschwind, M.
 2002 Hellenistische Tradition contra italische Mode: Ein frühkaiserzeitlicher Keramikkomplex aus den türkischen Rettungsgrabungen in Zeugma am mittleren Euphrat, *Damaszener Mitteilungen* 13, pp. 321–359.
- Giacobini, G.
 1996 La Ricerca Tafonomica: una chiave per l'interpretazione dei siti preistorici: C. Andreoli and E. Anati (eds.), *Oltre la pietra. Modelli e tecnologie per capire la preistoria*, A.B.A.C.O., Forlì, pp. 197–215.
- Giacosa, G. and Zaina, F.
 in press Changing patterns in Earlier Iron Age Material Culture from Karkemish: A. Sollee and V. Van Exel (eds.), *Formation, Organization and Development of Iron Age Societies: A Comparative View*, Austrian Academy of Sciences, Wien.
- Gilmour, G.H.
 1997 The Nature and Function of Astragalus Bones from Archaeological Contexts in the Levant and Eastern Mediterranean, *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 16/2, pp. 167–175.
- Grant, A.
 1982 The Use of Tooth Wear as a Guide to the Age of Domestic Ungulates: B. Wilson, C. Grigson and S. Payne (eds.), *Ageing and sexing animal bones from archaeological sites* (BAR British Series 109), Archaeopress, Oxford, pp. 91–108.
- Greenfield, H.J.
 1988 The Origins of Milk and Wool in the Old World: a Zooarchaeological Perspective from the Central Balkans, *Current Anthropology* 29, pp. 573–593.
 2002 A Reconsideration of the Secondary Products Revolution in South-Eastern Europe: on the Origin and use of Domestic Animals for Milk, Wool, and Traction in the Central Balkans: J. Mulville and A. Outram (eds.), *The zooarchaeology of milk and fats, Proceeding of the 9th ICAZ Conference of Durham*, Oxbow, Oxford, pp. 14–31.
 2010 The Secondary Products Revolution: the Past, the Present and the Future, *World Archaeology* 42, pp. 29–54.
- Gregori, B.
 1986 Sullo sviluppo delle fortificazioni a casematte in Anatolia e in Siria-Palestina, *CMAO I*, pp. 213–260.

- Güterbock, H.G.
 1956 The Deeds of Suppiluliuma as Told by His Son, Mursili II (Continued), *Journal of Cuneiform Studies* 10, pp. 75-98.
- Harper, R.P.
 1980 Athis – Neocaesarea – Qasrin – Dibisi Faraj: J.C. Margueron (ed.), *Le Moyen Euphrate: zone de contacts et d'échanges: actes du Colloque de Strasbourg, 10-12 mars 1977*, Brill, Leiden, pp. 327-348.
- Hausleiter, A.
 1999 Neo-Assyrian Pottery from Kalhu/Nimrud – with Special Reference to the Polish Excavations in the “Central Building” (1974-76): A. Hausleiter and E. Reiche (eds.), *Iron Age Pottery in Northern Mesopotamia, Northern Syria and South-Eastern Anatolia: Papers Presented at the Meetings of the International “Table Ronde” at Heidelberg (1995) and Nieborów (1997)*, Ugarit-Verlag, Münster, pp. 17-60.
- Hawkins, J.D. and Peker, H.
 2014 Karkemish in the Iron Age: N. Marchetti (ed.), *Karkemish. An Ancient Capital on the Euphrates* (OrientLab 2), Ante Quem, Bologna, pp. 107-110.
- Hayes, J.W.
 1972 *Late Roman Pottery*, The British School at Rome, London.
 1985 *Atlante delle forme ceramiche 2: Ceramica fine romana nel bacino mediterraneo (tardo ellenismo-primo impero)*, Istituto della Enciclopedia Italiana, Roma.
- Houghton, A., Lorber, C. and Hoover, O.
 2008 *Seleucid Coins. A Comprehensive Catalogue. Part 2 Volume 1. Seleucus IV through Antiochus XIII*, The American Numismatic Society, New York.
- Howland, R.H.
 1958 *Greek Lamps and their Survivals* (Athenian Agora, IV), The American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Princeton.
- Iamoni, M.
 2012 *The Late MBA and LBA Pottery Horizons at Qatna. Innovation and Conservation in the Ceramic Tradition of a Regional Capital and the Implications for Second Millennium Syriac Chronology* (SAQ 2), Forum Editrice, Udine.
- Iwasaki, T., Wakita, K., Ishida, S. and Wada, H.
 2009 *Tell Mastuma. An Iron Age Settlement in Northwest Syria*, Ancient Orient Museum, Tokyo.
- Jackson, H.
 2002 The Lamps from the Domestic Quarter: G.W. Clarke, P.J. Connor, L. Crewe, B. Frohlich, H. Jackson, J. Littleton, C.E.V. Nixon, M. O’Hea and D. Steele (eds.), *Jebel Khalid on the Euphrates 1. Report on excavations 1986-1996*, Meditarch, Sydney, pp. 147-199.
- Jackson, H. and Tidmarsh, J.
 2011 *Jebel Khalid on the Euphrates 3. The Pottery*, Meditarch, Sydney.
 2013 Pottery Imports to Hellenistic Jebel Khalid on the Euphrates: N. Fenn, C. Römer-Strehl (eds.), *Networks in the Hellenistic world according to the pottery in the Eastern Mediterranean and beyond*, Archaeopress, Oxford, pp. 329-338.

- Jamieson, A.
2012 *Tell Ahmar III. Neo Assyrian Pottery from Area C* (ANES Supplement 35), Peeters, Leuven.
- Kenrick, P.M.,
2013 Pottery Other than Transport Amphorae: W. Aylward (ed.), *Excavations at Zeugma, vol. II*, The Packard Humanities Institute, Los Altos, pp. 1–81.
- Konrad, M.
1992 Flavische und spätantike Bebauung unter der Basilika B von Resafa-Sergiupolis, *Damaszener Mitteilungen* 6, pp. 313–402.
2001 Umayyad Pottery from Tetrapgium (Qseir as-Seileh), North Syria. Traditions and Innovations: P.M. Watson and E. Villeneuve (eds.), *La céramique byzantine et proto-islamique en Syrie-Jordanie (4.-8. siècles apr. J.-C.): actes du colloque tenu à Amman les 3, 4 et 5 décembre 1994*, Institut français d'archéologie du Proche-Orient, Beyrouth, pp. 163–191.
- Lebeau, M.
1983 *La céramique de l'Age du Fer II-III à Tell Abou Danné et ses rapports avec la céramique contemporaine en Syrie*, Editions Recherches sur les civilisations, Paris.
- Lipovitch, D.R.
2006 Modeling a Mycenaean Menu: Can Aegean Populations Be Defined in Near Eastern Contexts Based on their Diet?, *Scripta Mediterranea* XXVII–XXVIII, pp. 147–159.
- Luciani, M.
2005 Area G. The Iron Age Productive Area (Period IX) and the Inhumation Cemetery (Period X): L. Bachelot and F.M. Fales (eds.), *Tell Shiukh Fawqani, 1994–1998* (HANEM 6.2), Sargon, Padova, pp. 720–925.
- Lumsden, S.
1999 Neo-Assyrian Pottery from Nineveh: A. Hausleiter and E. Reiche (eds.), *Iron Age Pottery in Northern Mesopotamia, Northern Syria and South-Eastern Anatolia: Papers Presented at the Meetings of the International "Table Ronde" at Heidelberg (1995) and Nieborów (1997)*, Ugarit-Verlag, Münster, pp. 3–15.
- Lyman, R.L.
1994 *Vertebrate Taphonomy*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.
- Maini, E. and Curci, A.
Unpub. New Evidence for the Use of Knucklebones of Sheep and Goat in the Middle East during Iron Age, Poster presented at the *10th International Congress on the Archaeology of the ancient Near East, Austrian Academy of Sciences Vienna, Austria, 25–29 April, 2016*.
- Malfitana, D.
2002 Eastern Terra Sigillata Wares in the Eastern Mediterranean. Notes on an Initial Quantitative Analysis: F. Blonde, P. Ballet, J.F. Salles (eds.), *Céramiques hellénistiques et romaines. Productions et diffusion en Méditerranée orientale (Chypre, Egypte et côte syro-palestinienne)*, (Travaux de la Maison de l'Orient méditerranéen, 35), Maison de l'Orient et de la Méditerranée Jean Pouilloux, Lyon, pp. 133–157.
- Makinson, M.
2005 Le chantier F, archeologie. La stratigraphie general et l'occupation del'âge du fer (architecture et material): L. Bachelot and F.M. Fales (eds.), *Tell Shiukh Fawqani 1994–*

- 1998, (HANEM 6), Sargon, Padova, pp. 719-996.
- Manuelli, F.
 2010 Foreign Influences and Local Tradition in the Iron Age Pottery Production from Arslantepe. Evidence from the New Excavations of the Neo-Hittite Levels, *Mesopotamia* XLV, pp. 71-84.
 2013 Pottery as an Indicator of Changing Interregional Relations in the Upper Euphrates Valley. The Case of the Late Bronze-Iron Age Assemblages from Arslantepe/Malatya, in K. A. Yener (ed.), *Across the Border: Late Bronze-Iron Age Relations between Syria and Anatolia, Proceedings of a Symposium held at the Research Center of Anatolian Studies, Koç University, Istanbul May 31-June 1, 2010*, (ANES Supplement 42), Peeters, Leuven, pp. 373-392.
- Marchesi, G.
 2014 Karkemish nel Bronzo Medio: N. Marchetti (ed.), *Karkemish. An Ancient Capital on the Euphrates* (OrientLab 2), Ante Quem, Bologna, pp. 81-85.
- Marchetti, N.
 2012 Karkemish on the Euphrates: Excavating a City's History, *Near Eastern Archaeology* 75, pp. 132-147.
 2013 The 2011 Joint Turco-Italian Excavations at Karkemish: 34. *kazı sonuçları toplantısı*, 28 mayıs - 1 haziran 2012, Çorum, T.C. Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı, Ankara, pp. 349-364.
 2014a (ed.) *Karkemish. An Ancient Capital on the Euphrates* (OrientLab 2), Ante Quem, Bologna (downloadable at www.orientlab.net/pubs).
 2014b The 2012 Joint Turco-Italian Excavations at Karkemish: 35. *kazı sonuçları toplantısı*, 27-31 mayıs 2013, Muğla, T.C. Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı, Ankara, pp. 233-248.
 2014c A Century of Excavations at Karkemish: Filling the Gaps: N. Marchetti (ed.), *Karkemish. An Ancient Capital on the Euphrates* (OrientLab 2), Ante Quem, Bologna, pp. 21-43.
 2015 Karkemish. New Discoveries in the Last Hittite Capital, *CWA* 70, 18-25.
 2016a The 2014 Joint Turco-Italian Excavations at Karkemish: 37. *kazı sonuçları toplantısı*, 11-15 mayıs 2015, Erzurum, 3. cilt, T.C. Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı, Ankara, pp. 363-380.
 2016b The Cultic District of Karkemish in the Lower Town: P. Matthiae (ed. with M. D'Andrea), *L'archeologia del sacro e l'archeologia del culto. Sabratha, Ebla, Ardea, Lanuvio (Roma, 8-11 ottobre 2013). Ebla e la Siria dall'età del Bronzo all'età del Ferro* (Atti dei Convegni Lincei 304), Bardi Edizioni, Roma, pp. 373-414.
- Marchetti, N., Vacca, A.
 2018 Building Complexity: Layers from Initial EB IVA2 in Area P South at Ebla: A. Vacca, S. Pizzimenti and M.G. Micale (eds), *A Oriente del Delta. Scritti sull'Egitto ed il Vicino Oriente antico in onore di Gabriella Scandone Matthiae* (CMAO XVIII), Arbor Sapientiae, Roma, pp. 305-346.
- Marro, C.
 2007 Continuity and Change in the Birecik Valley at the End of the Third Millennium B.C.: the Archaeological Evidence from Horum Höyük: C. Kuzucuoğlu and C. Marro (eds), *Sociétés humaines et changement climatique à la fin du troisième millénaire: une crise actuelle eu lieu en haute mésopotamie? Actes du Colloque de Lyon, 5-8 décembre 2005* (Varia Anatolica XIX), Institut Français d'Études Anatoliennes-Georges Dumézil, Istanbul, pp. 384-401.

- Martucci, C.S.
 2008 La Eastern Sigillata da Tell Barri: R. Pierobon (ed.), *Tell Barri. Storia di un insediamento antico tra Oriente e Occidente* (La Parola del Passato LXIII), Macchiaroli Editore, Napoli, pp. 305-321.
- Martz, A.S.
 2007 Les vases à cuire de Zeugma de IIIe au VIIe siècle: J.C. Treglia and M. Bonifay (eds.), *LRCW 2. Late Roman Coarse Wares, Cooking Wares and Amphorae in the Mediterranean: Archaeology and Archaeometry*, Archaeopress, Oxford, pp. 739-743.
- Matilla Séiquer, G.
 1996 Tell Jamis: informe preliminar de las tres primeras campañas de excavaciones (1992-1994), *Aula Orientalis* 14, pp. 99-247.
- Mazzoni, S.
 1987 Lo scavo dell'edificio del settore D, *Egitto e Vicino Oriente* 10, pp. 25-83.
 1992 L'età del Ferro a Tell Mardikh e nella sua regione: S. Mazzoni (ed.), *Tell Afis e l'età del Ferro* (Seminari di Orientalistica 2), Giardini Editore, Pisa, pp. 99-115.
 1998 Materials and Chronology: S.M. Cecchini and S. Mazzoni (eds.), *Tell Afis (Siria). Scavi sull'acropoli 1988-1992*, ETS, Pisa, pp. 9-100.
 2000 Syria and the Periodization of the Iron Age. A Cross-cultural Perspective: G. Bunnens (ed.), *Essays on Syria in the Iron Age*, (ANES Supplement 7), Peeters, Leuven, pp. 31-59.
 2002 Late Bronze Age Pottery Production in Northwestern Central Syria: M. al-Maqdissi, V. Matoïan and C. Nicolle (eds.), *Céramique de l'Âge du Bronze en Syrie, I. La Syrie du Sud et la vallée de l'Orontes* (BAH 61), Presses de l'Ifpo, Beyrouth, pp. 129-142.
 2014 The Archaeology of Tell Afis and the Iron Age II-III in Syria: a Reassessment: F. Baffi, R. Fiorentino and L. Peyronel (eds.), *Tell Tuqan excavations and regional perspectives. Cultural developments in Inner Syria from the Early Bronze Age to the Persian/Hellenistic Period, Proceedings of the International Conference, May 15th-17th 2013*, Congedo, Lecce, pp. 343-389.
- McClellan, T.
 1984-85 El-Qitar: Second Season of Excavations, 1983-1984, *Abr Nahrain* 23, pp. 39-72.
 1986 El-Qitar: Third Season of Excavations, 1984-1985, *Abr Nahrain* 24, pp. 82-106.
 1999 Urbanism in the Upper Syrian Euphrates: G. del Olmo Lete, J.L. Montero Fenollós (ed.), *Archaeology of the Upper Syrian Euphrates, the Tishrin Dam Area: Proceedings of the International Symposium Held at Barcelona, January 28th-30th, 1998* (Aula Orientalis, Supplementa 15), AUSA, Barcelona, pp. 413-435.
 2007 Late Bronze Age Pottery from Upper Euphrates: M. Al-Maqdissi, V. Matoïan, and C. Nicolle (eds.), *Céramique de l'âge du Bronze en Syrie, II. L'Euphrate et la région de la Jézireh* (BAH 180), Presses de l'Ifpo, Beyrouth, pp. 54-75.
- Metzger, M.
 1993 *Kamid el-Loz 8. Die Spätbronzezeitlichen Tempelanlagen. Die Kleinfunde. Tafeln* (SBA 40), Habelt, Bonn.
- Miller, N.F.
 1997 Sweyhat and Hajji Ibrahim: Some Archaeobotanical Samples from the 1991 and 1993 Seasons: R.L. Zettler (ed.), *Subsistence and Settlement in a Marginal Environment: Tell es-Sweyhat, 1989-1995 Preliminary Report* (Masca Research Papers in Science

- and Archaeology 14), University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, Philadelphia, pp. 95-122.
- Minniti, C., and Peyronel, L.
 2005 Symbolic or Functional Astragali from Tell Mardikh-Ebla (Syria), *Archeofauna* 14, pp. 7-26.
- Moorey, P.R.S.
 1980 *Cemeteries of the First Millennium B.C. at Deve Hüyük, near Carchemish, salvaged by T.E. Lawrence and C.L. Woolley in 1913*, Archaeopress, Oxford.
- Müller, U.
 1999 Die eisenzeitliche Keramik des Lidar Höyük: A. Hausleiter and E. Reiche (eds.), *Iron Age Pottery in Northern Mesopotamia, Northern Syria and South-Eastern Anatolia: Papers Presented at the Meetings of the International "Table Ronde" at Heidelberg (1995) and Nieborów (1997)*, Ugarit-Verlag, Münster, pp. 403-434.
- Nigro, L.
 2002 The Middle Bronze Age Pottery Horizon of Northern Inner Syria on the Basis of the Stratified Assemblages of Tell Mardikh and Hama: M. al-Maqdissi, V. Matoïan, and C. Nicolle (eds.), *Céramique de l'Âge du Bronze en Syrie, I. La Syrie du Sud et la vallée de l'Orontes* (BAH 61), Presses de l'Ifpo, Beyrouth, pp. 97-128.
- Oates, J.
 1959 Late Assyrian Pottery from Fort Shalmaneser, *Iraq* 21, pp. 130-146.
- Oates, D., Oates, J. and McDonald, H. (eds.),
 1997 *Excavations at Tell Brak, Vol. 1. The Mitanni and Old Babylonian Periods*, McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, Cambridge.
- Orsi, V.
 2011 *Crisi e rigenerazione nella valle dell'alto Khabur (Syria). La produzione ceramica del passaggio dal Bronzo Antico al Bronzo Medio*, Firenze University Press, Firenze.
- Otto, A.
 2014 The Late Bronze Age Pottery of the 'Weststadt' of Tell Bazi (North Syria): M. Luciani, A. Hausleiter (eds.), *Recent Trends in the Study of Late Bronze Age Ceramics in Syro-Mesopotamia and Neighbouring Regions* (Orient-Archäologie 32), Marie Leidorf, Rahden, pp. 85-118.
- Parr, P.J.
 1968 The Origin of Rampart Fortifications Middle Bronze Age Palestine and Syria, *Zeitschrift des Deutschen Palastina-Vereins* 84, 11-15.
- Payne, S.
 1973 Kill-off Patterns in Sheep and Goats: The Mandibles from Asvan Kale, *Anatolian Studies* 33, pp. 65-81.
- Pearsall, D.M.
 2000 *Paleoethnobotany. A Handbook of procedures*, Academic Press, San Diego.
- Peker, H.
 2016 *Texts from Karkemish I. Luwian Hieroglyphic Inscriptions from the 2011-2015 Excavations* (OrientLab Series Maior 1), Ante Quem, Bologna.
 2017 Some remarks on the Imperial Hittite Sealings from the 2017 Excavations at Karkemish, *Nouvelles Assyriologiques Brèves et Utilitaires* 2017/4, pp. 178-179

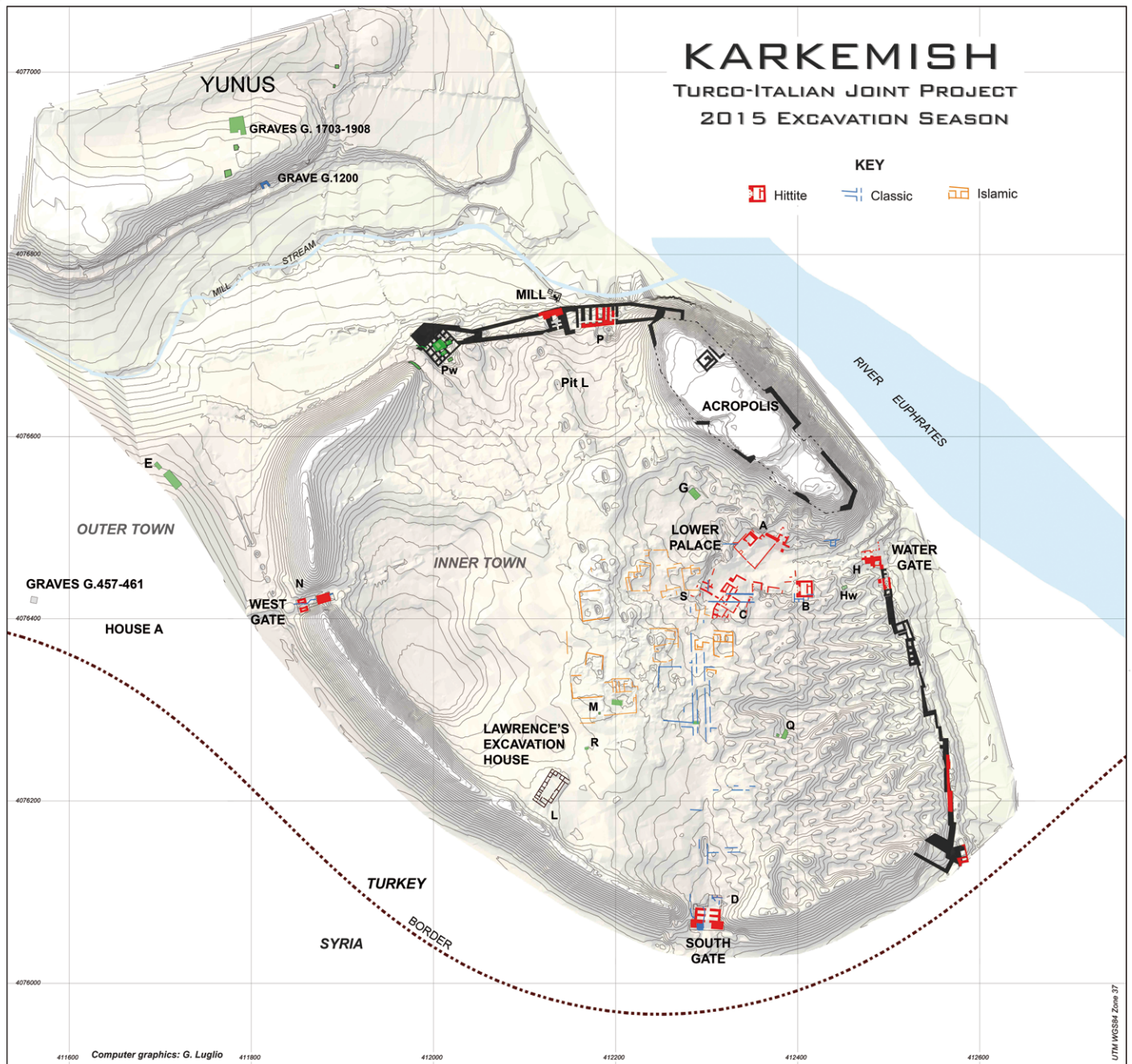
- Peltenburg, E.
 2007 *Euphrates River Valley Settlement: The Carchemish Sector in the Third Millennium BC* (Levant supplementary series 5), Oxbow Books, Oxford.
 2010 The Emergence of Carchemish as a Major Polity: Contributions from the Land of Carchemish Project (Syria): P. Matthiae, F. Pinnock, L. Nigro and N. Marchetti (eds.), *Proceedings of the 6th International Congress on the Archaeology of the Ancient Near East*, Vol. 2, Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden, 539–552.
- Penner, S.
 2006 *Kamid el-Loz 19. Die Keramik der Spätbronzezeit. Tempelanlagen T3 bis T1, Palastanlagen P5 bis P1/2, Königsgrab ('Schatzhaus') und 'Königliche Werkstatt' (SBA 63)*, Habelt, Bonn.
- Peyronel, L.
 2008 Area P: F. Baffi (ed.), *Tell Tuqan Excavations 2006–7*, Congedo Editore, Lecce, pp. 21–69.
- Pfälzner, P.
 1995 *Mitannische und mittelassyrische Keramik. Eine chronologische, funktionale und produktionsökonomische Analyse* (BATSH III), Dietrich Reimer Verlag, Berlin.
 2007 The Late Bronze Age Ceramic Traditions of the Syrian Jezirah: M. al-Maqdissi, V. Matoïan, and C. Nicolle (eds.), *Céramique de l'Âge du Bronze en Syrie, II. L'Euphrate et la région de Jézireh* (BAH 180), Presses de l'Ifpo, Beyrouth, pp. 231–313.
- Pieri, D.
 2005 Nouvelles productions d'amphores de Syrie du nord aux époques protobyzantine et omayyade: F. Baratte, V. Déroche, C. Jolivet-Lévy and B. Pitarakis (eds.), *Mélanges Jean-Pierre Sodini. Travaux et Mémoires du Centre de recherche d'Histoire et Civilisation de Byzance*, Association des amis du Centre d'histoire et civilisation de Byzance, Paris, pp. 583–596.
- Pinnock, F.
 2005 *La ceramica del Palazzo Settentrionale del Bronzo Medio II* (MSAE 6), "Sapienza" Università di Roma – Dipartimento di Archeologia, Roma.
- Pizzimenti, S. and Scazzosi, G.
 2017 The Urban Structure of Karkemish in the Late Bronze Age and the Settlements of the Middle Euphrates Valley, *Anatolica* XLIII, 157–172.
- Pizzimenti, S. and Zaina, F.
 2016 The Iron Age at Karkemish between Tradition and Innovation. The Case Study of the Pottery Assemblage from Area C: R.A. Stucky, O. Kaelin, H.P. Mathys (eds.), *Proceedings of the 9th International Conference on the Archaeology of the Ancient Near East, Basel, 14–17 June 2014*, Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden, pp. 361–376.
- Reynolds, P.
 2013 Transport Amphorae of the First to Seventh Centuries: Early Roman to Byzantine Periods: W. Aylward (ed.), *Excavations at Zeugma, vol. II*, The Packard Humanities Institute, Los Altos, pp. 93–161.
- Schaeffer, C.F.A. and Chenet, M.G.
 1949 Corpus céramique de Ras Shamra: C.F.A. Schaeffer (ed.) *Ugaritica II* (BAH 47), Presses de l'Ifpo, Paris, pp. 1–150.

- Schmid, E.
1972 *Atlas of Animal Bones. For Prehistorians, Archaeologist and Quaternary Geologists*, New York, Elsevier Publishing Company.
- Schneider, E.
1999 Die eisenzeitliche Keramik von Tell Sheikh Hassan (Syrien): A. Hausleiter and E. Reiche (eds.), *Iron Age Pottery in Northern Mesopotamia, Northern Syria and South-Eastern Anatolia: Papers Presented at the Meetings of the International "Table Ronde" at Heidelberg (1995) and Nieborów (1997)*, Ugarit-Verlag, Münster, pp. 325–346.
- Schoop, U.D.
2011 Hittite Pottery: a Summary: H. Genz, D. Mielke (eds.), *Insights into Hittite History and Archaeology* (Colloquia Antiqua 2), Peeters, Leuven, pp. 241–275.
- Sconzo, P.
2013 Bronze Age Pottery from the Carchemish Region at the British Museum. The Woolley-Lawrence Collection. Report, *PEQ* 145.4, pp. 334–338.
2014 "The Grave of the Court Pit": A Rediscovered Bronze Age Tomb from Carchemish, *PEQ* 146, pp. 3–16.
2015 Ceramics: U. Finkbeiner, M. Novák, F. Sakal and P. Sconzo (eds.), *Middle Euphrates* (ARCANE IV), Brepols, Turnhout, pp. 85–202.
- Sherratt, A.
1981 Plough and Pastoralism: Aspects of the Secondary Products Revolution: I. Hodder, G. Isaac and H. Hammond (edd.), *Pattern of the past: studies in Honor of David Clarke*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, pp. 261–30.
1983 The Secondary Exploitation of Animals in the Old World, *World Archaeology*, 15, pp. 90–104.
- Silver, I.A.
1969 The Ageing of Domestic Animals: D.R. Brothwell, E.S. Higgs (eds.), *Science in Archaeology: a Survey of Progress and Research*, Thames & Hudson, London, pp. 283–302.
- Slane, K.W.
1997 The Fine Wares: S.C. Herbert (ed.), *Tel Anafa II. 1. The Hellenistic and Roman Pottery*, (JRA Suppl. 10), Kelsey Museum of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, pp. 247–386.
- Smith, F.
1988 The Period VIII Pottery: M.N. Van Loon (ed.), *Hammam et-Turkman I. Report of the University of Amsterdam's 1981–1984 Excavations in Syria*, Nederlands historisch-archaeologisch Instituut, Istanbul.
- Soldi, S.
2013 Red Slip Ware from the Acropolis of Tell Afis: the Evidence of Area G: S. Mazzoni, S. Soldi (eds.), *Syrian Archaeology in Perspective. Celebrating 20 Years of Excavations at Tell Afis. Proceedings of the International Meeting. Percorsi di Archeologia Siriana - Giornate di studio - Pisa 27–28 Novembre 2006* (Ricerche di Archeologia del Vicino Oriente 4), ETS, Pisa, pp. 199–222.
- Spaer, M.
1992 The Islamic Glass Bracelets of Palestine: Preliminary Findings, *Journal of Glass Studies* 34, pp. 44–62.

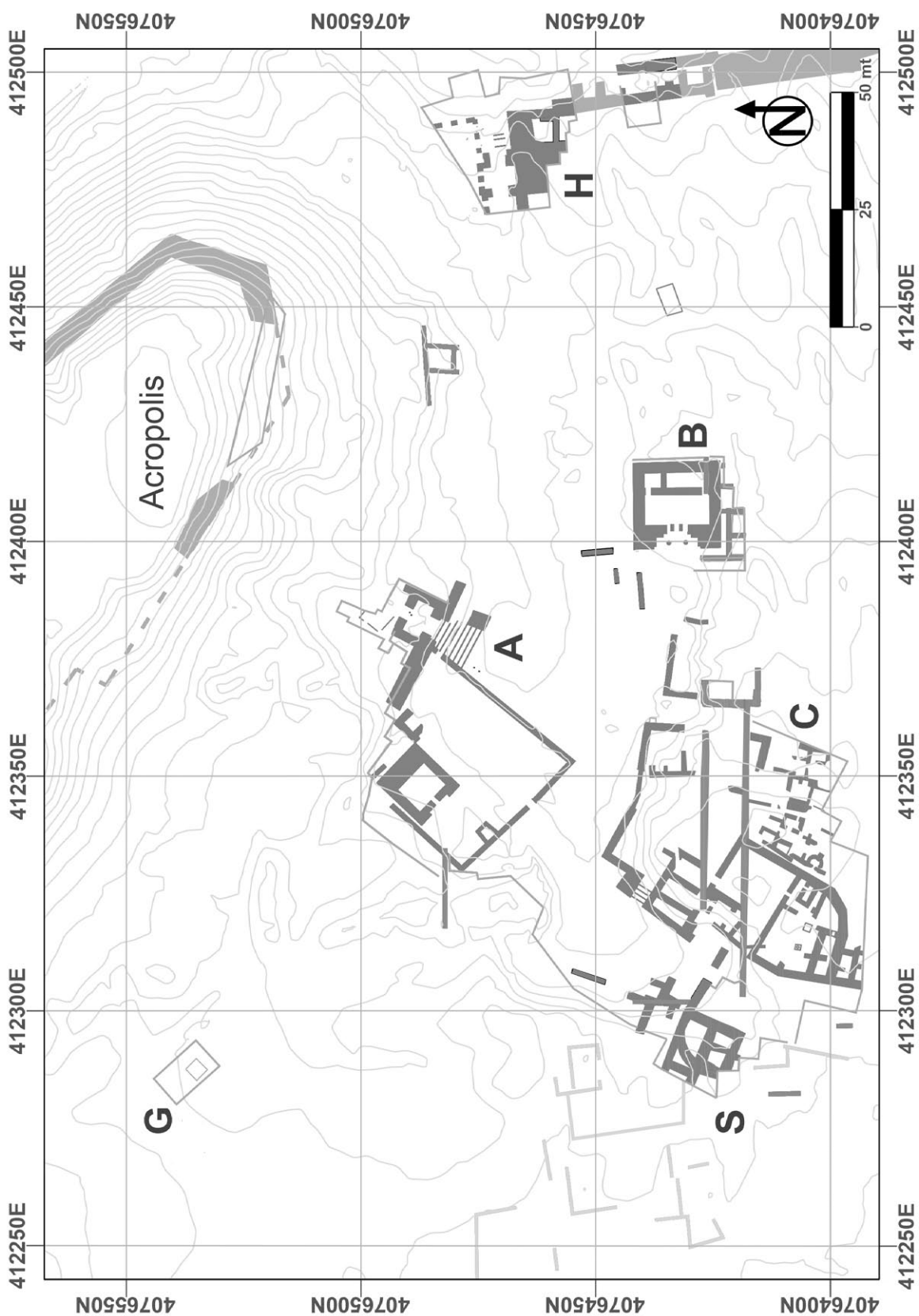
- Stone, E.C. and Zimansky, P.E.
 1999 *The Iron Age Settlement at 'Ain Dara, Syria: Survey and Soundings* (BAR International Series 786), Archaeopress, Oxford.
- Summers, G.D.
 1993 *Tille Höyük 4: The Late Bronze Age and the Iron Age Transition* (British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara Monographs 15), BIAA, London.
- Tomè, C. and Nishiyama, S.
 2005 Animals in the Iron Age and Persian Period: Preliminary Report of Faunal Remains from Tell Mastuma, Northwest Syria, *BAOM* XXV, pp. 87-116.
- Venturi, F.
 1998 The Late Bronze Age II and Early Iron Age I Levels: S.M. Cecchini and S. Mazzoni (ed.), *Tell Afis (Siria): the 1988-1992 Excavations on the Acropolis*, ETS, Pisa, pp. 123-162.
 2007 *La Siria nell'età delle trasformazioni (13°-10° sec. a.C.): nuovi contributi dallo scavo di Tell Afis*, CLUEB, Bologna.
 2010 Cultural Breakdown or Evolution? The Impact of Change in 12th Century BC Tell Afis: F. Venturi (ed.), *Societies in Transition. Evolutionary Processes in the Northern Levant between Late Bronze Age II and Early Iron Age* (Studi e Testi Orientali 9), CLUEB, Bologna, pp. 1-27.
- Vigne, J.D. and Helmer, D.
 2007 Was milk a "Secondary Product" in the Old World Neolithisation Process? Its Role in the Domestication of Cattle, Sheep and Goats, *Anthropozoologica*, 42, pp. 9-40.
- Vila, E.
 2005 Analyse Archéozoologique del la faune de Tell Shiukh Fawqani: L. Bachelot and M. Fales (eds.), *Tell Shiukh Fawqani 1994-1998* (HANEM 6.2), Sargon, Padova, pp. 1081-1109.
- Vokaer, A.
 2007 La Brittle Ware byzantine et omeyyade en Syrie du Nord: J.C. Treglia and M. Bonifay (eds.), *LRCW 2. Late Roman Coarse Wares, Cooking Wares and Amphorae in the Mediterranean: Archaeology and Archaeometry*, Archaeopress, Oxford, pp. 701-713.
 2010 Cooking in a Perfect Pot. Shapes, Fabrics and Function of Cooking Ware in Late Antique Syria: S. Menchelli, S. Santoro, M. Pasquinucci and G. Guiducci (eds.), *LRCW 3: Late Roman Coarse Wares, Cooking wares and amphora in the Mediterranean. Archaeology and archaeometry*, Oxford, Archaeopress, pp. 115-129.
 2013 Pottery Production and Exchange in Late Antique Syria (Fourth-Eighth Century A.D.). A Study of Some Imported and Local Wares, *Late Antique Archaeology* 10, pp. 567-606.
- Waagé, F.O.
 1948 Hellenistic and Roman Tableware of North Syria: F.O. Waagé (ed.), *Antioch-on-the-Orontes IV.1, Ceramics and Islamic Coins*, Princeton University Press, Princeton, pp. 1-60.
- Watson, O.
 1999 VII. Report on the Glazed Ceramics: P.A. Miglus (ed.), *Ar-Raqqa. Vol. 1, Die Frühislamische Keramik von Tall Aswad*, Philipp von Zabern, Mainz, pp. 81-87.
- Whitcomb, D.
 2004 Khirbet Dhiman (SS11) and Khirbet l-Hamah (SS7) (Sweyhat Survey Period XIV): T.J.

- Wilkinson (ed.), *Excavations at Tell Es-Sweyhat, Syria. Volume 1. On the Margin of the Euphrates. Settlement and Land Use at Tell Es-Sweyhat and in the Upper Lake Assad Area, Syria* (OIP 124), the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, Chicago, pp. 98–100.
- Wilkens, B.
- 1992 I resti faunistici di Tell Afis (Scavi 1987): S.M. Cecchini and S. Mazzoni (eds.), *Tell Afis (Syria): Scavi sull'acropoli 1988–1992*, ETS, Pisa, pp. 197–207.
 - 1998 The Faunal Remains: S.M. Cecchini and S. Mazzoni (eds.), *Tell Afis (Syria): Scavi sull'acropoli 1988–1992*, ETS, Pisa, pp. 433–450.
 - 2002 *Archeozoologia. Manuale per lo studio dei resti faunistici di area mediterranea*, Dipartimento di Storia, Università degli Studi di Sassari, CD-Rom.
- Wilson, B., Grigson, C. and Payne, S. (eds.)
- 1982 *Ageing and Sexing Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites* (BAR British Series 109), Archaeopress, Oxford.
- Woolley, L. and Barnett, R.D.
- 1952 *Carchemish. Report on the Excavations at Jerablus on Behalf of the British Museum. Part III, The Excavations in the Inner Town*, British Museum, London.
- Zaina, F.
- 2013 A Functional and Morphological Analysis of the Iron Age III Pottery Assemblage at Taşlı Geçit Höyük: L. Bombardieri, A. D'Agostino, G. Guarducci, V. Orsi and S. Valentini (eds.), *16th SOMA Florence – Identity and Connectivity*, Archaeopress, Oxford, pp. 65–75.
- Zanon, M.
- 2013 Tyana/Kemerhisar (Niğde): Glass bracelets of the Byzantine and Islamic period, *Anatolia Antiqua* 21, pp. 181–197.
- Zeder, M.A. and Pilaar, S.E.
- 2010 Assessing the Reliability of Criteria Used to Identify Mandibles and Mandibular Theet in Sheep, Ovis and Goat, Capra, *Journal of Archaeological Science*, 37, pp. 225–242.

PLATES



Topographic map of Karkemish.



Map of Area G and the Lower Palace Area.



1. General view of area G before the excavations from North.



2. General view of area G before the excavations from East.



1. The virgin soil reached in the deep sounding.



2. Floor L.3837 (phase 19a)
Middle Bronze Age I.



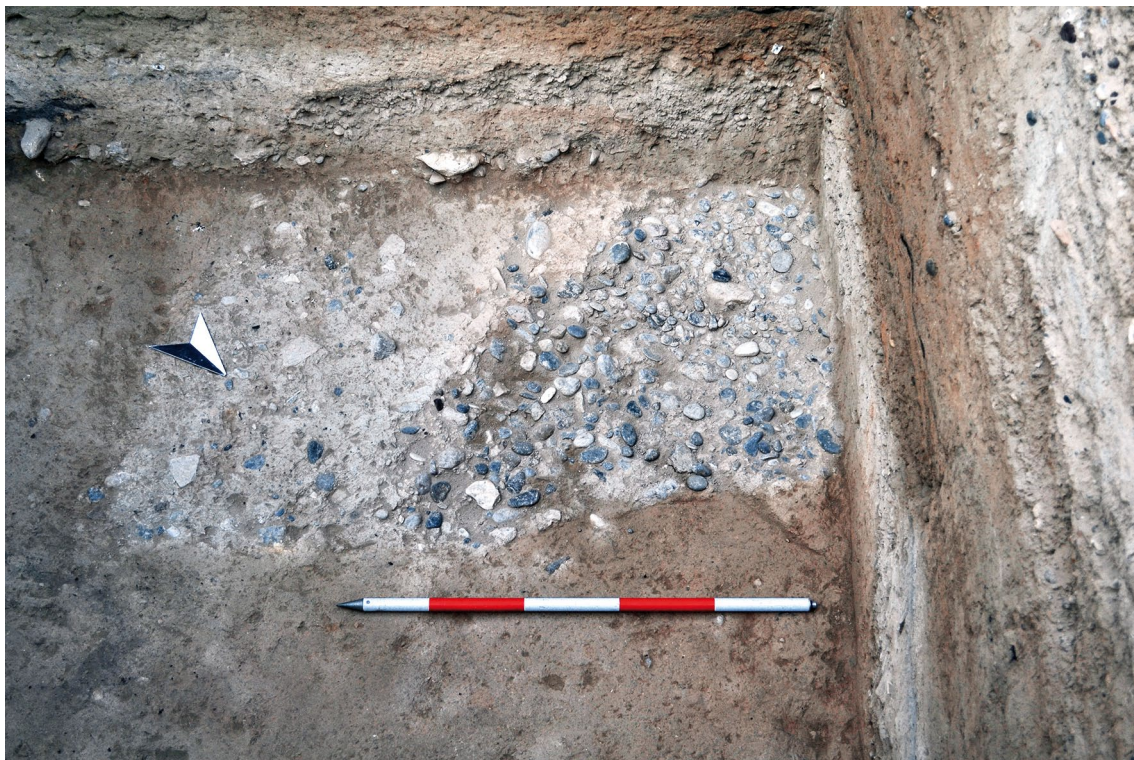
1. Floor L.3837 (phase 19a), Middle Bronze Age I.



2. Pebble floor L.3835 (phase 19b), Middle Bronze Age I.



1. Detail of floor L.3830 (phase 18a), Middle Bronze Age II.



2. Detail of the pebble floor L.3829 (phase 18b), Middle Bronze Age II.



1. Floor L.3804 (phase 17b), Middle Bronze Age II.



2. Floor L.2339 and tannur H.2336 (phase 15b), Late Bronze Age I.



1. Detail of the tannur H.2336 (phase 15b), Late Bronze Age I.



2. Detail of the fireplace H.2329 in L.2330 (phase 14), Late Bronze Age I.



1. General view of pebble floor L.2331 (phase 13), Late Bronze Age II.



2. Pebble floor L.2331 (phase 13), Late Bronze Age II.



1. General view of floor L.2319 (phase 12a) partially covered by floor L.2318 (phase 12b) from South-west, Iron Age I.



2. Detailed view of floors L.2319 (phase 12a) and floor L.2318 (phase 12b). L.2318 is not preserved along the eastern limit of the sounding, Iron Age I.



1. General view of floor L.2315 (phase 12c) from North, Iron Age I.



2. Detailed view of floor L.2315 (phase 12c) from North, Iron Age I.



1. General view of floor L.2314 (phase 11a) from South, Iron Age II.



2. Detailed view of the texture of floor L.2314 (phase 11a) including pebbles, pottery sherds and stone fragments, Iron Age II.

1. General view of floor L.2313 (phase 11b) from east, Iron Age II.



2 Detailed view of the texture of floor L.2313 (phase 11b) including pebbles, pottery sherds, animal bone and stone fragments, Iron Age II.



1. General view of floor L.2312 (phase 10a), from South, Iron Age II.



2. Detailed view of the texture of floor L.2312 (phase 10a) including pebbles, pottery sherds and stone fragments, Iron Age II.



1. General view of floor L.2310 (phase 10b) covering L.2312 (phase 10a) from South-east, Iron Age II.



2. Southern section showing middle the IA II - early IA III floors sequence (phases 10a-e, 9a-c and 8a), Iron Age II.



1. General view of floor L.2309 (phase 10c) from South-west, Iron Age II.



2. Detailed view of floor L.2309 (phase 10c) Iron Age II, partially cut to the east by the Hellenistic pit P.1089.



1. General view of floor L.2307 (phase 10d) from East, Iron Age II.



2. Detailed view of floor L.2307 (phase 10d), Iron Age II.



1. General view of floor L.2306 (phase 10e) from north, Iron Age II.



2. Detailed view of floor L.2306 (phase 10e), Iron Age II.

1. General view of floor L.2303 (phase 9a) partially covered by floor L.2304 (phase 9b) from south-east, Iron Age II, partially cut to the east by the Hellenistic pit P.1089.



2. Detailed view of floor L.2303 (phase 9a) partially covered by floor L.2304 (phase 9b), Iron Age II.



1. General view of floor L.2302 (phase 9c) from north, Iron Age II, partially cut to the east by the Hellenistic pit P.1089.



2. General view of floor L.2302 (phase 9c), Iron Age II.



1. General view of floor L.2301 (phase 8a), Iron Age III, partially cut to the east by the Hellenistic pit P.1089.



2. Detailed view of floor of floor L.2301 (phase 8a), Iron Age III, partially cut to the east by the Hellenistic pit P.1089.



1. General view the structural evidence of phase 8b from south-east, Iron Age III.



2. General view the structural evidence of phase 8b from east, Iron Age III.



1. L.3855 made of pebbles and small stones (phase 8b), in the north-eastern room of the building, Iron Age III.



2. East-west section of the Hellenistic pit P.1090 cutting the north-eastern part of the building of phase 8b-c (rooms L.3858 in the foreground and L.3856 in the background).



1. Two superimposed floors, L.3850 made of limestone (phase 8c) covering L.1079 made of pebbles and small stones (Phase 8b), in the south-eastern room of the building, Iron Age III.



2. The north-eastern room with the two superimposed floors, L.3850 (phase 8c) covering L.3867 (phase 8b), and to the left the Hellenistic pit P.1089 cutting the north-eastern part of the building of phase 8b-c, Iron Age III.



1. The outdoor pebbled floor L.1081 (phase 7a), Iron Age III.



2. The north-east corner of the building of phase 7a-b.



1. The remains of a hearth east of W.3844 and associated to floor L.1081 (phase 7a), Iron Age III.



2. General view of the beaten earth floor L.3843 (phase 7b), partially preserved between W.3844 and the northern limit of the area, Iron Age III.



1. General view of the outdoor pebbled floor L.1065 (phase 6) from south, Iron Age III.



2. General view of the outdoor pebbled floor L.1065 (phase 6) from north-west, Iron Age III.

1. The outdoor pebbled floor L.1065 and W.3841 (phase 6) from east, Iron Age III.



2. General view of the outdoor pebbled floor L.1065 and W.3841 (phase 6) from east, Iron Age III.



1. General view of the outdoor beaten earth floor L.1058 (phase 5) with the associated wall W.1053, on the corner, from north-east, Hellenistic period.



2. Detailed view of the texture of floor L.1058 (phase 5) made of beaten earth and including pebbles, from south-east, Hellenistic period.



1. General view of wall W.1053 (phase 5) from north, Hellenistic period.



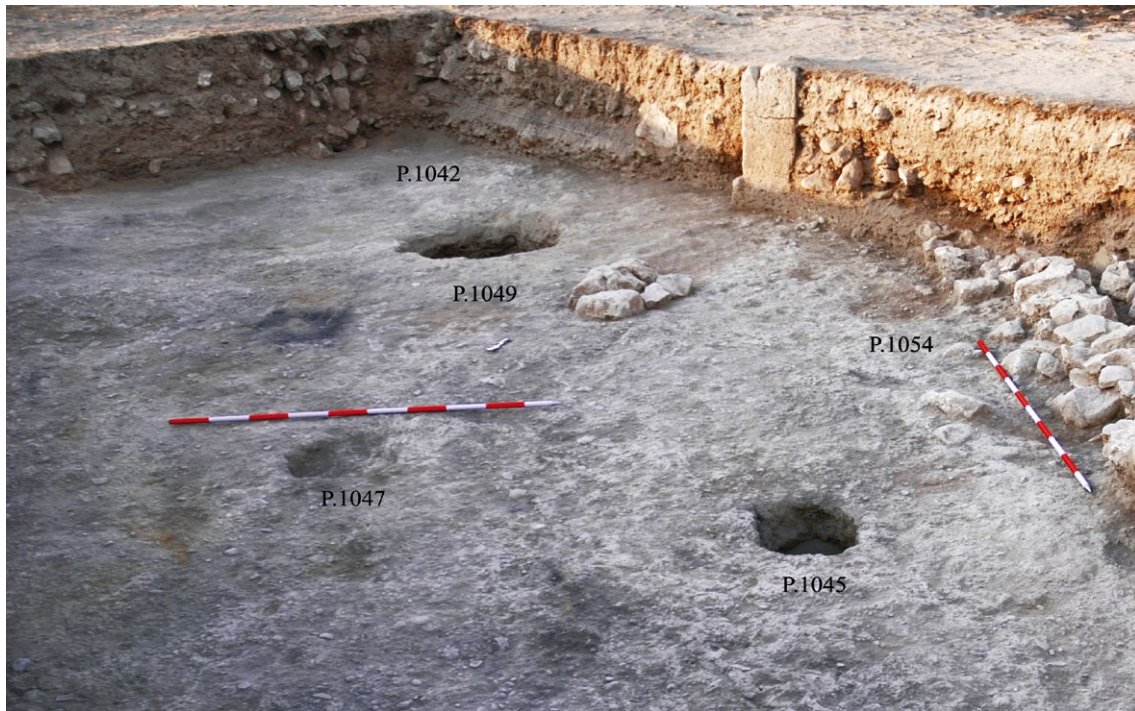
2. Detailed view of the burnt traces on the filling F.1056 (phase 4a) composed of sandy soil and including pebbles and pottery sherds, from south-east, Hellenistic period.



1. General view of floor L.1051 and walls W.1036 and W.1052 (phase 4a), from south-east, Hellenistic period.



2. Detailed view of walls W.1052 (in the foreground) and W.1036 (phase 4a) from west, Hellenistic period.



1. General view of floor L.1051 and the pits cutting it (phase 4b) from north-west, Hellenistic period.



2. General view of the house with the walls W.1003 in the foreground, W.1025 and W.1005 parallel to it, and the additional walls W.1013 and W.1014 in the background (phase 2a) from south-west, Islamic period.



1. General view of the western room enclosed by the joining walls W.1013 and W.1014 leant to W.1005 (phase 2a), from north-west, Islamic period.



2. Detailed view of floor L.1032 (phase 2a), from south-west, Islamic period.



1. Detailed view of the doorjamb L.1087 (phase 2a) on wall W.1005 after its defunctionalization (phase 2b) from east, Islamic period.



2. Detailed view of the wall W.1035 (phase 2b) from south-west, Islamic period.



1. Detailed view of floor L.1026 (phase 2b), from south-east, Islamic period.



2. General view of layers F.1017, F.1018, F.1019 and F.1022 and F.1023: collapse of the walls and abandonment of the house (phase 2b), from south-east, Islamic period.



1. Middle Bronze Age I pottery from phase 19 (F.3834, KH.14.P.423).



2. Middle Bronze Age I pottery from phase 19 (F.3832, KH.14.P.420).



1 Middle Bronze Age II pottery from phase 18 (F.3824, KH.14.P.417).



2. Middle Bronze Age II pottery from phase 17 (F.3818, KH.14.P.415).



1. Middle Bronze Age II/Late Bronze Age I pottery from phase 16 (F.3814, KH.14.P.404).



2. Middle Bronze Age II/Late Bronze Age I pottery from phase 16 (F.3806, KH.14.P.406).



1. Late Bronze Age I pottery from phase 15 (F.2331, KH.13.P.533).



2. Late Bronze Age I pottery from phase 14 (F.2330, KH.13.P.532).



1. Late Bronze Age II
pottery from phase 13
(L.2321, KH.13.P.521).



2. Late Bronze Age II pottery from phase 13 (F.2320, KH.13.P.520).



1. Iron Age I pottery from phase 12 (L.2319, KH.13.P.519).



2. Iron Age I pottery from phase 12 (L.2318, KH.13.P.518).



1. Iron Age II pottery from phase 11 (L.2314, KH.13.P.514).



2. Iron Age II pottery from phase 10 (L.2309, KH.13.P.507).



1. Iron Age II pottery from phase 10 (L.2306, KH.13.P.505).



2. Iron Age II pottery from phase 9 (L.2303, KH.13.P.503).



1. Iron Age III pottery from phase 8 (L.2301, KH.13.P.502).



2. Iron Age III pottery from phase 8 (F.1085, KH.12.P.565).



1. Hellenistic pottery from phase 5 (F.1057, KH.12.P.536).



2. Hellenistic pottery from phase 4 (L.1051, KH.12.P.531).



1. Roman Imperial pottery from phase 3 (F.1044, KH.12.P.530).



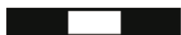
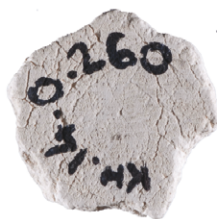
2. Roman Imperial pottery from phase 3 (F.1044, KH.12.P.524).



1. Islamic pottery
from phase 2 (F.1028,
KH.12.P.512).



2. Islamic pottery
from phase 2 (L.1021,
KH.12.P.508).



1. KH.15.O.260



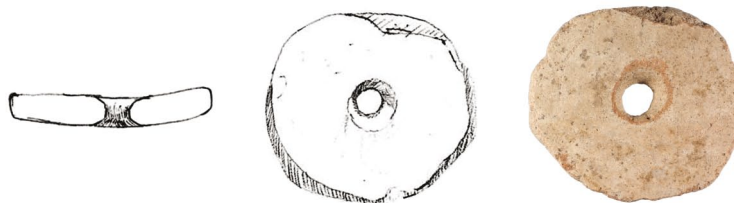
2. KH.13.O.1038



3. KH.13.O.427



4. KH.13.O.1403



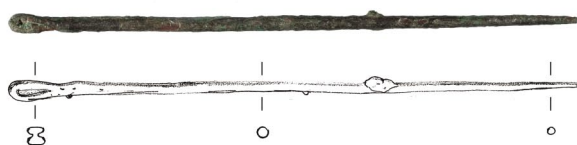
1. KH.13.O.372



2. KH.13.O.429



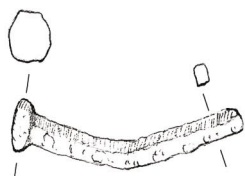
3. KH.13.O.300



4. KH.13.O.422



5. KH.13.O.067



6. KH.13.O.313



7. KH.13.O.479

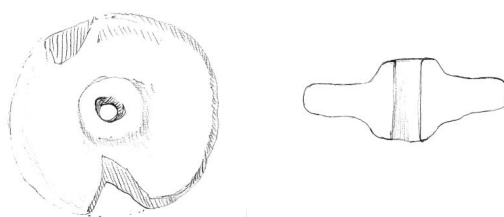


1. KH.13.O.076



2. KH.13.O.344

3. KH.13.O.067



4. KH.13.O.1438



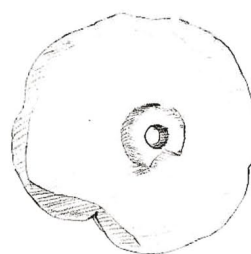
5. KH.13.O.373

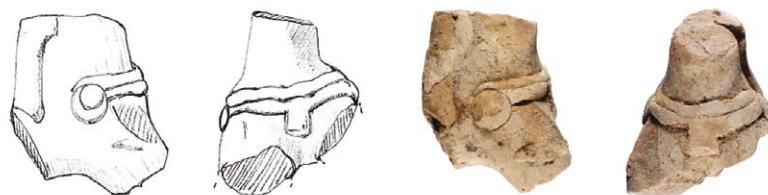


6. KH.13.O.022



7. KH.13.O.023





1. KH.13.O.006

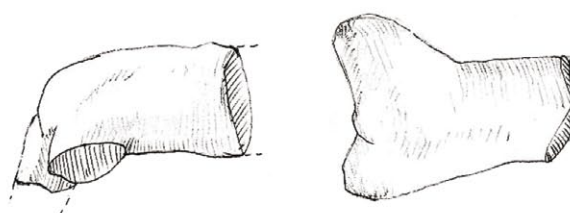


2. KH.13.O.007

3. KH.13.O.008



4. KH.13.O.009

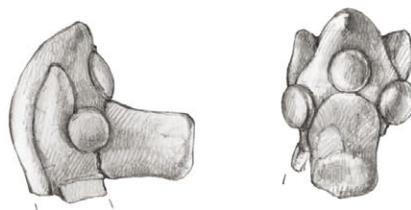


5. KH.13.O.019

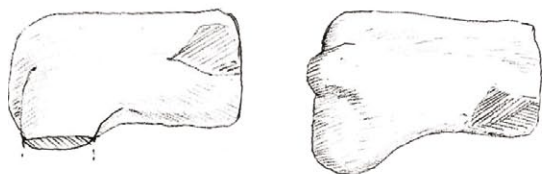
6. KH.13.O.020



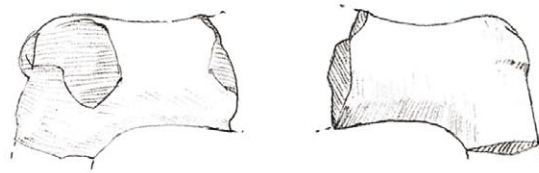
1. KH.12.O.461



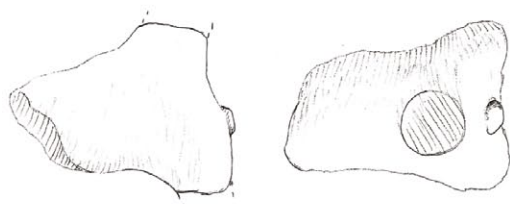
2. KH.12.O.462



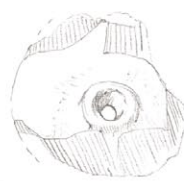
3. KH.13.O.049



4. KH.13.O.050



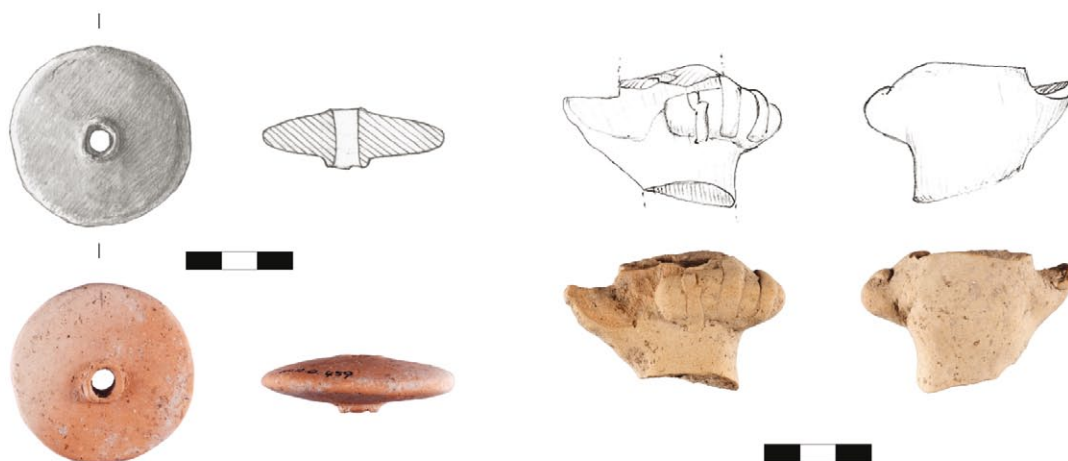
5. KH.13.O.051



6. KH.13.O.590



1. KH.12.O.442



2. KH.12.O.459

3. KH.12.O.460



4. KH.12.O.573



5. KH.12.O.420



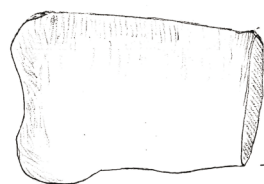
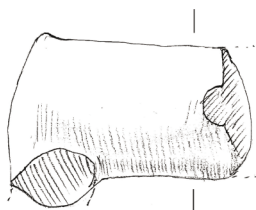
1. KH.13.O.010



2. KH.13.O.011



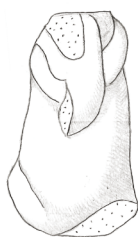
3. KH.13.O.013



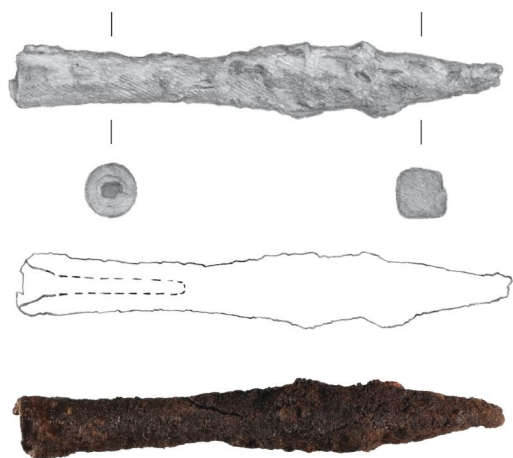
4. KH.13.O.012



5. KH.13.O.052



6. KH.13.O.053



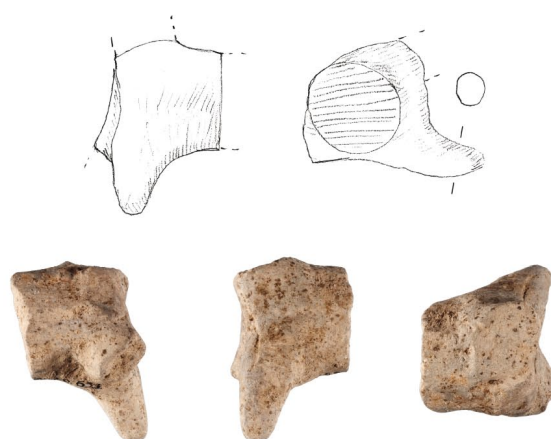
1. KH.12.O.410



2. KH.12.O.415



3. KH.12.O.413



4. KH.12.O.631



1. KH.12.O.422



2. KH.12.O.412



3. KH.12.O.417



5. KH.12.O.431



4. KH.12.O.423



6. KH.12.O.433



1. KH.12.O.404



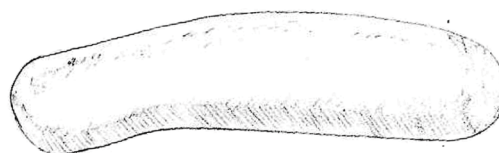
2. KH.12.O.385



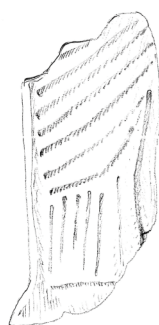
3. KH.12.O.428



5. KH.12.O.388



5. KH.12.O.416



6. KH.12.O.367



1. KH.12.O.308



2. KH.12.O.310



3. KH.12.O.340



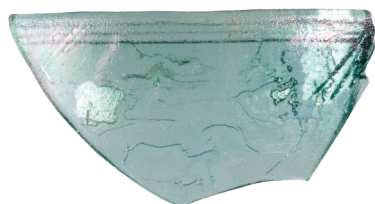
4. KH.12.O.364



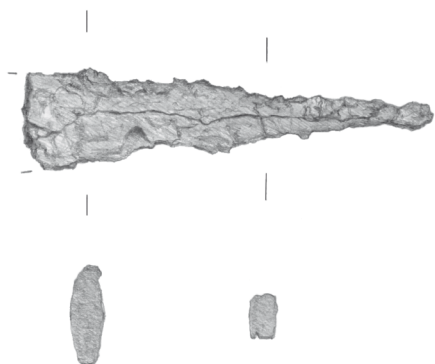
1. KH.12.O.286



2. KH.12.O.293



3. KH.12.O.301



4. KH.12.O.296



1. KH.12.O.197



2. KH.12.O.234



3. KH.12.O.246



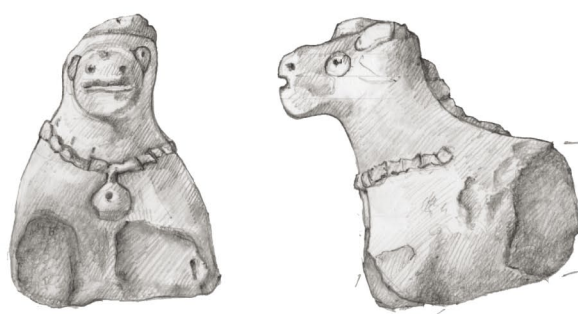
4. KH.12.O.221



5. KH.12.O.242



6. KH.12.O.252



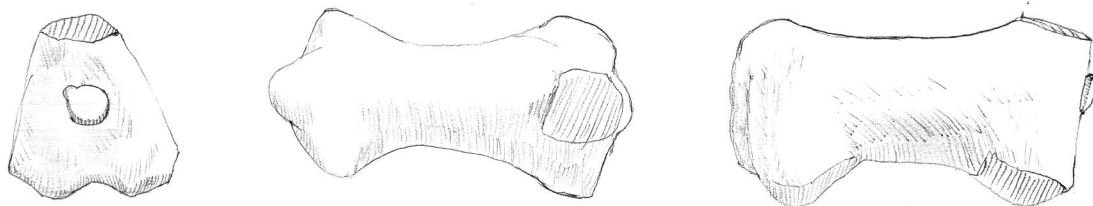
1. KH.12.O.156



2. KH.12.O.143



3. KH.12.O.147



4. KH.12.O.164



1. KH.12.O.126



2. KH.12.O.128



3. KH.12.O.133



4. KH.12.O.131



5. KH.12.O.127



6. KH.12.O.082



7. KH.12.O.083



8. KH.12.O.136



1. KH.12.O.085



2. KH.12.O.086



3. KH.12.O.087



4. KH.12.O.144



5. KH.12.O.148



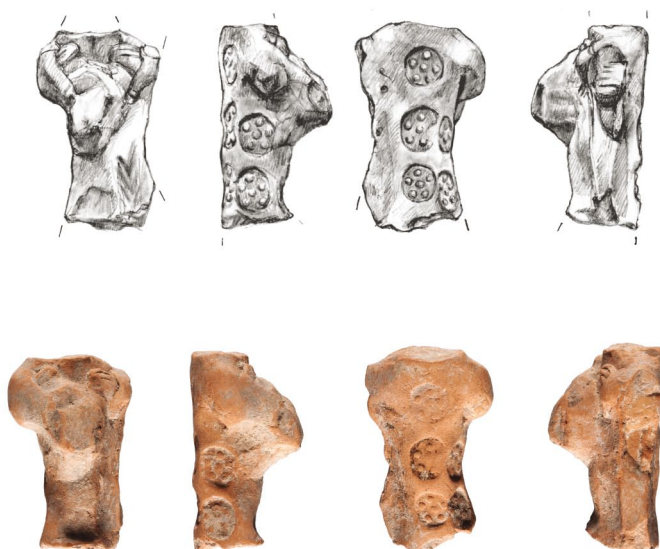
1. KH.12.O.079



2. KH.12.O.338



3. KH.12.O.339



1. KH.12.O.150



2. KH.12.O.193



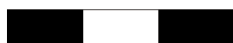
1. KH.12.O.036



2. KH.12.O.039



3. KH.12.O.043



4. KH.12.O.044



5. KH.12.O.045



6. KH.12.O.049



1. KH.12.O.051



2. KH.12.O.081



3. KH.12.O.084



4. KH.12.O.089



5. KH.12.O.095



6. KH.12.O.132



7. KH.12.O.141



1. KH.12.O.013



2. KH.12.O.016



3. KH.12.O.029



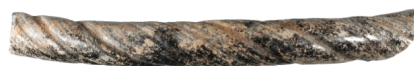
4. KH.12.O.040



5. KH.12.O.042



6. KH.12.O.052



1. KH.12.O.011



2. KH.12.O.012



3. KH.12.O.025



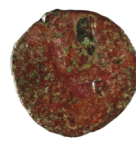
4. KH.12.O.026



1. KH.12.O.297



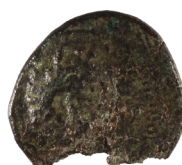
2. KH.13.O.887



3. KH.12.O.284



4. KH.12.O.17



5. KH.13.O.348



6. KH.12.O.165



7. KH.12.O.237



8. KH.12.O.229





1. KH.12.O.219



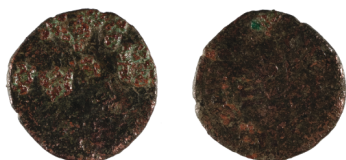
2. KH.12.O.225



3. KH.12.O.227



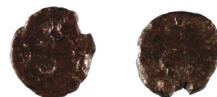
4. KH.12.O.1



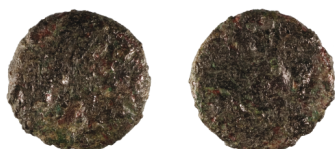
5. KH.12.O.3



6. KH.12.O.34



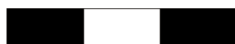
7. KH.12.O.145

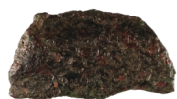


8. KH.12.O.215



9. KH.12.O.216





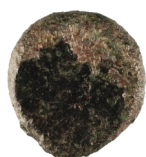
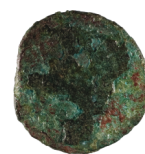
1. KH.12.O.220



2. KH.12.O.222



3. KH.12.O.223



4. KH.12.O.224



5. KH.12.O.285



6. KH.12.O.309



7. KH.12.O.226



8. KH.12.O.260



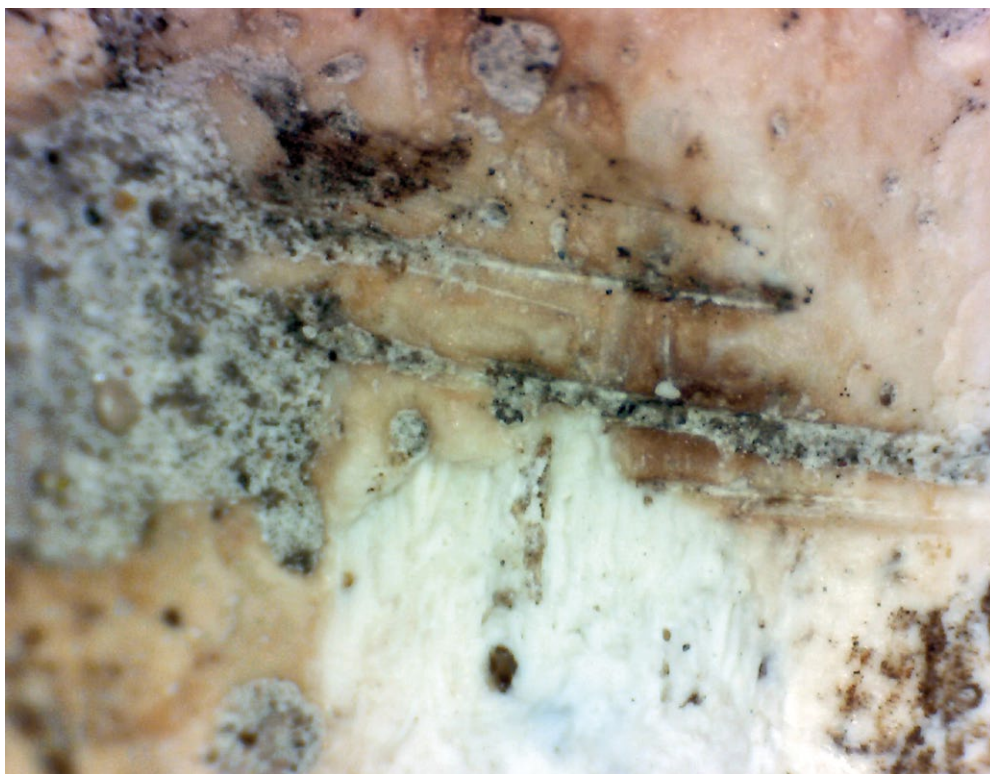
9. KH.12.O.218



1. Horse metapodial (above)
donkey metapodial (below).



2. Pathological dog lower jaw.



1. Cut marks on a *Bos taurus* tarsal.



2. Sheep/goat upper jaws.

1. Horse knucklebone with cut marks.



2. Bone fragments of a possible *Dama* sp.





1. Pig (*Sus domesticus*)
knucklebone with cut
marks.



2. Left ram horn with
cut marks.



1. Upper teeth of a probable donkey.



2. Cut marks on Equus sp. ulna.



1. Cut marks on a *Bos taurus* radio-ulna.



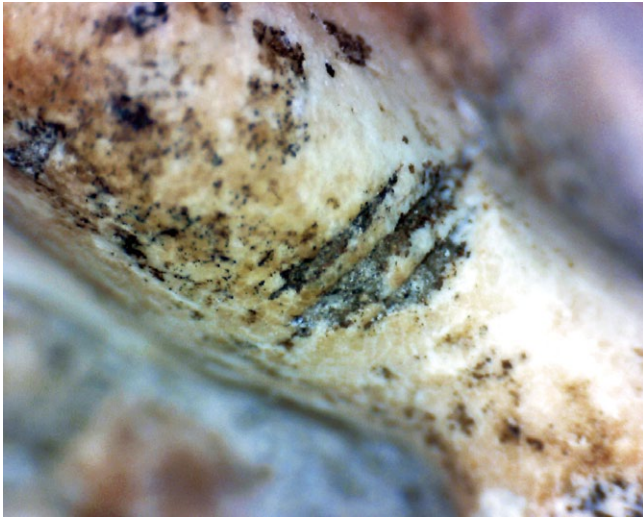
2. Goat femur (left) and sheep tibia (right).



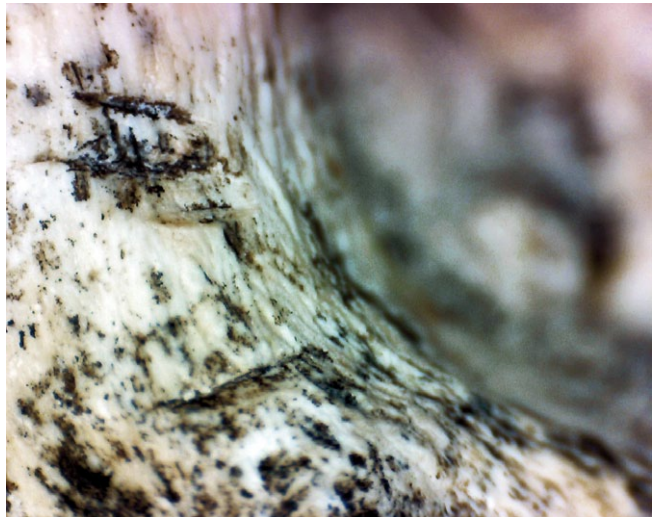
1. Camel upper jaw (maxillary).

2. Bones from the dog deposition in P.1066.

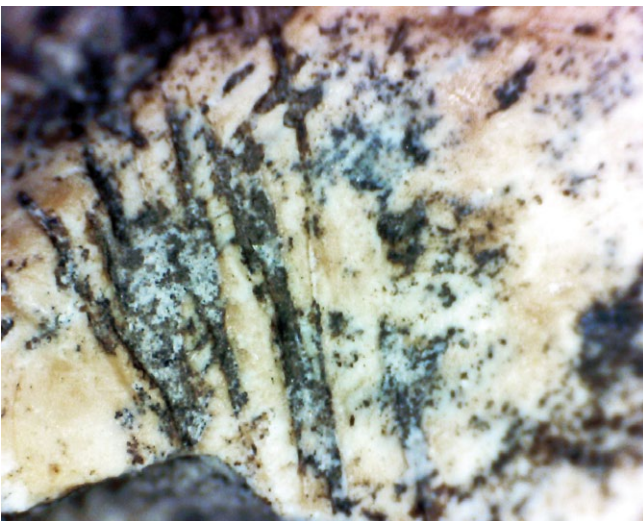




1. Cut marks on a goat knucklebone.



2. Cut marks on a sheep humerus.



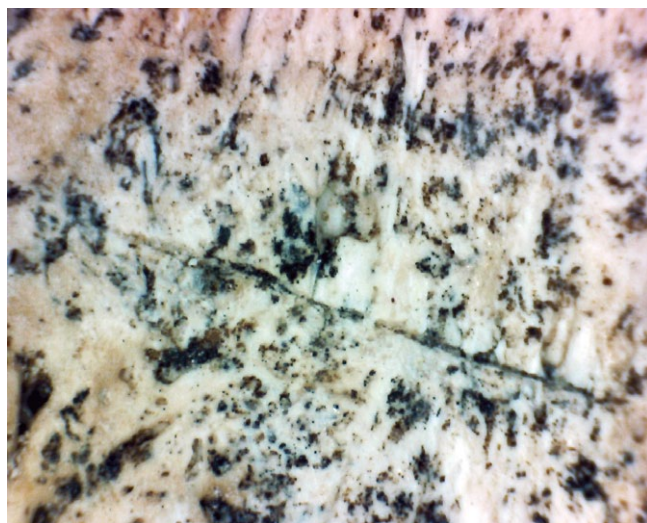
3. Cut marks on the radius of a small ungulate.

1. Cut marks on a pig knucklebone.



2. Flesh stripping striae on a small ungulate pelvis.

3. Cut marks on the base of a goat horn.





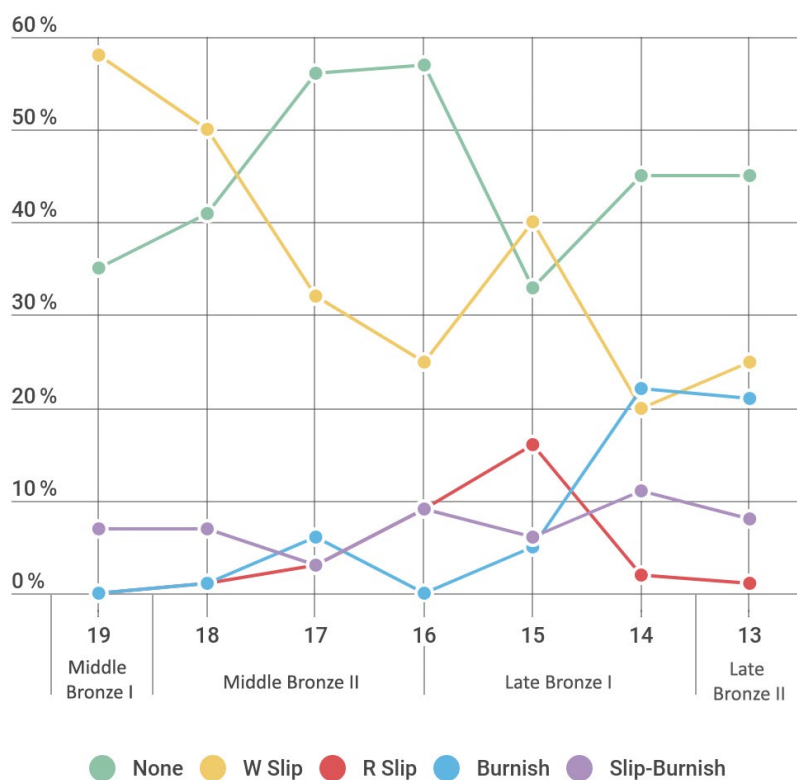
1. Some caryopsis of barley.



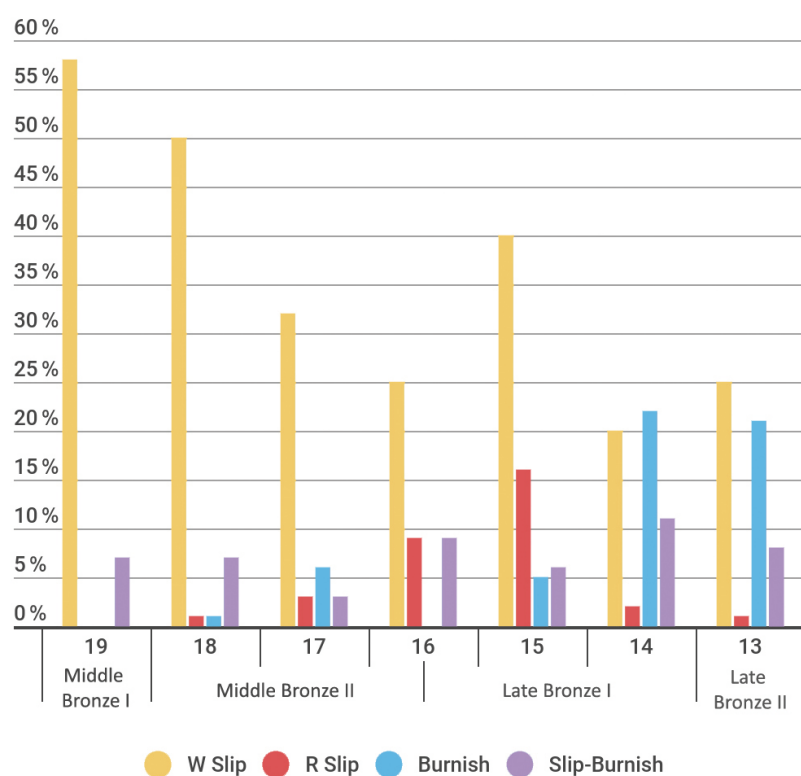
2. A grape seed.



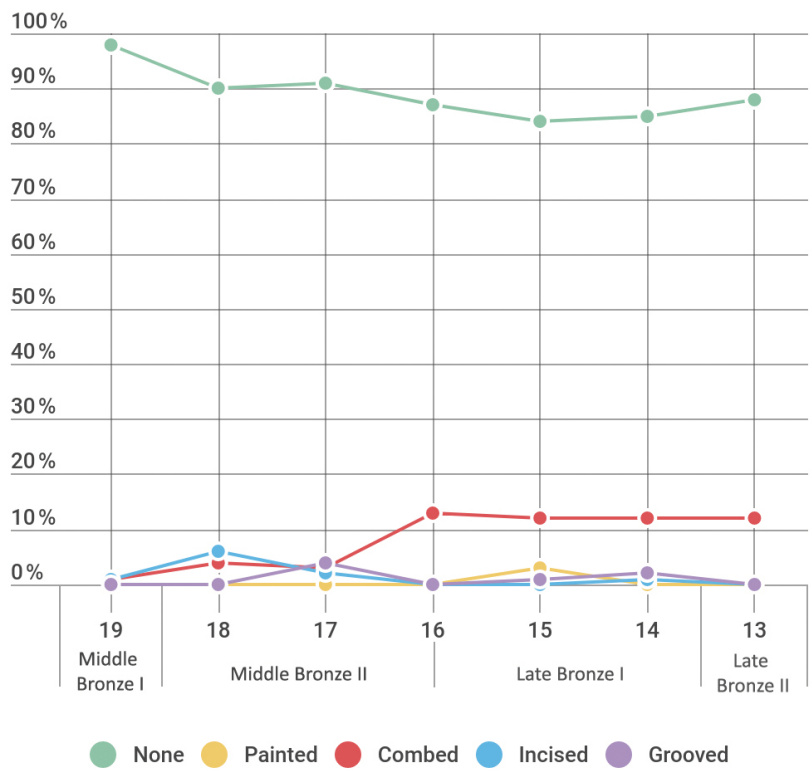
3. Olive stone.



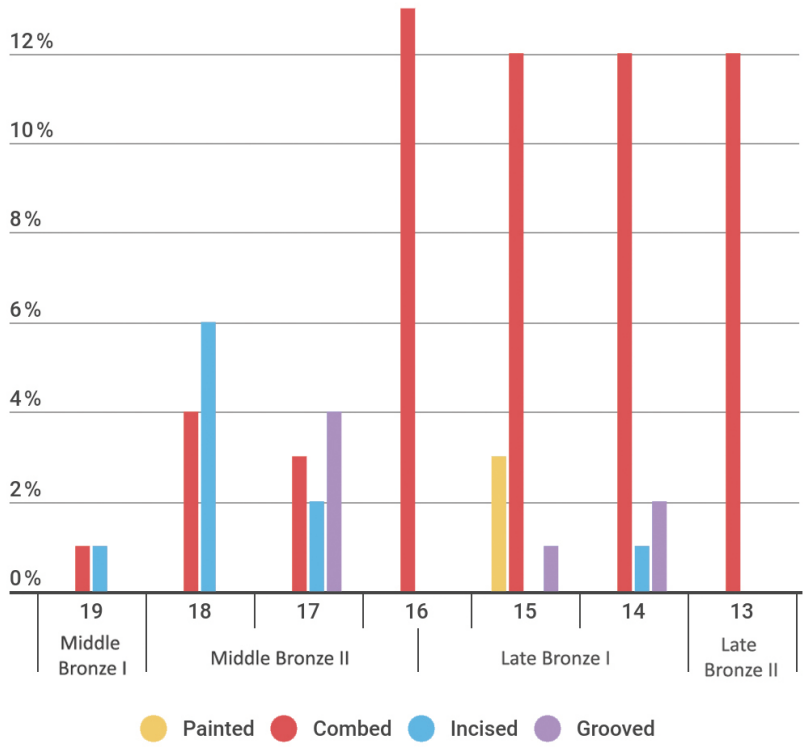
1. Quantitative development of Middle and Late Bronze Age pottery surface treatments including sherds without treatments.



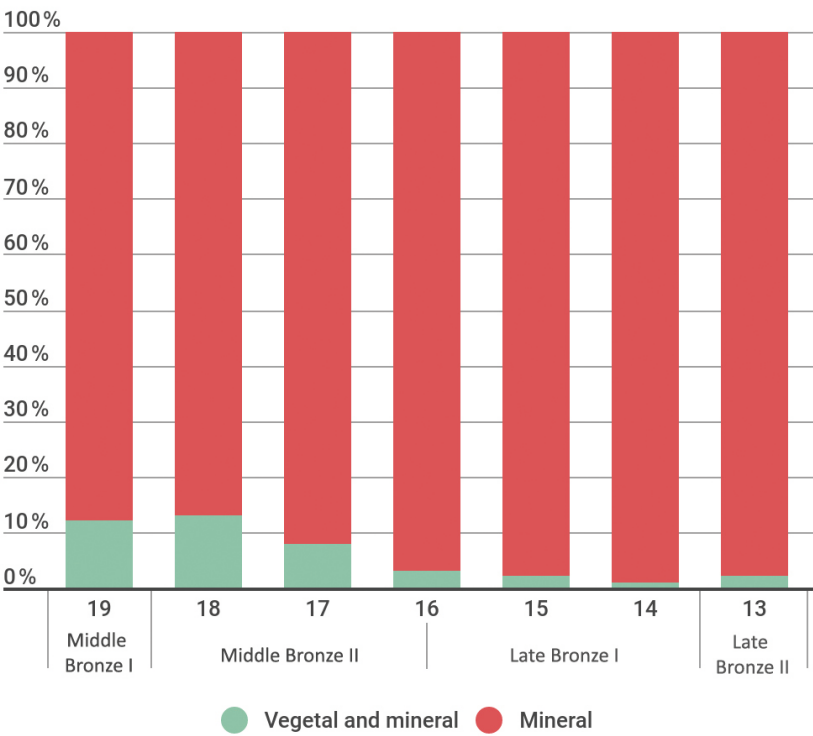
2. Detail of the quantitative development of Middle and Late Bronze Age pottery surface treatments excluding sherds without treatments.



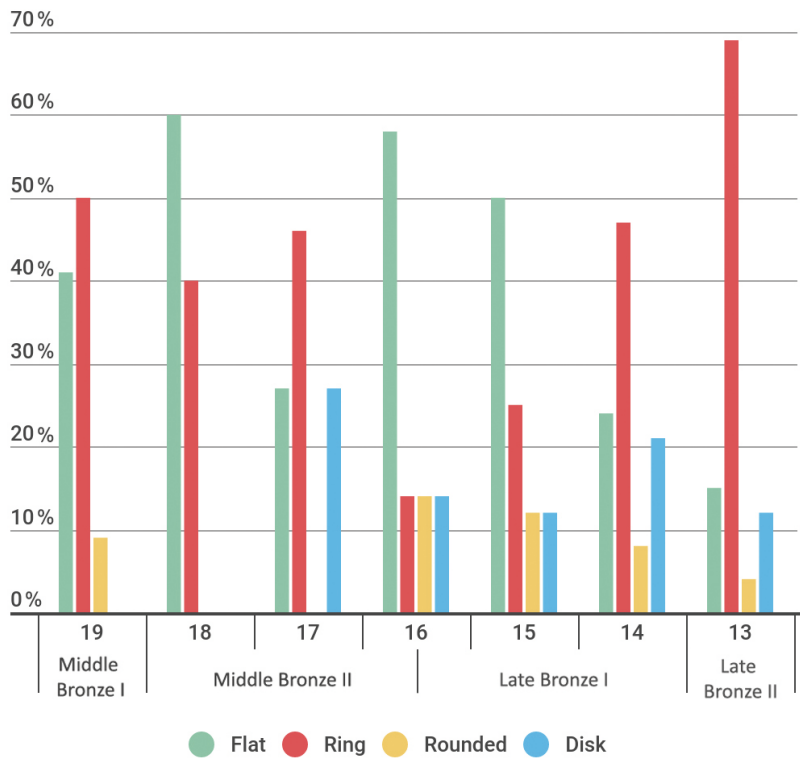
1. Quantitative development of Middle and Late Bronze Age pottery decorations including sherds without treatments.



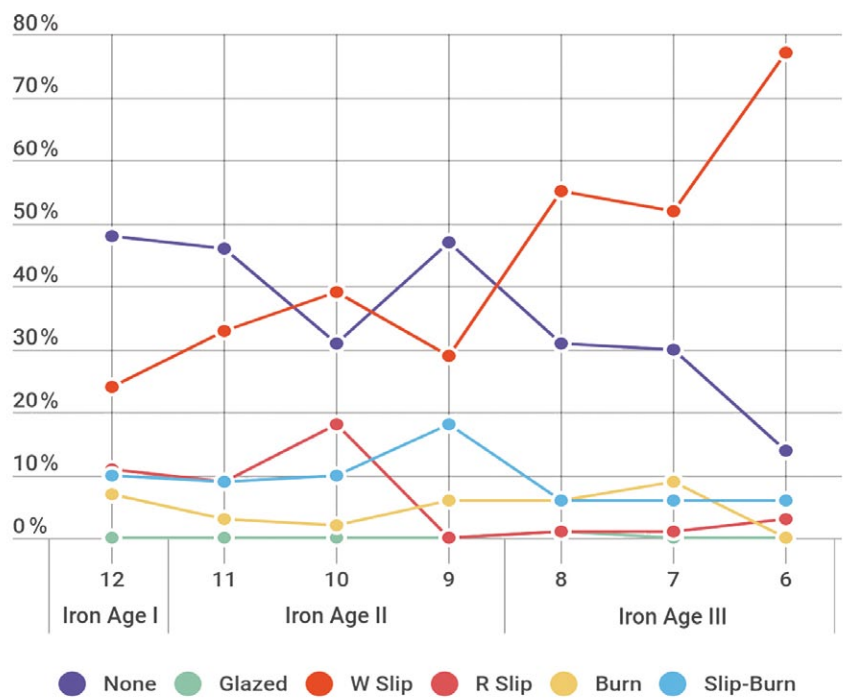
2. Detail of the quantitative development of Middle and Late Bronze Age pottery decorations excluding sherds without treatments.



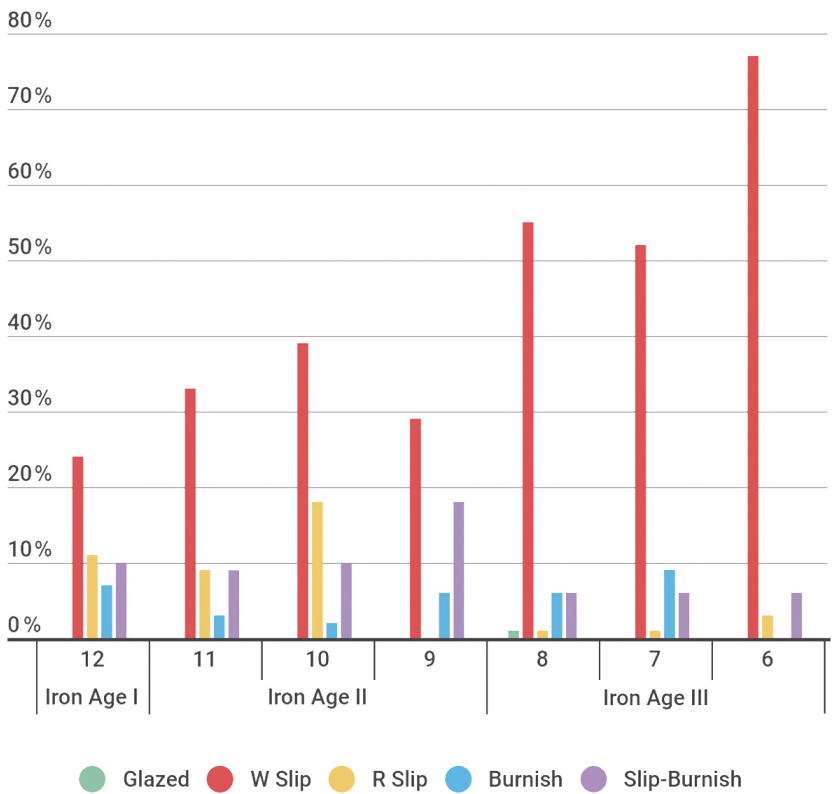
1. Quantitative development of Middle and Late Bronze Age pottery fabrics.



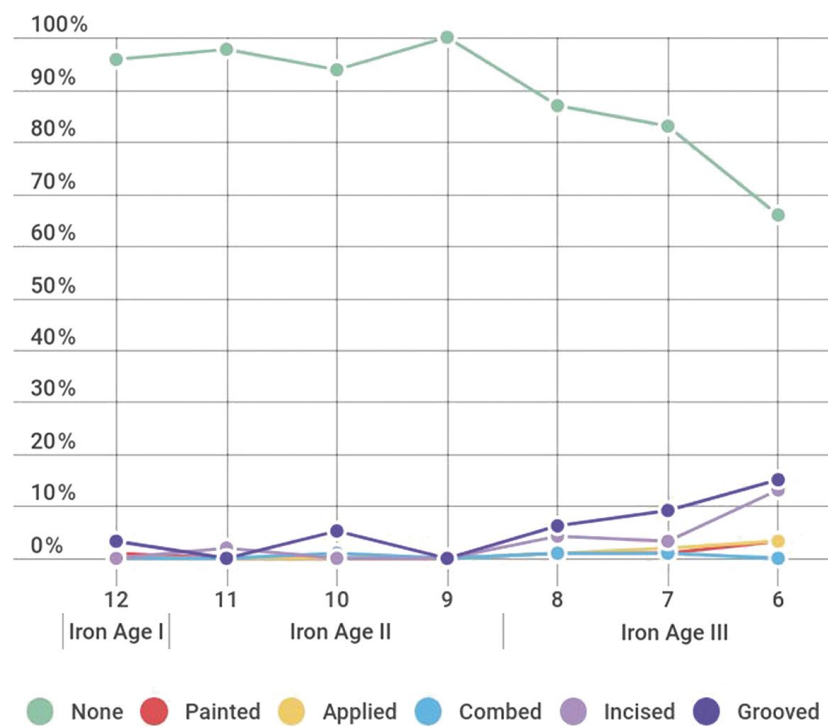
2. Quantitative development of the Middle and Late Bronze Age types of pottery bases.



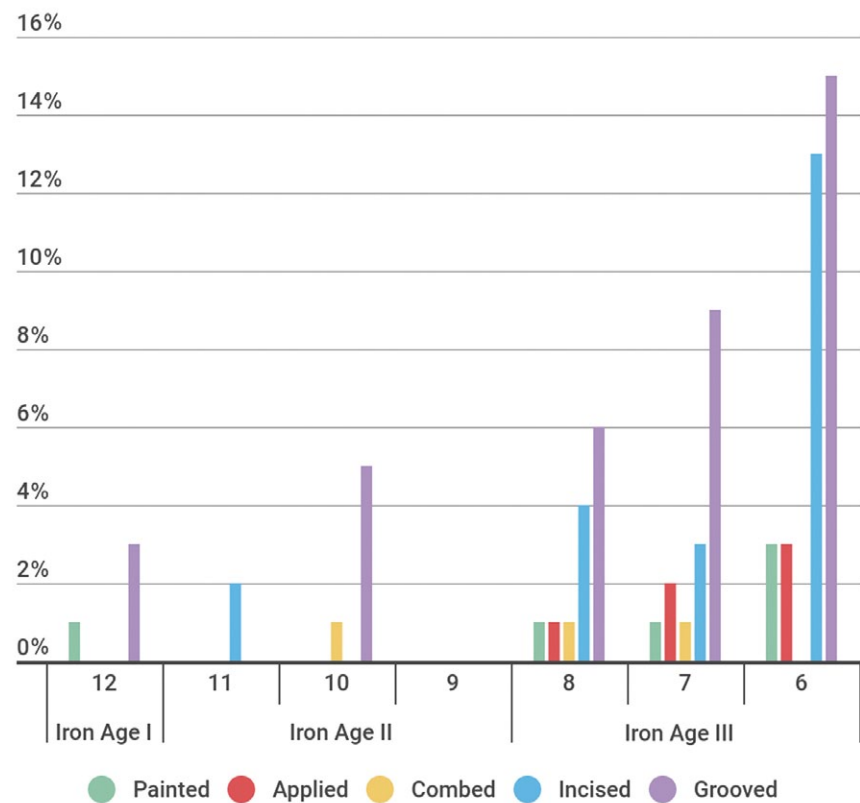
1. Quantitative development of Iron Age pottery surface treatments including sherds without treatments.



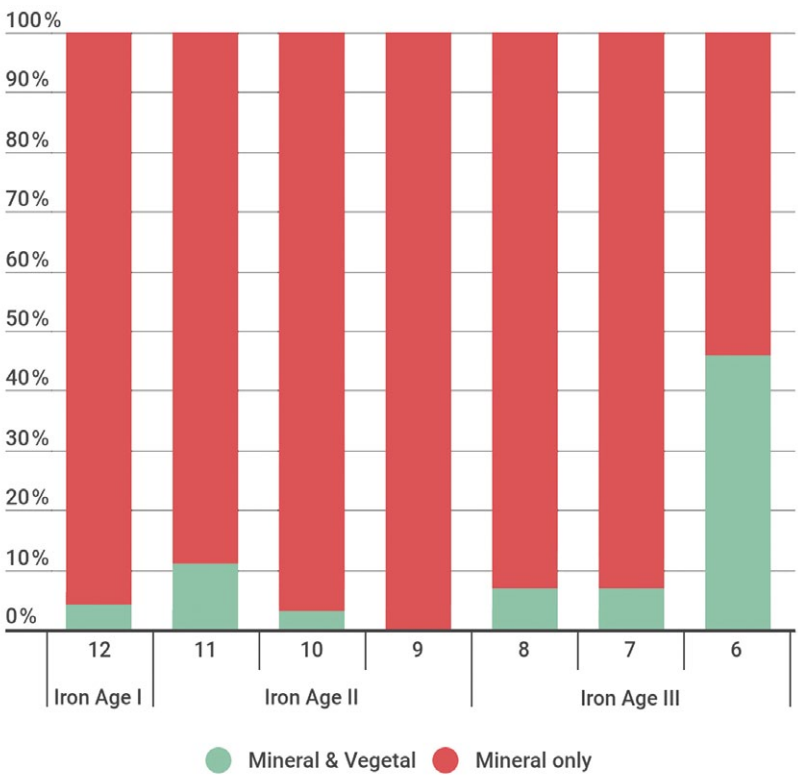
2. Detail of the quantitative development of Iron Age pottery surface treatments excluding sherds without treatments.



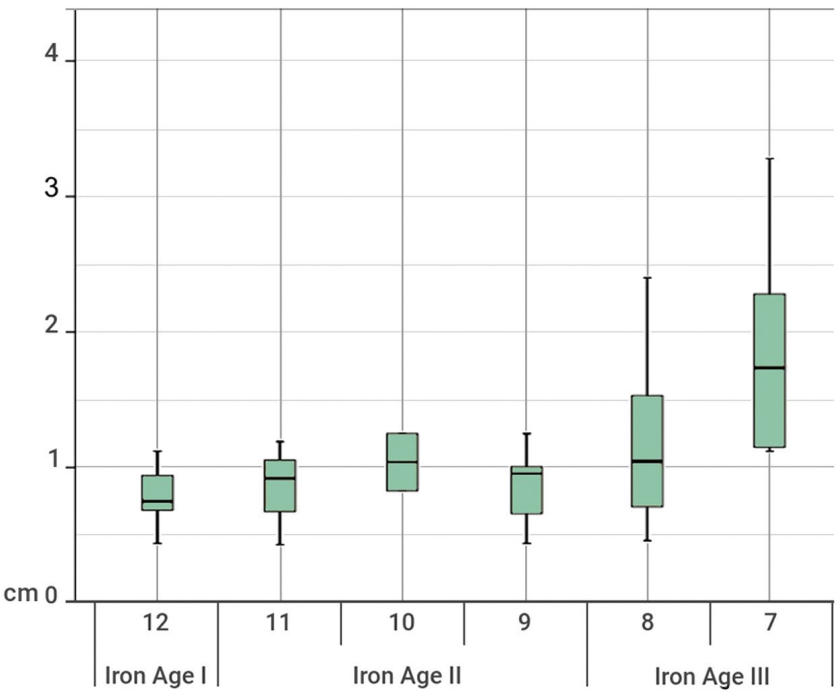
1. Quantitative development of Iron Age pottery decorations including sherds without treatments.



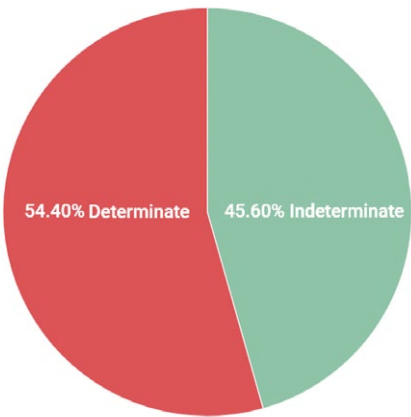
2. Detail of the quantitative development of Iron Age pottery decorations excluding sherds without treatments.



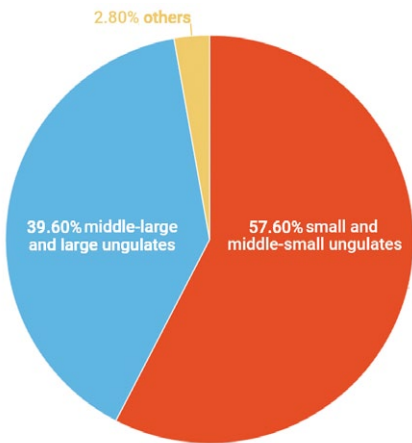
1. Quantitative development of Iron Age pottery fabrics.



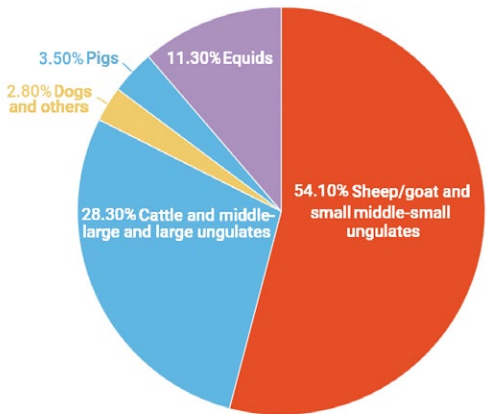
2. Box plot showing the development of the height of ring bases from IA I to IA III.



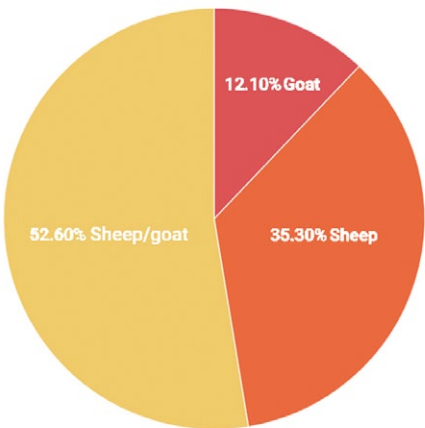
1. Determined and Undetermined bone fragments.



2. Faunal groups by size.

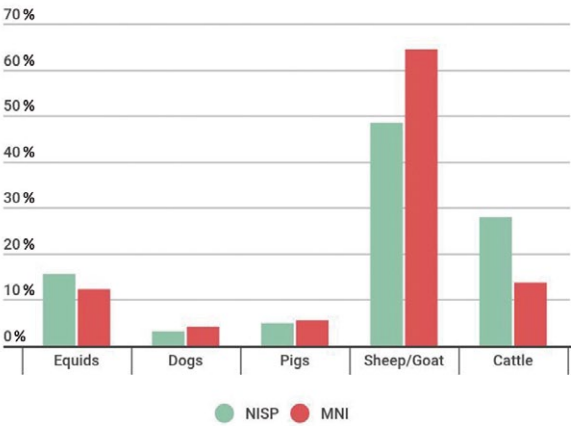


3. Main animal groups.

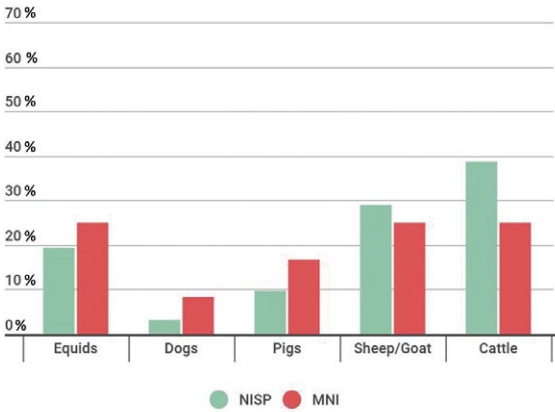


4. Sheep/Goat group.

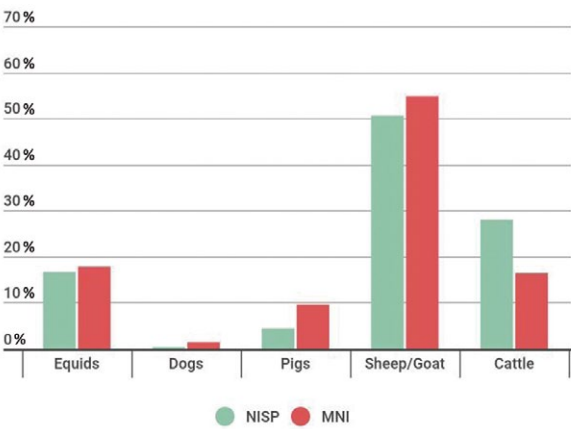
Iron Age - Ratio NISP-MNI



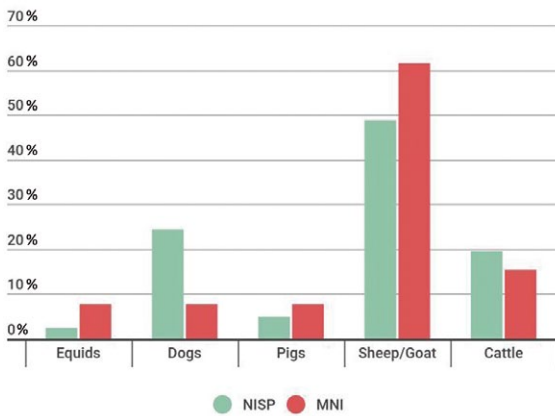
Iron Age I - Ratio NISP-MNI



Iron Age II - Ratio NISP-MNI

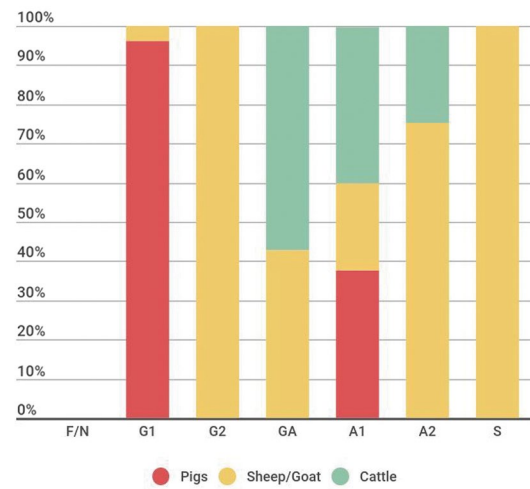


Iron Age III - Ratio NISP-MNI

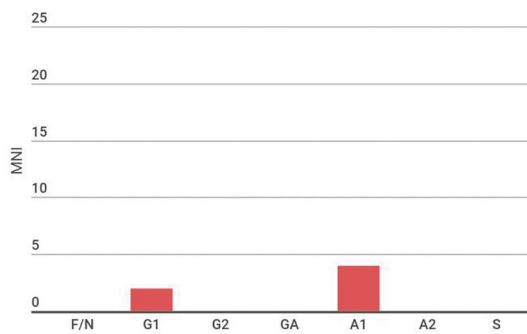


NISP/MNI ratio for the main animal groups in different chronological phases.

Age at death of main groups



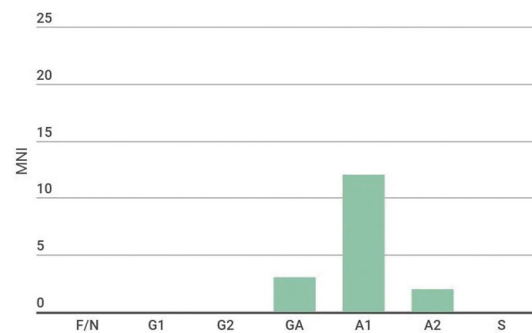
Pigs - Age at death



1. Age at death of the main animal groups.

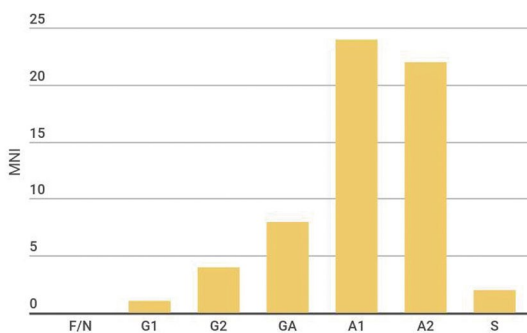
2. Iron Age. Age at death of pigs.

Cattle - Age at death

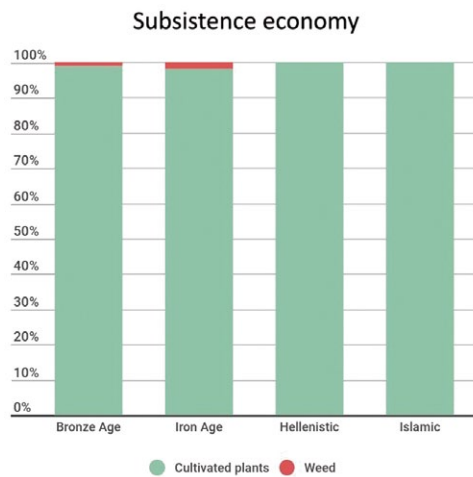


3. Iron Age. Age at death of cattle.

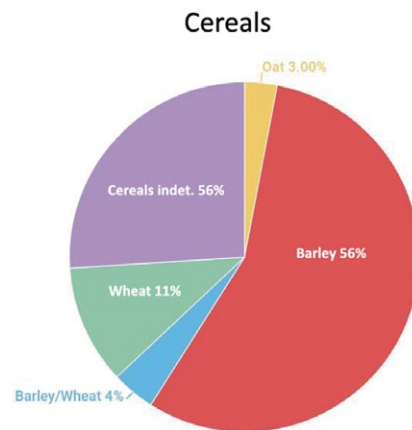
Sheep/Goat - Age at death



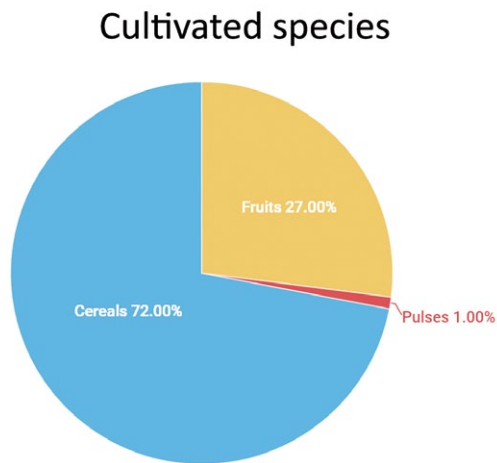
4. Iron Age. Age at death of sheep/goat.



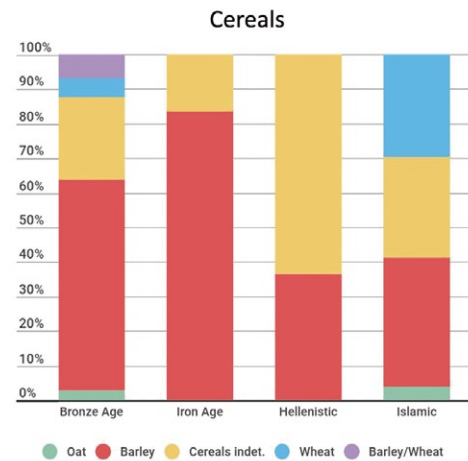
1. Subsistence economy.



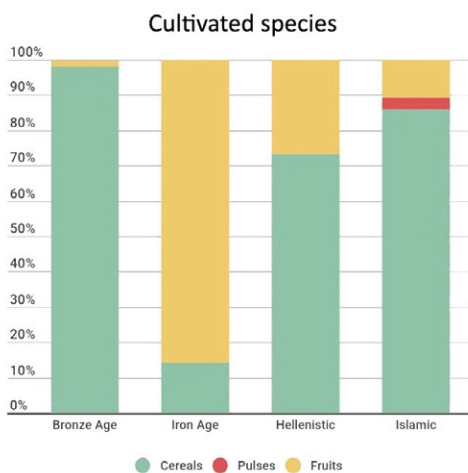
4. Types of cereals.



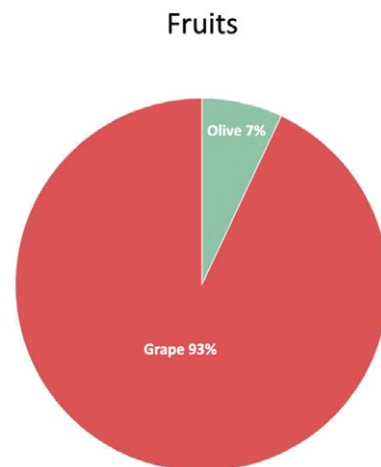
2. Cultivated species.



5. Cereals from the four macro-chronological phases.

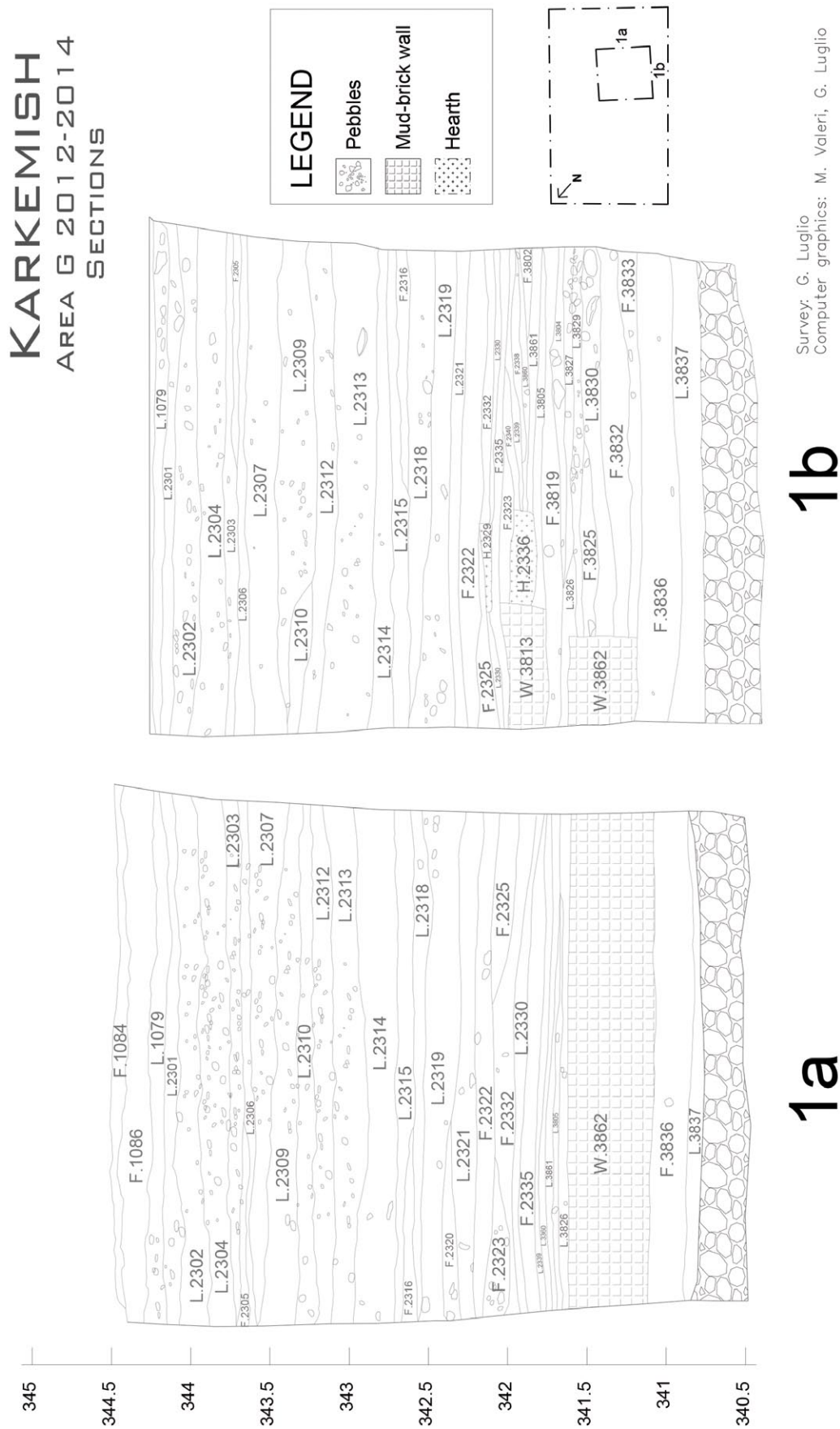


3. Cultivated species in the four chronological phases.

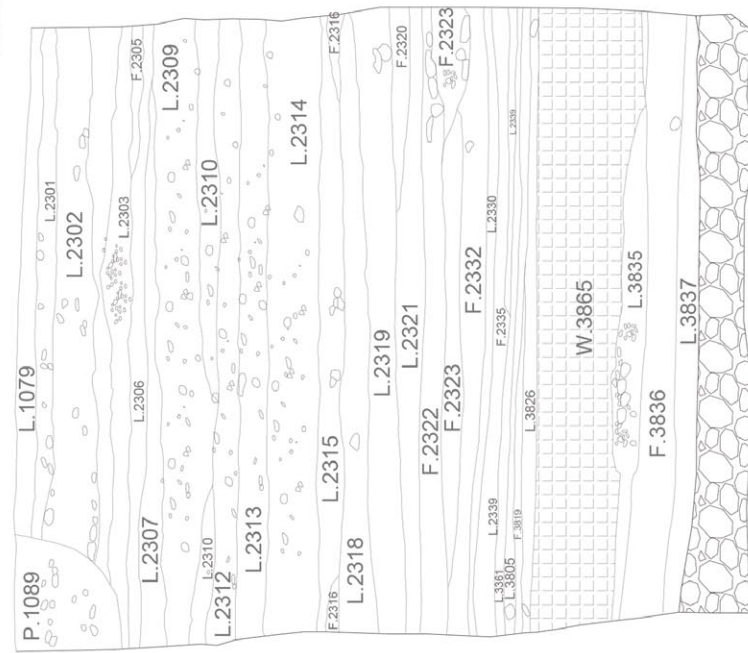
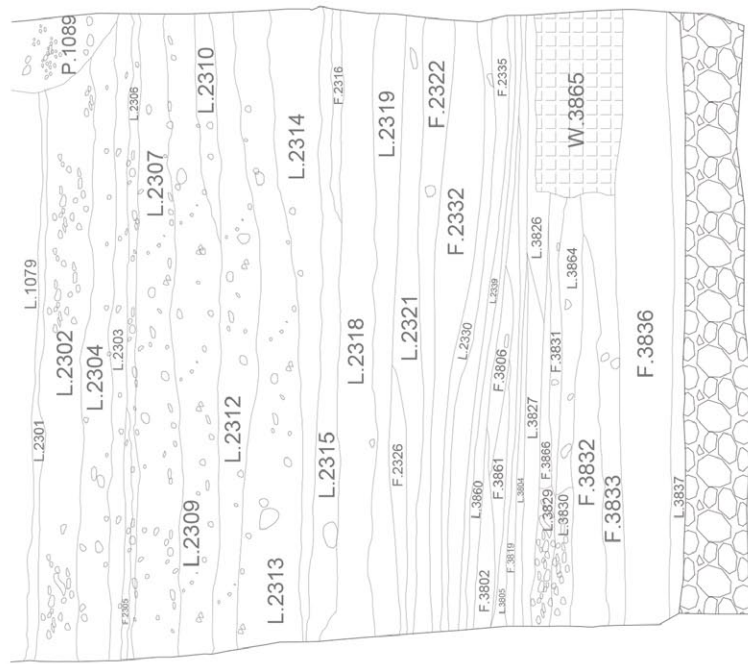


6. Types of fruits.

Detail of the Southeastern and Southwestern sections of the sounding in Area G.



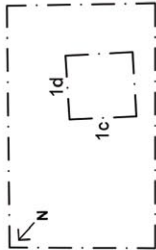
KARKEMISH
AREA G 2012-2014
SECTIONS



LEGEND

Pebbles

Mud-brick wall

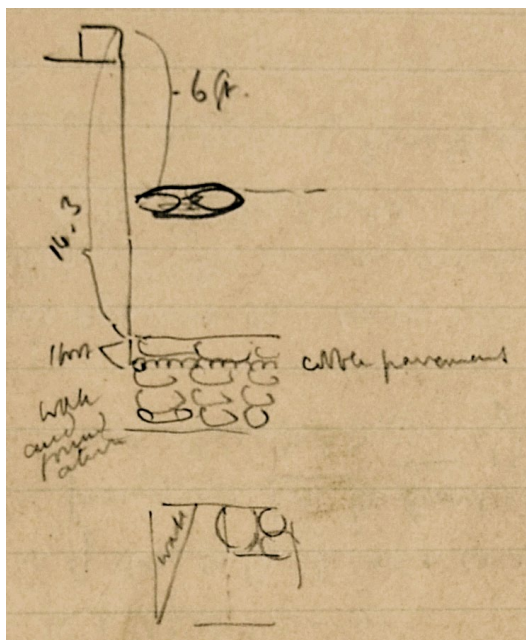
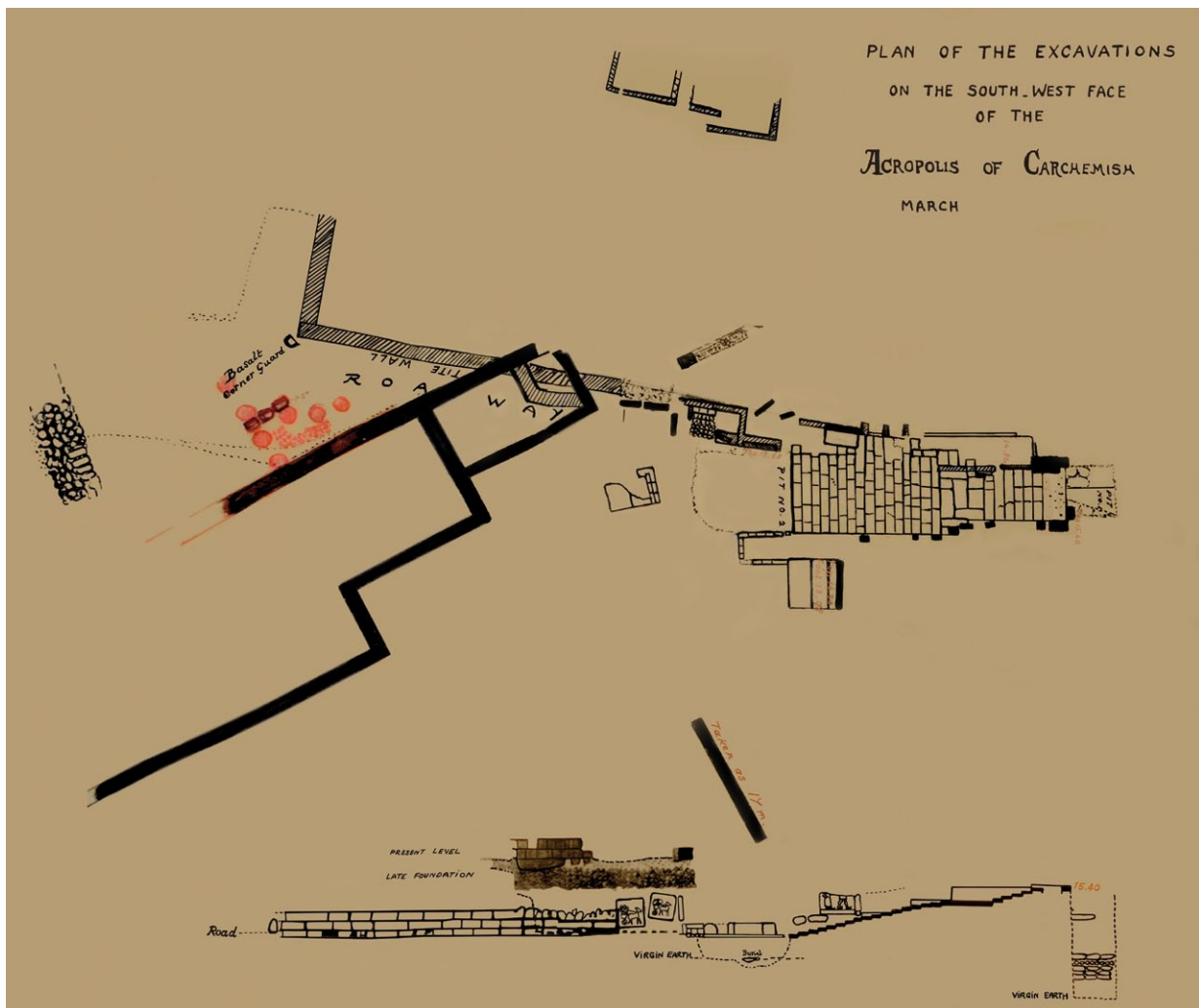


1c

1d

Survey: G. Luglio
Computer graphics: M. Valeri, G. Luglio

Detail of the Northeastern and Northwestern sections of the sounding in Area G.



1. Sketch map of the Lower Palace Area and section of the Great Straicase and the Long Wall of Sculpture (from R.C. Thompson's and T.E. Lawrence's unpublished 1911 report, archives of the Middle East Department, by courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum).

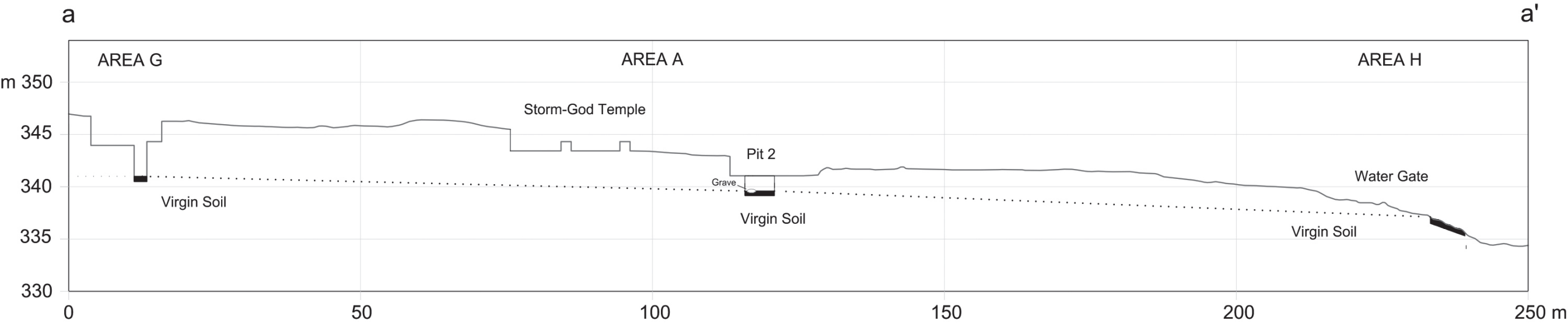
2. Sketch section of Pit 1 (R.C. Thompson's Notebook no. 12 (27th March-6th May 1911), p. 9, archives of the Middle East Department, by courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum).



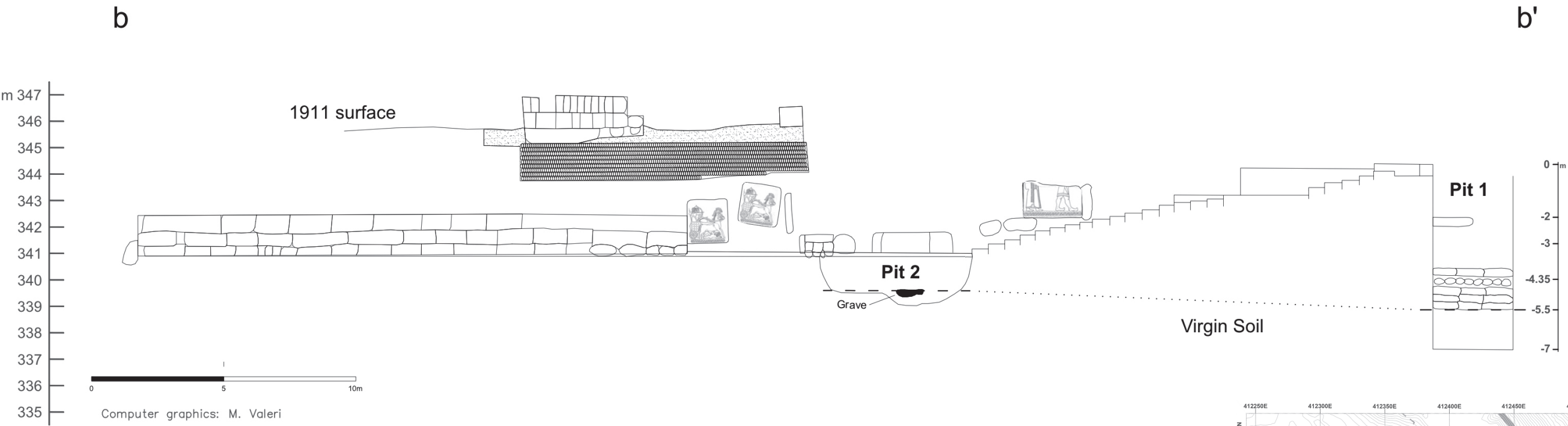
1. Topographic map of Area A and the pits excavated in 1911 (position of Pit 2 determined on the basis of pl. XCV.1).



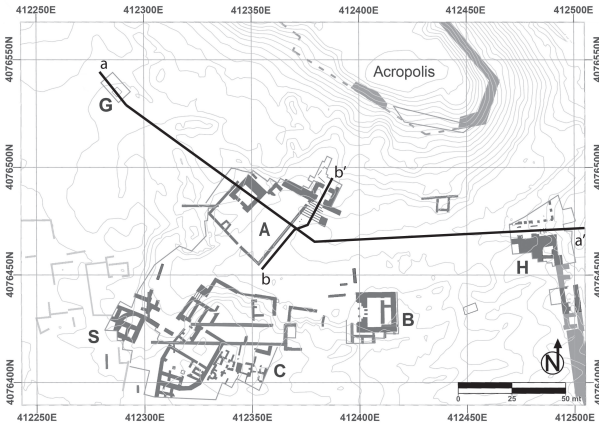
2. Ortophoto of Area A (2012).



1. East-West (a-a') section of area G and the Lower Palace Area, showing the elevation of the virgin soil.

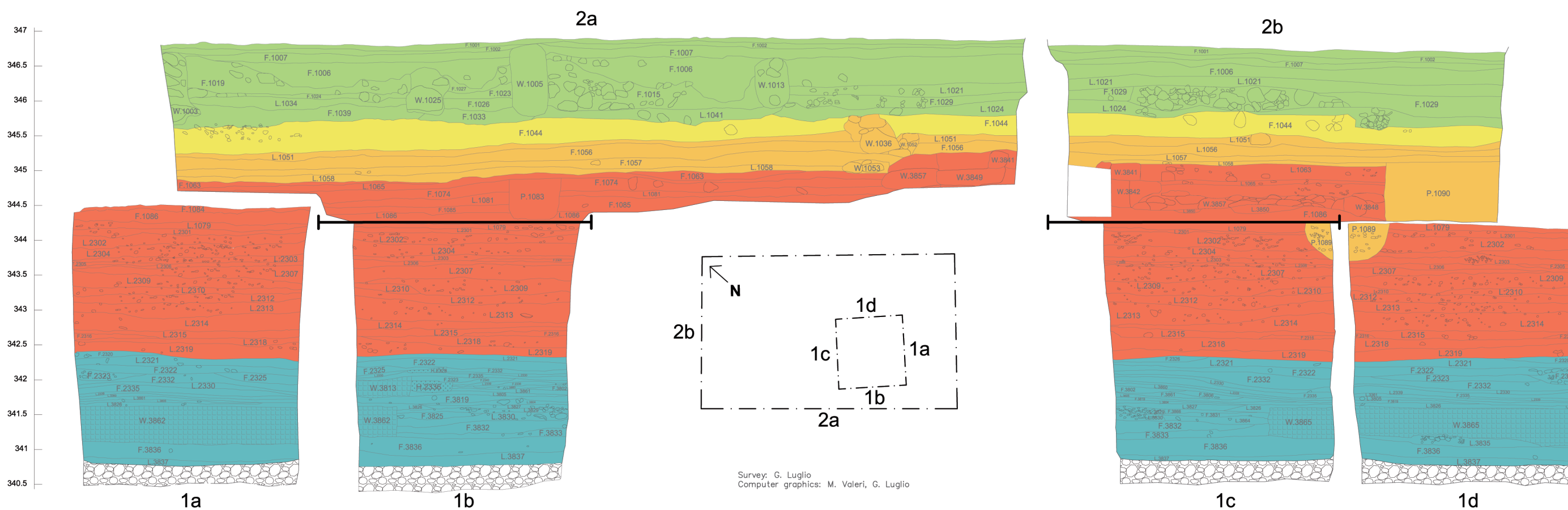
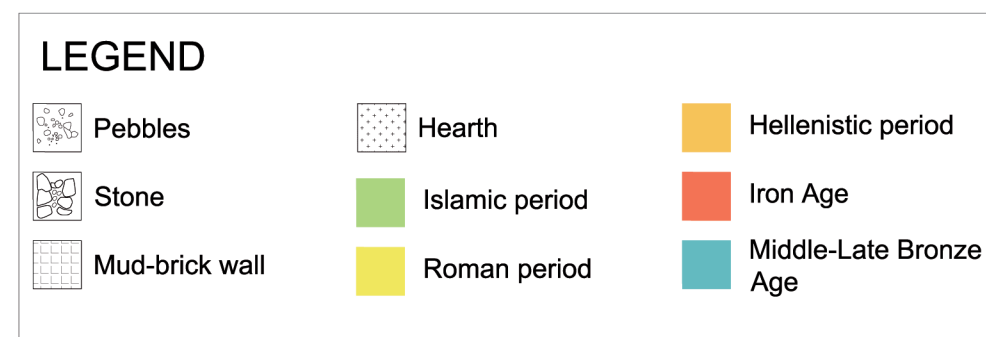


2. North-South (b-b') section of Area A, including the 1911 Pit 1 and Pit 2 (based on pl. XCV.1, adapted to the topography as surveyed by the Turco-Italian Expedition).



KARKEMISH

AREA G 2012-2014
SECTIONS



Stratigraphic sequence of Area G. Lines in sections 1b and 1c mark the projection in the sections.



ISBN 978-88-7849-139-7
doi: 10.12878/orientlabsm3
€ 46.00