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ABSTRACT

Recent excavations at the site of Tell Atchana, ancient Alalakh, have confirmed that the site was in part occupied during the Iron Age, disproving thus the idea that the town was completely abandoned at the end of the Late Bronze Age. This article discusses the Iron Age occupation on the site, with a particular focus on Square 42.10 which provided a continuous sequence from the end of the Late Bronze Age to the Iron Age. It presents detailed information on its stratigraphy, and provides a morphological analysis of the pottery assemblage retrieved from the square to establish the relative chronological frame for the Iron Age occupation of the site. Furthermore, it considers the assemblage from a functional point of view to discuss any change or continuity in habits and actions evident from the transition from the Late Bronze Age (LBA) to the Iron Age (IA) and during the Iron Age. This article brings new light on the nature and the dynamics of the Iron Age I site's occupation.

INTRODUCTION

Archaeological research¹ focused on the Iron Age period in the Amuq mainly and extensively during the first investigations in the 1930s at Tayinat, Çatal Höyük, and Tell al-Judaidah, with Braidwood's survey (1937-38) and with Woolley's excavations at Tell Atchana (1937-49) and Al-Mina contributing crucial data to scholarly interest in these phases from that time². In the last 20 years, a reappraisal of excavations, mainly at Aleppo (since 1995) and Tell Tayinat (since 1999), together with sporadic findings in the Hatay province³ brought scholarly attention again to this specific period and to this specific region⁴. The recent discovery of Iron Age levels at Tell Atchana contributes to this topic and helps in understanding the passage from the Late Bronze Age to the Iron Age and the Iron Age occupation at the site.

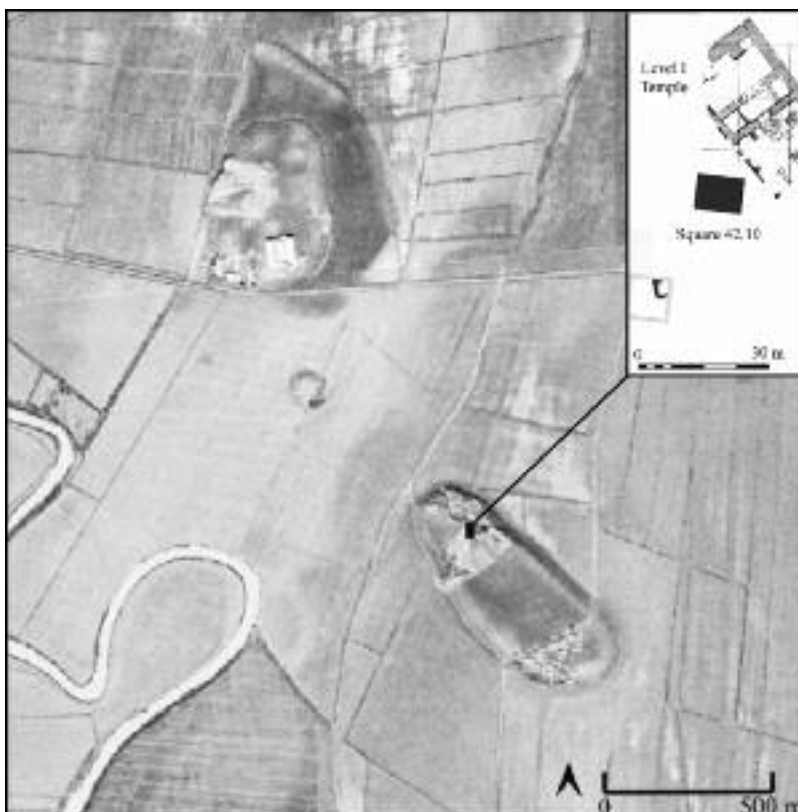
As a matter of fact, the well-stratified Iron Age deposits are one of the most recent (2007, 2011-2013) and important discoveries made by the archaeological team directed by Yener at the site of Alalakh⁵, and changed previous assumptions about the final stages of the city. Woolley⁶ suggested that Atchana was abandoned during the Late Bronze Age II and that, after a brief gap, there was an attempt (Level 0) to re-occupy the site during the mid-12th century BC; Swift⁷ hypothesized a long (1400-1150 BC) gap in the occupation of the Amuq region between Phase M (Late Bronze Age) and Phase N (Iron Age), suggesting that Atchana had the shortest period of abandonment (50 years), again to be dated during the 12th century BC.

Hence, the aim of this article is to discuss the Iron Age occupation at Alalakh with a particular focus on the pottery assemblage of the only excavation area (Square 42.10) where a stratigraphic sequence with occupational phases dated to the Iron Age has been identified, in order to point out the characteristics and the length of this occupation and the cultural region to which the pottery production belonged.

The Atchana pottery typology is shape-based, built on the analysis of vessel morphology and the associated ceramic wares. 3395 diagnostic sherds have been collected in the Iron Age assemblages; they are analysed here and constitute the database used to create our morphological typology. Wares are defined by grouping together all the sherds with similar technology, fabric, and surface treatment⁸. The morphological typology developed for the Iron Age levels of Alalakh is largely based on the Late Bronze Age one⁹, with the addition of typical IA shapes that find comparisons in IA assemblage from other sites located in the Amuq Valley and north-western Syria¹⁰.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS AND THE POTTERY ASSEMBLAGE

While Iron Age materials were collected at Atchana from the top soil on the acropolis, IA contexts were discovered in two sectors, both of which were in Area 1: one just above the so-called fortress (Squares 32.52, 32.53, and 32.63), and the other located to the west of the temple (Square 42.10). Although the archaeological contexts of the first area included large amounts of material, the stratigraphic sequence was short, and mainly related to one occupational phase and one single building. In contrast, Square 42.10 provided a continuous sequence from the end of the Late Bronze Age to the Iron Age (fig. 1).



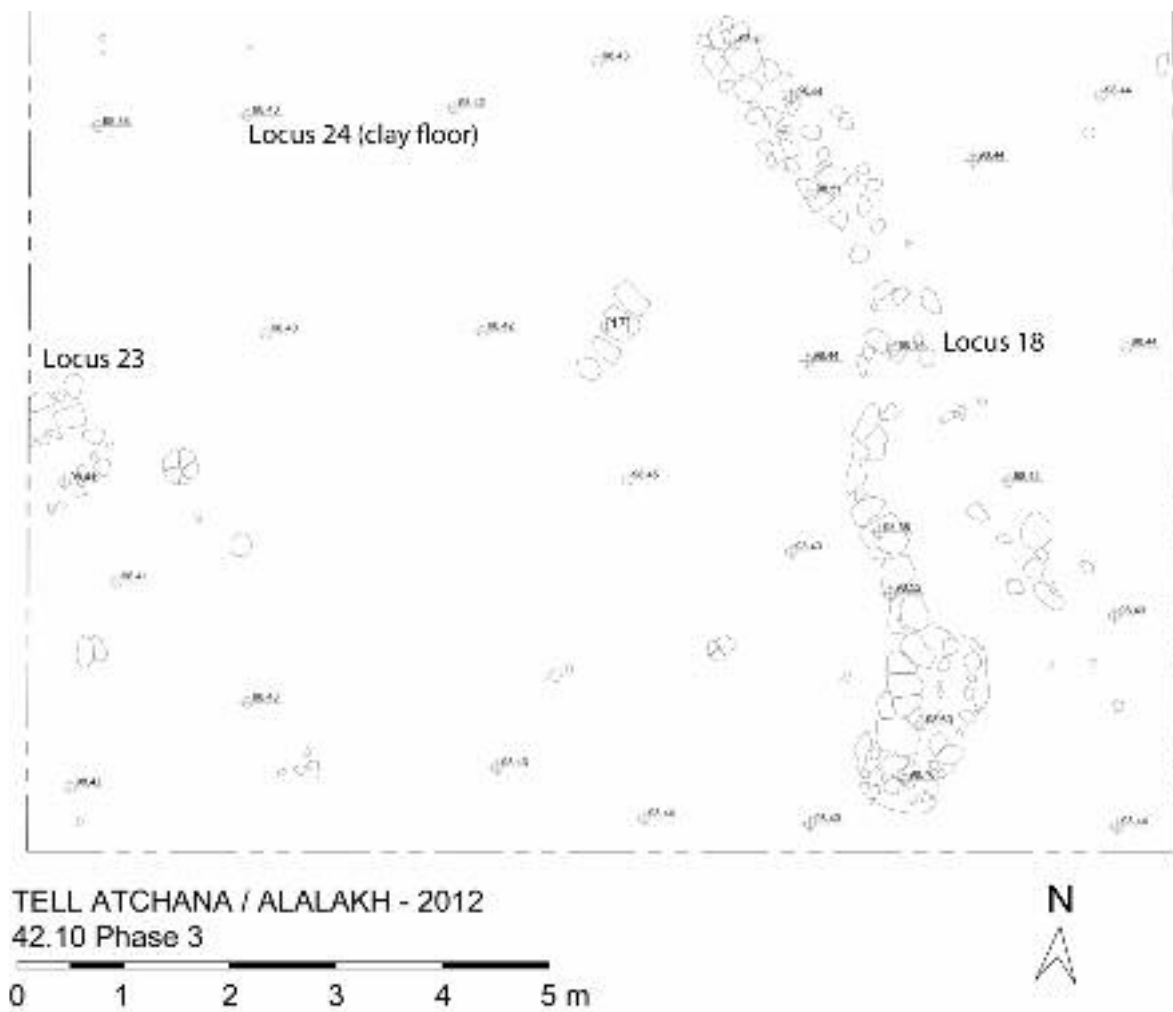
1 Corona Image of Tell Tayinat (north) and Tell Atchana (south) with location of square 42.10 (© Mariacarmela Montesanto and Marina Pucci).

Square 42.10 is located approximately 15 m south-east of the so-called “temple area” first excavated by Woolley¹¹. Here, the British archaeologist pursued in-depth excavations, bringing to light nine temples, dated to site levels XV-I, i.e. from the Late Uruk Period to the Iron Age¹². Because all these temples were removed during past excavations, the documentation lacks some information concerning elevation. Unfortunately, the stratigraphy in Square 42.10 cannot be related with absolute certainty neither with the temple sequence nor with the deposits and architecture identified during a section cleaning conducted in 2001¹³.

Excavations in Square 42.10 uncovered a sequence of three occupational phases (local phases 1-3) dated to the Iron Age (Period 0 in the general sequence) over an extent of 90 m², lying above a fourth one dated to the Late Bronze Age (local phase 4). The fourth phase which was brought to light in 2014, is the latest one in the stratigraphic sequence recovered in this square to have a roofed structure¹⁴, while during the Iron Age this area was mainly characterised by open spaces. A bulla with a sealing of Prince Tudhaliya (AT20414) was found in the deposit associated with the levelling of phase 4 collapsed structures¹⁵; considering that this deposit consists of mudbrick debris, the bulla probably belonged to these structures. The bulla, dated to the end of the 14th - beginning of the 13th century BC (reign of Muršili II), provides a *terminus post quem* for the context in which it was found and obviously for the deposits above it (i.e. phases 3 to 1). In all three following phases in this area, there are traces of human activity with installations suggesting either metal production during some phases or food preparation and consumption. Each phase includes several pottery contexts, which constitute specific homogeneous archaeological evidence and group together several loci¹⁶. The division in sub-phases (indicated with letters) mirrors smaller variations in the use of space and arrangement. The density of occupation seems to vary from phase to phase, and especially during phase 2 when occupation is very scattered. The uppermost accumulations, i.e. the top soil, and the uppermost deposit are not presented here, as no traces of human activity were identified.

FROM LATE BRONZE AGE TO IRON AGE I

Phase 3b (Contexts 203 and 204). This phase begins after the disuse of the building belonging to phase 4: the layer separating the phase 4 structures from the phase 3 floor is 15 cm thick and consists of mixed materials including mudbrick debris. Above phase 4 structures, a second phase of use of the area is clearly identifiable: the upper face of the threshold in phase 4 was reused in an open area, where a clay floor (Locus 24) was identified (fig. 2). An elliptical fire pit (Locus 23) with clay edges and a stone base was excavated in the south-western corner of Square 42.10, in connection with several complete pots laying on the floor surface. The deposit directly above the floor included charcoal fragments, bones, and ashes, especially in the western area of the trench, where a pyrotechnical installation was located¹⁷. The surface was irregular and a shallow pit containing partially disassembled bones of a small bovid and a dog was identified¹⁸. Pottery was found both in the fill (Locus 20) underneath the floor surface of the above phase 3a and on the floor



2 Phase 3: Archaeological context (© Atchana Excavation Project).

of this phase 3b (Locus 24). The sherds found directly on the floor are detailed in the catalogue. The pottery assemblage (figs. 3-4) of phase 3b shows a clear link to the Late Bronze Age tradition, as well as the presence of new characteristics which identify this phase as Iron Age. Late Bronze Age II well-known shapes such as the asymmetrical pilgrim flask (fig. 5: a)¹⁹, truncated cups (fig. 3: h, j)²⁰, and a fusiform jar (fig. 3: a)²¹ are part of the assemblage; although they are found in very small percentages, they were in primary contexts. While the pilgrim flask and the fusiform jar are unique finds in this square, the truncated cups are more frequent in these deposits and they seem to belong to a group of small drinking vessels, which also includes hemispherical bowls (fig. 3: k)²². These three shapes are not common either in Iron Age assemblages from neighbouring sites²³ and they will completely disappear in later Iron Age levels. Therefore, it seems likely that these are remnants of the Late Bronze Age tradition and set this phase (phase 3b) in the transition between the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age.

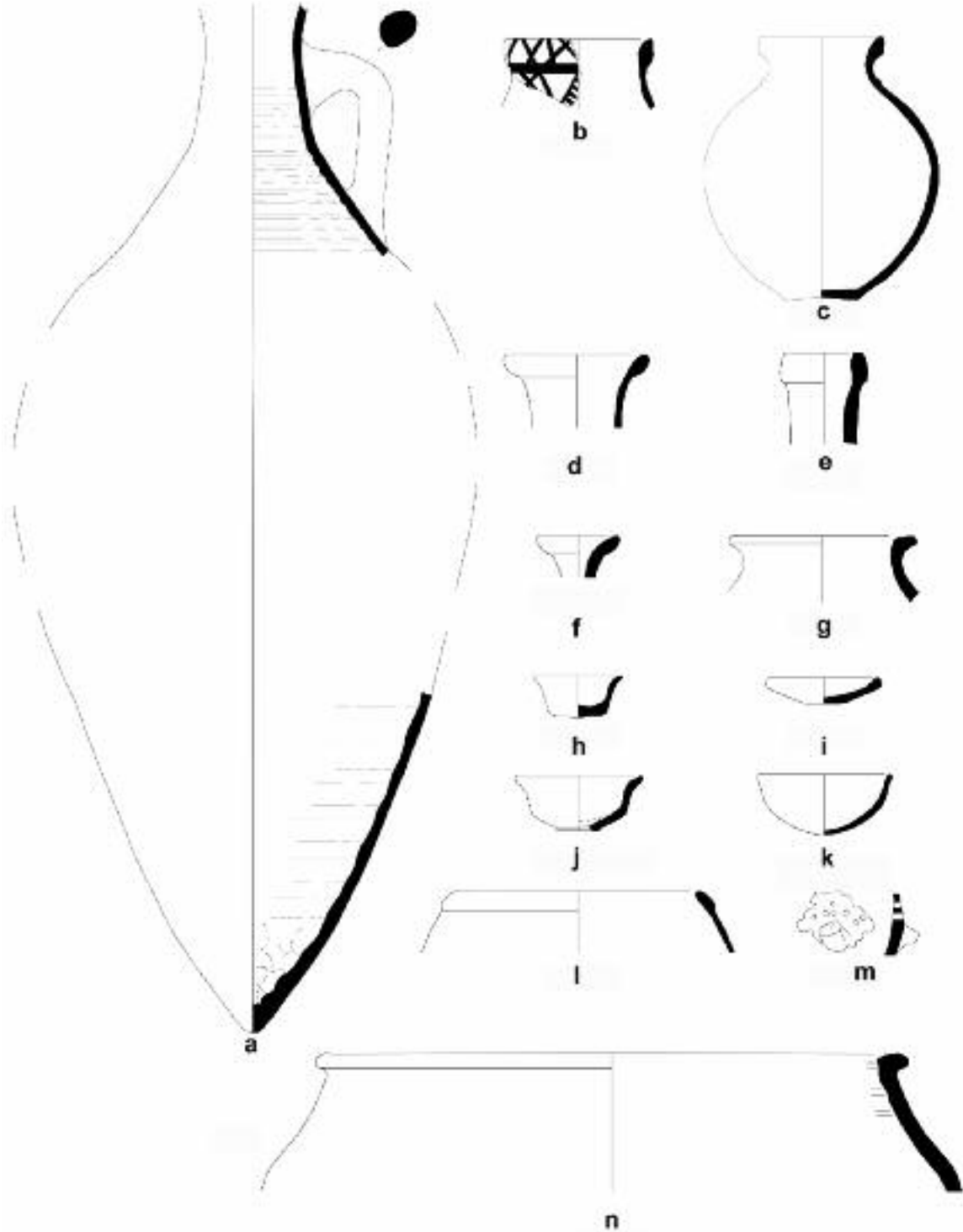
Flat plates with thickened rims (fig. 4: b-c) represent 25.9% of the assemblage during this phase. This is quite a common shape in all the Late Bronze Age pottery assemblages of North-Central Anatolia, the Middle Euphrates Valley, Cilicia, northern Syria, and the Levant⁹⁴. It continues to be also found in pottery assemblages dated to later phases. The same can be also suggested for the rim bowls (fig. 4: a, g), one of the most common shapes in this assemblage (27.9 %), which are very common in both Late Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery assemblages in the Northern Levant²⁵. Amphoroid kraters (fig. 4: p) were also already found in Late Bronze Age assemblages and became very popular during the Iron Age²⁶.

By contrast, several other shapes seem not to be typical of the Late Bronze Age tradition: bowls with upper straight rims (fig. 4: d), for example, are found mainly in Iron Age levels from Tille Höyük²⁷, Arslantepe²⁸, Çatal Höyük²⁹, and Tell Afis³⁰. The same is true for carinated bowls (1.5% of the assemblage; fig. 4: m) and hemispherical flaring bowls (0.4 % of the assemblage; fig. 4: l)³¹.

Some of the carinated bowls³² have horizontal loop handles attached haphazardly to the body and are not a local Late Bronze Age feature. The similarities between the local ones found with a handle and Aegean shallow angular bowls (FS 295) led to the assumption that they are local imitations of the Aegean shape. They do constitute one of the two most frequently locally reproduced shapes³³. Hemispherical bowls with flared rims are also a local imitation of the Aegean deep bowl (FS 285), and are also one of the most frequently locally produced Aegean shapes in the Northern Levant³⁴, although at Atchana they are much less common than the carinated examples (FS 295). The painted version (fig. 4: l) found in phase 3b has been attributed to the LH IIIC Middle Developed Style and dated to the mid-12th century BC³⁵.

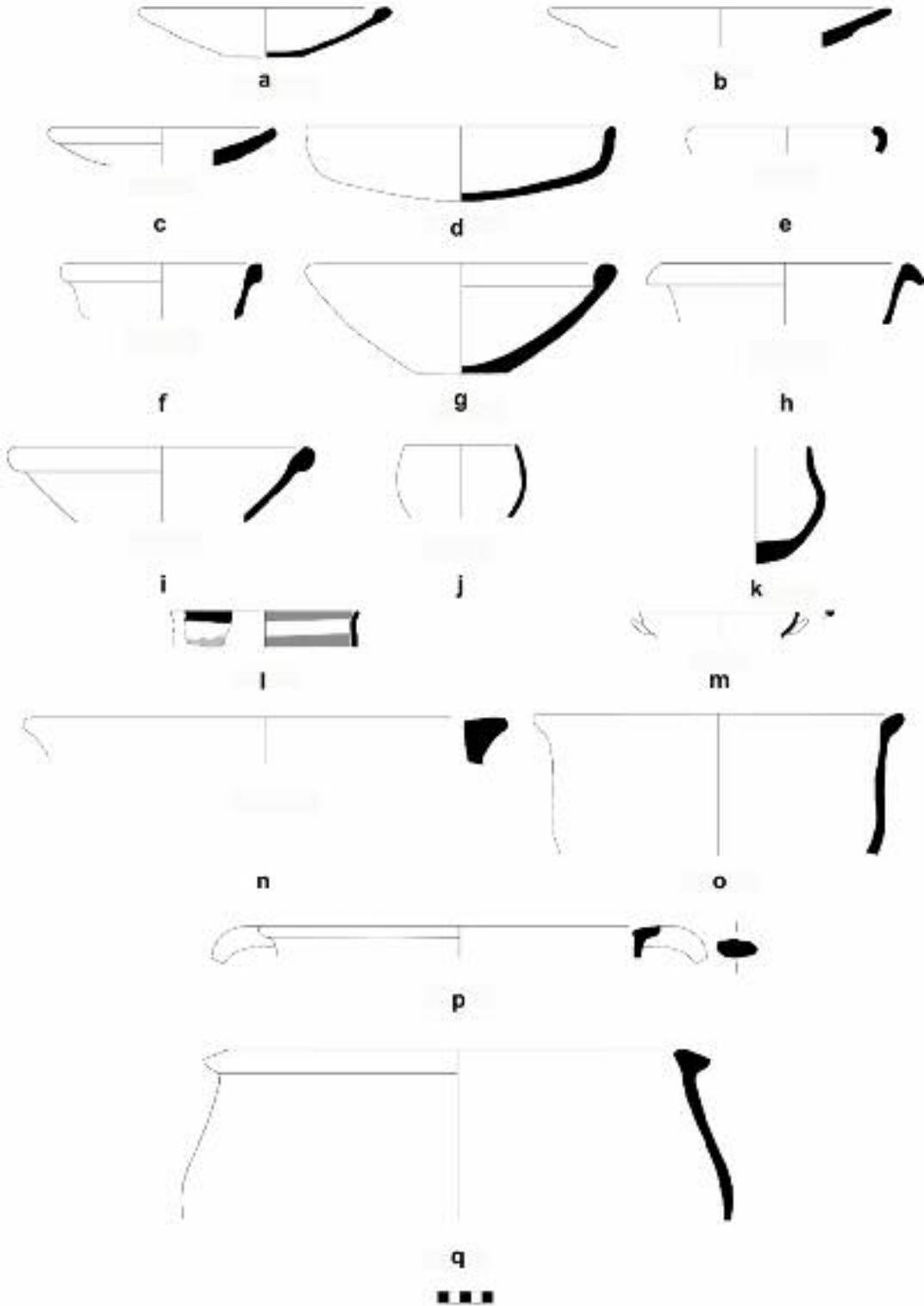
Broad cooking pots (3.4% of the assemblage; fig. 3: n) are very typical Late Bronze Age vessels at Atchana and elsewhere in this region³⁶; they do not disappear during the Late Bronze-Iron Age transition as is well illustrated at Atchana, as well as at other sites in the Amuq. At Tell Afis, the broad cooking pot is common up to Phase IVc-b, dated to the 11th century BC³⁷. In Tell Mastuma, this shape appears in Level I-2c and d³⁸ and it also appears at the beginning of Iron Age levels at Ain Dara³⁹ and at the end of the Late Bronze Age at Tell Arqa in Level 11⁴⁰. The holemouth cooking pot (fig. 3: l) is not very common in this phase (2.8% of the assemblage) but it is a shape which becomes increasingly produced during the Iron Age. It should, however, be considered that the holemouth cooking pot appears in Alalakh already in the latest stages of the Late Bronze Age II⁴¹. This shape is popular in the Amuq⁴² and in neighbouring regions, such as at Ain Dara⁴³ and Kilise Tepe Level II⁴⁴. At Atchana, cooking pots might have had flat (fig. 6: n) or ring bases (fig. 8: v), as both these shapes have been found in cooking ware.

Other shapes are not very common in the assemblage but appear during both Late Bronze Age and Iron Age assemblages: strainer bowls (fig. 3: m, fig. 8: u), globular jars (1% of the assemblage; fig. 3: c)⁴⁵, and high-necked jars/bottles (1% of the assemblage; fig. 3: d-f) are rare finds in the assemblage.



3 Pottery Assemblage, phase 3b (© Atchana Excavation Project).





Painted decoration was employed during the Late Bronze Age II on local pottery. However, it became more common at the beginning of the Iron Age. In the assemblage presented here, two patterns are employed. The globular jar (fig. 3: b) is decorated with a black, wide-hatched and ladder motif, a pattern which is known in Cilicia also in the Middle Bronze Age (MBA) as one of the Syro-Cilician painted patterns⁴⁶ but that it is rarely found in Late Bronze Age levels⁴⁷. At the beginning of the Iron Age however, this motif became very popular and widespread in many sites of the Northern Levant⁴⁸. Wavy-line decoration (fig. 4: l) also occurs in this assemblage, as well as at neighbouring sites. This motif is part of the Mycenaean tradition (FM 53) starting from the LH IIIC period⁴⁹ and is generally associated with deep bowls and amphoriskoi. In the Late Bronze Age Northern Levant and Cilicia, this motif is not commonly found, while in the Iron Age, wavy line decoration begins to appear on imported LH IIIC open shapes⁵⁰ and on locally produced Aegeanizing shapes⁵¹. At Atchana phase 3b, this pattern is found on local imitations of Aegean vessels (FS 295) and therefore can surely be ascribed to an Aegean influence. This decoration appears also in combination with other motifs⁵² in Amuq local productions.

Few sherds belonging to imported pottery have been recovered in this phase. They include one rim and few body sherds of bowls of Cypriot White Slip II, a fragment of a Base Ring II jar, and of a LH IIIA:2 piriform stirrup jar; these can be considered as residual from the Late Bronze Age.

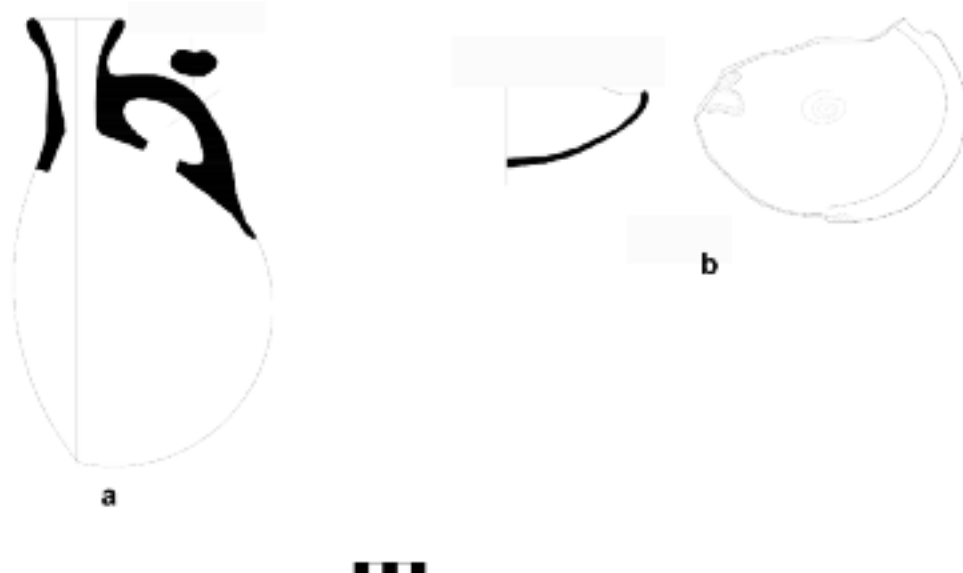
Phase 3a (Contexts 162 and 163). The main architectural feature of this occupational phase is a curvilinear structure (Locus 18), which runs approximately in a north-south direction; it consists of mudbrick fragments, stones, smashed pottery, and some bones bound together without mortar. The thickness of the structure varies from 20 to 40 cm and it is preserved up to a height of 30 cm. This structure continues to the north beyond the trench limits and seems to end to the south approximately 0.5 m from the square border. Considering the type of building materials as well as the absence of mortar, the structure should be probably interpreted as an installation separating two open areas, rather than as a proper wall. Two other stone features have been identified (Loci 17 and 19) whose functions remain unclear. The ceramic material is very abundant in the fill above the surface and a few complete vessels (again marked in the catalogue) have been identified smashed on the surface of this phase. It is interesting to note that all the complete vessels were identified in the western part of the trench, the same area as in the previous phase.

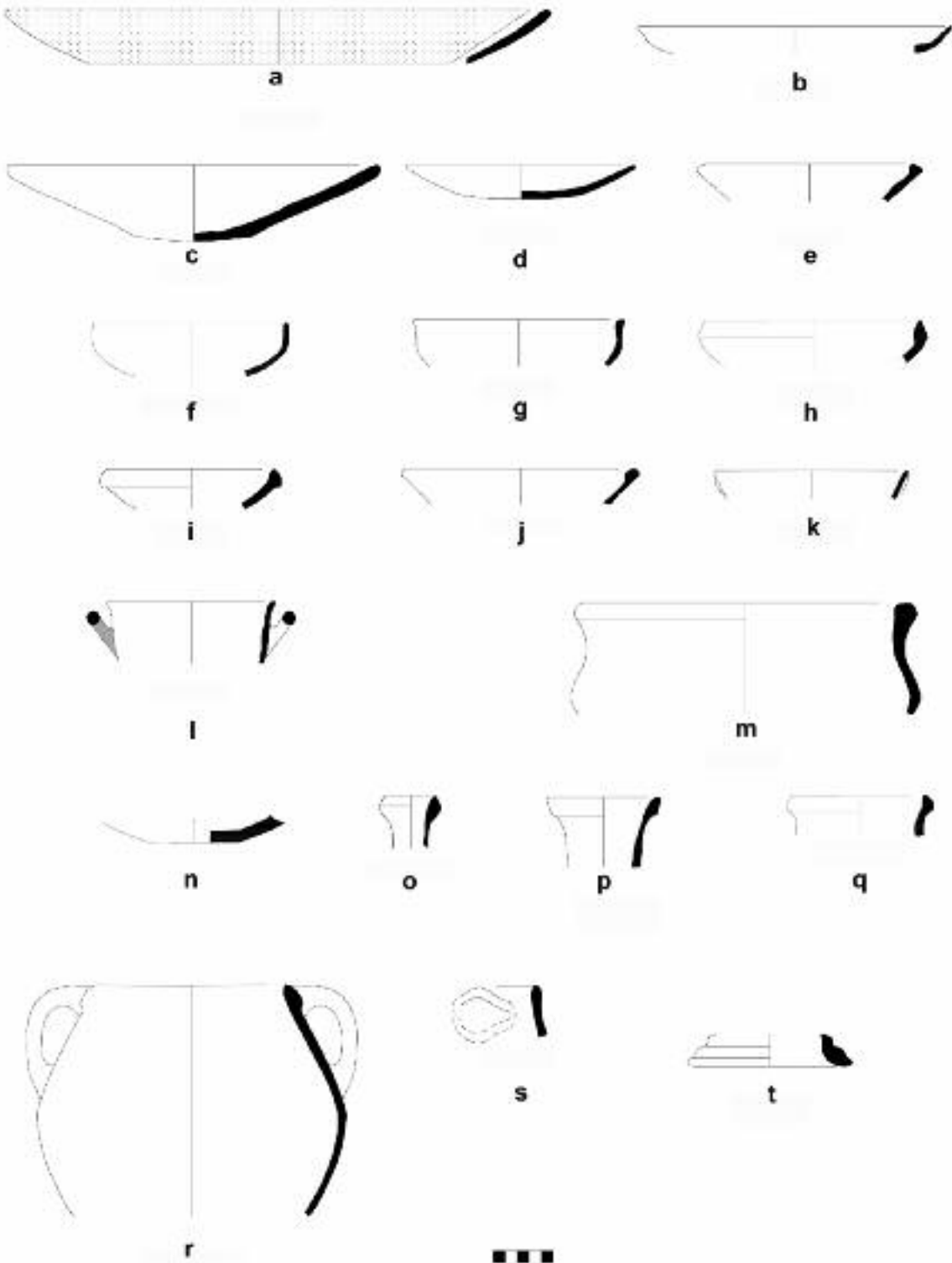
By phase 3a, it is clear that some shapes are disappearing from the assemblage: in particular, the truncated hemispherical bowl, the fusiform jar, and the pilgrim flask, all shapes generally considered typical of the Late Bronze Age. Flat plates (21% of the assemblage; fig. 6: a, c), as well as the rim bowls (13% of the assemblage; fig. 6: e, j), and the shallow bowls (22% of the assemblage; fig. 6: i) are still in use, although some are now in Red Slip Ware (1.5% of the assemblage; fig. 6: a). Banded plates, common during the Late Bronze Age⁵³, are still present but in very small quantities (0.5% of the assemblage). Red Slip plates (fig. 6: a) and bowls appear for the first time in phase 3a and continue to be part of the assemblage until the last phase of the Iron Age

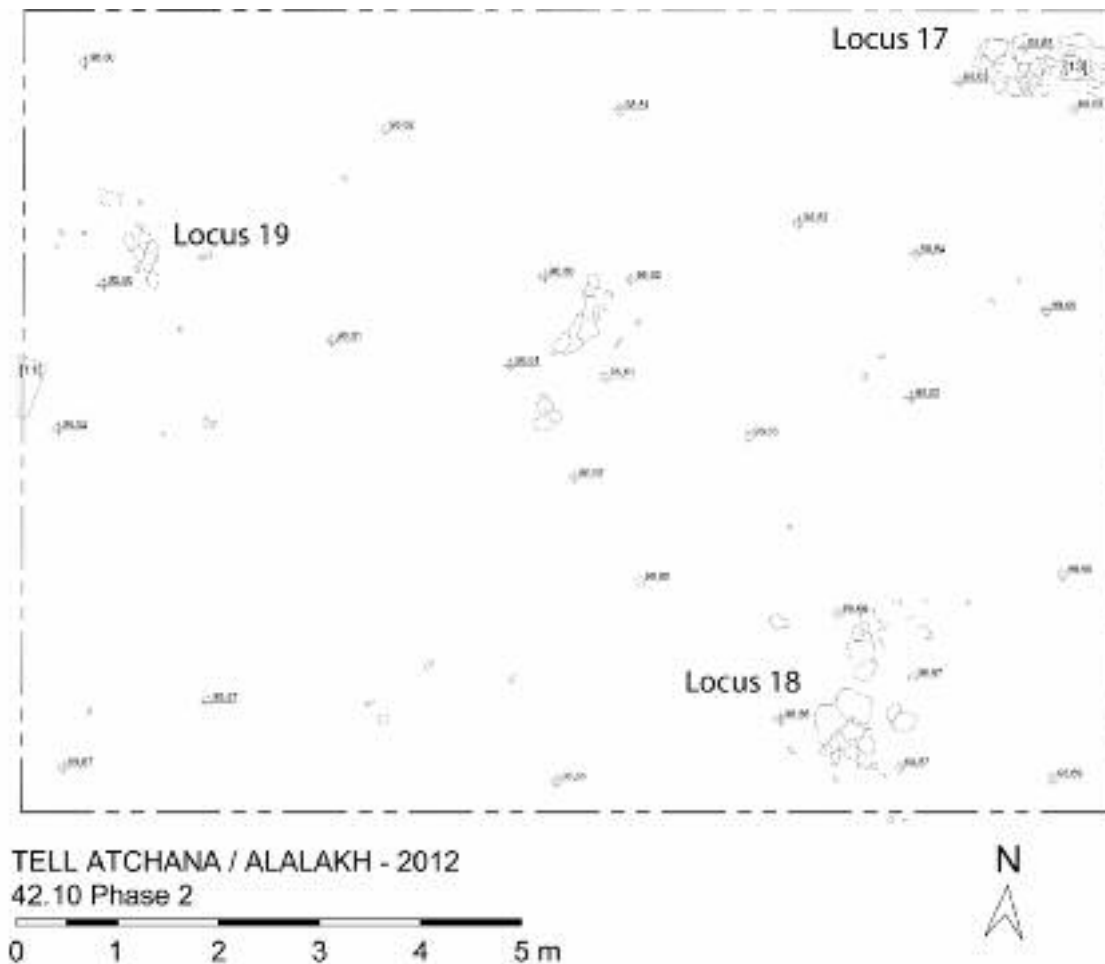
occupation. The red slip recovered in these Iron Age levels of Alalakh continues the Late Bronze Age red slip tradition⁵⁴ but is quite different from the later Iron Age II Red Slip Burnished Ware. Typical Iron Age shapes include: carinated bowls (fig. 6: k), the hemispherical flaring bowl (fig. 6: l), and the holemouth cooking pot (1.5% of the assemblage; fig. 6: r) found in phase 3b, although the broad cooking pot is still present.

Unsurprisingly, carinated bowls (1.5% of the assemblage; fig. 6: k) and hemispherical flaring bowls (1.5% of the assemblage; fig. 6: g, l) are found together with the holemouth cooking pot. In particular, the hemispherical flaring bowl (fig. 6: l) shows a painted band on the vertical loop handle, a decoration which is well-known on this specific shape during the Iron Age⁵⁵. This handle decoration is so far not present in the Late Bronze Age levels of Alalakh, while the motif is very popular in the Aegean world⁵⁶. Its first Iron Age appearance on Aegean shapes suggests an Aegean origin for the pattern.

A few sherds of Cypriot and Mycenaean pottery have been found: these include bowl sherds in Cypriot White Slip II Ware, two sherds of bowls in Monochrome Ware⁵⁷, and bodysherds of an alabastron, a globular flask, and two stirrup jars (one dated to the LH IIIA:2 and the other to LH IIIB)⁵⁸. These can also be considered as residual from the Late Bronze Age.







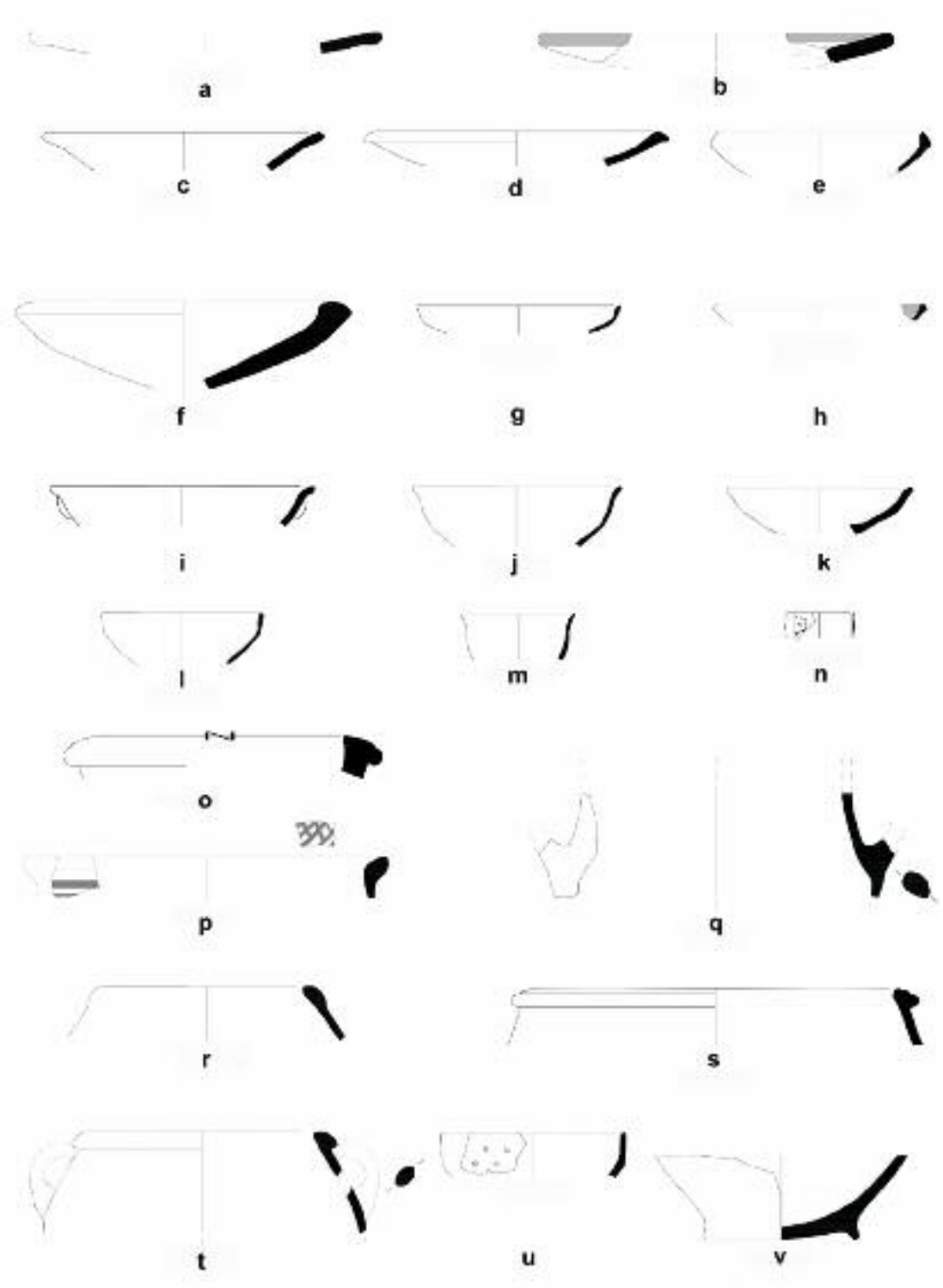
7 Phase 2: archaeological context (© Atchana Excavation Project).

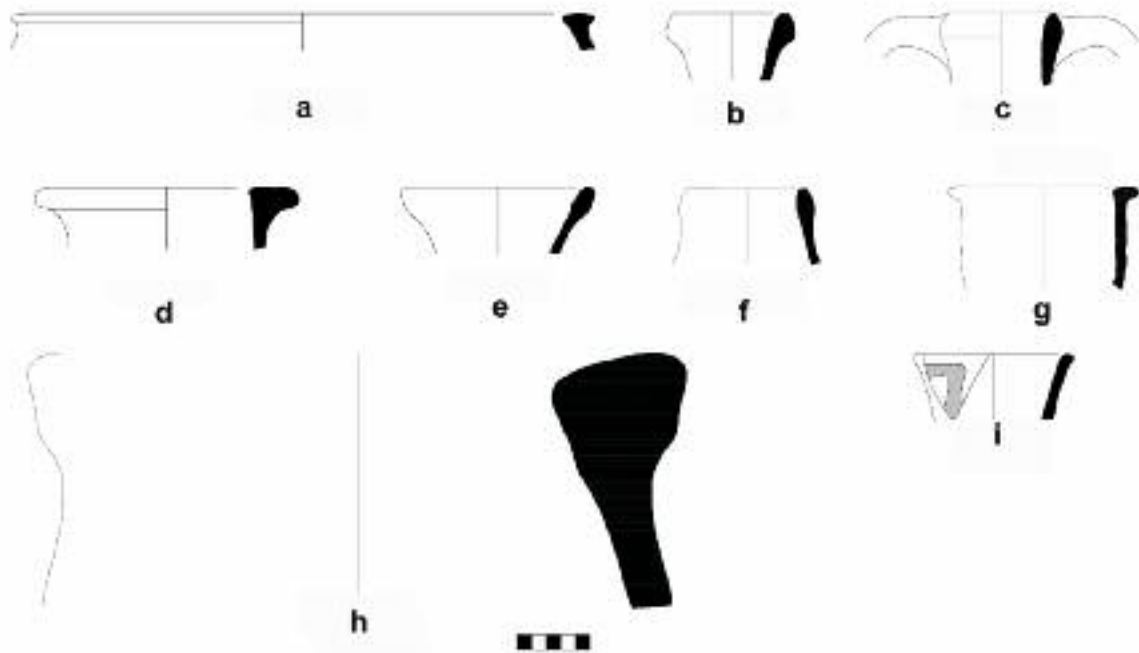
THE IRON AGE I (FIG. 7)

Phase 2b (Context 206). The presence of two occupational floors in this area and the few installations connected to them allows the distinction into two sub-phases (a and b). The deposit between the two phases is around 20 cm thick and indicates the continuous use of this open area. The large quantity of ceramic material belonging to these two sub-phases is so rich and homogeneous that it clearly points to an intense occupation of the area.

However, the archaeological evidence for phase 2b is extremely shallow: the surface is irregular and could be identified only by the presence of a patch of stones (Locus 15) located on the western side of the trench, while the uppermost remnants of Locus 18 were still visible on the surface of this phase.

The pottery assemblage (figs. 8-9) associated with this phase is consistent with the previous phase; flat plates (16.2% of the assemblage; fig. 8 : a-c) and rim bowls (23.9% of the assemblage; fig. 8: f)



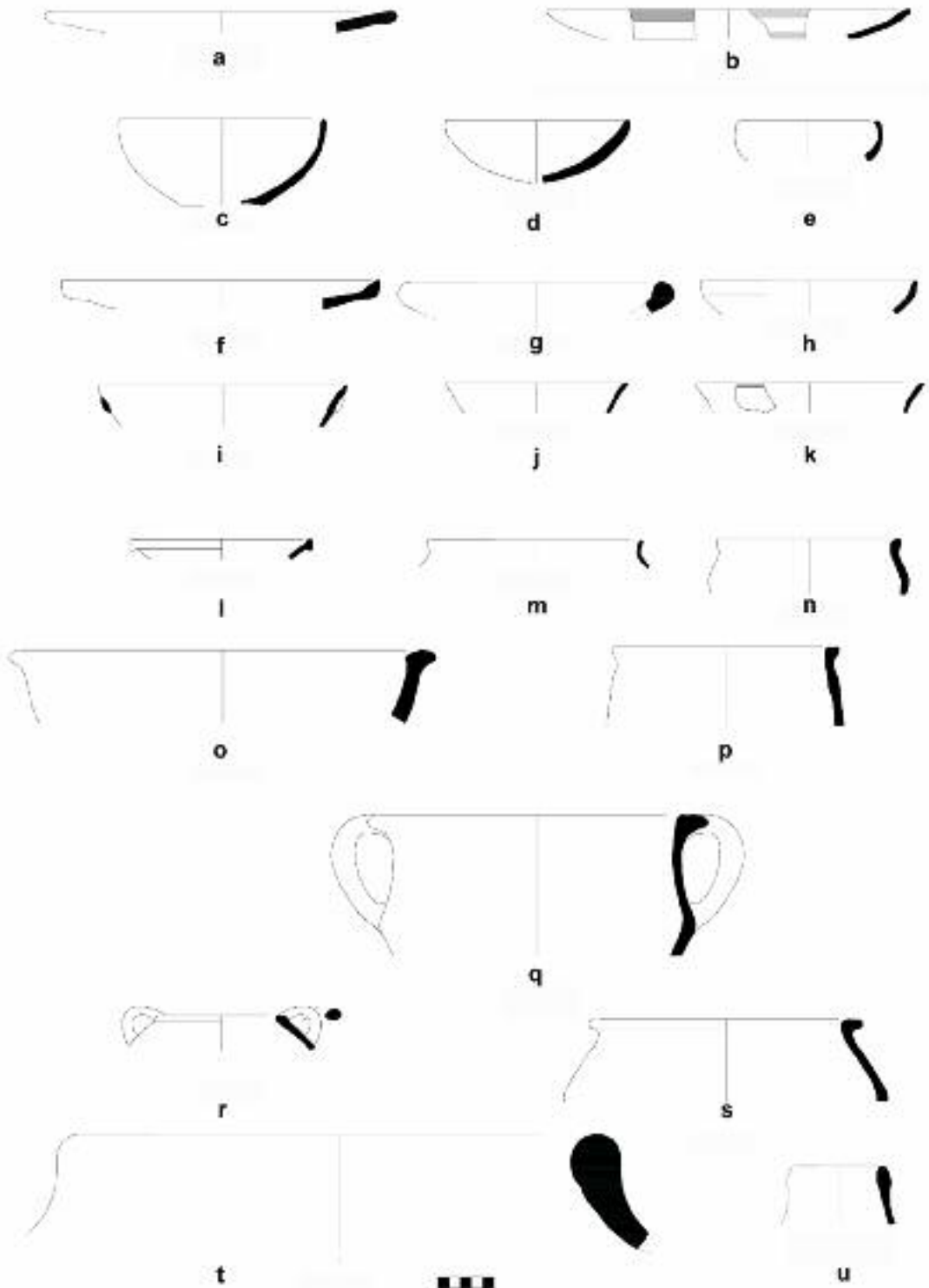


9 Pottery Assemblage phase 2b (© Atchana Excavation Project).

being the most popular shapes, although for the first time, the holemouth cooking pot (6.1% of the assemblage; fig. 8: r, t) is more frequent than the broad cooking pot (5.1% of the assemblage; fig. 8: s). Amphoroid kraters (0.5% of the assemblage; fig. 8: q) and miniature bowls (0.5% of the assemblage; fig. 8: n) are also found during this phase. The pottery assemblage from this phase can be compared to that of Tell Afis Level IV b-c⁵⁹ and of Çatal Höyük Level II_08⁶⁰, dated to Amuq Phase N_mid (i.e. to the middle Iron Age I level).

Vessels with painted decoration are also more frequent than in the previous phases. In this phase, the hatched triangle motif (fig. 8: p) becomes very popular and is mostly found on kraters and jars and in both red and black paint. This motif is not as popular as hatched decoration on a free field; however, it is quite widespread throughout Cilicia and the Northern Levant⁶¹. Dotted decoration (fig. 8: n) is very rare, and a good comparison comes from Level IV at Tille Höyük dated to the beginning of the Iron Age⁶².

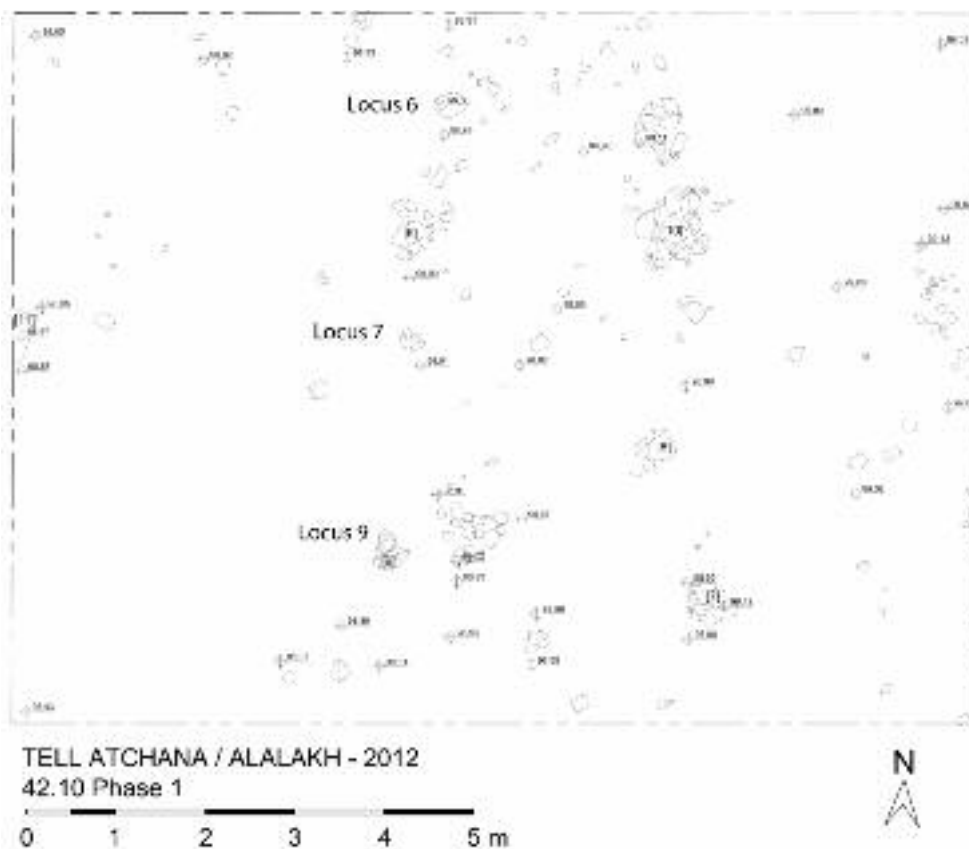
Since the Late Bronze Age, banded decoration⁶³ was common at Alalakh and, together with hatched decoration (fig. 8: p), was one of the most common decorative motifs; it consists of one or more horizontal bands either in red or in black paint. This tradition survived in a few painted plates identified in this assemblage (fig. 8: b).



10 Pottery Assemblage phase 2a (© Atchana Excavation Project).

Phase 2a (Context 207). The floor level of this phase seems more regular than that found in the previous phase. On top of the older structure Locus 18, a row of stones indicates that this area was still spatially separated from the rest, while a large stone installation, which probably created a limited floor space for specific activities (Locus 13) was identified in the north-eastern part of the trench. The ceramic material is again very abundant and points, as in all other phases, to food preparation and consumption activities. This is also confirmed by the presence of a mortar in the assemblage.

Carinated bowls (11% of the assemblage; fig. 10: i) and hemispherical flaring bowls (0.3% of the assemblage, fig. 4: l), as well as flat plates (22.3% of the assemblage; fig. 10: a-b), rim bowls (13.5% of the assemblage; fig. 10: f-g), shallow bowls (9.1% of the assemblage; fig. 10: l), hemispherical rounded bowls (15.9% of the assemblage; fig. 10: c-e), amphoroid kraters (0.3% of the assemblage; fig. 10: q), kraters with flanged rims (0.5% of the assemblage; fig. 10: o), deep bowls (0.3% of the assemblage; fig. 10: p), and globular jars (0.3% of the assemblage; fig. 10: t) are all present. Many high-necked jars (10.4% of the assemblage; fig. 10: u) have been recorded for this phase, while globular pithoid jars with simple rims (fig. 10: t) are also found.



Noticeable in this phase is the appearance of a peculiar thickened external rim on a shallow bowl, also seen in phase 1 (fig. 10: l); it finds comparisons with similar vessels found in Tell Tayinat Building Period II⁶⁴, in Tell Afis Iron Age III⁶⁵, and in Tell Mastuma⁶⁶. This find suggests a slightly later date for the context.

THE IRON AGE II (FIG. 11)

Phase 1 (Context 167). Like phase 3, archaeological evidence from phase 1 is well preserved. Rich material comes from the floor associated with installations. Loci 10 and 8 consist of rounded stone structures with a flattened, deeper central stone, suggesting that they might have been used to support a vessel. In fact, a large storage jar was found smashed into two pieces on the floor near installation Locus 10. Several other flat-lying stones (Loci 6, 7, and 9) were located in the western part of the square on the same floor surface, together with grinding stones, grinders, and grinding slabs, indicating a food processing area. Once again, the pottery material found on and above the floor, which is homogeneous and undisturbed, is related to food storage, processing, and consumption. Ceramic vessels belong to the deposit directly on the floor or in the 15 cm layer immediately above it. After this phase, the area was abandoned and 50 cm of deposits of mixed material suggests that the area was never reoccupied.

Bichrome painted sherds in black and red (fig. 12: a) and a single painted sherd with a hatched motif (fig. 12: b) occur in this phase; other painted sherds include bands and hatched triangle motifs. Flat plates (26.5% of the assemblage; fig. 12: h) are quite common during this phase, as are carinated bowls (13.5%; fig. 12: k), while rim bowls (7.4% of the assemblage; fig. 12: g), shallow bowls (0.3% of the assemblage; fig. 12: d), hemispherical rounded bowls (6.6% of the assemblage; fig. 12: e), and hemispherical flaring bowls (5.9% of the assemblage, fig. 12: j) are found more rarely. Holemouth cooking pots (8.4% of the assemblage; fig. 13: e) continue to be more frequent than broad cooking pots (2.3% of the assemblage).

The occurrence of carinated bowls in Early Iron Age sites located in the Amuq Valley and in northern Syria diminishes after the 11th century BC; because of this fact and due to the discovery of an *in situ* holemouth pithoid jar (fig. 13: a), this phase has been dated to the late Iron Age I to Iron Age II. The rim and the overall shape of the pithos can be compared with Iron Age II pithoi⁶⁷ found in Tell Afis; however, none of the examples mentioned above have handles. The peculiar rim of the shallow bowl (fig. 12: d)⁶⁸ first appeared during phase 2a, while the shallow bowl with flanged rim (fig. 12: l)⁶⁹ is documented only in phase 1 and show some comparison with neighbouring Iron Age II sites such as Tell Qasile, Sarepta, Tell 'Acharneh, Tell Afis, and Çatal Höyük.

Surface decoration and treatment ranges from red slip and burnish found on plates and bowls and, more rarely, on closed shapes, and painted patterned monochrome (fig. 12: b, i) and bichrome (fig. 12: a). Local Bichrome Ware is a painted ware in two colours: red and black. The example described here seems to be influenced by Cypriot styles. It probably belongs, along with several

other examples, to the same context as the local Cypriot-style production known in the Amuq area from the 9th and 8th centuries BC, as seen at Tell Tayinat⁷⁰ and Çatal Höyük⁷¹.

The phase 1 pottery assemblage can easily be compared to assemblages dated to the end of the Iron Age I-beginning of the Iron Age II⁷², and in particular to pottery assemblages from Tell Afis⁷³ and Çatal Höyük Phase O_beg⁷⁴.

POTTERY MORPHOLOGY

According to the above morphological analysis and stratigraphy, the investigated area was used as an open space for the period between the beginning of the 12th century and the 9th century BC (i.e. covering Iron Age I and the beginning of the Iron Age II).

Several ware types have been visually identified⁷⁵ according to their fabric and surface treatment; the majority of sherds and vessels are wheelmade. The most common type of ware is a plain ware: its fabric has a variable texture and porosity, generally tempered with river-sand temper, limestone, mixed mineral, and red and black grit inclusions. Its surface colour ranges from cream (5YR 5/8) to tan (10R 7/4) or peach/salmon (2.5YR 4/8-5/8-2.5 YR 7/8-7/6). Painted ware fabric is not different from simple ware, except for its painted decorations on the surface. The fabric of red slip ware is also undistinguishable from that of simple ware except for the surface, which is red slipped (10R 5/8-4/8) and sometimes burnished.

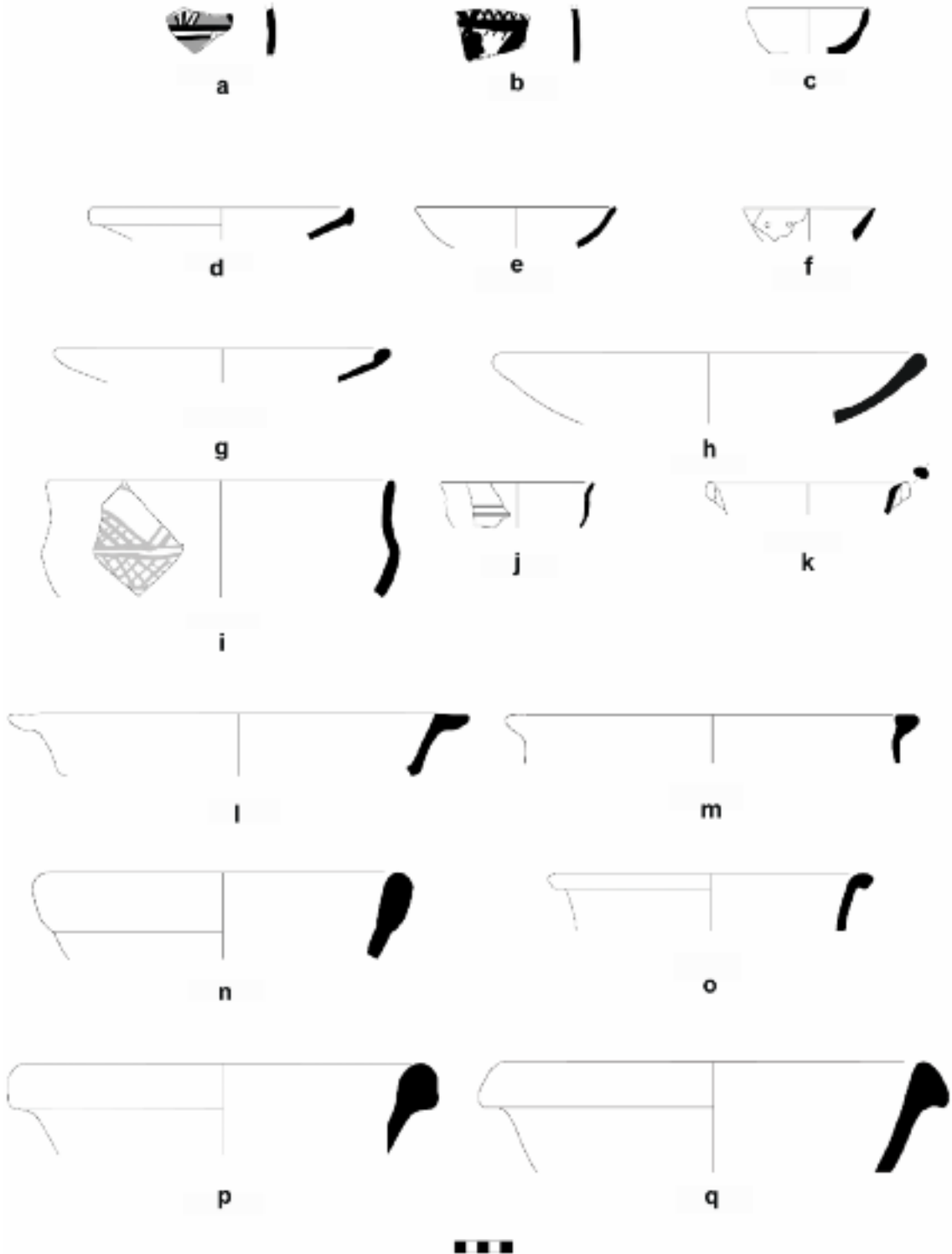
The cooking ware in Iron Age levels at Atchana is largely comprised of Shell Ware fabric: it is heavily tempered with crushed shells, increasing the thermal shock resistance of the pot⁷⁶. During the Iron Age, the Shell Ware fabric shows a variant in texture from the Late Bronze Age: the fabric is more plastic and less porous than in the earlier period. Its surface colour ranges from tan (10R 7/4) to brown/black (7.5YR 5/2-4/4-7.5YR 5/6-4/6), although sometimes this change of colour may be due to post-firing activities.

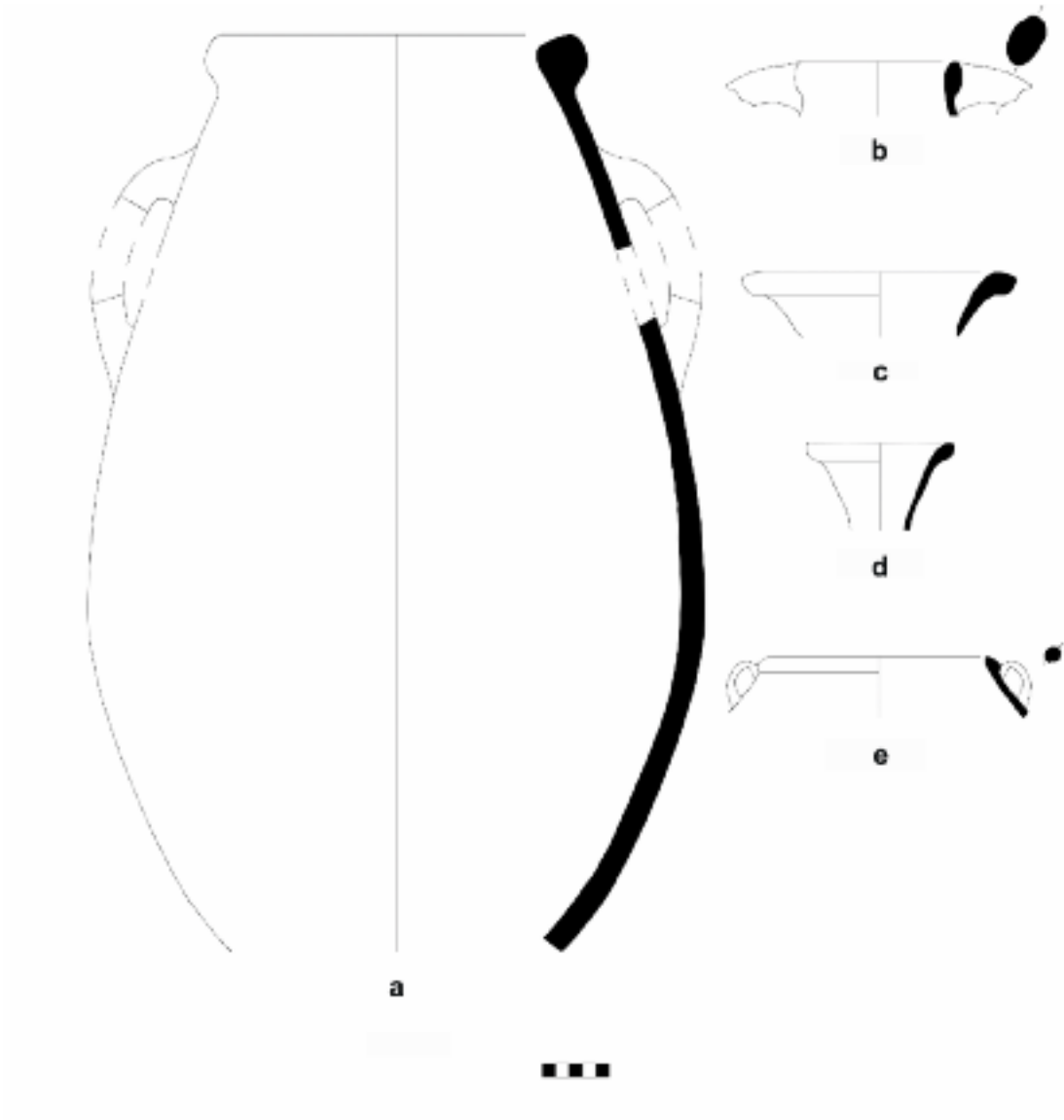
Heavy coarse ware is typically used for large vessels. Its fabric is similar to simple ware, but is heavily tempered with large grits and organic, mainly chaff, inclusions.

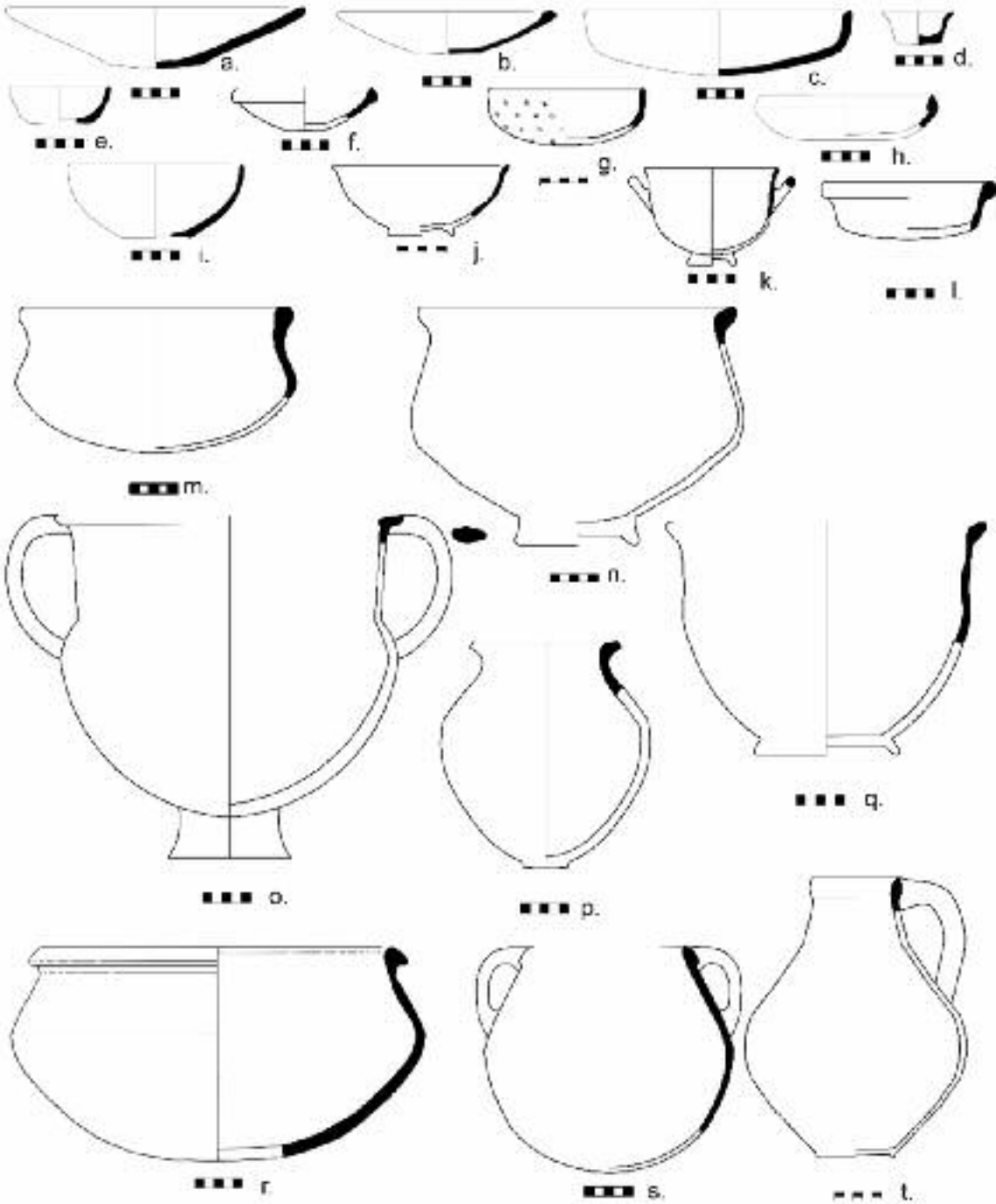
Imports include ware types that are different from the local simple ware and that can be considered of non-local origin⁷⁷.

Several shapes identified in the Iron Age assemblages are shown in fig. 14. Their reconstruction is based on the archaeological evidence (fragments) and on better preserved shapes identified at neighbouring sites. Only some are continuously present in all Iron Age levels, while others seem to be typical of specific stages.

Type 1, Flat Plates (fig. 14: a-b): a flat or a ring base, with thickened, straight or flat rim, with no obstruction and a rim diameter ranging from 20 cm to more than 30 cm. Flat plates occur in simple and banded ware during the Late Bronze Age and in simple and red slip ware during the Iron Age levels at Alalakh. They are very common in the Iron Age pottery assemblage, representing 22%.







Type 2, Bowls: Five subtypes were recorded while analysing the Iron Age pottery assemblage, with rim diameters ranging from 12 to 24 cm. They generally have a flat, round or ring base. Subtypes include rim bowls (fig. 14: b), which are conical plates with thickened internal rims (folded over, fig. 4: g; in-turning, fig. 6: e; and hooked rims, fig. 10: f). Rim bowls are quite common, representing the 18% of the whole assemblage. They are more common in the first levels of the Iron Age (27-23%) and less common in the last phase (7%). Bowls with a conical body with a thickened external rim (fig. 14: f; rolled out, fig. 3: i; and folded over rim, fig. 4: h) represent another subtype. They represent 10% of the whole assemblage and are commonly found in the first levels of the Iron Age (17-22%), while few examples are found in later levels (9%). A third subtype is represented by hemispherical bowls with a rounded hemispherical body, straight rim, and flat base (fig. 14: i). They are very common in the Iron Age pottery assemblage, representing 11% of it. They are less common in the first phase of the Iron Age, but they become more popular in the following levels. A fourth subtype are hemispherical flaring bowls (fig. 14: k), distinguished by their flaring rim, a shape that is also used in local imitations of Aegean-shape vessels (deep bowl FS 285), often found with loop horizontal handles. A final subtype is represented by carinated bowls (fig. 14: j) with flaring rims ranging from 12 cm to 24/26 cm in diameter. Their flared rim, together with the carination, gives them a sort of S-shaped profile. During the Late Bronze Age, these vessels had flat bases, while during the Iron Age they were also made with a ring base. They are sometimes found with loop horizontal handles with rectangular or rounded sections. When found with handles, they are often recorded on other sites as shallow angular bowls (i.e. as a local imitation of an Aegean type, shallow angular bowl FS 295). Both shapes derive from Aegean types but they are produced locally and are therefore included in the local pottery typology. Hemispherical flaring bowls are rarely found in the Iron Age pottery assemblage, representing ca. the 1.5% in the earlier phases (3b-2a) and then 5% in phase 1. Carinated bowls are more common, representing ca. 8% in phases 3b-2b and 11-13% in phases 2a-1. Narrow bowls (fig. 14: h) have rounded profiles, a narrow opening, and a flat base. They have an average rim diameter of ca. 16 cm. They are very uncommon and disappear after phase 2a, and therefore, can be considered as residual.

Deep bowls with an S-shaped profile (fig. 14: m) have a flaring rim and S-shaped profile. Deep bowls with rounded body (fig. 14: l) have a thickened external rim and flat base; they are not very common, representing 0.9% of the whole assemblage and are mainly found in phase 3b and phase 1.

Bowls with a straight upper part (fig. 14: c) and low carination are usually found in simple ware, with rare examples in painted and red slip ware and are not very frequent in the Iron Age I assemblage, representing 0.3% of the whole assemblage. They have an average rim diameter ranging from 14 to 25 cm, and they differ from the hemispherical rounded bowl because of their dimension and mouth diameter.

Type 3, Miniature Vessels: All of the examples of miniature vessels found are open vessels with a rim diameter of less than 10 cm. Hemispherical truncated bowls (fig. 14: d) are small and crudely shaped bowls with flat or cut-off bases and an S-shaped body. They appear at Alalakh first in Late

Bronze II assemblages and are sporadic finds in the Iron Age assemblage (so far only two vessels have been found in phase 3b) and therefore, can be considered as residual. Miniature hemispherical bowls (fig.14: e) have a cylindrical or hemispherical body with flat base. These shapes are found in all phases, representing 0.8% of the whole assemblage, and are wheelmade. They should not be confused with Hittite miniature vessels⁷⁸, which are handmade and typical of the Late Bronze Age assemblage.

Type 4, Kraters: High-bodied medium to large vessels and with a rim diameter ranging from 30 to 45 cm. Three shapes can be identified during the Iron Age. Amphoroid kraters (fig. 14: o) have a biconical body and are generally found with vertical loop handles. They usually have a flanged and everted rim and more rarely a straight rim, and most probably had a ring base. They have an average rim diameter of 30-36 cm and represent 2.6% of the whole assemblage. This shape is not so common in the Iron Age I levels, while it is more commonly found in phase 1 (Iron Age II: 5.6%). The krater with cylindrical body, flaring rim and ring base (Fig.14: q), is unique in Alalakh's Iron Age pottery assemblage, as only one sherd has been found so far; it is similar to the Aegean krater (FS 281). The second most common krater shape (fig. 14: n) has a hemispherical body with a low carination, flanged rim, and ring base. It has an average rim diameter of 20-40 cm. It is rarely found, representing only 1% of the whole assemblage and is present equally in all Iron Age phases.

Type 5, Jars: A closed vessel between 10 and 50 cm in height, without a handle or spout. As the jar is a closed shape, it is very difficult to reconstruct the whole profile from rim fragments. Two types of jar have been recorded in Alalakh's Iron Age levels; the first are globular jars (fig. 14: p) with an upside-down piriform body and flat or ring bases. Rims tend to be flared and flanged and their diameter usually ranges from 12 to 15 cm. They are not common in the Iron Age levels, except in phase 1 (11% of the assemblage). The second type is the high-necked jar (fig. 14: t), characterised by a high-necked shape. The preserved fragments seem to have a narrower rim diameter compared to the globular jars; therefore, an arbitrary distinction was made according to the rim diameter for those sherds in which the neck was not preserved, using as a marker for this shape a range varying between 4 and 12 cm. These jars usually have rolled out, folded over, or flanged rims and possibly a flat or ring base. Some might have a loop vertical handle, extending from rim to shoulder or neck to shoulder. They are uncommon in the first levels of the Iron Age (phases 3b-2b; 4% of the assemblage), but more common in the last levels (phases 2a-1; 10% of the assemblage). Pitchers (fig. 6: s) represent a jar with one handle and a spouted rim, usually trefoil in shape, and with a globular body with ring or flat base. They are rarely found in the Iron Age pottery assemblage. One sherd comes from phase 3b, while five sherds have been recovered in phase 1.

Type 6, Cooking Pots: Cooking pots at Atchana have out-curving rims and globular bodies and sometimes a shoulder. Two types of cooking pots have been recovered in the Iron Age Atchana pottery assemblage. The first type is represented by the broad cooking pot (fig. 14: r). The rim (flanged, fig. 3: n; rolled out, fig. 4: q; and rail, fig. 8: s) ranges from ca. 25 to 35 cm in diameter.

Bases are always rounded, and at times a gentle carination at the shoulder creates a biconical profile. The broad cooking pot is a typical Late Bronze Age cooking pot that continues to be used during the Iron Age. The second type is represented by the holemouth cooking pot (fig. 14: s), which has a rounded body with a narrow opening, a rolled out rim with a diameter ranging from 10 to 25 cm, and vertical strap handles. It usually has a rounded base, but ring or flat bases are also attested. This shape seems to become almost standard during the Iron Age at Atchana and is present in all Iron Age phases. Broad cooking pots represent 4% of the entire assemblage and are more popular in the first levels of the Iron Age (3-5% of the assemblage; phases 3b and 3a), while they become less popular in later levels (5-2% of the assemblage; phases 2b-1). Holemouth cooking pots represent 5% of the ceramic assemblage. They are less popular in the first levels of the Iron Age (2% of the assemblage; phases 3b-a), but they become quite popular in the later phases (6-8%; phases 2b-1).

Type 7, Pithoi: This group includes all large containers, usually in heavy coarse ware. Two shapes of pithoi have been found in Iron Age Atchana, with a rim diameter of ca. 30-40 cm. The first is the holemouth pithoid jar (fig. 13: a), a new form introduced during the Iron Age. It has a holemouth opening and an everted rim, including examples with rope decoration below the rim, and is fitted with a pointed or flat base. It appears for the first time in phase 1 and only two vessels have been found so far. The second is the globular pithos (fig. 10: t), which has a thickened external rim and a pointed base, and is typical of the Late Bronze Age. This type of pithos is found in all Iron Age phases, but in very small numbers (less than 4% of the assemblage).

Type 8, Transport Jars: This group includes shapes generally related to transport of liquids.

Fusiform Jar (fig. 3: a): This form is of Anatolian origin, has a long neck, an elongated body, a single handle going down to the shoulder, a rim diameter of ca. 8 cm, and a pointed base. This shape is found only in phase 3b, and is typical of the Late Bronze Age pottery assemblage and therefore can be here considered as residual.

Pilgrim flask (fig. 5: a): This form originated either from Aegean examples⁷⁹ or from the evolution of a local shape⁸⁰. The example from Atchana has an asymmetrical profile, a flared rim, and a handle going from the neck to the body. The fabric of the Atchana vessel in Iron Age levels is undistinguishable from the local simple ware and it can be surmised that it was locally produced. This shape was identified only in one large fragment in phase 3b and therefore can be here considered as residual.

Type 9, Strainers (fig. 14: g): A vessel with holes either in the base or over the entire body. It is usually bowl-shaped (frequently as a bowl with a straight upper rim), with a flat or tripod base, and a tapered rim. Often in Late Bronze Age examples, strainer holes are located on the entire body, but it is also possible to find holes on the upper part of the body only. Strainers are found in both Simple Ware and in Shell Ware. They are very small, with rim diameters of ca. 11 cm. They are not very common; a total of 12 sherds have been recovered throughout the Iron Age levels of Alalakh (7 sherds from phase 3b, 4 sherds from phase 2a, and 3 sherds from phase 2b).

Type 10, Stands (fig. 3: g, fig. 9: i): Stands usually have a flanged rolled out or folded over rim; they are generally hourglass-shaped. Only one example of a fenestrated stand has been found in Iron Age levels. Stands are found in both simple and painted wares.

Some jar stoppers have been found in phases 1, 2b, and 2a; they were cut out of pottery vessels and their diameter ranges from 4 cm to 5.5 cm. The presence of these jar stoppers suggests that they were used to cover vessels with small openings, such as the high-necked jars with a small rim diameter. As for the other vessels, such as the pithoi, the globular jars and the high-necked jars with a rim diameter exceeding 5 cm, the presence of a rolled out, flanged, or flared rim may suggest that the jars were closed with a cloth fastened with a string or a rope. This trend is consistent with what can be observed in other sites of northern Syria⁸¹.

CONCLUSIONS

The archaeological excavations in Square 42.10 suggest that after the collapse of the Late Bronze Age II occupation, the area near the temple continued to be inhabited at least during the Iron Age I and the beginning of the Iron Age II. It is not possible to define the nature or the extent of this occupation; it is, however, evident that at least in the analysed area, what had been a large structure during the Late Bronze Age was replaced by an open area, where people transformed and consumed food. This area was probably still related to the temple, and seems to point to a scattered occupation of a “declining” town⁸², a phenomenon that had probably started already during the 13th century BC.

Despite the change in the urban occupation, habits connected with daily functions are strongly related to Late Bronze Age traditions. The morphological changes that are visible in the assemblage are not related to substantial changes in the ways activities were performed. Drinking, for example, seems to be related mainly to the krater/bowl drinking set and new shapes (like carinated bowls) are introduced and adapted to local needs. A few Late Bronze Age II shapes fall into disuse, probably because, like the fusiform jar, they were related to an Anatolian tradition, which was abandoned in the local assemblage. Several trends are visible during the Iron Age: there is a progressive morphological change in the cooking pot shapes (see above); in the latest occupation phase, large communal serving plates are replaced by large bowls.

Many scholars argue that peoples of Aegean origin settled in the Amuq Valley on the basis of epigraphic and archaeological evidence⁸³, including the presence of the local imitations of Aegean pottery. During the Iron Age at Alalakh, only two ceramic shapes suggest Aegean influence on local productions: the flaring hemispherical bowl is a local imitation of the Aegean FS 285, while the carinated bowl can be compared to Late Bronze Age local bowls and only when found with horizontal loop handles can be referred to as the Aegean shallow angular bowl (FS 295). However, scholars, when dealing with migration in the Amuq⁸⁴ or in the Southern Levant⁸⁵, choose to analyse those materials that emphasise differences between the Aegean and Amuq communities in cooking, storage, and drinking traditions. None of these differences can be observed in the material

evidence at Atchana. This element could be linked to the declining nature of the settlement at Atchana during the Iron Age I, the limited extent of the excavation of the Iron Age site, or the scattered nature of the migration patterns in the region.

Moreover, although it is undeniable that the Iron Age local pottery assemblage shows evidence of Aegean elements, these attributes are perfectly assimilated into the local tradition and were continuously produced locally until the end of the occupation at the site.

In conclusion, as far the citadel at Alalakh is concerned, the earliest occupation during the Iron Age (mid-12th century BC) shows that the area of the temple remained in use and so did the temple itself, but probably it was a reduced occupation in an already declining high mound. If we follow the hypothesis of the shift of the acropolis to Tayinat⁸⁶, this probably took place over a period during the transition from Late Bronze Age to Iron Age. The occupation at Atchana became scattered and probably ended during the 9th century BC, at a time when the main city in the area, Tell Tayinat, flourished as the capital city of Kunulua. The material culture of the analysed area indicates that the Iron Age pottery horizon from Atchana, and generally from the Amuq, matches the pottery assemblage coming from the sites of northern Syria and partly with the pottery assemblage of sites located in Cilicia, thus confirming the role that the Amuq Valley played as a buffer zone between Cilicia and Northern Syria.

- 1 Our warmest thanks go to Prof. K. A. Yener, who invited us to work on the Iron Age pottery from the site so that we began a fruitful and growing collaboration. We thank also Dr. Murat Akar, who provided the necessary information concerning the stratigraphy, Dr. M. T. Horowitz and M. Bulu for their fundamental help in managing all database information.
- 2 Braidwood 1937; Haines 1971; Swift 1958.
- 3 Dinçol et al. 2015: fig. 24.
- 4 For the most recent contributions on the Iron Age in the Amuq, cf. Harrison 2016; Janeway 2017; Welton et al. 2019; Pucci 2019b.
- 5 Yener 2013: 20-21.
- 6 Woolley 1955: footnote 4, p. 399.
- 7 Swift 1958: 4, table 5.
- 8 Rice 1987: 484.
- 9 Horowitz 2015; Yener et al. in press.
- 10 Fortin et al. 2014; Janeway 2017; Pucci 2019b; Venturi 2007; Venturi 2013a; Venturi 2013b; Welton et al. 2019.
- 11 Woolley 1955: 89-90.
- 12 Woolley 1955: 33-90.
- 13 Batiuk and Horowitz 2010.
- 14 Yener 2017: fig. 4a-b
- 15 Yener et al. 2014; Yener 2017: fig. 5.
- 16 Akar in press.
- 17 Johnson 2019.
- 18 Several animals' burials were found in the same area in previous phases, possibly suggesting that the area maintained a specific function related to the killing and eventually to the offering of dead animals.
- 19 This flask has an irregular profile and according to parallels is found in the Late Bronze Age (14th-13th- century) from Emar (Caubet 2014: pl. 3m), Tell Afis (Venturi 2014: pl. 12e), and Kilise Tepe (Bouthillier et al. 2014: fig. 24; Postgate and Thomas 2007: fig. 736.693-696). It is well known in the whole Northern Levant.
- 20 This shape is often considered typical for North-Central Anatolian ceramic production, as it has been found at sites such as Hattusha, Gordion, Beycesultan, Tarsus, Korucutepe, Norsuntepe, and Tille Höyük (Glatz 2009: 130; Schoop 2009, figs. 13.2, 3; Yener et al. in press) and in Arslantepe (Manuelli 2013b: fig. III.65 SA1). However, exactly the same shape and size was found quite commonly along the coast during the 13th-century BC, in Tarsus (Goldman 1956: fig. 382. 1176), Ugarit (Courtois 1969: fig. 6c; Monchambert 2004b: fig. 80.1180), at Tyre (Bikai 1978: pl. XLVIIa, 15-17), Byblos (Salles 1980: pl. 20), Hazor (Zuckerman 2015: fig. 6.3 n. 11, and 6.4 n. 19, 20, 21, 22 and 6.5 n. 5, 6), in Tell Kazel Level 6 (Badre et al. 1994: figs. 42c and 52b-c) and in Tell Arqa Level 11 (Thalman 2006: pl. 118.3-4). Therefore its North-Central Anatolian origin cannot be proved.
- 21 This shape is of Anatolian origin and starts to appear in Syria in the Late Bronze Age II (14th- and 13th-century BC) in Tell Afis (Venturi 2014: pl.8e), Tell Kazel (Pedrazzi 2007: type 7-2-3; figs. 3.45 a-b), Tell Tayinat (Welton et al. 2019: fig. 13), and Emar (Caubet 1982: fig. 31). Good parallels for this vessel come from the Hittite capital (Müller-Karpe 1988: type K2; taf. 3.2), from sites under Hittite direct control such as Tarsus (Goldman 1956: fig. 385.1191), Tille Höyük (Summers 1993: fig. 54.2), Gordion (Voigt and Henrickson 2000: fig. 17.11), Arslantepe (Manuelli 2013a: fig. III.61.BT3A), and Korucutepe (van Loon 1980: Table 16h).
- 22 It is a rather common shape in the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age periods. For the Late Bronze Age assemblages, cf. Tille Höyük (Summers 1993: fig. 54.3), Kilise Tepe (Postgate and Thomas 2007: fig. 395.742), Tell Kazel (Badre et al. 1994: fig. 48d), and Tell Afis (Venturi 2007: fig. 48.18; Venturi 2014: pl. 2b-c);
- 23 One fusiform jar was found in the Iron Age levels of Tell Tayinat (Welton et al. 2019: fig. 13).
- 24 Mazzoni 2002: pl. LXI.
- 25 Cf. Emar (Caubet 2014), Tell Kazel (Badre et al. 2018: pl. III 26-29), Tell Afis (Venturi 2007: fig. 56), Tell 'Acharneh (Fortin et al. 2014), and Tell Tayinat (Ünlü 2017: fig. 3a, 3d; Welton et al. 2019: fig. 12.2-4)
- 26 Cf. Tell Bazi (Otto 2014: pl. 11), Tell Afis (Venturi 2007: fig. 49.9, fig. 54.5; Venturi 2014: pl. 11d), Tell Kazel (Badre et al. 2018: pl. XV.208), Tell Arqa (Thalman 2006: pls. 11-13 and pl. 120.1,2,9 transitional), Ugarit (Monchambert 2004a: figs. 51-52), Tarsus, where it may be considered as "transitional" (Goldman 1956: fig. 389.1220, fig. 390c) and in the Iron Age assemblages of Tell Afis (Venturi 2007: fig. 60.9-11), Tell Kazel (Badre 2006: fig. 13.2-3), Tell Arqa (Thalman 2006: pl. 123.8,9), Tarsus (Goldman 1963: figs.

- 114.33; 115.124; 119.252), Ras Ibn Hani (Bounni et al. 1998: fig. 163), Tille Höyük (Blaylock 2016: fig. 10.2 n.14, 17 and fig. 10.4 n. 26), Tell Mastuma (Iwasaki 2009: fig. 6.20; Wada 1994: fig. 2.1-3), and Çatal Höyük (Pucci 2013: fig. 6.12).
- 27 Blaylock 2016: fig. 11.7.
- 28 Manuelli 2013a: fig. III.30.5.
- 29 Pucci 2019b: pl. 34c, 57g.
- 30 Mazzoni 1987: fig. 65.20.
- 31 We decided not to use the term locally-made LH IIIC in Alalakh's Iron Age typology. This decision derives from the assumption that these vessels, namely the hemispherical flaring bowl (the imitation of the Aegean FS 285, deep bowl or bell-shaped bowl) and the carinated bowl (the imitation of the Aegean FS 295 or shallow angular bowl) at Alalakh are locally made. Their ware and fabric is undistinguishable from the local plain ware. As such, we decided that it was more appropriate to include them in the local pottery typology as they are a local product in the region.
- 32 Many sherds that may belong to the carinated bowl and the hemispherical flaring bowl have been found without handles and therefore it is hard to determine whether the handles were lost or if we are dealing with a variant of the shape.
- 33 Examples have been found in Tarsus (Goldman 1956: fig. 391.1266), in Kinet Höyük Level 12a (Gates 2010: fig. 8; Gates 2013b: fig. 6.4), Ras Ibn Hani (du Piêd 2008: fig. 7g), Tell Tayinat (Janeway 2017: pl. 1.10), and Çatal Höyük (Pucci 2019b: fig. 44 no. 11).
- 34 The hemispherical bowl with flared rim is the most common LH IIIC style vessel found at sites located in the Amuq, such as Tell Tayinat (Welton et al. 2019: 305) and Çatal Höyük (Pucci 2019a: 180-182), as well as in Tell Afis (Venturi 2007: 276). Deep hemispherical Aegeanizing bowls were found in the Iron Age assemblage from several sites in the Northern Levant and inner Syria: in Phase Va at Tell Afis (Venturi 2007: fig. 56.1), Tell 'Acharneh (Cooper 2006: fig. 15.2-3; Cooper and Fortin 2004, fig. 12.4), Tell Kazel (Badre et al. 1994, fig. 39b; Badre and Capet 2014: fig. 27e), Tarsus (Goldman 1956: 1259, 1265), Tell Arqa (Thalman 2006: pl.123.4-5), Kinet Höyük from Period 11 (Gates 2010: fig. 2b) and from Period 12c (Gates 2013a: fig. 10.1), Ras Ibn Hani (du Piêd 2008: fig. 7e, c, f), and Ain Dara (Stone and Zimansky 1999; fig. 27.1,3.6.7, fig. 70.170, 175). The shape is very popular in the Amuq Valley; it was recorded by Swift (1958: figs. 20-21), found at Çatal Höyük (Pucci 2013: fig. 6.2,13), Tell Tayinat (Janeway 2017: 59-60), Tell Gindaris in the Afrin Valley (Mühlenbruch et al. 2009: fig. 2.1-3) and at Sabuniye in the Orontes Delta Valley (Pamir 2013: fig. 3.11 n.2).
- 35 Koehl 2017: fig.18.1.7.
- 36 Cf. Tell Kazel (Badre et al. 2018: pls. XXXV-XXXVI), Tell Afis (Venturi 2007: fig. 51), and Tell Bazi (Otto 2014: pl. 12).
- 37 Venturi 2007: fig. 62.
- 38 Iwasaki 2009: fig. 6.22.
- 39 Stone and Zimansky 1999: fig. 70. 200, 203.
- 40 Charaf 2019: fig. 12.16.
- 41 Yener, Akar and Horowitz in press. In contrast, according to Birney (2008: 565-566), it first appeared in Iron Age I levels at Ras Ibn-Hani (Bounni et al. 1979: fig. 27.1).
- 42 Pucci 2010: fig. 10.5; Pucci 2019b, Pucci 2019b: 202-206 p. 202-206; Ünlü 2017, 2017: fig. 7h..
- 43 Stone and Zimansky 1999: fig. 70. 226, fig. 71. 230.
- 44 Hansen and Postgate 2007: fig. 404 n. 905-906.
- 45 The small-sized globular jar (fig. 3c) is commonly found in both Late Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery assemblages such as Tell Kazel (Badre et al. 2018: pl. xxi.250) and Tell Afis (Venturi 2014: pl. 5m).
- 46 Woolley 1955: pl. 91.XII, pl. 45.ATP46/336.
- 47 During the Late Bronze Age it was found at Arslantepe (Manuelli 2013b: fig. III.36.16), from the pre-burnt level in Tille Höyük (Summers 1993: fig. 37.3-4), and possibly in Mersin (Jean 2006; fig. 5.14), but also in Ugarit (Monchambert 2004b: fig. 95.1283) and Tell Kazel (Badre and Gubel 1999-2000: fig. 31.j).
- 48 Cf. Ain Dara (Stone and Zimansky 1999: fig. 81.7,8), Tell Tayinat (Janeway 2017: fig. 8.10, 15; fig. 9.18); and Çatal Höyük (Pucci 2019b: fig. 45), Tarsus (Ünlü 2005: fig. 4.12-14), Kilise Tepe (Postgate and Thomas 2007: fig. 396.751-757, fig. 398.788-793), Soli (Yağcı 2015) and Kinet Höyük (Gates 2013a, fig. 10.5-7); in Tell Afis (Venturi 2007: fig. 58.1), Ugarit (Monchambert 2004a: fig. 95.1283), Hama (Riis and Buhl 1990: fig. 81.637), Tell Kazel (Badre and Capet 2014: fig. 24.3), Tell Arqa (Thalman 2006: pl. 108.5), and Tell 'Acharneh (Cooper 2006: fig. 15.10).

- 49 Mountjoy 1986: 137, 159, 183.
- 50 Venturi 2007: fig. 64.4 and 6.
- 51 du Piéd 2011, fig. 10C; Welton et al. 2019: 307, fig. 15.13.
- 52 Montesanto 2019: fig. 2.5; Ünlü 2005: fig. 3.9-10.
- 53 Horowitz 2019.
- 54 Horowitz in press.
- 55 Cf. Tell Tayinat (Janeway 2017: fig. 4.1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10) and Çatal Höyük (Pucci 2013: fig. 4.9-10), as well as Tell Afis (Venturi 2007: fig. 56.1, fig. 57.1, 5), Tell 'Acharneh (Cooper 2006: fig. 15.1), and Tell Kazel (Jung 2006: fig. 15.63, 69, fig. 17.78).
- 56 Mountjoy 1986: 152.
- 57 These fragments were analyzed and will be published by Ekin Kozal.
- 58 These fragments were analyzed and will be published by Robert Koehl.
- 59 Venturi 2007.
- 60 Pucci 2019b: 85-89.
- 61 Cf. Soli Höyük (Yağcı 2015: fig. 14), at Tell Afis in Phases IVc,b, a and IIIb,a (Mazzoni 1992: fig. 10.3; Venturi 2007: figs. 57.9; 58.9,13; 64.16), down to Hama (Riis 1948: figs. 24, 28, 41, 58); Tell Sukas layer 3, Period E (Buhl 1983: pl. XVIII.96).
- 62 Blaylock 2016: fig. 11.3 n. 408.
- 63 Horowitz in press.
- 64 Osborne 2011: pl. 4.1.
- 65 Mazzoni 2014: fig. 20.14.
- 66 Egami et al. 1988-89: fig. 11.16.
- 67 Mazzoni 2014: 698, fig. 45.5.
- 68 Comparisons can be found at Tell Mastuma (Egami et al. 1988-89: fig. 11.16), from pre-Assyrian levels at Tille Höyük (Blaylock 2016: fig. 11.5 n. 476), at Tell Tayinat Building Period II (Osborne 2011: pl. 4.1) and in Area D, Level 4 at Tell Afis (Mazzoni 1987: fig. 15.2).
- 69 Cf. Tell Qasile Stratum VIII (Mazar 1985: fig. 55.25), Sarepta Stratum C (Anderson 1988: 631, pl. 35.18; 633, pl. 36.18), Phase O_Mid in Çatal Höyük (Pucci 2019b: pl. 26b), Tell Afis Area E2 (degli Esposti 1998: fig. 10.19) and Area G (Cecchini 1998: fig. 16.11; fig. 38.4), and Iron Age II Tell 'Acharneh (Fortin et al. 2014: fig. 24.2).
- 70 Karacic and Osborne 2016.
- 71 Pucci 2019b: 193.
- 72 Mazzoni 2000: 135, 137.
- 73 Venturi 2007: fig. 66-68, Phase IVa-IIIId.
- 74 Pucci 2019b.
- 75 ICP-MS analysis has been carried out by Sıla Mangaloğlu-Votruba at Koç University, Istanbul.
- 76 Müller et al. 2014: 269.
- 77 Mycenaean imports have been studied by R. Koehl (2005; 2010; 2017; in press); Cypriot imports are studied by E. Kozal (2010; 2015; in press).
- 78 Horowitz 2015: fig. 7.6.2.
- 79 Mountjoy 1986: 81
- 80 Venturi 1996.
- 81 The disappearance of the fusiform jar and the introduction of the carinated bowl and the hemispherical bowl with flaring rim can be noted in sites such as Tell Afis (Venturi 2007) and Tell Kazel (Badre and Capet 2014).
- 82 Yener in press.
- 83 Ben-Dor Evian 2017; Harrison 2013; Hawkins 2015; Janeway 2017.
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FIG. 3 PHASE 3B

Fig. 3a AT¹ 20085.7 Simple Ware, fusiform jar with pointed base. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 3b. Clay: grey core (2.5 YR 7/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: Tan (10R 7/4).

Fig. 3b AT 19593.2 Painted Ware, globular jar with thickened external rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 3b. Measurements: rim diameter 12cm. Clay: tan core (10R 7/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: Cream (5YR 5/8) with black painted (7.5YR 5/6-5/6) hatched and ladder motif.

Fig. 3c AT 20014 Simple Ware, globular jar with thickened external rim and flat base. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 3b. Measurements: rim diameter 8cm; base diameter 6cm. Clay: salmon core (2.5 YR 7/8-7/6) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: Cream (5YR 5/8).

Fig. 3d AT 19545.7 Simple Ware, high-necked jar with thickened external rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 3b. Measurements: rim diameter 11cm. Clay: salmon core (2.5 YR 7/8-7/6) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: Cream (5YR 5/8).

Fig. 3e AT 19572.14 Simple Ware, high-necked jar with thickened external rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 3b. Measurements: rim diameter 5cm. Clay: cream core (5YR 5/8) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: Tan (10R 7/4).

Fig. 3f AT 19569.3 Simple Ware, high-necked jar or bottle with thickened external rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 3b. Measurements: rim diameter 5cm. Clay: brown core (7.5YR 5/2-4/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: Tan (10R 7/4).

Fig. 3g AT 19572.13 Simple Ware, stand with flanged rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 3b. Measurements: rim diameter 15cm. Clay: cream core (5YR 5/8) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: Tan (10R 7/4).

Fig. 3h AT 19544 Simple Ware, truncated cup with flaring rim and flat base. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 3b. Measurements: rim diameter 7.5cm. Clay: tan core (10R 7/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: Tan (10R 7/4).

Fig. 3i AT 20016.1 Simple Ware, miniature hemispherical bowl with thickened and ring base. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 3b. Measurements: rim diameter 9cm. Clay: tan core (10R 7/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: Cream (5 YR 5/8).

Fig. 3j AT 20048.1 Simple Ware, truncated cup with flaring rim and flat base. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 3b. Measurements: rim diameter 8cm. Clay: brown core (7.5YR 5/2-4/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: Peach (2.5YR 4/8-5/8).

Fig. 3k AT 20038.2 Simple Ware, miniature hemispherical bowl with straight rim and rounded base. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 3b. Measurements: rim diameter 6cm. Clay: tan core (10R 7/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: Tan (10R 7/4).

Fig. 3l AT 19572.19 Shell Ware, hole-mouth cooking pot with thickened external rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 3b. Measurements: rim diameter 20cm. Clay: brown core (7.5YR 5/2-4/4) crushed shells. Surface: black (7.5YR 5/6-4/6).

Fig. 3m AT 19545.1 Simple Ware, strainer jug. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 3b. Clay salmon core (2.5 YR 7/8-7/6) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: Salmon (2.5 YR 7/8-7/6).

Fig. 3n AT 19572.11 Shell Ware, broad cooking pot with flanged rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 3b. Measurements: rim diameter 47cm. Clay: brown core (7.5YR 5/2-4/4) crushed shells. Surface: black (7.5YR 5/6-4/6).

1 AT numbers are Field Inventory Numbers.

FIG. 4 PHASE 3B

Fig. 4a AT 20085.3 Simple Ware, rim bowl with thickened internal rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 3b. Measurements: rim diameter 23cm. Clay: brown core (7.5YR 5/2-4/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: Salmon (2.5YR 7/8-7/6).

Fig. 4b. AT 20057.2 Simple Ware, flat plate with straight rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 3b. Measurements: rim diameter 30cm. Clay: brown core (7.5YR 5/2-4/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: Tan (10R 7/4).

Fig. 4c AT 19522.4 Simple Ware, shallow bowl with thickened external rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 3b. Measurements: rim diameter 20cm. Clay: brown core (7.5YR 5/2-4/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: Tan (10R 7/4).

Fig. 4d AT 20057.1 Simple Ware, bowl with straight upper part, straight rim and flat base. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 3b. Measurements: rim diameter 20cm. Clay: orange core (5YR 5/6-4/6) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: Tan (10R 7/4).

Fig. 4e AT 19522.5 Shell Ware, narrow bowl with inturning rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 3b. Measurements: rim diameter 16cm. Clay: brown core (7.5YR 5/2-4/4) crushed shells. Surface: Black (7.5YR 5/6-4/6).

Fig. 4f AT 19586.6 Simple Ware, deep bowl rounded with thickened external rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 3b. Measurements: rim diameter 17cm. Clay: brown core (7.5YR 5/2-4/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: Tan (10R 7/4).

Fig. 4g AT 20085.5 Simple Ware, rim bowl with thickened internal rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 3b. Measurements: rim diameter 28cm. Clay: brown core (7.5YR 5/2-4/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: Peach (2.5YR 4/8-5/8).

Fig. 4h AT 19586.8 Simple Ware, deep bowl rounded with thickened external rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 3b. Measurements: rim diameter 22cm. Clay: brown core (7.5YR 5/2-4/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: Cream (5YR 5/8).

Fig. 4i AT 20027.1 Simple Ware, shallow bowl with thickened external rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 3b. Measurements: rim diameter 26cm. Clay: brown core (7.5YR 5/2-4/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: Tan (10R 7/4).

Fig. 4j AT20032.5 Simple Ware, hemispherical bowl with simple rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 3b. Measurements: rim diameter 10cm. Clay: brown core (7.5YR 5/2-4/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: Tan (10R 7/4).

Fig. 4k AT 20032.1 Simple Ware, globular jar with flat base. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 3b. Measurements: base diameter 5cm. Clay: brown core (7.5YR 5/2-4/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: Tan (10R 7/4).

Fig. 4l AT19516.2 Painted Ware, hemispherical bowl with flaring rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 3b. Measurements: rim diameter 17cm. Clay: brown core (7.5YR 5/2-4/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: Cream (5YR 5/8) with red (10R 5/8-4/8) wavy line and brown (7.5YR 5/2-4/4) horizontal band painted motif.

Fig. 4m AT 19545.4 Simple Ware, carinated bowl with simple rim, loop horizontal handle. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 3b. Measurements: rim diameter 14cm. Clay: brown core (7.5YR 5/2-4/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: Cream (5YR 5/8).

Fig. 4n AT 19572.15 Simple Ware, krater with flanged rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 3b. Measurements: rim diameter 20cm. Clay: brown core (7.5YR 5/2-4/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: Cream (5YR 5/8).

Fig. 4o AT 20007.1 Simple Ware, krater with flanged rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 3b. Measurements: rim diameter 32cm. Clay: brown core (7.5YR 5/2-4/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: Tan (10R 7/4).

Fig. 4p AT 19572.10 Simple Ware, amphoroid krater with thickened external rim and strapped handle. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 3b. Measurements: rim diameter 36cm. Clay: brown core (7.5YR 5/2-4/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: Tan (10R 7/4).

Fig. 4q AT 20085.4 Simple Ware, amphoroid krater with flanged rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 3b. Measurements: rim diameter 36cm. Clay: brown core (7.5YR 5/2-4/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: Cream (5YR 5/8).

FIG. 5 PHASE 3B

Fig. 5a AT 20016.3 Simple Ware, pilgrim flask with simple rim and rounded base. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 3b. Measurements: rim diameter 5cm. Clay: tan core (10R 7/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: Cream (5 YR 5/8).

Fig. 5b AT 19600.2 Simple Ware, lamp with trefoil rim and flat base. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 3b. Clay: tan core (10R 7/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: tan (10R 7/4).

FIG. 6 PHASE 3A

Fig. 6a AT 19529.1 Red Slip Ware, flat plate with straight rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 3a. Measurements: rim diameter 36cm. Clay: tan core (10R 7/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: tan (10R 7/4), red slip (10R 5/8-4/8).

Fig. 6b AT 19461.7 Simple Ware, bowl with straight upper part and straight rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 3a. Measurements: rim diameter 26cm. Clay: cream core (5YR 5/8) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: peach (2.5YR 4/8-5/8).

Fig. 6c AT 19465 Simple Ware, flat plate with straight rim and flat base. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 3a. Measurements: rim diameter 31cm. Clay: salmon core (2.5YR 7/8-7/6) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: peach (2.5YR 4/8-5/8).

Fig. 6d AT 19529.2 Simple Ware, flat plate with straight rim and flat base. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 3a. Measurements: rim diameter 19cm. Clay: tan core (10R 7/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: cream (5YR 5/8).

Fig. 6e AT 19469.2 Simple Ware, rim bowl with thickened internal rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 3a. Measurements: rim diameter 18cm. Clay: tan core (10R 7/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: tan (10R 7/4).

Fig. 6f AT 18899.1 Simple Ware, bowl with straight upper part and straight rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 3a. Measurements: rim diameter 14cm. Clay: salmon core (2.5YR 7/8-7/6) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: salmon (2.5YR 7/8-7/6).

Fig. 6g AT 19456.2 Simple Ware, hemispherical bowl with flaring rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 3a. Measurements: rim diameter 18cm. Clay: tan core (10R 7/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: salmon (2.5YR 7/8-7/6).

Fig. 6h AT 18893.1 Simple Ware, narrow bowl with inturning rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 3a. Measurements: rim diameter 21cm. Clay: tan core (10R 7/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: salmon (2.5YR 7/8-7/6).

Fig. 6i AT 19526.6 Simple Ware, shallow bowl with thickened external rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 3a. Measurements: rim diameter 14cm. Clay: grey (10YR 7/3) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: tan (10YR 8/3).

Fig. 6j AT 19458.2 Simple Ware, rim bowl with thickened internal rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 3a.

Measurements: rim diameter 10cm. Clay: cream core (5YR 5/8) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: cream (5YR 5/8).

Fig. 6k AT 19511.2 Simple Ware, carinated bowl with bowl straight rim and loop horizontal handle. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 3a. Measurements: rim diameter 16cm. Clay: tan core (10R 7/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: salmon (2.5YR 7/8-7/6).

Fig. 6l AT 19526.1 Painted Ware, hemispherical bowl with flaring rim and loop vertical handle. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 3a. Measurements: rim diameter 14cm. Clay: salmon core (2.5YR 7/8-7/6) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: cream (5YR 5/8) with red (10R 5/8-4/8) painted band on handle.

Fig. 6m AT 19511.6 Simple Ware, deep bowl with s-profile and thickened external rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 3a. Measurements: rim diameter 28cm. Clay: salmon core (2.5YR 7/8-7/6) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: cream (5YR 5/8).

Fig. 6n AT 18893.5 Shell Ware, flat base. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 3a. Measurements: base diameter 7cm. Clay: brown core (7.5YR 5/2-4/4) crushed shells. Surface: black (7.5YR 5/6-4/6).

Fig. 6o AT 18885.3 Simple Ware, high-necked jar or bottle with thickened external rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 3a. Measurements: rim diameter 4cm. Clay: salmon core (2.5YR 7/8-7/6) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: tan (10YR 8/3).

Fig. 6p AT 18895.2 Simple Ware, high-necked jar with thickened external rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 3a. Measurements: rim diameter 9cm. Clay: salmon core (2.5YR 7/8-7/6) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: tan (10YR 8/3).

Fig. 6q AT 18899.3 Simple Ware, high-necked jar with thickened external rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 3a. Measurements: rim diameter 8cm. Clay: salmon core (2.5YR 7/8-7/6) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: tan (10YR 8/3).

Fig. 6r AT 19466 Shell Ware, hole-mouth cooking pot with thickened external rim and strap handle. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 3a. Measurements: rim diameter 16cm (interior). Clay: brown core (7.5YR 5/2-4/4) crushed shells. Surface: black (7.5YR 5/6-4/6).

Fig. 6s AT 19461.10v Simple Ware, pitcher with trefoil rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 3a. Clay: brown core (7.5YR 5/2-4/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: brown (7.5YR 5/2-4/4).

Fig. 6t AT 18889.3 Simple Ware, stem base. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 3a. Measurements: base diameter 12cm. Clay: tan core (10YR 8/3) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: salmon (2.5YR 7/8-7/6).

FIG. 8 PHASE 2B

Fig. 8a AT 18866.10 Simple Ware, flat plate with thickened rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 2b. Measurements: rim diameter 34cm. Clay: salmon core (2.5YR 7/8-7/6) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: tan (10YR 8/3).

Fig. 8b AT 18866.4 Painted Ware, flat plate with thickened rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 2b. Measurements: rim diameter 34cm. Clay: brown core (7.5YR 5/2-4/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: tan (10YR 8/3) with red (10R 5/8-4/8) painted band.

Fig. 8c AT 18526.4 Simple Ware, flat plate with thickened rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 2b. Measurements: rim diameter 24cm. Clay: tan core (10YR 8/3) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: cream (5YR 5/8).

Fig. 8d AT 18868.9 Simple Ware, shallow bowl with thickened external rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 2b. Measurements: rim diameter 25cm. Clay: salmon core (2.5YR 7/8-7/6) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: tan (10YR 8/3).

Fig. 8e AT 18868.1 Simple Ware, shallow bowl with thickened external rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 2b. Measurements: rim diameter 20cm. Clay: salmon core (2.5YR 7/8-7/6) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: cream (5YR 5/8).

Fig. 8f AT 18866.17 Simple Ware, rim bowl with thickened internal rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 2b. Measurements: rim diameter 24cm. Clay: salmon core (2.5YR 7/8-7/6) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: tan (10YR 8/3).

Fig. 8g AT 18856.4 Simple Ware, bowl with straight upper part and straight rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 2b. Measurements: rim diameter 18cm. Clay: cream core (5YR 5/8) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: tan (10YR 8/3).

Fig. 8h AT 18859.6 Red Slip Ware, shallow bowl with thickened external rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 2b. Measurements: rim diameter 18cm. Clay: brown core (7.5YR 5/2-4/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: tan (10YR 7/4) with red slip (10R 5/8-4/8).

Fig. 8i AT 18523.1 Simple Ware, carinated bowl with flaring rim and loop horizontal handle. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 2b. Measurements: rim diameter 14cm. Clay: brown core (7.5YR 5/2-4/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: tan (10YR 7/4).

Fig. 8j AT 18868.3 Simple Ware, carinated bowl with flaring rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 2b. Measurements: rim diameter 16cm. Clay: tan core (5YR 7/6) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: tan (10YR 7/4).

Fig. 8k AT 18542.9 Simple Ware, hemispherical rounded bowl with flaring rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 2b. Measurements: rim diameter 16cm. Clay: tan core (5 YR 7/6) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: tan (10YR 7/4).

Fig. 8l AT 18866.19 Simple Ware, bowl with straight upper part and straight rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 2b. Measurements: rim diameter 12cm. Clay: tan core (10YR 7/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: cream (5YR 5/8).

Fig. 8m AT 18868.7 Simple Ware, hemispherical bowl with flaring rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 2b. Measurements: rim diameter 10cm. Clay: tan core (10YR 7/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: cream (5YR 5/8).

Fig. 8n AT 18535.1 Painted Ware, miniature hemispherical bowl with straight rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 2b. Measurements: rim diameter 6cm. Clay: grey core (10YR 7/1) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: cream (5YR 5/8) with black (7.5YR 5/6-4/6) painted dots.

Fig. 8o AT 18859.8 Simple Ware, krater with flanged rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 2b. Measurements: rim diameter unknown. Clay: brown core (7.5YR 5/2-4/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: tan (10YR 7/4).

Fig. 8p AT 18532.1 Painted Ware, krater with flanged rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 2b. Measurements: rim diameter 30cm. Clay: Tan core (10YR 7/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: tan (10YR 7/4) with red (10R 5/8-4/8) painted hatched motif and bands.

Fig. 8q AT 18859.3 Simple Ware, amphoroid krater with strap handle. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 2b. Clay: tan core (10YR 7/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: cream (5YR 5/8).

Fig. 8r AT 18866.9 Shell Ware, hole-mouth cooking pot with thickened external rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 2b. Measurements: rim diameter 18cm. Clay: brown core (7.5YR 5/2-4/4) crushed shells. Surface: tan (10YR 7/4).

Fig. 8s AT 18542.3 Shell Ware, krater with flanged and railing rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 2b. Measurements: rim diameter 32cm. Clay: brown core (7.5YR 5/2-4/4) crushed shells. Surface: tan (10YR 7/4).

Fig. 8t AT 18868.2 Shell Ware, hole-mouth cooking pot with thickened external rim and strap handle. Findspot:

Square 42.10, Phase 2b. Measurements: rim diameter 20cm. Clay: brown core (7.5YR 5/2-4/4) crushed shells. Surface: tan (10YR 7/4).

Fig. 8u AT 18868.12 Simple Ware, strainer bowl with straight rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 2b. Measurements: rim diameter 14cm. Clay: tan core (10YR 7/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: salmon (2.5YR 7/8-7/6).

Fig. 8v AT 18866.7 Shell Ware, ring base. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 2b. Measurements: base diameter 14cm. Clay: brown core (7.5YR 5/2-4/4) crushed shells. Surface: tan (10YR 7/4).

FIG. 9 PHASE 2B

Fig. 9a AT 18521.1 Simple Ware, krater with flanged rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 2b. Measurements: rim diameter 40cm. Clay: tan core (10YR 7/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: cream (5YR 5/8).

Fig. 9b AT 18856.6 Simple Ware, high-necked jar with thickened external rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 2b. Measurements: rim diameter 8cm. Clay: tan core (10YR 7/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: tan (10YR 7/4).

Fig. 9c AT 18859.12 Simple Ware, high-necked jar with thickened external rim and strap handle. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 2b. Measurements: rim diameter 8cm. Clay: tan core (10YR 7/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: peach (2.5YR 4/8-5/8).

Fig. 9d AT 18535.2 Simple Ware, krater with flanged rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 2b. Measurements: rim diameter 18cm. Clay: tan core (10YR 7/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: tan (10YR 7/4).

Fig. 9e AT 18862.1 Simple Ware, globular jar with thickened external rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 2b. Measurements: rim diameter 12cm. Clay: tan core (10YR 7/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: tan (10YR 7/4).

Fig. 9f AT 18862.2 Simple Ware, globular jar with thickened external rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 2b. Measurements: rim diameter 7cm. Clay: tan core (10YR 7/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: tan (10YR 7/4).

Fig. 9g AT 18859.13 Simple Ware, krater with flanged rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 2b. Measurements: rim diameter 12cm. Clay: tan core (10YR 7/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: tan (10YR 7/4).

Fig. 9h AT 18866.11 Heavy Coarse Ware, globular pithoid jar with thickened external rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 2b. Measurements: rim diameter 40cm. Clay: black core (7.5YR 5/6-4/6) limestone, mixed mineral, chaff. Surface: salmon (2.5YR 7/8-7/6).

Fig. 9i AT 18542.8 Painted Ware, stand with straight rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 2b. Measurements: rim diameter 10cm. Clay: tan core (10YR 7/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: cream (5YR 5/8) with red (10R 5/8-4/8) painted zig zag motif.

FIG. 10 PHASE 2A

Fig. 10a AT 18866.10 Simple Ware, flat plate with thickened rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 2a. Measurements: rim diameter 34cm. Clay: tan core (10YR 7/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: tan (10YR 7/4).

Fig. 10b AT 18040.3 Painted Ware, flat plate with straight rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 2a. Measurements: rim diameter 32cm. Clay: tan core (10YR 7/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: salmon (2.5YR 7/8-7/6) with red (10R 5/8-4/8) painted horizontal band.

Fig. 10c AT 18242.6 Simple Ware, hemispherical rounded bowl with straight rim and flat base. Findspot: Square

42.10, Phase 2a. Measurements: rim diameter 18cm. Clay: tan core (10YR 7/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: cream (5YR 5/8).

Fig. 10d AT 18242.7 Simple Ware, hemispherical rounded bowl with straight rim and rounded base. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 2a. Measurements: rim diameter 16cm. Clay: grey core (10YR 7/1) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: tan (10YR 7/4).

Fig. 10e AT 18237.3 Simple Ware, miniature hemispherical rounded bowl with simple rim Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 2a. Measurements: rim diameter 6cm. Clay: tan core (10YR 7/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: tan (10YR 7/4).

Fig. 10f AT 18040.4 Simple Ware, rim bowl with hooked rim Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 2a. Measurements: rim diameter 28cm. Clay: tan core (10YR 7/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: salmon (2.5YR 7/8-7/6).

Fig. 10g AT 18508.2 Simple Ware, narrow bowl with thickened internal rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 2a. Measurements: rim diameter 22cm. Clay: tan core (10YR 7/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: tan (10YR 7/4).

Fig. 10h AT 18508.4 Simple Ware, bowl with straight upper part and straight rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 2a. Measurements: rim diameter 18cm. Clay: tan core (10YR 7/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: cream (5YR 5/8).

Fig. 10i AT 18040.7 Simple Ware, carinated bowl with flaring rim and loop horizontal handle. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 2a. Measurements: rim diameter 22cm. Clay: cream core (5YR 5/8) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: cream (5YR 5/8).

Fig. 10j AT 18505.4 Simple Ware, hemispherical bowl with flaring rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 2a. Measurements: rim diameter 16cm. Clay: salmon core (2.5YR 7/8-7/6) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: salmon (2.5YR 7/8-7/6).

Fig. 10k AT 18249.8 Painted Ware, hemispherical bowl with flaring rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 2a. Measurements: rim diameter 20cm. Clay: tan core (10YR 7/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: cream (5YR 5/8) with red (10R 5/8-4/8) painted horizontal band.

Fig. 10l AT 18512.6 Simple Ware, shallow bowl with thickened external. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 2a. Measurements: rim diameter 16cm. Clay: brown core (7.5YR 5/2-4/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: salmon (2.5YR 7/8-7/6).

Fig. 10m AT 18512.1 Simple Ware, globular jar with flaring rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 2a. Measurements: rim diameter 17cm. Clay: tan core (10YR 7/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: tan (10YR 7/4).

Fig. 10n AT 18242.5 Simple Ware, deep bowl with s-profile and flaring rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 2a. Measurements: rim diameter 16cm. Clay: cream core (5YR 5/8) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: cream (5YR 5/8).

Fig. 10o AT 18249.6 Simple Ware, krater with flanged rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 2a. Measurements: rim diameter 38cm. Clay: brown core (7.5YR 5/2-4/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: cream (5YR 5/8).

Fig. 10p AT 18242.2 Simple Ware, deep bowl with s-profile and flaring rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 2a. Measurements: rim diameter 20cm. Clay: cream core (5YR 5/8) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: cream (5YR 5/8).

Fig. 10q AT 18237.2 Simple Ware, amphoroid krater with flanged rim and strap handle. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 2a. Measurements: rim diameter 29cm. Clay: tan core (10YR 7/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: cream (5YR 5/8).

Fig. 10r AT 18249.1 Shell Ware, hole-mouth cooking pot with thickened external rim and loop vertical handle.

Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 2a. Measurements: rim diameter 10cm. Clay: brown core (7.5YR 5/2-4/4) crushed shells. Surface: tan (10YR 7/4).

Fig. 10s AT 18249.4 Shell Ware, broad cooking pot with thickened external rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 2a. Measurements: rim diameter 24cm. Clay: brown core (7.5YR 5/2-4/4) crushed shells. Surface: tan (10YR 7/4).

Fig. 10t AT 18515.2 Heavy Coarse Ware, globular pithoid jar with thickened external rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 2b. Measurements: rim diameter 45cm. Clay: black core (7.5YR 5/6-4/6) limestone, mixed mineral, chaff. Surface: salmon (2.5YR 7/8-7/6).

Fig. 10u AT 18862.1 Simple Ware, globular jar with thickened external rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 2a. Measurements: rim diameter 7cm. Clay: tan core (10YR 7/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: tan (10YR 7/4).

FIG. 12 PHASE 1

Fig. 12a AT 18230.1 Painted Ware, closed shape. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 1. Clay: tan core (10YR 7/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: salmon (2.5YR 7/8-7/6) with bi-chrome paint (7.5YR 5/2-4/4; 10R5/8-4/8).

Fig. 12b AT 18024.7 Painted Ware, closed shape. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 1. Clay: tan core (10YR 7/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: salmon (2.5YR 7/8-7/6) with black (7.5YR 5/6-4/6) painted hatched motif and bands.

Fig. 12c AT 17749.3 Simple Ware, miniature hemispherical bowl with straight rim and flat base. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 1. Measurements: rim diameter 10cm. Clay: tan core (10YR 7/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: tan (10YR 7/4).

Fig. 12d AT 19454.2 Simple Ware, shallow bowl with thickened external rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 1. Measurements: rim diameter 23cm. Clay: tan core (10YR 7/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: cream (5YR 5/8).

Fig. 12e AT 18020.5 Simple Ware, hemispherical rounded bowl with flaring rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 1. Measurements: rim diameter 17cm. Clay: tan core (10YR 7/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: tan (10YR 7/4).

Fig. 12f AT 17749.6 Simple Ware, strainer bowl with straight rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 1. Measurements: rim diameter 11cm. Clay: brown core (7.5YR 5/2-4/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: tan (10YR 7/4).

Fig. 12g AT 17736.4 Simple Ware, rim bowl with thickened internal rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 1. Measurements: rim diameter 28cm. Clay: peach core (2.5YR 4/8-5/8) limestone. Surface: brown (7.5YR 5/2-4/4).

Fig. 12h AT 17749.4 Simple Ware, flat plate with thickened rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 1. Measurements: rim diameter 36cm. Clay: brown core (7.5YR 5/2-4/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: tan (10YR 7/4).

Fig. 12i AT 18024.8 Painted Ware, deep bowl with s-profile and flaring rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 1. Measurements: rim diameter 11cm. Clay: cream core (5YR 5/8) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: peach (2.5YR 4/8-5/8) with red (10R 4/8-5/8) painted hatched motif and bands.

Fig. 12j AT 18024.8 Simple Ware, hemispherical bowl with flaring rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 1. Measurements: rim diameter 13cm. Clay: brown core (7.5YR 5/2-4/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: tan (10YR 7/4) with horizontal lines incised.

Fig. 12k AT 18202.4 Simple Ware, carinated bowl with flaring rim and loop horizontal handle. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 1. Measurements: rim diameter 16cm. Clay: grey core (10YR 7/1) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: tan (10YR 7/4).

Fig. 12l AT 18036.7 Simple Ware, carinated bowl with flaring rim and loop horizontal handle. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 1. Measurements: rim diameter 16cm. Clay: grey core (10YR 7/1) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: tan (10YR 7/4).

Fig. 12m AT 17749.2 Simple Ware, krater with flanged rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 1. Measurements: rim diameter 32cm. Clay: tan core (10YR 7/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: tan (10YR 7/4).

Fig. 12n AT 17749.8 Simple Ware, deep bowl rounded with thickened external rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 1. Measurements: rim diameter 30cm. Clay: brown core (7.5YR 5/2-4/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: tan (10YR 7/4).

Fig. 12o AT 18233.2 Simple Ware, deep bowl rounded with thickened external rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 1. Measurements: rim diameter 20cm. Clay: salmon core (2.5YR 7/8-7/6) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: salmon (2.5YR 7/8-7/6)

Fig. 12p AT 17710.4 Simple Ware, deep bowl rounded with thickened external rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 1. Measurements: rim diameter 34cm. Clay: tan core (10YR 7/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: tan (10YR 7/4).

Fig. 12q AT 17749.7 Simple Ware, deep bowl rounded with thickened external rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 1. Measurements: rim diameter 36cm. Clay: brown core (7.5YR 5/2-4/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: tan (10YR 7/4).

FIG. 13 PHASE 1

Fig. 13a AT 19203 Heavy Coarse Ware, hole-mouth pithoid jar with thickened external rim and strap handle. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 1. Measurements: rim diameter 29cm. Clay: grey and tan core (10YR 7/1, 10R 7/4) limestone, mixed mineral, chaff. Surface: tan (10YR 7/4).

Fig. 13b AT 18024.11 Simple Ware, high-necked jar with thickened external rim and strap handle. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 1. Measurements: rim diameter 12,4cm. Clay: tan core (10YR 7/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: tan (10YR 7/4).

Fig. 13c AT 17731.2 Simple Ware, high-necked jar with thickened external rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 1. Measurements: rim diameter 17cm. Clay: brown core (7.5YR 5/2-4/4) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: tan (10YR 7/4).

Fig. 13d AT 17736.6 Simple Ware, high-necked jar with thickened external rim. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 1. Measurements: rim diameter 10cm. Clay: grey core (10YR 7/1) limestone, mixed mineral, mica. Surface: tan (10YR 7/4).

Fig. 13e AT 18017.3 Shell Ware, hole-mouth cooking pot with thickened external rim and strap handle. Findspot: Square 42.10, Phase 1. Measurements: rim diameter 16cm. Clay: brown core (7.5YR 5/2-4/4) crushed shells. Surface: tan (10YR 7/4).