

TELL ESH-SHUNA NORTH 1985: A PRELIMINARY REPORT

by
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Tell esh-Shuna North is located on the east rim of the northern Jordan Valley, along the Wadi al-'Arab. During the 1984 campaign, a roughly continuous though gradually changing occupational sequence was exposed which spanned the transition from the later Chalcolithic into the Early Bronze I¹. At the end of the 1984 campaign, we also had evidence of the Shuna North sequence continuing down into the rather controversial, earlier Chalcolithic/PNB.

The second (and final) campaign of the Joint University of Tübingen/Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft and the University of Yarmouk excavations at Tell esh-Shuna North was conducted between February 23rd and April 11th, 1985². Due to rather industrious bulldozing activities, the Shuna North bus stop presented us with an excellent opportunity for salvage excavations in the form of a 'made-to-order' step-trench towards the more central area of the ancient mound. During the 1984 campaign three adjoining 5x5m squares were excavated, yielding a combined total of 73 strata. As the major objective for re-investigating Tell esh-Shuna North was to

produce a well-stratified outline of the site's occupational sequence³, during the 1985 campaign we continued to excavate squares EI-EIII in order to increase the exposure of the middle and lower portion of the sequence (see Fig. 1)⁴. During the 1985 campaign, square EI was brought down to the natural alluvial deposit revealing a 4.3m depth of occupation (the late medieval/post-1967 overlay excluded) and giving a total of 109 strata (see Figs. 2-5, strata 114-7).

Alongside the main trench, we are also attempting to reconstruct the environmental sequence of Shuna North. Two 1m² sondages were excavated directly against the north balk of squares EI and EII (=EI-S and EII-S). All material was sieved (4mm and 1mm) with a 10% sample saved for flotation⁵. Supplementing the environmental sondages all ash deposits and deposits with a high concentration of carbonized material were collected for possible C14 dating and/or flotation.

On the basis of the preliminary analysis only, I am hesitant to assign levels to the reconstructable sequence. Shuna North

1. Rf. Gustavson-Gaube, *ADAJ* 29 (1985) pp. 43-87

2. I would like to take this opportunity to give my special thanks to Prof. W. Röllig, our sponsor, to Prof. M. Ibrahim and the Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Yarmouk University, for the loan of the Beit er-Shadat house, and again to Prof. Ibrahim and Prof. S. Mittman for their generosity in loaning us the equipment of the Tell el-Mughayyir. I would also like to thank our team — Douglas Baird, Hekmet Ta'ani, Reinhard Eisner, Beate Siewert and our Shuna North workmen, for their commitment to the project and their patience and special understanding of a bus stop excavation which, as the town does not yet have a cinema, was not unlike performing in the Shuna North Theatrical Revue. Finally, I would like to thank the children of Shuna

North who, though at times extremely trying, enthusiastically increased our work force threefold.

3. Publication of the previous work at the site conducted under the Point IV Archaeological Survey of Lankester Harding are: de Contenson, *ADAJ* 4/5 (1960) pp. 12-98; *MUSJ* 37 (1960/1961) pp. 57-75; *RB* 68 (1961) pp. 546-556; Mellaart, *ADAJ* 6/7 (1962) pp. 126-157, site 15.

4. Substantial destruction (Mamluk/modern) of the upper portion of the sequence precluded further investigation of the EB I.

5. The analysis is now being conducted by R. Neef, Biologische-Archaeologisch Instituut, Groningen. Faunal analysis is being done by Dr. H.-P. Uerpamann, Institut für Urgeschichte, Tübingen.

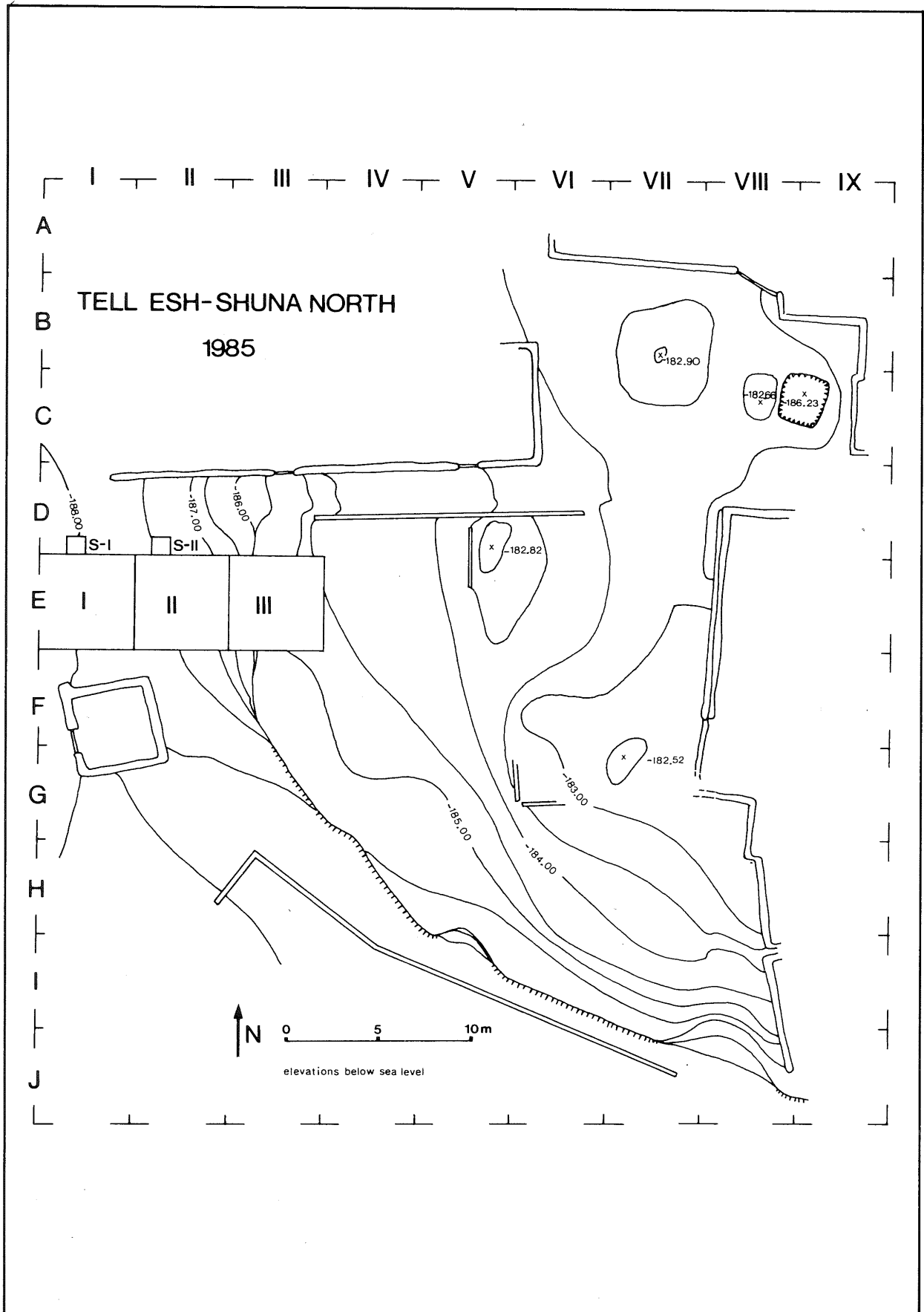


Fig. 1

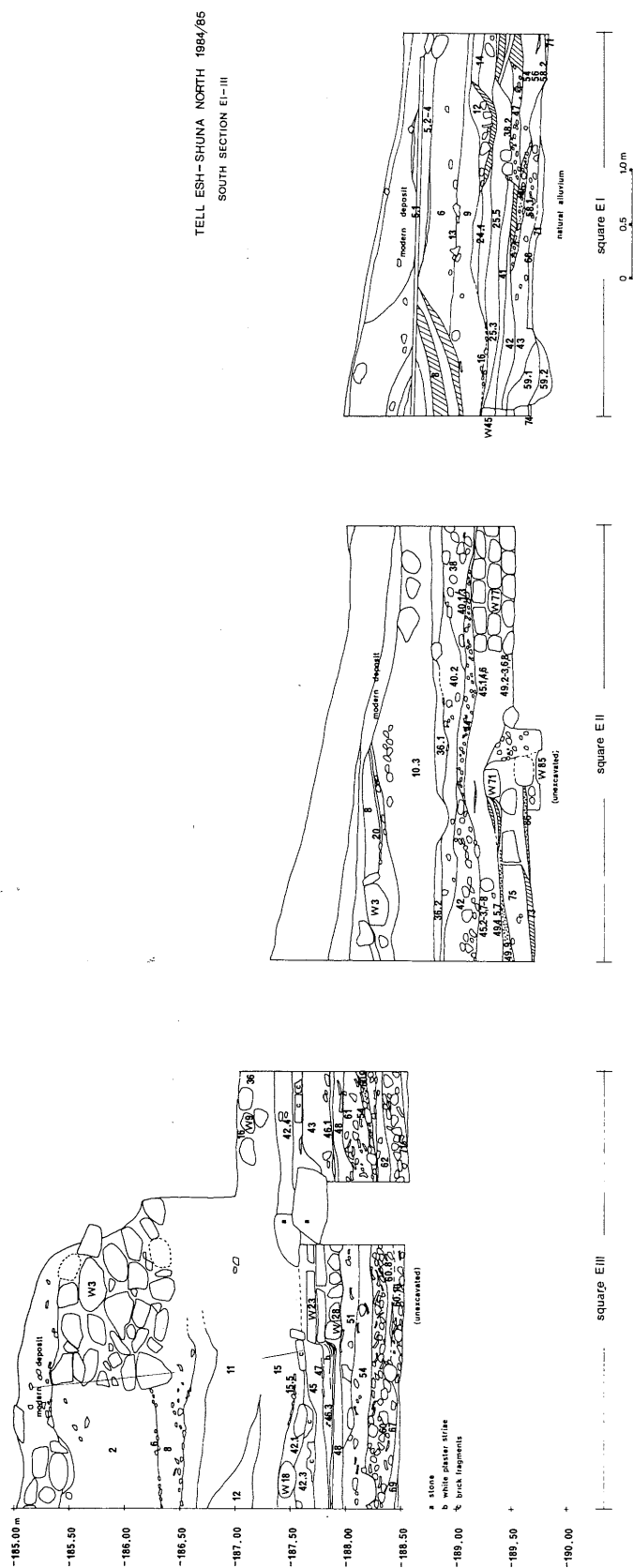


Fig. 3

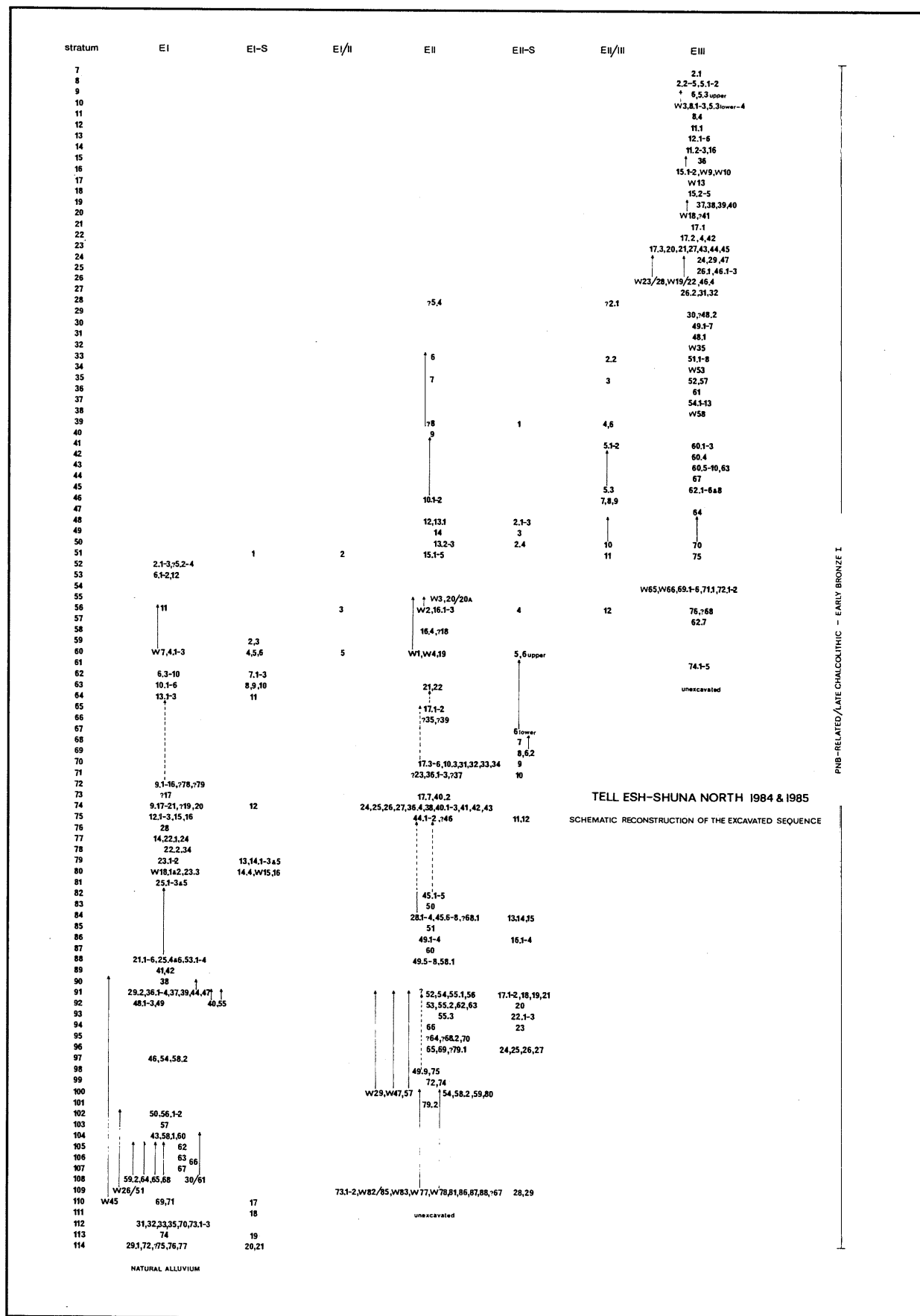


Fig. 4

has presented us with three basic artifact assemblages in which the craft traditions of the earlier are continued into the later, though the popularity of given artifact types appear in basically reverse proportion from the lower to the upper strata. Within the ceramic assemblage, four distinct wares are introduced into the otherwise ongoing though gradually changing local tradition. In terms of the preserved architectural remains, two distinct traditions of brick-making can be observed, one characteristic of the lower part of the sequence, one of the upper, though the use of a stone foundation appears to have been based upon individual inclination throughout. If we decided to divide the sequence based on this change in building techniques, then we must disregard the ceramic development. When the builders decided to change their brick size, the potters did not feel obliged, at that point, to change their pottery styles or preferences, nor the inhabitants to secure a market in non-locally produced wares. On the other hand, if we use ceramics as a guide-line, where, precisely, do we draw our lines in a development which did not yield to abrupt changes. Or, what would be the significance of basing our level designations on the introduction and subsequent discontinuation of a small percentage of non-locally made wares which, with the exception of the grey polished wares introduced towards the middle of the sequence, appeared to have had little impact on the local traditions. Thus, until the final analysis of all the artifact assemblages is completed, we will discuss the Shuna North sequence in terms of strata with a provisional 'phase' division, postponing the assignment of levels to the final report.

Towards the end of the last season, we reduced the area of excavation in squares EII and EIII to the northern half of each square. In square EI, excavations were reduced to two probe trenches along the nor-

thern and western balks⁶. As we continued to excavate in the same three squares this season, there will be an overlap in the description of the occupational sequence with that previously published⁷.

The earliest occupation of Shuna North is evidenced by a series of large to small pits cut into the natural sand and gravel alluvium exposed in square EI, suggesting possible habitation of the site with associated dwellings lying outside our area of excavation (stratum 114). Pit 76 in the northeast corner of EI was given special attention in its construction. This pit is rather large and seemingly regular with a reconstructed internal diameter of 1.55m. Around its perimeter, a shallow scoop was dug, the pit then bound with a circular ring of pebbles. Though the reason for this special treatment remains unclear, it does evidence a certain amount of care and labor which one would not expect in simple garbage pits or camp-fire hollows. South of this pit, two apparent post-holes were dug, 1.7m apart, suggesting a temporary outdoor work activities shed or possibly a lean-to protecting stored goods from weathering. For whatever purpose this area was used, it was soon abandoned, with rain-washed mud deposits filling the shallow depressions of the natural alluvium (stratum 113). Even during this accumulation, however, it is possible that the site, as a whole, was not 'abandoned' as evidenced in the presence of sherds, bone and flints in the rain-washed deposits (though this material may also have belonged to the earlier stratum 114 occupation). It would appear that the accumulation of stratum 113 did not take very long as the succeeding strata 112-111 again present an outdoor area dug with pits. With stratum 109, the whole character of square EI changes from that of a rather amorphous outdoor area to a more rigorously planned series of courtyards possibly associated with the

6. Lowest elevations reached: EIII north -187.76m (locus 30); south -187.10m (locus 15.1); EII north -189.33m (locus 28.4), south -188.55 (locus 10.3); EI north probe -189.41m (locus 9.18), west

probe -189.52m (locus 9.21).

7. For descriptions of loci excavated last season, see 1984 preliminary report. NB. Correction of 1984/1985 north section: elevation range -185.00m to -190.00m

multi-phase dwelling of square EII to the east (strata 110-88)⁸. Interestingly, square EI retains its basic courtyard function throughout its preserved history.

Wall W45, the western enclosing wall of the EII complex, was built directly upon the rain-washed deposits of stratum 112. The ashy occupational debris intermixed with brick fragments (stratum 110), backed against the lowest course of wall W45, appears to represent the accumulated debris left by its builders. We also have evidence of a rather humble east/west courtyard wall W26/51 abutting the lowest course of wall W45, demonstrating the contemporaneity of the earliest courtyard phase with the earliest floors of rooms III-V in EII (strata 109-105). Although constantly undergoing repair and alteration, we have two basic courtyard complexes: strata 109-102 and strata 92-89.

Initially, a series of thin plaster floors (locus 68) were laid in the southern half of EI, south of wall W26/51, suggesting a roofed porch or small, temporary room. A small rectangular clay pad or platform (*ca.* 0.5 N/Sx0.4m) was built along the south face of wall W26/51 and a shallow pit was dug into the southeast corner of the square. The presence of red ochre flecks in the plaster floor matrix suggests that this area may have been used in preparing the red plaster for floor EII 81 of room V. Contemporary with room 68 to the south, pebble surface 30/61 was laid north of the courtyard wall. North of this pebble surface are a series of successive, overlapping mud- and clay-plastered surfaces (loci 62-63 & 67). While the northern courtyard area retained its basic character, the southern area was completely altered. Cut into the thin accumulation of occupation debris overlying surface 68 (stratum 104) are the poorly preserved remains of what may have been two interlocking, semi-circular bins (locus 57), not dissimilar to the irregular, interlocking conical storage

bins and/or chicken roosts observable in the traditional village courtyards today (see Fig. 7).

At a point approximately contemporary with or possibly succeeding the middle phase alteration of the EII complex, the courtyard dividing wall was dismantled and the double courtyard replaced by one in which outdoor activities were carried out in a single, larger area west of wall W45. The exposed area of the later courtyard series in square EI became one of rather intensive activity, although the original purpose to which the individual courtyard features were put remains unclear (strata 92-91).

In the southwest corner of EI, a deep, bell-shaped pit (locus 36) was dug with a (partially exposed) oval clay bin- or basin-like feature constructed at its base. This feature was later sealed with mud-brick rubble. East of this pit are the fragmentary remains of a pebbled surface (locus 47) bound to the northeast by the shallow foundation scoop for the small, rectangular bench or possible work platform of locus 40. North of locus 40, separated by a small plastered surface (locus 44), are the remains of two overlapping 'installations' (loci 37/39 & 48), possibly the very poorly preserved bases of storage bins, functionally replacing the preceding bins of locus 57, stratum 103. Both features are constructed of well-packed brick rubble on cobbled foundation; locus 37/39 with a preserved L-shape contour, locus 48 with a more rectangular one. Both features are bound to the west by a possibly functionally related sandy clay and pebble surface (locus 55). The care witnessed in the construction of the bases of these features suggest a storage bin function in which the goods stored must be kept dry.

The partial exposure of a multi-room house, contemporary with the EI courtyard series, was revealed in square EII to the east. Similar to the courtyards, the EII house is constantly undergoing alteration

8. No direct access between the EI courtyards and the EII dwelling was revealed in the excavated area. Although contemporary, the relationship between the two is unclear.

Either the access lies in the unexcavated EI/II balk or to the north of the sondage, or the courtyards belong to a neighboring dwelling.

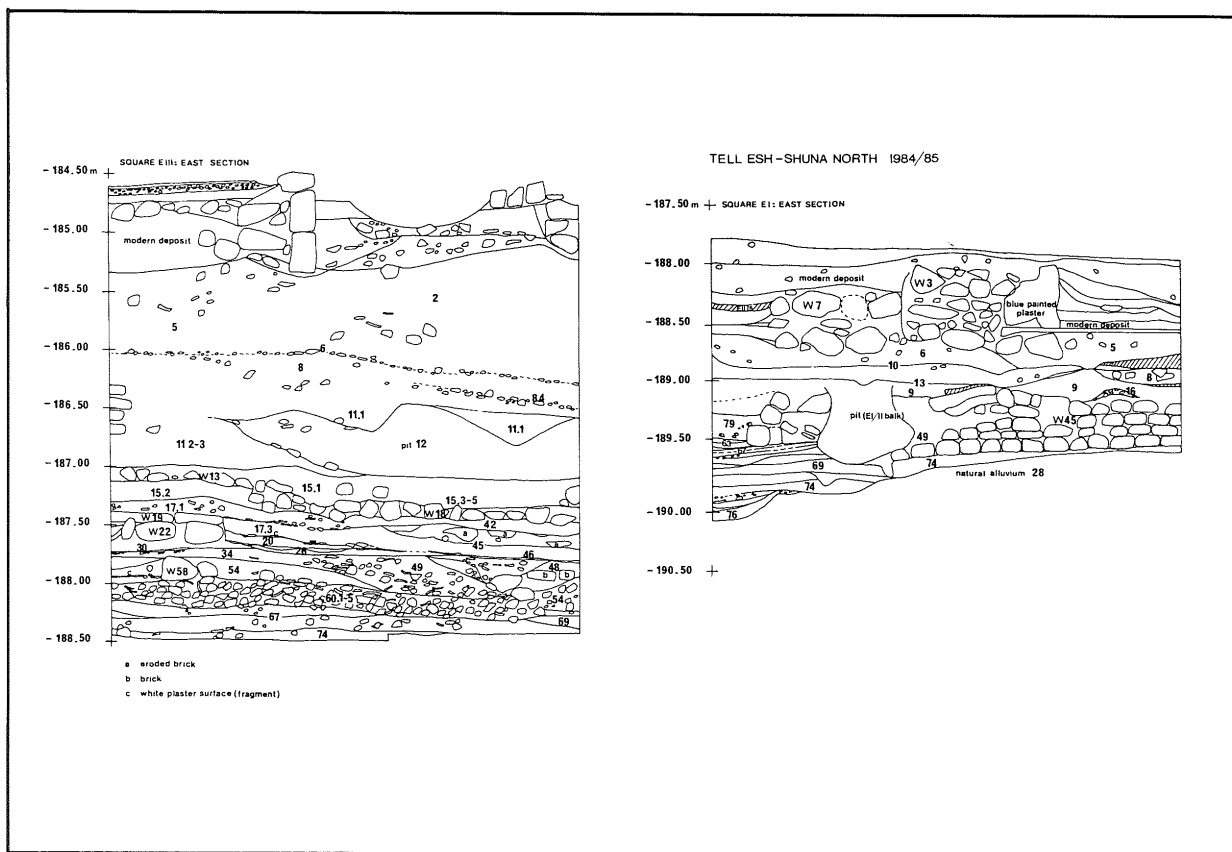


Fig. 5

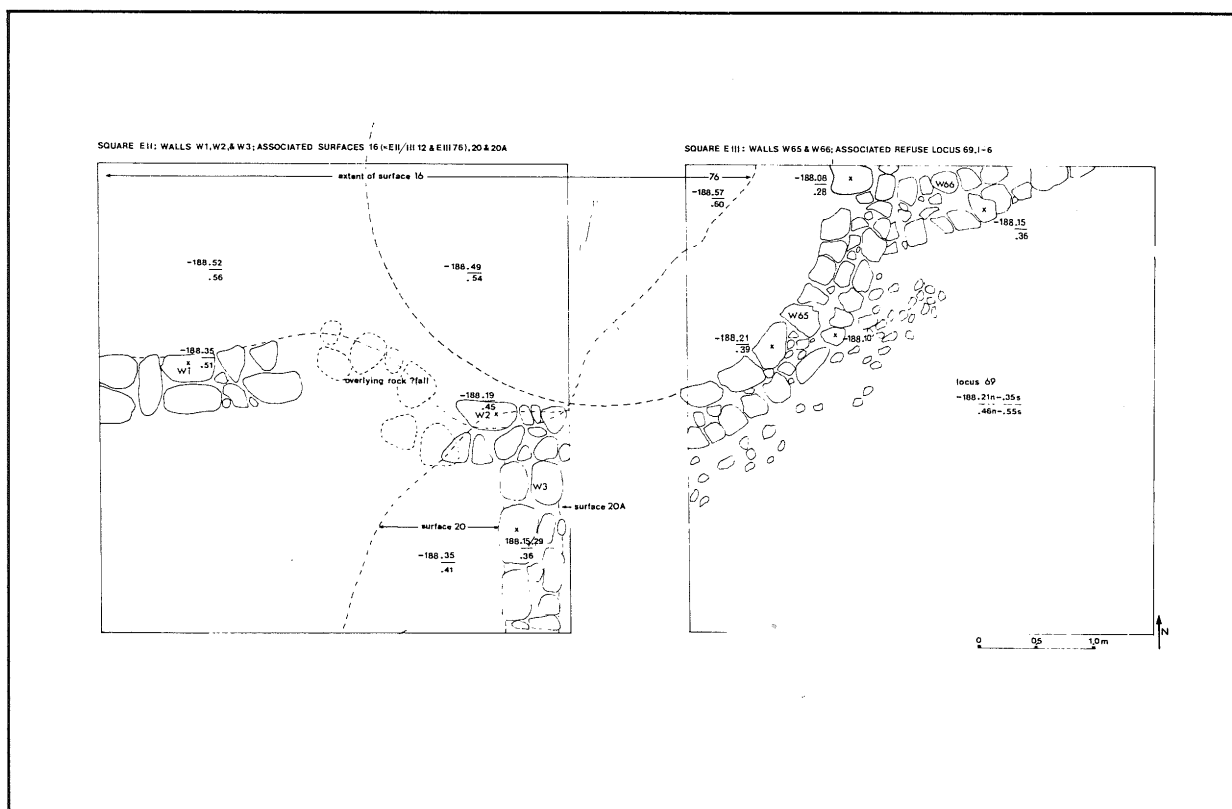


Fig. 6



though the basic plan is retained throughout (strata 109-91). The EII house consists of a large room in the northwest quadrant of the square (room I/V) with two adjoining smaller rooms to the south in the early and middle phases (rooms III-IV, stratum 109-97), later replaced by a single room or small courtyard (strata 94-91).

During the earliest excavated phase (stratum 109), a large room was exposed in the northwest quadrant of EII (room V), bound by walls EI W45, EII W82/85 and W83 with associated floor 81 (Fig. 6). Two smaller rooms were constructed to the south (rooms III & IV), bound by walls EI W45, EII W77, W78 and W82/85 with associated floors 87 and 88. It appears as though this house was built by the entire family, each insisting on their preferred construction technique. The adjoining walls were built of either multiple rows of the typical loaf-shaped mud-brick (walls EI W45 & EII W77), a ?dismantled brick super-structure on stone foundations (W83), a mud-brick wall with rubble fill and an exterior stone facing (W82/85) or a completely mixed single row wall of stone, mud- and burnt-brick (W78, see Fig. 7). Though heavily eroded, floor 81 of room V was, at least at one point, red-plastered. A small bench or ?storage platform (locus 84) was built against wall W82/85 in the southeast corner of the room.

During the middle phase (stratum 100), the dimensions of the northwest quadrant room were reduced (room I), bound by walls EI W45, EII W29 and W47 with a possible passage-way or ?store room to the east (room II, see Fig. 7). The need for a corner bench or platform was retained, though the bench (locus 54) was turned 90° and built against wall W47. In contrast to the earlier phase, the walls were all built of the typical loaf-shaped mud-brick, either in a single row (walls W29, W47, W76 & W78) or multiple rows (walls EI W45 & EII W77). A row of stones, possibly dividing or enclosing room IV to the south, was revealed along the south balk. With the exception of very poorly preserved floor 80, no middle phase floors were

preserved in the EII exposure.

Perhaps due to the rather flimsy construction of its interior walls, the middle phase dwelling was dismantled (with the exception of walls EI W45 & EII W77). Room I was filled with sand and gravel (stratum 96), apparently to create a more stable foundation layer for the succeeding late phase floors and the new enclosing walls were built of a double row of mud-brick. The room I late phase floors (strata 94-91) were continually worn and patched, producing a thick lens of heavily interwoven, horizontal striae of ash, plaster and laminated brown to greyish-brown soil. The southeast corner bench of the middle phase (locus 54) was retained. Just north of the wall W29 threshold in the small EII-S sondage, a small hearth, later capped with stone, was exposed (locus EII-S 17/21). Along the east end of wall W47 and the east face of wall W29, an exterior mud-brick bench or possibly supporting buttress was built (locus 56). To the south of room I, the early and middle phase small rooms were dismantled, replaced by either a single, larger room or interior courtyard enclosed by walls EI W45, EII W77 & ?W57 (no associated floor(s) preserved).

Throughout all phases, a second outdoor area was located east of the house. During the early and middle phases, successive sand and pebble lenses were laid down (loci 86 & 59, the latter with associated pit 58). During the late phase, the area east of wall W29 threshold was cobbled (locus 52). To the southeast, possibly contemporary with the late phase dwelling, are a circular pit (locus 72) and a shallow scoop or depression filled with clay (?settling basin, locus 75), later covered with gravel (locus 49.9).

In the smaller, traditional villages today, one can witness similar alterations, additions and divisions of houses based on the growth or separation of the extended family. Such a scenario can easily be applied to this early Shuna North complex. Although the preserved remains of such an evolution are often unintelligible, the need or continual adjustments to meet the

changing requirements of a family today is perhaps not that dissimilar to those of the inhabitants of ancient Shuna.

With the end of the final phase of the EII house and contemporary EI courtyard, all building activity ceases in this area of the tell, the house falls into disrepair (strata 88-86) with squares EI and EII then assuming the function of a vacant lot (strata 85-82). Even during this fill accumulation, however, there is haphazard evidence of activities on or near the site — a small pit is dug (locus 60) and several sand lenses of clearly definable though irregular outline were deposited (loci 51 & 50).

Roughly contemporary with the upper fill accumulation in square EII, building activities are resumed in the northwest corner of square EI (stratum 80). Double row, loaf-shaped mud-brick walls W18.1 & 2 enclose the southeast corner of a room with a sunken plastered floor (locus EI 23.3/EI-S 16) and a U-shaped corner bin formed by wall EI-S W15 (see Fig 2, EI north section). Cut into by walls W18.1 & 2 are the ashy occupational deposits of stratum 81. Evidenced in the north section, the eroded top of wall W45 may still have been visible when the stratum 80 house was built.

The EI house may have been standing, either still inhabited or gradually allowed to fall into disrepair, when the southern half of square EI and square EII were adapted for use as an extensive outdoor work area characterized by a series of gravel and cobbled pavements with a variety of associated pits and burning installations (strata 76-74). The earliest evidence of this transformation is represented by shallow pit EI 28, possibly a settling basin for mud or clay mortar, cut into the upper deposits of stratum 76. Roughly contemporary with to slightly later than pit 28, gravel pavement 15/16 was laid and fire pit 12 was built. To the east in square EII, gravel pavement 44, with its associated ash pit 46, was laid, both pavements (EI 15/16 & EII 44) directly overlying standing wall fragments EI W45 and EII W77. In the small exposure of EII-S along the northern

balk, evidence of a third fragment of gravel paving appears (locus EII-S 11/12, stratum 75). In the succeeding stratum 74, this outdoor work area is reduced to square EII where a cobbled pavement was laid over surface 44 (combined loci 25, 38 & 42); square EI then assuming the function of a vacant lot. Associated with the EII pavement are a number of small to medium-size clay-lined pits (loci 24, 26 & 27) and a long, burnt clay trough (combined locus 41/43). Following a shallow, intervening fill accumulation (stratum 73) in the lower depressions of stratum 74 cobbled pavements, a thick clay ?surface (locus 36) was laid over the southern half of EII (stratum 71). To the north in EII-S, a second plastered surface (locus 10) is evidenced, though its relation to the more southern surface 36 is unclear and its limited exposure precludes interpretation. The intervening area, apparently destroyed or simply left open, gradually filled with the early deposits of the succeeding strata 70-66. Scattered through the lower depths of this fill deposit are several ash lenses (loci 23 & 37), possibly contemporary with to slightly later than the two surfaces to the north and south.

During the continued fill accumulation of succeeding strata 70-66, both squares lie unused though evidence of activity on or near the site may be seen in the presence of small ash lenses and pits scattered throughout the fill (loci EII ?23, ?37, 35 & 39 and EII-S 7-8). Roughly contemporary with the later fill accumulation of square EII, square EI reassumes its traditional courtyard function where a series of two, partially interwoven cobbled pavements were laid down (strata 65-64). The north balk apparently represented the northern boundary of the uppermost pavement as a multi-layered plastered floor (EI-S 8-10) appeared in the EI-S sondage, contemporary with pavement EI 10. Though at a slightly lower elevation, several poorly preserved plaster and cobbling fragments (loci EII 21-22) were also found to the east, overlying the preceding fill deposit in square EII. At this point, all building activity shifts to square EII in the east.

Unfortunately, in dealing with a small exposure, unsolvable riddles become a plague. In the middle of the Shuna North sequence (stratum 60-54), at a point when the black polished Esdraelon wares are introduced into the local ceramic repertoire, we have a series of buildings which, in flirting with the patience of the archaeologist, are only partially exposed, heavily destroyed and do not share a common section.

As concerns square EII, the earliest of these buildings is represented by stone foundation wall fragments W1 and W4 with associated floor 19 in the northwest quadrant (stratum 60), all exposed during the 1984 campaign⁹. Contemporary outdoor activities to the west are represented by an extensive ash lens (loci EI 4 & EI-S 4) deposited/accumulated over a fragmentary plaster surface (evidenced only in EI-S loci 5-6), heavily pierced with ?stake holes. Wall EII 4 is then dismantled and floor 19 overlaid by floor 16 (stratum 56) which now extends throughout the northern half of the square. In the northwest corner of square EII, a pebble foundation or levelling layer (locus 16.4) was laid, possibly to correct for more extensive wearing of the underlying floor in a possible threshold area. Shortly after the dismantling of the wall W4, stone foundation wall W3 and associated plaster floors 20 and 20A (stratum 55? = plaster floor fragment EIII 68) were laid, floor 20 overlapping floor 16 with stone foundation wall W2 constructed over the interface. Architecturally, we now have beaten earth surface 16 to the north of walls W1 and W2, both east/west walls in the center of EII though not in alignment, with contemporary plastered floors 20 and 20A in the southeast quadrant and extending into the east balk (see Fig. 6). To the west in square EI, north/south stone foundation wall W7, perpendicular to EII wall W1, enclosed floors 16 and 19 with a possible threshold leading to outdoor pebbled surface EI 11 which abuts the west face of the wall. The stone foundations of walls W1

and W2 were still standing during the ash accumulation of stratum 51 (the locus 15 ash extending over the preserved north face of wall W1) and the fill accumulation of pit 12/13, strata 50-41, dug into locus 15. Stratum 51 evidences the first appearance of the Esdraelon wares in square EII.

Enter square III. Roughly contemporary with the nice compact sequence of square EII are the partially-exposed remains of two curvilinear or possibly circular rooms (stratum 54). Stone foundation wall W65 in the northwest quadrant of the square represents the approximate one-quarter exposure of a conceivably round structure with a reconstructed internal diameter of four meters. No evidence for the continuation of this curvilinear wall was preserved to the west in square EII. Possible associated floors or surfaces enclosed within the wall to the west were destroyed by pit 70 of strata 50-48, the eastern extension of square EII pit 12/13 which was cut directly against the west face of the wall. A heavily eroded cobbled pavement, locus 72, abutting the east face of wall W65, and garbage dump 69 evidence an associated outdoor courtyard area to the east. Curvilinear stone foundation wall W66, perpendicular to wall W65 along the north balk, encloses a room with a white plastered floor evidenced only in the north balk. Architecturally, we have a possible circular structure of four meters internal diameter, function undeterminable, with an adjacent curvilinear room with an associated white plastered floor and a courtyard to the northeast and east respectively. At least the stone foundations of wall W65 were still standing during the fill accumulation of pit EII 12/13 - EIII 70. The Esdraelon wares formed part of the artifact assemblage of courtyard loci 69 and 72, stratum 54.

Independently, the architecture of squares EII and EIII form compact, reasonably understandable units. The problem arises in attempting to understand the relationship of the respective units with the intervening EII/EIII balk.

9. In this elevation range, the southwest quadrant of the square is represented by a heavily disturbed fill layer, overlaid by the

modern fill deposit; the combined deposit excavated as locus 8.2-3.

Recorded clearly in the northern section where the EII/EIII balk was partially excavated, circular wall W65 was constructed at a higher elevation than surface EII 16 though preserved surface 16, possibly cut by pit EII 12/13 - EIII 70, ends 75 cm. west of the wall. According to the north section, the construction of wall W65 would theoretically post-date that time when surface 16 was still in use. The ceramic evidence aguments this interpretation. The EIII complex represented by walls W65 and W66 are clearly associated with the addition of Esdraelon wares to the local ceramic repertoire. In the artifact assemblage of floor 16, Esdraelon wares are absent, first appearing in the stratigraphic sequence when the EII complex fell into disrepair.

On the other hand, wall W65 slopes downward from north to south, the southern extension of this wall lying in the same elevation range of east/west wall EII W2, suggesting that at least one of these walls was standing when the other was constructed (if, in fact, they are independent). Also, the southern curve of wall W65 and the point where wall EII W2 enters the EII/EIII balk are perfectly aligned. Unfortunately, plaster floor 20A, clear in the EII east section, did not extend into EIII where it could have been stratigraphically placed in relationship to the courtyard of loci 72 and 69. And to toss in the devil's advocate, is it possible that the ceramic evidence is misleading and the inhabitants of the EII complex simply did not choose to leave Esdraelon ware sherds lying around on their floors?

This argument for the contemporaneity of walls EII W2 and EIII W65, however, leaves us with a peculiar architectural picture. The little square room in the northwest quadrant of EII, enclosed by walls W1, W4 and EI W7, was replaced by a roughly apsidal enclosure (?courtyard/?animal enclosure) sprouting rooms along its exterior (i.e., the room of floor 20 enclosed by wall W3, the enigmatic room of floor 20A to the south, and the room, also with a white plastered floor, enclosed by wall W66 to the northeast). The southeast courtyard cobbling of locus EIII 72 extends

into the east face of the EII/EIII balk at -188.29m. to -188.36m., the plaster floor of EII 20A into the west face at -188.17m. to -188.30m., suggesting that the outdoor cobbled surface was replaced by an indoor plastered one now totally destroyed in EIII with the possible exception of plaster fragment EIII 68 (-188.24m.).

Without the excavation of the southern half of the EII/EIII balk, the precise relationship of the EIII curvilinear complex to the EII rectilinear one will remain undefined. It is clear, however, whether one accepts the interpretation of two independent, successive complexes or the continued alteration and rebuilding of a single complex, their construction and subsequent disabandonment fall within a relatively short period of time.

As the EIII complex of stratum 54 fell into disrepair, building activities cease in squares EII and EIII, the succeeding deposit characterized by a large ash lens (stratum 51) extending throughout the northern half of square EII into the northwest corner of EIII, later cut by a large shallow pit (strata 50-48). Walls EIII W65 and EII W1 and W2 were used to bound this pit to the east and south respectively. Overlying the pit accumulation in square EII are the shallow, patchy ash deposits of stratum 46.

The stone foundation walls of EIII W65 and W66 were still standing when the first of the strata 43-41 cobbled pavements was laid (loci EIII 60.1-5 & EII/III 5) with associated pits of loci EIII 60.6-10 and 63. Three major re-cobbling phases with the overlying occupational debris were identified though the pavements were partially interwoven suggesting patch-work repair of a single pavement which was continually in use. These pavements were exposed throughout square EIII with partial preservation in the EII/III balk.

Stone foundation wall W58 of stratum 38, diagonally bisecting the northeast corner of square EIII, was constructed directly on the uppermost cobbled pavement. The associated stratum 37 occupational debris accumulated against the southwest face of the wall. An interior room with a plastered floor is visible only in the northeast corner

of the north and east balks. Stratum 37 is destroyed to the west in square EII¹⁰.

Between the succeeding stratum 36 and the structure of strata 26-24, the architectural evidence left by the inhabitants of Shuna North is extremely fragmentary. Built directly on a thick clayey lense (stratum 35), overlying the stratum 37 occupational deposits in the northwest quadrant, are the fragmentary remains of a single row east/west stone foundation wall (W53) with associated plaster floor patches. As the succeeding stratum 33/31 deposits accumulated over this destroyed structure, a second east/west double row stone foundation wall was built in the north-east quadrant (again fragmentary preservation, no associated flooring). Surface 30/?48.2 was laid upon the interwoven fill lenses of strata 33/31 and may have been roughly contemporary with pit 49 which cuts from the upper surface of the latter.

Strata 26-24 revealed three rooms of what must have been a rather substantial multi-room building built of large, flat mud-bricks (*ca.* 40-50 × 60-70 × 8 cm.) laid in a header-stretcher pattern on stone foundations (building partially exposed in 1984). Rooms I and II to the north and southwest were white-plastered, the latter also revealing a secondary beaten earth floor. Room/courtyard III to the south-east underwent a three phase alteration. During the earliest and latest phases, the room was white-plastered (locus 46.4 and the plaster striae visible in the south balk, see Fig. 3); in between, the room was apparently used as a kitchen. During this phase, a clay floor was laid and at least two ovens were built along the south face of the wall W19/W22 (loci 46.3 & 26.1 respectively).

Overlying the stratum 23 building collapse and subsequent 'fill' accumulation of

strata 22-21 are the remains of stone foundation wall W18 exposed along the EIII east balk. A small circular stone structure (locus 37), open (or possibly destroyed) to the west, was constructed at the same time as the wall and is bonded to it. To the west are plaster floor fragments (locus 41.1), partially overlaid by a thin ash scatter (locus 38.2). Associated with this surface are two small clay-lined pits (loci 39 & 40) used to support large standing vessels¹¹. Overlying the ash and plaster fragments were scattered patches of straw or reed silicate impressions (parallel impressions, no mat patterns observable) suggesting that the work area of strata 20-19 was provisionally roofed. The succeeding strata 18 fill accumulation top the 1985 sequence.

The ceramic sequence revealed during the 1984 and 1985 excavations of Shuna North show a clear distinction between the lower (late Chalcolithic/PNB-related) and upper (EB I) strata, however, no clear break in the sequence of locally-produced wares could be observed in the sample chosen for preliminary analysis¹². For purposes of tracing the changes from the earlier to later strata, however, a provisional three phase division will be referred to¹³:

'early' phase	strata 114-55	corresponding to the preference for the red-painted wares;
'middle' phase	strata 56-23	corresponding to the introduction of the black polished wares and a preference for the red-slipped and rope-decorated wares,
'late' phase	strata 22-7	a continuation of the former tradition, discontinu-

10. The correlation of locus EIII 30 with locus EII 5.4, published in the 1984 preliminary report, is questionable. Both loci are similar in composition (i.e., sand and gravel surface, with poorly preserved overlying plaster fragments in locus EIII 30), however, a direct connection between the two could no longer be identified as we cleaned back the

north section in 1985.

11. The base of vessel 38.1, of which only the base and body sherds are preserved, was *in situ* in pit 40, the flat bottom inverted conical profile of the pit matching that of the vessel base. A single body sherd was found embedded into the side wall of pit 39 to the south.

ation of the black polished wares with concomitant introduction of the band-slipped wares.

Throughout the sequence, the pottery is handmade with many vessels fashioned on a turn-disk with 'slow wheel' finishing. The production of ceramic vessels on a fast wheel appears only at the top of the sequence (strata 22-7) and then very rarely. With few exceptions, the fabrics are coarse and crumbly, the sherd fracture jagged. The basic fabric color ranges from pink, pinkish-white and grey to a very pale brown (see Appendix A for a more detailed account of fabric and surface color). Observed in the 1985 sample, the potters were rather indifferent in firing their wares: grey to black coring is common, reduced and grey-clouded surfaces as well as color variation ranging from a reddish-brown to a yellowish-red of the basic red slip and paint are not uncommon.

The most characteristic aspects of the Shuna North pottery, however, are the very coarse pastes used in its production and the poor adherence qualities of its slips and paints. Throughout the sequence, the potters added heavy concentrations of wadi sands, crushed quartz, calcite, lime and/or basalt. Though the potters varied their tempering techniques throughout time, this variation lay in the preference for given tempering combinations and not in a clear-cut series of adopted then discarded experiments.

The most typical fabric of the Shuna 'early' phase (strata 114-55) is characterized by the addition of very coarsely crush-

ed or ground grit, with a completely mixed range of grit type and size, in relatively 'light' concentration. This tempering method, however, continually reappears throughout the sequence, its later use confirmed by its appearance in the more typical later phase vessel forms.

The most typical later Shuna fabric (strata 54-7) is characterized by the presence of a relatively heavy concentration of a coarse sand temper, possibly due to poor levigation techniques, mixed with lighter concentrations of coarser grit. As with the earlier tempering method, this fabric was also used during the 'early' phase but was not a popular tradition. Alternative later phase methods include a relatively fine sand temper, in heavy concentration and a mixed grit temper with a heavy concentration of added crushed lime and calcite flakes, typical of the holemouth pot series.

Secondary methods used throughout include a predominantly coarse basalt-tempered ware and a relatively fine sandy fabric mixed with small to medium size grit tempering. The addition of crushed or powdered lime was used throughout. With the exception of the additional calcite-tempered fabric, there appears to be no particular correlation between fabric and associated tempering method with individual vessel forms.

The basic local ceramic repertoire is characterized by three overlapping pottery traditions of coarse red-painted, red-slipped and plain wares. The addition of applied and/or impressed/incised rope-like bands to a wide variety of vessel forms within all three traditions, though representing less than 5% of the total sherd

12. The following loci have been used for the 1985 preliminary analysis:

Surfaces: EI 16.1, 23.3, 30, 46, 47, 55, 61, 62, 67 & 68
EII 36.3-4, 38, 42, 44, 52, 62, 63, 80, 81 & 87
EIII 38.2, 41.1, 46, 47, 60.1-5, 68 & 72

Features: EI 12.3, 37.2 & 39.2
EII 41

Pits: EI 29.1, 31-33, 36, 59.2, 65, 70, 73, 75, 76 & 78
EIII 40, 49 & 60.6-10

Occupatio- EI 25.1-3 & 5, 56 & 60
nal debris/ EII 53
Garbage EIII 37, 43 & 73
lenses
Ash EII 37, 43 & 73
lenses:
Sealed fills EI 21
EII 45/49 & 70

13. This three-phase division is provisional and based only on the ceramic sample used for preliminary analysis. I strongly suspect further sub-division of the 'early' phase when the analysis of all artifact assemblages is completed.

count, also forms a distinctive feature of the Shuna North pottery assemblage. Though each of these traditions are continued throughout the sequence, the preference of certain traditions or combinations thereof vary (see below).

The application of red slip to the vessel was a popular decorative technique throughout the sequence. The slips were usually thick, often patterned with minute crack striae, ranging in color from red to reddish-yellow. The combination of a thick engobe applied to a very coarse fabric will result in uneven shrinkage during the drying and firing processes, thus the poor adherence quality of the slips. Although the Shuna potters did not succeed in improving their slipping techniques, they were not hesitant in applying their slips to various pots of every major type they produced.

During the earlier part of the sequence, the sloppy application of red paint, apparently using the same engobe as the slips, was a popular decorative technique. As no reconstructable vessel forms were preserved, we can only glimpse the intentions of the potters. Painted decoration was applied to a wide range of vessel forms¹⁴. During the later part of the sequence, this rather carefree application of red paint became more regularized into a multiple, parallel line or band motif (see ceramic type 82).

On many vessels, whether plain, slipped or painted, a rope-like band was applied onto or incised/impressed into the exterior surface. Although no complete vessel

forms were preserved, these rope-like bands were usually used to decorate the vessel rim or shoulder¹⁵. Modification or experimentation within a general pattern of continuity is again expressed in this decorative technique. Although certain application techniques were preferred towards the beginning or end of the sequence, the intended effect was retained throughout¹⁶.

The range of vessel forms is illustrated below (see Figs. 8-19). Presentation of the vessel forms has been organized on the basis of type. Due to the continuation of many forms into the succeeding phase or phases, chronological distinctions were not made (see Appendix A and Fig. 4 for the chronological distribution per type within the sequence)¹⁷.

Although the Shuna North potters appeared to have gradually modified their repertoire in response to changing local preferences and intermittent outside stimulation, at no point in the preserved occupational history of the site do the older craft traditions abruptly cease. As new elements are adapted into the local repertoire, the older traditions lingered on.

Based on the combined sample used for the 1984 and 1985 preliminary reports, 23% of the ceramic types continued to be produced throughout the excavated sequence. Of the total number of ceramic types (137), 17% appear only in the 'early' phase whereas 34% of the total number of ceramic types begin in this phase and continue in use into the succeeding phase or phases.

14. Vessel types 4, 7, 11-14, 19, 48, 50-52, 54-55, 57-58, 68-69, 88 & 92-93, see also types 78-81.

15. Vessel types 14-19, 26-27, 30, 35, 37-38, 52-53, 62, 73, 85a, 87, 88a & 93, see also ceramic types 83-89.

16. Type 1: ?thumb impressed, single or double row, Figs. 14b, 15-16, 83; stratigraphic range 92-30.

Type 2: finger impressed, single or double row, Figs. 30a, 53, 84; stratigraphic range 43-37.

Type 3: vertical or slightly oblique incised lines, Figs. 14d, 19, 85; stratigraphic range 60-30.

Type 4: ?fingernail impressed, Figs. 37b-c, 86; stratigraphic range 43-37.

Type 5: simple applied band (not illustrated); stratigraphic range 88-37 (EII 49.5 & EIII 54.9).

Type 6: applied band, finger impressed, Figs. 52, 68a, 87; stratigraphic range 105-9.

Type 7: applied band with diagonal impressions, single or double row, Figs. 17-18, 30b, 52a-d, 88; stratigraphic range 107-37.

Type 8: applied band, pinched, Fig. 89, stratum 37.

Type 9: punctate decoration, single or double row, Figs. 14a, 26-27, 35, 37a, 38, 71b; stratigraphic range 56-37.

17. NB. The 1985 excavations concentrated on the 'early' and 'middle' phases. For late phase forms, see the 1984 preliminary report.

Phase I (Chalco/PNB-related)Phase II (Chalco/Eadraelon)Phase III (Early EB I)

85/1 85/10 85/4+84/14a 85/12

85/13 85/20+84/13 85/32

85/55 85/66 85/67 85/90

85/107-109 85/110-114 84/11

84/69 84/146 84/24 84/44 84/47

84/51 84/57 84/58 84/64

85/3 85/5 85/14 85/16 85/17

85/18 85/19 85/22 85/23

85/24 85/25 85/26 85/27 85/47

85/53 85/59 85/60 85/62 85/63

85/64 85/70 85/75 85/76 85/77

85/84 85/86 85/89 85/94

85/92-93 85/95 85/96 85/98

85/99 85/102 85/103 85/104

85/115-118+84/71-76 84/8

84/22 84/52 84/86 84/92

85/4 85/56+84/27 85/57 85/79

85/71+84/60 85/2 85/80+84/91

85/28-29 85/6 85/8 85/53

85/65 85/68+84/65-67 85/79

85/21+84/17

85/37,43,46-47+84/29-31

85/119 85/97 85/120 84/2

84/7+85/95 84/10 84/12 84/15

84/20+85/18 84/21+85/30-31

84/53 84/55 84/59 84/62+85/

74 84/68+85/69 84/79+85/87

84/84+85/85 85/83 85/88 84/88

85/98+84/82b-d 85/81+84/82a

84/89 84/23-26+85/48-52&54

84/54+85/58 84/33-36+85/33-36

84/37-38 84/39-40 84/16+85/21

84/83

85/4 85/56+84/27 85/57 85/79

85/71-84/60 85/2 85/80+84/91

85/28-29 85/6 85/8 85/53

85/65 85/68+84/65-67 85/79

85/21+84/17

85/37,43&46-47+84/29-31

85/119 85/97 85/120 84/2

84/7+85/95 84/10 84/12 84/15

84/20+85/18 84/21+85/30-31

84/53 84/55 84/59 84/62+85/

74 84/68+85/69 84/79+85/87

84/84-85/85 85/83 85/88 84/88

85/98+84/82b-d 85/81+84/82a

84/89 84/23-26+85/48-52&54

84/54+85/58 84/33-36+85/33-36

84/37-38 84/39-40

.....

85/91+84/80 84/9 84/73 84/85

85/82+84/81 84/90+85/82

84/56+85/59a 84/87 85/121

84/41-43+85/44-45 85/73+84/61

85/37,43,46-47+84/29-31

85/119 85/97 85/120 84/2

84/7+85/95 84/10 84/12 84/15

84/20+85/18 84/21+85/30-31

84/53 84/55 84/59 84/62+85/

74 84/68+85/69 84/79+85/87

84/84+85/85 85/83 85/88 84/88

85/98+84/82b-d 85/81+84/82a

84/89 84/23-26+85/48-52&54

84/54+85/58 84/33-36+85/33-36

84/37-38 84/39-40 84/16+85/21

84/83

85/91+84/80 84/9 84/73 84/85

85/82+84/81 84/90+85/82

84/56+85/59a 84/87 85/121

84/41-43+85/44-45 85/73+84/61

84/1 84/3 84/6 84/16 84/18

84/19 84/45-46&48-49 84/50

84/76-78 84/93 84/32

With the appearance of the black polished Esdraelon wares in strata 54, provisionally marking the beginning of the second or 'middle' phase, 67% of the 'early' assemblage ceramic types continue in use. On the other hand, during the 'middle' phase, the Shuna potters began to deviate from the long standing norms and experimented with altering the more traditional vessel forms and surface finishes: 41% of the total number of ceramic types are introduced during this phase.

Our third or 'late' phase is defined primarily by the discontinuation of the Esdraelon wares and the appearance of the band-slipped wares (each representing less than 1% of the respective 'middle' and 'late' phase sherd counts) into the ongoing though gradually changing local tradition. The third phase, however, is problematic. Our EB I sample is small, the preserved contexts were, with few exceptions, overlapping fill lenses interspersed with stone foundation wall fragments, and the preservation of the sherds extremely poor. Given these limitations, one can still detect the element of continuity expressed in 40% of the middle phase types which continue to be used and produced in the upper third of the sequence.

Interwoven within this clear pattern of continuity is a complimentary pattern of continual change and modification. This can clearly be traced in several of the more common vessel forms and major decorative techniques. The apparent multi-purpose bag-form pots (types 48-56) are the preferred form at the beginning of the Shuna North sequence. The simple holemouth pots (types 32-36) which, with the addition of a thickened rim later become the predominant cooking pot type, were also produced but formed only a minor element in the household inventory. Throughout this development, the production of these vessels did not remain static. The smaller, slightly finer-tempered bag-form pots (types 48-50, 52-55), typical of the earlier part of the sequence, were gradually replaced by a series of pots, clearly derived from the former tradition, though with larger dimensions and generally made with a slightly coarser paste (types 51 & 56). The

hole-mouth pots also underwent a series of modifications. To the basic holemouth pot form with a simple pinched rim produced during the earlier phase, the later potters added a variety of thickened rims (types 37-47). The 'middle' phase potters experimented with sharply profiling this rim (types 44-45) and applying a wash which appears to have been brushed on rather than the traditional thick, fugitive slip, however, these practices were not continued by their successors during the 'late' phase.

How the potters decorated their wares also reflect this pattern of gradual change and modification. Four major decorative schemes were used by the Shuna potters: simple red-painted decoration, in the upper strata replaced by a multiple parallel line or band motif, red-slip and rope-like bands applied and/or incised/impressed on the vessel surface. Based on the 1985 excavated sample, in the 'early' phase, simple red painted decoration was the preferred decorative technique, representing 21% of the 'early' phase sherd count. Red-slipped wares (including the possible firing variant reddish-brown and yellowish-red slips) represent 17% of the sherd total; the rope decorated wares less than 1%. During the 'middle' phase, the use of red slip increases, now representing 38% of the 'middle' phase sherd total with the use of applied and/or incised/impressed rope-like bands now increasing to 4%. Simple painted decoration basically falls out of fashion (representing only 1.5%) and the multiple parallel band motif is now introduced. That the painting style typical of the earlier assemblage continues to be produced can be seen in the sloppy application of red paint, usually a horizontal band(s) motif, on vessel forms and pastes more typical of this later phase. The production and popularity of the given decorative techniques established during the 'middle' phase are continued into the final. Based on the 1984 'late' phase sherd count, red slip was applied to *ca.* 37% of the vessels, rope-like bands to *ca.* 1%. Painted decoration of the multiple parallel band motif remains rare (less than 0.5%).

Parallel to the coarse ware tradition is a subsidiary tradition of finer 'medium-coarse' wares which, with the addition of small high loop-handled cups/?juglets (ceramic type 97), represent a slightly finer version of their coarse ware counterparts. Three basic fabrics were identified: a dark reddish-yellow, fine grit- or sand-tempered ware (types 92-93, possibly representing a single vessel); a light red, fine grit- and chaff-tempered ware (ceramic types 94-99); and a white- or pink-surfaced, fine grit- or sand-tempered ware (types 100-106). All fabrics are soft and although many vessels were also burnished, the slips adhered poorly. Throughout the sequence, these medium-coarse wares formed only a minor part of the household inventory and the repertoire of preserved forms is small. Based on the 1985 sherd count, these wares comprised less than 0.5 % of the 'early' phase assemblage, 4 % of the 'middle' phase. The production of these slightly finer vessels continued into the 'late' phase (see 1984 preliminary report, ceramic types 1-9)¹⁸.

The Shuna North sequence is also distinguished by the introduction and subsequent discontinuation of three non-locally produced wares: a very rare geometric painted ware (strata 112-92, ceramic types 107-109), 'dark-face slipped and burnished' ware (strata 112-92, ceramic types 110-114) which represent 0.1 % of the 'early' phase sherd count, and the polished black and yellowish-red Esdraelon wares which, though representing only 1 % of the 'middle' phase sherd count, appear to have greatly stimulated local production

(strata 54-23, ceramic types 115-118).

Typical throughout the entire Shuna North sequence is the paucity of small finds: the inhabitants were clearly not in the habit of casually tossing out their valuables. Bone tools are rare and limited to a small variety of points or awls and a single 'spatula'. Ground stone basalt vessels are also very rare with a limited repertoire of fragmentary simple bowls or basins. Simple basalt mortars, grinding stones, hammer-stones, pebbles, a ?whetstone and several pierced circular 'whorls' or weights complete the list of ground stone utensils. The category of clay figurines is represented by a single headless quadraped which does little to excite the imagination.

In general chronological terms, the preserved Shuna North sequence spans the 4th millennium B.C. The pottery of the 'early' phase has clear affinities to the Jericho PNB. On the other hand, the clear continuity in ceramic production into the succeeding phase as well as the contemporary flint assemblage argue for a relatively late manifestation of this general cultural assemblage which must be contemporary, in part, with the Ghassul to the south. The introduction of the Esdraelon wares into the middle of the sequence place this phase in the middle to late 4th millennium. The preserved EB I which tops the Shuna North sequence must belong to the early development of that tradition.

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18. The preservation of these soft, relatively thin-walled vessels was extremely poor and extracting the sherds from the soil during excavation problematic. Combined with the problem of disintegration during the washing

process, one suspects higher relative percentages and a wider range of vessel forms. These wares, however, clearly played a minor role in the potter's repertoire.

APPENDIX A: Catalogue of ceramic types

Types 1-91 = Coarse ware

Types 92-106 = Medium-coarse ware

Types 107-109 = Geometric painted ware

Types 110-114 = Dark-face Slipped and Burnished ware

Types 115-118 = 'Esdraelon' ware

Type	Locus	Color fabric (same) surface		Surface Treatment	Alternatives	Other occurrences
Fig. 8						
1	EI 21.1		10YR7-6/2	Ø		
2a	EIII 69.3		5YR4/1	Ø smoke-blackened ext/int rim	red slip int	EIII 69.1&3
2b	EIII 60.5		5YR5-4/1	Ø		
2c	EI 21.1		5YR6-5/1	Ø smoke-blackened ext/int rim		
3a	EIII 49.1		10YR5/1-2	Ø smoke-blackened ext/int rim		
3b	EIII 54.5	5YR7/3-4	7.5YR5-4/6	fugitive red slip ext/int		
3c	EIII 54.6	10YR7-6/1	10R5/8	fugitive red slip ext/int		
4a	EI 25.2	10YR6/1	10YR6-5/2	red paint 5YR 5/4	red slip +/- int rim band	EI 16.1 EII 45.8 49.3
4b	EI 53.4	10YR7/2-3	7.5YR8/2	Ø wet-smoothed		
4c	EI 25.4	10R8/3	2.5YR5/6	well-adhering red slip		
		2.5Y6/0		ext/int		
4d	EII 44.2	7.5YR7-6/4	5YR7-6/6	Ø (rough finish)		
4e	EII 45.8	7.5YR8/2	10R5/4-6	fugitive red ?slip/?paint ext		
4f	EI 16.1	7.5YR7/2	10R5/8	fugitive red slip ext/int		
4g	EII 45.6	7.5YR8/4		reddish-brown paint 2.5YR5/4		
				ext/int, wet-smoothed		
4h	EII 36.1	5YR8/3	7.5YR8/2	Ø (rough finish)		
		7.5YR6-7/0				
5	EIII 54.2	5YR7/4	1YR6/6	fugitive red slip ext/int		
		2.5YR5-4/0				
6a	EIII 54.10	7.5YR8/2	10R5-6/8	fugitive red slip ext	predom. red slip ext/int ext only, reddish-yellow slip ext, Ø	EII 42.1 EIII 49.1-3 54.7 69.5 72.1
		10YR5/1				
6b	EIII 69.3	10YR6-5/2	5YR6/4	red slip ext/int		
6c	EII 44.1	7.5YR8-7/4	10R5-4/8	fugitive red slip ext/int rim		
6d	EIII 49.2	5YR8/4	10R6/8	fugitive red slip ext		
		5YR5/1				
7	EI 21.5	10YR8/2	2.5YR5/6	red ?slip ext/int (eroded)		
		2.5Y5/0				
8a	EIII 60.5	10YR8-7/2	2.5YR6-5/6	fugitive red slip ext/int slightly reduced	red slip ext/int ext only, Ø	EI 53.3 EII 49.3
8b	EII 49	7.5YR8/2	2.5YR6-5/6	fugitive red slip ext/int rim		
		10YR7/2				
8c	EI 53.3	7.5YR7/2	10YR8/2	Ø wet-smoothed		
9	EIII 60.4	10YR8/2- 6/1	10YR8/2	coarsely made, possible traces of eroded red ?slip		

Fig. 9:

10	EII 36.1	7.5YR8-7/4, 6-4/0	Ø, very coarse, unevenly fired		
11a	EII 44.1	10YR8/2	10R5/6-8, 4/8	fugitive red slip ext/int rim	red slip ext +/- int rim EI 21.2
11b	EII 70.1	7.5YR8/2-4	10R5/6, 4/8	fugitive red ?paint ext/int rim	same EII 49.3

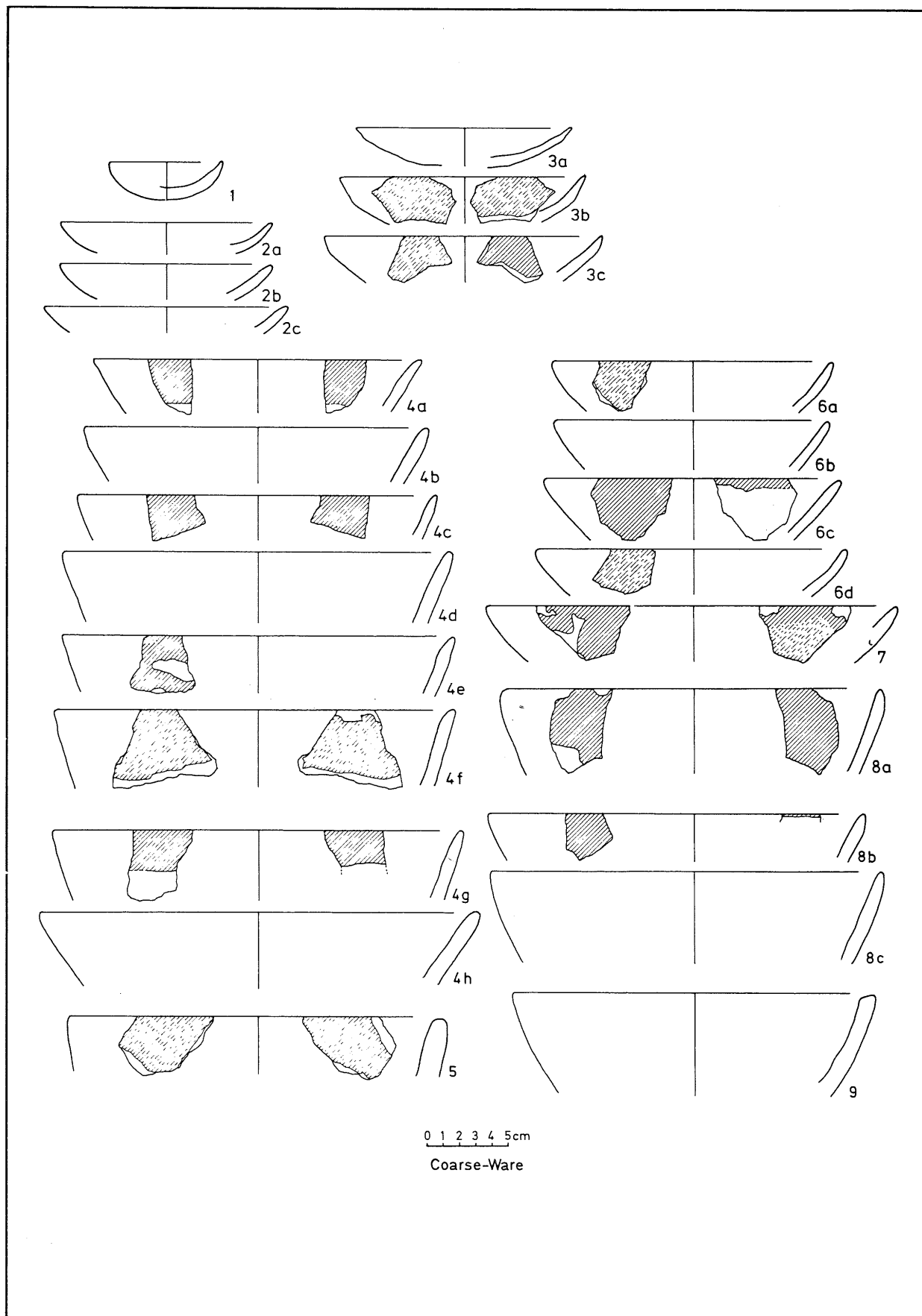


Fig. 8

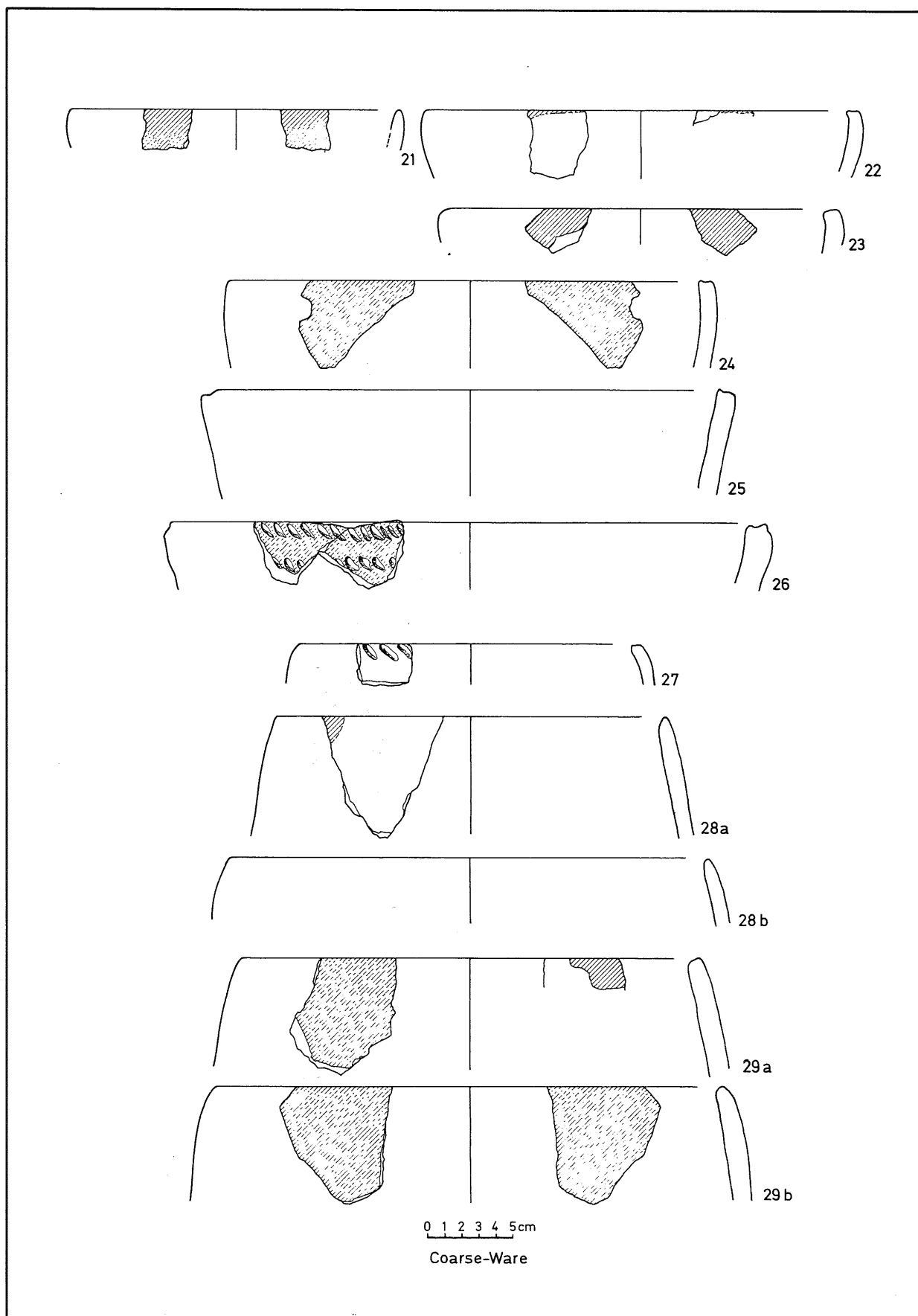


Fig. 10

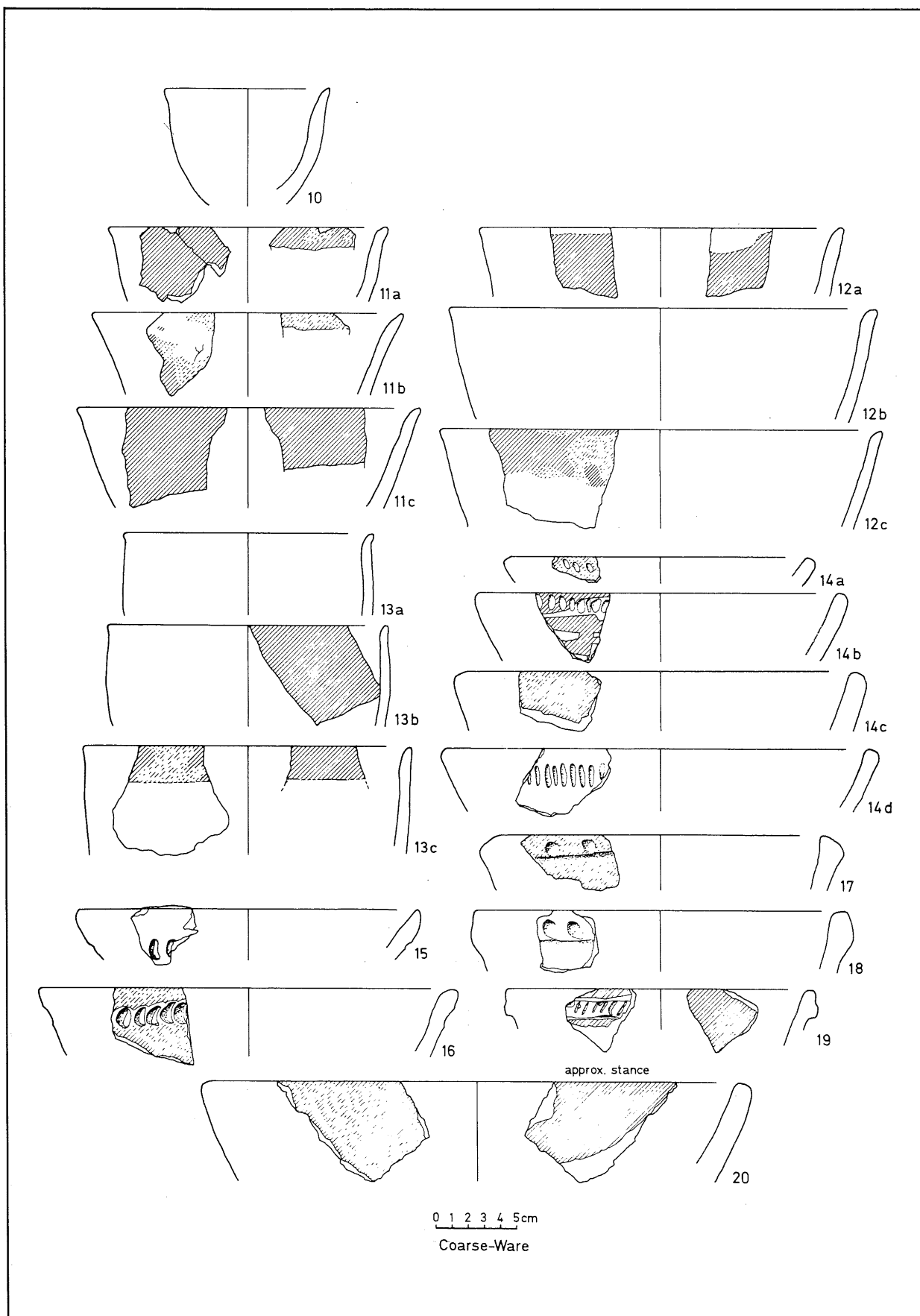


Fig. 9

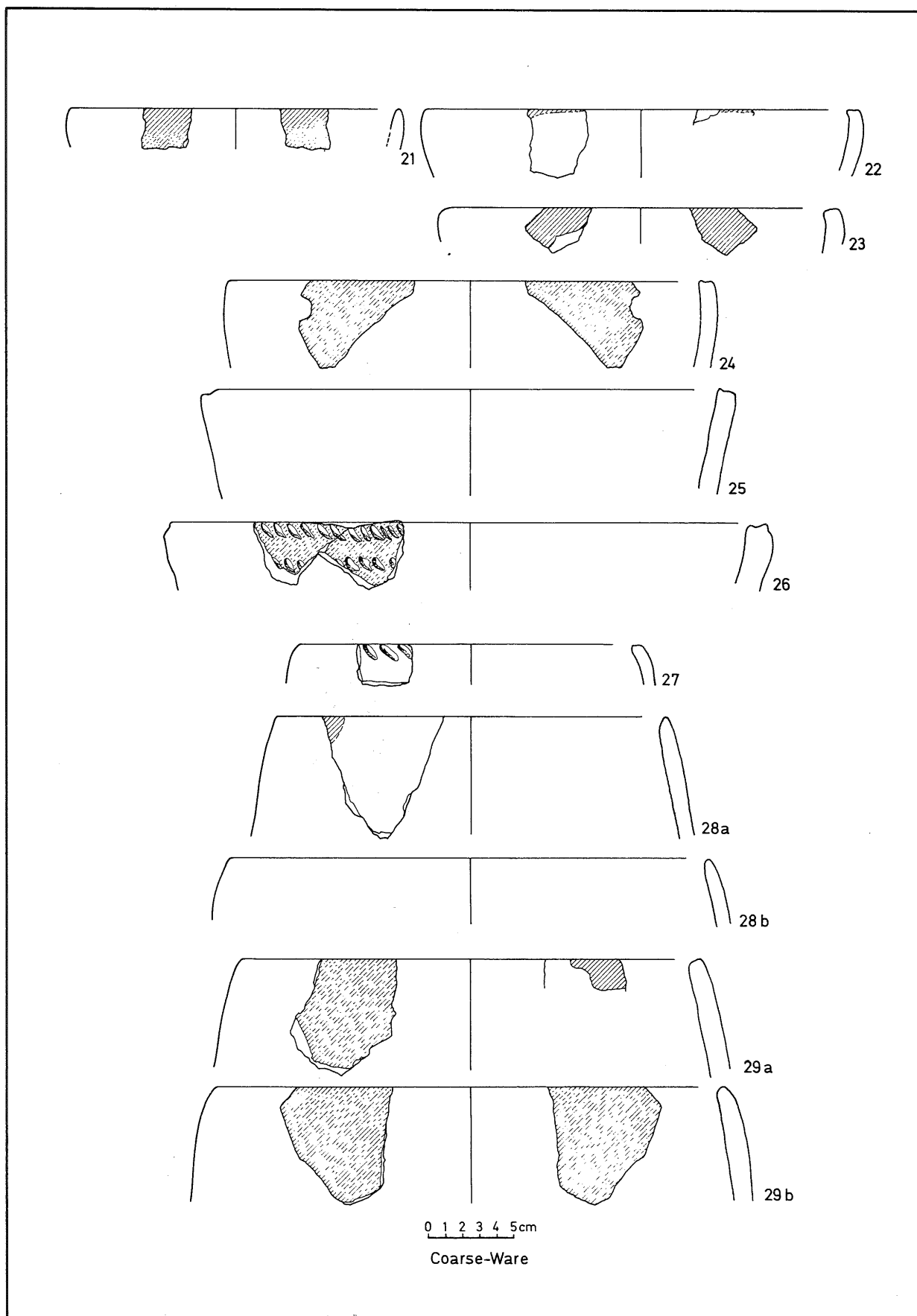


Fig. 10

Fig. 11:

30a	EIII 60.1	7.5YR8/4	10YR8-7/4	Ø wet-smoothed impressed band type 2		
30b	EIII 54.3	7.5YR8/2	10R6/4	fugitive red slip ext/?int		
			2.5YR6/6			
31a	EIII 60.4	10YR7/3	2.5YR5/6	fugitive red slip ext/int		
		5YR7/4,5/1				
31b	EIII 60.1	7.5YR7/4	5YR7-6/6	fugitive reddish-yellow slip ext/int	fugitive & well- adhering red or reddish-yellow slip ext/int +/- rim	EI 21.4 25.6 56.1 EI 51.1 55.2
32a	EII 49	7.5YR8/2-4	2.5YR5/4-6	fugitive red slip ext/int rim		
32b	EII 45.4	7.5YR8/4	10R5/6	fugitive red slip ext/int rim		
32c	EI 76.1	5YR7-6/6	10R5-4/8	fugitive red slip ext/int rim		
33a	EIII 54.2	5YR6/1	7.5YR8-7/2	Ø	fugitive red slip ext, Ø	EIII 54.2&7 54.7 60.2 69.1 69.3
33b	EII 36.2	7.5YR8-7/2	5YR6/3,5/2	Ø lightly reduced ext		
33c	EI 47.1	10YR7/2-3	2.5YR6/6	fugitive red slip ext		
			5YR6/6			
33d	EIII 60.2	7.5YR8/2	7.5YR8/2-4	Ø		
		7.5YR6-5/0				
34	EIII 54.5	7.5YR8/2-4	10R5/6	red slip ext/int		
35	EIII 69.3	7.5YR6/6	7.5YR8/4	Ø wet-smoothed		
		10YR6/1		punctate deco. type 9		
36	EI 78.1	7.5YR7/2	2.5YR5/4-6	fugitive red slip ext/int rim		

Fig. 12:

37a	EII-S 4.1	7.5YR8/4	5YR5/1-2	Ø smoke-blackened punctate deco. type 9		
		10YR6-5/1				
37b	EIII 60.4	7.5YR7-6/4	7.5YR7/4	Ø incised band type 4		
37c	EIII 60.2	2.5YR6/6	5YR7/6	Ø wet-smoothed ext incised band type 4		
37d	EIII 60.4	10YR6/1	7.5YR8/2	Ø well-smoothed ext	same	EIII 54.2
		7.5YR7/2,4/0				
37e	EIII 54.10	10YR6-4/1	7.5YR7/2	Ø smoke-blackened wet-smoothed		
			10YR5-6/1			
37f	EIII 60.4	7.5YR8/2	7.5YR6/4,7/2	Ø smoke-blackened ext		
		10YR6/2				
38	EIII 60.8	7.5YR8/4	7.5YR8/4	Ø wet-smoothed punctate deco. type 9		
		10YR5/1				
39a	EIII 54.2	7.5YR7/2	7.5YR8/2	Ø wet-smoothed ext	predom. Ø, fugitive red slip ext	EIII 49.5 54.2&3 54.6&10 60.2&3 60.4&5 60.7 69.1&3 69.5
39b	EIII 54.5	5YR6/6	2.5YR5/8,6/6	fugitive red slip ext/int rim		
		10YR5/1				
39c	EIII 60.5	7.5YR8/4	10YR8-7/2	Ø (rough finish)		
		10YR4/1				
39d	EIII 60.4	7.5YR8/4	7.5YR7-6/2	Ø wet-smoothed ext		
		10YR4/1				
39e	EIII 60.2	7.5YR8/4	7.5YR7/4	Ø (rough finish)		
		7.5YR5/0	10YR8/2			

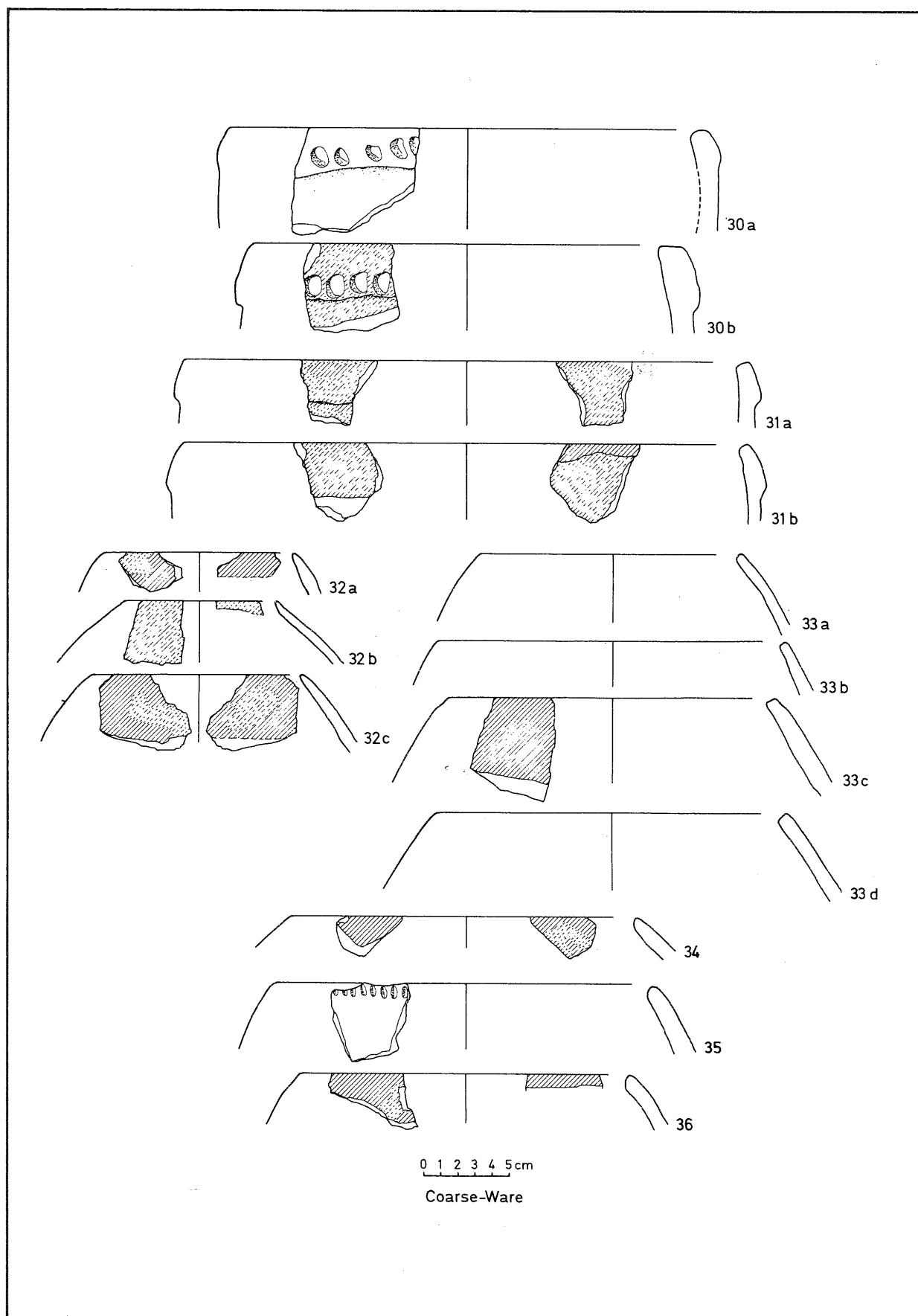


Fig. 11

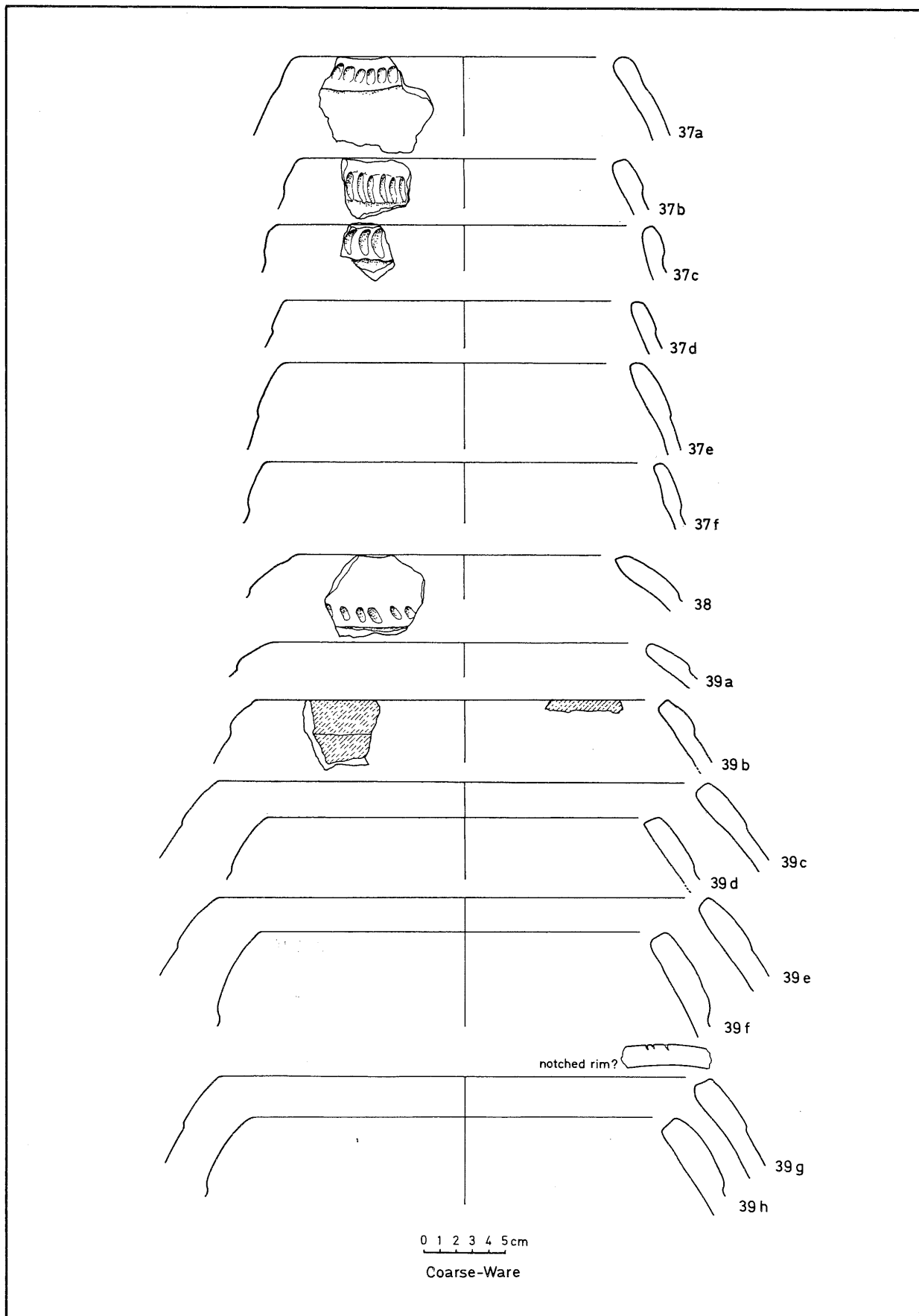


Fig. 12

39f	EIII 60.5	7.5YR7/4 10YR5/1	7.5YR7/4	Ø
39g	EIII 54.2	7.5YR8/4	10YR7/2 5YR6/2	Ø wet-smoothed ext ?notched rim
39h	EIII 60.4	7.5YR7/4 7.5YR5/0 10R6/1	7.5YR8/2	Ø wet-smoothed ext/int rim

Fig. 13:

40a	EIII 60.5	7.5YR8/6 10YR4-3/1	7.5YR8/1	Ø wet-smoothed ext	predom. Ø, fugitive red or reddish-yellow ext	EIII 46.1 49.3 54.2&5 54.7 60.1-5 69.3
40b	EIII 54.5	7.5YR7/4 7.5YR4/0	7.5YR8/4	Ø wet-smoothed ext		
41	EIII 60.4	7.5YR7/4 10YR4/1	7.5YR6/4	fugitive light brown slip ext burnished on upper surface		
42	EIII 54.7	10YR7/2-3 10YR5/1	5YR6/6	fugitive reddish-yellow slip ext/int rim	predom. Ø fugitive red slip ext	EIII 54.2&10 60.4-5
43	EIII 60.3	10R4/1	10YR7-6/2	Ø		
44a	EIII 60.7	7.5YR7-6/4	10R5/6-8	fugitive red slip ext/int rim		
44b	EIII 60.5	7.5YR8/2 10R6/1	7.5YR7/6	fugitive reddish-yellow slip ext/int rim		
45	EIII 60.5	7.5YR7/4 10YR4/1	7.5YR8-7/4	Ø		
46	EIII 60.1	10YR8/2	7.5YR8/2-4, 7/4	Ø		
47	EIII 54.2	7.5YR7/4 10YR5/1	7.5YR7/4	Ø		

Fig. 14:

48a	EI 73.2	5YR7/2,5/1		red paint ext rim/int rim 10R5-6/6		
48b	EI 25.5	10YR6-5/1	2.5YR4/2-4	red slip ext/int, reduced	reddish-yellow slip ext	EI 39.2
48c	EII 45.7	7.5YR8/2-4 2.5Y6/0	7.5YR8/2-4	fugitive red paint ext rim/int rim 10R5/8		
48d	EII 44.1	7.5YR8-7/2		fugitive red paint ext rim/ int rim 10R6/8		
48e	EI 21.2	5YR7-6/3		red paint ext 7.5R5/8-10R 3/6 / red slip int		
48f	EII 55.1	7.5YR8/4	10R5/6-8	red ?slip ext/red paint int		
48g	EII 45.6	7.5YR8/2 5YR8/4	7.5YR8/4	Ø wet-smoothed ext		
48h	EII 45.6	7.5YR8/2 10YR8/2	7.5YR8/4	red ?paint/?slip ext/int rim		
49	EII 67.1	7.5YR7/2	5YR7/3 10YR8/2	Ø wet-smoothed ext, slow- wheel finish on rim		
50a	EI 53.3	5YR6/4-6	10R5/6,6/4	red ?slip/?paint ext	red slip ext +/-rim, Ø, red ?paint ext	EI 13.3 16.1 33.1 35.1 51.2 67.1 EII 45.8 49.5 58.1 70.1
50b	EII 49	5YR7/3-4	10R5-4/6	red paint ext/int rim		

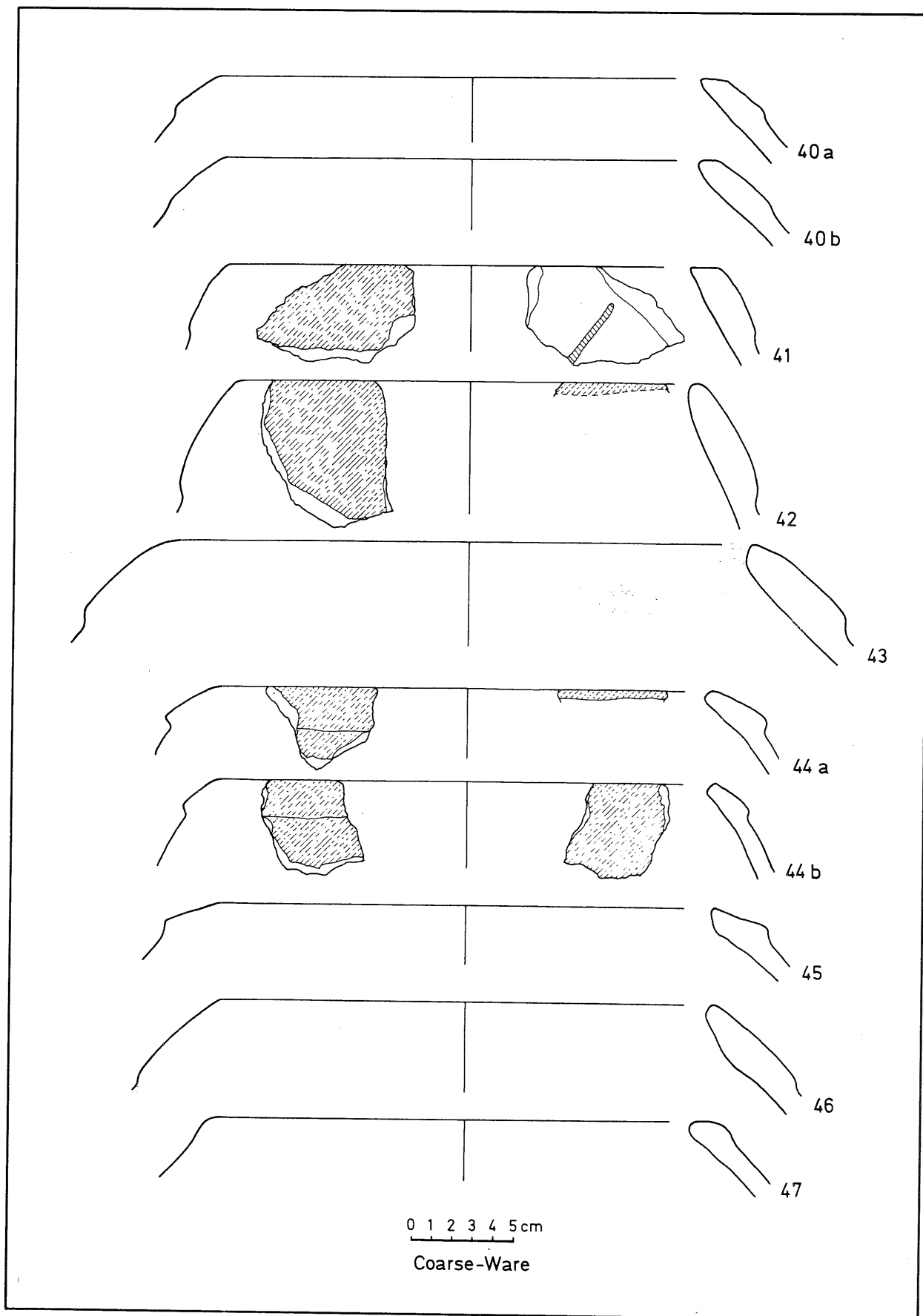


Fig. 13

51a	EI 53.3	10YR6/1, 7/2	10YR8/2	Ø wet-smoothed ext	Ø, +red painted band on int rim, red slip ext +/- int rim, red paint ext	EI 21.5 25.5 53.1&3 56.2 67.1 73.1 75.1
						EII 42.1 44.1 45.4-5&8 49.3,5-6 73.1 EIII 49.4 54.2,4-5 60.2,3-5 60.7 69.5
51b	EII 81.1	7.5YR7/2-4	10YR8/2	Ø wet-smoothed		
51c	EI 21.3	10YR7/3	7.5YR7/2	originally red slip ext/int, subsequently recovered with slurry prior firing		
51d	EIII 60.4	7.5YR8-7/4	7.5YR8/4	Ø		
51e	EII 45.7	10YR5/1 5YR7/3, 6-5/0	7.5YR8/4	fugitive red paint 10R5/8		
51f	EIII 49.5	7.5YR8/4	10YR6/1-2,7/2 7.5YR5/0 5YR7/4,8/4	Ø wet-smoothed ext, reduced		
Fig. 15:						
52a	EI 67.1	7.5YR6/2	10YR8/2	Ø wet-smoothed impressed band type 1		
52b	EI 25.4	10YR8/2	2.5YR6-5/8	fugitive red slip ext/int rim applied & impressed band 7	red slip + band types 6&7	EI 21.3 62.1
52c	EII 45.4	7.5YR8/4	7.5YR8/4	Ø wet-smoothed		
52d	EIII 60.7	7.5YR8-7/1 7.5YR7/4	7.5YR8/4	applied & impressed band 7 Ø applied & impressed band 7		
52e	EII 49.3	10YR8/2		red paint ext rim/int rim 10R6/4-6 applied & impressed band 6		
53	EIII 60.4	5YR6/2,4/4	2.5YR5-4/4	red slip ext/int rim impressed band type 2		
54a	EII 70.1	10YR7/1, 8/2	10YR7/1 7.5YR5-4/0	Ø wet-smoothed, smoke- blackened ext		
54b	EII 62.1	7.5YR8/4		reddish-brown paint ext/int rim 10R5-3/2 & 7.5R6-5/8		
55	EII 55.2	10YR6/2		red paint ext/int rim 10R6-5/6,5-4/3		
56a	EII 45.8	5YR7/4	10YR8/2	fugitive red paint ext 10R4/8	fugitive red or reddish-yellow slip ext/int rim, Ø	EII 36.2 EIII 54.2&4 60.1&4 60.5&7 69.1
56b	EIII 54.2	5YR7/4 7.5YR8/4		fugitive red slip ext/int rim		
56c	EIII 60.10	7.5YR7/2-4	2.5YR6-5/8	fugitive red ext/int rim		
56d	EIII 54.4	5YR7/4	10R6/8,5/6	fugitive red ?slip ext/int rim		
56e	EIII 54.1	10YR8-7/2	7.5YR7/6	fugitive reddish-yellow slip ext/int rim		
56f	EIII 49.2	10YR7-6/1	7.5YR7/6	fugitive reddish-yellow slip ext/int rim		
56g	EIII 54.4	7.5YR8-7/2	7.5YR8-7/4	Ø		

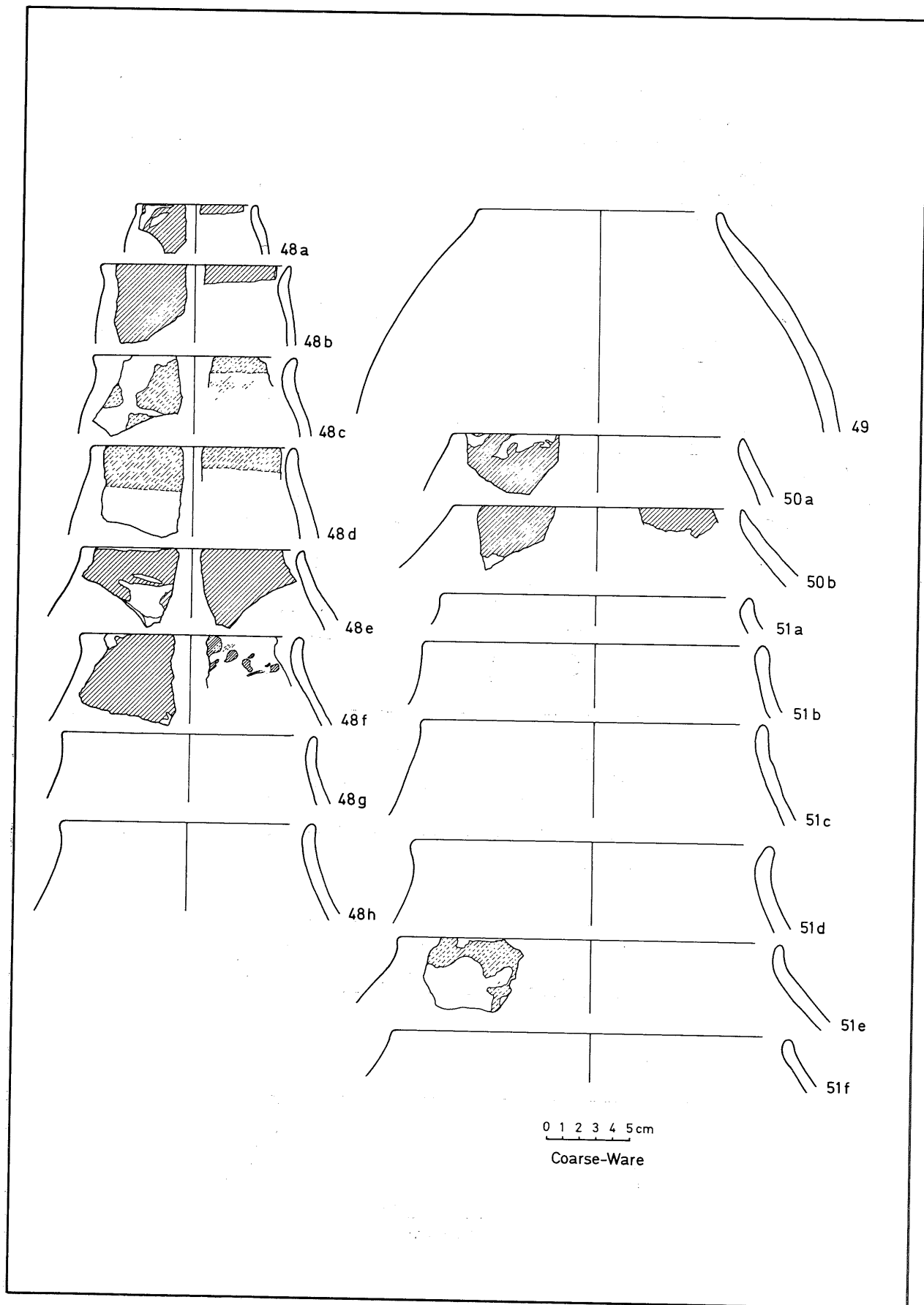


Fig. 14

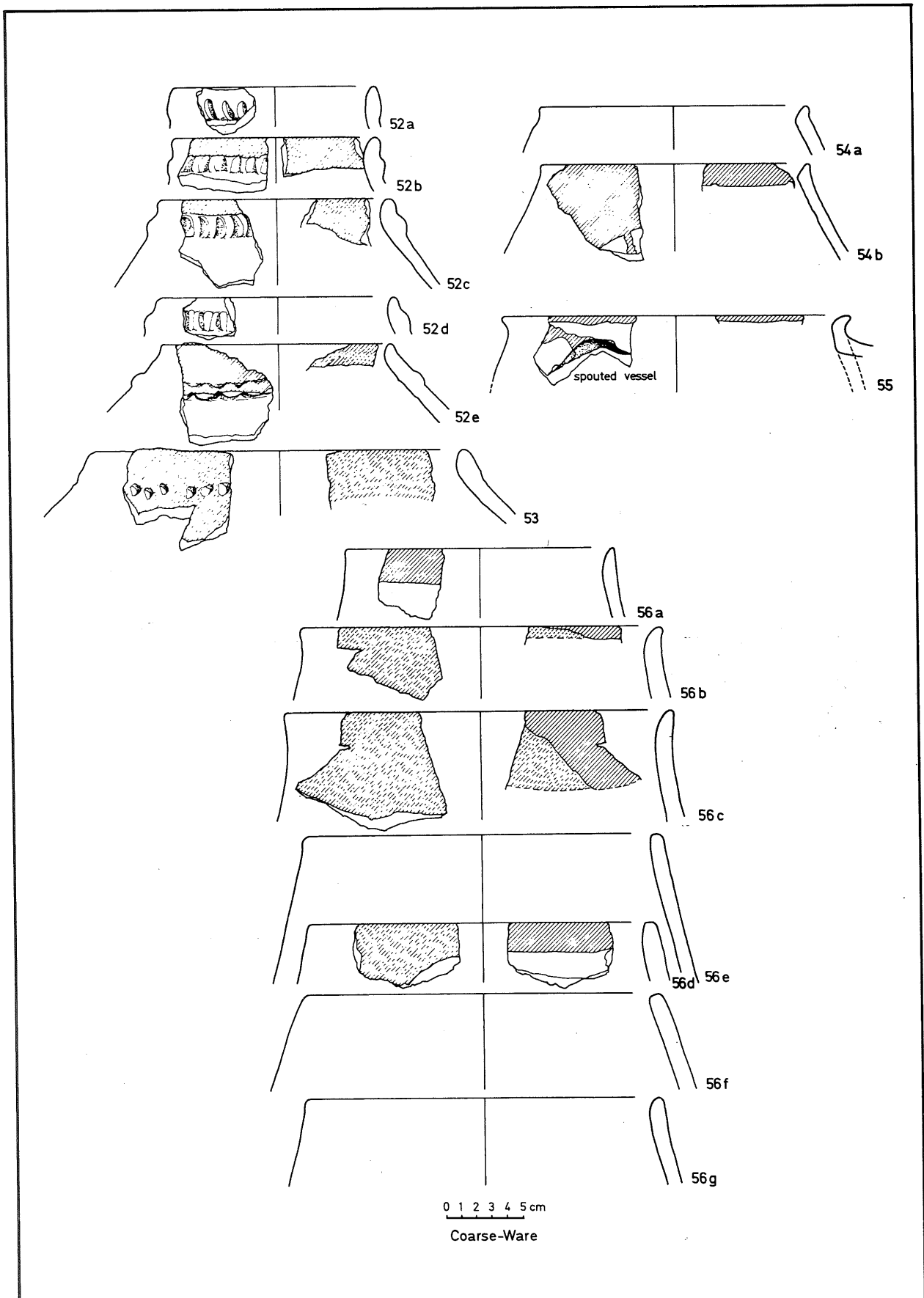


Fig. 15

Fig. 16:

57a	EIII 49.2	10R6/8 7.5YR6/4 10R6/8	10R5/6	red slip ext/?int		
57b	EII 36.3	7.5YR8/4 10YR6-5/1	2.5YR6/6-8	red ?slip/?paint ext	red slip ext	EII 36.1
57c	EI 25.1	5YR7/4	10R5-4/6 5YR7/4	fugitive red slip ext/?int rim		
58a	EI 47.1	7.5YR8/2-4 2.5YR5/0	10R6/8	red paint ext/int rim	predom. Ø, red slip ext/int collar	EII 36.1 42.1 EIII 49.2 54.2&7 60.1-2 60.5 69.4 72.2
58b	EIII 54.4	7.5YR8-7/2 7.5YR3/0 10YR5/1	2.5YR6-5/8	fugitive red slip ext/?int		
58c	EIII 60.1	2.5YR6/6	10R5/8	fugitive red slip ext		
58d	EIII 69.3	7.5YR7/4		Ø, wet-smoothed, traces of red ?paint on collar		
58e	EII 73.1	7.5YR7/2 10YR6/1	2.5YR5/6	red slip ext/int collar		
58f	EIII 60.4	7.5YR8/4		fugitive red ?slip/?paint around rim		
58g	EIII 60.7	5YR7/6		Ø wet-smoothed ext		
58h	EIII 54.2	5YR7/6,6/4	7.5YR7-8/4	Ø wet-smoothed		
59a	EIII 54.2	7.5YR7-6/2 7.5YR8/4	10R5-4/8	fugitive red slip ext		
59b	EIII 54.8	5YR7/4	10R5/8	fugitive red slip ext		
60a	EIII 54.6	10YR7/2 7.5YR8/4	10R5-4/8	fugitive red slip ext/int collar		
60b	EIII 49.4 60.3	7.5YR7/2-4	10R5-4/8	fugitive red slip ext/int collar		
61	EIII 60.3	7.5YR6/4	7.5YR7/4 5YR7/6	red ?slip (eroded) ext		
62	EIII 49.2	7.5YR4/0	2.5YR5/6	fugitive red slip ext/int rim		
63	EIII 60.4	5YR7/4 7.5YR7/2	2.5YR6/6-8	incised band type 3 red slip ext/int rim		
64	EIII 60.10	7.5YR8/4 7.5YR5-4/0	2.5YR5/6	fugitive red slip ext/int neck		
65a	EI 67.1	10YR7/3	2.5YR6-5/6	red slip ext/int rim		
65b	EIII 54.5	7.5YR8/4	2.5YR5-4/4	red slip ext/int neck		
66	EII 45.6	10YR6/2	5YR5-4/6	fugitive red slip ext/int neck lightly reduced		
67	EII 49.2	7.5YR8/2	7.5YR6/4, 5/2-4	Ø wet-smoothed ext		

Fig. 17:

68a	EI 21.1	5YR8/3-4	5YR8/1,4, 7/4-6	red paint ext 10R5/8 applied & impressed band 6	red paint ext	flat profile: EI 21.5 35.1 67.1 70.1 73.2-3 EII 45.2,4&6 49 round profile: EI 38.1 44.1 55.1 EIII 60.4
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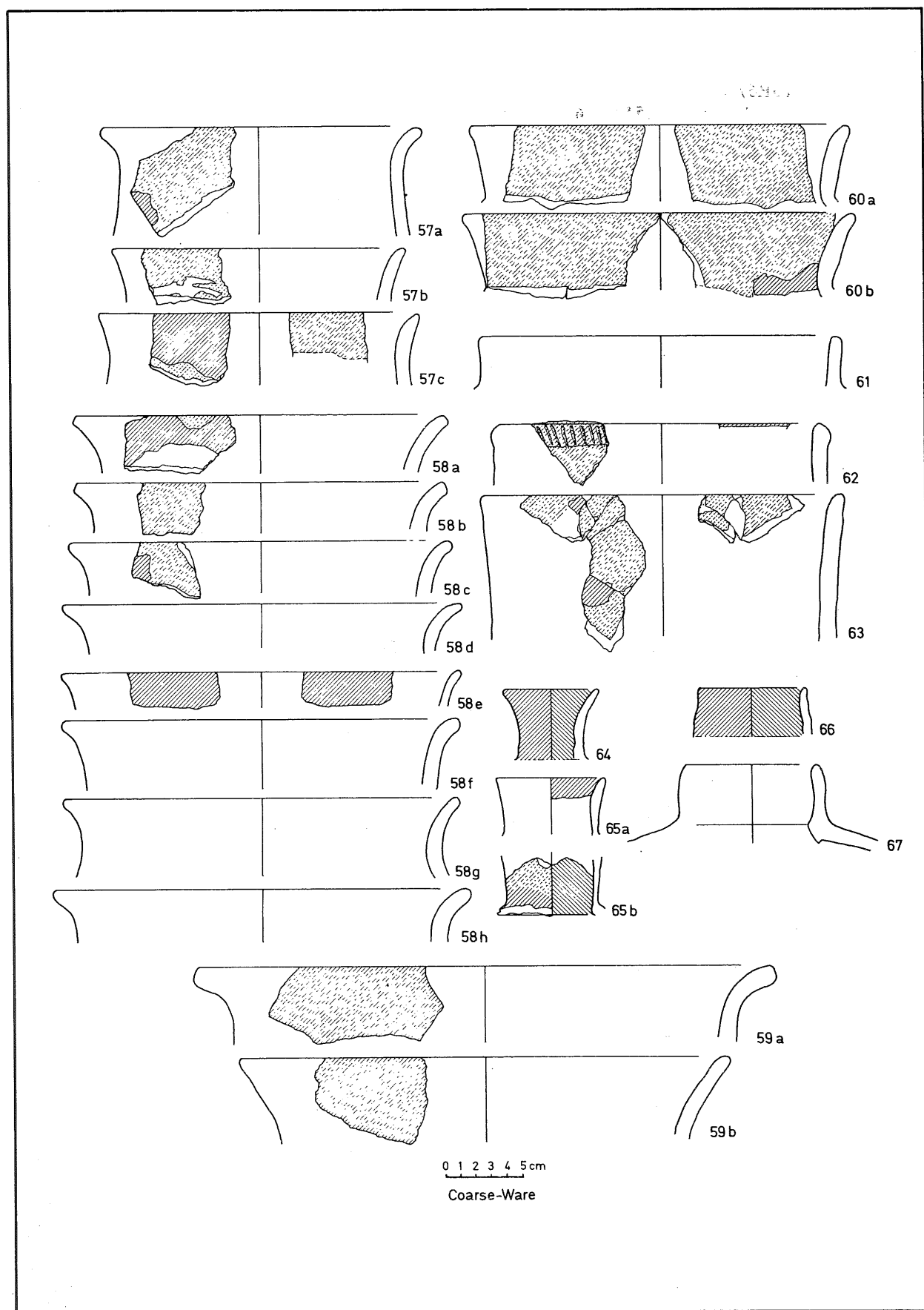


Fig. 16

68b	EII 49.1	7.5YR8/2	fugitive red paint ext 10R5/6	
68c	EIII 69.6	7.5YR8/4 10R5-4/8 10YR7/2	fugitive red slip ext	
68d	EI 73.3	7.5YR8/2-4,7/0	bitonal red paint ext 10R8/4,4/4/red paint int 10R5/8	
68e	EI 56.1	10YR7-6/1 10YR6/1,8/2	fugitive red paint ext 2.5YR5/6	
69a	EIII 49.5	10YR8/2-3 10YR7/4	red paint ext 2.5YR6-5/6	predom. Ø, red EI 21.1,3&5 to reddish-yellow 25.1,3-5 slip ext, red 30.1 paint ext 31.1 33.1 35.1 46.1 47.1 53.3 56.1 61.1 73.2-3 EII 38.1 42.1 45.2,4-5, 7-8 49 49.1-3&5 55.2 64.2 70.1 EIII 49.3,5&6 54.5&7 54.10 60.2,4&5 69.1
69b	EI 32.1	10YR5/1 10YR7/1	reduced red paint ext 7.5R4/6 - 10R4/2-3	
69c	EI 36.2	7.5YR7/4 7.5YR7/4 5YR7/6	Ø	
70	EIII 60.1	5YR5-6/1 5YR7/3	Ø central thumb impression	
71a	EIII 72.2	10YR6/3 10R4/3,3/1-3	fugitive red slip ext reduced Ø	variant: large pierced ledge handles (cf. 1984 Fig. 63) EI 12.3 EII 36.3 EIII 54.10 60.4 EIII 54.8
71b	EIII 60.2	10YR7/2 2.5YR5/8	fugitive red slip ext punctate decoration type 9	red slip
72	EI 53.3	7.5YR5/2 5YR8/4 2.5YR6/4 7.5YR8/2 5YR7/4	Ø	
73	EIII 69.4	7.5YR6/4 2.5YR5-4/6 10YR5-4/1	fugitive red slip ext	fugitive red slip EIII 49.4 ext, EIII 54.4 + 60.4,5&7 incised band 3, Ø 69.7 fugitive red slip, EII 45.4 Ø EIII 49.5 54.1-2 54.4-5&7 60.1-5&7 69.3&6 72.2
74a	EIII 49.3	10YR7/3, 5/1 7.5YR6/6	fugitive reddish-yellow slip ext	

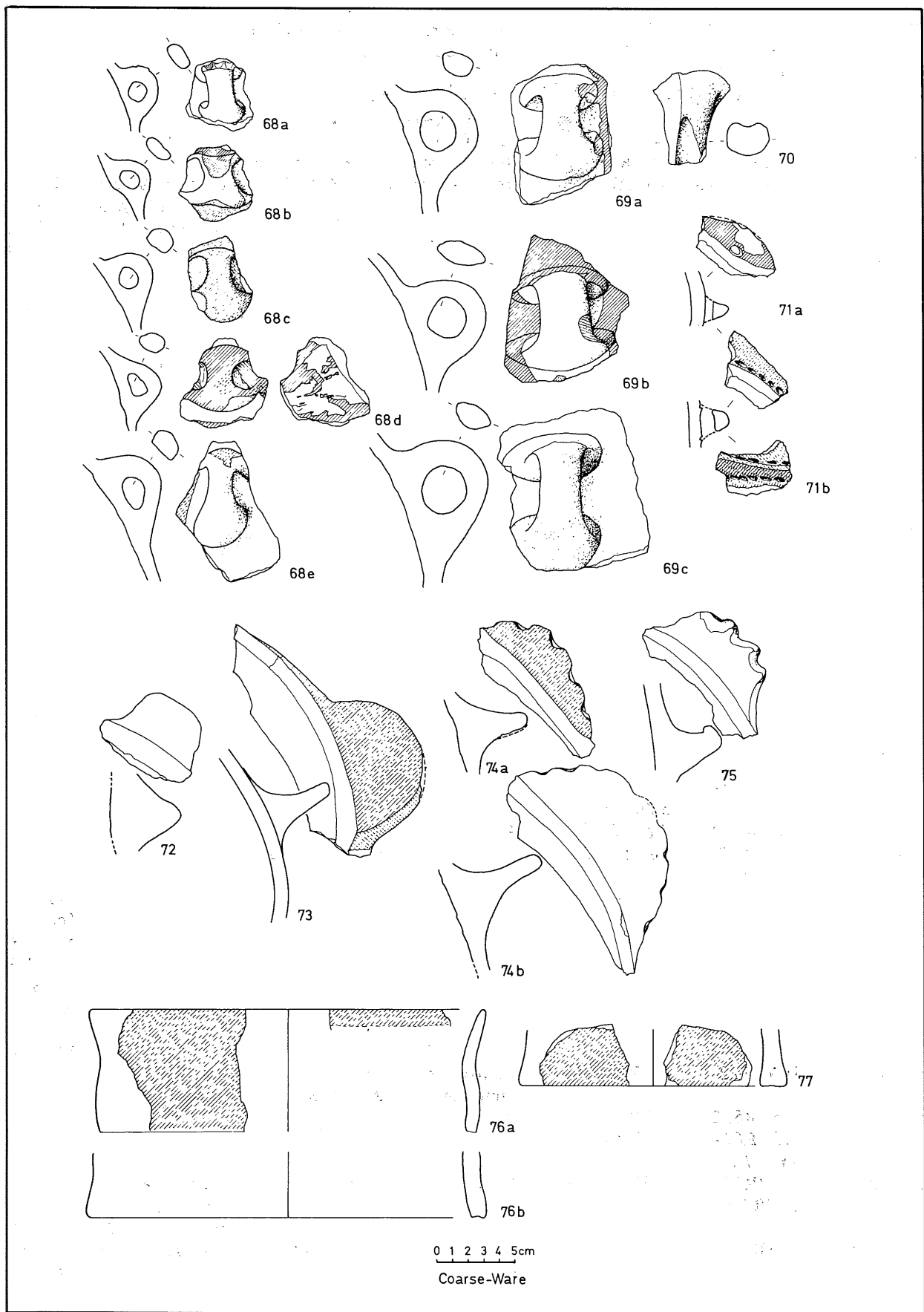


Fig. 17

74b	EIII 60.4	7.5YR6/6	10YR8/2 7.5YR8/4	Ø wet-smoothed ext	
75	EI-S 6.1	2.5YR6/6	5YR7/6 7.5YR7/4	Ø wet-smoothed ext	
76a	EIII 54.2	7.5YR8-7/2	2.5YR6/6-8	fugitive red slip ext/?int rim	
76b	EIII 60.2		10YR7/2	?fugitive red slip ext/int	
77	EIII 60.5	7.5YR8-7/2	10R5/8	fugitive red slip ext/int	
Fig. 18:					
78a	EI 36.2	10YR4/1	10YR8/2-3	red paint ext 5YR6/6	refer to text
78b	EI 73.3		7.5YR8/2	wet-smoothed & smoke-blackened red paint ext 10R5-4/8, ext	
78c	EI 39.2	7.5YR8/2	7.5YR8-7/4	base 2.5YR6/4-6, wet-smoothed red paint ext 2.5YR5/6-8, 4/8	
78d	EI 73.2	5YR7/2	10YR8/2	wet-smoothed red paint ext	
78e	EI 61.1		10YR8/2	10R5/4-2.5YR5/6	
78f	EII 49.4	7.5YR8/2	10YR8/1	fugitive red paint ext 10R5/6	
78g	EI 56.1	7.5YR8/2	7.5YR8/4	red paint ext 2.5YR5/6-8	
78h	EII 45.4		7.5YR8/2	red paint ext/fugitive red slip int 10R5-4/6	
78i	EIII 54.2	7.5YR8/4	7.5YR8/4	red paint ext 10R5/4, 4/8	
78j	EI 25.4	7.5YR8/2-4	10YR8/2	wet-smoothed ext/int reddish-yellow paint ext 5YR6/6	
78k	EI 73.2	10YR7/3	7.5YR8/2	fugitive red paint ext 2.5YR5/6	
79a	EI 73.1	7.5YR7/4	7.5YR8-7/4	red paint ext 10R6/8, 5/6	
79b	EII 49.3	7.5YR8/2	7.5YR7/2-4	wet-smoothed red paint ext 10R4-3/3	refer to text
79c	EI 78.1	7.5YR7/4	7.5YR7-8/4	red paint (thick application) 10R4/3 over red paint (thin application) 2.5YR6/6, 5/4-6	
80a	EI 25.2	10YR7/1	7.5YR8/2	ext/int rim red paint (thick application) 7.5R5/6, 4/2 over red paint	
80b	EI 35.1	7.5YR8/2	7.5YR8/2	(thin application) 7.5R6-5/6 fugitive red paint ext 10R4/6-8	refer to text
80c	EII 49	7.5YR7/2-4	7.5YR8-7/1	fugitive bitonal red paint ext	
80d	EII 45.3	7.5YR8-7/4	10YR8/2	7.5R5/8 upper band	
81a	EIII 60.2	10YR7/4	2.5YR5/4-6	2.5YR6/6 lower band	
81b	EII 49.5	7.5YR7/2	7.5YR8/2	fugitive red paint ext 2.5YR5/6	
81c	EIII 69.5	7.5YR7/4	7.5YR7/4	fugitive red paint ext 2.5YR5/6	refer to text
82a	EII-S 2.1	5YR7/3	5YR7/3	red paint int 10R4/4	
82b	EIII 60.4	7.5YR8/4	5YR8/3	Ø ext/red paint int 2.5YR6/6	
82c	EIII 54.2	5YR7/4-6	5YR8/3-4	reduced slip ext 7.5R2/2/	
82d	EIII 60.2	7.5YR8/2	7.5YR8/4	red paint int 7.5R5-4/6	
82e	EII-S 2.3	7.5YR7/4	7.5YR8/4	red paint ext 7.5R5/6, 10R5-4/6	refer to text
		10YR5/1		2.5YR6/8	
				fugitive red paint ext 10R8/4	
				red paint ext 10R4/8, 7.5R4/8	
				red paint ext 2.5YR5-4/6	
				red paint ext 7.5R6-5/6	

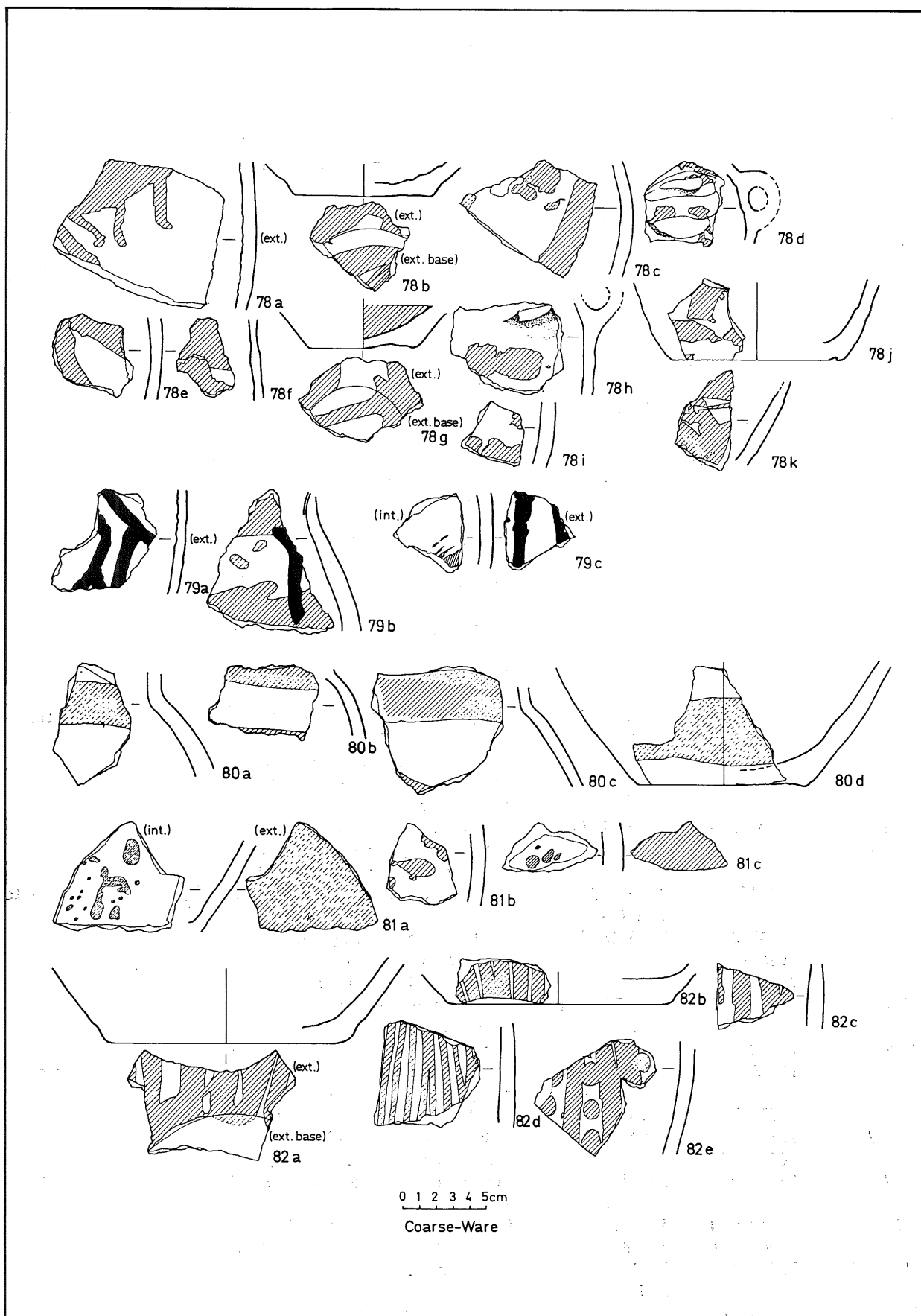


Fig. 18

Fig. 19:

83a	EII 60.2	10YR7/3, 6/1	10R6/4-6	fugitive red slip ext impressed band type 1	predom. fugitive red slip ext, fugitive reddish- yellow slip ext, Ø	EI 16.1 30.1 47.1 55.1 EII 36.3 EIII 49.1-2 49.4-5 54.1-6 54.8-10 61.1-5, 7-9 69.1&3 69.5-6&9
83b	EII 47.2	7.5YR7/2-4	2.5YR6/6	fugitive red slip ext impressed band type 1		
83c	EIII 49.2	10YR7/3	7.5YR8/2 5YR8/4	Ø impressed band type 1		
83d	EIII 60.4	7.5YR7-6/4	5YR6/4	fugitive light reddish- brown slip ext impressed band type 1		
84a	EIII 60.7	7.5YR6/4 7.5YR7/2	2.5YR6/8	fugitive red slip ext impressed band type 2	predom. fugitive red slip, Ø	EIII 54.1-2&9 60.1-5
84b	EIII 60.5	7.5YR7/4 5YR7/4	7.5YR4/8,5/6	fugitive red slip ext impressed band type 2		
85a	EIII 60.2	10YR7-6/1	7.5YR8/4	Ø incised band type 3	fugitive red slip ext, red paint ext, Ø	EI-S 2.1 EIII 54.2&10 60.2&5 69.3&6
85b	EIII 60.5	5YR7/4,4/1	5YR8/3 7.5YR8/4	Ø incised band type 3	Ø, fugitive red slip ext, red paint ext/slip int	EIII 49.2&4 54.5,7&10 60.1-2 60.4-5 69.6
85c	EIII 60.4	7.5YR8/2 10YR6-5/1	2.5YR6/8	red slip ext incised band type 3		
85d	EIII 60.5	7.5YR7/4	10R4/4	fugitive red slip ext incised band type 3		
85e	EIII 60.5	10YR7/4	7.5YR8/4	Ø wet-smoothed incised band type 3		
86a	EIII 60.4	7.5YR7/4 10YR5-4/1	10R6/8	fugitive red slip impressed band type 4	predom. Ø fugitive red slip ext	EIII 54.2,8&10 60.2&4-5 60.8 69.3
86b	EIII 69.6	7.5YR6/4	10YR7/3-4	Ø wet-smoothed impressed band type 4		
86c	EIII 54.2	7.5YR7/4 10YR4/1	7.5YR7/4	Ø wet-smoothed impressed band type 4	fugitive red slip ext, Ø	EIII 54.6&8 54.10 60.2&5 69.3
87a	EII 55.3	5YR8/3		red paint int/ext impressed band type 6	red slip or paint ext	EI 21.1&3 25.1 53.3 62.1 EII 36.3 49.3
87b	EIII 38.2	7.5YR8-7/4	10R6/8	fugitive red slip ext/int impressed band type 6	fugitive red slip Ø	EII 45.6 55.2 EIII 54.3

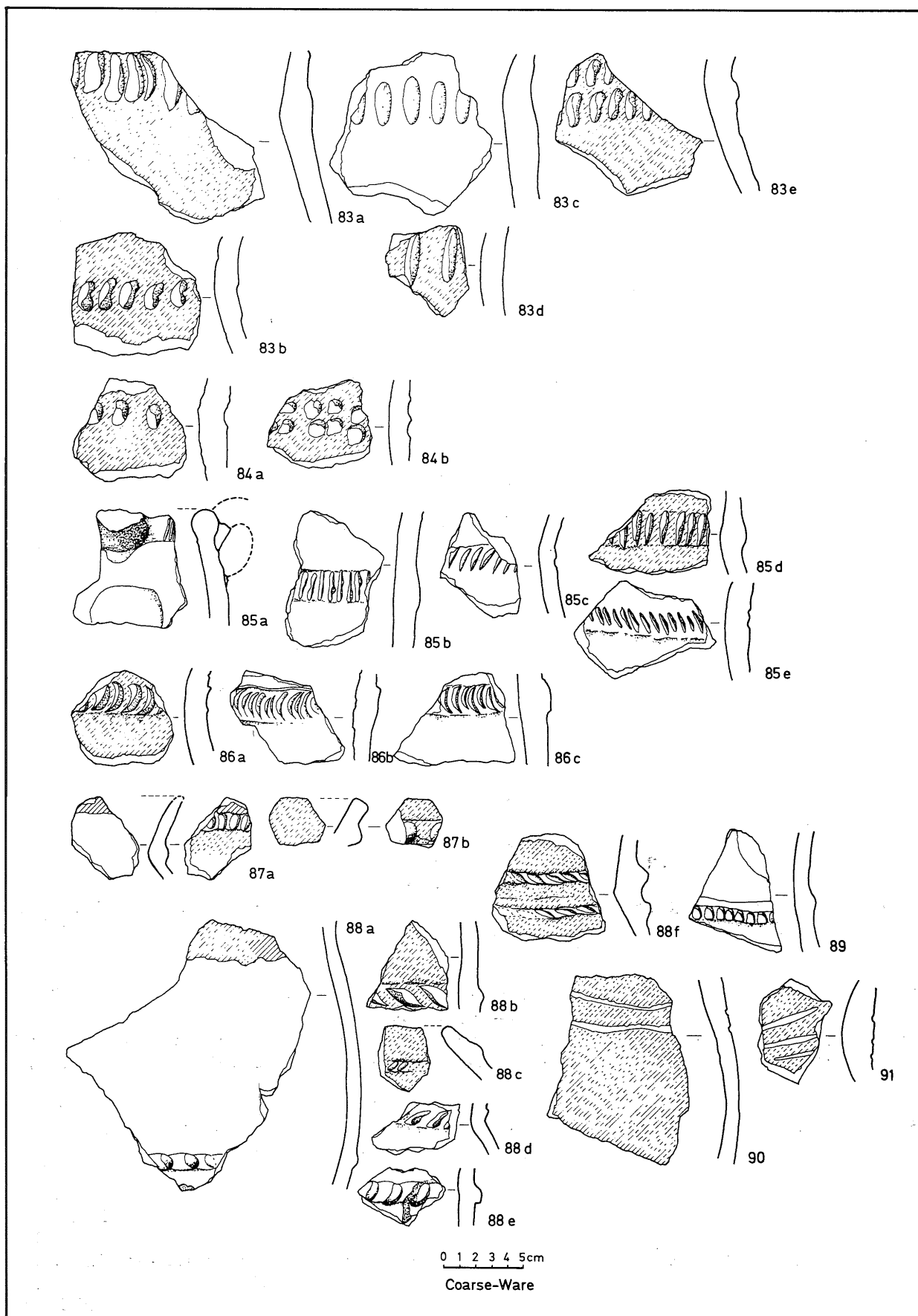
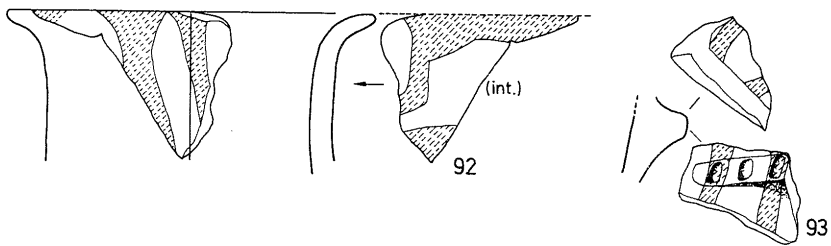


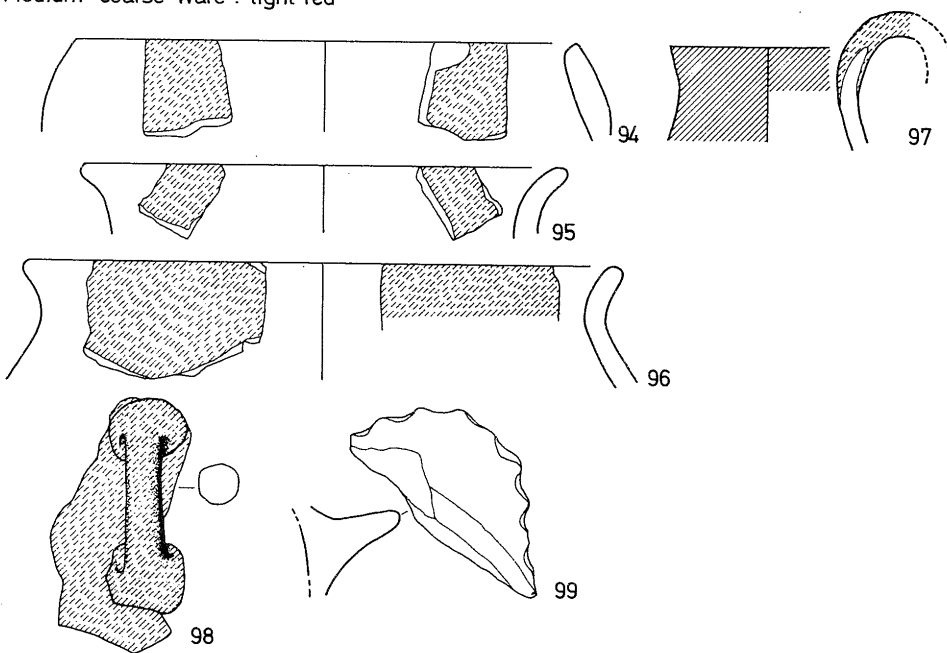
Fig. 19

88a	EI 39.2	10YR8-7/3 7.5YR6/0	7.5YR8/2-4, 6/4	fugitive red paint 2.5YR4/4 impressed band type 7	Ø, fugitive red slip or paint ext	EI 25.4 39.2 62.1 67.1 EII 45.4 49 49.3&5 EIII 54.2-3 60.2, 5&7 69.3
88b	EIII 69.4	10YR8/2, 6/1	2.5YR6/4	fugitive red slip ext impressed band type 7		
88c	EIII 69.3	5YR6/6	2.5YR6/8	fugitive red slip ext impressed band type 7		
88d	EI 16.1	7.5YR8/4	5YR8/4	Ø wet-smoothed ext impressed band type 7		
88e	EII 49.2	10R5/1	5YR8-7/4	red paint ext 10R6/8 impressed band type 7		
88f	EIII 60.3	10YR6/4	2.5YR4/8	fugitive red slip ext/int impressed band type 7		
89	EIII 54.2	10YR6/3 2.5YR2-3/0	5YR7/6	?fugitive red slip ext applied & impressed band 8		
90	EI 36.4	10YR8-7/1 5YR4/1	2.5YR4-3/4	fugitive red slip ext string impressed after application of slip		
91	EIII 54.2	5YR7/2-3	2.5YR6/6	fugitive red slip, incised		
Fig. 20:						
92	EIII 54.3	5YR5/6	5YR6/6	fugitive red paint ext/int 10R4/6 wet-smoothed	same	EIII 54.5
93	EIII 54.4	5YR5/6	5YR6/6	fugitive red paint ext 10R4/6 wet-smoothed		
94	EIII 49.3	5YR7/4	10R4/8	fugitive red slip ext/int		
95	EIII 54.2	2.5YR6/6	7.5R6/6	fugitive red slip ext/ interior collar	fugitive red slip +/- coarse burnish ext/int collar	EIII 49.2 54.2&4 60.1&10
96	EIII 60.10	2.5YR6/6-8 10YR5/1-2	7.5YR4/6	fugitive red slip ext/ int collar + ?burnish		
97	EIII 60.10	5YR7/4 10YR7/1	10R4/6-8	red slip + burnish ext/int rim	red slip +/- burnish ext	cup/juglet fragments: EIII 54.5 60.3&10 69.6 handle fragments: EI 25.5 EIII 54.4-5 69.3-4&6 EIII 54.4&9 60.3-4 handle fragment with flattened oval section: EIII 54.1&2 EIII 54.3 60.2
98	EIII 60.3	5YR7/6 7.5YR8/2	7.5R3/8	fugitive red slip ext	red slip +/- burnish ext	
99	EIII 54.3	2.5YR6/6	7.5R5-4/6	fugitive red slip ext	same	
100a	EIII 54.2	10YR7/1	10R6/6-8	fugitive red slip ext/int		
100b	EIII 60.10	7.5YR7/4	5YR7/4	fugitive pink slip ext/int		
100c	EI 25.5	7.5YR8/4	10R6/6, 5/8	fugitive red slip ext/int		
101	EIII 60.1	7.5YR6/2-4	2.5YR5/8	fugitive red slip ext/int		
102	EIII 54.1	10YR7/3	10R4/8	fugitive red slip ext/int		

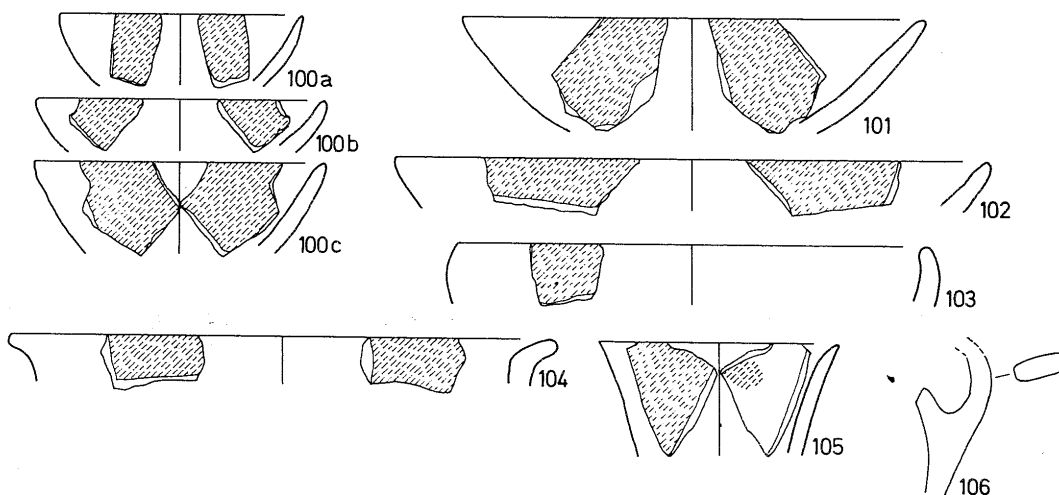
Medium-coarse Ware : dark reddish-yellow



Medium-coarse Ware : light red



Medium-coarse Ware : white / pink-surfaced



0 1 2 3 4 5cm

Medium-coarse Ware

Fig. 20

103	EIII 60.3	5YR6/6	10R6/8	fugitive red slip ext		
104	EIII 54.2	7.5YR6/4	2.5YR4/8	red slip & burnish ext/ int collar	same	EIII 54.6
105	EIII 69.1	10YR7/3	ca. 10R4/8	fugitive red slip ext/?int		
106	EIII 60.4	5YR6/4	2.5YR5/8	fugitive red slip & burnish ext	red slip +/- burnish ext	EIII 49.2&4 54.4 60.3&5 60.10 wavy ledge handle, not illus. EIII 60.4
Fig. 21:						
107	EI 43.1	7.5YR7/4	5YR8/4	geometric painted, black 5YR2/2		
108	EI 56.1		7.5YR8/2	geometric painted, red 10R5/4		
109	EI 73.1	7.5YR8/4	5YR8/4	geometric painted, black 5YR4-3/1	same	EI 28.1
110a	EI 29.2	10YR5/1	5YR5/6-8	yellowish-red slip & burnish, fine temper	same	EI 25.1
110b	EI 45.3	5YR6-5/1	2.5YR2/0,5/6	red-black mottled slip & burnish ext/int, fine temper		
111a	EI 25.4	7.5YR8/2	5YR6/5-6 2.5YR5/8 2.5YR4/2	reddish-yellow slip & burnish ext/int, fine temper		
111b	EI 53.3	7.5YR8/2	10R3/3-4	dark reddish-grey mottled slip & burnish ext/int, fine temper	same	EI 21.3
111c	EII 64.2	7.5YR5-4/0 5YR5/1	4/4-8,3/1 2.5YR3/2,3/6 5/8	dark reddish-brown mottled slip & burnish ext/int, coarse temper		
111d	EI 25.3	7.5YR8-7/2	5YR5/4,4/6, 4/1,5/2	dark grey to reddish-brown mottled slip & burnish ext/int, fine temper		
112a	EII 42.1	5YR7/4	5YR3/2,3-4/4	dark reddish-brown mottled slip & burnish ext/int rim, fine temper		
112b	EI W18	10YR5/1	5YR2/1,3/2-4	black to dark reddish-brown mottled slip & burnish ext/int rim coarse temper		
113	EII 40.3	7.5YR6/4	5YR4/2,3/1, 5-4/4	dark grey to dark reddish-grey ext/reddish-brown mottled int slip & burnish (ext/int rim), incised decoration, coarse temper		
114a	EI 25.4	10YR4/1	5YR2/0	black slip & burnish ext/int fine temper		
114b	EII 81.1	5YR5/1	5YR2/1	black slip & burnish ext/int coarse temper		
114c	EI 25.4	10YR7/2, 5-4/1	5YR3/2,5/6 2.5YR6/6 5YR2/2	dark reddish-brown to reddish- yellow mottled slip & burnish ext/int rim, fine temper		
115a	EIII 49.2	10YR4/1	2.5YR6/8	light red burnish ext/int	same	EIII 54.9 60.2-4
115b	EIII 60.2	10YR5/1	7.5YR2/0	black burnish ext/int		
116a	EIII 60.10	10YR4/1	5YR4/1	black burnish ext/int rim	same	EIII 54.2-5 60.2,4&5 69.1,3&5
116b	EIII 60.2	10YR3-2/1	5YR2/1	black burnish ext/int rim		
116c	EIII 49.5	5YR6/4 10YR3/1	10R2/1	black burnish ext/int rim		

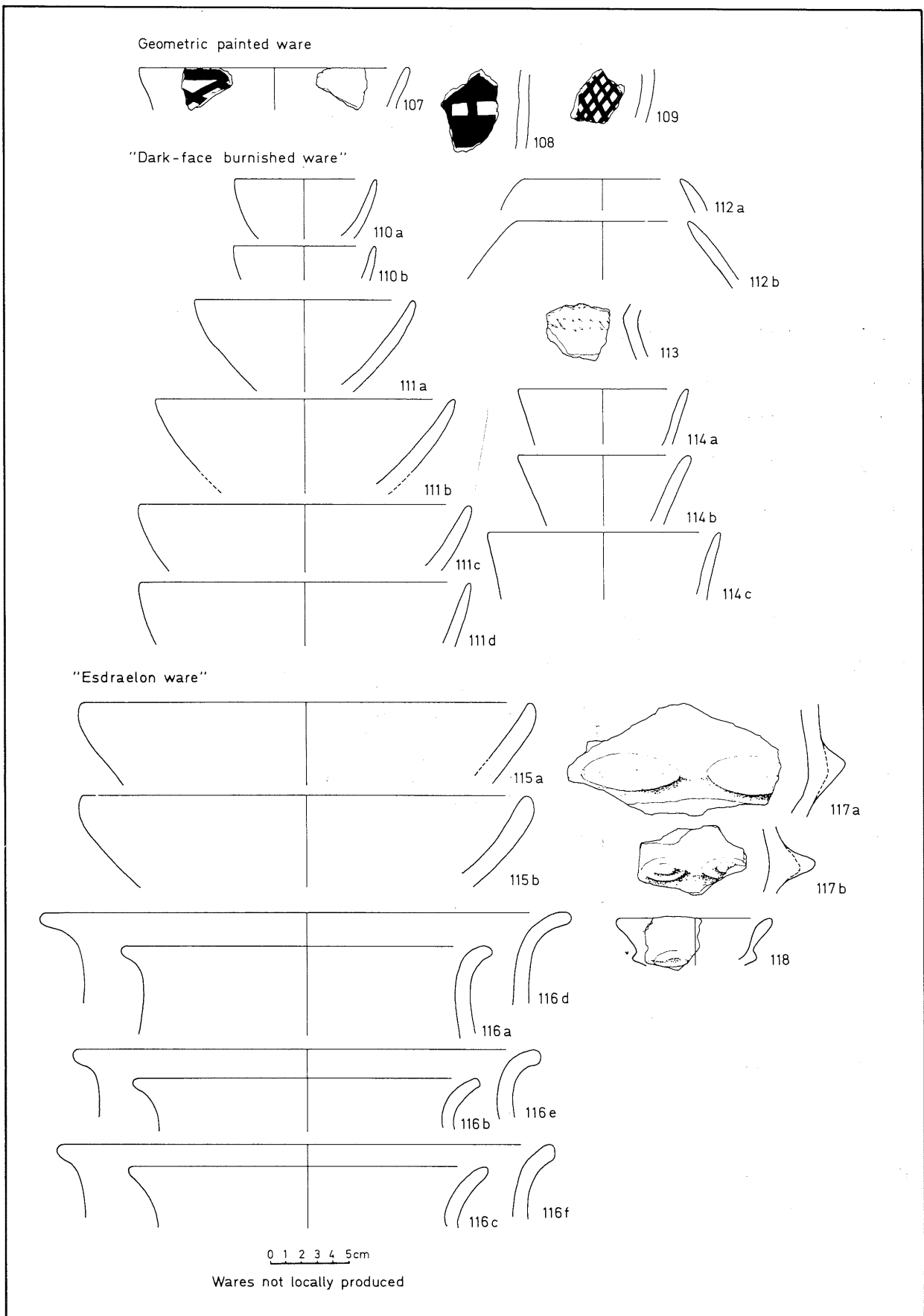


Fig. 21

116d EIII 54.2	10YR4/1, 6/3	10YR3/2	black burnish ext/int rim		
116e EIII 60.4	10YR5/2	5YR2/2	black burnish ext/int rim		
116f EIII 60.2	10YR5/1	(eroded)	(eroded)		
117a EIII 60.1	10YR5/3, 4/1	5YR4-3/2	black burnish ext/int	same	knob handles: EIII 49.4 54.2-3&5 54.6,8&9 60.1-2, 60.4-7 69.4&10
117b EIII 54.2	10YR5/1	10YR2/1	black burnish ext/int		
118 EIII 69.6	10YR5/1	10YR6/1-2,5/1	(eroded)	black burnish ext/int	EIII 54.2-4 60.5