THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TELL ATCHANA (ANCIENT ALALAKH) AND TELL TAYINAT (ANCIENT KUNULUA): A CASE STUDY OF PLATTERS FROM THE LATE BRONZE AGE TO IRON II/III

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This is to certify that I have examined this copy of a master's thesis by

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ABSTRACT

This thesis studies the cultural continuity between Tell Atchana, ancient Alalakh and Tell Tayinat, ancient Kunulua from the perspective of platters from the Late Bronze Age to Iron II/III. By examining the platters both typologically and petrographally, it aims to understand the continuation of platters through the Bronze Age- Iron Age transition, to detect the significant changes in the form and to see how they line up with different times, site and context, and finally analyze them in the microscopic level in order to see if there are any changes in the fabric that refers to possible sources of clay or production methods. In addition, this study also aims to test the possibility of establishing a reliable dating for a mixed context by using the results of secure data based on their platters. It will contribute to understand the cultural continuity between Tell Atchana, ancient Alalakh and Tell Tayinat, ancient Kunulua and provide an insight to the general understanding of platters as a separate form and its importance among other pottery assemblages.

Keywords: Pottery, Platter, Tell Atchana, Tell Tayinat, Late Bronze Age, Iron I, Iron II/III, Data Analysis, Typology, Petrography

ÖZET

Bu tez, Atchana Höyüğü, antik Alalakh ve Tayinat Höyüğü, antik Kunulua arasındaki kültürel devamlılığı Geç Tunç Çağı'ndan Demir II/III'e kadar tarihlenen seramik tabaklar üzerinden araştırmaktadır. Tabaklar hem tipolojik hem de petrografik yönden incelenmiş; tabakların Tunç Çağı ile Demir Çağı arasındaki geçiş evresinde gösterdikleri devamlılığının anlaşılması hedeflenmiştir. Ayrıca, formlarındaki göze çarpan değişikliklerin ve değişen zaman, yerleşim ve alan olgusunun tabaklar üzerindeki etkileri araştırılmıştır. Son olarak mikroskobik incelemelerle değişik kil kaynaklarına ya da yapım tekniklerine işaret eden olası mikroskobik farklılıkları belirlemek için çalışmalar yapılmıştır. Bütün bunlara ek olarak, bu çalışma tabaklardan oluşan ve iyi korunagelmiş seviyelerden gelen malzemenin karışık bir malzeme için güvenilir bir tarihleme aracı olarak kullanıp kullanılamayacağını da test etmeyi amaçlamıştır. Bu çalışma, Atchana Höyüğü ve Tayinat Höyüğü arasındaki kültürel devamlılığı anlamaya katkıda bulunmanın yanı sıra tabakların ayrı bir form olarak incelenmesine ve diğer bütün seramik grupları arasındaki öneminin anlaşılmasına katkıda bulunacaktır.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Seramik, Tabak, Atchana, Tayinat, Geç Tunç Çağı, Demir I, Demir II/III, Malzeme Analizi, Tipoloji, Petrografi.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Pottery, considered to be potentially full of information, is the most common archaeological material that is used to answer research questions in different but related parameters of archaeology. While it can be used as a cultural object, it can also be used as a dating evidence for stratigraphic sequences or as a tool to understand the changing production technologies over a period of time. In this thesis, pottery had been subjected to all three of these parameters that are mentioned above in order to understand the cultural continuity from the Late Bronze Age to Iron II/III between the two archaeological sites, Tell Atchana and Tell Tayinat, both in Hatay, Turkey. In a bigger scale, this thesis aimed to add another step to our understanding about the area and help to fill some blank areas of the history of the Amuq region by selecting a particular ceramic form as a case study, platters, that is central to local dining habits and trace its development over about seven hundreds of years. In a smaller scale, it is to develop a better understanding of the relationship between these two "sister" sites as in being only 700 meters away from each other, in cultural parameters that were set by again selecting one particular pottery type, platters, and analyzing it on the macroscopic and microscopic level together with establishing a sufficient never the less preliminary typology as the result.

In order to achieve these goals, the research questions of this thesis were structured around two different bases. The first one is to understand the continuation of platters through Bronze Age- Iron Age transition, to detect the significant changes in the form and see how they line up with different time, site and context, and finally analyze them in the microscopic level in order to see if there are any changes in the fabric that might be linked to sources of clay or production methods. The material which was collected from the secure contexts of the Late Bronze Age from Tell Atchana, Iron I and Iron II/III from Tell Tayinat was mainly subjected to this research question. The second main research question of this thesis was formed around the question of whether it is possible to establish a reliable dating for a mixed context by using the results of the secure data based on their platters. To be able to test this, the data that was first considered to be Early Iron I but then with further studies on it was finalized as a mixed and therefore unsecure data collection that specifically comes from Square 32.42 from Tell Atchana was used[1]. These two different bases of the research questions not only finalized an extensive study on platters on both the macro and micro levels but also gave the opportunity to test these results within a relatively limited data collection.

This thesis starts with providing brief historical and archaeological backgrounds of both Tell Atchana and Tell Tayinat. It also gives a summary of the newly formed therefore preliminary data that comes from Tell Atchana and Tell Tayinat on the Late Bronze Age- Early Iron Age transition. Based on provided information, this chapter aims to set up a background for the entire data collection of this study and also create an insight on the possible cultural continuity between these two sites.

[1] New excavations in 2014 revealed a secure Iron Age sequence from Alalakh which was not included in this MA. The conclusions are therefore tentative.

Following the historical and archaeological background, Chapter III introduces the methodologies that was used to analyze the data set both in macro and micro levels and starts with providing a definition for platters and brief information on its history. Then, it sets up a background for the data analysis and explains what kind of sampling method was used to collect the data under the light of some other related studies. Following that, it presents an extensive description for each context for both secure and unsecure data collections of this study. At the end, while the macro analysis section explains the different stages of the analysis which leads to establishing a detailed typology for platters within this data, the micro analysis section explains and expresses the benefits of petrograph analysis on ceramics under the light of the selected case studies that help to set up a theoretical background for this kind of ceramic study.

Due to the size of the sample collection of this study, the macro and the micro analyses of the secure data set and their results are discussed in separate chapters. The analyses that had been done on the unsecured data set and its comparison to the result of the secure data is also discussed in a separate chapter.

Following all the theoretical and methodological background, the macro analysis of the entire secure data set and its typological study is presented in Chapter IV. Chapter IV, as the core of the entire study, starts with providing the necessary information on the data itself and then examine the entire data set in terms of shape frequency distribution, rim diameter frequency distribution, and ware type frequency distribution. Then, it forms some combinations of these three different variables and presents a discussion on the typological continuation of the platters from the Late Bronze Age to Iron II/III. The results are supported by tables that show each frequency distribution of the data in different time periods and figures which illustrate a better and clearer understanding of the emerging patterns within the data set (both as number counts and percentages).

As it was mentioned above, the micro analyses of the selected data set is discussed in a separate chapter, Chapter V. Like the macro analysis chapter, this chapter also starts with providing information on the process of the petrographic analysis and continues with presenting six different fabric groups[2] that were formed by the results of the independent analyses on the characterization of the petro sample collection. Finally, it forms a discussion on how each fabric group represents a different process in terms of the production technologies of the platters within their time periods.

By having the results of the secure data set in previous chapters, the macro and the micro analyses that had been done on the unsecure data collection from Square 32.42 is issued in Chapter VI. Due to its mixed and therefore undated nature, the macro analysis of the unsecure data collection resulted in creating ‘master types’, combinations of ware, shape, rim type and rim diameter, within this data set itself and then compared to the secure data results to see whether the final emerging patterns of this unsecure data also appear in other time periods of this study and as a result creates at least a relative dating for itself. This is followed by the micro analysis of the unsecure data, again by creating two different fabric groups[3] within this data set and comparing the results with the fabric groups of the secure data. As it was mentioned above, this kind of study is done for testing the methodology that was applied to a secure context. The final results, as it is discussed at the end of this chapter, indicate that it is actually

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[2] The last fabric group, FG6, only appears within the petro sample collection that comes from unsecure data set. Therefore, it was only discussed in Chapter VI and was not added in the discussion section of this chapter.

[3] The first fabric group of the unsecure petro sample set is equal to FG1 of the secure petro sample set and it covers all the petro samples of this mixed petro sample set except one which was already identified as FG6 and discussed accordingly.

not very possible to provide a certain dating for the unsecure context, at least within this limited data collection, but it is possible to narrow it down to certain periods of time by using the combinations of the different variables of the data.

The following chapter, Chapter VII, is set up as the discussion chapter of this thesis. In this chapter the overall results of this study is interpreted under the light of the combined patterns of both typological and petrographic analyses on the entire data set. While the petrographic analyses indicate that platters are local productions of this area, typological analyses present a continuous trend of platters in different parameters that both stylistically and technically only show little change throughout the time periods of this study. This chapter also includes a discussion on contextual differences that might be related to different cultural activities; however, the results can only go as far as the indication of domestic usage of platters, associated with kilns, kiln areas, manufacture places, domestic deposits, kitchen areas, dump areas like street etc. In terms of the use of the platters, as one of the focusing points of the discussion chapter, it is clear that the results do not indicate a specific change from one period to another except presence of smaller diameters in more domestic areas like in Iron I, and wider platters in more palatial/administrative areas like in the Late Bronze Age and Iron II/III.

To be able to set up a better understanding of the platters in a wider perspective, a comparison study that includes three different sites is subjected in Chapter VIII. This chapter is designed to evaluate the results of this study by comparing the patterns of platters with the ones that come from these three sites and to highlight the importance of tracing the shape regionally, mostly in order to support the results of this study further in terms of the continuation of the form throughout the time in a preliminary scale. To be able to reach that aim, these three sites, Arslantepe/Malatya in the central Anatolia, Chatal Höyük in the Amuq region, and Tell Afis in Northern Syria, which were selected based on the time periods that they cover as in corresponding the time periods of this study, are studied in terms of their platters. The comparisons indicated that the trends that appeared in the data collection of this study show high resemblance with the trends that have appeared in these three sites in terms of platters.

Finally, as being the closing chapter of this thesis, Chapter IX presents the final thoughts on this study together with a brief summary of the results and methodological evaluation.

There are six appendices in this study. These consist of various lists and charts on the various aspects of the analyzed data. The first appendix, Appendix A is the sample sherd list. It provides a list of the entire data collection of this study with their basic ID information and some of their characteristics that was used during the analyses. The second appendix, Appendix B, is the Tell Atchana and Tell Tayinat platter catalogue which provides ID and characteristic information of 61 samples that were selected as the representatives of all the sample collection. While Appendix C is the catalog of the samples which were used as petrographic samples, Appendix D illustrates the plates of this study. Appendix E is the Figures section which mostly illustrates the frequency distribution charts that were extensively discussed in Chapter IV. Finally, the last appendix, Appendix F, is the tables which presents all the statistical analyses on charts.

CHAPTER II

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF TELL ATCHANA AND TELL TAYINAT

This chapter presents both historical and archaeological backgrounds of Tell Atchana and Tell Tayinat by providing brief information on old and new excavation studies that had and have been conducted on both sites. It also gives a summary of the newly formed therefore preliminary data that comes from Tell Atchana and Tell Tayinat on the consideration of the Late Bronze Age- Early Iron Age transition. Based on provided information, this chapter aims to set up a background for the entire data collection of this study and also create an insight on the possible cultural continuity between these two sites.

The archaeological excavations and extended investigations of the Syrian-Hittite Expedition, and the recent ongoing excavations in this area has indicated that the Amuq Valley is the geographic buffer zone and natural passage way in terms of the relationship between the ancient cultures of Syrian inlands, east Mediterranean coast and the Anatolian plateau. Tell Atchana (ancient Alalakh) and Tell Tayinat (ancient Kunulua), which provide an outstanding historical sequence for the Bronze and Iron Ages (3200-600 BC) by serving as the capitals of a series of powerful regional states, the Kingdom of Mukish in the Bronze Age, and the Kingdom of Patina in the Iron Age (Harrison 2010), appear to be the two main archaeological sites that have a significant importance in terms of ancient history of this area (Yener 2007; 2010).

2.1. History of Research at Tell Atchana

Tell Atchana (ancient Alalakh) (AS 136)[4], which is dated to the first half of the second millennium B.C., is located within the Reyhanlı municipality of Hatay, in the southern part of the Amuq Valley, east of the Amanus Mountains and on the east of the major branch of the Orontes River. The odd, anomalous shaped mound measures 750 x 325 x 9 m forming a settlement of 22 hectares (Yener 2010: 1-2).

In spite of the fact that Tell Atchana is relatively a small settlement in the area, its location as being the intersection point of important routes between central Anatolia, Mediterranean Sea Coast and Syrian inlands makes this settlement of great importance (Yener 2007; 2010). The material and architectural evidence also confirms this importance and indicates that Tell Atchana, ancient Alalakh had functioned as the capital city of territorial kingdom of Mukish during the Middle and Late Bronze Ages from 2200 to 1300 B.C.

The research on the mound had taken place in two phases, one being the Woolley expeditions that were held from 1936 to 1949 with an interruption of 10 years due to the World War II (Woolley 1955) and the Amuq Valley Regional Projects (AVRP) which was initiated by A. Yener then, of the University of Chicago, Oriental Institute in 1995 and continues under the sponsorship of Koç University (Yener 2005, 2010, 1). Work at Alalakh began in 2000.

[4] This refers to the site identification number assigned by Braidwood during the Syrian-Hittite Expedition in 1930s (Braidwood 1937).

2.1.1. The Woolley Excavations

Tell Atchana, ancient Alalakh was firstly excavated by Sir Leonard Woolley both before (1936-39) and after WW II (1946-49) on the behalf of the British Museum and Oxford University (Woolley 1936; 1937; 1938; 1939; 1948; 1950; 1955; 1968) right after the identification of the site by Braidwood in 1930s during the Syrio-Hittite Expedition, which explored the potential archaeological evidence in the Amuq Valley region (Braidwood 1937). Woolley and his team concentrated on excavating the northern portion of the site where a long sequence of palaces, temples and other monumental buildings as well as private residential structures were uncovered.

The continuous occupation and stratigraphy beginning in 2200 BC and ending in 1300 BC provided clear archaeological and historical correlations (Stein 1997, 55; von Dassow 2008, 3, Yener 2010, 1; 2013). The stratigraphy was divided into 18 archaeological phases by Woolley, according to which Level VII and Level IV produced the greatest number of texts. In those two phases, palaces and other structures were heavily burned which resulted with better preservation of textual and architectural evidence. The cuneiform tablets that were exposed in those levels, enabled the site to be identified as ancient Alalakh, which was mentioned in other ancient Near Eastern texts (Smith 1939, von Dassow 2008). The inscription on the statue of Idrimi together with the other archival tablets further allowed Woolley to link the site to the further historical records. It also enabled him to extract important information about the site in terms of administrative, social, cultural and historical context, the history of the area and where it stood in the historical context (Smith 1949; Bulu 2012, 23).

2.1.2. The Yener Excavations

After a long gap, research on the mound has been restarted by K. Aslıhan Yener, first as a part of Regional Amuq Survey Project in 2000 with the Oriental Institute of University of Chicago. By 2006, the researches and the excavations on the mound and her team which has been supported by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Mustafa Kemal University in Antakya, and by 2010 Koç University in Istanbul.

The main research at Alalakh began with topographic studies and geoarchaeological surveys as a part of the Amuq Valley Regional Projects (AVRP) in 2000 and continued by creating topograph maps of the mound together with generating intensive surface surveying till 2002 (Yener 2005; 2010, 1). Although the excavation studies and researches that were conducted by Woolley was based on a developed archaeological methodology for its own time, it had some uncertainties in terms of the stratigraphy and the chronology in the documented history of Tell Atchana, ancient Alalakh (Yener 2013, 13; Yener and Akar 2013b). Therefore, after studying all the gathered information and material from Woolley's excavations during the preparation years of 2000-2002, the new excavations focused on creating a more accurate chronology for the site, and for the 2nd millennium of the region (Yener 2013, Bulu 2012).

Starting with the first actual excavation season on the mound in 2003, Tell Atchana has had eleven successful excavation seasons from 2003-2014 in four different areas of the mound that are referred as Area 1, Area 2, Area 3, and Area 4[5] (**Fig.2.4**)

Area 1 was opened in 2003 at the higher elevation of northern end of the mound

[5] The data set collected from Tell Atchana comes from all the mentioned areas: Area 1, Area 2, Area 3 and Area 4.

excavated by Woolley and still included the remains of the Royal Precinct. The main aim of the studies that have been conducted in this area has been to reconstruct a new stratigraph sequence, based on the excavated depositional units and the local pottery rather than the imported pottery as Woolley did at the site (Yener 2010, 2; Yener and Akar 2013b, 5). While the horizontal exposure of the area has yielded phases of a fortress (Northern Fortress), which is dated to the second half of the 14th century B.C., the step trenches into the Level IV and V has resulted with the discovery of a Palace/Castle complex which belongs to the period of the Idrimi dynasty during Alalakh's vassalage to the Mitanni Empire. In the 2006-2010 seasons, 14 squares were opened in this area. They yielded new information on the Late Bronze II dynamics and allowed an understanding of the 14th and 13th centuries BC (Akar in prep: 10). Three of these, Square 32.53, Square 32.57, and Square 43.54 provided samples for this research.

In terms of the presence of the Iron Age sequences at Atchana, which is one of the main considerations of this study with the material specifically coming from the remains of a casemate building in Square 32.42 that was built on top of the Northern Fortress, the new studies conducted in Area 1 in 2010, 2011, and 2012 excavation seasons have yielded information that has changed Woolley's theory on the abandonment of the mound in 1190 BC right after the attack of the "Sea Peoples" (Yener and Akar 2013b, 7-8) and actually indicated that the final phase of the Bronze Age habitation ended by around 1300 BC with the exception of the temple area (Yener, 2013,12). It also provided information on the Iron Age sequences at Tell Atchana which indicates that the site was abandoned throughout the 13th century with a resettlement sometime in the middle of the 12th century BC (Yener 2013, 12).

The initial discovery of the presence of Early Iron Age material at Atchana was made by the studies that had been conducted on a group of 2007-8 excavated ceramic material on this area (from Square 32.52) in 2010. The ceramic material which also included some storage, cooking, and serving vessels were studied by the Mycenaean specialist Robert Koehl and dated to the Early Iron Age (Yener and Akar 2012, 6). This discovery has not only disproved the long believed theory of periodical transition between Tell Atchana and Tell Tayinat between Bronze Ages and Iron Age but also indicated the presence of possible Early Iron Age levels at Tell Atchana for the first time. Further excavations that were done in this area in a newly opened Square 32.42 (north of 32.52; both on previously unexcavated sections at the northern end of the site) in 2011 and further studies on the excavated material both in 2011 and 2012 revealed more and even more surprising information on the Iron Age levels at Atchana. Based on the excavation reports, the earliest Iron Age strata which is dated to the 12th century BC produced a thin deposit of ephemeral surface deposits including Late Helladic IIIC Middle "Developed" ware besides other ceramic material that are consisted of local Iron Age vessels with a strong continuity of the Late Bronze Age material (including plain wheel made ware, red slipped ware, local geometric and banded painted ware, and shell tempered cookware) (Yener 2013, 20; Yener and Akar 2013b, 7-8; Yener and Akar 2013c, 43). Further excavation studies in this square also indicated the presence of a casemate building that seems to have interrupted the 12th century surface deposits mentioned above. The extensive continuous work that had been done on this pottery assemblage by Mara Horowitz, Robert Koehl, and Marina Pucci strongly illustrated a mixed collection which not only included a group of material dated to the Early Bronze Age, Middle Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age and Iron I but also presented good examples of Iron II (RSBW). Based on these results, the building was identified as an Iron II building[6] (Yener and Akar 2013b, 7-8; Yener and Akar 2013c, 43).

Another strong evidence of the presence of Iron Age sequences at Atchana comes from the 2012 excavation studies that were also conducted in square 42.10, Area 1, adjacent to the Woolley Temple sounding. The excavations in this square has revealed evidence of three different phases of Iron Age levels which are all dated based on both *in situ* material (consisting of storage jars from phase 1, one cooking pot and one platter from phase 2 all dated to Iron II) and some LH IIIC material that comes from a mixed context (from phase 3, dated to Early Iron Age) (Yener and Akar 2013c, 43-44). It is important to note here that this study does not include any material from this square simply due to the fact that all the material subjected to this study was collected during 2011-2012 excavation seasons when Square 42.10 material was being excavated and hadn't been completely identified yet.

While the problematic context of Square 32.42 is discussed extensively in Chapter III, the ceramic data, platters in particular, of this square was analyzed and discussed as a part of one of the main topics of this thesis in Chapter VI.

Areas 2 and 3 both situated on the northeast part of the mound were opened in 2003 in order to examine household assemblages of buildings within the Royal Precinct of Alalakh in Area 2 and to expose the Late Bronze Age fortifications of the city in Area 3. Based on the excavation results, these areas have yielded abundant evidence of a craft production area that belongs to the latest phase of the settlement, structures resembling Woolley's 'Private Houses,' and a necropolis from the late MB II – Late Bronze I (Yener 2010, 7). While there are five excavated squares in Area 2 opened in

[6] Personal communication with Mara Horowitz and Marina Pucci.

2011 which provided two architectural phases of mudbrick structures, Area 3 has two excavated squares from 2007-12 which yielded information on domestic structures that were built along the city walls, an LB I pottery workshop, and also the cemetery area right outside of the walls (Yener and Akar 2013a: 337-8). Samples were collected for this study came from Squares 44.85, 44.86, 44.95, and 44.96 in Area 2 and Square 45.44 in Area 3.

Area 4, located in the southwest of the mound, was opened in 2006 in order to investigate the Late Bronze Age sequence of the site (Yener and Akar 2013, 5). It has revealed the remains of the Southern Fortress, which is dated to the second half of the 14^{th} century B.C., and a domestic and workshop complex right below it. Scattered 12^{th} century pottery was recovered from the topsoil. Samples were collected from Squares 64.73 and 64.82 in Area 4. These squares were opened to understand Alalakh`s greater cityscape beyond the palace area in 2006 on an elevated rise in the southwestern part of the tell (Akar in prep: 2).

The re-initiated excavations at Tell Atchana, ancient Alalakh annually continue exploring more of the ancient site and renewing its chronology that is based on fine-grained relational stratigraphy, dendrochronology, radiocarbon sampling, ceramic seriation, and textual data (Yener 2013, 12).

2.2. History of Research at Tell Tayinat

Tell Tayinat (AS 126)[7] is a large low-lying mound, approximately 40 ha in size, also located in the southern part of Amuq valley, just 700-800 m northwest of Tell

[7] This refers to the site identification number assigned by Braidwood during the Syrian-Hittite Expedition in 1930s (Braidwood 1937).

Atchana. Based on the material and architectural remains uncovered by the old and recent excavations, which also helped to identify the site as ancient Kunulua, capital of the Neo Hittite/Aramaean Kingdom of Patina/Unqi, the site provides a long settlement history that covers the Early Bronze and Iron Age periods.

2.2.1. The Syrian-Hittite Expeditions

Tell Tayinat was first excavated by the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago as the part of the Syrian-Hittite Expedition from 1935 to 1938. These large scale excavations were focused on the West Central Area of the upper mount, supplemented by excavations on the eastern and southern edges of the upper mount and in the lower settlement (Harrison 2005, 25; 2007, 62; 2009, 176; also see Batiuk et al. 2005b).

These large horizontal exposures have resulted in the identification of five architectural phases or “Building Periods” which were associated with the Iron II and Iron III periods (Amuq Phase O, 900-550 B.C.) were detected (1971, 64-66). According to Braidwood and Braidwood, the Chicago team also conducted a series of isolated soundings below the earliest Iron Age floors uncovering remains dated to the 3rd millennium B.C. (mainly Amuq Phases H, I, and J) (1960, 13-14). Based on these results, it was assumed that the settlement history of the mount had a long period of abandonment between the latest Early Bronze Age and earliest Iron II settlement.

The main excavations in the West Central Area have revealed the remains of Building Period I, which consist of two large structures (Bldgs. XIII and XIV) enclosing an open courtyard. Building XIII preserves the floor plan of a north Syrian *bit hilani* (Haines 1971, 64). During the second architectural phase, or Building Period (BP) II, which was dated to the end of 9^{th} century B.C., these two buildings were leveled in order to build a new complex of buildings. One of these is Building I, one of the most important Tell Tayinat *bit hilani* palaces. The BP II complex also included a *megaron*-style temple (Building II), Building IV, and a second *bit hilani* (Building VI), which were all facing a central paved courtyard, Courtyard VIII. A paved street that linked this courtyard to the lower city through a large gate complex (Gateway XII), a second gate (Gateway VII) on the eastern edge of the upper mount, and two gates (Gateway III and Gateway XI) in the lower city were also exposed as a part of this architectural phase.

The third architectural phase, Building Period III, witnessed mostly the renovation of this building complex in the West Central Area, together with building of a new large structure (Building IX), that structurally resembles an Assyrian courtyard style building on the southern end of the mount. The next architectural phase, Building Period IV, showed the continuation of the use of the *bit hilani* in the Central West Area, but the abandonment of the temple (Building II). BP IV was dated to the second half of 8^{th} and 7^{th} centuries B.C. (Harrison 2009, 176). Finally, the most poorly preserved architectural phase, Building Period V, could only been related to remains of poorly preserved structures on the highest part of the upper mount (Haines 1971, 65-66).

Ceramic studies of the material collected by the Chicago Expedition have been limited. Gustavus Swift provided a preliminary study of the pottery from the 2^{nd} and 1^{st} millennia B.C., specifically Amuq Phases K through O, as a part of his doctoral dissertation. Based on imported ceramic material and historical events, he sub-divided Phase O into four different sub phases from Oa to Od. While imported Attic Geometric pottery was assigned to the sub phase Oc (ca. 800-725 B.C.), and Corinthian, Attic

Black Figure, Assyrian Glazed, and Assyrian Palace Ware to the sub phase Od (725-550 B.C.), each of these sub phases was correlated to different stages of surface treatment of Red Slipped Burnished Ware (RSBW)[8], identified as a local ceramic tradition during this period (Swift 1958, 154-155; cited in Harrison 2009, 176).

2.2.2. The Tayinat Archaeological Project (TAP) Investigations

After a long gap, the mound was surveyed by Timothy Harrison as part of the Regional Amuq Survey Regional Project (AVRP) in 1999 (Yener 2005). This was followed by preliminary field seasons that resulted in the creation of a detailed topographic map of Tell Tayinat in 2001, and the completion of a geomagnetic remote sensing survey of the lower mount in 2002, which was expanded to the upper mound in 2003 (Harrison 2005, 175; also see Harrison, S. Batiuk, and L. Pavlish 2005). In 2004, excavations were initiated on the mound by the Tayinat Archaeological Project (TAP), led by Timothy Harrison and his team under the cooperation of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and the University of Toronto, Canada, and have continued on an annual basis since then (Harrison 2005; 2007; 2009; also see Batiuk et al. 2005b).

The first season of excavations on the mound started in 2004 with a probe along the southern edge of the West Central Area, and consisted of a 3x20m trench where the northern wall and remains of the central room of Building II, the *megaron*-style temple, was uncovered by the Syrian-Hittite Expedition. The excavations in this area produced well-sealed Early Iron Age strata that included large quantities of pottery and other

[8] While hand burnishing of Red Slipped Burnished Ware was placed in Stage Oa (ca. 950-900), wheel burnishing was first seen in Stage Ob (ca. 900-800), and then became the primary surface treatment in Stages Oc (ca. 800-725) and Od (ca. 725-550).

cultural material suggesting strong Aegean connections (Harrison 2005, 64; Harrison, Batiuk and Snow 2006; also see Janeway 2006).

The Tayinat Archaeological Project (TAP) has completed eight field seasons from 2004-2012 including two study seasons (in 2010 and 2014). Considering the size of the mound and the rich cultural material that has been detected, excavations have been conducted in seven different areas of the mound designated Field 1, Field 2, Field 3, Field 4, Field 5, Field 6, and Field 7[9] (**Fig. 2.5**).

The excavations in Field 1 were started in 2005 following the 2004 pilot season, by extending the excavation area towards the south, forming from 10x10 m squares (G4.55; G4.56; G465; and G4.66); these excavations continued until 2012 without a break. The Field 1 excavations have thus far uncovered nine superimposed architectural field phases (FP), with the primary sequence (FP 3-6), dating to the 12th century B.C., or Early Iron I (Harrison 2009, 178). They have also produced Early Bronze Age material in a series of rooms with hearths or cooking installations dating to the 3rd millennium B.C., specifically EB IVB (Amuq Phase J) (Welton, Batiuk and Harrison 2011).

A second excavation field, Field 2, was opened in 2005 to the north of Field 1 in the vicinity of Building I, the *bit-hilani* palace discovered by the Chicago excavations. The main aim of these excavations was to uncover the remains of Building I, see its connection to Building XIV, and establish a direct stratigraphic link between Field 1 and Field 2. After several excavation seasons in this area, four distinct field phases were identified, with FP4 the earliest phase thus far excavated revealing a series

[9] The data set collected from Tell Tayinat only comes from Field 1 (Iron I), Filed 2, Field 5, and Field 7 (all Iron II/III). Other fields that are also explained here were excluded from this study but nevertheless mentioned in order to provide general information.

of domestic structures and installations dating to the Iron I. The remains of Building XIV, which was dated to Late Iron I-Early Iron II (10^{th} – 9^{th} centuries B.C.), and well preserved remains of a temple (Bldg. XVI), which was dated to Iron II (9^{th} -8^{th} centuries B.C.), were also uncovered in Field 2. Temple XVI is considered to be contemporary, at least in its final phase, with the *bit hilani* palaces and the *megaron*-style temple (Building II) discovered by the Chicago excavations, and together formed the royal residence of the Neo-Hittite kings of the Kingdom of Patina, successor to the Early Iron Age Kingdom of Palistin (Harrison, Batiuk, and Snow 2008; 2009, Harrison and Batiuk 2010, Harrison, Batiuk, and Denel 2011; 2013a; 2013b; 2014).

Field 3 was also opened in 2005 in the southwest quadrant of the mound where, according to Braidwood, Early Bronze Age remains were detected on the mound. Two cultural phases were detected in Field 3. The earliest phase produced predominantly Iron I pottery together with a few architectural remains while the second phase revealed the foundation of a large wall, with the pottery dating to the Iron II period (Harrison, Batiuk, and Snow 2009).

Field 4 located on the western edge of the upper mound, was opened in 2006 to gather more information on the remains of what appears to be a three-room metal workshop where iron smithing, copper smelting and copper alloying all occurred. (Harrison 2013, 75; also see Roames 2011). The workshop was dated to Late Bronze II-Early Iron I transition based on the associated pottery, most notably the presence of LH IIIC (Harrison 2013, 74).

In 2008, a new field, Field 5, was opened on the east side of the upper mound, in an area left untouched by the Chicago team, to reveal more of the final archaeological sequence of the mound, especially the Iron II and later phases. The discovery of a large building, possibly the remains of a late Assyrian courtyard-style house dated to late 8^{th} – 7^{th} centuries BC, prompted more excavations in this area, including both a horizontal exposure of the late Assyrian building, and a step trench. The horizontal exposure revealed more architectural remains of the building, including Cypro-Geometric, Cypro-Phoenician, possible Assyrian Palace Ware, Red Slipped Burnished Ware pottery (in squares F598, F599, and G408), while the step trench, which aimed to create a better stratigraphic sequence of the mound on the edge of the eastern slope, produced a sequence of superimposed walls and associated surfaces (in squares F5100, F691, F692, and F693) that were dated to the Iron I and Iron II/III (Harrison, Batiuk, and Denel 2010; 2011).

Field 6, opened in 2011on the northwest quadrant of the upper mound, witnessed only one excavation season. The excavations in this area was prompted by the results of geophysical studies conducted in 2010. The excavations consisted of four perpendicularly oriented trenches designed to determine the accessibility of the Iron Age remains, especially the Neo-Assyrian settlement, on this part of the mound. The excavations in this area resulted in the discovery of a substantial mudbrick structure, a series of interconnecting walls and associated surfaces, a possible courtyard area (all dated to Iron II), and also a concentration of Iron I and Early Bronze Age pottery which was thought to be the result of the construction of an Iron II building complex that had cut into these earlier remains (Harrison, Batiuk, and Denel 2013b).

The last excavation field, Field 7, was opened in 2012 south of the temple (Building XVI) in Field 2. The aim of the excavations in this area was to gather more information on what was believed to be large paved courtyard, between Temple II and XVI, part of a sacred precinct in this area (see Harrison and Osborne 2012). The excavations have revealed remains of a monumental gate complex, which was decorated with monumental stone sculptures, including a basalt lion figure in a seated position roaring (see Harrison 2011), a large basalt statue base with the “Master of Animals” motif carved on it, the upper half of a human figure, and a winged bull and sphinx decorated column base. The gate complex is believed to have provided access to the citadel area of the upper mound in the Iron II (Harrison, Batiuk, and Denel 2014).

2.3. The Relationship between the Two Sites in terms of Newly Excavated Data

The relationship between Tell Atchana and Tell Tayinat was initially based on a hypothesis of a clear occupational shift between the two sites. It was long accepted that after the total abandonment of Alalakh at the end of the late Bronze Age, people who lived at Alalakh moved to Tayinat and established an Iron Age settlement. However, the recent data that had been produced by the renewed excavations at both sites has proved this hypothesis wrong or at least clarified the nature of the transition.

2.3.1. The End of the Late Bronze Age at Tell Atchana

The new evidence on the final habitation of Alalakh in the Late Bronze Age comes from Area 1, defined as the area that included the ‘Temple’, ‘Fort’, and ‘Private Houses’ by Woolley (1955; Yener 2013, 17). In contrast to Woolley’s dating, which suggested that the occupation on the site had continued uninterruptedly from 2000 to 1190 B.C., the new excavations and a reanalysis of the previously excavated material have revealed a different picture (Yener 2013; Yener and Akar 2012, 2013a, 2013b).

Although Woolley correctly dated the Level II ‘Fortress’ and the ‘Private Houses’ to the second half of the 14th century B.C., he was convinced that Alalakh

Level I was destroyed by the 'Sea Peoples'. He, therefore, pushed the date from 1300 to 1190 B.C., adapting the destruction date mentioned in the narratives of Ramesses III as his reference point (Yener 2013, 17). Woolley also neglected the ceramic evidence from Level I 'Houses', which dated to the 14th century B.C. However, new studies of the previously excavated Level I material, and recent radiocarbon dates from Area 1 and Area 4 indicate that the final phases of habitation preserve Nuzi and Mycenaean (LH IIIA: 2) imports, dating to the 14th century B.C., while the Level I material culture from these two areas resembles the exact same material that has been excavated in the Level I 'Houses' in Area 1 (Yener 2013, 17; Yener and Akar 2013b).

Moreover, the newly excavated ceramic assemblages have also permitted the reinterpretation of Woolley's Level O as being a "Sea People" resettlement of Atchana. Instead it is now understood to be a localized and short-lived reuse of the site in the mid-12th century BC, including a redating of one scarab that was found in a grave dug into the Level I "Private Houses", which had been represented by Woolley as evidence for a date of Level O in the later 12th century BC. Although Woolley identified the scarab`s cartouche as belonging to Ramses VI, a reexamination of this scarab by Prof. Robert Ritner has identified the scarab as belonging to Pharaoh Amenhotep III of the mid-14th century[10] (Woolley 1955; Yener 2013, 21). Assuming the scarab was either contemporary with or slightly earlier than the time it was buried, the grave should be dated to the later 14th century BC. In this case, Woolley`s find does support the new hypothesis that the "Private Houses" together with most of Alalakh Level I dates to the end of 14th century B.C. (Yener 2013, 21). Furthermore, as Yener also mentions, when

[10] See Yener 2013,21, footnote 32 for the notes on personal interpretation by Ritner. Also see earlier dating by Kitchen 1982, 88.

Woolley talks about the ceramic material that had been found in the graves that were dug into his Level I “Private Houses”, he also mentions the presence of LH IIIB pottery, now re-identified as LH IIIA:2/IIIB:1 (2013, 21). This clearly is an indication that the Level I “Houses” cannot date the end of the 13th century.

Other information about the Late Bronze II sequences at Atchana comes from the written sources that were discovered by Woolley in the Area 1, Royal Precinct. As Yener and Akar have mentioned in the 2012 excavation report, the period of the Idrimi dynasty together with the Alalakh’s vassalage to the Mittani Empire is directly connected to the Palace and ‘Castle’ complex of Level IV (2013b, 5). The tablets that were discovered in this area indicate that Kings Idrimi, Niqmepa, and Ilimilimma were residents of these palace-related buildings. However, although the written evidence from Hattusha mentions “the name of Itur-Addu as the king of Mukish in the Syrian coalition power who fought against Suppiluliuma I during his campaign into North Syria”, the excavations in the Palace and ‘Castle’ complex of Level IV, as well as the inscriptions on the Idrimi statue, present no evidence for Itur-Addu (Yener and Akar 2013b, 5-6). Moreover, it is believed that Level IV was completely destroyed either by the Hittites or because of a civil uprising in the city that is thought to date to around 1400-1390 B.C. Although it is hard to find archaeological material or recorded information on this period from Woolley’s excavations, the new excavations in 2009-2010 have revealed important information regarding the end of Mittani rule and the start of the Hittite occupation at Alalakh, and have disproved Woolley`s hypothesis that Alalakh had a “Hittite” occupation after the destruction of the Level IV Palace and ‘Castle’ complex. New excavations in this area have identified three sub-phases (now called Local Phases 2a, 2b, and 2c) of repair and modification of the western “Castle” part of the complex, after the destruction of the Level IV Palace, which eliminates the idea of a possible Hittite level following its destruction (Yener and Akar 2013b, 6; also see Yener 2013a).

The results of the renewed excavations, together with the reanalysis of the Woolley excavations, argue strongly that most of the site was abandoned by the end of the 14th century B.C. (around 1300 -1290 B.C.), with the possible exception of the use of the "Temple" area, possibly together with other features nearby, which appear to have continued until at least the middle of 13th century B.C. (Yener 2013; Horowitz, personal communication). Of course, given the 6-7m depth of post-Bronze Age sediment accumulation on the plain around Atchana, it is possible that a settlement of some sort continued in the vicinity, which might have served as residence of the Hittite governors mentioned in a variety of texts (Yener 2013).

2.3.2. Early Iron Age at Tell Atchana

The presence of the Early Iron Age at Tell Atchana, on the other hand, as still having been subjected to ongoing investigations therefore based on preliminary results, from three squares in two different areas at Tell Atchana: Square 32.52, Square 32.42 (one of the unexcavated sections at the northern end of the site) in Area 1, and Square 42.10 in Area 1. The initial discovery of the presence of Early Iron Age material at Atchana, as it was also explained in the Yener Excavations section above, was the result of studies conducted on a group of 2007-8 excavated ceramic material from Square 32.52 in 2010. This ceramic material, which also included some storage, cooking, and serving vessels, were studied by the Mycenaean specialist Robert Koehl and dated to Early Iron Age (Yener and Akar 2012, 6).

In addition, excavations in Square 32.42, conducted in 2011 to investigate the architectural features that appeared in 32.52 on a wider horizontal level, revealed an Iron II casemate building that seems to have interrupted a 12th century BC surface, which produced a thin surface deposit that included Late Helladic IIIC Middle “Developed” ware, together with a collection of other ceramic materials that consisted of local Iron Age vessels with a strong continuity of the Late Bronze Age material (Yener 2013, 20; Yener and Akar 2013b, 7-8; Yener and Akar 2013c, 43). Based on the detailed work that had been done on this ceramic assemblage both in 2011 and 2012 seasons which indicated a variation in the collection that is changing from Early Bronze II-IV to Iron I, together with some Iron II Red Slipped Burnished Ware examples, the casemate building was identified as either a late Iron II or early Iron III building which would be contemporary with the Iron Age settlement at Tell Tayinat.

In addition, the new excavations conducted in 2012 in Square 42.10, Area 1, revealed more information on the Iron Age levels at Atchana. Based on the 2012 excavation report, 42.10 indicates three different Iron Age phases, which were all dated according to the presence of related ceramic material (Yener and Akar 2013c, 43). While Phase 1 revealed an *in situ* discovery of a platter and a cooking pot, both dated to Iron II, Phase 3 produced a group of Late Helladic IIIC material, which indicates the possible presence of Early Iron Age in this area, and one possible Late Helladic IIIB: 2 piece, which might also be another indication for the continuous usage of the temple area during the 13th century B.C. (Yener and Akar 2013c, 43). As being the last phase in this square, Phase 1, the final phase in the sequence, produced *in situ* storage jars dating to Iron II, which is also a strong standpoint in terms of the discussion of the Iron Age sequences at Tell Atchana.

It is strongly believed that the upcoming seasons and continuous work on the material will reveal more of the Iron Age sequence at Tell Atchana and its complicated relationship with Tell Tayinat.

2.3.3. Early Iron Age at Tell Tayinat

Although the possibility of the presence of a Hittite administrative complex at Tayinat in the second half of the 13th century B.C., as indicated by the presence of three 13^{th} century-style inbiconvex seals in modern deposits at Tell Tayinat has been noted by Yener (2013, 19-20), the results of the renewed TAP excavations at Tell Tayinat have strongly indicated thus far that the resettlement of the mound occurred in the Early Iron I (either early 12th century, or possibly the late 13th century BCE) after an eight-century break corresponding to the period of Alalakh`s political ascendency (Harrison, 2013, 77).

In terms of a broader cultural continuity, on the other hand, Tell Tayinat appears to have played an important role in the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age transition. The recent discovery of two Hieroglyphic Luwian inscriptions inscribed on the reliefs of the great Temple of the Storm God on the Aleppo Citadel (Kohlmeyer 2009, Hawkins 2009) indicate the historical development of another Early Iron Age polity with direct connections to the Amuq Plain region of the North Orontes Valley (Kohlmeyer 2009, Hawkins 2009). These two inscriptions which have been dated to 1100 B.C., based on their paleography and the iconography of the associated reliefs, by Hawkins (2009, 172) mentioned a king named Taita, who claims to have ruled over “the Land of Palistin” (Hawkins 2009, 169). Following Hawkins, Harrison notes that the variant spelling of the toponym (“Walistin” instead of “Palistin”) also occurs on three previously known

Luwian monuments, two from funerary stelae discovered in the villages of Meharde and Sheizar, located near Qal‘at al-Mudiq, northwest of Hama (2009b, 83-84), and one from a fragmentary hieroglyphic Luwian monument that was discovered in the West Central Area of the upper mound at Tell Tayinat by the Syrian-Hittite Expedition, and designated Tell Tayinat Inscription 1 (2009b, 84). These inscriptions with their specific locations provide tantalizing hints of the existence of an Early Iron Age kingdom, which Hawkins has proposed was located in the North Orontes Valley at the site of Tell Tayinat (2009b, 169-172). According to Harrison, the archaeological evidence that comes from Tell Tayinat also indicates the emergence of a substantial settlement during the Early Iron Age. In addition to the later, likely 10th century remains of Buildings XIII and XIV, with their Hittite stylistic features and rich Luwian epigraphic record, that are followed by the 9th – 8th century *bit hilani* complex, the renewed TAP excavations have now uncovered earlier architectural phases with pottery assemblages that indicate continuity with the Late Bronze II Hittite Monochrome Ware tradition in the earliest Iron I phases on the mound (2009b, 2010, 2013, 67-68).

2.4. Conclusions

This review of the historical and archaeological backgrounds of these two sites and their relationship from the perspective of recent discoveries was highlighted the cultural continuity between Tell Atchana and Tell Tayinat. It is nevertheless important to note that these new insights represent a preliminary stage of analysis within a projected long term research effort. The next chapter will discuss the methods of the study.

CHAPTER III

METHODS

This chapter introduces the methodologies that were used to analyze the data set both at macro and micro levels. It sets up a background for the data analysis in terms of the sampling method was used to collect the data and presents an extensive description of each context for both the secure and unsecure data collections of this study. While the macro analysis section explains the different stages of the analysis which leads to establishing a detailed typology for platters within this data, the micro analysis section explains and expresses the benefits of petrographic analysis on ceramics under the light of the selected case studies that help to set up a theoretical background for this kind of ceramic study**.**

3.1. What is A Platter?

A platter is simply "an open vessel with a rim radius at twice or more the vessel height"[11] (Horowitz 2015). It provides a shallow profile with straight or slightly curved walls (Horowitz 2013; Edens 1999, 113), and appears on two main body forms: C-Shaped and V-Shaped with various different rim types which are discussed in detail further below. It makes its first appearance at Tell Atchana at the very end of the Middle

[11] This metric description was invented by Mara Horowitz at Tell Atchana. It is based on the chronological variation that was observed in the ceramic corpus of Tell Atchana.

Bronze Age (Level VII) in very low numbers and becomes a more common form in the Late Bronze Age which appears to be a clear indicator of a significant change in the local pottery of Tell Atchana as well as chronological marker in terms of replacement of the Syrian S-curved bowls with the platters (Horowitz 2013). The platter tradition continues well into the Iron Ages as it can be observed as one of the most common ceramic form in the local pottery assemblage of Iron Age levels at Tell Tayinat.

Although most of the excavation projects have ceramic studies, many do not distinguish platters as a separate form but prefer to discuss it in the group of shallow bowls if not overpass completely. Yet, it is actually very necessary to recognize and study platters as a separate form for their significant insight to the changing dining habits that are directly linked to the cultural, social, and political structures of the communities.

It is important to note here that even the sites or projects which have already recognized the platters as a separate form, use different terms to identify the platters. For example, while Tell Atchana prefers to use the term ‘plate’ (Horowitz 2013), Tell Tayinat chooses to identify it as ‘platter’ (Osborne 2011). In Palestine on the other hand it is referred as ‘platter bowl’. That being the case, it is also important to create a common language while expanding the study on the platters as a separate form.

3.2. Sampling and Context

The sampling method for this study can be described as “opportunistic sampling.” Keyton, in her book called “Communication Research: Asking Questions, Finding Answers”, describes this kind of sampling method as a technique that is ‘not based on random selection or probability’ (2011, 126) but based on the convenience of the samples for the researcher and for the study. She explains that there is no guarantee that all eligible samples have an equal chance in being included in the study.

My sampling method for this research fits into this definition for several reasons. First of all, my data set is a sub-set sample of what has already been taken by the excavation. That means I only managed to reach the material that was already dug up by the excavation teams on both mounds following their respective sampling methods for choosing excavation areas and their collection methods for ceramics. I took samples only from certain Late Bronze Age contexts at Atchana and certain Iron I and Iron II/III contexts at Tayinat that were accessible at that time, August 2011/2012. I also collected samples from Iron II/III case-on building at Atchana which produced very mixed contexts therefore will be discussed by being compared to the secure contexts of this study. Since none of the mounds have entirely been excavated yet, my sample cannot represent the whole but only certain parts, and certain contexts, of both mounds.

Secondly, my entire data set consists of only one type of pottery form, which is a platter. The sample selection was simply designed to choose platter fragments from the selected contexts of selected squares and leave the other ceramics aside with few descriptive notes taken to create a personal understanding of each context. This actually represents the first stage of ‘fitting’. As the second stage of ‘fitting’, I selected all the platter fragments that are only big enough to provide a rim dimension and a reliable profile which would allow me to create a preliminary typology by using the profile drawings and to make analyses on frequency distributions in terms of shape, rim diameter, and ware type.

It is important to note here that there is absolutely no body pieces included in this selection. My whole data set consists of only rim fragments and a few complete platters. The limited amount of time available for the research is the third aspect that shaped my sampling methodology. I collected my data set presented in this thesis at the end of the excavation seasons of 2011 and 2012, after attending active field work at Tell Tayinat in two-month periods. That means I had to be as quick, efficient, and clear as possible in terms of what to select and what not to select for my research. Under the light of all these facts, my sampling methodology is far from being a random selection but it is an organized, selective and opportunistic method.

This study includes 70 contexts; 29 from Atchana and 41 from Tayinat. While Atchana provides 18 contexts for the Late Bronze Age and 11 contexts for the Square 32.42 case-on building, Tayinat presents 16 contexts for the Iron I and 25 contexts for the Iron II/III levels.

As it was mentioned before, the context selection was based on the availability of and access to the material, their convenience for the study, and the time limitation. Although ideally all of the samples would have been selected from secure contexts, it has to be remembered that some good contexts had to be excluded from the study due to the lack of platter in their pottery assemblage or the limited access to the data at that time, while others were included even with contextual problems in the hope that the study would help in phasing the material. The brief definitions of those contexts selected for the study are divided into two groups: secure contexts and mixed contexts which are all discussed below.

3.3. Secure Contexts

3.3.1. Tell Atchana Late Bronze Age contexts[12]:

3.3.1.1. Square 64.82 L.64 (LP 3b)

Square 64.82 is one of the six squares[13] opened in Area 4 which is located on the southwestern part of the tell. It was opened in 2006 to understand Alalakh`s greater cityscape beyond the palace area on an elevated rise in the southwestern part of the tell (Akar in prep: 2). As Akar discusses, this square, together with Square 64.73, revealed three local phases of occupation which are all dated to LB II. They revealed domestic and production areas as well as public or defensive architectural features (Akar In prep: 2). Local phase 3b in Square 64.82 indicates the original construction phase of Building 2008-1, which is a well-organized building complex with multi-functional activity areas formed by several rooms and open spaces. L.64 is a room (2.1 x 1.5 m) below L. 50 which is an open area belonged to Building 2008-1. It is an indoor space adjacent to the street. L.64 provides 3 platter rim fragments, all Banded Ware examples, for this study.

3.3.1.2. Square 32.57 L.72 (LP 3)

Square 32.57 is one of the nine squares opened in Area 1 and were all laid out in an E-W orientation cross cutting Woolley's excavation area in the Royal Precinct. (Akar in prep.: 1). It was opened on the courtyard area of Level IV palace to reach more detailed information on this area (Yener and Akar 2013b:2-3). L.72 of this square is a pit, possibly a ritual deposit in the southern corner of the trench. It provided abundant

[12] All of the Atchana contexts are presented in chronological order based on the revised phasing by Aslıhan Yener, Mara Horowitz, and Murat Akar.

[13] The squares opened in Area 4 in 2006 are 64.72, 64.73, 64.82, 64.83, 64.84 and 64.94.

restorable pottery, animal bones, and C14 and dendrochronology samples. The whole large cook-pots and platters were arranged with large joints of meat (based on the remaining bones) and then possibly burned and buried. L.72 provides 2 complete platters (S#285 and S#286) including 1 Red Slipped Burnished Ware example (S#286) for this study.

3.3.1.3. Square 64.82 L.25[14] (LP 2b)

Horizontal excavation conducted in six squares[15] including 64.82 in Area 4 yielded the remains of a large mud brick structure, Building 2006-2, continued use of the street and also the possible town wall on the southern corner of square 64.82. As being assigned to phase 2, Building 2006-2 has two sub-phases as 2b and 2a. L.25 is defined as the street 1 corresponding to phase 2b of Building 2006-2 (Akar in prep: 32). It is between a large mud brick building to the north and a likely town fortification wall to the south. It had a hard pack ash surface which provided good amount of pottery and worn bone fragments. L25 provides 10 platter rim fragments for this study.

3.3.1.4. Square 32.57 L.40 (LP 2b)

Square 32.57 is located in Area 1 North where the temple and the palace sequences of Alalakh were obtained. It was opened on the courtyard of Level IV palace to reach more detailed information of the area (Yener and Akar 2013b: 2-3). L.57 is a mixed deposit enclosed by L.41 and L.42 that are described as subsidiary walls, as a part of sets of semi-roofed or outdoor areas. It sits on top of the burnt floor L.49. According to the

[14] This context is excavated by Ekin Demirci (square supervisor) and Nurettin Bataray (square supervisor assistant) in 2006.
[15] The squares opened in Area 4 in 2006 are 64.72, 64.73, 64.82, 64.83, 64.84 and 64.94.

final report of this square, the western room filled with L.40 and floor L. 49 was used for cooking purposes while the eastern room was kept quite sterile. L.40 provides 18 platter rim fragments for this study.

3.3.1.5. Square 64.73 L.20 (LP 2b)

Square 64.73 is one of the six squares[16] opened in Area 4 which is on the southwestern part of the tell. It was opened in 2006 to understand Alalakh`s greater cityscape beyond the palace area on an elevated rise in the southwestern part of the tell (Akar In prep: 2). Local phase 2b in this square were assigned to Building 2006-2, which is a large structure with multiple rooms and courtyards. According to Akar, it had two sub-phases. These are defined by the alterations and repairs observed in the walls and courtyards 1 and 2 (Akar In prep: 34). L.20 from this square is Courtyard 1 (5.10 m N-S x 8.90 m E-W) enclosed by three major walls of Building 2006-2. It may have connected to a possible courtyard in Square 64.84. It produced a good amount of chipped stone flakes, pottery and bone. The ashy beaten earth floor contains a *tandır* in the NW corner. L.20 provides 4 platter rim fragments for this study.

3.3.1.6. Square 64.82 L.13[17] (LP 2a)

As it was already mentioned in the discussion of Square 64.82 L.25, horizontal excavation conducted in six squares including 64.82 in Area 4 yielded the remains of a large mud brick structure, Building 2006-2, continued use of the street and also the possible town wall on the southern corner of square 64.82. As being assigned to local

[16] The squares opened in Area 4 in 2006 are 64.72, 64.73, 64.82, 64.83, 64.84 and 64.94.
[17] This context is excavated by Ekin Demirci (square supervisor) and Nurettin Bataray (square supervisor assistant) in 2006.

phase 2, Building 2006-2 has two sub-phases as 2b and 2a (Akar In prep: 32). L.13 is the street 2 (18.5 x 7.5 m) from local phase 2a that provided a good amount of crumbling pottery, artifacts, and bone fragments. It was discovered 20 cm below the previous street. It is also noted that water passed over this street as it was associated with the waste water. The particular location of this street at the edge of the mound reinforced the interpretation that a possible fortification system ran along the entire southwest edge of the mound. The street system followed the outline of the town wall and created a walk space between the town all and the buildings (Akar In prep: 33-34). L.13 provides 23 platter rim fragments including 6 Banded Ware examples for this study.

3.3.1.7. Square 32.57 L.7 (LP 2a)

Square 32.57 is located in Area 1 North where the temple and the palace sequences of Alalakh were obtained. It was opened on the courtyard of Level IV palace to reach more detailed information of the area (Yener and Akar 2013b: 2-3). Square 32.57 L.7 is a burnt main room floor enclosed by the walls L.5-6 and L.8, located beneath the Level IV palace courtyard of Alalakh. It has one central fire related pit (L.17) and two other fire related features (L. 13 and L.14) on it. L.7 provides 18 platter rim fragments including 2 Red Slipped Burnished Ware and 1 Banded Ware examples for this study.

3.3.1.8. Square 32.53 L.12 (LP 2a)

Square 32.53 is located in Area 1 North where the temple and the palace sequences of Alalakh were obtained. This square, together with other five squares[18] added extensive amounts of information regarding the poorly understood post-level IV sequence of Tell

[18] The other five squares opened in Area 1 North are 32.52, 32.54, 32.62, 32.63, 32.64.

Atchana. Horizontal excavations yielded the continuation of the Level III-II fortress (Woolley 1955: 166-170; Akar in prep). Square 32.53 L.12 is a small room dating to local phase 2a which was excavated through one of the casemate spaces of the Northern Fortress. It contained pottery, ash, and domestic debris. L.12 provides 27 platter rim fragments including 2 Banded Ware examples for this study.

3.3.1.9. Square 45.44 L.30 (LP 2a)

Square 45.44 is located in Area 3 which is on the northeast part of the mound. There are two excavated squares in this area. They both yielded information on the domestic structures that were built along the city walls and also the cemetery outside of it. (Yener and Akar 2013a: 337). Square 45.44 L. 30 is a surface exterior to the walls L.24 and L.25 dated to local phase 2a. It was noted that it is contemporary to other two surfaces (L.26 and L. 28) and one pit kiln (L.18) found in the same trench. The kiln was used for ceramic manufacture, based on the piles of wasters found nearby. L.30 provides 4 platter rim fragments for this study.

3.3.1.10. Square 44.86 L.13[19] (LP2a/1)

Square 44.86 is located in Area 2 which is on the northeast part of the mound. There are in total five squares excavated in this area. They were all opened to investigate the LB IIa levels of Atchana. Although the levels are heavily disturbed by the agricultural activities, it yielded two architectural phases of mudbrick structures (Yener and Akar 2013a: 338). Square 44.86 L.13 is a fill debris that has human activity traces, it was

[19] All the contexts from Square 44.86 in this study are excavated by Enrico De Benedictis (square supervisor) in 2011.

noted that it probably represents a destruction phase between Phase 1 and 2. According to the final report of this square, it produced good amount of pottery including plain platter fragments that are all related to kitchen/cooking activities. L.13 provides 2 platter rim fragments, which were also used as petro samples (P#4 and P#8), for this study.

3.3.1.11. Square 44.86 L.14 –LP 2a/1

As it was already mentioned above, Square 44.86 is located in Area 2 and was opened to understand the LB IIa levels of Atchana. Square 44.86 L.14 is a street layer which is part of a possible feature (a wall structure, L.15) that was used in different phases. It appears near the northwest corner of the square. It produced good amount of pottery and bone fragments and some ash traces. L.14 provides 1 platter rim fragment, which also was used as a petro sample (P#2), for this study.

3.3.1.12. Square 44.95 L.7[20] (LP 2)

Square 44.95 is located in Area 2 which is on the northeast part of the mound. This square is a courtyard of a large mud brick building which was fully excavated in Square 44.94. It produced a burial which is a good example of changing burial practices from the Middle to Late Bronze Age at Alalakh. The fill debris of this courtyard also produced a piece of a tablet as well as a cylinder seal with hieroglyph Luwian symbols on it (Yener and Akar 2013a: 338). L. 7 of this square is a fill that sits over a mixed occupational level of Phase 2. It is poorly preserved and mostly likely represents a collapse or land erosion in that part of the trench. L.7 provides 3 platter rim fragments

[20] This context is excavated by Nancy Highcock (square supervisor) in 2011.

including 1 Banded Ware example for this study. All of these fragments were also used as petro samples (P#1, P#3 and P#6).

3.3.1.13. Square 45.44 L.8 (LP 1b)

As it was mentioned above, Square 45.44 is located in Area 3 which is on the northeast part of the mound yielded information on the domestic structures that were built along the city walls and also the cemetery outside of it. (Yener and Akar 2013a: 337). L. 8 of this square is a circular pit which cuts a wall (L.2) that possibly belongs to an earlier phase not otherwise preserved in the square. The locus sheet mentions that there was only minimal cultural material found in the pit. L.8 provides 4 platter rim fragments for this study.

3.3.1.14. Square 43.54 L.7 (LP 1a)

Square 43.54 is located in Area 1 South and opened in 2007 to understand the connection between the Royal Precinct and the rest of the city of Alalakh. Akar says that, together with the square 42.29, Square 43.54 revealed portions of the seven buildings and a stratigraph sequence representing the LB IIa period (14th century BC) as being the first evidence about the interface between the Royal Precinct and the lower tell in the later periods of Alalakh (In prep: 16-17). While the northern half of this square revealed Building 2007-1, the southern half continued to be weathered slope deposit of grey mud brick detritus (Locus 7) and no evidence of an occupation surface (Akar in prep: 22). L.7 was recorded as a fill debris from local phase 1a, part of a poorly preserved level with some mud brick and plaster features. It may be partly the debris accumulating in local phase 1a and partly abandonment deposit. L.7 provides 1 platter rim fragment for this study.

3.3.1.15. Square 64.82 L.3[21] (LP 2/1)

Except for the partially preserved floor patches and numerous pits, no walls or other standing features were found that can be associated with Local Phase 1. (Akar in prep: 37-38). At the end of local phase 2a occupation, the street was deliberately filled with dump material prior to construction of the local phase 1 Building 2006-1. This deposit, L.3, is a dump deposit filling in the phase 2 street before the area was built over in phase 1 which seems to correspond with the leveling of Building 2006-2. The loose ashy deposit provided a huge amount of pottery, joinable fragments of numerous flat plates and medium sized jar and jugs (Akar in prep: 38), artifacts, and bone fragments. L.3 provides 200 platter rim fragments including 13 Banded Ware and 1 Red Slipped (?) examples for this study.

3.3.1.16. Square 44.85 L.19[22] (LP?)

Trench 44.85 is one of five trenches used to create a horizontal exposure of the private houses area in Area 2. The earliest phases revealed several multi-room houses as well as areas that were defined as craft quarters. L.19 of this square is a fill deposit which covers the entire Phase 1b features in the trench. According to the field notebook, it sits above a courtyard space and an outdoor area. L.19 provides 1 platter rim fragment, which was also used as a petro sample (P#7), for this study.

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[21] This context is excavated by Lee Ullman (square supervisor) and Murat Yanar (square supervisor assistant) in 2006.
[22] This context is excavated by Sneh Patel (square supervisor) in 2011.

3.3.1.17. Square 44.96 L.7[23] (LP?)

Square 44.96 is sits on a south westerly slope on Area 2 which, as it was already mentioned before, was opened to investigate the LB IIa levels of Atchana. Based on the report written by the square supervisor Michael Hayes in 2011, this square was possibly a courtyard, midden, or simply unused space between/outside the housing areas with the great absence of architectural or any other feature. According to the locus sheet, it is a poorly preserved wall that was collapsed with no reliable trace of its original foundation line. Unfortunately, there is no other detailed information to be able to talk about the nature of this context. L.7 provides 1 platter rim fragment, which also was used as a petro sample (P#8), for this study.

3.3.2. Tell Tayinat Iron I Contexts

3.3.2.1. Square G455 L.18[24]

Square G455 is one of the four squares[25] opened in Field 1, located in the center of the upper mound, on the southern edge of the Syrian-Hittite Expedition's West Central Area excavations [26], in 2005 to investigate the Early Iron Age levels at the site. It was first opened as a trial probe in 2004 and then extended to a full 10x10m in 2005. In all, the 2004 and 2005 excavations in Field 1 have identified seven distinct stratigraph Field Phases (FP), with the primary sequence of phases (FPs 3-6) dating to the Early Iron Age (Harrison 2009). Locus 18 of this square is an ashy fill, belongs to a large pit (pit L.19) which is located against the north subsidiary balk, beneath the bottom of the foundation of the north wall of Temple II (locus 5). Locus 18 belongs to Field Phase 3,

[23] This context is excavated by Michael Hayes (square supervisor) in 2011.
[24] This context is excavated by Lynn Welton and Brain Janeway (square supervisors) in 2004.
[25] The other three squares opened in Field 1 in 2005 are squares G456, G465, and G466.
[26] For more detailed information on Field 1, go to Chapter 2, pages 18-19.

which is the latest Iron I phase excavated in Field 1, likely dating in the first half of the 11th century. It was represented primarily by substantial pitting activity. L.18 provides 2 platter rim fragments which are also used as petro samples (P#25 and P#26) for this study.

3.3.2.2. Square G455 L.109[27]

This arbitrary probe (5x1m) which provided a silty and clayey brown soil which was excavated in 2006 to level the area with the bottom of the 2004 excavation trench. It belongs to Field Phase 6b, which is one of the earliest field phases excavated in Field 1, likely dating in the second half of the 12th century. It represents occupational debris, and was located immediately to the north of E-W wall Locus 99. L.109 provides 1 platter rim fragment, which was also used as a petro sample (P#27), for this study.

3.3.2.3. Square G455 L.120[28]

It is noted as an arbitrary probe (5x1m) located in the eastern portion of the square. It was excavated in 2007, and belongs to Field Phase 6b, which is one of the earliest Field Phases excavated in Field 1, likely dating in the second half of the 12th century. It represents occupational debris, but was not directly associated with any architecture. L.120 provides 1 platter rim fragment, which was also used as a petro sample (P#28), for this study.

[27] This context is excavated by Brain Janeway (square supervisor) and Can Ercan (square supervisor assistant) in 2006.
[28] This context is excavated by Brain Janeway and David Lump (co-square supervisors) in 2007.

3.3.2.4. Square G456 L.237[29]

Square G456 is located on the east of G455 in Field 1 and opened in 2005 to investigate the Early Iron Age levels at the site. Locus 237 of this square is the pit fill approximately 70 cm in depth, which is associated with pit L. 238, is one of a number of pits located in the SW of the square. It was excavated primarily in 2010, and belongs to Field Phase 6b, which is one of the earliest Field Phases excavated in Field 1, likely dating in the second half of the 12th century. It was mostly represented by series of mud brick walls forming small rooms together with evidence of severe burning and destruction. L.237 provides 4 platter rim fragments for this study.

3.3.2.5. Square G456 L.243

Locus 243 is an occupational debris level not directly associated with any architecture, excavated in 2010, and it belongs to Field Phase 6c, which is the earliest Iron I phase in Field 1, probably dating to sometime in the 12th century. This locus was associated with a particularly large amount of pottery and a number of beads and other jewelry items. L.243 provides 10 platter rim fragments for this study.

3.3.2.6. Square G456 L.240

This locus represents occupational fill not associated directly with any architecture, and belongs to Field Phase 6c, which is the earliest Iron I phase in Field 1, probably dating to sometime in the 12th century. This locus contained a number of objects, including a

[29] All of the G456 contexts in this study are excavated by David Lumb (square supervisor), Hazal Demir, Çiğdem Gözay, and K. Neumann (square supervisor assistants) in 2010.

seal impression, pin and several crucible fragments. L.240 provides 2 platter rim fragments for this study.

3.3.2.7. Square G456 L.245

It is an arbitrary, silty and clayey light brown fill in the SE part of the square which is interspersed by several pits. This locus represents occupational fill not associated directly with any architecture, and belongs to Field Phase 6c, which is the earliest Iron I phase in Field 1, probably dating to sometime in the 12^{th} century. L.245 provides 3 platter rim fragments for this study.

3.3.2.8. Square G456 L.246

It is an arbitrary, silty and clayey light brown fill in the SW part of the square which is interspersed by several pits. This locus represents occupational fill not associated directly with any architecture, and belongs to Field Phase 6c, which is the earliest Iron I phase in Field 1, probably dating to some time in the 12^{th} century. L.246 provides 9 platter rim fragments for this study.

3.3.2.9. Square G456 L.247

It is an arbitrary, silty and clayey light brown fill in the NE part of the square which is interspersed by several pits. This locus represents occupational fill not associated directly with any architecture, and belongs to Field Phase 6c, which is the earliest Iron I phase in Field 1, probably dating to sometime in the 12^{th} century. It directly underlies L. 243 mentioned above. L.247 provides 3 platter rim fragments for this study.

3.3.2.10. Square G456 L.251

It is an arbitrary, silty and clayey light brown fill in the SW part of the square which is interspersed by several pits. This locus represents occupational fill not associated directly with any architecture, and belongs to Field Phase 6c, which is the earliest Iron I phase in Field 1, probably dating to sometime in the 12th century. It directly underlies L. 246 mentioned above. L.251 provides 4 platter rim fragments for this study.

3.3.2.11. Square G456 L.258

This pit fill is associated with pit L.257, and located in the NE part of the square, against the north balk. It produced dark grayish brown silty and clayey ashy soil that includes burnt brick pieces and numerous *tabun* fragments. This locus belongs to Field Phase 6b, which is one of the earliest Iron I phase in Field 1, probably dating to sometime in the late 12th century. L.258 provides 5 platter rim fragments for this study.

3.3.2.12. Square G456 L.262

This arbitrary, silty and clayey light brown fill is located in the NE part of the square which is interspersed by several pits. This locus represents occupational fill not associated directly with any architecture, and belongs to Field Phase 6c, which is the earliest Iron I phase in Field 1, probably dating to sometime in the 12th century. It directly underlies L. 247 mentioned above. L.262 provides 3 platter rim fragments for this study.

3.3.2.13. Square G456 L.268

As being associated with pit L.267, this pit fill is located in the central east part of the square. It produced brownish grey silty and clayey soil with some ash pockets. This pit belongs to Field Phase 6b, which is one of the earliest Iron I phases in Field 1, probably dating to the second half of the 12th century. L.268 provides 1 platter rim fragment for this study.

3.3.2.14. Square G456 L.273

It is an arbitrary, silty and clayey pinkish grey fill in the NE part of the square opened as a probe to examine depth of the remaining Iron I deposits in the square at the end of the 2010 season. It underlies L. 262 mentioned above. This locus belongs to Field Phase 6c, which is the earliest Iron I phase represented in Field 1, and likely dates to sometime in the 12th century. L.273 provides 1 platter rim fragment for this study.

3.3.3. Tell Tayinat Iron II/III Contexts

3.3.3.1. Square G437 L.7[30]

Square G437 is located in Field 2, to the north of Field I, in the approximate location of the main Iron II *bit hilani* palace (Building I) uncovered during the Chicago excavations[31]. It is fill debris which was excavated in the east half of G4.37 that sat immediately above the cobbled surface (L. 9) found to the west of Temple XVI; it probably dates to the Iron III period. This locus contains a number of objects, including several broken fragments of basalt with carved Luwian characters. It also produced

[30] This context is excavated by Doug Petrovich and Liz Warkentin (square supervisors) in 2009.
[31] For more detailed information on Field 2, go to Chapter II, page 19.

charcoal, good amount of pottery, bone, and shell fragments. L.7 provides 4 platter rim fragments including 1 Red Slipped Burnished Ware example for this study. All of these samples were also used as petro samples (P#21; P#22; P#23; P#24).

3.3.3.2. Square F598 L.14[32]

Square F598 is one of the squares[33] located in Field 5 opened on the east side of the upper mound, to reveal more on the archaeological sequence of the mound, especially Iron II and later phases of Tell Tayinat. This field was opened in 2008 and revealed a part of a large building, possibly remains of a late Assyrian courtyard-style house which possibly had three rooms, Room A, Room B, and Room C, and a courtyard, Room D. It is dated to late 8th – 7th centuries B.C. Square F598 revealed the Room A, Room B and western half of the courtyard Room D. According to the locus sheet, Locus 14 of this square is a fill debris with ashy deposit in Room A which enclosed by walls L.5, L.6, L.7, and L.9. It sits on top of a mud-brick surface, surface L.18. L.14 provides 12 platter rim fragments including 7 Red Slipped Burnished Ware examples for this study. One of these Red Slipped Burnished Ware examples was also used as a petro sample (P#30).

3.3.3.3. Square F598 L.17

It is an ashy deposit beneath a bricky fill (L.10) and it sits over a mud-brick surface, surface L.19. It is in Room B which is enclosed by walls L.11 and L.9 on the NE quadrant of the square. L.17 provides 15 platter rim fragments including 8 Red Slipped

[32] All of the F598 contexts in this study are excavated by Elif Denel (square supervisor) and Özlem Ketkanlı (square supervisor assistant) in 2008.
[33] The other squares opened in Field 5 are F599, G408, F5100, F691, and F693.

Burnished Ware examples for this study. One of these Red Slipped Burnished Ware examples was also used as a petro sample (P#31).

3.3.3.4. Square F598 L.18

This mud-brick surface is located in Room A. It is beneath the ashy deposit filled with bones (L.14). L.18 provides 3 platter rim fragments, all Red Slipped Burnished Ware examples, for this study. One of them was also used as a petro sample (P#32).

3.3.3.5. Square F598 L.19

It is a mud-brick surface in Room B that sits beneath the ashy deposit L.17. It produced good amount of pottery, including several large fragments of pithoi. L.19 provides 3 platter rim fragments including 2 Red Slipped Burnished Ware examples for this study.

3.3.3.6. Square F599 L.12[34]

Square F599 is another square located in Field 5 which was opened on the east side of the upper mound, to reveal more on the archaeological sequence of the mound, especially Iron II and later phases of Tell Tayinat[35]. It is located on the east of Square F599 and revealed the third room, Room C and the eastern half of the courtyard, Room D of a large building, possibly remains of a late Assyrian courtyard-style house. It also revealed some other architectural features right outside of the eastern wall of this building on the very east of the square and several layers of midden surfaces beneath those structures. It is dated to late 8th – 7th centuries B.C. Locus 12 of this square is a

[34] The contexts between F599 l.12 and F599 L.24 are excavated by Özge Demirci (square supervisor) and Emily Hammer (co-square supervisor) in 2008.

[35] For more detailed information on Field 5, go to Chapter II, pages 20-21.

bricky fill lays beneath the fill L.11 in Room C which is located on the NW quadrant of the trench. The bricky material was recorded as a collapse of the walls of Room C (L.4, L.5, and L.6). It also had some ashy areas, all mixed with the bricky fill. L.12 provides 11 platter rim fragments including 9 Red Slipped Burnished Ware examples for this study. Three of these platter fragments were also used as a petro samples (P#33, P#34, and P#35).

3.3.3.7. Square F599 L.14

It is the bricky fill beneath the mud-brick surface L.13 in Room C which is located on the NW quadrant of the trench. L.14 provides 1 complete but badly smashed onto the ground platter example, Red Slipped Burnished Ware, which was also used as a petro sample (P#36), for this study.

3.3.3.8. Square F599 L.18

It is occupational debris on the northeast part of the square above midden surface L24 and cobble surface L.33. It produced a mixed feature which included good amount of pottery and bone fragments, ash pocket, pebbles and mud-brick inclusions, and several restorable artifacts. L.18 provides 8 platter rim fragments including 7 Red Slipped Burnished Ware examples for this study.

3.3.3.9. Square F599 L.21

It is the fill which sits on top of a very uneven plastered/burnt surface (L.22) in the courtyard area, SW quadrant of the trench. It produced mixture of big pieces of pottery, plaster fragments, ash deposits, and bricky fill. L.21 provides 2 platter rim fragments, both Red Slipped Burnished Ware, which are also used as petro samples (P#37 and P#38), for this study.

3.3.3.10. Square F599 L.24[36]

This midden surface is bounded by Wall L.6 to the west and run into the north and south baulks. It has several layers of great amount of pottery and bone fragments, metal slags, and several broken or smashed artifacts. It sits on a thin fill debris that separates it from another layer of midden surface (L.38). L.24 provides 129 platter rim fragments including 87 Red Slipped Burnished Ware examples, 1 Banded Ware example, and 1 Slipped Ware example fort this study. Two of these platter fragments were also used as petro samples (P#39 and P#40).

3.3.3.11. Square F599 L.38

This is another layer of the midden surface bounded by Wall L.6 to the west and run into the north and south baulks. It is beneath a thin fill layer (L.36) that separates midden surface L.24 from it. It produced good amount of pottery and bone fragments, and few objects that are all broken or smashed into pieces. L.38 provides 159 platter rim fragments including 116 Red Slipped Burnished Ware examples, 1 Banded Ware example and 1 possible Slipped Burnished Ware example for this study. That Banded Ware example was also used as a petro sample (P#41).

[36] All the contexts between F599 L.24 and F599 L. 46 are excavated by Özge Demirci (square supervisor) and Filiz Dolğun (square supervisor assistant) in 2009.

3.3.3.12. Square F599 L.44

It is another midden surface bounded by Wall L.6 to the west and run into the north and south baulks. L.44 is contiguous with the midden surface L.24 beneath a yellow mud-brick H-Shaped architectural feature that's function has not been understood yet. It, like the other midden surfaces, produced great amount of pottery, bone, and shell fragments, and several broken objects. L.44 provides 33 platter rim fragments including 28 Red Slipped Burnished Ware examples for this study.

3.3.3.13. Square F599 L.46

This midden surface is also bounded by Wall L.6 to the west and run into the north and south baulks. L.44 is contiguous with the midden surface L.38 beneath a yellow mud-brick H-Shaped architectural feature that's function has not been understood yet. It is beneath a thin fill layer (L.45) that separates midden surface L.44 from it. It produces great amount of pottery, bone and shell fragments, and several objects. L.46 provides 44 platter rim fragments including 30 Red Slipped Burnished Ware examples for this study.

The function of the midden-surfaces is enigmatic. Perhaps they are the accumulation of debris on a cobbled alley-way. Alternatively, it might be an area where refuse was collected and dumped, literally between buildings. This might be why there are several such surfaces with a cleaner fill between them.

3.3.3.14. Square G458 L.6[37]

Square G458 is located in Field 7, opened in 2012 right on the south of the temple (Building XVI) which was found in Field 2[38]. It revealed patches of the stone pavement that was discovered in Field 2, remains of a possible gate complex, and four monumental stone sculptures, the Basalt Lion statue, a large basalt statue base with "Master of Animals" motif carved on it, a colossal human figure which has Hieroglyphic Luwian inscription, and a semi-circular column base with winged bull figure carved on the front, and a sphinx figure again carved on its left (Harrison, Batiuk, and Denel 2014). Locus 6 of this square is thought to be purposefully placed, layered mud-brick fill with distinguishable mud-brick lines that encased and sealed against L.13 (the Basalt Lion Statue found on the NW corner of the square in 2011). The pottery is dominantly Iron II/III, however there are also a few Iron I sherds. It is thought to be a part of a possible foundation material for a city gate. L.6 provides 2 platter rim fragments for this study.

3.3.3.15. Square G458 L.8

A concentration of ceramic sherds which is located to the NE of the lion statue, and lays beneath L.6, and partially beneath L.7. This is a mortar line between two layers of mud-brick, with sherds contained in the mortar. L.8 provides 3 platter rim fragments, all Red Slipped Burnished Ware, for this study.

[37] The contexts between G458 L.6 and G58 L.27 are excavated by Darren Jablonkay (square supervisor), Pınar Kurt, and D. Leonard (square supervisor assistants) in 2011.
[38] For more detailed information on Field 7, go to Chapter II, pages 21-22.

3.3.3.16. Square G458 L.10

It is a mud-brick fill with high clay and silt content, which is beneath L.7. It also continues below the ceramic surface L.9 and L.8 in the NE. It is thought to be a part of a possible foundation material for a city gate. The pottery contains a few possible Iron I sherds along with Iron II/III material. L.10 provides 2 platter rim fragments for this study.

3.3.3.17. Square G458 L.11

It is a ceramic surface, which is directly below the Basalt Lion Statue (L.13). The surface did not seem to continue below the statue. It is primarily concentrated to the north and east of L.13. This locus may represent the top of the original stratigraphy that was disturbed by the construction of the gate complex and the encasement of the lion statue. The pottery from the surface represented Late Iron I/Early Iron II, and some EB examples. L.11 provides 9 platter rim fragments for this study.

3.3.3.18. Square G458 L.12

This fill lays beneath ceramic surface L.11, and was characterized by bricky material which includes high concentration of silt and clay. The pottery was dated to Late Iron I/ Early Iron II due to the lack of Red Slipped Burnished Ware in the context. It likely represents the stratigraphy lying immediately below the bottom of the foundations for the gate complex. L.12 provides 1 platter rim fragment for this study.

3.3.3.19. Square G458 L.14

It is a concentration of sherds / possible ceramic surface which is located in the NE corner of the NW quadrant of the square, against the northern balk. It seems to continue westwards and possibly eastwards based on further excavations in 2012. L.14 provides 3 platter rim fragments including 2 Red Slipped Burnished Ware examples for this study.

3.3.3.20. Square G458 L.18

It is a fill debris with high concentration of burnt mud-brick inclusions in it. It was open as a probe in the SE corner of NW quadrant and was later expanded towards the south and was determined to represent the interior area of the gate complex, to the east of L.15 (large stones of gate complex). L.18 provides 5 platter rim fragments including 3 Red Slipped Burnished Ware examples for this study.

3.3.3.21. Square G458 L.27

It is a fill that includes high concentration of burnt mud-brick and charcoal. It is somewhat an arbitrary locus to maintain the vertical stratigraph control in the statuary trench. L.27 provides 10 platter rim fragments including 3 Red Slipped Burnished Ware examples for this study.

3.3.3.22. Square G458 L.34[39]

It is an arbitrary peel which is on the south of L.15, L.16, and L.18. There is a high concentration of ceramic sherds and lithic debris (mostly basalt fragments) in the middle of this locus, form where the Master of Animals statue was removed in 2011. It was thought to be an indication of a pit but the possible pot lines were unable to be pointed. L.34 provides 2 platter rim fragments, both Red Slipped Burnished Ware, for this study.

3.3.3.23. Square G458 L.37

It is the pit fill that is associated with pit L.36, which is on the northern profile of the statuary trench, NE quadrant of the square. It was not seen till the statuary in L.26 was completely excavated. The bottom and the sides of the fill produced several basalt fragments, some which had Luwian inscriptions on them. L.37 provides 2 platter rim fragments for this study.

3.3.3.24. Square G458 L.38

It is the disturbed fill that resulted from the removal of the pavement between L.32 and L.35 which is a possible indication of pitting activity. L.38 provides 1 platter rim fragment for this study.

[39] The contexts between G458 L.34 and G458 L.43 are excavated by Darren Jablonkay (square supervisor) and Michael Moore (square supervisor assistant) in 2012.

3.3.3.25. Square G458 L.39

This ceramic surface is located in the NE corner of NW quadrant of the square. L.39 provides 1 platter rim fragment, which is a Red Slipped Burnished Ware example, for this study.

3.3.3.26. Square G458 L.42

It is the fill beneath L.39. The bottom of this locus had a concentration of pottery in located in the middle. L.42 provides 4 platter rim fragments including 2 Red Slipped Burnished Ware examples for this study.

3.3.3.27. Square G458 L.43

As a probe, which is located north of conglomerate pavement L.40, was opened to trace the extension of L.40 in the SW corner of the SW quadrant of the square. L.43 provides 3 platter rim fragments including 2 Red Slipped Burnished Ware examples for this study.

3.3.3.28. Square G469 L.5[40]

Square G469 is also located in Field 7 on the northeast of G458. It revealed a huge section of a stone pavement which thought to be possible continuation of the pavement found in Field 2 and also in square G458. It is a bricky clayish fill debris with nari and pottery fragments in it. It covers the entire square and sits on top of the stone pavement L.6. It produced good amount of pottery fragments.L.5 provides 4 platter rim fragments, all Red Slipped Burnished Ware examples, for this study.

[40] This context is excavated by Özge Demirci (square supervisor) in 2012.

3.4. Mixed Contexts of Square 32.42 at Tell Atchana

3.4.1. Square 32.42 L.4[41]

This is a ceramic surface on the NE corner of the trench, apparently a paving at the bottom of a filled casemate built of mud bricks that had also some stone features and bone fragments in it. According to the field notebook, it was not as clear as the other ceramic surfaces found in this square. L.4 provides 2 platter rim fragments, which were actually taken as petro samples for this study. Only one of the samples (P#9) was used in petrograph analysis.

3.4.2. Square 32.42 L.5

This is another ceramic surface in a casemate on the south part of L.4. Beside the great amount of pottery fragments that were actually paved on the surface, it also produced some bone fragments and bricky debris. L.5 provides 11 platter rim fragments for this study. One of those fragments was used as a petro sample (P#10).

3.4.3. Square 32.42 L.7

It is fill that covers the entire northern half of the trench. Although it produced pottery and bone fragments in relatively high amounts, it was judged to be a mixed context. It was likely accumulation over an exterior surface that was impossible to trace. L.7 provides 1 platter rim fragment, which was also used as a petro sample (P#11), for this study.

[41] All of the contexts of 32.42 in this study are excavated by Eda Atasever (square supervisor) in 2011.

3.4.4. Square 32.42 L.8

This is a ceramic surface inside a casemate that runs the entire southern half of the trench. Besides a good amount of pottery, it also produced bone fragments and few basalt pieces. L.8 provides 5 platter rim fragments including 2 Red Slipped Burnished Ware examples for this study. Two of these samples were also used as petro samples (P#12 and P#13).

3.4.5. Square 32.42 L.9

This ceramic surface inside a casemate is on the SE quadrant of the trench below L.8. It produced a good amount of pottery that was actually artificially paved on the surface in a certain order. It is thought to be contiguous with ceramic surface L.5. L.9 provides 3 platter rim fragments, which are used as petro samples (P#14, P#15, and P#16), for this study.

3.4.6. Square 32.42 L.10

This ceramic surface inside a casemate is on the eastern half of the trench with NW-SE orientation, below a fill debris (L.7) and a ceramic surface (L.9). It is once again an artificially paved ceramic surface that has double mud-brick walls on all four sides. L.10 provides 67 platter rim fragments including 1 Banded Ware example for this study. Three of these were also used as petro samples (P#17, P#18, and P#19).

3.4.7. Square 32.42 L.11

This is a fill area on the west side of the trench, extending into the baulk, which would have been on top of a floor inside the casemate building but it was impossible to trace the floor level. It produced a large in-situ storage jar consistent with Iron II types, and also some pottery fragments and brick pieces, all mixed up. L.11 provides 1 platter rim fragment, which was also used as a petro sample (P#20), for this study.

3.4.8. Square 32.42 L.17

It is a fill debris that includes pottery, bone, stone fragments in it. It covers the entire square in different levels. L.17 provides 45 platter rim fragments including 3 Banded Ware and 1 Red Slipped Burnished Ware examples for this study.

3.4.9. Square 32.42 L.18

It is a square burnt area in the middle of the trench; below L.15, a wall. It produced pottery and bone fragments. L.18 provides 2 platter rim fragments, both Banded Wares, for this study.

3.4.10. Square 32.42 L.19

It is noted as a wall which is on the east side of the ceramic surface L.10. According to the field notebook, some pottery and bone fragments were found while removing it. L.19 provides 1 platter rim fragment, which is a Banded Ware example, for this study.

3.5. Contextual problems of Square 32.42

When square 32.52 was opened in the 2007season, a faint surface close to the topsoil was noted on the northern side of the square. It contained Mycenaean (LH) IIIC Middle "Developed" ware and possibly Handmade Burnished Ware; therefore, it was identified as the local early Iron Age (mid-12th century) in Area 1 at Tell Atchana (Yener 2013).

In 2011, the adjacent square 32.42 was opened to further explore this surface. However, the results were an Iron II casemate building that seems to have interrupted the 12th century surface. The Iron II building consisted of casemate walls (also called filled casemates) and an interior room or courtyard. Detailed work on the ceramic material of this square showed the presence of Early Bronze II-IV, Middle Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age, Iron I, and Iron II (RSBW examples) pottery examples that were also investigated by Marina Pucci in the 2012 season.

The mixed material was explained by the use of old sherds to pave the bottoms of the casemates, and thus the entire assemblage was considered insecure for dating purposes[42]. The ceramic surfaces at the bottom of the casemates might have been placed there for drainage purposes (Mara Horowitz; personal communication). Based on the presence of the Iron II material in this mixed context as the latest dated ceramics, it was identified as a late Iron II or early Iron III building which was thought to be contemporary with the settlement at Tell Tayinat.

The samples from 32.42 were collected when the newly-found building was assumed to date from the 12th century, in keeping with the surface in 32.52. Now that the building is known to be Iron II or early III with such a huge timespan of reused ceramic material, the samples are used for another purpose. After establishing a typology and studying chronological trends in the platters, the samples from 32.42 will be examined to see if they can be fit into the trends and thus associated with a particular era. This will function as a sort of test of the results of the main study, revealing whether

[42] Marina Pucci; personal communication.

it can be used as a measure to date material from mixed contexts or whether the trends are not sufficiently clear to work in this way.

This study includes 12 petro samples within 169 general platter samples from ten different contexts within Square32.42, which were collected during the 2011 seasons under the supervision of Dr. Mara Horowitz. They were added to the complete data set of this research as the Early Iron Age samples which were later on changed as "unknown" data under the light of the latest results associated with this mixed context. This "unknown" data set (unsecure data set) will be analyzed in terms of both typology and petrography and compared with the secure data results in Chapter VI separately where the seriation of the material will test this square and see where the material fits in the general pattern of the secure data which comes from the Late Bronze Age, Iron I, and Iron II/III.

3.6. Macro Analysis

One of the aims of this thesis was creating a preliminary shape typology in order to study potential typological variation among platters from Late Bronze Age to Iron II periods. This allows me to present the possible continuation of certain types of platters within the time limits as well as changes in terms of shape, size, decoration, rim or even function throughout the time periods which are covered in this study. Almost all the established ceramic typologies which are shaped according to the "existing conventions of your area of study and partly on the aims of your study" (Orton 1993: 76) include a wider range of types that define and divide different pottery assemblages by using characteristic combinations of two or more attributes such as size, decoration, shape, etc. (Duistermaat 2008:35). Dealing with only one type of pottery form, however, requires definite subdivisions within that one particular type, which comes with the certain difficulties "especially if one is trying to extract information from small sherds" (Orton 1993: 76). In this case, the type 'platter' needed to be subdivided in order to establish a fully functioning typology that is able to answer the specific research questions addressed by the study.

The preliminary typology for platters will be discussed in detail later in this chapter. But before that, as mentioned above, it is necessary to list what kind of data was recorded in terms of macro analysis, why it was recorded, and how it was used in the establishment of the typology. The recorded data is a result of combining two different recording systems used by two excavation teams and personal decisions based on availability of the material and the time limitation.

3.6.1. Shape

The shape classification of the sample set (platters) falls into two main divisions, V-Shaped and C-Shaped. Since there is no common platter typology established for the Tayinat pottery assemblages, shape division of this sample set of platters was done according to the system designed and used by Dr. Mara Horowitz, the Senior Pottery Specialist of the Tell Atchana excavations. This kind of classification among platters is very easy to use and fairly straightforward. The term 'V-Shaped' is used for describing a platter which provides a straight profile from the rim to the base. In fact, the complete vessel in profile looks like an open 'V'. The possible wheel marks that are fairly common in this sample set and any kind of exterior/interior decorative marks are not included in the shape classification.

The term ‘C-Shaped,’ which stands for ‘curled shape’, is used for describing a platter which provides a slightly curled or rounded profile that mostly gets stronger (more curved) towards the rim. This shape classification is first subdivided into the rim types which form the main structure of the preliminary typology of platters, and then combined with data on ware type, surface/paint color, and dimensions which will be all explained one by one in details in the following parts of this chapter. This kind of subdivision and extension of the existing typology was crucial to creating groupings within the sample set in order to compare patterns and associations. The shape classification system for the entire sample set is presented in Appendix A.

Although this type of shape classification “is artificial rather than a reflection of any ancient classification” (Duistermaat 2008, 38) and may not represent the real functional meanings of this sample set, it should be noted as a very basic level of possible assumptions on functional classification that V-Shaped platters can be described as fully open wares which practically speaking could only be used to contain dry food (at which stages of food production/preparation it was used is not the concern here), while C-Shaped platters represent a more enclosing form of the same type of pottery shape which could be used also for more liquid material along with the dry food. This issue is discussed in more detail in Chapter VII.

3.6.2. Rim

As it was mentioned in the shape classification section, rim types are the main structure of the preliminary typology of this sample set. After the shape classification, the sample set was subdivided into 27 different rim types[43] which are the only diagnostic features that this sample set can present; due to the fragmentary nature of the material, most of the samples are missing their bases (see **Table 3**). This kind of subdivision by rim was based on the profile drawings of each sample, which were actually done during the sampling process at the field[44]. The samples were grouped according to the rim shape using descriptive titles like "V-Shaped, simple rim, rounded end;" each rim type is represented in the database with an abbreviation.

Although the process of subdividing was initially carried out by recording every rim type that indicates even a slight difference from the entire sample set, some of the similar rim types were ultimately combined in order not to create too much confusion ('splitting') on the definitions of rim types. While some rim types are found both on V-Shaped and C-Shaped platters, there are a few types that are used only on one of the shape types (see **Table 3**). The reason for this might be some kind of ceramic tradition of one particular time, personal preferences of the potters or demands of the elite class, different usage (function) of the pottery, or random decisions on the production level, which is discussed in detail in Chapter VII.

3.6.3. Ware

The sample set contains three ware types: Simple Ware (SW), Banded Ware (BW), and Red Slipped Burnished Ware (RSBW). Simple Ware is a plain wheel-made

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[43] 10 of these rim types (R-ST, R-RO, R-RI, R-TH, R-FT, R-FL, R-HA, R-PI, R-HK, R-PL) were established by using the rim type chart created by Dr. Mara Horowitz, the Senior Pottery Specialist of the Tell Atchana excavations. All the other types were created by me as the abbreviations based on how they look. There are also 4 rim types which are very unique in terms of shape; therefore, they were listed as unknown rim types (R-UN-1/4).

[44] The pencil drawings of selected samples as the best representatives of each rim type were done by myself and digitized by a group of students at Toronto University under the supervision of Stanley Klassen. Each rim type has more than one representative drawing for the typology.

ware without any specific surface treatments beyond smoothing or water-wiping. Banded Ware is derived from the same plain-surfaced ware that has one or more broad painted bands on both the exterior and interior surface of the vessel. These painted bands are mostly red or light brown in color, though black paint does occur. Red Slipped Burnished Ware has red slip and burnishing on both interior and exterior[45] surfaces. This kind of data was recorded to enable a study of the typological continuation of the platters from the Late Bronze Age to Iron II levels, which is a subject of the discussion in Chapter VII, and ware type frequency distribution analysis which is discussed separately in detail in Chapter IV.

3.6.4. Dimensions

Due to the lack of complete platters in the sample data, the rim diameter and the maximum wall thickness are the only dimensions that could be recorded (in cm). This data was recorded during the sampling process in the field and designed to be used for vessel size frequency distribution analysis which is discussed in detail in Chapter IV. Some of the samples that are used in this study provide more than one wall thickness measurement due to the changes of thickness mostly toward the rim part. In order to avoid any kind of confusion by using more than one measurement to illustrate the sample data in general and to be able to make the sample data information available for the chart comparisons, all the wall thickness measurements presented in this study indicates the maximum wall thicknesses of each sample.

[45] The Late Bronze Red Slip platters from Tell Atchana indicate the typical method where the red slip was applied only to the interior surface and not wasted on the exterior surface or on the bottom. It is presumably because no one would see that part during its use. The bottom is, however, treated with a water wash for smoothing, and then burnished inside and out (Horowitz 2013).

3.6.5. Surface/Paint Color

Although using the Munsell color code system for recording the surface/paint color information is the most common and preferred method in pottery studies, that system was only applied to the fabric of the samples taken for petrograph analysis in this study. The rest of the sample set surface/paint color information was identified based on a basic color coding system that was created and used by Dr. Mara Horowitz. The codes that are used in this study and their verbal equivalents are shown below. Each color code has a range of Munsell values assigned to it, which are also added to the chart below. The system was created at Atchana due to the fact that most of these earthenware vessels exhibit a gradation of color beyond a single Munsell value, and time constraints mostly prohibit checking each sherd against the Munsell book.

Color Code	**Color Code (verbal)**	**Munsell Equivalents**
R	Red	2,5YR 4/6
S	Salmon	7,5YR 7/8
T	Tan	7,5YR 8/4
C	Cream	5YR 8/4
K	Black	10YR 2/1

The sample data has a very clear surface/paint color pattern with respect to the ware types that are presented in this study. According to that pattern, the vessel surface colors of Simple Ware samples are always color codes S and T. Banded Ware samples, on the other hand, are S-C and T-C color codes for the surface color, and R and R-K color codes for the paint color identification. Red Slipped Burnished Ware examples are all identified with color code R.

3.6.6. Establishing the Preliminary Typology

Although Kluckholm chooses to discuss the definition of typology by drawing a very strong line between the terms 'classification' and 'typology' and says "A classification is not more than a set (or sets) of empirical groupings established for convenience. A typology, however, is a theoretical oriented classification that is directed towards the solution of some problem or problems" (1960, cited in Rice 1987: 276), Adams and Adams (1991), and Orton, Tyers and Vince (1993) do not separate them and mainly use the term 'classification' together with the term 'typology'. According to Adams and Adams, "a typology is a conceptual system made by a partitioning a specific field of entities into a comprehensive set of mutually exclusive types, according to a set of common criteria dictated by the purpose of the typologist" (1991, 91). They argue that all the data put into the typology is separated based on the different identifying characteristics of the whole set with the purpose of establishing a meaningful typology for the study (1991, 91). Orton, in his book 'Pottery in Archaeology', discusses the structure of the typology under the 'classification of form and decoration' chapter and mentions the importance of a certain division of a pottery assemblage which is basically based on different features like fabric, shape, size and even function, and calls it a typology (1993, 76-86). Based on these reference sources, the term 'classification' was used to refer to the divisions at any level and the term 'typology' was used to refer to the final stage of these divisions in a purpose-oriented and organized classification in this study.

Among some other specific sources on pottery (Rice 1987; Adams and Adams 1991; Duistermaat 2008), Orton is the one who provides the best information on the formation and establishment of a functional and a meaningful typology. He discusses several examples and argues that the most common and practical method is to create nested division levels from the most general entities to the most specific features. He of course illustrates that method on a data set that includes various pottery types, which show a lot of variations within themselves, and lists the steps of creating a typology as 1. Division of functional classes (I: Jars, II: Bowls, III: etc.), 2. Subdivision of classes based on different entities like shape, rim, base, etc. (I.A: ..., I.B: …), and 3. Marking individual features within a certain group (I.A.1, I.A.2, and so on) (1993, 78).

The structure used for establishing this preliminary typology for platters, which is discussed in more detail below, can be thought of as a representation of these three steps in a microcosm or subset of an entire assemblage. Although this kind of structural method addresses some future disadvantages like possible grouping of one type under the wrong class due to the lack of complete data set which represents every possible pottery assemblage on a certain site, this does not play a major role on the sample set of this study because this preliminary typology, as it was mentioned before, is limited to the data that was available to the researcher, and adding more samples to the data set is not possible. That is one of the reasons why it is called as preliminary typology and can only be addressed as an example of a basic guide to the platter studies in a wider perspective.

All the recorded data in the macro analysis was recorded according to a system of uncoupled variables which allows one to record every single variable like shape, rim, ware, and size as a separate unit. Unlike a system where shape, sub-shape, rim, decoration etc. are combined into a single code, this kind of recording uses a unique batch number for each sample as a primary key, and permits the study of all the variables separately. Moreover, it allows cross-comparison studies between any of those variables if necessary.

The preliminary typology for platters is formed as a shape typology (V-Shaped vs. C-Shaped) that has two main subdivision groups: rim types, which are identified by abbreviations (see **Table 3**) and ware types (SW, BW, and RSBW). These two main subdivisions created two separate preliminary typologies, one based on rim types and one based on ware types. It is an important point because by this kind of subdivision that created two separate typologies for the same sample set, it is possible to make cross-compare analysis and reach more detailed information in terms of certain patterns that platter represents within the contexts of this study. After creating these two separate subdivision groups, the focus was primarily shifted to the rim typology by assigning every single rim type that has been seen on the sample set to abbreviations (for example Straight rim: R-ST, Hooked rim: R-HK, … and so on) and then organizing them in numerical orders (for example R-ST is assigned to the number 1, R-RO assigned to the number 2, etc.). As the final step, the specific features like carination, handle or grooves that are observed are listed under the each rim type that are associated with and they were assigned to single letters as abbreviations (C for carination, H for handle, etc.). These rim type abbreviations and their assigned numbers together with the abbreviations of specific features are then combined with the shape types and used to create compound codes that are used in this typology. As it is just explained, the structure of the compound codes is based on the combination of the shape types and the rim types (with specific features) that is V-S.1.C, V-S.2, C-S.5, etc. It is important to note here that every single rim appeared on both V-Shaped and C-Shaped platters are represented by the same number that is assigned to it. So if V.S.1 is referring to V-

Shaped platter with the rim type 1, C-S.1 is also referring to the rim type 1, only on C-Shaped platters.

3.7. The Preliminary Shape Typology for Rim Types

V-S.1: Straight rim (R-ST); n: 224 (Plate 1-2)

V-Shaped platters which have straight rim with rounded end. It provides mostly a shallow profile. The rim diameter shows changes between 24 cm to 32 cm with the average wall thickness of 1cm. However, even though there are so few in the sample set of this study, there is another group that provides average rim diameter of 18 cm.

V-S.1.C: Straight rim (R-ST), carinated body; n: 1 (Plate 1)

V-Shaped platter which has straight rim with rounded end and carinated body. It provides deeper profile than V-S.1. The rim is 30 cm and the wall thickness is 1cm.

V-S.1.H: Straight rim (R-ST), horizontal handle; n: 1 (Plate 2)

V-Shaped platter which has straight rim with rounded end and a horizontal loop handle attached to the rim. It forms a shallow profile. The rim diameter is 22cm and the wall thickness is 1.1cm. The handle is directly attached to the rim. It is 1.5 cm thick and 2.3cm wide. Since it is a fragment, there is no information on whether it actually had another handle on the opposite side or not.

V-S.1.GR: Straight rim (R-ST), groove and ridge on the body; n: 1 (Plate 2)

V-Shaped platter which has a straight rim with rounded end. It also has a groove on the interior surface and a ridge on the exterior surface which is right below the rim. It forms a shallow profile. The diameter is 28cm and the wall thickness is 0.8cm.

V-S.2: Rolled-out rim (R-RO); n: 64 (Plate 3-4-5)

V-Shaped platter with rolled-out rim. It provides mostly a shallow profile. Although it presents a cluster of 20cm with the average wall thickness of 0.6 cm, the rim diameter varies from 24cm to 30cm with the average wall thickness of 1cm.

V-S.3: Rolled-in rim (R-RI); n: 26 (Plate 5-6)

V-Shaped platter with rolled-in rim. It provides a very shallow profile. The rim diameter represents three main clusters; 16-18cm with the average wall thickness of 0.5cm, 20-24cm with the average wall thickness of 1cm, and 28-32cm with the average wall thickness of 1-1.3cm.

V-S.4: Flattened rim (R-FT); n: 158 (Plate 6-7-8)

V-Shaped platter with flattened rim. It provides a shallow profile. Besides few examples of 20-22cm with the average wall thickness of 0.5cm, the rim diameter represents two main clusters; 26-28c, and 30-32cm both with the average wall thickness of 1cm.

V-S.4.C: Flattened rim (R-FT), carinated body; n: 2 (Plate 7)

V-Shaped platter with flattened rim and carinated body. It forms a shallow profile. The rim diameter is 26-30 cm with the wall thickness of 0.7-0.8cm.

V-S.4.G: Flattened rim (R-FT), groove on the exterior; n: 5 (Plate 7)

V-Shaped platter with flattened rim. It has a groove on the exterior surface. The average rim diameter is 30cm the average wall thickness is 1cm.

V-S.5: Simple rim with rounded interior (R-RIN); n: 34 (Plate 9)

V-Shaped platter which has simple rim with rounded interior. It forms a shallow profile. The rim diameter shows different variations from 22cm up to 38cm with the average wall thickness of 0.8-1cm.

V-S.6: Simple rim with rounded exterior (R-RE); n: 42 (Plate10)

V-Shaped platter which has simple rim with rounded exterior. It forms a shallow profile. Besides couple of examples of 20cm, 22cm and 24cm, the general rim diameter seems to be 30cm. Like the rim diameter, wall thickness indicates variations. It has few examples of 0.5cm but mostly goes with 0.8cm.

V-S.7: Thickened rim (R-TH); n: 23 (Plate 11)

V-Shaped platter with thickened rim. It forms a shallow profile. The average of the rim diameter is 30cm and the average wall thickness is 1cm.

V-S.8: Interior thickened rim (R-TH-I); n: 39 (Plate 12-13)

V-Shaped platter with interior thickened rim. It forms a very shallow profile. The diameter presents two main clusters with the exception of one 20cm; 26-28cm and 30-32cm both with the average wall thickness of 1cm.

V-S.8.C: Interior thickened rim (R-TH-I), carinated body; n: 1 (Plate 13)

V-Shaped platter which has interior thickened rim with carinated body. It forms a shallow profile. The rim diameter is 30cm and the wall thickness is 1cm.

V-S.9: Simple rim with oval exterior (R-OE); n: 9 (Plate 13)

V-Shaped platter which has a simple rim with oval exterior. It forms a very shallow profile. The average rim diameter is 22cm and the wall thickness is 1cm.

V-S.9.C: Simple rim with oval exterior (R-OE), carinated body; n: 1 (Plate 13)

V-Shaped platter which has a simple rim with oval exterior and carinated body. It forms a shallow profile. The rim diameter is 26cm and the wall thickness is 1cm.

V-S.10: Simple rim with oval interior (R-OI); n: 1 (Plate 13)

V-Shaped platter which has a simple rim with oval exterior. It forms a very shallow profile. The rim diameter is 36cm and the wall thickness is 0.7cm.

V-S.11: Hammer rim (R-HA); n: 16 (Plate 14)

V-Shaped platter with hammer rim. It forms a shallow profile except one example of 16cm and 22 cm, the average rim diameter is 28-30cm with the average wall thickness of 0.8cm.

V-S.12: Flared rim (R-FL); n: 24 (Plate 14-15)

V-Shaped platter with flared rim. It forms a shallow profile. The rim diameter presents two main clusters, 24-26cm with the average wall thickness of 0.6cm and 30-32cm with the average wall thickness of 0.8-1cm.

V-S.12.C: Flared rim (R-FL), carinated body; n: 2 (Plate 14-15)

V-Shaped platter which has a flared rim and carinated body. It forms a shallow profile. The rim diameter is 32cm with the wall thickness of 1-1.4cm.

V-S.13: Pointed rim (R-PO); n: 7 (Plate 15)

V-Shaped platter with pointed rim. It forms a very shallow profile. The rim diameter is 18cm with the wall thickness of 0.4cm.

V-S.14: Pinched rim (R-PI); n: 3 (Plate 15)

V-Shaped platter with pinched rim. It most probably forms the least shallow profile in the sample set. The rim diameter indicates one 30cm with the wall thickness of 0.8cm and two 34cm with the wall thickness of 0.7cm and 1.3cm.

V-S.15: Hooked Rim (R-HK), n: 3 (Plate 16)

V-Shaped platter with hooked rim. It forms a very shallow profile. The average rim diameter is 28cm with the average wall thickness of 1cm.

V-S.16: Cut rim (R-CT); n: 2 (Plate 16)

V-Shaped platter with cut rim. It forms a very shallow profile. The rim diameters are 17cm with the wall thickness of 0.5cm and 30cm with the wall thickness of 1cm.

V-S.17: Step rim (R-SP); n: 9 (Plate 16)

V-Shaped platter with step rim. It forms a very shallow profile. The average rim diameter gives two clusters, 30cm with the average wall thickness of 0.6cm and 36cm with the average wall thickness of 1cm.

V-S.18: Spoon rim (R-SPO); n: 10 (Plate 17)

V-Shaped platter with spoon rim. It forms a very shallow profile. The rim diameter varies between 19cm with the wall thickness of 0.4cm, 24cm with the wall thickness of 0.6cm, and 28cm with the wall thickness of 0.7cm.

V-S.19: Blade rim exterior (R-BL-E); n: 3 (Plate 17)

V-Shaped platter with exterior blade rim. It forms a very shallow profile. The average rim diameter is 28cm with the average wall thickness of 0.7cm.

V-S.20: Blade rim interior (R-BL-I); n: 1 (Plate 17)

V-Shaped platter with interior blade rim. It forms a very shallow profile. The rim diameter is 28cm and the wall thickness is 1cm.

V-S.21: Nozzle rim (R-NZ); n: 2 (Plate 17)

V-Shaped platter with nozzle rim. It forms a shallow profile. The rim diameter is 28cm and the wall thickness is 1cm.

V-S.22: Platter rim (R-PL); n: 1 (Plate 18)

V-Shaped platter with platter rim. It forms a shallow profile. The rim diameter is 22cm and the wall thickness is 1cm.

V-S.23: Unknown rim-1 (R-UN-1); n: 1 (Plate 18)

V-Shaped platter with an unknown rim type. It forms a shallow profile. The rim diameter is 32cm and the wall thickness is 1cm. This rim type only appears on undated material from square 32.42.

V-S.24: Unknown rim-2 (R-UN-2); n: 3 (Plate 18)

V-Shaped platter with an unknown rim type. It forms a deeper profile than all other shallow types. The rim diameter 23cm, 24cm, and 28cm all with the average wall thickness of 0.5cm.

V-S.27: Exterior Thickened Rim (R-TH-E); n: 1 (Plate 18)

V-Shaped platter with exterior thickened rim. It forms a shallow profile. The rim diameter is 27cm and the wall thickness is 0.8cm.

C-S.1: Straight rim (R-ST); n: 88 (Plate 19)

C-Shaped platter with straight rim. It forms shallow profile. The rim diameter provides two main clusters, 20-22cm and the 28-30cm both with the average wall thickness of 1cm.

C-S.1.GR: Straight rim (R-ST), groove and ridges on the body; n: 2 (Plate 19)

C-Shaped platter with straight rim with rounded end. It also has a groove on the interior surface and a ridge on the exterior surface which is right below the rim. It forms a shallow profile. The average diameter is 28cm and the average wall thickness is 0.8cm.

C-S.2: Rolled-out rim (R-RO); n: 12 (Plate 20)

C-Shaped platter with rolled-out rim. It forms a shallow profile. The average rim diameter is 30cm with the average wall thickness of 1cm.

C-S.3: Rolled-in rim (R-RI); n: 30 (Plate 20)

C-Shaped platter with rolled-in rim. It forms a shallow profile. the rim diameter provides two main cluster; 20-24cm and 30-32cm both with the average wall thickness of 1cm.

C-S.4: Flattened rim (R-FT); n: 52 (Plate 21)

C-Shaped platter with flattened rim. It forms a shallow profile. the diameter provides two major clusters; 20-22cm, which are very few and 28-30cm both with the average wall thickness of 1cm.

C-S.5: Simple rim with rounded interior (R-RIN); n: 14 (Plate 22)

C-Shaped platter fragment which has a simple rim with rounded interior. It forms a shallow profile. Besides one 15cm with the wall thickness of 0.5cm and one 22cm with the wall thickness of 0.8cm, the main average of the rim diameter is 30cm with the average wall thickness of 1cm.

C-S.6: Simple rim with rounded exterior (R-RE); n: 5 (Plate 22)

C-Shaped platter which has a rim with rounded exterior. It forms a shallow profile. The average rim diameter, except one example of 12cm with the wall thickness 0.4cm, is 30cm with the average wall thickness of 1cm.

C-S.7: Thickened rim (R-TH); n: 20 (Plate 22)

C-Shaped platter with thickened rim. It provides a shallow profile. the average rim diameter is 30-32cm with the average wall thickness of 1cm.

C-S.8: Interior thickened rim (R-TH-I); n: 32 (Plate 23)

C-Shaped platter with interior thickened rim. It forms a very shallow profile. The rim diameter does not represent a clear cluster but provides many variations from 17cm to 40cm with two main clusters for the wall thickness; 0.5-0.7cm and 1-1.2cm.

C-S.11: Hammer rim (R-HA); n: 5 (Plate 23)

C-Shaped platter with hammer rim. It forms a very shallow profile. The average rim diameter is 25cm with the average wall thickness of 1cm.

C-S.12: Flared rim (R-FL); n: 7 (Plate 23)

C-Shaped platter with flared rim. it forms a very shallow profile. Beside the one example of 22cm with the wall thickness of 0.5cm, the average rim diameter is 30cm with the average wall thickness of 1cm.

C-S.13: Pointed rim (R-PO); n: 10 (Plate 24)

C-Shaped platter with pointed rim. it forms a shallow profile. The main average of the rim diameter is 20-22cm with the average wall thickness of 0.5cm.

C-S.15: Hooked rim (R-HK); n: 3 (Plate 24)

C-Shaped platter with hooked rim. It forms a shallow profile. The average rim diameter is 17cm with the wall thickness of 0.5cm.

C-S.16: Cut rim (R-CT); n: 5 (Plate 24)

C-Shaped platter with cut rim. It forms a shallow profile. The rim diameter varies between 17cm and 30cm, all with the average wall thickness of 0,8cm.

C-S.17: Stepped rim (R-SP); n: 6 (Plate 24)

C-Shaped platter with stepped rim. It forms a very shallow profile. The average rim diameter is 30cm with the average wall thickness of 1cm.

C-S.25: Unknown rim-3 (R-UN-3) (Plate 24)

C-Shaped platter with an unknown rim type. It forms a very shallow profile. The rim diameter shows different variations like 11cm with the wall thickness of 0.5, 20cm with the wall thickness of 0.6, and 32cm with the wall thickness of 0.8cm.

C-S.26: Unknown rim-4 (R-UN-4) (Plate 24)

C-Shaped platter with unknown rim. It forms a very shallow profile. The rim diameter is 22cm and the wall thickness is 1cm.

3.8. Petrography Analysis

The study of ceramics, the most common and available archaeological material from the Neolithic onward, plays a great role in terms of understanding past cultures by providing "essential data on technology, style, function, chronology, place of origin, and symbolic content" (Peterson 2009, 2). Among the techniques that are used to create a maximum understanding of the ancient ceramics within these contexts, petrography (which is taken directly from the field of geology) is probably one of the most effective methods in the field of ceramic studies (Orton, Tyers, and Vince 1993, 140; Stoltman 1989, 147). Petrography is the principal method that is used to characterize the fabric and inclusions of ceramic materials, in terms of mineral components. The pottery is placed under the polarizing microscope in thin-section, revealing the mineral components that are otherwise not readable or visible by the naked eye or through low-level magnification (Peterson 2009, 2; Rice 1987, 376; Stoltman 1989, 147; Riederer 2004, 143; Orton, Tyers, and Vince 1993, 140; Reedy 1994, 115). Ceramic petrography in archaeology comes originally from petrology, which is a much wider field of geology that deals with “origin, occurrence, structure, and history of rocks” (Blatt 1982 548, cited in Rice 1987, 376) and it includes optical and chemical characterization of rocks. According to Rice, petrograph analysis of archaeological ceramics may be understood as the comparison study of ceramic fabrics to naturally occurring igneous, metamorphosed, and sedimentary rocks in terms of understanding their nature and composition (1987, 376).

As an effective analytical technique, petrographic analysis provides crucial information on “classification, technological and functional interpretation, modes of production, and the nature and extent of cultural interaction” (Stoltman 1989, 147) together with the traditional qualitative identification of mineral inclusions by examining the mineralogical composition of the pottery (Reedy 1994, 158). Major aims of petrographic analysis on ancient ceramics, as Reedy (1994), Riederer (2004), and Peterson (2009) address, can be discussed in three main steps that offer dependable and detailed information on how the pottery was made in the past. First, thin-section analysis provides basic information on the mineralogical structure of the sample by characterizing the nature of the non-plastic inclusions in it. These non-plastic inclusions, also called temper, show variations from one region to another. Together with the required knowledge on the geology of a certain area, this helps to differentiate local wares from non-local ones.

Secondly, thin section analysis allows one to record percentage, size, and possible distribution patterns of tempers as well as the shape, size, and orientation information of the voids. This is important in terms of understanding the stages of manufacture that the potter followed for preparation and shaping the clay. Third, it yields information on the firing temperature by looking at the transformation of certain tempers like “calcite into calcium silicate or quartz into cristobalite” (Riederer 2004, 143). Since the level of the firing temperature is directly linked to how durable the product is (for detailed info see Smith 2001), it bears information on a number of factors including the intended use of the product. With the combination of all this information, petrography on archaeological ceramics delivers substantial amounts of information on sources of raw materials, distributional patterns of traded products, process of manufacturing and technologies of ceramic production as well as possible relationships between different wares.

3.8.1. Brief History of Petrographic Analysis in Archaeology

Although the first thin section was created and used by Scottish scientist William Nicol, by using fossilized wood, in the late 18th century, the first successful attempts of applying this method to the archaeological ceramics were done by Anna O. Shepard in America and by Wayne M. Felts on the west coast of Turkey in the 20th century, in 1942 (Stoltman 1989, 119; Peterson 2009, 3-4). Shepard not only used this method to analyze the stylistic and morphological patterns based on different temper inclusions on Rio Grande Glaze Paint pottery from the area of Pecos, New Mexico, but also made examinations of the geology of the area to be able to locate and discuss the raw material sources (Peterson 2009, 4). Felts, on the other hand, also collected both pottery and soil samples from the ancient site Troy in Turkey but he used them to be able to distinguish the local pottery from imported products by comparing the mineralogical structures of clay samples and pottery samples as well as gathering information on the manufacturing techniques by following the thermal changes in the structure of the pottery samples (Felts 1942, 237; Peterson 2009, 4).

Following a further study by Matson on the pottery collections of the Syrian Hittite Expedition of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago in the Amuq Valley in 1942 (Braidwood and Braidwood 1960; Peterson 2009, 5), the petrograph analysis became an undeniably successful method in the field of archaeology. Further studies in many different parts of the world, such as the study made by Peacock on the Iron Age wares from the Herefordshire-Costwold region in western England, the work made by Einfalt on pottery and clayish rocks form Akrotiri, Thera, and the analysis made by David F. Williams on Late Bronze Age Theran pottery (Stoltman 1989, 120; Peterson 2009, 4-6), generated very successful results. Together with these studies, the petrograph study made by Myer on Vasiliki Ware as the part of Philadelphia Vasiliki Ware Project, and later on East Cretan White-on-Dark ware stands out as a good example of a petrograph study that was applied to only one specific ware type rather than a general set that includes several ware types (Peterson 2009, 7). By the beginning of the 21st century, petrography had become a well-accepted and fully functioning method in the field of archaeology in ancient ceramic studies. The following studies provide the methodology applied in this project.

3.8.2. Three Representative Examples on Petrographic Analysis

As it was mentioned above, one of the very first applications of petrographic analysis on archaeological ceramics was done by Felts on ceramic samples that were collected from the ancient site Troy, Turkey (Felt 1942; Reedy 1994; Peterson 2009). Felt structured the aims of this study in three research questions that are:

1. Is it possible to distinguish the local from imported ware based on general characteristics of the material used in pottery?

2. Do ceramics from different periods represent different mineralogical or structural characteristics?

3. Can firing conditions and possible thermal changes of some of the minerals help to determine some information about manufacturing techniques?

Felts compared the thin-sections of the ceramic samples with the soil samples that are collected both from Troy and surrounding sites. The result of the thin-section analysis indicated that the mineralogical structures of most of the ceramic samples are consistent with the local soil which is comprised of such minerals as quartzite, green hornblende, trachyte porphyry, siltstone, and foliated mica schist. Only a small number of the ceramic samples yielded different mineralogical structures with the inclusions of non-local minerals like basaltic lava (vesicular basalt?) and therefore considered to be imported products.

The study also indicated some clear changes between different periods in terms of manufacturing techniques such as clay preparation. While the ceramic samples from the earliest periods had mineral inclusions that were stream rounded and thus considered to be the native components of the detrital silts, the later examples presented a clear decrease on the size of the detrital fragments, which was taken as an indication of purification of the clay and increase in the use of additional tempers such as fragments of shell or discarded pottery. In addition to this, the lack of a definite pattern in the distribution of the pores and on the orientation of the mineral grains in the earliest ceramic samples proved that there was only a little effort spent on kneading and shaping the pottery. On the other hand, the later examples showed gradual decrease in the size of additional temper and in the porosity. The study also revealed a certain pattern in the orientation of the grains and pores running parallel to the walls of the vessel. This kind of internal organization was considered to be due to the appearance of the potter's wheel at Troy.

The firing conditions and the thermal changes of the Troy ceramics were also a subject of Felt's study. The general observation concerning the firing conditions of the ceramic samples was made by checking the vitrification levels of the minerals. The results indicated that almost all the firing occurred under a reducing atmosphere and never went high enough to cause thermal disintegration on any of the minerals such as calcite (which happens at c.650 centigrade?). Although there were some oxidation marks on the pottery, it was considered an unintended result caused by not very well controlled reduction firing conditions that allowed a draft to flow into the kiln.

As it is well illustrated in Stoltman's study on ceramic samples collected from two different sites in the Upper Mississippi Valley region (1991), petrographic analysis on the ancient ceramics can also be used in order to understand the cultural contact between prehistoric communities based on the identification of local and nonlocal ceramic assemblages. Stoltman based his study on the ceramic samples that were collected from Hartley Fort site in northeast Iowa and Fred Edwards site in southwest Wisconsin, two prehistoric villages located approximately 80 km apart. In order to address the issue of cultural interaction between these two prehistoric sites, he collected a total of 42 ceramic samples from both sites. These samples represented various different vessel types for comparative purposes.

In terms of the methodology of the study, Stoltman followed two different but related approaches: qualitative and quantitative. He used the qualitative approach to characterize the mineral components of the ceramic samples and to distinguish the natural inclusions from added tempers within the clay. He also applied quantitative analysis to his entire fabric sample set, which consisted of point-count analysis of the mineral components. In this way, the same mineralogical information was gathered in a more accurate, objective, and detailed way. Using these two approaches helped Stoltman to characterize each thin section within four basic properties: temper types, temper size, temper amount, and paste. He then made comparisons and groupings by using these four properties. As a result, the Hartley Fort ceramics were revealed to have two main temper types, hematite and an amphibolite derivation which is a distinctive hornblende-rich metamorphic rock. The hematite temper was also detected in five of the nine Fred Edwards examples. While those five samples shared no similarities with the local ceramic types of the Fred Edwards site in terms of paste and body, they showed close resemblance to the local ceramics of Hartley Fort. Based upon this discovery, it was concluded that these five ceramic examples were traded material from Hartley Fort to Fred Edwards.

Another interesting result came from the petrographic analysis of shell-tempered vessels that had examples from both sites and were considered to be local products. Based on the mineralogical structure, the shell-tempered examples collected from Hartley Fort showed greater resemblance to the examples of the same vessel type that were collected from Fred Edwards than the local pottery. Therefore, it was hypothesized that Hartley Fort examples were somehow produced at Fred Edwards and transported. However, while the qualitative results showed clear distinctions, the quantitative results revealed some similarities between the paste of the shell tempered vessels and the local pottery of Hartley Fort. It was concluded that besides having direct contact with each other, they had an interaction with a common external source that was used by both sites.

From the perspective of using petrographic analysis on one certain ceramic type rather than applying it to a wider collection[46], the study made by Kibaroğlu and Thumm-Doğrayan on Trojan pithoi (2013) represents a very recent and inspiring example in terms of illustrating what kind of methodology can be followed and what kind of data should be recorded in a similar study. Kibaroğlu and Thumm-Doğrayan set their research question around characterizing the raw material used for production, understanding the relationship between archaeological groups and the petrographic features of the pottery, and exploring the production techniques including possible change over time and space, selection strategy of the raw clays, and their origins.

In order to get more satisfying results, Kibaroğlu and Thumm-Doğrayan collected samples of pithoi examples from different levels of the site. While they had 20 samples from the Late Bronze Age period as the majority of the sample set, they had 3 samples from the Early Bronze Age and one sample from an unknown context. The selected methodology for this study had two related analyses, macroscopic and microscopic. The macroscopic analysis was used to record the general color, matrix, density and general size of inclusions and its frequency of the ceramic samples. Based on these features, the sample set was classified into 10 archaeological fabric groups which indicated that majority of the ceramic samples were locally produced. It also showed that there were a few examples that did not match with any of the Trojan groups, and are therefore considered to be imported material.

On the other hand, the results of the petrographic analysis in terms of major rock and mineral inclusions, their frequency, and the fabric texture allowed the authors to

[46] For the petrographic analysis on a wider collection see the petrographic studies from Kinet Höyük (Hodos, Knappett, and Kilikogluo 2005).

divide the pithoi samples into four main petrographic groups with several subgroups. These four petrographic groups revealed that there had been at least four different clay sources used for the production of Trojan pithoi in the Bronze Age. The common results of the petrographic analysis indicated that most of the samples had a high quantity of rock and mineral fragments that are mostly angular and sub-angular in shape. A high quantity of visible pores and a reddish-brown matrix color were also observed as common features of the samples. Considering the origin of the four separate clay sources, four geological areas were detected to the south of Troy, in the surrounding region of the Ezine district at relatively large distances from the site.

While the first and the second petrographic groups bore some similarities to the soil composition local to Troy, the dominant presence of basalt, gabbro and carbonatic clast, quartize, and chert in the Menderes River samples which were collected from the clay sources in the flood plain close to Troy were not observed in any of the pithoi samples. Therefore, it was concluded that Group 1 and 2 might be addressing the use of another clay source far from Troy.

On the other hand, the third and fourth petrographic groups were identified as completely distinct sources in terms of their clay quality and general clay properties. Groups 1 and 2 consisted of angular grains with high sphericity as opposed to Group 3 and 4 which appeared to be dominated by inclusions with platy shape. As in the consideration of the direct relationship between the shape and type of the tempers, their proportion in the matrix, the firing temperature, and the characterization of the vessel in terms of strength and the toughness, Group 3and 4 were appeared to be different from Group 1 and 2. When this relationship is applied to Trojan pithoi in the light of the petrographic results, the overall conclusion suggested that the selection of these four different clay sources, which are far from the destination of the final use in Troy, was the result of deliberate decisions made by the potters.

2.8.3. Petrographic Analysis on Platters

Petrographic analysis on platters is one of the main methods used in this study to understand the possible continuity and change in material culture from the Late Bronze Age to the Iron II/III periods by examining raw material sources, production techniques, and stylistic features as well as its possible function. After the thin sections of the samples were prepared by using the Metkon Geoform Thin Sectioning Device (see Chapter V), the petrographic analysis was performed using the Olympus BX51 Optical Microscope at the Koç University Archaeology Laboratory. During these analyses, certain data for each sample was recorded as follows: microstructure of the sample, groundmass of the sample, and inclusions.

The recorded data on the microstructure of the samples provided information on the void type (angular, sub-angular, rounded, and sub-rounded), void size (in mm), void percentage, and the orientation/organization of the voids as both qualitative and quantitative data. As Peterson explains (2009, 13), the detailed observation and recording of the size, the percentage, and the shape of the voids reveals crucial information due to their direct relationship with the preparation of the fabric and the firing conditions of the ceramic material. Voids are either formed during the preparation of the fabric or they are the results of the gas release or the shrinkage of the clay during the process of drying or firing the ceramic material (Reedy 2008, 191).

Related data on the groundmass of the sample was gathered by recording the color of the sample under both Plain Polarized Light (PPL) and Crossed Polarized Light

(XPL), the dominant component of the sample, the homogeneity, and the optical activity. Although the clay matrix is the most difficult feature on the thin section to be observed due to its microsize[47], the observable optical activity and the homogeneity of the clay minerals and other materials that actually formed the clay matrix may provide valuable insight on the firing conditions of the ceramic material.

As inclusions are a major focus of petrographic thin section analysis, all the observable minerals (rock fragments) and organic inclusions such as microfossils and shell fragments were recorded individually under the headings of grain size, roundness, sorting level (Poor-Moderate-Well), and percentage. The roundness of both the inclusions and the voids were identified by comparison with the 'Sphericity/Roundness Estimation Chart' (Orton, Tyers, and Vince 1993, 239), while the percentage of them was identified by comparison with the 'Percentage Inclusion Estimation Chart' (Orton, Tyers, and Vince 1993, 238). For the identification and classification of the inclusions, 'Atlas of Sedimentary Rocks under the Microscope' by Adams, MacKenzie, and Guilford (1984) and 'A Color Atlas of Rocks and Minerals of Thin Section' by MacKenzie and Adams (1994) were used as the primary sources for this study.

3.9. Conclusions

The wide variety of the typological information and archaeometric studies cited here provides the basis of this study's methodology. Following this methodological background, the next chapter will focus on the actual data and its typological study.

[47] The grain size of the clay minerals and other materials that forms the clay matrix is identified as less than 2 micrometers in diameter (Velde and Druc 1999,5,35; cited in Peterson 2009, 13) and therefore it is mostly impossible to be identified through thin section analysis (Reedy 2008, 124).

CHAPTER IV

CERAMIC DATA AND TYPOLOGICAL STUDY

This chapter aims to provide detailed information for the data set of this research and then question the possible continuity of shape and ware types that appears among platters by discussing the emerging trends throughout the time.

4.1. Data

The ceramic data set of this study includes 1020 samples. As it was mentioned in the methodology chapter briefly, the entire data set, except four complete ones from Tell Atchana and two partially complete ones from Tell Tayinat, consists of rim fragments of platters that are big enough to provide reliable rim diameters so they can be used to answer the research questions of this study.

While there are 492 samples from Tell Atchana that represent 29 different contexts (323 samples for the Late Bronze Age and 169 samples from the Square 32.42), there are 528 samples from Tell Tayinat that are coming from 41 different contexts (55 samples for the Iron I levels and 473 samples for the Iron II/III levels).

The entire data set was studied in order to display the emerging trends within the shape frequency distribution, rim diameter distribution, and ware type distribution. All of the frequency distributions, their results, and their relationship with each other in terms of the secure contexts will be discussed in detail below while the mixed contexts will be discussed separately in Chapter VI.

4.2. Shape Type Frequency Distribution

The macroscopic analysis, as it was described and discussed in the methodology chapter before, revealed two main shape types for the platters that represent the entire data set: V-Shaped (V-S) and C-Shaped (C-S). The distribution of these two shape types was first studied by the time periods to create a general understanding of which shape type was preferred in each of them and then by each context in order to illustrate the contextual distribution of platters within the data set. These two shape types were also looked at from the perspective of the rim types and their frequency in each of them throughout the time again to illustrate the possible preferences in each shape type. All these analyses were made by the help of some tables that show number counts and several figures which provide a visual presentation for the frequency distribution of shape types.

4.2.1. Frequency distribution of shape types in time

The general distribution of shape types indicates that both V-Shaped and C-Shaped platters appear in every time period from the Late Bronze Age to the Iron II/III but in different amounts[48] (**Fig. 4.1**). Based on these percentages V-Shaped seems to appear as a more common shape type in every time period but especially in Iron II/III which might be taken as a significant characterization of the platters for this time period.

[48]As it was explained in the methodology chapter before, the data that was collected from different time periods are not equal in number counts but was selected based on the availability of the material. Therefore, the difference between each time period on the bar graph does not specifically related to the total amount of platters that a certain period would produce but should be considered as representatives of several different contexts from each time period.

4.2.2. Contextual frequency distribution of shape types

When it comes to the contextual distribution of the shape types, each time period illustrates a distribution pattern that provides an insight on contextual data which may be helpful to determine the function of the platters along with understanding the frequency of each two shape types within these contexts.

The LBA contextual distribution of the platters in terms of the shape types indicates that there is a possible pattern due to the relationship between the definition of the contexts and the sample amount they produce in the Late Bronze Age at Atchana. While some of the contexts like occupation areas, burnt floors, streets, and rooms seem to produce major amount of sample, it is highly visible on the bar graph (**Fig. 4.3**) that the contexts like pits, fills, and collapse material tent to provide less or sometimes for a certain shape type zero sample in this period. This kind of contextual distribution pattern of the platters, as it was mentioned above, may be used as a starting point in terms of understanding the usage areas of the platters and their possible functions.

Based on the bar graph (**Fig. 4.3**) that shows the contextual distribution of platters in this period, the context **64.82 L.3** provides both V-Shaped and C-Shaped platter samples in remarkably high amount. This context has been identified as an occupation area and an actual dump deposit filling in a street[49] which may be the reason for the amount of sample it provided for this study.

The contexts that are related to burnt floors are the other contexts that produced relatively good amount of sample compared to the others in the Late Bronze Age. These contexts are the context **32.57 L.7**, a burnt main room floor that had three fire related

[49] Detailed descriptions and related information of all the contexts of this research can be found in the methodology chapter (Chapter III). It also includes a context chart that provides the basic information and short definitions of each context in the chronological order.

features, and the context **32.57 L.40**, the fill above another burnt floor that was used for cooking purposes.

Except the context **44.86 L.14**, which is identified as a street that provided only one sample, the other two street contexts (**64.82 L.13; 64.82 L.25**) are the contexts that provided again relatively good amount of sample for both of the shape types in the Late Bronze Age.

In terms of the room contexts, while context **64.82 L.64,** which had traces of household workshop activities, produced only 3 samples, context **32.53 L.12**, which contains domestic debris**,** produced one of the highest amount of platter sample especially for the C-Shape platters in this period.

Addition to all these context groups, the context **64.73 L.20**, which is a common area with pottery paving, and the context **45.44 L.30**, which is a surface that was related to ceramic manufacturing, are also the contexts that produced relatively more samples compared to some others.

As opposed to these contexts that produce good amount of platter samples for both of the shape types, as it was mentioned above briefly, pits are one of the context types of the Late Bronze Age that did not produce many platter samples. While the context **32.57 L.72**, which is a ritual pit, gives only two samples, the context **45.44 L.8**, which is a circular pit, provides 4 samples in total which both cover less than 1% of the entire sample set of the Late Bronze Age. The other context type which produced samples 1% or less is the fills that are related to some kind of collapse or destruction. While the context **44.95 L.7**, which is the fill over occupational level that suffered from possible collapse or erosion produced three samples in total, the context **44.86 L.13**, which is a fill with human activity that had traces of destruction provided only one sample. Addition to these, the context **44.85 L.19**, which is again a fill over a courtyard space and open door area and the context **44.96 L.7**, which is a wall collapse, are the other contexts which produce minor amount of platter samples in terms of both of the shape types for this study.

The Iron I period from Tell Tayinat does not indicate many variations in terms of the contexts which provided the samples for this period. The contexts seem to divide into three groups which are fills, pit deposits, and arbitrary probes. As the bar graph of the contextual distribution of the platters in this period illustrates (**Fig. 4.4**), while the fill contexts **G456 L.240**, **G456 L.246**, **G456 L.243**, **G456 L.245**, **G456 L.247**, **G456 L.251**, and **G456 L.273** are the contexts that produced the majority of the platter samples for this period, the pit deposit contexts **G455 L.18**, **G456 L.237**, **G456 L.258**, and **G456 L.268** and the contexts **G455 L.109** and **G455 L.120** which were identified as arbitrary probes provide less material in general for this research.

As the latest time period of this study, Tell Tayinat Iron II/III period is the time period which produced the highest amount of platter samples in both shape types for this research[50]. As the bar graph (**Fig. 4.5**) that illustrates the contextual distribution of this time period indicates, the contexts like midden surfaces, ashy deposit, and ceramic surfaces produced high amount of samples while the contexts like fills, mud-brick surfaces, arbitrary peel, and pit deposits tent to provide minor amount for the Iron II/III period.

As it is just mentioned, among all the other contexts that produced samples for this time period, the highest amount for both of the shape types came from the contexts

[50] See Fig. 4.1 and 4.2.

F599 L.24, **F599 L.38**, **F599 L.44**, and **F599 L.46** which were identified as the midden surfaces.

Again based on the bar graph of the contextual distribution of this period, the context **F598 L.17**, which is described as the ashy deposit, also distinguishes from the other contexts with the good amount of the sample it produced for both of the shape types. Besides the ashy deposit, the ceramic surfaces which are assigned to the contexts **G458 L.8**, **G458 L.11**, **G458 L.14**, and **G458 L.39**, are the contexts that provide relatively good amount of sample for this time period.

On the other hand, the contextual distribution of the samples indicates that the contexts **F599 L.12**, **F599 L.18**, **F599 L.21**, **F599 L.38**, **F599 L.42**, **G469 L.5**, **G458 L.6**, **G458 L.10**, **G458 L.12**, **G458 L.18**, and **G458 L.27** which were all identified as fills that sits over a surface area or includes burnt brick material, provide minor amount of sample for the Iron II/III period in general.

Although the context **F598 L.14**, which is described as the mud-brick surface, distinguishes from the rest of the surfaces by providing relatively good amount of sample especially for the C-Shaped samples, the surface contexts which are the contexts **F598 L.18** and **F598 L.19** seem to produce minor amount of sample for this period.

Addition to these contexts, the context **G458 L.34**, which is an arbitrary peel, the context **G458 L.37**, which is a pit deposit, and the context **G458 L.43**, which is a probe, are the other contexts that provided less sample compared to others for the Iron II/III period at Tell Tayinat.

4.2.3. Frequency distribution of shape types within the rim types

The two shape types of the platters were also studied from the perspective of the rim types. As it was discussed in the methodology chapter, the entire sample set produced 27 different rim types for the platters (see **Table 3**). According to the macroscopic analysis of the data set, while the V-Shaped platters comes with 25 different rim types, only 16 different variations were observed on the C-Shaped platters (see **Fig. 4.6** and **Fig. 4.7**). Although the idea of the different rim types pointing possible functional variation for the platters seems to be a little bit controversial at this point and will be discussed later below, both of the shape types present some kind of trend that has been followed in terms of the preferences of the rim types in different time periods.

Based on the bar graph that illustrates the frequency distribution of the V-Shaped platters within the rim types (**Fig. 4.8** and **4.9**), the main rim types that were observed in the Late Bronze Age V-Shaped platter samples are the rim types V-S.1and V-S.8[51]. Addition to this, the rim types V-S.1 and V-S.3[52] can be seen as the main rim types in the Iron I period. The rim types V-S.1 and V-S.4[53], on the other hand, seem to be dominating the Iron II/III V-Shaped platter samples[54].

In terms of the combinations of the shape and the rim types, while 70% of the V-Shaped+rim types combination appear in LBA[55], 44% in IR I[56], and 59% in IR

[51] Both V-S.1 and V-S.8 covers the 5% of the V-Shaped samples of the entire data set.
[52] Both V-S.1 and V-S.3 covers the 1% of the V-Shaped samples of the entire data set.
[53] While V-S.1 covers the 19% of the V-Shaped samples of the entire data set, V-S.4 covers the 16% of it.
[54] The rest of the rim types that appear in the V-Shaped platter samples and their percentages in each time period can be seen on Graph 8.
[55] The rim types that occur in the Late Bronze Age V-Shaped platter samples are the rim types V-S.1, V-S.2, V-S.3, V-S.4, V-S.5, V-S.6, V-S.7, V-S.8, V-S.9, V-S.11, V-S.12, V-S.14, V-S.15, V-S.16, V-S.17, V-S.18, V-S.19, V-S.24, and V-S.27.
[56] The rim types that occur in the Iron I platter samples are the rim types V-S.1, V-S.2, V-S.3, V-S.4, V-S.7, V-S.8, V-S.11, V-S.12, V-S.19, V-S.21, V-S.22, and V-S.24.

II/III[57]. On the other hand, while 26% of the shape+rim combination of the V-Shaped platters can be observed in all of the time periods[58], 15% of it occurs only in LBA[59] , 11% only in IR I[60], and 7% only in IR II/III[61] (see **Fig. 4.9**).

C-Shaped platter samples as the less common shape type almost in every period from the Late Bronze Age to Iron II/III, also determine the preferences of certain group of rim types in different time periods. According to the bar graph which shows the frequency distribution of C-Shaped platter samples within the rim types (**Fig. 4.10),** the rim types C-S.1 and C-S.8[62] emerge as the main rim types for this shape type in the Late Bronze Age. While the rim types C-S.3 and C-S.4[63] appear to be the main rim types in the Iron I period, the rim type C-S.1[64] seems to dominate the Iron II/III period C-Shaped platter samples.[65]

When it comes to the shape and rim type combinations from the perspective of the C-Shape (see **Fig .4.11**), while 86% of the C-Shaped+rim types combinations appear in the LBA[66], it occurs 50% in the IR I[67], and 56% in the IR II/III[68]. On the other hand, while 31% of the shape+rim combination of the C-Shaped platters can be

[57] The rim types that occur in the Iron II/III platter samples are the rim types V-S.1, V-S.2, V-S.3, V-S.4, V-S.5, V-S.6, V-S.7, V-S.8, V-S.9, V-S.10, V-S.12, V-S.13, V-S.17, V-S.18, V-S.19, and V-S.21.
[58] V-S.1, V-S.2, V-S.3, V-S.4, V-S.7, V-S.8, V-S.11 and V-S.12.
[59] V-S.14, V-S.15, V-S.16, and V-S.27.
[60] V-S.22.
[61] V-S10 and V-S.13.
[62] While C-S.1 covers the 18% of the C-Shaped samples of the entire data set, C-S.8 represents the 16% of it.
[63] Both C-S.1 and C-S.3 covers the 1% of the C-Shaped samples of the entire data set.
[64] The rim type C-S.1 covers the 13% of the C-Shaped samples of the entre data.
[65] The rest of the rim types that appear in the C-Shaped platter samples and their percentages in each time period can be seen on Graph 9.
[66] The rim types that occur in the Late Bronze Age C-Shaped platter samples are the rim types C-S.1, C-S.2, C-S.3, C-S.4, C-S.5, C-S.6, C-S.7, C-S.8, C-S.11, C-S.12, C-S.15, C-S.16, C-S.17, and C-S.25.
[67]The rim types that occur in the Iron I C-Shaped platter samples are the rim types C-S.1, C-S.2, C-S.3, C-S.4, C-S.7, C-S.11, C-S.12, C-S.17, and C-S.25.
[68] The rim types that occur in the Iron II/III C-Shaped platter samples are the rim types C-S.1, C-S.2, C-S.4, C-S.5, C-S.6, C-S.12, C-S.13, and C-S.16.

observed in all of the time periods[69], each time period has 6% of the entire rim types that are associated with the C-Shaped platters which occurs only in LBA[70], only in IR I[71], and only in IR II/III[72] separately.

4.3. Rim Diameter Frequency Distribution

There are 35 different rim diameters associated with the entire sample set, ranging from 10cm to 46cm. As it is shown on the bar graph which illustrates the frequency distribution of the rim diameters throughout the time periods (**Fig. 4.12**), the majority of the platter samples from all periods are more associated with the 20cm to 36cm diameter range which actually represents the 89% of the entire sample set. On the other hand, the group between 10cm and 19cm and the group between 37cm and 46cm are the rim diameters that are associated with the rare amount of sample in all of the time periods from the Late Bronze Age to Iron II/III and covers 1% or less than 1% of each time period.

Almost all of the rim diameters make an appearance on both of the shape types and frequency of them among the ware types do not necessarily indicates a pattern but illustrates a random distribution. Therefore, the frequency distribution of the rim diameters within the shape and the ware types in all of the time periods will not be discussed here but can be seen on the graphs as additional information in Appendix E (**Fig. 4.13**)

Despite the fact that it shows a random distribution in terms of the association with the shape and ware types, the frequency distribution of the rim diameters

[69] C-S.1, C-S.2, C-S.4 and C-S.5.
[70] C-S.15.
[71] C-S.26.
[72] C-S.13.

throughout the time periods, as it was mentioned above, indicate a certain pattern. According to this pattern, the most common rim diameter in LBA and IR II/III appears to be 30cm[73], which is followed by 28cm in both time periods[74]. On the other hand, Iron I indicates a totally different pattern from all the others and separate itself by having the 28cm and 24cm[75] as the most common rim diameters in this period which is followed by 25cm[76] as the second most common rim diameter[77].

4.4. Ware Type Frequency Distribution

The macroscopic analysis of the platter samples indicates that Simple Ware (SW), Banded Ware (BW), and Red Slipped Burnished Ware (RSBW) are the three main ware types that appear in the sample set. The distribution of these three ware types, as it was also done for the shape types above, were first studied by the time periods to reveal a general frequency distribution pattern for the appearance of the ware types in each time period. Then their frequency distribution was observed in each context in order to understand the contextual distribution and illustrate the possible patterns accordingly. In addition to these, these three ware types were also looked at from the perspective of their association with the rim types throughout the time in order to understand whether there are certain preferences for each ware type.

[73] It covers the 21% of LBA and 16% of IR II/III.
[74] It covers the 18% of the entire Late Bronze Age sample set and covers the 14% of the entire Iron II/III sample set.
[75] They both cover 15% of the entire Iron I sample set.
[76] It covers the 11% of the entire Iron I sample set.
[77] For the other rim diameters and their frequency distribution in each time period, see Figure 12.

4.4.1. Frequency distribution of the ware types in time

The general frequency distribution of the ware types throughout the time periods follows a certain pattern which provides some insight information on the possible ware trends in terms of platters in each time period from the Late Bronze Age to Iron II/III. According to the bar graphs which shows the frequency distribution of the ware types in time periods (**Fig. 4.14** and **4.15**), Simple Ware is the only ware type that makes an appearance in every time period in this study.

When it comes to Banded Ware, although the bar graph indicates that this ware type makes its presence only in LBA (3%), it is important to note here that IR II/III also produces 2 Banded Ware samples which are not shown on the graph because it covers less than 1% of the entire data set[78]. Therefore, it is possible to say that Banded Ware is a somewhat continuous ware type from the Late Bronze Age to Iron II/III but seems to get less and less common throughout the time.

The bar graph that shows the frequency distribution of Red Slipped Burnished Ware indicates that this ware type covers the 32% of the entire data set and it is highly associated with IR II/III period. However, similar to Banded Ware, even though it is minor amount (less than 1%) and therefore is not shown on the **Fig. 4.15**, Red Slipped Burnished Ware also makes an appearance in LBA (4 samples) and IR I (1 sample). This is important in terms of understanding the trend of the Red Slipped Burnished Ware and its evolution throughout the time.

[78] See the bar graph which shows the frequency distribution of the ware types in number count. (Appendix E, Figure 7).

4.4.2. Contextual frequency distribution of the ware types

The general frequency distribution of the ware types in LBA at Tell Atchana, as it was just discussed above, indicates that all of the three ware types make their presence in this time period but in different amounts. While Simple Ware is observed as the most common ware type in this time period[79], Banded Ware[80] and Red Slipped Burnished Ware,[81] make also their appearance in minor amounts. From the perspective of the contextual frequency distribution, unlike the shape types which had a kind of pattern in terms of certain context groups providing more samples than the others, ware types do not necessarily point out a pattern except maybe the Simple Ware whose frequency is more related to the contexts which provides the most amount of sample for the LBA.

Based on the bar graph that shows the contextual frequency distribution of the ware types in the Late Bronze Age (**Fig. 4.16**), the context **64.82 L.3,** which is an occupation area and a dump deposit over a street, distinguishes from all the other contexts of this period as the context that produced the highest amount of the Simple Ware samples.

Among all of the other contexts, while the contexts related to the burnt floors (the contexts **32.57 L.40** and **32.57 L.7**), streets (the contexts **64.82 L.13** and **64.82 L.25**) or room with some kind of domestic debris (the context **32.53 L.12**) separate themselves as the contexts which produced relatively good amount of Simple Ware samples in the Late Bronze Age, the contexts **45.44 L.30**, which is a surface related with ceramic manufacture, the context **64.73 L.20**, which is a common area with pottery paving, the context **45.44 L.8**, which is described as a pit, the context **44.86 L.13**, which

[79] There are 289 Simple Ware samples in the LBA.
[80] There are 29 Banded Ware samples in the LBA.
[81] There are 3 Red Slipped Burnished Ware samples in the LBA.

is a fill debris with traces of human activity, and the context **44.95 L.7**, which is another fill debris over mixed occupation, are the contexts which provided minor amount of Simple Ware samples for this period.

The contexts **44.85 L.19**, which is a fill over a courtyard, **44.96 L.7**, which is described as a wall collapse, **44.86 L.14**, which is a street, and **32.57 L.72**, which is a ritual pit, on the other hand, appear to be very poor contexts in terms of providing Simple Ware samples in the Late Bronze Age.

In terms of the appearance of the Banded Ware in this period, the contextual frequency distribution graph (**Fig. 4.24**) indicate that there are only seven contexts that produced Banded Ware in the Late Bronze Age. While the majority of this ware type comes from the contexts **64.82 L.3** (occupation area) and **64.82 L.13** (street), the contexts **64.82 L.64** (room debris with workshop activities), **32.57 L.7** (burnt floor), **32.53 L.12** (room with domestic debris), provide also relatively good amount of Banded Ware samples for this period.

The contexts **44.57 L.7** (fill over mixed occupation debris) and **64.82 L.25** (street) on the other hand, are the other context that also produce Banded Ware samples but in minor amounts.

According to the frequency distribution graph (**Fig. 4.24**), The Red Slipped Burnished Ware is the least ware type that makes an appearance in the Late Bronze Age. For this reason, there are only three contexts that actually produce this ware type in this period. These contexts are the contexts **32.57 L.7** (burnt floor), **32.57 L.7**2 (ritual pit), and **64.82 L.3** (occupation area).

Iron I period from Tell Tayinat, as it is illustrated on the contextual frequency distribution graph (**Fig. 4.17**) provides only two ware types which are Simple Ware[82] and Red Slipped Burnished Ware[83]. While the fill contexts which are the contexts **G456 L.243**, **G456 L.246**, **G456 L.258**, and **G456 L.251**, together with the context **G456 L.237**, which was identified as pit deposit provide the majority of the Simple Ware samples, other fill contexts **G456 L.245**, **G456 L.247**, **G456 L.262**[84], **G456 L.240** and the context **G437 L.7** which is an occupational debris also produce relatively good amount of Simple Ware samples in this period.

The contexts **G455 L.109**, **G455 L.120**, which are arbitrary probes, the context **G456 L.268**, which is a pit deposit, and the context **G456 L.273**, which is a fill deposit, are the other contexts that produce Simple Ware samples in Iron I.

The only Red Slipped Burnished Ware example in this period, on the other hand, comes from the context **G437 L.7**, which is identified as occupational debris.

As it was discussed on the frequency distribution of the ware types in all of the time periods above, Iron II/III provides samples from all three of the ware types. Unlike all the previous time periods which highlighted Simple Ware as the main ware type, Iron II/III reveals very important information about the changing and developing trends in terms of the ware types and their dominance, and indicates Red Slipped Burnished Ware[85] as the main ware type in this period together with good amount of Simple Ware[86] and few Banded Ware[87] examples. However, like all the other time periods, it also does not give any specific pattern for the ware types in term of the contextual

[82] There are 55 Simple Ware samples in the IR I.
[83] There is 1Red Slipped Burnished Ware samples in the IR I.
[84] Each of these contexts produces 5% of the entire SW samples in IR I.
[85] There are 322 RSBW sample in IR II/III.
[86] There are 146 SW samples in IR II/III.
[87] There are 2 BW samples in IR II/III.

distribution but rather indicate a random distribution for all of the three ware types within these contexts.

The contextual frequency distribution graph (**Fig. 4.18**) shows that the midden surface contexts which are **F599 L.24**, **F599 L.36**, **F599 L.44**, and **F599 L.46** are the contexts that produced the highest amount of the Simple Ware samples in Iron II/III, together with the contexts **G458 L.11** (ceramic surface), **G458 L.27** (fill debris with burnt inclusions), **F598 L.17** (bricky deposit), and **F498 L.14** (brick surface) which also produced good amount of Simple Ware samples in this period. The contexts **F599 L.12**, **F599 L.18**, G4**58 L.6**, **G458 L.10**, **G458 L.12**, which are all identified as bricky fills, the contexts **F599 L.19**, **G458 L.14**, and **G458 L.18**, which are ceramic surfaces, and the context **G458 L.37** which is a pit deposit, are the other contexts that give Simple Ware samples in minor amounts in Iron II/III.

In terms of the Banded Ware, Iron II/III contexts provide only 2 samples that are coming from the midden surfaces which are the contexts **F599 L.24** and **F599 L.36**.

Although the Red Slipped Burnished Ware makes an appearance in almost all of the Iron II/III contexts, the midden surface contexts which are the contexts **F599 L.24**, **F599 L.36**, **F599 L.44**, and **F599 L.46** once again distinguish by producing remarkably high amount of samples compared to the other contexts in this period. The rest of the contexts which provided Red Slipped Burnished Ware in minor amounts are the contexts **F599 L.12** (bricky fill), **F599 L.18** (bricky fill), **F598 L.14** (brick surface) and **F598 L.17** (ashy deposit), **F598 L.18**, **F598 L.19** and **F599 L.14** (mud-brick surfaces), **F599 L.21** (fill over surface), **G458 L.8**, **G458 L.10**, **G458 L.14**, **G458 L.18** (all ceramic surfaces), **G458 L.27** and **G458 L.42** (both fills), **G458 L.34** (arbitrary peel), **G458 L.39**, **G458 L.43** (probe), and **G469 L.5** (bricky fill).

4.4.3. Frequency distribution of the ware types within the rim types

The shape type frequency distribution within the rim types, which was discussed in detail above, was placed into the ware type distribution and each ware type was studied from the perspective of shape type+rim type combination in order to create a pattern which answers the questions like how many Simple Wares appears in V-Shaped, how many C-Shaped Red Slipped Burnished Ware there are in this study or how many of those ware types are associated with the rim types V-S.1 or C-S.8.

According to the bar graphs which shows the ware type frequency distribution within the rim types (**Fig. 4.19** and **Fig. 4.20**), while V-Shaped Simple Ware covers the 38%, C-Shaped Simple Ware covers the 24% of the entire data set. The distribution of Banded Ware indicates that V-Shaped Banded Ware represents the 3%, and C-Shaped Banded Ware represents the 1% of the entire sample set. Red Slipped Burnished Ware in V-Shaped appears to be covering 29% and in C-Shaped appears to be covering the 3% of the entire sample set.

In terms of the shape+rim combinations, while only 24 of the V-Shaped+rim type combinations [88] seem to be associated with the Simple Ware, all of the C-Shaped+rim types combinations[89] reveals Simple Ware examples in general.

Banded Ware, on the other hand, indicates that it is present in 9 of the V-Shaped+rim type[90] and in 6 of the C-Shaped+rim type combinations[91]. Moreover, only

[88] All of the rim types that are associated with V-Shaped platters appear on the SW except the rim type V-S.10.
[89] There are 16 rim types that are associated with the C-Shaped platter samples.
[90] The rim types that are associated with V-Shaped BW platters are the rim types V-S.1, V-S.2, V-S.3, V-S.4, V-S.5, V-S.6, V-S.8, V-S.11, and V-S.12.
[91] The rim types that are associated with C-Shaped BW platters are the rim types C-S.1, C-S.2, C-S.4, C-S.5, C-S.7, and C-S.8.

17 of the V-Shaped+rim type combinations[92] and 7 of the C-Shaped+rim type combinations[93] seem to be associated with the Red Slipped Burnished Ware examples of this study.

While the most common rim types in V-Shaped Simple Wares are the types V-S.1and V-S.4[94], V-Shaped Banded Ware does not indicate any specific distribution pattern within itself but mostly appears in four of the rim types it is associated with which are the rim types V-S.1, V-S.2, V-S.4, and V-S.8[95]. Red Slipped Burnished Ware, on the other hand, indicates the rim types V-S.1 and V-S.4[96] as the most common rim types on the V-Shaped Red Slipped Burnished Ware platters.

C-Shaped Simple Ware provides a pattern similar to the V-Shaped examples and indicates that the C-S.1 and C-S.4[97] are the most common rim types together with the rim types C-S.3, C-S.8 and C-S.7[98] for this ware type. Although C-Shaped Banded Ware also draws a similar pattern with the V-Shaped examples in terms of being mostly associated with the rim types C-S.1, C-S.4 and C-S.8, it also indicates a shift from the rim type V-S.2 to rim type C-S.7[99].

Red Slipped Burnished Ware, which seems to be more preferred in V-Shaped form rather than in C-Shaped, indicates that the preferences on the rim types did not change on any of the shape types and C-S.1 appears to be again the most common rim type in C-Shaped Red Slipped Burnished examples.

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[92] The rim types that are associated with the V-Shaped RSBW are the rim types V-S.1, V-S.2, V-S.3, V-S.4, V-S.5, V-S.6, V-S.7, V-S.8, V-S.9, V-S.10, V-S.11, V-S.12, V-S.13, V-S.16, V-S.17, V-S.18, and V-S.21.

[93] The rim types that are associated with the C-Shaped RSBW are the rim typesC-S.1, C-S.4, C-S.5, C-S.6, C-S.8, C-S.12, and C-S.13.

[94] While V-S.1 covers the 13%, V-S.4 covers the 10%.

[95] All of them cover 1%.

[96] While V-S.1 covers the 17%, V-S.4 covers the 12%.

[97] While C-S.1 covers the 24%, C-S.4 covers the 15%.

[98] While C-S.3 covers the 10%, C-S.8 covers the 19% and C-S.7 covers the 6%.

[99] All of them cover 1%.

In terms of the frequency distribution of the shape type+ware type combinations throughout the time periods, it is possible to say that V-Shaped+Simple Ware combinations occur 17% in LBA, 3% in IR I, and 11% in IR II/III. The combination of C-Shaped+Simple Ware on the other hand, appears 12% in LBA, 2% in IR I and in IR II/III (see **Table 7**).

V-Shaped+Banded Ware combinations illustrate that while this combination appears as 2% in LBA, it does not make an appearance in IR I and only covers less than 1% in IR II/III. As being one of the least common combinations, C-Shaped+Banded Ware combination occurs only 2% in LBA and 1% in IR II/III. IR I periods did not produce any sample which would match this combination in the entire sample set (see **Table 8**).

The frequency distribution of Red Slipped Burnished Ware indicates that the V-Shaped+Red Slipped Burnished Ware combination draws a very specific pattern in terms of occurring 29% in IR II/III. While it appears 1% in LBA, it provides zero sample in IR I. Addition to this, the C-Shaped+Red Slipped Burnished Ware combination appears as the least common combination in the entire sample set and makes its only real appearance in IR II/III with 2% and in LBA with less than 1%. Like the V-Shaped combination, C-Shaped+Red Slipped Burnished Ware produce zero samples in IR I (see **Table 9**).

4.5. Discussion

The entire data set was studied and discussed from the perspective of shape type frequency distribution, rim diameter frequency distribution, and ware type frequency distribution in order to understand the possible trends in different variables and to be able to discuss typological continuation of the platters from the Late Bronze Age to Iron II/III.

The trends that were observed in the shape frequency distribution, as it was already discussed in a very detailed extent above, indicate that the platters from the Late Bronze Age to Iron II/III appear in two main shape types that are V-Shaped and C-Shaped. Although both of the shape types make an appearance in all of the time periods which indicates a general typological continuation in terms of the shape types, V-Shaped seems to be more preferred shape type for the platters in all of the time periods, but especially in Iron II/III. In addition to this, although together with the appearance again in all of the time periods, the least amount of the C-Shaped platters seems to appear in Iron I partially due to the fact that the total amount of the sample that was collected from this time period is a lot less compared to other time periods in this study, the comparison with the other time periods in terms of the ratio between two shape types indicate that C-Shaped platters reach its least point in Iron II/III.

The trends that emerged in the rim diameter distribution, on the other hand, illustrate a very clear pattern within the time periods. As it was already discussed in detail above, 28cm and 30cm appears to be the most common rim diameters in all the time periods except Iron I which gives 28cm and 24cm as the most common rim diameters for the platters. Based on these rim diameter trends in all the time periods, it can be said that the platters with 28cm rim diameters seem to be the most common platters in every ware and shape variations from the Late Bronze Age to Iron II/III.

The ware type frequency distribution, on the other hand, illustrates typological continuation for all the ware types from the Late Bronze Age to Iron II/III. Although the trends in each time period indicate that certain ware types are more associated with certain time periods, it is still possible to see a continuation among them. As it was explained in detail above, although it is the most common ware type for platters in the Late Bronze Age and gets less common throughout the time due to other ware types that are emerging and developing in platter trends, Simple Ware platters in both shape types exist in all of the time periods from the Late Bronze Age to Iron II/III.

As one of the ware types in this study, Banded Ware is the least common ware type for platters which reaches its peak point in the Late Bronze Age. The sample set of this study does not produce any Banded Ware platters in Iron I, while there are 2 samples from Iron II/III which came from midden areas. Thus, this does not suggest a typological continuation for this ware type platters from the Late Bronze Age to Iron II/III.

Typological continuation may also be observed in Red Slipped Burnished Ware platters from the Late Bronze Age to Iron II/III. As it was discussed in detail above, it makes an appearance in the Late Bronze Age and Iron I, in very few amounts, and illustrates a dramatic increase in Iron II/III as being the most common ware type for the platters in this period.

To sum up, the association between shape types, ware types, and the rim types indicate that the combination of all these three variables appear in almost every time period in different amounts. As it was mentioned above, the two most common rim types among all the others which appear on both V-Shaped and C-shaped platters in every ware type from the Late Bronze Age to Iron II/III are the Rim Type 1 (straight rim) and Rim Type 4 (flattened rim).

CHAPTER V

PETROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

Petrographic analysis on archeological ceramics, as it was mentioned in Chapter III on the petrographic analysis section, provides detailed information in terms of origin, function of the vessel, chronology, and manufacturing technology. Based on that, petrographic analysis on the platters that were collected from both sites was conducted in order to gain an insight into the cultural relationship between Tell Atchana and Tell Tayinat. It was also aimed to understand the possible continuity and change on platters from the Late Bronze to Iron II/III periods through questioning its locality, production techniques, and stylistic features as well as its possible function and manufacturing technology.

The petrographic sample set (50 samples in total) of this study was collected from both Tell Atchana and Tell Tayinat with the intention of providing representative samples for the three different periods from the Late Bronze Age to the Iron II/III periods. The samples were selected from twenty-five different excavation contexts (see **Table 16**). While Tell Atchana provided eight Late Bronze Age samples, a total of eight Iron I and sixteen Iron II/III samples were taken from Tell Tayinat. There are also eighteen petrography samples taken from the mixed contexts of square 32.42 at Tell Atchana which will be discussed separately in Chapter VI. All of the samples were photographed, drawn, and cut for the thin sectioning at the field during the 2011 excavation season of both projects[100].

All of the samples were prepared by using the Metkon Geoform Thin Sectioning Device and analyzed by using the Olympus BX51 Optical Microscope at the Koç University Archaeology Laboratory during the 2011-2012 academic year[101]. Due to the small size and thin walls, some of the samples, six of Square 32.42 samples from Tell Atchana and four of Iron II/III samples from Tell Tayinat, were destroyed by the preparation process of the thin sections and therefore had to be excluded from the study. They were also not included in the general sample collection as they were not able to provide the basic information like rim diameter that was required for this study. As a result of this process, the petrographic analysis was conducted on 41 samples in total.

The preparation process had several stages. First, the samples were polished on one end to create as smooth and even surfaces as possible. Then, they were placed into the round aluminum foil trays in groups of four or five where they were coated with the epoxy. The epoxy was applied in order to create an epoxy layer on and around the smoothed end of the sample which minimized the possibility of cracking or breaking of the sample during the preparation process. The following step was putting those trays into a sealed box and vacuuming the air both from the sample and the epoxy in order to maximize the absorption of the epoxy into the samples. After this stage, the trays were left untouched for at least a week so the epoxy could dry out and become solid on and around each sample. Only then were the samples separated both from the aluminum

[100] The petro samples from Iron I Period of Tell Tayinat were selected under the supervision of Dr. Lynn Walton. The Iron II/III samples, however, were selected by me and by Dr. Elif Denel. The Atchana samples on the other hand were all selected under the supervision of Dr. Mara Horowitz.

[101] The preparation of the thin sections for the petrographic analysis and the actual analysis of first samples were done under the supervision of Dr. Stephen Batiuk and Dr. Lynn Welton whom I am very grateful to. The further preparation and petrographic analysis was done by me.

foil trays and from each other by leaving however a certain amount of epoxy around each sample due to the need of a bigger surface for the sample to be attached to the glass slide for the microscopic examination. Each sample was attached to the glass slide from the smoothed end which also had an epoxy layer around it by using again the epoxy as glue and then was cut on the other end so they could be ready for the final stage of grinding them down to 3mm by using the Metkon Geoform Thin Sectioning Device. After checking all the samples under the microscope to be sure that 3mm thickness was enough to examine them, some of the samples had to be thinned down to 2.5mm by polishing the surface with Merck Selenium Black 99+ by hand. After all the petro samples went through these stages of preparation, the petrographic analysis was started by examining the samples on the Olympus BX51 Optical Microscope.

5.1. Petrographic Fabric Groups and Results

According to the results of the microscopic examination, samples were divided into five different fabric groups which include one major group (FG1), two minor groups (FG2 and FG3) and two loners (FG4 and FG5). Brief description of each group is discussed below (also see **Table 18**).

5.1.1. Fabric Group 1 (Plate 25)

This fabric group appears to be the major group and includes 20 samples that are S.1 (P.1), S. 2 (P.2), S.3 (P.3), S.4 (P.4), S.493 (P.21), S.494 (P.22), S. 495 (P.23), S.496 (P.24), S.497 (P.25), S.498 (P.26), S.499 (P.27), S.500 (P.28), S.548 (P.29), S.549 (P.30), S. 565 (P.31), S.591 (P.34), S.592 (P.35), S.602 (P.37), S.603 (P.38), and S.739 (P.41).

In terms of the microstructure, voids appear on all of the samples in sub-angular shapes and vary in different sizes (0.01mm – 1mm). The average percentage of the voids for the entire group was documented as 5%. Except few examples with voids that show a slightly vertical orientation which could be result of cracking during the preparation, the general orientation and organization of the voids together with the inclusions appear to be dispersed and does not indicate any specific patterns.

The homogeneity level for this fabric group changes from well to moderate. Although the color of the fabric shows internal variations from dark brown to reddish brown or yellowish brown to light brown, they have a consistency in terms of the inclusion types, their percentage, and texture; therefore, can be grouped as one. Except one or two examples that are moderately sorted, the inclusions are all well sorted and sub-angular in shape. They all appear to be fine-grained components that are changing from 0.1mm to 1mm in size. Serpentine (5-7%), limestone (5%), microfossils (possible globerinids, mollucs, echinoderms, and few possible examples of birachiopods) (1-5%), and chert (both non-radiolarian and radiolarian) (1%) appear as the four main components together with rare amount of quartz, basalt, shell, clinopyroxene and pyroxene (all either 1% or less).

5.1.2. Fabric Group 2 (Plate 26)

This fabric group includes 3 samples that are S.578 (P.32), S.583 (P.33), and S.593 (P.36).

Voids as part of the microstructure of the samples appear in sub-angular to sub-rounded shape and vary from 0.05mm to 1mm in size. The average percentage of the voids is 5%. The structure of the voids and the inclusions is dispersed which does not have any preferred organization or orientation.

The groundmass indicates homogeneous formation. The fabric color in PPL appears as light brown which turns into brown in XPL.

Inclusions, except one or two that are moderately sorted, are all well sorted, sub-angular/sub-rounded in shape, and fine-grained in size (0.1mm to 0.6mm). Serpentine (5%), limestone (5%), and microfossils (possible globonnids) (1%) are the main inclusions for this fabric group.

5.1.3. Fabric group 3 (Plate 26)

This fabric group includes 4 samples that are S.5 (P.5), S.6 (P.6), S.7 (P.7), and S.8 (P.8).

In terms of the microstructure, voids appear on all of the samples in sub-angular shape and vary from 0.1mm to 1mm in size. The percentage of the voids for this group is documented as 5%. Neither voids nor inclusions of other samples of this group indicate a preferred organization.

The homogeneity of the groundmass changes from well to moderate. Except one sample with a black core (S.7), the color in PPL is brown and the color in XPL is dark brown. For S.7, color in PPL is light brown on the edges, dark brown in the center and color in XPL is dark brown on the edges and black in the center. Despite the fact that it separates from the rest of the samples in this group in terms of the fabric color in PPL and XPL, it was added to this group because of its slurry paste which is the main characterization feature of this fabric group beside major its inclusions.

Inclusions are all well sorted, sub-angular in shape, and fine-grained in size (0.05mm to 1mm). Serpentine (5%), chert (both non-radiolarian and radiolarian) (5%), and limestone (3%) represent the main inclusions for this fabric group. Also there is very few shell, microfossils (possible globonnids, echinoderms,and mollucs), quartz, and clinopyroxene inclusions (all either 1% or less).

5.1.4. Fabric Group 4 (Plate 27)

This fabric group includes one sample that is S.665 (P.39).

Voids are sub-angular and vary from 0.1mm to 2mm in size. The void percentage for this sample is 3-5%. Although most of the voids seem to appear on the parts closer to the rim, there is no indication of a preferred orientation or organization for them.

The homogeneity of the groundmass is extremely well. The color in PPL is light brown and the color in XPL is brown/dark brown.

In terms of inclusions, the sample outstands as a very well levigated example which includes only one very small fragment of clinopyroxene and one very small fragment of pyroxene that are detectable in the microscopic level. They are both well sorted and fine-grained in size (0.1mm).

`5.1.5. Fabric Group 5 (Plate 27)

This fabric group includes one sample that is S.711 (P.40).

Voids are sub-angular in shape and 0.1mm to 0.2mm in size. The percentage of the voids is 5%. The distribution of the voids and the inclusions do not indicate any preferred orientation or organization.

The groundmass homogeneity is moderate. The color in PPL is yellowish brown to brown and the color in XPL is brown.

Inclusions for this group are all well sorted, sub-angular except the microfossils which appear to be more sub-rounded in shape, and fine-grained in size (0.1mm to 0.2mm). Serpentine (5-6%) is the dominant inclusion for this sample. Although microfossils (possible glabonnids), pyroxene, clinopyroxene, and quartz inclusions do also appear in minor quantities (all 1% or less), in general the sample represents a well levigated clay structure.

5.2. Interpretations

FG.1 is a calcareous type with serpentine as the dominant component in all along with relatively high presence of limestone, which are both local to Amuq. As the major fabric group, it includes the Late Bronze Age and the Early Iron Age samples from Tell Atchana and the Iron I and Iron II samples from Tell Tayinat. In terms of the type of the platters, the sample collection variety consists of Simple Ware, Banded Ware and Red Slipped Burnished Ware. Although FG.1 presents fabric color variation in microscopic and the surface treatment variation in macroscopic level, the clay matrix illustrates a continuous presence of the same components that are local to Amuq. This may be a strong indication for the possible use of geologically similar clay sources, if not the same, but different production techniques for the platters throughout the time.

FG.2, on the other hand, has more reddish clay with similar but finer-grained components than **FG.1**. It also has a well levigated clay matrix with the components that are limited to serpentine and limestone along with the minor presence of microfossils. Other than these components that are local to Amuq, there are absolutely no other inclusions which are detectable in the microscopic level. This group includes only Iron II samples from Tell Tayinat which are all Red Slipped Burnished Ware examples. Based on the all these analysis results, it is possible to say that **FG.2** is either another but still a local clay source in terms of its reddish color and finer-grained components or it is a result of a different production technology which was used to create finer productions as the possible reflection of different cultural preferences for its time or the preferred usage area of those platters. The latter seems to be more feasible.

FG.3 separates itself from the rest of the fabric groups with its slurry dark brown paste and significant amount of non-radiolarian chert as its major component along with serpentine. It includes only five of the Late Bronze Age samples from Tell Atchana which are all Simple Ware examples. While the slurry paste of this fabric group can be interpreted as an indication of the little effort that was put into preparation and production process of this material which may also lead to the possible idea of local production for daily domestic use, the distinctive presence of non-radiolarian chert in the clay matrix raises some questions in terms of the discussion of not only the locality of these platters but also the known geology of the Amuq Valley and its reliability in this matter.

As a well distinguishable fabric group with its extremely well levigated clay, **FG.4** provides brown/dark brown fabric includes only a very minor amount of clinopyroxene and pyroxene as the main components. Being similar to **FG.2** to a certain extent, it includes one Iron II sample from Tell Tayinat which is a Slipped Burnished Ware. Although the color of the clay indicates its serpentinite formation which is the main characterization of ceramics in Amuq sites (Goren 2003, 59) and therefore important in terms of the discussion of the locality of the material, the complete absence of any major inclusions in the fabric implies the possible existence of a very significant production technology that was preferred to produce a very fine material for the Iron II period at Tell Tayinat.

FG.5 shows a very strong resemblance to **FG.1** in terms of both the fabric color and the major/minor components; and shares similar signature with **FG.2** and **FG.4** in terms of the production technology based on the levigation process which appears to be the one of the production technologies used in Iron II/III. It includes one Iron II sample from Tell Tayinat which is an example of a Banded Ware. While the resemblance to the **FG.1** supports **FG.5** as being a local production of Amuq, the consistency with **FG.2** and **FG.4** indicates the possible existence of some technological variations and preferences which were most probably designed to meet the demand of the cultural structure of its time.

5.3. Conclusions

The overall result of the petrographic analyses and the fabric groups strongly indicate the use of the local clay sources for the production of platters at least from the Late Bronze Age to the Iron II/III for these two sites. Despite their noted differences in terms of the changing quantity of the components, minor fabric color variation, possible change of the applied technology, or different surface treatment which in most of the cases appears to be the marker for a certain period, the clay matrix of the petro sample collection seems to be harmonious with the geology of the Amuq Valley. The inclusions like serpentine, limestone and microfossils that were highly detected in the samples provide a consistency with the geological formation of the region (see **Fig. 5.1** geological map of the Amuq).

Despite the results of the petrographic analyses which describe the platters as the products of locally available clay deposits of the Amuq region, there are still two related issues needed to be briefly addressed which one of them is the detected presence of non-radiolarian chert in the samples and its origin. As it was mentioned in the interpretation section above, non-radiolarian chert, which was also observed in all of the fabric groups in minor levels, appears to be one of the major components of FG.3 which consists of the Late Bronze Age samples from Tell Atchana. The rest of the components of this fabric group along with the fabric color, indicate a very clear resemblance to the local geology of the Amuq region.

Never the less, according to Goren, the presence of the non-radiolarian chert is not part of the Amuq geology but linked to the native characterization of the local ceramic assemblage of Cyprus (2003, 59). Considering the availability of this component in each and every petrographic sample of this research except the ones that were subjected to the levigation process and considering that all the samples were identified as local to Amuq region, ruling out the presence of the non-radiolarian chert from the formation of the Amuq geology seems to become somehow controversial and needs to be looked at, studied, and discussed again, most probably under the light of further comparable studies that includes both ceramic and possible clay bed samples to be able to get a better sense of the Amuq geology.

The second issue which needs to be addressed briefly is the discussion of how local these platters actually are. At the very basic level of the definition, the material found right on the mound is considered as local, which would be confirmed or disproved by the help of the additional research in the following levels. In this research; however, the term locality is used for referring not directly to the mounds but the area within the boundaries of the Amuq Valley. It is possible to talk about local production on-the-mound level for Tell Atchana samples where pyro-technology was detected and studied in certain extent (Dardeniz 2012, Horowitz 2013) and so the idea of the locality has a better defined meaning there. On the other hand, it is hard to talk about what is local to Tell Tayinat due to the lack of any excavated production/workshop area for ceramics right on the mound so far. Therefore, the samples which seem to be coherent with the local geology of the Amuq region should not be considered as the products coming from the possible local workshops that were located on the sites but more of a subject to regional locality within the Amuq Valley.

Based on both the discussion of the typological and petrographic analyses on the secure data collection that had been presented here, next chapter will focus on the unsecure data collection and its typological and petrographic analyses.

CHAPTER VI

SQUARE 32.42 IRON II BUILDING

This chapter aims to discuss the platter samples that are coming from the mixed contexts of Square 32.42 in terms of both ware/shape/rim typology and petrography as a separate sample collection and then compare this collection with the secure data results of the Late Bronze Age, Iron I, and Iron II/III to be able to see if there is any matching patterns between two, which may help us to produce at least a relative dating for these problematic samples.

6.1. Data Analysis of Square32.42 and Its Results

Square 32.42 produced 169 platter samples from 11 different contexts that are all explained in the methodology chapter in the mixed contexts section (see **Table 2**). Since this mixed data collection is very different than the main corpus of this study, a distribution of any variables in the different loci of the building (since it has been built with sherds brought from other places) was considered unnecessary and inefficient. Therefore, the examination of this material was done not by discussing the sample collection from the perspective of separate frequency distribution in terms of shape type, rim diameter, and ware type, but by looking directly at the combinations of ware/shape/rim type/rim diameter for each sample in this mixed collection and trying to find the same combinations within the securely dated samples.

The combinations, which include every ware type, shape type, and rim type that appears within these 169 platter samples, was organized according to four different rim diameter groups: 0-15cm, 15-25cm, 25-35cm, and 35+cm. This grouping was done in order to create enough reduplication to make sturdy ‘master types’ consisting of the four main variables of the data. The fabric group information, on the other hand, was not added to these combinations due to the random selection of petrographic samples that were collected without the consideration of any kind of combination of these four main variables and therefore is discussed separately.

The 59 ‘master types’ of this mixed data and their appearance in secure data collection of different time periods can be seen on the chart below.

Ware/Shape/Rim Type/Rim Diameter combinations of Square32.42	Sample Number from Sq.32.42	LBA	IR I	IR II/III
SW/V-S/R-ST/D15-25cm	5	3		17
SW/V-S/R-ST/D25-35cm	19	32	3	20
SW/V-S/R-ST/D35+cm	2	3		1
SW/V-S/R-RO/D25-35cm	6	19	5	4
SW/V-S/R-RO/D35+cm	2	1		
SW/V-S/R-RI/D25-35cm	4	4	3	
SW/V-S/R-RI/D35+cm	1			
SW/V-S/R-FT/D25-35cm	5	19	3	21
SW/V-S/R-FT/D35+cm	1	3		5
SW/V-S/R-RIN/D15-25cm	1	2		1
SW/V-S/R-RE/D25-35cm	3	11		8
SW/V-S/R-TH/D25-35cm	1	8		1

SW/V-S/R-TH-I/D15-25cm	1	4	1	
SW/V-S/R-TH-I/D25-35cm	2	17	1	
SW/V-S/R-HA/D15-25cm	1	2		
SW/V-S/R-HA/D25-35cm	3	5	1	
SW/V-S/R-FL/D25-35cm	1	5		3
SW/V-S/R-FL/D35+cm	1			
SW/V-S/R-HK/D25-35cm	1	1		
SW/V-S/R-SP/D35+cm	1			
SW/V-S/R-SPO/D25-35cm	1			
SW/V-S/R-NZ/D25-35cm	1			
SW/V-S/R-UN-1/D25-35cm	2			
BW/V-S/R-ST/D25-35cm	1	2		
BW/V-S/R-ST/D35+cm	1			
BW/V-S/R-RO/D25-35cm	1	2		1
BW/V-S/R-FT/D25-35cm	1	2		
BW/V-S/R-FT/D35+cm	1			1
BW/V-S/R-RE/D25-35cm	1			
BW/V-S/R-TH-I/D25-35cm	1	2		
RSBW/V-S/R-ST/D35+cm	1			8
SW/C-S/R-ST/D0-15cm	2	1		
SW/C-S/R-ST/D15-25cm	6	7	1	6
SW/C-S/R-ST/D25-35cm	23	25	1	5
SW/C-S/R-ST/D35+cm	5	1		
SW/C-S/R-RO/D25-35cm	4			1
SW/C-S/R-RO/D35+cm	1			
SW/C-S/R-RI/D15-25cm	2	6		

SW/C-S/R-RI/D25-35cm	4	6		
SW/C-S/R-RI/D35+cm	1	1		
SW/C-S/R-FT/D15-25cm	1	3		1
SW/C-S/R-FT/D25-35cm	5	18		4
SW/C-S/R-FT/D35+cm	3	1		
SW/C-S/R-RE/D25-35cm	1	1		
SW/C-S/R-TH/D25-35cm	1	13		
SW/C-S/R-TH/D35+cm	1			
SW/C-S/R-TH-I/D15-25cm	2	6		
SW/C-S/R-TH-I/D25-35cm	6	7		
SW/C-S/R-TH-I/D35+cm	2	2		
SW/C-S/R-FL/D25-35cm	4			
SW/C-S/R-CT/D25-35cm	1	2		
SW/C-S/R-SP/D25-35cm	2	2		
SW/C-S/R-SP/D35+cm	1			
SW/C-S/R-UN-3/D0-15cm	1			
SW/C-S/R-UN-3/D15-25cm	1			
BW/C-S/R-FT/D35+cm	1			
BW/C-S/R-TH-I/D15-25cm	1	1		
RSBW/C-S/R-ST/D35+cm	1			
RSBW/C-S/R-TH-I/D25-35cm	1			

Table 20. The ‘master types’ of mixed data and their appearance in secure data collection of different time periods.

6.2. Data Interpretations of Square 32.42 and the Comparisons with the Secure Data

Based on the chart above, while 8% of these master types (5 different master types) appear in all of the time periods from the Late Bronze Age to Iron II/III, 34% of them (20 different master types) appear only in the Late Bronze Age and 5% (3 different master types) only in Iron II/III.

Although 29% of all these master types (17 different master types) seem not to appear in any of these time periods on this chart, most of these master types seem to have matching examples with smaller diameter in other time periods (see Ware/Shape/Rim Type/Rim Diameter Combinations of Secure Contexts Chart). Based on this, while 6% of this 29% (1 master type) appear in all the time periods from the Late Bronze Age to Iron II/III in smaller diameters, 47% it (8 of this 17 different master types) appear only in the Late Bronze Age and 6% (1 of this 17 different master types) only in Iron II/III again in smaller diameters.

24% of this 29% master type group (4 of this 17 different master types), on the other hand, seem to exist only in this mixed data collection of Square32.42 and do not provide any matching examples with the master types of the secure data of this study.

6.3. Petrographic Analysis of Square 32.42 and Its Results

Square 32.42, as it was already mentioned in Chapter V, provided eighteen samples for the petrographic analysis; however, six of them were destroyed by the preparation process of the thin sections and therefore had to be excluded from the study.

As a result, the petrographic analysis was conducted on 12 samples for the mixed collection of the Square 32.42[102] (see **Table 17**).

Petrographic analysis of these sample collection was conducted in order to place this unsecure data into a relatively secure time period by comparing the results with the petrographic results of the secure data that are coming from the Late Bronze Age, Iron I, and Iron II/III.

According to the results of the microscopic examination, these samples were divided into two different fabric groups which include only one major group (FG1), and one loner (FG2). Brief descriptions of these groups are discussed below.

6.3.1. Square32.42 Fabric group 1 (Plate 28)

This fabric group includes 11 samples that are S.324 (P.9), S.326 (P.10), S.337 (P.11), S.341 (P.12), S. 342 (P.13), .344 (P.15), S.345 (P.16), S.346 (P.17), S.347 (P.18), S.348 (P.19), S.413 (P.20).

Voids as part of the microstructure of the sample appear in sub-angular shape together with very few angular and rounded ones and vary from 0.2mm to 1.2mm in size. The average percentage of the voids is 1-3%. Apart from having a slightly vertical orientation for some samples, neither structure of the voids nor the inclusions seem to indicate any preferred organization or orientation.

The groundmass indicates homogeneous formation. The fabric color indicates variations of different colors ranging from orange/brown to light brown in PPL which turns into dark brown/reddish brown in XPL. Despite the fact that there is a variation

[102] The entire process of the petrographic analysis has already been discussed in Chapter V.

within the clay colors of these samples, they were grouped together because of the similarities they had in terms of the inclusions, their size, and their percentage.

Inclusions, except one or two that are moderately sorted, are all well sorted, sub-angular/sub-rounded in shape, and mostly fine-grained in size (0.1mm to 0.6mm). Limestone (5-10%), serpentine (5%), chert (both non-radiolarian and radiolarian) (5%), and quartz (3%), are the main inclusions for this fabric group. Shell, microfossils, clinopyroxene, basalt, and pyroxene (except S#343-P#11which has pyroxene as the dominant inclusion) are other inclusions that were detected either in 1% or less than 1% in this sample group.

6.3.2. Square 32.42 Fabric Group 2 (FG6) (Plate 29)

This fabric group includes only one sample that is S.343 (P.14).

Voids are sub-rounded and vary from 0.1mm to 2mm in size. The percentage of the voids is 5%. It does not indicate any preferred orientation or organization.

The homogeneity of the groundmass is moderate to well. The color in PPL is light brown/brown around the edges and dark brown at the center, the color in XPL is dark brown around the edges and black at the center.

Inclusions for this sample are sub-angular to sub-rounded, well sorted, and fine-grained in size (0.1mm to 1mm). Shell (10%), serpentine (3%), chert (mostly non-radiolarian) (3%), and microfossils (possible mollucs, echinoderms, and birachiopods) (1%) are the main inclusions. There are also few fragments of quartz, pyroxene and limestone (all either 1% or less).

6.4. Petrographic Interpretations of the Fabric Groups of Square 32.42 and the Comparisons with the Fabric Groups of the Secure Data

As it was mentioned above, petrographic samples of Square 32.42 was divided into two different fabric groups. While the first fabric group covers 11 samples of this collection, the second fabric includes only 1 sample (see **Table 18**). Like the data results, the petrographic results of these samples were also compared with the petrographic results of the samples that are coming from the secure contexts of the Late Bronze Age, Iron I, and Iron II/III and discussed in terms of the possible similarities between two petro sample sets of this study. The overall results indicated that while the first fabric group which includes the majority of the petrography samples fits right into one of the secure sample fabric groups, the second fabric group, which include only one sample, differentiates itself by being the only Shellware example of the entire petro samples of the study. The interpretation of the two fabric groups and their comparison with the results of the secure petro samples are discussed in detail below.

The **first fabric group** of 32.42 is defined as a calcareous type that has serpentine as the dominant component along with limestone in relatively high amount. It covers all the samples from Square 32.42 except one sample, Sample #343 (P#1), and illustrates a very similar pattern with the **FG 1** (see **Table 18**) in terms of the platter type variations (SW and BW), variation of the fabric colors, inclusions (types, size, and distribution), and the clay matrix of the samples. Although this fabric group fits into **FG 1** perfectly, it is very difficult to be able to determine any dating for these samples because the **FG 1** includes samples from all of the time periods from the Late Bronze Age to Iron II/III. At this point, it is possible to say that based solely on petrography, the material from Square 32.42's FG 1 could be dated to any time within the periods of the Late Bronze Age to Iron II/III but cannot provide more precise information on dating, at least at the petrographic level.

The **second fabric group**, on the other hand, includes just 1 sample (SH) which provides comparable clay matrix with **FG.1** and **FG.5** (see **Table 18**) in terms of major and minor components but also separates itself by its abundant crushed shell temper; therefore, named as **FG6**. Shellware is a very typical Late Bronze Age cookware at Tell Atchana and has not otherwise been found in plate form[103]. Shell cookware is also known from Tell Atchana and Tell Tayinat's Iron I period. While the comparable clay matrix with **FG.1** and **FG.5** shows a consistency with the local Amuq geology and therefore supports the idea of a local production theory for platters, the major amount of crushed bioclast refers to the existence of some variations in the production of plates. Based on the LB-Iron I lifespan of Shellware in the Amuq, the plate can reasonably be dated to those two periods and not to the Iron II/III.

6.5. Interpretations

The results of both typological and petrographic analyses conducted on the Square 32.42 unsecure sample collection was compared with the results of the secure data sets that was discussed in Chapter IV and Chapter V separately. As it was mentioned above, these comparisons aim to be able to provide a relative dating for the samples of the mixed contexts of Square 32.42 based on the emerging trends of the secure contexts of this study. The results of both secure and unsecure contexts and their comparison indicated that Sq.32.42 seems to follow the patterns of the secure contexts in different parameters in terms of both typology and petrography. Although relating

[103] Personal communication with Dr. Mara Horowitz.

these samples with one specific time period is not very possible due to the continuous trend of platters which do not indicate any dramatic changes from one period to another, the data comparison in terms of the ware/shape/rim type/rim diameter combinations indicate a high presence of the Late Bronze Age-specific types together with smaller amount of Iron II/III-specific types in Square 32.42.

This results also indicate that this kind of approach of examining an unknown data set by combining all the different variables of that data under certain master groups and then comparing them to a secure data set is a more efficient and well-working system than considering all the variables as separate elements. The results of this comparison study, therefore, should be taken into consideration as a main starting point for at least narrowing down the date of future unknown contexts based on their platters.

6.6. Conclusions

With all these typological and petrographic analyses on both secure and unsecure data collection and their results that was discussed in the previous chapters in great extent, the next chapter will be the discussion chapter of this study.

CHAPTER VII

DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the final results and overall interpretations that are based on typological and petrographic results of the entire data set of this study. Due to the extensive discussion on the typological and petrographic analyses and their results in the previous chapters, this chapter, focuses on the general patterns of the data from the perspective of combined results of the typological and petrographic analyses and questions the place of the platters in the cultural activities in terms of the contextual differences. It also tries to set up an interpretation on the use of platters from the Late Bronze Age to Iron II/III which might help to develop a better understanding on the cultural continuity between Tell Atchana and Tell Tayinat on the bases of platters within these time periods.

The combined results of the typological and petrographic analyses on the entire data set conclude that the platters are local productions which indicates a clear typological continuation from The Late Bronze Age to Iron II/III. Apart from the 'master types' of the unsecure data set, which was discussed in previous chapter in detail, the secure data set produces 133 different 'master types' that are again arranged within four separate rim diameter groups (see **Table 19**). Not all of them appear on every time period from the Late Bronze Age to Iron II/III; however, the general view clearly illustrates the typological continuation which only witnesses few little differences like the surface treatment, preference of the rim type, or the size of the platter from one period to another. It is important to note here that, although according to Table 19 most of the master types seems to be lacking in Iron I, it is very much possible that it is simply due to the fewer amount of samples that had been collected from this period compared to the other two periods of time. Therefore, the number of the master types that appear in both the Late Bronze Age and Iron II/III should be also taken as an indication of typological continuation of platters.

Another result of the typological analyses on the data set indicates a pattern in terms of the appearance of platters with smaller rim diameters. As it was already discussed in Chapter IV in detail, the frequency distribution of the rim diameters illustrates that while the Late Bronze Age and Iron II/III tend to have platters with bigger diameters (28-32cm), Iron I platters appear mostly in smaller diameters (24-28cm). This could be an indication of the different preferences in terms of the size of the platters between domestic household areas like Iron I at Tell Tayinat and palatial/administrative complexes like the Late Bronze Age at Tell Atchana and Iron II/III at Tell Tayinat.

In terms of the place of the platters in cultural activities, the analyses on the contextual frequency distribution of the entire data set including the unsecure sample collection from Square 32.42 provides very little information on pointing a specific function rather than domestic use for the platters. Within all the contexts of this study, only the context 32.57 L.72, a possible ritual pit where the whole large cook-pots and Red Slipped Burnished Ware platters were arranged with large joints of meat (based on the remaining bones) and then possibly burned and buried (see **Table 1**), may be offering one possible indication of how the Red Slipped Burnished Ware platters were used in the Late Bronze Age. Considering its rarity in this time period, it might be taken as a luxury item and used as an indication of a respect for the ritual. Other than that the contextual information indicates, as expected, only domestic usage of platters, associated with kilns, fire areas, manufacture places, domestic deposits, kitchen areas, dump areas like street etc. Some contextual sections like ceramic surfaces or middens surfaces, pits etc. do not even give any pattern in terms of a specific function of the platters. These latter contexts can only be taken into consideration when the material can be studied within the whole assemblage that is coming from those areas. Otherwise it is limited to the discussion of the density of the material in those areas rather than possible specific functions.

The result of the contextual analyses that present platters as a subject to the domestic activities shows that the use of platters can be easily related to the local dining customs like food preparation, food consumption and serving. The typological study on the platters indicates that the depth of these vessels are not designed to carry liquids, even though C-Shaped platters seems to have more up right walls to support that more than the V-Shaped examples but still seems to have a relatively shallow profile to hold the liquid inside of the vessel without spilling it around. Moreover, as it was mentioned by Dr. Mara Horowitz[104], who has been doing an extensive study on the platters that are coming from the Middle and Late Bronze Age contexts at Tell Atchana, both the exterior and interior surfaces of the platters do not show any marks, unless it is coming from a burnt context, that could relate the use of platters with baking activities.

By taking those possible uses of platters that were mentioned above out of consideration, it can be concluded that the platters might had been mostly used to

[104] Personal communication.

contain dry foods like meat, wheat/for bread making process, fruits and even shells and fish as a part of local dining habits. As Çakırlar mentions in her faunal reports for Tell Atchana, there are deposits of fresh water shells that had been found in different domestic contexts of the site which could be used as a food source (2008; 2010). Again, Dr. David Lipovitch, zooarchaeologist at Tell Tayinat, says that Iron I at Tell Tayinat indicates 23% fish bone as a part of the diet[105].

Both typological and petrographic analyses that had been conducted on the data set of this study provide great results in terms of helping to develop an understanding on the platters as a separate ceramic form and emphasize the importance of it in different perspectives in a relatively limited scale. To be able to reach much detailed and more accurate results on this issue requires further studies with bigger data collections.

With the typological and petrographic representation of both secure and unsecure data collections which are followed by comparative analyses and finally the discussion of the overall results of the study, the next chapter will present some comparative platter examples from three other sites.

[105] Personal communication.

CHAPTER VIII

COMPARATIVE STUDY

This chapter intents to present the appearance of the platters in three selected sites, two from different regions and one from the Amuq region, and shows how tracing the shape regionally might help to support the results of this study further in terms of the continuation of the form throughout the time in a preliminary scale. Unfortunately, due to the fact that platters are not the most popular form in the general pottery assemblage that is paid attention to, the data that is discussed here is very limited and gathered from the discussions of general pottery assemblages that include few descriptive references to the actual form. The selection of these three sites are based on the time periods that they cover as in corresponding the time periods of this study.

8.1. Comparative Studies on Platters in Other Sites

8.1.1. Arslantepe, Malatya in Central Anatolia

In Arslantepe, the only clear reference to the platters comes from the Period IV horizon, the Late Bronze II pottery assemblages that indicates a decreasing but nevertheless continuous pattern through Iron Ages with only few changes (Manuelli 2013, 376). According to Manuelli, platters are one of the characterizations of Period IV pottery assemblage in Arslantepe (2013, 376). They appear in both C-Shaped and

V-Shaped profiles mostly medium and large in size[106] with internally thickened rims (2013, 376). On the bases of these descriptions, it is possible to say that the platters from Arslantepe show high resemblance with the Late Bronze Age platter samples of this study except the most common rim type feature which anyway was considered and referred to be a possible random decision of the potters in the previous chapters of this study.

The macro analyses that had been conducted on this material indicates that the fabric of Arslantepe platters is medium-coarse with a high percentage of mineral inclusions. In addition to these, they are referred as local productions and they are all wheel made (Manuelli 2013, 376-377) which again goes parallel with the result of this study in terms of the discussion of the locality of the material.

Manuelli indicates that the platters of Arslantepe show high frequency of string impressions around the rims for decoration purposes (2013, 376) which is a feature that had not been detected on any of the platter samples of this study. This again could be related to the idea of local production of platters in general and could be taken into consideration of the presence of local trends that were been followed in the pottery production in different regions.

8.1.2. Chatal Höyük in the Amuq

One of the most descriptive information on platters that are dated to the Late Bronze Age II, the transitional period between the Late Bronze Age and Iron Ages, and Early Iron Age comes from Chatal Höyük, in the Amuq region. As Pucci mentions,

[106] The actual rim diameter cannot be determined from the drawings of these platters due to the lack of scale information. However, the description that was provided might be considered as a referring to 30-40 cm in average.

Area II of Chatal Höyük that includes a building with storage units dated to the Late Bronze Age II (Amuq Phase M) produces a large majority of simple ware sherds in particular, conical platters with squared or incurving rims[107] (2013, 91-92). The fabric and surface treatment of these conical platters appears in different variables. While the surface presents variables from pale brown self-slip to light reddished brown ones, the fabric appears to be orange/pink with a central grey core on approximately one third of the platters together with some examples of uniform pale brown (2013, 92). At this point, Pucci notes that the fabric difference of these platters as well as the relationship between the fabric and specific rim shapes cannot be taken into consideration as a chronological factor for platters (2013, 92). This argument fully supports the final results of this study in terms of the results of petrographic analyses and the fabric groups that were created for the samples of this study.

In terms of the rim diameters, she indicates that the platters that form the 75% of the entire simple ware production of Chatal Höyük for this period produce rim diameters ranging from 20cm to 30cm as the dominant average[108].

The platters coming from the transitional period from the Late Bronze Age to Iron Ages, on the other hand, appear as conical platters with incurving or thickened internal rims[109] as the most common platter types of this period (Pucci 2013, 95). Some other examples of conical platters with angular internal rim and elevated ring base[110]

[107] Based on the provided drawings of this material, the term 'conical' seems to be equal to what was referred as 'V-Shaped' and the term 'incurving' is equal to what was referred as 'rolled-in' in this study.
[108] According to Pucci, this is an indication of a standardization in terms of platter production which was knowingly excluded from this study in order to limit the study within a certain outline.
[109] Based on the provided drawings of this material, the term 'thickened internal' is equal to what was referred as 'interior thickened rim' in this study.
[110] As it was already mentioned in previous chapters, the data collection of this study consist of only the rim parts of platters and therefore do not provide any information on the possible base shape types of the platters.

that also appears in this period, according to Pucci, might refer to a local tradition of pottery production visible also in Alalakh and therefore should be considered as the continuation of a local tradition in the region (2013, 95).

Although, when it reaches to the Early Iron Age levels (Amuq Phase N), Chatal Höyük simple ware pottery assemblage witnesses a decline in terms of the common appearance of the conical platters with incurving rims (Pucci 2013, 99), the long term presence of different variables of platters like stepped platters with squared and slightly angular rim, other platter types with hooked internal rim, folded internal, or simply thickened internal rims that are all present in the collection of this study and, according to Pucci, also present in the common pottery assemblages of Anatolia and Syria indicate a cultural continuity in terms of the production of platters in a much wider area (2013, 99-100).

8.1.3. Tell Afis in Northern Syria

The pottery studies that refers to the transition period from the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age do not provide any information on platters except mentioning the lack of the presence of the platter with stepped rim in the assemblage (Venture 2013, 230) and the brief mention on the strong internal continuation of the Late Bronze Age pottery traditions into Iron I (Oggiano 1997, 186). Oggiano, in her article "The Pottery of Iron Age II from Tell Afis", on the other hand, presents Iron II platters that appears with four different rim types within a sample of 800 pieces that also includes different ceramic forms: platter with inflated rim, platter with squared rim, platter with outward flaring rim, and platter with tapering rim (2007). She argues that the platters with inflated and squared rims are the most common ones that also present in different periods (2007, 189).

In terms of the rim diameters, these Iron II platter examples appear in a range from 30-40 cm which is very consistent with the Iron II/III sample collection of this study. They are wheel made and their fabric analysis both in macro and micro levels indicates local production (187).

Beside these, she also indicates that the manufacture process of these vessels includes a stage of a levigation of the raw clay that has been more visible on the production of platters and bowls. This kind of specific information on the manufacturing techniques that had been used in Iron II/III fully supports the results of the petrographic analyses of the Iron II/III samples of this study which also indicated a well levigation of the local clay for the production of platters in this period. It also indicates the ongoing trend of local productions of platters that witnessed some technical manufacturing changes throughout the time.

8.2. Conclusions

As it was mentioned previously, these comparisons are made to evaluate the main results of this study from the perspective of the platters that are at least briefly studied in other sites and to show how tracing the shape regionally might help to support and also develop the results of this study further in terms of the continuation of the form throughout the time in a limited scale. Based on the comparisons, it is clear that the trends that appeared in the data collection of this study show high resemblance with the trends that has appeared in these three sites in terms of platters. Although these comparisons lack in terms of the contextual information and the discussion on the general use of the platters as cultural materials, it highly indicates that the platters are local productions as a part of an ongoing trend in the pottery assemblages that represent few regional and probably personal, as of the decisions of local potters, differences in terms of decoration or rim types together with some technological manufacturing adjustments for different time periods from the Late Bronze Age to Iron II/III.

CHAPTER IX

CONCLUSIONS

This thesis illustrates an extensive typological, petrographic, and statistical study of the platters as a separate ceramic form in order to create an insight in terms of understanding of the continuation of the form from the Late Bronze Age to Iron II/III within the consideration of the issue of a possible cultural continuity between Tell Atchana and Tell Tayinat. It also tries to test the platters as being chronological markers by using a selectively collected data from an undated context and analyzing it under the results of well dated data collection that comes from the Late Bronze Age Atchana and Iron Age Tayinat.

Based on the aims of this thesis, the overall results of the analyses that had been conducted on the entire data collection of the study revealed very detailed and important information on the platters. While the typological analyses indicated that there is strong continuation of the form from the Late Bronze Age to Iron II/III, the results of the petrographic analyses presented the platters as being local productions that had witnessed only some technological changes which are mostly based on the common pottery trends that had been followed in their specific period of time.

As being presented as one of the two main scopes of this study, the emerging patterns of the securely dated data that is coming from the Late Bronze Age Atchana and Iron Age Tayinat was also used to provide a relative dating for the mixed context of Square 32.42. The result indicated that although it is not possible to give a certain date simply due to the continuous trend of platters which do not indicate any dramatic changes from one period to another, it is still possible to narrow it down by using the corresponding patterns of the platters. In terms of dating the mixed context of Square 32.42, the result provided high presence of the Late Bronze Age platters together with a small group of Iron II/III examples.

Studies of platters in terms of contextual frequency distribution as being one of the many concerns of this study revealed some information on the possible use of platters. Although the distribution patterns are somewhat related to the sample selection methodology that had been used in this study, the changing frequency between certain contexts indicated more domestic use of platters rather than ritual or sacred purposes. As it was discussed in chapter VII, the context 32.57 L.72, which was identified as a ritual pit, is the only example that refers to the use of platters in ritual activities in the entire data collection.

In terms of being one of the main methods in this study together with the typological analyses, petrographic analyses that were conducted on 41 samples revealed six different fabric groups that are all local to Amuq. The division of these fabric groups that are mainly based on the difference between the dominant inclusions as well as the fabric color, the percentage and size of the inclusions and their distribution patterns in the clay has indicated the great need of extensive geological studies of the Amuq region. As it was mentioned and discussed in Chapter V, one of the fabric groups of this study, FG3, was formed based on the high presence of non-radiolarian chert which was mentioned by Goren as being one of the local features of Cyprus that certainly does not appear in Amuq. However, while all the other inclusions as well as the general structure of the samples are suggesting a local source of clay for the production of these platters, it is not very possible or logical to call them as imported Cyprus materials. Therefore, I use this study to raise an importance on the need of an extensive geological study that should also covers the detailed analysis of the possible ancient clay sources in the Amuq region.

Together with all the results that had been tried to be summarized above, this study was resulted with the establishment of a preliminary platter typology that was mainly based on the variations of the rim types that appear on the platters within the data set. It is highly believed that this typology together with the extensive study of platters from several angles and with different applied methodologies will set up a starting point in the understanding of platters. In a much bigger scale, it will contribute to the discussion of the cultural continuity during the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age transition by presenting one of the important aspects of local dining habits with a strong typological continuity.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

SAMPLE SHERD LIST

S#	Site	Reg No	Era	Square	L / L	Phase	Ware	Shape	Rim Type	RD (cm)	WTmx (cm)	Notes	FG
1	AT	15232.2	LB IIa (late)	44.95	7/54	2	SW	V-S	R-TH-I	31	0.70	P#1	1
2	AT	15406.1	LB IIa (late)	44.86	14/58	2a/1	SW	V-S	R-TH-I	23	0.50	P#2	1
3	AT	15232.1	LB IIa (late)	44.95	7/54	2	BW	C-S	R-ST	40	0.90	P#3	1
4	AT	15410.2	LB IIa (late)	44.86	13/60	2a/1	SW	V-S	R-RI	20	0.40	P#4	1
5	AT	14560.1	LB IIa (late)	44.96	7/42	-	SW	V-S	R-TH-I	29	0.60	P#5	3
6	AT	15221.3	LB IIa (late)	44.95	7/52	2	SW	V-S	R-TH-I	25	0.50	P#6	3
7	AT	15118.1	LB IIa (late)	44.85	19/70	-	SW	V-S	R-TH-I	22	0.35	P#7	3
8	AT	15410.1	LB IIa (late)	44.86	13/60	2a/1	SW	V-S	R-RI	23	0.50	P#8	3
9	AT	1056.8	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-ST	28	1.20		
10	AT	914.16	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-ST	28	1.20		
11	AT	932. 105	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-FT	30	1.00		
12	AT	935. 114	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-ST	28	1.40		
13	AT	932. 83	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-HA	26	0.90		
14	AT	1056. 15	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-TH	30	0.90	C#25	
15	AT	1058. 10	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-RO	30	1.20		
16	AT	1056. 13	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-ST	30	0.90		
17	AT	935. 79	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-ST	26	1.00	C#01	
18	AT	935. 64	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-ST	28	1.20		
19	AT	935. 73	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-RI	34	1.10		
20	AT	940. 233	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-RO	30	0.90		
21	AT	600. 59	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-FL	32	1.40	C#39	
22	AT	935. 83	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-ST	28	1.00		
23	AT	940. 47	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-TH	30	1.30	C#24	
24	AT	631. 27	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-RE	30	1.00		
25	AT	935. 9	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-TH-I	30	1.30		

S#	Site	Reg No	Era	Square	L / L	Phase	Ware	Shape	Rim Type	RD (cm)	WTmx (cm)	Notes	FG
26	AT	932. 32	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-RO	28	1.00		
27	AT	940. 161	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-RO	28	0.70		
28	AT	600. 50	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-FL	28	1.00		
29	AT	940. 191	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-ST	28	1.00		
30	AT	940. 80	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-RIN	30	1.00		
31	AT	940. 45	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-PI	30	0.80		
32	AT	932. 43	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-RO	28	1.50		
33	AT	940. 57	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-RI	24	1.00	C#11	
34	AT	649. 29	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-FT	28	1.00		
35	AT	608. 21	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-RO	26	0.80		
36	AT	649. 108	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-HA	32	1.20		
37	AT	935. 40	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-TH	28	1.30		
38	AT	649. 71	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-ST	32	1.30		
39	AT	910. 8	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-RI	24	1.00		
40	AT	649. 37	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-FT	32	1.20		
41	AT	605. 30	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-PI	34	0.70	C#44	
42	AT	918. 2	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-FT	32	1.00		
43	AT	932. 59	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-ST	30	1.30		
44	AT	19. 009	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-FT	34	0.80		
45	AT	940. 142	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-ST	28	0.80	C#04	
46	AT	932. 17	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-TH-I	26	0.90		
47	AT	631. 39	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-FT	32	1.20	C#14	
48	AT	935. 115	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-RI	36	1.30		
49	AT	932. 8	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-FT	28	0.80		
50	AT	932. 23	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-RO	30	1.00		
51	AT	940. 206	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-FT	28	1.00		
52	AT	935. 27	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-TH	36	1.20		
53	AT	914. 3	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-TH	26	1.10		
54	AT	600. 79	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-FL	30	0.80		

S#	Site	Reg No	Era	Square	L / L	Phase	Ware	Shape	Rim Type	RD (cm)	WTmx (cm)	Notes	FG
55	AT	940. 241	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-RE	20	0.70		
56	AT	935. 24	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-RIN	30	0.90		
57	AT	649. 55	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-TH	30	1.10		
58	AT	940. 200	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-FT	30	1.00		
59	AT	940. 37	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-BL-E	28	0.70		
60	AT	941. 6	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-RE	30	0.80		
61	AT	1050. 10	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-ST	36	1.30		
62	AT	649. 49	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-FT	30	1.10		
63	AT	940. 176	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-RE	28	1.20		
64	AT	932. 20	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-RI	30	0.80		
65	AT	600. 40	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-ST	30	1.00		
66	AT	910. 54	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-RO	28	1.00		
67	AT	914. 15	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-ST	36	1.10		
68	AT	903. 22	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-FT	30	1.00	C#16	
69	AT	631. 21	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-RIN	28	1.00	C#19	
70	AT	940. 67	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-RIN	30	1.10		
71	AT	914. 2	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-RI	28	1.00		
72	AT	608. 3	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-FT	38	1.00		
73	AT	623. 6	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-RO	30	1.20		
74	AT	940. 216	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-RE	22	0.70		
75	AT	935. 92	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-ST	26	1.30		
76	AT	600. 43	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-RO	24	0.90		
77	AT	631. 17	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-ST	32	1.00		
78	AT	605. 37	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-FT	32	0.80		
79	AT	1058. 5	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-RE	20	1.00		
80	AT	935. 37	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	RS ?	C-S	R-FT	34	0.80		
81	AT	940. 66	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-SPO	19	0.40	C#50	
82	AT	605. 41	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-TH-I	40	1.60		
83	AT	940. 75	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-RIN	32	1.30		

S#	Site	Reg No	Era	Square	L / L	Phase	Ware	Shape	Rim Type	RD (cm)	WTmx (cm)	Notes	FG
84	AT	932. 74	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-PI	34	1.30		
85	AT	903. 44	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-ST	32	1.00		
86	AT	903. 47	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-FT	30	1.20		
87	AT	935. 42	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-RO	42	1.20		
88	AT	935. 99	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-RE	34	1.00		
89	AT	940. 50	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-RIN	38	1.20		
90	AT	631. 12	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-FT	32	0.80		
91	AT	940. 24	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-ST	34	1.00	C#02	
92	AT	623. 4	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-ST	30	1.20		
93	AT	932. 71	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-RIN	30	1.20		
94	AT	932. 64	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-RIN	28	0.80		
95	AT	914. 10	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-FT	30	1.00		
96	AT	608. 20	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-TH	34	1.00		
97	AT	940. 105	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-ST	28	1.00		
98	AT	649. 58	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-ST	26	0.80		
99	AT	918. 4	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-ST	26	1.00		
100	AT	935 . 0	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-RIN	24	0.80		
101	AT	600. 38	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-ST	24	0.90		
102	AT	910. 5	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-ST	30	0.80		
103	AT	940. 28	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-FT	28	0.70		
104	AT	910. 12	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-RO	28	1.00		
105	AT	914. 36	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-TH	23	1.00		
106	AT	940. 157	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-FT	25	0.80		
107	AT	918. 0	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-ST	26	0.80		
108	AT	605.27	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-RIN	30	0.70		
109	AT	940. 27	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-FT	28	0.90		
110	AT	600. 87	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-FL	32	1.00		
111	AT	935. 5	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-FT	14	0.50		
112	AT	940. 130	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-ST	14	0.50		

S#	Site	Reg No	Era	Square	L / L	Phase	Ware	Shape	Rim Type	RD (cm)	WTmx (cm)	Notes	FG
113	AT	903. 41	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-TH-I	28	1.00		
114	AT	940. 178	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-HA	32	1.00		
115	AT	935. 56	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-ST	30	1.00		
116	AT	935. 43	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-ST	28	0.90		
117	AT	940. 114	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-SP	27	1.00		
118	AT	940. 115	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-TH-I	26	1.10		
119	AT	649.58	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-ST	24	1.30		
120	AT	600. 56	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-RE	27	1.00		
121	AT	910. 34	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-ST	32	1.30		
122	AT	935. 62	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-TH	32	1.00		
123	AT	932. 72	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-ST	30	1.10		
124	AT	914. 8	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-FT	32	1.00		
125	AT	605. 11	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-RIN	30	0.80		
126	AT	605. 35	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-ST	30	1.00		
127	AT	940. 192	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-ST	32	1.30		
128	AT	932. 11	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-RE	28	1.00		
129	AT	940. 72	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-FT	30	1.00		
130	AT	940. 230	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-ST	32	1.30		
131	AT	600. 58	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-TH-I	30	1.20		
132	AT	623. 32	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-FL	32	1.20	C#38	
133	AT	1058. 8	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-FT	28	1.00	b 1.3	
134	AT	649. 104	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-FT	28	1.00		
135	AT	649. 70	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-RO	27	0.80		
136	AT	935. 123	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-ST	27	0.90		
137	AT	935. 63	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-ST	29	1.20		
138	AT	932. 65	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-ST	26	1.00		
139	AT	914. 22	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-ST	26	1.00		
140	AT	605. 21	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-ST	28	1.30		
141	AT	649. 99	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-ST	28	1.10		

S#	Site	Reg No	Era	Square	L / L	Phase	Ware	Shape	Rim Type	RD (cm)	WTmx (cm)	Notes	FG
142	AT	910. 37	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-RIN	22	0.80		
143	AT	608. 16	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-OE	26	1.00	C#32	
144	AT	935. 85	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-FT	27	1.20		
145	AT	910. 14	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-RIN	26	1.00		
146	AT	631. 2	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-RE	27	1.20		
147	AT	932. 82	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-ST	27	1.20		
148	AT	910. 35	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-RIN	30	1.00		
149	AT	935. 65	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-FT	27	1.20		
150	AT	649. 107	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-ST	28	1.00		
151	AT	940. 228	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-RE	27	1.00		
152	AT	935. 109	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-TH	27	0.80		
153	AT	623. 22	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-FT	24	0.80		
154	AT	605. 43	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-ST	27	0.80		
155	AT	940. 18	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-TH	29	0.50		
156	AT	932. 16	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-ST	24	1.00		
157	AT	649. 88	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-TH	30	1.00		
158	AT	932. 42	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-HA	30	0.80		
159	AT	940. 14	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-TH	27	1.40		
160	AT	631. 19	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-RE	28	1.30		
161	AT	600. 86	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-TH	32	1.20		
162	AT	940. 81	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-FT	30	1.00		
163	AT	910. 57	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-RIN	32	1.00		
164	AT	605. 5	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-RO	30	1.00		
165	AT	903. 38	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-TH	30	1.30		
166	AT	600. 11	LB IIa (late)	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-FT	<46	0.50		
167	AT	623. 23	LB IIa late	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-FT	34	1.30		
168	AT	935. 84	LB IIa late	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-TH	28	1.00		
169	AT	914. 20	LB IIa late	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-ST	32	1.10		
170	AT	940. 160	LB IIa late	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-ST	27	0.90		

S#	Site	Reg No	Era	Square	L / L	Phase	Ware	Shape	Rim Type	RD (cm)	WTmx (cm)	Notes	FG
171	AT	935. 77	LB IIa late	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-ST	28	0.80		
172	AT	935. 86	LB IIa late	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-ST	25	0.80		
173	AT	940. 90	LB IIa late	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-ST	32	0.70		
174	AT	935. 0	LB IIa late	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-RO	28	0.90		
175	AT	940. 8	LB IIa late	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-FT	30	1.10		
176	AT	643. 67	LB IIa late	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-SP	34	1.00		
177	AT	940. 198	LB IIa late	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-TH	34	1.30		
178	AT	935. 35	LB IIa late	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-TH-I	20	0.80		
179	AT	935. 45	LB IIa late	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-RE	30	0.90		
180	AT	1056. 11 + 1056. 17	LB IIa late	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-ST	30	0.50		
181	AT	935. 75	LB IIa late	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-FT	16	1.00		
182	AT	910. 32	LB IIa late	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-RO	27	1.00		
183	AT	649. 14	LB IIa late	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-HK	16	0.50	C#45	
184	AT	600. 52	LB IIa late	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-HK	17	0.70		
185	AT	600. 36	LB IIa late	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-HK	11	0.80		
186	AT	1058. 9	LB IIa late	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-TH-I	32	1.40		
187	AT	600. 54	LB IIa late	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-UN-2	23	1.00		
188	AT	940. 34	LB IIa late	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-CT	30	1.00	C#46	
189	AT	932. 21	LB IIa late	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-RI	22	1.40		
190	AT	631. 13	LB IIa late	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-TH-I	30	0.80		
191	AT	600. 8	LB IIa late	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-CT	22	0.80		
192	AT	935. 117	LB IIa late	64.82	3/16	1	SW	V-S	R-HA	26	0.80		
193	AT	940. 151	LB IIa late	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-ST	22	1.10	C#03	
194	AT	935. 88 +99 ?	LB IIa late	64.82	3/16	1	BW	C-S	R-RIN	34	1.40		
195	AT	940. 231	LB IIa late	64.82	3/16	1	BW	C-S	R-TH	32	1.20		
196	AT	608. 30	LB IIa late	64.82	3/16	1	BW	C-S	R-ST	40	1.30		
197	AT	1056. 21	LB IIa late	64.82	3/16	1	BW	V-S	R-ST	32	1.30		
198	AT	623. 53	LB IIa late	64.82	3/16	1	BW	V-S	R-TH-I	30	1.00	C#29	
199	AT	940. 88	LB IIa late	64.82	3/16	1	BW	V-S	R-RO	24	0.70		

S#	Site	Reg No	Era	Square	L / L	Phase	Ware	Shape	Rim Type	RD (cm)	WTmx (cm)	Notes	FG
200	AT	940. 194	LB IIa late	64.82	3/16	1	BW	V-S	R-ST	24	1.00	C#05	
201	AT	649. 47	LB IIa late	64.82	3/16	1	SW	C-S	R-RIN	22	0.80		
202	AT	623. 39	LB IIa late	64.82	3/16	1	BW	V-S	R-FT	26	1.00	C#17	
203	AT	940. 246	LB IIa late	64.82	3/16	1	BW	V-S	R-RO	24	1.00	C#09	
204	AT	605. 49	LB IIa late	64.82	3/16	1	BW	V-S	R-FL	21	0.80	C#40	
205	AT	649. 9	LB IIa late	64.82	3/16	1	BW	V-S	R-HA	32	1.30		
206	AT	914. 4	LB IIa late	64.82	3/16	1	BW	V-S	R-RI	30	1.40	C#12	
207	AT	940. 32	LB IIa late	64.82	3/16	1	BW	V-S	R-TH-I	34	1.00		
208	AT	940. 170	LB IIa late	64.82	3/16	1	BW	V-S	R-HA	34	1.20	C#36	
209	AT	0789. 19	LB IIa late	32.57	7	2a	RSBW	V-S	R-SP	28	1.00		
210	AT	857. 2	LB IIa late	32.57	7	2a	RSBW	V-S	R-HA	16	0.50	C#37	
211	AT	773. 12	LB IIa late	32.57	7	2a	BW	C-S	R-TH-I	28	1.00		
212	AT	789. 44	LB IIa late	32.57	7	2a	SW	C-S	R-RI	27	0.80		
213	AT	857. 23	LB IIa late	32.57	7	2a	SW	V-S	R-RI	25	1.00		
214	AT	374.19	LB IIa late	32.57	7	2a	SW	C-S	R-TH-I	17	0.60		
215	AT	342. 18	LB IIa late	32.57	7	2a	SW	C-S	R-TH-I	24	0.70		
216	AT	857. 11	LB IIa late	32.57	7	2a	SW	C-S	R-FT	28	1.00		
217	AT	773. 4	LB IIa late	32.57	7	2a	SW	C-S	R-RI	22	0.70		
218	AT	374. 6	LB IIa late	32.57	7	2a	SW	C-S	R-TH-I	20	0.70		
219	AT	1047.1	LB IIa late	32.57	7	2a	SW	C-S	R-TH-I	30	1.00	C#28	
220	AT	1046. 18	LB IIa late	32.57	7	2a	SW	C-S	R-ST	22	1.40		
221	AT	879. 13	LB IIa late	32.57	7	2a	SW	V-S	R-HA	16	0.50		
222	AT	1047. 16	LB IIa late	32.57	7	2a	SW	C-S	R-FT	30	0.80		
223	AT	857. 22	LB IIa late	32.57	7	2a	SW	C-S	R-TH-I	28	0.80		
224	AT	374. 23	LB IIa late	32.57	7	2a	SW	C-S	R-TH-I	22	0.80		
225	AT	342. 15	LB IIa late	32.57	7	2a	SW	V-S	R-TH-I	26	0.70		
226	AT	879. 6	LB IIa late	32.57	7	2a	SW	V-S	R-TH-I	18	1.20		
227	AT	1810. 63	LB IIa late	32.57	40	2b	SW	V-S	R-FT	26	0.80		
228	AT	1814. 21	LB IIa late	32.57	40	2b	SW	C-S	R-CT	26	1.00		

S#	Site	Reg No	Era	Square	L / L	Phase	Ware	Shape	Rim Type	RD (cm)	WTmx (cm)	Notes	FG
229	AT	1810. 16	LB IIa late	32.57	40	2b	SW	V-S	R-HK	28	1.00		
230	AT	1810. 58	LB IIa late	32.57	40	2b	SW	V-S	R-TH-I	28	0.80		
231	AT	1810. 28	LB IIa late	32.57	40	2b	SW	V-S	R-ST	20	1.00		
232	AT	1810. 68	LB IIa late	32.57	40	2b	SW	C-S	R-CT	30	0.90		
233	AT	1818. 3	LB IIa late	32.57	40	2b	SW	C-S	R-RI	24	1.00		
234	AT	1825. 2	LB IIa late	32.57	40	2b	SW	V-S	R-TH-I	30	0.90		
235	AT	1810.29	LB IIa late	32.57	40	2b	SW	C-S	R-ST	26	1.20		
236	AT	1814. 14	LB IIa late	32.57	40	2b	SW	C-S	R-RI	27	0.90		
237	AT	1810. 52	LB IIa late	32.57	40	2b	SW	V-S	R-TH-I	28	1.20		
238	AT	1814. 15	LB IIa late	32.57	40	2b	SW	C-S	R-ST	22	0.90		
239	AT	1814. 18	LB IIa late	32.57	40	2b	SW	C-S	R-ST	22	1.00		
240	AT	1825. 30	LB IIa late	32.57	40	2b	SW	C-S	R-FT	34	1.00		
241	AT	1810. 47	LB IIa late	32.57	40	2b	SW	C-S	R-TH-I	28	1.10		
242	AT	1810. 31	LB IIa late	32.57	40	2b	SW	V-S	R-TH-I	27	1.00		
243	AT	1810. 37	LB IIa late	32.57	40	2b	SW	V-S	R-FT	24	0.80		
244	AT	1818. 2	LB IIa late	32.57	40	2b	SW	C-S	R-TH-I	18	0.50		
245	AT	1320. 10	LB IIa late	32.53	12	2a	SW	C-S	R-ST	32	1.30		
246	AT	1345. 1	LB IIa late	32.53	12	2a	SW	V-S	R-ST	32	1.20		
247	AT	1345. 33	LB IIa late	32.53	12	2a	SW	V-S	R-RO	30	1.50		
248	AT	1345. 9	LB IIa late	32.53	12	2a	SW	C-S	R-ST	38	1.30		
249	AT	3718. 0	LB IIa late	32.53	12	2a	SW	C-S	R-FT	32	1.00		
250	AT	3730. 0	LB IIa late	32.53	12	2a	SW	C-S	R-ST	30	1.30		
251	AT	1320. 3	LB IIa late	32.53	12	2a	SW	C-S	R-SP	32	1.30		
252	AT	3718. 0	LB IIa late	32.53	12	2a	BW	C-S	R-FT	28	1.30		
253	AT	1345. 0	LB IIa late	32.53	12	2a	BW	C-S	R-FT	28	0.90		
254	AT	1320. 1	LB IIa late	32.53	12	2a	SW	C-S	R-RI	30	1.00		
255	AT	1345. 11	LB IIa late	32.53	12	2a	SW	C-S	R-RI	32	1.30		
256	AT	3730. 0	LB IIa late	32.53	12	2a	SW	C-S	R-RI	28	1.50		
257	AT	3718. 0	LB IIa late	32.53	12	2a	SW	C-S	R-TH-I	30	1.20		

S#	Site	Reg No	Era	Square	L / L	Phase	Ware	Shape	Rim Type	RD (cm)	WTmx (cm)	Notes	FG
258	AT	3718. 0 ?	LB IIa late	32.53	12	2a	SW	C-S	R-ST	28	0.80		
259	AT	3718. 0 ?	LB IIa late	32.53	12	2a	SW	V-S	R-FT	30	0.80		
260	AT	3718. 0 ?	LB IIa late	32.53	12	2a	SW	C-S	R-ST	32	1.00		
261	AT	1324. 1	LB IIa late	32.53	12	2a	SW	V-S	R-RE	26	1.30		
262	AT	1324. 11	LB IIa late	32.53	12	2a	SW	V-S	R-RO	28	1.00		
263	AT	3730. 0	LB IIa late	32.53	12	2a	SW	C-S	R-RIN	32	0.90		
264	AT	7318. 0 ?	LB IIa late	32.53	12	2a	SW	V-S	R-TH-I	30	0.70		
265	AT	1345. 35	LB IIa late	32.53	12	2a	SW	V-S	R-ST	27	1.00		
266	AT	1345. 2	LB IIa late	32.53	12	2a	SW	C-S	R-TH	26	0.80		
267	AT	3730. 0	LB IIa late	32.53	12	2a	SW	C-S	R-FT	19	0.60		
268	AT	1345. 18	LB IIa late	32.53	12	2a	SW	C-S	R-ST	16	0.50		
269	AT	1345. 19	LB IIa late	32.53	12	2a	SW	C-S	R-RIN	15	0.50		
270	AT	1752. 0	LB IIa late	32.53	12	2a	SW	C-S	R-ST	15	0.60		
271	AT	3718. 0	LB IIa late	32.53	12	2a	SW	V-S	R-FT	36	0.90		
272	AT	2663. 0	LB IIa late	45.44	8	1b	SW	C-S	R-TH-I	32	0.90		
273	AT	2694. 0	LB IIa late	45.44	8	1b	SW	C-S	R-ST	28	1.00		
274	AT	2864. 0	LB IIa late	45.44	8	1b	SW	V-S	R-RE	32	0.80		
275	AT	2694. 0	LB IIa late	45.44	8	1b	SW	V-S	R-TH	26	0.80		
276	AT	3456. 0	LB IIa late	64.73	20	2b	SW	V-S	R-HA	22	0.80	C#35	
277	AT	3456. 0	LB IIa late	64.73	20	2b	SW	C-S	R-TH-I	28	0.70		
278	AT	3456. 0	LB IIa late	64.73	20	2b	SW	C-S	R-TH-I	40	1.00		
279	AT	3097. 0	LB IIa late	64.73	20	2b	SW	C-S	R-TH	28	1.40		
280	AT	8664. 0	LB IIa ery-mid	64.82	64	3	BW	V-S	R-RO	30	0.80		
281	AT	8664. 0	LB IIa ery-mid	64.82	64	3	BW	C-S	R-TH-I	30	1.00		
282	AT	8664. 0	LB IIa ery-mid	64.82	64	3	BW	V-S	R-RO	30	1.10		
283	AT	AT 1058	LB IIa late	64.82	3	-	SW	V-S	R-TH-E	27	0.80	C#61	
284	AT	AT 2008	LB IIa late	43.54	7	1a	SW	C-S	R-TH-I	25	**0.70**		
285	AT	AT 2007	LB IIa ery-mid	32.57	72	3	SW	V-S	R-RO	32	1.00	C#08	
286	AT	AT 2008	LB IIa ery-mid	32.57	72	3	RSBW	V-S	R-TH	30	1.00	b 0.4	

S#	Site	Reg No	Era	Square	L / L	Phase	Ware	Shape	Rim Type	RD (cm)	WTmx (cm)	Notes	FG
287	AT	1061. 19	LB IIa late	64.82	13	2a	BW	V-S	R-ST	30	1.00		
288	AT	061. 24	LB IIa late	64.82	13	2a	BW	C-S	R-TH	36	1.00		
289	AT	1071. 8	LB IIa late	64.82	13	2a	BW	V-S	R-FT	30	1.20		
290	AT	1071. 25	LB IIa late	64.82	13	2a	BW	V-S	R-RIN	34	1.00	C#20	
291	AT	1?0. 29	LB IIa late	64.82	13	2a	BW	C-S	R-RO	34	1.10		
292	AT	1061. 22	LB IIa late	64.82	13	2a	SW	C-S	R-TH	29	1.00		
293	AT	1071. 1	LB IIa late	64.82	13	2a	BW	V-S	R-RO	23	0.70		
294	AT	1080. 26	LB IIa late	64.82	13	2a	SW	C-S	R-ST	30	1.10		
295	AT	1061. 16	LB IIa late	64.82	13	2a	SW	C-S	R-TH	30	1.00		
296	AT	1492. 13	LB IIa late	64.82	13	2a	SW	C-S	R-RIN	30	1.00		
297	AT	1061. 21	LB IIa late	64.82	13	2a	SW	V-S	R-RO	28	1.20		
298	AT	1071. 21	LB IIa late	64.82	13	2a	SW	V-S	R-TH-I	32	1.20		
299	AT	1492. 21	LB IIa late	64.82	13	2a	SW	C-S	R-RE	36	1.10		
300	AT	1090. 7	LB IIa late	64.82	13	2a	SW	V-S	R-FT	28	1.00		
301	AT	1071. 67	LB IIa late	64.82	13	2a	SW	V-S	R-ST	26	1.00		
302	AT	1071. 37	LB IIa late	64.82	13	2a	SW	V-S	R-FT	34	1.00		
303	AT	1071. 14	LB IIa late	64.82	13	2a	SW	V-S	R-RO	32	1.00		
304	AT	1071. 53	LB IIa late	64.82	13	2a	SW	V-S	R-ST	42	1.00		
305	AT	1071. 65	LB IIa late	64.82	13	2a	SW	C-S	R-TH-I	32	1.10		
306	AT	1061. 3	LB IIa late	64.82	13	2a	SW	C-S	R-UN-3	32	1.30		
307	AT	1071. 49	LB IIa late	64.82	13	2a	SW	C-S	R-FT	28	0.70		
308	AT	1071. 54	LB IIa late	64.82	13	2a	SW	C-S	R-RI	24	0.70		
309	AT	1080.11	LB IIa late	64.82	13	2a	SW	C-S	R-RI	24	1.00		
310	AT	3618. 0	LB IIa late	45.44	30	2a	SW	C-S	R-ST	34	1.20		
311	AT	3622. 0	LB IIa late	45.44	30	2a	SW	C-S	R-SP	27	1.00		
312	AT	364 ?	LB IIa late	45.44	30	2a	SW	C-S	R-HA	24	0.50		
313	AT	368?	LB IIa late	45.44	30	2a	SW	C-S	R-RI	20	0.80		
314	AT	1706. 21	LB IIa late	64.82	25	2b	SW	C-S	R-TH	32	1.00		
315	AT	1719. 7	LB IIa late	64.82	25	2b	SW	C-S	R-FT	32	1.20		

S#	Site	Reg No	Era	Square	L / L	Phase	Ware	Shape	Rim Type	RD (cm)	WTmx (cm)	Notes	FG
316	AT	17264 - 1726. 2	LB IIa late	64.82	25	2b	BW	C-S	R-TH-I	22	0.70		
317	AT	1967. 7	LB IIa late	64.82	25	2b	SW	C-S	R-ST	30	1.00		
318	AT	1719. 12	LB IIa late	64.82	25	2b	SW	C-S	R-FL	23	0.80		
319	AT	1766. 14	LB IIa late	64.82	25	2b	SW	V-S	R-ST	28	1.00		
320	AT	1741. 2	LB IIa late	64.82	25	2b	SW	C-S	R-FT	28	1.10		
321	AT	1756. 11	LB IIa late	64.82	25	2b	SW	C-S	R-RI	32	1.30		
322	AT	1719. 3	LB IIa late	64.82	25	2b	SW	V-S	R-TH-I	34	1.00		
323	AT	1719. 19	LB IIa late	64.82	25	2b	SW	V-S	R-TH-I	24	1.00		
324	AT	11146.3	UN	32.42	4	?	SW	C-S	R-FT	32	0.60	P#9	1
325	AT	11142.2	UN	32.42	4	?	SW	V-S	R-ST	22	0.60		
326	AT	11148.3	UN	32.42	5	?	SW	V-S	R-TH-I	36	0.50	P#10	1
327	AT	111.50	UN	32.42	5	?	SW	V-S	R-ST	17	0.80		
328	AT	111.64	UN	32.42	5	?	SW	C-S	R-ST	24	0.60		
329	AT	111.64	UN	32.42	5	?	SW	V-S	R-ST	30	0.90		
330	AT	111.64	UN	32.42	5	?	SW	C-S	R-ST	34	1.10		
331	AT	111.60	UN	32.42	5	?	SW	V-S	R-ST	30	1.00		
332	AT	111.48	UN	32.42	5	?	SW	V-S	R-ST	28	1.00		
333	AT	111.64	UN	32.42	5	?	SW	V-S	R-ST	32	0.80		
334	AT	1138.0	UN	32.42	5	?	SW	C-S	R-ST	20	0.60		
335	AT	111.57	UN	32.42	5	?	SW	C-S	R-ST	27	1.00		
336	AT	111.64	UN	32.42	5	?	SW	C-S	R-ST	24	1.10		
337	AT	14920.2	UN	32.42	7	?	SW	V-S	R-FT	30	0.60	P#11	1
338	AT	111.73	UN	32.42	8/33	?	RSBW	C-S	R-ST	36	1.20		
339	AT	1176.0	UN	32.42	8/33	?	SW	C-S	R-ST	17	0.50		
340	AT	111.73	UN	32.42	8/33	?	RSBW	C-S	R-TH-I	30	1.00		
341	AT	11173.14	UN	32.42	8/34	?	SW	V-S	R-FT	23	0.40	P#12	1
342	AT	11173.13	UN	32.42	8/34	?	SW	V-S	R-TH-I	UD	0.50	P#13	1
343	AT	11199.5	UN	32.42	9/9-10	?	SH	V-S	R-ST	20	0.50	P#14	6
344	AT	11199.4	UN	32.42	9/9-10	?	SW	V-S	R-ST	31	0.50	P#15	1

S#	Site	Reg No	Era	Square	L / L	Phase	Ware	Shape	Rim Type	RD (cm)	WTmx (cm)	Notes	FG
345	AT	14906.3	UN	32.42	9/9-10	?	SW	V-S	R-TH	28	0.70	P#16	1
346	AT	14908.2	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	C-S	R-TH	31	0.50	P#17	1
347	AT	14908.3	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	V-S	R-TH-I	24	0.60	P#18	1
348	AT	14914.1	UN	32.42	10/46	?	BW	V-S	R-TH-I	31	0.70	P#19	1
349	AT	14943.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	C-S	R-SP	29	1.00	C#48	
350	AT	14947.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	C-S	R-SP	36	1.30		
351	AT	14943.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	C-S	R-ST	34	0.90		
352	AT	14943.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	V-S	R-UN-1	32	0.80	C#57	
353	AT	14947.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	V-S	R-RI	29	0.80		
354	AT	14943.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	V-S	R-RO	36	1.30		
355	AT	14943.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	C-S	R-RO	28	1.00		
356	AT	14947.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	V-S	R-RO	32	1.00		
357	AT	14947.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	V-S	R-FL	34	1.00		
358	AT	14947.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	V-S	R-RO	30	1.00		
359	AT	14947.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	C-S	R-FL	30	0.70		
360	AT	14943.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	V-S	R-FT	32	1.00		
361	AT	14947.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	V-S	R-NZ	28	1.00	C#54	
362	AT	14943.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	C-S	R-TH	36	0.80		
363	AT	14943.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	C-S	R-ST	36	1.30		
364	AT	14947.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	C-S	R-FT	30	1.30		
365	AT	14943.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	C-S	R-ST	30	0.70		
366	AT	14947.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	C-S	R-FT	40	1.30		
367	AT	11947.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	V-S	R-ST	30	1.10		
368	AT	11943.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	C-S	R-TH-I	26	1.00		
369	AT	14947.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	C-S	R-ST	34	1.10		
370	AT	14947.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	V-S	R-ST	30	0.70		
371	AT	14943.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	C-S	R-SP	32	1.00		
372	AT	14943.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	V-S	R-RO	36	1.50		
373	AT	14943.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	V-S	R-HA	28	0.70		

S#	Site	Reg No	Era	Square	L / L	Phase	Ware	Shape	Rim Type	RD (cm)	WTmx (cm)	Notes	FG
374	AT	14943.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	C-S	R-RI	46	0.90		
375	AT	14947.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	C-S	R-RI	32	1.00		
376	AT	14947.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	C-S	R-TH-I	28	0.80		
377	AT	14908.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	C-S	R-ST	46	1.40		
378	AT	14947.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	C-S	R-RO	40	1.00		
379	AT	14947.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	C-S	R-TH-I	30	0.70		
380	AT	14947.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	C-S	R-FT	32	1.20		
381	AT	14947.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	C-S	R-FT	32	1.20		
382	AT	14947.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	V-S	R-UN-1	34	0.70		
383	AT	14943.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	V-S	R-SP	36	0.70		
384	AT	14945.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	V-S	R-RE	28	1.00		
385	AT	14943.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	V-S	R-ST	30	1.00		
386	AT	14943.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	V-S	R-ST	34	0.90		
387	AT	14850.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	V-S	R-ST	38	0.60		
388	AT	14947.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	V-S	R-RI	40	0.70		
389	AT	14947.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	V-S	R-ST	30	1.30		
390	AT	14947.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	V-S	R-RI	32	1.20		
391	AT	14943.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	V-S	R-FT	26	1.00		
392	AT	14943.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	V-S	R-RE	30	1.20		
393	AT	14914.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	V-S	R-RE	34	1.00		
394	AT	14850.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	V-S	R-ST	18	0.90		
395	AT	14850.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	C-S	R-ST	38	1.10		
396	AT	14943.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	C-S	R-RI	30	0.90		
397	AT	14947.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	C-S	R-RO	30	1.10		
398	AT	14947.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	C-S	R-RO	34	0.80		
399	AT	14850.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	C-S	R-CT	28	0.80		
400	AT	14947.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	C-S	R-ST	26	0.80		
401	AT	14947.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	C-S	R-TH-I	30	1.10		
402	AT	14947.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	V-S	R-FT	30	1.10		

S#	Site	Reg No	Era	Square	L / L	Phase	Ware	Shape	Rim Type	RD (cm)	WTmx (cm)	Notes	FG
403	AT	14947.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	V-S	R-RO	30	1.00		
404	AT	14943.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	V-S	R-ST	32	1.20		
405	AT	14947.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	V-S	R-RO	32	1.00		
406	AT	14947.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	V-S	R-ST	32	1.00		
407	AT	14947.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	V-S	R-RI	26	1.00		
408	AT	14943.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	V-S	R-ST	26	1.00		
409	AT	14943.0	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	V-S	R-ST	28	1.00		
410	AT	14943.2	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	V-S	R-ST	34	1.00		
411	AT	14908.2	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	C-S	R-ST	30	0.70		
412	AT	14908.3	UN	32.42	10/46	?	SW	C-S	R-ST	36	1.00		
413	AT	14916.1	UN	32.42	11/47	?	BW	V-S	R-RO	30	0.60	P#20	1
414	AT	no reg.	UN	32.42	17/88	?	SW	V-S	R-TH-I	15	0.50		
415	AT	no reg.	UN	32.42	17/88	?	SW	C-S	R-UN-3	20	0.60		
416	AT	no reg.	UN	32.42	17/88	?	SW	C-S	R-ST	20	0.50		
417	AT	no reg.	UN	32.42	17/88	?	SW	V-S	R-ST	20	0.80		
418	AT	no reg.	UN	32.42	17/88	?	BW	V-S	R-RE	34	?		
419	AT	no reg.	UN	32.42	17/88	?	SW	C-S	R-UN-3	11	0.50	C#59	
420	AT	no reg.	UN	32.42	17/88	?	SW	C-S	R-RI	25	1.20		
421	AT	no reg.	UN	32.42	17/89	?	SW	V-S	R-ST	27	0.90		
422	AT	no reg.	UN	32.42	17/89	?	SW	V-S	R-ST	22	1.20		
423	AT	no reg.	UN	32.42	17/93	?	SW	C-S	R-TH	26	1.40		
424	AT	no reg.	UN	32.42	17/91	?	SW	V-S	R-FT	30	1.00		
425	AT	no reg.	UN	32.42	17/91	?	SW	C-S	R-FT	28	1.00		
426	AT	no reg.	UN	32.42	17/94	?	SW	C-S	R-RI	16	0.50		
427	AT	no reg.	UN	32.42	17/90	?	SW	V-S	R-FT	27	1.00		
428	AT	no reg.	UN	32.42	17/90	?	SW	V-S	R-HA	22	0.70		
429	AT	no reg.	UN	32.42	17/74	?	SW	C-S	R-ST	30	1.00		
430	AT	no reg.	UN	32.42	17/74	?	SW	C-S	R-ST	30	0.80		
431	AT	no reg.	UN	32.42	17/74	?	SW	V-S	R-HK	26	0.80		

S#	Site	Reg No	Era	Square	L / L	Phase	Ware	Shape	Rim Type	RD (cm)	WTmx (cm)	Notes	FG
432	AT	no reg.	UN	32.42	17/74	?	SW	V-S	R-SPO	28	0.70		
433	AT	no reg.	UN	32.42	17/74	?	SW	C-S	R-ST	28	1.00		
434	AT	no reg.	UN	32.42	17/79	?	SW	V-S	R-FT	46	1.20		
435	AT	no reg.	UN	32.42	17/79	?	SW	C-S	R-TH-I	19	0.70		
436	AT	no reg.	UN	32.42	17/85	?	SW	C-S	R-ST	32	1.00		
437	AT	no reg.	UN	32.42	17/85	?	SW	C-S	R-TH-I	30	1.00		
438	AT	no reg.	UN	32.42	17/75	?	SW	C-S	R-RO	28	1.00		
439	AT	no reg.	UN	32.42	17/75	?	SW	C-S	R-FT	28	1.20		
440	AT	no reg.	UN	32.42	17/75	?	SW	C-S	R-ST	30	1.00		
441	AT	no reg.	UN	32.42	17/75	?	SW	C-S	R-ST	30	1.00		
442	AT	no reg.	UN	32.42	17/73	?	BW	V-S	R-ST	36	1.20		
443	AT	no reg.	UN	32.42	17/86	?	SW	V-S	R-ST	32	0.90		
444	AT	no reg.	UN	32.42	17/86	?	SW	V-S	R-RI	28	1.00		
445	AT	no reg.	UN	32.42	17/86	?	SW	C-S	R-ST	28	0.80		
446	AT	no reg.	UN	32.42	17/84	?	SW	V-S	R-HK	36	0.70		
447	AT	no reg.	UN	32.42	17/84	?	SW	V-S	R-TH-I	26	0.80		
448	AT	no reg.	UN	32.42	17/84	?	SW	C-S	R-ST	14	0.40		
449	AT	no reg.	UN	32.42	17/87	?	SW	C-S	R-ST	24	1.20		
450	AT	no reg.	UN	32.42	17/87	?	SW	C-S	R-TH-I	22	0.90		
451	AT	no reg.	UN	32.42	17/78	?	SW	C-S	R-RI	28	0.80		
452	AT	no reg.	UN	32.42	17/78	?	BW	C-S	R-TH-I	18	0.60		
453	AT	no reg.	UN	32.42	17/78	?	SW	C-S	R-ST	13	0.90		
454	AT	no reg.	UN	32.42	17/80	?	SW	C-S	R-TH-I	36	1.00		
455	AT	no reg.	UN	32.42	17/80	?	SW	V-S	R-HA	30	0.80		
456	AT	no reg.	UN	32.42	17/80	?	SW	V-S	R-HA	30	0.90		
457	AT	no reg.	UN	32.42	17/81	?	SW	V-S	R-RIN	22	1.00		
458	AT	no reg.	UN	32.42	17/81	?	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	<46	1.00		
459	AT	no reg.	UN	32.42	18/71	?	BW	V-S	R-FT	32	1.00		
460	AT	no reg.	UN	32.42	18/71	?	BW	V-S	R-ST	32	1.00		

S#	Site	Reg No	Era	Square	L / L	Phase	Ware	Shape	Rim Type	RD (cm)	WTmx (cm)	Notes	FG
461	AT	no reg.	UN	32.42	19/72	?	BW	V-S	R-FT	36	1.00		
462	AT	1116.3	UN	32.42	6/26	?	SW	V-S	R-ST	46	1.10		
463	AT	11163.0	UN	32.42	6/26	?	SW	C-S	R-TH-I	30	1.20		
464	AT	11163.0	UN	32.42	6/26	?	SW	C-S	R-ST	32	1.00		
465	AT	11163.0	UN	32.42	6/26	?	SW	C-S	R-ST	32	1.00		
466	AT	11163.0	UN	32.42	6/26	?	SW	C-S	R-FT	36	1.30		
467	AT	11163.0	UN	32.42	6/26	?	SW	C-S	R-FL	30	1.00		
468	AT	11163.0	UN	32.42	6/26	?	SW	C-S	R-TH-I	36	1.20		
469	AT	11163.0	UN	32.42	6/26	?	SW	C-S	R-ST	30	1.00		
470	AT	11163.0	UN	32.42	6/26	?	SW	C-S	R-ST	32	1.00		
471	AT	11163.0	UN	32.42	6/26	?	SW	C-S	R-ST	34	1.10		
472	AT	11163.0	UN	32.42	6/26	?	SW	C-S	R-RI	32	0.80		
473	AT	11163.0	UN	32.42	6/26	?	SW	C-S	R-ST	32	1.20		
474	AT	11163.0	UN	32.42	6/26	?	SW	C-S	R-RO	28	0.80		
475	AT	11163.0	UN	32.42	6/26	?	BW	C-S	R-FT	44	1.00		
476	AT	11163.0	UN	32.42	6/26	?	SW	V-S	R-RO	30	0.80		
477	AT	11163.0	UN	32.42	6/26	?	SW	C-S	R-RE	30	1.10		
478	AT	11163.0	UN	32.42	6/26	?	SW	C-S	R-ST	30	1.00		
479	AT	11163.0	UN	32.42	6/26	?	SW	C-S	R-FL	34	1.20		
480	AT	11163.0	UN	32.42	6/26	?	SW	C-S	R-FT	36	1.10		
481	AT	11163.0	UN	32.42	6/26	?	SW	V-S	R-TH	32	0.80		
482	AT	11163.0	UN	32.42	6/26	?	SW	V-S	R-ST	30	1.20		
483	AT	11163.0	UN	32.42	6/26	?	SW	C-S	R-ST	32	0.80		
484	AT	11163.0	UN	32.42	6/26	?	SW	C-S	R-FT	34	1.10		
485	AT	11163.0	UN	32.42	6/26	?	SW	C-S	R-FT	20	0.70		
486	AT	11163.0	UN	32.42	6/26	?	SW	V-S	R-RO	30	0.80		
487	AT	11163.0	UN	32.42	6/26	?	SW	V-S	R-ST	20	0.60		
488	AT	11163.0	UN	32.42	6/26	?	SW	V-S	R-ST	34	0.90		
489	AT	11163.0	UN	32.42	6/26	?	SW	V-S	R-ST	32	1.00		

S#	Site	Reg No	Era	Square	L / L	Phase	Ware	Shape	Rim Type	RD (cm)	WTmx (cm)	Notes	FG
490	AT	11163.0	UN	32.42	6/26	?	SW	C-S	R-ST	30	1.10		
491	AT	11163.0	UN	32.42	6/26	?	SW	C-S	R-FL	32	0.70		
492	AT	11163.0	UN	32.42	6/26	?	SW	C-S	R-ST	40	1.00		
493	TT	TT09.G437.33.15	IR I	G437	7/33	-	SW	C-S	R-ST	20	0.70	P#21	1
494	TT	TT09.G437.29.50	IR I	G437	7/29	-	SW	V-S	R-RO	30	0.80	P#22	1
495	TT	TT09.G437.30.2	IR I	G437	7/30	-	SW	V-S	R-ST	32	0.70	P#23	1
496	TT	TT09.G437.21.10	IR I	G437	7/21	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	32	0.90	P#24	1
497	TT	TT04.G455.23.2	IR I	G455	18/23	-	SW	V-S	R-ST	30	1.00	P#25	1
498	TT	TT04.G455.23.6	IR I	G455	18/23	-	SW	C-S	R-ST	34	0.70	P#26	1
499	TT	TT06.G455.233.6	IR I	G455	109/233	-	SW	V-S	R-RO	30	1.00	P#27	1
500	TT	TT07.G455.243.5	IR I	G455	120/243	-	SW	V-S	R-ST	25	1.00	P#28	1
501	TT	TT10.G456.510.17	IR I	G456	237/510	-	SW	V-S	R-ST	26	0.70		
502	TT	TT10.G456.510.19	IR I	G456	237/510	-	SW	V-S	R-RI	28	0.60		
503	TT	TT10.G456.510.43	IR I	G456	237/510	-	SW	V-S	R-FT	25	1.00		
504	TT	TT10.G456.510.11	IR I	G456	237/510	-	SW	V-S	R-TH-I	20	0.80	C#27	1
505	TT	TT10.G456.540.38	IR I	G456	243/540	-	SW	C-S	R-RI	28	1.10		
506	TT	TT10.G456.540.55	IR I	G456	243/540	-	SW	V-S	R-UN-2	28	1.50		
507	TT	TT10.G456.540.24	IR I	G456	243/540	-	SW	V-S	R-UN-2	24	1.00	C#58	
508	TT	TT10.G456.540.16	IR I	G456	243/540	-	SW	C-S	R-UN-4	22	1.00	C#60	
509	TT	TT10.G456.534.04	IR I	G456	243/534	-	SW	V-S	R-BL-I	28	1.00	C#53	
510	TT	TT10.G456.534.01	IR I	G456	243/534	-	SW	C-S	R-RI	27	1.10		
511	TT	TT10.G456.534.29	IR I	G456	243/534	-	SW	C-S	R-RI	32	1.00		
512	TT	TT10.G456.534.19	IR I	G456	243/534	-	SW	C-S	R-RI	25	0.80		
513	TT	TT10.G456.534.20	IR I	G456	243/534	-	SW	V-S	R-RI	23	0.80		
514	TT	TT10.G456.538.03	IR I	G456	243/538	-	SW	V-S	R-ST	30	0.80		
515	TT	TT10.G456.544.53	IR I	G456	240/544	-	SW	V-S	R-PL	22	1.00	C#56	
516	TT	TT10.G456.544.21	IR I	G456	240/544	-	SW	V-S	R-RO	28	1.00		
517	TT	TT10.G456.535.46	IR I	G456	245/535	-	SW	V-S	R-TH-I	32	1.50		
518	TT	TT10.G456.535.67	IR I	G456	245/535	-	SW	V-S	R-FT	34	1.00		

S#	Site	Reg No	Era	Square	L / L	Phase	Ware	Shape	Rim Type	RD (cm)	WTmx (cm)	Notes	FG
519	TT	TT10.G456.535.67?	IR I	G456	245/535	-	SW	C-S	R-FT	36	1.20		
520	TT	TT10.G456.550.85	IR I	G456	247/550	-	SW	C-S	R-RI	24	1.00		
521	TT	TT10.G456.550.84	IR I	G456	247/550	-	SW	C-S	R-RO	30	1.20		
522	TT	TT10.G456.550.91	IR I	G456	247/550	-	SW	C-S	R-HA	?	1.20		
523	TT	TT10.G456.582.02	IR I	G456	262/582	-	SW	V-S	R-RO	25	0.70		
524	TT	TT10.G456.582.25	IR I	G456	262/582	-	SW	V-S	R-HA	26	0.60		
525	TT	TT10.G456.582.26	IR I	G456	262/582	-	SW	C-S	R-TH-I	24	0.70		
526	TT	TT10.G456.557.19	IR I	G456	251/557	-	SW	V-S	R-TH	22	1.00		
527	TT	TT10.G456.557.41	IR I	G456	251/557	-	SW	C-S	R-HA	23	1.10		
528	TT	TT10.G456.557.02	IR I	G456	251/557	-	SW	V-S	R-TH-I	21	1.00		
529	TT	TT10.G456.557.60	IR I	G456	251/557	-	SW	C-S	R-FT	30	0.70		
530	TT	TT10.G456.592.05	IR I	G456	237/592	-	SW	C-S	R-RO	28	1.10		
531	TT	TT10.G456.592.06	IR I	G456	237/592	-	SW	C-S	R-RI	28	0.60		
532	TT	TT10.G456.566.17	IR I	G456	258/566	-	SW	C-S	R-FT	24	0.60		
533	TT	TT10.G456.566.15	IR I	G456	258/566	-	SW	C-S	R-RI	26	0.70		
534	TT	TT10.G456.566.16	IR I	G456	258/566	-	SW	V-S	R-BL-E	25	1.20	C#52	
535	TT	TT10.G456.566.13	IR I	G456	258/566	-	SW	V-S	R-RI	25	1.30		
536	TT	TT10.G456.562.13	IR I	G456	258/562	-	SW	C-S	R-FT	22	0.70		
537	TT	TT10.G456.548.56	IR I	G456	246/548	-	SW	V-S	R-RI	27	1.00		
538	TT	TT10.G456.548.36	IR I	G456	246/548	-	SW	V-S	R-RI	24	0.80		
539	TT	TT10.G456.548.16	IR I	G456	246/548	-	SW	V-S	R-RI	23	1.20		
540	TT	TT10.G456.536.56	IR I	G456	246/536	-	SW	C-S	R-RI	28	0.90		
541	TT	TT10.G456.536.20	IR I	G456	246/536	-	SW	V-S	R-FT	34	0.90		
542	TT	TT10.G456.543.04	IR I	G456	246/543	-	SW	C-S	R-FT	36	1.00		
543	TT	TT10.G456.543.14	IR I	G456	246/543	-	SW	C-S	R-RIN	24	0.80		
544	TT	TT10.G456.543.63	IR I	G456	246/543	-	SW	V-S	R-ST	32	1.00		
545	TT	TT10.G456.543.45	IR I	G456	246/543	-	SW	V-S	R-FL	24	1.00		
546	TT	TT10.G456.600.03	IR I	G456	268/600	-	SW	V-S	R-RO	24	0.70		
547	TT	TT10.G456.610.08	IR I	G456	273/610	-	SW	V-S	R-RO	36	0.90		

S#	Site	Reg No	Era	Square	L / L	Phase	Ware	Shape	Rim Type	RD (cm)	WTmx (cm)	Notes	FG
548	TT	TT08.F598.44.2	IR II/III	F598	14/44	-	RSBW	C-S	R-ST	15	0.20	P#29	1
549	TT	TT08.F598.52.2	IR II/III	F598	14/52	-	RSBW	V-S	R-RI	23	0.50	P#30	1
550	TT	TT08.F598.52.34	IR II/III	F598	14/52	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	26	1.20		
551	TT	TT08.F598.52.31	IR II/III	F598	14/52	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	28	0.70		
552	TT	TT08.F598.52.16	IR II/III	F598	14/52	-	SW	C-S	R-FT	28	0.70		
553	TT	TT08.F598.52.3	IR II/III	F598	14/52	-	SW	V-S	R-RE	30	0.90		
554	TT	TT08.F598.52.24	IR II/III	F598	14/52	-	SW	V-S	R-RE	30	0.90		
555	TT	TT08.F598.52.11	IR II/III	F598	14/52	-	RSBW	V-S	R-OE	23	0.50	C#33	
556	TT	TT08.F598.52.15	IR II/III	F598	14/52	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	34	0.90		
557	TT	TT08.F598.55.21	IR II/III	F598	14/55	-	RSBW	V-S	R-SPO	28	0.70		
558	TT	TT08.F598.55.33	IR II/III	F598	14/55	-	RSBW	C-S	R-FT	34	0.80		
559	TT	TT08.F598.55.22	IR II/III	F598	14/55	-	SW	V-S	R-FT	42	0.70		
560	TT	TT08.F598.55.27	IR II/III	F598	14/55	-	SW	C-S	R-FT	30	0.80		
561	TT	TT08.F598.58.4 (?)	IR II/III	F598	17/58	-	SW	V-S	R-FT	34	0.70		
562	TT	TT08.F598.58.23	IR II/III	F598	17/58	-	SW	V-S	R-RO	27	0.80		
563	TT	TT08.F598.58.16	IR II/III	F598	17/58	-	SW	C-S	R-ST	26	0.80		
564	TT	TT08.F598.58.27	IR II/III	F598	17/58	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	28	1.10		
565	TT	TT08.F598.59.02	IR II/III	F598	17/59	-	RSBW	V-S	R-RE	30	0.50	P#31	1
566	TT	TT08.F598.59.40	IR II/III	F598	17/59	-	RSBW	C-S	R-ST	32	1.00		
567	TT	TT08.F598.59.27	IR II/III	F598	17/59	-	RSBW	C-S	R-ST	24	0.80		
568	TT	TT08.F598.59.36	IR II/III	F598	17/59	-	SW	V-S	R-ST	28	0.70		
569	TT	TT08.F598.59.28	IR II/III	F598	17/59	-	SW	V-S	R-RE	24	1.00	C#22	
570	TT	TT08.F598.59.29	IR II/III	F598	17/59	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	46	0.80		
571	TT	TT08.F598.59.33	IR II/III	F598	17/59	-	RSBW	V-S	R-SP	36	1.00	C#49	
572	TT	TT08.F598.59.01	IR II/III	F598	17/59	-	SW	C-S	R-PO	20	0.30		
573	TT	TT08.F598.66.15	IR II/III	F598	17/66	-	RSBW	V-S	R-RO	28	0.80		
574	TT	TT08.F598.66.12	IR II/III	F598	17/66	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	20	1.10	C#18	
575	TT	TT08.F598.66.10	IR II/III	F598	17/66	-	SW	V-S	R-RO	26	0.70		
576	TT	TT08.F598.67.21	IR II/III	F598	18/67	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	24	0.90		

S#	Site	Reg No	Era	Square	L / L	Phase	Ware	Shape	Rim Type	RD (cm)	WTmx (cm)	Notes	FG
577	TT	TT08.F598.70.12	IR II/III	F598	18/70	-	RSBW	V-S	R-RO	30	1.00		
578	TT	TT08.F598.78.03	IR II/III	F598	18/78	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	31	0.30	P#32	2
579	TT	TT08.F598.69.30	IR II/III	F598	19/69	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	36	0.90	C#06	
580	TT	TT08.F598.69.14	IR II/III	F598	19/69	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	32	0.80		
581	TT	TT08.F598.72.03	IR II/III	F598	19/72	-	SW	V-S	R-ST	42	1.20		
582	TT	TT08.F599.34.19	IR II/III	F599	12/34	-	SW	C-S	R-ST	21	0.80		
583	TT	TT08.F599.34.09	IR II/III	F599	12/34	-	SW	V-S	R-PO	16	0.30	P#33	2
584	TT	TT08.F599.35.52	IR II/III	F599	12/35	-	RSBW	C-S	R-ST	27	0.60		
585	TT	TT08.F599.35.57	IR II/III	F599	12/35	-	RSBW	C-S	R-PO	22	0.80		
586	TT	TT08.F599.35.58	IR II/III	F599	12/35	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	22	0.50		
587	TT	TT08.F599.35.61	IR II/III	F599	12/35	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	16	0.40		
588	TT	TT08.F599.35.55	IR II/III	F599	12/35	-	RSBW	C-S	R-PO	20	0.70		
589	TT	TT08.F599.35.24	IR II/III	F599	12/35	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	28	0.80		
590	TT	TT08.F599.35.46	IR II/III	F599	12/35	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	22	0.70		
591	TT	TT08.F599.35.05	IR II/III	F599	12/35	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	36	0.60	P#34	1
592	TT	TT08.F599.38.02	IR II/III	F599	12/38	-	RSBW	V-S	R-RI	40	0.40	P#35	1
593	TT	TT08.F599.44.01	IR II/III	F599	14/44	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	31	0.40	P#36	1
594	TT	TT08.F599.57.21	IR II/III	F599	18/57	-	SW	V-S	R-FT	20	0.60		
595	TT	TT08.F599.59.22	IR II/III	F599	18/59	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	26	0.70		
596	TT	TT08.F599.59.04	IR II/III	F599	18/59	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	16	0.50		
597	TT	TT08.F599.59.10	IR II/III	F599	18/59	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	28	0.50		
598	TT	TT08.F599.59.17	IR II/III	F599	18/59	-	RSBW	C-S	R-ST	18	0.30		
599	TT	TT08.F599.59.03	IR II/III	F599	18/59	-	RSBW	C-S	R-PO	28	0.60		
600	TT	TT08.F599.67.10 ?	IR II/III	F599	18/67	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	35	0.60		
601	TT	TT08.F599.67.13	IR II/III	F599	18/67	-	RSBW	V-S	R-RO	22	0.50		
602	TT	TT08.F599.63.35	IR II/III	F599	21/63	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	20	0.50	P#37	1
603	TT	TT08.F599.73.04	IR II/III	F599	21/73	-	RSBW	V-S	R-RO	27	0.30	P#38	1
604	TT	TT08.F599.70.01	IR II/III	F599	24/70	-	SW	V-S	R-ST	27	0.70		
605	TT	TT08.F599.70.89	IR II/III	F599	24/70	-	SW	V-S	R-ST	27	0.60		

S#	Site	Reg No	Era	Square	L / L	Phase	Ware	Shape	Rim Type	RD (cm)	WTmx (cm)	Notes	FG
606	TT	TT08.F599.70.32	IR II/III	F599	24/70	-	SW	V-S	R-ST	26	0.50		
607	TT	TT08.F599.70.85	IR II/III	F599	24/70	-	SW	V-S	R-FL	26	0.60		
608	TT	TT08.F599.70.28	IR II/III	F599	24/70	-	Slip	V-S	R-ST	28	0.60		
609	TT	TT08.F599.70.21	IR II/III	F599	24/70	-	SW	V-S	R-ST	24	1.00		
610	TT	TT08.F599.70.10	IR II/III	F599	24/70	-	SW	V-S	R-ST	26	0.60		
611	TT	TT08.F599.70.86	IR II/III	F599	24/70	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	32	0.60		
612	TT	TT08.F599.70.26	IR II/III	F599	24/70	-	SW	V-S	R-ST	28	0.60		
613	TT	TT08.F599.70.48	IR II/III	F599	24/70	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	16	0.50		
614	TT	TT08.F599.70.?	IR II/III	F599	24/70	-	SW	V-S	R-ST	21	0.60		
615	TT	TT08.F599.70.15	IR II/III	F599	24/70	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	28	0.50		
616	TT	TT08.F599.70.45	IR II/III	F599	24/70	-	RSBW	C-S	R-ST	24	0.50		
617	TT	TT08.F599.70.?	IR II/III	F599	24/70	-	SW	V-S	R-FL	<24	0.80		
618	TT	TT08.F599.70.16	IR II/III	F599	24/70	-	SW	V-S	R-OE	22	0.50	C#31	
619	TT	TT08.F599.72.64	IR II/III	F599	24/72	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	16	0.60		
620	TT	TT08.F599.72.79	IR II/III	F599	24/72	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	24	0.70		
621	TT	TT08.F599.72.62	IR II/III	F599	24/72	-	RSBW	V-S	R-PO	18	0.50		
622	TT	TT08.F599.72.46	IR II/III	F599	24/72	-	SW	V-S	R-ST	20	0.50		
623	TT	TT08.F599.72.75	IR II/III	F599	24/72	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FL	20	0.60		
624	TT	TT08.F599.74.86	IR II/III	F599	24/74	-	RSBW	C-S	R-ST	28	0.70		
625	TT	TT08.F599.74.144	IR II/III	F599	24/74	-	RSBW	V-S	R-RE	30	0.60		
626	TT	TT08.F599.74.34	IR II/III	F599	24/74	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	30	0.80		
627	TT	TT08.F599.74.233	IR II/III	F599	24/74	-	SW	V-S	R-ST	24	0.70		
628	TT	TT08.F599.74.66	IR II/III	F599	24/74	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	28	0.70		
629	TT	TT08.F599.74.74	IR II/III	F599	24/74	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	36	0.70		
630	TT	TT08.F599.74.200	IR II/III	F599	24/74	-	SW	V-S	R-ST	28	0.60		
631	TT	TT08.F599.74.28	IR II/III	F599	24/74	-	SW	V-S	R-ST	24	0.50		
632	TT	TT08.F599.74.81	IR II/III	F599	24/74	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	20	0.60		
633	TT	TT08.F599.74.141	IR II/III	F599	24/74	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	30	0.70		
634	TT	TT08.F599.74.108	IR II/III	F599	24/74	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	28	0.60		

S#	Site	Reg No	Era	Square	L / L	Phase	Ware	Shape	Rim Type	RD (cm)	WTmx (cm)	Notes	FG
635	TT	TT08.F599.74.172	IR II/III	F599	24/74	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	20	0.60		
636	TT	TT08.F599.74.176	IR II/III	F599	24/74	-	SW	V-S	R-FT	28	0.60		
637	TT	TT08.F599.74.23	IR II/III	F599	24/74	-	SW	V-S	R-FT	22	0.90		
638	TT	TT08.F599.74.106	IR II/III	F599	24/74	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	>22	0.60		
639	TT	TT08.F599.74.218	IR II/III	F599	24/74	-	RSBW	V-S	R-SP	>22	0, 6		
640	TT	TT08.F599.74.176	IR II/III	F599	24/74	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	24	0.70		
641	TT	TT08.F599.74.31	IR II/III	F599	24/74	-	SW	V-S	R-FT	36	0.50		
642	TT	TT08.F599.74.129	IR II/III	F599	24/74	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	34	0.80		
643	TT	TT08.F599.74.64	IR II/III	F599	24/74	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	22	0.60		
644	TT	TT08.F599.74.232	IR II/III	F599	24/74	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	24	0.60		
645	TT	TT08.F599.74.107	IR II/III	F599	24/74	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	28	0.60		
646	TT	TT08.F599.74.238	IR II/III	F599	24/74	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	30	0.70		
647	TT	TT08.F599.74.114	IR II/III	F599	24/74	-	RSBW	V-S	R-SP	30	0.60		
648	TT	TT08.F599.74.180	IR II/III	F599	24/74	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	14	0.40		
649	TT	TT08.F599.74.29	IR II/III	F599	24/74	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	22	0.70		
650	TT	TT08.F599.74.152	IR II/III	F599	24/74	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FL	24	0.70		
651	TT	TT08.F599.74.220	IR II/III	F599	24/74	-	RSBW	V-S	R-SPO	32	0.80		
652	TT	TT08.F599.74.99	IR II/III	F599	24/74	-	RSBW	V-S	R-SP	28	0.60		
653	TT	TT08.F599.74.221	IR II/III	F599	24/74	-	RSBW	V-S	R-SPO	18	0.30	C#51	
654	TT	TT08.F599.74.195	IR II/III	F599	24/74	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	24	0.60		
655	TT	TT08.F599.74.120	IR II/III	F599	24/74	-	RSBW	C-S	R-RE	12	0.40		
656	TT	TT08.F599.74.186	IR II/III	F599	24/74	-	SW	V-S	R-ST	22	0.50		
657	TT	TT08.F599.74.148	IR II/III	F599	24/74	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	22	0.80		
658	TT	TT08.F599.74.113	IR II/III	F599	24/74	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	20	0.60	C#07	
659	TT	TT08.F599.74.196	IR II/III	F599	24/74	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	18	0.30		
660	TT	TT08.F599.74.55	IR II/III	F599	24/74	-	RSBW	C-S	R-PO	20	0.60		
661	TT	TT08.F599.74.9?	IR II/III	F599	24/74	-	SW	V-S	R-ST	18	0.60		
662	TT	TT08.F599.74.24	IR II/III	F599	24/74	-	RSBW	C-S	R-ST	23	0.60		
663	TT	TT08.F599.74.??	IR II/III	F599	24/74	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FL	13	0.60		

S#	Site	Reg No	Era	Square	L / L	Phase	Ware	Shape	Rim Type	RD (cm)	WTmx (cm)	Notes	FG
664	TT	TT08.F599.74.209	IR II/III	F599	24/74	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	18	0.30		
665	TT	TT09.F599.97.01	IR II/III	F599	24/97	-	RSBW	V-S	R-PO	20	0.50	P#39	4
666	TT	TT09.F599.101.110	IR II/III	F599	24/101	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	32	0.70		
667	TT	TT09.F599.101.119	IR II/III	F599	24/101	-	RSBW	V-S	R-TH	26	0.50		
668	TT	TT09.F599.101.39	IR II/III	F599	24/101	-	SW	V-S	R-FT	36	0.70		
669	TT	TT09.F599.101.103	IR II/III	F599	24/101	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	36	0.80		
670	TT	TT09.F599.101.62	IR II/III	F599	24/101	-	SW	V-S	R-ST	18	0.60		
671	TT	TT09.F599.101.48	IR II/III	F599	24/101	-	SW	V-S	R-FT	30	0.70		
672	TT	TT09.F599.101.70	IR II/III	F599	24/101	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	32	0.80		
673	TT	TT09.F599.101.53	IR II/III	F599	24/101	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	16	0.70		
674	TT	TT09.F599.101.118	IR II/III	F599	24/101	-	SW	C-S	R-ST	24	0.70		
675	TT	TT09.F599.101.100	IR II/III	F599	24/101	-	SW	V-S	R-OE	18	0.80		
676	TT	TT09.F599.101.123	IR II/III	F599	24/101	-	RSBW	V-S	R-TH	28	0.50		
677	TT	TT09.F599.101.58	IR II/III	F599	24/101	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	21	0.60		
678	TT	TT09.F599.101.74	IR II/III	F599	24/101	-	SW	V-S	R-FT	27	0.70		
679	TT	TT09.F599.101.33	IR II/III	F599	24/101	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	27	0.70		
680	TT	TT09.F599.101.40	IR II/III	F599	24/101	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	27	0.60		
681	TT	TT09.F599.101.41	IR II/III	F599	24/101	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	18	0.60		
682	TT	TT09.F599.102.23	IR II/III	F599	24/102	-	SW	V-S	R-OE	24	0.80		
683	TT	TT09.F599.102.177	IR II/III	F599	24/102	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	34	0.90		
684	TT	TT09.F599.102.12	IR II/III	F599	24/102	-	SW	V-S	R-ST	23	0.60		
685	TT	TT09.F599.102.131	IR II/III	F599	24/102	-	SW	V-S	R-ST	25	0.50		
686	TT	TT09.F599.102.168	IR II/III	F599	24/102	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	34	1.00		
687	TT	TT09.F599.102.176	IR II/III	F599	24/102	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	22	0.60		
688	TT	TT09.F599.102.154	IR II/III	F599	24/102	-	SW	V-S	R-RO	24	0.80		
689	TT	TT09.F599.102.30	IR II/III	F599	24/102	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	26	0.70		
690	TT	TT09.F599.102.174	IR II/III	F599	24/102	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	24	0.80		
691	TT	TT09.F599.102.134	IR II/III	F599	24/102	-	SW	V-S	R-FT	24	0.50		
692	TT	TT09.F599.102.132	IR II/III	F599	24/102	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	37	0.70		

S#	Site	Reg No	Era	Square	L / L	Phase	Ware	Shape	Rim Type	RD (cm)	WTmx (cm)	Notes	FG
693	TT	TT09.F599.102.178	IR II/III	F599	24/102	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	30	0.50		
694	TT	TT09.F599.102.136	IR II/III	F599	24/102	-	RSBW	V-S	R-TH	21	0.50		
695	TT	TT09.F599.102.126	IR II/III	F599	24/102	-	RSBW	C-S	R-ST	24	0.50		
696	TT	TT09.F599.102.128	IR II/III	F599	24/102	-	SW	V-S	R-RE	22	0.70		
697	TT	TT09.F599.102.159	IR II/III	F599	24/102	-	RSBW	V-S	R-TH	27	0.50		
698	TT	TT09.F599.102.118	IR II/III	F599	24/102	-	SW	V-S	R-ST	22	0.50		
699	TT	TT09.F599.102.46	IR II/III	F599	24/102	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FL	24	0.60		
700	TT	TT09.F599.102.116	IR II/III	F599	24/102	-	RSBW	V-S	R-RE	22	0.50	C#23	
701	TT	TT09.F599.102.175	IR II/III	F599	24/102	-	RSBW	V-S	R-SPO	23	0.50		
702	TT	TT09.F599.102.92	IR II/III	F599	24/102	-	SW	C-S	R-ST	18	0.60		
703	TT	TT09.F599.102.42	IR II/III	F599	24/102	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	30	0.70		
704	TT	TT09.F599.104.22	IR II/III	F599	24/104	-	SW	V-S	R-FL	32	0.60		
705	TT	TT09.F599.104.39	IR II/III	F599	24/104	-	SW	C-S	R-PO	22	0.60		
706	TT	TT09.F599.104.27	IR II/III	F599	24/104	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	24	0.60		
707	TT	TT09.F599.104.42	IR II/III	F599	24/104	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	30	0.70		
708	TT	TT09.F599.104.49	IR II/III	F599	24/104	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	28	0.70		
709	TT	TT09.F599.104.03	IR II/III	F599	24/104	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	36	0.80		
710	TT	TT09.F599.105.15?	IR II/III	F599	24/105	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	34	0.90		
711	TT	TT09.F599.106.07	IR II/III	F599	24/106	-	BW	V-S	R-RO	27	0.30	P#40	5
712	TT	TT09.F599.107.100	IR II/III	F599	24/107	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	26	1.00		
713	TT	TT09.F599.107.68	IR II/III	F599	24/107	-	RSBW	V-S	R-RIN	26	0.60		
714	TT	TT09.F599.107.92	IR II/III	F599	24/107	-	SW	V-S	R-FT	24	0.90		
715	TT	TT09.F599.107.62	IR II/III	F599	24/107	-	SW	V-S	R-FL	21	0.60		
716	TT	TT09.F599.107.31	IR II/III	F599	24/107	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	22	0.70		
717	TT	TT09.F599.111.14	IR II/III	F599	24/111	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	24	0.40		
718	TT	TT09.F599.111.16	IR II/III	F599	24/111	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	24	0.40		
719	TT	TT09.F599.111.26	IR II/III	F599	24/111	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	30	0.70		
720	TT	TT09.F599.111.82	IR II/III	F599	24/111	-	RSBW	V-S	R-RIN	20	0.50		
721	TT	TT09.F599.111.32	IR II/III	F599	24/111	-	RSBW	V-S	R-TH	20	0.50	C#26	

S#	Site	Reg No	Era	Square	L / L	Phase	Ware	Shape	Rim Type	RD (cm)	WTmx (cm)	Notes	FG
722	TT	TT09.F599.111.50	IR II/III	F599	24/111	-	SW	V-S	R-FT	24	0.80		
723	TT	TT09.F599.111.44	IR II/III	F599	24/111	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	22	0.60		
724	TT	TT09.F599.111.96	IR II/III	F599	24/111	-	SW	V-S	R-ST	18	0.50		
725	TT	TT09.F599.111.22	IR II/III	F599	24/111	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	22	0.70		
726	TT	TT09.F599.112.09	IR II/III	F599	24/112	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	28	0.80		
727	TT	TT09.F599.112.22	IR II/III	F599	24/112	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	30	0.90		
728	TT	TT09.F599.112.15	IR II/III	F599	24/112	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	26	0.70		
729	TT	TT09.F599.112.31	IR II/III	F599	24/112	-	RSBW	V-S	R-RIN	26	0.70		
730	TT	TT09.F599.112.30	IR II/III	F599	24/112	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	26	0.60		
731	TT	TT09.F599.112.2?	IR II/III	F599	24/112	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	28	0.70		
732	TT	TT09.F599.112.11	IR II/III	F599	24/112	-	SW	V-S	R-FT	20	0.50		
733	TT	TT09.F599.155.117	IR II/III	F599	38/155	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	30	0.80		
734	TT	TT09.F599.155.55	IR II/III	F599	38/155	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	28	0.60		
735	TT	TT09.F599.155.86	IR II/III	F599	38/155	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	34	0.60		
736	TT	TT09.F599.155.33	IR II/III	F599	38/155	-	RSBW	C-S	R-ST	28	0.50		
737	TT	TT09.F599.155.71	IR II/III	F599	38/155	-	SW	V-S	R-FT	30	0.80		
738	TT	TT09.F599.155.77	IR II/III	F599	38/155	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	40	0.80		
739	TT	TT09.F599.155.125	IR II/III	F599	38/155	-	BW	V-S	R-FT	39	0.50	P#41	1
740	TT	TT09.F599.156.01	IR II/III	F599	38/156	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	26	0.60		
741	TT	TT09.F599.156.27	IR II/III	F599	38/156	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	34	0.60		
742	TT	TT09.F599.156.08.	IR II/III	F599	38/156	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	20	0.70		
743	TT	TT09.F599.156.25	IR II/III	F599	38/156	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	24	0.80		
744	TT	TT09.F599.157.156	IR II/III	F599	38/157	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	30	0.70		
745	TT	TT09.F599.157.131	IR II/III	F599	38/158	-	SW	V-S	R-RE	30	0.70		
746	TT	TT09.F599.157.172	IR II/III	F599	38/159	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	30	0.90		
747	TT	TT09.F599.157.01	IR II/III	F599	38/160	-	SW	V-S	R-FT	30	0.80		
748	TT	TT09.F599.157.17	IR II/III	F599	38/161	-	RSBW	V-S	R-RE	30	1.00		
749	TT	TT09.F599.157.02	IR II/III	F599	38/162	-	SW	V-S	R-ST	30	0.70		
750	TT	TT09.F599.157.03	IR II/III	F599	38/163	-	RSBW	V-S	R-RIN	30	0.70		

S#	Site	Reg No	Era	Square	L / L	Phase	Ware	Shape	Rim Type	RD (cm)	WTmx (cm)	Notes	FG
751	TT	TT09.F599.157.177	IR II/III	F599	38/164	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	28	0.70		
752	TT	TT09.F599.157.141	IR II/III	F599	38/165	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	46	0.60		
753	TT	TT09.F599.157.10	IR II/III	F599	38/166	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	28	0.60		
754	TT	TT09.F599.157.134	IR II/III	F599	38/157	-	RSBW	V-S	R-RO	20	0.60		
755	TT	TT09.F599.158.102	IR II/III	F599	38/158	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	30	0.70		
756	TT	TT09.F599.158.80	IR II/III	F599	38/158	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	30	0.70		
757	TT	TT09.F599.158.79	IR II/III	F599	38/158	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	30	0.70		
758	TT	TT09.F599.158.29	IR II/III	F599	38/158	-	SW	V-S	R-RIN	22	0.50		
759	TT	TT09.F599.158.70	IR II/III	F599	38/158	-	SW	C-S	R-ST	34	0.60		
760	TT	TT09.F599.158.106	IR II/III	F599	38/158	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	26	0.80		
761	TT	TT09.F599.158.108	IR II/III	F599	38/158	-	RSBW	V-S	R-RIN	28	0.50		
762	TT	TT09.F599.158.95	IR II/III	F599	38/158	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	20	0.50		
763	TT	TT09.F599.158.46	IR II/III	F599	38/158	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	16	0.60		
764	TT	TT09.F599.160.27	IR II/III	F599	38/160	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	30	0.90		
765	TT	TT09.F599.160.20	IR II/III	F599	38/160	-	SW	V-S	R-FT	28	0.80		
766	TT	TT09.F599.160.28	IR II/III	F599	38/160	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	17	0.30		
767	TT	TT09.F599.160.42	IR II/III	F599	38/160	-	RSBW	V-S	R-CT	17	0.50	C#47	
768	TT	TT09.F599.160.67	IR II/III	F599	38/160	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	24	0.50		
769	TT	TT09.F599.160.50	IR II/III	F599	38/160	-	RSBW	C-S	R-ST	28	0.70		
770	TT	TT09.F599.160.40	IR II/III	F599	38/160	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	22	0.70		
771	TT	TT09.F599.160.60	IR II/III	F599	38/160	-	RSBW	V-S	R-RIN	16	0.50		
772	TT	TT09.F599.160.12	IR II/III	F599	38/160	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	18	0.60		
773	TT	TT09.F599.160.53	IR II/III	F599	38/160	-	SW	V-S	R-FL	15	0.50		
774	TT	TT09.F599.160.25	IR II/III	F599	38/160	-	RSBW	V-S	R-RO	20	1.00	C#10	
775	TT	TT09.F599.161.62	IR II/III	F599	38/161	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	30	0.80		
776	TT	TT09.F599.161.70	IR II/III	F599	38/162	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	28	0.70		
777	TT	TT09.F599.161.51	IR II/III	F599	38/163	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	28	0.70		
778	TT	TT09.F599.161.69	IR II/III	F599	38/164	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	30	0.60		
779	TT	TT09.F599.161.42	IR II/III	F599	38/165	-	RSBW	V-S	R-RE	22	0.80		

S#	Site	Reg No	Era	Square	L / L	Phase	Ware	Shape	Rim Type	RD (cm)	WTmx (cm)	Notes	FG
780	TT	TT09.F599.161.17	IR II/III	F599	38/166	-	SB?	V-S	R-ST	22	0.60		
781	TT	TT09.F599.161.80	IR II/III	F599	38/167	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	20	0.50		
782	TT	TT09.F599.161.58	IR II/III	F599	38/168	-	RSBW	V-S	R-RIN	20	0.40		
783	TT	TT09.F599.161.87	IR II/III	F599	38/169	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	30	0.80		
784	TT	TT09.F599.162.88	IR II/III	F599	38/162	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	30	0.70		
785	TT	TT09.F599.162.48	IR II/III	F599	38/162	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	30	0.70		
786	TT	TT09.F599.162.61	IR II/III	F599	38/162	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	24	0.70		
787	TT	TT09.F599.162.18	IR II/III	F599	38/162	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	14	0.50		
788	TT	TT09.F599.162.03	IR II/III	F599	38/162	-	RSBW	V-S	R-OE	24	0.70		
789	TT	TT09.F599.162.82	IR II/III	F599	38/162	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	30	0.70		
790	TT	TT09.F599.164.10	IR II/III	F599	38/164	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	28	0.70		
791	TT	TT09.F599.164.15	IR II/III	F599	38/164	-	SW	V-S	R-RE	26	0.80		
792	TT	TT09.F599.164.04	IR II/III	F599	38/164	-	SW	V-S	R-FT	24	0.60		
793	TT	TT09.F599.164.72	IR II/III	F599	38/164	-	SW	V-S	R-ST	18	0.40		
794	TT	TT09.F599.164.54	IR II/III	F599	38/164	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	10	0.50		
795	TT	TT09.F599.165.72	IR II/III	F599	38/165	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	28	0.70		
796	TT	TT09.F599.165.98	IR II/III	F599	38/165	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	28	0.80		
797	TT	TT09.F599.165.92	IR II/III	F599	38/165	-	SW	V-S	R-FT	22	0.50		
798	TT	TT09.F599.165.89	IR II/III	F599	38/165	-	SW	V-S	R-RE	20	0.50		
799	TT	TT09.F599.165.05	IR II/III	F599	38/165	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	24	0.50		
800	TT	TT09.F599.165.51	IR II/III	F599	38/165	-	SW	V-S	R-OE	22	0.60		
801	TT	TT09.F599.165.02	IR II/III	F599	38/165	-	RSBW	V-S	R-RI	28	0.70	C#13	
802	TT	TT09.F599.165.69	IR II/III	F599	38/165	-	SW	C-S	R-ST	34	0.80		
803	TT	TT09.F599.165.19	IR II/III	F599	38/165	-	RSBW	V-S	R-RIN	26	0.30		
804	TT	TT09.F599.165.39	IR II/III	F599	38/165	-	RSBW	V-S	R-RE	20	0.50		
805	TT	TT09.F599.167.106	IR II/III	F599	38/167	-	SW	V-S	R-SPO	24	0.60		
806	TT	TT09.F599.167.48	IR II/III	F599	38/167	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	30	0.70		
807	TT	TT09.F599.167.50	IR II/III	F599	38/167	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	30	0.70		
808	TT	TT09.F599.167.102	IR II/III	F599	38/167	-	SW	V-S	R-FT	28	0.80		

S#	Site	Reg No	Era	Square	L / L	Phase	Ware	Shape	Rim Type	RD (cm)	WTmx (cm)	Notes	FG
809	TT	TT09.F599.167.76	IR II/III	F599	38/167	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	24	0.50		
810	TT	TT09.F599.167.88	IR II/III	F599	38/167	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	32	0.70		
811	TT	TT09.F599.167.61	IR II/III	F599	38/167	-	SW	V-S	R-FT	28	0.70		
812	TT	TT09.F599.167.63	IR II/III	F599	38/167	-	SW	V-S	R-FT	28	0.80		
813	TT	TT09.F599.167.44	IR II/III	F599	38/167	-	SW	V-S	R-FT	24	0.60		
814	TT	TT09.F599.167.77	IR II/III	F599	38/167	-	RSBW	V-S	R-OE	20	0.40		
815	TT	TT09.F599.167.22	IR II/III	F599	38/167	-	RSBW	V-S	R-RO	22	0.60		
816	TT	TT09.F599.167.78	IR II/III	F599	38/167	-	RSBW	V-S	R-PO	16	0.40		
817	TT	TT09.F599.167.41	IR II/III	F599	38/167	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	34	0.70		
818	TT	TT09.F599.168.94	IR II/III	F599	38/168	-	SW	V-S	R-FT	23	1.00		
819	TT	TT09.F599.168.72	IR II/III	F599	38/168	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	30	0.80		
820	TT	TT09.F599.168.39	IR II/III	F599	38/168	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	36	0.90		
821	TT	TT09.F599.168.57	IR II/III	F599	38/168	-	SW	V-S	R-FT	30	0.70		
822	TT	TT09.F599.168.66	IR II/III	F599	38/168	-	RSBW	C-S	R-RE	32	0.70		
823	TT	TT09.F599.168.65	IR II/III	F599	38/168	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	33	0.80		
824	TT	TT09.F599.168.49	IR II/III	F599	38/168	-	RSBW	V-S	R-RE	24	0.60		
825	TT	TT09.F599.168.76	IR II/III	F599	38/168	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	32	0.80		
826	TT	TT09.F599.168.85	IR II/III	F599	38/168	-	SW	V-S	R-FT	24	0.90		
827	TT	TT09.F599.168.75	IR II/III	F599	38/168	-	SW	V-S	R-ST	30	0.70		
828	TT	TT09.F599.168.74	IR II/III	F599	38/168	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	21	0.50		
829	TT	TT09.F599.168.18	IR II/III	F599	38/168	-	SW	V-S	R-RE	23	0.50		
830	TT	TT09.F599.168.100	IR II/III	F599	38/168	-	RSBW	V-S	R-RE	36	0.80		
831	TT	TT09.F599.168.45	IR II/III	F599	38/168	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	28	0.70		
832	TT	TT09.F599.174.108	IR II/III	F599	38/174	-	SW	V-S	R-FT	26	0.70	C#15	
833	TT	TT09.F599.174.117	IR II/III	F599	38/174	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	32	0.80		
834	TT	TT09.F599.174.111	IR II/III	F599	38/174	-	RSBW	C-S	R-FT	34	0.80		
835	TT	TT09.F599.174.29	IR II/III	F599	38/174	-	SW	C-S	R-ST	30	0.60		
836	TT	TT09.F599.174.67	IR II/III	F599	38/174	-	RSBW	V-S	R-TH	34	0.70		
837	TT	TT09.F599.174.45	IR II/III	F599	38/174	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	20	0.70		

S#	Site	Reg No	Era	Square	L / L	Phase	Ware	Shape	Rim Type	RD (cm)	WTmx (cm)	Notes	FG
838	TT	TT09.F599.174.104	IR II/III	F599	38/174	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	30	0.60		
839	TT	TT09.F599.174.22	IR II/III	F599	38/174	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	24	0.60		
840	TT	TT09.F599.174.106	IR II/III	F599	38/174	-	RSBW	C-S	R-ST	24	0.80		
841	TT	TT09.F599.174.103	IR II/III	F599	38/174	-	RSBW	V-S	R-RE	30	0.80		
842	TT	TT09.F599.174.98	IR II/III	F599	38/174	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	22	0.50		
843	TT	TT09.F599.174.34	IR II/III	F599	38/174	-	SW	V-S	R-FT	28	0.70		
844	TT	TT09.F599.174.63	IR II/III	F599	38/174	-	RSBW	V-S	R-TH	28	0.70		
845	TT	TT09.F599.175.67	IR II/III	F599	38/175	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	30	0.80		
846	TT	TT09.F599.175.77	IR II/III	F599	38/175	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	32	0.80		
847	TT	TT09.F599.175.26	IR II/III	F599	38/175	-	RSBW	V-S	R-OE	30	1.00		
848	TT	TT09.F599.175.35	IR II/III	F599	38/175	-	RSBW	V-S	R-TH-I	30	0.80	C#30	
849	TT	TT09.F599.175.86	IR II/III	F599	38/175	-	RSBW	V-S	R-PO	28	0.60	C#43	
850	TT	TT09.F599.175.59	IR II/III	F599	38/175	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	30	0.70		
851	TT	TT09.F599.175.21	IR II/III	F599	38/175	-	RSBW	V-S	R-PO	44	0.50		
852	TT	TT09.F599.175.71	IR II/III	F599	38/175	-	RSBW	V-S	R-TH	20	0.50		
853	TT	TT09.F599.175.45	IR II/III	F599	38/175	-	RSBW	V-S	R-NZ	22	0.50	C#55	
854	TT	TT09.F599.175.34	IR II/III	F599	38/175	-	RSBW	V-S	R-RO	22	0.40		
855	TT	TT09.F599.176.79	IR II/III	F599	38/176	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	30	0.80		
856	TT	TT09.F599.176.112	IR II/III	F599	38/176	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	32	0.80		
857	TT	TT09.F599.176.81	IR II/III	F599	38/176	-	SW	V-S	R-FT	32	0.60		
858	TT	TT09.F599.176.97	IR II/III	F599	38/176	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	30	0.70		
859	TT	TT09.F599.176.103	IR II/III	F599	38/176	-	SW	V-S	R-FT	30	0.60		
860	TT	TT09.F599.176.43	IR II/III	F599	38/176	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	36	0.80		
861	TT	TT09.F599.176.105	IR II/III	F599	38/176	-	SW	V-S	R-FT	42	0.70		
862	TT	TT09.F599.176.63	IR II/III	F599	38/176	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	30	0.70		
863	TT	TT09.F599.176.130	IR II/III	F599	38/176	-	RSBW	V-S	R-RE	40	0.60		
864	TT	TT09.F599.176.34	IR II/III	F599	38/176	-	SW	V-S	R-RIN	30	0.50		
865	TT	TT09.F599.176.05	IR II/III	F599	38/176	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	26	0.50		
866	TT	TT09.F599.176.107	IR II/III	F599	38/176	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FL	30	0.40		

S#	Site	Reg No	Era	Square	L / L	Phase	Ware	Shape	Rim Type	RD (cm)	WTmx (cm)	Notes	FG
867	TT	TT09.F599.178.43	IR II/III	F599	38/178	-	RSBW	V-S	R-TH-I	32	0.70		
868	TT	TT09.F599.178.45	IR II/III	F599	38/178	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	34	0.80		
869	TT	TT09.F599.178.59	IR II/III	F599	38/178	-	RSBW	V-S	R-OI	26	0.70	C#34	
870	TT	TT09.F599.178.77	IR II/III	F599	38/178	-	SW	V-S	R-FT	32	0.70		
871	TT	TT09.F599.178.63	IR II/III	F599	38/178	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	30	0.80		
872	TT	TT09.F599.178.38	IR II/III	F599	38/178	-	SW	V-S	R-FT	34	0.80		
873	TT	TT09.F599.178.29	IR II/III	F599	38/178	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	24	0.60		
874	TT	TT09.F599.178.76	IR II/III	F599	38/178	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FL	30	0.50		
875	TT	TT09.F599.178.22	IR II/III	F599	38/178	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	18	0.50		
876	TT	TT09.F599.178.80	IR II/III	F599	38/178	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	22	0.60		
877	TT	TT09.F599.178.33	IR II/III	F599	38/178	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	28	0.70		
878	TT	TT09.F599.178.27	IR II/III	F599	38/178	-	SW	V-S	R-FT	24	0.70		
879	TT	TT09.F599.179.109	IR II/III	F599	38/179	-	SW	V-S	R-TH	28	0.80		
880	TT	TT09.F599.179.112	IR II/III	F599	38/179	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	30	0.70		
881	TT	TT09.F599.179.23	IR II/III	F599	38/179	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	18	0.50		
882	TT	TT09.F599.179.106	IR II/III	F599	38/179	-	SW	V-S	R-TH-I	36	0.60		
883	TT	TT09.F599.179.63	IR II/III	F599	38/179	-	SW	V-S	R-RE	24	0.60		
884	TT	TT09.F599.179.69	IR II/III	F599	38/179	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	28	0.70		
885	TT	TT09.F599.179.80	IR II/III	F599	38/179	-	SW	V-S	R-ST	28	0.60		
886	TT	TT09.F599.180.30	IR II/III	F599	38/180	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	30	0.60		
887	TT	TT09.F599.180.36	IR II/III	F599	38/180	-	RSBW	V-S	R-SPO	26	0.70		
888	TT	TT09.F599.180.01	IR II/III	F599	38/180	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	30	0.70		
889	TT	TT09.F599.180.32	IR II/III	F599	38/180	-	RSBW	V-S	R-RIN	20	0.30		
890	TT	TT09.F599.180.37	IR II/III	F599	38/180	-	SW	C-S	R-FT	26	0.70		
891	TT	TT09.F599.180.49	IR II/III	F599	38/180	-	SW	V-S	R-FT	22	0.60		
892	TT	TT09.F599.130.03	IR II/III	F599	44/130	-	RSBW	V-S	R-RIN	15	0.40	C#21	
893	TT	TT09.F599.130.33	IR II/III	F599	44/130	-	SW	V-S	R-FT	20	0.50		
894	TT	TT09.F599.130.50	IR II/III	F599	44/130	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	24	0.70		
895	TT	TT09.F599.130.44	IR II/III	F599	44/130	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	18	0.50		

S#	Site	Reg No	Era	Square	L / L	Phase	Ware	Shape	Rim Type	RD (cm)	WTmx (cm)	Notes	FG
896	TT	TT09.F599.131.58	IR II/III	F599	44/131	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	30	0.80		
897	TT	TT09.F599.131.61	IR II/III	F599	44/131	-	RSBW	V-S	R-RIN	30	0.60		
898	TT	TT09.F599.131.43	IR II/III	F599	44/131	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	28	0.60		
899	TT	TT09.F599.131.62	IR II/III	F599	44/131	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	30	0.70		
900	TT	TT09.F599.131.63	IR II/III	F599	44/131	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	27	0.80		
901	TT	TT09.F599.132.18	IR II/III	F599	44/132	-	SW	V-S	R-ST	23	0.80		
902	TT	TT09.F599.132.16	IR II/III	F599	44/132	-	SW	V-S	R-ST	18	0.50		
903	TT	TT09.F599.132.23	IR II/III	F599	44/132	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	22	0.50		
904	TT	TT09.F599.133.??	IR II/III	F599	44/133	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	28	0.70		
905	TT	TT09.F599.133.10	IR II/III	F599	44/133	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	28	0.60		
906	TT	TT09.F599.133.12	IR II/III	F599	44/133	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	32	1.10		
907	TT	TT09.F599.133.06	IR II/III	F599	44/133	-	SW	V-S	R-ST	20	0.80		
908	TT	TT09.F599.133.39	IR II/III	F599	44/133	-	RSBW	C-S	R-ST	28	0.70		
909	TT	TT09.F599.133.63	IR II/III	F599	44/133	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	18	0.50		
910	TT	TT09.F599.134.129	IR II/III	F599	44/134	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	22	0.70		
911	TT	TT09.F599.134.151	IR II/III	F599	44/135	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	32	1.00		
912	TT	TT09.F599.134.29	IR II/III	F599	44/136	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FL	16	0.40		
913	TT	TT09.F599.134.93	IR II/III	F599	44/137	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FL	16	0.40	C#41	
914	TT	TT09.F599.134.96	IR II/III	F599	44/138	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	24	0.60		
915	TT	TT09.F599.134.140	IR II/III	F599	44/139	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FL	15	0.40		
916	TT	TT09.F599.134.106	IR II/III	F599	44/140	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	28	0.60		
917	TT	TT09.F599.134.87	IR II/III	F599	44/141	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FL	20	0.60		
918	TT	TT09.F599.134.40	IR II/III	F599	44/142	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	21	0.80		
919	TT	TT09.F599.134.39	IR II/III	F599	44/143	-	SW	V-S	R-ST	26	0.80		
920	TT	TT09.F599.134.80	IR II/III	F599	44/144	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	28	0.50		
921	TT	TT09.F599.134.90	IR II/III	F599	44/145	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	24	0.50		
922	TT	TT09.F599.134.132	IR II/III	F599	44/146	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	30	0.70		
923	TT	TT09.F599.134.84	IR II/III	F599	44/147	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	28	0.70		
924	TT	TT09.F599.134.32	IR II/III	F599	44/134	-	SW	V-S	R-FT	22	0.60		

S#	Site	Reg No	Era	Square	L / L	Phase	Ware	Shape	Rim Type	RD (cm)	WTmx (cm)	Notes	FG
925	TT	TT09.F599.144.25	IR II/III	F599	46/144	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	30	0.70		
926	TT	TT09.F599.144.28	IR II/III	F599	46/144	-	SW	V-S	R-FT	22	0.70		
927	TT	TT09.F599.144.22	IR II/III	F599	46/144	-	SW	V-S	R-RO	24	0.50		
928	TT	TT09.F599.144.29	IR II/III	F599	46/144	-	SW	V-S	R-FT	22	0.50		
929	TT	TT09.F599.144.15	IR II/III	F599	46/144	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	32	1.00		
930	TT	TT09.F599.144.48	IR II/III	F599	46/144	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	22	0.70		
931	TT	TT09.F599.144.34	IR II/III	F599	46/144	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	16	0.50		
932	TT	TT09.F599.146.56	IR II/III	F599	46/146	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	26	0.70		
933	TT	TT09.F599.146.75	IR II/III	F599	46/146	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	32	0.70		
934	TT	TT09.F599.146.50	IR II/III	F599	46/146	-	SW	V-S	R-ST	26	0.70		
935	TT	TT09.F599.146.82	IR II/III	F599	46/146	-	RSBW	V-S	R-RO	28	0.80		
936	TT	TT09.F599.146.01	IR II/III	F599	46/146	-	RSBW	V-S	R-RO	20	0.70		
937	TT	TT09.F599.147.06	IR II/III	F599	46/147	-	SW	V-S	R-RIN	30	0.90		
938	TT	TT09.F599.147.05	IR II/III	F599	46/147	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	22	0.60		
939	TT	TT09.F599.147.19	IR II/III	F599	46/147	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	22	0.70		
940	TT	TT09.F599.147.35	IR II/III	F599	46/147	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	22	0.70		
941	TT	TT09.F599.147.20	IR II/III	F599	46/147	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	28	0.70		
942	TT	TT09.F599.147.23	IR II/III	F599	46/147	-	SW	V-S	R-RE	26	0.60		
943	TT	TT09.F599.147.54	IR II/III	F599	46/147	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	28	0.60		
944	TT	TT09.F599.147.58	IR II/III	F599	46/147	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	22	0.40		
945	TT	TT09.F599.147.78	IR II/III	F599	46/147	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	26	0.60		
946	TT	TT09.F599.147.87	IR II/III	F599	46/147	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	34	0.80		
947	TT	TT09.F599.148.64	IR II/III	F599	46/148	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	22	0.80		
948	TT	TT09.F599.148.103	IR II/III	F599	46/148	-	RSBW	C-S	R-PO	16	0.50		
949	TT	TT09.F599.148.70	IR II/III	F599	46/148	-	SW	V-S	R-RE	30	0.70		
950	TT	TT09.F599.148.74	IR II/III	F599	46/148	-	RSBW	V-S	R-RO	28	0.70		
951	TT	TT09.F599.148.80	IR II/III	F599	46/148	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	36	0.80		
952	TT	TT09.F599.148.68	IR II/III	F599	46/148	-	SW	V-S	R-RIN	28	0.80		
953	TT	TT09.F599.148.67	IR II/III	F599	46/148	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	28	0.80		

S#	Site	Reg No	Era	Square	L / L	Phase	Ware	Shape	Rim Type	RD (cm)	WTmx (cm)	Notes	FG
954	TT	TT09.F599.148.95	IR II/III	F599	46/148	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	29	0.80		
955	TT	TT09.F599.148.84	IR II/III	F599	46/148	-	SW	V-S	R-RE	30	0.50		
956	TT	TT09.F599.148.98	IR II/III	F599	46/148	-	RSBW	V-S	R-RIN	36	0.70		
957	TT	TT09.F599.148.78	IR II/III	F599	46/148	-	RSBW	V-S	R-RIN	26	0.70		
958	TT	TT09.F599.148.65	IR II/III	F599	46/148	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	24	0.70		
959	TT	TT09.F599.148.82	IR II/III	F599	46/148	-	SW	C-S	R-ST	28	0.80		
960	TT	TT09.F599.150.33	IR II/III	F599	46/150	-	SW	V-S	R-ST	26	0.70		
961	TT	TT09.F599.150.02	IR II/III	F599	46/150	-	SW	V-S	R-RO	30	0.60		
962	TT	TT09.F599.150.27	IR II/III	F599	46/150	-	SW	V-S	R-BL-E	28	0.70		
963	TT	TT09.F599.150.15	IR II/III	F599	46/150	-	RSBW	V-S	R-RE	32	0.90		
964	TT	TT09.F599.150.50	IR II/III	F599	46/150	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	17	0.40		
965	TT	TT09.F599.150.39	IR II/III	F599	46/150	-	SW	V-S	R-ST	26	0.70		
966	TT	TT09.F599.151.42	IR II/III	F599	46/151	-	RSBW	V-S	R-PO	32	0.90		
967	TT	TT09.F599.151.32	IR II/III	F599	46/151	-	RSBW	C-S	R-FL	22	0.50		
968	TT	TT09.F599.151.23	IR II/III	F599	46/151	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	24	0.60		
969	TT	TT11.G458.35.40	IR II/III	G458	10/35	-	SW	C-S	R-ST	24	0.70		
970	TT	TT11.G458.35.42	IR II/III	G458	10/35	-	SW	C-S	R-RO	27	0.90		
971	TT	TT11.G458.73.79	IR II/III	G458	18/73	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	30	0.50		
972	TT	TT11.G458.73.31	IR II/III	G458	18/73	-	SW	V-S	R-ST	23	0.50		
973	TT	TT11.G458.73.53	IR II/III	G458	18/73	-	SW	V-S	R-RO	30	0.70		
974	TT	TT11.G458.73.6?	IR II/III	G458	18/73	-	RSBW	C-S	R-ST	26	0.50		
975	TT	TT11.G458.71.05	IR II/III	G458	18/71	-	RSBW	C-S	R-FT	36	1.00		
976	TT	TT11.G458.53.17	IR II/III	G458	14/53	-	SW	V-S	R-FT	32	0.60		
977	TT	TT11.G458.53.03	IR II/III	G458	14/53	-	RSBW	V-S	R-OE	32	0.70		
978	TT	TT11.G458.53.15	IR II/III	G458	14/53	-	RSBW	C-S	R-ST	30	0.70		
979	TT	TT11.G458.47.07	IR II/III	G458	12/47	-	SW	V-S	R-FT	30	0.80		
980	TT	TT11.G458.36.12	IR II/III	G458	8/36	-	RSBW	C-S	R-FT	32	0.80		
981	TT	TT11.G458.36.07	IR II/III	G458	8/36	-	RSBW	C-S	R-PO	20	0.50		
982	TT	TT11.G458.36.02	IR II/III	G458	8/36	-	RSBW	C-S	R-ST	26	0.60		

S#	Site	Reg No	Era	Square	L / L	Phase	Ware	Shape	Rim Type	RD (cm)	WTmx (cm)	Notes	FG
983	TT	TT11.G458.34.28	IR II/III	G458	6/34	-	SW	V-S	R-FL	26	0.50		
984	TT	TT11.G458.34.10	IR II/III	G458	6/34	-	SW	V-S	R-ST	22	0.50		
985	TT	TT11.G458.41.15	IR II/III	G458	11/41	-	SW	C-S	R-ST	20	0.60		
986	TT	TT11.G458.41.12	IR II/III	G458	11/41	-	SW	V-S	R-ST	28	0.80		
987	TT	TT11.G458.41.06	IR II/III	G458	11/41	-	SW	C-S	R-FT	30	1.10		
988	TT	TT11.G458.41.43	IR II/III	G458	11/41	-	SW	C-S	R-FT	18	0.90		
989	TT	TT11.G458.42.38	IR II/III	G458	11/42	-	SW	C-S	R-RIN	25	0.50		
990	TT	TT11.G458.44.02	IR II/III	G458	11/44	-	SW	V-S	R-FT	26	0.90		
991	TT	TT11.G458.44.01	IR II/III	G458	11/44	-	SW	V-S	R-FT	36	0.80		
992	TT	TT11.G458.44.06	IR II/III	G458	11/44	-	SW	V-S	R-RE	30	0.70		
993	TT	TT11.G458.44.16	IR II/III	G458	11/44	-	RSBW	C-S	R-FT	27	1.00		
994	TT	TT12.G458.115.08	IR II/III	G458	34/115	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	28	0.70		
995	TT	TT12.G458.115.06	IR II/III	G458	34/115	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	28	0.80		
996	TT	TT12.G458.106.02	IR II/III	G458	37/106	-	SW	V-S	R-ST	25	0.50		
997	TT	TT12.G458.106.19	IR II/III	G458	37/106	-	SW	C-S	R-ST	20	0.40		
998	TT	TT12.G458.121.15	IR II/III	G458	38/121	-	SW	V-S	R-ST	28	0.70		
999	TT	TT12.G458.124.34	IR II/III	G458	39/124	-	RSBW	C-S	R-RIN	32	0.90		
1000	TT	TT12.G458.94.05	IR II/III	G458	27/94	-	SW	V-S	R-RO	21	0.60		
1001	TT	TT12.G458.94.02	IR II/III	G458	27/94	-	SW	V-S	R-RO	24	0.60		
1002	TT	TT12.G458.94.03	IR II/III	G458	27/94	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	30	0.60		
1003	TT	TT12.G458.94.10	IR II/III	G458	27/94	-	SW	V-S	R-RO	23	0.50		
1004	TT	TT12.G458.94.09	IR II/III	G458	27/94	-	SW	V-S	R-ST	30	0.40		
1005	TT	TT12.G458.94.31	IR II/III	G458	27/94	-	SW	V-S	R-FT	30	0.80		
1006	TT	TT12.G458.94.20	IR II/III	G458	27/94	-	SW	V-S	R-FT	20	0.60		
1007	TT	TT12.G458.95.04	IR II/III	G458	27/95	-	SW	V-S	R-PO	18	0.40	C#42	
1008	TT	TT12.G458.95.16	IR II/III	G458	27/95	-	RSBW	V-S	R-ST	22	0.50		
1009	TT	TT12.G458.95.19	IR II/III	G458	27/95	-	RSBW	V-S	R-RO	26	0.60		
1010	TT	TT12.G458.125.13	IR II/III	G458	42/125	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FL	16	0.40		
1011	TT	TT12.G458.125.14	IR II/III	G458	42/125	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	16	0.40		

S#	Site	Reg No	Era	Square	L / L	Phase	Ware	Shape	Rim Type	RD (cm)	WTmx (cm)	Notes	FG
1012	TT	TT12.G458.125.31	IR II/III	G458	42/125	-	SW	V-S	R-ST	12	0.60		
1013	TT	TT12.G458.125.24	IR II/III	G458	42/125	-	SW	V-S	R-ST	26	0.90		
1014	TT	TT12.G458.132.36	IR II/III	G458	43/132	-	RSBW	V-S	R-RIN	22	0.60		
1015	TT	TT12.G458.132.30	IR II/III	G458	43/132	-	SW	C-S	R-PO	24	0.80		
1016	TT	TT12.G458.132.28	IR II/III	G458	43/132	-	RSBW	V-S	R-RO	28	0.60		
1017	TT	TT12.G469.17.05	IR II/III	G469	5/17	-	RSBW	V-S	R-RO	17	0.40		
1018	TT	TT12.G469.25.06	IR II/III	G469	5/25	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	24	0.40		
1019	TT	TT12.G469.25.02	IR II/III	G469	5/25	-	RSBW	V-S	R-RI	26	0.50		
1020	TT	TT12.G469.26.02	IR II/III	G469	5/26	-	RSBW	V-S	R-FT	36	1.00		

APPENDIX B

TELL ATCHANA AND TELL TAYINAT PLATTER CATALOGUE

Rim Fragments

Cat# 1		**S# 0017**		**Rim**	R-ST	
Site	Atchana	**Locus**	3	**Ware**	SW	**Surface Color** S
Reg	935.79	**Lot**	16	**Date**	LB IIa (late)	
Sq	64.82	**Phase**	1	**Shape**	V-S	

Description	**Comments**
RD: 26cm; WT: 1cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; simple rim with rounded end.	This ware type also appears on C-Shaped platters.

Cat# 2		**S# 0091**		**Rim**	R-ST	
Site	Atchana	**Locus**	3	**Ware**	SW	**Surface Color** S
Reg	940.24	**Lot**	16	**Date**	LB IIa (late)	
Sq	64.82	**Phase**	1	**Shape**	V-S	

Description	**Comments**
RD: 34cm; WT: 1cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; simple rim with rounded end and carinated body.	This ware type only appears on V-Shaped platters as 1 example.

Cat# 3		**S# 0193**		**Rim**	R-ST	
Site	Atchana	**Locus**	3	**Ware**	SW	**Surface Color** S
Reg	940.151	**Lot**	16	**Date**	LB IIa (late)	
Sq	64.82	**Phase**	1	**Shape**	V-S	

Description	**Comments**
RD: 22cm; WT: 1.1cm. V-Shaped platter fragment with handle; simple rim with rounded end. One horizontal loop handle (2.3cm width, 1.5cm thick) is attached to the rim.	This ware type only appears on V-Shaped platters as 1 example.

Cat# 4		S# 0045		Rim	R-ST	
Site	Atchana	Locus	3	Ware	SW	Surface Color S
Reg	940.142	Lot	16	Date	LB IIa (late)	
Sq	64.82	Phase	1	Shape	V-S	
Description RD: 28cm; WT: 0.8cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; straight rim with groove on the interior body and ridge on the exterior body.					Comment This ware type also appears on C-Shaped platters as 2 samples.	

Cat# 5		S# 0200		Rim	R-ST	
Site	Atchana	Locus	3	Ware	BW	Surface /Paint Color S-C R/K
Reg	940.194	Lot	16	Date	LB IIa (late)	
Sq	64.82	Phase	1	Shape	V-S	
Description RD: 24cm; WT: 1cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; simple rim with rounded end. It has a painted band on the rim which also covers the top parts of the interior and the exterior surface.					Comments The paint on the interior surface is always thicker than the one on the exterior surface. This ware type also appears on C-Shaped platters.	

Cat# 6		S# 0579		Rim	R-ST	
Site	Tayinat	Locus	19	Ware	RSBW	Surface Color R
Reg	TT08.F598.69.30	Lot	69	Date	IR II/III	
Sq	F598	Phase	-	Shape	V-S	
Description RD: 36cm; WT: 0.9cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; simple rim with rounded end. There is red slip on both exterior and interior surface.					Comment It is possible to see burnishing marks on the exterior surface. This ware type also appears on C-Shaped platters.	

Cat# 7		S# 0658		Rim	R-ST	
Site	Tayinat	Locus	24	Ware	RSBW	Surface Color R
Reg	TT08.F599.74.113	Lot	74	Date	IR II/III	
Sq	F599	Phase	-	Shape	V-S	
Description RD: 20cm; WT: 0.6cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; straight rim with groove on the exterior body. There is red slip on both exterior and interior surface.					Comment This ware type only appears on V-Shaped platters as 1 sample.	

Cat# 8		S# 0285		Rim	R-RO	
Site	Atchana	Locus	72	Ware	SW	Surface Color S
Reg	2007	Lot		Date	LB IIa(earlier)	
Sq	32.57	Phase	3	Shape	V-S	
Description RD: 32cm; WT: 1.0cm; BD: 7.0cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; rolled-out rim.					Comment This ware type also appears on C-Shaped platters.	

Cat# 9		S# 0203		Rim	R-RO	
Site	Atchana	Locus	3	Ware	BW	Surface/ Paint Color S-C R/K
Reg	940.246	Lot	16	Date	LB II a (late)	
Sq	64.82	Phase	1	Shape	V-S	
Description RD: 24cm; WT: 1.0cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; rolled-out rim. It has a painted band on the rim which also covers the top parts of the interior and the exterior surface.					Comment The paint on the interior surface is always thicker than the one on the exterior surface. This ware type only appears on V-Shaped platters.	

Cat# 10		S# 0774		Rim	R-RO	
Site	Tayinat	Locus	38	Ware	RSBW	Surface Color R
Reg	TT08.F599.160.25	Lot	160	Date	IR II/III	
Sq	F599	Phase	-	Shape	V-S	
Description RD: 20cm; WT: 1.0cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; rolled-out rim. There is red slip on both exterior and interior surface.					Comment This ware type only appears on V-Shaped platters.	

Cat# 11		S# 0033		Rim	R-RI	
Site	Atchana	Locus	3	Ware	SW	Surface/ Paint Color S
Reg	940.57	Lot	16	Date	LB II a (late)	
Sq	64.82	Phase	1	Shape	V-S	
Description RD: 24cm; WT: 1.0cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; rolled-in rim..					Comment This ware type also appears on C-Shaped platters.	

Cat# 12		S# 0206		Rim	R-RI	
Site	Atchana	Locus	3	Ware	BW	Surface/Paint Color S-C R
Reg	914.4	Lot	16	Date	LB IIa (late)	
Sq	64.82	Phase	1	Shape	V-S	
Description RD: 24cm; WT: 1.0cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; rolled-in rim. It has a painted band on the rim which also covers the top parts of the interior and the exterior surface.					Comment The paint on the interior surface is always thicker than the one on the exterior surface. This ware only appears on V-Shaped platters.	

Cat#13		S# 0801		Rim	R-RI	
Site	Tayinat	Locus	3	Ware	RSBW	Surface Color R
Reg	TT09.F599.165.2	Lot	165	Date	IR II/III	
Sq	F599	Phase	-	Shape	V-S	
Description RD: 28cm; WT: 0.7cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; rolled-in rim. There is red slip on both exterior and interior surface.					Comment This ware type only appears on V-Shaped platters as 2 samples.	

Cat#14		S# 0047		Rim	R-FT	
Site	Atchana	Locus	3	Ware	SW	Surface Color S
Reg	631.39	Lot	16	Date	LB IIa (late)	
Sq	64.82	Phase	1	Shape	V-S	
Description RD: 32cm; WT: 1.2cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; flattened rim.					Comment This ware type also appears on C-Shaped platters.	

Cat#15		S#0832		Rim	R-FT	
Site	Tayinat	Locus	38	Ware	SW	Surface Color S
Reg	TT09.F599.174.108	Lot	174	Date	IR II/III	
Sq	F599	Phase	-	Shape	V-S	
Description RD: 26cm; WT: 0.7cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; flattened rim and carinated body.					Comment This ware type only appears on V-Shaped platters as 2 samples.	

Cat#16		S#0068		Rim	R-FT	
Site	Atchana	**Locus**	3	**Ware**	SW	**Surface Color** S
Reg	903.22	**Lot**	16	**Date**	LB IIa (late)	
Sq	64.82	**Phase**	1	**Shape**	V-S	
Description RD: 30cm; WT: 1cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; flattened rim, groove on the exterior surface.					**Comment** This ware type only appears on V-Shaped platters.	

Cat# 17		S# 0202		Rim	R-FT	
Site	Atchana	**Locus**	3	**Ware**	BW	**Surface/Paint Color** S-C R/K
Reg	623.39	**Lot**	16	**Date**	LB IIa (late)	
Sq	64.82	**Phase**	1	**Shape**	V-S	
Description RD: 26cm; WT: 1.0cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; flattened rim. It has a painted band on the top part of the interior surface.					**Comment** The paint on the interior surface is always thicker than the one on the exterior surface. This ware type also appears on C-Shaped platters.	

Cat#18		S#0574		Rim	R-FT	
Site	Tayinat	**Locus**	17	**Ware**	RSBW	**Surface Color** R
Reg	TT08.F598.66.12	**Lot**	66	**Date**	IR II/III	
Sq	F598	**Phase**	-	**Shape**	V-S	
Description RD: 20cm; WT: 1.1cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; flattened rim. There is red slip on both exterior and interior surface.					**Comment** This ware type also appears on C-Shaped platters.	

Cat# 19		S# 0069		Rim	R-RIN	
Site	Atchana	**Locus**	3	**Ware**	SW	**Surface Color** S
Reg	631.21	**Lot**	16	**Date**	LB IIa (late)	
Sq	64.82	**Phase**	1	**Shape**	V-S	
Description RD: 28cm; WT: 1.0cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; simple rim with rounded interior.					**Comment** This ware type also appears on C-Shaped platters.	

Cat# 20		S# 0290		Rim	R-RIN	
Site	Atchana	Locus	13	Ware	BW	Surface/Paint Color S R
Reg	1071.25	Lot		Date	LB IIa (later)	
Sq	64.82	Phase	2a	Shape	V-S	
Description RD: 34cm; WT: 1.1cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; simple rim with rounded interior. It has a painted band both exterior and interior surface.					Comment The painted band on the exterior starts 0.4cm below the rim, although the one on the interior right from the rim. This ware type also appears on C-Shaped platters as only 1 example.	

Cat# 21		S# 0892		Rim	R-RIN	
Site	Tayinat	Locus	44	Ware	RSBW	Surface Color R
Reg	TT09.F599.130.3	Lot	130	Date	IR II/III	
Sq	F599	Phase	-	Shape	V-S	
Description RD: 15cm; WT: 0.4cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; simple rim with rounded interior. There is red slip on both exterior and interior surface.					Comment This ware type only appears on V-Shaped platters.	

Cat# 22		S# 0569		Rim	R-RE	
Site	Tayinat	Locus	17	Ware	SW	Surface Color S
Reg	TT08.F598.59.28	Lot	59	Date	IR II/III	
Sq	F598	Phase	-	Shape	V-S	
Description RD: 24cm; WT: 1.0cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; simple rim with rounded exterior.					Comment This ware type also appears on C-Shaped platters.	

Cat# 23		**S# 0700**		**Rim**	R-RE	
Site	Tayinat	**Locus**	24	**Ware**	RSBW	**Surface Color** R
Reg	TT09.F599.102.116	**Lot**	102	**Date**	IR II/III	
Sq	F599	**Phase**	-	**Shape**	V-S	
Description RD: 22cm; WT: 1.0cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; simple rim with rounded exterior. There is red slip on both exterior and interior surface.					**Comment** This ware type also appears on C-Shaped platters.	

Cat# 24		**S# 0023**		**Rim**	R-TH	
Site	Atchana	**Locus**	3	**Ware**	SW	**Surface Color** S
Reg	940.47	**Lot**	16	**Date**	LB IIa (late)	
Sq	64.82	**Phase**	1	**Shape**	V-S	
Description RD: 30cm; WT: 1.0cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; thickened rim.					**Comment** This ware type also appears on C-Shaped platters.	

Cat# 25		**S# 0014**		**Rim**	R-TH	
Site	Atchana	**Locus**	3	**Ware**	SW	**Surface Color** S
Reg	1056.15	**Lot**	16	**Date**	LB IIa (late)	
Sq	64.82	**Phase**	1	**Shape**	V-S	
Description RD: 30cm; WT: 0.9cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; thickened rim and carinated body.					**Comment** This ware type only appears on V-Shaped platters as 1 sample.	

Cat# 26		**S# 0721**		**Rim**	R-TH	
Site	Tayinat	**Locus**	24	**Ware**	RSBW	**Surface Color** R
Reg	TT09.F599.111.32	**Lot**	111	**Date**	Iron II/III	
Sq	F599	**Phase**	-	**Shape**	V-S	
Description RD: 20cm; WT: 0.5cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; thickened rim. There is red slip on both exterior and interior surface.					**Comment** This ware type only appears on V-Shaped platters.	

Cat# 27		S# 0504		Rim	R-TH-I	
Site	Tayinat	Locus	237	Ware	SW	Surface Color S
Reg	TT10.G456.510.11	Lot	510	Date	IR I	
Sq	G456	Phase	6b	Shape	V-S	
Description RD: 20cm; WT: 0.8cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; interior thickened rim.					Comment This ware type also appears on C-Shaped platters.	

Cat# 28		S# 0219		Rim	R-TH-I	
Site	Atchana	Locus	7	Ware	SW	Surface Color S
Reg	1047.1	Lot		Date	LB I (late)	
Sq	32.57	Phase	2a	Shape	V-S	
Description RD: 30cm; WT: 1.0cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; thickened rim and carinated body.					Comment This ware type only appears on V-Shaped platters as 1 sample.	

Cat# 29		S# 0198		Rim	R-TH-I	
Site	Atchana	Locus	3	Ware	BW	Surface/Paint Color S-C R/K
Reg	623.53	Lot	16	Date	LB IIa (late)	
Sq	64.82	Phase	1	Shape	V-S	
Description RD: 30cm; WT: 1.0cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; interior thickened rim. It has a painted band both exterior and interior surface.					Comment The paint on the interior surface is always thicker than the one on the exterior surface. This ware type also appears on C-Shaped platters.	

Cat# 30		S# 0848		Rim	R-TH-I	
Site	Tayinat	Locus	38	Ware	RSBW	Surface Color R
Reg	TT09.F599.175.35	Lot	175	Date	IR II/III	
Sq	F599	Phase	-	Shape	V-S	
Description RD: 30cm; WT: 0.8cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; interior thickened rim. There is red slip on both exterior and interior surface.					Comment This ware type only appears on V-Shaped platters.	

Cat# 31		S# 0618		Rim	R-OE	
Site	Tayinat	Locus	24	Ware	SW	Surface Color S
Reg	TT08.F599.70.16	Lot	70	Date	IR II/III	
Sq	F599	Phase	-	Shape	V-S	
Description RD: 22cm; WT: 0.5cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; simple rim with oval exterior.					Comment This ware type only appears on V-Shaped platters.	

Cat# 32		S# 0143		Rim	R-OE	
Site	Atchana	Locus	3	Ware	SW	Surface Color S
Reg	608.16	Lot	16	Date	LB IIa (late)	
Sq	64.82	Phase	1	Shape	V-S	
Description RD: 26cm; WT: 1.0cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; simple rim with oval exterior and carinated body.					Comment This ware type only appears on V-Shaped platters as 1 sample.	

Cat# 33		S# 0555		Rim	R-OE	
Site	Tayinat	Locus	14	Ware	RSBW	Surface Color R
Reg	TT08.F598.52.11	Lot	52	Date	IR II/III	
Sq	F598	Phase	-	Shape	V-S	
Description RD: 23cm; WT: 0.5cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; simple rim with oval exterior. There is red slip on both exterior and interior surface.					Comment This ware type only appears on V-Shaped platters.	

Cat# 34		S# 0869		Rim	R-OI	
Site	Tayinat	Locus	38	Ware	RSBW	Surface Color R
Reg	TT09.F599.178.59	Lot	178	Date	IR II/III	
Sq	F599	Phase	-	Shape	V-S	
Description RD: 26cm; WT: 0.7cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; simple rim with oval exterior. There is red slip on both exterior and interior surface.					Comment This ware type only appears on V-Shaped platters. (ONLY 1 SAMPLE)	

Cat# 35		**S# 0276**		**Rim**	R-HA	
Site	Atchana	**Locus**	20	**Ware**	SW	**Surface Color** S
Reg	3456	**Lot**	-	**Date**	LB IIa (later)	
Sq	64.73	**Phase**	2b	**Shape**	V-S	
Description RD: 22cm; WT: 0.8cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; hammer rim.					**Comment** This ware type also appears on C-Shaped platters.	

Cat# 36		**S# 0208**		**Rim**	R-HA	
Site	Atchana	**Locus**	3	**Ware**	BW	**Surface/Paint Color** S-C R
Reg	940.170	**Lot**	16	**Date**	LB IIa (late)	
Sq	64.82	**Phase**	1	**Shape**	V-S	
Description RD: 34cm; WT: 1.2cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; hammer rim. It has a painted band both exterior and interior surface.					**Comment** The paint on the interior surface is always thicker than the one on the exterior surface. This ware type only appears on V-Shaped platters. ONLY FROM ATCHANA	

Cat# 37		**S# 0210**		**Rim**	R-HA	
Site	Atchana	**Locus**	7	**Ware**	RSBW	**Surface Color** R
Reg	857. 2	**Lot**	-	**Date**	LB I (late)	
Sq	32.57	**Phase**	2a	**Shape**	V-S	
Description RD: 16cm; WT: 0.5cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; hammer rim. There is red slip on both exterior and interior surface.					**Comment** This ware type only appears on V-Shaped platters. (ONLY 1 SAMPLE)	

Cat# 38		**S# 0132**		**Rim**	R-FL	
Site	Atchana	**Locus**	3	**Ware**	SW	**Surface Color** T
Reg	623.32	**Lot**	16	**Date**	LB IIa (late)	
Sq	64.82	**Phase**	1	**Shape**	V-S	
Description RD: 32cm; WT: 1.2cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; flared rim.					**Comment** This ware type also appears on C-Shaped platters.	

Cat# 39		S# 0021		Rim	R-FL	
Site	Atchana	Locus	3	Ware	SW	Surface Color S
Reg	600.59	Lot	16	Date	LB IIa (late)	
Sq	64.82	Phase	1	Shape	V-S	
Description RD: 32cm; WT: 1.4cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; flared rim and carinated body.					Comments This ware type only appears on V-Shaped platters as 2 samples.	

Cat# 40		S# 0204		Rim	R-FL	
Site	Atchana	Locus	3	Ware	BW	Surface/Paint Color S R/K
Reg	605.49	Lot	16	Date	LB IIa (late)	
Sq	64.82	Phase	1	Shape	V-S	
Description RD: 21cm; WT: 0.8cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; flared rim and carinated body. It has a painted band on the top part of the interior surface.					Comments This ware type only appears on V-Shaped platters as 1 sample.	

Cat# 41		S# 0913		Rim	R-FL	
Site	Tayinat	Locus	44	Ware	RSBW	Surface Color R
Reg	TT09.F599.134.93	Lot	134	Date	IR II/III	
Sq	F599	Phase	-	Shape	V-S	
Description RD: 16cm; WT: 0.4cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; flared rim. There is red slip on both exterior and interior surface.					Comment This ware type also appears on C-Shaped platters.	

Cat# 42		S# 1007		Rim	R-PO	
Site	Tayinat	Locus	27	Ware	SW	Surface Color S
Reg	TT12.G458.95.4	Lot	95	Date	IR II/III	
Sq	G458	Phase	-	Shape	V-S	
Description RD: 18cm; WT: 0.4cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; pointed rim.					Comment This ware type also appears on C-Shaped platters. ONLY FROM TAYİNAT	

Cat# 43		S# 0849		Rim	R-PO	
Site	Tayinat	Locus	38	Ware	RSBW	Surface Color R
Reg	TT09.F599.175.86	Lot	175	Date	IR II/III	
Sq	F599	Phase	-	Shape	V-S	
Description RD: 28cm; WT: 0.6cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; pointed rim. There is red slip on both exterior and interior surface.					Comment This ware type also appears on C-Shaped platters. ONLY FROM TAYİNAT	

Cat# 44		S# 0041		Rim	R-PI	
Site	Atchana	Locus	3	Ware	SW	Surface Color S
Reg	605.30	Lot	16	Date	LB IIa (late)	
Sq	64.82	Phase	1	Shape	V-S	
Description RD: 34cm; WT: 0.7cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; pinched rim.					Comment This ware type only appears on V-Shaped platters. ONLY FROM ATCHANA	

Cat# 45		S# 0183		Rim	R-HK	
Site	Atchana	Locus	3	Ware	SW	Surface Color S
Reg	649.14	Lot	16	Date	LB IIa (late)	
Sq	64.82	Phase	1	Shape	C-S	
Description RD: 16cm; WT: 0.5cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; hooked rim.					Comment This ware type also appears on V-Shaped platters. ONLY FROM ATCHANA	

Cat# 46		S# 0188		Rim	R-CT	
Site	Atchana	Locus	3	Ware	SW	Surface Color T-C
Reg	940.34	Lot	16	Date	LB IIa (late)	
Sq	64.82	Phase	1	Shape	V-S	
Description RD: 30cm; WT: 1.0cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; cut rim.					Comment This ware type only appears on V-Shaped platters.	

Cat# 47		S# 0767		Rim	R-CT	
Site	Tayinat	Locus	38	Ware	RSBW	Surface Color R
Reg	TT09F599.160.42	Lot	160	Date	IR II/III	
Sq	F599	Phase	-	Shape	V-S	
Description RD: 17cm; WT: 0.5cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; cut rim.					Comment This ware type only appears on V-Shaped platters. ONLY FROM TAYINAT	

Cat# 48		S# 0349		Rim	R-SP	
Site	Atchana	Locus	10	Ware	SW	Surface Color S
Reg	14943	Lot	46	Date	UN	
Sq	32.42	Phase	?	Shape	C-S	
Description RD: 29cm; WT: 1.0cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; step rim.					Comment This ware type also appears on V-Shaped platters. ONLY FROM ATCHANA	

Cat# 49		S# 0571		Rim	R-SP	
Site	Tayinat	Locus	17	Ware	RSBW	Surface Color R
Reg	TT08.F598.59.33	Lot	59	Date	IR II/III	
Sq	F598	Phase	-	Shape	V-S	
Description RD: 36cm; WT: 1.0cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; step rim. There is red slip on both exterior and interior surface.					Comment This ware type also appears on V-Shaped platters.	

Cat# 50		S# 0081		Rim	R-SPO	
Site	Atchana	Locus	3	Ware	SW	Surface Color T-C
Reg	940.66	Lot	16	Date	LB IIa (late)	
Sq	64.82	Phase	1	Shape	V-S	
Description RD: 19cm; WT: 0.4cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; spoon rim.					Comment This ware type also appears on V-Shaped platters. ONLY FROM ATCHANA	

Cat# 51		S# 0653		Rim	R-SPO	
Site	Tayinat	Locus	24	Ware	RSBW	Surface Color R
Reg	TT08.F599.74.221	Lot	74	Date	IR II/III	
Sq	F599	Phase	-	Shape	V-S	
Description RD: 18cm; WT: 0.3cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; spoon rim. There is red slip on both exterior and interior surface.					Comment This ware type only appears on V-Shaped platters. ONLY FROM TAYİNAT	

Cat# 52		S# 0534		Rim	R-BL-E	
Site	Tayinat	Locus	258	Ware	SW	Surface Color S
Reg	TT10.G456.566.16	Lot	566	Date	IR I	
Sq	G456	Phase	-	Shape	V-S	
Description RD: 25cm; WT: 1.2cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; exterior blade rim.					Comment This ware type only appears on V-Shaped platters.	

Cat# 53		S# 0509		Rim	R-BL-I	
Site	Tayinat	Locus	243	Ware	SW	Surface Color S
Reg	TT10.G456.534.04	Lot	534	Date	IR I	
Sq	G456	Phase	6b	Shape	V-S	
Description RD: 28cm; WT: 1.0cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; interior blade rim.					Comment This ware type only appears on V-Shaped platters. ONLY 1 SAMPLE	

Cat# 54		S# 0361		Rim	R-NZ	
Site	Atchana	Locus	10	Ware	SW	Surface Color S
Reg	14947	Lot	46	Date	UN	
Sq	32.42	Phase	?	Shape	V-S	
Description RD: 28cm; WT: 1.0cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; rim like a nozzle.					Comment This ware type only appears on V-Shaped platters as 1 sample.	

Cat# 55		S# 0853		Rim	R-NZ	
Site	Tayinat	Locus	38	Ware	RSBW	Surface Color R
Reg	TT09.F599.175.45	Lot	175	Date	IR II/III	
Sq	F599	Phase	-	Shape	V-S	
Description RD: 22cm; WT: 0.5cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; rim like a nozzle. There is red slip on both exterior and interior surface.					Comment This ware type only appears on V-Shaped platters as 1 sample.	

Cat# 56		S# 0515		Rim	R-PL	
Site	Tayinat	Locus	240	Ware	SW	Surface Color S
Reg	TT10.G456.544.53	Lot	544	Date	IR I	
Sq	G456	Phase	6c	Shape	V-S	
Description RD: 22cm; WT: 1.0cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; platter rim.					Comment This ware type only appears on V-Shaped platters as 1 sample.	

Cat# 57		S# 0352		Rim	R-UN-1	
Site	Atchana	Locus	10	Ware	SW	Surface Color S
Reg	14943	Lot	46	Date	UN	
Sq	32.42	Phase	?	Shape	V-S	
Description RD: 32cm; WT: 1.0cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; unknown rim.					Comment This ware type only appears on V-Shaped platters as 2 samples.	

Cat# 58		S# 0507		Rim	R-UN-2	
Site	Tayinat	Locus	243	Ware	SW	Surface Color S
Reg	TT10.G456.540.24	Lot	540	Date	IR I	
Sq	G456	Phase	6b	Shape	V-S	
Description RD: 24cm; WT: 1.0cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; unknown rim.					Comment This ware type only appears on V-Shaped platters as 3 samples.	

Cat# 59		S# 0419		Rim	R-UN-3	
Site	Atchana	Locus	17	Ware	SW	Surface Color S
Reg	NoReg.	Lot	88	Date	UN	
Sq	32.42	Phase	?	Shape	C-S	
Description RD: 11cm; WT: 0.5cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; unknown rim.					Comment This ware type only appears on C-Shaped platters as 3 samples.	

Cat# 60		S# 0508		Rim	R-UN-4	
Site	Tayinat	Locus	243	Ware	SW	Surface Color S
Reg	TT10.G456.540.16	Lot	540	Date	IR I	
Sq	G456	Phase	6b	Shape	C-S	
Description RD: 22cm; WT: 1.0cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; upside down cut rim.					Comment This ware type only appears on C-Shaped platters as 1 sample.	

Cat# 61		S# 0283		Rim	R-TH-E	
Site	Atchana	Locus	3	Ware	SW	Surface Color S
Reg	AT 1058	Lot	-	Date	LB IIa (earlier)	
Sq	64.82	Phase	-	Shape	V-S	
Description RD: 27cm; WT: 0.8cm. V-Shaped platter fragment; exterior thickened rim.					Comment This ware type only appears on V-Shaped platters as 1 sample. ONLY FROM ATCHANA	

APPENDIX C

PETROGRAPH SAMPLE CATALOG

Rim Fragments

Cat# 1		**S# 1**			**P# 1**	**Rim** R-TH-I
Site	Atchana	**Locus**	7	**Ware**	SW	**Surface/Fabric Colors** F: 7,5YR 7/8 Int. S: 7,5YR 7/8 Ext. S: 7,5 YR 7/8
Reg	15232.2	**Lot**	54	**Date**	LB I(later)	
Sq	44.95	**Phase**	2	**Shape**	V-S	
Description RD: 31cm WT: 0.7cm V-Shaped platter fragment with interior thickened rim with slightly projecting and rounded exterior.					**Comments** Slight wheel marks on the exterior	

Cat# 2		**S# 2**			**P# 2**	**Rim** R-TH-I
Site	Atchana	**Locus**	14	**Ware**	SW	**Surface/Fabric Colors** F: 10YR 7/4 Int. S: 10YR 8/4 Ext. S: 10YR 8/4
Reg	15406.1	**Lot**	58	**Date**	LB	
Sq	44.86	**Phase**	2a/1	**Shape**	V-S	
Description RD: 23cm WT: 0.5cm V-Shaped platter fragment with square rim which is projecting upwards on the interior.					**Comments** There are wheel marks on both sides but more apparent on the exterior.	

Cat# 3		**S# 3**			**P# 3**	**Rim** R-ST
Site	Atchana	**Locus**	7	**Ware**	BW	**Surface/Fabric/Paint Colors** F: 7,5 YR 7/6 Int. S: 7,5YR 7/8 Ext. S: 7,5YR 7/8 Paint: 2,5YR 5/8
Reg	15232.1	**Lot**	54	**Date**	LB I (later)	
Sq	44.95	**Phase**	2	**Shape**	C-S	
Description RD: 40cm WT: 0.9cm C-Shaped platter with simple rim. There are red bands both on the interior and exterior surfaces (thickness 0.8cm).					**Comments** There are wheel marks on both sides but more apparent on the exterior.	

Cat# 4		**S# 4**			**P# 4**	**Rim** R-RI
Site	Atchana	**Locus**	13	**ware**	SW	**Surface/Fabric Colors** F: 10YR 7/3 Int.S: 10YR 8/2 Ext.S: 10YR 8/2
Reg	15410.2	**Lot**	60	**date**	LBIIa (late)	
Sq	44.86	**Phase**	2a/1	**shape**	V-S	
Description RD: 20cm WT: 0.4cm V-Shaped platter fragment with rolled in rim.					**Comments** It has very grey coarse fabric.	

Cat# 5		**S# 5**			**P# 5**	**Rim** R-TH-I
Site	Atchana	**Locus**	7	**Ware**	SW	**Surface/Fabric Colors** F: 5YR 6/8 Int. S: 5YR 6/8 Ext. S: 5YR 6/8
Reg	14560.1	**Lot**	42	**Date**	LB I (later)	
Sq	44.96	**Phase**	-	**Shape**	V-S	
Description RD: 29cm WT:0.6cm V-Shaped platter fragment with thickened rim.					**Comments** The body gets thinner after app 2cm below the rim.	

Cat# 6		**S# 6**			**P# 6**	**Rim** R-TH-I
Site	Atchana	**Locus**	7	**Ware**	SW	**Surface/Fabric Colors** F: 7,5YR 7/6 Int. S: 7,5YR 7/8 Ext. S: 7,5YR 7/8
Reg	15221.3	**Lot**	52	**Date**	LB I (later)	
Sq	44.95	**Phase**	2	**Shape**	V-S	
Description RD: 25cm WT: 0.5cm V-Shaped platter fragment with thickened rim.					**Comments** Wheel marks on both exterior and interior surface	

Cat# 7		**S# 7**			**P# 7**	**Rim** R-TH-I
Site	Atchana	**Locus**	19	**Ware**	SW	**Surface/Fabric Colors** F: 5YR 7/6 Int. S. 7.5YR 8/6 Ext. S. 7,5YR 8/6
Reg	15118.1	**Lot**	70	**Date**	LB	
Sq	44.85	**Phase**	-	**Shape**	V-S	
Description RD: 22cm WT: 0.35cm V-Shaped platter fragment with interior thickened rim.					**Comments** Small wheel marks on both surfaces	

Cat# 8		**S# 8**			**P# 8**	**Rim** R-RI
Site	Atchana	**Locus**	13	**Ware**	SW	**Surface/Fabric Colors** F: 7,5YR 7/8 Int.S: 7,5YR 7/8 Ext.S: 7,5YR 7/8
Reg	15410.1	**Lot**	60	**Date**	LB IIa (later)	
Sq	44.86	**Phase**	2a/1	**Shape**	V-S	
Description RD: 23cm WT: 0.5cm V-Shaped platter fragment with rolled in rim.					**Comments** Small wheel marks on the exterior surface	

Cat# 9		**S# 324**			**P# 9**	**Rim** R-FT
Site	Atchana	**Locus**	4	**Ware**	SW	**Surface/Fabric Colors** F: 5YR 7/4 Int.S: 5YR 7/4 Ext.S: 5YR 8/3
Reg	11146.3	**Lot**	22	**Date**	UN	
Sq	32.42	**Phase**	?	**Shape**	C-S	
Description RD: 32cm WT:0.6cm C-Shaped platter fragment with flattened rim.					**Comments** Wheel marks on exterior surface.	

Cat# 10		**S# 326**			**P# 10**	**Rim** R-TH-I
Site	Atchana	**Locus**	5	**Ware**	SW	**Surface/Fabric Colors** F: 5YR 8/4 Int.S: 7,5YR 8/3 Ext.S: 5YR 8/4
Reg	11148.3	**Lot**	23	**Date**	UN	
Sq	32.42	**Phase**	?	**Shape**	V-S	
Description RD: 36cm WT: 0.5cm V-Shaped platter fragment with interior thickened rim.					**Comments** No visible surface treatment Wheel marks mostly on the interior surface	

Cat# 11		**S# 337**			**P# 11**	**Rim** R-FT
Site	Atchana	**Locus**	7	**Ware**	SW	**Surface/Fabric Colors** F: 5YR 7/4 Int.S: 5YR 7/4 Ext. S: 5YR 7/4
Reg	14920.2	**Lot**	49	**Date**	UN	
Sq	32.42	**Phase**	?	**Shape**	V-S	
Description RD: 30cm WT: 0.6cm V-Shaped platter fragment; with flattened rim.					**Comments** On the exterior, there is one ditch right below the rim. It seems like the body gets thinner but cannot say much due to the small sample size.	

Cat# 12		S# 341			P# 12	Rim R-FT
Site	Atchana	**Locus**	8	**Ware**	SW	**Surface/Fabric Colors** F: 5YR 8/3 Int. S: 5YR 8/3 Ext. S: 5YR 8/3
Reg	11173.14	**Lot**	33	**Date**	UN	
Sq	32.42	**Phase**	?	**Shape**	V-S	
Description RD: 23cm WT: 0.4cm V-Shaped platter fragment with flattened rim.					**Comments** No visible surface treatment on both interior and exterior surface	

Cat# 13		S# 342			P# 13	**Rim** R-TH-I
Site	Atchana	**Locus**	8	**Ware**	SW	**Surface/Fabric Colors** F: 7,5YR 6/2 Int. S:7,5YR 7/3 Ext. S: 7,5YR 7/3
Reg	11173.13	**Lot**	33	**Date**	UN	
Sq	32.42	**Phase**	?	**Shape**	V-S	
Description RD: UD WT: 0.5cm V-Shaped platter fragment with interior thickened rim.					**Comments** RD was not able to be measured due to the size of the sample. There are visible wheel marks on the exterior.	

Cat# 14		S# 343			P# 14	**Rim** R-ST
Site	Atchana	**Locus**	9	**Ware**	SH	**Surface/Fabric Colors** F: 5YR 7/6 Int. S: 7,5 YR 7/4 Ext. S: 7,5 YR 7/4
Reg	11199.5	**Lot**	41	**Date**	UN	
Sq	32.42	**Phase**	?	**Shape**	V-S	
Description RD: 20cm WT: 0.5cm V-Shaped platter fragment with straight rim.					**Comments** Shell tempered. Possible slip marks on the exterior.	

Cat# 15		S# 344			P# 15	**Rim** R-ST
Site	Atchana	**Locus**	9	**Ware**	SW	**Surface/Fabric Colors** F: 5YR 7/6 Int. S: 5 YR 8/4 Ext. S: 5 YR 8/4
Reg	11199.4	**Lot**	41	**Date**	UN	
Sq	32.42	**Phase**	?	**Shape**	V-S	
Description RD: 31cm WT: 0.5cm V-Shaped platter fragment with straight rim.					**Comments** No special surface treatment	

Cat# 16		**S# 345**			**P# 16**	**Rim** R-TH
Site	Atchana	**Locus**	9	**Ware**	SW	**Surface/Fabric Colors** F: 5 YR 7/6 Int. S: 5YR 8/4 Ext. S: 5YR 8/4
Reg	14906.3	**Lot**	43	**Date**	UN	
Sq	32.42	**Phase**	?	**Shape**	V-S	
Description RD: 28cm WT: 0.7cm V-Shaped platter fragment with thickened rim.					**Comments** There are wheel marks on the exterior.	

Cat# 17		**S# 346**			**P# 17**	**Rim** R-TH
Site	Atchana	**Locus**	10	**Ware**	SW	**Surface/Fabric Colors** F: 2,5Y 7/2 Int. S: 2,5 Y 7/2 Ext. S: 2,5Y 7/2
Reg	14908.2	**Lot**	44	**Date**	UN	
Sq	32.42	**Phase**	?	**Shape**	C-S	
Description RD: 31cm WT:0.5cm C-Shaped platter fragment with thickened rim.					**Comments** Green colored fabric visible on both exterior and interior surfaces, wheel marks on the exterior.	

Cat# 18		**S# 347**			**P# 18**	**Rim** R-TH-I
Site	Atchana	**Locus**	10	**Ware**	SW	**Surface/Fabric Colors** F: 5YR 4/1 Int. S: 5YR 8/4 Ext.S: 5YR 8/4
Reg	14908.3	**Lot**	44	**Date**	UN	
Sq	32.42	**Phase**	?	**Shape**	V-S	
Description RD: 24cm WT:0.6cm V-Shaped platter fragment with interior thickened rim.					**Comments** Wheel marks on the exterior	

Cat# 19		**S# 348**			**P# 19**	**Rim** R-TH-I
Site	Atchana	**Locus**	10	**Ware**	BW	**Surface/Fabric/Paint Colors** F: 5YR 8/3 Int.S: 5YR 8/3 Ext. S: 5YR 8/3 Paint: 2,5YR 4/8
Reg	14914.1	**Lot**	46	**Date**	UN	
Sq	32.42	**Phase**	?	**Shape**	V-S	
Description RD: 31cm WT: 0.7cm V-Shaped platter fragment with interior thickened rim.					**Comments** Wheel marks on both exterior and interior surface, red painted bands are visible on both surfaces	

Cat# 20		**S# 413**			**P# 20**	**Rim** R-RO
Site	Atchana	**Locus**	11	**Ware**	BW	**Surface/Fabric/Paint Colors** F: 2,5YR 8/4 Int. S: 5YR 8/3 Ext. S: 5YR 8/3 Paint: 2,5YR 4/8
Reg	14916.1	**Lot**	47	**Date**	UN	
Sq	32.42	**Phase**	?	**Shape**	V-S	
Description RD: 30cm WT: 0.6cm V-Shaped platter fragment with rolled-out rim.					**Comments**	

Cat# 21		**S# 493**			**P# 21**	Rim R-ST
Site	Tayinat	**Locus**	7	**Ware**	SW	**Surface/Fabric Colors** F: 7,5YR 8/4 Int. S: 7,5YR 8/4 Ext. S: 7,5YR 8/4
Reg	TT09.G437.33.15	**Lot**	33	**Date**	IR I	
Sq	G437	**Phase**	-	**Shape**	C-S	
Description RD: 20cm WT: 0.7cm C-Shaped platter fragment with straight rim.					**Comments** No special surface treatment	

Cat# 22		**S# 494**			**P# 22**	**Rim** R-RO
Site	Tayinat	**Locus**	7	**Ware**	SW	**Surface/Fabric Colors** F: 7,5 YR 8/4 Int. S: 7,5YR 8/4 Ext. S: 7,5YR 8/4
Reg	TT09.G437.29.50	**Lot**	29	**Date**	IR I	
Sq	G437	**Phase**	-	**Shape**	V-S	
Description RD: 30cm WT:0.8cm V-Shaped platter fragment with rolled-out rim.					**Comments** No special surface treatment	

Cat# 23		**S# 495**			**P# 23**	**Rim** R-ST
Site	Tayinat	**Locus**	7	**Ware**	SW	**Surface/Fabric Colors** F: 5YR 8/3 Int. S: 2,5YR 6/8 Ext. S: 2,5YR 6/8
Reg	TT09.G437.30.2	**Lot**	30	**Date**	IR I	
Sq	G437	**Phase**	-	**Shape**	V-S	
Description RD: 32cm WT: 0.7cm V-Shaped platter fragment with straight rim.					**Comments** Red slipped and burnished on both surfaces, hard fired	

Cat# 24		**S# 496**			**P# 24**	**Rim** R-ST
Site	Tayinat	**Locus**	7	**Ware**	RSBW	**Surface/Fabric Colors** F: 7,5YR 8/3 Int. S: 5YR 6/6 Ext. S: 5YR 6/6
Reg	TT09.G437.21.10	**Lot**	21	**Date**	IR I	
Sq	G437	**Phase**	-	**Shape**	V-S	
Description RD: 32cm WT: 0.9cm V-Shaped platter fragment with straight rim. Slipped, burnished on both sides.					**Comments** Red slipped and burnished on both surfaces, well fired.	

Cat# 25		**S# 497**			**P# 25**	**Rim** R-ST
Site	Tayinat	**Locus**	18	**Ware**	SW	**Surface/Fabric Colors** F: 5YR 7/6 Int. S: 5YR 7/6 Ext. S: 5YR 7/6
Reg	TT04.G455.23.2	**Lot**	23	**Date**	IR I	
Sq	G455	**Phase**	-	**Shape**	V-S	
Description RD: 34cm WT:1cm V-Shaped platter fragment with straight rim.					**Comments** No special surface treatment, hard fired	

Cat# 26		**S# 498**			**P# 26**	**Rim** R-ST
Site	Tayinat	**Locus**	18	**Ware**	SW	**Surface/Fabric Colors** F: 5YR 7/8 Int. S: 5YR 7/6 Ext. S: 5YR 7/6
Reg	TT04.G455.23.6	**Lot**	23	**Date**	IR I	
Sq	G455	**Phase**	-	**Shape**	C-S	
Description RD: 34cm WT:0.7cm C-Shaped platter fragment with straight rim.					**Comments** No special surface treatment, hard fired	

Cat# 27		**S# 499**			**P# 27**	**Rim** R-RO
Site	Tayinat	**Locus**	109	**Ware**	SW	**Surface/Fabric Colors** F: 7,5 YR 7/8 Int. S: 7,5YR 7/6 Ext. S: 7,5YR 7/6
Reg	TT06.G455.233.6	**Lot**	233	**Date**	IR I	
Sq	G455	**Phase**	-	**Shape**	V-S	
Description RD: 30cm WT:1cm V-Shaped platter fragment with rolled-out rim.					**Comments** No special surface treatment, hard fired	

Cat# 28		**S# 500**			**P# 28**	**Rim** R-ST
Site	Tayinat	**Locus**	120	**Ware**	SW	**Surface/Fabric Colors** F: 5YR 7/6 Int. S: 5YR 7/6 Ext. S: 5YR 7/6
Reg	TT07.G455.243.5	**Lot**	243	**Date**	IR I	
Sq	G455	**Phase**	-	**Shape**	V-S	
Description RD:25cm WT:1cm V-Shaped platter fragment with straight rim.					**Comments** No special surface treatment, hard fired	

Cat# 29		**S# 548**			**P# 29**	**Rim** R-ST
Site	Tayinat	**Locus**	14	**Ware**	RSBW	**Surface/Fabric Colors** F: 7,5YR 6/4 Int. S: 2,5YR 4/6 Ext. S: 2,5YR 4/6
Reg	TT08.F598.44.2	**Lot**	44	**Date**	IR II/III	
Sq	F598	**Phase**	-	**Shape**	C-S	
Description RD: 15cm WT: 0.2cm C-Shaped platter fragment with straight rim. Slipped, burnished on both sides.					**Comments** Well burnished surface. Hard fired.	

Cat# 30		**S# 549**			**P# 30**	**Rim** R-RI
Site	Tayinat	**Locus**	14	**Ware**	RSBW	**Surface/Fabric Colors** F: 7,5YR 6/4 Int. S: 5YR 4/3 Ext. S: 5YR 4/3
Reg	TT08.F598.52.2	**Lot**	52	**Date**	IR II/III	
Sq	F598	**Phase**	-	**Shape**	V-S	
Description RD: 23cm WT: 0.5cm V-Shaped platter fragment with rolled-in rim and carinated body. Slipped, burnished on both sides.					**Comments** Well burnished, both burnishing and wheel marks are visible on the surfaces. Hard fired.	

Cat# 31		**S# 565**			**P# 31**	**Rim** R-RE
Site	Tayinat	**Locus**	17	**Ware**	RSBW	**Surface/Fabric Colors** F: 2,5Y 4/1 Int. S: 10R 4/6 Ext. S: 10R 4/6
Reg	TT08.F598.59.2	**Lot**	59	**Date**	IR II/III	
Sq	F598	**Phase**	-	**Shape**	V-S	
Description RD: 30cm WT: 0.5cm V-Shaped platter fragment, rim with rounded exterior. Slipped, burnished on both sides.					**Comments** There are burnishing marks on both surfaces. Hard fired.	

Cat# 32		**S# 578**			**P# 32**	**Rim** R-ST
Site	Tayinat	**Locus**	18	**Ware**	RSBW	**Surface/Fabric Colors** F: 2,5 YR 6/4 Int. S: 2,5YR 4/6 Ext. S: 2,5YR 4/6
Reg	TT08.F598.78.3	**Lot**	78	**Date**	IR II/III	
Sq	F598	**Phase**	-	**Shape**	V-S	
Description RD: 31cm WT: 0.3cm V-Shaped platter fragment; simple rim with rounded end. Slipped, burnished on both sides.					**Comments** There are burnishing marks on both surfaces. Hard fired.	

Cat# 33		**S# 583**			**P# 33**	**Rim** R-PO
Site	Tayinat	**Locus**	12	**Ware**	RSBW	**Surface/Fabric Colors** F: 5YR 7/6 Int. S: 2,5YR 5/8 Ext. S: 2,5YR 5/8
Reg	TT08.F599.34.9	**Lot**	34	**Date**	IR II/III	
Sq	F599	**Phase**	-	**Shape**	V-S	
Description RD: 16cm WT:0.3cm V-Shaped platter fragment with pointed rim. Slipped, burnished on both sides.					**Comments** Hard fired	

Cat# 34		**S# 591**			**P# 34**	**Rim** R-FT
Site	Tayinat	**Locus**	12	**Ware**	RSBW	**Surface/Fabric Colors** F: 7,5YR 7/6 Int. S: 2,5YR 5/8 Ext.S: 2,5YR 5/8
Reg	TT08.F599.35.5	**Lot**	35	**Date**	IR II/III	
Sq	F599	**Phase**	-	**Shape**	V-S	
Description RD: 36cm WT: 0.6cm V-Shaped platter fragment with flattened rim. Slipped, burnished on both sides.					**Comments** Wheel marks on the exterior surface, hard fired	

Cat# 35		**S# 592**			**P# 35**	**Rim** R-RI
Site	Tayinat	**Locus**	12	**Ware**	RSBW	**Surface/Fabric Colors** F: 5YR 7/6 Int. S: 2,5YR 4/6 Ext. S: 2,5YR 4/6
Reg	TT08.F599.38.2	**Lot**	38	**Date**	IR II/III	
Sq	F599	**Phase**	-	**Shape**	V-S	
Description RD: 40cm(?) WT: 0.4cm V-Shaped platter fragment with rolled-in rim. Slipped, burnished on both sides.					**Comments** Rim diameter is somewhat uncertain due to the poor rim preservation.	

Cat# 36		**S# 593**			**P# 36**	Rim R-ST
Site	Tayinat	**Locus**	14	**Ware**	RSBW	**Surface/Fabric Colors** F: 5YR 8/4 Int. S: 2,5YR 4/8 Ext. S: 2,5YR 4/8
Reg	TT08.F599.44.1	**Lot**	44	**Date**	IR II/III	
Sq	F599	**Phase**	-	**Shape**	V-S	
Description RD: 31cm WT: 0.4cm V-Shaped platter fragment with straight rim. Slipped, burnished on both sides.					**Comments** Wheel marks both on exterior and interior surface.	

Cat# 37		**S# 602**			**P# 37**	**Rim** R-ST
Site	Tayinat	**Locus**	21	**Ware**	RSBW	**Surface/Fabric Colors** F: 10YR 6/4 Int.S: 5YR 5/4 Part of Ext.S: 5YR 3/1
Reg	TT08.F599.63.35	**Lot**	63	**Date**	IR II/III	
Sq	F599	**Phase**	-	**Shape**	V-A	
Description RD: 20cm WT: 0.5cm BD: 7cm V-Shaped platter with straight rim. Sipped, burnished on both surfaces.					**Comments** Hard fired.	

Cat# 38		S# 603			P# 38	Rim R-RO
Site	Tayinat	**Locus**	21	**Ware**	RSBW	**Surface/Fabric Colors** F: 5YR 6/6 Int. S: 2,5YR 5/6 Ext. S: 2,5YR 6/8
Reg	TT08.F599.73.4	**Lot**	73	**Date**	IR II/III	
Sq	F599	**Phase**	-	**Shape**	V-S	
Description RD: 27cm WT: 0.3cm V-Shaped platter fragment with rolled-out rim. Slipped, burnished on both surfaces.					**Comments** There are burnishing marks on both surfaces. Hard fired.	

Cat# 39		S# 665			P# 39	Rim R-PO
Site	Tayinat	**Locus**	24	**Ware**	SBW	**Surface/Fabric Colors** F: 5YR 6/1 Int. S: 5YR 5/4 Ext. S: 5YR 5/4
Reg	TT09.F599.97.1	**Lot**	97	**Date**	IR II/III	
Sq	F599	**Phase**	-	**Shape**	V-S	
Description RD: 20cm WT: 0.5cm V-Shaped platter fragment with pointed rim. Brown slipped and burnished on both surfaces.					**Comments** Hard fired.	

Cat# 40		S# 711			P#40	Rim R-RO
Site	Tayinat	**Locus**	24	**Ware**	BW	**Surface/Fabric Colors** F: 7,5YR 7/2 Int. S: 7,5YR 7/6 Ext. S: 7,5YR 7/6
Reg	TT09.F599.106.7	**Lot**	106	**Date**	IR II/III	
Sq	F599	**Phase**	-	**Shape**	V-S	
Description RD: 27cm WT: 0.3cm V-Shaped platter fragment with rolled-out rim Unslipped but burnished.					**Comments** There are wheel marks on the exterior surface.	

Cat# 41		S# 739			P#41	Rim R-FT
Site	Tayinat	**Locus**	38	**Ware**	BW	**Surface/Fabric Colors** F: 7,5YR 7/2 Int. S: 7,5YR 7/4 Ext. S: 7,5YR 7/4
Reg	TT09.F599.155.125	**Lot**	125	**Date**	IR II/III	
Sq	F599	**Phase**	-	**Shape**	V-S	
Description RD: 39cm WT: 0.5cm V-Shaped platter fragment with flattened rim.					**Comments** There are wheel marks on the exterior surface. Hard fired.	

APPENDIX D

PLATES

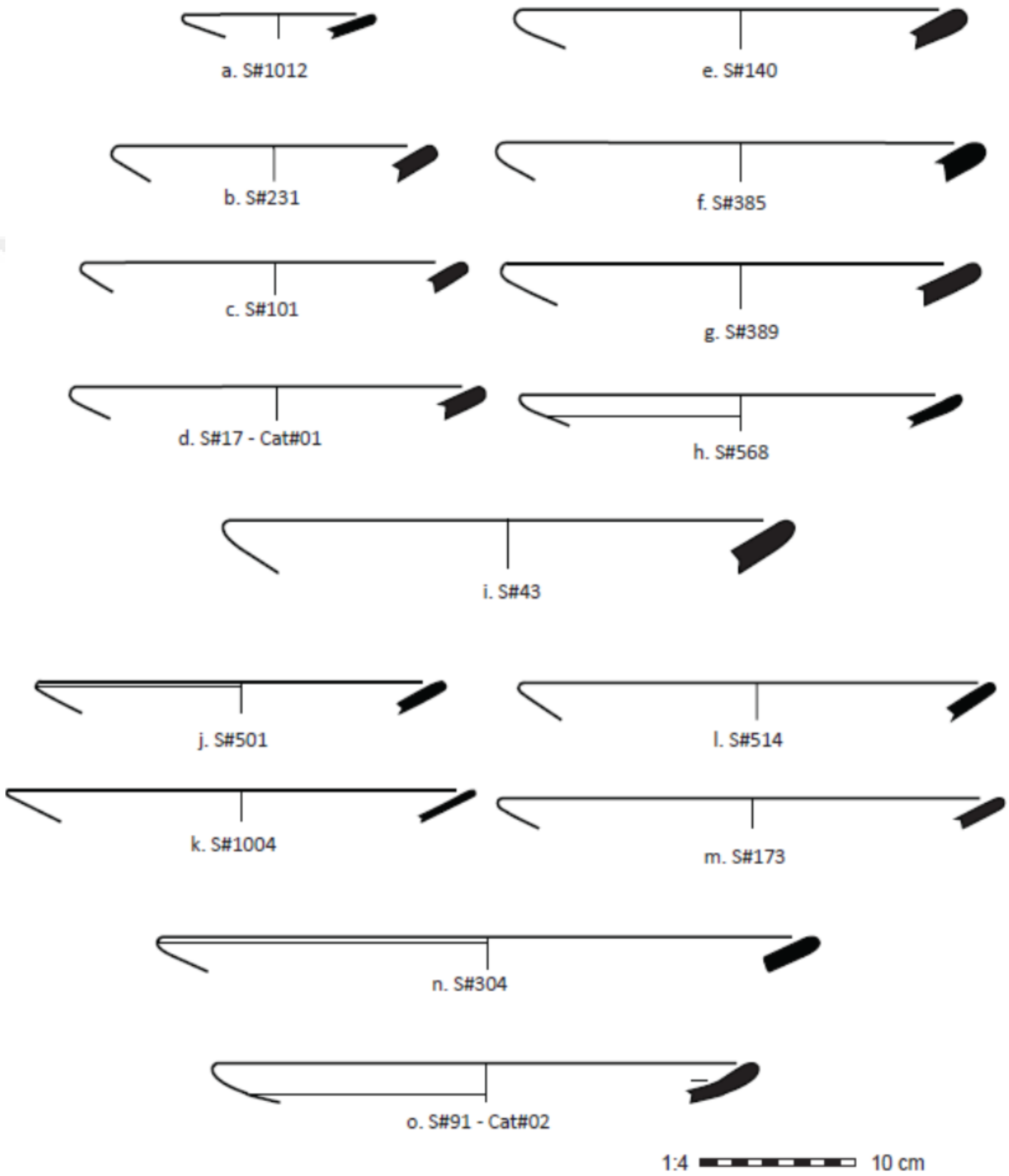


Plate 1. SW, V-S.1: Straight rim (R-ST) (a-n); SW, V-S.1.C: Straight rim (R-ST), carinated body (o)

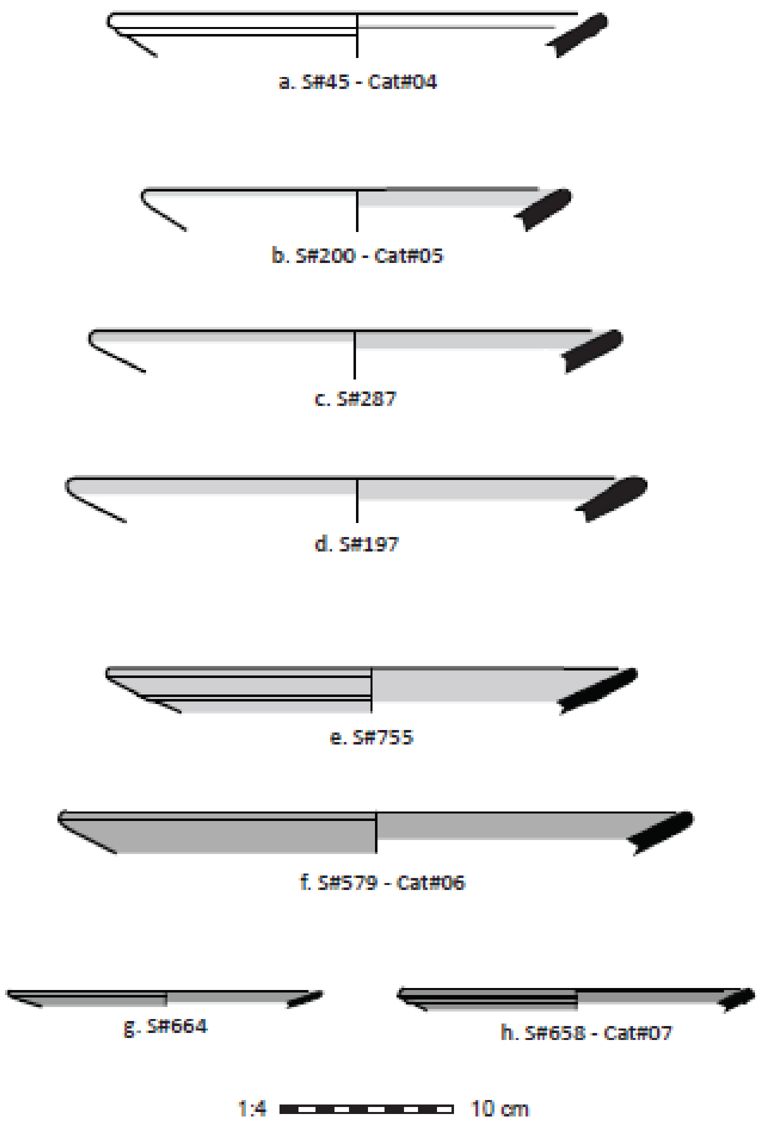


Plate 2. SW, V-S.1.GR: Straight rim (R-ST), groove and ridge on the body (a); BW, V-S.1: Straight rim (R-ST) (b-d); RSBW, V-S.1: Straight rim (R-ST) (e-g); RSBW, V-S.1.GR-Straight rim (R-ST), groove and ridge on the body (h)

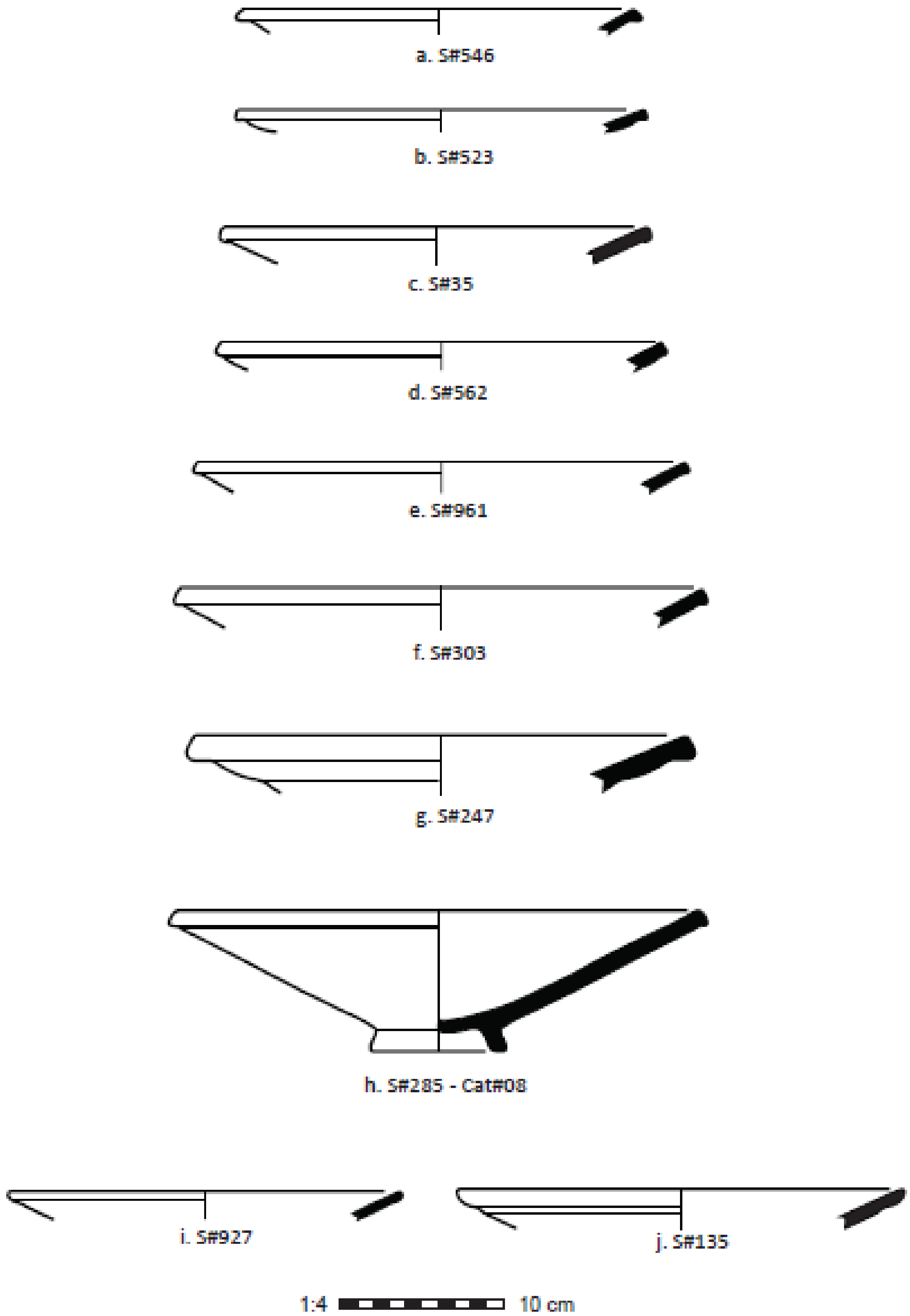


Plate 3. SW, V-S.2: Rolled-out rim (R-RO) (a-j)

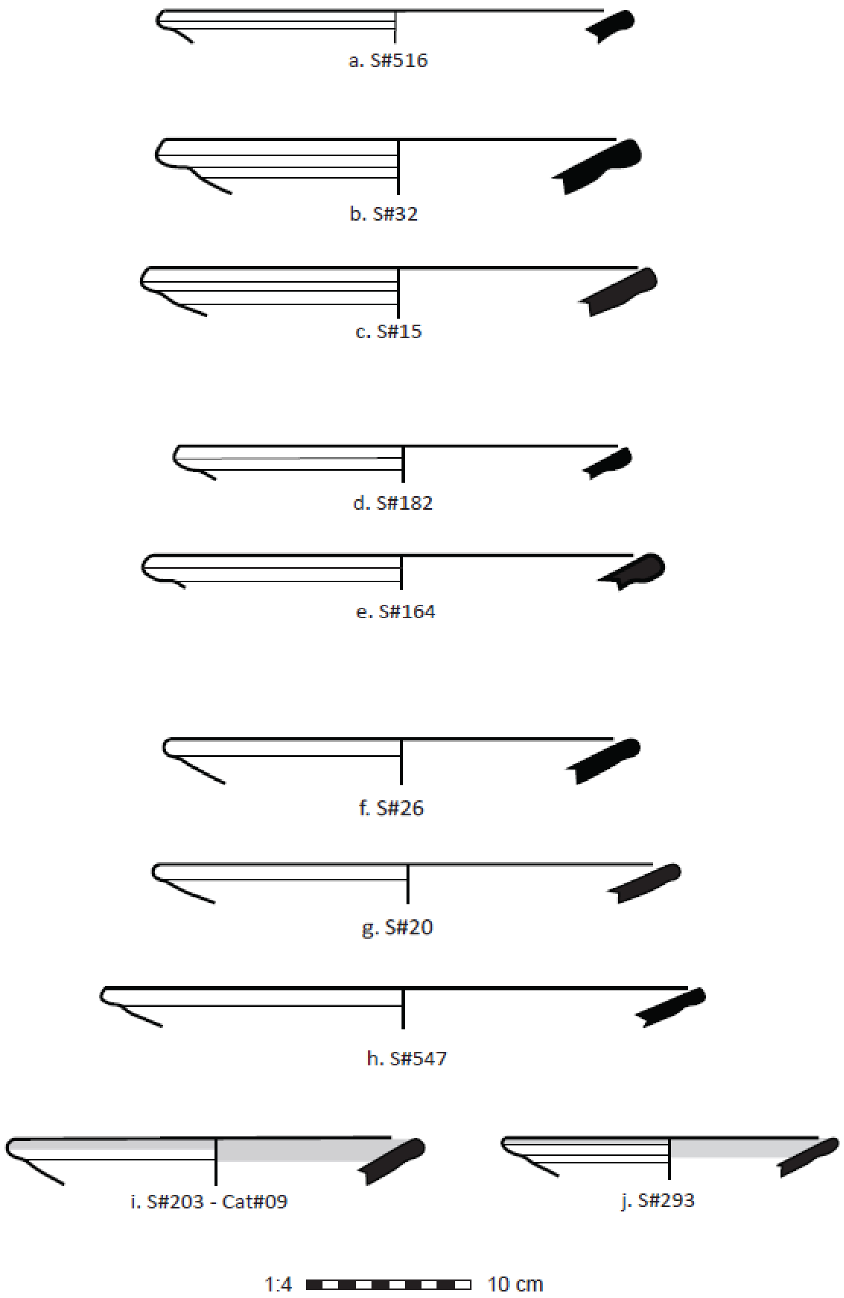


Plate 4. SW,V-S.2: Rolled-out rim (R-RO) (a-h); BW, V-S.2: Rolled-out rim (R-RO) (i-j)

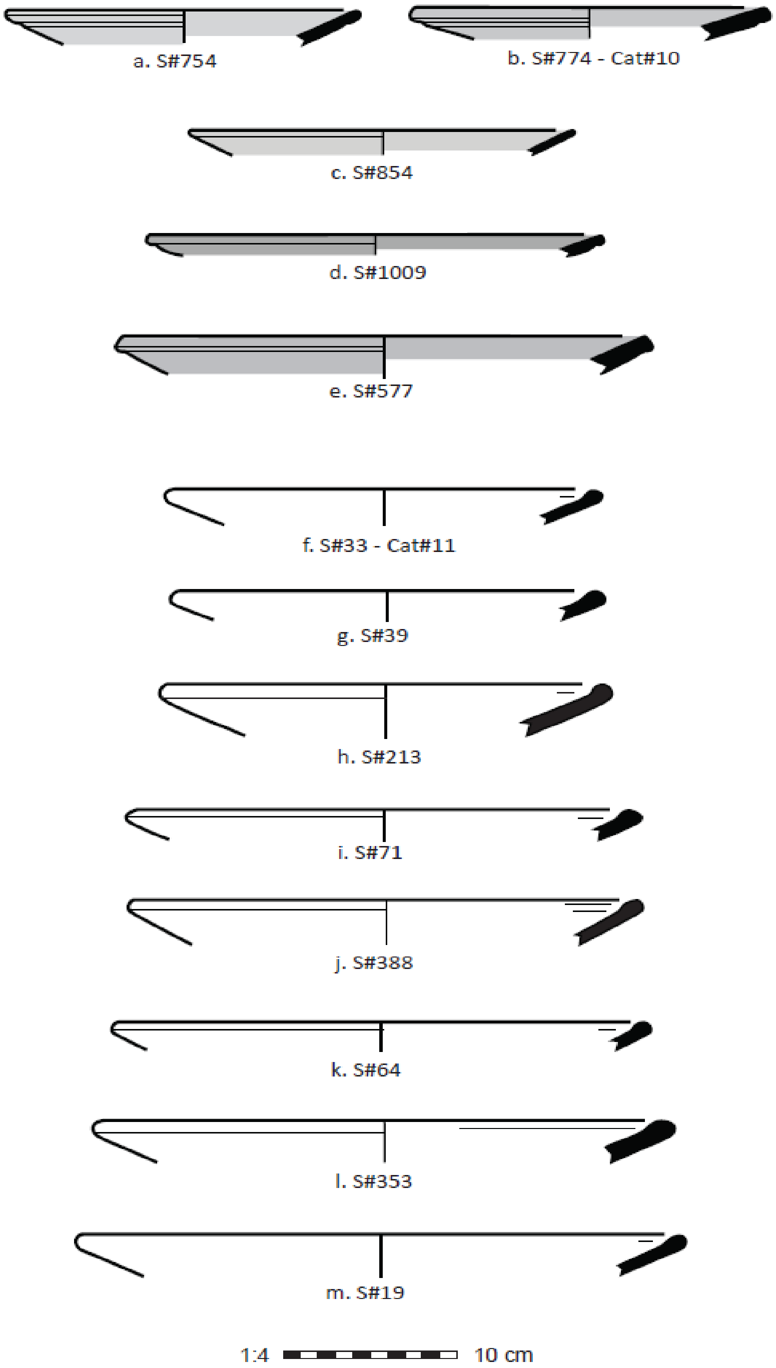


Plate 5. RSBW, V-S.2: Rolled-out rim (R-RO) (a-e); SW, V-S.3: Rolled-in rim (R-RI) (f-m)

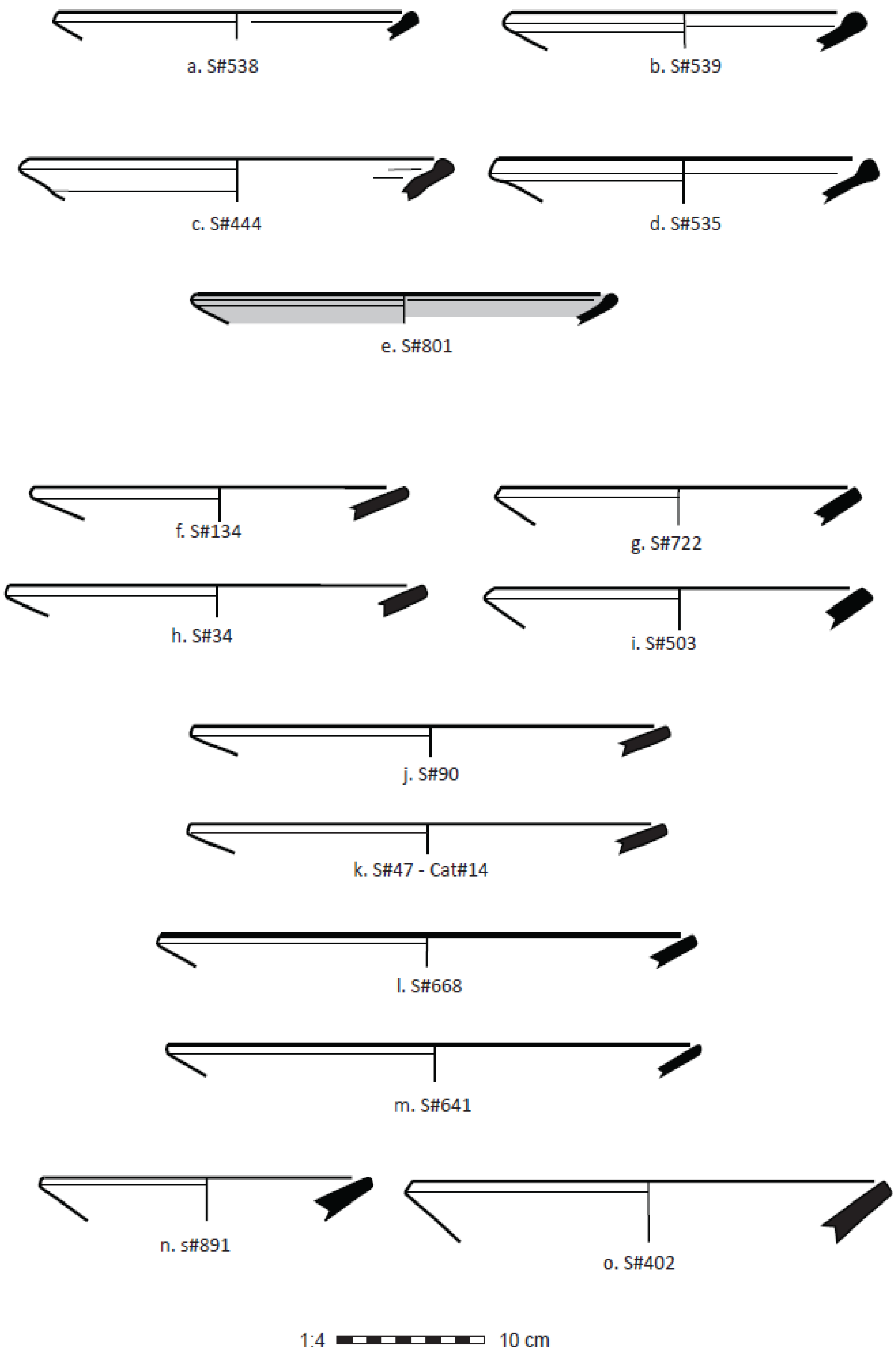


Plate 6. SW, V-S.3: Rolled-in rim (R-RI) (a-d); RSBW, V-S.3: Rolled-in rim (R-RI) (e); SW, V-S.4: Flattened rim (R-FT) (f-o)

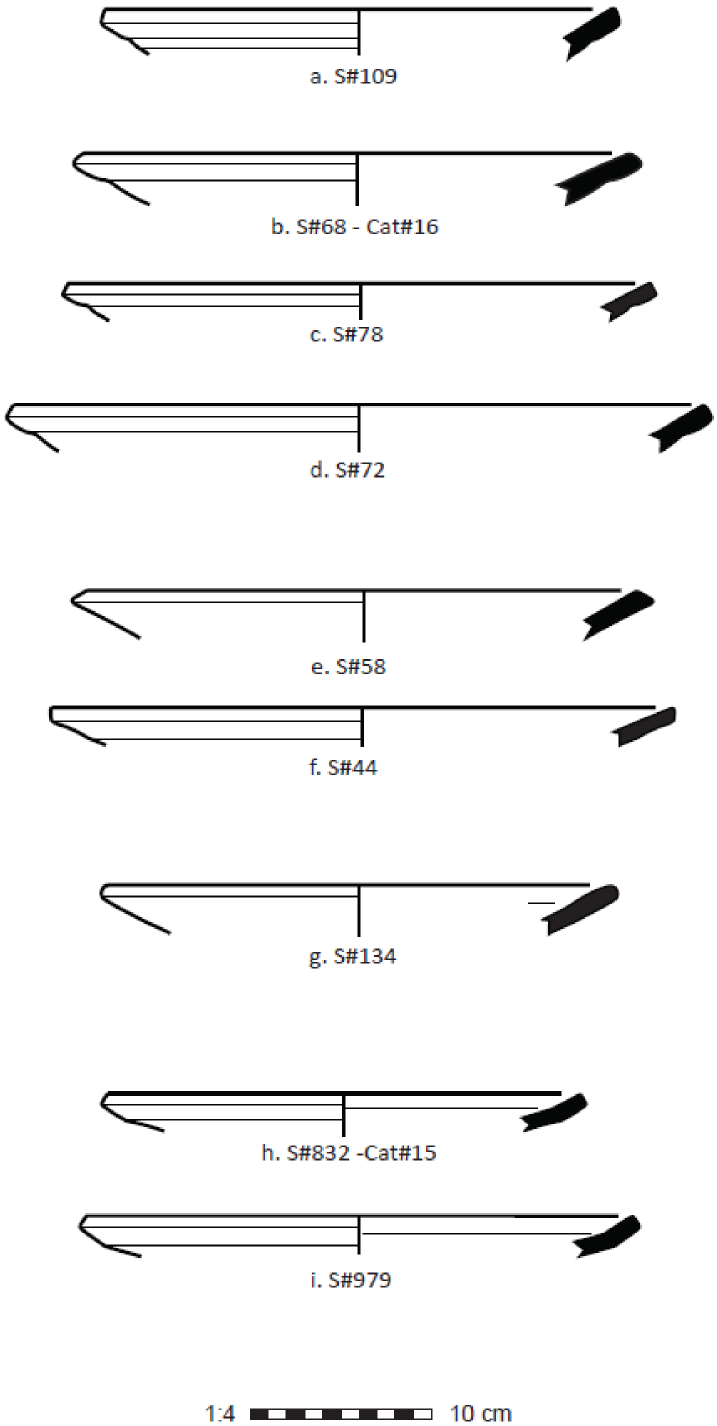


Plate 7. SW, V-S.4.G: Flattened rim (R-FT), groove on the exterior (a-d); SW, V-S.4: Flattened rim (R-FT) (e-g); SW, V-S.4.C: Flattened rim (R-FT), carinated body (h-i)

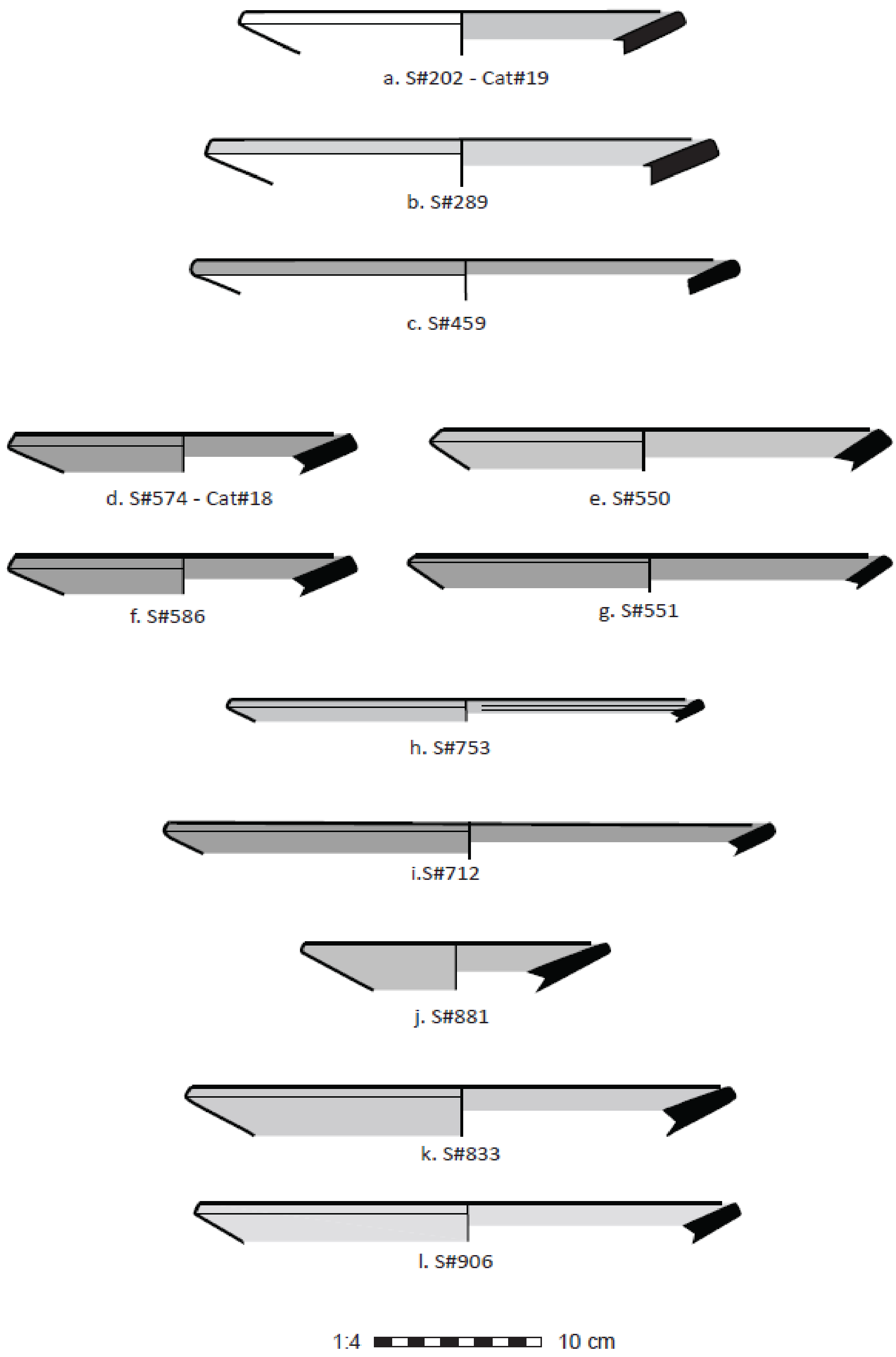


Plate 8. BW, V-S.4: Flattened rim (R-FT) (a-c); RSBW, V-S.4: Flattened rim (R-FT) (d-l)

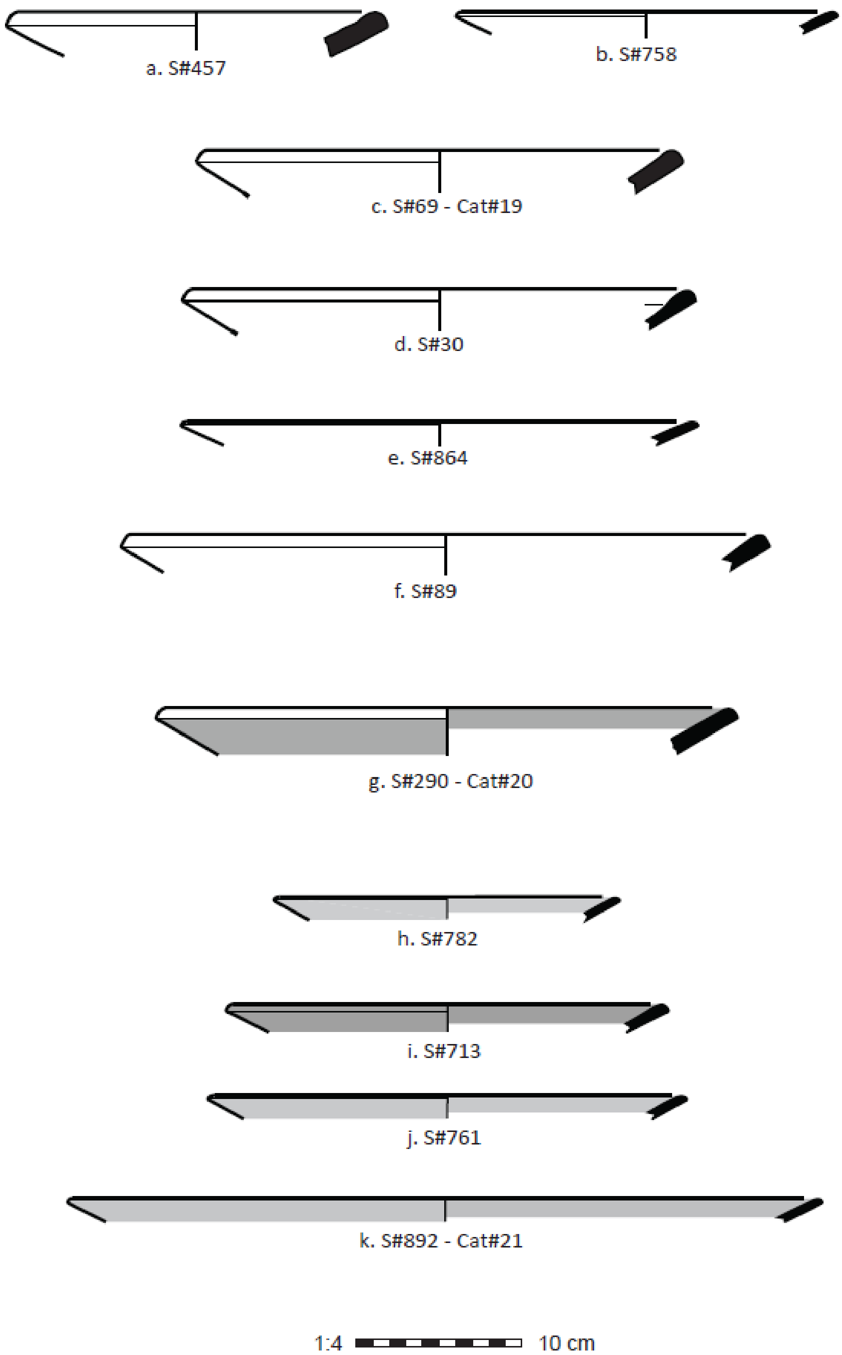


Plate 9. SW, V-S.5: Simple rim with rounded interior (R-RIN) (a-f); BW, V-S.5: Simple rim with rounded interior (R-RIN) (g); RSBW, V-S.5: Simple rim with rounded interior (R-RIN) (h-k)

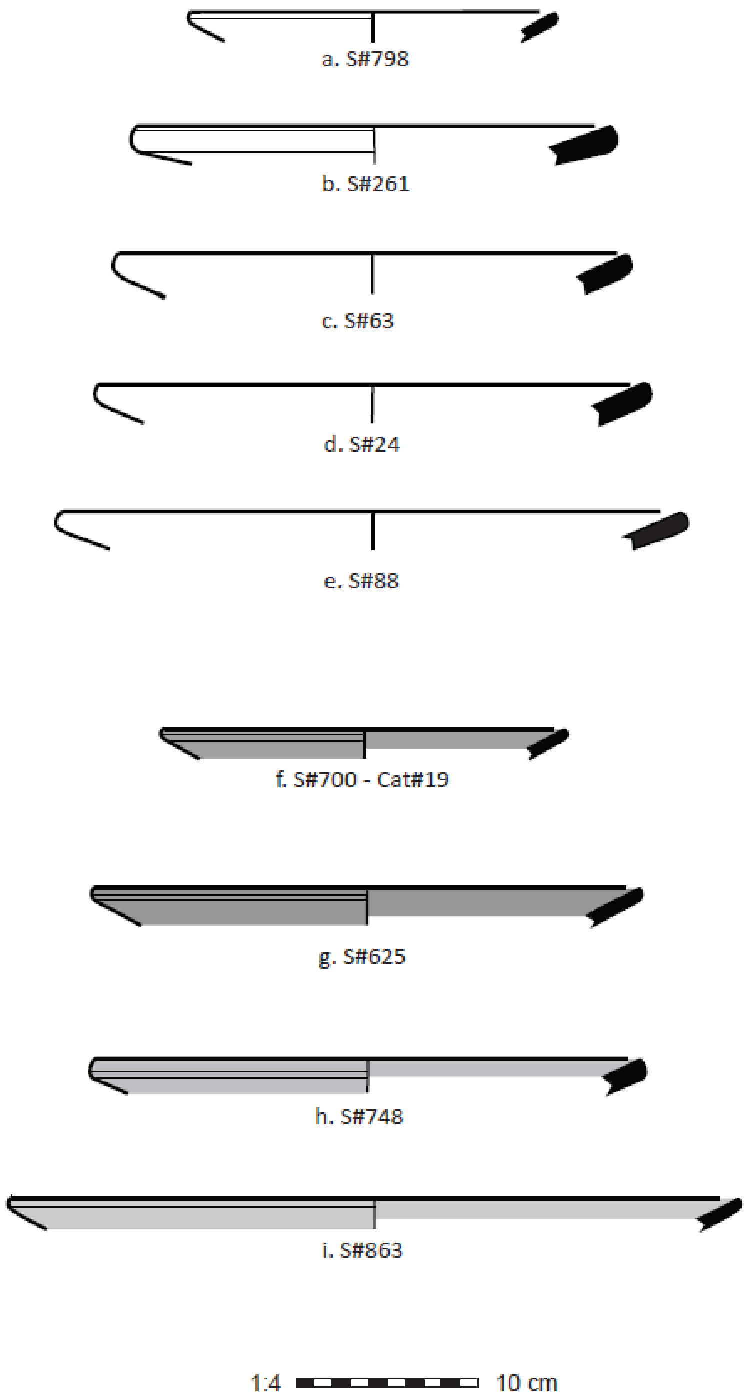


Plate 10. SW, V-S.6: Simple rim with rounded exterior (R-RE) (a-e); RSBW, V-S.6: Simple rim with rounded exterior (R-RE) (f-i)

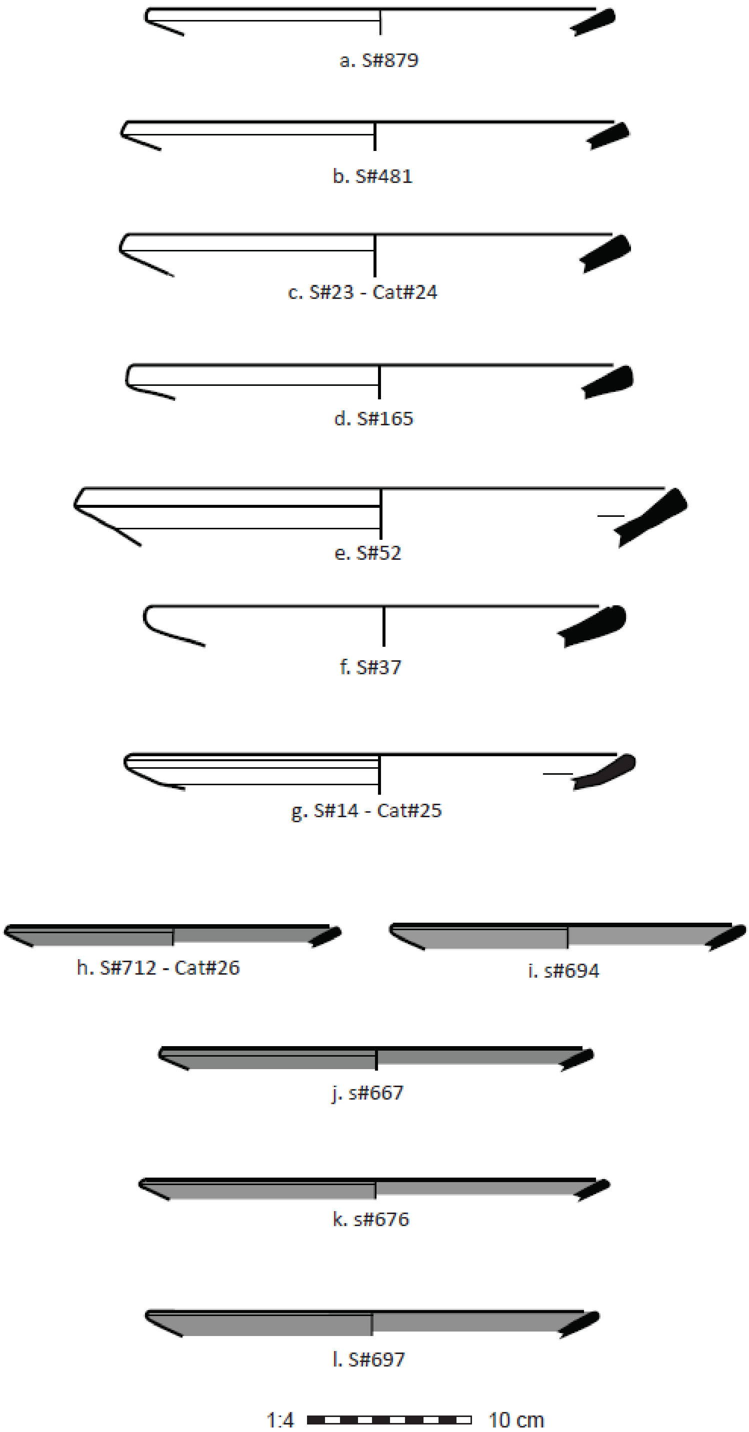


Plate 11. SW, V-S.7: Thickened rim (R-TH) (a-f); SW, V-S.7: Thickened rim (R-TH), carinated body (g); RSBW, V-S.7: Thickened rim (R-TH) (h-l)

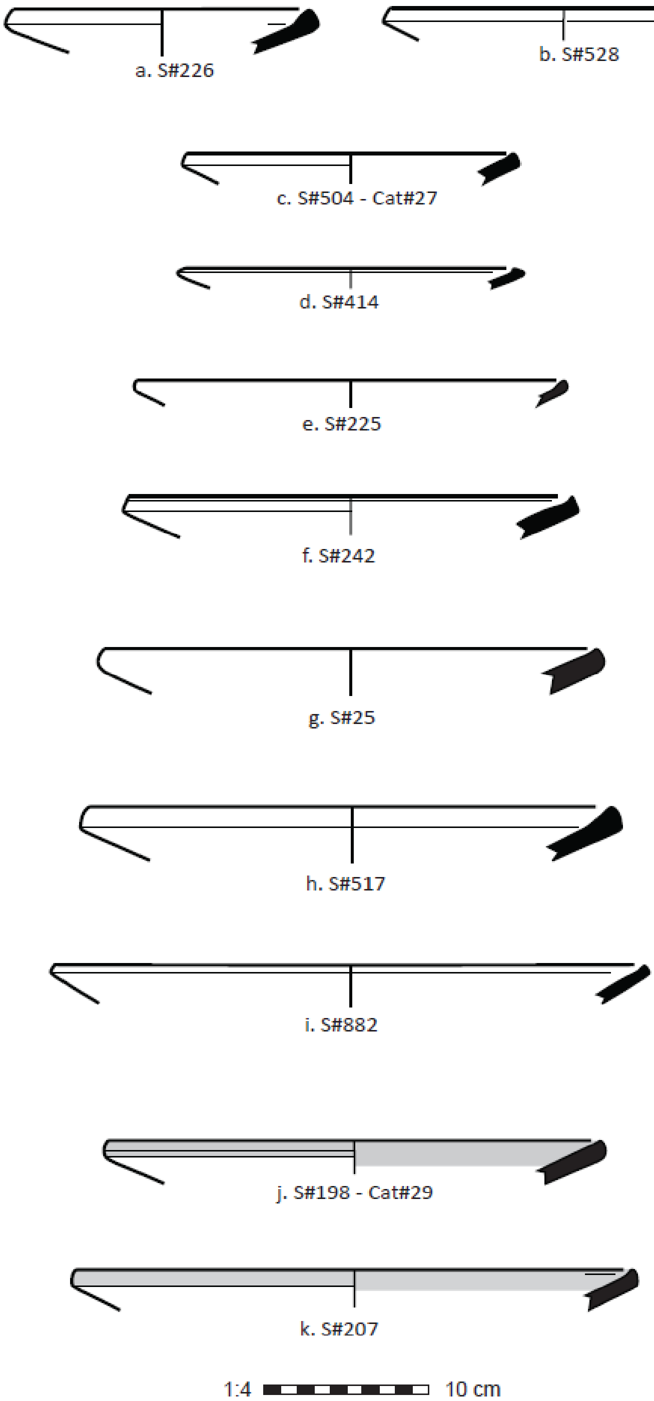


Plate 12. SW, V-S.8: Interior thickened rim (R-TH-I) (a-i); BW, V-S.8: Interior thickened rim (R-TH-I) (j-k)

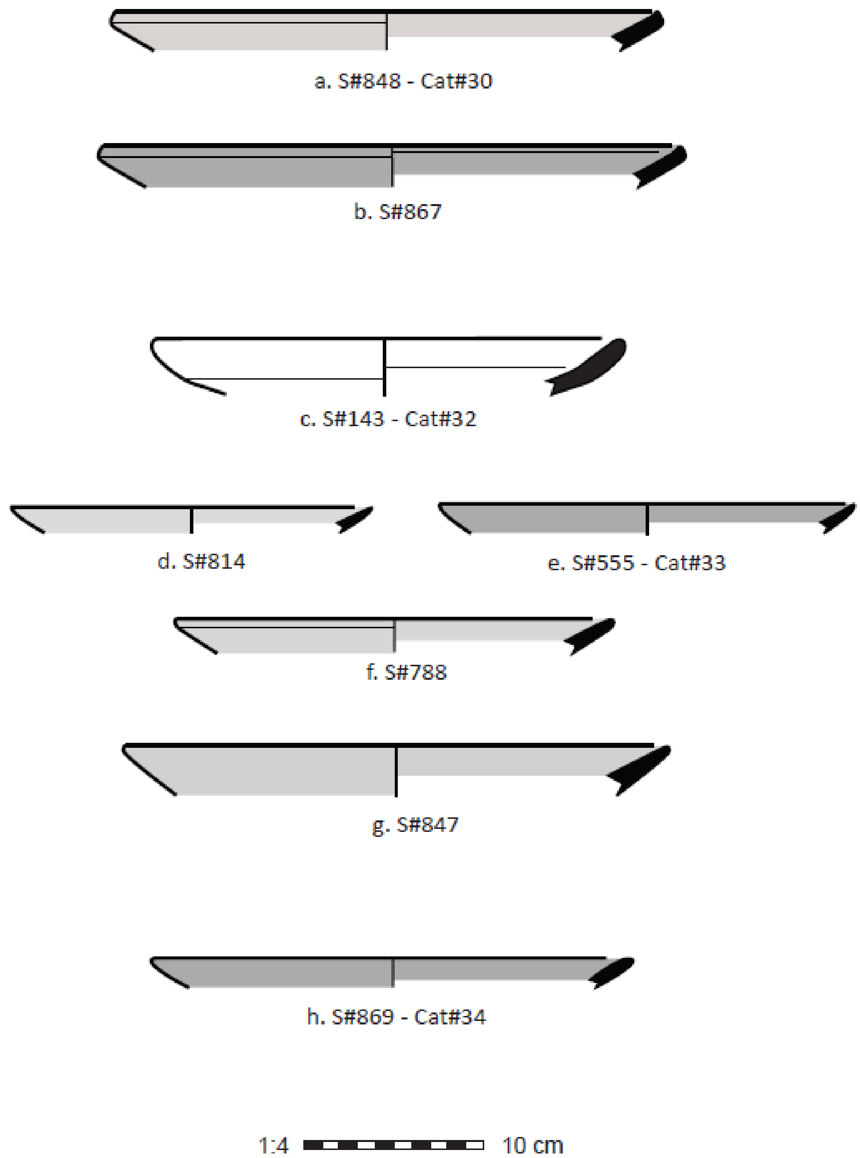


Plate 13. RSBW, V-S.8.C: Interior thickened rim (R-TH-I) (a-b); SW, V-S.9.C: Simple rim with oval exterior (R-OE), carinated body (c); RSBW, V-S.9: Simple rim with oval exterior (R-OE) (d-g); RSBW, V-S.10: Simple rim with oval interior (R-OI) (h)

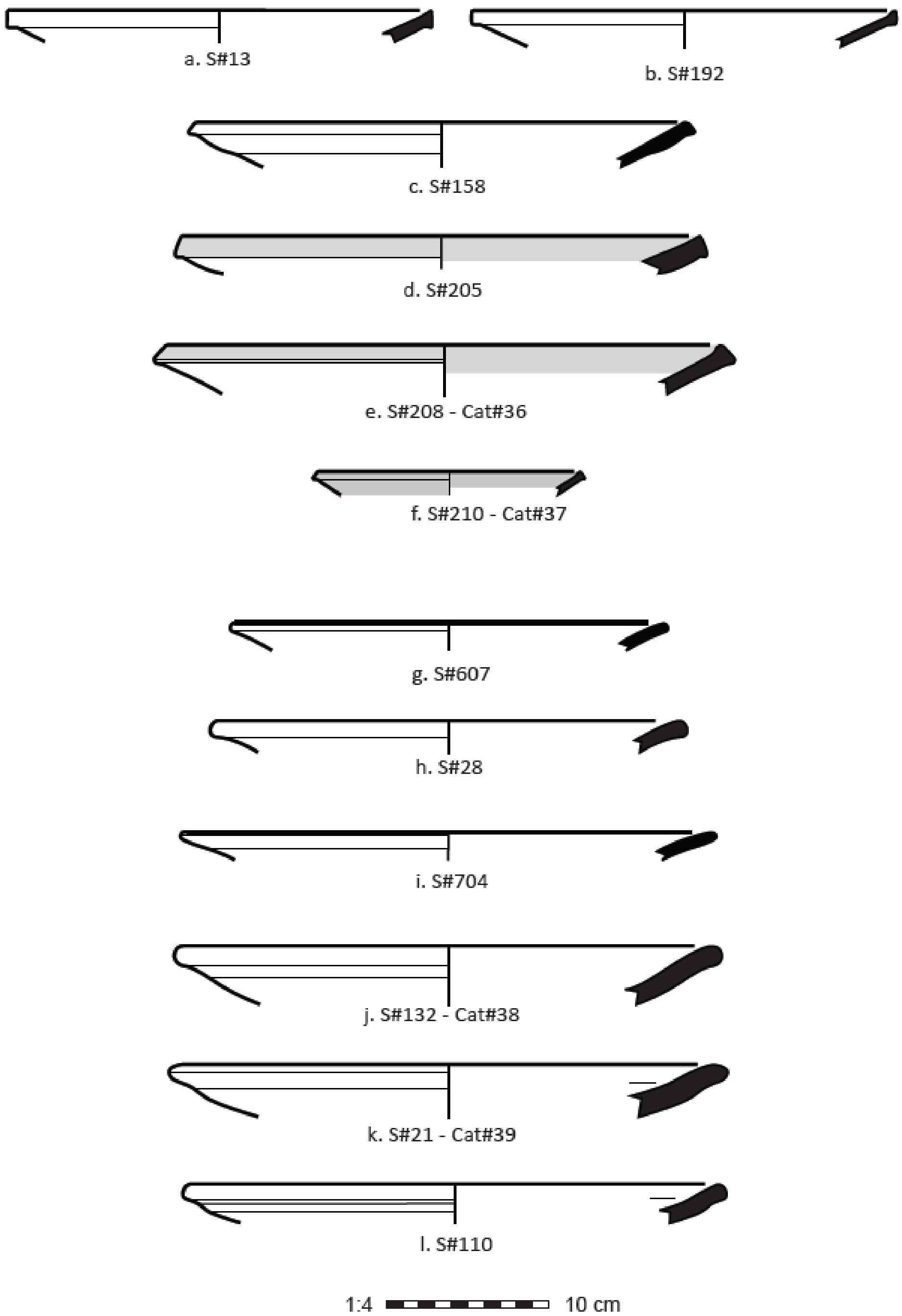


Plate 14. SW, V-S.11: Hammer rim (R-HA) (a-c); BW, V-S.11: Hammer rim (R-HA) (d-e); RSBW, V-S.11: Hammer rim (R-HA) (f); SW, V-S.12: Flared rim (R-FL) (g-j); SW, V-S.12.C: Flared rim (R-FL), carinated body (k-l)

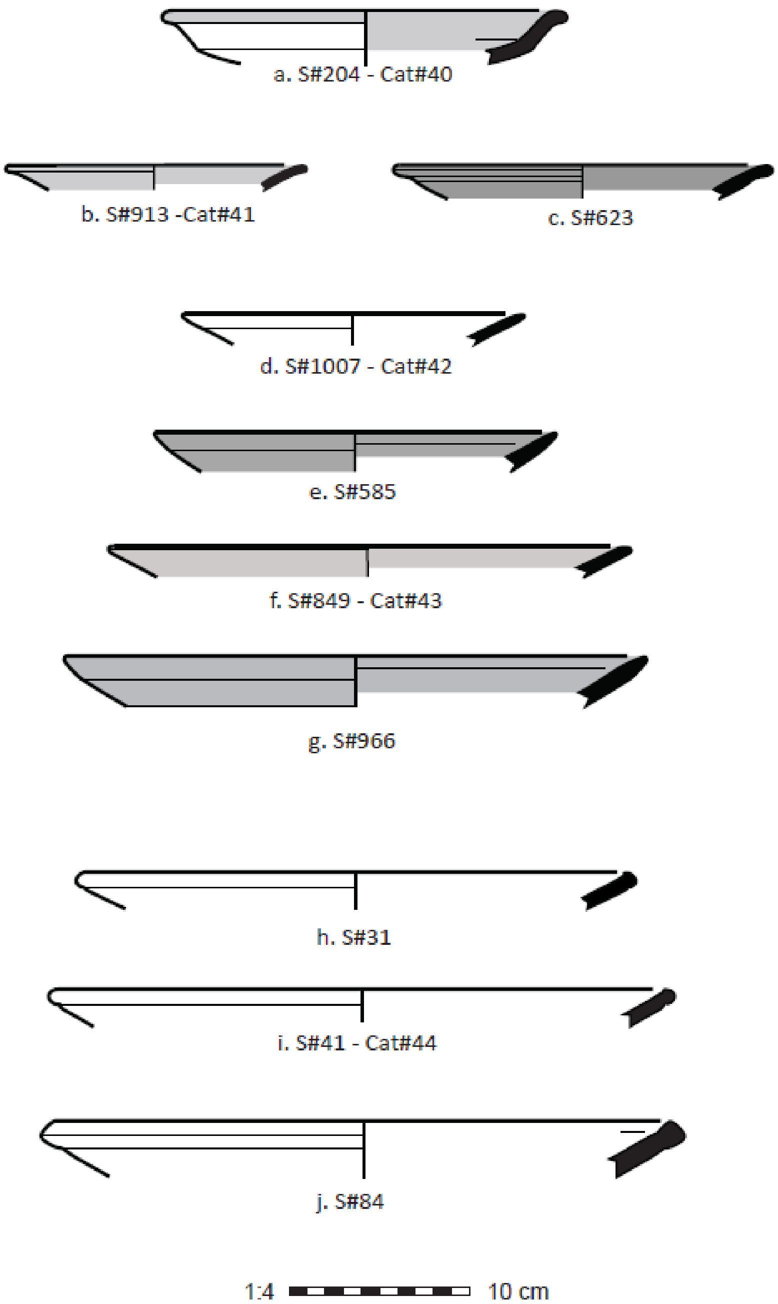


Plate 15. BW, V-S.12.C: Flared rim (R-FL), carinated body (a); RSBW, V-S.12: Flared rim (R-FL) (b-c); SW, V-S.13: Pointed rim (R-PO) (d); RSBW, V-S.13: Pointed rim (R-PO) (e-g); SW, V-S.14: Pinched rim (R-PI) (h-j)

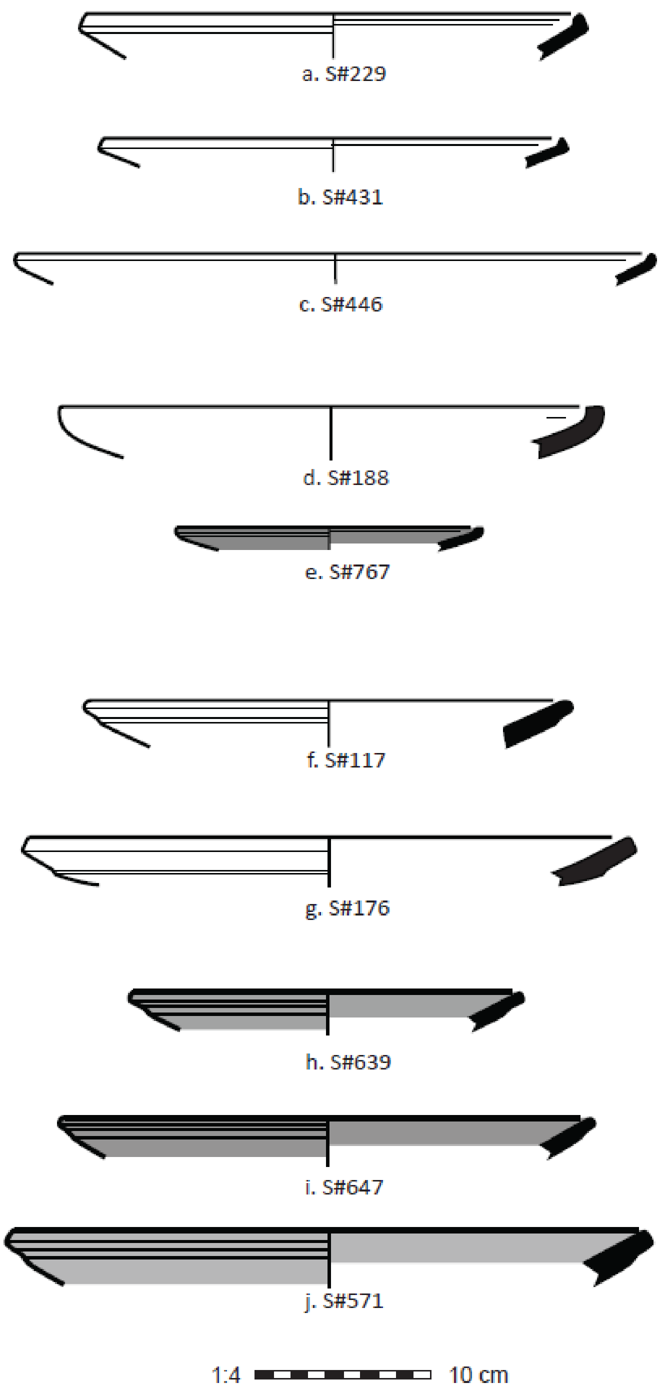


Plate 16. SW, V-S.15: Hooked Rim (R-HK) (a-c); SW, V-S.16: Cut rim (R-CT) (d); RSBW, V-S.16: Cut rim (R-CT) (e); SW, V-S.17: Step rim (R-SP) (f-g); RSBW, V-S.17: Step rim (R-SP) (h-j)

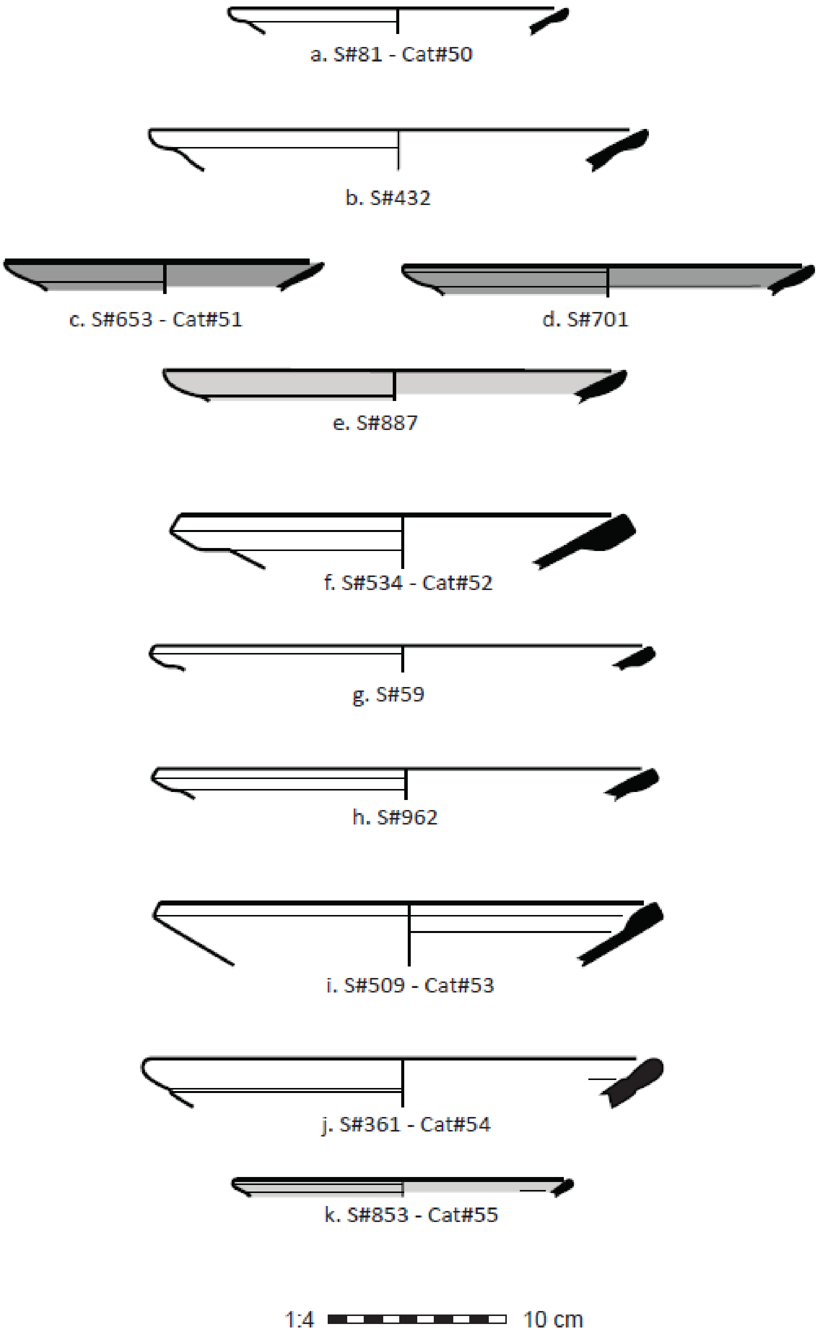


Plate 17. SW, V-S.18: Spoon rim (R-SPO) (a-b); RSBW, V-S.18: Spoon rim (R-SPO) (c-e); SW, V-S.19: Blade rim exterior (R-BL-E) (f-h); SW, V-S.20: Blade rim interior (R-BL-I) (i); SW, V-S.21: Nozzle rim (R-NZ) (j); RSBW, V-S.21: Nozzle rim (R-NZ) (k)

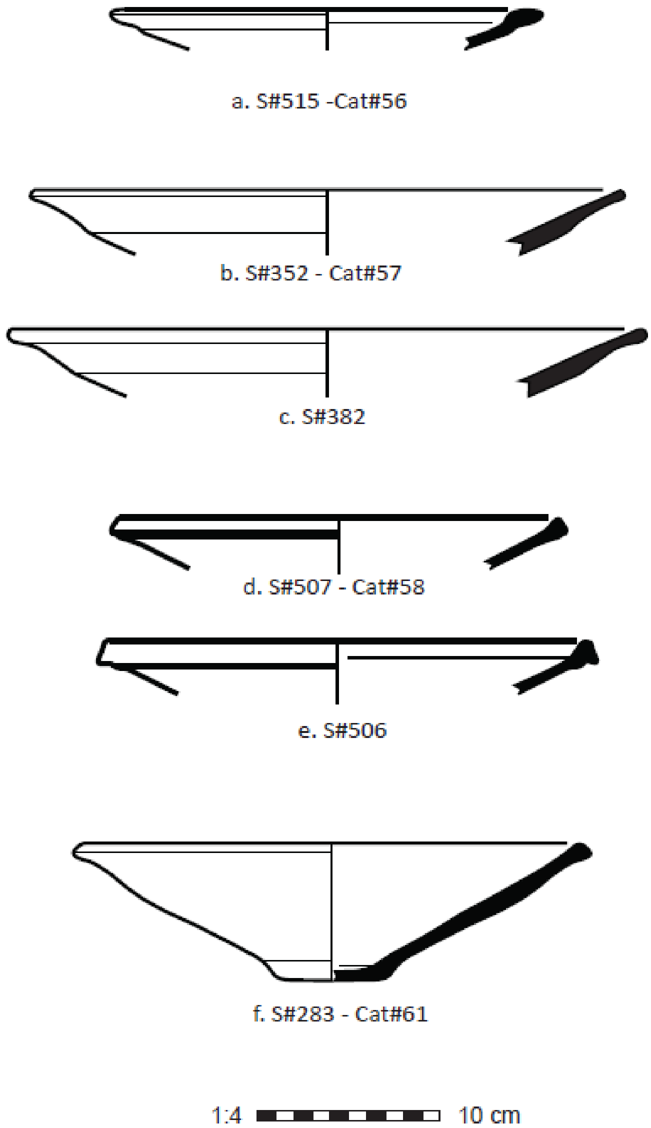


Plate 18. SW, V-S.22: Platter rim (R-PL) (a); SW, V-S.23: Unknown rim-1 (R-UN-1) (b-c); SW, V-S.24: Unknown rim-2 (R-UN-2) (d-e); SW, V-S.27: Exterior Thickened Rim (R-TH-E) (f)

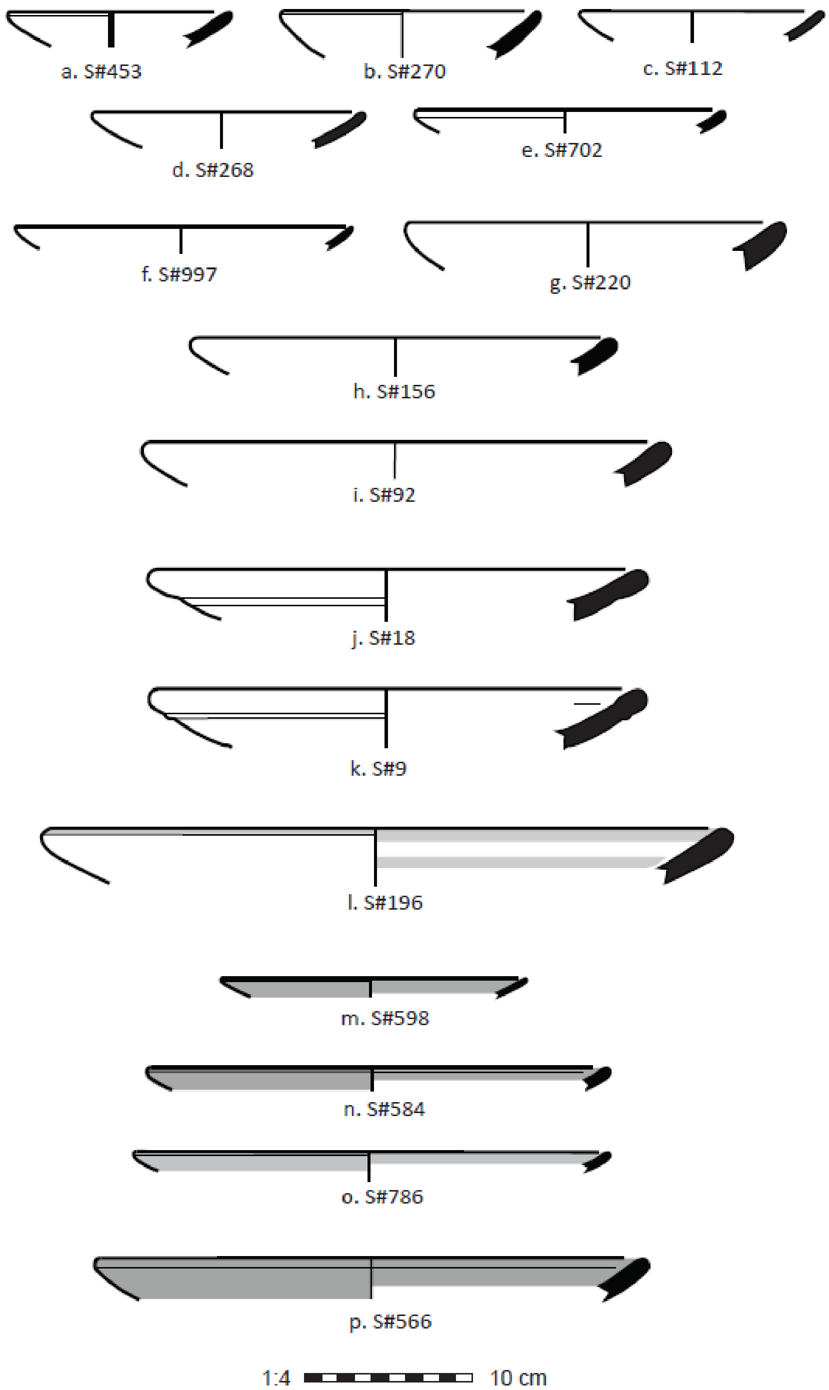


Plate 19. SW, C-S.1: Straight rim (R-ST) (a-j); SW, C-S.1.GR: Straight rim (R-ST), groove and ridges on the body (k); BW, C-S.1: Straight rim (R-ST) (l); RSBW, C-S.1: Straight rim (R-ST) (m-p)

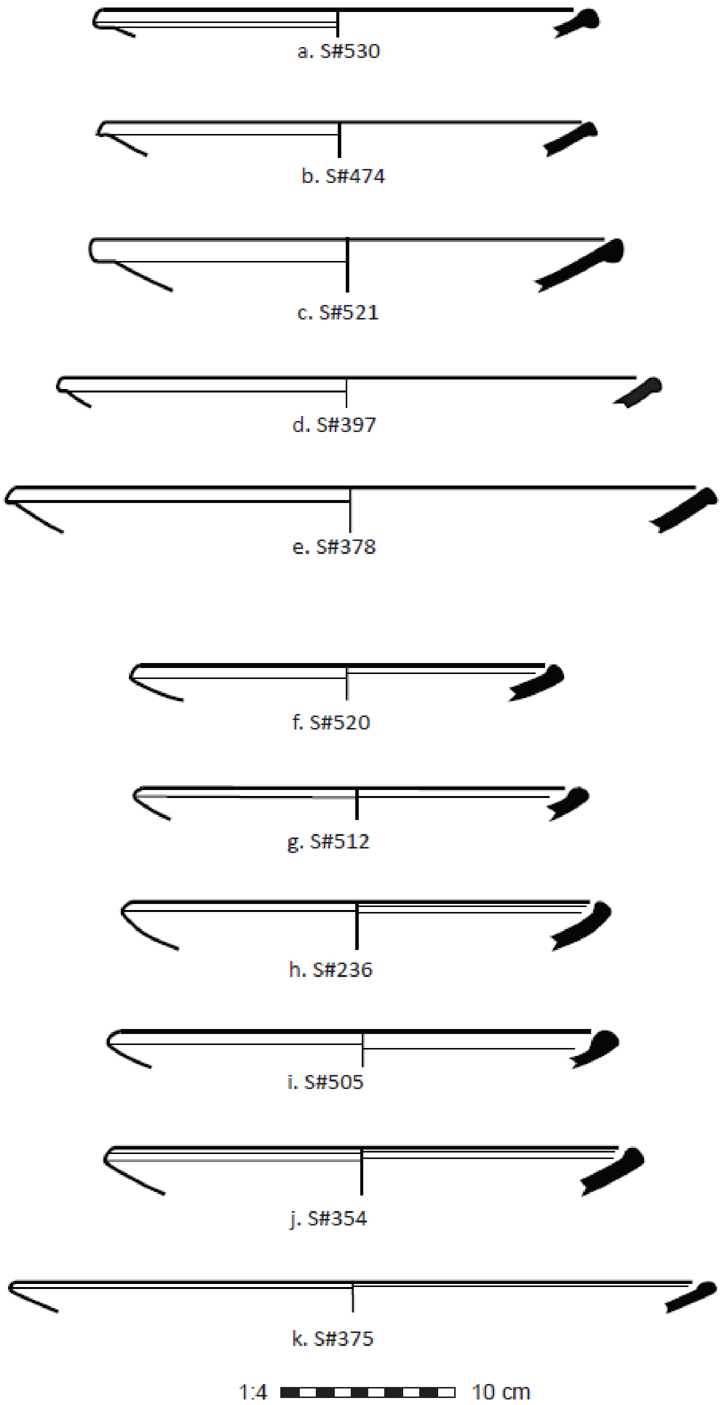


Plate 20. SW, C-S.2: Rolled-out rim (R-RO) (a-e); SW, C-S.3: Rolled-in rim (R-RI) (f-k)

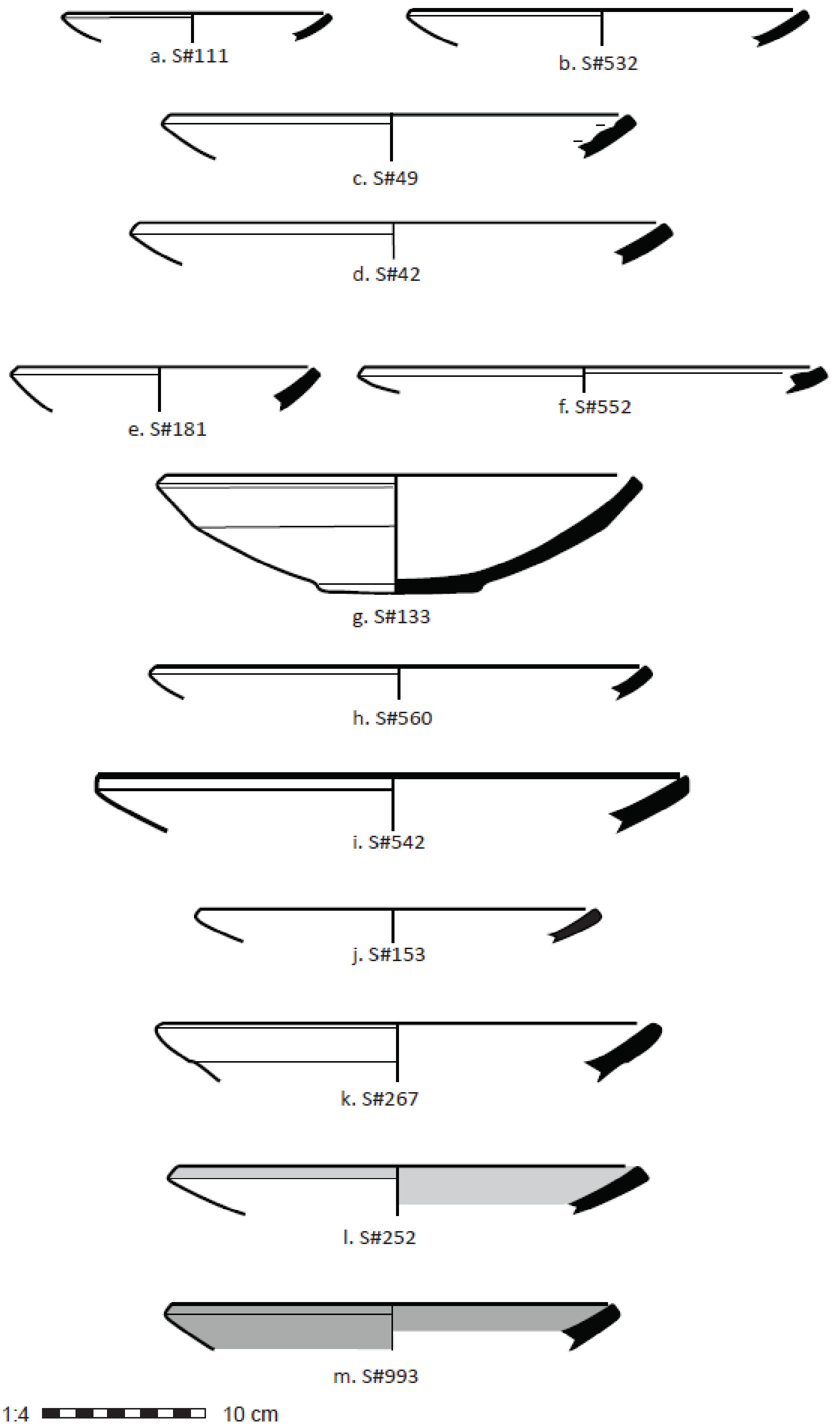


Plate 21. SW, C-S.4: Flattened rim (R-FT) (a-k); BW, C-S.4: Flattened rim (R-FT) (l); RSBW, C-S.4: Flattened rim (R-FT) (m)

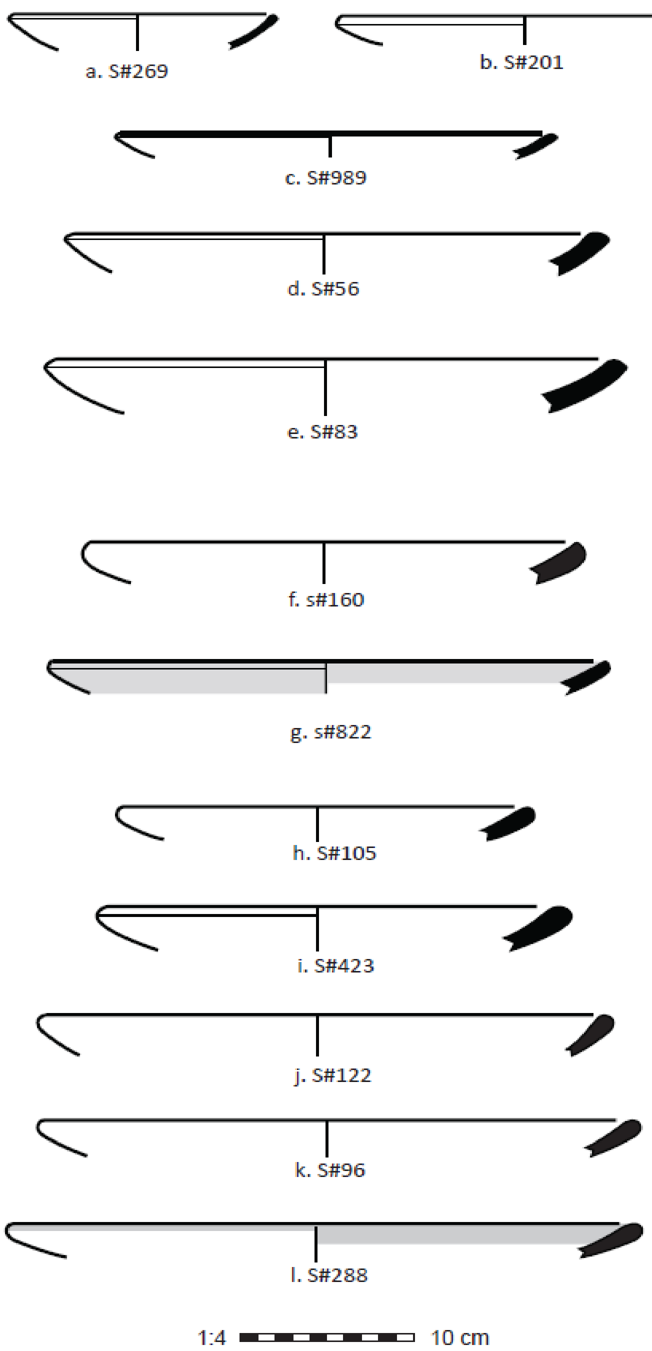


Plate 22. SW, C-S.5: Simple rim with rounded interior (R-RIN) (a-e); SW, C-S.6: Simple rim with rounded exterior (R-RE) (f); RSBW, C-S.6: Simple rim with rounded exterior (R-RE) (g); SW, C-S.7: Thickened rim (R-TH) (h-k); BW, C-S.7: Thickened rim (R-TH) (l)

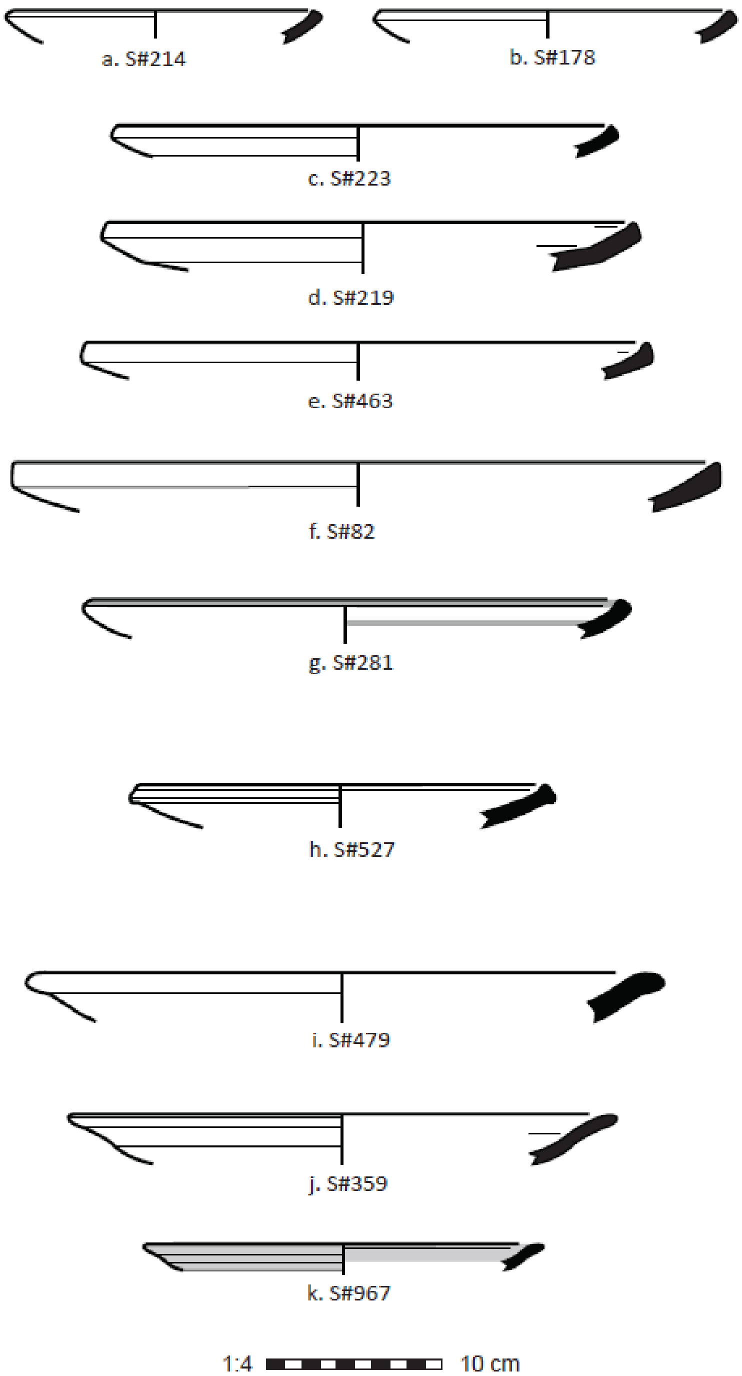


Plate 23. SW, C-S.8: Interior thickened rim (R-TH-I) (a-f); BW, C-S.8: Interior thickened rim (R-TH-I) (g); SW, C-S.11: Hammer rim (R-HA) (h); SW, C-S.12: Flared rim (R-FL) (i-j); RSBW, C-S.12: Flared rim (R-FL) (k)

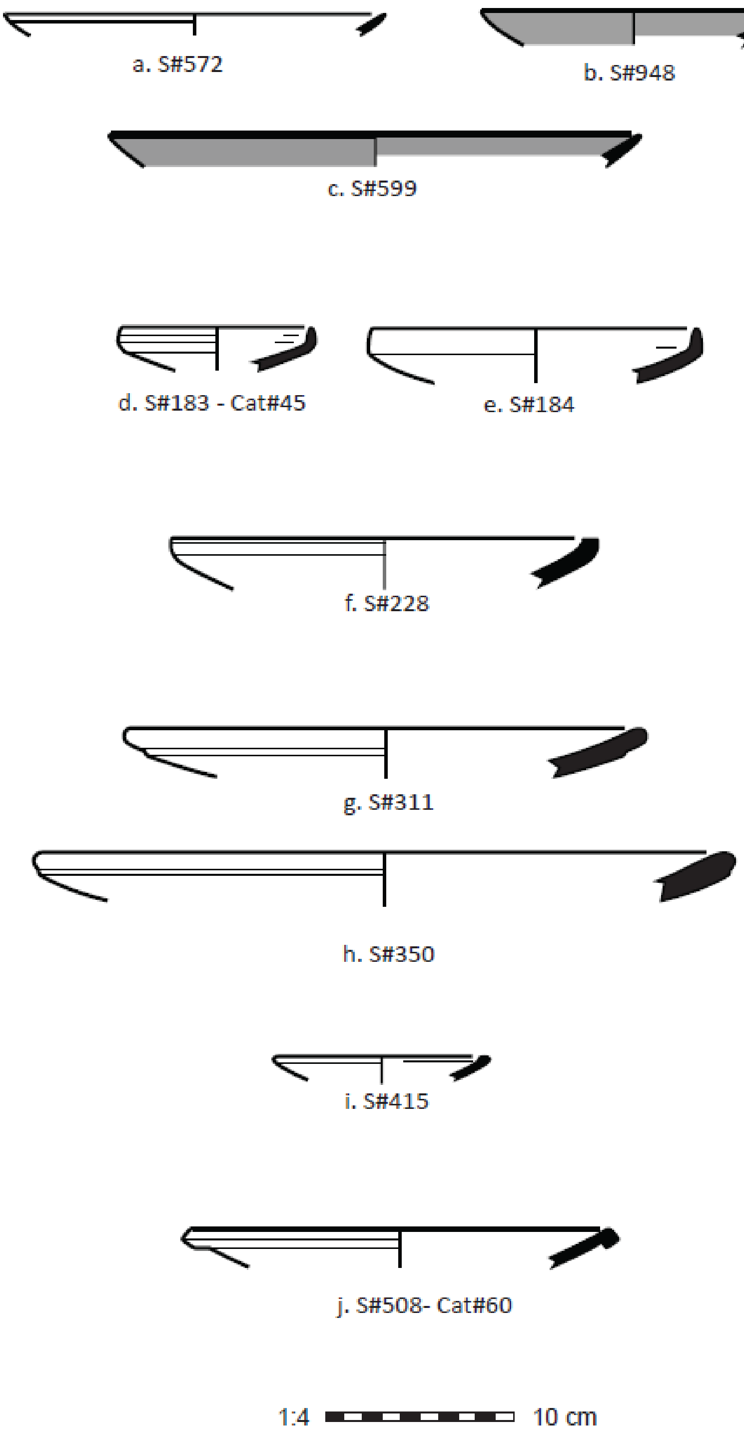


Plate 24. SW, C-S.13: Pointed rim (R-PO) (a); RSBW, C-S.13: Pointed rim (R-PO) (b-c); SW, C-S.15: Hooked rim (R-HK) (d-e); SW, C-S.16: Cut rim (R-CT) (f); SW, C-S.17: Stepped rim (R-SP) (g-h); SW, C-S.25: Unknown rim-3 (R-UN-3) (i); SW, C-S.26: Unknown rim-4 (R-UN-4) (j)

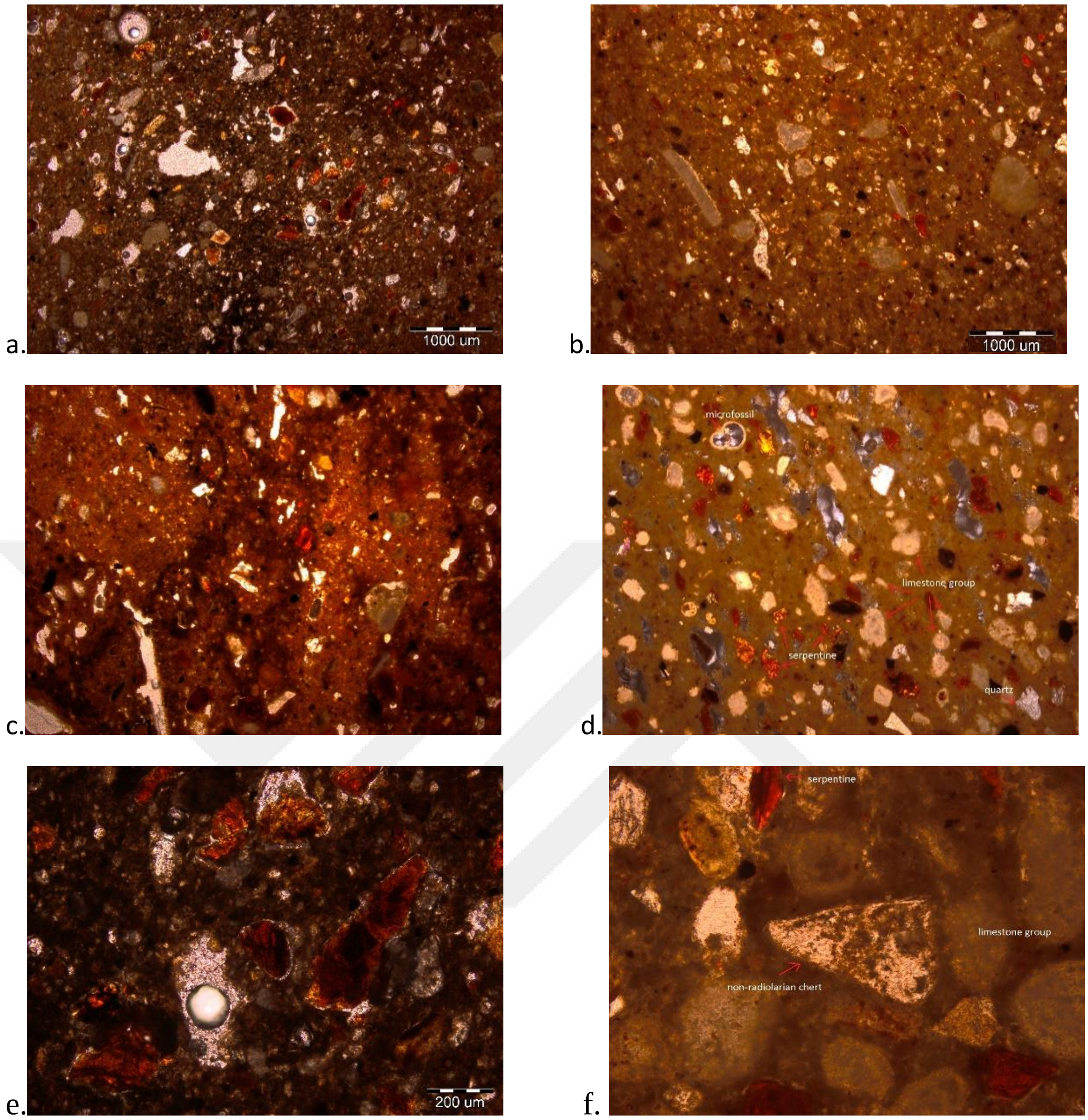
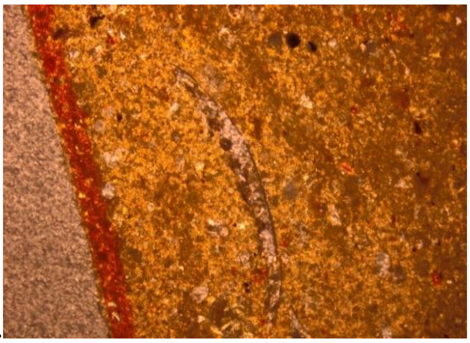
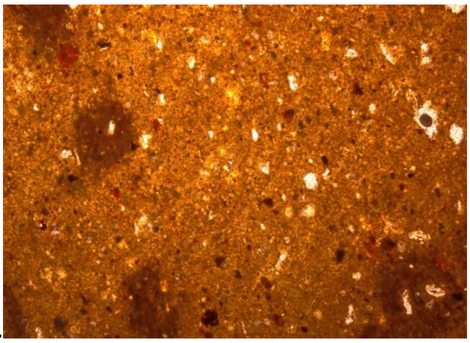
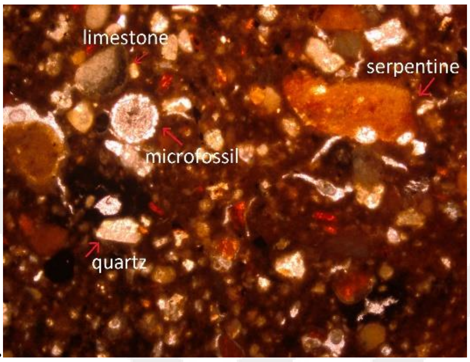


Plate 25. Fabric group 1 (FG1) examples for the secure sample collection (a-f).

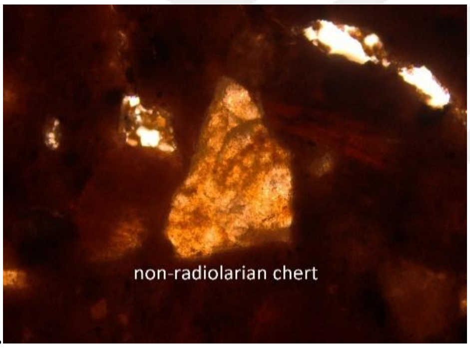
a. P#1, S#1, PPL, magnification of 2,5
b. P#2, S#2, XPL, magnification of 2,5
c. P#28, S#500, XPL, magnification of 2,5
d. P#21, S#493, XPL, magnification of 5
e. P#1, S#1, XPL, magnification of 10
f. P#21, S#493, XPL, magnification of 20

a. 

b. 

c. 

d. 

e. 

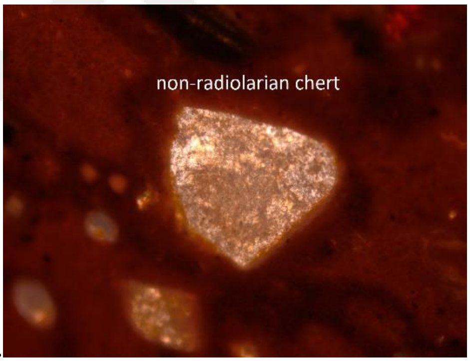
f. 

Plate 26. Fabric group 2 (FG2) (a-b) and Fabric group 3 (FG3) (c-f) examples for the secure sample collection.

a. P#33, S#583, PPL, magnification of 10 (detail of red slip on the exterior)
b. P#33, S#583, XPL, magnification of 5
c. P#7, S#7, XPL, magnification of 5
d. P#5, S#5, XPL, magnification of 5
e. P#5, S#5, XPL, magnification of 10
f. P#3, S#3, XPL, magnification of 10

A

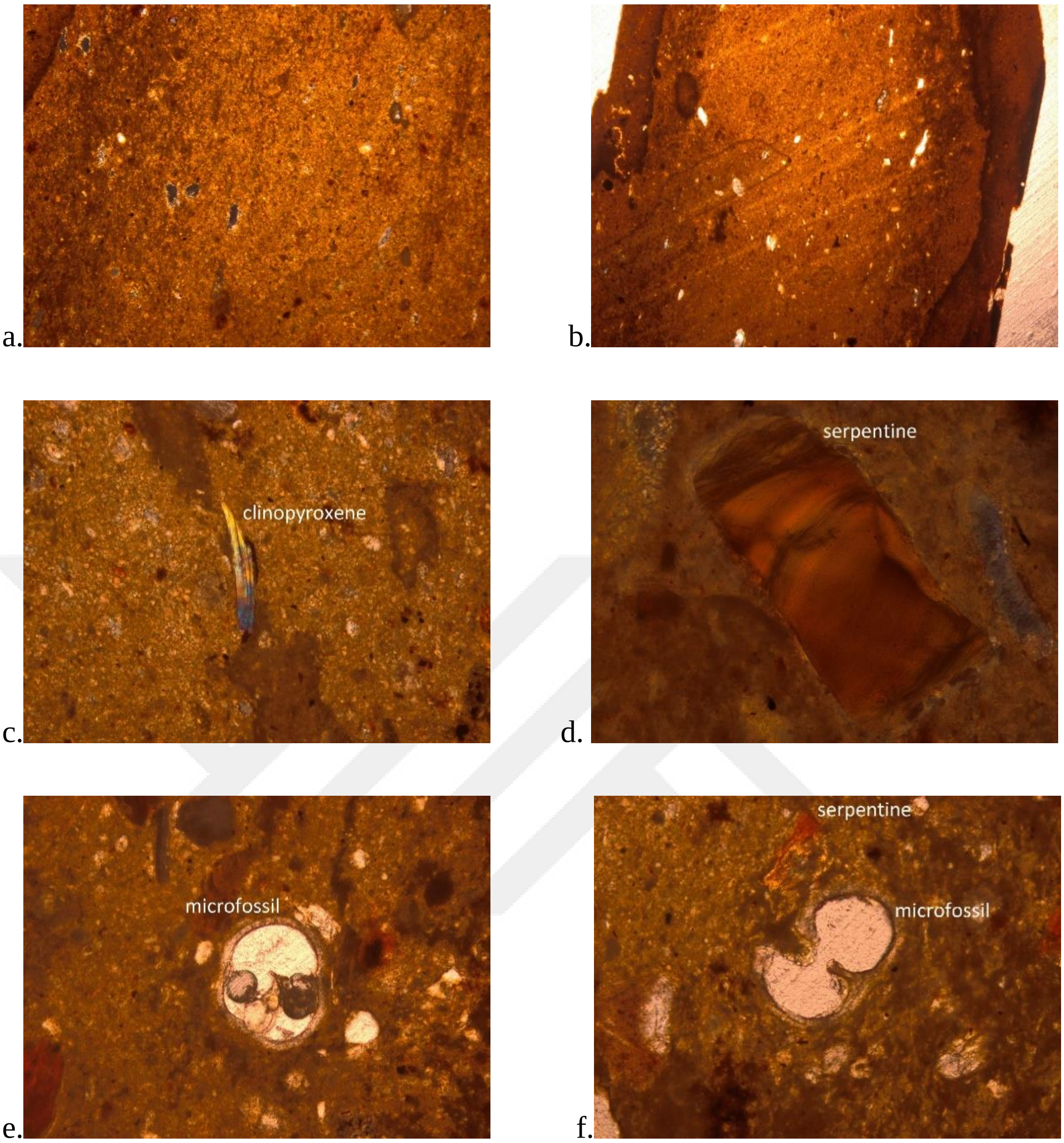


Plate 27. Fabric group 4 (FG4) (a-b) and Fabric group 5 (FG5) (c-f) examples for the secure sample collection.

a. P#39, S#665, PPL, magnification of 10
b. P#39, S#665, XPL, magnification of 5
c. P#40, S#711, XPL, magnification of 20
d. P#40, S#711, XPL, magnification of 50
e. P#40, S#711, XPL, magnification of 20
f. P#40, S#711, XPL, magnification of 20

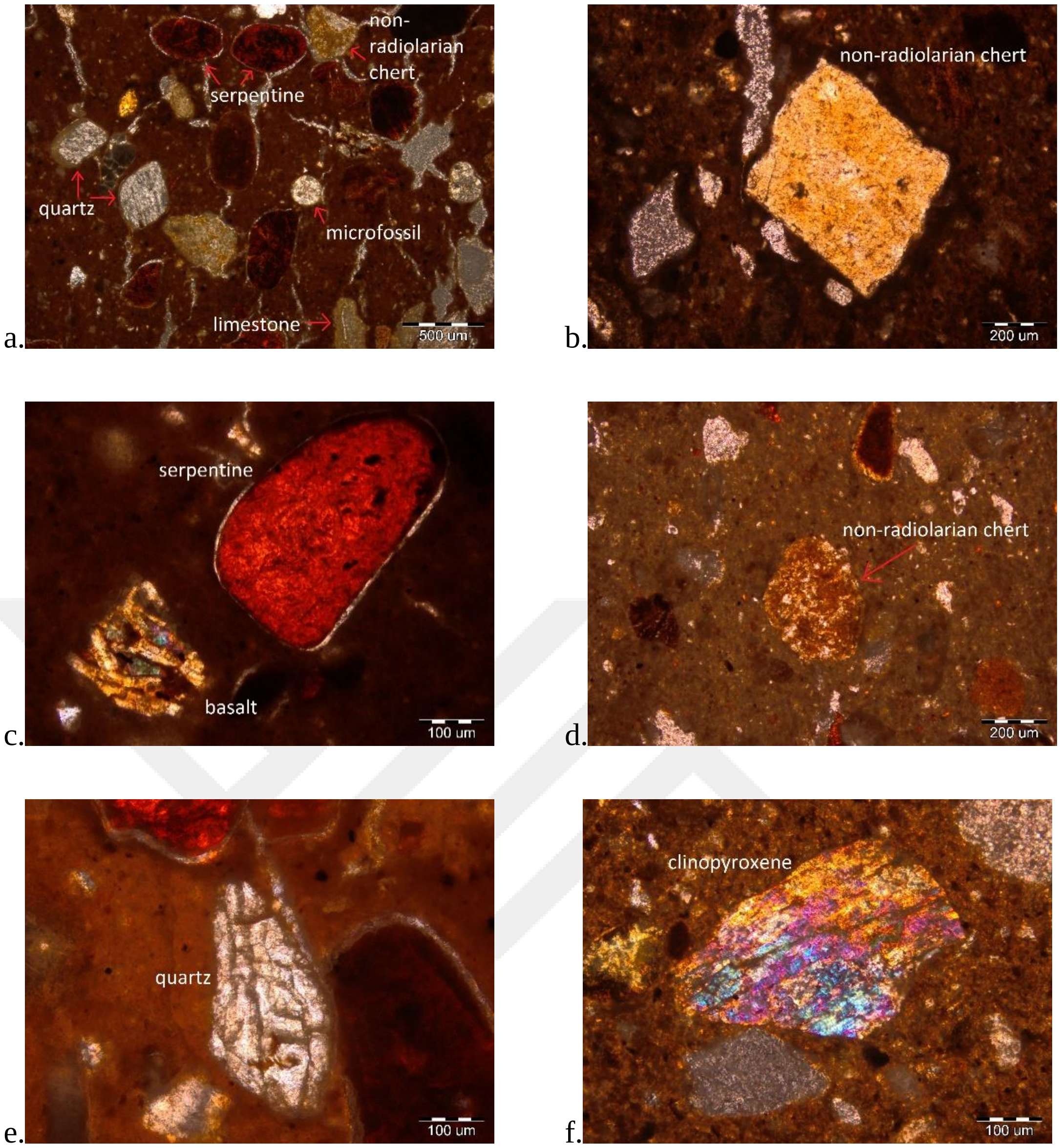


Plate 28. Examples of first fabric group of unsecure context of Square32.42 (equal to FG1) (a-f).

a. P#17, S#346, XPL, magnification of 5
b. P#13, S#342, XPL, magnification of 10
c. P#16, S#345, XPL, magnification of 20
d. P#16, S#345, XPL, magnification of 10
e. P#20, S#413, XPL, magnification of 20
f. P#13, S#342, XPL, magnification of 20

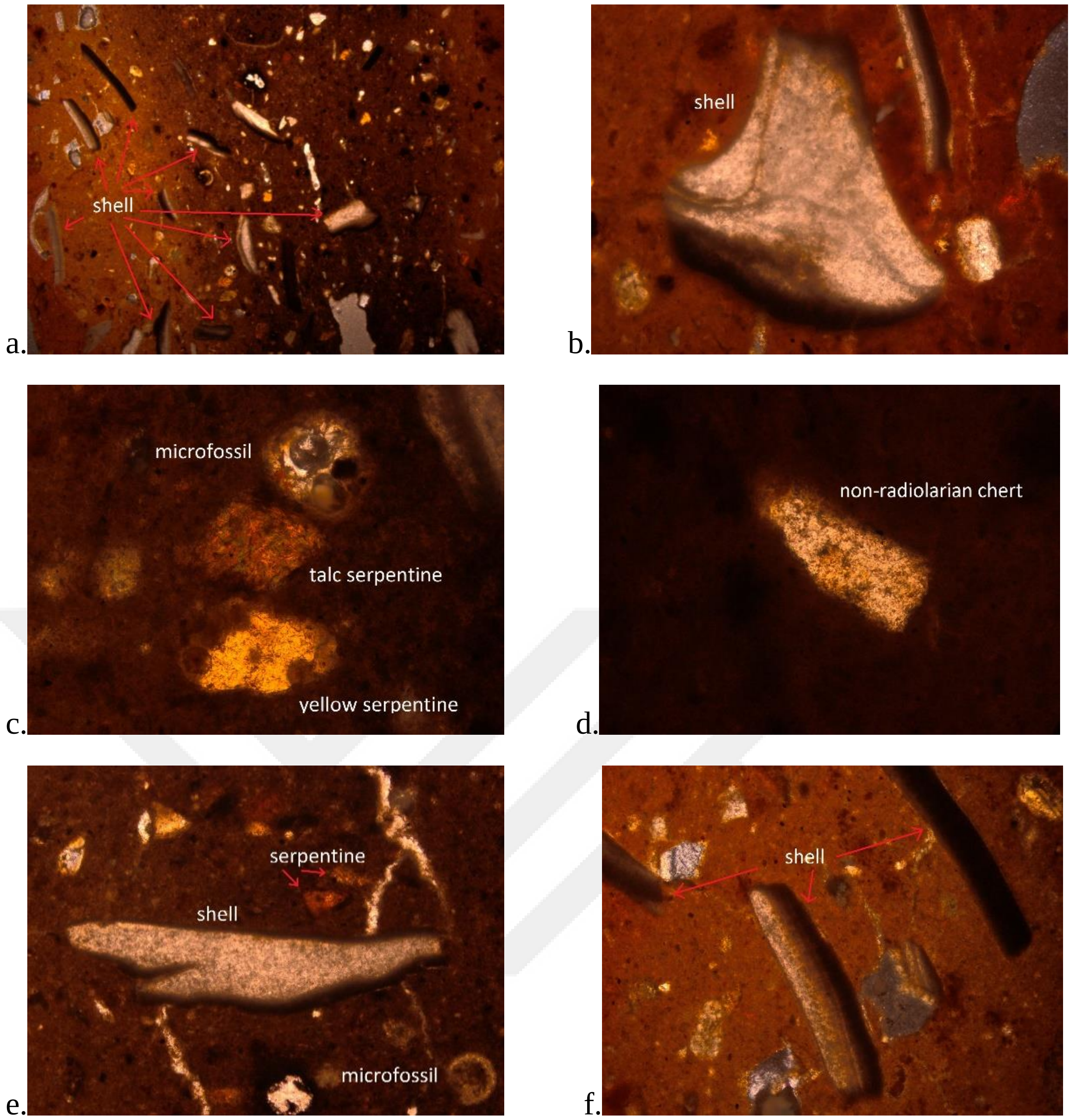


Plate 29. Fabric group 6 (FG6) example from unsecure context of Square32.42 (a-f)

a. P#14, S#343, XPL, magnification of 2,5
b. P#14, S#343, XPL, magnification of 10
c. P#14, S#343, XPL, magnification of 20
d. P#14, S#343, XPL, magnification of 20
e. P#14, S#343, XPL, magnification of 10
f. P#14, S#343, XPL, magnification of 10

APPENDIX E

FIGURES

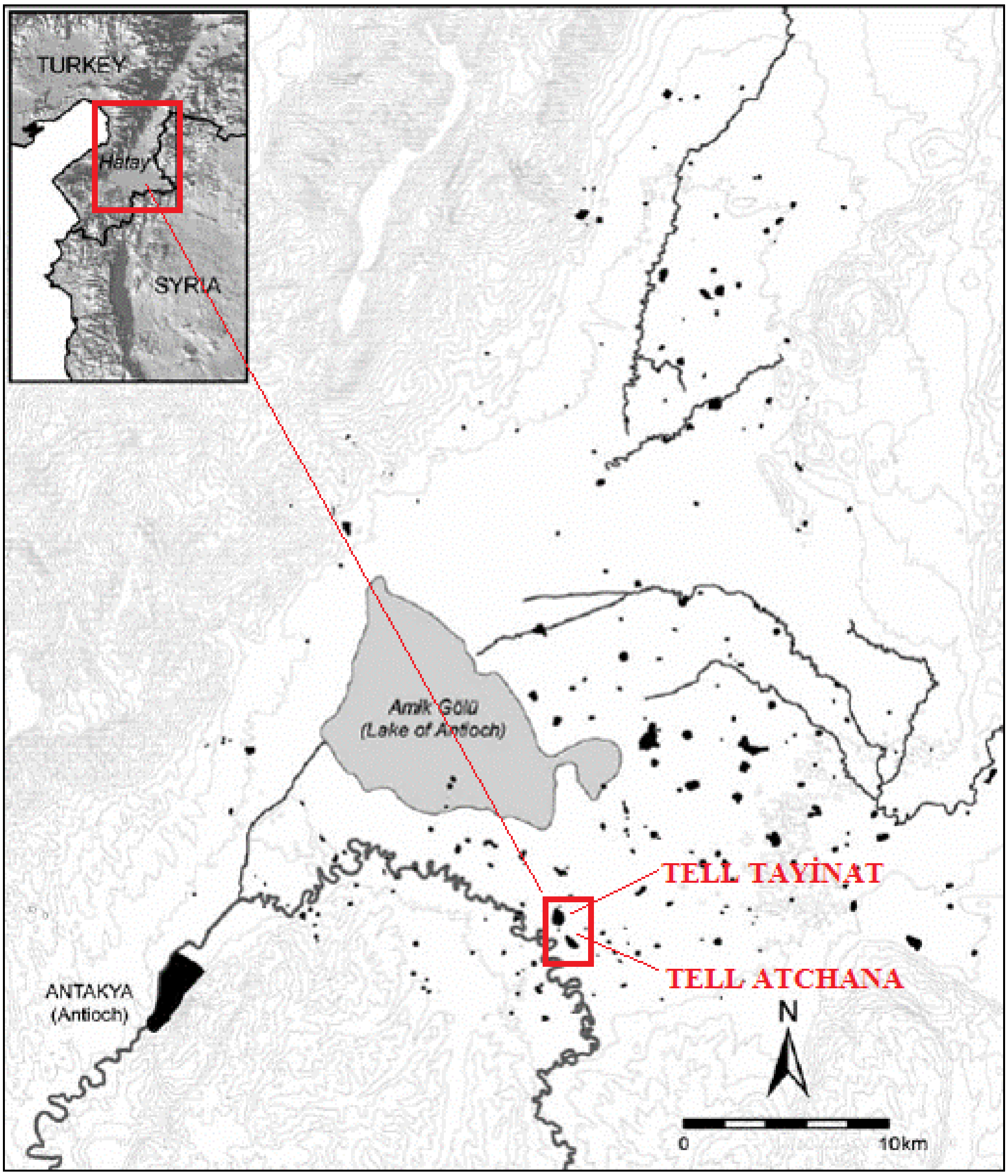


Fig. 2.1. The location of Tell Atchana and Tell Tayinat

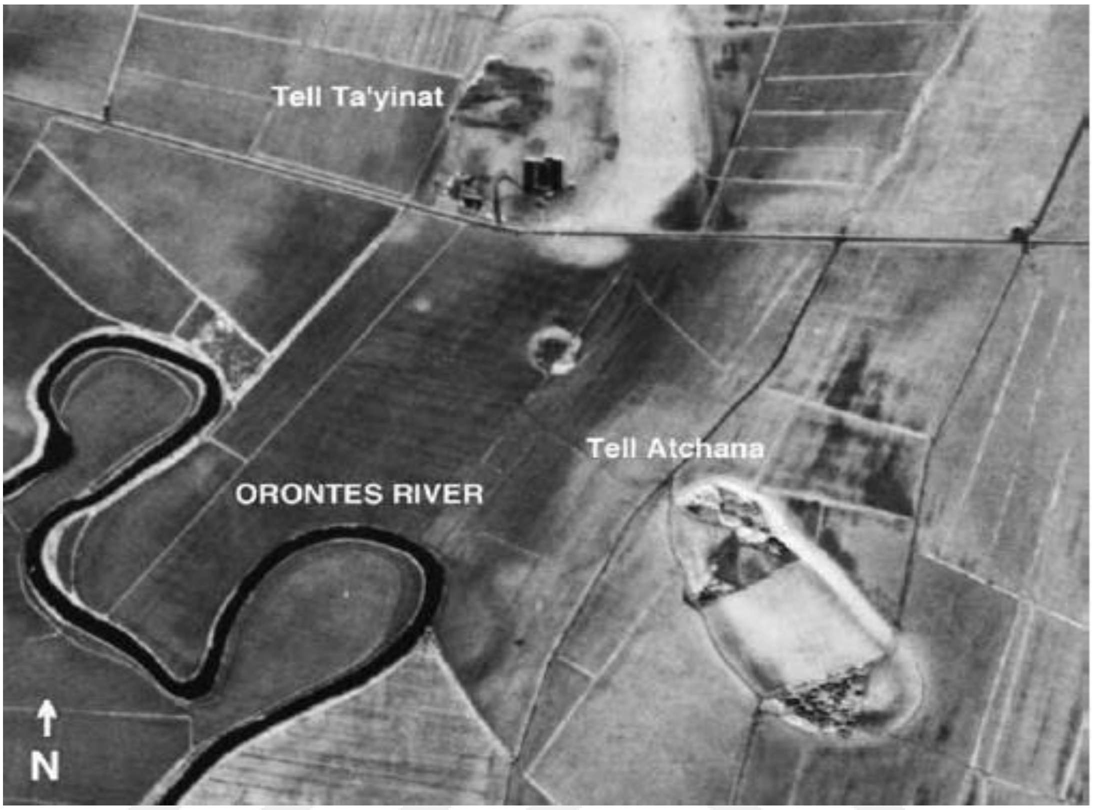


Fig. 2.2. The placement of Tell Tayinat and Tel Atchana in relation to each other (CORONA image; Yener 2010, 8)


a.


b.

Fig. 2.3. The aerial photos of Tell Atchana (a) and Tell Tayinat (b) (By Murat Akar).

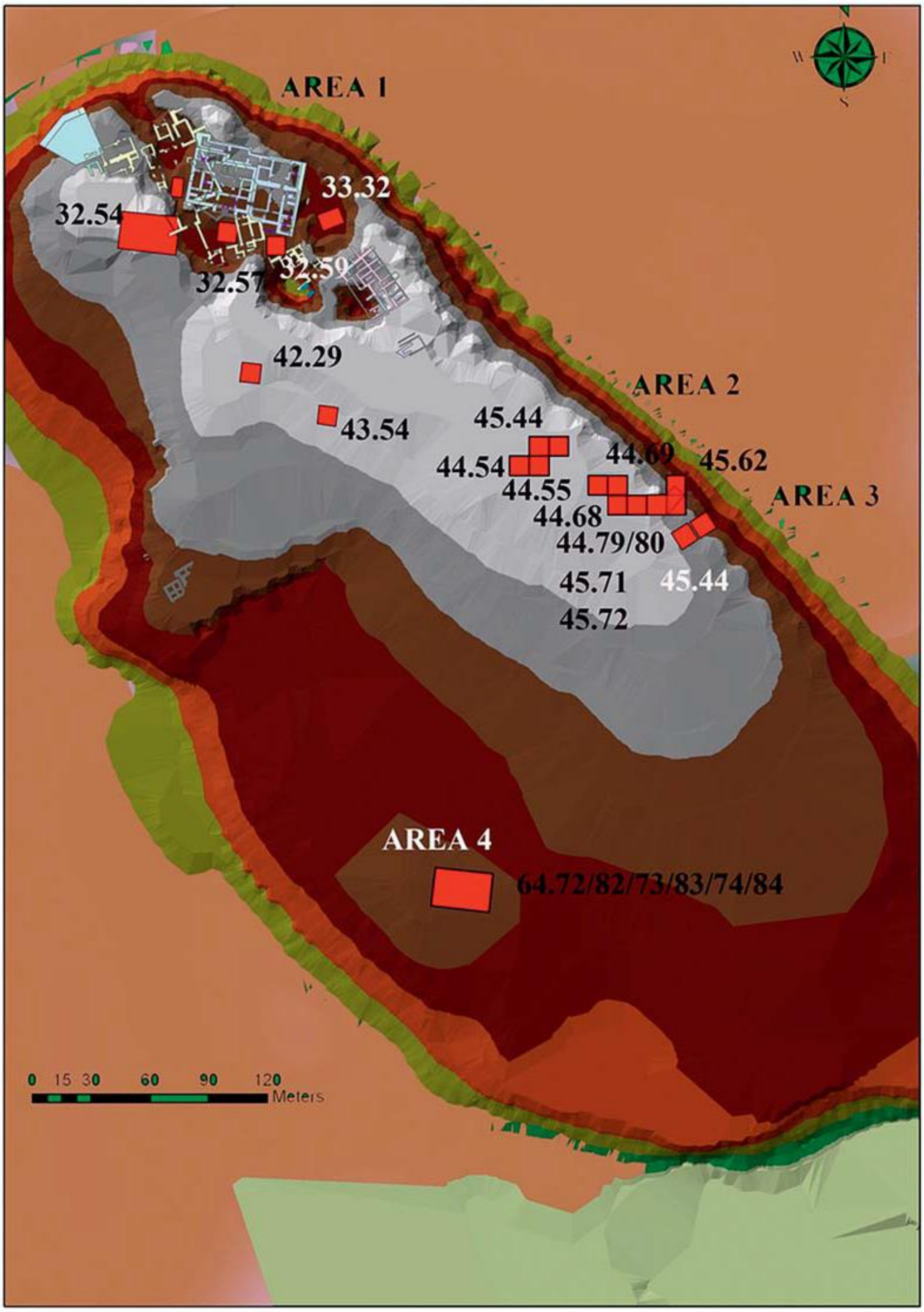


Fig. 2.4. Plan of Tell Atchana indicating the location of excavation Areas 1-4 on the mound (by Murat Akar) (Yener 2013, 30)

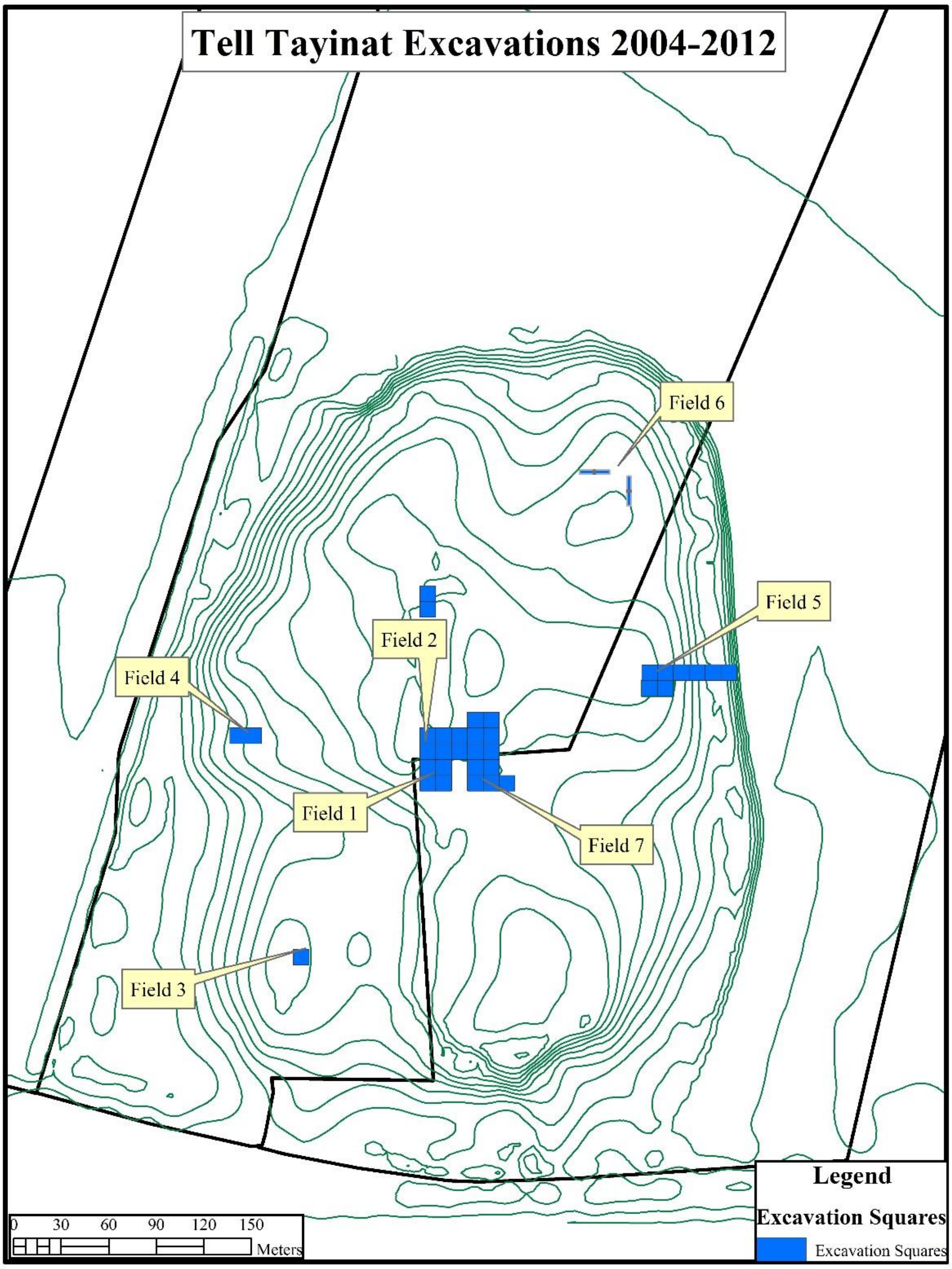


Fig. 2.5. Plan of Tell Tayinat indicating the location of excavation Fields 1-7 on the mound (by Stephen Batiuk)

a.

b.

Fig. 2.6. Platter examples from Tell Atchana (a) and from Tell Tayinat (b)

(Photos from Tell Atchana by Murat Akar; photos from Tell Tayinat by Özge Demirci)

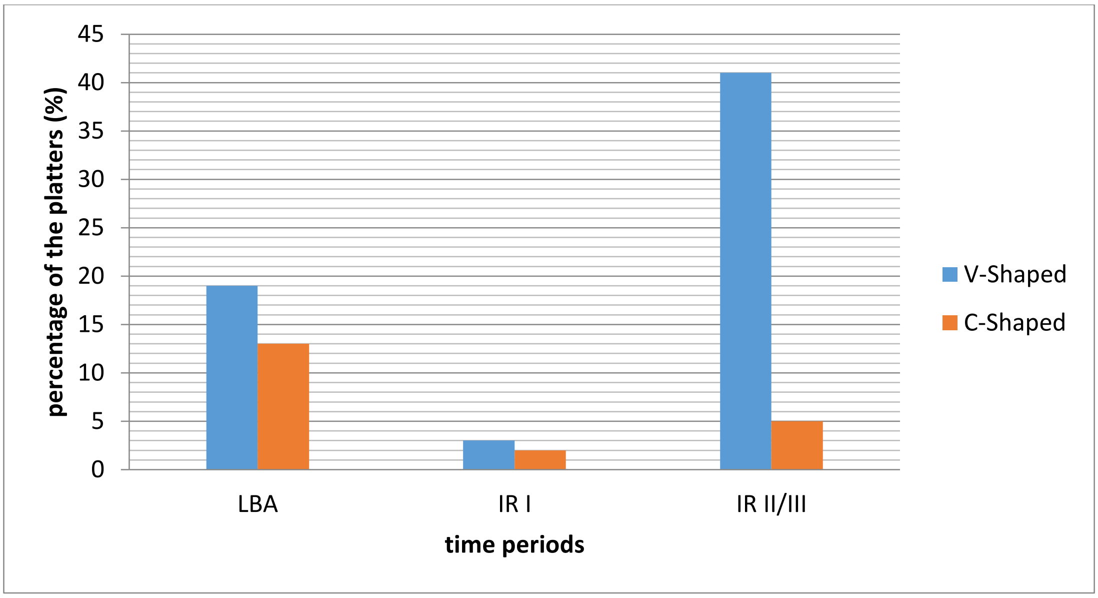


Fig. 4.1. Shape type frequency distribution in each time period (in percentage).

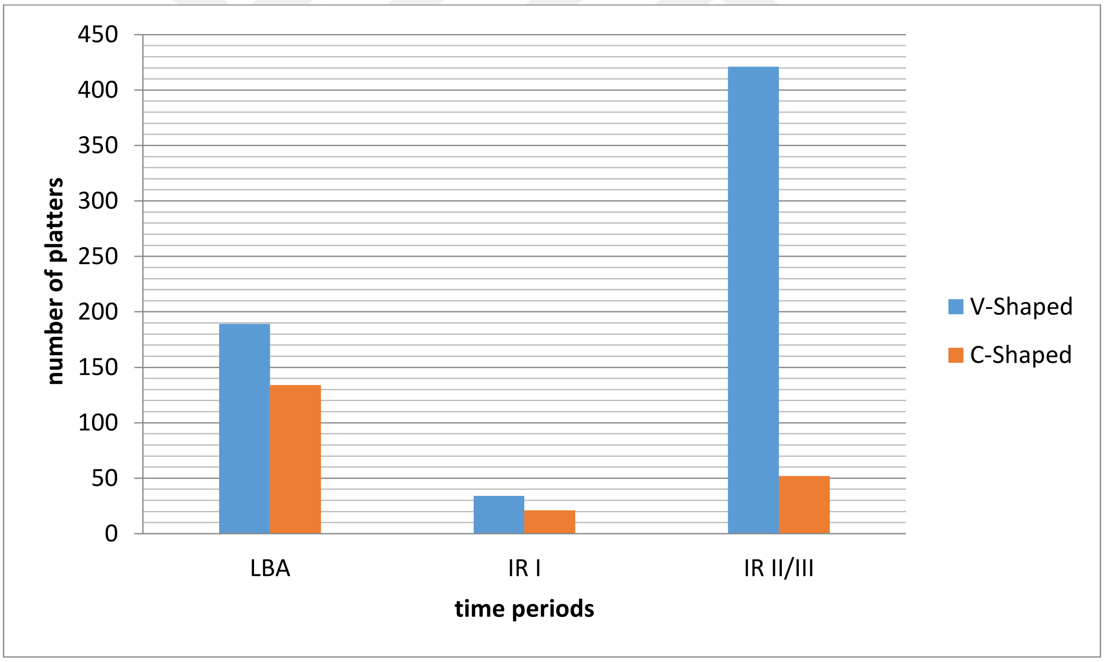


Fig. 4.2. Shape type frequency distribution in each time period (in number count).

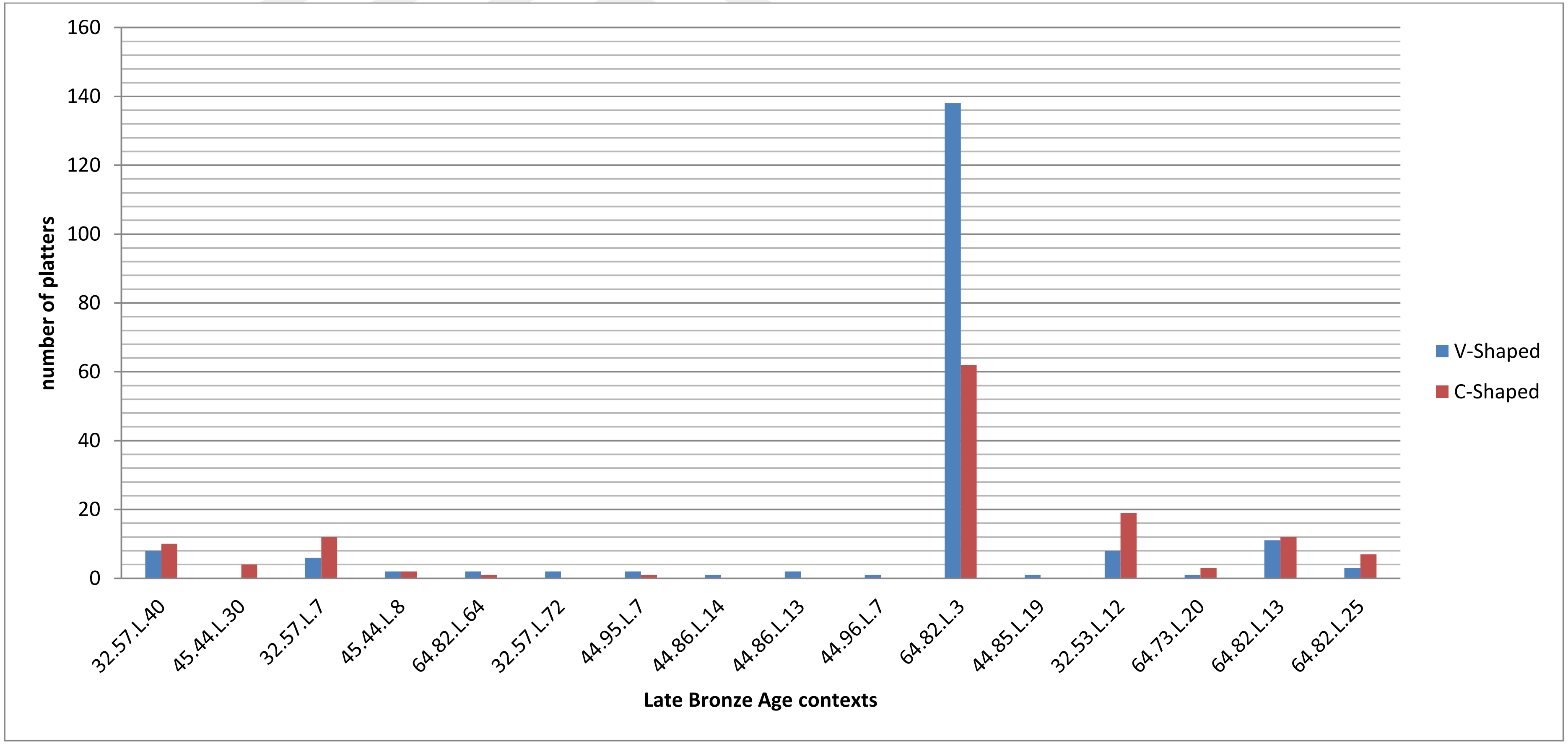


Fig. 4.3. The contextual frequency distribution of the shape types in the Late Bronze Age (in number count).

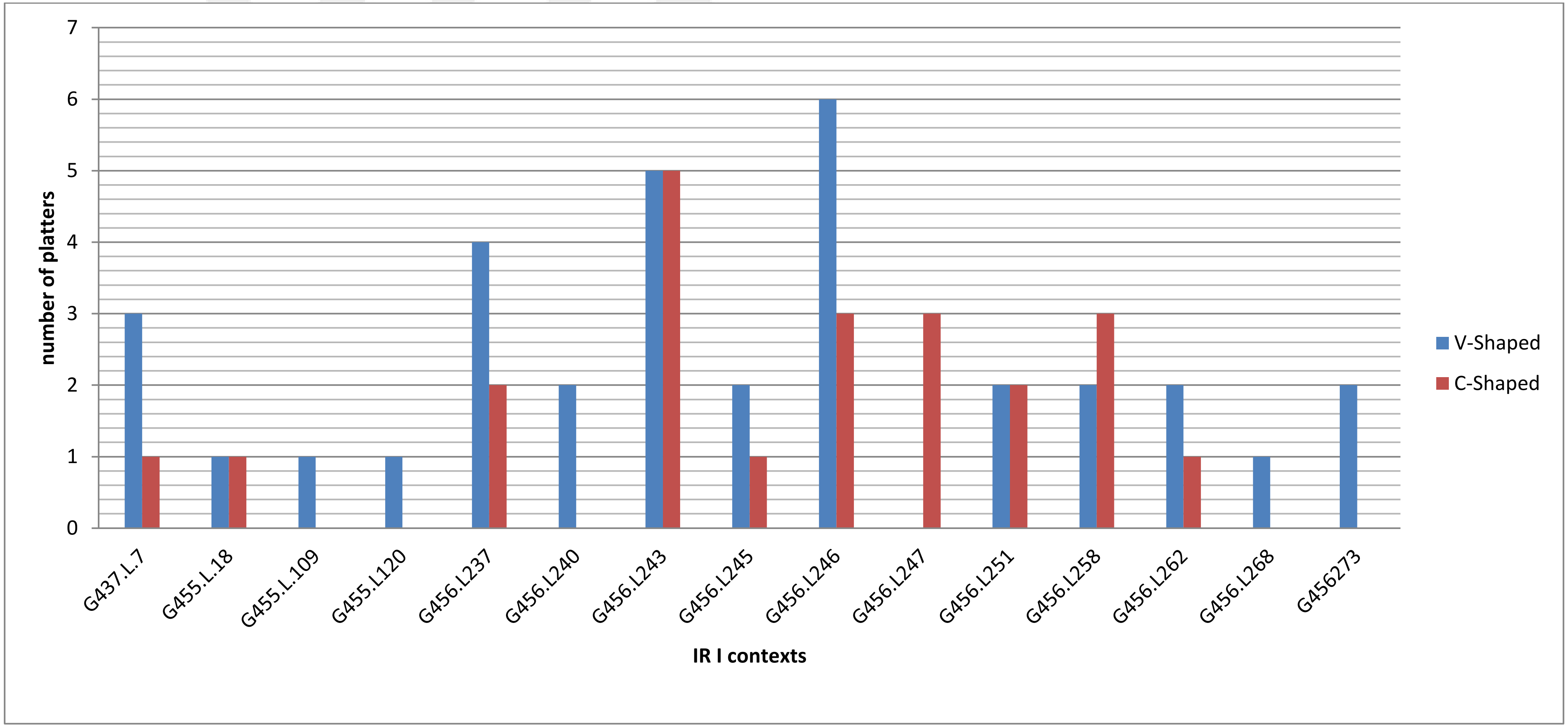


Fig. 4.4. The contextual frequency distributions of the shape types in Iron I (in number count).

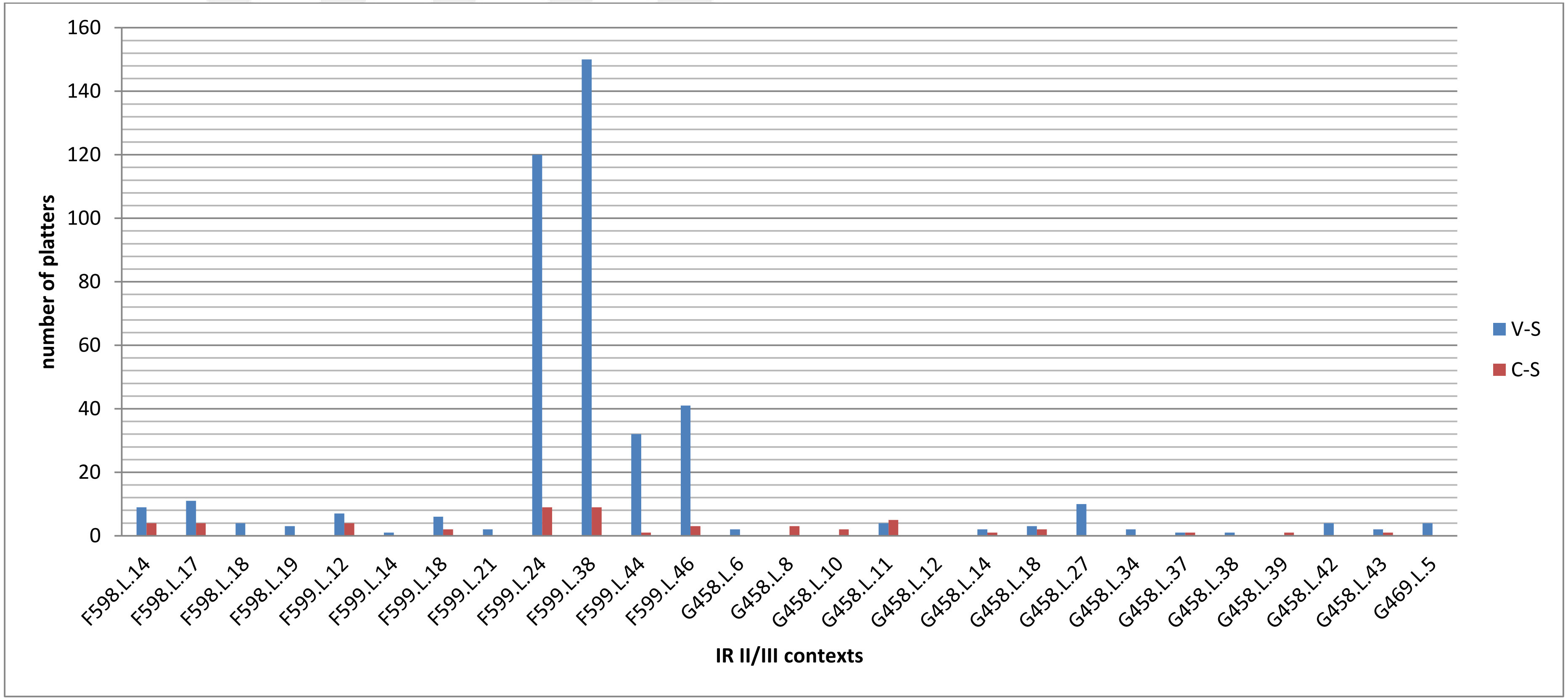


Fig. 4.5. The contextual frequency distribution of the shape types in Iron II/III (in number count).

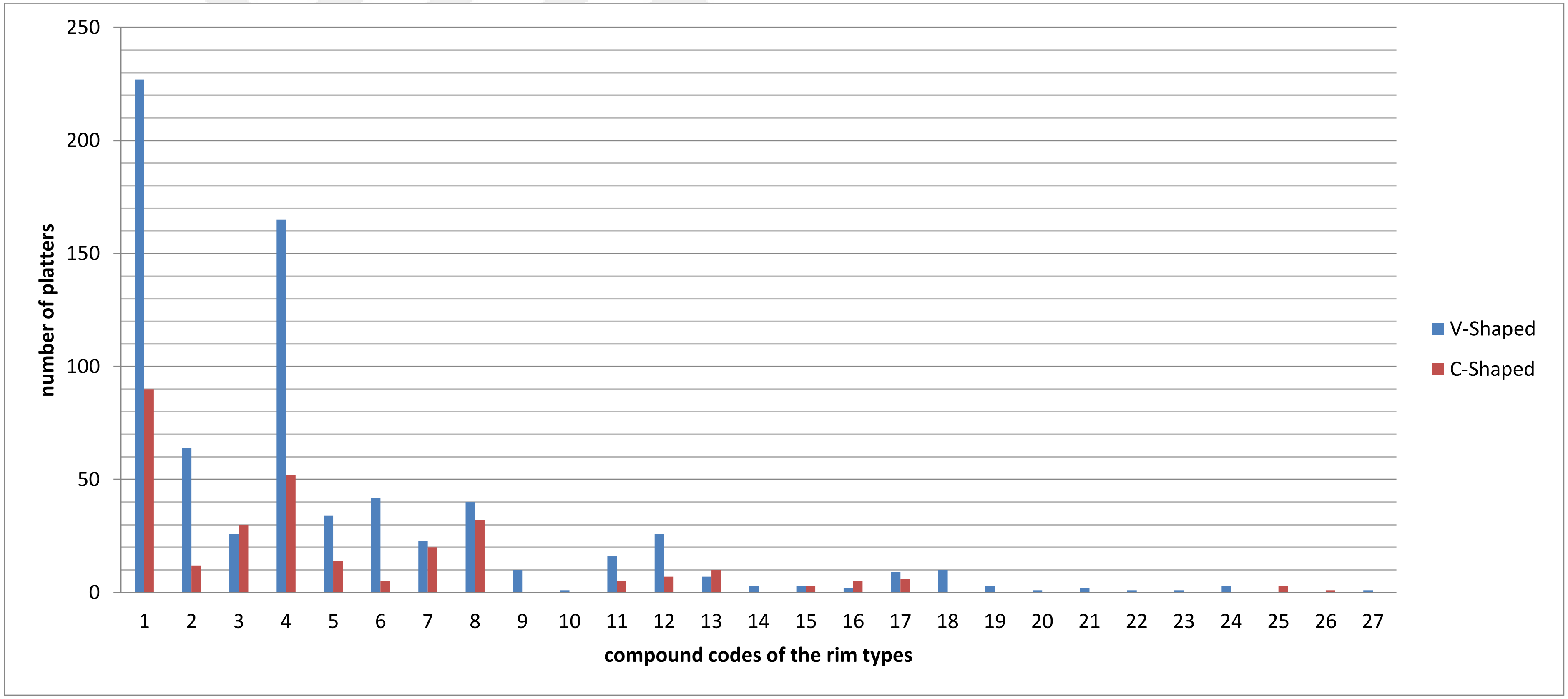


Fig. 4.6. The frequency distribution of the shape types within the rim types[1] (in number count).

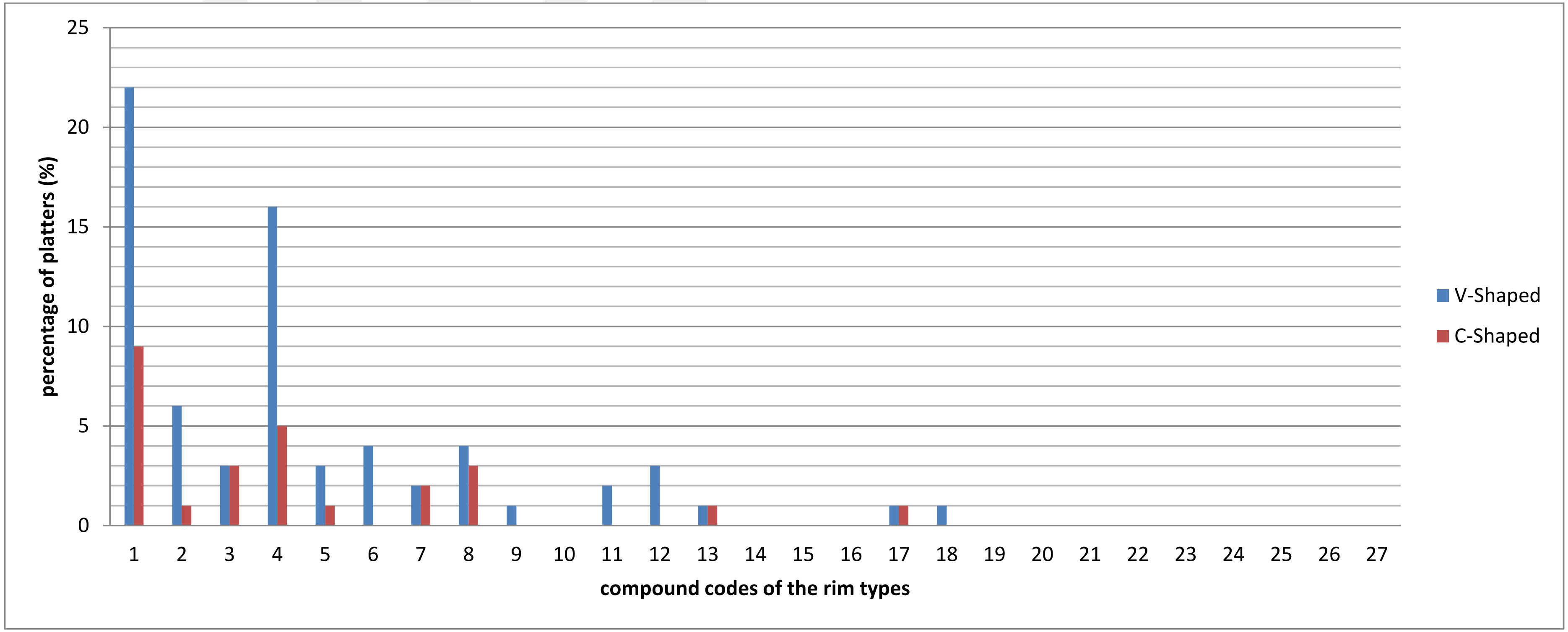


Fig. 4.7. The frequency distribution of the shape types within the rim types (in percentage)[2]

[1] Each compound code corresponds one rim type which was observed in the sample set. 1(R-ST), 2(R-RO), 3(R-RI), 4(R-FT), 5(R-RIN), 6(R-RE), 7(R-TH), 8(R-TH-I), 9(R-OE), 10(R-OI), 11(R-HA), 12(R-FL), 13(R-PO), 14(R-PI), 15(R-HK), 16(R-CT), 17(R-SP), 18(R-SPO), 19(R-BL-E), 20(R-BL-I), 21(R-NZ), 22(R-PL), 23(R-UN-1), 24(R-UN-2), 25(R-UN-3), 26(R-UN-4), and 27(R-TH-E). Also see the `Rim Type Chart`.

[2] Rim types 10, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27 are the rim types that cover less than 1% of the sample set, so they are not on this graph.

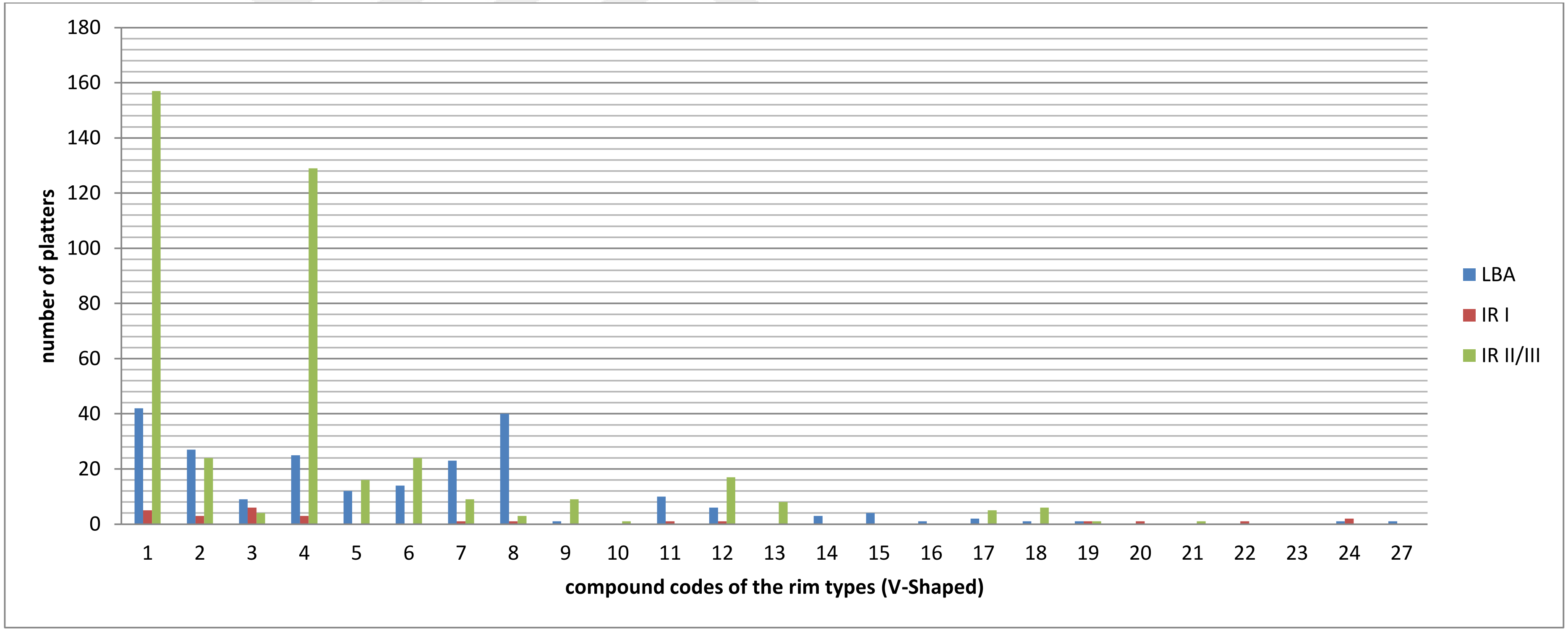


Fig. 4.8. The frequency distribution of the V-Shaped platter samples in time (in number count).

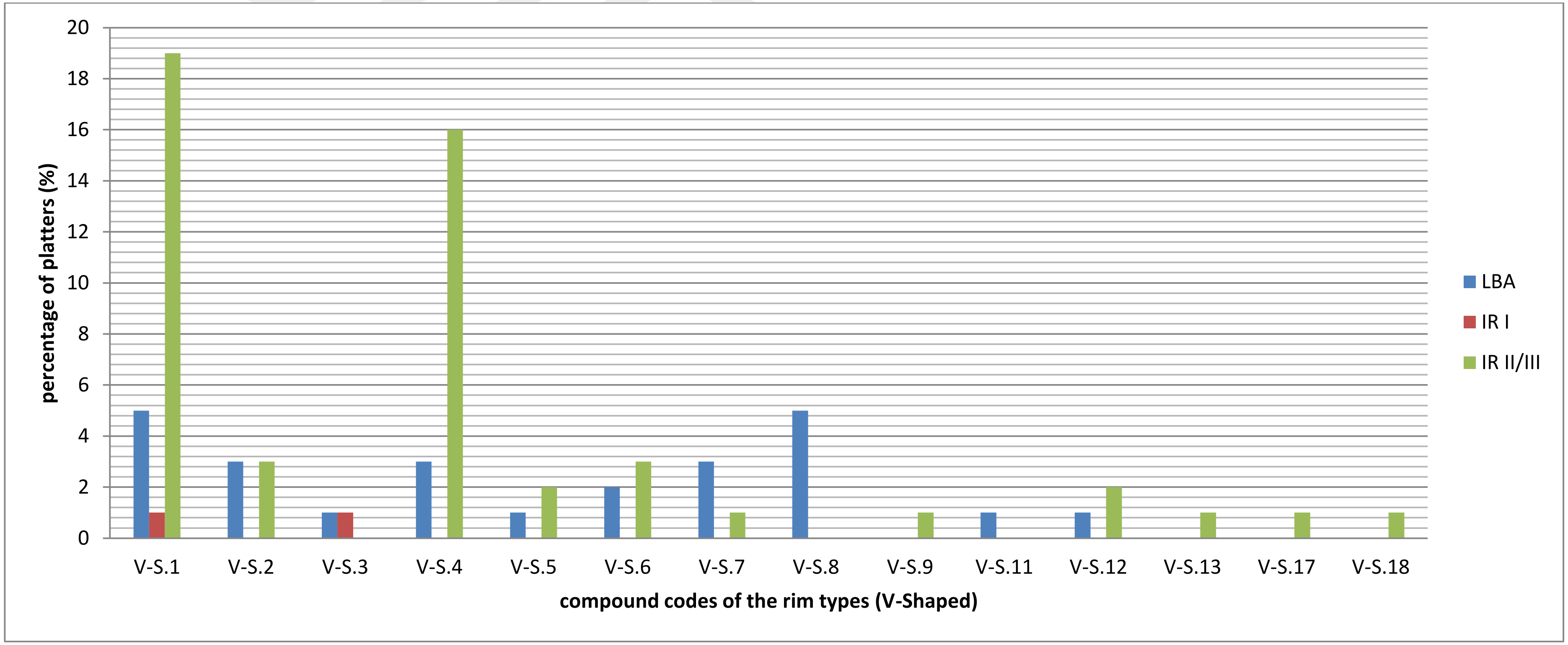


Fig. 4.9. The frequency distribution of the V-Shaped platter samples in time (in percentage).

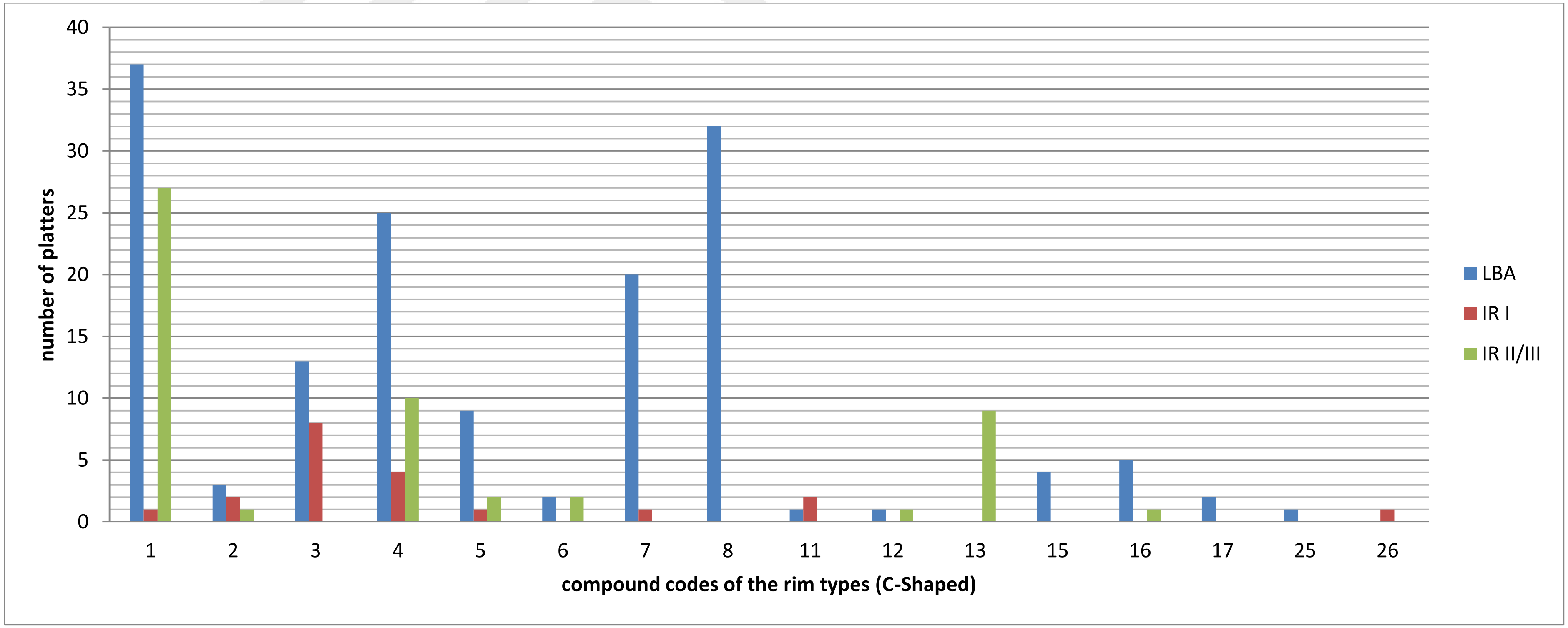


Fig. 4.10. The frequency distribution of the C-Shaped platter samples in time (number count).

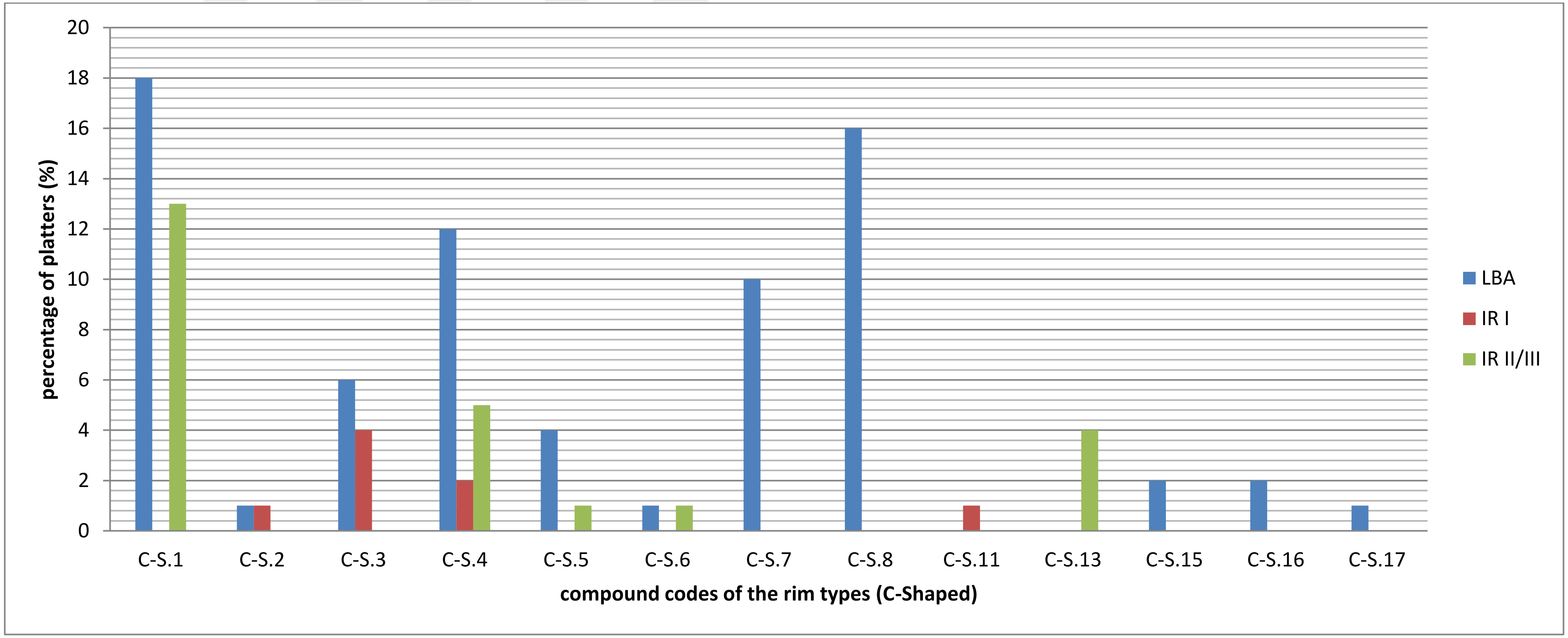


Fig. 4.11. The frequency distribution of the C-Shaped platter samples in time (in percentage).

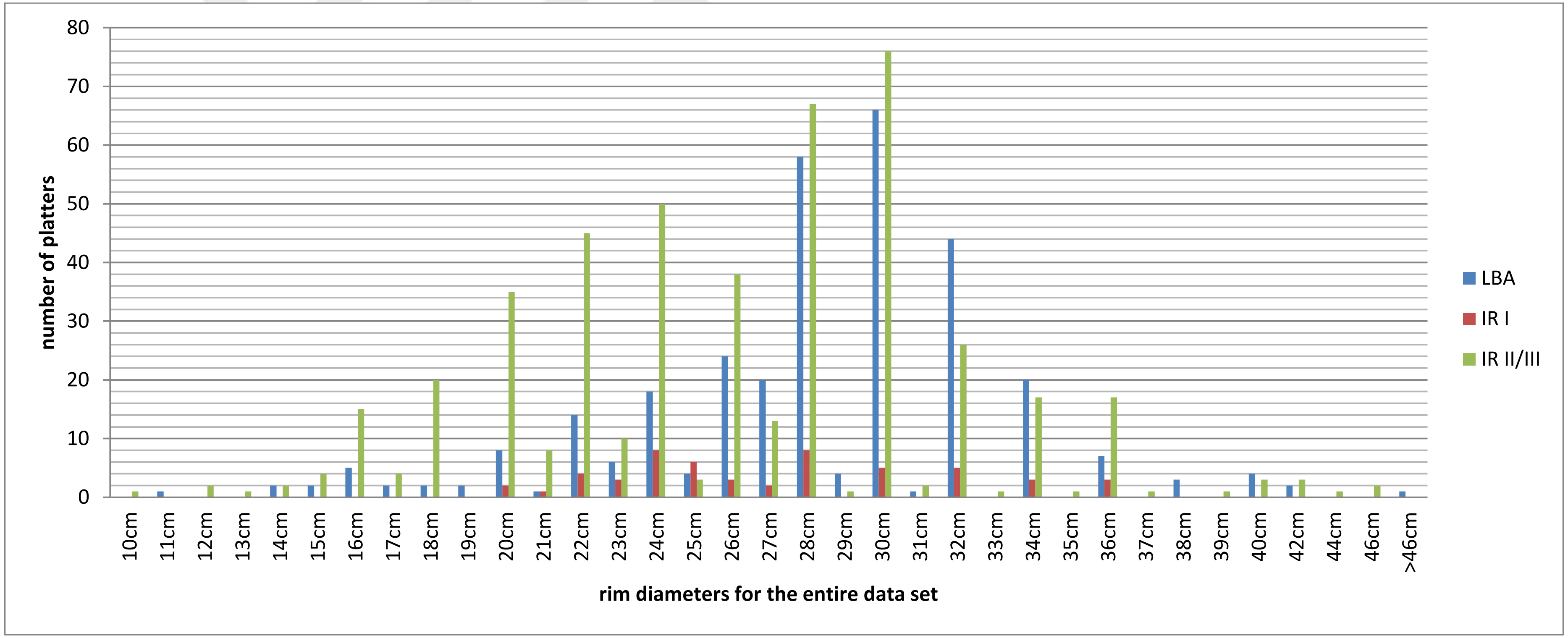


Fig. 4.12. Rim diameter frequency distribution in time (in number count).

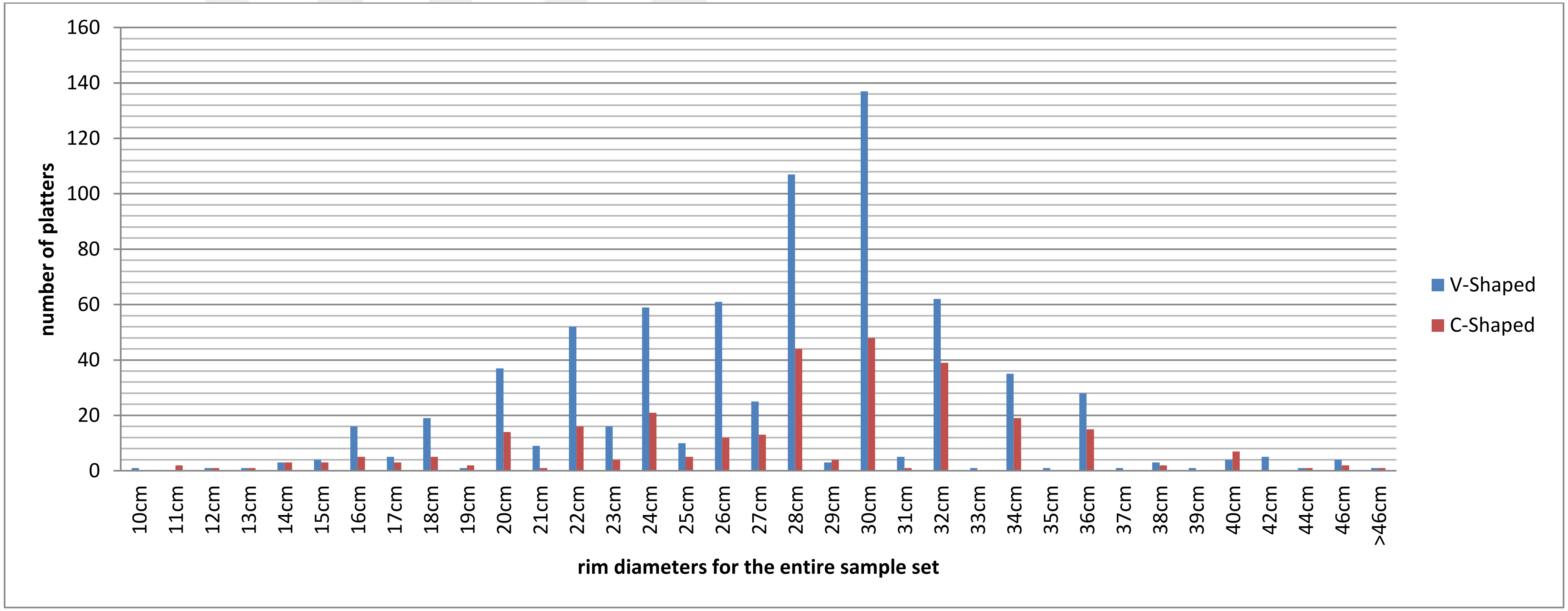


Fig. 4.13. The rim diameter frequency distribution within the shape types (in number count).

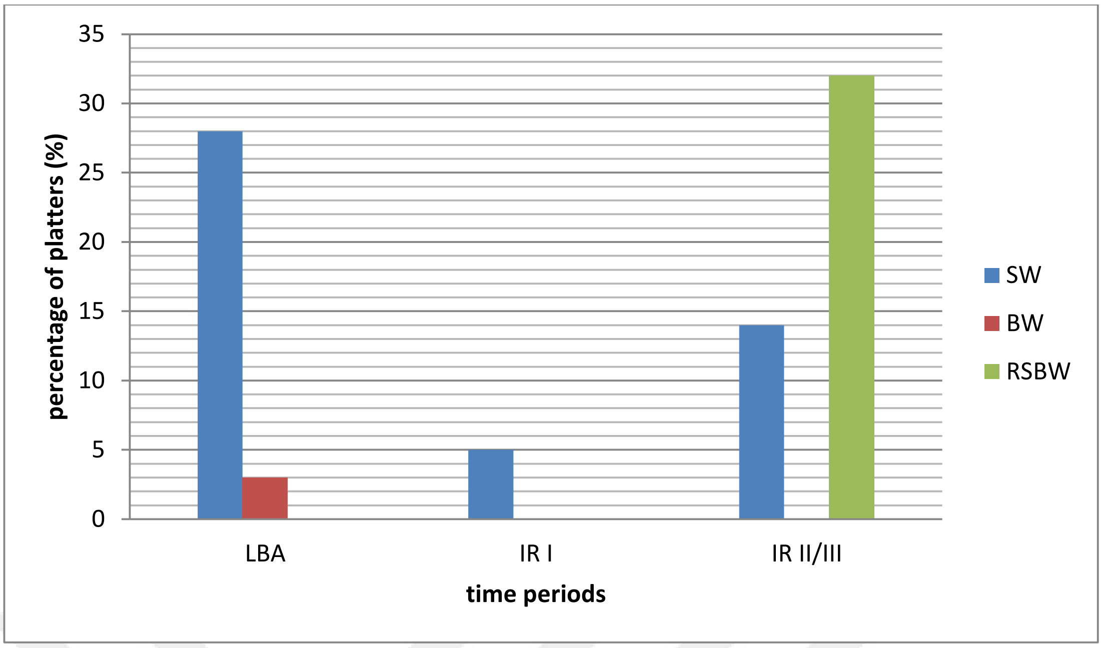


Fig. 4.14. Ware type frequency distribution in each time period (in percentage).

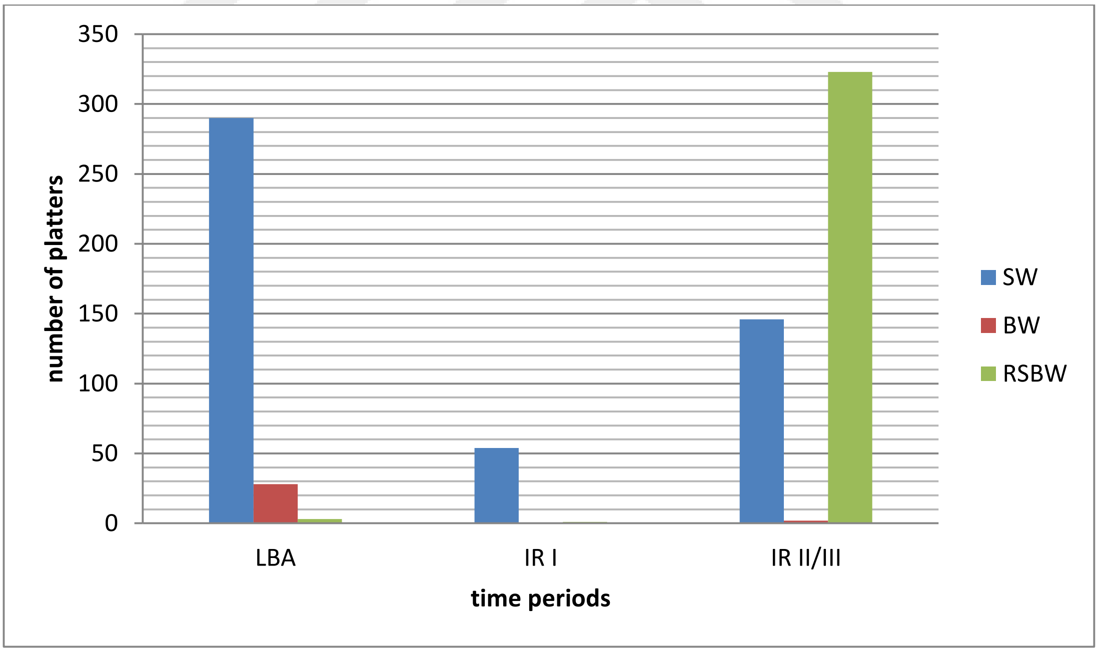


Fig. 4.15. Ware type frequency distribution in each time period (in number count).

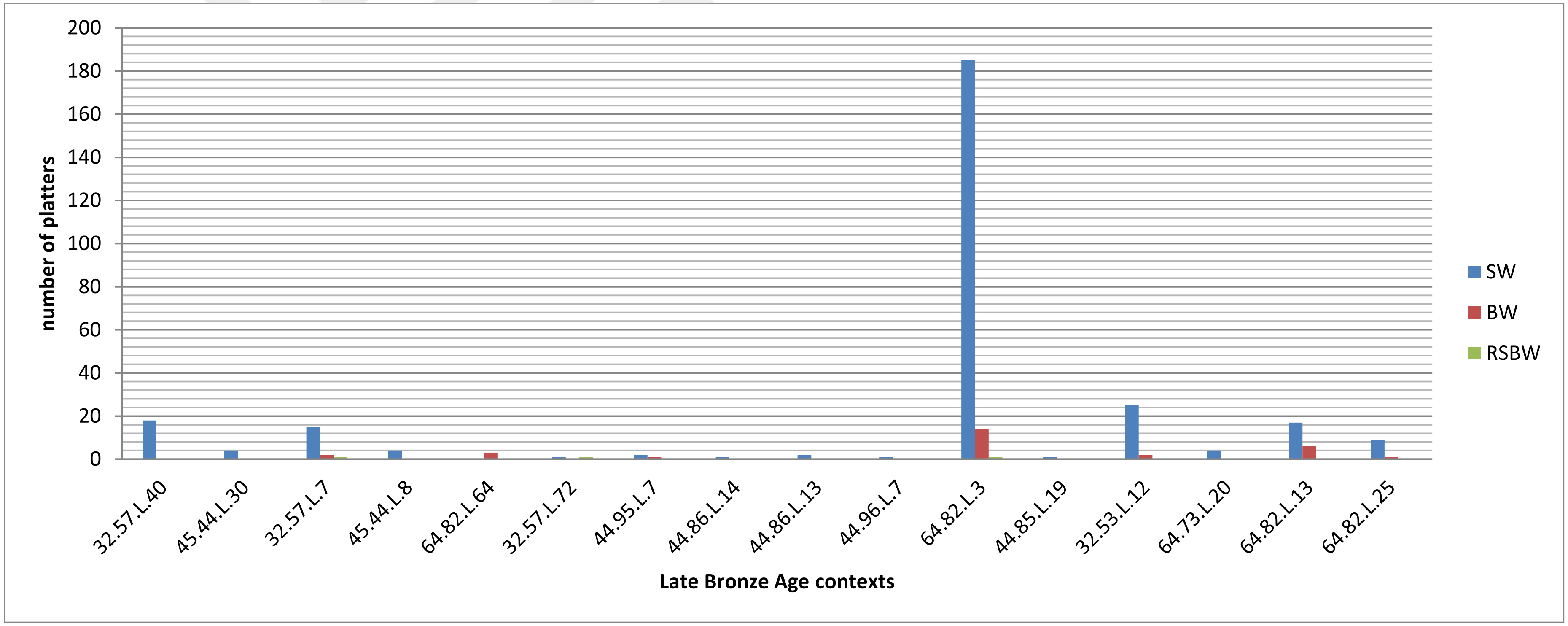


Fig. 4.16. The contextual frequency distribution of the ware types in the Late Bronze Age (in number count).

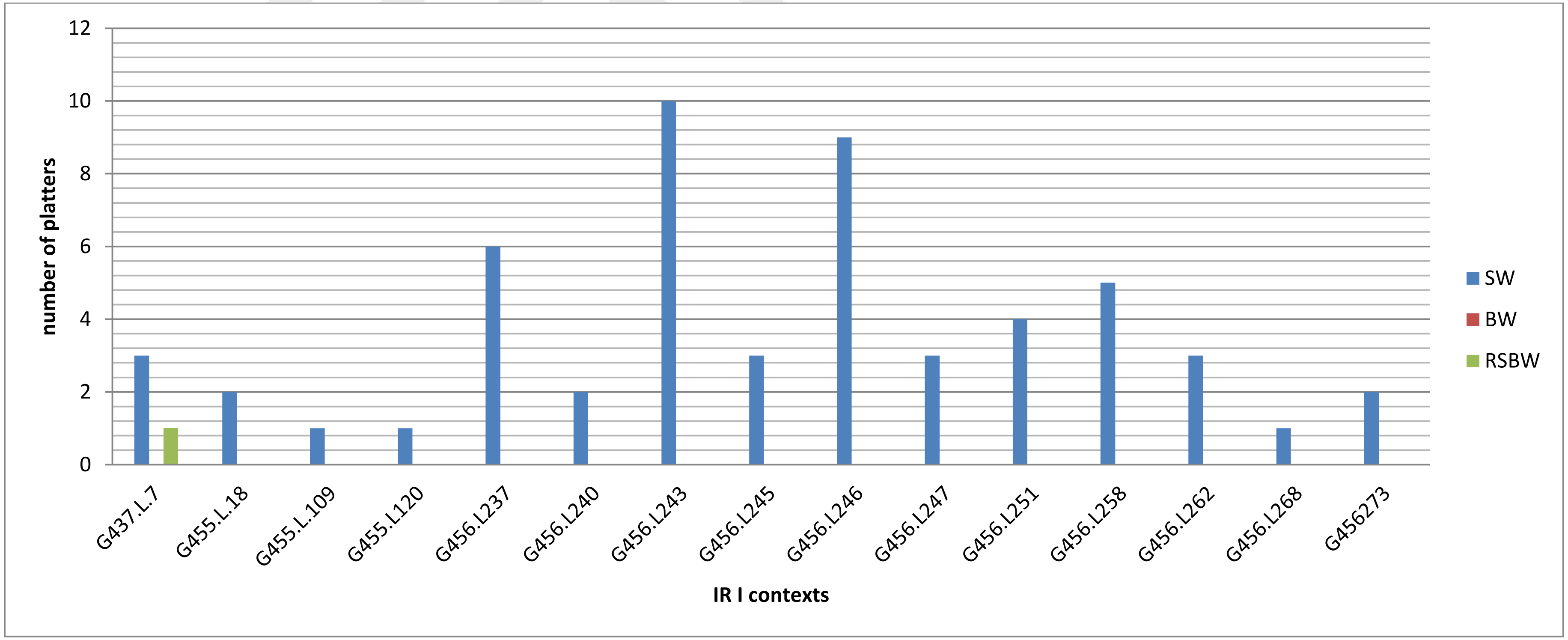


Fig. 4.17. The contextual frequency distribution of the ware types in Iron I (in number count).

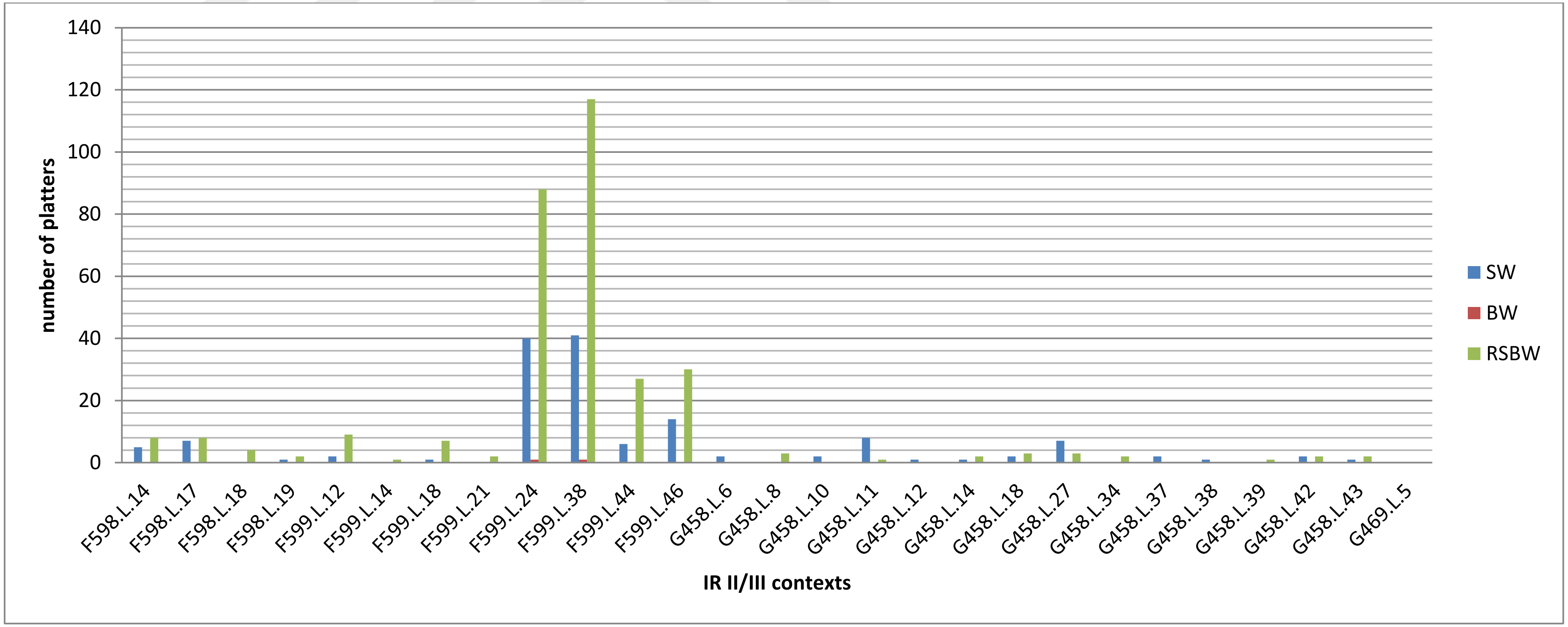


Fig. 4.18. The contextual frequency distribution of the ware types in Iron II/III (in number count).

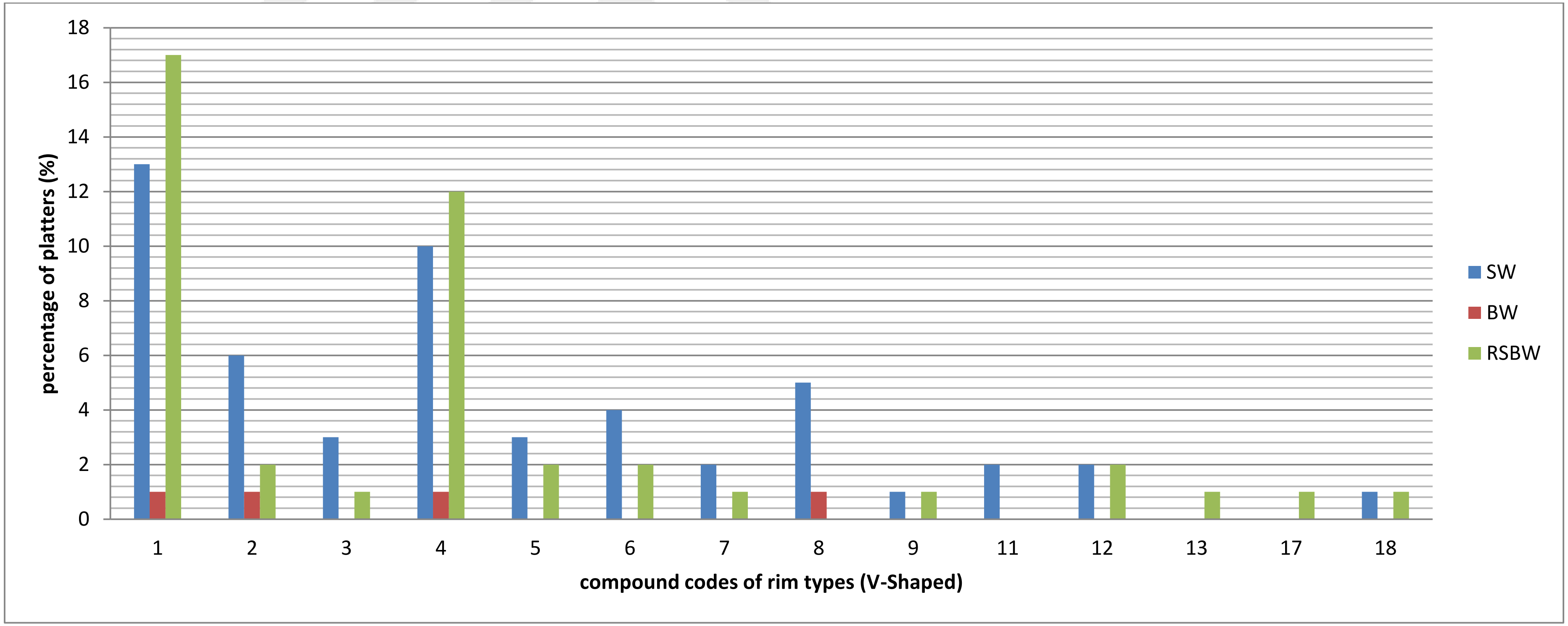


Fig.4.19. The frequency distribution of the ware types within the V-Shaped rim types (in percentage).

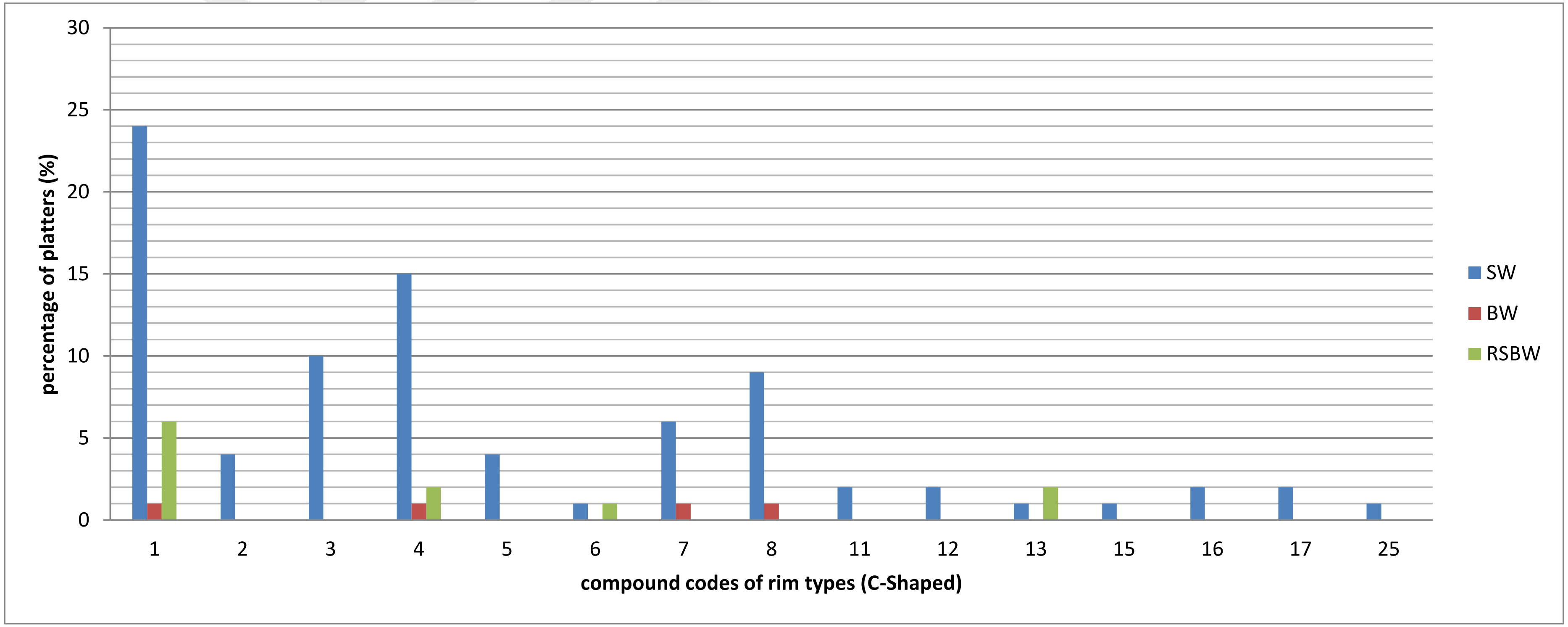


Fig. 4.20. The frequency distribution of the ware types within the C-Shaped rim types (in percentage).

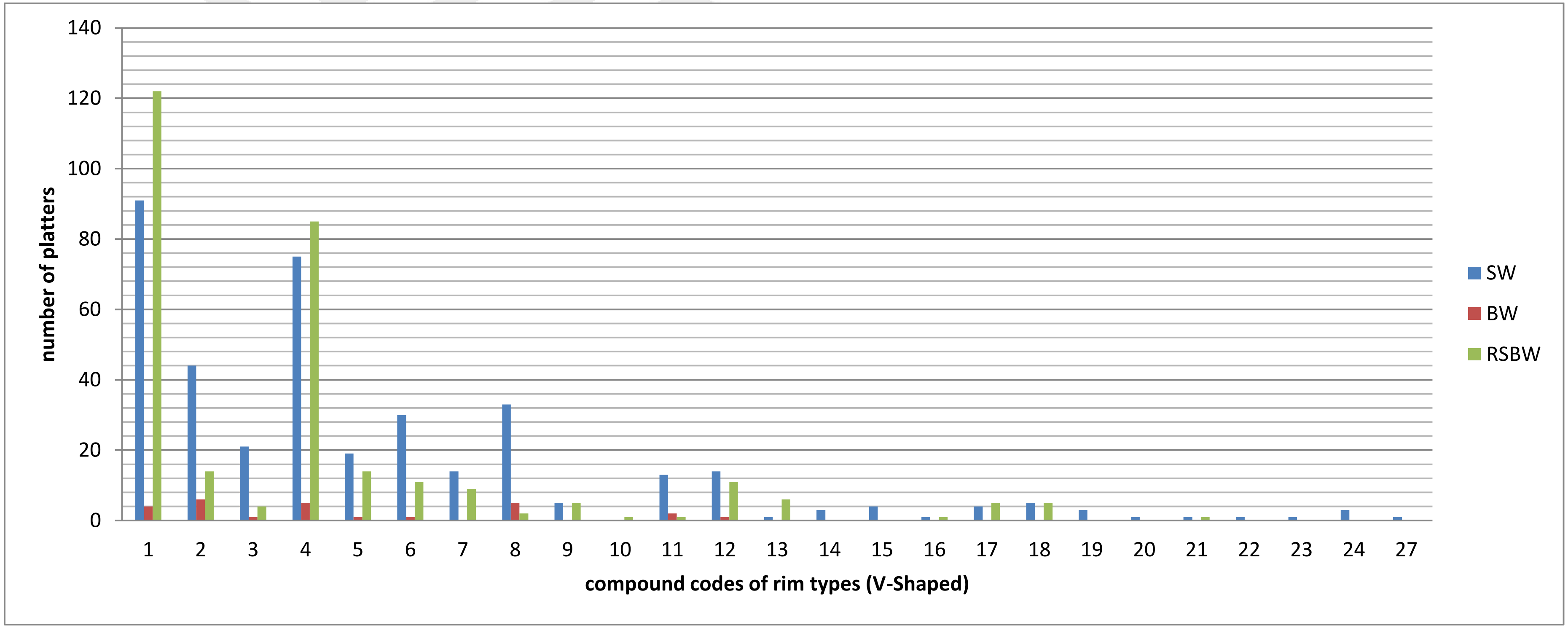


Fig. 4.21. The frequency distribution of the ware types within the V-Shaped rim types (in number count).

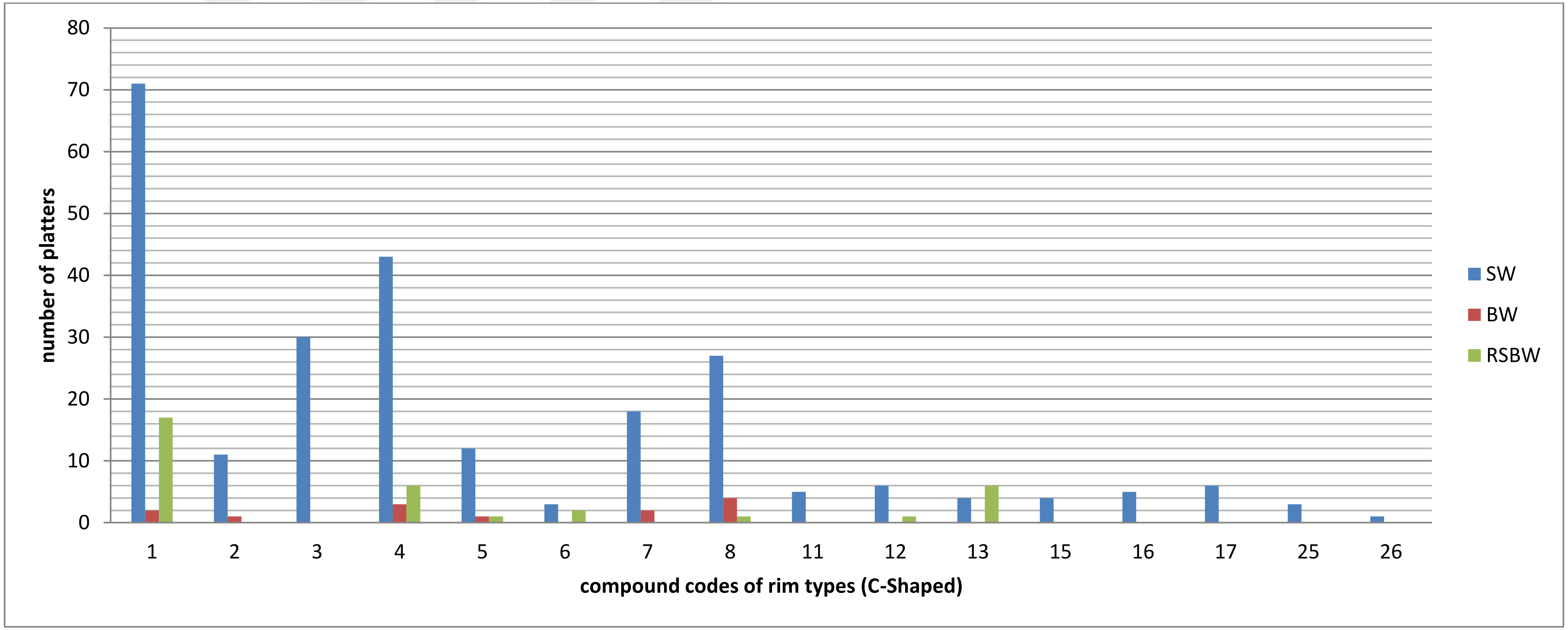


Fig. 4.22. The frequency distribution of the ware types within the C-Shaped rim types (in number count).

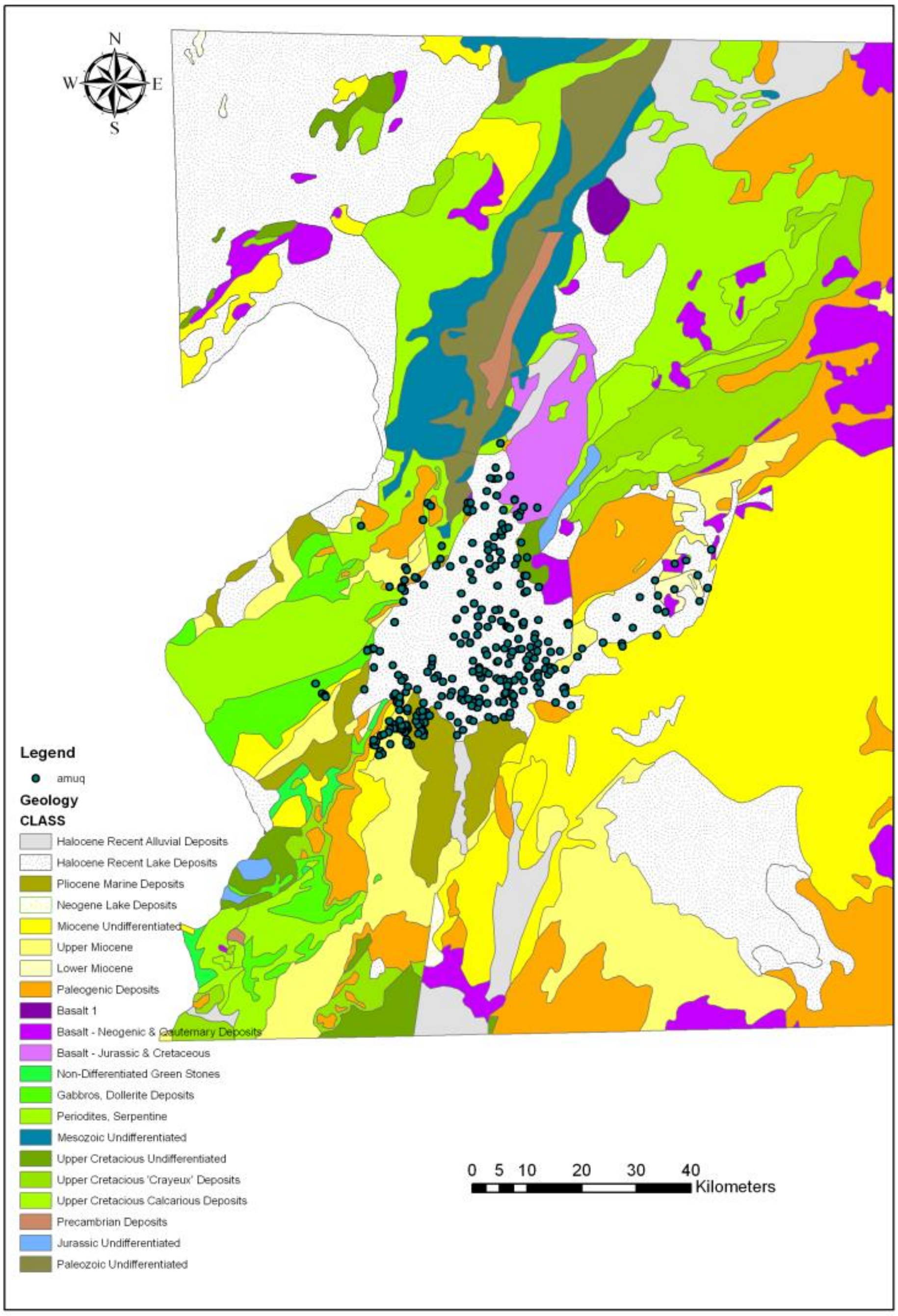


Fig. 5.1. Amuq clay bed sources distribution map (by Stephen Batiuk

APPENDIX F

TABLES

Site	Square	L/L	Date	Phase	Context
AT	64.82	3/16	LB IIa late	1	Occupation area
AT	64.82	13/58;63;66; 69;75;82;91	LB IIa late	2a	Street SW direction; under L.3
AT	64.82	25/-	LB IIa late	2b	Street
AT	64.82	64/219	LB IIa ery-mid	3	Possible room at East, below L50
AT	32.57	7/64;67?	LB IIa late	2a	Burnt fill floor/room
AT	32.57	40/150;151?	LB IIa late	2b	Mixed deposit b/w rows 41 & 42; fill above burnt floor 49
AT	32.57	72/252;253	LB IIa ery-mid	3	Hearths area South of wall 58
AT	32.53	12/34	LB IIa late	2a	NW room
AT	64.73	20/100	LB IIa late	2b	Courtyard 1
AT	45.44	8/18;23	LB IIa late	1b	Circular pit
AT	45.44	30/79;83;85;87 92;93;99;100	LB IIa late	2a	Exterior surface
AT	43.54	7/29;31;32	LB IIa late	1a	Fill of MB fragment, plaster/limestone pockets & L-brown dirt
AT	44.85	19/70	LB IIa late	-	Mud-brick fill above 1b features, courtyard/ outdoor space.
AT	44.86	13/60	LB IIa late	2a/1	Fill /destruction phase between phase 1 and phase 2
AT	44.86	14/58	LB IIa late	2a/1	Street layer
AT	44.95	7/50-59;60;62-64	LB IIa late	2	Fill coming down on mixed occupation level of phase 2, poor in-situ context.
AT	44.96	7/42	LB	-	Possible wall, entire trench reduction.
TT	G437	7/21;29;30	IR I	-	Occupational debris
TT	G455	18 /23	IR I	-	Ash pit

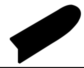
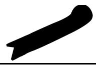
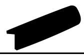
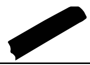
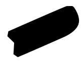
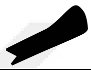
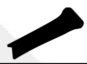
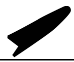
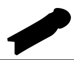
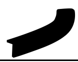
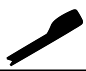
TT	G455	109/233	IR I	-	Arbitrary probe
TT	G455	120/243	IR I	-	Arbitrary probe
TT	G456	237/510	IR I	-	Pit deposit
TT	G456	243/540;534; 538	IR I	-	Fill
TT	G456	240/544	IR I	-	Fill
TT	G456	245/535	IR I	-	Fill
TT	G456	247/550	IR I	-	Fill
TT	G456	262/582	IR I	-	Fill
TT	G456	251/557	IR I	-	Fill
TT	G456	237/592	IR I	-	Pit deposit
TT	G456	258/562;566	IR I	-	Pit deposit
TT	G456	246/536;543; 548	IR I	-	Fill
TT	G456	268/600	IR I	-	Pit deposit
TT	G456	273/610	IR I	-	Fill
TT	F598	14/44;52;55	IR II/III	-	Room A, mud-brick surface
TT	F598	17/58;59;66	IR II/III	-	Ashy deposit
TT	F598	18/67;70	IR II/III	-	Room A, mud-brick surface
TT	F598	19/69;72	IR II/III	-	Room B, mud-brick surface
TT	F599	12/34;35	IR II/III	-	Bricky fill
TT	F599	14/	IR II/III	-	Bricky fill
TT	F599	18/57;59; 67	IR II/III	-	Probe; bricky fill
TT	F599	21	IR II/III	-	Fill
TT	F599	24/70;72;74; 101;102;104 106;111; 112	IR II/III	-	Midden surface
TT	F599	38/155-158; 160-162;164; 165;167;168; 171;174-176;178-180	IR II/III	-	Midden surface

TT	F599	44/130-134	IRII/III	-	Midden surface
TT	F599	46/144;146-148; 150; 151	IR II/III	-	Midden surface
TT	G458	6/34	IR II/III	-	Mud-brick fill/possible foundation material for the gate?
TT	G458	8/36	IR II/III	-	Ceramic surface
TT	G458	10/35	IR II/III	-	Mud-brick fill/possible foundation material for the gate?
TT	G458	11/41;42;44	IR II/III	-	Ceramic surface
TT	G458	12/47	IR II/III	-	Fill
TT	G458	14/53	IR II/III	-	Ceramic surface
TT	G458	18/71;73	IR II/III	-	Fill with burnt mud-brick inclusions
TT	G458	27/94;95	IR II/III	-	Fill with burnt mud-brick inclusions
TT	G458	34/115	IR II/III	-	Arbitrary peel
TT	G458	37/106	IR II/III	-	Pit deposit
TT	G458	38/121	IR II/III	-	Fill /possibly pitting in pavement
TT	G458	39/124	IR II/III	-	Ceramic surface
TT	G458	42/125	IR II/III	-	Fill
TT	G458	43/132	IR II/III	-	Probe
TT	G469	5/17;25;26	IR II/III	-	Bricky fill

Table 1. Secure sample context table.

Site	Square	L/L	Date	Phase	Context
AT	32.42	4/20;21;22;25	UN	?	Mud-brick fill over L.5 caisson sherd lining
AT	32.42	5/17-19; 23;24;27;28;30	UN	?	Caisson sherd lining
AT	32.42	6/26;29	UN	?	Caisson sherd lining
AT	32.42	7/39	UN	?	Fill
AT	32.42	8/33	UN	?	Caisson sherd lining
AT	32.42	9/37;38;41-43;45	UN	?	Caisson sherd lining /continuation of L.5
AT	32.42	10/44;46;60;62 63	UN	?	Caisson sherd lining /room
AT	32.42	11/	UN	?	Fill
AT	32.42	17/74	UN	?	Fill
AT	32.42	18/71	UN	?	Burnt area
AT	32.42	19/72	UN	?	Mud-brick wall

Table 2. Unsecure sample context table.

No	Rim Type	Rim Type (verbal)	Shape it appears	Drawing of the rim
1	R-ST	Straight Rim	V-Shaped C-Shaped	
2	R-RO	Rolled-out Rim	V-Shaped C-Shaped	
3	R-RI	Rolled-in Rim	V-Shaped C-Shaped	
4	R-FT	Flattened Rim	V-Shaped C-Shaped	
5	R-RIN	Rim with rounded interior	V-Shaped C-Shaped	
6	R-RE	Rim with rounded exterior	V-Shaped C-Shaped	
7	R-TH	Thickened Rim	V-Shaped C-Shaped	
8	R-TH-I	Interior Thickened Rim	V-Shaped C-Shaped	
9	R-OE	Rim with oval exterior	V-Shaped	
10	R-OI	Rim with oval interior	V-Shaped	
11	R-HA	Hammered Rim	V-Shaped C-Shaped	
12	R-FL	Flared Rim	V-Shaped C-Shaped	
13	R-PO	Pointed Rim	V-Shaped C-Shaped	
14	R-PI	Pinched Rim	V-Shaped	
15	R-HK	Hooked Rim	C-Shaped	
16	R-CT	Cut Rim	V-Shaped	
17	R-SP	Stepped Rim	V-Shaped C-Shaped	
18	R-SPO	Spoon Rim	V-Shaped	
19	R-BL-E	Exterior Blade Rim	V-Shaped	
20	R-BL-I	Interior Blade Rim	V-Shaped	
21	R-NZ	Nozzle Rim	V-Shaped	
22	R-PL	Platter Rim	V-Shaped	
23	R-UN-1	Unknown rim type 1	V-Shaped	

24	R-UN-2	Unknown rim type 2	V-Shaped	
25	R-UN-3	Unknown rim type 3	C-Shaped	
26	R-UN-4	Unknown rim type 4	C-Shaped	
27	R-TH-E	Exterior Thickened Rim	V-Shaped	

Table 3. Rim types

Compound Codes	V-SHAPED	C-SHAPED
1	224	88
1.C[1]	1	
1.H[2]	1	
1.GR[3]	1	2
2	64	12
3	26	30
4	158	52
4.C	2	
4.G[4]	5	
5	34	14
6	42	5
7	23	20
8	39	32
8.C	1	
9	9	
9.C	1	
10	1	
11	16	5
12	24	7
12.C	2	
13	7	10
14	3	
15	3	3

[1] “C” is the abbreviation for “Carinated”.
[2] “H” is the abbreviation for “Handle”.
[3] “GR” is the abbreviation for “Groove and Ridge”.
[4] “G” is the abbreviation for “Groove”.

16	2	5
17	9	6
18	10	
19	3	
20	1	
21	2	
22	1	
23	1	
24	3	
25		3
26		1
27	1	

Table 4. The appearance of the shape types in each rim type (in number count).

Compound Codes	SW	BW	RSBW
V-S.1	88	4	122
V-S.1.C	1		
V-S.1.H	1		
V-S.1.GR	1		
V-S.2	44	6	14
V-S.3	21	1	4
V-S.4	68	5	85
V-S.4.C	2		
V-S.4.G	5		
V-S.5	19	1	14
V-S.6	30	1	11
V-S.7	14		9
V-S.8	32	5	2
V-S.8.C	1		
V-S.9	4		5
V-S.9.C	1		
V-S.10			1
V-S.11	13	2	1
V-S.12	12	1	11
V-S.12.C	2		
V-S.13	1		6
V-S.14	3		
V-S.15	4		
V-S.16	1		1
V-S.17	4		5

V-S.18	5		5
V-S.19	3		
V-S.20	1		
V-S.21	1		1
V-S.22	1		
V-S.23	1		
V-S.24	3		
V-S.27	1		
C-S.1	69	2	17
C-S.1.GR	2		
C-S.2	11	1	
C-S.3	30		
C-S.4	43	3	6
C-S.5	12	1	1
C-S.6	3		2
C-S.7	18	2	
C-S.8	27	4	1
C-S.11	5		
C-S.12	6		1
C-S.13	4		6
C-S.15	4		
C-S.16	5		
C-S.17	6		
C-S.25	3		
C-S.26	1		

Table 5. The appearance of the ware types in each rim type (in number count)

Compound Codes	LBA	IR I	IR II/III	UN
V-S.1	39	5	157	12
V-S.1.C	1			
V-S.1.H	1			
V-S.1.GR	1			
V-S.2	27	3	24	10
V-S.3	9	6	4	27
V-S.4	20	3	127	22
V-S.4.C			2	
V-S.4.G	5			
V-S.5	12		16	4
V-S.6	14		24	4
V-S.7	23	1	9	3
V-S.8	39	1	3	11
V-S.8.C	1			
V-S.9			9	
V-S.9.C	1			
V-S.10			1	
V-S.11	10	1		5
V-S.12	4	1	17	2
V-S.12.C	2			
V-S.13			8	
V-S.14	3			
V-S.15	4			
V-S.16	1			
V-S.17	2		5	1

V-S.18	1		6	3
V-S.19	1	1	1	
V-S.20		1		
V-S.21			1	1
V-S.22		1		
V-S.23				1
V-S.24	1	2		
V-S.27	1			
C-S.1	33	1	27	27
C-S.1.GR	2			
C-S.2	3	2	1	8
C-S.3	13	8		37
C-S.4	25	4	10	22
C-S.5	9	1	2	2
C-S.6	2		2	1
C-S.7	20	1		4
C-S.8	32			11
C-S.11	1	2		2
C-S.12	1		1	4
C-S.13			9	
C-S.15	4			
C-S.16	5		1	
C-S.17	2			4
C-S.25	1			2
C-S.26		1		

Table 6. The appearance of each shape-rim type combinations in each time period (in number count).

Compound Codes	LBA	IR I	IR II/III	UN (Sq.32.42)
V-S.1	36	4	37	10
V-S.1.C	1			
V-S.1.H	1			
V-S.1.GR	1			
V-S.2	21	4	9	
V-S.3	8	6		
V-S.4	20	3	36	
V-S.4.C			2	
V-S.4.G	5			
V-S.5	11		4	
V-S.6	14		13	
V-S.7	9	1	1	
V-S.8	20	3	1	
V-S.8.C	1			
V-S.9			4	
V-S.9.C	1			
V-S.11	7	1		
V-S.12	3	1	6	
V-S.12.C	2			
V-S.13			2	
V-S.14	3			
V-S.15	1			
V-S.16	1			
V-S.17	2			
V-S.18	1		1	

V-S.19	1	1	1	
V-S.20		1		
V-S.22		1		
V-S.23				1
V-S.24	1	2		
V-S.27	1			
C-S.1	31	1	12	82
C-S.1.GR	2			
C-S.2		2	1	
C-S.3	13	8		
C-S.4	23	4	5	
C-S.5	8	1	1	
C-S.6	2			
C-S.7	13			
C-S.8	17	1		
C-S.11	1	2		
C-S.12	1			
C-S.13			3	
C-S.16	3			
C-S.17	2			
C-S.25	1			
C-S.26	1			

Table 7. The appearance of SW-shape-rim type combinations in each time period (in number count).

Compound Codes	LBA	IR I	IR II/III	UN (Square32.42)
V-S.1	3			7
V-S.2	4		1	
V-S.3	1			
V-S.4	2		1	
V-S.5	1			
V-S.8	2			
V-S.11	2			
V-S.12	1			
C-S.1			16	
C-S.2	1			
C-S.4	2			
C-S.5	1			
C-S.7	3			
C-S.8	2			

Table 8. The appearance of BW-shape-rim type combinations in each time period (in number count).

Compound Codes	LBA	IR I	IR II/III	UN(Square32.42)
V-S.1		1	120	1
V-S.2			14	
V-S.3			4	
V-S.4			85	
V-S.5			14	
V-S.6			12	
V-S.7	1		8	
V-S.8			2	
V-S.9			5	
V-S.10			1	
V-S.11	1			
V-S.12			11	
V-S.13			6	
V-S.16			1	
V-S.17	1		4	
V-S.18			5	
V-S.21			1	
C-S.1			16	1
C-S.2				
C-S.4			5	
C-S.5			1	
C-S.6			2	
C-S.8				1
C-S.12			1	
C-S.13			6	

Table 9. The appearance of RSBW-shape-rim type combinations in each time period (in number count).

LBA CONTEXTS	CONTEXT DEFINITION	V-SHAPED (%)	C-SHAPED (%)
64.82 L.3	Occupation area	73	47
32.57 L.7	Burnt floor	4	8
32.57 L.40	Fill over burnt floor	3	9
44.86 L.14	Street	<1	-
64.82 L.13	Street	6	9
64.82 L.25	Street	2	5
64.82 L.64	Room	<1	<1
32.53 L.12	Room	4	14
64.73 L.20	Common area	<1	2
45.44 L.30	Surface	-	4
32.57 L.72	Ritual pit	<1	-
45.44 L.8	Pit	<1	<1
44.95 L.7	Fill	<1	<1
44.86 L.13	Fill	<1	-
44.85 L.19	Fill	<1	-
44.96 L.7	Wall collapse	<1	-

Table 10. The contextual frequency of shape types in LBA (in percentage).

LBA CONTEXTS	CONTEXT DEFINITION	SW (%)	BW (%)	RSBW (%)
64.82 L.3	Occupation area	64	48	<1
32.53 L.12	Room	9	7	-
32.57 L.40	Fill over burnt floor	6	-	-
64.82 L.13	Street	6	21	-
32.57 L.7	Burnt floor	5	7	<1
64.82 L.25	Street	3	3	-
64.82 L.64	Room	-	10	-
64.73 L.20	Common area	1	-	-
45.44 L.30	Surface	1	-	-
45.44 L.8	Pit	1	-	-
44.95 L.7	Fill	1	3	-
44.86 L.13	Fill	1	-	-
44.85 L.19	Fill	<1	-	-
44.96 L.7	Wall collapse	<1	-	-
44.86 L.14	Street	<1	-	-
32.57 L.72	Ritual pit	<1	-	<1

Table 11. The contextual frequency of ware types in LBA (in percentage).

IR I CONTEXTS	CONTEXT DEFINITION	V-SHAPED (%)	C-SHAPED (%)
G456 L.240	Fill	6	-
G456 L.246	Fill	15	23
G456 L.243	Fill	6	5
G456 L.245	Fill	18	14
G456 L.247	Fill	-	14
G456 L.251	Fill	6	9
G456 L.273	Fill	-	9
G455 L.18	Pit deposit	3	5
G456 L.237	Pit deposit	12	9
G456 L.258	Pit deposit	6	14
G456 L.268	Pit deposit	3	-
G455 L.109	Pit deposit	3	-
G455 L.120	Pit deposit	3	-
G437 L.7	Occupational debris	6	5

Table 12. The contextual frequency of shape types in IR I (in percentage).

IR I CONTEXTS	CONTEXT DEFINITION	SW (%)	RSBW (%)
G456 L.237	Fill	11	-
G456 L.240	Fill	4	-
G456 L.246	Fill	16	-
G456 L.243	Fill	18	-
G456 L.245	Fill	5	-
G456 L.247	Fill	5	-
G456 L.251	Fill	7	-
G456 L.273	Fill	2	-
G455 L.18	Pit deposit	-	-
G456 L.237	Pit deposit	-	-
G456 L.258	Pit deposit	9	-
G456 L.268	Pit deposit	2	-
G455 L.109	Pit deposit	2	-
G455 L.120	Pit deposit	2	-
G456 L.262	Fill	-	-
G437 L.7	Occupational debris	5	9

Table 13. The contextual frequency of ware types in IR I (in percentage).

IR II/III CONTEXTS	CONTEXT DEFINITION	V-SHAPED (%)	C-SHAPED (%)
F599 L.24	Midden surface	29	17
F599 L.36	Midden surface	36	17
F599 L.44	Midden surface	8	2
F599 L.46	Midden surface	10	6
F598 L.17	Ashy deposit	3	8
G458 L.8	Ceramic surface	-	6
G458 L.11	Ceramic surface	3	10
G458 L.14	Ceramic surface	<1	2
G458 L.39	Ceramic surface	-	1
F599 L.12	Fill	2	8
F599 L.18	Fill	1	4
F599 L.21	Fill	<1	-
F599 L.38	Fill	<1	-
F599 L.42	Fill	1	-
G469 L.5	Fill	1	-
G458 L.6	Fill	<1	-
G458 L.10	Fill	-	4
G458 L.12	Fill	<1	-
G458 L.18	Fill	1	4
G458 L.27	Fill	2	-
F598 L.14	Surface	2	8
F598 L.18	Surface	1	-
F598 L.19	Surface	1	-

G458 L.34	Arbitrary peel	<1	-
G458 L.37	Pit deposit	<1	1
G458 L.43	Probe	<1	2
F599 L.14	Surface	<1	-

Table 14. The contextual frequency of shape types in IR II/III (in percentage).

IR II/III CONTEXTS	CONTEXT DEFINITION	SW (%)	BW (%)	RSBW (%)
F599 L.24	Midden surface	27	<1	27
F599 L.36	Midden surface	28	<1	36
F599 L.44	Midden surface	5	-	8
F599 L.46	Midden surface	10	-	9
F598 L.17	Ashy deposit	5	-	2
G458 L.8	Ceramic surface	-	-	1
G458 L.11	Ceramic surface	5	-	-
G458 L.14	Ceramic surface	3	-	1
G458 L.39	Ceramic surface	-	-	<1
F599 L.12	Fill	1	-	3
F599 L.18	Fill	1	-	2
F599 L.21	Fill	-	-	1
F599 L.38	Fill	-	-	
F599 L.42	Fill	-	-	1
G469 L.5	Fill	-	-	1
G458 L.6	Fill	1	-	-
G458 L.10	Fill	1	-	1
G458 L.12	Fill	1	-	-
G458 L.18	Fill	1	-	1
G458 L.27	Fill	5	-	1
F598 L.14	Surface	1	-	2
F598 L.18	Surface	-	-	1
F598 L.19	Surface	-	-	1

G458 L.34	Arbitrary peel	1	-	1
G458 L.37	Pit deposit	1	-	-
G458 L.43	Probe	-	-	1
F599 L.14	Surface	1	-	-

Table 15. The contextual frequency of ware types in IR II/III (in percentage).

S#	P#	Site	Context	Era	FG	Description
1	1	AT	44.95; 7/54	LB IIa (late)	1	Simple Ware
2	2	AT	44.86; 14/58	LB IIa (late)	1	Simple Ware
3	3	AT	44.95; 7/54	LB IIa (late)	1	Banded Ware
4	4	AT	44.86; 13/60	LB IIa (late)	1	Simple Ware
5	5	AT	44.96; 7/42	LB IIa (late)	3	Simple Ware
6	6	AT	44.95; 7/52	LB IIa (late)	3	Simple Ware
7	7	AT	44.85; 19/70	LB IIa (late)	3	Simple Ware
8	8	AT	44.86; 13/60	LB IIa (late)	3	Simple Ware
493	21	TT	G437; 7/33	IR I	1	Simple Ware
494	22	TT	G437; 7/29	IR I	1	Simple Ware
495	23	TT	G437; 7/30	IR I	1	Simple Ware
496	24	TT	G437; 7/21	IR I	1	Red Slipped Burnished Ware
497	25	TT	G455; 18/23	IR I	1	Simple Ware
498	26	TT	G455; 18/23	IRI	1	Simple Ware
499	27	TT	G455; 109/233	IR I	1	Simple Ware
500	28	TT	G455; 120/243	IR I	1	Simple Ware
548	29	TT	F598; ?/44	IR II/III	1	Red Slipped Burnished Ware
549	30	TT	F598; 14/52	IR II/III	1	Red Slipped Burnished Ware
565	31	TT	F598; 17/59	IR II/III	1	Red Slipped Burnished Ware
578	32	TT	F598; 18/78	IR II/III	2	Red Slipped Burnished Ware
583	33	TT	F599; 12/34	IR II/III	2	Simple Ware
591	34	TT	F599; 12/35	IR II/III	1	Red Slipped Burnished Ware
592	35	TT	F599; 12/38	IR II/III	1	Red Slipped Burnished Ware
593	36	TT	F599; 14/44	IR II/III	2	Red Slipped Burnished Ware
602	37	TT	F599; 21/63	IR II/III	1	Red Slipped Burnished Ware

603	38	TT	F599; 21/73	IR II/III	1	Red Slipped Burnished Ware
665	39	TT	F599; ?/97	IR II/III	4	Red Slipped Burnished Ware
711	40	TT	F599; 24/106	IR II/III	5	Banded Ware
739	41	TT	F599;38/155	IR II/III	1	Banded Ware

Table 16. Petrograph analysis sample list for secure contexts.

S#	P#	Site	Context	Era	FG	Description
324	9	AT	32.42; 4	UN	1	Simple Ware
326	10	AT	32.42; 5	UN	1	Simple Ware
337	11	AT	32.42; 7	UN	1	Simple Ware
341	12	AT	32.42; 8/34	UN	1	Simple Ware
342	13	AT	32.42; 8/34	UN	1	Simple Ware
343	14	AT	32.42; 9/9	UN	6	Shell Ware
344	15	AT	32.42; 9/9	UN	1	Simple Ware
345	16	AT	32.42; 9/9	UN	1	Simple Ware
346	17	AT	32.42; 10/46	UN	1	Simple Ware
347	18	AT	32.42; 10/46	UN	1	Simple Ware
348	19	AT	32.42; 10/46	UN	1	Banded Ware
413	20	AT	32.42; 11/47	UN	1	Banded Ware

Table 17. Petrograph analysis sample list for unsecure contexts (Square 32.42).

Fabric Groups of Secure samples	Description	Number of Samples	Notes	Associated ware name
FG 1	Brown/Dark Brown with serpentine and calcareous inclusions	20	Local to Amuq	SW, BW, RSBW
FG 2	Reddish with few very small inclusions (serpentine, limestone, microfossil)	3	Local to Amuq, Well levigated	RSBW
FG 3	Dark brown with serpentine and chert (slurry paste)	4	High amount of non-radiolarian chert.	SW
FG 4	Dark brown with very few clinopyroxene and pyroxene inclusions	1	Extremely well levigated.	SBW
FG 5	Brown with few very small inclusions	1	Local to Amuq, Similar to FG.1 but well levigated.	BW

Fabric Groups of Unsecure sample (Square32.42)	Description	Number of Samples	Notes	Associated ware name
First fabric group (equals to FG1)	Brown/Dark Brown with serpentine and calcareous inclusions	11	Local to Amuq	SW, BW
Second fabric group (named as FG 6)	Dark Brown with crushed bioclast (mollucs)	1	Local to Amuq, Shell tempered	SH

Table 18. Fabric groups table for secure and unsecure sample.

Ware/Shape/Rim Type/Rim Diameter combinations of secure contexts	LBA	IR I	IR II/III
SW/V-S/R-ST/D 0-15cm			1
SW/V-S/R-ST/D15-25cm	3		17
SW/V-S/R-ST/D25-35cm	30	6	20
SW/V-S/R-ST/D35+cm	2		1
SW/V-S/R-RO/D15-25cm	1	1	5
SW/V-S/R-RO/D25-35cm	16	3	4
SW/V-S/R-RO/D35+cm	1	1	
SW/V-S/R-RI/D15-25cm	4	3	
SW/V-S/R-RI/D25-35cm	3	3	
SW/V-S/R-FT/D15-25cm	1		18
SW/V-S/R-FT/D25-35cm	17	3	21
SW/V-S/R-FT/D35+cm	3		5
SW/V-S/R-RIN/D15-25cm	2		1
SW/V-S/R-RIN/D25-35cm	8		3
SW/V-S/R-RIN/35+cm	1		
SW/V-S/R-RE/D15-25cm	3		5
SW/V-S/R-RE/D25-35cm	10		8
SW/V-S/R-RE/D35+cm			
SW/V-S/R-TH/D15-25cm		1	
SW/V-S/R-TH/D25-35cm	7		1
SW/V-S/R-TH/D35+cm	1		
SW/V-S/R-TH-I/D15-25cm	2	2	
SW/V-S/R-TH-I/D25-35cm	14	1	
SW/V-S/R-TH-I/D35+cm			1
SW/V-S/R-OE/D15-25cm			4

SW/V-S/R-OE/D25-35cm	1		
SW/V-S/R-HA/D25-35cm	5	1	
SW/V-S/R-FL/D15-25cm		1	3
SW/V-S/R-FL/D25-35cm	5		3
SW/V-S/R-PO/D15-25cm			2
SW/V-S/R-PI/D25-35cm	3		
SW/V-S/R-HK/D25-35cm	1		
SW/V-S/R-CT/D25-35cm	1		
SW/V-S/R-SP/D25-35cm	2		
SW/V-S/R-SPO/D15-25cm	1		1
SW/V-S/R-BL-E/D25-35cm	1	1	1
SW/V-S/R-BL-I/D25-35cm		1	
SW/V-S/R-PL/D15-25cm		1	
SW/V-S/R-UN-2/D15-25cm	1	1	
SW/V-S/R-UN-2/D25-35cm		1	
BW/V-S/R-ST/D15-25cm	1		
BW/V-S/R-ST/D25-35cm	2		
BW/V-S/R-RO/D15-25cm	3		
BW/V-S/R-RO/D25-35cm	2		1
BW/V-S/R-RI/D25-35cm	1		
BW/V-S/R-FT/D25-35cm	2		
BW/V-S/R-FT/D35+cm			1
BW/V-S/R-RIN/D25-35cm	1		
BW/V-S/R-TH-I/D25-35cm	2		
BW/V-S/R-HA/D25-35cm	2		
BW/V-S/R-FL/D15-25cm	1		

RSBW/V-S/R-ST/D 0-15cm			3
RSBW/V-S/R-ST/D15-25cm		1	51
RSBW/V-S/R-ST/D25-35cm			58
RSBW/V-S/R-ST/D35+cm			8
RSBW/V-S/R-RO/D15-25cm			7
RSBW/V-S/R-RO/D25-35cm			7
RSBW/V-S/R-RI/D15-25cm			1
RSBW/V-S/R-RI/D25-35cm			2
RSBW/V-S/R-RI/D35+cm			1
RSBW/V-S/R-FT/D15-25cm			23
RSBW/V-S/R-FT/D25-35cm			57
RSBW/V-S/R-FT/D35+cm			6
RSBW/V-S/R-RIN/D15-25cm			6
RSBW/V-S/R-RIN/D25-35cm			7
RSBW/V-S/R-RIN/D35+cm			1
RSBW/V-S/R-RE/D15-25cm			4
RSBW/V-S/R-RE/D25-35cm			5
RSBW/V-S/R-RE/D35+cm			2
RSBW/V-S/R-TH/D15-25cm			3
RSBW/V-S/R-TH/D25-35cm	1		5
RSBW/V-S/R-TH-I/D25-35cm			2
RSBW/V-S/R-OE/D15-25cm			3
RSBW/V-S/R-OE/D25-35cm			2
RSBW/V-S/R-OI/D25-35cm			1
RSBW/V-S/R-HA/D15-25cm	1		
RSBW/V-S/R-FL/D 0-15cm			1

RSBW/V-S/R-FL/D15-25cm			8
RSBW/V-S/R-FL/D25-35cm			2
RSBW/V-S/R-PO/D15-25cm			3
RSBW/V-S/R-PO/D25-35cm			2
RSBW/V-S/R-PO/D35+cm			1
RSBW/V-S/R-CT/D15-25cm			1
RSBW/V-S/R-SP/D25-35cm	1		4
RSBW/V-S/R-SPO/D15-25cm			2
RSBW/V-S/R-SPO/D25-35cm			3
RSBW/V-S/R-NZ/D15-25cm			1
SW/C-S/R-ST/D 0-15cm	1		
SW/C-S/R-ST/D15-25cm	7	1	6
SW/C-S/R-ST/D25-35cm	25	1	5
SW/C-S/R-ST/D35+cm	1		
SW/C-S/R-RO/D25-35cm		2	1
SW/C-S/R-RI/D15-25cm	6	1	
SW/C-S/R-RI/D25-35cm	6	7	
SW/C-S/R-RI/D35+cm	1		
SW/C-S/R-FT/D 0-15cm	1		
SW/C-S/R-FT/D15-25cm	3	2	
SW/C-S/R-FT/D25-35cm	18	1	
SW/C-S/R-FT/D35+cm	1	2	
SW/C-S/R-RIN/D15-25cm	2	1	
SW/C-S/R-RIN/D25-35cm	6		1
SW/C-S/R-RE/D25-35cm	1		
SW/C-S/R-RE/D35+cm	1		

SW/C-S/R-TH/D15-25cm	1		
SW/C-S/R-TH/D25-35cm	13		
SW/C-S/R-TH-I/D15-25cm	6	1	
SW/C-S/R-TH-I/D25-35cm	7		
SW/C-S/R-TH-I/D35+cm	2		
SW/C-S/R-HA/D15-25cm	1	1	
SW/C-S/R-FL/D15-25cm	1		
SW/C-S/R-PO/D15-25cm			3
SW/C-S/R-HK/D 0-15cm	1		
SW/C-S/R-HK/D15-25cm	2		
SW/C-S/R-CT/D15-25cm	1		
SW/C-S/R-CT/D25-35cm	2		
SW/C-S/R-SP/D25-35cm	2		
SW/C-S/R-UN-3/D25-35cm	1		
SW/C-S/R-UN-4/D15-25cm		2	
BW/C-S/R-ST/D35+cm	2		
BW/C-S/R-RO/D25-35cm	1		
BW/C-S/R-FT/D25-35cm	2		
BW/C-S/R-RIN/D25-35cm	1		
BW/C-S/R-TH/D25-35cm	1		
BW/C-S/R-TH/D35+cm	1		
BW/C-S/R-TH-I/D15-25cm	1		
BW/C-S/R-TH-I/D25-35cm	2		
RSBW/C-S/R-ST/D15-25cm			7
RSBW/C-S/R-ST/D25-35cm			9
RSBW/C-S/R-FT/D25-35cm	1		4

RSBW/C-S/R-FT/D35+cm			1
RSBW/C-S/R-RIN/D25-35cm			1
RSBW/C-S/R-RE/D 0-15cm			1
RSBW/C-S/R-RE/D25-35cm			1

Table 19. The appearance of the ‘master types’ of the secure data set in time

Ware/Shape/Rim Type/Rim Diameter combinations of Square32.42	Sample Number from Sq.32.42	LBA	IR I	IR II/III
SW/V-S/R-ST/D15-25cm	5	3		17
SW/V-S/R-ST/D25-35cm	19	32	3	20
SW/V-S/R-ST/D35+cm	2	3		1
SW/V-S/R-RO/D25-35cm	6	19	5	4
SW/V-S/R-RO/D35+cm	2	1		
SW/V-S/R-RI/D25-35cm	4	4	3	
SW/V-S/R-RI/D35+cm	1			
SW/V-S/R-FT/D25-35cm	5	19	3	21
SW/V-S/R-FT/D35+cm	1	3		5
SW/V-S/R-RIN/D15-25cm	1	2		1
SW/V-S/R-RE/D25-35cm	3	11		8
SW/V-S/R-TH/D25-35cm	1	8		1
SW/V-S/R-TH-I/D15-25cm	1	4	1	
SW/V-S/R-TH-I/D25-35cm	2	17	1	
SW/V-S/R-HA/D15-25cm	1	2		
SW/V-S/R-HA/D25-35cm	3	5	1	
SW/V-S/R-FL/D25-35cm	1	5		3
SW/V-S/R-FL/D35+cm	1			
SW/V-S/R-HK/D25-35cm	1	1		
SW/V-S/R-SP/D35+cm	1			
SW/V-S/R-SPO/D25-35cm	1			
SW/V-S/R-NZ/D25-35cm	1			
SW/V-S/R-UN-1/D25-35cm	2			
BW/V-S/R-ST/D25-35cm	1	2		
BW/V-S/R-ST/D35+cm	1			

BW/V-S/R-RO/D25-35cm	1	2		1
BW/V-S/R-FT/D25-35cm	1	2		
BW/V-S/R-FT/D35+cm	1			1
BW/V-S/R-RE/D25-35cm	1			
BW/V-S/R-TH-I/D25-35cm	1	2		
RSBW/V-S/R-ST/D35+cm	1			8
SW/C-S/R-ST/D0-15cm	2	1		
SW/C-S/R-ST/D15-25cm	6	7	1	6
SW/C-S/R-ST/D25-35cm	23	25	1	5
SW/C-S/R-ST/D35+cm	5	1		
SW/C-S/R-RO/D25-35cm	4			1
SW/C-S/R-RO/D35+cm	1			
SW/C-S/R-RI/D15-25cm	2	6		
SW/C-S/R-RI/D25-35cm	4	6		
SW/C-S/R-RI/D35+cm	1	1		
SW/C-S/R-FT/D15-25cm	1	3		1
SW/C-S/R-FT/D25-35cm	5	18		4
SW/C-S/R-FT/D35+cm	3	1		
SW/C-S/R-RE/D25-35cm	1	1		
SW/C-S/R-TH/D25-35cm	1	13		
SW/C-S/R-TH/D35+cm	1			
SW/C-S/R-TH-I/D15-25cm	2	6		
SW/C-S/R-TH-I/D25-35cm	6	7		
SW/C-S/R-TH-I/D35+cm	2	2		
SW/C-S/R-FL/D25-35cm	4			
SW/C-S/R-CT/D25-35cm	1	2		

SW/C-S/R-SP/D25-35cm	2	2		
SW/C-S/R-SP/D35+cm	1			
SW/C-S/R-UN-3/D0-15cm	1			
SW/C-S/R-UN-3/D15-25cm	1			
BW/C-S/R-FT/D35+cm	1			
BW/C-S/R-TH-I/D15-25cm	1	1		
RSBW/C-S/R-ST/D35+cm	1			
RSBW/C-S/R-TH-I/D25-35cm	1			

Table 20. The ‘master types’ of this mixed data and their appearance in secure data collection of different time periods.