

Hellenistic Dora: The Moldmade Bowls from the 1980 – 2000 Seasons, Part 2

Renate Rosenthal-Heginbottom

The Dora assemblage of Moldmade Bowls (MMBs) is published in two parts. The first (Rosenthal-Heginbottom 2022, cat. nos. 1–112) forms a homogeneous group of Ephesian/Ionian manufacture, with a fair number of bowls originating from the PAR-Monogram workshop (hereafter Monogram workshop)¹. Part 2 comprises 202 fragments of diverse fabric and origin (cat. nos. 113–314), arranged in four groups: Ephesian/Ionian products (nos. 113–202), BSP (Black Slip Predecessor) and RSP (Red Slip Predecessor) ceramics (nos. 203–263), ESA ware (nos. 264–311) and three singular fragments (nos. 312–314). Altogether, after twenty years of excavation the number of bowls recovered is negligible². However, with more than 700 bowls from the successive Dor expedition to be published³, the site will be among the major locations with a substantial amount of MMBs in the southern Levant, together with the ca. 1120 specimens from Tel Anafa⁴ and hundreds of bowls, dozens of them complete, from the Subterranean Complexes at Marisa⁵. References in Part 1 concentrated on the Ephesian/

- 1 I express my thanks to Patricia Kögler who diligently read the chapter and offered several suggestions, corrections and improvements. It has been decided to forgo many drawings published in ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 1995a; ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 1995b. To date, with the photos available, the comparison indicates that the drawings are not reliable. Photos are by Gabi Laron, drawings by Vered Rozén. Still, the imagery of a fair number fragments remains an enigma. My original plan had been to complete the chapter in autumn 2023 and to recheck the identification in Jerusalem, a plan that did not work out. There are some corrections for Part 1. The locus of no. 61 (p. 110) is 17523; of no. 99 (p. 132) 17592; of no. 100 (p. 133) 17578. For no. 107 (p. 137) the wrong area and locus numbers are given, see Table 1 (p. 147) for the correct ones, Area C0, L564. The drawings fig. 1, 13 (p. 75) and fig. 9, 102 (p. 130) have been erroneously reversed, the photos on pp. 82, 134 are correct.
- 2 Forty tiny fragments have been excluded, bringing the overall number to about 350. In Part 2 six fragments have been omitted, as no photos or profile drawings are available (see ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 1995b, pls. 3, 7; 4, 8; 6, 4; 7, 11–13).
- 3 MERMELSTEIN 2022, 805,
- 4 CORNELL 1997, 407.
- 5 ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 2019, 75–81. The publication comprises only a selection of bowls from Complex 169. The remainder and the bowls from Complex 89 will be published by the author.

Ionian parallels, while references in Part 2 focuses on sites in the southern Levant, adding further information on some finds presented in Part 1. Keeping in mind that there is definite uncertainty when relying on fabric description and decoration, the occasional finds from other sites are studied in order to determine the customers' preference for the imagery and décor of the relief bowls. With very few exceptions the assemblage comprises small fragments and the overall décor remains unknown, hence the informative value is limited.

Bowls of likely Ephesian/Ionian manufacture

Nos. **113–202** comprise micaceous fragments tentatively assigned by visual fabric assessment and décor to Ephesian/Ionian workshops and some to the Monogram workshop (note that the moulds and rim friezes cited according to ROGL 2001; ROGL 2014 refer to the latter). The renewed visual inspection suggests that fragments nos. **126. 129. 132. 160**, previously identified as Attic⁶, belong to the grey ware category. The finds are discussed in five groups:

1. foliage and linear bowls (nos. **113–134**; nos. **126–134** in grey ware);
2. figured bowls (nos. **135–148**; nos. **139–140. 143** in grey ware);
3. MMBs with a single décor scheme covering the entire wall comprise pine-cone bowls (nos. **149–156**), two bowls with horizontal rows of small leaves (nos. **157–158**), those decorated with imbricate leaves (nos. **159–181**) and with a net pattern (nos. **182–187**);
4. the singular bowl no. **188** of unknown origin;
5. rim fragments with Ionian cyma and ovules (nos. **189–202**), illustrating the typical profiles.

A characteristic feature of Ionian MMBs is the arrangement of the wall décor in zones (hence ›Zonenbecher‹⁷/friezes/registers, divided by ridge(s) and a row of beading. Foliage bowls of the Monogram workshop have bands of garlands/tendrils/wreaths decorating the upper zones below the various rim motifs, and calices of lotus petals and acanthus leaves (›Blattkelchbecher‹)⁸ on the lower zones (nos. **3. 7. 10. 14–16. 22**). Figured bowls can have two zones like no. **1** with Amazons on the upper and Erotes on the lower and no. **2**⁹ with an animal frieze and lotus petals. In Part 2, fragments of the upper zone comprise nos. **113–116. 133**, and nos. **117–121. 129–132** represent the lower zone, also often described as main zone. The linear bowls nos. **123–125. 134** and no. **145** with the nearly complete profile preserved have a single décor zone. Nos. **122. 126–128. 146–147** preserve both zones, and nos. **135–142** the upper zone, nos. **143–144. 148** the lower.

References are confined to specific finds of geographical and chronological significance, in particular the Ephesos excavations with their abundance of complete and fragmentary bowls and their substantial collection of moulds. Here the focus is on the assemblages from Terrace House 2 (›Hanghaus 2‹) (DEREBOYLU 2001; LADSTÄTTER 2005; LADSTÄTTER 2010; WALDNER – LADSTÄTTER 2014). No attempt has been made to present the full comparative material.

Foliage bowls

113 (Area C0, L493, Reg.–No. 4537)

Rim and wall fragment.

Light brown fabric, ext./int. mottled dark brown/dark grey slip.

Rim: Ionian cyma. Upper zone: tendrils of ivy leaves.

The fragment could belong to bowls with tendrils of ivy leaves and a three-dot motif that occurs on a mould attributed to the Monogram workshop (ROGL 2002, 194–195 fig. 2, Ephe 108 = ROGL 2014, 118 Type 4 right; see the references

6 ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 1995a, 209; ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 1995b, 369.

7 ROGL 2014, 126.

8 ROGL 2014, 16 fig. 12.

9 An identical dog on a fragment from Dora is of BSP fabric (MERMELSTEIN 2013, 75 fig. 3.17. 142 cat. 259).



for no. 102¹⁰), although the dots are missing on the Dora fragment. Ivy tendrils without and with the three-dot motif occur on upper wall fragments from Milet, attributed to workshops at Pergamon or Antioch (KOSSATZ 1990, 39. 103–104 M 258. 259. 261). The motif is found on moulds from Samos (ROGL 2002, 195 note 30), indicating a connection between Ephesos and Samos and pointing to the possible copying of stamps or their trade (TSAKOS 1994, 295 and pl. 229a). The fragment with ivy tendrils from the Metropolis Group A comes from a fill dating back to the second quarter of the 3rd century (GÜRLER 2003, 13 no. A 30).



114 (Area D1, L16907, Reg.–No. 261096)

Wall fragment.

Reddish-brown fabric, ext./int. dark brown slip. Thin-walled.

Upper zone: spiral tendrils.

The small fragment is assigned to the décor of spiral tendrils with the three-dot motif. Monogram workshop: MITSOPOULOS-LEON 1991, 70 D 1–2; DEREBOYLU 2001, 43 nos. 3–4 and pls. 22, 204–205; 43 no. 7 and pl. 23, 208 = LADSTÄTTER 2005, 266 K 2 and pl. 147; LADSTÄTTER 2010, pl. 119, A–K 86; GÜNAY TULUK 2001, 68 no. 28 (mould). Import: *Akko-Ptolemais*: REGEV 2009/10, 167 no. 240 and fig. 36 (Ionian); for the décor see nos. 102 (Monogram workshop). 127.

10 The drawing of no. 102 fig. 9 on p. 130 has been erroneously reversed.



115 (Area D2, L15306, Reg.-No. 152538)

Wall fragment.

Light brown fabric, ext./int. red slip. Thin-walled.

Upper zone: spiral tendrils with cluster of grapes.

Monogram workshop: BOUZEK – JANSOVÁ 1974, 26 fig. 3, 70. 62; LAUMONIER 1977, pl. 124, 1440. 1456–1457; MITSOPOULOS-LEON 1991, 70 D 3; GASSNER 1997, 80 no. 240; LADSTÄTTER 2010, 196 A-K 7: see also the more elaborate vine tendrils nos. 3–13 and the moulds in ROGL 2001, 109 RB 14–15.



116 (Area D1, L16344, Reg.-No. 165485/4)

Rim and wall fragment.

Light brown fabric, ext./int. red slip.

Rim: ridge. Upper zone: bent/tipped acanthus leaf with jeweled mid-rib, tipped to the left and forming a noose; below the tipped leaf another indistinct leaf.

For similar leaves see the mould in ROGL 2001, RB 14 = ROGL 2002, 194 fig. 2, Ephe 105 and MITSOPOULOS-LEON 1991, 70 D 10; GASSNER 1997, 77 no. 221; 78 no. 226; *Museum of Ephesos*: GÜNAY TULUK 2001, 65 no. 16.



117 (Area C0, topsoil, Reg.-No. 4007/1)
Lower wall fragment.
Dull slip, ext. mottled brown/reddish-brown slip, int. dark grey slip.
Wall: vine tendril (?), preserved are a leaf and part of a cluster of grapes.
Below, framing the medallion, running dog between ridges.
Laumonier 1977, pl. 18, 769-1463.



118 (Area B2, Wall 219, Reg.-No. 2337/5)
Wall fragment.
Light brown fabric, ext./int. red slip, double dipping on int.
Lower zone: alternating acanthus leaves and spiral tendrils. Calyx: circle of triangular leaves filled with pointed leaf within.
Stalk/tendrils: see nos. 221. 232. 235. 244. 290. 296; calyx: see no. 111.



119 (Area F3, L8936, Reg.-No. 87516)

Wall fragment.

Light brown fabric, red slip, on ext. dark grey patch on upper half of fragment. Lower zone: on the left acanthus leaf below large veined leaf, possibly a *nymphaea nelumbo* petal, on the right acanthus leaf.

DEREBOYLU 2001, 35 no. 25 and pl. 16, 116 (degenerate *nelumbo* petal).

The orientation of the décor is given by the interior wheel-marks. The dark patch could be an isolated discoloration.



120 (Area C0, L564, Reg.-No. 4928)

Wall fragment.

Light brown fabric, ext. reddish-brown slip, int. red slip.

Lower zone: schematic acanthus leaf.

The ceramics from L564 represent the repertoire characteristic of the late Hellenistic occupation at Dora and can be dated to ca. 175–125 BCE (Guz-ZILBERSTEIN 1995, 318; see also cat. nos. 7. 107¹¹. 200).

11 For no. 107 (ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 2022, 137) the wrong area and locus numbers are given, see **Table 1**, p. 147 in the same publication for the correct ones.



121 (Area C0, L4045, Reg.-No. 40387/8)

Wall fragment.

Light brown fabric, ext./int. reddish-brown slip.

Lower zone: veined lotus petal and floral tendril.

Petal: no. **15** (bent/tipped); the stalk is similar to nos. **1. 87** (identical stamp); see GASSNER 1997, 78 no. 228 (fantastic plant). *Ashdod*: KEE 1971, fig. 19, 11 (similar).

The analysis of the ceramics from L4045 (GUZ-ZILBERSTEIN 1995, 314–316) indicated that it contained redeposited material of phase 4a (ca. 175–125 BCE), with Ionian no. **121** assigned to this phase, while the other vessels represent Phase 3, dated 125–60(?) BCE. The assemblage documents that the main difference between Phases 4a and 3 is the increase of imported ESA ware.



122 (Area F, L8736, Reg.-No. 86263)

Wall fragment.

Light brown fabric, ext./int. red slip. Thin-walled.

Wall divided into two zones by pronounced ridge. Lower zone: two cabled stems.

Popești (Dacia): VULPE - GHEORGHÎȚĂ 1976, 170 fig. 1, 13d; 185 no. 125 and pl. 6, 10; 186 no. 134 and pl. 6, 3; for the mid-1st century BCE date see p. 169. Another find spot with a local/regional production is Lissos in Albania (unpublished, pers. comm. Patricia Kögler).



Linear bowls

123 (Area D2, topsoil, Reg.-No. 195010/1)

Three joining fragments of lower wall section. Thin-walled.

Light brown fabric, ext./int. lustrous red slip.

Single zone: alternating *nymphaea caerulea* petals and lines of jewelings with flower umbel above.

Ephesos: flower umbel (›Blütendolde‹): MITSOPOULOS-LEON 1991, 72 D 37 (identical); GASSNER 1997, 82 no. 248 (lotus bud); *Pergamon*: stylized club bud (›Keulenknochen‹): de Luca 2021, 309 no. 1198; different buds: *Museum of Ephesos*: GÜNAY TULUK 2001, 64 no. 13; LÄTZER 2009, 146 fig. 11; 192 no. 87 (bowl signed by Philon, date of fragment early 1st century BCE, context date second half – last quarter of 1st century BCE). *Sardis*: ROTROFF -OLIVER 2003, 113–114 no. 461 (lotus bud between lotus petals, local production).

The identical motif on a late Hellenistic grey-ware bowl from Samaria is identified as ›Isis crown palmette‹ (CROWFOOT 1957a, 255 fig. 52, 34. 39; 258–259).

124 (Area D2, L5126, Reg.-No. 51141)

Wall fragment.

Light brown fabric, ext./int. lustrous red slip.

Single zone: alternating long tongue-shaped petals and lines of jewelings.

Mould: ROGL 2001, 110 RB 20; parallels: *Ephesos*: LAUMONIER 1977, pls. 58–60; MITSOPOULOS-LEON 1991, 72 D 39; DEREBOYLU 2001, 36–37 no. 6 and pl. 18, 135. 37 no. 13 and pl. 18, 142; LADSTÄTTER – LANG-AUINGER 2001, 75 and pl. 48, 10 (context date 170–130 BCE); LADSTÄTTER 2010, 197 A-K 15 (context date 170–130 BCE); *Museum of Ephesos*: GÜNAY TULUK 2001, 66 no. 21. At Athens plain and jeweled long-petal bowls were manufactured (ROTROFF 1982, 36–37; for an imported jeweled bowl see no. 398). *Dora*: MERMELSTEIN 2013, 80 fig. 3.25. For the décor see no. 134.



124



125

125 (Area E1, L6497, Reg.-No. 64701/1)

Rim and wall fragment.

Light brown fabric, ext./int. red slip.

Rim: band of tiny six-petal rosettes. Single zone: concentric semicircles, probably shield décor, with lines of jewelings and dot décor.

Mould: ROGL 2001, RB 11. 24; parallels: BOUZEK – JANSOVÁ 1974, 33 fig. 5, 99–100. 68; LAUMONIER 1977 pl. 112, 4301. 4304; MITSOPOULOS-LEON 1991, 73 D 48; GÜNAY TULUK 2001, 67 nos. 24–25; LADSTÄTTER 2010, 197 A-K 19 (shield, context 170–130 BCE); *Olbia*: GULDAGER BILDE 2010, 280 F 45–47 and note 556, pendent semicircle design. At Ramat Aviv a complete bowl has been recovered (GORZALCZANY 1999, 27* fig. 1 = ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 2015, 679. 690–691 pl. 6.2.3, 1). For fragments of imported bowls in Athens see ROTROFF 1982, 38–39. 42. 91 nos. 401–402 (no. 401 ca. 150–145 BCE, no. 402 from an early Roman context). See no. 104 for a fragment of the lower wall and medallion.

Foliage bowls – grey ware (>vases gris< ateliers)

Bowls in grey ware represent the second major group produced in Ephesian workshops. Mica inclusions are clearly visible, while shape and slip vary. The fabric is the same as that of Ephesian grey lamps and the grey platters, and analyses indicate that they belong to the same mineralogical group and were produced in the same workshops, hence Ephesian production is definite (LAUMONIER 1977, 14; MITSOPOULOS-LEON 1991, 67; GASSNER 1997, 71; ROGL 2001, 103; MERİÇ 2002, 33). In the publication of Terrace House 2 at Ephesos E. Dereboylyu noted the clear increase of dark grey and metallic lustrous black fabric towards the end of the 1st century BCE (DEREBOYLU 2001, 29).



126 (Area C0, L4123, Reg.-No. 40545/1)¹²

Wall fragment.

Light brown fabric, lustrous black/dark grey slip.

Wall divided into two zones by two ridges. Upper zone: wreath of rounded ribbed leaves and lotus buds. Lower zone: lanceolate lotus petal with hatched edge and acanthus leaf with curled tip. Acanthus leaf: see nos. 220. 222. 279.

12 The fragment is not Attic as published in ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 1995b, 369 no. 1.



127 (Area G, L9622, Reg.-No. 96123)
Wall fragment.
Light grey fabric, ext./int. black/dark grey slip.
Wall divided into two zones by ridge. Upper zone: spiral tendrils. Lower zone: pointed lotus petal with jeweled mid-rib.



128 (Area D2, topsoil, Reg.-No. 195010/3)
Wall fragment.
Light brown fabric, ext./int. dark grey slip.
Wall divided into two zones by ridge. Upper zone: spiral tendrils (?). Lower zone: pointed lotus petal with jeweled mid-rib.

Nos. **127–128** are fragments of bowls that could have been made in the same mould. The décor of spiral tendrils with the three-dot motif tallies with that of no. **114**. The petal is similar to the schematized and drawn-out petals used in the Monogram workshop (RoGL 2001, RB 12). Compare also no. **242**.



129 (Area F, L8049, Reg. -No. 80385)13

Wall fragment.

Light brown fabric, lustrous black/dark grey slip.

Lower zone: two acanthus leaves with two vessels above, loutrophoroi (?).

For different vessels see GÜNAY TULUK 2001. 61 no. 1; DE LUCA 2021, pl. 222.



130 (Area E1, L6573, Reg.-No. 66672/5)

Lower wall fragment.

Light grey fabric, dark grey slip.

Lower zone: alternating palm frond and tendrils with ivy leaves.

13 The drawing published in ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 1995b, pl. 1, 2 is inaccurate.



131 (Area D1, L 5410, Reg.-No. 54090/1)

Lower wall fragment.

Light grey fabric, dark grey slip.

Lower zone: two ribbed leaves alternating with indistinct décor. Row of beading framing medallion.



132 (Area E2, L6012, Reg.-No. 60066)

Lower wall fragment.

Light brown fabric, lustrous black/dark grey slip.

Lower zone: to left tendrils, to right two slim elongated leaves, recalling Athenian prototypes of stalks of serrated, spiky and ribbed leaves (see ROTROFF 1982, pls. 8, 49; 10, 59; 21, 120).



133 (Area C0, L499, Reg.-No. 4496)

Rim and wall fragment

Light grey fabric, dark grey slip.

Rim: band of heart-shaped leaves. Upper zone: tongue-shaped petal, possibly *nymphaea nelumbo* petal, three raised dots.

The leaves appear to be a simplified imitation of Lesbian cymae or heart-shaped leaves with a plain surface (compare Rogl 2014, fig. 13, 1, 13). Patricia Köglér suggests an inverted wavy band/running dog (see Rogl 2014, fig. 13, 10). Petal: see no. 71.



Linear bowl

134 (Area E1, L6141, Reg.-No. 61264/7) (**fig. 1**)

Diam. of base 4.2. Lower wall and base fragment.

Light grey fabric, dark grey slip.

Single zone: alternating long tongue-shaped petals and lines of jewelry. Flat base.

Ephesos: grey ware: MITSOPOULOS-LEON 1991, 73 D 42 (with base-ring); DEREBOYLU 2001, 36 no. 5 and pl. 18, 134 (flat base). A signed bowl from the workshop of Philon is of yellowish-orange clay with a brown/grey slip (MERİÇ 2002, 34 K 46). The vessel came to light in Fill A of the shaft well in the State Agora, dated to late Hellenistic and Augustan times (MERİÇ 2002, 23 fig. 3). *Tel Yokneam*: AVISSAR 1996, 49–50, fig. X.1, 29 (Ionian, with black slip). For the décor see no. 124.



Figured bowls – human

The micaceous bowls of different fabrics indicate different workshops, and an attribution to Ionian workshops is suggested; half are in grey ware, eight out of fifteen. The attribution of nos. 135. 138 to a south Syrian/north Palestinian workshop is no longer maintained¹⁴.

135 (Area E1, L6160, Reg.-No. 61338 + L6348, Reg.-No. 63413/2) (**fig. 1**)

Diam. 15.5. Two joining fragments of rim and wall.

Light brown fabric, ext. dark grey/brown slip, int. reddish-brown slip with band of dark brown slip along the lip.

Rim: Ionian cyma. Upper zone: warriors with Phrygian helmet.

The figures were produced from single stamps and repeated in sequence.

¹⁴ ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 1995b, 373 nos. 109–110.



136 (Area C0, L611, Reg.-No. 5068) (**fig. 1**)

Diam. 14. Rim and wall fragment.

Reddish-brown fabric, ext./int. red slip.

Rim: Lesbian cyma. Upper zone: upper part of figure, holding a knife in the raised angled arm.

Cyma: *Dora*: MERMELSTEIN 2013, 79 fig. 3.24. Upper zone: possibly part of an Amazonomachy, the figure can represent a Greek warrior or an Amazon. For variants of the motif see LAUMONIER 1977, pls. 31, 3343; 37, 3358; 118, 3371. 5377.

L611 is assigned to Phase 4a, ca. 175–125 BCE (see GUZ-ZILBERSTEIN 1995, 350 fig. 6.4, 19–20).





137 (Area D2, L17500, Reg.-No. 175000/1)

Rim and wall fragment.

Light brown fabric, ext. dark grey slip, int. red slip.

Rim: indistinct design between ridge and row of beading, possibly like nos. **205** and **302**. Upper zone: frontal view of hunter with spear, wearing short skirt.

The identification of the figurative subject is not definite. For nearly identical figures, striding right to fight an animal as part of a lion hunt see the fragments from Antioch (WAAGÉ 1948, figs. 9, 5; 10, 6; 14, 6) and from Samaria (CROWFOOT 1957b, 276 fig. 62, 10); for figures and animals produced from single stamps and repeated in sequence see WAAGÉ 1948, fig. 14, 6. Similar are the figures on fragments from Caesarea Maritima in ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 2016, 125–126 no. 4 (hunter with spear striding right); *Tel Michal*: FISCHER 1989, 180 fig. 13.2, 22. 193 (tiny fragment, lower body of a man holding a spear); *Gezer*: GITIN 1990, pl. 40, 15 (Stratum IIB, 142–ca. 100 BCE). See also LAUMONIER 1977, pl. 97, 9015.



138 (Area B1, L2204, Reg.-No. 32056/1)

Rim and wall fragment.

Light brown fabric, ext. brown slip, int. dark grey slip.

Rim: Ionian cyma with row of beading below. Upper zone: Nike right, holding wreath, about to decorate a trophy. The tropaion has a bearded head set on a pole or body. The element at the back of the woman is not clear, she appears not to be winged.

Delos: LAUMONIER 1977, pl. 20, 3295+329. In combination with other figures the motif occurs on Pergamene bowls (DE LUCA 1997, 367 and pl. 269b; DE LUCA 2021, 197–198 nos. 143–146) and on an Athenian bowl in combination with the Rape of Ganymede and Eros on panther (ROTHOFF 1982, 68 no. 200).





139 (Area D1, L16041, Reg.-No. 165352/1)

Diam. 14. Rim and wall fragment. Grey ware.

Light grey fabric, ext./int. dark grey slip.

Rim: band of circles with small circle within between bead-and-reel and row of beading. Upper zone: seated female to right in front of a lyre; to her right splayed tail of dolphin. Row of beading below the figures demarcates the upper and lower zones.

Rim: see no. 52. For a winged figure with kithara, seated on the head of a dolphin see Laumonier 1977, pls. 26; 122, 3040.





140 (Area E2, L6029, Reg.-No. 60162)
Rim and wall fragment. Grey ware.
Light grey fabric, ext. dark grey slip, int. brown slip.
Rim: Ionian cyma and row of beading below. Upper zone: Eros moving right.
The wing and head suggest a second figure.
The figures were produced from single stamps and repeated in sequence.





141 (Area E1, L6473, Reg.-No. 64317/12)¹⁵ (fig. 1)

Diam. 15.5. Rim and wall fragment.

Light brown fabric, ext./int. brown slip.

Rim: Ionian cyma. Upper zone: two figures in frontal position, the right one female, the left one male.

Depicted are actors with masks, see the bowls from Ephesos in GASSNER 1997, 75 no. 212 for the male, MERIÇ 2002, 34 K 43 for the female and from Pergamon in DE LUCA 1997, 367 and pl. 271b = DE LUCA 2021, 215 no. 303, in particular the woman with her right arm on the left shoulder, wearing a coat (pl. 55 figure 4). The figures alternate with Ionian columns, see no. **215** with probably the same subject. The figure with the upper body half in MERIÇ 2002, 34 K 43 is identified as Eros; it came to light in Fill B1 of the shaft well in the State Agora, dated to ca. 1–25 CE (MERIÇ 2002, 23 fig. 3).

¹⁵ ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 1995b, 373 and pl. 12, 2. The correct locus number is L6473.



142 (Area C0, L4344, Reg.-No. 43337/10)

Rim and wall fragment.

Light brown fabric, ext./int. reddish-brown slip.

Rim: Ionian cyma. Upper zone: upper half of a figure with a horned head and raised right arm.

The figure recalls the depiction of Pan/Aegipan on fragments in the PAR-workshop (LAUMONIER 1977, 167 no. 3242; 168 no. 3252 and pl. 37).



143 (Area D1, L16041, Reg.-No. 163387/4)

Wall fragment. Grey ware.

Light grey fabric, ext./int. dark grey slip.

Wall, probably lower zone: on right lotus petal, on left head of Silenos placed with his face looking downwards.



144 (Area D1, L16063, Reg.-No. 163900)

Wall fragment.

Light brown fabric, ext. red slip, int. dark grey slip.

Wall, probably lower zone: slave mask between acanthus leaves with hatched veins.

See no. **1** for a mask in place of the medallion.





Figured bowls – animals

145 (Area H, L21022, Reg.-No. 206492/1)

PH. 5. Joining wall and base fragment.

Reddish-brown fabric, ext./int. mottled red to brown/dark grey slip.

Rim: Ionian cyma and bead-and-reel below. Single zone: two animals(?). On the right head of dog to left. Base-ring, concave within.





146 (Area H, L20623, Reg.-No. 204843)

Wall fragment.

Reddish-brown fabric, ext./int. red slip.

Wall divided into two zones by ridge. Upper zone: on the left hind leg of animal, on the right human foot.. Lower zone: foliage décor, on left tipped acanthus leaf like on no. **10** (reversed).

The leg might be that of a lion or dog like on cat. no. **2**, though their tails are lacking; compare the lions on bowls from Akko-Ptolemais (TATCHER 2000, 35* fig. 8, 8) and Beit Eliezer, Hadera (ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 2016, 162–163 no. 110).



147 (Area D1, L16902, Reg.-No. 261155/2)

Wall fragment.

Light brown fabric, ext./int. lustrous dark grey slip.

Wall divided into two zones by row of beading. Upper zone: leg(?). Lower zone: eight-petal flower rosette and tip of large leaf.

Rosette: probably from ateliers succeeding the ΠAP-Monogram workshop (ROGL 2014, fig. 14, 90). While rosettes are usually applied to the zones, there can be divergencies (ROGL 2014, 127). For two zones, the upper figured and the lower floral, see Laumonier 1977, pl. 120, 3331.



Figured bowl – object

148 (Area H, L20612, Reg.-No. 203908)

Wall fragment with ridge demarcating the medallion.

Brown/light grey fabric, ext./int. dark grey slip.

Lower zone: alternating krater and lanceolate lotus leaf with hatched edges, set within a schematic frond. Medallion: ridge.

Hama: PAPANICOLAOU CHRISTENSEN 1971, 30 fig. 13, 119. Krater: see no. **216**.

Bowls of likely Ephesian/Ionian manufacture with décor covering the entire wall

The category comprises pine-cone bowls (nos. **149–155**), rows of small leaves (nos. **157–158**), imbricate (nos. **159–181**) and net-pattern bowls (nos. **182–187**). No complete bowl has been recovered. Fragments preserving sections of the lower wall indicate a preference for low base-rings with a diameter ratio of one to two between base and rim. A single fragment has a pointed base (no. **154**), and two fragments have a medallion with rosette (nos. **186–187**).

Pine-cone bowls

The fragments of ten bowls with a wall decoration of pine cones (DEREBOYLU 2001, 35–36 ›Buckelbecher‹) comprises two variants, in the first the top of the scales is marked by diagonal lines converging at the centre (nos. **149–153**), and in the second they form plain nodules (nos. **154–155**). No. **156** could be a pine-cone bowl, while nos. **157–158** are adorned with horizontal rows of small leaves, related to imbricate bowls (compare no. **181**).

149 (Area D1, L5751, Reg.-No. 56678) (fig. 1)

Diam. 15.5. Rim and wall fragment.

Reddish-brown fabric, ext./int. lustrous dark grey slip on the upper half, red slip below.

Rim: star rosette. Main zone: pine cones.

Moulds: ROGL 2001, RB 21 (rim: meander); ROGL 2014, 118 fig. 4 type 4 left (rim: Ionian cyma, Monogram workshop); GÜNAY TULUK 2001, 67 no. 26 (mould); parallel: LADSTÄTTER 2010, 552 B-K 120 and pl. 210 (diam. 12, context date: late 2nd-early 1st centuries BCE).





150 (Area D2, L5126, 51057) (**fig. 1**)
Diam. 14.5. Rim and wall fragment.
Light grey fabric, ext./int. dark grey slip.
Rim: rosette.



151 (Area C0, L607, Reg.-No. 4963/6) (**fig. 1**)
Diam. 14. Rim and wall fragment.
Light brown clay, ext./int. worn dark grey slip with reddish-brown patches.
Rim: Ionian cyma, three shallow grooves above. Wall: pine cones.
Published as of eastern manufacture, the bowl is now defined as Ionian.



152 (Area D1, Wall 16032, Reg.-No. 260456)

Wall fragment.

Reddish-brown fabric, ext. lustrous dark grey slip, int. brown slip.



153 (Area C2, L4520, Reg.-No. 45068/1)

Wall fragment.

Reddish-brown fabric, ext./int. reddish-brown slip.

Wall: pine cones.

Dora: MERMELSTEIN 2013, 76 fig. 3.18; *Maresha*: LEVINE 2003, 82 no. 24 and fig. 6.2.

The analysis of the pottery assemblage suggests a date in the first half of the 2nd century BCE (GUZ-ZILBERSTEIN 1995, 333. 417 fig. 6.60, 1).

Nos. **149–153**: DEREBOYLU 2001, 35–36 nos. 1–8 and pls. 17, 122–128; 18, 129 = nos. 6–7 WALDNER – LADSTÄTTER 2014, 480 K 69–70 (context date 1st century BCE and Augustan times); LÄTZER 2009, 193 nos. 95–96 and pl. 10 (date of fragments end of 2nd–late 1st century BCE, context date second half of 1st century BCE).



154 (Area F2, L8730, Reg.-No. 85925) (**fig. 1**)
Wall and base fragment.
Light grey fabric, ext. dark grey slip, int. brown slip.
Low base-ring (diam. 4.2).



155 (Area D2, L5133, Reg.-No. 51112) (**fig. 1**)
Wall and base fragment.
Light grey fabric, ext./int. dark grey slip.
Pointed base.
Ephesos: GASSNER 1997, 81 nos. 244–245 (grey ware); *Iasos*: Pierobon-Benoit 1997, 372 and pl. 275a, 7 (Ionian grey ware). A red-slipped vessel with a pointed base has been recorded at Caesarea Maritima (ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 2016, 154–155 no. 93, with references).



156 (Area F2, L8496, Reg.-No. 84783) (**fig. 1**)
Diam. 11.5. Rim and wall fragment.
Reddish-brown fabric, ext./int. lustrous dark grey slip.
Rim: ovules, row of beading above. Main zone: pine cones (?).

Small leaves

Two fragments adorned with horizontal rows of small leaves are in-between pine-cone and imbricate bowls (compare no. **181**).



157 (Area E2, L6006, Reg.-No. 60040/1) (**fig. 1**)
Diam. ca. 16. Rim and wall fragment.
Light brown fabric, ext./int. worn dark grey slip.
Rim: Ionian cyma. Main zone: two bands of small leaves.



158 (Area C1, L4443, Reg.-No. 48221/5)
Wall fragment.
Light brown fabric, ext./int. worn dark grey slip.

Imbricate bowls

S. Rotroff defines imbricate bowls as decorated with overlapping leaves or petals, produced from the last quarter of the 3rd century to the early 1st century BCE (ROTROFF 1982, 16–17). The ornamentation covers the entire wall from beneath the rim pattern until the medallion. By size, the leaves can be divided into two groups. First, there are relatively uniform large rounded nymphaea lotus petals with single central vein (nos. **159–163**). The second more common group comprises a variety of small pointed leaves described as ‘small ferns’ (ROTROFF 1982, pl. 94). The Dora assemblage includes five variants: triangular with two parallel ridges (nos. **164–172**), filled with tiny raised dots (nos. **173–174**), ribbed (nos. **175–178**) and a schematic leaf with mid-rib (no. **179**). Less common are small rounded leaves (nos. **180–181**). See also nos. **157–158** for horizontal rows of small leaves.



Lotus petals

159 (Area D1, L16698, Reg.-No. 169399)
Rim and wall fragment. Thin-walled.
Reddish-brown fabric, ext./int. lustrous dark grey slip.
Rim: guilloche and bead-and-reel. Main zone: lotus petals with single central vein.



160 (Area C0, L457, Reg.-No. 4335/3)¹⁶ (fig. 1)

Base and lower wall fragment. Thin-walled.

Reddish-brown fabric, ext./int. worn dark grey slip.

Wall: six rows of large rounded nymphaea lotus petals with single central vein. Medallion: rosette.

Nos. 159–160: moulds: ROGL 2001, RB 9. 22; GÜNAY TULUK 2001, 69 no. 31; parallel: DEREBOYLU 2001, 31 no. 20 and pl. 14, 74.



161 (Area H, L20020, Reg.-No. 200244/5)

Wall fragment. Thin-walled.

Reddish-brown fabric, ext./int. lustrous dark brown slip.

Wall: three rows of large rounded nymphaea lotus petals with single central vein.

Bowls with rows of overlapping lotus petals were produced in several workshops. Monogram workshop: moulds: ROGL 2001, RB 22; GÜNAY TULUK 2001, 69 no. 31; complete profile: LADSTÄTTER 2003, 47 K 45 (with band of bead-and-reel and meander rim, from the well filling 2, dated about 100 BCE; for

16 The fragment is not Attic as published in ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 1995b, 369 no. 4.

the date see pp. 42 and 46). *Metropolis*: GÜRLER 2003, 11–12 no. A 22, pl. 10 (fragment with petals, 'dense black glaze', local production, bowls with this type of ornamentation existed in the second quarter of the 3rd century BCE); *Athens*: ROTROFF 1982, 37–38 (lotus-corolla bowl); 46 nos. 14, 18 (dated ca. 225–200 and 220–175 BCE); *Olbia*: GULDAGER BILDE 2010, 278–279 F 25 (Ephesian import, complete profile with a band of vine tendrils and a meander rim, attributed to the Monogram workshop).



162 (Area D2, L5102, Reg.-No. 51007)¹⁷ (fig. 1)

Diam. 16. Rim and wall fragment.

Rim: Ionian cyma with twisted arrow. Main zone: lotus petals with single central vein.

Reddish-brown fabric, ext./int. red slip.

Rim frieze: from ateliers succeeding the ΠΑΡ-Monogram workshop (ROGL 2014, fig. 14, 89).

163 (Area B2, L3784, Reg.-No. 37528)

Rim and wall fragment.

Light brown fabric, ext. reddish-brown slip, int. dark grey slip.

Rim: Ionian cyma. Main zone: lotus petals with single central vein.

Small leaves

Bowls with small imbricate leaves, mostly in grey ware, are well-documented in the assemblages of Terrace House 2 at Ephesos, including moulds. For further information see DEREBOYLU 2001, 30–33 (most specimens are also discussed in WALDNER – LADSTÄTTER 2014); *Museum of Ephesos*: GÜNAY TULUK 2001, 66 no. 20; moulds: ROGL 2001, RB 8–9; 2014, fig. 3, Type 2 and fig. 4 for base fragments; DEREBOYLU 2001, 44 no. 2 and pl. 23, 220 = WALDNER – LADSTÄTTER 2014, 437 text fig. 1, K 536; 448; 524 (context date 1st century BCE and Augustan times). Covering the main zone, the size of the leaves with pointed or rounded top is quite uniform, while the indicated veins and ribs vary. A limited number of references is cited.

¹⁷ The drawing published in ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 1995b, pl. 10, 4 is not correct, showing pointed leaves, while the photo documents the lotus petal with a pronounced mid-rib.



164 (Area C0, L516, Reg.-No. 4633/8. 12) (**fig. 1**)

Diam. 12.5. Three joining fragments. Grey ware.

Rim: star rosettes. Main zone: two rows of pointed imbricate leaves.

Monogram workshop: rosettes: RoGL 2001, RB 2-5. 8; RoGL 2014, fig. 13, 3; DEREBOYLOU 2001, 32-33 no. 36 and pl. 15, 90 = LADSTÄTTER 2005, 296 K 320; see also nos. **12. 53-61**; leaves: LADSTÄTTER 2010, 543 B-K 1 (context date 1st century BCE); import: *Tel Anafa*: CORNELL 1997, pl. 4, MB 57 (Ionian); *Akko-Ptolemais*: DOTHAN 1976, 31. 34 fig. 31 (rim: Ionian cyma, signed ANTI[...]; for the signature assigned to the Monogram workshop see RoGL 2014, 119-120 fig. 7); *Shikmona*: ELGAVISH 1974, pl. 36, 342.



165 (Area D1, Wall 16338, Reg.-No. 166287)

Base and wall fragment.

Reddish-brown fabric, ext./int. dark grey slip.

Main zone: three rows of pointed imbricate leaves. Base-ring.



166 (Area D1, L5402, Reg.-No. 54026) (**fig. 1**)
 Base and lower wall fragment. Grey ware.
 Main zone: five rows of pointed imbricate leaves. Base-ring.
 MERIÇ 2002, 34 K 46 (workshop of Menemachos (?). The vessel came to light
 in Fill B1 of the shaft well in the State Agora, dated to ca. 1–25 CE (MERIÇ 2002,
 23 fig. 3).



167 (Area E2, L6024, Reg.-No. 60148/6)¹⁸ (**fig. 1**)
 Base and lower wall fragment. Grey ware.
 Main zone: three rows of imbricate leaves. Base-ring.
 Pointed leaves with mid-rib: DEREBOYLOU 2001, 32–33 no. 36 and pl. 15, 90 =
 LADSTÄTTER 2005, 296 K 320.

¹⁸ ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 1995b, 372 and pl. 8, 7. The correct numbers are L6024, Reg.-No. 60148/6.



168 (Area F, L8748, Reg.-No. 86380) (**fig. 2**)

Base and lower wall fragment. Grey ware.

Ext./int. lustrous dark grey slip.

Main zone: four rows of imbricate leaves. Base-ring.

Pointed leaves with two ridges and mid-rib: DEREBOYLOU 2001, 32 no. 34 and pl. 15, 88 = WALDNER – LADSTÄTTER 2014, 482 K 85 (context date 1st century BCE and Augustan times).



169 (Area D1, Wall 5795, Reg.-No. 163590)

Base and wall fragment.

Reddish-brown fabric, ext./int. dark brown slip.

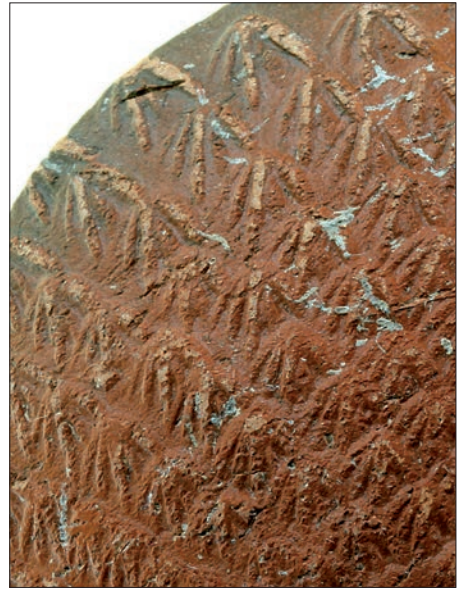
Main zone: five rows of pointed imbricate leaves. Base-ring.



170 (Area B2, debris, Reg.-No. 2773) (**fig. 2**)
Base and lower wall fragment. Grey ware.
Light grey fabric, ext./int. dark brown slip.
Main zone: three rows of pointed imbricate leaves, separated by diagonal ridges. Base-ring.



171 (Area E2, L6006, Reg.-No. 60052/2)
Wall fragment. Grey ware.
Reddish-brown fabric, ext./int. dark grey slip.
Main zone: ten rows of pointed imbricate leaves.



172 (Area B2, L3819, Reg.-No. 37455/1) (**fig. 2**)

Diam. of inner base 4.2. Base and wall fragment, the wall is preserved until the rim band, as indicated by ridge. Ionian red.

Reddish-brown fabric, ext./int. red slip, on the ext. dark brown slip on the upper row of leaves and the ridge.

Main zone: pointed imbricate leaves. Base-ring.



173 (Area D1, L16133, Reg.-No. 164462/1) (**fig. 2**)

Diam. 12.5. Rim and wall fragment. Grey ware.

Reddish-brown fabric, ext./int. reddish-brown slip, on ext. rim dark brown patch.

Rim: row of beading. Main zone: four rows of pointed imbricate leaves.

The leaves are filled with tiny raised dots.



174 (Area D1, L16133, Reg.-No. 164462/2)
Wall fragment. Grey ware.
Reddish-brown fabric, ext./int. dark grey slip.
Main zone: six rows of pointed imbricate leaves.
The leaves are filled with tiny raised dots.



175 (Area F3, topsoil, Reg.-No. 87352)
Diam. 16. Wall and rim fragment. Grey ware.
Rim: meander with a square filled with a star. Wall: pointed imbricate leaves.
Ribbed leaves: Maresha: ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 2019, 75–76 fig. 3.13, 1
(complete profile, rim: Ionian cyma).



176 (Area G, L18362, Reg.-No. 185000)
Diam. ca. 13–14. Wall and rim fragment. Grey ware.
Ext. on wheel-made rim and the meander band dark grey slip, then dark brown slip, int. dark brown slip.
Rim: meander with a square filled with a star. Wall: pointed imbricate leaves.
Nos. **175–176**: rim: ROGL 2014, fig. 13, 8; DEREBOYLU 2001, 31 no. 7 and pl. 13, 61.
Dora: MERMELSTEIN 2013, 71 fig. 3.8. See also nos. **28. 36–51**.



177 (Area B2, L227, Reg.-No. 2320)¹⁹
Wall fragment. Grey ware.
Main zone: four rows of pointed imbricate leaves.

178 (Area C1, L492, Reg.-No. 4491/2)²⁰
Wall fragment.
Light brown fabric, ext. dark brown slip, int. reddish-brown slip.
Main zone: six rows of pointed imbricate leaves.

Nos. **177–178**: pointed ribbed leaves: DEREBOYLU 2001, 30 nos. 3–5 and pl. 13, 56–59.

The suggested general date of 100 BCE–100 CE (GUZ-ZILBERSTEIN 1995, 325) reflects the mixed locus with late Hellenistic and Roman ceramics.

19 The drawing has been erroneously published in GUZ-ZILBERSTEIN 1995, 404 fig. 6.51, 1 as a find from L492 (see p. 325). The correct piece is cat. no. **178**.

20 ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 1995a, fig. 5.4, 5; ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 1995b, 372 and pl. 10, 9. The correct Reg.-No. is 4491/2).



179 (Area F3, L8427, Reg.-No. 84246)

Wall fragment.

Reddish-brown fabric, ext./int. red slip.

Wall: schematic pointed leaves with mid-rib.

DEREBOYLOU 2001, 32–33 nos. 29. 32. 36 and pls. 14, 83; 15, 86. 90 = nos. 29. 32

WALDNER – LADSTÄTTER 2014, 485 K 113–114 (context date 1st century BCE and Augustan times); *Maresha*: ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 2019, 76 fig. 3.13, 2. 78 (complete profile, rim: Ionian cyma and floret pattern).



180 (Area E1, L6261, Reg.-No. 62842/2)

Rim and wall fragment.

Reddish-brown fabric, ext. dark grey slip on most of the guilloche band, red slip below, int. red slip with narrow band of dark grey slip along the lip.

Rim: guilloche between rows of beading. Main zone: rounded ribbed leaves.

Monogram workshop: guilloche: ROGL 2014, fig. 13, 9; see no. 74 for the fragment of a second bowl of identical fabric, with only a single leaf preserved, using the same stamps. Moulds with identical leaves: GÜNAY TULUK 2001, 69 no. 32 (mould, lower wall and rosette medallion, Monogram workshop); ROGL 2001, RB 8 (Blattschuppen; rim: star rosette); ROGL 2014, fig. 4; LADSTÄTTER 2010, 196 A-K 10 (context date 170–130 BCE); rim motif of bowls from the succeeding ateliers: ROGL 2014, fig. 14, 102. See also no. 37 with three rows of transverse leaves, pointing to the left, probably covering the main zone.



181 (Area C1, L4868, Reg.-No. 48346)
 Rim and wall fragment.
 Reddish-brown fabric, ext. lustrous dark grey slip, int. red slip.
 Rim: meander between rows of beading. Wall: rounded ribbed leaves without mid-rib. Thick-walled.
 DEREBOYLU 2001, 35 no. 28 and pl. 17, 119 = WALDNER – LADSTÄTTER 2014, 480 K 72 (context date 1st century BCE and Augustan times).

Net-pattern bowls

Net-pattern bowls are not as common as bowls with imbricate leaves. S. Rotroff suggests that their invention is an imitation of tortoise shell²¹.



182 (Area F2, L8615, Reg.-No. 85317) (**fig. 2**)
 Diam. 17.5. Rim and wall fragment. Grey ware.
 Light grey fabric, ext./int. dark grey slip.
 Rim: guilloche. Main zone: pentagonal pattern.
 Guilloche: ROGL 2014, fig 13, 9.

21 ROTROFF 1982, 39.



183 (Area C1, L524, Reg.-No. 4804/4)
Rim and wall fragment.
Reddish-brown fabric, ext./int. dark grey slip.
Rim: running dog. Main zone: pentagonal pattern.



184 (Area C0, L600, Reg.-No. 5071)
Wall fragment.
Reddish-brown fabric, ext./int. dark brown/dark grey slip.
Main zone: pentagonal pattern.

Pentagonal net pattern for nos. **182–184**: mould: RoGL 2001, RB 10; parallels: MITSOPOULOS-LEON 1991, 73 D 49 (Monogram workshop); LADSTÄTTER – LANG-AUINGER 2001, 74–75 and pl. 48, 9 (context date 170–130 BCE); LADSTÄTTER 2010, 196–197 A-K 14 (context date 170–130 BCE); BOUZEK 2017, 623 fig. 2 (rim: guilloche).



185 (Area F3, L8824, Reg.-No. 86525)

Fragment of lower wall, possibly the tiny section of a ridge at the lower left indicates the demarcation of the medallion.

Reddish-brown fabric, ext./int. lustrous dark grey slip.

Probably a hexagon formed by lines of jewelry.

ROTHOFF 1982, 42. 92 no. 403 (imported bowl with two rows of hexagons, origin Syria or Anatolia, ca. 150 – early first century BCE); *Dora*: MERMELSTEIN 2013, 75 fig. 3.16 (BSP); *Maresha*: ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 2019, 76 fig. 3.13, 3.78 (complete profile, rim: Ionian cyma and row of beading).



186 (Area H, L20182, Reg.-No. 201280)

Reddish-brown fabric, ext./int. dark grey slip, worn on the ext.

Main zone: net-pattern. Medallion: rosette.

See ROGL 2014, 124 fig. 10 Type 2 for similar rosettes.



187 (Area C0, topsoil, Reg.-No. 4005/1)
Brown fabric, ext./int. reddish-brown slip.
Main zone: net-pattern.
DEREBOYLU 2001, 37 nos. 1-2 and pl. 19, 152-153.



Singular bowl

188 (Area B1, L12835, Reg.-No. 127952) (**fig. 2**)

Diam. 16. Upper wall fragment with rim.

Reddish-brown fabric, ext./int. reddish-brown slip.

Rim: Ionian cyma. Row of beading separating rim and wall. Rim with two pronounced grooves. Wall: garland.

The garland is very similar, possibly identical to that on an ESA bowl from Beirut, with only the upper section preserved on both (ÉLAIGNE 2007, 140 fig. 16 = ÉLAIGNE 2013, 221 fig. 6 – 427-316; the rim has a heart-shaped floret pattern like **302**). See also *Ephesos*: LADSTÄTTER 2010, 553 B-K 126 (different garland, context 1st century BCE).

Rim fragments with Ionian cyma and ovules

Nos. **189–202** illustrate the profiles of the Ionian bowls, with the rim décor of the Ionian cyma most common (RoGL 2014, 126), and with ovules (no. **201**) and semi-circles (no. **202**) the exception. On no. **190** the cyma is set between rows of beading. The diameter ranges from 13 to 15.5 cm.



189 (Area D2, L10422, Reg.-No. 104228) (fig. 2)

Diam. 14.

Brown fabric, ext. dark grey slip on the wheel-made plain rim and the cyma band (most of the slip gone), int. dark grey slip with narrow band of reddish-brown slip along the lip.

Rim: faint darts. Below possibly a wreath or parts of the foliage décor of the wall.

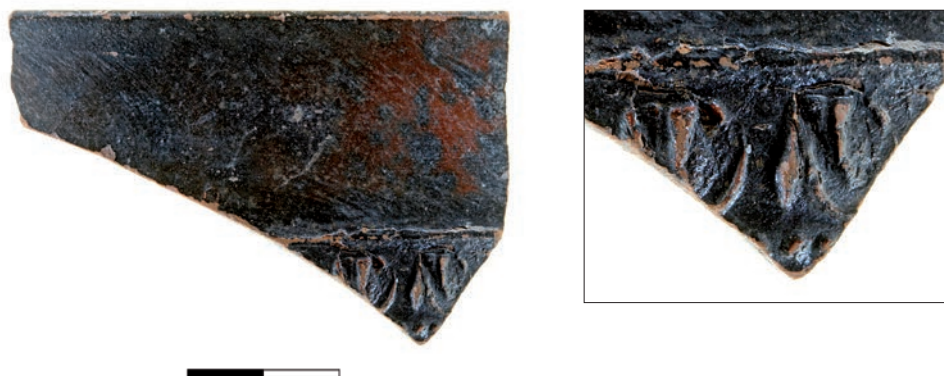


190 (Area F3, L8708, Reg.-No. 85863) (fig. 2)

Diam. 14.

Light brown fabric, ext./int. silvery dark grey slip.

Rim: Ionian cyma between rows of beading. Wall: foliage.



191 (Area E1, L6467, Reg.-No. 64980/1) (**fig. 2**)

Diam. 14. Height of wheel-made rim 3.

Light brown fabric, ext. mottled dark grey/brown slip, int. brown slip with band of dark grey slip along the lip.



192 (Area D2, L15130, Reg.-No. 150952) (**fig. 2**)

Diam. 14.

Light brown fabric, ext./int. reddish-brown slip.



193 (Area E1, L6572, Reg.-No. 66497/4) (**fig. 2**)

Diam. 14.

Light brown fabric, ext./int. mottled dark grey/dark brown slip.



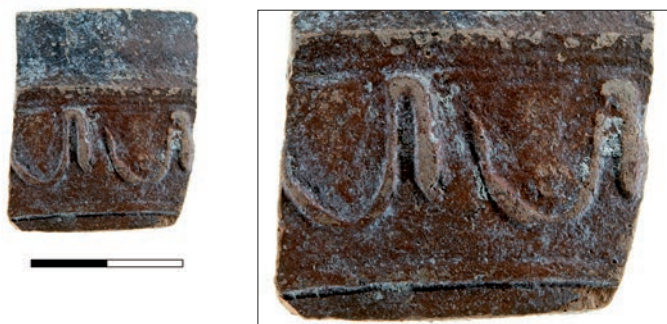
194 (Area F3, L8744), Reg.-No. 86044) (**fig. 2**)
Diam. 14.
Light grey fabric, ext./int. dark grey slip.



195 (Area C0, L462, Reg.-No. 4372/4) (**fig. 2**)
Diam. ca. 13.
Light brown fabric, ext./int. red slip, ext. dark brown slip on the wheel-made plain rim and the cyma band, int. narrow band of dark grey slip along the lip.



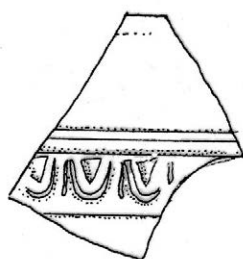
196 (Area B2, L3906, Reg.-No. 38592/1) (**fig. 2**)
Diam. 15.5.
Light brown fabric, ext./int. reddish-brown slip, along the rim on both surfaces dark grey band.



197 (Area D1, L5410, Reg.-No. 54090/2) (**fig. 2**)

Diam. 12.

Light brown fabric, ext./int. reddish-brown slip, along the rim on both surfaces dark grey band.



198 (Area E2, L6003, Reg.-No. 60026) (**fig. 2**)

Diam. ca. 15.

Light brown fabric, ext. worn dark grey slip, int. reddish-brown slip.



199 (Area E2, L6020, Reg.-No. 60115/10) (**fig. 2**)

Diam. 10.

Ext./int. reddish-brown slip.

Wall: foliage.



200 (Area C0, L564, Reg.-No. 4799)

Diam. ca. 13.

Light brown fabric, ext./int. dark grey slip, ext. surface worn.

The ceramics from L564 represent the repertoire characteristic of the late Hellenistic occupation at Dora and can be dated to ca. 175–125 BCE (Guz-ZILBERSTEIN 1995, 318; see also cat. nos. 7. 107²². 120).



201 (Area B2, L13504, Reg.-No. 135004)

Light brown fabric, ext. mottled dark grey/brown slip, int. red slip except for a narrow band of dark grey slip along the lip.

Rim: ovules.



202 (Area H, L20060, Reg.-No. 200623)

Light brown fabric, ext./int. dark grey slip.

Rim: semi-circles/egg-and-dart. The darts are short

22 For no. 107 (ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 2022, 137) the wrong area and locus numbers are given, see Table 1, p. 147 for the correct ones – Area C0, L564.

Black and Red Slip Predecessors (BSP and RSP)

It was K. W. Slane who identified the Black Slip Predecessor with black glaze traditions at Tel Anafa and established that it was chemically indistinguishable from ESA, with both undergoing a different firing process²³. The characteristic features are a reduced slip, varying in colour from dark grey (N3/0) to greyish-brown (10 YR 3/4 or 4/6) and dark reddish-brown (5YR 3/2); many pieces have a mottled appearance, sometimes with patches of red (2.5YR 3/6 or 4/6) and occasionally mottled to red or maroon. The biscuit is often like ESA, a very pale brown (10 YR 7/4 – 8/4) and sometimes pink (7.5 YR 7/4).

Already in the 2nd century MMBs in BSP/RSP and ESA wares had made their appearance; the neutron activation analyses indicated the same mineralogical group and their origin in the same workshops²⁴. The 1.120 MMBs recorded at Tel Anafa comprise 73 % in BSP and ESA fabric and 27 % imports from the eastern Aegean and Asia Minor, including Ionian red and grey specimens²⁵. Contextual evidence from Tel Anafa indicates that the BSP category was used alongside ESA and continued to be used during the occupation of the large Hellenistic building (the LHSB), dated ca. 125–80 BCE²⁶. Based on the material from Beirut S. Élaigne dates the production of RSP already in the second half of the 3rd century with well-represented assemblages from the early 2nd century and a continuation till just before the occurrence of ESA around 125 BCE, while the BSP category is dated to the short time span of ca. 150–125 CE, appearing later than RSP²⁷. According to the author the RSP category had a limited form repertoire, including MMBs, and its diffusion was restricted to the Levant²⁸. Admittedly, without a final excavation report and the publication of the archaeometric analysis²⁹, the interpretation of the Beirut evidence is tentative.

In Akko-Ptolemais MMBs in BSP made their appearance in the late Hellenistic Level (mid–late 2nd century BCE)³⁰. The in situ-assemblage at Kedesh contained BSP bowls³¹. It is dated to the years 144 or 143 BCE, when the administrative building complex underwent a »sudden and wholesale abandonment« in the wake of the battle between Jonathan the Maccabean and Demetrius I, king of Syria³². While the abandonment assemblage did not contain a single fragment of standard ESA, the remains left by a small group of dwellers who lived there for a short time after the battle and the abandonment included standard ESA. Hence, the contextual evidence from Kedesh documents »the first appearance of ESA in this part of the southern Levant to the decade of the 130s BC«³³. The dating evidence gained from the excavations at Akko-Ptolemais and Kedesh provides a reliable endorsement for the Dora assemblage.

23 SLANE 1997, 270–271.

24 ÉLAIGNE 2013, 216 notes 8. 10; BERLIN – STONE 2016, 139–140. The authors' systematic study of the finds from Akko-Ptolemais demonstrated that the Northern Coastal Fine Ware (NCF) belongs to the same group, and the reader will find ample examples of table ware. For MMBs see 163–164 fig. 9.12, 16 (NCF); 174–175 fig. 9.18, 3 (ESA?). 4 and 6 (NCF). 8 and 10 (BSP); 180–181 fig. 9.21, 10 (ESA). My renewed visual inspection of the Dora assemblage did not identify NCF bowls; however, I am not sufficiently familiar with the fabric for an accurate assessment.

25 CORNELL 1997, 407–408.

26 SLANE 1997, 271–272. On the dating see pp. 257–258.

27 ÉLAIGNE 2013, 217; for MMBs in BSP see fig. 5 on p. 218 and in ESA see fig. 6 on p. 221.

28 ÉLAIGNE 2007, 111. 114. 137 fig. 13, 98–364 (MMB); 2013, 219.

29 See ÉLAIGNE 2013, 216 note 10.

30 BERLIN – STONE 2016, 136–137.

31 BERLIN ET AL. 2014, 319 fig. 14.

32 BERLIN ET AL. 2014, 311–312.

33 BERLIN ET AL. 2014, 318–319 and fig. 13 for an ESA mastos.

The division of the finds from Sha'ar Ha'Amaqim (Gaba) into four fabric groups tallies with the approach applied to the Dora MMBs: two micaceous groups imported from western Asia Minor (20 %), a group related to ESA and ESA³⁴. The earliest imports date to the second half of the 2nd century BCE, based on their absence in a deposit of an underground silo that was sealed by a later wall built after the mid-2nd century BCE³⁵. In the Caesarea harbours excavation report the description misfired is used, underlining the irregularity of the fired slip with several hues present on most fragments³⁶. The present author considered it a characteristic feature of Caesarea workshops³⁷. The congruence of bowls from the neighbouring sites Dora and Caesarea is striking, and it is likely that merchants and consumers in both cities acquired the drinking-cups from the same supply source. However, without petrographic analyses and the evidence of moulds and wasters, the localisation of workshops is not justified; hence, based on the visual fabric inspection the Dora bowls are presented here in the BSP/RSP category. The single mould recorded at Samaria is not sufficient to imply local production, and as the excavators suggest might have been a cast made in some attempt to imitate imported wares³⁸. Nevertheless, the quantity of MMBs from the Subterranean Complexes at Maresha, with only a small amount published so far, will be a watershed in future research. The bulk of MMBs with flaring rim, relatively thick walls and diversified composition schemes appears to represent a local and regional development³⁹, considering the evidence for local ceramic workshops at the site⁴⁰. Recent research by S. Mermelstein documented that the MMBs recovered at sites in present-day Israel have all been imported and that there is no evidence for local production⁴¹. The author assigns the Dora assemblage to three fabric groups⁴²: reddish ware most likely produced in Ephesian workshops, buff ware/ESA-like MMBs originating from northern Phoenicia or Syria⁴³ and grey ware either part of Group 1 or outliers⁴⁴. The definitions tally with the classification of the finds from the 1980 – 2000 seasons, and after the publication of Mermelstein's research the compatibility of the two assemblages can be assessed.

The majority of the bowls have outcurved rims like those in ESA ware, a feature clearly distinguishing them from the Ionian MMBs⁴⁵.

By motif and décor the bowls comprise eight groups: figured bowls - mythological and human (nos. 203–207) and animals (nos. 208–214), objects (nos. 215–216), imbricate bowls (nos. 217–218), foliage bowls (nos. 219–237), varia (nos. 238–240), medallions (nos. 241–246), and rim fragments with Ionian cyma and ovules (nos. 247–263).

34 NAOR 2014, 148–149.

35 NAOR 2014, 163.

36 OLESON 1994, 140–141 RG186; 146 RG197.

37 ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 2016, 122. 157 note 12.

38 REISNER ET AL. 1924, 307.

39 ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 2019, 75. 83.

40 STERN 2019, 36; AMBAR-ARMON 2019, 133–134. 150. 163–164.

41 MERMELSTEIN 2022, 805. 809. 811.

42 In her earlier study S. Mermelstein defined five fabric groups (MERMELSTEIN 2013, 105–110); the fragments tested with NAA can be divided into Group 1 from Asia Minor and Group 2, the Coastal Levantine – Syro-Phoenician group. The parallels cited here mention the definite BSP category, and when the fabric definition is followed by a question mark the information is omitted, awaiting the final publication of the NAA testing. In part 1 of the Dora publication, Mermelstein's MA thesis is wrongly dated to 1994 instead of 2013).

43 According to the recent classification originating from workshops along the Bay of Iskenderun, see LUND 2005, 234. 238. 243; HAYES 2008, 19.

44 MERMELSTEIN 2022, 808–809.

45 See the typical profiles in ROGL 2014, 125 fig. 11.





Figured bowls – mythological and human

203 (Area C1, L4446, Reg.-No. 48224) (fig. 2)

Diam. 15.5. Rim and wall fragment.

Light brown fabric, ext. irregular dark grey/dark brown/reddish-brown slip, int. red slip with brown band along the lip.

Rim: ovules, their top damaged when the rim was added. Upper zone: centaur to left, holding a club in his left arm.



204 (Area E1, L6546, Reg.-No. 66404)

Rim and wall fragment.

Light brown fabric, ext. dark grey/dark brown slip, int. dark brown slip.

Rim: indistinct décor. Upper zone: centaur to left, holding tambourine with both hands.

Shikmona: ELGAVISH 1974, pl. 35, 324 (possibly).



205 (Area D1, L5400, Reg.-No. 54001) (**fig. 3**)

Diam. 14. Two joining rim and wall fragments⁴⁶.

Light brown fabric, ext./int. dark grey slip, worn on the exterior.

Rim: floret pattern between rows of beading. Upper zone: Erotes moving right.

The figures were produced from single stamps and repeated in sequence. The relatively high rim with ridges is unusual. Floret pattern: see nos. 222. 302–305.



46 The non-micaceous bowl is not from Ionian workshops as tentatively classified in ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 1995b, 373 no. 112.



206 (Area C1, L4443, Reg.-No. 48221/1) (fig. 3)

Diam. ca. 14. Rim and wall fragment.

Light brown/reddish-brown fabric, ext. dark grey slip, int. reddish-brown slip with dark grey band along the lip.

Rim: Ionian cyma. Upper zone: figure to right, the head in the cyma band.



207 (Area D1, L16681, Reg.-No. 166981)

Diam. 15.5. Two joining rim and wall fragments.

Light brown fabric, ext./int. lustrous dark grey slip.

Rim: ovules between rows of beading. Upper zone: indistinct head and upper body of human figure to right.





Figured bowls – animals

208 (Area D2, L17606, Reg.-No. 175979)

Diam. 14. Rim and wall fragment.

Light brown fabric, ext. mottled dark grey slip until middle of cyma band, below red slip.

Wall divided into two zones by row of beading. Rim: schematic Ionian cyma between ridge and row of beading. Upper zone: dog leaping left, to the right reclining bull.

Fabric, profile and the division of the décor tally with no. 2, depicting a leaping lion. However, its tail is different (see the detailed photo in Part 1 on p. 71) and similar to that on the complete bowl from Maresha (ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 2019; 77 fig. 3.14), hence I concur with Patricia Kögler's suggestion to identify a dog and a boar.





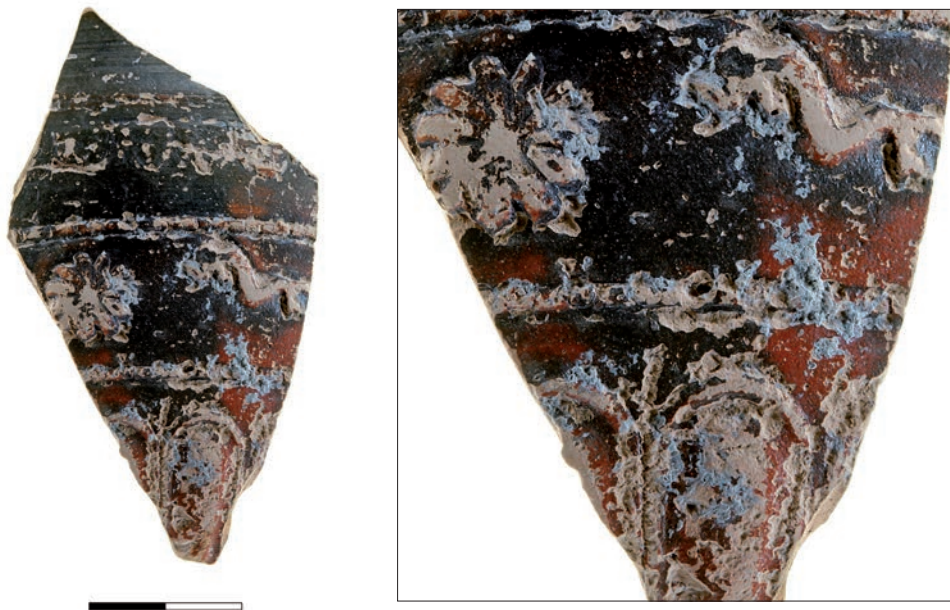
209 (Area F3, balk, Reg.-No. 86947)

Wall fragment.

Light brown fabric, ext. worn mottled dark grey/brown slip, int. dark grey slip.

Wall divided into two zones by row of beading. Upper zone: possibly animal frieze. Lower zone: palmette and lanceolate lotus petal.

Bowls with an animal frieze in the upper zone, separated by a row of beading from the lower zone like no. **208** are quite common. See also no. **2**, the two zones separated by a ridge.



210 (Area E2, L6006, Reg.-No. 60058)⁴⁷

Wall fragment.

Light brown fabric, ext. dark grey slip with red spots, int. reddish-brown slip.

Rim: indistinct Ionian cyma or ovules. Wall: dolphin on the right and rosette on the left. Calyx: closely set lotus petals with rounded top. Rows of beading separate rim, wall frieze and calyx. See no. **293** for rosettes alternating with bull heads.

The previously suggested attributions to a south Syrian/north Palestinian workshop (ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 1995b, pl. 18, 3) or a workshop located at Caesarea Maritima (ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 2016, 160 no. 103) were based on visual fabric identification and not supported by petrographic evidence, hence the new assignment to the BSP category.

⁴⁷ Published in ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 2016, 160–161 no. 103.



211 (Area D1, L26699, Reg.-No. 260001)

Wall fragment.

Light brown fabric, ext./int. dark grey to reddish-brown slip.

Rim: Ionian cyma and row of beading. Upper zone: on the right, head of duck looking left; on the left, foliage preserving a lanceolate lotus petal with mid-rib and above of acanthus leaf tipped to right (?).



212 (Area E2, L6024, Reg.-No. 60127/4)

Wall fragment.

Light brown fabric, ext./int. reddish-brown slip.

Lower zone: leg of animal, the row of beading below probably demarcating the medallion.



213 (Area C1, L4878, Reg.-No. 48456/2)
Wall fragment.
Light brown fabric, ext./int. reddish-brown slip.
Row of beading and bucranium below.



214 (Area C1, L4868, Reg.-No. 48319/2)
Probably fragment of same bowl, the bucranium is on the left side below the row of beading, above the row a leaf?
Samaria: CROWFOOT 1957b, 276–277 fig. 62, 9; *Ashdod*: KEE 1971, fig. 19, 4 (alternating bucrania and rosettes); *Akko-Ptolemais*: REGEV 2009/10, 167 no. 242 and fig. 37 (band of bucrania); *Caesarea Maritima*: ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 2016, 123–124 no. 1 (alternating bucrania and rosettes).



Figured bowls – objects

215 (Area D1, L16420, Reg.-No. 166857)

Diam. 16. Rim and wall fragment.

Light brown clay, ext./int. worn dark grey slip.

Rim: Ionian cyma. Upper zone: columns flanking person (?) moving left.

It is possible that the fragment depicts actors alternating with Ionian columns like the bowls from Ephesos in GASSNER 1997, 75 no. 212 and from Pergamon in DE LUCA 2021, 215 no. 303; 216 no. 311. Compare no. 141.



216 (Area H, L20071, Reg.-No. 200552)

Wall fragment close to medallion.

Yellowish-light brown fabric, ext./int. faint traces of dark grey/reddish-brown slip.

Wall: three acanthus leaves and two bases of kraters, suggesting alternating leaves and kraters.

Krater: see no. 148.



Imbricate bowls

217 (Area D1, L16938, Reg.-No. 262034)

Diam. 13. Rim and wall fragment.

Light brown fabric, ext. reddish-brown/dark brown slip, int. reddish-brown slip.

Rim: Ionian cyma. Wall: alternating rows of large lotus petals and smaller ones.



218 (Area E1, L6577, Reg.-No. 65208/6)⁴⁸

Wall fragment.

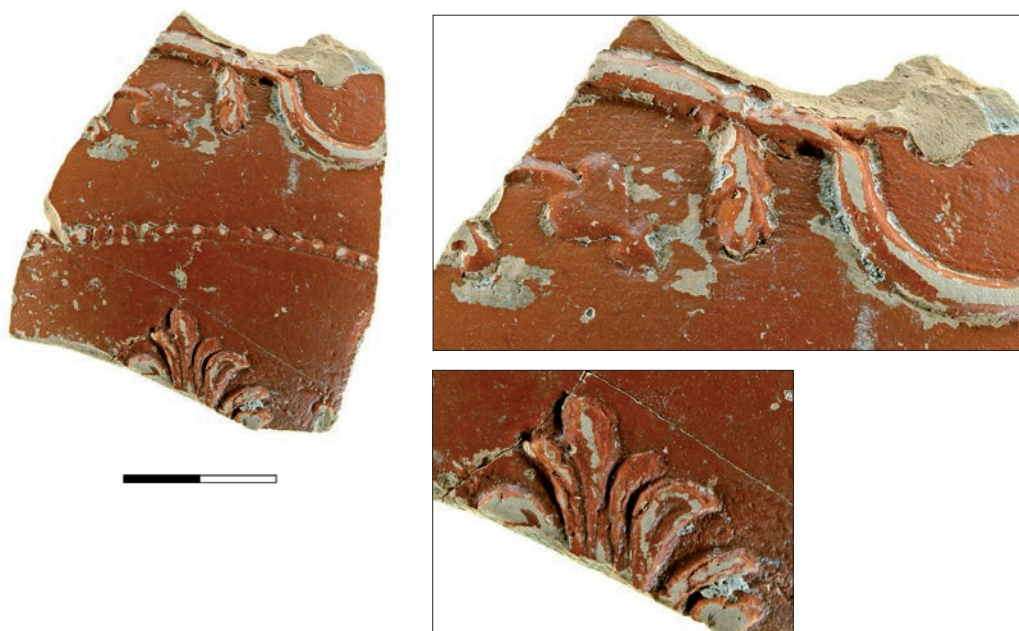
Light brown/reddish-brown fabric, ext. dark grey/brown slip, int. dark grey slip.

Wall: large pointed leaves with two inner ribs and a jeweled mid-rib.

48 The Reg.-No. in ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 1995b, 373 no. 98 is to be corrected.



219



Foliage bowls

219 (Area E1, L6261, Reg.-No. 62842/1-2 + 63052/2) (**fig. 3**)

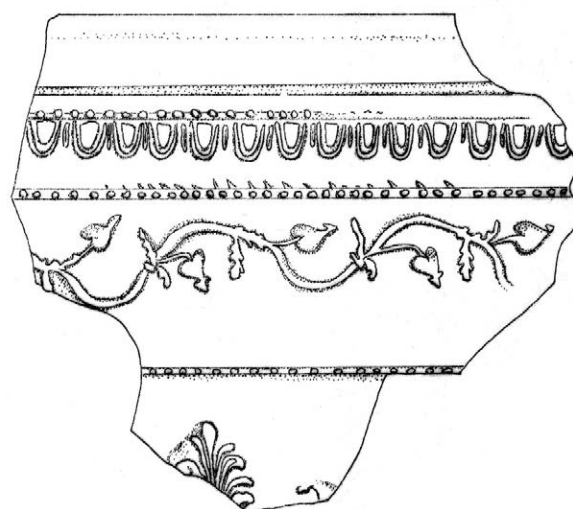
Diam. 16. Three joining rim and wall fragments and one non-joining.

Reddish-brown fabric, ext. dark grey slip until tendril, red slip below, int. red slip.

Wall divided into two zones by row of beading. Rim: Ionian cyma between rows of beading. Upper zone: tendrils of ivy leaves. Lower zone: top of palmette.

To the same bowl belong two joining rim and wall fragments (L6261, Reg.-No. 62773/1) and another rim and wall fragment (L6536, Reg.-No. 64912/2).

The tendrils appear to be a simplified version of the Ionian décor (see no. 113). See also no. 223.



(M. 2 : 3)

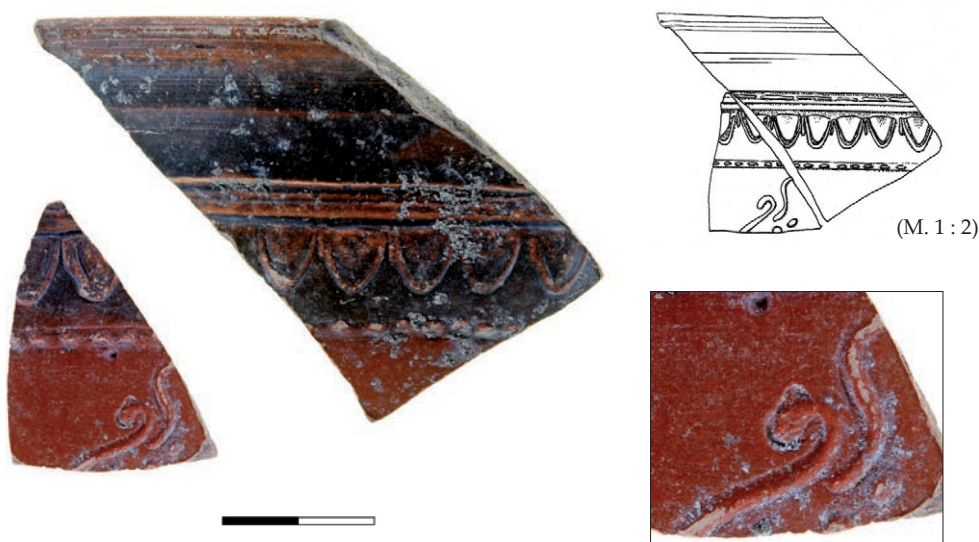


220 (Area B1, L2034, Reg.-No. 20117/1)⁴⁹ (fig. 3)

Diam. 17.5. Rim and wall fragment.

Rim: Ionian cyma and row of beading below. Wall: acanthus leaf with curled tip.

Little is preserved of the acanthus leaf. For parallels from Tel Yokneam see AVISSAR 1996, 49–50, fig. X.1, 30 (red slip); Caesarea Maritima see ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 2016, 128–129 nos. 11–12; 137 no. 38; 157 no. 98; the latter = OLESON ET AL. 1994, 140–141 and fig. 51, RG186. See also nos. 126. 222. 279.



221 (Area E1, L6572, Reg.-No. 66497/1. 4) (fig. 3)

Diam. 16. H. of rim 3. Rim and wall fragment.

Light brown/reddish-brown fabric, ext. lustrous dark grey slip, int. red slip with wide dark grey band along lip.

Rim: Ionian cyma and row of beading below. Upper zone: spiral tendrils.

49 Published in ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 2016, 160–161 no. 105 – south Syrian/north Palestinian group, possibly manufactured at Caesarea Maritima, an attribution no longer maintained.



Several fragments came to light, two more are illustrated (66336/1 and 66672/1), and two not (66336/2 and 66412/3).

Stalk/tendril: see nos. 118. 232. 235. 244. 290. 296.



222 (Area B1, L6522, Reg.-No. 64833/2)⁵⁰ (fig. 3)

Diam. 16. Rim and wall fragment.

Light brown fabric, mottled slip, ext. dark brown with light brown patches, int. dark brown.

Rim: ovules and heart-shaped floret pattern, separated by a ridge. Wall: alternating rhomboid lotus petals and acanthus leaves with curled tip.

Floret pattern: see nos. 205. 302–305; lotus petal: see nos. 10. 16⁵¹; acanthus leaf: see nos. 126. 220. 279.

50 Published in ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 2015, 679. 690–691 pl. 6.2.3, 5 and photo 6.2.1, 2 – south Syrian/north Palestinian group, possibly manufactured at Caesarea Maritima, an attribution no longer maintained.

51 No. 11 is not a rhomboid lotus petal, but pointed at top.



223 (Area E1, L6577, Reg.-Nos. 64431 + 65208/5)⁵² (**fig. 3**)
Diam. 20.5. Two joining rim and wall fragments.
Light brown fabric, ext./int. dark grey/brown slip.
Rim: row of beading. Upper zone: tendrils of ivy leaves.
The diameter of the bowl is uncommon.
Tendrils: see no. 219.



224 (Area E1, L6546, Reg.-No. 66629) (**fig. 3**)
Diam. 15.5. Rim and wall fragment.
Light brown fabric, ext./int. dark grey slip, lustrous on the ext.
Rim: row of beading. The profile is unusual with a high outcurved rim and a constriction above the row of beading.
Bethsaida-Iulias: FORTNER 2008, 147 no.122 (reddish-brown slip).

52 Published in ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 2016, 160–161 no. 108.



225 (Area D2, L17541, Reg.-No. 175227)
Wall fragment.
Light grey fabric, dark grey slip.
Wall divided into two zones by ridge. Lower zone: leaf curved to right.



226 (Area H, surface, Reg.-No. 200606/1)
Rim and wall fragment.
Light brown fabric, ext./int. dark brown slip, ext. rim dark grey slip.
Rim: plain (?) and row of beading below. Upper zone: on the right trefoil leaf with unclear décor below, on the left leaf.
Caesarea Maritima: ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 2016, 137 no. 37; AVISSAR 1996, 49–50, fig. X.1, 30.



227 (Area D1, L16420, Reg.-No. 166916)

Rim and wall fragment.

Light brown fabric, ext. mottled reddish-brown/dark brown slip, int. dark brown slip.

Rim: Ionian cyma and row of beading below. Upper zone: tipped acanthus leaf (?).



228 (Area B2, L13550, Reg.-No. 135145/1)

Rim and wall fragment.

Light brown fabric, ext./int. dark brown/light brown slip.

Rim: ovules between ridges. Upper zone: an elongated wreath, held together by an angular bow. Above the bow a finger print.

The shape of the bow is unusual. In Pergamon it occurs with a semicircular wreath (De Luca 2021, pl. 34, 205).



229 (Area B2, L12614, Reg.-No. 125335/1)⁵³

Wall fragment.

Light brown fabric, ext./int. reddish-brown/brown slip.

Wall: lanceolate lotus petal superimposed on an acanthus with only the outer edges of leaves shown and acanthus leaf, separated by a vertical band of astragals or beads.

Caesarea Maritima: ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 2016, 133–134 no. 23.



230 (Area H, balk, Reg.-No. 201078/1)

Wall fragment.

Light brown fabric, ext. reddish-brown slip, int. dark brown slip.

Wall: acanthus leaf with jeweled mid-rib and bouquet of three small lanceolate leaves.

⁵³ Published in ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 2016, 160–161 no. 106.



231 (Area F3, topsoil, Reg.-No. 86000)
Wall fragment.
Light brown fabric, ext./int. red slip.
Wall: two fragmentary acanthus leaves.



232 (Area C0, L533, Reg.-No.4771/2)
Wall fragment.
Yellow ochre light clay, ext./int. worn dark grey slip.
Wall: alternating acanthus leaves and spiral tendrils.
Caesarea Maritima: OLESON ET AL. 1994, 140–141 and fig. 51, RG186 = ROSENTHAL-
HEGINBOTTOM 2016, 157 no. 98. Acanthus leaf: see no. **118**; tendril: see nos. **118**.
221. 235. 244. 290. 296.



233 (Area H, L20032, Reg.-No. 200374/1)
Rim and wall fragment.
Light brown fabric, ext. dark grey/red slip, int. red slip.
Rim: Ionian cyma and row of beading below. Wall: foliage bowl, indistinct décor.



234 (Area C0, topsoil, Reg.-No. 40040)
Rim and wall fragment.
Light brown fabric, ext./int. dark grey slip.
Rim: Ionian cyma (?). Upper zone: tendrils with single ivy leaf and bud preserved, in field flower rosette.



235 (Area H, topsoil, Reg.-No. 200606/2)

Rim and wall fragment.

Light brown fabric, ext. mottled dark grey/reddish-brown slip, int. brown slip.
Rim: row of beading. Wall: spiral tendrils.

Caesarea Maritima: OLESON ET AL. 1994, 140–141 and fig. 51, RG186 = ROSENTHAL-
HEGINBOTTOM 2016, 157 no. 98. Tendril: see nos. **118. 221. 232. 244. 290. 296.**



236 (Area B2, L205, Reg.-No. 2005/7)

Wall fragment.

Light grey fabric, worn brown/dark grey slip.
Wall: acanthus leaf with jeweled midrib.

See nos. **258–286. 289** for ESA fragments.

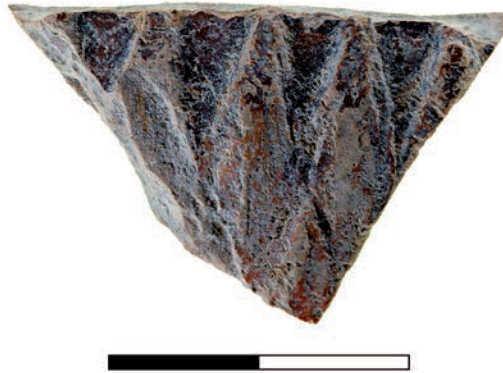


237 (Area D1, L16082, Reg.-No. 163699)
Wall fragment.
Light brown fabric, ext./int. mottled reddish-brown/brown slip.
Wall: flower rosette and indistinct décor.



Varia

238 (Area F3, L8823, Reg.-No. 86556)
Rim and wall fragment.
Light brown fabric, ext. dark grey slip, int. worn red slip.
Rim: row of semi-circles. Wall: possibly an ivy leaf on the left.
The fragment is one of the few examples of poor-quality workmanship.



239 (Area C1, L4920, Reg.-No. 48509)⁵⁴
Wall fragment.
Light brown fabric, ext./int. worn brown slip.
Wall: band of elongated pointed leaves (?).



240 (Area C0, L 418, Reg.-No. 4322/2)
Wall fragment.
Net-pattern bowl, the design formed by vertical and horizontal lines of
jeweling.

Medallions

241 (Area C0, L418, Reg.-No. 4279/4) (**fig. 3**)
Thickness of base: 7 mm. Lower wall and base fragment.
Flesh colour/reddish-yellow fabric, ext./int. slight traces of red slip.
Wall: six acanthus leaves. Calyx: six small triangular leaves. Medallion: eight-
petal rosette within ridge.
Samaria: REISNER ET AL. 1924, 308 and pl. 72 a (complete bowl).

242 (Area C1, L4056, Reg.-No. 40107/1)
Lower wall and base fragment.
Yellow ochre light fabric, ext./int. dark grey slip.

54 The fragment was not published in the 1995 final reports of Area C1, hence the assignment to a settlement phase remains open.



241



242

Lower zone: on the right pointed lotus petal with jeweled mid-rib and jeweled edges, flanked by tendrils with leaves and buds; on the left the corner of a second petal. The decoration in-between is unclear, probably a figure with a leg preserved. Medallion: rosette, two petals preserved within ridge.
 Lotus petal: *Antioch*: WAAGÉ 1948, fig. 13, 23; compare nos. 127–128.



243 (Area G, L9307, Reg.-No. 92790/3)
Lower wall and medallion fragment.
Light brown fabric, ext./int. worn dark grey slip.
Lower zone: nymphaea nelumbo petal flanked by indistinct foliage. Medallion: rosette, two ribbed petals preserved within two ridges.



244 (Area D1, L16110, Reg.-No. 164100/1)
Lower wall and medallion fragment.
Light brown fabric, ext. worn dark grey slip, int. lustrous dark grey slip.
Lower zone: three human figures separated by spiral tendrils. Medallion: rosette, two ribbed petals preserved within a row of beading.
Patricia Kögler identifies a frontal figure (male?) on the right, holding a cluster of grapes in the lowered right hand. In the middle the back of a female is depicted with her robe slipped down. Of the figure on the left only the lowered club is preserved (Heracles?). Tendril: see nos. 118. 221. 232. 235. 290. 296.



245 (Area D2, L5321, Reg.-No. 52404/15)
 Lower wall and medallion fragment. Thickness of wall: 7 mm.
 Light brown fabric, ext./int. lustrous dark grey slip.
 Lower zone: female figure and tendrils on the left. Medallion edge: row of beading.
 Patricia Kögler suggests to identify Aphrodite Kallipygos, see DE LUCA 1995, 267 fig. 1; DE LUCA 2021, 216 no. 315.



246 (Area E1, L6121, Reg.-No. 61196/1)
 Lower wall and medallion fragment.
 Light brown fabric, ext./int. lustrous dark grey slip.
 Lower zone: leaf with vertical ribs flanked by acanthus leaves. Medallion: row of beading and indistinct petal.

Rim fragments with Ionian cyma and ovules

Nos. 247–263 illustrate the profiles of the outcurved rim bowls and the variegated rim bands. Noteworthy is a mediocre technical practice in the finish of the rims. Ovules are not uncommon (nos. 254. 257. 260–263); no. 258 has pointed ovules and no. 259 is double-struck. Rows of beading are frequent. The diameter ranges from 13 to 16 cm.



247 (Area E2, L6024, Reg.–No. 60149/4) (fig. 3)

Diam. 13.

Light brown fabric, ext. dark grey slip, int. brown slip with dark grey band along the lip



248 (Area C0, L4032, Reg.–No. 41024/16) (fig. 3)

Diam. 15.5.

Light brown fabric, ext./int. reddish-brown slip.



249 (Area D1, L16110, Reg.-No. 164100/2)

Diam. 16. The profile is like no. 221.

Light brown/reddish-brown fabric, ext./int. mottled dark grey/reddish-brown/brown slip.



250 (Area D1, L26212, Reg.-No. 261917)

Diam. 16.

Light brown fabric, ext./int. dark grey/brown slip.



251 (Area D1, L16107, Reg.-No. 164311/2)

Diam. ca. 14. The profile is like no. 257.

Light brown fabric, ext. dark grey slip, int. dark grey/brown slip.



252 (Area E 1, L6470, Reg.-No. 64850/1)
Light brown fabric, ext./int. dark grey/brown slip.



253 (Area D1, Wall 16065, Reg.-No. 168504)
Light brown fabric, ext. dark grey slip, int. reddish-brown slip.



254 (Area E1, L6111, Reg.-No. 61044)
Light brown fabric, ext. dark brown slip, int. reddish-brown slip.



255



256

255 (Area B2, L12614, Reg.-No. 125335/2)
Light brown fabric, ext. dark grey slip, int. dark brown slip.

256 (Area E2, L6012, Reg.-No. 60078)
Light brown fabric, ext./int. dark brown slip.



257 (Area C1, L4537, Reg.-No. 43306/1) (fig. 3)

Diam. 13–14.

Light brown fabric, ext. mottled brown slip, int. red slip with narrow dark grey band along the lip.



258 (Area H, L20044, Reg.-No. 200502) (fig. 3)

Diam. 14. Thick-walled.

Light brown/reddish-brown fabric, ext. dark grey/brown mottled slip, int. until ridge above row of ovules dark grey slip, then red slip.

For the profile and the rim with pointed ovolo pattern and row of beading see the bowl from Caesarea Maritima, from Deposit 7, dated to the last years of existence of Straton's Tower, with 79 % ceramics of the 1st century BCE (OLESON ET AL. 1994, 146–147 RG197, diam. 15.6, origin: Levant = ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 2016, 158 no. 101).



259 (Area B2, L3888, Reg.-No. 38443/3) (**fig. 3**)

Diam. 13.5.

Light brown/reddish-brown fabric, ext. reddish-brown slip, int. brown/dark grey slip.



260 (Area D2, L17607, Reg.-No. 175912/2)

Diam. 14.

Light brown/reddish-brown fabric, ext. dark grey slip with brown patch, int. red slip with dark grey band along the lip.



(without scale)

261 (Area D1, L26223, Reg.-No. 262340/1)

Diam. 14.

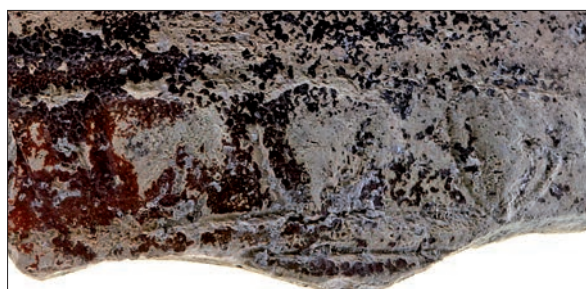
Light brown/reddish-brown fabric, ext. dark grey with brown patches, int. reddish-brown slip with wide dark grey band along the lip.



262 (Area H, L20213, Reg.-No. 202157)

Diam. 14.

Light brown/reddish-brown fabric, ext. worn brown slip until row of beading, then red slip, int. red slip with grey band along the lip.



263 (Area D1, L16014, Reg.-No. 163149/5)

Diam. 14.

Light brown/reddish-brown fabric, ext. worn brown/reddish-brown slip, int. red slip with dark grey band along the lip.

Eastern Sigillata A (ESA) bowls

The ESA bowls (nos. 264–301)⁵⁵ form the homogenous category of light brown/buff fabric with a red slip on the exterior and interior surfaces, displaying a »high degree of fabric and shape standardisation«⁵⁶, and on »standard« ESA ware the slip fully covers the entire vessel after having been dipped⁵⁷. The manufacture in workshops along the Bay of Iskenderun began around the middle of the 2nd century BCE⁵⁸.

Like the bowls of the BSP/RSP category, most bowls have outcurved rims. The exception are the hemispherical long-petal bowls (nos. 271–273).

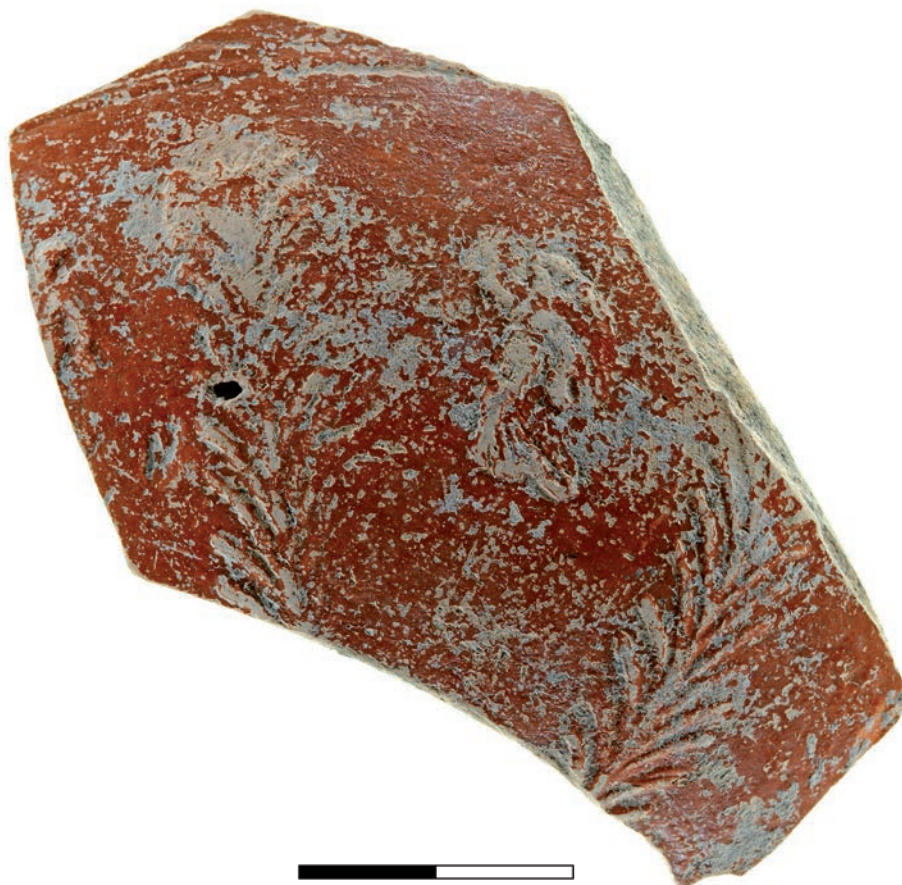
By motifs and décor the bowls comprise four groups: figured bowls – mythological and human (nos. 264–269) and animals (no. 270), long-petal bowls (nos. 271–278), and foliage bowls (nos. 279–301).

⁵⁵ Individual descriptions will be dispensed with; the good or poor quality with a lustrous or dull slip results from the state of preservation.

⁵⁶ LUND 2005, 238.

⁵⁷ For details and further information on the characteristic features of ESA see SLANE 1997, 269–271.

⁵⁸ LUND 2005, 234. 238. 243; HAYES 2008, 19.



Figured bowls – mythological and human

264 (Area B2, L12412, Reg.-No. 123776)

Wall fragment.

Main zone: alternating Nike walking left and palm fronds.

Caesarea Maritima: ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 2016, 136 no. 5.



265 (Area D2, L19411, Reg.-No. 195482)

Wall fragment.

Female in frontal position.

Considering the details of the dress and the outstretched arms Patricia Kögler identifies the ›Rankenfrau‹ (female holding tendrils), see DE LUCA 2021, 46–47).

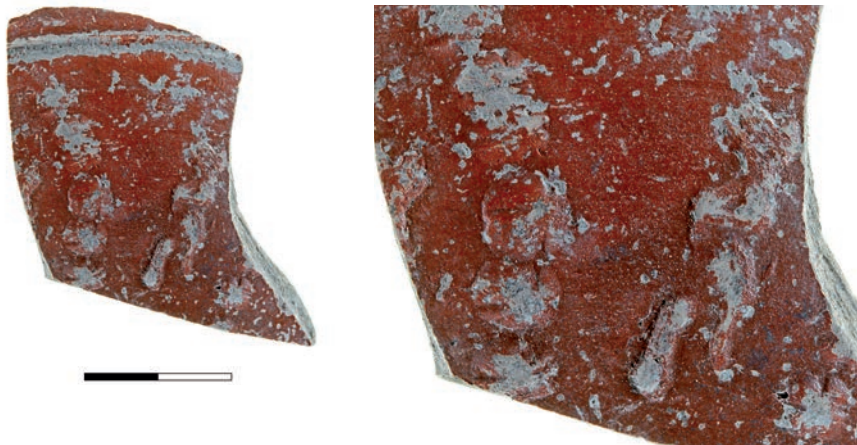


266 (Area B1, L12777, Reg.-No. 127689)

Wall fragment, two friezes.

Wall: two figures. Calyx: imbricate leaves.

Similar leaves: *Caesarea Maritima*: ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 2016, 149 no. 76.



267 (Area H, L20014, Reg.-No. 200476)

Rim and wall fragment.

Wall: leaf on left, Eros on right side?

Compare no. **264** with Nike between palm fronds.



268 (Area C0, L625, Reg.-No. 5429/5)

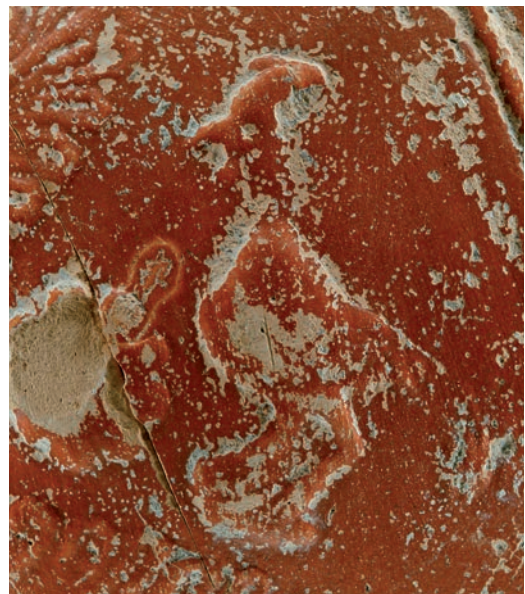
Rim and wall fragment.

Rim: ovules and band of beading. Upper zone: hunter striding right, with his right hand swinging a club and with his left hand holding an oblong shield. Row of beading below.

Parallels from Akko-Ptolemais, Beit Eliezer, Hadera and Shikmona suggest a bowl with two friezes, a figured scene and a calyx of leaves (TATCHER 2000, 35* fig. 8, 8; REGEV 2009/10, 167 no. 243 and fig. 37; RIKLIN 1998, 57 fig. 83, 3 = ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 2016, 162–163 no. 110; ELGAVISH 1974, pl. 35, 326). The fragment is part of a hunting scene, the hunter with club and shield facing a leaping/rampart lion. Larger fragments have been retrieved at Antioch-on-the-Orontes, where it is the commonest single subject on bowls with two friezes (WAAGÉ 1948, 29 and figs. 9, 52–55; 10, 1–5; 12, 18; 14, 5). One of the fragments (fig. 12, 18) attests that figures and animals were produced from single stamps and repeated in sequence. Other sites include *Tarsus*: JONES 1950, fig. 131, B; *Gindaros*: KRAMER 2004, 148 MB 83–84 and pl. 60 (MB 84 warrior with raised sword and oval shield, striking back at a jumping leopard); *Ibn Hani*: BOUNNI ET AL. 1978, 289 fig. 36, 1 (fragment with the hunter); *Caesarea Maritima*: ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 2016, 125–126 no. 3; 152–153 no. 87 (hunter with club); *Samaria*: REISNER ET AL. 1924, 308 and pl. 73 j 2 (warrior); *Crowfoot* 1957b, 276 and fig. 62, 7 (man with club fighting lion); *Jaffa*: TSUF 2018, 277 no. 871; 393 fig. 9.53 (lion). For similar depictions of the lion see no. 2 and *Crowfoot* 1957b, figs. 62, 11; 63, 12; the lion's tail differs on the parallels cited. Although the pose of the male figure is similar on the listed specimens, the interpretation as a hunting scene is tentative in case of single figures with no animal preserved. Furthermore, while the oblong shield is a constant feature, the weapon held in the raised arm is not always distinct. For no. 268 a club is suggested; other identifications include sword and spear (*Crowfoot* 1957b, 276 and fig. 62, 10), and a combat scene cannot be ruled out. Fragments from Antioch show a figure with spear (WAAGÉ 1948, figs. 9, 5; 10, 6; 14, 6) similar to no. 137.



269 (Area C1, L4876, Reg.-No. 48384/2)
Wall fragment.
Upper zone: indistinct figure, possibly hunter holding a spear.
See no. **137** for similar figure.

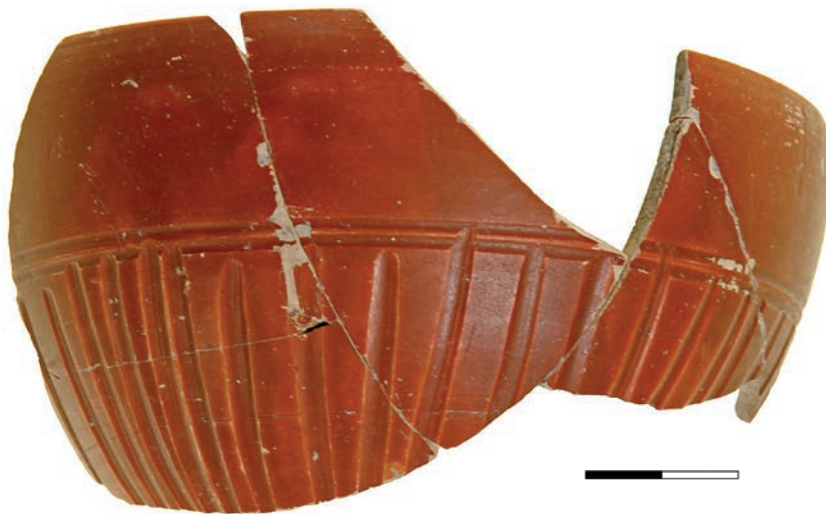


Figured bowls - animals

270 (Area D1, L16480, Reg.-No. 167421)
Wall fragment. The wall is relatively thick, 6 mm at the bottom.
Light brown fabric, ext./int. red slip.
Wall: alternating acanthus leaves and cocks shown sideways with a rosette below.

Long-petal bowls

On the retrieved fragments the red slip is smooth, sometimes lustrous, with shaded patches hardly visible to the eye. Towards base wall thickness increases. Double dipping is common. Several bowls (nos. 271–275) have petals modelled to be concave on the surface (see ROTROFF 1982, 36 nos. 323. 327. 330. 344), while most have flat surfaces. The poorly preserved fragment no. 276 might belong to this category, while no. 277 is a plain long-petal bowl (see ROTROFF 1982, pls. 58–60). No. 278 with pronounced vertical ribs appears to be a variant of the long-petal bowls. J. Lund assigns the bowls to a ›second generation‹ of ESA forms, dating from the last quarter or so of the 2nd century BCE and remaining popular through most of the 1st century CE (LUND 2005, 234. 236 fig. 10.2 Form 19 B). The shape-type is common at Tarsus (JONES 1950, 164) and at Hama (FRIIS JOHANSEN 1971, 119 fig. 46 Form 19; see also 30 fig. 13, 117–118; 34 fig. 172–174).



271 (Area D2, L5240, Reg.-No. 52181) (**fig. 4**)

Diam. 11.5. Four joining rim and wall fragments.

Akko-Ptolemais harbour: SHARVIT ET AL. 2013, 48 fig. 12, 5–6 (ESA); *Sha'ar Ha'Amaqim*: MEYNARCZYK 2009, 105 and fig. 6, 2 (ESA); *Caesarea Maritima*: ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 2016, 150 nos. 79–80 (ESA); *Jaffa*: TSUF 2018, 289 no. 940. 397 fig. 9.57 (ESA).

272 (Area G, L9049, Reg.-No. 90397) (**fig. 4**)

Diam. 11.7.

Rim and wall fragment.





273 (Area G, L9050, Reg.-No. 90395/1)
Rim and wall fragment.
Profile and size tally with no. 272.



274 (Area G, L9622, Reg.-No. 96123)
Wall and base fragment. Diam. of base 5.
Double dipping line preserved (1.3–1.6 cm).
Medallion: probably plain, demarcated by two grooves.



275 (Area D2, L5606, Reg.-No. 52342/2–3)⁵⁹
Wall and base fragment. Diam. of base 5.
Two joining wall fragments close to base.

59 Mentioned but not illustrated in ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 1995b, 375 no. 153.



276 (Area B2, L13518, Reg.-No. 135253)
Wall and base fragment. Diam. of base 5.
Wall: long petals, four dots preserved of a line of jewelry.



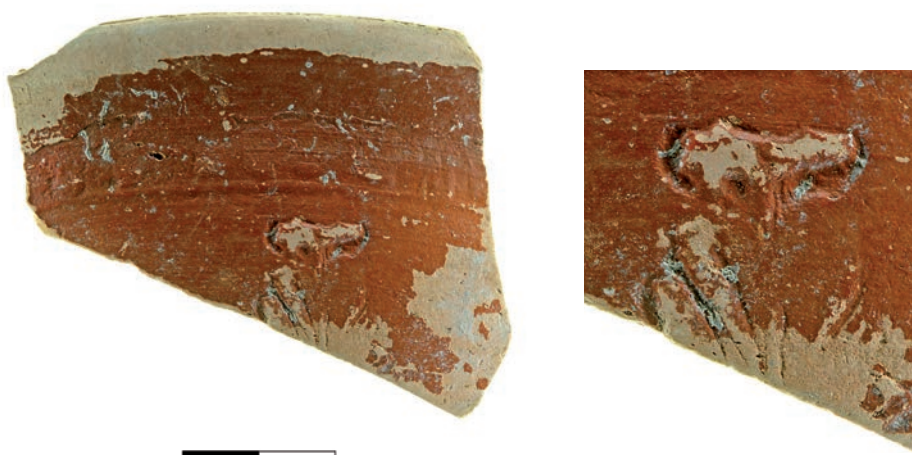
277 (Area H, balk, Reg.-No. 201078/2)
Wall fragment.
The petals form ribs, on which the slip is completely gone.



278 (Area D1, L26053, Reg.-No. 260695)
Diam. 13.5. Rim and wall fragment. Thick-walled. On the interior wheel-
ridging where rim was added.
Rim: guilloche. Wall: vertical ribbing.

Foliage bowls

In ESA ware foliage bowls with outcurved rim (nos. 279–283) are predominantly decorated with acanthus leaves (nos. 279. 282–289), and compared to the BSP/RSP category they display less décor variety. Unfortunately, with few exceptions (nos. 290–292) the wall fragments are so small that only the acanthus leaf or part of it is preserved, preventing an assessment of the decoration scheme. Parallels have been published from Caesarea Maritima (ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 2016, 130–131 nos. 14–16; 132–134 nos. 18–24).

*Rim and wall fragments*

279 (Area C1, L41, Reg.-No. 4376/1) (**fig. 4**)

Diam. 13.5.

Rim: indistinct ovules. Main zone: acanthus leaf with curled tip.

Tel Yokneam: AVISSAR 1996, 49–50, fig. X.1, 30 (red slip); *Caesarea Maritima*: ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 2016, 123–125 nos. 1–2. 157 no. 98; *Ashdod*: KEE 1971, fig. 19, 8. See also nos. 126. 220. 222.



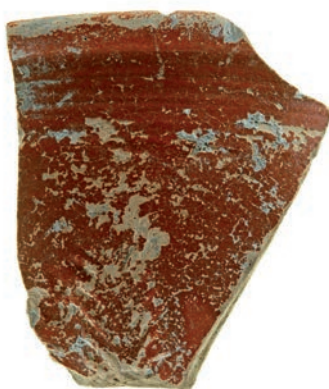
280 (Area B2, L7347, Reg.-No. 73444/11) (**fig. 4**)

Diam. 15.

Main zone: leaf (?) with scrolled tip.



281 (Area E1, L6141, Reg.-No. 61306/1) (**fig. 4**)
Diam. 14.
Rim or main zone: rosette.



282 (Area H, topsoil, Reg.-No. 202413)
Main zone: acanthus leaf.



283 (Area B2, L231, Reg.-Nos. 2249 + 2250/2)
Main zone: acanthus leaf.



Wall fragments – main zone: acanthus leaves

284 (Area B2, L7398, Reg.-No. 73685/2)
Row of beading above the leaf.



285 (Area F3, L8734, Reg.-No. 85937)⁶⁰
Leaf with jeweled mid-rib.
Caesarea Maritima: ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 2016, 132–133 no. 20. See no. **236**
for a BSP fragment.

286 (Area E1, L6572, Reg.-No. 66779/2)

⁶⁰ Published in ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 2016, 160–161 no.107.



287 (Area D2, cleaning, Reg.-No. 301031)



288 (Area F3, L8911, Reg.-No. 86914)



289 (Area D3, L14156, Reg.-No. 141153)



Lower wall fragments

290 (Area F3, L8745, Reg.-No. 86027)

Lower zone: alternating acanthus leaves and palm fronds, spiral tendrils in between.

Ashdod: KEE 1971, fig. 19, 12 (similar). Tendril: see nos. **118. 221. 232. 235. 244. 296.**



291 (Area H, L20005, Reg.-No. 200203)

Wall: row of leaves with pointed tip and three vertical ribs. Calyx: four acanthus leaves preserved, encircling the medallion that is not preserved (see the three raised dots at the bottom right).



292 (Area C2, L4600, Reg.-No. 40628)

Calyx: two acanthus leaves preserved. Medallion: rosette within row of beading.

Caesarea Maritima: ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 2016, 130–131 no. 16. For a similar rosette in Ephesian production see ROGL 2014, 124 Type 4b.

Wall fragments – lotus petals

Due to the size of the wall fragments the description uses the neutral terms upper and lower zones and main zone, though the wall decoration might represent a calyx (see ROTROFF 1982, 3).



293 (Area H, L20117, Reg.-No. 201079)

Wall divided into two zones by row of beading. Upper zone: flower rosette alternating with bull heads. Lower zone: alternating lanceolate lotus petals and acanthus leaves.

See no. **218** for rosettes alternating with dolphins.



294 (Area C1, L4914, Reg.-No. 48481)
Main zone: row of beading, below a lanceolate lotus petal.



295 (Area D1, L16524, Reg.-No. 167790/1)
Main zone: row of beading, below a lanceolate lotus petal and a stalk with a heart-shaped bud.
For lanceolate lotus petals alternating with acanthus leaves see *Sha'ar Ha'Amaqim* (Gaba): NAOR 2014, 161 no. 42; *Caesarea Maritima*: ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 2016, 130–131 nos. 14–15. 134 no. 28. For the décor on bowls from the Monogram workshop see nos. **26. 31.**



Foliage bowls – Various wall fragments

296 (Area C1, L4883, Reg.-No. 48341/1)

Main zone: spiral tendrils and tongue-shaped leaf (?).

Tendrils: see nos. **118. 221. 232. 235. 244. 290**; *Caesarea Maritima*: ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 2016, 131–132 no. 17.



297 (Area C1, L4868, Reg.-No. 48319/1)

Main zone: tendril with buds or leaves.

Caesarea Maritima: ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 2016, 130 no. 14; *Ashdod*: KEE 1971, fig. 19, 11.



298 (Area H, L20989, Reg.-No. 206275/1)

Main zone: two palm fronds.

The décor recalls the »tall spiky plants which are probably stems of the date palm« on Athenian bowls (ROTHOFF 1982, 18 and pl. 10, 59–60). See also the Ionian fragments nos. 110. 112 for similar fronds, erroneously described as acanthus leaves. *Caesarea Maritima*: ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 2016, 131–132 no. 17.



299 (Area C1, L4445, Reg.-No. 48232/2)

Upper zone: possibly a frieze. Lower zone: row of beading, below two long tongue-shaped petals joined by a vertical row of beading.



300 (Area E1, topsoil, Reg.-No. 61383)
Main zone: tendrils with flower rosette.



301 (Area F3, L8823, Reg.-No. 86592)
Main zone: band of club-shaped buds.

Floret patterns

A prevalent rim motif on bowls produced in the Bay of Iskenderum workshops, the floret pattern is variegated with two basic forms. The first is a heart-shaped band⁶¹ with several close variants, a characteristic feature is the drop at the bottom (nos. **302–307**, see also **205. 222**); the second⁶² has bud- or dart-like elements (nos. **309–310**). No. **308** is a variant with ovules. The pattern might be a blurry imitation of the Lesbian cyma (ROGL 2014, fig. 13, 1; see f. ex. DEREBOYLU 2001, 42 no. 5 and pl. 22, 201 = LADSTÄTTER 2005, 269 K 13) or a poor replica of the heart-shaped leaves used in the Monogram workshop (ROGL 2014, fig. 12, 13). A band of heart-shaped leaves was used in the Monogram workshop, though without the drop at the bottom (ROGL 2014, fig. 13, 13). At Antioch the floret pattern is a third as common as the Ionian cyma; both forms are represented, though the heart-shaped version is more common like at Dora (WAAGÉ 1948, 29 and figs. 9, 28. 35. 51; 12, 17).

Different descriptions are given in other excavation reports: CROWFOOT 1957b, 276–277 fig. 62, 9 ›dart with pendant drops below‹; REGEV 2009/10, nos. 232–234 ›rows of buds‹

61 ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 2016, 128–129 nos. 10–13. 146–148 nos. 67–73 (Caesarea Maritima).

62 Ibid., 144–145 nos. 61–62 ›darts with pendant drops‹.

and no. 235 ›heart-shaped garland under the rim‹; TSUF 2018, nos. 868–869. 939 ›pendant drops pattern (or female dancers)‹ and no. 934 ›row of hearts‹ pattern. In the Olbia report the pattern is termed ›rim frieze with heart buds‹, with the many bowls attributed to the workshop of Kirbeis, and while some scholars argue for a workshop located in the Black Sea region (GULDAGER BILDE 2010, 186 F-100. 285; BOUZÉK 2017, 623), the archaeometric analysis of a fragment from the region assigned its production to Kyme (ŽURAVLEV – ŽURAVLEVA 2014, 257–258 and note 12).



302 (Area E1, L6431, Reg.-No. 64266/2) (fig. 4)

Diam. 14. Rim and wall fragment. ESA.

On interior band of brown slip along the lip.

Beirut: ÉLAIGNE 2007, 138 fig. 14 = ÉLAIGNE 2014, 217 fig. 5, 186-168 (BSP); *Akko-Ptolemais*: REGEV 2009/10, 165 nos. 235 and fig. 36; *Shikmona*: ELGAVISH 1974, pl. 35, 316. 325; *Sha'ar Ha'Amaqim* (Gaba): NAOR 2014, 160 no. 38; 162 no. 45 (ESA); *Caesarea Maritima*: ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 2016, 128–129 nos. 10–13; 146–148 nos. 67–73; *Samaria*: CROWFOOT 1957b, 278 fig. 63, 3 (black slip); *Jaffa*: TSUF 2018, 288 no. 934. 397 fig. 9.57 (ESA).



303 (Area D1, L16079, Reg.-No. 163525/1)

Rim and wall fragment. BSP.

Light grey fabric, ext. dark grey slip, int. red slip with band of dark grey slip along the lip.



304 (Area B1, L2080, Reg.-No. 20217/1)
Wall fragment. BSP.
Light brown fabric, ext. dark grey slip, int. reddish-brown slip.
Row of beading below floret band. Wall: tip of leaf.



305 (Area C1, L4868, Reg.-No. 48319/3)
Wall fragment. BSP.
Light brown fabric, ext./int. dark grey/dark brown slip.
Row of beading below floret band.

Nos. **303–305**. *Bethsaida-Iulias*: FORTNER 2008, 147 no.121 (dark brown/black slip); 148 no. 129 (ext. black, int. dark red); *Dora*: MERMELSTEIN 2013, 74 fig. 3.15; 77 fig. 3.20 (BSP); *Maresha*: ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 2019, 80–81 fig. 3.16, 2 (identical floret band).



306 (Area F, L8005, Reg.-No. 86878)
Wall fragment. BSP.
Ext. dark grey/brown slip, int. dark grey slip.



307 (Area D1, L16806, Reg.-No. 260427)
Rim and wall fragment. BSP.
Ext. dark grey slip, int. brown slip with band of reddish-brown slip along the lip.



308 (Area D1, L5430, Reg.-No. 54211/2)⁶³
Wall fragment. BSP.
Ext./int. dark grey slip.
Rim: band of ovules related to the floret pattern.
Caesarea Maritima: OLESON ET AL. 1994, 140–141 and fig. 51, RG186 (identified as ank sign) = ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 2016, 157 no. 98; *Gezer*: GITIN 1990, pl. 44, 16 = ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 2016, 162–163 no. 111; *Ashdod*: KEE 1971, fig. 19, 8.

⁶³ The correct Reg.-No. is 54211/2 and not 54211/3 as in ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 1995b, 375 no. 165.



309 (Area F3, L8753, Reg.-No. 86101)
 Diam. ca. 14. Rim and wall fragment. ESA.
 Rim: Ionian cyma and floret band.
Bethsaida-Iulias: FORTNER 2008, 147 no. 123 and colour pl. 2, 4 (black slip); 148 no. 132 (reddish-brown slip).



310 (Area H, L20437, Reg.-No. 203143/2)
 Diam. ca. 14. Rim and wall fragment.
 Light brown fabric, ext./int. worn reddish-brown slip.
 Similar floret band. Row of beading below.



311 (Area C1, L4878, Reg.-No. 48312)
Wall fragment. Relatively thick-walled: 7 mm. ESA.
Similar floret band. Row of beading below.

The floret pattern of nos. **309–311** recalls buds and darts. *Antioch*: WAAGÉ 1948, fig. 9, 25; *Hama*: PAPANICOLAOU CHRISTENSEN 1971, 22 fig. 10, 102; 30 fig. 13, 116; *Gindaros*: KRAMER 2004, 147 MB 77–79 and pl. 60; *Beirut*: AUBERT 1996, 67 fig. 3 (bowl with outcurved rim, no fabric details given); *Tel Anafa*: CORNELL 1997, pl. 1, MB 6–7 (ESA); *Akko-Ptolemais*: REGEV 2009/10, 165 nos. 233–234 and fig. 36; *Sha'ar Ha'Amaqim* (Gaba): NAOR 2014, 159 no. 35 (ESA); *Shikmona*: ELGAVISH 1974, pl. 35, 319–320; *Dora*: MERMELSTEIN 2013, 78 fig. 3.22 (BSP); *Tel Yokneam*: AVISSAR 1996, 49–50, fig. X.1, 30 (red slip); *Caesarea Maritima*: ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 2016, 140 no. 46. 144–145 nos. 61–62; *Samaria*: CROWFOOT 1957b, 276 fig. 62, 9. 11; *Jaffa*: TSUF 2018, 277 nos. 868–869; 393 fig. 9.53 (workshops in the vicinity of Antioch) and 289 no. 939; 397 fig. 9.57 (ESA); *Gezer*: GITIN 1990, pl. 44, 16 = ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 2016, 162–163 no. 111; *Ashdod*: KEE 1971, fig. 19, 5 (red slip); *Maresha*: LEVINE 2003, 80–82 nos. 20–22 and fig. 6.2; ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 2019, 76 fig. 3.13, 2. 78.



Varia

Bowl/cup

312 (Area B1, L7911, Reg.-No. 73737) (**fig. 4**)

Diam. of base 6. Base-ring, slightly concave within. Grey ware⁶⁴.

A faint row of beading frames the base-ring.

The small section preserved of the lower wall suggests that the fragment does not belong to a relief bowl. On a fragment with base-ring in grey ware the décor of tongue-shaped lotus petals and lines of jeweling starts at the base-ring (MITSOPOULOS-LEON 1991, 73 D 42: see no. **134**). This applies also to the bowls nos. **166–167** with low base-ring, decorated with imbricate leaves.



Skyphos

313 (Area E1, L6536, Reg.-No. 64912/3)

Wall fragment. Grey ware.

Light grey fabric, ext./int. dark grey slip.

Row of beading and two ivy leaves.

The profile of the tiny fragment suggests a skyphos. It is moldmade and appears to be the Ionian version of the skyphoi in the Pergamene application-decorated category. An imported skyphos with an elaborate ivy bouquet came to light in Fill B1 of the shaft well in the State Agora, dated to ca. 1–25 CE (MERİÇ 2002, 23 fig. 3. 31 K 38 and pl. 5). Three simpler leaves, similar to those on no. **313**, and berries adorn a kantharos(?) of probably Knidian manufacture, also produced in the application technique (MERİÇ 2002, 31 K 38 a, from Fill B3 dated to the times of Nero). A skyphos with a possible erotic scene was found in the basilica at the State Agora (MITSOPOULOS-LEON 1991, 60–61 C 18); the author considers the vessel an imitation of a Pergamene prototype, made in or near Ephesos. Local production is also documented at Hierapolis: SEMERARO 2003, 85–87 and pls. 56–57, for the leaves pl. 57, 9. 12 (dated from the mid-1st century BCE until Julio-Claudian times).

⁶⁴ The Ionian fragment was erroneously published as Knidian (ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 1995b, 372 no. 13).



Knidian rouletted bowl

314 (Area D1, topsoil, Reg.-No. 168311)

Diam. 16. Rim and upper wall.

Brown fabric, ext./int. dark grey slip, micaceous.

Wall: band of rouletting set between ridges.

Based on the profile the fragment tallies with the variant dated to the first half – mid-second century BCE (KÖGLER 2010, fig. 71 B.16).

Hemispherical to ovoid bowls with rouletting have been recorded in quantities at Knidos, where they were produced (KÖGLER 2010, 123–126, Form VI, Typ A, Becher mit Kerbdekor). The author concludes that without handles and base-ring, sometimes with a narrow ring, they lack stability and were meant to be held in the palm of hand like the MMBs; when empty they were most likely placed upended. Characteristic features are the slightly outcurved lip and two ridges about 1–2 cm below the lip; the rouletting is arranged in registers (KÖGLER 2010, fig. 10, D 36). The production began at the beginning of the 2nd century and continued into the early 1st century BCE, with a probable maximal time-span from the late 3rd century into the third quarter of the 1st century. The shape is part of the basic dining equipment at Knidos from about 200–60 BCE (KÖGLER 2014, 158 fig. 1). Hundreds of sherds came to light in the destruction level of the Apollo terrace in the second quarter of the 1st century BCE (Find Complex E), while no longer present in the filling of the cistern of the Blocked Stoa (Find Complex G) (KÖGLER 2010, 124). The wide-spread distribution in the eastern Mediterranean, though not in great numbers, emphasizes the Knidian long-distance trade network, reaching also the Black Sea area (*Olbia*: GULDAGER BILDE 2010, 288 F-127, probably an imitation made somewhere else than Knidos; four more, two surely Knidian, have been recorded).

Workshop: KASSAB TEZGÖR 2003, 41–42, pl. 35, 1–2; *Ephesos*: DEREBOYLU 2001, 39 no. 2 and pl. 19, 159; *Knidos*: DOKSANALTI 2003, 29; 32 and pls. 28, 5; 30, 9–10; *Kaunos*: SCHMALTZ 1996, 71, pl. 23, 5; *Iasos*: PIEROBON-BENOIT 1977, 375 and pl. 279b; *Delos*: PEIGNARD 1997, 314 and pl. 234a (context date early 1st century until 69 BCE); *Athens*: ROTROFF 1997, 400 no. 1583 and pl. 124; *Tenos*: ÉTIENNE

– BRAUN 1986, 216 no. Cb.2 and pls. 97. 117; *Paphos*: HAYES 1991, 15 fig. 6, 3–4, dated ca. 125–100 BCE; *Akko-Ptolemais*: REGEV 2009/10, 167 no. 244 and fig. 37 (diam. 16); *Maresha*: ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 2019, 80–81 fig. 3.16, 8; (diam. 16); *Athribis*: POŁUDNIKIEWICZ 2011, 426. 435–436 nos. 15–16 (an Ionian provenance is suggested).

Conclusions

Although a fair number of the finds presented are from areas unpublished to date as well as from topsoil and fills, the assemblage is chronologically and typologically connected with Dora's Hellenistic and early Roman settlements⁶⁵ and represents the inhabitants' preference in fine-ware drinking cups. Unfortunately, the bulk of excavated material comprises fragments with limited possibilities to focus on motifs and décor systems, in particular the ESA bowls and their predecessors. The moulds among 5.000 bowls and fragments from Ephesos, studied by C. Rogl⁶⁶, document the decorative elements on complete bowls, supplemented by a fair number in the Museum of Ephesos⁶⁷. For the non-Ionian finds from Dora two excavation reports present convergent comparative material, Tel Anafa in the Upper Galilee⁶⁸ and Gindaros in northwest Syria⁶⁹. At Tel Anafa about 1.200 fragments were studied, with 819 (73 %) of ESA and BSP origin and 301 (27 %) of eastern Aegean and Asia Minor origin, among them Ionian red and grey bowls and no Athenian imports⁷⁰. At Gindaros, the peak of use is set between the mid-2nd to the mid-1st centuries BCE; the 195 fragmentary bowls are classified by decoration and are mainly imports from workshops at Antiochia⁷¹.

Like at Tel Anafa Attic MMBs are absent at Sha'ar Ha'Amaqim (Gaba), Maresha and Dora where the few fragments previously considered of Attic origin are now defined Ionian imports. S. Mermelstein's research of the bowls recovered at Dora during post-2000 seasons confirmed the absence of Athenian products⁷². S. Rotroff pointed out that while Attic MMBs were widely exported to the countries around the Mediterranean and along the Black Sea, they were never found in large numbers; the reason probably economical as local imitations provided cheaper products of equal quality⁷³. In the southern Levant the import of Attic black-gloss ceramics came to a halt around 200 BCE, and during the 2nd–1st centuries BCE cheaper products from eastern workshops enabled more people to acquire foreign tableware considered to be superior to the local products, in the case of relief drinking cups from workshops in Ionia and along the Bay of Iskenderun⁷⁴.

Dating

The contextual evidence at Dora indicates the beginning of imports in the first half of the 2nd century BCE, starting with the early Ephesian production and tallying with the production period of the PAR-Monogram workshop. The imports represent phase one and two of the

65 For information consult NITSCHKE ET AL. 2011.

66 ROGL 2014, 127.

67 GÜNAY TULUK 2001.

68 CORNELL 1997.

69 KRAMER 2004.

70 CORNELL 1997, 407–408.

71 KRAMER 2004, 140–141.

72 MERMELSTEIN 2013, 110.

73 ROTROFF 1982, 10–11.

74 ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 2015, 673. 678–679.

four chronological phases determined by C. Rogl⁷⁵. She refers to nos. **81** and **87** as probable examples of the early Ephesian production in the first half of the 2nd century BCE, with a post-190 BCE date, and underlines that these bowls are rarely found at distant sites⁷⁶. The export of the Monogram workshop started shortly after 166 BCE when Delos became a freeport and continued until the end of the 2nd century, with the bowls widely distributed throughout the Mediterranean and the Black Sea areas⁷⁷. The quantity of Ephesian imports recorded at Delos underlines the city's importance as crucial hub in sea trade. The import and distribution of MMBs to sites in the southern Levant was most likely in the hands of Phoenician traders who at the same time exported Levantine lamps in grey ware to Delos⁷⁸. The merchant associations of the Herakleistai of Tyre and the Poseidoniastai of Beirut established sanctuaries at Delos, indicating religious activeness besides trade connections⁷⁹. With the recorded 2nd century Ephesian imports to Beirut⁸⁰ it can be assumed that simultaneously they were distributed to sites further south.

Nos. **7** and **107** from Area C0, L564, the locus representing the repertoire characteristic of the late Hellenistic occupation at Dora with ESA ware rare, are assigned to Phase 4a, ca. 175–125 BCE⁸¹; in the ceramics of the earlier Phase 4b, dated 275–175 BCE, no MMBs have been recovered⁸². The tiny rim fragment no. **79** attributed to Phase 3(b?) might be intrusive as the locus has a context date of ca. 275/250–200 BCE⁸³. Finds presented in Part 2 complement the information. The attribution to Phase 4a is attested for nos. **120** and **200** from L564 and no. **136** from Area C0, L61184. The Ionian fragment no. **121** from L 4045 in Area C0 is assigned to Phase 3 (unsealed); it comes from an assemblage with redeposited material of Phase 4a and vessels characteristic of Phase 3, dated 125–60(?) BCE, with an increase of imported ESA ware⁸⁵. The Ionian fragment no. **155** from L4520 from Area C2 is assigned to Phase 3(a?), dated to the first half of the 2nd century BCE⁸⁶.

Phases three and four of Rogl's production phases comprises the ateliers succeeding the Monogram workshop, dated to the end of the 2nd century and the first decade of the 1st century BCE, and the 'latest' workshops manufacturing until about the middle of the 1st century BCE⁸⁷, with the termination of Ephesian production in the second half of the 1st century BCE⁸⁸. The fragment no. **147** is tentatively assigned to Phase 3, and the grey ware bowls nos. **166–168** tally with products signed by Athenaios and dated to the end of the

75 ROGL 2014, 131–133; ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 2022, 65.

76 ROGL 2014, 132 and note 26.

77 ROGL 2014, 132–133 and note 28, the author referring to pls. 1–5 in ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 1995b.

78 AUBERT 1996, 67; MŁYNARCZYK 1997, 25. 39; DOBBINS 2012, 110; ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 2020/2021, 60.

79 STEUERNAGEL 2022, 69–70; VERBOVEN 2022, 336–337 and Table 14.1 on p. 344.

80 See BOUZEK 2005, fig. 1 for bowls of the Monogram workshop and ÉLAIGNE 2007, 116–117. 134 fig. 10; ÉLAIGNE 2013, 222 fig. 8.

81 GUZ-ZILBERSTEIN 1995, 316

82 GUZ-ZILBERSTEIN 1995, 320.

83 ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 1995a, 217; GUZ-ZILBERSTEIN 1995, 327–328. 409 fig. 6.54, 6.

84 GUZ-ZILBERSTEIN 1995, 350 fig. 6.4, 19–20.

85 GUZ-ZILBERSTEIN 1995, 314–316.

86 GUZ-ZILBERSTEIN 1995, 331–333. 417 fig. 6.60, 1.

87 ROGL 2014, 133–135.

88 LÄTZER 2009, 147.



1st century BCE⁸⁹. C. Rogl considered that the end of the Ephesian production could perhaps be the result of a change in drinking customs⁹⁰.

The manufacture of MMBs in BSP/RSP in the 2nd century and the emergence of ESA ware around 160–130 BCE⁹¹ resulted in the export of moldmade bowls to Syro-Palestinian sites in 'fair quantity' during late Hellenistic times and through much of the 1st century CE in reduced numbers⁹², yet their initial appearance at Dora is still an open question. MMBs in ESA standard fabric have not been recorded in L564 (dated ca. 175–125 BCE) which contained Ionian imports and ESA bowls with internal molding of Atlante Form 18, dated ca. 150–80 BCE⁹³. During the 2nd century imports from Ionia and from workshops along the Bay of Iskenderun reached Dora and were used concurrently. When and why the turning-point occurred is unclear, yet the change from Ionian bowls to bowls in ESA ware took place when the former still held a dominant market lead and other tableware in BSP/RSP and ESA was imported in considerable quantity. It is possible that the distance and the transport costs of the sea trade played a role and that the products from the Bay of Iskenderun workshops were cheaper.

Consumption

The Dora assemblage of imported fine tableware indicates a fairly affluent society, participating in a supra-regional trade network. The precondition for understanding the production and consumption preferences of consumers in the global Hellenistic koine is the knowledge why the relief-decorated drinking cups were widely imported and imitated. Is the use an indication for the acceptance of the Greek symposium⁹⁴ as a social gathering, does the acquisition represent a status symbol or should the cups be considered part of the ordinary day-to-day table service? C. Rogl addresses these questions, focusing on the evidence from sites in present-day Albania and comparing it with the material from Ephesos. The author points out the absence of rooms for the celebration of symposia at Ephesos and elsewhere and concludes that only with a thorough contextualization of the material culture at individual sites and regions answers to the question of cultural and social affiliation and its local mode of expression can be provided⁹⁵. The reason for adopting a hemispherical drinking cup with a slightly flattened resting surface, held in the palm of hand or supporting it on the fingertips⁹⁶, can be related to the celebration of symposia, and with the participants reclining on klinai in a horizontal position it is the more convenient way. Yet, by the end of the 3rd century BCE the day-to-day use of the drinking cups had become the norm for Athenians who drank their wine from clay cups⁹⁷.

For the symposium additional tableware was needed, in particular vessels for mixing and serving the wine. Studying the ample ceramics from Ephesos A. Lätzer-Lasar pointed out that in the late Hellenistic period decorated vessels were favoured: moldmade bowls, application-decorated vessels and ceramics in West Slope style⁹⁸. At Dora MMBs and tableware in West Slope technique complement each other, the latter including saucers and plates, skyphoi and

89 LÄTZER 2009, 146 fig. 12; 192–193 no. 90. The context date is Augustan-Tiberian.

90 ROGL 2014, 135.

91 HAYES 2008, 19. The date about 150–140 BCE is suggested in LUND 2005, 243.

92 HAYES 2008, 16.

93 ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 1995a, 219 nos. 15. 18.

94 See ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 2022, 65.

95 ROGL 2008b, 528.

96 ROTROFF 2020, 61.

97 ROTROFF 2020, 70.

98 LÄTZER-LASAR 2015, 255.

kantharoi, kraters and table amphoras⁹⁹. At Maresha, the finds from Subterranean Complex 169 present the same picture¹⁰⁰, and the large quantity of imported tableware might have been used for special or festive occasions like symposia. However, even though at both sites the residents were able to acquire and use valuable tableware, the standard of which was set by Athenian manufacturers and taken over by various eastern Mediterranean producers, the performance of symposia is not certain as long as the appropriate rooms have been unearthed. The tableware could have been used in common social gatherings and in daily life. With regard to the imagery the majority are foliage bowls, and subjects like the Amazonomachy¹⁰¹ and hunting scenes (nos. 1–2) as well as figured bowls with human and animal figures are rare in comparison with the substantial Athenian production of vessels with elaborate figured decoration, serving at the same time as drinking cups and conversation pieces¹⁰².

99 ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 1995a, 222–231.

100 ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 2019, 59–70. 83; STERN 2019, 405.

101 See other examples from Dora in MERMELSTEIN 2013, 77 fig. 3.21 (BSP); MERMELSTEIN 2020, 808–809 fig. 1 (from Ephesos) and Tel Nov (southern Golan) in WEKSLER-BDOLAH 2010, 21* fig. 7, 7. 195.

102 ROTROFF 1982, 19–24; ROTROFF 2020, 68.



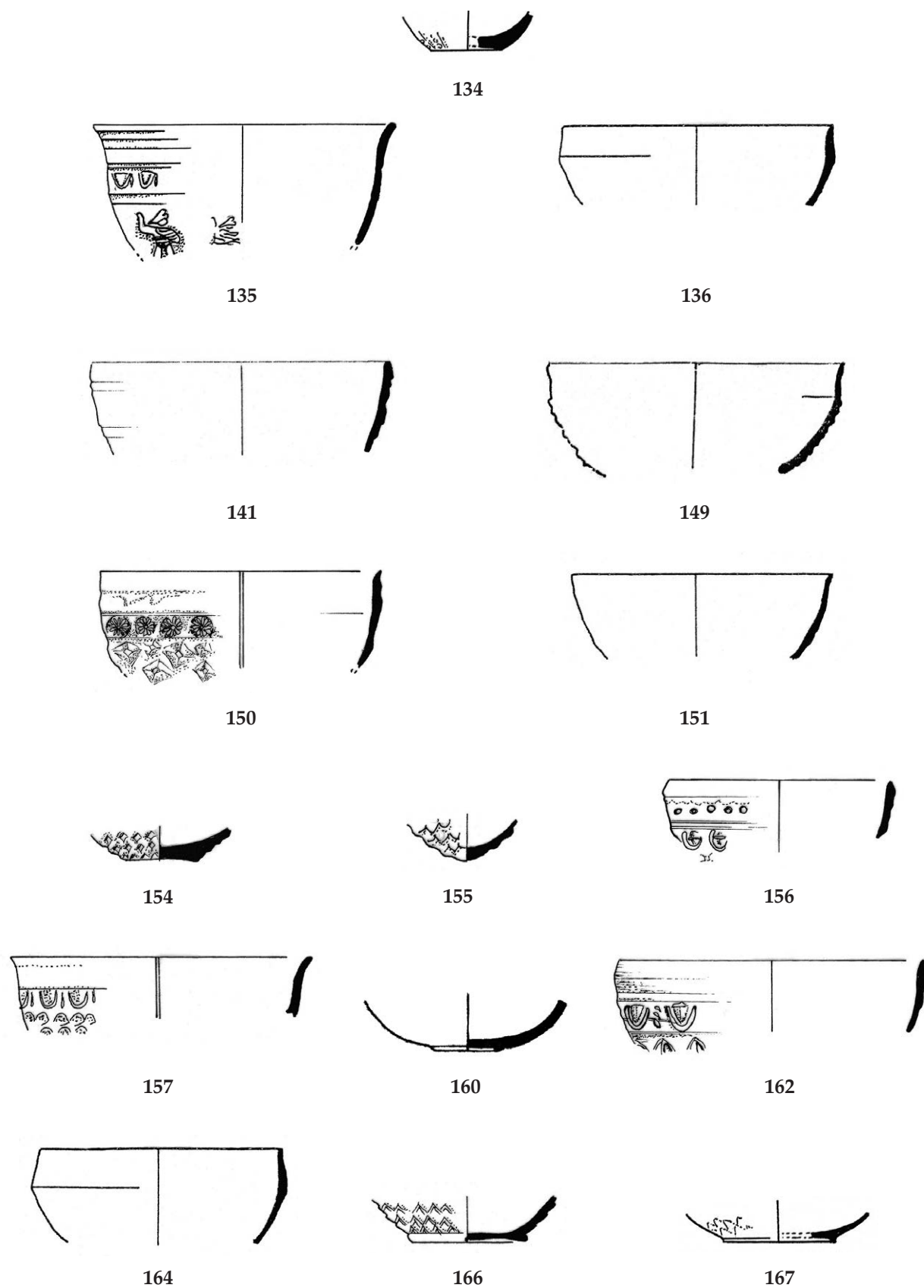


Fig. 1 (M. 1 : 3)

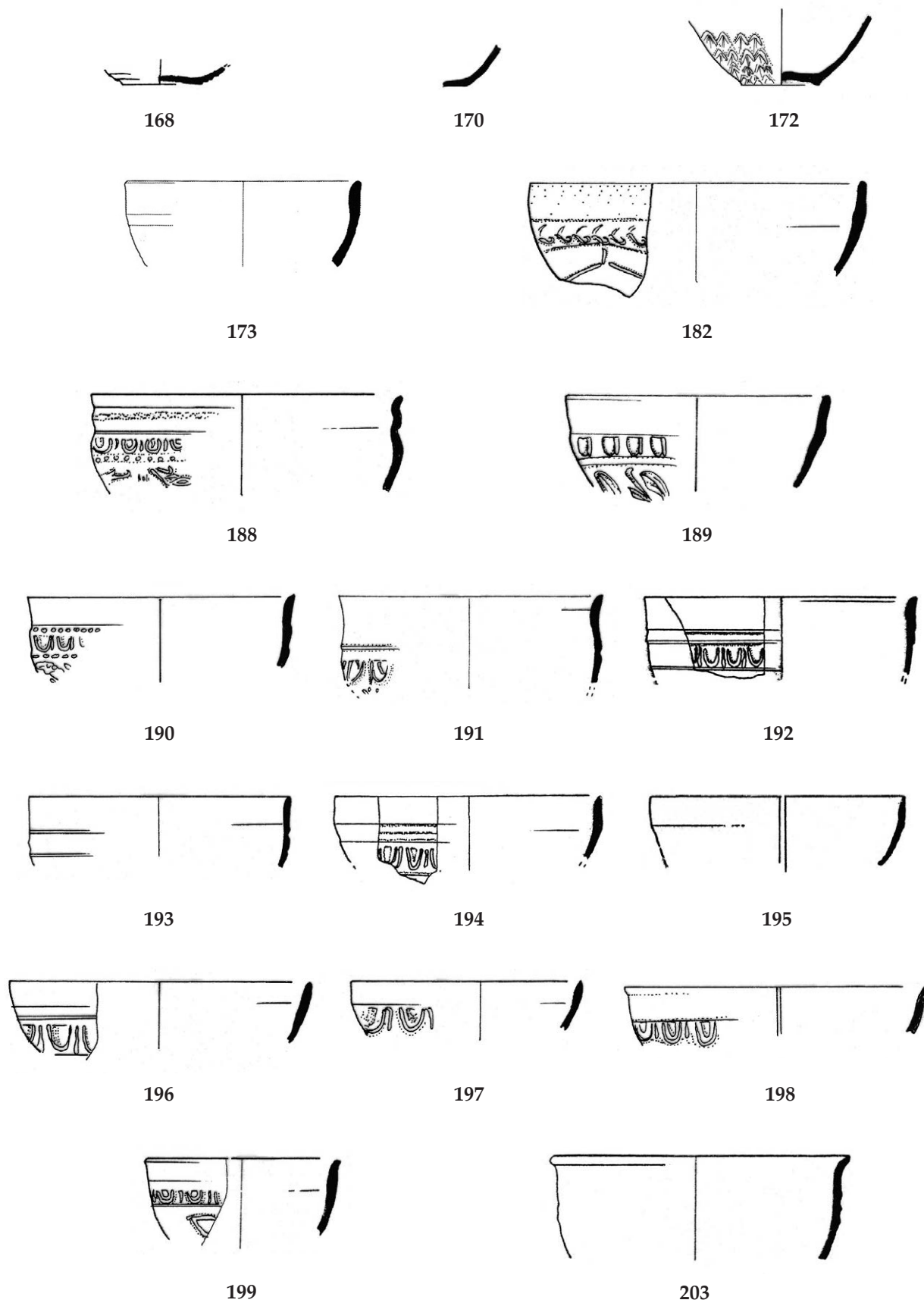


Fig. 2 (M. 1 : 3)

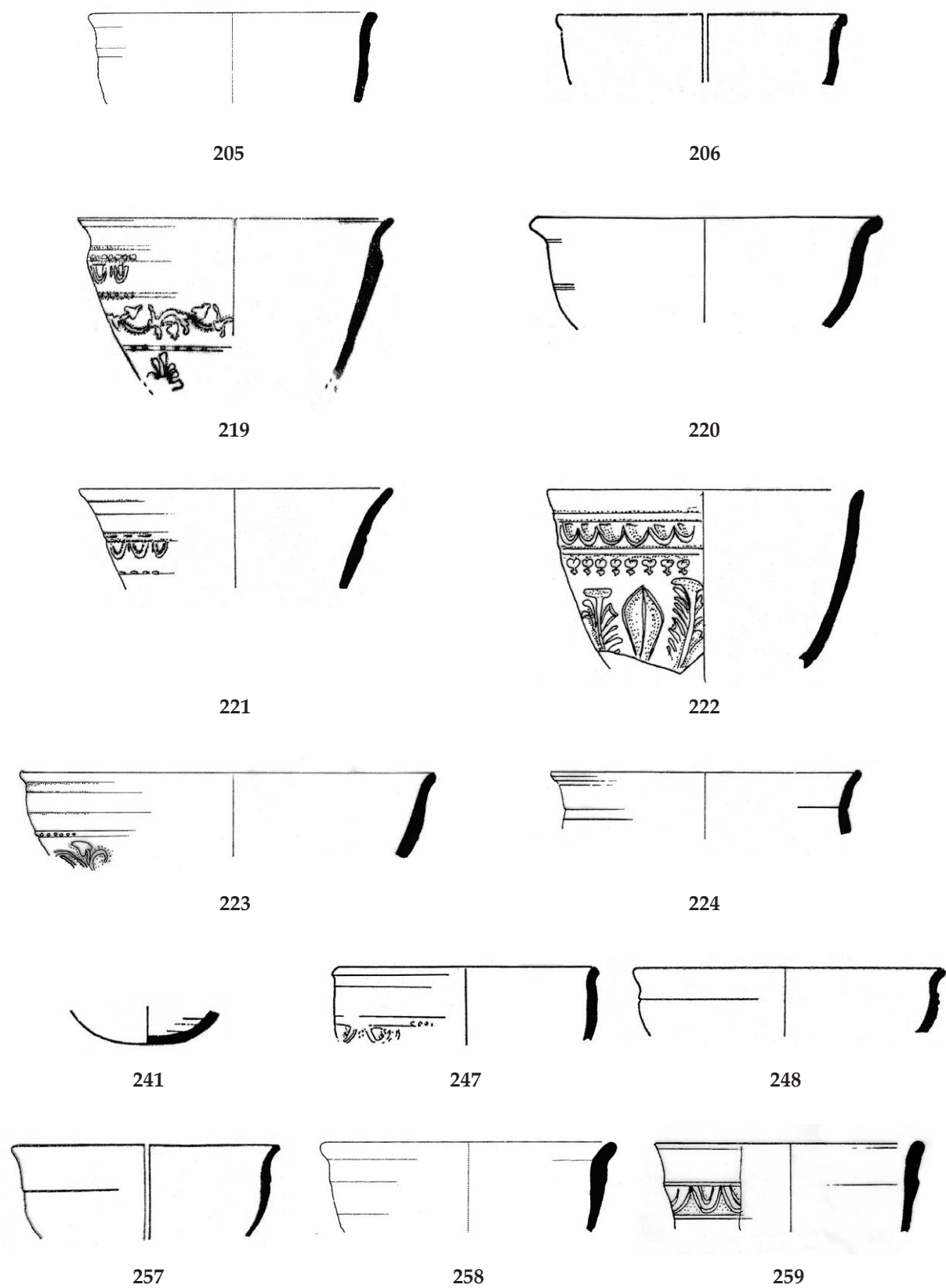


Fig. 3 (M. 1 : 3)

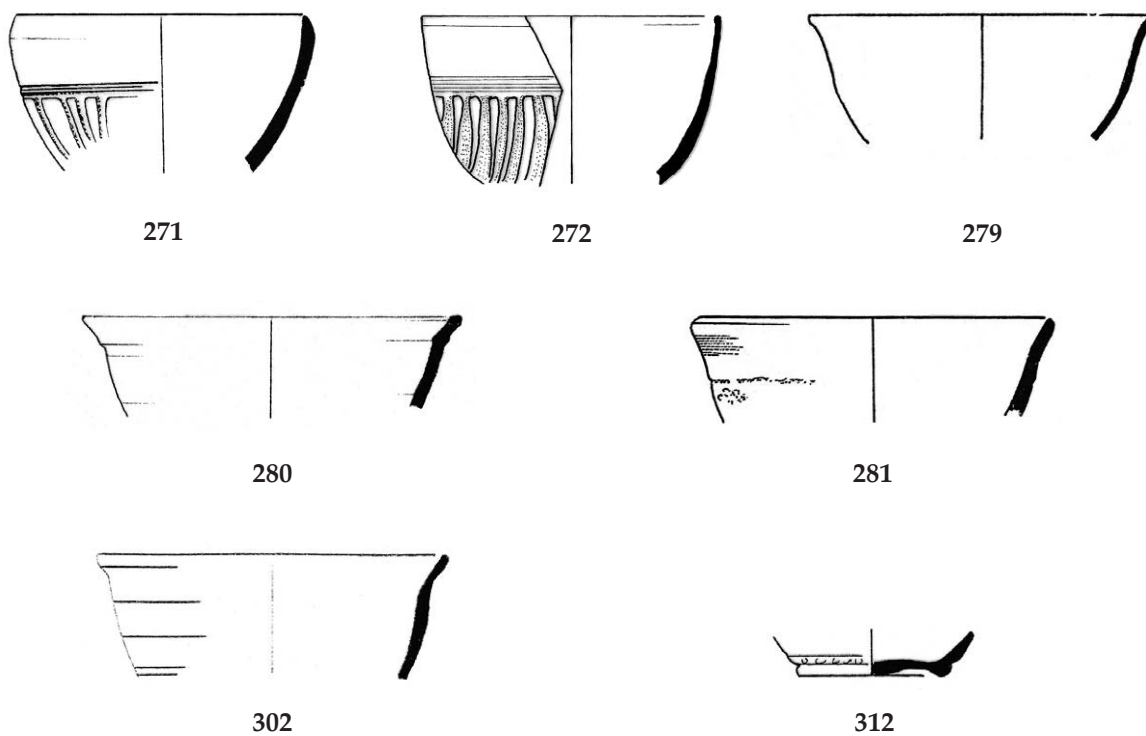


Fig. 4 (M. 1 : 3)



Table 1

Concordance with list of published finds in
ROSENTHAL-HEGINBOTTOM 1995a – 1995b – 2015 – 2016

Cat. No.	Area	Locus	Reg. No.	1995a, fig.	1995b, pl.	2015, photo	2016, no.
113	C0	493	4537	5.5, 18	15, 15		
114	D1	16907	261096				
115	D2	15306	152538				
116	D1	16344	165485/4				
117	C0	topsoil	4007/1	5.3, 5	3, 5		
118	B2	Wall 219	2337/5		13, 6		
119	F3	8936	87516				
120	C0	564	4928	5.4, 2	3, 8		
121	C0	4045	40387/8	5.3, 14	3, 9		
122	F	8736	86263				
123	D2	topsoil	195010/1			6.2.1, 10	
124	D2	5126	51141		14, 4		
125	E1	6497	64701/1		14, 3		
126	C0	4123	40545/1	5.3, 1	1, 1		
127	G	9622	96123				
128	D2	topsoil	195010/3				
129	F	8049	80385		1, 2		
130	E1	6573	66672/5		9, 1		
131	D1	5410	54090/1		9, 4		
132	E2	6012	60066		1, 5		
133	C0	499	4496	5.4, 14	9, 11		
134	E1	6141	61264/7		9, 10		
135	E1	6160 + 6348	61338 + 63413/2		12, 3		
136	C0	611	5068	5.3, 7	11, 7		
137	D2	17500	175000/1				
138	B1	2204	32056/1		12, 4		
139	D1	16041	165352/1				
140	E2	6029	60162		12, 7		
141	E1	6473	64317/12		12, 2		
142	C1	4344	43337/10	5.3, 8	11, 8		
143	D1	16041	163387/4				
144	D1	16063	163900				

Cat. No.	Area	Locus	Reg. No.	1995a, fig.	1995b, pl.	2015, photo	2016, no.
145	H	21022	206492/1				
146	H	20623	204843				
147	D1	16902	261155/2				
148	H	20612	203908				
149	D1	5751	56678		10, 1	6.2.1, 11	
150	D2	5126	51057		8, 1		
151	C0	607	4963/6	5.5, 23	15, 16		
152	D1	Wall 16032	260456				
153	C2	4520	45068/1	5.4, 9	10, 2		
154	F3	8730	85925		8, 2		
155	D2	5133	51112		8, 3		
156	F2	8496	84783		10, 3		
157	E2	6006	60040/1		7, 4		
158	C1	4443	48221/5				
159	D1	16698	169399			6.2.1, 12	
160	C0	457	4335/3	5.3, 3	1, 4		
161	H	20020	200244/5				
162	D2	5102	51007		10, 5		
163	B2	3784	37528		10, 4		
164	C0	516	4633/8. 12	5.4, 6	8;4		
165	D1	Wall 16338	166287				
166	D1	5402	54026		8, 8		
167	E2	6024	60148/6		8, 7		
168	F	8748	86380				
169	D1	Wall 5795	163590				
170	B2	debris	2773		10, 7		
171	E2	6006	60052/2		10, 8		
172	B2	3819	37455/1		10, 6	6.2.1, 13	
173	D1	16133	164462/1				
174	D1	16133	164462/2				
175	F3	topsoil	87352				
176	G	18362	185000				
177	B2	227	2320		8, 6		
178	C1	492	4491/2		10, 9		
179	F3	8427	84246		15, 12		
180	E1	6261	62842/2				

Cat. No.	Area	Locus	Reg. No.	1995a, fig.	1995b, pl.	2015, photo	2016, no.
181	C1	4868	48346	5.5, 28	11, 1		
182	F2	8615	85371		9, 9		
183	C1	524	4804/4	5.4, 10	11, 5		
184	C0	600	5071	5.4, 1	11, 6		
185	F	8824	86525				
186	H	20182	201280				
187	C0	topsoil	4005/1	5.4, 12	14, 6		
188	B1	12835	127952		14, 1		
189	D2	10422	104228		7, 1		
190	F3	8708	85863		7, 3		
191	E1	6467	64980/1		6, 8		
192	D2	15130	150952				
193	E1	6572	66497/4		7, 8		
194	F3	8744	86044				
195	C0	462	4372/4	5.4, 21	7, 9		
196	B2	3906	38592/1		7, 5		
197	D1	5410	54090/2		7, 7		
198	E2	6003	60026		7, 6		
199	E2	6020	60115/10		7, 2		
200	C0	564	4799	5.4.24	7, 10		
201	B2	13504	135004				
202	H	20060	200623				
203	C1	4446	48224	5.5, 13	18, 1		
204	E1	6546	66404		12, 8		
206	C1	4443	48221/1	5.5, 14	18, 2		
207	D1	16681	166981				
208	D2	17606	175979				
209	F3	balk	86947				
210	E2	6006	60058		18, 3		103
211	D1	26699	260001				
212	E2	6024	60127/4		20, 2		
213	C1	4878	48456/2	5.5, 5	15, 8		
214	C1	4868	48319/2	5.5, 6	15, 7		
215	D1	16420	166857				
216	H	20071	200552				
217	D1	16938	262034				

Cat. No.	Area	Locus	Reg. No.	1995a, fig.	1995b, pl.	2015, photo	2016, no.
218	E1	6577	65208/6		11, 2		
219	E1	6261	62842/1-2 + 63052/2		18, 4		108
220	B1	2034	20117/1		19, 6		105
221	E1	6572	66497/1. 4		18, 5		
222	E1	6522	64833/2		19, 1	6.2.1, 2	104
223	E1	6577	64431 + 65208/5		20, 8		
224	E1	6546	66629		20, 9		
225	D2	17541	175227				
226	H	topsoil	200606/1				
227	D1	16420	166916				
228	B2	13550	135145/1				
229	B2	12614	125335/1		19, 4	6.2.1, 4	106
230	H	balk	201078/1				
231	F3	topsoil	86000				
232	C0	533	4771/2	5.5, 20	15, 17		
233	H	20032	200374/1				
234	C0	topsoil	40040	5.5, 19	15, 14		
235	H	topsoil	20006/2				
236	B2	205	2005/7				
237	D1	16082	163699				
238	F3	8823	86556				
239	C1	4920	48509				
240	C0	418	4322/2	5.5, 12	15, 13		
241	C0	418	4279/4	5.5, 21	14, 9		
242	C1	4056	40107/1	5.5, 22	20, 6		
243	G	9307	92790/3				
244	D1	16110	164100/1				
245	D2	5321	52404/15		20, 3		
246	E1	6121	61196/1		20, 1		
247	E2	6024	60149/4		19, 8		
248	C0	4032	41024/16	5.5, 16	17, 2		
249	D1	16110	164100/2				
250	D1	26212	261917				
251	D1	16107	164311/2				
252	E1	6470	64850/1				

Cat. No.	Area	Locus	Reg. No.	1995a, fig.	1995b, pl.	2015, photo	2016, no.
253	D1	Wall 16065	168504				
254	E1	6111	61044		20, 13		
255	B2	12614	125335/2		20, 11		
256	E2	6012	60078		20, 10		
257	C1	4357	43306/1	5.5, 15	19, 7		
258	H	20044	200502				
259	B2	3888	38443/3		20, 12		
260	D2	17607	175912/2				
261	D1	26223	262340/1				
262	H	20213	202157				
263	D1	16014	163149/5				
264	B2	12412	123776		12, 5		
265	D2	19411	195482				
266	B1	12777	127689		12, 1		
267	H	20014	200476				
268	C0	625	5429/5	5.4, 25	11, 10		
269	C1	4876	48384/2	5.5, 1	11, 9		
270	D1	16480	167241				
271	D2	5240	52181		16, 1	6.2.1, 9	
272	G	9049	90397		16, 2		
273	G	9050	90395/1				
274	G	9622	96123				
275	D2	5606	52342/2–3				
276	B2	13518	135253				
277	H	balk	201078/2				
278	D1	26053	260695				
279	C1	441	4376/1	5.5, 2	14, 8		
280	B2	7347	73444/11		13, 2		
281	E1	6141	61306/1		13, 1		
282	H	topsoil	202413				
283	B2	231	2249 + 2250/2		13, 4		
284	B2	7398	73685/2		13, 5		
285	F3	8734	85937		19, 3		107
286	E1	6572	66779/2		13, 7		
287	D2	cleaning	301031				
288	F3	8911	86914				

Cat. No.	Area	Locus	Reg. No.	1995a, fig.	1995b, pl.	2015, photo	2016, no.
289	D3	14156	141153				
290	F3	8745	86027				
291	H	20005	200203				
292	C2	4600	46028	5.5, 9	13, 8		
293	H	20117	201079				
294	C1	4914	48481	5.5, 4	15, 2		
295	D1	16524	167790/1				
296	C1	4883	48341/1	5.5, 11	15, 4		
297	C1	4868	48319/1	5.5, 10	15, 11		
298	H	20989	206275/1				
299	C1	4445	48232/2	5.5, 3	15, 1		
300	E1	topsoil	61383		15,10		
301	F3	8823	86592				
302	E1	6431	64266/2		13, 3		
303	D1	16079	163525/1				
304	B1	2080	20217/1		19, 2		
305	C1	4868	48319/3	5.5, 7	15, 6		
306	F	8005	86878				
307	D1	16806	260427				
308	D1	5430	54211/2		19, 5		
309	F3	8753	86101				
310	H	20437	203143/2				
311	C1	4878	48312	5.5, 8	15, 5		
312	B1	7911	73737		9, 13		
313	E1	6536	64912/3		9, 12		
314	D1	topsoil	168311				

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