



## A Hellenistic Farmhouse at the Entrance to the Town of El'ad

*Alla Nagorsky*

The northern rooms of a large structure located on a low hill rising to the height of one hundred meters above the sea level to the northeast of the entrance to the town of El'ad were seriously damaged during construction of the new patrol road around the northern residential quarter of the town in 2001<sup>1</sup>. The structure (41 x 28 m) was surveyed and identified as a fortress during the survey project 'Map of Rosh ha-Ain'<sup>2</sup> (**fig. 1**).

It seems that the researchers came to this conclusion after finding massive northwest and northeast corners of a structure built of large fieldstones (up to 1.4 m long), which survived to the height of more than one meter. A rectangular concrete maintenance box (9.0 x 11.0 m) erected in the southeast corner and dense thickets of cacti did not allow us to examine the southern part of the ancient structure and the excavations took place only in its northern part (**figs. 2–3**).

The long outer wall 73, which bordered the structure from the north, and about ten rooms arranged in several rows along the north-south axis were partially or completely excavated. Outer and inner walls of the structure, approximately of the same width (0.85–0.90 m) were built of one row of large roughly hewn stones (1.0 x 0.80 x 0.60 m), which were arranged mainly across the walls. Rows of massive stones alternate with thin fills of small flat stones (**fig. 4**).

Sections of walls W58 and W74 were found covered with thick layer of white plaster. Mostly, the structure walls were erected on bedrock that was leveled, covered with a thick layer of white or gray plaster and served as a floor in some rooms (Loci 36, 42) (**fig. 5**).

In other rooms the floors were made of tightly packed earth (Loci 15, 34), just leveled bedrock (L35) or paved with stones (L53) (**fig. 6**).

Rooms of different sizes and configurations were arranged in several rows in the eastern part of the complex and at least in one row in its western part. Continuation of W72 and W76 to the west implies the existence of an additional space along the western wing of the

1 The rescue excavation was carried out in September 2001 as a consequence of damage to the ancient sites during the construction of a new patrol road around the Northern quarter of the town of El'ad (map. ref. NIG. 195286/662265). The excavation was conducted by the author on behalf of the Israel Antiquities Authority with the help Diego Barkan and Felix Wolinsky (area supervision). I wish to thank Yair Rehamim and Raid Abu-Khalaf (administration), Tania Kornfeld, Avi Hajian and Lilia Bolshov (surveying and drafting), Tsila Sagiv and Clara Amit (photography), Irena Lidsky and Avshalom Karasik (pottery drawing), Elena Kupershmidt (metal conservation), Donald Ariel (numismatics).

2 KOCHAVI – BEIT-ARIEH 1994, 96, Site 230.

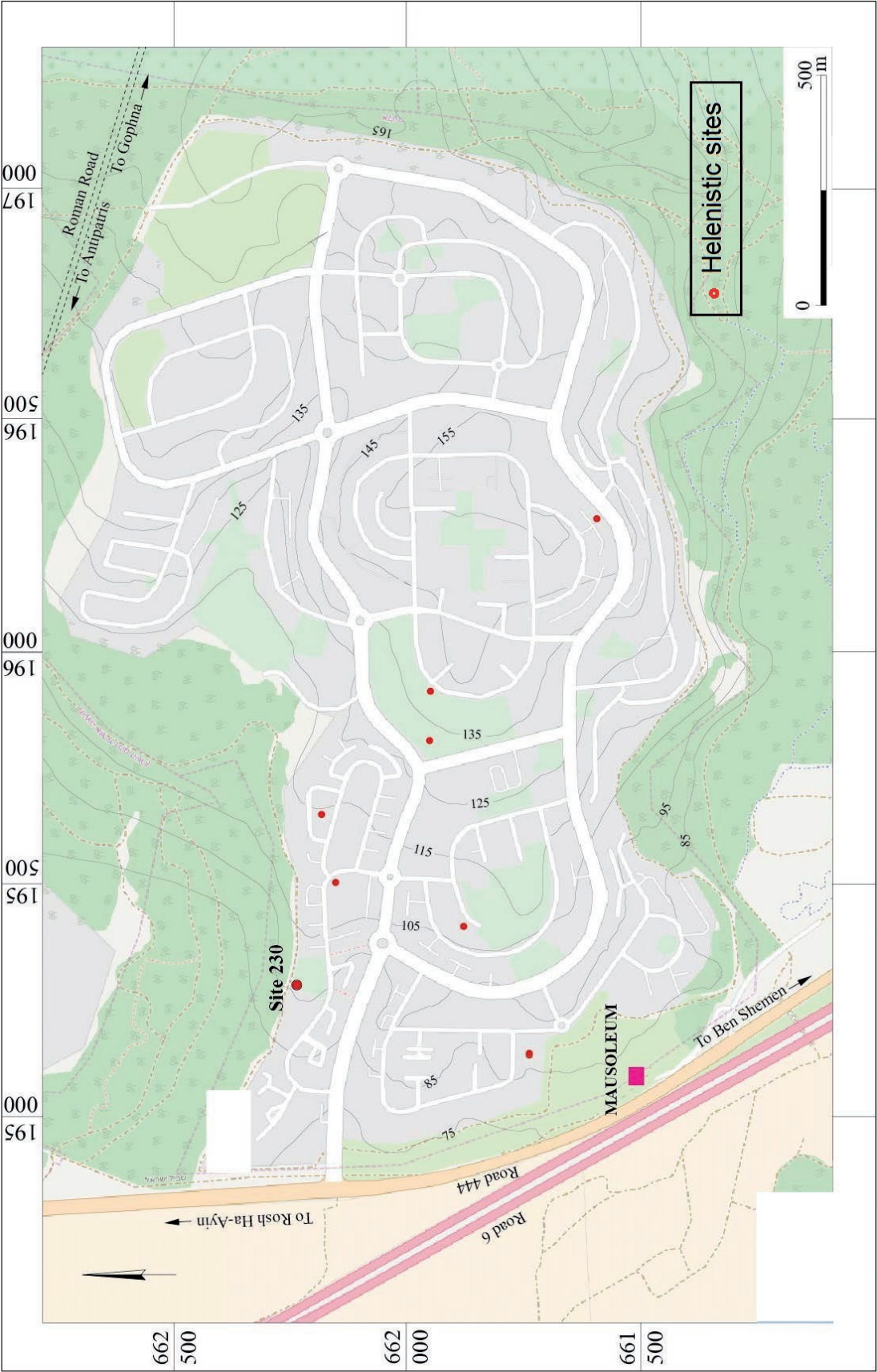


Fig. 1: Location map.



Fig. 2: Plan of the excavations.





Fig. 3: Hellenistic farmhouse. General view to south-east.

structure, which could have been used as an outer courtyard. All the excavated rooms were filled with massive stone collapses, while the space in the central part (Locs 16, 17) was free of stones and the bedrock here looked artificially flattened. Many spots of gray plaster survived on the bedrock.

Especially massive stone blocks were discovered in north-western corner of room (L36) and in north-eastern corner of room (L35) (fig. 7).

An especially large number of pottery vessels, partially intact, was collected from room L35, among them 12 jars, 17 bowls and fish plates, 1 krater, 4 cooking pots and 3 jugs (figs. 11, 1, 4–6, 9–11, 14–16; 12, 5, 8, 12–14; 13, 3–5). The fragment of a massive iron tool (perhaps relating to a blacksmith craft) was found within the fill close to the floor (fig. 8)

Forty-seven jars were found crushed by collapsed stones on the floor of elongated narrow room L15 (fig. 9).

Together with the jars several bowls, fish plates and fragments of two jugs were collected (figs. 11, 2–3, 7–8, 12–13; 12, 1–4, 6–7, 9–11, 15–17; 13, 1–2).

Room L34, next to the south of room L15 was the only place where two construction phases were discerned. Upper tightly packed earth floor L34 covered floor L53, which was built of small fieldstones (fig. 10)

Both these floors abutted the room walls. Six bronze coins dated to the mid-4th c. CE were found – two in the fill above the upper floor and four within the fill between two floors. The coins were found close to each other at a spot where floor L34 was slightly damaged. Since the complete absence of Late Roman or Early Byzantine ceramics on the excavated site is a fact, it is likely to assume that these six coins, dating to the middle of the 4th c. CE, were probably hidden there, and hence this find can be considered a small hoard. Another proto-Nabatean coin (110–96 BCE) was found together within the soil fill covering floor L34.

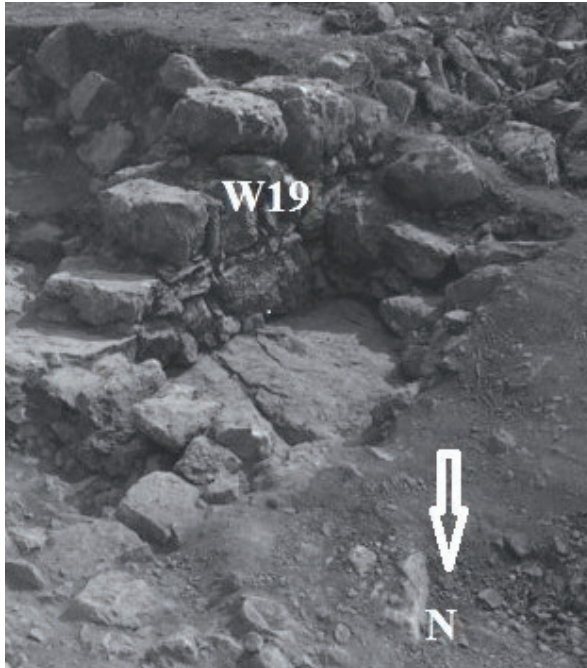


Fig. 4: The technique of walls construction.

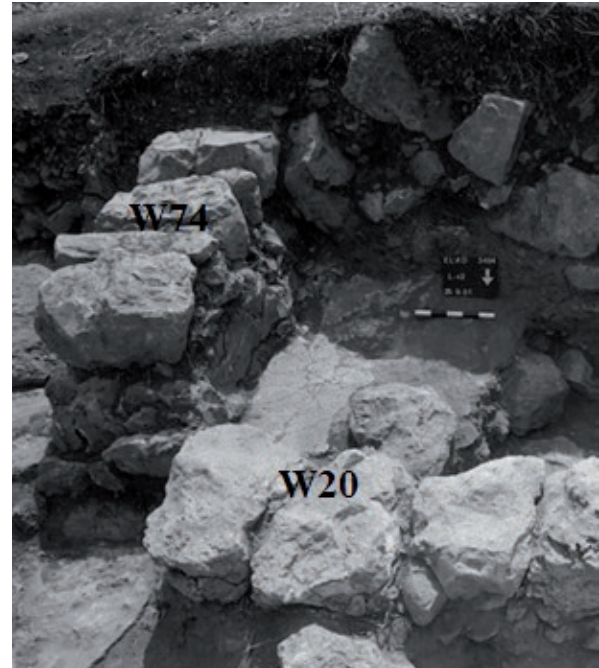


Fig. 5: Plastered floor L42. View to the south.

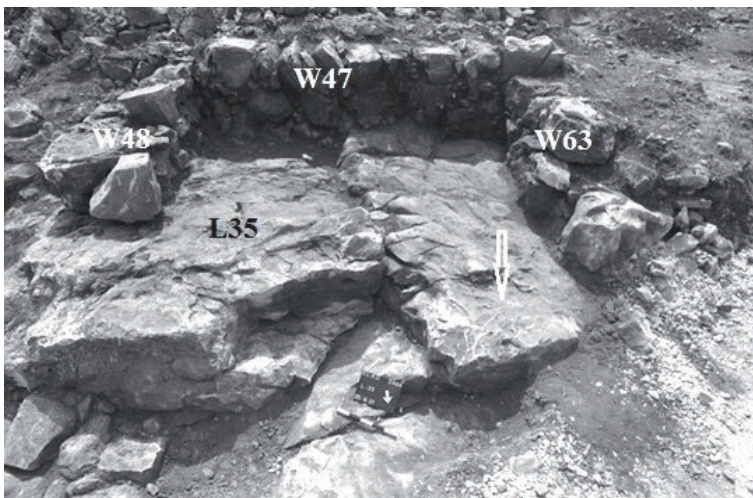


Fig. 6:  
Flattened bedrock floor of room  
L35. View to the south.



Fig. 7:  
Collapse in room L35.  
View to the south.



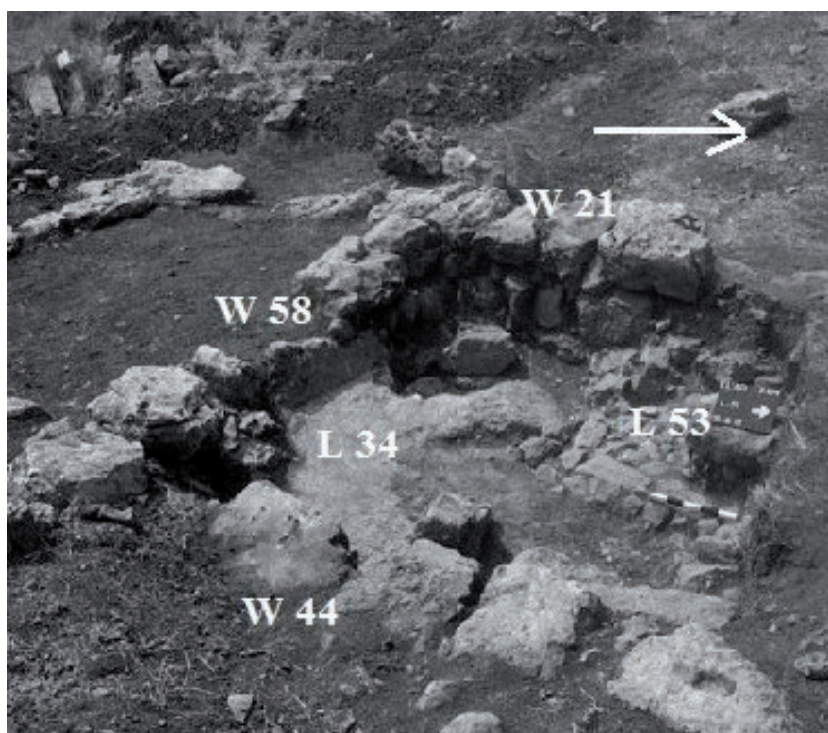
Fig. 8:  
Iron tool found on the floor  
of room L35.



Fig. 9:  
Crushed jars in room L15.  
View to the south.



Fig. 10:  
Stone floor in room L53.  
View to the east.



## Pottery

*Alla Nagorsky – Barak Monnickendam-Givon*

The pottery assemblage retrieved from the El'ad excavations is represented by finds in rooms 15 and 35/37, which could have served as storage rooms. The counts of the vessels did not aim to show the exact number of vessels found at the site but rather to illustrate the relative percentage of the different functional categories<sup>3</sup>. Most vessels were storage jars which comprise 61 % of the assemblage with 431 handles and rims found in these rooms and other excavated loci as well as 72 cooking-pot handles and 39 rims that comprise 16 % of the assemblage. Tableware comprises 14 % of the assemblage with 97 bowls and kraters rims, while utility wares comprised only 9 % of the assemblage with 66 rims of different types of jugs and unguentaria<sup>4</sup>.

All types of vessels are known from different sites situated along the coastal plain of modern-day Israel as well as in the inner regions of the country. Despite the large quantity of pottery, the modest variety of types is noteworthy. The ceramic assemblage suggests a domestic context, with a noticeable predominance of storage jars that amount to more than half of all vessels. The absolute lack of oil lamps among the finds is surprising.

### Tableware

The local Hellenistic repertoire of tableware represents a Levantine version of an Attic vessels type (both in shape and decoration) that is found throughout the southern Levant. The Attic types, which are common along the entire eastern Mediterranean coast, are generally dated from the mid-4th c. to the 2nd c. BCE<sup>5</sup>. The Levantine version first appears in the late 4th c. BCE and continues into the 1st c. BCE<sup>6</sup>.

#### *Bowls with incurved rim (fig. 11, 1–7)*

Numerous bowls were collected in different rooms of the structure. The bowls have a ring or disk base, hemispheric body, and an incurved rim. Some of the bowls have an orange-brown or dull gray slip, however, most of them are plain with no slip.

The small incurved bowl was used to consume a small portion of food or drinking<sup>7</sup>. Bowl no. 7 is somewhat different with its deep profile and string base, at Dora this subtype of the incurved rim bowls is more dominant in the 3rd c. BCE<sup>8</sup>.

Such bowls are common type of pottery repertoire dated to the 3rd–2nd c. BCE at different Hellenistic sites<sup>9</sup>.

3 More on this method: MATSKEVICH – GILBOA 2018, 173–175.

4 The calculation is based on the assumption that each vessel had only two handles. We also calculated only fully preserved handles and rims.

5 SPARKES – TALCOTT 1970, 131–132; ROTROFF 1997, 142; STERN 1995, 52; GUZ-ZILBERSTEIN 1995, 289–290.

6 GUZ-ZILBERSTEIN 1995, 289–290; MONNICKENDAM-GIVON 2011, 66.

7 HUDSON 2016, 215–218.

8 GUZ-ZILBERSTEIN 1995, 289–290. 344–345 fig. 6.1, 34–35.

9 Tel Anafa: BERLIN 1997, pl. 16, PW133–140; Akko: BERLIN – STONE 2016, figs. 9.4, 4–5; 9.6, 65–67; 9.8, 5; 9.10, 12–14; 9.12, 1–5; 9.15, 6; 9.17, 1–4; Tel Dor: GUZ-ZILBERSTEIN 1995, 289–290. 344–345 fig. 6.1; Apollonia: FISCHER – TAL 1999, figs. 5.11, 12; 5.12, 15; Tel Michal: FISCHER 1989, figs. 13.1, 1. 3–5; 13.2, 1–5. 8–9; Ramat Aviv: GORZALCZANY 1999, fig. 4, 1–5; KLETTER 2006, figs. 37, 4–6; 39, 5; Tirat Yehuda: YEIVIN – EDELSTEIN 1970, fig. 9, 1–4. 19–21; Tell Gezer: GITIN 1990, pls. 33, 16; 35, 3–4; 38, 6. 8. 14; 40, 1–4; Khirbet er-Rasm: SANDHAUS 2011, 120 fig. 2.6, 1–5.

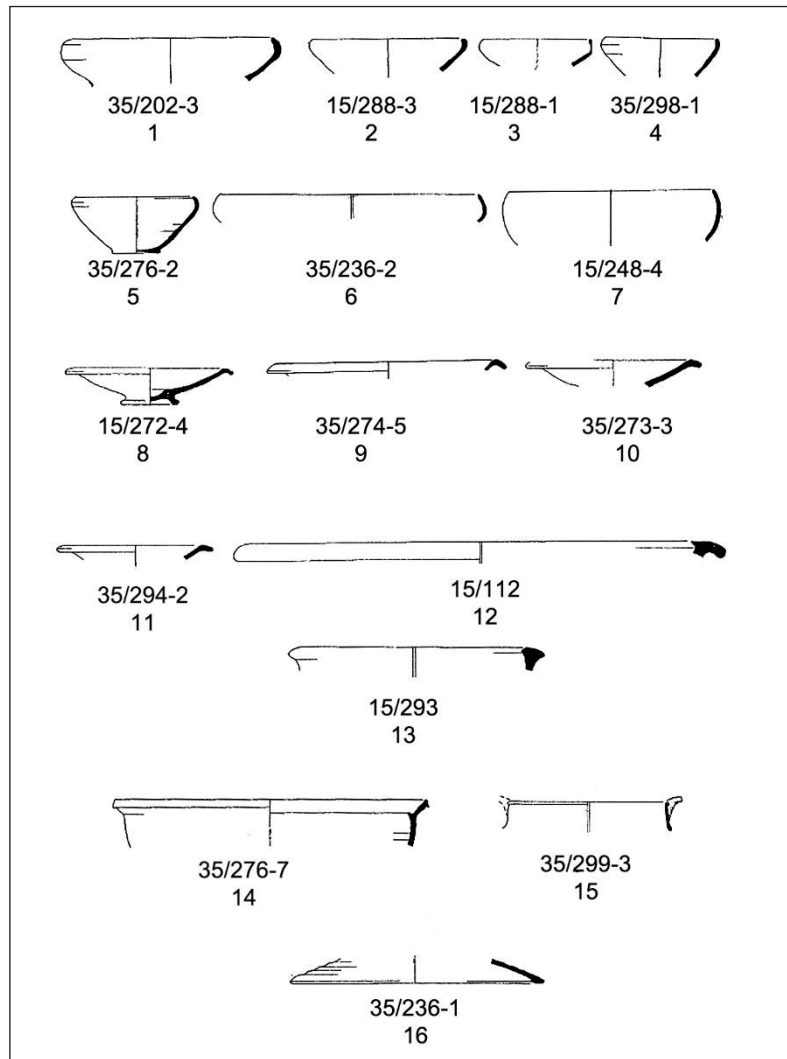


Fig. 11:  
Hellenistic bowls, fish plates,  
kraters and cooking pots.

### Saucers (fig. 11, 8–12)

Another type of bowls is the bowl with the out-turned or everted rim. Like the bowls with an incurved rim, the shape originates from the Attic repertoire<sup>10</sup>. The general dates and function of the type are correspondent to the those of the bowls with incurved rim. The assemblage found in El'ad had a significant number of saucers. Saucer no. 8 has an internal rounded depression in the Athenian ›fish-plate‹ tradition<sup>11</sup>.

At different sites these vessels dated to the 3rd–2nd c. BCE with a few specimens that were found in the contexts of the 1st c. BCE<sup>12</sup>.

### Krater (fig. 11, 13)

Only a few kraters were found at El'ad. Kraters are large open vessels, usually with thick straight walls and thickened rims and, sometimes, handles. Kraters are thought to have been

10 SPARKES – TALCOTT 1970, 144; ROTROFF 1997, 142; GUZ-ZILBERSTEIN 1995, 290–294.

11 ROTROFF 1997, 146–149.

12 Tel Anafa: BERLIN 1997, pl. 17 PW 150–154; Akko: BERLIN – STONE 2016, figs. 9.1, 1–4; 9.4, 2–3; 9.6, 4–5; 9.8, 1; 9.10, 5–10; 9.12; 9.14; 9.15, 3–5; 9.17, 5–9; 9.21, 4–5; 9.23, 8–10; Tel Dor: GUZ-ZILBERSTEIN 1995, 290–292. 346–349 figs. 6.2–6.3; Apollonia: FISCHER – TAL 1999, 237 fig. 5, 3–4; Tel Michal: FISCHER 1989, 179. 181. 183 figs. 13.1, 7. 9; 13.2, 15; 13.3, 4–6; Ramat Aviv: GORZALCZANY 1999, fig. 4, 6; KLETTER 2006, figs. 37, 1–3; 39, 6; Tirat Yehuda: YEIVIN – EDELSTEIN 1970, fig. 9, 5–18; Khirbet er-Rasm: SANDHAUS 2011, 123 fig. 2.6, 13–19.



used to mix and serve food and drinks. The only discerned type has a triangular rim and thin walls. Such vessels possibly started to be produced already from the mid-3rd c. BCE onward, as documented at sites such as Akko<sup>13</sup> and Tell Gezer<sup>14</sup>.

### *Cooking Vessels*

Cooking vessels comprise 16% of the overall Hellenistic pottery assemblage at El'ad. The two main vessel categories, closed globular cooking pots and open casseroles, are represented at the site, no frying pans or baking trays were found.

#### *Casserole (fig. 11, 14)*

Casseroles are open cooking vessels intended for versatile functions such as boiling or broiling and pot-roasting of a large portion of meat or fish. Like other vessels during the Hellenistic period, casseroles were adopted at sites in the southern Levant during the 3rd c. BCE after their earlier appearance at sites in Greece and the Aegean<sup>15</sup>.

The casserole presented here has a squat rounded body and an everted rim, grooved on the inner side, to take the lid and a cooking pot with globular body, short vertical neck, and a simple short ledge rim. Two handles are attached from rim to shoulders.

At different sites these vessels are dated to the 3rd–2nd c. BCE<sup>16</sup>.

#### *Cooking Pot (fig. 11, 15)*

Globular cooking pots are the most common cooking vessels in the southern Levant. They are used for boiling soups and porridge. Levantine cooking pots usually have a globular body, a high neck, a thickened rim, and two vertical handles stretching from rim to shoulder. Their overall shape doesn't change much from the Persian period to the Early Roman period (besides few variants of rim treatment).

The globular cooking pots presented here has a short-thickened rim and a long neck. Similar cooking pots were found at other sites located along the seashore and inland<sup>17</sup>.

#### *Lid (fig. 11, 16)*

Lids are usually a flat bowl made of cooking pot material. Sometimes the lids have a thickened rim and grooves on their body. Some lids have knob handle. Cooking lids are dated from the 4th c. BCE to the 1st c. BCE at sites in the southern Levant such as Tel Anafa, Akko, and Dora<sup>18</sup>.

#### *Jars (fig. 12)*

The bag-shaped jars which are the most common finds in excavations usually have a thickened rounded (nos. 9–10. 15) or outturned folded rim (nos. 1–8. 12–14. 16–17), a rounded shoulder and elongated body that widens towards a rounded base.

13 BERLIN – STONE 2016, fig. 9.1, 7.

14 GITIN 1990, pl. 32, 26.

15 SPARKES 1962; ROTROFF 1997, 178–186; ROTROFF 2015, 180–189; BERLIN 1997, 94–97.

16 Tel Anafa: BERLIN 1997, pls. 28–31 PW 229–274; Akko: BERLIN – STONE 2016, pls. 9.2, 5–9; 9.5, 5; 9.13, 13–15; 9.19, 10–11; 9.22, 8–9; 9.24, 8–11; Tel Dor: GUZ-ZILBERSTEIN 1995, 299–300. 367–359 figs. 6.20–6.22; Apollonia: FISCHER – TAL 1999, fig. 5.16, 1–4; Ramat Aviv: GORZALCZANY 1999, fig. 4, 9; Tell Gezer: GITIN 1990, pls. 35, 15; 40, 27; Khirbet er-Rasm: SANDHAUS 2011, 116 fig. 2.4, 14 Type R-CS1.

17 Tel Anafa: BERLIN 1997, pl. 24 PW 209; Akko: BERLIN – STONE 2016, figs. 9.5, 1; 9.24, 6; Tel Dor: GUZ-ZILBERSTEIN 1995, 298–299. 364 fig. 6.17, 3; Apollonia: FISCHER – TAL 1999, fig. 5.13, 5–6; Tirat Yehuda: YEIVIN – EDELSTEIN 1970, fig. 8, 14; Khirbet er-Rasm: SANDHAUS 2011, 116 fig. 2.4, 6.

18 Tel Anafa: BERLIN 1997, pls. 35–37 PW 315–339; Akko: BERLIN – STONE 2016, fig. 9.22, 11–12; Dora: GUZ-ZILBERSTEIN 1995, 302. 371 fig. 6.24, 1–10.

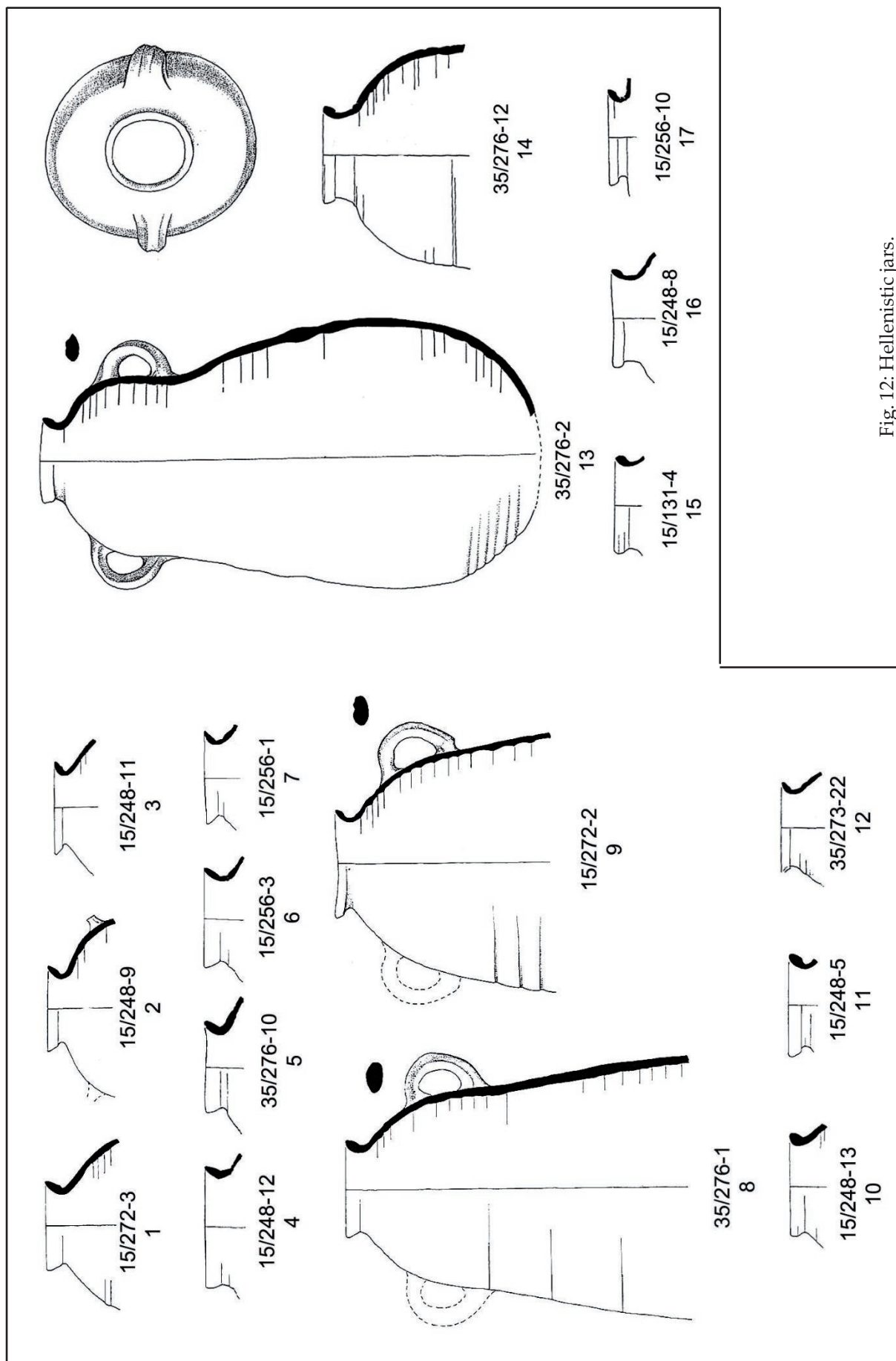


Fig. 12: Hellenistic jars.

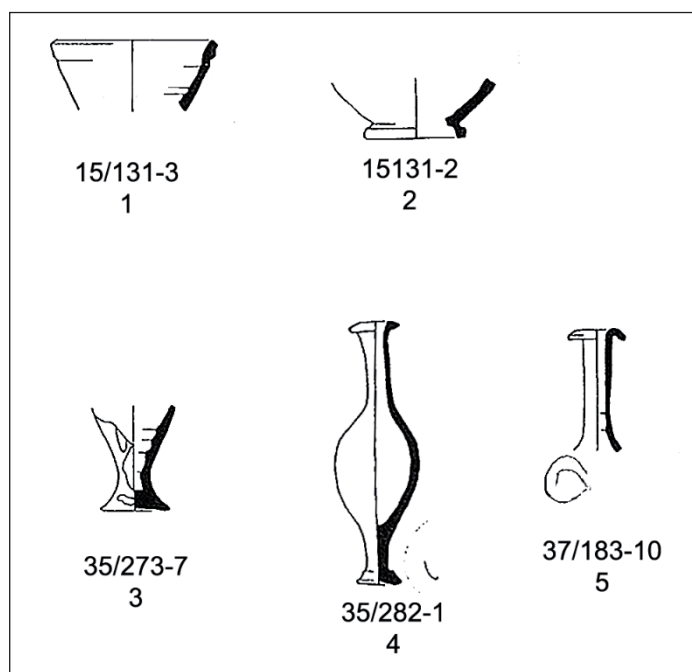


Fig. 13:  
Jugs and unguentaria.

According to some complete vessels found at Dora, the measured volume of those jars is about 25.4–26 liters<sup>19</sup>. They are considered the local types of storage and transport jars for the region<sup>20</sup>, continuing a Persian period jar tradition and most common at southern Levantine sites during the Hellenistic period<sup>21</sup>. They are found at most sites of this period along the seashore and inland<sup>22</sup>.

### *Jugs and Unguentaria (fig. 13)*

Utilitarian vessels that generally make up a significant portion of the ceramic ensemble are represented by only a scanty variety of types.

#### *Jugs*

Nos. 1–2 are jugs with cylindrical out-flaring neck ending in an out-folded modeled rim. Usually, such jugs have a handle attached from rim to shoulder and rounded body with a ring base. They are dated to the 3rd–2nd c. BCE at Dora, Tirat Yehuda, Tell Gezer and Khirbet er-Rasm<sup>23</sup>.

#### *Unguentaria*

Unguentaria (nos. 3–5) are fusiform, spindle-shaped or bulbous bottles, probably used to hold oil or ointment. Their wide body and narrow neck intended to store small amounts of precious liquids. They came in a variety of types, wares, sizes, and decorations, and are found

19 GUZ-ZILBERSTEIN 1995, 311–312.

20 FINKIELSZTEJN 2006, 258–261.

21 GUZ-ZILBERSTEIN 1995, 311.

22 Tel Anafa: BERLIN 1997, pl. 58 PW 484–485; Akko: BERLIN – STONE 2016, fig. 9.19, 3; Tel Dor: GUZ-ZILBERSTEIN 1995, 311. 384–386 figs. 6.35–6.37, 1–5; Apollonia: FISCHER – TAL 1999, fig. 5.13, 3; Tel Michal: FISCHER 1989, figs. 13.2, 20–21; 13.3, 14; Ramat Aviv: GORZALCZANY 1999, fig. 4, 13–20; Tirat Yehuda: YEIVIN – EDELSTEIN 1970, fig. 6; Tell Gezer: GITIN 1990, pl. 36, 7–10; Khirbet er-Rasm: SANDHAUS 2011, 106–109 fig. 2.2.

23 GUZ-ZILBERSTEIN 1995, 378 fig. 6.29, 13; YEIVIN – EDELSTEIN 1970, fig. 7, 5; GITIN 1990, pl. 33, 9; SANDHAUS 2011, 109 fig. 2.3, 2 Type R-JG 2.



in all the Mediterranean world from Spain to Palestine<sup>24</sup>. Their manufacture was probably local for each site, though there were some finer ware types that were imported from specific workshops<sup>25</sup>. Like the tableware and cooking casseroles, unguentaria were first introduced in Greece and the Aegean before their appearance in the southern Levant<sup>26</sup>. Similar examples were found at many sites across the country<sup>27</sup>.

The El'ad pottery assemblage represents a typical inland Hellenistic repertoire. The vessels document a shared lifestyle and ceramic inventory common during that time period, with casseroles, a large quantity of small tableware and ointment vessels. The lack of certain types of vessels emphasizes the rural nature of the inhabitants of the El'ad site. No imported vessels were found at the site, and the Hellenistic pottery repertoire was locally produced. Other vessels types usually found in large cities along the Levantine coast are absent from the site (such as frying pans, mold-made lamps, mold-made bowls, and braziers). The most striking phenomena are the lack of any lamps at the site, either mold-made or wheel-made. This may imply that the storage rooms were not visited or used after nightfall.

### Summary

Numerous structures, agricultural installations and burials dating to the Hellenistic period are a common occurrence, often encountered within the city of El'ad and in the region around<sup>28</sup>.

The large rectangular building 41 x 28 m, with rooms surrounding the inner courtyard (at least from the west and the east) discussed here has an additional external courtyard. Thick walls and massive stone collapses filling the rooms suggest that the building had at least two floors. The finds, represented mostly by ceramic vessels, are of domestic character.

Due to the limited area of the excavation as well as relatively few finds similar to each other, it was difficult to reconstruct the real nature of the excavated building.

Presumably, the large building separately standing on a hill, surrounded by valleys suitable for agriculture in a region rich in water sources could have functioned as an agricultural farm. In our opinion, the two courtyards, one internal and one external, as well as the prevalence of storage jars in the ceramic repertoire strengthen, this assumption.

Several farmhouses were surveyed and excavated not far to the south and to the east of the discussed building<sup>29</sup>. It seems that it was one of those farmsteads that belonged to the regional array of agricultural farms built close to the valleys rich in fertile soil<sup>30</sup>.

The lifespan of the discussed farmhouse was relatively short. Proof of this is the ceramic ensemble dated from the middle of the 3rd until the end of the 2nd c. BCE as well as the almost complete absence of traces of repairs, alterations or additions in the internal space of the building.

24 ANDERSON-STOJANOVIĆ 1987, 105–122.

25 ANDERSON-STOJANOVIĆ 1987, 115.

26 ROTROFF 1997, 137–140.

27 Tel Anafa: BERLIN 1997, pl. 14; Akko: BERLIN – STONE 2016, figs. 9.9, 6–7; 9.20, 7; 9.21, 9; 9.28, 2–4; Tel Dor: GUZ-ZILBERSTEIN 1995, 375 fig. 6.26; Tel Michal: FISCHER 1989, fig. 13.1, 11–12; Ramat Aviv: KLETTER 2006, fig. 39, 11–12; Tirat Yehuda: YEIVIN – EDELSTEIN 1970, fig. 7, 16–17; Khirbet er-Rasm: SANDHAUS 2011, 124–126 fig. 2.7, 5–8.

28 GUDOVICH 1998; AMIT 1998; AMIT – ZILBERBOD 1996; ZILBERBOD – AMIT 2001a; ZILBERBOD – AMIT 2001b; ZELINGER 2001; ZELINGER – AMIT 2001; ZILBERBOD 2001; TAXEL 2006; KANIAS 2008.

29 AMIT – ZILBERBOD 1998; ZILBERBOD – AMIT 2001b; ZELINGER 2001; ZELINGER – AMIT 2001.

30 AMIT 1998, 92.

## Catalogue

Small finds				
	No.	Locus/Basket	Object	Description
Fig. 8	1	35/283	Iron tool	L. 21 cm; Wt. 2.5 kg. The tool consists of two parts. The massive oval-shaped body cut on the one end, tapers to the joint with spoon-shaped second part on another end.
	Pottery			
	No.	Locus/Basket	Vessel type	Description
Fig. 11	1	35/202 - 3	Bowl	Well levigated, light brown clay, orange slip outside and inside
	2	15/248 - 3	Bowl	Reddish-brown clay, gray core
	3	15/248 - 1	Bowl	Thick walls, brown clay
	4	35/298 - 1	Bowl	Reddish-brown clay, small white and black grits
	5	35/276 - 2	Bowl	Restored, reddish-brown clay, few small white grits, string cut base
	6	35/236 - 2	Bowl	Light brown clay, thick walls, simple rim
	7	15/248 - 4	Bowl	Light brown clay, black greets, reddish-painted outside
	8	15/272 - 1	Saucer	Restored, have a round deep impression in the center of the bottom. Reddish-brown clay, few big white grits
	9	35/276 - 5	Saucer	Light brown, reddish slip inside, one black painted line on the rim
	10	35/273 - 3	Saucer	Reddish-brown clay
	11	35/294 - 2	Saucer	Brown clay, many small white grits, poor black slip outside and inside
	12	15/112	Saucer	Thin walls, very light brown clay, many small black grits
	13	15/293	Krater	Brown, few small white grits
	14	35/276 - 7	Casserole	Brown-gray clay, few small white grits
	15	35/299 - 3	Cooking pot	Brown clay, many small white grits
	16	35/236 - 1	Lid	Reddish-brown clay, small white and black grits
Fig. 12	1	15/272 - 3	Jar	Brown clay, gray core
	2	15/248 - 9	Jar	Brow clay, few big white grits
	3	15/248 - 11	Jar	Light brown clay, few small white grits
	4	15/248 - 12	Jar	Light brown clay, traces of brown-painted outside
	5	35/276 - 10	Jar	Very light brown clay
	6	15/256 - 3	Jar	Greenish-yellow clay, few white grits
	7	15/256 - 1	Jar	Light brown clay
	8	35/276 - 1	Jar	Upper half, light brown clay, big white grits
	9	15/272 - 2	Jar	Brown clay
	10	15/248 - 13	Jar	Brown clay
	11	15/248 - 5	Jar	Brown clay, small white grits
	12	35/273 - 22	Jar	Light brown clay, few small white grits
	13	35/276 - 2	Jar	Restored, light brown clay, few big white grits
	14	35/276 - 12	Jar	Light brown clay, few big white grits

	No.	Locus/Basket	Vessel type	Description
Fig. 12	15	15/131 - 4	Jar	Brown clay, few small white grits
	16	15/248 - 8	Jar	Light brown clay, white and black grits
	17	15/256 - 10	Jar	Brown clay, big and small white grits
Fig. 13	1	15/131 - 3	Jug	Light brown clay, few small white grits
	2	15/131 - 2	Jug	Brown clay
	3	35/273 - 1	Unguentarium	Light brown clay, brown-painted outside
	4	35/282 - 1	Unguentarium	Complete, light brown clay
	5	37/183 - 10	Unguentarium	Light brown clay, brown painted outside

## Bibliography

- ANDERSON-STOJANOVIĆ 1987 V. R. Anderson-Stojanović, The Chronology and Function of Ceramic Unguentaria, *AJA* 91, 1987, 105–122
- AMIT 1998 D. Amit, Mazor - 1993, *ESI* 18, 1996, 58–61
- AMIT – ZILBERBOD 1998 D. Amit – I. Zilberbod, Mazor – 1995, *ESI* 18, 1998, 96–99
- BERLIN 1997 A. Berlin, Hellenistic and Roman Pottery. The Plain Wares, in: S. C. Herbert (ed.), *Tel Anafa 2, 1, JRA Suppl.* 10.2 (Ann Arbor, MI 1997) 1–244
- BERLIN – STONE 2016 A. Berlin – P. J. Stone, The Hellenistic and Early Roman Pottery, in: M. Hartal – D. Syon – E. Stern – A. Thatcher, *'Akko 2. The 1991–1998 Excavations. The Early Periods, IAAReports* 60 (Jerusalem 2016) 133–202
- FINKIELSZTEJN 2006 G. Finkielsztejn, Some Remarks on Amphora Productions and Trade in the Southern Levant: Territories and Ethnicity, in: D. Malfitana – J. Poblome – J. Lund (eds.), *Old Pottery in a New Century. Innovating Perspectives on Roman Pottery Studies, Atti del Convegno Internazionale di Studi, Catania, 22–24 Aprile 2004, Monografie dell'Istituto per i beni archeologici e monumentali* (Catania 2006) 253–263
- FISCHER 1989 M. Fischer, Hellenistic Pottery (Strata V–VIII), in: Z. Herzog – G. Rapp – O. Negbi, *Excavations at Tel Michal, Israel, Tel Aviv University, Publications of the Institute of Archaeology* 8 (Minneapolis, MN 1989) 177–187
- FISCHER – TAL 1999 M. Fischer – O. Tal, The Hellenistic Period, in: I. Roll – O. Tal, *Apollonia-Arsuf, Final Report of the Excavations 1. The Persian and Hellenistic Periods (With Appendices on the Chalcolithic and Iron Age II Remains)*, Tel Aviv University, Institute of Archaeology Monograph Series 16 (Jerusalem 1999) 223–260
- GITIN 1990 S. Gitin, *Gezer 3. A Ceramic Typology of the Late Iron II, Persian and Hellenistic Periods at Tell Gezer* (Jerusalem 1990)
- GORZALCZANY 1999 A. Gorzalczany, Hellenistic-Period Remains at Ramat Aviv, *Atiqot* 8, 1999, 25\*–32\* (Hebrew with English Summary pp. 222–223)
- GUDOVICH 1998 S. Gudovich, Mazor – 1993, *ESI* 18, 1998, 57–58



- GUZ-ZILBERSTEIN 1995 B. Guz-Zilberstein, The Typology of the Hellenistic Coarse Ware and Selected Loci of the Hellenistic and Roman Periods, in: E. Stern, Excavations at Dor. Final Report 1 B. Areas A and C: The Finds, Qedem Reports 2 (Jerusalem 1995) 289–433
- HUDSON 2016 N. Hudson, A Hellenistic Household Ceramic Assemblage from Tell el-Timai (Thmuis), Egypt: A Contextual View, BASOR 376, 2016, 199–244
- KANIAS 2008 T. Kanias, Mazor (East), HA-ESI 120 ([http://www.hadashot-esi.org.il/Report\\_Detail\\_Eng.aspx?id=756&mag\\_id=114](http://www.hadashot-esi.org.il/Report_Detail_Eng.aspx?id=756&mag_id=114)) (accessed 16.07.2019)
- KLETTER 2006 R. Kletter, A Middle Bronze Age II Site West of Tell Qasile, Atiqot 53, 2006, 65–128
- KOCHAVI – BEIT-ARIEH 1994 M. Kochavi – I. Beit-Arieh, Map of Rosh Ha – ‘Ain (78), Archaeological Survey of Israel (Jerusalem 1994)
- MATSKEVICH – GILBOA 2018 S. Matskevich – A. Gilboa, Quantitative Aspects of the Iron Age Pottery Assemblage, in: A. Gilboa – I. Sharon – J. R. Zorn – S. Matskevich, Excavations at Dor. Final Report 2 B. Area G. The Late Bronze and Iron Ages: Pottery, Artifacts, Ecofacts and Other Studies, Qedem Reports 11 (Jerusalem 2018) 173–192
- ROTROFF 1997 S. I. Rotroff, Hellenistic Pottery. Athenian and Imported Wheelmade Table Ware and Related Material, Agora 29 (Princeton, NJ 1997)
- ROTROFF 2015 S. I. Rotroff, The Athenian Kitchen from the Early Iron Age to the Hellenistic Period, in: M. Spataro – A. Villing (eds.), Ceramics, Cuisine and Culture. The Archaeology and Science of Kitchen Pottery in the Ancient Mediterranean World (Oxford 2015) 180–189
- SANDHAUS 2011 D. Sandhaus, The Pottery from Khirbet er-Rasm. The Typology of the Pottery from the Hellenistic, Roman and Later Periods, in: A. Faust – A. Erlich (eds.), The Excavations of Khirbet er-Rasm, Israel, BARIntSer 2187 (Oxford 2011) 134–145
- SPARKES 1962 B. A. Sparkes, The Greek Kitchen, JHS 82, 1962, 37–121
- SPARKES – TALCOTT 1970 B. A. Sparkes – L. Talcott, Black and Plain Pottery of the 6th, 5th and 4th Centuries B.C., Agora 12 (Princeton, NJ 1970)
- STERN 1995 E. Stern, Local Pottery of the Persian Period, in: E. Stern, Excavations at Dor. Final Report 1 B. Areas A and C: The Finds, Qedem Reports 2 (Jerusalem 1995), 51–92
- TAXEL 2006 I. Taxel, Mazor (El’ad), HA-ESI 118 ([http://www.hadashot-esi.org.il/Report\\_Detail\\_Eng.aspx?id=440&mag\\_id=11](http://www.hadashot-esi.org.il/Report_Detail_Eng.aspx?id=440&mag_id=11)) (accessed 16.07.2019)
- YEIVIN – EDELSTEIN 1970 Z. Yeivin – G. Edelstein, Excavations at Tirat Yehuda, AtiqotHeb 6, 1970, 56–69 (Hebrew with English Summary, 6\*)
- ZELINGER 2001 Y. Zelinger, Mazor (El’ad), Area H9, HA-ESI 113, 2001, 74–75
- ZELINGER – AMIT 2001 Y. Zelinger – D. Amit, Mazor (El’ad), Sites 17a–c, 34a, 35a, 95a–e, K4, K5, HA-ESI 113, 2001, 79–83
- ZILBERBOD 2001 I. Zilberbod, Mazor (El’ad), Site 64, HA-ESI 113, 2001, 83–84
- ZILBERBOD – AMIT 2001a I. Zilberbod – D. Amit, Mazor (El’ad), Area H7 (A), HA-ESI 113, 2001, 63–66
- ZILBERBOD – AMIT 2001b I. Zilberbod – D. Amit, Mazor (El’ad), Area F2, HA-ESI 113, 2001, 68–69