SENA BASKIN LBA I CERAMICS FROM KINET HÖYÜK PERIOD 15 Bilkent University

LBA I CERAMICS FROM KINET HÖYÜK PERIOD 15

A STATISTICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE CROSS-REGIONAL STANDARDIZATION OF HITTITE CERAMICS IN LATE BRONZE AGE ANATOLIA

A Master's Thesis

by

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Ankara
March 2022

To the potters of LBA Anatolia

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The Graduate School of Economics and Social Sciences
of
İhsan Doğramacı Bilkent University

by

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THE DEPARTMENT OF
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ABSTRACT

LBA I CERAMICS FROM KINET HÖYÜK PERIOD 15

A STATISTICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE CROSS-REGIONAL STANDARDIZATION OF HITTITE CERAMICS IN LATE BRONZE AGE ANATOLIA

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This project examines the LBA I ceramics from Kinet Höyük Period 15 contexts, which are marked by the introduction of Hittite material culture. It aims to understand to what extent ceramic production in Kinet follows the norms of Hittite pottery tradition.

Chapter I introduces the site of Kinet Höyük, elaborates on archaeological contexts and reviews the historical narrations about the Hittite involvement in Kizzuwatna. Period 15 ceramics were unearthed from the partly exposed official building in trenches J/L, E/H, and C on the mound and Sounding R from LBA lower city. Chapter II engages in scholarly discussions and recent trends in ceramic studies in Hittite archaeology, alongside theoretical and methodological discussions about ceramic standardization in archaeological theory. Further, it examines written sources

about pottery, potters, and crafts organization in the Hittite Kingdom. Chapter III and IV present material examination of ceramics regarding fabric, forms, production techniques and potmark applications.

Chapter V compares Kinet Period 15 ceramics with the ceramics from central Anatolia and Cilicia. Statistical comparison with Hattusa ceramics from the recent excavations (Schoop, 2006; 2011; Gruber, 2017) and visual comparison focusing on forms, fabric, and production techniques with central Anatolia and Cilicia yield significant results. Firstly, fabric and forms from the Hittite ceramic repertoire dominate the Kinet Period 15 assemblage. Significantly, however, different functional vessel categories show different degrees of cross-regional standardization. For example, food preparation and serving vessels are statistically and visually very comparable with Hattusa ceramics. Nonetheless, cooking vessels show variation in form frequency and metrical parameters.

Keywords: Kinet Höyük, Late Bronze Age, Cilicia, Hittite pottery, ceramic standardization.

ÖZET

KINET HÖYÜK KATMAN 15, GTÇ I SERAMİKLERİ

GEÇ TUNÇ ÇAĞI ANADOLUSUNDA HITIT SERAMIĞININ BÖLGELER ARASI STANDARDIZASYONUNUN İSTATISTIKSEL BIR DEĞERLENDIRMESI

Sena Baskın
Yüksek Lisans, Arkeoloji Bölümü
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Mart 2022

Bu proje, Kinet Höyük Katman 15, GTÇ I seramiklerini incelemektedir. Katman 15 Hitit materyal kültürünün Kinet Höyük'te görülmeye başladığı katmandır. Bu proje Kinet Höyük çanak çömleğinin Hitit seramik geleneği normlarını ne ölçüde takip ettiğini araştırmaktadır.

Bölüm I, Kinet Höyük'ü ve arkeolojik kontekstleri tanıtır ve Hititlerin Kizzuwatna bölgesiyle ilişkilerini konu alan tarihsel anlatıları gözden geçirir. Katman 15 seramikleri, höyükte J/L, E/H ve C açmalarında kısmen açığa çıkarılmış resmi binada ve GTÇ dönemi aşağı şehirdeki R Sondajında yapılan kazılar sonucu bulunmuştur. Bölüm II, Hitit arkeolojisinde seramik çalışmalarına dair bilimsel tartışmaların ve yeni yönelimlerin yanı sıra arkeoloji teorisinde seramik standardizasyonu hakkında teorik ve metodolojik tartışmalara yer vermektedir. Ayrıca Hititlerde çömlekçilik, çömlekçiler ve zanaatkarlık hakkında yazılı kaynakları değinmektedir. Bölüm III ve IV, hamur, kap formları, üretim teknikleri ve çömlekçi işaretlerini inceler.

Bölüm V, Katman 15 seramiklerini Orta Anadolu ve Kilikya GTÇ seramikleriyle karşılaştırır. Yakın dönem Boğazköy-Hattusa kazılarından elde edilen seramikler (Schoop, 2006; 2011; Gruber, 2017) ile detaylı istatistiksel karşılaştırmalar yapılmış, Orta Anadolu ve Kilikya'daki diğer alanlardan elde edilmiş seramikler ile ise form, hamur ve üretim tekniklerine odaklanan görsel karşılaştırmalar yapılmıştır ve bir takım önemli sonuçlar elde edilmiştir. Öncelikle, Hitit seramik repertuarının ait hamur ve kap formları, Katman 15 malzemesinde açık ara en baskın grubu oluşturmaktadır. Bununla birlikte, farklı fonksiyonel kap kategorileri, değişen oranlarda bölgeler arası benzerlik veya farklılaşma göstermektedir. Örneğin yiyecek hazırlama ve servis kapları istatistiksel ve görsel olarak Hattuşa seramikleri ile oldukça benzerdir. Ancak, pişirme kapları, form istatistikleri ve metrik değerler bakımından farklılık göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kinet Höyük, Geç Tunç Çağı, Kilikya, Hitit Seramiği, seramik standardizasyonu.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ASV	Arm-shaped vessels
AnSV	Animal-shaped vessel
Base-Fl-Bowl	Flat bases for bowls
Base-Fl-BV	Flat bases for big-sized vessels
Base-Fl-CPT	Convex bases for cooking pot
Base-Fl-MV	Flat bases for medium-sized vessels
Base-Fl-MV.MA	Flat bases for medium-sized vessels with moderate angle
Base-Fl-MV.St	Flat bases for medium-sized vessels with a steep body
Base-Fl-MV.St.irr	Flat bases for medium-sized vessels with a steep body, irregular edges and hand or tool marks
Base-Fl-MV.St.R	Flat bases for medium-sized vessels with a steep body and rounded base edge
Base-Fl-MV.WA	Flat bases for medium-sized vessels with wide angle
Base-Fl-SV	Flat bases for small vessels
Base-Pointed-Jar	Pointed bases for jars or jugs
Base-Ring-Bowl	Ring bases for bowls
Base-Ring-MV	Ring bases for middle sized vessels
Base-Ring-SV	Ring bases for small sized vessels
Base-Round-JJ	Round bases for jars or jugs
Base-R-*VesselType*.angular	Ring base with angular ring edges
Base-R-*VesselType*.pointed	Ring base with pointed ring tip
Base-R-VesselType.RingShape.ext	Ring base with everted base ring
Base-R-VesselType.RingShape.int	Ring base with inverted ring
Base-R-VesselType.RingShape.vert	Ring base with vertical base ring
Base-R-*VesselType*.round	Ring base with rounded or oval ring profile
B-CP-IC	Bowl-cooking plates with incurving rim
B-CP-NB	Bowl-cooking plates with narrow band
B-CP-NB.A	Bowl-cooking plates with a narrow band and less emphasized rim thickening

B-CP-NB.B	Bowl-cooking plates with a narrow band and more pronounced rim thickening
B-CP-NB.OCR	Bowl-cooking plates with slightly out-curving rim and distinctive rim thickening
B-CP-OCR	Bowl-cooking plates with out-curving rim
B-CP-SRT	Bowl-cooking plates with simple rounded rim
B-D-CAR	Deep carinated bowls
B-D-CAR.BTR	Deep carinated bowls with bilateral rim thickening
B-DCAR.ERT	Deep carinated bowls with external rim thickening
B-D-CAR.OCF	Deep carinated bowls with long out-folded, downward-looking rims
B-D-CAR-IRT-Unique	Unique deep carinated bowl with internal rim thickening
B-D-OCR	Deep bowls with out-curving rim
B-F-H	Fine hemispherical bowls
B-F-H-IC-Unique	Unique hemispherical bowl with incurving body and very thin walls
B-H-Unique	Unique hemispherical bowl with a thicker wall and emphasized rim thickening
B-IC	Shallow bowls with incurving rim
B-IC.BTR	Bowls with incurving rim and bilateral rim thickening
B-IC.Car	Deep bowls with long incurving rim
B-IC.CRT	Bowls with incurving rim and rounded rim thickening
B-IC.PRT	Bowls with incurving rim and pointing rim thickening
B-IC-CAR	Bowls with a long incurving rim
B-IC-ERT	Bowls with external rim thickening
B-IC-NRT	Shallow bowls with plain rim
B-IC-WS	Bowls with wedge-shaped incurving rim
B-IC-WS.BTR	Bowls with wedge-shaped incurving rim and bilateral rim thickening
B-IC-WS.CTR	Bowls with wedge-shaped incurving rim and rounded rim thickening
B-Pl	Plain bowls
B-Pl-H	Plain bowls with handle
B-T	Thick bowls with internal rim thickening
B-T.BR	Thick bowls with broad, shallow internal rim thickening in the form of a band.
B-T.CRT	Thick bowls with rounded internal rim thickening

B-T.LR	Thick bowls with long rim
B-T.NRT	Thick bowls with slight rim thickening
B-TH-H-Unique	Unique hemispherical bowl with thicker wall
B-T-IC.PRT	Thick bowls with incurving and pointed rims
CJ	Canaanite jars
CP-BB	Cooking plates with stepped rim
CP-NRT	Cooking plates with plain rim
CPt-1	Cooking pot 1
CPt-2	Cooking pot 2
CPt-3	Cooking pot 3
CR	Craters
CR.CRT	Craters with circular rim
CR.HRT	Craters with horizontal rim
Cr.HRT.U	Craters with slightly upward-looking rims
CR-CAR	Carinated craters
CW-CT-LS-25	Chaff and crushed shell dominant coarse ware
CW-GLQT- 27	Grit, limestone and quartz tempered coarse ware
CW-GLT-P-11	Grit and limestone tempered pinkish coarser fabric
CW-GT-35	Grit dominant cooking ware
CW-LGT-15	Limestone and grit tempered cooking ware
CW-LS-36	Limestone dominant cooking ware
CW-QCST-H-10	Quartz and crushed shell dominant cooking ware
CW-QCST-R 29	Crushed shell and quartz dominant cooking ware
CW-QT-F-28	Quartz tempered cooking ware with finer particles
F-B- 4	Fine brown fabric
F-R-5	Fine red fabric
F-SL-P-23	Fine pink fabric with sand and lime specks
Handle.Loop	Loop-shaped handles
Handle.SCIRC	Semicircular-shaped handles
Handle-CJ	Canaanite jar handles
Handle-CPt	Cooking pot handles
Handle-JJ	Angular handles for jars or jugs
Handle-J-SH.N	Handles for jars with single handle, attaching to the neck
Handle-Jug-S	Small jug handles

Handle-Jug-TF.Loop	Loop-shaped handles for trefoil pitchers
Handle-LF.S	Small handle for lentoid flask attaching to the body
Handle-LF-L	Long handle for lentoid flask starting from the neck and attaching to the body.
Handle-SSP	Handles for spindle-shaped pitchers
Handle-*VesselForm/ Size.HandleProfile.*A	Wide handles, i.e., handle width is twice the handle thickness
Handle-*VesselForm/ Size.HandleProfile.*B	Wide handles with rectangular cross-section, handle width is still wider than the thickness in a smaller ratio ca. 3/2
Handle-*VesselForm/ Size.HandleProfile.*C	Handles with round cross-sections
Handle-*VesselForm/ Size.HandleProfile.*D	Handles with rounded edges and a concave shape at the center.
Handle-*VesselForm/ Size.HandleProfile.*E	Handle with triangular cross-sections with rounded edges
Handle-*VesselForm/Size*.Ang.*HandleCross-section*	Handles with angular profile
Handle-*VesselForm/Size*.Loop.*HandleCross-section.*	Loop-shaped handles
Handle-*VesselForm/Size*.SCIRC.*HandleCross-section.*	Semi-circular handles
HF-BL-18	Hard-fired black lustrous ware
HF-G-3	Hard-fired fine gray fabric
Hnd-J-SH-HT	Handles attaching to rim of jars with single handle
Hnd-J-SH-N	Handles attaching to neck of jars with single handle
J-SH	Jar with single handle
J-SH.fl	Jar with single handle with long, out curving, and downward-looking rim
J-SH-F	Jar with single handle and narrow neck
Juglet-HF	Hard-fired juglet with handle
Jug-T.Sp	Tubular-spouted jugs
Jug-TF.A	Trefoil pitchers
J-wPiG	Juglet with pinched in girth
L, Insufficient Oxidation	Insufficient oxidation, low
LBA	Late Bronze Age
LF	Lentoid flask
LF-1	Lentoid flasks with a long handle starting from neck and attaching to upper body and two smaller handles attaching directly to body on joint edges
LF-2	Lentoid flasks with only one handle starting from the neck and attaching to the upper body.

L-Pl	Lids with plain edges and a flat profile
L-Punc	Perforated lid
M, Insufficient Oxidation	Insufficient oxidation, medium
MBA	Middle Bronze Age
M-CST- 24	Limestone or crushed shell dominant fabric
M-GLR-R-33	Grit and limestone tempered red fabric
M-GLT-B-26	Grit and limestone tempered buff fabric
M-GLT-F-7	Fine grit and limestone tempered medium fabric
M-GLT-FB-16	Fine grit and limestone tempered buff fabric
M-GLT-P-8	Grit and limestone tempered pink fabric
M-GLT-R-13	Grit and limestone tempered red fabric
M-GLT-WC- 12	Grit and limestone tempered white-cream fabric
M-GT-B-9	Grit tempered buff colored medium fabric
M-GT-P-17	Grit tempered pinkish colored medium fabric
Neck-B	Jar or jug necks with a relief band
Painted-Cyp.Bc	Cypriot Bichrome
Painted-WP.IV	Cypriot White Painted IV
PFSN	Pot with funnel-shaped neck
Potmark-A	Triangular-shaped potmarks with three vertical lines
Potmark-A.1	Triangular-shaped potmarks with three vertical lines and two horizontal lines, one at the bottom and one at the middle of the three vertical lines.
Potmark-A.2	Triangular-shaped potmarks with three vertical lines and a horizontal line at the bottom
Potmark-A.3	Triangular-shaped potmarks with three vertical lines with no horizontal line
Potmark-A.comp	Potmark-A with a complementary sign
Potmark-CF	Potmarks with complex figures
Potmark-G	Potmarks with geometrical shapes
Potmark-G.1	Triangular potmarks
Potmark-G.2	Potmarks in the shape of angular 8
Potmark-L	Potmarks with simple lines
Potmark-L.Con	Potmarks with simple curved lines
Potmark-L.Pl	Pot-marks with simple, straight lines
Potmark-L.V	Potmarks consisting of two lines, creating a chevron.
Potmark-L.X	Potmarks with a cross-shape

Potmark-L.ZZ	Zigzag-shaped potmarks
PS	Pot fstands
P-S	Small pots
P-S.H	Small pots with handle
P-S.V.ERT	Small pots with slight external rim thickening
P-ST.HR	Storage pots with horizontal out-curving rim
P-ST.SCR	Storage pots with stepped rim
P-ST.WB	Pots for storage with wide body
P-V.Unique	Pot with vertical profile
REq	Preserved rim equivalent
S#	Simple sherd count
S, Insufficient Oxidation	Insufficient oxidation, strong
SSP	Spindle shaped pitchers
SSP-A	Spindle-shaped pitcher with out-curving, upward-looking rim
SSP-B	Spindle-shaped pitcher with out-curving downward-looking rim
WL-P-1	Well-levigated pink fabric

CHAPTER 1

KINET HÖYÜK, GEOGRAPHY, STRATIGRAPHY, AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS

1.1 Geography

Kinet Höyük is an archaeological mound in modern-day Hatay, southern Turkey. The site is located at the eastern part of Cilicia and the northern edge of Iskenderun Gulf (Figure 1). The mound covers a 3.3 ha area and is 26 m high. About 7.5 km to its east rise the Amanos Mountains. It is a coastal settlement, about 400 meters away from the modern shoreline. Geomorphological studies further clarify the probable environment of the Kinet Höyük during the Bronze Age. A small river, today's Deli Çay, now located 2.5 km away from the mound, was running just south of the Kinet Höyük before and during the Hellenistic period (Ozaner, 1994:516-518). Also, geomorphological soundings around Kinet Höyük revealed the possible shoreline almost adjacent to the mound's skirts during the Late Bronze Age (Figure 2).

1.2 Excavations

The excavations in Kinet Höyük, as a Bilkent University project, were conducted between 1992-2012 under the direction of M.-H. Gates. The excavations on the mound and its vicinity exposed archaeological remains from the Early Bronze Age to

the Medieval periods (Table 1). The excavations in Operations J, L, E, H, and Soundings R and C between 1994 – 2007 unearthed four Late Bronze Age occupational phases (Novák et al., 2017: 176-181; M-H. Gates, *forthcoming*: 117). Period 15 corresponds to the Late Bronze I layers in Cilician stratigraphy and is marked by the introduction of Hittite material culture (Novák et al., 2017: 176-181). The JL Monumental Building provides well-defined contexts for the study of the Period 15 ceramic assemblage.

1.3 Excavation and Documentation Methodology

In his recently published book, *Guidelines for Archaeological Excavations,* C. Gates (2020) explains the excavation methodology used in Kinet Höyük. Very briefly, the excavation team used locus, lot, and KT numbers to document the archaeological finds during the excavations. As it is widely employed in different excavations, the locus number defines the separate units of space such as rooms, architecture such as walls, or installations such as a hearth. On the other hand, the lot refers to separate collection units from a locus. Employing different lots aims to separate functionally or chronologically distinct findings. For example, a room locus might have several lots separated by changes in soil color or characteristics, proximity to the modern surface, or in-situ floor deposits. Lastly, a unique KT inventory number, an abbreviation for Kinet Höyük, is assigned to each bag of findings from a lot and locus (C. Gates, 2020: 7-9).

1.4 Evaluation and Selection of Ceramic Material

One of this thesis's aims is to identify ceramic traditions present in Period 15 contexts in Kinet Höyük. A crucial challenge in mound excavations is contamination from different periods, especially for unsealed deposits. To build convincing arguments about ceramic affiliations, one must employ a reasonable method to identify the

original ceramic assemblage and contamination within collected ceramics. The first step requires identifying stratigraphically secure lots.

C. Gates, also the trench supervisor of Operation JL during the 1999 season and Operation EH during the 2007 season, employs four labels for stratigraphical evaluation of collected material. Firstly "prime" is used for stratigraphically well-defined lots such as on-floor deposits or sealed contexts. "Of interest" refers to reasonably clear stratigraphic value compared to other lots, such as room deposits. "Mixed" refers to mixed stratigraphic components. They might be worth studying according to their relation to surrounding deposits, architectural units or installations. Lastly, "poor" defines stratigraphically mixed compositions with no well-defined relation to surrounding deposits. In the excavation reports, C. Gates proposed this schema, and he labeled the lots from EH and JL accordingly, which constitutes almost all the Period 15 ceramic material.

These labels provide initial guidance in choosing and evaluating the lots. Namely, the lots labeled as "prime" will be considered the original representation of a locus assemblage. For example, sherds in *prime* contexts are considered part of the original assemblage, and all the ceramic finds are cataloged. For *mixed* or *of interest* lots, one should make a more detailed examination. For example, a lot's stratigraphic position is essential to identify contamination from upper or lower levels. Inclusion or exclusion of the diagnostic parts is decided accordingly. Lastly, *poor* contexts are screened for any significant examples of regular assemblage, and strange sherds will be disregarded.

A total of 145 different lots were examined for this thesis. Thirty-one lots are from *prime* or *good* contexts. Eighty-three lots are labelled *of interest*. Four lots have materials from *erosional deposits*. The *mixed* lots number twenty-one, while there are six lots from *poor* contexts.

1.5 Stratigraphy

Sounding C, excavated in 1992 and 1993 at the west slope of the mound, is one of the main sources providing information about the stratigraphy of Kinet Höyük, including the LBA phases. Sounding C revealed a *good surface* dating to Period 15. Later the excavations in 1998, 1999, and 2007 in trenches JL and EH exposed the JL Monumental Building about 3 meters south of the sounding C. Also, the *good surface* was traced in Operation JL too. Consequently, it became possible to integrate this building into the general stratigraphy of Kinet Höyük. In Sounding C, under the LB I layers, a burnt destruction layer belonging to MB II, i.e., Period 16, was exposed (M-H. Gates, 2006:298; Novák et al., 2017: 179). Above Period 15, occupational remains from LB II, i.e., Period 14, were uncovered in the operations JL and EH.

For absolute dating of Period 15, radiocarbon data and Cypriot imports provide evidence apart from the locally produced ceramics (M-H. Gates, *forthcoming*: 113-114). Radiocarbon data (Table 16) dates the earliest stage of Period 15 in the JL Building to the latter half of the 16th century BCE. The last phase of the building is dated to the latter half of the 15th c. BCE. Radiocarbon data from late MB II contexts gives very similar results for the end of Period 16. Moreover, Cypriot ceramic imports affirm these dates; Cypriot bichrome ware circulating during MB II/III and early LB I, ca. 1560-1460 BCE, was present in Period 16 and 15 layers (Kozal, 2017: 169-170, M-H. Gates, 2006:298; 2011a:398). M-H Gates states that the interval between MB II

and the start of the LBI Period 15 settlement, was short (M-H. Gates, 2006: 298; M-H. Gates, *forthcoming*: 113).

1.6 Contexts

Operations JL, EH, and Sounding C at the western end of the mound represent most LB I excavated contexts. Also, Sounding R, located 100 meters away from the mound in a northwest direction, produced LB I ceramic material. Thus, the LB I finds were present in the citadel and at the lower city by the shore (M-H. Gates, 2006: 295).

Sounding R was excavated in 2000 as a part of geomorphological research around the mound. The LBA layers were exposed in a 2x2 m area with about 3 meters of depth (Beach & Luzzadder-Beach, 2008: 422-423; see: Figure 3; Table 3; Table 4). A possibly erosional deposit consists of Iron Age and Bronze Age materials in the upper layers. The deposits show a more homogeneous LB I content in the lower levels. Significantly, Sounding R dug into successive floors, i.e., Loci 16 and 18, providing stratigraphically well-defined contexts (Beach & Luzzadder-Beach, 2008: 423). Surface 18 produced burnt ceramics and bones in high concentration and was covered by a probable wall collapse (M-H. Gates, 2002: 56). A radiocarbon sample dates the deposit above the surface 18 to the latter half of the 15th century BCE (Table 16). As the excavated area's width is very small, it is hard to make functional interpretations about Sounding R's contexts.

LB I contexts on the mound indeed provide more data. The partly exposed building in Operations JL and EH and its northwestern extremity in Sounding C are the primary contexts for the LB I layers in Kinet Höyük (Figure 4). This single structure, the JL Monumental Building lies in a northeast to southwest direction. The building was

only partially unearthed, so the entire layout is unknown. M-H Gates remarks the absence of doorways as a resemblance to the Hittite official architecture, and she states that this building may have had an official function (M-H. Gates, 2006: 298; 2013: 228).

No excavation was undertaken below the JL Building. Considering the finds from Sounding C, only 3 meters away from the building, one can assume that the MB II destruction layer lies under the JL Building. Above the Period 15 layers in the Operations EH and JL, Period 14, i.e., the LB II occupational levels, were exposed in the previous seasons. The soil between Periods 14 and 15 layers consists of decayed mud-brick, indicating an erosional period between Periods 15 and 14 in which the JL Monumental Building was exposed to decay. The pottery lots from this erosional transition period (Table 5; Table 6), containing some Period 14 material, are selectively included in this study. The lower level lots from the transitional deposits between Period 15 and 14 with a fair number of sherds in better condition are included. In contrast, upper layers of the transitional phase are excluded (Table 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 14). The form and fabric statistics will be presented separately for the ceramics from Period 15 and the Period 15-14 transitional phase.

Three stages have been detected in the lifespan of the building. These are Periods 15C, 15B, and 15A from earliest to latest (M-H. Gates 2006: 296-297; Figure 5; Table 2). In these stages, we see some changes in the organization of the space. For example, certain walls were added or shifted to create new rooms or enlarge the existing ones. While for the last stage, i.e., 15A, we have the remains of the stone base on which the brick superstructure was installed.

On the other hand, the earlier stages only have stone foundations and floors (M-H. Gates, 2006:296). None of these three phases ended in destruction. Continuous reshaping must have been done for practical reasons. As a result of the floors' renewal in three stages, the room contexts bear few findings, and they are fill-deposits rather than in situ finds; nevertheless, the successive floors provide sealed contexts for study (M-H. Gates, 2006: 296).

The area at the northwest to wall 147 was excavated as Locus 153 during the 1999 season. A good gravel surface marked the bottom of this locus. Northern expansion of this surface had been exposed in Sounding C during the 1993 season and defined as the *hard pink surface*, Locus 33. Also, Operation EH Locus 665 defines the area between Sounding C and Trench JL and includes the deposit above the gravel surface. The area's northern extremity is unexcavated, so it is not entirely clear if this is an outdoor space or a broad area within the building. Alongside erosional deposits between Periods 14 and 15 (Table 14), this area has deposits belonging to the three stages of Period 15 (Table 15). In the early and middle stages, about 70 cm northwest to wall 147, there was hearth 163. Together with the deposit on the hard gravel surface, this hearth provides well-defined contexts for study.

Room deposits 151, 152, and earlier room deposit 165 between walls 147 and 118 provide well-defined lots for study for the three stages of period 15 (Figure 5; Table 7; Table 8). Room 152 was in successive use in all three periods. In Period 15C, it forms a corridor-like space together with room 165. Room 165, under room 151 and partly under room 152, defines the room's earliest deposits. Later, two spaces were partially separated by the projection 118 and oven 164 adjacent to it (M-H. Gates,

2006: 297). In the later stages, i.e., Periods 15B and 15A, rooms 152 and 151 were entirely separated by wall 150.

Oven 164, adjacent to projection 118, provides stratigraphically well-defined ceramic assemblages and a radiocarbon sample. Moreover, near this oven, two crucible fragments and a terracotta mold used for wire casting were found (M-H. Gates, 2006: 299 n.9). M-H. Gates remarks on the various metal objects, discard residues such as metal sheeting and scrap metal, and hand tools from the Period 15C contexts of the building (2006: 299). She suggests that these finds represent the debris of a workshop for metal processing. Its presence is confirmed by metallurgical analysis of residues and an ingot from this locus (Dardeniz & Yener, 2017: 429-437).

In Period 15C, between walls 118 and 127, two rooms 162 and 159 were separated by wall 160. (Table 10; Table 11) Later in Period 15B, the wall shifted northeastward. The enlarged room between walls 40, 127, 160, and 118, from Periods 15A and 15B, was excavated as room 140. Room 159 between the walls 160, 118, and 127 was in use during the three stages of Period 15.

Room 166 defines the small space between walls 40 and 156. Wall 156 has a different angle from other walls in the building. It was in use during Periods 15C and 15B but absent in 15A (M-H. Gates, 2006: 297; Table 12). The major part of the room remained unexcavated. Room 135, at the south of wall 127, was in use from the early stage to the later stages of Period 15 (Table 12). An ashy deposit on the earlier surface provides a radiocarbon sample (Table 16). Again, the major part of the room remained unexcavated.

Operation EH is to the northeast of Operation JL. Excavations in EH during the 2007 season exposed the northeastern expansion of the JL Monumental Building. The Period 15 layers from Operation EH, were excavated in the last week of the final excavation season 2007 at Kinet Höyük. The exposed walls provided additional data for the plan of the JL Building. However, many loci are exploratory, and they are not entirely excavated. Nevertheless, deposit 670 defining the enclosed porch between walls 633, 677, and 681 is important.

Table 17 shows the statistics related to the stratigraphical distribution of ceramic sherds in this study. Ceramics from the mound are referred to as 15-early, middle and final phases, together with Late 15-Early 14, the erosional transitional deposit. It makes up 93 % of all assemblage. “Period 15 ceramics” refers to ceramics from Operation R, in the LBA lower city because those layers are not associated with the stratigraphy of the mound. Table 18 shows the context assessments of ceramics from different stratigraphies. Two graphs show that ceramics from unsealed contexts with reliable stratigraphic assessment, i.e., "of interest," dominate the ceramic assemblage. In contrast, ceramics from sealed contexts are more common in the early and middle phases. Stratigraphically mixed contexts dominate the period 14-15 transitional phases.

1.7 Written Sources about the Political History of Kizzuwatna Region and Kinet Höyük[1]

The written sources about the Hittite involvement in Kizzuwatna include treaties, edicts, seals, administrative correspondence, and annals. These sources draw the general picture that Kizzuwatna was part of the Hittite territory earlier in Hittite history. Later it gained independence, with the decreasing power of the Hittites in the reigns of Middle Hittite kings. After a period of brief Mittani domination, Kizzuwatna once again came to terms with the Hittite state and finally became annexed (e.g., Miller 2004:7; Beal, 1986; Beckman and Hoffner 1996:11; Freu 2001). The related written sources have been much discussed, now reaching a consensus at least for the cuneiform corpus we have at hand. The schema provided from historical sources is employed for explaining the archaeological finds from the Cilician region. Excavators have associated LB I occupational levels with the first Hittite dominance in the region. LB II levels have been associated with the annexation of Cilicia during the Empire period, after the intervals of Kizzuwatna's independence and Mittani dominance on the region.

For the sources related to the earlier part of the Old Kingdom, the edict of Telipinu (CTH 19) is the one most cited. It mentions the revolts in several places, including Adania in the reign of Amunna (CTH 19, §21. KUB 11.5 obv. 14-15 KBo 3.1 + ii 1-2, KUB 11.1 ii 7-8; see also: Beal, 1986: 426). It has been interpreted as proof that Kizzuwatna was part of the Hittite kingdom in the reigns of previous kings. This line was further interpreted in the light of the victorious narrations about the reigns of Hattusili and Mursili (CTH 19 §5-10) along with Hattusili's campaigns in Syria (CTH

[1] This subchapter was taken from a research paper that I have submitted for the class HART 517, Readings in Anatolian Archaeology in 2020, at Bilkent University. Here I reused some parts with minor revisions.

4 §10). For example, Beal infers that Hattusili would have subjugated Kizzuwatna before his campaign in Syria to clear his way to Aleppo (1986:425-426).

Moreover, a land donation document unearthed in Tarsus (CTH 222.21; n.21 in Rüster and Wilhelm, 2012; LSU 28 in Easton, 1981:31) is interpreted as a genuine proof of the Hittite Kingdom exercising power over Kizzuwatna (Beal, 1986: 425; Easton 1981: 24; 31). The dating of the document became a hot topic of discussion. As an early precaution in the scholarship, Goetze remarks that this land donation document was recovered from a pit that contained a bulla with the seal of Puduhepa and Mycenean pottery sherds (1939: 1). Thus, he dates the document to the younger Hittite Kingdom, with terminus ante quem 1250 BCE (Goetze: 1939, 3-4). The seal (SBo 88C in Güterbock, 1967: 52) on a land donation document, with *tabarna* title, does not specify the king's name. So, it is stylistically examined for chronological concerns and is dated to the Old Kingdom (Beal, 1986: 425 n.3). Easton notes that the seal on the document is the same as on LSU 7 (1981:16). However, LSU 7 too bears no clear internal clues for dating. Nevertheless, with the help of stylistic and historical considerations, Easton suggests the reign of Huzziya I as a possible option (1981: 31). Lastly, Rüster and Wilhelm categorize it with the land donation documents associated with or around the reign of Telipinu, considering the names of the officials who appear on them. Nevertheless, the authors remark that its witness list has been broken (2012: 50-52). Lastly, Rüster and Wilhelm note that the geographical scope of this land donation document is not clear: in the geographical description of the fields donated, i.e., "$^{\text{ḪUR.ŠAG}}$ Ša-ak-tu [--" (Ob. 6) can be ḪUR.ŠAG *Šaktunuwa*, in the Kaska related territory (Wilhelm and Rüster 2012: 139). Thus, it raises the question whether this donation was ever about a field in Kizzuwatna. In conclusion, the

donation document found in a pit associated with the later part of Hittite history bears problems for using this land donation document for historical interpretation of the LB I phases in Tarsus.

From the reign of Telepinu onward, we have several examples of treaties between the Hittite kings and Kizzuwatnean rulers. These treaties almost invariably have been called "parity treaties" (Beal, 1986; Symington, 1990; Yamamoto, 2016), considering the equally repeated terms for both sides of the agreement. The fact that the tablets are partly broken makes it hard to infer clear information. It gets more complicated with the chronological discussions related to *middle* Hittite kings. The treaty between Telipinu and Išputaḫsu is the first one among them. The text has been preserved in an Akkadian manuscript, composed of two broken fragments (KUB 31.82+KUB 4.76; see Ehelolf 1937: 62) and three broken tablets written in Hittite (KBo 19.36; 19.37; KUB 31.81). Also, there is a catalog tablet (KUB 30.42) listing the treaty as "One tablet of treaty. When Išputaḫsu, king of the land of Kizzuwatna and Telipinu, king of Hatti made the treaty (*išḫiul*). Finished" (CTH 246.1 KUB 30.42 rev. 21-24, trans. in Yamamato, 2016: 153). Išputaḫšu is also known from a seal found in Tarsus. This seal is generally accepted as an indicator of the independent Kizzuwatna, (Beal, 1986: 427) as the cuneiform on the seal reads "Išputaḫšu Great King, son of Pariyawatra" (trans. in Jasink, 2001: 49). The fragmentary nature of the treaty tablets prevents a complete translation. Symington (1990:131) points out fragmented clauses involving the return of fugitives and captured territories and mutual military support.

The treaty between Taḫurwaili and Eḫeya (CTH 29), is preserved in a fragmentary manuscript written in Akkadian (KBo 28.108; KBo 28.109; KUB 3.13, CHDS 3.191;

see also: Soysal and Gülşen, 2019:191-2). It is generally accepted that this manuscript matches the seal of Taḫurwaili (Bo 69/200) unearthed in the same context (Klengel, 1998: 87; Easton 1981:24-26). In that case, it would mean that this tablet is an original sealed copy of the treaty. Recently, Wilhelm has expressed his doubts about this convention (2013:349). Symington summarizes the main points: the return of territories, mutual military support, exchange of fugitives, the safety of envoys, and sharing of intelligence (1990: 132; 153). These stipulations are standard terms repeated in the other treaties between Kizzuwatna and Hatti. It seems that these treaties are drawn from a common formula, formed as early as Telipinu's reign (Symington, 1990: 154). Though the fragmentary nature of the tablets imposes limitations on a thorough comparison, Symington defines these treaties as an attempt of the Hittite Kingdom to *re-exert* its power in the region (1990: 153).

Another treaty was concluded between Paddatiššu and a Hittite king (CTH 26). It is preserved on an Akkadian manuscript (KUB 34.1 + KBo 28.105a+ KBo 28 105b). As the opening lines are broken, the identity of the Hittite king is not known for certain. Several suggestions were brought by scholars concerning the historical circumstances and possible synchronizations with the rulers from southern and eastern Anatolia. For example, Beal suggests Hantili II, by observing that each generation of Kizzuwatna and Hittite kings had a treaty (1986:431), while Klengel chooses Huzziya II (1998:98). The text includes detailed terms to regulate the movements of fugitives and pastoralist populations across the territories of Hatti and Kizzuwatna (§1-6); it specifies the fines for any crime they might commit (§7-9).

The treaty between Zidanta II (?) and Piliya (CTH 25) was preserved on a broken tablet (KUB 36.108), written in Hittite. It preserves the opening lines and contains reciprocal terms to reverse any territorial gain at the adversary's expense (KUB 36.108, ob. 3-12; see also: Beal 1986: 430). Beal suggests that the relations between Hatti and Kizzuwatna must have worsened after this treaty. Likewise, Alalakh Text 14, records a dispute, which was brought before Šauštatar of Mittani, by Idrimi's son Niqmepa, against Šunaššura (Beal, 1986:430-431). Though the titles of the persons are not specified in the text, Idrimi has been assumed to be the ruler of Alalakh, and Šunaššura has been assumed to be the ruler of Kizzuwatna (Symington, 1990:136; Beal, 1986: 431 n.31-33). Beal comments that two opponents must be tributaries to the Mittani king, as the dispute was brought before him (Beal, 1986: 431). This text, alongside the historical introduction of the treaty between a Tudhaliya and Sunassura (CTH 41), has gained ground as proof of Mittani domination in Kizzuwatna prior to the increasing Hittite hegemony.

There are not many references to Kinet Höyük in written sources from Late Bronze Age. For a LB I reference, Bing identifies Kinet Höyük as Zise, a place name mentioned among the cities which Idrimi, the Hurrian ruler of Alalakh (Tell Atchana), destroyed, as he claims in the inscription on his statue (Bing, 1985: 102-103). Kinet Höyük is identified with Izziya named in a tablet in the Hattusa archives; it was a coastal town, in which Puduhepa, the Hittite queen, attended to a ritual (KUB LVI 15, Forlanini, 2001). The place name Izziya also appears in a letter found in Tell Afis (Archi & Venturi, 2012: 45-46).

The review of written sources shows that for the earlier part of the Hittite dominance in the Kizzuwatna region, which is associated with the LB I occupational levels in Cilicia, the Hittite written sources provide only limited and debated information. After the revolts during Telipinu's reign, we have repeated treaties between the rulers of the Hittite state and Kizzuwatna. This period is associated with the independent Kizzuwatna and the decreasing influence of the Hittite Kingdom, followed by Mittani dominance in the region. However, this interpretation of political relations between Kizzuwatna and the Hittites focusing on domination or independence trivializes the regularly repeated treaties. It overshadows the constant political effort for mutual military support, collaboration against the fugitives, and mobile populations alongside maintaining peace between two political entities. Diplomatic texts fail to explain the degree, nature, and motives of the Hittite involvement in the region. Instead, this thesis project's focus on material culture considers ceramics a more reliable indicator of social and economic formation in society. Eventually, it aims to understand the nature of the Hittite involvement in the region from the ceramic data.

CHAPTER 2

ACADEMIC DEBATES AND APPROACHES TO CERAMIC STUDIES IN LATE BRONZE AGE ANATOLIA IN RELATION TO THE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY OF HITTITE STATE

This chapter summarizes scholarly discussions and recent trends in LBA Anatolian archaeology concerning the Hittite pottery tradition. Firstly, the chapter presents paradigmatic changes in Hittite archaeology thanks to the excavations in Hattusa and Hittite provincial centers in recent decades. Secondly, it elaborates on approaches to the standardization hypothesis in archaeological theory and debates about the uniformity of Hittite pottery in Anatolian archaeology. Further, it mentions the written sources about potters in the Hittite cuneiform corpus; it discusses the mode and the structure of ceramic production and the state's role in the ceramic industry. The final part positions this project among the current academic debates and justifies the thesis project's questions and approaches.

2.1 Hittite Archaeology

As a result of excavations in recent decades, one of the crucial developments in Hittite archaeology is the revision of the chronology concerning the building phases in Hattusa. As a result, previous considerations about the periodization of Hittite pottery

also need to be revised. Moreover, Hittite ceramics have become a topic of interest for political and social history. Debates about the socio-political and economic indications of uniformity or variance of Hittite ceramics at the supra-regional level are significant here.

2.1.1 Chronology

Recent excavations in Hittite provincial sites, alongside Boğazköy-Hattusa, led to questioning the chronology for the urban development of Hattusa. The chronological schema proposed by Kurt Bittel (1984) and later by Peter Neve (1999: 9-13; 146-158) dated the major building programs in Hattusa to the reigns of Hattusili III, and Tudhalia IV, i.e., 13th century BCE (Seeher, 2006: 198-200). Müller-Karpe, director of the excavations in Kuşaklı-Sarissa, first raised serious objections to the chronology proposed by Peter Neve, by comparing the temple architecture in Kuşaklı and Hattusa (Müller-Karpe, 2003: 388-391). Similarly, Jürgen Seeher, the director of the Hattusa-Boğazköy excavations between 1994 and 2005, revised the previous chronological model by a program of controlled soundings in Hattusa. Thanks to the results based on a close correlation of stratigraphic contexts, ceramic finds, and chronometric dating, he proposed a gradual formation for the Upper City. The building programs started around the late 16th or early 15th century BCE and continued in subsequent centuries (Seeher, 2006: 208-209). With this shift in the chronological schema, revision of previous conclusions about the chronological characterization of pottery became necessary (Seeher, 2006: 209-211). Studies by Schoop (2006; 2009) and Mielke (2017), aiming to find trends of diachronic change within ceramics assemblages, are among the studies in this direction.

2.1.2 Ceramics

The Hittite ceramic tradition is usually defined by its dull characteristics and uniformity, alongside indistinct variation in diachronic and supra-regional scales. *Standardization*, *uniformity*, or, as it recently has started to be emphasized, *variances* are concepts that dominate the scholarship. When talking about the uniform character of the Hittite ceramic tradition, scholars refer to three categorically different aspects. One is the supra-regional homogeneity: the lack of distinct regional pottery traditions in the major part of the Hittite realm. Scholars mark the supra-regional homogeneity for central Anatolia (Müller-Karpe, 2002) alongside more peripheral sites such as Gordion (Henrickson: 1995), Kilise Tepe (Postgate: 2007), and also Kinet Höyük (M.-H. Gates, 2001; *forthcoming*). Recently, however, approaches emphasizing the cross-regional variance rather than uniformity have gained attention (Glatz, 2009: 2012). Supra-regional homogeneity or regional variation, according to the characteristics of the site under-question, leads to fruitful debates about the social or political implications of the presence of Hittite ceramics outside of Hattusa.

Second is the homogeneity of ceramics within the assemblage of a specific site. It is marked by lack of decoration, repetitive and long-lived vessel forms, and dominance of unslipped buff-colored, mainly stone tempered fabric. The internal homogeneity of ceramics, especially with the 15th century BCE i.e., LB II, (Müller-Karpe, 2002: 257), is associated with the increased scale of ceramic production, which is expressed as *mass production* or production on an *industrial scale* (Henrickson, 1995: 97; M.-H. Gates, 2001; *forthcoming*; Schoop: 2009: 218; 2011:241). Together with the trend that Hittite ceramics became more standardized with the 15th century BCE, scholars also infer that Hittite ceramics lost their significance in the elite display; this shift was marked by the disappearance of more elaborate vessels originated in the Karum

period and pots with painted relief decorations from the Old Hittite period (Mielke 2017: 126; Schoop, 2011: 267-268).

The third aspect of the homogeneity of the Hittite pottery concerns the lack of significant changes over time. Hittite pottery is considered a poor indicator for chronology; the vessel forms are long-lived (Schoop, 2006: 216). Also, "standardware" (Müller-Karpe, 1988: 17); "drab ware" (Goldman, 1937: 262-263) or "monochrome ware" (Garstang, 1953: 241; Goldman, 1956: 184-5), different names for an undecorated, and stone grit-tempered fabric with buff color, dominates the ceramic repertoire through time except for cooking vessels (Schoop, 2011: 242). Studies aiming to reveal the diachronic development of Hittite pottery have recently gained pace. For example, as a crucial component of the Hattusa soundings program of the 1990s, Schoop statistically examined ten pottery assemblages from Seeher's stratigraphic contexts (Schoop, 2006: 219-221). He consulted the relative frequency of vessel forms and metric data searching for trends of change through time (2006; 2009). In the same vein, Mielke, who published the Westhang ceramics from Kuşaklı-Sarissa, proposes separate schemas for the diachronic development of storage jars (2006: 58-59) and cooking plates (2006: 136).

2.1.3 View from the periphery

The resemblance of the Cilician LBA ceramic assemblages to the Hittite ceramic tradition has been noted in Cilician archaeology from very early on. For example, Goldman, who excavated Tarsus-Gözlükule, and Garstang, who excavated Mersin-Yumuk Tepe during the 1930s and 1940s, associated the appearance of Hittite pottery in their sites with the political integration of the Kizzuwatna region into the Hittite territory by referring to historical sources from Hittite archives (Goldman, 1956: 350;

Garstang, 1937; 1953: 141-142). Since then, this reasoning has survived and has been applied by later excavators of various Anatolian sites (e.g., Burney 1980; Gunter 1991; Symington 2001; Postgate 2007).

The homogeneity of LBA ceramics in the significant part of Hittite Anatolia led to studies aiming to explain the mechanism behind this uniformity. Henrickson presents one of the earlier studies in this direction for the LB levels in Yassıhöyük, Gordion (1995). Henrickson observed that the ceramics from LBA Yassıhöyük replicate the Hittite vessel shapes, fabric, and surface treatment techniques (1995: 87-88). Besides the visual resemblance, potters in Yassıhöyük used the same production techniques employed by potters from Hattusa (Henrickson, 1995: 87-88). He considered limited vessel forms, repetitive vessel sizes, and modest finishes as indicators of standardization. Consequently, he described the pottery production in LBA Yassıhöyük as a specialized, large-scale industry (Henrickson, 1995: 87). He remarked that using the same production techniques indicated a strong connection with the Hittite pottery tradition rather than bare imitation or acculturation (Henrickson, 1995: 87-88).

Kilise Tepe in modern-day Mersin, another peripheral site to the Hittite heartland, yields similar results, according to Postgate (2007). Having defined the LB ceramic assemblage from Kilise Tepe as "Hittite" and emphasized its standardized character, he considered the possible reasons for this standardization. He proposes an *administrative* model; he explains the occurrence of Hittite ceramic tradition with a Hittite military or administrative establishment in Kilise Tepe (2007: 144-145).

The theoretical cognate of this approach in Late Bronze Age Near Eastern archaeology is the work of Peter Pfälzner (1995; 1997; 2007) about the Middle Assyrian pottery. He describes the Middle Assyrian *administrative* pottery as a highly standardized assemblage, which clearly shows indications of mass-production; standardization was observed in fabric and repetitive vessel forms produced in high amounts and showing strict metric standardization (Pfälzner, 2007: 258). He infers that potters produced the Middle Assyrian *administrative* pottery in large manufactories organized by the Middle Assyrian state as a part of the provincial administration system (Pfälzner, 2007: 258).

M-H Gates states that Kinet LB I and II ceramic assemblages show a strong affiliation to the Hittite ceramic tradition; a comparison of the general characteristics of the Kinet LBA ceramics to the ceramics from Hattusa concludes that Kinet ceramics follow the Hittite tradition in regard to fabrics, surface finishes, vessel shapes, and potmark applications (M-H. Gates, *forthcoming*: 216). M-H. Gates uses the term mass-production to describe the ceramic production during Period 14, the LB II layers; this mass-production was marked by the reduction of vessel forms and simplification of fabric and surface finishes (*forthcoming*: 116, 126). This shift is synchronized with the development of ceramics in the Hittite core region during the Empire period. M-H Gates further presents this as crucial proof of the continuous and effective connection between potters from Kinet and Hittite center (*forthcoming*: 126). To explain the reason behind the optical resemblance and synchronized development between Kinet and central Anatolia, she expresses her position as follows "I consider that the cohesiveness of this ceramic assemblage expresses a

centralized state's efforts to shape, control and enhance its economic returns, without concern for ideological aims." (*forthcoming*, 111; M-H Gates 2001).

Recently Glatz, in contrast to these views, questions the cross-regional uniformity of the Hittite ceramic tradition outside of Hattusa and emphasizes the regional variations (2009; 2012). She questions the culture-specific term *Hittite* pottery and suggests "North-central Anatolian" pottery instead (2009: 129). Glatz positions herself with the “bottom-up approach”, criticizing the core's prominence in archaeological and historical models (2009: 127). She aims to present a more balanced picture of the process of imperial domination. She defines the Hittite imperial experience as "an ongoing process of negotiation" (2009:137) between core and periphery. She explains the examples of the North-central Anatolian ceramic tradition in broader Anatolia with the "selective adaptation" by local people, rather than political control or imposition by the Hittite state (Glatz, 2009: 137).

A different study sharing a similar perspective with Glatz has been presented by Steve Karacic in his doctoral dissertation on the LBII ceramics from the Goldman excavations in Tarsus-Gözlükule (2014). He agrees that the Monochrome Ware, the term for “Hittite” pottery at Tarsus, was introduced to Gözlükule mound due to the political control of the Hittite Empire in the region (2014: 254). Tarsus-Gözlükule is considered an important administrative center for the Hittite state, thanks to the sealings of Hittite princes found in the mound indicating the existence of Hittite officials there. In contrast to repeating the long-emphasized role of the Hittite state in Cilicia, Karacic instead considers the role of local people behind the proliferation of Monochrome Ware (2014:30). He suggests that resistance to or collaboration with the

Hittite administration in the region was communicated through the pottery choices by local people. Concurrently, while the proliferation of Monochrome Ware indicates the collaboration by local people, resistance was also communicated through continuing production and use of Buff Painted Ware and Red Burnished Ware (2014: 260-262), which are products of regional pottery traditions before the Hittite presence (2014: 257).

I think the results concluded by Glatz about Hittite hegemony and its material representations are significant. Namely, different regions in the Hittite Anatolia show different aspects of the Hittite material culture with different degrees of variation and resemblance; because this is rooted in different stages of integration to the core (Glatz, 2009: 137-138). Material culture as indices for degrees of Hittite control on relevant regions appears to be a convenient tool. Glatz and Karacic emphasize identity-forming aspects of consumption choices, reflected in ceramics. I, however, intend to study ceramics primarily as functional objects, as utensils for daily use such as serving, cooking, storing and transportation, because they are more promising sources as indices of daily social and economic experience. I think the physical development of Hittite pottery presents a specific case encouraging this approach. More precisely, it lost its importance as an object of elite display through time and became simple objects for everyday use (Schoop, 2011: 267-268; Mielke 2017: 126). Moreover, discussions about how Hittite identity is reflected through its ceramics remain vague, because this issue can be neither proved nor disproved by ceramic data. The identity-focused approach explains the spread of the Hittite ceramic tradition with qualitative arguments. It avoids the quantitative research which do reveal significant results about the nature of resemblances and variations, and provide essential insights

into their possible reasons. With quantifiable results, we can speculate from a more secure ground about the experience of people in Cilicia; how they were affected by and reacted to a new social, political and economic system occurring in Late Bronze Age Anatolia. That is why I find the research about the standardization of LBA ceramics from a functional approach essential and needed in the field.

2.2 Standardization Hypothesis

Scholars often refer to the standardization hypothesis in their studies because of the repetitive character of the Hittite pottery assemblage and its supra-regional homogeneity. To discern the methodological and epistemological basis of this hypothesis, I will summarize the standardization hypothesis within archeological theory in general. Later I will elaborate on the application of the standardization hypothesis in Late Bronze Age Anatolian archeology.

2.2.1 Approaches to Standardization Hypothesis in Archaeological Theory

Archaeological scholarship consults the standardization hypothesis to answer several questions. The most frequent one is about craft specialization with changing mode of production (e.g., Orton & Hughes, 2013: 144-149; Longacre, 1999; Costin, 1991; Blackman, Stein & Vandiver, 1993). Another question is the effect of socio-political mechanisms on pottery production (e.g., Peacock, 1982; Pfälzner, 1995; 1997; 2007; Berg, 2004). The concepts associated with this question are organization of production (Costin, 1991: 8-9), metric standardization (e.g., Johnson, 1973; Beale, 1978), and the state's role in production and trade. Related to the standardization hypothesis, ethnoarchaeological studies about the pre-colonial and postcolonial Americas dominate the academic discussions. These ethnoarchaeological studies highly engage in theoretical and methodological questions about the standardization hypothesis and have much to offer to researchers of different periods and geographies

(e.g., Costin, 1991; 2000; Arnold & Nieves, 1992; Roux, 2003). The statistical methods employed in the standardization hypothesis evolve with interdisciplinary communication.

The article by Arnold and Nieves (1992) presents ethnoarchaeological research in Ticul, Yucatán-Mexico about the factors affecting standardization. Arnold and Nieves specify four crucial aspects in studying standardization (1992: 94). Firstly, the concept of standardization should always be applied from a comparative perspective; for pre-industrial ceramic production, there are no inherent indicators of standardization. Secondly, standardization is a diachronic process; more homogeneous assemblages arise from heterogeneous ones within the cultural evolutionary process. Hence, standardization is a continuous process rather than an isolated event. Lastly, to create more meaningful results, research on standardization should compare the products of the same tradition and same population over time (1992: 94-95).

In addition to these principles of analyses stated by the authors, the ethnoarchaeological study in Ticul yields significant results that should be considered. Arnold and Nieves demonstrate that the variability of vessel metrics produced by a single workshop varies according to the intended market for produced goods (1992: 96), production techniques (1992: 96-98), and the potter's conception of shape categories (1992: 99-100). More precisely, certain functional categories are associated with specific capacities; this was ensured by measuring during production, while some vessel categories are not measured (1992: 96-100).

Obviously, the modern Ticul community and the Late Bronze Age Anatolia have different social and economic mechanisms affecting the production choices. However, for the study of Hittite ceramics, I think these results formulate good hypotheses to be tested in archaeological data. Firstly, it would provide significant results to examine the variation in ceramics produced for different markets to assess the scope of homogeneity of ceramics. For example, to compare the degrees of standardization for ceramics used in domestic consumption or by formal institutions such as temples or official buildings would illuminate the underpinnings of uniformity or variation. Unfortunately, for Kinet material, the major part of the ceramics comes from the building of formal status in trenches JL and EH; the ceramic finds from Sounding R in the lower city constitute a very small assemblage compared to ceramics from the monumental building. Also, it is hard to come to a secure conclusion about the functional interpretation of the contexts in Sounding R, as the excavation area was minimal. Secondly, production techniques as a factor affecting variation, is a significant point especially to understand the organization of production. For example, the use of common production techniques by different workshops would result in similar outputs, and it would indicate a more homogeneous production environment. For Hittite ceramics, unanimous use of the potter's wheel for small and medium sized vessels and use of similar binding techniques for the production of wide plates at a cross-regional level signals significant homogeneity in terms of production techniques. Lastly, the changing rates of variation for different functional categories are also significant and well testable in the Kinet Höyük material. I think it will bear significant results for understanding the reasons for variation or uniformity within a ceramic assemblage.

Another influential study that deserves attention has been presented by Costin (1991). She discusses the previous terminology employed by different scholars to describe the structure of production (1991*:* 2-9). She proposes four parameters defining the organization of craft production: *context*, *concentration*, *scale*, and *intensity* (1991: 8-11; Figure 6; 7). The *context* defines the affiliation of craftsmen and the sociopolitical aspect of demand (Costin, 1991: 11). *Attached* and *independent* production are the terms defining two ends of the production spectrum. Namely, government, elite, or patrons oversee and fund *attached* producers, while *independent* craftsmen produce for potential buyers in the market (1991*:* 11-13). *Concentration* defines the spatial organization: the geographic distribution of producers and their relationship with customers and other producers; *nucleated* and *dispersed* production defines the extremes of this spectrum (1991*:* 13-15). *Scale* defines the labor composition in a production unit regarding the size of the labor force and recruitment system (1991: 15-16). This spectrum may yield varied forms of labor composition, starting with a small, kin-based labor force up to wage-laboring in large factories of the industrialized world (1991*:* 10; 15-16). Lastly, *intensity* refers to how much time a person spends on her/his craft, ranging between *part-time* or *seasonal* production and *full-time* occupation (1991: 16-17).

For Hittite ceramic production, Mielke (2016) has drawn attention to the scarcity of studies about the economic organization in Hittite society and economic theory in discussions (2016: 175). The lack of studies has a reasonable excuse: the scarcity of economic texts in the Hittite cuneiform corpus, except for the occasional references to workshops and craftsmen in Hittite laws and temple inventories (see Subchapter 2.3). However, Costin's four parameters provide a sound basis to talk about the

organization of pottery production in Hittite Anatolia. For ceramic production in Late Bronze Age Anatolia, the *context* of production is a crucial topic. Insights about the affiliation of potters are essential to discern the role of the state in regulating ceramic production. Mielke refers to the *household* economic model developed by Weber and observes the prominent role of the state and temples for the *redistribution* of ceramic production (2016:176-179) (Figure 8). Incidental references to potters in the Hittite archives provide insights into the production's context, scale, and intensity. Although they are rare, pottery kilns are essential sources for the *concentration* and spatial distribution of potters. Moreover, potmarks appearing on Hittite vessels from different regions have led to discussions and models about the organization of pottery production with regard to the use of shared facilities (e.g., Gates, 2001; Glatz, 2012).

2.2.2 Applications of the Standardization Hypothesis in Late Bronze Age Anatolian Archaeology

Schoop comments that the frequently mentioned uniformity of Hittite ceramics might be an over-emphasis, which does not precisely correspond to reality (2011:267). We need comparable regional sequences derived from solid archeological methodology to build a hypothesis based on more tangible proofs. Schoop (2011: 268) underlines that research focusing on the variation of Hittite ceramics from different regions is needed to understand how Hittite core and periphery experienced the Hittite identity in relation to various local identities present in different regions.

I think another gap in the field is about the methodological studies concerning the standardization hypothesis. More precisely, there is no robust statistical methodology to assess the degree of standardization or variation, and there is no scholarly agreement about the indices of standardization. Nevertheless, studies focusing on

regional variations (Glatz 2009; 2012) and standardization of Hittite ceramics (Mühlenbruch 2014; Mielke 2017) have started to appear.

Mühlenbruch's work on the ceramics from Building B in Kayalıpınar stands as an exception since he addresses methodological and theoretical issues about the standardization hypothesis. Firstly, he defines three aspects of standardization: (I) standardization of appearance, including surface treatment and fabric types, (II) standardization of vessel forms and vessel capacity, and (III) supra-regional standardization (Mühlenbruch, 2014: 190). His study focuses on metrical standardization and tests if specific vessel forms are linked to specific capacity classes (Mühlenbruch, 2014: 189-213). He uses rim diameters as indices of vessel capacity. He calculates the standardization with the coefficient of variation formula for selected assemblages from Kayalıpınar Building B, from Boğazköy-Hattusa's Upper City Stratum 3, and Building E from Kuşaklı (2014: 197-201).

Another important study has been presented by Mielke (2017) to examine the development of Hittite pottery out of the pottery tradition from the preceding MB II Karum period. Mielke comments that the homogeneity of ceramic assemblage is much more evident for researchers from the Hittite peripheral sites, such as Kinet Höyük, Kilise Tepe, or Gordion, because the LBA ceramics are strikingly monotonous, compared to their earlier local traditions (2017: 132). However, he points out that to talk about the standardization of Hittite ceramics from the core region is theoretically a more complicated issue because the Hittite pottery is connected to the previous pottery tradition of the Karum period. To understand what happens to the Hittite ceramics diachronically, Mielke examines the development of

two selected vessel types, which appeared in the Hittite period (2017:132-136). He infers that the complex production techniques for deep plates and large jars are crucial indicators for the standardization in the Hittite pottery tradition (2017: 136).

2.3 Written Sources on Potters and Pottery Production

The lack of economic texts concerning private transactions in the Hittite cuneiform corpus hinders us from obtaining a comprehensive picture of craftsmanship in Hittite Anatolia. Nevertheless, there are occasional references to potters in legal, diplomatic, administrative, and religious texts; they give insights into social and administrative issues related to pottery production. The following part revisits four parameters regarding the organization of production defined by Costin (1991; see above, section 2.2.1) in light of the written sources.

About the *context* of production, the cult inventories of temples indicate that some potters were attached to temples. Precisely, KBo II-1 lists one potter among the attendants for the Temple to the Storm God Tesub, and KUB 38.12 lists one potter among the attendants for the Temple to the Patron god of the city Karaḫna (Müller-Karpe, 1988: 153-154). It should not mean that all potters are attached directly to the official or religious institutions, however, as we have only official and religious texts in hand and no testimonies to the private economic sector (Müller-Karpe, 1988: 159).

In the Hittite laws, there are occasional references to potters. For example, §176b says, “If anyone buys a trained artisan -either a potter, a carpenter, a leather-worker, a fuller, a weaver, or a maker of leggings, he shall pay 10 shekels of silver" (trans. by Hoffner, 1997: 140-141; §176b; KBo 6.26, CTH 292.II.a.B). It indicates that some of the potters were unfree and could be bought or sold by private individuals (Müller-

Karpe, 1988: 519). Another noteworthy article from the legal texts is §200b about training fees. As Goetze translates 200(b) "If anyone gives his son to be trained either as a carpenter, or as a smith, [or as a potter,] or as a leather-worker, or as a fuller, he shall give (as a fee) for the training 6 shekels of silver." (Goetze, 1969: 197). However, certain signs were damaged in copies of the text (KBo 6.26 iv line 28; KUB 13.14+KUB 13.16 rev. line 5). Goetze restores them as *potters,* while Hoffner restores them as *weavers* (Hoffner, 1997: 159). In terms of Costin's parameters of craft production, article §200b indicates that we have specialized craftsmanship, with skill and labor-based composition for a workforce ensured by apprenticeship beside a master (Müller-Karpe, 1988: 159). A cadaster text (KUB 8.75+42.3) from the Hittite archives registers two fields for agriculture for the potter Zamnaziti (Müller-Karpe, 1988: 151; 159). Regarding the *intensity* of production, we can state that some potters may have other sources of income, such as farming, rather than total reliance on pottery production.

The treaty between Tudhalia IV and Kurunta on the Bronze Tablet mentions potters when allocating populations and settlements between two rulers. As Beckman translates, “The cities and population groups within the land of Tarhuntassa which belonged to the King of Hatti were: (*names of settlements, cities, groups of people, and various professions*). The potters are excluded, and the cupbearers are also excluded. They are turned over to the deities of Tarhuntassa” (§9 II 77-81; Beckman and Hoffner, 1996:110). In a similar vein, the land donation documents name the owner of households with their professions (Wilhelm, 2009: 231-232). In the land donation document BO 90/732 we have a reference to an actual Hittite potter Šanga living probably near Tapikka, Maşat Höyük, with his household of 14 people with no

slave (Wilhelm, 2009: 228; 232; Nr. 22 in Rüster and Wilhelm, 2012:143, lines 22-24). Mielke comments that naming potters alongside various other professions in the treaty and land donation documents shows that the Hittite administration had comprehensive knowledge about the social status and professions of populations under its control (2017:17). We should consider this interest in the demographic recording of professional groups as a reflection of economic concerns of the Hittite state in ensuring the production and distribution of commodities within the Hittite empire.

The written sources provide partial and limited information about potters and pottery production in Hittite Anatolia in terms of *context* and the *intensity* of ceramic production. To make statements about the *concentration* and the *scale* of production, we have only archaeological sources such as ceramics and pottery kilns.

2.4 Concluding Remarks

This thesis project aims to contribute to the studies about the LBA Anatolian ceramics and Hittite history by following two objectives. Its fundamental intention is to present a catalogue of Kinet Höyük Period 15 pottery; and on that basis, make a comparison with the assemblages at Hattusa to ask the extent to which the ceramic production in Kinet Höyük follows the norms of Hittite pottery tradition. Its second aim is to provide a robust statistical methodology to assess supra-regional standardization of ceramics. The study's function-specific focus will test the probability of Hittite ceramics as a source for socio-economic history in the absence of detailed written sources.

CHAPTER 3

MATERIAL ANALYSIS OF KINET HÖYÜK PERIOD 15 CERAMICS

This chapter presents a material analysis of Kinet Höyük Period 15 ceramics. The RLWM imports are not included in this study.[2] The first part introduces the categorization and identification of fabric types and surface treatment techniques. The second part provides a typological classification based on vessel function and form.

3.1 Fabric Categorization

3.1.1 Terminology and Methodology for Fabric Categorization

Before defining specific fabric types, one should clarify the terms used in fabric descriptions. Firstly, *paste* defines a clay body that is composed of *clay matrix* and *non-plastic material*. *Matrix* defines the plastic medium that is clay before the addition of temper. *Matrix* might include non-plastic materials that naturally exist in clay deposits, or it might be *levigated* to filter out the non-clay materials to obtain a purer clay body. *Temper* defines non-plastic materials such as grit, sand, limestone, crushed shells, chaff, mica, or quartz, which are intentionally added into a paste to manipulate the characteristics of clay (Montana, 2017: 90; Di Caprio, 2017: 62). For

[2] There is one RLWM sherd from Period 15 and three RLWM sherds from Period 15-14 transitional contexts (Ekin Kozal, personal communication).

clays that are not well levigated, whether non-plastic materials already exist in clay or are added later is not always clear. For that reason, in fabric descriptions, the term *temper* is used when it is clear that the non-plastic material under question is added intentionally by potters; otherwise, the term *non-plastic material* is used.

Firing atmosphere and firing temperature are other essential factors affecting the fabric characteristics. About firing temperature, two easily observable indicators are to be considered: hardness and fracture pattern. Hardness is an indicator of firing temperature and is generally expressed in Mohs' scale, which measures the scratchability of sherds with pressure with various tools. Soft-fired ceramics appear to be more scratchable with softer materials, while hard-fired ceramics are barely scratchable. The fracture pattern is the second indicator of firing temperature. Breaking soft-fired vessels create irregular fractures, while breaks in hard-fired vessels result in sharper edges (Sinopoli, 1991: 13; Di Caprio, 2017:94-95; Ökse, 2012: 45-46). Four levels of hardness are to be defined and used in this project. Namely, *very soft* is used for sherds that easily crumble with fingernails and have very irregular fracture patterns. *Soft* defines sherds that are easily scratchable with fingernails and have irregular fracture patterns. *Medium* and *middle-hard* defines the sherds, which are hardly scratchable with fingernails and have a more solid and straight fracture pattern with minor irregularities in fresh breaks. *Hard-fired* sherds have sharp and solid fresh breaks; they can only be scratched by sharp metals (Ökse, 2012: 45-46). Also, *hard-fired* sherds make high-pitched sounds when they are struck.

The firing atmosphere is the second important issue related to the firing technology. Color formation on the cross-section of a broken sherd gives preliminary information

about the atmosphere during the cooling process within a kiln (Figure 72). If there is enough oxygen during the cooling, the vessels cool down at an appropriate pace, and carbon dioxide can escape from the ceramic core. It creates clear and bright colored cross-sections without any gray coring. It is referred to as cooling in an *oxidizing atmosphere* (Cuomo di Caprio, 2017: 335; Sinopoli, 1991: 12). Lack of enough oxygen in a kiln or rapid cooling results in gray core formation on the cross-sections of sherds (Cuomo di Caprio, 2017: 335; Sinopoli, 1991: 12). Six labels are used to indicate the cross-section colorings of sherds and consequently kiln atmosphere. *Oxidizing* refers to fully oxidized sherds with bright colors such as cream, light brown, pinkish orange, red and buff. *Light insufficient oxidation,* refers to mostly oxidized sherds, with an indistinctive narrow gray core on cross-section. *Medium, insufficient oxidation* is used for apparent gray cores, alongside oxidized bright colors on edges. *Strong insufficient oxidation* is used for broad dark gray or black core formation in cross-sections with very narrow bands of oxidized bright colors on the edges. Cross-sections with gray core coloring indicate that vessels are cooled down in an atmosphere with insufficient oxygen or faster than they need to. A gray band occurs in the middle of the cross-section if the sherd is from an open vessel. A gray band appears in the cross-section's inner half in closed vessels, while the outer half has bright oxidized colors. Lastly, *reducing* atmosphere is used for sherds with homogeneous gray or black coloring in cross-sections. It is due to intentionally cutting off the oxygen source in the cooling process to attain a black color (Cuomo di Caprio, 2017: 329). A *neutral* atmosphere is used for sherds with solid dark brown and reddish-brown colors. It is very common in Kinet Period 15 cooking pots, and often, there are smoke traces on surfaces as an indication of secondary burning. Lastly, especially open vessel forms for cooking such as the bowl-cooking plate

category shows excessive traces of *secondary burnings* such as dark reddish-brown surface color, cross-section with black cores, and dense smoke traces on the surface.

For identifying and categorizing different fabric types in the Kinet Höyük LB I ceramic assemblage, this study examines clay matrix, non-plastic inclusions or tempers, firing atmosphere, and temperature alongside color. The density and material of non-plastic inclusions are considered as primary diagnostic variables for identifying different fabrics. Color differences are used to define variants of major fabric groups. Usually, the same fabric might demonstrate differences in hardness and cross-section coloring. However, certain fabric groups, such as cooking wares or hard-fired fine fabrics, result from specific and consistent firing techniques. In those cases, hardness and cross-section colorings are considered as primary diagnostic variables and indicated in descriptions. Lastly, fabric, vessel form, and surface finish statistics are presented according to simple sherd counts (S#) and according to preserved rim equivalents (REq).

3.1.2 Fabric Categorization and Descriptions

This chapter defines 24 different local fabrics and two possible imported fabrics classified under three major categories: fine, medium, and coarse ware. These major categories are defined according to temper density. Various fabric groups under these major categories are defined considering clay characteristics, material, and density of temper and firing characteristics. Individual fabrics are further defined with color if it is a significant feature. Each fabric has an identifier composed of capital letter abbreviations conveying information about fabric category, fabric group, and color. The last part has the sample numbers unique for each fabric and assigned when a

fabric is defined for the first time. For example, M-GLT-P-8 stands for Medium-Grit and Limestone Tempered-Pink-Number8.

The statistical data related to fabric groups are presented separately for ceramics from Period 15 occupational levels and Period 15-14 transitional phase alongside the total results. Nevertheless, the statistics from these two stratigraphical groups are very similar. Fabric percentages in the total assemblage are counted with simple sherd count S# and according to preserved rim equivalent REq%. 720 diagnostic sherds have been examined. The most dominant fabric category is medium ware. About 55.56 % S#, 58.34% REq have medium fabrics, about 35.42% S#, 35.21% REq have coarse fabrics, while only 7.08% S#, 5.82% REq have fine fabrics (Tables 19-20). Unique non-local examples are not mentioned here but are individually described in the catalog of diagnostic pieces.

3.1.2.1 Fine Fabrics

This category contains fine fabrics with very sparse non-plastic material. These fabrics are uncommon in the general assemblage and prevalent in more elaborate vessels. Tiny non-plastic particles exist, but they are hard to see with the naked eye. Fine mica particles manifest themselves occasionally. According to the density of non-plastic material and firing techniques, three fabric groups have been defined under this category: (I) well-levigated fine fabrics with no temper, (II) fine fabric with fine non-plastic inclusions, (III) hard-fired, non-local fine fabrics.

3.1.2.1.1 Well-Levigated Fine Fabric

This fabric group includes fabrics with very well-levigated clay and no temper. Non-plastic material can be observed under a microscope. White cream and pale pink variations are defined as fabric variants.

3.1.2.1.1.1 Well-Levigated Pink Fabric, WL-P-1

It is a well-levigated fabric with pale pink color (Figures 9; 10). The non-plastic material density in paste is ca. % 2. Non-plastic materials are mainly mica alongside very sparse lime specks and sand. The particles are not bigger than 0.2 mm. Mica is concentrated mainly on the surface.

Color: 7.5 YR 7/4 pink
Hardness: Soft to medium

3.1.2.1.2 Fine Fabric with Small Sized Inclusions

This category has fine clay, with visible non-plastic inclusions of sand and lime specks. Non-plastic inclusions are rare and tiny, though they usually show a regular distribution. Hence, it is unclear whether they are very fine temper or non-clay inclusions already in the clay.

3.1.2.1.2.1 Fine Brown Fabric F-B- 4

The fabric has fine clay in varying tones of buff to brown color (Figures 11, 13; 14). Pastes contain ca. 2-4 % non-plastic materials, including stone and limestone particles alongside mica. Non-plastic particles are usually around 0.2 mm, and no bigger than 0.5 mm. It is unclear if these particles are added as temper or already exist in the clay matrix, but they are regular in size and distribution.

Color: 10 YR 5/1 gray; 10yr 7/4 very pale brown, 5YR 6/4 light reddish-brown
Non-plastic material

- Black and brown particles, measuring around 0.2 mm.
- Limestone or crushed shell, measuring around 0.2 mm,
- Mica.

Hardness: Soft to medium-hard.

3.1.2.1.2.2 Fine Red Fabric, F-R-5

It has a fine reddish paste with ca. 3 % non-plastic inclusion density (Figures 15; 16). Non-plastic particles are brown or black fine stones and lime specks measuring 0.5 mm in size. They are visible but very low in density.

Color: 5yr 5/6, yellowish red.
Hardness: Soft to medium.

3.1.2.1.2.3 Fine Pink Fabric with Sand and Lime Specks, F-SL-P-23

It is pale pink colored fine clay with low-density grit and limestone particles measuring around 0.3 mm, alongside mica (Figures 17; 18). Paste contains ca. % 3 non-plastic inclusion. Non-plastic particles are very regular in size and distribution; they might be added intentionally as temper. The particles are small and low in density compared to the medium fabric category.

Color: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow, 7.5 YR 7/6 reddish-yellow.
Temper material

- Black and brown sand, measuring around 0.3 mm, ca. 70-75 % of temper.
- Limestone and crushed shell, measuring around 0.5 mm, ca. 20-25 % of temper.
- Mica, ca. 5 % of temper.

Hardness: soft to medium-hard.

3.1.2.1.3 Hard-fired Fine Fabric Group

This category has hard-fired fine fabrics. The firing technique and temperature resulted in a characteristic color formation. The two fabrics below are very rare in the assemblage. They are possibly imported.

3.1.2.1.3.1 Hard-Fired Black Lustrous Ware, HF-BL-18

Hard fired, very well levigated clay with almost no non-plastic inclusions, except mica concentrated mainly on surfaces (Figure 19). Small and rare voids are visible on cross-sections. Non-plastic inclusion density is 2 %. Homogeneous black color is

achieved by cooling in a reducing atmosphere. It is only detected on a bowl (12407_1 and 12583_7) which is probably an import.

Color: 2.5 YR 3/0 very dark gray.

Non-plastic Material

- Dense mica at the surface.
- White specks, measuring < 0.2 mm.
- Black and brown sand, measuring < 0.2 mm.

Hardness and Firing Atmosphere: Hard-fired; reducing atmosphere.

3.1.2.1.3.2 Hard Fired Fine Gray Fabric, HF-G-3

It is hard-fired, well-levigated fine fabric with no temper (Figure 20). It has ca. 3% inclusion density. Non-plastic materials are lime specks and sand measuring no bigger than 0.5 mm. The cross-sections show a characteristic color formation; while gray is dominant, a reddish band appears on the outer part of the cross-section. Small-sized solid pores are visible on cross-sections.

Color: 10YR 6/2 light brownish gray, 10YR 5/3 grayish brown (reddish band).

Hardness and Firing Atmosphere: Hard-fired; *CR.CL*

3.1.2.2 Medium Fabrics

It is the most common fabric group in Kinet Höyük Period 15. Temper materials consisting of stones, quartz, limestone, crushed shells, crushed ceramics alongside mica are frequent. The temper particles' size measures around 1-2 mm, and the distribution of temper is usually very regular. Individual fabrics are defined according to dominant temper material and paste color. Grit dominant fabrics, grit and limestone tempered fabrics, limestone and crushed shell dominant fabrics are the three groups (Tables 19). Buff is the most common color, alongside more pinkish or reddish-brown variants. They were fired in an oxidizing atmosphere. However, a considerable amount shows gray cores due to insufficient oxidation (Table 20). The

fabric category is dominant in a wide range of pots and bowls. The most common surface treatment is *self-slip*. Colored slips may occasionally appear on vessels.

3.1.2.2.1 Grit Temper Dominant Fabric

The fabrics in this group have dominant grit stone temper alongside quartz, limestone, crushed shells, grog, chaff, and mica. Individual fabrics are defined after hardness and color differences. Otherwise, they are almost identical in terms of temper material and density. The distribution of temper particles and their size are remarkably regular throughout the matrix. This fabric group is comparable to the standard medium fabric in Hittite ceramic tradition (see: Figure 94; Chapter 5.2).

3.1.2.2.1.1 Grit Tempered Buff Colored Medium Fabric M-GT-B-9

It is one of the most common variants of the medium fabric category (Figures 21-24). The paste has ca. 10 % temper. The distribution of temper is highly regular. The dominant color is buff. The sherds usually have soft to medium hardness.

Color: 10YR 6/4 light yellowish-brown, to 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow, 7.5YR 6/4 light brown, 5/6 strong brown

Temper material

- Black and brown stones, sometimes shiny, measuring around 1 mm. ca. 75-80% of temper.
- Limestone or crushed shells, measuring around 1 mm. ca. 5-10% of temper.
- Mica and quartz, measuring around 0.5 mm. ca. 5-10% of temper.
- Organic temper is ca. 5 %.

3.1.2.2.1.2 Grit Tempered Pinkish Colored Medium Fabric, M-GT-P-17

It is the slightly pinkish-colored and middle to middle-hard fired variant of M-GT-B-9 (Figure 25;26). The paste has ca. 10 % temper.

Color: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown, 5/6 strong brown.

Temper material

- Black and brown stones, measuring around 1 mm. ca. 75-80% of temper.
- Limestone or crushed shells, measuring around 1 mm. ca. 10-15% of temper.
- Mica and quartz, measuring around 0.5 mm. ca. 10 % of temper.

3.1.2.2.2 Grit and Limestone Tempered Fabric Group

This group still has grit stone as the dominant fabric, making up about 60 % of all temper. However, in this group, crushed shell or limestone temper is more apparent in the clay. The fabrics are defined by particle size, hardness, and color differences. This fabric group, too, is comparable to the standard medium fabric in Hittite ceramic tradition (Figures 91-93; Chapter 5.2).

3.1.2.2.2.1 Fine Grit and Limestone Tempered Medium Fabric, M-GLT-F-7

It is a bright colored middle-hard fired fabric with fine temper particles in medium density (Figure 27; 28). Color varies from light brown to reddish-brown. The temper density 7-10 %. Temper particles are about 0.5 mm. Temper distribution and particle size are highly regular.

Color: 7.5 YR 7/4 pink

Temper material

- Black and brown stones, measuring up to 0.5 mm. ca. 45-75% of temper.
- Limestone or crushed shells, measuring around up to 0.5 mm. ca. 20-50% of temper.
- Mica and quartz, measuring around 0.5 mm. ca. 5% of temper.

3.1.2.2.2.2 Fine Grit and Limestone Tempered Buff Fabric M-GLT-FB-16

It is a buff-colored soft fabric with fine temper particles in medium density (Figure 29; 30). Ca. 10-15 % of paste includes temper of well-crushed limestone and sand grit. The fabric characteristics are very similar to M-GLT-FBR-7, except hardness and color.

Color: 10 YR 5/4, yellowish-brown.

Temper Material

- Black and brown stones, measuring up to 0.5 mm. ca. 40-70% of temper.
- Limestone or crushed shells, measuring up to 0.5 mm. ca. 20-50% of temper.
- Organic material, ca. %5 of temper.
- Mica and quartz, ca. %5 of temper.

3.1.2.2.2.3 Grit and Limestone Tempered Pink Fabric, M-GLT-P-8

It is a pinkish fabric with ca. 10-15% temper density (Figure 31; 32). Temper particles are usually about 1 mm, bigger than M-GLT-FBR-7 and M-GLT-FB-16. Brown and black colored small-sized stones are still dominant temper material, but limestone particles or crushed shells are more apparent than the grit temper dominant fabric group.

Color: 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow

Temper material

- Black and red stones, measuring around 1 mm. ca. %60 of temper.
- Limestone, measuring around 1 mm. ca. 30 of temper.
- Crushed ceramics, measuring around 2 mm. ca. %5 of temper.
- Organic temper ca. 5%.
- Mica, present, %1-3 of temper.

3.1.2.2.2.4 Grit and Limestone Tempered Buff Fabric, M-GLT-B-26

It is the buff-colored and usually soft-fired variant of M-GLT-P-8 (Figure 33; 34). It has ca. 10-15% temper density.

Color: 7/5YR 6/4 light brown

Temper material

- Brown and black stones, measuring around 1 mm. ca. %60 of temper.
- Limestone, measuring around 1 mm. ca. 30 of temper.
- Crushed ceramics, measuring around 2 mm. ca. %5 of temper.
- Organic temper is ca. 5 %.
- Mica and quartz, %1-5 of temper.

3.1.2.2.2.5 Grit and Limestone Tempered Red Fabric M-GLT-R-13

It is the bright reddish colored and middle to middle-hard fired variant (Figure 35; 36). It has ca. 5-10% temper density. It is similar to M-GLT-FBR-7 or M-GLT-P-8 in temper characteristics; the main difference is hardness and color.

Color: 5 yr 6/6 reddish yellow, 5 yr 5/4 reddish brown

Temper material

- Brown and black stones, measuring around 0.5 to 1 mm. ca. %40-60 of temper.
- Limestone, measuring around 1 mm. ca. 35-55%of temper.
- Crushed ceramics, measuring around 2 mm. ca. %5 of temper.
- Mica, present, less than %1 of temper.

3.1.2.2.2.6 Grit and Limestone Tempered Red Fabric, M-GLR-R-33:

It is a grit and limestone or crushed shell dominant fabric, alongside mica (Figure 37;38; 39). Temper density is ca. 15%, higher compared to M-GLT-R-13. It has a characteristic sandwich cross-section coloring with a buff color band at the center and red color bands at borders. The examples are usually burnished or well-smoothed, and medium to middle-hard fired.

Color: 2.5 YR 4/6 red

Temper Material

- Black and brown stones, around 1 mm ca. 50-60% of temper.
- Crushed Shell and Limestone, around 1 mm. ca. 35- 45% of temper.
- Organic temper ca. 5 %.
- Mica, ca. 1% of temper.

3.1.2.2.2.7 Grit and Limestone Tempered White-Cream Fabric, M-GLT-WC- 12

It is the white-cream colored variant (Figure 40; 41). Temper density is ca. 15 %. Ratios of grit and limestone temper vary. This fabric is common in bathtubs.

Color: 10 yr 8/2 white

Temper material

- Brown and black stones, measuring around 1 mm. ca. %50-70 of temper.
- Limestone, measuring around 1 mm. ca. 30-50 %of temper.
- Organic temper, ca. 5%.
- Mica, ca. %1 of temper.

3.1.2.2.3 Limestone or Crushed Shell Dominant Fabric, M-CST- 24

It has crushed shell or limestone dominant temper alongside grit and mica (Figure 42; 43). The paste has ca. 10 % temper. Pink and reddish-brown are dominant colors. Usually, particle size is around 1 mm, while in some examples, the crushed shells are finely-ground, measuring only about 0.5 mm.

Color: 5YR 6/4 light reddish-brown, 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow

Temper Material

- Crushed shell and limestone, around 1 mm. ca. 60-70% of temper.
- Black and brown stones, around 1 mm ca. 20-30% of temper
- Mica and quartz, ca. 5 % of temper.
- Organic temper ca. 5 %.

3.1.2.3 Coarse Ware

The coarse ware category contains coarser fabrics, whose denser temper varies around 15-30%. The major proportion of coarse ware vessels consists of cooking plates, cooking pots, lids, and lamps, with traces of smoke on surfaces. However, there are some examples of functionally non-cooking vessels in coarser fabrics. The fabric groups are defined regarding dominant or characteristic temper material: grit and limestone tempered cooking ware, quartz dominant cooking ware, and chaff dominant cooking ware (Table 20).

3.1.2.3.1 Limestone and Grit Tempered Cooking Ware

It is the most common cooking ware group, especially for bowl-cooking plates. The dominant temper is limestone and grit in varying ratios alongside higher organic temper, crushed ceramics, mica, and quartz. This group has medium temper density i.e. 15-20%, compared to much coarser groups of quartz tempered or chaff tempered cooking wares. The fabric is highly comparable to the standard cooking ware fabric from Hattusa (Figure 97.A-D; Chapter 5.2).

3.1.2.3.1.1 Limestone Dominant Cooking Ware CW-LS-36

The fabric has a dominant limestone temper alongside stones, chaff, quartz, and mica (Figure 44; 45). Temper density is ca. 20-25%. Examples are usually very soft and crumbly because of the high temper and firing in low temperatures. This fabric is predominantly used for cooking pots. They were fired in a neutral atmosphere resulting in a dark reddish-brown color.

Color: 7.5 yr 5/4 brown

Temper Material

- Crushed shell and limestone, around 2 mm. ca. 40-65 % of temper.
- Black and brown stones, up to 3 mm ca. 20-35% of temper
- Chaff, usually visible with the voids on surface ca. 10-15 % of temper.
- Mica and quartz ca. 5-10% of temper.

3.1.2.3.1.2 Limestone and Grit Tempered Cooking Ware CW-LGT-15

It is a limestone and grit tempered fabric alongside quartz, chaff, grog, and mica (Figures 46-49). Temper density varies between 15-20 %. Examples are usually fired in a neutral atmosphere resulting in brown color and have traces of secondary burning with a wide black core, irregular surface color, and smoke traces. The most common vessel forms are cooking plates and bowl-cooking plates. When this fabric is used for lamps, chaff temper on the surfaces is more apparent; the sherds are usually very soft and crumbly because of high temper density and low firing temperature. In contrast, open vessel forms for cooking are less crumbly.

Color: 10 YR 4/3 Brown; 6/3 pale brown7.5 YR 4/4 brown; core: 7.5 YR 4/0 dark gray.

Temper Material

- Crushed shell and limestone, measuring 1-2 mm. ca. 35-50 % of temper.
- Black and brown stones, measuring 1-2 mm ca. 35-50 % of temper.
- Chaff, usually visible with the voids on surface ca. 5-10 % of temper.
- Mica and quartz ca. 5-10% of temper.

3.1.2.3.1.3 Grit Dominant Cooking Ware CW-GT-35

It is the coarse fabric with dominant grit temper alongside limestone, quartz, crushed ceramics, chaff, and mica (Figure 50; 51). It looks like the cooking ware version of M-GT-B-9; however, it has a higher temper density of about 15-20%, and bigger temper particles vary around 1 mm to 4 mm. It was usually used for wide cooking plates. The hardness of sherds varies from very soft to soft.

Color: 10YR 6/4 light yellowish-brown, to 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow, 7.5YR 6/4 light brown, 5/6 strong brown.

Temper Material

- Black and brown stones around 1-4 mm. ca. 70 % of temper.
- Limestone or crushed shell around 1-4 mm 20 % of temper.
- Chaff, usually visible with the voids on surface ca. 5-10 % of temper.
- Mica and quartz ca. 10-15% of temper.

3.1.2.3.2 Quartz Tempered Cooking Ware

It is the coarse fabric group with dominant quartz temper. Four fabrics have been identified according to density and particle size. Three particles are identified as quartz, but they have different appearances. One type of quartz has opaque white or cream color, with an angular shape measuring around 1-3 mm. The second type of quartz particles are again in angular shape with similar size but translucent. The third type consists of finely-ground translucent small particles.

3.1.2.3.2.1 Quartz and Crushed Shell Dominant Cooking Ware CW-QCST-H-10

It is the quartz and crushed shell dominant variant (Figures 52; 53). Also, the temper particles are relatively bigger. Temper density is ca. 30%. The sherds are highly crumbly because of the high temper density and low firing temperature.

Color: 10yr 5/1 gray

Temper Material

- Bigger quartz particles, white and translucent, around 2 mm ca. 65 % of temper.
- Crushed shell and limestone, around 2 mm. ca. 20 % of temper.
- Black and brown stones, around 2 mm ca. 10 % of temper
- Organic temper ca. 5 % of temper.

3.1.2.3.2.2 Crushed Shell and Quartz Dominant Cooking Ware CW-QCST-R 29

It is the reddish-colored variant (Figure 54). Temper density is ca. 30%. Quartz and crushed shells are dominant tempers alongside stones, chaff, and mica. Sherds are highly crumbly because of low firing temperature and high temper density.

Color: 5 YR 6/4 light reddish-brown.

Temper Material

- Quartz, white and translucent, around 2 mm ca. 40 % of temper.
- Crushed shell and limestone, around 2 mm. ca. 25-35 % of temper.
- Black and brown stones, around 1-2 mm ca. 15-20 % of temper
- Organic temper 10 % of temper.

3.1.2.3.2.3 Quartz Tempered Cooking Ware with Finer Particles CW-QT-F-28

The fabric has finely-ground translucent quartz particles as dominant temper, alongside limestone, grit, organic temper, and mica (Figures 55; 56). The fine particles are ca. 0.5-1 mm; they are regular and well distributed in paste; they create a glittery appearance in fresh breaks. Temper density is ca.10-15 %. This fabric is less crumbly compared to CW-QT-10.

Color: 10 YR 5/2 grayish brown

Temper Material

- Quartz around 0.5-1 mm ca. 35- 55% of temper.
- Crushed shells and limestone, around 0.5-1 mm. ca. 20-30 % of temper.
- Black and brown stones, around 0.5-1 mm ca. 20-30 % of temper.
- Organic temper, ca. 5% of temper.

3.1.2.3.2.4 Grit, Limestone and Quartz Tempered Coarse Ware, CW-GLQT- 27

This fabric has grit, limestone, and quartz temper in similar ratios alongside organic temper (Figure 57; 58). The temper density is ca. 15-25%. The particle size is about 2 mm. This fabric is often used for cooking pots, but there are examples of non-cooking pots made of similar fabric; in those cases, organic temper appears to be less. In cooking pots, sherds are crumbly and very soft, while non-cooking sherds appear more solid with soft to medium hardness.

Color: 10 YR 6/4 light yellowish-brown

Temper Material

- Black and brown stones, around 2 mm ca. 30-35 % of temper.
- Quartz, white or translucent around 2 mm ca. 30-35 % of temper.
- Crushed shell or limestone around 2 mm. ca. 20-30 % of temper.
- Organic temper 5-10 % of temper.

3.1.2.3.3 Chaff Dominant Fabric Group

This fabric group has a denser organic temper in its paste. Sherds are lighter in weight and much crumblier than other cooking ware categories. Two fabrics were identified according to the density of other temper materials, such as limestone or grit. Some cooking plates and cooking pots are made out of this fabric group, but this fabric group is mainly used for pot-shaped ovens.

3.1.2.3.3.1 Chaff and Crushed Shell Dominant Coarse Ware, CW-CT-LS-25

It is the limestone or crushed shell dominant variant (Figures 59; 60). Temper density is 30%. Sherds are highly crumbly.

Color: 7.5YR 5/4 brown

Temper Material

- Crushed shell and limestone, around 1-3 mm. ca. 40-50 % of temper.
- Organic temper, ca. 20-30 % of temper.
- Black and brown stones, around 1-3 mm ca. 10-20 % of temper.
- Mica and quartz, ca. 1 % of temper.

4.1.2.3.3.B Chaff and Grit Dominant Cooking Ware, CW-CT-GT-32

It is the stone-tempered variant (Figure 61). Temper density is 30%. The sherds are highly crumbly.

Color: 7.5YR 5/4 brown

Temper Material

- Black and brown stones, around 1-3 mm ca. 60% of temper.
- Organic temper, ca. 20-30 %.
- Crushed shell and limestone, around 1-3mm. ca. 10-20 % of temper.
- Mica and quartz, ca. 1 % of temper.

3.1.2.3.3.2 Grit and Limestone Tempered Pinkish Coarser Fabric CW-GLT-P-11

It is the coarser version of GLT-P-8 (Figure 62; 63). It has ca. 20-30 % temper density. Temper particles are bigger and less regular in size and distribution. This fabric is generally used for vessels other than cooking pots.

Color: 7.5 yr 7/4 pink, 7.5YR 7/6 reddish-yellow.

Temper material

- Brown and black fine stones, measuring around 1.5 mm, up to 6 mm ca. 40-50 %.
- Limestone, measuring around 1-2 mm. ca. 20-30 % of temper.
- Crushed ceramics, measuring around 3 mm. ca. 15% of temper.
- Mica and quartz, measuring around 0.5 mm, ca. 5% of temper.

3.1.2.4 Conclusion

Although this study uses a rather detailed fabric categorization schema with a considerable number of different fabric samples, identified by slight differences in color and particle size, we can discern certain trends for the material composition of fabrics. Temper particle size is notably regular, and temper was evenly distributed within the paste. Uneven temper particle size appears almost exclusively in coarse fabrics for cooking vessels. Furthermore, we see homogeneity in temper composition too. For the medium fabric category which makes more than half of all ceramics, stone grit is the most common ingredient, except for M-CST- 24, which is a rare fabric. Limestone or crushed shell is the second most common ingredient for medium fabrics. Accordingly, M-GLT, grit and limestone tempered fabric group, is the most common medium fabric group, while the grit tempered medium fabrics with rare white particles, M-GT group, is the second most frequent group. The M-GT and M-GLT groups are introduced to the Kinet Höyük fabric repertoire with the Period 15, and both are very well comparable with the *standardware* or *drab ware* descriptions for the ceramics of Hattusa (Müller-Karpe 1988:16; Schoop, 2011: 242, 243; Gruber, 2017: 82-90, see: Subchapter 5.2).

We have fabrics with bigger temper particles and more temper density for the coarse ware group, generally used for cooking vessels. Here, paste compositions are the primary determinant for different fabric groups. Among the most common fabric

groups, we have limestone crushed shell and grit tempered fabric, with dark brown and black coloring and dense smoke traces (CW-LS-36, CW-LGT-15). This fabric in cooking vessels is very similar to *küchenware* descriptions for Hattusa fabrics (Müller-Karpe 1988:16; Gruber, 2017:85). The second common group is quartz tempered cooking ware. Vessels again have brown or black coloring, temper is dense, and temper particles are coarser than medium fabric groups. However, quartz is the common temper material here (CW-QCST-H-10, CW-QCST-R 29, CW-QT-F-28, CW-GLQT- 27). This fabric group is a remnant of Middle Bronze Age cooking ware fabric in Kinet Höyük Period 15 assemblage, and it is common in cooking pot forms.

Material examination of Period 15 fabrics shows that with the LB I, we have encountered mostly new fabric compositions in Kinet, except for a group of cooking ware fabrics. These new fabrics are very comparable with the Hittite fabrics from central Anatolia. In terms of fabric compositions for medium groups, the most common fabric category, we see a very uniform paste, consisting of even-sized homogeneously distributed temper particles mainly of gritstone alongside limestone or crushed shell. The only differentiation is regarding the slight changes in color and hardness. It hints at a move toward a more standardized fabric composition and quality, especially compared to the Middle Bronze fabric types in Kinet Höyük.

3.1.3 Surface Treatment Techniques

The Period 15 ceramics from Kinet Höyük lacked painted decoration. The high majority of vessels lack elaborate surface finishes. Instead, wet-smoothing and self-slipping are common. More elaborate vessels have thick and colored slips with a glossy burnish. In this study, colored slips are considered a categorically different feature from fabric, as different surface treatment techniques may occur on vessels

made from the same fabric. This section gives general descriptions and statistics about surface treatment techniques (Tables 21-23), while form-specific statistics will be presented in the form typology section.

3.1.3.1 Surface Smoothing and Polishing Techniques

Wet smoothing: It is a simple way to eliminate irregularities on surface. Most of the vessels have quick surface finishes with rough smoothening while, in certain vessel forms, such as cooking plates and bowls, traces of surface smoothing are more apparent (Figures 64; 65).

Burnishing: This polishing technique gives a shiny appearance to the surface. Burnishing quality improves according to the refinement of the vessel, from rough burnishes applied only around the rims to an overall finish with a high gloss (Figures 78; 66).

3.1.3.2 Slip applications

Self-Slip: It is a common surface treatment technique in the Hittite ceramic repertoire (Müller-Karpe, 1988:16). A vessel is dipped into water or a very thin slip. It creates a smooth surface in the same color as the paste (Figure 67). The color varies according to clay characteristics and firing conditions. Standard colors are 10 yr 8/4 very pale brown, 10YR 6/4 light yellowish-brown, 7.5 yr 6/4 light brown.

Colored slips: Slips are colored clays mixed with water to make a thin solution; the vessels might be dipped into a liquid slip, or slips might be applied with a tool such as brush or textiles (Rice, 2015: 162; Sinopoli, 1991: 26). Colored slips might be applied partially or completely on a vessel. In Period 15, partial red slip applications are present on bowls and cooking plates (Figure 69). For closed vessels, slip and burnish are applied on the outer surface, but they partly extend to the upper part of the inner

rim (Figure 78). Red and orange/pink slips are the main color variants. The percentage of vessels with partial or complete colored slips is very low in the Period 15 assemblage, around 4.72%. S# and 7.92% REq (Tables 21; 22). Three different colors are detected in Kinet Period 15 assemblage; all of them are different variants of red slip; pink/orange: 5 yr 7/6 reddish yellow (Figure 68); red: red 2.5 yr 5/6 (Figures 69; 78); reddish brown: 2.5 YR 4/6-8 reddish brown (Figure 70).

Cream Slip: It is a thick layer of slip with white cream (10 yr 8/2 white) and very pale brown (10yr 8/4) colors. For some sherds, it is not easy to identify whether they have a cream-colored slip or the surface color is a result of well-applied self-slips and white-cream reduction firing. It is only 0.29% REq, 2.21% S# of assemblage.

3.1.3.3 Other Coloring Techniques

White-Cream, Reduction Firing: Reduction firing is a method that involves blocking the oxygen source towards the end of the firing. It creates white or cream surfaces while cores are still pink; pink blooms also occur on the surface in places that were underexposed (Hocking, 2001). It seems that a similar method was used in Kinet Period 15 repertoire. It resulted in whitish or cream-colored surfaces (10 yr 8/2 white or 10yr 8/4 very pale brown), with bright pink cores (Figure 71). There are only 20 examples of this kind; it is a common surface treatment technique for the Canaanite jars.

3.1.3.4 Conclusion

The surface finishes include significantly simplified techniques. The painted decorations only appear on import pieces discussed in the varia subchapter (see: Subchapter 3.2.10). Painted decoration techniques from the Middle Bronze Age were wiped out by very simplified methods of wet-smoothing and self-slipping. The most

elaborate surface finishes are colored slips with burnishing, which does not exceed 10% in all assemblage. Vessels repeat each other in simple surface finishes and standardized fabric compositions. It resulted in a highly uniform and dull assemblage without any aesthetic inspirations. Comparing it with the local traditions of the painted pottery, which existed in Kinet in the previous period, we can discuss a significant trend towards more simplified production techniques to favor large-scale production.

3.2 Typology

The typology here presents an original form classification created for Kinet Höyük Period 15 material, rather than replicating the typologies created for Boğazköy-Hattusa ceramics. In this classification, function is considered as primary factor for identification of a certain form. The typology here classifies the diagnostic parts into nine main categories. These are jugs including pitchers and flasks; jars, pots, cooking pots, bowls, bowl-cooking plates, cooking plates, handles, bases, and *varia* including daily life items such as bathtubs, lamps, and pot-stands, alongside imported vessels and potmark sherds. Table 24 shows the distribution of sherds by functional categories. Thus function-based classification has resulted with the creation of bowl-cooking plate category which includes vessels that are similar to bowl forms but used for cooking purposes. Further, the form classes are defined according to the overall shape and size of a vessel. For example, the bowl category has three main form classes: thick and deep bowls, shallow bowls, and hemispherical bowls. Lastly, each separate vessel form is defined with form variants according to rim shape or vessel profile. A relatively detailed classification is used to define individual vessel forms to reflect the form differences and not overlook the formal variation, especially when comparing the vessel forms from Kinet Period 15 and central Anatolia. For the

Comparison Chapter 5, the vessel forms are regrouped according to the typologies presented for Hattusa ceramics (*Appendix for Vessel Form Comparison*).

3.2.1 Jugs

The first main category involves small and medium-sized closed vessels with a handle and a spout or narrow mouth (Catalogue Figures 1-2; Catalogue Lists 1-2). They are used for storing, transporting, and serving liquids. About 3.27 % S#, 0.67% REq of the Kinet Period 15 material are diagnostic sherds belonging to this category. Hence jugs make up the smallest vessel category. Fabric, kiln atmosphere, hardness, and surface finish statistics are presented for each vessel form (Tables 26-29).

3.2.1.1 Spouted Jugs

3.2.1.1.1 Trefoil Pitcher

This group includes spouted jugs with a trefoil rim. Widening mouth and wavy rims provide a good shape for serving liquids. Handles start from the rim and attach to the body; it makes a distinctive handle form: Handle-Jug.Tf.

Number of diagnostic pieces: 8
Measurements: As the rim pieces are partly preserved and irregular, we do not have clear information about rim diameters. The wall thicknesses are clustered around 0.4-0.6 cm, but an outlier of 0.9 cm.
Production Technique: Body and mouth are produced on a wheel, then rims are bent by hand (Figure 73).
Fabric: Fine inclusions, fine ware 50.00%, Fine, grit and limestone tempered, medium ware 12.50%, Grit and limestone tempered, medium ware 37.50%. Surface finishes were applied on the outer surface and partly the upper part of rims on the inner surface.
Surface Finish: Burnish 25.00%, No surface finish 25.00%, Self-slip 25.00%, Wet-smoothed 25.00%.
Kiln Atmosphere: L, insufficient oxidation 12.50%, Oxidizing 87.50%.
Smoke Traces: None 100.00%.
Hardness: Medium 62.50%, Soft 37.50%.
Comparanda: **Boğazköy-Hattusa:** Oberstadt 3 and 4 (Müller-Karpe, 1988: 27, Taf.1 n.1-3); *Unterstadt* (Fischer, 1963*:* 45, Abb.6 n.9-14; Taf.38, n.392, 402). **Kusaklı-Sarissa***: Westhang* (Mielke, 2006: 50-51, Taf. 1 n. 21-26). **Kayalıpınar**: Building B (Mühlenbruch, 2014: Taf. 9-10). **Kilise Tepe:** Level III (Postgate and Thomas, 2007: v.2, 734, fig. 390 n.671), Level II (Postgate and Thomas, 2007: v.2, 734, fig. 392 n.697). **Tarsus-Gözlükule:** LBI (Goldman, 1956: v.2, 130-132, fig.306 n.1017,

1018; fig. 307 n.1015, 1019, 1023; fig.308 n. 1016). **Yumuktepe:** Level 5 (Garstang, 1953: 248, fig. 157, n.13). **Tell Atçana:** Phase 1 (Yener 2010, 226-7).

3.2.1.1.1.1 Handle-Jug.SJ

This handle group is used for spouted jugs. The top of handles attaches to the rim as a characteristic feature, and the lower ends of handles, which are not preserved in the Kinet assemblage, attach to the upper body. Handles have narrow rectangular, i.e., Form B and circular, Form C cross-sections, and smooth and regular edges.

Number of diagnostic pieces: 5
Fabric: Fine inclusions, fine ware 20.00%, Grit and limestone tempered, medium ware 40.00%, Grit dominant, medium ware 20.00%, Limestone and grit tempered cooking ware, coarse ware 20.00%.
Surface Finish: No surface finish 80.00%, Wet-smoothed 20.00%.
Kiln Atmosphere: M, insufficient oxidation 20.00%, Oxidizing 80.00%.
Smoke Traces: None 100.00%.
Hardness: Medium 40.00%, Soft 60.00%.

3.2.1.2 Tubular-Spouted Jugs

There is only one body piece, J-014, belonging to this category. It has a hole to which once a spout was attached. It was made out of grit and limestone tempered medium fabric n.8. The outer surface has a well applied red slip and burnish. The sherd has 0.6 cm wall thickness. It was produced in an oxidizing kiln atmosphere and soft fired.

Comparanda: **Boğazköy-Hattusa**: *Oberstadt 3 and 4* "Tk" (Müller-Karpe, 1988: Taf.1); *Büyükkale* (Fischer, 1963, Taf. 31 n. 313-323); *Unterstadt* (Fischer, 1963: Taf. 31; 336-344,). **Kuşaklı-Sarissa:** *Westhang* (Mielke, 2006: Taf. 1 n.7-15). **Kayalıpınar:** Building B (Mühlenbruch 2014: Taf.1 n.2-4).

3.2.1.3 Lentoid Flask, LF

These are elaborate vessels for carrying liquids (Müller-Karpe, 1988: 27-28). Two main variants have been defined according to handles on flasks. LF-1 refers to lentoid flasks with a long handle starting from the neck and attaching to the upper body and two smaller handles attaching directly to the body on joint edges. LF-2 refers to lentoid flasks with only one handle starting from the neck and attaching to the upper

body. Two main handle types are defined accordingly. Handle-LF-L consists of long handles starting from the neck and attaching to the body. These handles have angular shapes and A-form, i.e., wide, rectangular cross-sections. Handle-LF.S refers to smaller handles attaching to the body. These handles have loop or semi-circular shapes and B-form, i.e., narrow rectangular, and E-form, i.e., triangular cross-sections. All the necks from Period 15 lentoid flasks have a relief band, labeled as Neck-B. This form is similar to *Boğazköy 496* (Fischer, 1963:51) and Lentoid Flask from İnandık (Figure 74, 17th-16th centuries, Anadolu Medeniyetleri Müzesi).

J-022, KT 13334_4 is an outlier lentoid flask. It has a wider angle at body joints, no elaborate surface finish, unlike the rest of the assemblage. Handle, J-018 12597_17 (Figure 75) is another exception with a sand-dominant unique fabric. Besides those, lentoid flasks have a standard surface finish with a thick self-slip and burnishing.

Number of diagnostic pieces: 8

Form statistics: LF-1 50%; LF-2 12.5%; Unclear 37.5%

Measurements: No rim sherd has been preserved for Period 15. However, neck diameters vary between 4 to 7 cm. Body diameters clustered around 19 and 34-40 cm. Wall thicknesses are around 0.5-0.7 cm.

Production Techniques: Müller-Karpe describes two different production techniques, in which different parts of the vessel, i.e., body and neck, are produced on a wheel separately and attached. In production technique A, a potter attaches two bowl-shaped parts to build the body. In production technique B, a potter builds the body all at once on a wheel (Müller-Karpe, 1988: 28-29). Production technique A results in raised edge joints, i.e., Edge-A, while production technique B does not create an apparent bump on edges, i.e., Edge-B. Later, the neck and handles are attached to the body (Figure 76). Composite building technique A 37.50 %; composite production technique B 37.50 %; unclear 25 %.

Fabric: Medium grit and limestone tempered fabric 87.50 % (no. 7 50%; no. 26 37.50%); sand-dominant coarse ware 12.5%.

Surface Treatment: Thick slips and burnishes are a characteristic surface treatment for these flasks (Figure 70). All examples have elaborate burnishing on their outer surface, except for the problematic example J-022. Colored slip and burnish 62.5% (cream 12.5%, red 25 %; red-brown 25%) thick self-slip and burnish 25%, scraped 12.50%.

Kiln Atmosphere: L, insufficient oxidation 12.50%, M, insufficient oxidation 37.50%, Oxidizing 25.00%, Reducing 12.50%, S, insufficient oxidation 12.50%.

Hardness: very soft 12.5%, soft 25%; middle 37.5%; middle-hard 25%.
Comparanda: **Boğazköy-Hattusa:** LF-Joint-A in *Oberstadt 3 and 4* (Müller-Karpe, 1988: Taf. 1 n.1-4 "LF1"); LF-Joint-B, *Oberstadt 3 and 4* (Müller-Karpe, 1988: Taf. 2, n.1-9 "LF2"); Neck-B, *Osmankayası*, "Boğazköy 496" (Fischer, 1963: 51, fig.8 n.2); *Büyükkale IV a – III,* (Fischer, 1963: Taf. 46 n.474; Taf. 47 n.472-4733); *Unterstadt 2* (Fischer, 1963: Taf. 49, n.488). **Inandık**: Lentoid Flask from İnandık (Figure 74; 17th-16th centuries, Anadolu Medeniyetleri Müzesi). **Kuşaklı-Sarissa:** *Westhang* (Mielke, 2006: Taf. 1, n.27-35; Taf. 2 n.1-5.); *Building E* (Arnhold, 2009: Taf.1 n.4-5). **Kilise Tepe:** Level III (Postgate and Thomas, 2007: v.2, 734, fig. 390 n.672-677); Level II (736: Fig.392 n.693-694). **Tarsus-Gözlükule:** LB I (Goldman, 1956: v.2: 132, fig.308 n.1024); LBII (142, fig. 318, n.1195; 146, fig. 322 n.1196, 1194). **Yumuktepe:** Level V (Garstang, 1953: 248, fig. 157 n.15.)

3.2.1.4 Juglet with pinched-in girth

There is a single example of a base belonging to this distinct juglet type, which is present in a near-complete form in Kinet Period 13 (M-H Gates, 2013: 492, 490, fig.4 n.1). Dothan discusses the cultural orientation of this juglet form; the form is generally associated with 12th and 11th-century findspots (1982: 157-160). The context is stratigraphically mixed, so it may be contaminated from later occupational levels.

3.2.1.5 Hard Fired Juglet with Handle

This is a small juglet with a narrow neck and single handle, made out of hard-fired fine gray fabric, fired in a reducing atmosphere. Two examples belong to handles. J-025, has a potmark or decoration next to the handle. A hard-fired fabric with a reducing atmosphere is not common in Kinet Period 15. The fabric is only attested in these handles. They must be imported.

3.2.2 Jars

The category refers to the vessels with a long body, narrowing neck, and handle (Catalogue Figures 3-5; Catalogue Lists 3-8). They are used for storing and transporting liquids or dry goods. This category involves *spindle-shaped pitchers, jars with single handle*, and *Canaanite shipping containers*. Fabric, kiln atmosphere,

hardness, and surface finish statistics are presented for each vessel form (Tables 30-31; 37-39). Mean values of rim diameter, rim thickness, and rim length are presented for each form according to S# and REq, together with pots and cooking pots (Tables 35-36). Lastly, the distribution of rim diameters and wall thicknesses are presented according to S#, for forms with an adequate number of examples (Tables 32-34).

3.2.2.1 Spindle Shaped Pitchers, SSP

This group includes the bottles with a long and narrow neck upon a wider body and a handle. This vessel form appears as an imitation of imported RLWM spindle bottles, made from very fine red fabric (Müller-Karpe, 1988: 47). On the other hand, *spindle shaped pitchers* are made out of regular local fabrics. Two main rim variants have been defined; SSP-A refers to out-curving, upward-looking rims; SSP-B refers to the out-curving downward-looking rims. Handles start from the neck and attach to the upper body; they have angular profiles. Handle cross-sections are wide rectangular, i.e., Form-A; narrow rectangular, i.e., Form-B or circular, i.e., Form-C.

The number of Diagnostic Pieces: 5 rims,5 handles, 10 in total.
Measurements: Rim diameters vary between 2.5 to 5 cm. Neck diameters are usually about 2.5 to 3 cm, while there are 1 cm and 5 cm outliers. Wall thicknesses are usually around 0.5 cm alongside very thin examples of 0.3 cm.
Fabric: Fine brown fabric (no. 4) 22.22 %; medium grit and limestone tempered fabric (no. 7, 12, 26) 55.56%, medium grit dominant fabric (no. 9) 22.22%.
Surface Treatment: Well-burnished 55.56%, self-slip and burnish 22.22 %, red slip and burnish 22.22%.
Kiln Atmosphere: Oxidizing 88.89%; M, Insufficient Oxidation 11.11%.
Hardness: Soft 66.67%; middle 33.33%.
Comparanda: **Hattusa-Boğazköy:** *Oberstadt 3 and 4* (Müller-Karpe, 1988: Taf. 8, K8a,b); *Oberstadt*, Temple District (Parzinger and Sanz, 1992: 23. Fig 18 n. 3.1, 3.2, 3.4, 3.5); *Lower City IV* (Fischer, 1963, Taf. 43 n.438; Bittel, 1937: Taf.33 n.13); Middle Plateau (Gruber, 2017: 167, fig. 145 n.14-15). **Kuşaklı-Sarissa:** *Westhang* (Mielke, 2006: Taf. 11, n.1-40); *Building E* (Arnhold, 2009: Taf.3, n.15-18). **Kayalıpınar:** Building B (Mühlenbruch, 2014: Taf. 2, n.24). **Tarsus-Gözlükule:** LBI (Goldman 1956, v.2: 133, fig.309 n.1026, 1027.)

3.2.2.2 Jar with Single Handle

These are storage or transportation vessels with an ovoid body and neck, a pointed base, an angular handle starting from neck or rim, and attaching to the upper body. Neck and body length varies, so does the capacity. In the Kinet assemblage, most of the diagnostic pieces are broken rims, necks, and handles that do not give clues about the actual vessel capacity, except a small-sized jar J-059, KT 12060_2 KNH 12515. Some necks have Neck-B variation, marked by a thin band around the rim, like those on the lentoid flasks. The handles have a wide rectangular Form-A, narrow rectangular Form-B, and Form-D cross-section with rounded edges and a concave shape at the center.

This form group is sub-divided into two main categories, according to handle placement. Handle-J-SH.HT refers to the handles attached to the rim, and Handle-J-SH.N includes the handles attaching to the neck. J-SH.HT is probably a regional variant of Hittite jars. The jar examples from central Anatolia have rims attached to the neck rather than the rim. In Cilicia, on the other hand, the handles attaching to the top of the jar are pretty common. For that reason, J-SH.N and J-SH.HT are regarded as different forms in statistics for the comparison chapter. However, for only partly preserved rims with no handle, it is impossible to decide whether the handle attaches to the rim or the neck, so J-SH.HT is underrepresented in the statistics. Among nine rims with preserved handles, only one has a handle attaching to the neck, while the rest attaches to the rim. The last qualifier for typological identifier, starting with a dot and followed by letters from *a* to *g* stands for rim shape and thickening comparable with rim thickening forms from the central Anatolian Hittite sites. J-SH.fl refers to the

long, out curving, and downward-looking rims not common in central Anatolian Hittite sites.

Statistics for J-SH

The number of diagnostic pieces: 27, 9 examples have handles.

Form Statistics: J-SH.N 1 example; J-SH.HT 8 examples; J-SH.Fl 2 examples.

Measurements: Wall thicknesses are clustered around 0.5 to 0.7 cm. Rim diameters are clustered around 9 to 14 cm.

Production Technique: Wheel-made 100.00%.

Fabric: Fine inclusions, fine ware 3.70%, Fine, grit and limestone tempered, medium ware 22.22%, Grit and limestone tempered, medium ware 59.26%, Grit dominant, medium ware 3.70%, Limestone and grit tempered cooking ware, coarse ware 11.11%.

Surface Finish: Burnish 3.70%, Cream colored slip, burnish 3.70%, No surface finish 29.63%, Self-slip 25.93%, Self-slip, burnish 3.70%, Wet-smoothed 25.93%, White, reduction firing 3.70%, Worn out 3.70%

Kiln Atmosphere: L, insufficient oxidation 11.11%, M, insufficient oxidation 11.11%, neutral, smoke 3.70%, oxidizing 70.37%, S, insufficient oxidation 3.70%.

Smoke Traces: None 96.30%, Smoke or secondary burns 3.70%.

Hardness: Medium 37.04%, Middle-hard 7.41%, Soft 55.56%.

Comparanda: "J-SH.HT": **Tarsus-Gözlükule: LB I** (Goldman, 1956, v.2: 204, fig. 380 n.1087); LBII (Goldman, 1956, v.2: 209, fig. 385 n.1183; Karacic, 2014: 356, fig.115 A,C). **Kilise Tepe:** Level II (Postgate and Thomas 2007: 749, fig. 912-195). **Yumuktepe:** Level 5 (Garstang, 1953: fig.157 n.14, 17).

"J-SH.N": **Hattusa-Boğazköy:** *Upper City 2 and* 3 "K1-4" (Müller-Karpe, 1988: Taf.3 K2b n.2; K 2d n.2; Taf.4 K 2e n.1,3; Taf.7 K 2s n.1; K 3b n.1,3); Schoop's Storage Jar (2011: 250, fig.4 n.3); *Unterstadt, Haus 51* Ust. 3c (Neve, 1984:73, Abb. 9 n.35-36). **Kuşaklı-Sarissa:** *Westhang* (Mielke, 2006: Taf.4 n.69; Taf.5 n, 63; Taf.7 n.35; Taf.8 n.1,7). **Tarsus-Gözlükule: LB II** (Goldman, 1956, v.2: 209, fig. 385 n.1191); LBII (Karacic, 2014: 356, fig.115.D).

3.2.2.3 Jar with Single Handle and Narrow Neck

This group refers to the jars with a narrow neck, more elaborate surface finishes, and much thinner walls than the *jar with single handle* class. The rims might belong to vessels in the jug category, such as *lentoid flask.*

Number of diagnostic pieces: 19

Measurements: Wall thicknesses vary from 0.3 to 0.7 cm. Rim diameters vary from 6 to 13 cm.

Production Technique: Unk. 5.26%, Wheel-made 94.73%.

Fabric: Crushed shell or limestone dominant, medium ware 5.26%, Fine inclusions, fine ware 36.84%, Fine, grit and limestone tempered, medium ware 15.79%, Grit and limestone tempered, medium ware 36.84%, Grit dominant, medium ware 5.26%.
Surface Finish: Burnish 31.58%, No surface finish 21.05%, Red-colored slip, burnish 5.26%, Reddish brown colored slip, burnish 5.26%, Self-slip, burnish 26.32%, Wet-smoothed 10.53%.
Kiln Atmosphere: L, insufficient oxidation 5.26%, M, insufficient oxidation 15.79%, Neutral 21.05%, Oxidizing 57.89%.
Smoke Traces: None 100.00%.
Hardness: Medium 36.84%, Middle-hard 5.26%, Soft 57.89%.
*Comparanda:***Hattusa-Boğazköy:** *Upper City 2 and* 3 "K5-7" (Müller-Karpe, 1988: Taf.8); *Middle Plateau* (Gruber, 2017: 167, Taf. 145, n.13, 16-19). **Kuşaklı-Sarissa:** Westhang (Mielke, 2006: Taf.10); Building E (Arnhold, 2009: Taf. 2 n.45-55; Taf. 3 n.1-14). **Kayalıpınar:** Building B (Mühlenbruch, 2014: Taf. 2 n.8-24). **Tarsus-Gözlükule:** LBII (Karacic 2014:336, fig. 115.B).

3.2.2.4 Canaanite Jars

This group refers to bigger-sized vessels with a narrowing neck, and two handles are attached to the body. Canaanite jars are shipping containers used in the eastern Mediterranean trade (Killebrew, 2007). The Canaanite jar handles (Handle-CJ) are characteristic features of these jars. They attach to the broadest part of the body and have a semi-circular shape. White, reduction firing technique is a typical surface finish for Canaanite jars.

The number of diagnostic pieces: 3
Measurements: Rim diameters are ca. 11-15 cm. Wall thicknesses are ca. 0.6-0.7 cm.
Production Techniques: Slab building 100%.
Fabric: Grit and limestone tempered medium ware 66.66%; limestone or crushed shell dominant medium fabric 33.33 %.
Surface Treatment: white, reduction firing 66.66%, wet smoothed 33.33 %.
Kiln Atmosphere: Oxidizing 50%; L, Insufficient Oxidation 25%; M, Insufficient Oxidation 25%.
Hardness: soft 66.66%; medium 33.33%.
Comparanda: **Tarsus-Gözlükule: LB II** (Goldman 1956, v.2: 211, fig. 387 n.1215) LBII. **Kilise Tepe:** Level III (Postgate and Thomas 2007: v.2). **Yumuktepe:** Level 5 (Garstang, 1953: 248 Fig. 157 n.24).

3.2.2.4.1 Canaanite Jar Handle, Handle CJ

Canaanite jar handles have semi-circular, *SCIRC,* or loop shape *Loop* profiles and A-form, wide rectangular cross-sections (Table 341). They attach to the broadest part of

the body. Two examples have pre-firing marks: Jr-064 KT 25511_3 has a finger impression at the top, Jr-059, KT25507_2 has potmarks in the form of simple lines.

Number of diagnostic pieces: 8
Measurements: Wall thicknesses vary from 0.5 to 1.1 cm. Handle widths are clustered around 3.2 to 3.8 cm. Handle thicknesses are ca. 1.4-1.8 cm. Handle lengths are ca. 12-13 cm, while there is an example of 8.6 cm too.
Fabric: Fine, grit and limestone tempered, medium ware 50.00%, Grit and limestone tempered, medium ware 37.50%, Grit dominant, medium ware 12.50%.
Surface Finish: No surface finish 12.50%, Self-slip 12.50%, Wet-smoothed 37.50%, White, reduction firing 37.50%.
Kiln Atmosphere: L, insufficient oxidation 25.00%, M, insufficient oxidation 25.00%, Oxidizing 50.00%.
Smoke Traces: None 100.00%.

3.2.3 Pots

This functional group includes closed vessels of various sizes with a deep body, such as pots for storage, pots with funnel-shaped necks, craters, carinated craters, and small pots (Catalogue Figures 6-9; Catalogue Lists 9-12). Fabric, kiln atmosphere, hardness, and surface finish statistics are presented for each vessel form (Tables 46-49). The distribution of rim diameters and wall thicknesses are presented according to S#, for forms with an adequate number of examples (Tables 40-45).

3.2.3.1 Pots for Storage

This category includes big vessels with thick walls and a wide body. These vessels were probably used for storage purposes. Three form variants are defined. P-ST.WB refers to big vessels with everted rims. The body diameters are wider than rim diameters. P-ST.HR refers to big vessels with thick, horizontal out-curving rims. One example is preserved with a small handle, P-004 / 1333_1, identical to Kn1 in Müller-Karpe (1988: Taf.48). P-ST.SCR refers to a unique example of a big, hole-mouth vessel with a wide body and stepped rim.

Number of diagnostic pieces: 6

Measurements: Rim diameters are clustered around 50-68 cm, but there are examples of smaller rim diameters too, especially for P-ST.WB group. Wall thicknesses are ca.1-1.3 cm for P-ST.WB; and 2 cm for P-ST.HR and P-ST.SCR.
Production Technique: Slab-building 100.00%.
Fabric: Chaff dominant, coarse ware 16.67%, Grit and limestone tempered, medium ware 33.33%, Limestone and grit tempered cooking ware, coarse ware 16.67%, Quartz tempered cooking ware, coarse ware 33.33%.
Surface Finish: Self-slip 16.67%, Self-slip, burnish 16.67%, Self-slip, well smoothed 16.67%, Wet-smoothed 50.00%
Kiln Atmosphere: L, insufficient oxidation 16.67%, M, insufficient oxidation 16.67%, Oxidizing 33.33%, Oxidizing, smoke 16.67%, S, insufficient oxidation 16.67%.
Smoke Traces: None 83.33%, Smoke 16.67%.
Hardness: Medium 16.67%, Soft 83.33%.
Comparanda:
"P-ST.HR & P-ST.WB": **Hattusa-Boğazköy:** *Oberstadt 3 and* 4 "T1p, T24, P, Kn1" (Müller-Karpe, 1988: Taf.15, 27-28; Taf. 43 n.1). **Kuşaklı-Sarissa:** *Westhang*, an example with small handle (Mielke, 2006: Taf. 46 n.1; Taf. 48 n.6).
"P-ST.SCR": **Hattusa-Boğazköy:** *Unterstadt* (Fischer 1963: Taf.67, n.604). **Kuşaklı-Sarissa:** *Westhang* (Mielke, 2006: Taf.26, n.5-7), *Building E* (Arnhold, 2009: Taf. 8 n.4-5).

3.2.3.2 Pot with Funnel Shaped Neck

This category includes medium and big vessels with a funnel-shaped neck and a wide, flaring mouth. Five variants have been defined according to rim shape. Variant A and E refer to out-curving rims with rounded ends. Variant B includes out-curving rims with angular tips. Variant C refers to the rims with an emphasized ridge at the inner edge. Variant D is a unique example with an out-curving rim with multiple ridges on the top. Compared to the central Anatolian examples Kinet forms are somehow smaller, with thinner walls and plain rims.

Number of diagnostic pieces: 12
Measurements: Wall thicknesses are clustered around 0.5 to 0.7 cm. Rim diameters are clustered around 29 to 31 cm, though there are smaller or broader examples.
Production Techniques: Mended pieces such as P-016, KT 25427_14+25429_2 show a consistent breaking trend with regular lines around where the neck joins to the body (Figure 78). This breaking pattern is observed in other examples too. It indicates that these vessels were made out of bands of slabs joined together. Müller-Karpe (1988: 83) makes similar comments about T12-15 pots.

Fabric: Fine, grit and limestone tempered, medium ware 33.33%, Grit and limestone tempered, medium ware 50.00%, Grit dominant, medium ware 8.33%, Limestone and grit tempered cooking ware, coarse ware 8.33%.
Surface Finish: Brown-colored slip, burnish 8.33%, Burnish 25.00%, Red-colored slip 8.33%, Red-colored slip, burnish 16.66%, Reddish brown-colored slip, burnish 8.33%, Self-slip, burnish 25.00%, Self-slip, well smoothed 8.33%.
Kiln Atmosphere: L, insufficient oxidation 8.33%, M, insufficient oxidation 25.00%, Oxidizing 66.67%.
Smoke Traces: None 100.00%.
Hardness: Medium 16.67%, Soft 83.33%.
Comparanda: **Hattusa-Boğazköy:** *Oberstad 3 and 4* "T12-15" (Müller-Karpe, 1988: Taf.24-25); Schoop's Pot with Funnel-shaped Neck (2011: 249; 250, fig.4 n.1); *Unterstadt* (Fischer 1963: Taf.59 n.539-544; Taf.60 n.545-552); *Middle Plateau* (Gruber, 2017: 146, fig. 146 n.1-12). **Kuşaklı-Sarissa:** *Westhang* (Mielke, 2006: Taf. 34, n.10-20; Taf.35-39; Taf. 40 n.1-19); *Building E* (Arnhold, 2009: Taf.15 n.6-13; Taf.16 n.1-8). **Kayalıpınar:** Building B (Mühlenbruch, 2014: Taf.9 n.15-33; Taf.10; Taf.11 n1-2). **Tarsus-Gözlükule: LB I** (Goldman, 1956: v.2, 198, fig. 374 n.1045).

3.2.3.3 Craters

This category includes middle-sized closed vessels. In most cases, vessels have vertical body profiles, but there are examples of slightly narrowing on the neck. The sub-forms are defined according to rim shape. Cr.HRT refers to vessels with long out-curving rims, while Cr.HRT.U refers to slightly upward-looking rims. Cr.CRT refers to pots with short and rounded rims.

Number of diagnostic pieces: 22
Measurements: Rim diameters are clustered around 32 to 38 cm. Wall thicknesses are ca. 0.8-1 cm.
Production Technique: Unk. 4.55%, Wheel-made 95.45%.
Fabric: Fine, grit and limestone tempered, medium ware 9.09%, Grit and limestone tempered pink coarse ware, coarse ware 18.18%, Grit and limestone tempered, medium ware 36.36%, Grit dominant, medium ware 22.73%, Limestone and grit tempered cooking ware, coarse ware 13.64%.
Surface Finish: Common surface finishes are wet-smoothing and self-slips applied on exterior surfaces. Cream colored slip 4.55%, No surface finish 9.09%, Self-slip 27.27%, Well-smoothed 4.55%, Wet-smoothed 54.55%.
Kiln Atmosphere: Insufficient oxidation, smoke 4.55%, L, insufficient oxidation 18.18%, M, insufficient oxidation 9.09%, Oxidizing 59.09%, Oxidizing, smoke 4.55%, Secondary burning 4.55%.
Smoke Traces: None 86.36%, Smoke 4.55%, Smoke or secondary burns 9.09%.
Hardness: Medium 50.00%, Soft 50.00%.

Comparanda: **Hattusa-Boğazköy:** *Oberstadt 3 and 4* "T8, T10" (Müller-Karpe, 1988: Taf. 20-23); Schoop's Multipurpose Pot (2011: 250, fig.4 n.4); *Upper City, Temple District*, "A2, A3" (Parzinger and Sanz, 1992: 17, fig. 14); *Middle Plateau* (Gruber, 2017: 169, fig. 147). **Kuşaklı-Sarissa:** *Westhang* (Mielke, 2006: Taf. 27-33); *Building E* (Arnhold, 2009: Taf.9-13; Taf.14 n.1-11). **Kayalıpınar:** Building B (Mühlenbruch, 2014: Taf.8 n.2-31; Taf. 9 n.1-12). **Kilise Tepe:** Level III (Postgate and Thomas 2007: v.2, 734, fig. 390 n.663,664, 666, 669). **Yumuktepe:** Level 5 (Garstang, 1953:248 fig. 157 n.19).

3.2.3.4 Carinated Craters

This category includes medium-sized closed vessels, similar to CR group, but with a carinated body. The same criteria, used for CR, are employed to define form variants. In Hattusa ceramic typology, this form is grouped with the deep carinated bowls, rather than pots. In the present typology two form groups are distinguished because of the difference in vessel depths.

*Number of diagnostic pieces:*5
Measurements: Rim diameters vary from 21 cm to 37 cm. Wall thicknesses are clustered around 0.6 to 0.7 cm, but there are thicker examples too.
Production Techniques: Wheel-made 100%.
Fabric: Grit and limestone tempered medium ware 100%.
Surface Treatment: No surface finish 40%, wet-smoothed 40%. One piece has burnish around the rim.
Kiln Atmosphere: Oxidizing 80%, Neutral 20 %.
Hardness: soft 40%; medium 40%; middle-hard 20%.
Comparanda: **Hattusa-Boğazköy:** "deep-bowl" (Schoop, 2011:244, fig.1 n.5); *Oberstadt 3 and 4* "S10" (Müller-Karpe, 1988: Taf. 38).

3.2.3.5 Small Pots

This category includes small, thinner-walled pots with a short, everted, or out-curving rim with an upward stance. Three variants have been defined according to neck and rim profile. A refers to the vessels with a more extended rim, B refers to the vessels with a much shorter rim. P-S.V.ERT includes the vessels with slight external rim thickening.

Small pot with handle, P-051, 10937_3 refers to a sub-form with a handle. There is only one example. It is a tiny cup with an incurving rim and a small handle. It was

made out of light brown fine ware. The rim diameter is only 3.5 cm, while the body diameter is 6 cm, and the wall thickness is 0.4 cm. It is a miniature form.

Number of diagnostic pieces: 7

Measurements: Rim diameters are clustered around 12 to 16 cm except for the miniature example P-S.H. Wall thicknesses are clustered around 0.3-0.5 cm (Table 87-88).

Production Technique: Unk. 14.29%, Wheel-made 85.71%.

Fabric: Crushed shell or limestone dominant, medium ware 14.29%, Fine inclusions, fine ware 42.86%, Fine, grit and limestone tempered, medium ware 28.57%, Well-levigated, fine ware 14.29%.

Surface Finish: This vessel group is among the vessels with more elaborate surface finishes. Burnish 14.29%, Red-colored slip, burnish 14.29%, Self-slip 14.29%, Self-slip, burnish 14.29%, Well-smoothed 14.29%, Wet-smoothed 28.57%.

Kiln Atmosphere: Oxidizing 100.00%.

Smoke Traces: None 100.00%.

Hardness: Medium 42.86%, Middle-hard 14.29%, Soft 42.86%.

Comparanda: **Hattusa-Boğazköy:** *Oberstadt 3 and 4* "T18, T20" (Müller-Karpe, 1988: Taf. 25-26); Schoop's Small Pot (2011: 244, fig.1 n.7); *Upper City, Temple District*, "A 6" (Parzinger and Sanz, 1992:19, fig. 16); *Middle Plateau* "T-E" (Gruber, 2017: 171, fig. 149 n.7-9). **Kuşaklı-Sarissa:** *Westhang* "T20, T22, T27" (Mielke, 2006: Taf. 41-43); *Building E* (Arnhold, 2009: Taf. 16 n.9-17; Taf.17 n.1-13). **Kayalıpınar:** Building B (Mühlenbruch, 2014: Taf.11 n.8-42; Taf. 12 n.1-19).

3.2.3.6 Pot with Vertical Profile, P-V.Unique

There is only one example for this form, and it comes from a mixed context from Trench R. It is a cream slipped deep bowl with a vertical profile and a rib band on the body. This vessel should belong to the same form group as T 21c in Müller-Karpe (1988: Taf.26).

3.2.4 Cooking Pots

This category involves middle and small-sized closed vessels used for cooking purposes (Catalogue Figures 10-12; Catalogue Lists 13-16). Three main categories have been defined according to rim shape and rim stance. They were usually fired in reducing atmosphere, resulting in dark brown color, and they have traces of secondary burning on the surface (Figure 79). Fabric, kiln atmosphere, hardness, and surface finish statistics are presented for each vessel form (Tables 56-59). The distribution of rim diameters and wall thicknesses are presented according to S# (Tables 50-55).

3.2.4.1 Cooking Pot 1, CPt-1

This pot group has short rims with external rim thickening.

Number of diagnostic pieces: 14
Measurements: Wall thickness distribution shows two primary clusterings, around 0.5 to 0.6 am, which can be defined as thinner-walled examples, and second clustering is around 0.8 to 1.0 cm, which can be defined as thicker-walled examples. Rim diameters vary from 18 cm to 38 cm. Again, one can talk about two main size groups: the first is around 18 to 24 cm, and the second is around 28 to 32 cm. However, it seems there is no apparent connection between rim forms and rim diameters.
Production Techniques: Wheel-made 100%.
Fabric: quartz tempered cooking ware 62.50%; chaff dominant 18.75%; limestone and grit tempered cooking ware 6.25%.
Surface Treatment: Self-slip or wet-smoothing are standard surface finishes.
Kiln Atmosphere: Neutral, smoke 25.00%, Oxidizing 12.50%, Oxidizing, smoke 12.50%, Secondary burning 50.00%.
Smoke Traces: None 18.75%, Smoke 12.50%, Smoke or secondary burns 68.75%.
Hardness: very soft 53.33%; soft 40 %; medium 6.67%.
Comparanda: **Hattusa-Boğazköy:** *Oberstadt 3 and 4* "KT2" (Müller-Karpe, 1988: Taf.9-12); Schoop's "Cooking Pot D" (2006:223 fig.4.d); *Upper City*, *Temple District*, "B3-4" (Parzinger and Sanz, 1992:19, fig. 16); *Middle Plateau* (Gruber, 2017: 172, fig. 150 n.1-18; 173, Taf. 151 n.1-4). **Kuşaklı-Sarissa:** *Westhang* (Mielke, 2006: Taf. 13 n.9-25; Taf. 14-18; Taf.19 n.1-5); *Building E* (Arnhold, 2009: Taf.3 n.34-36; Taf.4-5; Taf.6 n.1-11). **Kayalıpınar:** Building B (Mühlenbruch, 2014: Taf. 3 n.5-22; Taf. 4; Taf.5 n. 1-18).

3.2.4.2 Cooking Pot 2, CPT-2

This category includes cooking pots with long, horizontal, out-curving rims. In terms of vessel shape, this group is similar to the crater groups Cr.HRT and Cr-Car.HRT discussed above.

Number of diagnostic pieces: 9
Measurements: Wall thicknesses are clustered around 0.8 to 0.9 cm. Rim diameter distribution is close to even; the diameters vary from 18 cm to 32. However, there is an outlier of 48 cm.
Production Technique: Wheel-made 100.00%.
Fabric: Grit and limestone tempered, medium ware 11.11%, Grit dominant coarse ware, coarse ware 11.11%, Limestone and grit tempered cooking ware, coarse ware 55.56%, Quartz tempered cooking ware, coarse ware 22.22%.
Surface Finish: Self-slip 44.44%, Well-smoothed 11.11%, Wet-smoothed 44.44%.
Kiln Atmosphere: Neutral, smoke 44.44%, Oxidizing 22.22%, Oxidizing, smoke 11.11%, Secondary burning 22.22%.

Smoke Traces: None 22.22%, Smoke 11.11%, Smoke or secondary burns 66.67%.
Hardness: Medium 22.22%, Soft 55.56%, Very soft 22.22%.
Comparanda: **Tarsus-Gözlükule:** LBII (Karacic, 2014:404, fig. 143.B).

3.2.4.3 Cooking Pot 3, CPt-3

This pot category has short, thinner, everted, or out-curving rims with an upward stance like a broad funnel. This group is the most common cooking pot form in the Kinet Höyük Period 15 ceramic assemblage. Two examples are preserved with handles (Handle-CPt) attaching to the body.

*Number of diagnostic pieces:*24
Measurements: Wall thicknesses are clustered around 0.7 to 1.1 cm, but there are thinner or thicker examples. Rim diameters vary from 19 to 36 cm; again, there are smaller or bigger examples too.
Production Techniques: Wheel-made 100%.
Fabric: Quartz tempered cooking ware 59.26 %; grit dominant coarse ware 3.70%; limestone and grit tempered cooking ware 14.81%, chaff dominant coarse ware 11.11%.
Surface Treatment: Self-slip and wet-smoothing are standard surface finishes.
Kiln Atmosphere: Oxidizing 50%; over-fired 25%; reducing 12.5%; strong reducing 12.5%.
Smoke or Secondary Burns: 50%.
Hardness: soft 70.83%; medium 8.33%; very soft 20.83%.
Comparanda: **Hattusa-Boğazköy:** *Oberstadt 3 and 4*"KT3" (Müller-Karpe, 1988: Taf. 12); **Tarsus-Gözlükule:** LBII (Karacic 2014: 404, fig.143.A). **Kilise Tepe:** LB II (Bouthillier, et.al, 2014: 143 fig. 47.L).

3.2.4.4 Cooking Pot Handles, Handle-Cpt

This group consists of handles from cooking pots. The common handle profiles are semi-circular and loop shaped, while A and B are the most common cross-sections. These handles are characteristic of Hittite cooking pots (Müller-Karpe, 1988: Taf.9-12).

Number of diagnostic pieces: 11
Measurements:
Production Technique: CPt-049 shows that after the handle was attached to the body, the surface was scraped to remove the excessive clay (KT 12060_22, Figure 89).
Fabric: Quartz tempered cooking ware 63.64%, Limestone and grit tempered cooking ware 27.27%, Grit and limestone tempered medium ware 9.09%,

Surface Finish: Worn out, unk. 9.09%, Self-slip 18.18%, Wet smoothed, scraped 9.09%, Wet-smoothed 63.64%.
Kiln Atmosphere: Over-fired 36.36%, Reducing 27.27%, Strong reducing 36.36%.
Smoke Traces: Smoke or secondary burns 63.64%, Over-fired 27.27%, None 9.09%.
Hardness: Soft 45.45%, Very soft 54.55%.

3.2.5 Bowls

This category includes open vessels for preparing or serving foods (Catalogue Figures 12-19; Catalogue Lists 17-30). Different formal categories are defined according to body profile, and rim shape, and possible function. Fabric, kiln atmosphere, hardness, and surface finish statistics are presented for each vessel form (Tables 74-79). Mean values of rim diameter, rim thickness, and rim length are presented for each form according to S# and REq, together with other open vessel forms (Tables 60-61). Lastly, the distribution of rim diameters and wall thicknesses is presented according to S#, for forms with an adequate number of examples (Tables 62-73).

3.2.5.1 Thick Bowls with Internal Rim Thickening, B-T

This group involves thick-walled deep bowls with incurving rims or rims with internal rim thickening. Four sub-forms are defined according to rim shape. B-T.LR refers to thick bowls with long incurving rims; B-T.CRT includes bowls with rounded internal rim thickening; B-T-IC.PRT refers to the bowls with pointed rims; B-T.NRT stands for the bowls with slight rim thickening and, lastly, B-T.BR includes deep bowls with broad, shallow internal rim thickening in the form of a band.

Number of diagnostic pieces: 18
Measurements: Wall thicknesses are ca. 0.9-1.1 cm, while there are thicker examples too. Rim diameters are clustered around 26-28, 33-36, and 40-42 cm.
Production Technique: Wheel-made.
Fabric: Crushed shell or limestone dominant, medium ware 5.56%, Fine, grit and limestone tempered, medium ware 22.22%, Grit and limestone tempered, medium ware 27.78%, Grit dominant, medium ware 33.33%, Limestone and grit tempered cooking ware, coarse ware 11.11%.

Surface Finish: Surface finishes were applied less carefully compared to shallow bowls, B-IC. Burnish 5.56%, Red colored slip 16.67%, Self-slip 16.67%, Self-slip, burnish 16.67%, Self-slip, well smoothed 5.56%, Wet-smoothed 22.22%, White, reduction firing 16.67%.
Kiln Atmosphere: L, insufficient oxidation 5.56%, M, insufficient oxidation 38.89%, Oxidizing 27.78%, Oxidizing, smoke 5.56%, S, insufficient oxidation 5.56%, Secondary burning 16.67%.
Smoke Traces: None 77.78%, Smoke or secondary burns 22.22%.
Hardness: Medium 44.44%, Middle-hard 5.56%, Soft 50.00%.
Comparanda: **Hattusa-Boğazköy:** *Oberstadt 3 and 4* "S1 a-e" (Müller-Karpe, 1988: Taf. 29-30); Schoop's Bowl 2 (2011: 244, fig.1 n.2); *Upper City, Temple District*, "I 2.2.B; I 3.1.C; I 3.3.D" (Parzinger and Sanz, 1992: 27. Fig 19); *Büyükkale* (Fischer, 1963, Taf. 94 n.855, 854, 852, 851, 848); *Unterstadt, Haus 51* Ust. 3c (Neve,1984: Abb.12 Fig. 86-88); *Unterstadt* (Fischer 1963: Taf.95, 859, 860); *Middle Plateau* (Gruber, 2017: 180-182, Fig. 158-160). **Kuşaklı-Sarissa:** *Westhang* (Mielke, 2006: Taf. 49-51); *Building E* (Arnhold, 2009: Taf. 18-20). **Kayalıpınar:** Building B (Mühlenbruch, 2014: Taf. 15-17). **Tarsus-Gözlükule: LB I** (Goldman, 1956, v.2: 125, Fig.301 n.963; 126, fig. 302 n.966; 200, Fig. 376 n.966); LBII (Goldman, 1956, v.2: 208 fig. 384, n.1138, 1119, 1125; Karacic, 2014: 317, fig. 109.b, d). **Kilise Tepe:** Level III (Postgate and Thomas, 2007: v.2, 731, Fig. 387 n.595-603; 732, Fig. 388 n.604). **Yumuktepe:** Level 5 (Garstang, 1953: 249 Fig.157 n.7).

3.2.5.2 Shallow Bowls with Incurving Rim B-IC

This group includes shallow bowls with incurving rims. Three bowls with a complete profile show that flat bases are the typical base form for these bowls (Base-Bowl-Flat-Op). Three variants have been defined according to the rim form. B-IC.PTR refers to bowls with pointed rim thickening while in B-IC.CRT, the rims are rounded. B-IC.BTR refers to rims with bilateral thickening.

Statistics for B-IC
Number of diagnostic pieces: 58
Measurements: Three bowls have a complete profile. Their heights are around 2.6 to 5 cm (B-022, KT 25311_1: H. 3.5 cm; B-056 KT 11450_7, H.2.6 cm; B-057 KT 25307_5: H. 5 cm). Wall thicknesses are clustered around 0.5 to 0.8 cm. Rim diameters are clustered around 24 to 30 cm.
Production Technique: Wheel-made.
Fabric: Crushed shell or limestone dominant, medium ware 1.72%, Fine inclusions, fine ware 1.72%, Fine, grit and limestone tempered, medium ware 20.69%, Grit and limestone tempered, medium ware 46.55%, Grit dominant, medium ware 20.69%, Limestone and grit tempered cooking ware, coarse ware 8.62%.
Surface Finish: The most common surface treatment techniques are self-slips, and wet smoothing applied on both surfaces. In some examples, upper and exterior parts of rims have better smoothing or burnish. Burnish 8.62%, Cream colored slip, burnish 1.72%, Red colored slip 1.72%, Self-slip 24.14%,

Self-slip, burnish 18.97%, Self-slip, well smoothed 18.97%, Well-smoothed 1.72%, Wet-smoothed 17.24%, White, reduction firing 5.17%, Worn out 1.72%.

Kiln Atmosphere: L, insufficient oxidation 6.90%, M, insufficient oxidation 25.86%, Neutral, smoke 1.72%, Oxidizing 53.45%, Oxidizing, smoke 3.45%, S, insufficient oxidation 3.45%, Secondary burning 5.17%.

Smoke Traces: None 89.66%, Smoke 3.45%, Smoke or secondary burns 6.90%.

Hardness: Medium 34.48%, Middle-hard 3.45%, Soft 62.07%.

Hattusa-Boğazköy: *Oberstadt 3 and 4* "S5" (Müller-Karpe, 1988: Taf. 34-37); Schoop's Bowl C (2011: 244, fig.1 C); *Upper City, Temple District*, "I 3.1.A,B,D.E; I 3.3.A,B,C" (Parzinger and Sanz, 1992:27, fig. 19); *Büyükkale* (Fischer, 1963, Taf.94 n..855, 854); *Unterstadt* (Fischer 1963: Taf.95 Fig.867, 865, 864); *Unterstadt, Haus 51* Ust. 3c (Neve,1984: 79. Fig.12 n.90-98); *Middle Plateau* (Gruber, 2017:183, Fig. 161 n.14-19; 184-185; 186 Fig. 164 n.1-10). **Kuşaklı-Sarissa:** *Westhang* (Mielke, 2006: Taf.53-55), *Building E* (Arnhold, 2009: Taf. 28 n.10-21; Taf.29; Taf.30 n.1-18). **Kayalıpınar:** Building B (Mühlenbruch, 2014: Taf. 18 n.38-43; Taf.19-21; Taf. 22 n.1-4). **Tarsus-Gözlükule:** LB I (Goldman, 1956, v.2: 200, fig. 376, n.966, 980;) LBII (Goldman, 1956, v.2: 209, fig. 384, n.1138 A,B, 1127, 1128; Karacic, 2014: 305 Fig. 106). **Kilise Tepe:** Level III (Postgate and Thomas, 2007: v.2, 732, Fig. 388, n.605-627). **Yumuktepe:** Level 5 (Garstang, 1953: 249, Fig. 157 n.1-3, 5-6). **Sirkeli Höyük:** (Novak et. al 2020: 376, Fig. 7 n. Si08A-94.76).

3.2.5.3 Shallow Bowl with Plain Rim, B-IC-NRT

This category includes shallow bowls with plain rims with slight internal rim thickening. Müller-Karpe (1988) and Gruber (2017) include these bowls among the shallow bowls with the incurving rim.

Number of diagnostic pieces: 5

Measurements: Wall thicknesses are ca. 0.7-0.9 cm. Rim diameters vary from 23 to 29 cm.

Production Technique: Wheel-made 100.00%.

Fabric: Fine, grit and limestone tempered, medium ware 40.00%, Grit dominant coarse ware, coarse ware 20.00%, Grit dominant, medium ware 20.00%, Limestone and grit tempered cooking ware, coarse ware 20.00%.

Surface Finish: Self-slip and wet-smoothing are the most common surface treatment techniques; they were applied on both faces of bowls Self-slip 40.00%, Self-slip, burnish 40.00%, Wet-smoothed 20.00%.

Kiln Atmosphere: M, insufficient oxidation 20.00%, Oxidizing 40.00%, Oxidizing, smoke 40.00%.

Smoke Traces: None 60.00%, Smoke 40.00%.

Hardness: Medium 20.00%, Soft 80.00%.

Comparanda: **Hattusa-Boğazköy:** *Oberstadt 3 and 4* "S5 n" (Müller-Karpe, 1988: Taf.37); *Middle Plateau* "SD1" (Gruber, 2017: 184, Taf.162 n.7, 14,18,21).

3.2.5.4 Bowl with External Rim Thickening, B-IC-ERT

This group includes bowls with round external rim thickening. Bowl body profile is still very similar to the B-IC group, but they have a concave line just under the rim that emphasizes the rim thickening. In the typology presented by Müller-Karpe (1988) and Gruber (2017) these bowls do not form an independent group but are classified among bowls with an incurving rim. In B-IC-ERT, there is a thin concave line just under external parts of the rim, while in B-IC.ERT.B, the line under the rim is thicker, and it creates a concave band. This category is composed of bowls with better surface finishes and a more elaborate appearance.

Number of diagnostic pieces: 23
Measurements: Wall thicknesses are clustered around 0.6-0.8 cm, though there are finer examples too. Rim diameters are clustered around 24 to 28 cm.
Production Technique: Wheel-made.
Fabric: Crushed shell or limestone dominant, medium ware 8.70%, Fine, grit and limestone tempered, medium ware 47.83%, Grit and limestone tempered, medium ware 34.78%, Grit dominant, medium ware 8.70%.
Surface Finish: Self-slip and wet-smoothing are the most common surface treatment techniques applied on both sides of bowls. B-IC-ERT.B examples has better surface finishes, especially around rim. Brown colored slip, burnish 4.35%, Self-slip 43.48%, Self-slip, burnish 34.78%, Self-slip, well smoothed 4.35%, Wet-smoothed 8.70%, White, reduction firing 4.35%.
Kiln Atmosphere: L, insufficient oxidation 4.35%, M, insufficient oxidation 43.48%, Neutral 8.70%, Oxidizing 39.13%, S, insufficient oxidation 4.35%.
Smoke Traces: None 100.00%.
Hardness: Medium 26.09%, Middle-hard 8.70%, Soft 65.22%.
Comparanda: **Hattusa-Boğazköy:** *Oberstadt 3 and 4* "S5d-h" (Müller-Karpe, 1988: Taf.35); *Middle Plateau* "SD1" (Gruber, 2017: 184, Taf.162 n.7, 13; 186, Taf. 164 n.1). **Kilise Tepe:** Level III (Postgate and Thomas 2007: v.2, 732, Fig. 388, n. 627).

3.2.5.5 Bowl with Wedge-Shaped Incurving Rim, B-IC-WS

This category includes bowls with incurving profile and wedge-shaped rim thickening. Two variants have been defined. B-IC-WS.BTR refers to bowls with bilateral rim thickening, while B-IC-WS.CRT includes bowls with a rounded rim.

Number of diagnostic pieces: 13

Measurements: Wall thicknesses vary from 0.4 to 1.1 cm. Rim diameters vary from 16 to 42 cm, but most examples are ca. 24-29 cm. Wall thickness is clustered around 0.4 to 0.7 cm.

Production Technique: Wheel-made.

Fabric: Fine, grit and limestone tempered, medium ware 7.69%, Grit and limestone tempered, medium ware 61.54%, Grit dominant, medium ware 15.38%, Limestone and grit tempered cooking ware, coarse ware 7.69%, Well-levigated, fine ware 7.69%.

Surface Treatment: This group has higher rate of burnish compared to other shallow bowl forms. Burnish 30.77%, Self-slip 15.38%, Self-slip, burnish 23.08%, Wet-smoothed 23.08%, Worn out 7.69%.

Smoke Traces: None 92.31%, Smoke or secondary burns 7.69%.

Hardness: Medium 46.15%, Middle-hard 7.69%, Soft 46.15%.

Comparanda: **Hattusa-Boğazköy:** *Oberstadt 3 and 4*, "S5m, S5p, S5i n.13" (Müller-Karpe, 1988: Taf.36-37); Schoop's Bowl B (2011: 244, fig.1 B); *Upper City, Temple District*, "I 3.2.A,B" (Parzinger and Sanz, 1992: 27, Taf.19); *Büyükkale* (Fischer, 1963, Taf.94 n.852, 849); *Unterstadt* (Fischer 1963: Taf.95, 860, 862, 863); *Unterstadt, Haus 51* Ust. 3c (Neve,1984: 76, Taf 10b n. 69-71; 79, Taf. 12 n.89); *Middle Plateau* "SD2" (Gruber, 2017:183, Taf. 161 n.1-13). **Kuşaklı-Sarissa:** *Westhang* (Mielke, 2006: Taf.54 n.6-7; Taf.55 N.1, 19, 20, 22, 23); *Building E* (Arnhold, 2009: Taf. 29 N.12; 7-22; 32-33; Taf. 30 n.6-10). **Kayalıpınar:** Building B (Mühlenbruch, 2014: Taf. 19 n.12, 14, 17, 22, 23, 26, 31-32, 35; Taf.20 n.15, 29, 34, 37). **Kilise Tepe:** Level III (Postgate and Thomas 2007: v.2, 732, Fig. 388, n.609, 611). **Yumuktepe:** Level 5 (Garstang, 1953: 249, Fig. 157 n.4). **Sirkeli Höyük:** Middle-Cilician 4 (Novak et. al 2020: 376, Fig.7 n. Si08A-171.1, Si08A 163.1).

3.2.5.6 Bowl with Long Incurving Rim, B-IC-CAR

This category includes deeper bowls with a more emphasized, long, incurving rim than the B-IC group.

Statistics for B-IC-CAR

Number of diagnostic pieces: 10

Measurements: Wall thicknesses are ca. 0.5-0.8 cm. Rim diameters vary from 15 to 34 cm, while they are clustered around 30-33 cm.

Production Technique: Wheel-made.

Fabric: Fine, grit and limestone tempered, medium ware 20.00%, Grit and limestone tempered, medium ware 50.00%, Limestone and grit tempered cooking ware, coarse ware 30.00%.

Surface Finish: Common surface treatment techniques are wet-smoothing and self-slip, generally applied on both faces. In some examples, upper and exterior parts of rims have better smoothing or burnish. Red-colored slip 20.00%, Self-slip 20.00%, Self-slip, burnish 20.00%, Self-slip, well smoothed 30.00%, Wet-smoothed 10.00%.

Kiln Atmosphere: M, insufficient oxidation 10.00%, Neutral, smoke 10.00%, Oxidizing 50.00%, S, insufficient oxidation 20.00%, Secondary burning 10.00%.

Smoke Traces: None 80.00%, Smoke or secondary burns 20.00%.
Hardness: Medium 30.00%, Soft 70.00%.
Comparanda: **Hattusa-Boğazköy:** *Upper City, Temple District*, " I 1.2.E" (Parzinger and Sanz, 1992: 27, Taf. 19; Taf.114 n.18-19). **Kayalıpınar:** Building B (Mühlenbruch, 2014: Taf. 18 n.39, 41, 42; Taf. 16 n.4-8). **Tarsus-Gözlükule:** LB II (Karacic 2014: 325 Fig. 111 n.C, E, G). **Kilise Tepe:** Level II (Postgate and Thomas 2007: v.2, 737, Fig. 393 n.701).

3.2.5.7 Deep Carinated Bowls, B-D-CAR

This category includes deep and carinated bowls with thickened or extended rims. Three variants are defined according to rim shape; B-D-CAR.BTR refers to bowls with T-shaped rims, B-D-CAR.OCF includes bowls with long out-folded, downward looking rims, and B-D-CAR.ERT refers to bowls with external rim thickening. B-144, KT 13533_1 is preserved with the handle.

B-D-CAR-IRT-Unique, B-144, KT 25307_10 + 25311_18 refers to a unique example with internal rim thickening. Its cooking ware fabric has dominant quartz inclusions, and a black color because of secondary burning or firing in reducing atmosphere. The surface has an elaborate burnish. It is a wide vessel with a 42 cm rim diameter. This example is not included in form group statistics for B-D-CAR, as it presents an anomaly.

Statistics for B-D-CAR
Number of diagnostic pieces: 17
Measurements: Wall thicknesses are clustered around 0.4 to 0.6 cm. Rim diameters are clustered around 26 to 32 cm, but bigger examples are ca. 38-40 cm.
Production Technique: Wheel-made.
Fabric: Fine, grit and limestone tempered, medium ware 35.29%, Grit and limestone tempered, medium ware 29.41%, Grit dominant, medium ware 35.29%.
Surface Finish: Thick self-slip and burnishing are more common compared to other bowl forms. Bowl rim B-133, KT 12734_3 has an unusual brown wash both inside and outside. Burnish 17.65%, Red colored slip, burnish 5.88%, Self-slip 29.41%, Self-slip, burnish 11.76%, Self-slip, burnish, high mica 5.88%, Self-slip, well smoothed 11.76%, Wash 5.88%, Wet-smoothed 11.76%.
Kiln Atmosphere: Insufficient oxidation, smoke 5.88%, L, insufficient oxidation 11.76%, M, insufficient oxidation 35.29%, Oxidizing 47.06%.

Smoke Traces: None 94.12%, Smoke or secondary burns 5.88%.
Hardness: Medium 47.06%, Soft 52.94%.
Hattusa-Boğazköy: *Oberstadt 3 and 4* "S10" (Müller-Karpe, 1988: Taf. 38); *Upper City, Temple District*, "I 8" (Parzinger and Sanz, 1992: 27, Taf.19); *Büyükkale* (Fischer, 1963, Taf. 109 n.984; Taf. 110 n.968-974; Taf. 112 n.975); *Unterstadt* (Fischer 1963: Taf.112 n.980-983); *Unterstadt, Haus 51* Ust. 3c (Neve,1984: 78. Abb. 11 n.109-112; 81 Taf. 13 n.108, 116-120); *Middle Plateau* "S-A1" (Gruber, 2017: 174-176, Taf.152-154; 177, Taf.155 n.1-5). **Kuşaklı-Sarissa:** Westhang (Mielke, 2006: Taf. 59 n.17-29; Taf.60-61; Taf.62 n.1-16); **Kayalıpınar:** Building B (Mühlenbruch, 2014: Taf. 22 n.22-36; Taf.26 n.1-6). **Tarsus-Gözlükule:** LB I (Goldman, 1956, v.2: 199. Fig. 375 n.988, 989, 991); LB II (Karacic 2014: 325 Fig. 111 n. I, F). **Kilise Tepe:** Level III (Postgate and Thomas, 2007: v.2, 731 Taf. 387 n.586).

3.2.5.8 Deep Bowls with Out-curving Rim, B-D-OCR

This group includes deep, wide vessels. The vessels have rounded bodies with no carination. There are only three examples. They are wheel-made and fired in an oxidizing atmosphere. Rim diameters vary from 37 to 48 cm. Wall thicknesses are around 0.7 to 1.1 cm.

Comparanda: **Hattusa-Boğazköy:** *Oberstadt 3 and 4* "S11" (Müller-Karpe, 1988: Taf.39); *Upper City, Temple District*, "I 9.1" (Parzinger and Sanz, 1992: 27. Fig. 19); *Middle Plateau* (Gruber, 2017: 177, Fig.155 n.6). **Kuşaklı-Sarissa:** *Westhang* (Mielke, 2006: Taf. 62 n.17-20, Taf.63-64; Taf. 65 n.1-6). **Kayalıpınar:** Building B (Mühlenbruch, 2014: Taf. 23 n. 7-28; Taf.24 n.1-2). **Tarsus-Gözlükule:** LBII "Basin" (Karacic 2014: 317, Fig. 109 n.C-D).

3.2.5.9 Fine Hemispherical Bowls (B-F-H)

This group includes thinner-walled, fine hemispherical bowls. These vessels served as drinking cups. They have smaller rim diameters, thinner walls, and deeper bodies compared to B-IC group. There are also three unique pieces of the hemispherical bowl group. B-TH-H-Unique (compare to S8 in Müller-Karpe, 1988: Taf.37) and B-H-Unique have thicker walls with emphasized rim thickening. B-F-H-IC-Unique has an incurving body with very thin walls (compare to "S7" in Müller-Karpe, 1988: Taf. 37). They are not included in the B-F-H form statistics.

Number of diagnostic pieces: 24

Measurements: Wall thicknesses are clustered around 0.4 to 0.6 cm. Rim diameters are clustered around 14 to 20 cm, but there are bigger examples too.
Production Techniques: Wheel-made 100%.
Fabric: Crushed shell or limestone dominant, medium ware 8.33%, Fine inclusions, fine ware 37.50%, Fine, grit and limestone tempered, medium ware 20.83%, Grit and limestone tempered, medium ware 29.17%, Unk., unk. 4.17%.
Surface Finish: Surfaces are usually either wet-smoothed or self-slipped for both sides. However, there are also examples of burnishing. Burnish 12.50%, No surface finish 16.67%, Self-slip 29.17%, Self-slip, well smoothed 4.17%, Unk. 4.17%, Well-smoothed 4.17%, Wet-smoothed 29.17%.
Kiln Atmosphere: L, insufficient oxidation 12.50%, M, insufficient oxidation 12.50%, Oxidizing 75.00%.
Smoke Traces: None 100.00%.
Hardness: Medium 54.17%, Middle-hard 8.33%, Soft 37.50%.
Comparanda: **Hattusa-Boğazköy:** *Oberstadt 3 and 4* "S12" (Müller-Karpe, 1988: Taf. 12); Shoop's Bowl A (2011: 244, fig.1 A); *Upper City, Temple District*, "I 1.2" (Parzinger and Sanz, 1992:27, fig. 19); *Büyükkale* (Fischer, 1963, Taf.83 n.692-73; Taf.85 n.722-734; Taf. 86 n.739-745, 747; Taf 87 n.748-749); *Unterstadt* (Fischer, 1963:Taf.84 n. 706, 711-714; Taf. 88 n. 759, 761, 765, 767, 769; Taf.90 n. 784-787, 789-793); *Unterstadt, Haus 51* Ust. 3c (Neve,1984: 78, Abb. 11; n.79-84; 79, Taf. 12 n.102-106); *Middle Plateau* "S-B2" (Gruber, 2017: 178, Taf. 156 n.1-14). **Kuşaklı-Sarissa:** *Westhang* (Mielke, 2006: Taf.57-58), *Building E* (Arnhold, 2009: Taf.30 n.23-32; Taf. 31 n.1-15). **Kayalıpınar:** Building B (Mühlenbruch, 2014: Taf. 24 n.6-36; Taf.25 n.1-32). **Tarsus-Gözlükule**: LB I (Goldman, 1956, v.2: 199; Taf. 375 n.960); LBII (Karacic, 2014: 321, Fig. 110). **Kilise Tepe:** Level III (Postgate and Thomas 2007: v.2, 731, Fig.387 n.574-576, 578, 585).

3.2.5.10 Plain Bowls, B-Pl

This group involves open shallow vessels with straight profiles. As the examples have no smoke traces or secondary burns, functionally, they must not have been used for cooking purposes. There are only three examples; all of them have burnishing. The rim diameters vary from 36 to 45 cm. Wall thicknesses are ca. 0.7 cm. They are probably handmade. The form is similar to open plain bowls or plates CP-NRT in this study, and corresponds to S2 (Müller-Karpe 1988), and Te1 (Gruber, 2017) in Boğazköy-Hattusa ceramic publications. Compared to CP-NRT plates, this group has thinner walls, more elaborate surface finishes, and they were made out of medium ware rather than coarse ware.

Hattusa-Boğazköy: *Oberstadt 3 and 4* "S2a" (Müller-Karpe, 1988: Taf.32); *Upper City, Temple District*, "I 1.1.B" (Parzinger and Sanz, 1992:27, fig. 19); **Kayalıpınar:** Building B (Mühlenbruch, 2014: Taf. 17, N.26-32). **Tarsus-Gözlükule:** LBII (Karacic 2014: 315, Fig. 108). **Kilise Tepe:** Level III (Postgate and Thomas 2007: v.2, 384 Fig. 568-569).

3.2.5.11 Plain Bowls with Handle, B-PL-H

This group involves plain bowls with straight profile and a crescent-form relief on the edge of the inner part. These reliefs must be lower parts of broken handles. Only three pieces have been preserved. All of them have elaborate surface finishes with thick slips and smoothing. Rim diameters vary from 33 to 40 cm. Wall thicknesses vary from 0.9 and 0.6 cm.

Comparanda: Only known examples are from Tarsus-Gözlükule TGK0504-LB IIa (Karacic, 2014: 356; 373).

3.2.6 Shallow Bowls for Cooking

This category includes shallow bowls or small plates used for cooking (Catalogue Figures 20-22; Catalogue Lists 31-38). They were fired in a neutral atmosphere and have smoke traces because of secondary firing (Figures 80 and 81). Most examples were made out of limestone and grit tempered coarse fabric, CW-LGT-15. The vessels profiles are less regular than the examples from the bowl category. The surfaces were smoothed carelessly; scraping traces are apparent on the exterior surface. Fabric and firing atmosphere indicate that these vessel forms were used for cooking. The function-focused approach of this study necessitates creating this category rather than grouping them with shallow bowls. Fabric, kiln atmosphere, hardness, and surface finish statistics are presented for each vessel form (Tables 86-89). The distribution of rim diameters and wall thicknesses are presented according to S#, for forms with an adequate number of examples (Tables 80-85).

3.2.6.1 Bowl, Cooking Plate with Narrow Band, B-CP-NB

This group includes shallow bowls with irregular profiles and slight rim thickening in the form of a band on the interior. Three form variants are defined; B-CP-NB.A includes examples with less emphasized rim thickening, while in B-CP-NB.B examples, rim thickening is more pronounced. B-CP-NB.OCR refers to bowls with slightly out-curving rims and distinctive rim thickening.

Statistics for B-NB

Number of diagnostic pieces: 40
Measurements: Rim diameters are clustered around 27 to 42 cm. There are smaller or wider outliers too. Wall thicknesses are clustered around 0.9 to 1.1 cm. Rim lengths are clustered around 1.8 to 2.3 cm.
Production Technique: Small-sized examples are wheel-thrown, while wider vessels have more irregular surfaces, indicating hand or coil building techniques. 7.50 % has reed marks on the rim edges.
Fabric: Chaff dominant, coarse ware 7.50%, Fine inclusions, fine ware 2.50%, Grit and limestone tempered, medium ware 2.50%, Grit dominant coarse ware, coarse ware 12.50%, Grit dominant, medium ware 2.50%, Limestone and grit tempered cooking ware, coarse ware 72.50%.
Surface Finish: Wet smoothing and self-slip are the most common surface finishes. They are usually applied on both sides of a vessel. On the exterior, there are apparent traces of scraping and smoothening to remove the excess clay. No surface finish 2.50%, Self-slip 25.00%, Self-slip, well smoothed 2.50%, Well-smoothed 2.50%, Wet-smoothed 67.50%.
Kiln Atmosphere: M, insufficient oxidation 7.50%, Neutral, smoke 2.50%, Oxidizing 17.50%, Oxidizing, smoke 5.00%, S, insufficient oxidation 2.50%, Secondary burning 65.00%.
Smoke Traces: None 32.50%, Smoke 5.00%, Smoke or secondary burns 62.50%.
Hardness: Medium 2.50%, Soft 82.50%, Very soft 15.00%.
Comparanda: This form is a regional variation of cooking plates with stepped rims (Te1a-e in Müller-Karpe 1988; 42-43; Te-B in Gruber 2017: 188 Taf. 166 n.10-13; 189-190; Taf. 167-168). Compared to cooking plates with stepped rim, B-CP-NB has a much shorter rim length with a mean value of 2.18 S# and 2.11 REq. For example, Te-B group from Middle Plateau in Hattusa has a mean value of 6.98 cm S#, 7.24 cm REq (Gruber 2017: 109). Occasionally there are examples of plates with very short rim from **Boğazköy Hattusa**: *Oberstadt 3 and 4* (Müller-Karpe, 1988: Taf.43, Te 1d n.13; Te 1e n.8); *Upper City, Temple District*, "J 1.1.A, 1.2.A, 2.1" (Parzinger and Sanz, 1992: 29, Fig. 20) *Büyükkale* (Fischer, 1963, Taf.100 n.913). Examples with shorter rims are more common in LBA Cilician sites. **Tarsus-Gözlükule:** LBII (Karacic 2014: 219 Fig. 103 n.D,E). **Kilise Tepe:** Level III (Postgate and Thomas 2007: v.2, 731 Fig. 387 n.570). **Sirkeli Höyük:** LB (Kozal, 2013: 225 n.12).

3.2.6.2 Bowl, Cooking Plate with Simple Rounded Rim, B-CP-SRT

This group includes open shallow bowls with simple rounded rims and slight internal rim thickening.

Number of diagnostic pieces: 26

Measurements: Rim diameters are clustered around 29 to 32 cm. Wall thicknesses vary from 0.8 to 1.2 cm.

Production Technique: Small-sized examples are wheel-thrown, while wider vessels have more irregular surfaces, indicating hand or coil building techniques.

Fabric: Crushed shell or limestone dominant, medium ware 7.14%, Limestone and grit tempered cooking ware, coarse ware 92.86%.

Surface Finish: Wet smoothing and self-slip are the most common surface finishes. They are usually applied on both sides of a vessel. On the exterior, there are apparent traces of scraping and smoothening to remove the excess clay. Burnish 7.14%, No surface finish 7.14%, Scraped 7.14%, Self-slip 21.43%, Self-slip, burnish 7.14%, Well-smoothed 21.43%, Wet-smoothed 28.57%.

Kiln Atmosphere: Oxidizing, smoke 14.29%, Secondary burning 85.71%.

Smoke Traces: Smoke 14.29%, Smoke or secondary burns 85.71%.

Hardness: Medium 14.29%, Soft 71.43%, Very soft 14.29%.

Kiln Atmosphere: Oxidizing, smoke 14.29%, Secondary burning 85.71%.

Smoke Traces: Over-fired 80.77 %; smoke or secondary burns 7.69%; None 11.54%.

Hardness: soft 76.92%; very soft 23.08%.

Comparanda: **Hattusa-Boğazköy:** *Oberstadt 3 and 4* "S3" (Müller-Karpe, 1988: Taf.33); *Upper City, Temple District*, "I 4.2" (Parzinger and Sanz, 1992: 27. Fig. 19). **Kuşaklı-Sarissa:** *Westhang* (Mielke, 2006: Taf. 51 n.29-31; Taf. 52 n. 1-8); *Building E* (Arnhold, 2009: Taf. 28 n.1-4). **Tarsus-Gözlükule:** LBII (Karacic 2014: 303, Fig. 105.b; Goldman 1956, V.2: 208: Fig. 384 n.128).

3.2.6.3 B-CP-IC

This group includes thick shallow bowls with an incurving rim. It is the bowl-cooking plate variant of the B-IC and B-T groups. Even though the forms are similar, B-IC-CP bowls are grouped separately because they were produced from cooking-ware fabric, specifically CW-GLT-15. They were fired in a neutral or reducing atmosphere. Also, many of them show intense traces of secondary burning. Apart from fabric and kiln atmosphere, there are minor differences in form compared to B-IC and B-T groups. For example, the walls and rims are thicker than B-IC examples, and the surfaces were finished carelessly. Compared to B-T forms, they are shallower.

Number of diagnostic pieces: 29

Measurements: Wall thicknesses vary from 0.6 to 1.2 cm. however, they are clustered around 0.7 to 1 cm. Rim diameters vary from 20 to 42 cm. However, they are clustered around 29 to 34 cm.
Production Technique: Small-sized examples are wheel-thrown, while wider vessels have more irregular surfaces, indicating hand or coil building techniques. 3.45% has reed impressions on the rim edge.
Fabric: Grit and limestone tempered pink coarse ware, coarse ware 3.45%, Grit dominant coarse ware, coarse ware 13.79%, Limestone and grit tempered cooking ware, coarse ware 79.31%, Quartz tempered cooking ware, coarse ware 3.45%.
Surface Finish: Wet smoothing and self-slip are the most common surface finishes. They are usually applied on both sides of a vessel. On the exterior, there are apparent traces of scraping and smoothening to remove the excess clay. No surface finish 3.45%, Scraped 3.45%, Self-slip 41.38%, Wet-smoothed 51.72%.
Kiln Atmosphere: S, insufficient oxidation 3.45%, Secondary burning 96.55%.
Smoke Traces: None 3.45%, Smoke or secondary burns 96.55%.
Hardness: Middle-hard 3.45%, Soft 68.97%, Very soft 27.59%.
Comparanda: **Hattusa-Boğazköy:** *Oberstadt 3 and 4*: In Müller-Karpe (1988), there are examples of shallow bowls with incurving rim, i.e., S5 were produced from cooking ware fabric, i.e., A1c, but they were grouped under the bowl category (cf. S5a n.1, S5d nr.9 S5e n.3, n.12, S5f n.6, S5i n.2, S5l N.6, in Müller-Karpe, 1988: 106-113; Taf. 34-37). Function-focused categorization in this study hinders complete comparison. *Unterstadt* (Fischer 1963: 101 n..917). **Tarsus-Gözlükule:** LB II**,** with brown fabric (Goldman, 1956, v.2: 208, fig. 384 n.1127 cf. v.1 210 n.1127).

3.2.6.4 Bowl, Cooking Plate with Out-Curving Rim, B-CP-OCR

This group includes wide shallow bowls with an out-curving rim. This form probably also served for lids.

Number of diagnostic pieces: 9
Measurements: Wall thicknesses are around 0.8 to 1.2 cm. Rim diameters vary from 29 cm to 49 cm.
Production Technique: Small-sized examples are wheel-thrown, while wider vessels have a more irregular surface, indicating hand or coil building techniques (Figure 85). 25.00% has reed impressions.
Fabric: Grit and limestone tempered, medium ware 12.50%, Grit dominant, medium ware 12.50%, Limestone, and grit tempered cooking ware, coarse ware 75.00%.
Surface Finish: Wet smoothing and self-slip are the most common surface finishes. They are usually applied on both sides of a vessel. On the exterior, there are apparent traces of scraping and smoothening, to remove the excess clay. Burnish 12.50%, Scraped 12.50%, Self-slip 37.50%, Wet-smoothed 37.50%.
Kiln Atmosphere: M, insufficient oxidation 12.50%, Neutral, smoke 12.50%, Oxidizing 12.50%, Secondary burning 62.50%.
Smoke Traces: None 25.00%, Smoke or secondary burns 75.00%.
Hardness: Medium 12.50%, Soft 87.50%.

Comparanda: **Hattusa-Boğazköy:** *Oberstadt 3 and 4* "S4" (Müller-Karpe, 1988: Taf. 33-34); *Upper City, Temple District*, "I 5.1, I 5.2" (Parzinger and Sanz, 1992: 27 Fig. 19); **Kuşaklı-Sarissa:** *Westhang* (Mielke, 2006: Taf. 52 n.9-31). **Tarsus-Gözlükule: LB I** (Goldman 1956, V.2: 125,) LBII (Karacic 2014: 298, Fig.103.G).

3.2.7 Cooking Plates, Platters

This group includes thick wide-open platters (Catalogue Figures 23-24; Catalogue Lists 39-42) used for cooking purposes (Schoop 2011: 246-247). They were made out of coarse fabric. Compared to the bowl-cooking plate category, these vessels generally have buff color rather than dark reddish-brown. They usually have gray cores because of their thick walls and occasionally smoke traces on the surface, indicating secondary burnings. These vessels were hand-made and bound with reeds before firing, to keep wide vessels together and sustain the body's curve (Figures 82-83). Two forms have been defined; CP-NRT refers to wide platters with no rim thickening, CP-BB refers to cooking plates with stepped rims. Fabric, kiln atmosphere, hardness, and surface finish statistics are presented for each vessel form (Tables 94-97). The distribution of rim diameters and wall thicknesses are presented according to S#, for forms with an adequate number of examples (Tables 90-93).

3.2.7.1 Cooking Plates with Plain Rims, CP.NRT

This group includes wide, thick-walled cooking plates with no apparent rim thickening.

Number of diagnostic pieces: 12
Measurements: Wall thicknesses vary from 0.7 to 1.4 cm. Rim diameters vary from 26 to 50 cm.
Production Technique: Hand-made 33.33%, Hand-made, reed marks 58.33%, Wheel-made 8.33%.
Fabric: Chaff dominant, coarse ware 8.33%, Grit and limestone tempered, medium ware 8.33%, Limestone and grit tempered cooking ware, coarse ware 66.67%, Quartz tempered cooking ware, coarse ware 16.67%.
Surface Finish: Wet-smoothing and self-slipping are the most common surface treatment techniques. There are examples of more elaborate surface finishes in small quantities, such as burnishing or colored slips. Burnish 16.67%, No surface finish 33.33%, Self-slip 16.67%, Wet-smoothed 33.33%.
Kiln Atmosphere: M, insufficient oxidation 8.33%, Neutral, smoke 16.67%, Oxidizing 8.33%, Secondary burning 66.67%.

Smoke Traces: None 16.67%, Smoke or secondary burns 83.33%.
Hardness: Medium 8.33%, Soft 83.33%, Very soft 8.33%.
Comparanda: **Hattusa-Boğazköy:** *Oberstadt 3 and 4* "S2" (Müller-Karpe, 1988: Taf.32); Schoop's Baking Plate (2011: 244, fig.1 n.10); *Upper City, Temple District*, "I 1.1" (Parzinger and Sanz, 1992:27, Fig. 19); *Unterstadt* (Fischer 1963: Taf. 101 n. 916); Osmankayası (Fischer 1963: Taf. 101 n. 920-921); *Middle Plateau* "Te-A"(Gruber, 2017: 187. Taf.165; 188 taf. 166, n. 1-9). **Kuşaklı-Sarissa:** *Westhang* (Mielke, 2006: Taf.51 N.7-28); *Building E* (Arnhold, 2009: Taf. 21 n.1-2). **Kayalıpınar:** Building B (Mühlenbruch, 2014: Taf.17 n.8-32). **Tarsus-Gözlükule:** LB II (Goldman, 1956, v.2: 208 fig. 384 n.1137; Karacic, 2014: 303, fig. 105.A). **Kilise Tepe:** Level III (Postgate and Thomas 2007: v.2, 731 Fig. 387 n.568-569). **Yumuktepe:** Level 5 (Garstang, 1953: 248, fig. 157 n.8).

3.2.7.2 Cooking Plates with Stepped Rim, CP-BB

This group includes wide platters with stepped rims. Compared to B-CP-NB the rims are longer. This cooking plate form is characteristic of Hittite ceramic tradition.

Number of diagnostic pieces: 31
Measurements: Rim thicknesses vary from 26 to 50 cm. Wall thicknesses are clustered around 0.9 to 1.4 cm.
Production Technique: Coil-made, wheel-finished 3.23%, Hand-made 16.13%, Hand-made, fiber marks 61.29%, Unk. 3.23%, Wheel-made 16.13%.
Fabric: Grit dominant coarse ware, coarse ware 25.81%, Grit dominant, medium ware 3.23%, Limestone and grit tempered cooking ware, coarse ware 70.97%.
Surface Finish: Burnish 6.45%, Cream colored slip, burnish 3.23%, No surface finish 3.23%, Scraped 9.68%, Self-slip 12.90%, Self-slip, burnish 3.23%, Self-slip, well smoothed 3.23%, Wet-smoothed 58.06%.
Kiln Atmosphere: Insufficient oxidation, smoke 3.23%, L, insufficient oxidation 6.45%, M, insufficient oxidation 16.13%, Neutral, smoke 6.45%, Oxidizing 35.48%, Oxidizing, smoke 12.90%, S, insufficient oxidation 3.23%, Secondary burning 16.13%.
Smoke Traces: None 61.29%, Smoke 12.90%, Smoke or secondary burns 25.81%.
Hardness: Medium 3.23%, Middle-hard 3.23%, Soft 87.10%, Very soft 6.45%.
Comparanda: **Hattusa-Boğazköy:** *Oberstadt 3 and 4* "Te-1" (Müller-Karpe, 1988: Taf.42-43); *Upper City, Temple District*, "J 2.2-3.2 " (Parzinger and Sanz, 1992:29 Fig. 20); *Büyükkale* (Fischer, 1963, Taf.100 n.908-909, 911-912); *Unterstadt* (Fischer 1963: Taf. 101 n.914-915); *Osmankayası* (Fischer 1963: Taf. 101 n.91-919); *Middle Plateau "*Te-B"=CP-BB; "Te-C"= Cp-BB.OC (Gruber, 2017: 188-190 Taf.166-168). **Kuşaklı-Sarissa:** *Westhang* (Mielke, 2006: Taf. 69-73); *Building E* (Arnhold, 2009: Taf. 31 n. 26-27; Taf.32; Taf. 33 n.1-5). **Kayalıpınar:** Building B (Mühlenbruch, 2014: Taf. 29 n.2-21). **Tarsus-Gözlükule:** (Karacic, 2014:298 fig. 103). **Kilise Tepe:** Level III (Postgate and Thomas, 2007: v.2, 731, fig. 387 n. 571).

3.2.8 Bases

For classification of bases (Catalogue Figures 25-37, Catalogue Lists 43-48), a typological identifier with four taxa is used: *Base-BaseForm-VesselForm.Variants.* The first taxon has the label "Base" as a generic title. The second taxon has labels concerning the base form, i.e., flat, ring, round, pointed. The third taxon includes labels conveying information about vessel forms. One problem with bases is that base pieces are not always informative about complete vessel forms. In this study, the forms associated with a vessel form, thanks to the vessels preserved with complete profiles, are labeled with the functional vessel categories, such as bowl, cooking pot, or jars. If the functional category of the form is not clear, surface treatment or firing-related features are considered to decide the size of vessels and whether a base belongs to a closed or an open vessel. For example, bases of big vessels tend to have a thicker bottom and some irregularities on the surface. Also, a base with a good surface finish on the interior should belong to an open vessel form rather than a closed one. Moreover, if a vessel is exposed to insufficient oxidation, gray cores should be at the inner side for closed vessels with narrow mouths, while it occurs at the center of cross-sections for vessel forms with wide mouths. Lastly, the fourth taxon gives information about the base ring shape. As most base forms are generic, they convey little information about the overall vessel shape. Thus for the major part of the vessel forms, the *comparanda* part was noted briefly only for more informant base forms such as pointed bases for jars. Fabric, kiln atmosphere, hardness, and surface finish statistics are presented for each vessel form (Tables 98-104).

3.2.8.1 Flat Bases

3.2.8.1.1 Flat Bases for Bowls, Base-Fl-Bowl

This group involves flat bases, which are used for open bowls. The bases have thin walls and better surface finishes, indicating that they are parts of fine bowls. All three

bowls with complete profiles belong to the B-IC bowl group. Two variants are defined; variant A refers to entirely flat bases, while variant B refers to flat bases, which are slightly convex.

Number of diagnostic pieces: 10 (7 base sherds, 3 complete vessels).
Measurements: Base diameters are clustered around 7 to 10 cm, but there is an outlier of 15 cm. Base thicknesses are clustered around 0.4 to 0.5 cm.
Production Technique: Wheel-made 100%.
Fabric: Grit and limestone tempered, medium ware 50.00%, Grit dominant coarse ware, coarse ware 20.00%, Grit dominant, medium ware 20.00%, limestone and grit tempered cooking ware, coarse ware 10.00%.
Surface Finish: These bases have surface finishes on both interior and exterior; this indicates that the bases belong to open vessel forms. However, usually, exterior faces have better finishes. Self-slip 40.00%, Self-slip, burnish 10.00%, Self-slip, well smoothed 20.00%, Wet-smoothed 30.00%.
Kiln Atmosphere: Oxidizing 50.00%, M, Insufficient Oxidation 50.00%
Smoke Traces: None 100.00%.
Hardness: Medium 30.00%, Middle-hard 10.00%, Soft 60.00%.
Comparanda: **Hattusa-Boğazköy:** *Oberstadt 3 and 4* "B 10, B11" (Müller-Karpe, 1988: Taf.45), also flat bases are common for S5 group (Müller-Karpe, 1988: Taf. 34 5b.1, Taf.36 5k.17, Taf.37 S5n.5,7,10).

3.2.8.1.2 Convex Bases for Cooking Pot, Base-Fl-CPT

There are only two pieces for this category. Only one, Bs-007, KT 13212_12, is preserved enough to give clear information about the base diameter, which is 12 cm. Both pieces have dense smoke or secondary burn traces on their surface. They are very soft and crumbly. 13212_12 is made out of quartz tempered cooking ware, and Bs-009, 11099_11 was made out of limestone and grit tempered cooking ware. Their exterior parts are wet smoothed.

3.2.8.1.3 Flat Bases for Big-Sized Vessels, Base-Fl-BV

This group includes thicker-walled flat bases for big-sized vessels. Most examples have gray cores at the center of cross-sections, indicating that these bases belong to vessel forms with wide rims. Three variants are detected: Base-Fl-BV.MA refers to

base forms with moderate angle i.e., ca. 40 °and 50 ° between ground surface and the lower part of the vessel body. The exterior edges are somewhat rounded. There are examples with a layer of sand at the bottom, as they are set down on the sand to dry before firing (Figure 86-87). Base-Fl-BV.St includes steep-walled variants of this form; the angle between vessel wall and ground is around 80° to 50°. One example, Bs-017, KT 11941_2, has a layer of sand at the bottom and a band of bitumen (Figure 87). Base-Fl-BV.ir includes thick flat bases with irregularities, such as hand or tool marks on the exterior (Figure 88).

Number of diagnostic pieces: 8
Measurements: Base diameters vary from 8 to 16 cm. Base thicknesses vary from 0.9 to 1.7 cm. Wall thicknesses are clustered around 0.8 to 1.1 cm.
Production Technique: Irregular edges 25.00%, Wheel-made 75.00%.
Fabric: Grit and limestone tempered, medium ware 75.00%, Grit dominant, medium ware 12.50%, limestone and grit tempered cooking ware, coarse ware 12.50%.
Surface Finish: Considerable amount of examples has no surface finish. Surface finishes were generally applied on the exterior faces. Burnish 16.67%, No surface finish 33.33%, Self-slip 16.67%, Wet-smoothed 33.33%.
Kiln Atmosphere: L, Insufficient Oxidation 25.00%, Oxidizing 25.00%, M, Insufficient Oxidation 37.50%, S, Insufficient Oxidation 12.50%.
Smoke Traces: None 75.00%, Smoke or secondary burns 25.00%
Hardness: Medium 50.00%, Soft 50.00%.
Comparanda: **Hattusa-Boğazköy:** *Oberstadt 3 and 4* "B9" (Müller-Karpe, 1988: Taf. Taf.45).

3.2.8.1.4 Flat Bases for Medium-Sized Vessels, Base-Fl-MV

This group includes flat bases for medium-sized vessels. Most of the examples have gray cores appearing in the center of the cross-section. Also, almost all the pieces have surface finishes applied on their exterior surfaces. They indicate that these bases were parts of closed vessels with wide rims such as pots, craters, or deep bowls. Five form variants are detected. Base-Fl-MV.WA refers to the open bases with a wide-angle. Base-Fl-MV.MA refers to bases with moderate angles; namely, the angle between ground and vessel body is between 50 to 40 degrees. Base-Fl-MV.St includes

middle-sized vessels with a steep body. Base-Fl-MV.St.R refers to a sub-variant with a more rounded base edge, and Base-Fl-MV.St.irr includes another sub-variant with irregular edges and hand or tool marks.

Number of diagnostic pieces: 28
Measurements: Base diameters vary from 8 to 16 cm. Base thicknesses are clustered around 0.4 to 0.7 cm. However, there are thicker examples up to 1.2 cm.
Production Technique: Irregular edges. 3.57%, Wheel-made 96.43%.
Fabric: Crushed shell or limestone dominant, medium ware 3.57%, Fine inclusions, fine ware 3.57%, grit and limestone tempered, medium ware 64.29%, grit dominant, medium ware 14.29%, limestone and grit tempered cooking ware, coarse ware 10.71%, quartz tempered cooking ware, coarse ware 3.57%.
Surface Finish: Cream colored slip 10.71%, No surface finish 10.71%, Self-slip 17.86%, Unk. 3.57%, Well-smoothed 3.57%, Wet-smoothed 50.00%, White, reduction firing 3.57%.
Kiln Atmosphere: L. Insufficient Oxidation 10.71%, Over-fired 3.57%, Oxidizing 50.00%, M, Insufficient Oxidation 25.00%, S. Insufficient Oxidation 10.71%.
Smoke Traces: None 85.71%, Smoke or secondary burns 14.29%.
Hardness: Medium 32.14%, Middle-hard 17.86%, Soft 50.00%.
Comparanda: **Hattusa-Boğazköy:** *Oberstadt 3 and 4* "B9" (Müller-Karpe, 1988: Taf. Taf.45).

3.2.8.1.5 Flat Bases for Small Vessels, Base-Fl-SV

This group includes flat vessels with small base diameters. There are only five examples. The surface treatment and gray core coloring do not give sufficient information about the vessel type. Nevertheless, these bases are probably used for small-sized jugs or jars.

Statistics for BASE-FL-SV
Number of diagnostic pieces: 5
Measurements: Base diameters vary from 4 to 6 cm. Base thicknesses vary from 0.5 to 1.2 cm.
Production Technique: Wheel-made 100.00%.
Fabric: Fine inclusions, fine ware 20.00%, grit and limestone tempered, medium ware 60.00%, limestone and grit tempered cooking ware, coarse ware 20.00%.
Surface Finish: No surface finish 60.00%, Scraped 20.00%, Wet-smoothed 20.00%.
Kiln Atmosphere: L, Insufficient Oxidation 20.00%, Oxidizing 60.00%, S, Insufficient Oxidation 20.00%.
Smoke Traces: None 100.00%.
Hardness: Medium 60.00%, Soft 40.00%.

3.2.8.2 Ring Bases

For the typological classification of ring bases, two taxa are employed apart from the probable vessel form and size labels. These are qualifiers about ring shape and ring stance. Thus, a typological identifier for a ring base is Base-Ring-VesselType.RingShape.RingStance. According to ring shape, *round* refers to round or oval ring profiles. *Angular* refers to rings with angular edges, creating a rectangular profile. *Pointed* refers to rings with a pointed tip. According to rim stance, *vert*. defines vertical base rings, *ext*. refers to everted base rings and lastly, *int*. refers to inverted base rings.

3.2.8.2.1 Ring Base for Bowls, Base-Ring-Bowl

This group includes ring bases which were parts of open vessel forms such as bowls. There is no example of a bowl with a ring base preserved in a complete profile. However, many of the bases in this group have surface finishes also on their interior parts. Moreover, gray cores always occur at the center of cross-sections, which indicates that these bases belong to open vessel forms such as bowls and deep bowls. Round, pointed, and angular ring lip forms are detected.

Number of diagnostic pieces: 15
Measurements: Base diameters are clustered around 8 to 10 cm. Base thicknesses are ca. 0.5 - 0.9 cm.
Fabric: Fine inclusions, fine ware 6.67%, grit and limestone tempered pink coarse ware, coarse ware 6.67%, grit and limestone tempered, medium ware 46.67%, Grit dominant, medium ware 26.67%, limestone and grit tempered cooking ware, coarse ware 6.67%, Well-levigated, fine ware 6.67%.
Surface Finish: Cream colored slip 6.67%, No surface finish 13.33%, Self-slip 33.33%, Self-slip, burnish 13.33%, Self-slip, well smoothed 6.67%, Well-smoothed 6.67%, Wet-smoothed 20.00%.
Kiln Atmosphere: L, Insufficient Oxidation 20.00%, Over-fired 6.67%, Oxidizing 53.33%, M, Insufficient Oxidation 13.33%, S, Insufficient Oxidation 6.67%.
Smoke Traces: None 86.67%, Smoke or secondary burns 13.33%.
Hardness: Medium 33.33%, Middle-hard 20.00%, Soft 46.67%.

3.2.8.2.2 Ring Base for Middle Sized Vessels, Base-Ring-MV

This group includes ring bases for middle-sized bowls. Surface finishes were applied to exterior parts, and all the gray cores appeared at the center of cross-sections. They indicate that these bases are used for medium or bigger-sized closed vessel forms with wide rims, such as crates and pots. Angular, pointed, and round ring shapes have been detected.

Number of diagnostic pieces: 17
Measurements: Base diameters are clustered around 9 to 11 cm. However, there is an outlier of 17 cm. Base thicknesses are clustered around 0.6 to 0.7 cm. Wall thicknesses are clustered around 0.9 to 1 cm, but there are thinner examples too.
Production Technique: Slow wheel 5.88%, Unk. 5.88%, Wheel-made 82.35%, Wheel-made? 5.88%.
Fabric: Crushed shell or limestone dominant, medium ware 5.88%, grit and limestone tempered pink coarse ware, coarse ware 5.88%, grit and limestone tempered, medium ware 64.71%, grit dominant, medium ware 17.65%, limestone and grit tempered cooking ware, coarse ware 5.88%.
Surface Finish: Burnish 5.88%, Self-slip 41.18%, Self-slip, burnish 5.88%, Wet-smoothed 35.29%, White, reduction firing 11.76%.
Kiln Atmosphere: L, Insufficient Oxidation 23.53%, Oxidizing 58.82%, M, Insufficient Oxidation 17.65%.
Smoke Traces: None 94.12%, Smoke or secondary burns 5.88%.
Hardness: Medium 23.53%, Soft 76.47%.
Comparanda: **Hattusa-Boğazköy:** *Oberstadt 3 and 4* "B14, B15, B16" (Müller-Karpe, 1988: Taf.46).

3.2.8.2.3 Ring Base for Small Sized Vessels, Base-Ring-SV

This group includes bases with small diameters. Most of the examples have good surface finishes on their exterior, and one sherd has a gray core at the inner side, thus indicating that at least some examples from this group should be parts of closed cups such as small jugs. Nevertheless, this group is a rather heterogeneous assemblage in terms of form.

3.2.8.3 Pointed Base for Jars or Jugs, Base-Pointed-Jar

This group includes pointed bases, which are parts of closed vessels with narrow rims. Gray cores appear on the inner side. These bases have elaborate surface finishes on

the exterior. Examples with complete profiles affirm that these bases were used for jars and jugs.

Number of diagnostic pieces: 5
Measurements: Base thicknesses vary from 0.5 to 2.5 cm. Wall thicknesses vary from 0.3 to 0.7 cm.
Production Technique: Slow wheel or coil-made 20.00%, Wheel-made 80.00%.
Fabric: Crushed shell or limestone dominant, medium ware 20.00%, Fine inclusions, fine ware 20.00%, grit and limestone tempered, medium ware 40.00%, Grit dominant, medium ware 20.00%.
Surface Finish: Reddish-brown colored slip, burnish 20.00%, Self-slip, burnish 80.00%.
Kiln Atmosphere: Over-fired 20.00%, Oxidizing 20.00%, M, insufficient Oxidation 60.00%.
Smoke Traces: None 80.00%, Smoke or secondary burns 20.00%.
Hardness: Medium 80.00%, Soft 20.00%.
Comparanda: **Hattusa-Boğazköy:** *Oberstadt 3 and 4* "B1, B2, B3" (Müller-Karpe, 1988: Taf. Taf.44).

3.2.8.4 Round Bases for Jars or Jugs, Base-Round-JJ

There are two examples of this form. One has a surface finish on the exterior, and a gray core on the inner side, indicating that the base belonged to a closed cup, most probably to a jar or jug.

Comparanda: **Hattusa-Boğazköy:** *Oberstadt 3 and 4* "B4, B7" (Müller-Karpe, 1988: Taf.44-45).

3.2.9 Handles

A typological identifier with four taxa is employed for typological classification of handles (Catalogue Drawing 31, Catalogue List 49-52), i.e., Handle-VesselForm/ Size.HandleProfile. HandleCross-section. For handles, it is not always clear to which vessel forms they belong. The form is indicated in the second taxon for the examples associated with a vessel form or functional class. The form descriptions of the handles that can be securely associated with a vessel form are presented following the form description for rims, as is the case for handles of Spindle Shaped Pitcher or Jar with Single Handles or Cooking Pot Handles. If a handle is not informative about vessel form or function, the possible size of the vessel is indicated, with BV for bigger vessels, MV for medium-sized vessels, or SV for small vessels. The third taxon conveys information about handle profiles. Handle-Angular refers to handles with an

angular profile. These handles start from the neck and attach to the upper part of the body, creating an angular shape. They are typical for Jar with Single Hande and Lentoid Flask forms. Handle-Round refers to jar handles starting from the neck and attaching to the body but with a more rounded profile. Handle-Loop refers to handles with a round profile at the top and becomes narrow towards the lower end. Handle-SCIRC refers to semi-circular handles. This form is common for Canaanite jars and cooking pots.

The fourth taxon conveys information about handle cross-sections. Five form variants are defined. A refers to wide handles, namely handle width is twice the handle thickness. B refers to handles with a rectangular cross-section, and width is still wider than the thickness in a smaller ratio. The ratio between handle width and handle thickness is ca. 3 / 2. C refers to handles with round cross-sections; width and thickness are either equal or close to each other. D refers to cross-sections with rounded edges and a concave shape at the center. This one is a rare form. E refers to triangular cross-sections with rounded edges. It is again a rare handle form, limited to a couple of examples.

3.2.9.1 Angular Handles for Jars or Jugs, Handle-JJ

This group includes handles starting from the neck and attaching to the upper body with an angular or round profile. They are very similar to handles for J-SH, LF, or SSP groups; however, as they are only partly preserved, assigning a vessel form is impossible. The angular handles with other diagnostic parts such as rim or neck conveying information about the form of the vessels are labeled as possible vessel forms such as Handle-J-SH, Handle-LF, or Handle-SSP and discussed under the relevant vessel forms. A, B, C, and E form cross-sections have been detected.

Number of diagnostic pieces: 19

Fabric: Fine inclusions, fine ware 15.79%, grit and limestone tempered, medium ware 63.16%, Grit dominant, medium ware 21.05%.

Surface Finish: Burnish 21.05%, Cream colored slip 5.26%, No surface finish 21.05%, Reddish brown colored slip, burnish 5.26%, Self-slip 15.79%, Wet-smoothed 31.58%.

Kiln Atmosphere: L, Insufficient Oxidation 15.79%, Oxidizing 31.58%, M, Insufficient Oxidation 42.11%, S, Insufficient Oxidation 10.53%.

Smoke Traces: None 100 %.

Hardness: Medium 31.58%, Middle-hard 10.53%, Soft 57.89%.

Comparanda: A and B cross-section, "He 4" and "He 5" in Müller-Karpe (1988: Taf.47); C cross-section, "He 2" and "He 3" in Müller-Karpe (1988: Taf.47); E cross-section, "He 6" in Müller-Karpe (1988: Taf 47).

3.2.9.2 Small Jug Handles, Handle-Jug-S

This category includes small handles appropriate for pitchers or juglets. However, as the handles grouped here are more fragmentary and vessel forms are not clear. Nevertheless, shape, width, and thicknesses are similar to handles of small jugs, such as Spouted Jars, Tubular Spouted Jars, or hard-fired juglets.

Number of diagnostic pieces: 8

Fabric: Fine inclusions, fine ware 37.50%, grit and limestone tempered, medium ware 50.00%, Grit dominant, medium ware 12.50%.

Surface Finish: No surface finish 62.50%, Self-slip, burnish 25.00%, Wet-smoothed 12.50%.

Kiln Atmosphere: Over-fired 12.50%, Oxidizing 75.00%, M, Insufficient Oxidation 12.50%.

Smoke Traces: None 87.50%, Smoke or secondary burns 12.50%.

Hardness: Medium 37.50%, Middle-hard 25.00%, Soft 37.50%.

3.2.9.3 Handle.SCIRC and Handle.Loop

This group includes fragmentary handles for various types of vessels. Vessel forms are not clear as the handles are only partially preserved. The handle profiles are *Loop* or *SCIRC*, as *Angular* or *Round* profiles can be securely associated with jars or long-necked jugs. There are also many broken handles with unknown profiles.

Number of diagnostic pieces: 23

Fabric: Fine inclusions, fine ware 4.35%, grit and limestone tempered, medium ware 73.91%, Grit dominant, medium ware 17.39%, quartz tempered cooking ware, coarse ware 4.35%.

Surface Finish: No surface finish 13.04%, Red colored slip, burnish 4.35%, Reddish yellow colored slip 4.35%, Scraped 4.35%, Self-slip 17.39%, Self-slip, burnish 4.35%, Self-slip, scraped 4.35%, Unk. 4.35%, Wet-smoothed 26.09%, White, reduction firing 17.39%.
Kiln Atmosphere: L, Insufficient Oxidation 17.39%, Oxidizing 47.83%, R, Insufficient Oxidation 21.74%, S, Insufficient Oxidation 13.04%.
Smoke Traces: None 100.00%.
Hardness: 4.35%, Medium 8.70%, Middle-hard 17.39%, Soft 69.57%.
Comparanda: **Hattusa-Boğazköy:** *Oberstadt 3 and 4* "H10" (Müller-Karpe, 1988: Taf.47).

3.2.10 Varia

Varia category includes import pottery, lamps, lids, bathtubs, pot-stands, libation vessels, pot-shaped ovens, potmarks and unique pieces (Catalogue Figures 32-39; Catalogue Lists 53-57).

3.2.10.1 Lamps

Lamps are similar to thin-walled hemispherical bowls, but they have irregular rims with hand-shaped curves. The examples are so over-fired that they turned black. Their surfaces have apparent chaff voids. All pieces were made out of limestone- and grit-tempered cooking ware.

Number of diagnostic pieces: 8
Measurements: Wall thicknesses vary around 0.4 to 0.6 cm. Rims are not regular and only partially preserved; thus, we do not know rim diameters.
Production Techniques: handmade 87.50%; coil-made hand-finished 12.50%.
Surface Treatment: The surfaces are roughly smoothed and usually highly worn out. 70% of pieces have dense chaff voids on their surfaces.
High chaff 25.00%, Self-slip 12.50%, Wet-smoothed 12.50%, Wet-smoothed, high chaff 50.00%.
Fabric: Limestone and grit tempered cooking ware, coarse ware 100.00%.
Kiln Atmosphere: Neutral, smoke 25.00%, Secondary burning 75.00%.
Smoke Traces: Over-fired 100 %
Hardness: Soft 25.00%, Very soft 75.00%.

3.2.10.2 Bathtub

Bathtubs are thicker walled big rectangular vessels. Three rim pieces and nine body pieces have been found in the Kinet Höyük Period 15 layers.

The number of diagnostic pieces: 3 rims, 9 body sherds.

Measurements: Wall thicknesses are clustered around 2 to 2.5 cm. Rim thicknesses of preserved sherds are around 2.5 to 4.8 cm.
Production Techniques: Hand-made, slab-building 100%.
Fabric: Grit and limestone tempered medium ware75 %; crushed shell or limestone dominant medium ware 8.33%; grit dominant coarse ware 16.67%.
Surface Treatment: Bathtubs are among the vessel groups which have better surface finishes. 33.33% of pieces have colored surface finishes with well-smoothed or burnished surfaces.
Cream-colored slip and burnish 16.67%; Reddish-yellow colored slip 16.67%, burnished without colored slip 33.33%, self-slip 16.67 %, wet smoothed, or no surface finish 25%
Kiln Atmosphere: L, insufficient oxidation 8.33%; M, insufficient oxidation 33.33%; S insufficient oxidation 58.33%.
Hardness: soft 16.67%; medium 83.33%.
Comparanda: **Boğazköy-Hattusa:** *Oberstadt 3 and 4* (Müller-Karpe 1988: Taf.48 Ba). **Kuşaklı-Sarissa:** *Westhang* (Mielke 2006, Taf. 75). **Kayalıpınar:** Building B (Mühlenbruch, 2014: Taf.30 n.2). **Tarsus-Gözlükule:** LB I (Goldman, 1956, v.2: 205, fig. 381 n.1054); LBI and Intermediate Levels (Karacic, 2014: 334).

3.2.10.3 Lid

Apart from the possible candidates from CP and B-CP groups, there are two examples of lids. L-Pl, refers to lids with plain edges and a flat profile. The example has smoke traces on the inner surface. It is similar to the D1 group in Mielke (2006: Taf.74). L-Punc, refers to perforated hemispherical lids. The holes were punched before firing.

L-Pl;
Hattusa-Boğazköy: *Upper City, Temple District*, "P4" (Parzinger and Sanz, 1992:32 Fig. 21); *Unterstadt* (Fischer 1963: Taf. 117 n.1023); **Kuşaklı-Sarissa:** Westhang (Mielke, 2006: Taf.74 n.12).
L.Punc;
Hattusa-Boğazköy: *Oberstadt 3 and 4* "Si" (Müller-Karpe, 1988: Taf.48); *Upper City, Temple District*, "P.2" (Parzinger and Sanz, 1992: Taf. 117 n.1023); *Büyükkale* (Fischer, 1963, Taf. Taf.118, Fig. 1018); *Unterstadt* (Fischer, 1963:Taf. 118 Fig. 1031); *Middle Plateau* (Gruber, 2017: 194. Fig. 3-4). **Kuşaklı-Sarissa:** *Westhang* (Mielke, 2006: Taf.74 n.16-22). **Tarsus-Gözlükule:** LB II (Goldman, 1956, v.2: 211 n.1236-1237).

3.2.10.4 Arm Shaped Vessels, ASV

This vessel group is also known as libation vessels; there are three examples of this group. All of them have a self-slip, and good burnish on the exterior. They were made out of fine light brown fabric no.4. They are wheel-made and fired in an oxidizing

atmosphere. Surface finish and fabric indicate that this group is among more elaborate vessel forms.

Comparanda: **Hattusa-Boğazköy:** *Oberstadt 3 and 4* "La" (Müller-Karpe, 1988: Taf. 48); *Upper City, Temple District*, (Parzinger and Sanz, 1992: Taf. 78 n. 13); *Büyükkale* (Fischer, 1963, Taf.112 n.1097); *Unterstadt* (Fischer, 1963:Taf. 122 n.1102, 1124). **Kayalıpınar:** Building B (Mühlenbruch, 2014: Taf.30 n.3-7). **Tarsus-Gözlükule:** LBII B (Karacic, 2014: 378, Fig.132). **Kilise Tepe:** Level III (Postgate and Thomas, 2007: v.2, 735 n.685-687).

3.2.10.5 Potstand, PS

There are two examples for this group. They are cylindrical pot stands used for supporting Canaanite Jars (Gates, *forthcoming*: 116). They were made out of local fabric, and surfaces are self-slipped.

*Comparanda***: Tarsus-Gözlükule:** LB II (Goldman 1956, V.2: 207 n.1237). **Yumuktepe:** Level 5 (Garstang, 1953: 248 Fig. 175 n.25-27).

3.2.10.6 Black/Gray Fine Carinated Bowl

There are two sherds; both belong to the same vessel. It is a *Black Lustrous Wheelmade* bowl with fine hard-fired black fabric, no.18 in this study. The bowl was fired in a completely reducing atmosphere which created a solid black color. The surface is well-burnished. It is the only vessel with this fabric. The piece is probably an import.

3.2.10.7 Pot-shaped Ovens

This category includes pot-shaped vessels made out of chaff dominant fabric. The in situ finds from JL Period 14 show that these vessels were installed as ovens (Figure 98 A, B). They are highly crumbly and have irregularities in shape.

3.2.10.8 Unique Examples

V-026 / 11927_6: Animal Shaped vessel: It is a small fragmentary piece: only partly preserved body sherd and upper part of the leg attaching it. It is partly wheel-thrown

and made out of grit tempered medium fabric, fired in an oxidizing atmosphere. The surface has a thick self-slip.

V-034 / 13672_6: It is an unidentified piece with thick brown slip and burnishing. It has a dark brown cross-section, probably because of secondary firing.

V-035 / 12360_1, Miniature Jar: It is a small jar with a single handle, made out of fine fabric n.4. The surface is burnished.

V-036 / 11203_5, Body sherd with knob: It was made out of grit dominant medium fabric. The surface has thick self-slip and burnishing (compare to Kn 1 in Müller-Karpe 1988: Taf.48 n.4).

V-038 / 12374_1, Cut Base/Plate: It is a unique piece in a base shape. The edges were cut after firing. Its function is unclear.

3.2.10.9 Painted and Decorated Sherds

There are eight painted sherds. Three of them, i.e., V-040, 13470_9, V-043 12748_15, and V-042 12787_4, are Cypriot Bichrome (Painted-Cyp.Bc) imports, and two, i.e., 13346_1 and 13533_4 are Cypriot White Painted IV (Painted-WP.IV) imports (Kozal, 2017: 169-170).

KT 13003_1 is an unidentified sherd. It has non-local fabric with fine grit. The exterior has a well applied thick cream slip; it was painted and very well burnished. Again, the burnishing technique argues against local production, as it does not have

burnishing strokes, unlike other examples. The paint decoration is reddish-brown colored fine lines. It should be an import.

The body sherd KT 13459_1 has a groove decoration with fine wavy lines. It has hard-fired fine gray fabric n.3. The other piece of this fabric is a jug handle J-025, KT 25438_3. It has two crossing lines next to the handle; they might be a potmark or a groove decoration, just like this piece. These two are the only examples of this fabric, firing technique, and decoration. They are possibly not local productions but were imported (see also Subchapter, 4.1.2 discussing 25438_3).

3.2.11 Conclusion

In Kinet Höyük Period 15, we encounter entirely new vessel forms except for Canaanite Jars, the Late Bronze version of generic transportation vessels for Mediterranean shipping. Otherwise, forms of earlier ceramic traditions disappeared completely. For example, Middle Bronze Age painted drinking and serving vessels are replaced with simplified bowl forms, *shallow bowls with incurving rims*, and *fine hemispherical bowls* (M.-H. Gates, 2013: 223). Cooking pots with handles replaced the MBA cooking pots. More significantly, apart from individual vessel forms, the general composition of the assemblage changed under central Anatolian influence. For example, open vessels for cooking, CP, and B-CP are ceramics categories for Kinet, showing a breakaway from previous vessel forms and previous cooking traditions as well (M.-H. Gates, 2013: 229). Big storage jars were replaced with *jars with handle* group, while a couple of pithoi still exist but are rare. It should indicate a significant change in economic or social structure, whose effects are seen in storage jars and food preparation or serving vessels. According to the shape specific comparisons with central Anatolia and Cilicia mentioned under each vessel form, and

the results compiled in the comparison chapter, these new types are highly similar to ceramic forms from central Anatolia. However, we also encounter consistent variations specific to the Cilicia region in some vessel forms (Subchapter 5.4).

CHAPTER 4

POTMARKS

One of the characteristics of the Period 15 ceramics from Kinet Höyük is the pre-firing potmarks incised on the exterior of vessels. Potmarks are one of the primary sets of evidence showing that the ceramic production in Kinet Höyük during Period 15 was strongly affiliated with the Hittite ceramic tradition. This chapter presents a formal typology for potmarks and a statistical examination to see the trends concerning archaeological contexts, period, fabric, and vessel forms.

4.1 Material Examination

All potmarks from Period 15 were incised by hand on the exterior of vessels before firing. They were usually incised on the vessel body; only one example of a potmark is on a handle (Jr-059, KT 25507_2), and two potmarks are placed near handles (J-025, 25438_3; PM-12, 25404_30). Four different form categories are designated; A, G, CF, L. Most of the potmark pieces are body sherds. However, the potmarks on vessels with diagnostic parts show notable trends (Tables 115, 116). Namely, the majority of diagnostic sherds with potmarks are from the cooking plate and bowl

groups, with cooking pots following them in third place. In addition, a few examples of potmarks occur on a Canaanite jar handle, crater, jug, and juglet. Almost all pieces have a medium or coarse fabric, and the most common surface treatment is wet-smoothing. The potmarks were applied on daily-use items rather than elaborate vessel forms. In terms of archaeological context and period, most of the potmarks are from the final phase of Period 15. One should not directly interpret it as a result of a chronological trend, since a significant part of the ceramic assemblage, ca. 30% is already from the final phase of Period 15 (Table 17). However, almost half of all potmarks were found from a single archaeological context: the porch of Period 15 building (Tables 117-118).

Number of diagnostic pieces: 26, 16 body sherds, 10 diagnostic pieces.
Form Statistics: Potmark-A 46.15%, Potmark-L 38.46%, Potmark-G 7.69%, Potmark-CF 7.69% (Table 116).
Fabric: Fine, grit and limestone tempered, medium ware 3.85%, Grit and limestone tempered, medium ware 38.46%, Grit dominant coarse ware, coarse ware 3.85%, Grit dominant, medium ware 7.69%, Hard-fired, non-local 3.85%, Limestone and grit tempered cooking ware, coarse ware 34.62%, Quartz tempered cooking ware, coarse ware 7.69%.
Surface Finish: Wet smoothing is the most common surface finish; there are a few examples of other surface finishing techniques. No surface finish 6.25%, Self slip 6.25%, Self-slip 6.25%, Well-smoothed 6.25%, Wet-smoothed 68.75%, Worn out 6.25%.
Kiln Atmosphere: L, insufficient oxidation 3.85%, M, insufficient oxidation 23.08%, Neutral, smoke 7.69%, Oxidizing 30.77%, Oxidizing, smoke 3.85%, Reducing 7.69%, Secondary burning 23.08%.
Smoke Traces: None 65.38%, Smoke 3.85%, Smoke or secondary burns 30.77%.
Hardness: Medium 19.23%, Middle-hard 7.69%, Soft 65.38%, Very soft 7.69%.
Context Statistics: The distribution of potmarks through archaeological contexts shows noteworthy results. A significant part, 42.3%, is found in the Period 15 Porch in EH, and 7.7% are from the deposits near the porch. That accounts for half the potmarks from Period 15. Also, the deposits from Area 153 yield 15.5%, and Room 140 7.7%. The rest is either singular finds from various contexts or erosional and transitional deposits with Period 15 and 14 materials (Table 117).
Period Statistics: Period 15, final phase 50%; final / middle transitional phases 7.7%, middle phase 3.8%, early phase 11.5%, period 14-15 erosional or transitional deposits 23.1% (Table 118).

4.1.1 Potmarks Group A, Potmark-A (Catalogue figures 37, 38)

Potmark-A group has a triangular shape with three vertical lines. M-H Gates published this group previously (2001: 154 Fig. 6 n.34-35; *forthcoming:*139, Fig. 12 n.1-4). It is the most common form group; it includes 46.15% of all pieces. Three variants are defined. *Potmark-A.1* has two horizontal lines, one at the bottom and one at the middle of the three vertical lines. The shape resembles the REX sign in Luwian Hieroglyphics (*17). This sign is one of the main reasons some scholars (Müller-Karpe 1998: 106, Mielke 2006:153) claim certain potmarks can be read as Luwian Hieroglyphic signs. Potmark-A.comp, B-022, KT 25311_1 is a significant example with the Potmark-A.1 and a second mark, following it. Hasan Peker states that the second mark is complementary to the REX sign, and the combination can be read in Hieroglyphic Luwian script (personal communication). *Potmark-A.2*, has three vertical lines plus a horizontal line at the bottom. There is only one example for this group. *Potmark-A.3* has three vertical lines and no horizontal line. It creates a simple arrow shape. Müller-Karpe (1998: 107) equates it with Luwian Hieroglyphic sign for man "ZI" (*376). There are also many broken pieces; their form variants are not clear.

The number of pieces: Three diagnostic pieces have Potmark-A.1, nine body sherds.
Vessel Forms: All the diagnostic examples are from cooking plate or bowl groups. Body sherds 66.66%, cooking plate 16.66%, bowl 8.33%, bowl-cooking plate (B-CP group) 8.33%.
Fabric: Grit and limestone tempered, medium ware 25.00%, Grit dominant coarse ware, coarse ware 8.33%, Grit dominant, medium ware 16.67%, Limestone and grit tempered cooking ware, coarse ware 41.67%, Quartz tempered cooking ware, coarse ware 8.33%.
Surface Finish: No surface finish 8.33%, Self-slip 25%, Self-slip, burnish 8.33%, Well-smoothed 8.33%, Wet-smoothed 50.00%.
Kiln Atmosphere: M, insufficient oxidation 25.00%, Neutral, smoke 8.33%, Oxidizing 33.33%, Oxidizing, smoke 8.33%, Reducing 8.33%, Secondary burning 16.67%.
Smoke Traces: None 66.67%, Smoke 8.33%, Smoke or secondary burns 25.00%.
Hardness: Medium 8.33%, Soft 83.33%, Very soft 8.33%.
Context and Period Statistics: Almost half of potmarks come from the porch of the Period 15 building and date to the final phase of Period 15.

Porch of Period 15 Building 41.57%, Deposits from area 153 16.66%, Transitional Deposits 33.34%, Trench R 8.33%.
Final Phase 41.57%, Late 15-Early 14 33.33%, Early Phase 16.67%, Trench R, Period 15 8.33%.
Comparanda: **Hattusa-Boğazköy:** *Potmark-A.1*: (Siedl, 1972: p.62 n.36); *Potmark-A.3* (Siedl, 1972: p.62: n.33, 31, 30). Two examples were on the lower parts of handles. **Kuşaklı-Sarissa**: *Westhang*: Many examples are fragments. Nevertheless, Potmark-A.1 and A-2 are common. Potmarks with diagnostic parts belong to pots with funnel-shaped neck (body sherds; Mielke, 2006: Taf.82 n. 1-7; diagnostic parts Taf.36 n.10-11). **Tarsus-Gözlükule:** LB II (Karacic, 2014: 385 n. A, B, D, F.) Karacic notes that all the fragments are from body sherds (2014: 385). Nevertheless, they have surface finishes on the exterior and interior (2014: 358-362), thus indicating that those body sherds belonged to open vessel forms. **Tell Afis:** Potmark-A.3 (Archi and Venturi 2012: 18 Fig.8 N.2, 3, 6). They are on the necks of storage pots.

4.1.2 Potmarks with simple Lines, Potmark-L (Catalogue figures 39, 40)

It includes pre-firing marks consisting of simple lines. *Potmark-L.Pl* refers to potmarks with simple, straight lines. There are examples with single or multiple lines. It is not always clear if these lines are intentional, as in the case of irregular shapes such as PM-14, KT13212_7, and B-182, 12351_16. However, Jr-059, KT 25507_2, a Canaanite jar handle with double lines on the handle and other double lines on the body, is noteworthy. It is comparable with the handle examples from Hattusa (Siedl 1972: 57, n.B1-B8), which have parallel lines on or just under the handle. *Potmark-L.V* refers to the marks consisting of two lines, creating a chevron. A single example of this is J-025, KT 25438_3 on a hard-fired jug made of fine fabric. It is an exception in vessel form and fabric (see also PM-012, KT 25404_30 as another exception). The rest of the potmarks appear on daily-use items made of course or medium fabrics. Unlike the rest of the potmark assemblage, these lines might be decorative components. *Potmark-L.Con* refers to simple curved lines. There are two examples for this group; one appears on a pot, the other appears on a cooking pot. *Potmark-L.ZZ* refers to lines drawn in a zigzag shape. There is a single example for this shape, on a nondescript body sherd. *Potmark-L.X* refers to the potmarks in a cross shape. A single example of this is from a body sherd, probably a cooking pot.

The number of pieces: one potmark next to a handle, one vessel with potmarks both on the handle and on the body, eight potmarks on body sherds. 10 in total.
Vessel Forms: body sherd 20.00% Canaanite jar 10.00% cooking plate 30.00%, cooking pot 20.00%, crater 10.00%, hard-fired juglet 10.00%.
Fabric: Grit and limestone tempered, medium ware 40.00%, Hard-fired, non-local 10.00%, Limestone and grit tempered cooking ware, coarse ware 40.00%, Quartz tempered cooking ware, coarse ware 10.00%.
Surface Finish: Burnish 10.00%, Wet-smoothed 70.00%, White, reduction firing 10.00%, Worn out 10.00%.
Kiln Atmosphere: Neutral, smoke 10.00%, Oxidizing 40.00%, Reducing 10.00%, Secondary burning 40.00%.
Smoke Traces: None 50.00%, Smoke or secondary burns 50.00%.
Hardness: Medium 20.00%, Middle-hard 10.00%, Soft 60.00%, Very soft 10.00%.
Archaeological Contexts: Again, the Period 15 Porch has the most potmarks, but more examples were scattered around various contexts. Porch of Period 15 Building 30.00%; Area 153, deposit west of floor 665 10.00%; area 153, down to hearth 163 and its surface 10.00%; contents Room 140 10.00%; deposit in front of porch 10.00%; deposit in room 151, mid-phase 10.00%; outside porch wall 668 10.00%; upper erosion fill above Per 15 walling 10.00%.
Phases: final phase 50.00%; early phase 10.00%; final and middle phases 10.00%; middle phase 10.00%; late 15- early 14 transitional 20.00%.
Comparanda: **Boğazköy-Hattusa:** *Potmark-L.Pl,* They appear on or just under the handles (Siedl, 1972 p.57. n. B1, B3,B4,B8); *Oberstadt 3 and 4,* on the top of a pithos rim (Müller-Karpe, 1988: Taf. 28, P1b n.4); *Middle Plateau* on lower part of a handle (Gruber: 2017, 197, Fig.175 n.3); *Unterstadt*: Haus 4 Raum 4, on handle (Seidl 1975:102 n.41). *Potmark-L.X,* on handle (Siedl, 1972 p.57. n.B10), on a deep bowl (n.B13); *Oberstadt 3 and 4:* on a shallow bowls S5p (Müller-Karpe, 1988: Taf. 37,S5p n.4.); *Oberstadt, Tempel Viertel:* on lower part of handle (Parzinger and Sanz, 1992: Taf. 73 n. 166); *Middle Plateau*: under the handle (Gruber, 2017: 197, fig. 175 n. 1); on bodu sherds (Gruber, 2017: 197, fig. 175 n.4) **Kuşaklı**: *Westhang* (Mielke, 2006: Taf.83 n.2-9). Potmark-L.V: *Unterstadt*: Haus 4 Raum 4, on the lower part of handle (Seidl 1975:106 n.57).

4.1.3 Potmarks with Geometrical Shapes, Potmark-G (Catalogue figure 39)

This group includes potmarks with simple geometrical shapes. Potmark-G.1 is a triangle. Mielke suggests that the sign is the same as the BONUS, SANITAS sign (*370) in Hieroglyphic Luwian (Mielke 2006: 153). The only example, PM-12, KT 25404_30, appears on a middle-hard-fired closed cup with a broken handle, possibly a jug. A potmark appears on a more elaborate vessel form, such as a jug, is a second

exception. Potmark-G.2 has a shape of angular 8. The only example is from an undescriptive body sherd.

Comparanda: **Hattusa-Boğazköy:** Potmark-G.2, body sherd (Siedl, 1972: 59 n.22). **Kuşaklı-Sarissa:** *Westhang* Potmark-G.1 (Mielke, 2006: Taf.83 n.1).

4.1.4 Potmarks with Complex Figures, Potmark-CF (Catalogue figure 39)

This group includes unidentified complex figures which are incised on vessels. There are only two examples. The first one is similar to the Potmark-A group, with a roughly triangular shape and curved vertical lines. However, the pre-firing incisions are too shallow compared to Potmark-A group. This piece is more like a drawing with a brush-like tool rather than a deep-incised potmark. The second example has deep incisions. The piece is broken, and the complete figure is unidentifiable. Both are from locus 666, the porch of the Period 15 building, like most potmarks.

4.2 Conclusion

The pre-firing potmarks on vessels are significant indicators for the central Anatolian affiliation for the new ceramic assemblage in Kinet. A shared repertoire of marks, some associated with Anatolian Hieroglyphic signs, and some considered as simple geometrical symbols, appeared on vessels from different central Anatolian and Cilician sites (see table in Glatz, 2012: 7). Pot marking practices in different ways and for various purposes have been employed in other geographies and during different periods too. However, this specific pre-firing pot marking technique is a particular feature of the Hittite ceramic tradition in Anatolia. Potters of different sites employed this practice, with varying frequencies and on different vessel forms (Glatz, 2012); nevertheless, it shows an organizational similarity at a cross-regional level.

CHAPTER 5

COMPARISON OF THE KINET HÖYÜK, PERIOD 15 CERAMICS TO THE CERAMICS FROM HATTUSA, CENTRAL ANATOLIAN HITTITE SITES AND CILICIA

5.1 Aim, Sources, and Method

This chapter presents a comparison of LBA I ceramics from Kinet Höyük with the ceramics from the central Anatolian sites of Hattusa, Kuşaklı-Sarissa, Kayalıpınar, and the Cilician sites of Tarsus, Kilise Tepe and Yumuktepe. It aims to detect similarities and differences in terms of form, fabric, production techniques, and kiln atmosphere between Kinet Period 15 and the Hittite ceramic tradition.

In order to conduct a valid comparison study, we need detailed pottery statistics from chronologically similar contexts, from Hattusa, provincial Hittite centers in central Anatolia, and LBA sites from Cilicia. Unfortunately, the ceramic publications from the Cilician region do not provide detailed statistics comparable with the Hittite ceramics from central Anatolia. However, Cilician ceramic publications contain vessel and fabric descriptions that can be compared to the Hittite ceramics. In contrast, there are extensive statistical data about ceramics from Hattusa together with other provincial Hittite centers. Boğazköy's Upper City, Layers 3 and 4 ceramic analyses, published by Müller-Karpe (1988), provide a comprehensive catalogue. The

excavations directed by Jürgen Seeher during the 1990s and early 2000s unearthed chronologically well-defined contexts, from the Karum Period to the collapse of the Hittite empire. Based on them, Schoop carried out detailed statistical studies focusing on the chronological implications of Hittite ceramics. Although the detailed catalog has not been published yet, the frequency of significant vessel forms and vessel parameters exclusively for cooking vessels (Schoop 2006 and 2009) provide primary statistical data for this chapter. Later, the 2006-2009 excavations in the Middle Plateau in Hattusa unearthed a significant number of in situ ceramics from the GAL-MEŠEDI Building, dated to the second half of the 16th century and the first part of the 15th century centuries (Schachner 2017: 13). Gruber (2017) replicates the statistics presented by Schoop and provides detailed data for the whole ceramic assemblage, which are very useful for the present chapter. For the provincial Hittite centers, Mielke has published Westhang ceramics from Kuşaklı, which are mainly from Level 2. He states that the pottery of Level 2 belongs to the "middle ceramic horizon" (Mielke 2006:169-170), that refers to the ceramic tradition of the late Middle Hittite period and the early Empire period. While the beginning of Level 2 is dated around 1350 BCE, Mielke points out that the sequence of the building layers and the ceramic development are not synchronized in Kuşaklı, since the Level 2 ceramics are very similar to the ceramics from the last phases of Level 3 (2006: 169-170). Lastly, Mühlenbruch has published Building B ceramics from Kayalıpınar, which date to the *Middle Hittite Period*, i.e., between 1530-1380 BCE, according to the Middle Chronology (Mühlenbruch 2014:1-2).

The first crucial problem with the comparison is that different ceramic typologies and fabric classifications are used in publications by Müller-Karpe (1988), Schoop (2006,

2009), Gruber (2017), and in this study. Consequently, before presenting the statistical results for fabric groups, vessel forms, production techniques, and metrical data, I will summarize the previous classification methods and regroup the Kinet 15 fabrics and forms for comparison.

5.2 Fabric

To start with the fabric classifications applied in previous publications, Müller-Karpe divides the main groups according to surface slips and temper intensity. These are unslipped coarse fabrics, i.e., A1 to B8, red or brown slipped and polished fabrics, fabrics with white slip, and unslipped fine fabrics (1988: 16-24). Müller-Karpe defines *standard ware* Ware A 1 as unslipped fabric with dense temper mainly of stone grit, alongside quartz sand with a low amount of limestone and broken ceramic fragments; non-plastic particle size is mostly around 0.5-1 mm (1988:16). The cooking ware, Ware A1C, is distinguished by the firing atmosphere, namely, reducing or secondary burning and softer fabric (1988:16). These two fabrics appear as the two most common fabrics for Upper City Level 3 and 4 (Müller-Karpe 1988: Taf. 56). Parzinger and Sanz (1992: 36) follow Müller-Karpe but omit the B group; Ware A1 is again the most common fabric type by far (1992: 47). For Westhang ceramics, Mielke revises the classification by Müller-Karpe and groups the coarser fabrics with bigger temper particles under Group A and the fabrics with medium-sized particles and medium temper density under Group B (2006:30). As a result, B1 becomes the most common group for non-cooking vessels, and Group A becomes the most common group for cooking vessel fabrics. (Mielke 2006: 37, Fig. 11-12). Mühlenbruch adopts this classification and ends up with similar results for Kayalıpınar (2014:20).

Schoop defines *drab ware* and *cooking ware* as the most common fabric groups alongside white-ware and red-lustrous-ware (2011: 242, 243). Gruber (2017: 82-90) follows Schoop's terminology and adopts a different method of fabric categorization from Müller-Karpe. Instead of separating individual fabrics according to the temper material, density, and particle size, he labels these parameters individually for each sherd. *Standardware* is described as buff-colored, medium-sized stone grit dominant medium fabric, alongside white particles, mainly limestone, plus rare mica. The white particles appear on 90% of all *Standardware* sherds (Gruber 2017:84-851). The *Standardware* and *Küchenware* labels are employed in the following statistical graphs to indicate that the Kinet fabric in question is highly comparable or identical to the standard fabrics of Hittite ceramic tradition.

Standardware description is very comparable with the following fabrics from Kinet Period 15 (see: Figures 21-41 and 91-95): M-GT-B-9, M-GT-P-17, respectively buff, and pinkish colored grit tempered medium fabrics. For these fabrics, grit is more than 90 % of all non-plastic material, the lime specks are rare. M-GLT-B-26, M-GLT-P-8, M-GLR-R-33, M-GLT-WG-12, M-GLT-FB-16, M-GLT-FBR-7 are grit and limestone tempered, respectively buff, pinkish, red, and whitish-gray colored medium fabrics. The stone grit is still the dominant fabric, but lime specks are more apparent and compose a considerable amount of non-plastic material. The coarse ware group is mainly composed of cooking ware fabrics: dark brown and reddish-brown colored fabrics with dense smoke traces. The only fabric not directly associated with cooking is CW-GLT-NC-P-11; it is simply a coarser version of fabric M-GLT-P-8. This fabric is labeled as *Standardware* alongside CW-GT-35, a coarser version of M-GT-9; it is dominant in wide cooking plates. The surface has a buff color and smoke traces,

occasionally gray core, but the surface color is not dark brown but buff. Grit dominant medium fabric and grit and limestone tempered medium fabrics make 95.08% REq of all sherds with medium fabric category and 59.36 % REq of sherds with all fabric groups, including fine and coarse cooking wares (Tables 121, 122). For the medium ware group, there is only one fabric type that could not be directly associated with standard ware: M-CST -24, limestone, or crushed shell dominant fabric, in which the white particles are dominant rather than stone-grit. It is 2.87% of all sherds REq and 1.94% S #.

Müller-Karpe defines the cooking ware based on the reducing firing atmosphere and secondary burnings, Ware A 1 C (1988:16). Gruber describes it as having coarser, denser non-plastic inclusions than standard ware and a dark-brown colored surface and core because of reducing the kiln atmosphere or secondary firing (2017:85). Grit and limestone tempered fabrics CW-LGT-15, in which the grit is the dominant temper, and CW-LS-36, in which the limestone or crushed shell is the dominant temper, can be identified as the standard Hittite cooking-ware fabric (see: Figures 44-51 and 97 A-D). The two fabrics make up 66.20% of the coarse ware group (Tables 121, 122). The CW-LGT-15 is the dominant fabric for bowl-cooking plates. CW-CT-LS-25 and CW-CT-GT-32 are chaff-dominant variants of the standard cooking-ware, and they were primarily used for pot-shaped ovens. Quartz cooking ware group makes 19.95 % of coarse wares; it consists of quartz tempered fabrics alongside grit and limestone in varying sizes and densities. Fabric CW-QT-F-28 has very fine shiny non-plastic material, probably crushed quartz, while the rest of the group have bigger-sized angular-shaped quartz particles. Similar quartz tempered fabrics were in use during the Middle Bronze Age in Kinet Höyük. Thus, quartz tempered fabric group

might be a remnant of the local MBA ceramic tradition. The cooking pot forms from the Middle Bronze Age, on the other hand, disappear completely. The distributions of so-called *küchenware* and quartz cooking ware in different functional categories are significant. Unlike the high dominance of grit and limestone tempered cooking ware, specifically CW-LGT-15 in the bowl-cooking plate and cooking plate categories, the quartz cooking-ware group dominates the cooking pots with 69.02% REq (Tables 123-127).

5.3 Kiln atmosphere and Vessel Building Techniques

The kiln atmosphere is a feature that gives crucial information about a possible resemblance in production techniques. Schoop states that an oxidizing firing atmosphere is one of the characteristics of drab-ware in Hittite ceramic tradition. He explains that the appearance of gray cores, i.e., sherds with insufficient oxidation, is a sign of technological deterioration, appearing during the last stages of the Hittite rule (2011:242-243). Thus, the detailed data regarding kiln atmosphere are essential to understand the change in production techniques through time. Unfortunately, the publications of Hattusa ceramics before the Middle Plateau (Gruber, 2017) do not provide precise information about the percentages of insufficient oxidation. For example, Müller-Karpe indicates the oxidizing, light reducing, strong reducing, and overfired fabrics with different lower-case letters for each fabric type. However, incompletely oxidized sherds i.e., cross-sections with gray cores, do not get a separate category. He occasionally mentions gray cores for certain fabric types, i.e., Ware E 4, Ware E 6, Ware E 7, as general observations, which do not provide precise information (1988: 23). Similarly, Mielke (2006: 29) and Parzinger and Sanz (1992: 39) only mention the gray cores occasionally and do not give specific percentages.

Thus, the Middle Plateau ceramics are the only source for comparable data (Gruber 2017: 91-94).

48.02% REq of Kinet Period 15 ceramics were fired in an oxidizing atmosphere with a completely oxidized core, and 3.95% REq of sherds were completely oxidized but have smoke traces. Insufficient oxidation occurred for 21.27% REq of sherds with varying degrees of gray core formation (Tables 131-133). 50.7% REq of Middle Plateau ceramics were fired in an oxidizing atmosphere, and 18.7% of sherds have gray cores, excluding the ceramics from the GAL-MEŠEDI Building inventory. The oxidized sherds increased to 60.1% with the inclusion of the building inventory, and 20.2% of sherds appeared with gray cores (Tables 129, 130, from Gruber, 2017: 92 Fig. 110 a-b). Gruber provides a bar chart about the firing atmosphere, fabric groups, non-plastic particle size, and the most frequent vessel forms (Table 134, from 2017: 94, fig. 112). This chart is replicated for functional vessel categories (Tables 135 &136) and the most frequent forms in Kinet Period 15, B-IC, CP-BB, CP-NRT, B-CP-SRT, B-CP-OCR, B-CP-NB, CPT-1, and CPt-3 (Tables 137-138). The insufficient oxidation rates for medium and fine fabrics appear higher in Kinet Höyük compared to Middle Plateau, especially for fine temper particle groups, i.e., M-GLT-F-7. Secondary burning statistics are far higher in the Kinet Period. That is because in Kinet 15, *reducing* label is used for non-cooking vessels with solid gray or black cross-section without any traces of smoke; while in Gruber, *reducing* label includes dark brown colored cooking vessels with secondary burnings (Gruber 2017: 91-94). Firing atmosphere statistics from Kinet Period 15 and Middle Plateau present comparable results: half of the Kinet Period 15 ceramics have completely oxidized

core, similar to 50-60% rates from Middle Plateau. However, we need detailed data from other findspots from Hattusa to make more secure analyses.

Vessel building techniques are another critical issue in testing how much Kinet Höyük pottery production follows the Hittite ceramic tradition. Compared to handmade vessels of previous and later local traditions, Hittite ceramics are products of fast-turning potter's wheels. It is one of the facilitators of mass production. In Müller-Karpe (1988), production techniques are described after each type. His remarks have stayed valid until today, while Mielke expands production technique descriptions, especially for open vessel forms (s2, 2006: 110; Te1, 129-133).

The Period 15 ceramics were built on fast turning potter's wheel, except the vessel forms requiring complex building techniques. For example, lentoid flasks require a multi-stepped building technique (Müller-Karpe, 1988: 28-29); large pots are generally made by slab-building; wide, open bowls are handmade or coiled and smoothed on potter's wheel (Mielke 2011:110); and large cooking plates need to be bound with a string or reed during drying. The production technique descriptions have been presented under each form in this study. Alongside wheel-made vessels, other building techniques used in Hattusa were replicated in Kinet Period 15 too.

The characteristic feature of the Hittite cooking plates is string impressions around rims. In Kinet Period 15, no string impression is attested, but, instead, reed impressions with linear fiber marks are present. 53% REq of cooking plates have reed impressions with weak or distinctive traces (Table 160-161). Using the reeds for bounding cooking plates is in fact not a deviation from Hittite ceramic production

techniques. Although the most mentioned impressions are of strings, both Hattusa cooking plates (Figure 90) and cooking plates from provincial centers such as Kuşaklı (Mielke, 2006: Plate 88 n.6 and 8; and plate 89 no.2 and 3) show traces of reed impressions on their edges. Dirk P. Mielke comments that in Hattusa, the potters smoothed the rim edges, and made impressions disappear, unlike Kuşaklı, where the production marks on the edges are much more apparent (personal communication, 2021, during Boğazköy-Hattusa excavation season).

5.4 Vessel Forms

This study presents an independent form typology and has not replicated typologies previously presented in Hattusa ceramic publications. Three form typologies, the one presented here, the one proposed by Müller-Karpe, and the one used by Gruber, use different parameters to divide the form groups; The form groups are not directly convertible to the other classification systems. Müller-Karpe's typology has later been used for the ceramics from Westhang at Kuşaklı (Mielke, 2006) and Kayalıpınar (Mühlenbruch, 2014). Gruber (2017) follows the form typology proposed by Schoop (2006, 2009, 2011). In order to conduct meaningful comparison studies between the form frequencies in Kinet Höyük and the Hittite centers from central Anatolia, the Kinet 15 forms have been regrouped following the typologies presented by Müller-Karpe (1988) and Gruber (2017) (See Appendix for Vessel Form Comparison; vessel statistics after the typology used by Gruber: 2017, Tables 139-141; and by Müller-Karpe, 1988, Tables 142-143, 148). For the statistical comparison, handle, base, and varia categories are excluded; only the sherds with preserved rim parts are presented in statistics. The varia category is to be dealt with separately. Six labels are used to summarize the vessel form comparisons between Kinet Höyük and Hattusa (Tables 144-147). Forms attested in both sites without any significant formal, functional, or

metrical variation are labeled as *attested, identical*. In comparison graphs, they are named with the vessel forms used in the Hattusa publications. Kinet 15 vessel forms not attested in publications under question or showing significant variance are labeled as *NA, not attested*. In order to eliminate unique forms in the NA category, the forms attested only once are labeled as NA/Unique. NA-RF, *regional form* refers to vessels produced locally and part of the Cilician or Levantine ceramic traditions; they are not attested in the central Anatolian Hittite sites. The forms which are similar to Hattusa ceramics in general but show consistent variations in terms of form or measurement are labeled as NA-RV, *regional variation*. These forms have identical fabrics and surface treatment techniques with the Hittite ceramic tradition, and they are attested in other Cilician sites with similar traits. Lastly, *func. diff*. stands for *functionally different* and refers to specific vessel forms in the bowl-cooking plate category. They are identical or very similar to the forms in the bowl category, but they are used for cooking purposes. Additionally, Q stands for question mark and indicates that the suggested category is uncertain. The import pieces are dealt with in the varia category; thus, they are not included in these statistics.

5.4.1 Bowl-Cooking Plate Category

This category includes smaller-sized open vessels for cooking purposes. While Müller-Karpe groups the S2, S3, and S4 forms in the bowl category rather than cooking plates, he states that these forms have the same function as Te1, large plates with stepped rim (1988: 127). Also, Mielke (2006:136) states that S2 and S3 forms replace the Te1 type at the end of the Empire Period. Gruber groups the flat bowls with no significant rim thickening Te-A under the cooking plate category (2017:108). In this study, the bowl-cooking plate category includes open vessel forms with smaller rim diameters and similar functions with large cooking plates (Table 149). In

Kinet Period 15, B-CP-NRT, B-CP-SRT, and B-CP-OCR are equivalent to the S2, S3, and S4 forms in Müller-Karpe (1988). B-CP-IC is the bowl-cooking plate variant of shallow bowls with incurving rims. B-IC-CP is grouped in a different category from bowls because, although many bowls have similar forms as B-IC and B-T-IC, they are produced from cooking-ware fabric, specifically CW-GLT-15. They were fired in a reducing atmosphere and show intense traces of secondary burning. This vessel form is attested in substantial numbers and from various contexts from Kinet Period 15. It indicates that the secondary burning traces did not result from incidental events but regular usage. Apart from fabric and kiln atmosphere, the B-CP-IC group shows metrical differences compared to the B-IC group; the walls and rims are thicker, and the surfaces are finished carelessly. In terms of wall thickness, they might resemble S1 examples from Müller-Karpe (1988), but they are shallow. Compared to Kinet 15 B-CP-IC group, in Hattusa Upper City Level 3, 9% of S5 are made from standard cooking ware (A1c), 3.5% of S5 from A1d fabric with dark brown color, and traces of intense reducing atmosphere or secondary burnings (Müller-Karpe 1988: Taf.60). For the Upper City 4, about 4% of S5 has A1C fabric (Müller-Karpe 1988: Taf.60). In Gruber (2017), on the other hand, 3.95 % REq of S-D1 was fired in a neutral atmosphere, and 1.59 % REq of S-D1 bowls have traces of firing in reducing atmosphere or traces of secondary burning. However, in Gruber (2017), only one S-D1 bowl out of 58 total sherds is made from cooking ware. For the thick deep bowls with internal rim thickening, in Upper City Level 3, 9% of S1 bowls have A1c fabric, and ca. 14% A1d fabric; while, in Upper City Level 4, 11% of S1 bowls have A1c fabric. It seems that thick flat bowls with incurving rims are occasionally used for cooking purposes in Hattusa. Nevertheless, the function-oriented categorization here

is specific to this study, so it is hard to make precise statistical comparisons with the ceramics from central Anatolia.

5.4.2 Regional Variations of Hittite Forms

A significant result of these form comparisons is that specific regional variants have been attested within the Hittite ceramic tradition in the Cilician region. This category includes vessels with standard Hittite fabrics and surface treatment techniques but a specific deviation in form or vessel parameters. Three forms are attested: carinated bowls with incurving rim (B-IC-CAR), bowl-cooking plate with narrow rim band (B-CP-NB), and jar with handle attaching to the rim rather than neck (J-SH-HT). These three forms are attested in main Cilician sites with standard Hittite fabrics and not attested in the central Anatolian sites. While the B-CP-NB and J-SH-HT forms are quite common in the assemblage, B-IC-CAR is only 1.49% REq of ceramic assemblage and 4.84% REq of the bowl category. B-CP-NB dominates the sum of the bowl-cooking plate and cooking plate categories with about 28% and being the most common open vessel form for cooking in Kinet Period 15, followed by 25% B-CP-IC discussed above (Table 149). Apart from these three forms, CPt-3, although also attested in Hattusa, must be counted among the regional variations of Hittite vessel forms. CPt-3 is a form variant of proper Hittite cooking pots with handles. It became more popular in the Cilicia region than cooking pots with external rim thickening, CPt-1, the most common form in central Anatolia. This will be discussed later in more detail. The observations above need close statistical and formal study of these forms in other Cilician sites for confirmation, which this study will not undertake at present.

5.4.3 Regional Forms

The third group includes the vessel forms, which are not part of the Hittite ceramic tradition but regional ceramic traditions. The prominent example of this group is

Canaanite jars, which were the common shipping containers in the eastern Mediterranean trade (Killebrew, 2007). In Period 15, these vessels are made from local medium fabric. The cylindrical pot-stands used to support the Canaanite jars accompany the regional forms attested in Kinet Period 15. Nevertheless, pot-stands (only two diagnostic pieces) and Canaanite jars are rare forms in the assemblage.

The second possible regional form is the flat, shallow bowl, with crescent form relief on the vessel's inner part near the rim (B-PL-H). The crescent form relief is probably the preserved part of the handle. The only similar examples come from the LB IIA level of Gözlükule Tarsus, "Monochrome Ware: Bowl with Plastic decoration" (Karacic, 2014: 356). The surface treatment is identical to Tarsus examples. Tarsus examples were assigned to LB II, which is equivalent to Kinet 14 and 13.1. However, two (13775_9 and 13679_1) out of three Kinet examples in total come from stratigraphically secure Period 15 contexts. Therefore, the dating for Kinet 15 examples should be reliable. In a similar vein, M.-H. Gates cautions about the Tarsus chronology regarding the LB I and LB II levels (2011: 395-396).

5.4.4 Vessel Form Frequencies

The following part presents the replication of statistical studies conducted by Schoop (2006 and 2009) for Kinet Period 15. The statistics presented by Schoop aim to find chronological trends in form frequencies and vessel parameters. Thus, the purpose is chronological rather than cross-regional comparison. However, statistics presented by Schoop and later by Gruber (2017) provide plentiful data from chronologically well-defined complexes from Hattusa, which are very useful to assess the cultural orientation of Kinet Period 15 ceramics.

Firstly, Schoop (2006) presents bar charts for simple form frequencies within the whole ceramic assemblage according to preserved rim equivalent (REq) and simple sherd count (S#). For all the data represented here, only the sherds with preserved rim parts are included in the statistics; also, the varia category is excluded. The data presented in the following section have been compiled from Müller-Karpe (1988), Schoop (2006), Mielke (2006), Mühlenburch (2014) and Gruber (2017). Table 151 shows the form frequency of the thick deep bowls with internal rim thickening B-T-IC and B-T-OC, REq, and S# in the ceramic assemblage. The frequency of B-T-IC and B-T-OC forms in Kinet Period 15 shows similar results with the 15th-century findspots in Hattusa, from the excavations directed by J. Seeher, Upper City 4, Hattusa, and from Building B in Kayalıpınar. Period 15 is dated to the late 16th and the first half of the 15th with radiocarbon data and ceramic imports; the results are chronologically meaningful and comparable.

Table 150 shows the combined form frequencies of B-D-Car and Cr-Car, deep carinated bowls, and carinated crates with external rim thickening. Kinet Period 15 shows a lower frequency compared to the 15th and even 14th-century assemblages from Hattusa, and instead, it shows similar results with Kuşaklı, the Westhang ceramics. Table 152 shows the frequency of hemispherical bowls B-F-H in shallow bowl forms, excluding the deep bowl forms (B-D-Car and B-D-Ert). Kinet Period 15 gives a form frequency between 16th-century and early 15th-century findspots from Hattusa, in accordance with the chronological schema. Table 153 shows the frequency of the B-IC form among the shallow bowl forms. Kinet Period 15 shows a slightly higher frequency compared to 15th-century findspots from Hattusa. The first triplot chart shows the S-D1/ S-D2, and S-B1/S-B2 form frequencies in relation to each

other, for findspots studied by Schoop in addition to Middle Plateau statistics (Table 154). The second Triplot chart shows frequencies of B-F-H, (SB1 is not attested in Kinet) B-IC and B-IC-WS bowls in relation to each other (Table 155). Kinet statistics appear close to the 14th and 13th century findspots next to the Middle Plateau statistics.

Kinet Period 15 form frequencies for shallow bowls largely correlate with the chronological trends in 16th- and 15th-century findspots from Hattusa. Schoop's second group of statistical data is about the form frequencies of different cooking pot forms C and D and metrical statistics related to vessel measurements. Kinet Period 15 shows a difference in cooking pot forms. Form C, cooking pot with internal rim thickening, does not exist in Kinet Period 15. It is an archaic form and decreased significantly after the 17th century (Schoop, 2006 226. Fig. 7b); its absence is not unexpected in Kinet Period 15. However, the form dominating the assemblage is the Cpt-3, with an out-curving upward-looking rim, rather than CPT-1, which is identical to form D in Schoop (2006). For that reason, form frequency statistics for cooking pots are not repeated here, and the form frequency statistics related to cooking pots in Kinet Höyük and Hattusa are discussed in detail later in this chapter. Here, the statistics regarding vessel parameters for CPt-1 are repeated. The metrical statistics presented here are calculated in two ways, following Schoop (2006) and Gruber (2017). First is the mean value calculated with the sherd count, and the second is the weighted mean value calculated according to preserved rim equivalent. Kinet 15 cooking pots show bigger rim diameters than all findspots presented by Schoop and Gruber except K13B from the end of the 13th century (Table 156). However, mean values for rim thickness and rim length show comparable results with the 16th and

15th-century findspots from Hattusa (Table 157). The ratio between the mean value of rim diameter and rim length (Table 158) gives a higher result, as the rim diameters are already bigger in Kinet Period 15.

For comparison of rim diameters of cooking plates with stepped rim, CP-BB, shows smaller rim diameters than 15th-century findspots and even slightly smaller than 16th-century contexts from Hattusa (Table 159). About 58 % of CP-BB group has reed marks on the rim edges; this rate follows the increasing string frequency trend from the 16th century to the 15th century in central Anatolia (Table 160). Regarding rim thickness (Table 162), Kinet Period 15 plates are closer to 16th-century statistics than the significant increasing trend during the 15th century. Lastly, the mean value of rim length for CP-BB is significantly lower than the cooking plates from Hattusa (Table 163).

The metrical statistics related to the cooking plates correlate with the 16th, even 17th century findspots from Hattusa, rather than the significant increase in vessel parameters during the 15th century. Whether this indicates a different trend specific to the Cilician region in terms of vessel dimensions or has a chronological significance, this study cannot determine with the data at hand.

In the last section, I want to look at which functional categories in Kinet Period 15, show similarities with the Hittite ceramic tradition and which categories deviate from them (Table 165). The 93.06% REq of bowl forms from Kinet Period 15 is attested in Boğazköy-Hattusa in identical forms and comparable form frequencies. I would have liked to compare the vessel parameter from the most common bowl forms, i.e., B-IC,

B-IC-NRT, B-IC-WS, B-T-IC in Kinet Höyük, with the metrical results from Hattusa and central Anatolia. Unfortunately, Schoop does not present statistical results for these forms. Consequently, there is only a limited pool of data for comparison.

The comparison chart shows mean values of rim diameter for the most frequent vessel forms in Kinet Höyük compared to findspots from Hattusa, Kuşaklı, and Kayalıpınar (Table 166). It shows a significant resemblance, especially for hemispherical bowls and shallow bowls with incurving rims, between Kinet Period 15, the ceramics from Hattusa, and other central Anatolian sites. Kinet Period 15 material shows a significant resemblance regarding the rim diameters for bowls used as serving cups, i.e., shallow bowls and hemispherical bowls, rather than meal preparation cups, i.e., cooking plates and cooking pots.

Lastly, I would like to elaborate on why the cooking pot group shows deviation. Table 167 shows the form frequencies of cooking pots in Kinet Period 15 and Upper-City Levels 3 and 4 in Hattusa. In Kinet Period 15, the most common cooking pot form is CPt-3. The statistics show that although Cpt 3, i.e., KT3, is attested in both sites, it represents 58.97 % of cooking pots in Kinet and only 0.32 % in the Upper-City Hattusa. The KT2, i.e., CPt-1, is the most common form in Upper City with 95.77%, while it represents 41.03% of cooking pots in Kinet Höyük. The Cpt-3 form should be a variant of Hittite cooking pots with handles; it was introduced to Kinet Höyük in the Late Bronze Age. In terms of fabric, unlike the high dominance of grit and limestone tempered standard cooking ware fabric CW-LGT-15 for cooking plates, the quartz tempered cooking fabric group dominates the cooking pots with 69.02% REq (Tables 125, 126). Quartz tempered coarse fabric examples existed during the Middle Bronze

Age and were used to produce MBA cooking pot forms significantly different from Period 15 forms. To my knowledge, there is no detailed statistical data of cooking pot form frequencies in LBA sites in Cilicia. However, Kilise Tepe Level III (Bouthillier, et al. 2014: 143 Fig. 47 n.7) and Yumuktepe show the same form (Garstang 1953: 248 Fig. 157 n.11). CPt-3 must be a regional variant, which became popular in the Cilician region within the Hittite ceramic tradition.

5.4.5 Potmarks and Varia Category

Potmarks deserve a special attention to assess the cultural orientation of Kinet Period 15 ceramics. Potmarks from the Kinet Period 15 assemblage show close correlation with the potmarking practices in Hittite sites in central Anatolia and Cilicia. Whatever may be the reason for the application of potmarks, potters from Cilician sites such as Tarsus and Kinet Höyük and Hittite centers from central Anatolia such as Hattusa and Kuşaklı, shared a common sign repertoire for marking the pots. Significantly, Kinet Period 15 potmarks do not exclusively appear on vessel forms identical to the forms in the Hittite ceramic tradition; they also appear on B-CP-NB bowls, a regional variation of Hittite cooking plates, and on Canaanite Jars, a component of the eastern Mediterranean ceramic traditions.

Apart from the potmarks, import pieces, pot-shaped ovens, lamps, and unique pieces, the varia category includes significant Hittite ceramic forms, including arm shaped vessels for libation, several thick bathtub pieces mostly with elaborate colored slips, perforated lids, and a piece of an animal-shaped vessel.

5.5 Conclusion

The data presented here demonstrate that Kinet Period 15 ceramics show significant affiliation to Hittite ceramic tradition. An undecorated, grit temper dominant medium

fabric is the most frequent fabric by far for non-cooking vessels. A cooking-ware with a dark-brown color, coarse grit, and limestone temper, like the standard Hittite cooking ware, dominates open vessel forms for cooking. However, a second quartz cooking ware fabric, a remnant (?) of Middle Bronze Age local fabrics, is the most common fabric for cooking pots. Regarding the ceramic production techniques, Kinet Period 15 shows similar results for kiln atmosphere statistics with ceramics from the Middle Plateau at Hattusa. Apart from the dominance of wheel-made pottery, complex vessel production techniques used in Hattusa were replicated at Kinet for lentoid flasks, large cooking plates, and pots with funnel-shaped necks. Forms from regional ceramic traditions rather than Hittite ceramic tradition, i.e., Canaanite jars and pot-stands, are rare forms in Kinet Period 15. However, there are a notable amount of regional variations for Hittite forms in Kinet alongside other Cilician sites. As for chronology, a comparison of form frequencies shows that shallow bowls and hemispherical bowls give chronologically correlating results with the 16th- and 15th-century findspots from Hattusa. This resemblance is verified with the cross-regional correlation for rim diameters for shallow bowls with incurving rims and hemispherical bowls. Cooking pots are the most incompatible group in terms of form frequencies, dimensions, and fabric. Nevertheless, the most common form must be a regional or local variant of the Hittite cooking pot with handles. Lastly, open vessel forms for cooking, plates, and shallow bowls show regional variation in shape and vessel dimensions.

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION

This study investigates the nature and degree of affinity of Kinet Period 15 ceramics to the Hittite core. It demonstrates how fabrics and vessel forms from the Hittite ceramic tradition dominate the Kinet Period 15 assemblage. More importantly, thanks to the statistical comparison, we can conclude three significant results about the nature of cross-regional standardization or variation. Firstly, separate functional classes show different degrees of standardization. Cooking vessels show regional variation in shapes, dimensions, and form statistics. Nevertheless, vessels for serving such as shallow bowls or hemispherical bowls not only resemble Hittite models visually, but show very similar statistics, in terms of form frequencies and vessel dimensions, in accordance with the chronological trends in Hattusa. Lastly, the potters did not only replicate the vessel forms; they operated in the same material cultural tradition, as reflected in potmark applications, chronologically comparable vessel statistics, and shared production techniques.

These results are also relevant to methodological discussions in ceramic standardization in Late Bronze Age Anatolia. To address the reasons for standardization precisely, we should first look at which vessel groups appear more

standardized and in which groups we see more variation. The fact that cooking vessels from Cilicia show certain differences compared to central Anatolian ceramics might have resulted from diverse factors. Cooking vessel forms and fabrics are subjected to functional and cultural restraints. The local formula for the MBA cooking pot fabric with dense quartz temper survived in the LBA assemblage, unlike the MBA cooking pot shapes, which did not survive. The fabric alone would have been retained for its properties in transmitting heat and resistance to breakage. It is a good example of functional restraints. Cultural restraints of culinary traditions require more elaboration for the case of Kinet Period 15. Open vessel forms for cooking, plates and bowl-cooking plates, and cooking pots with handles were first introduced to Kinet Höyük in LB I. It shows that central Anatolian cooking techniques fundamentally affected the culinary tradition in Kinet Höyük. The smaller rim diameters would be due to the restricted inner space of pot-shaped ovens. Significantly, potmark applications appear most frequently on cooking plates and cooking pots, another indicator of central Anatolian affiliation for these groups.

Moreover, formal, metrical, and form frequency similarities for serving vessels deserve further attention. Glatz remarks that the serving and food preparation vessels show a more homogeneous character in central Anatolia than outside it, which she attributes to the feasting tradition in Hittite society, which required specific vessels in large numbers (2015: 204). She objects to a direct relationship between efficient large-scale production and the homogeneous character for the Hittite ceramics (2015:204). I, however, consider feasting events in religious festivals as a likely factor in accelerating this standardization by means of efficient large-scale production. In the case of Kinet Höyük, Glatz considers the introduction of *north-central Anatolian*

vessel forms unrelated to imperial involvement by the Hittite state, but instead a cultural borrowing by the local elite, to signal "a deliberate cultural alignment, either to demonstrate political allegiance or for the purpose of internal social jockeying" (2014:205). I suggest that her arguments about Kinet Höyük are affected by the geopolitical map of LBA Anatolia, in which Kinet Höyük is a small site on the periphery. However, it is not clear why a feasting tradition within Hittite society should not occur at Kinet Höyük too, like in central Anatolia. As we learn from a cuneiform tablet, the Hittite queen Puduhepa visited Izziya [Kinet Höyük], to perform specific seaside rites there (KUB LVI 15, Forlanini, 2001). Secondly, if we conceptualize the Hittite empire "as a complex web of interactions" (Glatz, 2009: 137), again, we should expect that different entities relate to the core in different ways and for various purposes. Maritime trade opportunities with Cyprus should have played a role in attracting the Hittite interest to this ancient seaport (M.-H. Gates, *forthcoming:* 112).

It would be beneficial at this stage to present my point of view directly rather than through Glatz's discourse, since we approach the data from separate perspectives with different questions and concerns. I consider that a mass-produced, undecorated, utilitarian ceramic tradition proliferated in Late Bronze Anatolia because of deliberate economic policies to maintain stability in production and supply. In this model, different sites naturally show different degrees of variation and uniformity compared to Hattusa ceramics, according to their function within the Hittite imperial organization. My model associates the spread of Hittite ceramic tradition in peripheral areas with provincial potters' efforts in adjusting to the needs and demands of urban polities and taking advantage of the economic growth and stability provided by the

Hittite state during the Late Bronze Age. The feasting culture in Late Bronze Anatolia could be one of several reasons behind an increased demand for specific vessel forms *en masse*.

In the course of this thesis, there were many questions that I brought up but could not answer thoroughly: site-specific standardization of Kinet Period 15 ceramics, the function of the potmark applications, or the mechanisms behind the spread of a Hittite ceramic tradition in the Cilicia region. However, I can return to these questions and present some insights from the data, if not the complete answers. The observations by Arnold and Nieves will be helpful in this discussion. Firstly, the authors remarked that standardization is a continuous and diachronic process; for pre-industrial societies, the concept of standardization applied from a comparative perspective and comparisons should focus on outputs of the same population and same tradition (1992: 94-95). To speculate about the identity of MBA and LBA occupants of Kinet Höyük is impossible without written sources. A brief hiatus appears to have followed the destruction of the last MBA phase; the change in material culture, however, is immediately visible (Subchapter 1.5; M-H. Gates, 2006: 298; M-H. Gates, *forthcoming*: 113). It is true that when we consider the homogeneous fabric composition of drab ware and very simplified surface finish techniques, the Kinet Period 15 assemblage showed a more standardized character in comparison to the MBA ceramic tradition. However, following the statement by Arnold and Nieves, the comparison in terms of standardization between four different phases of the LBA (Periods 15-13.2), would reveal much more meaningful and more securely interpretable results. Moreover, Periods 14 and 13 have extensively exposed occupational layers, yielding hundreds of near-complete and in situ vessels. They

present a rich dataset for assessing site-specific ceramic standardization in a diachronic perspective, focusing on metrical, visual, and production-wise standardization or variation at Kinet Höyük itself.

Furthermore, Arnold and Nieves observed three factors affecting the ceramic standardization or variation in the modern Ticul community. These are the intended market, production techniques, and perception of vessel form categories (1992:96-100). With the data at hand, we cannot speculate on the effects of the intended market for Hittite ceramic tradition in central Anatolia and Kinet Höyük. However, the issues related to the production techniques yield significant results. Potters from different regions within Hittite territory stuck to their shared production techniques and employed the same pot marking practices, indicating a similarity at an organizational level. Secondly, metrical norms for certain vessels such as shallow bowls with incurving rims and fine hemispherical bowls indicate that Hittite potters considered size as one of the factors defining certain vessel forms.

Once again, about the spread of Hittite ceramic tradition in Cilicia, the regional variation category in this study indicates that Cilician LBA ceramics present a unique development still within the Hittite ceramic tradition. We see a selection of surface treatment techniques and vessel forms rather than a replication of the whole Hattusa assemblage in Kinet Höyük, and we also see certain formal variations in different vessel categories. Glatz points out this selective adaptation to support the claims about cultural adaptation (2015: 204-205). However, I see this selection and alteration in terms of form and vessel dimensions as an indicator that the potters of Cilicia, too, operated in the same material cultural tradition but naturally modified it with demand

from their own market, shaped by functional and cultural restraints. The significant point here is that the vessel group I marked as reflecting regional variation still uses the common drab ware fabric, produced with the same vessel building techniques, and bears the potmark applications like central Anatolian ceramics. The Kinet potters adapted themselves to techniques that accelerated production to a large scale: the specific fabric composition for "drab ware," which requires a certain technical advance, aimed at a more uniform quality for a wide range of vessels; and potmarking applications that probably helped to regulate the operational steps in pottery production (see: Glatz, 2012: 116). These features indicate that the spread of a central Anatolian ceramic tradition involved a more complex process than the local elites' desire to shape their identity in relation to a Hittite core.

Further research will undoubtedly help us answer more fully the questions posed in this study. The results presented here for regional variation should be tested with the statistical data from other Cilician sites and for different LBA phases. Specifically for Kinet Höyük, Period 14 and 13 ceramics, belonging to the LB II occupational layers, will enhance the chronological dimension of this research. More precisely, a comparison of statistical results from the later phases to the Period 15 ceramics, and to chronologically comparable findspots in Hattusa, will clarify the material cultural affiliation of Kinet Höyük. Its LB II, Empire period occupational layers present a rich dataset for investigating affinity or variety at a cross-regional level, as well as metrical standardization within the Kinet ceramic assemblage for the specific groups of vessels. We can trace the chronological trends of standardization or variation for the specific functional groups. In a broader context, similar statistical trials for Cilician sites will help us understand whether trends in the whole Cilician region are similar,

or whether Kinet Höyük represents an anomaly. As a further step, one should also compare how the northern or the western periphery of the Hittite kingdom situate themselves in this comparative context: which vessel groups show strong affiliations with central Anatolia, and which groups deviate from its ceramic traditions. Ceramics, the most abundant remains from the Late Bronze Age residents of Anatolia, will help us understand the Hittite imperial experience and its effects on local people throughout its geopolitical territory.

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TABLES

Table 1. General periodization of Kinet Höyük (Novák et al., 2017: 177-178).

Archaeological Period	Date	Kinet Phase	Kinet Period
EB I and earlier periods, including **Late Neolithic/Ḥalaf**	*5500–2900 BC*	[not excavated: finds out of context]	————————————
Early Bronze II *not excavated to base of EB II	*2900–2600 BC*	**VI.4**	**29–25**
Early Bronze III	*2600–2420 BC*	**VI.3**	**24**
Early Bronze III	*2420–2250 BC*	**VI.2**	**23–22**
Early Bronze III	*2250–2050 BC*	**VI.1**	**21–19**
Middle Bronze I	*2000/1900–1750 BC*	**V.2**	**18**
Middle Bronze II	*1750–1550*	**V.1**	**17–16**
Late Bronze I (= end of Hittite Old Kingdom)	*1550–1400 BC*	**IV.2**	**15**
Late Bronze II (= Hittite Empire)	*1400–1200 BC*	**IV.1.1**	**14–13.1**
Late Bronze III (Sub-Hittite)	*1200–1150/1130 BC*	**IV.1.2**	**13.2**
Early Iron Age	*1150/1130–900 BC*	**III.3**	**12–(?)11**
Middle Iron Age (Kinet Period 8: **Neo-Assyrian**)	*900–650 BC*	**III.2**	**11 (?)** **10** **9** **8** Neo-Assyrian
Late Iron Age (Kinet Period 5–3B: **Persian**)	*650–330/300 BC*	**III.1**	**7–6** **5** Persian **4** Persian **3B** Persian
Hellenistic	*330/300–90/75 BC*	**II**	**3A–2**
Medieval	*8th/9th c.–14th c. AD*	**I**	**1** + Tüpraş Field site

Table 2. General stratigraphic schema of Late Bronze Age I contexts on the mound.

Mound									
Erosional Phase after Period 15. Late Period 15, Early Period 14 Deposits		JL 118, JL124, JL 132° JL 133, JL 134*, JL 135, JL 137, JL 142, JL 144, JL 145, JL 146, JL 149; *loci numbers colored with green are included in the catalog.				EH 678, EH, 680, EH 650-1, EH 652, EH 655, EH 632, EH 667, EH 661-4, EH 623, EH 669, EH 666, °loci numbers colored with yellow are partly included in the catalog.			C 30
Period 15		**Late Bronze-I Building**							**Area N of W 147 + W 682 W+688**
	Late	**Room 152** (Deposit JL 152)	**Room 151** (Deposits JL 133, JL 144, JL 151)	**Porch 670 (Deposits** EH 666, EH 670)	**Room 159** (Deposit JL 124)	**Room 140** Deposit JL 140		**Room 135** (Deposit JL 135)	Deposits: EH 665, C 30, C 33, JL 153
	Middle	**Room 152** (Deposit JL 152)	**Room 151** (Deposit JL 151)		**Room 159** (Deposit JL 124)	**Room 140** Deposit JL 140	**Space 166** (Deposit JL 166)	**Room 135** (Deposit JL 135)	Deposit JL153
	Early	**Room 152** (Deposit JL 152);	**Room 165** (Deposit 165)		**Room 159** (Deposit JL 124)	**Room 162** (deposit JL162)	**Space 166** (Deposit JL 166)	**Room 135** (Deposit JL 135)	Deposit JL 153; Hearth 163

Table 3. General stratigraphic schema of Late Bronze Age I contexts on the lower city.

Lower City	
Operation R	
No clear Stratigraphic relation to the layers at the mound!	
Iron Age Bronze Age Mix	Deposit R 6
Late Bronze I Levels	Fill Deposits R 9, R 11 , R 14, R 15,
	Floor Deposits: R 16, R 18, R 19

Table 4. Pottery lots from Sounding R, lower city.

PT Lots from Sounding R, Lower City					
Period	OP. - Locus	Locus Desc.	Lot	KT Number	Lot Evaluation
Iron Age, LBA	R-6	Natural Deposit	1	13706	Mixed
LBI, Period 15	R-14	Natural Deposit	X	13679	of interest
	R-15	Natural Deposit	1	13754	of interest
	R-16	Good Floor Deposit	1	13755	of interest
	R-18	Good Floor Deposit	1	13771	of interest
			5	13803	Prime
			5	13805	Prime

Table 5. Deposits from late 15 and early 14 transitional phase. Purple colored lots are included in the catalogue, gray colored ones are excluded.

Deposits from late 15 and early 14 layers					
Period	OP. - Locus	Locus Desc.	Lot	KT Number	Lot Evaluation
LB II-I (14 early-15 late)	J/L-137	upper fill between W-118, 127. Below: loci 140&159	0547	11429	mixed
			0553	11443	of interest
			0543	11398	Poor-screened
	E/H-678	deposit in front of porch, below street 666, 676	1696	25436	"of interest"
			1699	25442	"of interest"
			1700	25443	"of interest"
			1702	25501	"of interest"
			1706	25507	"of interest"
			1707	25509	"of interest"
	J/L-134	start of season below 117, 124	0534	11382	mixed
			0537	11388	mixed
			0540	11393	mixed
			0545	11427	mixed
			0548	11433	mixed
			0551	11441	mixed
			0549	11435	of interest
	J/L-142	Sounding down to upper phase of Period 15	0556	11450	mixed
			0558	11577	prime

Table 6. Erosional Deposits in the JL Monumental Building, Purple colored lots are included in the catalogue, gray colored ones are excluded.

Erosional Deposit on LBA-I Building					
Period	OP. - Locus	Brief Desc.	Lot	KT Number	Evaluation
LB II-I (14 early-15 late) Erosion Layer	E/H-651	erosional bricky and rocks. PT 2nd dep w trash	1659	25309	"of interest"
			1683	25408	"of interest"
			1688	25425	"of interest"
	J/L-145	upper erosion fill above Per 15 walling	0560	11580	mixed
	J/L-146	upper erosion fill above Per 15 walling	0562	11587	mixed
			0566	11594	of interest
	E/H-632 = deposit in S balk over wall 633	Below st. Surface. By balk - no doubt has erosion drop downs	1545	24452	mixed
		Below 609 l. 1511 pd. 15 wall 633 (brick top) appears. West of L.1545/1546	1550	24463	"of interest"
		Below l.1545 and enlarged to the edge of L.609 Floor deposits	1546	24454	of interest
	J/L-118	mudbrick superstructure W-118, 15 final phase. *erosion surface	0557	11576	mixed screened
			0608	10939	of interest
			0615	12420	of interest
			0634	12740	of interest

Table 7. Deposits from Room 151 and152. Purple-colored lots are included in the catalog; gray-colored ones are excluded.

Room 151						Room 152					
Period	OP. - L	Brief Desc.	Lot	KT No	Evaluation	Period	OP. - L	Brief Desc.	Lot	KT No	Evaluation
LB II-I (14 early-15 late)	J/L-149	adjacent to 144 and similar to its top overlying fill	0569	11600	mixed	LB II-I	J/L-133	deposit into room 133, betw W-147, 118, 150	0527	11281	mixed
			0568	11597	of interest				0527	11289	mixed
	J/L-144	deposit overlying room 151	0559	11582	of interest	LB I (15 final phase)	J/L-133		0591	11944	mixed
			0561	11584	prime				0533	11380	of interest
			0563	11589	of interest				0571	11925	of interest
LB I (15 final phase)	J/L-144	upper deposit in room 151	0564	11591	prime		J/L-152	deposit in room 151, final phase	0580	11948	mixed
			0572	11927	prime				0579	11941	of interest
			0575	11932	prime				0589	12074	of interest
			0576	11937	of interest				0604	12409	of interest
	J/L-151	deposit in room 151	0613	12414	of interest				0618	12468	of interest
			0621	12579	of interest				0620	12472	of interest
			0647	13005	of interest				0588	12073	of interest/prime
			0651	13013	poor				0581	12050	prime
			0654	13018	of interest				0594	12368	prime
			0659	13205	of interest	LB I (15 middle phase)	J/L-152	deposit in room 151, mid phase (before W-150/154)	0650	13011	of interest
			0671	13286	of interest				0655	13020	of interest
			0679	13332	of interest				0655	13022	of interest
LB I (15 middle phase)	J/L-164	oven against W-118 on floor L. 672 to E balk. "projection"	0672	13288	Of interest				0661	13210	of interest
			0658	13203	prime				0662	13212	of interest
			0668	13225	prime				0663	13215	of interest
									0664	13217	of interest
									0665	13219	of interest
									0666	13221	of interest
									0674	13292	of interest
									0675	13296	of interest
						LB I (15 Early phase)	J/L-152	room 151 early down to "good floor"	0678	13330	prime
									0681	13336	prime
									0682	13338	prime
									0682	13345	prime

Table 8. Deposits from Room 165, below Rooms 151 and 152.

Room 165, Below Room 151 &152					
Period	OP. - Locus	Brief Desc.	Lot	KT Number	Evaluation
LB I (15 mid-early phase)	J/L-165	removal of hearth/oven 164	0680	13334	of interest
		deposit below room 151, E end of single room with 152	694	13466	prime
			0677	13326	of interest
			0683	13340	of interest/prime
		deposit over good floor	0684	13342	of interest
		deposit over same good floor with 152 L. 678 681 682	0688	13453	of interest
		deposit with rocks over good floor	0686	13348	of interest
		good floor (underlying L. 684, 686, 688)	0687	13451	prime
		good floor (with 152 L. 678 681 682)	0693	13464	of interest
			0696	13470	of interest
			0696	13473	of interest
			0696	13532	of interest
			0689	13455	prime
			0691	13459	prime
			0694	13466	prime
			0700	13533	prime
			0700	13540	prime

Table 9. Deposits from Porch 670.

Porch 670					
Period	**OP. - Locus**	**Locus Desc.**	**Lot**	**KT Number**	**Lot Evaluation**
LB II-I (14 earliest/15)	E/H-666	below 652, 655. erosional 15 plus start of 14	1647	25258	"of interest"
LB I (15 final phase)	E/H-666	porch of Per 15 blg exploratory locus. Deposit above EH670	1649	25260	"of interest"
			1653	25270	"of interest"
			1658	25307	"of interest"
			1673	25311	"of interest"
			1684	25412	"of interest"
			1685	25421	"of interest"
	E/H-670	enclosed porch with walls. depositional fill	1676	25317	"of interest"
			1677	25322	"of interest"
			1680	25404	"of interest"
		enclosed porch with walls. depositional fill. base of E/H excavations	1710	25511	"modest interest"

Table 10. Deposits from Room 159.

Room 159					
Period	OP. - Locus	Locus Desc.	Lot	KT Number	Lot Evaluation
LB II-I (14 early-15 late)	J/L-124	deposit against E face of W-118 (becomes room 159). erosional deposit	0509	10978	
			0516	11092	
LB I (15 final phase)	J/L-124	deposit against E face of W-118 (becomes room 159)	0516	11093	
			0519	11099	
LB I (15 middle phase)	J/L-159	deposit in room 159, below 157 and 137 L.553	0623	12583	of interest
			0627	12593	of interest
			0603	12407	poor
		deposit in room 159, onto possible surface	0629	12597	of interest
	J/L-159	possible surface	0632	12737	of interest
			0629	12734	prime
LB I (15 mid-early)	J/L-159	deposit in room 159	0596	12373	of interest
LB I (15 early phase)	J/L-159	underlying deposit to base of excavation	0635	12745	of interest
			0640	12783	of interest
			0644	12797	of interest
			0685	13346	of interest
			0690	13457	of interest
			0701	13535	of interest
			0637	12750	poor

Table 11. Deposits from Rooms 140 and 162.

Room 140					
Period	OP. - Locus	Locus Desc.	Lot	KT Number	Lot Evaluation
LB I (15 top 2 phases)	J/L-140	contents room 140, under 137; also 98J/L 124 L. 516, 519	0612	12466	mixed
			0550	11436	of interest
			0555	11448	of interest
			0584	12060	of interest
			0584	12066	of interest
			0614	12415	of interest
			0614	12416	of interest
			0624	12584	of interest
			0625	12589	of interest
			0625	12590	of interest
			0626	12595	of interest
			0636	12748	of interest
			0638	12778	of interest
			0641	12785	of interest
			0642	12787	of interest
			0645	13003	of interest
Room 162					
LB I (15 early phase)	J/L-162	deposit in early room w W-160 underlying room 140	0648	13006	of interest
			0695	13468	of interest

Table 12. Deposits from Room 166 and 135.

Room 166					
Period	OP. - Locus	Locus Desc.	Lot	KT Number	Lot Evaluation
LB I (15 mid-early phase)	J/L-166	deposit betw W-40, W-156 and S balk	0698	13528	mixed slope
			0702	13537	mixed slope
Room 135					
Period	OP. - Locus	Locus Desc.	Lot	KT Number	Lot Evaluation
LB II-I (14 early-15 late)	J/L-135	room 135 against S balk: full stratigraphic sequence	0535	11384	mixed
			0536	11386	mixed
			0539	11391	of interest
LB I (15 final phase)	J/L-135	possible surface with ash, charcoal	0541	11394	Of interest
LB I (15 early phase)	J/L-135	down to underneath base of W-127, 136	0692	13462	of interest
		earlier surface with ash	0628	12599	prime/of interest
	J/L-135	trashy deposit	0630	12729	of interest
			0631	12735	of interest
			0633	12742	of interest

Table 13. Pottery lots from the removal or articulation of architectural units of JL Building.

PT Lots from Removal or Articulation of Architectural Units. LBA-I Building						
Period	**OP. - Locus**	**Locus Desc.**	**Lot**	**Remarks on Lot**	**KT Number**	**Lot Evaluation**
LB I (15 final phase)	J/L-150	wall W-150, creating late room 151 above 152 + 165	0667		13223	of interest
			0673		13290	of interest
	J/L-157	removal of W-118 "square projection"	0595		12371	mixed
	J/L-127	W-125, near E balk with slipped brickwork	0551	more picking and scraping on the wall top, in search of identifiable bricks	11438	mixed
			0598	removal of part of wall "127-2nd phase" and earth below (upper phase PD 15)	12353	mixed
			0600	removing "intermediate zone" of wall 127	12404	mixed
			0610	continuous lots 598+600: brick removal from wall 127, last stage	11205	of interest
			0616	removal of the mudbricks from the original wall	12422	of interest
			0619	brick removal, from wall 136 too.	12471	of interest
			0546	removal of surface crust	11431	mixed
LB I (15 all phases)	J/L-147	major W-147, base not reached at end of season	0605		12413	mixed
			0585		12062	of interest
			0660		13207	of interest
			0669		13281	of interest
			0670		13284	of interest
			0657		13201	poor

Table 14. Upper deposits from the area northwest to the walls 147 & 682 & 688. Purple-colored lots are included in the catalog; gray-colored ones are excluded.

Upper Deposits, Area at the NW to the W147&W682&W688					
Period	**OP. - Locus**	**Locus Desc.**	**Lot**	**KT Number**	**Lot Evaluation**
LB II-I (14 early-15 late)	J/L-132	NW corner below open area 115, start of season locus leftover period 14, but definitely into period 15 (with posthole 138(Above the firmly PD 15 deposits of 153	0526	11279	mixed
			0529	11373	mixed
			0542	11396	of interest
			0574	11931	of interest
			0577	11936	of interest
	C-030	sandy deposit with sherds, poss. eroded Per 15	0108	01336	
	E/H-562	exploratory below Per 14 street (below 647, 623)	1614	24978	of interest
			1615	24984	Of interest
			1617	24986	Of interest
	E/H-669	below 651 662 and 666. Erosional 15 start of 14	1675	25316	moderate interest
	E/H-673	deposit west of floor 665. mixed 14 - 15 base of E/H	1690	25427	mixed
			1691	25429	mixed
			1690	25427	mixed
	E/H-680	deposit below W part of street, in front of W-682	1703	25449	of interest
			1704	25503	of interest
			1705	25505	of interest
LB I (15 final phase)	E/H-669	outside porch wall 668. "unexceptional earth fill"	1694	25438	of interest
			1701	25445	of interest
			1708	25512	of interest
	J/L-148	top of Per 15 deposit, N area of 132, 134 at N balk	0570	11923	of interest

Table 15. Deposits from the area northwest to the Walls 147, 682 and 688.

Deposits, Area NW to the W147+W682+P688. Space 153 = C30 and C33					
Period	OP. - Locus	Locus Desc.	Lot	KT Number	Lot Evaluation
LB I all phases (15)	E/H-665	deposit under W-615 = JL 153 L.583, 93C L.105 106	1682	25410	"prime"
			1674	25314	"of great interest"
	C-030	base of 93C step 2 (or C step VI). J/L surface 153, *or slightly later? NB slope up towards N	0109	01338	
		top of 93C step 3 (or C step VII): 07E/H 679 L. 1697. underlies L. 110 base of step 2: but large pit or fissure	0111	01202	
	C-033	base of 93C step 2 (or C step VI): = J/L surface 153. *J/L 153 L. 582 583 etc.	0105	01332	
			0106	01333	
			0110	1342	
		deposit down to good gravel surface, *E/H 665 L. 1682	0109	1338	
	J/L-153	area/room N of wall 147 gravel surface	0594	12368	of interest
			0582	12052	of interest/prime
			0583	12054	of interest/prime
LB I (15 mid-early phase)	J/L-153	area/room N of wall 147 gravel surface	0586	12063	of interest
			0587	12071	of interest
		area/room N of wall 147 to mound edge	0578	11940	of interest
LB I (15 early phase)	J/L-153	deposit on hard burnt surface = 93C L. 104-106	0601	12402	mixed
			0599	12357	of interest
			0602	12405	of interest
			0607	10937	of interest
		down to hearth 163 and its surface	0597	12351	of interest
		hard burnt surface exposed = 93C L. 104-106	0617	12424	mixed
			0609	11203	prime
			0639	12782	prime
			0646	13001	prime
			0652	13017	prime
	J/L-163	hearth in area 153 good floor, 1st appears in L. 597	0653	13016	of interest
			0649	13015	prime

Table 16. Radiocarbon results from LBA I and MB II contexts.

Beta	**Process**	**Sample no.**	**KT**	**OP/Locus/lot**	**context**	**results Cal BC**
137187	radiom	1	12916	99K3 59 L.142	MB II Per 16 late: large carbonized wood fragments, from floor deposit north of ovens in open courtyard 59-63	3270±70 BP 2σ: 1700-1410 1σ: 1625-1450 *intercept 1525
137194	AMS	14	12744	99J/L 135 L.633	LB I Per 15 early: carbonized wood/charcoal near base of walls 127 and 163, original construction phase of building	3290±40 BP 2σ: 1670-1485 1σ: 1620-1515 *intercept 1535
137192	radiom	12	12359	99J/L 152 L.588	LB I Per 15 final: carbonized wood/charcoal, central room's final building phase	3140±80 BP 2σ: 1540-1215 1σ: 1500-1360 and 1355-1315 *intercept 1415
147491	radiom	(Tim Beach)		R	LB I Per 15 („lowest level" at 3.15 masl): carbonized wood	2σ: 1680-1130 *intercept 1420

Table 17. Stratigraphic distribution of ceramics studied, according to the number of sherds.

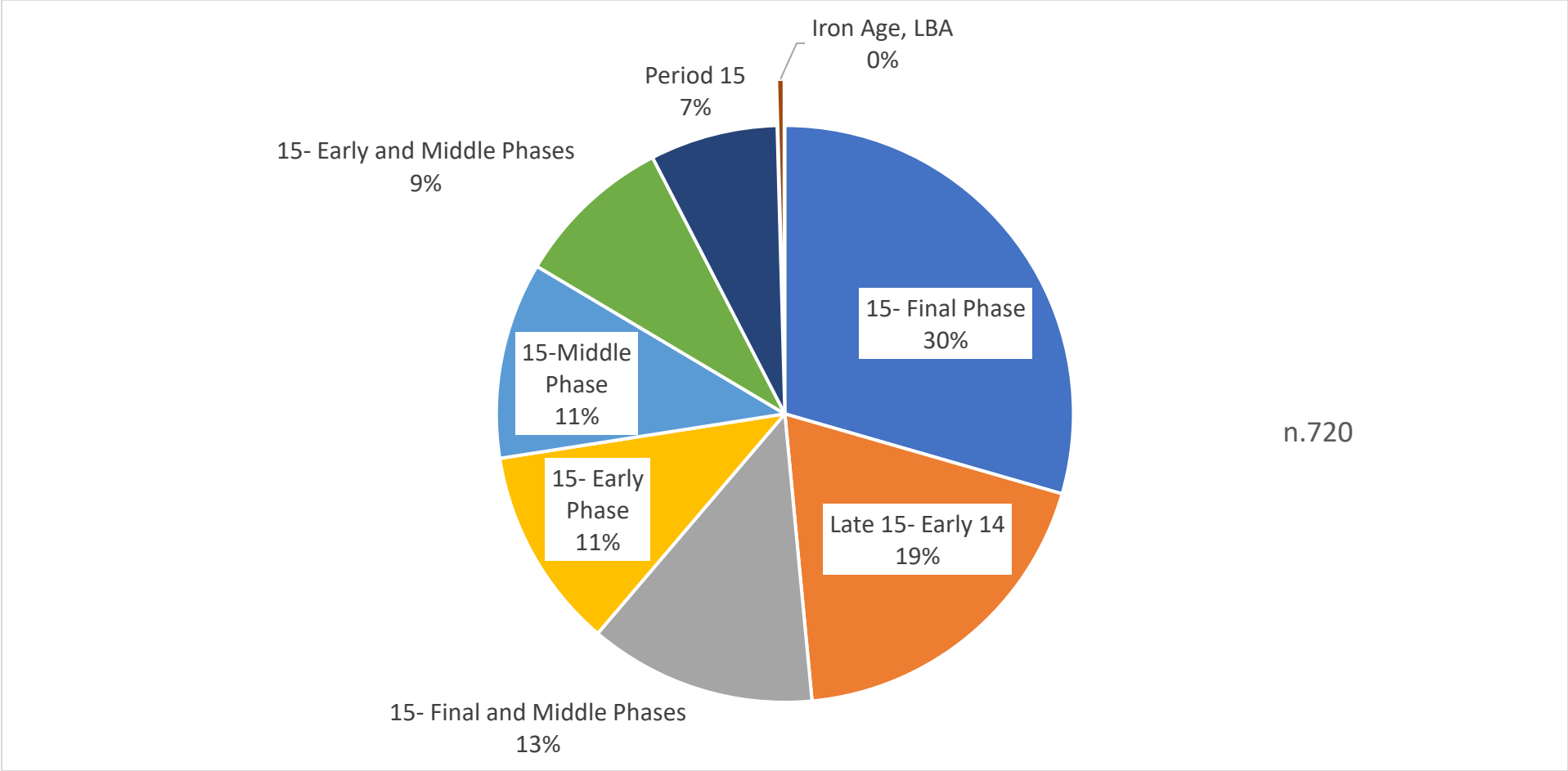


Table 18. Distribution of sherds according to context assessment, S#.

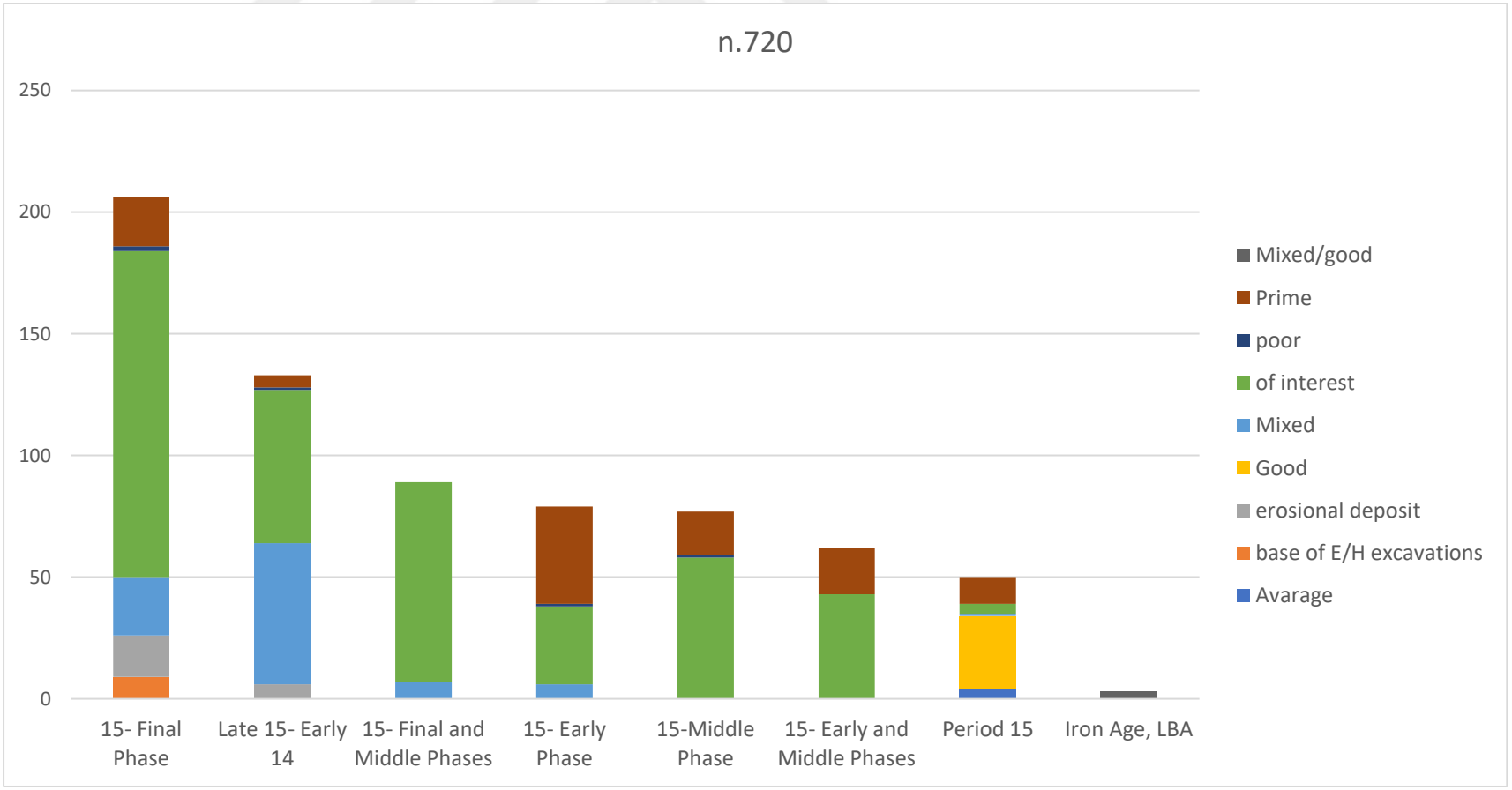


Table 19. Statistics related to fabric groups, fabric sub-groups and fabric identifiers.

	Period 15			Period 15-14 Transitional			Total		
Fabric Group/Sub-group/Identifier	**S #**	**S %**	**REq %**	**S #**	**S %**	**REq %**	**S #**	**S %**	**REq %**
Medium Ware	**326**	**55.54%**	**58.16%**	**74**	**55.64%**	**59.06%**	**400**	**55.56%**	**58.34%**
Crushed Shell or Limestone Dominant	**13**	**2.21%**	**3.59%**	**1**	**0.75%**	**0.00%**	**14**	**1.94%**	**2.87%**
M-CST-24	13	2.21%	3.59%	1	0.75%	0.00%	14	1.94%	2.87%
Fine, Grit and Limestone Tempered	**86**	**14.65%**	**16.47%**	**19**	**14.29%**	**8.05%**	**105**	**14.58%**	**14.79%**
M-GLT-FB-16	13	2.21%	2.03%	1	0.75%	0.38%	14	1.94%	1.70%
M-GLT-FBR-7	73	12.44%	14.44%	18	13.53%	7.67%	91	12.64%	13.09%
Grit and Limestone Tempered	**167**	**28.45%**	**24.29%**	**39**	**29.32%**	**43.43%**	**206**	**28.61%**	**28.11%**
M-GLR-R-33	18	3.07%	2.20%		0.00%	0.00%	18	2.50%	1.76%
M-GLT-B-26	30	5.11%	5.00%	12	9.02%	14.00%	42	5.83%	6.79%
M-GLT-P-8	95	16.18%	15.47%	21	15.79%	20.52%	116	16.11%	16.48%
M-GLT-R-13	12	2.04%	1.31%	4	3.01%	7.48%	16	2.22%	2.54%
M-GLT-WG-12	12	2.04%	0.31%	2	1.50%	1.44%	14	1.94%	0.54%
Grit Dominant	**60**	**10.22%**	**13.82%**	**15**	**11.28%**	**7.57%**	**75**	**10.42%**	**12.57%**
M-GT-9	55	9.37%	13.51%	13	9.77%	6.52%	68	9.44%	12.11%
M-GT-P-17	5	0.85%	0.31%	2	1.50%	1.05%	7	0.97%	0.46%
Coarse ware	**200**	**34.07%**	**34.71%**	**55**	**41.35%**	**37.20%**	**255**	**35.42%**	**35.21%**
Chaff Dominant	**10**	**1.70%**	**0.84%**	**2**	**1.50%**	**2.11%**	**12**	**1.67%**	**1.09%**
CW-CT-GT-32	7	1.19%	0.43%	1	0.75%	0.96%	8	1.11%	0.54%
CW-CT-LS-25	3	0.51%	0.41%	1	0.75%	1.15%	4	0.56%	0.55%
Grit and Limestone Tempered Pink Coarse Ware	**5**	**0.85%**	**1.31%**	**3**	**2.26%**	**0.48%**	**8**	**1.11%**	**1.15%**
CW-GLT-P-11	5	0.85%	1.31%	3	2.26%	0.48%	8	1.11%	1.15%
Grit Dominant Coarse Ware	**20**	**3.41%**	**2.56%**	**4**	**3.01%**	**2.97%**	**24**	**3.33%**	**2.64%**
CW-GT-35	20	3.41%	2.56%	4	3.01%	2.97%	24	3.33%	2.64%
Limestone and Grit Tempered Cooking Ware	**129**	**21.98%**	**22.95%**	**35**	**26.32%**	**24.74%**	**164**	**22.78%**	**23.31%**
CW-LGT-15	118	20.10%	19.10%	28	21.05%	21.19%	146	20.28%	19.52%
CW-LS-36	11	1.87%	3.85%	7	5.26%	3.55%	18	2.50%	3.79%
Quartz Tempered Cooking Ware	**35**	**5.96%**	**7.05%**	**11**	**8.27%**	**6.90%**	**46**	**6.39%**	**7.02%**
CW-GLQT- 27	9	1.53%	1.75%	3	2.26%	0.77%	12	1.67%	1.55%
CW-QCST-H-10	9	1.53%	1.96%		0.00%	0.00%	9	1.25%	1.57%
CW-QCST-R 29	4	0.68%	0.65%	2	1.50%	0.86%	6	0.83%	0.69%
CW-QT-F-28	13	2.21%	2.70%	6	4.51%	5.27%	19	2.64%	3.21%
Sand Dominant Limestone and Grit Tempered Coarse Ware	**1**	**0.17%**	**0.00%**		**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**1**	**0.14%**	**0.00%**
CW-SD-Unique	1	0.17%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.14%	0.00%
Fine ware	**48**	**8.18%**	**6.50%**	**3**	**2.26%**	**3.07%**	**51**	**7.08%**	**5.82%**
Fine Inclusions	**45**	**7.67%**	**6.07%**	**3**	**2.26%**	**3.07%**	**48**	**6.67%**	**5.47%**
F-B- 4	32	5.45%	4.59%	2	1.50%	0.96%	34	4.72%	3.87%
F-R-5	4	0.68%	0.45%		0.00%	0.00%	4	0.56%	0.36%
F-SL-P-23	9	1.53%	1.03%	1	0.75%	2.11%	10	1.39%	1.24%
Well-Levigated	**3**	**0.51%**	**0.43%**		**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**3**	**0.42%**	**0.34%**
WL-P-1	3	0.51%	0.43%		0.00%	0.00%	3	0.42%	0.34%
Non-Local	**12**	**2.04%**	**0.62%**		**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**12**	**1.67%**	**0.50%**
Fine	**1**	**0.17%**	**0.00%**		**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**1**	**0.14%**	**0.00%**
NL-F-Lime	1	0.17%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.14%	0.00%
Fine to Medium	**1**	**0.17%**	**0.00%**		**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**1**	**0.14%**	**0.00%**
NL-FM-GritLimeMica	1	0.17%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.14%	0.00%
Grit and Limestone Tempered	**2**	**0.34%**	**0.00%**		**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**2**	**0.28%**	**0.00%**
NL-M.GrLime	2	0.34%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	2	0.28%	0.00%
Hard-fired	**5**	**0.85%**	**0.05%**		**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**5**	**0.69%**	**0.04%**
HF-BL-18	2	0.34%	0.05%		0.00%	0.00%	2	0.28%	0.04%
HF-G-3	3	0.51%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	3	0.42%	0.00%
Medium	**3**	**0.51%**	**0.57%**		**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**3**	**0.42%**	**0.46%**
NL-M-F.Gr	3	0.51%	0.57%		0.00%	0.00%	3	0.42%	0.46%
unk.	**1**	**0.17%**	**0.00%**	**1**	**0.75%**	**0.67%**	**2**	**0.28%**	**0.13%**
unk.	**1**	**0.17%**	**0.00%**	**1**	**0.75%**	**0.67%**	**2**	**0.28%**	**0.13%**
unk.	1	0.17%	0.00%	1	0.75%	0.67%	2	0.28%	0.13%
Total	**587**	**100.00%**	**100%**	**133**	**100%**	**100%**	**720**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 20. Statistics related to fabric groups, fabric sub-groups, and kiln atmosphere.

Fabric Group/Fabric Subgroup/Kiln Atmosphere	Period 15			Period 15-14 Transitional			Total		
	S #	S %	REq %	S #	S %	REq %	S #	S %	REq %
Medium ware	**326**	**55.54%**	**58.16%**	**74**	**55.64%**	**59.06%**	**400**	**55.56%**	**58.34%**
Crushed Shell or Limestone Dominant	**13**	**2.21%**	**3.59%**	**1**	**0.75%**	**0.00%**	**14**	**1.94%**	**2.87%**
Oxidizing	9	1.53%	2.75%	1	0.75%	0.00%	10	1.39%	2.20%
M, Insufficient Oxidation	1	0.17%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.14%	0.00%
Secondary Burning	3	0.51%	0.84%		0.00%	0.00%	3	0.42%	0.67%
Fine, Grit and Limestone Tempered	**86**	**14.65%**	**16.47%**	**19**	**14.29%**	**8.05%**	**105**	**14.58%**	**14.79%**
Oxidizing	33	5.62%	6.43%	7	5.26%	1.34%	40	5.56%	5.42%
L, Insufficient Oxidation	14	2.39%	3.51%	7	5.26%	2.78%	21	2.92%	3.37%
M, Insufficient Oxidation	33	5.62%	5.26%	2	1.50%	2.59%	35	4.86%	4.73%
S, Insufficient Oxidation	1	0.17%	0.48%	2	1.50%	1.05%	3	0.42%	0.59%
Neutral	2	0.34%	0.53%	1	0.75%	0.29%	3	0.42%	0.48%
Reducing	1	0.17%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.14%	0.00%
Secondary Burning	2	0.34%	0.26%		0.00%	0.00%	2	0.28%	0.21%
Grit and Limestone Tempered	**167**	**28.45%**	**24.29%**	**39**	**29.32%**	**43.43%**	**206**	**28.61%**	**28.11%**
Oxidizing	97	16.52%	18.07%	28	21.05%	34.32%	125	17.36%	21.32%
L, Insufficient Oxidation	16	2.73%	1.77%	2	1.50%	1.92%	18	2.50%	1.80%
M, Insufficient Oxidation	33	5.62%	3.20%	2	1.50%	2.11%	35	4.86%	2.99%
S, Insufficient Oxidation	12	2.04%	0.43%	3	2.26%	2.49%	15	2.08%	0.84%
Neutral	3	0.51%	0.19%	1	0.75%	1.92%	4	0.56%	0.54%
Reducing		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.75%	0.00%	1	0.14%	0.00%
Secondary Burning	6	1.02%	0.62%	2	1.50%	0.67%	8	1.11%	0.63%
Grit Dominant	**60**	**10.22%**	**13.82%**	**15**	**11.28%**	**7.57%**	**75**	**10.42%**	**12.57%**
Insufficient Oxidation, Smoke	1	0.17%	0.17%		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.14%	0.13%
Oxidizing	24	4.09%	7.55%	9	6.77%	5.18%	33	4.58%	7.08%
L, Insufficient Oxidation	6	1.02%	0.81%	1	0.75%	0.00%	7	0.97%	0.65%
M, Insufficient Oxidation	18	3.07%	4.73%	2	1.50%	1.63%	20	2.78%	4.11%
S, Insufficient Oxidation	2	0.34%	0.10%		0.00%	0.00%	2	0.28%	0.08%
Neutral	1	0.17%	0.00%	1	0.75%	0.00%	2	0.28%	0.00%
Neutral, Smoke	1	0.17%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.14%	0.00%
Oxidizing, Smoke	3	0.51%	0.19%	1	0.75%	0.00%	4	0.56%	0.15%
Reducing	2	0.34%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	2	0.28%	0.00%
Secondary Burning	2	0.34%	0.26%	1	0.75%	0.77%	3	0.42%	0.36%
Coarse ware	**200**	**34.07%**	**34.71%**	**55**	**41.35%**	**37.20%**	**255**	**35.42%**	**35.21%**
Chaff Dominant	**10**	**1.70%**	**0.84%**	**2**	**1.50%**	**2.11%**	**12**	**1.67%**	**1.09%**
Oxidizing	3	0.51%	0.19%		0.00%	0.00%	3	0.42%	0.15%
Neutral, Smoke	1	0.17%	0.12%		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.14%	0.10%
Oxidizing, Smoke	5	0.85%	0.43%	1	0.75%	1.15%	6	0.83%	0.57%
Secondary Burning	1	0.17%	0.10%	1	0.75%	0.96%	2	0.28%	0.27%
Grit and Limestone Tempered Pink Coarse Ware	**5**	**0.85%**	**1.31%**	**3**	**2.26%**	**0.48%**	**8**	**1.11%**	**1.15%**
Oxidizing	4	0.68%	1.24%		0.00%	0.00%	4	0.56%	1.00%
S, Insufficient Oxidation		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.75%	0.48%	1	0.14%	0.10%
Neutral, Smoke	1	0.17%	0.07%		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.14%	0.06%
Oxidizing, Smoke		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.75%	0.00%	1	0.14%	0.00%
Reducing		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.75%	0.00%	1	0.14%	0.00%
Grit Dominant Coarse Ware	**20**	**3.41%**	**2.56%**	**4**	**3.01%**	**2.97%**	**24**	**3.33%**	**2.64%**
Insufficient Oxidation, Smoke		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.75%	0.67%	1	0.14%	0.13%
Oxidizing	3	0.51%	0.43%		0.00%	0.00%	3	0.42%	0.34%
M, Insufficient Oxidation	4	0.68%	0.29%	1	0.75%	0.19%	5	0.69%	0.27%
S, Insufficient Oxidation	1	0.17%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.14%	0.00%
Neutral, Smoke	1	0.17%	0.17%		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.14%	0.13%
Oxidizing, Smoke	3	0.51%	0.24%	2	1.50%	2.11%	5	0.69%	0.61%
Secondary Burning	8	1.36%	1.43%		0.00%	0.00%	8	1.11%	1.15%
Limestone and Grit Tempered Cooking Ware	**129**	**21.98%**	**22.95%**	**35**	**26.32%**	**24.74%**	**164**	**22.78%**	**23.31%**
Insufficient Oxidation, Smoke	1	0.17%	0.29%		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.14%	0.23%
Oxidizing	16	2.73%	3.61%	7	5.26%	3.64%	23	3.19%	3.62%
L, Insufficient Oxidation	1	0.17%	0.14%	1	0.75%	0.96%	2	0.28%	0.31%
M, Insufficient Oxidation	8	1.36%	0.98%	4	3.01%	2.30%	12	1.67%	1.24%
S, Insufficient Oxidation	3	0.51%	0.31%		0.00%	0.00%	3	0.42%	0.25%
Neutral, Smoke	13	2.21%	2.01%	4	3.01%	2.97%	17	2.36%	2.20%
Oxidizing, Smoke	7	1.19%	1.55%	4	3.01%	3.07%	11	1.53%	1.86%
Secondary Burning	80	13.63%	14.06%	15	11.28%	11.79%	95	13.19%	13.61%
Quartz Tempered Cooking Ware	**35**	**5.96%**	**7.05%**	**11**	**8.27%**	**6.90%**	**46**	**6.39%**	**7.02%**
Insufficient Oxidation, Smoke	1	0.17%	0.19%		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.14%	0.15%
Oxidizing	2	0.34%	0.53%	3	2.26%	0.77%	5	0.69%	0.57%
M, Insufficient Oxidation	3	0.51%	0.53%	1	0.75%	0.00%	4	0.56%	0.42%

Fabric Group/Fabric Subgroup/Kiln Atmosphere	Period 15 S #	S %	REq %	Period 15-14 Transitional S #	S %	REq %	Total S #	S %	REq %
S, Insufficient Oxidation	1	0.17%	0.31%	1	0.75%	0.00%	2	0.28%	0.25%
Neutral	1	0.17%	0.48%	1	0.75%	0.67%	2	0.28%	0.52%
Neutral, Smoke	10	1.70%	1.82%	2	1.50%	1.44%	12	1.67%	1.74%
Oxidizing, Smoke	1	0.17%	0.19%	2	1.50%	2.59%	3	0.42%	0.67%
Reducing	1	0.17%	0.10%		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.14%	0.08%
Secondary Burning	15	2.56%	2.92%	1	0.75%	1.44%	16	2.22%	2.62%
Sand Dominant Limestone and Grit Tempered Coarse Ware	**1**	**0.17%**	**0.00%**		**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**1**	**0.14%**	**0.00%**
Oxidizing	1	0.17%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.14%	0.00%
Fine ware	**48**	**8.18%**	**6.50%**	**3**	**2.26%**	**3.07%**	**51**	**7.08%**	**5.82%**
Fine Inclusions	**45**	**7.67%**	**6.07%**	**3**	**2.26%**	**3.07%**	**48**	**6.67%**	**5.47%**
Oxidizing	36	6.13%	5.02%	3	2.26%	3.07%	39	5.42%	4.63%
M, Insufficient Oxidation	6	1.02%	0.10%		0.00%	0.00%	6	0.83%	0.08%
Neutral	3	0.51%	0.96%		0.00%	0.00%	3	0.42%	0.77%
Well-Levigated	**3**	**0.51%**	**0.43%**		**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**3**	**0.42%**	**0.34%**
Oxidizing	3	0.51%	0.43%		0.00%	0.00%	3	0.42%	0.34%
Non-Local	**12**	**2.04%**	**0.62%**		**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**12**	**1.67%**	**0.50%**
Fine	**1**	**0.17%**	**0.00%**		**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**1**	**0.14%**	**0.00%**
Oxidizing	1	0.17%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.14%	0.00%
Fine to Medium	**1**	**0.17%**	**0.00%**		**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**1**	**0.14%**	**0.00%**
Oxidizing	1	0.17%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.14%	0.00%
Grit and Limestone Tempered	**2**	**0.34%**	**0.00%**		**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**2**	**0.28%**	**0.00%**
Oxidizing	2	0.34%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	2	0.28%	0.00%
Hard-fired	**5**	**0.85%**	**0.05%**		**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**5**	**0.69%**	**0.04%**
M, Insufficient Oxidation	1	0.17%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.14%	0.00%
Reducing	4	0.68%	0.05%		0.00%	0.00%	4	0.56%	0.04%
Medium	**3**	**0.51%**	**0.57%**		**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**3**	**0.42%**	**0.46%**
Oxidizing	2	0.34%	0.57%		0.00%	0.00%	2	0.28%	0.46%
Reducing	1	0.17%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.14%	0.00%
unk.	**1**	**0.17%**	**0.00%**	**1**	**0.75%**	**0.67%**	**2**	**0.28%**	**0.13%**
unk.	**1**	**0.17%**	**0.00%**	**1**	**0.75%**	**0.67%**	**2**	**0.28%**	**0.13%**
Oxidizing		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.75%	0.67%	1	0.14%	0.13%
unk.	1	0.17%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.14%	0.00%
Total	**587**	**100%**	**100%**	**133**	**100%**	**100%**	**720**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 21. Distribution of surface slip applications.

	Period 15			Period 15-14 Transitional			Total		
	S#	S %	REq #	S#	S %	REq #	S#	S %	REq #
Colored slip	**28**	**4.77%**	**9.44%**	**6**	**4.51%**	**1.82%**	**34**	**4.72%**	**7.92%**
Brown	3	0.51%	0.31%		0.00%	0.00%	3	0.42%	0.25%
red	17	2.90%	6.69%	6	4.51%	1.82%	23	3.19%	5.72%
Reddish Brown	4	0.68%	2.44%		0.00%	0.00%	4	0.56%	1.95%
reddish yellow	3	0.51%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	3	0.42%	0.00%
Worn out	1	0.17%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.14%	0.00%
Other Coloring	**13**	**2.21%**	**1.75%**	**7**	**5.26%**	**10.35%**	**20**	**2.78%**	**3.46%**
white, reduction firing	13	2.21%	1.75%	7	5.26%	10.35%	20	2.78%	3.46%
Q slip	**13**	**2.21%**	**0.29%**	**2**	**1.50%**	**1.44%**	**15**	**2.08%**	**0.52%**
Cream	13	2.21%	0.29%	2	1.50%	1.44%	15	2.08%	0.52%
self-slip	**202**	**34.41%**	**35.52%**	**38**	**28.57%**	**35.00%**	**240**	**33.33%**	**35.42%**
Painted	**7**	**1.19%**	**0.57%**		**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**7**	**0.97%**	**0.46%**
Black and Red Painting on Buff	1	0.17%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.14%	0.00%
Black and Red Painting on Cream Slip	2	0.34%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	2	0.28%	0.00%
Black paintings on Cream slip	3	0.51%	0.57%		0.00%	0.00%	3	0.42%	0.46%
Brown Painting on Cream Slip	1	0.17%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.14%	0.00%
Thick self-slip	**3**	**0.51%**	**0.07%**		**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**3**	**0.42%**	**0.06%**
none	**315**	**53.66%**	**51.26%**	**76**	**57.14%**	**48.80%**	**391**	**54.31%**	**50.77%**
unk.	**1**	**0.17%**	**0.00%**	**2**	**1.50%**	**0.67%**	**3**	**0.42%**	**0.13%**
wash	**1**	**0.17%**	**0.19%**		**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**1**	**0.14%**	**0.15%**
worn out	**4**	**0.68%**	**0.91%**	**2**	**1.50%**	**1.92%**	**6**	**0.83%**	**1.11%**
Total	**587**	**100%**	**100%**	**133**	**100%**	**100%**	**720**	**100%**	**100%**

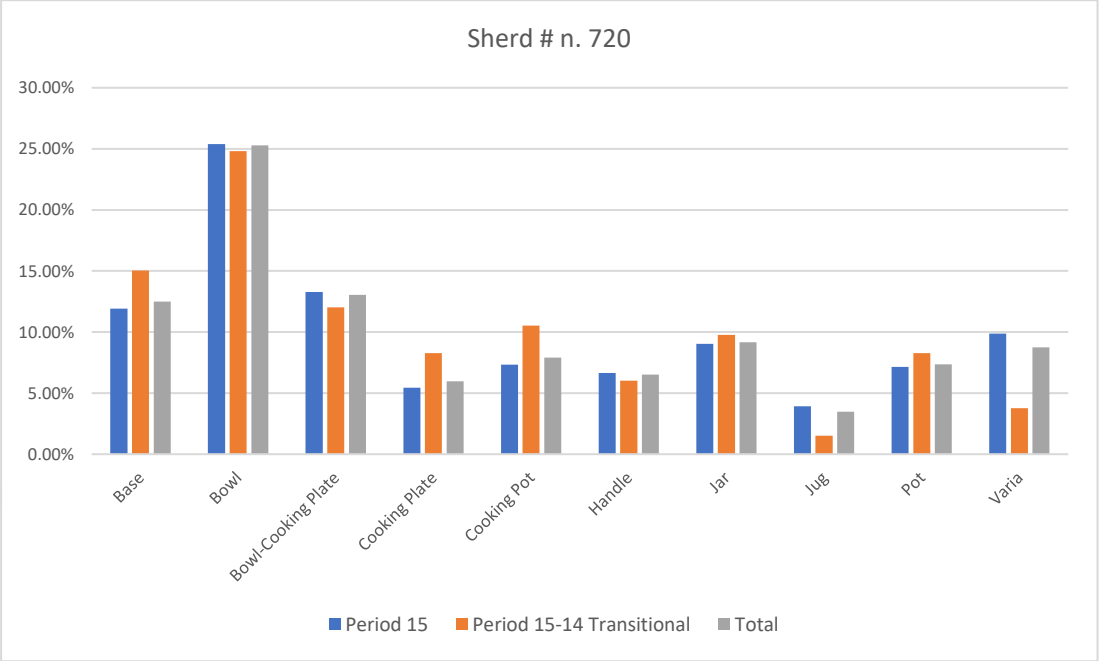
Table 22. Distribution of slip applications and surface smoothing techniques.

	Period 15			Period 15-14 Transitional			Total		
	S#	S %	REq #	S#	S %	REq #	S#	S %	REq #
Colored slip	**28**	**4.77%**	**9.44%**	**6**	**4.51%**	**1.82%**	**34**	**4.72%**	**7.92%**
Burnish	18	3.07%	8.15%	3	2.26%	0.67%	21	2.92%	6.66%
none	8	1.36%	1.29%	1	0.75%	0.38%	9	1.25%	1.11%
Wet smoothed	2	0.34%	0.00%	1	0.75%	0.77%	3	0.42%	0.15%
worn out		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.75%	0.00%	1	0.14%	0.00%
Other Coloring	**13**	**2.21%**	**1.75%**	**7**	**5.26%**	**10.35%**	**20**	**2.78%**	**3.46%**
none	9	1.53%	1.03%	6	4.51%	9.59%	15	2.08%	2.74%
Wet smoothed	4	0.68%	0.72%	1	0.75%	0.77%	5	0.69%	0.73%
Q slip	**13**	**2.21%**	**0.29%**	**2**	**1.50%**	**1.44%**	**15**	**2.08%**	**0.52%**
Burnish	7	1.19%	0.24%		0.00%	0.00%	7	0.97%	0.19%
none	6	1.02%	0.05%	1	0.75%	0.00%	7	0.97%	0.04%
Wet smoothed		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.75%	1.44%	1	0.14%	0.29%
self-slip	**202**	**34.41%**	**35.52%**	**38**	**28.57%**	**35.00%**	**240**	**33.33%**	**35.42%**
Painted	**7**	**1.19%**	**0.57%**		**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**7**	**0.97%**	**0.46%**
Burnish	2	0.34%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	2	0.28%	0.00%
none	5	0.85%	0.57%		0.00%	0.00%	5	0.69%	0.46%
Thick self-slip	**3**	**0.51%**	**0.07%**		**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**3**	**0.42%**	**0.06%**
Burnish	2	0.34%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	2	0.28%	0.00%
Wet smoothed	1	0.17%	0.07%		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.14%	0.06%
none	**315**	**53.66%**	**51.26%**	**76**	**57.14%**	**48.80%**	**391**	**54.31%**	**50.77%**
Burnish	51	8.69%	9.25%	4	3.01%	2.88%	55	7.64%	7.98%
none	59	10.05%	7.84%	11	8.27%	6.52%	70	9.72%	7.58%
scraped	6	1.02%	0.96%	3	2.26%	0.77%	9	1.25%	0.92%
well burnished	1	0.17%	0.10%		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.14%	0.08%
well smoothed	1	0.17%	0.24%		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.14%	0.19%
Wet smoothed	196	33.39%	32.87%	58	43.61%	38.64%	254	35.28%	34.02%
wet smoothed, scraped	1	0.17%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.14%	0.00%
unk.	**1**	**0.17%**	**0.00%**	**2**	**1.50%**	**0.67%**	**3**	**0.42%**	**0.13%**
wash	**1**	**0.17%**	**0.19%**		**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**1**	**0.14%**	**0.15%**
worn out	**4**	**0.68%**	**0.91%**	**2**	**1.50%**	**1.92%**	**6**	**0.83%**	**1.11%**
Genel Toplam	**587**	**100%**	**100%**	**133**	**100%**	**100%**	**720**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 23. Statistics related to surface smoothing techniques.

	Period 15			Period 15-14 Transitional			Total		
	S#	**S %**	**REq #**	**S#**	**S %**	**REq #**	**S#**	**S %**	**REq #**
Wet smoothed	270	46.00%	47.19%	75	56.39%	54.94%	345	47.92%	48.74%
none	169	28.79%	23.98%	35	26.32%	26.94%	204	28.33%	24.57%
Burnish	129	21.98%	26.30%	14	10.53%	9.97%	143	19.86%	23.04%
scraped	9	1.53%	1.24%	3	2.26%	0.77%	12	1.67%	1.15%
worn out	5	0.85%	0.96%	3	2.26%	1.92%	8	1.11%	1.15%
rough burnish		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.75%	4.79%	1	0.14%	0.96%
well smoothed	1	0.17%	0.24%		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.14%	0.19%
unk.	1	0.17%	0.00%	2	1.50%	0.67%	3	0.42%	0.13%
well burnished	2	0.34%	0.10%		0.00%	0.00%	2	0.28%	0.08%
wet smoothed, scraped	1	0.17%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.14%	0.00%
Total	**587**	**100%**	**100%**	**133**	**100%**	**100%**	**720**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 24. Statistics related to the sherds according to functional groups.



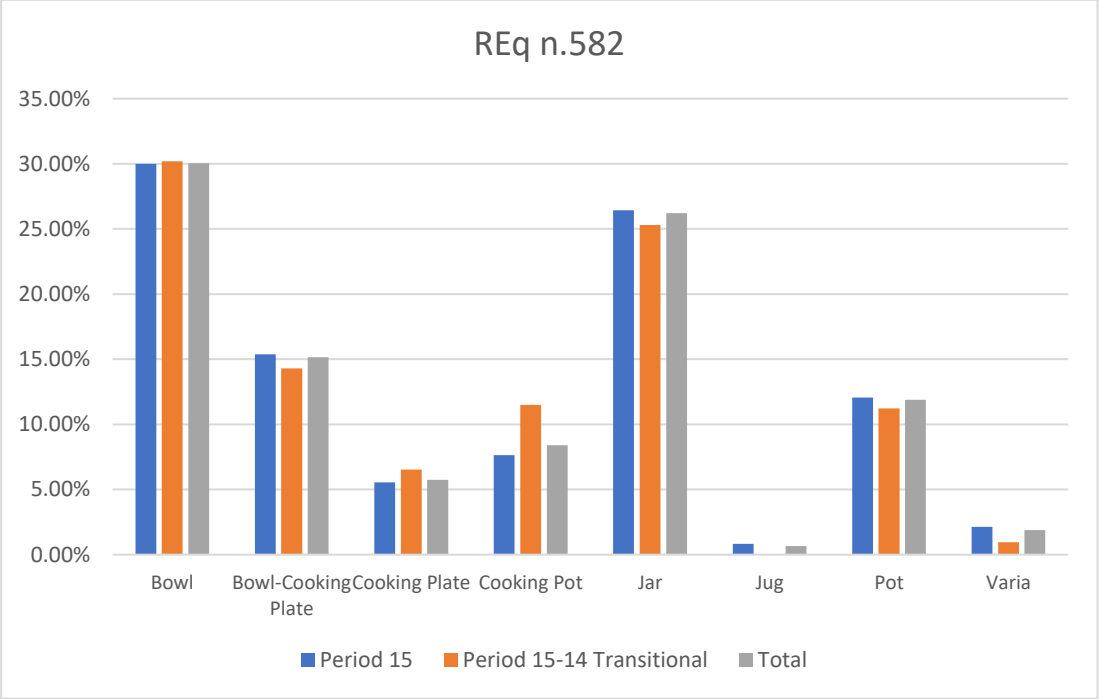


Table 25. Statistics related to typological groups and vessel forms.

	Period 15			Period 15-14 Trans			Total		
	S #	S %	REq %	S #	S %	REq %	S #	S %	REq %
Jug	**23**	**3.92%**	**0.84%**	**2**	**1.50%**	**0.00%**	**25**	**3.47%**	**0.67%**
Base Juglet	**1**	**0.17%**	**0.00%**		**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**1**	**0.14%**	**0.00%**
Base-juglet-wpig	1	0.17%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.14%	0.00%
Spouted Jug	**13**	**2.21%**	**0.84%**		**0.75%**	**0.00%**	**14**	**1.94%**	**0.67%**
Jug-Sp		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.75%	0.00%	1	0.14%	0.00%
Handle-jug-tf	5	0.85%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	5	0.69%	0.00%
Jug-TF	8	1.36%	0.84%		0.00%	0.00%	8	1.11%	0.67%
Juglet	**2**	**0.34%**	**0.00%**		**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**2**	**0.28%**	**0.00%**
Juglet-HF	2	0.34%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	2	0.28%	0.00%
Lentoid Flask	**7**	**1.19%**	**0.00%**	**1**	**0.75%**	**0.00%**	**8**	**1.11%**	**0.00%**
Lf	7	1.19%	0.00%	1	0.75%	0.00%	8	1.11%	0.00%
Jar	**53**	**9.03%**	**26.44%**	**13**	**9.77%**	**25.31%**	**66**	**9.17%**	**26.22%**
Canaanite Jar	**6**	**1.02%**	**0.72%**	**5**	**3.76%**	**9.59%**	**11**	**1.53%**	**2.49%**
CJ	2	0.34%	0.72%	1	0.75%	9.59%	3	0.42%	2.49%
Handle-CJ	4	0.68%	0.00%	4	3.01%	0.00%	8	1.11%	0.00%
Jar Jug Handle	**4**	**0.68%**	**0.00%**	**1**	**0.75%**	**0.00%**	**5**	**0.69%**	**0.00%**
Handle-ssp	4	0.68%	0.00%	1	0.75%	0.00%	5	0.69%	0.00%
Jar with Single Handle	**43**	**7.33%**	**25.72%**	**7**	**5.26%**	**15.72%**	**50**	**6.94%**	**23.73%**
J-SH	15	2.56%	7.96%	1	0.75%	1.44%	16	2.22%	6.66%
J-SH-F	19	3.24%	7.63%		0.00%	0.00%	19	2.64%	6.10%
J-SH-Fl	1	0.17%	0.72%	1	0.75%	2.11%	2	0.28%	1.00%
J-SH-HT	4	0.68%	3.28%	2	1.50%	3.07%	6	0.83%	3.23%
J-SH-SN	1	0.17%	0.17%	2	1.50%	7.19%	3	0.42%	1.57%
J-SSP	3	0.51%	5.98%	1	0.75%	1.92%	4	0.56%	5.17%
Pot	**42**	**7.16%**	**12.05%**	**11**	**8.27%**	**11.22%**	**53**	**7.36%**	**11.88%**
Crater	**20**	**3.41%**	**7.10%**	**7**	**5.26%**	**6.90%**	**27**	**3.75%**	**7.06%**
CR	16	2.73%	5.88%	6	4.51%	6.62%	22	3.06%	6.03%
CR-Car	4	0.68%	1.22%	1	0.75%	0.29%	5	0.69%	1.03%
Pot	**22**	**3.75%**	**4.95%**	**4**	**3.01%**	**4.31%**	**26**	**3.61%**	**4.82%**
PFSN	10	1.70%	1.98%	2	1.50%	2.88%	12	1.67%	2.16%
P-S	7	1.19%	1.91%		0.00%	0.00%	7	0.97%	1.53%
P-ST	4	0.68%	1.00%	2	1.50%	1.44%	6	0.83%	1.09%
P-V-Unique	1	0.17%	0.05%		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.14%	0.04%
Cooking Pot	**43**	**7.33%**	**7.63%**	**14**	**10.53%**	**11.51%**	**57**	**7.92%**	**8.40%**
Cooking Pot	**43**	**7.33%**	**7.63%**	**14**	**10.53%**	**11.51%**	**57**	**7.92%**	**8.40%**
Cpt-1	14	2.39%	3.39%	2	1.50%	1.63%	16	2.22%	3.04%
Cpt-2	5	0.85%	0.98%	4	3.01%	3.45%	9	1.25%	1.47%
Cpt-3	16	2.73%	3.25%	7	5.26%	6.42%	23	3.19%	3.88%
Handle-cpt	8	1.36%	0.00%	1	0.75%	0.00%	9	1.25%	0.00%
Bowl	**149**	**25.38%**	**30.00%**	**33**	**24.81%**	**30.20%**	**182**	**25.28%**	**30.04%**
Deep Bowl	**20**	**3.41%**	**3.44%**	**1**	**0.75%**	**0.29%**	**21**	**2.92%**	**2.81%**
B-D-CAR	16	2.73%	2.63%	1	0.75%	0.29%	17	2.36%	2.16%
B-D-CAR-IRT-Unique	1	0.17%	0.24%		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.14%	0.19%
B-D-ERT	3	0.51%	0.57%		0.00%	0.00%	3	0.42%	0.46%
Hemispherical Bowl	**22**	**3.75%**	**4.78%**	**3**	**2.26%**	**3.55%**	**25**	**3.47%**	**4.54%**
B-F-H	21	3.58%	4.61%	3	2.26%	3.55%	24	3.33%	4.40%
B-F-H-IC-Unique	1	0.17%	0.17%		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.14%	0.13%
Shallow Bowl	**94**	**16.01%**	**19.34%**	**22**	**16.54%**	**20.33%**	**116**	**16.11%**	**19.54%**
B-IC	70	11.93%	15.47%	12	9.02%	13.04%	82	11.39%	14.98%
B-IC-Car	5	0.85%	0.81%	5	3.76%	4.03%	10	1.39%	1.45%
B-IC-NRT	2	0.34%	0.57%	2	1.50%	1.15%	4	0.56%	0.69%
B-IC-WS	10	1.70%	1.67%	3	2.26%	2.11%	13	1.81%	1.76%
B-PL	3	0.51%	0.33%		0.00%	0.00%	3	0.42%	0.27%
B-Pl-H	3	0.51%	0.43%		0.00%	0.00%	3	0.42%	0.34%
B-Pl-Pr-Unique	1	0.17%	0.05%		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.14%	0.04%
Thick Deep Bowls	**12**	**2.04%**	**2.37%**	**6**	**4.51%**	**5.75%**	**18**	**2.50%**	**3.04%**
B-T	12	2.04%	2.37%	6	4.51%	5.75%	18	2.50%	3.04%
Unique	**1**	**0.17%**	**0.07%**	**1**	**0.75%**	**0.29%**	**2**	**0.28%**	**0.11%**
B-H-Unique		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.75%	0.29%	1	0.14%	0.06%
B-TH-H-Unique	1	0.17%	0.07%		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.14%	0.06%
Bowl-Cooking Plate	**78**	**13.29%**	**15.37%**	**16**	**12.03%**	**14.29%**	**94**	**13.06%**	**15.15%**
Small Sized Cooking Plate	**75**	**12.78%**	**14.65%**	**16**	**12.03%**	**14.29%**	**91**	**12.64%**	**14.58%**
B-CP-IC	26	4.43%	5.74%	3	2.26%	3.07%	29	4.03%	5.20%
B-CP-NB	31	5.28%	5.04%	9	6.77%	8.72%	40	5.56%	5.78%
B-CP-OCR	5	0.85%	0.93%	3	2.26%	2.21%	8	1.11%	1.19%
B-CP-SRT	13	2.21%	2.94%	1	0.75%	0.29%	14	1.94%	2.41%
Thick Deep Bowls	**3**	**0.51%**	**0.72%**		**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**3**	**0.42%**	**0.57%**
B-CP-T-OC	3	0.51%	0.72%		0.00%	0.00%	3	0.42%	0.57%

	Period 15			Period 15-14 Trans			Total		
	S #	S %	REq %	S #	S %	REq %	S #	S %	REq %
Cooking Plate	**32**	**5.45%**	**5.55%**	**11**	**8.27%**	**6.52%**	**43**	**5.97%**	**5.74%**
Cooking Plate	**32**	**5.45%**	**5.55%**	**11**	**8.27%**	**6.52%**	**43**	**5.97%**	**5.74%**
CP-BB	21	3.58%	3.23%	10	7.52%	6.23%	31	4.31%	3.83%
CP-NRT	11	1.87%	2.32%	1	0.75%	0.29%	12	1.67%	1.91%
Handle	**39**	**6.64%**	**0.00%**	**8**	**6.02%**	**0.00%**	**47**	**6.53%**	**0.00%**
Handle	**13**	**2.21%**	**0.00%**	**3**	**2.26%**	**0.00%**	**16**	**2.22%**	**0.00%**
Handle	13	2.21%	0.00%	3	2.26%	0.00%	16	2.22%	0.00%
Jar Jug Handle	**26**	**4.43%**	**0.00%**	**5**	**3.76%**	**0.00%**	**31**	**4.31%**	**0.00%**
Handle-JJ	18	3.07%	0.00%	5	3.76%	0.00%	23	3.19%	0.00%
Handle-jug-s	8	1.36%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	8	1.11%	0.00%
Base	**70**	**11.93%**	**0.00%**	**20**	**15.04%**	**0.00%**	**90**	**12.50%**	**0.00%**
Flat Base	**44**	**7.50%**	**0.00%**	**6**	**4.51%**	**0.00%**	**50**	**6.94%**	**0.00%**
Base-Fl-Bowl	6	1.02%	0.00%	1	0.75%	0.00%	7	0.97%	0.00%
Base-FL-BV	8	1.36%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	8	1.11%	0.00%
Base-FL-CPT	2	0.34%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	2	0.28%	0.00%
Base-FL-MV	24	4.09%	0.00%	4	3.01%	0.00%	28	3.89%	0.00%
Base-FL-SV	4	0.68%	0.00%	1	0.75%	0.00%	5	0.69%	0.00%
Painted Base	**3**	**0.51%**	**0.00%**		**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**3**	**0.42%**	**0.00%**
Base-Pointed-Jar	3	0.51%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	3	0.42%	0.00%
Ring Base	**23**	**3.92%**	**0.00%**	**14**	**10.53%**	**0.00%**	**37**	**5.14%**	**0.00%**
Base-Ring-Bowl	7	1.19%	0.00%	7	5.26%	0.00%	14	1.94%	0.00%
Base-Ring-MV	10	1.70%	0.00%	7	5.26%	0.00%	17	2.36%	0.00%
Base-Ring-SV	4	0.68%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	4	0.56%	0.00%
Base-Round	2	0.34%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	2	0.28%	0.00%
Varia	**58**	**9.88%**	**2.13%**	**5**	**3.76%**	**0.96%**	**63**	**8.75%**	**1.89%**
Animal Shaped Vessel	**1**	**0.17%**	**0.00%**		**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**1**	**0.14%**	**0.00%**
Var-LV-AS	1	0.17%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.14%	0.00%
ASV	**3**	**0.51%**	**0.00%**		**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**3**	**0.42%**	**0.00%**
ASV	3	0.51%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	3	0.42%	0.00%
Import	**9**	**1.53%**	**0.62%**		**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**9**	**1.25%**	**0.50%**
Bl-F-Bowl	2	0.34%	0.05%		0.00%	0.00%	2	0.28%	0.04%
Painted-Cyp	4	0.68%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	4	0.56%	0.00%
Painted-UI	1	0.17%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.14%	0.00%
Painted-WP	2	0.34%	0.57%		0.00%	0.00%	2	0.28%	0.46%
Lamp	**8**	**1.36%**	**0.24%**		**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**8**	**1.11%**	**0.19%**
Lamp	8	1.36%	0.24%		0.00%	0.00%	8	1.11%	0.19%
Lid	**2**	**0.34%**	**0.65%**		**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**2**	**0.28%**	**0.52%**
L-Pl	1	0.17%	0.53%		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.14%	0.42%
L-Punc	1	0.17%	0.12%		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.14%	0.10%
Miniature Jar	**1**	**0.17%**	**0.00%**		**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**1**	**0.14%**	**0.00%**
Min-Jar	1	0.17%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.14%	0.00%
Odd-Ball	**1**	**0.17%**	**0.00%**		**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**1**	**0.14%**	**0.00%**
Var-Uniq	1	0.17%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.14%	0.00%
Oven	**4**	**0.68%**	**0.24%**	**1**	**0.75%**	**0.96%**	**5**	**0.69%**	**0.38%**
Oven	4	0.68%	0.24%	1	0.75%	0.96%	5	0.69%	0.38%
Pot Stand	**2**	**0.34%**	**0.38%**		**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**2**	**0.28%**	**0.31%**
PS	2	0.34%	0.38%		0.00%	0.00%	2	0.28%	0.31%
Potmark	**12**	**2.04%**	**0.00%**	**4**	**3.01%**	**0.00%**	**16**	**2.22%**	**0.00%**
Potmark-A	5	0.85%	0.00%	4	3.01%	0.00%	9	1.25%	0.00%
Potmark-CF	2	0.34%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	2	0.28%	0.00%
Potmark-G	2	0.34%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	2	0.28%	0.00%
Potmark-L	3	0.51%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	3	0.42%	0.00%
Tub	**12**	**2.04%**	**0.00%**		**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**12**	**1.67%**	**0.00%**
Tub	12	2.04%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	12	1.67%	0.00%
Unique	**3**	**0.51%**	**0.00%**		**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**3**	**0.42%**	**0.00%**
Base/Plate.Unique	1	0.17%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.14%	0.00%
Dec-Groove	1	0.17%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.14%	0.00%
Dec-Knob	1	0.17%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.14%	0.00%
Total	**587**	**100%**	**100%**	**133**	**100%**	**100%**	**720**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 26. Fabric statistics for Jugs.

	Period 15			Period 15-14 Trans.			Total		
	S #	S%	REq %	S #	S%	REq %	S #	S%	REq %
Lf	**7**	**100%**		**1**	**100%**		**8**	**100%**	
CW-SD-Unique	1	14.29%			0.00%		1	12.50%	
M-GLT-B-26	2	28.57%		1	100%		3	37.50%	
M-GLT-FBR-7	4	57.14%			0.00%		4	50.00%	
Jug-TF	**8**	**100%**	**100%**				**8**	**100%**	**100%**
F-B- 4	1	12.50%	28.57%				1	12.50%	28.57%
F-R-5	1	12.50%	0.00%				1	12.50%	0.00%
F-SL-P-23	2	25.00%	0.00%				2	25.00%	0.00%
M-GLT-B-26	1	12.50%	0.00%				1	12.50%	0.00%
M-GLT-FBR-7	1	12.50%	71.43%				1	12.50%	71.43%
M-GLT-P-8	2	25.00%	0.00%				2	25.00%	0.00%
Handle-jug-tf	**5**	**100%**					**5**	**100%**	
CW-LGT-15	1	20.00%					1	20.00%	
F-SL-P-23	1	20.00%					1	20.00%	
M-GLT-B-26	1	20.00%					1	20.00%	
M-GLT-P-8	1	20.00%					1	20.00%	
M-GT-9	1	20.00%					1	20.00%	
Juglet-HF	**2**	**100%**					**2**	**100%**	
HF-G-3	2	100%					2	100%	
Jug-Sp				**1**	**100%**		**1**	**100%**	
M-GLT-P-8				1	100%		1	100%	
Base-juglet-wpig	**1**	**100%**					**1**	**100%**	
M-GLT-FBR-7	1	100%					1	100%	
Total	**23**			**2**			**25**		

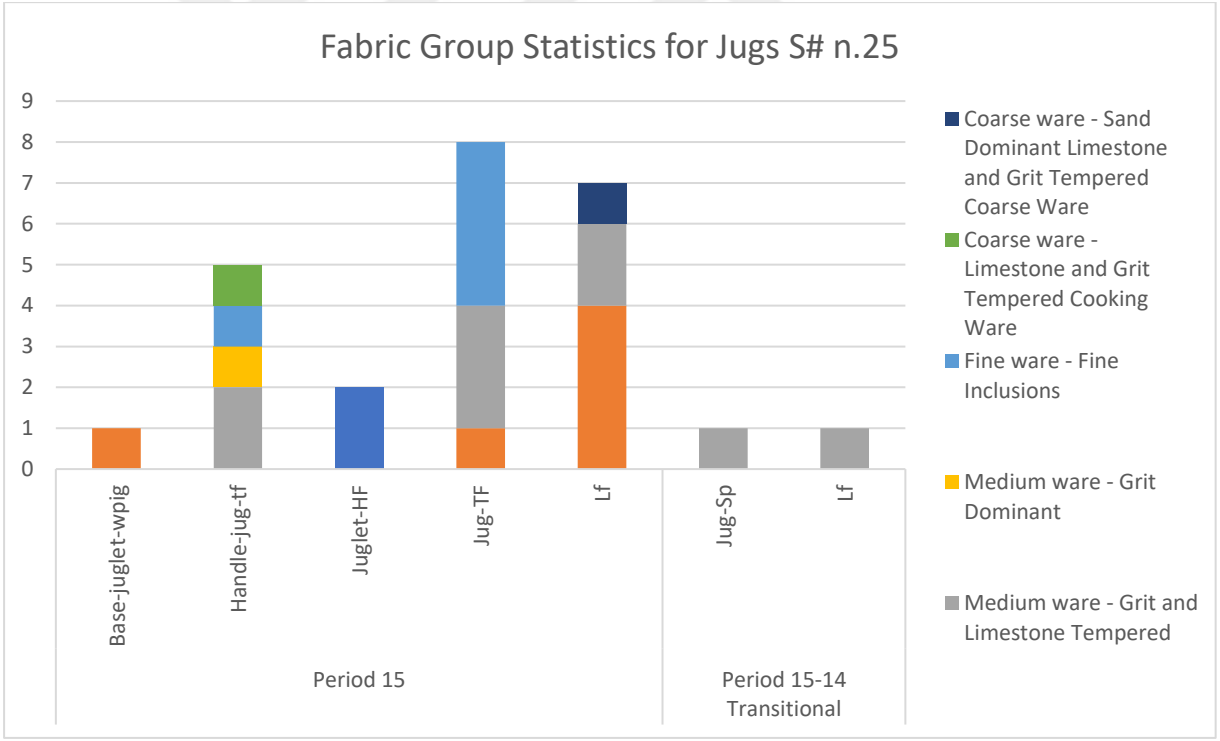


Table 27. Kiln atmosphere statistics for Jugs.

	Period 15			Period 15-14 Transitional			Total		
	S #	**S%**	**REq %**	**S #**	**S%**	**REq %**	**S #**	**S%**	**REq %**
Lf	**7**	**100%**		**1**	**100%**		**8**	**100%**	
L, Insufficient Oxidation	1	14.29%			0.00%		1	12.50%	
M, Insufficient Oxidation	3	42.86%			0.00%		3	37.50%	
Oxidizing	2	28.57%			0.00%		2	25.00%	
Reducing	1	14.29%			0.00%		1	12.50%	
S, Insufficient Oxidation		0.00%		1	100%		1	12.50%	
Jug-TF	**8**	**100%**	**100%**				**8**	**100%**	**100%**
L, Insufficient Oxidation	1	12.50%	0.00%				1	12.50%	0.00%
Oxidizing	7	87.50%	100%				7	87.50%	100%
Handle-jug-tf	**5**	**100%**					**5**	**100%**	
M, Insufficient Oxidation	1	20.00%					1	20.00%	
Oxidizing	4	80.00%					4	80.00%	
Juglet-HF	**2**	**100%**					**2**	**100%**	
M, Insufficient Oxidation	1	50.00%					1	50.00%	
Reducing	1	50.00%					1	50.00%	
Jug-Sp				**1**	**100%**		**1**	**100%**	
Oxidizing				1	100%		1	100%	
Base-juglet-wpig	**1**	**100%**					**1**	**100%**	
L, Insufficient Oxidation	1	100%					1	100%	
Total	**23**			**2**			**25**		

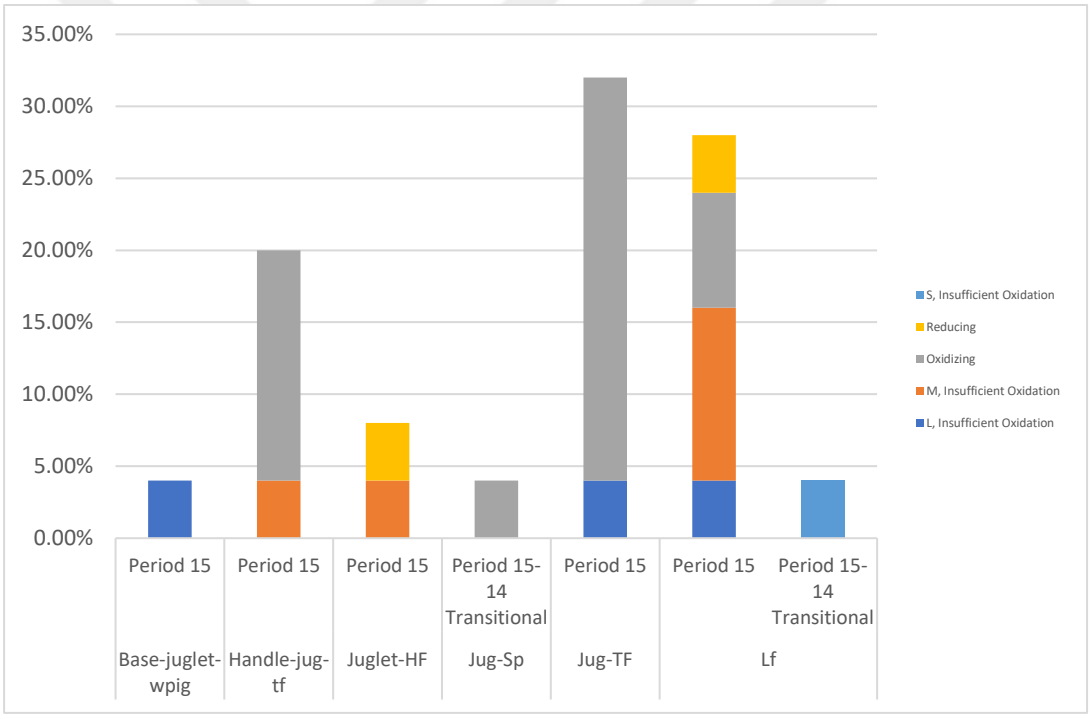


Table 28. Hardness statistics for Jugs.

	Period 15			Period 15-14 Transitional			Total		
	S #	**S%**	**REq %**	**S #**	**S%**	**REq %**	**S #**	**S%**	**REq %**
Lf	**7**	**100%**		**1**	**100%**		**8**	**100%**	
Medium	3	42.86%			0.00%		3	37.50%	
Middle-hard	2	28.57%			0.00%		2	25.00%	
Soft	1	14.29%		1	100%		2	25.00%	
Very soft	1	14.29%			0.00%		1	12.50%	
Jug-TF	**8**	**100%**	**100%**				**8**	**100%**	**100%**
Medium	5	62.50%	71.43%				5	62.50%	71.43%
Soft	3	37.50%	28.57%				3	37.50%	28.57%
Handle-jug-tf	**5**	**100%**					**5**	**100%**	
Medium	2	40.00%					2	40.00%	
Soft	3	60.00%					3	60.00%	
Juglet-HF	**2**	**100%**					**2**	**100%**	
Middle-hard	2	100%					2	100%	
Jug-Sp				**1**	**100%**		**1**	**100%**	
Soft				1	100%		1	100%	
Base-juglet-wpig	**1**	**100%**					**1**	**100%**	
Medium	1	100%					1	100%	
Total	**23**			**2**			**25**		

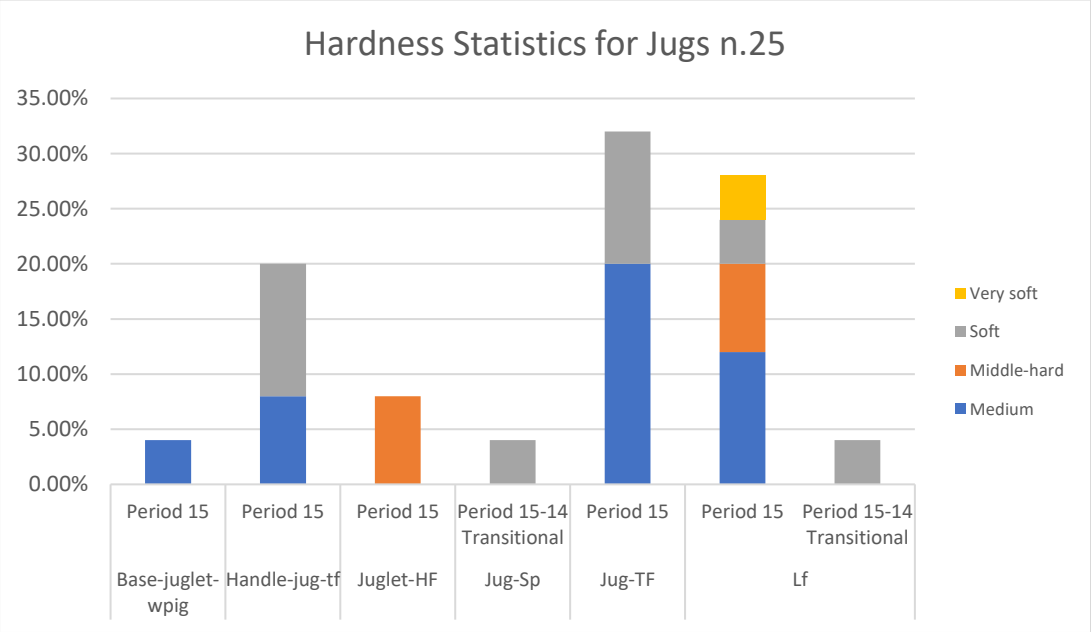


Table 29. Surface finish statistics for Jugs.

	Period 15			Period 15-14 Transitional			Total		
	S #	S%	REq %	S #	S%	REq %	S #	S%	REq %
Lf	**7**	**100%**		**1**	**100%**		**8**	**100%**	
Cream Colored Slip, burnish	1	14.29%			0.00%		1	12.50%	
red colored slip, burnish		0.00%		1	100%		1	12.50%	
Reddish Brown Slip, burnish	2	28.57%			0.00%		2	25.00%	
Scraped	1	14.29%			0.00%		1	12.50%	
self-slip, burnish	2	28.57%			0.00%		2	25.00%	
worn out slip	1	14.29%			0.00%		1	12.50%	
Jug-TF	**8**	**100%**	**100%**				**8**	**100%**	**100%**
burnish	2	25.00%	100%				2	25.00%	100%
no surface finish	2	25.00%	0.00%				2	25.00%	0.00%
self-slip	2	25.00%	0.00%				2	25.00%	0.00%
Wet-smoothed	2	25.00%	0.00%				2	25.00%	0.00%
Handle-jug-tf	**5**	**100%**					**5**	**100%**	
no surface finish	4	80.00%					4	80.00%	
Wet-smoothed	1	20.00%					1	20.00%	
Juglet-HF	**2**	**100%**					**2**	**100%**	
burnish	1	50.00%					1	50.00%	
Wet-smoothed	1	50.00%					1	50.00%	
Jug-Sp				**1**	**100%**		**1**	**100%**	
red colored slip, burnish				1	100%		1	100%	
Base-juglet-wpig	**1**	**100%**					**1**	**100%**	
Cream Colored Slip, burnish	1	100%					1	100%	
Total	**23**			**2**			**25**		

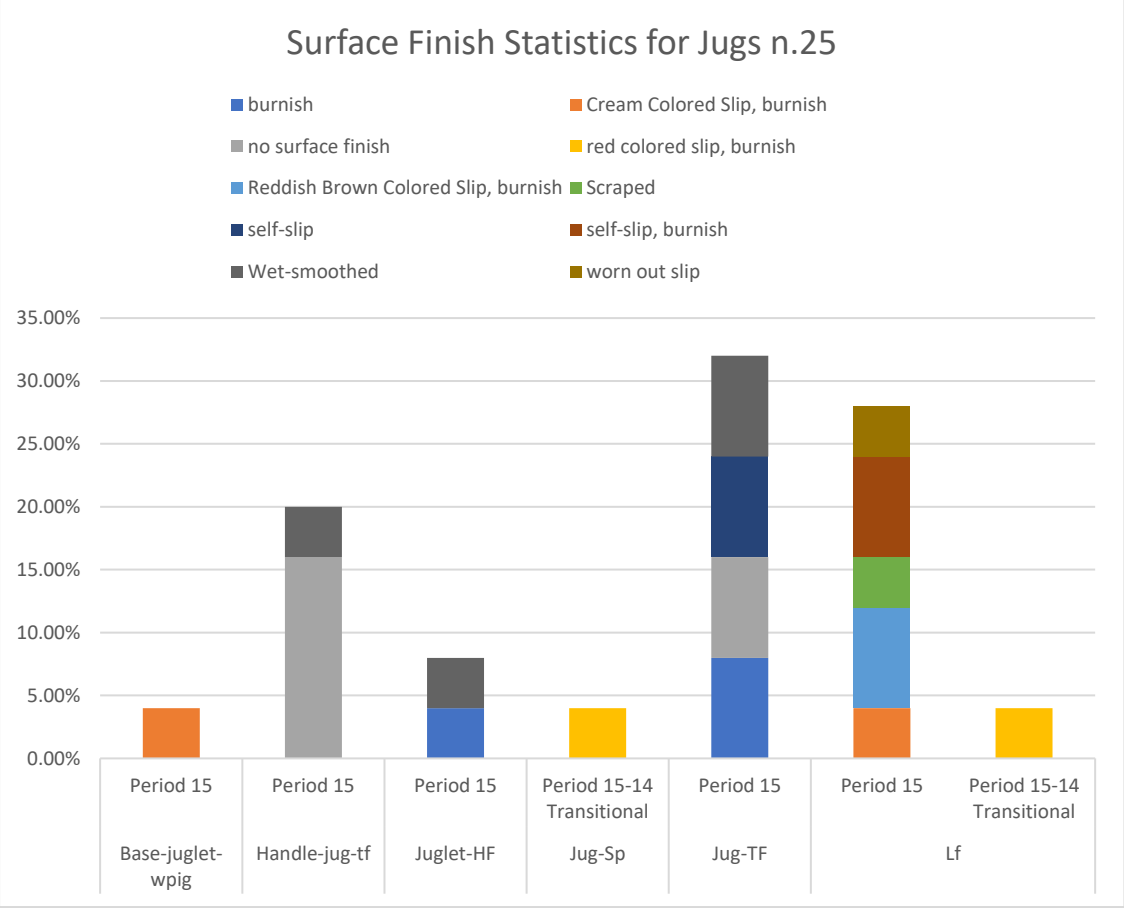


Table 30. Fabric statistics for Jars.

	Period 15			Period 15-14 Transitional			Total		
	S #	**S%**	**REq %**	**S #**	**S%**	**REq %**	**S #**	**S%**	**REq %**
CJ	**2**	**100%**	**100%**	**1**	**100%**	**100%**	**3**	**100%**	**100%**
M-GLT-P-8	1	50.00%	66.67%	1	100%	100%	2	66.67%	92.31%
M-CST-24	1	50.00%	33.33%		0.00%	0.00%	1	33.33%	7.69%
Handle-CJ	**4**	**100%**		**4**	**100%**		**8**	**100%**	
M-GLT-FBR-7	3	75.00%		1	25.00%		4	50.00%	
M-GLT-P-8		0.00%		3	75.00%		3	37.50%	
M-GT-9	1	25.00%			0.00%		1	12.50%	
Handle-ssp	**4**	**100%**		**1**	**100%**		**5**	**100%**	
M-GLT-FBR-7	1	25.00%		1	100%		2	40.00%	
M-GLT-WG-12	1	25.00%			0.00%		1	20.00%	
F-B- 4	1	25.00%			0.00%		1	20.00%	
M-GLT-B-26	1	25.00%			0.00%		1	20.00%	
J-SH	**21**	**100%**	**100%**	**6**	**100%**	**100%**	**27**	**100%**	**100%**
M-GLT-P-8	8	38.10%	36.88%	1	16.67%	15.28%	9	33.33%	32.10%
M-GLT-FBR-7	5	23.81%	35.50%		0.00%	0.00%	5	18.52%	27.65%
M-GLT-WG-12	1	4.76%	0.00%	1	16.67%	10.42%	2	7.41%	2.30%
M-GLT-R-13		0.00%	0.00%	2	33.33%	52.08%	2	7.41%	11.52%
CW-LS-36	1	4.76%	14.79%	1	16.67%	6.94%	2	7.41%	13.06%
M-GLT-B-26	2	9.52%	4.73%		0.00%	0.00%	2	7.41%	3.69%
CW-LGT-15	1	4.76%	3.35%		0.00%	0.00%	1	3.70%	2.61%
M-GT-9	1	4.76%	1.78%		0.00%	0.00%	1	3.70%	1.38%
F-SL-P-23		0.00%	0.00%	1	16.67%	15.28%	1	3.70%	3.38%
M-GLR-R-33	1	4.76%	1.58%		0.00%	0.00%	1	3.70%	1.23%
M-GLT-FB-16	1	4.76%	1.38%		0.00%	0.00%	1	3.70%	1.08%
J-SH-F	**19**	**100%**	**100%**				**19**	**100%**	**100%**
F-B- 4	6	31.58%	18.18%				6	31.58%	18.18%
M-GLT-P-8	5	26.32%	19.75%				5	26.32%	19.75%
M-GLT-FBR-7	2	10.53%	6.27%				2	10.53%	6.27%
M-GLT-B-26	2	10.53%	12.23%				2	10.53%	12.23%
M-GT-9	1	5.26%	31.35%				1	5.26%	31.35%
F-SL-P-23	1	5.26%	9.40%				1	5.26%	9.40%
M-GLT-FB-16	1	5.26%	2.82%				1	5.26%	2.82%
M-CST-24	1	5.26%	0.00%				1	5.26%	0.00%
J-SSP	**3**	**100%**	**100%**	**1**	**100%**	**100%**	**4**	**100%**	**100%**
M-GT-9	2	66.67%	80.00%		0.00%	0.00%	2	50.00%	74.07%
F-B- 4	1	33.33%	20.00%		0.00%	0.00%	1	25.00%	18.52%
M-GLT-B-26		0.00%	0.00%	1	100%	100%	1	25.00%	7.41%
Total	**53**			**13**			**66**		

Table 31. Fabric statistics bar chart for Jars.

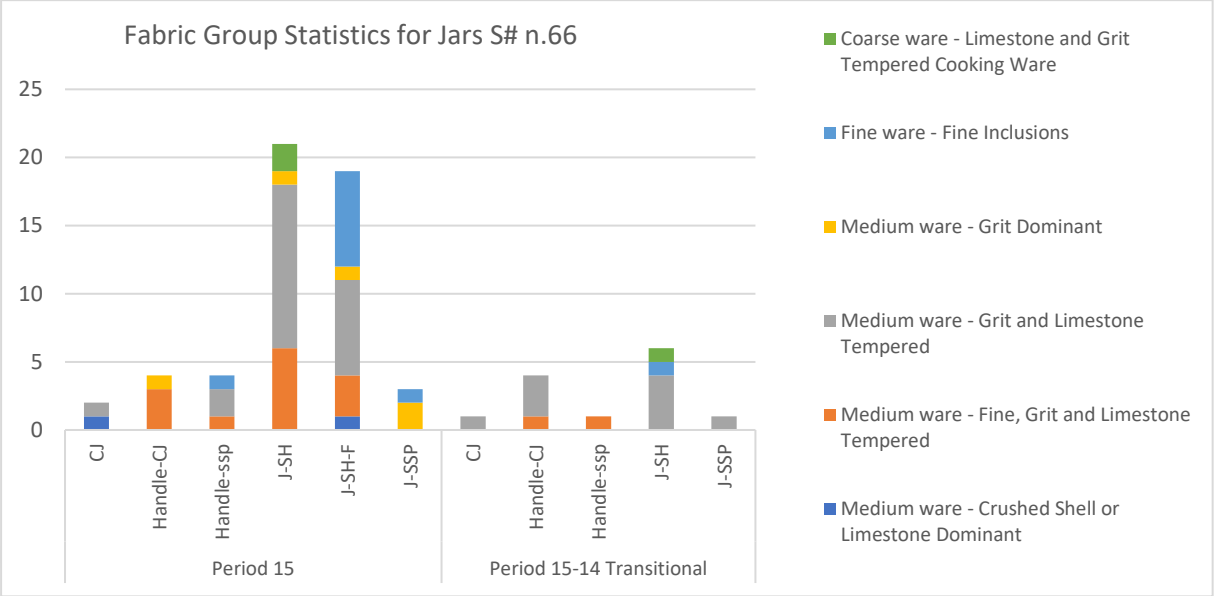


Table 32. Rim diameter distribution for J-SH.

Rim Diam. Ø Intervals	Number of Sherds	%
(5, 7]	1	3.70
(7, 9]	3	11.11
(9, 11]	9	33.33
(11, 13]	8	29.63
(13, 15]	5	18.52
Unknown	1	3.70
Total	27	100.00

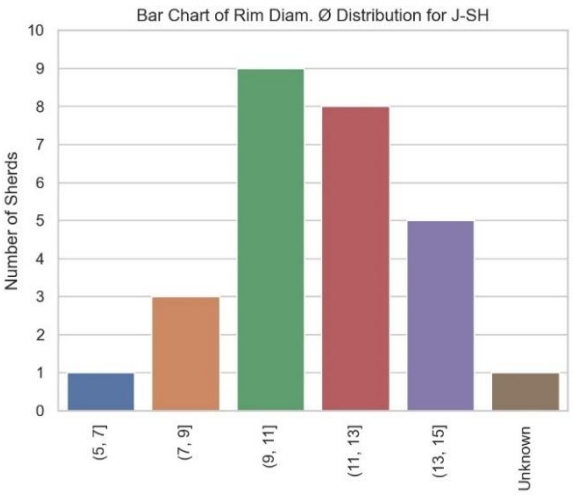


Table 33. Rim diameter distribution for J-SH-F.

Rim Diam. Ø Intervals	Number of Sherds	%
(4, 6]	2	10.53
(6, 8]	1	5.26
(8, 10]	6	31.58
(10, 12]	1	5.26
(12, 14]	2	10.53
Unknown	7	36.84
Total	19	100.00

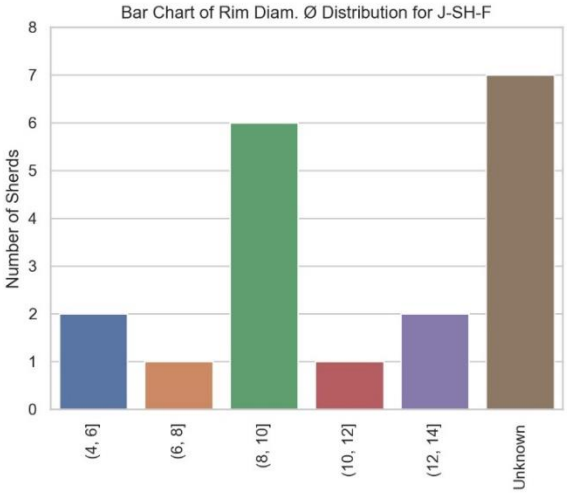


Table 34. Wall thickness distribution for J-SH-F.

Wall Th. Intervals	Number of Sherds	%
(0.2, 0.3]	1	5.26
(0.3, 0.4]	8	42.11
(0.4, 0.5]	5	26.32
(0.5, 0.6]	4	21.05
(0.6, 0.7]	1	5.26
Total	19	100.00

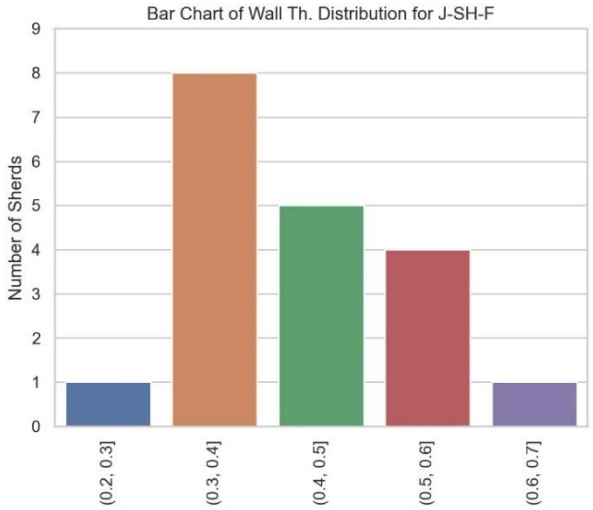


Table 35. Mean values of rim diameter, rim length, and rim thickness for pots, cooking pots, and jars, according to sherd count.

	Period 15				Period 15-14 Transitional				Total			
	M. Rim Ø	M. Rim L.	M. Rim Th.	S#	M. Rim Ø	M. Rim L.	M. Rim Th.	S#	M. Rim Ø	M. Rim L.	M. Rim Th.	S#
Cooking Pot	**26.65**	**1.70**	**1.56**	**43**	**28.62**	**2.13**	**1.38**	**14.00**	**27.19**	**1.82**	**1.51**	**57.00**
Cpt-1	25.93	1.58	1.66	14	23.00	2.30	1.65	2.00	25.56	1.67	1.66	16.00
Cpt-2	31.00	2.16	1.54	5	33.25	2.43	1.55	4.00	32.00	2.28	1.54	9.00
Cpt-3	25.87	1.69	1.40	16	27.57	1.91	1.21	7.00	26.41	1.76	1.34	23.00
Handle-cpt		1.30	2.60	8				1.00		1.30	2.60	9.00
Jar	**10.32**	**1.32**	**1.01**	**53**	**11.25**	**1.30**	**1.24**	**13.00**	**10.48**	**1.32**	**1.06**	**66.00**
CJ	12.00	1.75	1.30	2	15.00		1.50	1.00	13.00	1.75	1.37	3.00
Handle-CJ				4				4.00				8.00
Handle-ssp				4				1.00				5.00
J-SH	11.50	1.60	1.16	21	11.67	1.38	1.33	6.00	11.54	1.56	1.21	27.00
J-SH-F	9.72	0.80	0.78	19					9.72	0.80	0.78	19.00
J-SSP	3.70	0.75	0.85	3	5.00	1.00	0.40	1.00	4.03	0.83	0.70	4.00
Pot	**30.78**	**2.41**	**1.30**	**41**	**39.18**	**2.82**	**1.37**	**11.00**	**32.63**	**2.51**	**1.31**	**52.00**
CR	34.69	2.48	1.37	16	36.67	2.58	1.40	6.00	35.23	2.50	1.38	22.00
CR-Car	29.50	2.05	1.33	4	36.00	2.30	1.30	1.00	30.80	2.10	1.32	5.00
PFSN	31.50	2.30	1.07	10	28.50		1.10	2.00	30.90	2.30	1.08	12.00
P-S	11.50	1.63	0.60	7					11.50	1.63	0.60	7.00
P-ST	48.75	3.37	2.43	4	59.00	3.80	1.60	2.00	52.17	3.54	2.15	6.00
Total	**22.62**	**1.80**	**1.29**	**137**	**27.91**	**2.21**	**1.34**	**38.00**	**23.81**	**1.89**	**1.31**	**175.00**

Table 36. Mean Values of rim diameter, rim length and rim thickness for pots, cooking pots and jars, REq.

	Period 15			Period 15-14 Transitional			Total		
	REq Rim Ø	**REq Rim L.**	**REq Rim Th.**	**REq Rim Ø**	**REq Rim L.**	**REq Rim Th.**	**REq Rim Ø**	**REq Rim L.**	**REq Rim Th.**
Cooking Pot	**25.58**	**1.75**	**1.54**	**27.37**	**2.14**	**1.43**	**26.07**	**1.86**	**1.51**
Cpt-1	25.42	1.58	1.69	23.41	2.46	1.75	25.20	1.67	1.69
Cpt-2	30.51	2.26	1.50	31.50	2.29	1.64	30.97	2.27	1.56
Cpt-3	24.23	1.78	1.40	26.15	1.98	1.24	24.87	1.85	1.34
Handle-cpt									
Jar	**8.49**	**0.99**	**0.91**	**12.05**	**0.65**	**1.32**	**9.18**	**0.93**	**0.99**
CJ	12.33	1.83	1.33	15.00	0.00	1.50	14.38	0.42	1.46
Handle-CJ									
Handle-ssp									
J-SH	10.62	1.43	1.14	10.99	1.05	1.32	10.70	1.35	1.18
J-SH-F	8.54	0.67	0.78						
J-SSP	3.66	0.42	0.56	5.00	1.00	0.40	3.76	0.46	0.55
Pot	**30.74**	**1.84**	**1.29**	**37.12**	**2.18**	**1.42**	**31.94**	**1.90**	**1.31**
CR	34.81	2.46	1.40	35.07	2.58	1.41	34.87	2.48	1.40
CR-Car	29.98	2.15	1.28	36.00	2.30	1.30	30.31	2.16	1.28
PFSN	30.14	0.27	1.09	27.70	0.00	1.21	29.50	0.19	1.12
P-S	10.76	0.67	0.37						
P-ST	47.00	3.19	2.83	65.60	4.68	1.89	51.89	3.58	2.59

Table 37. Kiln atmosphere statistics for Jars.

	Period 15			Period 15-14 Trans.			Total		
	S #	S%	REq %	S #	S%	REq %	S #	S%	REq %
CJ	**2**	**100%**	**100%**	**1**	**100%**	**100%**	**3**	**100%**	**100%**
Oxidizing	2	100%	100%	1	100%	100%	3	100%	100%
Handle-CJ	**4**	**100%**		**4**	**100%**		**8**	**100%**	
Oxidizing	1	25.00%		3	75.00%		4	50.00%	
L, Insufficient Oxidation	1	25.00%		1	25.00%		2	25.00%	
M, Insufficient Oxidation	2	50.00%			0.00%		2	25.00%	
Handle-ssp	**4**	**100%**		**1**	**100%**		**5**	**100%**	
Oxidizing	3	75.00%			0.00%		3	60.00%	
S, Insufficient Oxidation		0.00%		1	100%		1	20.00%	
Neutral	1	25.00%			0.00%		1	20.00%	
J-SH	**21**	**100%**	**100%**	**6**	**100%**	**100%**	**27**	**100%**	**100%**
Oxidizing	13	61.90%	77.12%	6	100%	100%	19	70.37%	82.18%
L, Insufficient Oxidation	3	14.29%	7.89%		0.00%	0.00%	3	11.11%	6.14%
M, Insufficient Oxidation	3	14.29%	7.69%		0.00%	0.00%	3	11.11%	5.99%
S, Insufficient Oxidation	1	4.76%	3.94%		0.00%	0.00%	1	3.70%	3.07%
Neutral, Smoke	1	4.76%	3.35%		0.00%	0.00%	1	3.70%	2.61%
J-SH-F	**19**	**100%**	**100%**				**19**	**100%**	**100%**
Oxidizing	11	57.89%	49.84%				11	57.89%	49.84%
Neutral	4	21.05%	18.81%				4	21.05%	18.81%
M, Insufficient Oxidation	3	15.79%	31.35%				3	15.79%	31.35%
L, Insufficient Oxidation	1	5.26%	0.00%				1	5.26%	0.00%
J-SSP	**3**	**100%**	**100%**	**1**	**100%**	**100%**	**4**	**100%**	**100%**
Oxidizing	3	100%	100%		0.00%	0.00%	3	75.00%	92.59%
Neutral		0.00%	0.00%	1	100%	100%	1	25.00%	7.41%
Total	**53**			**13**			**66**		

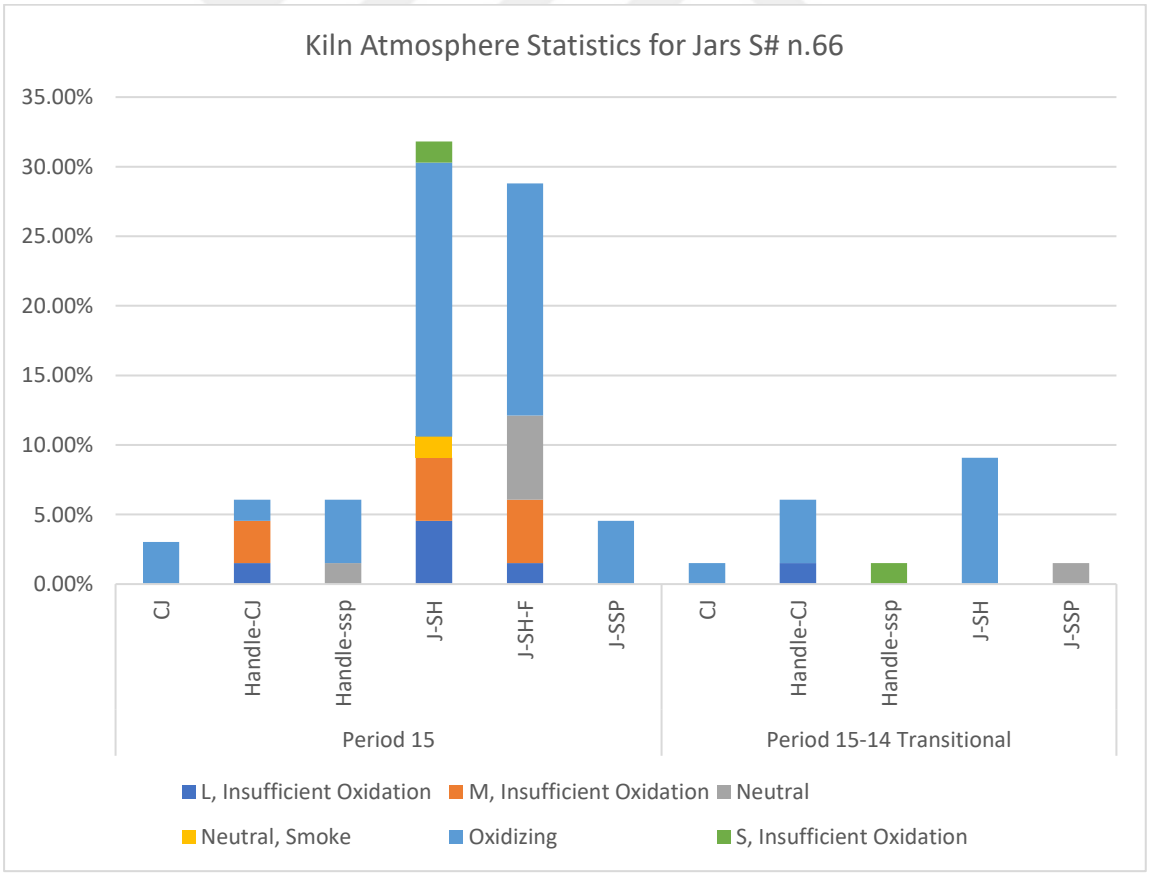


Table 38. Hardness statistics for Jars.

	Period 15			Period 15-14 Transitional			Total		
	S #	S%	REq %	S #	S%	REq %	S #	S%	REq %
CJ	**2**	**100%**	**100%**	**1**	**100%**	**100%**	**3**	**100%**	**100%**
Soft	2	100%	100%	1	100%	100%	3	100%	100%
Handle-CJ	**4**	**100%**		**4**	**100%**		**8**	**100%**	
Medium	2	50.00%		1	25.00%		3	37.50%	
Middle-hard	1	25.00%		2	50.00%		3	37.50%	
Soft	1	25.00%		1	25.00%		2	25.00%	
Handle-ssp	**4**	**100%**		**1**	**100%**		**5**	**100%**	
Medium	2	50.00%		1	100%		3	60.00%	
Soft	2	50.00%			0.00%		2	40.00%	
J-SH	**21**	**100%**	**100%**	**6**	**100%**	**100%**	**27**	**100%**	**100%**
Soft	11	52.38%	50.49%	4	66.67%	69.44%	15	55.56%	54.69%
Medium	8	38.10%	45.17%	2	33.33%	30.56%	10	37.04%	41.94%
Middle-hard	2	9.52%	4.34%		0.00%	0.00%	2	7.41%	3.38%
J-SH-F	**19**	**100%**	**100%**				**19**	**100%**	**100%**
Soft	11	57.89%	50.47%				11	57.89%	50.47%
Medium	7	36.84%	49.53%				7	36.84%	49.53%
Middle-hard	1	5.26%	0.00%				1	5.26%	0.00%
J-SSP	**3**	**100%**	**100%**	**1**	**100%**	**100%**	**4**	**100%**	**100%**
Soft	3	100%	100%	1	100%	100%	4	100%	100%
Total	**53**			**13**			**66**		

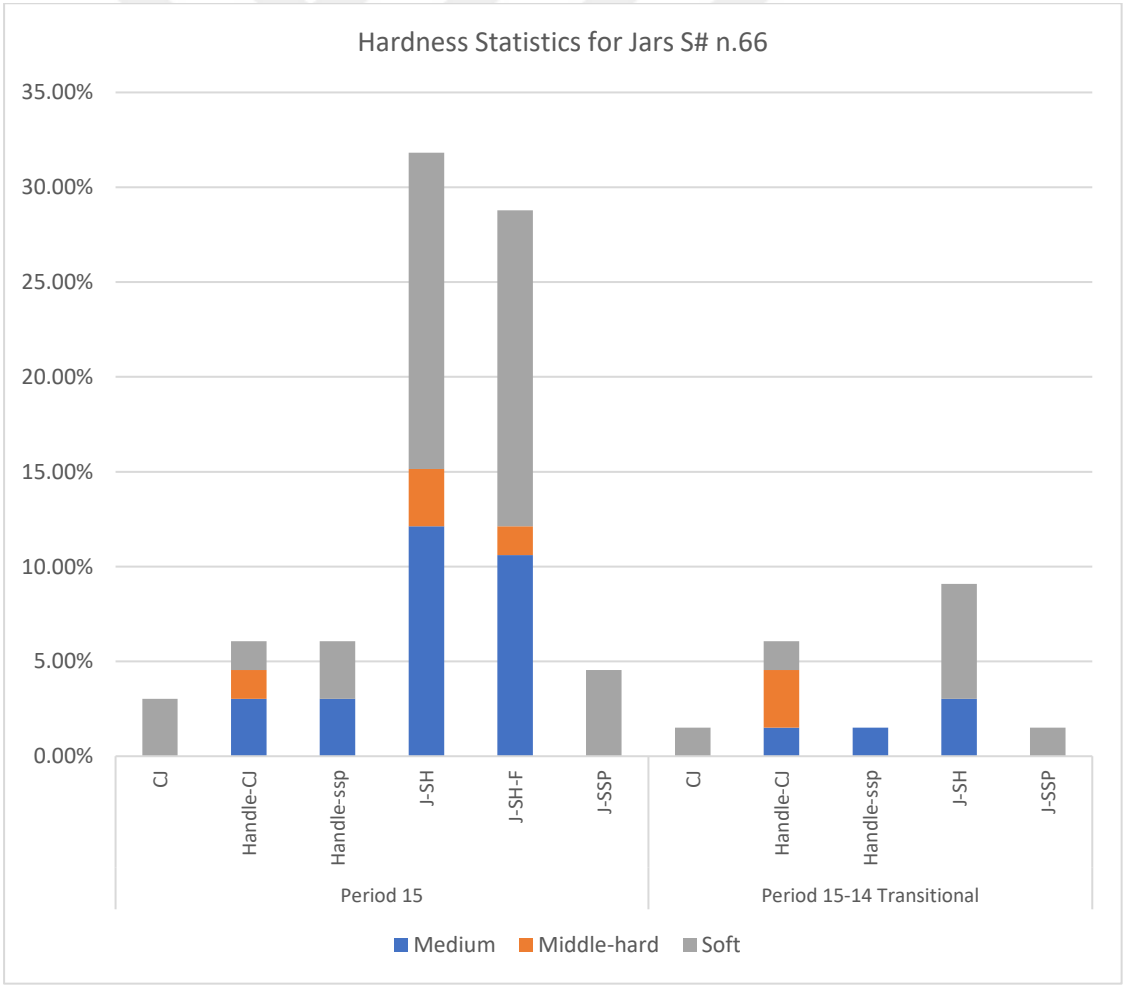


Table 39. Surface finish statistics for Jars.

	Period 15			Period 15-14 Transitional			Total		
	S #	S%	REq %	S #	S%	REq %	S #	S%	REq %
CJ	**2**	**100%**	**100%**	**1**	**100%**	**100%**	**3**	**100%**	**100%**
white, reduction firing	1	50.00%	66.67%	1	100%	100%	2	66.67%	92.31%
Wet-smoothed	1	50.00%	33.33%		0.00%	0.00%	1	33.33%	7.69%
Handle-CJ	**4**	**100%**		**4**	**100%**		**8**	**100%**	
white, reduction firing		0.00%		3	75.00%		3	37.50%	
Wet-smoothed	3	75.00%			0.00%		3	37.50%	
no surface finish		0.00%		1	25.00%		1	12.50%	
self-slip	1	25.00%			0.00%		1	12.50%	
Handle-ssp	**4**	**100%**		**1**	**100%**		**5**	**100%**	
burnish	4	100%		1	100%		5	100%	
J-SH	**21**	**100%**	**100%**	**6**	**100%**	**100%**	**27**	**100%**	**100%**
no surface finish	6	28.57%	18.54%	2	33.33%	22.22%	8	29.63%	19.35%
Wet-smoothed	7	33.33%	56.61%		0.00%	0.00%	7	25.93%	44.09%
self-slip	5	23.81%	18.54%	2	33.33%	32.64%	7	25.93%	21.66%
white, reduction firing		0.00%	0.00%	1	16.67%	10.42%	1	3.70%	2.30%
burnish	1	4.76%	1.58%		0.00%	0.00%	1	3.70%	1.23%
worn out	1	4.76%	4.73%		0.00%	0.00%	1	3.70%	3.69%
self-slip, burnish		0.00%	0.00%	1	16.67%	34.72%	1	3.70%	7.68%
Cream Colored Slip, burnish	1	4.76%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	1	3.70%	0.00%
J-SH-F	**19**	**100%**	**100%**				**19**	**100%**	**100%**
burnish	6	31.58%	21.63%				6	31.58%	21.63%
self-slip, burnish	5	26.32%	17.87%				5	26.32%	17.87%
no surface finish	4	21.05%	19.75%				4	21.05%	19.75%
Wet-smoothed	2	10.53%	9.40%				2	10.53%	9.40%
Reddish Brown Slip, burnish	1	5.26%	31.35%				1	5.26%	31.35%
Red colored Slip, burnish	1	5.26%	0.00%				1	5.26%	0.00%
J-SSP	**3**	**100%**	**100%**	**1**	**100%**	**100%**	**4**	**100%**	**100%**
Red colored Slip, burnish	2	66.67%	80.00%		0.00%	0.00%	2	50.00%	74.07%
burnish	1	33.33%	20.00%	1	100%	100%	2	50.00%	25.93%
Total	**53**			**13**			**66**		

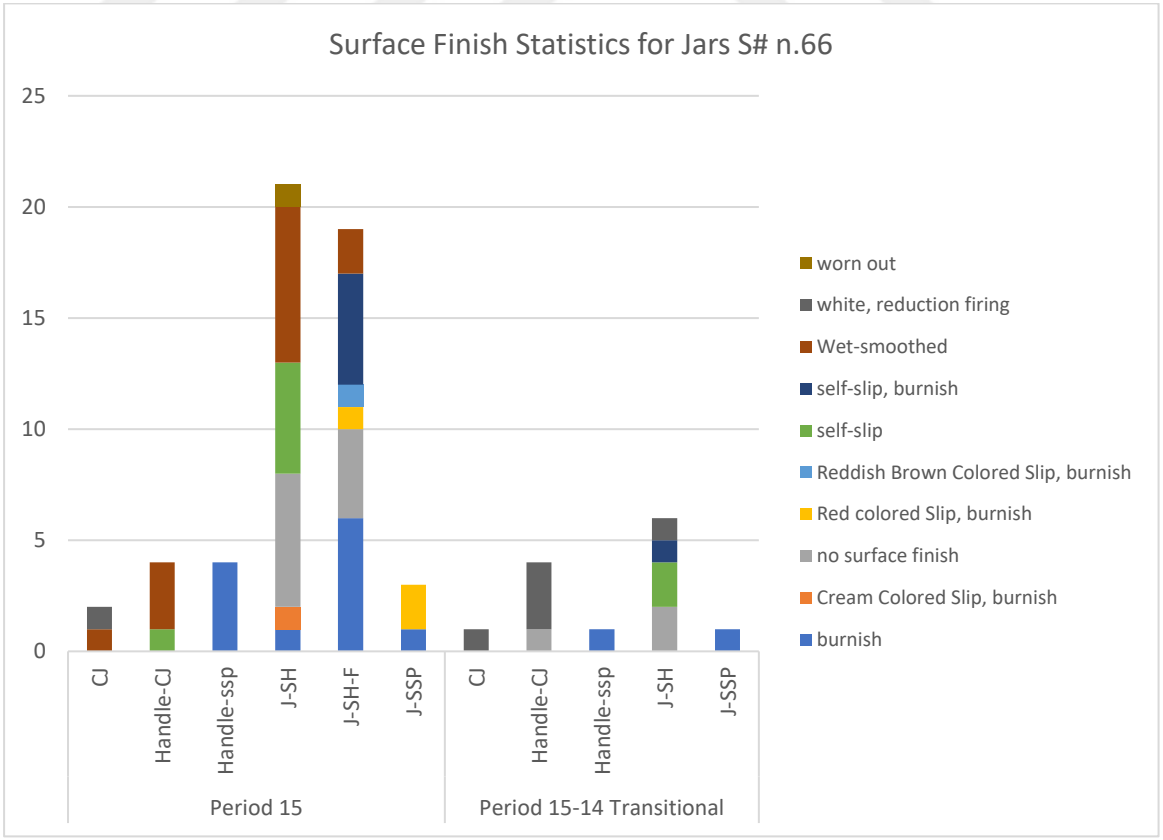


Table 40. Rim diameter distribution for CR.

Rim Diam. Ø Intervals	Number of Sherds	%
(26, 28]	1	4.55
(28, 30]	2	9.09
(30, 32]	3	13.64
(32, 34]	5	22.73
(34, 36]	3	13.64
(36, 38]	4	18.18
(38, 40]	1	4.55
(40, 42]	2	9.09
(42, 44]	1	4.55
Total	22	100.00

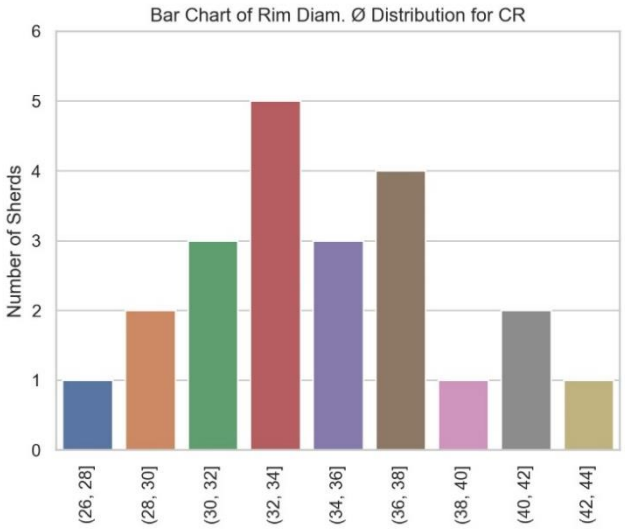


Table 41. Wall thickness distribution for CR.

Wall Th. Intervals	Number of Sherds	%
(0.4, 0.5]	1	5.00
(0.5, 0.6]	1	5.00
(0.6, 0.7]	4	20.00
(0.7, 0.8]	0	0.00
(0.8, 0.9]	7	35.00
(0.9, 1.0]	7	35.00
Total	20	100.00

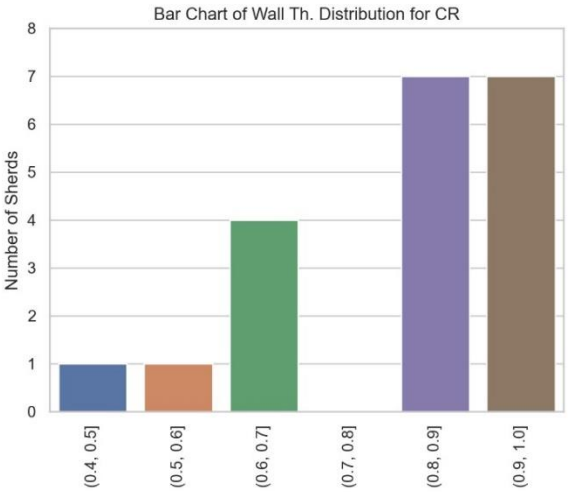


Table 42. Rim diameter distribution for PFSN.

Rim Diam. Ø Intervals	Number of Sherds	%
(23, 25]	1	8.33
(25, 27]	2	16.67
(27, 29]	1	8.33
(29, 31]	4	33.33
(31, 33]	0	0.00
(33, 35]	0	0.00
(35, 37]	0	0.00
(37, 39]	1	8.33
(39, 41]	1	8.33
Unknown	2	16.67
Total	12	100.00

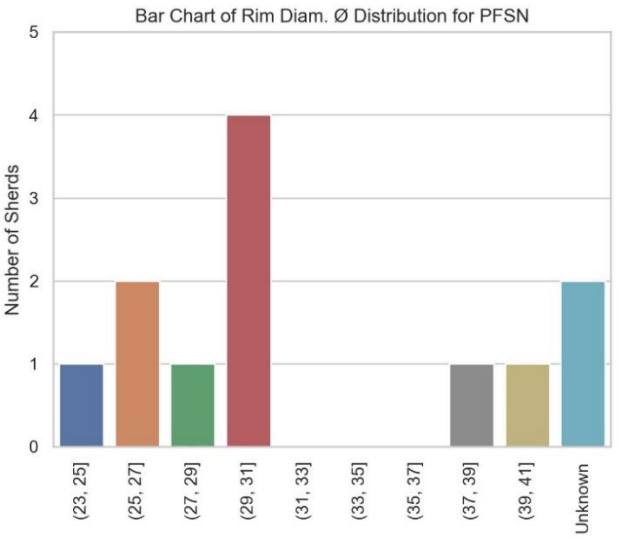


Table 43. Wall thickness distribution for PFSN.

Wall Th. Intervals	Number of Sherds	%
(0.3, 0.4]	1	9.09
(0.4, 0.5]	2	18.18
(0.5, 0.6]	4	36.36
(0.6, 0.7]	2	18.18
(0.7, 0.8]	0	0.00
(0.8, 0.9]	1	9.09
(0.9, 1.0]	0	0.00
(1.0, 1.1]	1	9.09
Total	11	100.00

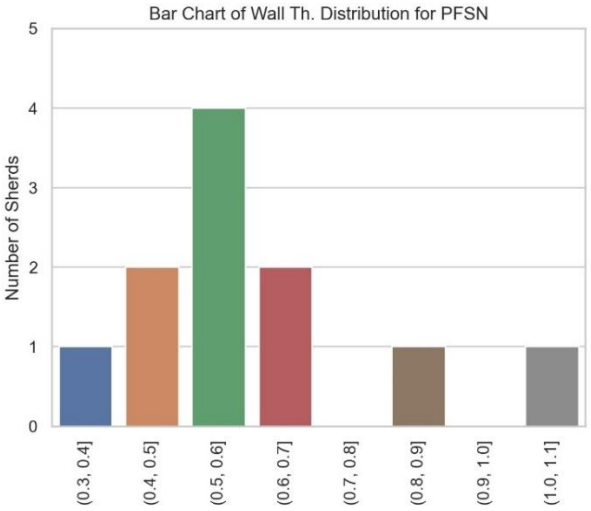


Table 44. Rim diameter distribution for P-S.

Rim Diam. Ø Intervals	Number of Sherds	%
(1.5, 3.5]	1	14.29
(3.5, 5.5]	0	0.00
(5.5, 7.5]	0	0.00
(7.5, 9.5]	1	14.29
(9.5, 11.5]	0	0.00
(11.5, 13.5]	2	28.57
(13.5, 15.5]	2	28.57
(15.5, 17.5]	1	14.29
Total	7	100.00

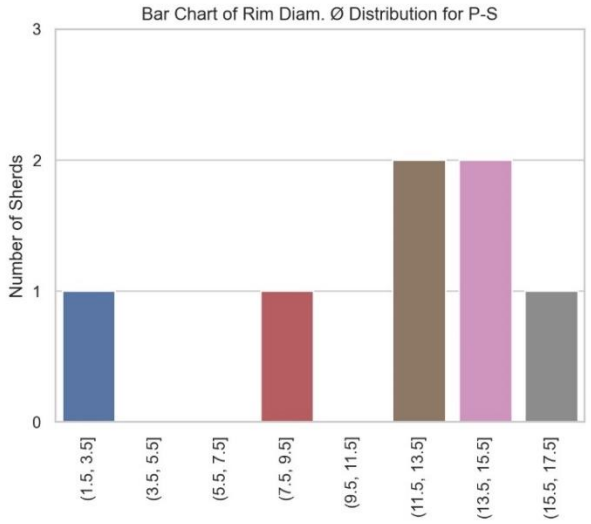


Table 45. Wall thickness distribution for P-S.

Wall Th. Intervals	Number of Sherds	%
(0.2, 0.3]	1	14.29
(0.3, 0.4]	3	42.86
(0.4, 0.5]	2	28.57
(0.5, 0.6]	0	0.00
(0.6, 0.7]	1	14.29
Total	7	100.00

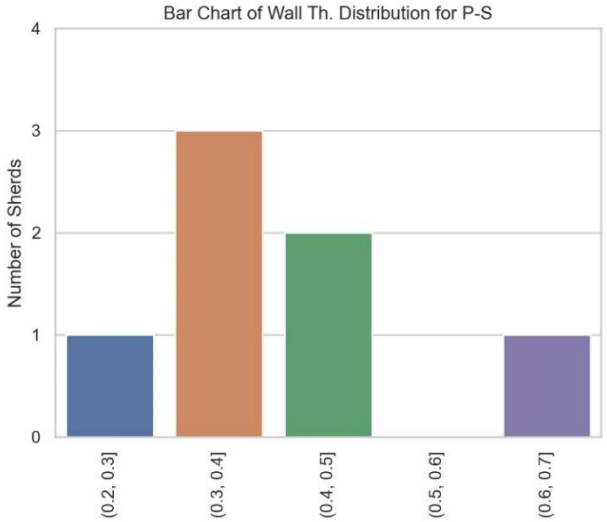


Table 46. Fabric statistics for Pots.

	Period 15			Period 15-14 Transitional			Total		
	S #	S%	REq %	S #	S%	REq %	S #	S%	REq %
CR	**16**	**100%**	**100%**	**6**	**100%**	**100%**	**22**	**100%**	**100%**
M-GLT-P-8	3	18.75%	20.33%	3	50.00%	43.48%	6	27.27%	25.40%
M-GT-9	3	18.75%	9.76%	1	16.67%	14.49%	4	18.18%	10.79%
CW-GLT-P-11	4	25.00%	21.14%		0.00%	0.00%	4	18.18%	16.51%
CW-LGT-15	3	18.75%	10.16%		0.00%	0.00%	3	13.64%	7.94%
M-GLT-FBR-7	1	6.25%	29.27%	1	16.67%	26.09%	2	9.09%	28.57%
M-GT-P-17		0.00%	0.00%	1	16.67%	15.94%	1	4.55%	3.49%
M-GLT-WG-12	1	6.25%	5.28%		0.00%	0.00%	1	4.55%	4.13%
M-GLT-R-13	1	6.25%	4.07%		0.00%	0.00%	1	4.55%	3.17%
CR-Car	**4**	**100%**	**100%**	**1**	**100%**	**100%**	**5**	**100%**	**100%**
M-GLT-R-13	2	50.00%	37.25%	1	100%	100%	3	60.00%	40.74%
M-GLT-P-8	2	50.00%	62.75%		0.00%	0.00%	2	40.00%	59.26%
PFSN	**10**	**100%**	**100%**	**2**	**100%**	**100%**	**12**	**100%**	**100%**
M-GLT-P-8	4	40.00%	40.96%		0.00%	0.00%	4	33.33%	30.09%
M-GLT-FBR-7	2	20.00%	31.33%	1	50.00%	76.67%	3	25.00%	43.36%
M-GLT-B-26	2	20.00%	20.48%		0.00%	0.00%	2	16.67%	15.04%
M-GT-9		0.00%	0.00%	1	50.00%	23.33%	1	8.33%	6.19%
CW-LGT-15	1	10.00%	4.82%		0.00%	0.00%	1	8.33%	3.54%
M-GLT-FB-16	1	10.00%	2.41%		0.00%	0.00%	1	8.33%	1.77%
P-S	**7**	**100%**	**100%**				**7**	**100%**	**100%**
F-B- 4	2	28.57%	37.50%				2	28.57%	37.50%
M-GLT-FBR-7	1	14.29%	18.75%				1	14.29%	18.75%
M-GLT-FB-16	1	14.29%	6.25%				1	14.29%	6.25%
F-R-5	1	14.29%	16.25%				1	14.29%	16.25%
WL-P-1	1	14.29%	12.50%				1	14.29%	12.50%
M-CST-24	1	14.29%	8.75%				1	14.29%	8.75%
P-ST	**4**	**100%**	**100%**	**2**	**100%**	**100%**	**6**	**100%**	**100%**
M-GLT-P-8	1	25.00%	47.62%	1	50.00%	86.67%	2	33.33%	57.89%
CW-QCST-H-10	2	50.00%	47.62%		0.00%	0.00%	2	33.33%	35.09%
CW-CT-GT-32	1	25.00%	4.76%		0.00%	0.00%	1	16.67%	3.51%
CW-LGT-15		0.00%	0.00%	1	50.00%	13.33%	1	16.67%	3.51%
P-V-Unique	**1**	**100%**	**100%**				**1**	**100%**	**100%**
F-B- 4	1	100%	100%				1	100%	100%
Total	**42**			**11**			**53**		

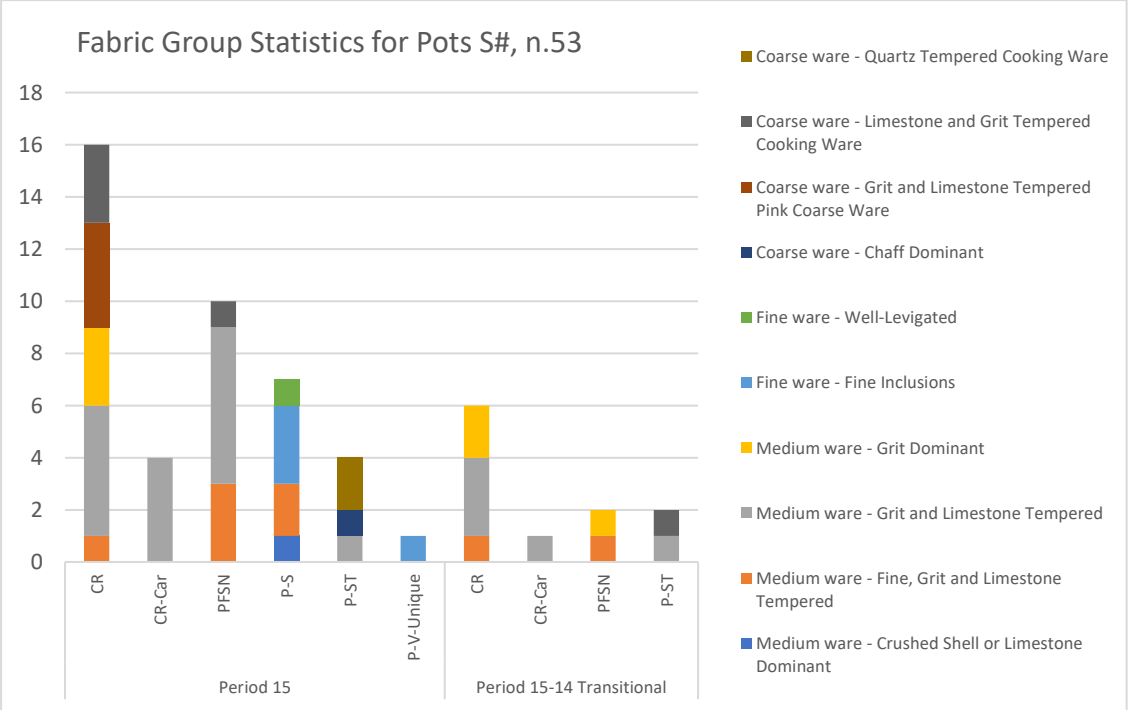


Table 47. Kiln atmosphere statistics for Pots.

	Period 15			Period 15-14 Transitional			Total		
	S #	**S%**	**REq %**	**S #**	**S%**	**REq %**	**S #**	**S%**	**REq %**
CR	**16**	**100%**	**100%**	**6**	**100%**	**100%**	**22**	**100%**	**100%**
Oxidizing	9	56.25%	41.46%	4	66.67%	59.42%	13	59.09%	45.40%
L, Insufficient Oxidation	3	18.75%	45.53%	1	16.67%	26.09%	4	18.18%	41.27%
M, Insufficient Oxidation	1	6.25%	2.85%	1	16.67%	14.49%	2	9.09%	5.40%
Insufficient Oxidation, Smoke	1	6.25%	4.88%		0.00%	0.00%	1	4.55%	3.81%
Secondary Burning	1	6.25%	1.22%		0.00%	0.00%	1	4.55%	0.95%
Oxidizing, Smoke	1	6.25%	4.07%		0.00%	0.00%	1	4.55%	3.17%
CR-Car	**4**	**100%**	**100%**	**1**	**100%**	**100%**	**5**	**100%**	**100%**
Oxidizing	3	75.00%	84.31%	1	100%	100%	4	80.00%	85.19%
Neutral	1	25.00%	15.69%		0.00%	0.00%	1	20.00%	14.81%
PFSN	**10**	**100%**	**100%**	**2**	**100%**	**100%**	**12**	**100%**	**100%**
Oxidizing	8	80.00%	68.67%		0.00%	0.00%	8	66.67%	50.44%
M, Insufficient Oxidation	1	10.00%	15.66%	2	100%	100%	3	25.00%	38.05%
L, Insufficient Oxidation	1	10.00%	15.66%		0.00%	0.00%	1	8.33%	11.50%
P-S	**7**	**100%**	**100%**				**7**	**100%**	**100%**
Oxidizing	7	100%	100%				7	100%	100%
P-ST	**4**	**100%**	**100%**	**2**	**100%**	**100%**	**6**	**100%**	**100%**
Oxidizing	1	25.00%	4.76%	1	50.00%	86.67%	2	33.33%	26.32%
S, Insufficient Oxidation	1	25.00%	30.95%		0.00%	0.00%	1	16.67%	22.81%
Oxidizing, Smoke		0.00%	0.00%	1	50.00%	13.33%	1	16.67%	3.51%
M, Insufficient Oxidation	1	25.00%	16.67%		0.00%	0.00%	1	16.67%	12.28%
L, Insufficient Oxidation	1	25.00%	47.62%		0.00%	0.00%	1	16.67%	35.09%
P-V-Unique	**1**	**100%**	**100%**				**1**	**100%**	**100%**
Oxidizing	1	100%	100%				1	100%	100%
Total	**42**			**11**			**53**		

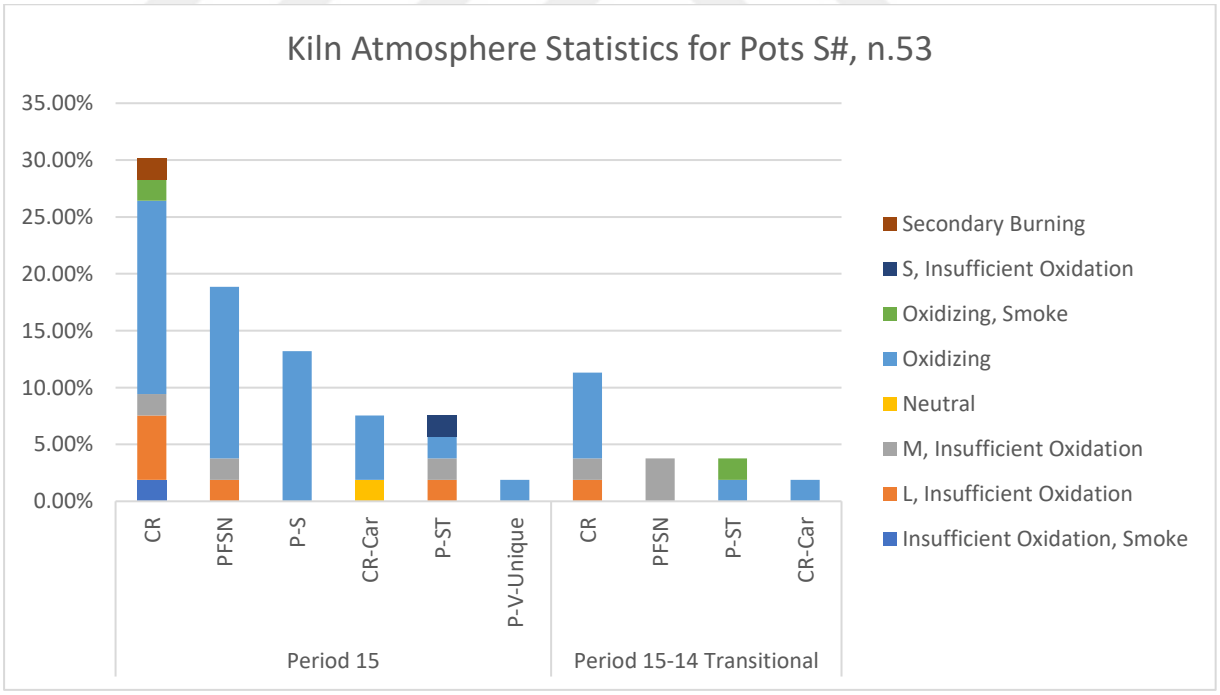


Table 48. Hardness statistics for Pots.

	Period 15			Period 15-14 Transitional			Total		
	S #	S%	REq %	S #	S%	REq %	S #	S%	REq %
CR	**16**	**100%**	**100%**	**6**	**100%**	**100%**	**22**	**100%**	**100%**
Medium	6	37.50%	50.00%	5	83.33%	88.41%	11	50.00%	58.41%
Soft	10	62.50%	50.00%	1	16.67%	11.59%	11	50.00%	41.59%
CR-Car	**4**	**100%**	**100%**	**1**	**100%**	**100%**	**5**	**100%**	**100%**
Medium	2	50.00%	58.82%		0.00%	0.00%	2	40.00%	55.56%
Middle-hard	1	25.00%	25.49%		0.00%	0.00%	1	20.00%	24.07%
Soft	1	25.00%	15.69%	1	100%	100%	2	40.00%	20.37%
PFSN	**10**	**100%**	**100%**	**2**	**100%**	**100%**	**12**	**100%**	**100%**
Medium	2	20.00%	18.07%		0.00%	0.00%	2	16.67%	13.27%
Soft	8	80.00%	81.93%	2	100%	100%	10	83.33%	86.73%
P-S	**7**	**100%**	**100%**				**7**	**100%**	**100%**
Medium	3	42.86%	43.75%				3	42.86%	43.75%
Middle-hard	1	14.29%	16.25%				1	14.29%	16.25%
Soft	3	42.86%	40.00%				3	42.86%	40.00%
P-ST	**4**	**100%**	**100%**	**2**	**100%**	**100%**	**6**	**100%**	**100%**
Medium		0.00%	0.00%	1	50.00%	13.33%	1	16.67%	3.51%
Soft	4	100%	100%	1	50.00%	86.67%	5	83.33%	96.49%
P-V-Unique	**1**	**100%**	**100%**				**1**	**100%**	**100%**
Soft	1	100%	100%				1	100%	100%
Total	**42**			**11**			**53**		

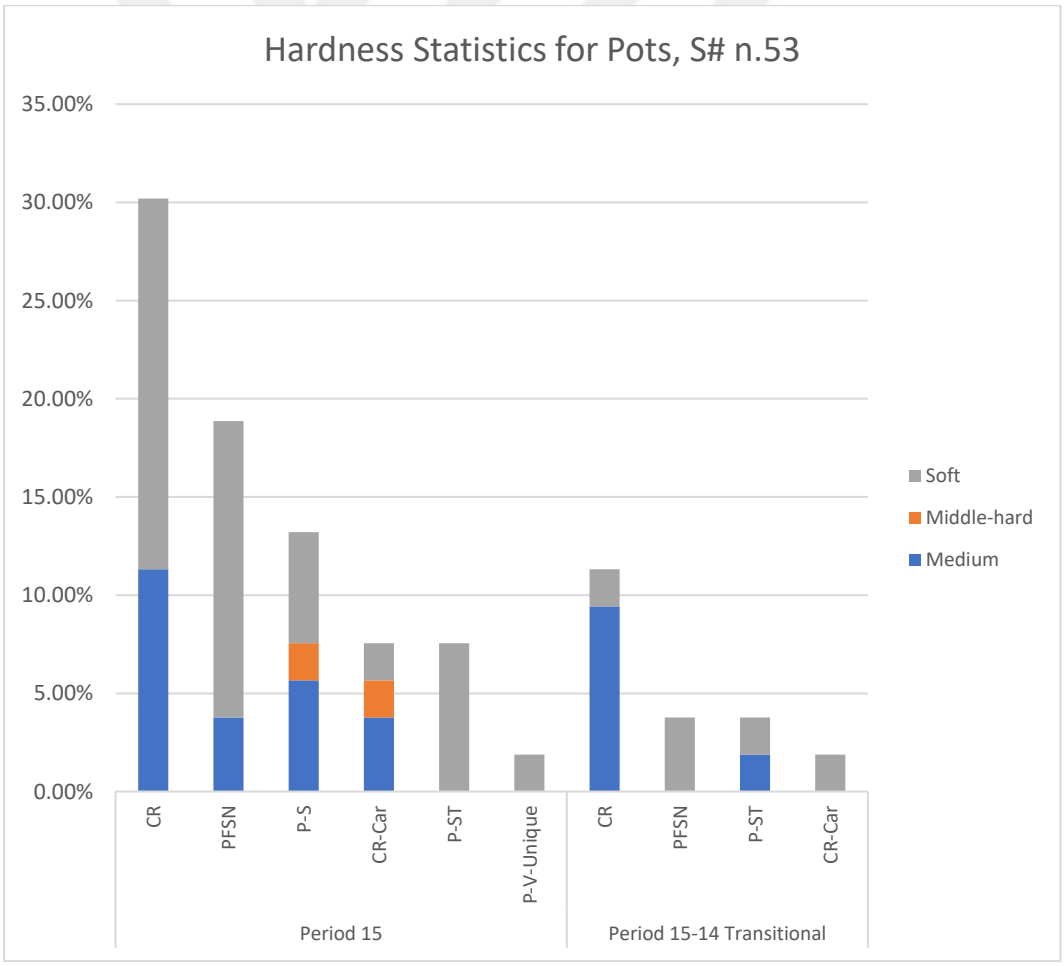


Table 49. Surface finish statistics for Pots.

	Period 15			Period 15-14 Transitional			Total		
	S #	S%	REq %	S #	S%	REq %	S #	S%	REq %
CR	**16**	**100%**	**100%**	**6**	**100%**	**100%**	**22**	**100%**	**100%**
Wet-smoothed	10	62.50%	43.09%	2	33.33%	36.23%	12	54.55%	41.59%
self-slip	3	18.75%	37.80%	3	50.00%	42.03%	6	27.27%	38.73%
no surface finish	2	12.50%	15.04%		0.00%	0.00%	2	9.09%	11.75%
Cream Colored Slip		0.00%	0.00%	1	16.67%	21.74%	1	4.55%	4.76%
Well-smoothed	1	6.25%	4.07%		0.00%	0.00%	1	4.55%	3.17%
CR-Car	**4**	**100%**	**100%**	**1**	**100%**	**100%**	**5**	**100%**	**100%**
Wet-smoothed	1	25.00%	11.76%	1	100%	100%	2	40.00%	16.67%
no surface finish	2	50.00%	62.75%		0.00%	0.00%	2	40.00%	59.26%
burnish	1	25.00%	25.49%		0.00%	0.00%	1	20.00%	24.07%
PFSN	**10**	**100%**	**100%**	**2**	**100%**	**100%**	**12**	**100%**	**100%**
burnish	3	30.00%	21.69%		0.00%	0.00%	3	25.00%	15.93%
self-slip, burnish	2	20.00%	27.71%	1	50.00%	76.67%	3	25.00%	40.71%
Reddish Brown Slip, burnish	1	10.00%	2.41%		0.00%	0.00%	1	8.33%	1.77%
Red colored Slip, burnish	1	10.00%	18.07%		0.00%	0.00%	1	8.33%	13.27%
self-slip, well smoothed	1	10.00%	15.66%		0.00%	0.00%	1	8.33%	11.50%
Red Colored Slip	1	10.00%	12.05%		0.00%	0.00%	1	8.33%	8.85%
Brown Colored Slip, burnish	1	10.00%	2.41%		0.00%	0.00%	1	8.33%	1.77%
red colored slip, burnish		0.00%	0.00%	1	50.00%	23.33%	1	8.33%	6.19%
P-S	**7**	**100%**	**100%**				**7**	**100%**	**100%**
Wet-smoothed	2	28.57%	25.00%				2	28.57%	25.00%
self-slip, burnish	1	14.29%	12.50%				1	14.29%	12.50%
Well-smoothed	1	14.29%	12.50%				1	14.29%	12.50%
red colored slip, burnish	1	14.29%	6.25%				1	14.29%	6.25%
burnish	1	14.29%	25.00%				1	14.29%	25.00%
self-slip	1	14.29%	18.75%				1	14.29%	18.75%
P-ST	**4**	**100%**	**100%**	**2**	**100%**	**100%**	**6**	**100%**	**100%**
Wet-smoothed	1	25.00%	47.62%	2	100%	100%	3	50.00%	61.40%
self-slip, well smoothed	1	25.00%	30.95%		0.00%	0.00%	1	16.67%	22.81%
self-slip	1	25.00%	4.76%		0.00%	0.00%	1	16.67%	3.51%
self-slip, burnish	1	25.00%	16.67%		0.00%	0.00%	1	16.67%	12.28%
P-V-Unique	**1**	**100%**	**100%**				**1**	**100%**	**100%**
Cream Colored Slip	1	100%	100%				1	100%	100%
Total	**42**			**11**			**53**		

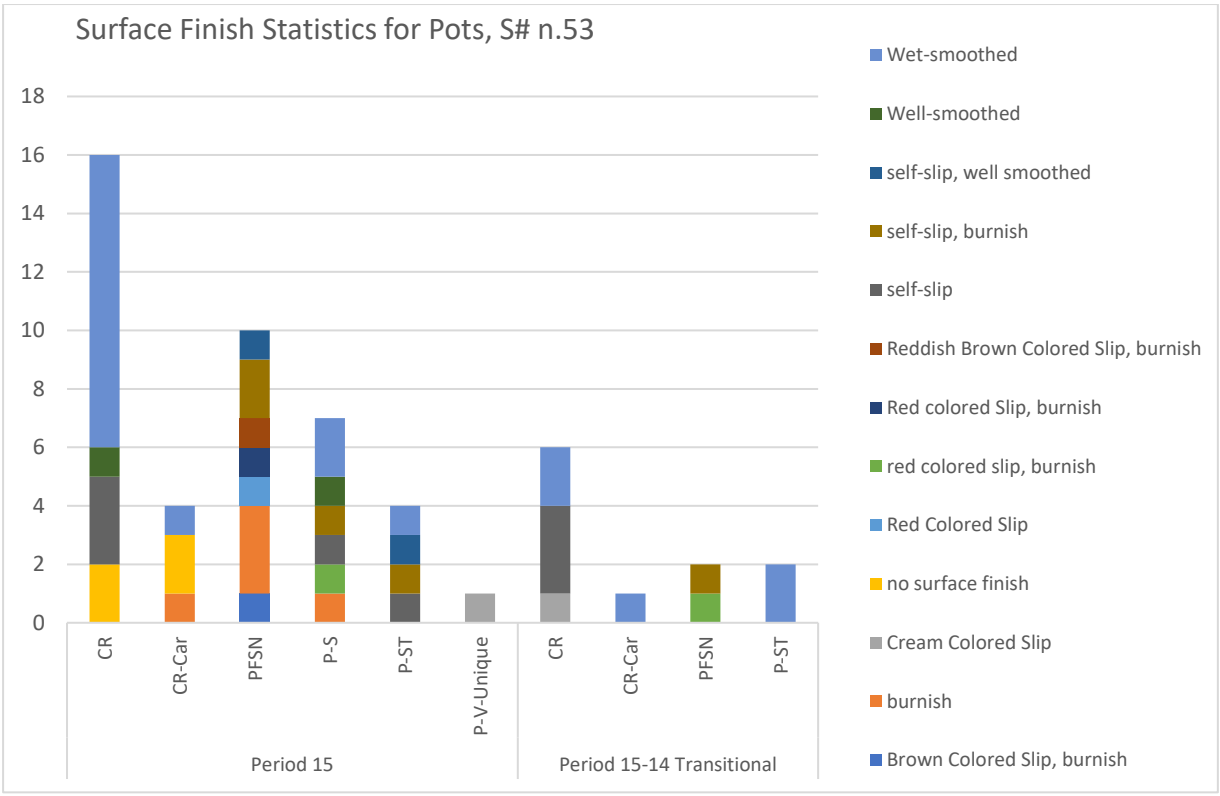


Table 50. Rim diameter distribution for CPt-1.

Rim Diam. Ø Intervals	Number of Sherds	%
(16, 18]	1	6.25
(18, 20]	2	12.50
(20, 22]	4	25.00
(22, 24]	2	12.50
(24, 26]	0	0.00
(26, 28]	2	12.50
(28, 30]	2	12.50
(30, 32]	1	6.25
(32, 34]	1	6.25
(34, 36]	0	0.00
(36, 38]	1	6.25
Total	16	100.00

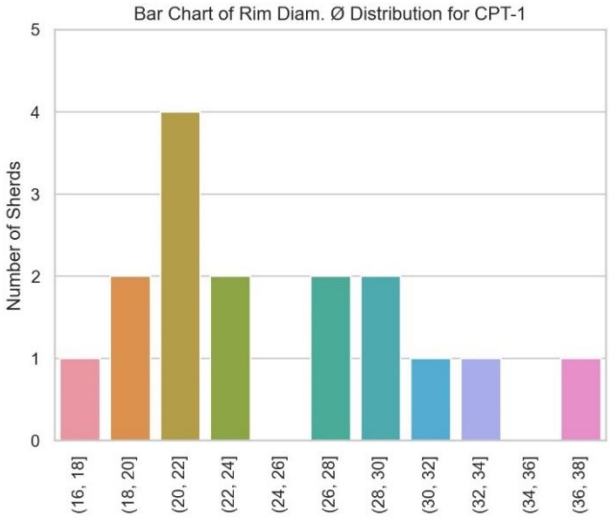


Table 51. Wall thickness distribution for CPt-1.

Wall Th. Intervals	Number of Sherds	%
(0.5, 0.6]	5	33.33
(0.6, 0.7]	1	6.67
(0.7, 0.8]	0	0.00
(0.8, 0.9]	3	20.00
(0.9, 1.0]	4	26.67
(1.0, 1.1]	1	6.67
(1.1, 1.2]	1	6.67
Total	15	100.00

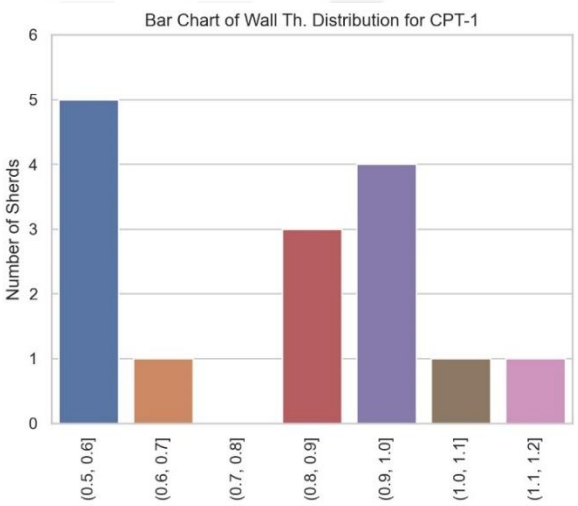


Table 52. Rim diameter distribution for Cpt 2.

Rim Diam. Ø Intervals	Number of Sherds	%
(18, 20]	1	11.11
(20, 22]	0	0.00
(22, 24]	0	0.00
(24, 26]	2	22.22
(26, 28]	0	0.00
(28, 30]	1	11.11
(30, 32]	2	22.22
(32, 34]	0	0.00
(34, 36]	0	0.00
(36, 38]	1	11.11
(38, 40]	1	11.11
(40, 42]	0	0.00
(42, 44]	0	0.00
(44, 46]	0	0.00
(46, 48]	1	11.11
Total	9	100.00

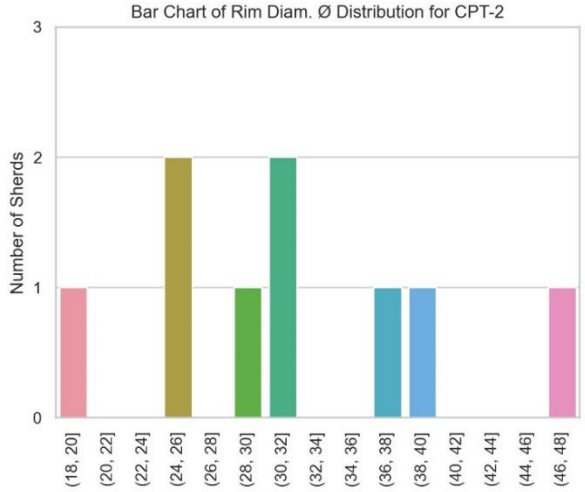


Table 53. Wall thickness distribution for CPt-2.

Wall Th. Intervals	Number of Sherds	%
(0.5, 0.6]	1	11.11
(0.6, 0.7]	0	0.00
(0.7, 0.8]	0	0.00
(0.8, 0.9]	5	55.56
(0.9, 1.0]	2	22.22
(1.0, 1.1]	1	11.11
Total	9	100.00

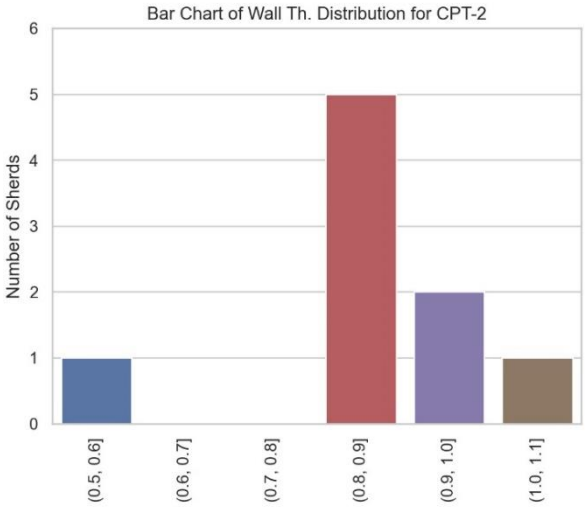


Table 54. Rim diameter distribution for CPt-3.

Rim Diam. Ø Intervals	Number of Sherds	%
(14, 16]	1	4.35
(16, 18]	0	0.00
(18, 20]	4	17.39
(20, 22]	2	8.70
(22, 24]	3	13.04
(24, 26]	4	17.39
(26, 28]	1	4.35
(28, 30]	2	8.70
(30, 32]	0	0.00
(32, 34]	1	4.35
(34, 36]	3	13.04
(36, 38]	0	0.00
(38, 40]	0	0.00
(40, 42]	0	0.00
(42, 44]	1	4.35
Unknown	1	4.35
Total	23	100.00

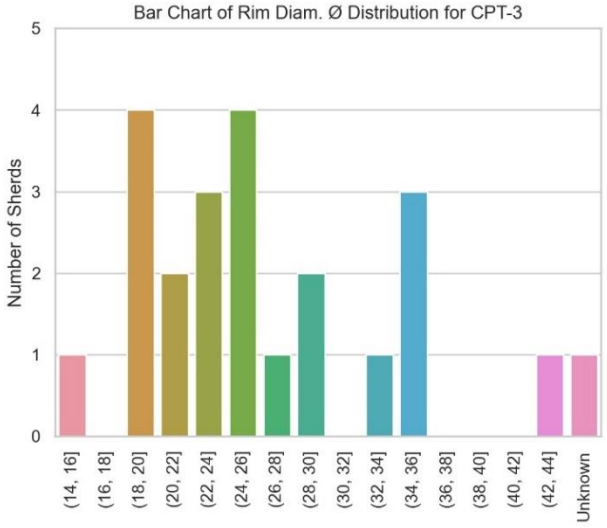


Table 55. Wall thickness distribution for CPt-3.

Wall Th. Intervals	Number of Sherds	%
(0.3, 0.4]	1	4.55
(0.4, 0.5]	2	9.09
(0.5, 0.6]	1	4.55
(0.6, 0.7]	6	27.27
(0.7, 0.8]	0	0.00
(0.8, 0.9]	4	18.18
(0.9, 1.0]	2	9.09
(1.0, 1.1]	4	18.18
Unknown	2	9.09
Total	22	100.00

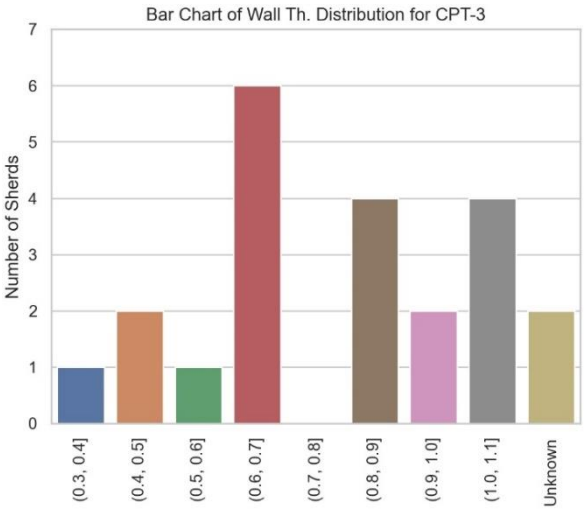


Table 56. Fabric statistics for Cooking Pots.

	Period 15			Period 15-14 Transitional			Total		
	S #	S%	REq %	S #	S%	REq %	S #	S%	REq %
Cpt-1	**14**	**100%**	**100%**	**2**	**100%**	**100%**	**16**	**100%**	**100%**
CW-QT-F-28	3	21.43%	27.46%	1	50.00%	29.41%	4	25.00%	27.67%
CW-QCST-R 29	3	21.43%	13.38%		0.00%	0.00%	3	18.75%	11.95%
M-GLR-R-33	2	14.29%	6.34%		0.00%	0.00%	2	12.50%	5.66%
CW-LGT-15	2	14.29%	14.08%		0.00%	0.00%	2	12.50%	12.58%
CW-CT-LS-25	1	7.14%	5.63%	1	50.00%	70.59%	2	12.50%	12.58%
CW-QCST-H-10	2	14.29%	28.17%		0.00%	0.00%	2	12.50%	25.16%
CW-GLQT- 27	1	7.14%	4.93%		0.00%	0.00%	1	6.25%	4.40%
Cpt-2	**5**	**100%**	**100%**	**4**	**100%**	**100%**	**9**	**100%**	**100%**
CW-LGT-15	1	20.00%	19.51%	3	75.00%	58.33%	4	44.44%	37.66%
CW-QCST-H-10	1	20.00%	24.39%		0.00%	0.00%	1	11.11%	12.99%
CW-GT-35		0.00%	0.00%	1	25.00%	41.67%	1	11.11%	19.48%
M-GLR-R-33	1	20.00%	12.20%		0.00%	0.00%	1	11.11%	6.49%
CW-GLQT- 27	1	20.00%	19.51%		0.00%	0.00%	1	11.11%	10.39%
CW-LS-36	1	20.00%	24.39%		0.00%	0.00%	1	11.11%	12.99%
Cpt-3	**16**	**100%**	**100%**	**7**	**100%**	**100%**	**23**	**100%**	**100%**
CW-GLQT- 27	5	31.25%	35.29%	2	28.57%	11.94%	7	30.43%	27.59%
CW-QT-F-28	2	12.50%	29.41%	4	57.14%	74.63%	6	26.09%	44.33%
CW-LGT-15	4	25.00%	16.18%		0.00%	0.00%	4	17.39%	10.84%
CW-QCST-R 29	1	6.25%	5.88%	1	14.29%	13.43%	2	8.70%	8.37%
CW-QCST-H-10	2	12.50%	8.82%		0.00%	0.00%	2	8.70%	5.91%
M-GLT-P-8	1	6.25%	2.21%		0.00%	0.00%	1	4.35%	1.48%
CW-GLT-P-11	1	6.25%	2.21%		0.00%	0.00%	1	4.35%	1.48%
Handle-cpt	**8**	**100%**		**1**	**100%**		**9**	**100%**	
CW-QT-F-28	3	37.50%			0.00%		3	33.33%	
CW-QCST-H-10	2	25.00%			0.00%		2	22.22%	
M-GLT-P-8		0.00%		1	100%		1	11.11%	
CW-LGT-15	1	12.50%			0.00%		1	11.11%	
CW-GLQT- 27	1	12.50%			0.00%		1	11.11%	
CW-LS-36	1	12.50%			0.00%		1	11.11%	
Total	**43**			**14**			**57**		

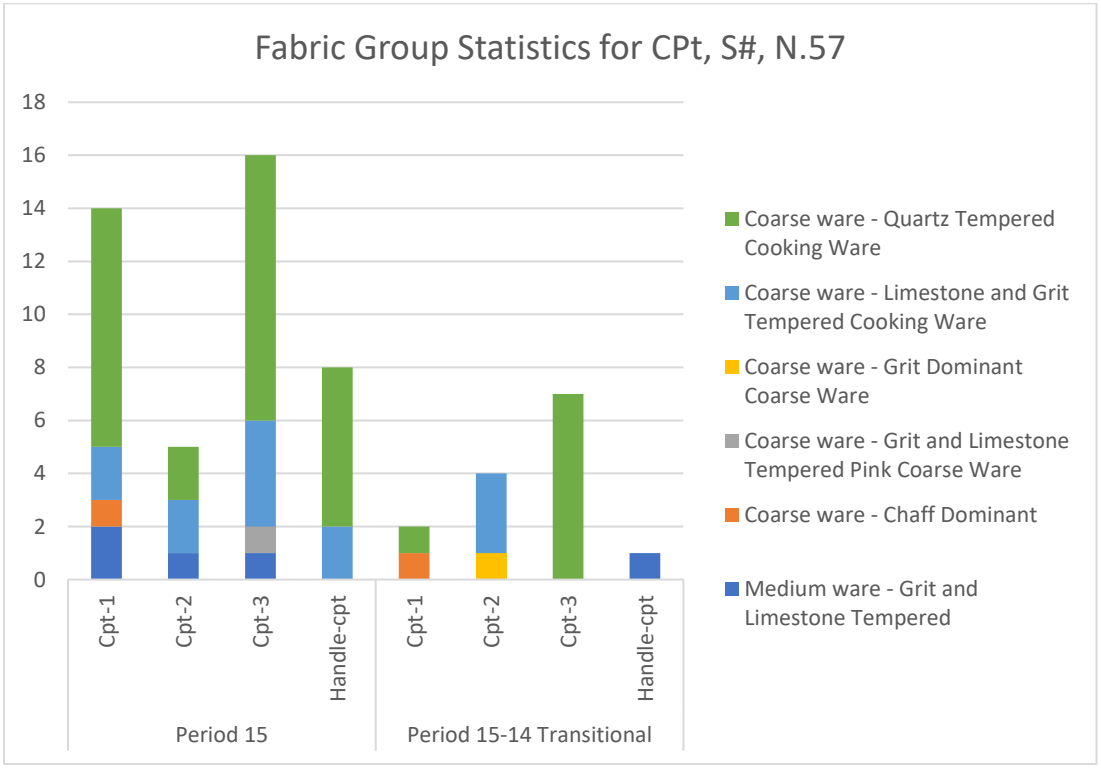


Table 57. Kiln atmosphere statistics for Cooking Pots.

	Period 15			Period 15-14 Transitional			Total		
	S #	**S%**	**REq %**	**S #**	**S%**	**REq %**	**S #**	**S%**	**REq %**
Cpt-1	**14**	**100%**	**100%**	**2**	**100%**	**100%**	**16**	**100%**	**100%**
Secondary Burning	8	57.14%	67.61%		0.00%	0.00%	8	50.00%	60.38%
Neutral, Smoke	3	21.43%	19.01%	1	50.00%	29.41%	4	25.00%	20.13%
Oxidizing, Smoke	1	7.14%	5.63%	1	50.00%	70.59%	2	12.50%	12.58%
Oxidizing	2	14.29%	7.75%		0.00%	0.00%	2	12.50%	6.92%
Cpt-2	**5**	**100%**	**100%**	**4**	**100%**	**100%**	**9**	**100%**	**100%**
Neutral, Smoke	2	40.00%	43.90%	2	50.00%	30.56%	4	44.44%	37.66%
Secondary Burning	2	40.00%	31.71%		0.00%	0.00%	2	22.22%	16.88%
Oxidizing	1	20.00%	24.39%	1	25.00%	27.78%	2	22.22%	25.97%
Oxidizing, Smoke	0	0.00%	0.00%	1	25.00%	41.67%	1	11.11%	19.48%
Cpt-3	**16**	**100%**	**100%**	**7**	**100%**	**100%**	**23**	**100%**	**100%**
Secondary Burning	6	37.50%	28.68%	1	14.29%	22.39%	7	30.43%	26.60%
Neutral, Smoke	6	37.50%	37.50%	1	14.29%	14.93%	7	30.43%	30.05%
Oxidizing, Smoke	1	6.25%	5.88%	2	28.57%	40.30%	3	13.04%	17.24%
Oxidizing	1	6.25%	10.29%	2	28.57%	11.94%	3	13.04%	10.84%
Neutral	1	6.25%	14.71%	1	14.29%	10.45%	2	8.70%	13.30%
Reducing	1	6.25%	2.94%		0.00%	0.00%	1	4.35%	1.97%
Handle-cpt	**8**	**100%**		**1**	**100%**		**9**	**100%**	
Secondary Burning	6	75.00%		1	100%		7	77.78%	
M, Insufficient Oxidation	1	12.50%			0.00%		1	11.11%	
Neutral, Smoke	1	12.50%			0.00%		1	11.11%	
Total	**43**			**14**			**57**		

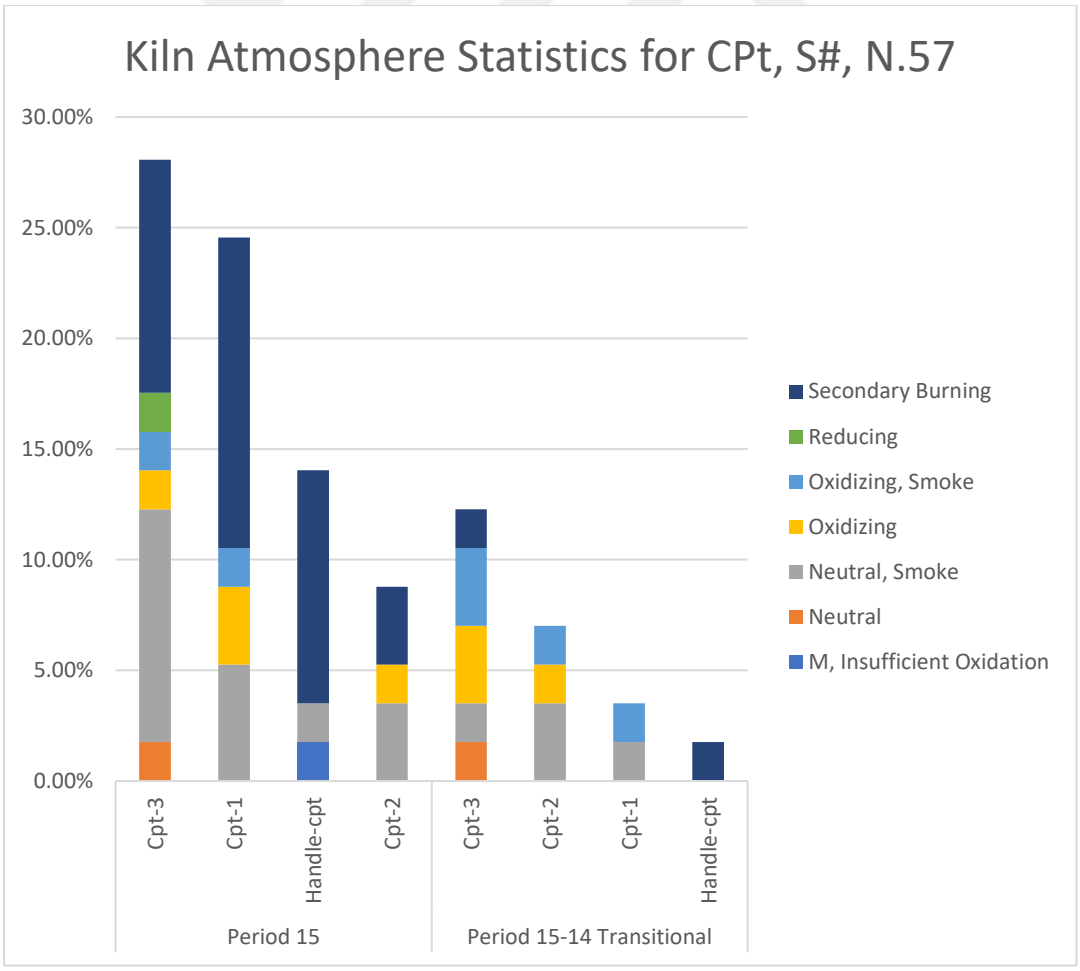


Table 58. Hardness statistics for Cooking Pots.

	Period 15			Period 15-14 Transitional			Total		
	S #	S%	REq %	S #	S%	REq %	S #	S%	REq %
Cpt-1	**14**	**100%**	**100%**	**2**	**100%**	**100%**	**16**	**100%**	**100%**
Medium	1	7.14%	2.11%		0.00%	0.00%	1	6.25%	1.89%
Soft	7	50.00%	62.68%		0.00%	0.00%	7	43.75%	55.97%
very soft	6	42.86%	35.21%	2	100%	100%	8	50.00%	42.14%
Cpt-2	**5**	**100%**	**100%**	**4**	**100%**	**100%**	**9**	**100%**	**100%**
Medium	1	20.00%	12.20%	1	25.00%	8.33%	2	22.22%	10.39%
Soft	4	80.00%	87.80%	1	25.00%	41.67%	5	55.56%	66.23%
very soft		0.00%	0.00%	2	50.00%	50.00%	2	22.22%	23.38%
Cpt-3	**16**	**100%**	**100%**	**7**	**100%**	**100%**	**23**	**100%**	**100%**
Medium	2	12.50%	8.82%		0.00%	0.00%	2	8.70%	5.91%
Soft	11	68.75%	69.12%	5	71.43%	85.07%	16	69.57%	74.38%
very soft	3	18.75%	22.06%	2	28.57%	14.93%	5	21.74%	19.70%
Handle-cpt	**8**	**100%**		**1**	**100%**		**9**	**100%**	
Soft	3	37.50%		1	100%		4	44.44%	
very soft	5	62.50%			0.00%		5	55.56%	
Total	**43**			**14**			**57**		

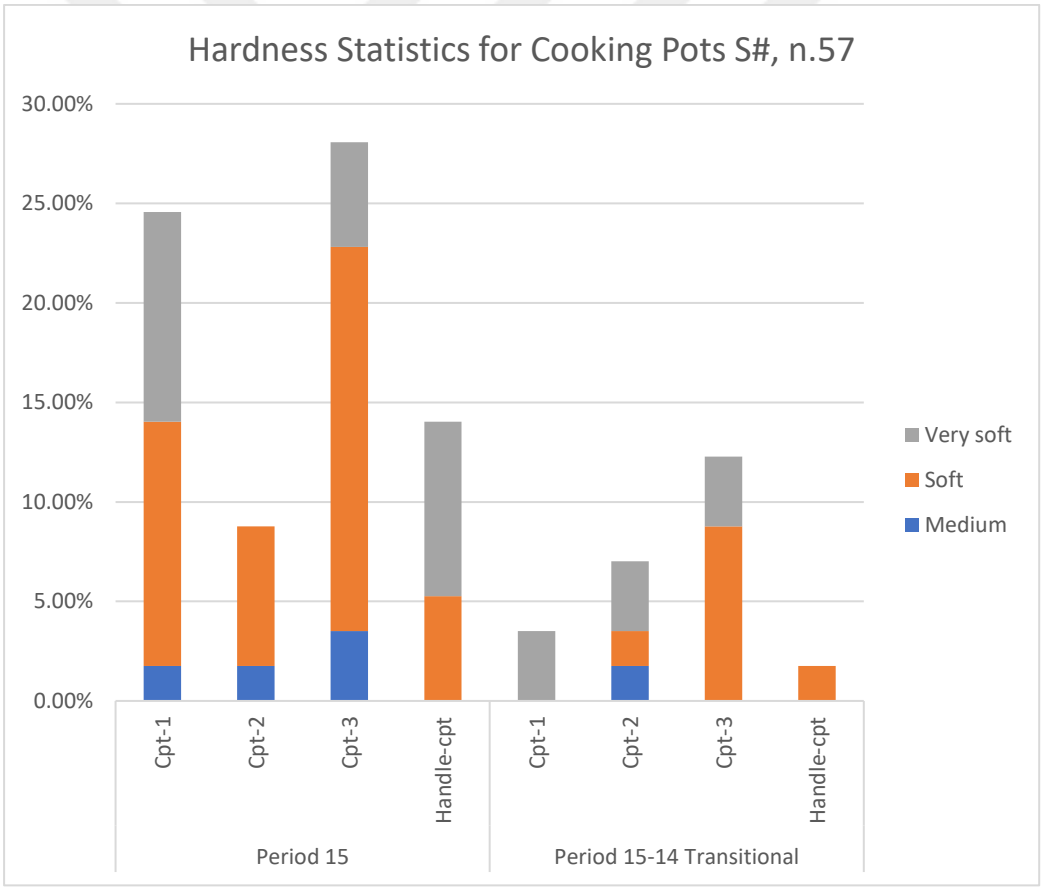


Table 59. Surface finish statistics for Cooking Pots.

	Period 15			Period 15-14 Transitional			Total		
	S #	**S%**	**REq %**	**S #**	**S%**	**REq %**	**S #**	**S%**	**REq %**
Cpt-1	**14**	**100%**	**100%**	**2**	**100%**	**100%**	**16**	**100%**	**100%**
Wet-smoothed	6	42.86%	30.28%	1	50.00%	29.41%	7	43.75%	30.19%
self-slip	6	42.86%	44.37%		0.00%	0.00%	6	37.50%	39.62%
worn out	1	7.14%	4.23%	1	50.00%	70.59%	2	12.50%	11.32%
no surface finish	1	7.14%	21.13%		0.00%	0.00%	1	6.25%	18.87%
Cpt-2	**5**	**100%**	**100%**	**4**	**100%**	**100%**	**9**	**100%**	**100%**
self-slip	2	40.00%	36.59%	2	50.00%	50.00%	4	44.44%	42.86%
Wet-smoothed	2	40.00%	43.90%	2	50.00%	50.00%	4	44.44%	46.75%
Well-smoothed	1	20.00%	19.51%		0.00%	0.00%	1	11.11%	10.39%
Cpt-3	**16**	**100%**	**100%**	**7**	**100%**	**100%**	**23**	**100%**	**100%**
Wet-smoothed	10	62.50%	67.65%	6	85.71%	77.61%	16	69.57%	70.94%
self-slip	6	37.50%	32.35%		0.00%	0.00%	6	26.09%	21.67%
no surface finish		0.00%	0.00%	1	14.29%	22.39%	1	4.35%	7.39%
Handle-cpt	**8**	**100%**		**1**	**100%**		**9**	**100%**	
Wet-smoothed	5	62.50%			0.00%		5	55.56%	
self-slip	2	25.00%			0.00%		2	22.22%	
worn out		0.00%		1	100%		1	11.11%	
Wet smoothed, scraped	1	12.50%			0.00%		1	11.11%	
Total	**43**			**14**			**57**		

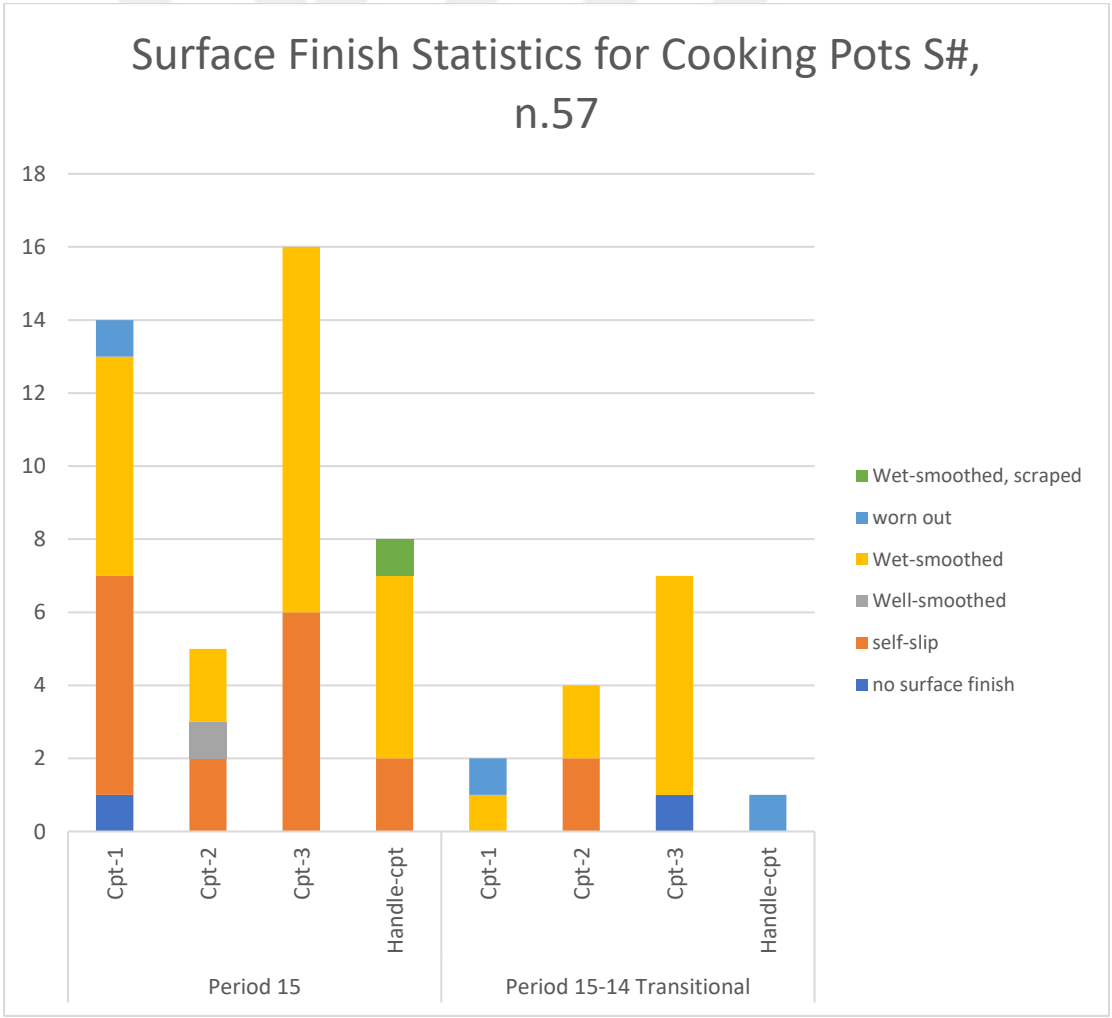


Table 60. Mean Values of rim diameter, rim length, and rim thickness for bowls, and cooking plates, according to sherd count.

	Period 15				Period 15-14 Tran.				Total			
	M Rim Ø	M. Rim L.	M. Rim Th.	S#	M Rim Ø	M Rim L.	M Rim Th.	S #	M Rim Ø	M Rim L.	M Rim Th.	S#
Bowl	**27.28**	**1.36**	**1.09**	**145**	**26.53**	**1.58**	**1.12**	**32**	**27.14**	**1.40**	**1.10**	**177**
B-D-CAR	29.24	1.13	1.43	16	38.00	2.20	0.70	1	29.79	1.19	1.38	17
B-D-OCR	43.33	1.67	1.40	3					43.33	1.67	1.40	3
B-F-H	19.40		0.36	21	16.67		0.30	3	19.04		0.36	24
B-IC	26.49	1.26	1.07	49	26.00	1.24	1.12	9	26.41	1.26	1.07	58
B-IC-Car	29.20	2.34	1.24	5	31.00	2.20	1.14	5	30.10	2.28	1.19	10
B-IC-ERT	26.20	1.35	1.07	20	28.00	1.37	1.20	3	26.43	1.35	1.08	23
B-IC-NRT	27.00	1.30	1.07	3	24.50		1.00	2	26.00	1.30	1.04	5
B-IC-WS	28.78	1.35	1.14	10	28.33	1.40	1.13	3	28.67	1.36	1.14	13
B-PL	37.33	0.65	0.87	3					37.33	0.65	0.87	3
B-Pl-H	36.50		0.95	3					36.50		0.95	3
B-T	33.64	1.86	1.40	12	25.67	1.80	1.28	6	30.82	1.84	1.36	18
Bowl-Cooking Plate	**33.85**	**1.93**	**1.40**	**78**	**32.25**	**1.87**	**1.28**	**16**	**33.57**	**1.92**	**1.38**	**94**
B-CP-IC	31.81	1.64	1.47	26	33.33	1.80	1.63	3	31.97	1.65	1.48	29
B-CP-NB	34.94	2.18	1.39	31	29.89	1.93	1.27	9	33.80	2.13	1.36	40
B-CP-OCR	42.20	2.08	1.18	5	35.00	1.80	1.00	3	39.50	1.98	1.11	8
B-CP-SRT	31.77	1.79	1.41	13	42.00	1.60	1.20	1	32.50	1.78	1.39	14
B-CP-T-OC	35.33	2.27	1.37	3					35.33	2.27	1.37	3
Cooking Plate	**38.81**	**2.97**	**1.44**	**32**	**37.40**	**3.05**	**1.48**	**11**	**38.48**	**3.00**	**1.45**	**43**
CP-BB	38.90	3.01	1.47	21	36.78	3.10	1.50	10	38.27	3.04	1.48	31
CP-NRT	38.64	2.88	1.38	11	43.00	2.60	1.30	1	39.00	2.84	1.37	12
Total	**30.81**	**1.77**	**1.24**	**255**	**29.98**	**1.98**	**1.23**	**59**	**30.65**	**1.81**	**1.24**	**314**

Table 61. Mean values of rim diameter, rim length, and rim thickness for bowls and cooking plates, normalized according to REq.

	Period 15			Period 15-14 Transitional			Total		
	REq Rim Ø	REq Rim L.	REq Rim Th.	REq Rim Ø	REq Rim L.	REq Rim Th.	REq Rim Dia.	REq Rim L.	REq Rim Th.
Bowl	**26.19**	**1.07**	**0.99**	**24.90**	**1.21**	**1.02**	**25.93**	**1.10**	**1.00**
B-D-CAR	28.50	1.03	1.38	38.00	2.20	0.70	28.76	1.06	1.36
B-D-OCR	43.29	1.85	1.45				43.29	1.85	1.45
B-F-H	17.78		0.19	15.68	0.00	0.16	17.44		0.18
B-IC	26.14	1.29	1.05	24.55	1.17	1.05	25.79	1.27	1.05
B-IC-Car	28.71	2.34	1.24	31.55	1.85	1.14	30.28	2.06	1.18
B-IC-ERT	25.98	1.39	1.05	27.89	1.44	1.21	26.14	1.39	1.07
B-IC-NRT	26.39	0.51	1.16	24.75	0.00	1.00	26.05	0.40	1.12
B-IC-WS	26.94	1.35	1.14	23.32	1.30	1.14	26.08	1.33	1.14
B-PL	37.14		0.87				37.14		0.87
B-Pl-H	34.94		0.93				34.94		0.93
B-T	31.79	1.37	1.41	25.62	1.66	1.32	29.49	1.48	1.38
Bowl-Cooking Plate	**33.13**	**1.85**	**1.39**	**30.33**	**1.78**	**1.25**	**32.61**	**1.84**	**1.37**
B-CP-IC	31.57	1.58	1.47	31.03	1.56	1.52	31.50	1.58	1.48
B-CP-NB	34.59	2.11	1.35	28.65	1.87	1.24	32.80	2.04	1.31
B-CP-OCR	40.97	2.17	1.19	34.48	1.77	0.96	38.56	2.02	1.11
B-CP-SRT	30.85	1.74	1.38	42.00	1.60	1.20	31.12	1.73	1.38
B-CP-T-OC	34.60	2.26	1.36				34.60	2.26	1.36
Cooking Plate	**38.38**	**2.82**	**1.43**	**35.68**	**3.05**	**1.49**	**37.77**	**2.87**	**1.44**
CP-BB	38.36	3.00	1.48	35.34	3.07	1.50	37.38	3.02	1.48
CP-NRT	38.40		1.36	43.00	2.60	1.30	38.54		1.36

Table 62. Rim diameter distribution for B-T.

Rim Diam. Ø Intervals	Number of Sherds	%
(20, 22]	1	5.56
(22, 24]	2	11.11
(24, 26]	3	16.67
(26, 28]	3	16.67
(28, 30]	0	0.00
(30, 32]	1	5.56
(32, 34]	2	11.11
(34, 36]	1	5.56
(36, 38]	0	0.00
(38, 40]	3	16.67
(40, 42]	1	5.56
Unknown	1	5.56
Total	18	100.00

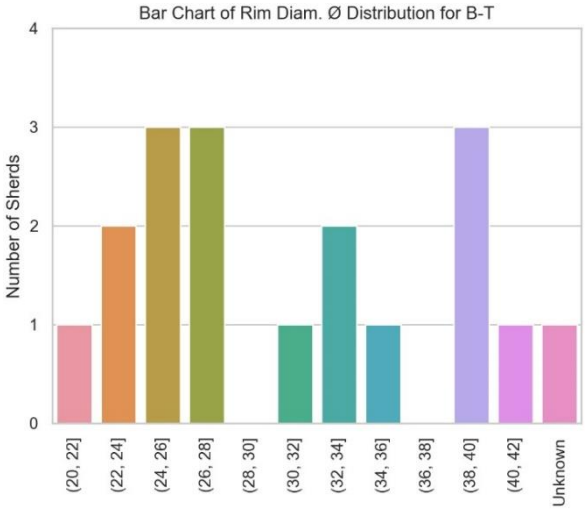


Table 63. Wall thickness distribution for B-T.

Wall Th. Intervals	Number of Sherds	%
(0.6, 0.7]	1	5.56
(0.7, 0.8]	0	0.00
(0.8, 0.9]	0	0.00
(0.9, 1.0]	8	44.44
(1.0, 1.1]	5	27.78
(1.1, 1.2]	1	5.56
(1.2, 1.3]	0	0.00
(1.3, 1.4]	2	11.11
Unknown	1	5.56
Total	18	100.00

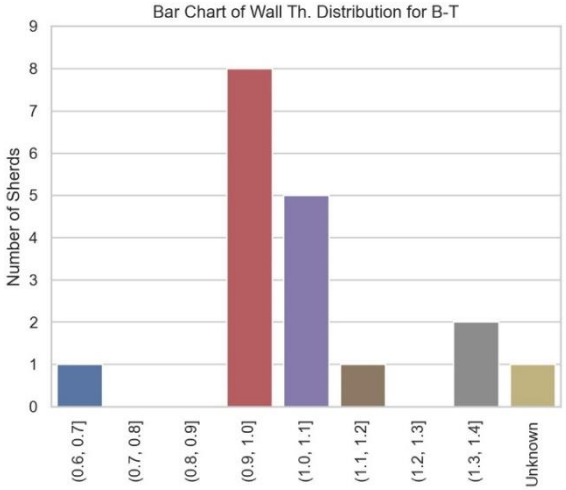


Table 64. Rim diameter distribution for B-IC.

Rim Diam. Ø Intervals	Number of Sherds	%
(14, 16]	1	1.23
(16, 18]	3	3.70
(18, 20]	1	1.23
(20, 22]	3	3.70
(22, 24]	10	12.35
(24, 26]	23	28.40
(26, 28]	17	20.99
(28, 30]	18	22.22
(30, 32]	3	3.70
(32, 34]	2	2.47
Total	81	100.00

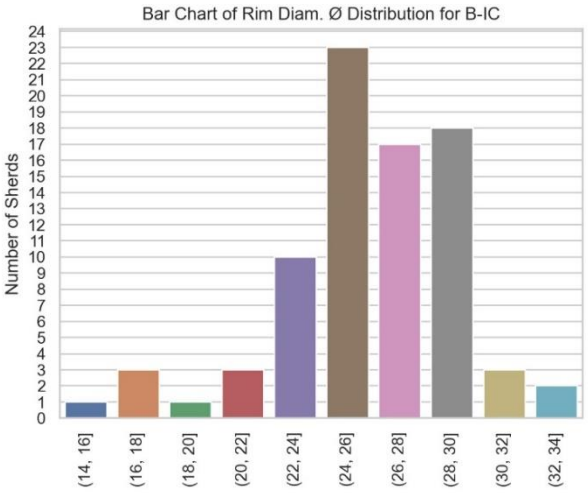


Table 65. Wall thickness distribution for B-IC.

Wall Th. Intervals	Number of Sherds	%
(0.2, 0.3]	1	1.23
(0.3, 0.4]	2	2.47
(0.4, 0.5]	12	14.81
(0.5, 0.6]	10	12.35
(0.6, 0.7]	32	39.51
(0.7, 0.8]	24	29.63
Total	81	100.00

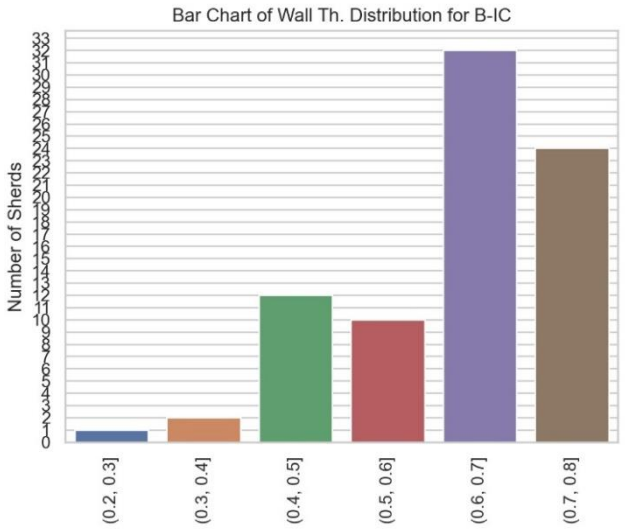


Table 66. Rim diameter distribution for B-IC-ERT.

Rim Diam. Ø Intervals	Number of Sherds	%
(16, 18]	1	4.35
(18, 20]	0	0.00
(20, 22]	1	4.35
(22, 24]	2	8.70
(24, 26]	6	26.09
(26, 28]	8	34.78
(28, 30]	4	17.39
(30, 32]	1	4.35
Total	23	100.00

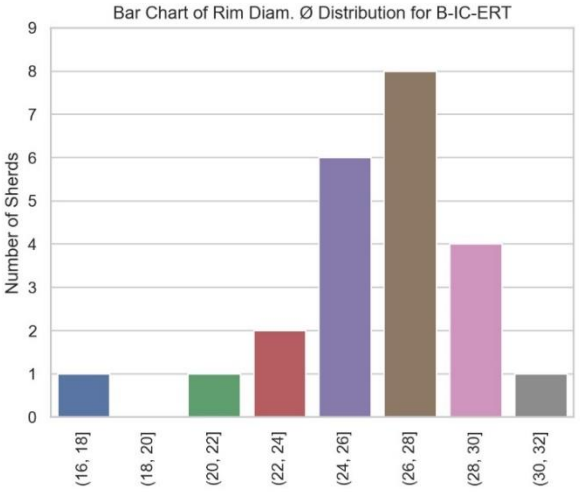


Table 67. Wall thickness distribution for B-IC-ERT.

Wall Th. Intervals	Number of Sherds	%
(0.4, 0.5]	2	18.18
(0.5, 0.6]	1	9.09
(0.6, 0.7]	8	72.73
Total	11	100.00

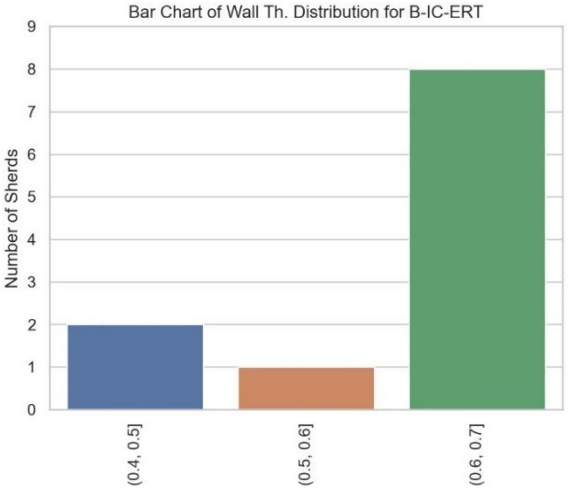


Table 68. Rim diameter distribution for B-IC-WS.

Rim Diam. Ø Intervals	Number of Sherds	%
(14, 16]	1	7.69
(16, 18]	0	0.00
(18, 20]	0	0.00
(20, 22]	2	15.38
(22, 24]	1	7.69
(24, 26]	0	0.00
(26, 28]	3	23.08
(28, 30]	1	7.69
(30, 32]	0	0.00
(32, 34]	1	7.69
(34, 36]	0	0.00
(36, 38]	1	7.69
(38, 40]	1	7.69
(40, 42]	1	7.69
Unknown	1	7.69
Total	13	100.00

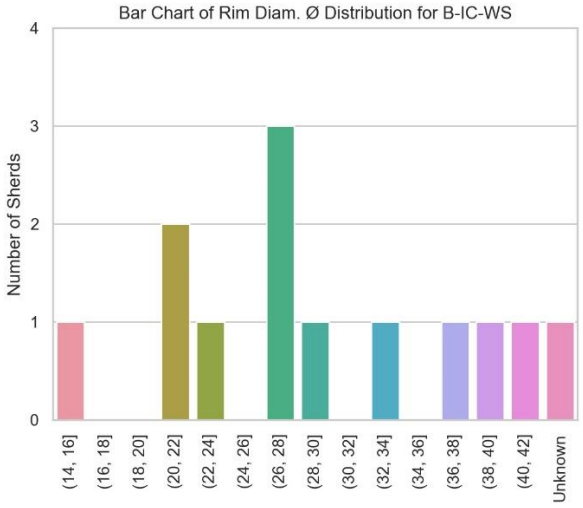


Table 69. Wall thickness distribution for B-IC-WS.

Wall Th. Intervals	Number of Sherds	%
(0.3, 0.4]	1	8.33
(0.4, 0.5]	3	25.00
(0.5, 0.6]	4	33.33
(0.6, 0.7]	3	25.00
(0.7, 0.8]	0	0.00
(0.8, 0.9]	1	8.33
Total	12	100.00

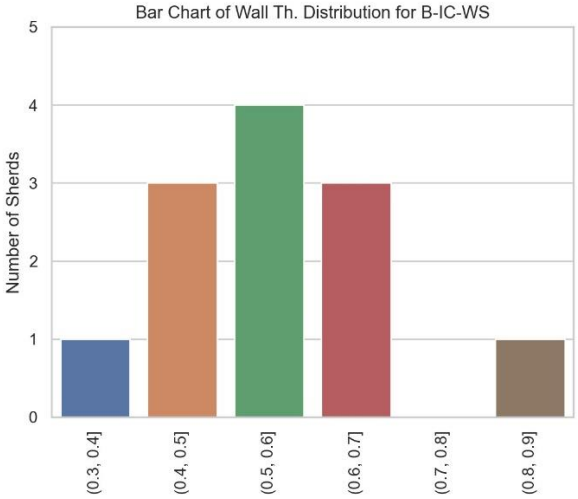


Table 70. Rim diameter distribution for B-F-H.

Rim Diam. Ø Intervals	Number of Sherds	%
(12, 14]	2	8.33
(14, 16]	7	29.17
(16, 18]	3	12.50
(18, 20]	5	20.83
(20, 22]	2	8.33
(22, 24]	0	0.00
(24, 26]	2	8.33
(26, 28]	1	4.17
(28, 30]	1	4.17
Unknown	1	4.17
Total	24	100.00

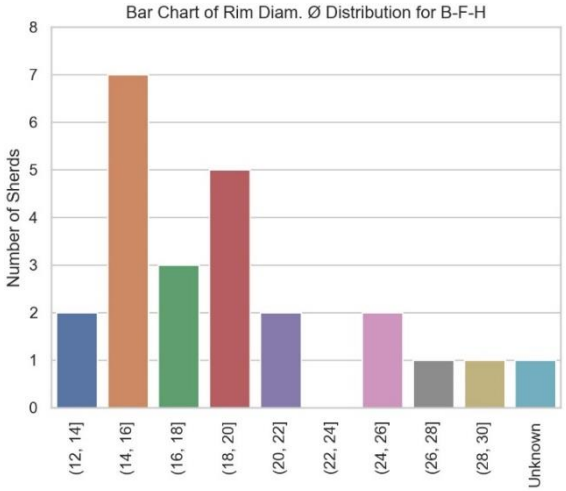


Table 71. Wall thickness distribution for B-F-H.

Wall Th. Intervals	Number of Sherds	%
(0.2, 0.3]	2	8.33
(0.3, 0.4]	6	25.00
(0.4, 0.5]	10	41.67
(0.5, 0.6]	5	20.83
(0.6, 0.7]	1	4.17
Total	24	100.00

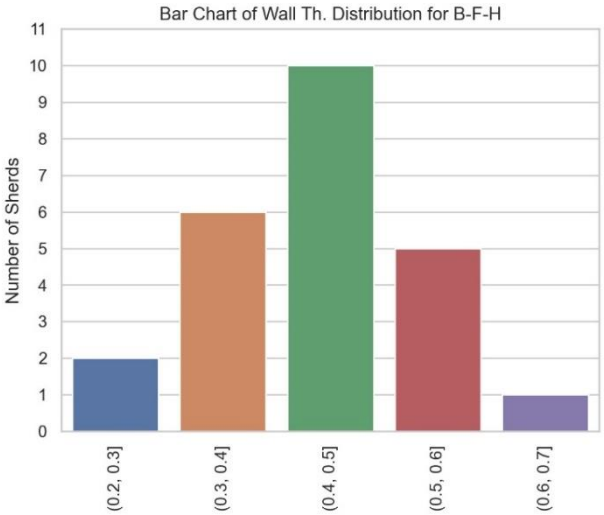


Table 72. Rim diameter distribution for B-D-CAR.

Rim Diam. Ø Intervals	Number of Sherds	%
(18, 20]	1	5.88
(20, 22]	1	5.88
(22, 24]	0	0.00
(24, 26]	2	11.76
(26, 28]	2	11.76
(28, 30]	4	23.53
(30, 32]	2	11.76
(32, 34]	1	5.88
(34, 36]	0	0.00
(36, 38]	2	11.76
(38, 40]	1	5.88
Unknown	1	5.88
Total	17	100.00

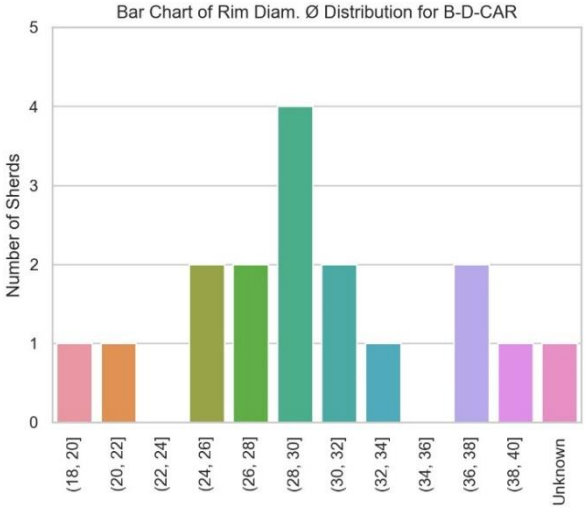


Table 73. Wall thickness distribution for B-D-CAR.

Wall Th. Intervals	Number of Sherds	%
(0.5, 0.6]	3	17.65
(0.6, 0.7]	5	29.41
(0.7, 0.8]	0	0.00
(0.8, 0.9]	7	41.18
(0.9, 1.0]	0	0.00
(1.0, 1.1]	0	0.00
(1.1, 1.2]	2	11.76
Total	17	100.00

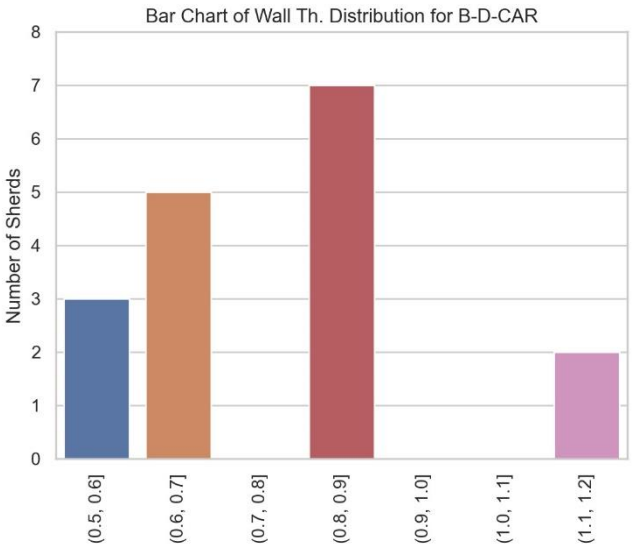


Table 74. Fabric statistics for Bowls.

	Period 15			Period 15-14 Trans.			Total		
	S #	S%	REq %	S #	S%	REq %	S #	S%	REq %
B-IC	**49**	**100%**	**100%**	**9**	**100%**	**100%**	**58**	**100%**	**100%**
M-GLT-B-26	11	22.45%	26.01%	2	22.22%	41.03%	13	22.41%	29.29%
M-GT-9	10	20.41%	21.96%	1	11.11%	11.97%	11	18.97%	19.78%
M-GLT-FBR-7	7	14.29%	15.75%	2	22.22%	11.11%	9	15.52%	14.74%
M-GLT-P-8	6	12.24%	13.84%	2	22.22%	28.21%	8	13.79%	16.98%
M-GLR-R-33	4	8.16%	5.73%		0.00%	0.00%	4	6.90%	4.48%
CW-LGT-15	4	8.16%	6.68%		0.00%	0.00%	4	6.90%	5.22%
M-GLT-FB-16	2	4.08%	2.86%	1	11.11%	3.42%	3	5.17%	2.99%
M-GLT-R-13	2	4.08%	1.67%		0.00%	0.00%	2	3.45%	1.31%
M-GT-P-17	1	2.04%	1.19%		0.00%	0.00%	1	1.72%	0.93%
CW-LS-36		0.00%	0.00%	1	11.11%	4.27%	1	1.72%	0.93%
M-CST-24	1	2.04%	2.63%		0.00%	0.00%	1	1.72%	2.05%
F-SL-P-23	1	2.04%	1.67%		0.00%	0.00%	1	1.72%	1.31%
B-F-H	**21**	**100%**	**100%**	**3**	**100%**	**100%**	**24**	**100%**	**100%**
F-B- 4	6	28.57%	18.65%	1	33.33%	27.03%	7	29.17%	20.00%
M-GLT-FBR-7	4	19.05%	12.44%		0.00%	0.00%	4	16.67%	10.43%
M-GLT-P-8	4	19.05%	24.87%		0.00%	0.00%	4	16.67%	20.87%
M-CST-24	2	9.52%	28.50%		0.00%	0.00%	2	8.33%	23.91%
M-GLT-B-26	1	4.76%	4.66%	1	33.33%	54.05%	2	8.33%	12.61%
M-GLT-R-13	1	4.76%	3.11%		0.00%	0.00%	1	4.17%	2.61%
M-GLT-FB-16	1	4.76%	1.55%		0.00%	0.00%	1	4.17%	1.30%
unk.		0.00%	0.00%	1	33.33%	18.92%	1	4.17%	3.04%
F-R-5	1	4.76%	3.11%		0.00%	0.00%	1	4.17%	2.61%
F-SL-P-23	1	4.76%	3.11%		0.00%	0.00%	1	4.17%	2.61%
B-IC-ERT	**20**	**100%**	**100%**	**3**	**100%**	**100%**	**23**	**100%**	**100%**
M-GLT-FBR-7	8	40.00%	55.39%	1	33.33%	15.79%	9	39.13%	52.02%
M-GLT-P-8	5	25.00%	22.06%	1	33.33%	57.89%	6	26.09%	25.11%
M-GT-9	2	10.00%	7.84%		0.00%	0.00%	2	8.70%	7.17%
M-GLT-B-26	1	5.00%	3.92%	1	33.33%	26.32%	2	8.70%	5.83%
M-CST-24	2	10.00%	7.84%		0.00%	0.00%	2	8.70%	7.17%
M-GLT-FB-16	2	10.00%	2.94%		0.00%	0.00%	2	8.70%	2.69%
B-T	**12**	**100%**	**100%**	**6**	**100%**	**100%**	**18**	**100%**	**100%**
M-GT-9	3	25.00%	38.61%	3	50.00%	53.33%	6	33.33%	44.10%
M-GLT-P-8	4	33.33%	30.69%		0.00%	0.00%	4	22.22%	19.25%
M-GLT-FBR-7	1	8.33%	5.94%	1	16.67%	18.33%	2	11.11%	10.56%
CW-LGT-15		0.00%	0.00%	2	33.33%	28.33%	2	11.11%	10.56%
M-GLT-FB-16	2	16.67%	10.89%		0.00%	0.00%	2	11.11%	6.83%
M-GLR-R-33	1	8.33%	2.97%		0.00%	0.00%	1	5.56%	1.86%
M-CST-24	1	8.33%	10.89%		0.00%	0.00%	1	5.56%	6.83%
B-D-CAR	**16**	**100%**	**100%**	**1**	**100%**	**100%**	**17**	**100%**	**100%**
M-GT-9	6	37.50%	34.55%		0.00%	0.00%	6	35.29%	33.63%
M-GLT-FBR-7	5	31.25%	31.82%	1	100%	100%	6	35.29%	33.63%
M-GLT-P-8	4	25.00%	30.91%		0.00%	0.00%	4	23.53%	30.09%
M-GLR-R-33	1	6.25%	2.73%		0.00%	0.00%	1	5.88%	2.65%
B-IC-WS	**10**	**100%**	**100%**	**3**	**100%**	**100%**	**13**	**100%**	**100%**
M-GLR-R-33	5	50.00%	54.29%		0.00%	0.00%	5	38.46%	41.30%
M-GT-9	2	20.00%	11.43%		0.00%	0.00%	2	15.38%	8.70%
M-GLT-B-26		0.00%	0.00%	2	66.67%	90.91%	2	15.38%	21.74%
CW-LGT-15	1	10.00%	11.43%		0.00%	0.00%	1	7.69%	8.70%
WL-P-1	1	10.00%	4.29%		0.00%	0.00%	1	7.69%	3.26%
M-GLT-R-13	1	10.00%	18.57%		0.00%	0.00%	1	7.69%	14.13%
M-GLT-FBR-7		0.00%	0.00%	1	33.33%	9.09%	1	7.69%	2.17%
B-IC-Car	**5**	**100%**	**100%**	**5**	**100%**	**100%**	**10**	**100%**	**100%**
CW-LGT-15	3	60.00%	52.94%		0.00%	0.00%	3	30.00%	23.68%
M-GLT-B-26		0.00%	0.00%	3	60.00%	78.57%	3	30.00%	43.42%
M-GLT-P-8	1	20.00%	23.53%	1	20.00%	11.90%	2	20.00%	17.11%
M-GLT-FBR-7		0.00%	0.00%	1	20.00%	9.52%	1	10.00%	5.26%
M-GLT-FB-16	1	20.00%	23.53%		0.00%	0.00%	1	10.00%	10.53%
B-IC-NRT	**3**	**100%**	**100%**	**2**	**100%**	**100%**	**5**	**100%**	**100%**
M-GLT-FBR-7	1	33.33%	13.04%		0.00%	0.00%	1	20.00%	10.34%
CW-GT-35		0.00%	0.00%	1	50.00%	58.33%	1	20.00%	12.07%
M-GT-9		0.00%	0.00%	1	50.00%	41.67%	1	20.00%	8.62%

	Period 15			Period 15-14 Trans.			Total		
	S #	S%	REq %	S #	S%	REq %	S #	S%	REq %
CW-LGT-15	1	33.33%	39.13%		0.00%	0.00%	1	20.00%	31.03%
M-GLT-FB-16	1	33.33%	47.83%		0.00%	0.00%	1	20.00%	37.93%
B-PL	**3**	**100%**	**100%**				**3**	**100%**	**100%**
M-GLT-FBR-7	1	33.33%	28.57%				1	33.33%	28.57%
M-GT-P-17	1	33.33%	35.71%				1	33.33%	35.71%
M-GT-9	1	33.33%	35.71%				1	33.33%	35.71%
B-D-OCR	**3**	**100%**	**100%**				**3**	**100%**	**100%**
M-GLT-FBR-7	1	33.33%	50.00%				1	33.33%	50.00%
WL-P-1	1	33.33%	20.83%				1	33.33%	20.83%
M-GLT-P-8	1	33.33%	29.17%				1	33.33%	29.17%
B-Pl-H	**3**	**100%**	**100%**				**3**	**100%**	**100%**
M-GT-9	2	66.67%	100%				2	66.67%	100%
M-GLT-P-8	1	33.33%	0.00%				1	33.33%	0.00%
B-TH-H-Unique	**1**	**100%**	**100%**				**1**	**100%**	**100%**
M-GLT-P-8	1	100%	100%				1	100%	100%
B-D-CAR-IRT-Unique	**1**	**100%**	**100%**				**1**	**100%**	**100%**
CW-GLQT- 27	1	100%	100%				1	100%	100%
B-F-H-IC-Unique	**1**	**100%**	**100%**				**1**	**100%**	**100%**
M-GT-9	1	100%	100%				1	100%	100%
B-Pl-Pr-Unique	**1**	**100%**	**100%**				**1**	**100%**	**100%**
M-GLT-P-8	1	100%	100%				1	100%	100%
B-H-Unique				**1**	**100%**	**100%**	**1**	**100%**	**100%**
M-GLT-FBR-7				1	100%	100%	1	100%	100%
Total	**149**			**33**			**182**		

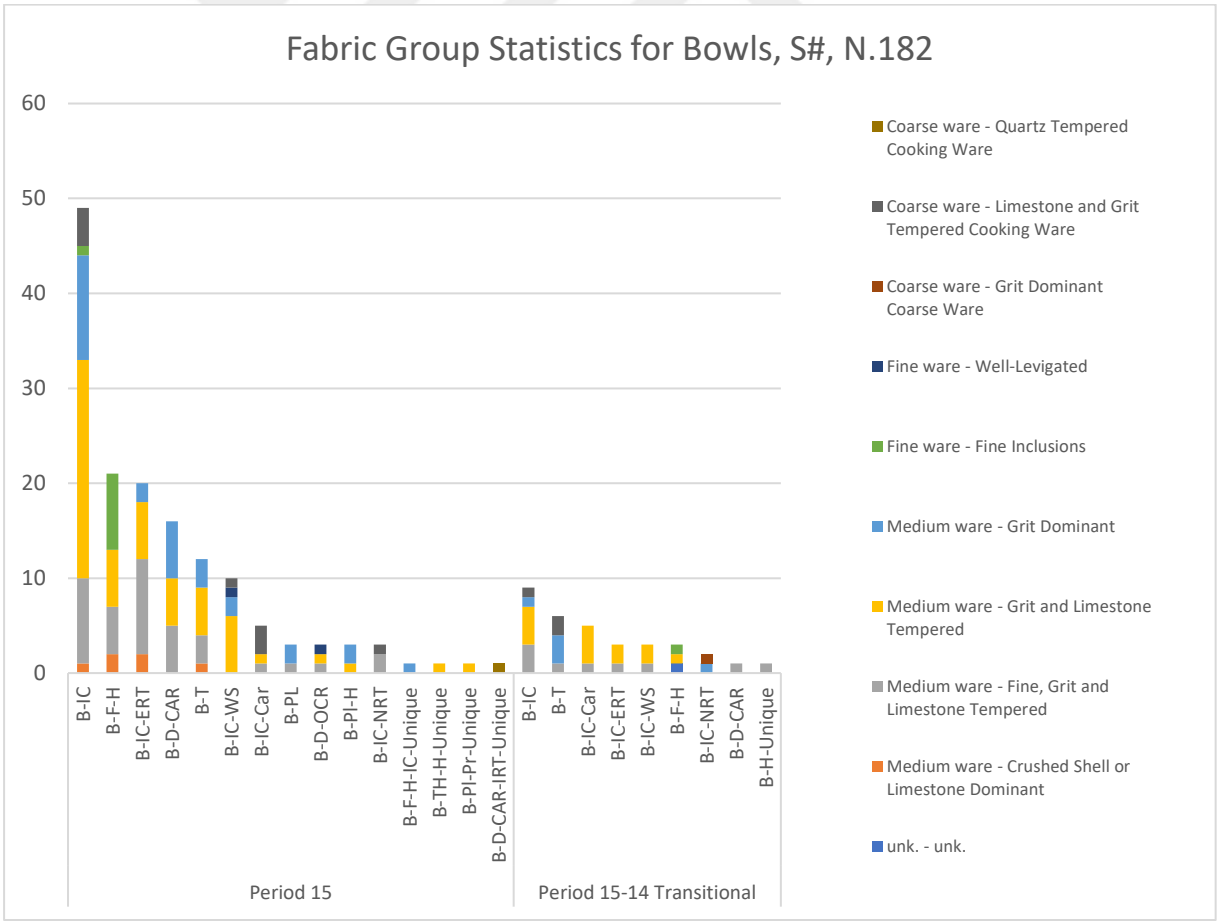


Table 75. Kiln atmosphere statistics for Bowls.

	Period 15			Period 15-14 Tran.			Total		
	S #	S%	REq %	S #	S%	REq %	S #	S%	REq %
B-IC	**49**	**100%**	**100%**	**9**	**100%**	**100%**	**58**	**100%**	**100%**
Oxidizing	25	51.02%	47.97%	6	66.67%	79.49%	31	53.45%	54.85%
M, Insufficient Oxidation	14	28.57%	30.79%	1	11.11%	9.40%	15	25.86%	26.12%
L, Insufficient Oxidation	3	6.12%	5.73%	1	11.11%	6.84%	4	6.90%	5.97%
Secondary Burning	3	6.12%	7.40%		0.00%	0.00%	3	5.17%	5.78%
S, Insufficient Oxidation	2	4.08%	4.30%		0.00%	0.00%	2	3.45%	3.36%
Oxidizing, Smoke	1	2.04%	1.91%	1	11.11%	4.27%	2	3.45%	2.43%
Neutral, Smoke	1	2.04%	1.91%		0.00%	0.00%	1	1.72%	1.49%
B-F-H	**21**	**100%**	**100%**	**3**	**100%**	**100%**	**24**	**100%**	**100%**
Oxidizing	16	76.19%	85.49%	2	66.67%	45.95%	18	75.00%	79.13%
L, Insufficient Oxidation	2	9.52%	7.77%	1	33.33%	54.05%	3	12.50%	15.22%
M, Insufficient Oxidation	3	14.29%	6.74%		0.00%	0.00%	3	12.50%	5.65%
B-IC-ERT	**20**	**100%**	**100%**	**3**	**100%**	**100%**	**23**	**100%**	**100%**
M, Insufficient Oxidation	10	50.00%	65.20%		0.00%	0.00%	10	43.48%	59.64%
Oxidizing	7	35.00%	29.90%	2	66.67%	84.21%	9	39.13%	34.53%
Neutral	1	5.00%	0.98%	1	33.33%	15.79%	2	8.70%	2.24%
S, Insufficient Oxidation	1	5.00%	1.96%		0.00%	0.00%	1	4.35%	1.79%
L, Insufficient Oxidation	1	5.00%	1.96%		0.00%	0.00%	1	4.35%	1.79%
B-T	**12**	**100%**	**100%**	**6**	**100%**	**100%**	**18**	**100%**	**100%**
M, Insufficient Oxidation	5	41.67%	34.65%	2	33.33%	28.33%	7	38.89%	32.30%
Oxidizing	3	25.00%	38.61%	2	33.33%	40.00%	5	27.78%	39.13%
Secondary Burning	2	16.67%	11.88%	1	16.67%	13.33%	3	16.67%	12.42%
S, Insufficient Oxidation		0.00%	0.00%	1	16.67%	18.33%	1	5.56%	6.83%
L, Insufficient Oxidation	1	8.33%	6.93%		0.00%	0.00%	1	5.56%	4.35%
Oxidizing, Smoke	1	8.33%	7.92%		0.00%	0.00%	1	5.56%	4.97%
B-D-CAR	**16**	**100%**	**100%**	**1**	**100%**	**100%**	**17**	**100%**	**100%**
Oxidizing	7	43.75%	46.36%	1	100%	100%	8	47.06%	47.79%
M, Insufficient Oxidation	6	37.50%	32.73%		0.00%	0.00%	6	35.29%	31.86%
L, Insufficient Oxidation	2	12.50%	14.55%		0.00%	0.00%	2	11.76%	14.16%
Insufficient Oxidation, Smoke	1	6.25%	6.36%		0.00%	0.00%	1	5.88%	6.19%
B-IC-WS	**10**	**100%**	**100%**	**3**	**100%**	**100%**	**13**	**100%**	**100%**
Oxidizing	6	60.00%	31.43%	2	66.67%	50.00%	8	61.54%	35.87%
M, Insufficient Oxidation	3	30.00%	57.14%	1	33.33%	50.00%	4	30.77%	55.43%
Secondary Burning	1	10.00%	11.43%		0.00%	0.00%	1	7.69%	8.70%
B-IC-Car	**5**	**100%**	**100%**	**5**	**100%**	**100%**	**10**	**100%**	**100%**
Oxidizing	4	80.00%	85.29%	1	20.00%	11.90%	5	50.00%	44.74%
S, Insufficient Oxidation		0.00%	0.00%	2	40.00%	61.90%	2	20.00%	34.21%
Secondary Burning		0.00%	0.00%	1	20.00%	16.67%	1	10.00%	9.21%
Neutral, Smoke	1	20.00%	14.71%		0.00%	0.00%	1	10.00%	6.58%
M, Insufficient Oxidation		0.00%	0.00%	1	20.00%	9.52%	1	10.00%	5.26%
B-IC-NRT	**3**	**100%**	**100%**	**2**	**100%**	**100%**	**5**	**100%**	**100%**
Oxidizing, Smoke	1	33.33%	39.13%	1	50.00%	58.33%	2	40.00%	43.10%
Oxidizing	1	33.33%	47.83%	1	50.00%	41.67%	2	40.00%	46.55%
M, Insufficient Oxidation	1	33.33%	13.04%		0.00%	0.00%	1	20.00%	10.34%
B-PL	**3**	**100%**	**100%**				**3**	**100%**	**100%**
Oxidizing	2	66.67%	71.43%				2	66.67%	71.43%
L, Insufficient Oxidation	1	33.33%	28.57%				1	33.33%	28.57%
B-D-OCR	**3**	**100%**	**100%**				**3**	**100%**	**100%**
Oxidizing	3	100%	100%				3	100%	100%
B-Pl-H	**3**	**100%**	**100%**				**3**	**100%**	**100%**
Oxidizing	2	66.67%	72.22%				2	66.67%	72.22%
M, Insufficient Oxidation	1	33.33%	27.78%				1	33.33%	27.78%
B-TH-H-Unique	**1**	**100%**	**100%**				**1**	**100%**	**100%**
Oxidizing	1	100%	100%				1	100%	100%
B-D-CAR-IRT-Unique	**1**	**100%**	**100%**				**1**	**100%**	**100%**
Neutral, Smoke	1	100%	100%				1	100%	100%
B-F-H-IC-Unique	**1**	**100%**	**100%**				**1**	**100%**	**100%**
Oxidizing	1	100%	100%				1	100%	100%
B-Pl-Pr-Unique	**1**	**100%**	**100%**				**1**	**100%**	**100%**
Oxidizing	1	100%	100%				1	100%	100%

	Period 15			Period 15-14 Tran.			Total		
	S #	S%	REq %	S #	S%	REq %	S #	S%	REq %
B-H-Unique				**1**	**100%**	**100%**	**1**	**100%**	**100%**
L, Insufficient Oxidation				1	100%	100%	1	100%	100%
Total	**149**			**33**			**182**		

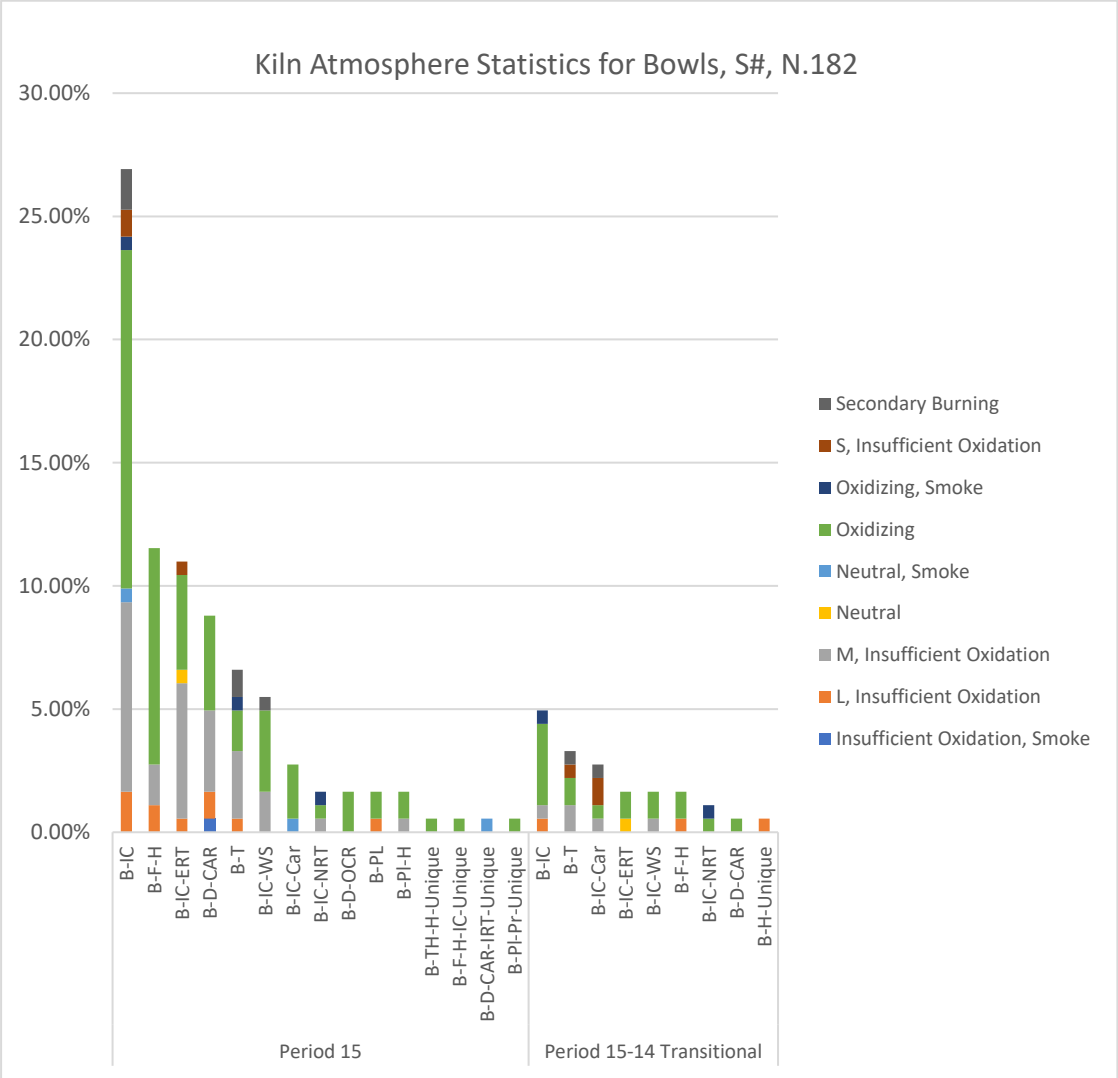


Table 76. Hardness statistics bar chart for Bowls.

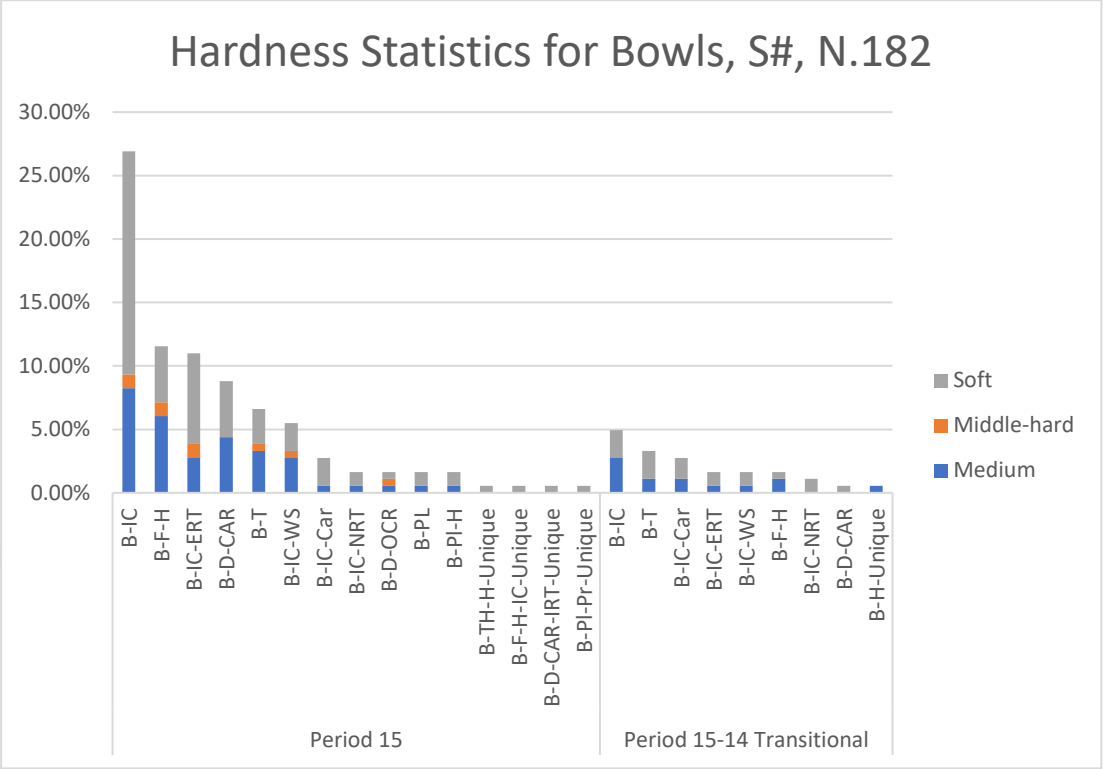


Table 77. Hardness statistics for Bowls.

	Period 15			Period 15-14 Transitional			Total		
	S #	S%	REq %	S #	S%	REq %	S #	S%	REq %
B-IC	**49**	**100%**	**100%**	**9**	**100%**	**100%**	**58**	**100%**	**100%**
Medium	15	30.61%	29.12%	5	55.56%	76.07%	20	34.48%	39.37%
Middle-hard	2	4.08%	4.06%		0.00%	0.00%	2	3.45%	3.17%
Soft	32	65.31%	66.83%	4	44.44%	23.93%	36	62.07%	57.46%
B-F-H	**21**	**100%**	**100%**	**3**	**100%**	**100%**	**24**	**100%**	**100%**
Medium	11	52.38%	59.07%	2	66.67%	45.95%	13	54.17%	56.96%
Middle-hard	2	9.52%	6.74%		0.00%	0.00%	2	8.33%	5.65%
Soft	8	38.10%	34.20%	1	33.33%	54.05%	9	37.50%	37.39%
B-IC-ERT	**20**	**100%**	**100%**	**3**	**100%**	**100%**	**23**	**100%**	**100%**
Medium	5	25.00%	31.37%	1	33.33%	57.89%	6	26.09%	33.63%
Middle-hard	2	10.00%	18.63%		0.00%	0.00%	2	8.70%	17.04%
Soft	13	65.00%	50.00%	2	66.67%	42.11%	15	65.22%	49.33%
B-T	**12**	**100%**	**100%**	**6**	**100%**	**100%**	**18**	**100%**	**100%**
Medium	6	50.00%	44.55%	2	33.33%	25.00%	8	44.44%	37.27%
Middle-hard	1	8.33%	5.94%		0.00%	0.00%	1	5.56%	3.73%
Soft	5	41.67%	49.50%	4	66.67%	75.00%	9	50.00%	59.01%
B-D-CAR	**16**	**100%**	**100%**	**1**	**100%**	**100%**	**17**	**100%**	**100%**
Medium	8	50.00%	50.00%		0.00%	0.00%	8	47.06%	48.67%
Soft	8	50.00%	50.00%	1	100%	100%	9	52.94%	51.33%
B-IC-WS	**10**	**100%**	**100%**	**3**	**100%**	**100%**	**13**	**100%**	**100%**
Medium	5	50.00%	54.29%	1	33.33%	9.09%	6	46.15%	43.48%
Middle-hard	1	10.00%	18.57%		0.00%	0.00%	1	7.69%	14.13%
Soft	4	40.00%	27.14%	2	66.67%	90.91%	6	46.15%	42.39%
B-IC-Car	**5**	**100%**	**100%**	**5**	**100%**	**100%**	**10**	**100%**	**100%**
Medium	1	20.00%	23.53%	2	40.00%	61.90%	3	30.00%	44.74%
Soft	4	80.00%	76.47%	3	60.00%	38.10%	7	70.00%	55.26%
B-IC-NRT	**3**	**100%**	**100%**	**2**	**100%**	**100%**	**5**	**100%**	**100%**
Medium	1	33.33%	13.04%		0.00%	0.00%	1	20.00%	10.34%
Soft	2	66.67%	86.96%	2	100%	100%	4	80.00%	89.66%
B-PL	**3**	**100%**	**100%**				**3**	**100%**	**100%**
Medium	1	33.33%	35.71%				1	33.33%	35.71%
Soft	2	66.67%	64.29%				2	66.67%	64.29%
B-D-OCR	**3**	**100%**	**100%**				**3**	**100%**	**100%**
Medium	1	33.33%	29.17%				1	33.33%	29.17%
Middle-hard	1	33.33%	20.83%				1	33.33%	20.83%
Soft	1	33.33%	50.00%				1	33.33%	50.00%
B-Pl-H	**3**	**100%**	**100%**				**3**	**100%**	**100%**
Medium	1	33.33%	0.00%				1	33.33%	0.00%
Soft	2	66.67%	100%				2	66.67%	100%
B-TH-H-Unique	**1**	**100%**	**100%**				**1**	**100%**	**100%**
Soft	1	100%	100%				1	100%	100%
B-D-CAR-IRT-Unique	**1**	**100%**	**100%**				**1**	**100%**	**100%**
Soft	1	100%	100%				1	100%	100%
B-F-H-IC-Unique	**1**	**100%**	**100%**				**1**	**100%**	**100%**
Soft	1	100%	100%				1	100%	100%
B-Pl-Pr-Unique	**1**	**100%**	**100%**				**1**	**100%**	**100%**
Soft	1	100%	100%				1	100%	100%
B-H-Unique				**1**	**100%**	**100%**	**1**	**100%**	**100%**
Medium				1	100%	100%	1	100%	100%
Total	**149**			**33**			**182**		

Table 78. Surface finish statistics for Bowls.

	Period 15			Period 15-14 Transitional			Total		
	S #	S%	REq %	S #	S%	REq %	S #	S%	REq %
B-D-CAR	**16**	**100%**	**100%**	**1**	**100%**	**100%**	**17**	**100%**	**100%**
self-slip	5	31.25%	37.27%		0.00%	0.00%	5	29.41%	36.28%
burnish	3	18.75%	9.09%		0.00%	0.00%	3	17.65%	8.85%
self-slip, well smoothed	2	12.50%	14.55%		0.00%	0.00%	2	11.76%	14.16%
Wet-smoothed	1	6.25%	11.82%	1	100%	100%	2	11.76%	14.16%
self-slip, burnish	2	12.50%	10.91%		0.00%	0.00%	2	11.76%	10.62%
Red colored Slip, burnish	1	6.25%	5.45%		0.00%	0.00%	1	5.88%	5.31%
Self-slip, burnish, high mica	1	6.25%	3.64%		0.00%	0.00%	1	5.88%	3.54%
wash	1	6.25%	7.27%		0.00%	0.00%	1	5.88%	7.08%
B-D-CAR-IRT-Unique	**1**	**100%**	**100%**				**1**	**100%**	**100%**
burnish	1	100%	100%				1	100%	100%
B-D-OCR	**3**	**100%**	**100%**				**3**	**100%**	**100%**
self-slip	1	33.33%	20.83%				1	33.33%	20.83%
white, reduction firing	1	33.33%	29.17%				1	33.33%	29.17%
Wet-smoothed	1	33.33%	50.00%				1	33.33%	50.00%
B-F-H	**21**	**100%**	**100%**	**3**	**100%**	**100%**	**24**	**100%**	**100%**
Wet-smoothed	6	28.57%	41.45%	1	33.33%	54.05%	7	29.17%	43.48%
self-slip	7	33.33%	34.20%		0.00%	0.00%	7	29.17%	28.70%
no surface finish	4	19.05%	10.88%		0.00%	0.00%	4	16.67%	9.13%
burnish	2	9.52%	5.18%	1	33.33%	27.03%	3	12.50%	8.70%
well-smoothed	1	4.76%	3.63%		0.00%	0.00%	1	4.17%	3.04%
unk.		0.00%	0.00%	1	33.33%	18.92%	1	4.17%	3.04%
self-slip, well smoothed	1	4.76%	4.66%		0.00%	0.00%	1	4.17%	3.91%
B-F-H-IC-Unique	**1**	**100%**	**100%**				**1**	**100%**	**100%**
self-slip, burnish	1	100%	100%				1	100%	100%
B-H-Unique				**1**	**100%**	**100%**	**1**	**100%**	**100%**
self-slip				1	100%	100%	1	100%	100%
B-IC	**49**	**100%**	**100%**	**9**	**100%**	**100%**	**58**	**100%**	**100%**
self-slip	13	26.53%	31.98%	1	11.11%	4.27%	14	24.14%	25.93%
self-slip, well smoothed	9	18.37%	18.38%	2	22.22%	43.59%	11	18.97%	23.88%
self-slip, burnish	10	20.41%	15.75%	1	11.11%	9.40%	11	18.97%	14.37%
Wet-smoothed	8	16.33%	18.62%	2	22.22%	25.64%	10	17.24%	20.15%
burnish	5	10.20%	7.64%		0.00%	0.00%	5	8.62%	5.97%
white, reduction firing	2	4.08%	4.77%	1	11.11%	6.84%	3	5.17%	5.22%
Cream Slip, burnish	1	2.04%	1.67%		0.00%	0.00%	1	1.72%	1.31%
worn out		0.00%	0.00%	1	11.11%	6.84%	1	1.72%	1.49%
Red colored slip	1	2.04%	1.19%		0.00%	0.00%	1	1.72%	0.93%
well-smoothed		0.00%	0.00%	1	11.11%	3.42%	1	1.72%	0.75%
B-IC-Car	**5**	**100%**	**100%**	**5**	**100%**	**100%**	**10**	**100%**	**100%**
self-slip, well smoothed	2	40.00%	38.24%	1	20.00%	11.90%	3	30.00%	23.68%
Red colored slip	1	20.00%	23.53%	1	20.00%	9.52%	2	20.00%	15.79%
self-slip	2	40.00%	38.24%		0.00%	0.00%	2	20.00%	17.11%
self-slip, burnish		0.00%	0.00%	2	40.00%	61.90%	2	20.00%	34.21%
Wet-smoothed		0.00%	0.00%	1	20.00%	16.67%	1	10.00%	9.21%
B-IC-ERT	**20**	**100%**	**100%**	**3**	**100%**	**100%**	**23**	**100%**	**100%**
self-slip	8	40.00%	31.37%	2	66.67%	73.68%	10	43.48%	34.98%
self-slip, burnish	7	35.00%	43.63%	1	33.33%	26.32%	8	34.78%	42.15%
Wet-smoothed	2	10.00%	7.35%		0.00%	0.00%	2	8.70%	6.73%
white, reduction firing	1	5.00%	3.92%		0.00%	0.00%	1	4.35%	3.59%
Brown Slip, burnish	1	5.00%	5.39%		0.00%	0.00%	1	4.35%	4.93%
self-slip, well smoothed	1	5.00%	8.33%		0.00%	0.00%	1	4.35%	7.62%
B-IC-NRT	**3**	**100%**	**100%**	**2**	**100%**	**100%**	**5**	**100%**	**100%**
self-slip	1	33.33%	13.04%	1	50.00%	41.67%	2	40.00%	18.97%
self-slip, burnish	2	66.67%	86.96%		0.00%	0.00%	2	40.00%	68.97%
Wet-smoothed		0.00%	0.00%	1	50.00%	58.33%	1	20.00%	12.07%
B-IC-WS	**10**	**100%**	**100%**	**3**	**100%**	**100%**	**13**	**100%**	**100%**
burnish	4	40.00%	44.29%		0.00%	0.00%	4	30.77%	33.70%
Wet-smoothed	2	20.00%	28.57%	1	33.33%	9.09%	3	23.08%	23.91%
self-slip, burnish	2	20.00%	11.43%	1	33.33%	50.00%	3	23.08%	20.65%
self-slip	1	10.00%	4.29%	1	33.33%	40.91%	2	15.38%	13.04%
worn out	1	10.00%	11.43%		0.00%	0.00%	1	7.69%	8.70%

	Period 15			Period 15-14 Transitional			Total		
	S #	S%	REq %	S #	S%	REq %	S #	S%	REq %
B-PL	**3**	**100%**	**100%**				**3**	**100%**	**100%**
self-slip, burnish	2	66.67%	71.43%				2	66.67%	71.43%
burnish	1	33.33%	28.57%				1	33.33%	28.57%
B-Pl-H	**3**	**100%**	**100%**				**3**	**100%**	**100%**
light brown slip, burnish	1	33.33%	72.22%				1	33.33%	72.22%
self-slip, well smoothed	1	33.33%	27.78%				1	33.33%	27.78%
self-slip, burnish	1	33.33%	0.00%				1	33.33%	0.00%
B-Pl-Pr-Unique	**1**	**100%**	**100%**				**1**	**100%**	**100%**
Wet-smoothed	1	100%	100%				1	100%	100%
B-T	**12**	**100%**	**100%**	**6**	**100%**	**100%**	**18**	**100%**	**100%**
Wet-smoothed	2	16.67%	8.91%	2	33.33%	40.00%	4	22.22%	20.50%
self-slip	3	25.00%	33.66%		0.00%	0.00%	3	16.67%	21.12%
white, reduction firing	3	25.00%	17.82%		0.00%	0.00%	3	16.67%	11.18%
Red colored slip	2	16.67%	30.69%	1	16.67%	13.33%	3	16.67%	24.22%
self-slip, burnish	1	8.33%	5.94%	2	33.33%	28.33%	3	16.67%	14.29%
self-slip, well smoothed		0.00%	0.00%	1	16.67%	18.33%	1	5.56%	6.83%
burnish	1	8.33%	2.97%		0.00%	0.00%	1	5.56%	1.86%
B-TH-H-Unique	**1**	**100%**	**100%**				**1**	**100%**	**100%**
self-slip, well smoothed	1	100%	100%				1	100%	100%
Total	**149**			**33**			**182**		

Table 79. Surface finish statistics bar chart for Bowls.

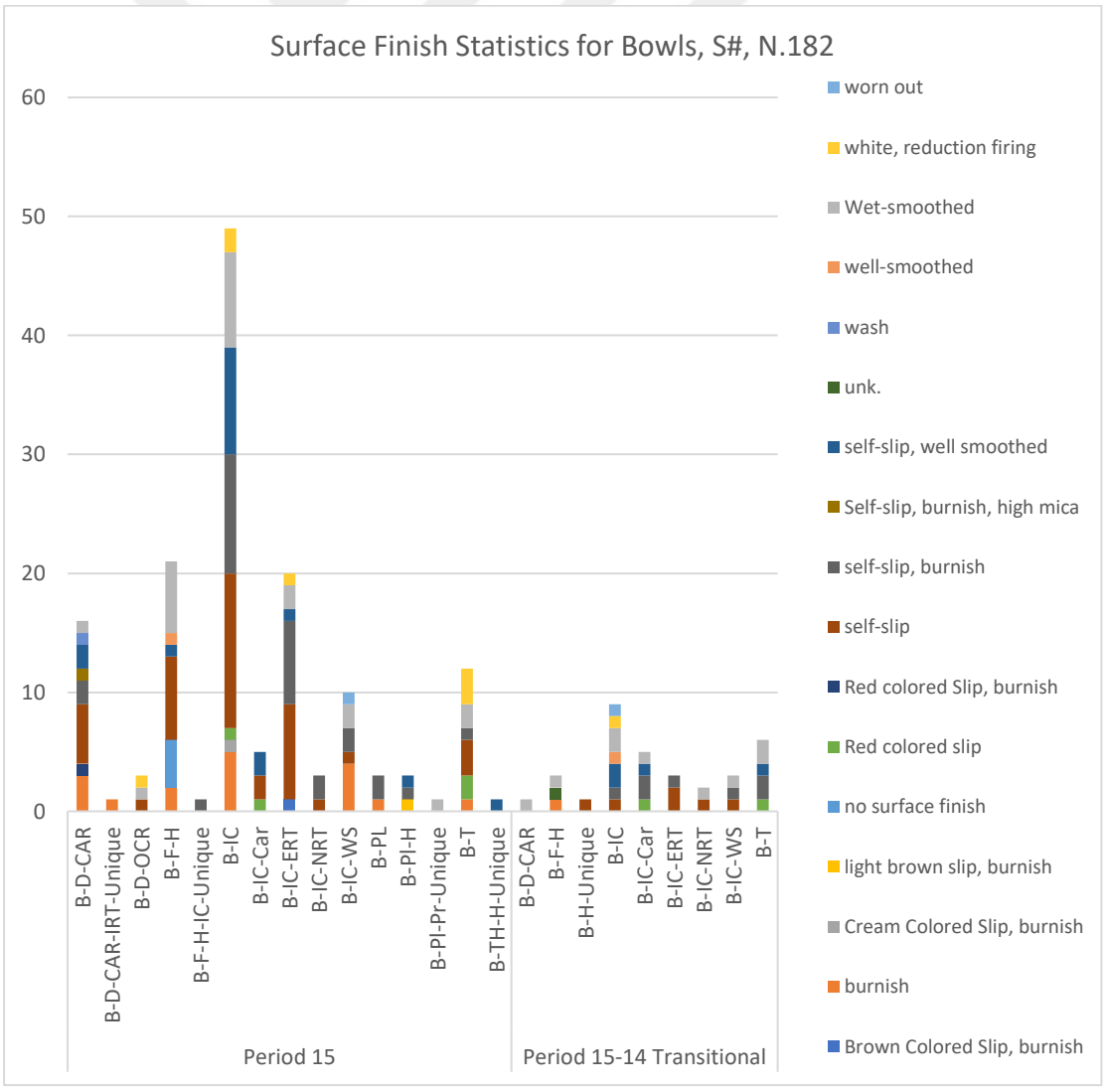


Table 80. Rim diameter distribution for B-CP-NB.

Rim Diam. Ø Intervals	Number of Sherds	%
(20, 22]	1	2.50
(22, 24]	1	2.50
(24, 26]	1	2.50
(26, 28]	4	10.00
(28, 30]	8	20.00
(30, 32]	5	12.50
(32, 34]	4	10.00
(34, 36]	5	12.50
(36, 38]	3	7.50
(38, 40]	2	5.00
(40, 42]	3	7.50
(42, 44]	1	2.50
(44, 46]	1	2.50
(46, 48]	0	0.00
(48, 50]	0	0.00
(50, 52]	0	0.00
(52, 54]	0	0.00
(54, 56]	0	0.00
(56, 58]	1	2.50
Total	40	100.00

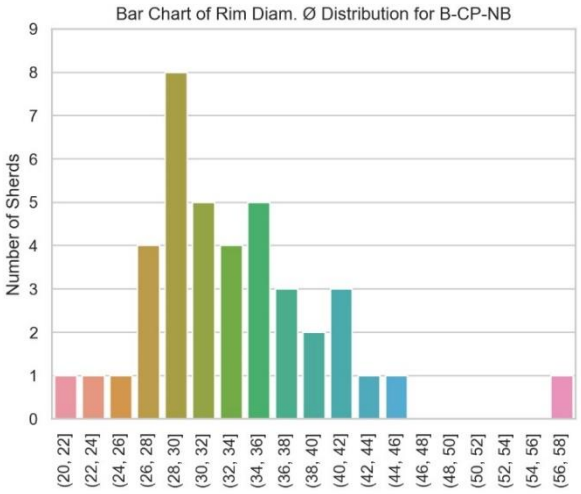


Table 81. Wall thickness distribution for B-CP-NB.

Wall Th. Intervals	Number of Sherds	%
(0.5, 0.6]	1	2.50
(0.6, 0.7]	3	7.50
(0.7, 0.8]	0	0.00
(0.8, 0.9]	13	32.50
(0.9, 1.0]	8	20.00
(1.0, 1.1]	8	20.00
(1.1, 1.2]	1	2.50
(1.2, 1.3]	2	5.00
(1.3, 1.4]	4	10.00
Total	40	100.00

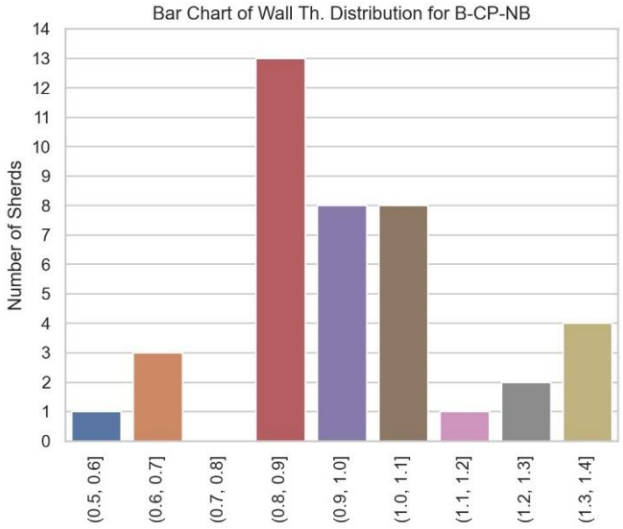


Table 82. Rim diameter distribution for B-CP-SRT.

Rim Diam. Ø Intervals	Number of Sherds	%
(26, 28]	1	7.14
(28, 30]	6	42.86
(30, 32]	4	28.57
(32, 34]	0	0.00
(34, 36]	0	0.00
(36, 38]	0	0.00
(38, 40]	2	14.29
(40, 42]	1	7.14
Total	14	100.00

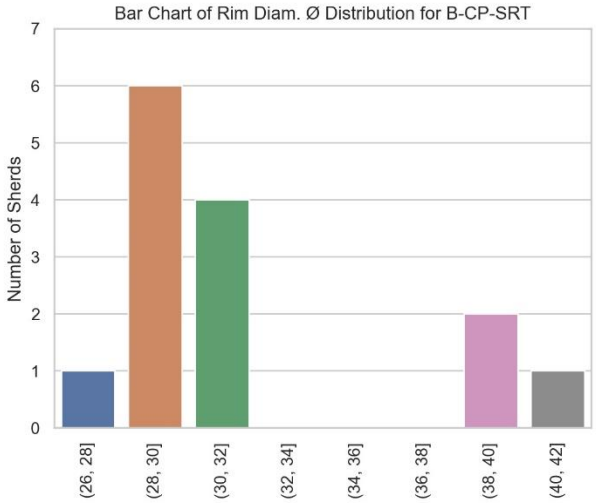


Table 83. Wall thickness distribution for B-CP-SRT.

Wall Th. Intervals	Number of Sherds	%
(0.7, 0.8]	2	14.29
(0.8, 0.9]	4	28.57
(0.9, 1.0]	4	28.57
(1.0, 1.1]	3	21.43
(1.1, 1.2]	1	7.14
Total	14	100.00

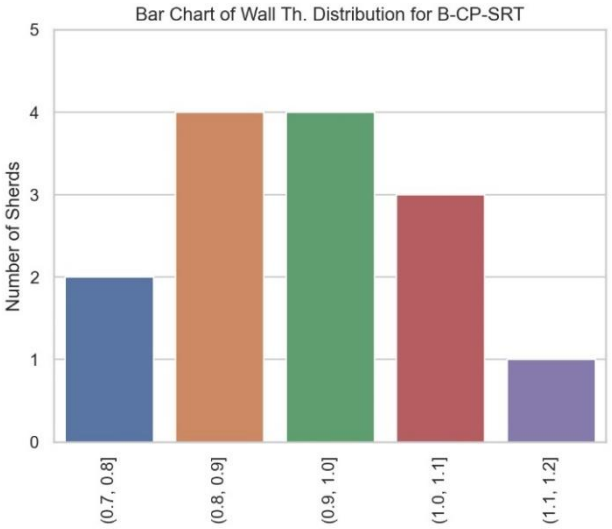


Table 84. Rim diameter distribution for B-CP-IC.

Rim Diam. Ø Intervals	Number of Sherds	%
(18, 20]	1	3.45
(20, 22]	0	0.00
(22, 24]	0	0.00
(24, 26]	0	0.00
(26, 28]	2	6.90
(28, 30]	10	34.48
(30, 32]	6	20.69
(32, 34]	4	13.79
(34, 36]	2	6.90
(36, 38]	0	0.00
(38, 40]	2	6.90
(40, 42]	2	6.90
Total	29	100.00

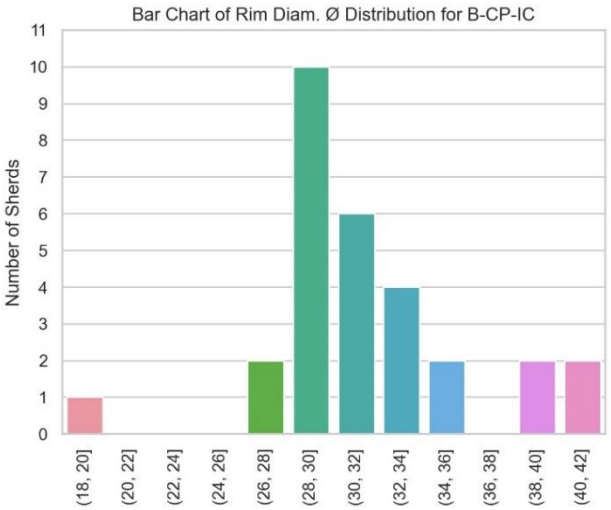


Table 85. Wall thickness distribution for B-CP-IC.

Wall Th. Intervals	Number of Sherds	%
(0.5, 0.6]	1	3.57
(0.6, 0.7]	8	28.57
(0.7, 0.8]	0	0.00
(0.8, 0.9]	6	21.43
(0.9, 1.0]	9	32.14
(1.0, 1.1]	2	7.14
(1.1, 1.2]	2	7.14
Total	28	100.00

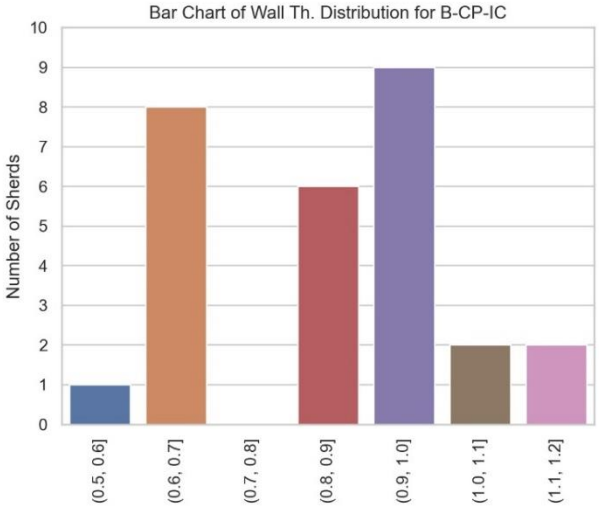


Table 86. Fabric statistics for Bowl-Cooking Plate group.

	Period 15			Period 15-14 Transitional			Total		
	S #	S%	REq %	S #	S%	REq %	S #	S%	REq %
B-CP-NB	**31**	**100%**	**100%**	**9**	**100%**	**100%**	**40**	**100%**	**100%**
CW-LGT-15	19	61.29%	64.93%	8	88.89%	92.31%	27	67.50%	73.18%
CW-GT-35	5	16.13%	18.96%		0.00%	0.00%	5	12.50%	13.25%
CW-CT-GT-32	2	6.45%	2.84%		0.00%	0.00%	2	5.00%	1.99%
CW-LS-36	1	3.23%	4.74%	1	11.11%	7.69%	2	5.00%	5.63%
M-GT-9	1	3.23%	2.37%		0.00%	0.00%	1	2.50%	1.66%
M-GLT-B-26	1	3.23%	1.42%		0.00%	0.00%	1	2.50%	0.99%
CW-CT-LS-25	1	3.23%	1.90%		0.00%	0.00%	1	2.50%	1.32%
F-B- 4	1	3.23%	2.84%		0.00%	0.00%	1	2.50%	1.99%
B-CP-IC	**26**	**100%**	**100%**	**3**	**100%**	**100%**	**29**	**100%**	**100%**
CW-LGT-15	20	76.92%	84.58%	2	66.67%	84.38%	22	75.86%	84.56%
CW-GT-35	4	15.38%	10.42%		0.00%	0.00%	4	13.79%	9.19%
CW-LS-36	1	3.85%	3.33%		0.00%	0.00%	1	3.45%	2.94%
CW-QT-F-28	1	3.85%	1.67%		0.00%	0.00%	1	3.45%	1.47%
CW-GLT-P-11		0.00%	0.00%	1	33.33%	15.63%	1	3.45%	1.84%
B-CP-SRT	**13**	**100%**	**100%**	**1**	**100%**	**100%**	**14**	**100%**	**100%**
CW-LGT-15	12	92.31%	80.49%	1	100%	100%	13	92.86%	80.95%
M-CST-24	1	7.69%	19.51%		0.00%	0.00%	1	7.14%	19.05%
B-CP-OCR	**5**	**100%**	**100%**	**3**	**100%**	**100%**	**8**	**100%**	**100%**
CW-LGT-15	3	60.00%	84.62%	3	100%	100%	6	75.00%	90.32%
M-GT-9	1	20.00%	10.26%		0.00%	0.00%	1	12.50%	6.45%
M-GLT-P-8	1	20.00%	5.13%		0.00%	0.00%	1	12.50%	3.23%
B-CP-T-OC	**3**	**100%**	**100%**				**3**	**100%**	**100%**
CW-LGT-15	2	66.67%	73.33%				2	66.67%	73.33%
CW-QT-F-28	1	33.33%	26.67%				1	33.33%	26.67%
Total	**78**			**16**			**94**		

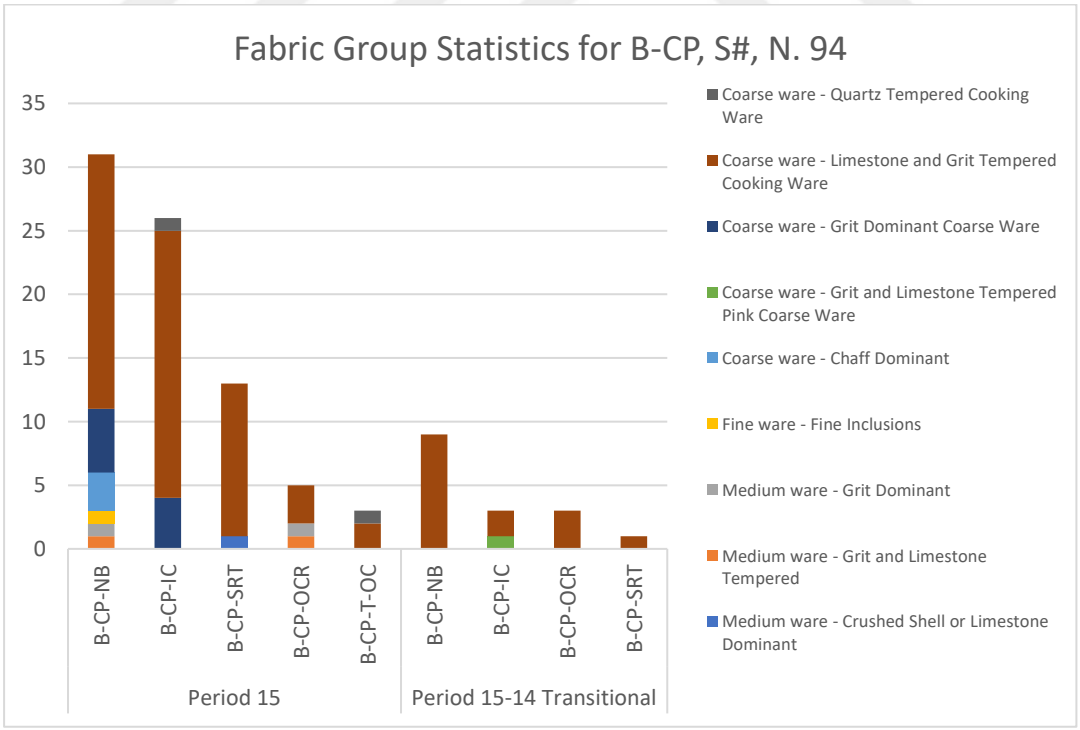


Table 87. Kiln atmosphere statistics for B-CP group.

	Period 15			Period 15-14 Transitional			Total		
	S #	S%	REq %	S #	S%	REq %	S #	S%	REq %
B-CP-IC	**26**	**100%**	**100%**	**3**	**100%**	**100%**	**29**	**100%**	**100%**
Secondary Burning	26	100%	100%	2	66.67%	84.38%	28	96.55%	98.16%
S, Insufficient Oxidation		0.00%	0.00%	1	33.33%	15.63%	1	3.45%	1.84%
B-CP-NB	**31**	**100%**	**100%**	**9**	**100%**	**100%**	**40**	**100%**	**100%**
Secondary Burning	20	64.52%	69.19%	6	66.67%	68.13%	26	65.00%	68.87%
Oxidizing	6	19.35%	13.27%	1	11.11%	3.30%	7	17.50%	10.26%
M, Insufficient Oxidation	3	9.68%	11.85%		0.00%	0.00%	3	7.50%	8.28%
Oxidizing, Smoke	1	3.23%	2.84%	1	11.11%	19.78%	2	5.00%	7.95%
Neutral, Smoke		0.00%	0.00%	1	11.11%	8.79%	1	2.50%	2.65%
S, Insufficient Oxidation	1	3.23%	2.84%		0.00%	0.00%	1	2.50%	1.99%
B-CP-OCR	**5**	**100%**	**100%**	**3**	**100%**	**100%**	**8**	**100%**	**100%**
Secondary Burning	3	60.00%	84.62%	2	66.67%	47.83%	5	62.50%	70.97%
Oxidizing	1	20.00%	10.26%		0.00%	0.00%	1	12.50%	6.45%
M, Insufficient Oxidation	1	20.00%	5.13%		0.00%	0.00%	1	12.50%	3.23%
Neutral, Smoke		0.00%	0.00%	1	33.33%	52.17%	1	12.50%	19.35%
B-CP-SRT	**13**	**100%**	**100%**	**1**	**100%**	**100%**	**14**	**100%**	**100%**
Secondary Burning	11	84.62%	87.80%	1	100%	100%	12	85.71%	88.10%
Oxidizing, Smoke	2	15.38%	12.20%		0.00%	0.00%	2	14.29%	11.90%
B-CP-T-OC	**3**	**100%**	**100%**				**3**	**100%**	**100%**
Insufficient Oxidation, Smoke	1	33.33%	26.67%				1	33.33%	26.67%
Secondary Burning	1	33.33%	50.00%				1	33.33%	50.00%
Neutral, Smoke	1	33.33%	23.33%				1	33.33%	23.33%
Total	**78**			**16**			**94**		

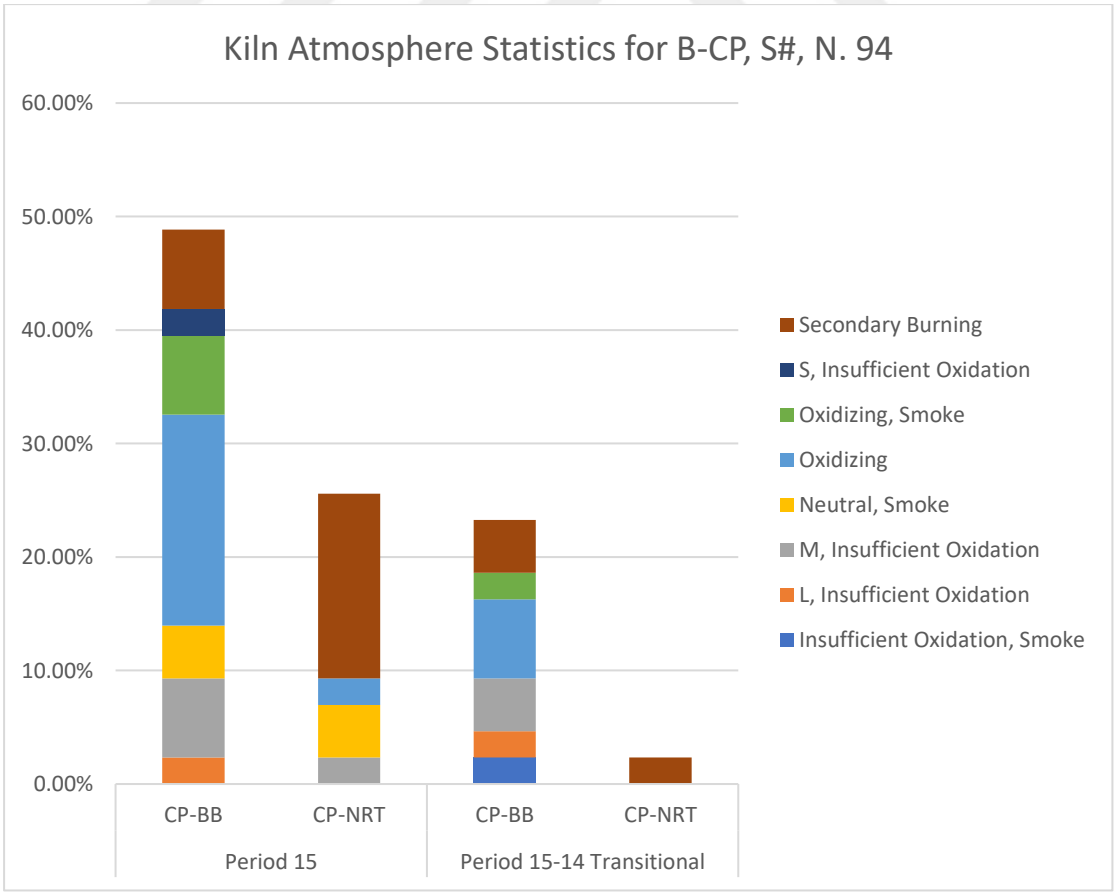


Table 88. Hardness statistics for B-CP group.

	Period 15			Period 15-14 Transitional			Total		
	S #	S%	REq %	S #	S%	REq %	S #	S%	REq %
B-CP-IC	**26**	**100%**	**100%**	**3**	**100%**	**100%**	**29**	**100%**	**100%**
Middle-hard	1	3.85%	5.42%		0.00%	0.00%	1	3.45%	4.78%
Soft	18	69.23%	58.33%	2	66.67%	84.38%	20	68.97%	61.40%
very soft	7	26.92%	36.25%	1	33.33%	15.63%	8	27.59%	33.82%
B-CP-NB	**31**	**100%**	**100%**	**9**	**100%**	**100%**	**40**	**100%**	**100%**
Medium	1	3.23%	2.37%		0.00%	0.00%	1	2.50%	1.66%
Soft	24	77.42%	84.36%	9	100%	100%	33	82.50%	89.07%
very soft	6	19.35%	13.27%		0.00%	0.00%	6	15.00%	9.27%
B-CP-OCR	**5**	**100%**	**100%**	**3**	**100%**	**100%**	**8**	**100%**	**100%**
Medium	1	20.00%	5.13%		0.00%	0.00%	1	12.50%	3.23%
Soft	4	80.00%	94.87%	3	100%	100%	7	87.50%	96.77%
B-CP-SRT	**13**	**100%**	**100%**	**1**	**100%**	**100%**	**14**	**100%**	**100%**
Medium	2	15.38%	26.02%		0.00%	0.00%	2	14.29%	25.40%
Soft	9	69.23%	59.35%	1	100%	100%	10	71.43%	60.32%
very soft	2	15.38%	14.63%		0.00%	0.00%	2	14.29%	14.29%
B-CP-T-OC	**3**	**100%**	**100%**				**3**	**100%**	**100%**
Soft	3	100%	100%				3	100%	100%
Total	**78**			**16**			**94**		

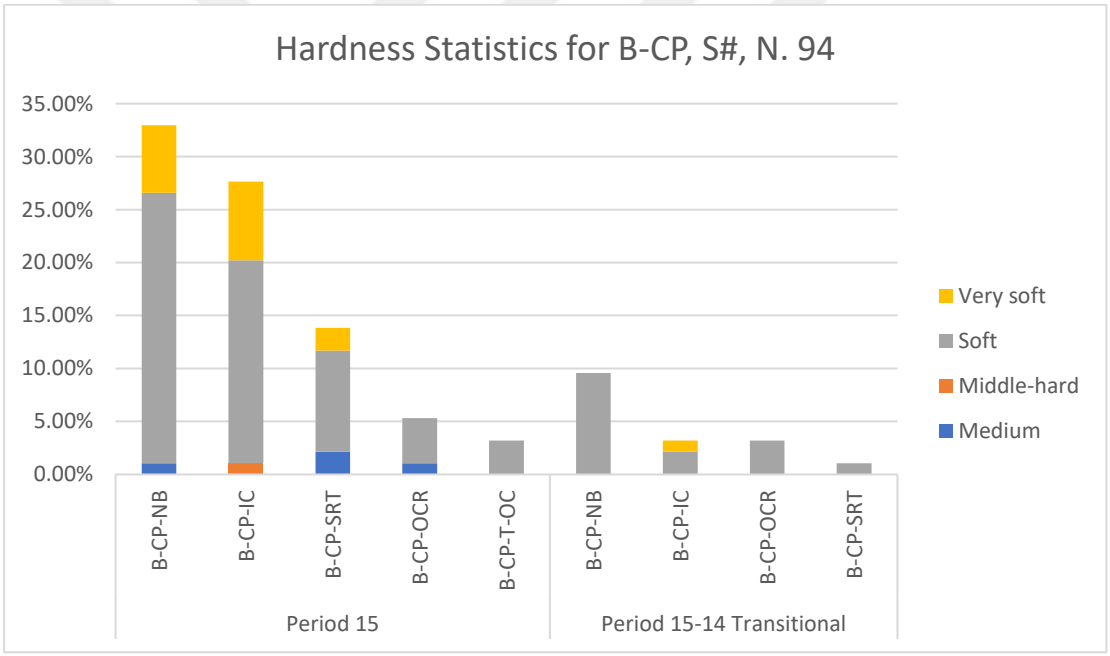


Table 89. Surface finish statistics for B-CP group.

	Period 15			Period 15-14 Transitional			Total		
	S #	S%	REq %	S #	S%	REq %	S #	S%	REq %
B-CP-IC	**26**	**100%**	**100%**	**3**	**100%**	**100%**	**29**	**100%**	**100%**
Wet-smoothed	13	50.00%	45.42%	2	66.67%	84.38%	15	51.72%	50.00%
self-slip	11	42.31%	47.50%	1	33.33%	15.63%	12	41.38%	43.75%
no surface finish	1	3.85%	2.50%		0.00%	0.00%	1	3.45%	2.21%
Scraped	1	3.85%	4.58%		0.00%	0.00%	1	3.45%	4.04%
B-CP-NB	**31**	**100%**	**100%**	**9**	**100%**	**100%**	**40**	**100%**	**100%**
Wet-smoothed	20	64.52%	67.77%	7	77.78%	85.71%	27	67.50%	73.18%
self-slip	8	25.81%	25.59%	2	22.22%	14.29%	10	25.00%	22.19%
Well-smoothed	1	3.23%	3.79%		0.00%	0.00%	1	2.50%	2.65%
no surface finish	1	3.23%	1.42%		0.00%	0.00%	1	2.50%	0.99%
self-slip, well smoothed	1	3.23%	1.42%		0.00%	0.00%	1	2.50%	0.99%
B-CP-OCR	**5**	**100%**	**100%**	**3**	**100%**	**100%**	**8**	**100%**	**100%**
Wet-smoothed	1	20.00%	10.26%	2	66.67%	65.22%	3	37.50%	30.65%
self-slip	3	60.00%	25.64%		0.00%	0.00%	3	37.50%	16.13%
burnish	1	20.00%	64.10%		0.00%	0.00%	1	12.50%	40.32%
Scraped		0.00%	0.00%	1	33.33%	34.78%	1	12.50%	12.90%
B-CP-SRT	**13**	**100%**	**100%**	**1**	**100%**	**100%**	**14**	**100%**	**100%**
Wet-smoothed	4	30.77%	28.46%		0.00%	0.00%	4	28.57%	27.78%
Well-smoothed	3	23.08%	15.45%		0.00%	0.00%	3	21.43%	15.08%
self-slip	3	23.08%	25.20%		0.00%	0.00%	3	21.43%	24.60%
Scraped	1	7.69%	6.50%		0.00%	0.00%	1	7.14%	6.35%
no surface finish		0.00%	0.00%	1	100%	100%	1	7.14%	2.38%
burnish	1	7.69%	4.88%		0.00%	0.00%	1	7.14%	4.76%
self-slip, burnish	1	7.69%	19.51%		0.00%	0.00%	1	7.14%	19.05%
B-CP-T-OC	**3**	**100%**	**100%**				**3**	**100%**	**100%**
no surface finish	1	33.33%	26.67%				1	33.33%	26.67%
Wet-smoothed	1	33.33%	50.00%				1	33.33%	50.00%
self-slip	1	33.33%	23.33%				1	33.33%	23.33%
Total	**78**			**16**			**94**		

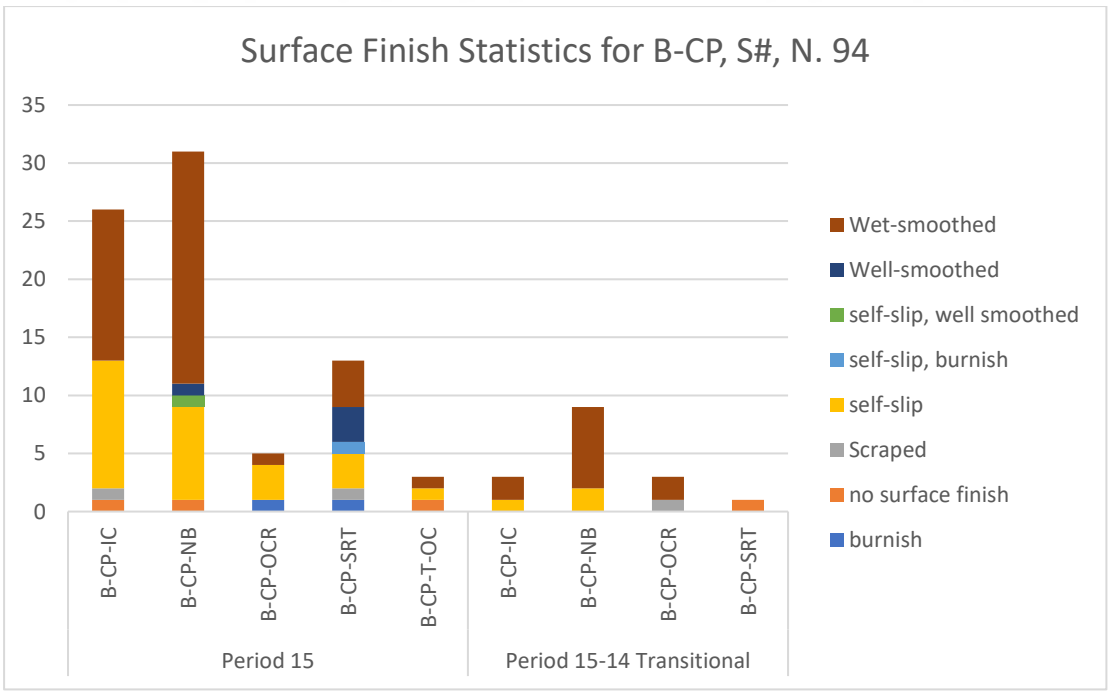


Table 90. Rim diameter distribution for CP-NRT.

Rim Diam. Ø Intervals	Number of Sherds	%
(24, 26]	1	8.33
(26, 28]	0	0.00
(28, 30]	1	8.33
(30, 32]	0	0.00
(32, 34]	1	8.33
(34, 36]	2	16.67
(36, 38]	1	8.33
(38, 40]	1	8.33
(40, 42]	0	0.00
(42, 44]	1	8.33
(44, 46]	2	16.67
(46, 48]	1	8.33
(48, 50]	1	8.33
Total	12	100.00

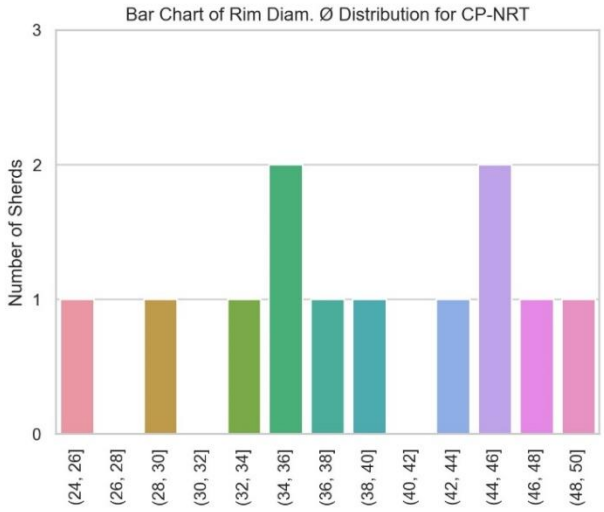


Table 91. Wall thickness distribution for CP-NRT.

Wall Th. Intervals	Number of Sherds	%
(0.6, 0.7]	1	8.33
(0.7, 0.8]	0	0.00
(0.8, 0.9]	0	0.00
(0.9, 1.0]	2	16.67
(1.0, 1.1]	0	0.00
(1.1, 1.2]	1	8.33
(1.2, 1.3]	5	41.67
(1.3, 1.4]	3	25.00
Total	12	100.00

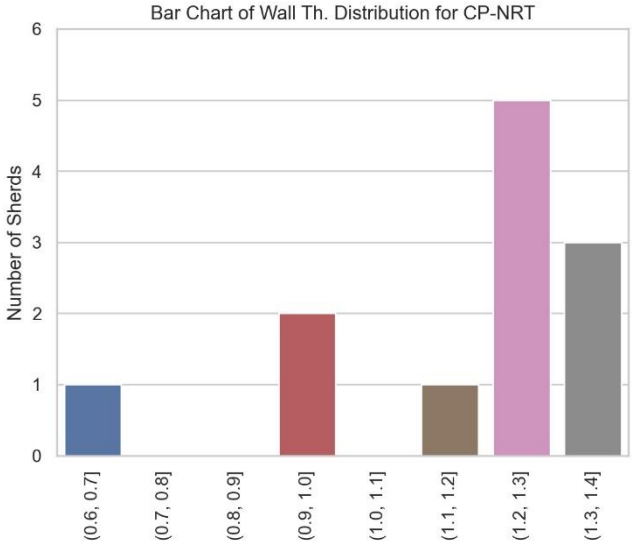


Table 92. Rim diameter distribution for CP-BB.

Rim Diam. Ø Intervals	Number of Sherds	%
(24, 26]	1	3.23
(26, 28]	0	0.00
(28, 30]	3	9.68
(30, 32]	2	6.45
(32, 34]	4	12.90
(34, 36]	2	6.45
(36, 38]	2	6.45
(38, 40]	7	22.58
(40, 42]	1	3.23
(42, 44]	3	9.68
(44, 46]	1	3.23
(46, 48]	3	9.68
(48, 50]	1	3.23
Unknown	1	3.23
Total	31	100.00

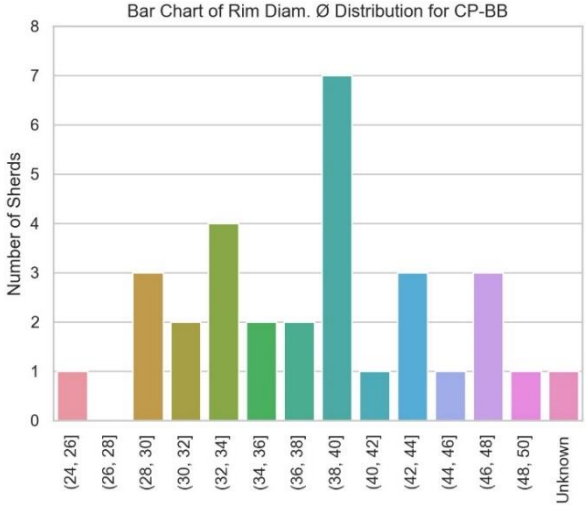


Table 93. Wall thickness distribution for CP-BB.

Wall Th. Intervals	Number of Sherds	%
(0.6, 0.7]	4	12.90
(0.7, 0.8]	0	0.00
(0.8, 0.9]	2	6.45
(0.9, 1.0]	3	9.68
(1.0, 1.1]	6	19.35
(1.1, 1.2]	4	12.90
(1.2, 1.3]	5	16.13
(1.3, 1.4]	4	12.90
(1.4, 1.5]	0	0.00
(1.5, 1.6]	0	0.00
(1.6, 1.7]	1	3.23
(1.7, 1.8]	1	3.23
(1.8, 1.9]	1	3.23
Total	31	100.00

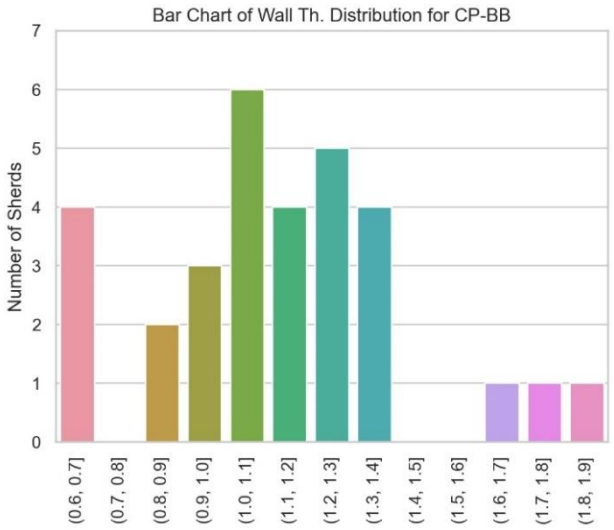


Table 94. Fabric statistics for Cooking Plates.

	Period 15			Period 15-14 Transitional			Total		
	S #	S%	REq %	S #	S%	REq %	S #	S%	REq %
CP-BB	**21**	**100%**	**100%**	**10**	**100%**	**100%**	**31**	**100%**	**100%**
CW-LGT-15	13	61.90%	62.96%	5	50.00%	63.08%	18	58.06%	63.00%
CW-GT-35	6	28.57%	31.11%	2	20.00%	13.85%	8	25.81%	25.50%
CW-LS-36	1	4.76%	3.70%	3	30.00%	23.08%	4	12.90%	10.00%
M-GT-P-17	1	4.76%	2.22%		0.00%	0.00%	1	3.23%	1.50%
CP-NRT	**11**	**100%**	**100%**	**1**	**100%**	**100%**	**12**	**100%**	**100%**
CW-LGT-15	6	54.55%	43.30%	1	100%	100%	7	58.33%	45.00%
CW-QT-F-28	2	18.18%	22.68%		0.00%	0.00%	2	16.67%	22.00%
M-GLR-R-33	1	9.09%	2.06%		0.00%	0.00%	1	8.33%	2.00%
CW-CT-LS-25	1	9.09%	5.15%		0.00%	0.00%	1	8.33%	5.00%
CW-LS-36	1	9.09%	26.80%		0.00%	0.00%	1	8.33%	26.00%
Total	**32**			**11**			**43**		

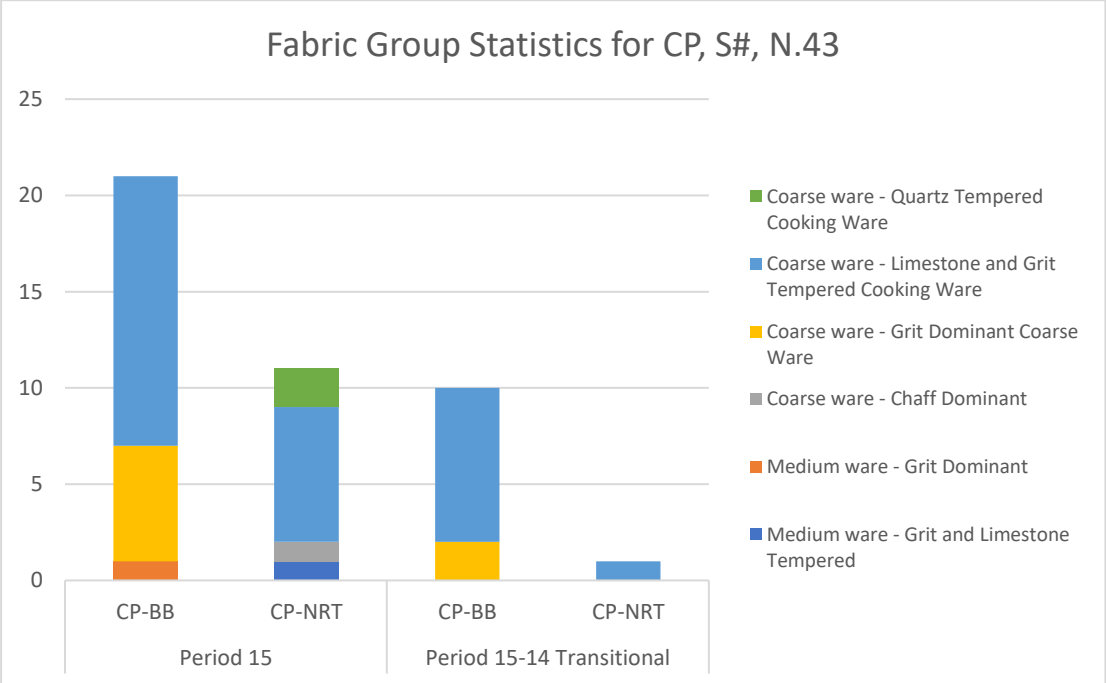


Table 95. Kiln atmosphere statistics for Cooking Plates.

	Period 15			Period 15-14 Transitional			Total		
	S #	S%	REq %	S #	S%	REq %	S #	S%	REq %
CP-BB	**21**	**100%**	**100%**	**10**	**100%**	**100%**	**31**	**100%**	**100%**
Oxidizing	8	38.10%	33.33%	3	30.00%	23.08%	11	35.48%	30.00%
Secondary Burning	3	14.29%	15.56%	2	20.00%	26.15%	5	16.13%	19.00%
M, Insufficient Oxidation	3	14.29%	19.26%	2	20.00%	13.85%	5	16.13%	17.50%
Oxidizing, Smoke	3	14.29%	13.33%	1	10.00%	10.77%	4	12.90%	12.50%
L, Insufficient Oxidation	1	4.76%	4.44%	1	10.00%	15.38%	2	6.45%	8.00%
Neutral, Smoke	2	9.52%	8.89%		0.00%	0.00%	2	6.45%	6.00%
Insufficient Oxidation, Smoke		0.00%	0.00%	1	10.00%	10.77%	1	3.23%	3.50%
S, Insufficient Oxidation	1	4.76%	5.19%		0.00%	0.00%	1	3.23%	3.50%
CP-NRT	**11**	**100%**	**100%**	**1**	**100%**	**100%**	**12**	**100%**	**100%**
Secondary Burning	7	63.64%	67.01%	1	100%	100%	8	66.67%	68.00%
Neutral, Smoke	2	18.18%	10.31%		0.00%	0.00%	2	16.67%	10.00%
M, Insufficient Oxidation	1	9.09%	15.46%		0.00%	0.00%	1	8.33%	15.00%
Oxidizing	1	9.09%	7.22%		0.00%	0.00%	1	8.33%	7.00%
Total	**32**			**11**			**43**		

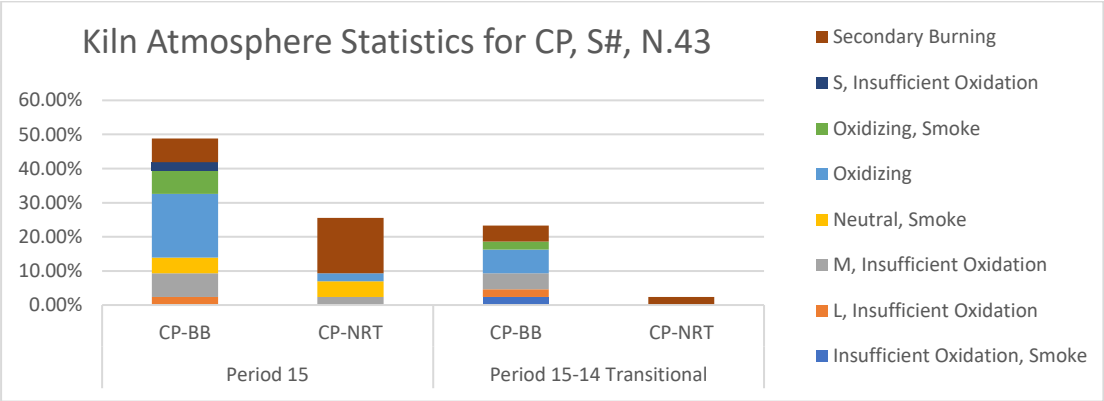


Table 96. Hardness statistics for Cooking Plates.

	Period 15			Period 15-14 Transitional			Total		
	S #	S%	REq %	S #	S%	REq %	S #	S%	REq %
CP-BB	**21**	**100%**	**100%**	**10**	**100%**	**100%**	**31**	**100%**	**100%**
Medium		0.00%	0.00%	1	10.00%	15.38%	1	3.23%	5.00%
Middle-hard	1	4.76%	2.22%		0.00%	0.00%	1	3.23%	1.50%
Soft	18	85.71%	90.37%	9	90.00%	84.62%	27	87.10%	88.50%
very soft	2	9.52%	7.41%		0.00%	0.00%	2	6.45%	5.00%
CP-NRT	**11**	**100%**	**100%**	**1**	**100%**	**100%**	**12**	**100%**	**100%**
Medium	1	9.09%	2.06%		0.00%	0.00%	1	8.33%	2.00%
Soft	9	81.82%	89.69%	1	100%	100%	10	83.33%	90.00%
very soft	1	9.09%	8.25%		0.00%	0.00%	1	8.33%	8.00%
Total	**32**			**11**			**43**		

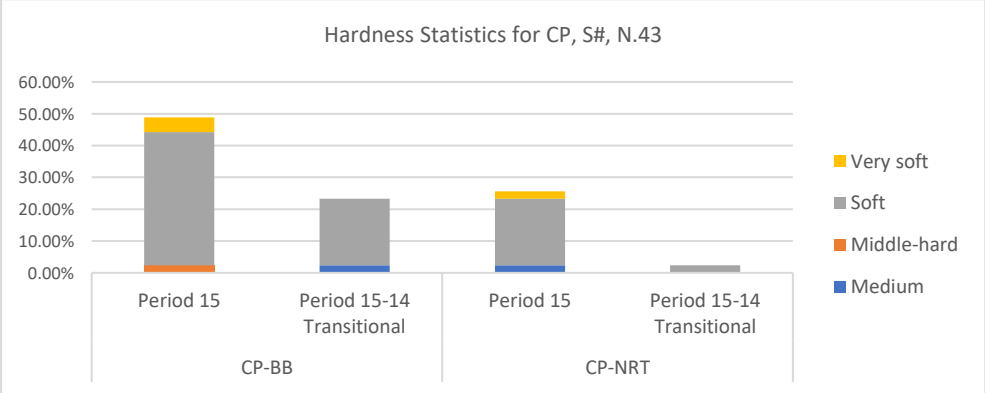


Table 97. Surface finish statistics for Cooking Plates.

	Period 15			Period 15-14 Transitional			Total		
	S #	S%	REq %	S #	S%	REq %	S #	S%	REq %
CP-BB	**21**	**100%**	**100%**	**10**	**100%**	**100%**	**31**	**100%**	**100%**
Wet-smoothed	9	42.86%	45.19%	9	90.00%	89.23%	18	58.06%	59.50%
self-slip	3	14.29%	16.30%	1	10.00%	10.77%	4	12.90%	14.50%
Scraped	3	14.29%	15.56%		0.00%	0.00%	3	9.68%	10.50%
burnish	2	9.52%	7.41%		0.00%	0.00%	2	6.45%	5.00%
self-slip, well smoothed	1	4.76%	6.67%		0.00%	0.00%	1	3.23%	4.50%
no surface finish	1	4.76%	2.96%		0.00%	0.00%	1	3.23%	2.00%
Cream Slip, burnish	1	4.76%	2.22%		0.00%	0.00%	1	3.23%	1.50%
self-slip, burnish	1	4.76%	3.70%		0.00%	0.00%	1	3.23%	2.50%
CP-NRT	**11**	**100%**	**100%**	**1**	**100%**	**100%**	**12**	**100%**	**100%**
no surface finish	3	27.27%	25.77%	1	100%	100%	4	33.33%	28.00%
Wet-smoothed	3	27.27%	25.77%		0.00%	0.00%	3	25.00%	25.00%
self-slip	3	27.27%	14.43%		0.00%	0.00%	3	25.00%	14.00%
burnish	2	18.18%	34.02%		0.00%	0.00%	2	16.67%	33.00%
Total	**32**			**11**			**43**		

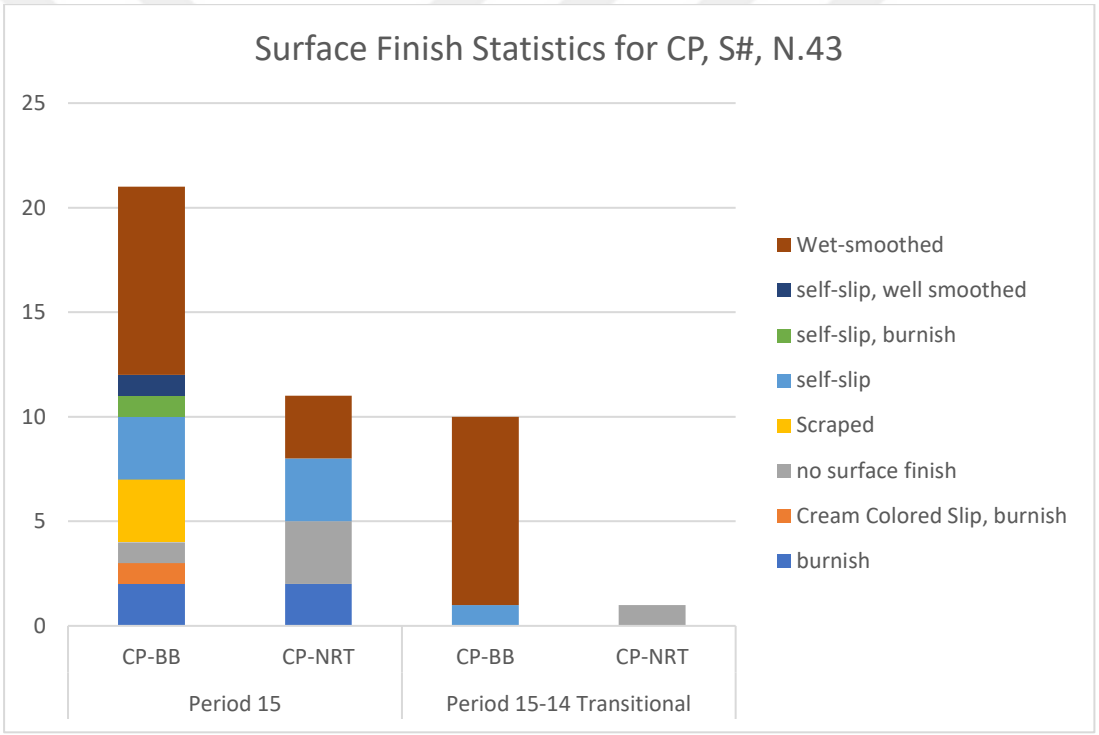


Table 98. Fabric statistics for Bases.

	Period 15		Period 15-14 Transitional		Total	
	S #	S%	S #	S%	S #	S%
Base-Fl-Bowl	**6**	**100%**	**1**	**100%**	**7**	**100%**
CW-GT-35	2	33.33%		0.00%	2	28.57%
M-GLT-P-8	1	16.67%		0.00%	1	14.29%
M-GLT-FBR-7	1	16.67%		0.00%	1	14.29%
CW-LGT-15	1	16.67%		0.00%	1	14.29%
M-GT-P-17		0.00%	1	100%	1	14.29%
M-GLT-B-26	1	16.67%		0.00%	1	14.29%
Base-FL-BV	**8**	**100%**			**8**	**100%**
M-GLT-FBR-7	2	25.00%			2	25.00%
M-GLT-P-8	2	25.00%			2	25.00%
M-GT-9	1	12.50%			1	12.50%
M-GLR-R-33	1	12.50%			1	12.50%
CW-LS-36	1	12.50%			1	12.50%
M-GLT-B-26	1	12.50%			1	12.50%
Base-FL-CPT	**2**	**100%**			**2**	**100%**
CW-QT-F-28	1	50.00%			1	50.00%
CW-LGT-15	1	50.00%			1	50.00%
Base-FL-MV	**24**	**100%**	**4**	**100%**	**28**	**100%**
M-GLT-FBR-7	10	41.67%	1	25.00%	11	39.29%
CW-LGT-15	3	12.50%		0.00%	3	10.71%
M-GLT-P-8	3	12.50%		0.00%	3	10.71%
M-GT-9	3	12.50%		0.00%	3	10.71%
M-GLT-R-13	1	4.17%	1	25.00%	2	7.14%
M-GLT-B-26	1	4.17%	1	25.00%	2	7.14%
M-GT-P-17	1	4.17%		0.00%	1	3.57%
F-B- 4	1	4.17%		0.00%	1	3.57%
M-CST-24	1	4.17%		0.00%	1	3.57%
CW-QT-F-28		0.00%	1	25.00%	1	3.57%
Base-FL-SV	**4**	**100%**	**1**	**100%**	**5**	**100%**
M-GLT-P-8	2	50.00%	1	100%	3	60.00%
CW-LGT-15	1	25.00%		0.00%	1	20.00%
F-SL-P-23	1	25.00%		0.00%	1	20.00%
Base-Pointed-Jar	**3**	**100%**			**3**	**100%**
F-B- 4	1	33.33%			1	33.33%
M-GLT-P-8	1	33.33%			1	33.33%
M-GLT-FBR-7	1	33.33%			1	33.33%
Base-Ring-Bowl	**7**	**100%**	**7**	**100%**	**14**	**100%**
M-GT-9	2	28.57%	2	28.57%	4	28.57%
M-GLT-FBR-7		0.00%	3	42.86%	3	21.43%
CW-LGT-15	1	14.29%	1	14.29%	2	14.29%
M-GLT-R-13	2	28.57%		0.00%	2	14.29%
CW-GLT-P-11		0.00%	1	14.29%	1	7.14%
F-R-5	1	14.29%		0.00%	1	7.14%
M-GLT-B-26	1	14.29%		0.00%	1	7.14%
Base-Ring-MV	**10**	**100%**	**7**	**100%**	**17**	**100%**
M-GLT-P-8	4	40.00%	3	42.86%	7	41.18%
M-GT-9	1	10.00%	2	28.57%	3	17.65%
M-GLT-FBR-7	2	20.00%		0.00%	2	11.76%
CW-LGT-15	1	10.00%		0.00%	1	5.88%
M-GLT-WG-12	1	10.00%		0.00%	1	5.88%
M-CST-24		0.00%	1	14.29%	1	5.88%
CW-GLT-P-11		0.00%	1	14.29%	1	5.88%
M-GLR-R-33	1	10.00%		0.00%	1	5.88%
Base-Ring-SV	**4**	**100%**			**4**	**100%**
F-B- 4	3	75.00%			3	75.00%
M-GLT-P-8	1	25.00%			1	25.00%
Base-Round	**2**	**100%**			**2**	**100%**
M-GT-9	1	50.00%			1	50.00%
CW-LGT-15	1	50.00%			1	50.00%
Total	**70**		**20**		**90**	

Table 99. Fabric statistics car chart for Bases.

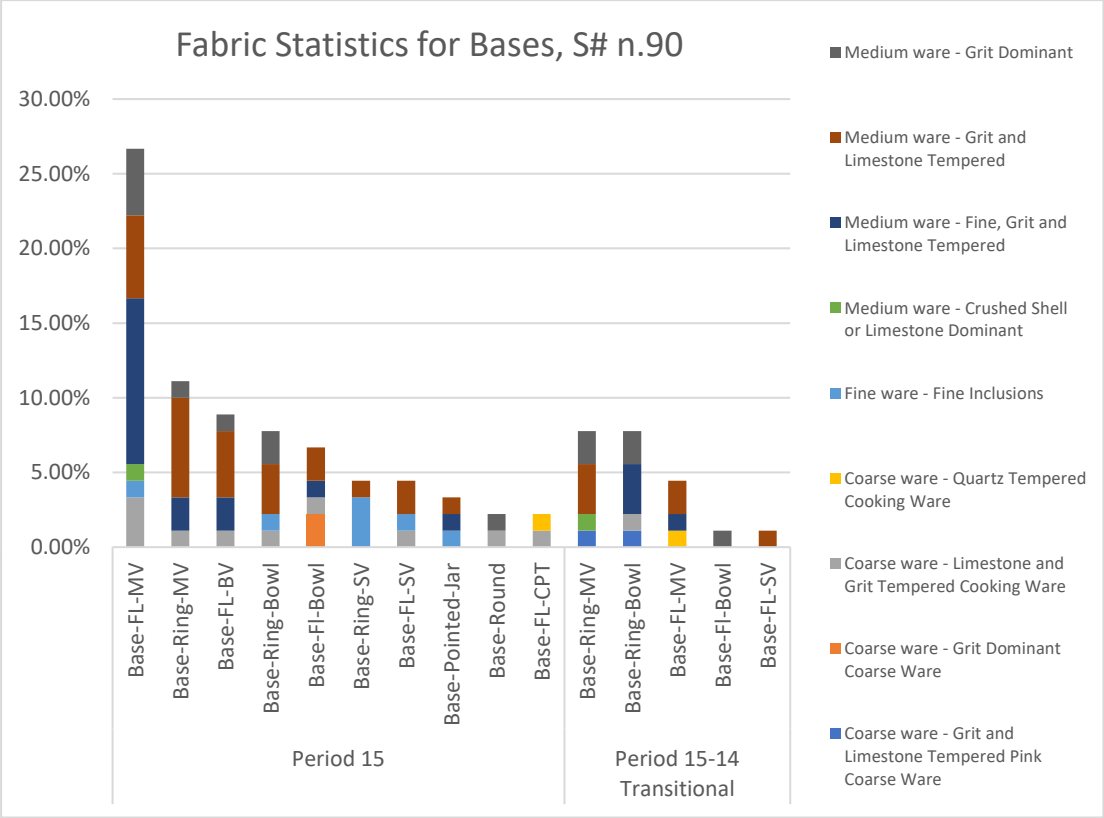


Table 100. Kiln atmosphere statistics for Bases.

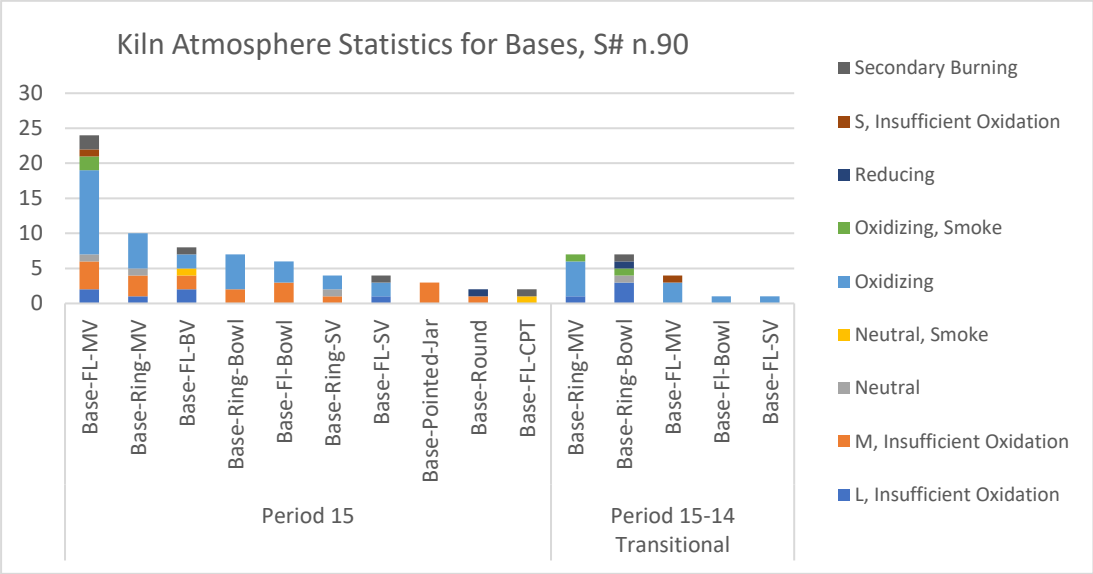


Table 101. Kiln atmosphere statistics for Bases.

	Period 15		Period 15-14 Transitional		Total	
	S #	S%	S #	S%	S #	S%
Base-FL-MV	**24**	**100%**	**4**	**100%**	**28**	**100%**
L, Insufficient Oxidation	2	8.33%		0.00%	2	7.14%
M, Insufficient Oxidation	4	16.67%		0.00%	4	14.29%
Neutral	1	4.17%		0.00%	1	3.57%
Oxidizing	12	50.00%	3	75.00%	15	53.57%
Oxidizing, Smoke	2	8.33%		0.00%	2	7.14%
S, Insufficient Oxidation	1	4.17%	1	25.00%	2	7.14%
Secondary Burning	2	8.33%		0.00%	2	7.14%
Base-Ring-MV	**10**	**100%**	**7**	**100%**	**17**	**100%**
L, Insufficient Oxidation	1	10.00%	1	14.29%	2	11.76%
M, Insufficient Oxidation	3	30.00%		0.00%	3	17.65%
Neutral	1	10.00%		0.00%	1	5.88%
Oxidizing	5	50.00%	5	71.43%	10	58.82%
Oxidizing, Smoke		0.00%	1	14.29%	1	5.88%
Base-Ring-Bowl	**7**	**100%**	**7**	**100%**	**14**	**100%**
L, Insufficient Oxidation		0.00%	3	42.86%	3	21.43%
M, Insufficient Oxidation	2	28.57%		0.00%	2	14.29%
Neutral		0.00%	1	14.29%	1	7.14%
Oxidizing	5	71.43%		0.00%	5	35.71%
Oxidizing, Smoke		0.00%	1	14.29%	1	7.14%
Reducing		0.00%	1	14.29%	1	7.14%
Secondary Burning		0.00%	1	14.29%	1	7.14%
Base-FL-BV	**8**	**100%**			**8**	**100%**
L, Insufficient Oxidation	2	25.00%			2	25.00%
M, Insufficient Oxidation	2	25.00%			2	25.00%
Neutral, Smoke	1	12.50%			1	12.50%
Oxidizing	2	25.00%			2	25.00%
Secondary Burning	1	12.50%			1	12.50%
Base-Fl-Bowl	**6**	**100%**	**1**	**100%**	**7**	**100%**
M, Insufficient Oxidation	3	50.00%		0.00%	3	42.86%
Oxidizing	3	50.00%	1	100%	4	57.14%
Base-FL-SV	**4**	**100%**	**1**	**100%**	**5**	**100%**
L, Insufficient Oxidation	1	25.00%		0.00%	1	20.00%
Oxidizing	2	50.00%	1	100%	3	60.00%
Secondary Burning	1	25.00%		0.00%	1	20.00%
Base-Ring-SV	**4**	**100%**			**4**	**100%**
M, Insufficient Oxidation	1	25.00%			1	25.00%
Neutral	1	25.00%			1	25.00%
Oxidizing	2	50.00%			2	50.00%
Base-Pointed-Jar	**3**	**100%**			**3**	**100%**
M, Insufficient Oxidation	3	100%			3	100%
Base-Round	**2**	**100%**			**2**	**100%**
M, Insufficient Oxidation	1	50.00%			1	50.00%
Reducing	1	50.00%			1	50.00%
Base-FL-CPT	**2**	**100%**			**2**	**100%**
Neutral, Smoke	1	50.00%			1	50.00%
Secondary Burning	1	50.00%			1	50.00%
Total	**70**		**20**		**90**	

Table 102. Hardness statistics for Bases.

	Period 15		Period 15-14 Transitional		Total	
	S #	S%	S #	S%	S #	S%
Base-FL-MV	**24**	**100%**	**4**	**100%**	**28**	**100%**
Medium	7	29.17%	2	50.00%	9	32.14%
Middle-hard	4	16.67%	1	25.00%	5	17.86%
Soft	13	54.17%	1	25.00%	14	50.00%
Base-Ring-MV	**10**	**100%**	**7**	**100%**	**17**	**100%**
Medium	1	10.00%	3	42.86%	4	23.53%
Soft	9	90.00%	4	57.14%	13	76.47%
Base-Ring-Bowl	**7**	**100%**	**7**	**100%**	**14**	**100%**
Medium	2	28.57%	4	57.14%	6	42.86%
Middle-hard	2	28.57%	1	14.29%	3	21.43%
Soft	3	42.86%	2	28.57%	5	35.71%
Base-FL-BV	**8**	**100%**			**8**	**100%**
Medium	4	50.00%			4	50.00%
Soft	4	50.00%			4	50.00%
Base-Fl-Bowl	**6**	**100%**	**1**	**100%**	**7**	**100%**
Medium	1	16.67%	1	100%	2	28.57%
Middle-hard	1	16.67%		0.00%	1	14.29%
Soft	4	66.67%		0.00%	4	57.14%
Base-FL-SV	**4**	**100%**	**1**	**100%**	**5**	**100%**
Medium	3	75.00%		0.00%	3	60.00%
Soft	1	25.00%	1	100%	2	40.00%
Base-Ring-SV	**4**	**100%**			**4**	**100%**
Middle-hard	1	25.00%			1	25.00%
Soft	3	75.00%			3	75.00%
Base-Pointed-Jar	**3**	**100%**			**3**	**100%**
Medium	3	100%			3	100%
Base-Round	**2**	**100%**			**2**	**100%**
Soft	2	100%			2	100%
Base-FL-CPT	**2**	**100%**			**2**	**100%**
very soft	2	100%			2	100%
Total	**70**		**20**		**90**	

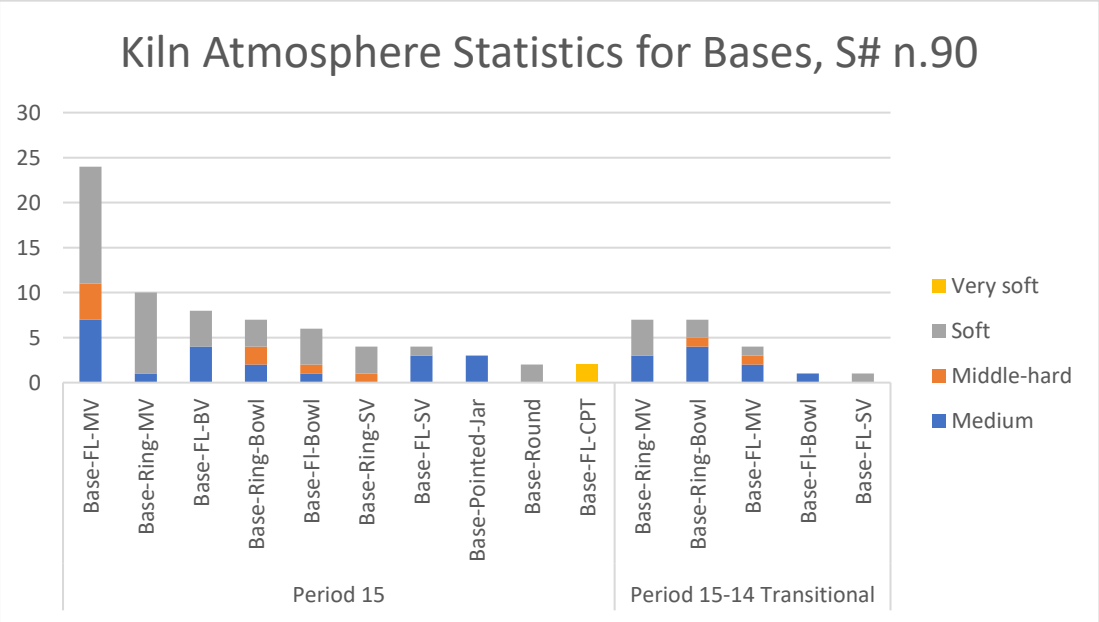


Table 103. Surface finish statistics for Bases.

	Period 15		Period 15-14 Transitional		Total	
	S #	S%	S #	S%	S #	S%
Base-Fl-Bowl	**6**	**100%**	**1**	**100%**	**7**	**100%**
self-slip	3	50.00%		0.00%	3	42.86%
Wet-smoothed	1	16.67%	1	100%	2	28.57%
self-slip, well smoothed	2	33.33%		0.00%	2	28.57%
Base-FL-BV	**8**	**100%**			**8**	**100%**
no surface finish	3	37.50%			3	37.50%
Wet-smoothed	2	25.00%			2	25.00%
Self-slip, bitumen	1	12.50%			1	12.50%
burnish	1	12.50%			1	12.50%
self-slip	1	12.50%			1	12.50%
Base-FL-CPT	**2**	**100%**			**2**	**100%**
Wet-smoothed	2	100%			2	100%
Base-FL-MV	**24**	**100%**	**4**	**100%**	**28**	**100%**
Wet-smoothed	11	45.83%	3	75.00%	14	50.00%
self-slip	5	20.83%		0.00%	5	17.86%
no surface finish	3	12.50%		0.00%	3	10.71%
Cream Colored Slip	3	12.50%		0.00%	3	10.71%
white, reduction firing	1	4.17%		0.00%	1	3.57%
well-smoothed	1	4.17%		0.00%	1	3.57%
unk.		0.00%	1	25.00%	1	3.57%
Base-FL-SV	**4**	**100%**	**1**	**100%**	**5**	**100%**
no surface finish	3	75.00%		0.00%	3	60.00%
Wet-smoothed	1	25.00%		0.00%	1	20.00%
Scraped		0.00%	1	100%	1	20.00%
Base-Pointed-Jar	**3**	**100%**			**3**	**100%**
self-slip, burnish	3	100%			3	100%
Base-Ring-Bowl	**7**	**100%**	**7**	**100%**	**14**	**100%**
self-slip	2	28.57%	3	42.86%	5	35.71%
Wet-smoothed	1	14.29%	2	28.57%	3	21.43%
self-slip, burnish	1	14.29%	1	14.29%	2	14.29%
no surface finish		0.00%	1	14.29%	1	7.14%
well-smoothed	1	14.29%		0.00%	1	7.14%
Cream Colored Slip	1	14.29%		0.00%	1	7.14%
self-slip, well smoothed	1	14.29%		0.00%	1	7.14%
Base-Ring-MV	**10**	**100%**	**7**	**100%**	**17**	**100%**
self-slip	3	30.00%	4	57.14%	7	41.18%
Wet-smoothed	5	50.00%	1	14.29%	6	35.29%
white, reduction firing		0.00%	2	28.57%	2	11.76%
burnish	1	10.00%		0.00%	1	5.88%
self-slip, burnish	1	10.00%		0.00%	1	5.88%
Base-Ring-SV	**4**	**100%**			**4**	**100%**
Wet-smoothed	2	50.00%			2	50.00%
Cream Colored Slip	1	25.00%			1	25.00%
self-slip, burnish	1	25.00%			1	25.00%
Base-Round	**2**	**100%**			**2**	**100%**
Red colored slip	1	50.00%			1	50.00%
no surface finish	1	50.00%			1	50.00%
Total	**70**		**20**		**90**	

Table 104. Surface finish statistics for Bases.

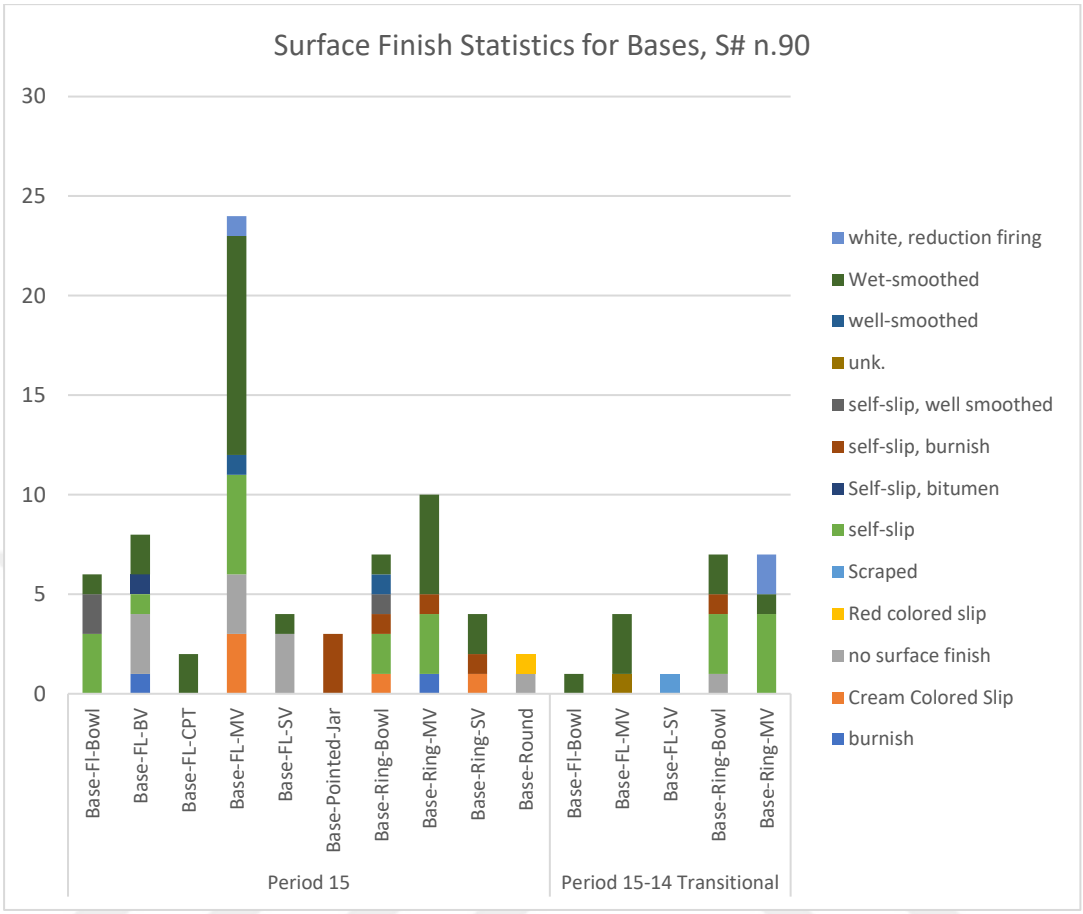


Table 105. Fabric statistics for Handles.

	Period 15		Period 15-14 Transitional		Total	
	S #	S%	S #	S%	S #	S%
Handle	**13**	**100%**	**3**	**100%**	**16**	**100%**
M-GLT-P-8	9	69.23%		0.00%	9	56.25%
M-GT-9	1	7.69%	1	33.33%	2	12.50%
M-GLT-WG-12	1	7.69%	1	33.33%	2	12.50%
M-GLT-FBR-7	1	7.69%	1	33.33%	2	12.50%
M-GLT-B-26	1	7.69%		0.00%	1	6.25%
Handle-JJ	**18**	**100%**	**5**	**100%**	**23**	**100%**
M-GLT-P-8	5	27.78%	1	20.00%	6	26.09%
M-GT-9	4	22.22%	1	20.00%	5	21.74%
M-GLT-FBR-7	4	22.22%	1	20.00%	5	21.74%
M-GLT-R-13	2	11.11%		0.00%	2	8.70%
F-SL-P-23	2	11.11%		0.00%	2	8.70%
F-B- 4	1	5.56%	1	20.00%	2	8.70%
CW-GLQT- 27		0.00%	1	20.00%	1	4.35%
Handle-jug-s	**8**	**100%**			**8**	**100%**
F-B- 4	3	37.50%			3	37.50%
M-GLT-P-8	2	25.00%			2	25.00%
M-GLT-FBR-7	2	25.00%			2	25.00%
M-GT-9	1	12.50%			1	12.50%
Total	**39**		**8**		**47**	

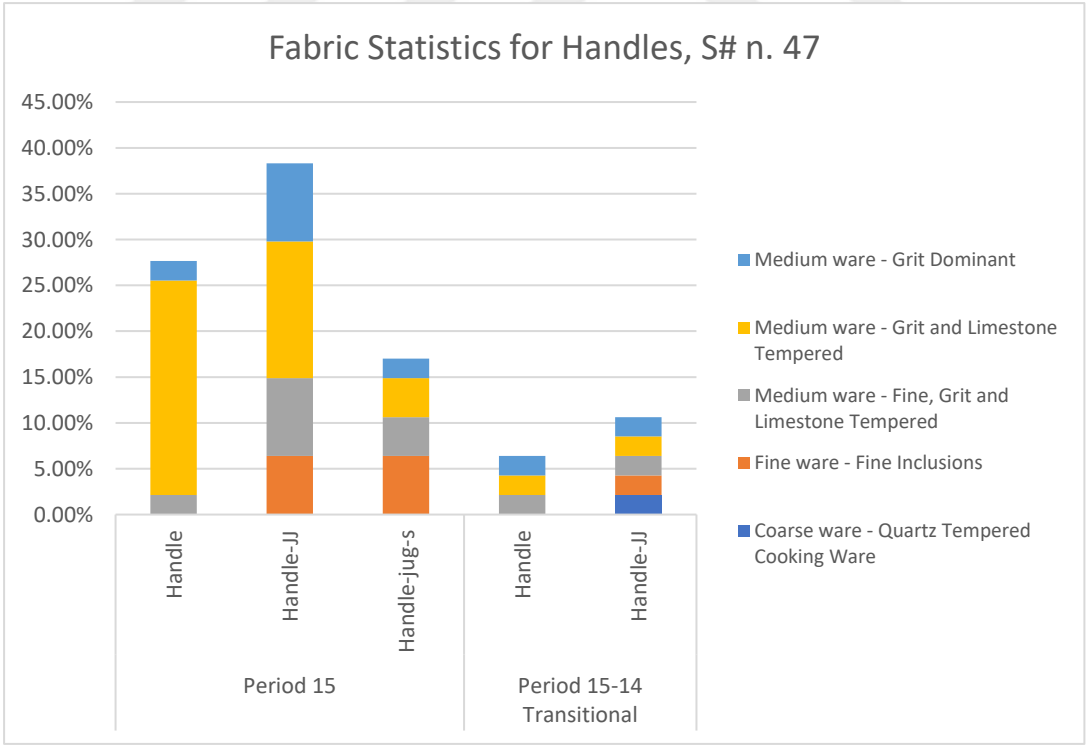


Table 106. Kiln atmosphere statistics for Handles.

	Period 15		Period 15-14 Transitional		Total	
	S #	S%	S #	S%	S #	S%
Handle-JJ	**18**	**100%**	**5**	**100%**	**23**	**100%**
L, Insufficient Oxidation	2	11.11%	1	20.00%	3	13.04%
M, Insufficient Oxidation	8	44.44%	1	20.00%	9	39.13%
Oxidizing	5	27.78%	3	60.00%	8	34.78%
S, Insufficient Oxidation	3	16.67%		0.00%	3	13.04%
Handle	**13**	**100%**	**3**	**100%**	**16**	**100%**
L, Insufficient Oxidation	3	23.08%		0.00%	3	18.75%
M, Insufficient Oxidation	2	15.38%		0.00%	2	12.50%
Oxidizing	6	46.15%	2	66.67%	8	50.00%
Reducing		0.00%	1	33.33%	1	6.25%
S, Insufficient Oxidation	2	15.38%		0.00%	2	12.50%
Handle-jug-s	**8**	**100%**			**8**	**100%**
M, Insufficient Oxidation	1	12.50%			1	12.50%
Neutral, Smoke	1	12.50%			1	12.50%
Oxidizing	6	75.00%			6	75.00%
Total	**39**		**8**		**47**	

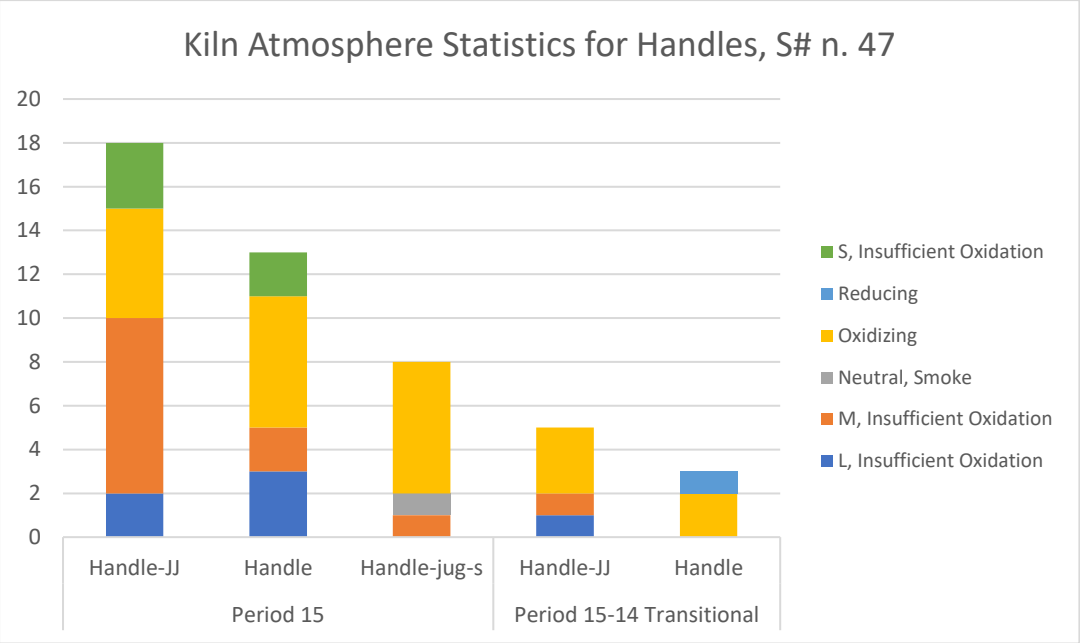


Table 107. Hardness statistics for Handles.

	Period 15		Period 15-14 Transitional		Total	
	S #	S%	S #	S%	S #	S%
Handle-JJ	**18**	**100%**	**5**	**100%**	**23**	**100%**
Medium	4	22.22%		0.00%	4	17.39%
Middle-hard	2	11.11%		0.00%	2	8.70%
Soft	12	66.67%	5	100%	17	73.91%
Handle	**13**	**100%**	**3**	**100%**	**16**	**100%**
Medium	1	7.69%		0.00%	1	6.25%
Middle-hard	2	15.38%	2	66.67%	4	25.00%
Soft	10	76.92%	1	33.33%	11	68.75%
Handle-jug-s	**8**	**100%**			**8**	**100%**
Medium	3	37.50%			3	37.50%
Middle-hard	2	25.00%			2	25.00%
Soft	3	37.50%			3	37.50%
Total	**39**		**8**		**47**	

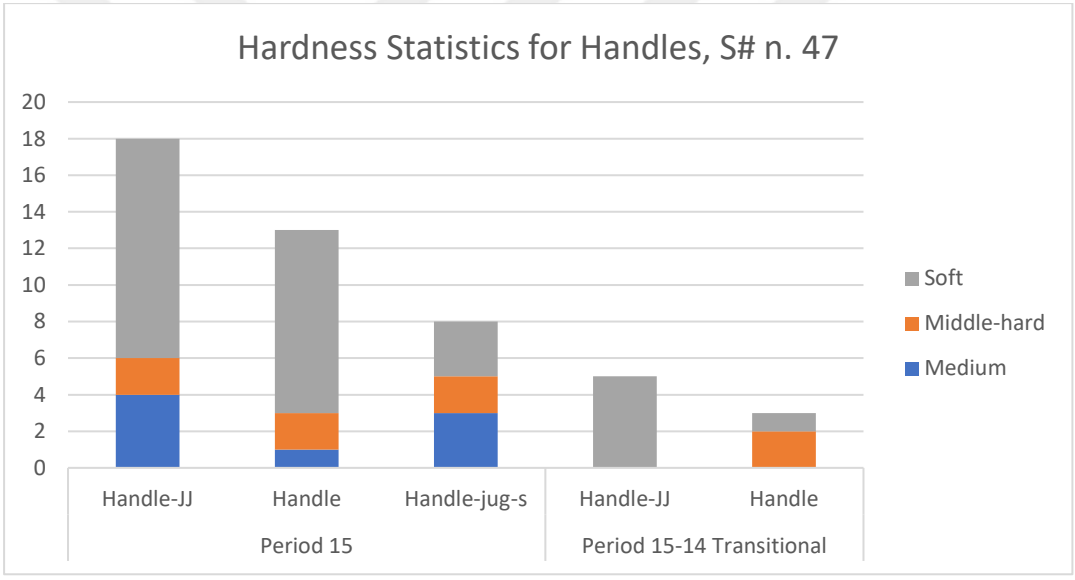


Table 108. Surface finish statistics for Handles.

	Period 15		Period 15-14 Transitional		Total	
	S #	S%	S #	S%	S #	S%
Handle	**13**	**100%**	**3**	**100%**	**16**	**100%**
Wet-smoothed	4	30.77%	2	66.67%	6	37.50%
white, reduction firing	4	30.77%		0.00%	4	25.00%
self-slip	4	30.77%		0.00%	4	25.00%
Scraped		0.00%	1	33.33%	1	6.25%
self-slip, scraped	1	7.69%		0.00%	1	6.25%
Handle-JJ	**18**	**100%**	**5**	**100%**	**23**	**100%**
no surface finish	4	22.22%	2	40.00%	6	26.09%
Wet-smoothed	4	22.22%	1	20.00%	5	21.74%
burnish	3	16.67%	1	20.00%	4	17.39%
self-slip	3	16.67%		0.00%	3	13.04%
self-slip, burnish	1	5.56%		0.00%	1	4.35%
unk.	1	5.56%		0.00%	1	4.35%
Cream Colored Slip		0.00%	1	20.00%	1	4.35%
red colored slip, burnish	1	5.56%		0.00%	1	4.35%
Reddish Yellow Colored Slip	1	5.56%		0.00%	1	4.35%
Handle-jug-s	**8**	**100%**			**8**	**100%**
no surface finish	5	62.50%			5	62.50%
self-slip, burnish	2	25.00%			2	25.00%
Wet-smoothed	1	12.50%			1	12.50%
Total	**39**		**8**		**47**	

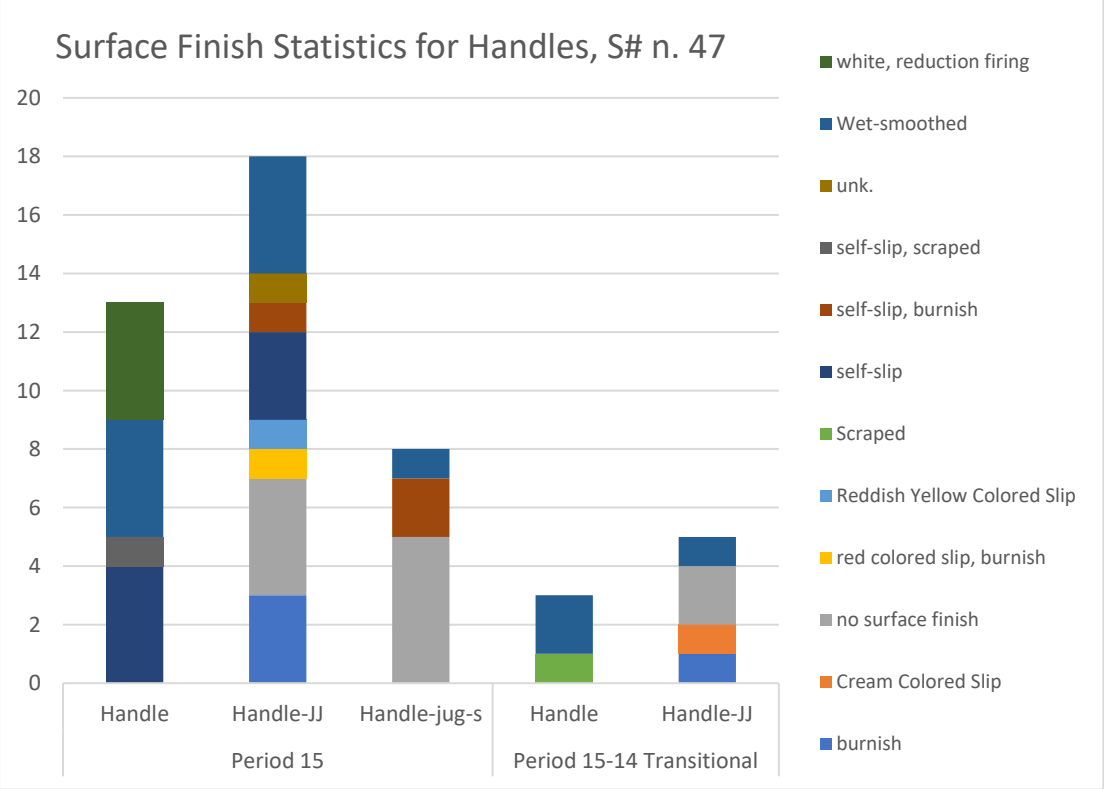


Table 109. Fabric statistics for Varia.

	Period 15		Period 15-14 Transitional		Total	
	S #	S%	S #	S%	S #	S%
Animal Shaped Vessel	**1**	**100%**			**1**	**100%**
M-GT-P-17	1	100%			1	100%
ASV	**3**	**100%**			**3**	**100%**
F-B- 4	3	100%			3	100%
Import	**9**	**100%**			**9**	**100%**
NL-M-F.Gr	3	33.33%			3	33.33%
HF-BL-18	2	22.22%			2	22.22%
NL-M.GrLime	2	22.22%			2	22.22%
NL-F-Lime	1	11.11%			1	11.11%
NL-FM-GritLimeMica	1	11.11%			1	11.11%
Lamp	**8**	**100%**			**8**	**100%**
CW-LGT-15	8	100%			8	100%
Lid	**2**	**100%**			**2**	**100%**
CW-LS-36	2	100%			2	100%
Miniature Jar	**1**	**100%**			**1**	**100%**
F-B- 4	1	100%			1	100%
Oven	**4**	**100%**	**1**	**100%**	**5**	**100%**
CW-CT-GT-32	4	100%	1	100%	5	100%
Pot Stand	**2**	**100%**			**2**	**100%**
unk.	1	50.00%			1	50.00%
M-CST-24	1	50.00%			1	50.00%
Potmark	**12**	**100%**	**4**	**100%**	**16**	**100%**
M-GLT-P-8	6	50.00%	1	25.00%	7	43.75%
CW-LGT-15	3	25.00%	1	25.00%	4	25.00%
CW-GT-35	1	8.33%		0.00%	1	6.25%
M-GLT-FBR-7	1	8.33%		0.00%	1	6.25%
M-GT-9	1	8.33%		0.00%	1	6.25%
CW-LS-36		0.00%	1	25.00%	1	6.25%
CW-QCST-R 29		0.00%	1	25.00%	1	6.25%
Tub	**12**	**100%**			**12**	**100%**
M-GLT-WG-12	7	58.33%			7	58.33%
M-GLT-P-8	2	16.67%			2	16.67%
CW-GT-35	2	16.67%			2	16.67%
M-CST-24	1	8.33%			1	8.33%
Unique	**4**	**100%**			**4**	**100%**
CW-LS-36	1	25.00 %			1	25.00 %
M-GT-9	2	50.00 %			1	50.00 %
HF-G-3	1	25.00 %			1	25.00 %
Total	**58**		**5**		**63**	

Table 110. Fabric statistics bar chart for Varia

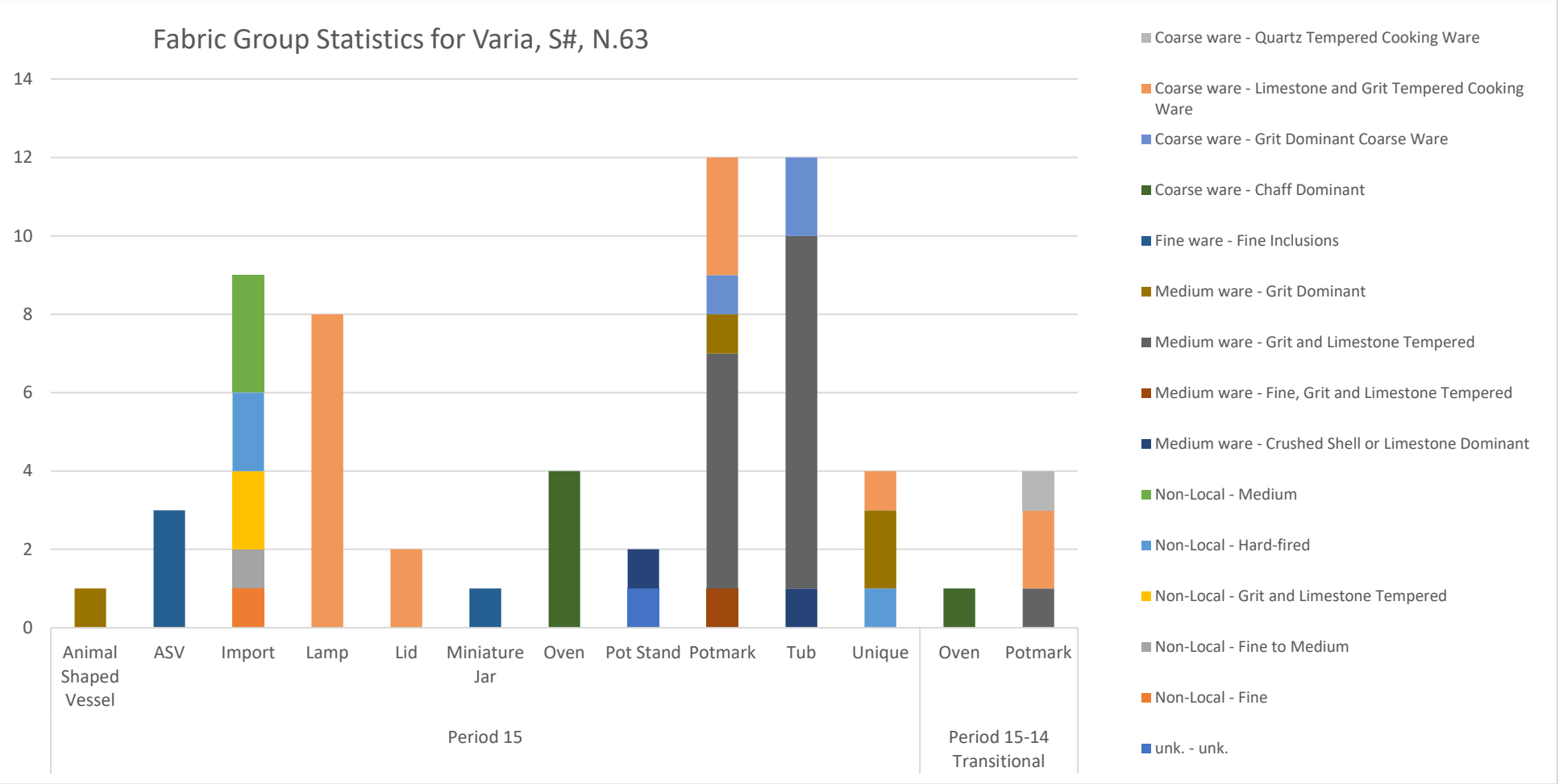


Table 111. Kiln atmosphere statistics for Varia.

	Period 15		Period 15-14 Transitional		Total	
	S #	S%	S #	S%	S #	S%
Animal Shaped Vessel	**1**	**100%**			**1**	**100%**
Oxidizing	1	100%			1	100%
ASV	**3**	**100%**			**3**	**100%**
Oxidizing	3	100%			3	100%
Import	**9**	**100%**			**9**	**100%**
Oxidizing	6	66.67%			6	66.67%
Reducing	3	33.33%			3	33.33%
Lamp	**8**	**100%**			**8**	**100%**
Neutral, Smoke	2	25.00%			2	25.00%
Secondary Burning	6	75.00%			6	75.00%
Lid	**2**	**100%**			**2**	**100%**
Secondary Burning	2	100%			2	100%
Miniature Jar	**1**	**100%**			**1**	**100%**
Insufficient Oxidation	1	100%			1	100%
Oven	**4**	**100%**	**1**	**100%**	**5**	**100%**
Oxidizing, Smoke	3	75.00%		0.00%	3	60.00%
Secondary Burning		0.00%	1	100%	1	20.00%
Unk.	1	25.00%		0.00%	1	20.00%
Pot Stand	**2**	**100%**			**2**	**100%**
Oxidizing	1	50.00%			1	50.00%
unk.	1	50.00%			1	50.00%
Potmark	**12**	**100%**	**4**	**100%**	**16**	**100%**
Insufficient Oxidation	5	41.67%	1	25.00%	6	37.50%
Neutral, Smoke	1	8.33%		0.00%	1	6.25%
Oxidizing	2	16.67%	3	75.00%	5	31.25%
Oxidizing, Smoke	1	8.33%		0.00%	1	6.25%
Reducing	1	8.33%		0.00%	1	6.25%
Secondary Burning	2	16.67%		0.00%	2	12.50%
Tub	**12**	**100%**			**12**	**100%**
Insufficient Oxidation	12	100%			12	100%
Unique	**4**	**100%**			**4**	**100%**
Oxidizing	2	50.00%			2	50.00%
Reducing	1	25.00%			1	25.00%
Secondary Burning	1	25.00%			1	25.00%
Total	**58**		**5**		**63**	

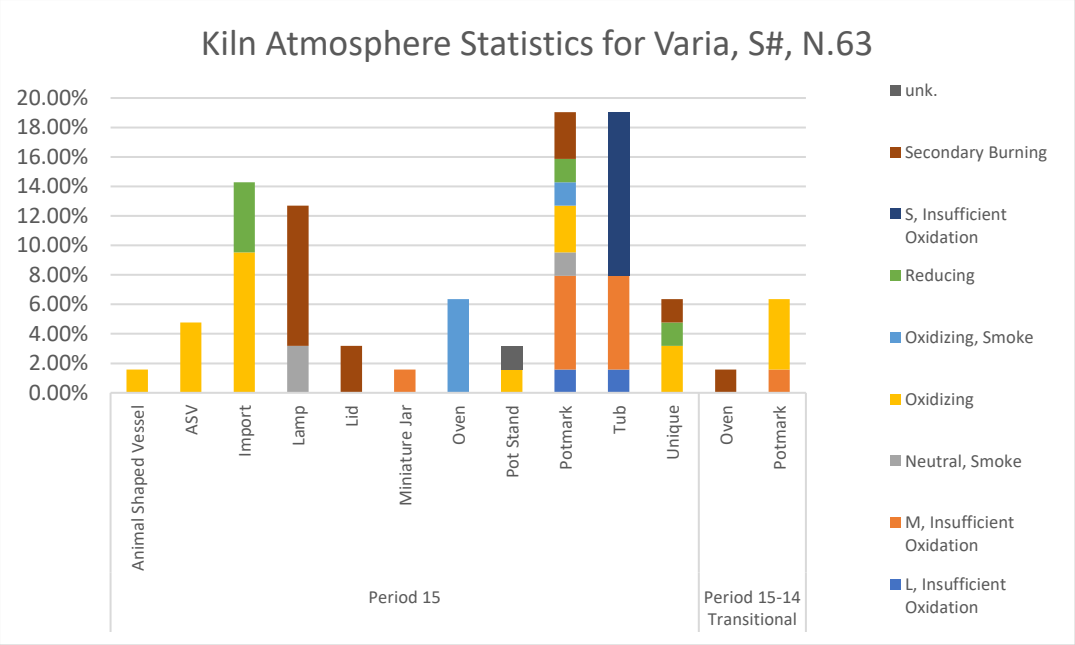


Table 112. Hardness statistics for Varia.

	Period 15		Period 15-14 Transitional		Total	
	S #	S%	S #	S%	S #	S%
Animal Shaped Vessel	**1**	**100%**			**1**	**100%**
Medium	1	100%			1	100%
ASV	**3**	**100%**			**3**	**100%**
Medium	3	100%			3	100%
Import	**9**	**100%**			**9**	**100%**
Hard	2	22.22%			2	22.22%
Medium	5	55.56%			5	55.56%
Middle-hard	1	11.11%			1	11.11%
Soft	1	11.11%			1	11.11%
Lamp	**8**	**100%**			**8**	**100%**
Soft	2	25.00%			2	25.00%
very soft	6	75.00%			6	75.00%
Lid	**2**	**100%**			**2**	**100%**
Soft	2	100%			2	100%
Miniature Jar	**1**	**100%**			**1**	**100%**
Medium	1	100%			1	100%
Oven	**4**	**100%**	**1**	**100%**	**5**	**100%**
Soft		0.00%	1	100%	1	20.00%
very soft	4	100%		0.00%	4	80.00%
Pot Stand	**2**	**100%**			**2**	**100%**
Soft	1	50.00%			1	50.00%
unk.	1	50.00%			1	50.00%
Potmark	**12**	**100%**	**4**	**100%**	**16**	**100%**
Medium	3	25.00%		0.00%	3	18.75%
Middle-hard	1	8.33%		0.00%	1	6.25%
Soft	7	58.33%	3	75.00%	10	62.50%
very soft	1	8.33%	1	25.00%	2	12.50%
Tub	**12**	**100%**			**12**	**100%**
Medium	10	83.33%			10	83.33%
Soft	2	16.67%			2	16.67%
Unique	**4**	**100%**			**4**	**100%**
Medium	1	25.00%			1	25.00%
Middle-hard	1	25.00%			1	25.00%
Soft	2	50.00%			2	50.00%
Total	**58**		**5**		**63**	

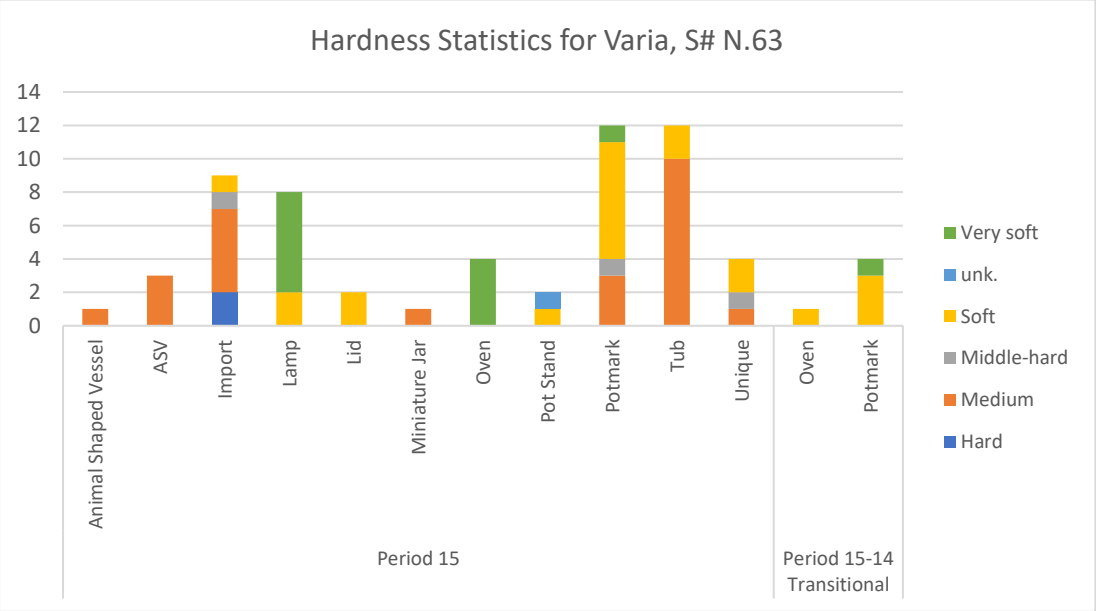


Table 113. Surface finish statistic for Varia.

	Period 15		Period 15-14 Transitional		Total	
	S #	S%	S #	S%	S #	S%
Animal Shaped Vessel	**1**	**100%**			**1**	**100%**
self slip	1	100%			1	100%
ASV	**3**	**100%**			**3**	**100%**
self-slip, burnish	3	100%			3	100%
Import	**9**	**100%**			**9**	**100%**
Black and Red on Buff, painted, burnish	1	11.11%			1	11.11%
Black and Red painted (exterior) on white slip (both sides)	1	11.11%			1	11.11%
Black and Red painting on cream slip	1	11.11%			1	11.11%
Black painting on Cream slip	3	33.33%			3	33.33%
Brown painting on cream slip, burnish	1	11.11%			1	11.11%
burnish	2	22.22%			2	22.22%
Lamp	**8**	**100%**			**8**	**100%**
high chaff	2	25.00%			2	25.00%
self-slip	1	12.50%			1	12.50%
Wet-smoothed	1	12.50%			1	12.50%
Wet-smoothed, high chaff	4	50.00%			4	50.00%
Lid	**2**	**100%**			**2**	**100%**
no surface finish	1	50.00%			1	50.00%
Wet-smoothed	1	50.00%			1	50.00%
Miniature Jar	**1**	**100%**			**1**	**100%**
burnish	1	100%			1	100%
Oven	**4**	**100%**	**1**	**100%**	**5**	**100%**
no surface finish	2	50.00%		0.00%	2	40.00%
Wet-smoothed	1	25.00%		0.00%	1	20.00%
Wet-smoothed, high chaff	1	25.00%	1	100%	2	40.00%
Pot Stand	**2**	**100%**			**2**	**100%**
self-slip	1	50.00%			1	50.00%
unk.	1	50.00%			1	50.00%
Potmark	**12**	**100%**	**4**	**100%**	**16**	**100%**
no surface finish		0.00%	1	25.00%	1	6.25%
self-slip	1	8.33%		0.00%	1	6.25%
well-smoothed	1	8.33%		0.00%	1	6.25%
Wet-smoothed	9	75.00%	3	75.00%	12	75.00%
worn out	1	8.33%		0.00%	1	6.25%
Tub	**12**	**100%**			**12**	**100%**
Cream Colored Slip, burnish	2	16.67%			2	16.67%
Red colored Slip, burnish	4	33.33%			4	33.33%
Reddish Yellow Colored Slip	2	16.67%			2	16.67%
self-slip	1	8.33%			1	8.33%
self-slip, well smoothed	1	8.33%			1	8.33%
Wet-smoothed	2	16.67%			2	16.67%
Unique	**4**	**100%**			**4**	**100%**
Brown Colored Slip, burnish	1	25.00%			1	25.00%
light brown slip, burnish	1	25.00%			1	25.00%
no surface finish	1	25.00%			1	25.00%
Wet-smoothed	1	25.00%			1	25.00%
Total	**58**		**5**		**63**	

Table 114. Surface finish statistic for Varia.

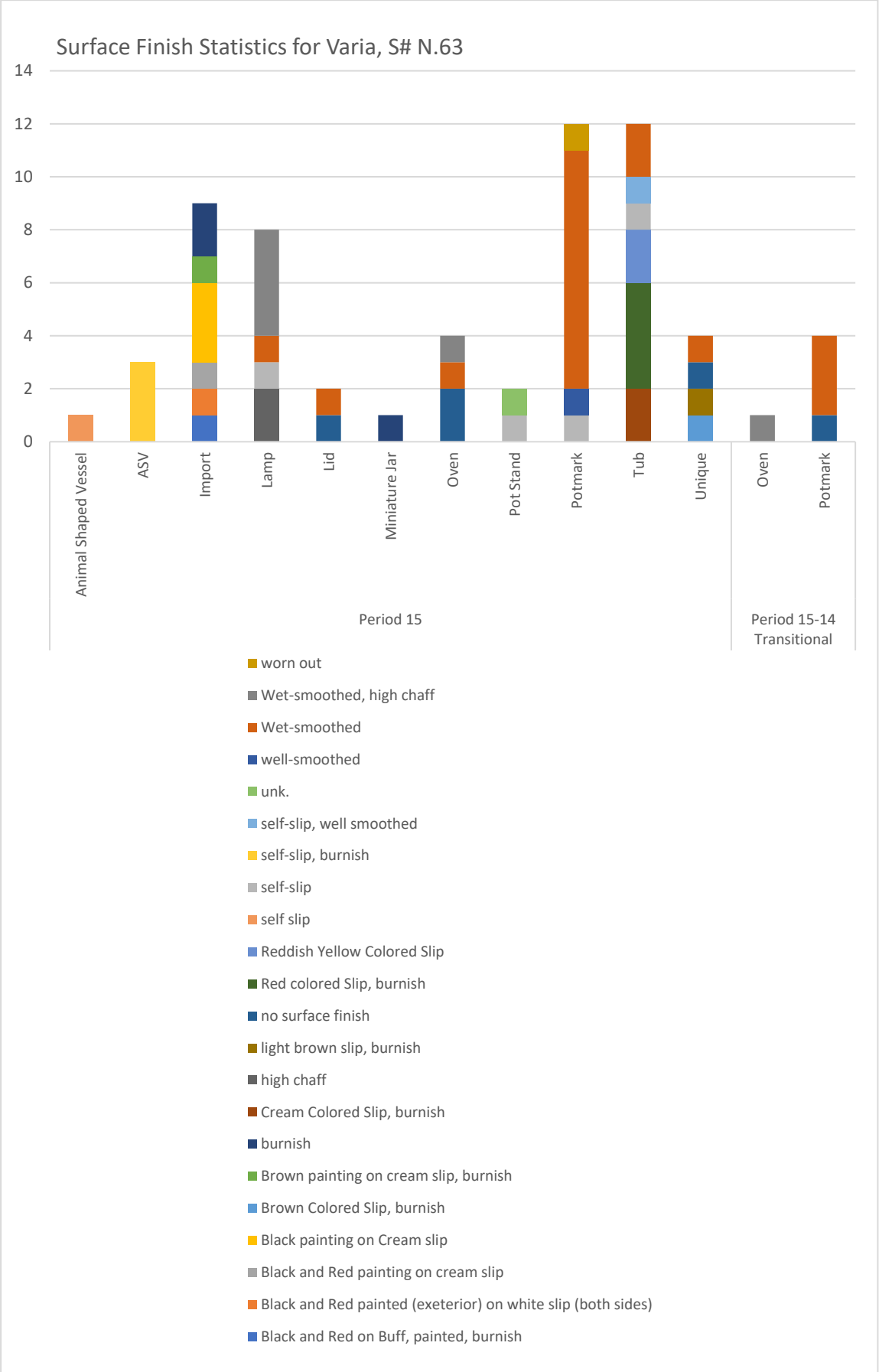


Table 115. Distribution of vessel forms for potmark shapes.

Potmark Form / Vessel Form	# of Sherds	%
body sherd	**13**	**50.00%**
Potmark-A	8	30.77%
Potmark-CF	2	7.69%
Potmark-G	1	3.85%
Potmark-L	2	7.69%
bowl	**1**	**3.85%**
Potmark-A	1	3.85%
Bowl, Cooking Plate	**1**	**3.85%**
Potmark-A	1	3.85%
Canaanite Jar	**1**	**3.85%**
Potmark-L	1	3.85%
Cooking Plate	**5**	**19.23%**
Potmark-A	2	7.69%
Potmark-L	3	11.54%
Cooking Pot	**2**	**7.69%**
Potmark-L	2	7.69%
Crater	**1**	**3.85%**
Potmark-L	1	3.85%
Hard-fired Juglet	**1**	**3.85%**
Potmark-L	1	3.85%
body sherd with handle, Jug?	**1**	**3.85%**
Potmark-G	1	3.85%
Total	**26**	**100%**

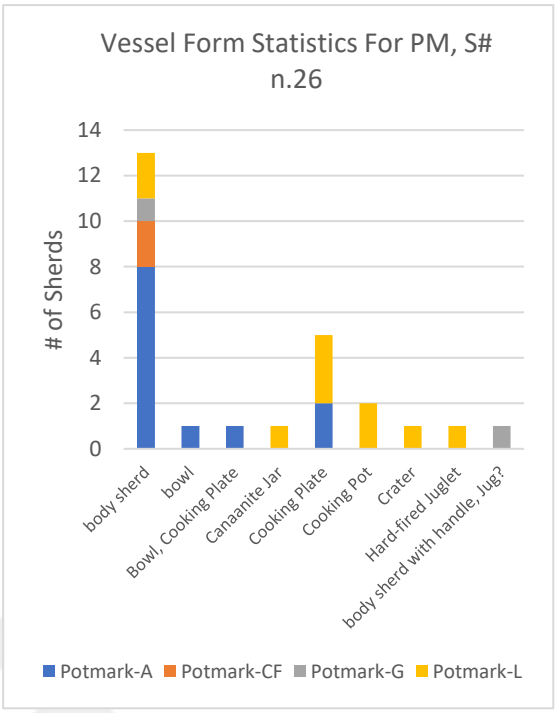


Table 116. Distribution of Potmark shapes for vessel forms.

Potmark Form / Vessel Form	# of Sherds	%
Potmark-A	**12**	**46.15%**
body sherd	8	30.77%
bowl	1	3.85%
Bowl, Cooking Plate	1	3.85%
Cooking Plate	2	7.69%
Potmark-CF	**2**	**7.69%**
body sherd	2	7.69%
Potmark-G	**2**	**7.69%**
body sherd	1	3.85%
body sherd with handle, Jug?	1	3.85%
Potmark-L	**10**	**38.46%**
body sherd	2	7.69%
Canaanite Jar	1	3.85%
Cooking Plate	3	11.54%
Cooking Pot	2	7.69%
Crater	1	3.85%
Hard-fired Juglet	1	3.85%
Total	**26**	**100%**

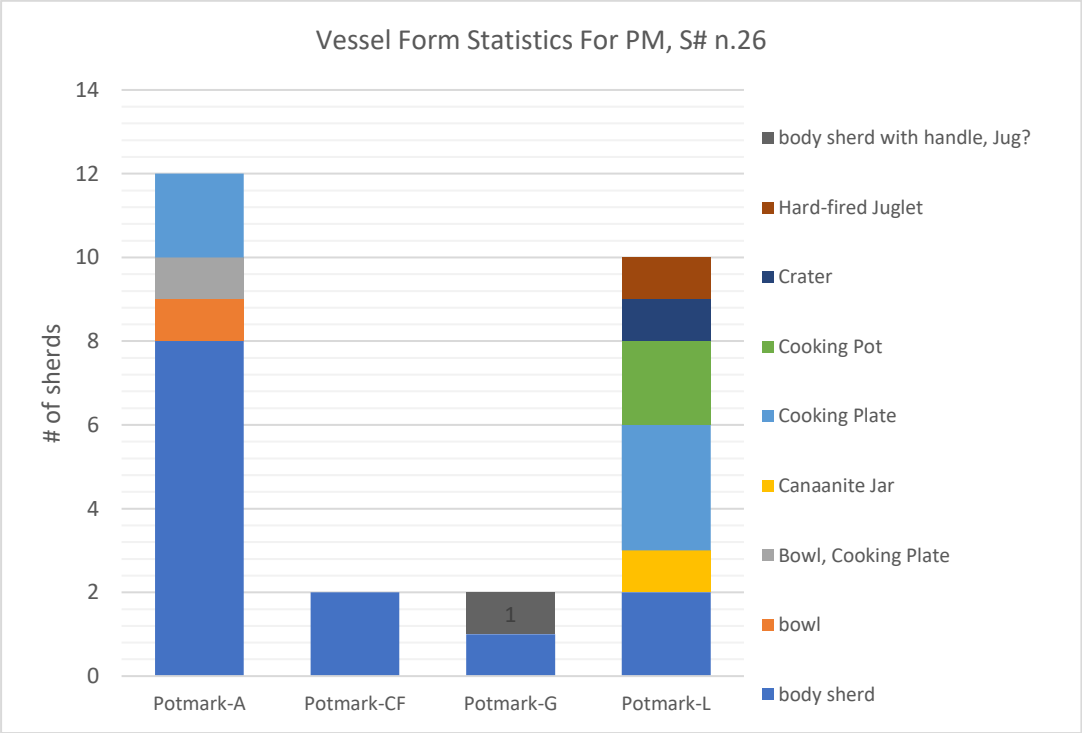


Table 117. Distribution of Potmarks in archaeological contexts.

Potmark Form / Context	Potmark-A		Potmark-CF		Potmark-G		Potmark-L		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Porch of Period 15 Building	5	19.2%	2	7.7%	1	3.8%	3	11.5%	11	42.3%
outside porch wall 668		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	1	3.8%	1	3.8%
deposit in front of porch		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	1	3.8%	1	3.8%
Area 153 down to hearth 163 and its surface	1	3.8%		0.0%		0.0%	1	3.8%	2	7.7%
Area 153, deposit west of floor 665		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	1	3.8%	1	3.8%
Area, 153, deposit on hard burnt surface	1	3.8%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	1	3.8%
contents Room 140		0.0%		0.0%	1	3.8%	1	3.8%	2	7.7%
deposit in room 151, mid phase		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	1	3.8%	1	3.8%
exploratory below Per 14 street	2	7.7%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	2	7.7%
start of season below 117, 124	2	7.7%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	2	7.7%
Trench R	1	3.8%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	1	3.8%
upper erosion fill above Per 15 walling		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	1	3.8%	1	3.8%
Total	**12**	**46.2%**	**2**	**7.7%**	**2**	**7.7%**	**10**	**38.5%**	**26**	**100.0%**

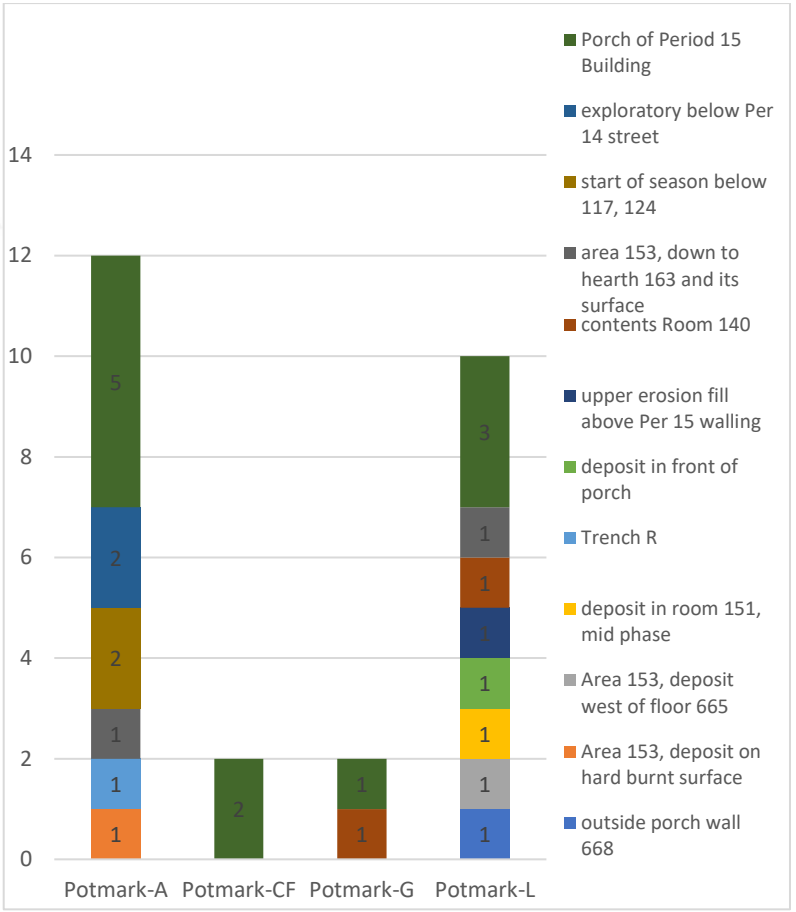


Table 118. Distribution of Potmarks by periods.

Potmark Form / Production Tech.	Potmark-A		Potmark-CF		Potmark-G		Potmark-L		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
15- Early Phase	2	7.7%		0.0%		0.0%	1	3.8%	3	11.5%
15- Final and Middle Phases		0.0%		0.0%	1	3.8%	1	3.8%	2	7.7%
15- Final Phase	5	19.2%	2	7.7%	1	3.8%	5	19.2%	13	50.0%
15-Middle Phase		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	1	3.8%	1	3.8%
Late 15- Early 14	4	15.4%		0.0%		0.0%	2	7.7%	6	23.1%
Period 15	1	3.8%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	1	3.8%
Total	**12**	**46.2%**	**2**	**7.7%**	**2**	**7.7%**	**10**	**38.5%**	**26**	**100.0%**

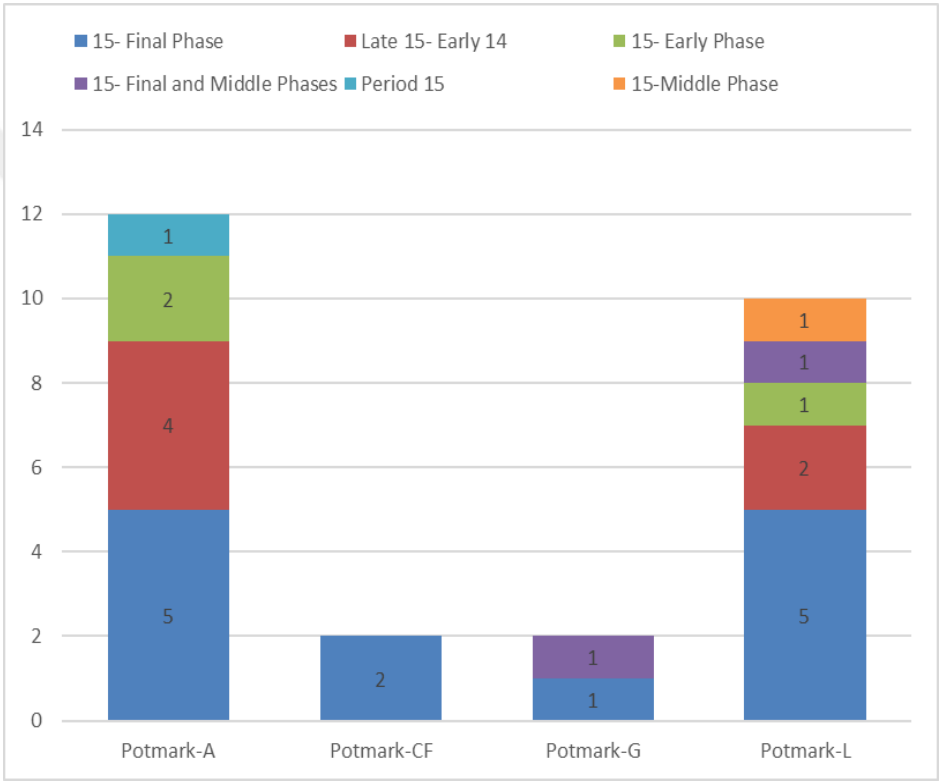


Table 119. Frequency bar chart for Kinet 15 fabric groups regrouped for comparison after Müller-Karpe (1988) and Gruber (2017), all sherds included. N.720

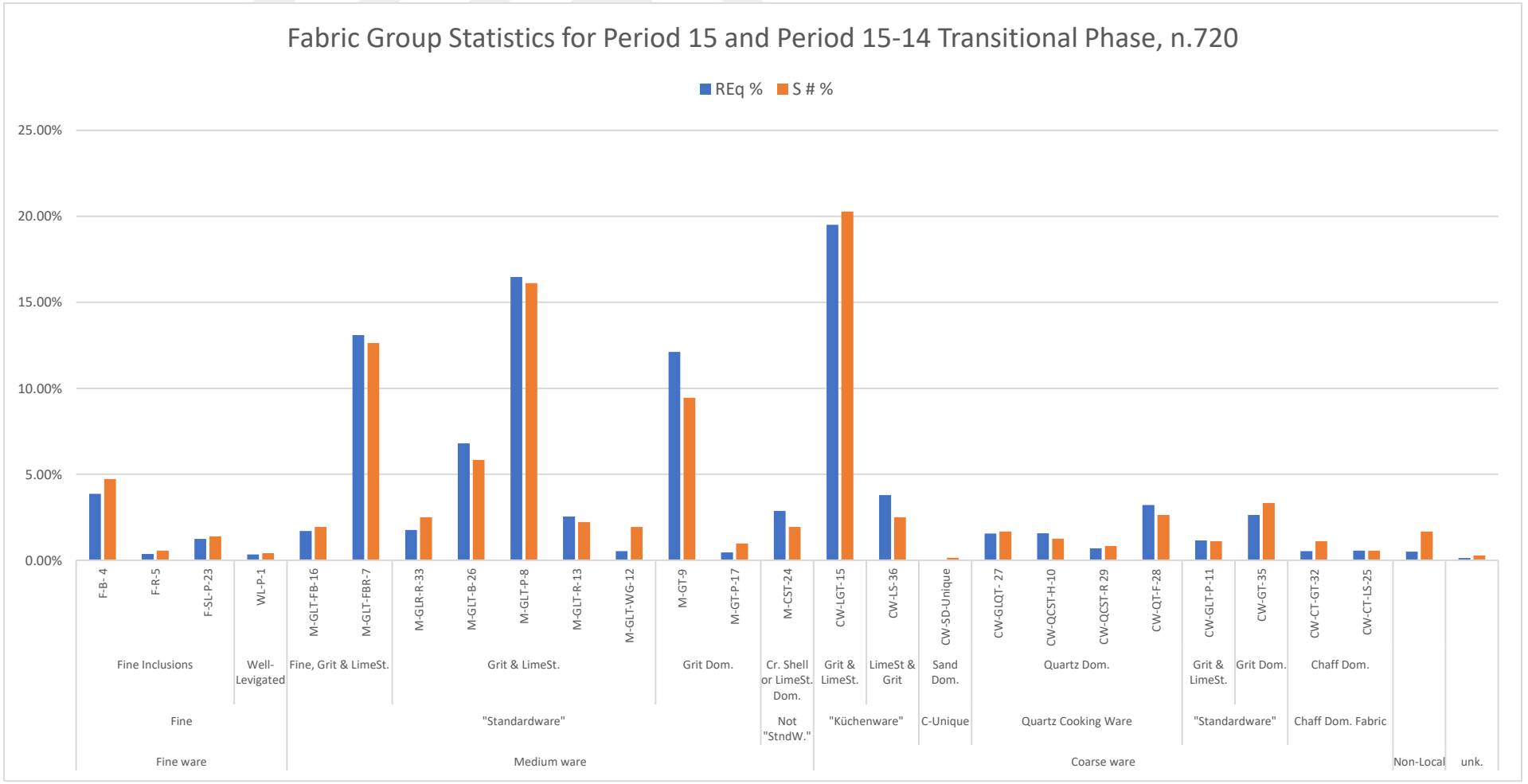


Table 120. Frequency bar chart for Kinet 15 fabric groups regrouped for comparison after Müller-Karpe (1988) and Gruber (2017). Only the Period 15 sherds are included. Period 14-15 Transitional sherds are excluded n.533.

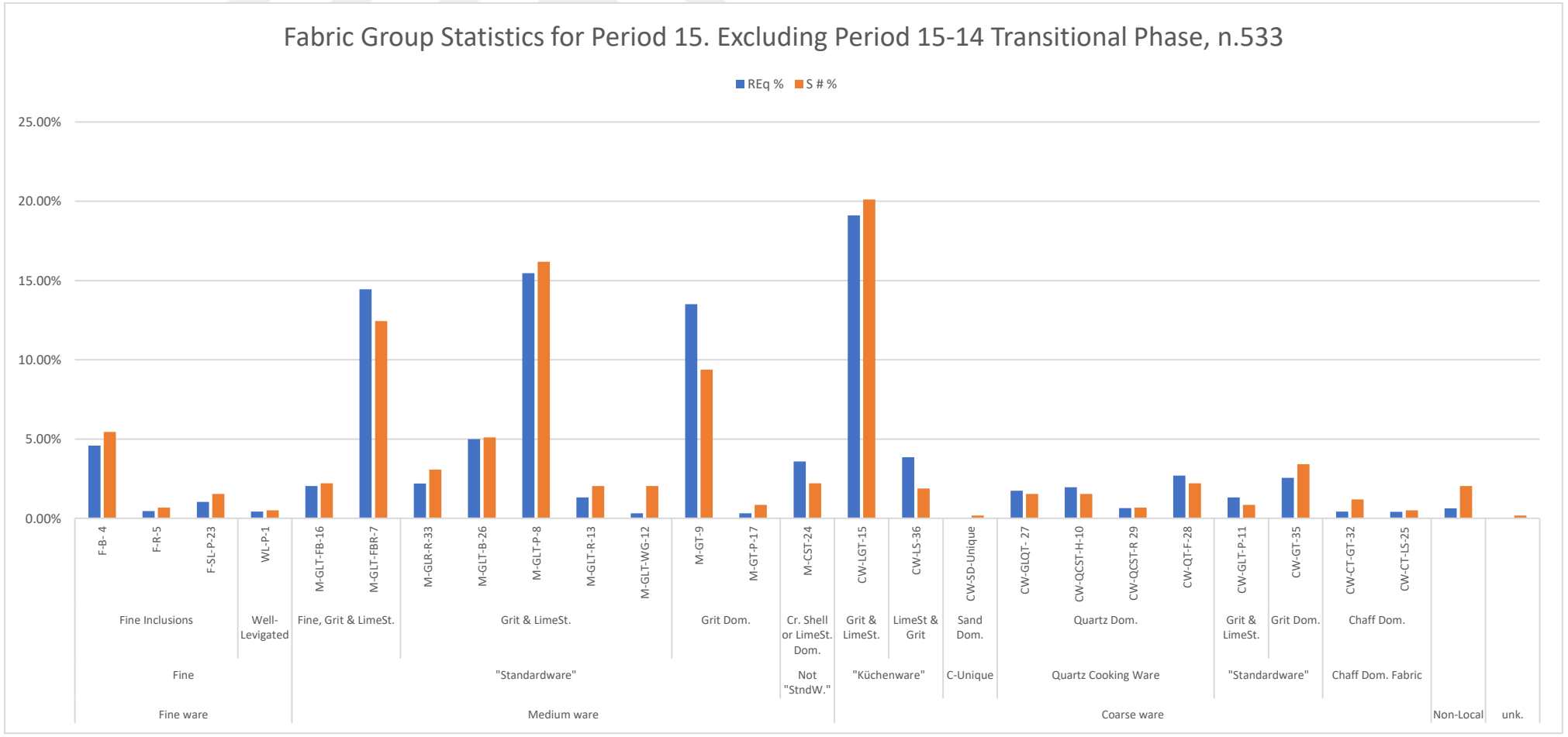


Table 121. Statistics for Kinet 15 fabric groups regrouped for comparison after Müller-Karpe (1988) and Gruber (2017), all sherds are included.

Fabric Groups, Temper Material, Fabric Id.	Req	REq % per Total	REq % per Fabric Group	S #	S # % per Total	S # % per Fabric Group
Fine ware	**3.04**	**5.82%**	**100%**	**51**	**7.08%**	**100%**
Fine	**3.04**	**5.82%**	**100%**	**51**	**7.08%**	**100%**
Fine Inclusions	2.86	5.47%	94.08%	48	6.67%	94.12%
F-B- 4	2.02	3.87%	66.45%	34	4.72%	66.67%
F-R-5	0.19	0.36%	6.25%	4	0.56%	7.84%
F-SL-P-23	0.65	1.24%	21.38%	10	1.39%	19.61%
Well-Levigated	0.18	0.34%	5.92%	3	0.42%	5.88%
WL-P-1	0.18	0.34%	5.92%	3	0.42%	5.88%
Medium ware	**30.49**	**58.34%**	**100%**	**400**	**55.56%**	**100%**
"Standardware"	**28.99**	**55.47%**	**95.08%**	**386**	**53.61%**	**96.50%**
Fine, Grit & LimeSt.	7.73	14.79%	25.35%	105	14.58%	26.25%
M-GLT-FB-16	0.89	1.70%	2.92%	14	1.94%	3.50%
M-GLT-FBR-7	6.84	13.09%	22.43%	91	12.64%	22.75%
Grit & LimeSt.	14.69	28.11%	48.18%	206	28.61%	51.50%
M-GLR-R-33	0.92	1.76%	3.02%	18	2.50%	4.50%
M-GLT-B-26	3.55	6.79%	11.64%	42	5.83%	10.50%
M-GLT-P-8	8.61	16.48%	28.24%	116	16.11%	29.00%
M-GLT-R-13	1.33	2.54%	4.36%	16	2.22%	4.00%
M-GLT-WG-12	0.28	0.54%	0.92%	14	1.94%	3.50%
Grit Dom.	6.57	12.57%	21.55%	75	10.42%	18.75%
M-GT-9	6.33	12.11%	20.76%	68	9.44%	17.00%
M-GT-P-17	0.24	0.46%	0.79%	7	0.97%	1.75%
Not Stndrdware Q	**1.5**	**2.87%**	**4.92%**	**14**	**1.94%**	**3.50%**
Cr. Shell or LimeSt. Dom.	1.5	2.87%	4.92%	14	1.94%	3.50%
M-CST-24	1.5	2.87%	4.92%	14	1.94%	3.50%
Coarse ware	**18.4**	**35.21%**	**100%**	**255**	**35.42%**	**100%**
"Küchenware"	**12.18**	**23.31%**	**66.20%**	**164**	**22.78%**	**64.31%**
Grit & LimeSt.	10.2	19.52%	55.43%	146	20.28%	57.25%
CW-LGT-15	10.2	19.52%	55.43%	146	20.28%	57.25%
LimeSt & Grit	1.98	3.79%	10.76%	18	2.50%	7.06%
CW-LS-36	1.98	3.79%	10.76%	18	2.50%	7.06%
C-Unique	**0**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**1**	**0.14%**	**0.39%**
Sand Dom.	0	0.00%	0.00%	1	0.14%	0.39%
CW-SD-Unique	0	0.00%	0.00%	1	0.14%	0.39%
Quartz Cooking Ware	**3.67**	**7.02%**	**19.95%**	**46**	**6.39%**	**18.04%**
Quartz Dom.	3.67	7.02%	19.95%	46	6.39%	18.04%
CW-GLQT- 27	0.81	1.55%	4.40%	12	1.67%	4.71%
CW-QCST-H-10	0.82	1.57%	4.46%	9	1.25%	3.53%
CW-QCST-R 29	0.36	0.69%	1.96%	6	0.83%	2.35%
CW-QT-F-28	1.68	3.21%	9.13%	19	2.64%	7.45%
"Standardware"	**1.98**	**3.79%**	**10.76%**	**32**	**4.44%**	**12.55%**
Grit & LimeSt.	0.6	1.15%	3.26%	8	1.11%	3.14%
CW-GLT-P-11	0.6	1.15%	3.26%	8	1.11%	3.14%
Grit Dom.	1.38	2.64%	7.50%	24	3.33%	9.41%
CW-GT-35	1.38	2.64%	7.50%	24	3.33%	9.41%
Chaff Dom.Fabric	**0.57**	**1.09%**	**3.10%**	**12**	**1.67%**	**4.71%**
Chaff Dom.	0.57	1.09%	3.10%	12	1.67%	4.71%
CW-CT-GT-32	0.28	0.54%	1.52%	8	1.11%	3.14%
CW-CT-LS-25	0.29	0.55%	1.58%	4	0.56%	1.57%
Non-Local	**0.26**	**0.50%**	**100%**	**12**	**1.67%**	**100%**
Unk.	**0.07**	**0.13%**	**100%**	**2**	**0.28%**	**100%**
Total	**52.26**	**100%**		**720**	**100%**	

Table 122. Statistics for Kinet 15 fabric groups regrouped for comparison after Müller-Karpe (1988) and Gruber (2017), Period 15 and Period 14-15 Transitional statistics are presented separately.

	Period 15			Period 15-14 Transitional		
Main Fabric Groups / Fabric Identifiers	**# Sherd**	**# Sherd %**	**REq %**	**# Sherd**	**# Sherd %**	**REq %**
Coarse Cooking Ware	**200**	**34.07%**	**34.71 %**	**55**	**41.35%**	**37.20 %**
"Küchenware"	**129**	**21.98%**	**22.95 %**	**35**	**26.32%**	**24.74 %**
Grit and Limestone	118	20.10%	19.10%	28	21.05%	21.19%
CW-LGT-15	118	20.10%	19.10%	28	21.05%	21.19%
Limestone and Grit	11	1.87%	3.85%	7	5.26%	3.55%
CW-LS-36	11	1.87%	3.85%	7	5.26%	3.55%
Coarse-Unique	**1**	**0.17%**	**0.00%**		**0.00%**	**0.00%**
Sand Dominant Limestone and Grit	1	0.17%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%
CW-SD-Unique	1	0.17%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%
Quartz Cooking Ware	**35**	**5.96%**	**7.05%**	**11**	**8.27%**	**6.90%**
Quartz	35	5.96%	7.05%	11	8.27%	6.90%
CW-GLQT- 27	9	1.53%	1.75%	3	2.26%	0.77%
CW-QCST-H-10	9	1.53%	1.96%		0.00%	0.00%
CW-QCST-R 29	4	0.68%	0.65%	2	1.50%	0.86%
CW-QT-F-28	13	2.21%	2.70%	6	4.51%	5.27%
Standardware	**25**	**4.26%**	**3.87%**	**7**	**5.26%**	**3.45%**
Grit and Limestone	5	0.85%	1.31%	3	2.26%	0.48%
CW-GLT-NC-P-11	5	0.85%	1.31%	3	2.26%	0.48%
Grit Dominant	20	3.41%	2.56%	4	3.01%	2.97%
CW-GT-35	20	3.41%	2.56%	4	3.01%	2.97%
Chaff Dom. Fabric	**10**	**1.70%**	**0.84%**	**2**	**1.50%**	**2.11%**
Chaff Dominant	10	1.70%	0.84%	2	1.50%	2.11%
CW-CT-GT-32	7	1.19%	0.43%	1	0.75%	0.96%
CW-CT-LS-25	3	0.51%	0.41%	1	0.75%	1.15%
Fine ware	**48**	**8.18%**	**6.50%**	**3**	**2.26%**	**3.07%**
Fine	**48**	**8.18%**	**6.50%**	**3**	**2.26%**	**3.07%**
Fine Inclusions	45	7.67%	6.07%	3	2.26%	3.07%
F-B- 4	32	5.45%	4.59%	2	1.50%	0.96%
F-R-5	4	0.68%	0.45%		0.00%	0.00%
F-SL-P-23	9	1.53%	1.03%	1	0.75%	2.11%
Well-Levigated	3	0.51%	0.43%		0.00%	0.00%
WL-P-1	3	0.51%	0.43%		0.00%	0.00%
Medium ware	**326**	**55.54%**	**58.16 %**	**74**	**55.64%**	**59.06 %**
Not Stndrdware Q	**13**	**2.21%**	**3.59%**	**1**	**0.75%**	**0.00%**
Crushed Shell or Limestone Dominant	13	2.21%	3.59%	1	0.75%	0.00%
M-CST-24	13	2.21%	3.59%	1	0.75%	0.00%
Standardware	**313**	**53.32%**	**54.58 %**	**73**	**54.89%**	**59.06 %**
Fine, Grit and Limestone	86	14.65%	16.47%	19	14.29%	8.05%
M-GLT-FB-16	13	2.21%	2.03%	1	0.75%	0.38%
M-GLT-FBR-7	73	12.44%	14.44%	18	13.53%	7.67%
Grit and Limestone	167	28.45%	24.29%	39	29.32%	43.43%
M-GLR-R-33	18	3.07%	2.20%		0.00%	0.00%
M-GLT-B-26	30	5.11%	5.00%	12	9.02%	14.00%
M-GLT-P-8	95	16.18%	15.47%	21	15.79%	20.52%
M-GLT-R-13	12	2.04%	1.31%	4	3.01%	7.48%
M-GLT-WG-12	12	2.04%	0.31%	2	1.50%	1.44%
Grit Dominant	60	10.22%	13.82%	15	11.28%	7.57%
M-GT-9	55	9.37%	13.51%	13	9.77%	6.52%
M-GT-P-17	5	0.85%	0.31%	2	1.50%	1.05%
Non-Local	**12**	**2.04%**	**0.62%**		**0.00%**	**0.00%**
unk.	**1**	**0.17%**	**0.00%**	**1**	**0.75%**	**0.67%**
Total	**587**	**100%**	**100%**	**133**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 123. Frequency bar chart for distribution of Kinet 15 fabric groups regrouped for comparison for functional form categories. Base and handle categories are excluded n.582 REq.

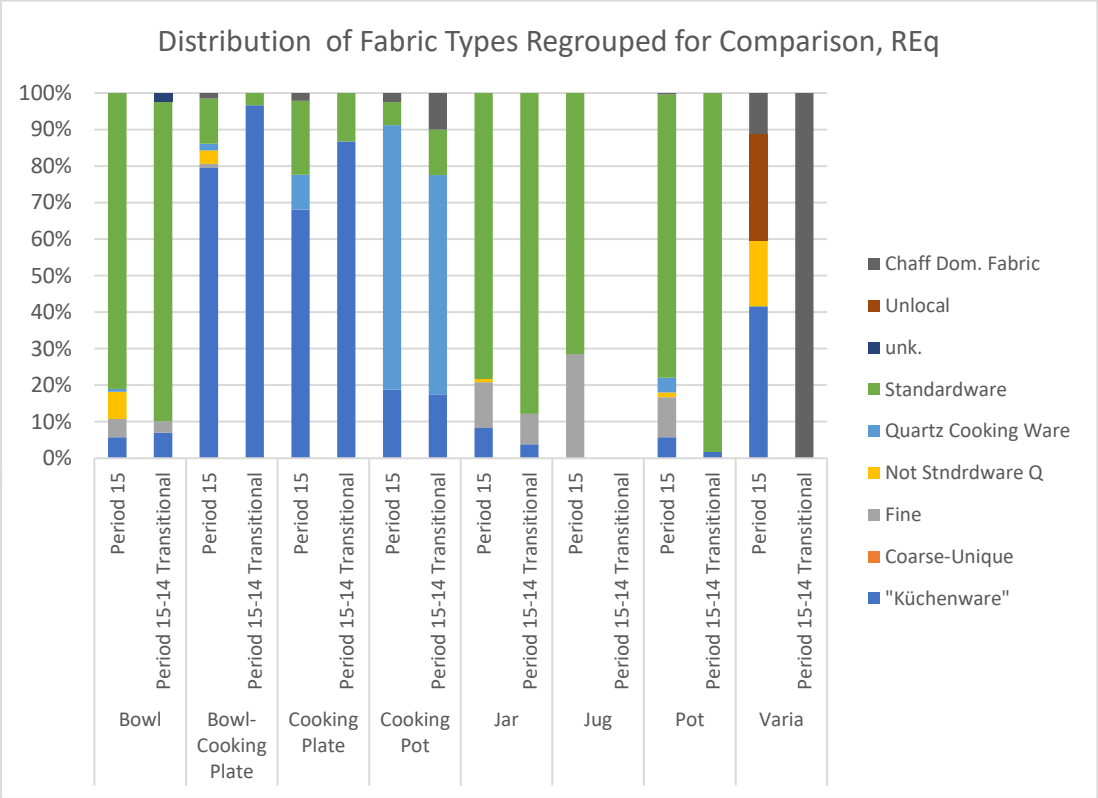


Table 124. Frequency bar chart for distribution of Kinet 15 fabric groups regrouped for comparison for functional form categories. All sherds are included n.720, S #

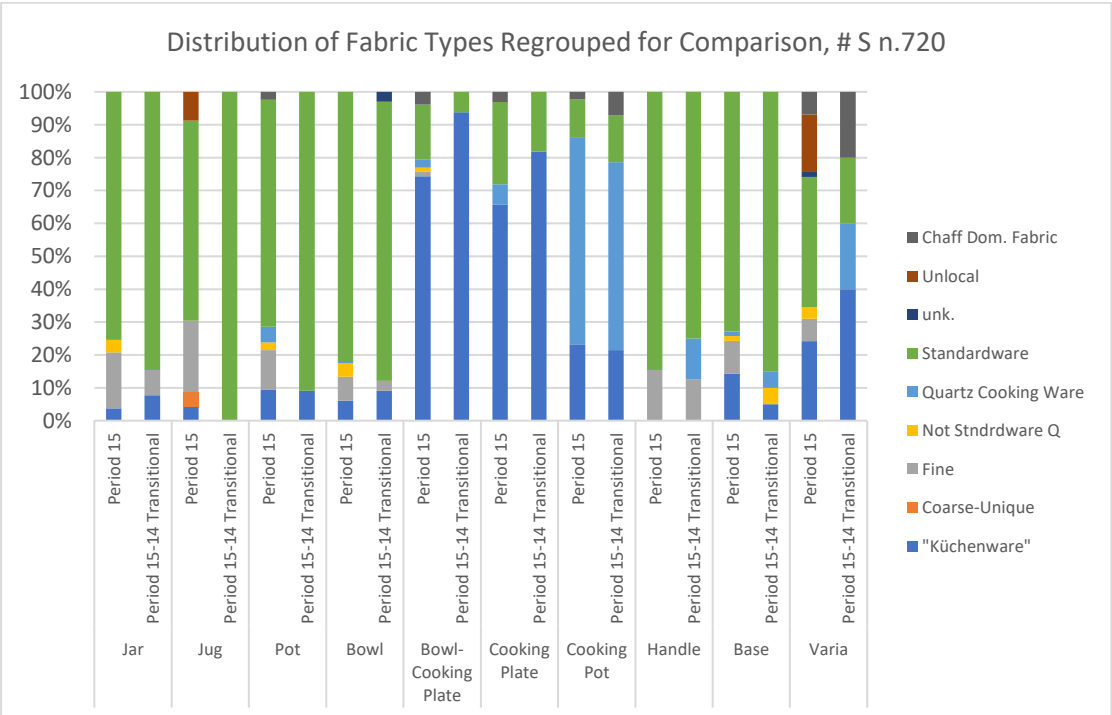


Table 125. Frequency bar chart showing the distribution of fabric groups regrouped for comparison for cooking pot forms. S# n.57

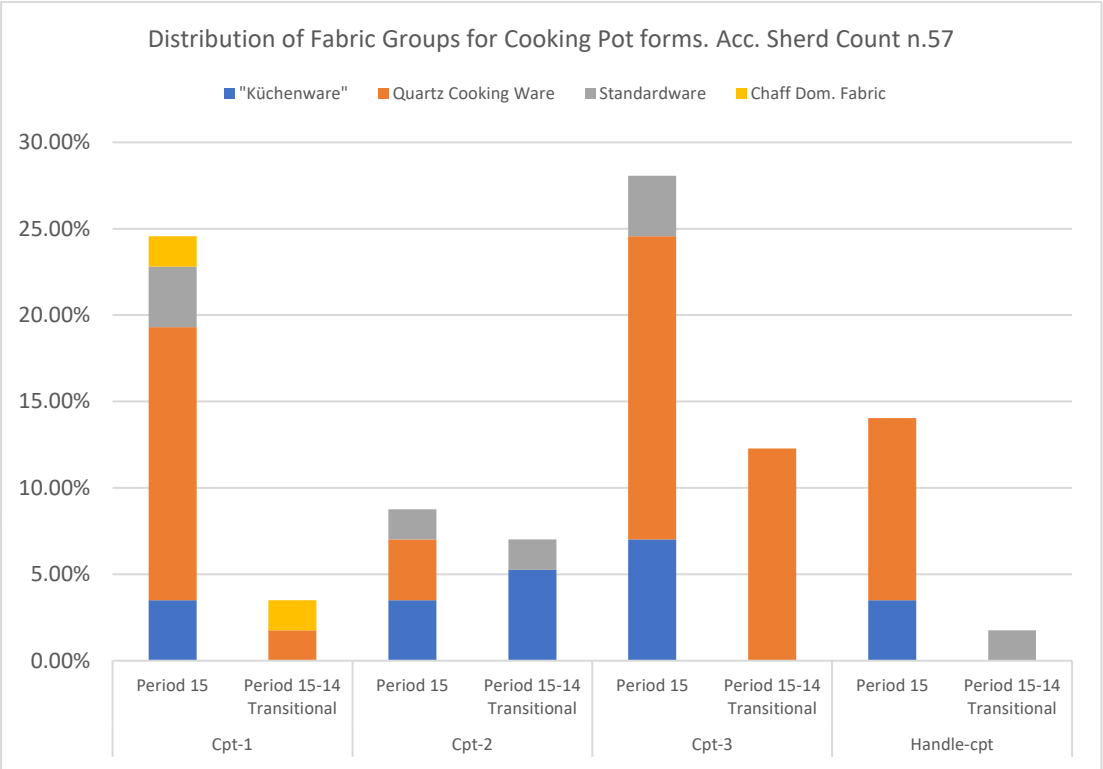


Table 126. Frequency bar chart showing the distribution of fabric types regrouped for comparison, cooking plate and bowl-cooking plate forms, REq n.137.

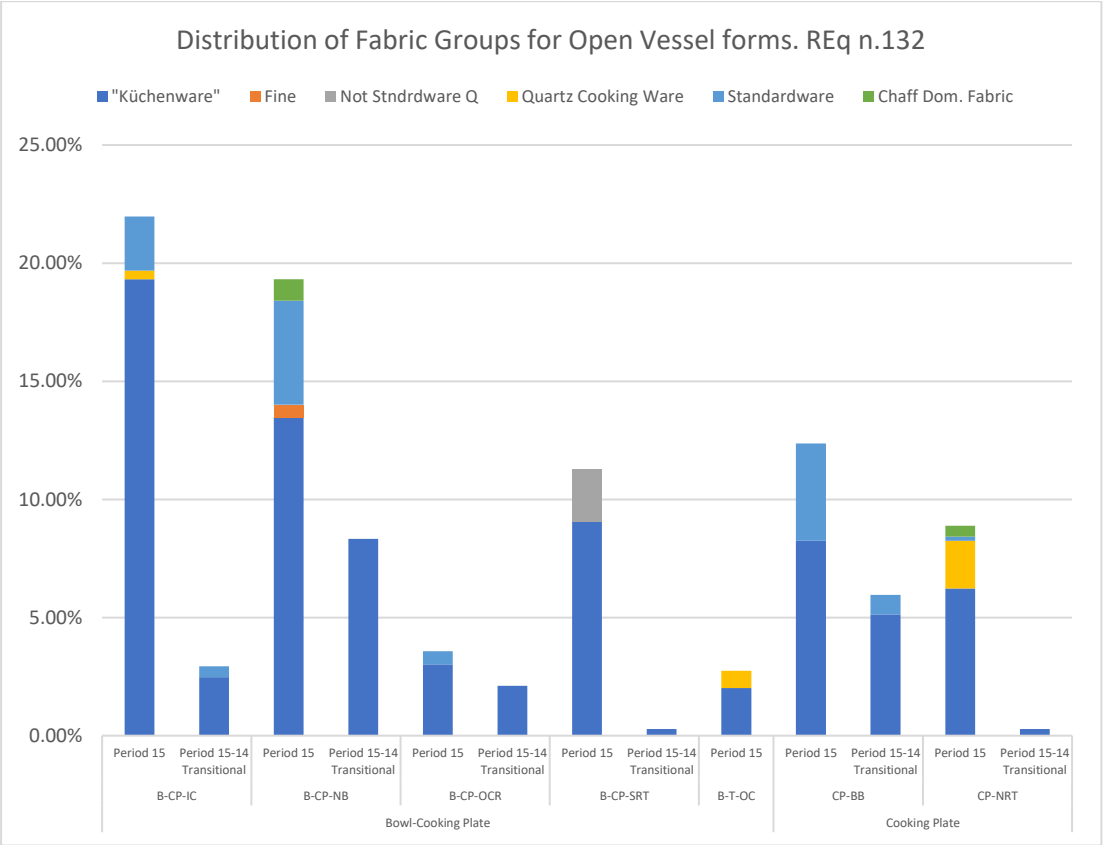


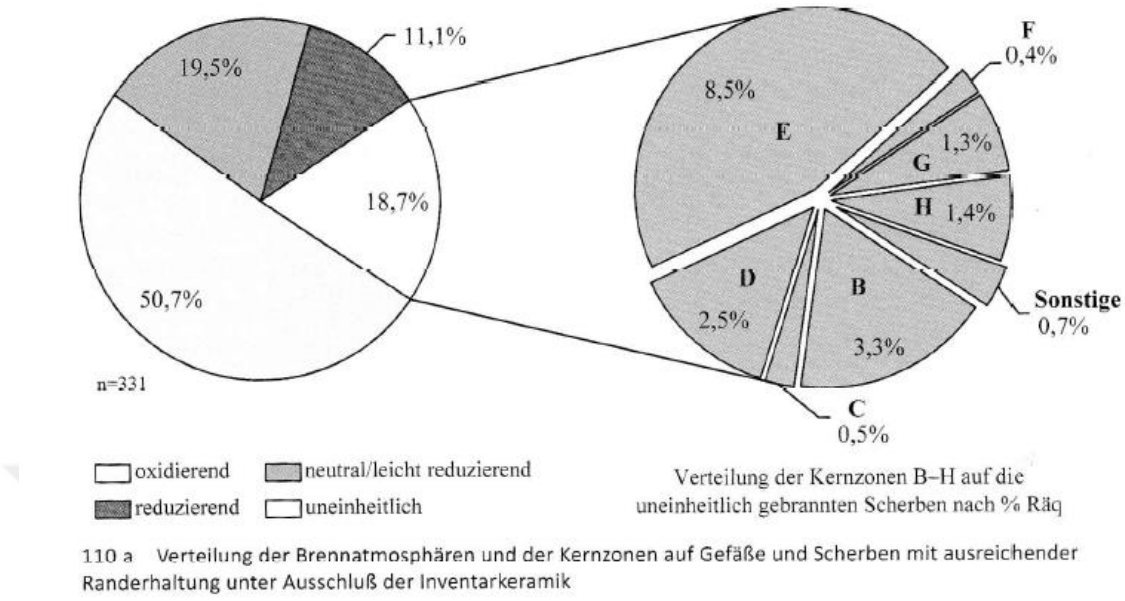
Table 127. Fabric statistics regrouped for comparison after Müller-Karpe (1988) and Gruber (2017) for functional vessel categories. All sherds included. REq & S #.

Category / Fabric Group	Req	Req % Func. Group	Req % Total	# Sherd	# Sherd % Func. G	# Sherd % Total
Bowl	**15.7**	**100%**	**30.04%**	**182**	**100%**	**25.28%**
"Küchenware"	0.94	5.99%	1.80%	12	6.59%	1.67%
Fine	0.73	4.65%	1.40%	12	6.59%	1.67%
Not Stndrdware Q	0.93	5.92%	1.78%	6	3.30%	0.83%
Quartz Cooking Ware	0.1	0.64%	0.19%	1	0.55%	0.14%
"Standardware"	12.93	82.36%	24.74%	150	82.42%	20.83%
Unk.	0.07	0.45%	0.13%	1	0.55%	0.14%
Jar	**13.7**	**100%**	**26.22%**	**66**	**100%**	**9.17%**
"Küchenware"	1.02	7.45%	1.95%	3	4.55%	0.42%
Fine	1.6	11.68%	3.06%	10	15.15%	1.39%
Not Stndrdware Q	0.1	0.73%	0.19%	2	3.03%	0.28%
"Standardware"	10.98	80.15%	21.01%	51	77.27%	7.08%
Bowl-Cooking Plate	**7.92**	**100%**	**15.15%**	**94**	**100%**	**13.06%**
"Küchenware"	6.56	82.83%	12.55%	73	77.66%	10.14%
Fine	0.06	0.76%	0.11%	1	1.06%	0.14%
Not Stndrdware Q	0.24	3.03%	0.46%	1	1.06%	0.14%
Quartz Cooking Ware	0.12	1.52%	0.23%	2	2.13%	0.28%
"Standardware"	0.84	10.61%	1.61%	14	14.89%	1.94%
Chaff Dom. Fabric	0.1	1.26%	0.19%	3	3.19%	0.42%
Pot	**6.21**	**100%**	**11.88%**	**53**	**100%**	**7.36%**
"Küchenware"	0.31	4.99%	0.59%	5	9.43%	0.69%
Fine	0.55	8.86%	1.05%	5	9.43%	0.69%
Not Stndrdware Q	0.07	1.13%	0.13%	1	1.89%	0.14%
Quartz Cooking Ware	0.2	3.22%	0.38%	2	3.77%	0.28%
"Standardware"	5.06	81.48%	9.68%	39	73.58%	5.42%
Chaff Dom. Fabric	0.02	0.32%	0.04%	1	1.89%	0.14%
Cooking Pot	**4.39**	**100%**	**8.40%**	**57**	**100%**	**7.92%**
"Küchenware"	0.81	18.45%	1.55%	13	22.81%	1.81%
Quartz Cooking Ware	3.03	69.02%	5.80%	35	61.40%	4.86%
"Standardware"	0.35	7.97%	0.67%	7	12.28%	0.97%
Chaff Dom. Fabric	0.2	4.56%	0.38%	2	3.51%	0.28%
Cooking Plate	**3**	**100%**	**5.74%**	**43**	**100%**	**5.97%**
"Küchenware"	2.17	72.33%	4.15%	30	69.77%	4.17%
Quartz Cooking Ware	0.22	7.33%	0.42%	2	4.65%	0.28%
"Standardware"	0.56	18.67%	1.07%	10	23.26%	1.39%
Chaff Dom. Fabric	0.05	1.67%	0.10%	1	2.33%	0.14%
Varia	**0.99**	**100%**	**1.89%**	**63**	**100%**	**8.75%**
"Küchenware"	0.37	37.37%	0.71%	16	25.40%	2.22%
Fine	0	0.00%	0.00%	4	6.35%	0.56%
Not Stndrdware Q	0.16	16.16%	0.31%	2	3.17%	0.28%
Quartz Cooking Ware	0	0.00%	0.00%	1	1.59%	0.14%
"Standardware"	0	0.00%	0.00%	24	38.10%	3.33%
unk.	0	0.00%	0.00%	1	1.59%	0.14%
Unlocal	0.26	26.26%	0.50%	10	15.87%	1.39%
Chaff Dom. Fabric	0.2	20.20%	0.38%	5	7.94%	0.69%
Jug	**0.35**	**100%**	**0.67%**	**25**	**100%**	**3.47%**
"Küchenware"	0	0.00%	0.00%	1	4.00%	0.14%
Coarse-Unique	0	0.00%	0.00%	1	4.00%	0.14%
Fine	0.1	28.57%	0.19%	5	20.00%	0.69%
"Standardware"	0.25	71.43%	0.48%	16	64.00%	2.22%
Unlocal	0	0.00%	0.00%	2	8.00%	0.28%
Handle	**0**		**0.00%**	**47**	**100%**	**6.53%**
Fine	0		0.00%	7	14.89%	0.97%
Quartz Cooking Ware	0		0.00%	1	2.13%	0.14%
"Standardware"	0		0.00%	39	82.98%	5.42%
Base	**0**		**0.00%**	**90**	**100%**	**12.50%**
"Küchenware"	0		0.00%	11	12.22%	1.53%
Fine	0		0.00%	7	7.78%	0.97%
Not Stndrdware Q	0		0.00%	2	2.22%	0.28%
Quartz Cooking Ware	0		0.00%	2	2.22%	0.28%
"Standardware"	0		0.00%	68	75.56%	9.44%
Total	**52.26**		**100%**	**720**		**100%**

Table 128. Fabric statistics regrouped for comparison after Müller-Karpe (1988) and Gruber (2017) for functional vessel categories. REq & S #. Period 15 and Period 15-14 phases are presented separately.

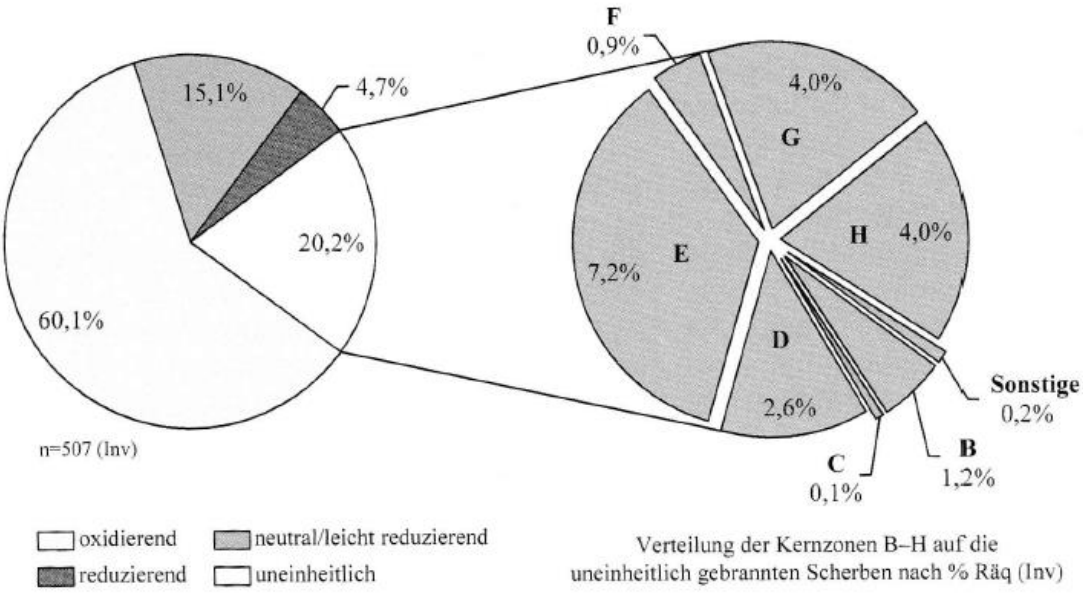
	Period 15					Period 15-14 Transitional				
Category / Fabric Group	**Req % Func. Group**	**Req % Total**	**S #**	**S # % Func. G**	**S # % Total**	**Req % Func. Group**	**Req % Total**	**S #**	**S # % Func. G**	**# Sherd % Total**
Base		**0.00%**	**70**	**100%**	**9.72%**		**0.00%**	**20**	**100%**	**2.78%**
"Küchenware"		0.00%	10	14.29%	1.39%		0.00%	1	5.00%	0.14%
Fine		0.00%	7	10.00%	0.97%		0.00%		0.00%	0.00%
Not Stndrdware Q		0.00%	1	1.43%	0.14%		0.00%	1	5.00%	0.14%
Quartz Cooking Ware		0.00%	1	1.43%	0.14%		0.00%	1	5.00%	0.14%
"Standardware"		0.00%	51	72.86%	7.08%		0.00%	17	85.00%	2.36%
Bowl	**100%**	**30.00%**	**149**	**100%**	**20.69%**	**100%**	**30.20%**	**33**	**100%**	**4.58%**
"Küchenware"	5.74%	1.72%	9	6.04%	1.25%	6.98%	2.11%	3	9.09%	0.42%
Fine	5.02%	1.51%	11	7.38%	1.53%	3.17%	0.96%	1	3.03%	0.14%
Not Stndrdware Q	7.41%	2.22%	6	4.03%	0.83%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%
Quartz Cooking Ware	0.80%	0.24%	1	0.67%	0.14%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%
"Standardware"	81.04%	24.31%	122	81.88%	16.94%	87.62%	26.46%	28	84.85%	3.89%
unk.	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	2.22%	0.67%	1	3.03%	0.14%
Bowl-Cooking Plate	**100%**	**15.37%**	**78**	**100%**	**10.83%**	**100%**	**14.29%**	**16**	**100%**	**2.22%**
"Küchenware"	79.63%	12.24%	58	74.36%	8.06%	96.64%	13.81%	15	93.75%	2.08%
Fine	0.93%	0.14%	1	1.28%	0.14%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%
Not Stndrdware Q	3.73%	0.57%	1	1.28%	0.14%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%
Quartz Cooking Ware	1.87%	0.29%	2	2.56%	0.28%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%
"Standardware"	12.29%	1.89%	13	16.67%	1.81%	3.36%	0.48%	1	6.25%	0.14%
Chaff Dom. Fabric	1.56%	0.24%	3	3.85%	0.42%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%
Cooking Plate	**100%**	**5.55%**	**32**	**100%**	**4.44%**	**100%**	**6.52%**	**11**	**100%**	**1.53%**
"Küchenware"	68.10%	3.78%	21	65.63%	2.92%	86.76%	5.66%	9	81.82%	1.25%
Quartz Cooking Ware	9.48%	0.53%	2	6.25%	0.28%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%
"Standardware"	20.26%	1.12%	8	25.00%	1.11%	13.24%	0.86%	2	18.18%	0.28%
Chaff Dom. Fabric	2.16%	0.12%	1	3.13%	0.14%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%
Cooking Pot	**100%**	**7.63%**	**43**	**100%**	**5.97%**	**100%**	**11.51%**	**14**	**100%**	**1.94%**
"Küchenware"	18.81%	1.43%	10	23.26%	1.39%	17.50%	2.01%	3	21.43%	0.42%
Quartz Cooking Ware	72.41%	5.52%	27	62.79%	3.75%	60.00%	6.90%	8	57.14%	1.11%
"Standardware"	6.27%	0.48%	5	11.63%	0.69%	12.50%	1.44%	2	14.29%	0.28%
Chaff Dom. Fabric	2.51%	0.19%	1	2.33%	0.14%	10.00%	1.15%	1	7.14%	0.14%
Handle		**0.00%**	**39**	**100%**	**5.42%**		**0.00%**	**8**	**100%**	**1.11%**
Fine		0.00%	6	15.38%	0.83%		0.00%	1	12.50%	0.14%
Quartz Cooking Ware		0.00%		0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	1	12.50%	0.14%
"Standardware"		0.00%	33	84.62%	4.58%		0.00%	6	75.00%	0.83%
Jar	**100%**	**26.44%**	**53**	**100%**	**7.36%**	**100%**	**25.31%**	**13**	**100%**	**1.81%**
"Küchenware"	8.32%	2.20%	2	3.77%	0.28%	3.79%	0.96%	1	7.69%	0.14%
Fine	12.48%	3.30%	9	16.98%	1.25%	8.33%	2.11%	1	7.69%	0.14%
Not Stndrdware Q	0.90%	0.24%	2	3.77%	0.28%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%
"Standardware"	78.30%	20.70%	40	75.47%	5.56%	87.88%	22.24%	11	84.62%	1.53%
Jug	**100%**	**0.84%**	**23**	**100%**	**3.19%**		**0.00%**	**2**	**100%**	**0.28%**
"Küchenware"	0.00%	0.00%	1	4.35%	0.14%		0.00%		0.00%	0.00%
Coarse-Unique	0.00%	0.00%	1	4.35%	0.14%		0.00%		0.00%	0.00%
Fine	28.57%	0.24%	5	21.74%	0.69%		0.00%		0.00%	0.00%
"Standardware"	71.43%	0.60%	14	60.87%	1.94%		0.00%	2	100%	0.28%
Unlocal	0.00%	0.00%	2	8.70%	0.28%		0.00%		0.00%	0.00%
Pot	**100%**	**12.05%**	**42**	**100%**	**5.83%**	**100%**	**11.22%**	**11**	**100%**	**1.53%**
"Küchenware"	5.75%	0.69%	4	9.52%	0.56%	1.71%	0.19%	1	9.09%	0.14%
Fine	10.91%	1.31%	5	11.90%	0.69%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%
Not Stndrdware Q	1.39%	0.17%	1	2.38%	0.14%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%
Quartz Cooking Ware	3.97%	0.48%	2	4.76%	0.28%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%
"Standardware"	77.58%	9.35%	29	69.05%	4.03%	98.29%	11.03%	10	90.91%	1.39%
Chaff Dom. Fabric	0.40%	0.05%	1	2.38%	0.14%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%
Varia	**100%**	**2.13%**	**58**	**100%**	**8.06%**	**100%**	**0.96%**	**5**	**100%**	**0.69%**
"Küchenware"	41.57%	0.88%	14	24.14%	1.94%	0.00%	0.00%	2	40.00%	0.28%
Fine	0.00%	0.00%	4	6.90%	0.56%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%
Not Stndrdware Q	17.98%	0.38%	2	3.45%	0.28%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%
Quartz Cooking Ware	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1	20.00%	0.14%
"Standardware"	0.00%	0.00%	23	39.66%	3.19%	0.00%	0.00%	1	20.00%	0.14%
unk.	0.00%	0.00%	1	1.72%	0.14%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%
Unlocal	29.21%	0.62%	10	17.24%	1.39%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%
Chaff Dom. Fabric	11.24%	0.24%	4	6.90%	0.56%	100%	0.96%	1	20.00%	0.14%
Total		**100%**	**587**		**81.53%**		**100%**	**133**		**18.47 %**

Table 129. Kiln atmosphere statistics for ceramics from Middle Plateau, Hattusa from Gruber (2017: 92, Fig. 110a), excluding building inventory.



110 a Verteilung der Brennatmosphären und der Kernzonen auf Gefäße und Scherben mit ausreichender Randerhaltung unter Ausschluß der Inventarkeramik

Table 130. Kiln atmosphere statistics for ceramics from Middle Plateau, Hattusa from Gruber (2017: 92, Fig. 110b), including building inventory.



110 b Verteilung der Brennatmosphären und der Kernzonen auf Gefäße und Scherben mit ausreichender Randerhaltung unter Berücksichtigung der Inventarkeramik

Table 131. Pie chart for kiln atmosphere statistics for Kinet 15, REq varia excluded. For Period 15 and Period 15-14 Transitional Phases. N.471

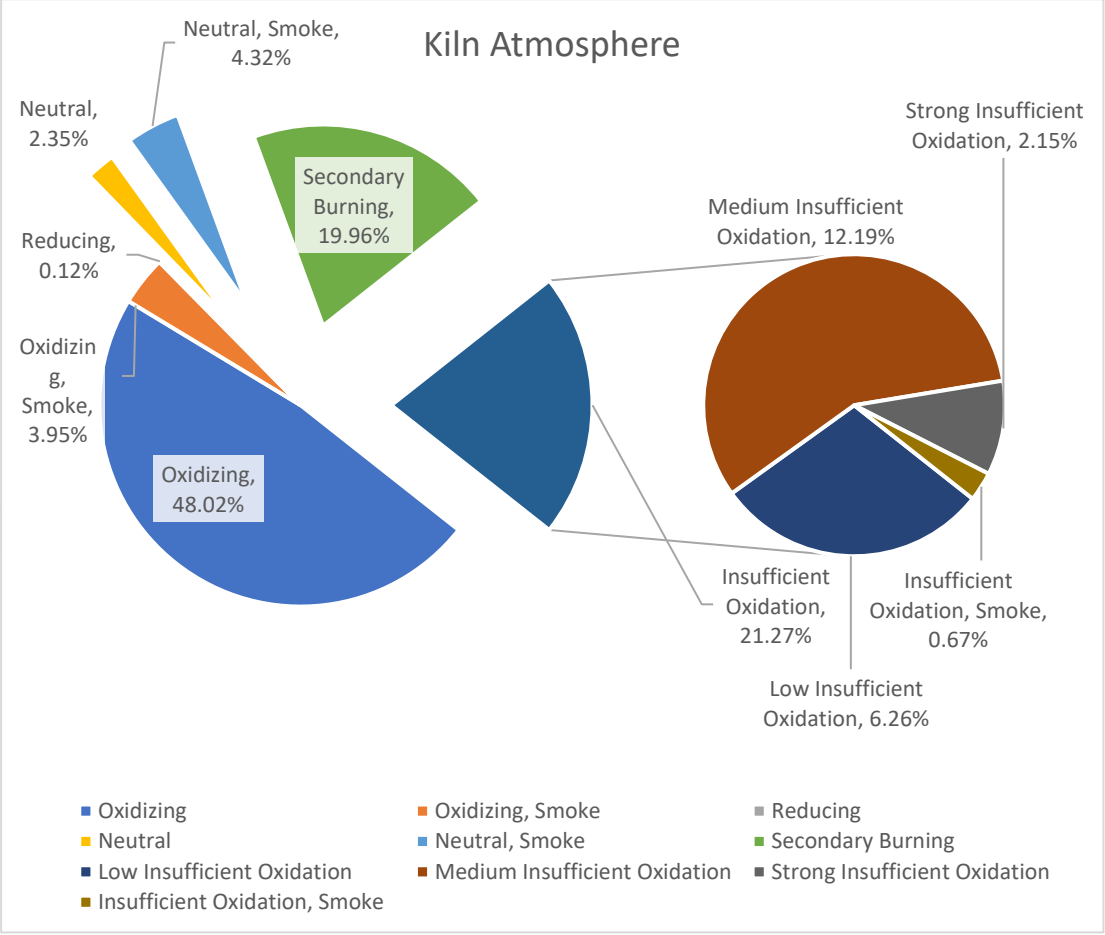


Table 132. Kiln atmosphere statistics for Kinet 15, REq and S #, varia excluded.

	Period 15		Period 15-14 Trans.		Total	
Satır Etiketleri	**REq %**	**S#**	**REq %**	**S#**	**REq %**	**S#**
Oxidizing	47.89%	160	48.99%	37	48.12%	197
Oxidizing, Smoke	2.69%	16	8.92%	9	3.96%	25
Reducing	0.15%	2	0.00%		0.12%	2
Neutral	2.22%	6	2.88%	3	2.35%	9
Neutral, Smoke	4.07%	20	4.41%	6	4.14%	26
Secondary Burning	21.12%	97	15.63%	18	20.00%	115
Low Insufficient Oxidation	6.43%	20	5.66%	5	6.27%	25
Medium Insufficient Oxidation	13.09%	59	8.82%	10	12.22%	69
Strong Insufficient Oxidation	1.68%	8	4.03%	4	2.16%	12
Insufficient Oxidation, Smoke	0.67%	3	0.67%	1	0.67%	4
Total	**100%**	**391**	**100%**	**93**	**100%**	**484**

Table 133. Pie chart for kiln atmosphere statistics for Kinet 15, REq varia exclude. Period 15-14 Transitional Phase is excluded. N.471

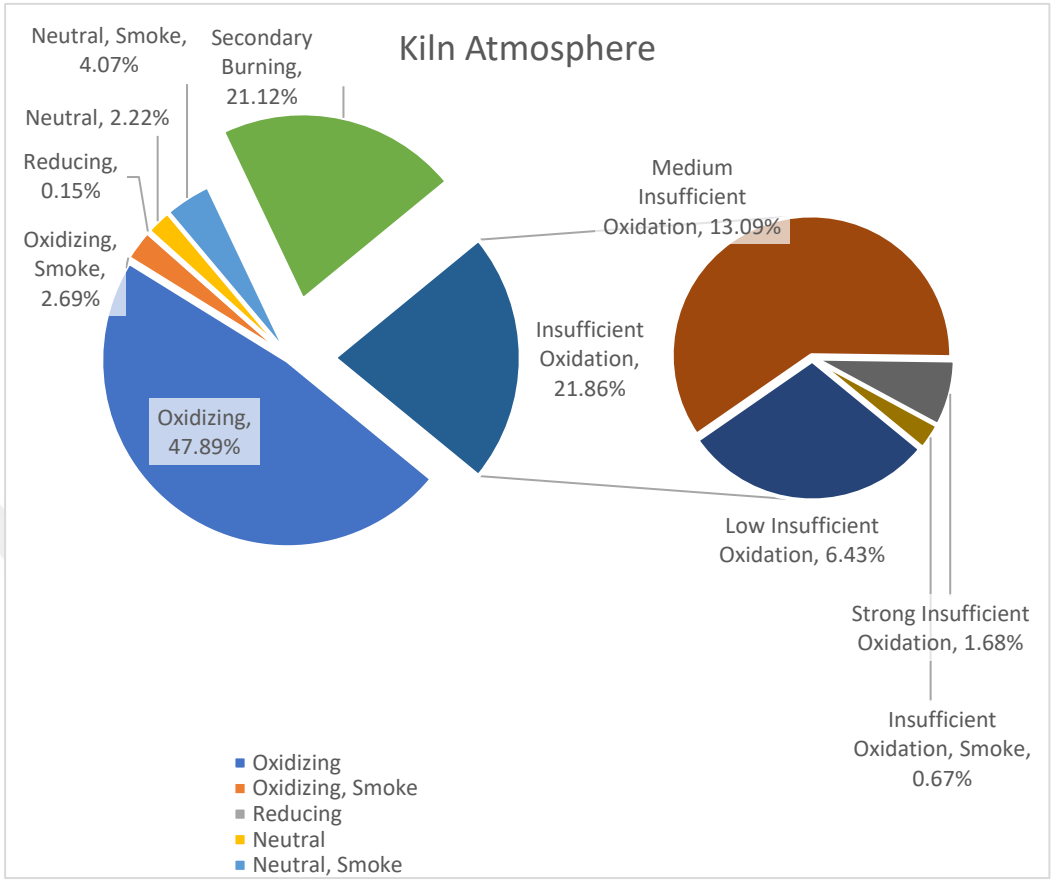


Table 134. The frequency bar chart of firing atmospheres statistics for fabrics, non-plastic particle size, and common vessel groups from Gruber (2017: 94:112)

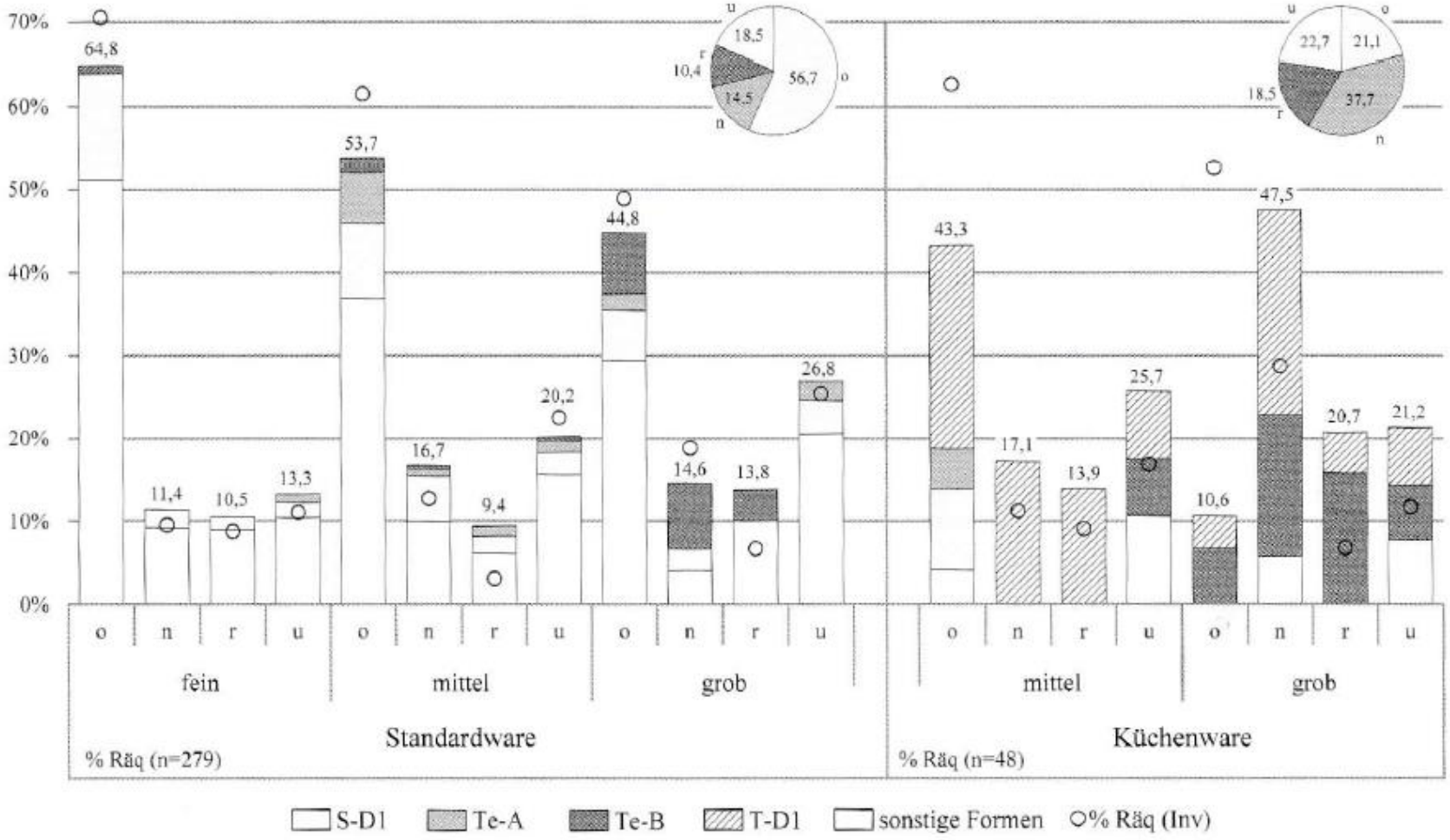
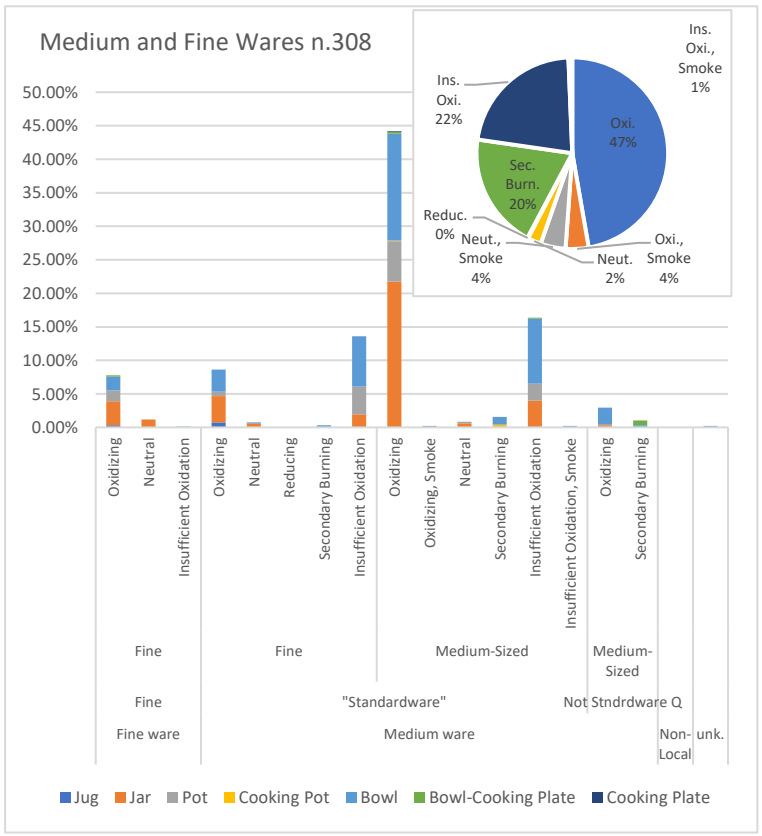


Table 135. Bar chart (left) of kiln atmosphere for Kinet 15 medium and fine fabrics regrouped for comparison, temper particle size, and functional vessel categories. The pie chart shows the kiln atmosphere statistics for medium and fine ware. REq excluding varia. N. 308. Period 15 and Period 14-15 Transitional phase statistics are presented together.

Table 136. Bar chart (right) of kiln atmosphere for Kinet 15 coarse fabrics regrouped for comparison, temper particle size, and functional vessel categories. The pie chart shows the kiln atmosphere statistics for coarse ware. REq excluding varia. N. 212. Period 15 and Period 14-15 Transitional phase statistics are presented together.



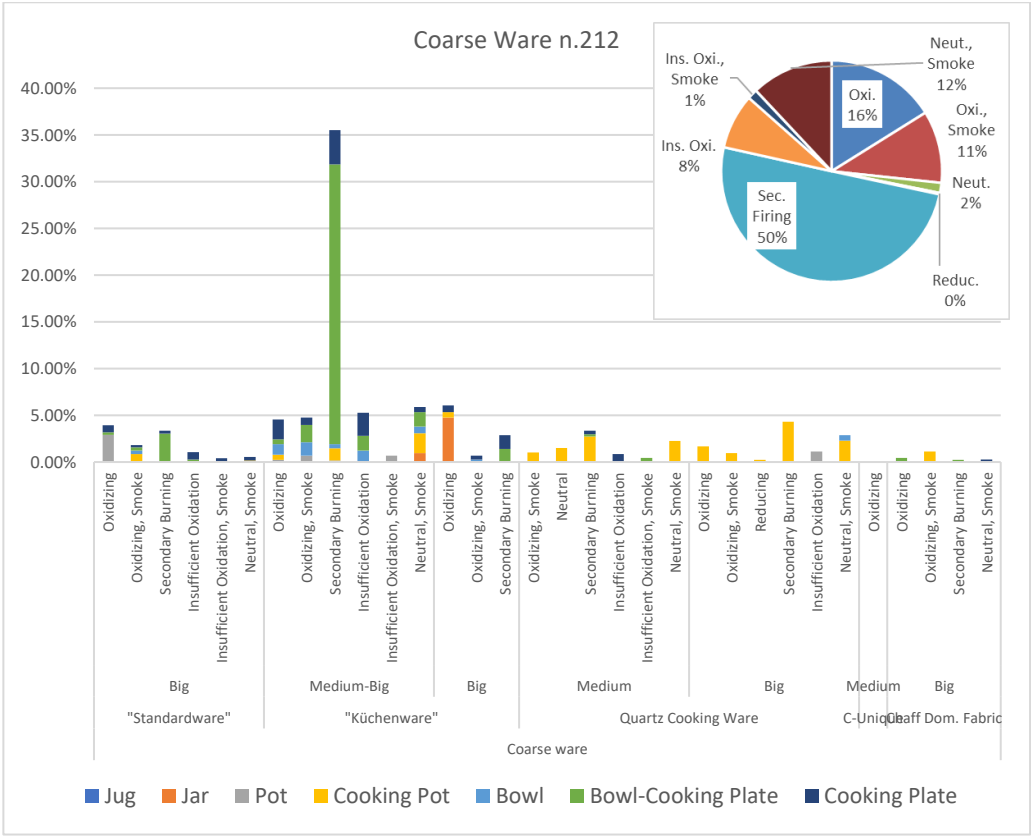
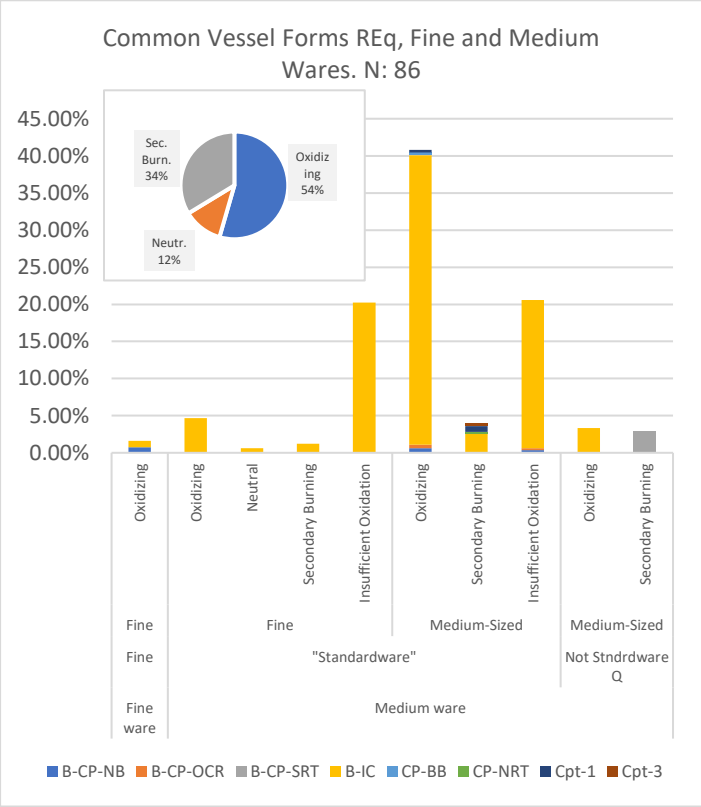


Table 137. Frequency bar (left) chart showing the frequency of kiln atmosphere for Kinet 15 medium and fine fabrics regrouped for comparison, temper particle size, and common vessel forms. The pie chart shows the kiln atmosphere statistics for medium and fine ware. REq excluding varia. N.86. Period 15 and Period 14-15 Transitional phase statistics are presented together.

Table 138. Frequency bar (right) chart showing the frequency of kiln atmosphere for Kinet 15 coarse fabrics regrouped for comparison, temper particle size, and common vessel forms. The pie chart shows the kiln atmosphere statistics for coarse ware. REq excluding varia. N. 132. Period 15 and Period 14-15 Transitional phase statistics are presented together.



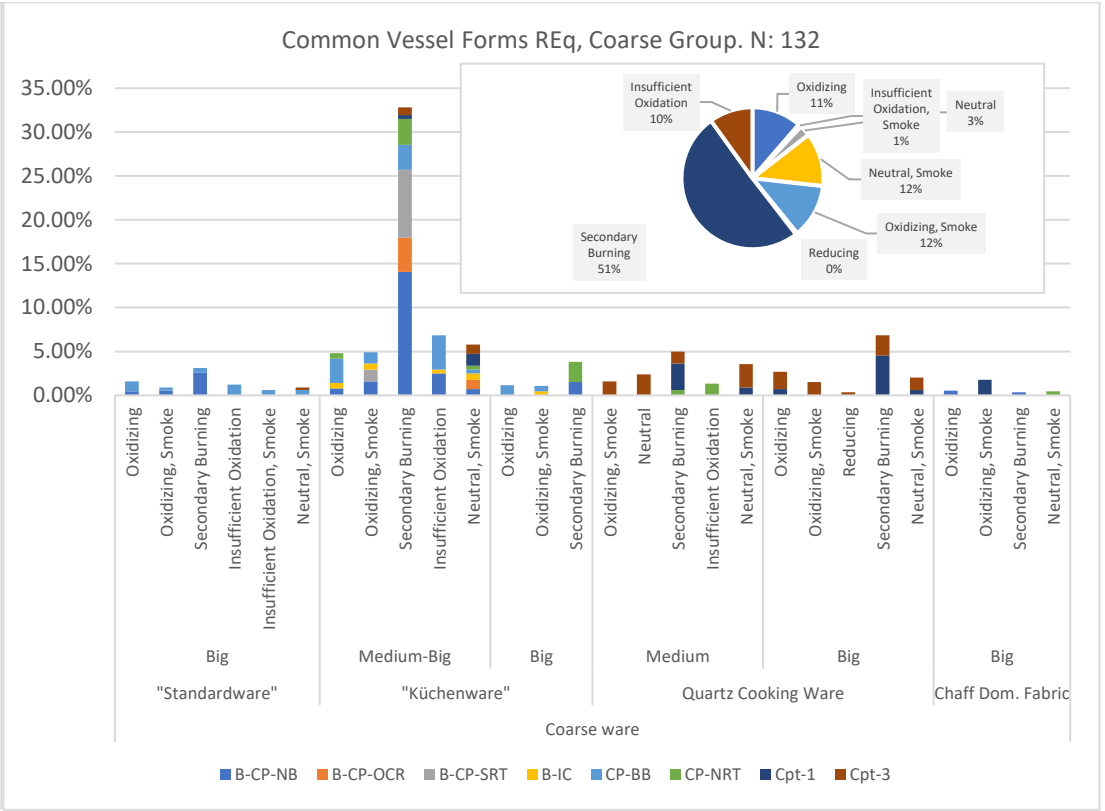
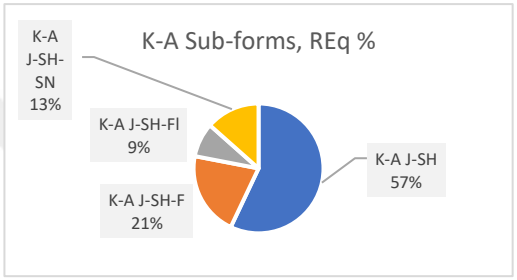
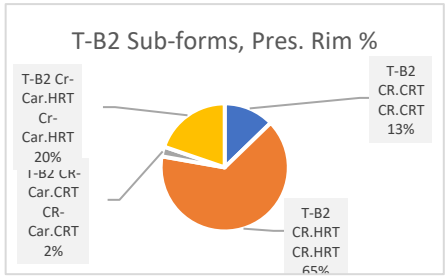


Table 139. The frequency chart for Kinet 15 forms regrouped for comparison after Gruber (2017). REq and S#. Handles, bases, and varia are excluded. N.471. The pie charts showing the individual Kinet forms, which are grouped under one form in Gruber. Period 15 and Period 14-15 transitional phase are presented together.





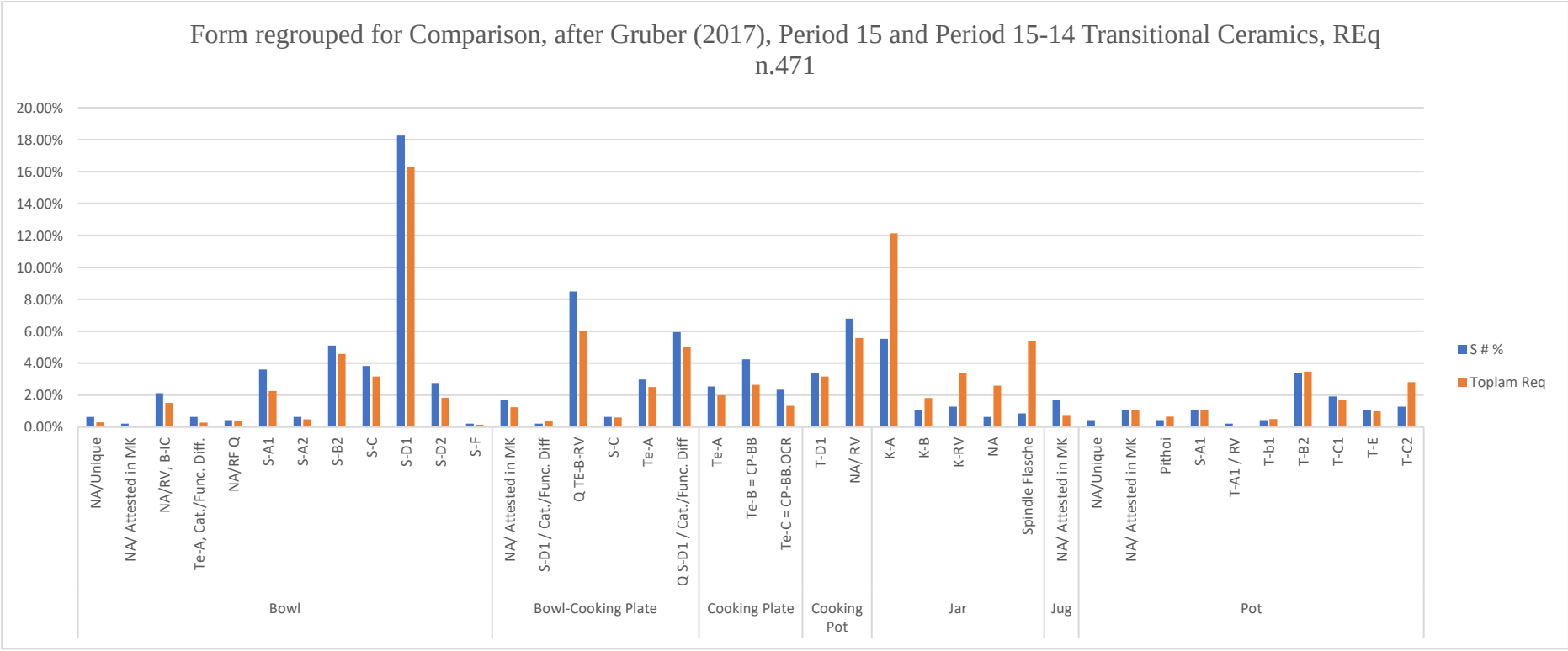


Table 140. The frequency chart for Kinet 15 forms regrouped for comparison after Gruber (2017). REq and S#. Handles, bases, and varia are excluded. N.379. Period 15-14 transitional phase ceramics are excluded.

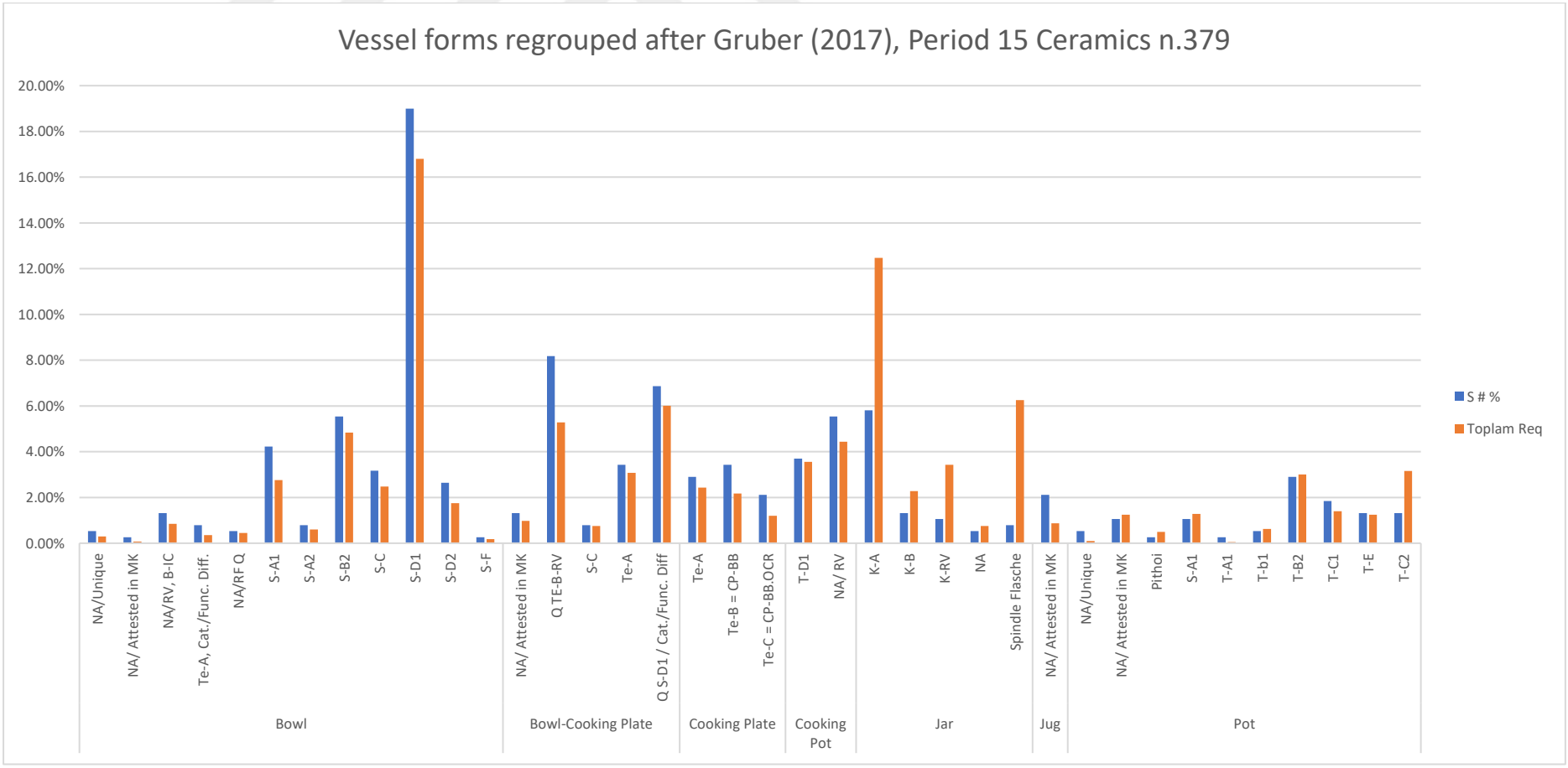
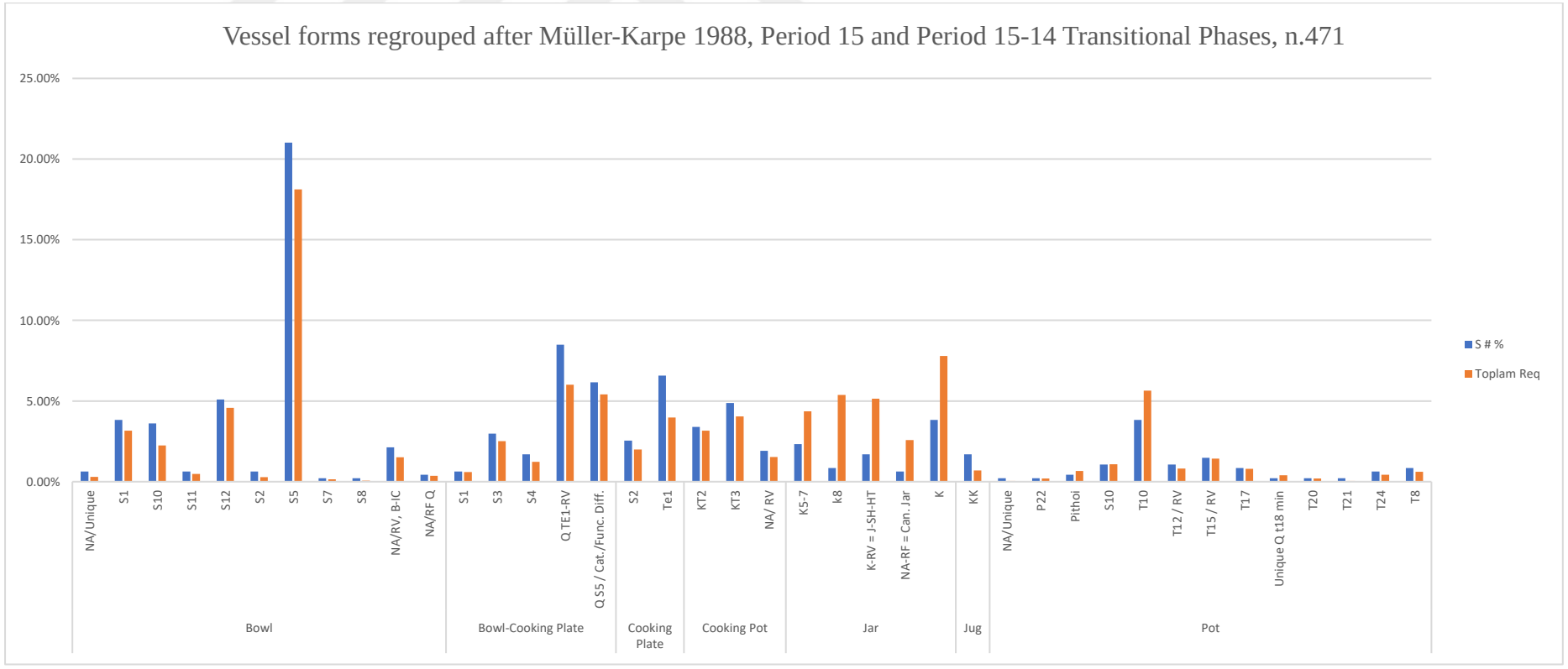


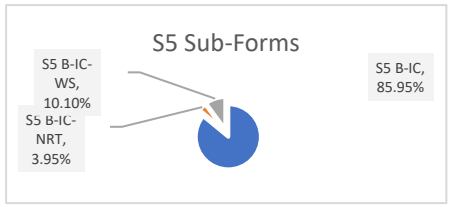
Table 141. REq and S# statistics for Kinet 15 forms regrouped for comparison after Gruber (2017). Varia, base, and handle categories excluded.

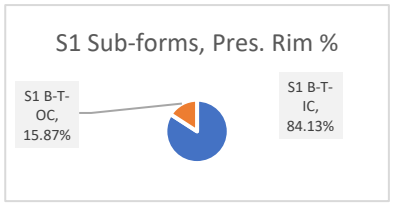
Func. Category/ Vessel Forms	Period 15			Period 14-15 Transitional			Total		
	S # %	S#	Req %	S # %	S#	Req %	S # %	S#	Req %
Bowl	**31.42%**	**148**	**24.97%**	**7.01%**	**33**	**6.27%**	**38.43%**	**181**	**31.23%**
NA/Unique	**0.42%**	**2**	**0.24%**	**0.21%**	**1**	**0.06%**	**0.64%**	**3**	**0.30%**
B-D-CAR-IRT-Unique	0.21%	1	0.20%	0.00%		0.00%	0.21%	1	0.20%
B-H-Unique	0.00%		0.00%	0.21%	1	0.06%	0.21%	1	0.06%
B-Pl-Pr-Unique	0.21%	1	0.04%	0.00%		0.00%	0.21%	1	0.04%
NA/ Attested in MK	**0.21%**	**1**	**0.06%**	**0.00%**		**0.00%**	**0.21%**	**1**	**0.06%**
B-TH-H-Unique	0.21%	1	0.06%	0.00%		0.00%	0.21%	1	0.06%
NA/RV, B-IC	**1.06%**	**5**	**0.68%**	**1.06%**	**5**	**0.84%**	**2.12%**	**10**	**1.51%**
B-IC-Car	1.06%	5	0.68%	1.06%	5	0.84%	2.12%	10	1.51%
Te-A, Cat./Func. Diff.	**0.64%**	**3**	**0.28%**	**0.00%**		**0.00%**	**0.64%**	**3**	**0.28%**
B-PL	0.64%	3	0.28%	0.00%		0.00%	0.64%	3	0.28%
NA/RF Q	**0.42%**	**2**	**0.36%**	**0.00%**		**0.00%**	**0.42%**	**2**	**0.36%**
B-Pl-H	0.42%	2	0.36%	0.00%		0.00%	0.42%	2	0.36%
S-A1	**3.40%**	**16**	**2.19%**	**0.21%**	**1**	**0.06%**	**3.61%**	**17**	**2.25%**
B-D-CAR	3.40%	16	2.19%	0.21%	1	0.06%	3.61%	17	2.25%
S-A2	**0.64%**	**3**	**0.48%**	**0.00%**		**0.00%**	**0.64%**	**3**	**0.48%**
B-D-OCR	0.64%	3	0.48%	0.00%		0.00%	0.64%	3	0.48%
S-B2	**4.46%**	**21**	**3.84%**	**0.64%**	**3**	**0.74%**	**5.10%**	**24**	**4.58%**
B-F-H	4.46%	21	3.84%	0.64%	3	0.74%	5.10%	24	4.58%
S-C	**2.55%**	**12**	**1.97%**	**1.27%**	**6**	**1.19%**	**3.82%**	**18**	**3.16%**
B-IC-NRT	0.21%	1	0.44%	0.00%		0.00%	0.21%	1	0.44%
B-T	2.34%	11	1.53%	1.27%	6	1.19%	3.61%	17	2.73%
S-D1	**15.29%**	**72**	**13.35%**	**2.97%**	**14**	**2.94%**	**18.26%**	**86**	**16.29%**
B-IC	10.40%	49	8.33%	1.91%	9	2.33%	12.31%	58	10.66%
B-IC-ERT	4.25%	20	4.06%	0.64%	3	0.38%	4.88%	23	4.44%
B-IC-NRT	0.42%	2	0.48%	0.42%	2	0.24%	0.85%	4	0.72%
B-T	0.21%	1	0.48%	0.00%		0.00%	0.21%	1	0.48%
S-D2	**2.12%**	**10**	**1.39%**	**0.64%**	**3**	**0.44%**	**2.76%**	**13**	**1.83%**
B-IC-WS	2.12%	10	1.39%	0.64%	3	0.44%	2.76%	13	1.83%
S-F	**0.21%**	**1**	**0.14%**	**0.00%**		**0.00%**	**0.21%**	**1**	**0.14%**
B-F-H-IC-Unique	0.21%	1	0.14%	0.00%		0.00%	0.21%	1	0.14%
Bowl-Cooking Plate	**16.56%**	**78**	**12.79%**	**3.40%**	**16**	**2.96%**	**19.96%**	**94**	**15.75%**
NA/ Attested in MK	**1.06%**	**5**	**0.78%**	**0.64%**	**3**	**0.46%**	**1.70%**	**8**	**1.23%**
B-CP-OCR	1.06%	5	0.78%	0.64%	3	0.46%	1.70%	8	1.23%
S-D1 / Cat./Func. Diff	**0.00%**		**0.00%**	**0.21%**	**1**	**0.40%**	**0.21%**	**1**	**0.40%**
B-CP-IC	0.00%		0.00%	0.21%	1	0.40%	0.21%	1	0.40%
Q TE-B-RV	**6.58%**	**31**	**4.20%**	**1.91%**	**9**	**1.81%**	**8.49%**	**40**	**6.01%**
B-CP-NB	6.58%	31	4.20%	1.91%	9	1.81%	8.49%	40	6.01%
S-C	**0.64%**	**3**	**0.60%**	**0.00%**		**0.00%**	**0.64%**	**3**	**0.60%**
B-CP-T-OC	0.64%	3	0.60%	0.00%		0.00%	0.64%	3	0.60%
Te-A	**2.76%**	**13**	**2.45%**	**0.21%**	**1**	**0.06%**	**2.97%**	**14**	**2.51%**
B-CP-SRT	2.76%	13	2.45%	0.21%	1	0.06%	2.97%	14	2.51%
Q S-D1 / Cat./Func. Diff	**5.52%**	**26**	**4.77%**	**0.42%**	**2**	**0.24%**	**5.94%**	**28**	**5.01%**
B-CP-IC	5.52%	26	4.77%	0.42%	2	0.24%	5.94%	28	5.01%
Cooking Plate	**6.79%**	**32**	**4.62%**	**2.34%**	**11**	**1.35%**	**9.13%**	**43**	**5.97%**
Te-A	**2.34%**	**11**	**1.93%**	**0.21%**	**1**	**0.06%**	**2.55%**	**12**	**1.99%**
CP-NRT	2.34%	11	1.93%	0.21%	1	0.06%	2.55%	12	1.99%
Te-B = CP-BB	**2.76%**	**13**	**1.73%**	**1.49%**	**7**	**0.92%**	**4.25%**	**20**	**2.65%**
CP-BB	2.76%	13	1.73%	1.49%	7	0.92%	4.25%	20	2.65%
Te-C = CP-BB.OCR	**1.70%**	**8**	**0.95%**	**0.64%**	**3**	**0.38%**	**2.34%**	**11**	**1.33%**
CP-BB	1.70%	8	0.95%	0.64%	3	0.38%	2.34%	11	1.33%
Cooking Pot	**7.43%**	**35**	**6.35%**	**2.76%**	**13**	**2.39%**	**10.19%**	**48**	**8.73%**
T-D1	**2.97%**	**14**	**2.82%**	**0.42%**	**2**	**0.34%**	**3.40%**	**16**	**3.16%**
Cpt-1	2.97%	14	2.82%	0.42%	2	0.34%	3.40%	16	3.16%
NA/ RV	**4.46%**	**21**	**3.52%**	**2.34%**	**11**	**2.05%**	**6.79%**	**32**	**5.57%**
Cpt-2	1.06%	5	0.82%	0.85%	4	0.72%	1.91%	9	1.53%
Cpt-3	3.40%	16	2.71%	1.49%	7	1.33%	4.88%	23	4.04%
Jar	**7.64%**	**36**	**20.01%**	**1.70%**	**8**	**5.25%**	**9.34%**	**44**	**25.26%**
K-A	**4.67%**	**22**	**9.91%**	**0.85%**	**4**	**2.23%**	**5.52%**	**26**	**12.13%**
J-SH	3.40%	16	7.36%	0.85%	4	2.23%	4.25%	20	9.59%

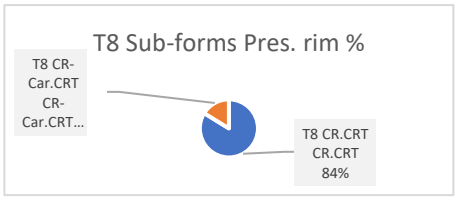
Func. Category/ Vessel Forms	Period 15			Period 14-15 Transitional			Total		
	S # %	S#	Req %	S # %	S#	Req %	S # %	S#	Req %
J-SH-F	1.27%	6	2.55%	0.00%		0.00%	1.27%	6	2.55%
K-B	**1.06%**	**5**	**1.81%**	**0.00%**		**0.00%**	**1.06%**	**5**	**1.81%**
J-SH-F	1.06%	5	1.81%	0.00%		0.00%	1.06%	5	1.81%
K-RV	**0.85%**	**4**	**2.73%**	**0.42%**	**2**	**0.64%**	**1.27%**	**6**	**3.36%**
J-SH	0.85%	4	2.73%	0.42%	2	0.64%	1.27%	6	3.36%
NA	**0.42%**	**2**	**0.60%**	**0.21%**	**1**	**1.99%**	**0.64%**	**3**	**2.59%**
CJ	0.42%	2	0.60%	0.21%	1	1.99%	0.64%	3	2.59%
Spindle Flasche	**0.64%**	**3**	**4.97%**	**0.21%**	**1**	**0.40%**	**0.85%**	**4**	**5.37%**
J-SSP	0.64%	3	4.97%	0.21%	1	0.40%	0.85%	4	5.37%
Jug	**1.70%**	**8**	**0.70%**	**0.00%**		**0.00%**	**1.70%**	**8**	**0.70%**
NA/ Attested in MK	**1.70%**	**8**	**0.70%**	**0.00%**		**0.00%**	**1.70%**	**8**	**0.70%**
Jug-TF	1.70%	8	0.70%	0.00%		0.00%	1.70%	8	0.70%
Pot	**8.92%**	**42**	**10.03%**	**2.34%**	**11**	**2.33%**	**11.25%**	**53**	**12.35%**
NA/Unique	**0.42%**	**2**	**0.08%**	**0.00%**		**0.00%**	**0.42%**	**2**	**0.08%**
P-ST	0.21%	1	0.04%	0.00%		0.00%	0.21%	1	0.04%
P-V-Unique	0.21%	1	0.04%	0.00%		0.00%	0.21%	1	0.04%
NA/ Attested in MK	**0.85%**	**4**	**0.99%**	**0.21%**	**1**	**0.04%**	**1.06%**	**5**	**1.03%**
P-S	0.42%	2	0.60%	0.00%		0.00%	0.42%	2	0.60%
P-ST	0.42%	2	0.40%	0.21%	1	0.04%	0.64%	3	0.44%
Pithoi	**0.21%**	**1**	**0.40%**	**0.21%**	**1**	**0.26%**	**0.42%**	**2**	**0.66%**
P-ST	0.21%	1	0.40%	0.21%	1	0.26%	0.42%	2	0.66%
S-A1	**0.85%**	**4**	**1.01%**	**0.21%**	**1**	**0.06%**	**1.06%**	**5**	**1.07%**
CR-Car	0.85%	4	1.01%	0.21%	1	0.06%	1.06%	5	1.07%
T-A1	**0.21%**	**1**	**0.04%**	**0.00%**		**0.00%**	**0.21%**	**1**	**0.04%**
PFSN	0.21%	1	0.04%	0.00%		0.00%	0.21%	1	0.04%
T-b1	**0.42%**	**2**	**0.50%**	**0.00%**		**0.00%**	**0.42%**	**2**	**0.50%**
PFSN	0.42%	2	0.50%	0.00%		0.00%	0.42%	2	0.50%
T-B2	**2.34%**	**11**	**2.39%**	**1.06%**	**5**	**1.07%**	**3.40%**	**16**	**3.46%**
CR	2.34%	11	2.39%	1.06%	5	1.07%	3.40%	16	3.46%
T-C1 / RV	**1.49%**	**7**	**1.11%**	**0.42%**	**2**	**0.60%**	**1.91%**	**9**	**1.71%**
PFSN	1.49%	7	1.11%	0.42%	2	0.60%	1.91%	9	1.71%
T-E	**1.06%**	**5**	**0.99%**	**0.00%**		**0.00%**	**1.06%**	**5**	**0.99%**
P-S	1.06%	5	0.99%	0.00%		0.00%	1.06%	5	0.99%
T-C2	**1.06%**	**5**	**2.51%**	**0.21%**	**1**	**0.30%**	**1.27%**	**6**	**2.80%**
CR	1.06%	5	2.51%	0.21%	1	0.30%	1.27%	6	2.80%
Total	**80.47%**	**379**	**79.45%**	**19.53%**	**92**	**20.55%**	**100 %**	**471**	**100.00%**

Table 142. Frequency chart for Kinet 15 forms regrouped for comparison after Müller-Karpe 1988. REq and S#. Handles, bases, and varia are excluded. N.471. Pie charts below show the individual Kinet Forms, which are grouped under one form in Müller-Karpe. Period 15 and Period 14-15 transitional phase ceramics are presented together.









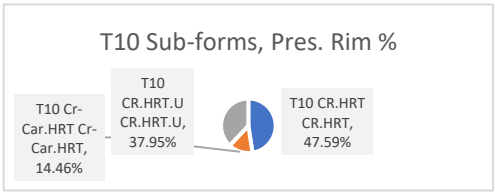


Table 143. Frequency chart for Kinet 15 forms regrouped for comparison after Müller-Karpe 1988. REq and S#. Handles, bases, and varia are excluded. N.379. Only Period 15 ceramics are included, Period 14-15 transitional phase are excluded.

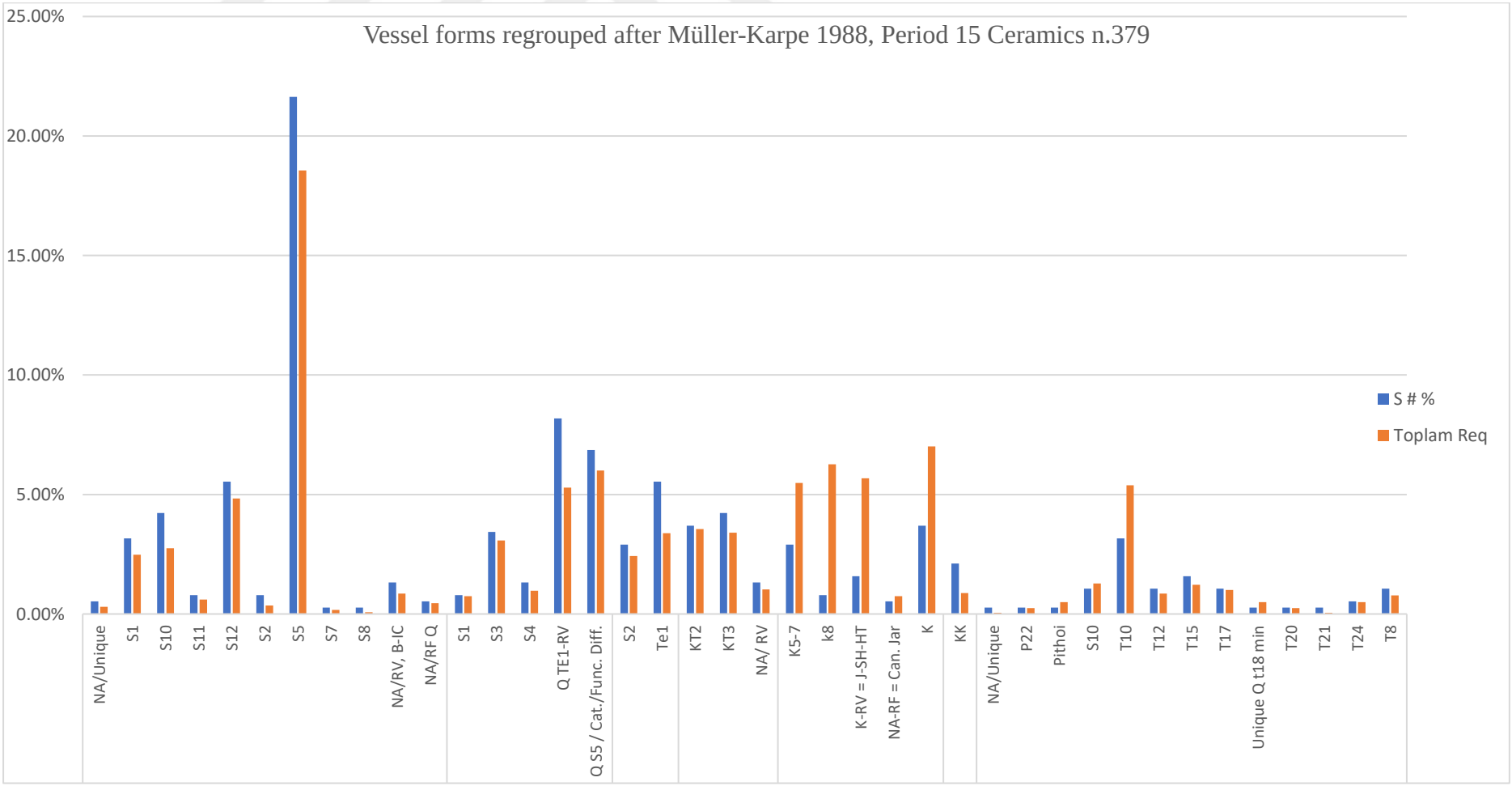
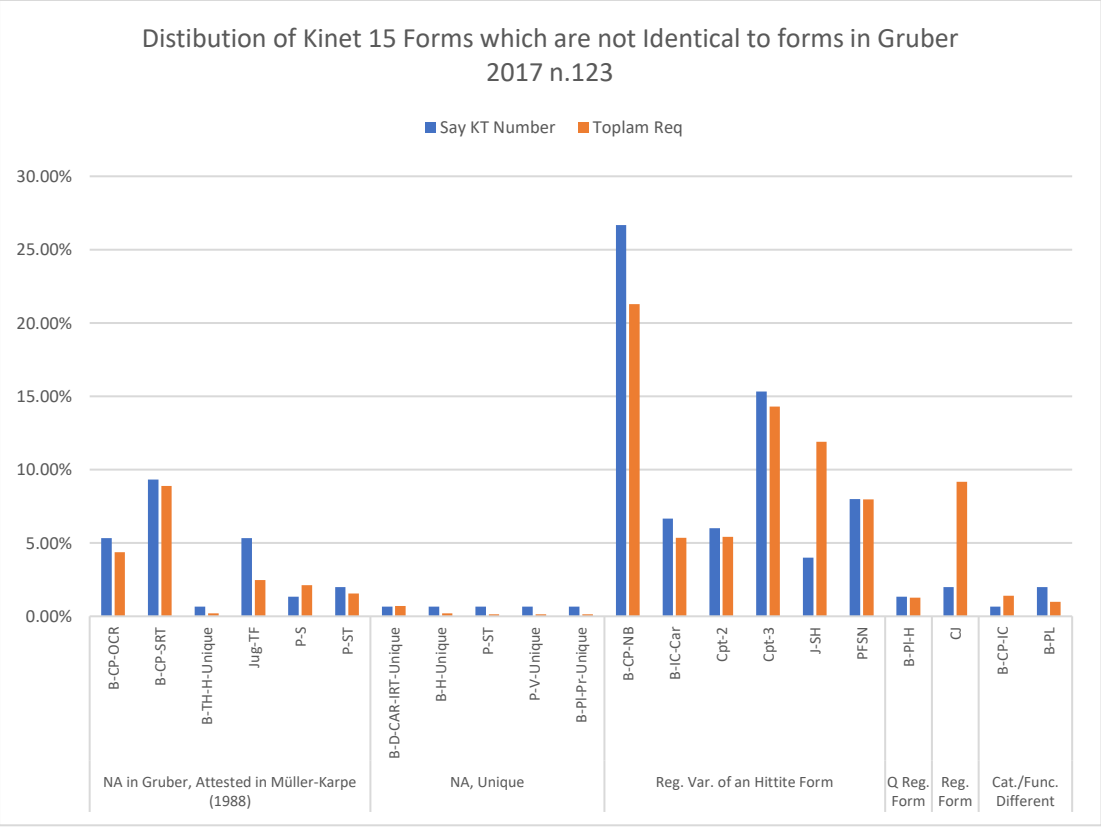


Table 144. The frequency bar chart (left) for Kinet 15 forms which are not identical to forms in Gruber (2017), REq, and S#. Varia, handle, and base categories, alongside attested identical forms, are excluded. n.123. Period 15 and Period 14-15 transitional phase ceramics are presented together.

Table 145. Pie chart (right) for Kinet 15 forms which are regrouped for comparison after Gruber (2017), REq, and S#. Varia, handle, and base categories are excluded. n.471. Period 15 and Period 14-15 transitional phase ceramics are presented together.



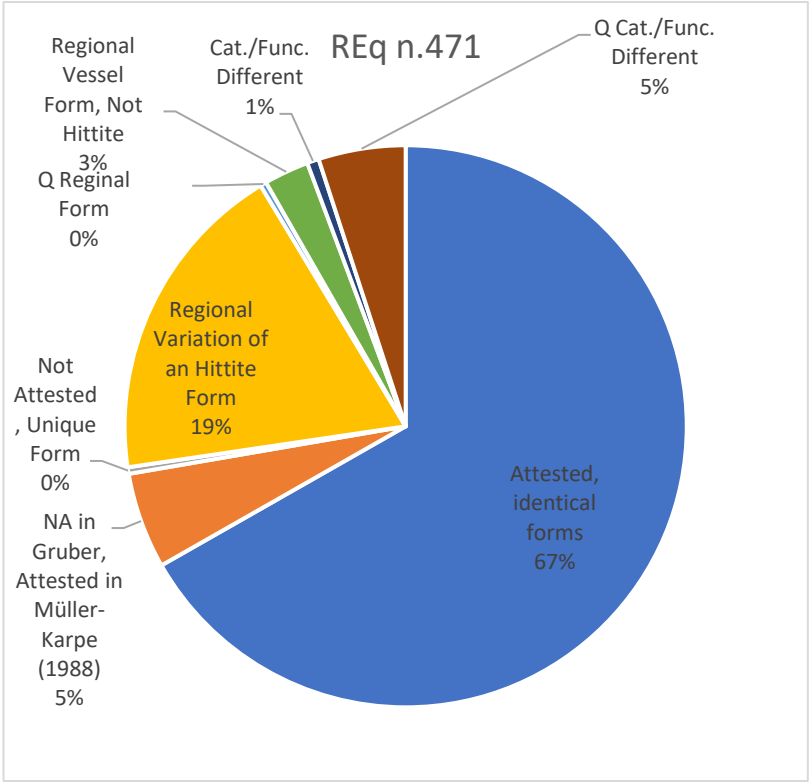
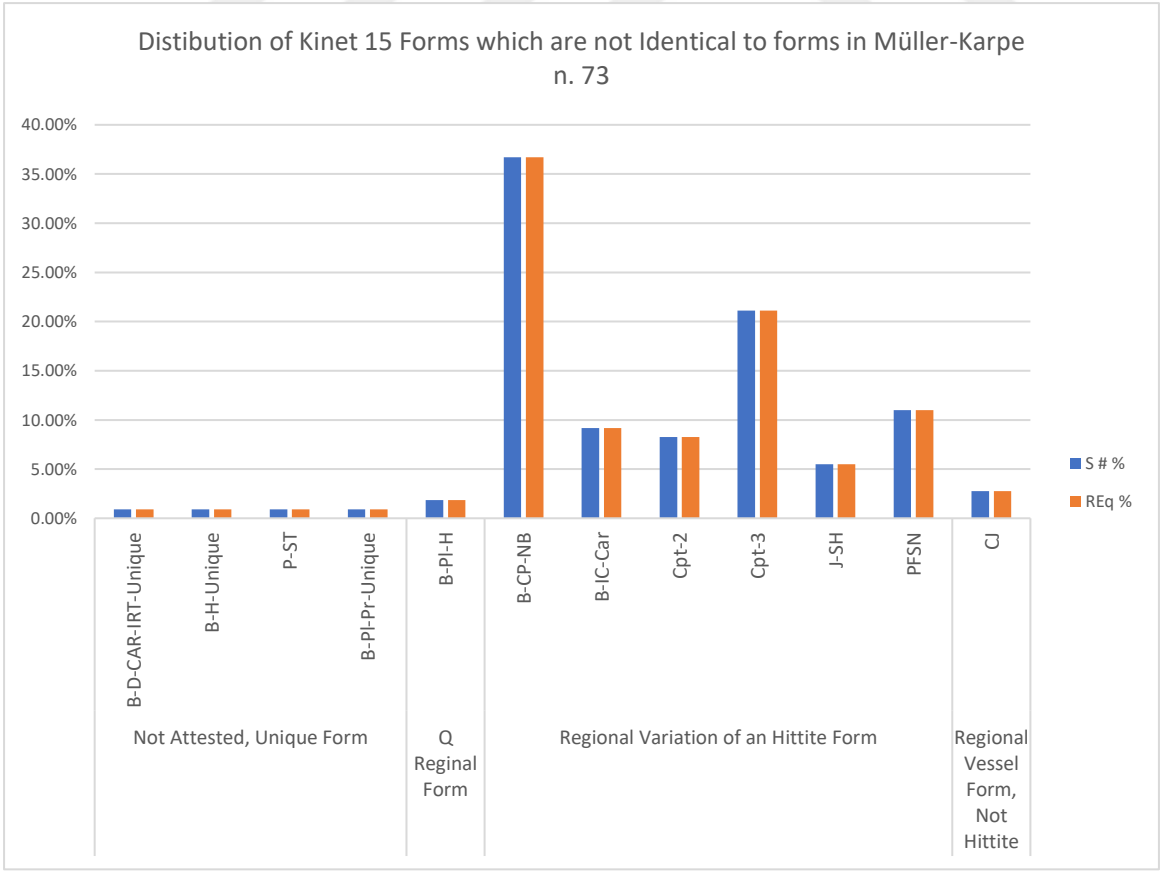


Table 146. Frequency bar chart for Kinet 15 forms which are not identical to forms in Müller-Karpe (1988), REq and S#. Varia, handle, and base categories, alongside attested identical forms, are excluded. n.73. Period 15 and Period 14-15 transitional pieces are included.

Table 147. Pie chart (right) for Kinet 15 forms which are regrouped for comparison after Müller-Karpe (1988), REq and S#. Varia, handle, and base categories are excluded. n.471. Period 15 and Period 14-15 transitional pieces are included.



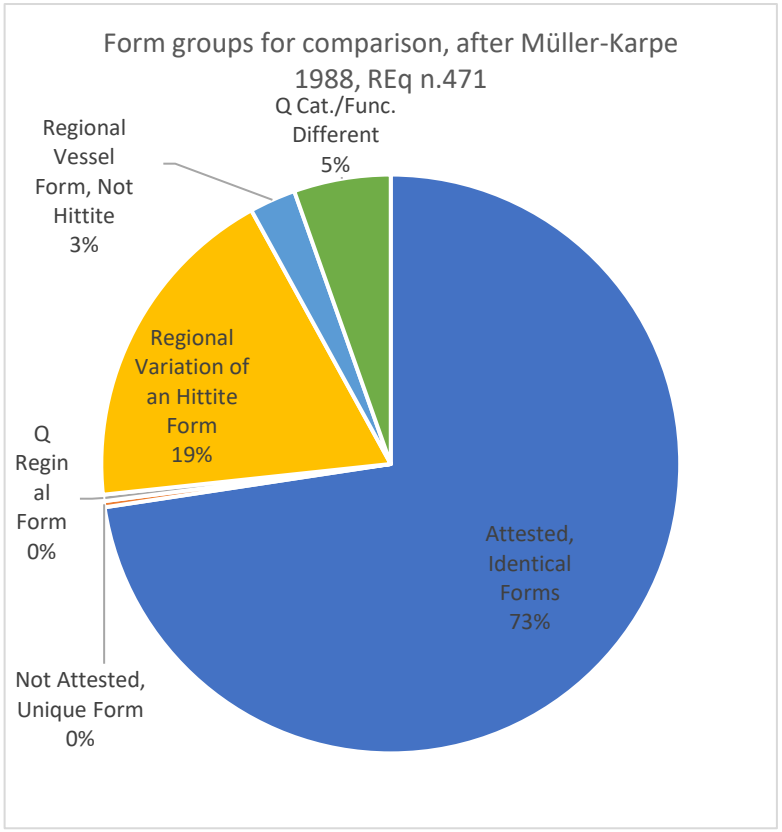


Table 148. REq and S# statistics for Kinet 15 forms regrouped for comparison after Müller-Karpe (1988). Varia, base, and handle categories excluded.

Func. Cat / Form rendered for Comp./Kinet Forms	Period 15			Period 15-14 Transitional			Total		
	# S	# S %	Req %	# S	# S %	Req %	# S	# S %	REq %
Bowl	**148**	**31.42%**	**24.97%**	**33**	**7.01%**	**6.27%**	**181**	**38.43%**	**31.23%**
S5	**82**	**17.41%**	**14.74%**	**17**	**3.61%**	**3.38%**	**99**	**21.02%**	**18.12%**
B-IC	49	10.40%	8.33%	9	1.91%	2.33%	58	12.31%	10.66%
B-IC-NRT	2	0.42%	0.48%	2	0.42%	0.24%	4	0.85%	0.72%
B-IC-WS	10	2.12%	1.39%	3	0.64%	0.44%	13	2.76%	1.83%
B-T	1	0.21%	0.48%		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.21%	0.48%
B-IC-ERT	20	4.25%	4.06%	3	0.64%	0.38%	23	4.88%	4.44%
S12	**21**	**4.46%**	**3.84%**	**3**	**0.64%**	**0.74%**	**24**	**5.10%**	**4.58%**
B-F-H	21	4.46%	3.84%	3	0.64%	0.74%	24	5.10%	4.58%
S1	**12**	**2.55%**	**1.97%**	**6**	**1.27%**	**1.19%**	**18**	**3.82%**	**3.16%**
B-IC-NRT	1	0.21%	0.44%		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.21%	0.44%
B-T	11	2.34%	1.53%	6	1.27%	1.19%	17	3.61%	2.73%
S10	**16**	**3.40%**	**2.19%**	**1**	**0.21%**	**0.06%**	**17**	**3.61%**	**2.25%**
B-D-CAR	16	3.40%	2.19%	1	0.21%	0.06%	17	3.61%	2.25%
NA/RV, B-IC	**5**	**1.06%**	**0.68%**	**5**	**1.06%**	**0.84%**	**10**	**2.12%**	**1.51%**
B-IC-Car	5	1.06%	0.68%	5	1.06%	0.84%	10	2.12%	1.51%
S11	**3**	**0.64%**	**0.48%**		**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**3**	**0.64%**	**0.48%**
B-D-OCR	3	0.64%	0.48%		0.00%	0.00%	3	0.64%	0.48%
NA/RF Q	**2**	**0.42%**	**0.36%**		**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**2**	**0.42%**	**0.36%**
B-Pl-H	2	0.42%	0.36%		0.00%	0.00%	2	0.42%	0.36%
NA/Unique	**2**	**0.42%**	**0.24%**	**1**	**0.21%**	**0.06%**	**3**	**0.64%**	**0.30%**
B-D-CAR-IRT-**Unique**	1	0.21%	0.20%		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.21%	0.20%
B-H-Unique		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.21%	0.06%	1	0.21%	0.06%
B-Pl-Pr-Unique	1	0.21%	0.04%		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.21%	0.04%
S2	**3**	**0.64%**	**0.28%**		**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**3**	**0.64%**	**0.28%**
B-PL	3	0.64%	0.28%		0.00%	0.00%	3	0.64%	0.28%
S7	**1**	**0.21%**	**0.14%**		**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**1**	**0.21%**	**0.14%**
B-F-H-IC-Unique	1	0.21%	0.14%		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.21%	0.14%
S8	**1**	**0.21%**	**0.06%**		**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**1**	**0.21%**	**0.06%**
B-TH-H-Unique	1	0.21%	0.06%		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.21%	0.06%
Jar	**36**	**7.64%**	**20.01%**	**8**	**1.70%**	**5.25%**	**44**	**9.34%**	**25.26%**
K	**14**	**2.97%**	**5.57%**	**4**	**0.85%**	**2.23%**	**18**	**3.82%**	**7.80%**
J-SH	14	2.97%	5.57%	4	0.85%	2.23%	18	3.82%	7.80%
k8	**3**	**0.64%**	**4.97%**	**1**	**0.21%**	**0.40%**	**4**	**0.85%**	**5.37%**
J-SSP	3	0.64%	4.97%	1	0.21%	0.40%	4	0.85%	5.37%
K-RV	**6**	**1.27%**	**4.52%**	**2**	**0.42%**	**0.64%**	**8**	**1.70%**	**5.15%**
J-SH	6	1.27%	4.52%	2	0.42%	0.64%	8	1.70%	5.15%
K5-7	**11**	**2.34%**	**4.36%**		**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**11**	**2.34%**	**4.36%**
J-SH-F	11	2.34%	4.36%		0.00%	0.00%	11	2.34%	4.36%
na-rf	**2**	**0.42%**	**0.60%**	**1**	**0.21%**	**1.99%**	**3**	**0.64%**	**2.59%**
CJ	2	0.42%	0.60%	1	0.21%	1.99%	3	0.64%	2.59%
Bowl-Cooking Plate	**78**	**16.56%**	**12.79%**	**16**	**3.40%**	**2.96%**	**94**	**19.96%**	**15.75%**
Te1-RV	**31**	**6.58%**	**4.20%**	**9**	**1.91%**	**1.81%**	**40**	**8.49%**	**6.01%**
B-CP-NB	31	6.58%	4.20%	9	1.91%	1.81%	40	8.49%	6.01%
Q S5 / Cat./Func. Diff.	**26**	**5.52%**	**4.77%**	**3**	**0.64%**	**0.64%**	**29**	**6.16%**	**5.41%**
B-CP-IC	26	5.52%	4.77%	3	0.64%	0.64%	29	6.16%	5.41%
S3	**13**	**2.76%**	**2.45%**	**1**	**0.21%**	**0.06%**	**14**	**2.97%**	**2.51%**
B-CP-SRT	13	2.76%	2.45%	1	0.21%	0.06%	14	2.97%	2.51%
S4	**5**	**1.06%**	**0.78%**	**3**	**0.64%**	**0.46%**	**8**	**1.70%**	**1.23%**
B-CP-OCR	5	1.06%	0.78%	3	0.64%	0.46%	8	1.70%	1.23%
S1	**3**	**0.64%**	**0.60%**		**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**3**	**0.64%**	**0.60%**
B-CP-T-OC	3	0.64%	0.60%		0.00%	0.00%	3	0.64%	0.60%
Pot	**42**	**8.92%**	**10.03%**	**11**	**2.34%**	**2.33%**	**53**	**11.25%**	**12.35%**
T10	**12**	**2.55%**	**4.28%**	**6**	**1.27%**	**1.37%**	**18**	**3.82%**	**5.65%**
CR	12	2.55%	4.28%	6	1.27%	1.37%	18	3.82%	5.65%
T15 / RV	**6**	**1.27%**	**0.97%**	**1**	**0.21%**	**0.46%**	**7**	**1.49%**	**1.43%**
PFSN	6	1.27%	0.97%	1	0.21%	0.46%	7	1.49%	1.43%
S10	**4**	**0.85%**	**1.01%**	**1**	**0.21%**	**0.06%**	**5**	**1.06%**	**1.07%**
CR-Car	4	0.85%	1.01%	1	0.21%	0.06%	5	1.06%	1.07%

Func. Cat / Form rendered for Comp./Kinet Forms	Period 15			Period 15-14 Transitional			Total		
	# S	# S %	Req %	# S	# S %	Req %	# S	# S %	REq %
T12	**4**	**0.85%**	**0.68%**	**1**	**0.21%**	**0.14%**	**5**	**1.06%**	**0.82%**
PFSN	4	0.85%	0.68%	1	0.21%	0.14%	5	1.06%	0.82%
T17	**4**	**0.85%**	**0.80%**		**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**4**	**0.85%**	**0.80%**
P-S	4	0.85%	0.80%		0.00%	0.00%	4	0.85%	0.80%
Pithoi	**1**	**0.21%**	**0.40%**	**1**	**0.21%**	**0.26%**	**2**	**0.42%**	**0.66%**
P-ST	1	0.21%	0.40%	1	0.21%	0.26%	2	0.42%	0.66%
T8	**4**	**0.85%**	**0.62%**		**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**4**	**0.85%**	**0.62%**
CR	4	0.85%	0.62%		0.00%	0.00%	4	0.85%	0.62%
T24	**2**	**0.42%**	**0.40%**	**1**	**0.21%**	**0.04%**	**3**	**0.64%**	**0.44%**
P-ST	2	0.42%	0.40%	1	0.21%	0.04%	3	0.64%	0.44%
T18 min	**1**	**0.21%**	**0.40%**		**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**1**	**0.21%**	**0.40%**
P-S	1	0.21%	0.40%		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.21%	0.40%
P22	**1**	**0.21%**	**0.20%**		**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**1**	**0.21%**	**0.20%**
P-S	1	0.21%	0.20%		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.21%	0.20%
T20	**1**	**0.21%**	**0.20%**		**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**1**	**0.21%**	**0.20%**
P-S	1	0.21%	0.20%		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.21%	0.20%
NA/Unique	**1**	**0.21%**	**0.04%**		**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**1**	**0.21%**	**0.04%**
P-ST	1	0.21%	0.04%		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.21%	0.04%
T21	**1**	**0.21%**	**0.04%**		**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**1**	**0.21%**	**0.04%**
P-V-Unique	1	0.21%	0.04%		0.00%	0.00%	1	0.21%	0.04%
Cooking Pot	**35**	**7.43%**	**6.35%**	**13**	**2.76%**	**2.39%**	**48**	**10.19%**	**8.73%**
KT3 / Regional Dominant Form	**16**	**3.40%**	**2.71%**	**7**	**1.49%**	**1.33%**	**23**	**4.88%**	**4.04%**
Cpt-3	16	3.40%	2.71%	7	1.49%	1.33%	23	4.88%	4.04%
KT2	**14**	**2.97%**	**2.82%**	**2**	**0.42%**	**0.34%**	**16**	**3.40%**	**3.16%**
Cpt-1	14	2.97%	2.82%	2	0.42%	0.34%	16	3.40%	3.16%
NA/ RV	**5**	**1.06%**	**0.82%**	**4**	**0.85%**	**0.72%**	**9**	**1.91%**	**1.53%**
Cpt-2	5	1.06%	0.82%	4	0.85%	0.72%	9	1.91%	1.53%
Cooking Plate	**32**	**6.79%**	**4.62%**	**11**	**2.34%**	**1.35%**	**43**	**9.13%**	**5.97%**
Te1	**21**	**4.46%**	**2.69%**	**10**	**2.12%**	**1.29%**	**31**	**6.58%**	**3.98%**
CP-BB	21	4.46%	2.69%	10	2.12%	1.29%	31	6.58%	3.98%
S2	**11**	**2.34%**	**1.93%**	**1**	**0.21%**	**0.06%**	**12**	**2.55%**	**1.99%**
CP-NRT	11	2.34%	1.93%	1	0.21%	0.06%	12	2.55%	1.99%
Jug	**8**	**1.70%**	**0.70%**		**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**8**	**1.70%**	**0.70%**
KK	**8**	**1.70%**	**0.70%**		**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**8**	**1.70%**	**0.70%**
Jug-TF	8	1.70%	0.70%		0.00%	0.00%	8	1.70%	0.70%
Total	**379**	**80.47%**	**79.45%**	**92**	**19.53%**	**20.55%**	**471**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

Table 149. The pie chart showing the form frequencies of Cooking Plate and Bowl-Cooking Plate Groups. REq. The scale for drawings ¼ n.137. Period 15 and Period 14-15 transitional phase ceramics are presented together.

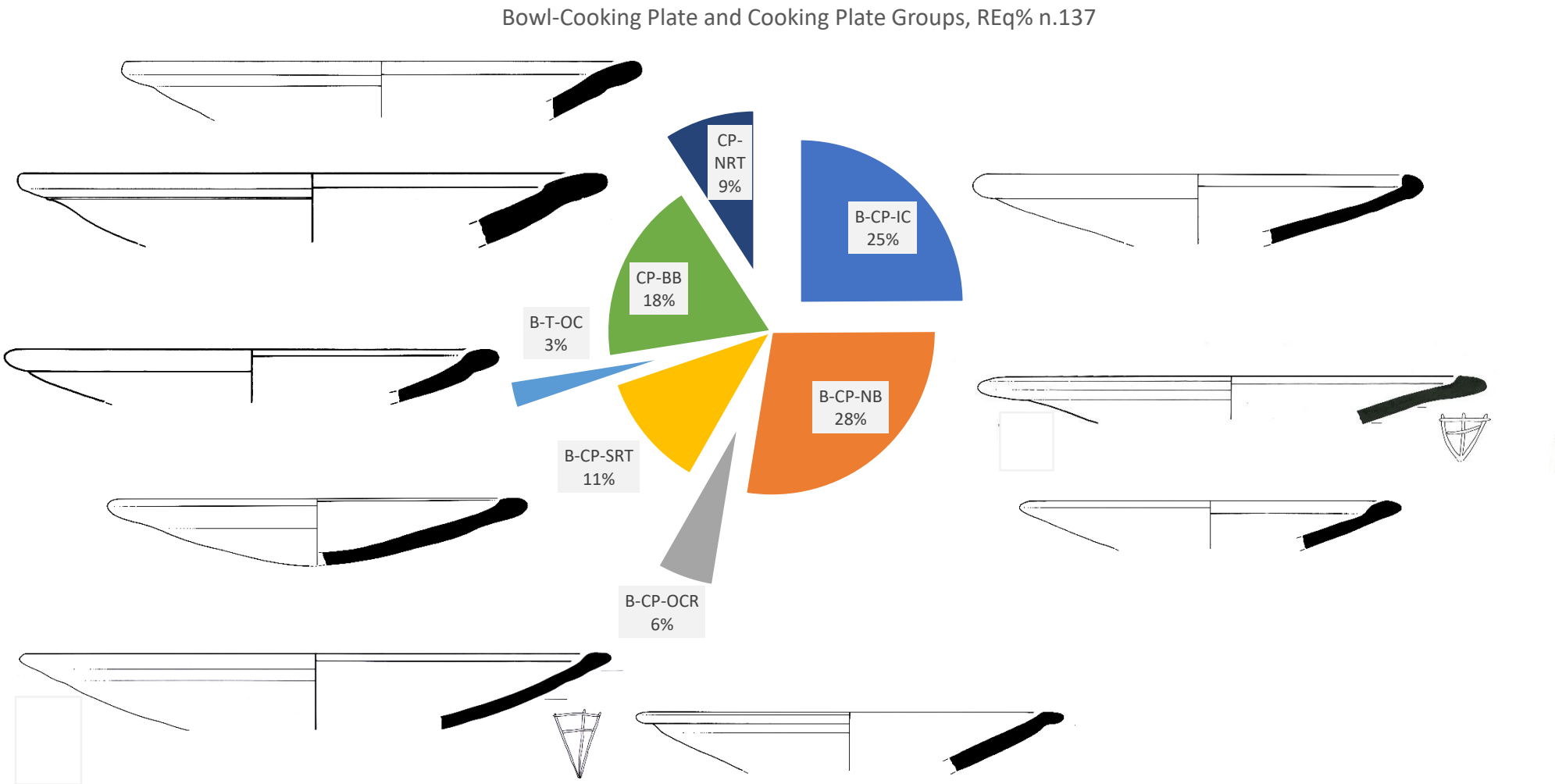


Table 150. Bar chart for form frequency of B-D-CAR + CR-Car in the ceramic assemblage from different central Anatolian Hittite sites, REq % and SC %. The data are compiled from Müller-Karpe (1988), Schoop (2006), Mielke (2006), Kayalıpınar (2014), Gruber (2017).

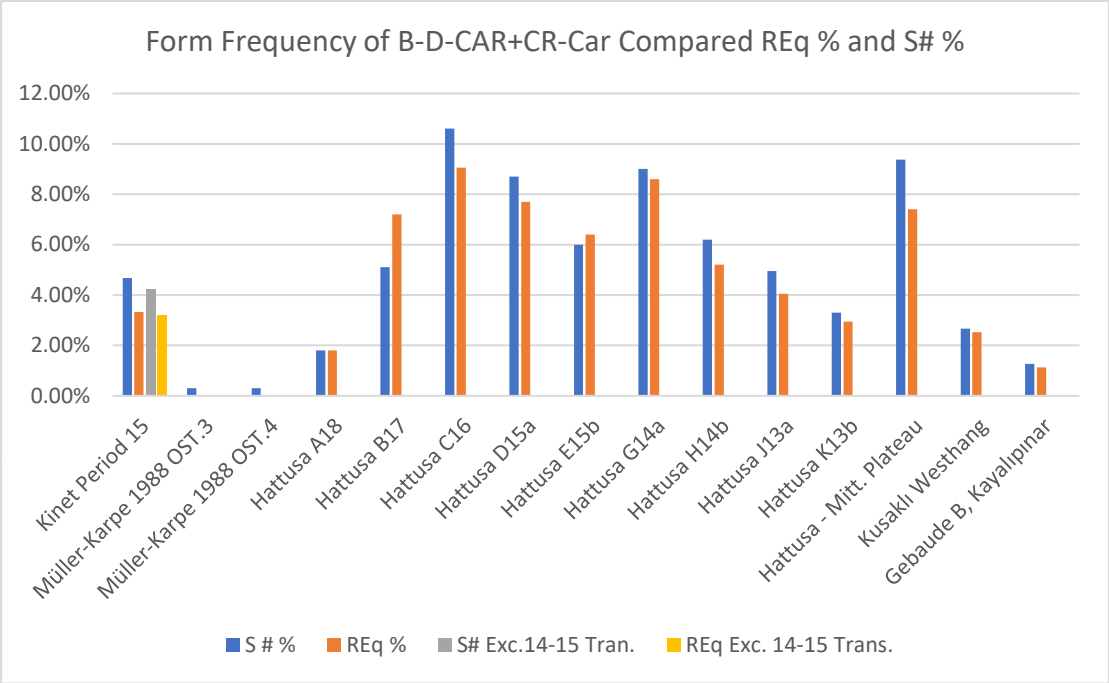


Table 151. Bar Chart for Form Frequency of B-T-IC+B-T-OC in the ceramic assemblage from different central Anatolian Hittite sites, REq % and SC %. The data are compiled from Müller-Karpe (1988), Schoop (2006), Mielke (2006), Kayalıpınar (2014), Gruber (2017)

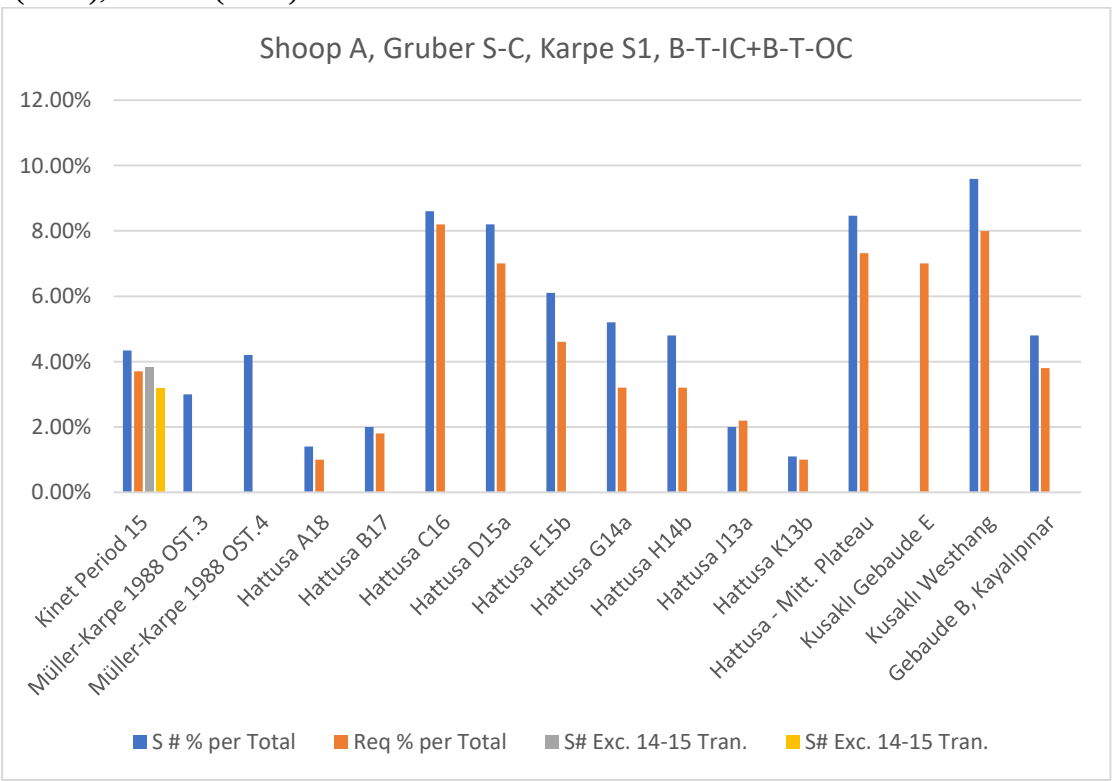
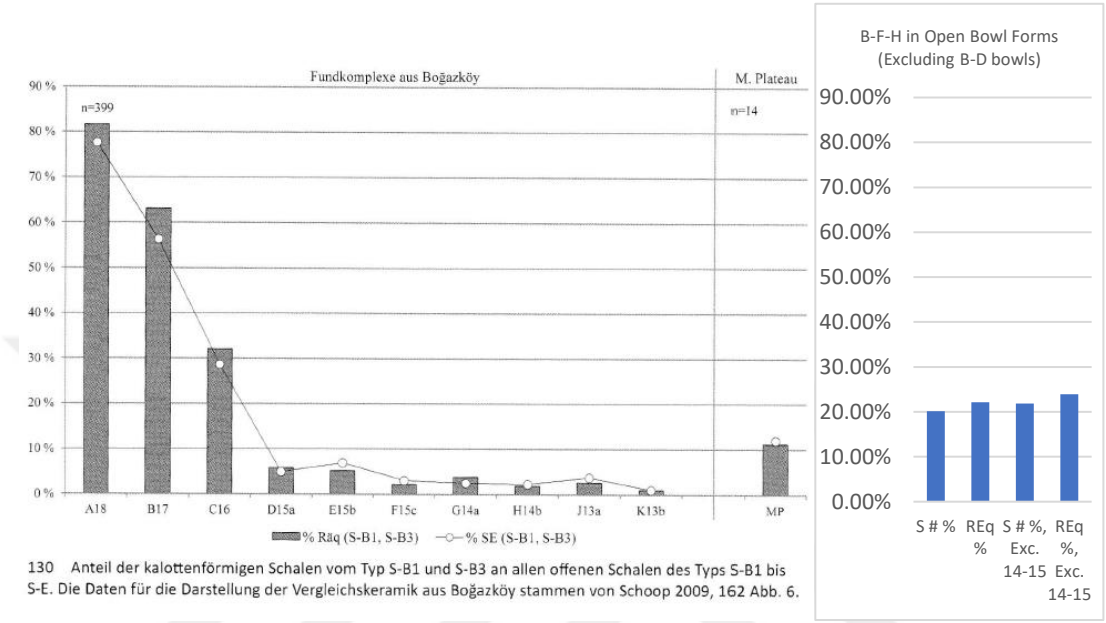
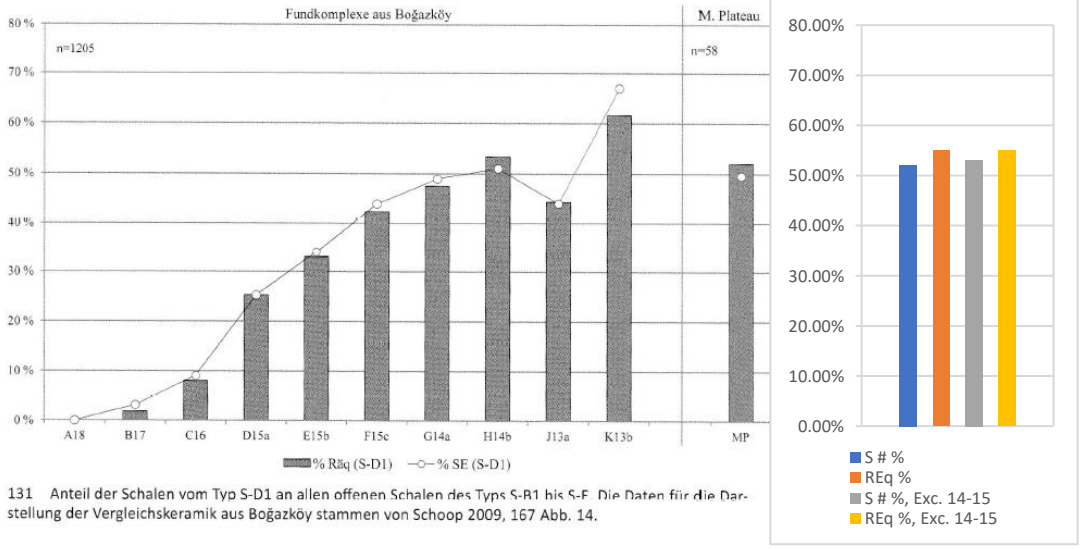


Table 152. The Frequency bar chart (left) showing the form frequency of hemispherical bowls S-B1 to S-B2 within shallow bowl group, excluding deep forms, for findspots in Hattusa from Gruber (2017: 128 Fig. 130 after Schoop 2009: 162 Fig. 6). The frequency bar chart (right) showing the form frequency of B-F-H=S-B2, -S-B1 and S-B2 do not exist- in Kinet period 15, the B-D group is excluded. # of shallow bowls= 160



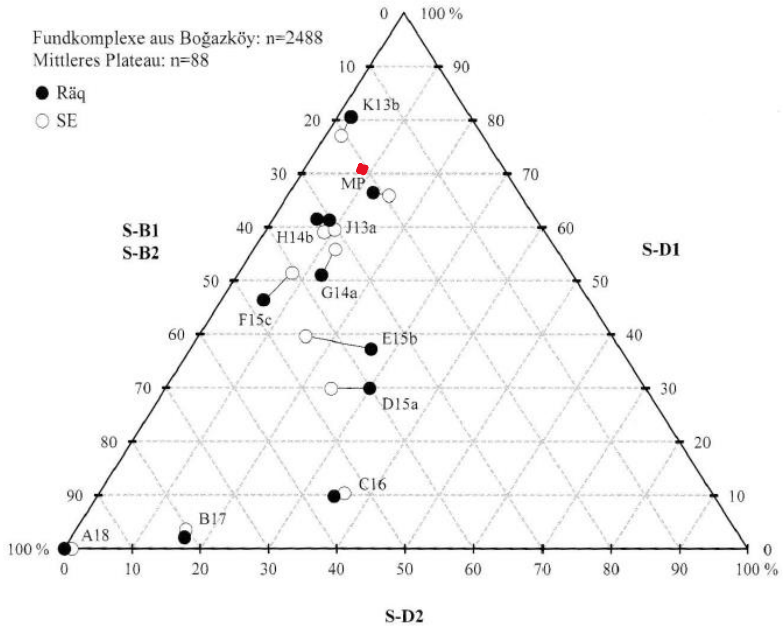
130 Anteil der kalottenförmigen Schalen vom Typ S-B1 und S-B3 an allen offenen Schalen des Typs S-B1 bis S-E. Die Daten für die Darstellung der Vergleichskeramik aus Boğazköy stammen von Schoop 2009, 162 Abb. 6.

Table 153. The Frequency bar chart (left) shows shallow bowls' form frequency with incurving rim within the shallow bowls group, excluding deep forms, for findspots in Hattusa from Gruber (2017: 128 Fig. 131 after Schoop 2009: 167 Fig. 14). The frequency bar chart (right) showing the form frequency of B-IC+B-IC-NRT in Kinet period 15, B-D group is excluded. # of shallow bowls= 160



131 Anteil der Schalen vom Typ S-D1 an allen offenen Schalen des Typs S-B1 bis S-E. Die Daten für die Darstellung der Vergleichskeramik aus Boğazköy stammen von Schoop 2009, 167 Abb. 14.

Table 154. The triplot chart showing the relative frequencies of bowl forms S-B1+S-B2=F/G, S-D1=J and S-D2 =H from Gruber (2017:129 Fig.133 after Schoop 2006: 227, Fig.8)



133 Verhältnis der Schalen Typ S-B1/S-B2 zu den Schalen S-D1 und S-D2. Die Daten für die Darstellung der Vergleichskeramik aus Boğazköy stammen von Schoop 2006, 227 Abb. 8.

Table 155. The triplot chart showing the relative frequencies of bowl forms B-F-H, B-IC, and B-IC-WS from Kinet 15. N. 123

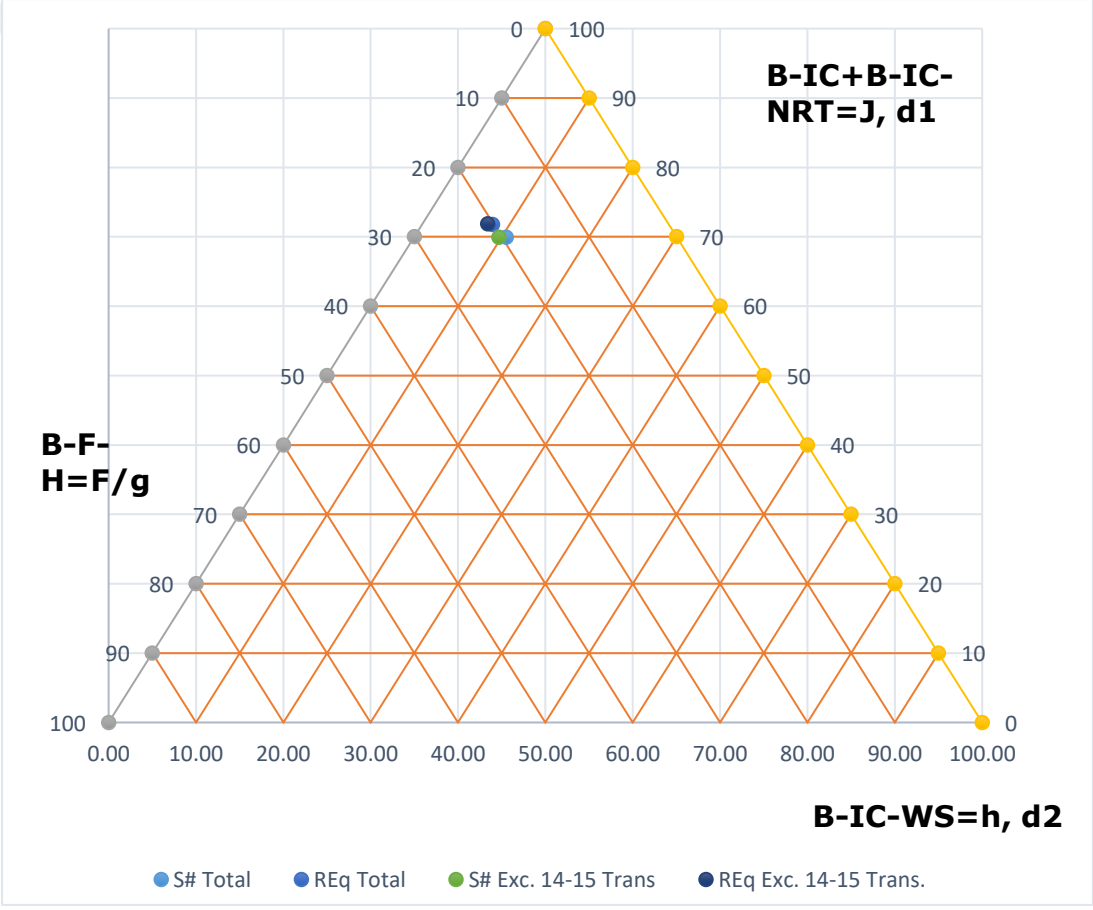
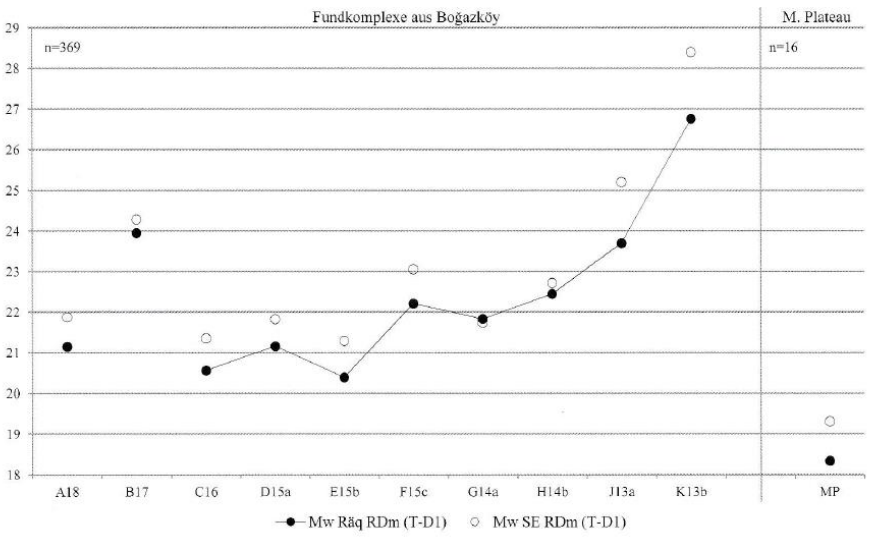


Table 156. The chart (left) showing the mean values of rim diameters for cooking pot with external rim thickening from Gruber (2017: 132, Fig.136 after Schoop 2006: 228, Fig.9). The chart (right) showing the mean values of rim diameters for CPt-1 Kinet 15. Total CPt-1 n =16; *P15*=only Period 15 ceramics, CPt-1 n.14; *P15-14*= Period 15-14 Transitional Phase ceramics CPt-1 n.2.



136 Veränderungen des Randdurchmessers (in cm) von Kochtöpfen des Typs T-D1. Die Daten für die Darstellung der Vergleichskeramik aus Boğazköy stammen von Schoop 2006, 228 Abb. 9.

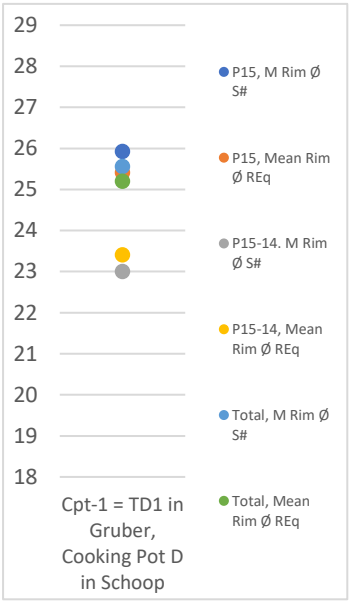
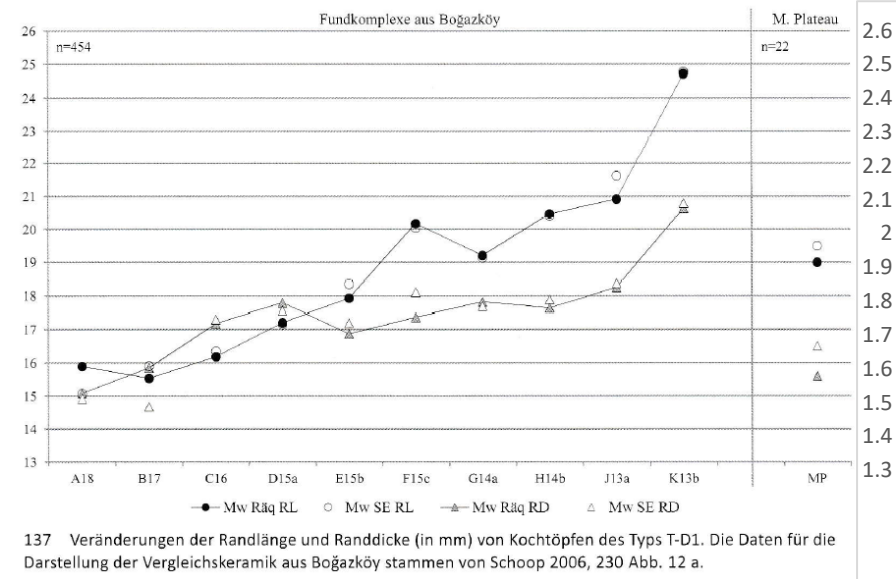


Table 157. The chart (left) showing the mean values (mm) of rim length and thickness for cooking pot with external rim thickening, from Gruber (2017: 132, Fig.137 after Schoop 2006: 230, Fig.12a). The chart (right) showing the mean values (cm) of rim length and thickness for CPt-1 in Kinet 15 Total CPt-1 n =16; *P15*=only Period 15 ceramics, CPt-1 n.14; *P15-14*= Period 15-14 Transitional Phase ceramics



137 Veränderungen der Randlänge und Randdicke (in mm) von Kochtöpfen des Typs T-D1. Die Daten für die Darstellung der Vergleichskeramik aus Boğazköy stammen von Schoop 2006, 230 Abb. 12 a.

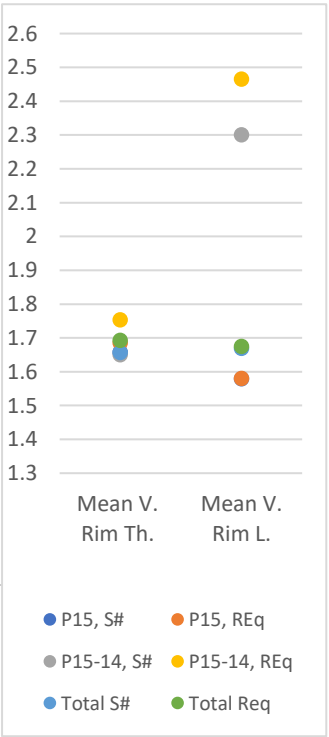


Table 158. The chart (right) showing the ratio between the mean value of rim diameter/mean value of rim length for cooking pot with external rim thickening, from Gruber (2017: 133, Fig.138 after Schoop 2006: 230, Fig.12b). The chart (left) showing the ratio between the mean value of rim diameter/mean value of rim length for CPt-1 in Kinet 15. Total CPt-1 n =16; *P15*=only Period 15 ceramics, CPt-1 n.14; *P15-14*= Period 15-14 Transitional Phase ceramics CPt-1 n.2.

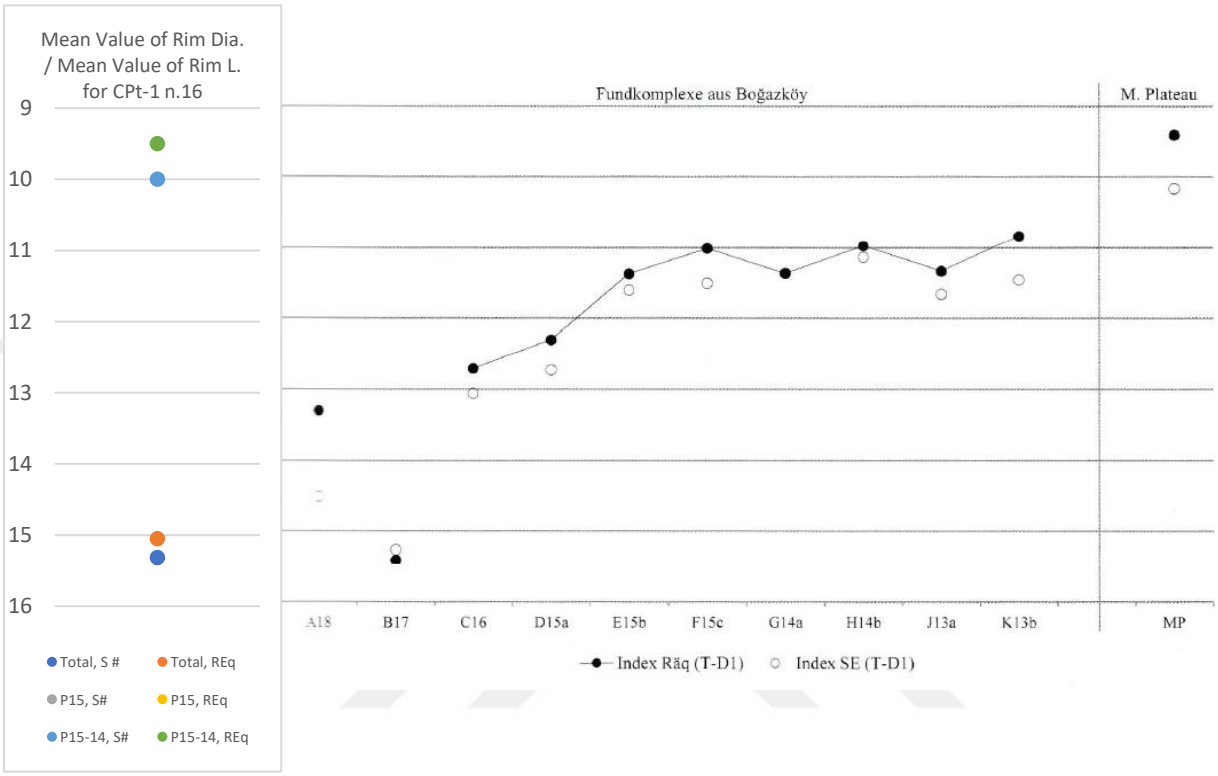
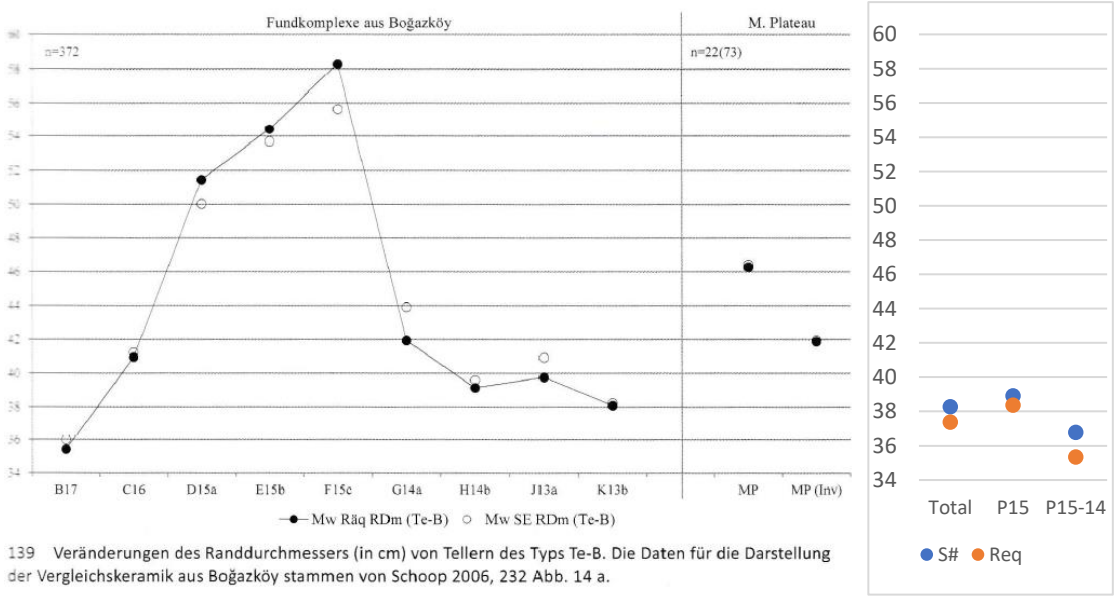
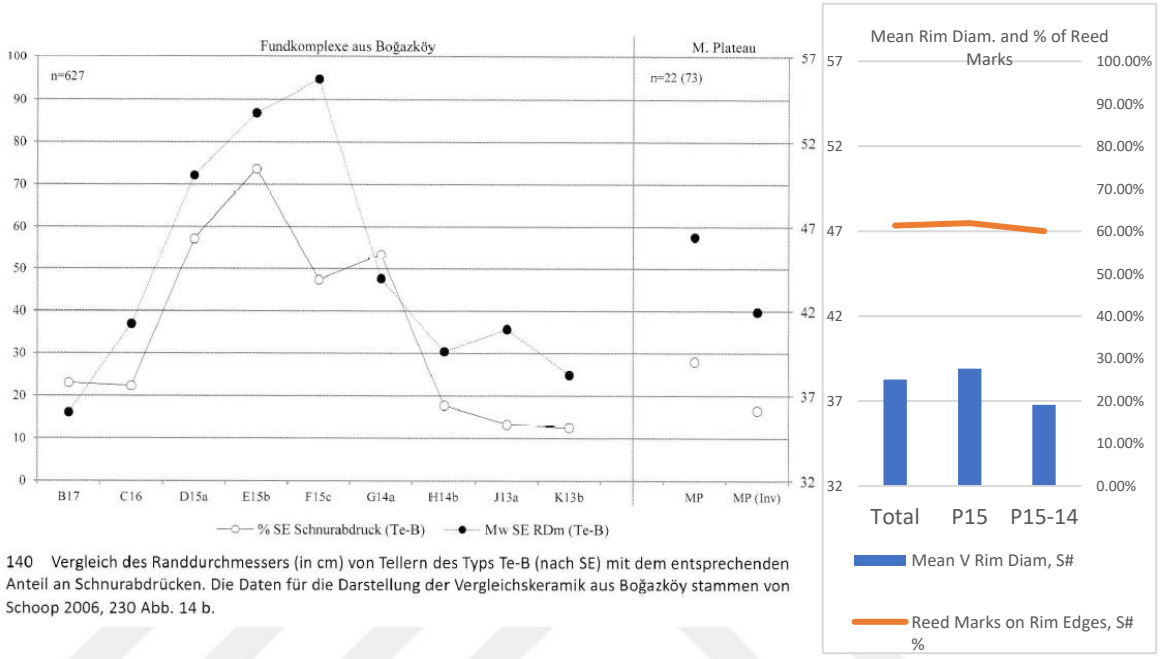


Table 159. The chart (left) shows the mean rim diameter value for Te-B, from Gruber (2017: 133, Fig.139 after Schoop 2006: 232, Fig.14a). The chart (right) shows the mean rim diameter values for CB-BB form. Total, including Period 15 and Period 15-14 transitional phase ceramics, # of CP-BB =31. *P15*=only Period 15 ceramics, n.21; *P15-14*= Period 15-14 Transitional Phase ceramics n.10.



139 Veränderungen des Randdurchmessers (in cm) von Tellern des Typs Te-B. Die Daten für die Darstellung der Vergleichskeramik aus Boğazköy stammen von Schoop 2006, 232 Abb. 14 a.

Table 160. The chart (left) showing the mean value of rim diameter for Te-B, and the percentage of string impressions on Te-B, from Gruber (2017: 134, Fig.140 after Schoop 2006: 230, Fig.14b). The chart (right) showing the mean values of rim diameter and percentage of reed impressions on CP and B-CP groups in Kinet 15. Total, including Period 15 and Period 15-14 transitional phase ceramics, # of CP-BB =31. *P15*=only Period 15 ceramics, n.21; *P15-14*= Period 15-14 Transitional Phase ceramics n.10.



140 Vergleich des Randdurchmessers (in cm) von Tellern des Typs Te-B (nach SE) mit dem entsprechenden Anteil an Schnurabdrücken. Die Daten für die Darstellung der Vergleichskeramik aus Boğazköy stammen von Schoop 2006, 230 Abb. 14 b.

Table 161. Percentages of reed impressions on open vessel forms for cooking. REq.

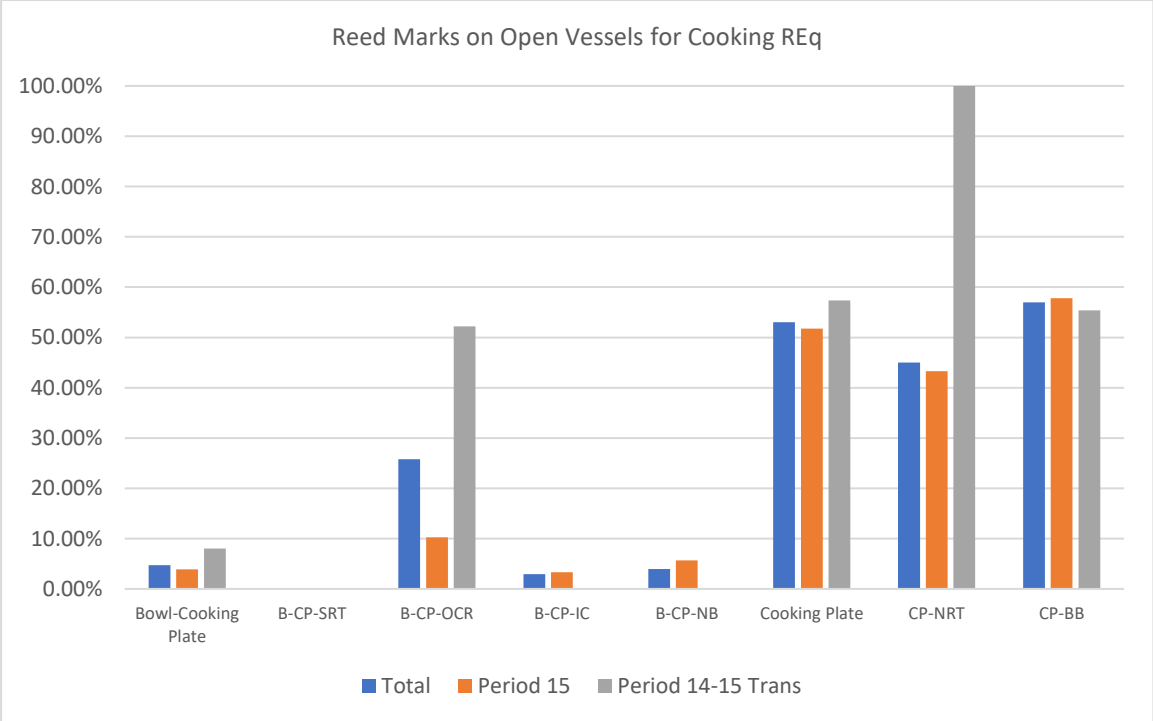
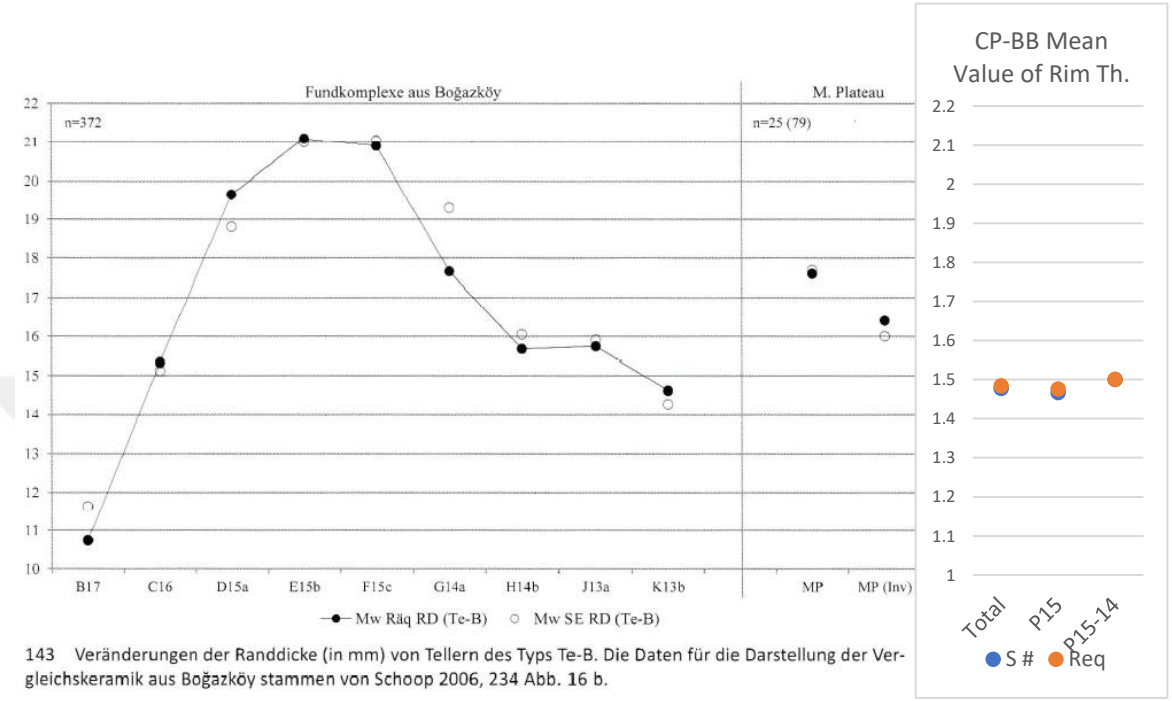
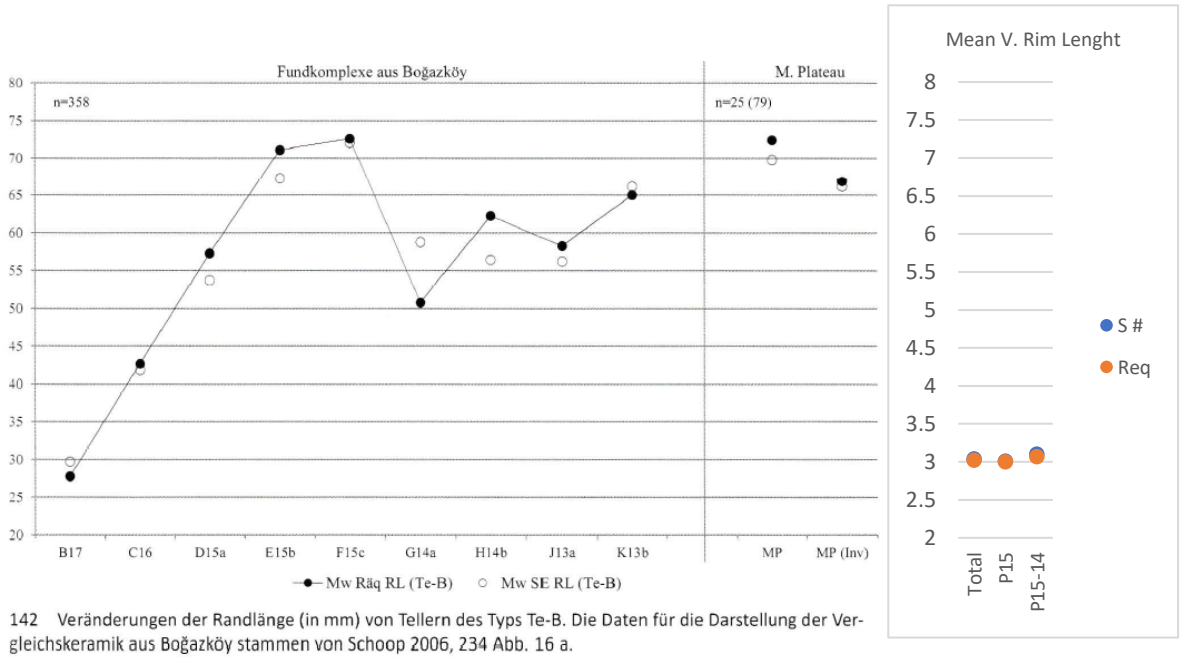


Table 162. The chart (left) showing the mean value of rim thickness (mm) for Te-B, from Gruber (2017: 135, Fig.143 after Schoop 2006: 234, Fig.16b). The chart (right) showing the mean value (cm) of rim thickness for CP-BB in Kinet 15. Total, including Period 15 and Period 15-14 transitional phase ceramics, # of CP-BB =31. *P15*=only Period 15 ceramics, n.21; *P15-14*= Period 15-14 Transitional Phase ceramics n.10.



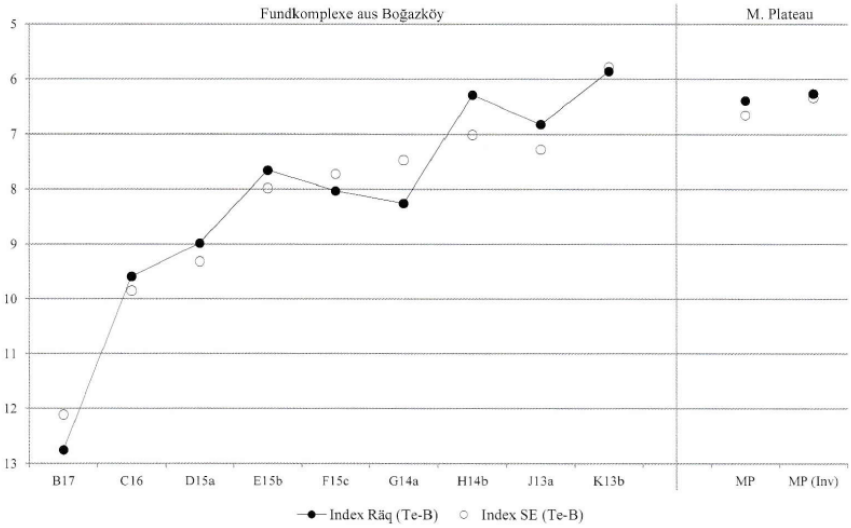
143 Veränderungen der Randdicke (in mm) von Tellern des Typs Te-B. Die Daten für die Darstellung der Vergleichskeramik aus Boğazköy stammen von Schoop 2006, 234 Abb. 16 b.

Table 163. The chart (left) showing the mean value of rim length (mm) for Te-B, from Gruber (2017: 135, Fig.143 after Schoop 2006: 234, Fig.16b). The chart (right) showing the mean value (cm) of rim length for CP-BB in Kinet 15. Total, including Period 15 and Period 15-14 transitional phase ceramics, # of CP-BB =31. *P15*=only Period 15 ceramics, n.21; *P15-14*= Period 15-14 Transitional Phase ceramics n.10.



142 Veränderungen der Randlänge (in mm) von Tellern des Typs Te-B. Die Daten für die Darstellung der Vergleichskeramik aus Boğazköy stammen von Schoop 2006, 234 Abb. 16 a.

Table 164. The chart (left) showing the ratio between the mean value of rim diameter/mean value of rim length for Te-B, from Gruber (2017: 136, Fig.144 after Schoop 2006: 235, Fig.17). The chart (left) showing the ratio between the mean value of rim diameter/mean value of rim length for CP-BB 1 in Kinet 15. Total, including Period 15 and Period 15-14 transitional phase ceramics, # of CP-BB =31. *P15*=only Period 15 ceramics, n.21; *P15-14*= Period 15-14 Transitional Phase ceramics n.10.



144 Randlänge in Relation zum Randdurchmesser von Tellern des Typs Te-B. Die Daten für die Darstellung der Vergleichskeramik aus Boğazköy stammen von Schoop 2006, 235 Abb. 17.

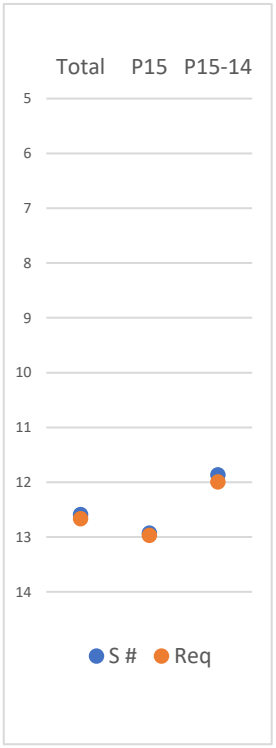


Table 165. Frequency bar chart showing the Kinet Vessel forms regrouped for comparison after Müller-Karpe (1988). S #, all sherds included n.720. Period 15 n. 587, Period 14-15 Transitional n.133.

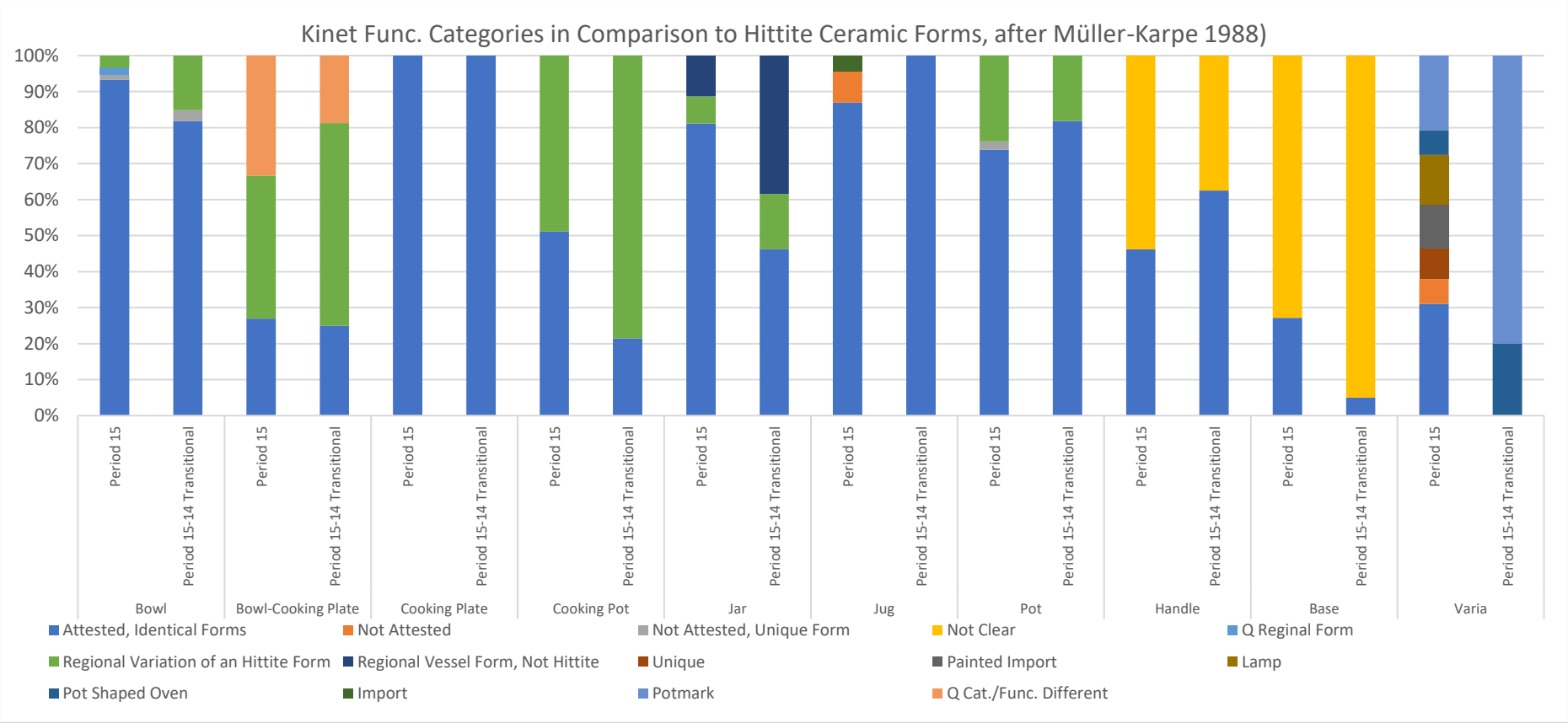


Table 166. The bar chart for mean values of rim diameters for common bowl forms, B-IC, B-T, and B-F-H groups. The data are compiled from Müller-Karpe (1988), Schoop (2006), Mielke (2006), Kayalıpınar (2014), Gruber (2017). # of B-IC = 82, B-IC-NRT= 4, B-IC-WS=13, B-F-H=24, B-T-IC=18, B-T-OC = 3 for Kinet 15. Period 15 and Period 15-14 Transitional Phase ceramics presented separately.

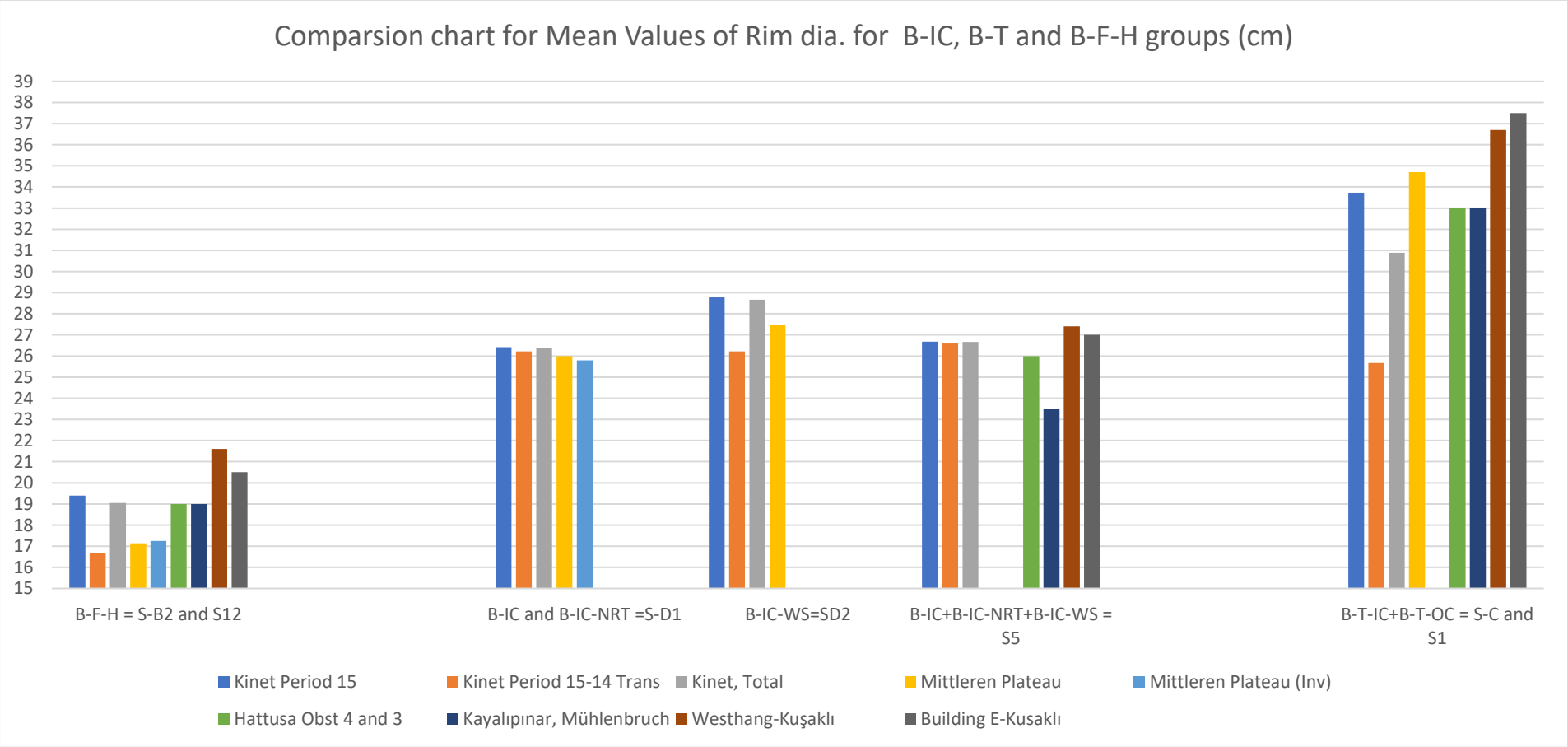
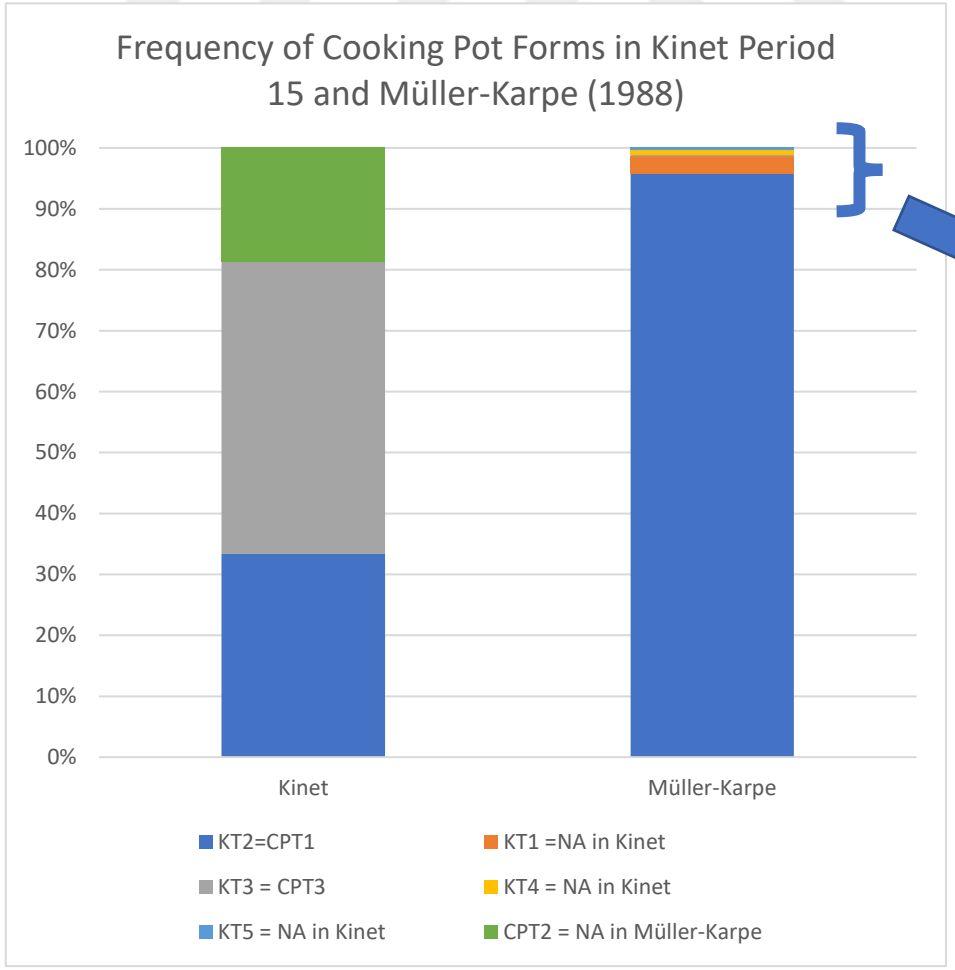
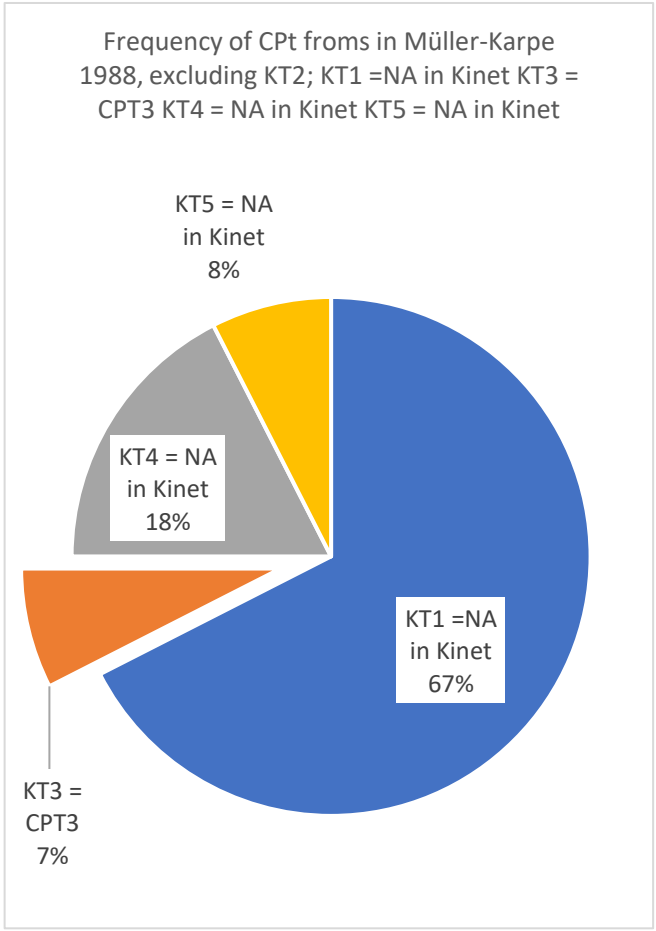


Table 167. The frequency bar chart (left) showing the cooking pot form frequencies in Hattusa Upper City 3 & 4, and Kinet 15. The Pie chart (right) shows the frequency of cooking pot forms in Hattusa excluding the most common form, KT2. # for Kinet= 39, # for Hattusa 945. Period 15 and Period 15-14 Transitional Phase ceramics are included.





FIGURES

Figure 1. A Topographical map of Cilicia Region and important archaeological sites (©Susanne Rutishauser, Bern University; Novák et al., 2017: 177-178)

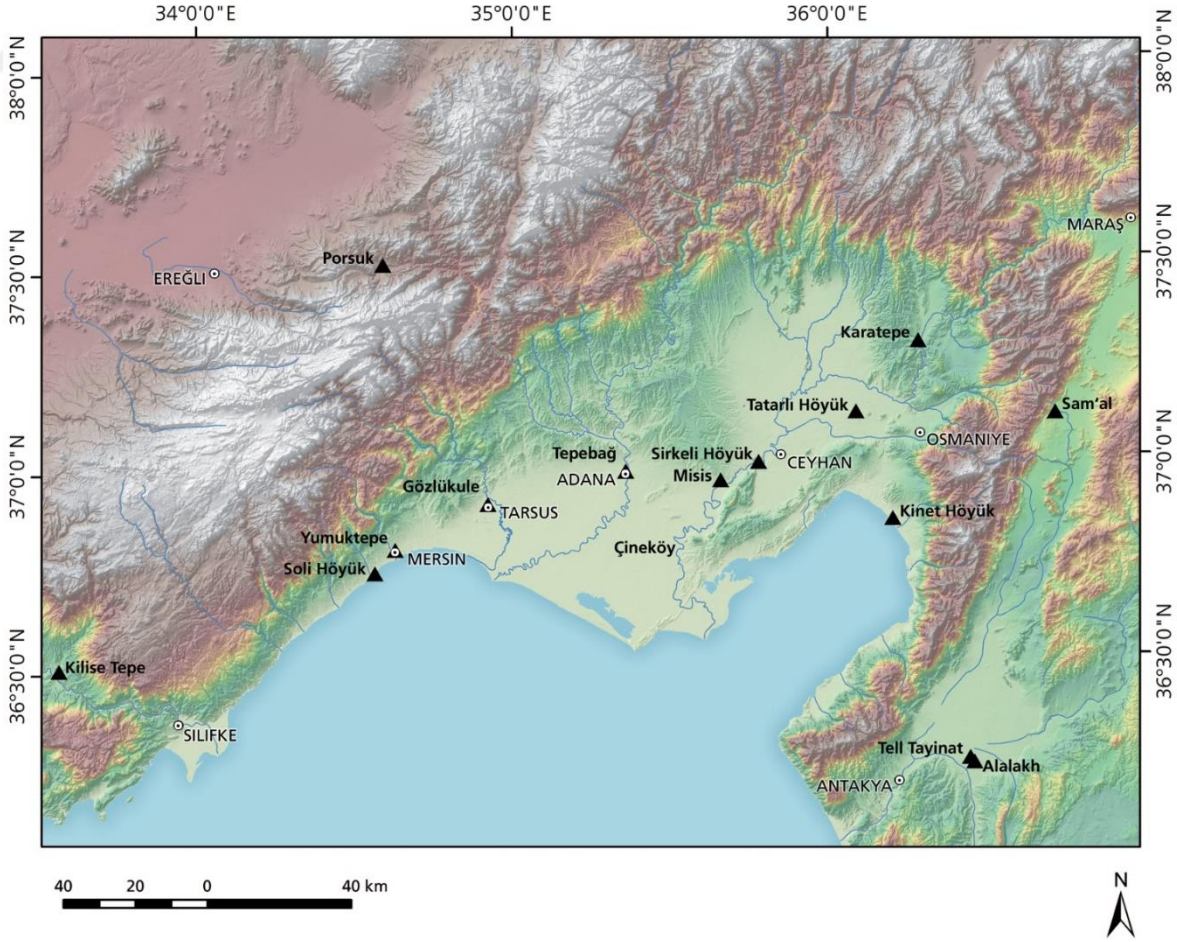


Figure 2. Kinet Höyük topographical plan (© Kinet Höyük Project)

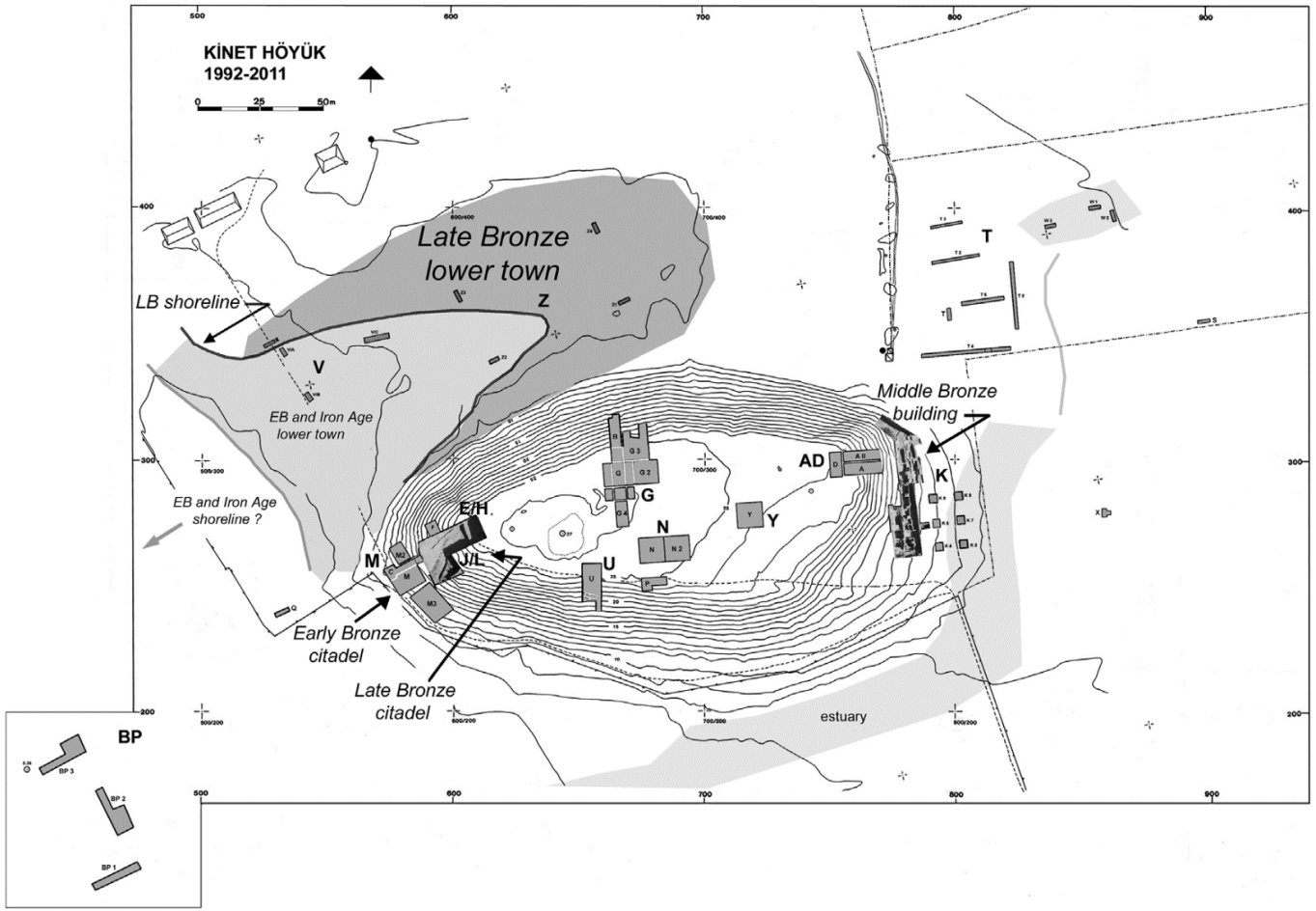


Figure 3. Profile drawing of Operation R, showing loci and archeological finds. After Beach & Luzzadder-Beach, 2008: 42.

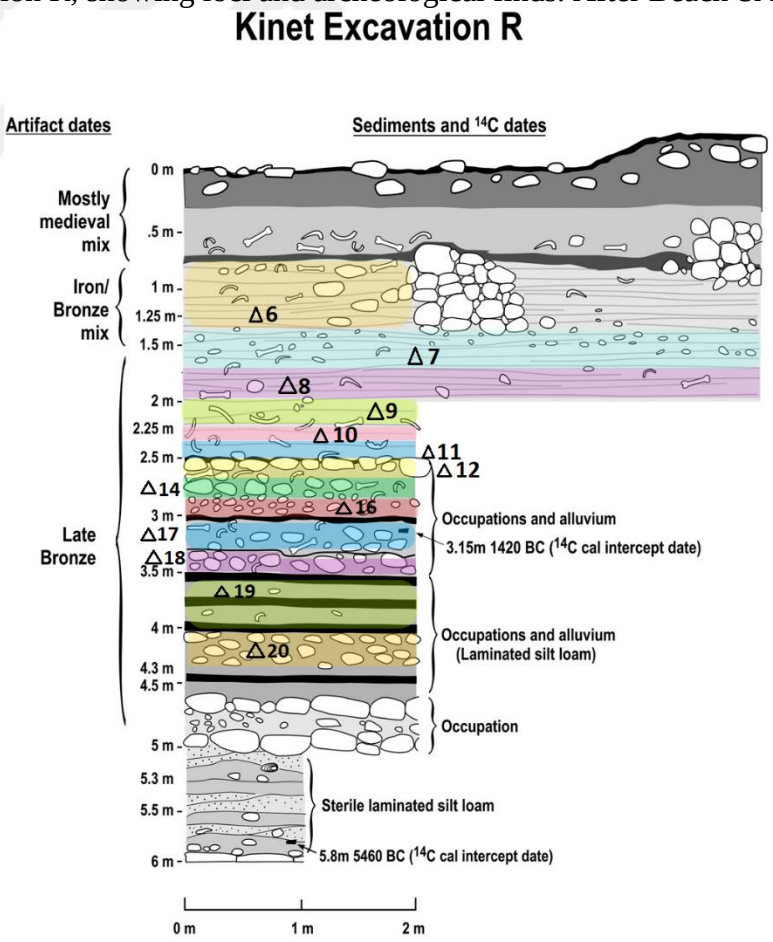


Figure 4. Plan of Operations JL and EH, Period 15 in Kinet Höyük, 2007.

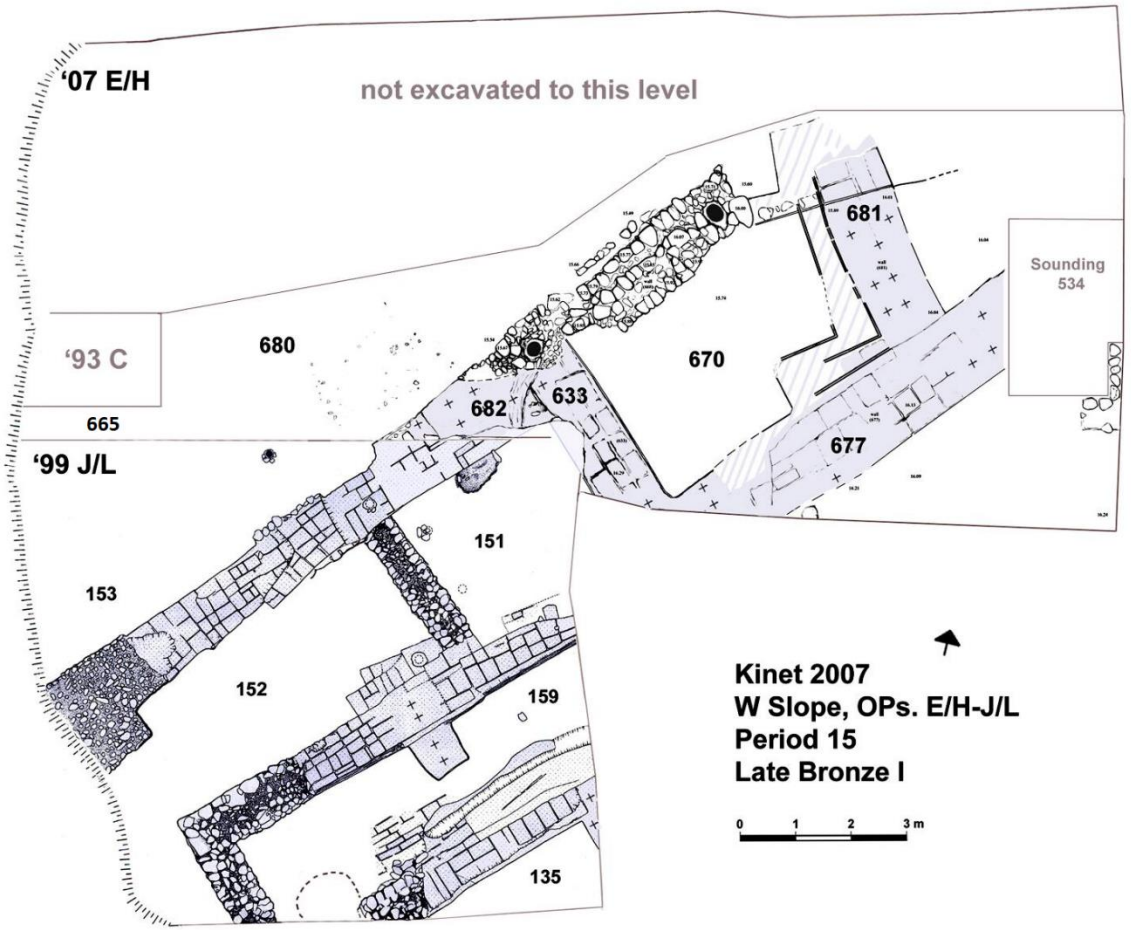


Figure 5. Period 15A, 15B, and 15C plans for JL Monumental Building in Operation JL

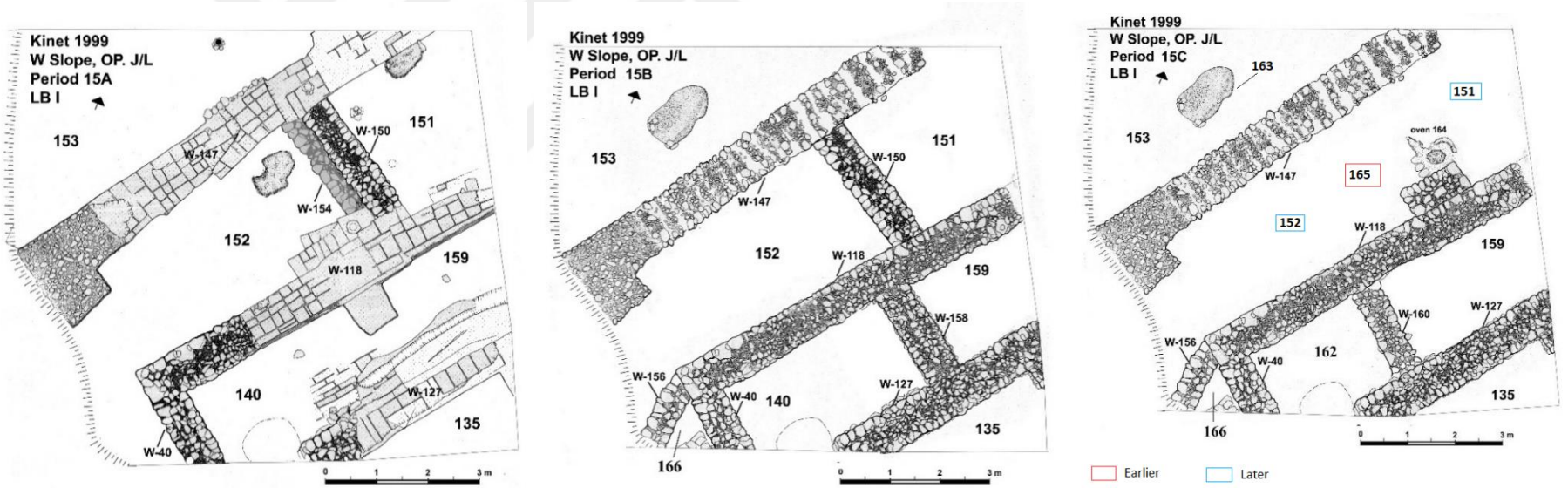


Figure 6. Costin's four parameters characterizing the organization of production 1 (1991: 9)

Figure 1.4. Four parameters that characterize the organization of production.

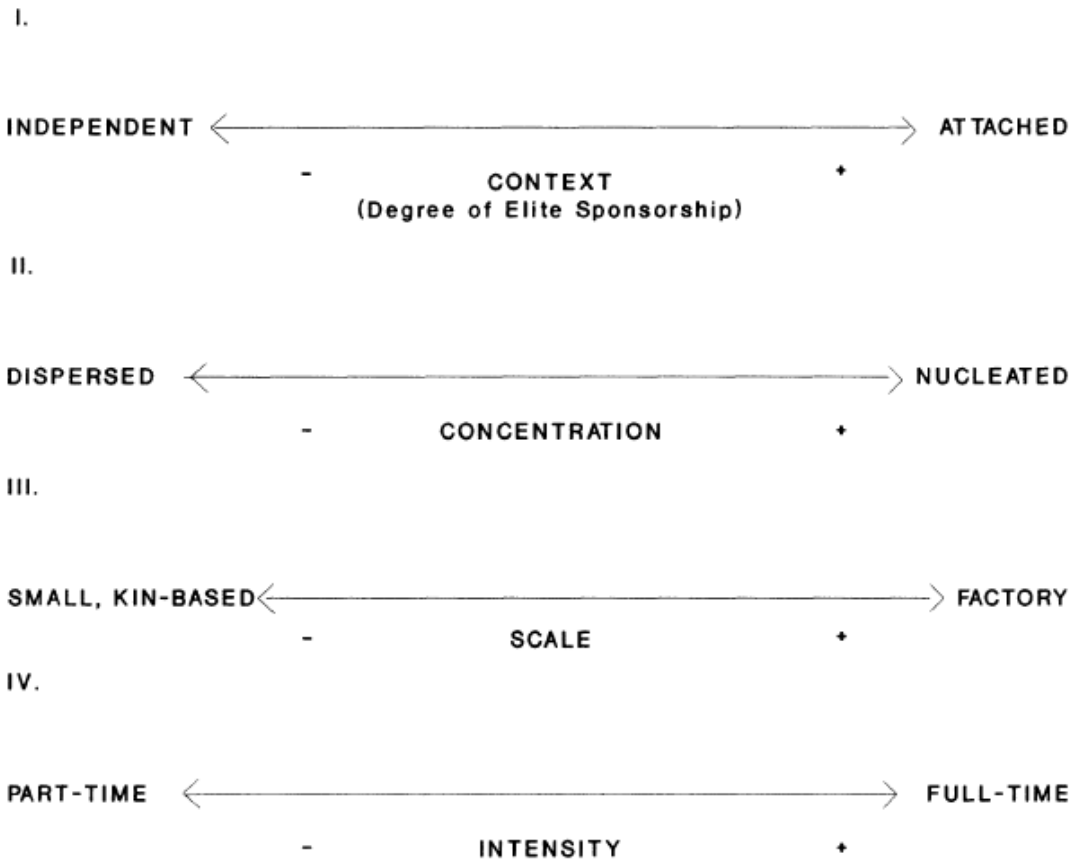


Figure 7. Costin's four parameters characterizing the organization of production 2 (1991: 10)

Table 1.1.
Multidimensional typology of specialized production based on the four parameters that characterize the organization of production.

	Context		Concentration		Scale (Composition)		Intensity	
	Attached	Independent	Nucleated	Dispersed	Labor	Kin-based	Part-time	Full-time
Individual		X		X		X	(X)	(X)
Dispersed workshop		X		X	X			X
Community		X	X			X	(X)	(X)
Nucleated workshop		X	X		X			X
Dispersed corvee	X			X	(X)	(X)	X	
Individual retainer	X		(X)			(X)		X
Nucleated corvee	X		X		X		X	
Retainer workshop	X		X		X			X

Figure 8. Mielke's model about the production and distribution of ceramics in the framework of Hittite economic organization (2016: 178)

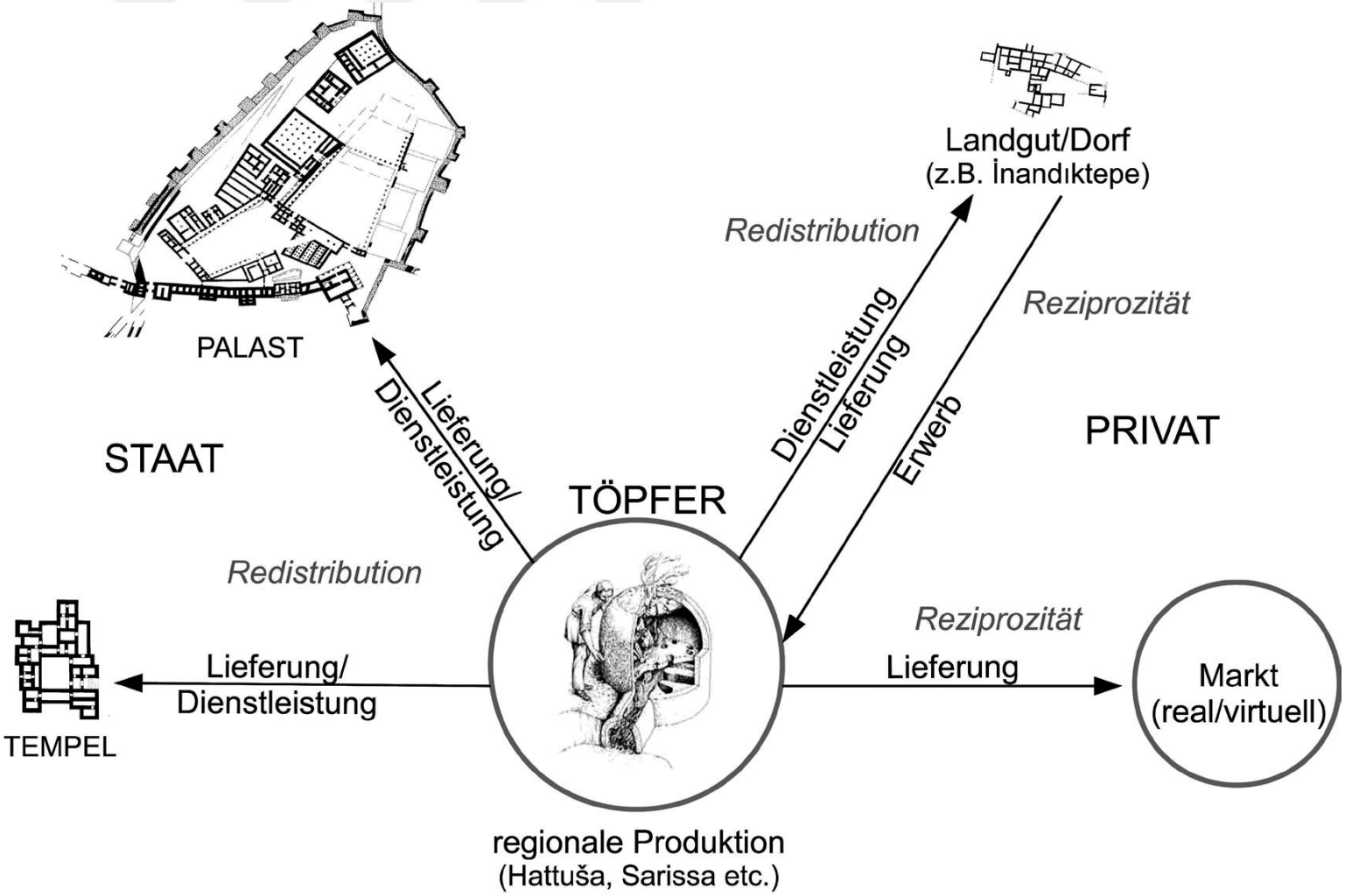


Figure 9. Well-Levigated Pink Fabric, WL-P-1 under microscope. KT 12748_2, fresh break.



Figure 10. Well-Levigated Pink Fabric, WL-P-1 under microscope. KT 12748_2, after sandpapering.

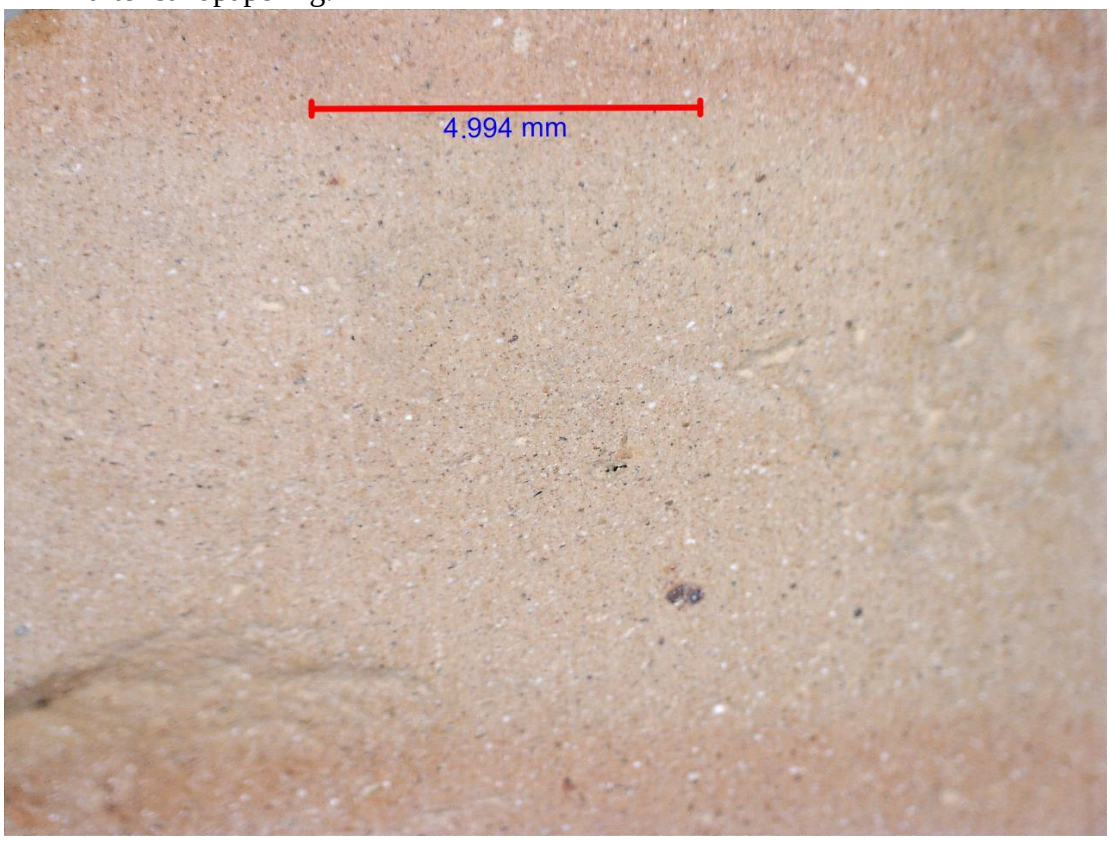


Figure 11. Fine Brown Fabric, F-B-4 under microscope. KT 11203_2, fresh break.



Figure 12. Fine Brown Fabric, F-B-4 under microscope. KT 11203_2, after sandpapering.

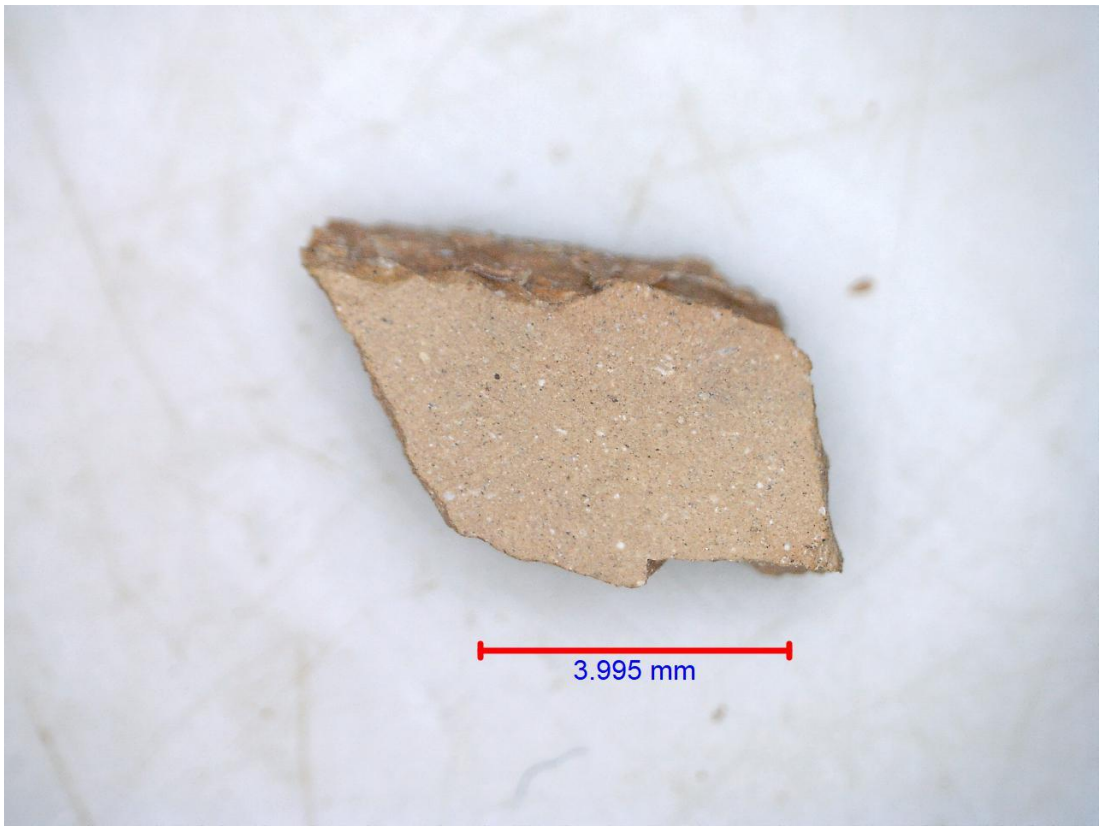


Figure 13. Fine Brown Fabric, F-B-4 under microscope. 13345_2, fresh break.

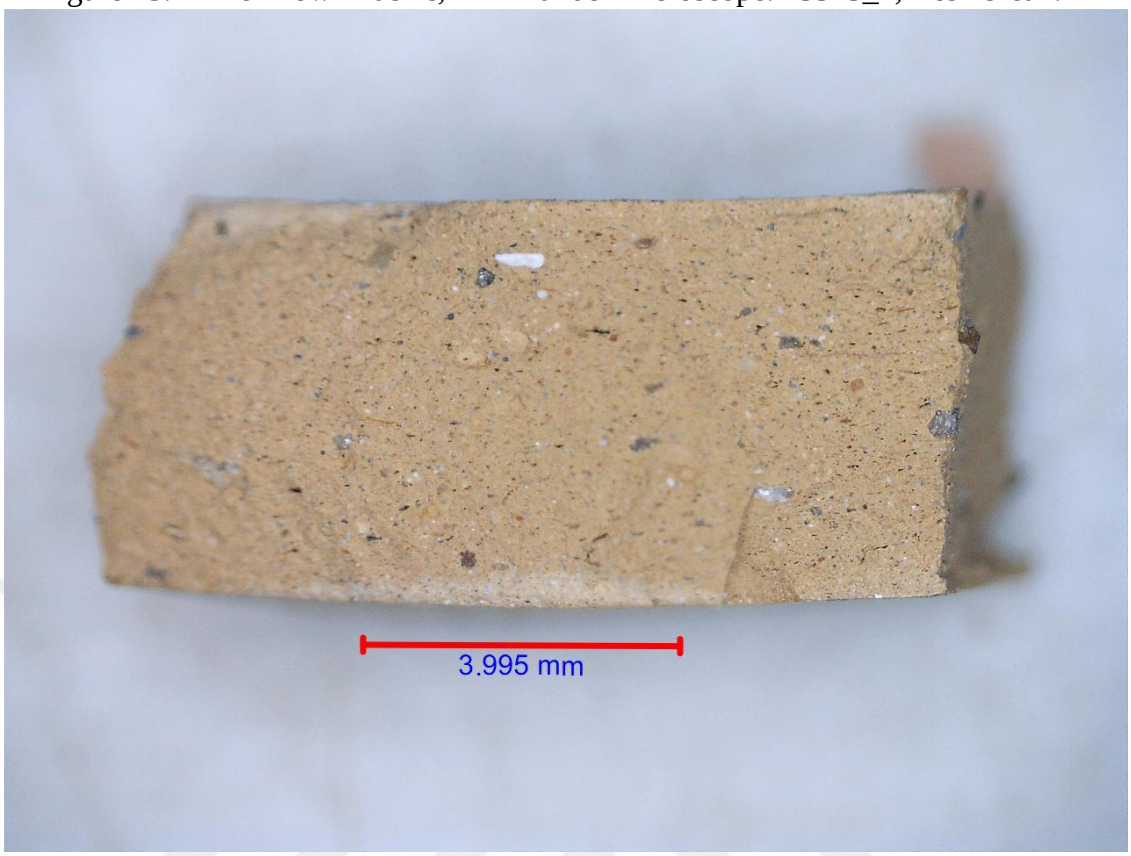


Figure 14. Fine Brown Fabric, F-B-4 under microscope. 13345_2, after sandpapering.

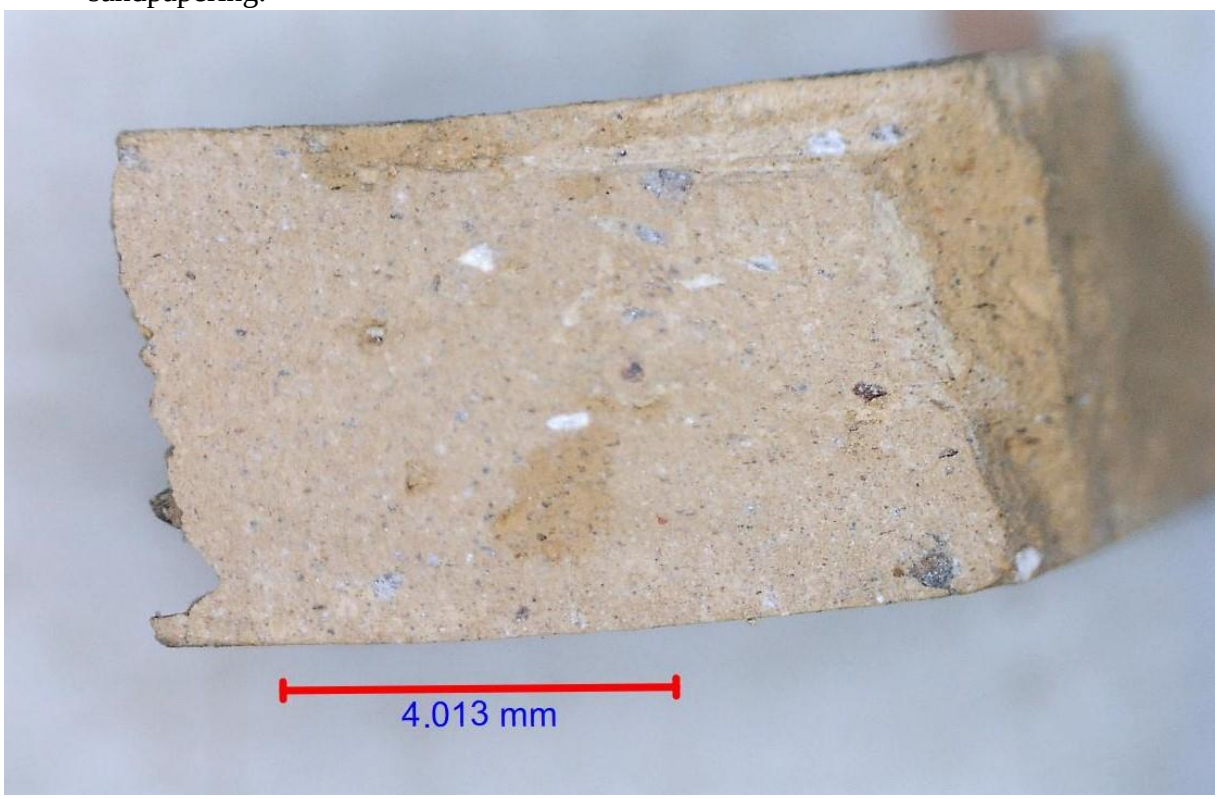


Figure 15. Fine Red Fabric, F-R-5 under microscope. KT 13212_13, fresh break.



Figure 16. Fine Red Fabric, F-R-5 under microscope. KT 13212_13, after sandpapering.



Figure 17. Fine Pink Fabric with Fine Sand and Lime Specks, F-SL-P-23 under microscope. KT 12729_1, fresh break.

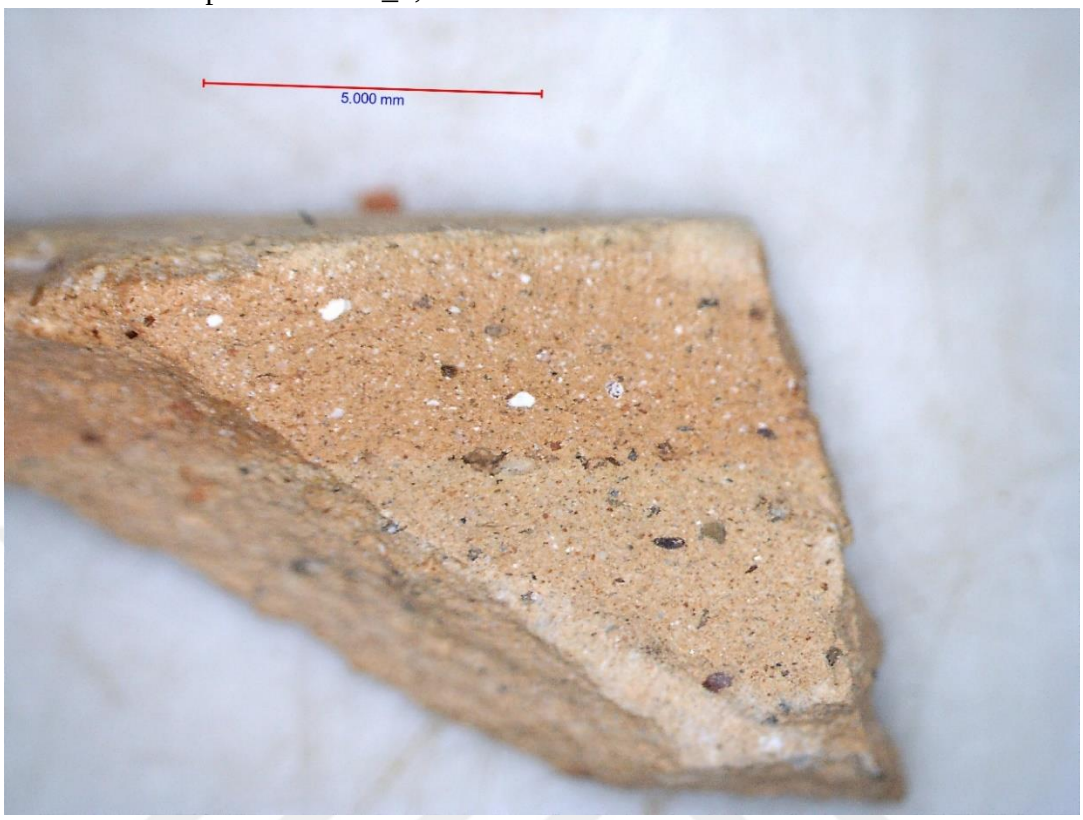


Figure 18. Fine Pink Fabric with Fine Sand and Lime Specks, F-SL-P-23 under microscope. KT 12729_1, after sandpapering.

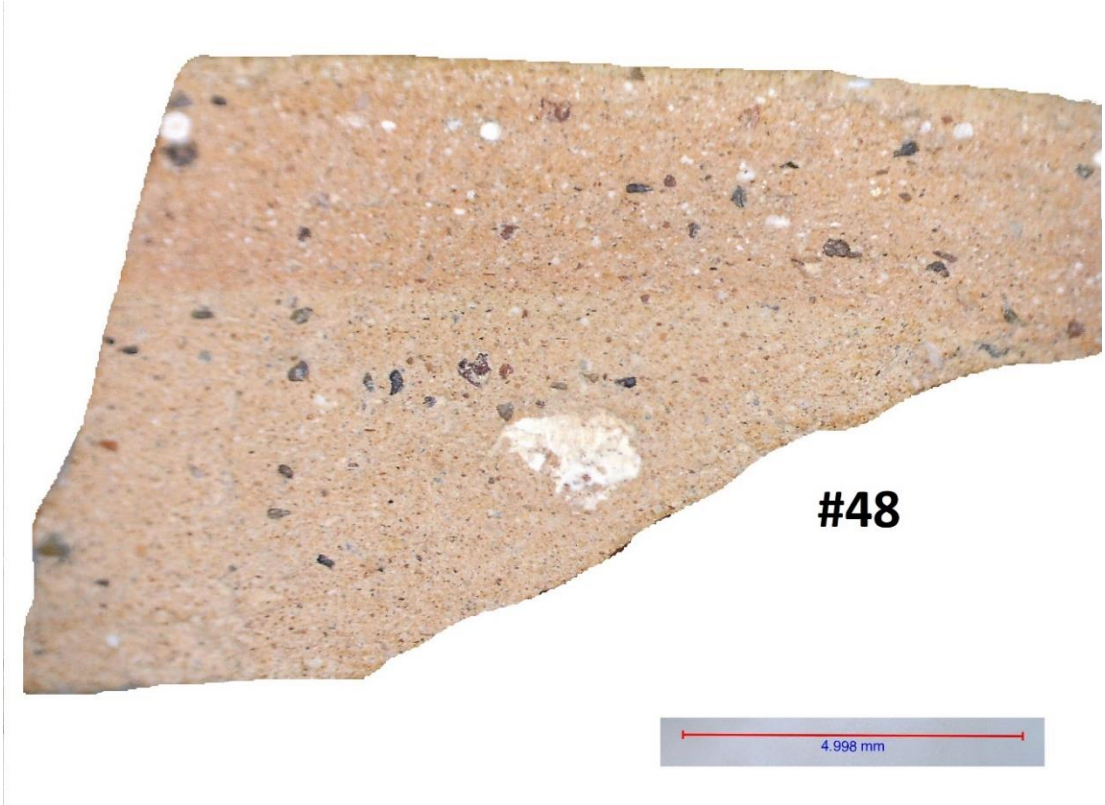


Figure 19. Hard-Fired Black Lustrous Ware, HF-BL-18 under microscope. KT 12407_1, fresh break.



Figure 20. Hard Fired Fine Gray Fabric, HF-G-3 under microscope. KT 11940_1, fresh break.

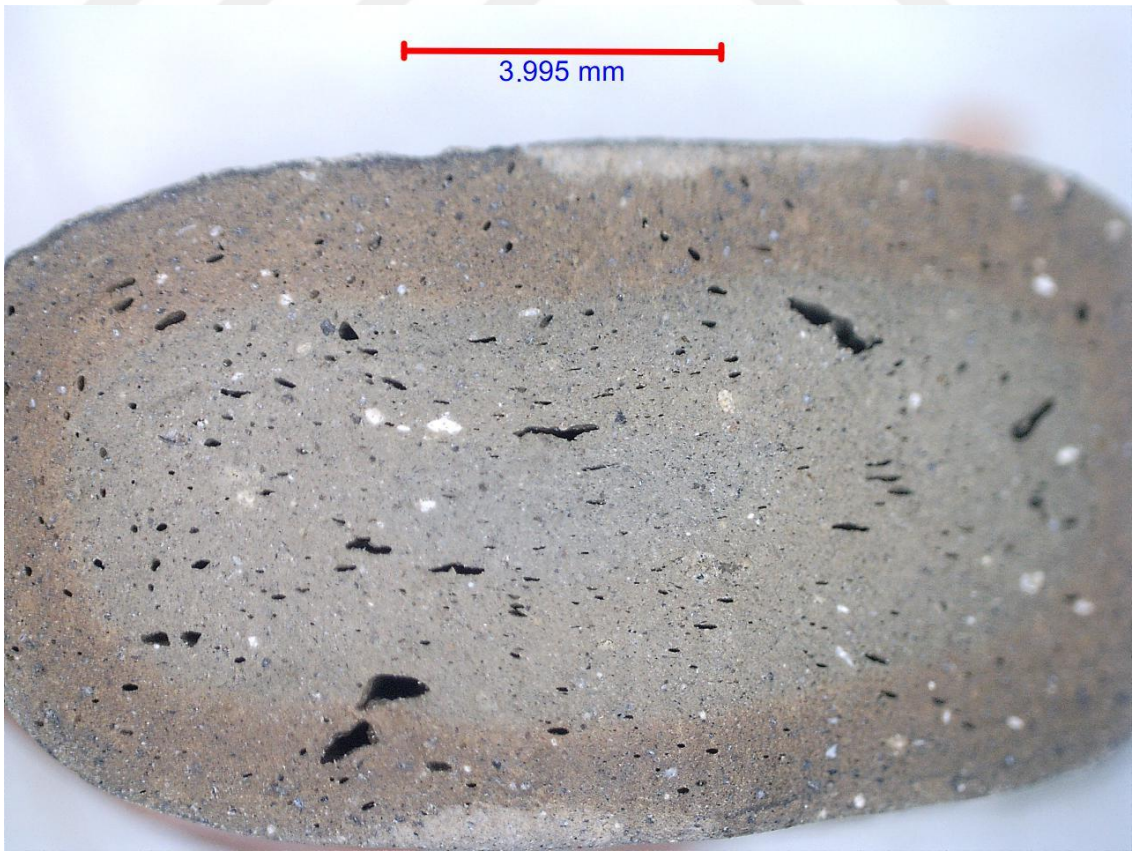


Figure 21. Grit Tempered Buff Colored Medium Fabric M-GT-B-9 under microscope. KT 13292_1, fresh break.

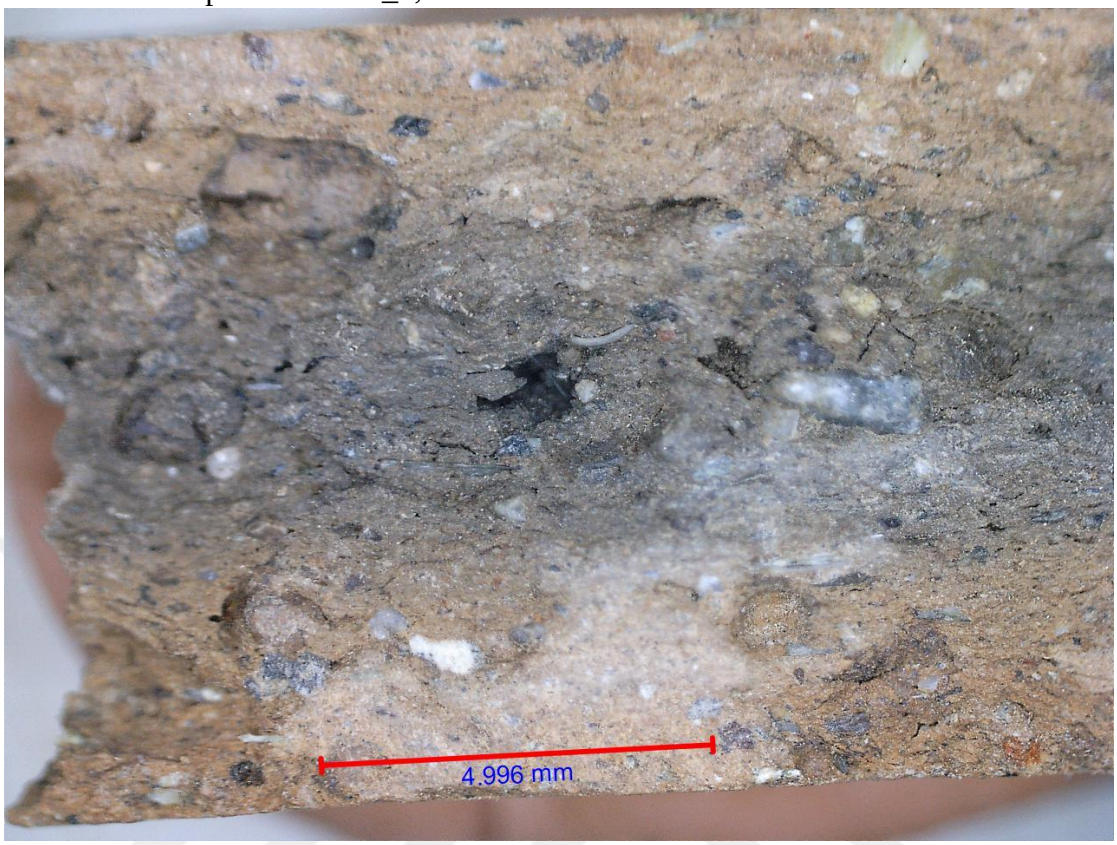


Figure 22. Grit Tempered Buff Colored Medium Fabric, M-GT-B-9 under microscope. KT 25311_1, after sandpapering

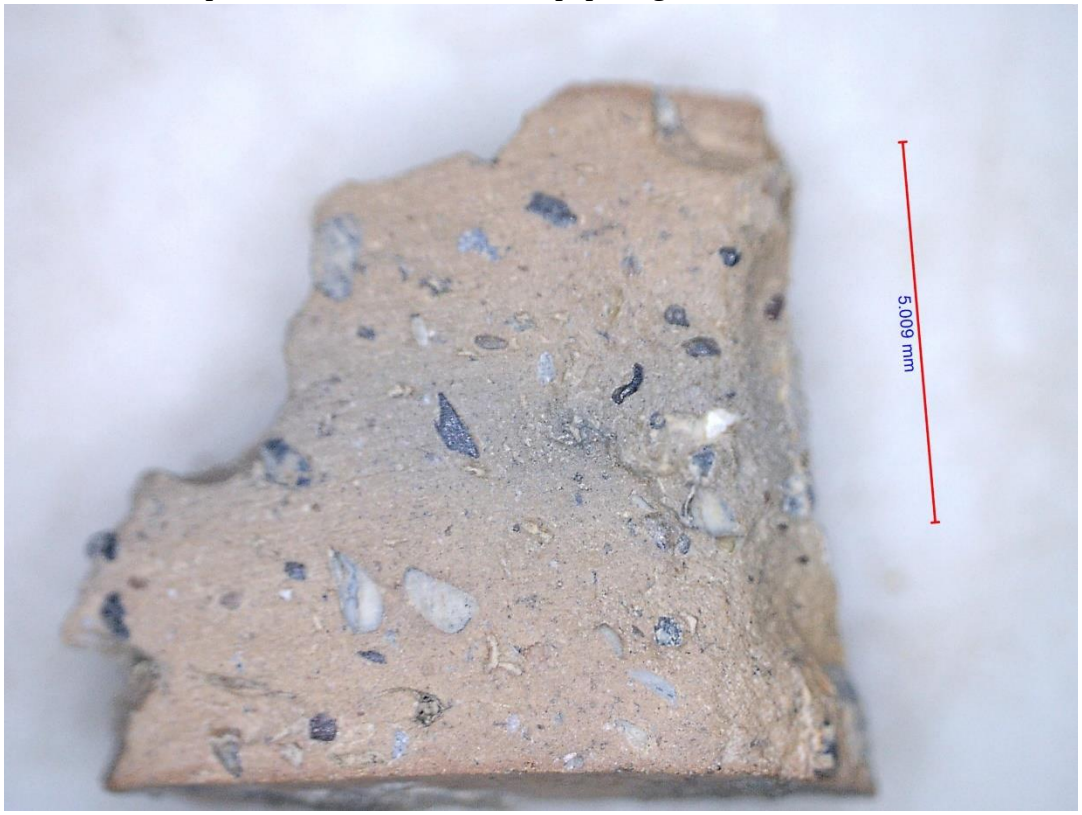


Figure 23. Grit Tempered Buff Colored Medium Fabric M-GT-B-9 under microscope. KT 13001_2, fresh break.



Figure 24. Grit Tempered Buff Colored Medium Fabric M-GT-B-9 under microscope. KT 13001_2, after sandpapering

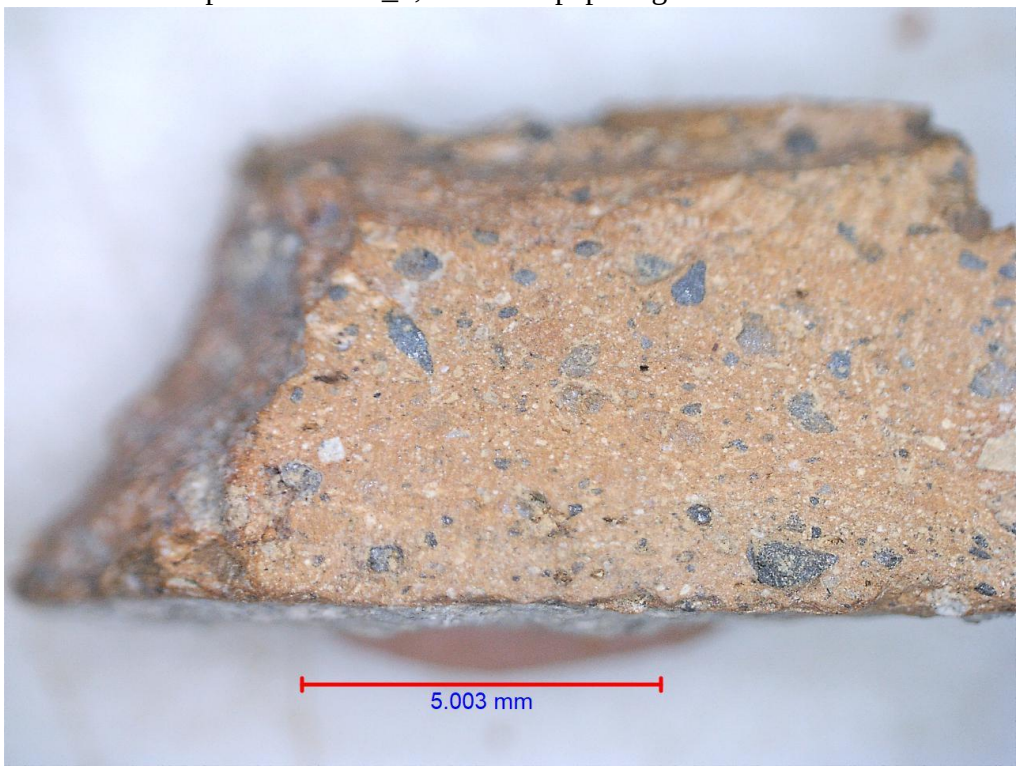


Figure 25. Grit Tempered Pinkish Colored Medium Fabric, M-GT-P-17 under microscope. KT 13672_2, fresh break.

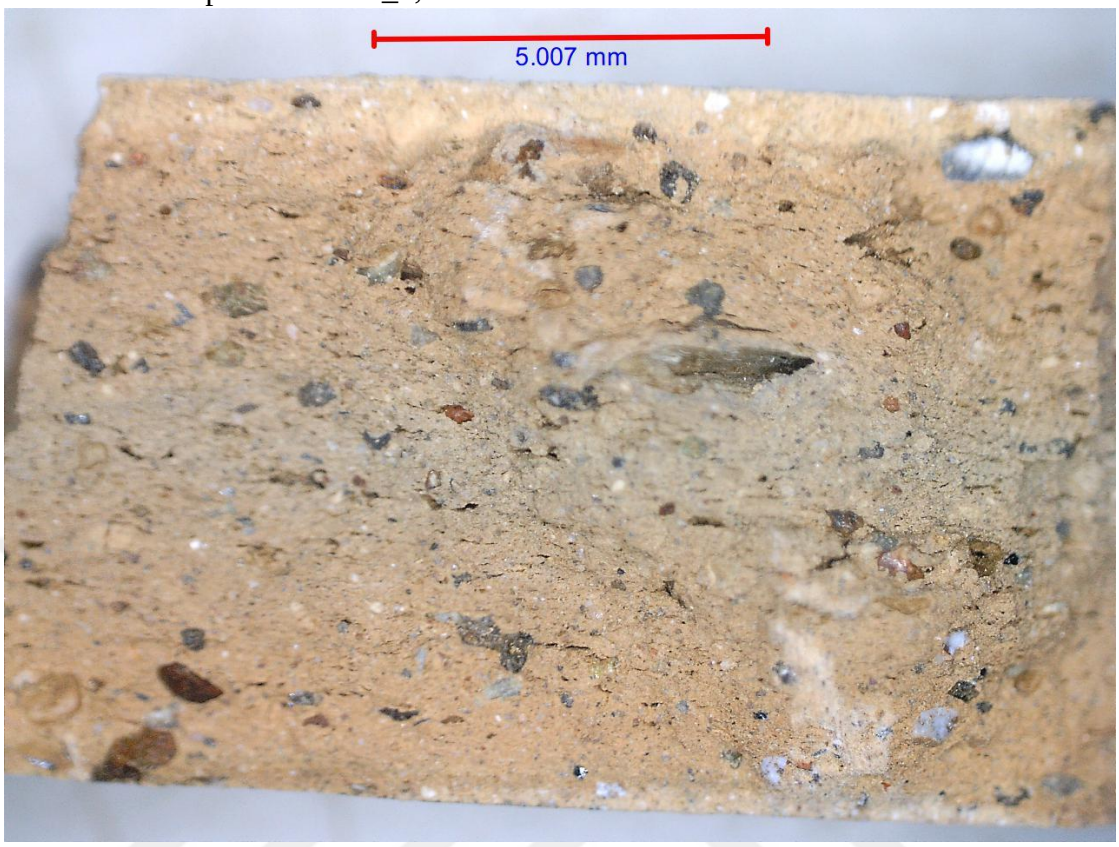


Figure 26. Grit Tempered Pinkish Colored Medium Fabric, M-GT-P-17 under microscope. KT 13672_2, after sandpapering

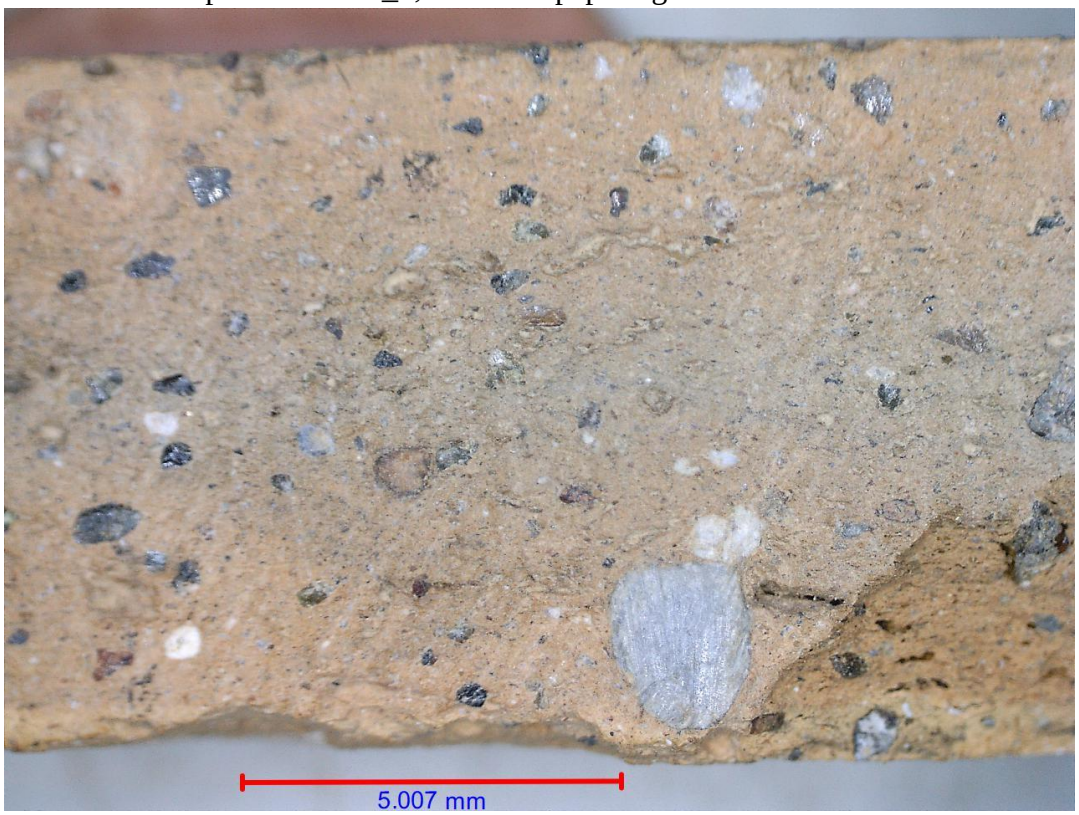


Figure 27. Grit Tempered Pinkish Colored Medium Fabric, M-GLT-FBR-7 under microscope. KT 12074_11, fresh break.

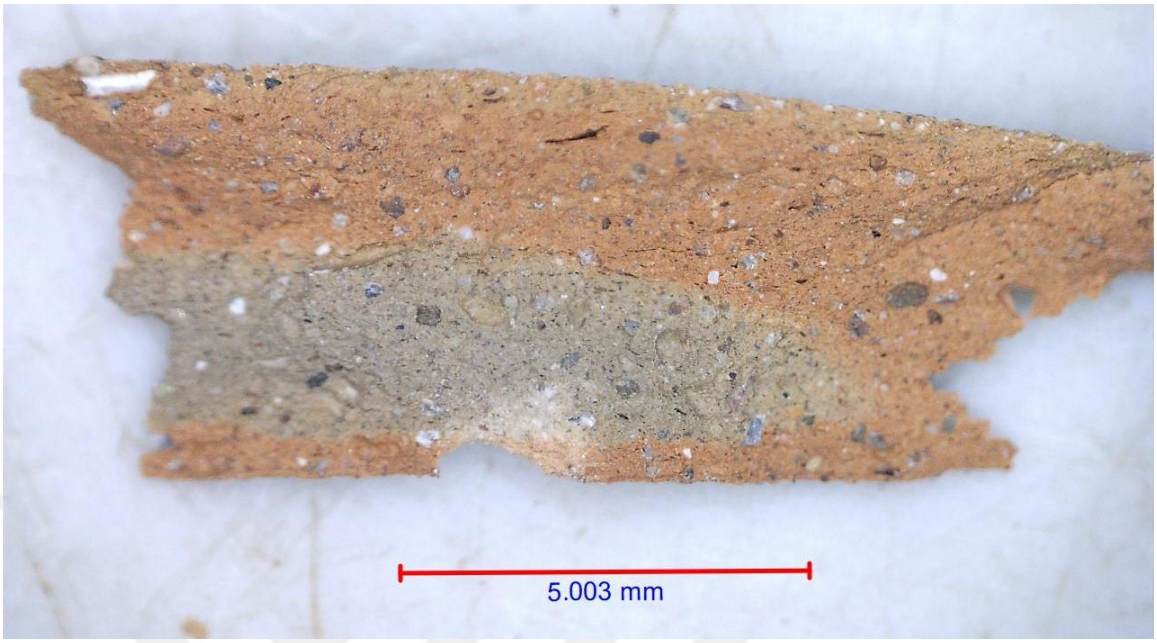


Figure 28. Grit Tempered Pinkish Colored Medium Fabric, M-GLT-FBR-7 under microscope. KT 12074_11, after sandpapering.

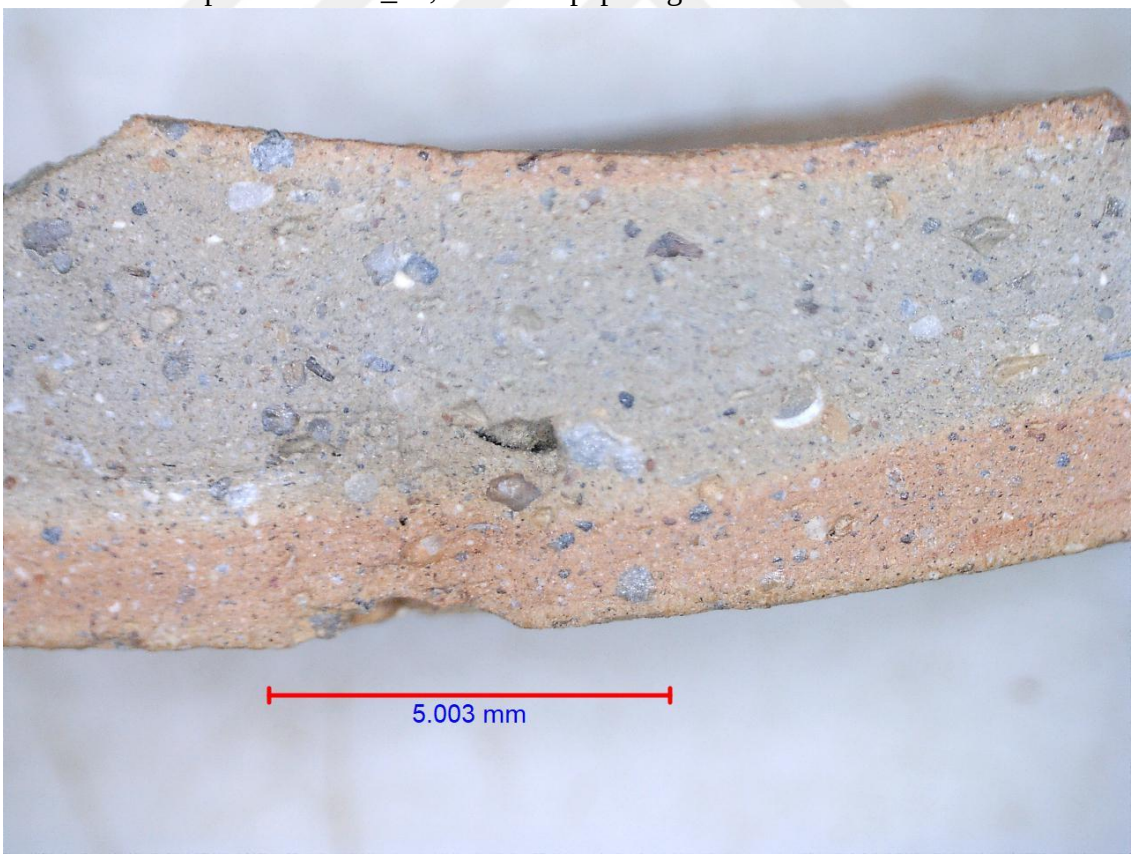


Figure 29. Fine Grit and Limestone Tempered Buff Fabric, M-GLT-FB-16 under microscope. KT 12066_2, fresh break.

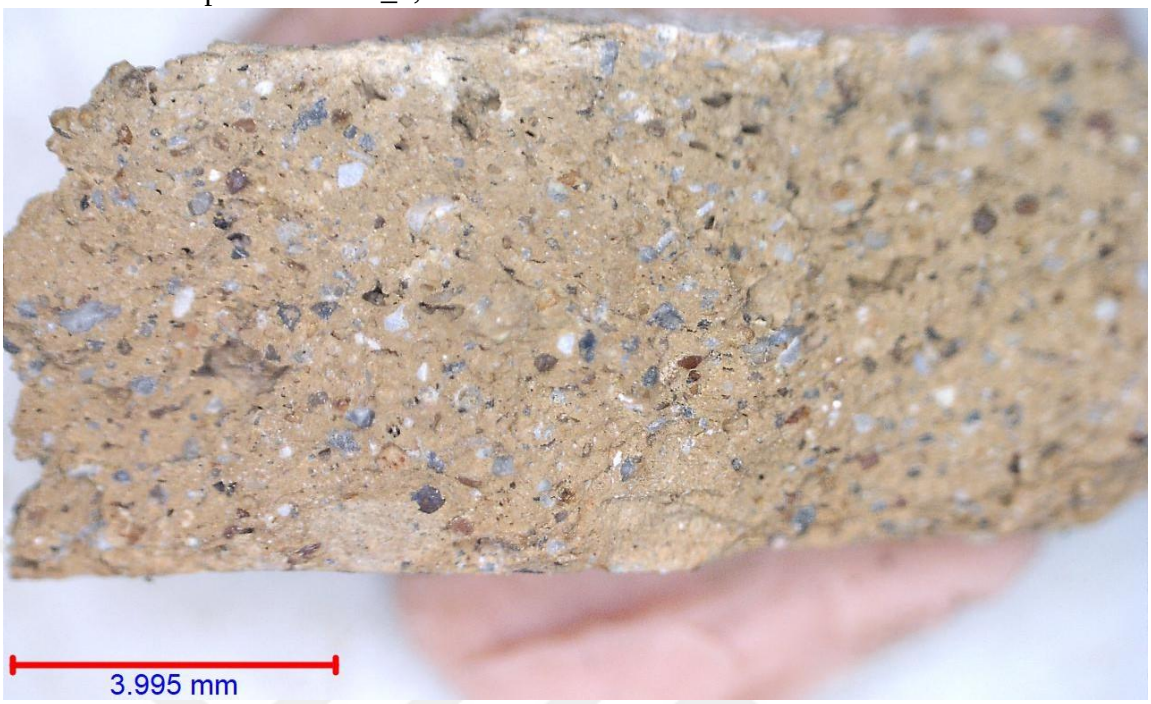


Figure 30. Fine Grit and Limestone Tempered Buff Fabric, M-GLT-FB-16 under microscope. KT 12066_2, after sandpapering.

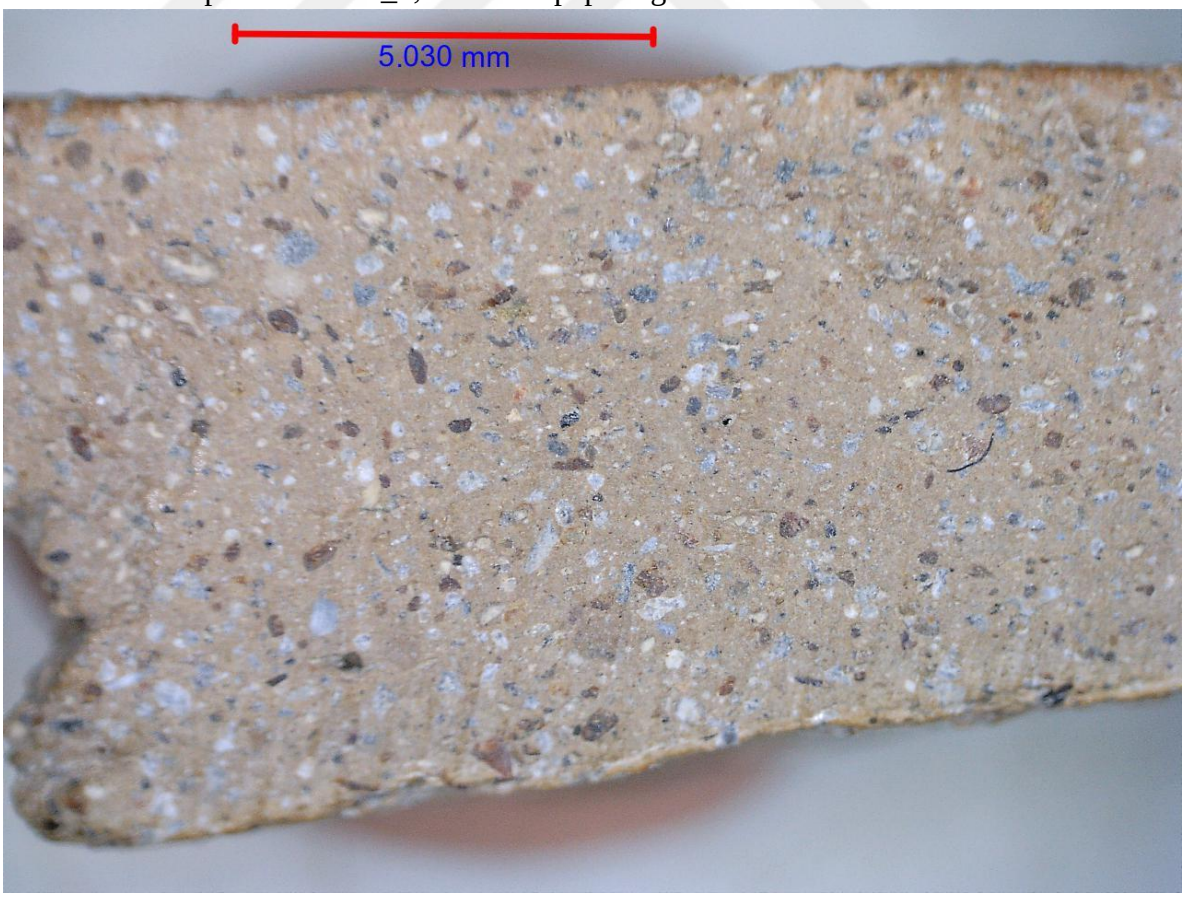


Figure 31. Grit and Limestone Tempered Pinkish Fabric, M-GLT-P 8 under microscope. 12789_3, fresh break.

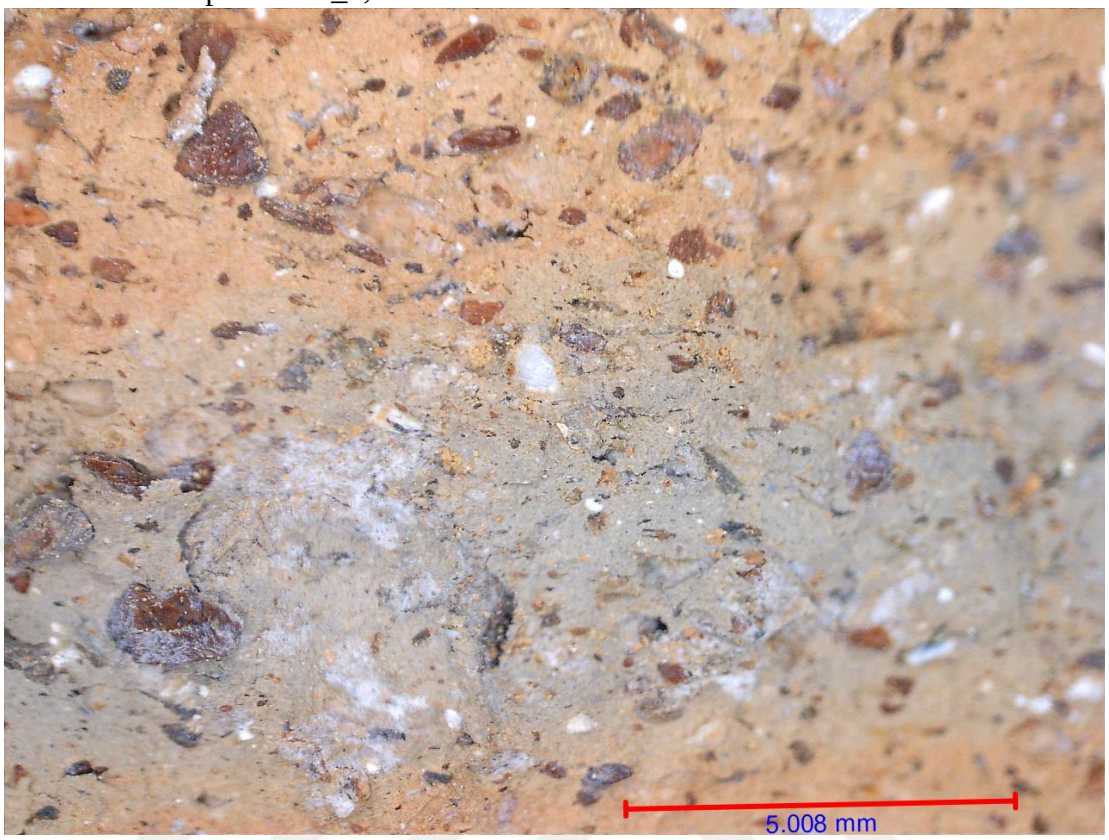


Figure 32. Grit and Limestone Tempered Pinkish Fabric, M-GLT-P 8 under microscope. 12789_3, after sandpapering.

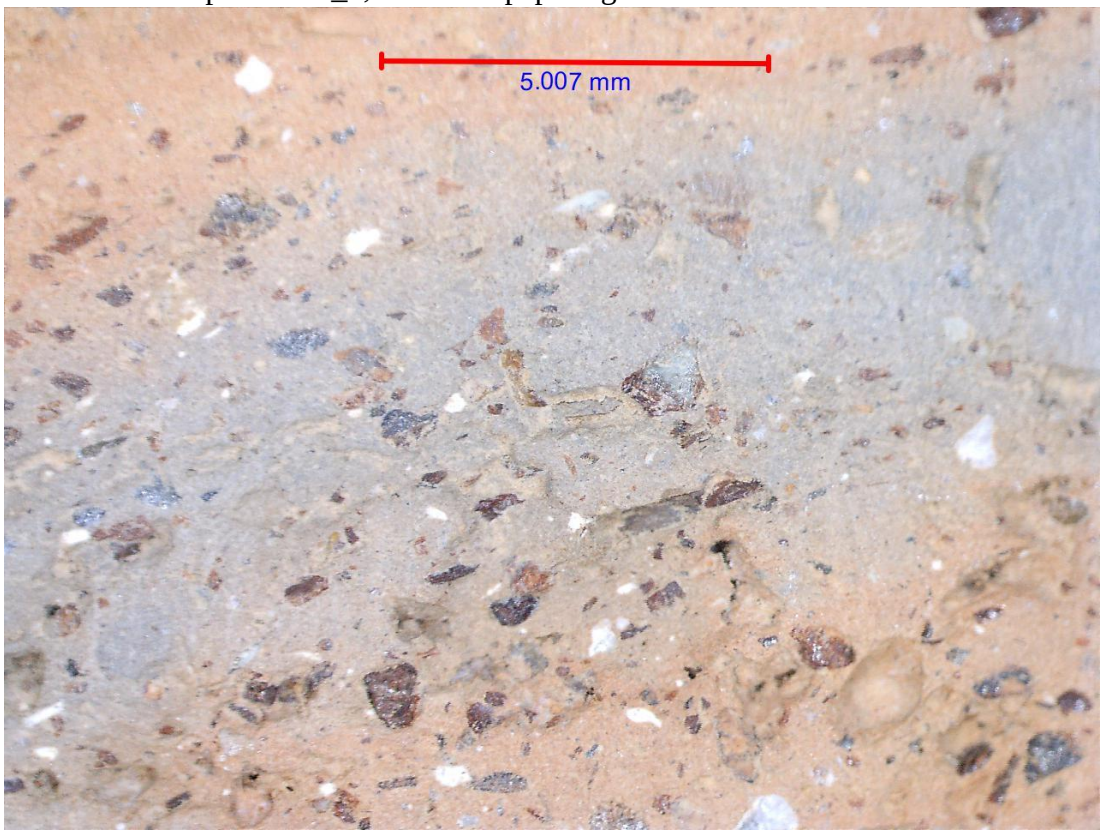


Figure 33. Grit and Limestone Tempered Buff Fabric, M-GLT-B- 26 under microscope. KT 13533_3, fresh break.

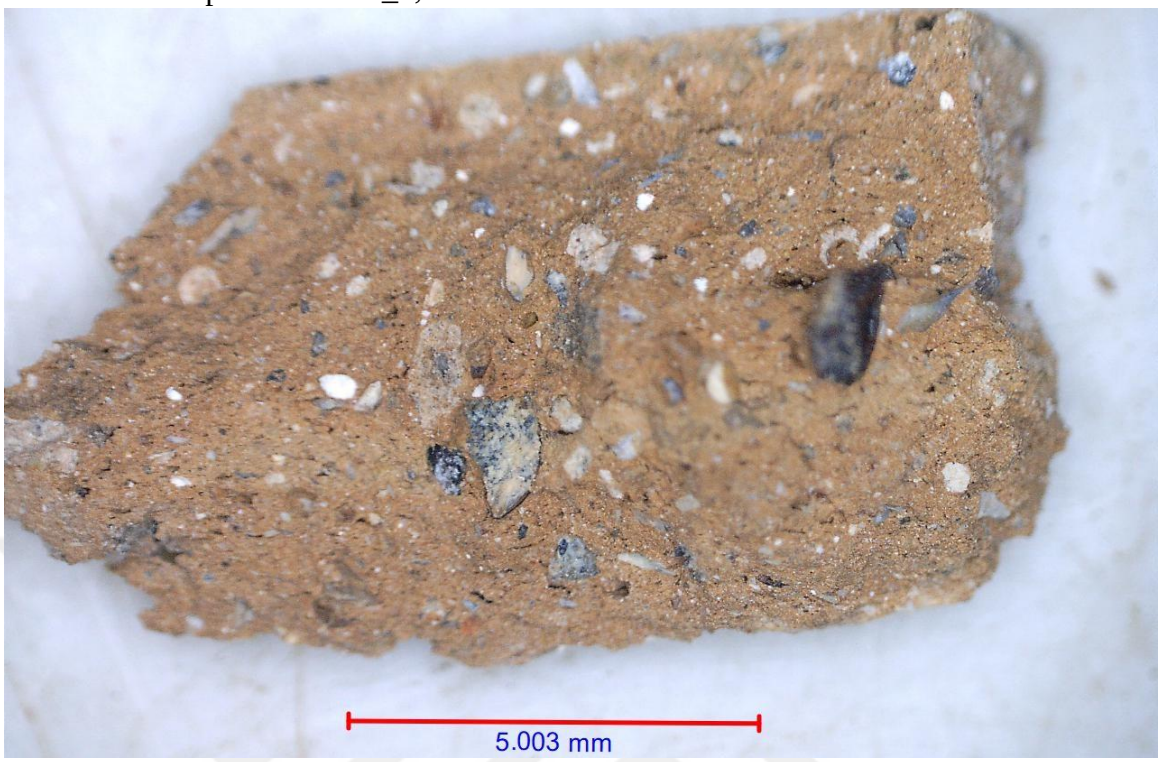


Figure 34. Grit and Limestone Tempered Buff Fabric, M-GLT-B-26 under microscope. KT 13533_3, after sandpapering.



Figure 35. Grit and Limestone Tempered Red Fabric, M- GLT-R-13 under microscope. KT 24913_13, fresh break.



Figure 36. Grit and Limestone Tempered Red Fabric, M-GLT-R-13 under microscope. KT 24913_15, after sandpapering.



Figure 37. Grit and Limestone Tempered Red Fabric, M-LD-R-33 under microscope. KT 12748_6, fresh break.



Figure 38. Grit and Limestone Tempered Red Fabric, M-LD-R-33 under microscope. KT 12748_6, after sandpapering.



Figure 39. Grit and Limestone Tempered Red Fabric, M-LD-R-33 under microscope. KT 12748_6, Surface.

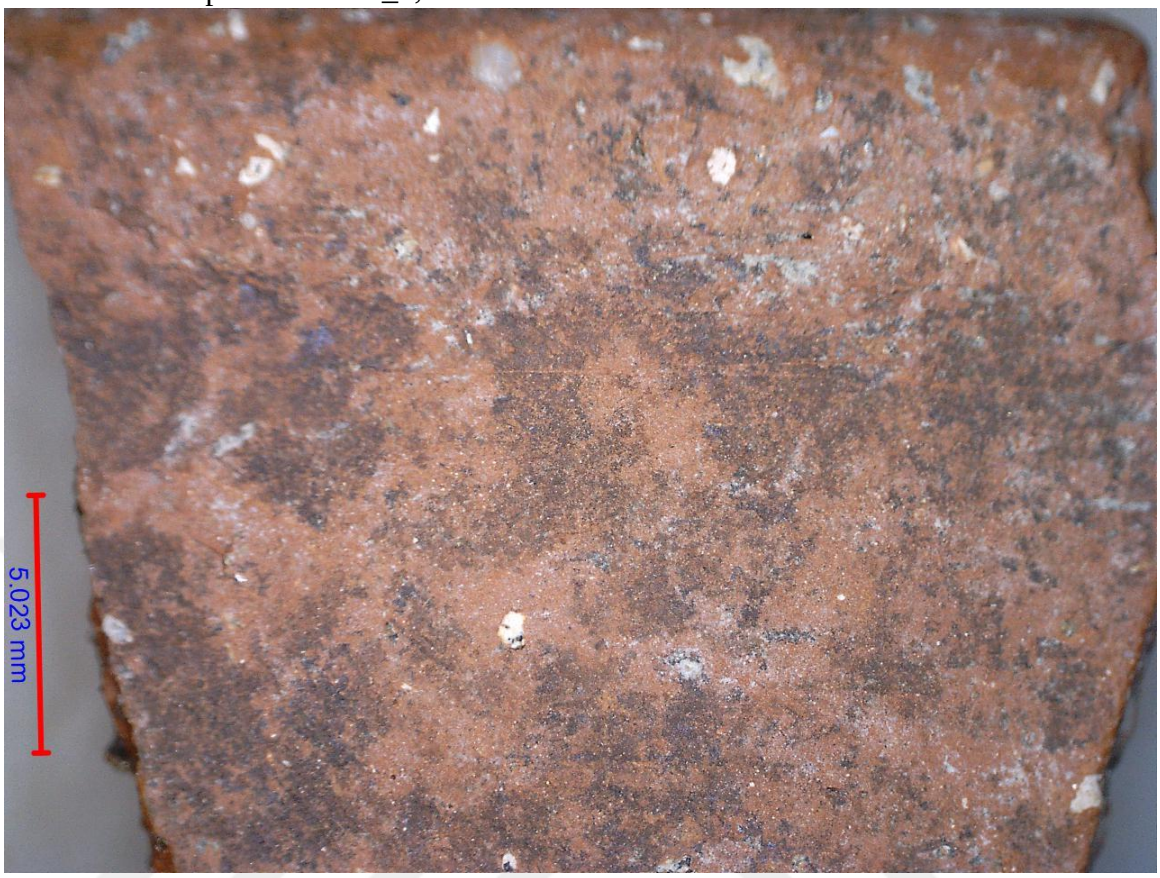


Figure 40. Grit and Limestone Tempered White-Cream Fabric, M-GLT-WG- 12 under microscope. KT 12066_4, fresh break.

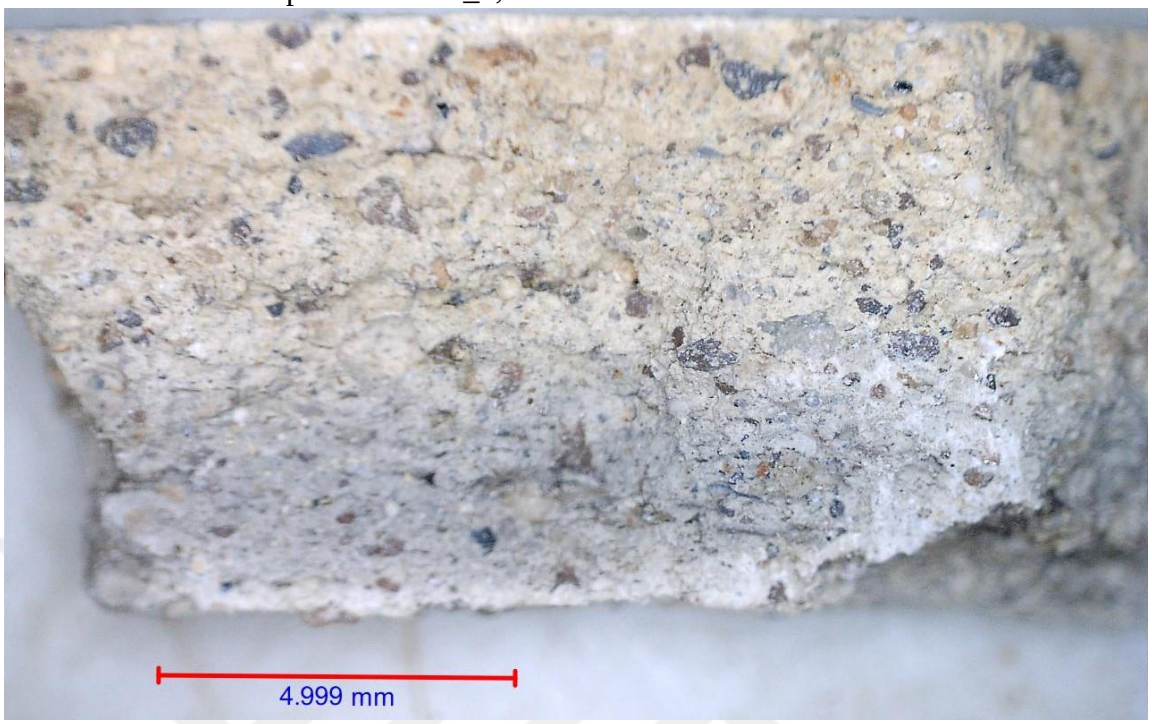


Figure 41. Grit and Limestone Tempered White-Cream Fabric, M-GLT-WG- 12 under microscope. KT 12066_4, after sandpapering.

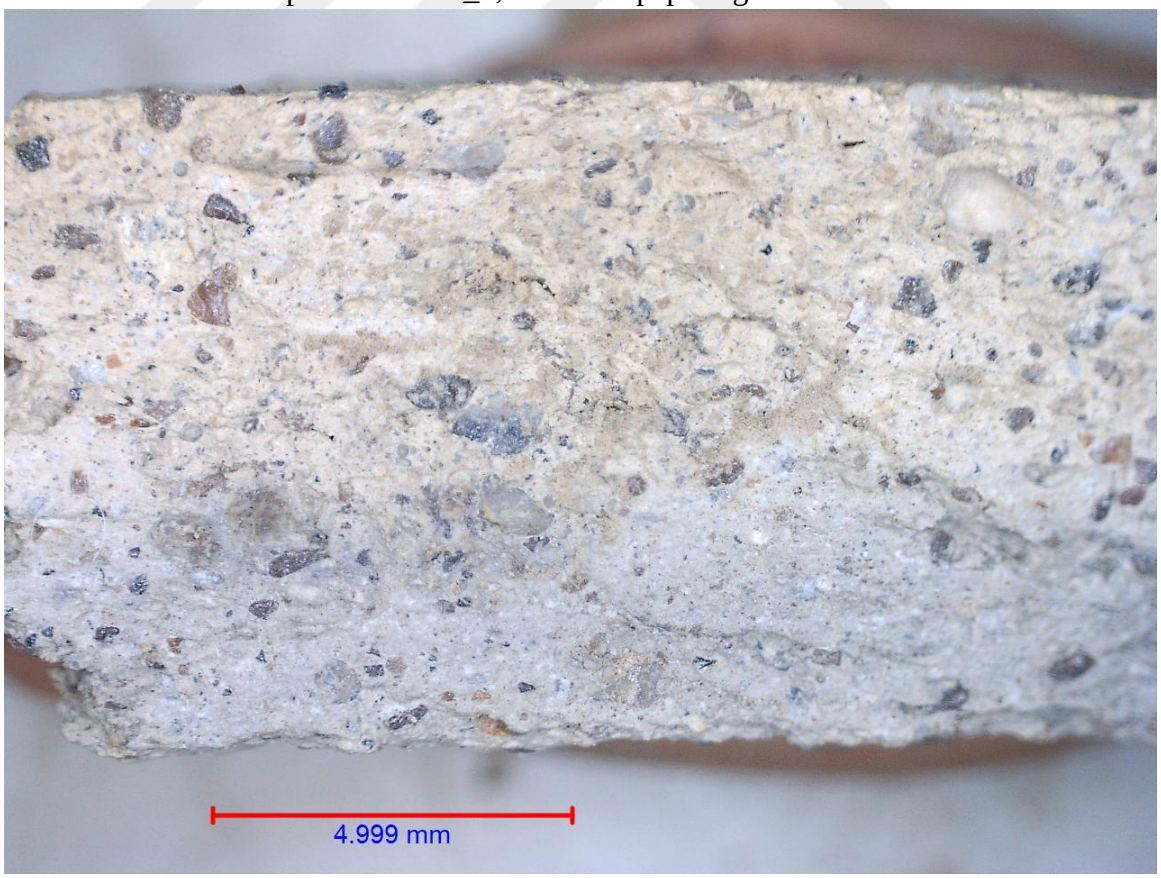


Figure 42. Crushed Shell Dominant Fabric, M-CST- 24 under Microscope, KT 12729_2, fresh break.

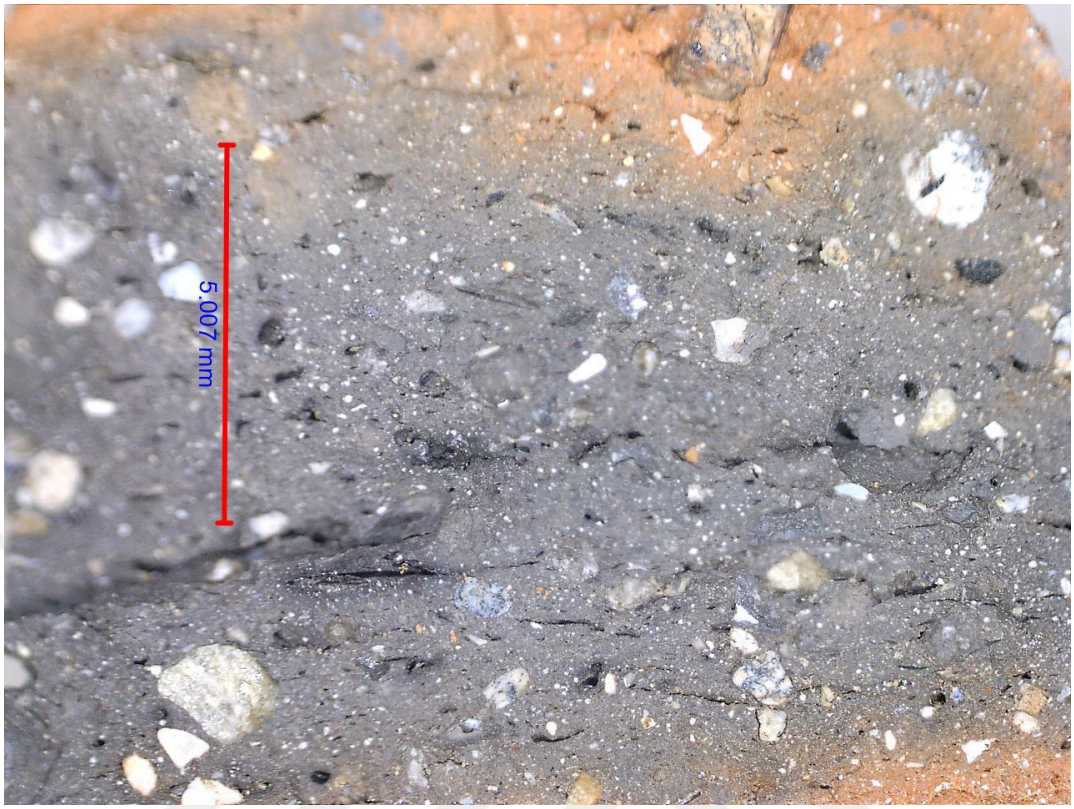


Figure 43. Crushed Shell Dominant Fabric, M-CST- 24 under Microscope, KT 12729_2, after sandpapering.



Figure 44. Limestone Dominant Cooking Ware CW-LS-36 under microscope. KT 25078_5, fresh break.

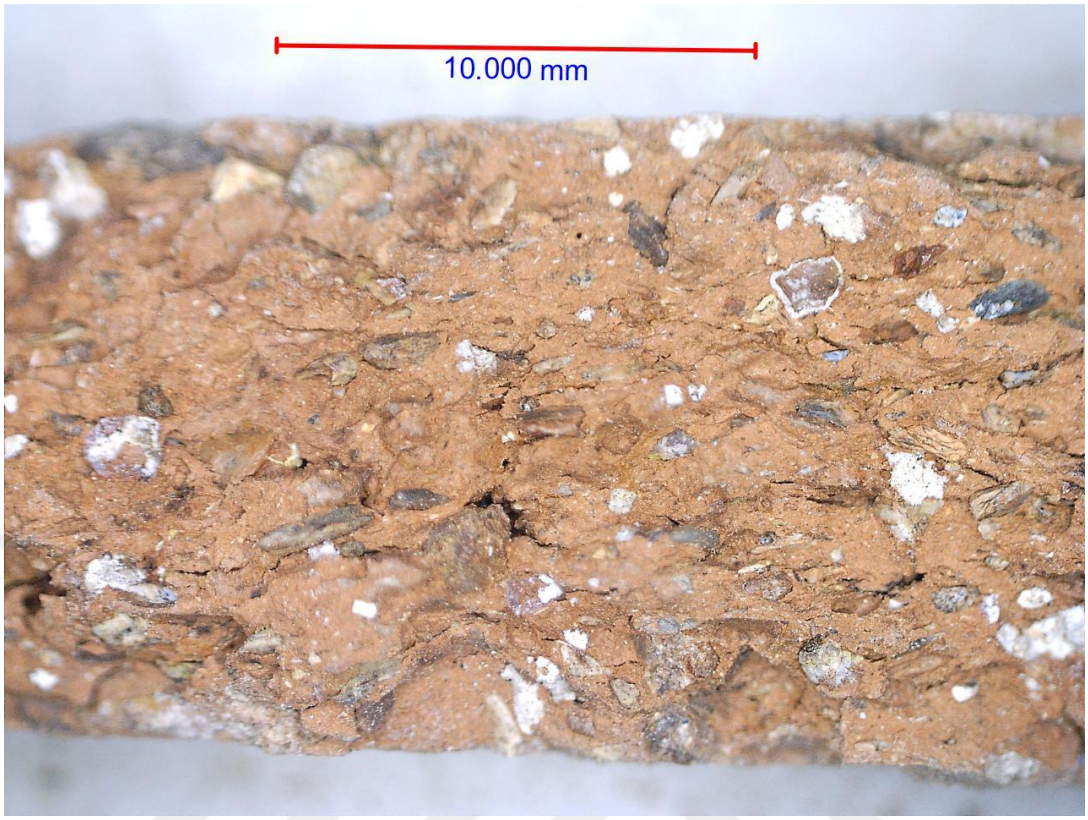


Figure 45. Limestone Dominant Cooking Ware CW-LS-36 under microscope. KT 25078_5, after sandpapering.

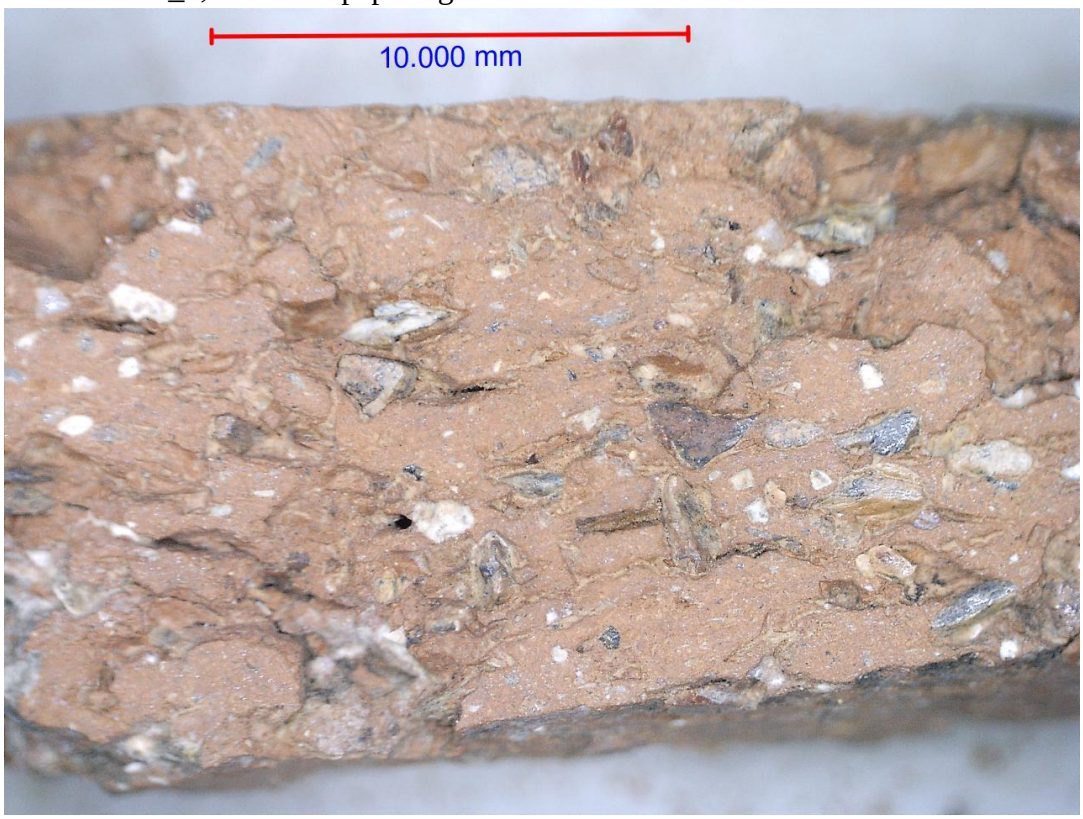


Figure 46. Limestone and Grit Tempered Cooking Ware, CW-LGT-15 under microscope. KT 11948_1, fresh break.



Figure 47. Limestone and Grit Tempered Cooking Ware, CW-LGT-15 under microscope. KT 11948_1, after sandpapering.



Figure 48. Limestone and Grit Tempered Cooking Ware- Lamp, CW-LGT-L-15 under microscope. KT 13011_6, fresh break.

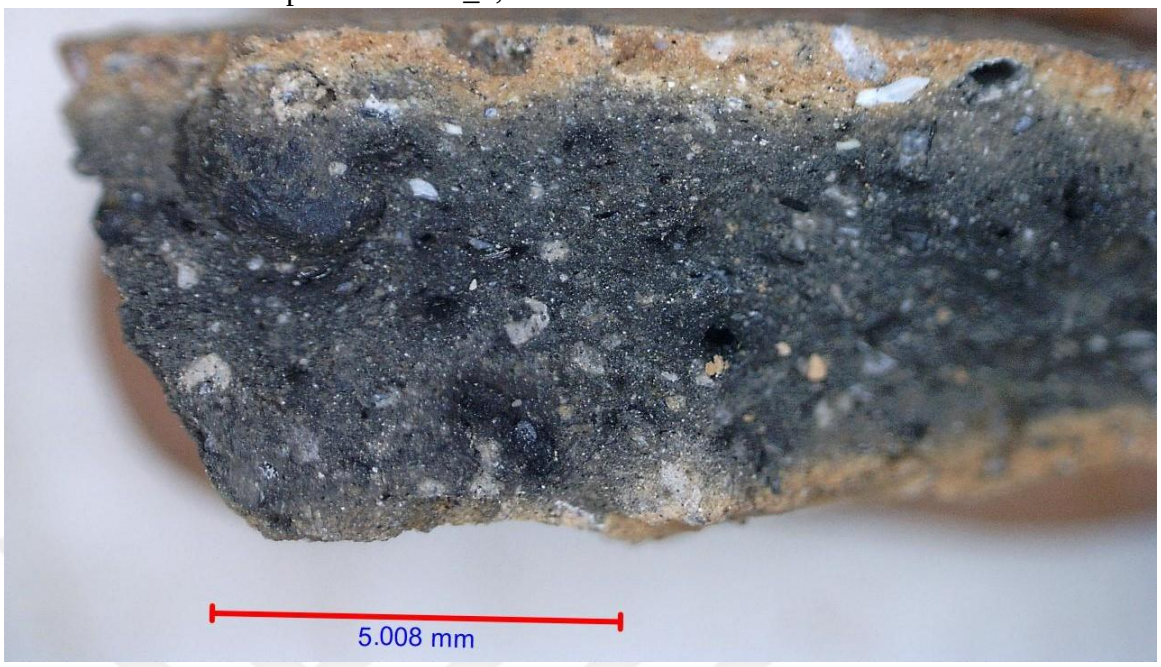


Figure 49. Limestone and Grit Tempered Cooking Ware- Lamp, CW-LGT-L-15 under microscope. KT 13011_6, after sandpapering.



Figure 50. Grit Dominant Cooking Ware CW-GT-35 under microscope. KT 25404_20, fresh break.

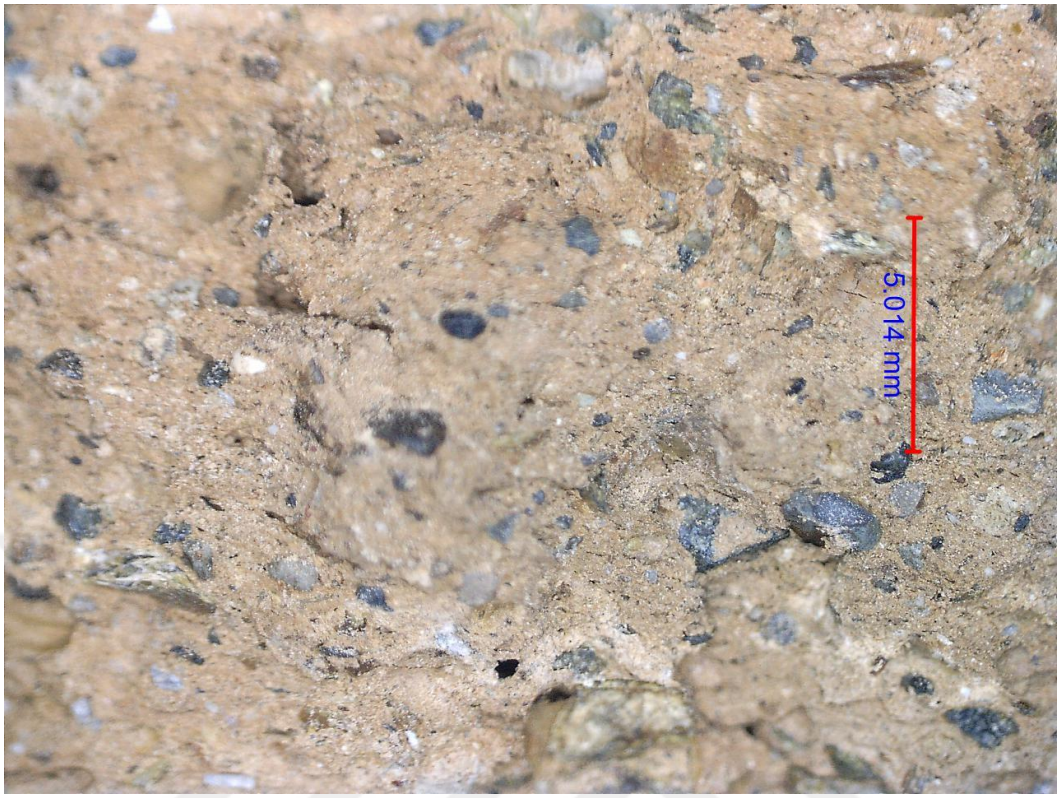


Figure 51. Grit Dominant Cooking Ware CW-GT-35 under microscope. KT 25404_20, after sandpapering.

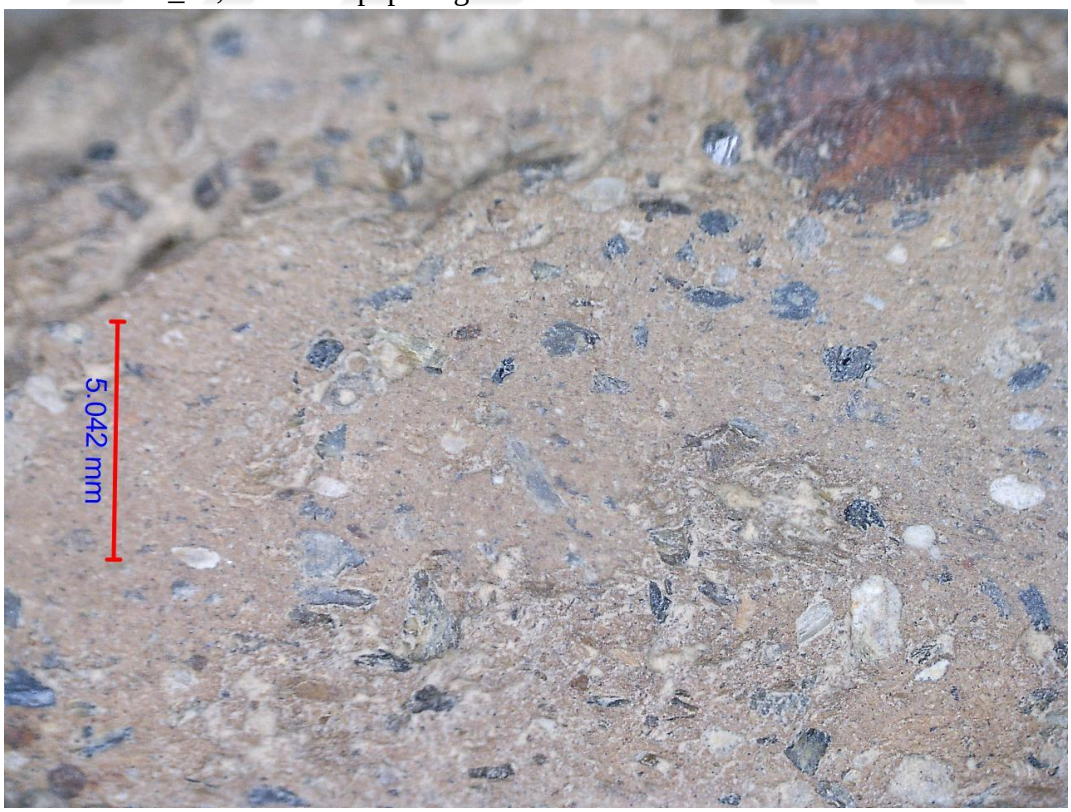


Figure 52. Quartz and Crushed Shell Dominant Cooking Ware, CW-QST-H-10 under microscope. KT 13296_3, fresh break.

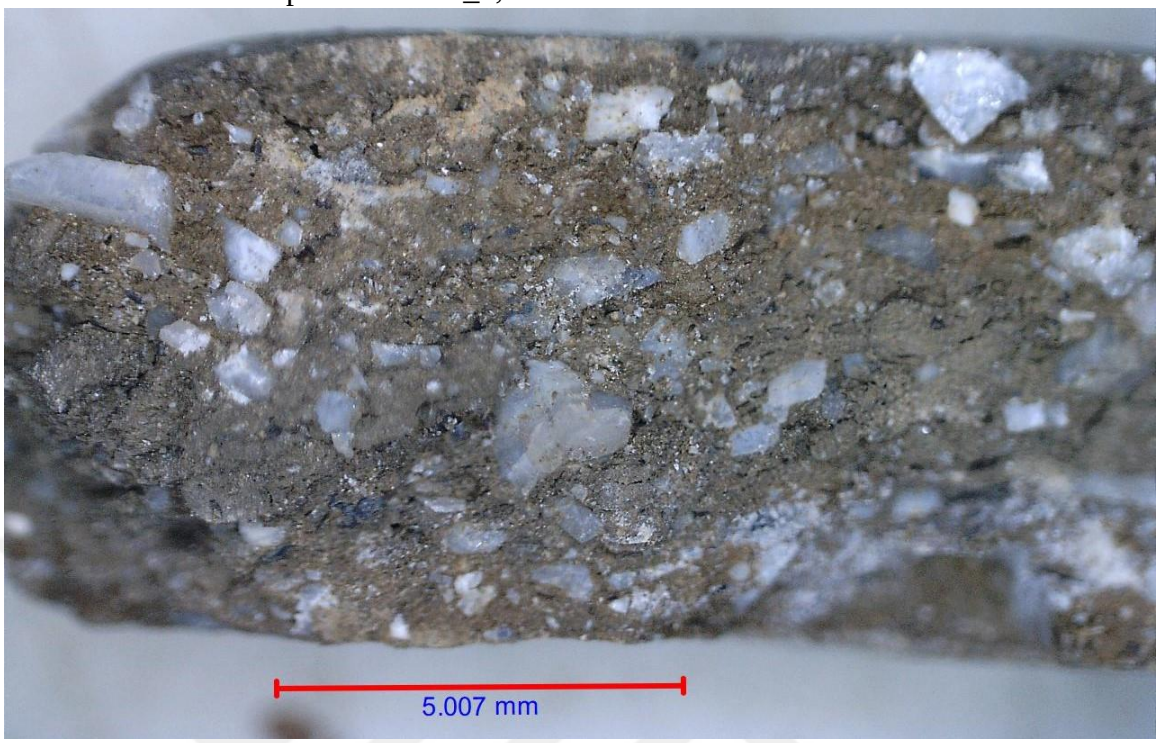


Figure 53. Quartz and Crushed Shell Dominant Cooking Ware, CW-QST-H-10 under microscope. KT 13296_3, after sandpapering.

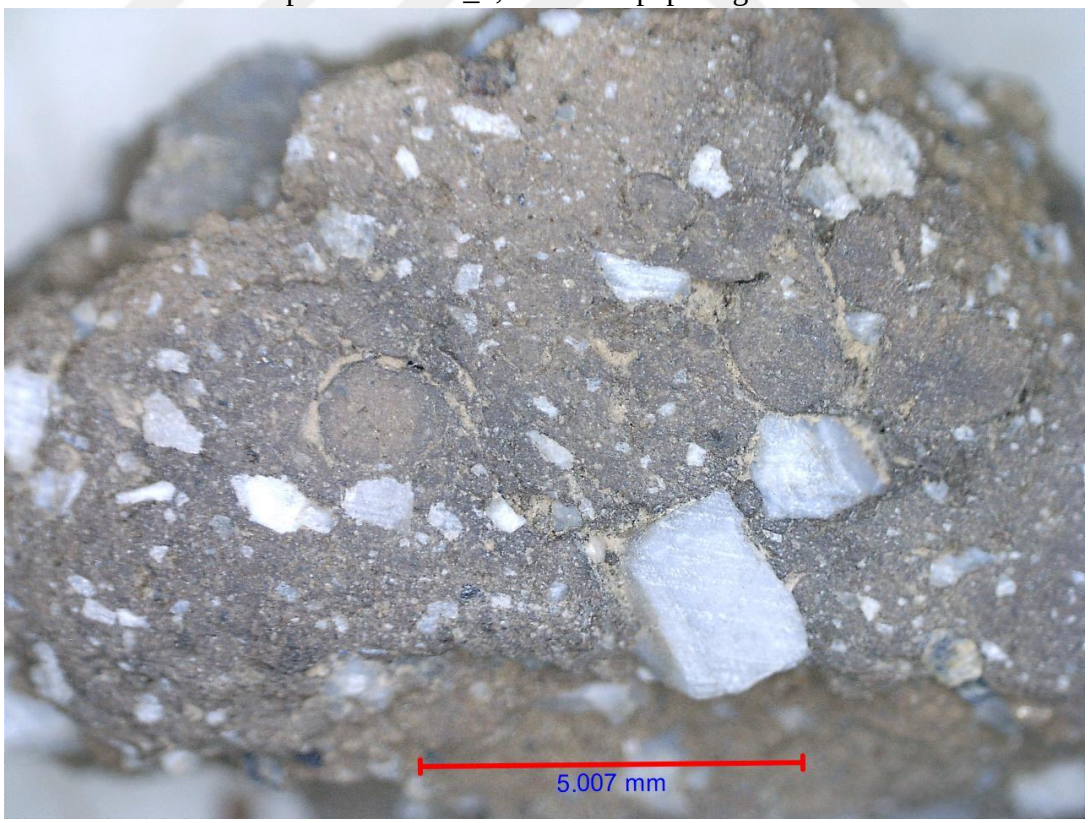


Figure 54. Crushed Shell and Quartz Dominant Reddish Cooking Ware CW-QCST-R-29 under microscope. KT 13457_1, fresh break.

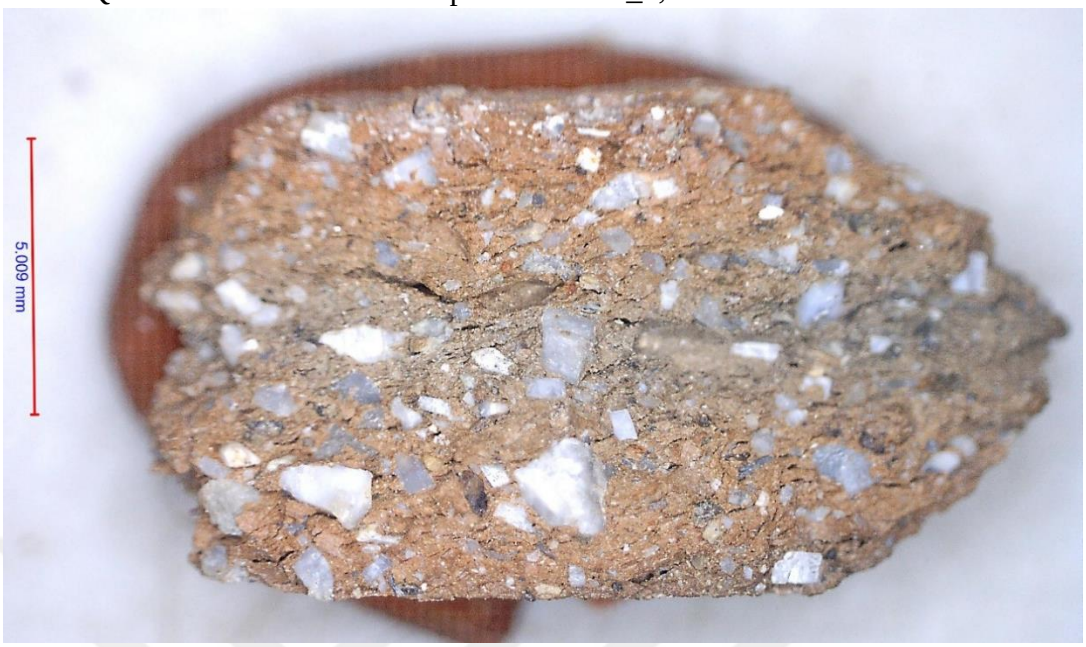


Figure 55. Quartz Tempered Finer Cooking Ware, CW-QT-F-28 under microscope. KT 12066_5, fresh break.

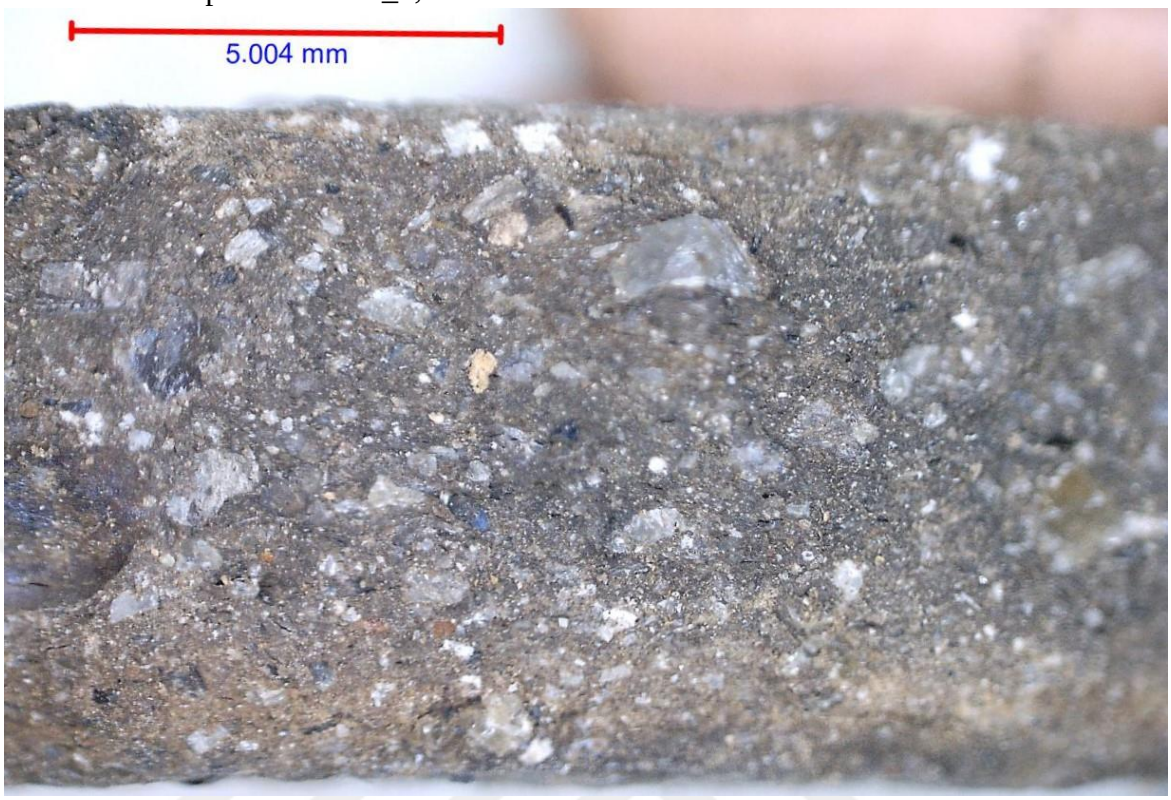


Figure 56. Quartz Tempered Finer Cooking Ware, CW-QT-F-28 under microscope. KT 12066_5, after sandpapering.

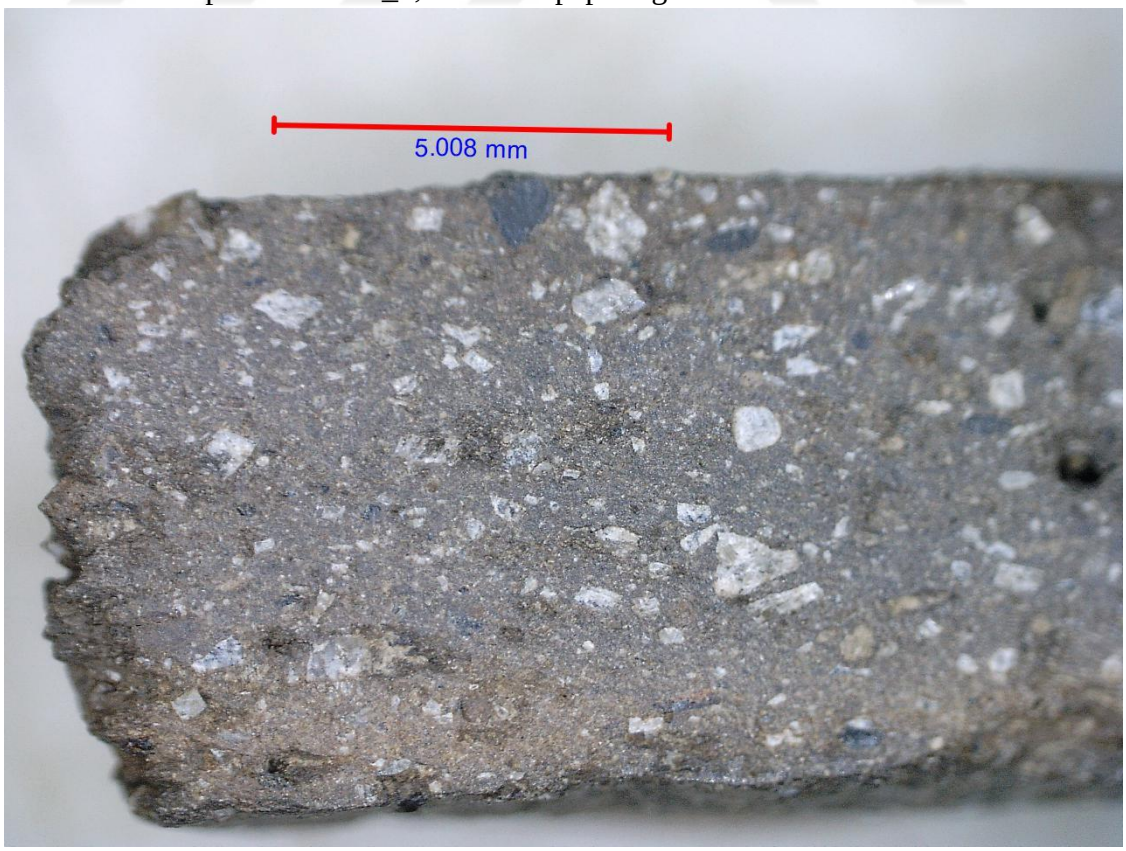


Figure 57. Figure 59. Grit, Limestone and Quartz Tempered Coarse Ware, CW-GLQT- 27, under microscope. KT 11927_1, fresh break.

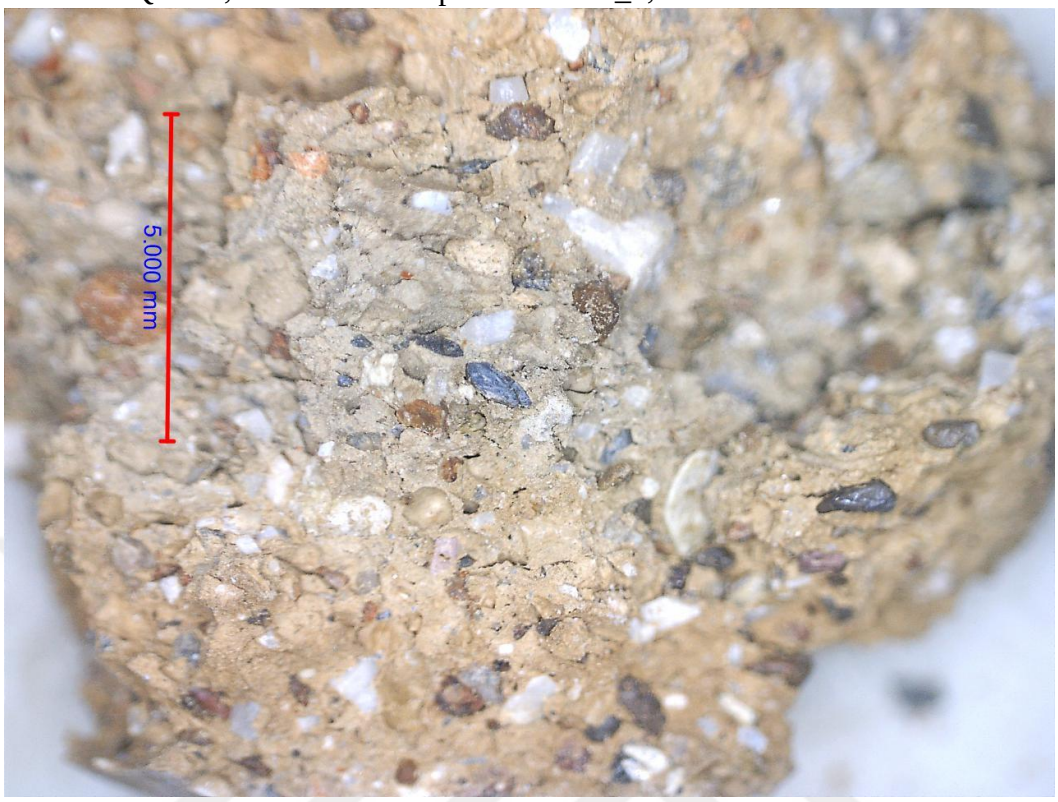


Figure 58. Grit, Limestone and Quartz Tempered Coarse Ware, CW-GLQT- 27, under microscope. KT 11927_1, after sandpapering.



Figure 59. Chaff and Crushed Shell Dominant Coarse Ware, CW-CT-LS-25 under microscope. KT 12066_3, fresh break.



Figure 60. Chaff and Crushed Shell Dominant Coarse Ware, CW-CT-LS-25 under microscope. KT 12066_3, after sandpapering.



Figure 61. Chaff and Grit Dominant Coarse Ware, CW-CT-GT-32 under microscope. KT 12351_9, fresh break.

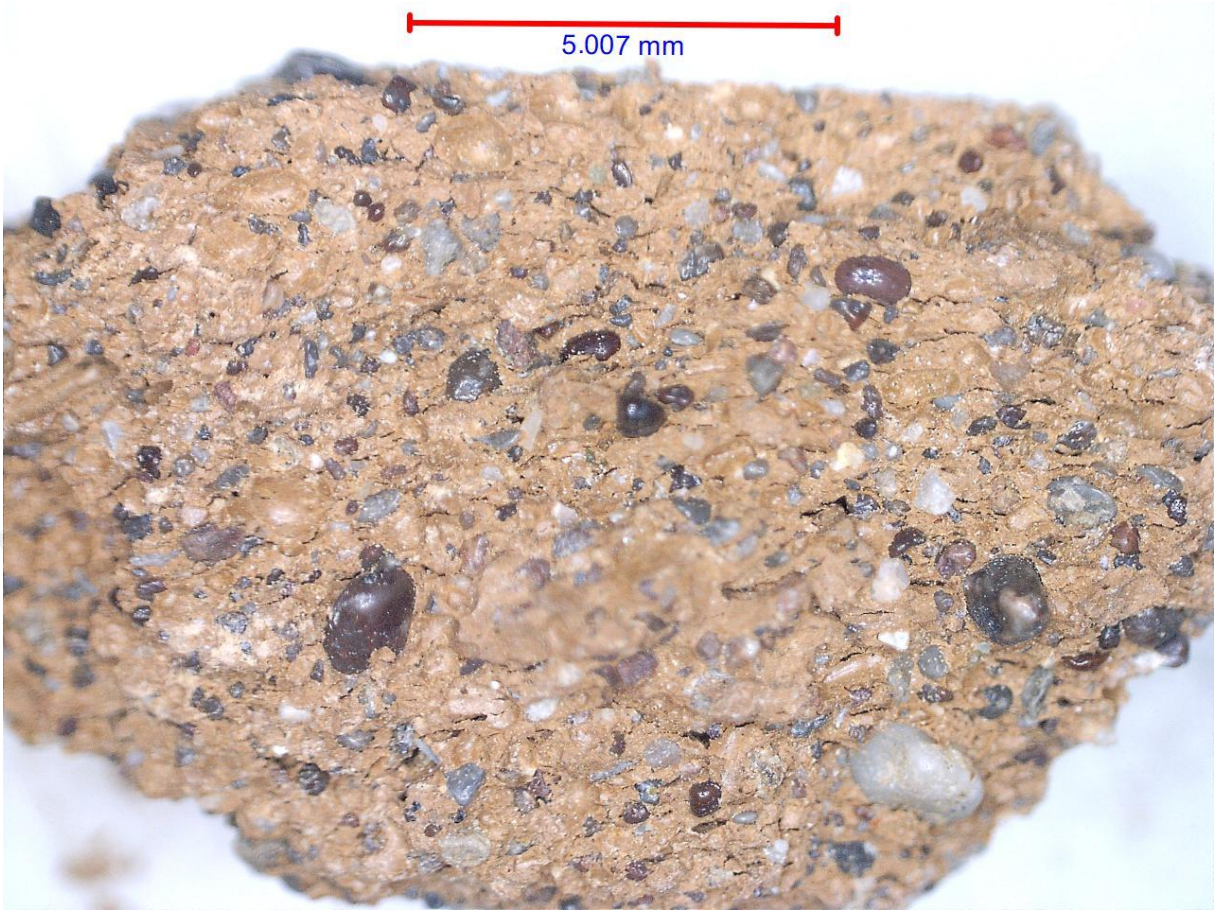


Figure 62. Grit and Limestone Tempered Pinkish Coarse Fabric, CW-GLT-O- 11 under microscope. KT 12074_13, fresh break.



Figure 63. **Grit and Limestone Tempered Pinkish Coarse Fabric, CW-GLT-O- 11 under microscope. KT 12074_13, after sandpapering.**



Figure 64. Wet-smoothed bowl-cooking Plate. KT 25311_6.



Figure 65. Wet-smoothed bowl. KT 25260_4



Figure 66. Well-applied glossy burnish on a neck (KT 13205_1) and on a handle (13540_7)



Figure 67. Self-slipped and wet-smoothed bowl. KT 12579_4



Figure 68. Orange-Pink slip on a handle. KT 12060_7



Figure 69. Partial red slip application on a bowl 25511_1.

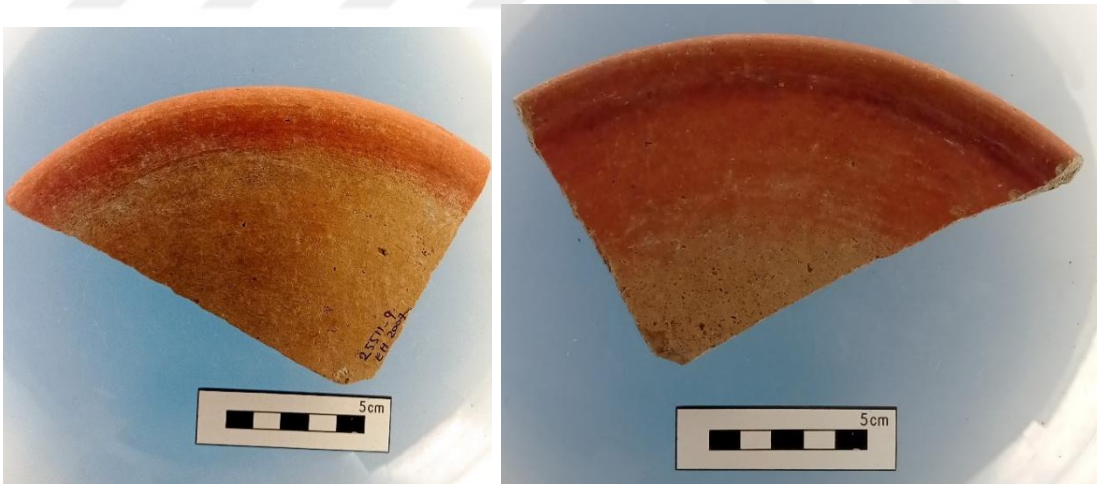


Figure 70. Reddish-Brown Slip on a Lentoid Flask. KT 13812.



Figure 71. White-cream surface, reduction firing. KT 25270_5.



Figure 72. A chart for kiln atmosphere classifications.

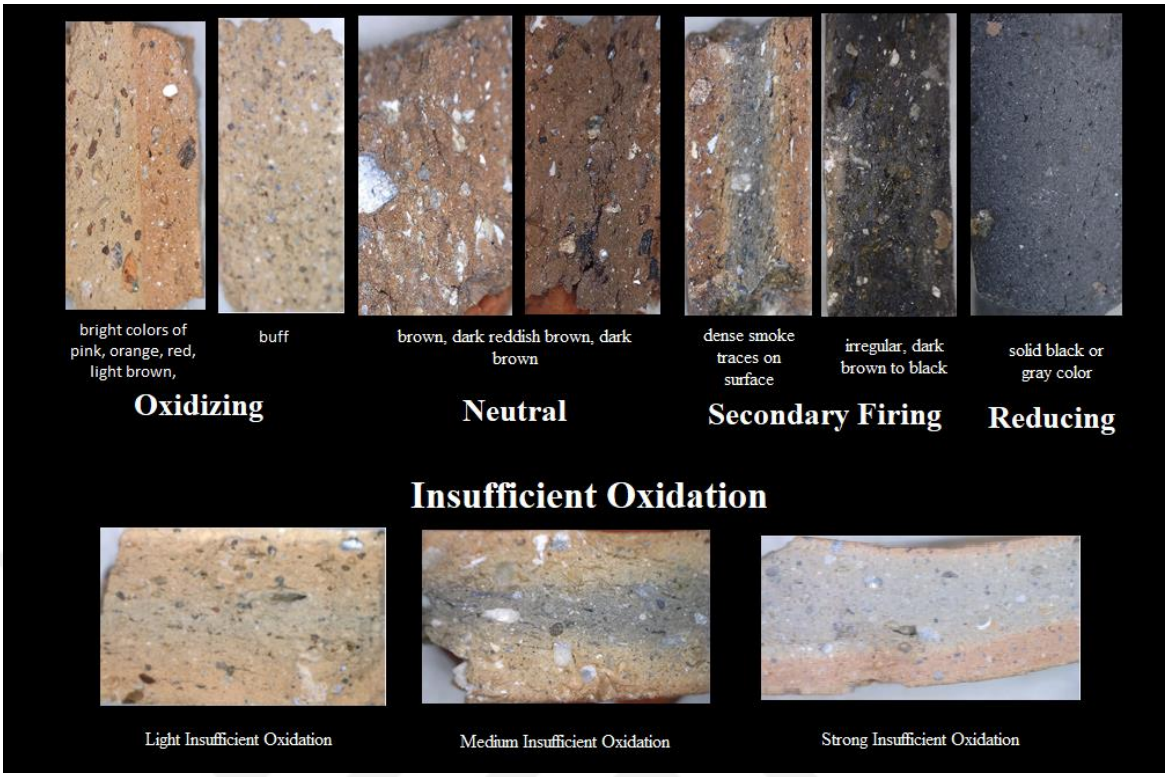


Figure 73. Detail of production technique for Trefoil Pitcher. Cat. No. 7, KT 12750_1.



Figure 74. Lentoid flask from Inandık, 17th 16th c. BCE, Anadolu Medeniyetleri Müzesi, Ankara.



Figure 75. Lentoid flask? with an exceptional sand-dominant fabric. Cat. No. 22. KT 12597_17



Figure 76. Production technique details for neck attachment in lentoid flasks. KT 11448_4+5+7.



Figure 77. Jar with single handle. KT 12515.



Figure 78. Detail photo for breaking trend for PFSN. Cat. 3pot-14 KT 25427_14+25429_2

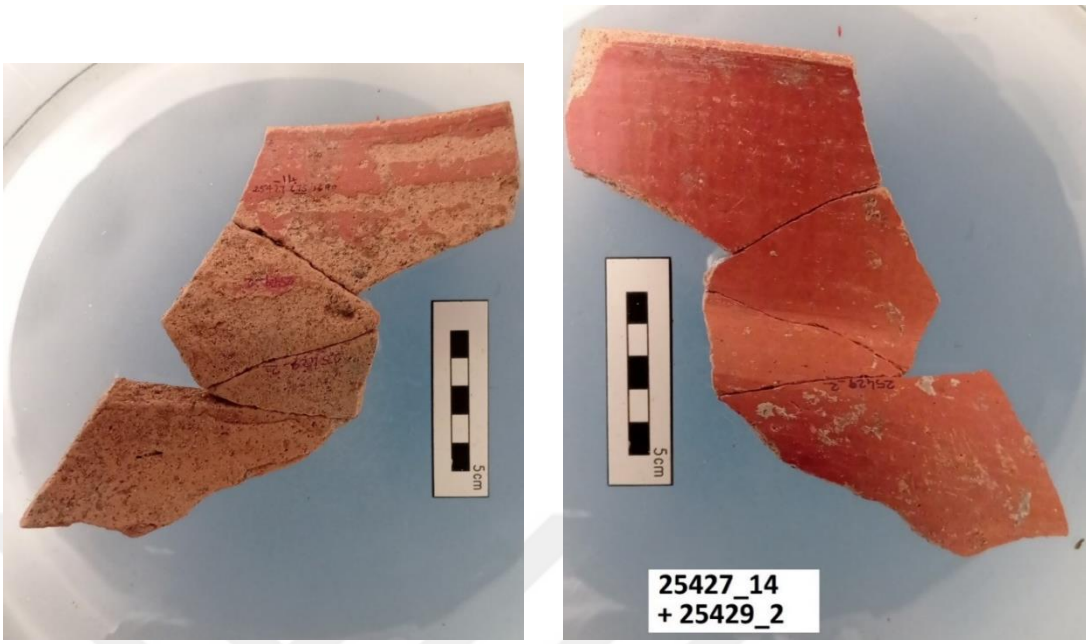


Figure 79. Over-fired cooking pot KT 12590_1



Figure 80. Bowl with scraping marks. B-CP, KT 25311_6



Figure 81. Wet-smoothed bowl-cooking plate. KT 11380_1



Figure 82. Reed impressions around the rim of a cooking plate. KT 11941_6.



Figure 83. Reed impressions, creating a lower band under the rim of cooking plates. KT 25260_5 & KT 11279_8



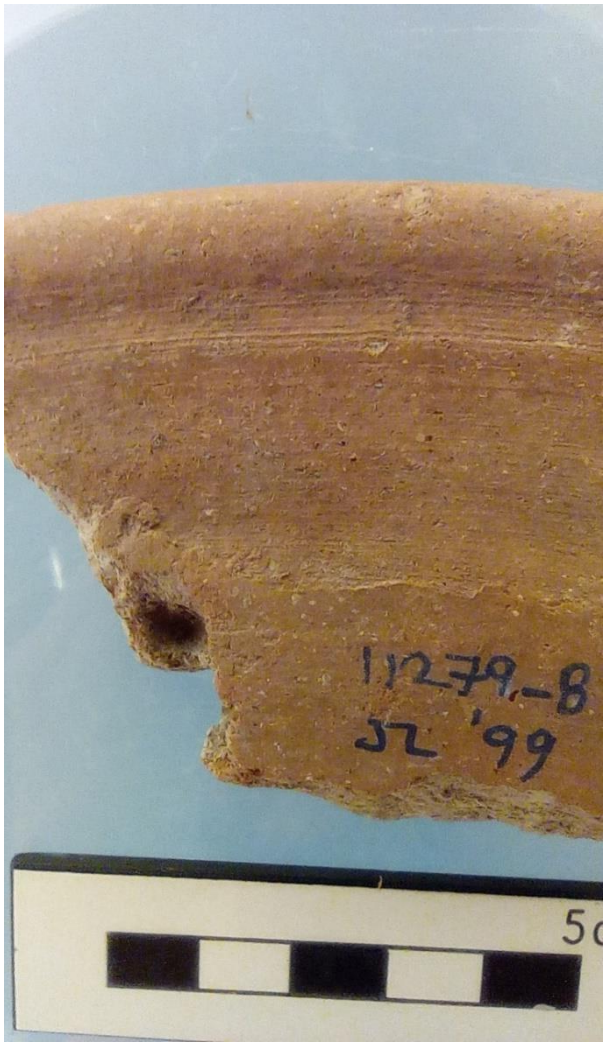


Figure 84. Reed impressions under the rim of cooking plates KT 12351_9 & KT 12366_3



Figure 85. Production technique, detail photo for B-CP group. Hand-made. KT 11584_2



Figure 86. Base-Fl-BV.A, detail photo of layer of sand under base. KT 13470_6



Figure 87. Base-Fl-BV.St, detail photo of layer of sand under base and bitumen band. KT 11941_2



Figure 88. Base-Fl-BV.ir. Detail photo, KT 1338_2.



Figure 89. Production marks for cooking pot handles, Handle-CPt-Loop KT 12060_22



Figure 90. Cooking Plate 08-808-246, from Middle Plateau excavations at Hattusa (2006-2008), previously published in Gruber (2017: 160, 201 Abb. 180, 5)





Figure 91. Grit and limestone tempered medium standard ware fabric, shallow bowl number 354/427 179 A from Hattusa. Cross-section was smoothed before the photo. To compare M-LGT-P-8.

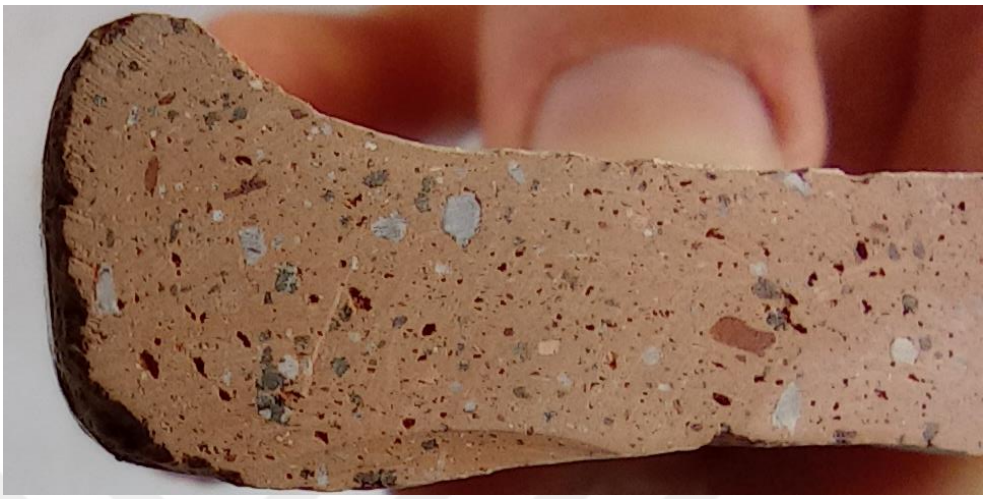


Figure 92. Grit and limestone tempered medium standard ware fabric, beak-spouted jar from ’93 Büyükkaya-Hattusa. Cross-section was smoothed before the photo. To compare M-LGT-B-26.



Figure 93. Grit and limestone tempered medium standard ware fabric, S-profile small pot from Hattusa n.354/427 105. Cross-section was smoothed before the photo. To compare M-LGT-F-7.



Figure 94. Grit dominant tempered medium standard ware fabric, pot from Hattusa n.356/430 164. Cross-section was smoothed before the photo. To compare M-GT-B-9 and CW-GT-B-35.



Figure 95. Grit and limestone tempered coarse standard ware fabric, jar rim from Hattusa Upper City n.55 z844. Cross-section was smoothed before the photo. To compare CW-LGT-NC-P-11

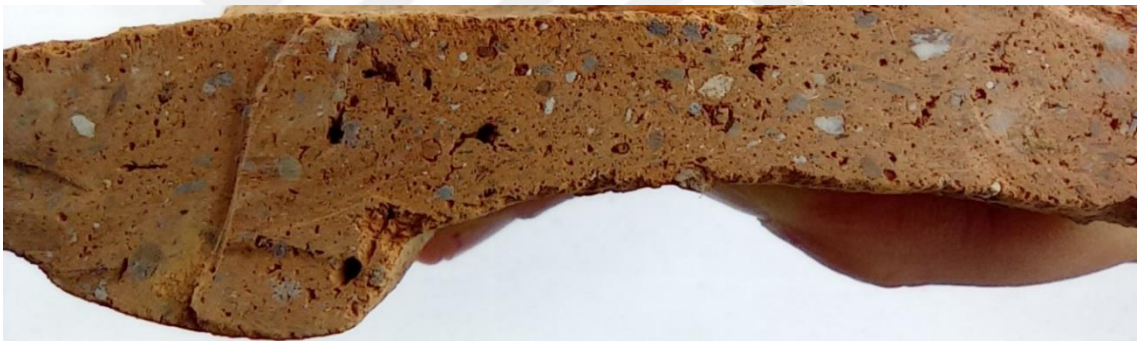


Figure 96. Fine fabric with small-sized non-plastic inclusions, from fine hemispherical bowl, N.355/427 101, Hattusa. Cross-section was smoothed before photograph (above), fresh break. (below). To compare Fine Ware group in Kinet 15.





Figure 97. Cooking Ware examples from Hattusa, (A) Cooking Plate 352/428 11, (B) Cooking Plate 356/430-431 beh. 212, (C) Cooking Plate 355/427 174, (D) Cooking Pot Bo-95 Büyükkaya 356/430-1. Cross-sections were smoothed. To compare grit and limestone tempered cooking ware group.

A.



B.



C.



D.



Figure 98. In situ pot-shaped oven installations from Period 14 in Operation JL. (A) Operation JL, 1998, Locus 108 in Room 99. (B) 2012 Operation JL East Bulk.

A.

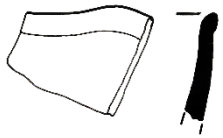


B.

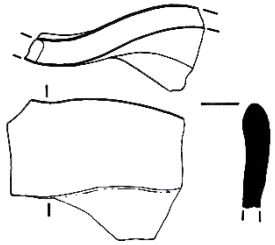


CATALOGUE FIGURES

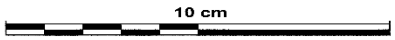
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J-001 13212_20



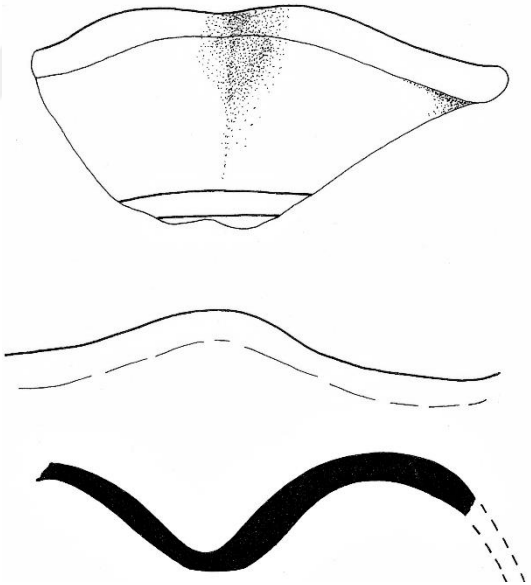
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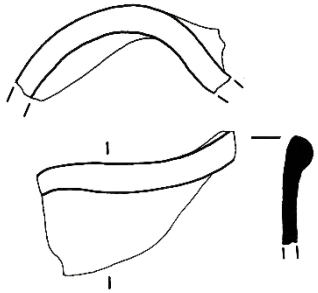
½ Scale



Jug-TF.B
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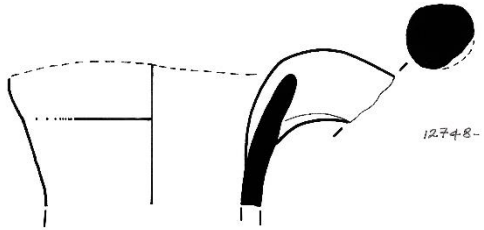
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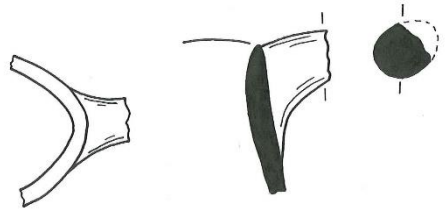
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Handle-Jug-TF.Loop.C
J-011 12748_11

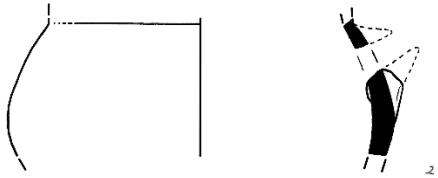


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Jug-T.Sp

J-014 24978_7



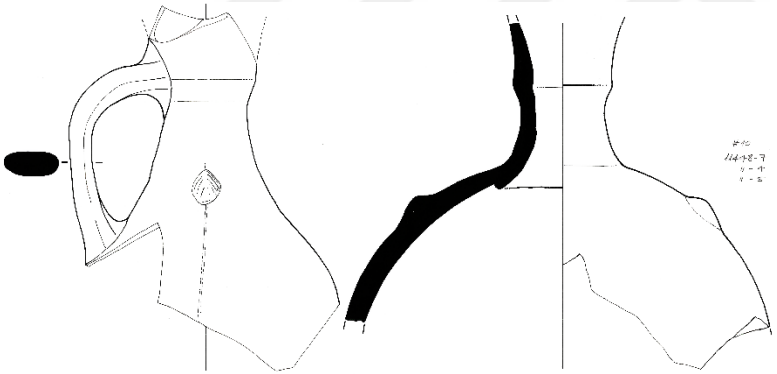
Catalogue Figure 2

LF & J-wPiG & Juglet-HF

LF.2

LF.2&Neck.B&Handle-LF-L-ANG.A&Edge.B

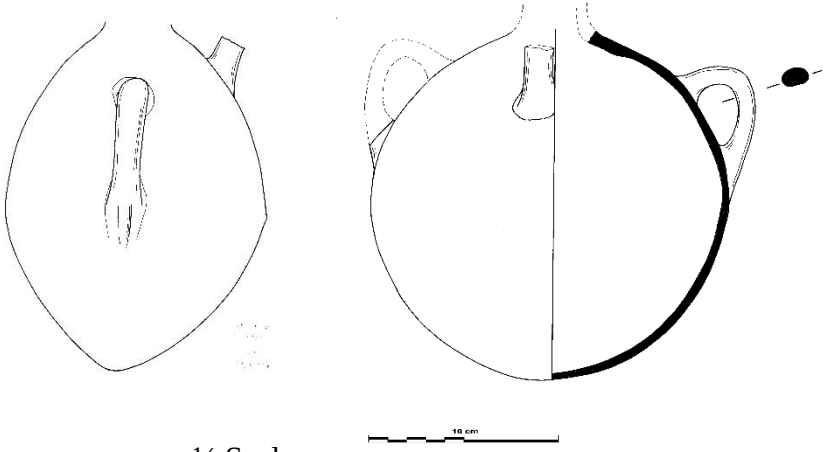
J-015 11448_4+5+7



LF.1

Handle-LF-S-Loop.B + Handle-LF.L-Ang.B

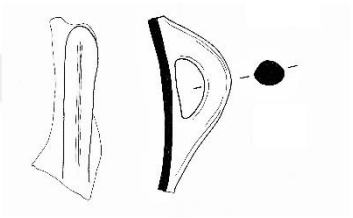
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¼ Scale

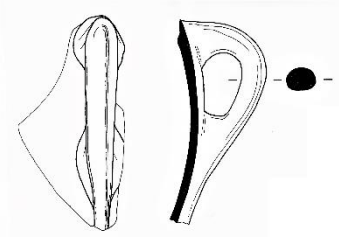
Handle-LF-S-SCIRC.B&Edge.A

J-017 12351_2



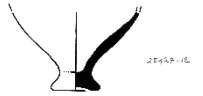
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J-020 13754_2



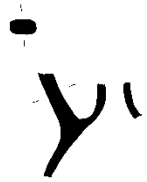
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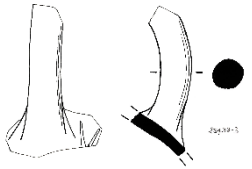


Juglet-HF

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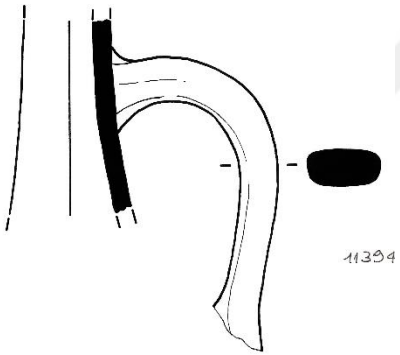
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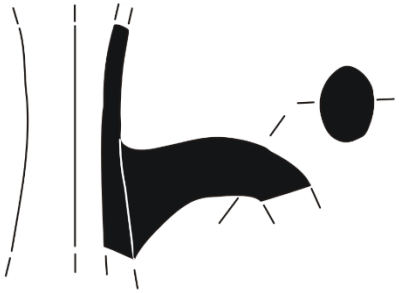
Catalogue Figure 3

Handle-SSP

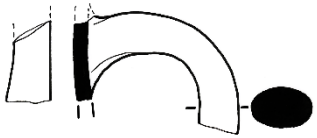
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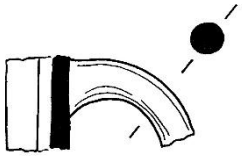
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Jr-004 12060_8



Jr-005 12402_1



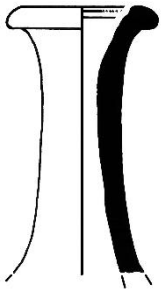
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J-SSP.B

Jr-007 12364_1



J-SSP.C

Jr-008 12414_1

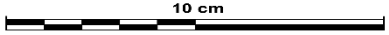
SSP



Jr-009 11931_5



1/2

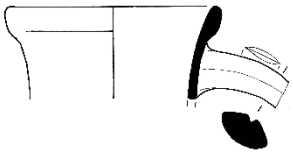


Catalogue Figure 4

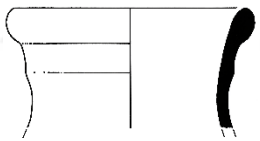
J-SH

J-SH.B

J-017 / 13535_3

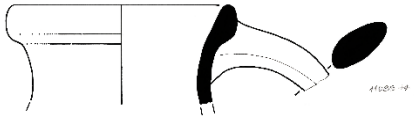


Jr-017 / 12373_2

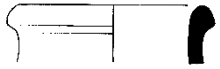


J-SH.C & Hnd-J-SH-HT

Jr-018 / 11099_14+6

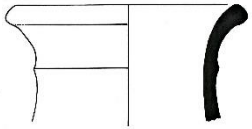


Jr-020 / 11203_11

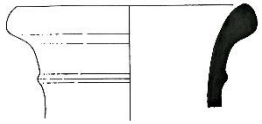


J-SH.D

Jr-021 / 13672_4

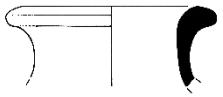


Jr-022 / 13754_4

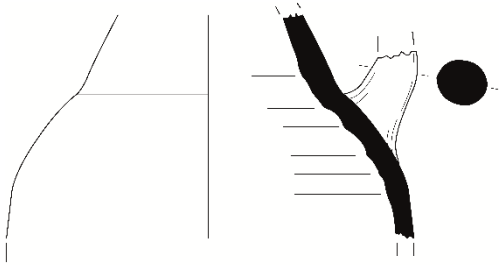


J-SH.F

Jr-024 / 25404_14

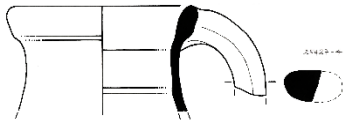


J-SH Jr-025 / 25440_1

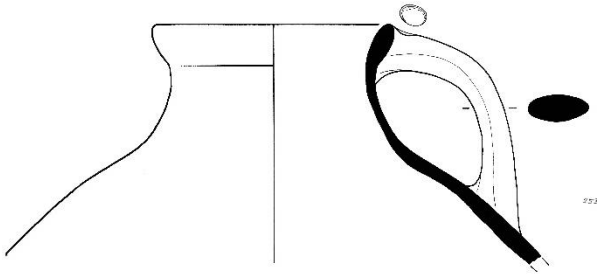


J-SH.A & Hnd-J-SH-HT

Jr-028 / 25427_1+4

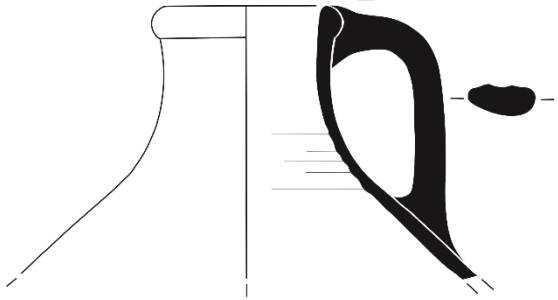


Jr-029 / 25307_3



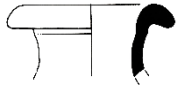
J-SH.B & Hnd-J-SH-HT

Jr-030 / 12066_2



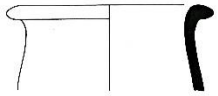
J-SH.fl

Jr-032 / 13219_4



J-SH.G

Jr-034 13755_4

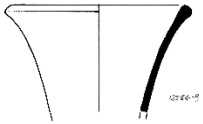


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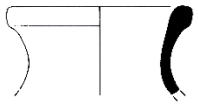


Catalogue Figure 5

J-SH-F.A
Jr-037 / 12584_9



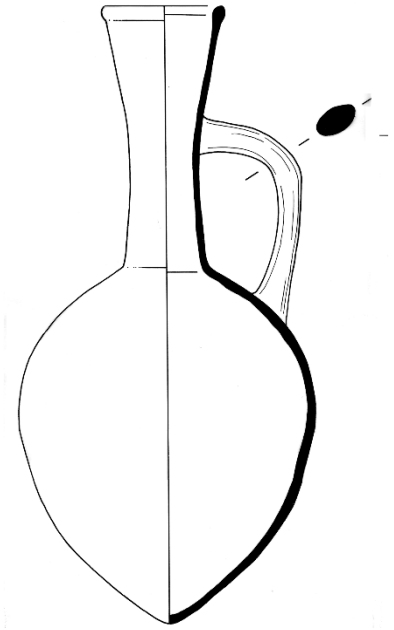
J-SH-F.B
Jr-042 / 25427_5



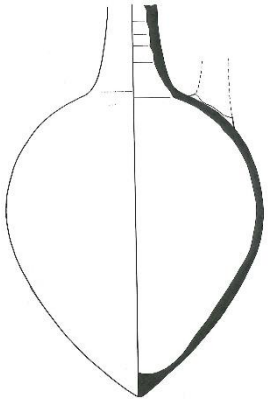
J-SH-F.C
Jr-047 / 12060_16



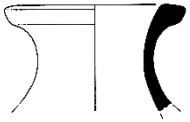
J-SH-F.C & Hnd-J-SH-N.Ang.B
Jr-050 / 12060_20/12515



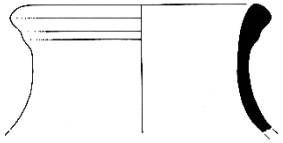
J-SH-F
Jr-051 / 13804_1



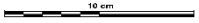
CJ.B
Jr-056 / 25429_1



CJ.A
Jr-057 / 25438_1

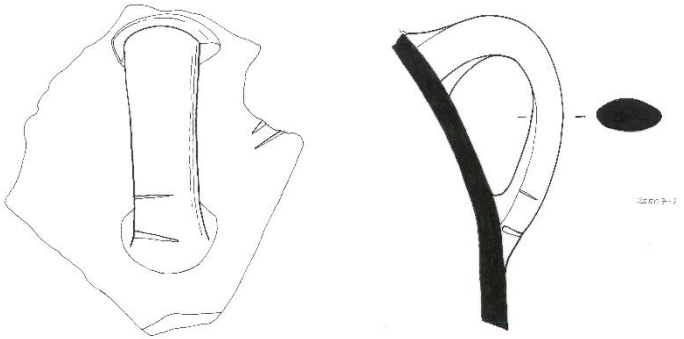


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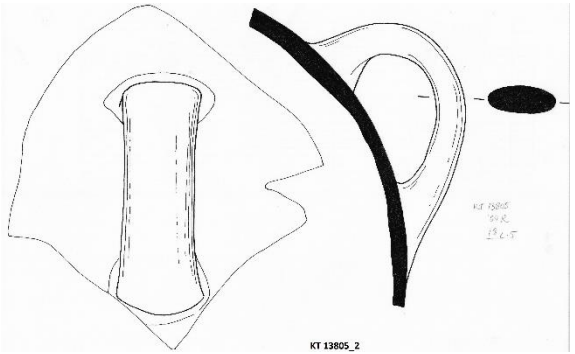


J-SH-F & CJ

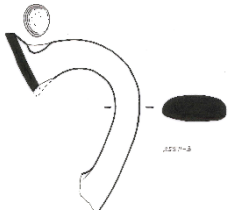
Handle-CJ.SCIRC.A
Jr-059 / 25507_2



Jr-063 / 13805_2

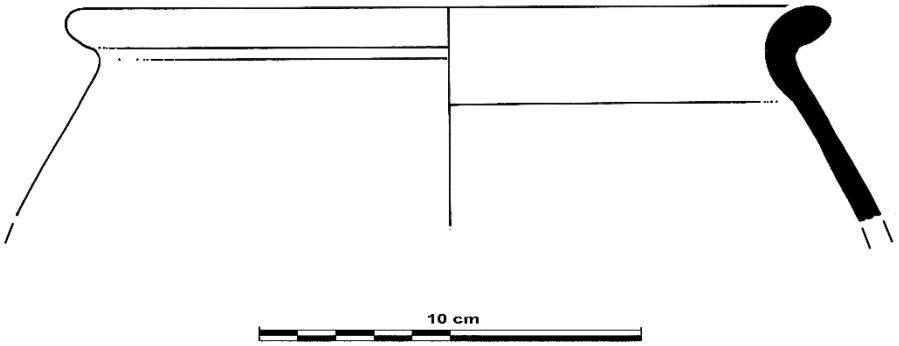


Handle-CJ.Loop.A
Jr-064 / 25511_3



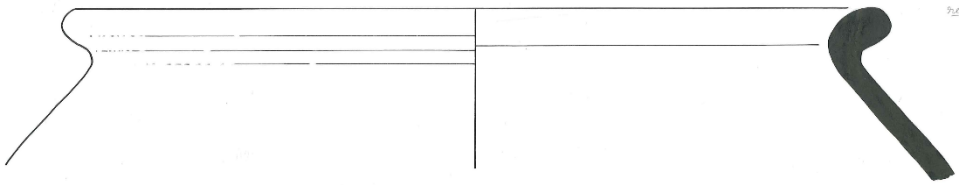
P-ST.WB

P-002 / 12584_7



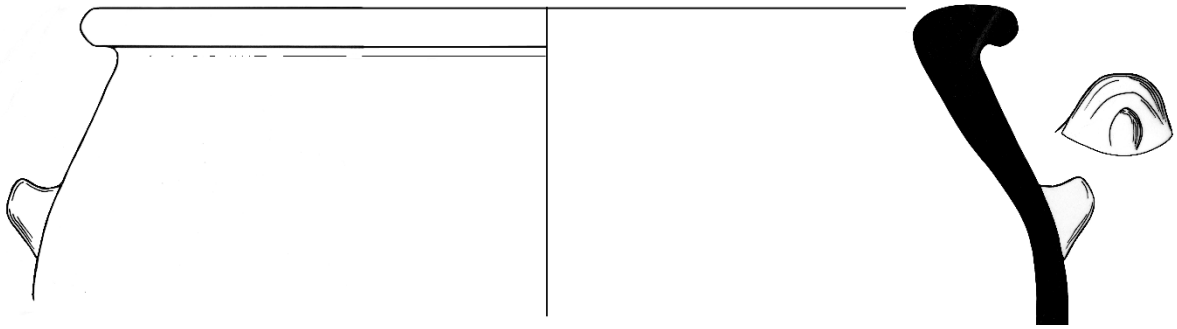
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P-003 / 13775_8



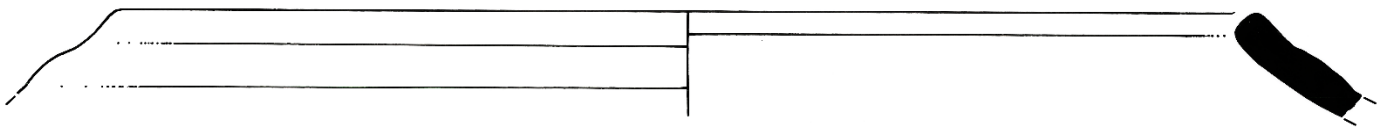
P-ST.HR

P-004 / 1333_1



P-ST.SCR

P-006 / 13540_8



Catalogue Figure 7

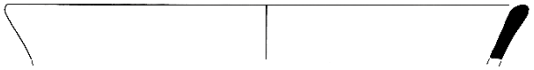
PFSN

PFSN.A

P-010 / 13520_1

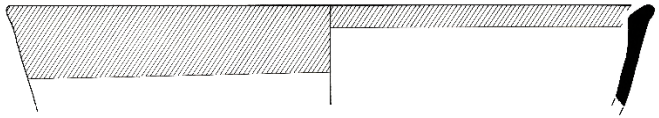


P-011 / 24978_5

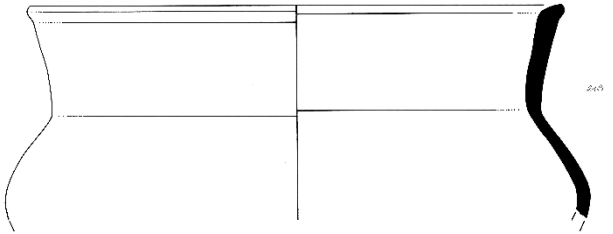


PFSN.B

P-012 / 12787_3

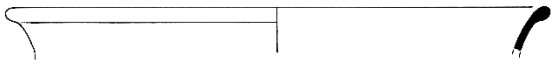


P-013 / 24984_13



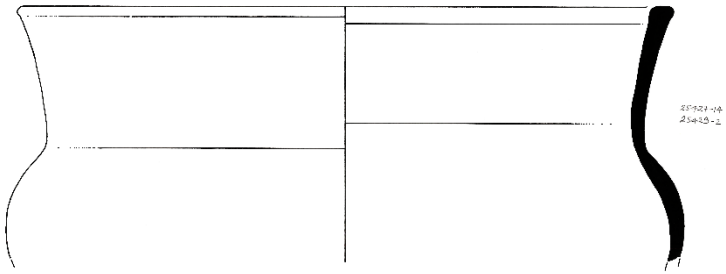
PFSN.E

P-015 / 12060_15

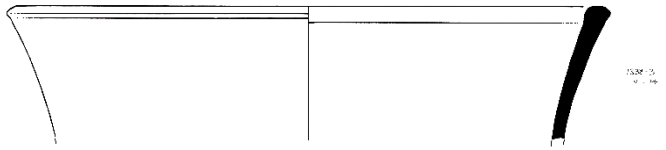


PFSN.C

P-016 / 25427_14+25429_2



P-017 / 1338_3

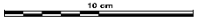


PFSN.D

P-018 / 12402_6



1/4

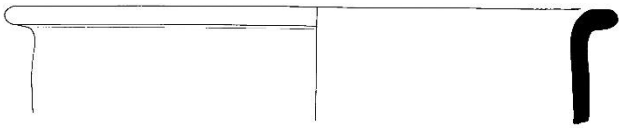


Catalogue Figure 8

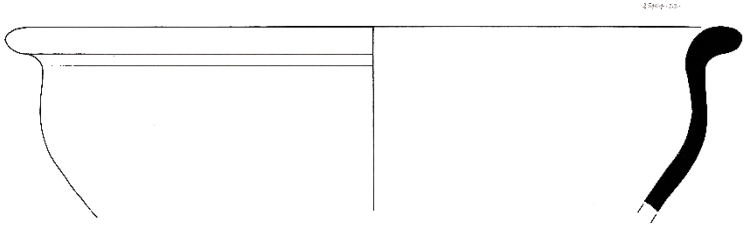
Cr

CR.HRT

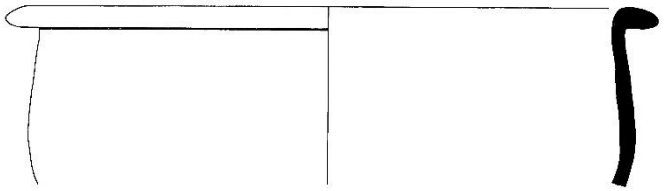
P-020 / 13803_2



P-025 / 25404_22

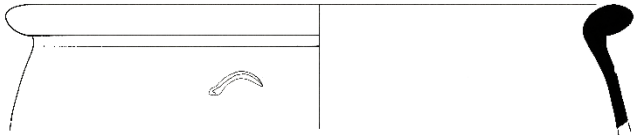


P-028 / 13345_4

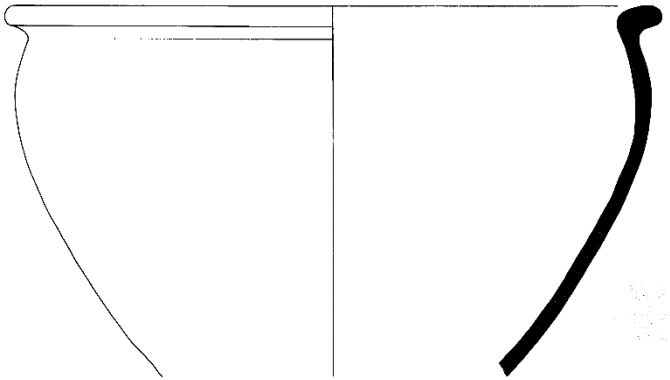


CR.HRT.U

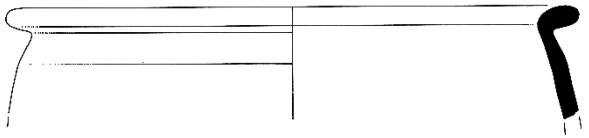
P-027 / 25311_10



P-029 / 13212_1



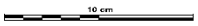
P-030 / 11600_5



P-035 / 12060_17



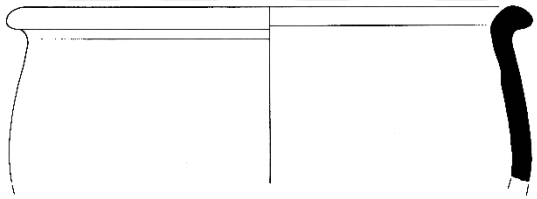
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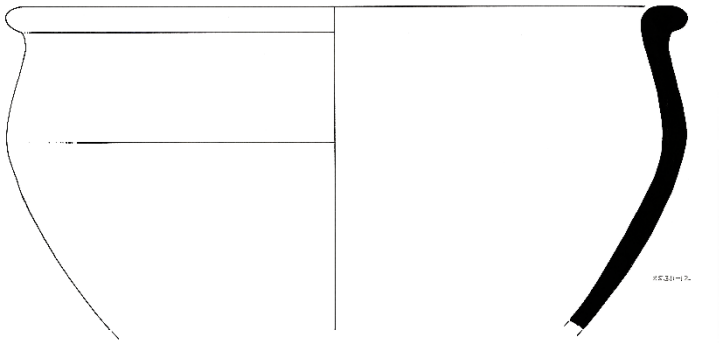
Catalogue Figure 9

Cr & Cr-Car & P-S & P-V

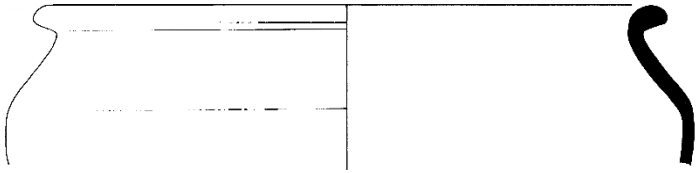
Cr.Crt P-037 / 12405_1



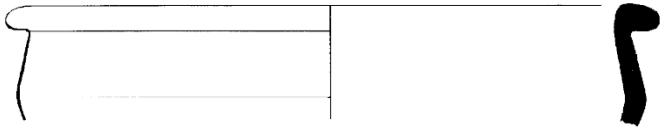
P-040 / 25311_12



Cr-Car.Hrt.U P-041 / 10939_2



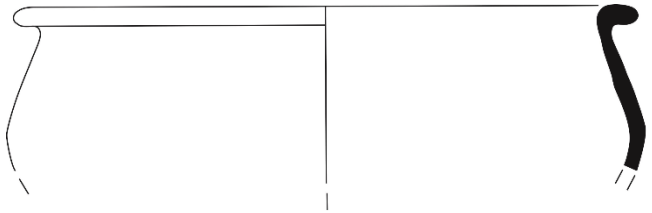
Cr-Car.Hrt P-043 / 10939_3



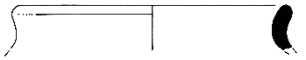
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P-044 / 12060_1



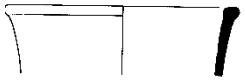
P-S.V.A P-049 / 12597_11



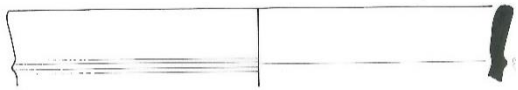
P-S.V.B P-050 / 25427_13



P-S.V.ERT P-052 / 13345_2

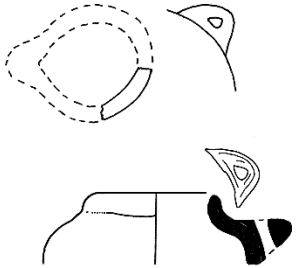


P-V.Unique P-53/13681_2



1/4

P-S.H P-051 / 10937_3 (1/2 scale)



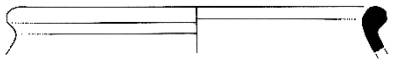


Catalogue Figure 10

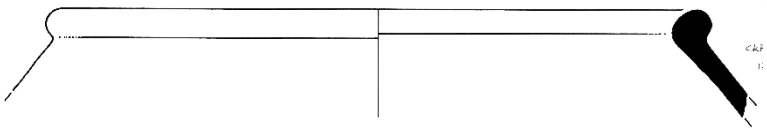
CPt-1

CPT-1.A

CPt-001 / 12066_8



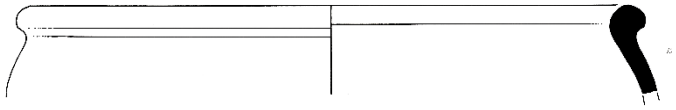
CPt-003 / 13006_2



CPt-006 / 1338_15



CPt-007 / 12066_6

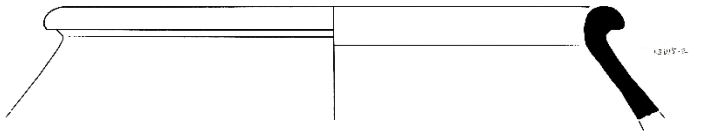


CPt-008 / 12066_5



CPt-1.B

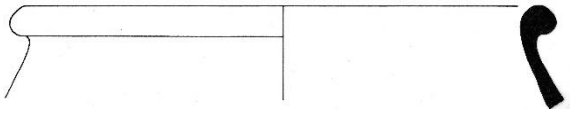
CPt-009 / 13015_2



CPt-010 / 13296_3



CPt-011 / 12583_1

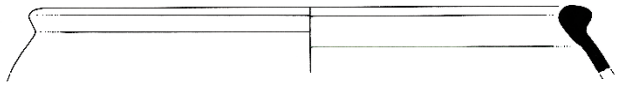


CPt-012 / 12060_3



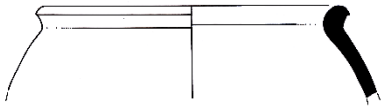
CPt-1.C

CPt-013 / 12584_5



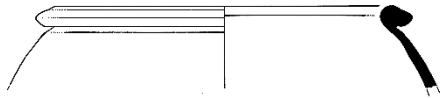
CPt-1.D

CPt-015 / 12599_6



CPt-1.E

CPt-016 / 11448_3

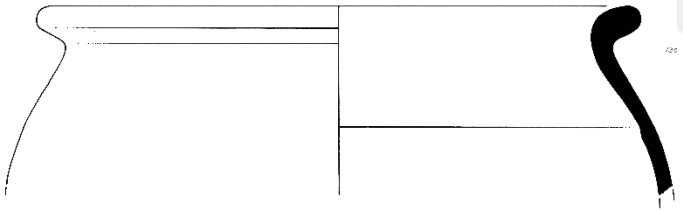


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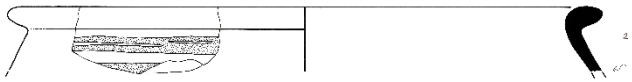
Catalogue Figure 11

CPt-2 & CPt-3

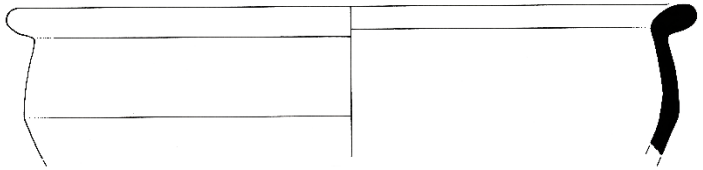
CPT-2.A CPt-017 /13013_2



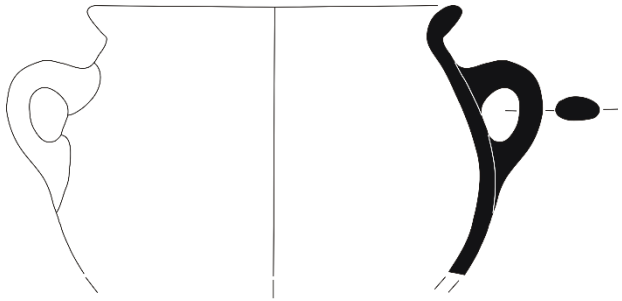
CPt-020 / 25404_12



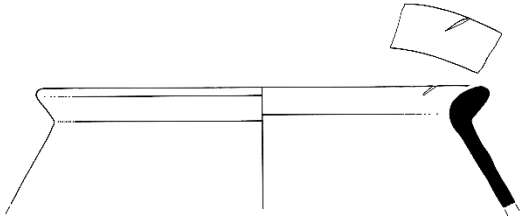
CPt-2.B CPt-022 / 25258_2



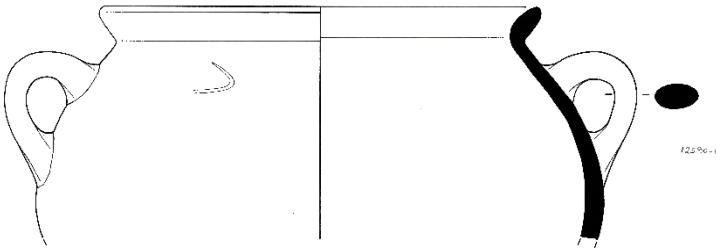
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CPt-029 / 24978_2



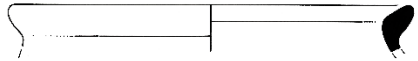
CPt-034 / 12590_1



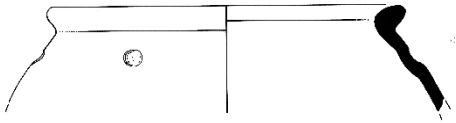
CPt-3.B CPt-035 / 12060_4



CPt-038 / 11593_1



CPt-3.C CPt-040 / 13334_2

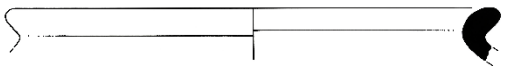


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Catalogue Figure 12

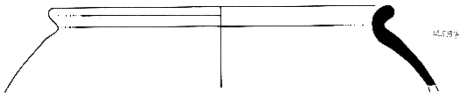
CPt-3 & Handle-CPT & B-T

CPt-041 / 13225_2



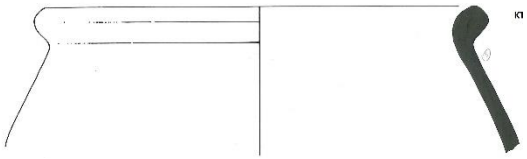
CPt-3.D

CPt-046 / 12597_9



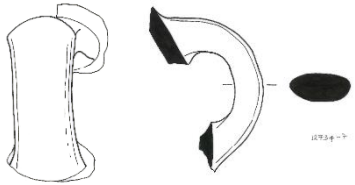
CPt-3.E

CPt-048 / 13774_3



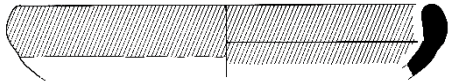
Handle-CPT

CPt-051 / 12734_7

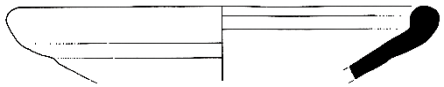


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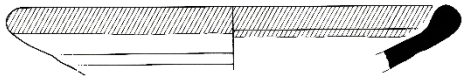
B-T.LR B-002 / 1338_16



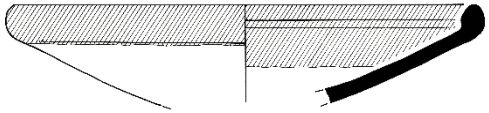
B-T.CRT B-004 /24984_1



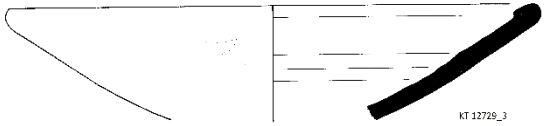
B-005 / /11373_6



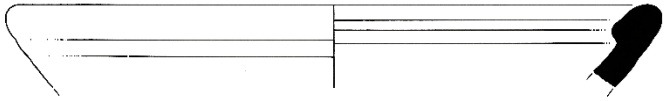
B-006 / 25511_9



B-T.BR B-008 / 12729_3



B-006 / 12597_2

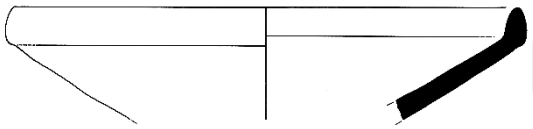


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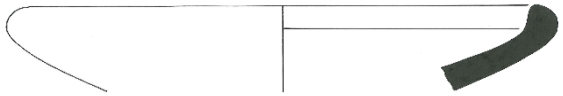
Catalogue Figure 13

B-T & B-IC

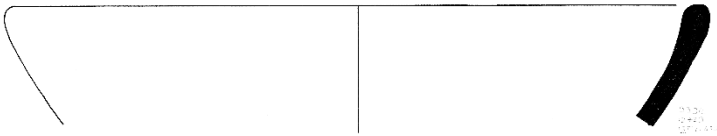
B-T.PRT B-011/ 24984_5



B-015 / 13775_4



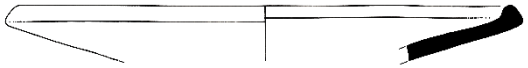
B-T.NRT B-017 / 12729_2



B-018 / 13774_2



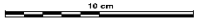
B-IC.PRT B-020 / 24984_3



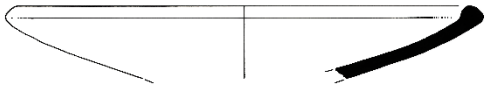
B-022 / 25311_1



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B-023 / 11388_2



B-025 / 11591_2



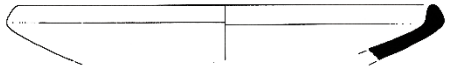
B-026 / 13775_2



B-027 / 13001_6



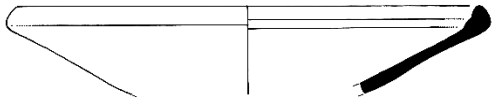
B-036 / 11450_3



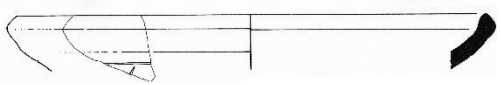
B-037 / 11203_9



B-040 / 11438_2



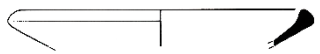
B-041 /13755_6



Catalogue Figure 14

B-IC & B-NRT

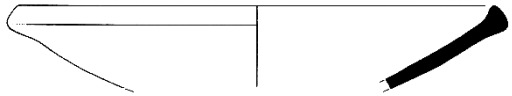
B-042 / 12074_15



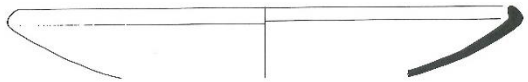
B-043 / 10939_4



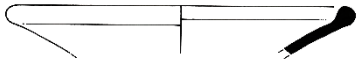
B-046 / 25307_4



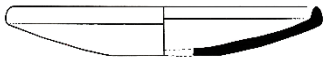
B-049 / 13774_7



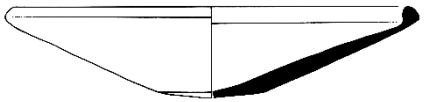
B-051 / 12597_6+12597_4



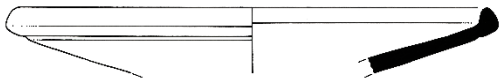
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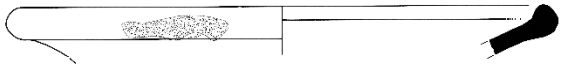
B-057 / 25307_5



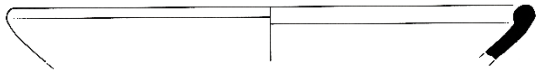
B-063 / 25443_4



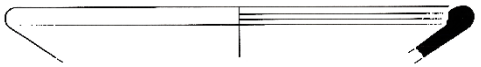
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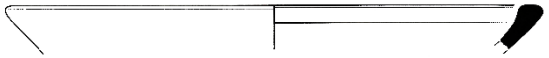
B-068 / 12599_2



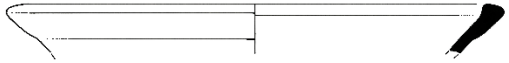
B-77/13342_4



B-IC.BTR B-074 / 12351_10



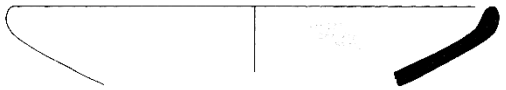
B-075 / 12748_8



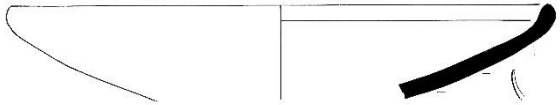
B-NRT B-077 / 12579_4



B-078 / 10939_1

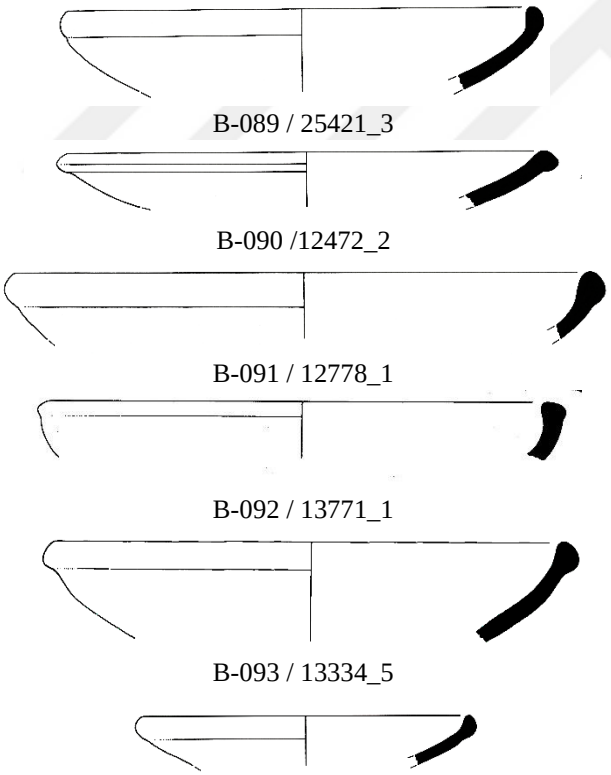


B-079 / 13775_3



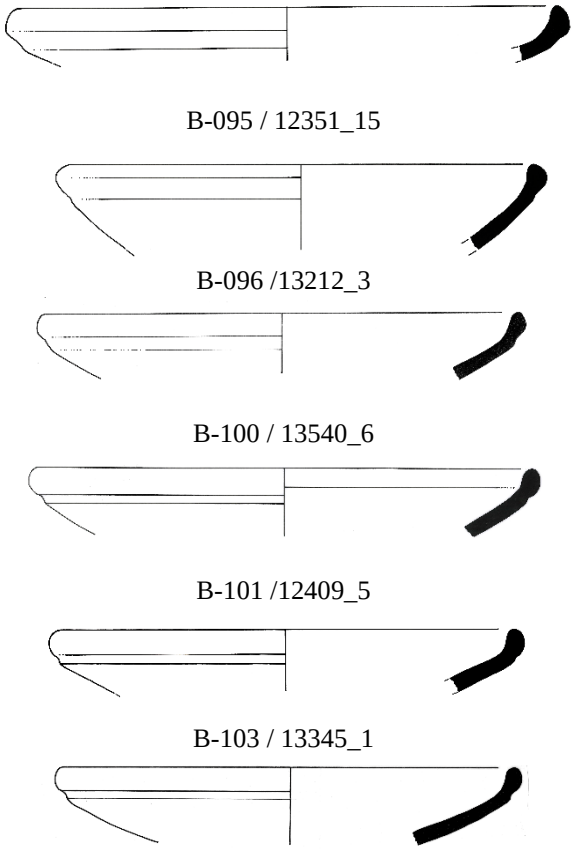
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B-IC-ERT B-086 / 11948_4



B-IC-ERT.B

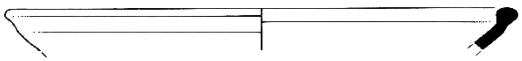
B-094 / 12060_19



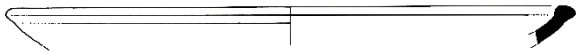
Catalogue Figure 16

B-IC-WS & B-IC-CAR

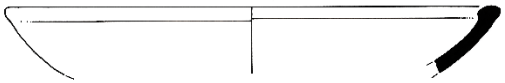
B-IC-WS.BTR B-106 / 12748_7



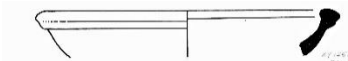
B-107 / 12584_13



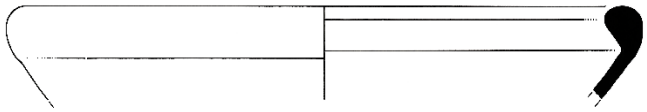
B-108 / 12748_6



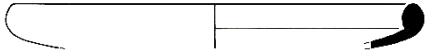
B-110/12583_3



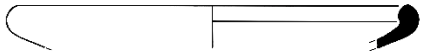
B-IC-WS.CRT B-112 / 13225_6



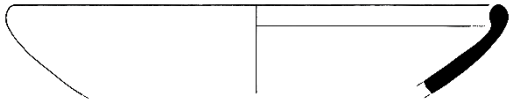
B-113 / 24986_2



B-114 / /24986_1



B-116 / 12584_8



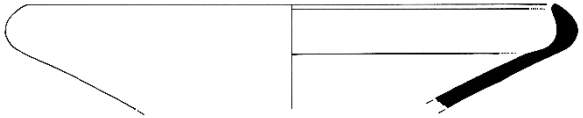
B-117 / /13535_4



B-IC.Car B- 121 / 24984_4



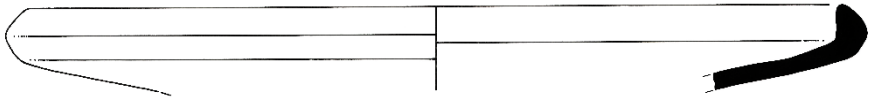
B-125/ 25258_4



B-126 / 11600_3



B-127 / 25421_10



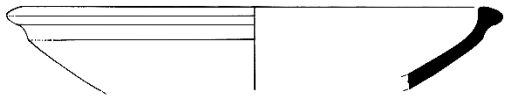
1/4

Catalogue Figure 17

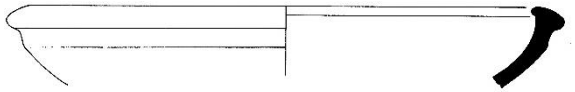
B-D-CAR

B-D-CAR.BTR

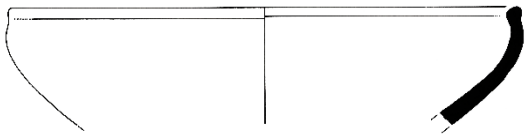
B-130 / 12748_9



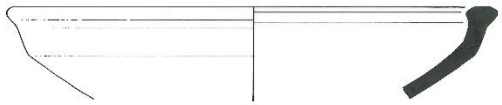
B- 132 /13468_1



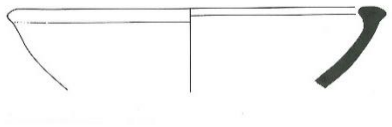
B-133 / 12734_3



B-135 / 13706_1



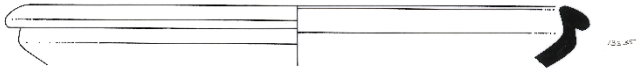
B-136 / 13672_5



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B-D-CAR.OCF

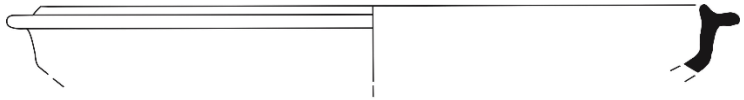
B-138 / 13535_2



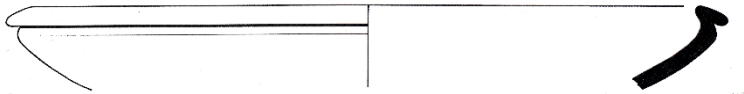
B-139 / 12589_5



B-140 / 11597_8

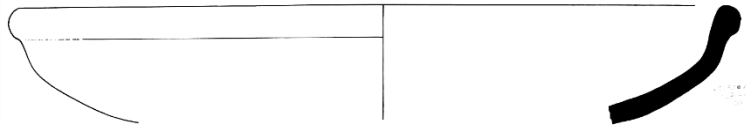


B-141 / 12742_1



B-D-CAR.ERT

B-142/13212_2



B-143 / 12583_2



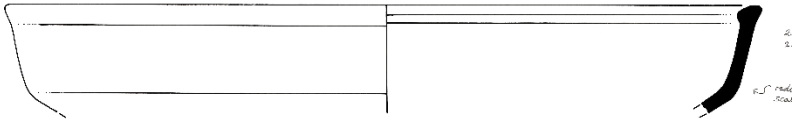
Catalogue Figure 18

B-D-CAR & B-F-H

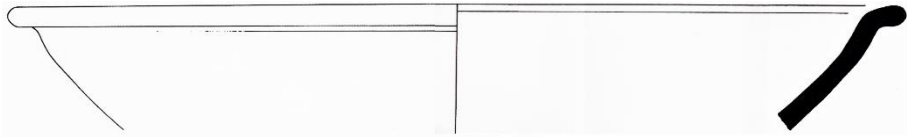
B-144 / 13533_1



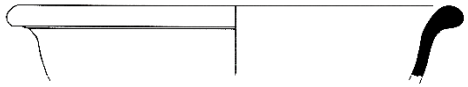
B-D-CAR-IRT-Unique 25307_10+25311_18



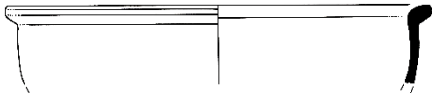
B-D-OCR B-146 / 12748_2



B-147 / 1338_7



B- 148 / 1338_1

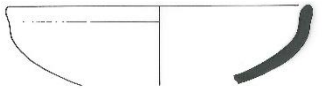


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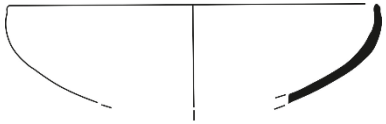
B-F-H.A B- 149 / 13775_6



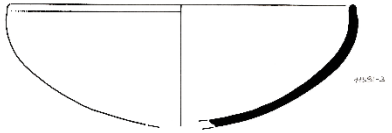
B-150 / 13754_6



B-151 / 11597_7



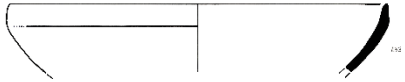
B-156 / 11591_3



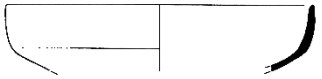
B-F-H.B B-159 / 13706_3



B-161 / 13334_6



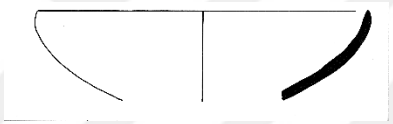
B-163 / 12783_1



Catalogue Figure 19

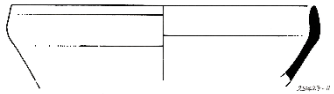
B-F-H & B-Unique & B-PL & B-PL-H

B-170 / 12373_1



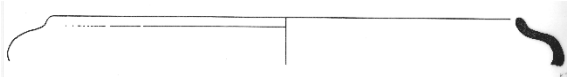
B-F-H.CAR

B-172 / 25427_11



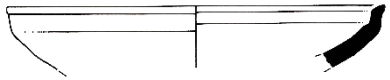
B-F-H-IC-Unique

B-173 / 13013_1



B-H-Unique

B-174 / 11597_6



B-TH-H-Unique

B-175 / 12060_18

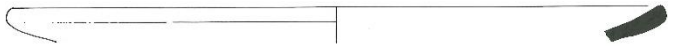


B-PL-A

B-176 / 12353_2



B-177 / 13774_4

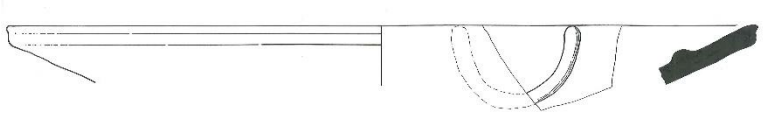


B-178 / 13296_5

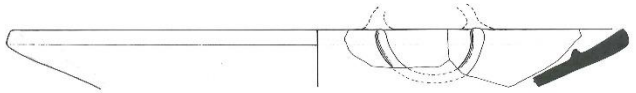


B-PL-H

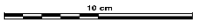
B-179 / 13775_9



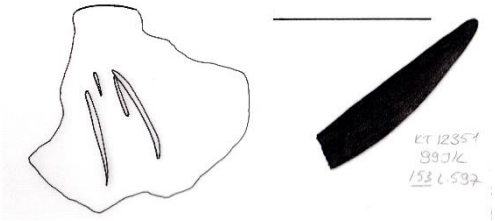
B-180 / 13679_1



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B-182 / 12351_16 (1/2)





Catalogue Figure 20

B-CP-NB

B-CP-NB.A

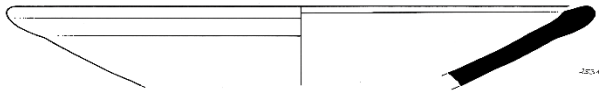
B-CP-001 / KT13459_2



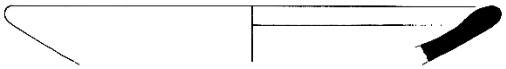
B-CP-003 / KT 12074_4



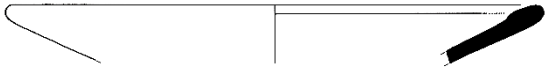
B-CP-004 / KT 25311_5



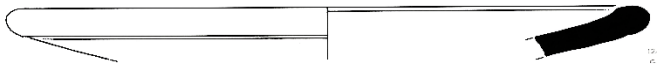
B-CP-007 / KT 13225_5



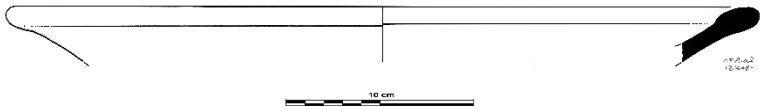
B-CP-012 / KT 11584_1



B-CP-017 / KT 12409_2

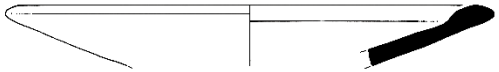


B-CP-023 / KT 13348_1

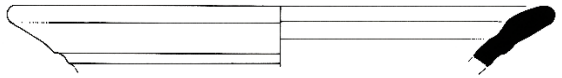


B-CP-NB.B

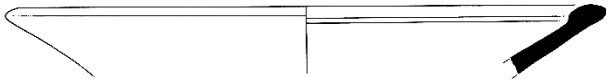
B-CP-025 / 12060_10



B-CP-027 / 12402_4

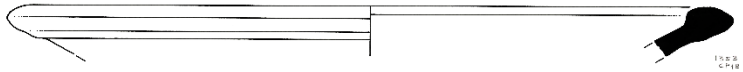


B-CP-030 / 12416_2

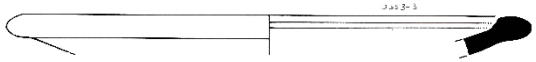


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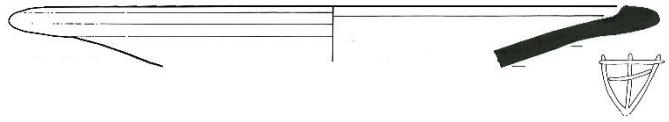
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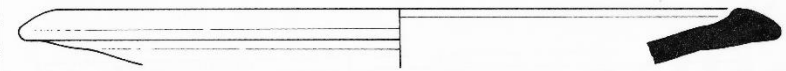
B-CP-037 / 12 12353_3



B-CP-038 / 13803_4



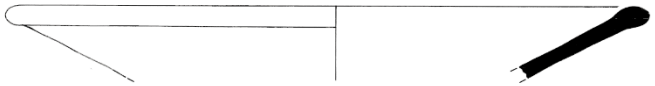
B-CP-040 / 13805_1



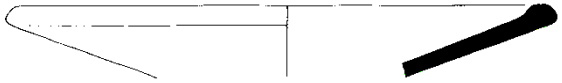
Catalogue Figure 21

B-CP-SRT & B-CP-T-OC & B-CP-IC

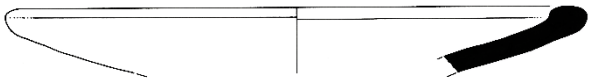
B-CP-SRT.A B-CP-043 / KT 12351_5



B-CP-SRT.B B-CP-044 / KT 13754_7



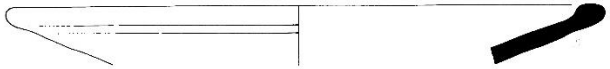
B-CP-045 / KT 12074_6



B-CP-046 / kt 13755_2



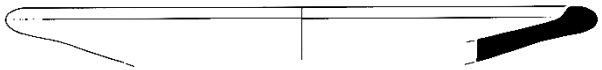
B-CP-047 13775_1



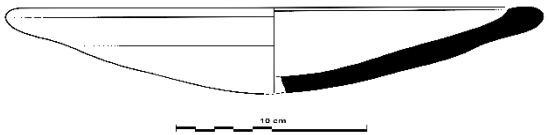
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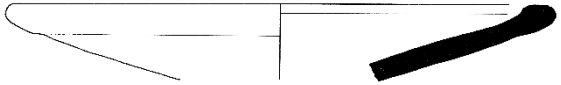
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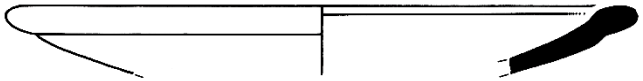
B-CP-050 / KT 13217_1



B-CP-053 / KT 13212_8



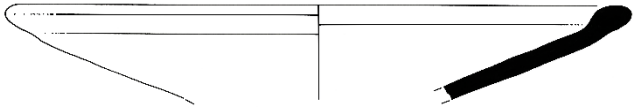
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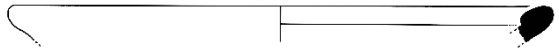
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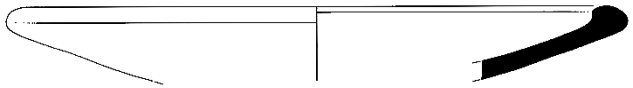
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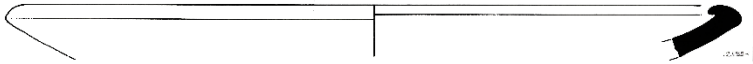
B-CP-IC.CRT B-CP-058 / 12782_3



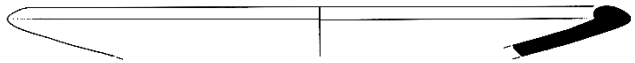
B-CP-059 / 13219_2



B-CP-060 / 12599_1



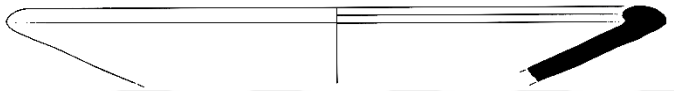
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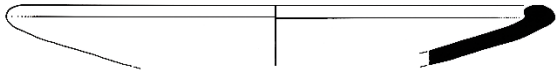
Catalogue Figure 22

B-CP-IC & B-CP-OCR

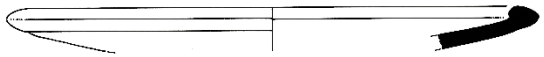
B-CP-062 / 11948_3



B-CP-064 / 13212_10



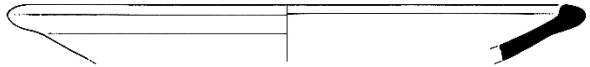
B-CP-065 / 13219_1



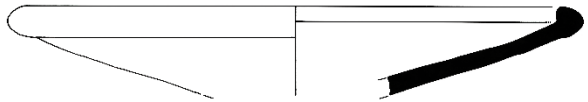
B-CP-071 / 12409_1



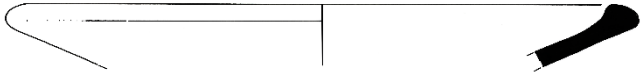
B-CP-076 / 13020_2



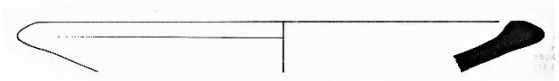
B-CP-082 / 12074_2+11948_1



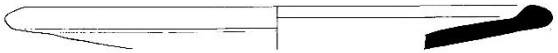
B-CP-IC.SPRT B-CP-083 / 13348_3



B-CP-084 / 11203_6

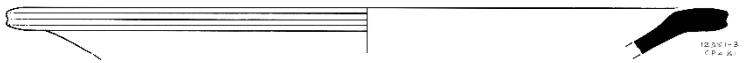


B-CP-086 / 13774_1



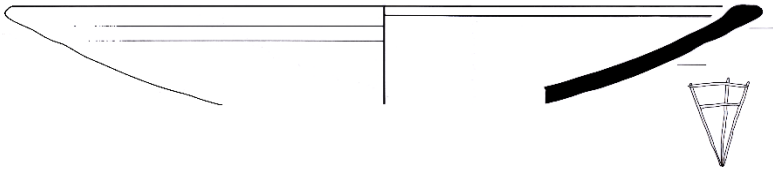
B-CP-OCRA

B-CP-082 / KT 12351_3



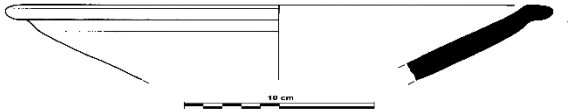
B-CP-OCR.B

B-CP-088 / KT 11394_1

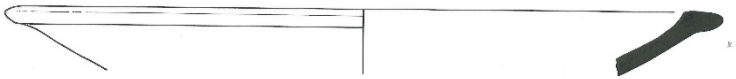


B-CP-OCR.L

B-CP-089 / 11584_2



B-CP-094 / 13803_3

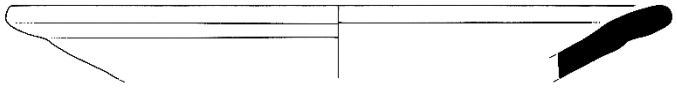


Catalogue Figure 23

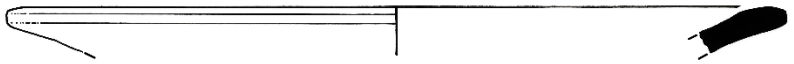
CP-NRT & CP-BB

CP-NRT

CP-01 / KT 25260_6



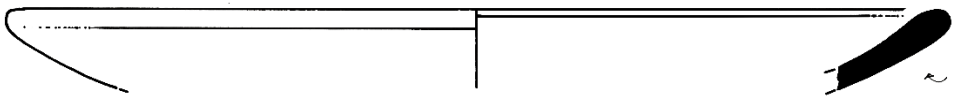
CP-07/ KT 12351_4



CP-08 / KT 1338_4



CP-10 / KT 13011_7



CP-11 / KT 25270_1

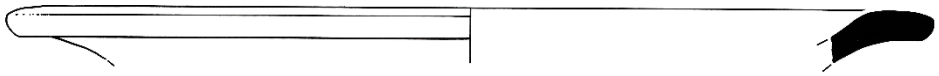


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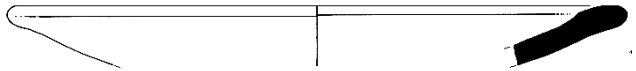


CP-BB

CP-15 / KT 12466_2



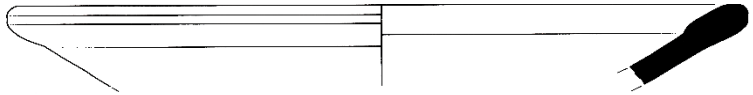
CP-16 / KT 11597_4



CP-17 / KT 11580_3



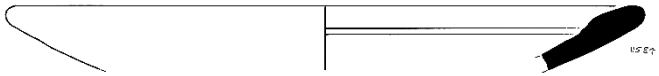
CP-22 / KT 1338_2



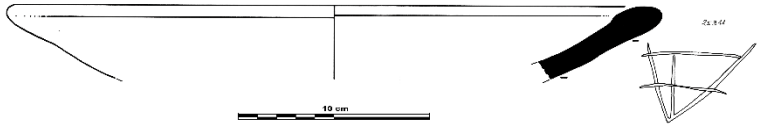
CP-28 / KT 24986_5



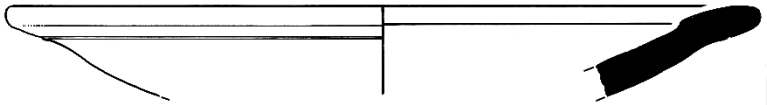
CP-29 / KT 11584_3



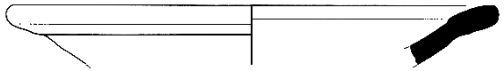
CP-30 / KT 25311_4



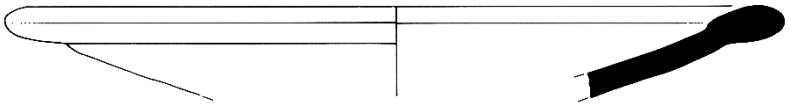
CP-BB.OC CP-33 / KT 25260_5



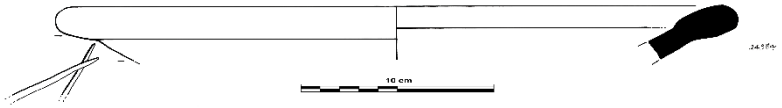
CP-36 / KT 25260_7



CP-37 / KT 25421_5



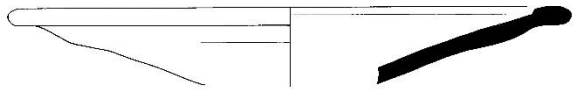
CP-40 / KT 24984_7



CP-41/ KT 13672_2



CP-42 / KT 13755_1



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Catalogue Figure 25

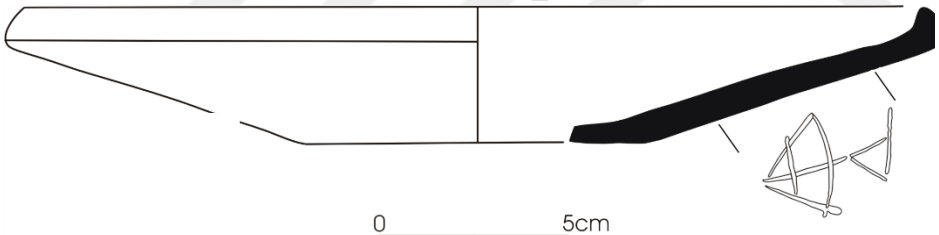
Base-Fl-Bowl & Base-Fl-Cpt

½

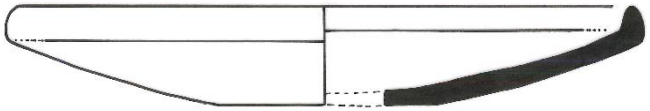
Base-Fl-Bowl

Base-Fl-Bowl.A

B-022 / 25311_1



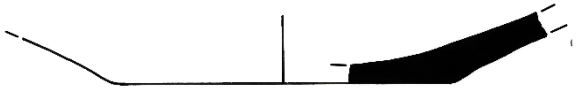
B-056 / 11450_7



Bs-004 /13212_4

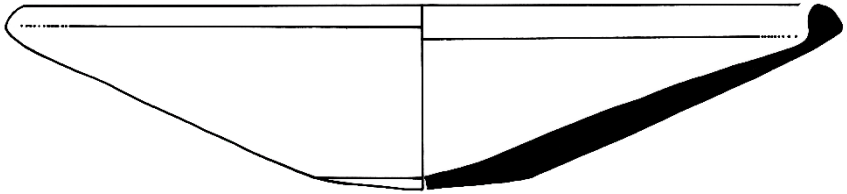


Bs-007 / 12748_5



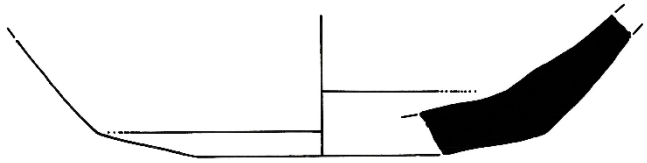
Base-Fl-Bowl.B

B-057 / 25307_5



Flat Base- Cooking Pot

Bs-007 / 13212_12

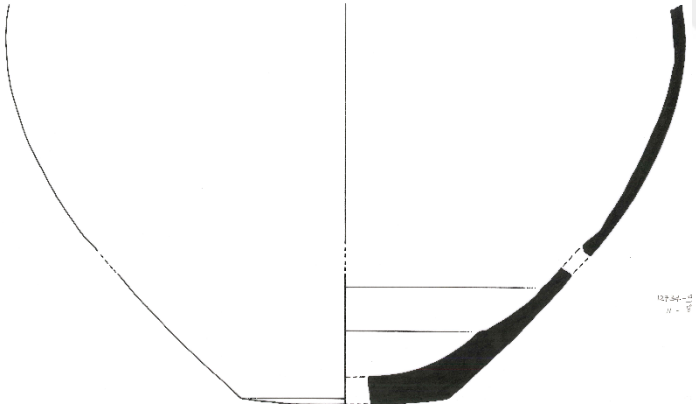


Catalogue Figure 26

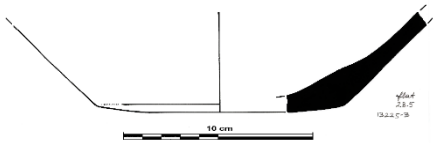
Base-Fl-BV & Base-MV

Base-Fl-BV 1/4

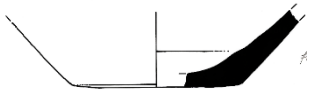
Base-Fl-BV.A Bs-011 / 12734_9



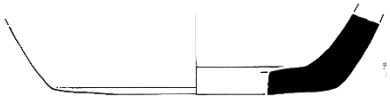
Bs-012 / 13225_3



Bs-013 / 12748_4



Base-Fl-BV.St Bs-016 / 13470_6



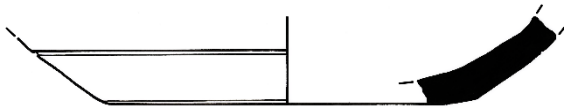
Base-Fl-MV 1/2

Base-Fl-MV.WA

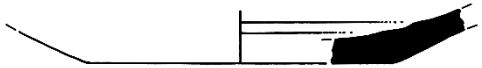
Bs-018 / 13345_6



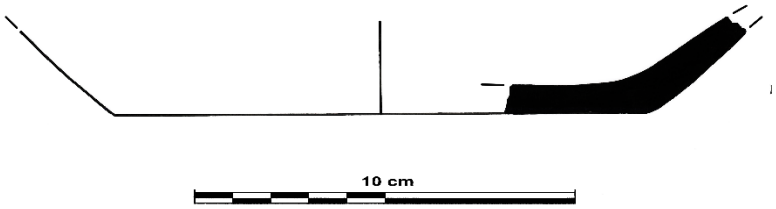
Bs-019 / 13464_1



Bs-020 / 24978_4

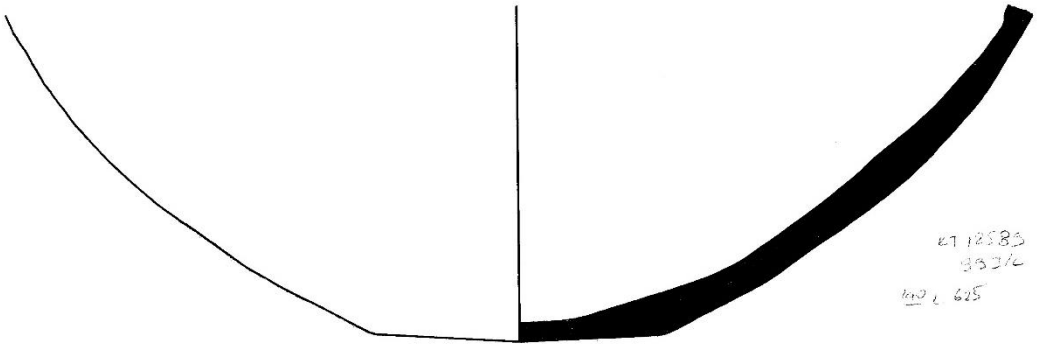


Bs-022 / 13006_1

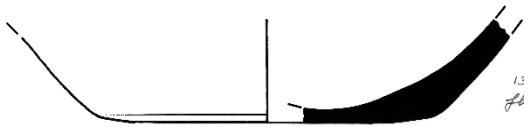


Catalogue Figure 27

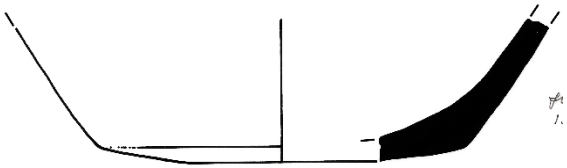
Base-Fl-MV.MA ½ Bs-023 / 12589_4



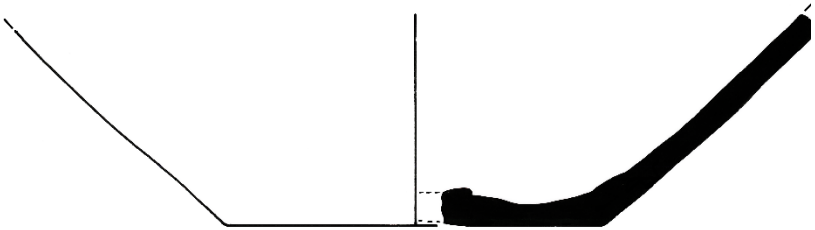
Bs-025 / 13540_4



Bs-028 / 13296_2

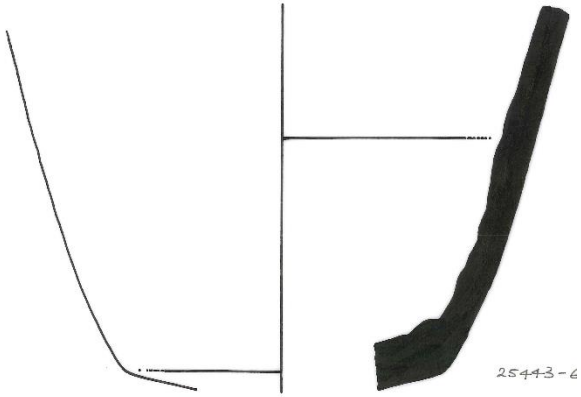


Bs-031 / 13011_3

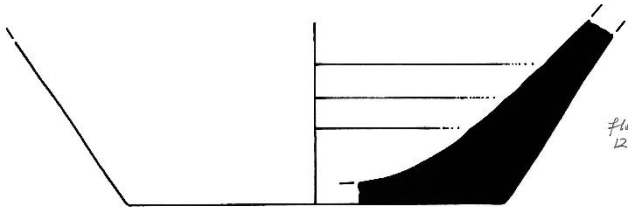


Base-Fl-MV

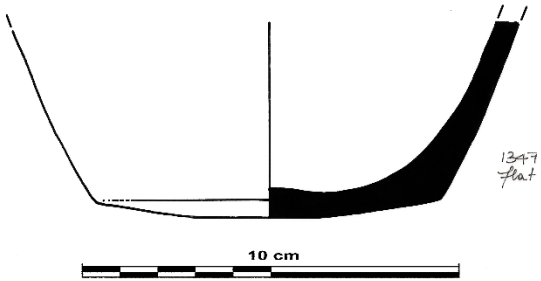
Base-Fl-MV.Steep.R Bs-040 / 25443_6



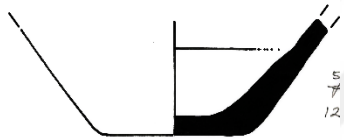
Base-Fl-MV-Steep Bs-041 / 12351_6



Bs-042 / 13473_4



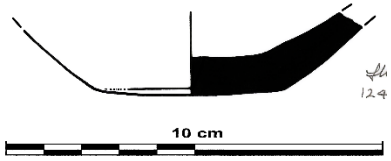
Base-Fl-SV Bs-046 / 12579_2



Bs-047 / 13473_6



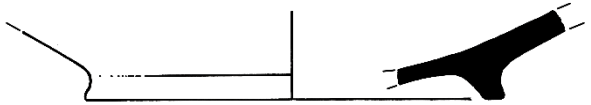
Bs-048 / 12409_3



Base-Ring-Bowl

Base-Ring-Bowl.Angular.Ext

Bs-055 / 24978_3



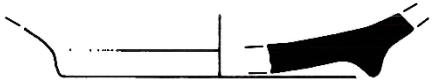
Base-Ring-Bowl.Round.Vert Bs-058 / 11450_5



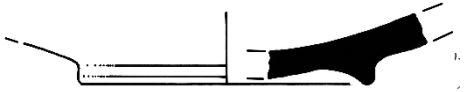
Base-Ring-Bowl.Pointed.Ext Bs-057 / 13001_2



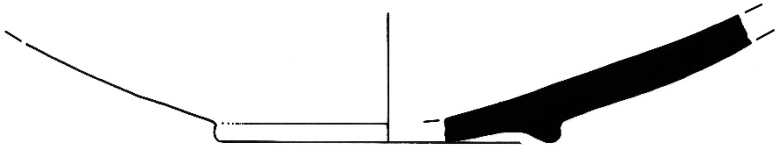
Base-Ring-Bowl.Pointed.Vert Bs-061 / 12782_1



Bs-062 / 13001_1

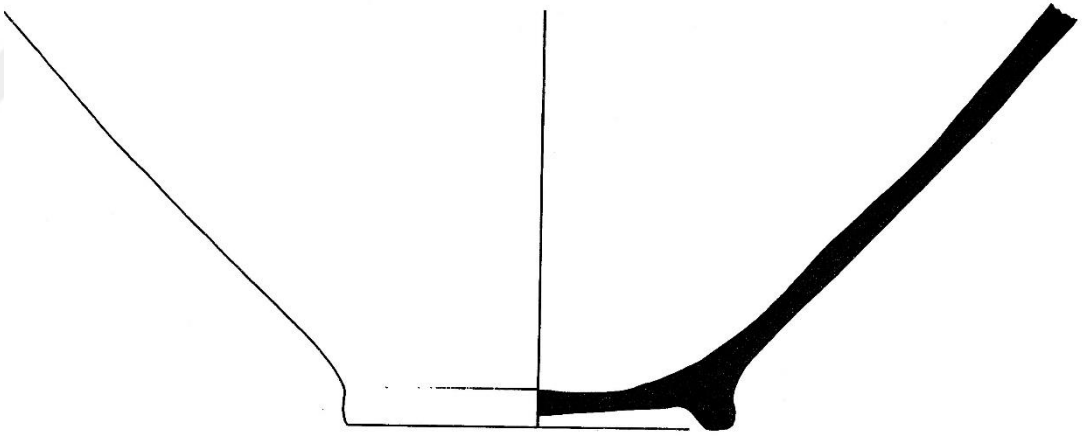


Bs-064 / 11597_1

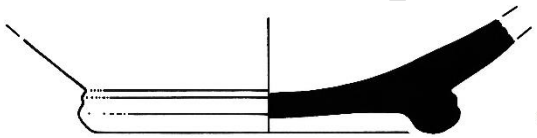


Catalogue Figure 29 Base-Ring-MV

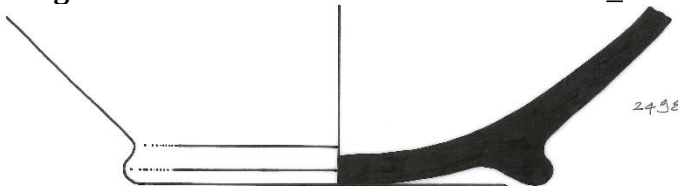
Base-Ring-Mv.Angular.Ext / Bs-066 / 12415_1



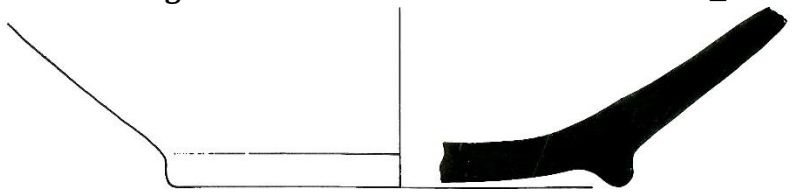
Bs-068 / 11600_1



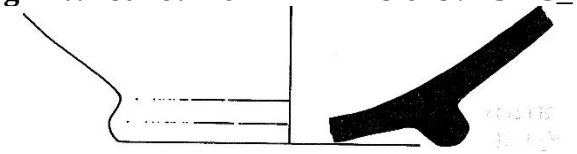
Base-Ring-Mv.Pointed.Ext Bs-074 / 24984_9



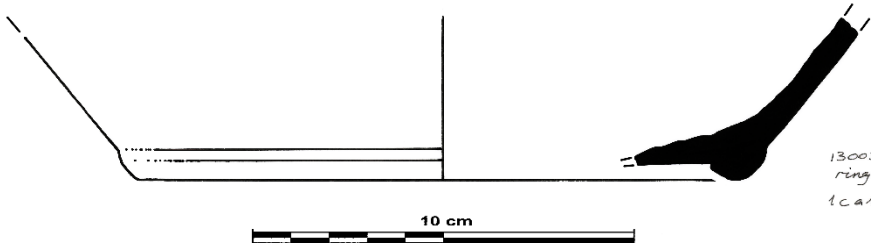
Base-Ring-Mv.Pointed.Vert Bs-077/ 13754_3



Base-Ring-Mv.Round.Ext Bs-078 / 13775_7



Base-Ring-Mv.Round.Vert Bs-081 / 13003_2

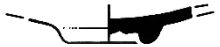


Catalogue Figure 30

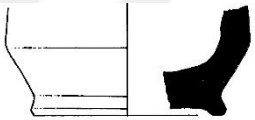
Base-Ring-SV & Base-Pointed & Base-Rounded

Base-Ring-SV 1/2

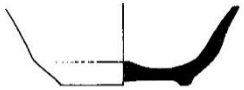
Bs-083 / 13540_2



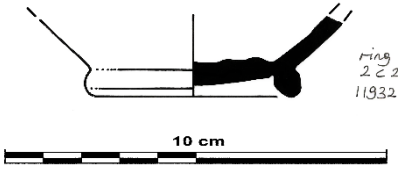
Bs-084 / 11203_3



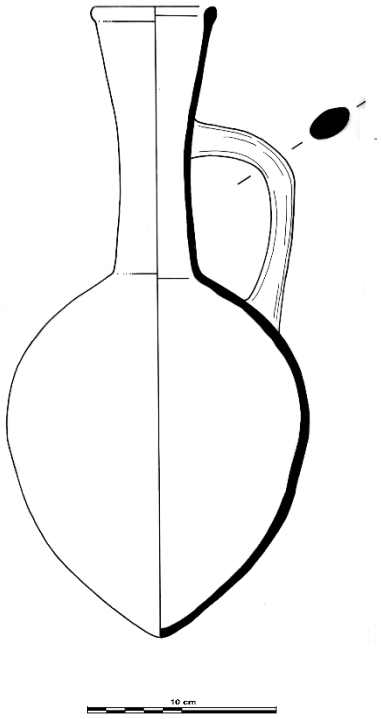
Bs-085 / 11203_2



Bs-086 / 11932_1

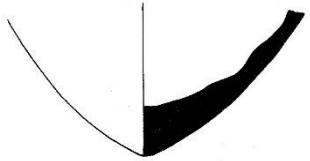


JRr-050 / 12060_20 / 13515

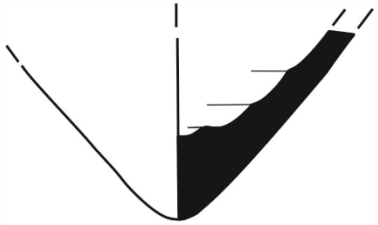


½

Bs-087 / 13203_8



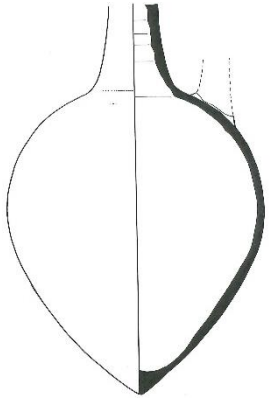
Bs-088 / 12066_1



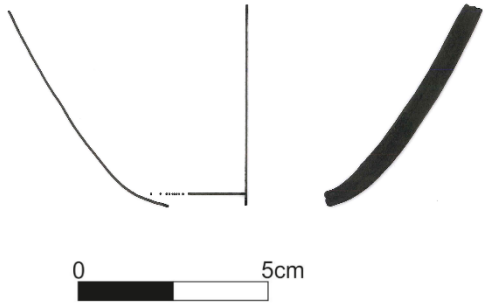
Bs-089 / 13473_8



Pointed Base 1/4 Jr-051 / 13804_1



Round Base Bs-090 / 25404_17

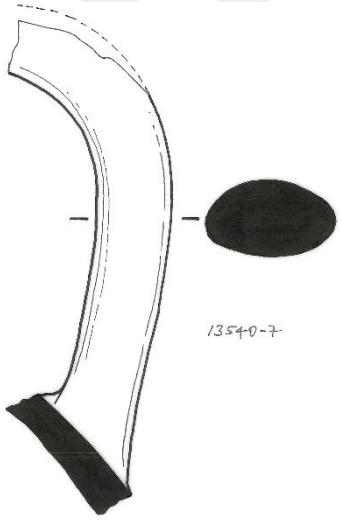


Catalogue Figure 31

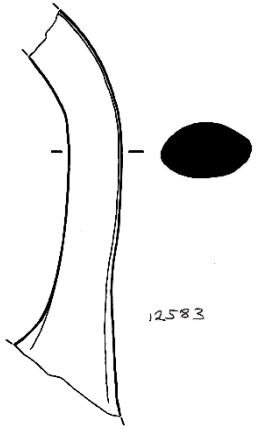
Handle-JJ.Ang & Handle-JJ-S &Handle-CPT

Handle-JJ-Ang 1/2

Hn-001 / 13540_7

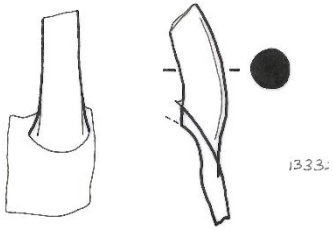


Hn-009 / 12583_6



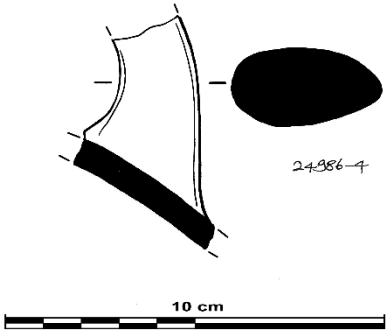
Handle-JJ-S

Hn-021 / 13332_1



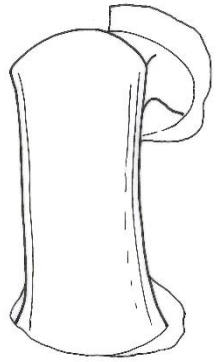
Other Handles 1/2

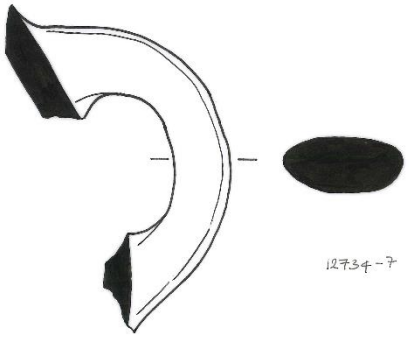
Hn-027 / 24986_4



Handle-CPT

Cpt- 051 / 12734_7



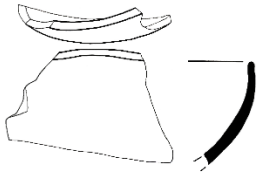


Catalogue Figure 32

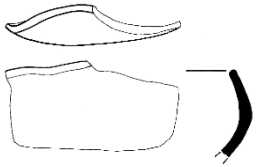
Varia – Lamp & Bathtub & Lid & Pot-stand

Lamp 1/4

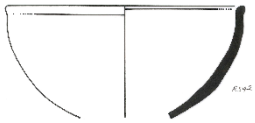
V-002 / 13459_6



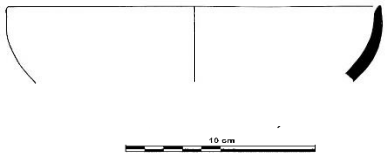
V-005 / 13459_5



V-006 / 25427_3

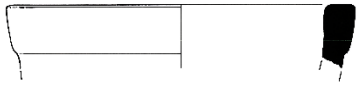


V-008 / 13754_5

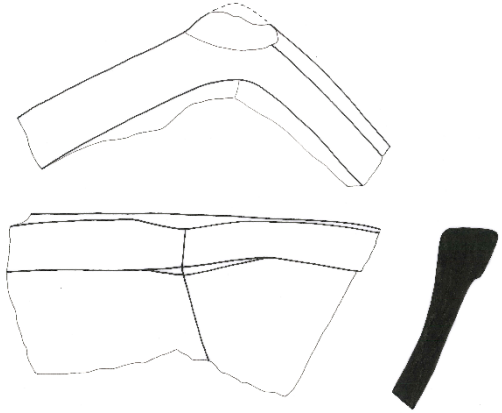


Bathtub 1/4

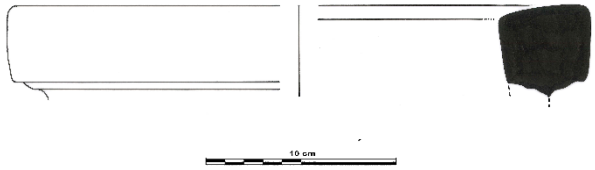
V-009 / 13001_3



V-010 / 12582_1+2



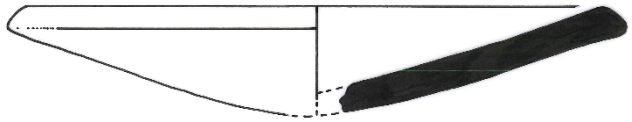
V-011 / 25322_5



Lid ½

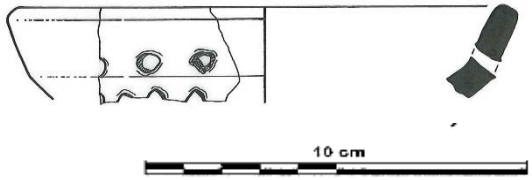
L-Pl.1

V-021 / 25511_8



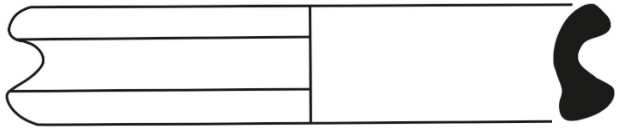
L-Punc.1

V-022 / 13706_5

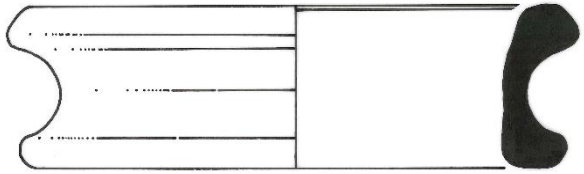


Pot Stands ½

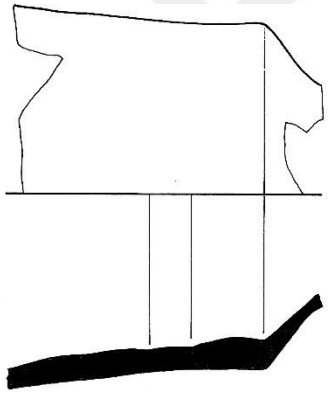
V-027 / 12060_13



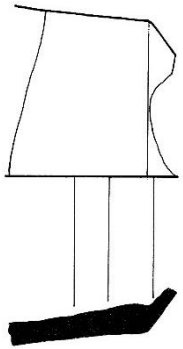
V-028 / 11099_2



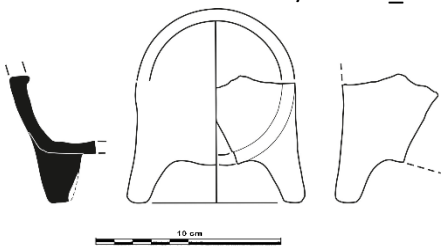
ASV ½ V-023 / 13334_8



V-024 / 13348_6

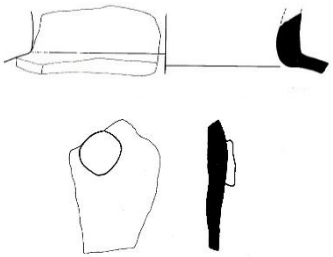


AnSV V-026 / 11927_6



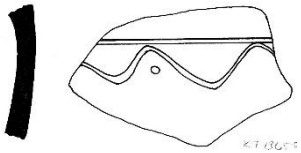
Unique 1/4 **Knob**

V-034 / 13672_6 V-036 / 11203_5



Groove Decorated 1/2

V-037 / 13459_1



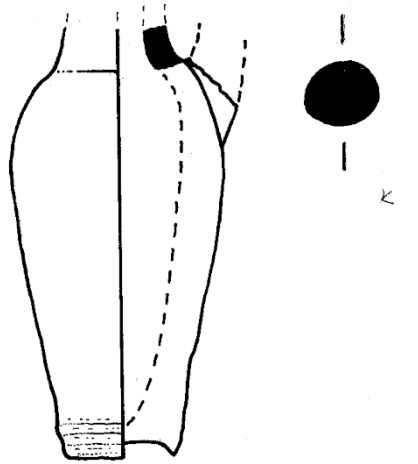
Base/Plate.Unique 1/4

V-038 / 12374_1



Min-Jar

V-035 / 12360_1





Pot-Shaped Oven / V-032, 25270_6



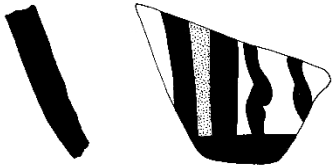


Painted Sherds

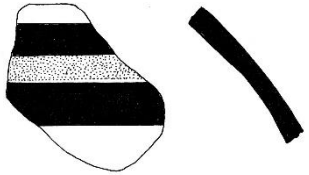
Scale: ½

Cypriot Bichrome

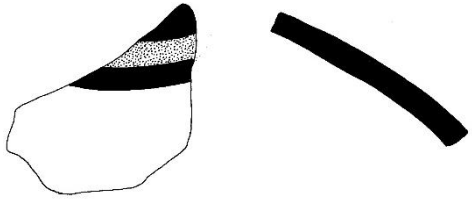
V-040 / 13470_9



V-041 / 12748_14



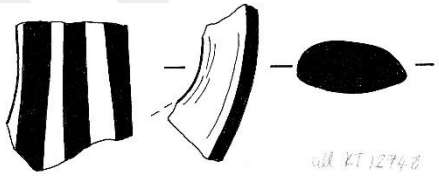
V-042 / 12787_4





Cypriot Monochrome

V-043 / 12748_15

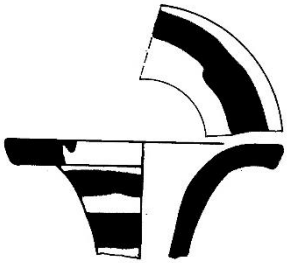


Cypriot White-Painted VI

V-044 / 13346_1

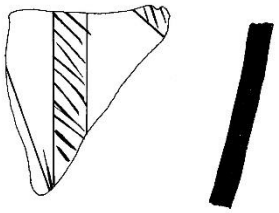


V-045 / 13533_4



Unidentified 1/2

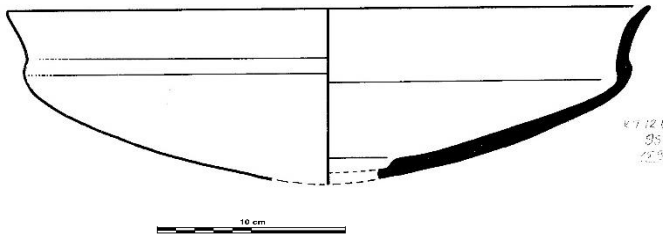
V- 047 / 13003_1



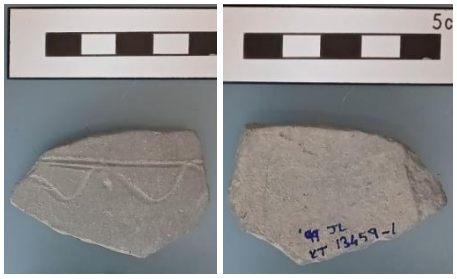


Bl-F-Bowl 1/4

V-048 / 12407_1



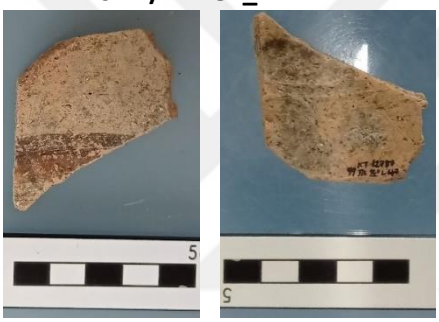
V-037 / 13459_1



V-040 / 13470_9



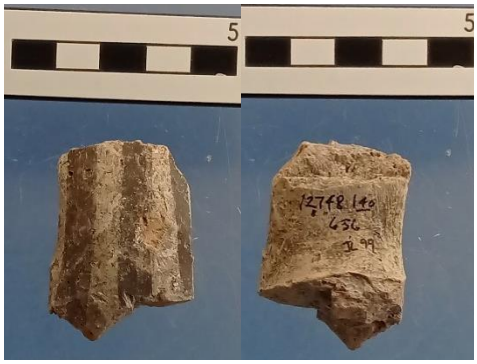
V-042 / 12787_4



V-044 / 13346_1



V-043 / 12748_15



V-045 / 13533_4



V-047 / 13003_1

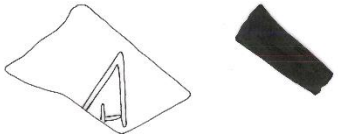


Potmark-A Group, Body Sherds

Scale ½

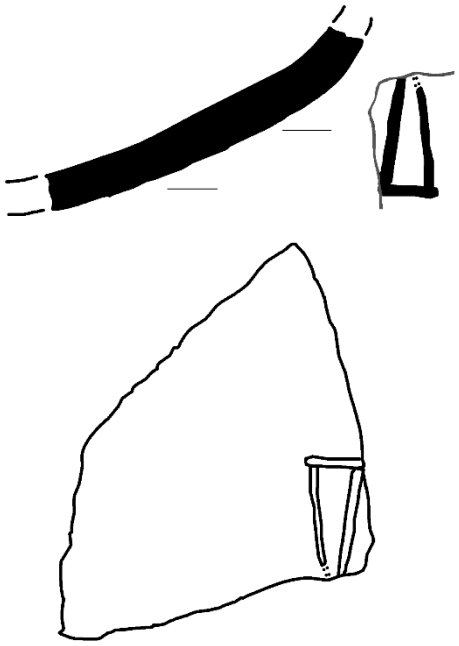
Potmark-A.1

PM-01 / 25404_31



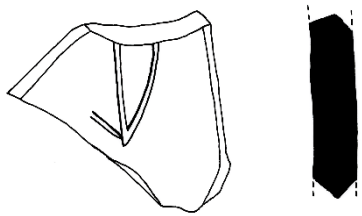
Potmark-A.2

PM-02 / 12351_1

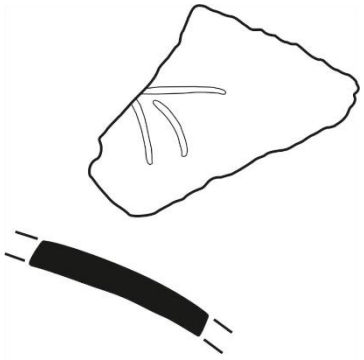


Potmark-A.3

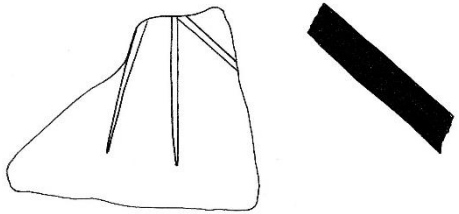
PM-03 / 11382_1



PM-04 / 25404_32

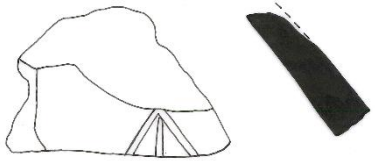


PM-06 / 11393_1

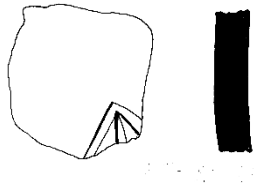


Potmark-A.Broken

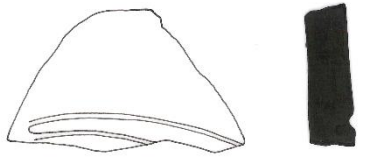
PM-07 / 25412_8



PM-08 / 10937_1



PM-05 / 24984_11



PM-09 / 24984_12



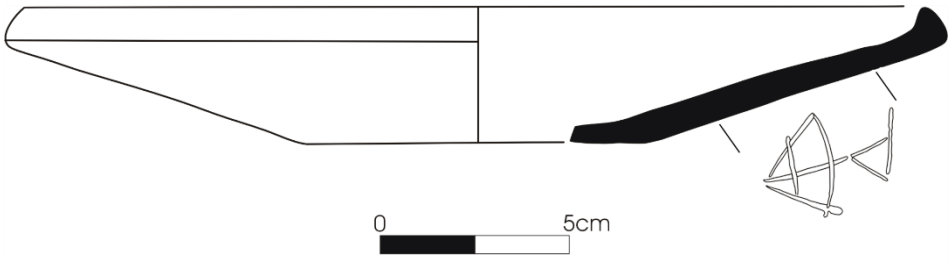


Potmark.A Group, Diagnostic Pieces

Scale ½

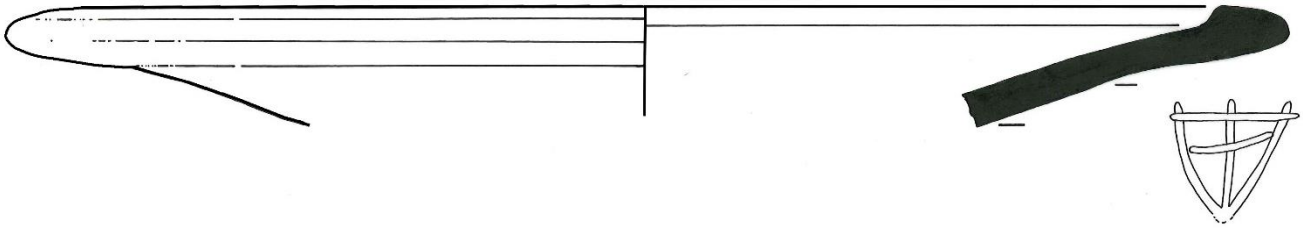
Potmark-A.1.Comp

B-022 / 25311_1

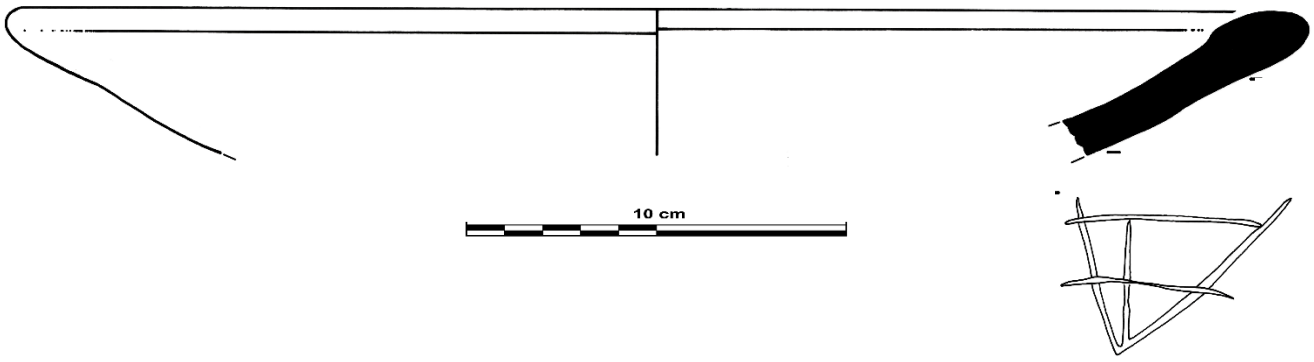


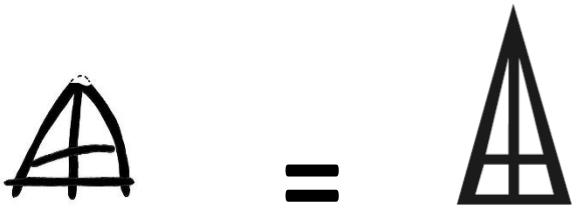
Potmark-A.1

B-CP-038 / 13803_4



CP-030 / 25311_4





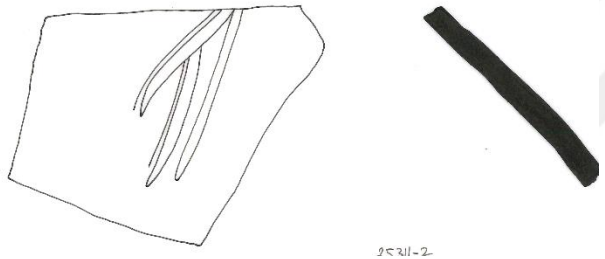
*L.17 REX

Catalogue Figure 39

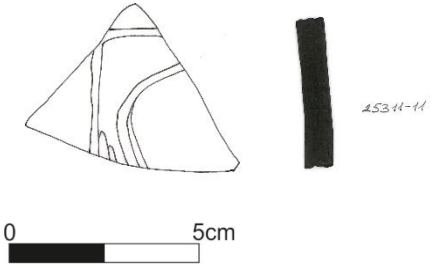
Varia –Potmarks

Scale 1/2

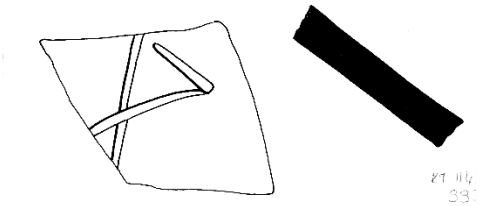
Potmark-CF.1 PM-10 / 25311_2



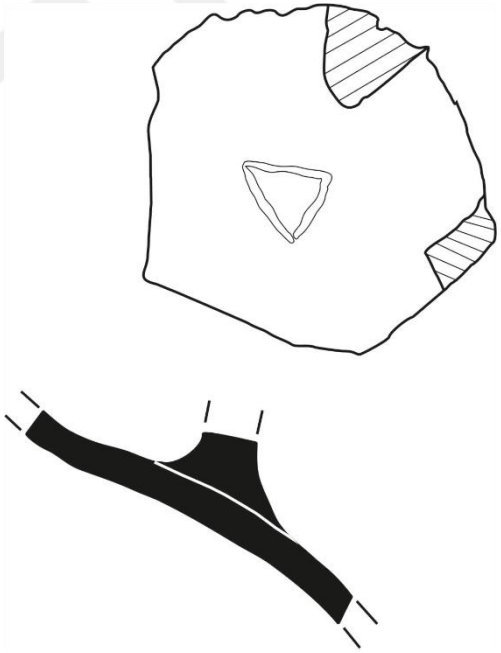
Potmark-CF.2 PM-11 / 25311_11



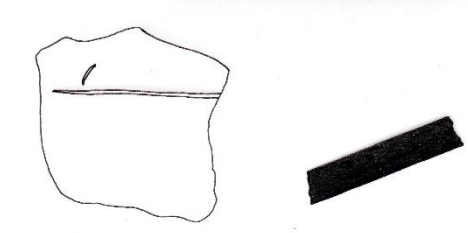
Potmark-G.2 PM-13 / 11436_1



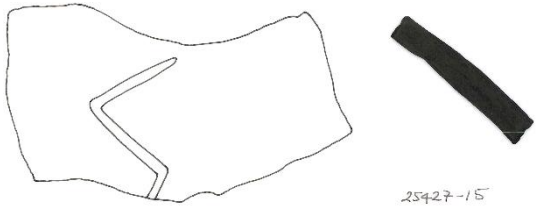
Potmark-G.1 PM-12 / 25404_30



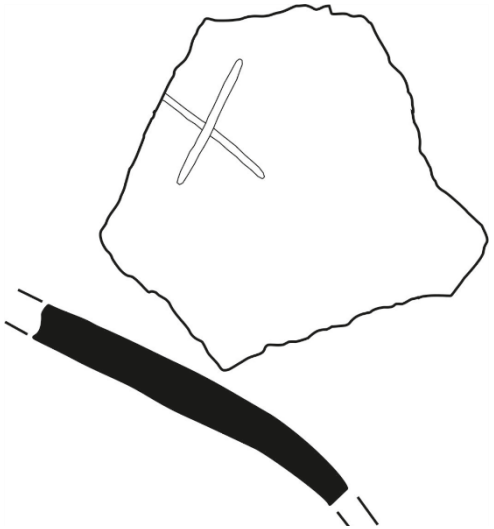
Potmark-L.Pl PM-14 / 13212_7



Potmark-L.ZZ PM-17 / 25427_15

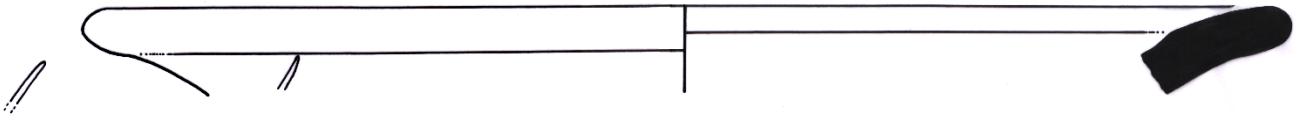


Potmark-L.X PM-16 / 25404_33

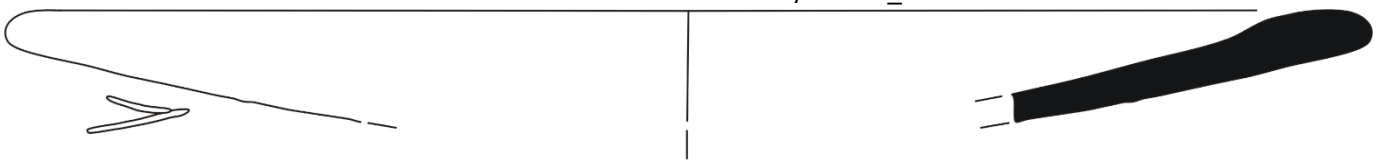


Potmarks G, L and CF Groups with Diagnostic Pieces

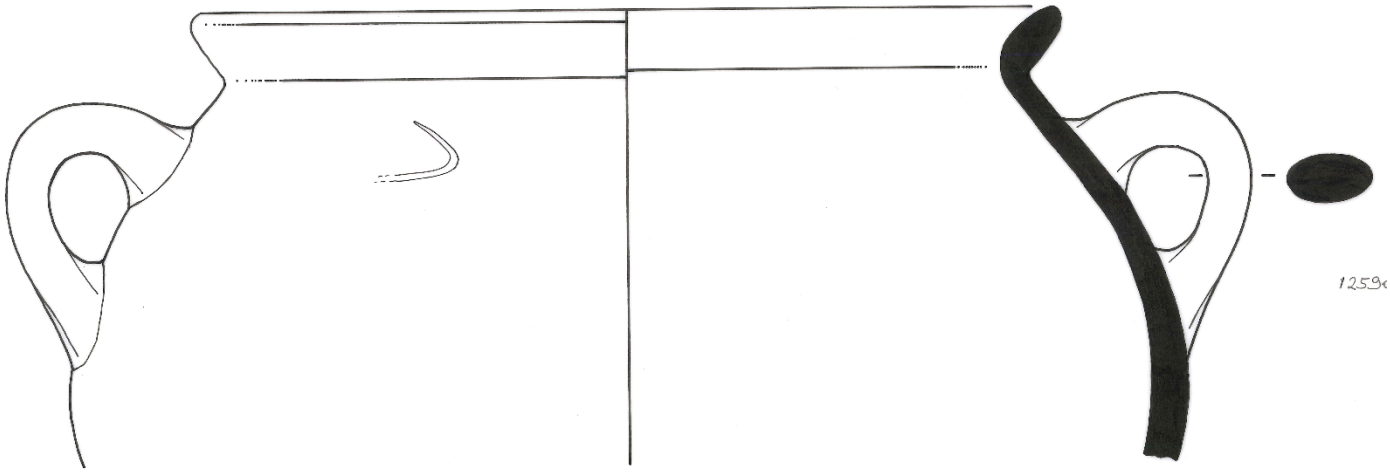
Potmark-L.Pl CP-017 / 11580_3



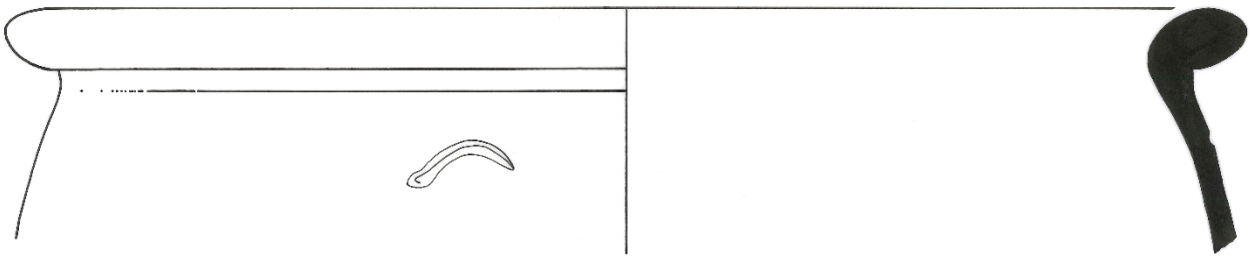
Potmark-L.V CP-011 / 25270_1



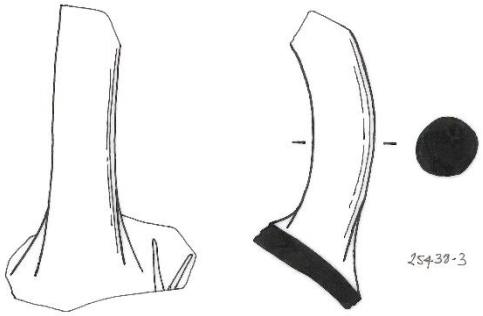
Potmark-L.Conc. / CPt-3 CPt-034 / 12590_1



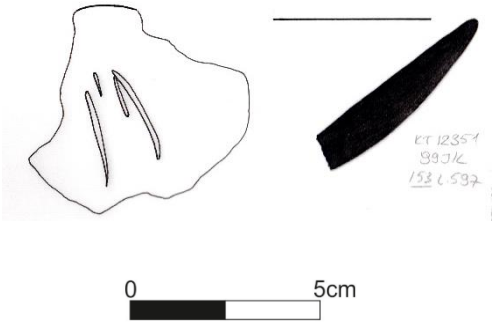
Potmark-L.Conc. / Cr.A P-027 / 25311_10



Potmark-L.V/ HF-Juglet / J-025/ 25438_3



Potmark-L.Pl / B-NRT / B-182 / 12351_16



Catalogue List 1

CATALOGUE LISTS

Cat #	Tr.-Loc.-Lot	Interest	Period	KT Number	Typological Identifier	Fabric Id.	Surface Tech.
J-001	J/L-152-0662	of interest	15-Middle Phase	13212_20	Jug-TF.A	F-R-5	Wet-smoothed - both sides
J-002	J/L-152-0682	prime	15- Early Phase	13345_9	Jug-TF.A	F-SL-P-23	Wet-smoothed - both sides
J-003	J/L-159-0629	prime	15-Middle Phase	12734_18	Jug-TF.A	F-B- 4	burnish - both sides
J-004	J/L-165-0680	of interest	15- Early and Middle	13334_7	Jug-TF.A	M-GLT-FBR-7	burnish - exterior and around rim
J-005	C-030-0109	of interest	15-All phases	1338_11	Jug-TF.A	M-GLT-P-8	self-slip - exterior
J-006	J/L-152-0604	of interest	15- Final Phase	12409_7	Jug-TF.A	F-SL-P-23	self-slip - interior
J-007	J/L-159-0637	poor	15- Early Phase	12750_1	Jug-TF.B	M-GLT-P-8	no surface finish -
J-008	J/L-152-0656	of interest	15-Middle Phase	13024_1	Jug-TF.C	M-GLT-B-26	no surface finish -
J-009	J/L-140-0636	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12748_12	Handle-Jug-SJ-Loop.B.C	M-GLT-B-26	no surface finish -
J-010	J/L-159-0644	of interest	15- Early Phase	12797_1	Handle-Jug-SJ-Loop.B.C	M-GLT-P-8	Wet-smoothed - exterior
J-011	J/L-140-0636	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12748_11	Handle-Jug-SJ-Loop.C.C	CW-LGT-15	no surface finish -
J-012	J/L-127-0610	of interest	15- Final Phase	11205_2	Handle-Jug-SJ-Loop.C.C	F-SL-P-23	no surface finish -
J-013	R-19-1	Good	Period 15	13774_5	Handle-Jug-SJ-Loop.C.c	M-GT-9	no surface finish -
J-014	E/H-652-1614	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	24978_7	Jug.T.Sp-1	M-GLT-P-8	Red colored Slip, burnish – ext.
J-015	J/L-140-0555	of interest	15- Final and Middle	11448_4+5+7	LF.2&Neck.B&Handle-LF-L-ANG.A&Edge.B	M-GLT-FBR-7	Cream Slip, burnish - exterior
J-016	J/L-140-0584	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12060_21	LF.1&Handle-LF-S-Loop.B + LF.L-Ang.B&Edge.?	M-GLT-B-26	Reddish-brown slip, burnish – ext.
J-017	J/L-153-0597	of interest	15- Early Phase	12351_2	LF.1&Handle-LF-S-SCIRC.B&Edge.A	M-GLT-FBR-7	self-slip, burnish - exterior
J-018	J/L-159-0629	of interest	15-Middle Phase	12597_17	LF.1 & Handle-LF-S & Edge.A	CW-SD-Unique	self-slip, burnish - exterior
J-019	J/L-140-0626	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12595_1	LF. Edge.B	M-GLT-FBR-7	worn out slip - exterior
J-020	15-1	of interest	Period 15	13754_2	LF.1&Handle-LF-S-Loop.E&Edge.A	M-GLT-B-26	Reddish-brown slip, burnish– ext.
J-021	E/H-666-1647	erosional deposit	Late 15- Early 14	25258_5	LF.Neck.B	M-GLT-B-26	Red colored Slip, burnish – ext.
J-022	J/L-165-0680	of interest	15- Early and Middle	13334_4	LF. Back.B	M-GLT-FBR-7	Scraped - both sides
J-023	E/H-673-1690	mixed	15- Final Phase	25427_12	Juglet-wPiG.-Base.1	M-GLT-FBR-7	Cream Slip, burnish – ext.
J-024	J/L-153-0578	of interest	15- Early and Middle	11940_1	Juglet-HF & Handle-J-HF-?.A	HF-G-3	burnish - exterior
J-025	E/H-669-1694	of interest	15- Final Phase	25438_3	Juglet-HF & Handle-J-HF-?.C, Potmark-L.ZZ	HF-G-3	Wet-smoothed - exterior

Catalogue List 2

Cat #	Neck Ø	Neck %	Body Ø	Body %	Base Ø	Base %	Base Th.	Base Ring L.	Base Ring Th.	Wall Th.	Rim Th.	Rim L.	Hand. W.	Hand. L.	Hand. Th.	Hardness	Kiln Atm.	Production Tech.
J-001										0.5	0.5					Medium	Oxidizing	Wheelmade
J-002										0.5	0.8					Medium	Oxidizing	Wheelmade
J-003										0.4						Soft	Oxidizing	Wheelmade
J-004										0.4						Medium	Oxidizing	Wheelmade
J-005										0.5	0.7					Soft	Oxidizing	Wheelmade
J-006										0.5	0.8					Medium	Oxidizing	Wheelmade
J-007										0.9	0.9	1				Medium	L, Insufficient Oxi.	Wheelmade
J-008										0.4	0.7	0.7				Soft	Oxidizing	Wheelmade
J-009										0.5			1.7		0.9	Soft	Oxidizing	unk.
J-010										0.3			1.5		1.5	Soft	Oxidizing	unk.
J-011										0.6			1.9		1.8	Medium	Oxidizing	unk.
J-012										0.5			1.7		1.8	Medium	Oxidizing	unk.
J-013										0.4	0.4		1.7		1.2	Soft	M, Insufficient Oxi.	unk.
J-014										0.6						Soft	Oxidizing	Wheel-made
J-015	4.5	100	36	20						0.7			2.8	10.6	1.2	Medium	L, Insufficient Oxi.	composite building tech. B
J-016	4.7	100	19	100						0.5			1.5	7	0.9	Middle-hard	M, Insufficient Oxi.	composite building tech. A
J-017			37	10						0.5			1.7	9	1.3	Soft	Reducing	composite building tech. B
J-018			40	5						0.7			2.2		2.3	Very soft	Oxidizing	composite building tech. A
J-019			19	17						0.6						Medium	Oxidizing	composite building tech. B
J-020			34	8						0.5			1.65	7.9	1.4	Medium	M, Insufficient Oxi.	composite building tech. A
J-021	7	30								0.6						Soft	S, Insufficient Oxi.	composite building tech.
J-022			36	7						0.6						Middle-hard	M, Insufficient Oxi.	composite building tech. B
J-023					2.5	100	0.8	0.7	0.5	2						Medium	L, Insufficient Oxi.	Wheel-made
J-024										0.4			1.3		0.6	Middle-hard	M, Insufficient Oxi.	unk.
J-025										0.5			1.6		1.6	Middle-hard	Reducing	unk.

Catalogue List 3

Cat No.	Tr.Loc.-Lot	Interest	Period	KT No.	Part	Typological Id.	Fabric Identifier	Surface Tech.
Jr-001	J/L-140-0612	mixed	15- Final and Middle	12466_7	handle	Handle-SSP-Ang.a	M-GLT-FBR-7	burnish - exterior
Jr-002	J/L-135-0541	prime	15- Final Phase	11394_9 + 11391_2	handle + neck	Handle-SSP-Ang.a	M-GLT-B-26	burnish - exterior
Jr-003	E/H-678-1699	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	25442_1	handle + neck	Handle-SSP-Ang.b	M-GLT-FBR-7	burnish - exterior
Jr-004	J/L-140-0584	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12060_8	handle + neck	Handle-SSP-Ang.b	F-B- 4	burnish - exterior
Jr-005	J/L-153-0601	mixed	15- Early Phase	12402_1	handle + neck	Handle-SSP-Ang.c	M-GLT-WG-12	burnish - exterior
Jr-006	J/L-140-0636	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12748_1	rim	J-SSP.a	M-GT-9	Red colored Slip, burnish - exterior
Jr-007	J/L-155-0593	poor	mixed mound slope	12364_1	rim + neck	J-SSP.b	F-B- 4	burnish - exterior
Jr-008	J/L-151-0613	of interest	15- Final Phase	12414_1	rim	J-SSP.c	M-GT-9	Red colored Slip, burnish - exterior
Jr-009	J/L-135-0539	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	11391_5	rim	J-SSP.c	M-GLT-B-26	burnish - exterior
Jr-010	E/H-665-1674	of great interest	15-All phases	25314_4	rim	J-SH.b	CW-LGT-15	no surface finish -
Jr-011	J/L-140-0584	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12066_7	rim	J-SH.b	M-GLT-B-26	no surface finish -
Jr-012	E/H-666-1649	of interest	15- Final Phase	25260_14	rim	J-SH.b	M-GLT-P-8	Wet-smoothed - exterior
Jr-013	J/L-135-0628	prime	15- Early Phase	12599_8	rim	J-SH.b	M-GLR-R-33	Burnish - exterior
Jr-014	E/H-666-1684	of interest	15- Final Phase	25412_5	rim	J-SH.b	M-GLT-P-8	no surface finish -
Jr-015	J/L-159-0701	of interest	15- Early Phase	13535_3	rim + handle	J-SH.N.b; Hnd.Ang.B	M-GLT-P-8	no surface finish -
Jr-016	E/H-670-1680	of interest	15- Final Phase	25404_1	rim + handle	J-SH.HT.b; Hnd.Ang.A	M-GLT-P-8	Wet-smoothed - exterior
Jr-017	J/L-159-0596	of interest	15- Early and Middle	12373_2+5	rim	J-SH.b	M-GLT-FBR-7	self-slip - exterior
Jr-018	J/L-124-0519	erosional deposit	15- Final Phase	11099_14+ 11099_6	rim + handle	J-SH.HT.c; Hnd.Ang.A	CW-LS-36	Wet-smoothed - exterior
Jr-019	J/L-165-0696	of interest	15- Early and Middle	13473_12	rim	J-SH.c	M-GLT-FBR-7	no surface finish -
Jr-020	J/L-153-0609	prime	15- Early Phase	11203_11	rim + neck	J-SH.c	M-GT-9	self-slip - exterior and around rim
Jr-021	R-11-1, 2, 3	Avarage	Period 15	13672_4	rim	J-SH.d	M-GLT-P-8	worn out -
Jr-022	15-1	Good	Period 15	13754_4	rim	J-SH.d	M-GLT-FBR-7	self-slip - exterior
Jr-023	J/L-142-0556	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11450_2	rim	J-SH.d	M-GLT-WG-12	white, reduction firing - both sides
Jr-024	E/H-670-1680	of interest	15- Final Phase	25404_14	rim	J-SH.f	M-GLT-P-8	Wet-smoothed - exterior
Jr-025	E/H-679-1697	mixed	Erosional fill, modern	25440_1	handle + neck	J-SH	M-GLT-WG-12	Cream Colored Slip, burnish - exterior

Catalogue List 4

Cat No.	KT Number	Rim Ø	Rim %	Neck Ø	Neck %	Wall Th.	Rim Th.	Rim L.	Handle W.	Handle Th.	Smoke Traces	Hardness	Kiln Atmosphere
Jr-001	12466_7								1.9	0.9	None	Medium	Oxidizing
Jr-002	11394_9 +11391_2			2.8	70	0.5			1.8	0.9	None	Soft	Neutral
Jr-003	25442_1			2.5	50	0.5			2	1.3	None	Medium	S, Insufficient Oxidation
Jr-004	12060_8			2.2	100	0.5			1.6	1	None	Soft	Oxidizing
Jr-005	12402_1			1.8	100	0.5			0.9	0.9	None	Medium	Oxidizing
Jr-006	12748_1	2.6	100	1.1	100	0.3					None	Soft	Oxidizing
Jr-007	12364_1	3.9	50	2	100	0.5	0.6	0.9			None	Soft	Oxidizing
Jr-008	12414_1	4.6	100			0.4	1.1	0.6			None	Soft	Oxidizing
Jr-009	11391_5	5	20	3	40	0.3	0.4	1			None	Soft	Neutral
Jr-010	25314_4	10	17			0.6	0.9	1.7			smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Neutral, Smoke
Jr-011	12066_7	12	17			0.4	0.8	1.4			None	Soft	Oxidizing
Jr-012	25260_14	11	20			0.5	1	1.8			None	Soft	Oxidizing
Jr-013	12599_8	14	8			0.5	1.1	1.7			None	Medium	M, Insufficient Oxidation
Jr-014	25412_5	11	15			0.6	0.8	1.8			None	Soft	Oxidizing
Jr-015	13535_3	12	23			0.5	0.9	1.6			None	Medium	Oxidizing
Jr-016	25404_1	12	15			0.7	1.1	1.9	3.7	1.6	None	Soft	Oxidizing
Jr-017	12373_2+5	14	23			7	1.2	1.9			None	Medium	L, Insufficient Oxidation
Jr-018	11099_14+11099_6	11	75			0.7	1.3	1.8			None	Soft	Oxidizing
Jr-019	13473_12	14	15			0.6	1.4	1.4			None	Medium	Oxidizing
Jr-020	11203_11	11	9			0.7	1.2	1.2			None	Soft	M, Insufficient Oxidation
Jr-021	13672_4	13	24			0.7					None	Soft	Oxidizing
Jr-022	13754_4	13	22			0.75	1.6	2			None	Middle-hard	M, Insufficient Oxidation
Jr-023	11450_2	15	15			0.8	1.5	1.7			None	Soft	Oxidizing
Jr-024	25404_14	11	50			0.6	2	1			None	Soft	Oxidizing
Jr-025	25440_1					0.7			1.9	1.7	None	Middle-hard	Oxidizing

Catalogue List 5

Cat #	Tr-Loc-Lot	Interest	Period	KT No.	Part	Typological Id.	Fabric Id.	Surface Tech.
Jr-026	J/L-142-0556	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11450_1	rim + handle	J-SH.HT.a; Hnd.Ang.A	M-GLT-P-8	no surface finish -
Jr-027	E/H-678-1700	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	25443_2	rim + handle	J-SH.HT.a; Hnd.Ang.A	CW-LS-36	no surface finish -
Jr-028	E/H-673-1690	mixed	15- Final Phase	25427_1+25427_4	rim + handle	J-SH.HT.a; Hnd.Ang.A	M-GLT-FBR-7	Wet-smoothed - exterior
Jr-029	E/H-666-1658	of interest	15- Final Phase	25307_3	rim + handle	J-SH.HT.a; Hnd.Ang.A	M-GLT-B-26	Wet-smoothed - exterior
Jr-030	J/L-140-0584	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12066_2	rim + handle + neck	J-SH.HT.b; Hnd.Ang.D	M-GLT-FBR-7	Wet-smoothed - both sides
Jr-031	E/H-666-1649	of interest	15- Final Phase	25260_2	rim + handle	J-SH.HT.b; Hnd.Ang.B	M-GLT-P-8	self-slip - exterior
Jr-032	J/L-152-0665	of interest	15-Middle Phase	13219_4	rim	J-SH.Fl	M-GLT-P-8	self-slip - exterior
Jr-033	E/H-652-1615	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	24984_6	rim	J-SH.Fl	F-SL-P-23	self-slip - exterior
Jr-034	16-1	Good	Period 15	13755_4	rim	J-SH.g	M-GLT-FB-16	no surface finish -
Jr-035	J/L-149-0569	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11600_4	rim	J-SH.g	M-GLT-R-13	self-slip - exterior
Jr-036	J/L-130-0523	poor	Late 15- Early 14	11272_8	rim	J-SH.g	M-GLT-R-13	self-slip, burnish - exterior
Jr-037	J/L-140-0624	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12584_9	rim	J-SH-F.a	M-GLT-B-26	self-slip, burnish - exterior
Jr-038	J/L-127-0610	of interest	15- Final Phase	11205_1	rim	J-SH-F.a	M-GLT-B-26	self-slip, burnish - exterior
Jr-039	E/H-670-1677	of interest	15- Final Phase	25322_2	rim	J-SH-F.a	M-GLT-FB-16	burnish - exterior
Jr-040	J/L-127-0598	mixed	15- Final Phase	12353_5	rim	J-SH-F.a	M-GLT-P-8	no surface finish -
Jr-041	E/H-666-1684	of interest	15- Final Phase	25412_3	rim	J-SH-F.a	F-SL-P-23	Wet-smoothed - both sides
Jr-042	E/H-673-1690	mixed	15- Final Phase	25427_5	rim	J-SH-F.b	M-GLT-P-8	no surface finish -
Jr-043	J/L-124-0519	erosional deposit	15- Final Phase	11099_8+11099_12	rim	J-SH-F.c	F-B- 4	burnish - exterior
Jr-044	J/L-152-0580	mixed	15- Final Phase	11948_6	rim	J-SH-F.c	F-B- 4	self-slip, burnish - exterior and around rim
Jr-045	J/L-152-0650	of interest	15-Middle Phase	13011_8	rim	J-SH-F.c	F-B- 4	self-slip, burnish - exterior and around rim
Jr-046	J/L-152-0655	of interest	15-Middle Phase	13020_5	rim	J-SH-F.c	F-B- 4	burnish - both sides
Jr-047	J/L-140-0584	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12060_16	rim	J-SH-F.c	M-GLT-FBR-7	burnish - exterior
Jr-048	J/L-151-0659	of interest	15- Final Phase	13205_1	neck	J-SH-F	F-B- 4	burnish - exterior
Jr-049	J/L-159-0635	of interest	15- Early Phase	12745_3	neck	J-SH-F	F-B- 4	Red colored Slip, burnish - exterior
Jr-050	J/L-140-0584	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12060_20/ 12515	complete	J-SH-F.C; Hnd.Ang.B; Base-JJ.Pointed	M-GT-9	Reddish Brown Colored Slip, burnish - exterior

Catalogue List 6

Cat #	KT No	Rim Ø	Rim %	Neck Ø	Neck %	Base Th.	Wall Th.	Rim Th.	Rim L.	Handle W.	Handle L.	Handle Th.	Hardness	Kiln Atmosphere
Jr-025	25440_1						0.7			1.9		1.7	Middle-hard	Oxidizing
Jr-026	11450_1	12	22					1		3.3	11	1.6	Medium	Oxidizing
Jr-027	25443_2	11	10				0.7	0.9		3.4		1.4	Soft	Oxidizing
Jr-028	25427_1 +25427_4	10	20				0.8	1		3.8		1.7	Medium	S, Insufficient Oxidation
Jr-029	25307_3	12	7							3.3	12.6	1.5	Soft	L, Insufficient Oxidation
Jr-030	12066_2	7	100				0.6	1.2	1.6				Medium	Oxidizing
Jr-031	25260_2	12	10				unk.			3.8		1.7	Medium	L, Insufficient Oxidation
Jr-032	13219_4	9	30				0.6	1	2				Medium	Oxidizing
Jr-033	24984_6	14	22				0.5	2.1	1.4				Medium	Oxidizing
Jr-034	13755_4	11	7				0.5	1.3	0.8				Soft	Oxidizing
Jr-035	11600_4	9	25				0.5	1.4	1				Soft	Oxidizing
Jr-036	11272_8	9	50				0.6	1.1	1.4				Soft	Oxidizing
Jr-037	12584_9	10	25				0.4	0.7					Soft	Oxidizing
Jr-038	11205_1	10	14				0.4	0.7					Soft	Oxidizing
Jr-039	25322_2	10	9				0.4	0.7	0.8				Soft	Oxidizing
Jr-040	12353_5	10	13				0.5	0.9	1.1				Soft	Oxidizing
Jr-041	25412_3	10	30				0.6	0.8					Soft	Oxidizing
Jr-042	25427_5	10	50				0.4	1.1	1.3				Soft	Oxidizing
Jr-043	11099_8 +11099_12	6	30				0.5	0.6	0.4				Medium	Neutral
Jr-044	11948_6	13	5				0.4	0.8	0.6				Medium	Oxidizing
Jr-045	13011_8	13	13				0.4	0.8	0.6				Medium	Oxidizing
Jr-046	13020_5	12	10				0.5	0.8	0.6				Medium	Neutral
Jr-047	12060_16	6	20				0.3	0.7					Soft	Neutral
Jr-048	13205_1			4	40		0.5						Middle-hard	Oxidizing
Jr-049	12745_3			5	25		0.6						Medium	M, Insufficient Oxidation
Jr-050	12060_20 / 12515	6.6	100	3.5	100	0.5	0.5	0.7	1	2.2	12	1.3	Medium	M, Insufficient Oxidation

Catalogue List 7

Cat #	Tr-Loc-Lot	Interest	Period	KT No.	Part	Typological Id.	Fabric Id.	Surface Tech.
Jr-051	R-18-5	Good	Period 15	13804_1	body + base + neck	J-SH-F; Base-JJ-Pointed; Hnd.Ang	M-CST-24	self-slip, burnish - exterior
Jr-052	J/L-152-0589	of interest	15- Final Phase	12074_16	neck	J-SH-F	M-GLT-P-8	no surface finish -
Jr-053	J/L-153-0609	prime	15- Early Phase	11203_12	neck	J-SH-F	M-GLT-P-8	burnish - exterior
Jr-054	J/L-152-0662	of interest	15-Middle Phase	13212_16	neck	J-SH-F	M-GLT-FBR-7	no surface finish -
Jr-055	C-030-0109	of interest	15-All phases	1338_13	neck	J-SH-F	M-GLT-P-8	Wet-smoothed - exterior
Jr-056	E/H-673-1691	mixed	15- Final Phase	25429_1	rim	CJ.B	M-CST-24	Wet-smoothed - both sides
Jr-057	E/H-669-1694	of interest	15- Final Phase	25438_1	rim	CJ.A	M-GLT-P-8	white, reduction firing - exterior
Jr-058	E/H-678-1706	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	25507_1	rim	CJ.A	M-GLT-P-8	white, reduction firing - exterior
Jr-059	E/H-678-1706	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	25507_2	handle + potmark	Handle-CJ-SCIRC.A, Potrmark, L	M-GLT-P-8	white, reduction firing - exterior
Jr-060	E/H-652-1617	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	24986_3	handle	Handle-CJ-SCIRC.A.2	M-GLT-P-8	white, reduction firing - exterior
Jr-061	J/L-152-0675	of interest	15-Middle Phase	13296_6	handle	Handle-CJ-SCIRC.A.3	M-GLT-FBR-7	Wet-smoothed - exterior
Jr-062	E/H-666-1647	erosional deposit	Late 15- Early 14	25258_1	handle	Handle-CJ-SCIRC.A.3	M-GLT-FBR-7	white, reduction firing - exterior
Jr-063	18-5	Good	Period 15	13805_2	handle	handle-CJ-SCIRC.A	M-GT-9	self-slip - exterior
Jr-064	E/H-670-1710	base of E/H excavations	15- Final Phase	25511_3	handle	Handle-CJ-Loop.A.m	M-GLT-FBR-7	Wet-smoothed - exterior
Jr-065	J/L-153-0601	mixed	15- Early Phase	12472_4	handle	Handle-JJ.?-Ang.B	M-GLT-FBR-7	Wet-smoothed - exterior
Jr-066	J/L-132-0529	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11373_8	handle	Handle-JJ--Ang.A	M-GLT-P-8	no surface finish -

Catalogue List 8

Cat No	KT No.	Rim Ø	Rim %	Neck Ø	Neck %	Base Th.	Wall Th.	Rim Th.	Rim L.	Handle W.	Handle L.	Handle Th.	Hardness	Kiln Atmosphere
Jr-051	13804_1			2.5	100	1.3	0.4						Soft	Neutral
Jr-052	12074_16			3.3	60		0.7						Soft	M, Insufficient Oxidation
Jr-053	11203_12			4.5	30		0.4						Soft	Oxidizing
Jr-054	13212_16			6	25		0.6						Medium	Oxidizing
Jr-055	1338_13			5, 6	30		0.6						Soft	L, Insufficient Oxidation
Jr-056	25429_1	11	10				0.6	1.2	1.5				Soft	Oxidizing
Jr-057	25438_1	13	20				0.6	1.4	2				Soft	Oxidizing
Jr-058	25507_1	15	100				0.7	1.5					Soft	Oxidizing
Jr-059	25507_2						1.1			3.8	12.5	1.8	Soft	Oxidizing
Jr-060	24986_3									4.5		1.7	Middle-hard	Oxidizing
Jr-061	13296_6						0.8			3.5		1.7	Middle-hard	L, Insufficient Oxidation
Jr-062	25258_1						0.8			3.7	13.3	1.7	Middle-hard	L, Insufficient Oxidation
Jr-063	13805_2						0.7			3.2	13	1.5	Medium	M, Insufficient Oxidation
Jr-064	25511_3						0.5			3.2		1.2	Soft	Oxidizing
Jr-065	12472_4									2.5		1.8	Medium	M, Insufficient Oxidation
Jr-066	11373_8						0.6			3.2	8.6	1.4	Medium	Oxidizing

Catalogue List 9

Cat No.	Tr-Locus-Lot	Interest	Period	KT No.	Typ. Id.	Fabric Id.	Surface Tech.
P-001	J/L-132-0529	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11373_9	P-St.WB	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - exterior
P-002	J/L-140-0624	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12584_7	P-St.WB	CW-QCST-H-10	self-slip, burnish - slip both sides, burnish around rim
P-003	R-18-2	prime	Period 15	13775_8	P-St.WB	CW-QCST-H-10	self-slip, well smoothed - both sides
P-004	C-033-0106	of interest	15- Early and Middle	1333_1	P-ST.HR	M-GLT-P-8	Wet-smoothed - exterior
P-005	J/L-153-0601	mixed	15- Early Phase	12402_5	P-ST.HR	M-GLT-P-8	Wet-smoothed - exterior
P-006	J/L-165-0700	prime	15- Early and Middle	13540_8	P-ST.SCR	CW-CT-GT-32	self-slip - both sides
P-007	J/L-140-0614	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12415_2	PFSN.A	CW-LGT-15	burnish - exterior and around rim
P-008	J/L-127-0598	mixed	15- Final Phase	12353_1	PFSN.A	M-GLT-B-26	self-slip, burnish - exterior and around rim
P-009	E/H-670-1680	of interest	15- Final Phase	25404_24	PFSN.A	M-GLT-FBR-7	self-slip, burnish - exterior and around rim
P-010	18-2	Good	Period 15	13520_1	PFSN.A	M-GLT-B-26	burnish - exterior
P-011	E/H-652-1614	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	24978_5	PFSN.A	M-GT-9	Red colored Slip, burnish - exterior
P-012	J/L-140-0642	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12787_3	PFSN.B	M-GLT-FB-16	Reddish Brown Colored Slip, burnish - exterior
P-013	E/H-652-1615	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	24984_13	PFSN.B	M-GLT-FBR-7	self-slip, burnish - exterior
P-014	E/H-666-1673	of interest	15- Final Phase	25311_17	PFSN.B	M-GLT-FBR-7	self-slip, well smoothed - exterior and around rim
P-015	J/L-140-0584	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12060_15	PFSN.E	M-GLT-P-8	burnish - exterior
P-016	E/H-673-1690	mixed	15- Final Phase	25427_14+25429_2	PFSN.C	M-GLT-P-8	Red colored Slip, burnish - exterior
P-017	C-030-0109	of interest	15-All phases	1338_3+14+10	PFSN.C	M-GLT-P-8	Red colored slip - exterior and around rim
P-018	J/L-153-0601	mixed	15- Early Phase	12402_6	PFSN.D	M-GLT-P-8	Brown Colored Slip, burnish - exterior
P-019	J/L-152-0675	of interest	15-Middle Phase	13296_8	CR.HRT	M-GLT-P-8	Wet-smoothed - exterior
P-020	18-5	Good	Period 15	13803_2	CR.HRT	M-GT-9	no surface finish -
P-021	J/L-135-0536	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	11386_1	CR.HRT	M-GT-P-17	self-slip - exterior
P-022	E/H-678-1700	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	25443_7	CR.HRT	M-GLT-FBR-7	Wet-smoothed - exterior
P-023	E/H-678-1700	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	25443_5	CR.HRT	M-GLT-P-8	self-slip - exterior
P-024	E/H-670-1680	of interest	15- Final Phase	25404_21	CR.HRT.U	CW-GLT-P-11	Wet-smoothed - exterior
P-025	E/H-670-1680	of interest	15- Final Phase	25404_22	CR.HRT.U	CW-GLT-P-11	Wet-smoothed - exterior
P-026	E/H-670-1710	base of E/H excavations	15- Final Phase	25511_6	CR.HRT	M-GLT-P-8	Wet-smoothed - exterior
P-027	E/H-666-1673	of interest	15- Final Phase	25311_10	CR.HRT.U	M-GLT-WG-12	Wet-smoothed - exterior
P-028	J/L-152-0682	prime	15- Early Phase	13345_4	CR.HRT	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - exterior
P-029	J/L-152-0662	of interest	15-Middle Phase	13212_1	CR.HRT.U	M-GLT-FBR-7	self-slip - interior
P-030	J/L-149-0569	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11600_5	CR.HRT.U	M-GLT-P-8	Cream Colored Slip - exterior

Catalogue List 10

Cat No.	KT No.	Rim Ø	Rim %	Wall Th.	Rim Th.	Rim L.	Handle W.	Handle Th.	Smoke Traces	Hardness	Kiln Atmosphere	Production Technique
P-001	11373_9	50	2	1.3	1.2	2.6			smoke	Medium	Oxidizing, Smoke	slab-building
P-002	12584_7	40	7	1	1.9	3.2			None	Soft	M, Insufficient Oxidation	slab-building
P-003	13775_8	44	13	1.3	2.3	3.8			None	Soft	S, Insufficient Oxidation	slab-building
P-004	1333_1	68	13	2	2	5	1.8	2.78	None	Soft	Oxidizing	slab-building
P-005	12402_5	50	20	2	3.6	3.1			None	Soft	L, Insufficient Oxidation	Wheel-made
P-006	13540_8	61	2	2	1.9				None	Soft	Oxidizing	Wheel-made
P-007	12415_2	40	4	0.6	0.8				None	Soft	Oxidizing	slab-building
P-008	12353_1	31	10	0.5	0.7				None	Soft	Oxidizing	slab-building
P-009	25404_24	29	13	0.7	0.9				None	Medium	M, Insufficient Oxidation	slab-building
P-010	13520_1	26	7	0.5	0.7				None	Soft	Oxidizing	slab-building
P-011	24978_5	30	7	0.6	0.9				None	Soft	M, Insufficient Oxidation	slab-building
P-012	12787_3	unk.	2	0.6	1.5				None	Soft	Oxidizing	slab-building
P-013	24984_13	27	23	0.6	1.3				None	Soft	M, Insufficient Oxidation	slab-building
P-014	25311_17	31	13	0.8	1.5				None	Soft	L, Insufficient Oxidation	slab-building
P-015	12060_15	25	7	0.4	0.6				None	Soft	Oxidizing	slab-building
P-016	25427_14+25429_2	39	15	0.7	1.4				None	Soft	Oxidizing	slab-building
P-017	1338_3+14+10	31	10	1.1	1.3	1.6			None	Soft	Oxidizing	slab-building
P-018	12402_6	unk.	<2	1	1.3	3			None	Medium	Oxidizing	slab-building
P-019	13296_8	38	5	1	1.4	2.4			None	Soft	Oxidizing	Wheel-made
P-020	13803_2	32	7	0.9	1.1	2.2			None	Soft	Oxidizing	Wheel-made
P-021	11386_1	42	11	0.5	1.4	2.5			None	Medium	Oxidizing	Wheel-made
P-022	25443_7	29	18	0.9	1.7	2.9			None	Medium	L, Insufficient Oxidation	Wheel-made
P-023	25443_5	42	8	0.7	1.5	2.8			None	Soft	Oxidizing	Wheel-made
P-024	25404_21	38	18	0.8	1.5	2.7			None	Soft	Oxidizing	Wheel-made
P-025	25404_22	38	13	0.9	1.5	2.8			None	Medium	Oxidizing	Wheel-made
P-026	25511_6	36	15	0.7	1.3	2.7			None	Soft	Oxidizing	Wheel-made
P-027	25311_10	33	13	0.7	1.5	2.7			None	Medium	Oxidizing	Wheel-made
P-028	13345_4	34	12	0.8	1.1	2.3			smoke or secondary burns	Medium	Insufficient Oxidation, smoke	Wheel-made
P-029	13212_1	35	72	0.8	1.4	2.2			None	Medium	L, Insufficient Oxidation	Wheel-made
P-030	11600_5	30	15	0.8	1.1	2.1			None	Medium	Oxidizing	Wheel-made

Catalogue List 11

Cat No.	Trench-Locus-Lot	Interest	Period	KT No.	Typological Id.	Fabric Id.	Surface Tech.
P-031	J/L-132-0529	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11373_7	CR.HRT	M-GLT-P-8	Wet-smoothed - exterior
P-032	E/H-669-1708	base of E/H excavations	15- Final Phase	25512_1	CR.HRT	M-GLT-R-13	Wet-smoothed - exterior and around rim
P-033	J/L-134-0551	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11441_1	CR.HRT	M-GT-9	self-slip - exteior
P-034	E/H-670-1680	of interest	15- Final Phase	25404_15	CR.HRT	M-GT-9	Well-smoothed - both sides
P-035	J/L-140-0584	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12060_17	CR.HRT.U	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - exterior
P-036	E/H-673-1690	mixed	15- Final Phase	25427_6	CR.HRT	M-GLT-P-8	no surface finish -
P-037	J/L-153-0602	of interest	15- Early Phase	12405_1	CR.CRT	M-GT-9	Wet-smoothed - exterior
P-038	E/H-670-1680	of interest	15- Final Phase	25404_25	CR.CRT	CW-GLT-P-11	self-slip - exterior
P-039	J/L-153-0639	prime	15- Early Phase	12782_2	CR.CRT	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - exterior
P-040	E/H-666-1673	of interest	15- Final Phase	25311_12	CR.CRT	CW-GLT-P-11	self-slip - exterior
P-041	J/L-118-0608	erosional deposit	15- Final Phase	10939_2	Cr-Car.HRT.U	M-GLT-P-8	no surface finish -
P-042	J/L-132-0529	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11373_5	Cr-Car.HRT	M-GLT-R-13	Wet-smoothed - exterior
P-043	J/L-118-0608	erosional deposit	15- Final Phase	10939_3	Cr-Car.HRT	M-GLT-P-8	no surface finish -
P-044	J/L-140-0584	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12060_1	Cr-Car.HRT	M-GLT-R-13	burnish - around rim
P-045	J/L-163-0649	prime	15- Early Phase	13015_1	CR-Car.CRT	M-GLT-R-13	Wet-smoothed - exterior
P-046	J/L-152-0589	of interest	15- Final Phase	12074_17	P-S.V.A	F-R-5	Wet-smoothed - exterior
P-047	J/L-140-0612	mixed	15- Final and Middle	12466_6	P-S.V.A	M-GLT-FB-16	Red colored Slip, burnish - exterior
P-048	J/L-140-0555	of interest	15- Final and Middle	11448_8	P-S.V.A	M-CST-24	Wet-smoothed - exterior
P-049	J/L-159-0629	of interest	15-Middle Phase	12597_11	P-S.V.A	M-GLT-FBR-7	self-slip - exterior
P-050	E/H-673-1690	mixed	15- Final Phase	25427_13	P-S.V.B	WL-P-1	Well-smoothed - exterior
P-051	J/L-153-0607	of interest	15- Early Phase	10937_3	P-S.H	F-B- 4	burnish - exterior and around rim
P-052	J/L-152-0682	prime	15- Early Phase	13345_2	P-S.ERT	F-B- 4	self-slip, burnish - exterior and around rim
P-053		of interest	Period 15	13681_2	P-V.Unique	F-B- 4	Cream Colored Slip - both sides

Catalogue List 12

Cat No.	KT No.	Rim Ø	Rim %	Wall Th.	Rim Th.	Rim L.	Handle W.	Handle L.	Handle Th.	Smoke Traces	Hardness	Kiln Atmosphere
P-031	11373_7	40	7	0.6	1.4	2.6				None	Medium	Oxidizing
P-032	25512_1	32	10	0.8	1.3	2.7				None	Medium	Oxidizing
P-033	11441_1	37	10	0.8	1.3	2.6				None	Medium	M, Insufficient Oxidation
P-034	25404_15	43	10	1	1.5	3.2				None	Soft	L, Insufficient Oxidation
P-035	12060_17	34	10	0.8	1.3	2.4				smoke	Soft	Oxidizing, Smoke
P-036	25427_6	32	30	0.9	1.4	2.5				None	Soft	L, Insufficient Oxidation
P-037	12405_1	28	7	0.9	1.2	2				None	Soft	M, Insufficient Oxidation
P-038	25404_25	34	6	0.9	1.5	2.4				None	Soft	Oxidizing
P-039	12782_2	33	3	0.7	1.2	1.8				smoke or secondary burns	Medium	Secondary Burning
P-040	25311_12	35	15	0.9	1.7	2.6				None	Soft	Oxidizing
P-041	10939_2	33	8	0.7	1.1	2.2				None	Soft	Neutral
P-042	11373_5	36	3	0.7	1.3	2.3				None	Soft	Oxidizing
P-043	10939_3	33	24	0.8	1.3	2.3				None	Medium	Oxidizing
P-044	12060_1	23	13	0.7	1.1	2.1				None	Middle-hard	Oxidizing
P-045	13015_1	29	6	1.1	1.8	1.6				None	Medium	Oxidizing
P-046	12074_17	16	13	0.4						None	Middle-hard	Oxidizing
P-047	12466_6	12	5	0.3	0.4					None	Medium	Oxidizing
P-048	11448_8	14	7	0.5	0.7	2.1				None	Soft	Oxidizing
P-049	12597_11	15	15	0.7	0.8	2.1				None	Soft	Oxidizing
P-050	25427_13	8	10	0.4	0.3					None	Soft	Oxidizing
P-051	10937_3	3.5	20	0.4			1	1.7	1	None	Medium	Oxidizing
P-052	13345_2	12	10	0.5	0.8	0.7				None	Medium	Oxidizing
P-053	13681_2	27	2	0.8	0.9					None	Soft	Oxidizing

Catalogue List 13

Cat No.	Tr-Locus-Lot	Interest	Period	KT No.	Typological Id.	Fabric Id.	Surface Tech.
CPt-001	J/L-140-0584	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12066_8	CPt-1.A.1	CW-QCST-R 29	Wet-smoothed - exterior
CPt-002	J/L-135-0539	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	11391_6	CPt-1.A.1	CW-QT-F-28	Wet-smoothed - exterior
CPt-003	J/L-162-0648	of interest	15- Early Phase	13006_2	CPt-1.A.1	CW-QCST-R 29	self-slip - exterior
CPt-004	J/L-159-0690	of interest	15- Early Phase	13457_1	CPt-1.A.1	CW-QCST-R 29	worn out -
CPt-005	J/L-132-0526	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11279_1	CPt-1.A.2	CW-CT-LS-25	worn out -
CPt-006	C-030-0109	of interest	15-All phases	1338_15	CPt-1.A.2	CW-CT-LS-25	self-slip - exterior
CPt-007	J/L-140-0584	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12066_6	CPt-1.A.3	M-GLR-R-33	self-slip - both sides
CPt-008	J/L-140-0584	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12066_5	CPt-1.A.4	CW-QT-F-28	self-slip - exterior
CPt-009	J/L-163-0649	prime	15- Early Phase	13015_2	CPt-1.B.1	CW-GLQT- 27	Wet-smoothed - exterior
CPt-010	J/L-152-0675	of interest	15-Middle Phase	13296_3	CPt-1.B.1	CW-QCST-H-10	no surface finish -
CPt-011	J/L-159-0623	of interest	15-Middle Phase	12583_1	Cpt-1.B.2	CW-QCST-H-10	self-slip - exterior
CPt-012	J/L-140-0584	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12060_3	CPt-1.B.3	CW-QT-F-28	self-slip - exterior
CPt-013	J/L-140-0624	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12584_5	CPt-1.C.1	M-GLR-R-33	Wet-smoothed - exterior
CPt-014	J/L-159-0629	of interest	15-Middle Phase	12597_12	CPt-1.C.1	CW-QT-F-28	Wet-smoothed - exterior
CPt-015	J/L-135-0628	prime	15- Early Phase	12599_6	CPt-1.D.1	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - exterior
CPt-016	J/L-140-0555	of interest	15- Final and Middle	11448_3	CPT-1-E.1	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - both sides
CPt-017	J/L-151-0651	poor	15- Final Phase	13013_2	CPT-2.A.1	CW-QCST-H-10	self-slip - exterior
CPt-018	J/L-142-0556	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11450_4	CPT-2.A.1	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - both sides
CPt-019	J/L-152-0579	of interest	15- Final Phase	11941_3	CPt-2.A.1	M-GLR-R-33	self-slip - exterior
CPt-020	E/H-670-1680	of interest	15- Final Phase	25404_12	CPT-2.A.2	CW-LGT-15	Well-smoothed - exterior
CPt-021	J/L-145-0560	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11580_10	CPT-2.B.1	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - both sides
CPt-022	E/H-666-1647	erosional deposit	Late 15- Early 14	25258_2	CPT-2.B.1	CW-LGT-15	self-slip - both sides
CPt-023	J/L-159-0596	of interest	15- Early and Middle	12373_3	CPT-2.C.1	CW-LS-36	Wet-smoothed - exterior
CPt-024	J/L-135-0539	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	11391_7	CPT-2.C.2	CW-GT-35	self-slip - exterior
CPt-025	E/H-666-1649	of interest	15- Final Phase	25260_9	CPT-2.A.1	CW-GLQT- 27	Wet-smoothed - both sides
CPt-026	J/L-140-0625	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12589_1	CPt-3.A & Hnd-CPt.SCIRC.b	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - exterior
CPt-027	J/L-132-0526	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11279_2	CPT-3.A.1	CW-QT-F-28	no surface finish -
CPt-028	J/L-135-0541	prime	15- Final Phase	11394_8	CPt-3.A.1	CW-QT-F-28	Wet-smoothed - exterior
CPt-029	E/H-652-1614	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	24978_2	CPt-3.A.1	CW-QT-F-28	Wet-smoothed - both sides
CPt-030	E/H-670-1680	of interest	15- Final Phase	25404_4	CPt-3.A.1	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - both sides

Catalogue List 14

Cat No.	KT No.	Rim Ø	Rim %	Wall Th.	Rim Th.	Rim L.	Handle W.	Handle L.	Handle Th.	Smoke Traces	Hardness	Kiln Atmosphere
CPt-001	12066_8	20	8	0.6	1.1	1.3				None	Very soft	Oxidizing
CPt-002	11391_6	22	5	0.6	1.4	1.9				smoke or secondary burns	Very soft	Neutral, Smoke
CPt-003	13006_2	28	5	0.8	1.6	1.1				smoke or secondary burns	Very soft	Secondary Burning
CPt-004	13457_1	24	6	0.9	2	1.4				None	Soft	Secondary Burning
CPt-005	11279_1	24	12	1.2	1.9	2.7				smoke	Very soft	Oxidizing, Smoke
CPt-006	1338_15	28	8	1	2.4	1.9				smoke	Very soft	Oxidizing, Smoke
CPt-007	12066_6	33	6	0.9	2	1.6				smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning
CPt-008	12066_5	38	17	0.6	1.6	1.4				smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning
CPt-009	13015_2	32	7	0.9	1.3	2				smoke or secondary burns	Very soft	Neutral, Smoke
CPt-010	13296_3	22	30	1.1	1.9	1.7				smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning
CPt-011	12583_1	29	10	0.8	1.9	1.5				smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning
CPt-012	12060_3	19	17	0.6	1.8	1.3				smoke or secondary burns	Very soft	Secondary Burning
CPt-013	12584_5	30	3	0.7	1.8	1.1				None	Medium	Oxidizing
CPt-014	12597_12	21	5	0.9	1.6	2.5				smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Neutral, Smoke
CPt-015	12599_6	18	5	0.8	1	1.6				smoke or secondary burns	Very soft	Secondary Burning
CPt-016	11448_3	21	15	0.6	1.2	1.7				smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Neutral, Smoke
CPt-017	13013_2	32	10	0.8	1.6	2.8				smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Neutral, Smoke
CPt-018	11450_4	30	8	0.8	1.3	2.4				smoke or secondary burns	Very soft	Neutral, Smoke
CPt-019	11941_3	31	5	0.9	2	1				smoke or secondary burns	Medium	Secondary Burning
CPt-020	25404_12	47	8	1	1.6	3.1				smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning
CPt-021	11580_10	39	10	0.8	1.6	2.8				None	very soft	Oxidizing
CPt-022	25258_2	38	3	0.9	1.4	2.7				smoke or secondary burns	Medium	Neutral, Smoke
CPt-023	12373_3	20	10	0.6	1.3	1.9				None	Soft	Oxidizing
CPt-024	11391_7	26	15	0.8	1.9	1.8				smoke	Soft	Oxidizing, Smoke
CPt-025	25260_9	25	8	0.8	1.2	2				smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Neutral, Smoke
CPt-026	12589_1	20	unk.	0.9	1.2	1.8	1.3	6.6	2.4	smoke or secondary burns	Very soft	Secondary Burning
CPt-027	11279_2	25	15	0.5	1.1	2	.			smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning
CPt-028	11394_8	23	20	0.6	1.1	2.1				None	Very soft	Neutral
CPt-029	24978_2	24	18	0.7	1.3	2.6				smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Oxidizing, Smoke
CPt-030	25404_4	25	9	0.7	1.2	2.5				smoke or secondary burns	Medium	Neutral, Smoke

Catalogue List 15

Cat No.	Tr-Locus-Lot	Interest	Period	KT No.	Typological Id.	Fabric Id.	Surface Tech.
CPt-031	J/L-135-0539	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	11391_1	CPT-3.A.1	CW-QT-F-28	Wet-smoothed - exterior
CPt-032	E/H-666-1649	of interest	15- Final Phase	25260_13	CPt-3.A.1	CW-QCST-R 29	Wet-smoothed - both sides
CPt-033	J/L-142-0556	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11450_6	CPT-3.A.1	CW-GLQT- 27	Wet-smoothed - both sides
CPt-034	J/L-140-0625	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12590_1	CPt-3.A & Hnd-SCIRC.b, PM-L.Conv	CW-QT-F-28	Wet-smoothed - exterior
CPt-035	J/L-140-0584	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12060_4	CPt-3.B.1	CW-QCST-H-10	self-slip - exterior and around rim
CPt-036	J/L-124-0519	erosional deposit	15- Final Phase	11099_5	CPt-3.B.1	M-GLT-P-8	Wet-smoothed - exterior
CPt-037	J/L-144-0572	prime	15- Final Phase	11927_1	CPt-3.B.1	CW-GLQT- 27	self-slip - exterior
CPt-038	J/L-143-0565	prime	15- Final Phase	11593_1	CPT-3.B.2	CW-GLQT- 27	self-slip - exterior and around rim
CPt-039	J/L-134-0537	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11388_1	CPT-3.B.2	CW-QCST-R 29	Wet-smoothed - exterior
CPt-040	J/L-165-0680	of interest	15- Early and Middle	13334_2	CPt-3.C.1	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - exterior
CPt-041	J/L-164-0668	prime	15-Middle Phase	13225_2	CPt-3.C.1	CW-QCST-H-10	self-slip - exterior
CPt-042	J/L-144-0559	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	11582_2	CPt-3.C.1	CW-GLQT- 27	Wet-smoothed - exterior
CPt-043	J/L-152-0604	of interest	15- Final Phase	12409_4	CPt-3.C.1	CW-GLQT- 27	self-slip - exterior
CPt-044	J/L-152-0589	of interest	15- Final Phase	12074_13	CPt-3.C.1	CW-GLT-P-11	self-slip - both sides
CPt-045	J/L-144-0576	of interest	15- Final Phase	11937_2	CPt-3.C.1	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - both sides
CPt-046	J/L-159-0629	of interest	15-Middle Phase	12597_9	CPT-3.D.1	CW-GLQT- 27	Wet-smoothed - exterior
CPt-047	J/L-135-0536	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	11386_9	CPt-3.D.1	CW-QT-F-28	Wet-smoothed - exterior
CPt-048	R-19-1	Good	Period 15	13774_3	CPt-3.E	CW-GLQT- 27	Wet-smoothed - exterior
CPt-049	J/L-140-0584	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12060_22	Handle-CPt.broken	CW-QCST-H-10	Wet smoothed, scraped - both sides
CPt-050	J/L-140-0584	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12060_13	Handle-Cpt-SCIRC.a	CW-LGT-15	self-slip - both sides
CPt-051	J/L-159-0629	prime	15-Middle Phase	12734_7	Handle-Cpt-SCIRC.a	CW-LS-36	Wet-smoothed - exterior
CPt-052	J/L-140-0584	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12060_12	Handle-Cpt-SCIRC.a	CW-QCST-H-10	Wet-smoothed - both sides
CPt-053	J/L-140-0612	mixed	15- Final and Middle	12466_1	Handle-Cpt.SCIRC.b	CW-QT-F-28	Wet-smoothed - exterior
CPt-054	J/L-152-0662	of interest	15-Middle Phase	13212_15	Handle-Cpt.SCIRC.b	CW-QT-F-28	Wet-smoothed - exterior
CPt-055	J/L-144-0572	prime	15- Final Phase	11927_4	Handle-CPt.Loop.A	CW-GLQT- 27	self-slip - exterior
CPt-056	J/L-135-0541	prime	15- Final Phase	11394_3	Handle-CPt.Loop.a	CW-QT-F-28	Wet-smoothed - exterior
CPt-057	J/L-132-0526	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11279_5	Handle-Cpt.Loop.B	M-GLT-P-8	worn out -

Catalogue List 16

Cat No.	KT No.	Rim Ø	Rim %	Wall Th.	Rim Th.	Rim L.	Handle W.	Handle L.	Handle Th.	Smoke Traces	Hardness	Kiln Atmosphere
CPt-031	11391_1	35	7	0.7	1.1	1.9				None	Very soft	Neutral
CPt-032	25260_13	22	8	0.8	1	2.3				smoke	Soft	Oxidizing, Smoke
CPt-033	11450_6	36	5	0.8	1.3	2.5				None	Soft	Oxidizing
CPt-034	12590_1	20	20	0.7	1	2.1	broken		broken	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Neutral, Smoke
CPt-035	12060_4	33	8	0.8	1	1.7				smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning
CPt-036	11099_5	30	3	1	1.1	2.4				smoke or secondary burns	Very soft	Secondary Burning
CPt-037	11927_1	35	7	1.1	3.1	1.8				smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Neutral, Smoke
CPt-038	11593_1	22	14	0.7	2	1.2				None	Soft	Oxidizing
CPt-039	11388_1	28	9	?	1.3	2				smoke	Soft	Oxidizing, Smoke
CPt-040	13334_2	19	3	0.7	1.1	1.1				smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Neutral, Smoke
CPt-041	13225_2	26	4	0.9	1.1	1.3				None	Soft	Reducing
CPt-042	11582_2	26	3	1	1	1.7				None	Very soft	Oxidizing
CPt-043	12409_4	30	8	1	1.9	1.1				smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning
CPt-044	12074_13	43	3	1	1.2	1				smoke or secondary burns	Medium	Neutral, Smoke
CPt-045	11937_2	unk.	3	unk.	unk.	unk.				smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning
CPt-046	12597_9	16	9	0.4	0.8	1.5				smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Neutral, Smoke
CPt-047	11386_9	19	10	0.5	1.4	0.7				smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Neutral, Smoke
CPt-048	13774_3	24	10	0.8	2.2	1.5				smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning
CPt-049	12060_22			0.6			broken	broken	broken	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning
CPt-050	12060_13						2.4		1	smoke or secondary burns	Very soft	Secondary Burning
CPt-051	12734_7			0.9			3.2	8	1.5	smoke or secondary burns	Very soft	Secondary Burning
CPt-052	12060_12			0.7			3.1		1.7	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning
CPt-053	12466_1			0.9			2.7		1.3	smoke or secondary burns	Very soft	Neutral, Smoke
CPt-054	13212_15						2.7	7	1.5	smoke or secondary burns	Very soft	Secondary Burning
CPt-055	11927_4			1			3.6		1.6	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning
CPt-056	11394_3			0.6	2.6	1.3	2.7		1.3	None	Very soft	M, Insufficient Oxidation
CPt-057	11279_5						2.3		1.5	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning

Catalogue List 17

Cat No.	Tr-Locus-Lot	Interest	Period	KT No.	Typological Id.	Fabric Identifier	Surface Tech.
B-001	J/L-140-0642	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12787_2	B-T.LR	M-GLT-FBR-7	self-slip, burnish - both sides
B-002	C-030-0109	of interest	15-All phases	1338_16	B-T.LR	M-GT-9	Red Colored Slip - interior and around rim
B-003	J/L-142-0556	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11450_10	B-T.LR	M-GT-9	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-004	E/H-652-1615	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	24984_1	B-T.CRT	M-GT-9	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-005	J/L-132-0529	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11373_6	B-T.CRT	M-GT-9	Red Colored Slip - around rim
B-006	E/H-670-1710	base of E/H excavations	15- Final Phase	25511_9	B-T.CRT	M-GT-9	Red Colored Slip - around rim
B-007	J/L-135-0630	of interest	15- Early Phase	12729_3	B-T.BR	M-GLR-R-33	burnish - both sides
B-008	J/L-159-0629	of interest	15-Middle Phase	12597_2	B-T.BR	M-GT-9	Wet smoothed - both sides
B-009	E/H-670-1680	of interest	15- Final Phase	25404_26	B-T.PRT	M-GLT-P-8	white, reduction firing - both sides
B-010	E/H-666-1673	of interest	15- Final Phase	25311_7	B-T.PRT	M-GLT-FB-16	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-011	E/H-652-1615	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	24984_5	B-T.PRT	CW-LGT-15	self-slip, burnish - Slip both sides, burnish exterior
B-012	E/H-652-1614	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	24978_8	B-T.PRT	CW-LGT-15	self-slip, burnish - Slip both sides, burnish exterior
B-013	J/L-135-0536	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	11386_11	B-T.PRT	M-GLT-FBR-7	self-slip, well smoothed - slip both sides, burnish around rim
B-014	E/H-666-1673	of interest	15- Final Phase	25311_9	B-T.PRT	M-GLT-FB-16	self-slip - both sides
B-015	R-18-2	prime	Period 15	13775_4	B-T.PRT	M-GLT-P-8	white, reduction firing - both sides
B-016	E/H-666-1653	of interest	15- Final Phase	25270_5	B-T.PRT	M-GLT-P-8	white, reduction firing - both sides
B-017	J/L-135-0630	of interest	15- Early Phase	12729_2	B-T-NRT	M-CST-24	self-slip - both sides
B-018	R-19-1	Good	Period 15	13774_2	B-T-NRT	M-GLT-P-8	self-slip - exterior
B-019	E/H-666-1658	of interest	15- Final Phase	25307_6	B-IC.PRT	M-GLT-B-26	self-slip, well smoothed - both sides
B-020	E/H-652-1615	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	24984_3	B-IC.PRT	M-GLT-B-26	self-slip, burnish - both sides
B-021	E/H-670-1680	of interest	15- Final Phase	25404_5	B-IC.PRT	M-GT-9	self-slip, well smoothed - both sides
B-022	E/H-666-1673	of interest	15- Final Phase	25311_1	B-IC.PRT; PM-A.1.comp, Bs-Fl-Bowl.A	M-GT-9	self-slip, burnish - slip both sides, burnish around rim
B-023	J/L-134-0537	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11388_2	B-IC.PRT	M-GLT-B-26	self-slip, well smoothed - both sides
B-024	E/H-666-1684	of interest	15- Final Phase	25412_6	B-IC.PRT	M-CST-24	white, reduction firing - both sides
B-025	J/L-144-0564	prime	15- Final Phase	11591_2	B-IC.PRT	M-GLT-B-26	self-slip, burnish - both sides

Catalogue List 18

Cat No.	KT No.	Rim Ø	Rim %	Base Ø	Base %	Wall Th.	Rim Th.	Rim L.	Smoke Traces	Hardness	Kiln Atmosphere
B-001	12787_2	31	6			0.9	1.1		None	Middle-hard	M, Insufficient Oxidation
B-002	1338_16	28	7			0.9	1.3	1.6	None	Soft	M, Insufficient Oxidation
B-003	11450_10	24	4			unk.	1.1		None	Medium	Oxidizing
B-004	24984_1	23	20			0.9	1.5	1.6	None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-005	11373_6	22	8			0.9	1.6	1.6	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning
B-006	25511_9	25	24			0.7	1.2	1.7	None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-007	12729_3	28	3			1	1.2	1.5	None	Medium	M, Insufficient Oxidation
B-008	12597_2	40	8			1.4	2.1	2.6	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Oxidizing, Smoke
B-009	25404_26	40	7			0.9	1.4	1.4	None	Medium	L, Insufficient Oxidation
B-010	25311_7	unk.	1			0.9	1	2	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning
B-011	24984_5	26	10			1	1.2	1.8	None	Soft	M, Insufficient Oxidation
B-012	24978_8	26	7			0.9	1.3	1.8	None	Soft	M, Insufficient Oxidation
B-013	11386_11	33	11			1	1	2.2	None	Medium	S, Insufficient Oxidation
B-014	25311_9	27	10			1	0.9	unk.	None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-015	13775_4	42	5			1.3	1.8	2.1	None	Medium	Oxidizing
B-016	25270_5	40	6			0.9	1.5	1.5	None	Medium	M, Insufficient Oxidation
B-017	12729_2	36	11			1.1	1.4		smoke or secondary burns	Medium	Secondary Burning
B-018	13774_2	33	13			1	1.9	2.3	None	Medium	M, Insufficient Oxidation
B-019	25307_6	28	7			0.5	1	1.2	None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-020	24984_3	27	11			0.7	1.2	0.9	None	Medium	M, Insufficient Oxidation
B-021	25404_5	29	6			0.8	1.1	1.3	None	Medium	L, Insufficient Oxidation
B-022	25311_1	25	11	9	25	0.7	1	1.2	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning
B-023	11388_2	26	37			0.7	1.1	1.2	None	Medium	Oxidizing
B-024	25412_6	26	11			0.7	1.2	1.6	None	Medium	Oxidizing
B-025	11591_2	26	10			0.5	0.8	1.4	None	Medium	M, Insufficient Oxidation

Catalogue List 19

Cat No.	Tr-Locus-Lot	Interest	Period	KT No.	Typological Id.	Fabric Identifier	Surface Tech.
B-026	R-18-2	prime	Period 15	13775_2	B-IC.PRT	M-GLT-P-8	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-027	J/L-153-0646	prime	15- Early Phase	13001_6	B-IC.PRT	M-GLT-FB-16	self-slip - both sides
B-028	J/L-124-0519	erosional deposit	15- Final Phase	11099_3	B-IC.PRT	M-GT-9	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-029	E/H-666-1649	of interest	15- Final Phase	25260_4	B-IC.PRT	M-GT-9	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-030	E/H-678-1700	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	25443_8	B-IC.PRT	M-GLT-P-8	white, reduction firing - both sides
B-031	E/H-670-1680	of interest	15- Final Phase	25404_16	B-IC.PRT	M-GLT-B-26	self-slip - both sides
B-032	E/H-670-1710	base of E/H excavations	15- Final Phase	25511_7	B-IC.PRT	M-GLT-P-8	self-slip - interior
B-033	E/H-666-1673	of interest	15- Final Phase	25311_14	B-IC.PRT	M-GT-9	self-slip, well smoothed - both sides
B-034	J/L-133-0527	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11289_7	B-IC.PRT	M-GLT-FB-16	Well-smoothed - both sides
B-035	C-030-0109	of interest	15-All phases	1338_8	B-IC.PRT	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-036	J/L-142-0556	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11450_3	B-IC.PRT	CW-LS-36	self-slip - both sides
B-037	J/L-153-0609	prime	15- Early Phase	11203_9	B-IC.PRT	F-SL-P-23	Cream Colored Slip, burnish - Slip both sides, burnish exterior
B-038	J/L-140-0584	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12060_6	B-IC.PRT	M-GLT-B-26	self-slip, burnish - both sides
B-039	J/L-159-0629	of interest	15-Middle Phase	12597_7	B-IC.PRT	M-GT-P-17	self-slip, well smoothed - slip both sides, burnish around rim
B-040	J/L-127-0551	mixed	15- Final Phase	11438_2	B-IC.PRT	M-GLT-B-26	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-041	16-1	Good	Period 15	13755_6	B-IC.PRT	M-GT-9	self-slip - exterior
B-042	J/L-152-0589	of interest	15- Final Phase	12074_15	B-IC.PRT	M-GLT-FBR-7	self-slip, burnish - both sides
B-043	J/L-118-0608	erosional deposit	15- Final Phase	10939_4	B-IC.PRT	M-GLT-B-26	self-slip, burnish - both sides
B-044	J/L-144-0572	prime	15- Final Phase	11927_3	B-IC.PRT	M-GLT-FBR-7	self-slip - both sides
B-045	J/L-140-0636	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12748_13	B-IC.PRT	M-GLR-R-33	burnish - both sides
B-046	E/H-666-1658	of interest	15- Final Phase	25307_4	B-IC.PRT	M-GLT-B-26	self-slip - interior
B-047	E/H-670-1680	of interest	15- Final Phase	25404_6	B-IC.PRT	M-GLT-B-26	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-048	J/L-153-0646	prime	15- Early Phase	13001_5	B-IC.PRT	M-GLT-FB-16	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-049	R-19-1	Good	Period 15	13774_7	B-IC.PRT	M-GLT-FBR-7	self-slip - both sides
B-050	J/L-152-0650	of interest	15-Middle Phase	13011_5	B-IC.PRT	CW-LGT-15	self-slip, burnish - both sides

Catalogue List 20

Cat No.	KT No.	Rim Ø	Rim %	Base Ø	Base %	Wall Th.	Rim Th.	Rim L.	Smoke Traces	Hardness	Kiln Atmosphere
B-026	13775_2	29	11			0.7	1.2	1.8	None	Soft	S, Insufficient Oxidation
B-027	13001_6	30	5			0.6	1	1.4	None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-028	11099_3	32	7			0.8	1.8	1	None	Soft	M, Insufficient Oxidation
B-029	25260_4	30	8			0.8	0.8	1.3	None	Soft	L, Insufficient Oxidation
B-030	25443_8	30	8			0.6	1	1.3	None	Medium	Oxidizing
B-031	25404_16	26	8			0.8	0.9	1.6	None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-032	25511_7	26	9			0.7	1.3	1	None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-033	25311_14	24	10			0.7	1	1.3	None	Medium	L, Insufficient Oxidation
B-034	11289_7	26	4			0.7	0.8	1.5	None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-035	1338_8	25	7			0.7	1.1	1.8	None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-036	11450_3	27	5			0.8	1	1.3	smoke	Soft	Oxidizing, Smoke
B-037	11203_9	24	7			0.5	0.8	1.5	None	Middle-hard	Oxidizing
B-038	12060_6	26	3			0.7	1	1.4	None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-039	12597_7	34	5			0.8	1.3		None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-040	11438_2	25	15			0.7	1	1.3	None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-041	13755_6	26	3			0.7	1.1	0.95	None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-042	12074_15	17	10			0.4	1	0.8	None	Medium	M, Insufficient Oxidation
B-043	10939_4	19	10			0.3	0.6	0.6	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning
B-044	11927_3	26	10			0.7	1.1	1.6	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning
B-045	12748_13	30	6			0.6	1	1.1	None	Medium	M, Insufficient Oxidation
B-046	25307_4	30	13			0.7	1.2	1.3	None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-047	25404_6	27	15			0.6	1.3	1.4	None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-048	13001_5	30	7			0.7	1	1.3	None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-049	13774_7	27	10			0.5	0.8	1	None	Middle-hard	M, Insufficient Oxidation
B-050	13011_5	25	5			0.5	1	0.7	None	Soft	M, Insufficient Oxidation

Catalogue List 21

Cat No.	Tr-Locus-Lot	Interest	Period	KT No.	Typological Id.	Fabric Identifier	Surface Tech.
B-051	J/L-159-0629	of interest	15-Middle Phase	12597_6+ 12597_4	B-IC.PRT	M-GLT-B-26	self-slip, well smoothed - both sides
B-052	J/L-165-0696	of interest	15- Early and Middle	13473_10	B-IC.PRT	M-GLT-R-13	self-slip, burnish - both sides
B-053	J/L-165-0696	of interest	15- Early and Middle	13470_7	B-IC.PRT	M-GLT-R-13	self-slip, burnish - both sides
B-054	R-18-2	prime	Period 15	13775_5	B-IC.PRT	M-GLT-FBR-7	self-slip - both sides
B-055	E/H-666-1673	of interest	15- Final Phase	25311_15	B-IC.PRT	M-GLT-P-8	self-slip, well smoothed - both sides
B-056	J/L-142-0556	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11450_7	B-IC.PRT; Bs-Fl-Bowl.A	M-GLT-P-8	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-057	E/H-666-1658	of interest	15- Final Phase	25307_5	B-IC.PRT, Bs-Fl-Bowl.B	M-GLT-B-26	self-slip - both sides
B-058	J/L-153-0639	prime	15- Early Phase	12782_4	B-IC.PRT	M-GLR-R-33	burnish - both sides
B-059	E/H-666-1658	of interest	15- Final Phase	11941_5	B-IC.PRT	M-GLT-FBR-7	self-slip, well smoothed - slip both sides, burnish around rim
B-060	J/L-132-0529	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11373_1	B-IC.PRT	M-GLT-FBR-7	worn out -
B-061	J/L-152-0674	of interest	15-Middle Phase	13292_1	B-IC.PRT	M-GT-9	self-slip - both sides
B-062	16-1	Good	Period 15	13755_3	B-IC.PRT	M-GT-9	self-slip - interior
B-063	E/H-678-1700	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	25443_4	B-IC.PRT	M-GT-9	self-slip, well smoothed - both sides
B-064	J/L-140-0550	of interest	15- Final and Middle	11436_2	B-IC.CRT	M-GLT-FBR-7	self-slip - both sides
B-065	E/H-666-1684	of interest	15- Final Phase	25412_1	B-IC.CRT	M-GT-9	burnish - around rim
B-066	E/H-670-1680	of interest	15- Final Phase	25404_3	B-IC.CRT	CW-LGT-15	self-slip, well smoothed - both sides
B-067	E/H-666-1685	of interest	15- Final Phase	25421_4	B-IC.CRT	M-GLT-P-8	white, reduction firing - both sides
B-068	J/L-135-0628	prime	15- Early Phase	12599_2	B-IC.CRT	M-GLT-P-8	self-slip, well smoothed - both sides
B-069	E/H-666-1673	of interest	15- Final Phase	25311_16	B-IC.CRT	M-GT-9	Red Colored Slip - around rim
B-070	E/H-665-1674	of great interest	15-All phases	25314_9	B-IC.CRT	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - interior
B-071	E/H-666-1649	of interest	15- Final Phase	25260_8	B-IC.CRT	M-GLT-P-8	self-slip - both sides
B-072	J/L-165-0684	of interest	15- Early and Middle	13342_4	B-IC.CRT	M-GLT-FBR-7	self-slip, burnish - both sides
B-073	J/L-159-0635	of interest	15- Early Phase	12745_1	B-IC.BTR	M-GLR-R-33	burnish - around rim
B-074	J/L-153-0597	of interest	15- Early Phase	12351_10	B-IC.BTR	M-GLT-B-26	self-slip, burnish - both sides
B-075	J/L-140-0636	of interest	15- Final and Middle Phases	12748_8	B-IC.BTR	M-GLR-R-33	burnish - both sides

Catalogue List 21

Cat No.	KT No.	Rim Ø	Rim %	Base Ø	Base %	Wall Th.	Rim Th.	Rim L.	Smoke Traces	Hardness	Kiln Atmosphere
B-051	12597_6+ 12597_4	17	7			0.4	1.1	1	None	Soft	S, Insufficient Oxidation
B-052	13473_10	33	2			0.5	1.1	0.7	None	Soft	M, Insufficient Oxidation
B-053	13470_7	29	5			0.6	1	0.8	None	Medium	M, Insufficient Oxidation
B-054	13775_5	28	7			0.5	0.8	1.1	None	Medium	Oxidizing
B-055	25311_15	23	12			0.7	0.8	1.2	None	Medium	Oxidizing
B-056	11450_7	16	25	5.7	35	0.5	0.6	0.9	None	Medium	Oxidizing
B-057	25307_5	24	15	8	50	0.7	0.9	1	None	Soft	M, Insufficient Oxidation
B-058	12782_4	30	7			0.6	1.1	1	None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-059	11941_5	32	15			0.8	1.2	2	None	Medium	M, Insufficient Oxidation
B-060	11373_1	30	8			0.8	1.9	1.1	None	Medium	L, Insufficient Oxidation
B-061	13292_1	25	27			0.7	0.9	1.7	None	Soft	M, Insufficient Oxidation
B-062	13755_3	24	7			0.6	1	1.4	None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-063	25443_4	26	14			0.8	1.1	1.5	None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-064	11436_2	30	10			0.5	1.4	1.6	None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-065	25412_1	28	8			0.7	1.1	1.7	None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-066	25404_3	24	8			0.6	1	1.4	smoke	Soft	Oxidizing, Smoke
B-067	25421_4	22	9			0.5	0.8	1.2	None	Medium	Oxidizing
B-068	12599_2	27	7			0.7	1.2	1.1	None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-069	25311_16	29	5			0.7	1.2	1.4	None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-070	25314_9	24	8			0.8	1.6	1.4	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Neutral, Smoke
B-071	25260_8	21	10			0.8	0.9	1.1	None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-072	13342_4	25	4			0.7	1.3	1.4	None	Medium	M, Insufficient Oxidation
B-073	12745_1	24	7			0.7	1.2	0.7	None	Medium	M, Insufficient Oxidation
B-074	12351_10	30	6			0.8	1.2	1.4	None	Medium	M, Insufficient Oxidation
B-075	12748_8	27	4			0.6	1	1.2	None	Medium	Oxidizing

Catalogue List 23

Cat No.	Tr-Locus-Lot	Interest	Period	KT No.	Typological Id.	Fabric Identifier	Surface Tech.
B-076	J/L-135-0536	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	11386_6	B-IC.BTR	M-GLT-FBR-7	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-077	J/L-151-0621	of interest	15- Final Phase	12579_4	B-IC-NRT	M-GLT-FB-16	self-slip, burnish - Slip both sides, burnish interior
B-078	J/L-118-0608	erosional deposit	15- Final Phase	10939_1	B-IC-NRT	CW-LGT-15	self-slip, burnish - both sides
B-079	R-18-2	prime	Period 15	13775_3	B-IC-NRT	M-GLT-FBR-7	self-slip - both sides
B-080	J/L-133-0527	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11289_3	B-IC-NRT	CW-GT-35	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-081	J/L-134-0545	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11427_1	B-IC-NRT	M-GT-9	self-slip - both sides
B-082	J/L-133-0527	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11289_1	B-IC-ERT	M-GLT-P-8	self-slip - both sides
B-083	J/L-144-0559	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	11582_4	B-IC-ERT	M-GLT-B-26	self-slip, burnish - interior
B-084	J/L-135-0541	prime	15- Final Phase	11394_4	B-IC-ERT	M-GLT-FB-16	self-slip - both sides
B-085	J/L-165-0700	prime	15- Early and Middle	13540_5	B-IC-ERT	M-GLT-P-8	self-slip - both sides
B-086	J/L-152-0580	mixed	15- Final Phase	11948_4	B-IC-ERT	M-GT-9	self-slip - both sides
B-087	J/L-152-0620	of interest	15- Final Phase	12472_3	B-IC-ERT	M-GLT-FB-16	self-slip - both sides
B-088	J/L-165-0696	of interest	15- Early and Middle	13473_11	B-IC-ERT	M-GLT-FBR-7	self-slip, burnish - both sides
B-089	E/H-666-1685	of interest	15- Final Phase	25421_3	B-IC-ERT	M-GLT-P-8	white, reduction firing - both sides
B-090	J/L-152-0620	of interest	15- Final Phase	12472_2	B-IC-ERT	M-GLT-P-8	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-091	J/L-140-0638	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12778_1	B-IC-ERT	M-GLT-FBR-7	Brown Colored Slip, burnish - both sides
B-092	18-1	Good	Period 15	13771_1	B-IC-ERT	M-GLT-B-26	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-093	J/L-165-0680	of interest	15- Early and Middle	13334_5	B-IC-ERT	M-GLT-FBR-7	self-slip, burnish - both sides
B-094	J/L-140-0584	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12060_19	B-IC-ERT.b	M-GT-9	self-slip, burnish - both sides
B-095	J/L-153-0597	of interest	15- Early Phase	12351_15	B-IC-ERT.b	M-GLT-FBR-7	self-slip, burnish - both sides
B-096	J/L-152-0662	of interest	15-Middle Phase	13212_3	B-IC-ERT.b	M-GLT-FBR-7	self-slip, burnish - both sides
B-097	J/L-135-0539	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	11391_8	B-IC-ERT.b	M-GLT-FBR-7	self-slip - both sides
B-098	J/L-165-0696	of interest	15- Early and Middle	13473_7	B-IC-ERT.b	M-CST-24	self-slip - both sides
B-099	J/L-165-0700	prime	15- Early and Middle	13533_3	B-IC-ERT.b	M-CST-24	self-slip - both sides
B-100	J/L-165-0700	prime	15- Early and Middle	13540_6	B-IC-ERT.b	M-GLT-P-8	self-slip - both sides

Catalogue List 24

Cat No.	KT No.	Rim Ø	Rim %	Base Ø	Base %	Wall Th.	Rim Th.	Rim L.	Smoke Traces	Hardness	Kiln Atmosphere
B-076	11386_6	26	5			0.7	1.4	1.5	None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-077	12579_4	26	22			0.9	1.3		None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-078	10939_1	26	18			0.7	1.1	1.3	smoke	Soft	Oxidizing, Smoke
B-079	13775_3	29	6			0.8	0.8		None	Medium	M, Insufficient Oxidation
B-080	11289_3	26	7			0.7	1		smoke	Soft	Oxidizing, Smoke
B-081	11427_1	23	5			0.8	1		None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-082	11289_1	28	11			0.7	1.2	1.5	None	Medium	Oxidizing
B-083	11582_4	27	5			0.7	1.3	1.5	None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-084	11394_4	27	4			0.5	0.8	0.9	None	Soft	L, Insufficient Oxidation
B-085	13540_5	27	15			0.8	1.1	1.5	None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-086	11948_4	26	12			0.8	1	1.3	None	Soft	M, Insufficient Oxidation
B-087	12472_3	24	2			0.8	0.8	1.1	None	Soft	Neutral
B-088	13473_11	29	13			0.7	2.1	1.6	None	Medium	M, Insufficient Oxidation
B-089	25421_3	26	8			0.8	1	1.2	None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-090	12472_2	31	7			0.8	1.5	1.7	None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-091	12778_1	28	11			0.8	1.2	1.6	None	Soft	M, Insufficient Oxidation
B-092	13771_1	21	8			0.7	1	1	None	Soft	M, Insufficient Oxidation
B-093	13334_5	18	7			0.5	1	0.7	None	Medium	M, Insufficient Oxidation
B-094	12060_19	30	4			0.7	1.2	1.5	None	Soft	S, Insufficient Oxidation
B-095	12351_15	26	3			0.8	1.1	1.3	None	Medium	M, Insufficient Oxidation
B-096	13212_3	25	20			0.7	0.9	1.5	None	Middle-hard	M, Insufficient Oxidation
B-097	11391_8	29	3			0.6	1.1	1.1	None	Soft	Neutral
B-098	13473_7	30	7			0.8	1	1.5	None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-099	13533_3	28	9			0.8	1	1.5	None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-100	13540_6	27	8			0.8	1	1.5	None	Soft	Oxidizing

Catalogue List 25

Cat No.	Tr-Locus-Lot	Interest	Period	KT No.	Typological Id.	Fabric Id.	Surface Tech.
B-101	J/L-152-0604	of interest	15- Final Phase	12409_5	B-IC-ERT.b	M-GLT-FBR-7	self-slip, well smoothed - both sides
B-102	J/L-165-0696	of interest	15- Early and Middle	13470_8	B-IC-ERT.b	M-GLT-P-8	self-slip - both sides
B-103	J/L-152-0682	prime	15- Early Phase	13345_1	B-IC-ERT.b	M-GLT-FBR-7	self-slip, burnish - Slip both sides, burnish exterior
B-104	J/L-152-0655	of interest	15-Middle Phase	13020_1	B-IC-ERT.b	M-GLT-FBR-7	self-slip, burnish - Slip both sides, burnish exterior
B-105	J/L-145-0560	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11580_11	B-IC-WS.BTR	M-GLT-FBR-7	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-106	J/L-140-0636	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12748_7	B-IC-WS.BTR	M-GLR-R-33	burnish - both sides
B-107	J/L-140-0624	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12584_13	B-IC-WS.BTR	M-GLR-R-33	burnish - both sides
B-108	J/L-140-0636	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12748_6	B-IC-WS.BTR	M-GLR-R-33	burnish - both sides
B-109	J/L-140-0624	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12584_4	B-IC-WS.BTR	M-GLR-R-33	burnish - both sides
B-110	J/L-159-0623	of interest	15-Middle Phase	12583_3	B-IC-WS.BTR	WL-P-1	self-slip, burnish - slip both sides, burnish around rim
B-111	J/L-159-0629	of interest	15-Middle Phase	12597_5	B-IC-WS.BTR	M-GT-9	self-slip, burnish - slip both sides, burnish around rim
B-112	J/L-164-0668	prime	15-Middle Phase	13225_6	B-IC-WS.CRT	CW-LGT-15	worn out - both sides
B-113	E/H-652-1617	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	24986_2	B-IC-WS.CRT	M-GLT-B-26	self-slip - both sides
B-114	E/H-652-1617	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	24986_1	B-IC-WS.CRT	M-GLT-B-26	self-slip, burnish - interior
B-115	J/L-124-0519	erosional deposit	15- Final Phase	11099_4	B-IC-WS.CRT	M-GT-9	self-slip - both sides
B-116	J/L-140-0624	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12584_8	B-IC-WS.CRT	M-GLT-R-13	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-117	J/L-159-0701	of interest	15- Early Phase	13535_4	B-IC-WS.CRT	M-GLR-R-33	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-118	E/H-665-1674	of great interest	15-All	25314_2	B-IC-Car.a	M-GLT-P-8	self-slip - both sides
B-119	J/L-133-0527	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11289_4	B-IC-Car.a	M-GLT-B-26	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-120	E/H-666-1684	of interest	15- Final Phase	25412_7	B-IC-Car.a	M-GLT-FB-16	Red Colored Slip - around rim
B-121	E/H-652-1615	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	24984_4	B-IC-Car.b	M-GLT-P-8	self-slip, well smoothed - slip both sides, burnish around rim
B-122	J/L-124-0516	erosional deposit	15- Final Phase	11093_2	B-IC-Car.b	CW-LGT-15	self-slip, well smoothed - slip both sides, burnish around rim
B-123	J/L-124-0516	erosional deposit	15- Final Phase	11093_4	B-IC-Car.b	CW-LGT-15	self-slip, well smoothed - slip both sides, burnish around rim
B-124	E/H-666-1647	erosional deposit	Late 15- Early 14	25258_3	B-IC-Car.c	M-GLT-B-26	self-slip, burnish - slip both sides, burnish around rim
B-125	E/H-666-1647	erosional deposit	Late 15- Early 14	25258_4	B-IC-Car.c	M-GLT-B-26	self-slip, burnish - slip both sides, burnish around rim

Catalogue List 26

Cat No.	KT No.	Rim Ø	Rim %	Wall Th.	Rim Th.	Rim L.	Smoke Traces	Hardness	Kiln Atmosphere
B-101	12409_5	25	17	0.8	1	1.5	None	Medium	M, Insufficient Oxidation
B-102	13470_8	27	7	0.8	1	1.5	None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-103	13345_1	24	18	0.7	0.8	1.3	None	Middle-hard	M, Insufficient Oxidation
B-104	13020_1	25	24	0.7	0.8	1.3	None	Medium	M, Insufficient Oxidation
B-105	11580_11	42	2	1	1.1	1.6	None	Medium	Oxidizing
B-106	12748_7	27	5	0.5	1	1.1	None	Medium	Oxidizing
B-107	12584_13	37	3	0.6	0.9	1.1	None	Medium	Oxidizing
B-108	12748_6	24	20	0.7	1	1.1	None	Medium	M, Insufficient Oxidation
B-109	12584_4	unk.	3	0.7	1.1	0.7	None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-110	12583_3	16	3	0.6	1	1	None	Medium	Oxidizing
B-111	12597_5	33	5	0.6	1.3	2.3	None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-112	13225_6	39	8	0.6	1.8	2.4	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning
B-113	24986_2	22	9	0.4	1.2	1.6	None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-114	24986_1	21	11	0.5	1.1	1	None	Soft	M, Insufficient Oxidation
B-115	11099_4	27	3	0.5	1.2	1.4	None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-116	12584_8	27	13	0.8	1.1	1.1	None	Middle-hard	M, Insufficient Oxidation
B-117	13535_4	29	7	0.7	1	1.3	None	Medium	M, Insufficient Oxidation
B-118	25314_2	27	8	0.5	1.2	2.2	None	Medium	Oxidizing
B-119	11289_4	26	7	0.6	1.2		smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning
B-120	25412_7	25	8	0.5	1.2	2.2	None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-121	24984_4	33	5	0.7	1.5	2.7	None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-122	11093_2	30	6	0.6	1.3	2.5	None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-123	11093_4	30	7	0.7	1.3	2.6	None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-124	25258_3	33	13	0.8	1.1	2.2	None	Medium	S, Insufficient Oxidation
B-125	25258_4	33	13	0.8	1.1	2.2	None	Medium	S, Insufficient Oxidation

Catalogue List 27

Cat No.	Tr-Locus-Lot	Interest	Period	KT No.	Typological Id.	Fabric Identifier	Surface Tech.
B-126	J/L-149-0569	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11600_3	B-IC-Car.c	M-GLT-FBR-7	Red Colored Slip - interior
B-127	E/H-666-1685	of interest	15- Final Phase	25421_10	B-IC-Car.c	CW-LGT-15	self-slip - both sides
B-128	J/L-162-0648	of interest	15- Early Phase	13006_3	B-D-CAR.BTR	M-GT-9	self-slip - both sides
B-129	J/L-159-0629	of interest	15-Middle Phase	12597_3	B-D-CAR.BTR	M-GLT-FBR-7	self-slip, well smoothed - both sides
B-130	J/L-140-0636	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12748_9	B-D-CAR.BTR	M-GLT-FBR-7	self-slip - both sides
B-131	J/L-159-0629	prime	15-Middle Phase	12734_13	B-D-CAR.BTR	M-GLT-FBR-7	self-slip, well smoothed - both sides
B-132	J/L-162-0695	of interest	15- Early Phase	13468_1	B-D-CAR.BTR	M-GT-9	burnish - around rim
B-133	J/L-159-0629	prime	15-Middle Phase	12734_3	B-D-CAR.BTR	M-GLT-P-8	wash - both sides
B-134	J/L-127-0598	mixed	15- Final Phase	12353_4	B-D-CAR.BTR	M-GLT-FBR-7	self-slip - both sides
B-135	6-1	Mixed/good	Iron Age, LBA	13706_1	B-D-CAR.BTR	M-GT-9	self-slip, burnish - exterior
B-136	R-11-1, 2, 3	Avarage	Period 15	13672_5	B-D-CAR.BTR	M-GLT-P-8	self-slip - exterior
B-137	J/L-140-0624	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12584_3	B-D-CAR.BTR	M-GLR-R-33	burnish - both sides
B-138	J/L-159-0701	of interest	15- Early Phase	13535_2	B-D-CAR.OCF	M-GLT-FBR-7	self-slip, burnish - slip both sides, burnish around rim
B-139	J/L-140-0625	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12589_5	B-D-CAR.OCF	M-GT-9	burnish - both sides
B-140	J/L-149-0568	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	11597_8	B-D-CAR.OCF	M-GLT-FBR-7	Wet-smoothed - interior
B-141	J/L-135-0633	of interest	15- Early Phase	12742_1	B-D-CAR.OCF	M-GT-9	Self-slip, burnish, high mica - exterior
B-142	J/L-152-0662	of interest	15-Middle Phase	13212_2	B-D-CAR.ERT	M-GT-9	Wet-smoothed - exterior
B-143	J/L-159-0623	of interest	15-Middle Phase	12583_2	B-D-CAR.ERT	M-GLT-P-8	self-slip - both sides
B-144	J/L-165-0700	prime	15- Early and Middle	13533_1	B-D-CAR-ERT	M-GLT-P-8	red colored slip, burnish - exterior
B-145	E/H-666-1658	of interest	15- Final Phase	25307_10 +25311_18	B-D-CAR-IRT-Unique	CW-GLQT- 27	burnish - interior
B-146	J/L-140-0636	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12748_2	B-D-OCR	WL-P-1	self-slip - both sides
B-147	C-030-0109	of interest	15-All	1338_7	B-D-OCR	M-GLT-P-8	white, reduction firing - both sides
B-148	C-030-0109	of interest	15-All	1338_1	B-D-OCR	M-GLT-FBR-7	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-149	R-18-2	prime	Period 15	13775_6	B-F-H.A	M-GLT-P-8	no surface finish -
B-150	15-1	Good	Period 15	13754_6	B-F-H.A	F-B- 4	self-slip - both sides

Catalogue List 28

Cat No.	KT No.	Rim Ø	Rim %	Wall Th.	Rim Th.	Rim L.	Handle W.	Handle L.	Handle Th	Smoke Traces	Hardness	Kiln Atmosphere
B-126	11600_3	30	4	0.5	0.8	1.7				None	Soft	M, Insufficient Oxidation
B-127	25421_10	34	5	0.7	1.2	2.2				smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Neutral, Smoke
B-128	13006_3	33	7	0.7	1.7	0.8				smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Insufficient Oxidation, Smoke
B-129	12597_3	28	11	0.7	0.6	1.3				None	Medium	L, Insufficient Oxidation
B-130	12748_9	27	7	0.7	1.3	0.8				None	Medium	M, Insufficient Oxidation
B-131	12734_13	31	5	0.8	1.4					None	Medium	L, Insufficient Oxidation
B-132	13468_1	29	5	0.8	1.8	1				None	Soft	M, Insufficient Oxidation
B-133	12734_3	29	8	0.8	0.9	0.5				None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-134	12353_4	32	7	0.7	1.3	1.8				None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-135	13706_1	26	7	0.8	1.6	1				None	Medium	Oxidizing
B-136	13672_5	20	15	0.6	1.5	0.8				None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-137	12584_3	26	< 3	0.8	1.6	1.3				None	Medium	Oxidizing
B-138	13535_2	30	5	0.8	1.8	0.8				None	Medium	M, Insufficient Oxidation
B-139	12589_5	unk.	<2	1.1	1.3	2.6				None	Soft	M, Insufficient Oxidation
B-140	11597_8	38	3	0.7	0.7	2.2				None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-141	12742_1	37.6	4	0.8	1.8	0.8				None	Medium	M, Insufficient Oxidation
B-142	13212_2	40	13	1.1	1.5	1.6				None	Medium	M, Insufficient Oxidation
B-143	12583_2	29	5	0.6	1.6	0.8				None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-144	13533_1	21	6	0.6	1.1	1	1.8	5.6	1.1	None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-145	25307_10 +25311_18	42	10	0.9	1.6	0.8				smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Neutral, Smoke
B-146	12748_2	48	5	1.1	1.1	1.3				None	Middle-hard	Oxidizing
B-147	1338_7	37	7	0.7	1.6	1.3				None	Medium	Oxidizing
B-148	1338_1	45	12	0.9	1.5	2.4				None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-149	13775_6	18	7	0.5	0.3					None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-150	13754_6	16	4	0.6						None	Medium	M, Insufficient Oxidation

Catalogue List 29

Cat No.	Tr-Locus-Lot	Interest	Period	KT No.	Typological Id.	Fabric Id.	Surface Tech.
B-151	J/L-149-0568	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	11597_7	B-F-H.A	unk.	unk. - unk.
B-152	J/L-140-0612	mixed	15- Final and Middle	12466_4	B-F-H.A	M-GLT-FBR-7	burnish - both sides
B-153	J/L-140-0584	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12060_14	B-F-H.A	M-GLT-FBR-7	burnish - both sides
B-154	J/L-153-0639	prime	15- Early Phase	12782_6	B-F-H.A	F-B- 4	no surface finish -
B-155	E/H-666-1647	erosional deposit	Late 15- Early 14	25258_6	B-F-H.A	M-GLT-B-26	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-156	J/L-144-0564	prime	15- Final Phase	11591_3	B-F-H.A	M-GLT-B-26	self-slip, well smoothed - both sides
B-157	J/L-140-0614	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12416_4	B-F-H.B	F-B- 4	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-158	J/L-140-0614	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12785_1	B-F-H.B	F-R-5	self-slip - both sides
B-159	6-1	Mixed/good	Iron Age, LBA	13706_3	B-F-H.B	M-CST-24	self-slip - both sides
B-160	E/H-666-1653	of interest	15- Final Phase	25270_4 +25307_9	B-F-H.B	M-GLT-FBR-7	self-slip - both sides
B-161	J/L-165-0680	of interest	15- Early and Middle	13334_6	B-F-H.B	M-GLT-FBR-7	Well-smoothed - both sides
B-162	J/L-140-0624	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12584_11	B-F-H.B	F-B- 4	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-163	J/L-159-0640	of interest	15- Early Phase	12783_1	B-F-H.B	M-GLT-P-8	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-164	J/L-159-0629	prime	15-Middle Phase	12734_14	B-F-H.B	F-B- 4	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-165	J/L-152-0682	prime	15- Early Phase	13345_8	B-F-H.B	M-GLT-P-8	self-slip - both sides
B-166	J/L-151-0621	of interest	15- Final Phase	12579_5	B-F-H.B	F-B- 4	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-167	J/L-135-0541	prime	15- Final Phase	11394_6	B-F-H.B	M-GLT-FB-16	no surface finish -
B-168	J/L-135-0536	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	11386_3	B-F-H.B	F-B- 4	burnish - both sides
B-169	E/H-665-1674	of great interest	15-All	25314_10	B-F-H.C	F-SL-P-23	self-slip - both sides
B-170	J/L-159-0596	of interest	15- Early and Middle	12373_1	B-F-H.C	M-CST-24	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-171	J/L-140-0614	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12416_3	B-F-H.C	M-GLT-R-13	no surface finish -
B-172	E/H-673-1690	mixed	15- Final Phase	25427_11	B-F-H.CAR	M-GLT-P-8	self-slip - both sides
B-173	J/L-151-0651	poor	15- Final Phase	13013_1	B-F-H-IC-Unique	M-GT-9	self-slip, burnish - exterior
B-174	J/L-149-0568	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	11597_6	B-H-Unique	M-GLT-FBR-7	self-slip - both sides
B-175	J/L-140-0584	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12060_18	B-TH-H-Unique	M-GLT-P-8	self-slip, well smoothed - both sides
B-176	J/L-127-0598	mixed	15- Final Phase	12353_2	B-PL-A	M-GLT-FBR-7	burnish - both sides
B-177	R-19-1	Good	Period 15	13774_4	B-PL-A	M-GT-9	self-slip, burnish - both sides
B-178	J/L-152-0675	of interest	15-Middle Phase	13296_5	B-PL-A	M-GT-P-17	self-slip, burnish - both sides
B-179	J/L-140-0612	mixed	15- Final and Middle	12466_3	B-Pl-H	M-GLT-P-8	self-slip, burnish - both sides
B-180	14-X	Good	Period 15	13679_1	B-Pl-H	M-GT-9	Light brown slip, burnish - both sides
B-181	-	of interest	Period 15	13775_9	B-Pl-H	M-GT-9	self-slip, well smoothed - both sides
B-182	J/L-153-0597	of interest	15- Early Phase	12351_16	B-Pl-Pr-Unique	M-GLT-P-8	Wet-smoothed - both sides

Catalogue List 30

Cat No.	KT No.	Rim Ø	Rim %	Wall Th.	Rim Th.	Rim L.	Smoke Traces	Hardness	Kiln Atmosphere
B-151	11597_7	20	UNK.	0.4			None	Medium	Oxidizing
B-152	12466_4	unk.	2	0.7			None	Medium	M, Insufficient Oxidation
B-153	12060_14	29	8	0.6	0.6		None	Medium	L, Insufficient Oxidation
B-154	12782_6	15	5	0.6	0.4		None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-155	25258_6	14	20	0.6	0.3		None	Soft	L, Insufficient Oxidation
B-156	11591_3	18	9	0.4	0.4		None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-157	12416_4	19	UNK.	0.4			None	Medium	Oxidizing
B-158	12785_1	21	6	0.5	0.3		None	Middle-hard	Oxidizing
B-159	13706_3	15	10	0.5			None	Medium	Oxidizing
B-160	25270_4+25307_9	27	7	0.5	0.3		None	Middle-hard	M, Insufficient Oxidation
B-161	13334_6	20	7	0.5	0.4		None	Medium	L, Insufficient Oxidation
B-162	12584_11	19	7	0.4			None	Medium	Oxidizing
B-163	12783_1	16	8	0.6	0.3		None	Medium	Oxidizing
B-164	12734_14	26	3	0.5			None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-165	13345_8	26	3	0.4	0.3		None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-166	12579_5	15	10	0.3			None	Medium	Oxidizing
B-167	11394_6	20	3	0.5			None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-168	11386_3	16	10	0.3			None	Medium	Oxidizing
B-169	25314_10	16	6	0.4			None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-170	12373_1	17	45	0.5			None	Medium	Oxidizing
B-171	12416_3	21	6	0.5	0.3		None	Medium	Oxidizing
B-172	25427_11	14	30	0.5	0.4		None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-173	13013_1	24	7	0.5	0.5	0.6	None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-174	11597_6	20	3	0.8		0.8	None	Medium	L, Insufficient Oxidation
B-175	12060_18	29	3	0.8	1.5		None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-176	12353_2	40	4	0.7	0.8		None	Soft	L, Insufficient Oxidation
B-177	13774_4	36	5	0.7	1	0.8	None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-178	13296_5	36	5	0.7	0.8	0.5	None	Medium	Oxidizing
B-179	12466_3			0.6			None	Medium	Oxidizing
B-180	13679_1	33	13	0.6	0.9		None	Soft	Oxidizing
B-181	13775_9	40	5	0.9	1		None	Soft	M, Insufficient Oxidation
B-182	12351_16	unk.	<2	1			None	Soft	Oxidizing

Catalogue List 31

Cat No.	Tr-Locus-Lot	Interest	Period	KT No.	Typological Id.	Fabric Id.	Surface Tech.
B-CP-001	J/L-165-0691	prime	15- Early and Middle	13459_2 +13348_2	B-CP-NB.A	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-CP-002	J/L-165-0700	prime	15- Early and Middle	13540_1	B-CP-NB.A	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-CP-003	J/L-152-0589	of interest	15- Final Phase	12074_4	B-CP-NB.A	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - exterior
B-CP-004	E/H-666-1673	of interest	15- Final Phase	25311_5	B-CP-NB.A	CW-GT-35	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-CP-005	E/H-666-1673	of interest	15- Final Phase	25311_6	B-CP-NB.A	CW-GT-35	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-CP-006	E/H-670-1680	of interest	15- Final Phase	25404_20	B-CP-NB.A	CW-GT-35	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-CP-007	J/L-164-0668	prime	15-Middle Phase	13225_5	B-CP-NB.A	CW-LS-36	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-CP-008	J/L-142-0556	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11450_9	B-CP-NB.A	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - exterior
B-CP-009	J/L-145-0560	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11580_13	B-CP-NB.A	CW-LS-36	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-CP-010	J/L-145-0560	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11580_6	B-CP-NB.A	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-CP-011	J/L-144-0559	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	11582_1	B-CP-NB.A	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - exterior
B-CP-012	J/L-144-0561	prime	Late 15- Early 14	11584_1 +11272_9	B-CP-NB.A	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-CP-013	J/L-165-0696	of interest	15- Early and Middle	13473_2	B-CP-NB.A	CW-LGT-15	self-slip - both sides
B-CP-014	J/L-159-0629	of interest	15-Middle Phase	12597_15	B-CP-NB.A	CW-CT-LS-25	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-CP-015	E/H-665-1674	of great interest	15-All	25314_6	B-CP-NB.A	F-B- 4	self-slip - both sides
B-CP-016	J/L-152-0650	of interest	15-Middle Phase	13011_2	B-CP-NB.A	CW-LGT-15	self-slip - both sides
B-CP-017	J/L-152-0604	of interest	15- Final Phase	12409_2	B-CP-NB.A	CW-LGT-15	self-slip - both sides
B-CP-018	J/L-134-0551	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11441_2	B-CP-NB.A	CW-LGT-15	self-slip - both sides
B-CP-019	E/H-666-1653	of interest	15- Final Phase	25270_2	B-CP-NB.A	CW-GT-35	self-slip - both sides
B-CP-020	J/L-165-0680	of interest	15- Early and Middle	13334_1	B-CP-NB.A	CW-LGT-15	self-slip - both sides
B-CP-021	J/L-145-0560	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11580_1	B-CP-NB.A	CW-LGT-15	self-slip - both sides
B-CP-022	E/H-670-1680	of interest	15- Final Phase	25404_11	B-CP-NB.A	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-CP-023	J/L-165-0686	of interest	15- Early and Middle	13348_1	B-CP-NB.A	CW-GT-35	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-CP-024	J/L-153-0592	of interest	15- Early and Middle	12366_3	B-CP-NB.B	CW-CT-GT-32	no surface finish -
B-CP-025	J/L-140-0584	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12060_10	B-CP-NB.B	CW-LGT-15	Well-smoothed - both sides

Catalogue List 32

Cat No.	KT No.	Rim Ø	Rim %	Wall Th.	Rim Th.	Rim L.	Smoke Traces	Hardness	Kiln Atmosphere	Production Technique
B-CP-001	13459_2 +13348_2	38	18	0.8	1.2	2.1	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Coil-made, Wheel-finished
B-CP-002	13540_1	37	4	0.8	1.2	1.9	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Coil-made, Wheel-finished
B-CP-003	12074_4	35	6	0.9	1.3	1.6	smoke or secondary burns	very soft	Secondary Burning	Hand-made, reed marks
B-CP-004	25311_5	30	12	0.8	1.2	1.7	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Hand-made
B-CP-005	25311_6	30	10	0.9	1.1	1.8	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Hand-made
B-CP-006	25404_20	38	6	1	1	2	smoke	Soft	Oxidizing, Smoke	Hand-made
B-CP-007	13225_5	25	10	0.9	1.2	1.9	none	Soft	Secondary Burning	Coil-made, Wheel-finished
B-CP-008	11450_9	28	8	0.7	1.3	2.1	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Neutral, Smoke	Wheel-made
B-CP-009	11580_13	22	7	0.8	1.2	1.9	none	Soft	Secondary Burning	unk.
B-CP-010	11580_6	36	3	0.9	1	1.9	None	Soft	Oxidizing	Wheel-made
B-CP-011	11582_1	30	18	0.8	1.2	2.1	smoke	Soft	Oxidizing, Smoke	Wheel-made
B-CP-012	11584_1 +11272_9	27	27	0.8	1.1	1.6	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Hand-made
B-CP-013	13473_2	34	7	0.9	1.2	2	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Wheel-made
B-CP-014	12597_15	32	4	1.4	2.2	unk.	smoke or secondary burns	Very soft	Secondary Burning	Wheel-made
B-CP-015	25314_6	27	6	0.6	1.1	2.2	None	Soft	Oxidizing	Coil-made, Wheel-finished
B-CP-016	13011_2	35	6	1	1.2	1.6	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Wheel-made
B-CP-017	12409_2	34	8	1.2	1.6	2	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Wheel-made
B-CP-018	11441_2	29	8	1.2	1.6	2.1	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Wheel-made
B-CP-019	25270_2	31	5	0.8	1.4	2.3	None	Soft	Oxidizing	Coil-made, Wheel-finished
B-CP-020	13334_1	35	7	0.9	1.3	2.2	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Coil-made, Wheel-finished
B-CP-021	11580_1	40	5	0.8	1.2	2.1	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Coil-made, Wheel-finished
B-CP-022	25404_11	32	6	0.9	1.2	2	None	Soft	Oxidizing	Coil-made, Wheel-finished
B-CP-023	13348_1	42	7	0.8	1.3	2.3	smoke or secondary burns	Very soft	Secondary Burning	Coil-made, Wheel-finished
B-CP-024	12366_3	42	3	1.3	1.8	2.6	None	Very soft	Oxidizing	Hand-made, reed marks

Catalogue List 33

Cat No.	Tr-Locus-Lot	Interest	Period	KT No.	Typological Id.	Fabric Id.	Surface Tech.
B-CP-026	J/L-153-0592	of interest	15- Early and Middle	12366_1	B-CP-NB.B	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-CP-027	J/L-153-0601	mixed	15- Early Phase	12402_4	B-CP-NB.B	M-GT-9	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-CP-028	J/L-153-0597	of interest	15- Early Phase	12351_9	B-CP-NB.B	CW-CT-GT-32	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-CP-029	J/L-140-0555	of interest	15- Final and Middle	11448_2	B-CP-NB.B	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-CP-030	J/L-140-0614	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12416_2	B-CP-NB.B	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-CP-031	J/L-124-0516	erosional deposit	15- Final Phase	11093_3	B-CP-NB.B	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-CP-032	J/L-159-0629	prime	15-Middle Phase	12734_1+ 12734_6	B-CP-NB.B	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-CP-033	J/L-133-0527	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11289_6	B-CP-NB.B	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-CP-034	J/L-140-0555	of interest	15- Final and Middle	11448_6	B-CP-NB.B	M-GLT-B-26	self-slip, well smoothed - both sides
B-CP-035	J/L-133-0527	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11289_9	B-CP-NB.C	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-CP-036	J/L-165-0700	prime	15- Early and Middle	13533_2	B-CP-NB.OCR	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-CP-037	J/L-127-0598	mixed	15- Final Phase	12353_3	B-CP-NB.OCR	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - exterior
B-CP-038	R-18-5	Prime	Period 15	13803_4	B-CP-NB.OCR	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-CP-039	J/L-165-0696	of interest	15- Early and Middle	13473_1	B-CP-NB.OCR	CW-LGT-15	self-slip - both sides
B-CP-040	18-5	Prime	Period 15	13805_1	B-CP-NB.OCR	CW-LGT-15	self-slip - exterior
B-CP-041	J/L-153-0597	of interest	15- Early Phase	12351_7	B-CP-SRT.A	CW-LGT-15	Well-smoothed - both sides
B-CP-042	J/L-135-0536	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	11386_13	B-CP-SRT.A	CW-LGT-15	no surface finish -
B-CP-043	J/L-153-0597	of interest	15- Early Phase	12351_5	B-CP-SRT.A	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-CP-044	15-1	Good	Period 15	13754_7	B-CP-SRT.B	CW-LGT-15	burnish - exterior
B-CP-045	J/L-152-0589	of interest	15- Final Phase	12074_6	B-CP-SRT.B	CW-LGT-15	Scraped - both sides
B-CP-046	16-1	Good	Period 15	13755_2	B-CP-SRT.B	CW-LGT-15	Well-smoothed - both sides
B-CP-047	R-18-2	prime	Period 15	13775_1	B-CP-SRT.B	CW-LGT-15	Well-smoothed - both sides
B-CP-048	J/L-152-0589	of interest	15- Final Phase	12074_10	B-CP-SRT.B	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-CP-049	J/L-152-0620	of interest	15- Final Phase	12472_1	B-CP-SRT.B	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - exterior
B-CP-050	J/L-152-0664	of interest	15-Middle Phase	13217_1	B-CP-SRT.B	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - both sides

Catalogue List 34

Cat No.	KT No.	Rim Ø	Rim %	Wall Th.	Rim Th.	Rim L.	Smoke Traces	Hardness	Kiln Atmosphere	Production Technique
B-CP-025	12060_10	24	8	0.8	1.1	2.3	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Wheel-made
B-CP-026	12366_1	33	6	0.7	1	1.8	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Coil-made, Wheel-finished
B-CP-027	12402_4	30	5	1	1.4	2.7	None	Medium	Oxidizing	Coil-made, Wheel-finished
B-CP-028	12351_9	57	3	1.3	2	2.3	None	Soft	Oxidizing	Hand-made, reed marks
B-CP-029	11448_2	31	5	1	1.7	2.7	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Coil-made, Wheel-finished
B-CP-030	12416_2	31	8	0.8	1.2	2.3	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Wheel-made
B-CP-031	11093_3	30	4	0.7	1.1	2	smoke or secondary burns	Very soft	Secondary Burning	Wheel-made
B-CP-032	12734_1+ 12734_6	41	8	1	1.6	2.8	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Wheel-made
B-CP-033	11289_6	27	10	0.9	1.3	1.6	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Coil-made, Wheel-finished
B-CP-034	11448_6	30	3	1	1.2	2	None	Soft	M, Insufficient Oxidation	Coil-made, Wheel-finished
B-CP-035	11289_9	30	5	1	1.5	2	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Hand-made
B-CP-036	13533_2	35	4	1	1.7	2.6	smoke or secondary burns	Very soft	Secondary Burning	Coil-made, Wheel-finished
B-CP-037	12353_3	44	6	1.3	1.8	2.9	None	Soft	S, Insufficient Oxidation	Hand-made
B-CP-038	13803_4	34	11	0.8	1.4	2.2	None	Soft	M, Insufficient Oxidation	Coil-made, Wheel-finished
B-CP-039	13473_1	40	4	0.8	1.6	2.2	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Coil-made, Wheel-finished
B-CP-040	13805_1	46	11	1.1	1.7	2.5	None	Soft	M, Insufficient Oxidation	Coil-made, Wheel-finished
B-CP-041	12351_7	40	4	0.9	1.3	1.8	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Coil-made, Wheel-finished
B-CP-042	11386_13	42	3	1.1	1.2	1.6	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Wheel-made
B-CP-043	12351_5	30	12	0.8	1.1	1.8	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Coil-made, Wheel-finished
B-CP-044	13754_7	29	6	0.8	1.2	1.7	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Coil-made, Wheel-finished
B-CP-045	12074_6	30	8	1.1	1.6	1.9	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Coil-made, Wheel-finished
B-CP-046	13755_2	30	8	1	1.5	2.1	smoke	Medium	Oxidizing, Smoke	Coil-made, Wheel-finished
B-CP-047	13775_1	31	7	0.9	1.6	1.2	smoke	Soft	Oxidizing, Smoke	Coil-made, Wheel-finished
B-CP-048	12074_10	32	5	1.2	1.6	2	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Coil-made, Wheel-finished
B-CP-049	12472_1	32	10	1	1.5	2	smoke or secondary burns	Very soft	Secondary Burning	Hand-made
B-CP-050	13217_1	32	8	1	1.4	2	smoke or secondary burns	Very soft	Secondary Burning	Coil-made, Wheel-finished

Catalogue List 35

Cat No.	Tr-Locus-Lot	Interest	Period	KT No.	Typological Id.	Fabric Id.	Surface Tech.
B-CP-051	J/L-144-0564	prime	15- Final Phase	11591_1	B-CP-SRT.B	M-CST-24	self-slip, burnish - interior
B-CP-052	J/L-152-0662	of interest	15-Middle Phase	13212_11	B-CP-SRT.B	CW-LGT-15	self-slip - both sides
B-CP-053	J/L-152-0662	of interest	15-Middle Phase	13212_8	B-CP-SRT.B	CW-LGT-15	self-slip - interior
B-CP-054	J/L-152-0662	of interest	15-Middle Phase	13212_9	B-CP-SRT.B	CW-LGT-15	self-slip - both sides
B-CP-055	J/L-152-0665	of interest	15-Middle Phase	13219_5	B-CP-T-OC	CW-QT-F-28	no surface finish -
B-CP-056	J/L-152-0650	of interest	15-Middle Phase	13011_1	B-CP-T-OC	CW-LGT-15	self-slip - interior
B-CP-057	J/L-152-0589	of interest	15- Final Phase	12074_5+ 12074_9	B-CP-T-OC	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-CP-058	J/L-153-0639	prime	15- Early Phase	12782_3	B-CP-IC.CRT	CW-GT-35	no surface finish -
B-CP-059	J/L-152-0665	of interest	15-Middle Phase	13219_2	B-CP-IC.CRT	CW-LGT-15	Scraped - both sides
B-CP-060	J/L-135-0628	prime	15- Early Phase	12599_1	B-CP-IC.CRT	CW-QT-F-28	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-CP-061	J/L-152-0580	mixed	15- Final Phase	11948_2	B-CP-IC.CRT	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - exterior
B-CP-062	J/L-152-0580	mixed	15- Final Phase	11948_3	B-CP-IC.CRT	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-CP-063	J/L-152-0589	of interest	15- Final Phase	12074_14	B-CP-IC.CRT	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-CP-064	J/L-152-0662	of interest	15-Middle Phase	13212_10	B-CP-IC.CRT	CW-GT-35	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-CP-065	J/L-152-0665	of interest	15-Middle Phase	13219_1	B-CP-IC.CRT	CW-GT-35	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-CP-066	J/L-152-0589	of interest	15- Final Phase	12074_3	B-CP-IC.CRT	CW-LGT-15	self-slip - both sides
B-CP-067	J/L-152-0589	of interest	15- Final Phase	12074_7	B-CP-IC.CRT	CW-LGT-15	self-slip - both sides
B-CP-068	J/L-152-0589	of interest	15- Final Phase	12074_8	B-CP-IC.CRT	CW-LGT-15	self-slip - both sides
B-CP-069	J/L-152-0665	of interest	15-Middle Phase	13219_3	B-CP-IC.CRT	CW-LGT-15	self-slip - both sides
B-CP-070	J/L-165-0696	of interest	15- Early and Middle	13470_3	B-CP-IC.CRT	CW-LGT-15	self-slip - both sides
B-CP-071	J/L-152-0604	of interest	15- Final Phase	12409_1	B-CP-IC.CRT	CW-LGT-15	self-slip - both sides
B-CP-072	J/L-165-0696	of interest	15- Early and Middle	13470_2	B-CP-IC.PRT	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-CP-073	J/L-165-0696	of interest	15- Early and Middle	13473_9	B-CP-IC.PRT	CW-GT-35	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-CP-074	J/L-133-0533	of interest	15- Final Phase	11380_1	B-CP-IC.PRT	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-CP-075	J/L-152-0589	of interest	15- Final Phase	12074_1	B-CP-IC.PRT	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - both sides

Catalogue List 36

Cat No.	KT No.	Rim Ø	Rim %	Wall Th.	Rim Th.	Rim L.	Smoke Traces	Hardness	Kiln Atmosphere	Production Technique
B-CP-051	11591_1	30	24	0.9	1.2	1.5	smoke or secondary burns	Medium	Secondary Burning	Wheel-made
B-CP-052	13212_11	40	5	0.9	1.4	1.8	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Coil-made, Wheel-finished
B-CP-053	13212_8	29	20	1	1.5	1.6	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Wheel-made
B-CP-054	13212_9	28	6	1.1	1.4	1.9	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Coil-made, Wheel-finished
B-CP-055	13219_5	40	8	0.9	1.7	2.6	smoke	Soft	Insufficient Oxidation, Smoke	Hand-made, reed marks
B-CP-056	13011_1	34	7	1	1.1	2	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Neutral, Smoke	Coil-made, Wheel-finished
B-CP-057	12074_5+ 12074_9	32	15	0.9	1.3	2.2	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Coil-made, Wheel-finished
B-CP-058	12782_3	20	6	1	1.5	1.7	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Wheel-made
B-CP-059	13219_2	31	11	0.9	1.7	1.8	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Coil-made, Wheel-finished
B-CP-060	12599_1	42	4	1.1	1.5	1.8	smoke or secondary burns	Very soft	Secondary Burning	Coil-made, Wheel-finished
B-CP-061	11948_2	33	23	0.7	1.2	1.6	smoke or secondary burns	Very soft	Secondary Burning	Coil-made, Wheel-finished
B-CP-062	11948_3	36	8	1	1.7	2.2	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Coil-made, Wheel-finished
B-CP-063	12074_14	39	5	0.8	1.3	1.6	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Coil-made, Wheel-finished
B-CP-064	13212_10	30	5	0.8	1.4	1.6	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Coil-made, Wheel-finished
B-CP-065	13219_1	30	10	0.8	1.4	1.6	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Coil-made, Wheel-finished
B-CP-066	12074_3	31	4	0.7	1.3	1.6	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Coil-made, Wheel-finished
B-CP-067	12074_7	30	8	0.9	1.6	1.9	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Coil-made, Wheel-finished
B-CP-068	12074_8	33	3	0.7	1.3	1.7	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Coil-made, Wheel-finished
B-CP-069	13219_3	34	17	0.8	1.5	1.8	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Coil-made, Wheel-finished
B-CP-070	13470_3	39	8	0.6	1.2	1.7	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Coil-made, Wheel-finished
B-CP-071	12409_1	30	4	0.9	1.6	2	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Coil-made, Wheel-finished
B-CP-072	13470_2	31	13	0.7	1.4	1.3	smoke or secondary burns	Very soft	Secondary Burning	Coil-made, Wheel-finished
B-CP-073	13473_9	36	4	1.1	1.7	1.5	smoke or secondary burns	Very soft	Secondary Burning	Coil-made, Wheel-finished
B-CP-074	11380_1	32	11	0.9	1.8	1.4	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Coil-made, Wheel-finished
B-CP-075	12074_1	32	8	0.9	1.7	1.5	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Coil-made, Wheel-finished

Catalogue List 37

Cat No.	Tr-Locus-Lot	Interest	Period	KT No.	Typological Id.	Fabric Id.	Surface Tech.
B-CP-076	J/L-152-0655	of interest	15-Middle Phase	13020_2	B-CP-IC.PRT	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-CP-077	J/L-133-0527	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11289_10	B-CP-IC.PRT	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-CP-078	J/L-133-0527	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11289_2	B-CP-IC.PRT	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-CP-079	J/L-165-0696	of interest	15- Early and Middle	13470_5	B-CP-IC.PRT	CW-LGT-15	self-slip - both sides
B-CP-080	J/L-165-0691	prime	15- Early and Middle	13459_3	B-CP-IC.PRT	CW-LGT-15	self-slip - both sides
B-CP-081	J/L-165-0696	of interest	15- Early and Middle	13470_1	B-CP-IC.PRT	CW-LGT-15	self-slip - both sides
B-CP-082	J/L-152-0589	of interest	15- Final Phase	12074_2 +11948_1	B-CP-IC.PRT	CW-LGT-15	self-slip - both sides
B-CP-083	J/L-165-0686	of interest	15- Early and Middle	13348_3	B-CP-IC.SPRT	CW-LS-36	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-CP-084	J/L-153-0609	prime	15- Early Phase	11203_6	B-CP-IC.SPRT	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-CP-085	J/L-135-0536	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	11386_2	B-CP-IC.SPRT	CW-GLT-P-11	self-slip - both sides
B-CP-086	R-19-1	Good	Period 15	13774_1	B-CP-IC.SPRT	CW-LGT-15	self-slip - both sides
B-CP-087	J/L-153-0597	of interest	15- Early Phase	12351_3	B-CP-OCR.A	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-CP-088	J/L-135-0541	prime	15- Final Phase	11394_1	B-CP-OCR.B	CW-LGT-15	burnish - interior
B-CP-089	J/L-144-0561	prime	Late 15- Early 14	11584_2	B-CP-OCR.L	CW-LGT-15	Scraped - both sides
B-CP-090	J/L-133-0527	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11289_5	B-CP-OCR.L	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-CP-091	J/L-142-0558	prime	Late 15- Early 14	11577_6	B-CP-OCR.L	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - both sides
B-CP-092	J/L-165-0696	of interest	15- Early and Middle	13470_4	B-CP-OCR.L	CW-LGT-15	self-slip - both sides
B-CP-093	E/H-670-1677	of interest	15- Final Phase	25322_3	B-CP-OCR.L	M-GLT-P-8	self-slip - both sides
B-CP-094	18-5	Good	Period 15	13803_3	B-CP-OCR.L	M-GT-9	self-slip - exterior

Catalogue List 38

Cat No.	KT No.	Rim Ø	Rim %	Wall Th.	Rim Th.	Rim L.	Smoke Traces	Hardness	Kiln Atmosphere	Production Technique
B-CP-076	13020_2	32	7	0.7	1.2	1.3	smoke or secondary burns	Very soft	Secondary Burning	Coil-made, Wheel-finished
B-CP-077	11289_10	29	20	0.8	1.4	1.9	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Coil-made, Wheel-finished
B-CP-078	11289_2	29	7	0.9	1.5	1.7	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Coil-made, Wheel-finished
B-CP-079	13470_5	29	14	0.7	1.4	1.3	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Coil-made, Wheel-finished
B-CP-080	13459_3	29	7	0.7	1.3	1.4	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Wheel-made
B-CP-081	13470_1	28	8	0.8	1.3	1.6	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Coil-made, Wheel-finished
B-CP-082	12074_2 +11948_1	30	28	0.7	1.7	1.2	smoke or secondary burns	Very soft	Secondary Burning	Coil-made, Wheel-finished
B-CP-083	13348_3	34	8	0.9	1.6	1.7	smoke or secondary burns	Very soft	Secondary Burning	Hand-made, reed marks
B-CP-084	11203_6	27	3	0.9	1.5	2.1	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Wheel-made
B-CP-085	11386_2	42	5	1.2	2	unk.	None	Very soft	S, Insufficient Oxidation	Wheel-made
B-CP-086	13774_1	29	13	0.9	1.3	1.8	smoke or secondary burns	Middle-hard	Secondary Burning	Coil-made, Wheel-finished
B-CP-087	12351_3	48	4	0.8	1.2	3.1	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Hand-made, reed marks
B-CP-088	11394_1	40	25	1.1	1.2	2.2	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Coil-made, Wheel-finished
B-CP-089	11584_2	29	8	1.1	0.8	1.5	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Hand-made
B-CP-090	11289_5	39	3	0.9	1.2	2	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Coil-made, Wheel-finished
B-CP-091	11577_6	37	12	0.8	1	1.9	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Neutral, Smoke	Hand-made, reed marks
B-CP-092	13470_4	49	4	1.2	1.4	1.7	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Wheel-made
B-CP-093	25322_3	43	2	0.8	1.1	1.6	None	Medium	M, Insufficient Oxidation	Hand-made
B-CP-094	13803_3	31	4	0.6	1	1.8	None	Soft	Oxidizing	Wheel-made

Catalogue List 39

Cat No.	Tr-Locus-Lot	Interest	Period	KT No.	Typological Id.	Fabric Id.	Surface Tech.
CP-001	J/L-153-0592	of interest	15- Early and Middle	12366_2	CP-NRT	CW-LGT-15	no surface finish -
CP-002	E/H-666-1649	of interest	15- Final Phase	25260_6	CP-NRT	CW-LGT-15	no surface finish -
CP-003	J/L-132-0529	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11373_4	CP-NRT	CW-LGT-15	no surface finish -
CP-004	E/H-670-1710	base of E/H excavations	15- Final Phase	25511_4	CP-NRT	CW-LGT-15	burnish - interior
CP-005	J/L-140-0584	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12066_9	CP-NRT	M-GLR-R-33	Wet-smoothed - both sides
CP-006	J/L-153-0597	of interest	15- Early Phase	12351_8	CP-NRT	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - both sides
CP-007	J/L-153-0597	of interest	15- Early Phase	12351_4	CP-NRT	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - both sides
CP-008	C-030-0109	of interest	15-All	1338_4	CP-NRT	CW-LGT-15	no surface finish -
CP-009	J/L-140-0584	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12066_3	CP-NRT	CW-CT-LS-25	self-slip - both sides
CP-010	J/L-152-0650	of interest	15-Middle Phase	13011_7	CP-NRT	CW-QT-F-28	self-slip - both sides
CP-011	E/H-666-1653	of interest	15- Final Phase	25270_1	CP-NRT	CW-LS-36	burnish - interior
CP-012	J/L-152-0579	of interest	15- Final Phase	11941_6	CP-NRT	CW-QT-F-28	Wet-smoothed - exterior
CP-013	J/L-152-0588	prime	15- Final Phase	12073_1	CP-BB	CW-LGT-15	burnish - interior
CP-014	E/H-666-1649	of interest	15- Final Phase	25260_11	CP-BB	CW-LGT-15	Scraped - both sides
CP-015	J/L-140-0612	mixed	15- Final and Middle	12466_2	CP-BB	CW-LGT-15	self-slip - both sides
CP-016	J/L-149-0568	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	11597_4	CP-BB	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - both sides
CP-017	J/L-145-0560	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11580_3	CP-BB	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - both sides
CP-018	E/H-670-1677	of interest	15- Final Phase	25322_4	CP-BB	CW-LS-36	Wet-smoothed - both sides
CP-019	J/L-159-0629	of interest	15-Middle Phase	12597_1	CP-BB	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - both sides
CP-020	E/H-670-1680	of interest	15- Final Phase	25404_19	CP-BB	CW-LGT-15	Scraped - both sides
CP-021	J/L-134-0551	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11441_3	CP-BB	CW-LS-36	Wet-smoothed - both sides
CP-022	C-030-0109	of interest	15-All	1338_2	CP-BB	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - both sides
CP-023	E/H-670-1680	of interest	15- Final Phase	25404_9	CP-BB	CW-GT-35	burnish - interior
CP-024	J/L-144-0559	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	11582_3	CP-BB	CW-GT-35	Wet-smoothed - both sides
CP-025	E/H-665-1674	of great interest	15-All	25314_3	CP-BB	CW-LGT-15	Scraped - both sides

Catalogue List 40

Cat No.	KT No.	Rim Ø	Rim %	Wall Th.	Rim Th.	Rim L.	Smoke Traces	Hardness	Kiln Atmosphere	Production Technique
CP-001	12366_2	38	5	1.2	0.8		smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Neutral, Smoke	Hand-made, fiber marks
CP-002	25260_6	35	10	1.3	1.5	2.4	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Hand-made, fiber marks
CP-003	11373_4	43	3	1.2	1.3	2.6	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Hand-made, fiber marks
CP-004	25511_4	30	7	0.9	1.2	2.4	None	Soft	Oxidizing	Hand-made
CP-005	12066_9	26	2	1.3			smoke or secondary burns	Medium	Secondary Burning	Hand-made
CP-006	12351_8	45	2	1.1	1.3	2.8	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Hand-made, fiber marks
CP-007	12351_4	45	8	1.2	1.3	3	smoke or secondary burns	Very soft	Secondary Burning	Hand-made, fiber marks
CP-008	1338_4	36	10	1.4	1.6	3.6	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Hand-made, fiber marks
CP-009	12066_3	40	5	1.2	1.6	2.8	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Neutral, Smoke	Hand-made
CP-010	13011_7	50	7	1.2	1.6		smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Hand-made, fiber marks
CP-011	25270_1	33	26	0.9	1.2	3.5	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Wheel-made
CP-012	11941_6	47	15	0.7	1.7	2.5	None	Soft	M, Insufficient Oxidation	Hand-made
CP-013	12073_1	44	3	1.1	1.4	3.1	None	Very soft	Oxidizing	Hand-made, fiber marks
CP-014	25260_11	33	8	1	1.3	3.3	None	Soft	Oxidizing	Hand-made, fiber marks
CP-015	12466_2	50	5	1.3	1.7	4.2	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Hand-made, fiber marks
CP-016	11597_4	34	10	1.2	1.3	2.6	None	Soft	L, Insufficient Oxidation	Hand-made, fiber marks
CP-017	11580_3	30	10	1.2	1.3	3.1	smoke or secondary burns	Medium	Secondary Burning	Wheel-made
CP-018	25322_4	45	5	0.9	1.5	2.8	None	Soft	Oxidizing	Hand-made
CP-019	12597_1	47	7	1	1.4	2.6	None	Very soft	S, Insufficient Oxidation	Hand-made, fiber marks
CP-020	25404_19	41	7	0.9	1.4	3.4	smoke	Soft	Oxidizing, Smoke	Hand-made
CP-021	11441_3	40	3	1.2	1.6	3.6	None	Soft	Oxidizing	Hand-made, fiber marks
CP-022	1338_2	40	5	1.2	1.7	3.3	None	Soft	M, Insufficient Oxidation	Hand-made, fiber marks
CP-023	25404_9	37	7	0.8	1.5	3.1	None	Soft	Oxidizing	Hand-made, fiber marks
CP-024	11582_3	unk.	2	1	1.3	3.2	None	Soft	M, Insufficient Oxidation	Hand-made, fiber marks
CP-025	25314_3	34	6	1.4	1.7	3	None	Soft	L, Insufficient Oxidation	Hand-made, fiber marks

Catalogue List 41

Cat No.	Tr-Locus-Lot	Interest	Period	KT No.	Typological Id.	Fabric Id.	Surface Tech.
CP-026	E/H-666-1658	of interest	15- Final Phase	25307_7	CP-BB	CW-GT-35	Wet-smoothed - both sides
CP-027	E/H-670-1680	of interest	15- Final Phase	25404_10	CP-BB	CW-GT-35	Wet-smoothed - both sides
CP-028	E/H-652-1617	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	24986_5	CP-BB	CW-LGT-15	self-slip - both sides
CP-029	J/L-144-0561	prime	Late 15- Early 14	11584_3	CP-BB	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - both sides
CP-030	E/H-666-1673	of interest	15- Final Phase	25311_4	CP-BB	CW-LGT-15	self-slip - interior, wet-smoothed - exterior
CP-031	J/L-149-0569	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11600_6	CP-BB	CW-LS-36	Wet-smoothed - both sides
CP-032	E/H-666-1685	of interest	15- Final Phase	25421_9	CP-BB.OC	CW-GT-35	Wet-smoothed - both sides
CP-033	E/H-666-1649	of interest	15- Final Phase	25260_5	CP-BB.OC	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - both sides
CP-034	J/L-132-0526	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11279_8	CP-BB.OC	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - both sides
CP-035	E/H-666-1684	of interest	15- Final Phase	25412_4	CP-BB.OC	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - both sides
CP-036	E/H-666-1649	of interest	15- Final Phase	25260_7	CP-BB.OC	CW-GT-35	self-slip - both sides
CP-037	E/H-666-1685	of interest	15- Final Phase	25421_5	CP-BB.OC	CW-GT-35	no surface finish -
CP-038	J/L-152-0579	of interest	15- Final Phase	11941_1	CP-BB.OC	CW-LGT-15	self-slip, burnish - slip both sides, burnish around rim
CP-039	E/H-666-1685	of interest	15- Final Phase	25421_7	CP-BB.OC	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - both sides
CP-040	E/H-652-1615	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	24984_7	CP-BB.OC	CW-GT-35	Wet-smoothed - both sides
CP-041	R-11-1, 2, 3	Avarage	Period 15	13672_2	CP-BB.OC	M-GT-P-17	Cream Colored Slip, burnish - both sides
CP-042	16-1	Good	Period 15	13755_1	CP-BB.OC	CW-LGT-15	self-slip, well smoothed - both sides
CP-043	J/L-132-0526	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11279_3	CP-BB.OC	CW-LS-36	Wet-smoothed - both sides

Catalogue List 42

Cat No.	KT No.	Rim Ø	Rim %	Wall Th.	Rim Th.	Rim L.	Smoke Traces	Hardness	Kiln Atmosphere	Production Technique
CP-026	25307_7	47	6	0.7	1.4	2.6	None	Soft	Oxidizing	Hand-made, fiber marks
CP-027	25404_10	40	6	0.9	1.5	3	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Hand-made
CP-028	24986_5	48	7	1.3	2	3.5	None	Soft	M, Insufficient Oxidation	Wheel-made
CP-029	11584_3	33	7	1.1	1.5	3.1	None	Soft	Oxidizing	Hand-made, fiber marks
CP-030	25311_4	32	10	1	1.5	2.5	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Hand-made
CP-031	11600_6	44	7	1	1.6	3.5	smoke	Soft	Oxidizing, Smoke	Hand-made, fiber marks
CP-032	25421_9	38	12	1.1	1.6	3.2	None	Soft	M, Insufficient Oxidation	Wheel-made
CP-033	25260_5	43	7	1.8	1.7	4.2	smoke	Soft	Oxidizing, Smoke	Hand-made, fiber marks
CP-034	11279_8	36	7	1.7	1.6	3	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning	Hand-made, fiber marks
CP-035	25412_4	39	7	1.6	1.6	3	None	Soft	Oxidizing	Hand-made, fiber marks
CP-036	25260_7	30	7	1	1.3	2.7	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Neutral, Smoke	Hand-made, fiber marks
CP-037	25421_5	36	4	0.7	1.1	2.1	smoke	Soft	Oxidizing, Smoke	Hand-made, fiber marks
CP-038	11941_1	40	5	1.3	1.7	2.9	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Neutral, Smoke	unk.
CP-039	25421_7	40	6	1.2	1.9	3.4	None	Soft	Oxidizing	Hand-made, fiber marks
CP-040	24984_7	40	7	1.1	1.6	3.2	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Insufficient Oxidation, smoke	Hand-made
CP-041	13672_2	31	3	0.7	0.9	2.8	None	Middle-hard	Oxidizing	Wheel-made
CP-042	13755_1	30	9	0.8	1	2	None	Soft	M, Insufficient Oxidation	Wheel-made
CP-043	11279_3	26	5	0.7	1.2	2.2	None	Soft	Oxidizing	Coil-made, Wheel-finished

Catalogue List 43

Cat No.	Tr-Locus-Lot	Interest	Period	KT No.	Base	Fabric Id	Surface Tech.
Bs-001	J/L-152-0662	of interest	15-Middle Phase	13212_4	Base-Fl-Bowl.A	M-GLT-FBR-7	self-slip, well smoothed - exterior
Bs-002	E/H-670-1680	of interest	15- Final Phase	25404_8	Base-Fl-Bowl.A	M-GLT-B-26	self-slip - exterior
Bs-003	E/H-670-1680	of interest	15- Final Phase	25404_28	Base-Fl-Bowl.A	M-GLT-P-8	self-slip, well smoothed - both sides
Bs-004	J/L-134-0551	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11441_4	Base-Fl-Bowl.A	M-GT-P-17	Wet-smoothed - exterior
Bs-005	J/L-140-0612	mixed	15- Final and Middle	12466_5	Base-Fl-Bowl.A	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - exterior
Bs-006	J/L-140-0624	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12584_2 + 12748_5	Base-Fl-Bowl.A	CW-GT-35	self-slip - exterior
Bs-007	J/L-140-0636	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12748_3	Base-Fl-Bowl.A	CW-GT-35	self-slip - exterior
Bs-008	J/L-152-0662	of interest	15-Middle Phase	13212_12	Base-Fl-CPT.A	CW-QT-F-28	Wet-smoothed - exterior
Bs-009	J/L-124-0519	erosional dep.	15- Final Phase	11099_11	Base-Fl-CPT.A	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - exterior
Bs-010	J/L-159-0629	prime	15-Middle Phase	12734_12	Base-Fl-BV.A	M-GLR-R-33	burnish - exterior
Bs-011	J/L-159-0629	prime	15-Middle Phase	12734_8+9	Base-Fl-BV.A	CW-LS-36	Wet-smoothed - exterior
Bs-012	J/L-164-0668	prime	15-Middle Phase	13225_3	Base-Fl-BV.A	M-GLT-FBR-7	self-slip - exterior
Bs-013	J/L-140-0636	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12748_4	Base-Fl-BV.A	M-GLT-B-26	Wet-smoothed - both sides
Bs-014	J/L-152-0682	prime	15- Early Phase	13338_2	Base-Fl-BV.irr	M-GT-9	no surface finish -
Bs-015	J/L-140-0584	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12060_5	Base-Fl-BV.irr	M-GLT-P-8	no surface finish -
Bs-016	J/L-165-0696	of interest	15- Early and Middle	13470_6	Base-Fl-BV.St	M-GLT-FBR-7	no surface finish -
Bs-017	J/L-152-0579	of interest	15- Final Phase	11941_2	Base-Fl-BV.St	M-GLT-P-8	Self-slip, bitumen - exterior, bitumen bottom
Bs-018	J/L-152-0682	prime	15- Early Phase	13345_6	Base-Fl-MV.WA	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - exterior
Bs-019	J/L-165-0693	of interest	15- Early and Middle	13464_1	Base-Fl-MV.WA	M-GLT-FBR-7	self-slip - exterior
Bs-020	E/H-652-1614	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	24978_4	Base-Fl-MV.WA	M-GLT-FBR-7	Wet-smoothed - exterior
Bs-021	E/H-666-1649	of interest	15- Final Phase	25260_16	Base-Fl-MV.WA	M-GLT-FBR-7	Cream Colored Slip - exterior
Bs-022	J/L-162-0648	of interest	15- Early Phase	13006_1	Base-Fl-MV.WA	M-GT-9	self-slip - exterior
Bs-023	J/L-140-0625	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12589_4	Base-Fl-MV.MA	M-GLT-P-8	well-smoothed - exterior
Bs-024	J/L-140-0645	of interest	15- Final and Middle	13003_3	Base-Fl-MV.MA	F-B- 4	Cream Colored Slip - exterior
Bs-025	J/L-165-0700	prime	15- Early and Middle	13540_4	Base-Fl-MV.MA	M-GLT-R-13	self-slip - exterior
Bs-026	J/L-135-0628	prime	15- Early Phase	12599_5	Base-Fl-MV.MA	M-GLT-FBR-7	Wet-smoothed - exterior
Bs-027	J/L-159-0629	prime	15-Middle Phase	12734_2	Base-Fl-MV.MA	M-GT-P-17	Wet-smoothed - exterior
Bs-028	J/L-152-0675	of interest	15-Middle Phase	13296_2	Base-Fl-MV.MA	M-GLT-FBR-7	Wet-smoothed - exterior
Bs-029	J/L-152-0675	of interest	15-Middle Phase	13296_4	Base-Fl-MV.MA	M-GLT-P-8	Wet-smoothed - exterior
Bs-030	E/H-666-1649	of interest	15- Final Phase	25260_12	Base-Fl-MV.MA	M-GLT-B-26	Wet-smoothed - exterior

Catalogue List 44

Cat No.	KT No.	Base Ø	Base %	Base Th.	Corner Th.	Wall Th.	Smoke Traces	Hardness	Kiln Atmosphere
Bs-001	13212_4	7	80	0.5		0.8	None	Middle-hard	M, Insufficient Oxidation
Bs-002	25404_8	9	17	0.3	0.8	0.7	None	Soft	Oxidizing
Bs-003	25404_28	7	15	0.3	0.6	0.6	None	Medium	Oxidizing
Bs-004	11441_4	15	5	0.7	1	0.8	None	Medium	Oxidizing
Bs-005	12466_5	6	18	0.5	0.6	0.5	None	Soft	Oxidizing
Bs-006	12584_2 + 12748_5	8	35	0.5	0.9	0.7	None	Soft	M, Insufficient Oxidation
Bs-007	12748_3	unk.	30	0.5	0.9	0.7	None	Soft	M, Insufficient Oxidation
Bs-008	13212_12	12	40	1.2	1	0.2	smoke or secondary burns	Very soft	Neutral, Smoke
Bs-009	11099_11	unk.	2	1	1.3	0.9	smoke or secondary burns	Very soft	Secondary Burning
Bs-010	12734_12	8	10	0.9	1.5	1.1	None	Soft	L, Insufficient Oxidation
Bs-011	12734_8+9	11	50	1.7	2.3	0.6	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Neutral, Smoke
Bs-012	13225_3	13	30	1	2	0.8	None	Medium	M, Insufficient Oxidation
Bs-013	12748_4	9	15	0.8	1.5	0.8	smoke or secondary burns	Medium	Secondary Burning
Bs-014	13338_2	14	33	1.4	2.7	1	None	Soft	L, Insufficient Oxidation
Bs-015	12060_5	13	16	1.1	1.8	1.2	None	Soft	M, Insufficient Oxidation
Bs-016	13470_6	15	7	1.3	1.7	1.5	None	Medium	Oxidizing
Bs-017	11941_2	16	13	0.9	1.5	1.1	None	Medium	Oxidizing
Bs-018	13345_6	15	14	1.1	1.6	0.9	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning
Bs-019	13464_1	10	20	0.7	1	0.6	None	Middle-hard	L, Insufficient Oxidation
Bs-020	24978_4	8	17	0.5	0.7	0.6	None	Middle-hard	Oxidizing
Bs-021	25260_16	16	15	0.7	0.8	0.6	None	Soft	Oxidizing
Bs-022	13006_1	14	8	0.8	1.1	0.9	None	Soft	M, Insufficient Oxidation
Bs-023	12589_4	7	unk.		1.2	1	None	Soft	Neutral
Bs-024	13003_3	15	7	1	1	0.8	None	Medium	Oxidizing
Bs-025	13540_4	10	14	0.4	1	0.7	None	Medium	Oxidizing
Bs-026	12599_5	10	8	0.6	0.8	0.5	None	Soft	Oxidizing
Bs-027	12734_2	12	26	0.5	1.3	0.5	smoke	Soft	Oxidizing, Smoke
Bs-028	13296_2	10	40	0.5	1.1	0.7	None	Medium	M, Insufficient Oxidation
Bs-029	13296_4	12	10	0.6	0.9	0.7	None	Medium	Oxidizing
Bs-030	25260_12	7	30	0.4	1.2	0.5	None	Soft	Oxidizing

Catalogue List 45

Cat No.	Tr-Locus-Lot	Interest	Period	KT No.	Base	Fabric Identifier	Surface Tech.
Bs-031	J/L-152-0650	of interest	15-Middle Phase	13011_3	Base-Fl-MV.MA	M-GLT-FBR-7	no surface finish -
Bs-032	E/H-670-1680	of interest	15- Final Phase	25404_2	Base-Fl-MV.MA	M-GLT-P-8	Wet-smoothed - exterior
Bs-033	J/L-140-0584	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12060_2	Base-Fl-MV.MA	M-GLT-FBR-7	self-slip - exterior
Bs-034	J/L-140-0641	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12785_4	Base-Fl-MV.MA	M-CST-24	white, reduction firing - exterior
Bs-035	J/L-165-0696	of interest	15- Early and Middle	13473_3	Base-Fl-MV.MA	M-GLT-FBR-7	Wet-smoothed - exterior
Bs-036	J/L-124-0516	erosional deposit	15- Final Phase	11093_1	Base-Fl-MV.MA	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - exterior
Bs-037	J/L-159-0629	prime	15-Middle Phase	12734_10	Base-Fl-MV.MA	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - exterior
Bs-038	J/L-159-0629	prime	15-Middle Phase	12734_4	Base-Fl-MV.MA	M-GLT-FBR-7	no surface finish -
Bs-039	J/L-145-0560	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11580_5	Base-Fl-MV.Steep.R	M-GLT-R-13	unk. - unk.
Bs-040	E/H-678-1700	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	25443_6	Base-Fl-MV.Steep.R	CW-QT-F-28	Wet-smoothed - exterior
Bs-041	J/L-153-0597	of interest	15- Early Phase	12351_6	Base-Fl-MV.Steep	M-GT-9	Cream Colored Slip - exterior
Bs-042	J/L-165-0696	of interest	15- Early and Middle	13473_4	Base-Fl-MV.Steep	M-GLT-FBR-7	Wet-smoothed - exterior
Bs-043	J/L-132-0526	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11279_4	Base-Fl-MV.Steep	M-GLT-B-26	Wet-smoothed - both sides
Bs-044	J/L-152-0589	of interest	15- Final Phase	12074_11	Base-Fl-MV.Steep	M-GLT-FBR-7	self-slip - exterior
Bs-045	J/L-152-0650	of interest	15-Middle Phase	13011_4	Base-Fl-MV.Steep.irr	M-GT-9	no surface finish -
Bs-046	J/L-151-0621	of interest	15- Final Phase	12579_2	Base-Fl-SV.steep	M-GLT-P-8	no surface finish -
Bs-047	J/L-165-0696	of interest	15- Early and Middle	13473_6	Base-Fl-SV.MA	F-SL-P-23	no surface finish -
Bs-048	J/L-152-0604	of interest	15- Final Phase	12409_3	Base-Fl-SV.MA	CW-LGT-15	no surface finish -
Bs-049	J/L-135-0539	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	11391_4	Base-Fl-SV.MA	M-GLT-P-8	Scraped - both sides
Bs-050	E/H-670-1710	base of E/H	15- Final Phase	25511_5	Base-Fl-SV.WA	M-GLT-P-8	Wet-smoothed - exterior
Bs-051	E/H-652-1615	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	24984_10	Base-R-bowl.angular.ext	CW-GLT-P-11	self-slip, burnish - exterior
Bs-052	J/L-149-0568	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	11597_2	Base-R-bowl.angular.ext	M-GT-9	self-slip - exterior
Bs-053	E/H-666-1685	of interest	15- Final Phase	25421_6	Base-R-bowl.angular.ext	M-GLT-B-26	self-slip, well smoothed - exterior
Bs-054	J/L-135-0536	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	11386_7 +11384	Base-R-bowl.angular.ext	M-GT-9	Wet-smoothed - both sides
Bs-055	E/H-652-1614	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	24978_3	Base-R-bowl.angular.ext	M-GLT-FBR-7	self-slip - exterior
Bs-056	E/H-666-1653	of interest	15- Final Phase	25270_3	Base-R-bowl.angular.ext	CW-LGT-15	Well-smoothed - exterior
Bs-057	J/L-153-0601	mixed	15- Early Phase	12402_2	Base-R-bowl.angular.vert	M-GT-9	self-slip - exterior
Bs-058	J/L-142-0556	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11450_5	Base-R-bowl.round.vert	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - both sides
Bs-059	J/L-153-0646	prime	15- Early Phase	13001_2	Base-R-bowl.pointed.ext	M-GT-9	self-slip - both sides

Catalogue List 46

Cat No.	KT No.	Base Ø	Base %	Base Th.	Corner Th.	Ring L.	Ring Th.	Wall Th.	Smoke Traces	Hardness	Kiln Atmosphere
Bs-031	13011_3	10	22	0.9	0.8			0.6	None	Medium	Oxidizing
Bs-032	25404_2	9	25	0.8	1.1			0.7	None	Soft	L, Insufficient Oxidation
Bs-033	12060_2	unk.		0.5	1			0.5	None	Medium	Oxidizing
Bs-034	12785_4	9	15	0.9	1.3			0.7	None	Soft	Oxidizing
Bs-035	13473_3	8	30	0.7	1.1			0.9	None	Middle-hard	Oxidizing
Bs-036	11093_1	8.5	50	0.7	0.9			0.5	None	Soft	S, Insufficient Oxidation
Bs-037	12734_10	7	20	0.4	0.7			0.8	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning
Bs-038	12734_4	10	20	0.6	1.3			0.7	None	Soft	Oxidizing
Bs-039	11580_5	9	25	0.6	1.1			0.5	None	Medium	Oxidizing
Bs-040	25443_6	8	30	1.1	1.2			0.7	None	Medium	S, Insufficient Oxidation
Bs-041	12351_6	10	17	0.6	2.1			0.9	smoke	Medium	Oxidizing, Smoke
Bs-042	13473_4	9	100	0.8	1.3			0.7	None	Middle-hard	M, Insufficient Oxidation
Bs-043	11279_4	10	15	0.4	1.1			0.7	None	Soft	Oxidizing
Bs-044	12074_11	8	65	0.7	0.9			0.4	None	Middle-hard	M, Insufficient Oxidation
Bs-045	13011_4	18	8	0.7	1.3			0.7	None	Soft	Oxidizing
Bs-046	12579_2	4	26	0.5	1			0.5	None	Medium	Oxidizing
Bs-047	13473_6	4	50	0.9	1.1			0.5	None	Medium	Oxidizing
Bs-048	12409_3	5	40	1.1	1.2			0.8	None	Soft	Secondary Burning
Bs-049	11391_4	4	100	1	1.1			0.4	None	Soft	Oxidizing
Bs-050	25511_5	5.5	50	0.8	0.8			0.8	None	Medium	L, Insufficient Oxidation
Bs-051	24984_10	8	18	0.8		0.6	0.8	1	None	Soft	Reducing
Bs-052	11597_2	8	17	0.8		0.7	1.1		smoke	Medium	Oxidizing, Smoke
Bs-053	25421_6	10	17	0.5		0.8		0.8	None	Soft	M, Insufficient Oxidation
Bs-054	11386_7 +11384	10	30	0.8		0.7	0.8	0.9	None	Soft	Neutral
Bs-055	24978_3	11	15	0.5		0.9	0.8	0.7	None	Medium	L, Insufficient Oxidation
Bs-056	25270_3	unk.	2	unk.		0.5		0.9	None	Soft	M, Insufficient Oxidation
Bs-057	12402_2	10	50	0.6		0.8	1		None	Soft	Oxidizing
Bs-058	11450_5	9	30	0.9		0.5	0.6	0.5	smoke or secondary burns	Middle-hard	Secondary Burning
Bs-059	13001_2	9	37	0.5		1.1		0.5	None	Middle-hard	Oxidizing

Catalogue List 47

Cat No.	Tr-Locus-Lot	Interest	Period	KT No.	Base	Fabric Identifier	Surface Tech.
Bs-061	J/L-153-0639	prime	15- Early Phase	12782_1	Base-R-bowl.pointed.vert	F-R-5	Cream Colored Slip - both sides
Bs-062	J/L-153-0646	prime	15- Early Phase	13001_1	Base-R-bowl.pointed.vert	M-GLT-R-13	self-slip, burnish - both sides
Bs-063	J/L-165-0686	of interest	15- Early and Middle	13348_4	Base-R-bowl.pointed.vert	M-GLT-R-13	Wet-smoothed - both sides
Bs-064	J/L-149-0568	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	11597_1	Base-R-bowl.pointed.vert	M-GLT-FBR-7	self-slip - exterior
Bs-065	J/L-145-0560	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11580_9	Base-R-bowl.pointed.vert	M-GLT-FBR-7	no surface finish -
Bs-066	J/L-140-0614	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12415_1	Base-R-MV.angular.ext	CW-LGT-15	self-slip - exterior
Bs-067	C-030-0109	of interest	15-All	1338_5	Base-R-MV.angular.ext	M-GLT-P-8	self-slip - exterior
Bs-068	J/L-149-0569	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11600_1	Base-R-MV.angular.ext	M-GT-9	self-slip - exterior
Bs-069	J/L-149-0569	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11600_2	Base-R-MV.angular.ext	M-GT-9	self-slip - exterior
Bs-070	J/L-132-0529	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11373_2	Base-R-MV.angular.ext	M-GLT-P-8	white, reduction firing - exterior
Bs-071	J/L-132-0529	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11373_3	Base-R-MV.angular.ext	M-GLT-P-8	white, reduction firing - exterior
Bs-072	J/L-135-0541	prime	15- Final Phase	11394_10	Base-R-MV.broken	M-GLR-R-33	burnish - both sides
Bs-073	J/L-140-0584	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12066_4	Base-R-MV.pointed.vert	M-GLT-WG-12	Wet-smoothed - exterior
Bs-074	E/H-652-1615	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	24984_8	Base-R-MV.pointed.ext	CW-GLT-P-11	self-slip - exterior
Bs-075	E/H-652-1615	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	24984_9	Base-R-MV.pointed.ext	M-CST-24	Wet-smoothed - both sides
Bs-076	J/L-152-0589	of interest	15- Final Phase	12074_12	Base-R-MV.pointed.vert	M-GLT-FBR-7	self-slip, burnish - exterior, burnish around rim
Bs-077	15-1	Good	Period 15	13754_3	Base-R-MV.pointed.vert	M-GLT-P-8	self-slip - exterior
Bs-078	R-18-2	prime	Period 15	13775_7	Base-R-MV.round.ext	M-GLT-FBR-7	Wet-smoothed - exterior
Bs-079	E/H-669-1694	of interest	15- Final Phase	25438_2	Base-R-MV.round.ext	M-GLT-P-8	Wet-smoothed - exterior
Bs-080	E/H-652-1617	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	24986_7	Base-R-MV.round.ext	M-GLT-P-8	self-slip - exterior
Bs-081	J/L-140-0645	of interest	15- Final and Middle	13003_2	Base-R-MV.round.vert	M-GT-9	Wet-smoothed - exterior
Bs-082	E/H-666-1685	of interest	15- Final Phase	25421_8	Base-R-MV.round.ext	M-GLT-P-8	Wet-smoothed - exterior
Bs-083	J/L-165-0700	prime	15- Early and Middle	13540_2	Base-R-SV.angular.int	F-B- 4	Cream colored Slip - interior
Bs-084	J/L-153-0609	prime	15- Early Phase	11203_3	Base-R-SV.angular.ext	F-B- 4	self-slip, burnish - exterior
Bs-085	J/L-153-0609	prime	15- Early Phase	11203_2	Base-R-SV.angular.vert	F-B- 4	Wet-smoothed - exterior
Bs-086	J/L-144-0575	prime	15- Final Phase	11932_1	Base-R-SV.pointed.ext	M-GLT-P-8	Wet-smoothed - exterior
Bs-087	J/L-153-0609	prime	15- Early Phase	11203_8	Base-Pointed-Jar	F-B- 4	self-slip, burnish - exterior
Bs-088	J/L-140-0584	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12066_1	Base-Pointed-Jar	M-GLT-FBR-7	self-slip, burnish - exterior
Bs-089	J/L-165-0696	of interest	15- Early and Middle	13473_8	Base-Pointed-Jar	M-GLT-P-8	self-slip, burnish - exterior
Bs-090	E/H-670-1680	of interest	15- Final Phase	25404_17	Base-round.JJ	M-GT-9	no surface finish -
Bs-091	E/H-670-1680	of interest	15- Final Phase	25404_18	Base-round.JJ	CW-LGT-15	Red colored slip - exterior

Catalogue List 48

Cat No.	KT No.	Base Ø	Base %	Base Th.	Ring L.	Ring Th.	Wall Th.	Smoke Traces	Hardness	Kiln Atmosphere
Bs-061	12782_1	8.5	25	0.8	0.7		0.6	None	Medium	Oxidizing
Bs-062	13001_1	7.8	20	0.8	0.6		0.8	None	Medium	Oxidizing
Bs-063	13348_4	10	15	0.9	0.9		0.8	None	Middle-hard	Oxidizing
Bs-064	11597_1	9	11	0.6	0.5		0.9	None	Medium	L, Insufficient Oxidation
Bs-065	11580_9	15	7	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.9	None	Medium	L, Insufficient Oxidation
Bs-066	12415_1	10	100	0.7	1	1.3	0.9	None	Soft	M, Insufficient Oxidation
Bs-067	1338_5	9	30	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	None	Soft	Oxidizing
Bs-068	11600_1	10	30	0.6	1	1.4	0.8	None	Medium	Oxidizing
Bs-069	11600_2	10	15	0.6	1		0.8	None	Medium	Oxidizing
Bs-070	11373_2	10	18	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.8	None	Soft	Oxidizing
Bs-071	11373_3	10	25	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.8	None	Soft	Oxidizing
Bs-072	11394_10	unk.	2	0.8			unk.	None	Soft	Oxidizing
Bs-073	12066_4	10	23	0.6	1.2	1.5	0.8	None	Soft	L, Insufficient Oxidation
Bs-074	24984_8	10	30	1	1.2	1	0.8	smoke	Soft	Oxidizing, Smoke
Bs-075	24984_9	10	30	0.7	0.7	1	0.7	None	Medium	Oxidizing
Bs-076	12074_12	8	100		1		0.4	None	Soft	M, Insufficient Oxidation
Bs-077	13754_3	12.4	30	1	0.9		0.9	None	Soft	M, Insufficient Oxidation
Bs-078	13775_7	9	15	0.7	1	1	0.6	None	Medium	Oxidizing
Bs-079	25438_2	10	30	1	0.6		0.8	None	Soft	Oxidizing
Bs-080	24986_7	11	50	1	0.9	1.1	1	None	Soft	L, Insufficient Oxidation
Bs-081	13003_2	17	12	0.6	1.1		0.7	None	Soft	Neutral
Bs-082	25421_8	10	16	unk.	0.8	0.9	1	None	Soft	Oxidizing
Bs-083	13540_2	2.4	100	0.4	0.4		0.3	None	Soft	Neutral
Bs-084	11203_3	5.2	20	0.9	0.5		0.8	None	Middle-hard	M, Insufficient Oxidation
Bs-085	11203_2	3.5	55	0.5	0.2		0.2	None	Soft	Oxidizing
Bs-086	11932_1	5.5	60	0.6	0.7		0.4	None	Soft	Oxidizing
Bs-087	11203_8			1.3			0.5	None	Medium	M, Insufficient Oxidation
Bs-088	12066_1			2.5			0.7	None	Medium	M, Insufficient Oxidation
Bs-089	13473_8			1.4			0.3	None	Medium	M, Insufficient Oxidation
Bs-090	25404_17			0.4			0.7	None	Soft	Reducing
Bs-091	25404_18			0.5			0.7	None	Soft	M, Insufficient Oxidation

Catalogue List 49

Cat No.	Trench-Locus-Lot	Interest	Period	KT No.	Handle	Fabric Id.	Surface Tech.
Hn-001	J/L-153-0609	prime	15- Early Phase	11203_14	Handle-JJ.ang.a	M-GLT-R-13	self-slip - exterior
Hn-002	J/L-165-0700	prime	15- Early and Middle	13540_7	Handle-JJ.ang.a	F-B- 4	burnish - exterior
Hn-003	E/H-678-1700	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	25443_3	Handle-JJ.ang.a	M-GLT-P-8	Wet-smoothed - exterior
Hn-004	J/L-142-0556	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11540_7	handle-JJ.ang.a	F-B- 4	burnish - exterior
Hn-005	J/L-149-0568	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	11597_3	Handle-JJ.ang.a	M-GT-9	Cream Colored Slip - exterior
Hn-006	E/H-666-1685	of interest	15- Final Phase	25421_1	Handle-JJ.ang.a	M-GLT-FBR-7	self-slip - exterior
Hn-007	J/L-165-0689	prime	15- Early and Middle	13455_4	Handle-JJ.ang.b	M-GLT-P-8	Wet-smoothed - exterior
Hn-008	J/L-159-0629	of interest	15-Middle Phase	12597_13	Handle-JJ.ang.b	M-GT-9	Wet-smoothed - exterior
Hn-009	J/L-159-0623	of interest	15-Middle Phase	12583_6	Handle-JJ.ang.b	M-GLT-P-8	burnish - exterior
Hn-010	J/L-165-0691	prime	15- Early and Middle	13459_7	Handle-JJ.ang.c	M-GLT-R-13	no surface finish -
Hn-011	J/L-165-0684	of interest	15- Early and Middle	13342_1	Handle-JJ.ang.c	M-GLT-P-8	no surface finish -
Hn-012	J/L-140-0645	of interest	15- Final and Middle	13003_5	Handle-JJ.ang.e	M-GT-9	Wet-smoothed - exterior
Hn-013	J/L-152-0665	of interest	15-Middle Phase	13219_6	Handle-JJ.ang.e	F-SL-P-23	burnish - exterior
Hn-014	J/L-153-0586	of interest	15- Early and Middle	12063_1	Handle-JJ.round.b	M-GLT-FBR-7	self-slip - both sides
Hn-015	J/L-140-0641	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12785_2	Handle-JJ.round.b	M-GLT-FBR-7	Wet-smoothed - exterior
Hn-016	J/L-149-0568	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	11597_5	Handle-JJ.round.c	M-GLT-FBR-7	no surface finish -
Hn-017	J/L-152-0675	of interest	15-Middle Phase	13296_7	Handle-jug-s.ang.b	M-GLT-FBR-7	no surface finish -
Hn-018	J/L-140-0645	of interest	15- Final and Middle	13003_6	Handle-jug-s.ang.c	M-GT-9	Wet-smoothed - exterior
Hn-019	J/L-159-0629	prime	15-Middle Phase	12734_16	Handle-jug-s.cres.c	M-GLT-P-8	no surface finish -
Hn-020	J/L-153-0639	prime	15- Early Phase	12782_7	Handle-jug-s.cres.c	M-GLT-P-8	no surface finish -
Hn-021	J/L-151-0679	of interest	15- Final Phase	13332_1	Handle-jug-s.?.c	F-B- 4	self-slip, burnish - exterior
Hn-022	J/L-153-0646	prime	15- Early Phase	13001_7	Handle-jug-s.?.b	F-B- 4	self-slip, burnish - exterior
Hn-023	J/L-124-0519	erosional deposit	15- Final Phase	11099_13	Handle-jug-s.?.c	M-GLT-FBR-7	no surface finish -
Hn-024	J/L-159-0629	of interest	15-Middle Phase	12597_16	Handle-jug-s.?.c	F-B- 4	no surface finish -
Hn-025	E/H-666-1673	of interest	15- Final Phase	25311_3	Handle.SCIRC.a	M-GLT-B-26	self-slip - exterior

Catalogue List 50

Cat No.	KT Number	Wall Th.	Handle W.	Handle L.	Handle Th.	Smoke Traces	Hardness	Kiln Atmosphere
Hn-001	11203_14		3.3		2.1	None	Middle-hard	S, Insufficient Oxidation
Hn-002	13540_7	0.9	3.4		1.9	None	Medium	Oxidizing
Hn-003	25443_3		3.8		1.3	None	Soft	Oxidizing
Hn-004	11540_7		3.5		2	None	Soft	Oxidizing
Hn-005	11597_3		3.8		1.7	None	Soft	L, Insufficient Oxidation
Hn-006	25421_1		3.2		1.4	None	Medium	M, Insufficient Oxidation
Hn-007	13455_4		2		1.7	None	Middle-hard	M, Insufficient Oxidation
Hn-008	12597_13	0.7	2.9		0.7	None	Soft	L, Insufficient Oxidation
Hn-009	12583_6		2.3		1.5	None	Soft	M, Insufficient Oxidation
Hn-010	13459_7		2.7		2.7	None	Soft	S, Insufficient Oxidation
Hn-011	13342_1		2.5		2.3	None	Soft	M, Insufficient Oxidation
Hn-012	13003_5		3.3		2.7	None	Soft	M, Insufficient Oxidation
Hn-013	13219_6		1.9		1.8	None	Medium	Oxidizing
Hn-014	12063_1		3.2		2.1	None	Soft	M, Insufficient Oxidation
Hn-015	12785_2	0.4	2.2		1.3	None	Soft	Oxidizing
Hn-016	11597_5	0.8	2.5		2.5	None	Soft	Oxidizing
Hn-017	13296_7		1.6		1.3	None	Soft	Oxidizing
Hn-018	13003_6		1.4		1.4	smoke or secondary burns	Middle-hard	Neutral, Smoke
Hn-019	12734_16		1.3		1.2	None	Soft	Oxidizing
Hn-020	12782_7	0.4	1.7		1.4	None	Medium	Oxidizing
Hn-021	13332_1	0.5	1.1		1.1	None	Middle-hard	Oxidizing
Hn-022	13001_7		1		0.7	None	Medium	Oxidizing
Hn-023	11099_13		1.2		1.2	None	Soft	Oxidizing
Hn-024	12597_16		1.3		1.3	None	Medium	M, Insufficient Oxidation
Hn-025	25311_3	0.7	3.9		1.3	None	Soft	S, Insufficient Oxidation

Catalogue List 51

Cat No.	Tr-Locus-Lot	Interest	Period	KT No.	Handle	Fabric Id.	Surface Tech.
Hn-026	C-030-0109	of interest	15-All	1338_9	Handle.SCIRC.a	M-GLT-P-8	Wet-smoothed - exterior
Hn-027	E/H-652-1617	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	24986_4	Handle.SCIRC.a	M-GT-9	Wet-smoothed - exterior
Hn-028	E/H-666-1649	of interest	15- Final Phase	25260_3	Handle.SCIRC.b	M-GLT-P-8	white, reduction firing - exterior
Hn-029	J/L-153-0609	prime	15- Early Phase	11203_13	Handle.Loop.a	M-GLT-P-8	self-slip - exterior
Hn-030	E/H-673-1690	mixed	15- Final Phase	25427_7	Handle.Loop.a	M-GLT-WG-12	self-slip - exterior
Hn-031	E/H-673-1690	mixed	15- Final Phase	25427_8	Handle.Loop.a	M-GLT-P-8	self-slip - exterior
Hn-032	E/H-670-1710	base of E/H excavations	15- Final Phase	25511_2	Handle.Loop.a	M-GLT-P-8	white, reduction firing - exterior
Hn-033	J/L-153-0639	prime	15- Early Phase	12782_5	Handle.Loop.a	M-GLT-P-8	Wet-smoothed - exterior
Hn-034	E/H-678-1700	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	25443_1	Handle.Loop.a	M-GLT-FBR-7	Wet-smoothed - exterior
Hn-035	18-5	Good	Period 15	13805_3	Handle.Loop.a	M-GT-9	self-slip, scraped - exterior
Hn-036	E/H-666-1685	of interest	15- Final Phase	25421_2	Handle.Loop.b	M-GLT-FBR-7	self-slip, burnish - slip both sides, burnish around rim
Hn-037	J/L-140-0584	of interest	15- Final and Middle	12060_7	Handle.Loop.b	M-GLT-P-8	Reddish Yellow Colored Slip - exterior
Hn-038	E/H-673-1690	mixed	15- Final Phase	25427_9	Handle.unk.a	M-GLT-FBR-7	Wet-smoothed - exterior
Hn-039	E/H-666-1658	of interest	15- Final Phase	25307_2	Handle.unk.a	M-GLT-P-8	white, reduction firing - exterior
Hn-040	E/H-673-1690	mixed	15- Final Phase	25427_10	Handle.unk.b	M-GT-9	Red colored Slip, burnish - exterior
Hn-041	J/L-135-0539	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	11391_3	Handle.unk.b	CW-GLQT- 27	no surface finish -
Hn-042	J/L-165-0689	prime	15- Early and Middle	13455_5	Handle.unk.b	M-GT-9	no surface finish -
Hn-043	J/L-152-0682	prime	15- Early Phase	13338_4	Handle.unk.b	M-GLT-P-8	white, reduction firing - exterior
Hn-044	J/L-142-0556	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11450_8	Handle.unk.b	M-GLT-WG-12	Scraped - both sides
Hn-045	J/L-153-0597	of interest	15- Early Phase	12351_12	Handle.unk.b	M-GLT-P-8	Wet-smoothed - exterior
Hn-046	J/L-165-0686	of interest	15- Early and Middle	13348_5	Handle.unk.c	F-SL-P-23	no surface finish -
Hn-047	E/H-665-1674	of great interest	15-All	25314_1	Handle.unk.c	M-GLT-P-8	unk. - unk.

Catalogue List 52

Cat No.	KT Number	Wall Th.	Handle W.	Handle L.	Handle Th.	Smoke Traces	Hardness	Kiln Atmosphere
Hn-026	1338_9	0.8	2.7		1.3	None	Soft	Oxidizing
Hn-027	24986_4		4		2	None	Middle-hard	Oxidizing
Hn-028	25260_3	0.7	2.8		1.4	None	Soft	Oxidizing
Hn-029	11203_13		3.8		1.6	None	Soft	M, Insufficient Oxidation
Hn-030	25427_7	0.6	3.7	2	1.9	None	Soft	Oxidizing
Hn-031	25427_8	0.8	3.6		1.4	None	Soft	L, Insufficient Oxidation
Hn-032	25511_2		4.2		1.8	None	Medium	Oxidizing
Hn-033	12782_5	0.8	2.8		1.1	None	Soft	Oxidizing
Hn-034	25443_1	0.9	3.1		1.6	None	Soft	Oxidizing
Hn-035	13805_3	0.6	1.7		1.5	None	Soft	S, Insufficient Oxidation
Hn-036	25421_2	0.6	2.2	8	1.2	None	Soft	L, Insufficient Oxidation
Hn-037	12060_7	0.5	2.1	9	1.2	None	Soft	Oxidizing
Hn-038	25427_9		3.1		1.5	None	Soft	M, Insufficient Oxidation
Hn-039	25307_2		3.8		1.5	None	Middle-hard	L, Insufficient Oxidation
Hn-040	25427_10		2.4		1.6	None	Soft	M, Insufficient Oxidation
Hn-041	11391_3		2.4		2.1	None	Soft	M, Insufficient Oxidation
Hn-042	13455_5		2.1		1.7	None	Soft	M, Insufficient Oxidation
Hn-043	13338_4		4		1.7	None	Soft	Oxidizing
Hn-044	11450_8		4.8		1.9	None	Middle-hard	Reducing
Hn-045	12351_12		3.7		1.5	None	Middle-hard	L, Insufficient Oxidation
Hn-046	13348_5		unk.		1.7	None	Soft	Oxidizing
Hn-047	25314_1		2.1		1.8	None	Medium	S, Insufficient Oxidation

Catalogue List 53

Cat No.	Trench-Locus-Lot	Interest	Period	KT No.	Typological Id.	Fabric Identifier	Surface Tech.
V-001	J/L-124-0516	erosional deposit	15- Final Phase	11093_5	Lamp	CW-LGT-15	high chaff - both sides
V-002	J/L-165-0691	prime	15- Early and Middle Phases	13459_6	Lamp	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed, high chaff - both sides, worn out
V-003	J/L-140-0555	of interest	15- Final and Middle Phases	11448_1	Lamp	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - both sides
V-004	E/H-666-1649	of interest	15- Final Phase	25260_15	Lamp	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed, high chaff - both sides
V-005	J/L-165-0691	prime	15- Early and Middle Phases	13459_5	Lamp	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed, high chaff - both sides, worn out
V-006	E/H-673-1690	mixed	15- Final Phase	25427_3	Lamp	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed, high chaff - both sides
V-007	J/L-152-0650	of interest	15-Middle Phase	13011_6	Lamp	CW-LGT-15	high chaff - both sides
V-008	15-1	Good	Period 15	13754_5	Lamp	CW-LGT-15	self-slip - both sides
V-009	J/L-153-0646	prime	15- Early Phase	13001_3	Tub	CW-GT-35	Wet-smoothed - both sides
V-010	J/L-143-622	Prime	15- Final Phase	12582_1+2	Tub	M-CST-24	Wet-smoothed - exterior
V-011	E/H-670-1677	of interest	15- Final Phase	25322_5	Tub	M-GLT-WG-12	Cream Colored Slip, burnish - both sides
V-012	18-2	Good	Period 15	13520_2	Tub	M-GLT-WG-12	Red colored Slip, burnish - exterior
V-013	R-12	of interest	Period 15	13671_1	Tub	M-GLT-WG-12	Reddish Yellow Colored Slip - both sides
V-014	15-1	Good	Period 15	13754_1	Tub	M-GLT-P-8	self-slip, well smoothed - both sides
V-015	15-1	Good	Period 15	13754_8	Tub	M-GLT-P-8	Reddish Yellow Colored Slip - exterior
V-016	17-1	Mixed	Period 15	13773_1	Tub	CW-GT-35	self-slip - exterior
V-017	R-19-1	Good	Period 15	13774_8	Tub	M-GLT-WG-12	Red colored Slip, burnish - exterior
V-018	R-19-1	Good	Period 15	13774_9	Tub	M-GLT-WG-12	Cream Colored Slip, burnish - exterior
V-019	R-18-2	prime	Period 15	13775_10	Tub	M-GLT-WG-12	Red colored Slip, burnish - exterior
V-020	18-5	Good	Period 15	13803_5	Tub	M-GLT-WG-12	Red colored Slip, burnish - exterior
V-021	E/H-670-1710	base of E/H excavations	15- Final Phase	25511_8	L-Pl	CW-LS-36	Wet-smoothed - both sides
V-022	6-1	Mixed/good	Iron Age, LBA	13706_5	L-Punc	CW-LS-36	no surface finish -
V-023	J/L-165-0680	of interest	15- Early and Middle Phases	13334_8	ASV	F-B- 4	self-slip, burnish - exterior
V-024	J/L-165-0686	of interest	15- Early and Middle Phases	13348_6	ASV	F-B- 4	self-slip, burnish - exterior
V-025	J/L-152-0682	prime	15- Early Phase	13345_10	ASV	F-B- 4	self-slip, burnish - exterior
V-026	J/L-144-0572	prime	15- Final Phase	11927_6	AnSV	M-GT-P-17	self slip - exterior

Catalogue List 54

Cat #	KT #	Rim Ø	Rim %	Body Ø	Body %	Wall Th.	Rim Th.	Rim L.	Smoke Traces	Hardness	Kiln Atmosphere
V-001	11093_5	not circ.				0.6			smoke or secondary burns	Very soft	Secondary Burning
V-002	13459_6	not circ.				0.5			smoke or secondary burns	Very soft	Secondary Burning
V-003	11448_1	not circ.				0.6		0.6	smoke or secondary burns	Very soft	Secondary Burning
V-004	25260_15	not circ.				0.4	0.4		smoke or secondary burns	Very soft	Secondary Burning
V-005	13459_5	not circ.				0.5			smoke or secondary burns	Very soft	Secondary Burning
V-006	25427_3	not circ.				0.7		0.5	smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Neutral, Smoke
V-007	13011_6	not circ.				0.5			smoke or secondary burns	Very soft	Secondary Burning
V-008	13754_5	20	10			0.4			smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Neutral, Smoke
V-009	13001_3					2.3	3.3	5	None	Soft	M, Insufficient Oxidation
V-010	12582_1+2					1.4	3.1	2.5	None	Soft	M, Insufficient Oxidation
V-011	25322_5					2.3	4.8	4.2	None	Medium	S, Insufficient Oxidation
V-012	13520_2					2.5			None	Medium	S, Insufficient Oxidation
V-013	13671_1					2.2			None	Medium	S, Insufficient Oxidation
V-014	13754_1					3			None	Medium	M, Insufficient Oxidation
V-015	13754_8					1.3	1.9		None	Medium	M, Insufficient Oxidation
V-016	13773_1					2.6			None	Medium	S, Insufficient Oxidation
V-017	13774_8					2.4			None	Medium	S, Insufficient Oxidation
V-018	13774_9					2			None	Medium	S, Insufficient Oxidation
V-019	13775_10					2.4			None	Medium	L, Insufficient Oxidation
V-020	13803_5					2.4			None	Medium	S, Insufficient Oxidation
V-021	25511_8	16	22			0.9			smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning
V-022	13706_5	14	5			0.7			smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning
V-023	13334_8			9.1	50	0.8			None	Medium	Oxidizing
V-024	13348_6			8.2	23	0.8			None	Medium	Oxidizing
V-025	13345_10			11	13	0.5			None	Medium	Oxidizing
V-026	11927_6					0.7			None	Medium	Oxidizing

Catalogue List 55

Cat No.	Trench-Locus-Lot	Interest	Period	KT Number	Typological Id.	Fabric Identifier	Surface Finish.
V-027	J/L-140-0584	of interest	15- Final and Middle Phases	12060_13	PS	unk.	unk. - unk.
V-028	J/L-124-0516	erosional deposit	15- Final Phase	11099_2	PS	M-CST-24	self-slip - both sides
V-029	J/L-143-0565	prime	15- Final Phase	11593_2	Oven	CW-CT-GT-32	no surface finish -
V-030	J/L-142-0558	prime	Late 15- Early 14	11577_7	Oven	CW-CT-GT-32	Wet-smoothed, high chaff - exterior
V-031	J/L-164-0668	prime	15-Middle Phase	13225_7	Oven	CW-CT-GT-32	Wet-smoothed, high chaff - exterior
V-032	E/H-666-1653	of interest	15- Final Phase	25270_6	Oven	CW-CT-GT-32	no surface finish -
V-033	J/L-143-0565	prime	15- Final Phase	11593_3	Oven	CW-CT-GT-32	high chaff
V-034	R-11-1, 2, 3	Avarage	Period 15	13672_6	Unıque	M-GT-9	Brown Colored Slip, burnish - exterior
V-035	J/L-155-0590	poor	mixed mound slope	12360_1	Min-Jar	F-B- 4	burnish - exterior
V-036	J/L-153-0609	prime	15- Early Phase	11203_5	Dec-Knob	M-GT-9	light brown slip, burnish - exterior
V-037	J/L-165-0691	prime	15- Early and Middle Phases	13459_1	Dec-Groove	HF-G-3	no surface finish -
V-038	J/L-157-0595	of interest	15- Final Phase	12374_1	Base/Plate.Unique	CW-LS-36	Wet-smoothed - both sides
V-039	J/L-159-0624	of interest	15-Middle Phase	12583_7	Bl-F-Bowl	HF-BL-18	burnish - both sides
V-040	J/L-165-0696	of interest	15- Early and Middle Phases	13470_9	Painted-Cyp	NL-FM-GritLimeMica	Black and Red on Buff, painted, burnish - exterior
V-041	J/L-140-0636	of interest	15- Final and Middle Phases	12748_14	Painted-Cyp	NL-F-Lime	Black and Red painted (exeterior) on white slip (both sides) -
V-042	J/L-140-0642	of interest	15- Final and Middle Phases	12787_4	Painted-Cyp	NL-M.GrLime	Black and Red painting on cream slip - exterior
V-043	J/L-140-0636	of interest	15- Final and Middle Phases	12748_15	Painted-Cyp	NL-M.GrLime	Black painting on Cream slip - exterior
V-044	J/L-159-0685	of interest	15- Early Phase	13346_1	Painted-WP	NL-M-F.Gr	Black painting on Cream slip - exterior
V-045	J/L-165-0700	prime	15- Early and Middle Phases	13533_4	Painted-WP	NL-M-F.Gr	Black painting on Cream slip - exterior
V-047	J/L-140-0645	of interest	15- Final and Middle Phases	13003_1	Painted-UI	NL-M-F.Gr	Brown painting on cream slip, burnish - Exterior
V-048	J/L-159-0603	poor	15-Middle Phase	12407_1	Bl-F-Bowl	HF-BL-18	burnish - both sides

Catalogue List 56

Cat	KT No	Rim Ø	Rim %	Neck Ø	Neck %	Body Ø	Body %	Base Ø	Base %	Base Th.	Wall Th.	Rim Th.	Rim L.	Handle W.	Handle L.	Handle Th.	Smoke Traces	Hardness	Kiln Atmosphere
V-027	12060_13	16	unk.								0.6	1.5					None	unk.	unk.
V-028	11099_2	15	16								0.7	1.7	1.4				None	Soft	Oxidizing
V-029	11593_2	Irr.									1.5	Irr.	Irr.				smoke	Very soft	Oxidizing, Smoke
V-030	11577_7	37	10								unk.	2.5	unk.				smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning
V-031	13225_7	42	10								1.5	3	1.6				smoke	Very soft	Oxidizing, Smoke
V-032	13225_8	Irr.									Irr.	irr	irr				smoke	Very soft	Oxidizing, Smoke
V-033	11593_3					39	10								1	1.5	2.5		
V-034	13672_6			14	15						0.7						smoke or secondary burns	Soft	Secondary Burning
V-035	12360_1																None	Medium	M, Insufficient Oxidation
V-036	11203_5										1						None	Soft	Oxidizing
V-037	13459_1										0.5						None	Middle-hard	Reducing
V-038	12374_1							12	100	1	1						None	Medium	Oxidizing
V-039	12583_7										0.5						None	Hard	Reducing
V-040	13470_9										0.9						None	Medium	Oxidizing
V-041	12748_14										0.6						None	Medium	Oxidizing
V-042	12787_4										0.6						None	Medium	Oxidizing
V-043	12748_15										unk.			2.9		1.4	None	Soft	Oxidizing
V-044	13346_1										0.6			2.4		1.4	None	Middle-hard	Reducing
V-045	13533_4	7	24	3	30						0.5	0.5					None	Medium	Oxidizing
V-047	13003_1										0.5						None	Medium	Oxidizing
V-048	12407_1	17	2	15.8							0.5	0.4	1.6				None	Hard	Reducing

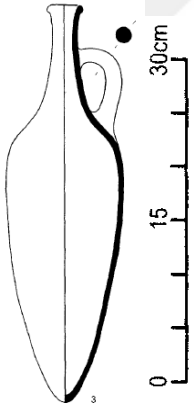
Catalogue List 56

Cat No.	Tr-Locus-Lot	Interest	Period	KT No.	Potmark	Fabric Id.	Surface Tech.	Wall Th.	Hardness	Kiln Atmosphere
PM-01	E/H-670-1680	of interest	15- Final Phase	25404_31	Potmark-A.1	M-GT-9	Wet-smoothed - exterior	0.7	Medium	Reducing
PM-02	J/L-153-0597	of interest	15- Early Phase	12351_1	Potmark-A.2	M-GLT-P-8	Self-slip - exterior	0.9	Soft	Oxidizing
PM-03	J/L-134-0534	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11382_1	Potmark-A.3	CW-LS-36	no surface finish -	1.2	Soft	M, Insufficient Oxidation
PM-04	E/H-670-1680	of interest	15- Final Phase	25404_32	Potmark-A.3	CW-GT-35	Wet-smoothed - exterior	0.6	Soft	Oxidizing, Smoke
PM-05	E/H-652-1615	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	24984_11	Potmark-A.3	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - exterior	1	Soft	Oxidizing
PM-06	J/L-134-0540	mixed	Late 15- Early 14	11393_1	Potmark-A.3	M-GLT-P-8	Wet-smoothed - exterior	0.9	Soft	Oxidizing
PM-07	E/H-666-1684	of interest	15- Final Phase	25412_8	Potmark-A.broken	M-GLT-P-8	Well-smoothed - exterior	1.2	Soft	M, Insufficient Oxidation
PM-08	J/L-153-0607	of interest	15- Early Phase	10937_1	Potmark-A.broken	CW-LGT-15	self-slip - exterior, wet-smoothed – int.	0.9	Soft	Neutral, Smoke
PM-09	E/H-652-1615	of interest	Late 15- Early 14	24984_12	Potmark-A.broken	CW-QCST-R 29	Wet-smoothed - exterior	0.6	Very soft	Oxidizing
PM-10	E/H-666-1673	of interest	15- Final Phase	25311_2	Potmark-CF.1	M-GLT-P-8	Wet-smoothed - exterior	0.6	Soft	L, Insufficient Oxidation
PM-11	E/H-666-1673	of interest	15- Final Phase	25311_11	Potmark-CF.2	M-GLT-FBR-7	Wet-smoothed - exterior	0.7	Medium	M, Insufficient Oxidation
PM-12	E/H-670-1680	of interest	15- Final Phase	25404_30	Potmark-G.1	M-GLT-P-8	Wet-smoothed - exterior	0.7	Middle-hard	M, Insufficient Oxidation
PM-13	J/L-140-0550	of interest	15- Final and Middle	11436_1	Potmark-G.2	M-GLT-P-8	Wet-smoothed - both sides	1.1	Medium	M, Insufficient Oxidation
PM-14	J/L-152-0662	of interest	15-Middle Phase	13212_7	Potmark-L.Pl	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - both sides	0.9	Soft	Secondary Burning
PM-16	E/H-670-1680	of interest	15- Final Phase	25404_33	Potmark-L.X	CW-LGT-15	Wet-smoothed - exterior	1.1	Soft	Secondary Burning
PM-17	E/H-673-1690	mixed	15- Final Phase	25427_15	Potmark-L.ZZ	M-GLT-P-8	worn out -	0.7	Very soft	Oxidizing

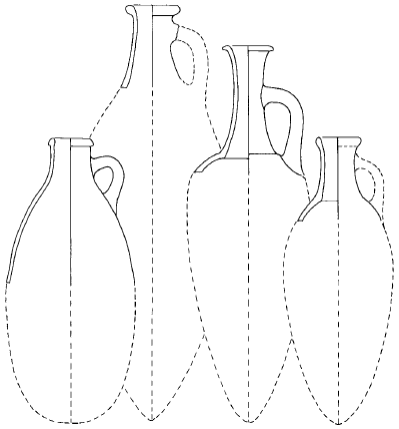
APPENDIX FOR VESSEL FORM COMPARISON

Jars with Single Handle

Boğaköy-Hattusa: Schoop's *storage jar,* from valley west of Sarıkale (2011:250, fig.4 n.3)

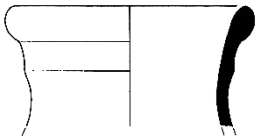


Kuşaklı: Mielke's *Typ K2*, Westhang (2006:57, Fig.29). 1:20 Scale

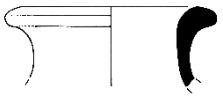


Kinet Examples J-SH Scale 1:4

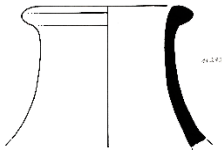
J-SH.B 12373_2+5



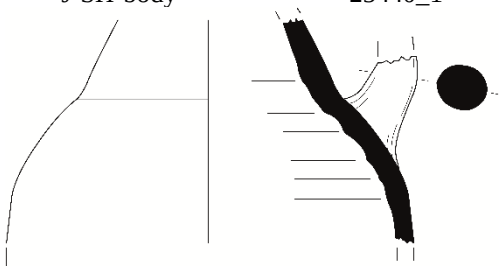
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J-SH.G 11272_8

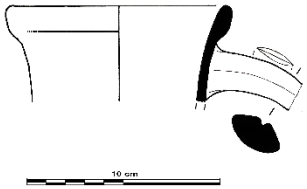


J-SH-body 25440_1



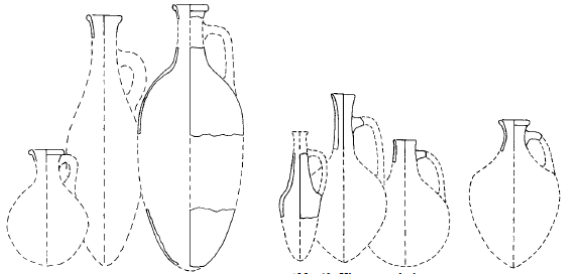
Handle Attaching to the Neck

J-SH.B; Handle-J-SH-N 13535_3



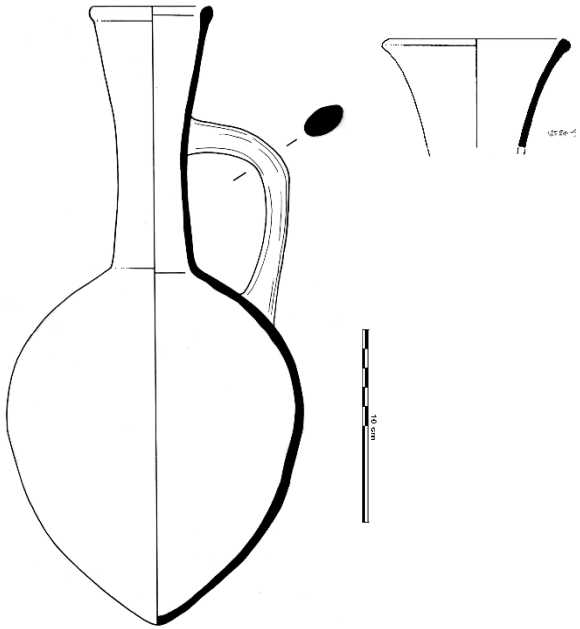
Small Sized Fine Jar with Single Handle

Kuşaklı: Mielke's *Typ* K5-7 (2006: 68-70, Fig. 39-43, after Müller-Karpe: 1988) Scale 1:20.



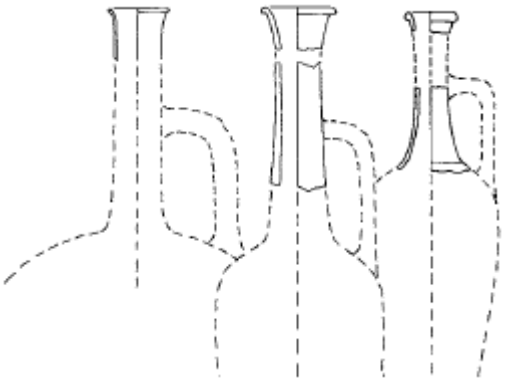
Kinet Examples J-SH-F Scale 1:4

12060_20 / 13515 12584_9



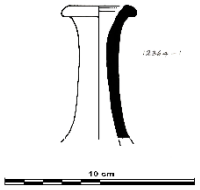
Spindle Shaped Pitchers

Kuşaklı-Sarissa: Mielke's *Typ* K8 (2006: 71, fig. 45, after Müller-Karpe: 1988) Scale 1:20.

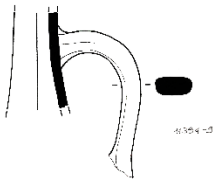


Kinet Examples SSP Scale 1:4

12364_1

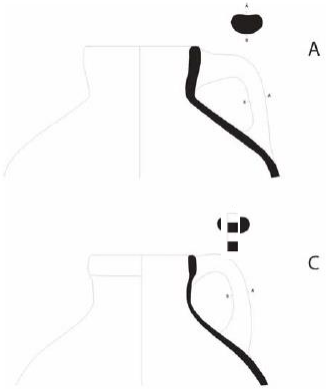


11394_9

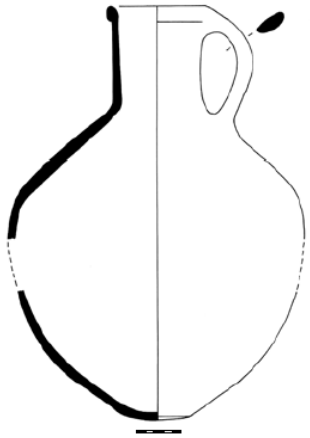


Regional Variation J-SH-AT

Tarsus-Gözlükule: Karacic's Monochrome Ware: Small Rim Jar (2014:334, Fig. 115 n. A, C)

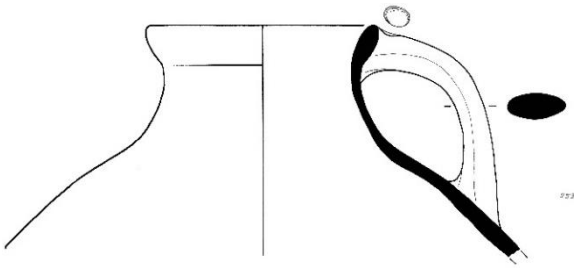


Tell Atchana: A03-r1847, Phase 1 Courtyard with in situ remains (Yener, 2010, 225.)

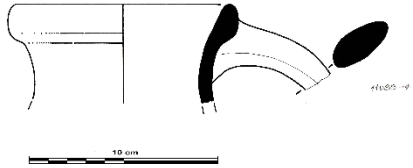


Kinet Examples J-SH-HT Scale 1:4

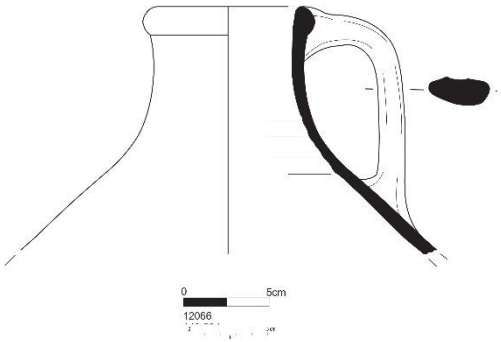
KT 25307_3



12099_14+6

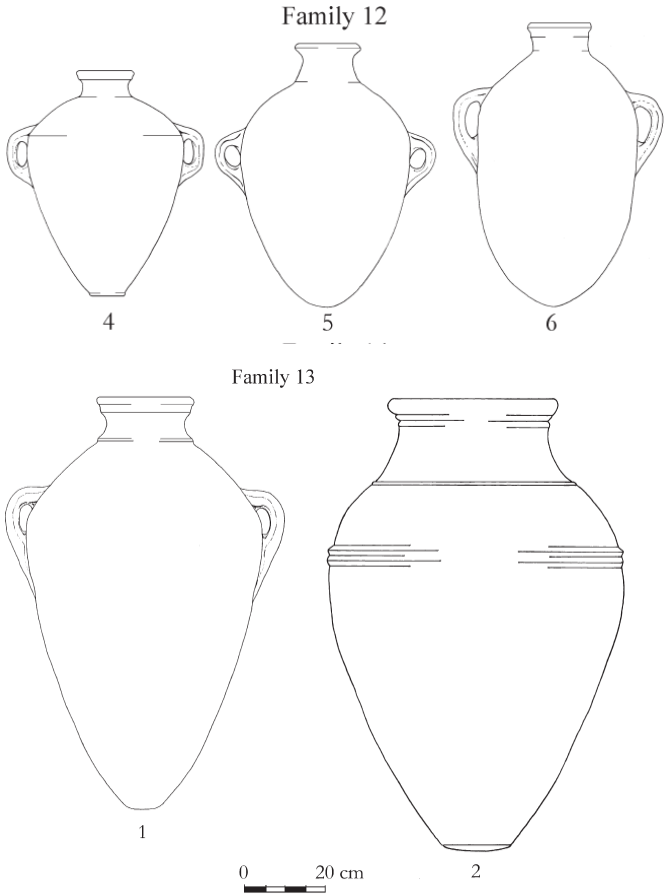


12066_2 J-SH.B



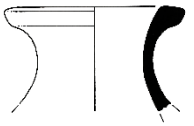
Regional Form, Canaanite Jar

Canaanite Storage Jar (Killabrew: 2007, 168-9, Fig.1-2)

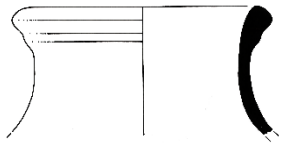


Kinet Examples **CJ** **Scale 1:4**

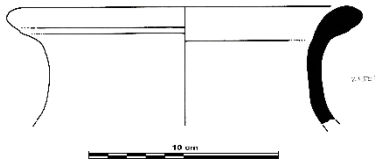
CJ.B 25429_1



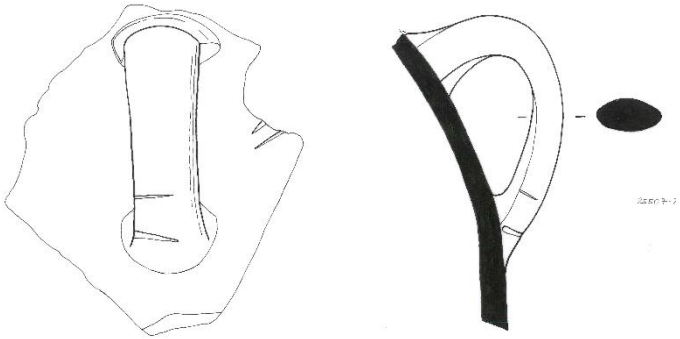
CJ-A 25438_1



CJ.A 25507_1

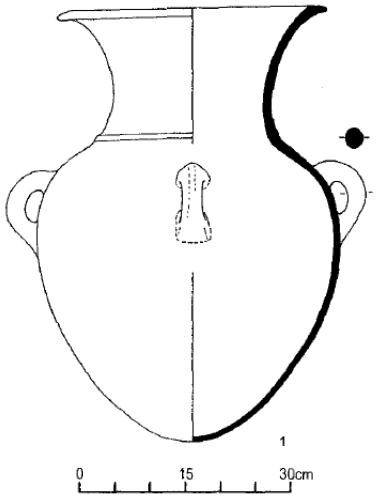


Handle-CJ.Loop.A 25507_2

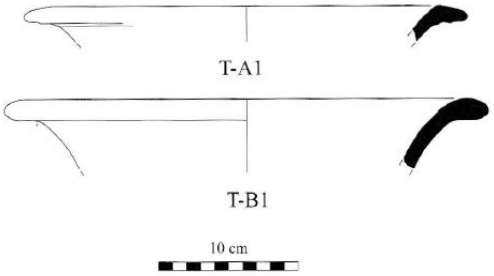


Pot with Funnel Shaped Neck

Schoop's *multi-purpose pot with funnel-shaped neck* (2011: 250, fig. 4.1 after Seidl 1975, 103, no. 43)

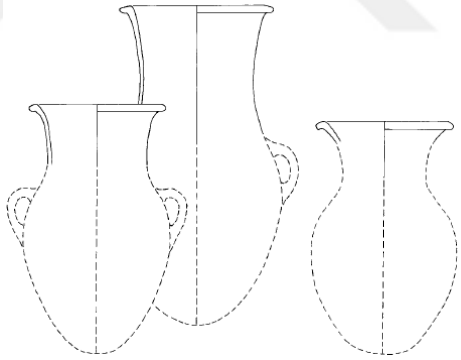


Gruber's *T-A1* and *T-B1* (2017: 100 fig. 118)

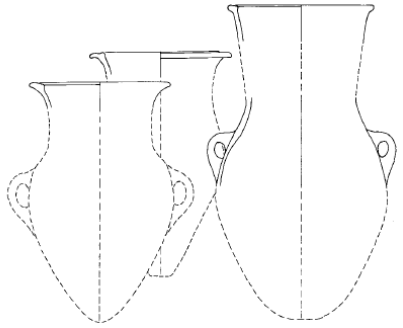


Mielke's *Typ T12-15* (2006:96-99, Fig.77-81, after Müller-Karpe: 1988). Scale 1:20

T12 T13

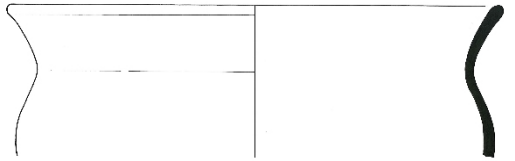


T15

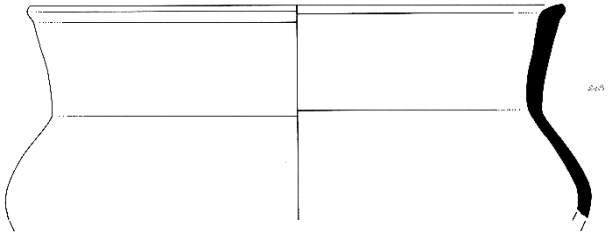


Kinet Examples PFSN Scale 1:4

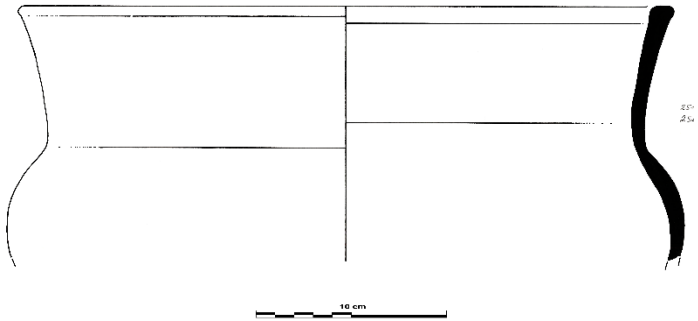
PFSN.A P-010 / 13520_1



PFSN.B P-013 / 24984_13



PFSN.C P-016 / 25427_14+25429_2

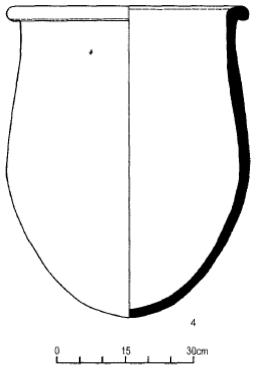


PFSN.D P-018 / 12402_6

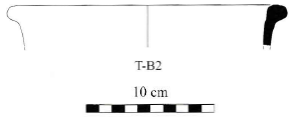


Middle Sized Pots

Schoop's *multi-purpose pot* (2011: 250 fig 4.4).

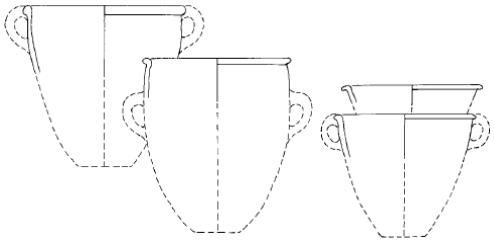


Gruber's *T-B2* (2017: 100 fig. 118)



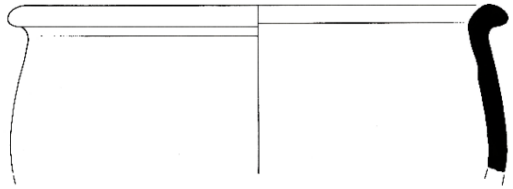
Mielke's *Typ T8* and *T10* (2006: 91-93, Fig.70,72, after Müller-Karpe, 1988). Scale 1:20

T8 T10

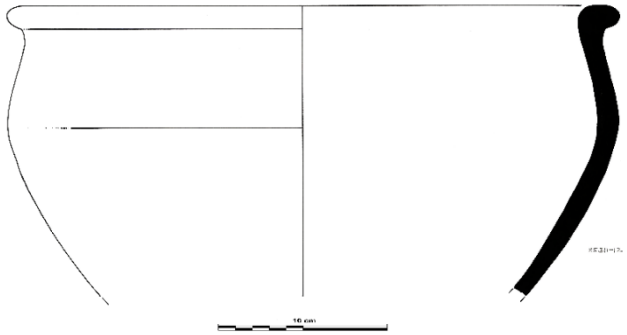


Kinet Examples CR

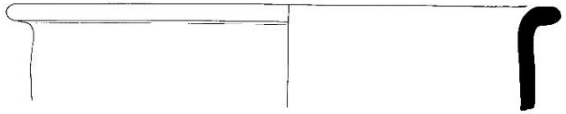
Cr.A 12405_1



Cr.B 25311_12

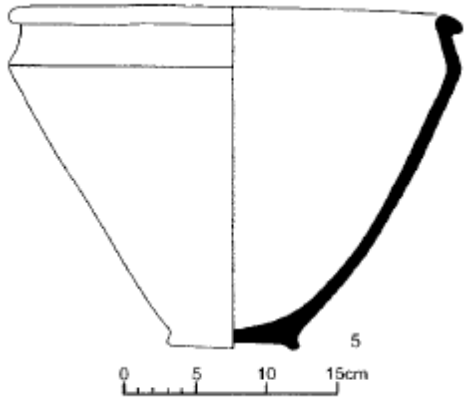


Cr.C 13803_2



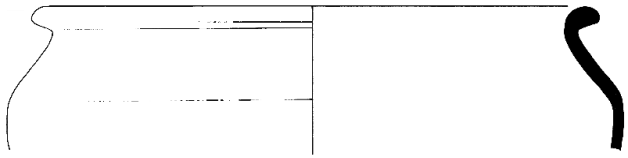
Deep bowls, Carinated Pots in Kinet 15 Typology

Schoop's *deep bowl* (2011: 244, fig.1 n.5)



Kinet Examples CR-Car Scale 1:4

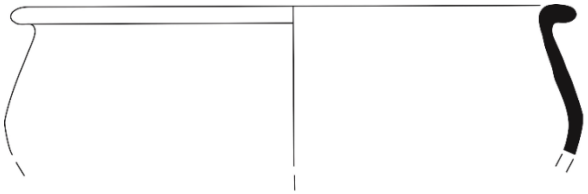
Cr-Car.A 10939_2



Cr-Car.B 10939_3

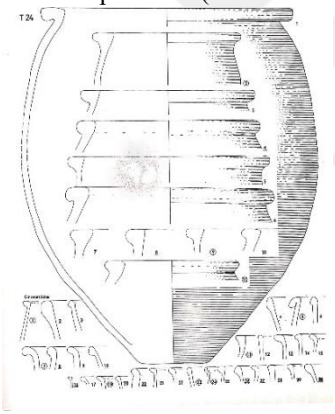


Cr-Car.C 12060_1

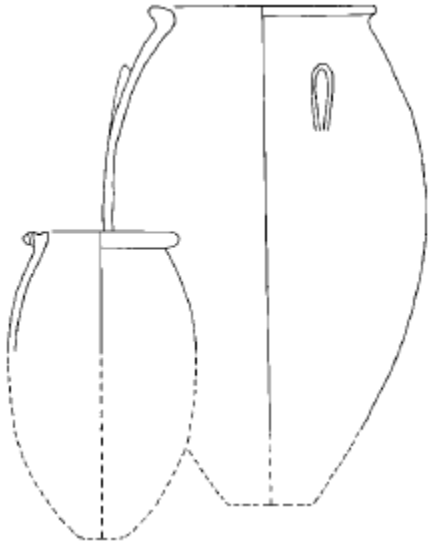


Bigger Sized Storage Pots-Pithoi

Müller-Karpe's T24 (1988: Taf.27)

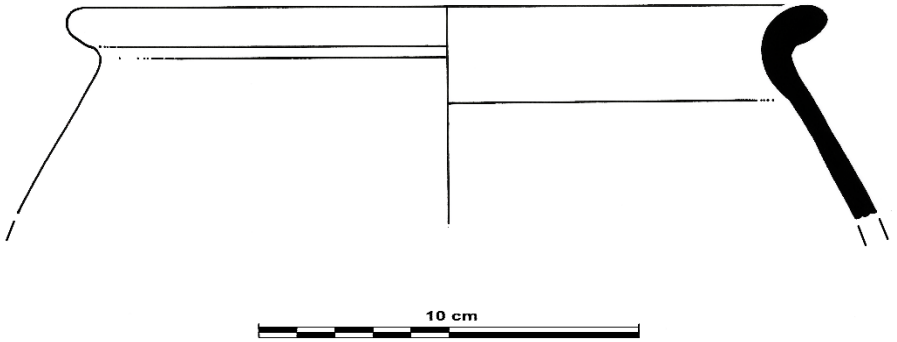


Mielke's *Typ Pithoi* (2006:105 fig.94, after Müller-Karpe:1988) Scale:1/20.

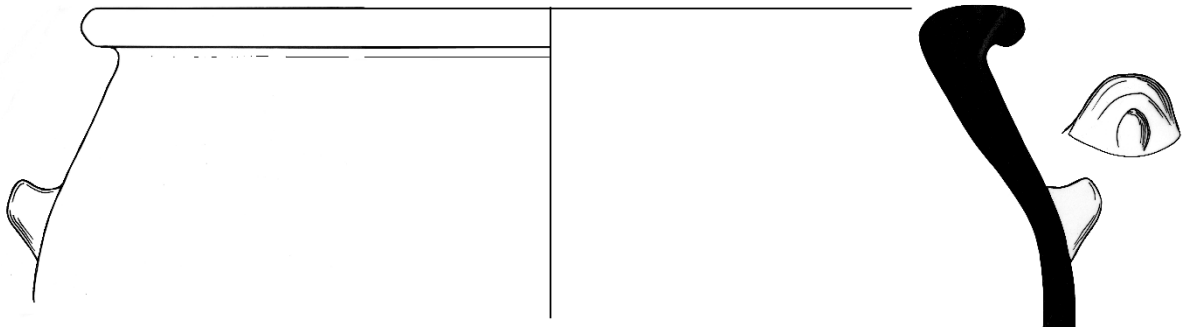


Kinet Examples **P-ST** **Scale 1:4**

P-ST.WB 12584_7



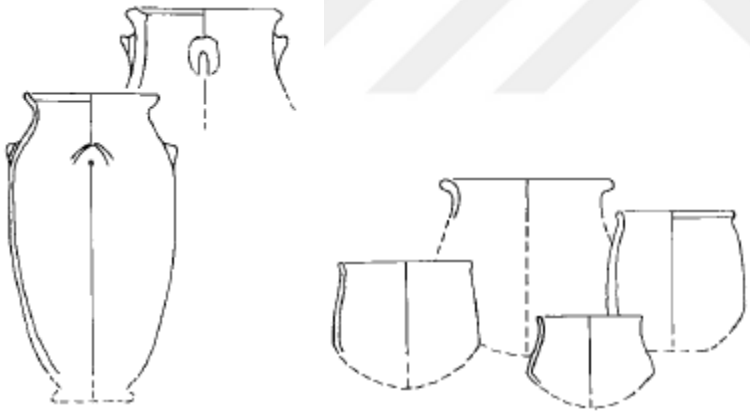
P-ST.HR 1333_1



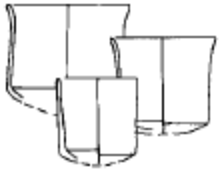
Small Pots

Mielke's *Typ* T18, T20, T22 (2006:100-102, fig.83, 85, 87; after Müller-Karpe: 1988) Scale 1:10

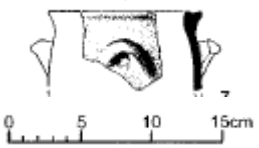
T18 T20



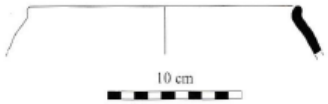
T22



Schoop's *small pot* (2011: 244, Fig.1.7)

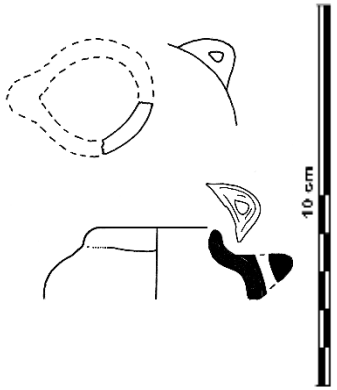


Gruber's *T-E* (2017:100, fig.118)

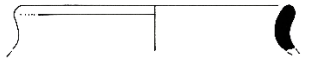


Kinet Examples P-S Scale 1:4

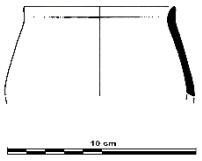
P-S-H 10937_3 (1:2 scale unlike others)



P-S-V.A 12597_11

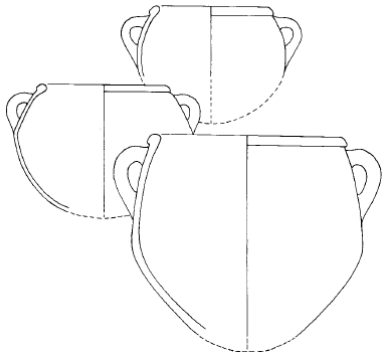


P-S-V.B 25427_13

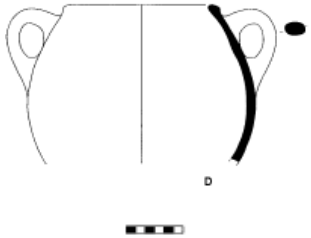


Cooking Pot with External Rim Thickening

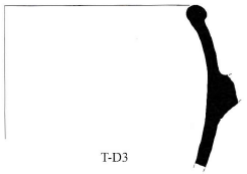
Mielke's *Typ KT2* (2006: 80, fig.57 after Müller-Karpe: 1988) Scale 1:20.



Schoop's *cooking pot with external rim thickening* (2006:223 fig.4.d)

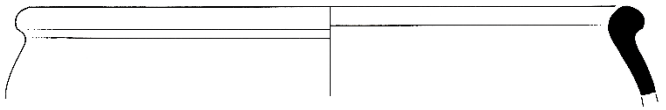


Gruber's *T-D3* (2017:100, fig.118)

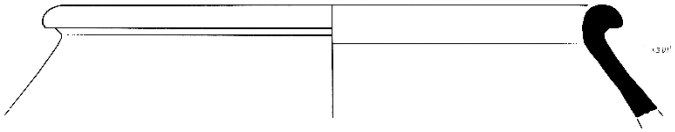


Kinet Examples CPt-1 Scale 1:4

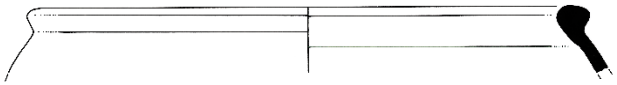
Cpt-1.A 12066_6



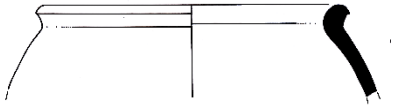
Cpt-1.B 13015_2



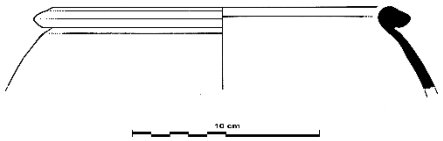
Cpt-1.C 12584_5



Cpt-1.D 12599_6

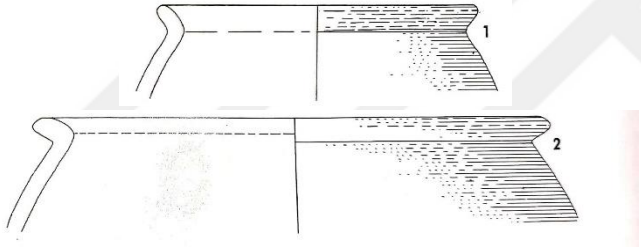


Cpt-1.E 11448_3



Cooking pot with long out-curving upward looking rim

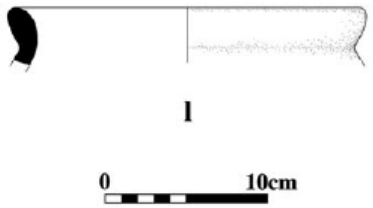
Müller-Karpe's KT3 (1988: Taf.12)



Karacic's Cooking Ware JarA & B" (2014: 404, fig.143)

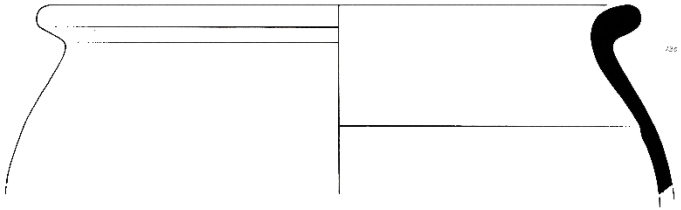


Kilise Tepe, *cooking pot* (Bouthillier, et.al 2014: 143 Fig. 47.L)

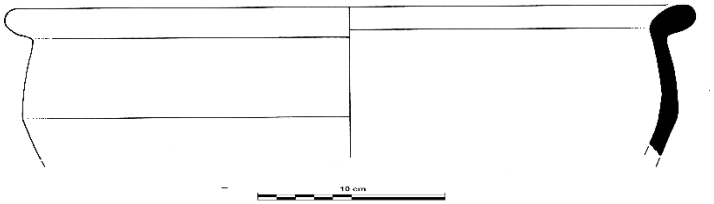


Kinet Examples CPt-2 Scale 1:4

Cpt-2.A 13013_2

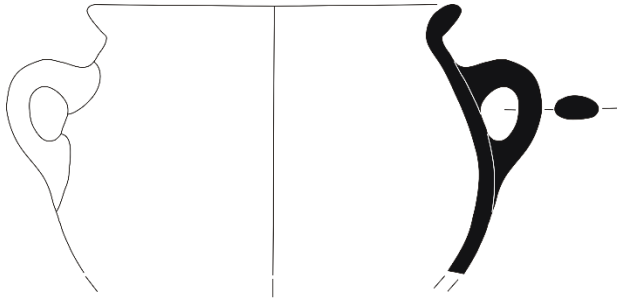


Cpt-2.B 25258_2

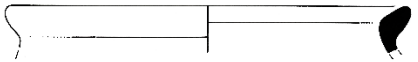


Kinet Examples CPt-3 Scale 1:4

CPT-3.A 12589_1

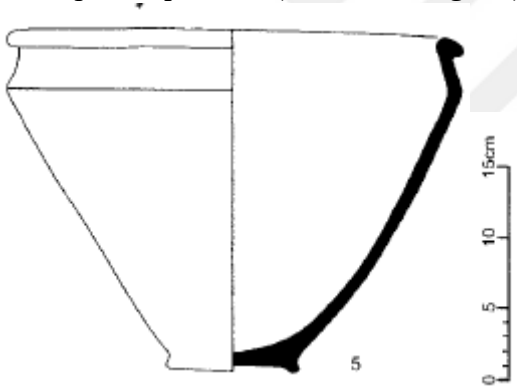


Cpt-3.B 11593_1



Deep Carinated Bowls

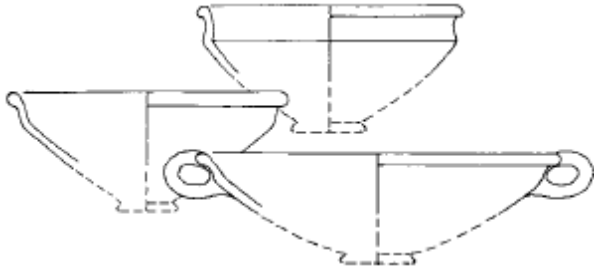
Schoop's *deep bowls* (2011: 244, fig.1.5)



Gruber's *S-A1* (2017:104, fig.119).

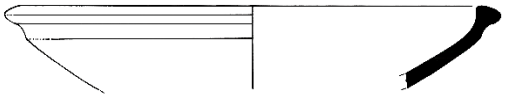


Mielke's *Typ* S10 (2006:111, fig.100, after Müller-Karpe, 1988) Scale 1:20.



Kinet Examples B-D-CAR Scale 1:4

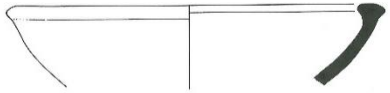
B-D-CAR.BTR 12748_9



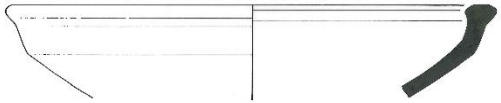
12734_3



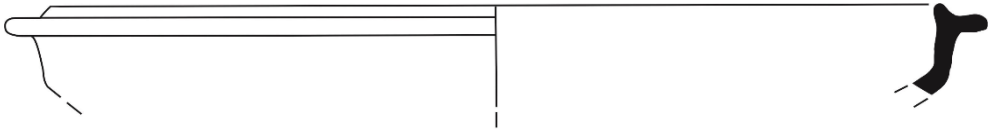
13706_1



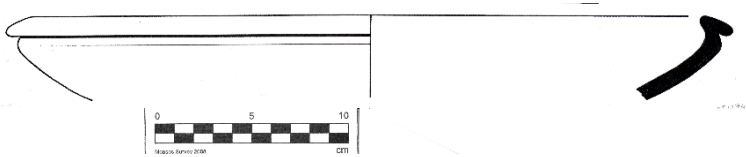
13672_5



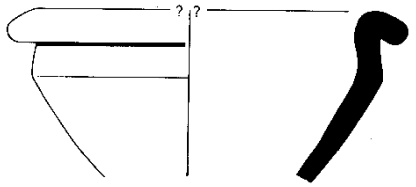
B-D-CAR.OCF 11597_8



B-D-CAR.OCF 12742_1



B-D-CAR.OCF 12589_5



B-D-CAR.ERT 13533_1



B-D-CAR.ERT 12583_2

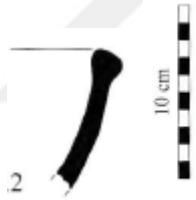


B-D-CAR.ERT 13212_2

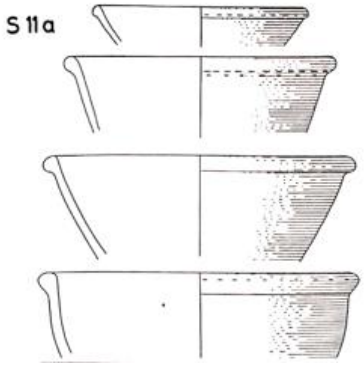


Uncarinated Bowls with External Rim Thickening

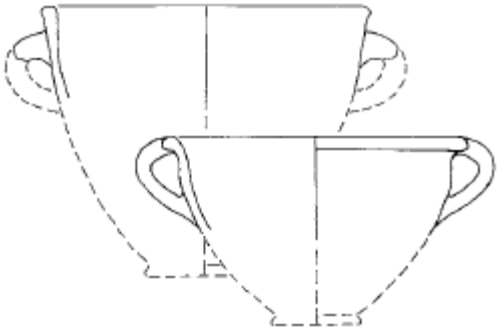
M. Gruber's S-A2 2017:104, fig.119).

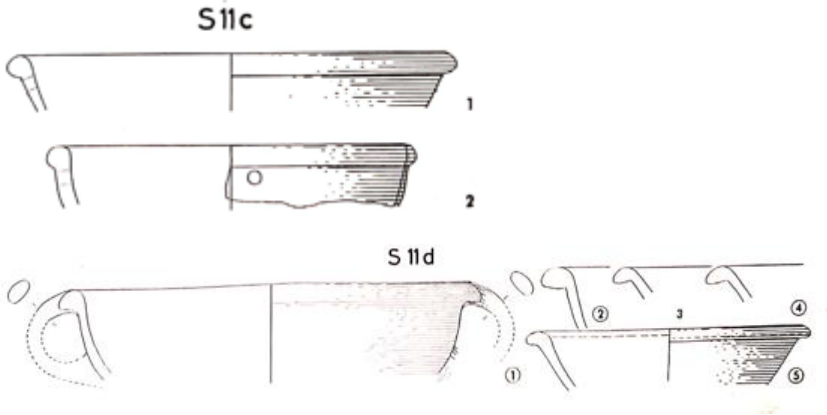


Müller-Karpe's S11 (1988: Taf.39).



Mielke's *Typ* S11 (2006: 112, fig.102, after Müller-Karpe, 1988), scale 1:10.

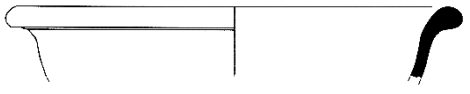




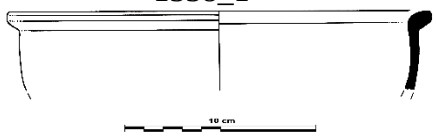
Bowls, Attested Identical, B-IC

Kinet Examples **B-D-ERT** **Scale 1:4**

1338_7



1338_1

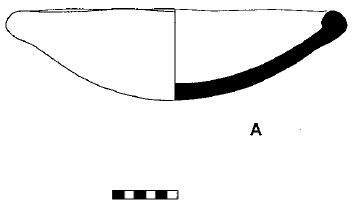


12748_2

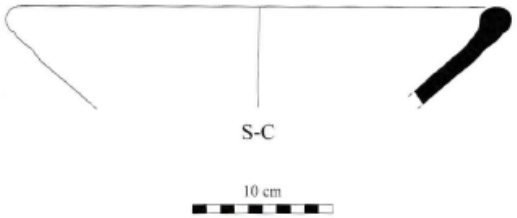


Deep, Thick Bowls

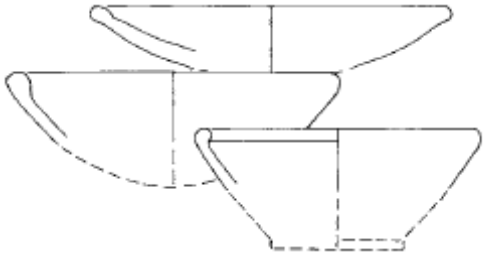
Schoop's *bowl A* (2006: 223).

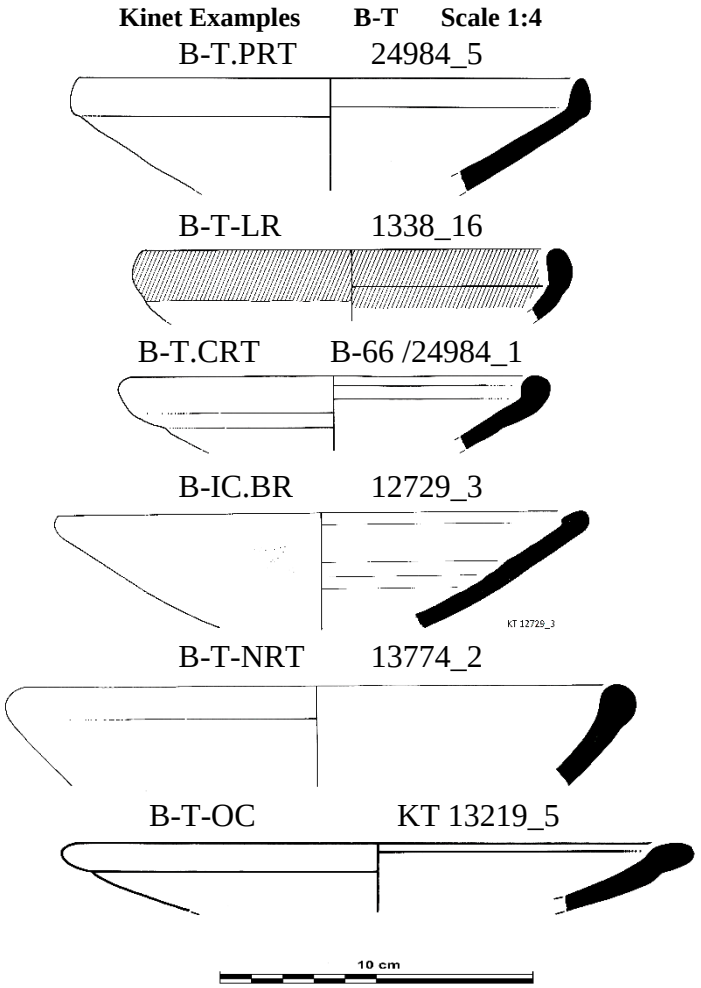


Gruber's *S-C* (2017:104).



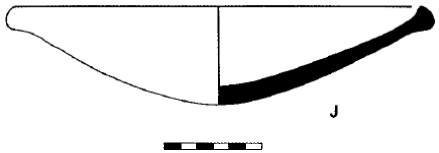
Mielke's *Typ S1* (2006: 107, fig. 96, after Müller-Karpe, 1988) scale 1:10.



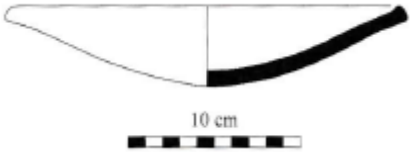


Thin Shallow Bowls with Incurving Rim

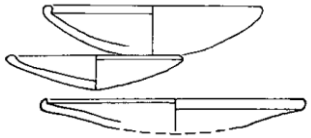
Shoop's *flat bowl with thickened upward pointing rim* (2006: 223, fig.5.J)



Gruber's S-D1 (2017: 104, fig.119)

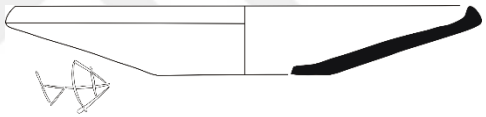


Mielke's *Typ S5*, only partly overlaps with the from classes above (2006: 118, fig. 114) Scale 1:10.

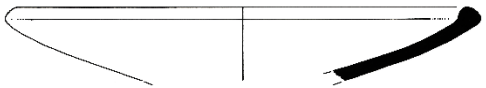


Kinet Examples B-IC Scale 1:4

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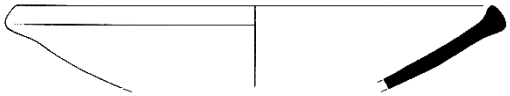
B-IC.PRT 11388_2



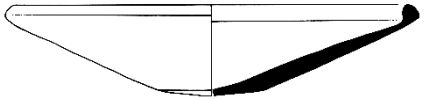
B-IC.PRT 13775_2



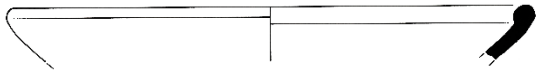
B-IC.PRT 25307_4



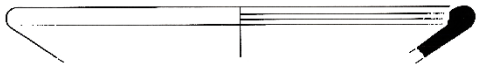
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B-IC.CRT 12599_2



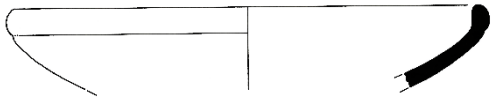
B-IC.CRT 13342_4



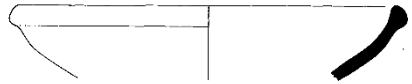
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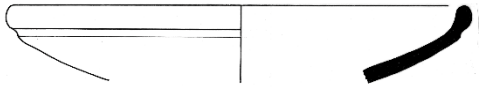
B-IC-ERT 11948_4



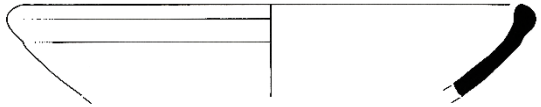
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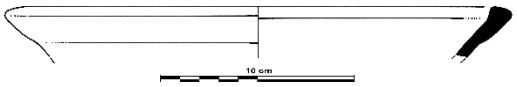
B-IC-ERT.B 13345_1



B-IC-ERT.B 12351_15

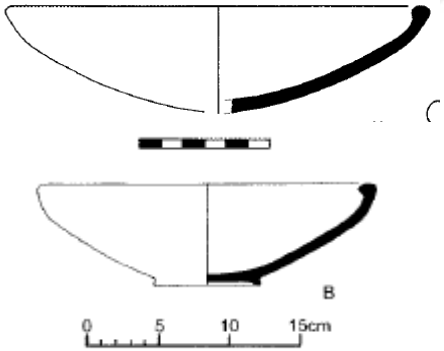


B-IC-BTR 12748_8

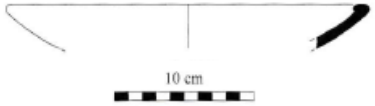


Incurving, Inward-Looking Rim

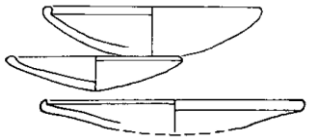
Shoop's *flat bowl with wedge-shaped inward-looking rim thickening* (2006:223, fig. 5.h ; 2011:244, fig.1.b)



Gruber's *S-D2* (2017: 104, fig.119)

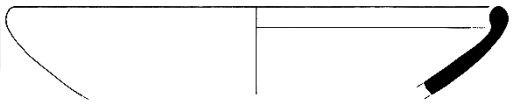


Mielke's *Typ S5*, only partly overlaps with the from classes above (2006: 118, fig. 114) Scale 1:10.



Kinet Examples B-IC-WS Scale 1:4

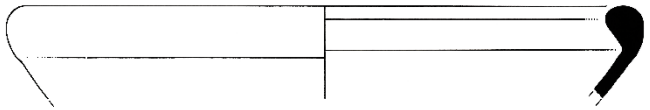
B-IC-WS.CRT 12584_8



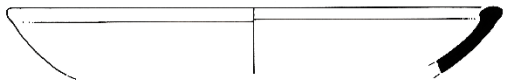
B-IC-WS.CRT B-63/24986_1



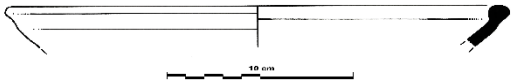
B-IC-WS.CRT 13225_6



B-IC-WS.BTR 12748_6



B-IC-WS.BTR

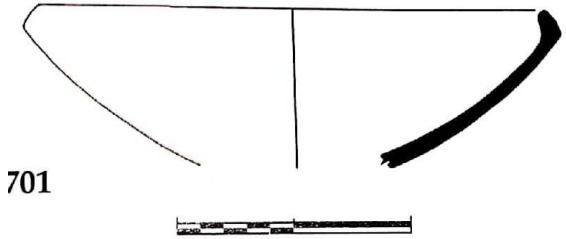


B-IC-CAR, Regional Variation?

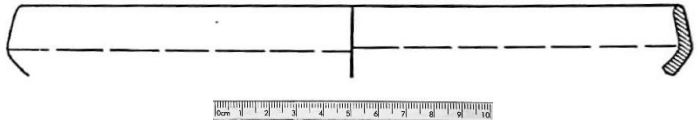
Tarsus LBA II. Karacic's *carinated bowl* (2014: 325, fig.111, E,G)



Kilise Tepe, Level II (Postgate and Thomas 2007: v.2, 737, Fig. 393 n.701).



Parzinger's "I 1.2.E" (Parzinger and Sanz, 1992: Taf.114 n.18). Not a common form.

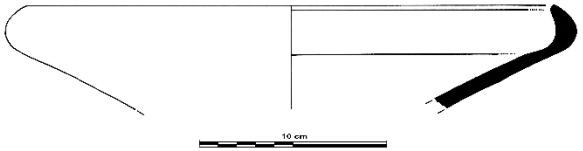


Kinet Examples B-IC-CAR Scale 1:4

B-IC-CAR 24984_4

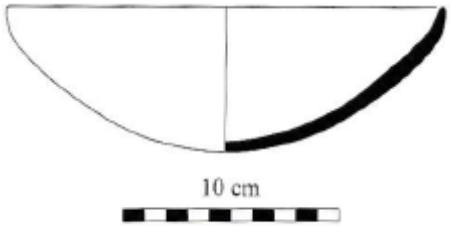


B-IC-CAR 25258_4

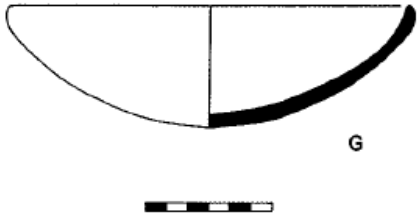


Hemispherical Bowls

Gruber's S-B2 (2017: 104, fig.119).

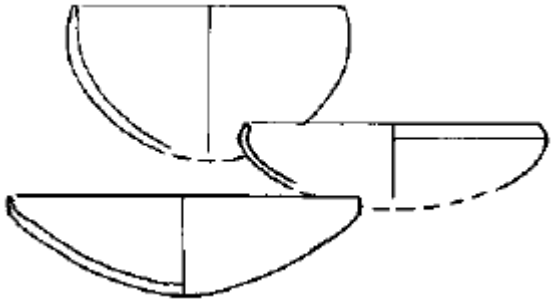


Schoop's *bowl G* (2006, 223, fig.5.G)



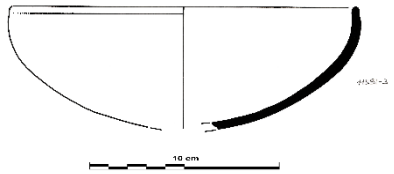
Mielke's *Typ S12* (2006: 121, fig.120, after Müller-Karpe 1988)

Scale 1:5.

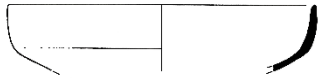


Kinet Examples B-F-H Scale 1:4

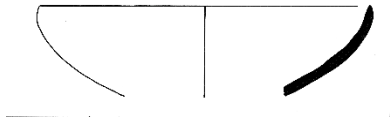
B-F-H.A 11591_3



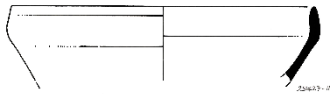
B-F-H.B 12783_1



B-F-H.C 12373_1



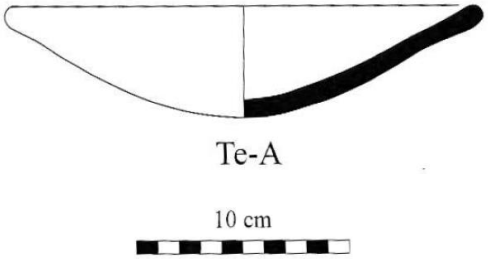
B-F-H.D 25427_11



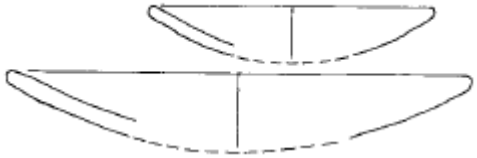
Appendix for Vessel Form Comparison

Thick Flat Shallow Bowls & Plates

Gruber's *Te-A* (2017: 108, fig.120)



Mielke's *Typ* S2 (2006: 110, fig.98, after Müller-Karpe, 1988) Scale 1:10.



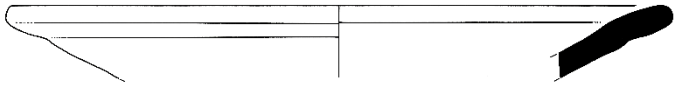
Cooking Plates and Bowls, Attested Identical, CP-NRT & B-PL

Kinet Examples **CP-NRT & B-Pl** **Scale 1:4**

B-Pl KT 12353_2



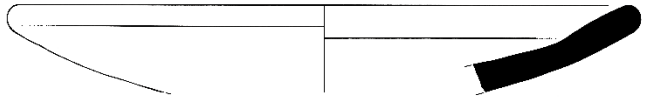
CP-NRT KT 25260_6



CP-NRT KT 12351_4

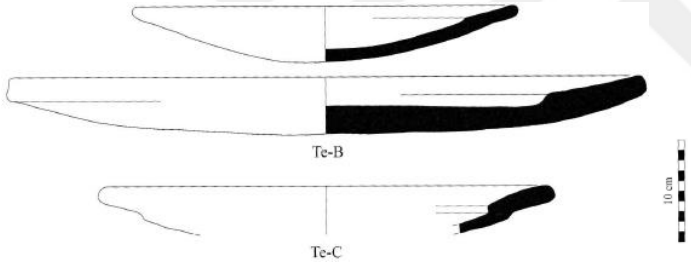


CP-NRT KT 1338_4

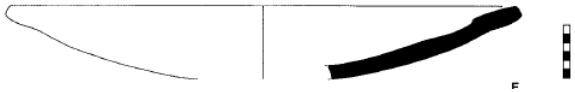


Cooking Plates with Stepped Rim

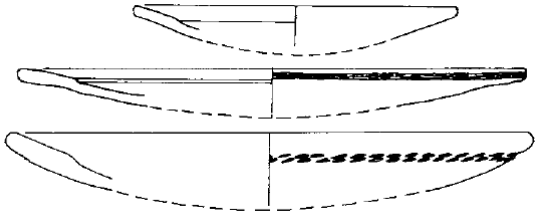
Gruber's *Te-B, Te-C, Te-D* (2017: 108, fig.120)



Schoop's *baking plate* (2006: 223, fig.4.E)



Mielke's *Typ Te 1* (2006:129, fig. 131, after Müller-Karpe:1988) Scale 1:10)



Tarsus-Gözlükule, Karacic's *Plate E-G* (2014:298, fig.103)

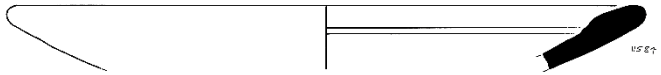


Kinet Examples CP-BB Scale 1:4, cf. Te-B

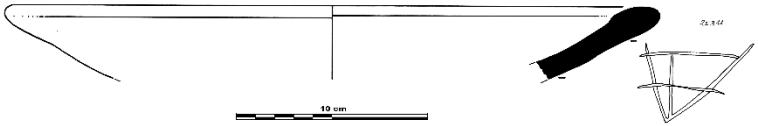
KT 1338_2



KT 11584_3

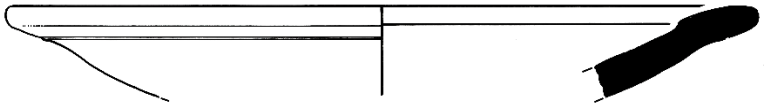


KT 25311_4

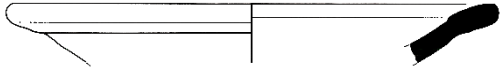


Kinet Examples CP-BB.OC Scale 1:4, cf. Te-C

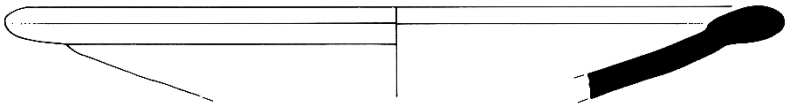
KT 25260_5



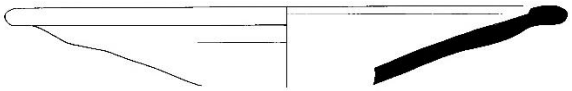
KT 25260_7



KT 25421_5

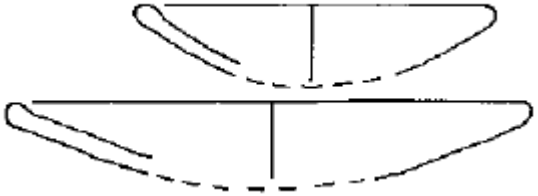


KT 13755_1

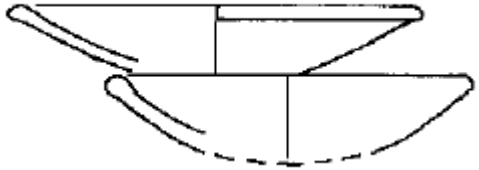


Thick Shallow Bowls & Bowl-Cooking Plates

Mielke's *Typ S3* (2006: 117, fig. 111 after Müller-Karpe, 1988)
Scale 1:5.



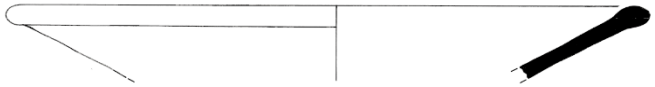
Mielke's *Typ S4* (2006: 117, fig. 112 after Müller-Karpe, 1988)
Scale 1:5



Bowl-Cooking Plates, NA/Attested in Müller-Karpe 1988, B-CP

Kinet Examples B-CP-SRT Scale 1:4, cf. S3

B-CP-SRT.A KT 12351_5

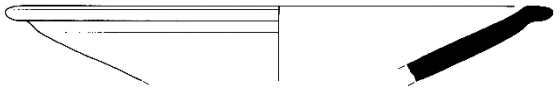


B-CP.SRT.B KT 13217_1



Kinet Examples B-CP-T-OC & B-CP-OCR Scale 1:4, cf. S4

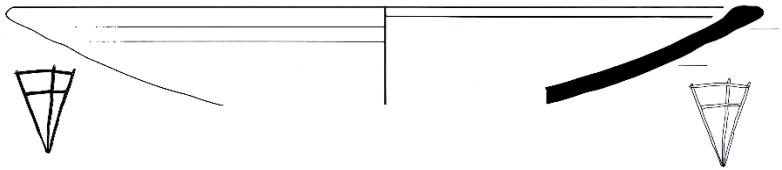
B-CP-OCR.L 11584_2



B-CP-OCR.A KT 12351_3



B-CP-OCR.B KT 11394_1



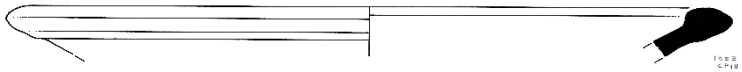
Regional Variation of Thick Plates with Stepped Rim

Karacic's *Plate A-D* (2014:298, fig.103).

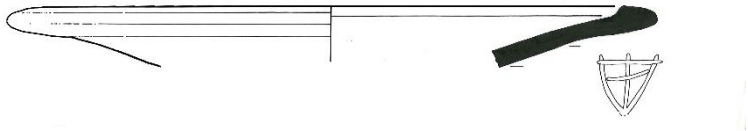


Kinet Examples B-CP-NB Scale 1:4

B-CP-NB.OCR 13533_2



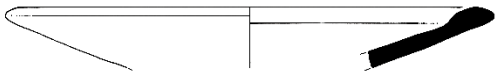
B-CP-NB.OCR 13803_4



B-CP-NB.A KT13459_2



B-CP-NB.B 12060_10

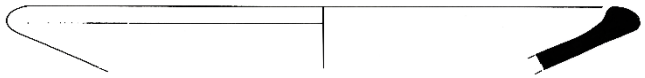


Kinet Examples B-CP-IC Scale 1:4

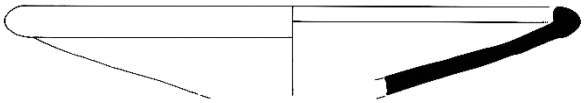
Functionally or Categorically Different Forms

Compare to B-T & B-IC

B-CP-IC 13348_3



B-CP-IC 12074_2+11948_1



B-CP-IC 13219_2

