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Late Persian and Early Hellenistic Pottery at Tell Timai

THE UNIVERSITY of Hawaii excavations at Tell Timai¹ in the eastern Nile Delta have to date largely focused on Hellenistic finds from the northern section of the tell.² Pre-Hellenistic contexts have been few,³ though a sufficient number of isolated fills and deposits from the 5th through early 3rd century BC present an opportunity to offer initial thoughts on the nature of Persian period and early Hellenistic pottery at Tell Timai. This article presents three assemblages of pottery (Assemblages 1–3) from the northern spur of the tell and from Area R13 closer to the center (fig. 1). The assemblages, which are all from deposits that can be associated with living contexts, provide just over one hundred years of a ceramic sequence. The pottery is presented primarily as a typological study, though by doing so, some preliminary observations on the broader ceramic context of Tell Timai may be made.

Before the assemblages are presented, however, it is worth highlighting two sherds from a context unrelated to Assemblages 1–3 that may be some of the earliest pottery so far found at Tell Timai. The sherds were recovered from the lowest level reached in a 1.5 × 1.5 m sondage in Area R13. This level, approximately 9 m below the modern surface, was pottery poor but still yielded two sherds of imported vessels that are typologically important as markers of chronology and regionalization of Persian period pottery at Tell Timai. Neither sherd can be dated more tightly than the 6th–4th century BC, but given the stratigraphic sequence that overlays the lowest level of the sondage a date no later than the 5th century BC seems preferable. The first sherd belongs to a Persian period mortar (fig. 2.A) of a type common in Israel

1. I would like to thank Drs. Robert Littman and Jay Silverstein, directors of the Tell Timai excavations, for their permission to publish the pottery presented here.

2. HUDSON 2014a and forthcoming.

3. HUDSON 2014b.

in Persian levels, though it is likely of a Cypriot or northern Levantine origin.⁴ The second sherd is a handle (fig. 2.B) of a Phoenician transport amphora also of a likely Levantine origin.⁵ The potential significance of the presence of these imported vessels from a pottery-poor context⁶ of a pre-Ptolemaic date will be addressed in greater detail at the end of the discussion below.

Assemblage 1: mid-5th to mid-4th century BC (nos. 1–16)

Assemblage 1 consists of a small deposit of vessels found resting against the remnants of a mud brick wall that runs under the walls of a later Hellenistic house in the northern spur of the tell in Area N7 (fig. 1). The wall cannot be associated with any particular structure as any other walls associated with it either do not survive or are otherwise obscured by the later building. The deposit of pottery consists of sixteen small bowls, cups, jars, and bottles (fig. 3). Dating the deposit is dependent in part on the strong similarity of the typological composition of the deposit with a primary deposit of whole vessels at Tell el-Muqdam. The Tell el-Muqdam deposit is firmly dated to the last quarter of the 5th century based on the presence of two Attic Black Glaze lekythoi.⁷

Direct parallels with the Tell el-Muqdam deposit consist of a small carinated bowl with a string-cut base (no. 1), straight-walled beakers (nos. 3–4), a small rolled rim tear-drop jar with pointed base (no. 6), a small collared rim jar with pointed base (no. 7), and a small flaring neck shouldered jar that is reminiscent of Greek column-kraters (no. 9). In addition to the parallel forms found at Tell el-Muqdam, the Timai deposit includes a small, low-fired, heavy-bottomed bowl with a thumb support handle (no. 2), a small jar with a carinated shoulder (no. 8), a small tall-necked painted jar with two opposed strap handles (no. 10), five string-cut base perfume bottles in three different sizes (nos. 12–16), and a small jar with a spout (no. 11) that likely served as a filling jar for the perfume bottles. On the whole, however, the two deposits from Tell Timai and Tell el-Muqdam are remarkably similar as far as typological composition is concerned. This similarity includes the limited range of forms present in both deposits. For this reason I find it reasonable to suggest a roughly contemporary date for the two deposits. Lacking externally datable evidence in the

4. ZUKERMAN, BEN-SHLOMO 2011.

5. BETTLES 2003.

6. The two sherds make up one third of all the pottery found in the lowest level of the sondage (see fig. 5).

7. REDMOUNT, FRIEDMAN 1997, figs. 9a, 9b.

Timai deposit, I extend the suggested date range into the 4th century, but limit that range to the mid-4th century based on typological changes that occur among the small bottles found in both Assemblage 1 and 2.

The five small perfume bottles (nos. 12–16) stand out as exceptional pieces in the assemblage. All are produced in marl clay, suggesting a desert origin, likely Upper Egyptian. Despite the three sizes that are present, they are all produced within the same typological model: a stumpy string-cut base, a smooth-wall rounded body, a short narrow neck, a slightly offset triangular rim (surviving on only two), and a single small vertical handle attached below the rim and on the shoulder. The same type of small bottle with a stumpy base is found in a Persian period context (ca. 486 BC) at Tell el-Maskhuṭa on the eastern edge of the Nile Delta.⁸ Similar small bottles have been found at 4th century Saqqara,⁹ and as nearby as neighboring Mendes, from Late Period contexts.¹⁰ The general concept of this form—a simple bulbous small bottle with a stumpy base—is found throughout the southern Levant from the 6th through 4th century BC. Examples from outside Egypt can be found at Tel Anafa in northern Israel,¹¹ Tel Mikhāl¹² in central coastal Israel, En-Gedi along the Dead Sea in Israel,¹³ and Tell el-Hesi in southern Israel.¹⁴

The same type of small bottle is also present in Assemblage 2 (nos. 20–27), though with some important differences. Whereas all the bottles in Assemblage 1 are produced in marl clay, Assemblage 2 includes examples produced in local Nile silt. Additionally, there is a significant change to the way the rim is formed between the two assemblages. Where Assemblage 1 bottles have a simple, inwardly beveled rim, Assemblage 2 bottles have a pronounced inner lip that is likely influenced by Greek squat lekythoi. Likewise, whereas Assemblage 1 bottles all have flat, stumpy bases, most (but not all) of Assemblage 2 bottles have ring feet, making the bottles even more like squat lekythoi.¹⁵ Because Assemblage 2 can be dated to the second half of the 4th century BC, I suggest that Assemblage 1, which is typologically the same as the Tell Muqdam late 5th century deposit and lacks some of the typological characteristics of shared forms in Assemblage 2 (second half of the 4th century), should not date later than the mid-4th century BC. Additionally, I suggest that the

8. HOLLADAY 1982, pl. 27.10.

9. FRENCH, GHALY 1991, no. 38.

10. WILSON 1982, pl. 18.6.

11. BERLIN 1997, nos. PW 49–52.

12. KAPITAIKIN 2006, fig. 10.

13. MAZAR, DUNAYEVSKY 1967, pl. 33.1.

14. COOGAN 1975, fig. 8.2.

15. For squat lekythoi see SPARKS, TALCOTT 1970, p. 153–154.

inner lip and ring foot of the small bottles is a chronological marker for the form and that when found, should not be dated earlier than the mid-4th century BC. Further finds of this type of small bottle from well-dated contexts will allow for refinement and greater assessment of their typological components as chronological markers.

As an assemblage from a single deposit, the small size of all the vessels is of particular note. Without exception all of the vessels are small, but not miniature, which is an important distinction since miniature vessels bear certain implications of ritual.¹⁶ Instead, the small size of the vessels may point to a limited range of functional possibilities, likely to be associated with personal use, perhaps specifically as vessels for one's personal toilette, consisting of many small perfume bottles (nos. 12–16), diverse small jars (for ointments? Nos. 6–9), and one possible cosmetics mortar (no. 2).

Assemblage 2: Second Half of the 4th century BC (nos. 17–36)

Assemblage 2 is made up of vessels from a series of small deposits associated with the lowest levels of a kiln complex in the northwestern spur of the tell (fig. 1, Area O7). The deposits, which appear to be associated with production in the kilns, produced many well-preserved vessels, including a series of small bowls/lids (e.g., nos. 17–19) found stacked inside large bowls (nos. 33–34). A detailed presentation of the deposits has already been published by the author in *BCE* 24.¹⁷ The assemblage that is presented here is a selective sampling of the larger corpus meant to highlight the typological range of the deposits. Readers are encouraged to consult the initial publication for a more thorough analysis.

The date of Assemblage 2 is confidently fixed to the second half of the 4th century BC based on the presence of a small residual sherd of an Attic Red Figure krater that preserves a large section of a wing and a small portion of a human head with curly hair and a diadem highlighted with white dots. By stylistic comparison, the sherd belongs to the first half of the 4th century BC and provides a terminus post quem for the deposit.¹⁸ As an assemblage for typological comparison with the other two assemblages presented here, several elements deserve singling out. First, there are several forms from Assemblage 1 that are still present, namely the small bowls/lids (nos. 1, 18–19), the small bottles (nos. 12–16 and 20–27), and a larger version of the small flaring neck jar with a carinated shoulder (nos. 8, 32). As suggested above, the

¹⁶ ALLEN 2006.

¹⁷ HUDSON 2014b.

¹⁸ HUDSON 2014b, no. 1; for dating parallels see MOORE 1997, nos. 524, 533, 539.

small bottles in Assemblage 2 have new typological features (inner lip, ring foot) that appear to mark a development in the form that makes them more reminiscent of Greek lekythoi. A typological overlap (suggesting a period of morphological transition?) is present in Assemblage 2 with the continued presence of the stumpy base version of the small bottles (nos. 26–27).

Forms that are present in Assemblage 2 but not Assemblage 1 include two open cooking bowls/casseroles (nos. 35–36). The lack of cooking vessels in Assemblage 1 speaks to the personal nature of the deposit, as suggested earlier. The cooking bowl with the ledge rim and inner lip (no. 36) is the same type that will become the canonical Hellenistic casserole in Egypt and throughout much of the Hellenistic world.¹⁹ Its presence in Assemblage 2 may help push the date of the assemblage to the latter part of the 4th century. However, the origin, both in date and geography, of the Hellenistic casserole is not known and most of the dating schemes for the form are based entirely on Greek contexts with an implicit assumption that the form is Greek, despite the fact that at Athens this particular type of casserole with vertical walls (*lopas* form 4) does not appear until the mid-3rd century BC.²⁰ While the presence of this type of casserole in Assemblage 2 will not answer the question of origin for the type, it does add to the character of the assemblage as transitional, consisting of vessels with typological features present in the earlier, Persian period assemblage (Assemblage 1) and new types that will become common in Ptolemaic assemblages at Timai.

Assemblage 3: Late 4th/Early 3rd century BC (nos. 37–73)

The third assemblage, like the second, can be identified as transitional from the late Persian to Ptolemaic Period. But where Assemblage 2 is most like the Persian period assemblages, Assemblage 3 is most like later Ptolemaic assemblages. Assemblage 3 is made up of vessels from a rich deposit of pottery that was recovered during the excavation of an exploratory sondage in Area R13 (fig. 1).²¹ The deposit was found sealed beneath a middle-late Hellenistic floor (2nd–early 1st century BC based on the pottery found resting on its surface) and partially resting on a simple mud floor that should not date later than the early 3rd century BC based on the sealed pottery above it. Generally speaking, the stratigraphy that produced Assemblage 3 is difficult

¹⁹. For a discussion on the form in this assemblage see HUDSON 2014b, p. 248.

²⁰. ROTROFF 2006, p. 183.

²¹. This is the same sondage discussed earlier that produced the two Levantine sherds at its lowest level.

to assess. While some of the better preserved vessels (fig. 4) were found resting or nearly resting on the lower mud floor, still others were found scattered throughout the nearly one meter matrix that made up the fill between the lower and upper floors. The high level of preservation of the pottery in the fill may indicate that the deposit was part of a deliberate filling event that covered the lower floor for the purpose of preparing for the higher floor level. Overall, the assemblage consists of vessel forms that are recognizable from Persian period assemblages at Tell Timai and at other sites in Egypt, as well as forms that are new to the Timai site assemblage, including Athenian and other Aegean imports (nos. 37–38, 45, 70–73).

The most common vessels from the assemblage are small jars with flaring necks (nos. 54–60). Similar jars are found in Assemblage 2 (second half of the 4th century BC) from the kiln area in Area O (no. 30). Unlike the one example with a complete profile from Assemblage 2, which has a stumpy string-cut base, all of the examples from the late 4th/early 3rd century assemblage have shallow ring feet. While the seven examples from the sondage floor deposit are all of similar size, they present a variety of neck, rim, fabric, and surface treatments, suggesting not only multiple workshop, but possibly a lack of concern for the visual aesthetic for such vessels in a single assemblage.²² Four of the examples are produced in a plain and relatively coarse Nile silt and frequently bear dark fire clouds to grey and black. The remaining three are produced in a refined Nile silt, allowing for thinner walls, with surfaces that are slipped, carefully smoothed and lightly burnished. One example (no. 37) is also decorated with uneven horizontal bands of paint on the shoulder below the neck. As a type, similar vessels are found in Persian levels throughout Egypt, from Elephantine in Upper Egypt,²³ to the apex of the Nile Delta at Dahshur²⁴ and Saqqara,²⁵ and Delta sites like Tanis²⁶ and Mendes.²⁷

²². The single-event deposition of Assemblage 3 suggests that the pottery belongs to a single living assemblage. Indeed, that a significant number of the well-preserved vessels were found resting on a floor suggests that at least part of the deposit may be primary.

²³. ASTON 1999, no. 2043.

²⁴. ALLEN 2000, fig. 3 nos. 4–5.

²⁵. FRENCH, GHALY 1991, nos. 29–30.

²⁶. MARCHAND, ROUSSEL 1994, nos. 20–21.

²⁷. WILSON 1982, pl. XIII.6.

Discussion

The late Persian period and early Ptolemaic assemblages presented here are small and relatively isolated – a reflection of the early stages of the archaeological exploration of Tell Timai, rather than any known rarity of 5th/4th century contexts at the site. Because of their small size and isolated nature, any broader generalizations on site-wide trends based on them should be taken as preliminary. With this caveat, I would like to present one particular observation that I think bears further exploration in future excavation and ceramic analysis at Tell Timai and at other Delta sites.

By dividing the assemblages into three generic fabric groups, it is possible to identify a potentially significant shift in market (and cultural-political?) affinities at Timai that occurred in the 4th century BC. The three fabric groups are Nile Silts, Desert Marls, and various imported non-Egyptian fabrics. Nile Silts are here defined as any fabric whose essential building block is the coarse Nile silt clay found throughout the Nile Delta and the Nile valley flood plain. Of these, it is generally assumed that the vast majority of the vessels produced in Nile Silt found at Timai were produced there or elsewhere in the eastern Delta. Desert Marls consist of the calcareous clays common in the desert regions that line the Nile valley and the Fayum. While the provenance for the marl clays found at Tell Timai remains unknown, the category of Desert Marls is assumed to consist of non-Delta productions most likely of a southerly origin. The group of imported non-Egyptian fabrics is a catchall that encompasses all imported vessels regardless of their vessel class (i.e., fine wares, amphoras). Fig. 5 is a graph that illustrates the percentages of the three fabric groups present in each assemblage. The graph also provides the percentages of the fabric groups present in the lowest level reached of the sondage in R13 that produced the Levantine sherds (fig. 2) for the purpose of making some preliminary comments regarding the presence/absence of imported pottery.

A striking and immediately noticeable difference between the 5th and 4th century assemblages is that Assemblage 1 has a high proportion of desert marls (69%), contrary to later Assemblages 2 and 3, which are mostly made up of Nile Silts (75% and 76% respectively).²⁸ It seems somewhat improbable that Desert Marls would be the dominant fabric group site-wide at a Delta site and perhaps the nature of Assemblage 1 can explain the high frequency of Marls. It is proposed that Assemblage 1 represents a personal toiletry. The less-porous nature of marl vessels compared to

²⁸. The percentages of fabric groups for Assemblage 2 are calculated from the full presentation of the assemblage in HUDSON 2014b.

Nile silt vessels makes them better suited as containers for personal toilet items such as perfumes, unguents, ointments, and cosmetics. A question worth asking is whether the source of the toiletry vessels (non-Delta marl clays) should be seen as evidence of the source of their contents? A non-local source for the contents of the bottles is unlikely since Tell Timai's parent city of Mendes was a famous producer of perfume²⁹. Does that mean the marl vessels were imported empty from the south to be used for locally produced toiletries? While that may have been the case in some instances, at Tell Timai we have evidence that at least some marl vessels were made at the site from imported marl clay,³⁰ though it seems unlikely to have been the case universally. Even if the assemblage's functional aspects can be used to explain the preponderance of Desert Marls in Assemblage 1, the simple reality remains that the fabric group is strongly represented.

Though making up significantly less of their respective assemblages, Desert Marls still make up a relatively high ratio in the lowest level of the sondage in R13 (17%) and in Assemblage 2 (24%). It seems reasonable to suggest that Desert Marls make up approximately 20% of 5th–4th century ceramic assemblages at Tell Timai. In which case, the 69% Desert Marls in Assemblage 1 is an anomaly caused by the functional nature of the assemblage. Even so, if Desert Marls make up 20% of 5th–4th century assemblages, this contrasts starkly with early Ptolemaic Assemblage 3, of which Desert Marls make up only 5%. Likewise, a large household deposit (91 vessels) from the early 2nd century BC at Timai does not include a single vessel in Desert Marl.³¹ Similarly, Nile Silts make up approximately 92% of all vessels in the Hellenistic site assemblage at Naukratis, followed by just 6% Desert Marls and 2% imported non-Egyptian fabrics.³²

The relatively high frequency of Desert Marls (ca. 20%) in 5th–4th century assemblages compared to the relative scarcity of the fabric group in later assemblages at both Timai and Naukratis (5% and 6% respectively) may point to a meaningful shift in economic or socio-cultural connections in the Delta. If Desert Marls should be associated with Upper Egypt more so than the desert edges of the Delta, a diminishing frequency of Desert Marls at Delta sites may indicate a movement away from Upper Egypt. Given the apparent date of this change based on the three

²⁹. Pliny the Elder, *Natural Histories*, XIII.2.

³⁰. HUDSON 2014b.

³¹. See HUDSON 2014a for a preliminary report on this deposit.

³². These numbers are based on a simple count of fabrics listed in the catalogue of Andrea Berlin's (1998) typological analysis of the Hellenistic pottery at Naukratis. The site assemblage presented there is, of course, a sample of the whole, but the preponderance of Nile Silts is certain.

assemblages presented here (late 4th/early 3rd century BC), it is possible to suggest that the shift was in response to Ptolemaic rule. Such an interpretation can be bolstered by considering changes in the pattern of imports to Timai over this same period.

Whereas Assemblages 1 and 2 do not include any imported pottery (excepting the residual piece of Attic Red Figure in Assemblage 2), 33% of the pottery observed in the lowest levels of the sondage in R13-2 (likely 5th century BC) was imported from outside of Egypt. Likewise, 19% of the vessels from Assemblage 3 are imports. What is strikingly different between the two groups of pottery, however, is the point of origin. The 5th century pottery imports are all Levantine (e.g., Persian period mortars from Cyprus/Syria and Phoenician amphoras) and the late 4th/early 3rd century imports are all Aegean or Attic. It is easy to suggest that the Levantine imports reflect an exchange system under Persian control that facilitated trade with neighboring Persian-controlled Levant. Similarly, the Aegean and Attic imports in Assemblage 3 reflect the political control of the Ptolemies and an introduction of a more Mediterranean-centric exchange network.

If we can equate the presence/absence of fabric groups with changes in economic, political, and potentially cultural changes, then the changes in the percentages of Desert Marls at Tell Timai (and other sites in the Delta) may indicate a world-view shift in the region. Pre-Ptolemaic Timai looked southward to Upper Egypt, in keeping with tradition that saw the Egyptian world defined by the Nile. The advent of Hellenic control, centered in Alexandria, pulled the Delta perspective away from its southern gaze and refocused it on the Mediterranean. While such an interpretation fits neatly with the assemblages presented here, it should be repeated that the data is limited. These preliminary assessments of Late Persian period and early Ptolemaic assemblages from Tell Timai will hopefully be fleshed out by future excavation to create a more nuanced picture of this transitional period.

Catalogue key:
 D = rim diameter
 H = height/preserved height
 DB = diameter of the base

Assemblage 1: mid-5th-mid-4th century BC

#	Form	ID	D	H	DB	Fabric	Parallels
1	Carinated bowl/lid	TM13.072	10.5	3.2–4.1	3.8	Nile silt fired red (2.5YR 5/6) with occasional small lumps of lime rupturing surface.	Tell el-Muqdam, last quarter 5th c. BC (REDMOUNT, FRIEDMAN 1997, fig. 9a); Elephantine, Late Saite-Persian Periods (ASTON 1999, nos. 2011–2012); Tanis, 30th Dynasty (MARCHAND, ROUSSEL 1994, pl. 1.7).
2	Small cosmetic mortar?	TM13.071	8	6.4	–	Nile silt fired reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6). Low temperature firing, resulting in soft biscuit. Some chaff voids present on exterior surface and abundant voids present on interior surface.	
3	Small beaker with rounded base	TM13.078	7.5	8.7	6	Nile silt, fully fired red (2.5YR 5/6). Exterior lightly burnished, creating slightly lustrous red slip (10R 5/6) that has mostly worn off, leaving plain, gritty subsurface. Little chaff and occasional small lumps of lime rupture surfaces. One large lump of lime ruptures exterior surface.	Tell el-Muqdam, last quarter 5th c. BC (REDMOUNT, FRIEDMAN 1997, fig. 9a); Elephantine, Late Saite-Persian Periods (ASTON 1999, nos. 1931, 2026).
4	Small beaker with string-cut base	TM13.082	8.5	7.7	5.5	Nile silt fired red (2.5YR 5/6). No visible inclusions on exterior surface, some small lumps of lime visible on interior where surface worn away.	

#	Form	ID	D	H	DB	Fabric	Parallels
5	Small beaker with string-cut base	TM13.076	6	6.6	3.5	Marl-silt blend (?). Fully fired light reddish brown (5YR 6/4). All surfaces covered in thick mat white slip (2.5Y 8/2) with frequent voids cutting through the slip from burnt out chaff.	Tell el-Muqdam, last quarter 5th c. BC (REDMOUNT, FRIEDMAN 1997, fig. 9a).
6	Small ointment(?) jar	TM13.080	8	5.5	—	Nile silt, fully fired red (10R 5/6) with occasional small voids from chaff and frequent tiny to small lumps of lime visible on surfaces.	Tell el-Muqdam, last quarter 5th c. BC (REDMOUNT, FRIEDMAN 1997, fig. 9a).
7	Small globular jar	TM13.074	7.5	7.6	—	White marl (2.5Y 8/2) with some kiln blush to pink (5YR 7/3)	Tell el-Muqdam, last quarter 5th c. BC (REDMOUNT, FRIEDMAN 1997, fig. 9a).
8	Small jar with carinated shoulder and string-cut base	TM13.075	5	10	3	Reddish-yellow marl (5YR 6/6). Exterior surface was once self-slipped and fired pale yellow (2.5YR 8/2), but mostly worn off.	Tell el-Muqdam, though without handles, last quarter 5th c. BC (REDMOUNT, FRIEDMAN 1997, fig. 9a); Tell el-Hesi, larger version, first half 5th c. BC (BENNETT, BLAKELY 1989; fig. 182.141:1).
9	Small jar with two small opposed strap handles	TM13.077	8.4	8	3.6	Finely sandy marl fired light reddish brown (5YR 6/4).	Tell el-Muqdam, though without handles, last quarter 5th c. BC (REDMOUNT, FRIEDMAN 1997, fig. 9a); Tell el-Hesi, larger version, first half 5th c. BC (BENNETT, BLAKELY 1989; fig. 182.141:1).
10	Small painted amphenoid jar with two heavy strap handles	TM13.116	4.8	11	3.2	Greenish marl (5YR 7/3), fully fired. Bands of black paint below rim and on shoulder. A single palm leaf present on shoulder.	

#	Form	ID	D	H	DB	Fabric	Parallels
11	Small filling jar with spout and string-cut base	TM13.060	4.5	6	2.5	Light grey marl (5Y 7/2) with no visible inclusions. Surfaces left plain.	
12	Small perfume bottle with stumpy base	TM13.061	—	3.6	1.8	White marl (5Y 8/2) with no visible inclusions.	Tell el-Herr, generally 4th–1st century BC (GRATIEN, SOULIÉ 1988, fig. 6.g); Mendes, “Late Period,” (WILSON 1982, fig. XVIII.6); Tell el-Maskhura, ca. 486 BC (HOLLADAY 1982, pl. 27.10); Saqqara, 4th century (FRENCH, GHAIY 1987, no. 38); Thebes, painted versions dated 4th–2nd century BC (SCHREIBER 2003, nos. 60–65); Tell el-Hesi, late Persian period (BENNETT, BLAKELY 1989, fig. 161.2.5).
13	Small perfume bottle with stumpy base	TM13.070	—	5.2	2	White marl (2.5Y 8/2). Slightly sandy, occasional small black mineral inclusions visible on surface and in breaks.	As 12
14	Small perfume bottle with stumpy base	TM13.081	—	6	2.5	White marl (2.5Y 8/2) with some kiln blush to pink (5YR 7/3).	As 12
15	Small perfume bottle with flat base	TM13.079	1.5	7.8	2.5	White marl (2.5Y 8/2). Slightly sandy, occasional small black mineral inclusions visible on surface.	As 12
16	Large perfume bottle with stumpy base	TM13.073	2	12.5	3.5	White marl (2.5Y 8/2) with some kiln blush to pink (5YR 7/3).	As 12

Assemblage 2: second half of the 4th century BC

#	Form	ID	D	H	DB	Fabric	Parallels
17	Small bowl/lid	TM10.0300	8	3.2	4	Nile silt. See HUDSON 2014b: “ware 2”.	Mendes, “Late Period” (WILSON 1982, pl. XIV.1D); Tebtynis, not later than last quarter 4th century BC (MARCHAND 1996, fig. 1); Tanis, 30th Dynasty (MARCHAND, ROUSSEL 1994, no. 8); Saqqara, first half 4th c. BC (FRENCH, GHALY 1991: no. 10).
18	Small carinated bowl/lid	TM10.0260	9	4.5	3.5	Nile silt. See HUDSON 2014b: “ware 2”.	Tebtynis, Late Period-beginning Ptolemaic (MARCHAND 1996, fig. 15, p. 180); Tanis, 30th Dynasty (MARCHAND, ROUSSEL 1994, no. 7); el-Muqdam, late 5th c. BC (REDMOUNT, FRIEDMAN 1997, fig. 9a); Saqqara, first half 4th c. BC (FRENCH, GHALY 1991, nos. 73–75).
19	Small carinated bowl/lid	TM10.0297	10.5	3.5–4.6	4	Nile silt. See HUDSON 2014b, “ware 2”.	As 18
20	Small bottle	TM10.0317	1.7	4	–	Nile silt. See HUDSON 2014b: “ware 2”.	Tell el-Herr, generally 4th–1st century BC (GRATIEN, SOULIÉ 1988, fig. 6.2); Mendes, “Late Period,” (WILSON 1982, fig. XVIII.6); Tell el-Mashkura, ca. 486 BC (HOLLADAY 1982, pl. 27.10), Saqqara, 4th century (FRENCH, GHALY 1987, no. 38); Thebes, painted versions dated 4th–2nd century BC (SCHEIDER 2003, nos. 60–65); Tell el-Hesi, late Persian period (BLAKELY, BENNET 1989, fig. 161.25).
21	Small bottle	TM10.0063	1.7	2.6	–	Marl. See HUDSON 2014b: “ware 5b”.	As 20
22	Small bottle	TM10.0060	1.9	3.5	–	Marl. See HUDSON 2014b: “ware 5b”.	As 20
23	Small bottle base, ring foot	TM10.0343	–	2.7	3.5	Nile silt. See HUDSON 2014b: “ware 2”.	As 20

#	Form	ID	D	H	DB	Fabric	Parallels
24	Small bottle base, ring foot	TM10.0065	—	4.26	3.5	Marl. See HUDDSON 2014b; “ware 5a”.	As 20
25	Small bottle base, ring foot	TM10.0066	—	2.9	4	Marl. See HUDDSON 2014b; “ware 5b”.	As 20
26	Small bottle base, string-cut	TM10.0315	—	7.9	3.2	Marly silt. See HUDDSON 2014b; “ware 3”.	As 20
27	Small bottle base, string-cut	TM10.0264	—	8.3	3	Marly silt. See HUDDSON 2014b; “ware 3”.	As 20
28	Alabastron	TM10.0319	2.5	5.2	—	Nile silt. See HUDDSON 2014b; “ware 2”.	
29	Small jug	TM10.0309	3.5	6.5	—	Marly silt. See HUDDSON 2014b; “ware 3”.	Tell el-Muqdam, late 5th century BC (REDMOUNT, FRIEDMAN 1997, fig. 9b).
30	Small jar with button base	TM10.0305	8	12.7	1.5	Nile silt. See HUDDSON 2014b; “ware 2”.	Saqqara, first half 4th century BC (FRENCH, GHALY 1991, no. 30).
31	Base, small jar	TM10.0310	—	8.3	—	Marly silt. See HUDDSON 2014b; “ware 3”.	
32	Small jar with carinated shoulder	TM10.0307	9	5.7	—	Nile silt. See HUDDSON 2014b; “ware 4”.	
33	Large bowl	TM10.0255	2.2	15	8.4	Nile silt. See HUDDSON 2014b; “ware 1”.	Mendes, “Late Period” (WILSON 1982, fig. XVII.4); Tanis, 30th Dynasty (MARCHAND, ROUSSOU 1994, no. 25; Saqqara, first half 4th century BC (FRENCH, GHALY 1991, nos. 57–60).
34	Large bowl	TM10.0295	22	14.9	8.5	Nile silt. See HUDDSON 2014b; “ware 1”.	As 33
35	Casserole	TM10.0321	32	7	—	Hard, sandy fabric, micaceous, with some small to medium-sized rounded white inclu- sions. Thin grey core, otherwise fired dark red throughout (10R 4/6).	
36	Casserole	TM10.0304	30	10	—	Hard, sandy fabric with few visible inclusions. Slightly micaceous with tiny flecks of gold mica. Fully fired brown (5YR 5/4).	

Assemblage 3: late 4th/early 3rd century BC

#	Form	ID	D	H	DB	Fabric	Parallels
37	Rolled-rim saucer	TM12.748	21	2.9	1.4	Attic. Very fine light red fabric (2,5YR 6/6) with no visible inclusions. Surfaces covered in thick glossy black slip.	Athens, 325–275 BC. Stamped lugged palmettes most like late 4th c. BC examples (ROTROFF 1997: no. 635, 325–300 BC), rouletting most like early 3rd century examples (ROTROFF 1997: no. 647, ca. 300 BC), form generally conforms to late 4th/early 3rd century rolled-rim saucers (ROTROFF 1997, nos. 640–654).
38	Rolled-rim saucer	TM13.042	?	1.9	–	Aegean. Fine pink fabric (7,5YR 7/3) with no visible inclusions. Surfaces covered with glossy black slip.	Similar to Attic forms, 325–300 BC (ROTROFF 1997, no. 642)
39	Rolled-rim saucer	TM12.745	18	2.3	–	Nile silt fired black. Section fired brown (7,5YR 4/3) with thin grey core. Interior covered in thin black (self)slip that carries over rim to top of exterior wall. Slightly lustrious.	
40	Rolled-rim saucer	TM12.744	est.16	1.8	–	Well-levigated Nile silt. Fired red (2,5YR 5/6). Slightly gritty in section with few small subangular yellowish-white inclusions. Fired hard. Interior surface carefully smoothed and lightly burnished (Red, 2,5YR 6/6 to 2,5YR 5/6). Exterior plain.	
41	Everted rim bowl	TM12.736	13	4.8	6,5	Nile silt fired dark grey with thick reddish brown core (2,5YR 4/4). Surfaces carefully smoothed but otherwise plain.	Very similar in form to Attic forms of the end of the 4th through mid-3rd century BC (ROTROFF 1997, nos. 872–887).
42	Carinated dish	TM12.731	16	3.7	–	Nile silt fully fired red (2,5YR 4/6).	Similar to carinated bowls at Elephantine, Persian Period (ASTON 1999, no. 1934).

#	Form	ID	D	H	DB	Fabric	Parallels
43	Incurred rim bowl/ “echinus bowl”, deep”	TM12.752	10	3.6	—	Nile silt. Fired brownish red (2,5YR 4/6) with red core (toR 5/6).	Most common bowl form during Hellenistic period. In Athens the deep version dates likely not earlier than late 4th century, most popular in the 3rd century (ROTRÖFF 1997, p. 162).
44	Incurred rim bowl/ “echinus bowl”, deep”	TM12.753	20	3.9	—	Nile silt. Fully fired red (2,5YR 5/6)	As no. 43.
45	Kantharos	TM12.755	6	2.3	—	Aegan import. Fine pale reddish brown fabric (5YR 6/4) with no visible inclusions. Surfaces covered in a glossy black slip.	Similar to Attic version, late 4th–early 3rd century BC (ROTRÖFF 1997, nos. 104–109).
46	Cook pot, Angled Rim	TM13.053	?	5.4	—	Nile silt with rare small lumps of lime. Fire hard and red (2,5YR 4/6) with light grey core in thickest section of the handle.	Coptos, later 4th c BC (HERBERT, BERLIN 2003, no. H.1.12).
47	Cook pot, Angled Rim	TM12.750	20	8.2	—	As 46.	Naukratis, 3rd century BC (BERLIN 1998, no. 2.116.4).
48	Casserole, Beveled lip	TM12.743	30	10.9	—	Nile silt fired reddish brown (5YR 5/4) with red core (2,5YR 6/6) sandwiched between layers of grey.	Coptos, 3rd-early 2nd c. BC (HERBERT, BERLIN 2003, nos. H2.43–44); Tebrynis, 3rd c. BC (BALLET, POŁUDNIKIEWICZ 2012, nos. 209–210).
49	Casserole, Beveled lip	TM12.746	22	8	—	Nile silt fired red (2,5YR 5/6) with thin grey core	Coptos, 3rd-early 2nd c. BC (HERBERT, BERLIN 2003, nos. H2.43–44); Tebrynis, 3rd c. BC (BALLET, POŁUDNIKIEWICZ 2012, nos. 209–210).
50	Casserole, Drooping rim	TM13.006	32	2.9	—	Nile silt, slightly sandy and lightly micaceous, fired reddish brown (2,5YR 5/4) with small to medium lumps of lime. Thick weak red core (toR 5/4)	

#	Form	ID	D	H	DB	Fabric	Parallels
51	Casserole, Drooping rim	TM13.014	?	6	—	Nile silt, slightly sandy and lightly micaceous, fired reddish brown (2,5YR 4/6) with small to medium lumps of lime. Thick light red core (2,5YR 5/4)	
52	Bread mold	TM12.754	13	9.5	12	Loosely packed Nile silt, sandy, highly porous and light weight. Fired grey, at low temperature.	Dahshur, Late Period-Ptolemaic (ALLEN 2000, fig. 3:1).
53	Bread mold	TM12.758	14	11.5	13	Loosely packed Nile silt, sandy, highly porous and light weight. Fired red (2,5YR 4/6) at low temperature.	
54	Small jar with flaring neck	TM13.002	9.5	15.6	5.5	Nile silt fired red (2,5YR 5/6) with light grey core in thicker sections. Thin white salt wash (badly denuded) present on half of the vessel.	Saqqara, first half 4th c. BC (FRENCH, GHALLY 1991, nos. 96–98); Dahshur, “Late Period-Ptolemaic” (ALLEN 2000, fig. 3:5).
55	Small jar with flaring neck	TM12.155	10	17.4	6	Fine sandy Nile silt fired yellowish red (5YR 5/6) with occasional small to medium lumps of lime. Exterior fully slipped red (10R 5/8), including underside of the floor and the resting surface of the foot, all lightly burnished.	As 54
56	Small jar with flaring neck	TM12.756	8	17	5.5	Sandy Nile silt fired reddish brown (2,5YR 3/4) with occasional small flecks of lime. Exterior plain and fired dark reddish brown (2,5YR 3/3) with kiln blush to dark red (2,5YR 3/6).	As 54

#	Form	ID	D	H	DB	Fabric	Parallels
57	Small jar with flaring neck	TM12.762	9.5	15.5	6	Nile silt fully fired red (2.5YR 4/6) with frequent small and rare large lumps of lime. Exterior and inner neck carefully smoothed and covered with thin, poorly preserved, dull red slip (10R 4/6). Six thin bands of dark red (10R 3/3) present on shoulder and one on the neck.	As 54
58	Small jar with flaring neck	TM12.157	9	19	5.5	Nile silt fully fired red (2.5YR 4/4) with some small and occasionally medium-large lumps of lime. Exterior left plain with light horizontal burnishing from trimming.	As 54
59	Small jar with flaring neck	TM12.161	—	15	5.6	Nile silt fully fired red (2.5YR 5/6) with some small and occasionally medium lumps of lime rupture surface. Exterior left plain with light horizontal burnishing from trimming.	As 54
60	Small jar with collar neck	TM12.159	9	18	5.5	Nile silt fired red (2.5YR 4/6), coarse, bricky texture with frequent small to medium-sized voids from chaff present on surfaces. Exterior once covered with thin yellowish-white wash (2.5YR 8/3) that is completely denuded except for small patches. Exterior burnt, likely post firing.	As 54

#	Form	ID	D	H	DB	Fabric	Parallels
61	Alabastron	not inventoried	—	9.4	—	Sandy marl fully fired light reddish brown (SYR 6/4). Surface plain.	(2 from same context, 1 missing)
62	Bottle base	TM13.043	—	2.1	4	Nile silt-desert marl blend(?). Fully fired light reddish brown (SYR 6/4). Slightly sandy with few tiny white flecks of lime visible in section.	See small bottles from kiln (nos. 20–25).
63	Carinated bowl/ lid	TM13.051	18	3.9	—	Nile silt, fired red (2.5YR 5/6) with thick grey core. Some tiny to small voids from chaff visible on surfaces.	Elephantine, generally 5th-first half 4th c. BC (ASTON 1999, no. 2001).
64	Carinated bowl/ lid	TM12.757	12	4.9	4.5	Nile silt, fired reddish brown (5YR 5/4) with thin red core (10R 5/6).	Same ware and form as bowls/lids from kiln in Area O.
65	Carinated bowl/ lid	TM13.008	11.5	3.8	6	Nile silt, fired reddish brown (5YR 5/4) with thick red core (10R 4/6).	Same ware and form as bowls/lids from kiln in Area O.
66	Disc lamp	TM12.761	10	3.6	—	Nile silt, fired reddish brown (7.5YR 5/4) with thick red core (10R 4/6). Interior and rim extensively burnt.	
67	Lamp	TM12.742	11	3.1– 3.8	5	Nile silt, fired reddish brown (5YR 5/4) with thick red core (2.5YR 4/6). Common medium to large lumps of lime visible in section and on surface. Slight burning around rim.	Dahshur, "Late Period 'Ptolemaic'" (ALLEN 2000, fig. 1.5); Saqqara, first half 4th c. BC (FRENCH, GHALY 1991, no. 64); Elephantine, generally 5th-first half 4th c. BC (ASTON 1999, nos. 1923–1930).
68	Jar	TM13.010	10	14.4	—	Coarse Nile silt fired red (10R 5/6). Hard, bricky texture with frequent small to medium sized bits of lime visible in section and on surfaces.	

#	Form	ID	D	H	DB	Fabric	Parallels
69	Carinated shoulder jar/amphora	TM13.007	10	4.6	—	Nile silt, fired red (2,5YR 5/4) Hard, bricky texture with frequent small and medium-sized voids from chaff visible in section. Exterior covered in dull white slip. Inner lip fired black (from stacking?).	Similar in form to Phoenician amphoras (fabric Egyptian) common throughout the Levant from the 7th through 4th c. BC. For the Phoenician prototype see BETTLES 2003.
70	Southern Aegean Mushroom Amphora	TM13.044	12 (inner)	7.1	—	Fine white fabric (10YR 8/2) with no visible inclusions.	Athens (by form), late 4th c. BC (LAWALL 2004, nos. 15–16); Tel Michal (by form only), 4th c. BC (KAPITAIN 2006, fig. 8.2–3); Saqqara (by form), first half 4th c. BC (FRENCH, GHALY 1991, no. 3).
71	Northern Aegean? Amphora	TM13.003	10	13.6	—	Fine, very pale brown fabric (10YR 7/4) with rare tiny white mineral inclusions and one observed tiny red long and flat inclusion in section. Surfaces plain.	Similar to Thasian and other northern Aegean amphora of the 4th century BC (LAWALL 2002).
72	Imported Amphora	TM13.005	—	11.5	—	Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with frequent small to occasional medium-sized rounded white inclusions in section.	
73	Imported Amphora	TM13.004	?	8.8	—	Fine pink fabric (2,5YR 6/6) with no visible inclusions.	

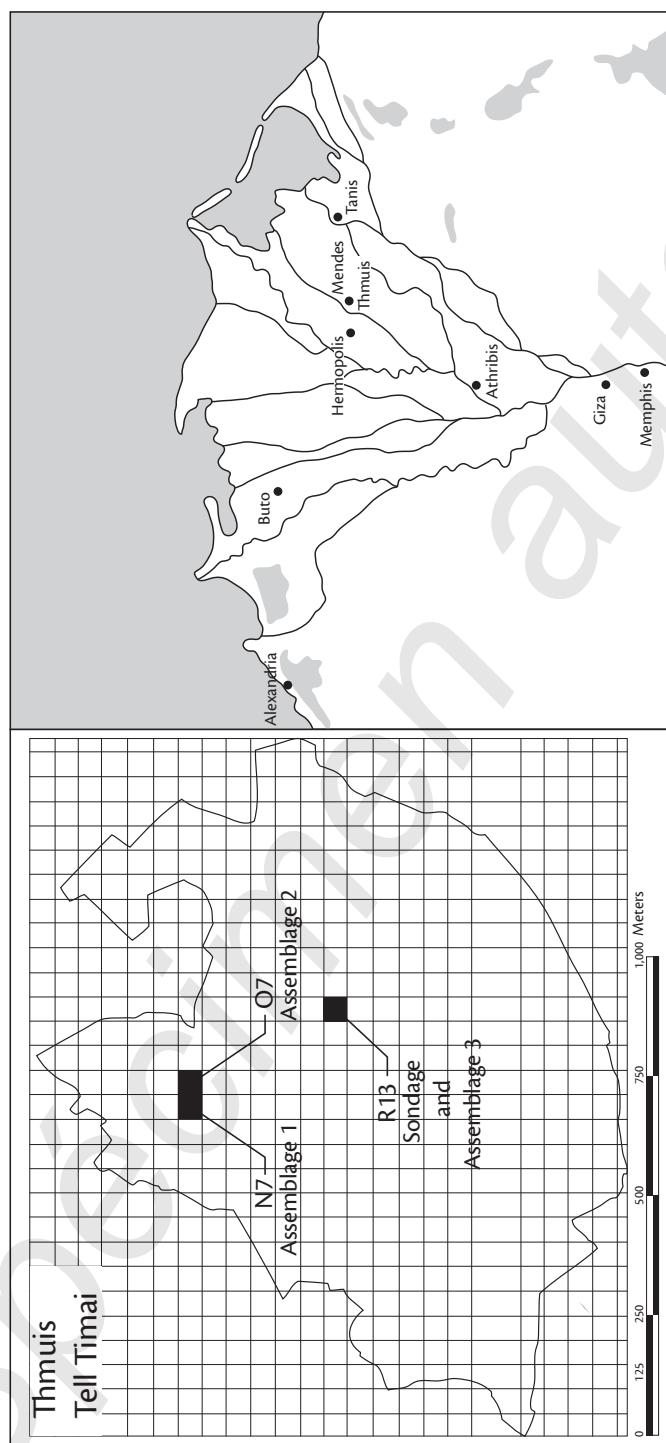


Fig. 1. Site plan and map.

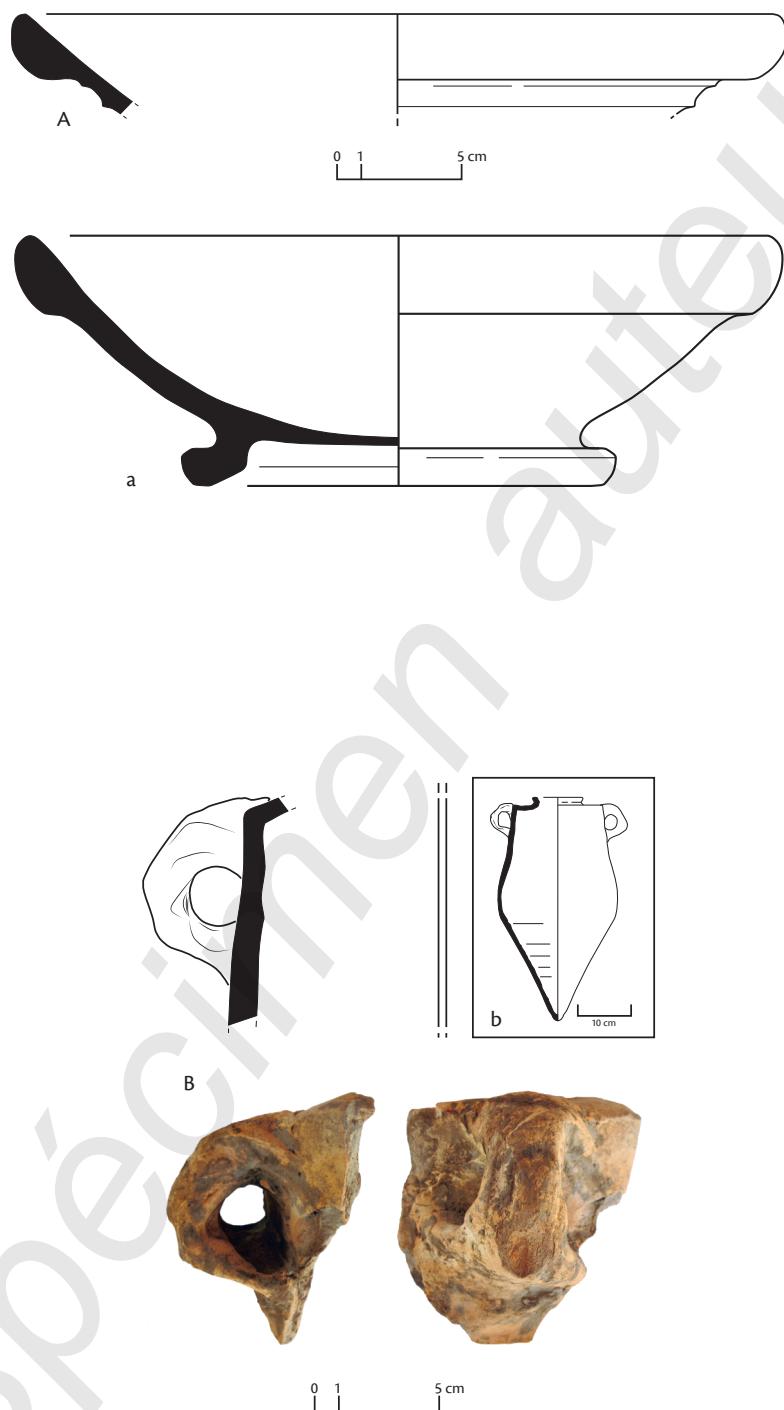


Fig. 2.A. Persian period mortar from sondage in Area R; a. example of Persian period mortar from Tell el-Hesi, after Bennett, Blakely 1989, fig. 164b.

Fig. 2.B. Phoenician transport amphora handle from sondage in Area R; b. example of similar Phoenician transport amphora, after REGEV 2004, p. 342, no. 7.



Fig. 3. *Assemblage I (mid-5th-mid-4th century BC), excavation photo and after conservation.*



Fig. 4. Well-preserved examples of Assemblage 3 (late 4th/early 3rd century BC).

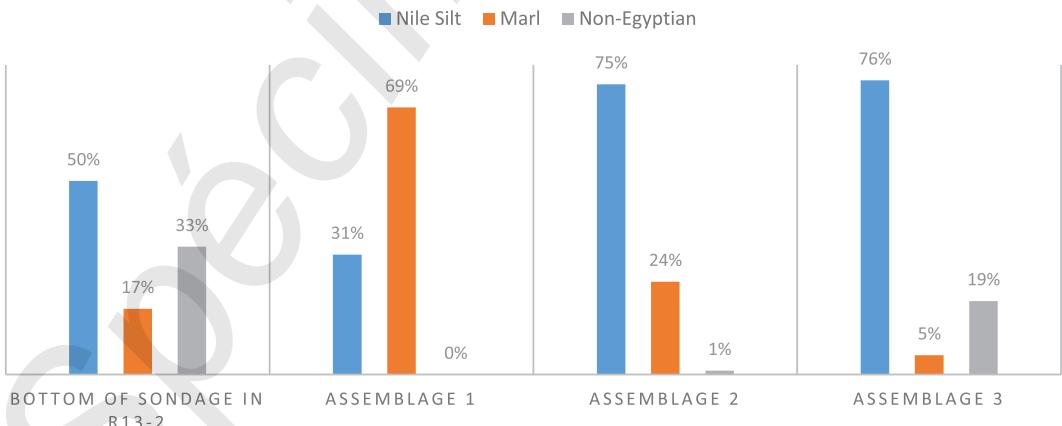


Fig. 5. Percentages of fabric groups by assemblage.



Fig. 6. Assemblage I. Mid-5th-mid-4th century BC.

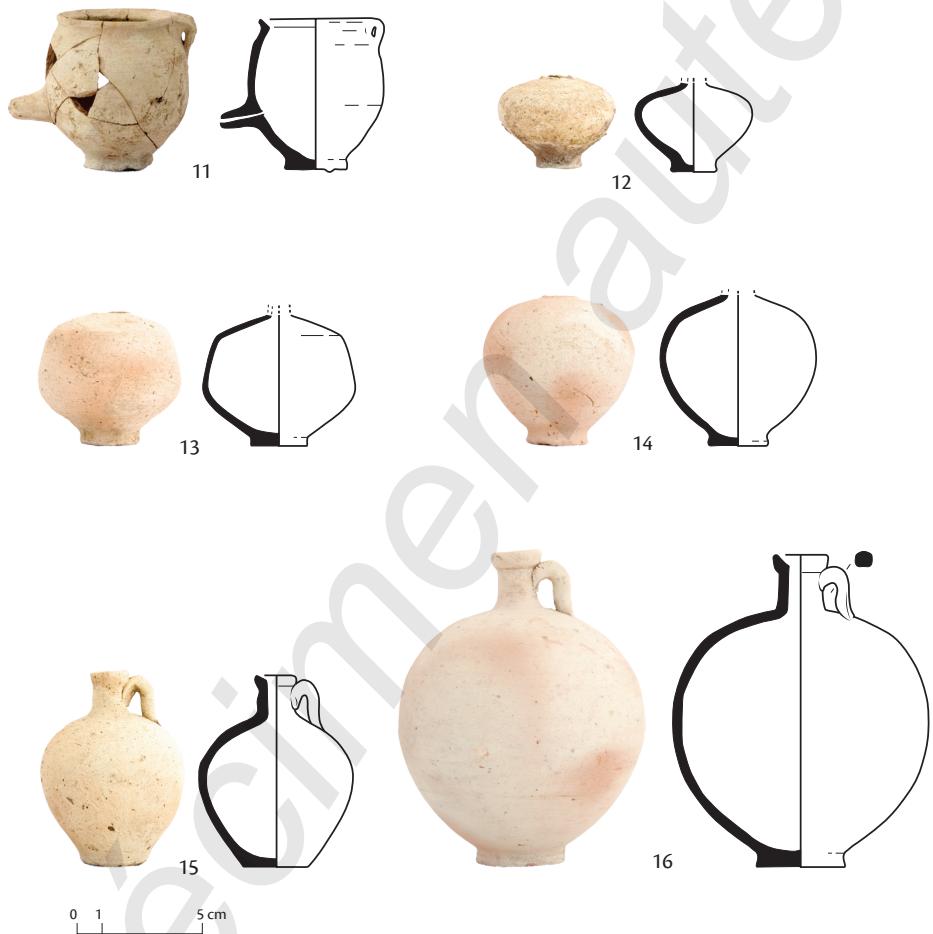


Fig. 7. Assemblage I. Mid-5th-mid-4th century BC.

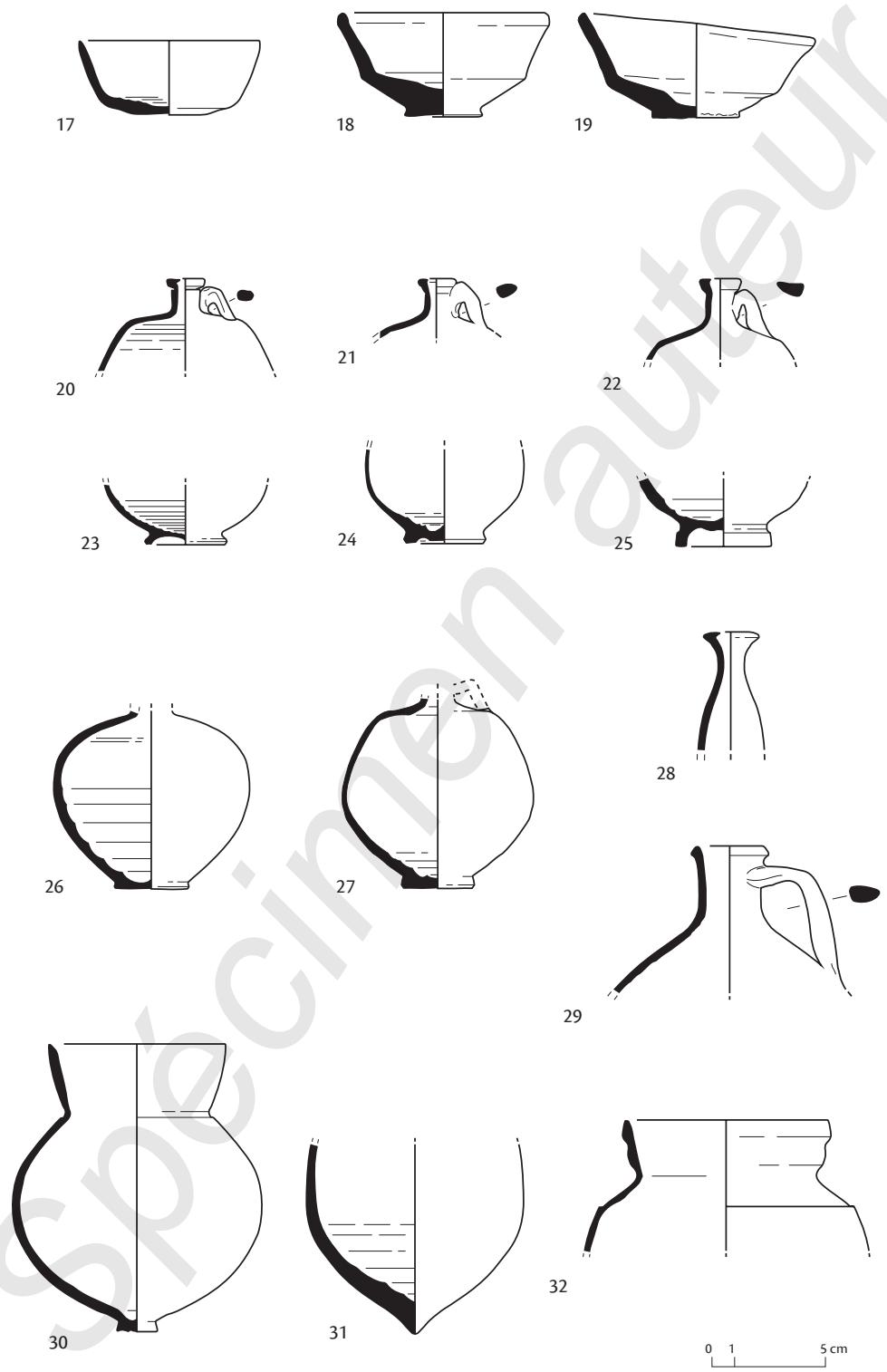
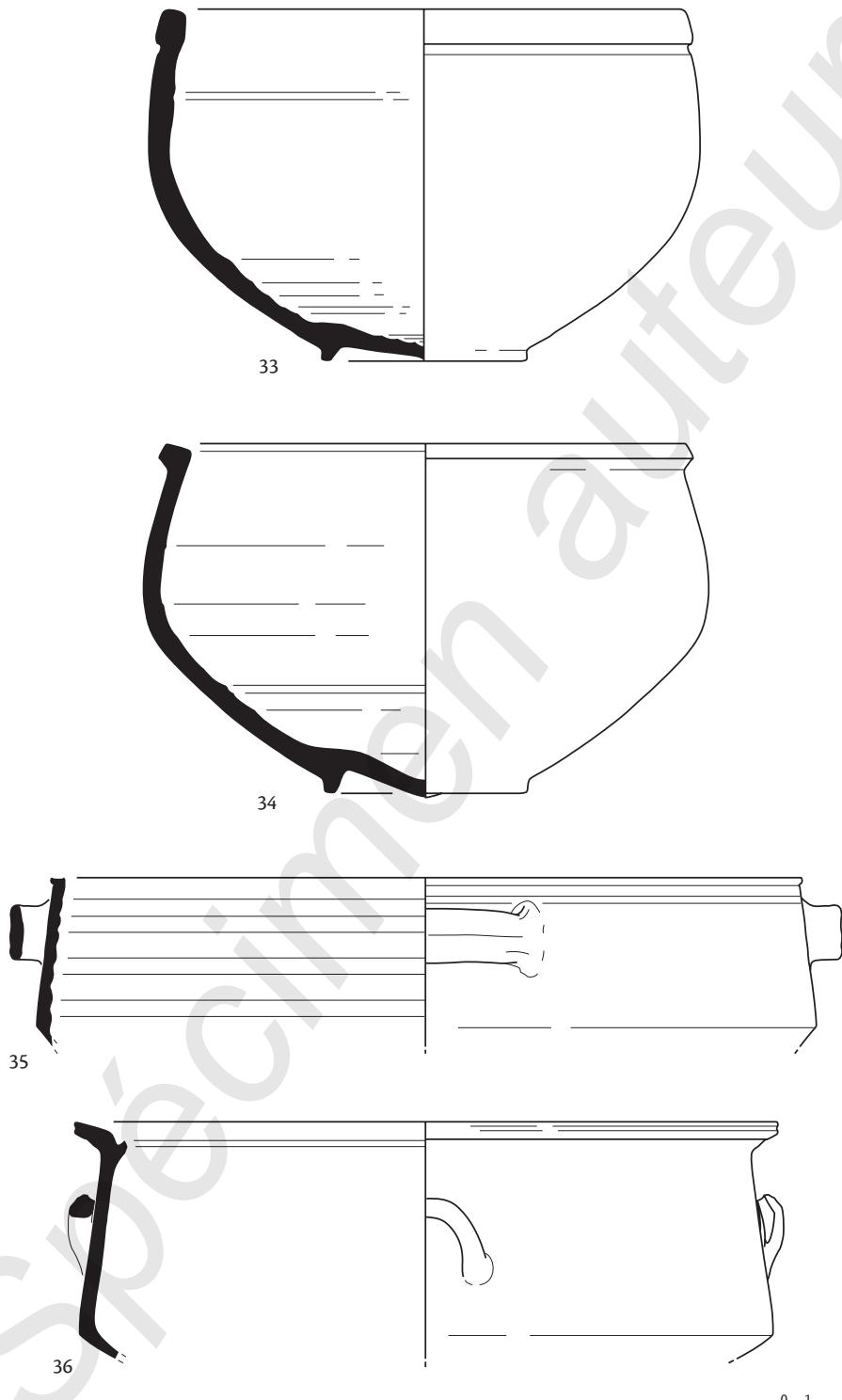


Fig. 8. *Assemblage 2. Second half of the 4th century BC.*



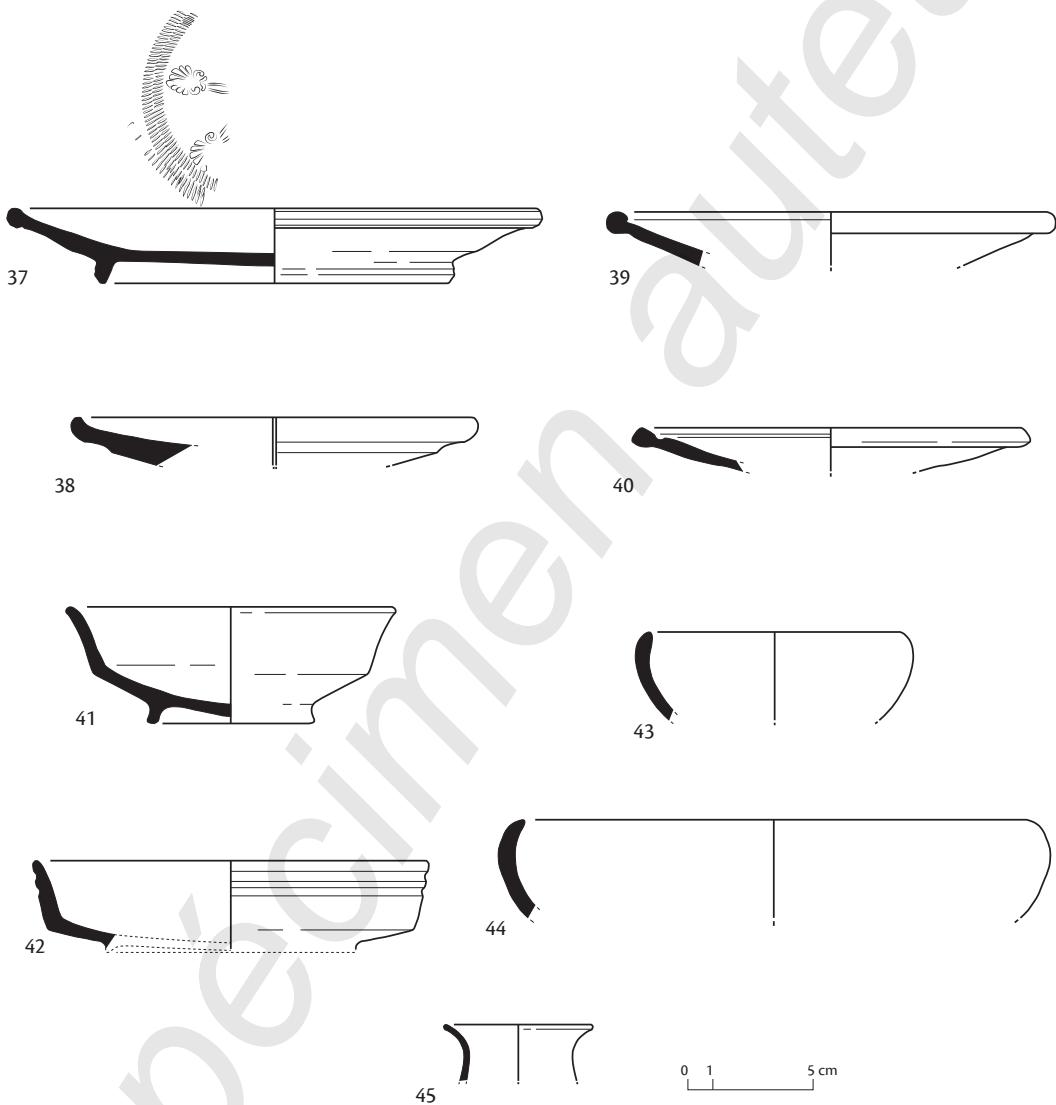
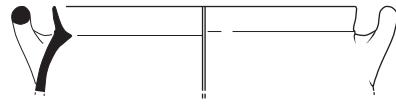
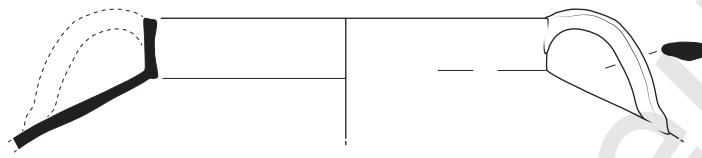


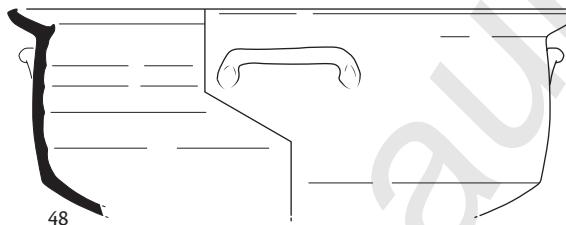
Fig. 10. Assemblage 3. Late 4th/early 3rd century BC.



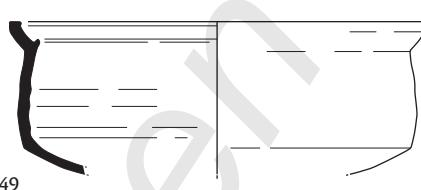
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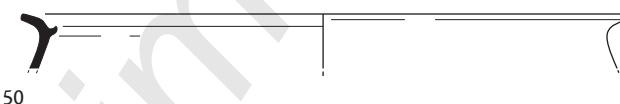
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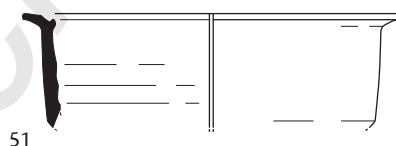
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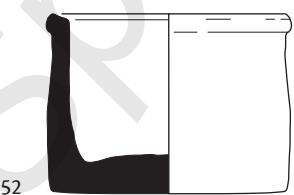
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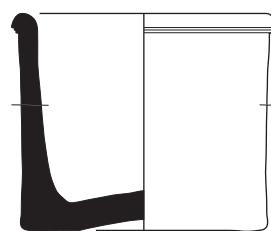
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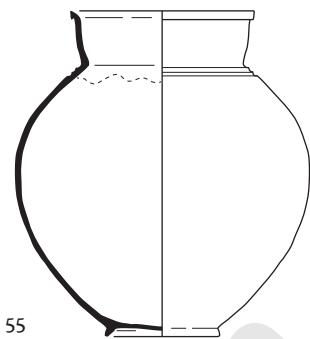
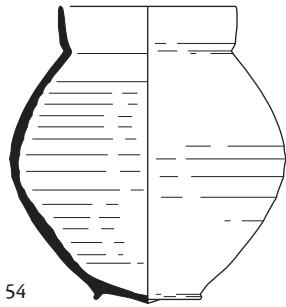


Fig. 12. Assemblage 3. Late 4th/early 3rd century BC.

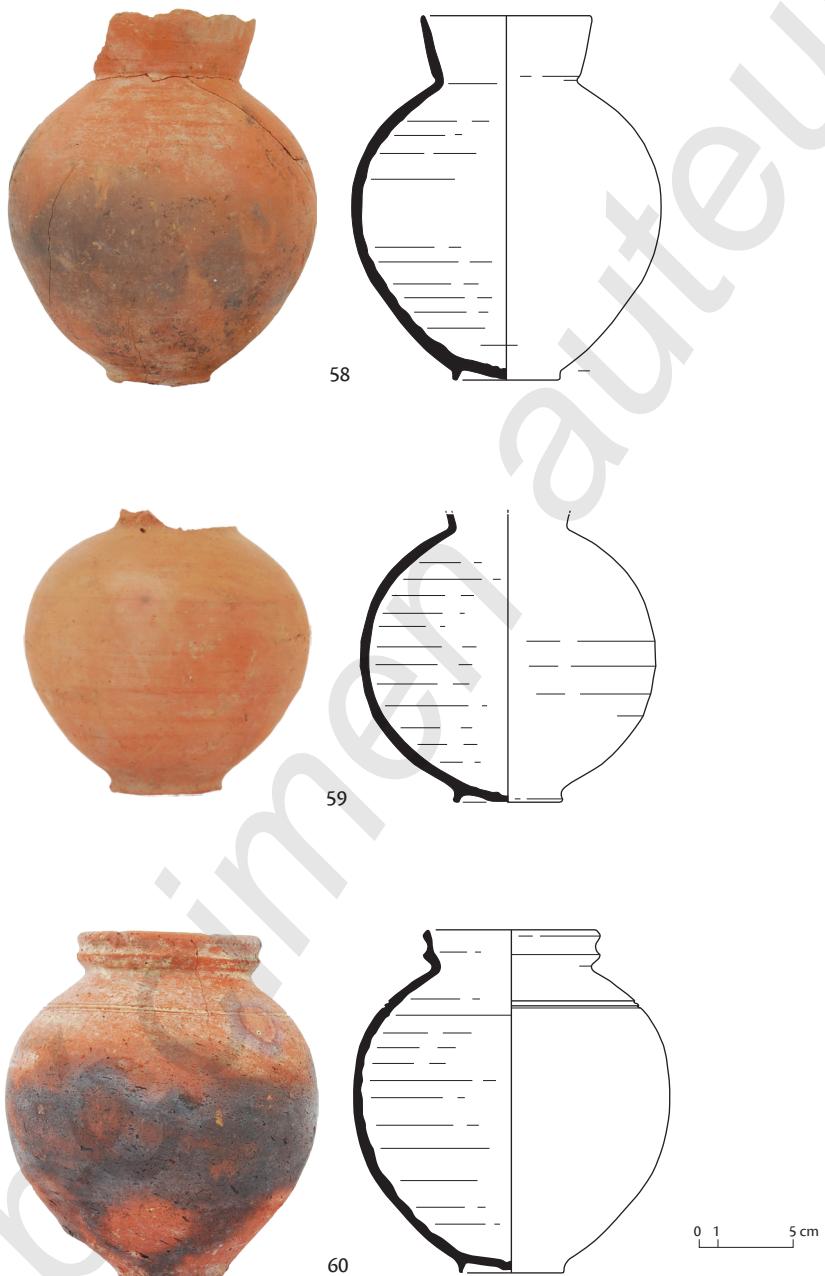


Fig. 12. *Continuation and ending.*

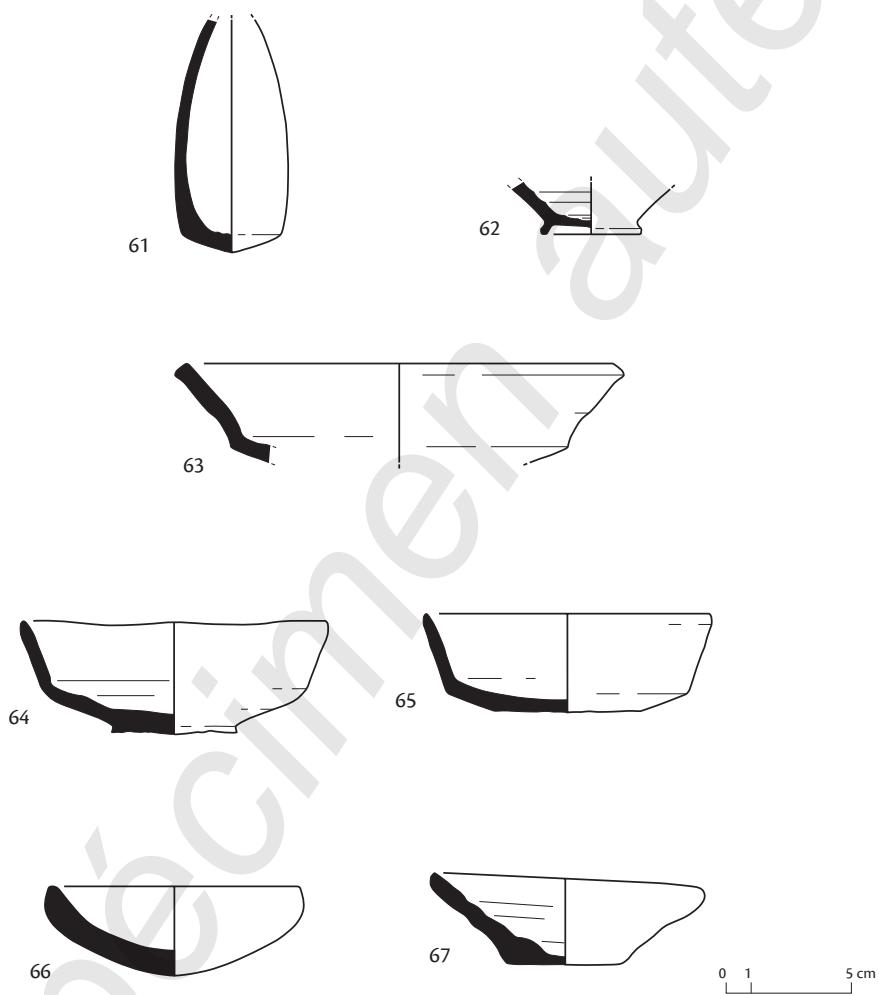
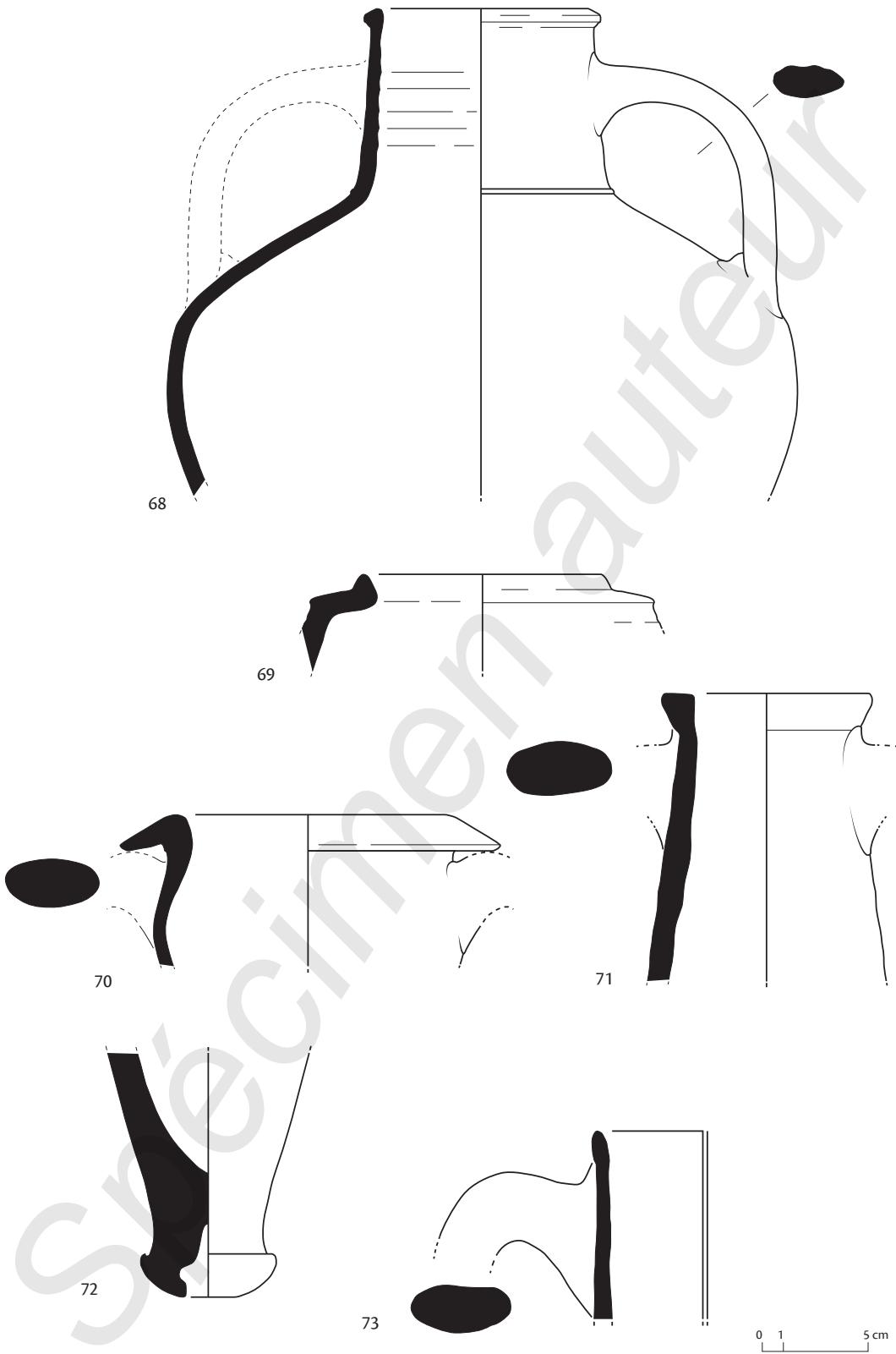


Fig. 13. Assemblage 3. Late 4th/early 3rd century BC.



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Fig. 14. Assemblage 3. Late 4th/early 3rd century BC.

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