



Lissos in Illyria: Two Centuries of Hellenistic Pottery, and a Plea for the Publication of Contextual Material

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In 1934, Homer A. Thompson published a first, brief typology and chronology of Athenian Hellenistic pottery in order »to clarify and amplify that chapter in the ceramic history of Athens which covers the time between the end of the fourth and the end of the second century B.C.«¹ The basis of his investigation were five well-stratified, large assemblages of Hellenistic table and cooking ware from the Athenian Agora. Offering the opportunity to anchor assemblages of similar types in them and to construct a wide chronological net, these groups (A–E) soon gained importance for sites in the entire Mediterranean. Now, 85 years after their publication and with later revisions, neither the groups A–E nor Thompson’s publication have lost their meaning. For good reasons: First, the significance of pottery assemblages like Thompson’s groups goes far beyond the chronological aspects to which they are often reduced. And second, ›Two Centuries of Hellenistic Pottery‹² demonstrates methodically clear all steps that lead to the determination of production times and development stages of individual vessel types and also makes it understandable for other colleagues who have no direct access to the Athenian material. Last but not least, the thorough documentation and publication of the underlying contextual material offers the opportunity to reevaluate it even decades later – and thus also to specify the chronological data according to the expanded state of knowledge.

Unfortunately, it is a generic custom these days to present finished type catalogues without also revealing the contextual basics for this and putting them up for discussion. A good example is the typology of the so-called Pergamene Sigillata, published in 1988, that is based mainly on still unpublished cistern fillings³. The author, C. Meyer-Schlichtmann, is certainly right in pointing out that the publication of the entire material would have surpassed the scope of this publication and would hardly have been possible due to the sheer number of sherds⁴. Nevertheless, a thorough analysis of the assemblages and their components, their

1 THOMPSON 1934, 311.

2 THOMPSON 1934.

3 MEYER-SCHLICHTMANN 1988, esp. pp. 20–59. The publication is listed here to represent a number of similar works. As a recent publication, which also omits a detailed description of pottery assemblages, GAMBERINI 2016 can be cited here, which concerns the Illyrian region.

4 MEYER-SCHLICHTMANN 1988, 11.

relative chronological order and seriation should have preceded this publication imperatively. Instead, the fillings are assessed solely on the basis of coins, lamps, and the topographical situation, while other ceramics contained therein were not considered as dating material – and therefore not even mentioned. In the meantime, new chronological data on various types of ceramics – such as eastern sigillatas, stamped amphora handles, etc. – emphasize the necessity to reassess the Pergamene cistern fillings and to review profoundly both typology and chronology⁵. So far, this has only happened in the case of a single cistern, and S. Japp's examination of the chronologically meaningful pottery resulted in significantly different data for the filling⁶. This example underlines more than clearly the importance of the documentation and publication of ceramic complexes – considering alone their chronological significance. Type catalogues are undoubtedly useful manuals for the rapid chronological classification of new finds. But when using them, one should not forget that they are based on a complex and sensitive construction that is made up of various factors, such as the local stratigraphy, the data of exported vessels at other sites, the correlation with comparable types of other production centres, the decoration, etc. This construction corresponds to the state of knowledge of the time it was created and requires regular review, especially if new research results lead to changes in one of the components. The local stratigraphy and thus the assemblages of pottery and other finds are of crucial importance and should be verifiable – independently! – at any time. In many respects, ceramic research also depends on the publication of contexts, as they are indispensable in order to make progress with regard to the chronology of ceramics and the refinement of dating frames. Contexts allow to observe which types of vessels are associated with each other in the different time horizons and how their composition changes over time. This can hardly be achieved in a satisfying form by a mere catalogue of types.

For the reasons given, it is difficult to understand why relevant contexts are not published at all or not comprehensively⁷. Assemblages in question, such as the Pergamene cistern fillings, are naturally quite extensive, and enormous amounts of fragments have to be managed. But in many cases, detailed documentation and publication are rejected because the context may not be completely closed, may contain a slight disturbance, and / or the material may be spread over a longer period. Because of this all an assemblage is often said to be ›unusable‹. But, unusable for what purpose? A context that contains disruptions is certainly problematic for dating overlying settlement layers and building structures. However, hundreds of homogeneous fragments in an extensive collection are not entirely without meaning only due to a some intrusions. They still provide us with a wealth of information on local pottery and handicraft, economic aspects and the exchange of goods, intercultural connections, cultural and cultic aspects, social structure, eating and drinking habits and other aspects of daily life within a certain period of time. When deciding on the ›usability‹ of an assemblage, one should also consider the fact that the conditions at most sites are not as ideal as in Athens, and the ›perfect context‹ will most probably not come for a long time or never appear. Nevertheless, it is possible to make scientific progress and gain new knowledge by working with the existing

5 The advances in research into Eastern Sigillata are already evident in *Atlante II* (1985), the dating of the material from the Athenian Agora became more precise and revised (e. g. ROTROFF 1997, ROTROFF 2006) and, last but not least, the extensive catalogue of the Campanian pottery should be considered in chronological matters (MOREL 1981). Comparing the Pergamene and Campanian shapes, typological relations that may help to consolidate and clarify the chronology of some sigillata types become evident (see e. g. MEYER-SCHLICHTMANN 1988, Form N 4a. 4b pl. 11, 111. 114, and MOREL 1981, serie 2320 pl. 47–48).

6 See e. g. cistern 3 (J7a–d), filling 1: Meyer-Schlichtmann 1988, 34–35, dates the filling to the mid-1st cent. BCE, while Japp found a date in the early 1st cent. CE, see Japp 2008, 272–273 nos. K 111–116 figs. 67–68 pl. 43. New data of the cistern filling will not only influence the Pergamene Sigillata, but also other kinds of Pergamene pottery, of which the chronological frame refers to these contexts. See also JAPP 2014 on the chronological problems connected with Pergamene Sigillata.

7 On the problem see also in this volume Brice Erickson's review of S. James, *Hellenistic Pottery. The Fine Wares, Corinth 7*, 7.

– although not completely perfect – material and evaluating it as best as possible. In any case, the black spots on the map of Hellenistic pottery, which are still countless despite a hundred years of research, are not being filled by refraining from examining and publishing pottery assemblages because of too high demands that result solely from their consideration as a means of dating.

The Case of Lissos

One of such sites with not so ideal conditions is Lissos in Illyria, an ancient harbour city, now covered by the Albanian city of Lezha. In the years from 2006 to 2011, excavations took place in a small area of the urban territory, carried out by the German and Albanian Archaeological Institutes⁸. During the last three excavation campaigns (2009–2011), a systematic documentation of the ceramic material was carried out in order to create a typology and chronology for the Hellenistic and Imperial fine and coarse wares⁹. Naturally, a chronological framework developed on the basis of well-stratified and dated local assemblages is necessary to form the basis for the definition of the chronological position or the production period of individual vessel types. As one can easily imagine, the modern urban activities and the associated construction work with interventions even in the deepest layers, do not offer a good starting point for finding suitable context material. Undisturbed layers still exist, but they always contain only a few and very small fragments that cannot be determined typologically or that represent widespread, long-lived types like bowls with incurved rim or ordinary plates. However, the construction of a typology requires pottery assemblages that contain the broadest possible range of definitely identifiable and characteristic shapes. Since the ›perfect‹ context is still lacking in Lissos, collections had to be used that correspond as closely as possible to the essential requirements: stratified, extensive, and homogeneous assemblages with a large repertoire of well-preserved shapes and with dating material. It had to be accepted that the collections contain a slight intrusion of younger, but rarely of post-antique material.

In view of the reasons mentioned above, three of the assemblages in question are published here in advance of the catalogue of types, which is in progress and forthcoming as volume 3 of the Lissos excavation reports¹⁰. Yet the publication of the contexts serves also another purpose that goes beyond the methodical aspects. Above all, it is due to the current publication status in the field of Illyrian Hellenistic pottery: Although context material has already been presented in various ways for the Hellenistic period, it usually represents grave inventories with a narrow range of types¹¹. Pottery finds from settlements, on the other hand, are usually presented in a typologically sorted order and at most assigned to phases of urban development that can last two centuries or more¹². This results in an accordingly long production period corresponding to the duration of the settlement phase for all vessel types included. On this basis, it is impossible to observe development-related changes in individual types. In particular, this has consequences for the indigenous vessel types, which were hardly widespread beyond the Illyrian region and which cannot be determined chronologically using stratified finds from other sites.

8 The excavations were directed by A. Oettel and G. Hoxha. On the entire history of research in Lissos, the aims of the research project, etc. see OETTEL – HOXHA forthcoming; OETTEL 2014; OETTEL 2015. For a general map of the site see OETTEL 2012, 248 fig. 3; OETTEL 2014, 457 fig. 4.

9 For their support in this documentation work I would like to thank my student colleagues A. C. Cue, J. Daitche, L. Heinze und S. Ratto, who assisted me to photograph the more than 1200 sherds and vessels. The drawings were made by M. Brückle and the author; the krater A.18 was drawn by G. Rrugia.

10 Volume 1 is currently in preparation, see OETTEL – HOXHA forthcoming.

11 See e. g. the publication of the Gostilj necropolis, BASLER 1969.

12 Compare e. g. the publication of the pottery from Selcë (CEKA 1985) or Beltojë (LAHI 1988). See also the recent publication on Phoinike, GAMBERINI 2016.

A more extensive series of stratified assemblages from Lissos is now presented for the first time, which provides more precisely defined key dates for a specification of the existing chronological framework. However, the presentation of these contexts can only constitute a first step towards a refined chronology, especially as the sequence of well-dated contexts from Lissos is still full of gaps.

Due to the fact that the stratigraphy will soon be published¹³, it will also be possible to link the pottery assemblages to their find situation and to consider them in connection with this. The vessels can thus be viewed against their historical, cultural, social and functional background, providing valuable information that cannot be made adequately visible in the context of a typology or that is even omitted due to different priorities.

For these reasons too, the selection of the assemblages presented here as Groups A, B, and C is by no means left to chance. Each of these groups represents the material culture of a certain phase within the urban development that could be identified as a result of the excavations¹⁴.

Group A, including pottery from the late 4th to the early 3rd cent. BCE, represents the first stage of urbanization in Lissos, when the city wall was erected and the street system was developed¹⁵. The pottery of Group B reflects the long Illyrian urban phase, covering the reign of queen Teuta (232/231–229 BCE) and the changeable history of the city up to the reign of the last Illyrian king, Genthios, and the Roman conquest around 168 BCE, when the city and her fortification were obviously destroyed in large parts. The following Roman period up to the refortification of Lissos by Julius Caesar is represented by the finds in Group C.

The three groups are in a clear relative chronological order and allow some major observations on the development of pottery production in Lissos between around 300 BCE and the middle of the 1st cent. BCE. A look at the composition of the vessels contained in each assemblage shows fundamentally different spectra of types and wares, particularly in the field of tableware; except for some universal and durable types, the repertoire has been completely renewed at least twice. The transformations of the pottery repertoire are certainly a result of a continuous development rather than a sudden occurrence. However, the contexts and their chronological frames provide us with a term for the (temporary) completion of these replacements. The first complete renewal of the spectrum seems to have been completed at the latest by the mid-2nd cent., the second around 50 BCE. Despite these significant changes in the composition of the assemblages, it is striking that until the second half of the 2nd cent. the shapes used are continuously corresponding to South Italian parallels¹⁶. Interestingly, the pottery repertoire shows no other significant external influences despite the long period of development (ca. 300–150 BCE). In particular, traces of Greek pottery are not to be found to any appreciable extent in the local type spectrum, nor in the imported material, even though at the same time the city wall was built in Greek manner¹⁷. Not even the First Macedonian War (215–205 BCE) and the subsequent occupation of the city seem to have had influence on the material culture of the Illyrian inhabitants. As Group C demonstrates, this changes in the late Hellenistic period – the first Roman phase of the urban development – when pottery from eastern Mediterranean production centres appears within the non-local material and is also imitated by the local potters¹⁸.

13 OETTEL – HOXHA forthcoming.

14 For the different phases and the urban development see OETTEL 2015; OETTEL 2014.

15 See OETTEL 2014, 456–458.

16 The typological origin and relations were examined for each individual vessel type, the results will be presented in detail in the forthcoming typology (Volume 3 of the Lissos excavation report).

17 OETTEL 2015, 237; OETTEL 2014, 458.

18 See KÖGLER 2009–2010.

The following considerations on the assemblages A–C and the types of vessels they contain are exclusively focused on chronological aspects. By investigating the production period of the individual vessels and vessel types, the overall chronological frame of the entire material contained in a context is determined, as well as the time when the collection is deposited¹⁹. The comparative material for individual pieces or types does not claim to be complete. It is limited to parallels that help to date the vessels from Lissos as precisely as possible; these can be well-stratified individual pieces, but also prototypes for which a stable chronology has already been developed in research. For specimens for which no dating counterparts could be found, the contexts themselves must be regarded as dating. This applies above all to the vessel types of Illyrian origin, but also to the majority of household and cooking ware, even if occasionally a dating frame is given in individual cases²⁰. Typological aspects, such as changes in the development of a type, its typological origin and its interrelationships with other types, are the subject of an independent study that is currently in progress and will be presented as a separate volume of the Lissos excavation series. For the same reason, questions about the import of ceramics and the economic and cultural relationship they document are here not dealt with in detail.

Accordingly, the vessels and fragments in the catalogue were primarily sorted according to typological criteria.

All the numbers of layers (EL), contexts (BF) etc. listed below correspond to the stratigraphic information used in the first volume of the Lissos series, that deals with the excavations in Areas A and B in the lower city²¹. Group A comes from Area A within the city walls, while Groups B and C were found outside of the city walls in Area B.

The Pottery Assemblages

Group A (figs. 1–5)

Group A (BF 549) is part of a fill (EL 1007) that covers an occupation layer, the chip stone layer EL 1006 in excavation area A²². EL 1007 is covered by a layer of pebble (EL 1009), which, however, has not covered and closed the horizon in all sections, so that isolated fragments of the filling above could irrupt and cause a slight contamination of the otherwise homogeneous material by younger amphora material²³. Group A itself, from the deeper region of EL 1007, did not contain such intrusions.

- 19 Apart from fine and cooking ceramics, mostly only transport amphoras provide information on the dating frame. But at the same time they pose a problem: especially the dominant amphoras of the Lamboglia 2 type are found in enormous amounts in all excavation areas, either mixed in or washed into the deepest and oldest layers. Because of the mass of material, the amphoras were treated separately and edited scientifically by B. Lahi, to whom I also owe the following information on the amphora types in Groups A–C. The typological determination is to be regarded as provisional, but a detailed publication by B. Lahi is in preparation. For a first overview see LAHI 2013 and LAHI 2015.
- 20 See the explanations above for the typologies published so far. The dating frames of the Illyrian vessel types as well as the coarse wares are usually wide-ranging and are rarely based on precisely determined context material.
- 21 For this and for details on the stratigraphy see OETTEL – HOXHA forthcoming. For a map of the excavation areas in the lower city see OETTEL 2015, 248 fig. 4; OETTEL 2014, 459 fig. 8.
- 22 The filling layer was artificially separated into three parts with a total of 8 contexts. With the exception of BF 549, however, these contained no or only a some insignificant pottery fragments. For details see OETTEL – HOXHA forthcoming. For a map of the lower city with excavation areas A and B see OETTEL 2014, 459 fig. 8; OETTEL 2015, 248 fig. 4.
- 23 The younger filling of the area mainly consists of amphora fragments. According to B. Lahi, the intrusive material in EL 1007 are two rims of amphoras of the types Will d and Lamboglia 2. Beyond this, only amphoras of the type Will a are found in EL 1007.

The bulk of the vessels are high-quality tableware, including numerous drinking vessels and other symposium dishes with painted decoration. The fine ware has a black coating almost throughout, which sometimes has a gloss-like quality, as shown by the skyphos **A.1** or the krater **A.18**.

With a few exceptions and some more durable types of household and cooking ware, the vessel types contained in Group A do not occur in the more recent contexts of the 2nd and 1st cent. BCE (see Groups B and C), while in Group A no types characteristic of the later settlement phases can be found. This alone results in an early time position for group A within the local relative chronology.

The precise chronological frame of the assemblage will be given mainly by the fine ware.

Group A contained three skyphoi of the so-called Attic type (**A.1–A.2**, and object no. LI-A-BF549-043, not listed), whose production time ends in the early 3rd cent. Visible particularly in the piece **A.1**, the accentuated proportions – a voluminous upper part of the vessel on an extremely narrow lower body – are characteristic of the latest stage of the development of the type²⁴. This reveals a date for the skyphoi in the late 4th or early 3rd cent.

A.3 represents several fragments of a kantharos with traces of weathered painting in the form of a leaf tendril on the rim. What is striking is the decoration system of the vessel, in which a low, flat rim zone is separated from the vertically ribbed body of the vessel only by a single horizontal groove. The surface of skyphoi and kantharoi of Gnathia ware is similarly divided, to which **A.3** also corresponds typologically²⁵. This implies that the piece was produced at the latest in the 1st quarter of the 3rd cent. BCE²⁶. The lower body fragment with vertical hatching **A.4** probably belongs to a so-called Cup-Kantharos due to a still preserved, thin stem approach of the foot; the production of this type of vessel also ends around 275 BCE²⁷. Fragment **A.5** represents a wide-bodied kantharos type, also of South Italian origin, the production of which dates back to the early 3rd cent.²⁸. For **A.6**, a function as a drinking vessel must be assumed due to the dense black coating, which is restricted to the inside, and the dimensions, although the shape is more like a jug or – due to the flat bottom – a chytra. Comparable vessels with a more distinct neck, however, can regularly be found in graves of the Gostilj necropolis, where they are associated with Attic-type skyphoi and the kantharos types already discussed here. So, a simultaneous period of production in the late 4th or early 3rd cent. can be assumed for **A.6**²⁹. Foot **A.7** also belongs to another kantharos; the preserved parts of the lower body show remnants of vertical comb hatching, which is delimited at the bottom by a horizontal groove. A comparable decoration and a similarly profiled foot occur on a kantharos from Apollonia, dated to the 3rd century³⁰. In contrast, the rim fragment **A.8** is probably one of the oldest representative of cups with interior decoration; Of the painted decoration three ornamental zones are preserved: a row of irregularly arranged dots directly below the lip and then downwards two horizontal lines, each above a row of drops or small leaflets, as is often used in Gnathia ceramics to frame image and ornament fields³¹. The piece thus fits into the chronological frame determined so far.

24 See ROTROFF 1997, 94. 257–258 no. 150–152 fig. 12 pl. 14.

25 Cf. FORTI 1965, pls. 15, b; 28, c; BERNARDINI 1961, pls. 19, 7. 9. 11. 12; 21, 4–8.

26 To be included are kantharoi from the Illyrian region, generally dated to the late 4th and 3rd cent., see VREKA 1994b, 167. 173 nos. 26. 27 pl. 5; 178 no. 68 pl. 11; CEKA 1985, 122 no. 10; 124–125 pls. 74, 3; 75, 4; LERA 1992, 190 pl. 6, 4–5; VELIMIROVIĆ-ŽIŽIĆ 1966, 195 fig. 11.

27 Rotroff 1997, 85–87. 248–252 figs. 7–9 pls. 7–9.

28 GREEN 1976, 12 fig. 11; FRONING 1982, 252–253 no. 104; YNTEMA 2001, 134–136 no. 200.

29 BASLER 1969, pls. 6, 27/9; 10, 40/4. 43/3; 12, 54/1; 21, 109/4; 23, 120/2; 27, K4/1; 28, K10/1; 29, K18/1–2; GARAŠANIN 1973, 16 grave 120 fig. 3 (phase I of the Necropolis).

30 See VREKA 1994b, 178 no. 69 pl. 11.

31 Cf. e. g. BERNARDINI 1961, pl. 5, 2–3. 6–7.

The two bowls with short, bent lip **A.9** and **A.10** can also be dated to the early 3rd cent. with the help of parallels from Athens³². The rim fragment **A.11** represents a small bowl, which, due to its thickened and on the outside slightly more pronounced profile, resembles Athenian specimen from around 300 BCE³³. The larger bowl **A.14** with the slightly angled edge and the shallow groove on the outside has a counterpart in an early Hellenistic tomb at Gërmenj; the piece is associated with two skyphoi, one of Attic and one of Corinthian type, which means that it originated in the late 4th / early 3rd century³⁴.

The small, flat plate with raised lip **A.15** finds its best parallel in a plate of comparable dimensions from the Athenian Agora, which due to its context dates back to the first quarter of the 3rd century³⁵. Related, although showing a somewhat different lip modeling is also a plate of the Campanian series dated around 290 BCE³⁶.

The krater **A.18** is likewise to be dated to the late 4th / early 3rd cent. corresponding to prototypes within the Gnathia pottery³⁷.

Among the closed vessels, the plain table amphora with bevelled rim **A.19** is interesting; its profile finds a parallel with an amphora from Apollonia, for which a dating from the end of the 4th cent. to the first half of the 3rd cent. is stated³⁸. Both vessels also have the decoration in the form of painted horizontal stripes in common, as evidenced by the slight remains on the lip of **A.19**. The strikingly profiled lip of the rim of jug **A.21**, on the other hand, is comparable to vessels from Campanian-Etruscan production of the late 4th century³⁹. A date probably in the second half of the 4th cent. is likely for the small unguentarium **A.22** due to its volume and proportions⁴⁰.

The remaining fragments of fine pottery, however, are too unspecific or, in the case of the closed forms, too fragmentary to be assigned to a particular type of vessel and thus to be determined chronologically.

The same applies to household and cooking vessels, which moreover hardly change typologically in the course of their production periods. Among the closed shapes of household ware, only the fragment of a narrow-necked jug with a curved rim **A.27** can probably be connected with some certainty to a type with an ovoid body common in the Illyrian region, which is regularly represented in early Hellenistic tombs of the Gostilj necropolis⁴¹. For the rim of a lopus **A.34** there is a good parallel in a vessel from Valesio, which derives from a context of the late 4th / early 3rd centuries⁴². The chytra with high, curved rim **A.33** is matched in vessels from the 4th cent. in Corinth⁴³.

32 ROTROFF 1997, 339 nos. 972, 976, 977 fig. 62 pl. 75.

33 ROTROFF 1997, 347 nos. 1079–1080 fig. 65 pl. 56. But also compare an Attic specimen from Sardis, made between 350 and 325 BCE, RAMAGE 1997, 119 no. Att 581 pl. 56.

34 ANDREA 1988, 181–183 pl. 7, 8.

35 ROTROFF 1997, 310 no. 650 fig. 46 pl. 61. Compare also no. 652.

36 MOREL 1981, 161 no. 2283B1 pl. 44.

37 Cf. FORTI 1965, 79–82 fig. 28 pls. 10, b; 15, a; 23, a, b; 28, d; 31, d; BERNARDINI 1961, pls. 12, 2; 13, 3, 5; 14, 1–6; 15, 1–2; 16, 3; for the shape see also MOREL 1981, 327–328 form 4730, esp. no. 4731A pl. 144.

38 VREKA 1994b, 166, 171 pl. 1, 1. Compare also BERETI 1995, 199–201 no. 1 pl. 1, 1 Ka.

39 See e. g. MOREL 1981, 331 no. 4933A pl. 149; 335 nos. 5115A, 5115b1 pl. 153.

40 Cf. e. g. HEIMBERG 1982, 94 no. 746 pl. 44; ROTROFF 2006, 289 no. 407 fig. 62 pl. 52.

41 See e. g. BASLER 1969, pls. 1, 4/1, 5/4; 2, 9/2; 3, 12/3; 4, 19/3, and many more. The pitcher type is regularly associated with Attic-type skyphoi and other vessel types already discussed here, which means that a contemporaneous time of origin can be assumed. Compare also grave 14 of the Gërmenj necropolis, containing a jar of this type together with an Attic-type skyphos (ANDREA 1988, 173 pl. 3). However, the type also occurs in younger graves and was obviously produced over a long period of time without any noteworthy changes.

42 YNTEMA 2001, 287–288 no. 511.

43 PEMBERTON 1989, 68, 72 nos. 151–152 fig. 23 pl. 68.



The rounded, tight rim of an imported cooking pot **A.39** can be connected to chytrai with similar typological features in Athens and Corinth and thus be dated at the latest in the late 4th / early 3rd centuries⁴⁴. Finally, we should refer to the rim fragment **A.40**, which belongs to a hand-modeled vessel from the pre-urban settlement phase.

All in all, there is a chronological frame for the material of Group A, which encloses the late 4th and the early 3rd cent. BCE⁴⁵. The numerous vessel types with production phases that end in the early 3rd cent. set a date around 275 BCE for the deposition of Group A.

Group B (figs. 6–13)

The sherd deposit B (BF 254) belongs to a fill between the city wall and the rear wall (BF 222) of a building in front of it, which was erected after the city's destruction of around 168 BCE⁴⁶. On the one hand, the assemblage is characterized by the high proportion of transport amphora fragments typical in Lissos, on the other by its homogeneous composition. In addition, BF 254 contained an extensive corpus of remarkably well-preserved table- and cookware, including some almost completely preserved or restorable vessels. Due to the stratigraphic conditions⁴⁷, BF 254 contained a small contamination consisting of the fragment of a transport amphora of type Dressel 2-4 and a glazed medieval sherd. With respect to the character of the assemblage, also the isolated fragments of a Brindisi oil amphora and an amphora of type Dressel 1A rather seem to be intrusions not belonging to the original fill⁴⁸.

The vessels and fragments in Group B mostly have a thin black coating, but occasionally pieces with an orange or reddish-brown coating (color-coated ware) appear (e.g. plates **B.32**, **B.28**, **B.31**, as well as the unguentarium **B.47**).

Unlike in Group C, ESA vessels or their imitations and other Eastern pottery were not retrieved in Group B. This also applies to other types of ceramics – such as thin-walled ware, etc. – their production starting in the second half of the 2nd cent. BCE.

The transport amphoras in Group B identified by B. Lahi also convey a consistent picture: the bulk of the material consists of Lamboglia 2 amphoras, while the Graeco-Italian types Will a and Will d appear in a few examples. It should also be noted here that the amphoras in Group B were preserved in remarkably large fragments.

While the kantharos type with outcurving lip and comb hatching, attested by **B.1–B.4** represents a shape that is common in the Illyrian region in the 3rd and 2nd cent., the kantharos **B.5** with straight rim can be typologically connected to the so-called Attic baggy-kantharoi, produced in the second half of the 3rd century⁴⁹.

In addition to the kantharoi, the assemblage contains a diverse range of cups with painted interior decoration (**B.6–B.12**), their production period covering the 3rd and 2nd cent. Noteworthy is the hemispherical cup on a high, profiled base (**B.7**), which typologically resembles Italian vessels from the mid-3rd century⁵⁰. The large imported cup with an almost linear wall profile **B.72** finds parallels within the Attic and Italian series of the period between

44 ROTROFF 2006, 303 nos. 555–556. 558 fig. 71 pl. 61; PEMBERTON 1989, 69. 73 no. 653 fig. 24 pl. 59.

45 The dating frame obtained from the tableware is supported by some fragments of Graeco-Italian amphoras of the type Will a contained in the context (for the dating of the type see Will 1982, 344). The identification was done by B. Lahi (on the date of the type, see Will 1982, 344).

46 Excavation area B, sondage 1, layer EL 2002, BF 254, see OETTEL – HOXHA forthcoming. For the topographic situation see OETTEL 2010, 34 fig. 44, and the map of the lower city, OETTEL 2015, 248 fig. 4; OETTEL 2014, 459 fig. 8.

47 See OETTEL – HOXHA forthcoming.

48 It is probable that these sherds were brought into the fill when the building was destroyed in the 1st cent. BCE, see below Group C.

49 ROTROFF 1997, 266–270 nos. 232–265 figs. 16–17 pls. 22–25.

50 Cf. MOREL 1981, 245 no. 2987A pl. 85.

approx. 250–150 BCE⁵¹. The same applies to the base **B.11**, which is typical of the cups and bowls from Lissos and can be found in the Italian and Attic series (with and without an outer grooved rim) in a number of vessel types of this kind⁵². The moldmade bowl **B.49**, on the other hand, clearly points to the 2nd cent.

Among the plates, the two well-preserved specimens with wide, domed rim, **B.37** and **B.38**, are particularly striking. They clearly show their Italian prototype, their production period extending throughout the entire 2nd cent.; comparable to the two pieces from Group B are the deeper examples from the first half of the century⁵³. The plates **B.34–B.36**, however, are dated still within the 3rd cent. by their comparative material; their common characteristic is a lip that is thickened inwards and outwards; the relatively linear course of the wall and the depth of the vessels indicate an already advanced stage of development⁵⁴. The small plates **B.28–B.31** correspond with their raised, pointed lip to plate **A.15** from Group A, but show a much steeper rise in the wall and no longer the characteristic, glossy-like coating. Parallels can be found among the Attic rolled rim plates; their contexts date from the mid-3rd to the first half of the 2nd century⁵⁵. Due to their proportions and the still rather voluminous body, the two unguentaria, **B.47** and **B.73**, find stratified parallels in Athens and can be dated to the 2nd century⁵⁶. The partially covered or painted rim of krater **B.41** shows a similar shape as related vessels from the Athenian Agora, which derive from contexts of the 2nd century⁵⁷.

The jug **B.46** is characterized by a handle with a thorn-like upturned end; jugs of this type are widespread in the Illyrian area, where they occur regularly in horizons of the 3rd and 2nd cent. BCE⁵⁸.

Within the household and cooking pottery contained in Group B, some types can also be determined chronologically, based on stratified material from other sites: the large bowl with horizontal handles **B.50** has a parallel in Apollonia, which can be dated in the period between 250 and 150 BCE⁵⁹. The bowl **B.51** can also be related to it due to the similar shape of the rim with only a slightly different orientation. Due to the design of its mouth the rim fragment **B.53** can be connected to an Apulian jug type, for which a dating frame from the mid-2nd to the early 1st cent. was determined⁶⁰. The rim of the chytra **B.58** again finds a parallel in an Athenian vessel from the second half of the 2nd century⁶¹. Another chytra type, represented by fragments **B.59–B.60**, is found in Rotroff's chytra form 2, its production period covering the second half of the 3rd and the early 2nd cent. BCE⁶², while the type present with **B.61** can be connected to

51 Cf. esp. MOREL 1981, 141–141 nos. 2151A. 2154A–B1 pl. 32; see furthermore the bowls with inside decoration Typ 1 from the Athenian Agora, ROTROFF 1997, 278–279 nos. 341–342. 344. 355 fig. 21 pls. 33–34.

52 Cf. e. g. ROTROFF 1997, 276–277 nos. 322. 326. 331 fig. 20 (180–160 BCE); 278 no. 346 fig. 21 pl. 34 (200–175 BCE); 280–281 nos. 360. 366. 369 fig. 22 pls. 35–36 (240–200 BCE).

53 Cf. esp. MOREL 1981, 103 nos. 1312b1. 1312f1. 1312h1. 1312l1 pls. 11–12; 104 no. 1315d1 pl. 13.

54 Cf. MOREL 1981, 121 nos. 1534i1. 1534k1. 1534l1. 1534m1 pl. 22; see esp. EDWARDS 1975, 37 no. 104 pl. 4 (around 200 BCE).

55 Compare due to the shape of the lip esp. ROTROFF 1997, 311–312 nos. 658–659. 675 fig. 47–48.

56 ROTROFF 2006, 292–293 nos. 440–442. 448–452 figs. 63–64 pls. 63–64.

57 Cf. ROTROFF 2006, 269 nos. 222. 224 fig. 38 pl. 31.

58 Cf. ANDREA 1998, 178 pl. 4 grave 23, 2; pl. 9, 1; pl. 8, grave 36, 1; BUDINA 1972, 337 pl. 24, 12; BUDINA – PRENDI 1972, 40 pls. 11, b; 12, a; DAUTAJ 1972, pl. 3, 1; DAUTAJ 1976a, 391 pl. 6/2, 1–3. 5–6; DAUTAJ 1976b, 158 pl. 3, 12–13; HIDRI 1986, pl. 1, 6.

59 VREKA 1994a, 208. 210 no. 35 pl. 154.

60 YNTEMA 2001, 200. 202 form K52b no. 357.

61 ROTROFF 2006, 309 no. 616 fig. 78. Compare also a specimen from Selshe, CEKA 1985, 83 no. 18 pl. 55, 11.

62 ROTROFF 2006, 169–170. 305 nos. 579–580 fig. 73 pl. 62. See also a rim fragment in an early Hellenistic context from Mashkježë, VREKA 1987, 126 no. 112 pl. 6.



the Athenian form 3, which was mainly produced in the first half of the 2nd century⁶³. The rim fragments **B.65–B.67** can be assigned to large storage vessels (pithoi), which have an isolated counterpart in the Attic shape repertoire of the 2nd cent. (second half)⁶⁴. The type is common at Illyrian sites and characteristic of settlement horizons of the 3rd and 2nd cent. BCE⁶⁵.

The rim of a krater or bowl **B.76** is a non-local piece, which finds counterparts in South Italian vessels attested from the late 3rd to the mid-2nd century⁶⁶. The rim of a closed shape **B.77**, on the other hand, falls somewhat out of the chronological frame; it corresponds to a late classical amphora from the Athenian Agora with a comparable shape design⁶⁷.

The vessel types of the fine ware as well as such household and cooking vessels which can be determined more precisely, are thus distributed relatively evenly through the second half of the 3rd and the first half of the 2nd cent. (ca. 250–150 BCE). Types of the 1st cent. BCE, in contrast, could not be discovered in Group B, nor was pottery with a production start after the mid-2nd cent. included in significant numbers in the assemblage. As already mentioned above, characteristic wares of the late Hellenistic period (ESA, thin-walled ware, etc.) are completely missing in Group B.

Hence, the date for the deposition of the fill between the city wall and the building in front of it can be set around 150 BCE. The composition of the assemblage suggests that most of the table- and cookware was debris from the city's destruction around 168 BCE, which was then deposited after the house was built in the early first Roman phase. During the destruction process of the building around the mid-1st cent. BCE the assemblage was probably mixed up with some later material.

Group C (figs. 14–23)

Group C (BF 298) is the representative part of an extensive fill distributed relatively evenly over the rooms of the building erected in front of the southern city wall⁶⁸. BF 298 is characterized by the almost complete absence of interfering material. The only foreign objects are the fragment of an amphora of type Dressel 2-4 and the rim fragment of an imperial-period casserole (**C.96**).

In comparison with Group B, there are some differences in the character of the tableware repertoire and its typological composition. First of all, it should be noted that the proportion of black-coated ceramics in Group C is significantly lower. Only about 50 % of the vessels still have a black coating, which, however, was largely applied so thinly that it often already takes on a dark brown shade. Only in some cases is a real, dense and opaque black achieved, for example with the dishes and plates **C.26**, **C.35**, **C.37**, and **C.41**. The other vessels appear blotchy and colourful in light and with dark brown and reddish-brown hues (colour-coated ware).

The range of drinking vessels comprises mainly kantharoi (**C.2–C.8**) and moldmade bowls (**C.57–C.63**). The cups and conical bowls with interior decoration, frequent in Group B, are only attested in Group C by the isolated specimen **C.9**. The kantharoi correspond to the Illyrian type with hatched decoration represented in Group B (**B.2–B.4**). However, in the specimens in Group C a clear narrowing of the mouth area in combination with a concave rim modeling is noticeable; only **C.2** shows a comparably wide mouth with a linear wall. In

63 Cf. esp. ROTROFF 2006, 170–171. 305 no. 582 fig. 73 pl. 62.

64 ROTROFF 2006, 263 no. 172 fig. 28.

65 Cf. CEKA 1972, 173 pl. 2, 5; CEKA 1985, 71 no. b/2 pl. 40, 13. 15. 18; 83 no. 15 pl. 54, 12. 13; DAUTAJ 1976b, 158 pl. 3, 5.

66 Cf. form K31c from Valesio, YNTEMA 2001, 177–179 nos. 299–303. See also a similar type within the cooking pottery of the same site and period, YNTEMA 2001, 267. 270 form M59 no. 475.

67 ROTROFF 2006, 257 no. 123 fig. 20 pl. 18.

68 Excavation area B, sondage/quadrant 9, layer EL 2034, for details on the topography see above Group B, and OETTEL – HOXHA forthcoming.

addition, with **C.1** there appears the rim of a miniature skyphos, which repeats the rim shape of the kantharoi⁶⁹.

High, thin-walled beakers appear as a new form in Group C; the fragment of a rim with a strikingly deep-throated lip (**C.53**) of the type Atlante I/1 has been preserved, produced in Italy from the early second half of the 2nd until the mid-1st cent., as well as some wall fragments with a decoration of small barbotine dots (**C.56**), common during the same period⁷⁰.

The numerous bowls in the assemblage are predominantly specimens of the type with incurved rim (**C.12–C.18**), the production period of which covers the entire Hellenistic era. The same applies to the type with outcurved rim represented by **C.26**, with specimens of this size tending to be more likely found in the late 2nd or in the 1st cent. BCE⁷¹. The bowl with straight lip **C.25** is striking for its thin walls; it can be connected to a series of Italian bowls, which are spread through the 3rd and 2nd centuries⁷².

C.27 represents a type of bowl that refers to a prototype of ESA both in form and its reddish-brown coating; with its evenly rounded shape and thin wall, **C.27** corresponds to vessels of the type Tel Anafa 25a or Atlante 22A, which were in use in the late 2nd and early 1st century⁷³. A piece in Athens that is well comparable in terms of formal features comes from a context of the second quarter of the 1st cent., the type per se is only found in assemblages from around 100 BCE⁷⁴.

The situation is similar with fragment **C.39** of a plate with upturned rim, which represents a leading type of late Hellenism both in Italian production and in the repertoire of Eastern Sigillata A (ESA). Due to its reddish-brown coating, the piece most likely depends on models within the sigillata wares, as represented also in Group C (see plate **C.100**). The rim fragment **C.39** with its rounded exterior can be connected to plates of the type Atlante 3 or Tel Anafa 13c, produced from the late 2nd to the late 1st century⁷⁵. Similar profiles are also shown by e. g. ESA plates from contexts of the early 1st cent. from the Athenian Agora⁷⁶. Due to its linear rim profile, **C.100** corresponds to ESA plates of type Atlante 2 or Tel Anafa 13b, produced mainly in the second half of the 2nd century⁷⁷. The very flat form of **C.100** should indicate a rather late date of production; comparable in this respect are again ESA plates from Athenian contexts of the first half or the first quarter of the 1st cent. BCE⁷⁸.

Among the plates there are also three specimens with a wide, raised rim (**C.35–C.37**), a type already represented in Group B (see **B.37–B.38**). Parallels of Italian production for the pieces from Group C also point to the 2nd century⁷⁹. The shape of the rim of plate **C.38** finds

69 Similar miniature skyphoi appear in the Gostilj necropolis in graves of the second half of the 2nd cent. BCE, s. GARASANIN 1973, 13–22 figs. 2, 2; 4, 1; 5, 2; BASLER 1964, pls. 1, 1/2; 3, 11/1; 4, 16/3. 18/3; 5, 21/3; 6, 23/4; 8, 32/4; 9, 37/1. 38/5; 11, 45/3. 46/2; 12, 51/2; 14, 62/2; 15, 69/2; 16, 75/9; 17, 79/2. 84/1; 18, 90/2; 20, 98/2; 21, 104/2; 24, 122/1. 122/4; 27, K2/2; 28, K14/2.

70 Cf. for the type Atlante II, 243–244 pl. 78, 1–2; for the decoration see Atlante II, 323 Decorazione 1 pl. 105, 4.

71 For the type see KÖGLER 2010, 108–111 Form III Typ A.

72 Cf. MOREL 1981, 144–145 no. 2173A pl. 33; 149 no. 2231A. 2231b1 pl. 35; 152 no. 2243b1 pl. 38; 239 no. 2961A. 2963A. 2963b1 pl. 81.

73 See Atlante II, 23–24 Form 22A pl. 3, 10; WARNER SLANE 1997, 309–312 Typ 25a pls. 17–18.

74 HAYES 2008, 27. 132 no. 89 fig. 4.

75 Atlante II, 14–15 pl. 1, 7; WARNER SLANE 1997, 288–289 pl. 7.

76 HAYES 2008, 126 no. 18–19 fig. 2.

77 Atlante II, 14 pl. 1, 4; WARNER SLANE 1997, 286–287 pl. 6, compare esp. nos. FW63 and FW64.

78 HAYES 2008, 125 nos. 8–9 fig. 1; a deeper vessel with comparable shape of the rim from the same site is dated around 110 to 100 BCE, HAYES 2008, 124 no. 3 fig. 1.

79 See MOREL 1981, 104–106 nos. 1314A. 1314b1. 1314d1. 1314f1. 1315b1. 1315b1. 1324b1 pls. 12–14.

again a parallel Italian plate from the early 3rd cent., but the latter lacks the thickening on the underside of the lip⁸⁰.

C.44 and **C.45** are reversible lids, known in large numbers e. g. from Athens and Knidos, where they are documented in assemblages from the 3rd to the 1st cent. BCE. The high and voluminous shape represented by **C.44** and **C.45**, however, is characteristic of the younger phase of their development; specimens from the late 2nd and the first half of the 1st cent. in particular are comparable⁸¹. The careless painting on the top of **C.44** also supports this classification.

So far, only a few fragments of closed vessels can be typologically determined in more detail within the tableware of Group C. The guttus **C.49**, completely preserved except for its handle, is one example. Gutti are a form known primarily from Italy; a good parallel to this piece with filter and low clay collar occurs within Morel's type series, where it is dated in the early second half of the 2nd century⁸². Finds from Illyria from the Budva necropolis and from an early Hellenistic tomb of the Gërmenj necropolis are connected, with the type generally assigned to the 3rd–2nd century⁸³. **C.46** may be classified as an amphora due to the remains of the handles below the lip. The dovetail-shaped lip profile has a parallel in a vessel in Athens from a late Hellenistic-early Imperial context; the piece itself dates from the early 2nd cent. due to its relief decoration⁸⁴.

Even under the pitchers and amphoras of household ware, only a few pieces are preserved well enough to enable a closer classification and dating. The rim **C.66** of a vessel with a wide, vertical neck and a sharp angled lip displays a typological relationship to Rotroff's amphora form 6, which dates back to the 1st century⁸⁵. In addition, an amphora type from Illyria, dated in the 2nd–1st cent., is related⁸⁶. The narrow mouth with straight lip, widening slightly towards the opening, of amphora **C.69** is best matched by another Illyrian type in circulation during the 3rd and 2nd century⁸⁷.

The large bowl with a sharp creased edge **C.64** represents a type known from South Italy, which was common in the late 3rd and early 2nd centuries⁸⁸.

The small chytra type represented by the rims **C.81–C.86** with a high neck and an inner lid support can also only generally be dated within the production period from the 3rd to the 1st cent. due to parallels from Illyrian sites⁸⁹. A comparable rim design is tracable on South Italian jugs, produced during the same period⁹⁰. Another type of chytra is represented by the specimens **C.89–C.91**, whereby especially **C.90** and **C.91** formally link to the fragments **B.65–B.66** from the previously discussed Group B. This suggests that the examples of Group C are to be dated in the same period⁹¹.

80 MOREL 1981, 105 no. 1322A pl. 13.

81 Cf. Athens: ROTROFF 1997, 192–195. 366–368 figs. 79–80 pls. 95–98; Knidos: KÖGLER 2010, 194–197 nos. E.176. 179. 182–183. 247–249 figs. 24. 27 pls. 14. 16 (form XIX type A).

82 MOREL 1981, 424–425 no. 8172A pl. 210.

83 Budva: KRSTIĆ 2004, 588 pl. 293, b; Gërmenj: ANDREA 1988, 174–175. 182 pls. 6, 4; 10, 9.

84 See ROTROFF 1997, 307 no. 619 fig. 45 pl. 59.

85 ROTROFF 2006, 257–258 nos. 128–130 fig. 20.

86 CEKA 1972, 173 pl. 5, 1.

87 BERETI 1995, 199–200 no. 2Ka pl. 1.

88 Cf. YNTEMA 2001, 240–241 form M03 no. 422, from a context of late 2nd / early 1st cent. BCE.

89 Cf. e. g. LAHI 1988, 83 nos. 94–95 pl. 7; LAHI 1993, 210 no. 57 pl. 5, 58; BUNGURI 1997, 65 no. 4 pl. 9, 13–14.

90 Cf. YNTEMA 2001, 249–251 form M23a, see esp. no. 439 from a context of the late 2nd / early 1st cent. BCE.

91 For parallels see **B.65–B.67**.

C.97 can be connected to form 2 pans from the Athenian Agora, documented through the period from the late 3rd to the early 1st centuries⁹². Shape and proportions of C.97 find a close parallel in an example from a Sullan destruction context⁹³. C.103 is a rim fragment of a brazier; due to its fabric, the piece can be identified as an import and can be assigned to a type on a high stand with attachments in relief, which was common throughout the Mediterranean area during the 2nd and early 1st centuries⁹⁴.

With the exception of isolated vessels, which according to the current state of research date back to the 3rd cent., Group C contains mostly material from the 2nd and the first half of the 1st cent., including numerous vessel types with a long production period that can only be dated inaccurately. The ›closing date‹ of Group C and thus the time of the fill can be defined more precisely on the basis of a few vessel types. These include bowl C.27 and plate C.39 as imitations of ESA types, with their production not starting before the late 2nd cent. The two reversible lids C.44 and C.45 as well as the pan C.97 also indicate a date at the earliest at this time.

With regard to the end of the dating frame of Group C, the typological composition of the assemblage is more revealing than the production periods of the individual vessel types, since the composition is similar to that of the destruction horizons of the first half of the 1st cent. on other sites. A comparable combination of types is shown by an assemblage from the ›Maison des Sceaux‹ in Delos; it includes also ESA bowls and plates of the types imitated in Lissos, moldmade bowls, thin-walled Italian beakers with barbotine dots and large lids⁹⁵. A somewhat more recent destruction horizon in Knidos⁹⁶, as well as some assemblages from Paphos, dated between 110 and 60 BCE⁹⁷, can be added here. The suggested lower limit of the dating frame of Group C in the first half of the 1st cent. is also supported by its relative chronological position: Since the previously discussed context B, layed down about 150 BCE, contains neither sigillata types nor thin-walled wares, and since the composition of the contexts B and C also differs widely in other respects, Group C must be set within the local chronological order significantly later than the fill B.

This late chronological approach is also confirmed by the amount of amphora fragments contained in the assemblage, which can be described here as enormous. According to B. Lahi, the lion's share of the amphoras, with almost 100 specimens, are of the type Lamboglia 2. He also identified a number of Dressel 1A amphoras and a single Will d amphora. In addition, Group C contained the fragment of a Rhodian amphora and the rim and handle of an amphora from Knidos, whereby a so-called ›duoviri‹ stamp was preserved on the handle⁹⁸.

Consequently, a date around 75/50 BCE can be determined for the lower limit of the dating frame of Group C and hence also for the time of the filling of the building in front of the city wall.

The enormous mass of the fill material suggests that it too could be the result of a wider destruction during the 1st cent. BCE⁹⁹. This is underlined by the fact that comparable contexts can also be found in the other excavation areas. It is very likely that this destruction of the

92 ROTROFF 2006, 316–317 nos. 684–686 fig. 87 pl. 71.

93 ROTROFF 2006, 316–317 no. 686 fig. 87 pl. 71.

94 For the braziers see ROTROFF 2006, 200–219 figs. 92–95 pls. 74–87.

95 See PEIGNARD 1997; further assemblages from the Mithridatian destruction of Delos can be added, compare e. g. ZAPHEIROPOULOU – CHATZIDAKIS 1994, see esp. the table p. 247 fig. 1.

96 KÖGLER 2010, 68–72 figs. 16–32 pls. 11–22 (Fundkomplex E).

97 See e. g. HAYES 1991, 131–141 figs. 46–49 (AA Deposit); 143–146 fig. 50 (BZ Deposit).

98 It is the stamp of the Duoviri Artemon and Aristocles from the magistrate period of Agias, with a double ax as an emblem. Other stamps were preserved on the Rhodian amphora and on those of the Lamboglia 2 type; the publication of the material is in preparation by B. Lahi.

99 See OETTEL 2010, 34; OETTEL 2015, 243; OETTEL 2014, 460. 464.

city, in which the building in area B was destroyed, is connected with the civil wars and the re-fortification of Lissos by Caesar around 49–44 BCE.

The Local Fabric

It should be mentioned at this point that a series of 100 fragments were chemically analyzed in connection with the research work on the types and the chronology¹⁰⁰. The majority of the material comes from local production, which is also confirmed by the discovery of a pottery tool and wasters¹⁰¹. A small group of fragments could be isolated as non-local and of unknown origin; these pieces and other identified foreign vessels are listed separately in the catalogue.

The fabric of the locally produced tableware and cookware appears extremely homogeneous. The clay of the tableware is fine-grained and has a dense texture; it usually contains some fine mica and lime inclusions, sometimes also tiny dark/black particles. The easy breakability of the fragments is characteristic. The clay-surface is carefully smoothed, especially on the outside of the vessel, and feels silky. The colours of the clay vary from light beige to pale pinkish-brown, and even gray-fired vessels are not uncommon. By dipping the vessels were covered with a thin clay slip, the consistency and colour of which changes during the course of development (see the explanations in the discussions of the groups). The early Hellenistic vessels are predominantly covered with a matt or slightly shiny black, which still covers the clay surface well. Over time, colourfully spotted, thinner coatings in numerous red or orange-brown shades appear, which then predominate in late Hellenism. In this latest Hellenistic phase, uniformly reddish-brown coated vessels appear in response to the arrival of Eastern Sigillata in Lissos. The vessels are usually not completely covered with a slip. In the case of middle and late Hellenistic vessels in particular, the coating is limited to the necessary parts: open forms have coating on the inside and the outer rim zone, closed ones have coating only in the area of the mouth and on the upper part of the outside.

The cookware is strikingly thin-walled. The clay has a fine, dense to slightly porous texture and usually contains fine mica in moderate amounts. In addition, small white lime inclusions and quartz particles can be found here regularly. The surface of the vessels is also carefully smoothed, though they feel slightly rough, in contrast to the fine ware. Household vessels share these characteristics, but do usually not contain quartz inclusions.

100 See provisionally DASZKIEWICZ ET AL. 2017. The results will be presented in detail within the forthcoming typology.

101 See SHEHI 2010, 58.

Catalogue

All drawings are reproduced in a scale of 1 : 3. The dimensions in the catalogue are given in cm.
The colour values for clay and coating given in brackets were determined using the
›Munsell soil color charts‹.

Group A (fig. 1–5)

Tableware

A.1. Attic-type skyphos (figs. 1–2)

Object no. LI-A-BF0549-001

Sample no. MD 4486

D. rim 10,2; D. foot 3,2; H. 10.

Several fragments of rim, wall, handle and foot.

Clay without visible inclusions, cinnamon-brown (7.5 YR 6/6), surface reddish-beige (7.5 YR 8/4–8/6).

Vessel almost completely coated, the underside of the foot except for thin strips on the edge of the base-ring and finger-wide strips on the outside above the base-ring are left out, thin, unevenly applied, blotchy, opaque to translucent, smooth, black with dark brown spots (10 YR 3/4).

A.2. Attic-type skyphos (figs. 1–2)

Object no. LI-A-BF0549-015

Sample no. MD 4490

D. foot 2,2; pres. H. 4,8.

Several fragments of foot and wall.

Clay without visible inclusions, pinkish-beige (7.5 YR 7/4–6).

Vessel nearly completely coated, base and lower part of the wall left out, mostly dense and opaque, slightly shiny, smooth, black.

A.3. Kantharos (fig. 1)

Object no. LI-A-BF0549-013

Sample no. MD 4489

D. rim 9,5; pres. H. 5,4–6,9.

Two fragments of rim and four of wall.

Clay without visible inclusions, beige (7.5 YR 7/6).

Pres. fragments completely coated, worn outside, dull and mostly opaque; black with beige spots.

Decoration: vertical grooves on the body of the vessel below the rim.

A.4. Kantharos (fig. 1)

Object no. LI-A-BF0549-018

D. foot 1,7; pres. H. 3,3.

Part of lower body with beginning of foot.

Clay without visible inclusions, beige (7.5 YR 6/6), surface light beige (7.5 YR 8/4).

Vessel almost completely coated, narrow strip of the wall around the base left out, slightly shiny, smooth, dense, opaque, black.

Decoration: vertical ribbing on lower body.

A.5. Kantharos (fig. 1)

Object no. LI-A-BF0549-005

D. rim 11,5; pres. H. 3,2.

Fragments of rim and wall.

Clay without visible inclusions; pinkish-beige (7.5 YR 7/4).

All fragments completely coated, dense, opaque, shiny, black.

Decoration: West Slope style, ivy tendril on the rim zone, stem as a fine scratched line, ivy leaves painted on both sides of it, chipped, only recognizable in shadows.

A.6. Kantharos/chytridion (figs. 1–2)

Object no. LI-A-BF0549-002

Sample no. MD 4528

D. rim 6,4; D. base 4,4?; H. 8,9.

Several fragments of rim, wall, handle and base.

Clay with mica and some lime inclusions; pinkish-beige (7.5 YR 7/4), slightly darker on the surface.

Dull and mostly dense black coat inside, only some traces on outside.



A.7. Skyphos/kantharos (fig. 1)

Object no. LI-A-BF0549-025

Sample no. MD 4488

D. foot 4; pres. H. 5,9.

Almost complete foot with part of the wall, several fragments.

Clay with some mica and lime inclusions, brown (5 YR 5/6).

Vessel completely coated, shiny, black with dark brown spots (5 YR 3/3).

Decoration: vertical ribbing.

A.8. Bowl with interior decoration (fig. 1–2)

Object no. LI-A-BF0549-019

D. rim not measurable; pres. H. ca. 2,2.

Small rim fragment.

Clay without visible inclusions, brown (7.5 YR 6/6).

Fragment completely coated, thin, dull, dense smooth, black.

Decoration: West Slope style, thin double scratch line on the inside under the lip, including two rows of closely spaced, scratched commas, possibly small leaves of a garland (laurel?), tiny remnants of the middle stroke/stem pres., hardly visible.

A.9. Bowl with incurved rim (fig.1)

Object no. LI-A-BF0549-033

Sample no. MD 4467

D. rim 10,5; pres. H. 2,3.

Rim fragment.

Clay with some lime inclusions, pinkish-beige (7.5 YR 6/6), surface light beige (7.5 YR 8/4).

Black to dark brown (7.5 YR 3/4) coating, dense and dull, slightly shining inside.

A.10. Bowl with incurved rim (fig. 1)

Object no. LI-A-BF0549-035

D. rim 11; pres. H. 1,2.

Rim fragment.

Clay with some fine mica, pinkish-beige (7.5 YR 7/4).

Fragment completely covered with thin, dull and smooth coating, black.

A.11. Bowl with incurved rim (fig. 1)

Object no. LI-A-BF0549-012

D. rim 6; pres. H. 1,7.

Rim fragment.

Clay with some lime inclusions, pinkish-beige (7.5 YR 8/4).

Fr completely covered with thin, dull coating, black.

A.12. Bowl with incurved rim (fig. 1)

Object no. LI-A-BF0549-020

D. rim 14; pres. H. 3,7.

Two frs. of rim.

Slightly micaceous clay, beige (7.5 YR 7/4), surface light beige (7.5 YR 8/4).

Black coating with brown spots (7.5 YR 4/6), thin, dull, slightly shiny inside.

A.13. Bowl (fig. 1)

Object no. LI-A-BF0549-027

D. foot 2,4; pres. H. 1,6.

Complete base.

Clay with fine mica and some lime inclusions, yellow brown (7,5 YR 6/6), surface pale beige (7,5YR 8/4).

Some remains of black to dark brown coating.

A.14. Bowl with invurved rim (fig. 1)

Object no. LI-A-BF0549-011

D. rim 17; pres. H. 4,7.

Fragments of rim and wall.

Clay with some lime inclusions, reddish-brown (5 YR 5/8), surface pinkish-beige (5 YR 7/8).

Thin, dull and partially translucent coating, black to dark brown (5 YR 4/4-6).

A.15. Plate, rolled rim (figs. 1–2)

Object no. LI-A-BF0549-022

Sample no. MD 4466

D. rim 10,8; D. foot 5; H. 2,1

Approx. two-thirds of the vessel with rim and foot.

Micaceous clay, pinkish-brown (7.5 YR 7/4), surface light beige (7.5 YR 8/4).

Plate almost completely coated except underside of foot; black, reddish-brown disc on inside (7.5 YR 5/6)

Decoration: concentric groove in the centre of the inside.

A.16. Plate (figs. 1–2)

Object no. LI-A-BF0549-021

Sample no. MD 4533

D. foot 8; pres. H. 1,7.

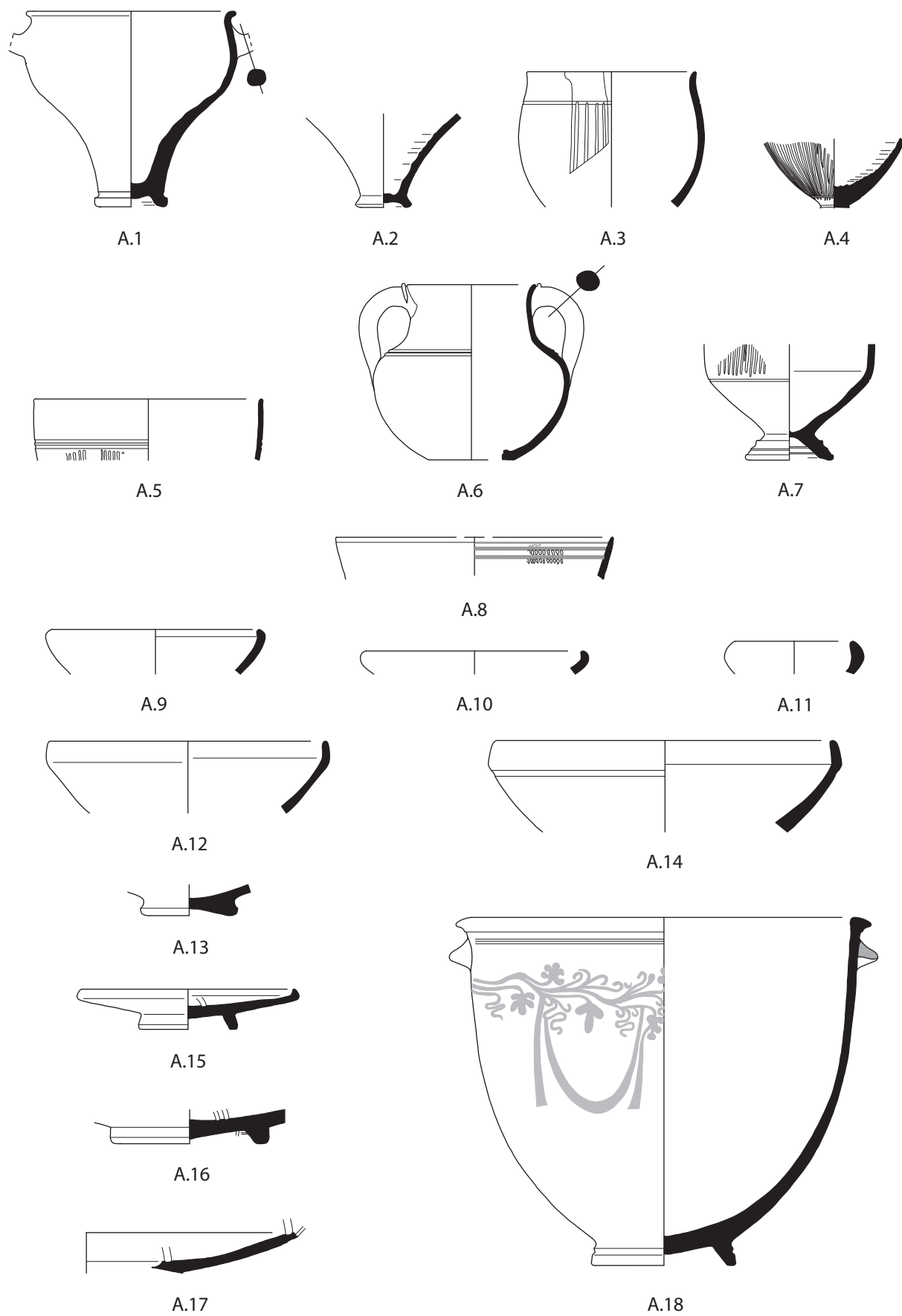


Fig. 1 : Group A. Tableware (M 1 : 3).

Foot fragment.

Highly micaceous clay with some lime inclusions, pinkish-beige (7.5 YR 7/4), surface light beige (7.5 YR 8/4).

Black coating inside, dense and slightly shining.

Decoration: two concentric grooves in centre of inside.

A.17. Fish plate (figs. 1–2)

Object no. LI-A-BF0549-026

Sample no. MD 4530

D. rim 21; pres. H. 2,1.

Three fragments of wall with part of rim.

Highly micaceous clay, beige (7.5 YR 6/6).

Fragments completely coated, dense, opaque, slightly shiny, black with brown spots (7.5 YR 4/4)

A.18. Krater (figs. 1–2)

Object no. LI-A-BF0549-003

Sample no. MD 4487

D. rim 19,2; D. foot 6,5; H. 17,6.

Several fragments of rim, wall and foot, one handle, almost half of the vessel.

Clay brown (7,5 YR 6/8, surface 7.5 YR 7/8).

Almost completely coated except underside of foot, dense, opaque, shiny, black.

Decoration: Gnathia style, painted large wine tendril with ribbons, probably monochrome, colour completely chipped.

A.19. Amphora (figs. 2–3)

Object no. LI-A-BF0549-038

Sample no. MD 4529

D. rim 8,4; pres. H. 12,9.

Almost complete rim with parts of the handles.

Micaceous clay with some lime inclusions, pinkish-brown (5 YR 6/6–5/6).

Some remains of thin, dull slip; reddish- to orange-brown (5 YR 5/8).

A.20. Jug (fig. 3)

Object no. LI-A-BF0549-014

D. rim 9,5; pres. H. 3,9.

Rim fragment with part of handle.

Slightly micaceous clay with some lime inclusions, beige (7.5 YR 6/6), surface light beige (7.5 YR 8/4).

Traces of pinkish-brown slip (2.5 YR 6/8).

A.21. Jug (fig. 3)

Object no. LI-A-BF0549-032

D. rim 12; pres. H. 2,5.

Rim fragment.

Highly micaceous clay, beige (10 YR 7/4).

Some remains of thin and dull coating, dark brown (10 YR 4/6).

A.22. Unguentarium (figs. 2–3)

Object no. LI-A-BF0549-023

D. foot 1,8; pres. H. 6,5.

Almost complete vessel, mouth and part of foot missing.

Clay with fine mica, beige (7.5 YR 7/4), surface light beige (7.5 YR 8/4).

Dense and dull, partially shining slip on upper part of vessel, black with dark brown spots (7.5 YR 4/4).

Also pres.: Foot of another unguentarium (Object no. LI-A-BF0549-036).

A.23. Closed vessel (fig. 3)

Object no. LI-A-BF0549-010

D. base 10,5; pres. H. 1,5.

Base fragment.

Micaceous clay, beige (7.5 YR 6/6), surface light beige (10 YR 8/4–5)

Some remains of thin, dull, dark brown slip on the inside.

A.24. Open vessel (fig. 4)

Object no. LI-A-BF0549-041

ca. 2,3 × 1,2.

Small fragment of wall.

Clay without visible inclusions, pinkish-brown (7.5 YR 7/4).

Thin and slightly shining black slip.

Decoration: West Slope style, incised band of waves between horizontal scratched lines.

A.25. Closed vessel (fig. 4)

Object no. LI-A-BF0549-039

Fragment of neck and shoulder.

Slightly micaceous clay, one big lime inclusion, pink (2.5 YR 7/4).

Thick, dense and opaque black coating on the outside, slightly shining.

Decoration: West Slope style, on the shoulder scratched horizontal double line, below incised wavy chain with white painted



A.1



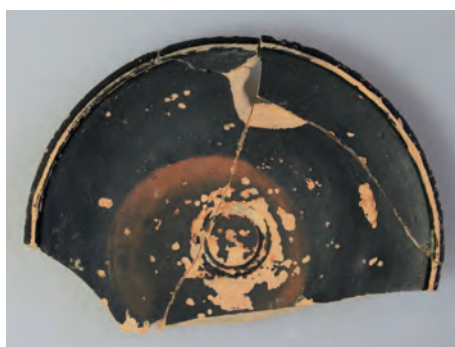
A.2



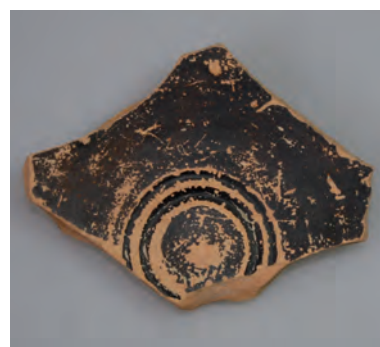
A.6



A.8



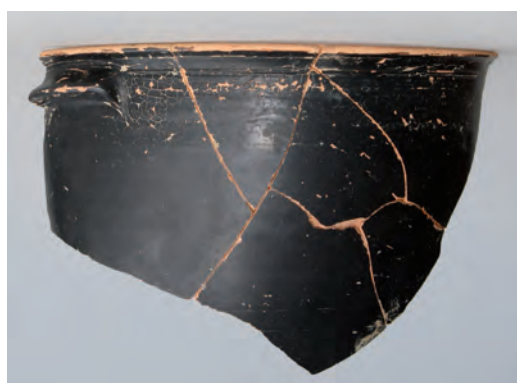
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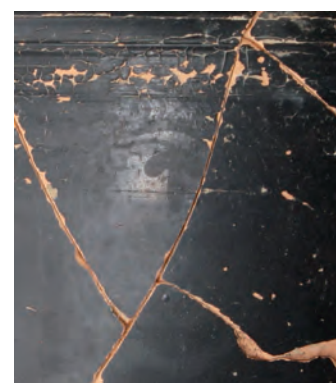
A.16



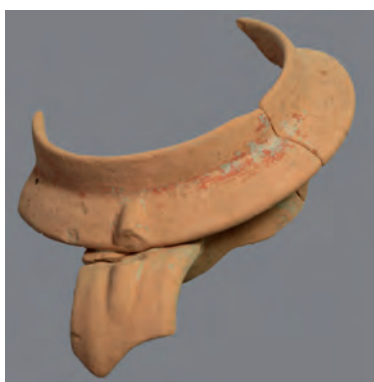
A.17



A.18



A.18 Detail



A.19



A.19



A.22

Fig. 2:
Group A. Tableware.

pendants (dots), most of the painted decoration flaked off.

A.26. Closed vessel (fig. 4)

Object no. LI-A-BF0549-040

ca. 5,7 × 3,3.

Wall fragment.

Slightly micaceous clay, fine and dense texture, pinkish-brown (2.5 YR 6/6), surface orange-brown (7.5 YR 7/6).

Some traces of thin slip on the inside(?).

Decoration: most of the fragment covered with black painted rhombus grid, underneath uneven lines of further painted decoration, probably figurative.

Household and cooking ware

A.27. Jug/amphora (fig. 5)

Object no. LI-A-BF0549-028

D. rim 10; pres. H. 1,8.

Rim fragment.

Slightly micaceous clay, beige (10 YR 8/2), somewhat lighter on the surface.

A.28. Jug/amphora (fig. 5)

Object no. LI-A-BF0549-029

D. rim 13,5; pres. H. 3,2.

Rim fragment.

Clay without visible inclusions, beige (10 YR 6/6), somewhat lighter on the surface.

A.29. Jug/amphora (fig. 5)

Object no. LI-A-BF0549-030

D. base 9; pres. H. 2,6.

Base fragment.

Highly micaceous clay, yellowish-brown (10 YR 5/4), surface light beige (near to 10 YR 8/4).

Some remains of a white slip (10 YR 8/1) with traces of painted decoration, only some dots preserved, orange-brown (7.5 YR 6/8).

Whiteground ware?

A.30. Jug/amphora (fig. 5)

Object no. LI-A-BF0549-031

D. base 12,5; pres. H. 7.

Base fragment.

Micaceous clay with lime inclusions, relatively soft, crumbles when broken,

yellowish-brown (10 YR 6/6), somewhat lighter on the surface. Some spots of orange-brown slip.

A.31. Jug/amphora (fig. 5)

Object no. LI-A-BF0549-016

D. base 10,5; pres. H. 2,4.

Base fragment.

Clay with lime inclusions and many fine quartz particles, perforated surface with many cracked bubbles, brown (5YR 5/8) with light gray core (5 YR 5/1), surface pinkish-brown (5 YR 6/8).

A.32. Jar (fig. 5)

Object no. LI-A-BF0549-009

D. foot 12; pres. H. 2,3.

Foot fragment.

Micaceous clay with some lime inclusions.

A.33. Chytra (fig. 5)

Object no. LI-A-BF0549-024

Sample no. MD 4507

D. rim 10,4; pres. H. 5,2.

Fragments of rim and handle.

Clay soft, peels off in layers (inside), fine, dense to slightly porous; much fine mica, numerous quartz inclusions, reddish-brown (2.5 YR 4/6, surface 5 YR 5/6).

A.34. Chytra (fig. 5)

Object no. LI-A-BF0549-006

D. rim 19,5; pres. H. 2,2.

Rim fragment.

Clay easily breakable, crumbling, fine and dense texture; fine mica, occasional lime inclusions, numerous tiny quartz particles, dark brown (2.5 YR 4/2), surface on inside grayish-brown (2.5 YR 5/1), on outside orange-brown (2.5 YR 6/8).

A.35. Lopas (fig. 5)

Object no. LI-A-BF0549-007

Sample no. MD 4512

D. rim 23; pres. H. 3.

Rim fragment.

Clay fine, slightly porous texture, easily breakable, crumbling; lime inclusions, fine mica, dark reddish-brown (2.5 YR 4/6), surface inside reddish-brown (2.5 YR 5/6), outside dark brown (7.5 YR 4/4) to black.

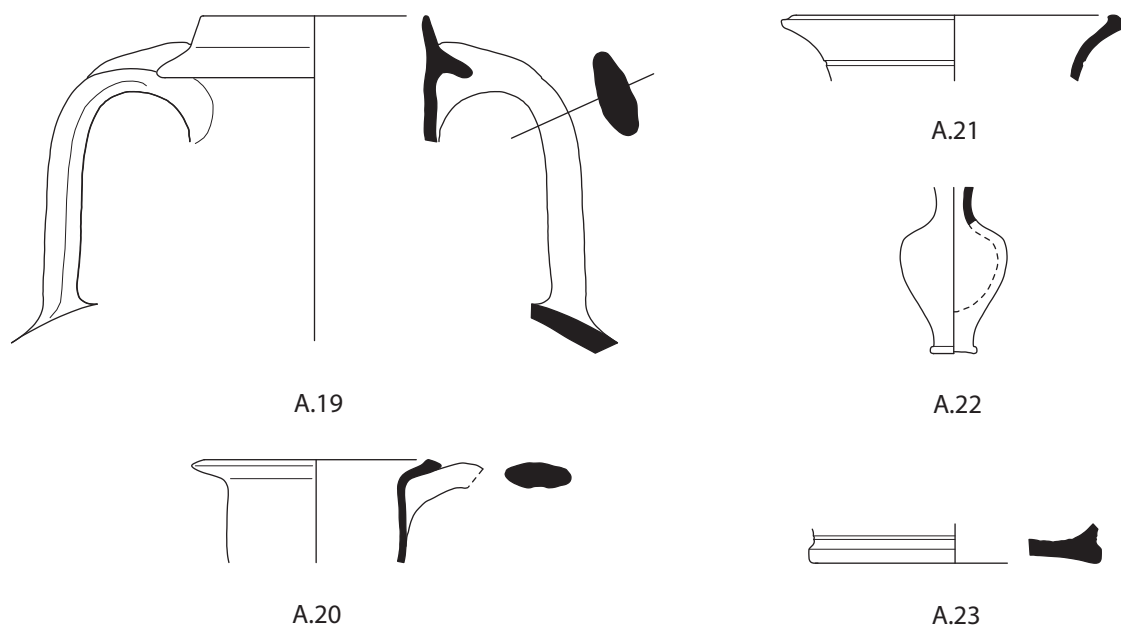


Fig. 3 : Group A. Tableware (M 1 : 3)



Fig. 4 : Group A. Tableware.

A.36. Pan (fig. 5)

Object no. LI-A-BF0549-037

D. base 22; pres. H. 1,3.

Base fragment.

Highly micaceous clay with many lime particles, reddish-brown (5 YR 4/6), surface burned on outside.

inside and outside, smooth, lime inclusions, numerous small and large quartz inclusions and pebbles, dark brown (5 YR 4/6), surface beige to reddish-beige (5 YR 6/6–7.5 YR 6/6).

Hand-modeled ware, probably Iron Age, traditional ceramics (R. Breuer).

Also pres.: fragment of another hand-modeled vessel (Object no. LI-A-BF0549-044).

Non-local pottery

A.37. Bowl (fig. 5)

Object no. LI-A-BF0549-004

Sample no. MD 4531

D. base 6,2; pres. H. 4,5.

Two fragments of base.

Fine, micaceous clay with occasional lime inclusions, brown (7.5 YR 5/8), somewhat lighter on the surface (5 YR 6/6–6/8).

Coating inside, thin, dull, black to dark brown (5 YR 4/4).

A.38. Jar (fig. 5)

Object no. LI-A-BF0549-008

Sample no. MD 4502

D. foot 8; pres. H. 3,2.

Base fragment.

Relatively hard, fine clay with dense texture, smoothed surface, isolated lime inclusions, very little fine mica, reddish-beige (5 YR 6/8) with light gray core (2.5 YR 5/1), surface pinkish-beige (7.5 YR 7/8).

A.39. Chytra (fig. 5)

Object no. LI-A-BF0549-034

Sample no. MD 4522

D. rim 11; pres. H. 3.

Rim fragment.

Clay hard, crumbles when broken, porous, compact, rough surface, lime inclusions and quartz particles, dark brown (near to 7.5 YR 3/1), somewhat lighter on the surface.

A.40. Cooking pot? (fig. 5)

Object no. LI-A-BF0549-017

Sample no. MD 4532

D. rim 17; pres. H. 7,2.

Rim fragment.

Clay fine, dense texture, relatively hard, crumbles when broken; surface polished

Group B (figs. 6–13)

Tableware

B.1. Kantharos (figs. 6–7)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-019

Sample no. MD 4458

D. rim ca. 9,6; pres. H. 4,1.

Rim fragment with beginning of vertical loop-handle.

Relatively soft clay, highly micaceous, beige (10 YR 8/4–7/4).

Dull, rough slip with mica, dark brown (10 YR 4/3–3/3).

Decoration: traces of painted decoration on the rim, with vertical grooves below.

B.2. Kantharos (figs. 6–7)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-010

Sample no. MD 4455

D. rim 7,3; D. foot 4,9; H. 11,2.

Several fragments of rim, foot and wall.

Clay without visible inclusions, light beige (10 YR 8/3–4).

Completely coated except foot and lower wall, thin, dull, rough, dark brown (5 YR 4/2–4).

Decoration: Groups of vertical grooves, below the handles scratched cross.

B.3. Kantharos (figs. 6–7)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-011

Sample no. MD 4452

D. rim 7; pres. H. 8,1.

Several rim fragments with part of handle.

Highly micaceous clay, small lime inclusions, light brown (5 YR 6/1) with dark core.

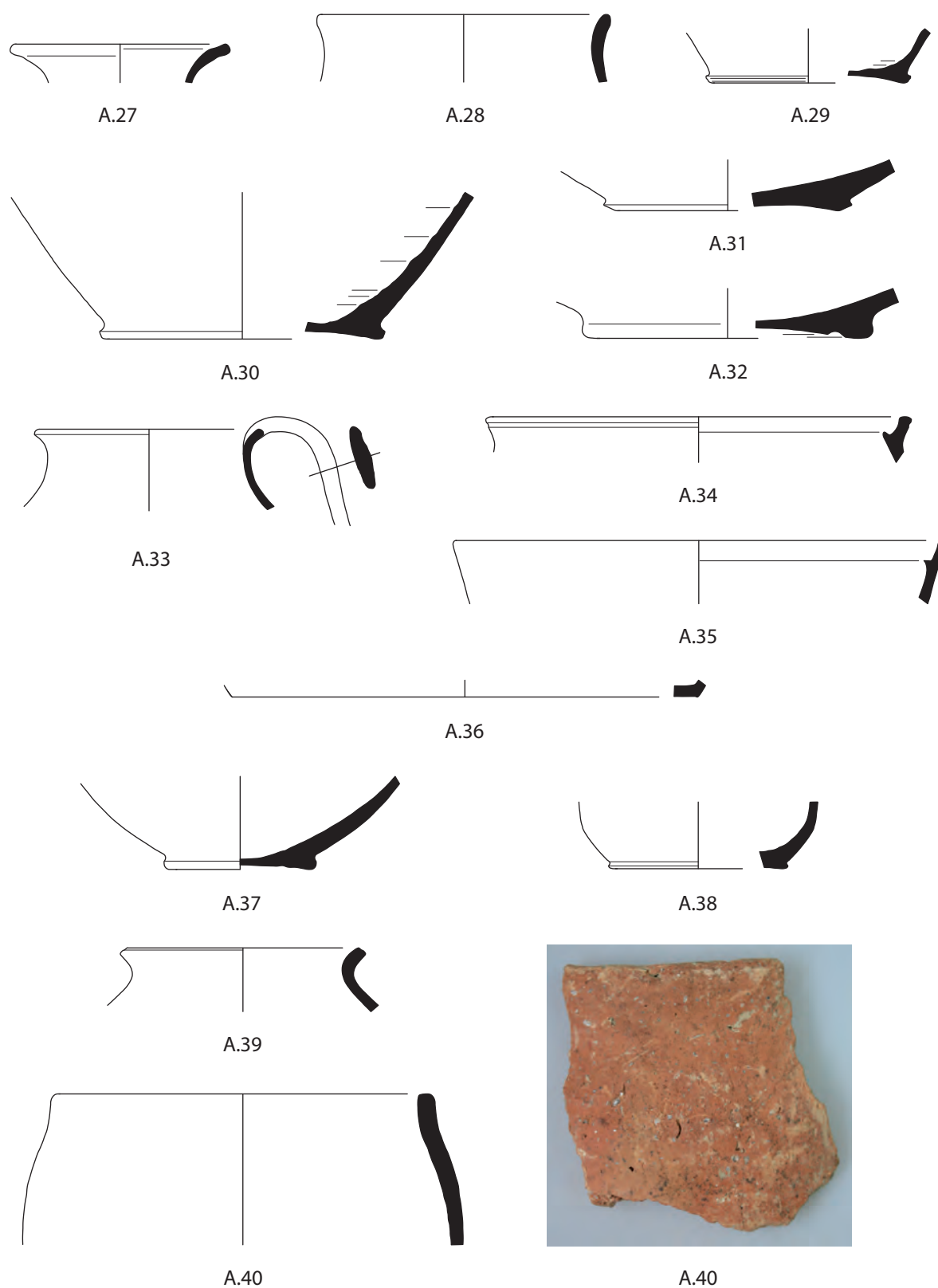


Fig. 5: Group A. Household and cooking ware, non-local pottery (M 1 : 3).

Dull and rough black slip, partially brown spots (7,5 YR 5/3).

B.4. Kantharos (fig. 6)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-016

Sample no. MD 4469

D. rim 9; pres. H. 4,5.

Rim fragment.

Clay without visible inclusions, pinkish-beige (10 YR 7/4).

Dull, rough black slip, slightly metallic reflecting on the inside.

B.5. Kantharos (fig. 6)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-018

Sample no. MD 4457

D. rim 9,5; pres. H. 2,3.

Rim fragment.

Slightly micaceous clay, beige (10 YR 8/3).

Dull, rough black slip, dark brown (5 YR 3/4) on inside.

Decoration: some traces of painted decoration on outside, leaf tendril(?), worn.

B.6. Skyphos/kantharos (fig. 6)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-043

Sample no. MD 4527

D. foot 4,3; pres. H. 1,4.

Two fragments of high foot.

Clay with some mica, fine, dense texture, surface roughly smoothed with many grooves, pinkish-beige (7,5 YR 7/4, surface 7,5 YR 7/3).

Pres. fragments completely unslipped.

B.7. Bowl with interior decoration (figs. 6–7)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-006

Sample no. MD 4476

D. rim 10,2; D. foot 3,8; H. 7,3.

Fragments of rim, wall and foot.

Clay without visible inclusions, pale orange (7,5 YR 7/6–8/6, surface 7,5 YR 8/6).

Almost completely coated except foot and lower part of wall, mostly dull, partially shiny (metallic), black.

Decoration: slight grooves on inside and outside of the rim, not to be drawn; on inside, former painting, completely chipped, somewhat white stripes below the middle, accompanied on both sides by darker stripes;

thin painted stripe around the centre of the floor.

B.8. Bowl (fig. 6)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-015

Sample no. MD 4477

D. rim 9,5; pres. H. 2,3.

Small rim fragment.

Clay without visible inclusions, pinkish-brown/orange (7,5 YR 7/6).

Pres. fragment completely slipped, dull, slightly metallic reflecting on the inside, opaque, rough, dark brown to black.

B.9. Bowl with interior decoration (figs. 6–7)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-022

Sample no. MD 4459

D. rim 12,8; pres. H. 2,4.

Rim fragment.

Slightly micaceous clay, relatively soft, beige (10 YR 7/3).

Pres. fragment completely slipped, slightly micaceous, thin, dull, black, brown spots inside (7,5 YR 6/6).

Decoration: traces of former painting on the inside, broad clay-grounded stripe bordered by fine black lines, row of notches (rouletting), black line, row of painted black commas, another clay-grounded stripe with black lines.

B.10. Bowl with interior decoration (figs. 6–7)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-024

Sample no. MD 4460

D. rim 17,8; pres. H. 2,4.

Small rim fragment.

Clay relatively soft, fine, lime inclusions, some mica, beige (10 YR 7/3).

Pres. fragment completely slipped, worn, thin and dull, black to dark brown.

Decoration: on inside, about 1 cm below the lip row of notches (rouletting), below numerous slight grooves.

B.11. Bowl (fig. 6)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-047

Sample no. MD 4493

D. foot 4; pres. H. 3,1.

Foot fragment.

Clay highly micaceous, some lime inclusions, light gray to grayish-beige (10 YR 7/1–2).

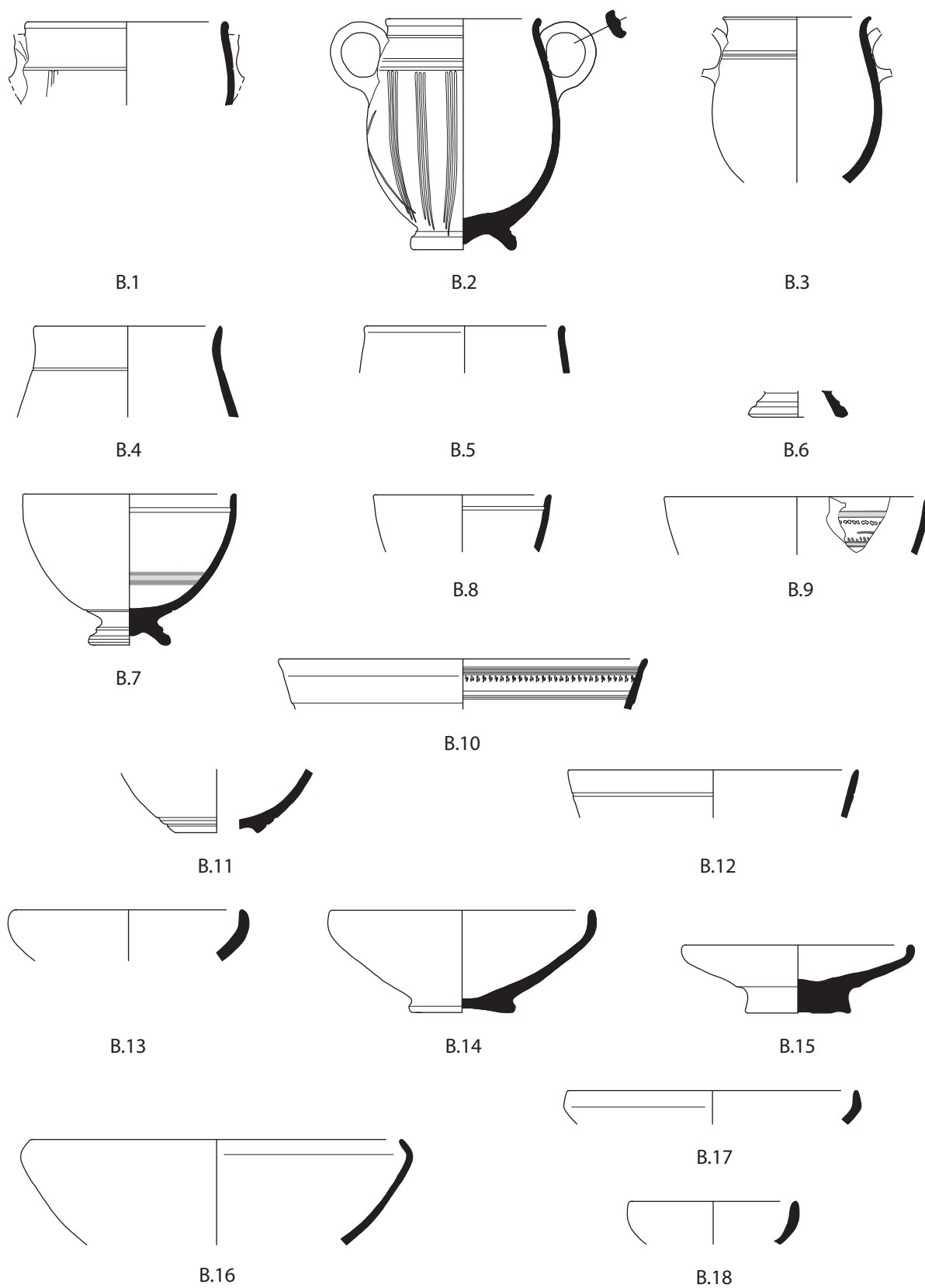


Fig. 6 : Group B. Tableware (M 1 : 3).

Pres. fragment completely slipped, partially worn, thin, dull, black.

B.12. Bowl with painted decoration (fig. 6)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-074

Sample no. MD 4504

D. rim 14; pres. H. 2,3.

Rim fragment.

Clay with fine mica, beige (10 YR 7/2).

Traces of thin, translucent, dull slip all over the pres. fragment, dark brown to black.

Decoration: on inside and outside traces of painted decoration, worn.

B.13. Bowl with incurved rim (fig. 6)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-020

Sample no. MD 4491

D. rim 11; pres. H. 2,5.

Rim fragment.

Relatively soft clay, some fine dark particles, lime inclusions, grayish-beige (10 YR 8/1–7/1).

Pres. fragment completely slipped, mostly worn on the outside, thin, rough, dull, black.

B.14. Bowl with incurved rim (figs. 6–7)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-004

Sample no. MD 4474

D. rim 13,2; D. base ca. 5; H. 5.

Half of the vessel with complete base and part of rim.

Clay with some dark particles, pinkish-beige (7,5 YR 7/4), surface somewhat lighter (near to 7,5 YR 7/3 or 8/3).

Inside and rim on the outside covered with thin, dull slip, black.

Base not in the centre of the vessel.

B.15. Bowl with incurved rim (figs. 6–7)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-002

Sample no.: MD 4454

D. rim 10,4; D. foot 5; H. 3,3.

Three quarters of the vessel, parts of rim, foot and wall.

Clay with many small and some large lime inclusions, mica, fine dark particles, beige (10 YR 7/4–7,5 YR 8/2).

Slip mostly worn, traces on inside and on outside of rim, applied unevenly, blotchy, partly dense and opaque, partly thin and translucent, dull, reddish-brown (2,5 YR 5/6).

B.16. Bowl with incurved rim (figs. 6–7)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-026

Sample no. MD 4480

D. rim 18; pres. H. 5,2.

Rim fragments.

Slightly micaceous clay, pinkish-beige (5 YR 7/4. 6, surface 7.5 YR 7/4).

Foot and lower part of body unslipped, dull to partially shiny, opaque coating, black to dark brown (near to 7,5 YR 5/8).

B.17. Bowl with incurved rim (fig. 6)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-041

D. rim 14; pres. H. 1,7.

Rim fragment.

Slightly micaceous clay, beige (7,5 YR 7/3).

Pres. fragment completely slipped, mostly worn, thin, dull, black.

B.18. Bowl with incurved rim (figs. 6–7)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-052

D. rim 8; pres. H. 2,1.

Rim fragment.

Slightly micaceous clay, pinkish-brown (5 YR 6/4).

Inside and rim on the outside slipped, thin dull coating, translucent and blotchy, black to dark brown.

B.19. Bowl (fig. 8. 10)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-032

D. base 3,8; pres. H. 1,7.

Complete base.

Clay with some dark particles, pinkish-beige (7,5 YR 7/3).

Slipped inside, dull, rough, blotchy, thin, black to dark brown.

Decoration: Spiral incised in the centre of inside before applying the coating.

B.20. Bowl (fig. 8)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-031

D. base 4,9; pres. H. 1,8.

Almost complete base.

Clay relatively soft, crumbles when scratched, underside of the floor wiped with a comb or brush, some mica, beige (10 YR 6/6), surface pinkish-beige (7,5 YR 7/3–4).

Slipped on inside, partially chipped off, thin, dull, black.



B.1



B.2



B.2



B.3



B.7



B.9



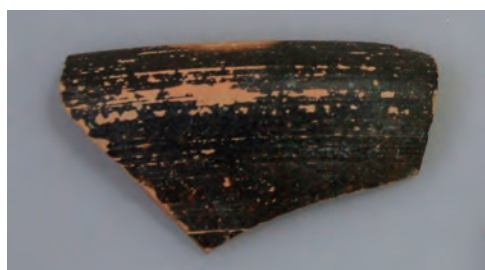
B.10



B.14



B.15



B.16



B.18

Fig. 7 : Group B. Tableware.

B.21. Bowl (fig. 8)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-028

Sample no. MD 4461

D. base 4,2; pres. H. 2.

Complete base.

Slightly micaceous clay, some lime inclusions, grayis-beige (7,5 YR 7/1–2), surface somewhat darker (10 YR 7/3).

Slipped inside, dull, blotchy, black to dark brown (7.5 YR 3/4).

B.22. Bowl (fig. 8)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-027

D. base 4,8; pres. H. 1,6.

Base fragment.

Slightly micaceous clay, adhering clay lumps, pinkish-beige (7,5 YR 7/4), surface somewhat lighter.

Slipped on inside, relatively thick and opaque coating, dull to slightly shiny, black.

B.23. Bowl (fig. 8)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-023

D. rim ca. 12; pres. H. 1,3.

Small rim fragment.

Slightly micaceous clay, relatively soft, beige (10 YR 7/3).

Coat almost completely worn, black?

B.24. Bowl with upturned rim (fig. 8)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-008

Sample no. MD 4471

D. rim 27,6; pres. H. 6,6.

Several fragments of rim and wall.

Clay with some black particles, pinkish-brown (5 YR 7/6–6/6), surface somewhat lighter.

Slip on inside and on outside of rim, thin, dull, rough, blotchy, black to dark brown.

B.25. Bowl with upturned rim (fig. 8)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-014

D. rim 22,5; pres. H. 2,6.

Rim fragments.

Clay with some dark particles, pinkish-brown (5 YR 7/6–6/6).

Slip on inside and on outside of rim, dull, rough, opaque, black to dark brown.

B.26. Bowl (figs. 8. 10)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-034

Sample no. MD 4492

D. base 2,8; pres. H. 1,5.

Complete base.

Slightly micaceous clay, some lime particles, light gray (10 YR 7/1–6/1).

Pres. fragment completely slipped, thick, dull and opaque black coating.

B.27. Bowl (figs. 8. 10)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-029

D. base 3,6; pres. H. 2,1.

Complete base.

Slightly micaceous clay, pinkish-beige (7.5 YR 7/3), surface beige (10 YR 7/3).

Slip on inside, relatively thick, opaque, dull to slightly reflecting, rough, black.

B.28. Plate with rolled rim (fig. 8)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-038

Sample no. MD 4483

D. rim 9,8; pres. H. 1,6.

Rim fragment.

Clay with some mica, pinkish-beige (5 YR 7/2).

Pres. fragment completely slipped, thin, translucent, dull, rough, dark reddish-brown (5 YR 4/6–3/3).

B.29. Plate with rolled rim (fig. 8)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-042

D. rim 11,6; pres. H. 1.

Small rim fragment.

Clay with some reddish-brown particles, pinkish-beige (7.5 YR 7/4).

Pres. fragment completely slipped, dull, rough, opaque, black.

B.30. Plate with rolled rim (fig. 8)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-035

D. rim 8,5; pres. H. 1,1.

Small rim fragment.

Clay without visible inclusions, grayish-beige (10 YR 7/2).

Pres. fragment almost completely covered with thin, dull black coating.

B.31. Plate with rolled rim (fig. 8)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-039

Sample no. MD 4484

D. rim 9,8; pres. H. 1,3.

Small rim fragment.

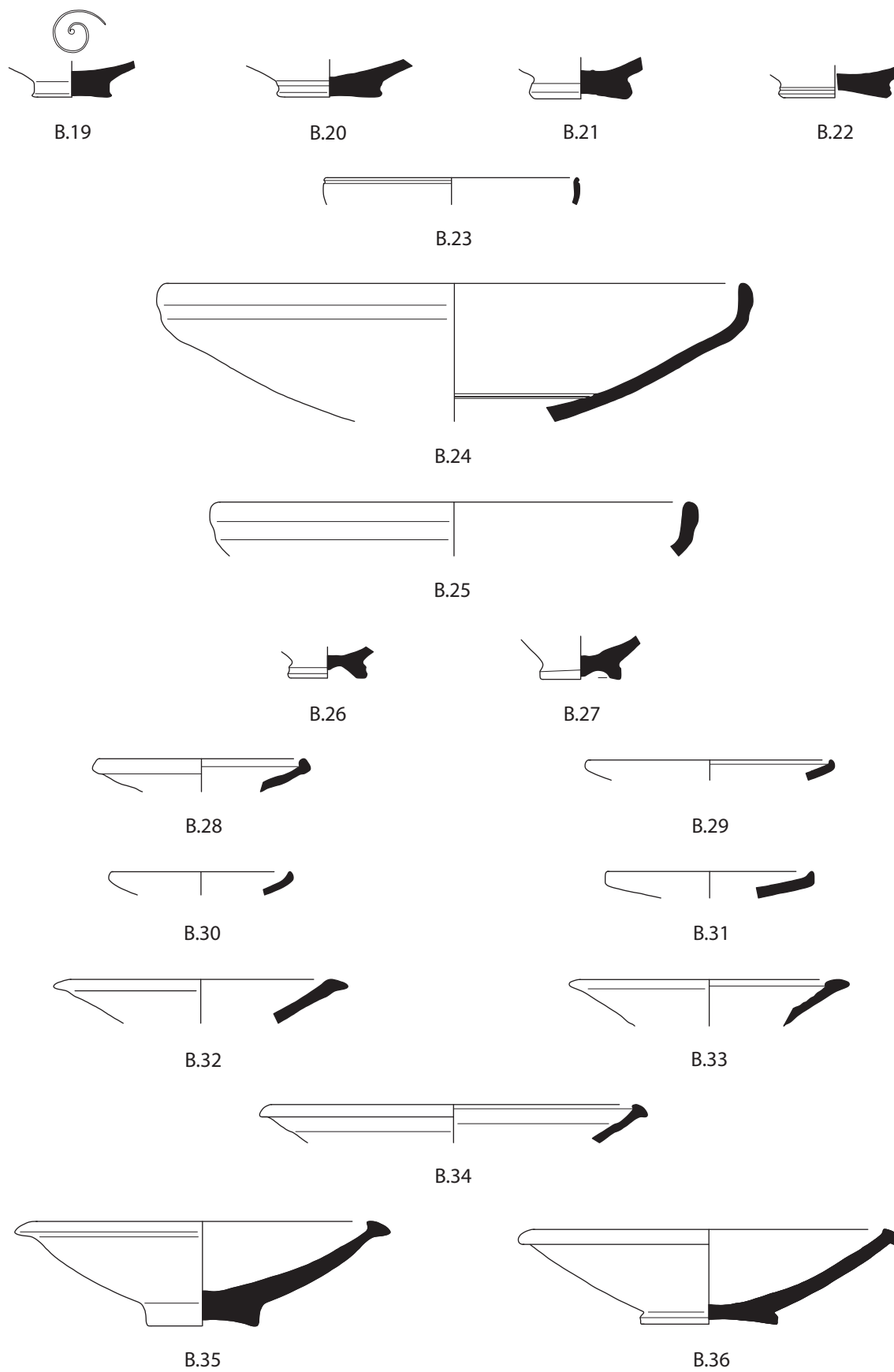


Fig. 8 : Group B. Tableware (M 1 : 3).

Highly micaceous clay, some lime inclusions, pinkish-beige (5 YR 7/4, surface 7.5 YR 7/4). Slip on inside and outside of rim, mostly worn, thin, dull, orange-brown (2.5 YR 6/8).

B.32. Plate with thickened rim (figs. 8. 10)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-049

Sample no. MD 4482

D. rim 12,5; pres. H. 2,2.

Rim fragment.

Highly micaceous clay with some dark particles and lime inclusions, beige-orange (5 YR 6/4), surface somewhat darker (5 YR 6/6).

Slip on inside with drops running down outside, partially worn, thin, dull, rough, light reddish-brown (2.5 YR 5/8).

B.33. Plate with thickened rim (fig. 8)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-040

Sample no. MD 4524

D. rim 12,4; pres. H. 2,2.

Rim fragment.

Slightly micaceous clay, pinkish-beige (5 YR 7/2, surface 7.5 YR 7/3).

Slip on inside and on outside of rim, dull, opaque, rough, black.

B.34. Plate with thickened rim (fig. 8)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-036

Sample no. MD 4464

D. rim 17,5; pres. H. 1,9.

Small rim fragment.

Clay without visible inclusions, beige (10 YR 7/3).

Slip on inside and on outside of rim, dull, blotchy, translucent, black.

B.35. Plate with thickened rim (figs. 8. 10)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-007

Sample no.: MD 4472

D. rim 15,5; D. foot 4,9; H. 5,1.

Nearly half of the vessel with complete base and part of rim.

Clay with some lime inclusions, pinkish-beige (7,5 YR 7/4, surface 5 YR 7/4).

Slip on inside and on outside of rim, rough, dull, opaque, black to dark brown.

Hole below the rim, closed with clay lumps.

B.36. Plate with thickened rim (fig. 8)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-005

Sample no. MD 4475

D. rim 16,6; D. base 5,6; H. 4,5.

Large fragment with complete base and part of rim.

Clay without visible inclusions, pinkish-beige (7,5 YR 7/3), surface somewhat lighter.

Slip almost worn, some traces on inside and on upper part of outside (drops running down), thin, dull, rough, black.

Base not in the centre of the vessel.

B.37. Plate with domed rim (fig. 9)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-009

Sample no. MD 4453

D. rim 25; D. foot 9,6; H. 5,3.

Nearly half of the vessel, several fragments of wall, foot, and rim.

Clay with some lime inclusions, beige (10 YR 8/4–7/4, surface 10 YR 8/2–3).

Slip only on inside, mostly worn, thin, dull, rough, dark brown to black.

Foot not in the centre of the vessel.

B.38. Plate with domed rim (fig. 9)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-046

Sample no. MD 4525

D. rim 24,5; pres. H. 4,2.

Rim fragment.

Clay without visible inclusions, beige (10 YR 7/3).

Slip on inside, partially worn, dull, blotchy, thin, translucent, black with brown spots (near to 10 YR 4/4).

B.39. Fish plate (figs. 9–10)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-001

Sample no.: MD 4470

D. rim 18; D. foot 6,6; H. 4.

Almost complete vessel, restored from several fragments, small part of rim missing.

Clay with some large lime inclusions, light pinkish-yellow (5 YR 8/4–7/4), surface somewhat lighter (7,5 YR 8/4–7/4).

Slip on inside, almost worn or chipped off, dull, rough, dark brown (5 YR 5/2–4/2; 7,5 YR 5/2–4/2).

B.40. Kyathos (fig. 9)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-017

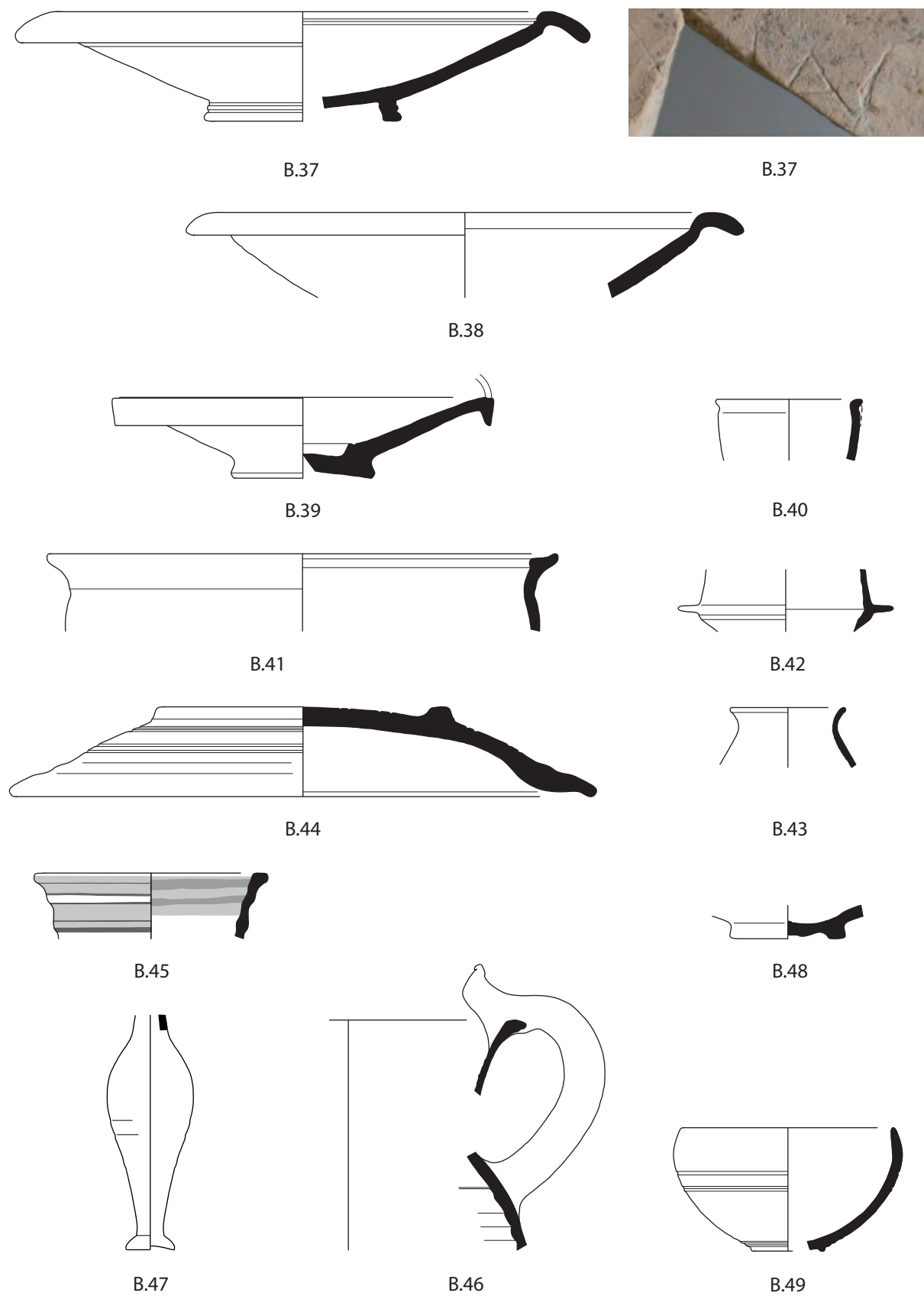


Fig. 9 : Group B. Tableware (M 1 : 3).

Sample no. MD 4478

D. rim 6,8; pres. H. 3.

Rim fragment with beginning of ringhandle.

Clay without visible inclusions, pinkish-beige (7,5 YR 8/4–7/4).

Pres. fragment completely slipped, dull, rough, opaque black coating.

B.41. Krater (fig. 9)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-053

Sample no. MD 4526

D. rim 25; pres. H. 3,9.

Rim fragment.

Slightly micaceous clay, some dark particles, pale gray (5 YR 7/1), surface beige (10 YR 6/3).

Slip on inside, some traces on outside of rim, dull, opaque, black, on the upper side of the lip dark brown (7.5 YR 5/3), applied unevenly with a brush.

B.42. Pyxis (fig. 9)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-058

Sample no.: MD 4496

Pres. H. 3,1.

Part of wall.

Slightly micaceous clay, beige (10 YR 8/3–7/3).

B.43. Pyxis (fig. 9)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-055

D. rim 5,5; pres. H. 3.

Rim fragment.

Clay slightly porous, fine mica, pinkish-beige (7.5 YR 8/2), surface light beige (10 YR 8/3).

Slip completely worn.

B.44. Reversible lid (figs. 9–10)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-012

Sample no. MD 4465

D. rim 28,4; D. handle 14; pres. H. 4,4.

Nearly half of the vessel, several fragments of wall, rim and handle.

Clay with some small and large lime inclusions, some fine mica, dark particles, beige (10 YR 8/4), surface somewhat darker (10 YR 7/4).

Some remains of brown to reddish-brown slip on outside.

Decoration: on outside, several pairs of grooves, also on inside of the foot.

B.45. Jug/amphora (fig. 9)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-051

Sample no. MD 4503

D. rim 10,5; pres. H. 3,3.

Rim fragment.

Highly micaceous clay with lime inclusions, pinkish-beige (7.5 YR 7/6).

Slip painted in stripes on both sides of the rim, brown (7.5 YR 4/4).

Decoration: on the outside two broad painted brown stripes, accompanied by dark brown lines.

B.46. Oinochoe (figs. 9–10)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-063

Sample no. MD 4497

D. rim 16,5; pres. H. 14,3.

Two rim fragments and one wall fragment with complete handle.

Clay slightly porous, without visible inclusions, beige (10 YR 7/3), surface yellow (2.5 YR 8/3–7/3).

B.47. Unguentarium (figs. 9–10)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-084

D. foot 2,4; pres. H. 11,6; größter D. 4,4.

Almost complete vessel, mouth missing.

Highly micaceous clay with many small and some large lime inclusions, to inside pinkish-brown (5 YR 7/6), to outside beige (7.5 YR 8/3), surface pinkish-beige (7.5 YR 8/4).

Slip on inside and on upper part of outside with drops running down, thin, blotchy, opaque, dull, reddish-brown (2.5 YR 4/8).

B.48. Closed vessel (fig. 9)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-030

Sample no. MD 4462

D. foot 4,9; pres. H. 1,6.

Complete foot.

Highly micaceous clay, some dark particles, grayish-beige (10 YR 7/2).

Drops of slip running down the inside, dull, opaque, dark brown.

B.49. Moldmade bowl (figs. 9–10)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-003

Sample no. MD 4473

D. rim 10,4; D. base 2,6; H. 6,1.

One third of vessel with parts of rim and base.



B.19



B.26



B.27



B.32



B.35



B.39



B.44



B.46



B.47



B.49

Fig. 10 : Group B. Tableware.

Clay with some large lime inclusions, reddish-beige (7,5 YR 7/4).

Pres. fragment completely slipped, thin, dull, rough and blotchy coating, rim on outside reddish-brown, below dark brown to black, on inside dark beige (2,5 YR 6/6; 7,5 YR 5/3; 7,5 YR 6/4).

Decoration: Ionian kymation, below broad vine tendril with spiral stalk.

Household and Cooking ware

B.50. Large bowl (figs. 11. 13)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-013

Sample no. MD 4494

D. rim ca 35; pres. H. 3,6.

Several fragments with parts of rim and handles.

Highly micaceous clay (golden mica) with reddish-brown and dark particles and lime inclusions, poudery clay, light beige (7,5 YR 7/4), surface somewhat lighter (10 YR 7/4).

B.51. Large bowl (fig. 11)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-056

Sample no. MD 4495

D. rim 36; pres. H. 3,5.

Rim fragment.

Clay relatively soft, highly micaceous, some dark particles, smoothed on surface, pinkish-beige (7.5 YR 7/4), surface slightly yellowish. Pair of holes close to the rim.

B.52. Bowl (fig. 11)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-082

Sample no. MD 4499

D. rim 25,5; pres. H. 2,5.

Rim fragment.

Clay relatively soft, smoothed surface, highly micaceous, dark particles and lime inclusions, brown (7.5 YR 6/6).

B.53. Jug/amphora (fig. 11)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-059

Sample no. MD 4498

D. rim 8,7; pres. H. 2,6.

Rim fragment.

Hard clay with fine and dense texture, surface on the outside smoothed, some

mica, pinkish-beige (7.5 YR 8/3–7/3), surface somewhat darker.

B.54. Jug/jar (fig. 11)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-050

Sample no. MD 4500

D. rim 17,5; pres. H. 3.

Rim fragment.

Clay with fine and dense texture, surface smoothed, slightly rough, highly micaceous, many dark particles and lime inclusions, grayish-beige (7.5 YR 7/3), surface somewhat lighter (10 YR 7/3).

B.55. Jug/jar (fig. 11)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-057

Sample no.: MD 4456

D. foot 15; pres. H. 5,2.

Foot fragment.

Clay with fine and dense texture, soft, smoothed surface, highly micaceous, some large and many small lime inclusions, beige (10 YR 8/3–7/3, surface 10 YR 7/3).

B.56. Jug (fig. 11)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-044

Sample no. MD 4481

D. foot 4,8; pres. H. 2,2.

Complete foot.

Hard clay, fine and dense texture, surface on the outside carefully smoothed, large and small lime inclusions, some mica, pinkish-beige (5 YR 7/4).

B.57. Jug (fig. 11)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-045

D. foot 5; pres. H. 1,6.

Complete foot.

Hard clay, fine and dense texture, surface on the outside carefully smoothed, some mica, some lime inclusions, light beige (10 YR 7/4, surface 10 YR 7/3).

B.58. Chytra (fig. 11)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-073

Sample no. MD 4520

D. rim 18,5; pres. H. 5,2.

Six fragments of rim.

Hard but brittle clay, fine and relatively dense texture, slightly porous, highly micaceous,

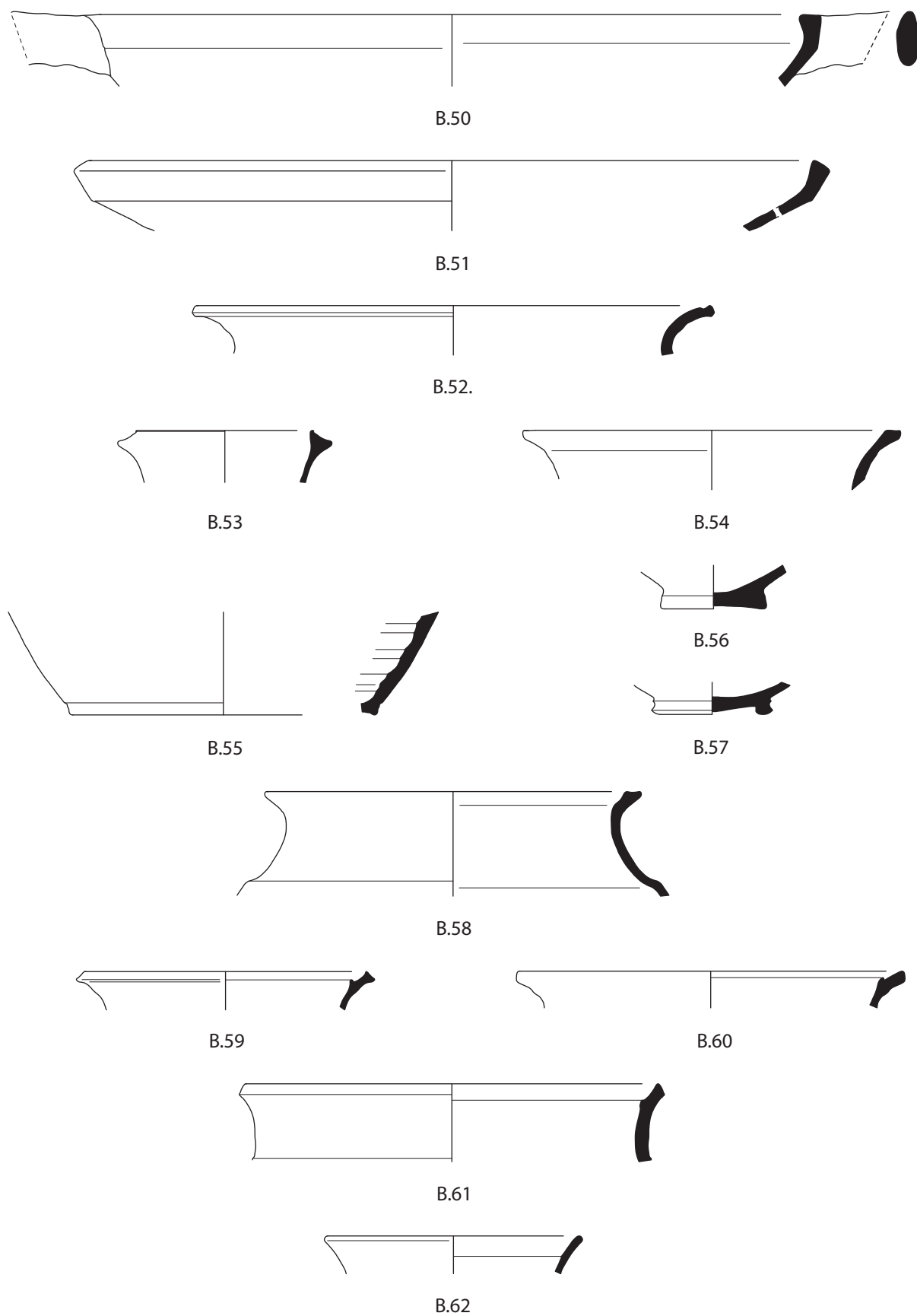


Fig. 11 : Group B. Household and cooking ware (M 1 : 3).

lime inclusions, numerous quartz particles, brown (5 YR 5/8), surface somewhat lighter.

B.59. Chytra (figs. 11. 13)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-065

Poben no. MD 4516

D. rim 14; pres. H. 1,9.

Rim fragment.

Hard clay, relatively fine, slightly porous, surface rough, highly micaceous, some larger quartz particles, small pebbles, pinkish-brown (5 YR 6/6), surface somewhat darker (5 YR 5/6).

B.60. Chytra (fig. 11)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-070

Sample no. MD 4511

D. rim 19; pres. H. 1,9.

Rim fragment.

Highly micaceous clay, brittle, fine and dense texture, rough surface, brown (2.5 YR 4/6), surface somewhat lighter.

B.61. Chytra (fig. 11)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-066

Sample no. MD 4517

D. rim 20,5; pres. H. 3,9.

Three fragments of rim.

Highly micaceous clay, hard, dense to slightly porous texture, rough surface, some lime inclusions, many quartz particles, tiny pebbles, brown (5 YR 5/6) with gray core (5 YR 6/1), surface yellowish-brown (7.5 YR 6/6).

B.62. Chytra? (fig. 11)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-064

Sample no.: MD 4515

D. rim 12,5; pres. H. 1,9.

Rim fragment.

Hard clay, relatively fine, dense to slightly porous texture, rough surface, highly micaceous, small pebbles, dark particles, brown (5 YR 6/6), surface somewhat darker (5 YR 5/8).

B.63. Chytra (fig. 13)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-075

Sample no. MD 4521

11 × 7,5; D. 1,7

One complete u-shaped handle and fragment of another.

Highly micaceous clay, brittle, dense to slightly porous texture, relatively fine, lime inclusions, many quartz particles, brown (7.5 YR 5/8), surface somewhat lighter.

B.64. Lopas (figs. 12–13)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-071

Sample no. MD 4518

D. rim 25; pres. H. 3,7.

Two rim fragments.

Hard, fine clay, dense texture, slightly brittle, rough surface, micaceous, some lime inclusions, dark brown (5 YR 4/1–3/1, surface 7.5 YR 5/2–4/2).

B.65. Pithos (figs. 12–13)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-068

Sample no. MD 4510

D. rim 27,5; pres. H. 6.

Rim fragment.

Highly micaceous clay, hard, fine, dense to slightly porous texture, rough surface, lime inclusions, brown (2.5 YR 5/8–6/8) with thin dark gray core, surface light brown (2.5 YR 5/4–5/6), somewhat lighter inside.

Decoration: horizontal grooves on outside.

B.66. Pithos (figs. 12–13)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-069

Sample no. MD 4514

D. rim 18; pres. H. 4,7.

Rim fragment.

Highly micaceous clay, hard, relatively fine, dense to slightly porous texture, brittle, rough surface, brown (2.5 YR 5/8) with thin grayish-brown layer to the inside.

Decoration: horizontal groove on outside.

B.67. Pithos (fig. 12)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-067

Sample no. MD 4509

D. rim 18,5; pres. H. 2,7.

Rim fragment.

Highly micaceous clay, hard, dense to slightly porous texture, rough surface, quartz particles, dark brown (5 YR 3/3) with reddish-brown core (2.5 YR 4/8), surface dark brown, partially pinkish-brown (2.5 YR 5/6).

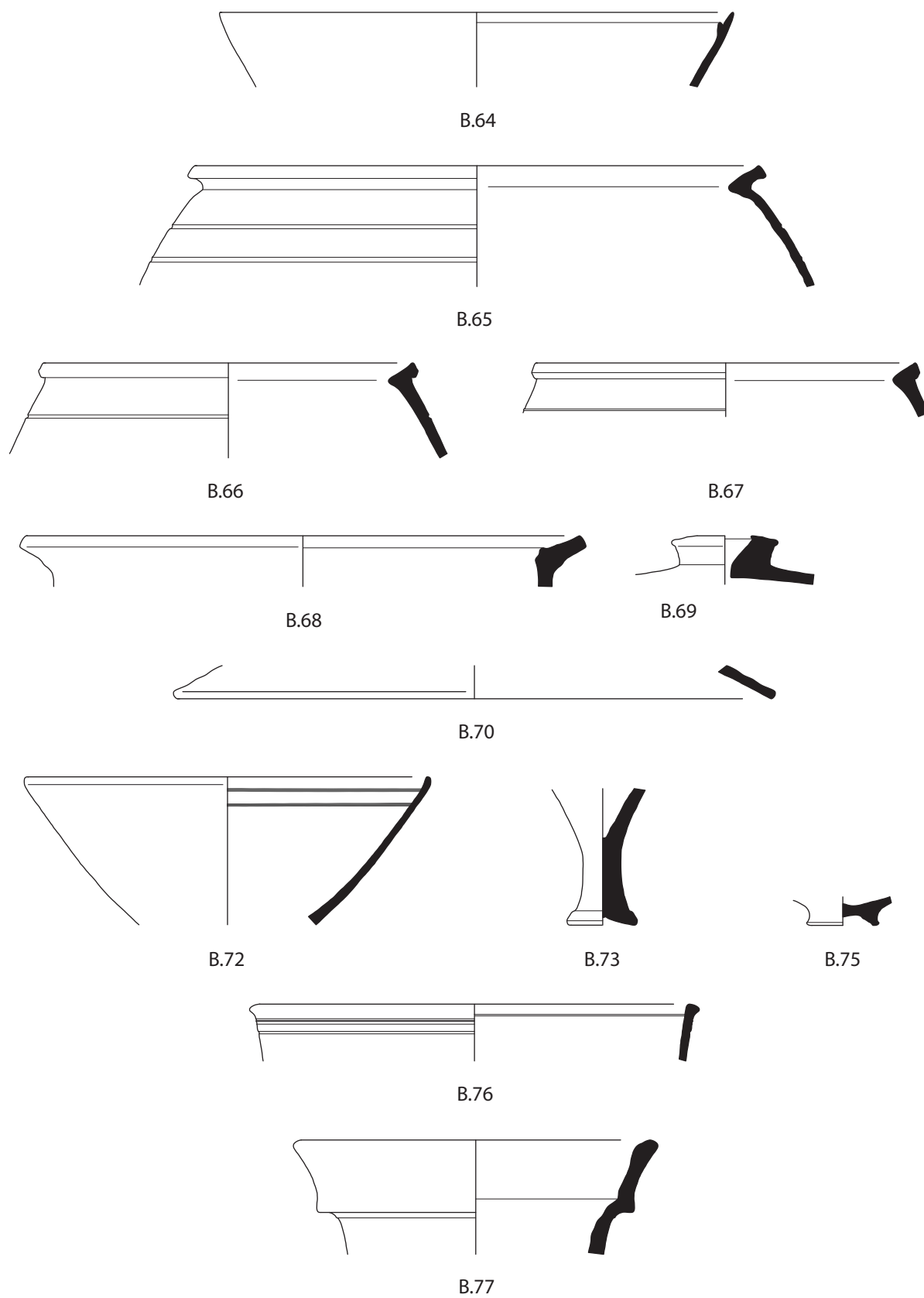


Fig. 12 : Group B. Cooking ware and non-local pottery (M 1 : 3).

B.68. Pithos (fig. 12)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-062

Sample no.: MD 4513

D. rim 27; pres. H. 2,5.

Rim fragment.

Highly micaceous clay, very hard, relatively fine, dense texture, rough surface, quartz particles, some lime inclusions(?), pinkish-brown (5 YR 6/6), surface somewhat darker (5 YR 6/6–5/6).

B.69. Lid (figs. 12–13)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-072

Sample no.: MD 4519

D. handle 5,2; pres. H. 2,4.

Complete handle.

Hard, brittle clay, relatively fine, dense to slightly porous texture; rough surface, some fine mica, dark grayish-brown (10 YR 5/3), surface outside dark grayish-brown (near to 10 YR 5/2), inside beige (10 YR 7/3).

B.70. Lid (fig. 12)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-061

Sample no. MD 4508

D. rim 29; pres. H. 1,6.

Three rim fragments.

Highly micaceous clay, hard, fine, dense texture, rough surface, some dark particles and a small pebble, to the inside reddish-brown (5 YR 5/6), to the outside grayish-brown (5 YR 5/1), surface black to dark brown, underside of rim reddish-brown (5 YR 5/6).

Lamp

B.71. Lamp (fig. 13)

Object no.: LI-B-BF0254-078

Sample no.: MD 4451

ca. 5 × 2,8.

Underside of nozzle.

Clay without visible inclusions, fine, dense texture, pinkish-beige (7.5 YR 5/6).

Pres. fragment completely covered with thin, dull slip, mostly worn, black.

Non-local pottery

B.72. Bowl (fig. 12)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-025

Sample no. MD 4523

D. rim 19,5; pres. H. 7,2.

Several fragments of rim and wall.

Fine clay with dense texture, relatively soft, some tiny dark and white particles, grayish-beige (10 YR 7/2).

Pres. fragments completely coated, thick and opaque slip, shiny, black.

Decoration: painted decoration on inside, two horizontal reddish-brown stripes.

B.73. Unguentarium (figs. 12–13)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-021

Sample no. MD 4479

D. foot 3,3; pres. H. 6,6.

Almost complete foot and part of lower wall. Very hard and fine clay, dense texture, surface on the outside carefully smoothed, isolated large and some small lime inclusions, some mica, pinkish-beige (7,5 YR 7/4, surface 7,5 YR 7/6).

Slip inside, thin, dull, rough, opaque, slightly peeling, black.

B.74. Unguentarium (fig. 13)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-054

Sample no. MD 4485

Pres. H. 2,9.

Fragment of neck.

Fine and relatively soft clay, dense texture, surface on outside carefully smoothed, highly micaceous, pinkish-beige (7.5 YR 7/4), surface somewhat darker.

Slip on inside and upper part of outside, dull, thin, reddish-brown (5 YR 5/8), on inside also dark brown to black.

B.75. Bowl (fig. 12)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-033

Sample no. MD 4463

D. foot 3; pres. H. 1,4.

Foot fragment.

Fine clay with dense texture, hard, surface on outside carefully smoothed, slightly micaceous, beige (10 YR 7/2).

Slip on inside, dull, rough, thin, opaque, dark brown (5 YR 5/2).



B.51



B.59



B.63



B.64



B.65



B.66



B.69



B.71



B.73



B.74



B.77

Fig. 13 : Group B. Household and cooking ware, lamp, and non-local pottery.

B.76. Krater? (fig. 12)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-037

Sample no. MD 4501

D. rim 21; pres. H. 2,8.

Rim fragment.

Fine clay with dense texture, hard, highly micaceous, dark particles, beige-orange (7.5 YR 7/8, surface 5 YR 7/6–6/6).

B.77. Jug/amphora (figs. 12–13)

Object no. LI-B-BF0254-060

Sample no.: MD 4506

D. rim 17; pres. H. 5,6.

Four fragments of the rim.

Hard, fine clay with dense texture, surface on the outside carefully smoothed, highly micaceous, brown (5 YR 6/6), surface on the outside somewhat darker (5 YR 6/8–5/8).

Group C (figs. 14–23)

Tableware

C.1. Skyphos (figs. 14–15)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-007

D. rim 5,6; pres. H. 2,1.

Rim fragment with beginning of handle.

Clay hard, very fine and dense texture, some black particles and small lime inclusions, pinkish-brown (5 YR 6/6–8).

Pres. fragment completely slipped, thin, dull an rough coating, reddish-brown (2.5 YR 6/8–5/8).

C.2. Kantharos (fig. 14–15)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-006

D. rim 13; pres. H. 3,5.

Rim fragment.

Clay relatively soft, breaks easily, fine and dense texture, one large red inclusion, beige (7.5 YR 7/4–6/4).

Pres. fragment completely slipped, thin, dull and opaque coating, black.

Decoration: on the outside below the lip fine horizontal scratched line, painting on the rim only preserved in shadows: between grooves

horizontal tendril with lanceolate leaves and incised, linear stem.

C.3. Kantharos (figs. 14–15)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-009

D. rim ca. 10; pres. H. 10,8.

Several rim fragments with large parts of the upper body.

Hard clay, slightly splintering when broken, fine and dense texture, surface carefully smoothed with spatula, some tiny lime inclusions, pinkish-beige (7.5 YR 7/4), surface pale pinkish-beige (7.5 YR 8/4–7/4).

Slip on inside, thin, blotchy, dull, slightly rough, partially translucent, golden-beige (2.5 YR 6/8–5/8).

Decoration: on the upper part of the body groups of grooves, below the handles grooved cross.

C.4. Kantharos (figs. 14–15)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-005

D. rim 8; pres. H. 6.

Rim fragment with complete handle.

Clay soft, without visible inclusions, pinkish-brown (5 YR 6/6).

Pres. fragment completely covered with thin, blotchy slip, partially translucent, dull, golden-beige (5 YR 5/8).

C.5. Kantharos (fig. 14)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-004

D. rim 8,4; pres. H. 2,9.

Several fragments of rim and part of wall with beginning of handle.

Clay with some lime inclusions, pinkish-brown (5 YR 6/6)

Pres. fragments completely covered with thin, but dense and opaque slip, blotchy, dull, reddish-brown (10 R 5/6–8).

C.6. Kantharos (fig. 14)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-008

D. rim 8; pres. H. 3,8.

Several fragments of rim and wall, one complete handle.

Hard clay with some black particles, pinkish-beige (near to 7.5 YR 7/6).

Pres. fragments completely covered with thin slip, blotchy, partially translucent,

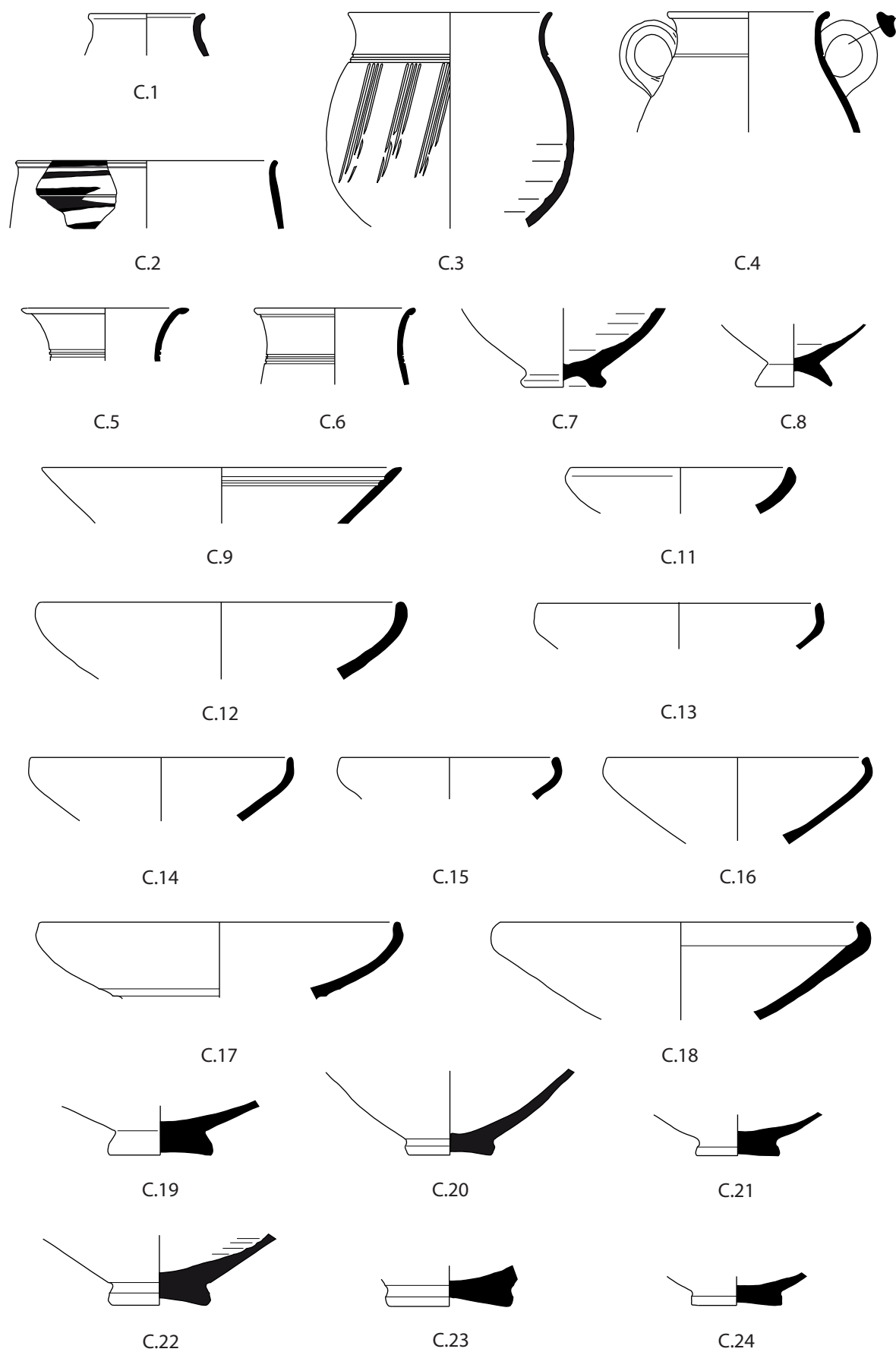


Fig. 14 : Group C. Tableware (M 1 : 3).

dull, rough, black to dark brown (near to 7.5 YR 5/4).

C.7. Kantharos (fig. 14)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-003

D. foot 4; pres. H. 3,9.

Complete foot with part of lower body.

Hard clay, splinters when broken, very fine and dense texture, surface carefully smoothed, some lime inclusions, pinkish-brown (near to 5 YR 7/3), surface pale pinkish-beige (7.5 YR 8/4).

Slip on inside and on upper part of outside, mostly worn, thin, translucent, blotchy, dull, rough, black to dark brown, on the outside remains of golden-beige (5 YR 5/8).

Decoration: groups of vertical grooves.

C.8. Kantharos (fig. 14)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-002

D. foot 3,7; pres. H. 3,1.

Complete foot with part of lower body.

Hard clay, fine and dense texture, surface very carefully smoothed, some tiny lime inclusions, pinkish-beige (7.5 YR 7/6–6/6), surface light beige (near to 10 YR 8/4, somewhat more pink).

Slip on the inside, thin, translucent, blotchy, dull, slightly rough, black to reddish-brown (2.5 YR 5/8).

Decoration: groups of vertical grooves.

C.9. Bowl (fig. 14)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-035

D. rim min. 22; pres. H. 2,8.

Rim fragment.

Hard, fine clay with slightly porous texture, one large and some small lime inclusions, mica, beige (7.5 YR 6/6).

Pres. fragment completely slipped, thin coating, blotchy, slightly rough, slightly shiny, pinkish-beige (2.5 YR 5/6) to dark brown.

Decoration: on inside below the lip horizontal pair of grooves.

C.10. Bowl or mastos (fig. 15)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-034

D. base ca. 2,2; pres. H. 1,5.

Base fragment.

Clay relatively soft, fine and dense texture, no visible inclusions, pinkish-beige (5 YR 6/8).

Pres. fragment completely slipped, relatively thick coating, dense and opaque, on the outside blotchy, black, partially reddish-brown (10 R 5/6) on outside.

C.11. Bowl with upturned rim (fig. 14)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-030

D. rim 11; pres. H. 2,3.

Rim fragment.

Clay relatively soft, numerous lime inclusions, slightly micaceous, reddish-brown (2.5 YR 4/4–6).

Pres. fragment completely slipped, partially worn, coating thin, but dense and opaque, shiny, smooth, black.

C.12. Bowl with incurved rim (fig. 14)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-019

D. rim 18; pres. H. 3,9.

Several rim fragments.

Clay soft, splintering when broken, fine and dense texture, surface rough, many large lime inclusions and black particles, pinkish-beige (7.5 YR 6/6), surface light beige (near to 10 YR 8/3–4).

Slip on inside and upper part of outside, thin, but dense and opaque, dull, rough, black.

C.13. Bowl with incurved rim (fig. 14)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-026

D. rim 14; pres. H. 2,3.

Three rim fragments.

Very hard clay with some large and small lime inclusions and dark particles, pinkish-beige (7.5 YR 7/6).

Pres. fragment completely slipped, mostly worn, black to dark brown.

C.14. Bowl with incurved rim (fig. 14)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-021

D. rim 13; pres. H. 3,2.

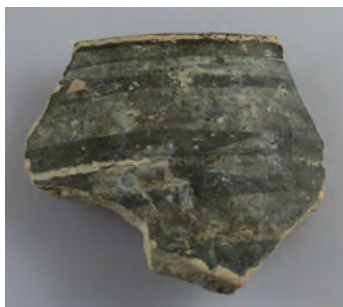
Rim fragment.

Hard clay with isolated tiny lime inclusions, pinkish-beige (5 YR 6/6), surface beige (7.5 YR 8/4).

Slip on inside and upper part of outside, thin coating, blotchy, dull, rough, reddish-brown (10 R 4/4–6), on outside also brown (2.5 YR 4/4 and darker).



C.1



C.2



C.3



C.4



C.10



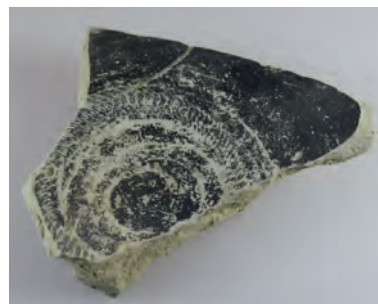
C.18



C.19



C.25



C.26



C.28



C.30



C.33

Fig. 15 : Group C. Fine wares.



C.15. Bowl with incurved rim (fig. 14)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-022

D. rim 11; pres. H. 2,1.

Rim fragment.

Hard clay without visible inclusions, pinkish-brown (5 YR 6/6).

Pres. fragment completely slipped, mostly worn on outside, coating thin, dull, rough, black to reddish-brown (10 R 4/6).

C.16. Bowl with invurved rim (fig. 14)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-025

D. rim 13; pres. H. 4,3.

Three rim fragments.

Hard clay with carefully smoothed surface, isolated tiny black and lime inclusions, pinkish-brown (5 YR 6/6–8), surface pale pinkish-beige (near to 7.5 YR 8/6).

Slip on inside and on upper part of outside, thin, dull, smooth, relatively dense and opaque, reddish-brown (10 R 5/8), centre of inside black.

C.17. Bowl with incurved rim (fig. 14)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-020

D. rim 18; pres. H. 3,8.

Rim fragment.

Hard clay, slightly splintering, surface carefully smoothed with spatula, isolated large lime inclusions, some dark particles, pinkish-beige (7.5 YR 6/6), surface beige (near to 7.5 YR 8/3–4).

Slip on inside and on upper part of outside, thin, dull, rough, blotchy, black.

C.18. Bowl with incurved rim (figs. 14–15)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-018

D. rim 18; pres. H. 4,9.

Six rim fragments.

Hard clay, splintering when broken, surface carefully smoothed with spatula, some black particles and small lime inclusions, pinkish-brown (near to 2.5 YR 6/6), surface slightly lighter.

Slip on inside and on upper part of outside, thin, blotchy, dull, rough, black, on inside also golden-beige (5 YR 6/8–5/8).

C.19. Bowl (figs. 14–15)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-055

D. base 5; pres. H. 2,7.

Complete base.

Clay relatively soft, crumbles when broken, lime inclusions and some black particles, some fine mica, beige (7.5 YR 7/6), surface pale beige (near to 10 YR 8/4).

Slip on inside, some drops on outside, thin, but dense and opaque, dull, slightly rough, black to dark brown (2.5 YR 4/4), in centre of inside reddish-brown circle (10 R 5–4/8).

C.20. Bowl (fig. 14)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-060

D. base 4; pres. H. 4,4.

Complete base with large part of wall.

Hard clay with small lime inclusions and black particles, pinkish-brown (5 YR 6/6), surface pale pinkish-beige (7.5 YR 8/4–5 YR 7/8).

Slip on inside, thin, translucent, dull, rough, black to dark brown.

C.21. Bowl (fig. 14)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-059

D. base 3,9; pres. H. 2,2.

Complete base.

Clay relatively soft, crumbles when broken, some large lime inclusions, black particles, pinkish-beige (7.5 YR 6/4), surface pale beige (near to 10 YR 8/3).

Slip on inside, thin, dense and opaque, dull, slightly rough, black.

C.22. Bowl (fig. 14)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-058

D. base 4,7; pres. H. 3,5.

Complete base.

Clay relatively soft, isolated lime inclusions, some black particles, pinkish-beige (5 YR 7–6/4), surface pale pinkish-beige (near to 7.5 YR 8/4).

Slip on inside, thin, blotchy, dull, slightly rough, black, golden-beige (5 YR 6–5/8).

C.23. Bowl (fig. 14)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-056

D. base 6; pres. H. 2,1.

Complete base.

Clay relatively soft, crumbles when broken, lime inclusions, pinkish-beige (5 YR 7/4), surface pale beige (7.5 YR 7/4).

Slip on inside, mostly worn, black.

Decoration: on inside slightly incised cross.

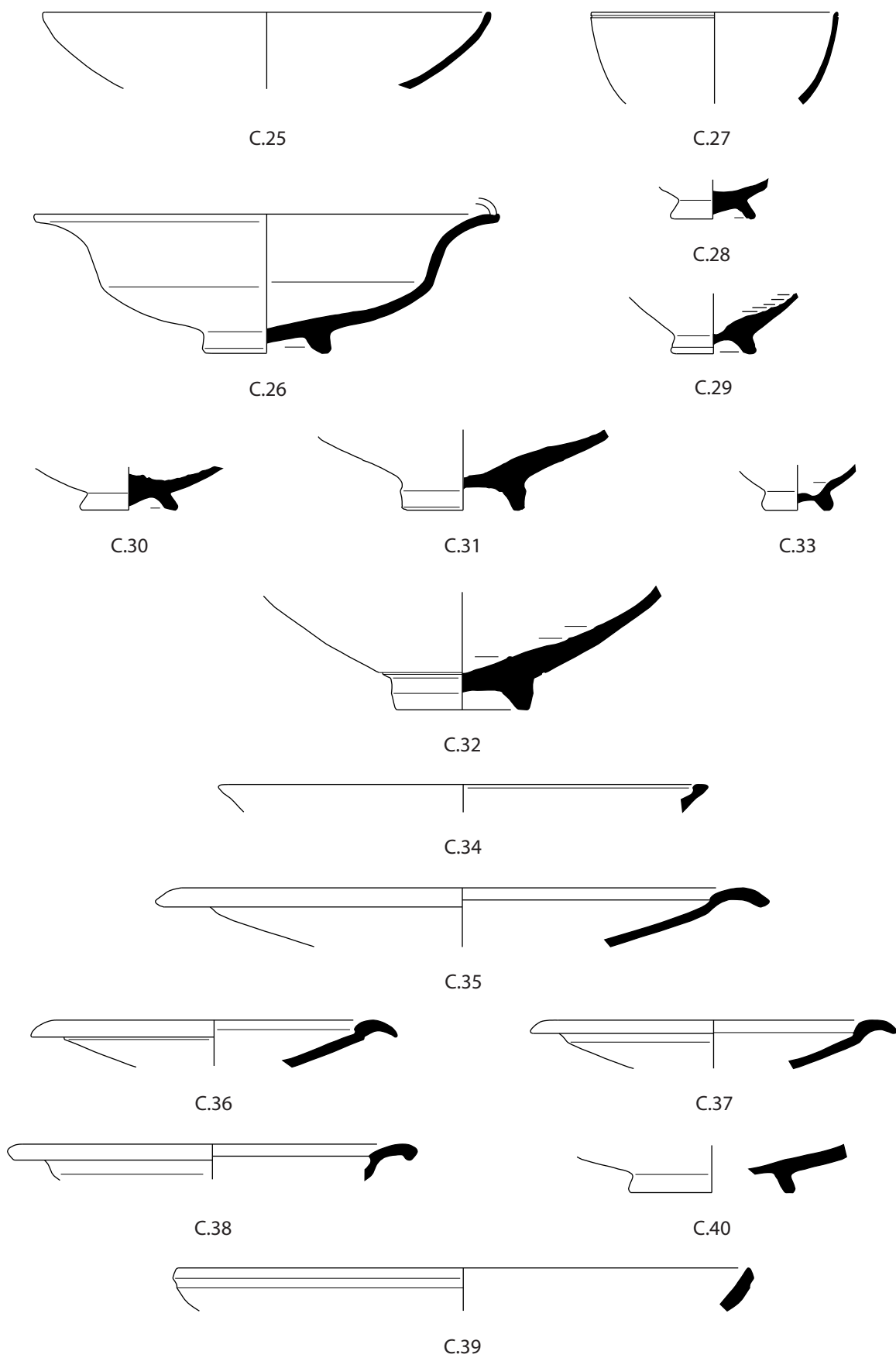


Fig. 16 : Group C. Tableware (M 1 : 3).

C.24. Bowl (fig. 14)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-054

D. base 4,5; pres. H. 1,7.

Complete base.

Clay hard, splintering when broken, some black particles, some large lime inclusions, pinkish-beige (5 YR 6/6), surface pale beige (near to 7.5 YR 8/4).

Slip on inside, thin, dull, blotchy, black and reddish-brown (2.5 YR 6/8).

C.25. Flat bowl with straight rim (figs. 15–16)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-024

D. rim 22; pres. H. 3,8.

Several rim fragments.

Clay relatively soft, crumbles when broken, unusual numerous lime inclusions and black particles, beige (10 YR 7/4), surface pale beige (near to 10 YR 8/3).

Slip on inside, worn, thin, dull, rough, translucent, black.

C.26. Bowl with outcurved rim (figs. 15–16)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-027

D. rim 24; D. foot 6; H. 6,8.

Several fragments of rim, wall and foot.

Clay relatively soft, crumbles when broken, lime inclusions and black particles, light gray. Slip on inside and on outside except foot, blotchy, thin, partially translucent, dull, slightly rough, black.

Decoration: in the centre of inside rouletting.

C.27. Hemispherical bowl (fig. 16)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-063

D. rim ca. 12; pres. H. 4,5.

Several fragments of rim and wall.

Clay soft, breaks easily, highly micaceous, some tiny lime inclusions, reddish-brown (5 YR 5/8).

Pres. fragment completely slipped, mostly worn, thin coating, but dense and opaque, slightly shiny, smooth, reddish-brown (10 R 5/8–2.5 YR 4/8).

C.28. Bowl (figs. 15–16)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-049

D. foot 4; pres. H. 1,9.

Complete foot.

Hard clay with some lime inclusions and dark particles, pinkish-beige (7.5 YR 6/6).

Slip on inside, mostly worn, thin, dull, rough, reddish-brown (2.5 YR 5/8).

C.29. Bowl (fig. 16)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-050

D. foot 4; pres. H. 2,9.

Complete foot.

Hard clay without visible inclusions, beige (7.5 YR 6/6), surface pale beige (near to 7.5 YR 8/4).

Slip on inside, thin, but relatively dense and opaque, dull and partially shiny, rough, dark brown (near to 5 YR 4/3).

C.30. Bowl (figs. 15–16)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-051

D. foot 4,6; pres. H. 2,1.

Complete foot.

Hard clay with isolated lime inclusions and dark particles, pinkish-beige (5 YR 6/6), surface pale pinkish-beige (7.5 YR 8/4).

Slip on inside and on upper part of outside, thin, on inside dense and opaque, dull, slightly rough, reddish-brown (10 R 5/6-8).

C.31. Bowl (fig. 16)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-052

D. foot 5,8; pres. H. 3,9.

Complete foot.

Clay relatively soft and slightly porous, numerous small and large lime inclusions and black particles, beige (near to 10 YR 7/3), surface beige (near to 10 YR 8/3).

Slipped on inside, mostly worn, thin, dull, rough, black to dark brown (5 YR 4/3).

C.32. Bowl (fig. 16)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-053

D. foot 6,6; pres. H. 6,3.

Complete foot with large part of wall.

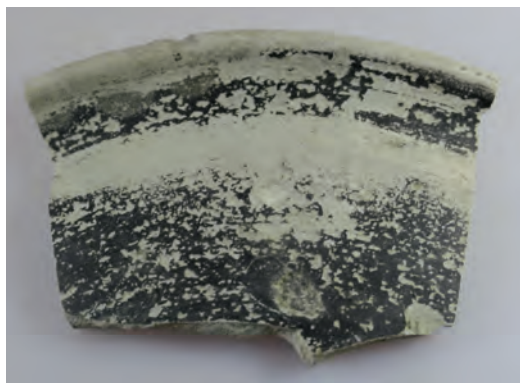
Very hard clay, splintering, slightly porous texture, many scratches on the surface, unusual numerous lime inclusions, some dark particles, beige (10 YR 7/4, surface near to 10 YR 8/4).

Slip on inside and on upper part of outside, thin, dull, smooth, black.

C.33. Bowl (figs. 15–16)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-048

D. foot 3; pres. H. 2,2.



C.35



C.36



C.39



C.43



C.44



C.46



C.48

Fig. 17 : Group C. Tableware.

Complete foot.

Very hard clay, isolated lime inclusions, pinkish-beige (7.5 YR 6/6), surface beige (near to 10YR 8/4, somewhat darker).

Slip on inside, thin, blotchy, translucent, dull, smooth, black to dark brown.

C.34. Plate with thickened lip (fig. 16)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-038

D. rim ca. 24; pres. H. 1,3.

Rim fragment.

Clay soft, some lime inclusions, beige (near to 7.5 YR 6/6).

Pres. fragment completely slipped, almost completely worn, remains of thin, dull coating, reddish-brown (2.5 YR 5/8).

C.35. Plate with domed rim (figs. 16–17)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-028

D. rim 30; pres. H. 2,8.

Rim fragment.

Very hard clay, splintering when broken, isolated black particles, light gray.

Pres. fragment completely slipped, partially worn, thin, but relatively dense and opaque coating, dull, smooth, black.

C.36. Plate with domed rim (figs. 16–17)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-042

D. rim 18; pres. H. 2,3.

Several fragments of rim and wall.

Very hard clay, splintering when broken, no visible inclusions, pinkish-beige (7.5 YR 7/6), surface pale pinkish-beige (near to 10 YR 8/3–4).

Slip on inside, drops running down outside, thin, but relatively dense and opaque, blotchy, dull, slightly rough, reddish-brown (2.5 YR 4/4).

C.37. Plate with domed rim (fig. 16)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-043

D. rim 18; pres. H. 2,4.

Three rim fragments.

Hard clay, splintering when broken, some black particles and lime inclusions, pinkish-beige (7.5 YR 6/6), surface pale beige (10 YR 8/4).

Slip on inside and on upper part of outside, thin, translucent, dull, blotchy, rough, black to chocolate-brown (10 YR 4/4).

C.38. Plate with domed rim (fig. 16)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-036

D. rim 20; pres. H. 1,7.

Rim fragment.

Hard clay, crumbles when broken, some large and small lime inclusions, dark particles, beige (7.5 YR 6/6), core slightly darker and grayish, surface light beige (near to 10 YR 8/4).

Slip on inside, drops running down outside, worn, thin, translucent, slightly rough, dull, black to dark brown.

C.39. Plate with upturned rim (figs. 16–17)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-061

D. rim 28; pres. H. 2,1.

Rim fragment.

Hard clay, splintering when broken, large lime inclusions and some black particles, beige (7.5 YR 6/6).

Pres. fragment completely slipped, but almost completely worn, thin coating, slightly shiny, smooth, reddish-brown (2.5 YR 5–4/8).

C.40. Plate (fig. 16)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-047

D. foot 8; pres. H. 2,3.

Foot fragment.

Very hard clay with isolated small lime inclusions, pinkish-beige (7.5 YR 7/4), surface somewhat more pale.

Slip on inside, mostly worn, thin, dull, black to dark brown.

C.41. Fish plate (fig. 18)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-040

D. rim ca. 18; pres. H. 1.

Rim fragment

Hard clay without visible inclusions, pinkish-brown (7.5 YR 7/4).

Pres. fragment completely slipped, relatively thick coating, dense and opaque, slightly shiny, smooth, black.

C.42. Fish plate (fig. 18)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-039

D. rim ca. 24; pres. H. ca. 1,6.

Rim fragment.

Clay extremely hard, hardly breakable, no visible inclusions, pinkish-beige (5 YR 6/6), surface pale pinkish-beige (near to 7.5 YR 8/4).

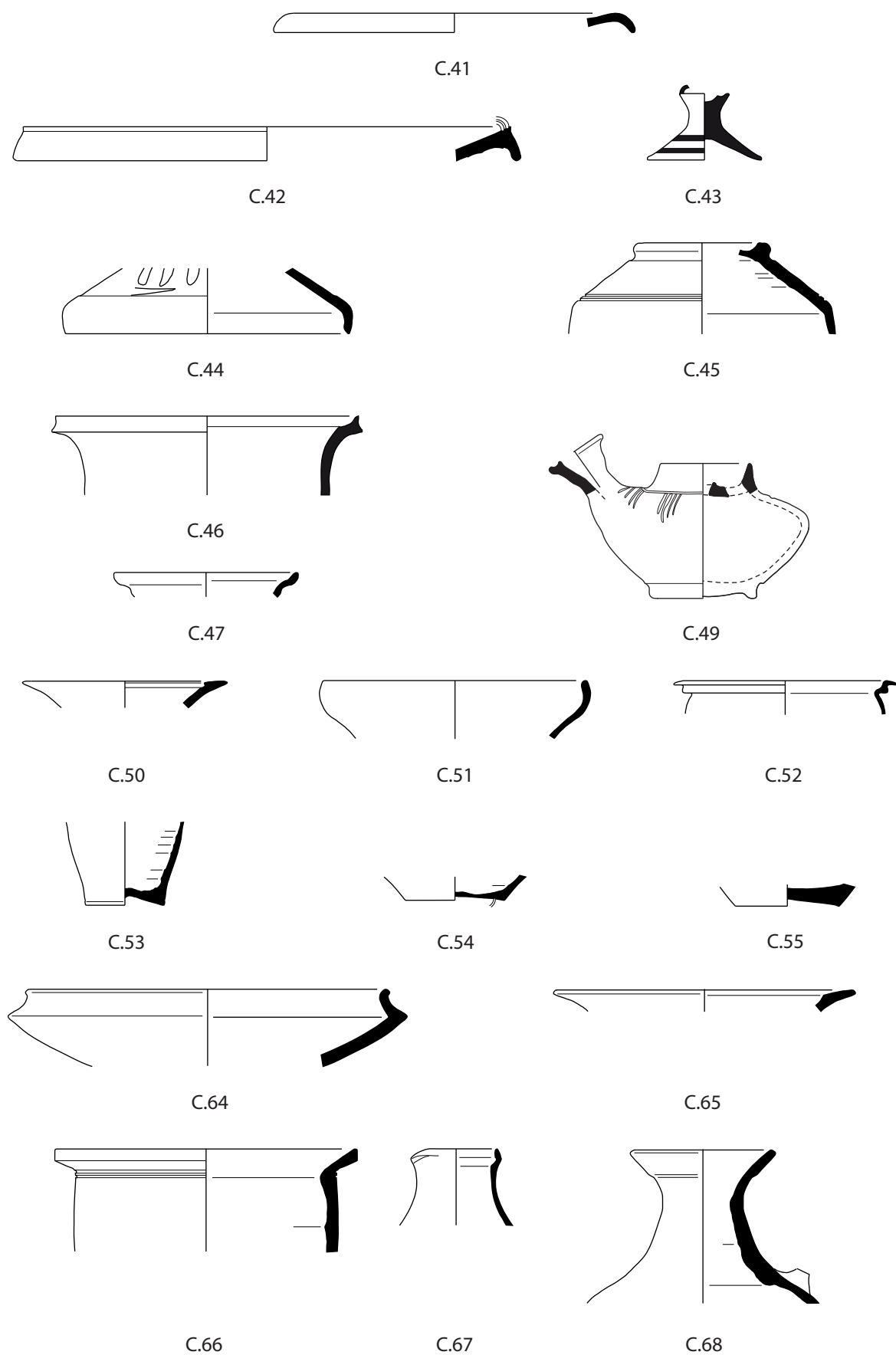


Fig. 18 : Group C. Tableware, thin-walled and household ware (M 1 : 3).

Slip on inside, small drops running down outside, thin, dull, slightly rough, black.
 Decoration: on inside directly below the rim horizontal double groove.

C.43. Small lid (figs. 17-18)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-057

D. rim 5,8; D. handle ca. 2,3; H. 3,4.

Three quarters of the lid with complete handle.

Soft clay, sponge marks on the inside, black particles and isolated lime inclusions, pinkish-beige (5 YR 7/6), surface somewhat paler.

Decoration: on outside two painted stripes, fine painted circle on the handle, dark beige (5 YR 7-6/6) to black.

C.44. Reversible lid (figs. 17-18)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-033

D. rim 14; pres. H. 3,2.

Rim fragment.

Hard clay, splintering when broken, some lime inclusions, pinkish-beige (5 YR 7/4), surface pale pinkish-beige (near to 7.5 YR 8/4). Slip on outside, worn, thin, dull, smooth, blotchy, black, partially chocolate-brown (7.5 YR 5/4).

Decoration: on outside traces of painted decoration in West Slope style: stripes? drops?

C.45. Reversible lid (fig. 18)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-029

D. Griff 6,4; pres. H. 4,5.

Fragments of wall and handle.

Hard clay, splintering when broken, some dark particles and small lime inclusions, light gray.

Slip on outside, thin, translucent, blotchy, dull, smooth, finger prints, black to dark brown.

Decoration: on outside near the rim horizontal double groove.

C.46. Amphora (figs. 17-18)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-064

D. rim ca. 15; pres. H. 3,9.

Several fragments of wall and rim with beginnings of the two handles.

Hard clay with some lime inclusions, pinkish-beige (5 YR 6/6, surface on inside 7.5 YR 8/4). Pres. fragments mostly completely slipped, worn, thin and blotchy coating, partially translucent, dull, slightly rough, orange-/reddish-brown (2.5 YR 6/8), golden-beige (5 YR 6/8) to black.

Decoration: grooves on outside, simplified discs attached on the handle.

C.47. Jug/amphora (fig. 18)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-041

D. rim 9; pres. H. 1,2.

Fragment of mouth/rim.

Hard clay, splintering when broken, no visible inclusions, light gray.

Pres. fragment completely slipped, mostly worn, thin and dull coating, black.

C.48. Oinochoe (fig. 17)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-115

D. handle 1,9.

Complete rope handle with thumb rest and small part of rim.

Hard clay, splintering when broken, no visible inclusions, pinkish-beige (5 YR 6/6), surface somewhat paler.

C.49. Guttus/filter jug (figs. 18-19)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-001

KF no. LI-B-649

D. rim 4,3; D. foot 4,8; H. 8; filter: D. central hole 0,7; other holes 0,8-1,0.

Almost complete vessel, ring handle missing. Highly micaceous clay, some lime inclusions, gray, surface light gray.

Vessel completely slipped except underside of foot, mostly worn, traces of thin and dull coating, black.

Decoration: groups of grooves on the shoulder.

C.50. Jug (fig. 18)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-037

D. rim 12; pres. H. 1,4.

Rim fragment.

Soft clay without visible inclusions, grayish-brown (near to 10 YR 5/2).

Pres. fragment completely slipped, thin and translucent coating, dull, blotchy, black to dark brown.



C.49



C.56



C.57



C.57



C.58



C.59



C.61



C.60



C.62



C.63

Fig. 19 : Group C. Tableware, thin-walled ware and moldmade bowls.

C.51. Funnel (fig. 18)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-023

D. rim 13; pres. H. 2,9.

Rim fragment.

Very hard clay, numerous tiny lime inclusions, beige (7.5 YR 6/6) with very dark gray core.

Slip completely worn.

Thin-walled ware

C.52. Thin-walled beaker (fig. 18)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-046

D. rim 11; pres. H. 1,7.

Rim fragment.

Soft clay with lime inclusions, pinkish-brown (2.5 YR 5/6) with somewhat darker core, surface pale beige (7.5 YR 6/4).

C.53. Thin-walled beaker (fig. 18)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-044

D. rim 3,8; pres. H. 4,1.

Complete base with parts of lower body.

Hard clay, crumbles when broken, numerous large and small lime inclusions, dark reddish-brown (2.5 YR 4/3), surface pinkish-brown (2.5 YR 4/1–6/3).

C.54. Thin-walled beaker (fig. 18)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-068

D. foot 5; pres. H. 1,3.

Base fragment.

Hard clay, splintering when broken, fine mica, lime inclusions, brown (7.5 YR 5–4/4), surface pale brown, slightly reddish (near to 7.5 YR 6/4).

Groove on the underside of base.

C.55. Thin-walled beaker (fig. 18)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-069

D. foot 5,1; pres. H. 1,3.

Complete base.

Very hard clay, lime inclusions and fine quartz particles, to outside reddish-brown (2.5 YR 4/6), to inside yellow-brown, surface on outside grayish-brown (near to 2.5 YR 5/1), on inside pinkish-brown (near to 5 YR 6/3).

C.56. Thin-walled beaker (fig. 19)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-045

Fr. 1) 2 x 1,9; fr. 2) 2,8 x 2,1; fr. 3) 2,5 x 1,8.

Three wall fragments.

Clay crumbles when broken, some lime inclusions, orange (2.5 YR 6/8), surface somewhat paler.

Decoration: curved line of small barbotine dots.

Moldmade bowls

C.57. Moldmade bowl (fig. 19)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-010

Sample no. MD 5127

Several fragments of rim, wall and base.

Hard clay without visible inclusions, pinkish-brown (5 YR 6/4).

Completely slipped, partially worn, thin coating, blotchy, dull, rough, black to dark brown (5 YR 4/3), golden-beige (5 YR 5/8).

Decoration: ornamental frieze, destroyed; astragal; frieze with boars running to right, below their bellies isolated ivy leaf; row of rosettes, separated by vertical wavy lines.

On underside of the base potter's signature, incised in mold.

Ivy leaves from the same stamp as the leaves on C.59.

C.58. Moldmade bowl (fig. 19)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-011

Several fragments of rim, wall and base.

Hard clay, splintering when broken, some tiny black and lime inclusions, pinkish-brown (near to 5 YR 6/6).

Completely slipped, thin and translucent coating, dull, rough, blotchy, black, golden-beige (5 YR 5/4, spots in golden-beige 5 YR 6/8).

Decoration: band of flowers and bucrania(?); frieze with spirals and ornaments made of two semi-circles placed against each other; leaf pattern, three rows of small leaf tips.

C.59. Moldmade bowl (fig. 19)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-012

Several fragments of rim, wall and base.

Soft clay with some lime inclusions and gray particles, pinkish-brown (5 YR 6/6).

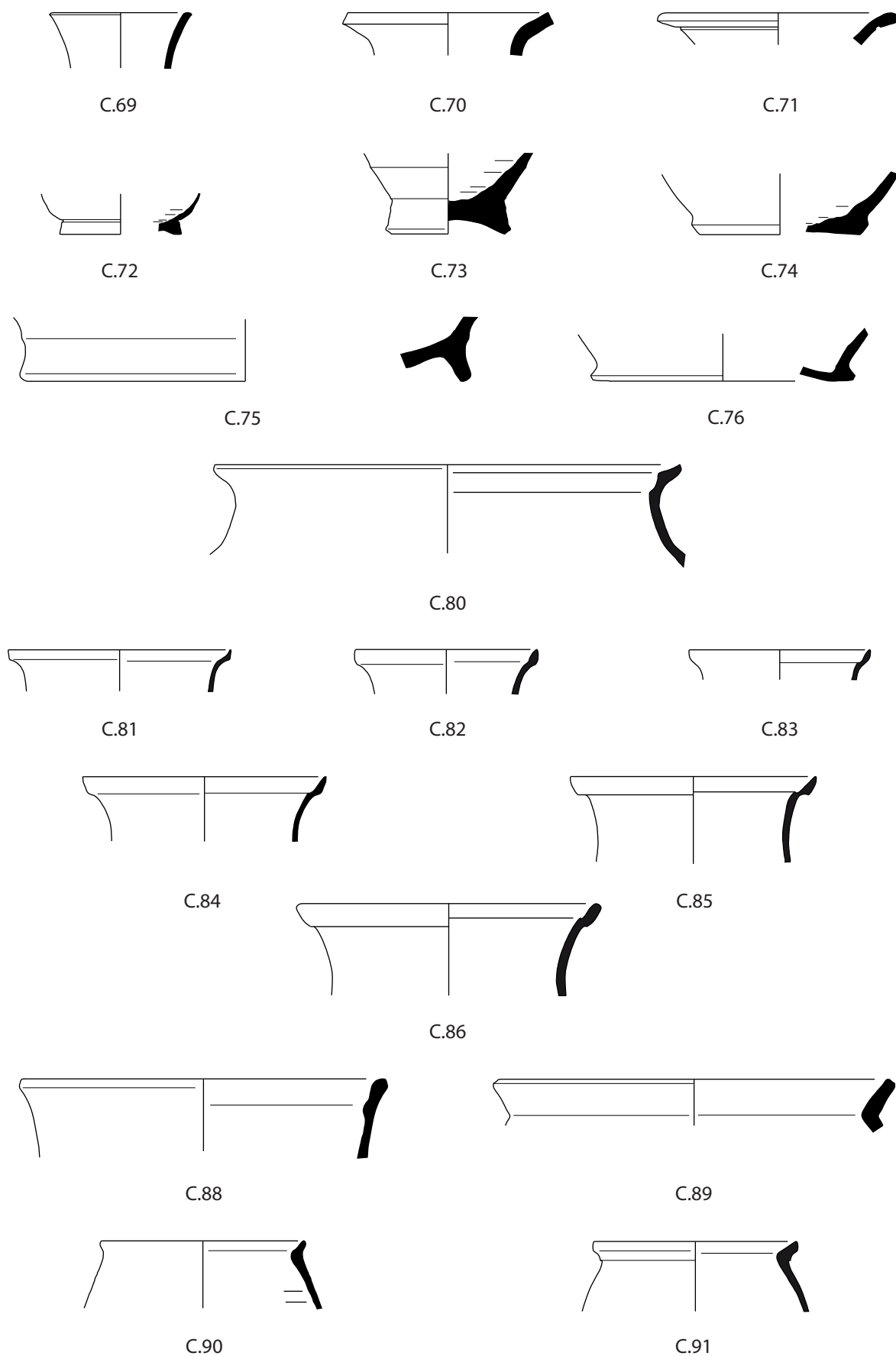


Fig. 20 : Group C. Household and cooking ware (M 1 : 3).

Completely slipped, partially very thin and translucent coating, dull, blotchy rough, black, dark brown (5 YR 4/4), golden-beige (10 R 6/8–5/8).

Decoration: ornamental frieze, big dots?; row of leaf tips; high band with ivy leaves on vertical stems.

Ivy leaves from same stamp as leaves on C.57.

C.60. Moldmade bowl (fig. 19)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-013

Several fragments of rim and wall.

Relatively soft clay, splintering when broken, some lime inclusions and black particles, pinkish-brown (7.5 YR 7/4).

Completely slipped, mostly worn, thin and translucent coating, dull, rough, black.

Decoration: Ionian kymation, high zone with long-petal decoration: isolated placed leaf tongues with dots between the tips.

C.61. Moldmade bowl (fig. 19)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-014

Several fragments of rim and wall.

Hard clay with some black particles, pinkish-brown (2.5 YR 6/4).

Completely slipped, very thin and translucent coating, dull, rough, pinkish-brown (2.5 YR 6/4) to brown (2.5 YR 5/6).

Decoration: astragal; high zone with leaf pattern, two rows of leaf tips pres.

C.62. Moldmade bowl (fig. 19)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-015

D. base 3–4; pres. H. 3,9.

Fragments of wall and base.

Hard clay, crumbles when broken, some lime inclusions and black particles, pale pinkish-beige (7.5 YR 6/4).

Completely slipped, thin and translucent coating, dull, rough, brown (5 YR 4/3).

Decoration: leaf pattern, seven rows of small leaf tips pres.

C.63. Moldmade bowl (fig. 19)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-016

2,6 × 2,8.

Part of wall.

Clay crumbles when broken, some small lime inclusions, pinkish-beige (7.5 YR 7/4).

Completely slipped except lower part of outside, thin and translucent coating, blotchy, dull, rough, brown (5 YR 4/3–4).

Decoration: small flowers on wavy stems alternating with spiral objects on straight stems.

Household and cooking ware

C.64. Large bowl (fig. 18)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-100

D. rim 18; pres. H. 3,8.

Rim fragment.

Hard clay, splintering when broken, fine and dense texture, some lime inclusions and black particles, pale pinkish-beige (5 YR 7/4), surface pale beige (7.5 YR 8/4) to pinkish-beige (near to 5 YR 7/6).

C.65. Bowl? (fig. 18)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-103

D. rim 15; pres. H. 1,1.

Rim fragment.

Soft clay, slightly crumbling, fine and dense texture, black particles, pale pinkish-beige (7.5 YR 8/4), surface pale beige (near to 10 R 8/3–4).

C.66. Jug/amphora (fig. 18)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-081

D. rim 15; pres. H. 5,1.

Rim fragment.

Relatively hard clay, brittle, slightly splintering, fine and dense texture, highly micaceous, some fine quartz inclusions, beige (near to 5 YR 5/8) with grayish-brown core, surface beige.

C.67. Oinochoe (fig. 18)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-092

D. rim 4; pres. H. 4.

Fragment of mouth/rim.

Soft clay, fine and dense texture, numerous lime inclusions, some fine quartz inclusions, grayish-brown with beige-brown (5 YR 4/6) core, surface beige-brown to brown.

C.68. Jug (fig. 18)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-093

D. rim 7; pres. H. 7,6.



C.77



C.80



C.78



C.79



C.84



C.85



C.86



C.87



C.92



C.93

Fig. 21 : Group C. Household and cooking ware.

Several fragments of rim and shoulder with beginning of handles.

Clay brittle, crumbles when broken, fine and dense texture, numerous small and large lime inclusions, dark gray with dark yellowish-brown (5 YR 5/4) core, surface somewhat paler.

C.69. Jug (fig. 20)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-090

D. rim 9; pres. H. 2,8.

Two rim fragments.

Very soft clay, heavily crumbling, fine and dense texture, lime and quartz inclusions, yellowish-brown (2.5 YR 5–4/8), surface somewhat paler, burned.

C.70. Jug (fig. 20)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-065

D. rim 10; pres. H. 2,1.

Rim fragment.

Hard clay, splintering when broken, fine and dense texture, large and small lime inclusions, slightly micaceous, pinkish-beige (7.5 YR 6/6), surface pale pinkish-beige (near to 10 YR 8/4).

C.71. Jug (fig. 20)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-106

D. rim ca. 12; pres. H. 1,6.

Rim fragment.

Hard clay with fine and dense texture, some tiny light inclusions, pinkish-brown (2.5 YR 5/8), surface pale orange-brown (near to 5 YR 7/8).

C.72. Jug (fig. 20)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-101

D. foot 6; pres. H. 2.

Foot fragment.

Relatively soft clay, fine and dense texture, no visible inclusions, pinkish-beige (5 YR 6/6), surface pale pinkish-beige (5 YR 7/6).

C.73. Jug (fig. 20)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-096

D. foot 5,7; pres. H. 4.

Complete foot.

Very hard clay, hardly breakable, fine and dense texture, lime inclusions, pinkish-brown (2.5 YR 5/4–6), to the outside black,

surface somewhat paler pinkish-brown to pale beige-brown (7.5 YR 6/4).

C.74. Jug (fig. 20)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-110

D. base 8; pres. H. 3.

Base fragment.

Hard clay with fine and dense texture, slightly micaceous, some lime inclusions and black particles, pinkish-beige (5 YR 6/6).

On outside traces of pinkish-beige (7.5 YR 7/6) slip.

C.75. Jar (fig. 20)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-097

D. foot 23; pres. H. 3,5.

Four foot fragments.

Very hard clay, splintering when broken, heavily burned, lime inclusions, some fine mica, dark brown to black.

C.76. Jar (fig. 20)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-102

D. foot 13; pres. H. 2,2.

Two foot fragments.

Hard clay with fine and dense texture, some lime inclusions and dark particles, pale beige (10 YR 8–7/3)

C.77. Jug/jar (fig. 21)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-107

W. 3,7; thickness 1,2.

Complete handle.

Hard clay, slightly splintering, fine and dense texture, numerous lime inclusions, some fine mica, beige-brown (near to 7.5 YR 6/6) with reddish core, surface pale beige (5 YR 6/6).

C.78. Jug/jar (fig. 21)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-104

W. 2,4; thickness 1,2.

Complete handle.

Hard clay with fine and dense texture, slightly porous, some black particles and lime inclusions, pale beige (10 YR 8/3), surface somewhat lighter.

C.79. Jug/jar (fig. 21)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-105

W. 1,8; thickness 0,8.

Complete handle.

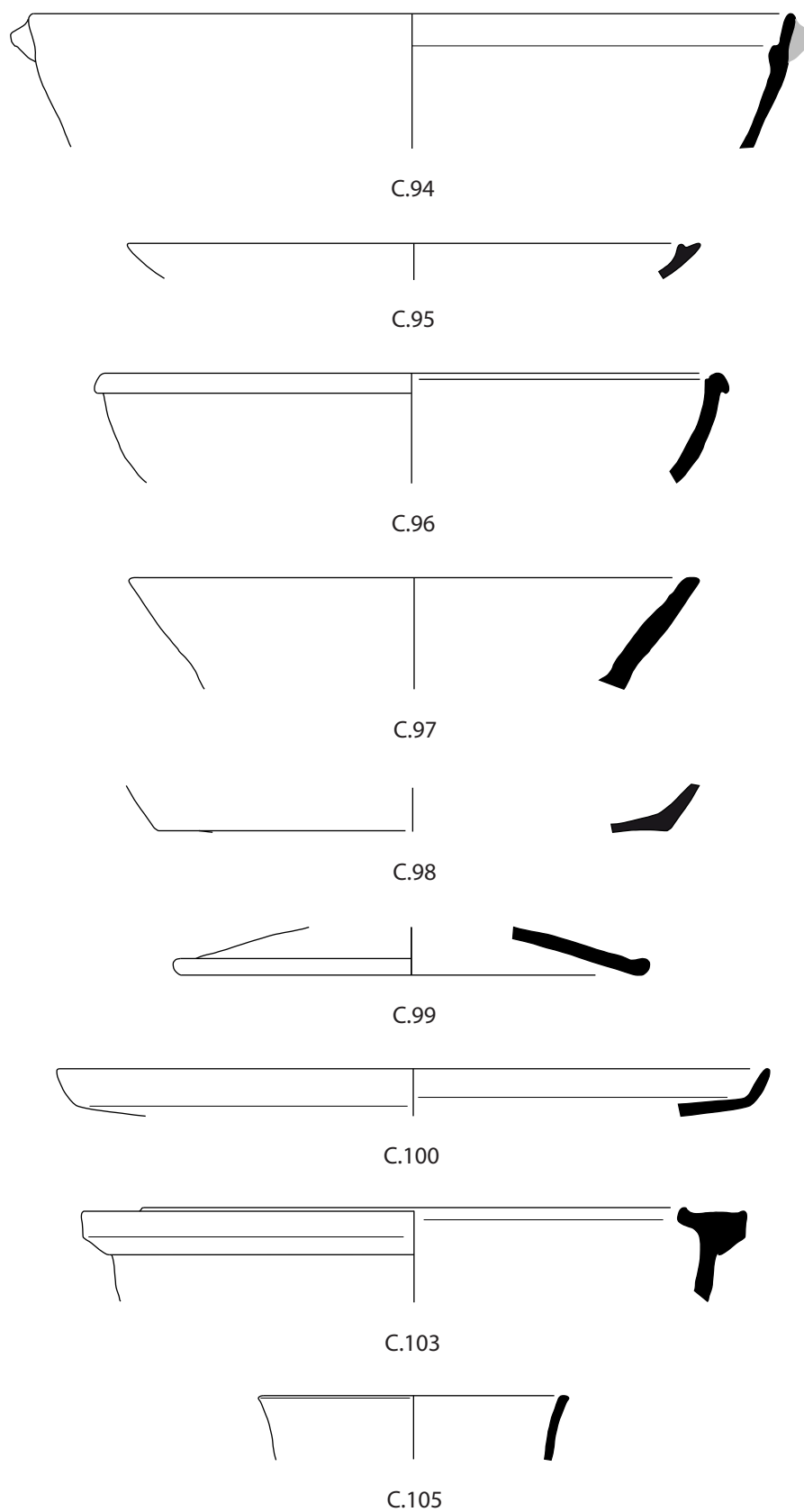


Fig. 22 : Group C. Cooking ware and non-local pottery (M 1 : 3).

Soft clay, heavily crumbling, fine and dense texture, lime inclusions, some black particles, reddish-brown (2.5 YR 5/8), surface pale orange-brown (near to 2.5 YR 6/8).

C.80. Chytra (figs. 20–21)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-080

D. rim 23; pres. H. 5.

Rim fragment.

Soft clay, crumbles when broken, fine and dense texture, numerous lime inclusions, fine quartz inclusions, reddish-brown (2.5 YR 5/8), surface pale orange-brown/beige.

C.81. Chytra (fig. 20)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-076

D. rim 11; pres. H. 2.

Rim fragment.

Soft clay, fine and dense texture, fine quartz inclusions, orange-brown (2.5 YR 5/8) with brown core, surface pale reddish-brown (near to 2.5 YR 6/6).

C.82. Chytra (fig. 20)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-077

D. rim 9; pres. H. 2,2.

Rim fragment.

Soft clay with fine and dense texture, numerous lime inclusions, fine quartz inclusions, dark reddish-brown (5 YR 4/4), surface outside dark reddish-brown (2.5 YR 4/3), inside pinkish-brown (2.5 YR 6/4).

C.83. Chytra (fig. 20)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-075

D. rim 9; pres. H. 1,5.

Rim fragment.

Soft clay, slightly crumbling, fine and dense texture, lots of fine quartz inclusions, orange-brown (near to 2.5 YR 6/6).

C.84. Chytra (figs. 20–21)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-074

D. rim 12; pres. H. 3,2.

Two rim fragments.

Soft clay, crumbling, fine and dense texture, some black particles and lime inclusions, orange-brown (near to 5 YR 4/6), surface orange- to pinkish-brown.

C.85. Chytra (figs. 20–21)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-073

D. rim 12; pres. H. 4,2.

Several rim fragments.

Very soft clay, crumbles when broken, fine and dense texture, some lime inclusions, beige-brown (5 YR 4/6), surface pinkish-brown (5 YR 5/3–4).

C.86. Chytra (figs. 20–21)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-113

D. rim 15; pres. H. 4,8.

Two rim fragments.

Hard clay, slightly splintering when broken, fine and dense texture, numerous lime inclusions, some large dark inclusions, pinkish-brown (5 YR 5/6) with dark brown (10 YR 4/3) core, surface pinkish-brown (5 YR 6/4) to grayish-brown.

C.87. Chytra (fig. 21)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-083

D. rim 15; pres. H. 3,1 (12,1 with handle); handle: W. 2,9; thickness 1,4.

Rim fragment with complete handle.

Hard clay, splintering when broken, fine and dense texture, numerous lime inclusions, fine quartz(?) inclusions, beige (5 YR 5/8) with grayish-brown core, surface pale pinkish-beige.

Decoration: simplified discs attached on the handle.

C.88. Chytra (fig. 20)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-084

D. rim 18; pres. H. 3,8.

Several rim fragments.

Soft clay, heavily crumbling when broken, fine and dense texture, lots of fine quartz inclusions, beige (near to 2.5 YR 5/8), surface to the inside pinkish-brown, burned on the outside.

C.89. Chytra (fig. 20)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-098

D. rim 20; pres. H. 2,6.

Rim fragment.

Very hard clay, not breakable, fine and dense texture, highly micaceous, orange-brown?, discoloured by heating



C.94



C.100



C.101



C.102



C.103



C.104

Fig. 23 : Group C. Cooking ware and non-local pottery.

C.90. Chytra (fig. 20)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-116

D. rim 10; pres. H. 3,3.

Two rim fragments.

Soft clay, crumbling when broken, fine and dense texture, lime inclusions, pinkish-beige (2.5 YR 4/6), surface pale orange-brown (2.5 YR 6/8) to reddish-brown (2.5 YR 5/4).

C.91. Chytra (fig. 20)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-114

D. rim 10; pres. H. 3,5.

Rim fragment.

Soft clay, crumbling when broken, fine and dense texture, fine quartz inclusions, reddish-brown (2.5 YR 4/6), surface outside pale brown (near to 5 YR 5/3), inside pinkish-brown (2.5 YR 6/6).

C.92. Chytra (fig. 21)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-072

D. rim ca. 15; pres. H. 4,2 with handle.

Rim fragment with remains of handle.

Hard clay, fine and dense texture, numerous lime inclusions, reddish-brown (2.5 YR 4/6) with dark brown core, surface inside pale

grayish-brown, outside pinkish-brown (near to 2.5 YR 6/4).

Decoration: simplified discs attached to the handle.

C.93. Chytra (fig. 21)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-091

6 x 7,9.

Fragment of bottom.

Soft clay, heavily crumbling, fine and dense texture, slightly porous, some lime and fine quartz inclusions, beige-brown (2.5 YR 5/8), surface pale beige-brown (near to 5 YR 6–5/6).

C.94. Lopas (figs. 22–23)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-070

D. rim 32; pres. H. 5,6.

Several rim fragments and one complete handle.

Brittle clay, crumbles when broken, dense texture, large lime inclusions, fine quartz inclusions, dark reddish-brown (5 YR 4/4), surface dark reddish-brown (5 YR 5/3–4, partially lighter).

C.95. Lopas (fig. 22)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-071

D. rim 24; pres. H. 2.

Rim fragment.

Soft clay, crumbles when broken, fine and dense texture, lots of fine quartz inclusions, some lime inclusions, dark reddish-brown (2.5 YR 4/6), surface on inside pinkish-brown (2.5 YR 5/4–6), outside burned.

C.96. Pan (fig. 22)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-082

D. rim 26; pres. H. 4,6.

Four rim fragments.

Soft clay, crumbles when broken, fine and dense texture, fine mica and quartz inclusions, beige (5 YR 5/8), surface pinkish-beige.

C.97. Pan (fig. 22)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-086

D. rim 24; pres. H. 4,6.

Several rim fragments.

Very hard clay, heavily breakable, fine and dense texture, fine quartz particles, burned.

C.98. Pan (fig. 22)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-085

D. base 24; pres. H. 2,1.

Several base fragments.

Hard clay, splintering when broken, fine and dense texture, fine quartz inclusions, burned.

C.99. Lid (fig. 22)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-088

D. rim 20; pres. H. 2.

Rim fragment.

Soft clay, crumbles when broken, fine and dense texture, fine mica, lots of fine quartz inclusions, some lime inclusions, beige-brown (2.5 YR 5/8), surface somewhat paler.

Non-local pottery

C.100. Plate with upturned rim (figs. 22–23)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-062

D. rim 30; pres. H. ca. 2.

Rim fragment.

Relatively soft clay, easily breakable, very fine and dense texture, fine mica, some lime inclusions, cinnamon-brown (5 YR 6–5/8).

Pres. fragment completely slipped, thin, but dense and opaque coating, slightly shiny, smooth (soapy), reddish-brown (10 R 5/8–2.5 YR 5/8).

C.101. Moldmade bowl (fig. 23)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-031

Rim fragment.

Relatively soft clay, easily breakable, crumbling, fine and dense texture, some lime inclusions and dark particles, slightly micaceous, dark gray.

Pres. fragment completely slipped, relatively thick coating, dense and opaque, shiny, black. Decoration: below the rim band of rosettes. Ephesian.

C.102. Moldmade bowl (fig. 23)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-032

Rim fragment.

Hard clay, very fine and dense texture, highly micaceous, some lime inclusions, pinkish-brown (2.5 YR 6/8).

Pres. fragment completely slipped, thin but dense and opaque coating, shiny, reddish-brown (10 R 4/6).

Decoration: below the rim Lesbian kymation. Ephesian.

C.103. Brazier (figs. 22–23)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-099

D. rim 28; pres. H. 3,8.

Rim fragment.

Relatively soft clay, easily breakable, slightly crumbling, fine and dense texture, fine mica, numerous lime inclusions, fine quartz inclusions, orange-brown (near to 5 YR 5/8), surface pale beige-brown.

C.104. Funnel (fig. 23)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-112

Pres. L. ca. 10,5; pres. W. ca. 2,2–5.

Fragment of the spout.

Very soft and brittle clay, heavily crumbling when broken, porous texture, rough, lime inclusions and dark particles, pale pinkish-beige (7.5 YR 8/3), surface pale beige (near to 10 YR 8/4).

C.105. Jar? (fig. 22)

Object no. LI-B-BF0298-089

D. rim 13; pres. H. 2,7.

Two parts of the rim.

Soft clay, easily breakable, crumbling, fine and dense texture, rough, fine quartz and numerous lime inclusions, beige-brown (2.5 YR 4/6), somewhat paler on the surface.

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