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New Evidence from Ostraca for the Dating of 4th Century CE Ceramic Assemblages

Introduction

This paper¹ aims to describe briefly a body of pottery found in the 2015 season of the excavations at Amheida. Although perhaps not in itself of obvious significance, this ceramic material in fact has two important characteristics: first, it allows close correlation of information from texts and ceramics, which interactively make the dates of both bodies of evidence more secure than they might be otherwise; and second, the resulting dating for the pottery assemblage allows an unusually precise date for the disappearance and appearance of certain types of wares. We present the material here in a preliminary manner in order to make the chronological indications that it offers available to those who may have similar pottery to date.²

Amheida is a site in the Dakhla Oasis, in the western desert of Egypt, where an international team sponsored first by Columbia University and now New York University has been working since 2001.³ The remains range from the Old Kingdom

1. Cl. Caputo wishes to thank the University of Heidelberg's Sonderforschungsbereich 933, Materiale Textkulturen. "Materialität und Präsenz des Geschriebenen in non-typographischen Gesellschaften", which is funded by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, for its support of her research. An earlier version of the paper was presented by R. Bagnall and Irene Soto at the Archaeological Institute of America's 2016 annual meeting in San Francisco. We are grateful to the field director of the excavations, P. Davoli; the topographer L. Davighi; our photographer B. Bazzani; and to our papyrological colleague on the project Rodney Ast, for their contributions to the work that has made this paper possible and for fruitful discussions during its writing.

2. Because of security restrictions, it was not possible to have field seasons in 2016 and 2017, and it cannot be predicted when it will be possible to continue work on House B10, let alone provide a full publication of its abundant finds. All of the material discussed here is publicly available in our database at www.amheida.com.

3. A complete list of publications to date about our work at the site can be found at www.amheida.org/ndex.php?content=publications; for most of these publications, a downloadable file or a link to on-line open-access publication is provided.

to the 4th century CE, when Amheida was a city named Trimithis.⁴ It is from this final period of occupation that the finds we will be discussing come.

Apart from some plundering for fertile soil (*sebbakh*) and stone blocks, the site of Amheida is relatively free of damage and entirely free of later occupation. It is overall at least 350 ha in extent, of which we have mapped about 50 ha of densely settled occupation; more is probably invisible at present under sand dunes, and, with patience, we shall see these moves and be able to map what is now hidden. The excavations to date have involved three houses, a school, a Roman bath, and a church complex, yielding wall paintings and the usual range of small finds we would anticipate at a Roman site in Egypt, including many texts on ostraca—but not papyrus or textiles, for which the site is not quite dry enough. Survey shows that there are numerous additional buildings with Roman-style wall paintings, as yet unexcavated.⁵ The present paper focuses on a very large house, which we have labelled B10, that we started to excavate in 2015 (fig. 1a). We begin, however, with a house completely excavated in 2004–2007, the publication of which is at an advanced stage.⁶ This structure, labeled House B1, and familiarly called the House of Serenos after the name of the principal figure in the texts found in it,⁷ has two distinct stratigraphic horizons. The earlier is a foundational dump deposit used to level the site, upon which the house, a neighboring school, and the streets to its sides were built. The dump deposits have yielded a wide variety of pottery shapes, mostly belonging to the categories of table, cooking, and storage/transport wares, made in local fabrics. All of the ceramics appear to date generally to the 2nd–3rd century CE.

On the other hand, the occupation deposits of B1 contain numerous chronological markers. The ceramic assemblages of the house, in addition to the local vessels with common features in Late Antique ceramics from this region, show typical productions of the Great Oasis and Nile Valley, such as Oasis Red Slip Ware (ORSW),⁸ Yellow slipped ware (YSW),⁹ the so-called “Christian Brittle Ware” (CBW),¹⁰ and the Late

4. BAGNALL et al. 2015.

5. BAGNALL, MCFADDEN, BOLMAN 2016.

6. For a preliminary study of the ceramic materials found in B1, see CAPUTO, MARCHAND, SOTO forthcoming.

7. These are published in *O. Trim.* 1 and 2, where the dating is discussed in detail.

8. The fragments belong mostly to open forms: small convex bowls with incurved or everted flaring rim and ring base. About the Red Slip Ware produced in Kharga and Dakhla, see RODZIEWICZ 1987, pp. 123–136, pls. XXXVIII–XLV; HOPE 1980, pp. 299–301, pl. XXIV (e–m); HOPE 1986, p. 87, fig. 8 (i–o), fig. 9 (a–ff).

9. A considerable quantity of this type of ceramic was found in Kharga and Dakhla oases. In Kharga, they are attested starting from the 3rd century CE (Phase III), with a strong increase in production and distribution between the 4th and 5th century CE, at the end of the Phase III, see BALLETT 2004, p. 224 fig. 220, nos. 50–51. These vessels are attested at Ismant el-Kharab in contexts dated to the 4th century CE: HOPE 1980, pp. 299–303, pl. XXVI (i–l); HOPE 1985, p. 119 fig. 4 (2).

10. HOPE 1985, p. 119 fig. 4 (f, j–n); DUNSMORE 2002, p. 131.

Roman Amphorae 7 (LRA 7).¹¹ It was with the chronological and ceramic framework of B1 in mind that we approached the study of the ceramic materials found in B10.

Both levels of B1 produced a significant number of datable coins.¹² All of those from the pre-construction dumped material dated before the reign of Constantius (337–361). Coins of Constantius appear in the occupation layers, along with some older pieces. These coins helped to provide a framework for interpreting the dates by regnal years in the numerous ostraca found, particularly in the dump layers. These have dates running up to at least year 18, which is presumably that of Constantine, julian 323/4.¹³ Because some year numbers could belong to more than one emperor, it is harder to put a firm *terminus post quem* on the ostraca in the occupation levels, but probably most date between 343 and 366.

The archaeological context of B10 (Area 8.1)

The excavation of B10 was limited to a four-week campaign in 2015, during which only few rooms of the large complex were investigated. Therefore, it is currently impossible to provide a comprehensive report on the entire building's planimetry or its various construction phases. The available data indicate that B10 extended 30 m north–south and 26 m east–west, and comprised a cluster of five rooms to the north (rooms 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, all unexcavated) and at least 7 rooms to the south, three of which, rooms 1, 7, and 8, were partially excavated (fig. 1b).

Room 3, located at the northwest quarter of the building, constituted the main entrance to the house and opened into Room 2, a rather grand entrance hall painted in monochrome white plaster over a lower register of black and white panels and a narrow geometric band of yellow, blue, red, and green interlocking squares. Room 2 leads to the east to a group of three rooms, possibly cubicula, while to the south the room's perimeter wall was replaced by a triple doorway articulated by two squared pilasters, whose preserved portions are painted in black. The western pilaster was

11. The main place of production is Middle Egypt, such as the cities of Antinoopolis and Hermopolis Magna: BALLET et al. 1991, pp. 134–139; DIXNEUF 2011, p. 154. They are dated from the end of the 4th century to the late 10th or early 11th centuries CE. The closest parallels are from Ismant el-Kharab, HOPE 1985, p. 121, fig. 6 b.37 (pre-dating the 4th century CE) and Douch, BALLET 2007, pp. 483, 486, fig. 3 (dating to the mid/late 4th or early 5th century CE).

12. These are being prepared for publication by D. Ratzan.

13. They could conceivably go back as far as year 18 of Diocletian, or 298/9, but for various reasons this is less likely.

decorated by a niche and, immediately below it, by the painted image of a male figure holding ears of grain.

The triple doorway gave access to room 7, an impressive 70 m² hall that constituted the house's monumental fulcrum. At the center of the room, four columns supported a flat roof constructed of wooden beams and *jareed* and painted in white plaster. The room's western wall was pierced by five deep and tall niches covered in white lime plaster. On this plaster were drawn figural and Greek textual graffiti, among which are a "*navis rostrata*" and a trident-wielding man, possibly a gladiator.

Several modeled decorations in gypsum, most notably palmettes, acanthus leaves, and volutes were found both in room 2 and in room 7, suggesting the presence of a modeled stucco elements placed below the rooms' flat ceilings. These gypsum elements find a precise comparison in the architectural details found in rooms 1A and 1B of house B/3/1 at Kellis, dated to the 2nd century CE.¹⁴ The similarity between B10 and the house in Kellis is also notable in the planimetry of room 2 and 7 at Amheida and rooms 1A and 1B at Kellis, especially with respect to the positioning of the triple doorways and the four central columns. The presence of gypsum volutes found in the sand close to the columns and the two pilasters in room 7 further suggests that the columns, and possibly also the pilasters, were surmounted by gypsum capitals of the Corinthian order.

A cluster of rooms destined for food preparation was only partially excavated to the east of room 7. The analysis of the northern perimetral wall that is shared by the three northern rooms of this cluster reveals that the southern half of B10, including room 7, was in fact a later addition to the complex, and that the original house was a more modest, five-room dwelling, square in plan. Considering the limited investigation carried in 2015, it is not possible to provide more precise information on the dating of this substantial remodeling and expansion.

Of particular interest in this southeastern group of rooms is room 1, a sizable 20 m² pantry. At its higher filling layers, the excavation revealed the mudbrick collapse of the second floor's western wall and, immediately below it, the collapse of the second floor's pavement (DSU 13), which was covered by around 170 kg of ceramics, among them 15 complete and semi-complete jars (figs. 2–3). Two outstanding examples were found sealed with mud stoppers and their embedded ostraca. A preliminary analysis of the quantified ceramics yielded 97 individual vessels, of which 85 appear to be storage/wine jars. The archaeological evidence points at the second floor of room 1 as being in fact a terrace, most probably covered in a light roofing of palm and *jareed*. Below the second floor, the investigation uncovered, in

14. HOPE 2015, pp. 205–210, esp. 207–209.

sequence, the remains of the first floor's barrel vault and the mudbrick collapse of the first floor's western perimeter wall, while the three other perimetral walls are still preserved to a height of approximately 2 m above the floor level. Below these thick layers of mudbrick rubble was unearthed a habitation layer situated directly on top of the floor of the room. This layer (DSU 23) was filled with broken ceramic vessels, smashed in situ by the impact of the collapsed wall, and complete pots (figs. 5–6). Notable was the presence of the remains of a wooden box and the impression on the compacted sand of a large shelf where most of the pots must have been originally stored. Because the unit was found in the last week of excavation, our efforts focused on removing about 20 complete vessels from the immediate surface before covering the whole unit for future excavation.

81 ostraca were found in room 1, all coming from jars that were stored both on the second floor terrace and on the main floor (fig. 4). Considering their even distribution throughout the room, it is probable that the jars were kept evenly spaced on the terrace, and primarily along the perimetral walls on the first floor. A high concentration of ostraca without any jar associated to them was also found at the room's southeastern corner, possibly indicating the area where ostraca were discarded after the opening of the jars.

Preliminary analysis of ceramics from B10

In room 1, the most interesting bulk of ceramics excavated so far comes from the collapsed second floor level (DSU 13) and from the occupational layer located directly underneath it (DSU 23). The vessels recovered in these two DSUs consist mostly of table ware, cooking ware, and storage containers, and all of them are manufactured in local A-Group fabrics (A1a/b, A2a/b, A28).¹⁵

The main stratigraphic unit that will be discussed in this part is DSU 13. The ceramic assemblage in this unit constituted a large number of storage jars, which were found resting on the pavement of the second floor. Many of these jars were smashed by the collapse of walls (DSU 10); however, a preliminary quantification and analysis of the jars recovered points to at least 28 individual vessels that are either complete or can be reconstructed (Tab. 1). This number, added to that of rims differentiated

15. The fabric identifications are based on the “Dakhleh Oasis Fabric System” created by C.A. Hope, and on the petrographic analyses conducted by M.A.J. Eccleston. HOPE 1999, pp. 215–243; HOPE et al. 2000, pp. 194–195; HOPE 2004a, pp. 7–9; ECCLESTON 2000, pp. 211–218; ECCLESTON 2006, p. 93. See also: GILL 2016, pp. 47–51.

within the stratigraphic unit, gives an estimated number close to 85 jars, which can naturally increase with a more in-depth analysis in the future. Several of these jars were still sealed by mud stoppers and at least 8 stoppers with the top part entirely preserved have been recovered in the excavation from this unit.¹⁶ Furthermore, a number of these stoppers were found on the jars with Greek ostraca still embedded in them (figs. 9c–d). These will be discussed later in this article.

The jars identified belong mainly to two variants of the same type. They are characterized by modeled rims, sloping inwards, short or medium-tall necks, and slender bodies with rounded bases (fig. 7, nos. 1–2). All of them have a ledge at the transition between the neck and the shoulder. The diameter of the rim ranges between 9 and 11 cm, while the average of the maximum diameter of the body is 26 cm. The maximum height of all the specimens examined thus far is 47 cm (fig. 9e–f). The two complete jars (Fig. 9, a–b) have a height of 52 cm, including their attached mud stoppers. The exterior surfaces of the recipients are white washed while the inner side and the top of the rim have traces of black resin. On some specimens, a hole for fermentation is still visible on the shoulder as well as on certain mud stoppers. These types of containers in our case were definitely used to store wine. The jars are mainly made in A1b fabric, and less frequently in A1a, and in the Dakhla oasis are generally dated to the 2nd and 3rd centuries CE.¹⁷ The closest parallels are from Ismant el-Kharab, ancient Kellis, where they are found in early deposits of Area B¹⁸ and continue to be present also in some 4th century houses in Area A.¹⁹

DSU 23 is the layer underneath the collapse of the second floor of room 1. Unlike the unit described above, this DSU contained a considerable quantity of complete and fragmentary straight-sided bowls alongside small-footed bowls and cooking pots (Tab. 2).²⁰ Many of them had remains of their original contents, mostly pits and bones, still inside. Several mud stoppers were found too, but only three of them were complete.

16. The mud stoppers found in the house B10 are under study by Marina M.S. Nuovo (PhD, Department of Ancient Topography, Sapienza University of Rome), whom we would like to thank for the preliminary data provided. The external surface of some stoppers is characterized by the presence of imprints, potentially caused by hail or rain droplets. Probably for a certain period of time the jars were exposed to atmospheric agents or to dripping caused by water infiltration. Two types of stoppers have been recognized by Nuovo, either CC type (convex-concave) or F type (*fungo* or T-shaped), according to the classification made by P. Davoli: see DAVOLI 2005. See also DAVOLI 2016, pp. 281–289.

17. PATTEN 2000, pp. 227–228, pl. 76 Form 137 (CS6 1b, CS6 3b, SS17as, SS17am).

18. DUNSMORE 2002, pp. 133–134, fig. 3 c (98R/1d).

19. HOPE 1985, pp. 115–119, fig. 4 (10, o-p).

20. Although most of the complete vessels were recovered before the room was backfilled with sand, a good quantity of them, smashed by the collapsed walls in the room, were left in the DSU and will be excavated at a later date.

There are 7 complete straight-sided bowls recovered in the unit so far. They each have a simple rim with a concave inner face above a small, sharply defined ledge, simple sloping walls, and flat or slightly domed bases (fig. 8, nos. 7–13). Generally, they have light orange surfaces, and in some cases the exterior side is heavily blackened by soot, attesting the use of the bowls as lids or cooking vessels (fig. 10). Most of them are made in A1a fabric, less frequently in A1b or A28. This type can be subdivided according to size into two variants: a smaller one, with a rim diameter ranging from 13 to 14 cm, and a height between 4.5 and 6 cm; and a medium one, with rim diameter in the 16 to 19 cm range, with the height often around 7 cm. The same kinds of bowls were found in great quantity in the early Roman deposits at Ismant el-Kharab and in the tombs of the necropolis and settlement of Douch, which are dated from the 1st to 3rd century CE.²¹

The unit also contained four complete small-footed bowls with convex (fig. 8, nos. 4–6) or composite profiles (fig. 8, no. 3) and flat bases.²² Two complete cooking pots with everted rims, grooved on the inner side, slightly carinated bodies, and rounded bases (fig. 8, nos. 14–15),²³ and one lid with straight walls (fig. 8, no. 16) have been also found. These types are mainly dated to the Roman Period.

While some categories of vessels exhibit datable changes in the long tradition of pottery production in the various sites of the Dakhla oasis, such as the finewares and the transport containers, others vary very little and remain consistent between the Roman and the Byzantine period, co-existing with new shapes and fabrics of the period, as in the case of the domestic pottery.²⁴ This implies numerous difficulties in dating certain kinds of vessels, especially when the dating is based solely on typological features. Generally speaking, however, ceramics and inscribed objects are two categories of artifacts that can be well dated in an archaeological context.²⁵ The combined study of complete shapes and texts found in the same depositional units, specifically in the case of B10, allows us to provide a more precise dating of the ceramic forms identified.

Thanks to the datable small ostraca (tags) found in association with the jars and bowls, discussed in the next section, the B10 ceramic assemblage described above can be dated to the 3rd and beginning of 4th century CE, no later than 335, to be more

21. BALLET, VICHY 1992, pp. 117–119, fig. 13 e; PATTEN 2000, pp. 141–143, pl. 41 (Form 6/1, Form 6/2) and pp. 144–145, pl. 4 (Form 7 R-F); DUNSMORE 2002, pp. 135–136, fig. 4 q (97/104d) and r (97/104c).

22. PATTEN 2000, p. 155, pl. 44 (Form 21) and pp. 165–167, pl. 46 (Form 38); DUNSMORE 2002, pp. 135–136, fig. 4 n (97/103c); HOPE 2004b, pp. 24, 40, fig. 7 (a–c, f).

23. This type is similar to the specimen in DUNSMORE 2002, pp. 131–132, fig. 2 d (D/1/271); DIXNEUF 2016, pp. 229, 241, 250, pl. 8.8 (117).

24. HOPE 1999, pp. 235–236.

25. AST, DAVOLI 2016, pp. 1447–1471.

precise. As for the comparison with typologies found in Area 2.1, the types of jars and bowls from B10 are perfectly comparable to those present in the pre-construction dump layers of B1, and hence these two bodies of material are to be similarly dated.²⁶ Notably, these types do not occur in the occupational layers of house B1 (ca. 350–366), whose ceramic assemblages consist of shapes, fabrics, and wares characteristics of the mid 4th century CE and onwards, which are so far absent in B10.

The tags from the wine jars found in B10

The excavation of room 1 of house B10 also yielded eighty-one ostraca, all of them small tags or labels (fig. 4). Some of these were found still inserted into the top of a mud jar stopper, and a few of these stoppers were still in situ on top of their jars, showing exactly how the tags were used (fig. 9c–d). Generally, the tags give us three pieces of information: a year date; the name of the place from where the product comes, usually a well name; and the name of an individual. In a few cases, there is instead of a personal name the indication that the vineyard in question was directly worked; from this we may confirm our supposition that the individuals usually named were tenant farmers, the harvesters of the vineyards in question.

The years must for the most part be regnal years of senior emperors. They cannot be dates by the 15-year repeating indiction cycle that we find beginning in the 4th century (year 1 of the first cycle = 312/3), because they range far beyond the 1 to 15 span that we find for such dates.²⁷ We find all years from 10 to 18, except for 13, then one tag from year 21, then tags from years 26, 28, and 30. There are also one or two tags with a date to year 1, or more likely indiction 1. We shall return to these. In longer papyrus documents, it is customary in this period to give not only the regnal numeral of the senior emperor but those of all of the junior emperors as well. The ostraca from Dakhla do not do this, no doubt to save space and trouble.

There are only two candidates, Constantine I and Constantius II. We find regnal years of Constantine I as senior emperor in the papyri from year 9 to year 30 (before his 9th year, he was not senior emperor.) For Constantius II, we find regnal years running from 14 to 37, beginning at the death of his father Constantine in 337. It is immediately evident that the full range of dates from this context in B10 can fit only the reign of Constantine, because Constantius II was not senior emperor during

26. The same types of jars and bowls also occur at Amheida in the assemblages dated to the Roman phase of House B2 in Area 1. For the study of the ceramic materials found in the building see DIXNEUF 2016, pp. 201–280.

27. For an analysis see *O. Trim.* 1, pp. 20–22.

his 10th to 12th years. And this is in fact, we believe, the correct placement of the series. But it is worth considering the possibility that the sequence breaks at some point, that is, that the entire range of years does not belong to a single emperor. This is obviously an uneconomical hypothesis, but that does not prove it is wrong. The barbell distribution of dates, with an early cluster and a late cluster, might encourage speculation in this direction. The numbers by year are as follows, using data from the three key fill and collapse stratigraphic units (DSU 7, 13, and 17):

Year	number	Year	number	Year	number
10	2	17	6	24	0
11	3	18	1	25	0
12	13	19	0	26	4
13	1	20	0	27	0
14	10	21	1	28	19
15	1	22	0	29	0
16	1	23	0	30	10

Years 10–14, and possibly 10–16, can be tied together on the basis of individuals appearing in multiple years in the sequence. One tenant from year 17 (inv. 16791, 16848), Apollonios son of Psenpatchalmis, is found also in year 28 (inv. 16850, 16851). If these do not come from the same sequence, there would be a 27-year gap, and given the uniformity of the texts and vessels, not to speak of the fact that inv. 16848 and 16850 have field numbers 63 and 65 from the same stratigraphic unit, this seems very unlikely. A break between years 16 and 17, where we cannot prove identity of an individual, is not excluded, but it sounds like special pleading. Moreover, we find the full range of years from 10 to 30 in each of the two key stratigraphic units containing these tags, DSU 7 and DSU 13. One further key point is that of the tags embedded in mud stoppers, one dates from year 17, one from year 26 and five from year 28; the stopper from year 17 is heavily melted, suggesting that it had sat around a good deal longer and been exposed to more weather. The most probable explanation of the pattern is simply that the small ostraca from older years had been discarded on the spot and overlooked in the cleaning that probably occurred from time to time. Of course, there may be other factors as well. Some years might have had no vintage because of bad weather.²⁸

28. We do not yet know enough about the upper story of the house, where the wine stored in the jars found in room 1 was kept, to characterize this space precisely, but it is not likely that it was the heliasterion attested in many documents, in which wine was matured for somewhat more than a year. This space was usually part of a vineyard, although heliasteria in cities are known. On heliasteria and the maturing of wine, see DZIERZBICKA 2005, pp. 77–87. The predominance of year 28 in the surviving stoppers,

There are two remaining problems. One is the occurrence of one or two dates to a year 1, which cannot be either Constantine or Constantius and seem indeed likely to be indictions; they are indicated with the S sign, which is used for both indictions and regnal years, after the numeral, rather than the L sign before or after the numeral, which is used only with regnal years. First indictions occurred in 327/8, 342/3, and 357/8. Only the first of these fell under Constantine (coinciding with his year 22). One of the 1st indiction ostraca comes from an insecure context and could be a late accretion (or might read 4 instead of 1; inv. 16709). The other is incompletely preserved (inv. 16804), and it is not certain that we are dealing with an indiction number. Overall, then, these ostraca are not sufficiently strong evidence to undermine the rest of the documentation.

The other issue is the appearance in one text of year 26 (inv. 16731) of a tenant named Monis son of Banipis. He also appears in an ostrakon (*O.Trim.1.127*) that we found on the temple hill in unstratified debris, with a date to year 33, which can only be Constantius (356/7); and he may appear in one of the first indiction texts just mentioned (inv. 16804), although there only his patronymic is preserved. This evidence might tend to point to a Constantian date for the later regnal years. But since the year 33 text does not come from B10, assuming a long period of activity for Monis son of Banipis is less problematic than positing a large gap in the middle of a single stratigraphic context.

The coherence of the years 10 to 30 in this house with the character of the pottery, which is consistent with the dump deposits under House B1, allows these two classes of evidence to reinforce one another and give us a fairly precise date for the use of the types of pottery found in the occupation levels in B1, such as some specific shapes in ORSW, YSW, CBW, and of LRA 7. These ceramic productions do not appear in the contexts dating to the reign of Constantine, that is, before 337; on the other hand, they are in use during the period 350–365, when the occupation debris of B1 was laid down. (The house was renovated about 350, and little debris from its first 15–25 years was left in situ at that time). The period from 335 (the last year represented in B10) to 350 (the approximate beginning of the final occupation phase in B1) is a narrow band indeed to which to have pinned down the introduction of several ceramic types, thanks to the back-and-forth conversation of these categories of artifacts.

including those still in jars, suggests that wine was matured for at least two years before being consumed, if we consider that year 30 is the last year attested.



Fig. 1. a. Plan of Amheida with location of house B10 (2015). b. Plan of the house B10 . L. Davighi.



Fig. 2. *Ceramics and collapse of second floor' pavement in room 1 (DSU I3). L. Davighi.*



Fig. 3. *Northern view of room 1 with the vessels smashed on the second floor' pavement (DSU I3).*

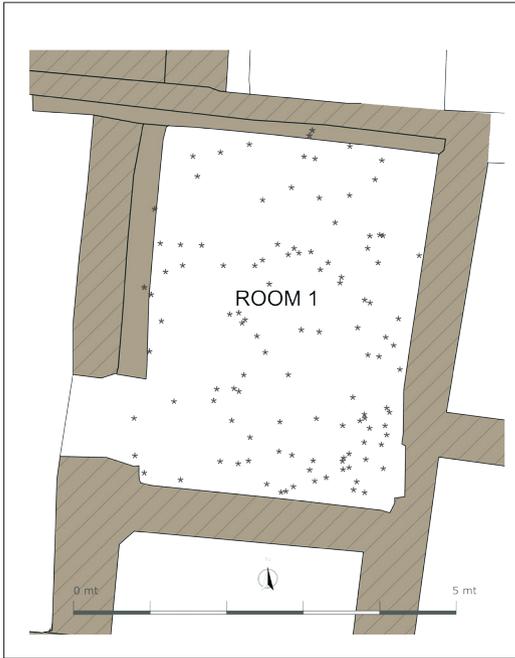


Fig. 4. *Distribution of the ostraca in room 1.*
L. Davighi.

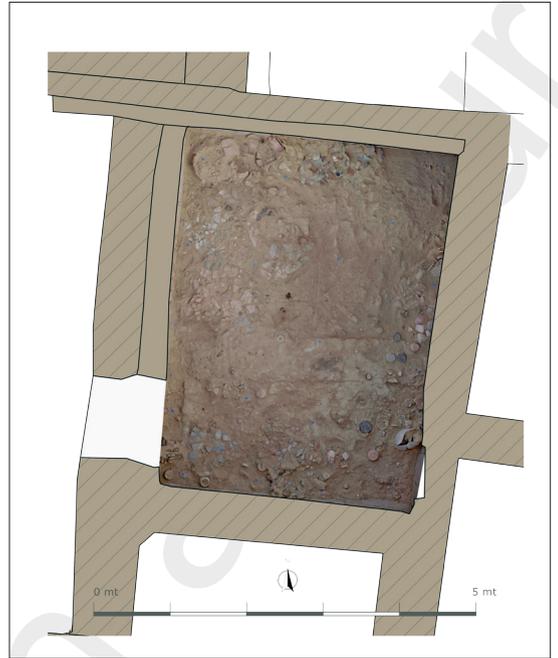
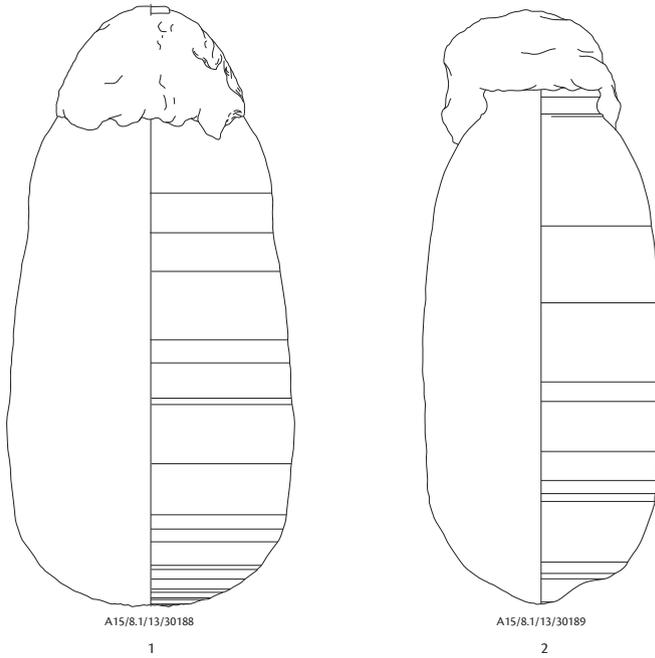


Fig. 5. *Photogrammetry of the ceramic vessels smashed on the floor of room 1 (DSU 23).* L. Davighi.



Fig. 6. *View of the broken ceramic vessels from the southwestern corner of room 1 (DSU 23).*



0 1 5 cm
1/4

Fig. 7. Complete storage jars with mud stoppers and Greek ostraka (DSU 13).

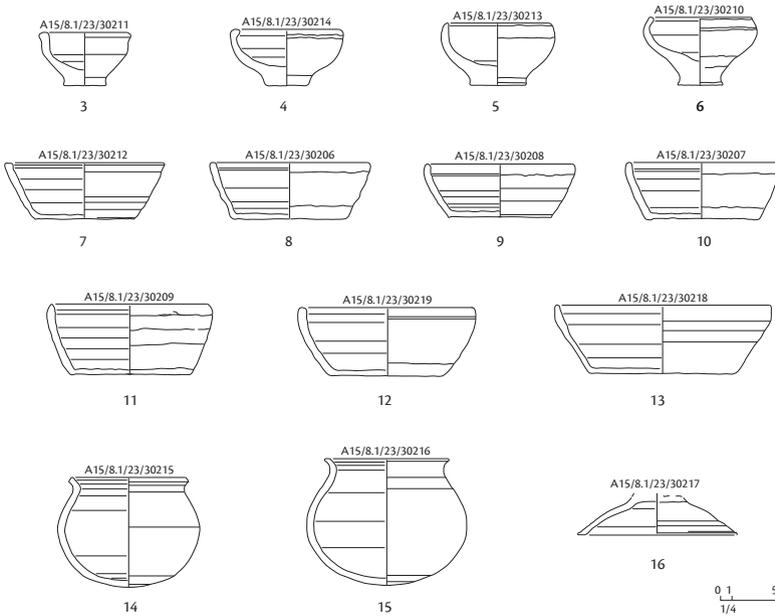


Fig. 8. Complete vessels from DSU 23. 3–6. Footed bowls. 7–13. Straight sided bowls. 14–15. Cooking pots. 16. Lid.



Fig. 9. a–d. Sealed storage jars and detail of the ostraca embedded in the mud stoppers. e–f. Two of the other complete jars found in DSU 13 (AI5/8.1/13/30197 and 30199). Photographs B. Bazzani.



Fig. 10. *Assemblage of complete vessels from DSU 23. Photographs B. Bazzani.*

Figures	Inv. numbers	Rim ϕ (cm)	Height (cm)	Body max. ϕ (cm)	Fabrics
fig. 7 (1)	A15/8.1/13/30188	-	45	25	A1b
fig. 7 (2)	A15/8.1/13/30189	10	42	21	A1b
	A15/8.1/13/30195	11	46	29	A1b
	A15/8.1/13/30196	11	47	28	A1b
fig. 9 (e)	A15/8.1/13/30197	11	43	25	A1a
	A15/8.1/13/30198	9	43	28	A1b
fig. 9 (f)	A15/8.1/13/30199	10	42	26	A1a
	A15/8.1/13/30200	9	30 (cons.)	26	A1b
	A15/8.1/13/30201	11	39 (cons.)	26	A1b
	A15/8.1/13/30202	-	39 (cons.)	33	A1a
	A15/8.1/13/30203	-	43 (cons.)	30	A1a
	A15/8.1/13/30204	-	43 (cons.)	26	A1a
	A15/8.1/13/30222	11	45 (cons.)	44	A1b

Tab. 1. Dimensions and fabrics of the complete and almost complete storage jars from DSU 13.

Figures	Inv. numbers	Rim ϕ (cm)	Height (cm)	Base ϕ (cm)	Fabrics
Small-footed bowls					
fig. 8 (3)	A15/8.1/23/30210	9	6	4	A1a
fig. 8 (4)	A15/8.1/23/30211	8	4,7	3,5	A1a
fig. 8 (5)	A15/8.1/23/30213	9	5,5	6	A1a
fig. 8 (6)	A15/8.1/23/30214	9	5	4	A1a
Small and medium straight-sided bowls					
fig. 8 (7)	A15/8.1/23/30206	14	5	10	A1a
fig. 8 (8)	A15/8.1/23/30207	13	5	9	A1a
fig. 8 (9)	A15/8.1/23/30208	13	4,7	9	A28
fig. 8 (10)	A15/8.1/23/30209	14	6,2	10	A1b
fig. 8 (11)	A15/8.1/23/30212	13	5,5	9	A1a
fig. 8 (12)	A15/8.1/23/30218	19	6	14	A1a
fig. 8 (13)	A15/8.1/23/30219	16	6,2	11	A1a
Cooking pots and lid					
fig. 8 (14)	A15/8.1/23/30215	11	10,5	-	A1a
fig. 8 (15)	A15/8.1/23/30216	11	12	-	A28
fig. 8 (16)	A15/8.1/23/30217	16	3,8	-	A1a

Tab. 2. Dimensions and fabrics of the complete vessels from DSU 23.

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