

A PERSIAN- AND HELLENISTIC-PERIOD SETTLEMENT AT TEL ḤANAN

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INTRODUCTION

Tel Ḥanan lies on the northeastern slopes of Mount Carmel, near Neshar neighbourhood, about 5 km east of Haifa (map ref. 145/242).¹ A small Arab village, Ballad esh-Sheikh, was situated on the ancient site until 1948. British inspectors who visited the village in 1930–1948 mentioned two old cisterns, one on each side of the road leading to the village.² The area was surveyed in the 1960s, reporting evidence that the site was inhabited from the Neolithic to the Ottoman periods (Ronen and Olamy 1983:33–34, 56, 61–63).

The climate in the region is moderate, the soil is fertile and there is an abundance of water; this resulted in the establishment of many settlements. Also, one of the main interregional roads, leading from Yoqne‘am via ‘Akko to Phoenicia in the north, passed close to the site further contributing to the development of settlements in the region (Fig. 1).

Today, the area of Tel Ḥanan is almost completely covered by the modern buildings of Neshar. The only open area comprises two terraces on the lower, eastern slope of the tell. In November 1998, remains of ancient walls were exposed on the upper terrace during construction work. As a result, several salvage excavations were conducted on behalf of the Israel Antiquities Authority (Plan 1),³ followed by two seasons of excavations on the lower terrace by the University of Haifa.⁴ Architectural remains of the Persian and Hellenistic

¹ Tel Ḥanan was named after Ḥanan Zelinger, commander of the Carmel Brigade, who was killed during the 1948 War of Independence.

² Israel Antiquities Authority, British Mandate Archive File: Balad a-sheikh.

³ The excavations (Permit Nos. A-2981, A-3027, A-3531, A-3665) were directed by Alla Nagorsky on behalf of the IAA, assisted by Haim Barbe, Giora Parnos and Debora Sklar (area supervisors), Shlomo Yakov-Jam and Yehezkel Dan-Gur (administration), Israel Vatkin and Vadim Essman (surveying), Natalia Zak (plans), Elena Delerson (reconstruction of the building in Area C), Tzila Sagiv (field photography), Carmen Hersch (pottery drawings), Ella Altmark (metals), Donald T. Ariel (numismatics), Barak Monnickendam-Givon (Persian and Hellenistic pottery), Samuel R. Wolff (Persian and Hellenistic amphoras), Gerald Finkielsztejn (stamped amphoras) and Vladimir Zbinovich (flint). I wish to thank Hamoudi Khalaily for his great help in commenting on the flint finds.

⁴ The excavations were directed by Shlomo Yankelevich and Daniela Bar-Yosef (unpublished).

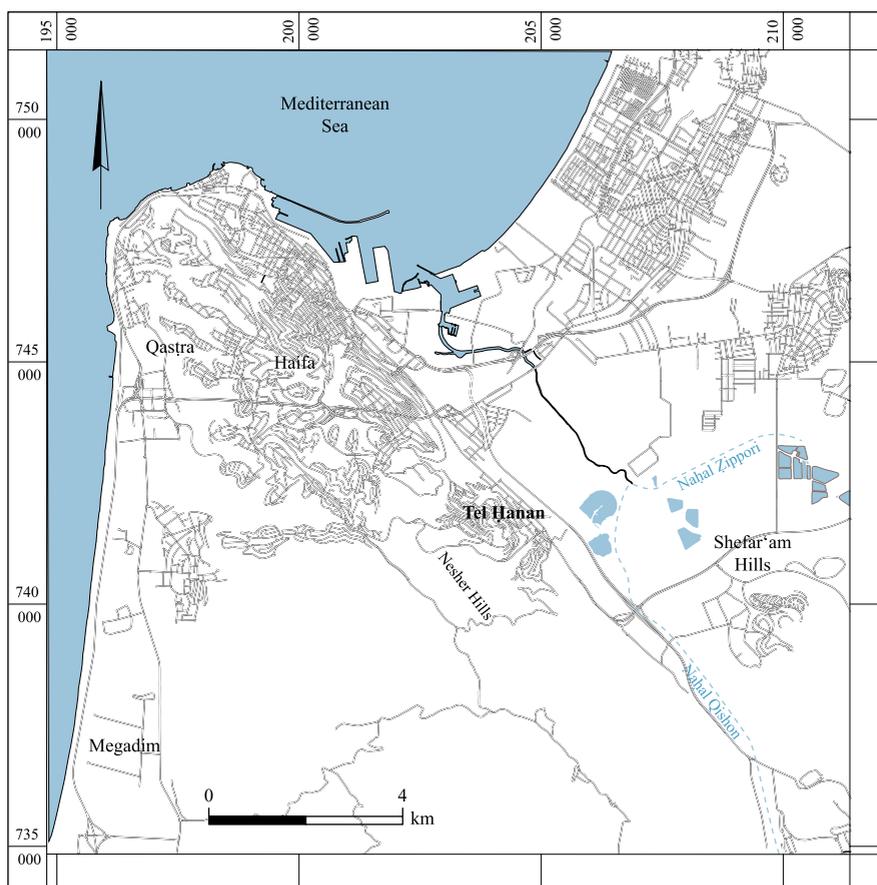
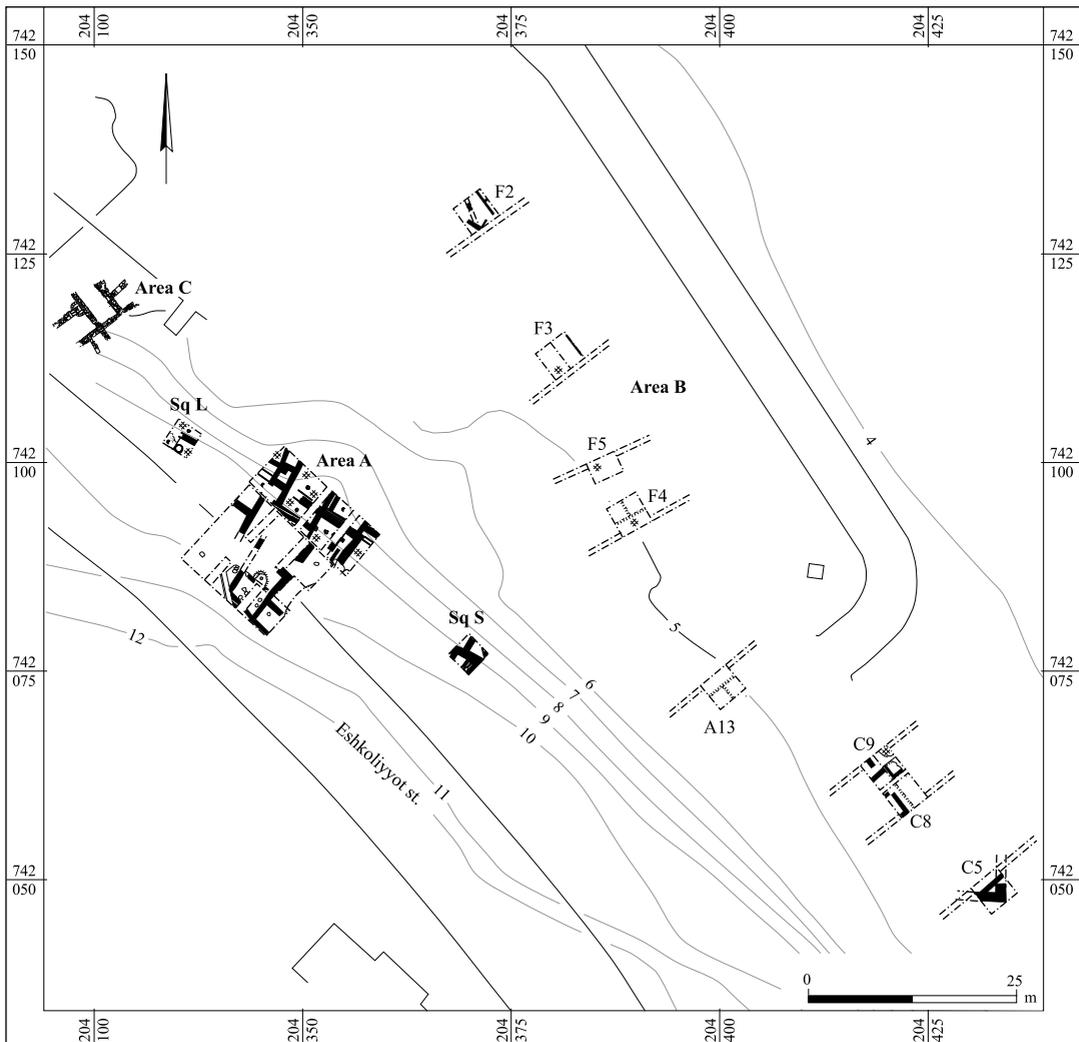


Fig. 1. Location map.

periods were exposed throughout the excavation areas. Late Neolithic-period (Wadi Rabah culture) pottery and flint artifacts were found within the fills of these strata (Khalaily and Nagorsky 2013).

THE EXCAVATION

During 1998–2001, four seasons of excavation were conducted at the site, and three areas were opened (A–C; Plan 1). In Areas A and C, located on the upper terrace, the excavation squares were arranged on a general north–south axis. In Area B, on the lower terrace, eight probes were dug by mechanical equipment prior to the excavation, and a single square was opened alongside each probe. In this area, building remains from Iron Age I and the Persian and Hellenistic periods were unearthed (Nagorsky 2003). Most of the squares were excavated to a depth of 1.5–2.5 m; only in Sqs L (Area A) and A13 (Area B) were bedrock or sterile soil revealed. Presented here are the results of the excavations in Areas A and C, in which two main strata were exposed: Stratum I, dated to the Hellenistic period, and Stratum II, to the Persian period.



Plan 1. The excavation areas.

In Area A, remains of three Persian-period buildings were exposed, which continued in use in the Hellenistic period. The structures were damaged by Ottoman-period building activities, as well as by mechanical equipment that operated on site prior to the excavation. Two squares were opened to the east (Sq S) and west (Sq L) of Area A wherein walls and installations from the Persian and Hellenistic periods were found.

In Area C, a large portion of another Persian-period building was exposed, also reused with minor changes, during the Hellenistic period.

The architecture and pottery from both areas are described below by area, and by strata within. Ceramic and flint material from earlier periods were also identified, although they originated in mixed contexts. These finds include flint artifacts from the Late Neolithic period (see Zbenovich, this volume; Khalaily and Nagorsky 2013:1–17), and pottery from

Middle Bronze Age II to Iron Age I (see below). These finds were retrieved from early levels, reached only in a limited area, indicating that the site was occupied during these periods; the Iron I evidence may be associated with the structures and finds previously discovered in Area B (Nagorsky 2003). The early layers were disturbed by the Ottoman-period construction works.

Area A

The excavations in Area A were carried out in two seasons: in 1998, six squares (12×15 m) were opened on the southern, upper level of the terrace (Sqs A–B/10–12), and in 2001, an additional area (7.0×18.5 m) was opened on the lower level of the terrace, to the north of and adjacent to the first six squares. Pottery from the Neolithic, Middle Bronze Age (Fig. 20:13, 17) and Iron Age (Fig. 21:1, 4) was revealed in a small probe below the Persian-period stratum (L27; 1.5×1.5 m, 1.8 m deep; Plan 2), located between W8 and W30. The surface level was severely disturbed by Ottoman-period construction activities, e.g., concrete walls of water installations in Sqs A11, A12, B11 and B12.

Stratum II: The Persian Period (Plan 2)

Remains of a structure were uncovered, comprising two construction phases (A, B): the upper Phase B almost completely abolished the lower Phase A. The walls of both phases were similarly built of two rows of roughly hewn stones. Some walls continued in use during the Hellenistic period. Floors were uncovered, mostly made of beaten earth, with evidence of stone pavements in Loci 9 and 26 (see below).

Phase A. Wall segments belonging to one building or more were found. In the northwestern side of the area, W260 and W266 formed a corner of a room. Two large flat stones, which abutted the southern side of W260, may have been part of an entrance to the building from the east. Another room (L247) was enclosed by W214 on the west and by W243 on the south. A beaten-earth floor was uncovered in the room (7.22 m asl) and an installation (L267), built into the floor, abutted W243 (Fig. 2). The installation was made of small stones and coated by a white plaster on the interior. Three carinated-shouldered jars (see Fig. 14:14, 15; the third one was not illustrated) were found standing or lying on the floor.

Segments of two other perpendicular walls (W265, W268) were discovered in the northeastern part of the area. It seems that the beaten-earth floor in L237 relates to these walls. The floor was laid above a fill of stones and gravel (L249) mixed with small Neolithic-period potsherds (Fig. 3).

On the southern side of the area, a short segment of W17 was revealed, abutted by a strip of stone pavement (L9; 8.54 m asl). Most potsherds retrieved from the floor are dated to the Persian period (Figs. 13:12; 14:4, 7, 20).



Fig. 2. Stratum II Room 247, Installation 267 abutting W243, looking south.



Fig. 3. Stratum II Fill 249 below Floor 237, looking south.

Phase Bs. Walls, floors and installations were unearthed, probably belonging to a large building. The entire plan of the building is unclear as the structure was partly destroyed during the Hellenistic period. Some walls from the previous Phase A continued in use. The walls were built in various techniques, complying with the terrace level. Wall 215 (length c. 14.5 m) traverses the area from east to west, with rooms built to the north and south of it.

To the north of W215, traces of two rooms divided by W214 were found. In the west, Walls 239, 215 and 214 delimited a room, the floor of which was not preserved. In the east, a room with a beaten-earth floor (L221; 7.97 m asl) was revealed. A row of smoothed stones on the upper face (W227) was laid on the floor, possibly a bench. Mortaria and other vessels (Figs. 13:13, 23; 14:2, 5, 8, 19; 15:4, 10, 11) were found on the floor.

To the south of W215 were exposed the remains of two additional rooms (Loci 213 and 257). The partition wall between these rooms presumably lies under the unexcavated bulk. The western, narrow room (L257) was enclosed by W229 on the south, and an entrance was found on its western edge. In the eastern part of the room, remains of a *tabun* were unearthed, dug into the beaten-earth floor. The boundaries of the eastern room (L213) are unclear. It comprises a beaten-earth floor (7.70 m asl) and three column bases embedded within it. The bases were at a level 0.1 m higher than the floor. A remarkable quantity of mortaria and jars was retrieved from the floor (Figs. 13:3, 15, 17, 19, 26; 14:7, 11, 16, 25; 15:8).

Four rooms were exposed on the western side of the building, two of which were partly excavated (Loci 250 and 24). Wall 14/239 enclosed the rooms on the east. A partition wall between the two central rooms was not preserved. In Room 250, a pile of collapsed stones was exposed above a beaten-earth floor (7.68 m asl). These stones may have originally belonged to the partition wall. A thick layer, including Persian-period potsherds (Figs. 13:21; 14:9, 13; 15:1, 6; 17:5; 22:12; 20:9) covered the floor. A similar layer covered the beaten-earth floor of Room 24 (8.37 m asl; Figs. 13:2, 4; 14:22, 23).

On the southeastern side of the area, W8 and W29 were unearthed, creating a corner of another room (L26). The floor of the room (9.38 m asl) was paved with flat stones, some of which remained *in situ*. A Ptolemaic bronze coin, dated to the third century BCE (see Ariel, this volume: Coin No. 1) was found on the floor alongside Persian-period pottery (Figs. 13:1, 22; 14:3).

Square S. The square is located to the east of the main area. Also here, two construction phases (A, B) were exposed. A short section of W252 and a soil fill (L240) to the east of it belong to lower Phase A. The wall was made of two rows of medium-sized fieldstones; Persian-period potsherds were found within the fill (Figs. 14:1, 10; 15:2, 3, 9).

In the upper Phase B, a new building was erected, canceling the wall of the previous phase. Remains of a room were found, enclosed by Walls 255, 263 and 253 built of small fieldstones (Fig. 4). A drainage channel (T264), made of narrow fieldstones and covered by flat stones, was discovered to the west of W253. A yellow plastered floor (L254; 7.06 m asl) was found adjacent to W255 and T264; the same plaster coated the walls of the channel.

Many ashy spots were found on the floor, as well as many potsherds (see Figs. 13:8, 9, 20; 14:6) and animal bones.

Square L. The square is located to the west of the main excavation area. A small area was excavated, in which bedrock was exposed on a high level. A floor (L224; 8.34 m asl), made of large and medium-sized flat stones, was discovered; its foundation, made of soil mixed with small fieldstones and gravel, contained Persian-period pottery (see Fig. 13:5, 27). In a small sounding, carried out in the western corner of the square, a continuation of the same floor was revealed. This floor belongs to one of the Persian-period phases. Below the floor was a layer of sandy soil, small gravel, animal bones and potsherds from the Neolithic period (L242), which covered the bedrock.

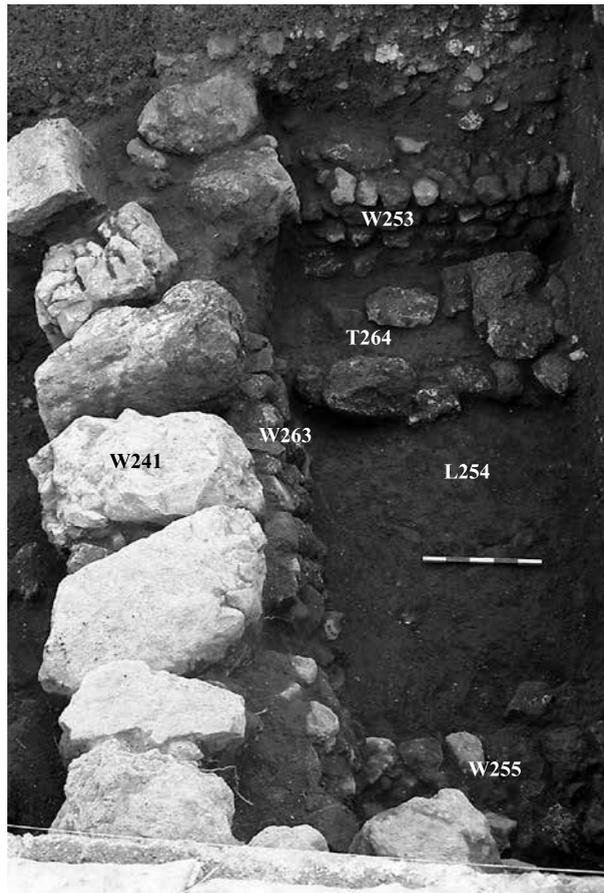


Fig. 4. Stratum II Square S, looking east.

Stratum I: The Hellenistic Period (Plan 3)

Architectural remains from the Hellenistic period were found in all squares, except for Sq A10. The new walls were built in the same orientation as the Persian-period structures, sometimes reusing their walls.

Three residential buildings were exposed on both sides of a narrow alley. Southern Building I was erected on the upper level of the terrace, while northern Buildings II and III extended on both levels of the terrace, hence their walls are wider and more massive. The walls were constructed of two rows of relatively large hewn stones and fieldstones, alternating with layers of small stones that aligned the rows and filled the spaces between them. The outer and inner walls were similarly built and were preserved to a maximum height of four courses. Very large stones were used in the construction of the external corners, best seen in Building III.

The Alley (Fig. 5). An alley (L10, L20; c. 20 m long, 1.6 m wide) was built on a north–south axis between Buildings II and III and to the west of Building I. A patchy pebble layer was exposed, which served as the pavement bedding. This pebble layer abutted W23 (9.62 m asl) and W14 (9.35 m asl) in a few places, and a small section was exposed near the southern edge of W239 (8.40 m asl; Fig. 5). Three smoothed stone slabs (L10; 9.88 m asl), uncovered in Sq A11 to the west of W23, were probably part of the alley’s pavement. Hellenistic pottery was found below the pebble layer (Figs. 17:2, 7; 18:22) alongside a few Iron Age potsherds (Figs. 21:10; 22:2).



Fig. 5. Stratum I Area A, the northern part of Alley 20, looking south.

Building I. Southern Building 1, located east of the alley, comprises three rooms (1–3). Remains of another room (L21) to the north of W30 were very scant, as a modern concrete wall traverses this area. A short segment of W23, which continues northward, probably indicates a continuation of the building. The area to the east of Room 1 was destroyed by another modern concrete wall.

The building's walls were constructed of relatively large, roughly hewn stones, with a small-stone fill. Room 1 (L15) was the only one completely excavated. Wall 30 created a corner with W8 and enclosed the room from the east. The entrance to the room was also from the east, where a threshold (1.1 m wide), made of small stones, was uncovered on an earlier wall. A cup mark (diam. 0.15 m, 0.2 m deep) was uncovered in the southern part of the room. It was a few centimeters higher than the floor level (9.80 m asl). A threshold leading to Room 2 (Loci 3 and 25) was preserved *in situ* on the western edge of W28. Large, flat stones served as the room floor. Two Seleucid silver *tetradrachms* of the second century BCE were found on the floor (see Ariel, this volume: Coin Nos. 2, 3).

In the center of Room 3, a stone-paved floor (L7; 9.91 m asl) was uncovered; it abutted a large flat stone, which was higher than the floor (9.97 m asl). This stone was possibly used as a column base supporting the roof of the room.

The pottery from Building I is mostly domestic in nature, including bowls (Fig. 17:1), mortaria (Fig. 17:9–10), cooking pots (Fig. 17:16), jars (Fig. 18:4, 5), jugs (Fig. 18:10, 13, 14, 18) and other vessels. A small quantity of Iron Age pottery (Figs. 20:5, 6; 22:1, 4, 8) was found in the northwestern part of Room 1 (L15), in the foundation trench of an Ottoman concrete wall.

Building II. The building was erected on the slope of the terrace, to the west of the alley. Its eastern outer wall (W239/W14) and parts of four rooms (1–4) were exposed. The eastern wall (W239/W14) was made of large fieldstones placed widthwise and small stones. Remains of brown plaster were preserved in a few places on the inner face of W14. The partition wall between Rooms 1 and 2 (W262) was built of medium-sized fieldstones with no inner fill; the wall between Rooms 2 and 3 did not survive, and the wall between Rooms 3 and 4 (W12) was constructed of two rows of medium-sized fieldstones with a small-stone fill.

The southern part of the building is about one meter higher than its northern side, and therefore, the floors of Rooms 1 and 2 (Loci 225, 220) were almost one meter lower than those of Rooms 3 and 4 (Loci 4, 11). A variety of Hellenistic tableware was found on the floor of Room 2 (L220), below a stone collapse (Fig. 18:8, 15, 16, 19). A beaten-earth floor was exposed in Rooms 3 (L4; 9.40 m asl) and 4 (L11; 9.35 m asl), abutting the walls. In Room 4, fragmentary remains of a stone-built installation (L30) were exposed, dug into the beaten-earth floor of the room (L11; 8.40 m asl). The installation's stones were burned, and a light gray soil was found within it, containing charcoal and animal bones.

Building III. Northeastern Building III, located east of the alley, comprises a courtyard and three rooms (1–3). The walls are particularly thick (1.4 m wide in W210). They are built of two rows of large fieldstones, placed widthwise, with a roughly hewn outer face, and a fill of small stones in the intervals between the rows. An entrance, uncovered on the northern edge of the western wall (W207), leads from the alley (L20) to the courtyard (L219), which was paved with small flat stones (8.17 m asl; Fig. 6). Three large flat stones, probably column bases laid on a north–south axis, protruded above the floor of the courtyard (8.25, 8.34 and 8.41 m asl respectively). The courtyard continued to the north, beyond the boundaries of the excavation. Its eastern side was destroyed by modern activities. As a result, Hellenistic- and Persian-period potsherds were found mixed (see Figs. 13:6, 7; 17:3; 18:12, 17, 23).

Three rooms surrounded the courtyard: Room 1, on the south, and Rooms 2 and 3, on the east. An entrance, leading from the courtyard to southern Room 1 was revealed in the western end of W206. Room 1 was not excavated, but probably provided access to Rooms 2 and 3. An entrance leading from Room 2 to Room 3 was exposed in the southern end of W256. Room 3 was a narrow rectangular room (L212; floor level 8.19 m asl), bordered by Walls 256, 215, 210 and 209. The northeastern corner of the room was also the corner of the building, constructed of large boulders, roughly hewn on their exterior face (Fig. 7). A beaten-earth floor was found in Rooms 2 and 3. The accumulation above the floor of Room 2 (L201; 8.25 m asl) included a large number of potsherds (see Figs. 17:12; 18:2, 9),⁵ animal



Fig. 6. Stratum I Area A, Courtyard 219 in Building III, looking south.

⁵ Only representative sherds were drawn; however, many jar fragments of the same types were found on the floor and in the fill below it.

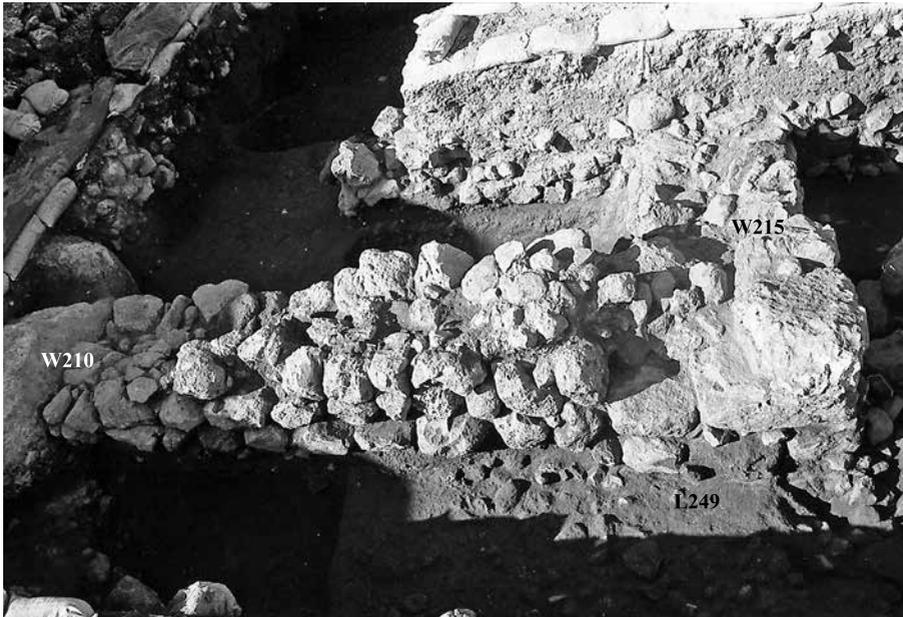


Fig. 7. Stratum I Area A, the northeastern corner of Building III Room 3, looking west.

bones and charcoal. A few Iron Age potsherds came from the fill in the southern part of the room (see Fig. 21:8, 11). Most potsherds above the floor in Room 3 (L212) are Hellenistic-period storage jars with a short neck and slightly everted rounded rim (Fig. 18:1). A beaten-earth floor (L226) was exposed also to the northeast of W215, at the same level as the floors inside the building. Two unguentaria were found on this floor (Fig. 18:20, 21), close to the corner of the building. Further west, near the corner of Walls 214 and 215, a stone-collapse layer was revealed, and an almost complete Rhodian amphora was discovered below it (Fig. 8).

Square S. The topsoil (L203; c. 1 m deep) comprised modern construction waste alongside pottery sherds from the Neolithic to the Hellenistic periods (Figs. 17:4, 8; 20:8; 22:9); the accumulation was probably the result of modern construction works.

A massive wall (W241) was built of extremely large fieldstones, placed widthwise, above Persian-period W263 (Plan 2). These walls were built in the same orientation as the walls in Area A (Fig. 4). No floor was defined adjacent to W241.

Square L. Remains of two walls, a stone paved floor and a *ṭabun* were revealed. Wall 217 is built of two rows of medium-sized fieldstones with a fill of smaller stones, in the same orientation as the walls of the main area. Modern building activities destroyed the western end of the wall. A floor (L205; 8.58 m asl) made of small flat fieldstones abutted the wall from the south. A *ṭabun* (diam. 0.8 m), dug into the floor, was preserved (0.34 m high; Fig. 9) near W269. Hellenistic-period pottery was collected above the floor (Figs. 17:14; 18:6).



Fig. 8. Stratum I Rhodian amphora discovered within stone collapse, looking west.



Fig. 9. Stratum I Square L, *ṭabun*, looking northeast.

Area C (Plan 4)

Area C is situated 25 m to the northwest of Area A, close to a spring that still flows. Three squares were opened, and the almost complete layout of a two-story building was exposed (Figs. 10, 11). Excavation could not be carried out on the northeastern side of the area due to a modern concrete channel that cuts through the northern part of the building.

The building was constructed in the Persian period and was used also during the Hellenistic period, with minor changes. It consisted of a central narrow courtyard (L280), and at least four wide rooms, arranged in pairs, on both its sides. The outer and inner walls were wide (0.7 m), built of two rows of medium-sized, roughly hewn stones with small stones in between. The walls' foundations, made of small fieldstones, were slightly wider. All entrances had nicely hewn jambs, usually made of two stones, laid one atop the other. The main entrance into the building was via a stepped threshold, while those between the rooms comprised wide smooth thresholds.

A massive stepped stone construction (L271) was found outside the building, near the main entrance; it was probably part of a staircase leading to a second floor.

In deep soundings excavated below two Persian-period floors (Loci 292 and 294) Neolithic pottery and flint artifacts were exposed (Khalaily and Nagorsky 2013).



Fig. 10. Area C, general view to the northwest.

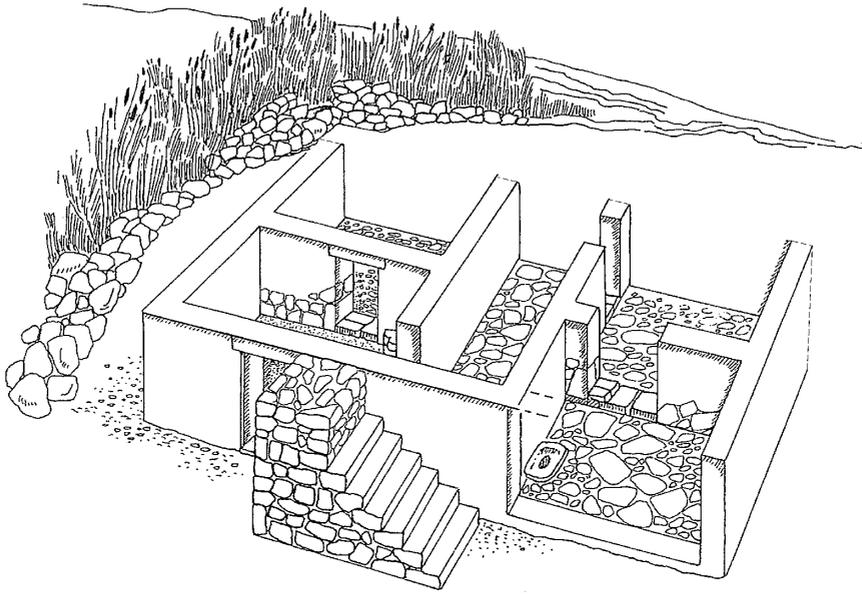
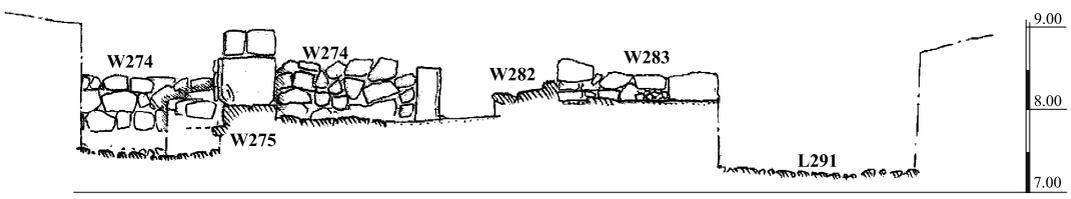
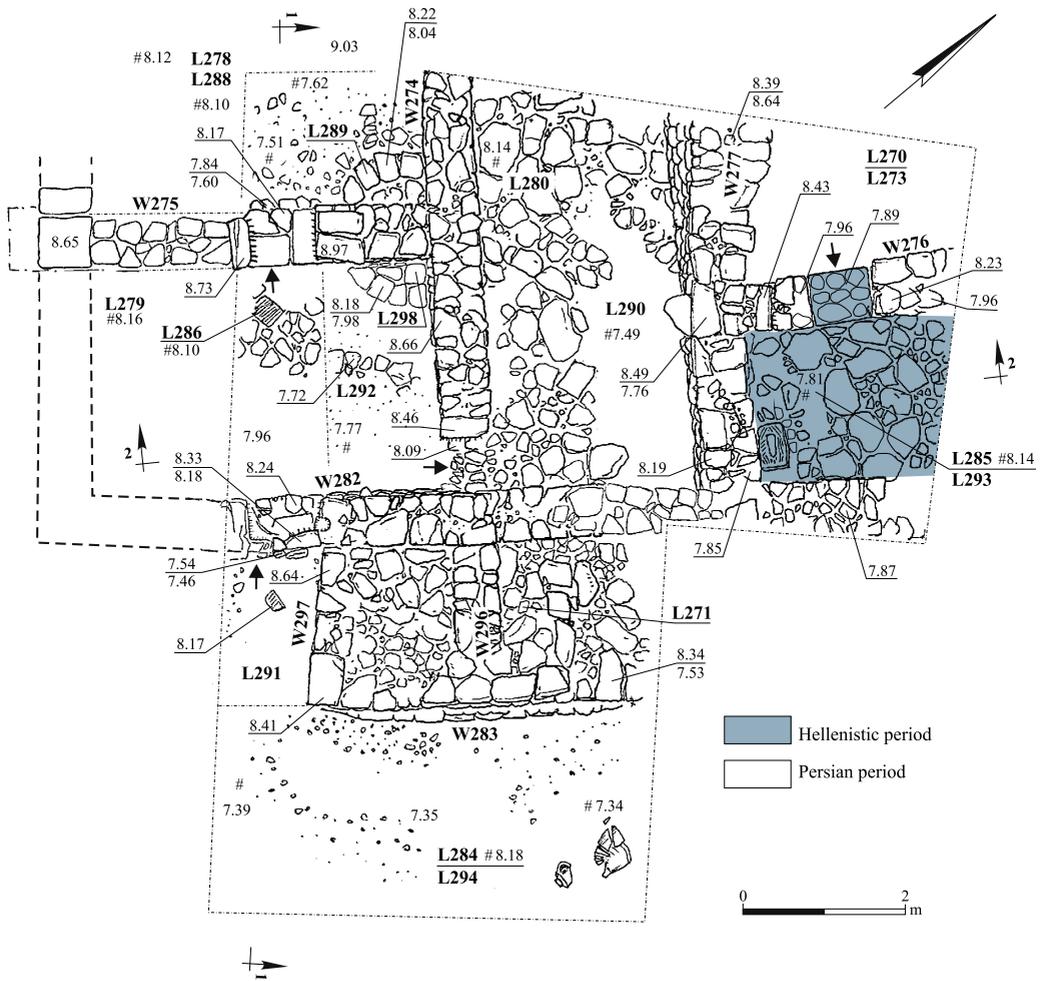


Fig. 11. Area C, reconstruction of the building.

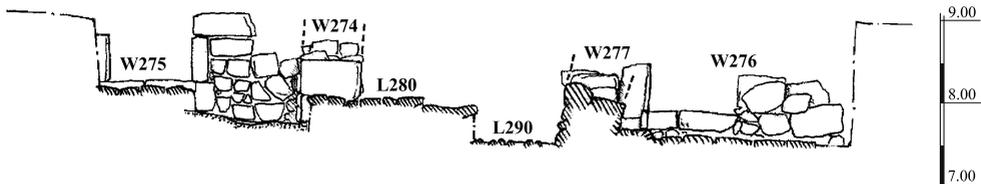
Stratum II: The Persian Period (Plan 4)

The main entrance into the building was located in W282 (0.8 m wide) and led from the east into Room L286. A two-stepped threshold and a hewn square door socket indicate that the door opened inward. In the large room (L286; 3 × 4 m), a beaten-earth floor (8.16 m asl) was revealed with a patch of a few flat stones, one of them a rectangular basalt grinding stone (see Fig. 23:1) in secondary use. A quadrant installation (L298; radius 0.6 m) was discovered in the northwestern corner of the room, 12 cm above floor level; it was made of fieldstones and its surface was paved with flat, smooth stones. Two entrances were found in this room, one leading into the western room (L288) and the other, into the courtyard (L280).

Room 288 was accessed via an entrance in W275 (0.8 m wide), built opposite the main entrance to the building. The beaten-earth floor of the room (8.1 m asl) abutted the threshold at almost the same height (8.17 m). A quadrant installation (L289; radius 0.9 m), like the one in room L286, was discovered in the eastern corner of the room, a few centimeters above floor level.



1-1



2-2

Plan 4. Area C, the Persian and Hellenistic-period strata, plan and sections.

Only one doorjamb of an entrance (0.75 m wide) at the eastern end of W274 was preserved *in situ*, leading to the courtyard (L280). The courtyard was paved with smoothed pebbles of different sizes (floor level 8.16 m asl), laid on a dense beaten-earth fill (L290) closely adjoining the walls. The passageway from the courtyard to the northern wing of the building was not found, and most likely was on the western side of W277, which was severely damaged by modern construction activities.

A wide entrance (1.4 m) in W276, made of two nicely hewn smooth stones, separated the rooms in the northern wing (Loci 270/273, 293). A beaten-earth floor in the eastern room (L293) was lower than the threshold (floor level 7.81 m asl) and abutted the walls of the room. A few potsherds, mainly of carinated-shouldered jars were collected from the floor (Fig. 16:3).

Excavation of the western room (Loci 270, 273) was almost impossible due to the stone collapse of W277, which filled the room and served as a foundation for a modern concrete channel that led water from the spring to the lower terrace. Mixed pottery from the Persian and Hellenistic periods was found in the collapse (Figs. 15:3, 4, 11; 16:2; 19:3, 4, 11, 21; 20:9).

A massive stone construction (L271; 2 m wide, 1.2 m high) was built outside the building, abutting its eastern wall (W282). The external walls of the construction (W283, W297) were made of roughly hewn large stones and the core was filled with large and small fieldstones. In the southern half of the construction, a square platform (2 × 2 m) was preserved at the same height, supported by W296. The other half stepped down to the north. Hence, this construction could have served as a foundation of stairs leading to a second floor. A beaten-earth floor (L284; 7.34 m asl) abutted the stone construction and threshold of the main entrance to the building (L291). Many small stones, animal bones, potsherds (see Fig. 19:9, 10, 12) and charcoal were found within the floor, as well as a lower part of the grinding stone (see Fig. 24:3) that was incorporated in the floor near the building's entrance.

Stratum I: The Hellenistic Period (Plan 4)

Minor changes occurred during this period in the plan of the building. The floors in all the rooms were raised, except for the courtyard (L280). In the rooms of the southern wing (Loci 278, 279), new beaten-earth floors were laid adjoining the angular quadrant installations at their surface level. In the eastern room of the northern wing (L285) a new stone floor (8.14 m asl) was built of smooth large stones. The upper part of an Olynthus-type grinding stone was incorporated in the floor close to the southern corner of the room (Figs. 10, 12).⁶ The opening in W276, leading from L285 to L270 was blocked with medium- and small-sized fieldstones.

⁶ The grinding stone was lost; therefore, it was not photographed or illustrated.



Fig. 12. Area C, stone pavement in rooms L280 and L285, looking southeast.

THE FINDS

THE POTTERY

Pottery of the Persian and Hellenistic Periods

Barak Monnickendam-Givon and Alla Nagorsky

A considerable quantity of potsherds from the Persian and Hellenistic periods was found in association with the Persian and Hellenistic architectural remains (see above).

Stratum II: The Persian Period

The Persian-period pottery was retrieved from Areas A (Figs. 13–15) and C (Fig. 16).

Bowls and Kraters (Fig. 13:1–4).— A few types of bowls and kraters were found. A base of a decorated bowl with brown stripes (Fig. 13:1) has no exact parallel. An Atticized skyphos (Fig. 13:2) has a shallow ring base and probably straight walls and a thin out-turned rim (not preserved). The vessel has a matte black slip on both sides. Atticized pottery vessels are usually dated from the mid-fourth century BCE onward (Berlin and Lynch 2002:167–178). A krater (Fig. 13:3) has a massive flaring rim and handles extending from rim to

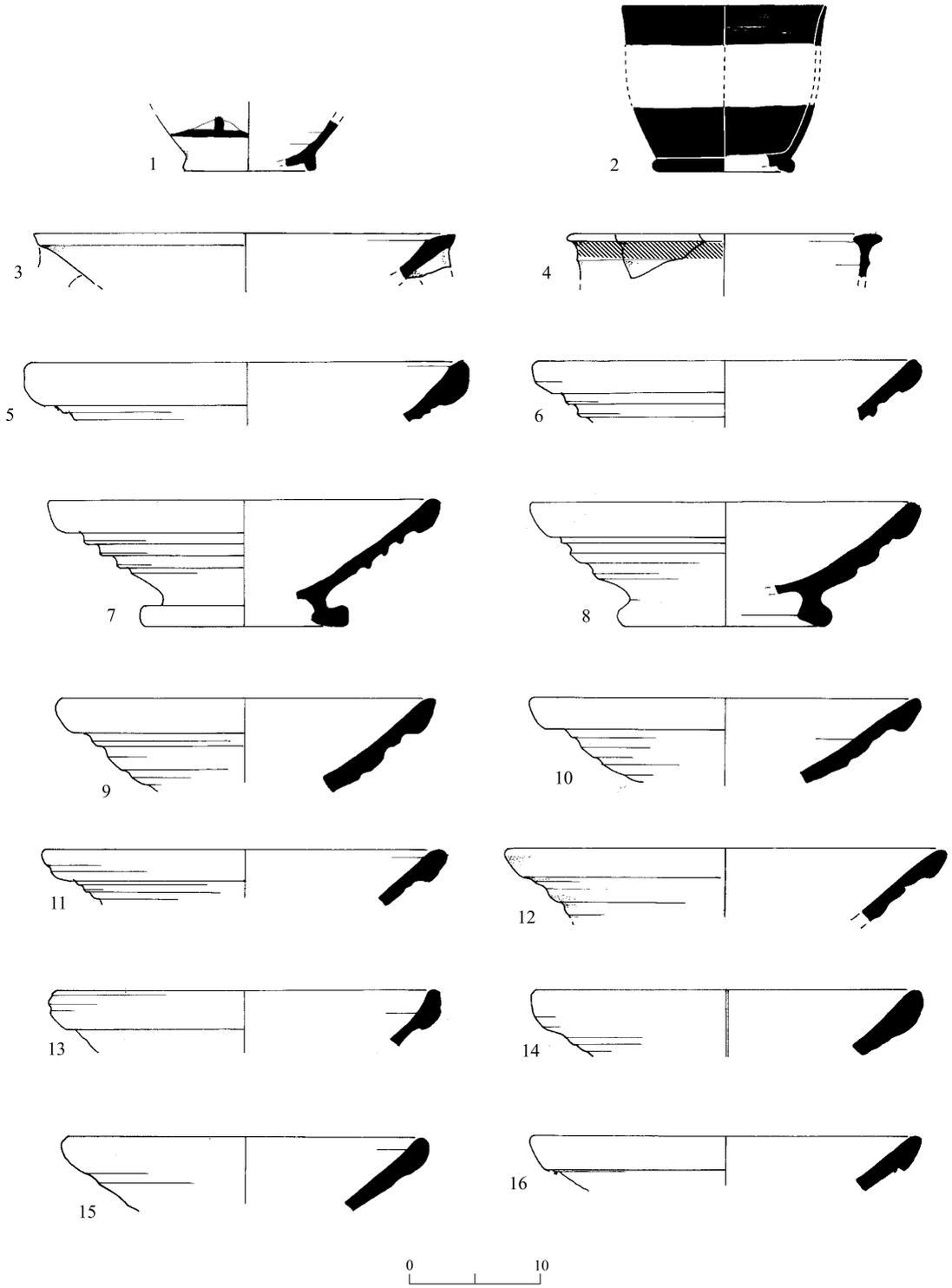


Fig. 13. Area A, Persian-period pottery.

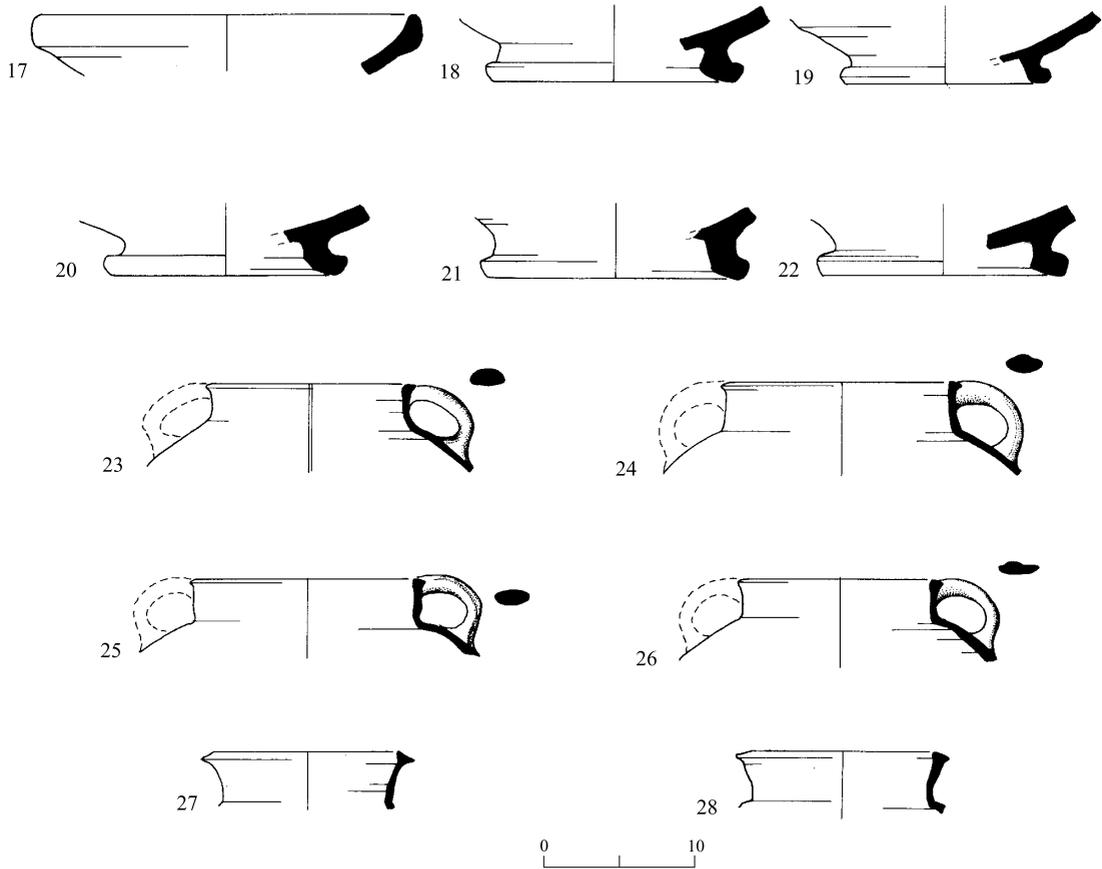


Fig. 13. (cont.).

No.	Vessel	Locus	Basket	Description	Parallels
1	Bowl	24	119	Very pale brown clay; white inclusions; dark gray band decoration	No parallel
2	Skypos	213	2021/1	Well-levigated pink orange clay; dull black glaze on int. and ext.	Ilion (Berlin and Lynch 2002: Fig. 5)
3	Krater	26	140	Very light greenish clay	Dor (Stern 1995: Fig. 2.3:2)
4	Krater	24	163	Very pale brown clay; red band decoration on rim ext.	Tel Qashish (Ben-Tor, Portugali and Avissar 1981: Fig. 3:8) Tel Kisan (Briend and Humbert 1980: Pl. 12:5) Tel Qiri (Avissar 1987: Fig. 3:15)
5	Mortarium	224	2020/10	Orange clay; few small black inclusions	Dor (Stern 1995: Fig. 2.2:17, 18) Tel Mikhal (Kapitaikin 2006: Fig. 2:2)
6	Mortarium	219	2030/10	Orange clay; few small white and black inclusions	As No. 5
7	Mortarium	219	2030	Orange clay; small dark brown and few small white inclusions	As No. 5

Fig. 13. (cont.).

No.	Vessel	Locus	Basket	Description	Parallels
8	Mortarium	254	2160	Light orange clay; small white and black inclusions	As No. 5
9	Mortarium	254	2160/6	Pink clay; small black inclusions	As No. 5
10	Mortarium	237	2070/1	Light gray clay; small white and black inclusions	As No. 5
11	Mortarium	213	2040/5	Light gray clay; small black inclusions	Dor (Stern 1995: Fig. 2.2:18) Tel Mikhal (Kapitaikin 2006: Fig. 2:4)
12	Mortarium	9	141	Pink clay; many small white and black inclusions	Dor (Stern 1995: Fig. 2.3:7)
13	Mortarium	221	2062/6	Light brown clay; few small white inclusions	As No. 5
14	Mortarium	247	2126	Light brown clay; few small white and black inclusions	As No. 5
15	Mortarium	213	2040/2	Light cream clay; few small black inclusions	As No. 5
16	Mortarium	237	2070/4	White gray clay	Dor (Stern 1995: Fig. 2.2:2) Tel Mikhal (Kapitaikin 2006: Fig. 2:8)
17	Mortarium	213	2051/2	Light orange clay; few small inclusions	Dor (Stern 1995:53–55, Fig. 2.2:12) Tel Mikhal (Kapitaikin 2006:25, Fig. 2:5)
18	Mortarium	237	2070-2	Gray yellow clay; small white and black inclusions	Dor (Stern 1995: Fig. 2.2:14) Tel Mikhal (Kapitaikin 2006: Fig. 2:6)
19	Mortarium	213	2021	Dark orange clay; small white inclusions	As No. 18
20	Mortarium	254	2160/7	Light gray clay; small white and black inclusions	As No. 18
21	Mortarium	250	2154/1	Light gray clay; small black inclusions	Dor (Stern 1995: Fig. 2.2:14) Tel Mikhal (Kapitaikin 2006: Fig. 2:7)
22	Mortarium	26	140/1	Very pale gray clay; many small black and white inclusions	As No. 21
23	Cooking pot	221	2061/3	Dark red brown clay; gray core	Dor (Stern 1995: Fig. 2.4:11)
24	Cooking pot	247	2126/2	Dark red clay; few small white inclusions	Tel Mikhal (Kapitaikin 2006: Fig. 5:4)
25	Cooking pot	237	2070/3	Dark red brown clay; small white inclusions	Dor (Stern 1995: Fig. 2.4:6) Tel Mikhal (Kapitaikin 2006: Fig. 5:5)
26	Cooking pot	213	2051/1	Dark red clay; white inclusions	As No. 25
27	Cooking pot	224	2120/3	Light brown red clay	Dor (Stern 1995: Fig. 2.4:9)
28	Cooking pot	257	2165/10	Dark red clay; small white and black inclusions	Dor (Stern 1995: Fig. 2.4:12)

body. This type is relatively rare and is reported only from a few coastal sites, such as Dor (Stern 1995:55) and Shiqmona (Stern 1982:96). The krater in Fig. 13:4 has a ledged rim and straight walls, a ridge under the rim and a red band decoration between the ridge and the rim. This type was generally dated to the Persian period.

Mortaria (Figs. 13:5–22; 16:1, 2).— These thick, heavy vessels are the most common open vessel type in Persian-period Levantine sites (Stern 1982:96–98; Lehmann 1998), usually dated from the seventh to the early third century BCE (Figs. 13:5–14; 16:1, 2). Most mortaria are characterized by a thickened rim and shallow ribbing on the wall exterior. Only two specimens have plain sides (Fig. 13:16, 17). All bases are ring bases, dated from the sixth to the early third century BCE (Lehmann 1998). During the Persian period, mortaria were common in the Eastern Mediterranean region; they were produced mainly in Cyprus, but some were locally made (Gorzalczyk 2003:124).

Cooking Pots (Fig. 13:23–28).— These globular cooking pots have an out-turned rim, triangular in section. They were made of local coastal clay (Berlin et al. 2020). This type was the most common cooking vessel in Southern Levant sites during the fifth–fourth centuries BCE (Stern 1995:55, Fig. 2.4:6). Some cooking pots have a straight neck (Fig. 13:23–26) and some, a concave neck (Fig. 13:27, 28). The latter may be slightly later in date.

Jars (Figs. 14; 16:3).— Most jars are Phoenician carinated-shoulder jars (Figs. 14:1–17; 16:3),⁷ used in marine transport. These jars have a small out-turned rim, no neck, a carinated (sometimes straight) shoulder, a broad body (mostly in its lower part) and a conical or rounded base. Two small handles extend from the shoulder to the body. This type of jar is distributed mainly in Phoenician sites along the Mediterranean coast, and is also found in other regions, such as in Galilee. It was mainly produced in Sarepta, though other sites, such as Dor, produced these vessels in small quantities (Bettles 2003:138–190).

The most common jars (Figs. 14:1–11, 16, 17, 24; 16:3) have carinated, sometimes straight shoulders. Some jars (Fig. 14:12–14) exhibit a slight ridge between the shoulder and the body. Similar jars were found at Tel Mikhal (Kapitaikin 2006:32). An almost complete vessel (Fig. 14:15) is similar to Bettles Type A1 (2003:108). A unique handle of a jar (Fig. 14:27) has repairing holes.

Another common type is the basket-handled jar, better defined as a maritime transport container (MTC; cf., Demesticha and Knapp 2016),⁸ found in sites along the Phoenician coast and in Cyprus. It is characterized by two basket handles extending from the shoulder.

⁷ Also known as ‘flat-shouldered jars’ (Stern 1995:58–62; Kapitaikin 2006:30–34); ‘Phoenician Amphora’ or ‘Carinated-Shoulder Amphora’ (Bettles 2003).

⁸ Also known as ‘basket-handled amphoras’ (see references and discussion in Wolff 2009; 2011); Thanks are due to Samuel R. Wolff for this reference.

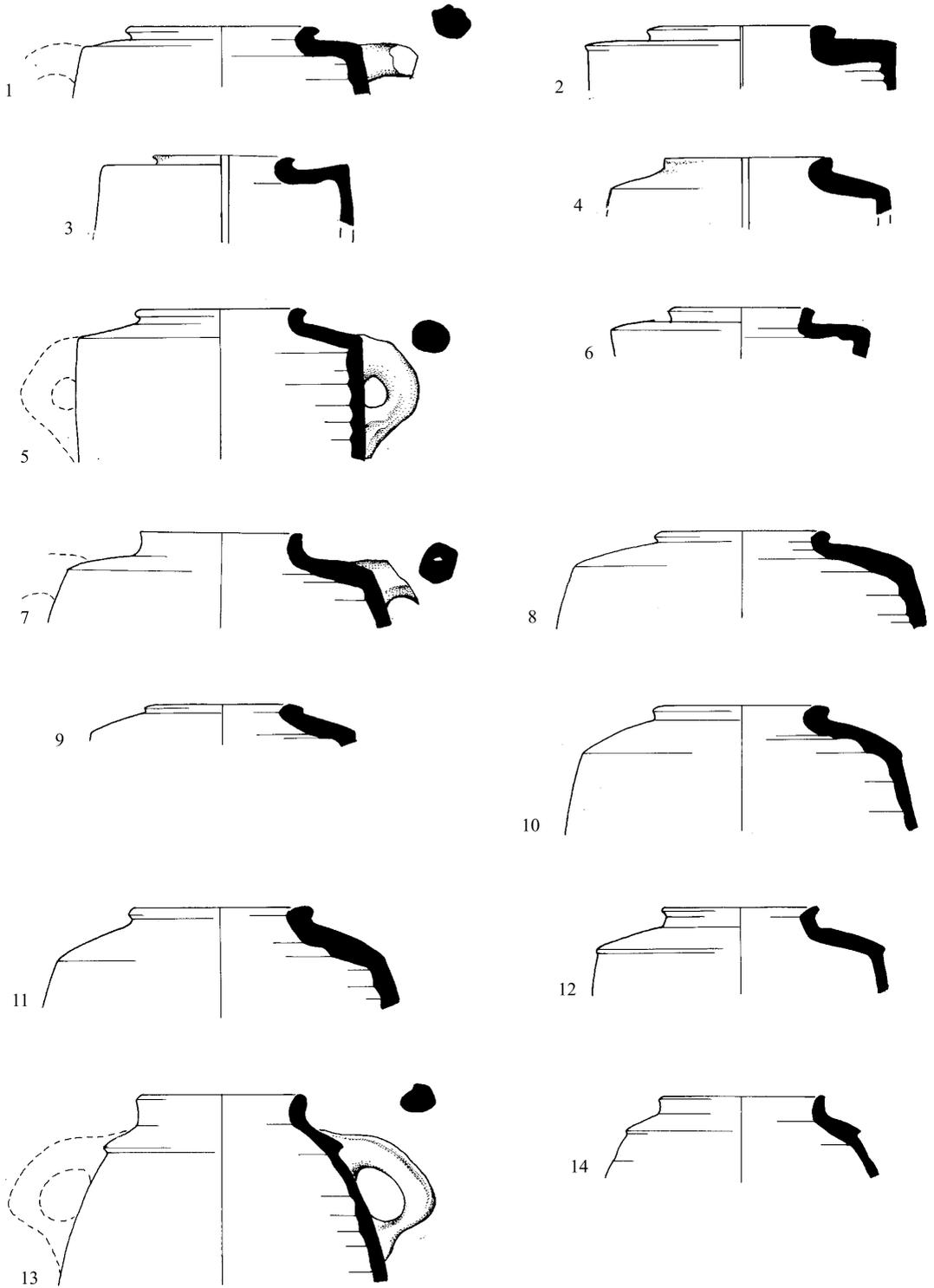


Fig. 14. Area A, Persian-period jars.

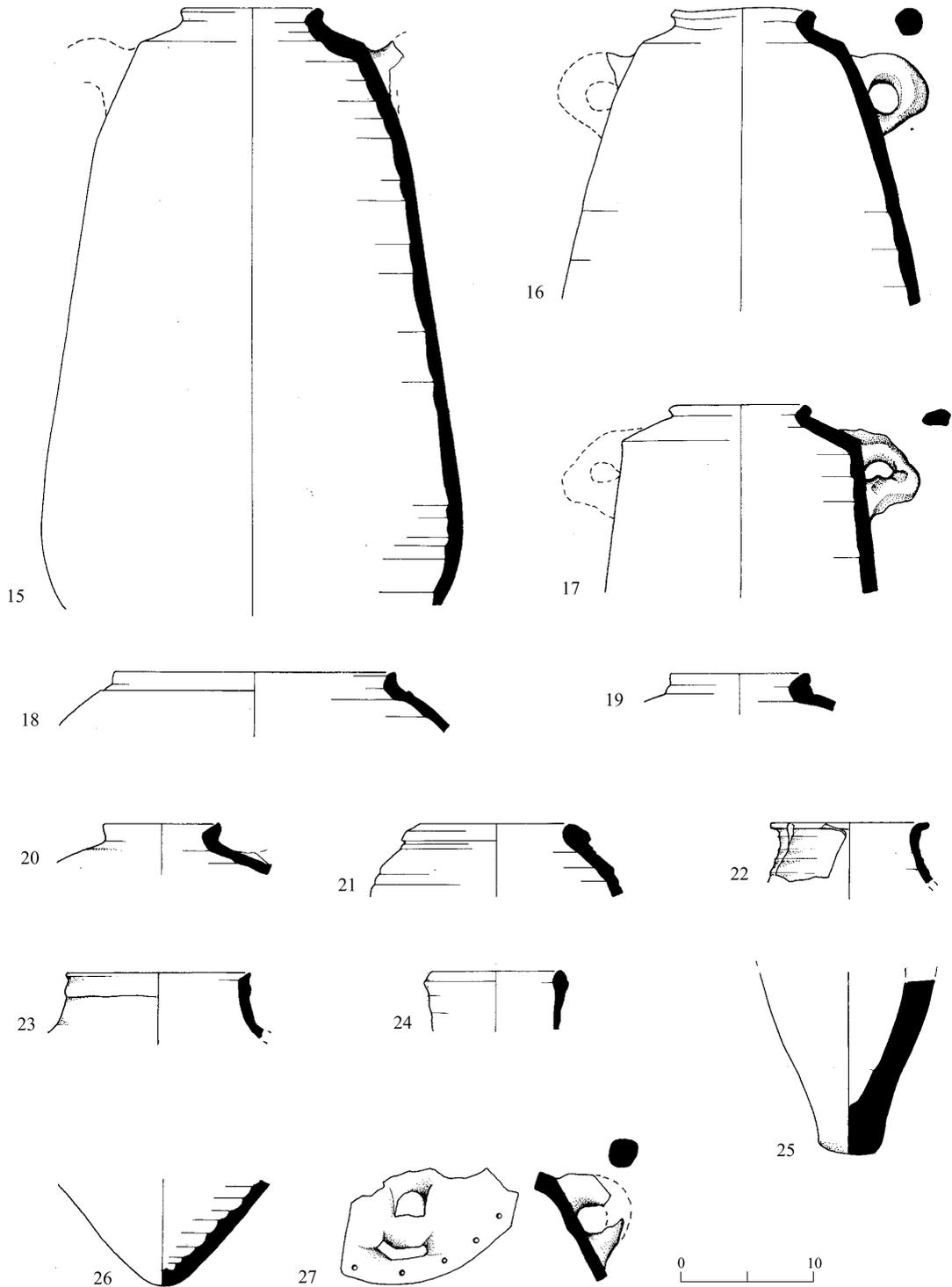


Fig. 14. (cont.).

◀ Fig. 14

No.	Vessel	Locus	Basket	Description	Parallels
1	Carinated-shoulder jar	240	2131/1	Orange clay; few small white inclusions	Dor (Stern 1995: Fig. 2.7:3)
2	Carinated-shoulder jar	221	2067/1	Orange brown clay; few big white inclusions	As No. 1
3	Carinated-shoulder jar	26	170	Reddish yellow clay	As No. 1
4	Carinated-shoulder jar	9	139	Light brown orange clay; brown inclusions	Dor (Stern 1995: Fig. 2.7:2)
5	Carinated-shoulder jar	221	2050/1	Light orange pink clay; few small black inclusions	As No. 4
6	Carinated-shoulder jar	254	2134/2	Orange brownish clay; few small white inclusions	Dor (Stern 1995: Fig. 2.8:11)
7	Carinated-shoulder jar	213	2021/4	Brown clay; white wash; few small gray inclusions	As No. 1
8	Carinated-shoulder jar	221	2061/11	Brown clay; mica; few small white inclusions	Dor (Stern 1995: Fig. 2.8:8)
9	Carinated-shoulder jar	250	2151/14	Brown clay; few big white and small black inclusions	Dor (Stern 1995: Fig. 2.8:14)
10	Carinated-shoulder jar	240	2169/1	Orange clay	Dor (Stern 1995: Fig. 2.8:1)
11	Carinated-shoulder jar	213	2027/5	Light brown gray clay; few small dark gray inclusions	Dor (Stern 1995: Fig. 2.8:3)
12	Carinated-shoulder jar	257	2155	Brown clay; few small black inclusions	Tel Mikhal (Kapitaikin 2006: Fig. 7:17–20)
13	Carinated-shoulder jar	250	2151/3	Light gray brown clay; white wash; small white and black inclusions	As No. 12
14	Carinated-shoulder jar	247	2126/7	Light gray brown clay; white wash; small white and black inclusions	As No. 12
15	Carinated-shoulder jar	247	2086	Brown clay; few big white inclusions	Dor (Stern 1995: Fig. 2.8:7)
16	Carinated-shoulder jar	213	2027	Light brown; few small white inclusions	Dor (Stern 1995: Fig. 2.8:17)
17	Carinated-shoulder jar	9	141/1	Orange brown clay; few small white inclusions	As No. 16
18	Basket-handle jar	237	2148/2	Cream clay; few big white inclusions	Dor (Stern 1995: Fig. 2.10:14)
19	Basket-handle jar	221	2032/1	Orange clay	Dor (Stern 1995: Fig. 2.5:3)
20	Basket-handle jar	213	2040	Orange clay, big white inclusions	Dor (Stern 1995: Fig. 2.10:1–7)
21	Basket-handle jar	254	2160/3	Orange clay	Dor (Stern 1995: Fig. 2.3:10)
22	Basket-handle jar	9	125	Base; yellow greenish clay	Lehmann 1998: Fig. 8:18

Fig. 14. (cont.).

No.	Vessel	Locus	Basket	Description	Parallels
23	Jar	257	2165/2	Base; orange clay; few big white inclusions; many small white inclusions	Dor (Stern 1995: Fig. 2.7:1)
24	Jar/jug	24	163/1	Very pale brown clay	Dor (Stern 1995: Fig. 2.10:12)
25	Jar	24	163/2	Light yellowish-brown clay; small gray inclusions	No parallel
26	Jar	257	2158/3	Light brown clay	Tel Mikhal (Kapitaikin 2006: Fig. 6:14)
27	Carinated-shoulder jar handle	213	2027/3	Repair marks; orange clay	Dor (Stern 1995: Fig. 2.8:14)

These jars have an out-turned rim (Fig. 14:18–20), a short and narrow neck, an oval body and a pointed base (Figs. 14:25; 16:5). Some jars (Fig. 14:22, 23) have a high neck. In the southern Phoenician coast these jars appear from the sixth to the early third century BCE (Wolff 2009:137–146).

A basket-handle jar (Fig. 14:21) has a small depression on the bottom of the rim and ribbing on the body. This type was found in coastal sites such as Dor, Tel Mevorakh and Ashdod (Stern 1995:58); at Dor, these vessels were identified as ‘kraters’.

A rare type of jar (Fig. 14:24) may be a large jug. It has a small depression on the rim exterior and shallow ribbing on the body (the body was not illustrated). A similar jar was found at Tel Mikhal (Kapitaikin 2006:31). The small jar/jug in Fig. 16:4 has a thickened, out-turned rim and a ribbed neck. This type is common in sites along the northern coast of Israel (Stern 1995:63).

Jugs and Juglets (Figs. 15:1–9; 16:6).— Small table wares are relatively rare at Tel Ḥanan, as at other Persian-period sites. The jugs (Fig. 15:1, 2) have a typical thickened rim and two handles that extend from the rim to the shoulder. Similar jugs were found at Tel Mikhal, dated to the late fourth century BCE (Kapitaikin 2006:35–37). The jug in Fig. 15:3 has a thickened rim and the handle extends from the neck to the shoulder. At Dor, this type is dated to the fifth–fourth centuries BCE (Stern 1995:65).

The small globular juglets (Fig. 15:4, 5) have a ridged neck, a handle that extends from the neck and a small ring base. Similar juglets were found in coastal sites dated to the fifth–fourth centuries BCE (Stern 1995:65–66). The bases in Fig. 15:6–9 belong to an *olpae*—a

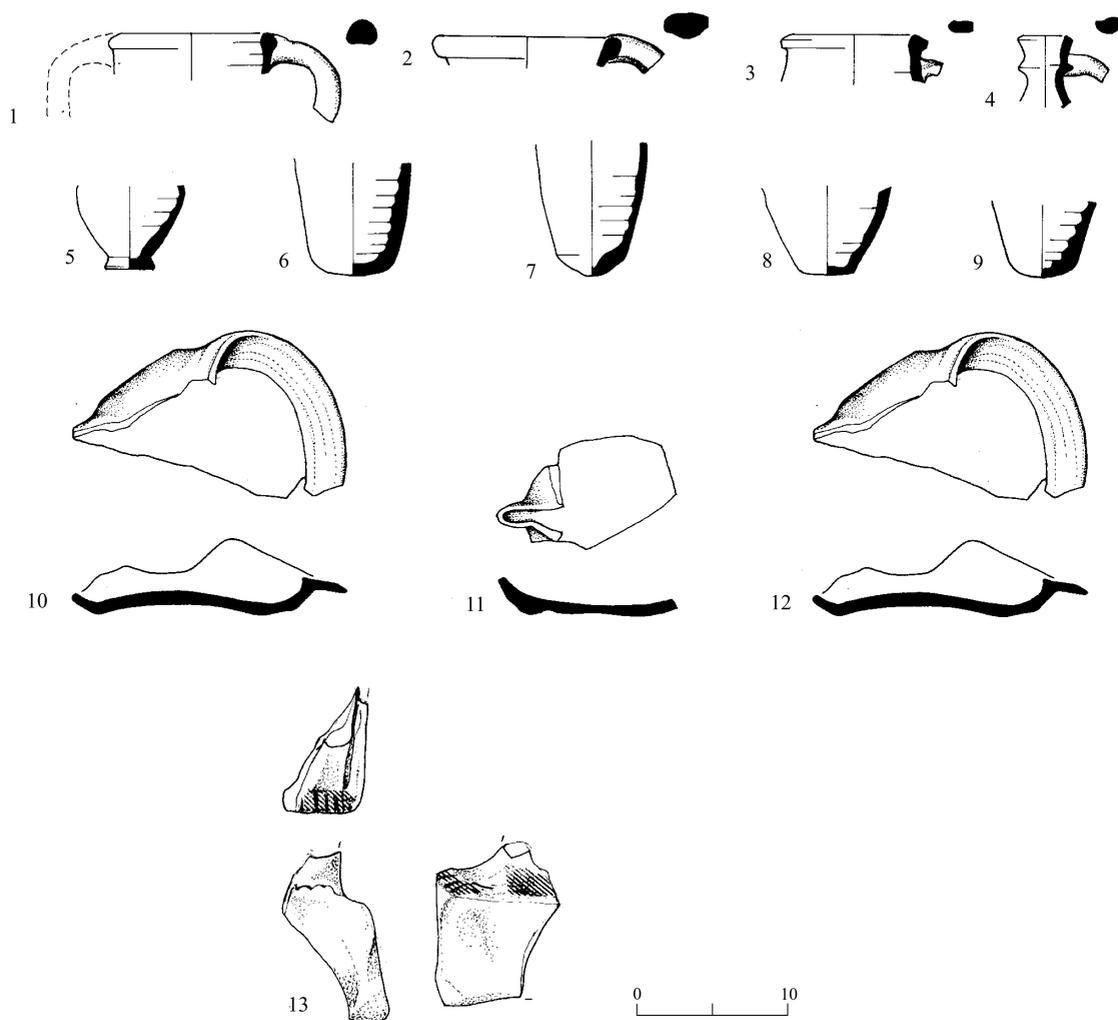


Fig. 15. Area A, Persian-period pottery.

No.	Vessel	Locus	Basket	Description	Parallels
1	Jug	250	2151/38	Orange brown clay; some white gray inclusions	Tel Mikhal (Kapitaikin 2006: Fig. 10:2)
2	Jug	240	2066/9	Light brown clay, some gray inclusions	Tel Mikhal (Kapitaikin 2006: Fig. 10:3)
3	Jug	240	2066/10	Light orange coastal clay	Dor (Stern 1995: Fig. 2.11:11)
4	Juglet	221	2060/1	Orange coastal clay; red slip	Dor (Stern 1995: Fig. 2.13:3)
5	Juglet	247	2121/9	Base; orange coastal clay	Dor (Stern 1995: Fig. 2.12:1)
6	Olpe	250	2038/7	Base; orange clay; red gray inclusions	Dor (Stern 1995: Fig. 2.11:2)
7	Olpe	2471	2086/1	Base; orange coastal clay; gray inclusions	
8	Olpe	213	2059/9	Base; orange clay; burnished	As No. 6
9	Olpe	240	2135/3	Base; orange coastal clay with brown inclusions	As No. 6
10	Lamp	221	2061/1	Orange coastal clay; some small red-gray inclusions	Dor (Stern 1995: Fig. 2.14:1, 2)

Fig. 15. (cont.).

No.	Vessel	Locus	Basket	Description	Parallels
11	Lamp	221	2061/2	Orange coastal clay; some small red gray inclusions	As No. 10
12	Lamp	249	2122	Orange coastal clay; some small red-gray inclusions	As No. 10
13	Figurine	21	156	Light brown clay	Bet Gan (Liebowitz and Dehnisch 1998:174–182) Dor (Stern 2010:23–24) Akhziv (Dayagi-Mendels 2002:154–155)

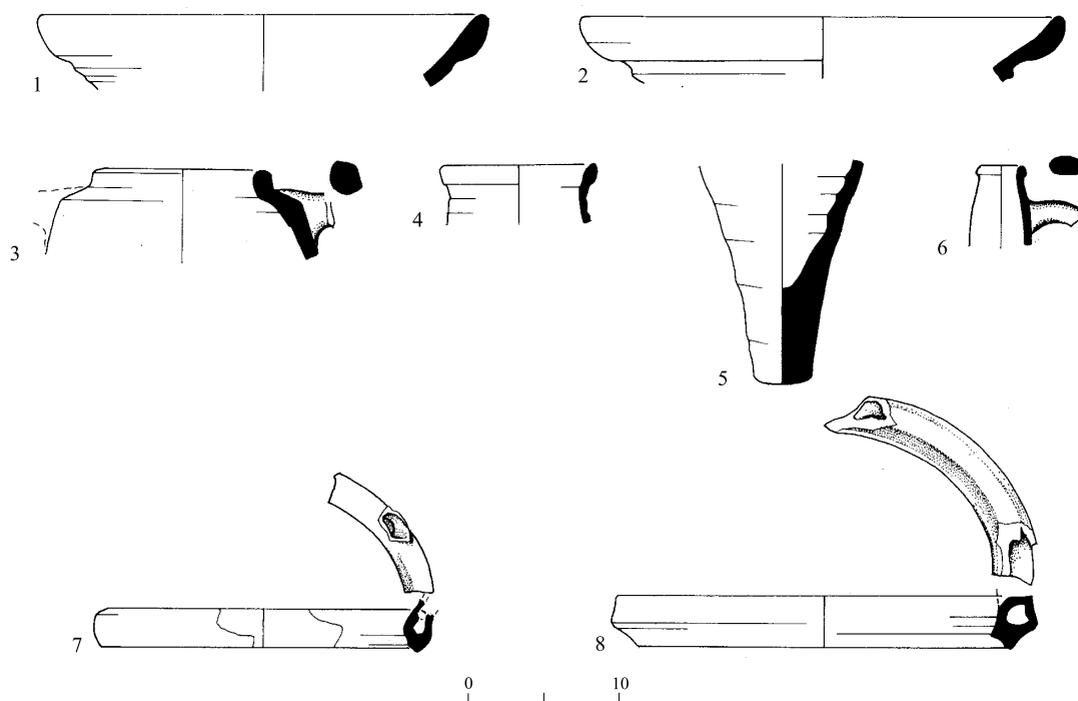


Fig. 16. Area C, Persian-period pottery.

No.	Vessel	Locus	Basket	Description	Parallels
1	Mortarium	284	2224/5	Light gray clay; many small white and black inclusions	Dor (Stern 1995: Fig. 2.2:17, 18)
2	Mortarium	273	2201/5	Light brown clay	As No. 1
3	Carinated shouldered jar	293	2238/1	Orange clay; many small white inclusions	Dor (Stern 1995: Fig. 2.8:15)
4	Jar/jug	278	2207/1	Yellowish cream clay; big white grits	Dor (Stern 1995: Fig. 2.11:7)
5	Base of basket handle jar	284	2224/4	Reddish brown clay	Lehmann 1998: Fig. 8:18
6	Juglet	284	2218/5	Pinkish brown clay; large white grits	Dor (Stern 1995: Fig. 2.1:1)
7	Kernos	291	2248/2	Light brown clay; red-slipped	No close parallel
8	Kernos	291	2248/3	Light brown clay; white wash, red slip	No close parallel

narrow-necked juglets with a flat base and a handle extending above the rim—dated to the fourth century BCE. This form derived from Greek prototypes, which appeared in Greece as early as the late seventh century BCE and may have been used to measure liquids (Rotroff 1997:128–129). The flat-based *olpae* are dated to the fifth or fourth centuries BCE (Rotroff 1997:128–129). One base (Fig. 15:8) is burnished on the exterior. A thin-walled juglet (Fig. 16:6) has a thickened rim, a narrow neck and a handle extending from the neck to the body. A similar juglet was found at Tel Dor (Stern 1995:51–52).

Kernoi (Fig. 16:7, 8).— These vessels are made of a coastal orange clay. One (Fig. 16:7) has a red slip on the exterior and a faint red slip on the interior; the other (Fig. 16:8) also exhibits traces of white wash. Though *Kernoi* are usually dated to the Iron Age, these were found in a Persian-period context.

Lamps (Fig. 15:10–12).— Three wheel-made saucer lamps with a flat base were found. They have a shelf rim that is knife-pared and a pinched nozzle where the wick was placed. This type of lamp is common in Persian-period sites throughout Palestine, while the main production region is Phoenicia (Gorzalczyk 2003:130). They are generally dated from the mid-sixth to the early fourth century BCE (Stern 1982:127–129).

Figurine (Fig. 15:13).— A fragment of a mold-made animal figurine probably belonged to a standing cat. This figurine type was inspired by the Egyptian repertoire of amulets and bronze objects, associated with the Egyptian goddess Bastet. Similar figurines were found at Bet Gan in Galilee (Liebowitz and Dehnisch 1998:174–182) and in coastal sites such as Dor (Stern 2010:23–24) and Akhziv (Dayagi-Mendels 2002:154–155).

Stratum I: The Hellenistic Period

The Hellenistic pottery was collected from floors and fills in Areas A (Figs. 17, 18) and C (Fig. 19). The finds comprise numerous open table wares of different types and fabrics, the majority are plain (Figs. 17:1–8; 19:1–5) and some are fine (Fig. 17:9–13).

Bowls and Plates (Figs. 17:1–8; 19:1–5).— Among the plain-ware vessels are bowls with incurved rims (Figs. 17:1, 3, 4; 19:1, 2). The bowl in Fig. 19:1 has rouletting decoration on the inner side of the rim. The light brown ware implies that it probably originated in Cyprus. A Hellenistic skyphos (Fig. 19:3) has a globular body and a straight thin rim. This type of vessel is usually made of well-levigated orange fabric with a red slip, dated to the third–second centuries BCE. It is a common type in the eastern Mediterranean region (Guz-Zilberstein 1995:294). Other types of open table vessels are a bowl with pinched handles (Fig. 17:2), fish plates (Fig. 17:5; 19:4), small bowls with an everted rim (Fig. 17:6, 7) and a base of a bowl (Fig. 17:8), probably with an incurved rim. Similar bowls are known from Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995:289–295) and Tel Anafa (Berlin and Slane 1997:72–76), dated to the third–second centuries BCE. These bowls, made of various wares probably originated

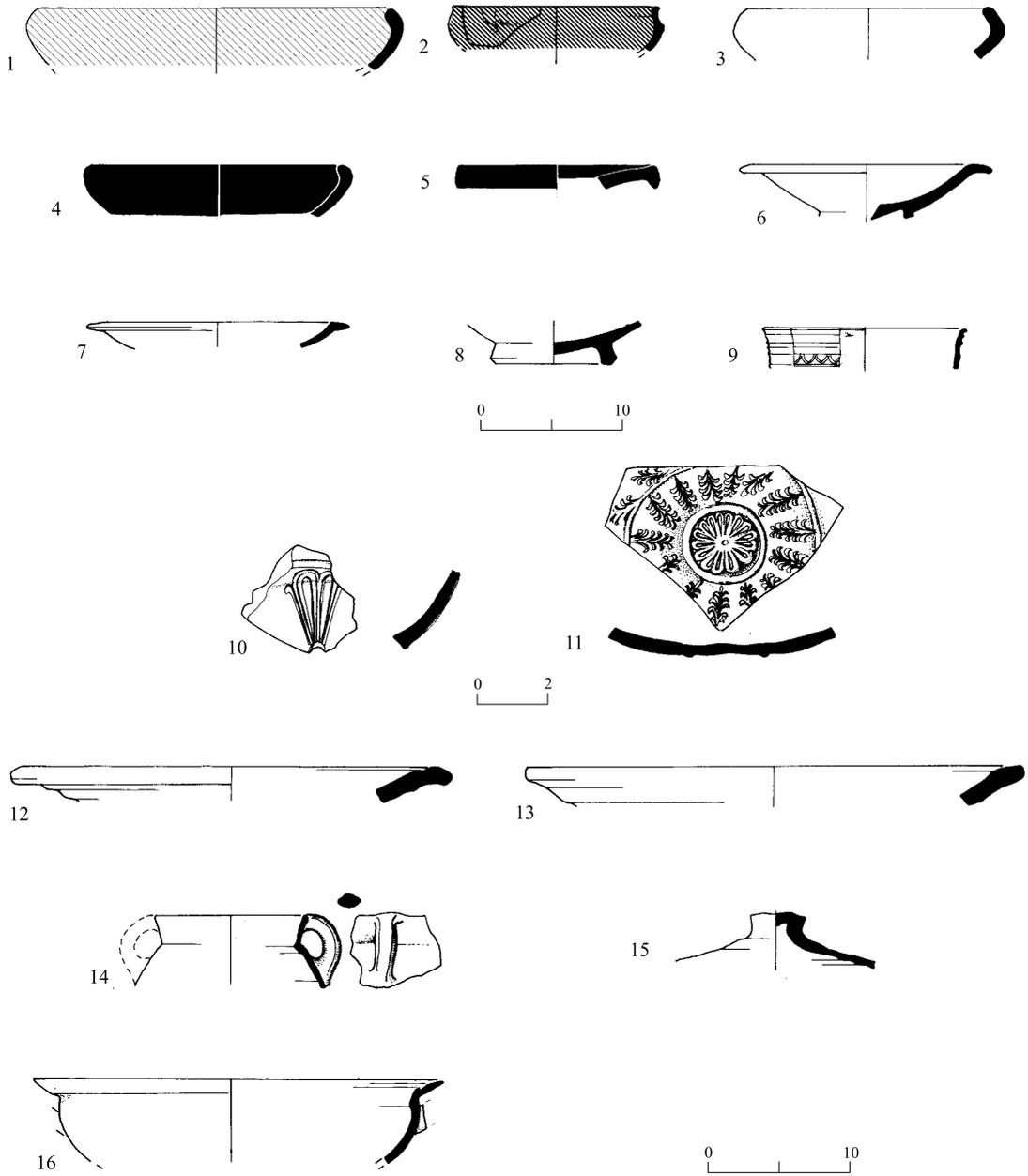


Fig. 17. Area A, Hellenistic-period pottery.

◀ Fig. 17

No.	Vessel	Locus	Basket	Description	Parallels
1	Bowl	7	144	Orange coastal clay; red slip on int. and ext.	Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995: Fig. 6.1:28) Tel Anafa (Berlin and Slane 1997: Pl. 16: PW 133)
2	Bowl	20	148	Pinched handles; light brown clay; red slip on int. and ext.	Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995: Fig. 6.7:1–4)
3	Bowl	219	2030/7	Incurved rim; dark coastal orange clay	Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995: Fig. 6.1:37)
4	Bowl	203	2045/4	Incurved rim; gray brown clay; dark gray inclusions; thin matte black glaze on int. and ext.	Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995: Fig. 6.1:1) Tel Anafa (Berlin and Slane 1997: Pl. 16: PW 135)
5	Fish plate	250	2151/29	Gray clay; some black inclusions; thin matte black glaze on int. and ext.	Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995: Fig. 6.3:2)
6	Bowl	22	2042/10	Out-turned rim; light brown clay; some orange inclusions; red slip on ext.	Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995: Fig. 6.4:11) Tel Anafa (Berlin and Slane 1997: Pl. 16: PW 142)
7	Bowl	20	135	Out-turned rim; light brown clay; red slip on int. and ext.	Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995: Fig. 6.4:13) Tel Anafa (Berlin 1997: Pl. 16: PW 141)
8	Bowl	203	2045/1	Base; well-levigated light brown clay; red-painted ext.; black-painted on int. and ext. bottom	Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995: Fig. 6.1:20) Tel Anafa (Berlin and Slane 1997: Pl. 16: PW 133)
9	Megarian bowl	4	118/1	Rim; brown clay; well-levigated black slip; red stripe on int. rim	Dor (Rosenthal-Heginbottom 1995: Fig. 5.4:21–24)
10	Megarian bowl	201	2005/1	Base; matte black glaze on int. and ext.	The Athenian Agora (Rotroff 1982:34–37)
11	Megarian bowl	4	118/2	Base; well-levigated orange brown clay; brown metallic slip	No parallel; for the Medallion, see the Athenian Agora (Rotroff 1982:29–34)
12	Mortarium	15	112/1	Light gray clay; gray black inclusions	Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995:295; Fig. 6.11:1)
13	Mortarium	15	112/2	Very light gray clay	Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995:295; Fig. 6.11:2)
14	Cooking pot	205	2068	Dark brownish red coastal clay; small white inclusions	Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995: Fig. 6.17)
15	Lid	221	2081/1	Reddish brown clay; small white inclusions	Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995: Fig. 6.24:6)
16	Casserole	3	153	Red clay; white inclusions; soot traces on rim	Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995: Fig. 6.20:14) Tel Anafa (Berlin and Slane 1997: Pl. 28: PW 230)

from several production centers, such as North Syria (Fig. 17:4, 5), Cyprus (Figs. 17:2; 19:1) and Mt. Carmel region/southern Phoenician coast (Fig. 17:1, 3, 6–8).

Mold-Made Bowls (Fig. 17:9–11).— Three fragments of so-called Megarian hemispherical mold-made bowls are presented here, all made of Ionian fabric with a thin black-brown to red slip. A rim fragment (Fig. 17:9) is decorated with a cylinder egg motif, a body fragment (Fig. 17:10) is decorated with petals, and a base (Fig. 17:11) with a petal medallion and two registers of palmettes. The Mold-Made bowl in Fig. 19:5 is made of a well-levigated, pale yellow fabric with black slip on the upper side of the rim interior and on the entire exterior. The body of the vessel was not persevered beneath the rim register and therefore, no decoration was observed. These mold-made bowls are dated to the late third–second centuries BCE (Rotroff 1982:34–35; Rosenthal-Heginbottom 1995:209–212).

Mortaria (Fig. 17:12, 13).— Two fragments of thin mortaria are presented here. They are made of a light gray buff fabric with gray and red inclusions. Hellenistic mortaria are known from Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995:295) and Tel Anafa (Berlin and Slane 1997:129–130), dated to the late second century BCE.

Kraters (Fig. 19:6, 7).— These Hellenistic kraters have a rounded body, a concave overhanging rim and a small depression on the inner top of the rim. At Dor, similar kraters are dated to the late third–early second centuries BCE (Guz-Zilberstein 1995:296), while at Tel Anafa, they are dated to the late Hellenistic/Early Roman periods (Berlin and Slane 1997:135).

Cooking Vessels (Figs. 17:14–16; 19:8, 9).— A small quantity of cooking vessels was found in this stratum, all were made of coastal clay. The cooking pot in Fig. 17:14 has a tall flaring rim and handles with two grooves along them. The globular cooking pot (Fig. 19:8) has a straight rim. The lid in Fig. 17:15 has a tall handle. Similar cooking pots and lids were found at Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995:298–302) and Tel Anafa (Berlin and Slane 1997:88), dated to the second century BCE. The casseroles (Figs. 17:16; 19:9) have an everted rim with handles below it and a rounded body, dated to the second century BCE at Tel Anafa (Berlin and Slane 1997:98–99) and Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995:299).

Jars (Figs. 18:1–6; 19:10–12).— The storage jars in Fig. 18:1–3 have a short neck and a slightly everted rounded rim. The jar in Fig. 18:4 has a folded out-turned rim and no neck; the jar in Fig. 18:5 has an folded out-turned rim and a small ridge on its bottom; and the vessel in Fig. 18:6 has a tall straight neck and an everted rim.

The bag-shaped jars (Fig. 19:10, 11), a common Hellenistic-period type, have a thickened out-turned rim (Fig. 19:10) with a small ridge on its bottom (Fig. 19:11). Similar jars were

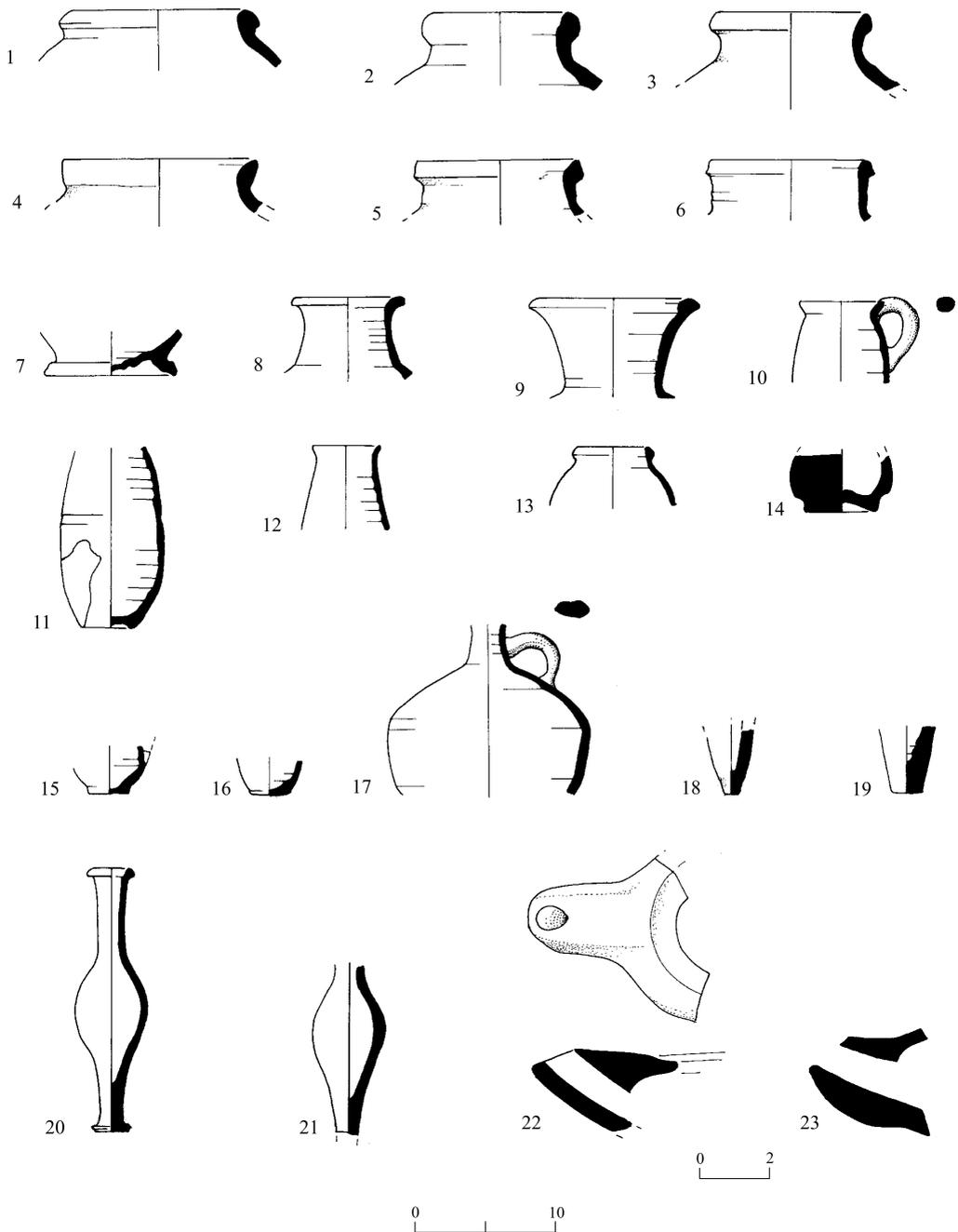


Fig. 18. Area A, Hellenistic-period pottery.

No.	Vessel	Locus	Basket	Description	Parallels
1	Jar	212	2046/2	Light brownish gray clay; large white grits	Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995: Fig. 6.36:9)
2	Jar	201	2020	Gray clay; many white and gray inclusions	Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995: Fig. 6.35:4)
3	Jar	11	162	Pink-gray clay; many large white grits	Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995: Fig. 6.35:3)

Fig. 18. (cont.).

No.	Vessel	Locus	Basket	Description	Parallels
4	Jar	25	117	Light reddish brown clay; gray core; big and small white inclusions	Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995: Fig. 6.37:2)
5	Jar	15	112	Very pale brown clay; small white inclusions	Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995: Fig. 6.35:5)
6	Jar	205	2044/4	Light brown-orange clay; white wash	Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995: Fig. 6.36:10)
7	Table amphora	226	2064/3	Orange clay	Tel Anafa (Berlin and Slane 1997: Pl. 1: PW 1)
8	Table amphora	220	2141/5	Light orange clay; small white inclusions	Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995: Fig. 6.31:6)
9	Table amphora	201	2124/1	Light brown clay; few small black inclusions; white wash	Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995: Fig. 6.29:14)
10	Olpe	15	121	Orange clay; white wash	Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995: Fig. 6.28:5)
11	Olpe	226	2064	Light brown clay; red-slipped on ext.	Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995: Fig. 6.28:3)
12	Olpe/jug	219	2016/2	Reddish clay; few small, white grits	Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995: Fig. 6.28:6)
13	Juglet	25	117/1	Light brown orange clay; white wash	Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995: Fig. 6.33:7)
14	Ointment pot	3	173	Light greenish clay; black slip on ext., poorly preserved	No parallel
15	Jug	220	2138/14	Orange clay, well-levigated	No parallel
16	Miniature vessel	220	2144/3	Light brown orange clay; white wash	Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995: Fig. 6.26:1)
17	Lagynos	219	2016	Yellow pink clay	Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995: Fig. 6.28:8)
18	Amphoriskos	7	136	Light brown clay	Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995: Fig. 6.29:1) Tel Anafa (Berlin and Slane 1997: Pl. 11: PW 71)
19	Amphoriskos	220	2150/37	Coastal orange gray clay	Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995: Fig. 6.29:2) Tel Anafa (Berlin and Slane 1997: Pl. 11: PW 71)
20	Unguentarium	226	2053	Orange clay	Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995: Fig. 6.26:29) Tel Anafa (Berlin and Slane 1997: Pl. 14: PW 105)
21	Unguentarium	226	2053/1	Light brown clay; few big white inclusions	Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995: Fig. 6.26:29) Tel Anafa (Berlin and Slane 1997: Pl. 14: PW 105)
22	Lamp	10	142	Light yellow clay; thin red slip	Dor (Rosenthal-Heginbottom 1995: Type 6, Fig. 5.14:1)
23	Lamp	219	2016/1	Orange clay; thin red slip	Dor (Rosenthal-Heginbottom 1995: Type 9, Fig. 5.15:2)

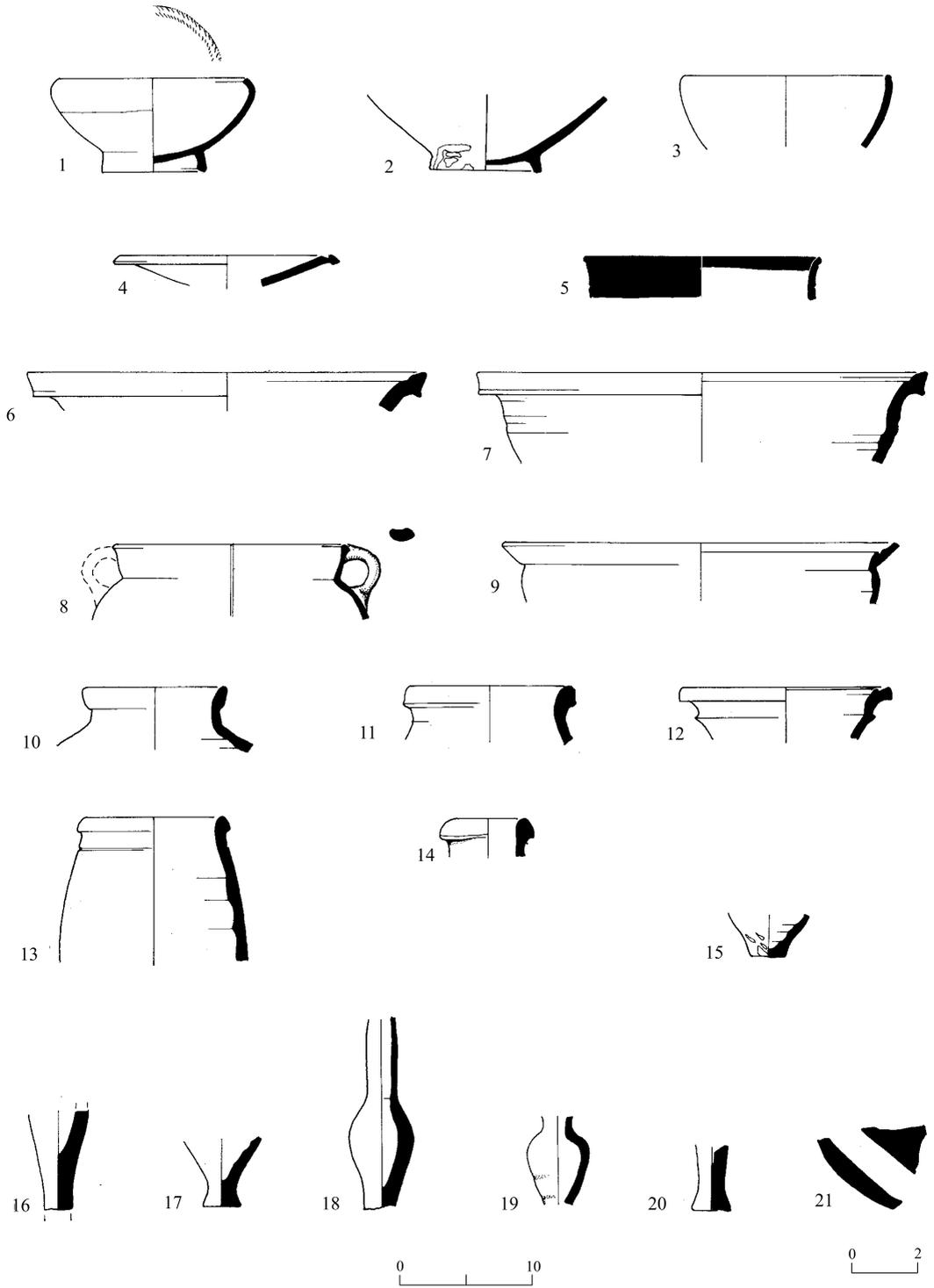


Fig. 19. Area C, Hellenistic-period pottery.

◀ Fig. 19

No.	Vessel	Locus	Basket	Description	Parallels
1	Bowl	279	2215	Incurved rim; well-levigated light brown clay; dark black red slip on int. and ext.	Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995: Fig. 6.1:1) Tel Anafa (Berlin and Slane 1997: Pl. 16: PW 138)
2	Bowl	279	2217	Brown clay; dark brown slip on lower part of body	Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995: Fig. 6.1:25) Tel Anafa (Berlin and Slane 1997: Pl. 16: PW 147)
3	Skyphos	273	2206/1	Orange clay, well-levigated; red slip on int. and ext.	Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995: Fig. 6.6:8)
4	Fishplate	273	2201/6	Brown clay; red slip on int. and ext.	Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995: Fig. 6.3:18) Tel Anafa (Berlin and Slane 1997: Pl. 17: PW 151)
5	Megarian bowl	278	2223	Rim; light yellow clay; black matte slip on int. and ext. of rim; brown slip on ext.	Dor (Rosenthal-Heginbottom 1995: Fig. 5.4:13)
6	Krater	280	2214/2	Light brown clay; few small white inclusions	Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995: Fig. 6.11:11) Tel Anafa (Berlin and Slane 1997: Pl. 42: PW 401)
7	Krater	280	2214/8	Orange gray coastal clay; gray and red inclusions	Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995: Fig. 6.11:11) Tel Anafa (Berlin and Slane 1997: Pl. 42: PW 400)
8	Cooking pot	285	2232/2	Dark red coastal clay	Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995: Fig. 6.17:3)
9	Casserole	284	2224/6	Dark red coastal clay	Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995: Fig. 6.20:7) Tel Anafa (Berlin and Slane 1997: Pl. 2: PW 234)
10	Jar	284	2218/8	White gray clay; many small dark gray inclusions	Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995: Fig. 6.36:4)
11	Jar	273	2209	Orange gray clay; big white inclusions	Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995: Fig. 6.37:8)
12	Jar	284	2218/7	Yellowish clay; brown painted band below the rim	Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995: Fig. 6.37:4)
13	Pitcher	280	2214/7	Brown pink clay; white wash	No parallel
14	Jug	285	2232/5	Brown clay; red slip on rim	Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995: Fig. 6.28:12)
15	Juglet	278	2207/4	Brown orange clay; red slip on ext.	Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995: Fig. 6.28:15)
16	Unguentarium	279	2205/5	Orange coastal clay	Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995: Fig. 6.26:31) Tel Anafa (Berlin and Slane 1997: Pl. 13: PW 97)
17	Unguentarium	278	2225/1	Light brown yellowish clay; few small black inclusions	Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995: Fig. 6.26:20) Tel Anafa (Berlin and Slane 1997: Pl. 14: PW 99)
18	Unguentarium	280	2212	Light brown clay; small white inclusions; white wash	Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995: Fig. 6.26:16) Tel Anafa (Berlin and Slane 1997: Pl. 14: PW 98)
19	Unguentarium	278	2207/6	Orange coastal clay	Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995: Fig. 6.26:7) Tel Anafa (Berlin and Slane 1997: Pl. 14: PW 103)
20	Amphoriskos	278	2207/5	Orange coastal clay; white wash	Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995: Fig. 6.29:1) Tel Anafa (Berlin and Slane 1997: Pl. 11: PW 71)
21	Lamp	270	2203	Orange yellow coastal clay	Dor (Rosenthal-Heginbottom 1995: Fig. 5.13:2)

found at Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995:311). Another bag-shaped jar (Fig. 19:12), with a flat out-turned rim and a ridge on the neck, is dated to the second century BCE.

Table Amphoras, Jugs and a Pitcher (Figs. 18:7–9; 19:13, 14).— The table amphoras (Fig. 18:7, 8) have a flaring flattened rim, a high neck and a low out-turned ring base. The large table amphora in Fig. 18:8 has a thickened flat, flaring rim and a ridge on its neck. Similar vessels were found at Tel Anafa (Berlin and Slane 1997:38–41) and Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995:309), dated to the second century BCE. A jug (Fig. 18:9) has a round rim, a tall flaring neck and a small depression inside the rim, which prevented the liquid from spilling. A similar jug was found at Dor, dated to the late third–second centuries BCE (Guz-Zilberstein 1995:308). A thin pitcher (Fig. 19:13) is made of Phoenician semi-fine ware. It has a thickened rim and a short neck with a horizontal depression. A similar vessel, made of a different fabric, was found at Tel Anafa, where it was dated to the late second century BCE (Berlin and Slane 1997:280–281). Another Jug (Fig. 19:14) is made of a coastal orange clay and red-slipped. A similar vessel was found at Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995:307).

Juglets and Other Small Containers (Figs. 18:10–16; 19:15).— A few olpe fragments—flat-based juglets used for pouring wine—were found (Fig. 18:10–12, 14, 16): some have an out-turned rim and thin walls (Fig. 18:10, 12); some are red-slipped (Fig. 18:11). The vessel in Fig. 18:13 is made of a coastal orange clay and has a thickened rim and very thin walls. At Dor, similar vessels were dated to the Hellenistic period (Guz-Zilberstein 1995:303–304).

A small ointment pot (Fig. 18:14), made of light clay and adorned with a thin black slip, was unearthed. No parallel was found. A miniature vessel (Fig. 18:15) is similar in shape to an unpublished vessel from Dor, dated to the second century BCE. A base of a small juglet (Fig. 19:15) is made of a coastal orange clay and is red-slipped. This juglet type was common in coastal sites in southern Phoenicia, dated to the second century BCE (Guz-Zilberstein 1995:307–308).

Lagynos-Like Vessel (Fig. 18:17).— Lagynoi usually have a biconical body with a sharp carination. This lagynos-like jug has a globular body, a narrow neck and one handle. It is made of a light coarse material. Lagynoi with a globular body were found at Tel Anafa (Berlin and Slane 1997:45–46) and Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995:309–310), dated to the late third–second centuries BCE.

Phoenician Amphoriskoi (Figs. 18:18, 19; 19:16).— Fragments of Phoenician amphoriskoi made of a coarse ware were unearthed. The Phoenician semi-fine amphoriskos is a small two-handled bottle with a conical body, a pointed base, and some horizontal ribbing. The rim is slightly thickened, and the handles extend from the neck to the shoulder. Amphoriskoi were common in the second century BCE in Phoenician sites, such as Tel Dor (Berlin and Slane 1997:55; Guz-Zilberstein 1995:308) and Tel Anafa (Semi-Fine Phoenician Ware; Berlin and Slane 1997:9–10).

Unguentaria (Figs. 18:20, 21; 19:17–20).—Two vessels (Fig. 18:20, 21) were found together in Building III on a beaten-earth floor (L226) to the north of Room 3 (Plan 3). They have long necks and oval bodies. Three small unguentaria (19:16–19) were retrieved from Area C; one of them (Fig. 19:17) is made of a pale fabric, while the others are made of coastal orange clay. Such vessel types were common at Tel Anafa (Berlin and Slane 1997:65) and Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995:304–306), dated to the third–second centuries BCE.

Oil Lamps (Figs. 18:22, 23; 19:21).—Two oil lamps (Fig. 18:22, 23) are local wheel-made lamps with a thin red slip. Such lamps were found at Tel Dor, where they were dated to the third–second centuries BCE (Rosenthal-Heginbottom 1995:236). The nozzle of another oil lamp (Fig. 19:21) is an early Hellenistic wheel-made type, which is made of coastal orange clay, with no slip. This type of lamp was locally produced under the influence of the Attic closed wheel-made lamps, dated to the fourth–third centuries BCE (Rosenthal-Heginbottom 1995:235).

Summary

The ceramic repertoire of the Persian and Hellenistic periods from Tel Ḥanan comprises common types, which are known from other sites in northern Israel. In all Persian-period assemblages from Phoenicia and Palestine, tableware is limited. The Persian-period assemblage from Area A seems to be commercial in nature, as the most common type of vessel is the storage jar. Although a considerable number of jars was collected from both areas, the assemblage from Area C is limited and therefore, lacks clear characteristics.

The Hellenistic pottery from Area A is domestic in nature, consisting of tableware, cooking vessels and some types of storage jars. A small number of closed, wheel-made oil lamps, and not a single mold-made lamp, were found. The excavation in Area C was limited and hence, the Hellenistic assemblage retrieved from this area comprises only few vessel types compared with those from Area A.

Chronology. The Persian-period assemblage can be dated to the fifth–fourth centuries BCE. This date correlates with the fifth-century BCE date of the East Greek amphoras found at the site (see Wolff, this volume). It seems that the Hellenistic-period occupation ceased somewhere between the mid- and late-second century BCE. The lack of semi-fine Phoenician bag-shaped jars, bag-shaped jars with out-turned folded rims and Eastern Terra Sigillata ware implies that the site was not populated after 150 BCE. This date is confirmed by the fact that most of the cooking vessels at the site are globular cooking pots with plain rims, and there is only one casserole, a vessel form that was more common during the second century BCE at other contemporary rural and urban Phoenician sites.

Commercial Connections. The abundance of vessels made of coastal clay at the site indicates that the inhabitants held strong connections with Phoenician sites in northern Israel and

along the Lebanese coast. These commercial connections continued from the Persian to the Hellenistic period. In the Persian period, connections with central Phoenician sites, such as Tyre, Sidon and Sarepta, are implied by the presence of Phoenician carinated-shoulder jars. In the Hellenistic period, the slipped and mold-made bowls point to connections with Syria, and the semi-fine Phoenician amphoriskos point to central Phoenicia. The inhabitants of Tel Ḥanan also traded with Cyprus, as attested by the presence of Persian-period mortaria and basket-handled jars, and in the Hellenistic period, by the small tableware, such as a Cypriot skyphos. The lack of Galilean Coarse Ware and the dominance of coastal vessels imply that Tel Ḥanan was mainly connected with coastal Phoenician sites, as well as with sites in the Jezreel Valley (see below).

The absence of fine and plain imported vessels originating in Greece and in the Aegean region, with the exception of the commercial amphoras (see Wolff, this volume), is noteworthy. No Aegean casseroles, frying pans or West-Slope Technique vessels were found at the site. Moreover, a very small number of wheel-made closed oil lamps and not a single mold-made lamp, were recovered. This is surprising in a Phoenician site located only 10 km from the coast, not far from other Phoenician sites, such as Dor, Ḥorbat 'Eleq and Shiqmona, where these types of imported vessels were found. As the excavations at Tel Ḥanan yielded only a small pottery assemblage, the reasons for the absence of imported Aegean cooking vessels and tableware can only be speculated, one reason may be their expensive value.

Pottery of the Earlier Periods

Alla Nagorsky

A significant amount of Middle Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery was retrieved from Areas A and C, while no architectural remains were revealed. Since the excavated areas were small, and in most places did not reach below the Persian-period stratum, most of the early finds originated from topsoil related to Ottoman construction activities on the slopes of the hill.

The Middle and Late Bronze Age (Fig. 20)

The Middle and Late Bronze Age pottery is presented typologically, as all the specimens originated in fills.

Bowls (Fig. 20:1–3).— The bowl in Fig. 20:1 has an inverted rim. A similar bowl was found in Megiddo Area F, dated to late MB II or early MB III (Ilan, Hallote and Cline 2000:187), and Tomb 73, dated to LB II (Guy 1938:111–115). The bowl in Fig. 20:2 is similar to a bowl found at Megiddo in the Late Bronze Age Gate (Finkelstein and Zimhoni 2000:224) and in Tomb 217 C (Guy 1938:31). The rim of the bowl in Fig. 20:3 is like the rim of bowls unearthed in Megiddo Tomb 911, mostly with a red wash over the rim (Guy 1938:64–68).

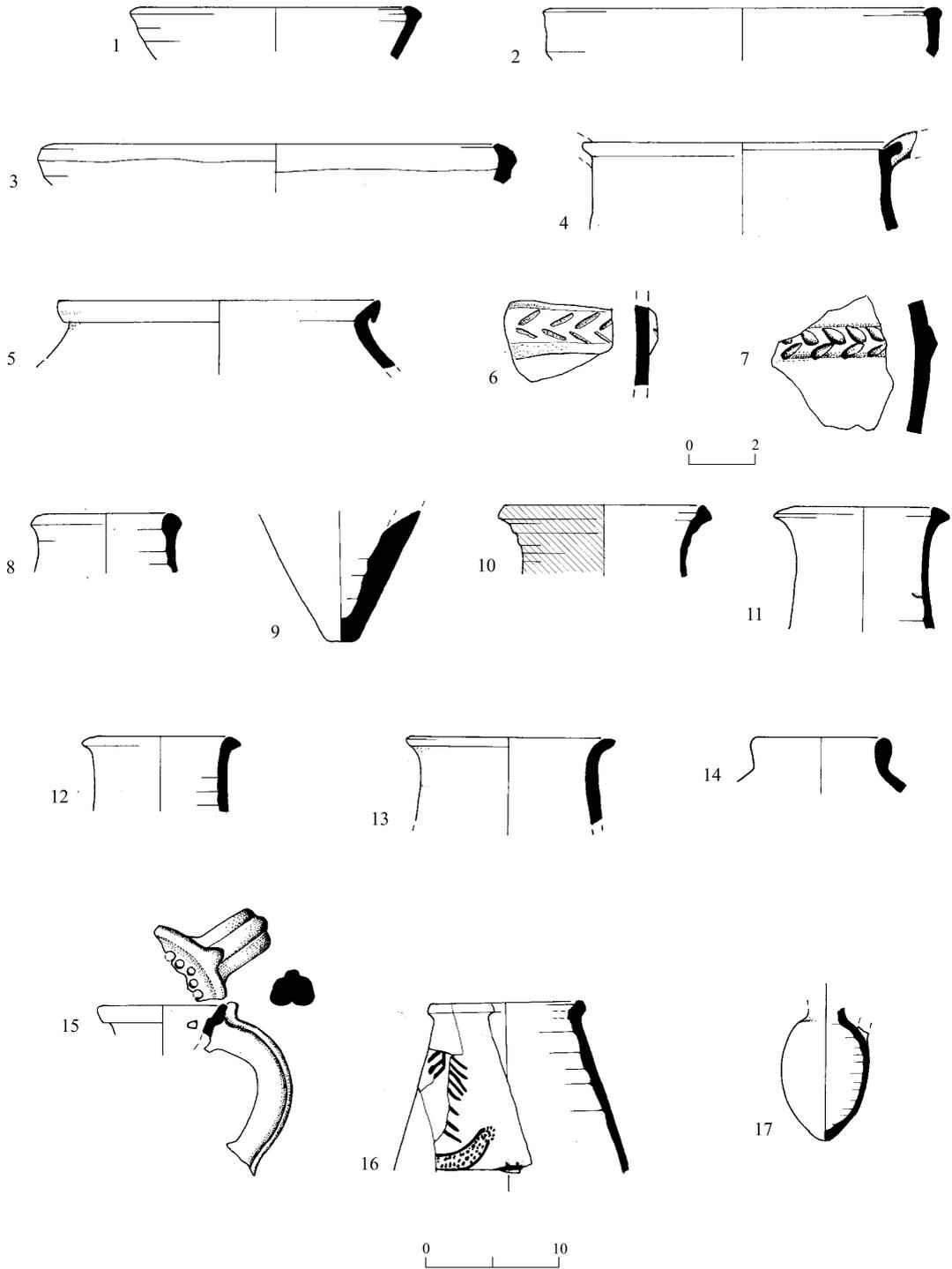


Fig. 20. Areas A and C, Middle and Late Bronze Age pottery.

◀ Fig. 20

No.	Vessel	Area	Description	Parallels
1	Bowl	A	Brownish gray clay	Megiddo (Ilan, Hallote, Cline 2000: Fig. 9.1:2) Megiddo Tombs (Guy 1938: Pl. 64:22)
2	Carinated bowl	A	Brown clay; gray core	Megiddo (Finkelstein, Zimhoni 2000: Fig. 10.2:9) Megiddo Tombs (Guy 1938: Pl. 11:2)
3	Bowl	C	Pale brown clay; small white grits	Megiddo Tombs (Guy 1938: Pl. 28:12, 20)
4	Krater	C	Pink ext., light brown int.; white grits	Megiddo (Ilan, Hallote, Cline 2000: Fig. 9.11:5)
5	Cooking pot	A	Buff clay; many black grits	Tel Qashish (Ben-Tor, Bonfil and Zuckerman 2003: Figs. 104:12; 107:12)
6	Cooking pot	A	Reddish brown clay	Tel Qashish (Ben-Tor, Bonfil and Zuckerman 2003: Fig. 95:3)
7	Cooking pot	A	Brown clay	Tel Qashish (Ben-Tor, Bonfil and Zuckerman 2003: Fig. 95:3)
8	Jar	A	Orange clay	Megiddo Tomb (Guy 1938: Pl. 60:17)
9	Base of jar	A	Brown clay; few large, white grits	Megiddo Tombs (Guy 1938: Pls. 30:15; 56:10)
10	Jar/jug	C	Orange clay	Megiddo (Ilan, Hallote, Cline 2000: Fig. 9.12:7; Loud 1948: Pl. 35:1) Tel Qashish (Ben-Tor, Bonfil and Zuckerman 2003: Fig. 122:13)
11	Jar/jug	A	Orange clay; few small white and large black grits	Megiddo (Loud 1948: Pls. 23:8, 9; 31:9, 11; 40:4–6)
12	Jug	C	Pinkish yellow clay; small white grits	As No. 11
13	Jar/jug	A	Pink-buff ext.; brown int.; many small white grits	As No. 11
14	Jug	A	Brown clay; few small black grits	Megiddo (Loud 1948: Pl. 64:1)
15	Jug	C	Pinkish yellow clay; many small white grits	Tel Qashish (Ben-Tor, Bonfil and Zuckerman 2003: Fig. 91:5)
16	Jug	C	Pinkish yellow clay; small and big white grits; red decoration	Tel Qashish (Ben-Tor, Bonfil and Zuckerman 2003: Fig. 100:12, 13) Megiddo Tomb 4 (Guy 1938: Pl. 55:1)
17	Deep juglet	A	Pink-buff clay; large and small grits on ext.: gray waved int.	Amiran 1969: Pl. 34:10 Tel Qashish (Ben-Tor, Bonfil and Zuckerman 2003: Fig. 120:1) Megiddo Tombs (Guy 1938: Pl. 26:150)

Kraters and Cooking Pots (Fig. 20:4–7). The krater in Fig. 20:4 may belong to a bell-shaped vessel type known from Megiddo (Ilan, Hallote and Cline 2000:211). The cooking pot (Fig. 20:5) has a simple triangular rim. Similar examples are known from Tel Qashish, dated from MB IIB to LB I (Ben-Tor, Bonfil and Zuckerman 2003:260).

Two fragments of closed cooking pots (Fig. 20:6, 7) are decorated with a band of herringbone incisions. A complete cooking pot with the same decoration is known from Tel Qashish, dated to the end of MB IIB (Ben-Tor, Bonfil and Zuckerman 2003:284).

Jars, Jugs and Juglets (Fig. 20:8–17). The jar in Fig. 20:8 has a thickened, slightly everted rim; a similar jar, dated to the Late Bronze Age, was retrieved from Megiddo Tomb 63 (Guy 1938:111). A base of a jar (Fig. 20:9) is similar to those found in Megiddo Tombs 8, 911, dated to LB II (Guy 1938:65, 101). The vessel Fig. 20:10 has a ridged everted rim, typical of Late Bronze Age jugs, e.g., at Megiddo (Ilan, Hallote and Cline 2000:213, Fig. 9.12). At Megiddo and Tel Qashish, similar vessels were designated storage jars and dated to the end of MB IIB (Ben-Tor, Bonfil and Zuckerman 2003:291; Loud 1948: Pl. 35:1). The jugs in Fig. 20:11–13 have an everted rim and a tall straight neck. They correspond to examples from Megiddo, dated to MB II (Loud 1948: Pls. 23:8, 9; 31:9, 11; 40:4–6). A long-necked jug (Fig. 20:14) has a thickened rim. The closest parallel is known from Megiddo (Loud 1948: Pl. 65:1). The jug in Fig. 20:15 has a modeled rim with a strainer and a triple handle. Similar vessels (without a strainer) were found in MB II strata at Tel Qashish (Ben-Tor, Bonfil and Zuckerman 2003:228) and in Megiddo Tomb 24 (Guy 1938:48–50). The upper part of a biconical jug (Fig. 20:16) is decorated in red and brown with a tree pattern; its lower part exhibits a small part of a tail or a paw of a large animal. No exact parallel was found. Biconical jugs with a two-color decoration were found at Tel Qashish (Ben-Tor, Bonfil and Zuckerman 2003:253), and with a monochrome decoration, in Late Bronze Age Megiddo Tomb 4 (Guy 1938: Pl. 55:1). The piriform juglet (Fig. 20:17) corresponds to juglets from MB IIB contexts at Tel Qashish (Ben-Tor, Bonfil and Zuckerman 2003:286) and in Megiddo Tomb 251 (Guy 1938:57).

The Iron Age (Figs. 21, 22)

The Iron Age repertoire comprises tableware, storage and cooking vessels.

Bowls and Kraters (Fig. 21). The rounded bowls (Fig. 21:1, 2) made of fine ware have a simple rim decorated with a dark brown band and oblique walls. Similar bowls are known from Tel Mevorakh (Goring-Morris 1978:49), Tell Abu Hawam (Hamilton 1935:21) and Tel Yoqne'am (Zarzecki-Peleg, Cohen-Anidjar and Ben-Tor 2005:244). A shallow bowl (Fig. 21:3) has a thickened rim and a carinated body (see Yoqne'am Type B IB; Zarzecki-Peleg, Cohen-Anidjar and Ben-Tor 2005:237). The bowl in Fig. 21:4 has a flat rim and a slightly carinated body; similar vessels were found in an Iron IIB layer at Ta'anakh (Rast 1978:31). A small shallow bowl (Fig. 21:5) has a slight internal depression beneath the rim; it finds parallels at Yoqne'am (Type B IA). The bowl in Fig. 21:6 has a ledged rim, similar to

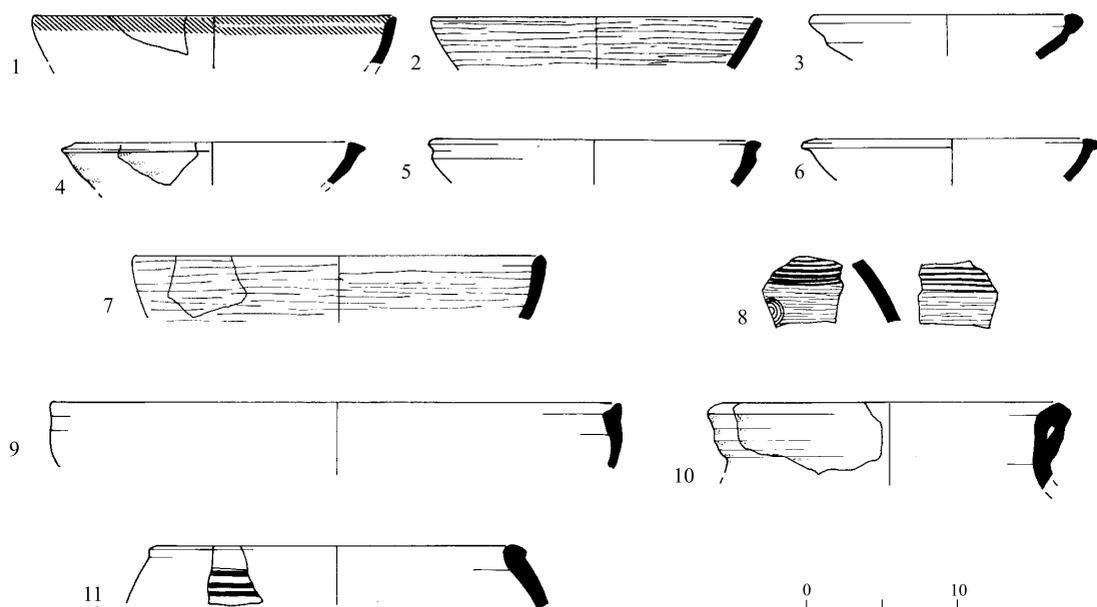


Fig. 21. Area A, Iron Age pottery.

No.	Vessel	Locus	Basket	Description	Parallels
1	Bowl	27	131	Light gray ware; brown band decoration on int. and rim ext.	Tel Mevorakh (Goring-Morris 1978; Fig. 12:5) Tell Abu Hawam (Hamilton 1935: No. 70)
2	Bowl	213	2021/8	Reddish brown clay; polished ext.; dark brown band-painted on rim ext.	Tel Mevorakh (Goring-Morris 1978: Fig. 12:9, 14) Yoqne'am (Zarzecki-Peleg, Cohen-Anidjar and Ben-Tor 2005: Fig. I.45:19)
3	Bowl	213	2027/2	Brown clay; red-painted on int. and ext.	Yoqne'am (Zarzecki-Peleg, Cohen-Anidjar and Ben-Tor 2005: Fig. I.55:4)
4	Bowl	27	131/2	Red ware with many small white grits	Ta'anakh (Rast 1978: Fig. 46:11)
5	Bowl	213	2021/12	Brown clay; small and large white grits	Yoqne'am (Zarzecki-Peleg, Cohen-Anidjar and Ben-Tor 2005: Fig. I.51:6)
6	Bowl	219	2153/10	Cream clay; light brown-painted on rim	Yoqne'am (Zarzecki-Peleg, Cohen-Anidjar and Ben-Tor 2005: Fig. I.68:11)
7	Bowl	221	2050/2	Brown clay; red-painted on int. and ext.	Tel Qiri (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987: Fig. 14:7)
8	Bowl	201	2001/2	Light brown clay; dark brown decoration	Tel Qashish (Ben-Tor, Bonfil and Zuckerman 2003: Figs. 147:1; 148:7) Tell Abu Hawam (Hamilton 1935: Fig. 8) Tel Mevorakh (Stern 1978: Fig. 12:24)
9	Bowl	221	2147	Brown clay; small white grits	Yoqne'am (Zarzecki-Peleg, Cohen-Anidjar and Ben-Tor 2005: Fig. I.38:4) Ta'anach (Rast 1978: Fig. 63:9,11)
10	Krater	10	154	Brownish gray clay; a few large black grits	May be a pithos; see Yoqne'am (Zarzecki-Peleg, Cohen-Anidjar and Ben-Tor 2005: Fig. I.51:19)
11	Krater	201	2001/1	Brown clay; red-painted rim, below three gray-painted bands	Yoqne'am (Zarzecki-Peleg, Cohen-Anidjar and Ben-Tor 2005: Fig. I.45:41)

Yoqne‘am Type B IIB2 (Zarzecki-Peleg, Cohen-Anidjar and Ben-Tor 2005:241–242). The bowls in Fig. 21:7, 8 are Cypro-Phoenician (Hamilton 1935: Fig. 8; Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987: Fig. 14:7). A bowl (Fig. 21:9) has a rim that slightly slopes inward, similar to the bowls from Tel Yoqne‘am (Zarzecki-Peleg, Cohen-Anidjar and Ben-Tor 2005:239) and Tel Mevorakh (Goring-Morris 1978:48). Similar bowl assemblages were found at various sites in northern Israel, dated to the tenth century BCE (Stern 1978:48).

A krater (Fig. 21:10) has a medium-sized neck with a ribbed collar, similar to Yoqne‘am Type K IB3 (Zarzecki-Peleg, Cohen-Anidjar and Ben-Tor 2005:265). The krater which has a slightly inverted neck (Fig. 21:11), is a Cypro-Phoenician type. Based on its shape, it corresponds to Yoqne‘am Type K IIA1 (Zarzecki-Peleg, Cohen-Anidjar and Ben-Tor 2005:267).

Cooking Pots (Fig. 22:1–7). Only a few types are represented, the most common being the axe-rim type, with a triangular section (Fig. 22:1–6). These vessels usually have a carinated to almost rounded body. Cooking pot No. 2 has a wavy decoration on the rim. Axe-rim cooking pots are the most common type in other tenth-century BCE sites in Israel. A small-mouth cooking pot/jug (Fig. 22:7) has a molded rim. Parallels are found at Yoqne‘am Stratum XII, dated to the end of the Iron Age; isolated examples already appear in Strata XV–XIV, dated to Iron II (Zarzecki-Peleg, Cohen-Anidjar and Ben-Tor 2005:279).

Jars and Pithoi (Fig. 22:8–13). The jar in Fig. 22:8 has a simple rim, similar to the jars from the cultic structure at Ta‘anakh (Rast 1978:27) and to Yoqne‘am Type SJ IA1, dated to the last half of the eleventh century BCE (Zarzecki-Peleg, Cohen-Anidjar and Ben-Tor 2005:296–297). The jar in Fig. 22:9 has an everted square rim and a short neck. This type of jar was dated at Dor, based on parallels, to the tenth century BCE (Gilboa 1995:10). The jar in Fig. 22:10 has a thickened rim, parallel to Yoqne‘am Type SJR IIA, dated from the tenth century BCE to the end of the Iron Age (Zarzecki-Peleg, Cohen-Anidjar and Ben-Tor 2005:309), and the jar in Fig. 22:11 has a thickened rim, cut around the lower outer edge, similar to the jars from Room 1 in the cultic structure at Ta‘anakh, dated to the tenth century BCE (Rast 1978:27).

A neck-less jar (Fig. 22:12) has a ridge on the upper part of the shoulder; another jar (Fig. 22:13) has a low neck. Similar vessels are known from Yoqne‘am (Zarzecki-Peleg, Cohen-Anidjar and Ben-Tor 2005:316), Tel Qiri (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987:116) and Ta‘anakh (Rast 1978:27), dated from the last half of the eleventh to the tenth century BCE.

The Iron Age pottery from Tel Ḥanan is domestic in nature. The types are known from tenth-century BCE sites in northern Israel. Most parallels come from Yoqne‘am, which may have been the main urban center in the vicinity of Tel Ḥanan.

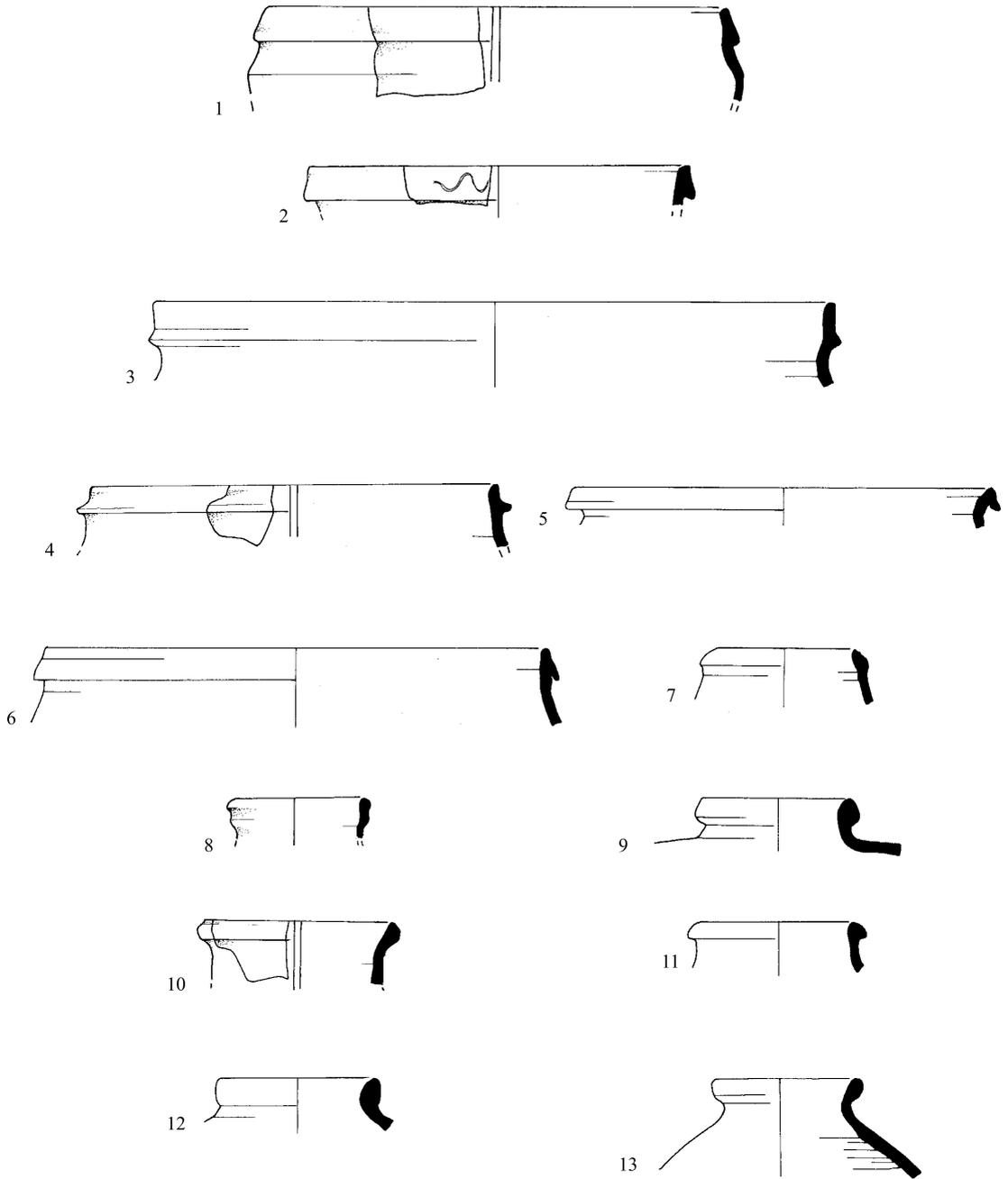


Fig. 22. Areas A and C, Iron Age pottery.

◀ Fig. 22

No.	Vessel	Area	Locus	Basket	Description	Parallels
1	Cooking pot	A	15	130	Buff clay; white grits	Tell Qiri (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987: Fig. 11:5) Ta'anakh (Rast 1978: Fig. 49:3) Tel Mevorakh (Stern 1978: Fig. 14:15)
2	Cooking pot	A	10	154/1	Buff clay; marked sign on rim	Tel Qiri (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987: Fig. 12:2, 3) Yoqne'am (Zarzecki-Peleg, Cohen-Anidjar and Ben-Tor 2005: Fig. I.38:2)
3	Cooking pot	A	205	2068/1	Brick red clay; small white grits	Tel Qiri (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987: Fig. 11:8) Ta'anakh (Rast 1978: Fig. 53:3) Yoqne'am (Zarzecki-Peleg, Cohen-Anidjar and Ben-Tor 2005: Fig. I.46:17)
4	Cooking pot	A	15	133	Buff ext., brown int., gray in section	Tell Qiri (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987: Fig. 11:11) Ta'anakh (Rast 1978: Fig. 49) Megiddo (Loud 1948: Pl. 85:16) Yoqne'am (Zarzecki-Peleg, Cohen-Anidjar and Ben-Tor 2005: Fig. I.46:19)
5	Cooking pot	A	249	2163/3	Brick red clay; few small white grits	Tell Qiri (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987: Fig. 16:4, 5) Tel Mevorakh (Stern 1978: Fig. 14:8)
6	Cooking pot	A	221	2147/1	Brick red clay; gray core; large white grits	Tel Qiri (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987: Fig. 16:8) Yoqne'am (Zarzecki-Peleg, Cohen-Anidjar and Ben-Tor 2005: Fig. I.46:15)
7	Cooking pot	A	213	2021/2	Dark brown clay; few small white grits	Yoqne'am (Zarzecki-Peleg, Cohen-Anidjar and Ben-Tor 2005: Fig. I.46:24)
8	Jar	A	15	152	Reddish brown ware; many small white grits	Ta'anakh (Rast 1978: Fig. 34:1-3) Yoqne'am (Zarzecki-Peleg, Cohen-Anidjar and Ben-Tor 2005: Fig. I.59:16)
9	Jar	A	203	2071	Reddish brown clay; small white grits	Dor (Gilboa 1995: Fig. 1.6:8)
10	Jar	A	21	156/1	Brown int. and ext.; a few large gray grits; gray core	Yoqne'am (Zarzecki-Peleg, Cohen-Anidjar and Ben-Tor 2005: Fig. I.37:5)
11	Jar	C	295	2245/2	Light brown; few white grits	Ta'anakh (Rast 1978: Figs. 30-33)
12	Jar	A	250	2151/31	Orange clay; small white grits	Yoqne'am (Zarzecki-Peleg, Cohen-Anidjar and Ben-Tor 2005: Fig. I.38:18) Tel Qiri (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987: Fig. 25:7) Ta'anakh (Rast 1978: Fig. 35:1)
13	Jar	C	280	2230/1	Orange clay; gray core; small white grits	Yoqne'am (Zarzecki-Peleg, Cohen-Anidjar and Ben-Tor 2005: Fig. I.38:18) Tel Qiri (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987: Fig. 25:7) Ta'anakh (Rast 1978: Fig. 35:1)

STONE VESSELS (Fig. 23)

Six basalt stone vessels were found in Area C (Fig. 23; one not illustrated); two (Nos. 1, 2) were revealed in secondary use in Room 286 (Stratum II) and were possibly part of a single implement. The rectangular grinding slab (Fig. 23:1), with a concave section, was found inserted in the floor of the Persian-period building; it probably originated in the Iron Age. Similar grinding slabs were found at Ḥorbat Maḷṭa in an Iron Age context (Covello-Paran 2008: Fig. 48:1, 3) and at Tel Mevorakh, in the kitchen of the MB IIB fort (Stern 1984:63, Pl. 45:6). A small hemispherical pestle (Fig. 23:2) with a convex base was found near this grinding slab. Its shape resembles the pestles from Shillo, dated to MB II–III (Brandl 1993:245–246, Fig. 9.13:4, 5).

Three other basalt vessels were found in the Hellenistic stratum (Fig. 23:3–5). An upper stone of an Olynthus-type millstone was incorporated in the floor of Room 285 (Plan 4; Fig. 11) and a fragment of another such millstone (Fig. 23:3) was found within Floor 284 (Plan 4). These rectangular basalt stones have a long slit in the center and a groove for sticks. The grinding surface of both stones is ribbed. Subtypes of Olynthus-type millstones were found in various sites along the Mediterranean coast (Frankel 2003:1).

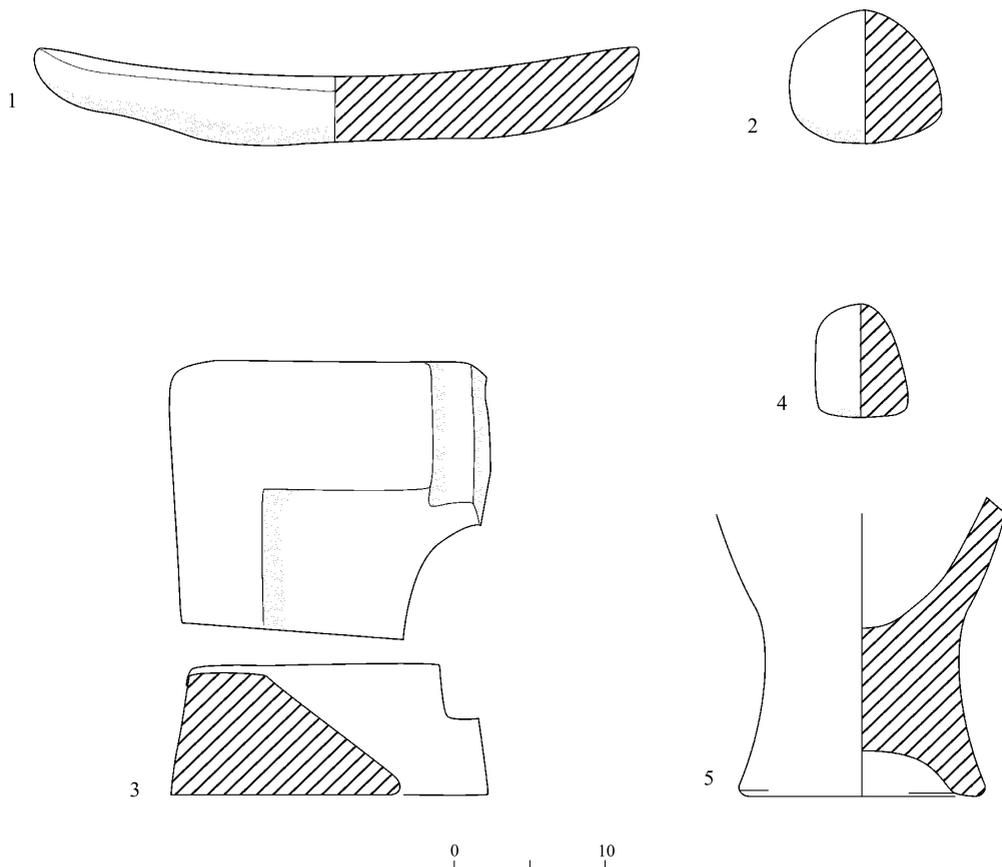


Fig. 23. Basalt stone vessels.

A small pestle (Fig. 23:4) has convex sides and a flat base. It was found above Floor 278. This is a typical MB II type, revealed at various sites, such as Shillo (Brandl 1993:245–246, Fig. 9.13:1–3) and Jericho (Garstang 1932: Pl. 30:16b).

A deep basalt pedestal bowl (Fig. 23:5) has a high leg, a rounded form and is roughly finished; it was exposed in the fills of Room 270. It should probably be dated to the Neolithic period as a similar vessel from Tel Dan (Gopher and Greenberg 1987:108*, Fig. 5:8).

CONCLUSIONS

The areas excavated at Tel Ḥanan were small and separate, and the building remains were only partly preserved. Hence, it was not possible to draw a complete plan of buildings or of the entire settlement. Nevertheless, the architectural remains and the small finds, with parallels from other sites along the coast, provide some insights into the development at Tel Ḥanan.

Pre-Persian Period

Layers comprising pottery and flint from the late Pottery Neolithic period indicate that the earliest occupation at the site was in the first half of the fifth millennium BCE (Khalaily and Nagorsky 2013). Middle and Late Bronze Age pottery was found in fills throughout the excavated squares, without architectural remains. This may imply that the settlement in these periods was located above the excavated terraces, and that there were no buildings on the upper terrace (Areas A and C). The earliest architectural remains, dated to the Iron Age, were found only on the lower terrace (Area B), while Iron Age pottery was unearthed throughout the excavated squares.

A chronological gap between the late tenth century BCE and the beginning of the Persian period in the fifth century BCE is indicated by the absence of ceramic or other finds. A similar occupation gap was observed in small settlements along the coast, such as Tell Abu Hawam (Hamilton 1935:69; Stern 1968:218) and Tel Mevorakh (Stern 1978:78–79).

The Persian Period

The main architectural phases exposed at the site were attributed to the Persian and Hellenistic periods. It seems that the settlement in these periods was carefully planned, in accordance with the natural topography. Such a careful planning is known from other contemporary coastal sites, e.g., Tell Abu-Hawam, Shiqmona, Tel Megadim and Dor (Stern 2001:437–438).

The buildings at Tel Ḥanan exhibit a typical plan with a courtyard near the entrance (Stratum II: Area C, L286; Tal 2006:112, 325). Built installations (Loci 267, 289, 298), *tabuns* (Loci 205, 257) and groundstones (Loci 285, 286) embedded in the floors attest to the domestic character of the houses.

Most walls were in use throughout the Persian and Hellenistic periods. Some buildings were partly rebuilt, but their new walls maintained the same orientation as the previous

ones. Other walls continued in use with no change in the external layout of the building. In the Hellenistic period, the floors in all the excavated rooms were raised, except for a single room (L280) in Area C, where the stone-paved floor was in use throughout both periods.

In Area A, two phases of the Persian period were distinguished. A similar phenomenon is known from other Persian sites along the northern coast of Israel e.g., Tel Dor (Stern 1995:34), Tel Nahariyya (*ESI* 1983:75; Ovadiah 1993:21), 'Akko (Stern 2001:382), Tell Abu Hawam (Hamilton 1935) and Shiqmona (Elgavish 1968:9). According to historical records and archaeological evidence, two rebellions occurred during the early and mid-fourth century BCE, causing the destruction of settlements along the northern Israel coast (Barag 1966:9–11; Stern 1978:82; 1990:153). The limited excavation areas at Tel Ḥanan made it hard to determine which of these rebellions caused the destruction of the first phase of the Persian settlement at Tel Ḥanan. Although the building remains of the earlier phase were poorly preserved, they comprised massive walls (over 1 m wide), built from large roughly hewn stones. In the second phase of the Persian period, these massive walls were destroyed and new dwellings were built above them. The new settlement was well-planned, as was the case at other sites (Stern 1990:149–150). The new buildings had two stories, as in the building in Area C. In another building in Area A, a row of column bases was preserved within the stone floor of the courtyard (L219). In the Persian period, the use of columns in residential architecture was not common, but sometimes occurred, as in 'Akko (Stern 2001:382).

In the Persian period, a dense network of rural settlements was established around the large cities along the coast (Stern 2001:380). It seems, therefore, that the settlement at Tel Ḥanan was under the rule of Dor at that time.

The Hellenistic Period

The Hellenistic settlement at Tel Ḥanan exhibits new features. The buildings and the rooms are smaller and the floors are stone-paved. There is no evidence that the settlement at Tel Ḥanan continued in the time of Alexander the Great, but according to the ceramic and numismatic evidence, the settlement revived in the early third century BCE, also attested by a stamped Knidian amphora handle (see Finkielsztein, this volume: Fig. 1). When the country was under the rule of Antiochus III, Tel Ḥanan was a prosperous settlement, actively trading with Phoenician sites along the northern coast of Israel and Lebanon. In the second century BCE, settlements were rebuilt and old structures were renovated at Shiqmona (Elgavish 1968:9), Tel Qiri (Avisar 1987:13), Tel Yoqne'am (Avisar 1996:59) and Tel Mevorakh (Stern 1978:25), as well as at other small coastal sites that complied with the Ptolemaic and Seleucid government policy (Tal 2006:325).

Based on the finds, we may conclude that the site was inhabited until 150 BCE. The similarity between the ceramic assemblages from Tel Ḥanan and Yoqne'am implies that both sites traded with coastal Phoenician sites.

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