

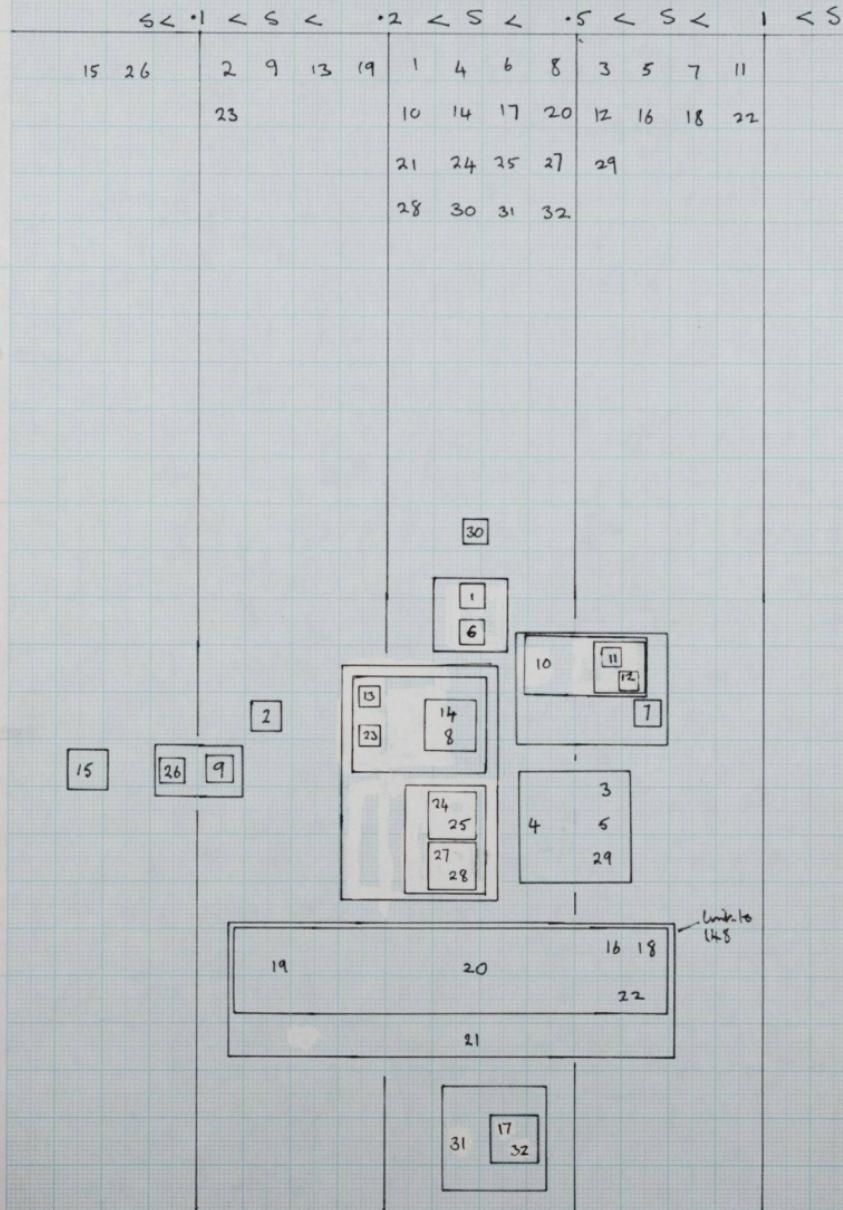
DS | 9 | 3

VERSION 1

JUNE 1988.

Fig 1

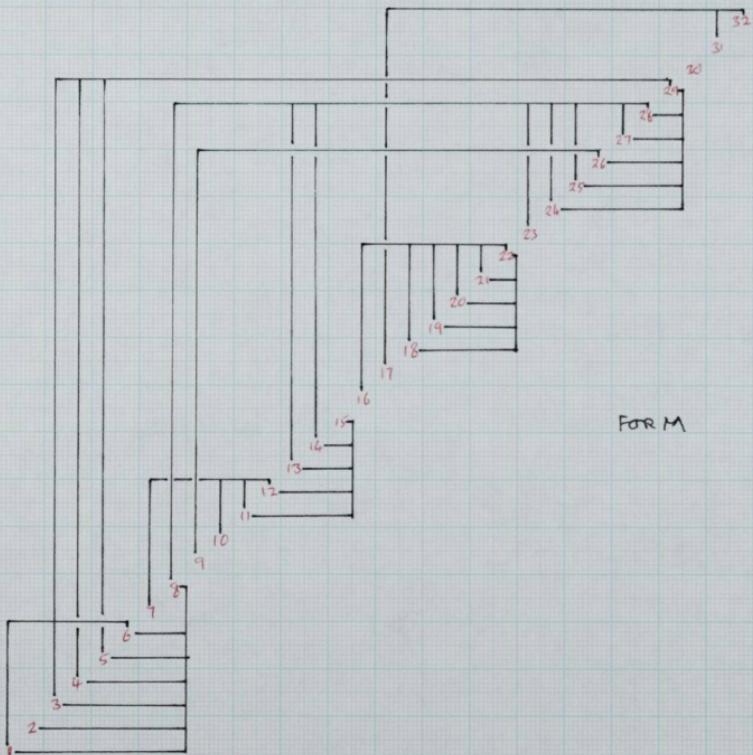
Sabbatha. Early levels. Amphora Types Fabric Groupings.



Sabrotha - Amphora type vessels - nos 1 - 32 Groupings by form and fabric.

F02
C1

FABRIC.

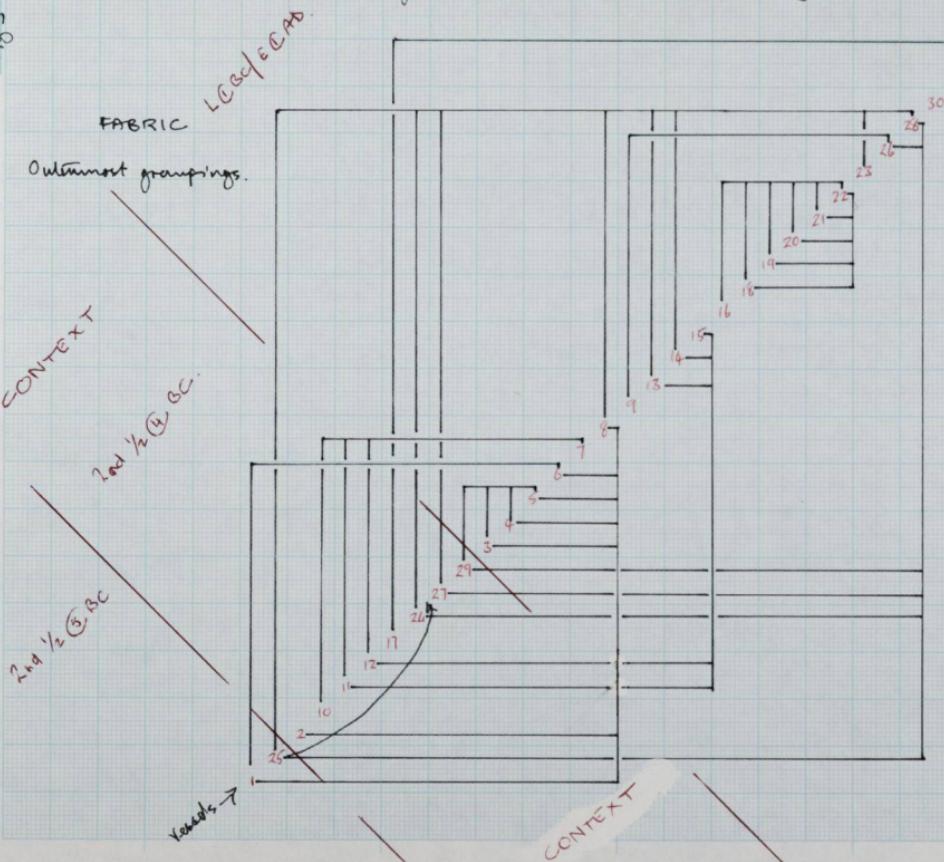


Vessels 1

Sabrotha - Amphora type vessels nos 1-32 Groupings by form, fabric, context.

VERSION 1
JUNE 1986.

Fig 3



FORM

Groupings:

Best: 16, 18-22

Others: Context into tends to continue
split between 25; 24, 27;
8, 13, 14, 23, 28 groups

31, 32 group well but context into cplts 17 off.
3, 4, 5, group well, 29 splits off.

10, 11, 12 group well, 7 splits off.

2nd 1/2 Ⓛ BC

2nd 1/2 Ⓛ BC

LCBC - EC Ⓛ Ad

② Ad

③ Ad

④ Ad +

1

2 10 11 12 17 24 25 27

29

3 4 5 6 7 8 9 13 61
95 14 15 16 18 19 20 21 22 87
23 26 28 30 31 32 63 66 89
74 92 93

65 69 72 76 77 80 81 82 78
83 84 85 86 88 91 90

60 62 67 71 75

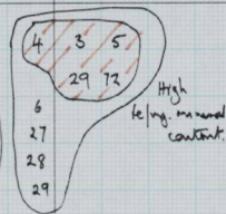
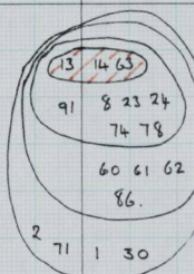
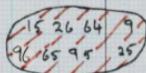
SABRAHTA Amphoras and large storage vessels - groupings.

Fig 5

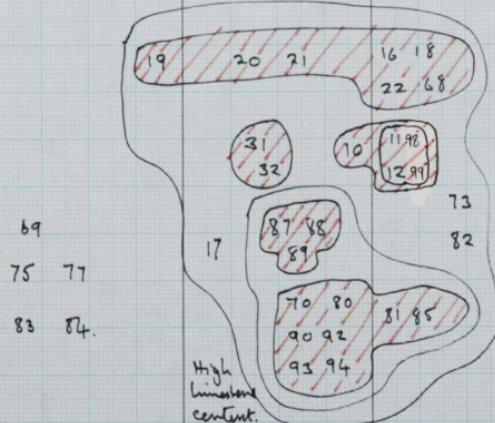
2nd Version
Sept. 1976.

$S =$ significant fraction of visible inclusions.

Fabric (numbered Vessel numbers)	$S < .1$ mm	$< S < .2$ mm	$< S < .5$ mm	$< S < 1$ mm	$\geq S$
	15 26 64 65 95	2 9 13 19 25 69 71 75 77 83 84 91	1 4 6 8 10 14 17 20 21 23 24 27 28 30 31 32 60 61 62 63 70 74 78 79 85 80 86 87 88 89 90 92 93 94	3 5 7 11 12 16 18 22 29 66 68 72 73 76 81 92	67



High
mineral
content.



High
mineral
content.

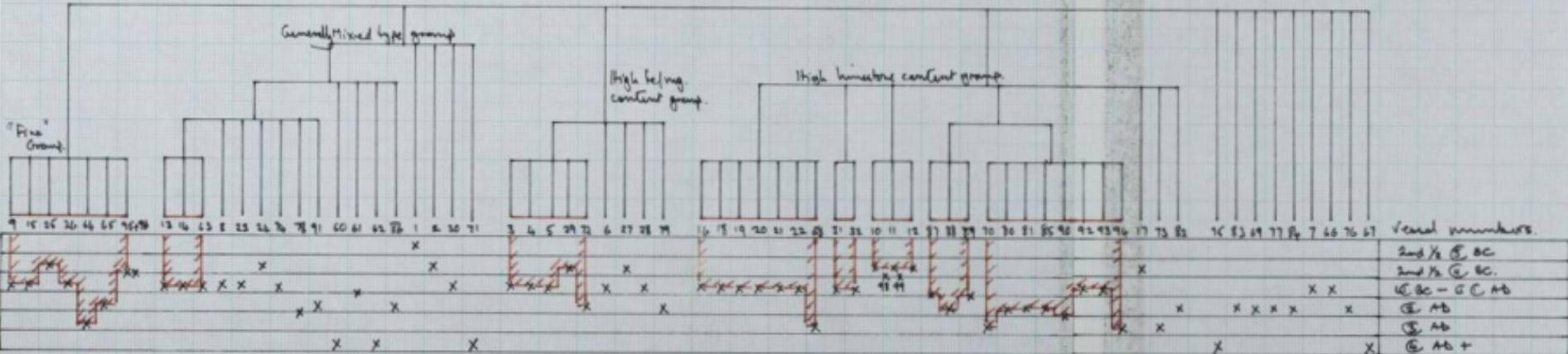
67.

7 66

76.

Sabicea - amphorae and large storage vessels - groupings. — Revision 2. September 1986.

Feb.



Companies have been made on the basis of:

1. Facies texture.
 2. Incrustation type:
 - a) Mixed
i) predominance of red/black ferruginous
mineralized gravels.
 - b) Predominance of limestone.
 - 3) Any striking visual features
 - 4) Fauna correspondence.

Procedure used was divisive taking each of above categories in order, ie - initial grouping into 5 texture groups.

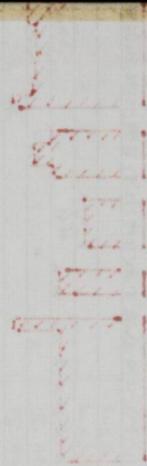
Classification of texture groups by inclusion type.

substitution of relevant types by visual feature and then by form correspondence.

amalgamation of corresponding groups in adjacent texture subdivisions was permitted to allow for possible error in assignment to texture groups.

Groups outlined in red represent ~~the~~ groups which are most likely to represent "wars" i.e. realms and groups of realms, which have a well defined cultural identity rather than just a geographical one.

Fig 6



$S < -1$

38 89 54 53 59

 $-1 < S < .2$

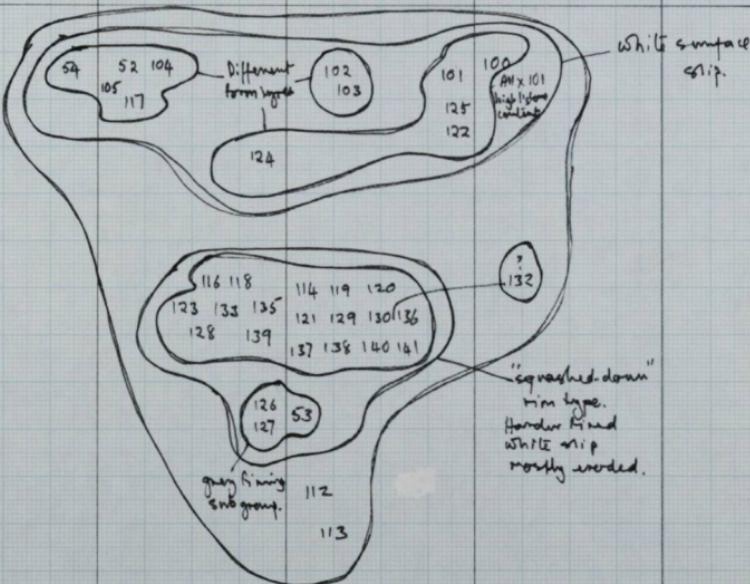
33 40 46 52 58 104
 105 106 108 109 110 111
 116 117 118 123 124 126
 127 128 123 125 129 163
 144 145 147 149 155 163
 164 175

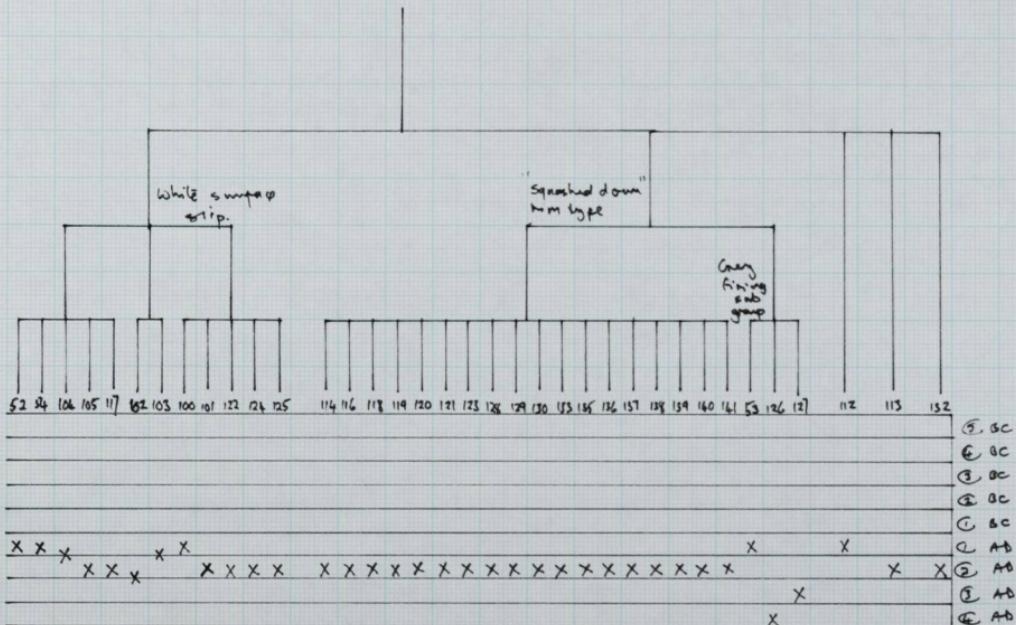
 $.2 < S < .5$

34 35 36 37 41 43
 44 45 47 48 49 51
 53 55 101 102 103 107
 112 113 114 115 119 120
 121 122 125 129 130 131
 132 134 126 127 128 140
 161 146 148 150 151 152
 158 156 157 158 129 160
 161 162 166 166 167 169
 170 172 173 174 176

 $.5 < S < 1$ 42 50 57 103 154 171
 177 $> S$

Jugs with sealing for lids.







Jugs with seating for lids.

Drawn eggs show main form types.

Basic form has funnel shaped neck not well differentiated from body and everted or projecting rim grooved or rebated on its inner side to receive a lid.

Handle is attached directly to rim and is a simple rod which is linked to body at lower end. Only one rim achieves complete circumference thus demonstrating for that example definite single handle only. I think I know of eggs with double handles.

Form variations:

I Illustration 104, rim moulded and quite sharply defined.

Also 52 - Dia 13.

104 - " 10.

105 - " 12.

117 - " 7.

I Illustration 102/103 rim altogether thicker and more rounded. Rim is simply everted without overhanging body.

I Illustration 100, As 104, but rim has become more of a bulbous projection no moulding.

Also 101 - Dia 10.

122 - Dia 9.

124 - Dia 8.

125 - Dia 9.

104, 102, 100 groups are marked by great fabric similarities ~~but first~~ ~~or probably known with certainty~~ particularly the use of a cream-white strip.

I Illustration 119, "Squashed down" rim type. Undercut projection of 104 and 100 types has been squashed down on to neck (This is actually visible in some cases in section) and rim now forms a much smaller projection lid seating becomes a groove on the top of the rim. This type "ought" to be a typologically later development of 104, 100 types.



Jugs with lid - seating cont.

Fig. type cont.

Also: 114: Dia 7.

116: Dia 6.

118: Dia 5½.

120: Dia 5½.

121 ~~122~~:

123: Dia 6.

126: Dia 5.

127: Dia 6.

128: Dia 5½.

129: Dia 6.

130:

133: Dia 5½.

135: Dia 6½.

137: Dia 6½.

138: 5½.

139: 6½.

140: 5½.

141: 5½.

136:

53, 126, 127 could represent a grey-fringed cub type.

53 represents single occurrence of type where lid seating is formed by whole upper rim undulating outwards with no great thickening of rim.

By and large 119, 132, 53 groups are harder (? better fired, higher fired) than 104, 102, 100 groups and do not show the cream white slip so obviously. Many, if not all, of them have or had a slip but on most of them it is now for the most part eroded, whereas it has survived much better on the 104, 102, 100 group.

Differences between groups do represent "real" differences but all are essentially same form. 102/103 group has the most difference in terms of form.

It is noteworthy that above groupings also represent groupings according to mouth diameter.

104 group
100 group ↓ smaller.
119 group

Contextual evidence:- ① AD - ⑥ AD; model values in ② AD bracket.

Jings and Platogens other than Separable hist.-ciliated series.

HIGH

QUARTZ

QUARTZ =

LIMESTONE

HIGH

LIMESTONE

OTHER

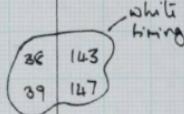
$S < .1$

$S < .2$

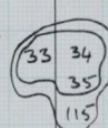
$S < .5$

$S < 1$

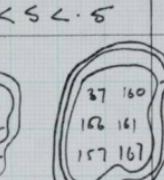
S



59 40 144
58 145 155

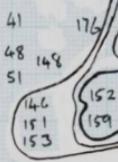


115



or. hairy clavus Marquinhos.
white surface 51: p.

46



176

frown type
small narrow necked jing.
or. grey (luminous, white compact
strip. 51: p.

57



148

51

146

151

153

152

162

159

170

45

47

44

43

42

50

154

155

156

157

158

159

160

161

162

163

164

165

166

167

168

169

170

171

172

173

174

175

white strip
w. red parat.

56

149

164

175

171

166

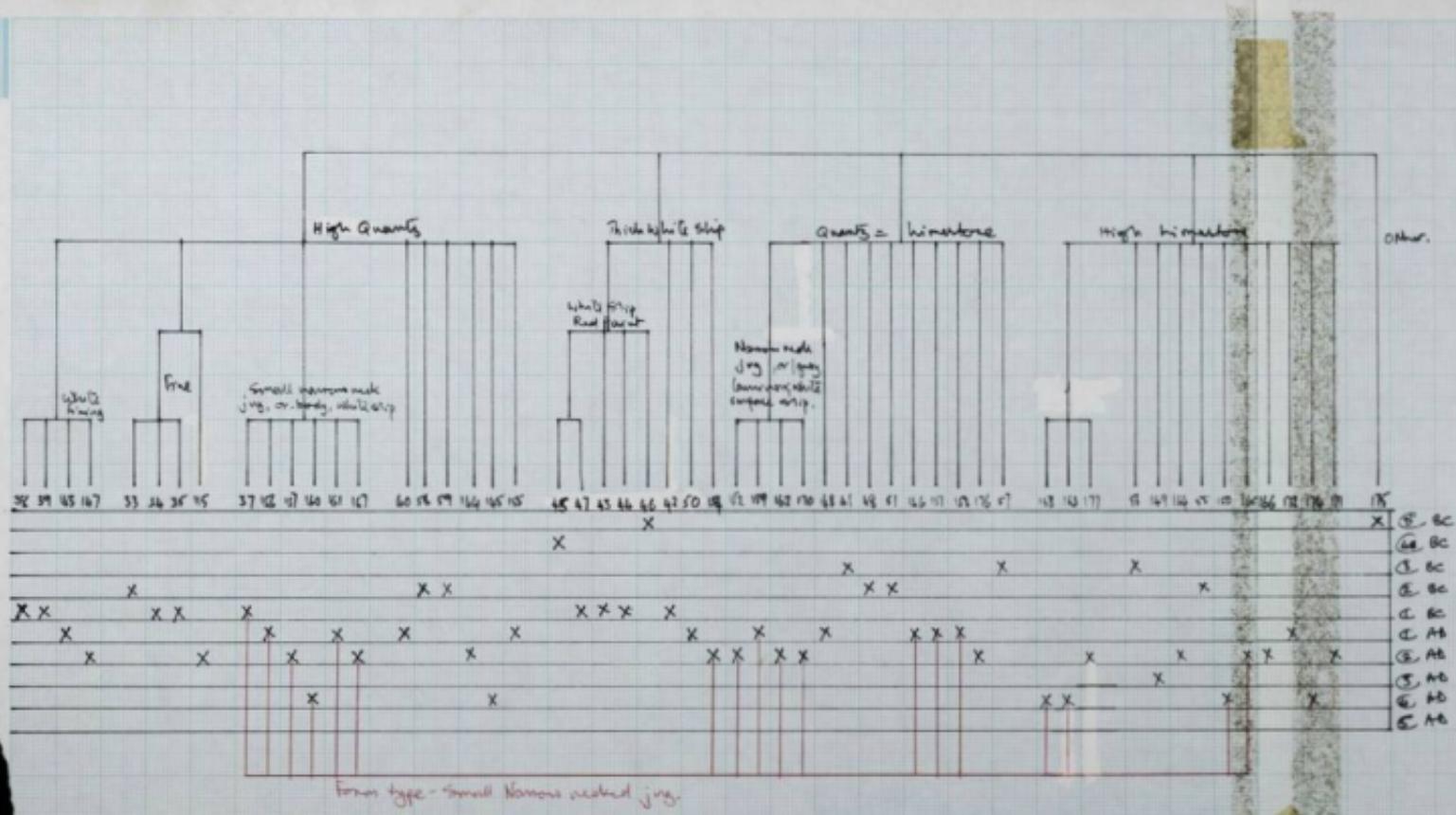
172

173

174

175

10



Form type - Small Norms used in jng.

Fig 10

Small Tugs and Flagons.

Small Jugs and Flagons.					O													
(5)	400	(4)	300	(3)	200	(2)	100	(1)		(1)	100	(2)	200	(3)	300	(4)	400	(5)
175	45	41		35	34	100	40		101	102							126	
46			49		36	37	108	103	104	105	106						145	
					38			107	110	111	113						150	
					39			109	110	111	114	127					158	
					42			111	115	116	117	149					160	
					43			112	113	116	117						163	
					44			114	115	117							174	
					48	47		146	147	118								
					51		53	151		119								
					56			153	155	162	120							
					58				158	121								
					59				159	122								
									161	124								
										125								
											128							
											129							
											130							
												131						
												132						
												133						
												134						
												135						
												136						
												137						
												138						
												140						
												141						
												144						
												152						
												154						
												157						
												166						
												170						
												171						
												173						
												176						
												177						



Jugs + Flagons - other than lid seated variety covered separately

Vessels classified by fabric texture and 'method' type to give following categories:

	$S < 1$	$1 < S < 2$	$2 < S < 5$	$S > 5$
High Quartz				
Quartz = limestone				
High limestone				
Other.				

S = Significant portion

$<$ = less than

Measurements in mm.

Fig. shows distribution
of vessels in this classification

Out of this classification following groups emerge:

38, 39, 143, 147 (High Quartz) - Vessels with pale coloured body colour throughout - i.e. probably an iron free clay. This grouping may or may not be otherwise significant.

33, 34, 35, 115 - Vessels with fine, smooth fabric, finely made. Forms are quite similar so may be a significant grouping.

Small narrow necked jug or flagon group. - this is a large general grouping which may have significance. Within it are various coherent sub-groupings:

37, 152, 157, 160, 161, 167 - group characteristics: high quartz, $2 < S < 5$, orange body colour across whole break, cream white slip on outside, form homogeneity (simple rounded rims, tall rim, or triangular sectioned). This would seem to be a significant grouping. Date range from context (BC - 6 AD) with modal values in 1 AD - 2 AD bracket.

152, 159, 162, 170 - group characteristics: quartz = limestone, $2 < S < 5$, orange banded colour in break, cream white slip on outside, form homogeneity (forms as 37, 158 group). No 162 interesting - here the vessel mouth has developed a slight lip on upper edge and slight concavity inside, which gives the whole rim an undulating appearance in section. Both features may have been designed to aid pouring and the lip could have provided the seating for a lid. Is it functionally or ~~decoratively~~



do these features represent the early development of (4), and later jugs of the type. Continental evidence - C AD - @ AD with model values in @ AD bracket.

158, 163, 177 - Cramp characteristics - high limestone, $-2 < S < 1$, orange brown colour across the break, dark varoon brown to black slip surface. The quality of the stoneware suggests that it may not group with the others. 163, 158 would seem to be a significant grouping. Continental evidence @ AD - @ AD. Both 163 and 158 fall in the @ AD bracket. The dark surface coating may be a late characteristic (ie C - E AD) in which case continental evidence is OK but both vessels came from the M&S in the Caer Brython which prob. contained a lot of residual material.

The above three groups have been subsumed in the more general grouping of small narrow necked jugs which would seem to be of C AD - @ AD date. The Prob. the most significant grouping is the amalgamation of the 37-167 and 152-170 groupings with the addition of 153, 154 (and ? 158).

Characteristics of this supergroup: $-2 < S < 1$ (actually all except 154 are in the $-2 < S < 1$ texture group), white exterior coating (157/1, 159), form homogeneity (150 and 154 have a "triangular" rim section which is becoming less similar reusers to 162 - ie the development of a lip on the top surface and and ~~and~~ a concavity just inside the lip).

Other vessels can be added to this grouping mainly on the grounds that they are small and various morphed but the complete grouping shown on fig. is less convincing as a significant entity than the above grouping.



White Stripped Pumice Grouping

43, 44, 45, 46, 47 — This is the most significant sub grouping within the above overall grouping.

Group characteristics: $1 < S < 5$, thick cream/white surface coating, red paint applied in horizontal stripes, form homogeneity — all are rim sherd from necked jars; necks are inverted funnel shaped; rim of two types: ① Splayed and lightly moulded ② projecting and indented. The subgroup can be further subdivided on the basis of inclusion type:-

45, 46, 47 — quartz limestone

44 — high limestone but also significant proportion of red (.1cm) grains.

43 — high proportion of black, Fe/Mg silicate grains.

The general quality of pottery is much the same for 43, 45, 46, 47 but 44 is distinctly lower both in body clay and st.p.

No 58 may belong to this group also — it's possible that it is a ~~karun~~ example.

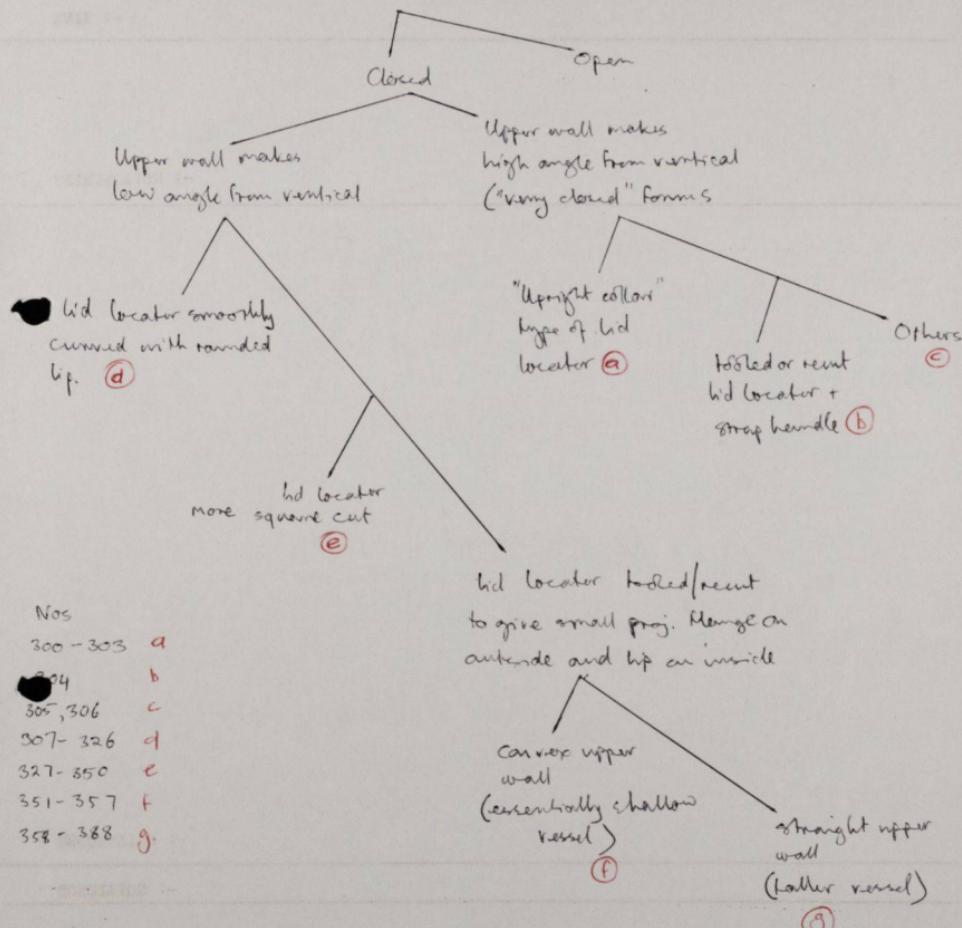
The overall grouping includes 42, 50, ~~45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58~~. 42 in particular is quite similar to the above ^{core} sub group in texture, inclusion type and the thick cream/white strip but there is no evidence of ~~red~~ red paint.

42 is similar to the 10, 11, 12, 98, 99 group in amphora and larger storage vessels and could well provide the link between the two groups.

50 is less convincing as a member of the overall group.

57 has only been included in the overall group because it has certain characteristics in common mainly the

Contextual evidence (6.BC - C AD). no. 50 is the only one in the C AD bracket — this could tend to strengthen its non-membership of the group. Without 50 range is 6.BC - C BC with modal values in C BC bracket (? these residual).

CasserolesPrelim. classificationOpen vs closed forms

SITE :-

DATE :-

FOR :-

COMMENCED :-

SHERD NO.

MARKING

FORM

FAB.

CLOSS :-

FABRIC :-

CONDITION :-

DECORATION :-

ATTRIBUTION :-

DATE :-

ILLUSTRATE? :-

PAGE :-

COMPLETED :-

	Form					Inclusion Type										
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	
Inclusion Type	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	\sum_{ijk}
5															2	2
Fabric	25								6		1231		2	24	2	31
Texture	35	4	1		2	13	1103		332		221		3135		59	
	45			4	1		2	13	1163		14631		241		71752	93
① = Black grains																
② = Quartz only.																
③ = Quartz > Limestone																
④ = Quartz = Limestone																
⑤ = Limestone > Quartz																
\sum_{ijk}				5		2		4		20		24		7		31
\sum_{ijkl}				①		②		③		④		⑤				
\sum_{ijkl}				5		40		34		9		5				
\sum_{ijkl}																

	d	e	f	g
	lowL highL	lowL highL	lowL highL	lowL highL
25	6	15	1	2
35	13	6	2	4
	19	20	3	6
	1	22	1	7
				78
	19	23	7	29

Fig 11b. Confounded and Abbreviated Table

3 dimensions : r = fabric texture - restricted to 25 and 35

c = inclusion type - confounded to low Limestone and high Limestone low = < Quartz:Limestone (2-5)

L = form type - restricted to forms d-g.

high = > Quartz:Limestone (4+5)

$$\chi^2 = 16.6 \quad DF = 10$$

H₀ accepted at 5% significance.

Fig 11a.

Contingency Table for early cassonades nos 300 - 388

3 dimensions r = fabric texture

c = inclusion type

L = form type.

Contingency table for heavily Casserole

vers 300 - 288

Dimensions : basal diameter, internal
months.

$D_1 : 10 < D < 16$

$D_2 : 16 < D < 21$ Units are mm.

$D_3 : 21 < D < 26$

$D_4 : 26 < D$

for heavily outlined area:

$$\chi^2 = 10.84 \quad DF = 6.$$

H_0 accepted.

	D_1	D_2	D_3	D_4	Dimension
Form a	2	2	1		
b	1	1	1		
c	1	1	1		
d	7	10	2		19
e	2	19	2		23
f	1	3	3		7
g	8	16	5	2	29
	18	48	12		78

Diameter - cms.

10

15

20

25

30

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

Early casseroles

Types a-g. - Relationship of diameter to wall angle.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

no of vessels

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

Yours

Longer consciousness (stages a-g)

25-7101 5 81
28-02 (v)

Item	QTY	Unit
13	0	PC
15	0	PC
16	1	PC
17	0	PC
18	1	PC
19	0	PC
21	0	PC
23	1	PC
25	0	PC
26	1	PC
27	0	PC
28	1	PC
29	0	PC
30	0	PC
31	0	PC
32	0	PC
33	1	PC
35	0	PC



Wheel Made Cooking Ware.

Casseroles.

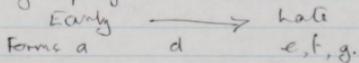
Initial division is into Early (ie generally Hellenistic) and Late (ie generally Roman) vessels.

Early Casseroles.

Fig 9 shows a classification tree for early casseroles, and concentrates on the closed forms. The definition of closed is here taken to be that the maximum diameter of the vessel must occur at some point below the mouth & - that is the mouth must be "restricted" in relation to the internal volume of the vessel. (a-g)

The closed vessels are subdivided into 7 classes on the basis of form.

Fig 10 shows the distribution of nearly closed casseroles through the Reg. II Ins. 6+7, Casa Brogan contexts. The different forms are identified by coloured symbols. Fig 10 would seem to give a general indication of the chronology of the different types. The major identifiable groupings would seem to be:



Form b is a single example only.

Form c is not really a form at all but rather a "sack" category containing two vessels which cannot readily be fitted into other categories.

Fig 10 would seem to confirm certain major feature groupings in the forms, see note over.

- a. - very distinctive. The lid locator forms what could be termed an "upright collar" on top of a plain rim casserole or large jar.
- d-g. The lid locator now projects at an angle from the vessel forming a cupped flange for the lid to sit in/on. The lid stop at the mouth of the vessel is much reduced in size.

Within this grouping a distinction can be made between d. and e-g.

d. - The lid locator is gently curved with a rounded tip.

e-g. - The lid locator is toolled and re-ent w/ a moulding and tips.

e. - The lid locator is still quite curved in profile.

f-g. - The lid locator is more projecting and less curved.

The distinction between e and f,g does not seem to be clear cut, - there is possibly a progression from one to another through whether this is chronologically related is not known.

The form of the lid locator of e-g seems to have been designed

* note — formula, no. 303 is probably *V. shallow cassiope*.

e.g.



should be subdivided.
= a 2.



To provide a relatively wide resting surface for the lid edges. The ~~top~~ lid locator is inclined at about 45°, the resting surface is slightly convex and the movement of the lid is restricted by steps at the top and bottom. On the outside of the lid locator is a slight lip.

The essential difference between form a. and forms d-g is that in a. the lid locator does just that, — it locates the lid on top of the vessel but the resting surface is provided by the actual mouth of the vessel. In forms d-g the lid locator is no longer upright but angled to the body of the vessel and now provides the resting surface for the lid with the hooked lips and steps actually locating the lid on the resting surface.

Forms f. and g. are distinguished as follows:

Form f. seems to have been shallower than form g. The upper wall of all the examples of form f. is much more curved than form g. and in one example a carination is present.

Two examples of form f. have horizontal rod handles.

As well as form the following attributes have been recorded:

Fabric texture: S, 2S, 3S, 4S, 5S = $S \leq 1 < S \leq 2 \leq S \leq 5 \leq 1 < S$

S = Significant proportion of total inclusions
measurement of diameter in mm.

Colour

Vessel diameter

Inclusion type.

Colour seem to be fairly constant and not to associate with any of the other attributes.

Fig 12 shows a contingency table for vessel diameter and vessel type.

Area in heavy black was tested and did not yield significant results. As one would expect size does not associate with a particular form type — within each form type a variety of sizes are being made.

Under the inclusion-type attribute a distinction can be made between three out of the four examples of form @ and all except one of the examples of the other forms. The three examples of @ all contain a substantial proportion of vitreous black feldspar minerals.



Categories of inclusion type are as follows:

1. Vitreous black grains (in significant proportions)
2. Major fraction = quartz.
3. Q quartz > limestone
4. Q quartz = limestone
5. Limestone > Q quartz.

Fig IIa is a three dimensional contingency table where

r (rows) = fabric texture.

c (columns) = inclusion type.

l (layer or strata) = form type.

Fig IIb. is a conflated and abridged version of IIa, for:

$r = 25, 35$

$c = \text{low limestone content, high limestone content}$.

$l = \text{form types d-g.}$

These totals yielded no significant results, which would seem to indicate that there was no association between the three variables and thus that within the parameters established by the various categories of the various variables that there were no meaningful groupings within or between the form categories already established.

Fancy Casseroles - Adjustments to 1st Generation

6-10-87.

Shallow dish-like casseroles. ^{2 cups - some} Variety of handles.

a1 Possibly.

a2 a Certainly - some of these seem very small - ? cups.

a2 b "

a2 c "

a3 a "

a3 b "

c1

d2 shallow dishlike version of d.

f

Deeper bowl-like casseroles Occasional handles surviving.

a 4 a

a 4 b

b

d1

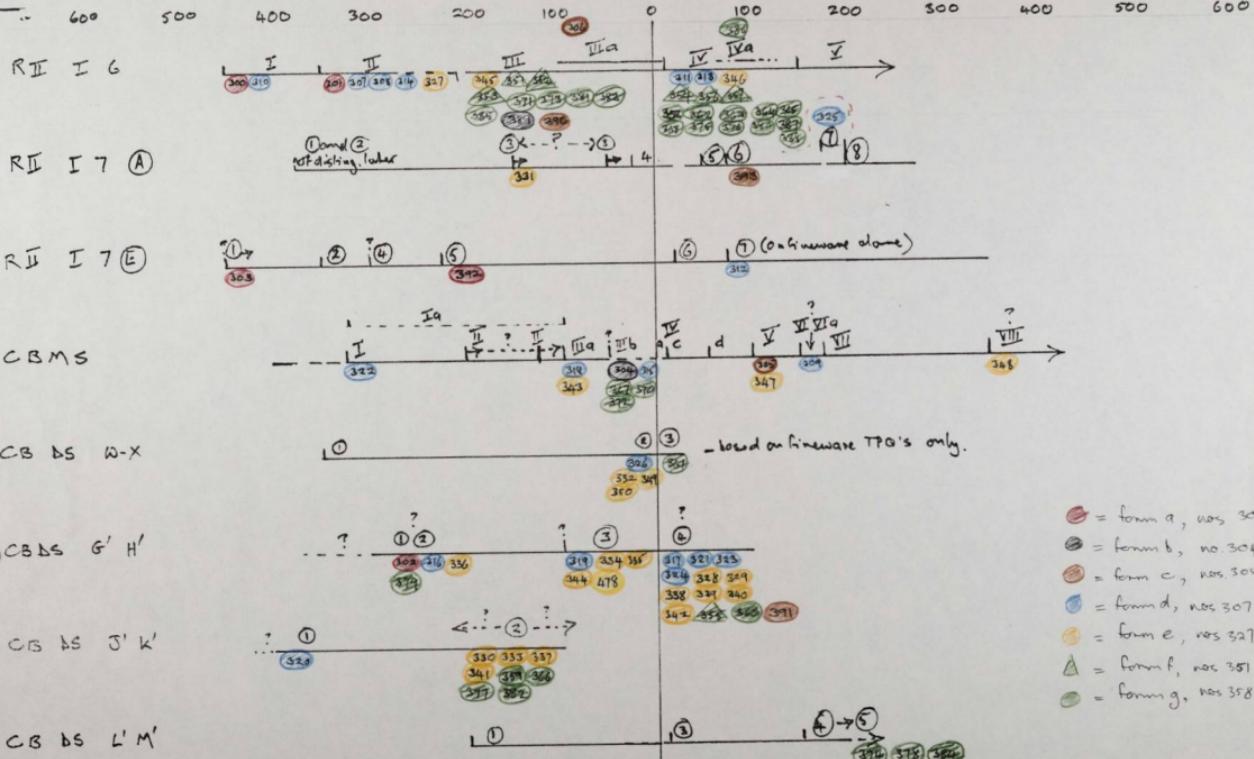
e

g

REGIO II INSULAS 6 + 7

CASA BROGAN

DATING.



Conclusions on basis of visual reexamination of chart:

early → late

form a, found, form e, f, g

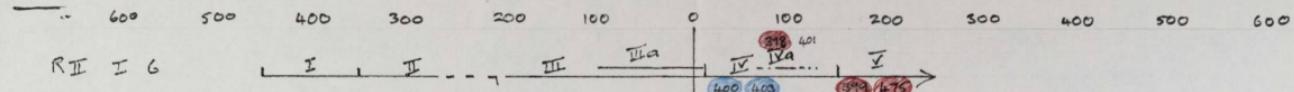
no diachron migration possible between forms b, c, e, f, g.

Fig 10.

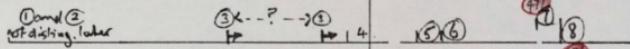
REGIO II INSULAE 6 + 7

CASA BROGAN

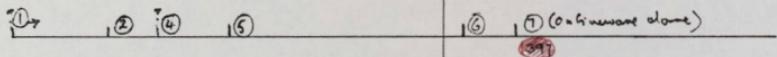
DATING.



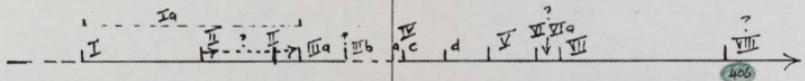
R II I 7 A



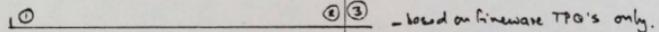
R II I 7 E



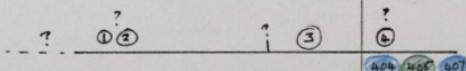
CBMS



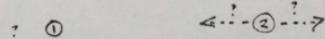
CB DS W-X



CB DS G' H'

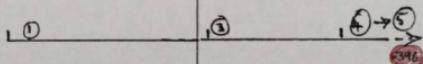


CB DS J' K'



396 - 399 — Form h
403, 404, 405, 407 — Form j1
406, 408 — Form j2

CB DS L' M'



396

FIG. 15

Formus h
J

H_0 accepted.

$$= 2.74 \quad DF = 1$$

$$\chi^2_{\text{with 1 d.f. (with 1 w.l.f.)}} (\text{smaller}) = N \frac{(a+b)(c+d)(a+c)(b+d)}{(a+b+c+d)(a+b-c-d)^2} \quad \text{for hold up as:}$$

a	b
c	d

$c = \text{Females in row } j$

$r = \text{Individual type} - i.e. \text{parent or absence of male or female genes.}$

Calculated table

	2	6	12
1	5	0	
6	3		

Type 2-5
Individual

$b = \text{Female size}.$
 $c = \text{Female size} = \text{Growth + Growth square}$

$r = \text{Female size}$
 $C = \text{Individual type} = \text{Growth + Growth square}$

Calculated

Calculated 396-460, 403-407

	1	1	2	
45	1	1	1	2
35	4	1	1	
25		1		
5				
1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5		
j ₁	j ₂			
h.				



'Wheel-Made' Casserole.

Transitional Open → Closed forms (ie wall about vertical.)

Nos. 396-400, 403-407.

2 forms distinguishable.

h (nos 396-399) — plain lid locator gently curved with rounded tip.
+ 475, 479.

j (nos 400, 403-407) — lid locator toroid or bent to form steps for lid at top and/or bottom of resting surface.

Fig 15 shows distribution of these types in Reg. II 1 as 6+7, Casa Bragan contexts. All are AB. The sample is basically too small to allow any finer distinctions in date to be made between the types.

All examples of form h have the same orange yellow colour and black outer surface.

Fig 16 shows contingency tables for
 r = fabric texture
 c = inclusion type
 l = form.

form j has been subdivided into j₁ and j₂ on the basis of inclusion type and colour. j₁ tends towards a greater proportion of limestone to quartz than j₂ and the examples of j₂ have an orange colour throughout the break whereas those of j₁ tend to be a darker brownish orange with a grey core or laminations.

form h seems to be associated with a fabric containing red and black grains apart from the usual quartz and limestone although a χ^2 test (see fig 16) yielded inconclusive results.

7-10-87.

bauer Casenotes.

Adjective-nouns to 1st Semivowel.

Forms.

h

j 1

j 2

Addition of j 3

j 4

j 5

j 1 - 4 may actually all be slightly different manifestations of the same basic form.

FORM K

Fig 18	Diameter mm.	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	FORM L	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	

Diameter from here



Diameter. Min = 17

Max = 27

Mean = 22.24

Std.Dev. = 2.962

FORM K.

Correlation

$r = .5979$

$r @ .05 = .3961$

$.01 = .5052$

Width

Min = 3.1

Max = 7

Mean = 5.18

Std.Dev. = 1.198

Width.

Min. 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Width.

Dia



less nos 466,470

Diameter Min = 11

11

Max = 31

20

Correlation

$r = .7030$

less nos 466,470

$.6224$

less nos 466,470

Width Min = 2.4

2.4

Max = 6.2

5.6

Mean = 4.1529

3.9267

@ .05 = .4821

$.5140$

.01 = .6055

$.6411$

FORM L.

Mean = 18.118 16.267

Std.Dev. = 5.1585 3.0582

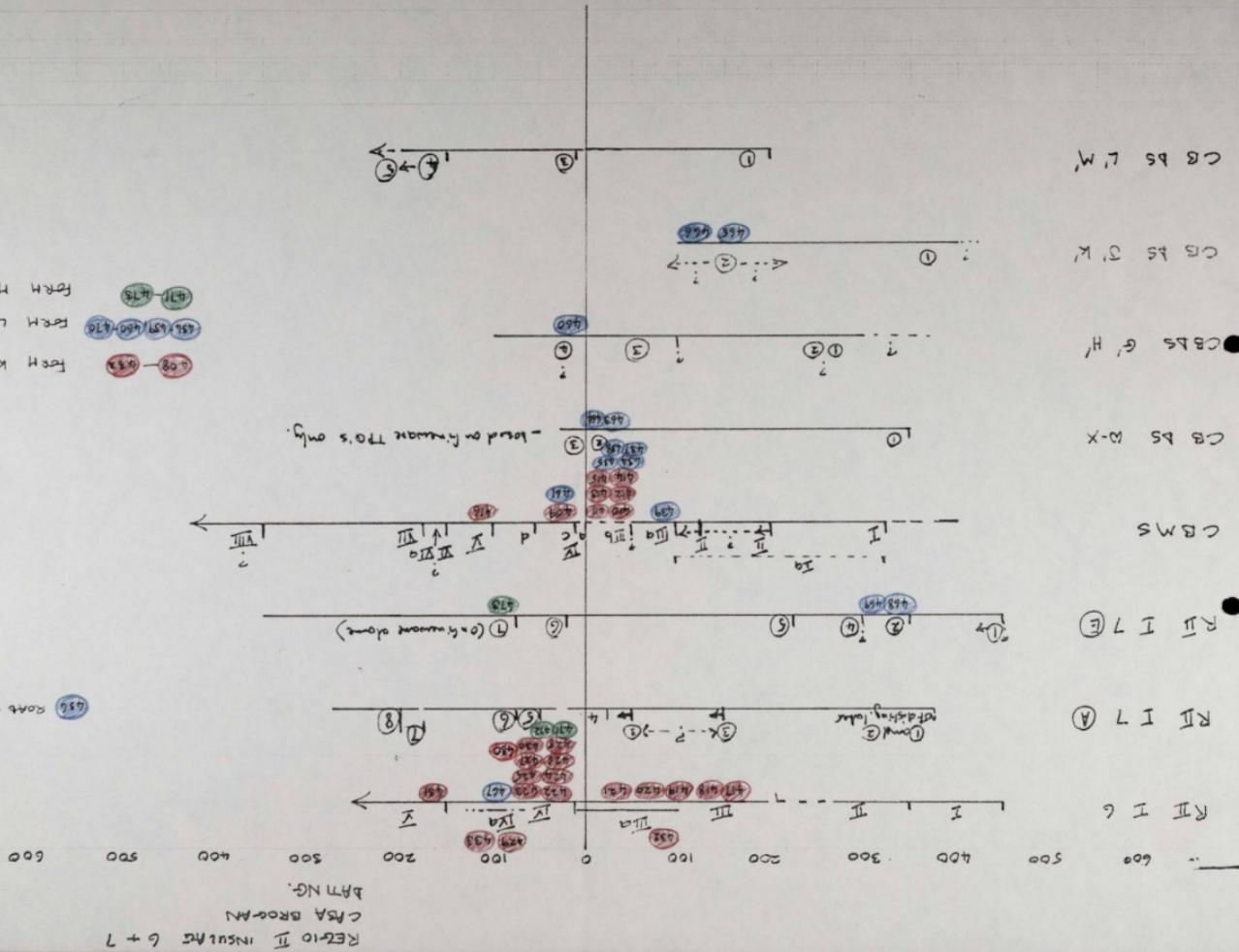


Fig. 7

Formus K
L
M

	K_1 1 2 3 4 5	K_2 1 2 3 4 5	L_1 1 2 3 4 5	L_2 1 2 3 4 5	L_3 1 2 3 4 5	L_4 1 2 3 4 5	M 1 2 3 4 5
5							
2S	1 1		1 1 1				1
3S	1 1 1 5 3	1	3 4 2		1		1 1
4S	3		1 1		1 1		



	2	3	4	5
2S	1	2	2	5
3S	4	19	5	28
4S	0	4	0	4
	5	24	7	(3)

Table for forms K_1, L_1 from above, collapsed over forms.

r = inclusion texture

c = inclusion type

$$\chi^2 = 3.92 \quad DF = 4$$

H_0 accepted.

		Phases					
		I	II	III	IV	V	
Forms.	-0.6	-1.2	.26	-1.7	1.07		
	0 -76	0 -1.82	6 -39	11 -33	1 -35		
k+l	.63	.36	.59	1.44	.45	5.4	
	-36	.59	1.44	.45	5.4	.27	10.44
d	2.54	*	3.64	-1.34		-79	-35
	1 2.74	*	3 4.04	0 -1.72	2 -1.3	0 -38	
e-g.	.86	.12	.81	.48	.61	1.8	.37
	-72			-.75		.43	.24
	0 -1.05	1 -1.13	9 -74	16 -54	0 -1.05		
	.47	.52	.44	2.08	.34	7.8	.20
						15.08	.47
						.52	
	1	4	15	29	1	(50)	

KEY.

Standardised residual	
Obtained residual	
Variance of standardised residuals	

$$\text{Standardised residual } e_{ij} = (n_{ij} - E_{ij}) / \sqrt{E_{ij}}$$

$$\text{Variance of } e_{ij} = v_{ij} = (1 - n_{ij}/N)(1 - n_{ij}/N)$$

$$\text{Adjusted residual} = d_{ij} = e_{ij} / \sqrt{v_{ij}}$$

Adjusted residuals \sim normally distrib. with mean 0 and std dev. 1.

Contingency table for R II I G and forms k+l, l, d, e-g.

r = forms.

c = phases (early \rightarrow late).

18

6

26

$$\chi^2 = 27.11$$

$$DF = 8$$

H_0 rejected. Value of adjusted residuals give indication of which cells are contributing most to value of χ^2 . Those numbered with red asterisk both achieve significance at 0.01 level (2.28).



Candy Casseroles - "Open" variety

Forms h, l, m.

Form K

Shallow casserole. Wall is unflanged but essentially straight. Base is sagging. Lid locator is extended by a horizontal flange, presumably for lifting.

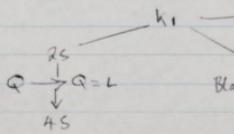
Two sub-forms:

h₁ - as above. - nos 408-20, 422-433

h₂ - as above but wall is rounded rather than straight, giving the vessel a "killed" appearance. - No 421, - also associates with inclusion type. Wall also generally more upright than h.

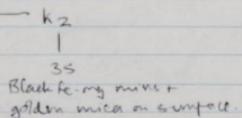
Fig 19 shows contingency table for
 $\Gamma =$ inclusion texture
 $e =$ inclusion type.
 $l =$ forms.

Form and inclusion type provide the group discriminations:



No 408-19, 422-433

No 420



No 421.

Fig 18 shows diameters and wall thicknesses. It was difficult to get any kind of general indicator of wall thickness from a single standard measurement and averaging many would have been rather time consuming. The single measurement chosen was flange width. Min width of flange =  Average width of flange = 

Correlation between diameter and flange width is not particularly good - only $\approx .5$.

Diameter was measured at the inclusion lid stop, rather than at the anchor edge of the flange. This seemed advisable as the internal diameter would seem intuitively to have had more significance to the maker and user of the vessel reflecting as it does the usable internal volume of



the vessel.

Diameter - Min: 17 Max: 27
 Medium: 22 Mode: 20.
 Mean: 22.24 Std.dev.: 2.762.

Form L

Shallow casserole. Wall outspaced, but essentially straight. Plain lid locator which usually continues line of wall but is sometimes outspaced forward, mostly only to a small degree. lid stop formed by a small internal flange below the rim.

Form types : L_1 - as above

L_2 - as above but thicker walled and larger diameter than L_1 .

L_3 - as L_1 but thicker walled and larger diameter, also lid locator more advanced.

L_4 - as L_1 but thicker walled.

Groups discernable within form L:

L_1	L_2	L_3	L_4 ?Early
25			$Q \rightarrow Q > L$
$Q \neq Q = L$	Black feldspar mica + golden mica.	35	45
45	45	$L > Q$	

See fig 19 for form-fabre contingency table.

See fig 18 for diameter table - no 470⁽¹⁾ immediately distinguished by largest diameter.

see fig. 17 for distribution of forms in contexts of RII I G+T, Casa Bragan. Nos 468+469⁽¹⁾ immediately distinguished by presence in phase II of RII I T(E).

Form M

Only 3 examples of this form so no letter subscript distinctions made.

Basic form - shallow dish, upper wall outspaced and outcurved, lid locator has now become almost horizontal flange - ie it doubles as a lid locator and lifting flange - just below plain rim, carination in wall, saucer base, no footring.

Nos 471 and 472 very similar.

No 473 is thicker-walled.



Groups disseminate within m.

Black folng + golden mica

3S

472

Q

3S

471

$L \rightarrow Q$.

2S

473

Fig 19 shows form fabric contingencies.

Probable groupings for forms k, l, m.

$k_1, l_1 \stackrel{?}{=} m(472)$	k_1 Black mafic minerals 3S (3S vessels) (1ress)	$k_2, l_2, m(471)$ Black folng + golden mica 3S 45 (3S vessels) (1ress)	$l_3 \stackrel{?}{=} m$ $L > Q$ 3S 2S (1ress) (1ress)
$Q \xrightarrow{45} Q = L$			$L > Q$

l_4

$Q \rightarrow Q = L$

4S

(2 vessels).

$k_1, l_1, m(472)$ group is the largest. Dispersion of the group is $Q \rightarrow Q = L$ and $2S - 4S$. Fig 19 shows results of χ^2 test for this group which yielded a non significant result. This suggests no particular association between fabric texture and inclusion type and that the dispersion is what would be naturally expected.

Fig 17 shows distribution of forms k, l, m through contexts of RII J 67 and Casa Bracam. All could be contained in the Argustan period or later except for nos 468 + 469 (l_4 group) which appear to be substantially earlier.

Discarding the l_4 group the question arises of whether there is



any significant difference in the distribution of forms d-g and k,l,m through the contexts which might suggest a different in date.
(fig 20).

Significance testing of RII I 6h (the only sequence with sufficient nos. of all types) showed a significant result for d compared to (k+l, e-g) but no significant difference between k+l and e-g. Carthage report regards form k as generally later than forms e-g.

Early Roman caskets - addenda to list seriation

7-10-87.

No new forms tent confirmation of types k1 k2 n1

Fundamental difference between k1 and n1

k1: Lid locator is essentially slightly outplayed continuation of upper wall with gripping flange attached. ~~comes~~
~~in~~ ~~at~~ ~~step~~. Where lid locator is essentially a ^{inner} ledge rebated in the face of the upper wall.

n1: upper wall is fluted in and lid locator is a ~~separately~~ separate, distinctly articulated feature - outplayed from the upper wall. Gripping flange is generally downturned.

Is it possible that n1 is a morphological development of k1?

Morphological differences reflect fabric differences.
Most of n1 are in the "golden mica" fabric.

Possible that k2 = n1

Additions to last section

8-10-87.

Form 6.

61 remains same.

62 remains same - volcanic inclusions - ? Companion.

64 - here basic distinction between 61 and 64/65

61 wall is essentially straight.

64/5 upper wall antiplaned to varying degree.

64 subdivided mainly because of contextual evidence.

64a - 2 legs present in early contexts

64b - rest.

Though there is essentially no little perceivable difference in form. Fabrics are various.

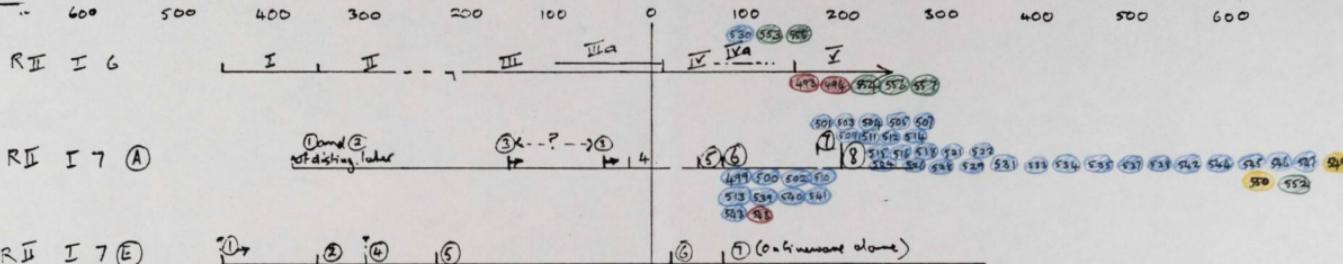
65 Upper wall antiplaned and rim edge forced into flat shape.

63 subdivided mainly on fabric grounds.

63b - 2 legs one very sim. - possible that 63b is early development of 65 ^{form} (?). Fabric quite similar.

66 Sack category to take leftovers.

REGIO II INSULAS G + 7
CASA BROGAN
DATING.



CBMS

CB DS W-X

1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992

I
II
IIIa
IIIb
IV
V
VIa
VIb
VII
VIII

CB DS W-B
CB DS W-C
CB DS W-D
CB DS W-E
CB DS W-F
CB DS W-G

Based on fineware TPA's only.

CB DS W-X 10 ④③ - based on fineware TPG's only.

● CBS G' H' — ? — ①② — ③ — ④

CB & S 3' K' ① 4-? -② -? -?

CB DS L'M' ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ → 499
669 669

- FORM n
FORM p.
FORM q
FORM r

Fig 21

Form n
↑
g
↑



Nos 181 - 546. Casseroles.

Closed vs open vessel.

Lid locator + Flange vs Lid locator = Flange.

Tapered Flange vs Flange with enlarged (gripping) rim.

Outspangled lid locator vs vertical lid locator.
(flattened)

Contracted upper wall vs vertical upper wall.

For Lid locator = Flange

All edge have flange with concave upper surface for lid location.

"Simple" Flange vs "Complex" Flange (ie Flange is given thickened / undercut rim for gripping)

↑ N.B. Complex Flange may also provide additional seating for lid on top of flange

Form n

Casserole, upper wall approx. vertical or tumbled home.
lid locator + attached flange.

n.1 Tumbled upper wall, antespangled lid locator, tapered flange.

n.2 Upright upper wall, upright lid locator, tapered flange.

n.3 Outspangled upper wall, antespangled lid locator, tapered flange.

n.4 Tumbled upper wall, antespangled lid locator, flange with thickened gripping rim.

n.5 Vertical upper wall, antespangled lid locator, flange with "gripping" rim.

n.6 Vertical upper wall, vertical lid locator, flange with gripping rim.

Form n Additions to 1st seriation

8-10-87.

Discriminating features

Additions in red.

Flange shape

Orientation of lid locator

Orientation of upper wall.

Tapered Flange

n1a	"	+ tumbled upper wall	+ anteplanned lid locator
n1b	"	"	+ upright lid locator
n2	"	+ upright upper wall	"
n3	"	+ anteplanned upper wall	+ anteplanned lid locator

Flange with "gripping" rim

n4a	"	+ tumbled upper wall	+ anteplanned lid locator
n4b	"	"	+ upright lid locator
n5	"	vertical upper wall	anteplanned lid locator
n6	"	"	vertical lid locator.

no 2707 (n1a) fulfills the classificatory criteria laid down for this form but is in a different fabric.

٥٤	٥٣٦	٥٢٦	٥١٦	٥١٥
٥٣	٤٩٥	٤٨٦	٤٧٦	٤٦٦
٥٢	٣١٦	٣١٥	٣١٤	٣١٣
٥١	٢٩٨	٢٩٧	٢٩٦	٢٩٥

Classical, upper cell bounded, left side = change.
P1 understand or we usually think of change.
P2 the longer the bond at end and shorter (given up) (longer)
P3 had step on upper surface to change, or "left" longer
P4 had step, separating longer.

Additions to 1st variation

9-10-87.

Forms q, r

Additions in red.

q becomes q1

q2a - Simple form with insteping lid locator on inner face of
M.M. Slightly moulded under face of rim for gripping cleatage.

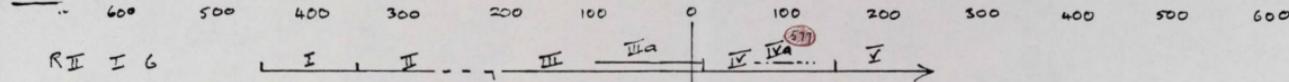
q2b - Similar.

r becomes r1

r2 - smaller, ~~deeper~~ shallower dish version of r1

~~r3~~

REGIO II INSULAS G + ?
CASA BROGAN
DATING.



R II I 7 (A)

① and ②
not dishes later

$$\textcircled{3} \leftarrow ? \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

36

379 660 471 476 581 472 583 574 582 581 587 589
 576 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 578 639 640 641
 18 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 649 650 651 652 653 654 655
 647 658 661 662
 660

三五二七

① ② ④ ⑤

⑥ ⑦ (On his way alone)

585

CBMS

CB DS ω-X

① _____ ② ③ _____ - based on hardware TPG's only.

● CBS DS G' H'

? ① ② ? ③ ④

CB & S J' K'

: ① 4-? -② -? -7

GB PS 6' M'

1. ① | 2. ② | 3. ③ → ④

- FORM S
- FORM t.
- FORM y

Fig 22

Fig 2B

FORM S

B	Q	$Q > L$	$Q = L$	$L > Q$	
S		1		1	
2S		2	1	3	
3S	1	8	1	10	
4S	1	2	1	4	
5S					
	2	13	1	2	(18)

FORM b.

B	Q	$Q > L$	$Q = L$	$L > Q$	
				1	1
			1	5	7
			1	2	3
	2	8			(12)

1	1	2
3	1	4
2	13	1
2	4	1
4	21	14

(30)

QARA2 ****
QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 ****
QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 ****
QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 ****
QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 ****
START JOB 1731 11:16 2 OCT 87 ARA2 ****
START JOB 1731 11:16 2 OCT 87 ARA2 ****
START JOB 1731 11:16 2 OCT 87 ARA2 ****
START JOB 1731 11:16 2 OCT 87 ARA2 ****
START JOB 1731 11:16 2 OCT 87 ARA2 ****

JOB STATISTICS : 0 CARDS, 3 PAGES, 0 CARDS PUNCHED, ENTERED FROM *PI

57914 26 3 or;br,pa br osf
58014 25 3 or;br,pa ye;br osf
58123 21 3 or;br-gr,gr/cr osf
58223 25 4 or;br,gr;br sf
58323 21 4 or;br,sm sf
58423 23 4 or;br,di pa br sf
58523 40 3 sdk br-gr,pc pa br sf
58623 25 1 or;br,sm gr;br sf
58723 20 3 or;br-gr,dk gr sf
58814 128 3 di or;br-gr,pc gr;br sf
58923 21 3 or;br,pa cr;br osf
59023 25 2 or;br,pa br sf
67723 25 3 or;br,sm sf
25023 11 2 or;br,dk gr sf
2514 5 2 2 or//e,gr osf,ye/cr osf
67414 84 2 or;br,gr co,dk gr osf
250417 10 3 gr;br,bl osf
Job number QARA2 NUMAC Computing Service at Newcastle - Michigan Terminal Syst

User: ARA2 Project: NARO

Obtained at 11:16:34 Fri Oct 02/87
Released at 11:16:34 Fri Oct 02/87

Lines printed 93
Pages printed 3

..END JOB 1731 11:16 2 OCT 87 ARA2 ****
..END JOB 1731 11:16 2 OCT 87 ARA2 ****
..END JOB 1731 11:16 2 OCT 87 ARA2 ****
..END JOB 1731 11:16 2 OCT 87 ARA2 ****
..END JOB 1731 11:16 2 OCT 87 ARA2 ****

QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 ****
QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 ****
QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 ****
QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 ****
QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 ****

QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 **** QARA2 ****

QARAZ	***	QARAZ	***	QARAZ	***	QARAZ	***
QARAZ	***	QARAZ	***	QARAZ	***	QARAZ	***
QARAZ	***	QARAZ	***	QARAZ	***	QARAZ	***
QARAZ	***	QARAZ	***	QARAZ	***	QARAZ	***
QARAZ	***	QARAZ	***	QARAZ	***	QARAZ	***
START JOB 1725		11:12		2 OCT 87		ARA	
START JOB 1725		11:12		2 OCT 87		ARA	
START JOB 1725		11:12		2 OCT 87		ARA	
START JOB 1725		11:12		2 OCT 87		ARA	
START JOB 1725		11:12		2 OCT 87		ARA	

JOB STATISTICS : 0 CARDS, 3 PAGE

Form(s) s Texture=1 Type against Color
q>1

gr/gr,or/gr co,gr/gr sf : 1,

Form(s) s Texture=2 Type against Color

q>1

or/gr,pa br sf -5 14 1b : 1,

re/gr,or/gr sf : 1,

q>1

or/gr-gr,ye/cr,osf : 1,

or/gr,cr sl osf,na ba bn osf : 1,

or/gr,gr osf : 1,

or/gr,ye/cr sl osf : 1,

q>1

START	JOB	1730	11:16	2	OCT	87	ARA
START	JOB	1730	11:16	2	OCT	87	ARA
START	JOB	1730	11:16	2	OCT	87	ARA
START	JOB	1730	11:16	2	OCT	87	ARA
START	JOB	1730	11:16	2	OCT	87	ARA

JOB STATISTICS : 0 CARDS, 3 PAGES

Form(s) y 1 Texture=2 Type against Color
 1>q or/br,cr/wh osf : 1.

q>1 du re/br,dk gr osf : 1,
 or/br,sm dk gr osf (marking) : 1,

Form(s) y 1 Texture=3 Type against Color
 1>q du re/br,dk gr sf : 1,
 or/br : 1,

re/br ifa-dk gr ofa,cr/wh osf : 1,
 1>q (fine 1) dk gr : 1,

FORM S.

	or	$q \triangleright L$	$q = L$	$L \triangleright q$	
S	'	1		1	
2S	"	4	8	3	15
3S	"	8	20	4	36
4S	1	"	3	1	5
5S					
	13	32	7	5	57

Form t.

	or	$q \triangleright L$	$q = L$	
S	"			
2S	"		3	
3S	"	2	5	
4S	1	"	2	
5S				
	3		10	

Test of forms against Form y.

FORM y_1

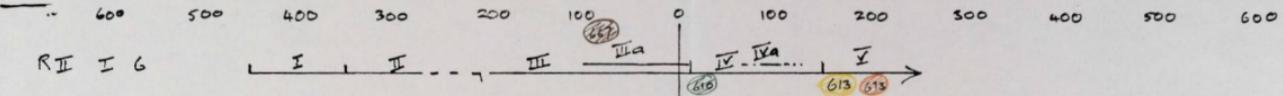
$\gamma \quad q > L \quad q = L \quad C \tau N$

$C\tau q$						
1	1	5				
3	25	4	1		5	
8	35	4	25	7	8	44
3	45	1	1	1	1	4
	65					
2	15	5	30	8	10	53

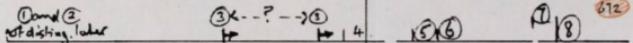
H_0 accepted.

Oct. 6 1987.

REGIO II INSULAS G + 7
CASA BROGAN
DATING.



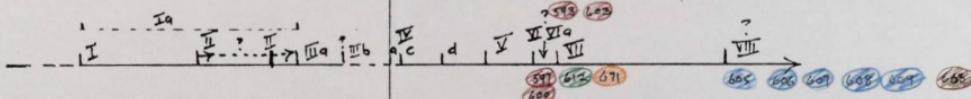
R II I 7 A



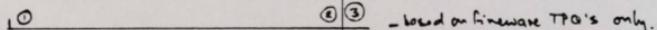
八一七(E)



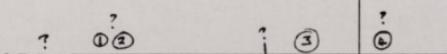
CBMS



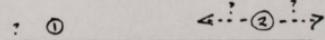
CB DS ω-X



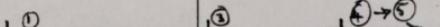
● CBS DS G' H'



CB AS J' K'



CB DS L'M'



-  FORM U
 -  FORM V
 -  FORM W.
 -  FORM Z.
 -  FORM aa.

Fig-24



"easily dislodged than those which seated on the broad, concave "stepped" locations of the Hellenistic caskets.

s: 579
q: 581 - 550

r: 572 - 558.

Form 5 - casket - concave smoothly curved wall. Mangle = lid locator. Inner, lid locating face of rim is almost ~~as~~ vertical with ridge forming lid-step at bottom; top of rim smoothly curved; from midway down outside of rim the rim has been chamfered inwards, the tool cutting a slight ~~grooved~~ ledge at the top of the wall. Surface has been burnished horizontally, running upwards, as a slight ridge of clay has been drawn up at the edge of the ledge.

Form 6. - as Form 5 but the rim shape is more amorphous; the outer chamfer is mainly cut from below the mid point of the rim; the inner, lid-locating, face of the rim is no longer vertical but forms a wide channel, wider at the bottom. It must have been an awkward manoeuvre to get a lid into the groove but once in it would have been less easily dislodged.

s: 559 - 578

t: 579 - 590.

FORM U

Small jars with inverted rims. Almost certainly smaller versions of forms already covered (Form P)

- U₁ Simple inverted rim, neither particularly thickened nor undercut.
= 591 - 596
- U₂ Everted rim thickened to give "lid stop" rim on upper surface.
= 597 - 599.
- U₃ Everted rim thickened to give undercut edge. Outer face of rim almost vertical and sharply defined. Rim tending to be "squashed down" on to the upper body.
= 600, 601, 603, 604
- U₄ As U₃ but this is basically a larger vessel. Upper wall is less curved than U₁ - U₃, rim is thicker and proportionally shorter and more squashed down onto the upper wall.
U₄ = 602 smaller version of P₂.

$$U_1 = 591 - 596$$

$$U_2 = 597 - 599$$

$$U_3 = 600, 601, 603, 604$$

$$U_4 = 602.$$

- FORM V. Casserole. Development of v. straight neck with projecting flange rim. Flange has rounded edge and is often slightly upwards inclined. On outer face of rim foaled groove between rim and upper wall. On inner face of rim there are various bevelled surfaces for a lid to rest on but no actual grooves, rebates or comarihi for a lid to seat properly in. The outer face of the upper wall has horizontal bands. 607 has narrow, parallel, horizontal "stripes" of diminishing spaced c. 10 - 15 mm apart. 605 has wide, parallel horizontal grooves or "furrows" c. $\frac{1}{2}$ mm wide which could

Additions to 1st Semiation

9-10-87

Additions in red.

Forms p and u.

Form p.

p1 no change

p2 subdivided - p2a - flange thickened and undercut.
p2b - as p2a but flange does not project as
much as in p2a, in fact in some cases
it barely projects beyond the upper wall.

p2a tends to have an internal moulding
below the lid locator but this tends
to be missing in p2b.

p3 no change

p4 no change

Form u.

u1 no change

u2 no change

u3 subdivided := u3a - rounded rim thickened and undercut outer
face of rim almost vertical and sharply defined.
rim tending to be "squashed down" on to upper body.
u3b - as u3a but rim is "squashed down".

u4 no change.

u5 equivalent of p2a in smaller size. u3 and u5 are
actually quite similar except in u3 rim projects much less.

u6 - miscellaneous small jars. 4077, 4126

u7 - miscellaneous jars 4147, 4148

have been folded but look rather to have been made ~~over~~ with wet fingers. There is a single R narrow strip of burnishing towards the top of the wall.

$$V1 = 605 - 607$$

V2 as V1 but altogether a thicker, bigger rim with the slight development of a "lid step" on the inside face of the rim.

$$V2 = 608, 609.$$

- certain rigs of form V (606 + 609) have a distinctive dark grey to black external surface, which ends in a ~~wall~~ sharply defined line just inside the outer edge of the rim. The surface is thin (ie not actually visible in section) but pronounced.

Questions — is it simply produced by a sudden and pronounced change in the kiln atmosphere or is a step involved somewhere?

Is this African Black Tap ware.

- The "Coronated" appearance of the outer surface is definitely a distinctive feature.

$$V1 = 605 - 607$$

$$V2 = 608, 609.$$

FORM W. Jar. More or less developed neck. Quite thin wall.

W1 less developed neck, curved rim of a straight profile and plain edge. 1 leg has handle attached under rim to neck.

$$W1 = 610, 611$$

W2 more developed neck, rim = projecting horizontal flange with plain edge.

$$W2 = 612.$$

Fabric of form W is distinctive, containing black volcanic grains.

Fig 25

	u	v	w	∞
	0 0 0 0 L Q L L	0 0 0 0 L Q L L	0 0 0 0 L Q L L	0 0 0 0 L Q L L
5				
25	1 1 1	2		1
35	2 3 4 2	1	2	
45		2	1	
55				

::: : . . .

. . .

For

For

For

FORM X neck of smoothly curved concave profile. Rim = projecting downturned flange. Slight ledge between neck and upper wall.

Fabric is distinctive - high lime content. Only 1 leg so won't went for larger sample.

$$x = 613.$$

Fundamentally different form from W.

FORM Y Probably associated with forms s and t.

y1 - concave. upper wall smoothly curved convex profile rim is somewhat amorphous. Rim form is similar to s but less well defined. Profile is rounded but outside of rim is not particularly toolled or shaped. sometimes there is a slight ledge between the upper wall and the rim. Main difference between y and s is in the lid locator on the inner face of the rim; this is formed from a wide groove - the top of the top of the groove is less than that of the bottom of the groove. If a lid was to seat properly it would have to have been inserted slantwise into the groove.

$$y1 = 614 - 659.$$

y2 - as y1 but the rear of the rim top has an inward sloping chamber cut into it with a slight step at the inside.
?another lid locator.

$$y2 = 660 - 662.$$

There seem to be 2 basic colour schemes:

- 1) orange-brown with a surface either in the same colour

or in a very pale, slightly creamy brown - often burnished. Many of the examples of Form 5 were in this colour.

2) more red brown than orange brown with a smooth deep dark grey amber surface.

There do not seem to be any sets of contrasting well defined core colours in Form 5.

There does not seem to be any particular association between colour and inclusion texture or type.

There are however 3 eggs of a uniformly dark grey body colour (nos 653, 655-6) all of which are in the L+Q inclusion type category. Is this significant - I doubt it.

There are too few of Form 5 to see if there is any association between the form and fabric attributes.

FORM 3 - Miniature casseroles

3 = 663 - 670.

No 663 is possibly "nat" A.R.S.

Form 3a shallow casserole or dish. Only 1 egg. (671) shows sufficient of profile - sharp carination in vessel wall. Rim is thickened with plain external moulding. Well defined groove inside rim as lid locator.

3a2 ~ similar to 3a1 but not so sharply defined in section.

No carination visible - prob. wall simply rounded convex. External rim moulding not so sharply defined as 3a1

Indument with locator more sharply defined (as a V-shaped notch) than a a.

? are a a 1 and a a 2 really the same form?

Form ab - This is a "sack" form containing all the "left over" nos 67a-694 vessels not readily assignable to any of the other categories.

It probably contains quite a lot of "late" forms - ie post(3) AB.

The group is quite small and with no commonality of form there may be no significant fabric associations.

Nevertheless there are certain vessels whose fabric inclusion texture and type stands out above the usual quartz-limestone "groundswell" of the north-African fabrics. These are:

678 - high proportion of brach. vitreous grains - ? (Companion).

(6-2s)
675, 680, 683, 689, 691 - the common attribute is a fine component of the inclusions smt^e with quite a high proportion of limestone. This is component is often quite difficult to see - hence the name "non-discrete" fine component - it tends to blend into the clay matrix; it is particularly hard to discern in a grey fine fabric though this may be because of the lack of contrast. The question is - is this fine component added temper or was it in with the original clay deposit. This fine component is often accompanied by occasional much larger (usu. 3s) grains of lime or quartz giving the impression of a v. poorly sorted inclusion smt^e. There is difficulty in recording the texture; - if there are only a few of the larger grains it can be recorded as S or ss which accurately represents the fine component but if there are more then it must be recorded as 3s or AS which ~~ignores~~ ignores the presence of the fine component. This is why I have

added the comment in the i-viii sections "non-discrete" fabric component. This fabric could be distinctive and could be associated with later cassettes. It could be the same fabric as at least some of nos 4, 19, 56, 46 from UVS LM A.

G8c - distinguished by angularity of quartz and presence of chert.

679, 685 - distinguished by texture (hs) and high proportion of quartz and by discreteness. ? Late forms.

690, 693 - distinguished by presence of grains of red/black iron. V. similar to fabric of forms h and n - so-called "proto African black top" ware (Heyer).

30-9-87

Casseroles. Adjustments to ~~previous~~ 1st seriation

Form s. — subd. dim.

s1 = old s 559 - 571 573 - 578 2445 - 2462.

s2 rim more upright, taller 572, 2464 - 2485

than s1; tendency for lid locator
not to be so deeply cut - to point
in some examples where it is
plane.

t1 = old t Similar to s1 but 579 - 590 677 2509
rim shape is more amorphous 2514
outside of gripping rim does
not have the regular convex 45°
bevel face of s1 but is much
more irregular, often leaving a projecting
lip above. lid locator groove is often
wider at bottom than top.

t2 typical ex. of t1 674 2504

y1 = old y1 Similar to s+t but rim shape 614 - 659
even more amorphous than t. Often 2485 ~~2492~~
hardly any beveling on the outside face
of the rim and lid locator often wider
at bottom than lip. Rim has become almost
a simply bevel of round section cut on top
of the wall. There is also a possibility of a
future change in the development of forms s1 s2
t, y1. The ~~old~~ forms themselves are not really
discrete entities but part of a developing process

tends to be burnished in narrow horizontal strips or corrugated with horizontal groove more or less deeply cut and more or less sharply toolled or delineated. 605-607.
2506.

y7 larger eng. of y6. 608, 609, 679, 2505

y8. Prob. related to y6. Rim curved in a smooth 2507, 2508,
curve, \exists lid locator well articulated on inner 2510.
face below rim. Fabric quite fine. Execution good.

y9. Similar to y6. Flared rim with concave outer 681, 682, 2511,
face, lid locator not particularly well articulated.
Particularly distinctive is the execution. Vessels
are finely made and burnished. Surfaces are finely
toolled and the rim is toolled at its anterole to a 2512.
fine edge. Other surfaces have parallel horizontal
grooves sharply toolled.

y10 Slight oddity 2503.

y11 a Sim. to 51 - upright rim, toolled outer face, 2500 - 2502.
lid locator. Much coarser fabric - ? Parallelogram.
? hand-made.

y11 b oddity, 2515.

and there seems to be in form y1 in particular more in a horsetail (?and River) fabric often with a black anchor surface.

New Series Continues at y3

- y3 - ? A development of type s1. Rim is taller + thinner and tending to lean out more. The similarity to s1 is mainly in the faceted treatment of the anchor face of the rim. lid locator is broad with often a ridged lower step. 2493, 2495 - 7 680. Possible similarity in fabric with s1.
- y4. - ? further development of s1. Rim is even taller, leaning slightly out. Outer face of rim is faceted quadrangular. lid locator tends to be broad and shallow. 2513.
- y5 - Upright rim, projecting beak, flat top, deeply cut lid locator. 684, 685, 688 2498 - 2499.
- y6. - Basic differences from type s1 etc: Rim tends to be squared projection rather than upright faceted moulding. Outer face of rim is basically convex. lid locator tends to be less well articulated than s1 etc prob. because the squared rim already provides a resting surface on its inner face. Outer surface

BRAZIERS

which determine gross morphology

The 3 functional elements of these / are as follows:

- ① Pan stand
- ② Fire basket
- ③ Ash box

These can be combined in a number of ways. Basically ① and ② are always present (in the extant examples) whereas ③ may be — its presence is a refinement which marks a difference in types.

● The constituent components of the functional elements are roughly as follows:

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| ① Pan stand — rim form, lug form, decoration — | presence of handles |
| ② Fire basket — entirely functional — no apparent variation in functional form. | |
| ③ Ash box — size and shape of vent. | |

Fig 26. shows a generative diagram for the various types of brazier. It represents what is ~~not~~ evident or can be reasonably inferred from the extant fragments of brazier. It does NOT represent a generalised generative diagram for all braziers. The direction of generation is from left to right and the different elements which make up a particular form become associated by proceeding through the diagram on a particular path. Rightwards branches represent options, only one of which may be selected. Backtracking is not allowed. Solid lines represent relationships between different elements which actually exist in the extant fragments; dotted lines represent relationships which can be implied — e.g. there is only one solid pathway to Form because there is only one extant fragment in which enough is known to show the relationship: — "plain rim + plain lug + fire basket + freestanding foot" and this provides the archetype for the form. Other associations within the form are implied on the basis of e.g. similarity

of form, presence of certain common attributes or the sharing of common fabric. The smallness of some of the extant fragments (while almost certainly leading to the non-significant, non-appearance of certain features) has ~~been~~ necessitated the provision of certain pathways through the diagram which might not ~~be~~ represent actual options. E.g. a pathway representing no lug at all (a null production) is provided in Form 1c since many of the extant

→ rim fragments do not contain any part of a lug. ~~feature~~ However, it is extremely unlikely that a lugless vessel ever existed ~~in real life!~~ Add note on lugs

Form 1c. = Essentially a freestanding, lugged firebasket resting on small projecting feet.

Plain rim + plain lug + firebasket + freestanding foot

= 716. ✓

Plain lugless rim

= 722 - 765-

Plain rim + plain lug

= 695 - 715 717-71

Plain rim + triangular lug

= 766 - 770

Plain rim + buttressed lug

= 771

Hammerhead rim - no lug - no dec

= 802, 803

Hammerhead rim - no lug - needed dec.

= 797 - 799

Hammerhead rim - no lug - finger impressed dec

= 800 - 801

Hammerhead rim - no lug - stabbled + lozenge dec.

= 793 - 795

Hammerhead rim + proj. spigot lug + stabbled and lozenge dec.

= 796.

~~FORM~~ Hammer head rims associated with this form because ① angle of upper wall implies a shallow (comparatively) form and ② there are vent holes in wall and no breaks ~~joining~~ ^{which could imply} conjoining with integral ash boxes.

FORM ad - Essentially a bagged firebasket with integral cash box forming a base. Examples of this form are in two fabrics, one of which is the same as that used exclusively for FORM ac.

Fabric ①

Bifid rim no lug + no handle

= 772, 774 - 776,

779 - 781, 784 - 787

789, 791, 792

= 778, 788

= 773, 777, 782, 783,

790

Bifid rim + lug + no handle

Bifid rim + lug + handle

Fragments of fine basket (only)

= 824 - 838

Fragments of cash box + no vent

= 817 - 821

Fragments of cash box + Δ vent

= 839

" " " " + O vent

= 822

" " " " + □ vent

= 841

No actual examples of fine baskets and ash boxes in this fabric but "reasonable fit." Bifid rims associated by ④ common fabric ⑥ assuming ④ then cannot

Fabric ②

be form ac because of slope of bifid rim upper wall and lack of vent holes in walls.

Flange rim + no lug

+ finger impressed dec = 813, 816

" " + plain horizontal lug + " " " = 815

" " " + " vertical " + " " " = 814

No examples of fine baskets in this fabric. ? why?

Fragments of ash box + square vent.

= 812.

Rim fragments associated with ash box fragments on basis of ④ fabric similarity ⑥ general form of rim tray. wall.

FORM ac - essentially a firebasket with high pedestalled legs.
 a separate ashbox
 no evidence of ~~ash box~~, integral or otherwise, or
 No evidence either of holes in firebasket or feet

Flemge rim + pedestalled legs + fire basket

= 805

Tray of Flemge rim only

= 806 = 811

This fabric may be same as fabric I, just better fired and better made.
~~but~~ ie The geological component of the two fabrics are the same but the Techno-cultural components are different.

Form ab. — Only single example. Doesn't fit into other categories.
 Not included in Fig 26.

Seems to be lagged firebasket with integral ash box.

Extant fragment = 804 — has ~~decorated~~ lead and Flemge rim, plain vertical leg, firebasket. It appears that the firebasket and pan-stand were fabricated together and then joined to the ash box — has broken along this joint — ash box now lost.

Extra note : position of legs is interesting on a purely functional level.

In form ac — plain rims — the rim is already incurving so the leg does not have to project into the interior of the vessel much, but simply sits on top of the rim and lifts the pan off the rim top.

In form ad where the rim is antepivoted the leg has to be positioned inside the rim and project markedly into the vessel's interior.

Fig 27 shows diameters for different forms. Nothing really significant.

Examples of Bragiers sent for thin sectioning.

<u>705</u>	xiv 81
716	xxii 8
752	xxii 35
767	xiv 92
771	xiv "
777	xiv "
793	xiv 8a
796	xiv 9
801	xxii 8
802	xiv 81
804	xiv 81
805	xxii 8
812	xiv 47
814	xiv 49
815	xiv 35
817	xiv "
836	xiv 92.

Braziers

Additions 17-1-88.

Form ac.

Plain lugless rims. - 3926 - 3936, 3975

Plain rim + plain lug - 3937 - 3955

Plain rim triangular lug 3958 - 3957

Hammer head + wedged dec. 3959 - 3971

Hammer head + finger impressed dec. 3972 - 3.

Hammer head rim + proj. sprigged lug + starburst and lozenge dec. 3974

Form ad.

Frag. of fine basket only 3976 - 3980.

Frag. of bifid rim only 3981 - 3987.

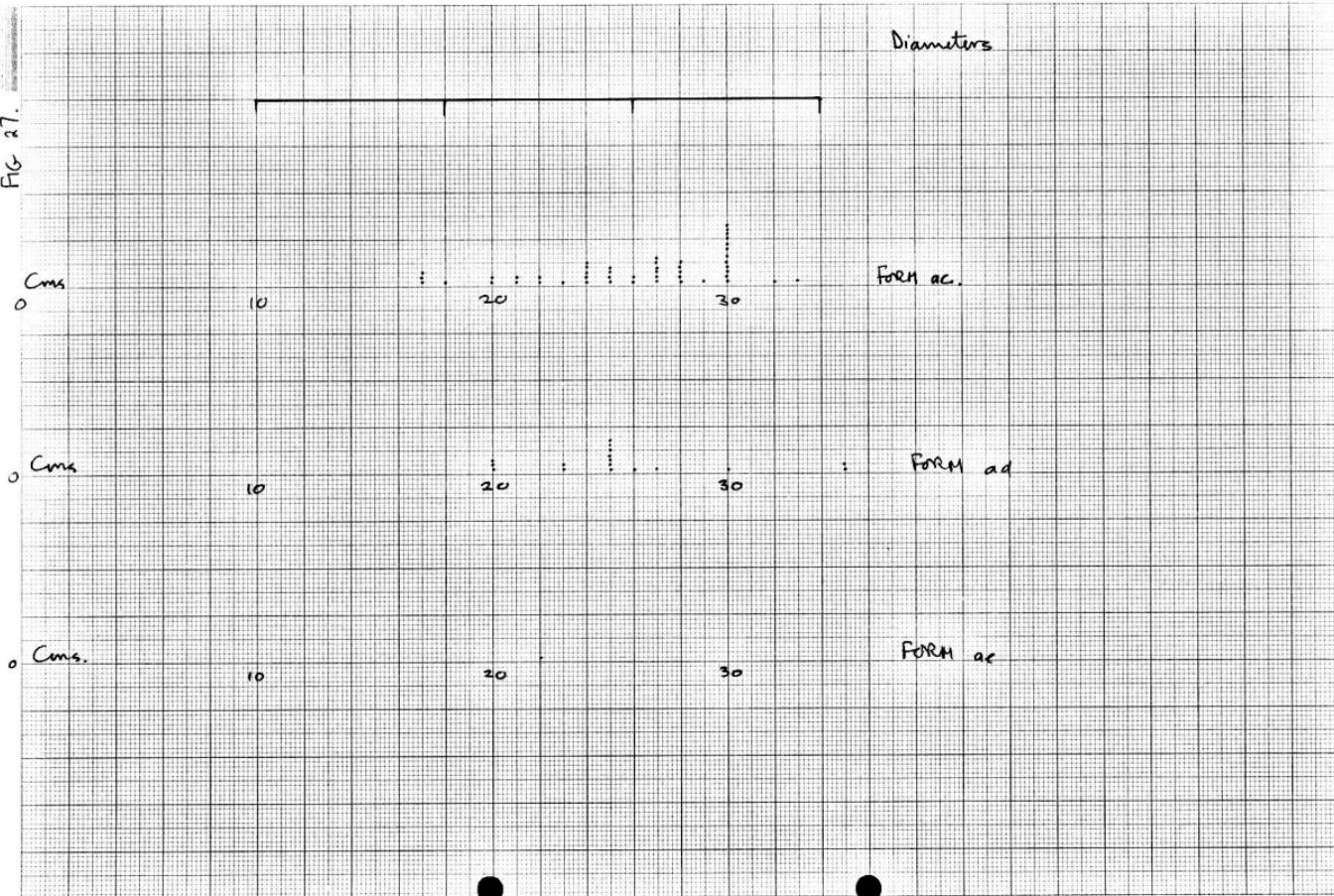
bifid rim + lug 3988 - 93

bifid rim + lug + handle 3984 - 97 (Fabric 1) 3998 (Fabric 2).

Frag. of ashbox - no vent 3999 - 4000.

Form ad. 4001 — 4012.

FIG. 27.



164 114 165 - 177 (all separate)

163 150-155 152-162 169

143 144 145 146, ~~147~~ 147, 148

116, 118-141

101 100 102 103 111 117
104-111 112 113 115

Fern Lichen

All and Hand vs. other ferns.

Rocky surface.

Coniferous forest floor vs. well (humidified) forest floor.

Atmos. air/surface

Differences

SITE :-

DATE :-

FOR :-

COMMENCED :-

SHERD NO.

MARKING

FORM

FAB.

GLOSS :-

FABRIC :-

CONDITION :-

DECORATION :-

ATTRIBUTION :-

DATE :-

ILLUSTRATE? :-

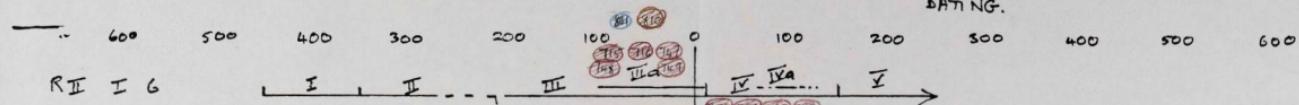
PAGE :-

COMPLETED :-

REGIO II INSULAS G + 7

CASA BROGAN

DATING.



Regio II I 7 A

① and ②
at distinct later

I*

③ x - ? - > ④
↓ 14

IV-VI

VII

VI

V

IV

III

II

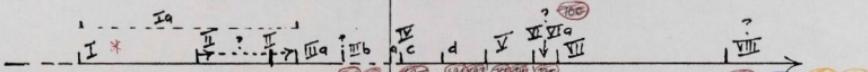
I

Regio II I 7 E

①, ②, ④, ⑤

⑥, ⑦ (On gneissic dome)

CBMS



CB DS W-X

①

②, ③ - used on fineware TFO's only.

④

CB DS G' H'

?, ①, ②

?, ③

?, ④

CB DS J' K'

?, ①, ②, ③, ④

CB DS L' M'

①

②

③ → ④

⑤
780 781 782 783

FORM ac (plain mm)
 " " ac (H.H.)
 " ad
 " oe

1st Appearance

Form
ac (plain) C BC (!?) or C BC.

ac (hammerhead) C BC.

ad CC AB

oe C BC.

Fig 28

Anomalous Type vessels.

Most "meaningful" groupings:

Nos	Distinguishing Characteristics	Dating.
16, 18 - 22	Hard, rough/gritty feel Banded orange/brown fabric Greenish cream surface Limestone present (often much)	Groups well in 4C BC contexts
3, 4, 5, (29)	Gritty feel, Dusty orange fabric Dusty cream surface "Black sand" inclusions	3, 4, 5 group well in 1C BC contexts 29 different form, sim. fabric 4③ BC.
10, 11, 12 (7)	10, 11, 12 Gritty feel Hard orange/brown fabric Cream surface Mainly largeish glistering quartz	10, 11, 12 group well in 2③ BC. 7 only gen. similar - 7 4C BC.
31, 32	Rough feel Dusty pale orange or brown tendency to banding to grey Marked greenish-cream surface - almost cent. "sea water" caused Quartz and (much) limestone in core of 32.	Group well in 4C BC - EC AB.

SITE :-

DATE :-

FOR :-

COMMENCED :-

SHERD NO.

MARKING

FORM

FAB.

GLOSS :-

FABRIC :-

CONDITION :-

DECORATION :-

ATTRIBUTION :-

DATE :-

ILLUSTRATE? :-

PAGE :-

COMPLETED :-

START JOB 5849 14:14 8 APR 87 ARA2
 START JOB 5849 14:14 8 APR 87 ARA2

JOB STATISTICS : 0 CARDS, 4 PAGES, 0 CARDS PUNCHED, ENTERED FROM *PRINT# AT 14:13

Formag Focode=ag 1
 1 l>q : 1, q>1 : 1, q>1 : 3. SUM = 5
 2 l>q : 1, l>q>refe : 1, l>q : 2. l=q : 25.
 q=l+gg(7s) : 1, q>1 : 12, q>1>refe : 1, q>1 : 1. SUM = 54
 3 l>q : 7, q>1 : 8, q>1>refe : 1, q>1 : 22.
 l>q SUM = 38 : 1. l>q : 4, q>1 : 1. SUM = 6
 4 l : 1, l>q : 3. SUM = 3

Formag Focode=ag 2
 1 q>1 : 1, q>1 : 3. SUM = 4
 2 l>q : 1, l=q : 2, q>1 : 1, q=1 : 6.
 l>q SUM = 10 : 1. l>q : 4, q : 3, q>1 : 10, q=1 : 6.
 3 l>q : 23 : 1. l>q : 3. SUM = 3

Formag Focode=ag 3
 1 q>1 : 1. SUM = 1
 2 q>1 : 7, q=1 : 3, q>1>refe : 1. SUM = 11
 3 l>q : 8, l>q : 1, q>1 : 2, q=1 : 7.
 l>1>refe : 1. SUM = 19 : 3. SUM = 3

Formag Focode=ag 4
 1 l>q : 2, q>1 : 1. SUM = 3

Formag Focode=ag 5
 2 q : 1. SUM = 1
 3 l>q : 1, q : 1, q>1 : 5. SUM = 7

Formag Focode=ag 6
 4 q=1 : 1. SUM = 1

Formag Focode=ag 7
 1 q : 3, q>?1st : 1, q>1 : 1. SUM = 5
 2 q>1 : 1. SUM = 1

Job No. QARA2 NUMAC Computing Service at Newcastle - Michigan Terminal System 14:13:38 BST Wed Apr 08

User: ARA2 Project: NARO

Obtained at 14:13:38 Wed Apr 08/87
Released at 14:13:38 Wed Apr 08/87

Lines printed 143
Pages printed 4

END JOB 5849 14:14 8 APR 87 ARA2
 END JOB 5849 14:14 8 APR 87 ARA2

Monday 6/18/90 USA
 from After
 University of Hull
 Crossed Sums
 (Answers) Solutions
 Computer 1985

Monday
 (Answers) Solutions
 Computer 1985

Formag
Table Formatted (Forward)
Formag is independent

START
START
START
START

END

JOB STATISTICS : 0 CARDS, 3 PAGES, 0 CARDS PUNCHED, ENTERED FROM *PRINT* AT 16:18

```

***d      : 1. SUM = 1
ag1a    : 5, 2      : 54, 3      : 36, 4      : 6. SUM = 101
ag1b    : 2. SUM = 2
ag2a    : 4, 2      : 7, 3       : 2, 4       : 1. SUM = 14
ag2b    : 3, 3       : 18, 4      : 2. SUM = 23
ag2b2   : 3. SUM = 3
ag3a    : 1, 2       : 4, 3       : 4. SUM = 9
ag3b    : 7, 3       : 15, 4      : 3. SUM = 25
ag4     : 3. SUM = 3
ag5     : 1, 3       : 7. SUM = 8
ag6     : 1. SUM = 1
ag7     : 5, 2       : 1. SUM = 6
Total No. 24213 : NUMAC Computer Simulation - 6 November 1968 Michigan Technological University

```

Job No. QARA2 : NUMAC Computing Service at Newcastle - Michigan Terminal System 16:18:30 BST

User: ARA2 Project: NARO

Obtained at 16:18:30 Tue Apr 07/87
Released at 16:18:30 Tue Apr 07/87

Lines printed 100
Pages printed 3

• END JOB 4901 16:19 7 APR 87 ARA2 ***END***
• END JOB 4901 16:19 7 APR 87 ARA2 ***END***
• END JOB 4901 16:19 7 APR 87 ARA2 ***END***
• END JOB 4901 16:19 7 APR 87 ARA2 ***END***
• END JOB 4901 16:19 7 APR 87 ARA2 ***END***

Significant

See Fig 29a

H₀: model is independent

incl + fix + column

SCALED
CYCLE 5
DEVIANC
E 146.6

DF
39

UNIT	OBSERVED	FITTED	RESIDUAL
1	0	0.4611	-0.6790
2	0	2.174	-1.474
3	0	2.635	-1.623
4	0	0.3623	-0.6019
5	3	2.459	0.3450
6	16	11.59	1.295
7	13	14.05	-0.2805
8	0	1.932	-1.390
9	5	3.842	0.5907
10	32	18.11	<u>3.263</u>
11	19	21.96	<u>-0.6307</u>
12	1	3.019	-1.162
13	0	1.998	-1.413
14	10	9.419	0.1893
15	3	11.42	-2.491
16	5	1.570	<u>2.738</u>
17	0	0.1810	-0.4254
18	1	0.8532	0.1589
19	1	1.034	-0.3360E-01
20	0	0.1422	-0.3771
21	0	0.9652	-0.9825
22	3	4.550	-0.7268
23	10	5.516	1.909
24	1	0.7584	0.2774
25	0	1.508	-1.228
26	3	7.110	-1.541
27	12	8.618	1.152
28	2	1.185	0.7487
29	1	0.7842	0.2436
30	0	3.697	-1.923
31	7	4.481	1.190
32	1	0.6162	0.4889
33	3	0.9480E-01	<u>9.436</u>
34	1	0.4469	0.8273
35	3	0.5417	<u>3.340</u>
36	0	0.7448E-01	-0.2729
37	2	0.5056	2.102
38	0	2.384	-1.544
39	0	2.889	-1.700
40	0	0.3973	-0.6303
41	0	0.7900	-0.8888
42	0	3.724	-1.930
43	0	4.514	-2.125
44	1	0.6207	0.4814
45	0	0.4108	-0.6409
46	0	1.937	-1.392
47	12	2.347	<u>6.300</u>
48	0	0.3228	-0.5681

Form ag.

*GLIM package

log linear model fitting

i Rows: Fabric texture

j (8) = Indusion type

k layer = Column.

Model: i + j + k

Significant

CYCLE	SCALED DEVIANCE	DF	+ incl. column
8	93.69	33	
UNIT	OBSERVED	FITTED	RESIDUAL
1	0	0.6978E-04	-0.8353E-02
2	0	0.3289E-03	-0.1814E-01
3	0	0.3987E-03	-0.1997E-01
4	0	0.5482E-04	-0.7404E-02
5	3	2.620	0.2348
6	16	12.35	1.038
7	13	14.97	-0.5093
8	0	2.058	-1.435
9	5	4.667	0.1543
10	32	22.00	2.132
11	19	26.67	-1.485
12	1	3.667	-1.393
13	0	1.474	-1.214
14	10	6.947	1.158
15	3	8.421	-1.868
16	5	1.158	<u>3.571</u>
17	0	0.1637	-0.4047
18	1	0.7719	0.2596
19	1	0.9357	0.6650E-01
20	0	0.1287	-0.3587
21	0	1.146	-1.071
22	3	5.404	-1.034
23	10	6.550	1.348
24	1	0.9006	0.1048
25	0	1.392	-1.180
26	3	6.561	-1.390
27	12	7.953	1.435
28	2	1.094	0.8668
29	1	0.7368	0.3066
30	0	3.474	-1.864
31	7	4.211	1.359
32	1	0.5789	0.5534
33	3	0.5731	<u>3.206</u>
34	1	2.702	-1.035
35	3	3.275	-0.1519
36	0	0.4503	-0.6710
37	2	0.1637	<u>4.538</u>
38	0	0.7719	-0.8786
39	0	0.9357	-0.9673
40	0	0.1287	-0.3587
41	0	0.8187E-01	-0.2861
42	0	0.3860	-0.6213
43	0	0.4678	-0.6840
44	1	0.6433E-01	<u>3.689</u>
45	0	0.9825	-0.9912
46	0	4.632	-2.152
47	12	5.614	<u>2.695</u>
48	0	0.7719	-0.8786

Form as.

* GRIM package

i Row = tabular texture

j Col = Inclusion type

k layer = column.

Model = i+j+k+j·k

not significant.

CYCLE	SCALED 9	DEVIANCE 51.60	DF 27	+ incl. column + tex. column	Fitted.
UNIT	OBSERVED		FITTED	RESIDUAL	
1	0		0.2424E-04	-0.4923E-02	
2	0		0.1757E-03	-0.1326E-01	
3	0		0.1060E-03	-0.1030E-01	
4	0		0.1818E-04	-0.4263E-02	
5	3		2.393	0.3927	
6	16		17.35	-0.3231	
7	13		10.47	0.7828	
8	0		1.794	-1.340	
9	5		4.262	0.3576	
10	32		30.90	0.1984	
11	19		18.64	0.8225E-01	
12	1		3.196	-1.228	
13	0		1.346	-1.160	
14	10		9.757	0.7779E-01	
15	3		5.888	-1.190	
16	5		1.009	<u>3.972</u>	
17	0		0.4762E-01	-0.2182	
18	1		0.3333	1.155	
19	1		1.429	-0.3586	
20	0		0.1905	-0.4364	
21	0		0.3333	-0.5774	
22	3		2.333	0.4364	
23	10		10.00	0.3016E-05	
24	1		1.333	-0.2887	
25	0		0.4048	-0.6362	
26	3		2.833	0.9901E-01	
27	12		12.14	-0.4100E-01	
28	2		1.619	0.2994	
29	1		0.2143	1.697	
30	0		1.500	-1.225	
31	7		6.429	0.2254	
32	1		0.8571	0.1543	
33	3		1.591	1.117	
34	1		0.3182	1.209	
35	3		4.773	-0.8114	
36	0		0.3182	-0.5641	
37	2		0.4545	2.292	
38	0		0.9091E-01	-0.3015	
39	0		1.364	-1.168	
40	0		0.9091E-01	-0.3015	
41	0		0.2273	-0.4767	
42	0		0.4545E-01	-0.2132	
43	0		0.6818	-0.8257	
44	1		0.4545E-01	<u>4.477</u>	
45	0		2.727	-1.651	
46	0		0.5455	-0.7385	
47	12		8.182	1.335	
48	0		0.5455	-0.7385	

form ag.

* GLIM package

i = fabric texture

j = inclusion type

k = column

model = i+j+k+j.k+i.k

CYCLE	SCALED		DF	+ ind. column + tax. column + ind. tax.
	DEVIANCE	10 34.34		
UNIT	OBSERVED	FITTED	RESIDUAL	
1	0	0.3766E-05	-0.1941E-02	
2	0	0.1574E-03	-0.1255E-01	
3	0	0.1059E-04	-0.3254E-02	
4	0	0.9232E-09	-0.3038E-04	
5	3	3.591	-0.3118	
6	16	16.93	-0.2259	
7	13	10.93	0.6266	
8	0	0.5512	-0.7424	
9	5	4.219	0.3802	
10	32	32.29	-0.5043E-01	
11	19	17.92	0.2543	
12	1	2.571	-0.9797	
13	0	0.1900	-0.4359	
14	10	8.784	0.4103	
15	3	6.148	-1.270	
16	5	2.878	1.251	
17	0	0.3594E-01	-0.1896	
18	1	1.259	-0.2305	
19	1	0.7054	0.3507	
20	0	0.4852E-04	-0.6966E-02	
21	0	0.5177	-0.7195	
22	3	2.045	0.6674	
23	10	11.00	-0.3013	
24	1	0.4377	0.8500	
25	0	0.4205	-0.6485	
26	3	2.697	0.1846	
27	12	12.47	-0.1334	
28	2	1.411	0.4956	
29	1	0.2579E-01	<u>6.066</u>	
30	0	0.9990	-0.9995	
31	7	5.824	0.4872	
32	1	2.151	-0.7848	
33	3	2.964	0.2088E-01	
34	1	0.7414	0.3003	
35	3	3.295	-0.1623	
36	0	0.5940E-04	-0.7707E-02	
37	2	0.8914	1.174	
38	0	0.2515E-01	-0.1586	
39	0	1.072	-1.036	
40	0	0.1118E-01	-0.1058	
41	0	0.3604	-0.6003	
42	0	0.1651E-01	-0.1285	
43	0	0.6052	-0.7779	
44	1	0.1795E-01	<u>7.330</u>	
45	0	0.7842	-0.8855	
46	0	0.2170	-0.4658	
47	12	10.03	0.6227	
48	0	0.9709	-0.9853	

SCALED
CYCLE DEVIANCE DF
10 0.9534E-03 0
----- NO CONVERGENCE BY CYCLE 10

UNIT	OBSERVED	FITTED	RESIDUAL
1	0	0.2270E-04	-0.4764E-02
2	0	0.2270E-04	-0.4764E-02
3	0	0.2270E-04	-0.4764E-02
4	0	0.2270E-04	-0.4764E-02
5	3 3.000		0.1652E-05
6	16 16.00		0.3815E-05
7	13 13.00		0.3439E-05
8	0 0.2270E-04		-0.4764E-02
9	5 5.000		0.2132E-05
10	32 32.00		0.5395E-05
11	19 19.00		0.4157E-05
12	1 1.000		-0.6954E-06
13	0 0.2270E-04		-0.4764E-02
14	10 10.00		0.3016E-05
15	3 3.000		0.3304E-05
16	5 5.000		0.4265E-05
17	0 0.2270E-04		-0.4764E-02
18	1 1.000		0.7987E-06
19	1 1.000		0.1548E-05
20	0 0.2270E-04		-0.4764E-02
21	0 0.2270E-04		-0.4764E-02
22	3 3.000		0.0
23	10 10.00		0.3016E-05
24	1 1.000		0.8983E-06
25	0 0.2270E-04		-0.4764E-02
26	3 3.000		0.1652E-05
27	12 12.00		0.3304E-05
28	2 2.000		0.1602E-05
29	1 1.000		0.8898E-06
30	0 0.2270E-04		-0.4764E-02
31	7 7.000		0.0
32	1 1.000		0.2466E-06
33	3 3.000		0.3304E-05
34	1 1.000		0.9988E-06
35	3 3.000		0.1652E-05
36	0 0.2270E-04		-0.4764E-02
37	2 2.000		-0.9272E-06
38	0 0.2270E-04		-0.4764E-02
39	0 0.2270E-04		-0.4764E-02
40	0 0.2270E-04		-0.4764E-02
41	0 0.2270E-04		-0.4764E-02
42	0 0.2270E-04		-0.4764E-02
43	0 0.2270E-04		-0.4764E-02
44	1 1.000		0.3346E-06
45	0 0.2270E-04		-0.4764E-02
46	0 0.2270E-04		-0.4764E-02
47	12 12.00		0.0
48	0 0.2270E-04		-0.4764E-02

Form ag.

Simple Stats Package (JND)

RESULTS

CHISQUARE = 22,89517

DF = 6

1 OR MORE EXPECTED VALUES < 5

WAITING OPTIONS: 5 FOR MENU

? 6

*EE*CH

Adjusted Residuals

Var = 1

0,4876824

-0,5703439

1,13997

-1,646839

Var = 2

0,5439188

0,4288837

0,1466741

-1,849699

Var = 3

-1,322393

0,1260439

-1,590812

4,482829

RESULTS

CHISQUARE = 7,268581

DF = 9

1 OR MORE EXPECTED VALUES < 5

RESULTS

CHISQUARE = 39,06785

DF = 6

1 OR MORE EXPECTED VALUES < 5

WAITING OPTIONS: 5 FOR MENU

? 6

*EE*CH

Adjusted Residuals

Var = 1

-0,4381731

5,421354

-4,759004

-0,5687701

Var = 2

-1,580159

-3,361185

3,685413

0,9401025

Var = 3

2,664815

-3,514602

2,154883

-0,396541

RESULTS

CHISQUARE = 59,94926

DF = 6

1 OR MORE EXPECTED VALUES < 5

WAITING OPTIONS: 5 FOR MENU

? 6

*EE*CH

Adjusted Residuals

Var = 1

-3,985324

Gny/ham

Incl. vs Tex.

see table = fig 29&9

i texture Strata = column

jz

i = texture

j = inclusion type.

Or/Br

Incl. vs Tex.

see fig 29(b)

Column vs Tex.

G/L Or/Br Other

1

2

3

4

Column vs Incl.

See fig 29(c).

q q>c q=1 c>q

Gny/lt

Or/Br

Other.

-0.1674951

5.975584

Var= 2

0.6910067

0.8739713

-2.122358

Var= 3

3.206883

-0.5087667

-3.98103

Var= 4

-2.411632

-0.2451288

3.800832

Sabretha Finds Project *glim package Form(s) ag grey/laminar fabric vs
or/bc

Figures from fig. 29.

CYCLE SCALED DEVIANCE DF Tex+Type+Colou

Job No. QARA2 NUMAC Computing Service at Newcastle Michigan Terminal System 14:09:06

User: ARA2 Project: NARO

Obtained at 14:09:06 Thu Jun 11/87
Released at 14:09:07 Thu Jun 11/87

Lines printed 150
Pages printed 4

From ag.

	a	97	Inclusions Lq=1	Lq	L	
Fatigue Fracture	1	3	5 3	5 5	1	1 1 1
	2	2	19 14	37 28	10 10	2 2 1
	3	4	24 18	34 17	22	no significance.
	4	0	1	4	6	1

No. Significance

1	1		
1	2	1	
1	3	1	
2	1	1	
2	2	1	
2	3	1	
<hr/>			
3	1		
3	2	1	
3	3	1	
3	4	1	
<hr/>			
4	1	1	
4	2	1	
4	3	1	

* from 1000, 2nd
units 112
Date cannot
Display 7
Factor incl. 4 tex 4
form 7

$$\text{calc val} = \% \text{Gr}(4, 4)$$

$$\text{calc } t_{\text{fix}} = 70 \ln(4, 1)$$

calc. form: $\text{MoBr}_2(7,28)$

your count

error P

2010

fit me.

5

incl + fix + form + fix.form + incl.form

Form 1-3

incl + T_{ex} + form 204 DF 102
+ T_{ex}. form 160.3 93

Fit ind + Tax + Forum 75-78 DF 39

O = Significant residuals.

Forming Focusses against Bias

User: ABA2 Project: NARQ

Obtained at 15:48:02 Tue May 12/87
Released at 15:48:02 Tue May 12/87

lines printed 105
pages printed 3

Fitted model =

Ind. + Tex. + Colours + incl. colours
+ tex. colours

Texture

--- = not fitted in $I+T+C_2$ I = not fitted in $I+T+C_1+C$ / = not fitted in $I+T+C_1+C+T_C$

5

(a)

Grey/Laminae

Or/Br.

Other

Totals

1 1 1 2
1 2 1 2
1 3 1 2
1 4 1 2
2 1
2 2
2 3
2 43 3
3 3
3 3 $q_r \quad q > L \quad q = L \quad L > q$ $q_r \quad q > L \quad q = L \quad b > q$ $q_r \quad q > L \quad q = L \quad L > q$

G/L Or/Br Other

8 1 5 14

58 7 1 66

35 30 15 80

6 4 1 11

16 -32 -10

1 3 3

1 -3 -2

107 42 22 171

13 19 3

1 10 12

7 -3 -

32 57 18 2 14 17 9 7 2 1 12

1 -5 -

1 2 1

1 1 1

107 42 22 171

Tex	G/L	Or/Br	Other
1	8	1	5
2	58	7	1
3	35	30	15
4	6	4	1

(b)

$$\chi^2 = 39.07 \text{ df} = 6, H_0 \text{ rejected.}$$

○ = significant residual.

Incl.	Colours	q_r	$q > L$	$q = L$	$L > q$
	G/L	○ 32	57	18	
	Or/Br	2	14	17	9
	Other	7	2	1	12

$$\chi^2 = 59.95 \text{ df} = 6, H_0 \text{ rejected}$$

○ = significant residual

(c)

74 863
81 865

168.82
172.32

14
74
3

assessable in which column
comprehendability! dependence in each word of column but both are
comprehended! dependence - i.e. whether left and right are
a reasonable option! which is the better. The word is one of
which is between both which and Exult, and column provides
more effort to the human mind together with the efforts of an
attempt to log human words suggests that a word such; words the

a difficult word composition.

② order - necessarily ordered, but at any rate a
composition in the list.

order - necessarily ordered, but at any rate a
composition in the list.

order - necessarily ordered, but at any rate a
composition in the list.

order: necessarily a former column which goes on; next column
① greatest number

b < c

c = b

(a) b < c

(b) c = b

(c) b < c

higher column = column

column column = human type and perspective

lower column = human type

by 29 shows something true about for this form.

from 29

To a certain extent this can be brought out by the testing of 2 dimensional tables - column vs inclusions
column vs texture

both of these yield significant results.

This suggests the following summary of the fabric characteristics:

- ① Grey/lemmular columns : inclusions: no q , $q > l \rightarrow l > q$ but mostly $q = l$ or $q < l$,
texture: 1-4 but mostly 2 or 3

Grey/lemmular

$q > l / q = l$ but mostly $q = l$
 $2s / 3s$ but mostly 2s.

- ② Or./Br. columns: inclusions $q = l > q$ but mostly $q > l$, $q = l$
texture 1-4 but mostly 3s.

Or./Br.

$q > l$ $q = l$
3s.

- ③ Other: not really a fabric - just everything else.
More q , more $l > q$.

Basic differences between ① and ②:

(columns)

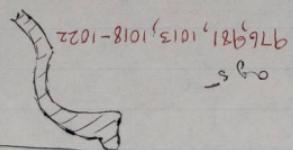
① has narrower range than ②.

① essentially finer grained inclusion suite than ②.

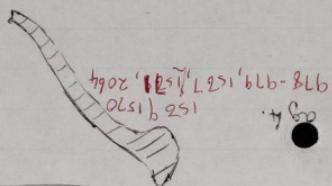
Conclusion: There ^{are} probably ~~are~~ real differences between ① ② ③. Those between ①② and ② are more marked (or more obvious) than between

① and ②. Differences between ① and ② are essentially
techno-cultural - much the same inclusion suite is being used
though the texture is slightly different. The colour differences
are presumably due to different firing techniques - ∴ essentially
techno-cultural. Differences between ①+② and ③ are
geological - inclusion suite is both different texture and type -
and also probably techno-cultural - ie colour indicating
different firing conditions.

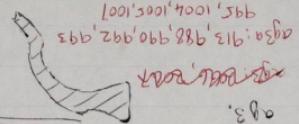
Calyptraeinae - longiseta longiseta
having long setae which extend beyond the rhinophore setae.
and make an elongated after part to rhinophore.
rhinophore setae not mouthfully mouthful.
Calyptraeinae projects long setae.



longiseta - longiseta - longiseta
had extended by mouth to "head-setae" - pedomorph.
Calyptraeinae longiseta longiseta
more probably a shallowly dished - the vessel



longiseta longiseta
had extending process has become deeper.
rhinophore setae not so mouthfully mouthful as a93.
Calyptraeinae longiseta longiseta



a92 1527 a92: 908, 913, 917-918, 919, 920, 921
a92 1526 a92: 936, 937, 941, 944-946, 949, 951-953, 955, 957-959



rhinophore setae not so mouthful as a93.
more buccal line to vessel wall.
Calyptraeinae longiseta more mouthfully mouthful, pedomorphs

a91b 83, 86

114-935, 928, 961, 977

a91a 845 - 862, 824, 828, 961, 973-975

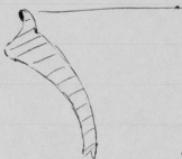
Calyptraeinae longiseta does not project much beyond wall.
Calyptraeinae is continuous to subtriangular upper shell.



Form a9 - caerulea caerulea.

ag 6.

960



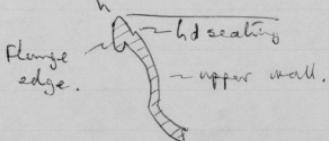
Cripping Flange simply a combination of upper wall. Flange edge - slight projection, no undercutting. Bird nests at top of inner surface of flange, located by projecting bead.

ag 7 - Taller narrower "silhouette" vessels with decorated rims.

982 - 984, 1023 - 1025

In ag 1 - 6 a and b mark divisions into fabric 1 and fabric 2.

Cripping Flange Functional elements.



Additions to 1st Series

13-10-87.

Form ag.

Additions in red.

N.B. distinction in fabric a:b removed.

ag 1 - ~~ag 6~~. Remain as before.

ag 7 → ag 7a

ag 7b = smaller finer version of ag 7a.

ag 8 - new form - as ag 1 but without lid seating cut in inner face.

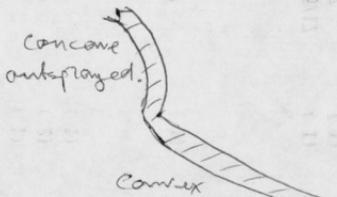
ag 9 - Probably a much deeper vessel than ag 1-6. Upper wall is almost vertical. Rim projects and lip has deep overhang. Upper surface of rim makes an almost continuous curve with the inner face of the upper wall. There is no lid seating.



Earlier rough form guide.

Convexed handle

Basic shape



SL SG SG

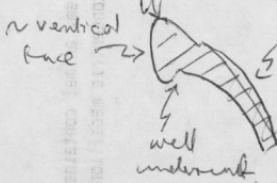
8-7-2 7-2 2-1

Functional elements



"Followed" considered with rim lip

most popular



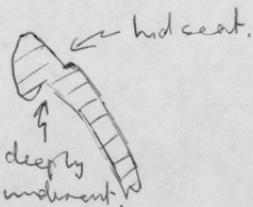
continuous curve

Form variations

Rim is basically combination of outspayed upper vessel wall with attached gripping edge.

Lid seat is small notch

cut in inner face. Outer face of gripping flange is vertical and slightly convex. Gripping flange is deeply undercut — it has to be to provide a good grip as the flange doesn't project v. far from vessel wall.



	27	(1)	
bi		(1)	
bp	37	(1)	
ct		(2)	
cv	37	(1)	ovolo:d.b.&c.p.,tongue w.trifid tip;pt.of panel showing male figure blowing pipes; late = A.D.90-110
dr	37	(1)	235 frag.of frieze:und.scroll contain sm.acanthus term.bead row(RogersK25-Drusus,S.&S.fig.4no.9 -X3).arrange.dec.suggests Traj/Had date
	15/17	(1)	
eo	37	(1)	
	37	(1)	sm. animal contained in double concentric medallions
	31	(1)	
	31	(1)	
	31	(1)	
		(1)	
er	37	(1)	
et	37	(1)	
	37	(1)	
Lud.Bb		217	Stamped TITVRONISOF ?? for profile cf O.&P.pl.LV no.23
	33	(1)	
	31	(1)	
	31R	(1)	
		(2)	
ex	37	(1)	Hadrianic
	31R	(1)	
		(1)	

Rim sweeps over ~~the~~
near or horizontal. corner
face.  under lid seating

Mere of gripping flange projecting so less deeply underent. Mere horizontal resting surface for lid.
Gripping flange face corner.

NB - Tangent
on inner
face.

As above. General
inclination of rim still
diagonal, little underenting
of rim. Gripping flange face foored concave.



Features:

Inner face tangent - inclined
more or less
Gripping flange - ~~underent~~ - mostly less.
projecting



Inner face is approaching horizontal more - presenting
mere ~~area~~ ~~as~~ as resting surface for lids.

Rim edge is beaded to act as "lid stop"

(2)

(1)

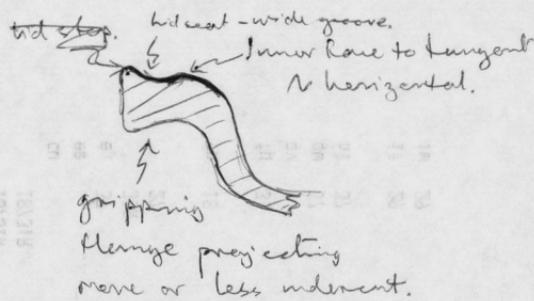
Year: 1967

mv		
ah	18/31R	(1)
ah		(1)
ai	31R	(1)
	31R	(1)
		(2)
ak	31	(1)
		(2)
	37	(1)
aq	31R	(1)
	31R	(1)
		(1)
bj	31	(1)
		(1)
bl	31R	(1)
br	37	(1)
	37	(1)
ce		(2)
cm		(2)
dy	18/31	(2)
	37	(1)
		(3)
ew		(1)
gh	37	(1)
	27	(1)
gv		(1)
gw		(3)
hv	37	(1)
jt	18	(1)
	18	(1)
	77	(1)

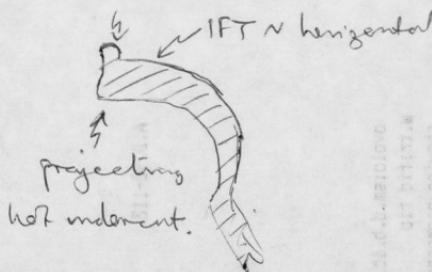
226 stamped AVGIILLAM

?70-90

120-150



Lidcherp



Recoated eggs.

33	(1)
?18/31R	(1)
	(4)
37	(1)
as 31	(1)
ca 18/31	(1)
cf	(1)
cl 18/31R	(1)
	(1)
cn ?31	(1)
cp 18/31R	(1)
18/31R	(1)
18/31R	(1)
cu	(1)
ee	(2)
ej 37	(1)
31R	(1)
27	(1)
	(2)
fn 18	(1)
	(1)
fy 31	(1)
gv	(1)
gw 37	(1)
hl 37	(1)
	ovolo:sm.d.b.&c.p.,tongue
	w.trifid tip
if 29	(1)
iw 29	(2)
	212 u.f.:undulating scroll & tendrils
	w. arrow shaped leaf & poppy
	hd. terminals,small birds in
	field;med.zone:cordon bet.bead
	rows;l.f.:zone of gadroons above

REGIO II INSULAE G + 7

CASA BROOAN

187

600 500 400 300 200 100 900 904 906 907 908 909 900 100 1009 200 300 400 500 600
 RII I G I II III IIIA IV IVa I FORMS.

R II I 7 A D and C
not distinguished → ③ x - - ? → ①

FORMS.

899	917	921	917	899	911
914	918	922	917	900	1010
915	919	923	912		
916	920	924	913		
1025	1026	1027	1025	928	1118

- ag1a.
- ag1b
- ag2a
- ag2b
- ag2b2
- ag3a
- ag3b
- ag4
- ag5
- ag6.
- ag7

尺 II I 7 (E) ① ② ④ ⑤

⑦ (On given word alone)

CBMS

I^a II^b? III^c IV^d V^e VI^f VII^g VIII^h

CEB BS 60-X

① _____ ② ③ _____ - based on fineware TPG's only

• CBS AS G' H'

① ②

CBS AS 3' K'

∴ ① $\angle \cdot \cdot \cdot$ ② $\cdot \cdot \cdot \angle$

862	947	968	991
943	948	976	992
944	964	988	993
945	965	989	
946	966	990	
	967		

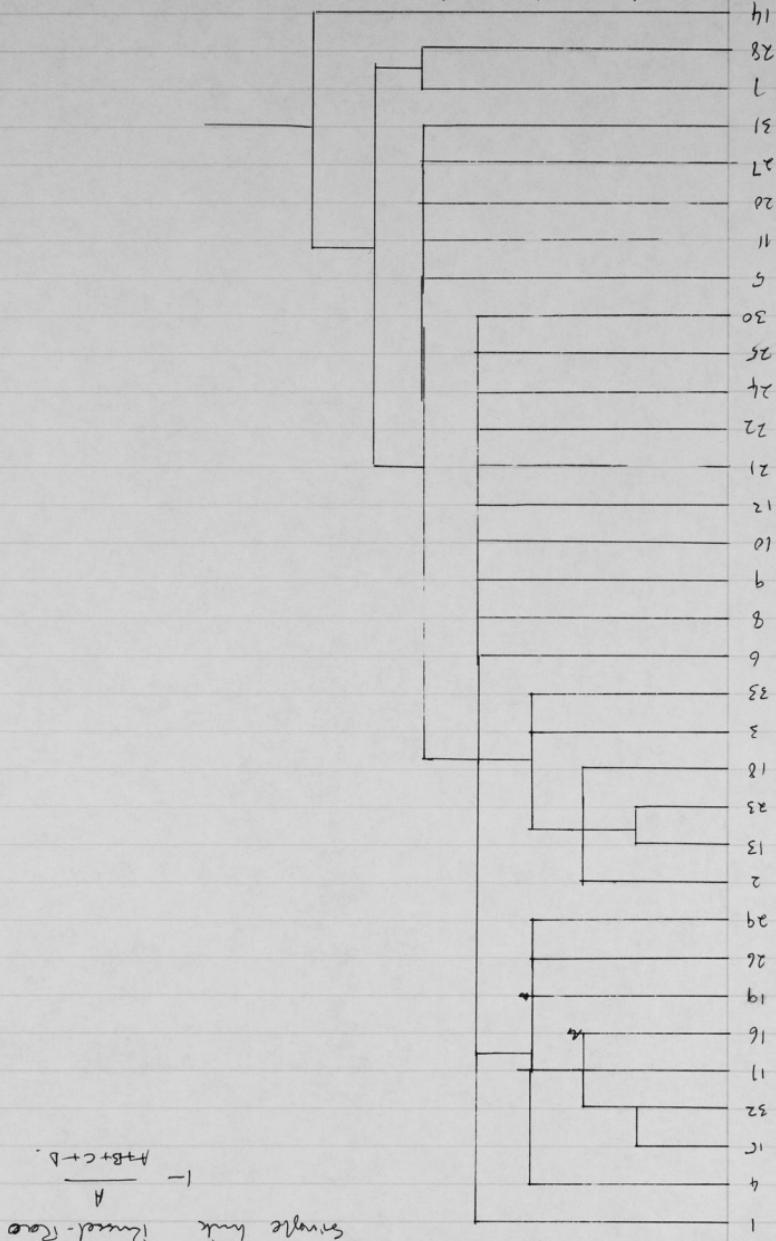
CB DS 6' M'

① → ② → ③ → ④ → ⑤

890 895
891 896
892 897
893
894

Formus aq.

b: 8: 6: 9: 3: 4:0



A grayscale image consisting of a series of vertical bars of decreasing width from left to right. The bars are composed of horizontal stripes of varying shades of gray, creating a gradient effect. The overall pattern is a grayscale calibration chart or a visual representation of a grayscale gradient.

A grayscale image consisting of a series of vertical bands of varying gray levels. The bands are arranged in a grid-like pattern, creating a visual effect similar to a film strip or a grayscale calibration chart. The gray levels transition from black at the left edge to white at the right edge, with intermediate shades of gray in between.

the first time in the history of the world, the
whole of the human race has been gathered
together in one place.

The first thing that strikes us is the
immensity of the crowd.

The second thing that strikes us is the
absence of any sense of disorder or confusion.

The third thing that strikes us is the
absence of any sense of fear or alarm.

The fourth thing that strikes us is the
absence of any sense of awe or reverence.

The fifth thing that strikes us is the
absence of any sense of respect or admiration.

The sixth thing that strikes us is the
absence of any sense of sympathy or compassion.

The seventh thing that strikes us is the
absence of any sense of justice or fairness.

The eighth thing that strikes us is the
absence of any sense of equality or freedom.

The ninth thing that strikes us is the
absence of any sense of democracy or
representative government.

The tenth thing that strikes us is the
absence of any sense of progress or
improvement.

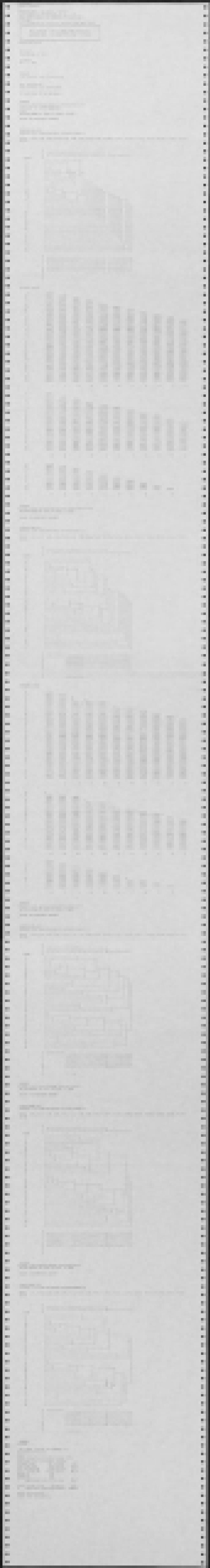
The eleventh thing that strikes us is the
absence of any sense of morality or
ethics.

The twelfth thing that strikes us is the
absence of any sense of spirituality or
religion.

The thirteenth thing that strikes us is the
absence of any sense of art or culture.

The fourteenth thing that strikes us is the
absence of any sense of science or
technology.

The fifteenth thing that strikes us is the
absence of any sense of politics or
government.



V_1	X
6	-5.4
9	-2.4
18	6.6
12	0.6
14	2.6
11	0.4
5	-6.4
8	-3.4
20	8.6
103	

V_2	Y	
5	-0.8	$\mu V_1 = 11.4$
10		$\mu V_2 = 10.8$
16	5.2	
21	10.2	
8	-2.8	Variance $V_1 = 23.6$
4	-6.8	$sD V_1 = 4.9$
13	2.2	Variance $V_2 = 29.1$
4	-6.8	$sD = 5.4$
7	-3.8	
14	3.2	
97		

$$\sum X^2 = 212.24$$

$$\sum Y^2 = 261.56$$

$$\sum XY = 124.64$$

$$r = -0.53$$

Regression $y = \alpha + \beta x$

$$\beta = r \sqrt{\frac{\sum Y^2}{\sum X^2}} = -0.59. \quad \alpha = \bar{y} - b \bar{x} = 4.1$$

$$y = 4.1 + -0.59x$$

1	4	1	2	3	1	4	14	32
2	5	4	5	6	2	5	32	77
3	6				3	6		

$$\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ 25 \\ 36 \\ \hline 77 \end{array}$$

$$108 - 0.6 = 0.8 \quad \text{ותרי}$$

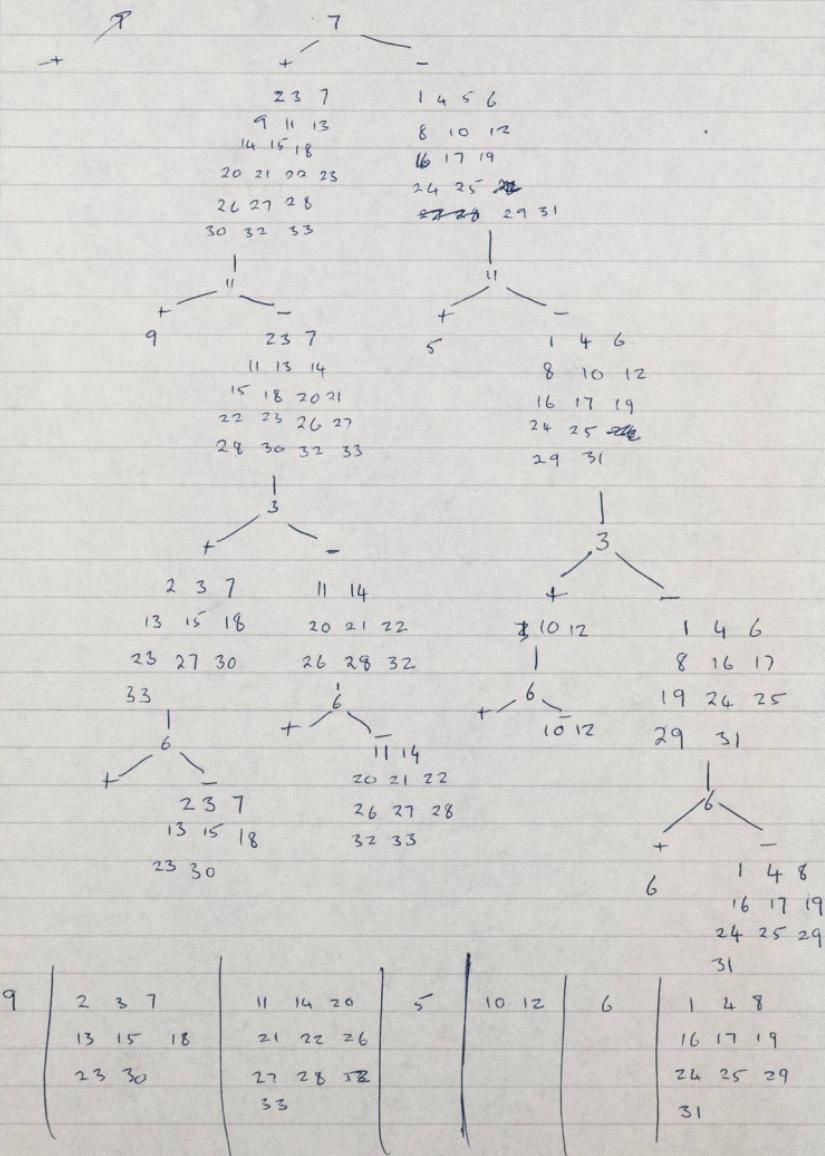
$$-142 - 0.6 = 0.8 \quad \text{ולא}$$

LM4. Plain rim dish fabrics.

- ✓ Rim top - pointed or not.
- ✓ Rim indum - present or not - defined as present when tangent to inner face of vessel having approached the vertical from one direction, crosses it and begins to slope the other way.
- ✓ Wall thickness - constant or not - maximum girth bulge.
- ✓ G.rip Binnish - present or not - on either face.
- ✓ G.rip Reserved from binnish just below rim inside - presence or not.
- ✓ Fabric colour - easily distinguishable lamination - thin oxydised surfaces with grey core. - presence or absence.
- ✓ White grip - presence or absence.
- ✓ Internal rim bulge.
- ✓ Outer wall immediately below rim - toolled, rebated or floured.

Vandermonde 7 11 3 6 0

Monothetic Divisive procedure.



- Classification. A. D. Gordon.

cluster desiderata - internal cohesion,
external isolation.

"The human mind is very flexible, and quite capable of thinking up sensible explanations for any groupings which do emerge, even if these groupings have no real significance."

"It should thus be clear that any classification produced should be related to the features in which the investigator is interested and that it is quite possible and even desirable for there to be several different classifications of the same set of objects."

Aims

Simplification (of data)

Prediction.

Stability - no effect from small errors in recording vars.
addition to objects
addition to variables

Objectivity

1 post trench running north-south, fill described as "sandy soil with pebbles".

Annotated Section : 1 post trench running north-south, no fill description, but relationships with contexts above and below demonstrated.

In this case we could state the descriptive identifier of this context record as "North-south post-trench in trench 4, filled with yellow sand with pebbles, below <context(s)>, above <context(s)>". This description has been formed from the union of all the data presented above but it has only been possible to do so by interpreting the data for this context with reference to other contexts in the same trench (the only post trench shown on the plan with a description which includes "sand" is a north-south one so it is likely that the site book entry refers to this trench)

and by making use of the semantic dimension of the language symbols



site	Rig	Ears	hairs	CTrs	LTrs.
1	+	+	+	+	-
2	+	+	+	-	-
3	-	+	+	+	-
4	-	-	-	+	+

	1	2	3	4
1				
2	22			
3	24			
4	22			
	1	2	3	4
1				
2	3 0			
3	1 1	2 1		
4	1 1	0 2	1 1	
	3 0	3 0	2 1	

the location and composition of the context as well as its relation to other contexts and the finds groups recovered from it. Each context is has a token identifier consisting of an integer number.

- 5) Photographs. A collection consisting of 35 mm monochrome negatives (accompanied by contact positive prints and selected enlargements) and 35 mm colour transparencies exists. These are mapped to the context records.

Method

The main problem in constructing a published report from the documentary record concerns the lack of token identifiers for the context records. This has enforced a reliance on the recorded descriptions of the context records (the descriptive identifiers) which involves all the ambiguities inherent in a natural language such as English. Let us examine the hypothetical example of a context record whose descriptive identifier is distributed between drawings in plan and section and site- and finds-book entries. The different items of information are as follows:

Finds book	: "North-south post-trench in trench 4"
Site book	: "Post-trench filled with yellow sand in trench
Annotated Plan	: 2 post trenches running east-west, fill of northerly described as "clay and stones", fill of southerly described as "dirty fill";

Classification types:

Partitoning
Hierarchical
Clustering



cluster methods

Geometrical.

set of n objects

described by set of p variables.

Types of Variable

Numeric variables

ratio
interval

Nominal (disordered multi-state attributes)

Ordinal

Binary

conditionally present (serially dependent)

Standardization:

divide each value by its S.D. or range.

is associated with each context record.

- 5) Photographs. A collection of 35 mm colour transparencies exists.

The extant documentary record for the excavations conducted in 1980 consists of the following:

- 1) Portable finds. Each find is a member of a finds group.
- 2) Plans and sections. These are drawn on drafting film, in metric measurements, at scales of 1:20 and 1:10.
- 3) Findsbooks. These record the contents of each finds group, the date on which it was processed on site and the archaeological context from which it came. Each finds group has a token identifier formed from a combination of a two letter code of the form XX where X is any letter A-Z, and the last two digits of the year of excavation, ie AB80. The finds groups are mapped to the context records.
- 4) Site books. These comprise a set of context records. Pro-forma sheets were used to try and ensure a consistent standard of recording. Each record contains information on



	1	2	3	4
1	16			
2	.8 .2 .75 .25			
3	.8 .2 .75 .25	.6 .4 .5 .5		
4	.2 .8 .2 .8	0 1	.4 .6 .25 .75	

	1	2	3	4	5	
1	6	4	15	25	8	
2	5	5	22	14	3	Σ
	1	1	49	121	25	
	30	20	330	350	24	754
•89.	14.04					
	36	16	225	625	64	966
	25	25	484	196	9	739

Discussion of components and relationships.

the location and composition of the context as well as its relation to other contexts and the finds groups recovered from it. Each context is has a token identifier consisting of an integer number.

- 5) Photographs. A collection consisting of 35 mm monochrome negatives (accompanied by contact positive prints and selected enlargements) and 35 mm colour transparencies exists. These are mapped to the context records.

PROCEDURE including parameters and limitations

Description and explanation of report format

Discussion of components and relationships.

is associated with each context record.

- 5) Photographs. A collection of 35 mm colour transparencies exists.

The extant documentary record for the excavations conducted in 1980 consists of the following:

- 1) Portable finds. Each find is a member of a finds group.
- 2) Plans and sections. These are drawn on drafting film, in metric measurements, at scales of 1:20 and 1:10.
- 3) Findsbooks. These record the contents of each finds group, the date on which it was processed on site and the archaeological context from which it came. Each finds group has a token identifier formed from a combination of a two letter code of the form XX where X is any letter A-Z, and the last two digits of the year of excavation, ie AB80. The finds groups are mapped to the context records.
- 4) Site books. These comprise a set of context records. Pro-forma sheets were used to try and ensure a consistent standard of recording. Each record contains information on



33	F1	Mod.	Column
32	F1	Mod.	Column
31	F1	Mod.	Column
30	F1	Mod.	Column
29	F1	Mod.	Column
28	F1	Mod.	Column
27	F1	Mod.	Column
26	F1	Mod.	Column
25	F1	Mod.	Column
24	F1	Mod.	Column
23	F1	Mod.	Column
22	F1	Mod.	Column
21	F1	Mod.	Column
20	F1	Mod.	Column
19	F1	Mod.	Column
18	F1	Mod.	Column
17	F1	Mod.	Column
16	F1	Mod.	Column
15	F1	Mod.	Column
14	F1	Mod.	Column
13	F1	Mod.	Column
12	F1	Mod.	Column
11	F1	Mod.	Column
10	F1	Mod.	Column
9	F1	Mod.	Column
8	F1	Mod.	Column
7	F1	Mod.	Column
6	F1	Mod.	Column
5	F1	Mod.	Column
4	F1	Mod.	Column
3	F1	Mod.	Column
2	F1	Mod.	Column
1	F1	Mod.	Column

13225	3268	CH	075	M1	CC6
13226	3269	CH	075		
13227	3270	CH	075	M1	
13228	3271	IN	CC6	2	CC2
13229	3272	MN	025		GASR
13230	3273	MN	005	1	CC1
13231	3274	MN	006		002
13232	3275	MN	006	2	001
13233	3276	IN	CC6	2	001
13234	3277	MN	006	1	CC6

Listing of ULVCPDATA12 at 23:11:21 on JUN 16, 1985 for CCid=ARA2

Page 6

13226	3278	NN	006	4	C01
13227	3279	NN	006	1A	003
13228	3280	NN	050		
13229	3281	NN	010	M1	004
13230	3282	NN	006	3	001
13231	3283	NN	006	1	C00
13232	3284	NN	006	7A	004
13233	3285	NN	006	E	
13234	3286	NN	010	T3	003
13235	3287	NN	010	M1	008
13236	3288	NN	050		
13237	3289	NN	025		
13238	3290	NN	050		
13239	3291	NN	025		CISTERN
13240	3292	NN	025		CASR
13241	3293	NN	050		
13242	3294	NN	006	1A	C01 & 002
13243	3295	NN	025		
13244	3296	NN	082		CASR
13245	3297	NN	081		
13246	3298	NN	006		VILLAGE
13247	3299	NN	006		002
13248	3300	NN	006		004

Job No. GARA2 Date 28/08/85 10:00 AM NLMAC Computing Service at Newcastle - Michigan Terminal System 23:07:20 BST Sun Jun 16/85

User: ARA2 Project: NAECS

Obtained at 23:07:20 Sun Jun 16/85
Released at 23:07:24 Sun Jun 16/85

Lires printed 1507
Pc̄es printed 26

CAF2 * * * * * QARA2 * * * * * QARA2 * * * * * CARA2 * * * * * CARA2 * * * * * QARA2 * * * * * QARA2 * * * * *

$$\text{Arithmetic mean} = \frac{\sum x_i}{n} = \bar{x}$$

$$\text{Standard deviation} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n}}$$

$$\text{Variance} = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n}$$

$$\text{Correlation} = \frac{\sum xy}{\sqrt{\sum x^2 \sum y^2}}$$

$$(W - I) f_i = 0$$

$$\left(\begin{vmatrix} 212.24 & 124.64 \\ 124.64 & 261.58 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 364 & 0 \\ 0 & 364 \end{vmatrix} \right) f_i = 0 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} -151.76 & 124.64 & x & = & 0 \\ 124.64 & -102.44 & y & & 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$-151.76x + 124.64y = 0$$

~~$$124.64x - 102.44y = 0$$~~

$$-18,915.4x + 15,535.1y = 0$$

~~$$18,915.4x - 15,546.3y = 0$$~~

$$-336x + 252y = 0.$$

$$-11.2y = 0$$

$$y = 1.3x$$

$$x = 75$$

$$-192x + 144y = 0$$

$$144y = 192x$$

$$y = \frac{192x}{144}$$

$$144x - 108y = 0$$

$$144x = 108y$$

$$x = \frac{108y}{144}$$

$$\frac{192x}{y} = 144$$

$$x = \frac{108 \times \frac{192x}{144}}{144} \times \frac{144}{144}$$

$$\frac{108y}{x} = 144$$

$$x = \frac{20,736x}{20736}$$

$$x = 75x$$

$$\frac{1}{x} \times y = 1.3$$

$$y = 1.3x$$

$$\frac{y}{x} = 1.3$$

$$x = 3$$

$$x = 75y$$

$$y = 45$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \times x = 0.75$$

$$\frac{x}{y} = 0.75$$

$f =$	$\begin{array}{ cc c } \hline 0.3 & 0.4 & 9.46 - 1.94 \\ 0.4 & -0.3 & 12.76 \quad 1.36 \\ \hline \end{array}$	8.88	- 1.92.	3.73
	17.46 6.06	10.38	- 0.42	- 2.55
	10.46 - 0.94	11.88	1.08	- 1.02
	9.46 - 1.94	13.88	3.08	- 5.96
	12.4 1	10.75	- 0.5	- .05
	6.76 - 4.64	10.28	- .52	2.41
	8.86 - 2.54	10.08	- .22	.68
	15.26 3.86	13.28	2.48	9.57

90.86.

27.34

$$\begin{array}{r} 212.24 \quad 124.64 \quad - \quad 100.9 \quad 0 \\ 124.64 \quad 261.56 \quad 0 \quad 109.9 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rrrr} 102.34 & 124.64 & x = & 0 \\ 124.64 & 151.66 & y & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 102.34x + 124.64y = 0 \quad 102.34x = -124.64y \\ 124.64x + 151.66y = 0 \quad x = \frac{-124.64}{102.34} y \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x = -1.2y \\ y = -8.2x \end{array}$$

Cases	V_1	V_2	
1	6 -5.4	10 -0.8	$\mu V_1 = 11.4$
	9 -2.4	16 5.2	$\mu V_2 = 10.8$
	18 6.6	21 10.2	
	12 -6	8 -2.8	Variance $V_1 = 23.6$
	14 2.6	4 -6.8	SD $V_1 = 4.9$
	11 -4	13 2.2	Variance $V_2 = 29.1$
	5 -6.4	4 -6.8	SD $= 5.4$
	8 -3.4	7 -3.8	
9	20 8.6	14 3.2	
	212.24	261.56	124.64

$$r = -0.83$$

$X = x - \bar{x}$	$Y = y - \bar{y}$	Product.
-5.4	-0.8	
-2.4	5.2	
6.6	10.2	
-6	-2.8	
2.6	-6.8	
-4	2.2	
-6.4	-6.8	
-3.4	-3.8	
8.6	3.2	

$$\sum X^2 = 212.24$$

$$\sum Y^2 = 261.86$$

$$\sum XY = 124.64$$

$$W = \begin{vmatrix} 212.24 & 124.64 \\ 124.64 & 261.86 \end{vmatrix}$$

Total sum of squares = 473.8

$$|W - \lambda_i I| = 0$$

$$212.24 \lambda_i - \begin{vmatrix} 212.24 - \lambda_i & 124.64 - 0 \\ 124.64 - 0 & 261.86 - \lambda_i \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(212.24 - \lambda_i)(261.86 - \lambda_i) - (124.64 - 0)(124.64 - 0) = 0.$$

$$(55,513.5 - 212.24\lambda_i - 261.86\lambda_i + \lambda_i^2) - 15,535.1 = 0$$

$$39,978.4 - 473.8\lambda_i + \lambda_i^2 = 0$$

$$\lambda_i = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$\lambda_i^2 - 473.8\lambda_i + 39,978.4 = 0.$$

$$\lambda_i = \frac{473.8 \pm \sqrt{224,686.4 - 159,913.6}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{473.8 \pm 254.1}{2}$$

$$\lambda_i = 364 \text{ or } 109.8$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 212.24 \\ - 126.64 \\ \hline 85.60 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -151.76 \\ + 124.64 \\ \hline -27.12 \end{array}$$

$$-151.76x + 124.64y = 0$$

$$124.64x - 102.44y = 0$$

$$124.64y = 151.76x \quad y = 1.22x$$

$$124.64x = 102.44y \quad x = 0.82y$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 15 & 61 \\ 61 & -5 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$8.21 - 3.19 \quad 14.69 \quad 3.69 \quad - 11.77$$

$$13.37 \quad 1.97 \quad 6.74 - 4.06 \quad - 8$$

$$20.92 \quad 9.52 \quad 9.73 - 1.07 \quad 10.19$$

$$9.98 - 1.42 \quad 12.87 \quad 2.07 \quad - 2.94$$

$$8.55 - 2.85 \quad 15.79 \quad 4.99 \quad - 14.22$$

$$12.94 \quad 1.54 \quad 9.94 - 0.86 \quad - 1.32$$

$$4.05 - 7.35 \quad 10.3 - 0.5 \quad 3.68$$

$$15.42 - 4.02 \quad 10.63 - 0.17 \quad .68$$

$$17.65 \quad 6.25 \quad 14.45 \quad 3.65 \quad 22.81$$

$$226.44 \quad 74.77 \quad \boxed{-0.89}$$

	Fine	Coarse	
Common	7 6.5	5 5.5	12
Moderate	11 11.5	10 9.5	2R

18

15

33

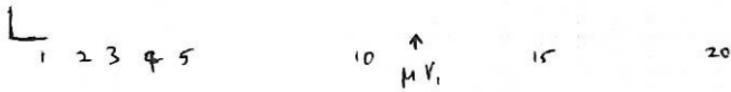
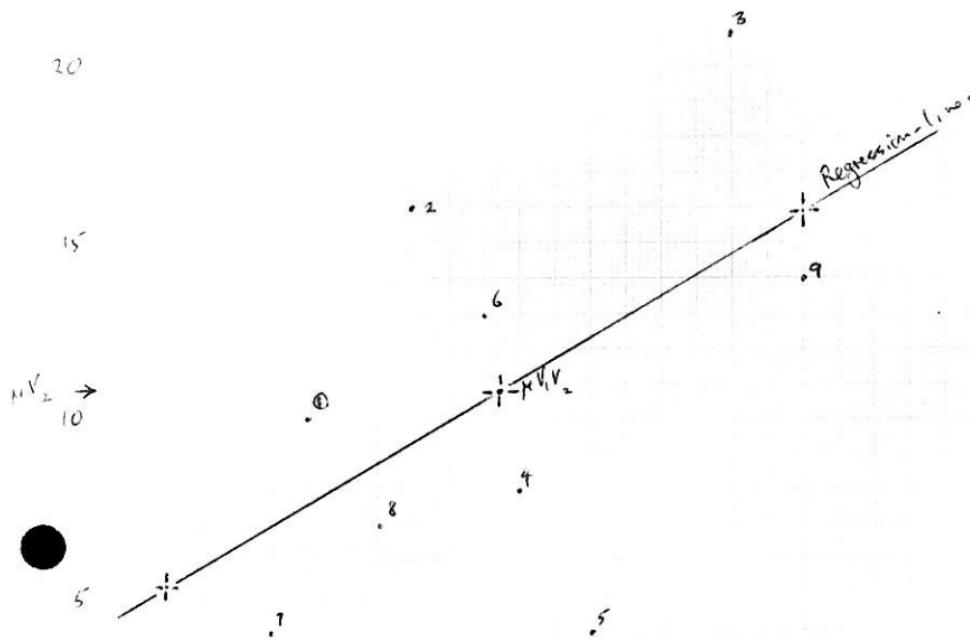
3

	Smooth	F 1	Hacky.	
Mod Fine	8.4	3.6	0.7	11
Mod Coarse	3.6	5.5.8	2.6	10
Common Fine	0.2.5	7.4	0.4	7
Common Coarse	7.1. _{4.0}	4.2.9	0.3	5

12 19 2 33

$$\chi^2 = 15.9$$

$$df = 6$$



25°

50

100

10

5

L

4

10

15°

20

25°

freq.

	Mod	Common	
F1	a 8 12.1	b 11 6.9	19
Other	c 13 8.9	d. 1 5.1	14
	21	12	[33]

9.

$$\phi_i = \frac{135}{161+54} = \frac{135}{248}$$

(9)

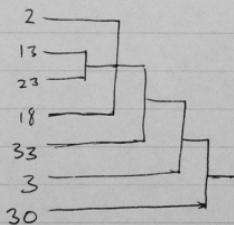
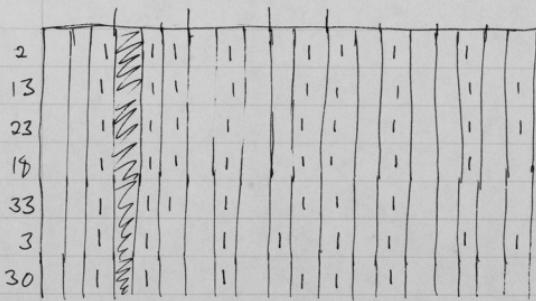
Groups:

15	4	2
32	19	13
17	29	23
16		18
		33

Definite cutters

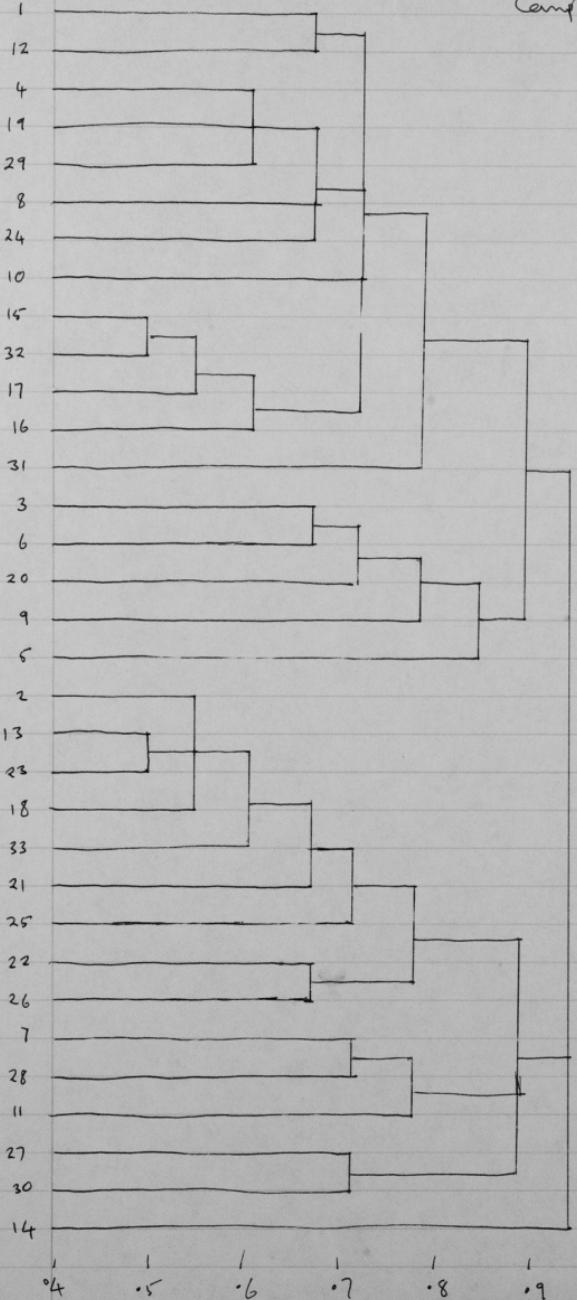


14
31
9



Complete Link Russel-Rao

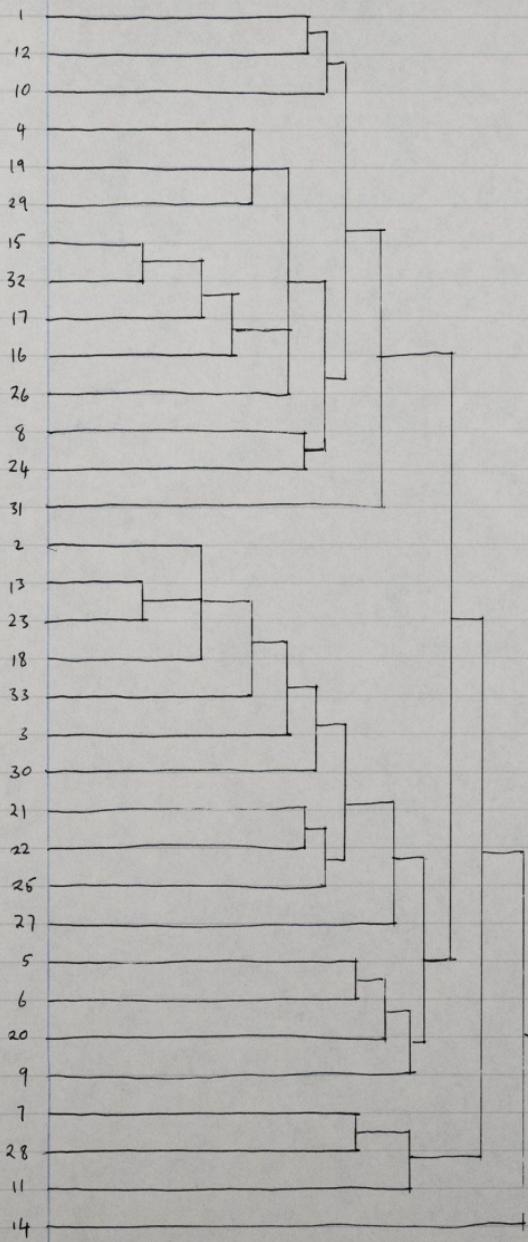
$$1 - \frac{A}{A+B, C+D}$$



31
8
9
14

Average Link Russel Rao

$$l = \frac{A}{A+B+C+D}$$



31

27

20

9

11

0.4

0.5

0.6

0.7

0.8

0.9

1.0