

FIELD IV LOWER—THE ELITE ZONE PART 1:
THE IRON AGE I EARLY PHILISTINE CITY

Trude Dothan and Seymour Gitin
Principal Investigators and Project Directors

Tel Miqne-Ekron Excavations
1985–1988, 1990, 1992–1995

FIELD IV LOWER—THE ELITE ZONE
PART 1:
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Trude Dothan, Yosef Garfinkel, and Seymour Gitin

with contributions by

Alexander Zukerman, David Ben-Shlomo, Amir Golani, Baruch Brandl, Ianir Milevsky,
Edward F. Maher, Brian Hesse, Dalit Regev, and Alexandra S. Drenka

Edited by
Seymour Gitin

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We dedicate this volume to our good friend, the late Joy Gottesman Ungerleider,
without whose encouragement and support this publication would not have been possible.

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Front cover: Field IV Lower Excavations: Iron Age I–II Strata VII–I (photo by I. Sztulman)
Back cover: Selection of Philistine 1, 2, and 3 pottery (photos by G. Laron)

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IN MEMORIAM

We mourn the passing of Trude Dothan while these volumes were in press
We will sorely miss her unbridled and inspiring enthusiasm and passion
for archaeology in general and the Philistines and Ekron in particular



TRUDE DOTHAN (1922–2016)

CONTENTS

Preface	ix
<i>Trude Dothan and Seymour Gitin</i>	
Tel Miqne-Ekron Middle Bronze Age II–Iron Age I Stratigraphic and Chronological Chart	xiii
Tel Miqne-Ekron Field Reports and Monographs	xv
Excavation Staff	xix
Photos of Staff, Student Volunteers, and Workers	xxii
Abbreviations and Additional Terms Used in Pottery Reading	xxiii
Chapter 1. Introduction: Goals, Field Report, and Archives	1
<i>Seymour Gitin</i>	
Chapter 2. Occupational History: The Stratigraphy and Architecture of Middle Bronze Age II Stratum XI and Iron Age I Strata VII–IV	7
<i>Seymour Gitin, Yosef Garfinkel, and Trude Dothan</i>	
Chapter 3. The Middle Bronze Age II Pottery from Stratum XI	83
<i>Alexander Zukerman</i>	
Chapter 4. An Overview of Iron Age I Pottery Types from Strata VII–IV	101
<i>Alexander Zukerman and Seymour Gitin</i>	
Chapter 5A. A Typological Analysis of the Iron Age I Ceramic Corpus from Strata VII–IV	127
<i>Alexander Zukerman and Seymour Gitin</i>	
Chapter 5B. A Stratigraphic and Chronological Analysis of the Iron Age I Pottery from Strata VII–IV	417
<i>Alexander Zukerman, Trude Dothan, and Seymour Gitin</i>	
Chapter 6. Iron Age I Ceramic Small Finds, Lithic Seals, and Clay Sealings	441
<i>David Ben-Shlomo and Trude Dothan</i>	
Chapter 7A. An Inscribed Thoth Baboon Statuette from Iron Age I Contexts	463
<i>Trude Dothan and Dalit Regev</i>	
Chapter 7B. The Thoth Baboon Statuette: The Inscription and Its Dating	467
<i>Baruch Brandl</i>	
Chapter 7C. An Iron Age I Limestone Phallus	469
<i>Trude Dothan and Dalit Regev</i>	
Chapter 8. The Iron Age I Ivory Objects	471
<i>Trude Dothan and David Ben-Shlomo</i>	

Chapter 9.	The Jewelry from Iron Age I Contexts	479
	<i>Amir Golani</i>	
Chapter 10.	The Metal Artifacts from Iron Age I Contexts	499
	<i>Alexandra S. Drenka and David Ben-Shlomo</i>	
Chapter 11.	Two Scarabs and Two Finger-Rings from Iron Age I Contexts	503
	<i>Baruch Brandl</i>	
Chapter 12.	The Middle Bronze Age II and Iron Age I Stone Tools and Vessels	511
	<i>Ianir Milevsky</i>	
Chapter 13.	The Middle Bronze Age II and Iron Age I Faunal Remains	515
	<i>Edward F. Maher and Brian Hesse</i>	
	Color Figure and Photos	571
	Bibliographic Abbreviations and References	621

Ekron 9/3A, the complete excavation database, is available at <http://semiticmuseum.fas.harvard.edu/publications>:

Appendix 1: Area Context Charts with locus, stratum, phase, building, and room designations;
 Appendix 2: Area Phasing Charts with locus, stratum, phase, field pottery readings, and
 stratigraphic relationships; Index A: Locus Summaries; and Index B: Material Culture Samples

PREFACE

This volume is one of three parts of the final report on the excavations in Field IV Lower. It focuses on the elite zone of the Philistine Iron Age I city. The nine seasons of excavation were carried out under the overall supervision of Project Directors and Principal Investigators Trude Dothan (Professor Emerita) of the Institute of Archaeology (the Philip and Muriel Berman Center for Biblical Archaeology) at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and Seymour Gitin, Dorot Director and Professor of Archaeology (Emeritus) of the W. F. Albright Institute of Archaeological Research in Jerusalem. The field work was conducted under the supervision of Field Archaeologists J. P. Dessel in 1985 (Associate Professor, Department of History, University of Tennessee), Kathleen Wheeler in 1986 (Director of Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC, Portsmouth, NH), and Yosef Garfinkel in 1987–1988, 1990, 1992–1995 (Yadin Professor, Department of Archaeology, Hebrew University of Jerusalem).

The authors thank the other researchers who contributed and/or co-authored chapters in this volume: Alexander Zukerman, Associate Fellow, Albright Institute; Laura B. Mazow, East Carolina University; Anna de Vincenz, Associate Fellow, Albright Institute; David Ben-Shlomo, Associate Fellow, Albright Institute; Amir Golani, Ianir Milevski, and Baruch Brandl, Israel Antiquities Authority; Edward F. Maher, Field Museum, Chicago; Brian Hesse, Pennsylvania State University, University Park; Alexandra S. Drenka, independent researcher, Jerusalem; Omri Lerna, Zinman Institute of Archaeology, Haifa University; Erik Steinbach, Rio Salado Archaeology LLC, Tempe, AZ; Dalit Regev, CAJS-Israel Antiquities Authority; J. P. Dessel, University of Tennessee; Kathleen Wheeler, Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC; and J. Rosenberg, independent archaeological architect and draftsman.

Post-excavation data management, including the ceramic quantification projects, was carried out by Laura Mazow, Anna de Vincenz, and Nicole Engelman (Iron I) and Anna de Vincenz (Iron II), who was also

responsible for the artifact inventory. The computer-generated statistical figures and appendices for the Iron II ceramic study are by Jill Baker. The pottery and object drawings and the Iron I figures are by Marina Zeltser, the Iron II computer-generated pottery figures by Anna de Vincenz, the pottery descriptions by Alexander Zukerman (Iron I) and Anna de Vincenz (Iron II), the pottery and object photos by Gabi Laron (Iron I) and Zev Radovan (Iron II), the plans and sections by J. Rosenberg, and the field photographs by Ilan Sztulman and Eran Kessel. A number of pottery and object drawings are by Sarah Halbreich. The volume was copyedited by Edna Sachar and proofread by Nancy DeBono and Samuel R. Wolff.

This volume, like the others in the Tel Mique-Ekron Report Series, is based on the revised Gezer publication reporting system developed by the series editor, Seymour Gitin. Seven preliminary reports in the Ekron Limited Edition Series (*Ekron* 1–7) and one volume in the Tel Mique-Ekron Final Report Series (*Ekron* 8) have already been published by the Albright Institute and Hebrew University. This is the first of the three volumes on the elite zone in Field IV Lower, including: *Ekron* 9/1, *Tel Mique-Ekron Excavations 1985–1988, 1990, 1992–1995: Field IV Lower—The Elite Zone, Part 1: The Iron Age I Early Philistine City*, by T. Dothan, Y. Garfinkel, and S. Gitin; *Ekron* 9/2, *Tel Mique-Ekron Excavations 1985–1988, 1990, 1992–1995: Field IV Lower—The Elite Zone, Part 2: The Iron Age IIC Late Philistine City*, by S. Gitin, T. Dothan, and Y. Garfinkel; *Ekron* 9/3A, *Tel Mique-Ekron Excavations 1985–1988, 1990, 1992–1995: Field IV Lower—The Elite Zone, Part 3A: The Iron Age I and IIC Early and Late Philistine Cities Database*, by S. Gitin, T. Dothan, and Y. Garfinkel; and *Ekron* 9/3B, *Tel Mique-Ekron Excavations, 1985–1988, 1990, 1992–1995: Field IV Lower—The Elite Zone, Part 3B: The Iron Age I and IIC Early and Late Philistine Cities Plans and Sections*, by S. Gitin, T. Dothan, and Y. Garfinkel. *Ekron* 9/1, 9/2, and 9/3B will be available in print versions published under the auspices of the

Harvard Semitic Museum. *Ekron 9/3A* will be available electronically as a searchable database at <http://semiticmuseum.fas.harvard.edu/publications>. These volumes present an exposition of the occupational history of Field IV Lower integrated with an analysis of the stratigraphy and architecture, pottery, objects, and faunal evidence, accompanied by plans, sections, photos, and figures and a complete database of the excavations. A list of all the published and forthcoming reports appears at the beginning of this volume.

The preliminary and final reports together serve as the database for the forthcoming final synthetic report, *Ekron I–II: The Bronze Age and the Iron Age I–II Philistine Cities*, by S. Gitin and T. Dothan. These reports will deal with the major occupation phase, including data from all fields of excavation, and the focus is on the main research topics of the project: the urban, economic, cultic, and material culture development of the Philistines.

The project directors wish to express their deep appreciation to their home institutions, the W. F. Albright Institute of Archaeological Research and the Institute of Archaeology of the Hebrew University, the primary sponsors of the project. The assistance of the project's other long-term sponsoring institutions is also greatly appreciated: Brown University and Boston College (1985–1988, 1990, 1992–1995), the Philip and Muriel Berman (previously Lehigh Valley) Center for Jewish Studies (Allentown College of St. Francis de Sales, Cedar Crest College, Lafayette College, Lehigh University, Moravian College, Muhlenberg College) (1986–1988, 1990, 1992–1995), and the University of Lethbridge (1987–1988, 1990, 1992–1995). We are also grateful to the other sponsoring institutions: Augustana College (1992–1995), Baltimore Hebrew College (1986), the Heritage Arts Foundation (1994), the Jerusalem Center for Near Eastern Studies, Brigham Young University (1995), Pennsylvania State University (1993), Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary (1985–1988), and the University of Toronto (1990, 1992–1993), and to the supporting institutions: Andrews University (1992–1995), Aurora University (1985, 1987–1988, 1990), Baltimore Hebrew University (previously College) (1985, 1987–1988, 1990, 1992–1995), Boston University School of Theology (1992–1995), California Baptist College (1992–1995), Claremont Graduate School (1993–1995), Gustavus Adolphus College (1993–1995),

Harvard Semitic Museum (1985–1988, 1990, 1992–1995), the Israel Oil Industry Museum (1986, 1990, 1992–1995), James Madison University (1994–1995), Luther College (1994–1995), Mount Union College (1990, 1994), the University of Michigan (1995), the University of Toronto (1994), the University of Wyoming (1995), Weston School of Theology (1993), and York University (1992). The project is affiliated with the American Schools of Oriental Research and the Israel Exploration Society.

Special thanks go to Ernest S. Frerichs, who served as the Tel Mique-Ekron Administrative Director in charge of the Volunteer Program and Consortium Relations from 1981–1996, during which he was Professor of Religious Studies, Brown University (1981–1984), Director of the Program in Judaic Studies, Brown University (1985–1995), and Executive Director of the Dorot Foundation (1995–1996). Thanks also go to the members of the Tel Mique-Ekron Excavation Advisory Committee: William G. Dever, Professor Emeritus, University of Arizona (1985–1988, 1990, 1992–1995); Joseph A. Callaway, Professor Emeritus, Southern Baptist Theological Seminary (1985–1987); Joe D. Seger, Professor, Cobb Institute of Archaeology, Mississippi State University (1988, 1990, 1992–1993), and J. Maxwell Miller, Professor Emeritus, Emory University (1994–1995), the last three former presidents of the W. F. Albright Institute of Archaeological Research; Micha Bar-On (1985–1988) and Benny Sekay (1990, 1992–1995), Administrative Directors of the Institute of Archaeology, Hebrew University; and Joseph Aviram, Director/President, Israel Exploration Society (1985–1988, 1990, 1992–1995).

We also wish to extend our deepest gratitude to the Dorot Foundation for the generous gift that made possible the construction of the excavation camp and the purchase of the project's excavation equipment, for the annual travel grant program for student volunteers, and for the annual grant in support of the excavations. We are also indebted to Artemis Joukowsky for funding the project's excavation computer equipment. Additional travel grants for American students were provided by the Endowment for Biblical Research. The fellowship program for Israeli students was supported by Estanne Abraham, Lyman G. Bloomingdale, and Eugene and Emily Grant, and Theodore I. Libby (1988), and funding support for staff was provided by the Herman and Rosa L. Cohen Fund. The Dorot Foundation is also

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We are indebted to the members of Kibbutz Revadim for allowing us to build the excavation

camp on their grounds and for their cooperation and active assistance with the project. Special thanks go to Kibbutz Liaison Natan Aidlin, whose unabated enthusiastic support was critical to the project's success. We are grateful to Moshe Gary, the architect who designed the excavation camp and supervised its construction and improvements over the years, as well as to Yehuda Dagan for his invaluable counsel regarding camp logistics. We also acknowledge the contribution of Keren Kayemet LeIsrael, which was responsible for the construction and major repairs of the five-and-a-half kilometer access road to the tell, as well as the District Council of Yoav, responsible for its maintenance.

Finally, we wish to express our gratitude to the excavation staff and student volunteers, whose skill, enthusiasm, and diligence contributed so much to the success of the field project.

Trude Dothan and Seymour Gitin
Jerusalem, July 2015

Tel Mique-Ekron Middle Bronze Age II–Iron Age I Stratigraphic and Chronological Chart*

		Upper City			Lower City					
Stratum	Date BCE	Field I Sondage/Slope		Field I Summit	Field III		Field IV Elite Zone	Field X	Historical Context	Pottery and Objects
IVA-B	Iron IC 1050-975	Tower 8003	Eroded	Small Industrial Hearths (4)	Glacis	Monumental Buildings 231-232 250	Monumental Building 350 Cultic Areas with Bamah and Hearths Buildings 353-355	Mostly Eroded	Capital City of Philistine	Philistine 3, Red- Slipped/Burnished Pottery Egyptian 21st Dynasty Objects
VA-C	Iron IB 1100-1050	Glacis 6006	Cultic & Domestic Rooms 12-13, 19-26	Small Industrial Hearths (26)	City Wall 200 Tower 201	Monumental Buildings 231-233 250				Philistine 2 Pottery Infant Jar Burials
VIA-B	Iron IB 1125-1100		Kilns 36069 37011		Buildings 225-227 228	Buildings 225-227 228	Buildings 351-360	City Wall 90006 Glacis 101005	Pentapolis	Philistine 2 & 3 Pottery Bi-metallic Knife with Ivory Handle Infant Jar Burials
VIIA-B	Iron IA 1175-1125	City Wall 6004/ 38004	Kilns 4104 36009 37045	Squatters Storage Pits (9)			Buildings 352, 357 Hearths	Building Complex 200 Bamah 78021	Sea Peoples Settlement Canaanite	Philistine 1 Pottery Infant Jar Burials Stone Bathtub
VIIIA-B	Late Bronze IIB 13th-1175	Domestic Areas Vat Burial		Storage Building Complex 150	Rampart			Gap	Gap	Mycenaean IIB, Wheelmade Cypriot, Gray Burnished Pottery Jars with Grains and Figs
IX-X	Late Bronze I-IIA	Rooms Installation								Canaanite Egyptian 18th Dynasty
XI	MB IIB 17th/16th				Jar Burials			Rampart		

* Soundings in Fields II, IV Upper, and VII not shown

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- Ekron 2* T. Dothan and S. Gitin, *Tel Mique (Ekron) Excavation Project, Spring 1982, Field Report, Field INE, Areas 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7* (focus on Iron Age I–II) (1982).
- Ekron 3* B. M. Gittlen, *Tel Mique-Ekron: Report on the 1984 Excavations, Field IIISE*, with contributions by T. Dothan, S. Gitin, B. Hesse, and P. Wapnish (focus on 7th century BCE) (1985).
- Ekron 4* A. E. Killebrew, *Tel Mique-Ekron: Report of the 1984 Excavations, Field INE/SE*, with contributions by T. Dothan, S. Gitin, B. Hesse, and P. Wapnish (focus on 12th and 11th centuries BCE) (1986).
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- Ekron 9/2* S. Gitin, T. Dothan, and Y. Garfinkel, *Tel Miqne-Ekron Excavations 1985–1988, 1990, 1992–1995: Field IV Lower—The Elite Zone, Part 2: The Iron Age IIC Late Philistine City*, with contributions by D. Ben-Shlomo, A. Golani, B. Brandl, I. Milevski, E. F. Maher, B. Hesse, O. Lerna, E. Steinbach, and A. Drenka (in press).
- Ekron 9/3A* S. Gitin, T. Dothan, and Y. Garfinkel, *Tel Miqne-Ekron Excavations 1985–1988, 1990, 1992–1995: Field IV Lower—The Elite Zone, Part 3A: The Iron Age I and IIC Early and Late Philistine Cities Database*, with contributions by L. B. Mazow, A. Zukerman, A. de Vincenz, J. Rosenberg, J. P. Dessel, and K. Wheeler (available at <http://semiticmuseum.fas.harvard.edu/publications>, 2016).
- Ekron 9/3B* S. Gitin, T. Dothan, and Y. Garfinkel, *Tel Miqne-Ekron Excavations, 1985–1988, 1990, 1992–1995: Field IV Lower—The Elite Zone, Part 3B: The Iron Age I and IIC Early and Late Philistine Cities Plans and Sections*, with contributions by L. B. Mazow and J. Rosenberg (2016).
- Ekron 10* S. M. Ortiz, S. Gitin, and T. Dothan, *Tel Miqne-Ekron Excavations 1994–1996, Fields IV Upper and V: The Iron Age II Late Philistine Temple Complex 650* (text and database), with contributions by A. de Vincenz, A. Golani, B. Brandl, D. Ben-Shlomo, E. Beach, I. Milevski, and E. F. Maher (in preparation).
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- Ekron 14/1–2* S. Gitin, ed., *Tel Miqne-Ekron Material Culture Reports (Parts 1 and 2). Objects: Altars (S. Gitin); Amulets (C. Herrmann); Figurines (S. Gitin); Flints (A. Roschwalb Hurowitz); Ivories (S. Gitin, T. Dothan, and B. Brandl); Jewelry (A. Golani); Loom weights (D. Cassuto and O. Shamir); Metal Objects (D. Ben-Shlomo and A. Drenka); Potter's Marks (D. Ben-Shlomo); Scarabs (B. Brandl); Sealings, Stamp Seals, and Bullae (D. Ben-Shlomo); Vessel Plugs and Covers and Reworked Ceramics: Typology, Context, and Function (G. P. Arbino); Weights, Scale Pans, and Miscellaneous Small Stones/Objects (R. Kletter); Zoomorphic Terracottas (D. Ben-Shlomo). Technical Studies: Archaeobotanical Remains (Y. Mahler-Slasky and Mordechai Kislev); Asphalt from Early Iron Age I (12th Century BCE) and Late Iron Age II (7th Century BCE) Contexts: Origins and Trade Routes (J. Connan, A. Nissenbaum, K. Imbus, J. Zumberge, and S. Macko); Forensic Science Applied*

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TEL MIQNE-EKRON FINAL SYNTHETIC REPORT: S. Gitin and T. Dothan, *Ekron I-II: The Bronze Age and the Iron Age I-II Philistine Cities* (in preparation).

POPULAR VOLUME: T. Dothan and S. Gitin, *Ekron of the Philistines: From Sea Peoples to Olive Oil Industrialists* (in preparation).

EXCAVATION STAFF

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Staff, volunteers, and workers, Fields I, III, and IV (1986)



Staff, Fields I, III, IV, and V (1987)

ABBREVIATIONS AND ADDITIONAL TERMS USED IN POTTERY READING

ABBREVIATIONS

AS	All Saved	Mort	Mortarium
B	Burnished	Myc	Mycenaean
BS	Body Sherds	nbl	no bottom level
BS NS	Body Sherds Not Saved	O	Open form
Byz	Byzantine	PEF	Possibly Earlier Form
C	Closed form	PEW	Possibly Earlier Ware
Chalco	Chalcolithic	Phil	Philistine
contam	contaminated	PLF	Possibly Later Form
cu	copper	predom	predominately
EB	Early Bronze	Rom	Roman
EF	Early Form	RS	Red Slip
EW	Early Ware	RSB	Red Slip Burnished
lg	large	UD	Undistinguished
LW	Late Ware	UD NS	Undistinguished Not Saved
MB	Middle Bronze	WS	White Slip
MC	Material Culture	var	variation
		*	important analytic forms

ADDITIONAL POTTERY TERMS

Gezer bowl	Cyma-shaped bowl with zig-zag pattern and palm-tree motif well known from Tell Gezer and other sites
Phil 1	Philistine 1 pottery (replacing the term Mycenaean IIIC:1)
Phil 2	Philistine 2 pottery (replacing the term Philistine Bichrome)
Phil 3	Philistine 3 pottery (designating debased Philistine forms)
Phil form	Philistine forms that do not have traditional Philistine decoration

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION: GOALS, FIELD REPORT, AND ARCHIVES

Seymour Gitin

The Tel Mique-Ekron Excavation and Publications Project is a joint American, Israeli, and Canadian interdisciplinary research program of the W. F. Albright Institute of Archaeological Research, Jerusalem, and the Institute of Archaeology, Hebrew University of Jerusalem. The 14 seasons of excavation were directed by Trude Dothan and Seymour Gitin between 1981 and 1996. A discussion of the identification of Tel Mique (Khirbet el-Muqanna⁶) as the Philistine capital city of Ekron (Fig. 1.1), the city's historical importance, the history of the project, and a summary of the six major occupation periods from Middle Bronze Age II Stratum XI of the 17th/16th centuries through late Iron Age IIC Stratum IA of the early 6th century BCE appears in *Ekron* 8.¹

A: GOALS OF THE 1985–1988, 1990, 1992–1995 SEASONS IN FIELD IV LOWER

In 1985, the excavations of Field IV Lower began with four 5 sq m areas—Areas IVSE.16, IVSW.8, IVNE.1, and IVNW.9—opened every 48 m along a 222 m line extending northward from Field III across the center of the lower city (see the Grid Plan in *Ekron* 9/3B) up to the edge of the slope of the northwest acropolis in Field V (Fig. 1.2; Color Fig. 1.1). The purpose was to determine the stratigraphic profile of the center of the city. The results showed that there was a gap in occupation between Stratum IV of the 11th/10th century and Stratum I of the 7th century BCE, as also observed in Field III on the southern periphery of the lower city. Of the four areas, IVNW.9 produced the most promising results, yielding a large assemblage of

exceedingly rich finds sealed by a massive destruction, a phenomenon paralleling the pattern found in Field III.² Consequently, three new areas were opened in 1986 contiguous with Area IVNW.9—Areas IVNW.8, INW.24, and IVNW.25—all of which produced the same stratigraphic profile, including the 10th–8th century gap in occupation.³ In subsequent seasons, Field IV Lower was further expanded to establish a large horizontal exposure of the center of the two main Iron I and Iron II Philistine cities. By the last season in 1995, a total of 28.5 areas (Areas IVNW.7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 39, 40, 41, 42, and 43; IVNE.7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27; IVSW.8; IVNE.1; IVSE.16; and half of IVNE.6) had been opened, exposing a total of 1,850 sq m, including 250 sq m of MB II, 700 sq m of Iron I, and 900 sq m of Iron II occupation (see the Grid Plan in *Ekron* 9/3B).⁴ The nature of Field IV Lower proved to be vastly different from the olive oil industrial zone excavated in Field III. While Area IVSE.16 was part of the industrial zone and Areas IVSW.8 and IVNE.1 to the south of the center of the city were part of a domestic zone, the remaining 25.5 areas to the north in the center of the lower city showed that this part of the city was an elite zone in both the Iron I and late Iron II. The excavation of the elite zone offered an opportunity to analyze the growth and development of Philistine material culture from the initial period of settlement in the second quarter of the 12th century to the final major period of occupation in the 7th century.⁵ This was based on the comparison of the two large and

1. See Gitin 2006a. For overall summaries of the results from all the fields of excavation, see *NEAEHL* 3: 1051–59; *NEAEHL* 5: 1952–58.

2. Dothan and Gitin 1986: 107.

3. Dothan and Gitin 1987: 66–67.

4. Four other areas—IVNW.55, 56, 57, and 58—opened only at topsoil level are not included in 1,850 sq m total.

5. The meager post-7th century remains represented only a minor presence in Field IV Lower in the early 6th century.

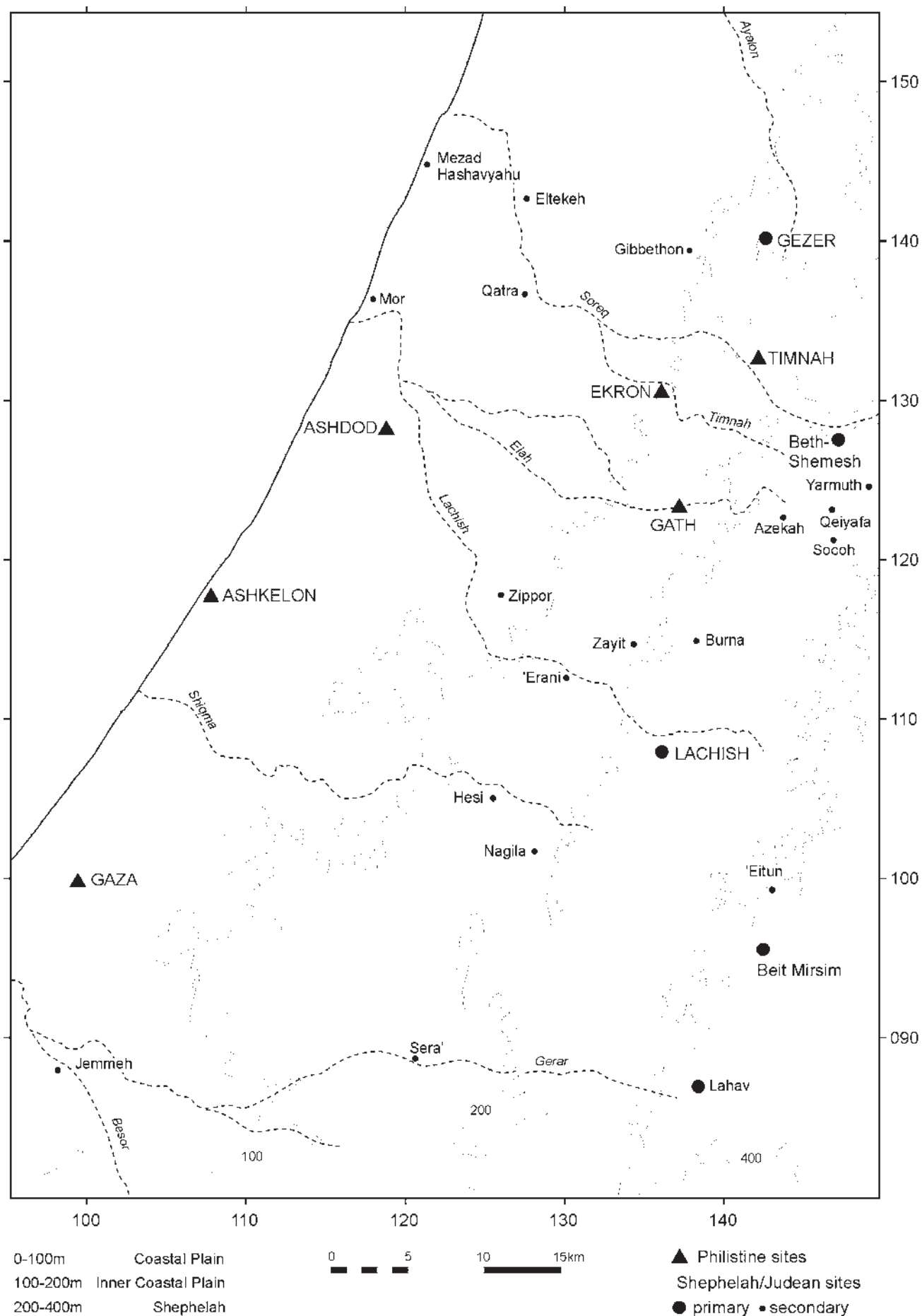
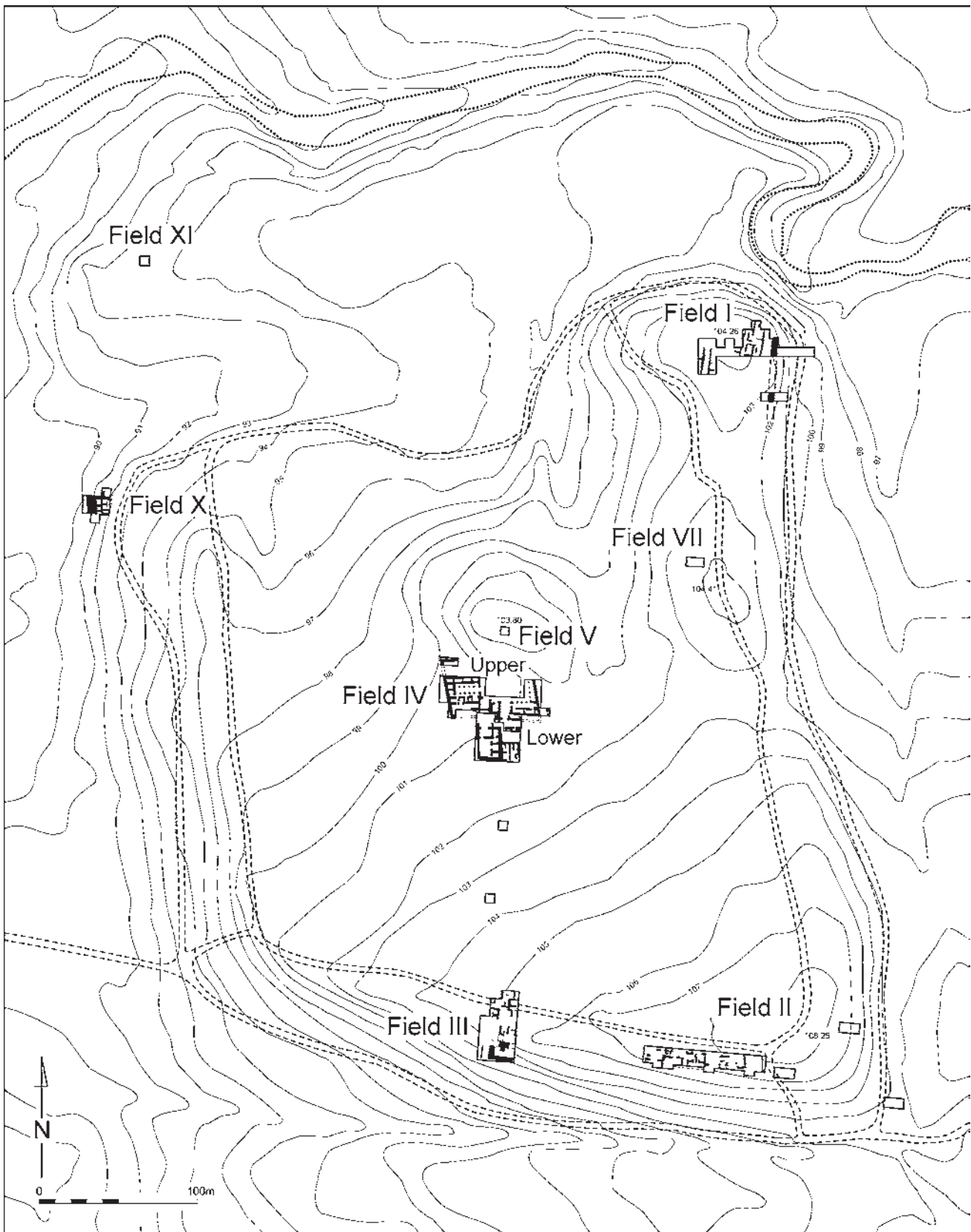


Fig. 1.1. Philistine Coastal Plain and Shephelah sites in the Iron Age



extensive archaeological samples from the center of the earliest and the latest Philistine cities. Specifically, Field IV Lower provided data for examining and comparing the architectural form, construction technique, and function of a series of monumental buildings, as well as the development of ceramic morphology, cultic practices, economic activity and the impact of other cultures on the Philistines over a 600-year time span.

B: FIELD REPORT AND ARCHIVES

This final report is designed to enable the reader to reconstruct the excavations three-dimensionally. The data in the chapters, appendices, and indices present the stratigraphic position of each architectural element and artifact (their context) and a comprehensive understanding of the results within their historical setting. The available data include the narratives on occupational history presented in Chapter 2 and in *Ekron* 9/2 Chapter 1, with block plans and photos; the database in *Ekron* 9/3A, with the area context charts in Appendix 1, area phasing charts in Appendix 2, locus summaries in Index A, and material culture samples in Index B; and a full set of sections and plans in *Ekron* 9/3B. In addition, the chapters on pottery and objects include references to their findspot by stratum, locus, building and room or other architectural unit.⁶

In the Miqne recording system, a locus number begins with the number of the excavated area (square) followed by three digits, accommodating up to 999 excavated loci in each area. Some locus numbers are followed by letters (A–D), indicating a sub-division of the locus or an adjacent locus discovered after the next series of numbers had already been assigned that required a defining number (e.g., 40039A). The letter P following a locus number as in 24044P indicates (usually restorable) pottery found on a surface (e.g., 8016P), and a locus number followed by .1 indicates that the locus was dug to a depth of 10 cm consisting

of surface make-up or fill immediately below the surface (e.g., 24078.1). This was intended to provide tight stratigraphic control of material culture relating to floors. Locus numbers are preceded by a defining word designation, for example, Wall, Surface, Debris, Hearth, Fill, Pit, etc. Given the large size of the tell including two parts, an upper and a lower tell, a single grid was not used, since the grid numbers for an area (square) would have had too many digits and become overly cumbersome. Instead, the principle of an expanding grid was employed, which allowed for each excavation field to have its own grid divided into quadrants: northwest (NW), northeast (NE), southwest (SW), and southeast (SE). As a result, each quadrant has its own set of locus numbers, differentiated by the quadrant designation. For example, the locus number 9007 could appear in each field and each quadrant, distinguished by the field and quadrant prefix, as in IVNW.9007 and IVNE.9007. Pottery bucket numbers are also differentiated by field, quadrant, and area, so that, for example, pottery bucket 25 from Area 9 in the northeast quadrant in Field IV would be designated IVNE.9.25.⁷

Since the discussion of the occupational history and stratigraphy of Field IV Lower deals separately first with the northwest and then the northeast quadrant, the locus numbers were not prefixed by the IVNW and IVNE designations unless the cited locus was in the other quadrant. This also applies to locus numbers cited on the plans, as it is clear in which quadrant the locus appears, and in the sections, since each has the full area description title (e.g., IVNW.24). In Appendices 1 and 2 and Indices A and B in *Ekron* 9/3A, the areas are prefixed by the quadrant designation in the heading on each page. In the pottery plate descriptions, the locus number is noted separately following the pottery bucket number that includes the field, quadrant, and area designations, and the same information is provided in the object chapters.

6. The text in *Ekron* 9/1 and 9/2 deals only with the areas in the main part of Field IV Lower, the northeast and northwest quadrants. All of the excavated data, including those from the other quadrants and the first season probes (Areas IVNE.1, IVSW.8, and IVSE.16) appear in the indices in *Ekron* 9/3A.

7. For a full discussion of the field methods and recording system, which were based on the Balk/Debris Layer Method, see Lance 1966; Seger 1971; Dever and Lance 1978; and Gitin 1990. In its implementation, many of the fundamental aspects of the general Near Eastern ‘architectural’ tradition were incorporated as a result of the ongoing methodological discussions between the two project directors.

The excavation records in hard-copy and digital form, with a complete set of photos and negatives, are on file in the archives at the Albright Institute, 26 Salah ed-Din Street, Jerusalem. All the pottery, objects, and

material culture and environmental samples from Field IV Lower have been turned over to the Israel Antiquities Authority for storage in the archival facility located in Beth-Shemesh.

CHAPTER 2

OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY: THE STRATIGRAPHY AND ARCHITECTURE OF MIDDLE BRONZE AGE II STRATUM XI AND IRON AGE I STRATA VII–IV

Seymour Gitin, Yosef Garfinkel, and Trude Dothan

INTRODUCTION

In Field IV Lower, the earliest archaeological evidence was represented by Neolithic, Chalcolithic, and Early Bronze Age pottery sherds found in mixed fills, indicating a presence on the tell in these periods. The earliest stratified evidence came from MB IIB/C Stratum XI, dating to the first half of the 17th through 16th centuries BCE, represented by fragmentary architectural remains, four infant jar burials, and some ceramic evidence.¹ The Late Bronze Age (Strata X–VIII) was not represented, as there was a gap in occupation in the lower city from the end of the MB II until the beginning of the Iron I, that is, from the 15th–12th centuries BCE.²

Field IV Lower was reoccupied in the Iron I together with the rest of the 40-acre lower city and the 10-acre rebuilt upper city. A sequence of four main occupation levels, Strata VII–IV dating from the second quarter of the 12th through the first quarter of the 10th century BCE, is attested. Stratum VII represents the initial settlement of Ekron by the Philistines, the result of the migration of Sea Peoples into the eastern Mediterranean basin during the second quarter of the 12th century.³ Their presence is indicated by the appearance of Philistine 1 (Mycenaean IIIC:1) pottery—one of the cultural markers of the Sea Peoples. Stratum VI is marked by the first appearance of Philistine 2

(Bichrome) pottery, which continues in Stratum V, and Stratum IV by the predominance of the red-slipped and burnished ceramic tradition, as well as Philistine 3 (debased) ware.⁴ Other cultural markers of the Sea Peoples/Philistines include the rectangular-shaped hearth with a pillar on either side found in Stratum VII, and in Strata VI–IV, monumental architecture comprising megaron-style buildings, rectangular and round hearths, and stone bathtubs, as well as special finds such as iron knives with ivory handles, most of which exhibit Aegean affinities.⁵

The two quadrants of Field IV Lower, northeast (NE) and northwest (NW), are presented separately in the discussion of each stratum below. This format is used throughout the Field IV Lower report, following the field recording system described in Chapter 1. When the same locus overlaps both quadrants, its number is preceded by its quadrant designation (for example, IVNE.7067) to differentiate it from the locus of the same number in the other quadrant (IVNW.7067). All other locus numbers appear without their quadrant designation.

STRATUM XI: MIDDLE BRONZE AGE II (17th–16th centuries BCE)

Stratum XI, representing the latest MB II phase, lay immediately below the earliest Iron I occupation levels. As mentioned above, this stratigraphic profile was

1. These remains were apparently part of a large 50-acre MB IIB/C Canaanite city, as attested by the monumental platforms of fortification ramparts exposed in Fields III and X, which apparently gave the tell its shape (*NEAEHL* 5: 1953).

2. Gittlen 1992.

3. Dothan 1989.

4. The rationale for the Philistine 1, 2, and 3 pottery terminology is explained in Dothan, Gitin, and Zukerman 2006: 71–72.

5. Dothan 2003b: 210.

encountered throughout the lower city, indicating a gap in occupation in the Late Bronze Age. The evidence for Stratum XI comes from probes beneath Stratum VIIIB in the northwestern quadrant and Stratum VIB in the northeastern quadrant in a total of 20 excavation areas in Field IV Lower.⁶

Stratum XI (NW)

Disparate architectural features include Walls **27106** and **27107** forming a corner at the northern end of the field, Surfaces **7035**, **8055/8058/8060/9059**, and **24076** (Photo 2.12-1), and Postholes **8056** set into Surface **8055** and **9062** set into Debris **9061** in the central-southern part of the field. The most prominent features were the three Burials **39058**, **40055**, and **40056**, two of them found in MB II storage jars, clustered in the southwestern part of the field. Burial **39058** was found inside a jar lying on its side with its opening facing east. The skeleton in jar Burial **40055** was facing south with the head oriented to the east at the jar opening. Burial **40056** of a young child was found within Fill **40054** that contained Middle Bronze Age pottery (Photo 2.2). The articulated skeleton was in a flexed position, oriented northward with the head facing west.

Stratum XI (NE)

Disparate architectural features included stone Wall **7112** with Surface **7111** and the wall's eastward extension Wall **23092** in the south, and Wall **24069** and its northern extension Wall **25074**, which apparently cornered with Wall **25073**, in the east. Burial **9101** in a MB II storage jar sunk into Debris **9100**, consisted of a handful of very small bones (Photos 2.1:1–3; 2.21:1–3).

6. For example, in IVNW, Stratum XI Debris 25110.1 immediately beneath Stratum VIIIB Surface 25110 (see IVNW.25 west section), Stratum XI Debris 26132 and 26133 immediately beneath Stratum VIIIB Surface 26128 (see IVNW.26 south and west sections), and Stratum XI Debris 43133 immediately beneath Stratum VIIIB Surface 43129 (see INW.43 south section); in IVNE, Stratum XI Wall 24069 immediately beneath Stratum VIB Surface 24070 (see IVNE.24 north section) and Stratum XI Debris 9082 immediately beneath Stratum VIB Surface 9081 (see IVNE.9 north section).

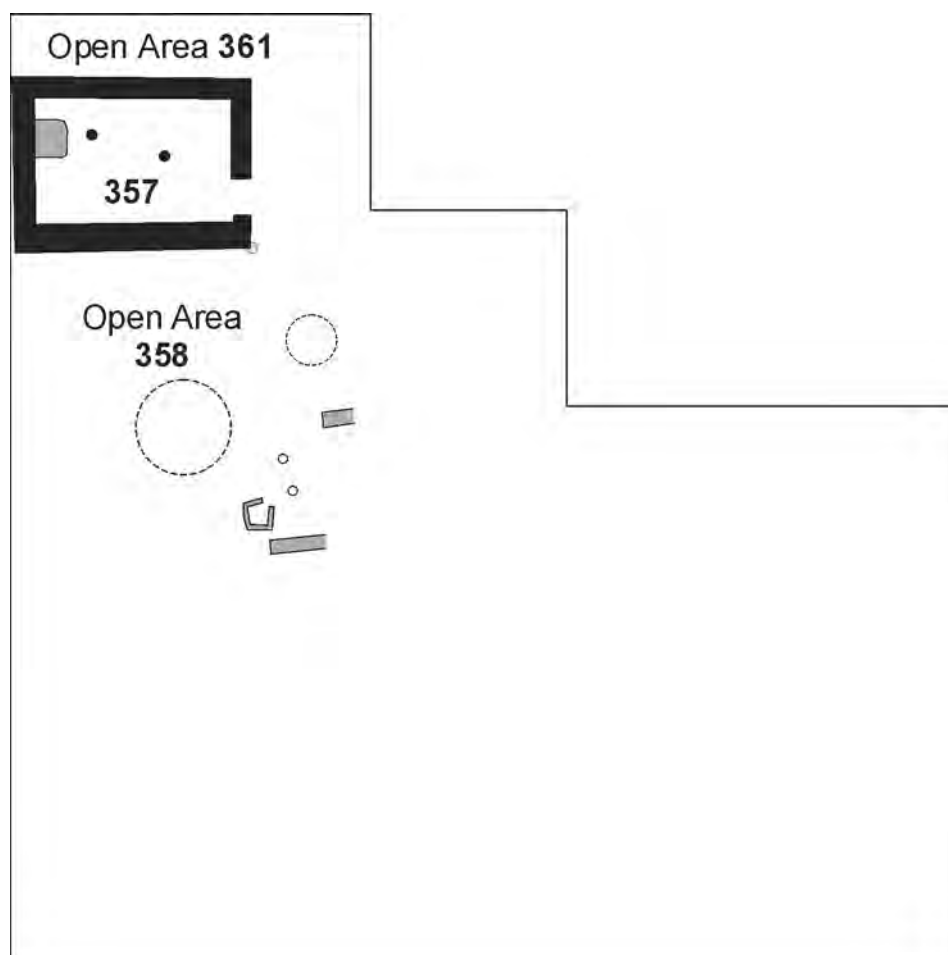
The predominant pottery was from the MB II and consisted mostly of bowls, with a mix of MB IIA–B/C types. The pottery from Stratum XI is presented in Figs. 3.1–3.6.

STRATUM VIIIB: IRON AGE IA (second and third quarters of the 12th century BCE)

Stratum VIIIB (Block Plan 1), representing the earliest Iron I settlement, was constructed directly above the remains of the Stratum XI MB IIB/C city, abandoned for over 400 years for the duration of the Late Bronze Age. In Field IV Lower, evidence for Stratum VIIIB was found only in a ca. 200 sq m area in the northwestern quadrant, indicating that most of this part of the field was not occupied during this earliest phase of the Iron I. Stratum VIIIB was represented primarily by architectural elements located in Areas IVNW.24–27 and 40–43. These are single-room *Building 357*, *Open Area 361* to its north and east, and *Open Area 358* to its south.

Stratum VIIIB (NW)

Rectangular *Building 357*, with an internal area of 25 sq m, consisted of a single room with mudbrick Wall **43074** on the west constructed on Debris **43133** and mudbrick Walls **43076** on the north, **27104** on the east, and **42120** on the south, the last built directly on beaten-earth Surface **42129** (IVNW.42 east section; IVNW.43 south and west sections; Photos 2.3; 2.4; 2.4:2–3). This surface and Surface **43118/43129** were constructed mainly over Stratum XI Debris **42118/43118.1/43133** (IVNW.42 east section and IVNW.43 south section; Photo 2.7). The entrance was on the east via Threshold **26137**. There were two main features in the building. (1) Pillar Bases **43123** and **43131** near the center of the room presumably supported a roof. Western Pillar Base **43131**, slightly north of center, was encircled by small Pebbles **43127** (Photos 2.4:5; 2.7). (2) Rectangular Fire Installation/Hearth **43116**, a raised platform that abutted western Wall **43074**, was composed of densely-packed medium-size wadi pebbles and sherds. It was covered with large quantities of ash, lumps of charcoal, and animal bones. Storage Jar **43120**, with its upper part above the handles missing, was embedded in the



Block Plan 1: Stratum VIIB

installation (Photo 2.7). The lower part of the storage jar had a drainage hole. A small depression or shallow hole between Hearth **43116** and western Pillar Base **43131** was filled with brittle sediment composed of organic material mixed with animal bones and sherds (Photos 2.4:5; 2.7). A copper-alloy hook or ring (Obj. No. 6855) was found on the hearth.

Open Area 361 to the north and east of *Building 357* comprised Surface **27101/43098B** constructed over Stratum XI Debris **27105** and **43114** (IVNW.27 north and west sections; IVNW.43 east section). Storage Jar **43115** with a drainage hole in its base was sunk into Debris **43114**. Mudbrick Installation **27097** was built on Surface **27101**. *Open Area 358* to the south of *Building 357* comprised of Surfaces **24087/25110/25097.1/26128/40039A** and **41084/42117** laid over Stratum XI Debris **25109**, **26133**, **41085/41086**, and **42118** (IVNW.25 west section; IVNW.26 south and west sections; INW.42 all sections; Photos 2.3; 2.4:6, 11). It included four features

clustered in the central part of the field. **1.** Pit **26135** (Photo 2.4:10), ca. 1.5 m in diameter, contained animal bones, Philistine 1 sherds, and a few sherds decorated with the Late Bronze Age/Canaanite-style palm-tree and ibex motif. **2.** Shallow Sump **41090**, ca. 3 m in diameter, was sunk diagonally into the northeastern and northwestern corners of Areas IVNW.41 and 25, respectively, with Surface **25097.1/41084** sloping into the sump (IVNW.41 east section; Photos 2.4:6; 2.6). It contained an especially large concentration of animal bones, ash, and charcoal deposits. **3.** A concentration of installations in Area IVNW.25 included square-shaped mudbrick Fire Installation **25102** composed of an outer frame and an inner ‘basin’ filled with a thick layer of ash (Photos 2.4:9; 2.6); Storage Jars **25103** and **25104** sunk into Surface **25097.1** (Photos 2.4:6; 2.6); Installation **25096**, a square-shaped surface paved with sherds and pebbles built between two sunken storage jars (Photo 2.6); and adjacent Fire Pit **25113** filled with

burnt organic material and hard-packed earth. **4**. Two cut-down east–west mudbrick Walls **25112** and **25100** that partially framed the concentration of installations on the south and on the north may represent the remains of other installations.

In addition, Posthole **26125** was found outside the southeastern corner of *Building 357*. The only Stratum VIIB feature excavated in the northeastern quadrant of the field was Debris **7107.1** in Area IVNE.7. Especially noteworthy is the variety of collapsed white bricks containing a high percentage of chalk found in the fills beneath the Stratum VIIA surface. The bricks may have been used for surfacing the roofs of the Stratum VIIB structures.

Stratum VIIB is characterized by the initial appearance of Philistine 1 pottery, mostly sherds, including 390 pieces,⁷ dating to the second quarter of the 12th century, as well as a few sherds in the local Late Bronze Age Canaanite tradition.⁸ Of the 33 Stratum VIIB loci that yielded Philistine 1 pottery, some—for example, Wall **25112**, Fire Installations **25102** (Photos 2.4:9; 2.6) and **43116**, and Surface Make-up **26128.1**—were sealed architectural contexts, indicating that Philistine 1 pottery was being made before or at the time of the construction of Stratum VIIB. The same phenomenon is reflected in the Stratum VIIB construction phase in Field INE East Slope.⁹

In addition to the Philistine 1 pottery that reflects Aegean and/or Cypriot traditions, Fire Installation/Hearth **43116** also represent similar affinities. Furthermore, a zoomorphic vessel found on Surface **25097.1** near Jar Installation **25103** (Photos 2.4:6; 2.6), a bull in a ‘flying gallop’ stance (Obj. No. 7674; Fig. 6.2:2), differs from the well-known bull vessels from

Canaan, and has analogies with similar graphic images found on Crete.¹⁰

The pottery from Stratum VIIB is presented in Figs. 5.1–5.10.

STRATUM VIIA: IRON AGE IA (second and third quarters of the 12th century BCE)

For the most part, Stratum VIIA (Block Plan 2) continued the general plan of the previous stratum, with its features concentrated in the northwestern quadrant in Areas IVNW.24–27 and 40–43. Some activity is also attested in the southern part of the northeastern quadrant in Areas IVNE.7 and 23. *Building 357* and *Open Areas 358* and *361* continued in use with some modifications. The major change was the construction of the new single-room *Building 352* in the central part of the field.

Stratum VIIA (NW)

In *Building 357*, while Stratum VIIB mudbrick Walls **27104**, **42120**, **43074**, and **43076** continued in use, the floor level was raised with the addition of beaten-earth Surface **42128/43092/43108** (IVNW.42 north and east sections; Photos 2.3; 2.4:2–3; 2.5). Also, the nature and location of the room’s main installation, represented in Stratum VIIB by Fire Installation **43116**, were changed: substantial mudbrick Hearth/Platform **43107** with rounded corners was constructed in the center of the room, flanked by Pillar Base **43111** and Monolith **43110**.¹¹ The presence of a pillar base and monolith seems to indicate that *Building 357* was

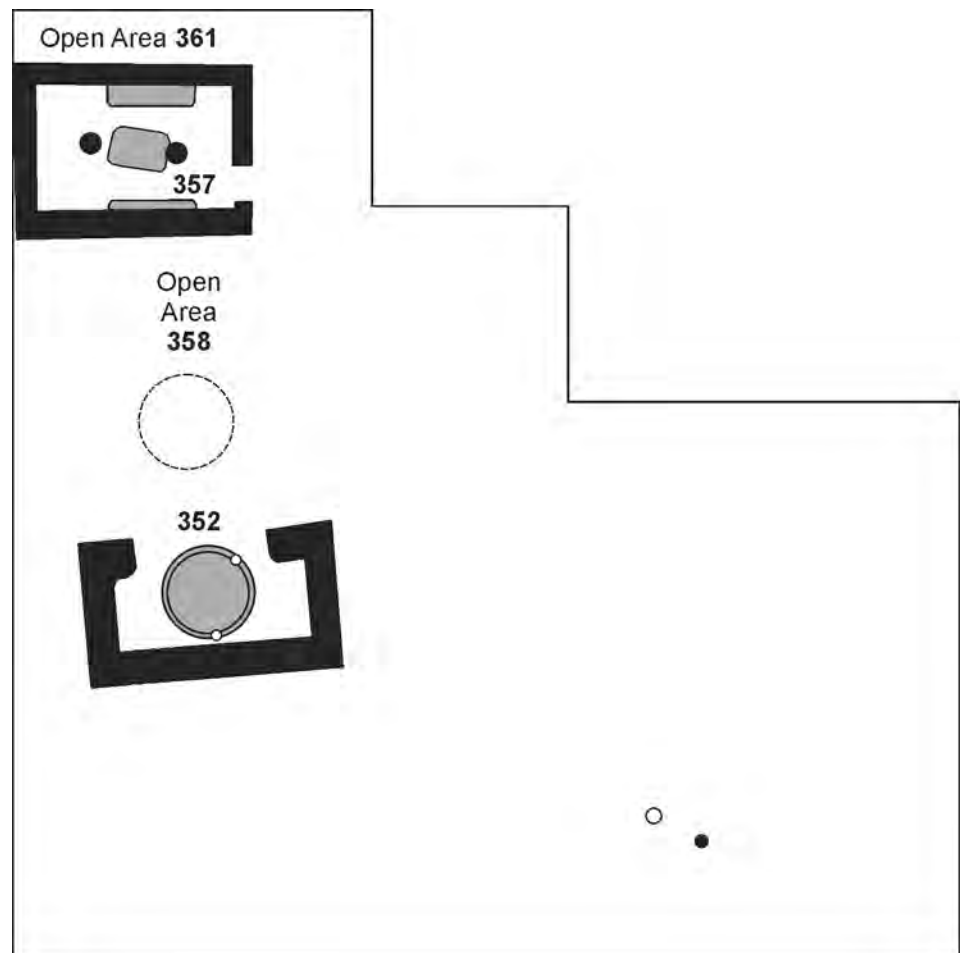
7. The quantities presented in the text are based on counts made in the field during pottery reading, namely, all diagnostic forms, including decorated body sherds and undecorated body sherds defined by their ware type, as well as on a more selective post-excavation rim-counting method (see Mazow 2005: 466–77). In addition, Table 5B.3 presenting the distribution of ceramic types by stratum lists quantities expressed in relative terms, for example, “common” or “very rare.”

8. Two loci—Surface 41084 and Fill 43129.1—each contained one intrusive Philistine 2 sherd from a later context.

9. Gitin, Meehl, and Dothan 2006: 30–32.

10. For examples from Knossos, see Levi 1991: 38–39.

11. Rounded corners are a characteristic feature of the early Iron I large public buildings at Ekron, occurring in Strata VIIA–VIA. The other mudbrick architectural elements with rounded corners are Stratum VIIA *Building 357* Benches 42114 and 43097 and *Building 352* Walls 25070 and 41043; Stratum VIB *Building 357* Bench 43097, *Building 352* Walls 25070 and 41043, *Building 351* Walls 40030 and 40031, and *Building 359* Wall 27079; and Stratum VIA *Building 352* Wall 41043 and *Building 351* Walls 40030 and 40031. All the walls with rounded corners are part of entranceways. The same phenomenon occurs in the early Iron I strata in Field III.



Block Plan 2: Stratum VIIA

roofed, although the hearth/platform, pillar base, and monolith configuration may rather imply a cultic function with Aegean affinities.¹² Monolith **43110** (Photos 2.5-1; 2.5-2) was set into the center of Sump **43112**, a depression in the southern part of ashy Surface **43109**.

12. The configuration of a platform with a hearth or hearths flanked by a pillar base and a monolith or two pillar bases is common at Ekron: see under Stratum VIA and VIB below, Building 357 Platform 43088 with Hearths **43102** and **43103**, Pillar Base **43109**, and Monolith **43110**; Stratum VA (NE), Building 355W Platform 9033, albeit without hearths, between Pillar Bases 9053 and 9061; this configuration also occurs in the Field INE Sondage, Stratum VIIA Phases 2–4, Room 10, Cobbles (Platform) 3122 and Pillar Bases 3117 and 3121. All of these configurations have cultic connotations that relate to the Aegean (Dothan 2003b: 200–2). For cultic parallels on Crete and a reference to the combination of an altar and baetyl [sic], see Eliopoulos 1998: 305–7, n. 9.

While there was no indication of burning on the upper surface of Hearth/Platform **43107**, Surface **43109** that surrounded it was covered with thick layers of ash.¹³ In any event, only the base of Hearth/Platform **43107** was preserved; its upper surface was probably shaved down when Stratum VIB Platform **43088** for Hearths **43102** and **43103** was built over it (IVNW.43 south section; Photos 2.5-1; 2.5-2). Other new features included Benches **42114** and **43097** built on either side of the hearth, attached to the southern and northern walls of the room, respectively. The outline of southern Bench **42114**, with rounded corners, was fully preserved (Photos 2.5; 2.5-1); that of northern Bench **43097** was only partially preserved, its extant corner

13. A ceramic pomegranate with a suspension hole was found on this surface (Obj. No. 6800; see Dothan and Ben-Shlomo 2007: 10).

also rounded.¹⁴ Mudbrick Installation **42126** was built in the southwestern corner of the room.

Open Area 361 to the north and east of *Building 357* continued in use with the same features in Area 27 as in Stratum VIIB, but in Area 43, it had new Surface **43098A**, on which were clusters of stones, including several grinders in secondary use.

Building 352, the major new architectural element, was constructed in the central part of the northwestern quadrant, separated from *Building 357* by *Open Area 358*. Rectangular in shape, *Building 352* with an internal area of 18 sq m was somewhat smaller than *Building 357*. Its 1 m thick Walls **24049** on the south, **40031A** on the west, **24052** on the east, and **25070** and **41043** on the north were made of two rows of unbaked plastered mudbricks built on top of fills without using stone socles (e.g., IVNW.41 south section; Photos 2.4:15–17; 2.10; 2.11:2–4, 10; 2.12:2–3; 2.12:1). The entrance on the north was exceptionally large relative to the size of the room. On both sides of the entrance, the interior corners of Walls **25070** and **41043** were rounded (Photos 2.4:17; 2.10; 2.11:2, 10).¹⁵ The floor, Surface **24065/40038**, was paved with tiny wadi pebbles, which extended through the entrance and continued as Surface **25108/41064** and northward into *Open Area 358* as Surface **25097.1/41067** (Photos 2.4:6, 18; 2.6; 2.10). Remains of white plaster were found on some of the pebbled surfaces. These surfaces continued northward over *Open Area 358* up to the southern wall of *Building 357*, with beaten-earth Surface **25090/41082**, heavily laminated Surfaces **42110–42112/42115**, and Debris **26110.1/26115/26116** and **42113**. The eastern extension of *Open Area 358* was represented by Surfaces **10057** and **10062** and a fragment of Wall **10061**.

The central feature of *Building 352*, Silo **24070**, occupied most of the area of the room (Photos 2.4:12; 2.8; 2.9; 2.10; 2.11:1; 2.12:1). A circular pit dug to a depth of approximately 1.50 m, it cut through all the occupation levels preceding it and reached virgin soil (IVNW.24 north and west sections). The circumference of the silo was lined with a frame of three courses of mudbricks laid on their narrow side. Its bottom, Paving **24092**, lined with the same type of mudbricks,

was covered with a layer of pottery¹⁶ and some bones (Photo 2.9). Another rich assemblage of sherds came from Debris **24091** above Paving **24092**, including a Philistine 1 bowl with an antithetic tongue decoration (Fig. 5.18:7). Jar **24081** (Fig. 5.15:15) was sunk into the lip of Silo **24070** on the northeast, and Jar **24083** (Fig. 5.15:16) was sunk into Pit **24089**, which cut into the lip of Silo **24070** in the south (IVNW.24 west section; Photos 2.4:12–14; 2.8; 2.9; 2.10; 2.11:1; 2.12:1).¹⁷ Other features in the room included Posthole **24073** and Stone/Pillar Base? **24085** (Photo 2.4:19).

Stratum VIIA (NE)

Other architectural features in this part of the field included Surface **7107**, Hearth? **7109**, and Pillar Base **7108**. Debris **23090** covered Burial **23091**, the earliest of four Iron I burials excavated in Field IV Lower.¹⁸

Stratum VIIA is characterized by Philistine 1 pottery dating to the second–third quarters of the 12th century. Mostly sherds, the 640 pieces¹⁹ are almost double the number that appeared in Stratum VIIB, and they come from 48 loci, 11 of which contained 19 intrusive Philistine 2 sherds.²⁰ The pottery from Stratum VIIA is presented in Figs. 5.11–5.22.

16. E.g., Figs. 5.11:23; 5.12:18; 5.14:1, 3; 5.15:13, 17–18; 5.16:3, 15; 5.17:12, 16; 5.19:1; 5.20:2, 9; 5.21:9, 14–15.

17. Silo 24070 was initially believed to be a hearth (Dothan 1995: 42–44), with parallels among the megaron hearths known from the Aegean world (Karageorghis 1998). After it was fully excavated, however, it was understood to be a silo (Dothan 2003b: 194). A similar silo was excavated in Stratum VIA in Field III (Locus IIINE.7089).

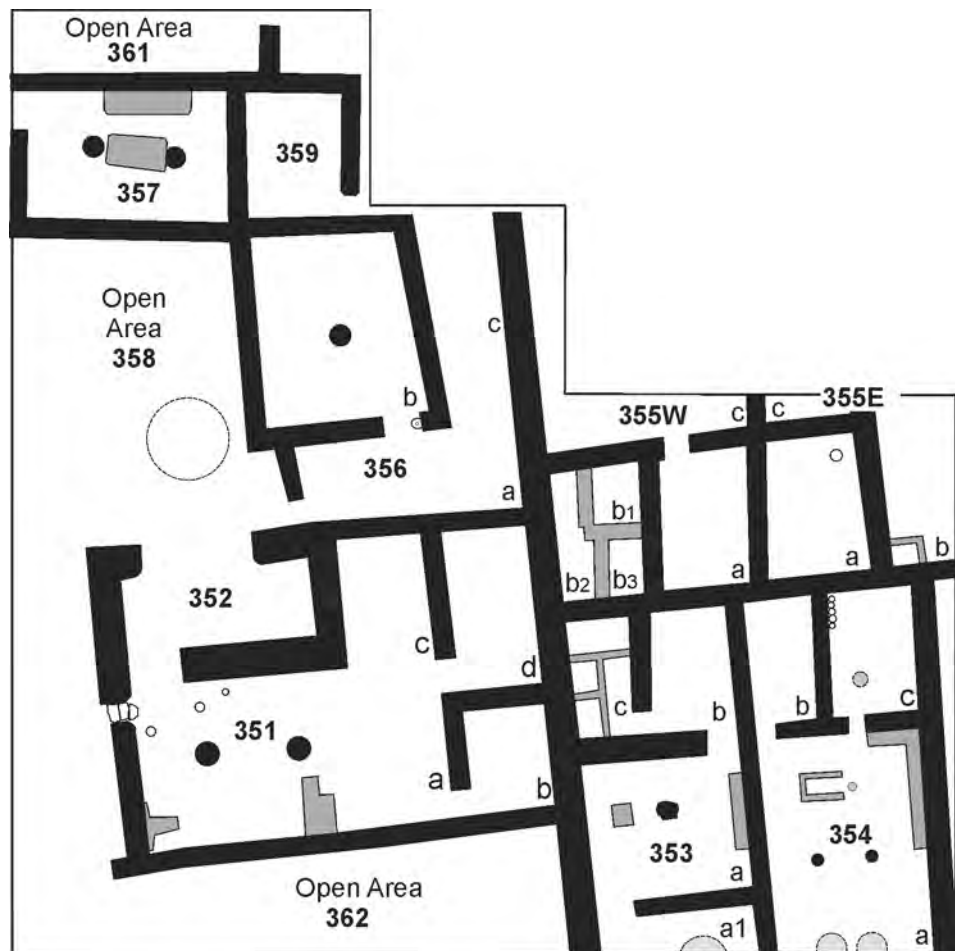
18. The others were Stratum VIB infant Jar Burial 25067 in the northeastern quadrant and Stratum VC infant Jar Burial 26123 and Stratum VB Jar Burial 10035 in the northwestern quadrant. Five similar burials were found in Field INE East Slope (Gitin, Meehl, and Dothan 2006: 54–55).

19. See n. 7.

20. Five of these sherds came from Debris 43101 and Surface 43109, which were cut by Stratum VC Sump 43067; five came from Surfaces 41067 and 41082, which were cut by Stratum VIB Sump 41090 and possibly contaminated by Fill 41089; three came from Debris 24091, contaminated by Stratum VIB Fill 24093; and one sherd each came from Surface 10057.1, contaminated by the construction of Strata VIA–VC

14. See n. 11.

15. See n. 11.



Block Plan 3: Stratum VIB

STRATUM VIB: IRON AGE IB (fourth quarter of the 12th century BCE)

Field IV Lower changed radically in Stratum VIB (Block Plan 3), when the entire area became fully occupied. The earlier core area of two Stratum VIIA single-room *Buildings* 352 and 357 encompassing ca. 200 sq m was developed into a large complex spread over an area of ca. 640 sq m. The two buildings, together

Wall 10021B; mudbrick Wall 24049, contaminated by its Stratum VIA rebuild; mudbrick Wall 24052, contaminated by its Stratum VIA rebuild and by the construction of Stratum VC Socle 24050; Surface 24065, contaminated by Stratum VIB Surface 24079; Sunken Jar 24081, contaminated by Stratum VC Fill 24058 and Stratum VIB Ash Layer 24090 and Fill 24093; and mudbrick Wall 40031A, contaminated by its Stratum VIB/A rebuild.

with *Open Areas* 358 and 361 of Stratum VIIA–B, were integrated into a monumental building complex in the northwestern quadrant and a second large building complex was constructed in the northeastern quadrant. This plan of two building complexes continued for the remainder of the Iron I, from the last quarter of the 12th through the first quarter of the 10th century (Strata VIA–IVA), with the same angled north–south wall line dividing the western and eastern building complexes, designated mudbrick Wall **IVNE.7105/IVNW.8035A/IVNE.9085** and Wall **IVNW.9017B/IVNW.10021B** in Stratum VIA–B (Photos 2.11:22; 2.21:19, 31). The wall was rebuilt twice, once in Stratum VC and again in Stratum IVA. It is significant that the eastern and western building complexes, which shared a common wall, were also rebuilt together in each successive stratum, indicating that they had a related function, although access between the two complexes was not found in the excavated area. The western building complex,

excavated in 14 areas, included *Buildings* 351, 352, 356, 357, and 359 and *Open Areas* 358, 361, and 362 (IVNW.7–10, 23–27, and 39–43). The eastern complex, excavated in six areas, included *Buildings* 353, 354, 355E, and 355W (IVNE.7–9 and 23–25).

The walls of the Stratum VIA–B buildings were generally composed of one ca. 60 cm wide row of mudbricks with a light gray matrix. They were laid flush with the first floor level without foundation stones or a socle, indicating a single-storey structure (e.g., on the west, Wall **26114** in IVNW.26 south section and Wall **40030** [Photos 2.11:8; 2.17] in IVNW.40 south section; on the east, Wall **8044B** in IVNE.8 south section and Wall **24042** in IVNE.24 north section). This is in contrast to the walls of Strata VC–IVA *Building* 350, which were usually composed of two rows of mudbricks with a brown matrix, doubling the width and founded on large stone socles (e.g., Wall **23004B** in IVNW.23 west section and Wall **39034** in IVNW.39 north section). The walls of all the Strata VI–IV buildings were plastered with white lime.

Stratum VIB (NW)

Building 351 was the first large monumental structure (135 sq m) constructed in Field IV Lower. The building had large rooms with plastered walls and special architectural features, including rounded wall corners, massive pillar bases, and a unique stepped niche.²¹ It contained five units: the modified Stratum VIIB single-room *Building* 352 with a monumental entrance, a large central hall (Room a), and three side rooms (Rooms b–d). Despite the damage caused by the laying of the massive stone foundations of Stratum V *Building* 350, many of the central elements of *Building* 351 plan and its various units survived.

The perimeter walls of *Building* 351 were Walls **9039/9046/25070** and **41043** on the north, Wall **39042/40030/40031** on the west, Wall **7017/23024/39031** on the south, and Walls **IVNE.7105/IVNW.8035A/IVNE.9085/IVNW.9017B**²² and **IVNW.10021B** on

the east (Photos 2.11:7–8, 10, 20, 22; 2.12:5–6; 2.12-1; 2.12-2; 2.13). Its monumental entrance was created by incorporating Stratum VIIA single-room *Building* 352 and constructing across its opening in the north large rectangular-shaped Threshold **25078/41065** (Photos 2.4:20; 2.10), composed of five rows of medium-size stones. The construction technique and broad-room orientation of this monumental entrance contrasted with the other entranceways in the building, generally constructed as simple breaks in room walls, most frequently in the short wall of a long room.²³ The Stratum VIIA *Building* 352 walls were retained, except for a rebuild of its western wall as Wall **40031** (Photo 2.11:8). The building's central feature in Stratum VIIA, Silo **24070**, was phased out by Surface **24077/24078/24079**, Stratum VIIA Surface **40038** was reused in Stratum VIB, and the sides of the entrance, Walls **25070** and **41043**, were rebuilt, as new plaster lines indicate (IVNW.24 north and west sections; Photos 2.11:1–2, 10; 2.12:1). Its opening was repaved with pebble Surface **25077** and Surface **41059** (IVNW.41 south and east sections).

The rectangular-shaped central pillared hall of *Building* 351, Room a, was formed on the west and south by the external walls of the building, its eastern wall was western Wall **8043** of Room b, and its northern wall was southern Wall **24049** of single-room *Building* 352, in which an opening was cut on the western side to provide access to Room a (Photos 2.11:4, 19; 2.12-1; 2.20). The floor of Room a, beaten-earth Surface **23033/24062/39047/39054/40037**, was composed of an accumulation of thin laminated layers of ash, organic material, and pottery sherds (Photos 2.11:11; 2.12:9). Two large Pillar Bases **24066** and **24067** were aligned on an east–west axis in the center

21. See n. 11.

22. Although Wall 9017B did not appear in the north-eastern quadrant, it was assigned an NE number—IVNE.9055—to show its relationship to Wall IVNE.9077 that abutted the eastern face of Wall 9017B. The same applies to Stratum VIA.

23. Mazow 2005: 73. The concept of the monumental entrance plan providing indirect access to the building interior is repeated in the Field IV Lower western building complex throughout Iron I Strata VIA–IVA. The addition of pillars in the entranceway in Strata VC, VB, and perhaps VA is paralleled in Field IIINE in Stratum V *Building* 233. A monumental entrance with a wide pillared opening and an off-center entrance to an inner sanctuary is known from a Late Bronze Age building at Ugarit (Yon 1996: 407, 420, Fig. 2), where it also serves, as in the western building complex in Field IV Lower, as a transition point from an open to a roofed space (see Mazow 2005: 76).

of the room, indicating that Room a was a roofed hall and not an open courtyard (Photos 2.11:12–13; 2.12:10–11; 2.29:1–2). Immediately to the north, three Postholes **24074**, **24075**, and **40052** were aligned on a north-by-northeast axis (Photos 2.11:15–16; 2.12:12). Wooden posts set into these holes may have served as a frame for a cloth curtain separating Room a from the entrance to *Building 352*. It could have served the same purpose for a smaller side entrance to Room a cut into external western Wall **39042/40030/40031** (Photos 2.11:8; 2.12:6; 2.12-1). This entrance had rounded corners and three flat stone Steps **40032** plastered on their eastern face (Photos 2.11:9; 2.12:7; 2.12-1). In the southern part of Room a, rectangular mudbrick Platform **23039**, perhaps the base of a hearth/platform, abutted Wall **23024**, and mudbrick Installation **39043** abutted Wall **39042** (Photos 2.11:7, 14; 2.12:5, 8, 13; 2.12-1; 2.12-2; 2.16).

Room a opened into Rooms b–d to the east. Room b was formed by southeastern corner Walls **7017** and **IVNE.7105**, northeastern corner Walls **8035A** and **8042**, and northwestern corner Walls **8042** and **8043** (Photos 2.11:7, 18–19, 22; 2.12:5; 2.20); Room c by northwestern corner Walls **9039** and **24052** and northeastern corner Walls **9039** and **9045** (Photos 2.10; 2.11:3, 20–21; 2.12:3); and Room d by southeastern corner Walls **8035A** and **8042**, northeastern corner Walls **9017B** and **9046**, and northwestern corner Walls **9045** and **9046** (Photos 2.11:18, 20; 2.20). In the three eastern rooms of *Building 351*, the only preserved floor was Surface **9048** in Room d.

Open Area 362 immediately to the south of *Building 351* was only partially exposed. Its northeastern corner was made up of Walls **7017/23024/39031** and **IVNE.7105**, the southern and part of the eastern wall of *Building 351*, respectively (Photos 2.11:7; 2.12:5; 2.12-2; 2.13). *Open Area 362* contained Surface **7029/23040/39052** and Foundation Deposit **7032**—a bowl lying upside-down on a lamp—dug into Surface **7029** up against the southern face of Wall **7017**, near the northeastern corner (Photos 2.12:14; 2.12-2; Figs. 5.23:21; 5.29:10). *Open Area 358* was immediately north of *Building 351*, south of *Building 357*, and west of *Building 356*, the space formed by the cornering of Wall **26114** on the east and Wall **42077** on the north. It contained Fire Pit **42131** and Sump **41090**, the latter leveled by Fill **41089** at the end of Stratum VIB (IVNW.41 east section). The area's laminated and compacted

ashy Surface **25095/26121/41066/42107/42108**, however, may indicate that *Open Area 358* served both as an inter-building passageway and as a courtyard activity area.

Building 356 immediately to the east of *Open Area 358* was partially destroyed and covered by the large stone foundations of Stratum V (stone Socle **26102**, IVNW.26 north, south, and east sections). It consisted of three units: entrance Room a, pillared Room b, and adjacent Room c. Entrance Room a, which provided access to the building from *Open Area 358*, was formed by cornering Walls **9039/9046** on the south and **9017B/10021B** on the east (Photo 2.11:20, 22). Mudbricks **25094** may have served as a screen wall or threshold for the entrance to the building. Room b, formed by Walls **9053** and **25087** on the south, **10049** on the east, **25089/26114** on the west, and **26117/26129** on the north, had an opening between southwestern Wall **25087** and southeastern Wall **9053**. Door Socket **10064** adjacent to Wall **9053** was set into Surface **10049**, which, together with Surface **26110**, made up the floor of Room b (IVNW.26 south section). The central feature of the room was round Pillar Base **26107**, indicating that the room was roofed (Photos 2.14; 2.36). The base was encircled by small stones. The floor of the room was covered with a heavy layer of ash and laminations of beaten earth. Room c Surface **10055** was apparently framed by parallel Walls **10021B** on the east and **10044** on the west (IVNW.10 south section; Photo 2.36).

Building 359, immediately to the north of *Building 356*, was a small, square, single-room formed by mudbrick Walls **26138** on the south, **27073** on the west, **27074** on the north and **27079** on the east, with Surfaces **26117/26129/27078** and **26138** (IVNW.26 north section and IVNW.27 south section). These features were founded on Fill **27080**, which yielded a large number of special objects, including a limestone phallus (Obj. No. 6190; Fig. 7C.1; Color Photo 7C.1). The entrance to the building was in the southeastern corner. The southern end of Wall **27079** had a rounded corner, a common feature of entranceways in the Iron I.²⁴

Building 357 to the west of Stratum VIIA–B *Building 359* again underwent a number of changes, with some mudbrick walls and stone socles reused and some added. While northern Wall **43076** with

24. See n. 11.

attached Bench **43097** continued in use, Wall **43074** on the west was rebuilt with the addition of Socle **42124** at its southern end, abutting the western end of Socle **42104** that supported Wall **42077** on the south (IVNW.42 south section; Photos 2.3; 2.5; 2.5-2; 2.15). Socle **42104** continued eastward as Socle **26118**, which supported Wall **26094B**, both cornering with Wall **27073**. Wall **27073** was built over Stratum VIIA Wall **27104** and sealed Threshold **26137**. A new entrance was formed by Threshold **43121** in the northwestern corner (IVNW.26 west section; IVNW.27 south section; IVNW.43 west section). The room was resurfaced with Surface **43105**, over which Platform **43088** was built (Photo 2.5-2), phasing out Stratum VIIA Hearth/Platform **43107**. Hearth **43103**, made of a composite of pottery, pebbles, and cobbles that showed traces of fire, was set on Platform **43088**. It was later covered by Hearth **43102**, composed of pebbles and pottery sherds and framed with baked mudbricks (Photo 2.5-1); it contained large amounts of ash concentrated in the center. While Monolith **43110**, which continued in use, and Pillar Base **43106**, which replaced the pillar base of the previous stratum, indicate that the room was probably roofed, as mentioned above, the configuration of hearth/platform, pillar base, and monolith suggests a cultic function (Photos 2.5-1; 2.5-2).²⁵

Open Area 361 to the north of *Building 359* Wall **27024** and *Building 357* Wall **43076**, was partially divided by north-south Wall **27077** that separated Surfaces **27093** and **43090** and Installation **27096** on the west from Surface **27092** on the east.

Stratum VIB (NE)

The eastern complex in Field IV Lower consisted of multi-room *Buildings 353, 354, 355E, and 355W*, which continued in use with some internal modifications through Stratum IVA, until the end of the Iron I.

Building 353 was formed by Wall **7105/IVNW.8035A** on the west, Wall **8052** on the north, and Wall **7048/8044B** on the east; the southern end of the building lay in an unexcavated area (Photos 2.11:22; 2.21:18-20; 2.21-1; 2.24; 2.38:7). The building contained four rooms. Rooms a and a1 were separated by east-west Wall **7087**; Rooms b and c were divided by north-south Wall **8057** and separated from Room a by

east-west Wall **8056B**. Room a, with Monolith **7073** almost in the center of Surface **7092**, may have been roofed (IVNE.7 east section; Photos 2.21:4-5, 21-22; 2.21-1; 2.23).²⁶ It was the largest and principal activity area, containing Installations **7090** (a mudbrick basin), **7091** (mudbricks), **7093** (a mudbrick frame), and **7097** (a storage jar; Fig. 5.27:15) set into pebble and plaster Surface **7092** (Photo 2.21:5), as well as work areas with Bench **7102** and Pebbles **7104** (IVNE.7 north, west, and east sections). This activity area was complemented by Room a1, which probably served as the entrance room to the building. The connecting areas of Rooms a and a1 were paved with Cobbles **7098** and **7103**, respectively, and Room a1 also contained Hearth **7100** and Installation **7101** (IVNE.7 south section; Photo 2.21:6). Room b, with Surface **8075**, provided the connection to Room c (Photo 2.21:7). Most of the area of Room c was occupied by Installation **8080**, consisting of a mudbrick frame enclosing three shallow rectangular bins with rounded corners. The northern bin, with Surface **8084A**, was plastered and its sides lined with large pottery sherds (Photo 2.21:14). It had two phases, distinguished by the color of the plaster. The central bin, with Surface **8088**, was framed by narrow plastered mudbricks. The southern bin, with Surface **8085**, was also framed by bricks to the north and east, but was covered with a paving of large pottery fragments rather than plastered (IVNE.8 west section). The function of the installations in Rooms b and c was not clear in this stratum. The finds from Room c in Stratum VIA, however, suggest that its function was related to perfume production.

Building 354, which abutted *Building 353* on the east, contained three rooms: Room a, the largest (possibly the entrance hall), and two smaller back Rooms b and c. Room a was the principal activity area, with Surface **23081** (Photo 2.21:8; see IVNE.23 all sections). Bench **23093** was attached to eastern Wall **23077**, and cornered at its northern end with Bench **24076**, attached to northeastern Wall **24057** (IVNE.23 north section; Photos 2.21:9, 23, 26). Posthole **24081** may have served to support a shade covering for the bench area in the northeastern corner of Room a, in which Pit **24084** was located, and Pillar Bases **23085** and **23087** most likely supported a roof at least in the southern part of

25. See n. 12.

26. Monolith 7073 might also be considered as a betyl or maṣṣeba (see n. 12).

the hall. The rectangular-shaped hall contained seven installations: pebble Hearths **23086A** and **23086B**,²⁷ Stones **23082** and **23084**, Mudbricks **23088** (probably a fire box), and pebble Installations (Hearths?) **24086** and **24087**, all representing similar activities as in Room a of *Building 353*. Threshold **24079B** marked the entranceway between Rooms a and c in Walls **24057** and **24080**, the southern walls of Room c, with Wall **24061** on the west, Wall **24063** on the north, and Wall **24042** on the east (Photos 2.4:27; 2.21:24–25; 2.25). Room c, with Surface **24070**, contained Fire Pit **24066** and rounded mudbrick Installation **24063** in the northwestern corner of the room (Photos 2.21:11; 2.25). A row of five complete vessels, including two stirrup jars, two flasks, and a jug (Figs. 5.33:1, 6, 8; 5.34:1–2) lay against the eastern face of Wall **24061** and partly over Installation **24063** (IVNE.24 north section; Photos 2.21:25; 2.25). The stirrup jars, one of which had almost totally disintegrated, were made of extremely well-levigated clay. The complete vessels have the black painted monochrome decoration typical of Philistine I pottery. Room b is delineated by Wall **8044B** on the west, Wall **25028B** on the north, and Wall **24061** on the east (Photo 2.21:10, 25).

Buildings 355W and *355E* immediately to the north of *Buildings 353* and *354*, with which they shared east-west mudbrick Wall **8052/9065/25028B**, were oriented northward (Photo 2.21:20). Their unexcavated entrance or front rooms were probably located to the north, representing a mirror image of the plan of *Buildings 353* and *354*. *Building 355W* had at least three rooms: back Rooms a and b, and Room c, apparently the large main room that continued into the unexcavated area. Rooms a and b were separated by north-south Wall **9069**, and the access to Room c from Room a, with Surface **9074**, was through mudbrick Threshold **9073** in Wall **9064** (IVNE.9 north section; Photo 2.21:12, 28, 33). Room b, with southern Wall **8052/9065**, western Wall **9085/IVNW.9017B**, northern Wall **9077**, and eastern Wall **9069**, was divided into three units—b1, b2, and b3 (Photos 2.21:20, 31–33; 2.22). L-shaped Unit b1 was formed by north-south Wall **9088A** and east-west Wall **9088B** (Photos 2.21:34; 2.22). North-south Wall **9093** divided Units b2 and b3 (IVNE.9 west section).

27. Small, round, pebble hearths of this type are common on the Summit of the Northeast Acropolis in Field I, where 31 examples were excavated in Strata VI–IV.

Unit b1, designated Installation **9088**, had plastered mudbrick Surface **9092** (Photos 2.21:13; 2.22). Given its division into units and its plastered mudbrick surface, back Room b may mirror the function of *Building 353* back Room c to its south.

Building 355E, like *Building 355W*, also had three rooms: back Rooms a and b, and Room c, apparently the large main room, which extended northward into the unexcavated area. Room a was formed by Walls **25028B** on the south, **9063** on the west, **25069** on the north, and **25052** on the east, the last shared with Room b (Photo 2.21:27, 29–30). Room a Surface **25066** covered infant Jar Burial **25067**, a complete articulated skeleton lying in a flexed position, the second of four Iron I burials found in Field IV Lower (IVNE.25 south section; Photos 2.21:15; 2.26).²⁸ Room b, with plastered Surface **25062**, contained circular phytolith Installation **25061** in the center of the room and rectangular mudbrick Installation **25063** in its southwestern corner (Photos 2.21:16–17; 2.26). Unlike *Buildings 353* and *354*, which continued in use with some internal modifications through Stratum IV, *Buildings 355E* and *355W* were radically changed in Stratum V.

The Stratum VIB ceramic assemblage, characterized by the continuation of Philistine I pottery and the first appearance of elaborate Philistine 2 ware, is presented in Figs. 5.23–5.37.

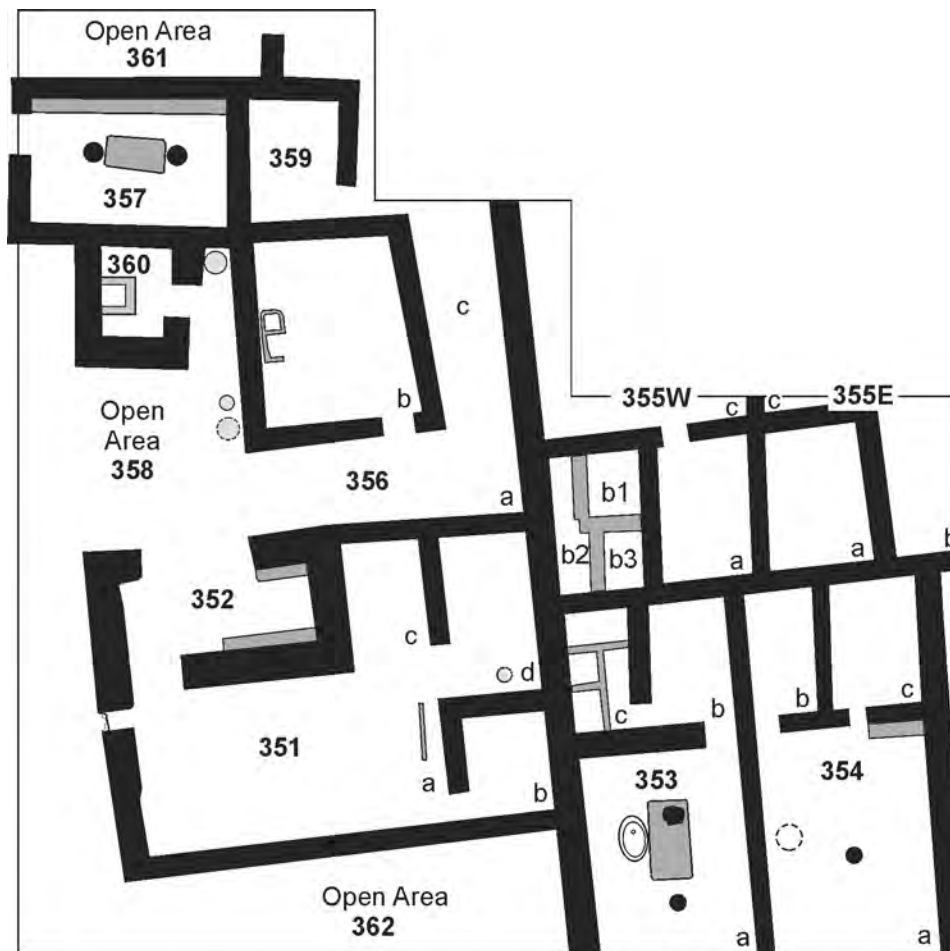
STRATUM VIA: IRON AGE IB (fourth quarter of the 12th/beginning of the 11th century BCE)

While all the Stratum VIB buildings and open areas continued in use in Stratum VIA (Block Plan 4), new floors were added in most architectural units, some architectural features and installations were phased out, and new features and installations were added. Only one major new architectural unit was added in Field IV Lower, namely, single-room *Building 360* built in the northern part of *Open Area 358*.

Stratum VIA (NW)

New single-room *Building 360*, built up against southern Wall **42077** of *Building 357*, was formed by

28. See n. 18.



Block Plan 4: Stratum VIA

massive Walls **42086** on the south, **42094** on the west, and **42100** and **42106** on the east, the last two separated by stone-paved Threshold **42101** (IVNW.42 east section; Photos 2.15; 2.18). The thickness of the walls indicates that this single room had a second storey or supported an upper structure. The building's central feature was mudbrick frame Installation/Bin **42097** built on plaster Surface **42099** abutting the eastern face of Wall **42094**, directly opposite Threshold **42101** (IVNW.42 west section; Photo 2.18).²⁹ The threshold opened into the narrow northern activity area extension of *Open Area 358*. Installation **42097** contained a gold leaf, fragments of an ivory panel and a polished bone stylus (Photo 2.18; Obj. Nos. 5954–5956).

29. Installation 42097 is similar to Stratum VIB Installation IVNE.7093.

Reused Stratum VIB architectural units included *Buildings 351, 352, 356, 357, and 359*, and *Open Areas 358, 361, and 362*.

The formal entrance to monumental *Building 351* was single-room *Building 352*, its wide entranceway repaved with the stones of Threshold **25072/25073/41063**. The modifications to the building's interior included the addition of plastered mudbrick Bench **24069** attached to the southern face of Wall **25070**, Bench **24064** attached to the northern face of Wall **24049**, and Surface **40043** (Photos 2.4:15; 2.10; 2.11:2, 4; 2.12:2, 4; 2.12-1; 2.37; 2.38:20). In the central hall of *Building 351*, Room a Surface **23029/24055** phased out the Stratum VIB pillar bases, postholes, installation, and platform, perhaps changing Room a from a roofed hall into an open courtyard (IVNW.24 west section; Photo 2.37). Surface **7026/8044** was the extension of these surfaces on the eastern side of Room a, with Surface **8044** also extending further

eastward into Room d. Wall **8053** on the eastern side of Room a may have served as a partition wall. Room b was paved with cobble and beaten-earth Surface **7025/8049**; Tabun **8045** was added to Room d.

Open Area 362 immediately to the south of *Building 351* was covered by Surface **7036** on its eastern side. The surface ran up to the cut-off top of sunken Jar Installation **7034** (Photo 2.19; Fig. 5.44:16). The jar contained Philistine I bowl sherds (Fig. 5.48:1).

Open Area 358 immediately to the north of entrance *Building 352* was reduced in area with the addition of single-room *Building 360* at its northern end. Outside *Building 360* Threshold **42101**, the long, narrow, northern extension of *Open Area 358* contained a number of installations: Fire Pit **25106** and Tabun **26100** (Photo 2.17) in the south and Tabun **26082** in the north, separated by stone Pavement **26098/26131**, possibly a continuation of stone Threshold **42101**, and Surface **26086/26099B/26120**. The southern part of *Open Area 358* was covered with Surface **41040**, which phased out the large Stratum VIB Sump **41090** and Surface **41066** (IVNW.41 west and east sections).

Building 356 on the east of *Open Area 358* was partially destroyed and covered by the large stone foundations of Stratum VC *Building 350*. Surface **25092A** was added to entrance Room a, and in main Room b, Wall **26094A** was added on the north (Photo 2.17). Beaten-earth and plaster Surface **26099A/26103/10047** covered the northern half of the room, and beaten-earth and plaster Surface **25086/25101** and cobble Surface **25065/26104** the southern half (IVNW.25 north and east sections and IVNW.26 south section; Photo 2.17). The phasing out of the central pillar from the previous stratum and the addition of Fire Installation **26083**³⁰ and L-shaped stone Installation **26096** indicate that Room b may have become an open area (Photo 2.17). Fire Installation **26083** may have been a kiln, as suggested by the opening in the southeastern corner of its mudbrick frame, the holes in the vitrified walls, and the layers of debris and ash found in the installation. Room c, leading northward off Room a, was resurfaced with Surface **10042**.

30. This installation, formed by a square mudbrick frame, was similar in shape and construction to Installation 42097 in Stratum VIA Building 360 and to Installation IVNE.7093 in Stratum VIB Building 353 Room a.

Building 359 to the north of *Building 356* remained the same as in the previous stratum, except for new Surface **27099**.

Building 357 immediately to the west of *Building 356* was again modified. While its four Stratum VIB perimeter walls continued in use, mudbrick Bench **43077** was added on the southern side of northern Wall **43076**, phasing out and extending further to the west than the earlier bench. Threshold **43100** replaced the earlier threshold (IVNW.43 west section). The central feature of the Stratum VIB building, Platform **43088**, flanked by Monolith **43110** and Pillar Base **43106**, continued in use. Hearth **43078** with a mudbrick frame and Hearth **43086** paved with sherds and pebbles were added on Platform **43088**, the former phasing out the two superimposed Stratum VIB hearths (IVNW.43 south section; Photo 2.5-2). As in the previous strata, this configuration of features has cultic connotations.³¹ The new floor of the room was Surface **43084**, upon which mudbrick bin Installation **42123** was built in the southwestern corner (IVNW.42 north and east sections; Photo 2.5-2).

Open Area 361 in the north was resurfaced with Surface **43080/27087/27088** to the west of Wall **27077** and Surface **27086** to its east. Mudbricks **27088** at the northern end of Wall **27077** may be the remains of an installation.

Stratum VIA (NE)

In the Stratum VIA eastern complex in Field IV Lower, multi-room *Buildings 353, 354, 355E, and 355W* were retained, with internal modifications.

In *Building 353*, while the perimeter walls continued in use, the main activity area, Room a, was changed from a multi-functional work area into a cultic room, and Room c, the function of which was not clear in Stratum VIB, seems to have been related to perfume production in Stratum VIA. Room a was enlarged on the south by phasing out Stratum VIB room-divider Wall **7087**, with Pillar Base **7082** and partially plastered cobble and flagstone Surface **7070/7075/7080/7086** in its stead, thus eliminating the earlier Room al (IVNE.7 south section; Photo 2.27). The floor space of Room a was also widened on its eastern side, with Stratum VIB Bench **7102** phased out by Surface **7084**

31. See n. 12.

(IVNE.7 north section; Photo 2.28). The unique set of features that lent Room a its new cultic character included a large rectangular mudbrick Platform **7079** covered in part by Stones **7083**, with Pillar/Monolith **7073** incorporated into its northern end and Pillar Base **7082** flanking it on the south (Photos 2.23; 2.27). The configuration of a rectangular platform flanked by two pillars is paralleled in *Building 357* in the northwestern quadrant, as well as at Ashdod³² and at Panagia in Greece.³³ On the western side of Platform **7079** was limestone Bathtub **7074** with plastered sides, a bottom made up of unworked cobbles, and a hole at its northern end that apparently was plugged by a rounded stone (Photos 2.27; 2.28). Another bathtub with a stone plug, Bathtub **68047**, was found in Stratum VIIA in Field INE East Slope.³⁴ Similar features associated with a platform have also been found at Ashdod³⁵ and Ashkelon.³⁶ The similarity of this configuration of cultic features to those at other Philistine sites and at sites on the Aegean mainland supports the suggestion that the Sea Peoples/Philistines brought these Aegean cultic traditions with them when they settled in Philistia, imposing their culture on the new environment in Canaan.³⁷

Room b remained essentially the same, except for new Surface **8073** and Threshold **8060B** connecting Rooms b and c. In Room c, the Stratum VIB bins in the mudbrick frame of Installation **8080**, possibly with Surface **8086**, continued in use, but with the addition of plastered Surfaces **8084/8081** and **8082** and the flat-lying sherds of Surface **8083** (IVNE.8 west section; Photo 2.24). However, while Room c had few, if any, artifacts to suggest its function in Stratum VIB, its rich ceramic assemblage in Stratum VIA strongly indicate its use in association with perfume production. Debris **8072**, **8076**, **8077**, and **8079** above Surfaces **8081**, **8082**, and **8083** produced an unusually large concentration of pottery vessels, one of the richest found in the Field IV Lower in the Iron I (Photo 2.24). The assemblage contained local-tradition bowls with concentric circle decorations (Fig. 5.40:10–11, 13), chalices (Fig.

5.41:8, 12–13), storage jars (Fig. 5.44:7–9), flasks (Fig. 5.46:1–4), pyxides (Fig. 5.56:12–13), and Philistine 2 bell-shaped bowls (Fig. 5.47:15–16). Room c Debris **8072** also yielded a unique ceramic tubular flask with a modeled decoration of a human face (Obj. No. 5011; Fig. 6.7:3) and Debris **8079**, an ivory cosmetic vessel (Obj. No. 5052; Fig. 8.1:5). The concentration of plastered installations with bins and the many small closed vessels led to the interpretation of this room as associated with perfume production.

In *Building 354*, the same perimeter walls also continued in use, as did the interior walls dividing it into rooms. The only major architectural change was in Room a, with the elimination of Stratum VIB Bench **23093**, phased out by Surface **23078**, and the replacement of the two earlier pillar bases with Pillar Base **23073**, indicating that the room was still roofed (IVNE.23 north section). Room a, like its counterpart in adjacent *Building 353*, also underwent a radical change in terms of function: instead of a major work area with hearths and installations, it has little or no apparent evidence of activities involving the use of fire. The only sign of activity was found on Surface **23078**, from which Pit **23080** was cut. The surface contained small amounts of ash, burnt residue, charcoal, and organic material; it also yielded a copper alloy ring (Obj. No. 4828; Table 9.3:7), a copper alloy handle (Obj. No. 4881), metal fragments, and flint scrapers (Obj. Nos. 4851–4852, 4890). Back Room b was resurfaced with Surface **24073**, from which Pit **24067** was cut (IVNE.24 west section). The Stratum VIB entrance to Room b that was blocked in Stratum VIA is designated blocked Threshold **24083**. Room c was resurfaced with Surface **24062**, the entire area of which was covered with ash (IVNE.24 north section).

Building 355W continued in use, with the addition in Room b1 of mudbrick Platform? **9067** above a series of densely-compacted layers of mudbricks and mudbrick Debris **9087/9089/9090** within the mudbrick frame of Installation **9088** (IVNE.9 west section; Photo 2.22). In Room c, Stones **9071** may have been used to block Threshold **9073**.

Building 355E also continued in use, with the addition in Room a of Surface **25072** (IVNE.25 west section).

The majority of the ceramic assemblage from Stratum VIA is Philistine 2 pottery. The relatively small number of Philistine 1 sherds that are attested

32. *Ashdod V*: 97–98.

33. Shear 1987: 29–30, Figs. 4–5, House II.

34. Gitin, Meehl, and Dothan 2006: 34–35.

35. *Ashdod V*: Plan 10.

36. Dothan 2003b: 204, 207, Fig. 15.

37. Dothan 2003b: 206, 209–10.

were most likely redeposited from earlier contexts. The single exception seems to be the Philistine 1 Aegean-style cooking jug—it is common in Stratum VIIB (Fig. 5.9), Stratum VIIA (Fig. 5.21), Stratum VIB (Fig. 5.32:1–6), and Stratum VIA (Fig. 5.55:1–9), and occurs sporadically also in Stratum VC (Fig. 5.66:1–6), Stratum VB (Fig. 5.76:8–11), and Stratum VA (Fig. 5.87:2).³⁸ Thus, Stratum VI provides evidence for the typological transition from Philistine 1 to Philistine 2 pottery. The pottery from Stratum VIA is presented in Figs. 5.38–5.56.

STRATUM VA–C: IRON AGE IB (first half of the 11th century BCE)

Stratum V (Block Plans 5–7) began with a major construction phase, in which Fills **7016A**, **23027A**, **24050**, **24053**, **24061**, **25062**, **25069**, **26085**, **39035**, **39037**, **40027**, **41042**, **42082**, **42084**, **42085**, **43073**, **43047**, and **43091** were laid over the northwestern part of the field, phasing out the Stratum VIA plan of *Buildings* 351, 352, 356, 357, 359, and 360 and *Open Areas* 358 and 362.³⁹ The fills provided a foundation for the rows of large boulders that served as socles for the mudbrick superstructure of the radically different Stratum V architectural unit of *Building* 350 and the expanded *Open Area* 361.⁴⁰ In the northeastern part of the field, however, the four Stratum VIA buildings continued in use, with some modifications. *Building* 353 had only minor interior room changes, adjacent *Building* 354 had major interior wall changes, and the multiple rooms of the Stratum VIA *Buildings* 355W and 355E were consolidated to create two large halls. This pattern of continuity was also reflected in the reuse in

Stratum V of the Stratum VIA wall line that divided the northwestern and northeastern building complexes. In Stratum VB–C, the wall line was doubled in width with the addition of mudbrick Wall **IVNW.7022/IVNW.8035/IVNW.9036** (IVNW.9 south section). In Stratum VA, this wall line was partially rebuilt with somewhat thinner mudbrick Wall **IVNW.7013B/IVNW.8007B/IVNW.9017**, and it is this dividing wall that continued in use through Stratum IVA (IVNW.8 north section and IVNW.9 south section). While the plan of both the western and eastern building complexes on either side of the dividing wall line remained basically the same throughout Stratum V, including the external building and interior room walls, Strata VA, VB, and VC were differentiated by new floor levels and the addition of architectural features and installations.

The new Stratum V architectural unit on the western side of the dividing wall line, *Building* 350, is one of the largest Iron I buildings thus far excavated in Israel. Its megaron-type plan, monumental entrance, and pillared hall indicate that it was a public structure with administrative and royal functions. The artifactual and architectural evidence also supports the conclusion that this was a multi-functional building used for both cultic and domestic activities.

It took eight excavation seasons to determine the plan and stratigraphic sequence of this unique monumental structure. The building was ca. 17×22.5 m, encompassing some 400 sq m. Its massive foundations and thick walls indicate that it had two stories, potentially providing 800 sq m of available space. The ground floor comprised six rooms: entrance Room e, pillared hall Room d, and four side Rooms a, b, c, and f. Three of the side rooms—Rooms a, b, and c—were rectangular in shape and of approximately the same size, each ca. 20 sq m, and since their walls continued in use throughout Stratum V, establishing the three sub-strata in each room was based mainly on the sequence of floor levels. However, changes were not evident in all three rooms, and sometimes only one or two floor levels were discerned, creating difficulties in synchronizing the sub-phases of Stratum V.

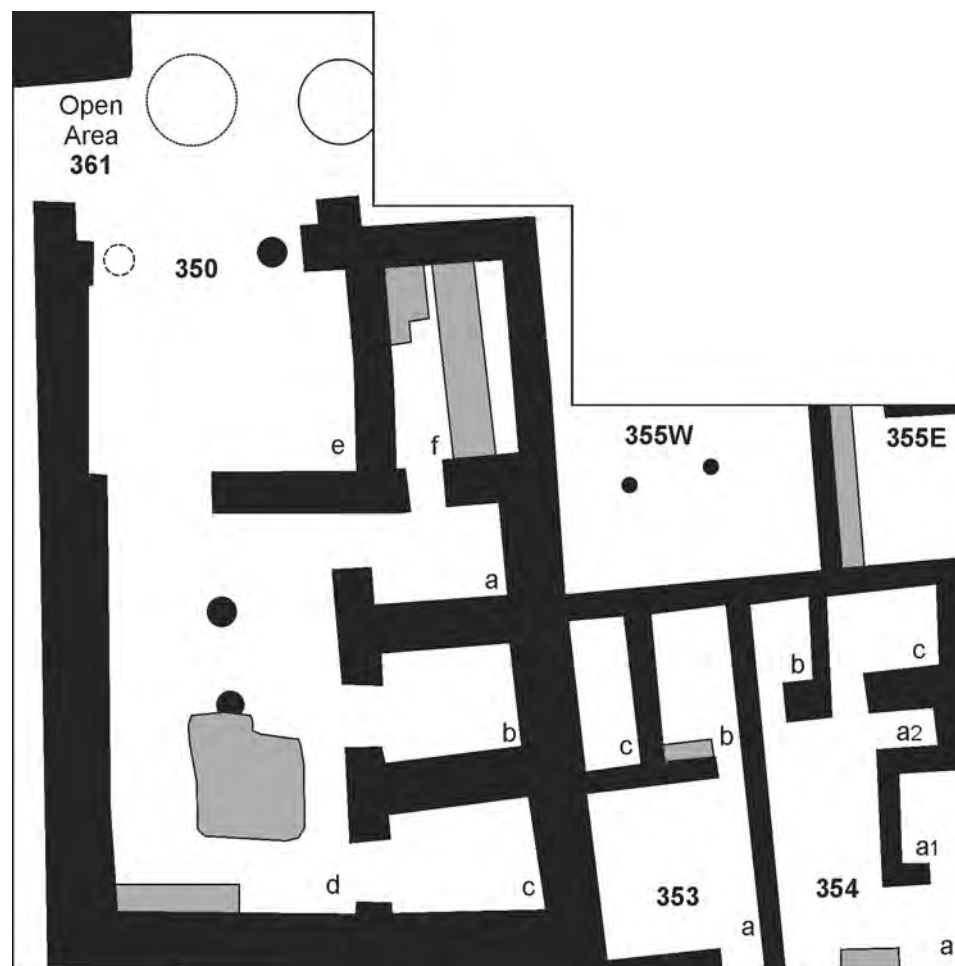
Stratum VC (NW)

In Stratum VC (Block Plan 5), the foundations of the exterior walls of *Building* 350 were composed of two

38. This was also the case in the Field INE East Slope assemblage (Gitin, Meehl, and Dothan 2006: 44).

39. See IVNW.24–26, 40–43 south sections; IVNW.7, 23–26, 42–43 west sections; IVNW.25–26, 39–40 north sections; and IVNW.7, 39–40, 43 east sections.

40. For Socle 7020, see IVNW.7 east and west sections; for Socles 9040 and 9041, see IVNW.9 west section; for Socle 10051, see IVNW.10 south section; for Socle 23030, see IVNW.23 west section; for Socle 23032, see IVNW.23 north section; for Socle 24056, see IVNW.24 south section; for Socle 39040, see IVNW.39 north section; for Socle 40045, see IVNW.40 south section; and for Socle 42091, see IVNW.42 south section.



Block Plan 5: Stratum VC

rows and two courses of large boulders in the north, west, and south, and of mudbricks in the east.⁴¹ The four exterior walls were southern Wall **7004B/23004B/39005B** built on Socle **7020/23030/39039**,⁴² western Wall **39034/40034/41051/42090** and Pier **41061** built on Socle **39040/40045/41052/42091/41062**⁴³ and Wall **42059** built on phytolith Surface **42069**,⁴⁴ northern Wall **10019/26089** built on Socle **10050/26091**,⁴⁵ and eastern Wall **7022/8035/9036/10021A** built

over Stratum VIA mudbrick Wall **IVNE.7051/IVNW.8035A/9017B/10021B** (Photos 2.4:24–26 2.11:22, 26; 2.12:16–17; 2.12-1; 2.13; 2.15; 2.16; 2.17; 2.29:3–4; 2.30:7; 2.38:1; 2.39; 2.41; 2.45:1).⁴⁶ The mudbrick superstructures of many of the *Building 350* walls were ca. 1.6 m in width and in places preserved to a height of over 1 m. They were covered with several layers of plaster, indicating that the building had been re-plastered a number of times.

Within *Building 350*, the north–south wall line separating entrance Room e from Room f and pillared hall Room d from side Rooms a, b, and c was built on a foundation of two courses of large round boulders, each 50–70 cm in diameter. The foundation was 1.20 m wide and sunk to a depth of 1–1.5 m, with the spaces between the boulders filled by smaller stones, each

41. These mudbricks, reddish-orange in color and containing hamra (red sand), were not used in other parts of the building, as observed in the field by Y. Garfinkel, but not recorded in Index A.

42. See IVNW.7, 23 west sections; IVNW.39 east section.

43. See IVNW.39 north section; IVNW.40–42 south sections; IVNW.42 west section.

44. See IVNW.42 south section.

45. See IVNW.10 west section; IVNW.26 east section.

46. See IVNW.9–10 south sections.

20–30 cm in diameter. The wall line was composed of Wall **26050** built on Socle **26102** separating entrance Room e from Room f, Wall **24018/25032** built on Socle **24056/25071** separating pillared hall Room d from Rooms a and b, and Wall **23014/24020** built on Socle **23032/24056** separating pillared hall Room d from Rooms b and c (IVNW.23 north section; IVNW.24 south section; IVNW.26 east section; Photos 2.4:21, 23; 2.10; 2.11:27; 2.12:15; 2.12-1; 2.13; 2.17; 2.20; 2.29:5, 7; 2.37). Socle **23032** was built in Foundation Trench **23041** (Photos 2.12-2; 2.13; 2.41).

In the southeastern part of pillared hall Room d, large mudbrick Platform **23020** was reused through Stratum VA (Photo 2.16). Foundation Deposit **23026** was found immediately below the floor level of Stratum VC Surface **23023**, adjacent to the stone foundation at the southern end of Wall **23014** (Photos 2.16; 2.32). It comprised a lamp inside two bowls, one of which was turned upside down to cover the top of the other. The bowls were decorated with concentric circles and the lamp showed no signs of use (Figs. 5.58:1–2; 5.62:15; Photo 2.16).⁴⁷

The floors of *Building 350* were made of beaten-earth surfaces, except for those in pillared hall Room d, where each floor consisted of numerous thin layers of ash and organic material. In two instances, small graveled areas were also found, a limited phenomenon that occurred only in Room d.

Entrance Room e, a spectacular megaron-type architectural unit measuring 6×7.5 m, provided access to *Building 350* from the north. It was formed by Wall **42059/42090** on the west, by the wall originally founded on Socle **25063A** and removed by Stratum VA Socle **25063** on the south, and by Wall **26050** on the east (IVNW.25 east section; Photos 2.4:22; 2.29:6–7). Two wall buttresses flanked the entranceway, stone Pier **42049B** (Photo 2.15) on the west and the western end of Wall **26089** on the east; the latter also protruded almost 1 m northward beyond the entrance. Between the buttresses, Pillar Base **26057** on the east and another probable pillar base in the location of Pit **42095** opposite it, which was immediately below Stratum VB Pillar Base **42056**, suggest

the existence of a portico (Photos 2.29:10–11; 2.30:12). On the eastern side of the entrance, infant Jar Burial **26123** was found with Storage Jar **26124** leaning on its northern edge, possibly containing an offering (Photo 2.34). The infant was placed in the burial in a flexed position, oriented north–south, with the head facing west, and with a small complete juglet on the hip (Photo 2.34; Fig. 5.62:10). This is the third of the four Iron I burials found in Field IV Lower, and the only one associated with offerings.⁴⁸ The floor of Room e was made up of Surface **26067/26070/26072/26075** in the north, Surface **26073** in the center-east, Surface **42062/42064/42065** in the northwest, phytolith Surface **42069/42081** in the center-west, and Surface **41075** in the southwest.⁴⁹

To the north of entrance Room e, *Open Area 361* had pebbled paving in the south and a plastered surface in the north. The primary features were a stone-lined silo and a drainage sump. *Open Area 361* was separated from Room e by Curb **26068/43061** that consisted of a line of stones, including Stones **26077/26078/26080**, stretching across the front of the entranceway (Photos 2.29:12; 2.30:4). The build-up of the sub-phases on the eastern side of *Open Area 361* was represented by pebble Surfaces **27066** and **27060** and calcite Surface **27067**, from which Pit **27071** and stone-lined Silo **27068** were cut (IVNW.27 south and east sections; Photos 2.7; 2.29:13; 2.30:2; 2.31; 2.31-1). The layer of Fill **27070** partly filled Silo **27068**, covering its bottom Surface **27072** (Photo 2.31-1). The fill yielded a number of special finds, including a ceramic bulla (Obj. No. 5909; Fig. 6.9:6), a gold earring (Obj. No. 5915; Fig. 9.1:1), a metal blade (Obj. No. 5914), and a copper pin (Obj. No. 5916). The silo, 2.5 m wide at the top and ca. 2 m deep, was lined with around 20 courses of limestone cobbles and was most likely used as a dry goods storage area. In the center of *Open Area 361*, plaster- and pebble-lined Sump **27057/43067** with a rounded depression at the bottom, together with Curb **26068/43061** and its associated stones, may have served as the drainage system for entrance Room e (IVNW.27 west section and IVNW.43 east section; Photos 2.29:12; 2.30:1, 5). Pebble Surfaces **27060** and **27066** sloped down from east to west in the direction

47. See also Dothan 1990: 30; Bunimovitz and Zimhoni 1990: 47. Similar foundation deposits are known from numerous sites in this period (Bunimovitz and Zimhoni 1990).

48. See n. 18.

49. See IVNW.26 west section; IVNW.42 north, south, and east sections; IVNW.41 north and east sections.

of the sump and ran up to its eastern face, and pebble Surfaces **43056/27057A** and **43095/27082** dipped down into the sump from the west (IVNW.27 south, east and west sections; IVNW.43 south and east sections; Photos 2.7; 2.30:2–3). On the western side of *Open Area 361*, Pit **43070** was cut from plastered Surface **43056**, the earliest of the three phases of the floor, the other two being pebble Surfaces **43052** and **43053** (IVNW.43 south and east sections; Photo 2.30:3). Tabun **43055** was cut from Surface **43065**. The function of Socle **43020** in the northwestern corner of *Open Area 361* and its relationship to *Building 350* remain undetermined (Photos 2.7; 2.29:16; 2.30:6).

Large pillared Room d, a rectangular-shaped hall measuring 12×7 m with an area of ca. 84 sq m, comprised the southern two-thirds of the western half of *Building 350*. The room was formed on the south by Wall **23004B/39005B**, on the west by Wall **39034/40034/41051** and Pier **41061**, on the north by the wall on Socle **25063A** replaced by Stratum VA Socle **25063**, and on the east by the western wall line for side Rooms a, b, and c that comprised the southern two-thirds of the eastern half of *Building 350* (IVNW.25 west section; Photos 2.4:22; 2.10; 2.16; 2.29:6). The main access to Room d was from entrance Room e through 3 m wide Threshold **41041** in the northwestern corner of Room d, and access to side Rooms a, b, and c perpendicular to the hall was from the eastern side of the hall, with Room f accessed from Room a.

The floor of Room d—including Surfaces **25067/41035** on the north, **24048/40026** in the center, and **23023/39030** on the south—was mostly composed of a series of laminated beaten-earth surfaces (Photos 2.16; 2.33).⁵⁰ The floor level differed in height in various parts of the hall up to as much as 20 cm, creating a slope from west to east (IVNW.24 south and west sections).⁵¹

50. See, respectively, IVNW.25 south section and IVNW.41 south and east sections; IVNW.24 north, south, and west sections and IVNW.40 north, south, and east sections; IVNW.23 north and west sections and IVNW.39 north and east sections.

51. In Stratum VC, and even more so in Stratum VA–B, the floors of Room d were damaged in the north by Stratum IVB Pit 24035 and Stratum IVA Pits 24042/41029 and 24043/40019.

The four main features in Room d were a bench, pillar bases, a raised platform, and a hearth. Plastered Bench **23021/39028** in the southwestern corner of the hall abutted the southern wall of Room d, Wall **23004B/39005B** (IVNW.23 west section; Photo 2.16). The bench, constructed in the header-and-stretcher technique with two rows and six courses of mudbricks, was 4 m long, 0.90 m wide, and 0.50 m high. It was built after the wall had been plastered; its top was also plastered, indicating that it was preserved to its full height. Pillar Bases **24057** and **24063** stood on the north–south central axis of the hall, the former in the center and the latter halfway between the central pillar base and the northern wall (Photos 2.37; 2.65). Central Pillar Base **24057** consisted of a massive stone encircled by a row of small stones (Photos 2.37; 2.65). It was found below the level of the floor (IVNW.24 west section). Northern Pillar Base **24063** was also constructed of a single large stone that was flat on top (IVNW.24 north section). Wooden posts were probably set on top of these pillar bases to support a roof, but no remains of such posts were found.

The southern part of Room d was dominated by Platform **23020/24044/40022** (Photos 2.16; 2.37; 2.45:21; 2.50). It was almost square-shaped, 3.5 m wide and 4 m at its greatest length. Its lower levels were composed of compacted sediment and its upper levels of mudbricks, and it was plastered on its northern and eastern sides. The function of Pillar Base **24057** in relation to the platform was not clear (Photos 2.37; 2.65).⁵² The platform could either have been constructed in Stratum VC or only as late as Stratum VA. Based on the IVNW.23 west and north sections, both interpretations are possible. Stratum VB Surface **23022** and Stratum VC Surface **23023** could be viewed either as running up to the platform or as cut by it (Photo 2.16). The same applies to the association of the platform with Stratum VB Surface **24046** and Stratum VA Surface **24038** in the IVNW.24 south and west sections (Photos 2.45:22; 2.50; 2.53; 2.56).⁵³ Hearth **24054** in

52. A parallel configuration of platform and pillar base was found in Stratum X Temple 131 at Tell Qasile (*Qasile I*: 35).

53. A related suggestion by Field Archaeologist Y. Garfinkel is that large basalt Altar 23012 (Gitin 1989a: Ill. 2.K, Table 1:33) may originally have stood on the platform, since it was found lying on its side in Fill

the northeastern part of the hall was ca. 20 cm deep and had two phases (IVNW.24 north section; Photos 2.33; 2.37). In its earliest phase, it had an irregular shape reminiscent of a keyhole hearth. Paved with a few hundred small wadi pebbles (2–4 cm in diameter), its top was covered with a thick layer (3–4 cm) of ash and charcoal mixed with animal bones. In its second phase, it had a circular outline with a slightly reduced diameter of 1 m and a thin frame, carefully made of light-colored clay. It appears that the layer of pebbles representing the later phase of the hearth was constructed directly on the floor of the earlier hearth. The floor around the hearth, Surface **24048**, was full of ash, charcoal, and animal bones (Photo 2.33). All of these features strongly indicate the cultic character of Room d.

Three side Rooms a, b, and c were to the east of and were accessed from pillared hall Room d. Room a, the northernmost of these, was formed by Wall **9037** on the south, Wall **25032** on the west, the eastern part of the wall on Socle **25063A** destroyed by Socle **25063** and Wall **9021** on the north, and Wall **9036** on the east (Photos 2.4:22; 2.10; 2.29:6; 2.40; 2.45:2, 5; 2.47; 2.48; 2.52; 2.58; 2.59). It had two entranceways, one from pillared hall Room d on the west and one into Room f on the north. The entrance opening from Room d may represent the earliest phase of Threshold **25064** that could be definitely assigned only to Stratum VA (Photo 2.45:13). The floor of Room a, heavily eroded beaten-earth Surface **9035**, was also its floor in Stratum VB (Photo 2.40).

Room b, the middle side room, was formed by Walls **8036** on the south, **24020** and **24018** on the west, **9037** on the north, and **8035** on the east (Photos 2.20; 2.37; 2.45:4; 2.50; 2.52; 2.62–2.63). Access from pillared hall Room d may have been through an earlier phase of Threshold **24041** identified in Stratum VB, composed of two rows of one course of mudbricks built over Socle **24056** (IVNW.24 east section; Photo 2.20). Its floor, Surface **8038**, was defined on the basis

23011 in the same general area as the platform, with its base in Fill 23015, which covered Room d immediately below the Stratum IVB floors. However, since Fill 23015 was associated with the construction of Stratum IC and the altar appears typologically to belong to the Iron II repertoire, it was instead assigned, with reservations, to Stratum IC.

of five vessels found at more or less the same level: three large storage jars, one standing and the others lying on their sides (Fig. 5.61:11–12), an upside-down cooking pot (Fig. 5.60:12), and a large Philistine 2 krater (Fig. 5.65:3).

Room c, the southernmost side room, was formed by Walls **7004B** on the south, **23016** and **23014** on the west, **7014** on the north, and **7022** on the east (Photos 2.13; 2.41; 2.45:1, 3–4). Access from pillared hall Room d was probably through the earliest phase of Threshold **23035** built on Socle **23032** (IVNW.23 east section; Photos 2.4:21; 2.12:15; 2.12-1; 2.12-2; 2.41). The floor, poorly preserved beaten-earth Surface **7038**, was identified only during post-excavation analysis on the basis of a layer of cooking pot remains, including one complete example (Fig. 5.72:1), found in Debris **7011.1** between Stratum VA Surface **7011** and massive construction Fill **7015** (Photos 2.45:19; 2.46; 2.54–2.55).

Room f, the fourth room on the eastern side of *Building 350*, adjacent to entrance Room e, was formed by Wall **9021** built on Socle **9041** on the south, Wall **10019** on Socle **10050** on the north, Wall **26050** on Socle **26102** on the west, and Wall **10021A** on the east (Photos 2.4:23; 2.10; 2.17; 2.29:7; 2.35; 2.36; 2.45:2; 2.47; 2.48; 2.59). The eastern end of the wall on Socle **25063A** was removed by Socle **25063**. Bench **10038** in the northwestern corner abutted Walls **26050** and **10019** (Photo 2.29:7). Stone Installation **10031** was built on Socle **10051** near the northeastern corner (Photos 2.35; 2.36). The floor of the room was Surface **10034** (Photo 2.35). Mudbrick Structure **10033** built on Socle **10051** may have served as the base for a staircase, further supporting the assumption that *Building 350*, with its massive stone foundations, had a second storey (Photos 2.35; 2.36; IVNW.10 south section).

Stratum VC (NE)

In Stratum VC (Block Plan 5), as mentioned above, in contrast to the major changes in the northwestern quadrant, the four Stratum VIA buildings in the northeastern part of the field continued in use in Stratum VA–C with some modifications, mostly internal room changes. The Stratum VIA wall line that separated the western and eastern building complexes in Field IV Lower was also retained in Stratum VA–C, with some modifications.

In *Building 353*, while the same basic plan as in Stratum VIA was maintained, parts of the mudbrick walls were reused and others rebuilt, and the interior space was remodeled. Its western wall, the southern part of the wall dividing the two complexes, was widened, designated as Wall **IVNW.7022/IVNW.8035**. The western half of its northern Wall **8052** was rebuilt with Wall **9037**, and the northern part of its eastern Wall **7048** was rebuilt with Wall **8044A** (IVNE.8 north section and IVNW.9 north section; Photos 2.21:20; 2.38:2).

Room a was formed by Wall **IVNW.7022** on the west, the addition of Wall **8050** on the north, the reuse of Wall **7048** on the east, and the addition of Wall **7051** on the south, increasing the size of the room (Photos 2.27; 2.38:1). The opening to the east of Wall **7051** was either the main entrance to *Building 353* or provided access to another room (Photos 2.27; 2.38:1). The character of Room a was drastically changed with the phasing out of the Stratum VI cultic installations by the addition of Surface **7063**, creating the basis for a domestic activity area (Photo 2.38:4).⁵⁴ Cobblestone Installations **7064**, **7072**, and **7073B** and Pebbles **7071** were built on Surface **7063** and served as a frame for Tabun **7068**, which, like Pit **7077**, was cut from Surface **7063**.

Room b was formed by Wall **8057** on the west and the addition of Walls **9037** on the north, **8044A** on the east, and **8050** on the south (Photo 2.38:3, 6, 8, 29). The floor of the room was Surface/Debris **8059.1** (Photo 2.38:10). Bench **8056A** was attached to southern Wall **8050**, and access to Room a was through mudbrick Threshold **8054B** (Photo 2.38:3, 5, 9).

Room c was formed by Walls **IVNW.8035** on the west, **8052** on the north, **8057** on the east, and the addition of Wall **8050** on the south (Photos 2.21:20; 2.24; 2.38:3, 7–8). The Stratum VIA access from Room b, Threshold **8060B**, was blocked with Mudbricks **8060A**, and a new floor was added, Surface/Debris **8062.1** (Photo 2.38:11–12). Wall **8066** was added to the western face of Wall **8057** (Photos 2.21:22; 2.24; 2.38:8).

In *Building 354*, too, earlier mudbricks walls were reused and new walls added. A new northern part, Wall **8044A**, was added to the southern part of western Wall

7048, and its northern wall was rebuilt as Wall **25028A** (IVNE.8 north section; Photos 2.21:18; 2.38:6, 23, 27). While these together formed the same north–west reverse L-shaped plan of the building that existed in the previous stratum, the eastern wall line of the room was radically changed, altering the interior space to create five rooms out of the previous three. The eastern walls of Rooms a2 and c and the southern walls of Room b and c were twice as thick as the other room walls, perhaps indicating support for a second storey.

Room a was sub-divided into three parts, Rooms a, a1, and a2. Room a was formed by reused Wall **7048** and new Wall **8044A** on the west, the addition of Wall **24040** on the north, and Walls **23041** and **23066** on the east (IVNE.8 south section; IVNE.23 north section; IVNE.24 west section; Photos 2.21:18; 2.38:16, 21; 2.38-1). Bench **23076** was at the southern end of the room (Photo 2.38:14). New Surface **23058** and its associated features—plastered mudbrick Installation **23054**, stone Installations **23069** and **23072**, Tabun **23059**, and Fire Pit **23061**—and new Surface **24046** with Pit **24054** gave the room a different character, namely, an intensive domestic activity work area (Photos 2.38:13, 15; 2.38-1). Room a1 to the east of Room a was formed by new Walls **23066** on the south, **23041** on the west, and **24032** on the north, with access to Room a through an opening in the south opposite Wall **23066** (Photos 2.38:16–18; 2.38-1). Surface **23062** with its associated features of sherd-lined Hearth **23063** and Sunken Jar **23064** suggest that this smaller room may have served as an auxiliary work area (Photos 2.38:19; 2.38-1). Room a2 to the north of Room a1 had the shape of a small niche; it was formed by new Walls **24032** on the south, **24049** on the east, and **24025** on the north, and was open to Room a on the west (Photo 2.38:20). Surface **24046** in the northern part of Room a extended eastward into niche Room a2, with pebble Hearth **24051** in its center (Photo 2.38:13).

Room b northwest of Room a was formed by new Walls **8044A** on the west, **25028A** on the north, **24026** on the east, and **24040** on the south, together with Surface **24043** (Photos 2.38:6, 21–24, 27; 2.38-1). A small room with a narrow opening to Room a on the southwest, Room b may have served as a storage area.

Room c, formed by new Walls **24026** on the west, **25028A** on the north, **24028** on the east, and **24025** on the south, together with Surface/Debris **24035.1**,

54. This room also contained the largest assemblage of animal bones (see Chapter 13).

had an opening in the southeast leading into Room a (Photos 2.38:22–23, 25–28; 2.38-1).

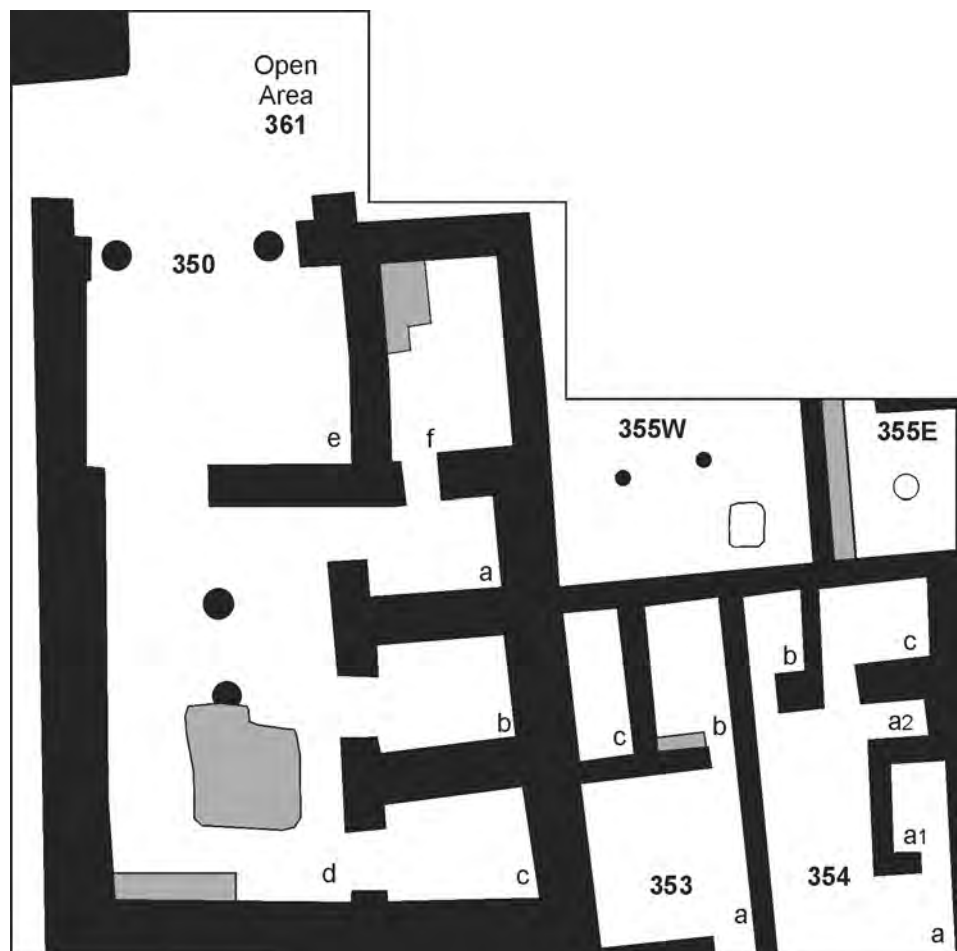
In *Buildings 355W* and *355E*, the multiple rooms of Stratum VIA were consolidated into two large halls, the former extending northward and the latter eastward into unexcavated areas. *Building 355W*, the larger of the two buildings, was formed by mudbrick Walls **8052/9037** on the south, **IVNW.9036** on the west, and **25029** on the east (Photo 2.38:29–30). The two pillars on Pillar Bases **9053** and **9061** sunk into Surface/Fill **9050.1**, the floor make-up of the building, apparently supported the roof of the wide expanse of the large hall (Photo 2.38:31). *Building 355E* was formed by new mudbrick Walls **25028A** on the south, **25029** with attached Bench **25044** on the west, and the wall on Sockle **25064** on the north (IVNE.25 north section; Photos 2.38:23, 27, 33; 2.44). The space between this socle and Bench **25044** may have been the entrance to the hall (Photos 2.38:33; 2.44). The floor make-up

consisted of laminations of Surface/Debris **25049.1**, into which Hearth **25057** and Cobbles **25048B** were set (Photo 2.38:32, 34). Small Hearths **25057** in *Building 355E* and **25063** and **24051** in *Building 354* Rooms a and a2 may have been related either to cultic or industrial activities.

The ceramic assemblage from Stratum VC includes local-tradition and Philistine 2–3 pottery, as well as a small number of red-slipped vessels, and is presented in Figs. 5.57–5.67.

Stratum VB (NW)

In *Building 350* in Stratum VB (Block Plan 6), the Stratum VC exterior and interior walls, benches, pillar bases, and platform continued in use, while a few architectural features were phased out and others added, mainly floors. Floor levels were raised by ca. 0.30 m above the floors of the previous stratum and were resurfaced. As in Stratum VC, the surfaces were



Block Plan 6: Stratum VB

made of beaten earth with many small, fine, laminated layers rich in ash and animal and fish bones.

Entrance Room e had new Surface **26058** and pebble Surfaces **26059** and **26065** on the east, pebble Surface **42055** and plastered Surface **42058** on the west, and Surface **41073** on the southwest (IVNW.26 north and west sections; IVNW.41 east section; IVNW.42 north, south, and east sections; Photos 2.29:9; 2.30:9–10). Pillar Bases **42056** in the northwest and **26057** in the northeast continued the Stratum VC portico plan of the room (Photos 2.29:10–11, 2.30:11–12; 2.39). To the north of entrance Room e, *Open Area 361*, was changed significantly into an open flat area. It was repaved with pebble and plaster Surfaces **43045** and **43051** on the west (IVNE.43 south and east sections). These two surfaces appear to have been associated with the southern face of Socle **43020**, and together with repaved pebble Surfaces **27052** and **27056** on the east, phased out Stratum VC Sump **43067/25057**; Surface **27052** also phased out Stratum VC Silo **27068** (IVNW.27 east and west sections; IVNW.43 east section; Photos 2.7; 2.29:15; 2.30:1, 6; 2.39; 2.39-1). A new stone-lined drainage system for *Building 350* was constructed to the northeast of entrance Room e, including Drain **27046** founded on Installation **27059** (Photos 2.29:14, 2.39). Tabun **43050** and Stones **43060** were in the northeast of *Open Area 361* (Photo 2.39-1).

In pillared hall Room d to the south of entrance Room e, the new floors were Surfaces **25068/41045** in the north, **24046/40024** in the center, and **23022/39030** in the south. While Surface **24046** phased out Stratum VC Hearth **24054** and no Stratum VB hearth replaced it—although another hearth was found in the same general area in Stratum VA—there was a rich accumulation of charcoal and ash on Surface **24046** (Photo 2.37).

On the eastern side of pillared hall Room d, side Rooms a and c and their access to the hall remained the same as in Stratum VC. Access to Room d from side Room b was through Threshold **24041**, which may already have been in use in Stratum VC (Photo 2.20).

In side Room a, special finds on Surface **9035P** included 21 cylindrical loom weights made of unfired clay concentrated in the southwestern corner (Obj. Nos. 11459–11479; Photo 2.40; Color Photo 6.1:5–9);⁵⁵

these represent one example of the objects with Aegean affinities found at Ekron.⁵⁶ Other special finds include a large Egyptian-type ivory earplug (Obj. No. 2373),⁵⁷ two Philistine 2 kraters (Fig. 5.76:1–2), and a painted bowl (Fig. 5.68:16).

In side Room b, Fill **8034.1** between the Stratum VB and VC floors contained a concentration of animal bones, perhaps the remains of animals that were sacrificed in Room b and then buried beneath the floor. Some of the bones included articulated ovi-caprid body parts, which may be related to the similar remains found on Room b Surface **8034**. Special finds on Surface **8034P** include three eight-spoked bronze wheels (Photo 2.42) and the corner fragment of a frame with a loop for the insertion of an axle (Obj. No. 2246; Color Photo 10.4:2), all made of cast bronze, parts of a square wheeled stand reminiscent of the description of the biblical *mekhonoth* or laver stands made for Solomon's Temple in Jerusalem.⁵⁸ Another component of the stand, a bronze double-headed linchpin (Obj. No. 2381; Color Photo 10.4:1) was found on Threshold **23018** in Stratum VA Room c (see below). In the southeastern corner of Room b, a broken ivory handle with traces of an iron blade (Obj. No. 2435; Fig. 8.2:9) was found, of the same type, albeit smaller, as the complete knife (Obj. No. 2574; Color Photo 10.2:1) found in Room c in Stratum VA (see below). Another ivory handle (Obj. No. 2280; Fig. 8.2:7) was found in Fill **8037** in Room b Stratum VB, just below surface

29), they were identified as loom weights at Ashkelon (Stager 1991: 36–37) and at Tel Rehov, where they come from an early 12th century BCE context (Amihai Mazar, personal communication). Similar loom weights, some with Minoan inscriptions, are well known on Cyprus (Dothan 1998b: 154–55).

56. Dothan 1995: 46–47.

57. A similar earplug was found in the same room in Stratum IVA (ca. 1 m higher) (Obj. No. 611; Fig. 8.1:2; see also Dothan 1998a: 263–67).

58. See 1 Kgs 7:27–33. Another component of the stand—a bronze bud-shaped object (Obj. No. 2390; Cat. No. 10.14)—was found in Room d. Initially published as a pendant (Dothan 2002: 3, Figs. 3, 5), it may have been a small pomegranate (Dothan and Ben-Shlomo 2007: 13). These stands are also known from 12th century Cyprus (Dothan 2002: 5–11).

55. While similar objects found at Beth-Shean were designated “model bread offerings” (Beth-Shean 1966:

Fill **8034.1**.⁵⁹ Surface **8034P** (Photo 2.42) also yielded two Philistine 2 bell-shaped bowls (Fig. 5.75:1, 3), as well as a zoomorphic head from a kernos (Obj. No. 2247; Fig. 6.4:3).

In Room c, an installation comprised of two cooking pots was found in association with Surface **7011.1/7038** adjacent to the northern wall of the room (Photos 2.45:20; 2.46). The complete vessel has two vertical handles and a ridged vertical rim (Fig. 5.72:1). The upper half of the second cooking pot was placed as a frame on top of the complete vessel. The second cooking pot is handleless and has an elongated, triangular rim (Fig. 5.72:3). Ash and charcoal remains were found on top of and in the space between the two cooking pots.

Room f to the east of entrance Room e underwent internal changes. Bench **10032** replaced Stratum VC Bench **10038**, Installation **10030** was added adjacent to Bench **10032**, and new Surface **10028** phased out Mudbrick Structure **10033** (IVNW.10 south section; Photo 2.35). Access to Room a was through Threshold **9050B**. Jar Burial **10035**, a skeleton placed face-up on an east-west axis below two large storage jar sherds, was in the northeastern corner of the room (Photo 2.35). This is the fourth Iron I jar burial found in Field IV Lower.⁶⁰

Stratum VB (NE)

Buildings 353, 354, 355W, and 355E continued in use in Stratum VB with only minimal modifications (Block Plan 6). In *Building 353*, Room a had a new floor, Surface **7059**, with which Hearth **7062** was associated (Photo 2.43). In *Building 354* Room a, Installation **23054** and Tabun **23059** continued in use with a new floor made up of Surface/Debris **23053**, on which Pottery Concentration **23051** was found, and Surface/Debris **24033.1** in the northern part of the room (Photo 2.38-1). In Rooms a and a1, mudbrick Wall **23047** enclosed the eastern side of the building, and plaster Surface **23060** was added to Room a1 (IVNE.23 east section). Room b mudbrick Threshold **24041** and

Room c mudbrick Threshold **24037** provided access to Room a. Surface/Debris **24039.1** was added in Room b and Surface **24035.1** in Room c (Photo 2.38:28).

In *Building 355W*, the new features were Platform **9051**, Hearths **9049** and **9052**, and Surface **9050**, and in *Building 355E*, Hearth **25050** and Surface **25049** (Photos 2.38:31; 2.44). These hearths, together with Hearth **7062** in *Building 353* Room a, may indicate either cultic or industrial activities (Photo 2.43).

The ceramic assemblage from Stratum VB includes local-tradition and Philistine 3 pottery, as well as a small number of Philistine 2 and red-slipped vessels, and is presented in Figs. 5.68–5.76.

Stratum VA (NW)

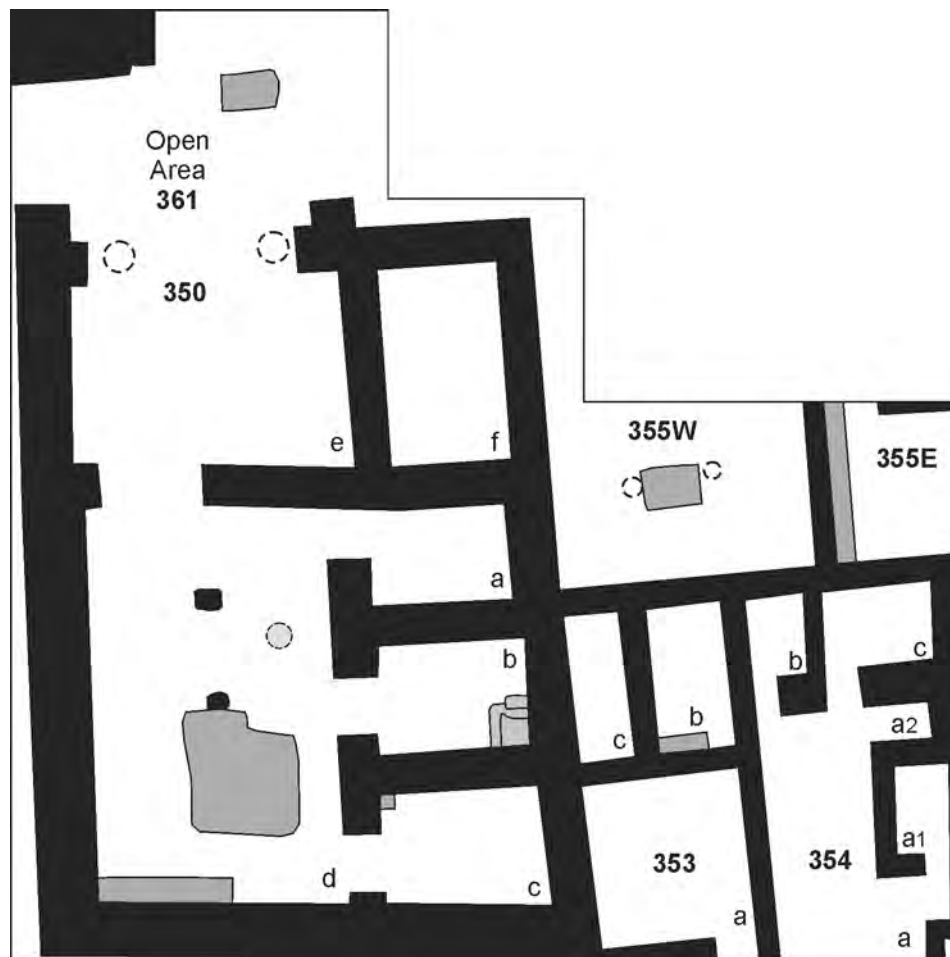
In Stratum VA (Block Plan 7), while *Building 350* retained its original plan, its mudbrick perimeter walls on the west, north, and east were rebuilt from their foundations up. These included Wall **39032/40033B** on Socle **40046**, Wall **41025** on Socle **41044** with mudbrick Pier **41031** on Socle **41060**, and Socle **42035** with stone Pier **42049A** on the west; Wall **26051** on Socle **26071** on the north; and Walls **7013B** and **8007B/9017** on the east (IVNW.40 south section; IVNW.41 south section) (Photos 2.29:8; 2.30:8; 2.45:6–8; 2.47; 2.50). Some of the interior mudbrick walls of *Building 350* were also rebuilt: the northern wall of Room d, Wall **25038** on Socle **25063A**, and the walls separating Rooms a and b, Wall **8015A**, and Rooms b and c, Wall **8019** (Photos 2.37; 2.41; 2.45:10; 2.47–2.48; 2.52; 2.58; 2.62).

In entrance Room e, although the pillar bases that created the portico plan in Stratum VB–C were no longer present, Sand Pit **26045** situated in the same location as Stratum VB Pillar Base **26057** may have served as a socket for a pillar (Photos 2.29:10; 2.30:11).⁶¹ Room e was repaved with Surfaces **25061**, **25081**, and **41070** in the south and Surface **26047/42033** in the north, from which Pit **27043/26054** was cut (IVNW.25 north, west, and east sections; IVNW.26 north and west sections; IVNW.41 north and east sections; IVNW.42 north and east sections). Debris (Surface?) **42029A** was found in the center-west of Room e.

59. These are three of the five ivory handles, some with attached iron blades, found at the site (see Dothan 2002: 14–17); the most complete knife came from Room c in Stratum VA (Obj. No. 2574; Color Photo 10.2:1).

60. See n. 18.

61. Although there was no evidence for a second pillar opposite the sand pit, if such a pillar did exist, the portico tradition would have continued into Stratum VA.



Block Plan 7: Stratum VA

To the north of entrance Room e, *Open Area 361* had Surface **27038/43046** in the north, Surface **27040** in the east, Surface **27022/27037** in the southeast, and Surface **43027/43043** in the west, from which Pit **43037** was cut (IVNW.27 north, south, east and west sections; IVNW.43 north, south, east and west sections; Photo 2.57). Surface **43027/43043** ran up to the southern face of Socle **43020** (Photos 2.7, 2.30:6). Other new features were plastered mudbrick Platform **27039**—at the foot and to the west of which five small, round-sided bowls were found upside-down, two on Surface **27022P**—and Socle **43047** (IVNW.43 north section; Photo 2.57; Fig. 5.77:7, 11).

Access from entrance Room e to pillared hall Room d to its south was through Threshold **41036**. In Room d, while Bench **23021/39028** continued in use, Pillar Bases **24039** and **24045** replaced the earlier pillar bases (Photos 2.37; 2.56; 2.65). As discussed under Stratum VC (NW) above, Platform **23020/24044/40022** could either have continued in

use from Stratum VC or been built only in Stratum VA (Photos 2.16; 2.45:21; 2.50). The floor level of Room d was raised by 0.20–0.30 m above that of the previous stratum, and consisted of many thin layers of beaten earth rich in ash and organic material (animal and fish bones). The well-preserved floor was made up of Surfaces **23019/39026** in the south, **24038/40020** in the center, and **25060/41033** in the north (IVNW.23 north and west sections; IVNW.24 north, south, and west sections; IVNW.25 south and west sections; IVNW.40 south and east sections; Photos 2.45:22, 24; 2.52; 2.53; 2.56). Pebble Hearth **24037**, lined with plaster and full of ash and silt, was cut from Surface **24038**; the area around it contained a large number of fish and animal bones (Photos 2.45:23; 2.50–2.53). It was in approximately the same general location as Stratum VC Hearth **24054** below it (Photo 2.33). Along with the platform, these hearths may represent another indication of the cultic nature of the room. On the eastern side of pillared hall Room d, new mudbrick thresholds

were constructed for access to the three side Rooms a, b, and c: Threshold **25064** provided access to Room a, Threshold **24040** to Room b, and Threshold **23018** to Room c (IVNW.23 east section; Photos 2.16; 2.41; 2.45:15; 2.50). All of these rooms had new floors and installations and yielded a number of special objects.

In the eastern part of Room a, a small, round, plastered installation, Basin **9032**, was sunk 0.30 m into pebble and beaten-earth Surface **9030**, protruding a few centimeters above it (Photos 2.45:11–12; 2.47–2.49). The interior diameter of the installation measured 30 cm and the width of its rim 3–4 cm. The pipe-shaped bottom was not plastered. Its function remains unclear, but it may have served as a hole for anchoring a wooden post. Most of the finds on Surface **9030** were concentrated alongside the eastern wall of Room a (Photos 2.45:11; 2.47–2.49). These included seven vessels: two horn-shaped bottles, one red-slipped and burnished and the other painted (Fig. 5.86:3–4); a cylindrical bottle with a scale-pattern decoration (Fig. 5.86:2); a carinated red-slipped and burnished strainer-spouted jug with black line decoration (Fig. 5.83:2); a chalice (Fig. 5.80:8); and two Philistine 3 bell-shaped bowls (Fig. 5.85:1, 6).⁶²

In side Room b, *Bamah* **8032**, 0.80 m high and with a top surface of 1 sq m, was built on Bench/Platform **8033** in the southeastern corner formed by Walls **8007B** and **8019** (Photos 2.45:7, 9, 16, 18; 2.50–2.51; 2.54; 2.62). *Bamah* **8030**, the northern part of *Bamah* **8032**, and Bench/Platform **8033** together in effect formed a stepped structure (Photos 2.45:16–18; 2.50–2.51). *Bamah* **8032** may have been a rebuild of earlier *Bamah* **8048** (Photos 2.45:18; 2.50–2.51). The entire *bamah* structure, plastered on all sides, was founded on and used in association with Surface **8031** (Photos 2.45:14; 2.50–2.51). These *bamot* strongly suggest a cultic function for Room b, as supported by several special finds: a decorated bowl was found on top of *Bamah* **8030** (Fig. 5.78:2), and fragments of a flask were found between it and *Bamah* **8032** (Fig.

5.84:12).⁶³ Surface **8031** yielded fragments of two chalices (Fig. 5.80:6), a strainer (Fig. 5.84:14), and a Philistine 3 bell-shaped bowl. A broken faience ring (Obj. No. 1750; Table 9.3:12) was found in floor make-up Surface **8031.1**.

In side Room c, mudbrick Installation **7012**, a small platform (*bamah*?) measuring 0.30×0.40 m was built on Surface **7011** in the northwestern corner formed by Walls **8019** and **23014** (Photos 2.45:19; 2.54–2.55; 2.62).⁶⁴ Its top and exposed sides were lined with red hamra bricks covered with a thin layer of white plaster. A double-headed bronze linch-pin in the form of a Janus (Obj. No. 2381; Color Photo 10.4:1) was found on Threshold **23018** (Photo 2.16). The linch-pin is linked to the above-mentioned bronze wheels and corner fragment of a frame with a loop for the insertion of an axle from a ceremonial laver-type stand that were found in Stratum VB on Room b Surface **8034P** (Photo 2.42).⁶⁵ Other special finds include a rectangular iron bar (Obj. No. 2173; Photo 2.54; Color Photo 10.4:3) found on top of Installation **7012**, a bi-metallic knife made of iron with bronze rivets attaching it to an ivory handle (Obj. No. 2574; Photo 2.55; Color Photo 10.2:1),⁶⁶ and a bronze cauldron handle (Color Photo 10.3:2) from Surface **7011**.

In Room f, Stratum VB Threshold **9050B** continued in use. Surface **9029** was added in the south and Surface **10025** in the north, creating a single extended flat area (IVNW.9 north and west sections; IVNW.10 south and west sections).

Stratum VA (NE)

In Stratum VA (Block Plan 7), while *Buildings* 353, 355W, and 355E retained the same plan as in Stratum VB, with the addition of some new interior features, in

62. For this assemblage, see Dothan 1990: 29, 35. Other special finds from Room a included a gold leaf pendant (Obj. No. 2500; Fig. 9.3:1) from Fill 9034 between the Stratum VA and VB floors and an ivory lid with a rosette decoration (Obj. No. 1382; Fig. 8.1:4) that probably originated in Stratum VA found in Fill 9023 beneath the Stratum IVB surface.

63. Plastered *bamot* were also found in this corner in Stratum IVA–B.

64. Blue-pigmented plaster fragments, presumably originating from wall frescoes, were found in Room c Fill 7007 immediately above Stratum VA Surface 7011 and sealed by Stratum IVB Surface 7009. It is possible that the frescoes were originally on the walls of the room in Stratum VA.

65. For a full discussion including parallels from other sites, see Dothan 2002: 11–14.

66. See n. 59.

Building 354, the eastern wall of Room a was rebuilt as Wall **23043/23044** (IVNE.23 east section).

In *Building 353*, the new features included Room a Surface **7046/7047/7055**, Pillar Base **7052**, Installations **7052A** and **7058**, and Hearth **7056**; Room b Surface **8059** and plastered stone Installation **8064**; and Room c Surface **8062** (Photo 2.38:10–11). Stratum VB Threshold **8054B** between Rooms a and b was blocked by brick Fill **8054A** (Photo 2.38:5). The new features in *Building 354* included Room a Surface **23039**, with which Fire Pit **23042** was associated, Surface **24033**, Stones **8061**, and in the southeastern corner, an L-shaped installation constructed with mudbrick Walls **23049A** and **24049B** (IVNE.23 north, south, and west sections; IVNE.24 south and west sections). As mentioned above, the eastern wall of Rooms a and al was rebuilt, the only modification in Room al, and Surface **24039** was added in Room b (IVNE.24 west section). In *Building 355W*, the new features were Surface **9032** and Platform **9033** (IVNE.9 south, west, and east sections). The configuration of Platform **9033** between the two Stratum VB Pillar Bases **9053** and **9061** that may have continued in use in Stratum VC would be reminiscent of the other similar configurations with have cultic connotations at Ekron.⁶⁷ The new features in *Building 355E* included Surface **25043/25045** and Pebbles **25048A** (IVNE.25 north and east sections).

The majority of the ceramic assemblage from Stratum VA is comprised of local-tradition pottery, with a significant quantity of Philistine 3 ware, as well as a small number of Philistine 2 and red-slipped vessels, and is presented in Figs. 5.77–5.87.

STRATUM IVA–B: IRON AGE IB (second half of the 11th through the 10th century BCE)

In Stratum IVA–B (Block Plans 8–9), the same north–south wall that divided the western and eastern building complexes in Field IV Lower in Stratum VA continued in use. The plan of Stratum VA *Building 350*ed did not undergo any major changes, with its earlier perimeter walls reused, except for rebuilt mudbrick Wall **40033A** on the west (IVNW.40 north

and south sections). Internal changes in *Building 350* included the addition of new surfaces in each room, significantly raising the floor levels above the Stratum V surfaces and phasing out major Stratum VA installations, for example, Platform **23020/24044/40022**, Hearth **24037**, and Basin **9032** (Photos 2.16; 2.20; 2.37; 2.45:12, 21, 23; 2.47–2.48; 2.50; 2.52–2.53). A few new architectural features and installations were also added. In the eastern building complex, while the wall lines separating *Buildings 353*, *354*, *355W*, and *355E* in Stratum VA remained basically the same with only some minor changes, the interior space of the buildings was substantially modified.

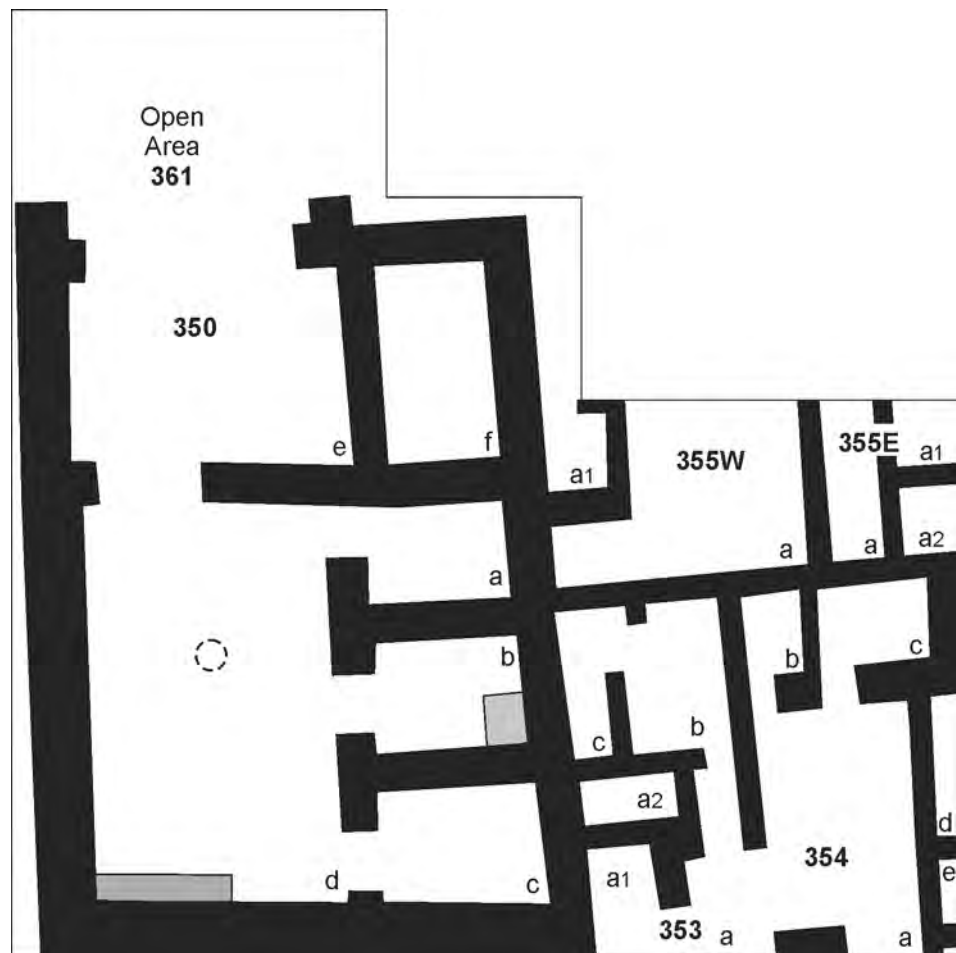
Stratum IVB (NW)

In Stratum IVB (Block Plan 8), the plan and character of *Building 350* remained primarily the same, as indicated by its size, megaron-type plan, and other architectural and material culture evidence of its public, domestic, and cultic functions.

In entrance Room e, the new floors were pebble Surface **26039** in the northeast and phytolith Surfaces **41068** in the south and **42034** in the northwest (IVN.41 north and east sections). To its north, several features were added in *Open Area 361*: an L-shaped stone installation formed by Walls **43038** and **43041** in the southwest, pebble Surface **26034/42030** in the south, and pebble and plaster Surface **43023** in the center-west (IVNW.42 north and east sections; IVNW.43 south and east sections). The other parts of *Open Area 361* were heavily damaged by Stratum I construction and later robber trenches.

Room d, the large hall south of entrance Room e, may no longer have had a central pillar, although Installation **24033**—a small, circular pit outlined by three stones—located slightly north of the center of the room may indicate the presence of a pillar base. In the southwestern corner of Room d, Bench **39019** replaced Bench **39028** (IVNW.39 east section). The new surfaces in Room d were Surface **23013** in the southeast, including a small rectilinear work area paved with small stone pebbles, which had a relatively large concentration of sherds and a squashed bowl, Surface **39022** in the southwest, Surface **24023** in the center-east, Surface **40014** in the center-west, Surface **25052** and Pebbles **25036** in the northeast, and Surface **41026** on the northwest (IVNW.23 north

67. See n. 12.



Block Plan 8: Stratum IVB

section; IVNW.24 north and south sections; IVNW.25 south section; IVNW.39 east section; IVNW.40 north, south, and east sections). Sherd-lined Pit **24035**, which contained a large number of mendable sherds, was cut from Surface **24023** (IVNW.24 north section; Photo 2.64). Hearth **25056** set into Surface **25052**, replacing the Stratum V hearths in this room, was constructed of limestone and basalt stones and contained burnt mudbricks, ash, and animal bones (IVNW.25 south section). A large basalt quern (Obj. No. 1795) was found upside-down on Surface **25052** ca. 0.5 m to the north of the hearth. Another feature in this part of Room d was Sunken Jar **25037A** associated with Pebbles **25036**. These features may indicate cultic activities in this room. The massive building activities conducted in Stratum I of the 7th century severely damaged the Stratum IV plan, especially in the central-southern two-thirds of Room d, including Hearth **25056**.

Two of the three side rooms to the east of Room d had new entranceways: Threshold **25035** for Room a and Threshold **24034** for Room b (Photo 2.63). Room c may also have had a new threshold, as indicated by the two mudbricks in its entranceway (drawn on the *Ekron* 9/3B plan, but unnumbered).⁶⁸ New surfaces were added in all three side rooms: Surface **9014** in Room a, Surface **8025** in Room b, and Surface **7009** in Room c (IVNW.8 west section; IVNW.9 south and west sections; Photos 2.58; 2.62). The cultic character of Room b continued with the addition of Platform **8027** in its southeastern corner, replacing the Stratum VA series of installations, *Bamot* **8030** and **8032**, and Bench/Platform **8033**, which were built on top of one another (Photos 2.45:16; 2.50; 2.62). Platform **8027**

68. While some of the other thresholds were also constructed of mudbricks, only those of Stratum IVB were sufficiently distinct to be drawn (Rooms a and b).

was plastered on its eastern face and was covered by layer of Plaster **8018**.

In Room f to the east of entrance Room e, Stratum VA Threshold **9050B** that had provided access to Room a was blocked with Fill **9050A**. Surface **9022** was added in the south and Surface **10020** in the north, the latter including Cobbles **10022** (IVNW.9 north and west sections; IVNW.10 south and west sections; Photo 2.58).

Stratum IVB (NE)

While the perimeter walls of the eastern building complex remained essentially the same in Stratum IVB, the interior space of *Buildings 353* and *355E* were radically changed (Block Plan 8). There were also some internal modifications in *Buildings 354* and *355W*.

In *Building 353*, Stratum VA Room a was sub-divided into three parts: Rooms a, a1, and a2. Room a was formed on the northwest by Walls **7031** and **7049A** and on the east by Wall **7036**, a rebuild of Stratum VA Wall **7048**, which served as the dividing line between *Buildings 353* and *354* (IVNE.7 north section; Photo 2.38:2). While Wall **7036** was founded on Surface **7035B**, this surface was also the new Room a floor (IVNE.7 east section). Room a, which extended southward into the unexcavated area, served as a north-south passageway into Room b in the north. Room a1 was formed on the west by the southern half of Wall **IVNW.7013B**, on the north by Wall **7043**, and on the east by Wall **7031**. Its Surface **7040** opened into Room a on the east and the unexcavated area to the south (IVNE.7 west section). Room a2, a small completely enclosed room that may have served as a storage area, was formed on the west by the northern half of Wall **IVNW.7013B**, on the north by Wall **8050**, on the east by Wall **7049A**, and on the south by Wall **7043**. The floor of Room a2 was Surface **7053** (IVNE.7 north and west sections). In Rooms b and c, Stratum VA exterior Walls **IVNW.8007B** on the west, **8052/9037** on the north, **8044A** on the east, and **8050** on the south were reused (Photo 2.38:3, 6–7, 29). Stratum VA Wall **8057** that had divided the two rooms was phased out, replaced by two walls with an opening between them—Wall **8046** in the north and Wall **8047** in the south (IVNE.8 north section; Photo 2.38:8). Installation **8051**, composed of pebbles that showed traces of burning, may have been a hearth; it was built

up against the eastern face of Wall **8047B**. The floor for Room b was Surface **8045**.

Building 354 again had five sub-divisions, but Room a was widened to combine its three earlier sub-divisions of Rooms a, a1, and a2 into one, and two new Rooms d and e were created. Room a was formed by new Wall **7036** and its continuation **8044A** on the west, reused Walls **24040** and **24025** on the north, and new Walls **23035/24031** on the east and **23031** on the south (Photos 2.38:6; 2.38-1). Access from *Building 353* Room a on the west was created between Walls **7036** and **23031** (IVNE.7 east section). Room a extended southward between Walls **23031** and **23035** into the unexcavated area (IVNE.23 south section). The floor of Room a was Surface **23027C** in the south and Surface **24020C** in the north (IVNE.23 south, north, and west sections; IVNE.24 south and west sections). In Rooms b and c, the Stratum VA walls were reused. There were no discernable floors in Rooms b and c. The western wall of Room d was Wall **23035/24031** and of Room e, Wall **23035**. Wall **24025** enclosed Room d on the north and Wall **23035A** enclosed Room e on the south (Photo 2.38-1). The two rooms were separated by Wall **23038**, with Surface **23040** in Room d and Surface **23036** in Room e (IVNE.23 north and east sections).

In *Building 355W*, Stratum VA perimeter Walls **IVNW.9017** on the west, **25029** on the east, and **8052/9037** on the south were reused (Photo 2.38:7, 29–30). As in all the earlier phases, the northern side of the building was open and continued into the unexcavated area. The character of *Building 355W* was changed: it was sub-divided into Rooms a and a1, and Platform **9033**, the main feature in Stratum VA, was phased out. Room a, with Surface **9032**, took up the majority of the space. Room a1, a small room in the northwestern corner, was formed by Walls **9026** on the south, **9025** on the east, and **9027** on the north, all founded on Surface **9032**, which was also the new floor of the room (IVNE.9 north, south, west, and east sections). The entrance to Room a1 was in the north between Walls **IVNW.9017** and **9027**.

In *Building 355E*, the two perimeter Walls **25029** on the west and **25028A** on the south were also reused, but its character was significantly changed: it was sub-divided into three new Rooms a, a1, and a2, and was completely open to the north and east, continuing into the unexcavated area (Photos 2.38:27; 2.44). Room a was separated from Rooms a1 and a2 on the east



Block Plan 9: Stratum IVA

by Wall **25035/25036**, and its floor was composed of Surfaces **25038** and **25040P** (IVNE.25 north section). Rooms a1 and a2 were separated by Wall **25030**. The floor in Room a1 was Surface **25042** and in Room a2, flagstone Surface **25039** (IVNE.25 east section).

The majority of the Stratum IVB assemblage is comprised of local-tradition undecorated pottery and red-slipped ware, as well as a small number of Philistine 3 vessels, and is presented in Figs. 5.88–5.100.

Stratum IVA (NW)

Stratum IVA (Block Plan 9), the last phase of the Iron I city in Field IV Lower, was destroyed and abandoned, and was not reoccupied until ca. 275 years later in Stratum IC at the beginning of the 7th century BCE.⁶⁹

69. The pattern of abandonment and reoccupation occurred throughout the lower city, including Fields II, III, and IV Upper.

While hundreds of restorable pottery vessels and ceramic, stone, metal, ivory, and faience objects were found throughout *Building 350*, side Rooms a and b yielded the largest and most significant artifact assemblages.

Building 350, the large megaron-type structure, continued to have public, domestic, and cultic functions, with only minor internal changes involving the addition of new surfaces and installations. In entrance Room e, new Surface **26042** was added in the northeast, Surface **25050** in the southeast, Surface **41057** in the southwest, and Surface **42028** in the northwest (IVNW.25 north, south, and west sections; IVNW.26 south section; IVNW.41 north and east sections; IVNW.42 south and east sections).

In *Open Area 361* to the north of entrance Room e, Surface **27025** was added on the southeast and plaster Surface **43025** on the west (IVNW.43 east section). Most of the area was heavily disturbed by Stratum I construction and later robber trenches.

In the south of entrance Room e, a large monolith laid on its side at the entrance to the large hall Room d formed Threshold **41024** (IVNW.41 east section). As in Stratum IVB, Room d may have had a central pillar, possibly indicated by Installation **24033**. Stratum IVB Surface **23013** in the southeast was reused, and new surfaces were added: Surfaces **39013** in the southwest, **24030** in the center, **24021** in the center-east, **40009** in the center-west, **25034** in the northeast, and **41019** in the northwest (IVNW.24 north, south, and west sections; IVNW.25 south and west sections; IVNW.39 east section; IVNW.40 north and east sections; IVNW.41 south and east sections). New features included mudbrick Installation **39016** near the southwestern corner of the room and mudbrick Installation **40010/40012** in the center-west; the southern and eastern faces of the former were plastered and it may have served as a platform. Pits **24043/40019** and **40021** in the center of the room were cut from Surface **40009**, and Pit **24042/41029** in the center-north contained the remains of two storage jars (IVNW.40 east section; Photo 2.37; Fig. 5.109:7–8).

While the Stratum IVB surfaces of side Rooms a, b, and c were reused, the entranceways to Rooms a and b were resurfaced with Surfaces **25027** and **24025**, respectively (IVNW.24 east section and IVNW.25 east section; Photos 2.58; 2.62). Floor make-up Surface **24025.1** (Photo 2.66) in the entrance to Room b contained a number of special objects: an Egyptian faience Ptah Soqer amulet (Obj. No. 1595), a copper needle (Obj. No. 1623), and a copper plaque (Obj. No. 1624; Color Photo 10.3:1).

Room a contained a rich assemblage of pottery and objects, with the pottery for the most part stacked upside-down on the floor of the room, Surface **9014P**, probably as a result of falling from shelves when the building was destroyed (Photos 2.59–2.61). The pottery assemblage, composed predominately of red-slipped bowls (Figs. 5.103:17, 19; 5.104:14, 22), also included votive (Fig. 5.112:3, 5) and other ceramic vessels (Fig. 5.111:19, 22).⁷⁰ A unique kernos with two animal (goat?) figures (Obj. No. 652; Fig. 6.1:1) also came from this surface, and a ceramic pomegranate (Reg. No. IVNW.8.203)⁷¹ was found on Surface **8014P**

(**8014**), the southern continuation of Room a Surface **9014** (Photo 2.58). The objects included a painted limestone baboon statuette (Obj. Nos. 585 and 3268; Fig. 7A.1; Color Photo 7A.1), seven faience Hathor pendants (Obj. No. 642.3; Fig. 9.4:1) with connecting faience beads (Obj. Nos. 642.1 and 642.2; Table 9.6:29–30), a faience Sekhmet ring (Obj. No. 582; Fig. 11.4), another faience ring (Obj. No. 605; Table 9.3:6), a speckled stone bowl (Obj. No. 610),⁷² and a silver vessel (Obj. No. 607), all associated with the Egyptian 21st Dynasty. Cache **9015** related to Surface **9014P** (Photos 2.59–2.61) included an ivory head inlay (Obj. No. 640; Fig. 8.1:1), an ivory earplug (Obj. No. 611; Fig. 8.1:2),⁷³ an ivory palette (Obj. No. 655; Fig. 8.1:6),⁷⁴ and a faience earplug with a rosette decoration (Obj. No. 614; Fig. 9.1:5), as well as a large assemblage of pottery (Figs. 5.103:2, 5, 13; 5.104:2–7).

Room b contained a destruction level with large quantities of pottery vessels lying broken all over Surface **8025P** and many bowls found lying upside-down in the eastern part of the room (Photo 2.62; Fig. 5.104:8, 17, 21, 23).

Stratum IVA (NE)

In Stratum IVA (Block Plan 9), only parts of *Building 353* were preserved in the northeast quadrant of the field; the other buildings were destroyed by the construction of the Stratum IC buildings in the 7th century. *Building 353* perimeter Walls **7013B** and **8007B** in the west, **8052/9037** in the north, and **7036/8044A** in the east were preserved (Photo 2.38:6–7, 29). Room a was partially preserved with reused Walls **8050** in the north and **7049A** in the east, and new Surface **7035A** was added (IVNE.7 north, south, and east sections; Photo 2.38:3). Stratum IVB Room b was sub-divided into Rooms b1 and b2 separated by Wall **8041**. Room c remained unchanged.

While none of the walls of *Building 354* were preserved in Stratum IVA, three surfaces may be assigned to this stratum: Surface **23027A?** in the southern part

70. This assemblage is similar to that from the Stratum X temple at Tell Qasile X (*Qasile 2*: 26–28, Photo 19).

71. Dothan and Ben-Shlomo 2007: 4, Fig. 3.

72. Dothan 1989: 11, Fig. 19.

73. A similar earplug was found in the same room in Stratum VB (Obj. No. 2373); see the similar earplug on Fig. 8.1:2 (Obj. No. 611).

74. See also Dothan 1989: 11–12.

of Room a; Surface **24020A?** in the northern part of Room a; and Surface **24020D?** in Room c.

The majority of the Stratum IVA assemblage is comprised of local-tradition undecorated pottery and red-slipped ware, as well as a small number of Philistine 3 vessels, and is presented in Figs. 5.101–5.112; 5.114.

CONCLUSIONS

The occupational history of the Iron I in Field IV Lower is represented by a well-defined stratigraphic, architectural, and material culture sequence from Stratum VIIB of the second quarter of the 12th century to Stratum IVA of the first quarter of the 10th century. This sequence provides the data for characterizing Ekron's city center as an elite zone, for defining its growth as part of a process of urbanization, and for assessing the initial stages of Philistine acculturation.

Defining Field IV Lower as part of the elite zone is based on the presence of a series of monumental buildings with the characteristics of public, administrative, and royal architecture, together with assemblages of unique and other special finds, many of which relate to cultic praxis.⁷⁵ This conclusion is supported by the absence of large-scale industrial activities that are evident in Field I.⁷⁶

The growth of the elite zone as part of a process of urbanization is attested by the development of the architecture in Field IV Lower from single-room structures to a series of multi-functional building complexes. The initial Philistine settlement in Strata VIIA–B of the second and third quarters of the 12th century BCE was represented by the construction of single-room buildings, one of which was devoted to cultic practice. Its major feature was a sherd-covered

hearth/platform, the antecedent of which has been associated with the central hearth in Mycenaean palaces that served as the focal point of these civic and religious centers.⁷⁷ The hearth, which first appears in the northwest quadrant of Field IV Lower, has been interpreted as a cultural marker of the Philistines,⁷⁸ and its occurrence in the very first phases of Philistine occupation indicates its high priority, even above that of the construction of living quarters in Field IV Lower, which apparently began only in Stratum VIB of the last quarter of the 12th century. The importance of cult in Philistine life is demonstrated by the cultic features—including hearths and *bamot*—that continue to appear in multi-functional elite buildings throughout the Iron I.⁷⁹

77. Dothan 1995: 42. According to a more recent interpretation, however, the “Mycenaean association with the hearth in the Aegean is a myth... as monumental, round, decorated hearths that characterize prestige architecture in the Aegean are currently unattested in both Cyprus and in Philistia. ... Thus, any connection between Aegean hearths and hearths in Cyprus and Philistia must be sought in domestic hearths. ... Whether Philistine hearths are made of sherds or pebbles, they have more in common with Cypriot and Cretan hearths than with hearths of the Mycenaean mainland” (Maeir and Hitchcock 2011: 53*, 58*).

78. Dothan 1998b: 155–58.

79. The hearth first appears in Stratum VIIB as a square platform with a pebble surface in single-room Building 357 on the western side of Field IV Lower, and continues to appear in the northwest quadrant in various forms throughout the Iron I. In the same building in Stratum VIIA, a raised mudbrick rectangular-shaped platform flanked by a pillar and a monolith appears to have served as the base for a hearth, and in Stratum VIA–B, ovoid and rectangular hearths were constructed on a mudbrick platform flanked by a pillar and a monolith. Building 350 had a round hearth dug into the floor of Room a and covered with wadi pebbles in Strata VA, VC, and IVB; this feature was absent in Building 350 in Stratum IVA. While hearths also appear in the Field IV Lower eastern building complexes throughout the Iron I, for the most part they tend to be smaller, dug into the floor and covered with small wadi pebbles. These smaller hearths first appear in Stratum VIIA, then in Stratum VIB in Buildings 353 and 354, in Stratum VC in Buildings 354 and 355E, and in Stratum IVB in Buildings 353, 355W, and 355E, often clustered with other installations. They may be similar in function to

75. See also *NEAEHL* 3: 1051–59. The data from the Iron II strata in Field IV Lower (presented in *Ekron* 9/2) and Field IV Upper immediately to the north of Field IV Lower further support the definition of the lower city as an elite zone.

76. For the pottery kilns in the Field I Sondage, see Killebrew 1996: 145–51; for the rows of hearths (at least 30) that represent some type of industrial activity on the Field I Northeast Acropolis Summit, see *NEAEHL* 5: 1954.

In Stratum VIA–IB of the second and third quarters of the 12th century, a well-defined pattern of occupation begins to emerge in Field IV Lower, with a consistent division of building types into large or monumental buildings constructed on the western side and smaller multi-room buildings on the eastern side of the dividing wall line. This pattern continues through the 11th century in Strata VA–C and IVB, until the ultimate destruction and abandonment of the lower city in Stratum IVA in the first quarter of the 10th century BCE.

The plans of the Strata VIB–IVA buildings and their installations indicate multi-functional characteristics, with those on the western side of Field IV Lower indicating mostly public, administrative, royal, and cultic functions and those on the eastern side indicating support facilities, with domestic, industrial, workshop, and some cultic areas. In the north-west quadrant, the single rooms of Stratum VIIA–B *Buildings 352* and *357* were incorporated into a multi-room complex of *Buildings 351, 356, 359, and 360*. The large elegant *Building 351*, which dominated the western complex, had a monumental entrance, a large central hall, plastered walls, and special architectural features—rounded wall corners, massive pillar bases, and a unique stepped niche. All of these indicate that *Building 351* was a public, administrative center or a royal edifice, although some cooking activity was also in evidence. Cooking or other activities related to the use of fire also occurred in the other buildings of the western complex, and evidence for cultic activity in *Building 357* was indicated by hearths and platforms flanked by a monolith and a pillar. The eastern complex of Stratum VIA–B *Buildings 353, 354, 355W, and 355E*, yielded ample evidence of intensive multi-functional activities involving the use of mudbrick-lined fire installations, plaster-lined mudbrick bins containing unbaked loom weights, and small, round hearths made of wadi pebbles. One room contained a cultic installation composed of a rectangular mudbrick platform with a monolith standing beside a limestone bathtub.

those found on the Field I Summit, representing some type of industrial rather than cultic activity, and demonstrate the multi-functional nature of the buildings in which they appear. *Bamot* also appear in *Building 350* Room b in Strata VA–IVA.

In Strata VC–IVA of the 11th through the first quarter of the 10th century, the western building complex was replaced by monumental *Building 350*, while the eastern complex of *Buildings 353, 354, 355W, and 355E* continued in use. The megaron-type structure of *Building 350* encompassed an area of ca. 400 sq m, and had 1.5 m wide plastered walls founded on large stone socles set in foundation trenches. This is the largest building of its kind from the Iron I yet excavated in Israel, and its megaron plan and other architectural features, for example, the monumental entrance and pillared hall, indicate that *Building 350* was a public structure with administrative and royal functions. The evidence of the cultic features and of domestic activities supports the conclusion that this was a multi-functional building.⁸⁰ The former includes the hearths in Stratum VA–B and the large platform associated with a pillar in Stratum VA (and possible VB–C) near the center of the pillared hall and the *bamot* in Strata VA–IVA in the center side room. The latter include evidence of cooking areas and weaving.

The development of the architectural plan and its installations over the 200 years of Strata VIIB–IVA, when measured in terms of the number of services or functions represented in the multi-functional buildings on the western and eastern sides of the elite zone, together with the industrial activities in Field I,⁸¹ provide the evidence for assessing the urban character of Ekron.⁸² That character of the large, highly developed, and complex city of Ekron stands in sharp contrast to the small Canaanite settlement that preceded it, demonstrating that the Philistines had “imposed a full-blown urban tradition on the landscape, quite different from the Canaanite patterns which preceded them. ... [T]he Philistines brought with them templates of city planning and concepts of urban organization that the

80. For a detailed functional analysis of the buildings in the lower city elite zone, see Mazow 2005: 210–349.

81. See n. 75.

82. For definitions of urbanization, see Grove 1972: 560; Trigger 1972: 577. For a more recent treatment of the question of what constitutes urbanization, including an evaluation of many of the contributions to the volume in which the articles by Grove and Trigger appear (Ucko, Tringham, and Dimbleby 1972), see Vink 1997, especially 117–18 for the definition of a city as the product of urbanization.

peoples of Canaan had not experienced before. ... The best example of urban imposition comes from ... the Pentapolis city, Ekron."⁸³

A consequence of Ekron becoming a major urban center was its exposure to other cultures as it developed economic and political contacts with its neighbors. This resulted in a gradual process of acculturation. The evidence for the first phase of this process in the 200 years of the Iron I is represented by the impact on Philistine material culture of Canaanite, Egyptian, and Phoenician/Israelite cultural traditions. From the very beginning, Ekron's ceramic corpus included a large percentage of utilitarian vessels in the Canaanite tradition,⁸⁴ and by the end of the Iron I, the Stratum IV assemblage included a large repertoire of Philistine 3 (debased) and hybrid forms, as well as pottery that emulated Phoenician and Israelite forms and decorative traditions.⁸⁵ The appearance of Egyptian 21st Dynasty artifacts also attests to this process.⁸⁶ By the late Iron II (Stratum IB), the process of acculturation was so

advanced that it played an important role in determining the ultimate disappearance of the Philistines from the pages of history.

It was in this final phase of the Philistine capital city of Ekron in Stratum IB–C of the 7th century BCE that the elite zone was again reoccupied after a gap of around 270 years and that all of the characteristic features of the elite zone of the Iron I urban center were repeated—a series of multi-functional monumental buildings with characteristics of public, administrative, elite residential, and royal structures and assemblages of unique and special finds, many of them associated with cultic praxis.⁸⁷ The elite status of the lower city is also indicated by the absence in Field IV Lower of the large-scale olive oil industrial activity that dominated the industrial zone in Fields II and III.⁸⁸ As for the process of acculturation, the large Iron II assemblage of non-Philistine material culture demonstrates even more extensive foreign influences than in the Iron I.⁸⁹

83. Stager 1995: 345–46.

84. Dothan 1998b: 154; see Dothan, Gitin, and Zukerman 2006: 75–79 for corroborative data from Field INE East Slope.

85. See above under Stratum IVA (NW), Building 350; Figs. 5.103–5.105; 5.112.

86. See above under Stratum IVA (NW), Building 350, Rooms a and b.

87. See Gitin 2004: 66–76.

88. See Gitin 2004: 63–66.

89. As presented in *Ekron* 9/2.

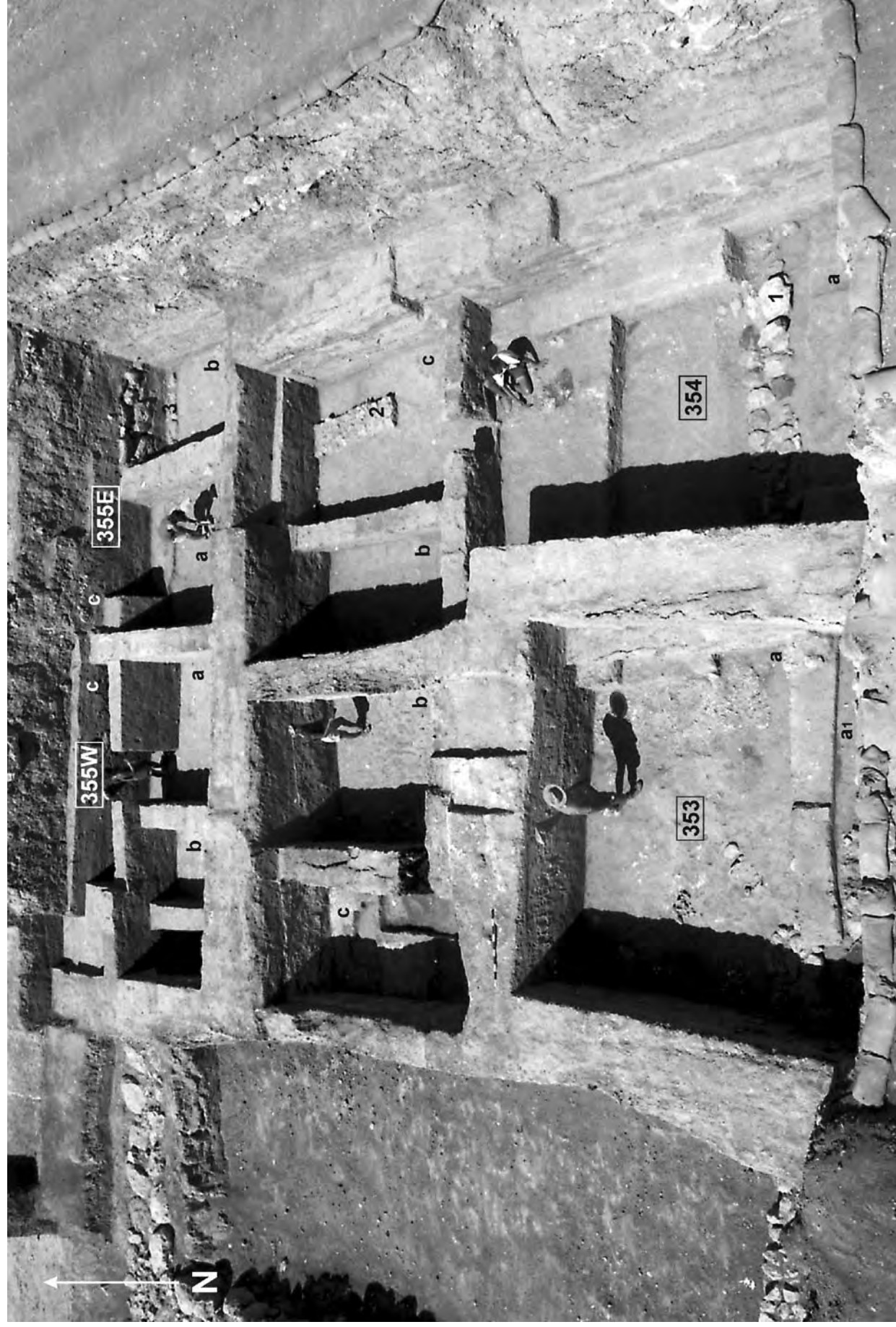


Photo 2.1. IVNE Stratum XI stone Walls (1) 23092, (2) 24069, (3) 25073; Stratum VIB mudbrick buildings (see also Photo 2.2)



Photo 2.2. IVNW **Stratum XI** Burial 40056



Photo 2.3. IVNW *Building 357*: **Stratum VIIA-B** Wall 42120; **Stratum VIB** Socle 42104; *Open Area 358*: **Stratum VIIB** Surface 42117; **Stratum VIIA** Surface 42115



Photo 2.4. IVNW *Building 357*: **Stratum VIIIB** (1) Surface 42129, (2) Wall 43076, (3) Wall 42120, (4) Pillar Base 43123, (5) Pillar Base 43131; *Open Area 358*: **Stratum VIIIB** (6) Surface 25097.1, (7–8) Sunken Jars 25013, 25014, (9) Fire Installation 25102 (10) Pit 26135, (11) Surface 26128; *Building 352*: **Stratum VIIA** (12) Silo 24070, (13) Sunken Jar 24083, (14) Sunken Jar 24081, (15) Wall 24049, (16) Wall 24052, (17) Wall 25070, (18) Surface 24065 (19) Stone 24085; **Stratum VIB** (20) Threshold 25078/41065; *Building 350*: **Stratum VC** (21) Socle 23032/24056, (22) Socle 25063A, (23) Socle 26102, (24) Socle 26091, (25) Socle 39040/40045/41052, (26) Socle 42091, (27) Pit 24080



Photo 2.5. IVNW *Building 357*:
Stratum VIIA Surface 43092,
 Bench 42114; **Stratum VIB** Socle
 42104

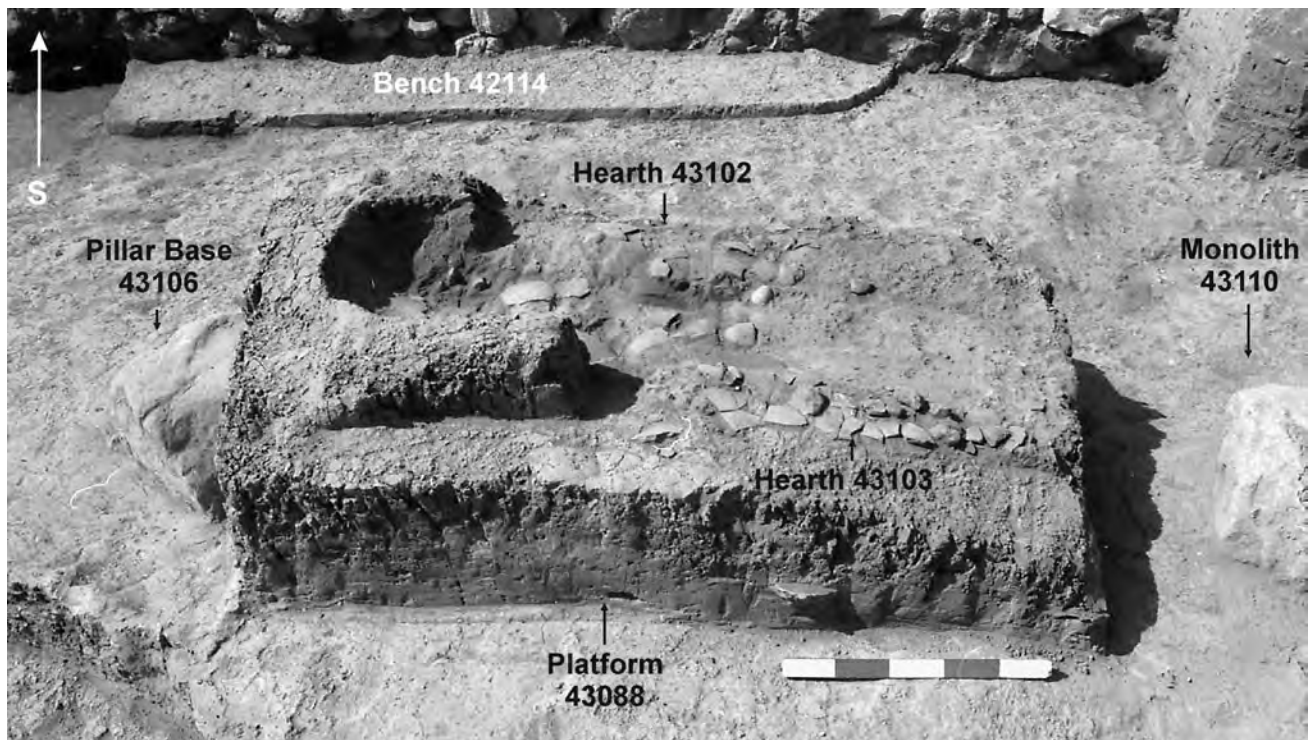


Photo 2.5-1. IVNW *Building 357*: **Stratum VIIA** Bench 42114; **Stratum VIB** Hearths 43102, 43103; **Stratum VIA-B**
 Platform 43088; Monolith 43110; Pillar Base 43106

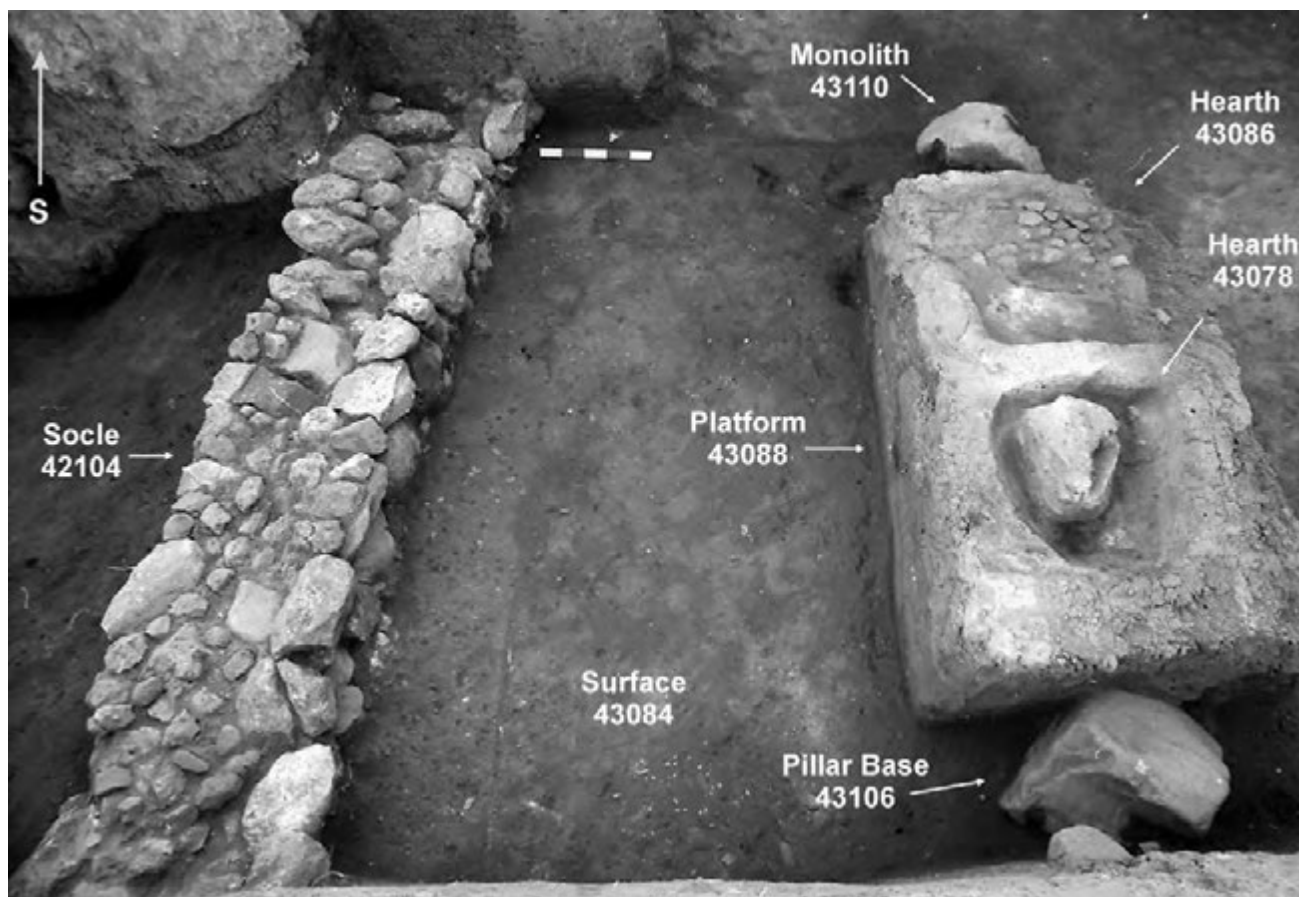


Photo 2.5-2. IVNW *Building 357*: **Stratum VIB** Socle 42104; **Stratum VIA-B** Platform 43088, Monolith 43110, Pillar Base 43106; **Stratum VIA** Surface 43084, Hearths 43078, 43086

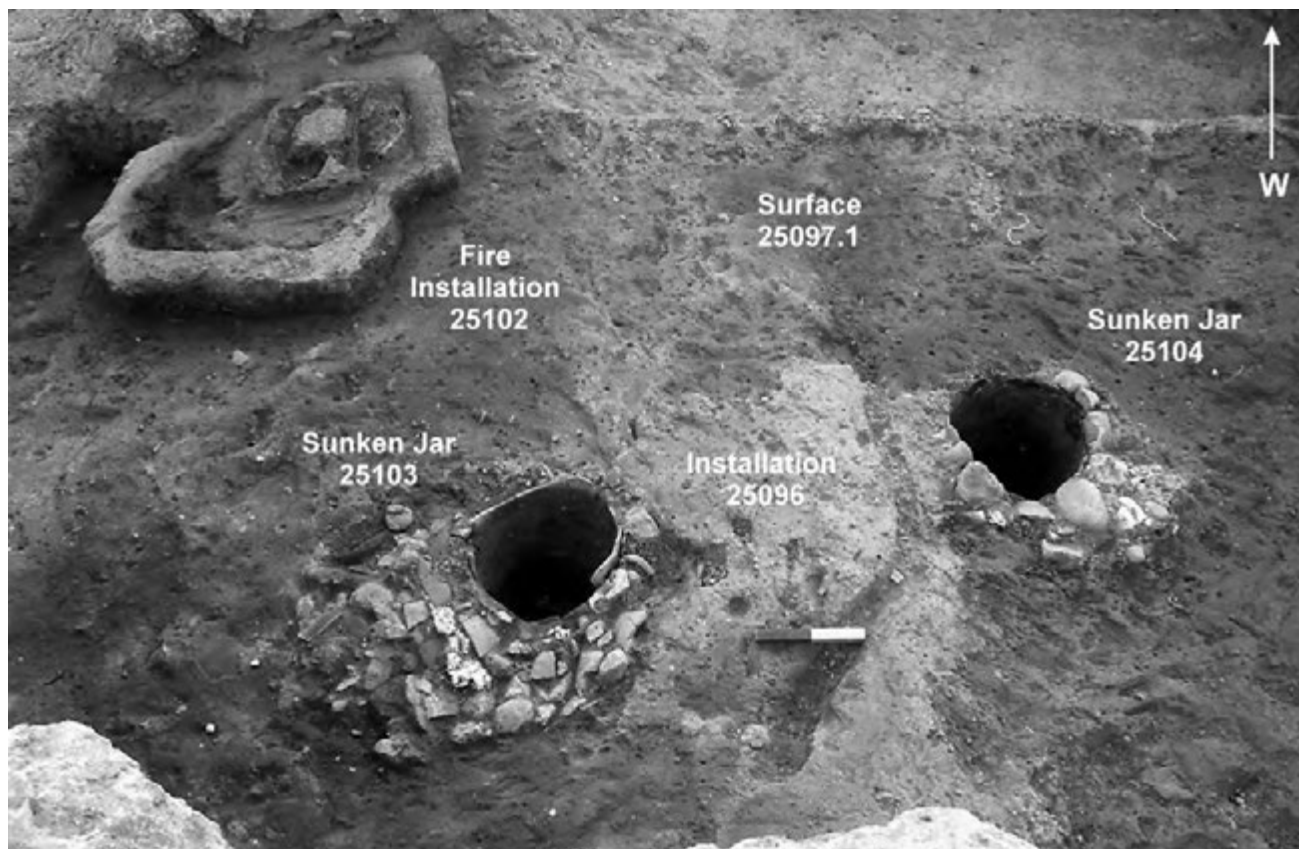


Photo 2.6. IVNW *Open Area 358*: **Stratum VIIIB** Surface 25097.1, Sunken Jars 25103, 25104, Fire Installation 25102, Installation 25096

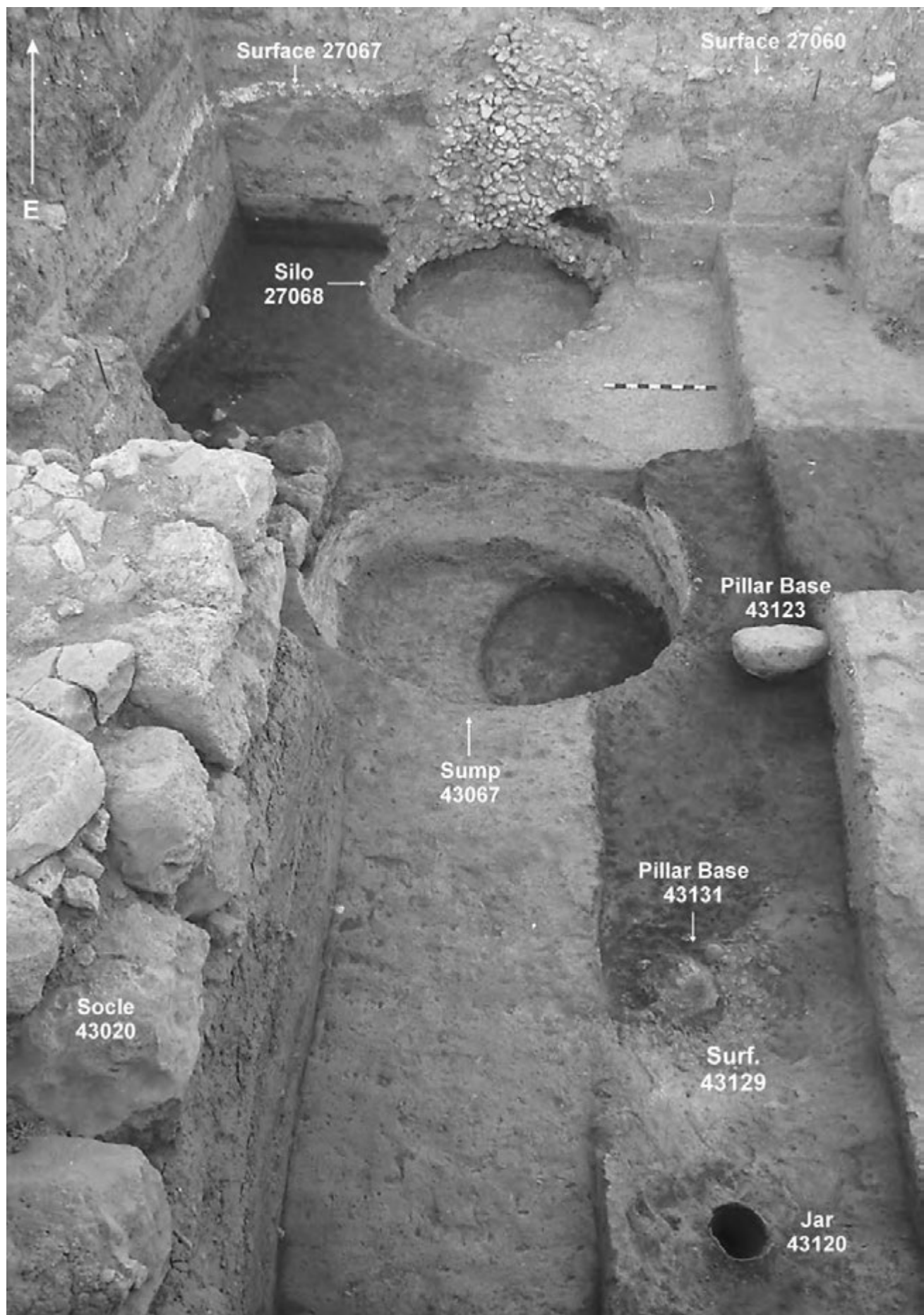


Photo 2.7. IVNW *Building 357*: **Stratum VIIB** Surface 43129, Pillar Bases 43123, 43131, Sunken Jar 43120; **Stratum VC** *Open Area 361*: Sump 43067, Surfaces 27060, 27067, Silo 27068; **Stratum VA–C** Socle 43020

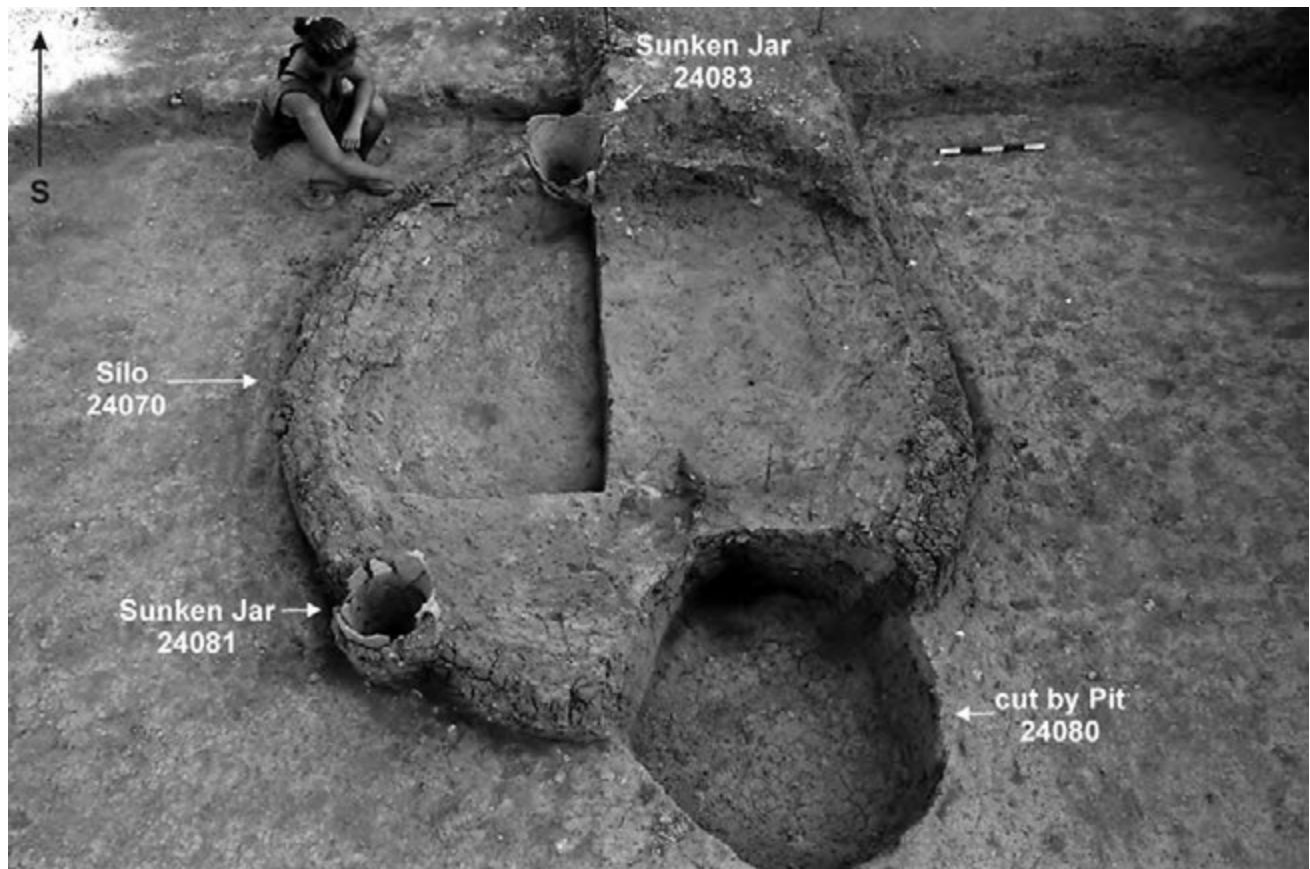


Photo 2.8. IVNW *Building 352*: **Stratum VIIA** Silo 24070, Sunken Jars 24081, 24083; **Stratum VC** Pit 24080

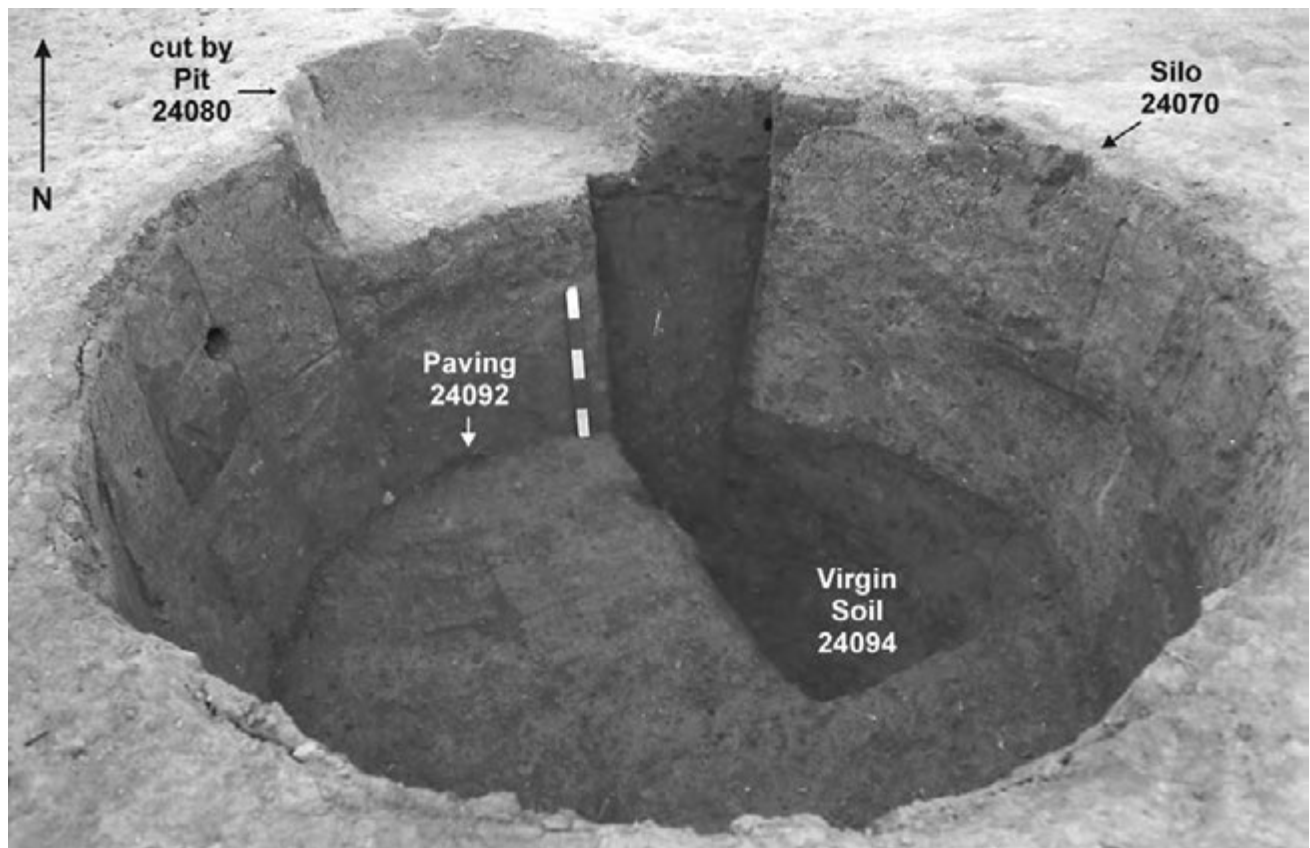


Photo 2.9. IVNW *Building 352*: **Stratum VIIA** Silo 24070, Paving 24092; **Stratum VC** Pit 24080

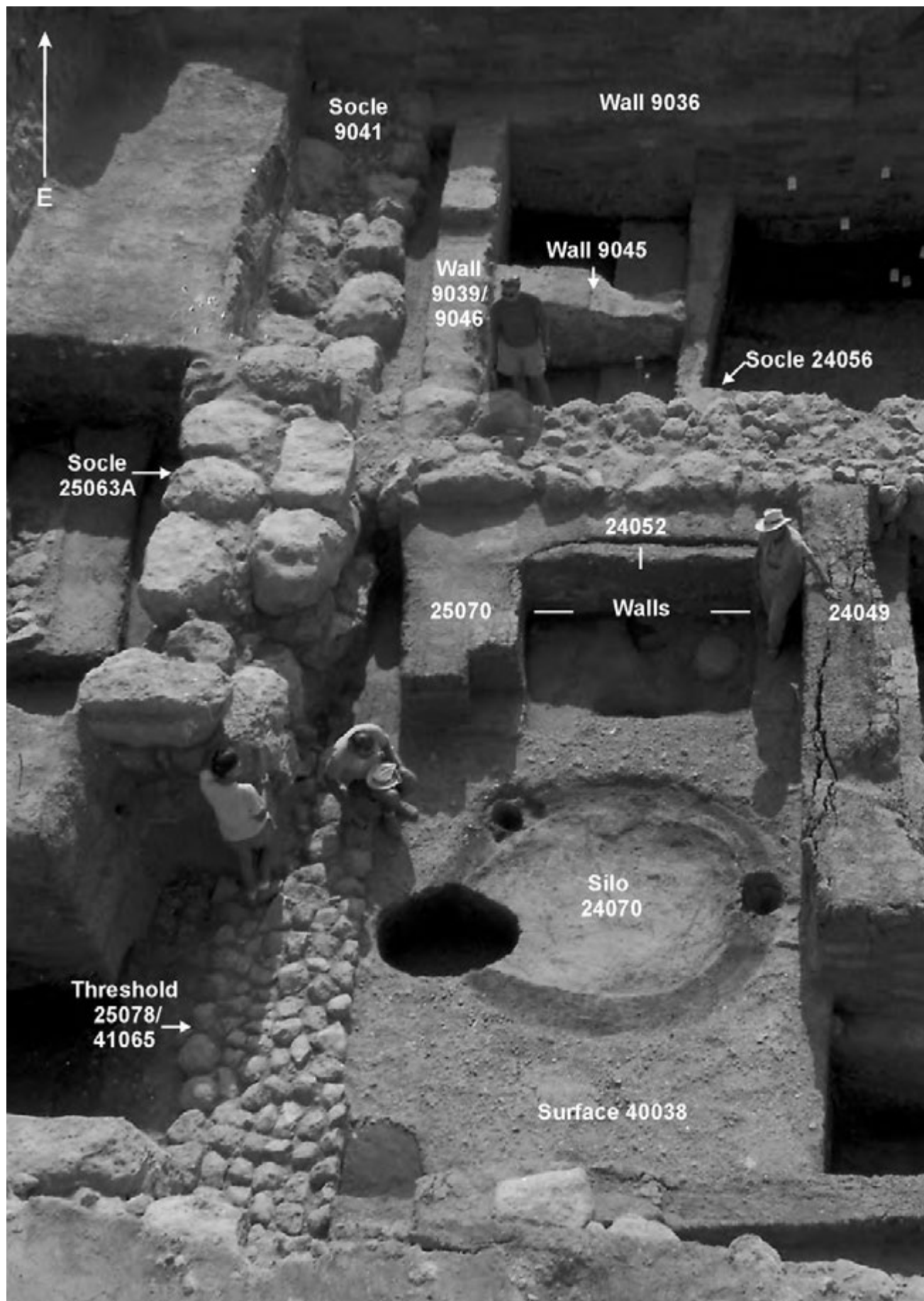


Photo 2.10. IVNW *Building 352*: **Stratum VIIA** Surface 40038, Silo 24070; **Strata VIIA–VIA** Walls 24049, 24052, 25070; **Stratum VIB** Threshold 25078/41065; *Building 351*: **Stratum VIA–B** Wall 9045; *Building 350*: **Stratum VC** Socles 9041, 24056; **Stratum VB–C** Socle 25063A, Wall 9036

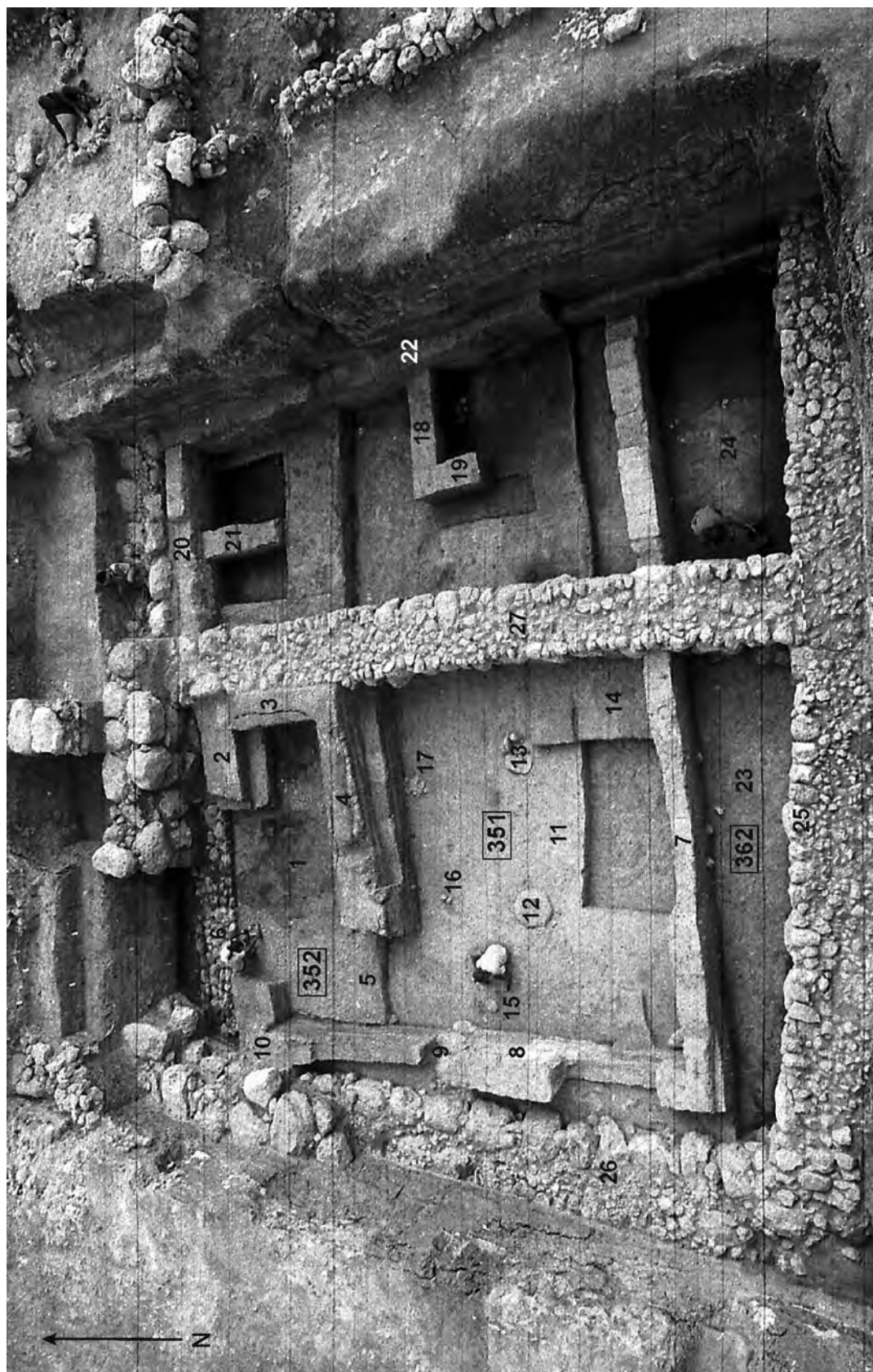


Photo 2.11. IVNW Building 352: **Stratum VIIA** (1) Silo 24070; **Stratum VIB** (2) Wall 25070, (3) Wall 24052, (4) Wall 24049, (5) Surface 24077/24078/24079, (6) Threshold 25078/41005; **Building 351: Stratum VIB** (7) Wall 39031/23024/7017, (8) Wall 39042/40030/40031, (9) Steps 40032, (10) Wall 41043, (11) Surface 23033/24062/39047/39054/40037, (12) Pillar Base 24066, (13) Pillar Base 24067, (14) Platform 23039, (15) Posthole 40052, (16) Posthole 24074, (17) Pillar Base 24068, (18) Wall 8042, (19) Wall 8043, (20) Wall 9039/9046, (21) Wall 9045, (22) Wall 8035A/9017B/10021B; **Open Area 362: Stratum VIB** (23) Surface 23040, (24) Surface 7029; **Stratum VIA** (2), (3), and (4) same as Stratum VIB; **Building 351: (6), (7), (8), (19), (20), and (21) same as Stratum VIB; Building 350: Stratum VC** (25) Socle 9039/23030/7020, (26) Socle 39040/40045/41052; (27) Socle 23032/24056/25071

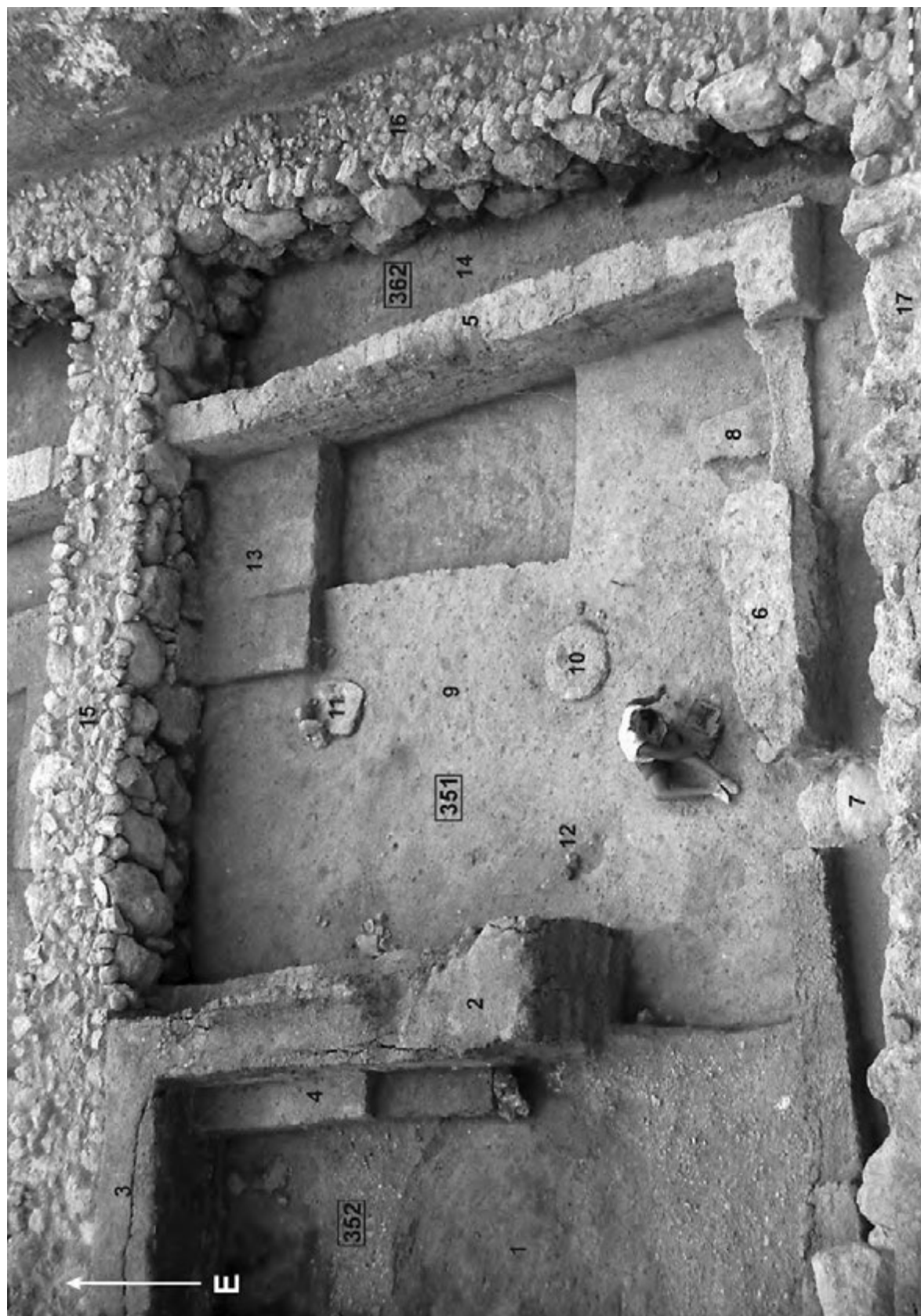
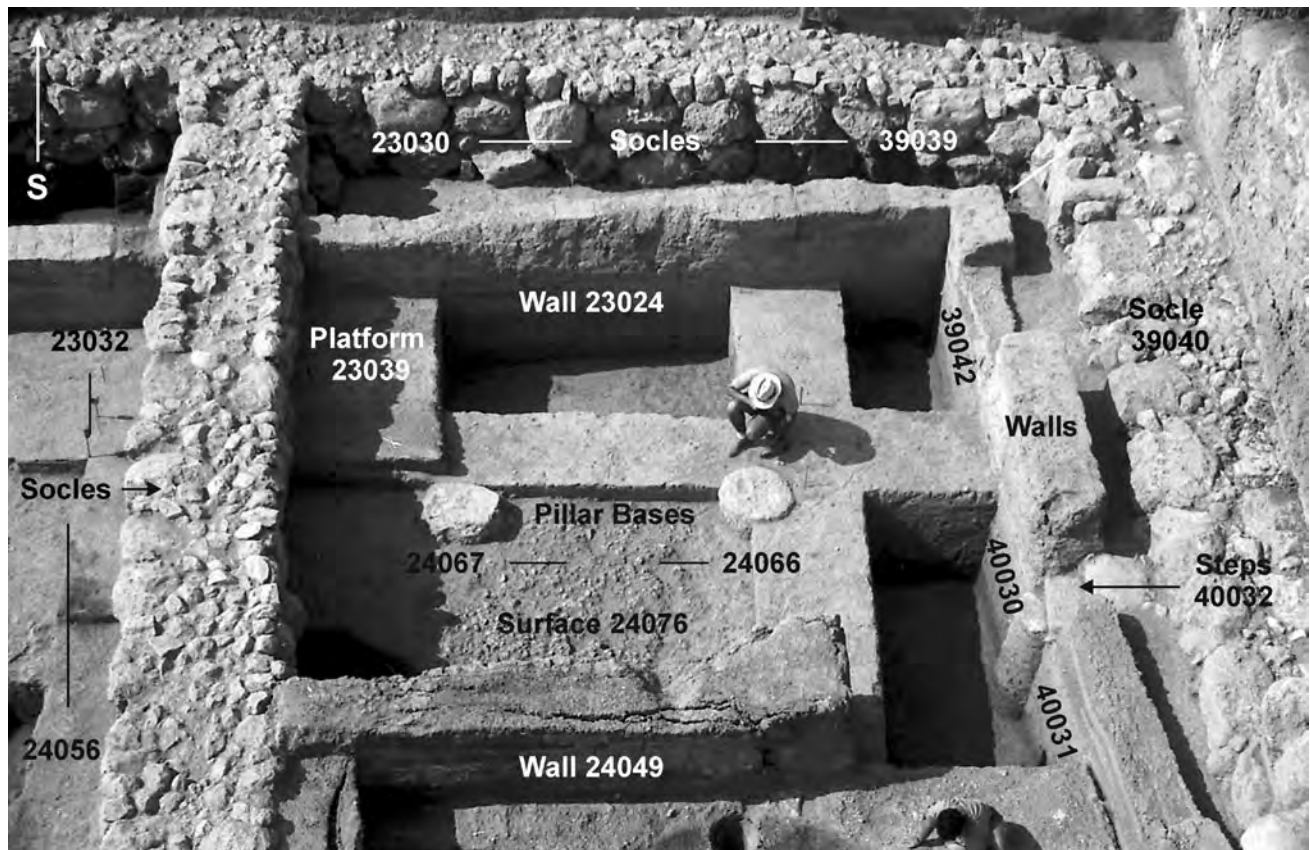
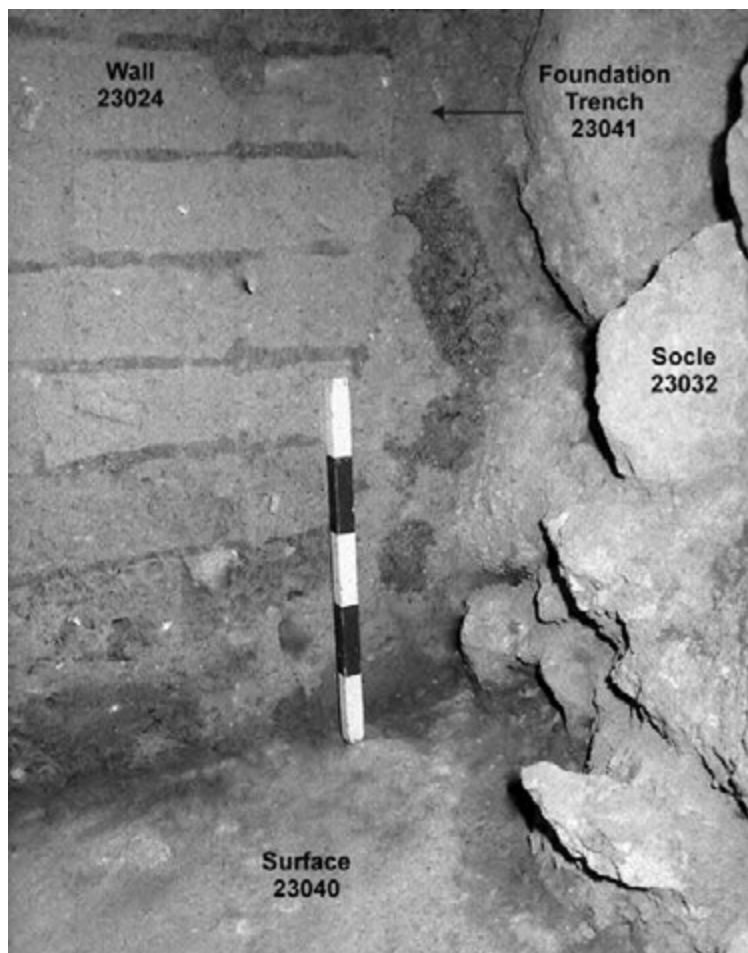


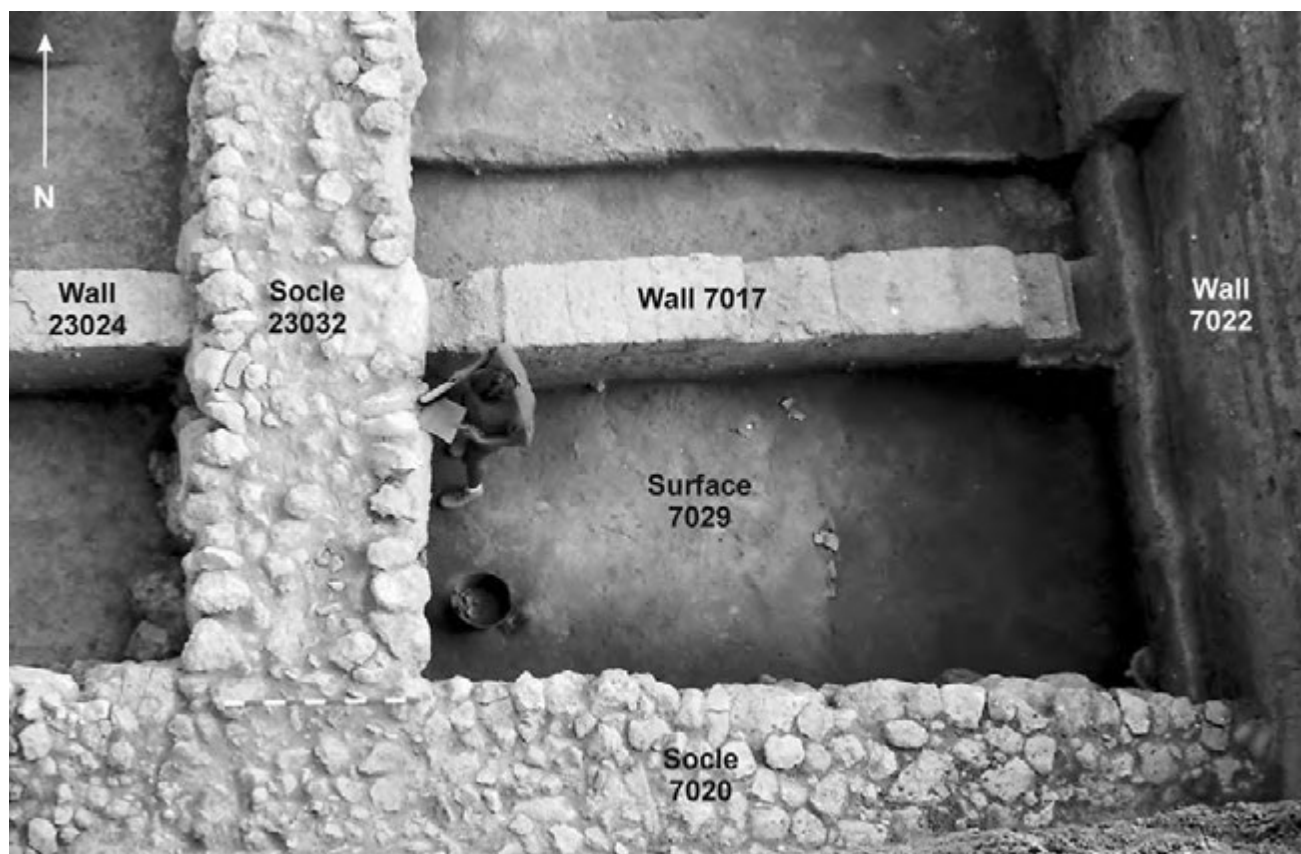
Photo 2.12. IVNW Building 352: **Stratum VIIA** (1) top of Silo 24070; **Stratum VIA/B** (2) Wall 24049, (3) Wall 24052; **Stratum VIA** (4) Bench 24064; **Building 351**: **Stratum VIA/B** (5) Wall 7017/23024/39031, (6) Wall 39042/40030/40031; **Room a Stratum VIB** (7) Steps 40032, (8) Installation 39043, (9) Surface 24062, (10) Pillar Base 24067, (11) Pillar Base 24066, (12) Posthole 24074, (13) Platform 23039; **Open Area 362**: **Stratum VIB** (14) Surface 7029/23040/39052; **Building 350**: **Stratum VC** (15) Socle 23032/24056/25071, (16) Socle 39040/40045/41052



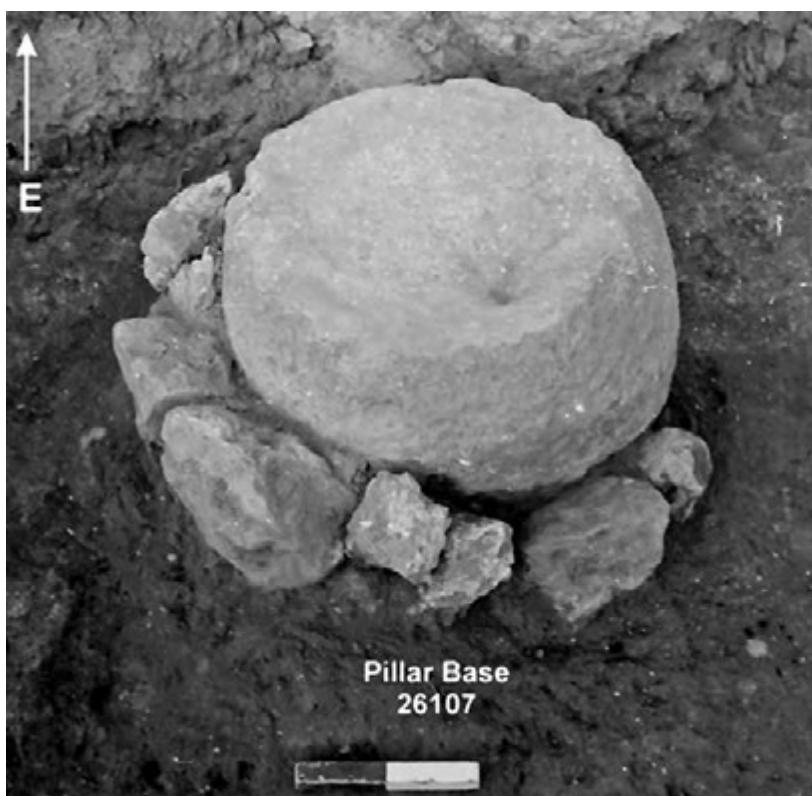
▲ Photo 2.12-1. IVNW Stratum XI Surface 24076; *Building 351*: Stratum VIB Room a Platform 23039, Pillar Bases 24066, 24067; Stratum VIA-B Walls 23024, 39042, 40030, Steps 40032; *Building 352*: Stratum VIA-B Walls 24049, 40031; *Building 350*: Stratum VC Socles 23032, 24056, 23030, 39039, 39040



◀ Photo 2.12-2. IVNW Open Area 362: Stratum VIB Surface 23040; *Building 351*: Stratum VIA-B Wall 23024; *Building 350*: Stratum VC Socle 23032, Foundation Trench 23041



▲ Photo 2.13. IVNW *Building 351*: **Stratum VIA/B** Wall 23024, Wall 7017; *Open Area 362*: **Stratum VIB** Surface 7029; *Building 350*: **Stratum VC** Socles 7020, 23032, Wall 7022



► Photo 2.14. IVNW *Building 356: Room b* **Stratum VIB** Pillar Base 26107

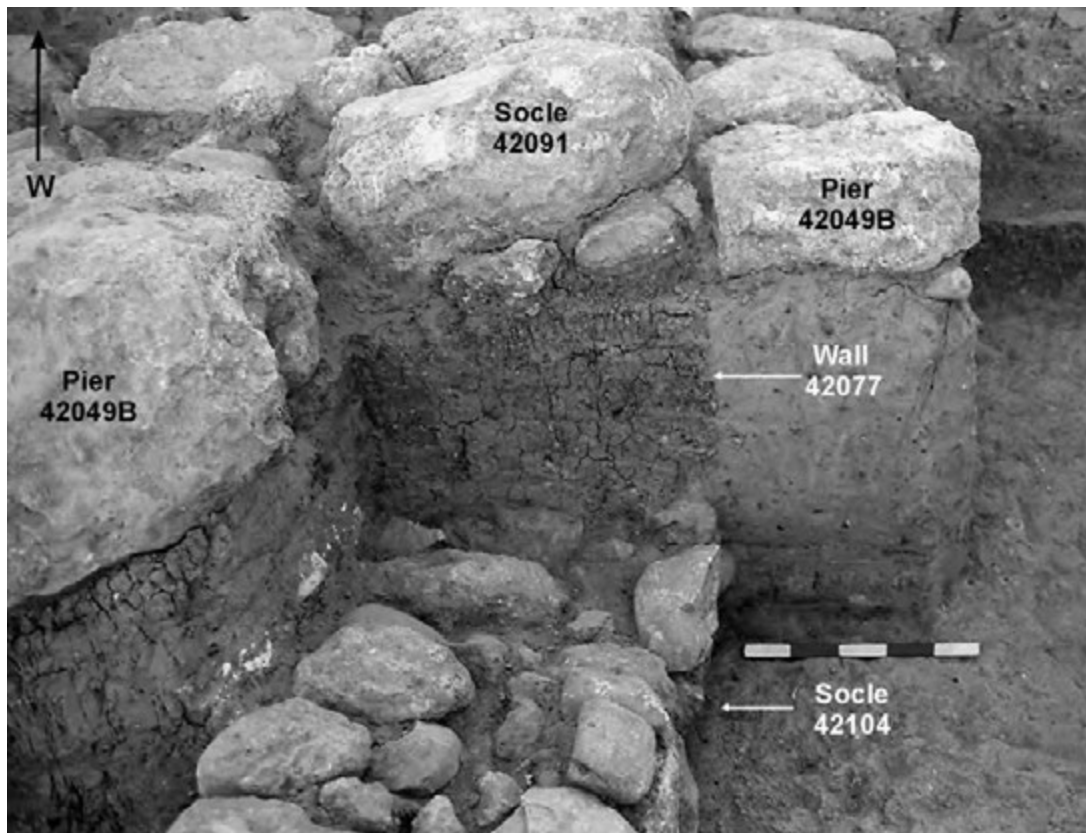


Photo 2.15. IVNW *Building 357*: **Stratum VIB** Socle 42104; **Stratum VIA-B** Wall 42077; *Building 350*: **Stratum VC** Socle 42091; *Room e* **Stratum VB-C** Pier 42049B

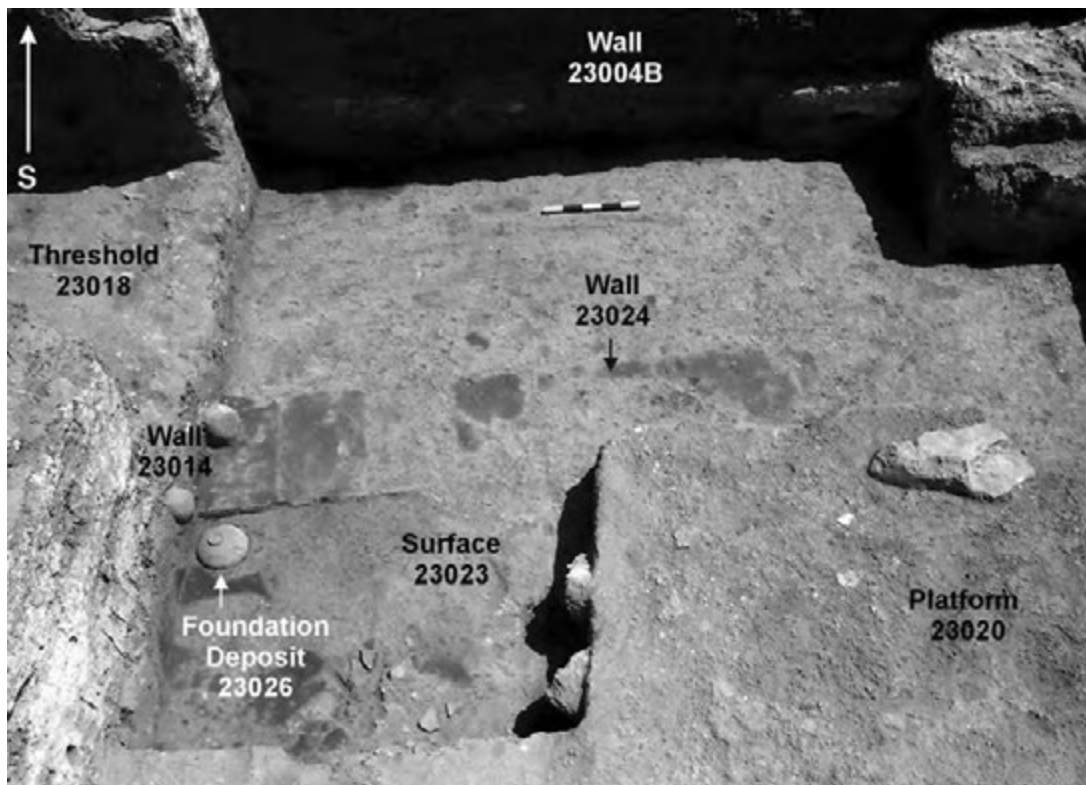


Photo 2.16. IVNW *Building 351*: **Stratum VIA-B** Wall 23024; *Building 350*: *Room c* **Stratum VA** Threshold 23018; *Room d* **Stratum VC** Surface 23023, Foundation Deposit 23026; **Stratum VA-C** Platform 23020; **Strata IVA-VC** Walls 23004B, 23014

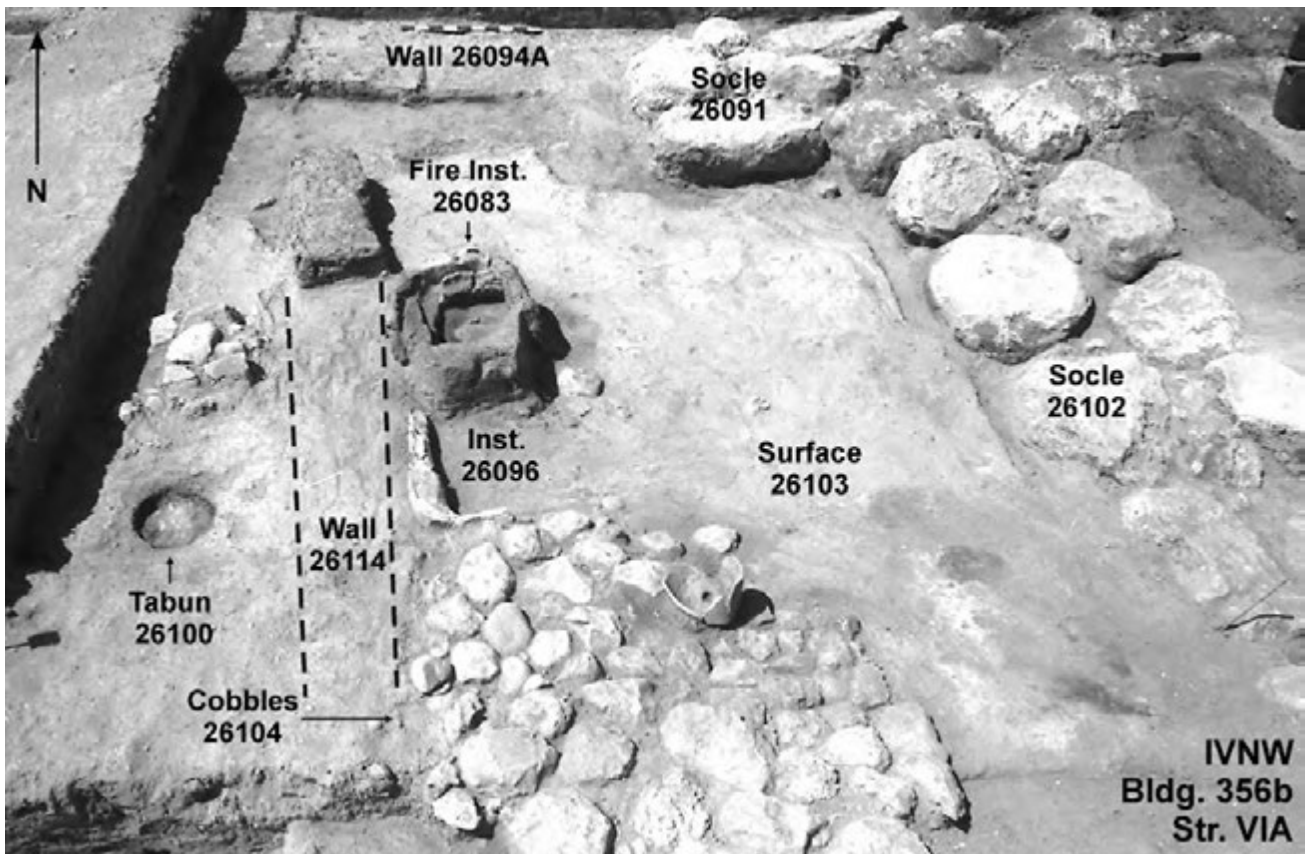
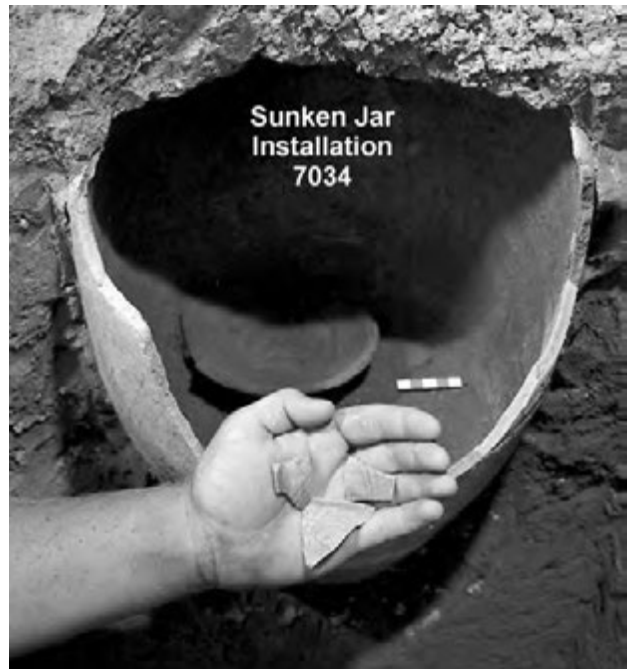


Photo 2.17. IVNW *Building 356: Room b Stratum VIA* Walls 26114, 26094A, Surface 26103, Cobbles 26104, Fire Installation 26083; Installation 26096; *Open Area 358: Stratum VIA* Tabun 26100; *Building 350: Stratum VC* Socle 26102, *Stratum VB-C* Socle 26091



▲ Photo 2.18. IVNW *Building 360: Stratum VIA* Installation 42097, Surface 42099, Wall 42086



► Photo 2.19. IVNW *Open Area 362: Stratum VIA* Sunken Jar 7034

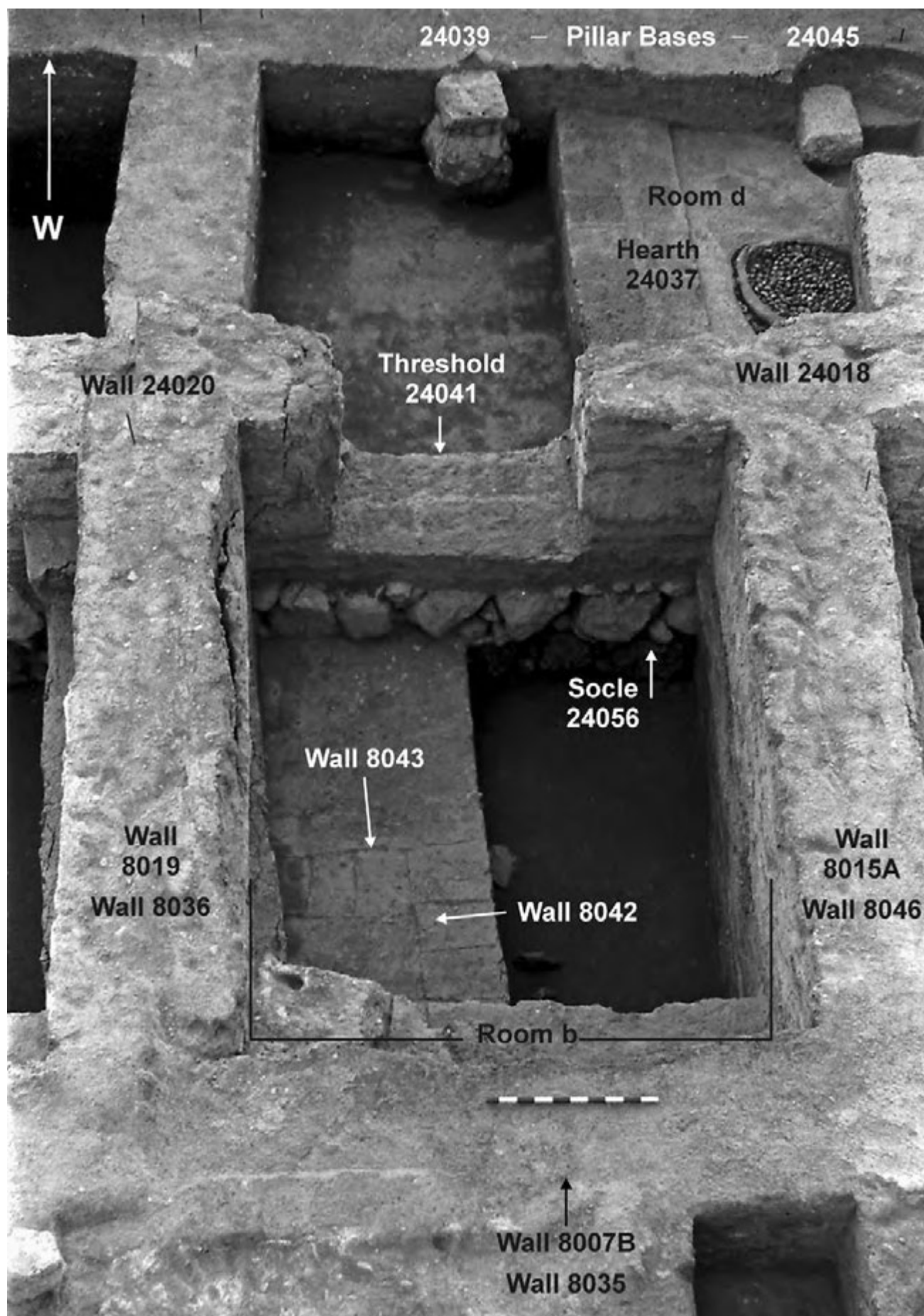


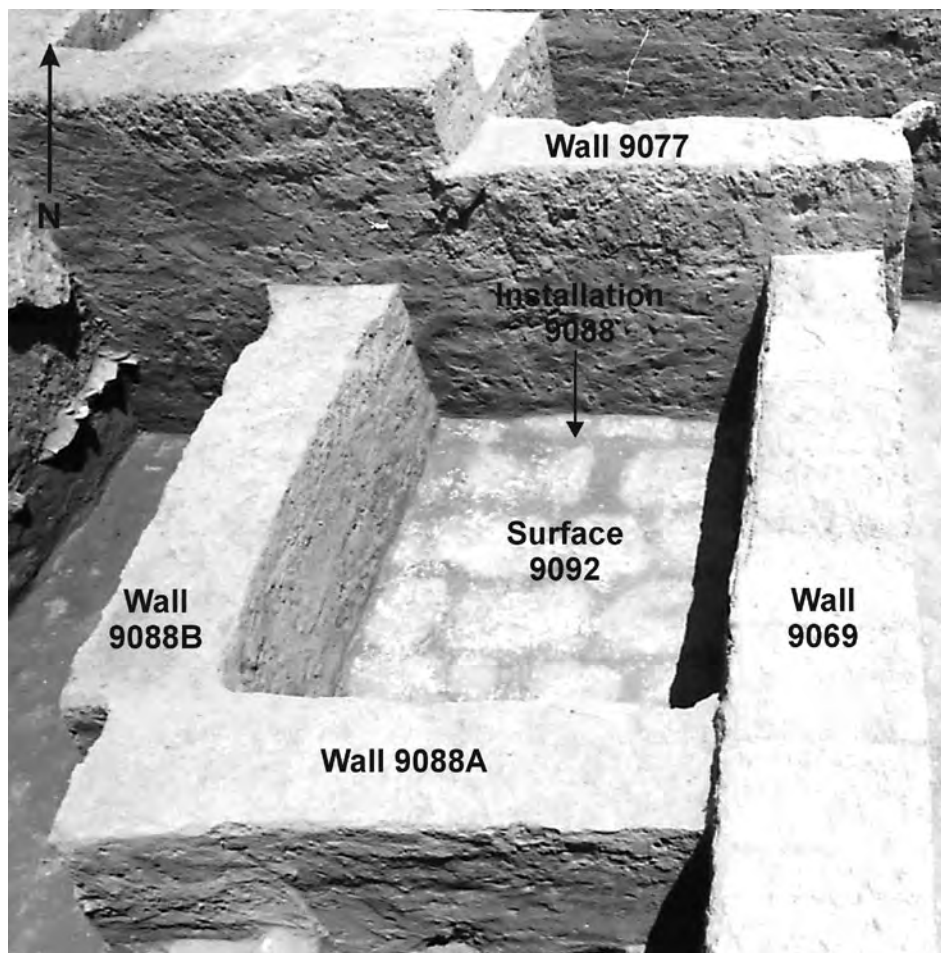
Photo 2.20. IVNW *Building 351: Rome b* **Strata VIA–B** Walls 8042, 8043; *Building 350: Stratum VC* Socle 24056; *Room b Stratum VB–C* Walls 8035, 8036, 8046, Threshold 24041; **Strata IVA–VA** Walls 8007B, 8015A, 8019; *Room d Stratum VA* Hearth 24037, Pillar Bases 24039, 24045; **Stratum IVA–VC** Walls 24018, 24020



Photo 2.21. IVNE Stratum XI Stone Walls (1) 23092, (2) 24069, (3) 25073; Buildings 353: Room a Stratum VIB (4) Wall 7087, (5) Surface 7092; Room a Stratum VIB (6) Cobbles 7103; Room b Stratum VIB (7) Surface 8075; Building 354: Room a Stratum VIB (8) Surface 23081, (9) Bench 23093; Room b Stratum VIB (10) Surface 24074; Room c Stratum VIB (11) Surface 24070; Building 355W: Room a Stratum VIB (12) Surface 9074; Room b Stratum VIB (13) Surface 9092; Room c Stratum VIB (14) Surface 8084A; Building 355E: Room a Stratum VIB (15) Surface 25066; Room b Stratum VIB (16) Surface 25062, (17) Installation 25063; Building 353: Stratum VIA-B (18) Wall 7048/8044B, (19) Wall 7105/8035A, (20) Wall 8052/9065; Room a Stratum VIA-B (21) Wall 8056B; Room b Stratum VIA-B (22) Wall 8057; Building 354: Stratum VIA-B (23) Wall 23077/24042; Room b Stratum VIA-B (24) Wall 24080; Room c Stratum VIA-B (25) Wall 24061, (26) Wall 24057; Building 355W: Stratum VIA-B (27) Wall 9063, (28) Wall 9064; Building 355E: Stratum VIA-B (29) Wall 25052, (30) Wall 25069, (31) Wall 9085, (32) Wall 9077; Room a Stratum VIA-B (33) Wall 9069; Room b Stratum VIA-B (34) Wall 9088A/B



▲ Photo 2.21-1. IVNE **Stratum XI** Debris 8075.1; *Building 353: Room a Stratum VIA–B* Walls 8035A, 8056B



◀ Photo 2.22. IVNE *Building 355W: Room b Stratum VIA–B* Installation 9088, Walls 9069, 9077, 9088A, 9088B; **Stratum VIB** Surface 9092



Photo 2.23. IVNE *Building 353*: *Room a* **Stratum VIB** Surface 7092; **Stratum VIA-B** Monolith 7073

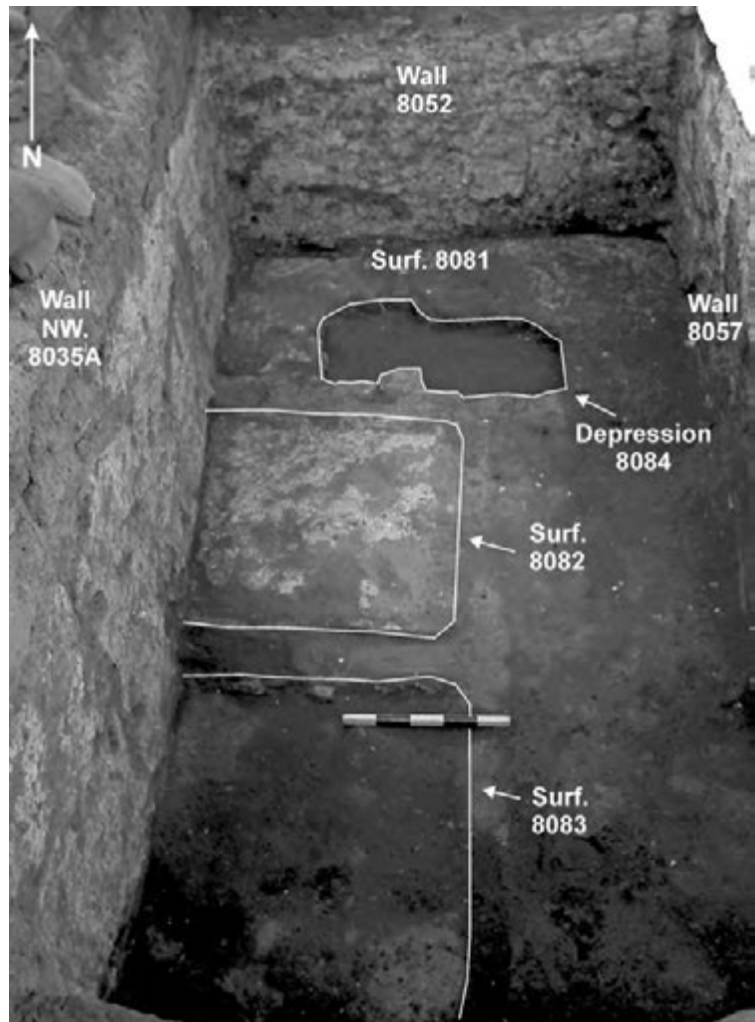


Photo 2.24. IVNE *Building 353*: *Room c* **Stratum VIA-B** Walls 8035A, 8052, 8057; **Stratum VIB** Surfaces 8081, 8082, 8083, Depression 8084

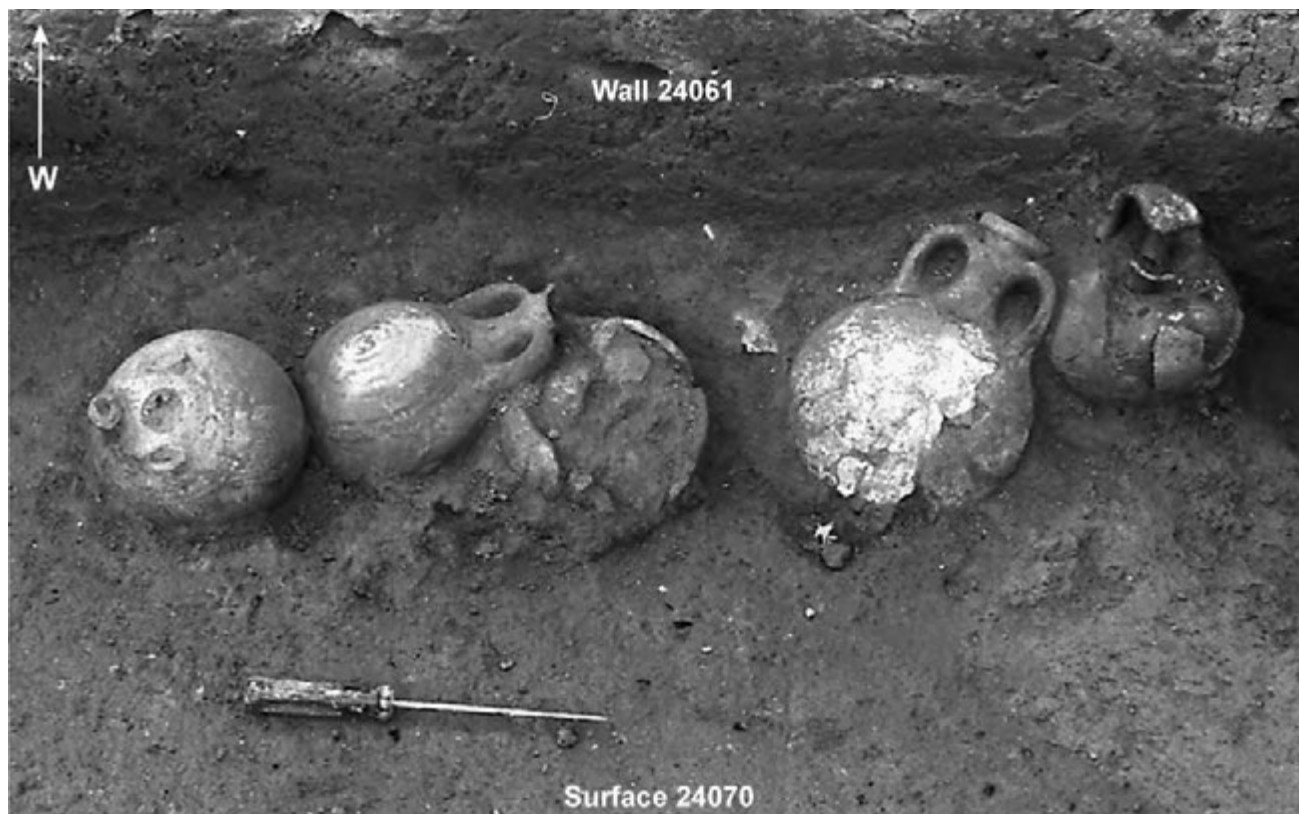


Photo 2.25. IVNE *Building 354: Room b Stratum VIB* Surface 24070 with complete vessels *in situ*, Installation 24063, Wall 24061

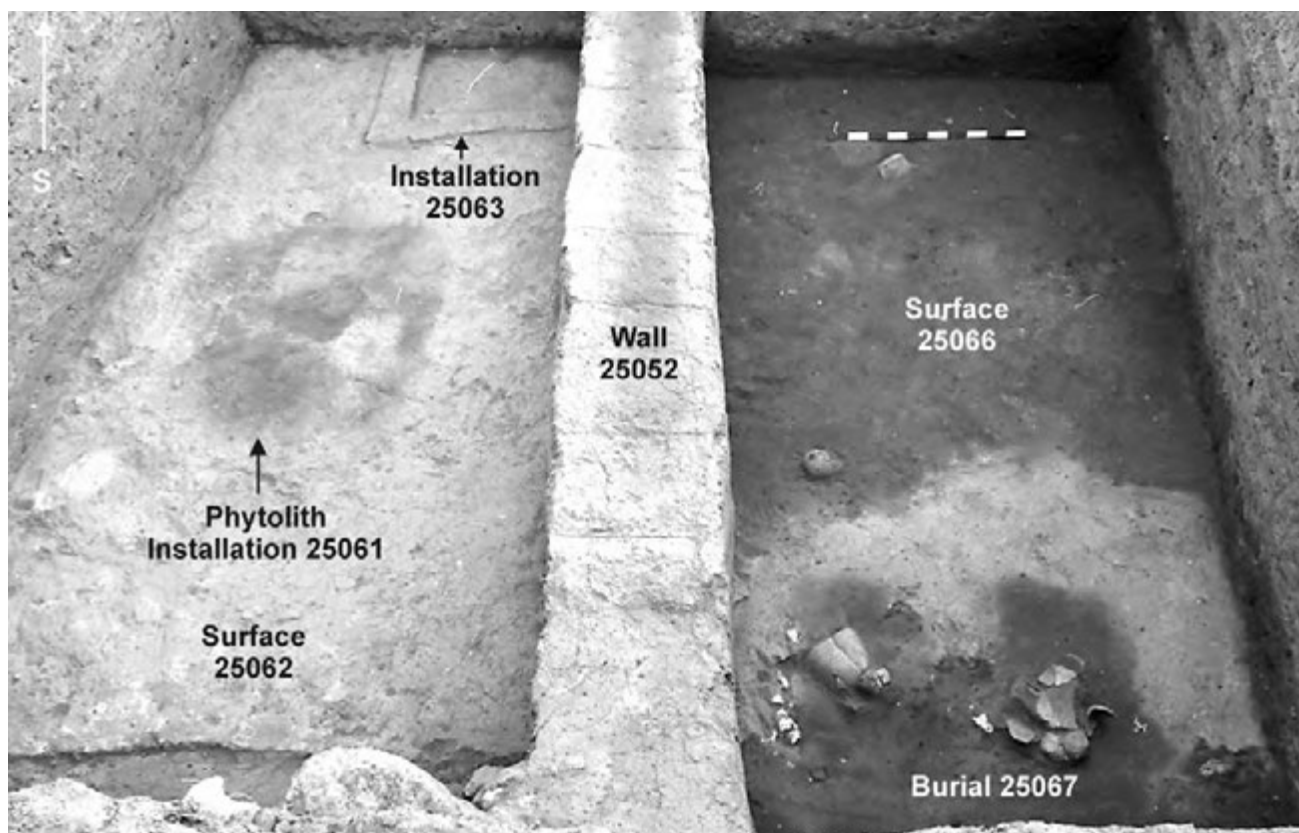


Photo 2.26. IVNE *Building 355E: Room a Stratum VIB* Wall 25052, Surface 25066, Jar Burial 25067; *Room b Stratum VIB* Surface 25062, Phytolith Installation 25061, Installation 25063

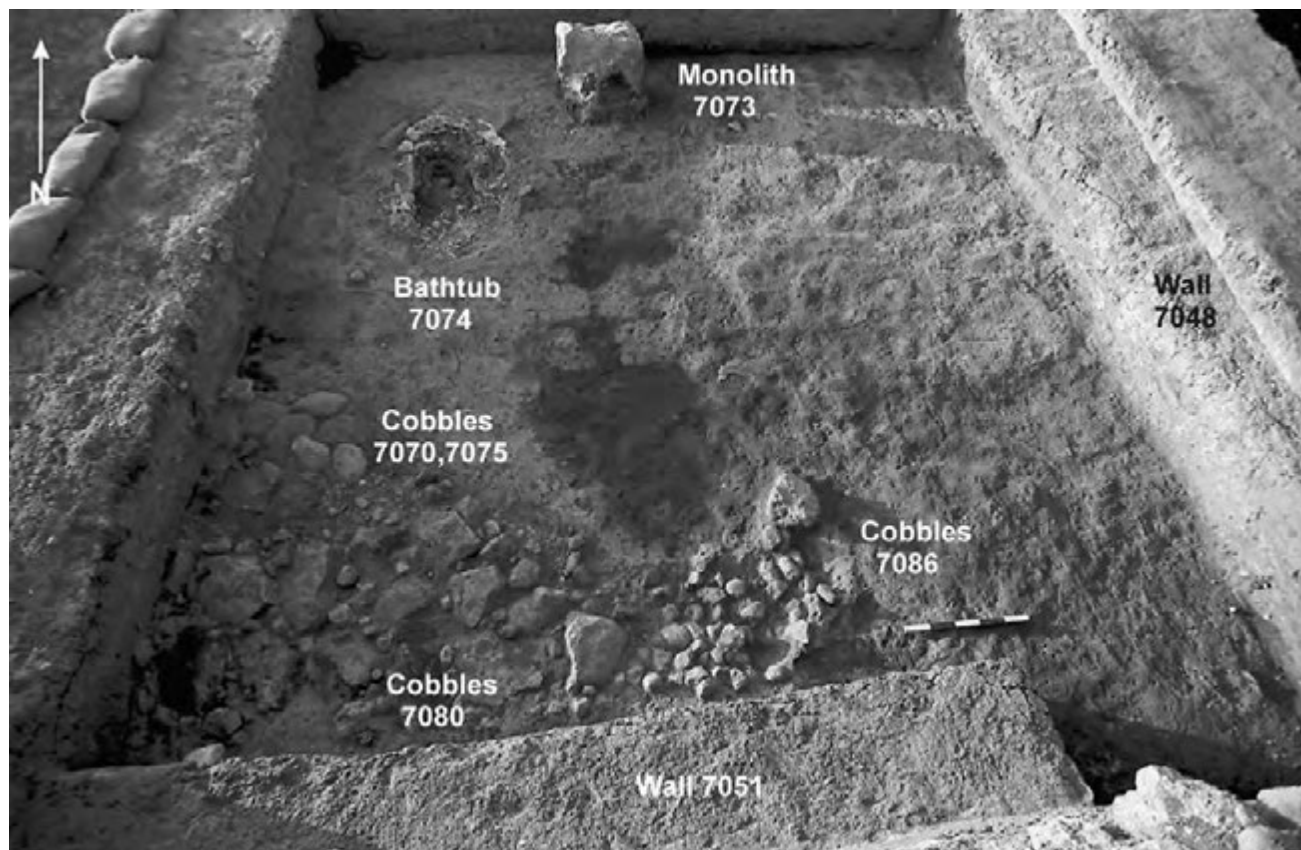


Photo 2.27. IVNE Building 353: Room a Strata IVA-VIB Wall 7048; Stratum VIA-B Monolith 7073; Stratum VIA Cobbles 7070, 7075, 7080, 7086, Bathtub 7074; Stratum VA-C Wall 7051



Photo 2.28. IVNE Building 353: Room a Stratum VIA Surface 7084, Bathtub 7074



◀ Photo 2.29. IVNW *Building 351: Room a Stratum VIB* (1) Pillar Base 24066, (2) Pillar Base 24067; *Building 350: Stratum VC* (3) Socle 39040/40045/41052, (4) Socle 7020/23030/39039, (5) Socle 23032/24056/25071, (6) Socle 25063A; *Stratum VA–C* (7) Wall 26050; *Stratum VA* (8) Wall 26051; *Room e Stratum VB* (9) Surface 26058/42058; *Stratum VB–C* (10) Pillar Base 26057, (11) Pillar Base 42056; *Open Area 361: Stratum VC* (12) Curb 26068, (13) Surface 27060/27066; *Stratum VB* (14) Drain 27046, (15) Surface 27052/27056; *Stratum VC* (16) Socle 43020



Photo 2.30. IVNW *Open Area 361: Stratum VC* (1) Sump 27057/43067, (2) Surface 27060/27066, (3) Surface 43052/43053/43056, (4) Curb 26068, (5) Curb 43061, (6) Socle 43020; *Building 350: Stratum VC* (7) Socle 26091; *Stratum VA* (8) Socle 42035; *Room e Stratum VB* (9) Surface 26058, (10) Surface 42058; *Stratum VB–C* (11) Pillar Base 26057, (12) Pillar Base 42056



Photo 2.31. IVNW *Open Area 361*: **Stratum VC** Silo 27068, Pebble Surface 27060, Surface 27067



Photo 2.31-1. IVNW *Open Area 361*: **Stratum VC** Silo 27068, Surface 27072



Photo 2.32. IVNW *Building 350: Room d Stratum VC* Foundation Deposit 23026



Photo 2.33. IVNW *Building 350: Room d Stratum VC* Hearth 24054, Surface 24048

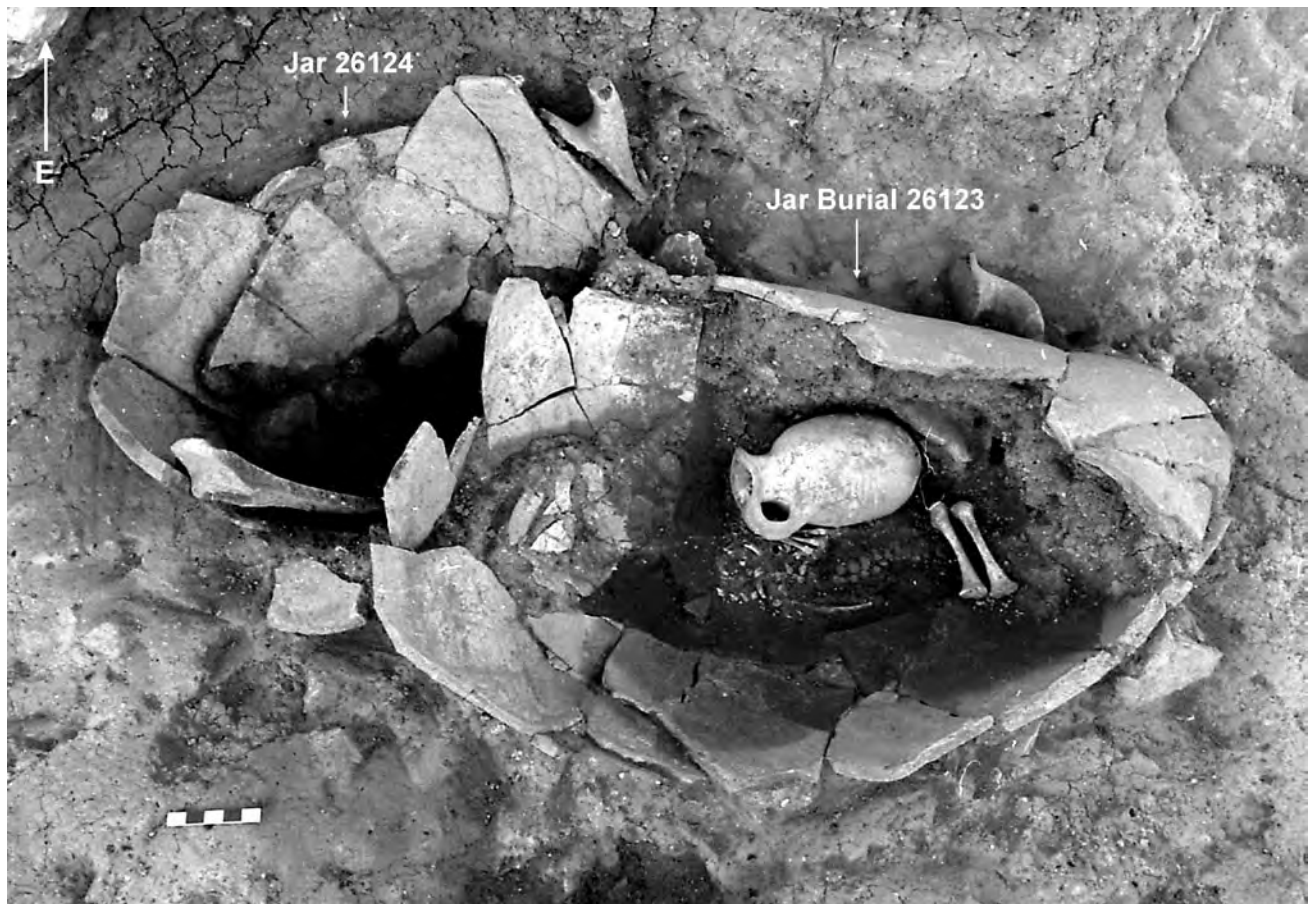


Photo 2.34. IVNW *Building 350: Room e* **Stratum VC** Jar Burial 26123, Jar 26124

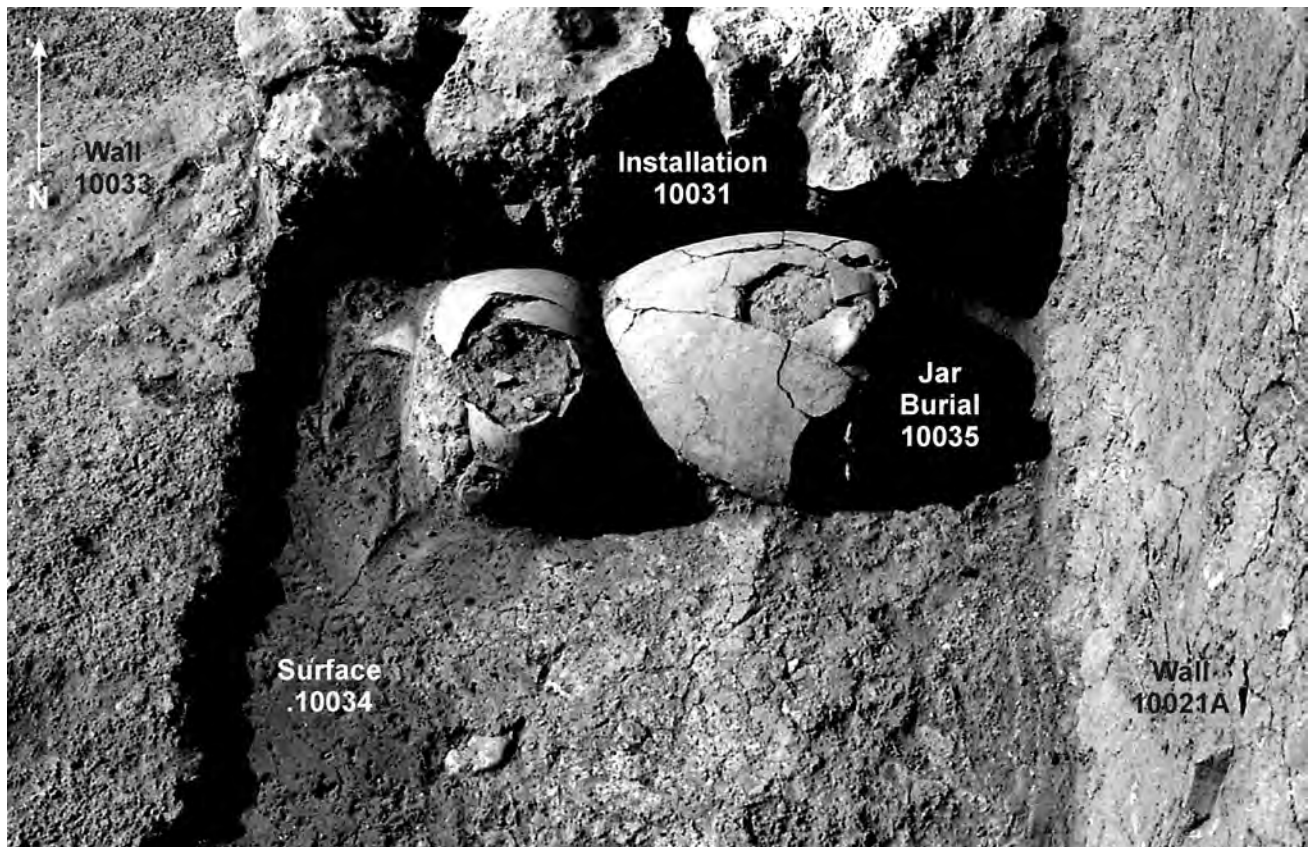


Photo 2.35. IVNW *Building 350: Room f* **Stratum IVA-VC** Wall 10021A; **Stratum VC** Wall 10033, Surface 10034, Installation 10031; **Stratum VB** Jar Burial 10035

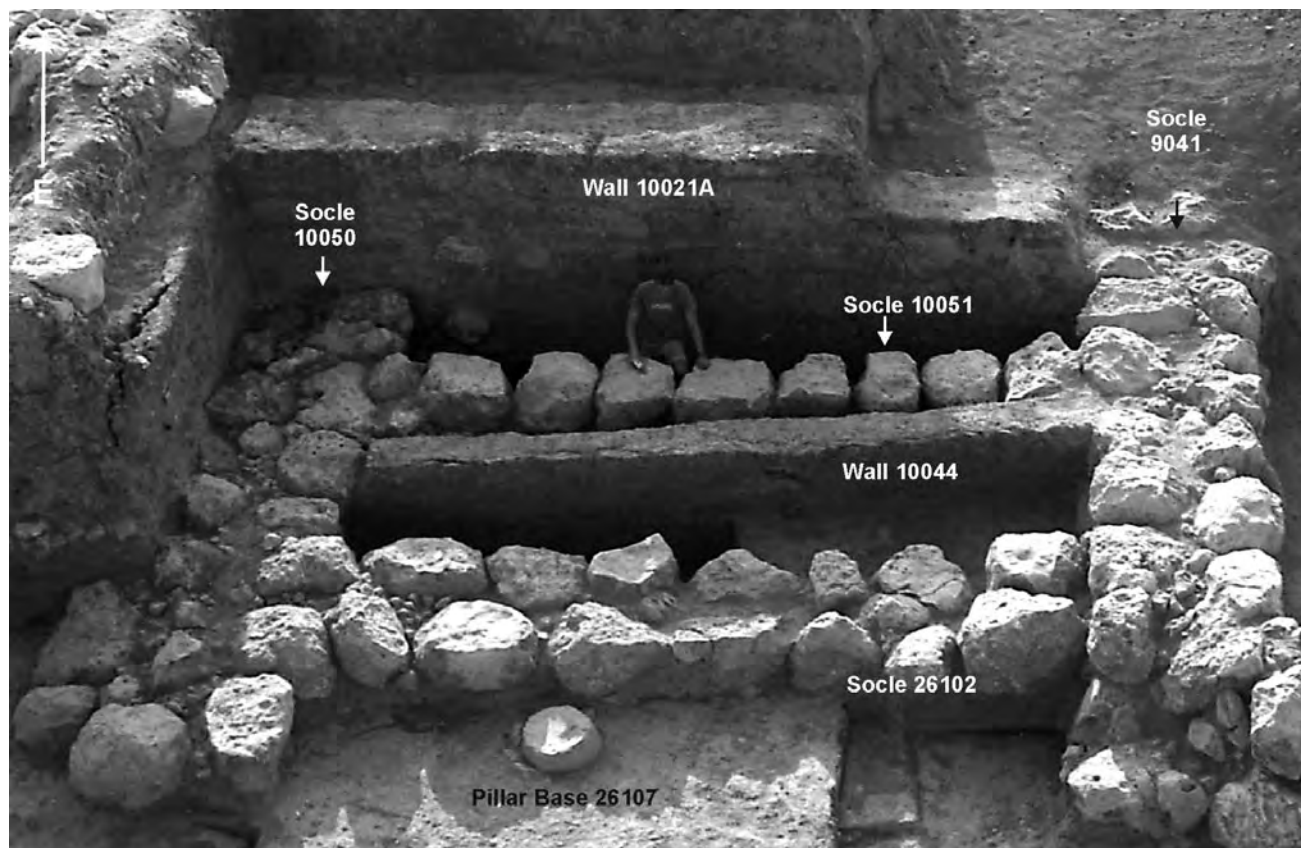


Photo 2.36. IVNW *Building 356*: **Stratum VIB-A** Wall 10044; **Stratum VIB** Pillar Base 26197; *Building 350*: *Room f* **Stratum IVA-VC** Wall 10021A; **Stratum VC** Socles 9041, 10050, 10051, 26102

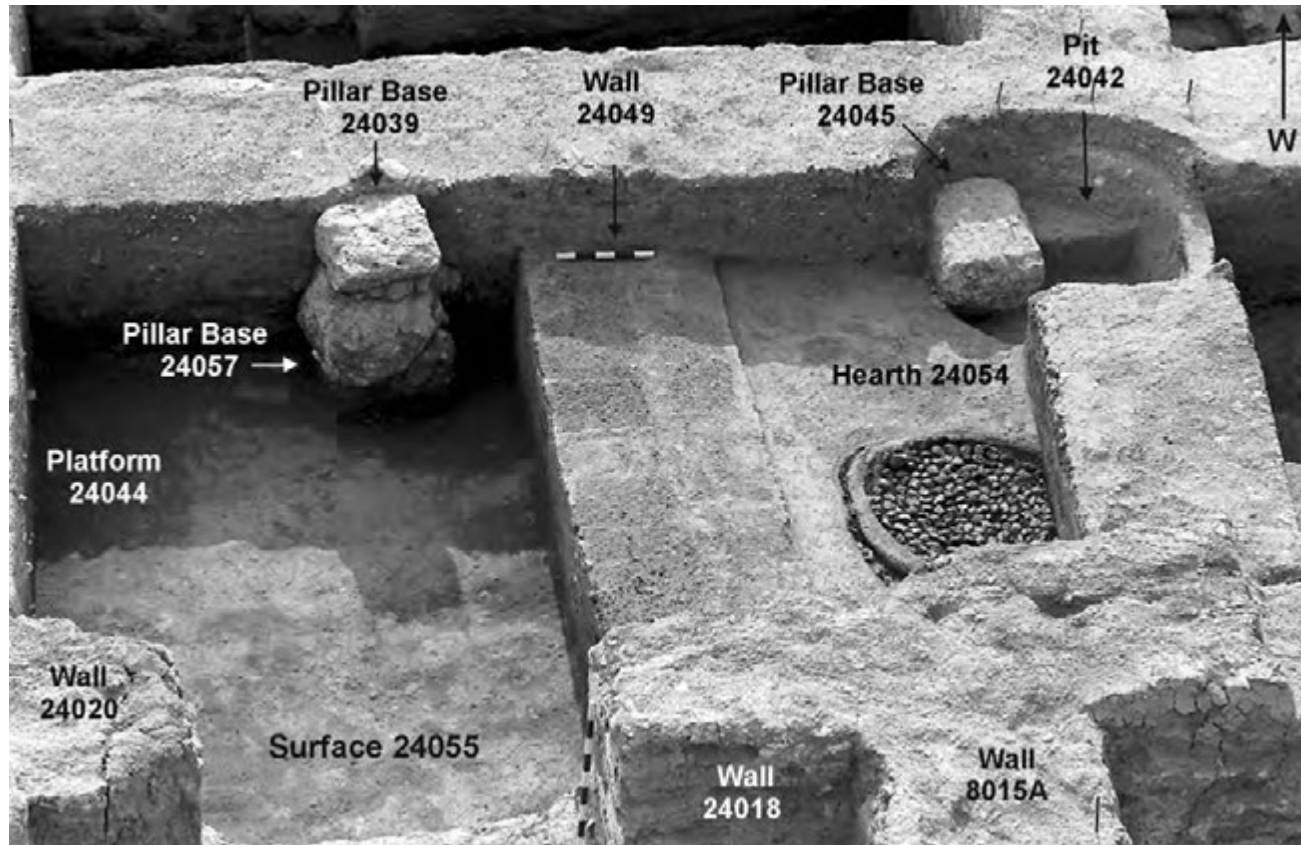
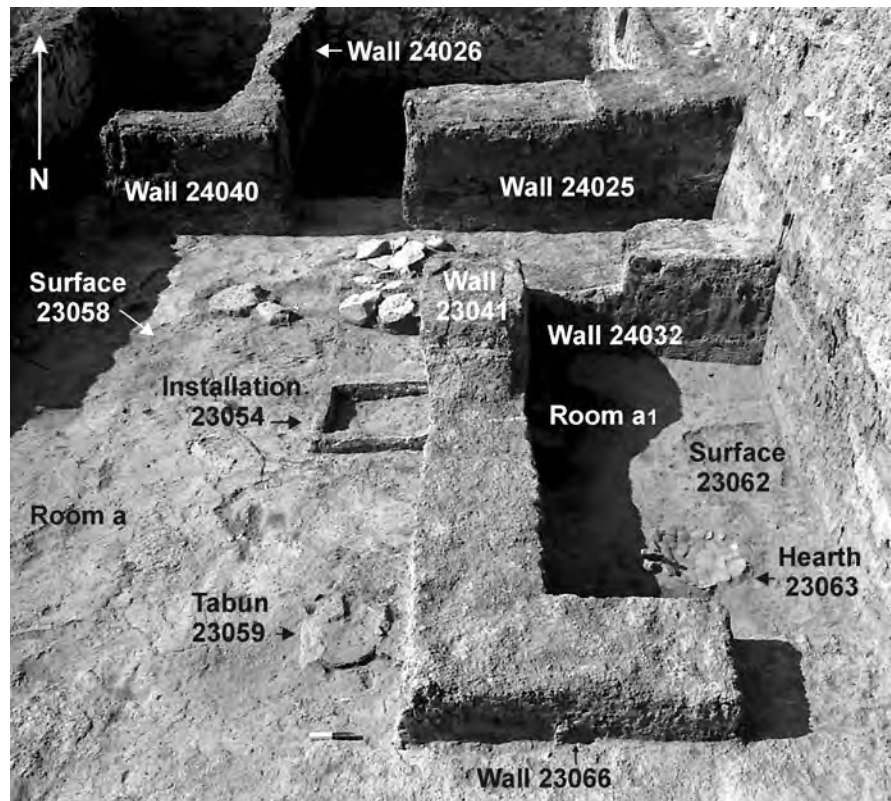
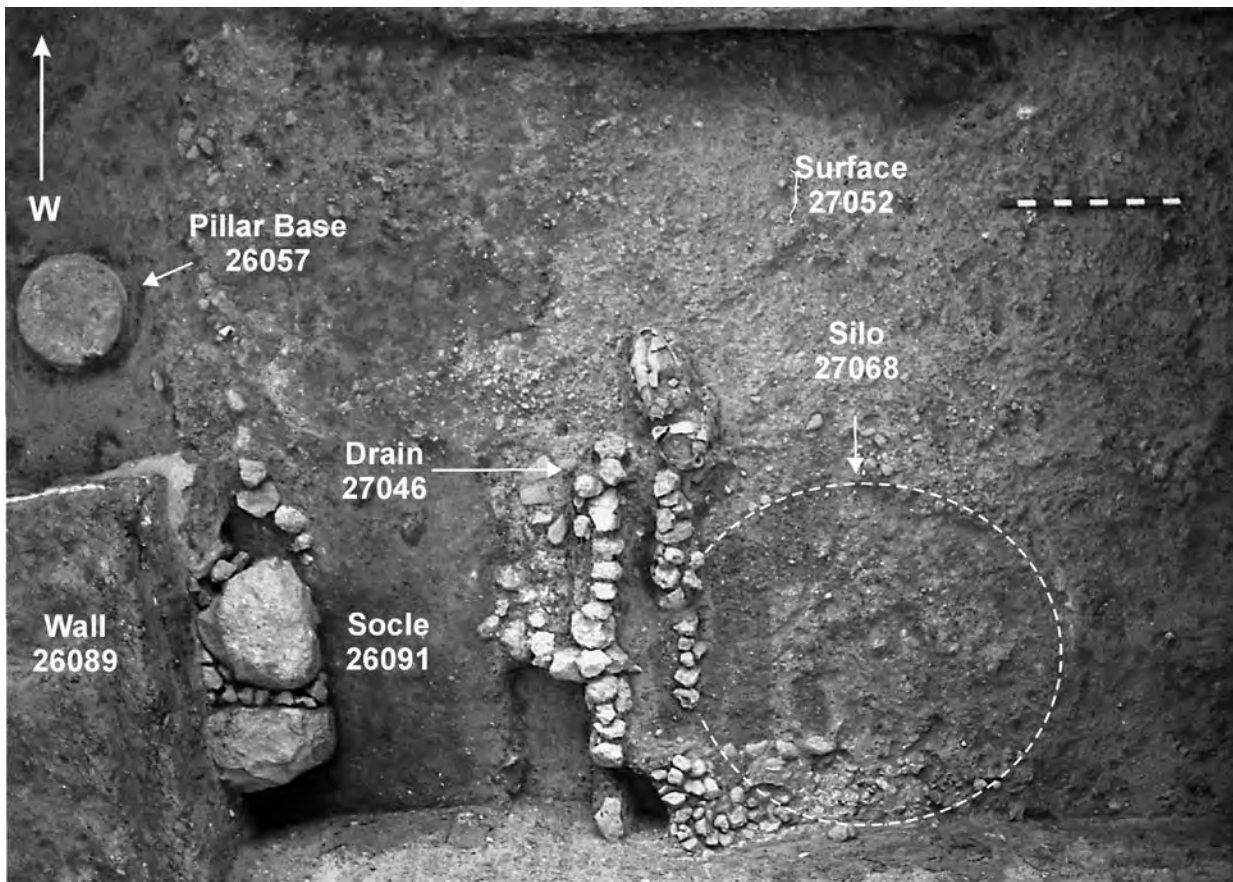


Photo 2.37. IVNW *Building 352*: **Strata VIA-VIIA** Wall 24049; *Building 351*: *Room a* **Stratum VIA** Surface 24055; *Building 350*: **Strata IV-VC** Walls 24018, 24020; *Room d* **Stratum VC** Hearth 24054; **Stratum VB-C** Platform 24044, Pillar Base 24057; **Stratum VA** Pillar Bases 24039, 24045; *Room b* **Strata IVA-VA** Wall 8015A; *Room d* **Stratum IVA** Pit 24042

► Photo 2.38-1. IVNE Building 354: Room a Stratum VC Surface 23058; Stratum VB-C Installation 23054, Tabun 23059; Room a1 Stratum VA-C Walls 24032, 23041, 23066; Stratum VC Surface 23062, Hearth 23063; Room b Strata IVA-VC Walls 24040, 24026; Room c Strata IVA-VC Wall 24025



▼ Photo 2.39. IVNW Open Area 361: Stratum VC Silo 27068; Stratum VB Surface 27052, Drain 27046; Building 350: Room e Stratum VB-C Socle 26091, Wall 26089, Pillar Base 26057



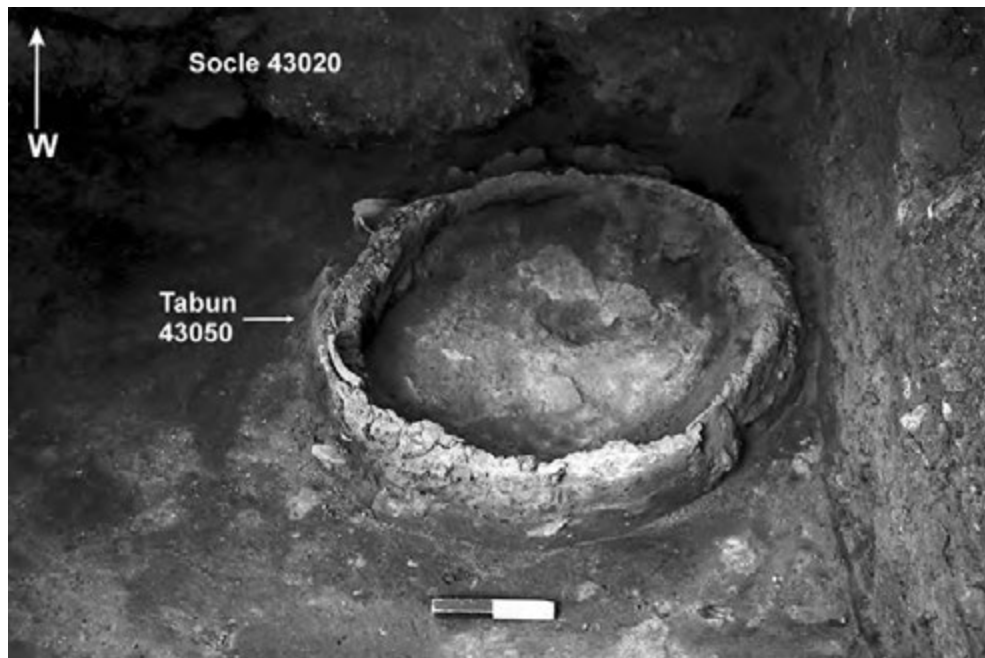


Photo 2.39-1. IVNW *Open Area 361*: **Stratum VB** Tabun 43050; **Stratum VA-C** Socle 43020

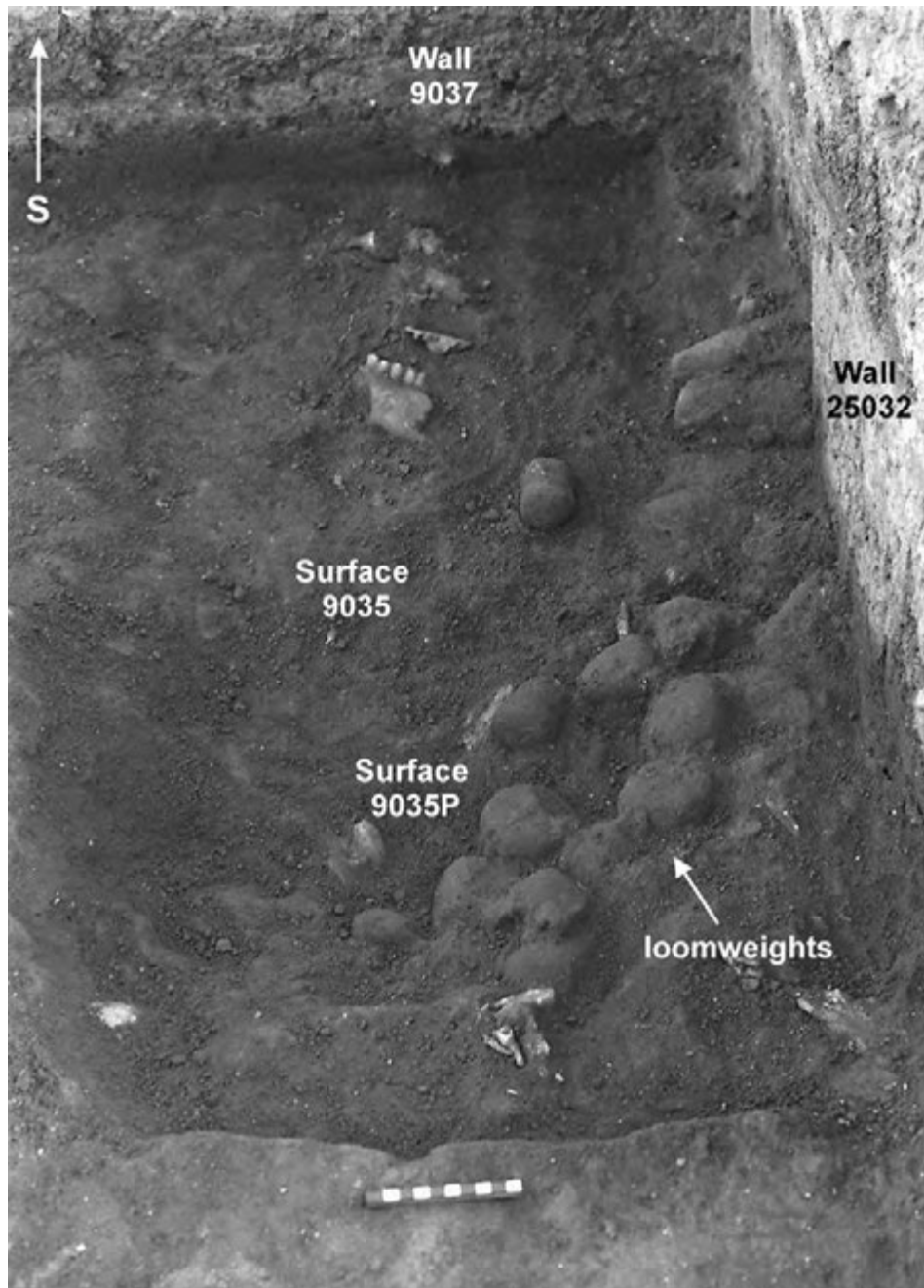


Photo 2.40. IVNW *Building 350*: **Stratum IVA-VC** Wall 25032; *Room a* **Stratum VB-C** Wall 9037, Surface 9035 and Surface 9035P with 24 cylindrical loom weights *in situ*



Photo 2.41. IVNW *Building 350*: **Strata IVA-VC** Walls 23014, 23016; **Stratum VC** Socle 23032; *Room b* **Strata IVA-VA** Wall 8019; **Stratum VB-C** *Room c* Threshold 23035; **Strata IVA-VB** Wall 7004B; **Stratum VA** Threshold 23018

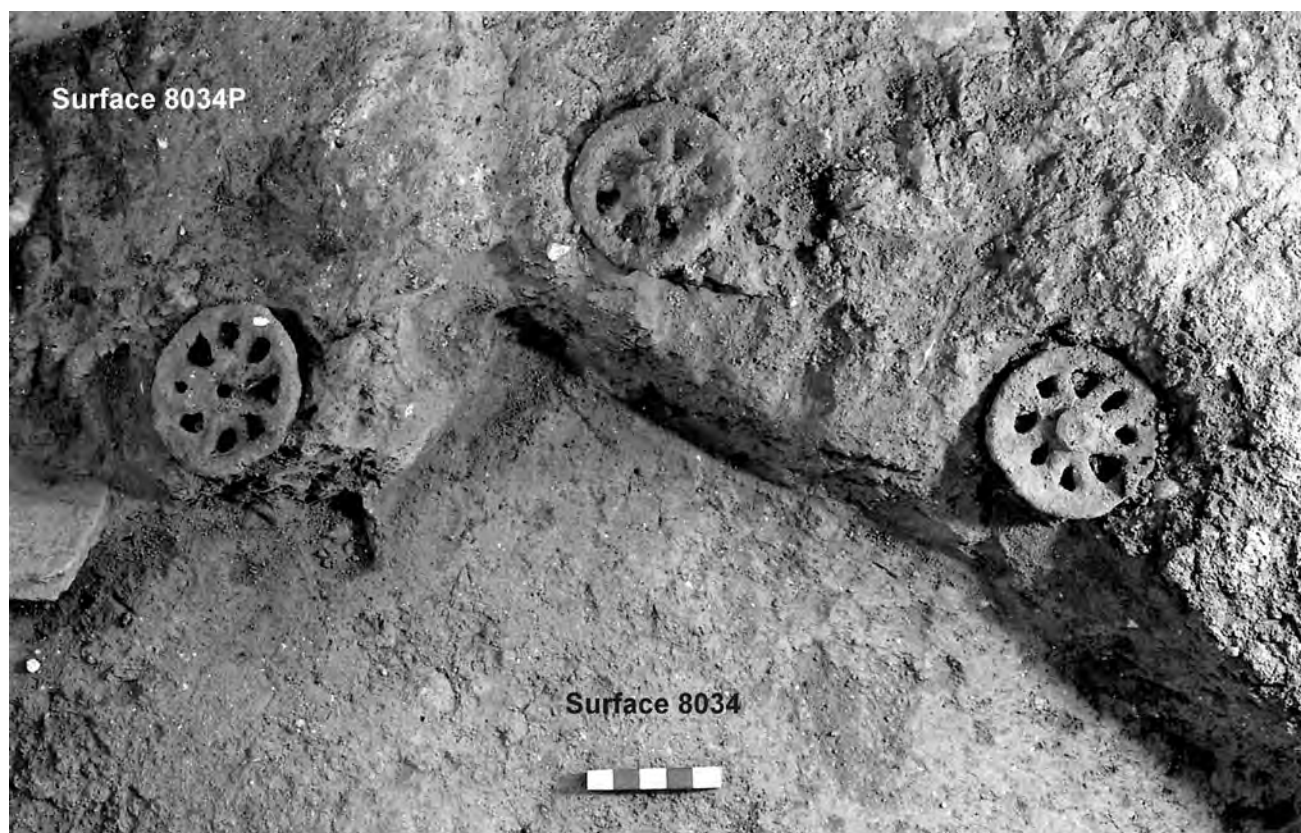


Photo 2.42. IVNW *Building 350*: *Room b* **Stratum VB** Surface 8034 and Surface 8034P with three eight-spoked bronze wheels *in situ*



Photo 2.43. IVNE *Building 353: Room a* **Stratum VB** Surface 7059, **Hearth 7062**

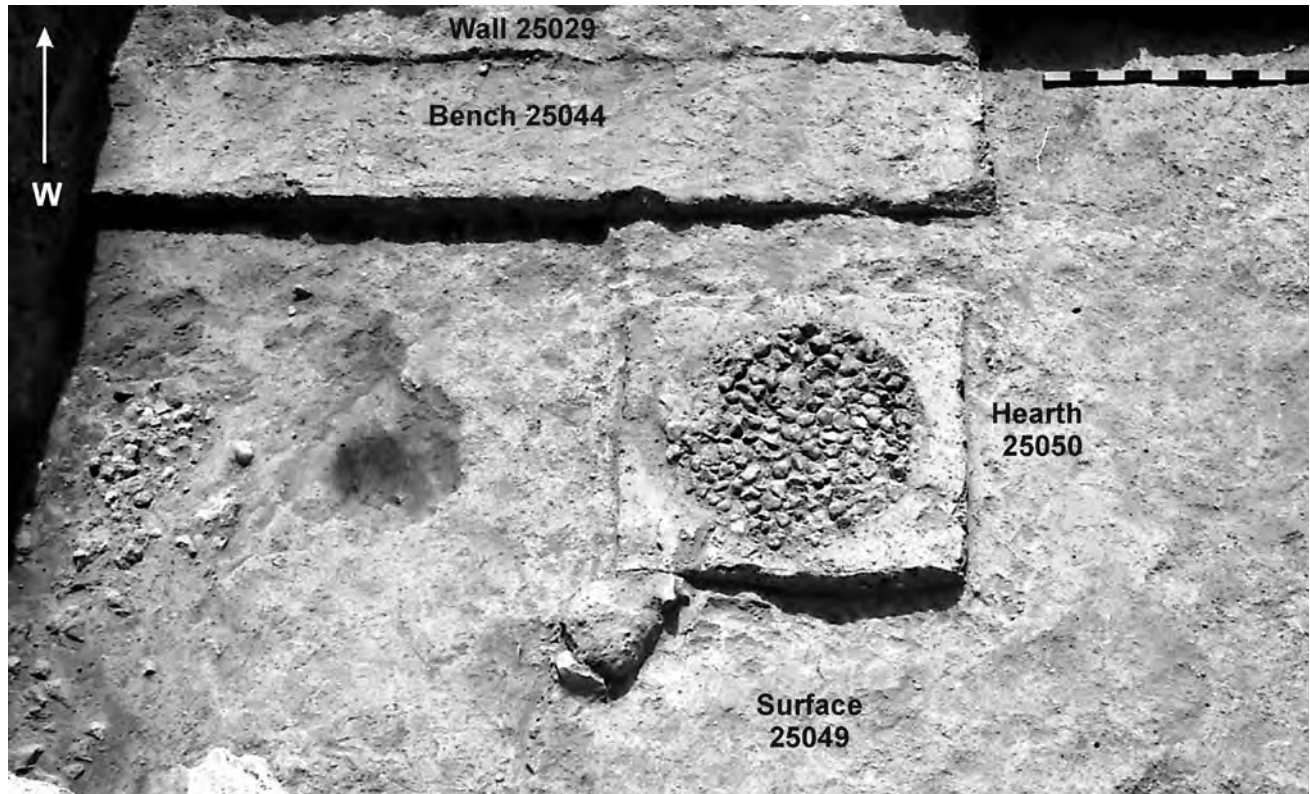


Photo 2.44. IVNE *Building 355E: Strata IVA-VC* Wall 25029; *Strata VA-C* Bench 25044; **Stratum VB** Surface 25049, **Hearth 25050**

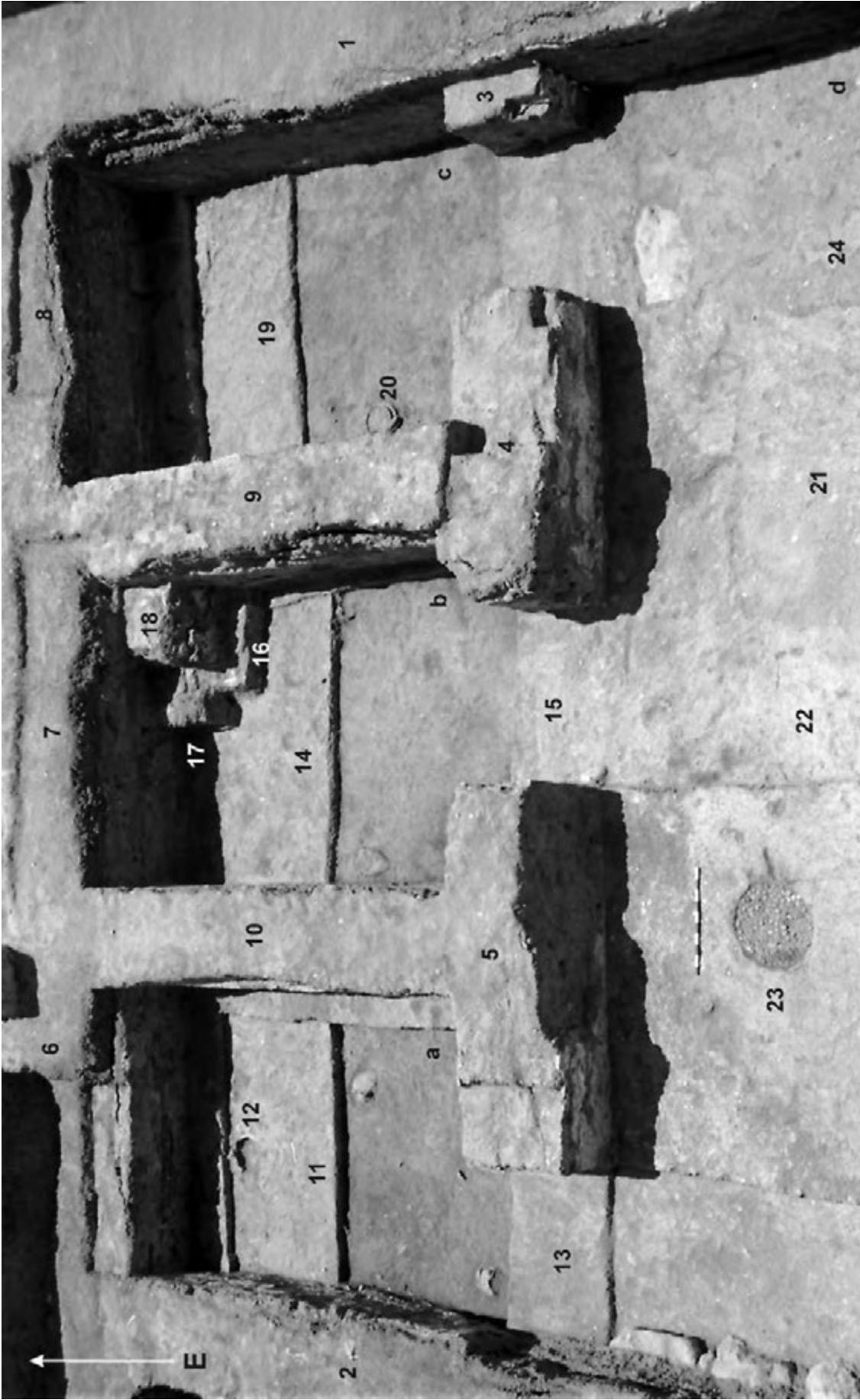


Photo 2.45. IVNW Building 350: **Strata IVA-VC** (1) Wall 7004B, (2) Wall 9021, (3) Wall 23016 (4) Walls 23014/24020, (5) Walls 24018/25032; **Strata IVA-VA** (6) Wall 9017, (7) Wall 8007B, (8) Wall 7013B, (9) Wall 8019, (10) Wall 8015A; **Room a Stratum VA** (11) Surface 9030, (12) Basin 9032, (13) Threshold 25064; **Room b Stratum VA** (14) Surface 8031, (15) Threshold 24040, (16) Platform 8033, (17) Bamah 8030, (18) Bamah 8032; **Room c Stratum VA** (19) Surface 7011; **Room d Stratum VA** (20) two cooking pots *in situ* (Figs. 5.72:1, 3); **Stratum VA-C** (21) Platform 23020/24044/40022; **Stratum VA** (22) Surface 24038, (23) Hearth 24037, (24) Surface 23019

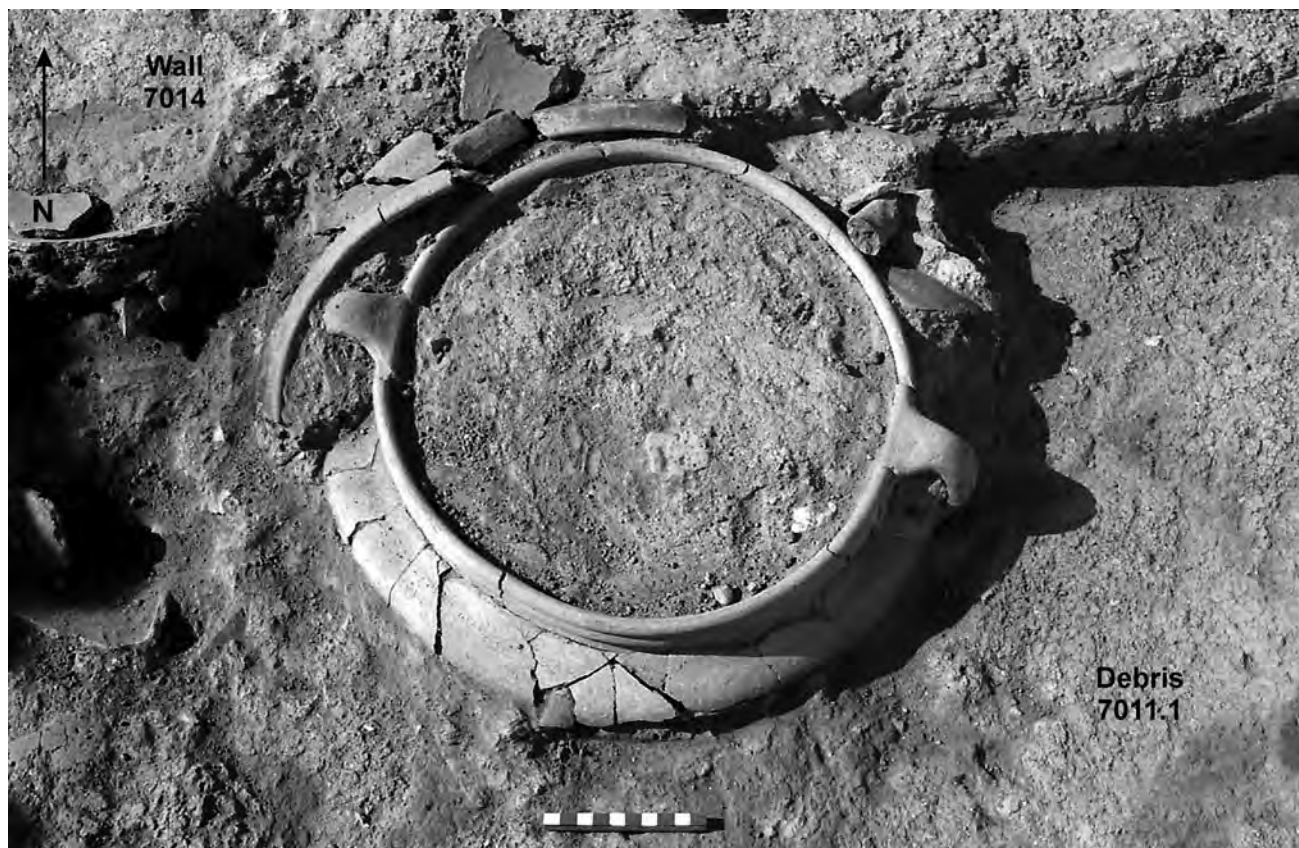


Photo 2.46. IVNW *Building 350*: Room *c* **Stratum VB–C** Wall 7014; **Stratum VB** Debris 7011.1, two cooking pots *in situ* (Figs. 5.72:1, 3)

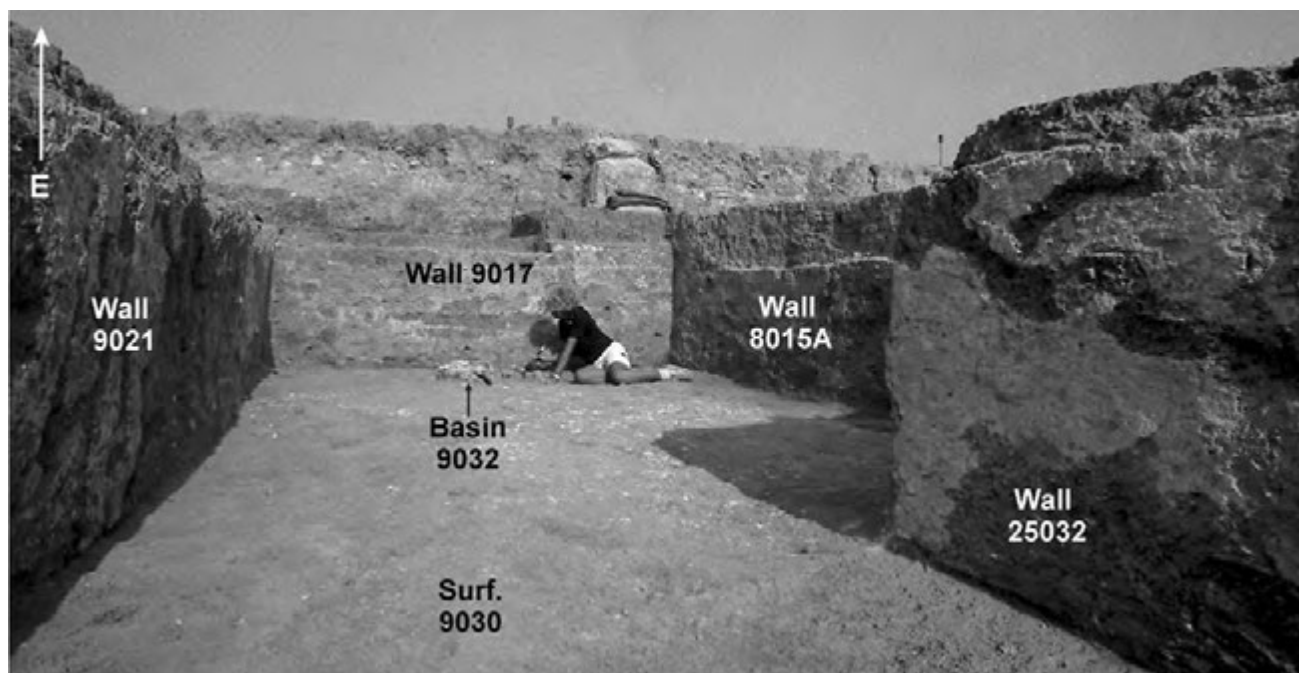


Photo 2.47. IVNW *Building 350*: Room *a* **Strata IVA–VC** Walls 9021, 25032; **Strata IVA–VA** Walls 8015A, 9017; **Stratum VA** Surface 9030, Basin 9032

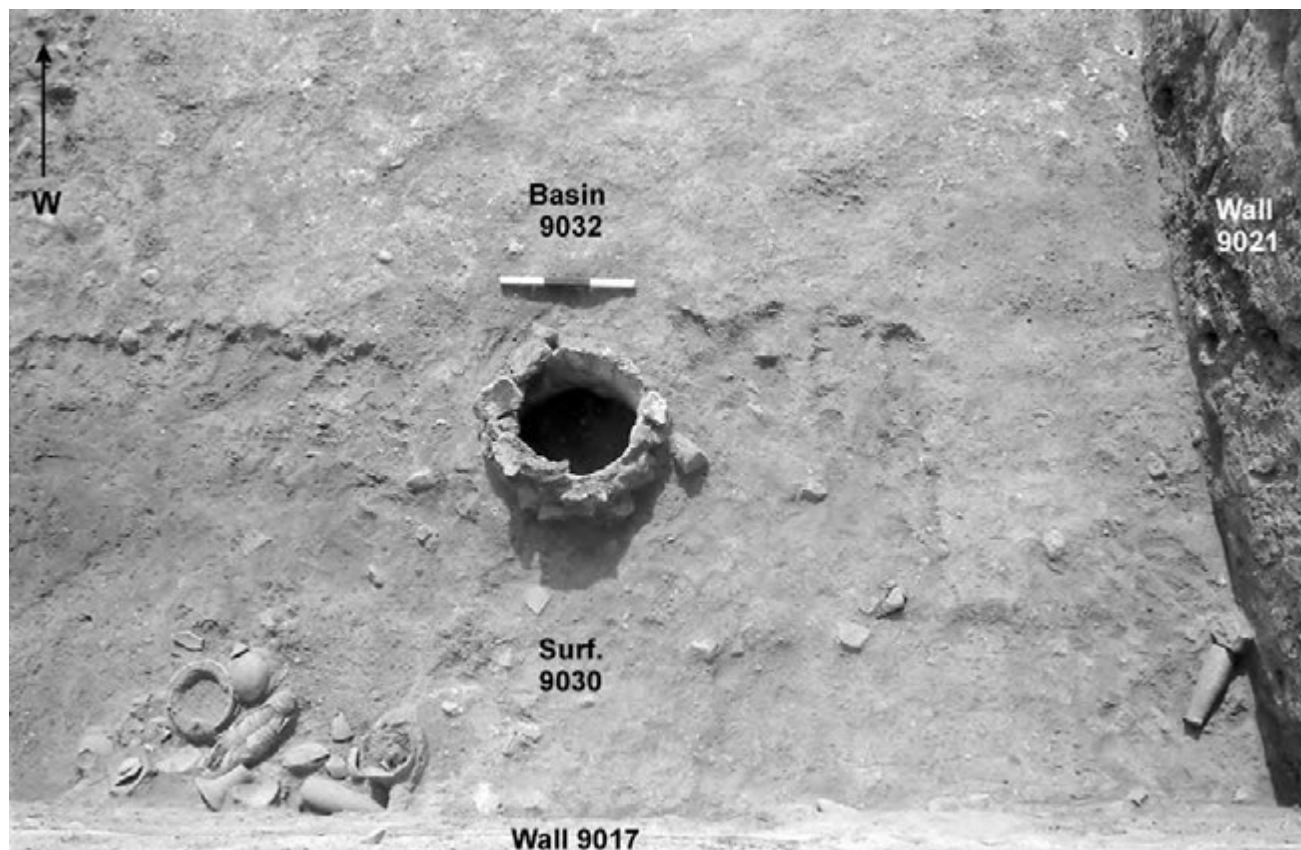


Photo 2.48. IVNW Building 350: Room a Strata IVA–C Wall 9021; Strata IVA–VA Wall 9017, Surface 9030, Basin 9032

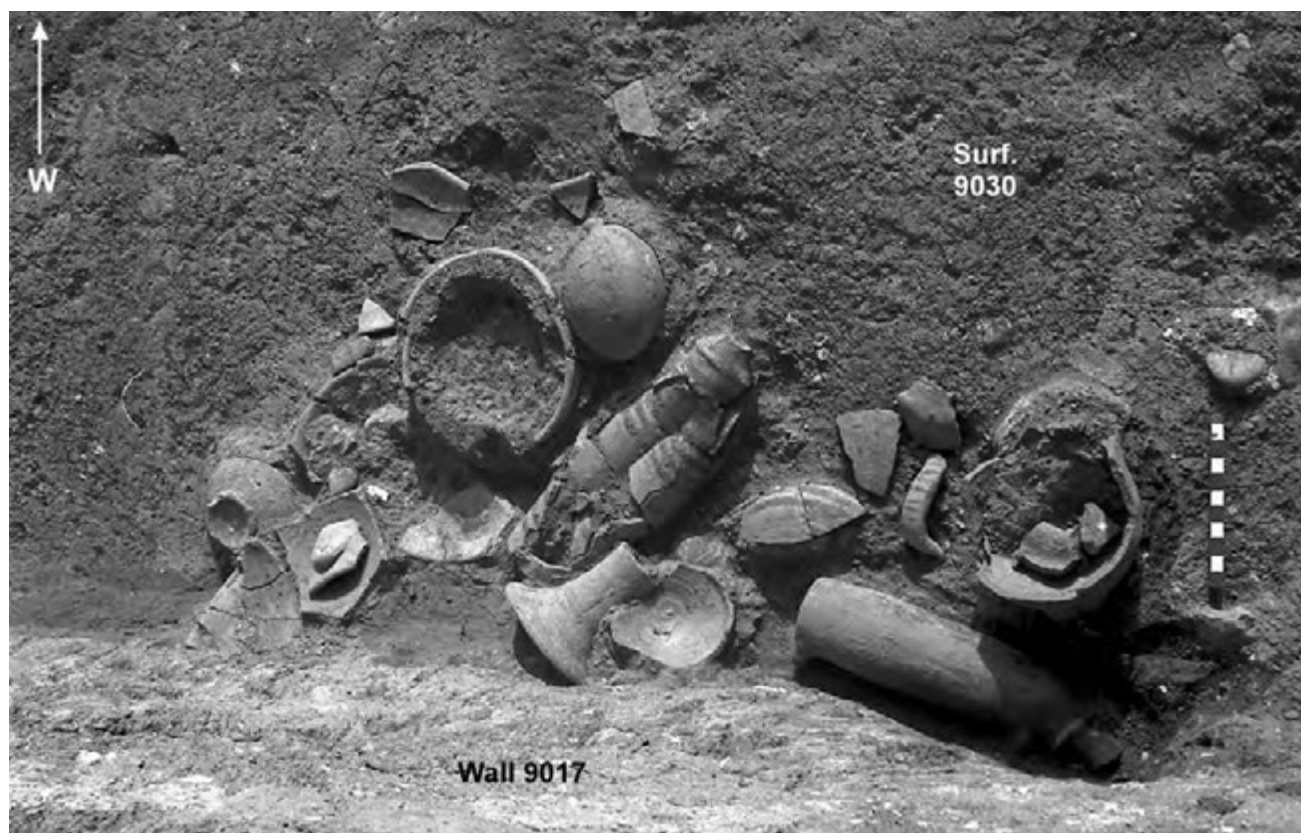
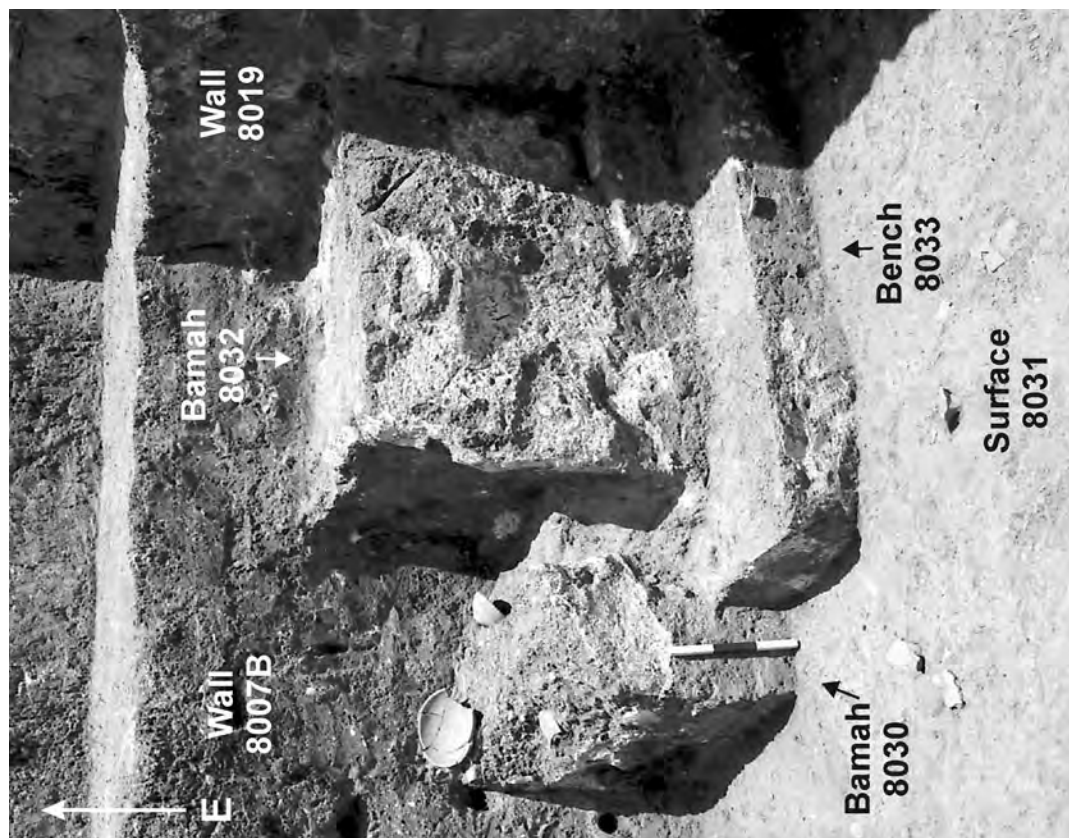


Photo 2.49. IVNW Building 350: Room a Strata IVA–VA Wall 9017; Stratum VA Surface 9030 with seven vessels *in situ* (Figs. 5.80:8; 5.83:2; 5.85:1, 6; 5.86:2–4)

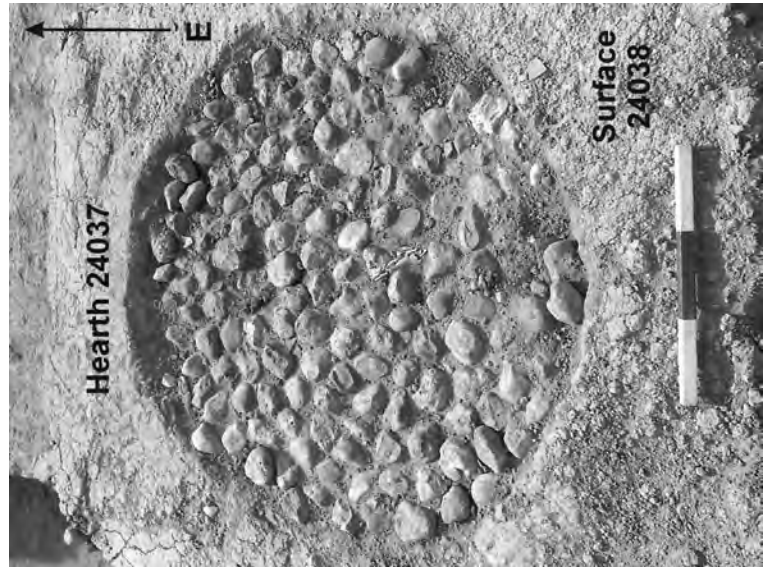
◀ Photo 2.50. IVNW Building 350: **Strata IVA–VC** Walls 24018, 24020; **Room b Strata IVA–VA** Walls 8007b, 8015A, 8019; **Stratum VA** Surface 8031, Bamot 8030, 8032, Bench 8033, Threshold 24040; **Room d Strata VA–C** Platform 24044; **Stratum VA** Surface 24038, Hearth 24037

▼ Photo 2.51. IVNW Building 350: **Room b Strata IVA–VA** Walls 8007B, 8019; **Stratum VA** Surface 8031, Bamot 8030, 8032, Bench 8033



◀ Photo 2.52. IVNW Building 350: **Strata IVA-VC** Walls 24020, 25032; **Stratum VIA-VA** Wall 25038; *Room d* Surface 25060, *Hearth 24037*

▼ Photo 2.53. IVNW Building 350: *Room d* **Stratum VA** Surface 24038, *Hearth 24037*



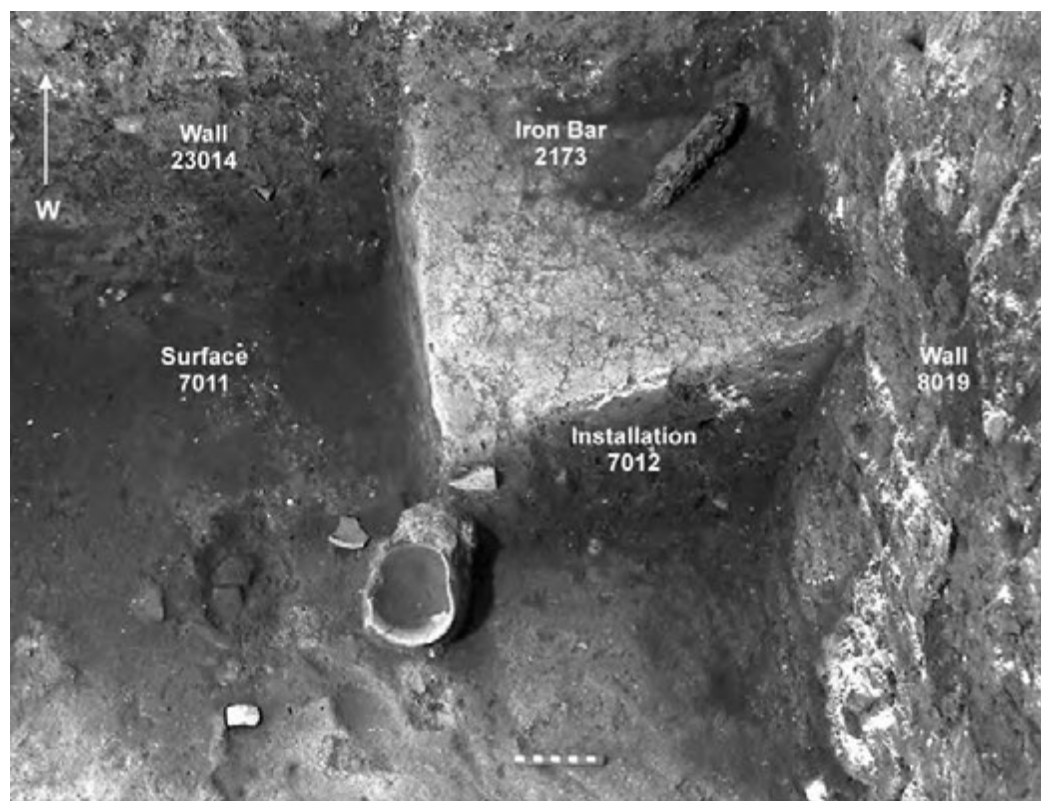


Photo 2.54. IVNW
Building 350:
Stratum VA-C
Wall 23014; Room
b **Strata IVA-VA**
Wall 8019; Room *c*
Stratum VA Surface
7011, Installation 7012
with iron bar *in situ*
(Obj. No. 2173)

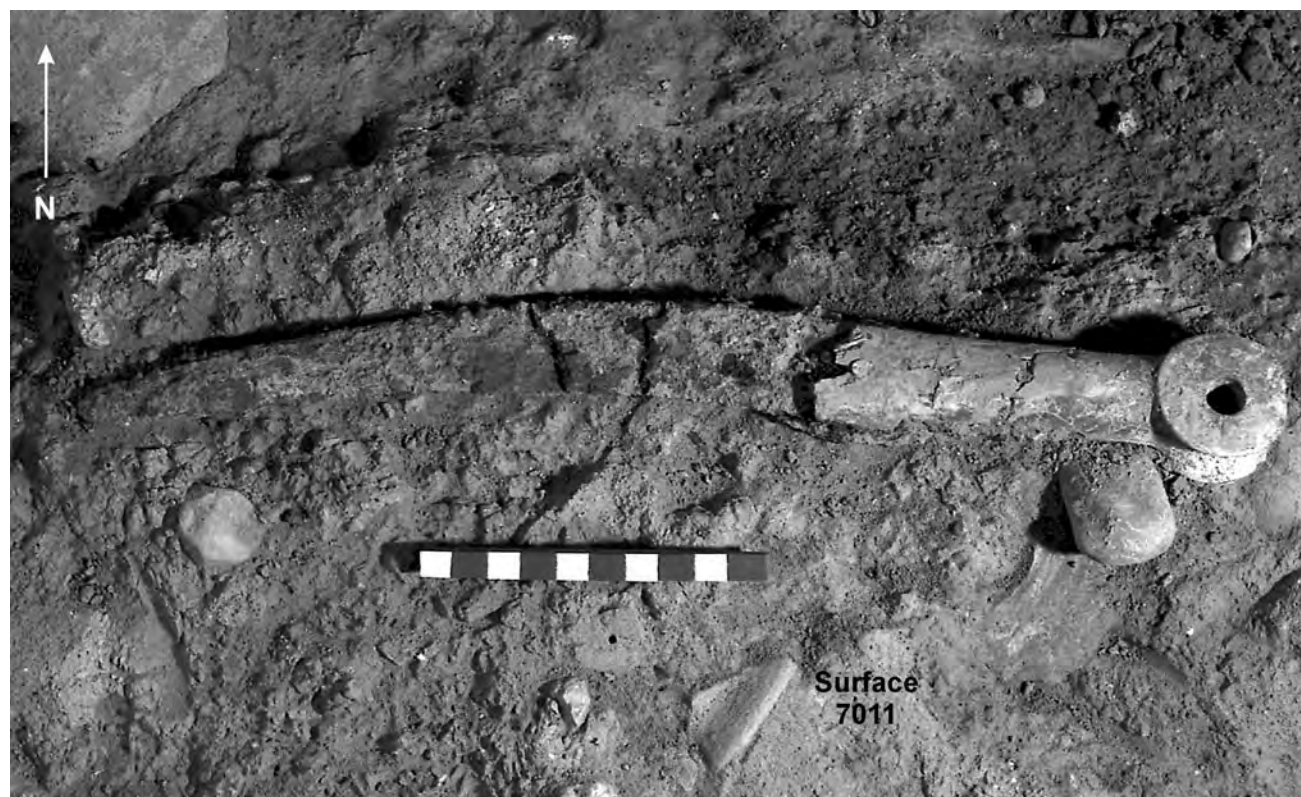


Photo 2.55. IVNW Building 350: Room *c* **Stratum VA** Surface 7011 with bi-metallic ivory-handled knife *in situ* (Color Photo 10.2:1)

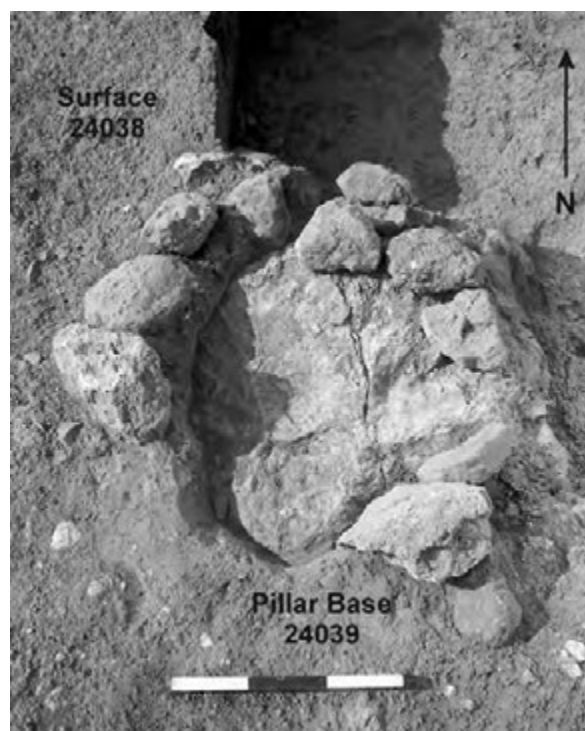


Photo 2.56. IVNW *Building 350: Room d Stratum VA* Surface 24038, Pillar Base 24039

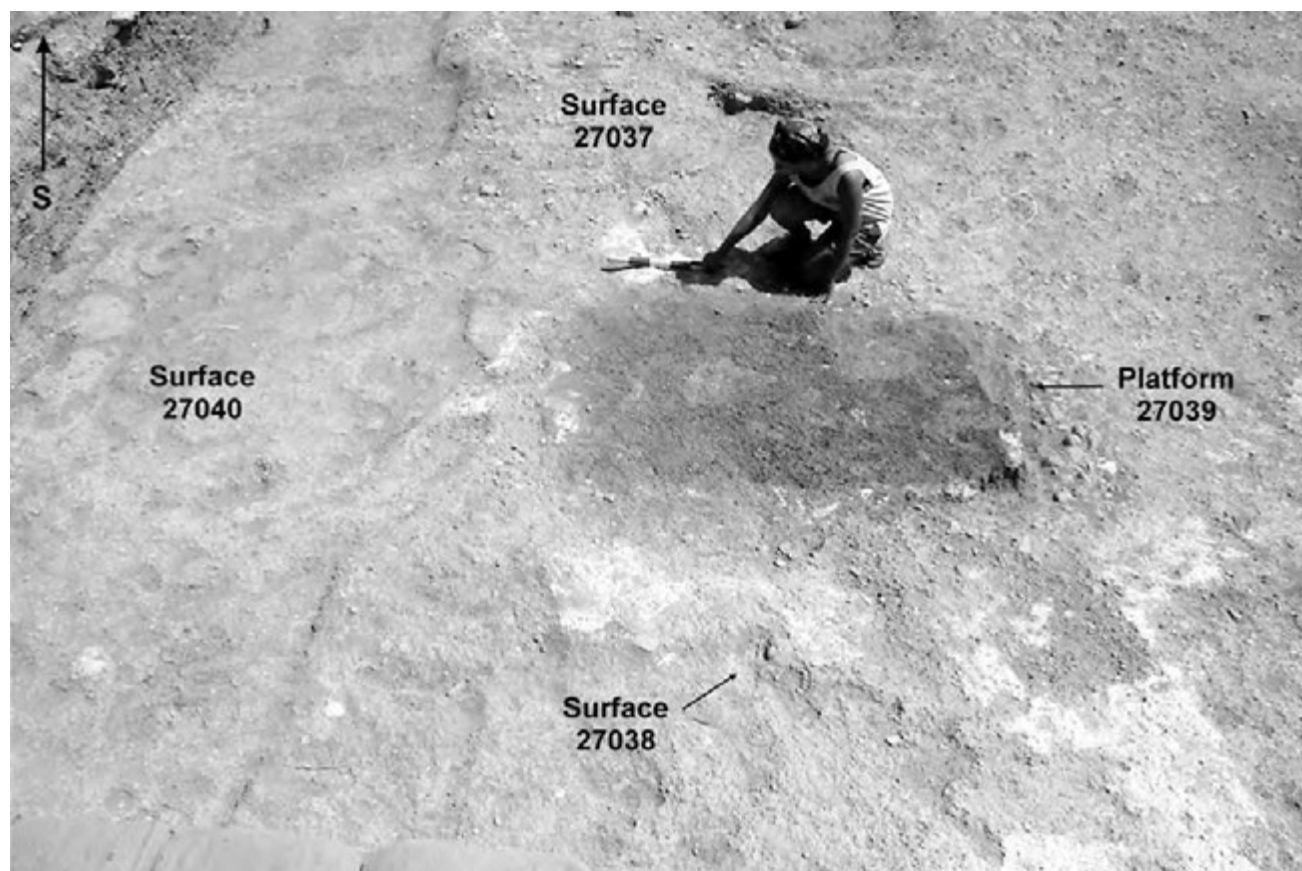


Photo 2.57. IVNW *Open Area 361: Stratum VA* Surfaces 27037, 27038, 27040, Platform 27039



Photo 2.58. IVNW Building 350: **Strata IVA-VC** Walls 9021, 25032; **Strata IV-VA** Walls 8015A, 25038; **Room a Stratum IVA-B** Wall 9017, Surfaces 8014, 9014; **Stratum VA** Surface 25027; **Room f Stratum IV-B** Surface 9022

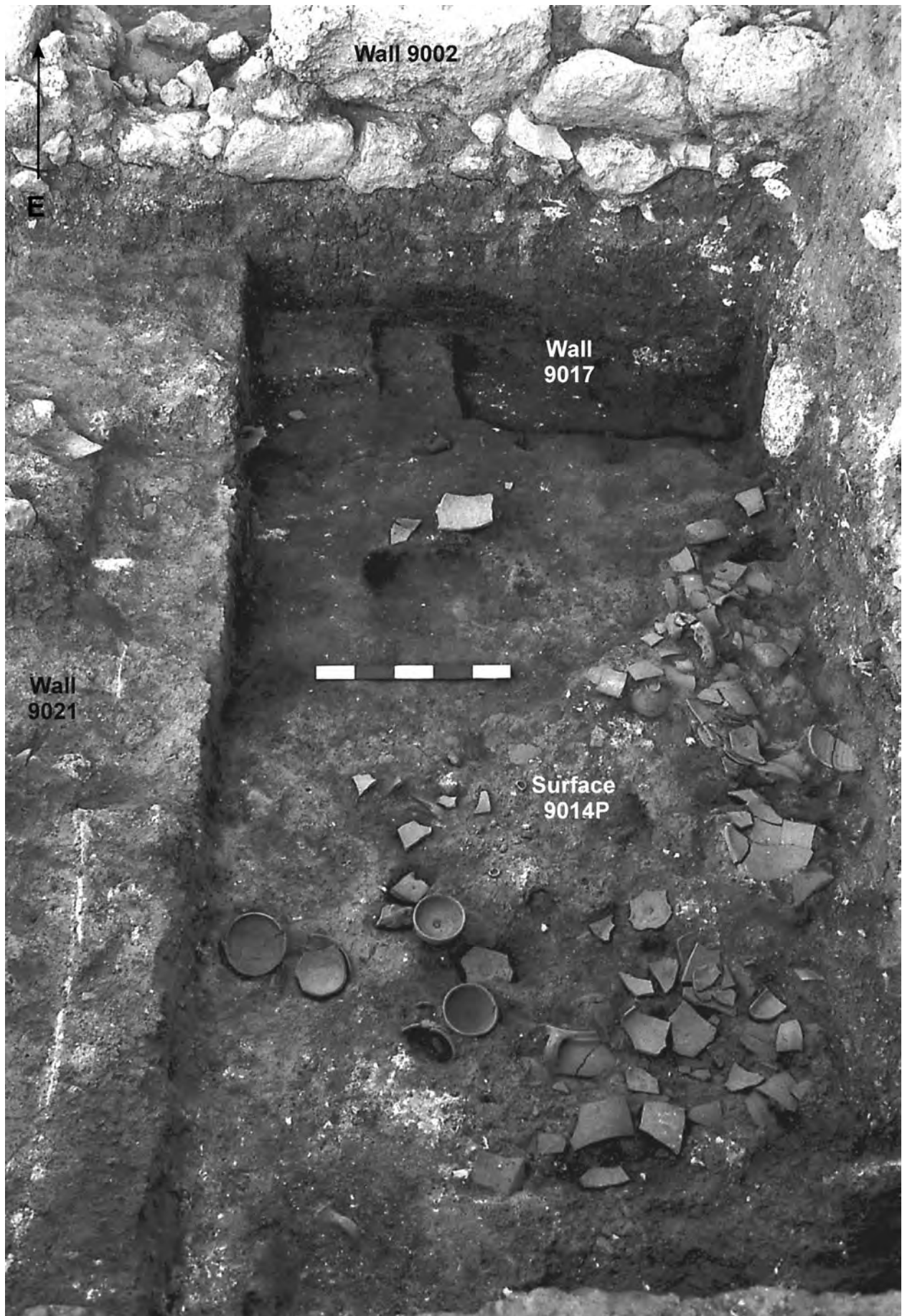


Photo 2.59. IVNW *Building 65I*: **Stratum IB/C** Wall 9002; *Building 350*: **Strata IVA–VC** Wall 9021; **Strata IVA–VA** Wall 9017; *Room a* **Stratum IVA** Surface 9014P with pottery *in situ* (Figs. 5.103:17, 19; 5.104:14, 22; 5.106:8; 5.111:19, 22; 5.112:3, 5)

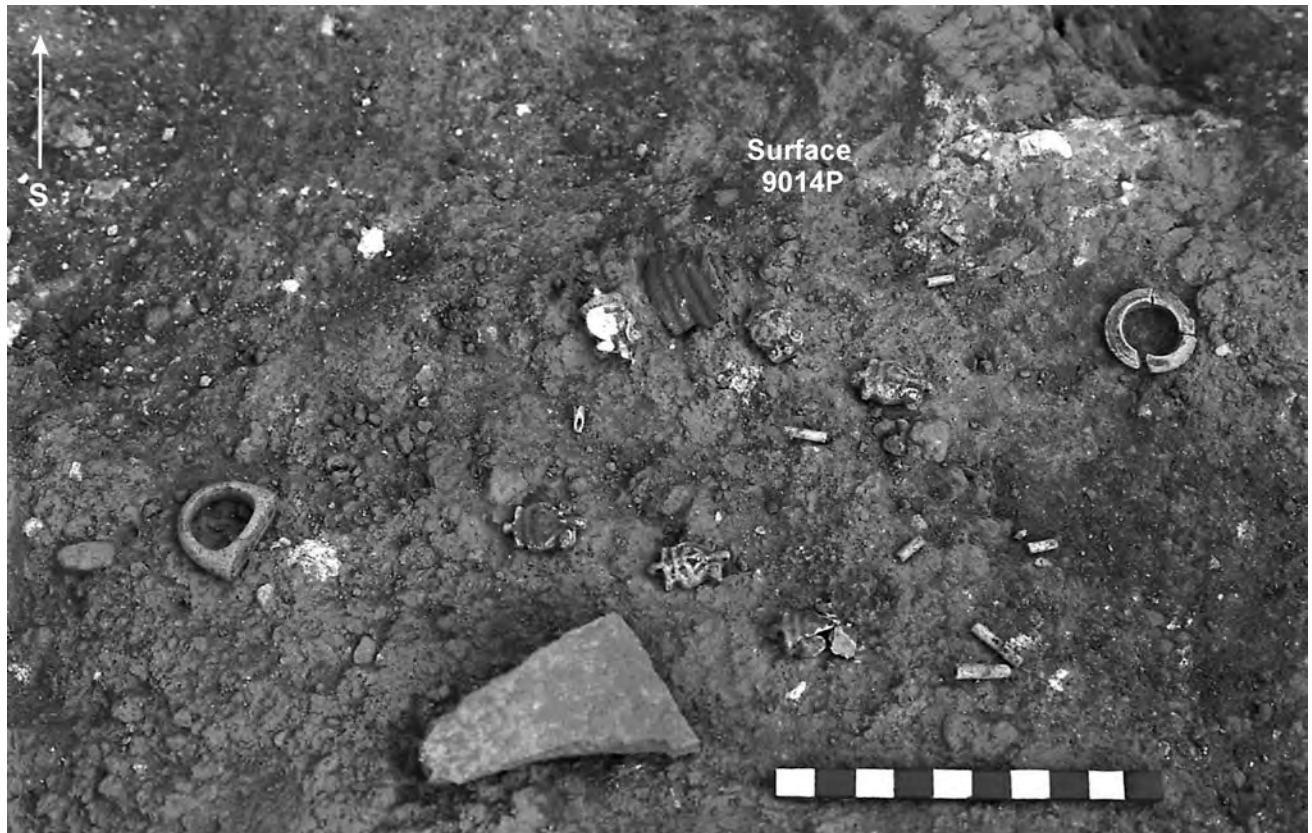


Photo 2.60. IVNW *Building 350: Room a Stratum IVA* Surface 9014P with part of Cache 9015 *in situ*: seven faience Hathor pendants and connecting beads (Tables 9.5:1; 9.6:29–30) and faience Sekhmet ring (Fig. 11:4)



Photo 2.61. IVNW *Building 350: Room a Stratum IVA* Surface 9014P with late Iron I bowl and upper part of baboon statuette (Fig. 7A.1; Color Photo 7A.1) *in situ*

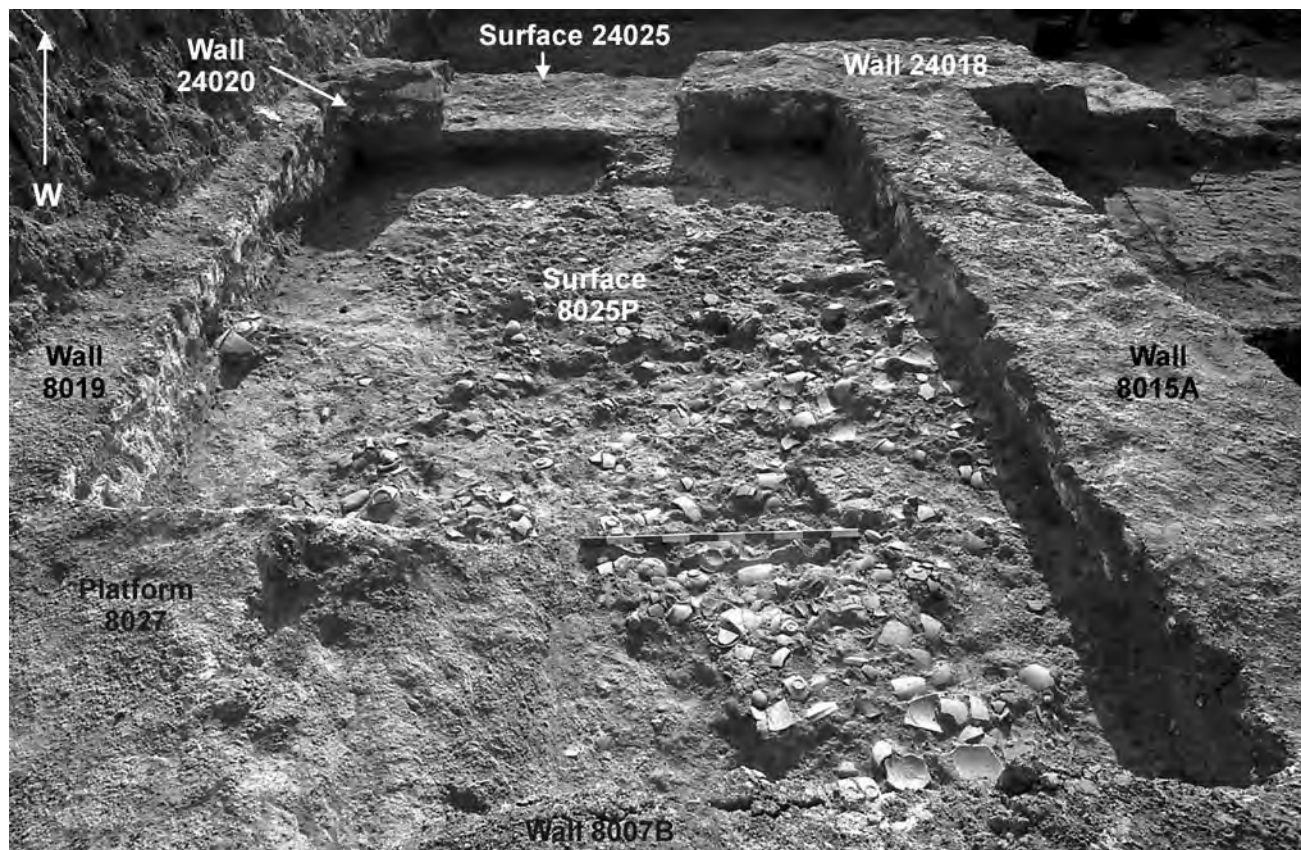


Photo 2.62. IVNW Building 350: Strata IVA–VC Walls 24018, 24020; Room b Strata IVA–VA Walls 8007B, 8015A, 8019; Stratum IVA–B Surface 8025P, Platform 8027; Stratum IVA Surface 24025



Photo 2.63. IVNW Building 350: Strata IVA–VC Walls 24018, 24020; Rooms b and d Stratum VA Debris 24036; Stratum IVB Fill 24032; Room b Stratum IVB Threshold 24034

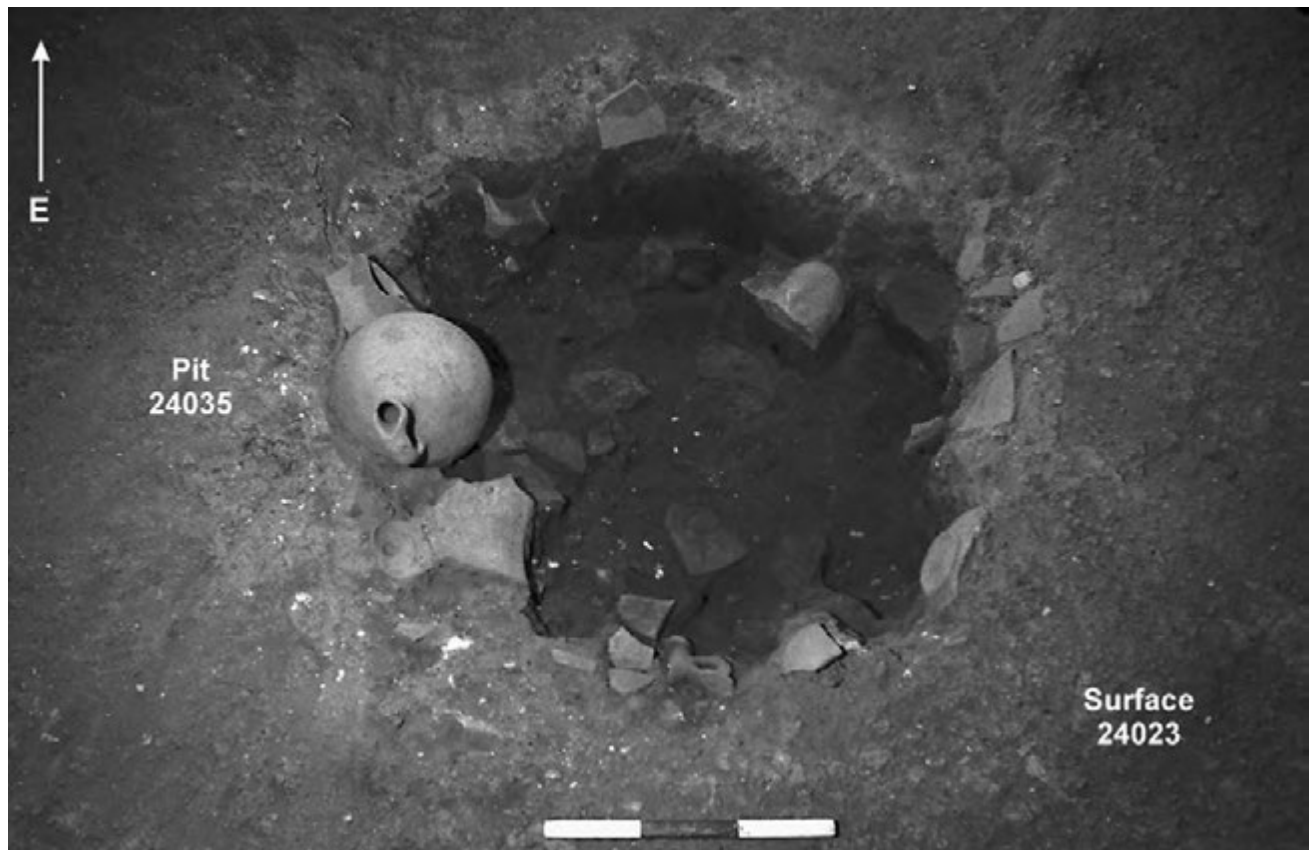
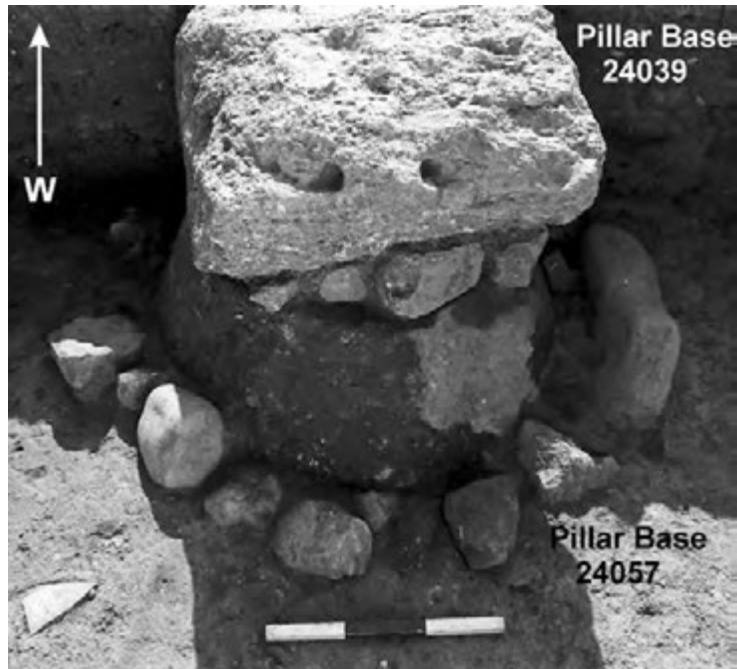


Photo 2.64. IVNW *Building 350*: *Room a* **Stratum IVB** Surface 24023, Pit 24035 with whole vessels on periphery and sherds lining sides *in situ*



▲ Photo 2.65. IVNW *Building 350*: *Room d* **Stratum VB-C** Pillar base 24057; **Stratum VA** Pillar Base 24039



► Photo 2.66. IVNW *Building 350*: *Room b* **Stratum IVA** Surface Makeup 24025.1 with faience Ptah Soker-Osiris amulet *in situ* (Obj. No. 1595)

CHAPTER 3

THE MIDDLE BRONZE AGE II POTTERY FROM STRATUM XI*

Alexander Zukerman

The Middle Bronze Age II pottery from Field IV Lower comes from debris and fill loci attributed to Stratum XI below the Iron Age strata.¹ The ceramic material is mostly represented by non-restorable sherds, with only the main types in the assemblage presented below.

The dating of the assemblage is based on a comparative study of parallels from central and southern Coastal Plain, Shephelah, northern Negev, and central Hill Country sites. For the MB IIA, these include Aphek Strata B V–B IV (Beck 2000a), A XVII–A XII (Beck 2000b), and X 19–X 17 (Yadin 2009); Gezer Stratum XXII (*Gezer IV* [HUC]); and the Area D cult place and Level P-6 at Lachish (Singer-Avitz 2004b: 901–14). The MB IIB sites are Aphek Strata X 16–X 15 (Yadin 2009); Gezer Strata XIX–XVIII (*Gezer IV* [HUC]); Timnah (Tel Batash) Strata XII–XI (Panitz-Cohen 2006); Ashdod Strata XXIII–XX (*Ashdod V*); Tel Mor Stratum XII (*Mor*); Lachish Levels P-5–P-3 (Singer-Avitz 2004b: 914–53); Shiloh Strata VIII–VII (Bunimovitz and Finkelstein 1993: 82–127); and Shechem Strata XX–XVII (*Shechem I*). Important comparative data also come from an MB II site near Tell Qasile (Kletter 2006). In some cases, additional comparanda are cited from sites located further afield: Kabri MB IIA Tombs 503 and 1045 (Sheftelowitz, Kempinski, and Gershuny 2002) and Tel Beth-Shean MB IIB Strata R-5–R-3 (Maeir 2007b).

BOWLS

(Figs. 3.1; 3.2; 3.3:1–13)

Open shallow platter bowls have a straight or slightly rounded sidewall (Figs. 3.1:1–15; 3.2:1–6, 9–12). Most are medium-size, with some smaller examples (Fig. 3.1:1, 3, 7). The rim is usually inverted (Fig. 3.1:6–8, 10–12) or thickened on the interior (Figs. 3.1:5, 13, 15; 3.2:1–3), rounded (Fig. 3.1:1–4), or with a slightly angled hammerhead shape (Figs. 3.1:9, 14; 3.2:4, 6). One example has a poorly preserved bar or knob handle (Fig. 3.1:11), an MB IIA feature.² A number of bowls have a dark red slip, usually on the interior and on the rim exterior (Fig. 3.1:7–9, 15). Bowls with a dark red band painted on the rim are also common (Figs. 3.1:3–4, 10–14; 3.2:2–6). Plain examples are rare (Figs. 3.1:1–2, 5–6; 3.2:1). Wheel-burnishing on the rim is widespread, usually in combination with red paint (Fig. 3.1:3–4, 13–14). On some bowls, the interior has radial burnishing (Fig. 3.1:7–9) or wheel burnishing (Figs. 3.1:1; 3.2:6); the interior of one example is covered with vertical and horizontal (‘spiderweb’) hand burnishing (Fig. 3.1:15). The ring bases on Fig. 3.2:9–12 may belong to bowls of this type.

Platter bowls with a rounded rim are typical throughout the MB II, while those with an internally-thickened rim are more common in MB IIB contexts. However, red-slipped and burnished examples, frequent at Ekron, are very rare after the MB IIA.³

* I thank Joe Uziel for his invaluable comments on the first draft of this study.

1. See Chapter 2 for the occupational history and stratigraphy of Stratum XI. The terminology used in this chapter for the phases of the MB II—MB IIA and MB IIB—follows *NEAEHL* 5: 2126. Thus, the last phase of the Middle Bronze Age, also designated the MB IIC (ca. 1650–1550/1500 BCE), is included within the MB IIB.

2. Maeir 2007b: 249; see also Beck 2000b: Figs. 10.4:1; 10.10:17 (Aphek Strata A XVII and A XIVb); Kletter 2006: Fig. 14:3; Sheftelowitz, Kempinski, and Gershuny 2002: Figs. 5.21:5; 5.22:1.

3. For discussions of this type and parallels, see Singer-Avitz 2004b: 914–15; Bunimovitz and Finkelstein 1993: 86; *Shechem I*: 41–46; Beck 2000b: 175, 194; Yadin 2009: Fig. 7.13.

Medium-size open carinated bowls have a sharp carination, usually a splayed upper sidewall, and an everted rim (Fig. 3.3:7–10). Some examples are plain, and others decorated with a red band on the rim or at mid-body (Fig. 3.3:9–10). This type is attested in the MB IIB.⁴ Medium-size to small closed carinated bowls have a sharp carination, an inwardly-angled straight upper sidewall, and a short everted rim (Fig. 3.3:1–6). Their small ring or concave base (Fig. 3.3:11–12) is attested on complete examples from other sites.⁵ Red slip and wheel burnishing on the rim and exterior are very common (Fig. 3.3:2–6). Closed carinated bowls are typical of the MB IIA, become less common in the MB IIB, and disappear almost completely at the end of the period.⁶ The MB IIA and early MB IIB examples of this type from other sites are usually red-slipped, while later examples are plain.

Miscellaneous other bowls include a deep hemispherical bowl with a slightly in-curved rim (Fig. 3.2:7)⁷ and an open round-sided bowl with a slightly thickened flattened rim (Fig. 3.2:8),⁸ both attested throughout the MB II. Red-slipped and burnished examples, however, are less common after the MB IIA. One fragment comes from a rare red-slipped and burnished shallow bowl with a tripod base (Fig. 3.3:13).⁹ Thin-walled eggshell-ware carinated bowls typical of the late MB IIB are not attested in the Field IV Lower assemblage.

BAKING TRAYS/BREAD MOLDS (Fig. 3.3:14)

The vessel from Field IV Lower, made of dark coarse clay that resembles cooking ware, bears traces of black soot on the upper surface. The massive thickened rim is molded, creating a stepped profile, and is decorated with an incised pattern of diagonally-crossed lines (Fig. 3.3:14).

These vessels are attested throughout the Middle Bronze Age and thereafter.¹⁰ There is no consensus regarding exactly how they were used: some researchers posit that they were used concave-side-down for baking flat bread¹¹ and others that they were used concave-side-up as baking trays or bread molds.¹² In the rare cases in which the location of soot marks is mentioned in a publication, they appear on the concave (inner) side, as on the example from Ekron.¹³ This black residue may represent carbonized remains of bread or may result from roasting grains of barley, wheat, or emmer.¹⁴ It therefore seems that the vessels were used with the concave side up with the molded and decorated rim visible. The edges of the dough could have been pressed into the incisions on the rim to create a raised decorative pattern on the fringes of the bread loaf when it was taken out of the mold and turned over. The smooth burnished interior common on these vessels would have facilitated removing the baked bread from the mold.

KRATERS (Fig. 3.4:1–3)

Kraters are not common in the assemblage. One red-slipped and wheel-burnished example has a globular body and a thickened everted rim with an interior gutter (Fig. 3.4:1), similar to that on contemporary

4. Yadin 2009: Fig. 7.15:2, 5–8 (Aphek Stratum X 16); Panitz-Cohen 2006: Pl. 6:18–19; Singer-Avitz 2004b: Figs. 16.11:3–4; 16.24:1–2; 16.30:6–8 (Levels P-5–P-3); Bunimovitz and Finkelstein 1993: Figs. 6.12:13; 6.23:5. For rare MB IIA examples of this type, see *Gezer IV* (HUC): Pl. 3:20–21, 23 (Stratum XXII).
5. Beck 2000b: Figs. 10.1:1; 10.10:1–2; 10.13:1–2; 10.20:1–3; Yadin 2009: Fig. 7.15:1 (Aphek Strata A XVII–A XII, X 16); *Gezer IV* (HUC): Pls. 1:4; 3:9–10 (Stratum XXII); Singer-Avitz 2004b: Fig. 16.11:2 (Level P-5).
6. See Panitz-Cohen 2006: Pl. 6:20 for a rare late MB IIB example.
7. See parallels in Singer-Avitz 2004b: Fig. 16.9:5–7 (Level P-6); Yadin 2009: 112, 117.
8. See the parallel in Yadin 2009: Fig. 7.8:2 (Aphek Stratum X 17b).
9. Compare with *Mor*: Fig. 3.12:13.

10. Maeir 2007b: 263–64.
11. As in *Gezer IV* (HUC): Pls. 2:9; 5:25.
12. As in Maeir 2007b: 263–64.
13. See *Ras Shamra XV*: 124, Cat. No. 744; Mullins 2007: 421, Photo 5.32, both dated to the Late Bronze Age.
14. For roasted grain foodstuffs in the ancient Near East, see Ellison 1984: 89; for ethnographic parallels for roasting grains on flat pans in Ethiopia, see D'Andrea and Mitiku 2002.

cooking pots.¹⁵ The externally-thickened, squared, profiled rim (Fig. 3.4:2) belongs either to a krater or a pithos. The open krater has a rounded carination, splayed upper sidewall, and slightly everted rim (Fig. 3.4:3). Complete examples of similar kraters from other sites (sometimes defined as large bowls) usually have two loop handles extending from the rim to the carination, and most date to the MB IIB.¹⁶

COOKING POTS (Fig. 3.4:4–11)

The small, medium, or large globular cooking pots usually have an externally-thickened everted and squared profiled rim (Fig. 3.4:4–7, 9) or an everted rim with a concave interior (Fig. 3.4:8, 10–11). The latter presumably accommodated a lid. These cooking pots have MB IIA and MB IIB parallels.¹⁷ Thickened squared rims, the more common type, seem to be frequent only at Gezer in the MB IIA–B and Timnah in the late MB IIB.

The straight-sided handmade cooking pots with a flat base typical of the MB IIA¹⁸ are absent in Field IV Lower, as are open cooking pots with a rounded

carination and everted rim typical of the late MB IIB,¹⁹ with the possible exception of the vessel represented by an everted rim on Fig. 3.4:10.²⁰

STORAGE JARS (Fig. 3.5:1–9, 11, 16–18)

The storage jars in the Field IV Lower assemblage generally have an ovoid body, a splayed neck, and a variety of everted thickened rims (Fig. 3.5:1–9, 11), although some may belong to pithoi. The squared rim (Fig. 3.5:3, 11) and the triangular rim with a groove on the interior (Fig. 3.5:4–5) span the entire MB II, while the profiled rim with a concave exterior and grooved interior (Fig. 3.5:6) is more typical of the MB IIB.²¹ The loop handle (Fig. 3.5:16) and the small slightly rounded base (Fig. 3.5:17–18) are typical of MB II storage jars.

JUGS AND JUGLETS (Figs. 3.5:10, 12–15; 3.6)

Jugs are represented by fragments. Some of the externally-thickened rim fragments include a loop handle extending from the rim to the shoulder (Fig. 3.6:2–4, 6). Other jugs are represented by a rim with a thickened exterior and concave interior (Fig. 3.5:10);²² a trefoil mouth (Fig. 3.6:1 and possibly Fig. 3.6:3, 5);²³ a double-handle (Fig. 3.6:7); and ring and slightly

15. For a parallel from Aphek Stratum X 18, see Yadin 2009: Fig. 7.3:4.

16. *Shechem I*: Pl. 11:a–b; Maeir 2007b: Pl. 31:2–3 (Beth-Shean Stratum R-3); a somewhat similar krater comes from Lachish Level P-5 (Singer-Avitz 2004b: Fig. 16.11:1).

17. For the externally-thickened rim, see Kletter 2006: Fig. 30:6–9 (late MB IIA–early MB IIB); Beck 2000b: Fig. 10.13:18–19; Yadin 2009: Figs. 7.16:3, 7; 7.18:8–9 (Aphek Strata A XIV and X 16); *Gezer IV* (HUC): Pls. 2:15–16; 3:8; 4:2, 5; 5:11–14 (Strata XXII–XVIII); Panitz-Cohen 2006: Pls. 5:16; 7:9–14, 17; Singer-Avitz 2004b: Figs. 16.4:15; 16.9:13 (Area D cult place and Level P-6); Bunimovitz and Finkelstein 1993: Figs. 6.6:14; 6.8:15, 21. For the rim with a concave interior, see Beck 2000a: Fig. 8.10:7, 9; 2000b: Fig. 10.10:21 (Aphek Strata B V, A XIV, X16); *Gezer IV* (HUC): Pl. 7:17–18 (Strata XIX–XVIII); Singer-Avitz 2004b: Fig. 16.5:2 (Area D cult place); Bunimovitz and Finkelstein 1993: Figs. 6.6:13; 6.10:17.

18. They are far less common in the MB IIB (*Shechem I*: 63–65; Panitz-Cohen 2006: 65), and are unattested in the MB IIB assemblages at Lachish and Aphek.

19. Singer-Avitz 2004b: Figs. 16.19:2; 16.20:5–9

20. See also *Ashdod V*: Fig. 2:15–19.

21. For storage jars and pithoi with a squared rim, see Beck 2000b: Figs. 10.8:1–2, 8; 10.18:4; Singer-Avitz 2004b: Fig. 16.2:10–11 (Area D cult place); *Shechem I*: Pl. 32:k–n; for those with a triangular rim, see Beck 2000b: Figs. 10.21:6; 10.23:4; Yadin 2009: Figs. 7.17:3–14, 16–18 (Aphek Strata A XII and X 16); Kletter 2006: Fig. 19:4 (MB IIA–B); *Shechem I*: Pl. 34:a–c; for those with a thickened ridged rim, see Singer-Avitz 2004b: Fig. 16.29:4 (Level P-3); *Shechem I*: Pl. 35:a–d.

22. Compare with Singer-Avitz 2004b: Figs. 16.17:2; 16.35:5 (Levels P-4–P-3).

23. For a trefoil-mouth jug with an externally thickened rim (as on Fig. 3.6:1, 3), see Yadin 2009: Fig. 7.9:9 (Aphek Stratum X 17); the everted rim on Fig. 3.6:5 most probably belongs to the red-slipped jug with a trefoil mouth

concave bases (Fig. 3.6:8–9). The elongated everted rim with a slight groove or ridge at the base (Fig. 3.5:12–15) could also belong to MB IIA or early MB IIB storage jar types.²⁴ The plain or red-slipped thick pointed bases belong to juglets (Fig. 3.6:10–11).

DECORATED WARES

Three groups of decorated pottery are represented by very small fragments: Red, White, and Blue Ware (ca. 12 sherds), Chocolate-on-White Ware (three sherds), and Tell el-Yahudiyeh Ware (two sherds). Red, White, and Blue Ware and Tell el-Yahudiyeh Ware first appear in the MB IIA and continue through the MB IIB,²⁵ while Chocolate-on-White Ware first appears in the late MB IIB.²⁶

CONCLUSIONS

The limited Stratum XI assemblage includes well-known types, parallels for which come from both MB IIA and MB IIB contexts. Some of the types, such as open platter bowls and cooking pots with a thickened

grooved rim, are attested throughout the MB II, while other types are represented largely in only one or the other of the two MB II phases. For example, closed carinated bowls and bowls with knob and bar handles, red slip, and burnishing are more typical of the MB IIA, while open carinated bowls and kraters are characteristic of the MB IIB. These data suggest that Field IV Lower was occupied in both the MB IIA and MB IIB, and although the assemblage comes from a single stratum, it reflects several phases of a settlement of long duration. However, in light of the absence of ceramic features typical of the late MB IIB (also designated the MB IIC), such as eggshell-ware bowls and goblets and open cooking pots with a rounded carination and an everted rim, it appears that the Middle Bronze Age occupation at the site terminated before the end of the period, that is, sometime during the 17th century BCE. Therefore, it seems that the time span of the assemblage encompasses the MB IIA (at least the main part thereof, paralleling Phases 2–4 at Aphek²⁷) and the early MB IIB. Given the limited size and the fragmentary nature of the assemblage, and the tantalizing presence of the three small sherds of Chocolate-on-White Ware that date to the late MB IIB, this conclusion is tentative.

characteristic of the MB IIA (as in Beck 2000a: Figs. 8.16:1).

24. See Kletter 2006: Fig. 32:1, 3; Beck 2000a: 115, Figs. 8.14:5; 8.16:4; Yadin 2009: Fig. 7.7:7.

25. See Maeir 2002 and Bietak 1989, respectively.

26. Fischer 1999.

27. See Yadin 2009: Fig. 7.13.

THE POTTERY

Fig. 3.1

	Form	Reg. No.	Description
1	Bowl	IVNW.8.412.9 L. 8059	Wheel burnishing on rim and int.
2	Bowl	IVNW.7.136.7 L. 7033	
3	Bowl	IVNW.25.354.3 L. 25109	Red paint and wheel burnishing on rim
4	Bowl	IVNW.8.413.6 L. 8060	Red paint and wheel burnishing on rim
5	Bowl	IVNW.9.480.4 L. 9061	
6	Bowl	IVNW.23.124.9 L. 23134	
7	Bowl	IVNW.26.320.1 L. 26134	Red slip and wheel burnishing on rim, red slip and radial burnishing on int.
8	Bowl	IVNW.43.413.8 L. 43098.1	Red slip on rim and int., wheel burnishing on rim, radial burnishing on int.
9	Bowl	IVNW.27.403.13 L. 27105	Discolored red slip on ext. and int., wheel burnishing on rim, radial burnishing on int.; ext. and int. burnt
10	Bowl	IVNW.8.408.2 L. 8061	Red paint on rim
11	Bowl	IVNW.27.403.17 L. 27105	Red paint and burnishing on rim, incipient bar handle
12	Bowl	IVNW.7.145.8 L. 7033	Red paint and wheel burnishing on rim
13	Bowl	IVNW.8.390.17 L. 8050	Red paint and wheel burnishing on rim
14	Bowl	IVNW.7.131.12 L. 7030	Red paint and wheel burnishing on rim
15	Bowl	IVNW.8.412.1 L. 8059	Red slip and wheel burnishing on rim, red slip and vertical and horizontal hand burnishing on int.

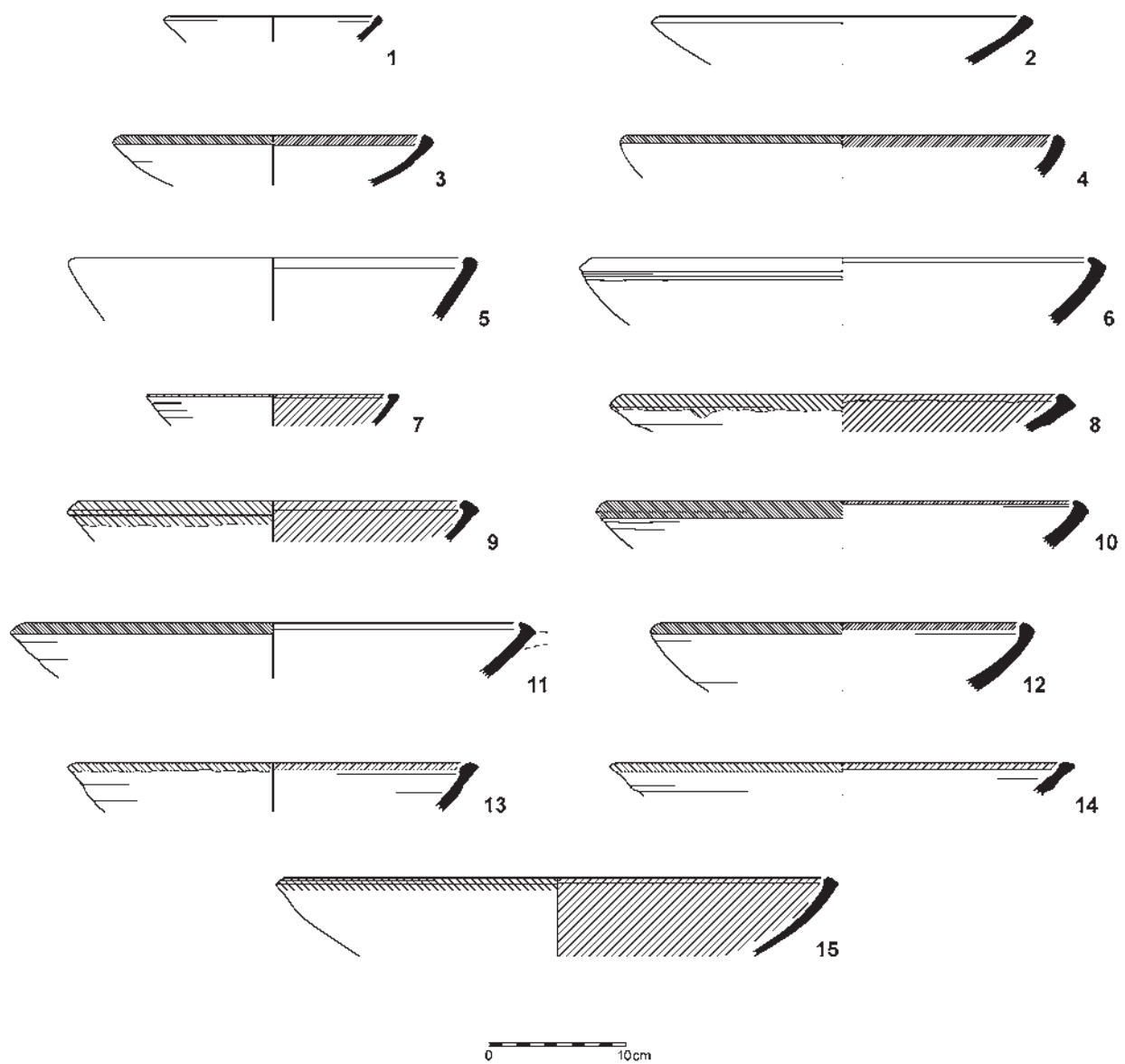


Fig. 3.1

Fig. 3.2

	Form	Reg. No.	Description
1	Bowl	IVNW.23.125.12 L. 23034	
2	Bowl	IVNW.7.146.5 L. 7035	Red paint and wheel burnishing on rim
3	Bowl	IVNW.8.398.40 L. 8055	Red paint and wheel burnishing on rim
4	Bowl	IVNE.7.380.7 L. 7110	Red slip and wheel burnishing on rim
5	Bowl	IVNW.43.490.14 L. 43118.1	Red paint on int.
6	Bowl	IVNW.7.146.4 L. 7035	Red paint on rim, wheel burnish on rim and int., roughly finished lower ext.
7	Bowl	IVNW.9.465.1 L. 9058	Red slip and horizontal hand burnishing on ext. and rim
8	Bowl	IVNW.40.175.8 L. 40054	Red? slip on rim and int., radial burnishing on int.
9	Bowl	IVNW.7.128.3 L. 7030	
10	Bowl?	IVNW.41.226.7 L. 41085	Vertical burnishing on ext.
11	Bowl	IVNW.10.173.1 L. 10058	
12	Bowl	IVNW.9.479.7 L. 9059.1	

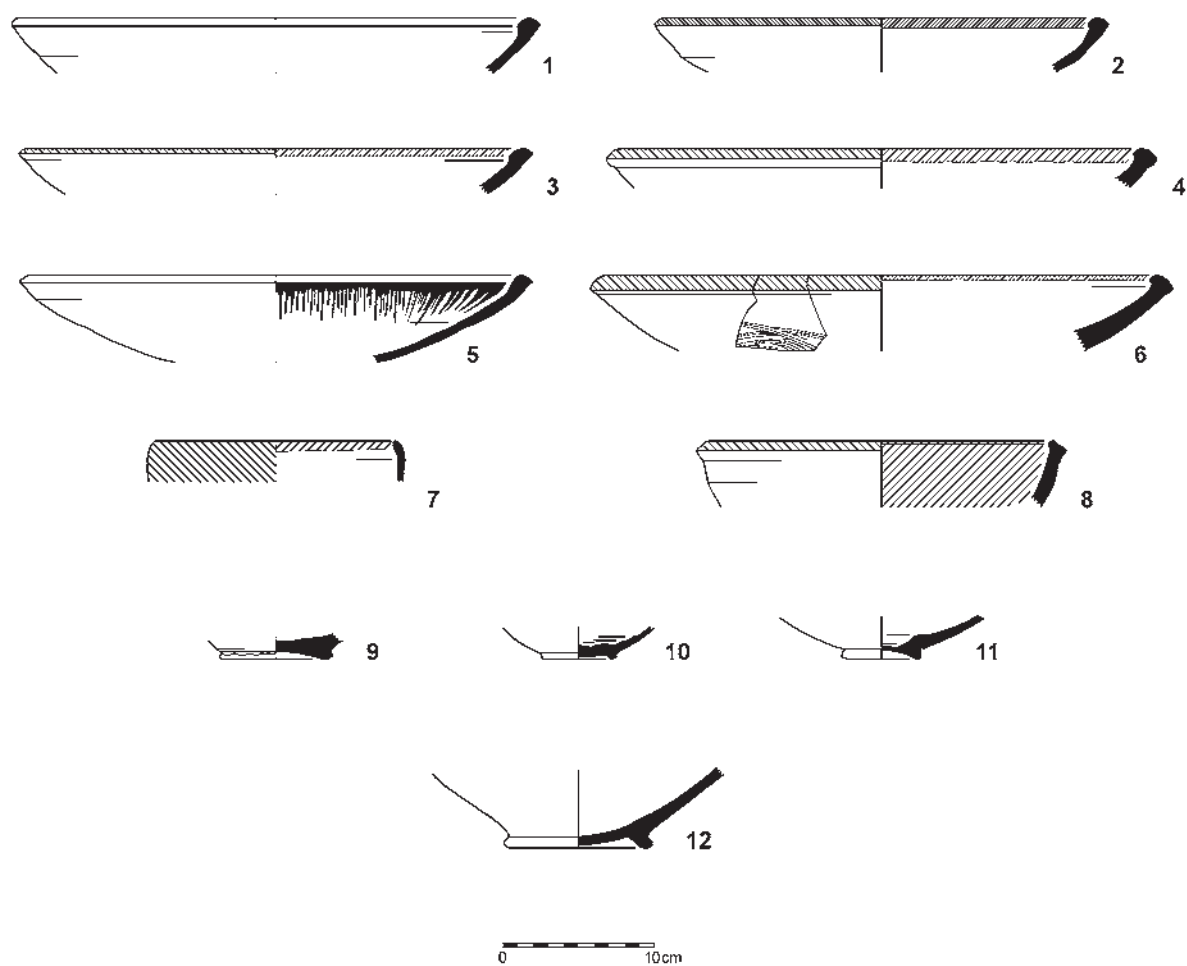


Fig. 3.2

Fig. 3.3

	Form	Reg. No.	Description
1	Bowl	IVNW.43.465.1 L. 43114	
2	Bowl	IVNW.26.316.22 L. 26134	Red slip and wheel burnishing on rim and ext.
3	Bowl	IVNW.24.305.11 L. 24076	Red slip and wheel burnishing on rim and ext.
4	Bowl	IVNE.24.339.1 L. 24077	Red slip and wheel burnishing on rim and ext.
5	Bowl	IVNE.7.383.25 L. 7110	Red slip and wheel burnishing on rim and ext.
6	Bowl	IVNW.26.316.14 L. 26134	Red slip and horizontal hand? burnishing on ext.
7	Bowl	IVNE.24.347.7 L. 24085	
8	Bowl	IVNW.7.145.16 L. 7033	
9	Bowl	IVNW.8.405.1 L. 8055.1	Red paint and wheel burnishing on rim
10	Bowl	IVNW.23.125.2 L. 23034	Faded red? paint on ext.
11	Bowl	IVNW.23.123.1 L. 23034	
12	Bowl	IVNW.25.354.7 L. 25109	
13	Bowl	IVNE.8.291.15 L. 8075.1	Red slip on ext. and int., radial and wheel burnishing on int., vertical and horizontal hand burnishing on ext.
14	Baking tray/ bread mold	IVNW.24.312.7 L. 24076	Incised decoration on rim; upper side burnt

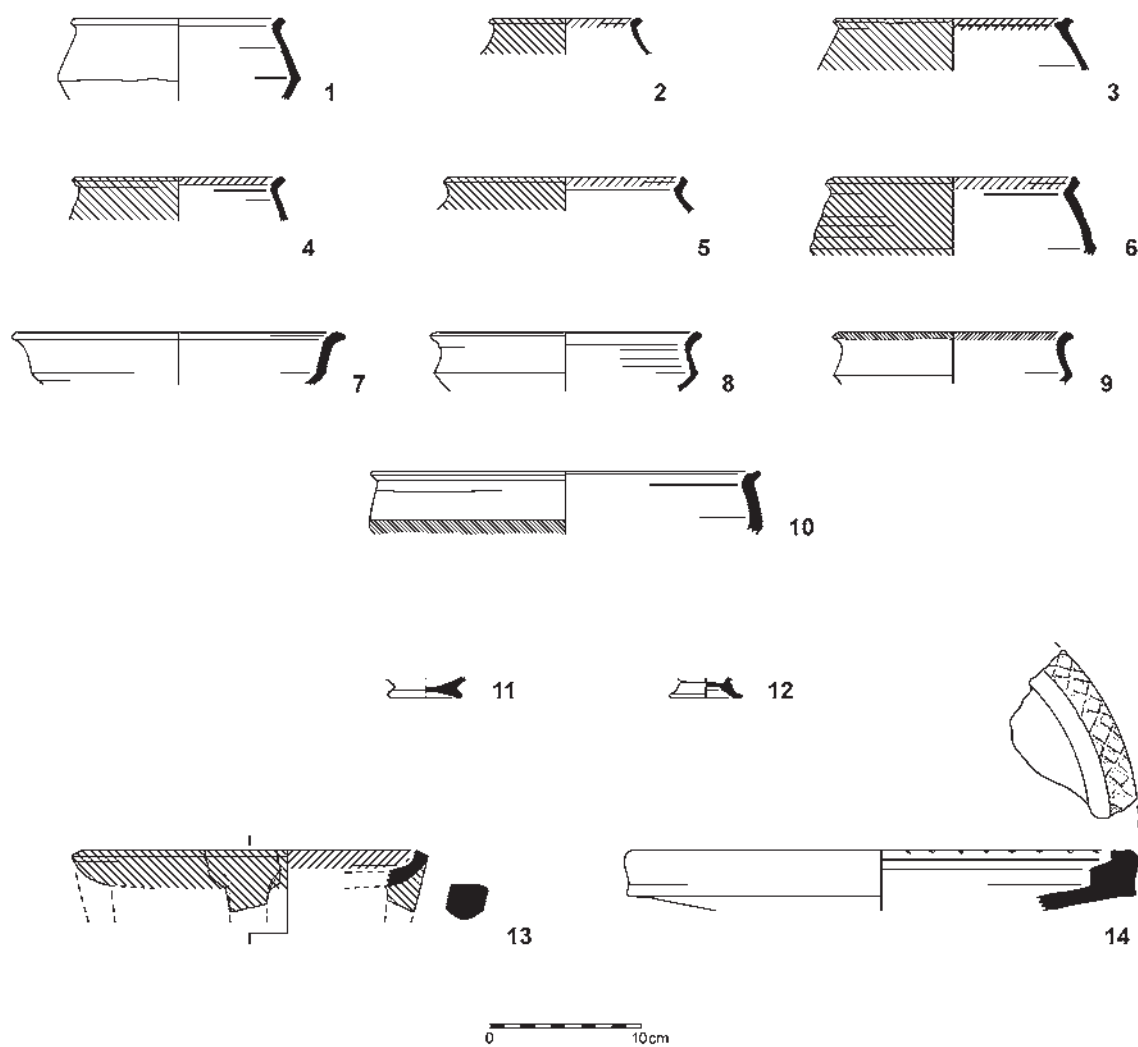


Fig. 3.3

Fig. 3.4

	Form	Reg. No.	Description
1	Krater	IVNW.27.403.3 L. 27105	Red slip and wheel burnishing on rim and ext.
2	Krater/pithos?	IVNW.27.403.15 L. 27105	
3	Krater	IVNW.7.137.1 L. 7033	
4	Cooking pot	IVNW.26.318.14 L. 26134	
5	Cooking pot	IVNW.7.131.2 L. 7030	
6	Cooking pot	IVNW.8.412.3 L. 8059	Ext. and int. burnt
7	Cooking pot	IVNW.26.312.25 L. 26133	
8	Cooking pot	IVNW.25.349.12 L. 25109	Ext. burnt
9	Cooking pot	IVNW.9.470.19 L. 9059	Ext. and int. burnt
10	Cooking pot	IVNW.7.128.7 L. 7030	Ext. and rim burnt
11	Cooking pot	IVNE.8.291.2 L. 8075.1	Ext. burnt

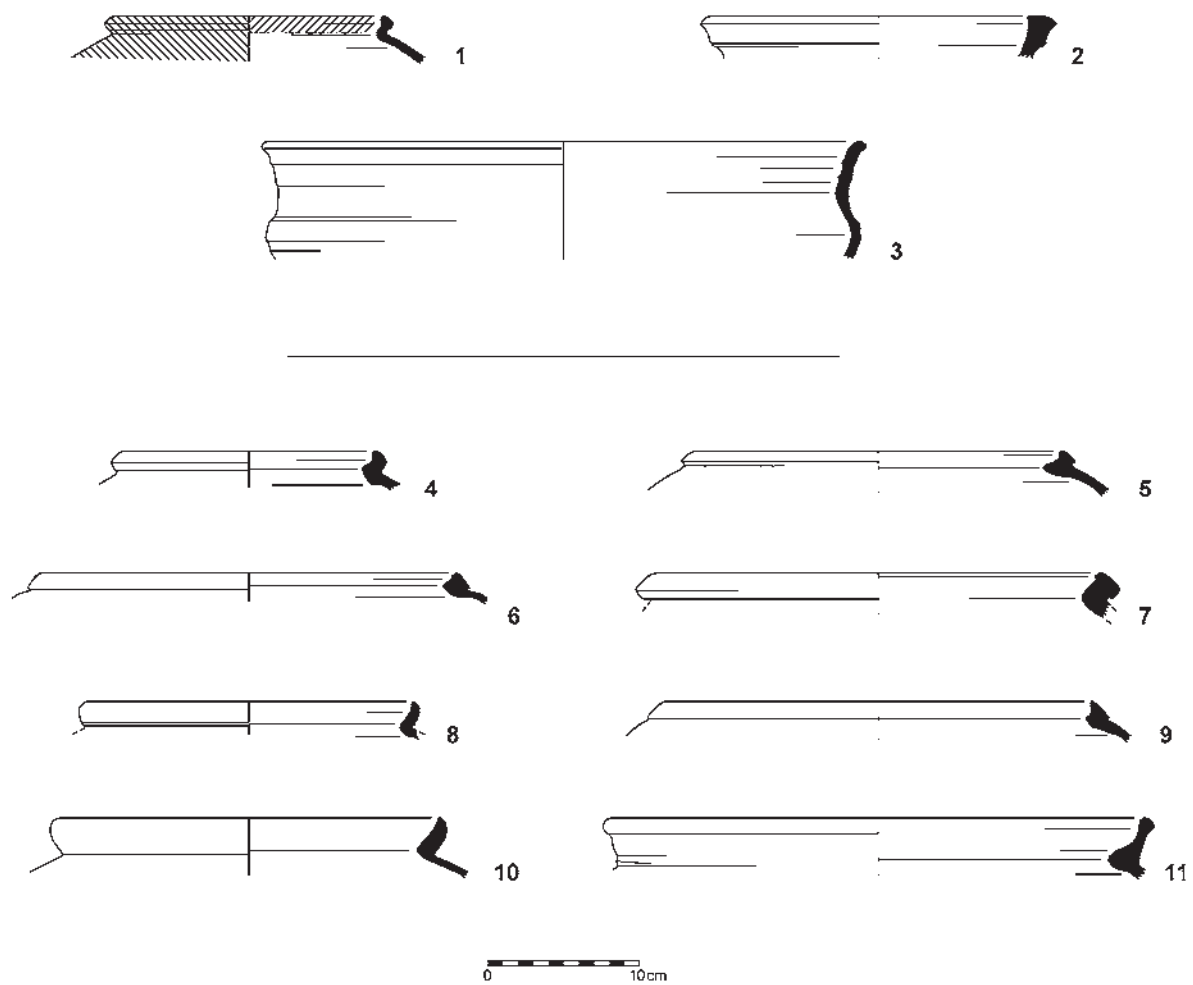


Fig. 3.4

Fig. 3.5

	Form	Reg. No.	Description
1	Storage jar	IVNW.8.404.6 L. 8055.1	
2	Storage jar	IVNW.24.305.4 L. 24076	
3	Storage jar	IVNW.8.399.10 L. 8055	
4	Storage jar	IVNW.7.137.14 L. 7033	
5	Storage jar	IVNW.8.410.17 L. 8055.1	
6	Storage jar	IVNW.25.354.1 L. 25109	
7	Storage jar	IVNW.8.405.8 L. 8055.1	
8	Storage jar	IVNW.8.404.19 L. 8055.1	
9	Storage jar	IVNW.9.475.5 L. 9059.1	
10	Jug	IVNW.27.403.16 L. 27105	
11	Storage jar	IVNW.8.410.5 L. 8055.1	
12	Jug/storage jar?	IVNW.24.305.6 L. 24076	
13	Jug/storage jar?	IVNW.24.321.6 L. 24082	
14	Jug/storage jar?	IVNW.27.403.14 L. 27105	
15	Jug/storage jar?	IVNW.8.399.9 L. 8055	
16	Storage jar	IVNW.27.403.11 L. 27105	Red slip
17	Storage jar	IVNW.10.173.5 L. 10058	
18	Storage jar	IVNW.43.455.3 L. 43114	Red slip on ext. and base, vertical burnishing on ext.

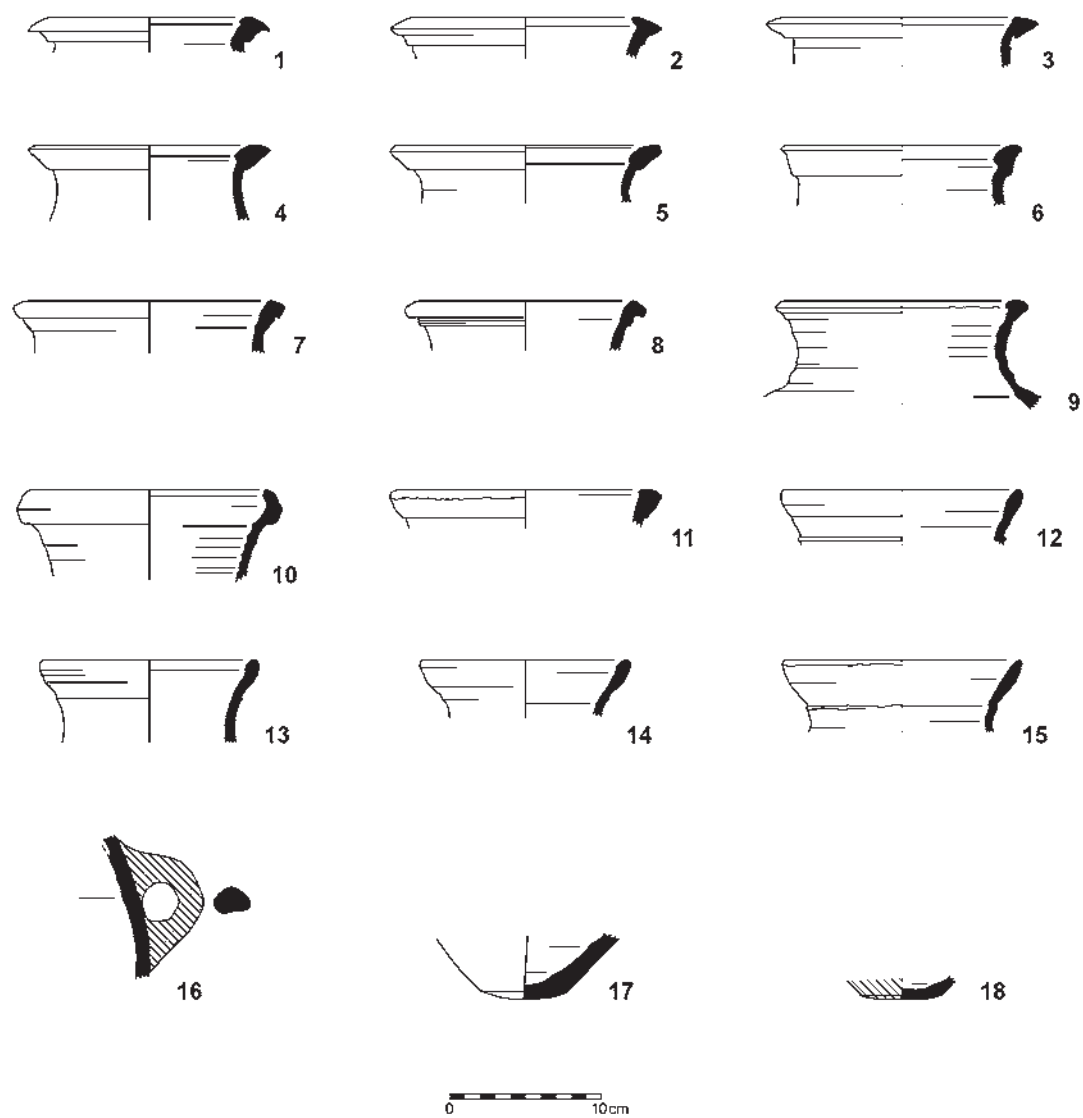


Fig. 3.5

Fig. 3.6

	Form	Reg. No.	Description
1	Jug	IVNW.23.126.4 L. 23034	
2	Jug	IVNE.8.291.5 L. 8075.1	
3	Jug	IVNW.25.349.4 L. 25109	Poss. trefoil mouth
4	Jug	IVNW.41.232.2 L. 41086	
5	Jug	IVNW.42.358.14 L. 42133	Red slip on ext. and upper int., vertical burnishing on ext., horizontal hand burnishing on upper int., poss. trefoil mouth
6	Jug	IVNW.26.316.10 L. 26134	Brown slip on ext.
7	Jug	IVNW.25.354.17 L. 25109	Red slip
8	Jug	IVNW.27.403.25 L. 27105	Red slip and vertical burnishing on ext., red slip and hand burnishing on ext. base
9	Jug	IVNW.26.331.17 L. 26134	Red slip on base and ext.
10	Juglet	IVNW.23.123.4 L. 23034	
11	Juglet	IVNE.9.253.8 L. 9078	Red slip and vertical burnishing on ext.

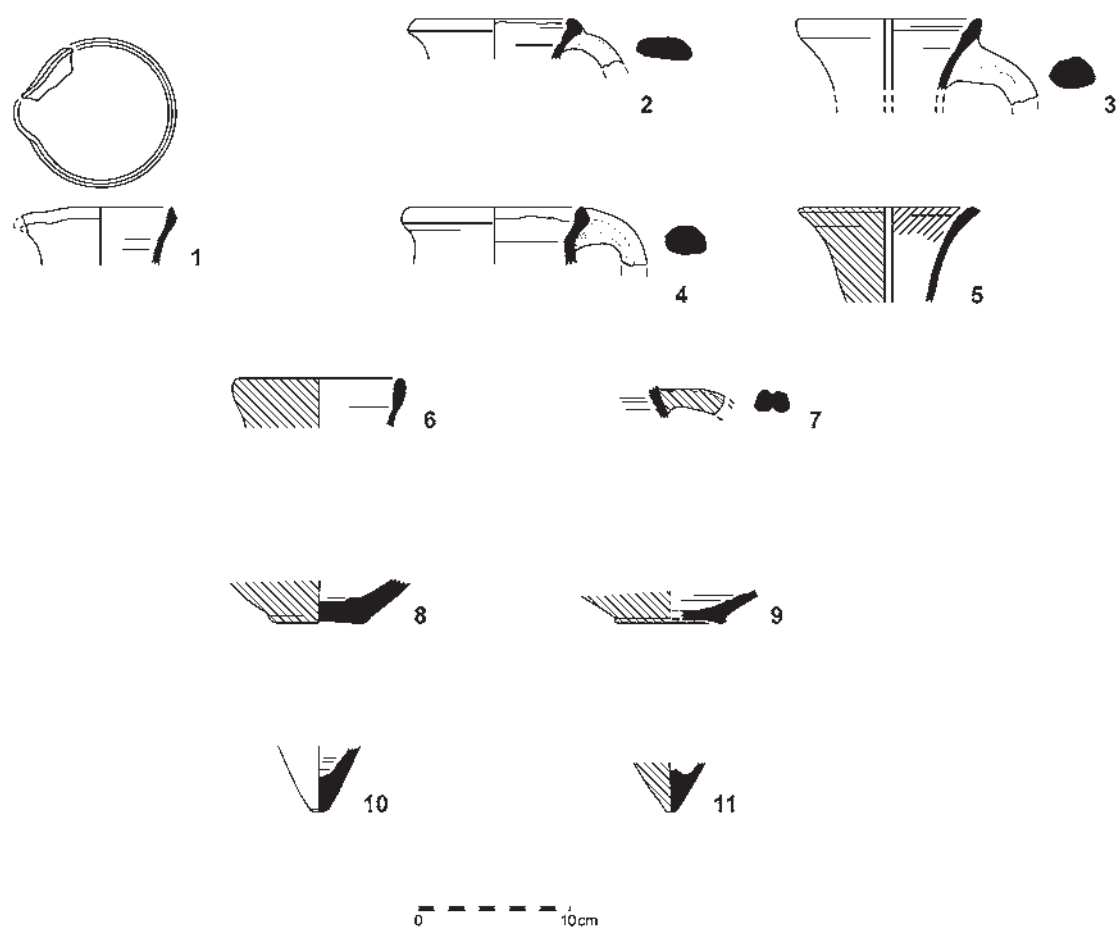


Fig. 3.6

CHAPTER 4

AN OVERVIEW OF IRON AGE I POTTERY TYPES FROM STRATA VII–IV

Alexander Zukerman and Seymour Gitin

The following overview of the main Iron Age I pottery types from Field IV Lower and their stratigraphy and chronology accompanies the more detailed discussion in Chapter 5A. Explanations of the local and Philistine traditions appear in the introductions to Chapters 5A and 5B. On the right-hand side of each illustration is the number of the figure cited in these chapters.

BOWLS (Figs. 4.1–4.4)

Local-tradition bowls are divided into two groups: Types **IBL 1–IBL 3**¹ and **IBL 5–IBL 11** are either undecorated or have painted decoration (Fig. 4.1; see Fig. 4.2 for red-slipped examples of Types **IBL 6** and **IBL 7**) and Types **IBL 12–IBL 21** are usually red-slipped (Fig. 4.2). Another local-tradition type is the spinning bowl (**IBL 22** on Fig. 4.2).

Of the small round-sided bowls in the first group, examples with a simple rim (**IBL 1**) are common in Strata VII B–IV B and those with an internally-thickened rim (**IBL 3**) represent one of the main types in Stratum IV. The rare small hemispherical bowl with a simple rim (**IBL 2**) appears only in Stratum IV. Medium round-sided bowls are known primarily in Strata VI–V: the bowl with an in-curved upper wall and simple or slightly thickened rim (**IBL 5**) is well represented, while the variant with a sharply everted rim (**IBL 5.1**) is rare. Of the two types of small to medium carinated bowls from Strata V–IV, the form with a vertical rim (**IBL 6**) is common and that with

an out-curved rim (**IBL 7**) is rare. Small to large cyma-shaped bowls (**IBL 8**) are one of the main types in Strata VII and VI. The deep round-sided bowl with a sharply in-curved grooved rim (**IBL 9** [not illustrated]) is represented by only three fragmentary examples from Stratum IV (see Chapter 5A). Two types of small to large bowls are rare: one has a high carination and everted rim (**IBL 10**) and the other a somewhat lower carination and a thickened everted rim flattened on the top (**IBL 11**).

The second group of local-tradition bowls (**IBL 12–IBL 21**) is best attested in Stratum IV, although some types appear in Stratum V as well (**IBL 12** and **IBL 13**). Most are shallow forms with either an in-curved upper wall or a slight carination. Small shallow bowls with a slightly in-curved or sharply inverted upper wall (**IBL 18** and **IBL 18.1**) are by far the most common red-slipped bowls. Less common types include: small to medium thin-walled round-sided bowls with a slightly in-curved rim (**IBL 12**); medium to large bowls with a vertical or slightly in-curved upper wall and a small hammerhead rim (**IBL 13**); small to medium bowls with a slight carination and a simple rim (**IBL 14**); medium to large round-sided bowls with a vertical or slightly in-curved upper wall and simple rim (**IBL 15**); small to medium round-sided bowls with a rounded or beveled grooved rim (**IBL 16**); and medium to large round-sided bowls with a flattened rim (**IBL 17**). In addition to red-slipped versions of the above-mentioned first group, Types **IBL 6** and **IBL 7** (Fig. 4.2), there are three other red-slipped carinated bowls: the medium to large bowl with a thickened or overhanging rim (**IBL 19**); the small shallow bowl with a slightly out-curved rim (**IBL 20**); and the large sharply carinated bowl with an angled, rounded, or thickened rim (**IBL 21**).

1. Examples originally classified as Type IBL 4 were reassigned to other types.

Local-tradition spinning bowls (**IBL 22**) are not common, attested in limited numbers in Strata VI and V.

Among the Philistine types (Figs. 4.3–4.4), bell-shaped bowls (Fig. 4.3) represent the most common form. Well attested in all phases of the Iron I, they are divided into three stylistic groups: Philistine 1 (**IBL 23**), Philistine 2 (**IBL 24**), and Philistine 3 (**IBL 25**). Of the last, a form with a carinated body and vertical upper wall (**IBL 25.2**) is the most common. The Philistine 1 small to medium carinated bowl, usually with strap handles (**IBL 26** [Fig. 4.4]), occurs in Strata VII–VI. Three other types of Philistine bowls (Fig. 4.4) are rare: Philistine 1 medium to large deep round-sided bowls usually with horizontal handles (**IBL 27**); Philistine 1 medium to large carinated bowls with an everted rim and strap handles (**IBL 28**); and Philistine 2–3 medium to large cyma-shaped bowls with an everted rounded or tapered rim and strap handles (**IBL 29**).

An imported Cypriot White Painted ware bowl (**IBL 30**) is represented by one example (Fig. 4.4).

SCOOPS (Fig. 4.5)

Several examples of scoops were found in Strata V and IV. They are represented by two types: composite (**ISCP 1**) and standard (**ISCP 2**).

CHALICES (Fig. 4.6)

Chalices, attested in Strata VI–IV, are rare. They are represented by four types: three local-tradition and one Philistine. Of the local-tradition chalices, one has a round-sided bowl with a triangular rim (**ICH 1**), one has a cyma-shaped bowl with an everted rim (**ICH 2**), and the third has a deep bowl with a vertical upper wall and everted rim (**ICH 3**). The last type may be red-slipped, and the other two either undecorated or with painted decoration. The Philistine chalice type has a deep bowl with two loop handles (**ICH 4**), and usually has painted decoration.

GOBLETS (Fig. 4.6)

A few local-tradition goblets with a globular body and narrow neck (**IGBL 1**) were found in Stratum IV. Most of these vessels are red-slipped.

KRATERS (Figs. 4.7–4.11)

Local-tradition carinated kraters with a hammerhead, triangular, or everted rim (**IKR 1**) are attested primarily in Strata VI and V, and are by far the most common type, almost always undecorated (Fig. 4.7). A number of usually red-slipped sub-types of this form appear mainly in Stratum IV (Fig. 4.10): carinated kraters with a bulbous rim (**IKR 1.1**), round-sided kraters with an everted or hammerhead rim (**IKR 1.2**), and round-sided kraters with a bulbous rim (**IKR 1.3**). One undecorated local-tradition krater and three jar-kraters are very rare (Fig. 4.8): a multi-handled round-sided krater with an angled hammerhead rim (**IKR 1.4**); a large deep jar-krater with a vertical neck and thickened rim (**IKR 2**); a jar-krater with a vertical neck and flat everted rim (**IKR 3**); and a round-sided jar-krater with a vertical neck (**IKR 4**). Three types of kraters decorated in the Canaanite style occur mainly in Strata VII and VI (Fig. 4.9): kraters with a vertical upper wall (**IKR 5**), carinated kraters (**IKR 6**), and possibly biconical kraters (**IKR 7**).

Philistine kraters are attested in all the Iron I strata (Fig. 4.11). The tripartite typological division of bell-shaped kraters is similar to that of the bell-shaped bowls: Philistine 1 (**IKR 8**), Philistine 2 (**IKR 9**), and Philistine 3 (**IKR 10**). Sub-types of **IKR 10** appear mainly in Stratum IV: round-sided (**IKR 10.1**) medium to large carinated (**IKR 10.2**), and small carinated (**IKR 10.3**).

BASINS (Fig. 4.12)

Philistine basins appear in limited numbers in Strata VI and V. Both types—straight-sided (**IBSN 1**) and round-sided (**IBSN 2**)—are undecorated.

COOKING POTS

(Fig. 4.13)

Local-tradition cooking pots are classified on the basis of rim form. The rare type with an everted triangular rim (**ICP 1**) appears mostly in Strata VII and VI. The cooking pot with a vertical or inverted triangular rim (**ICP 2**) is well attested in Stratum V, and that with a vertical or inverted elongated concave rim (**ICP 3**) is characteristic of Stratum IV. Another rare type, with a vertical thickened grooved/ridged rim (**ICP 4**), occurs in Strata V–IV.

In the Philistine assemblage, Aegean-style cooking jugs with a globular body, short out-curved neck, and disc or ring base (**ICJ 1**) are common in Strata VII, VI, and VC.

PITHOI

(Fig. 4.14)

Local-tradition pithoi are rare, represented by two types: the pithos with a short neck and flattened or squared rim (**IPTH 1**) and the neckless type with a thickened rounded rim (**IPTH 2**).

STORAGE JARS

(Fig. 4.14)

Local-tradition storage jar types are classified based on rim form. The type with an externally thickened rim (**ISJ 1**) is very common in Strata VII and VI; better preserved examples have an elongated oval-shaped body. The predominant storage jar in Strata V and IV has a simple or concave rim, and complete examples have an ovoid body, rounded or slightly carinated shoulder, and rounded base (**ISJ 2**). There are only two examples of collared storage jars (**ISJ 1.1**), both found in Stratum VC.

AMPHORAE

(Fig. 4.15)

An example of a local-tradition amphora comes from Stratum IV. It has a rounded body and wide neck, and is red-slipped (**IAMP 1**).

JUGS

(Figs. 4.15–4.16)

Local-tradition jugs are also classified primarily on the basis of rim form. The most common is one of five undecorated types; it has a vertical or out-curved neck and thickened rim (**IJUG 1**), and is attested primarily in Strata VI–IV. The type with an out-curved neck and profiled rim (**IJUG 2**) appears in limited numbers in all the Iron I strata. Of the two rare neckless types found only in Stratum VI, one has an everted rim (**IJUG 3**) and the other a thickened rim (**IJUG 4**). Although the jug with a ring rim (**IJUG 5**) is also rare, it appears in three strata (VII, VI, and IV).

The type with a vertical neck and thickened rim (**IJUG 6**) could also be an amphora; it is decorated with red and black painted bands and is sometimes also red-slipped. The jug with a high wide neck and trefoil mouth (**IJUG 7**) occurs in small quantities in Strata VI–IV. The better-preserved examples have a vertical or out-curved neck and a loop handle attached from the rim to the shoulder. Most are plain, although some are red-slipped and decorated with black bands on the upper body. Of the remaining two types (Fig. 4.16), the jug with a globular body and high narrow neck (**IJUG 8**) appears in small quantities in Strata V and IV. One example has a gray-brown slip, while the rest are undecorated. Two examples of a jug with a spherical body and high ridged neck (**IJUG 9**) come from Stratum IV. They are red-slipped and decorated with black and white concentric circles on the body and bands on the neck, reflecting Phoenician influences.

Philistine tradition jugs (not illustrated) are represented by fragments of Philistine 1 (**IJUG 10**) and Philistine 2 (**IJUG 11**) examples (see Chapter 5A).

STRAINER JUGS (Fig. 4.16)

This and the following classes of vessels are not common. Two of the types have a globular body and vertical loop handle: one is Philistine 1 (**ISJG 1**) and the other Philistine 2 (**ISJG 2**). The strainer jug with a double carination (**ISJG 3**) and a red-slipped sub-type (**ISJG 3.1**) are Philistine 2.

JUGLETS (Fig. 4.17)

Local-tradition undecorated ovoid or oval juglets (**IJUL 1**) are attested in Strata VI–IV, and sack-shaped juglets (**IJUL 2**), either plain or red-slipped, are known from Strata VI and IV. Cylindrical juglets (**IJUL 3**) from Stratum V are undecorated, while those from Stratum IV are red-slipped. Two examples of Black Juglets (**IJUL 4**) come from Stratum IV. Red-slipped juglets include a globular form with a ridged neck and ring base (**IJUL 5**), a spherical juglet with black decoration (**IJUL 5.1**), and a miniature juglet with a squat body (**IJUL 6**). They appear only in Stratum IV.

Cypriot Black-on-Red juglets (**IJUL 7**) are represented by one fragment, also from Stratum IV.

STIRRUP JARS (Fig. 4.18)

Both Philistine tradition stirrup jar types—Philistine 1 (**ISTJ 1**) and Philistine 2 (**ISTJ 2**)—have a globular body and ring base.

FEEDING BOTTLES (Fig. 4.18)

The standard Philistine 1–2 feeding bottle has a globular or ovoid body (**IFB 1**). The vessel with a double carination and wavy wall (**IFB 2**) found in Stratum V is exceptional.

AMPHORISKOI (Fig. 4.18)

Of the three types, a Philistine 2 amphoriskos with a rounded body (**IAMK 1**) is attested in Stratum VI. The other two types are unique red-slipped vessels from Stratum IV: a miniature amphoriskos with an elongated body (**IAMK 2**) and a small amphoriskos with a globular body (**IAMK 3**).

FLASKS (Fig. 4.19)

Local-tradition lentoid flasks with a short neck (**IFL 1**) occur in all the Iron I strata. They are either plain or decorated with concentric circles. The red-slipped lentoid flask with an elongated neck (**IFL 2**) and the globular flask-juglet with two loop handles and painted decoration (**IFL 3**) are represented by one vessel each in Stratum IV. A few examples of spoon-flasks with red slip or painted linear decoration (**IFL 4**) come from Strata V and IV.

BOTTLES (Fig. 4.20)

Bottles are represented by two Philistine types that appear in Strata VI and V: one has a curved horn-shaped body (**IBTL 1**) and the other a straight-sided cylindrical body (**IBTL 2**). Examples are plain, red-slipped, or have painted decoration.

PYXIDES (Fig. 4.20)

The local-tradition pyxides attested in Strata VI and IV have a sharp or rounded carination and a ring base (**IPYX 1**, **IPYX 1.1**, **IPYX 1.2**) or a flat or rounded base (**IPYX 1.3**). They may be plain, red-slipped, or have painted decoration. A rare undecorated pyxis with a double carination (**IPYX 2**) is known from Strata V and IV, and one red-slipped example with a rounded body and shoulder carination (**IPYX 2.1**) comes from Stratum V.

STRAINERS

(Fig. 4.21)

A few examples of small local-tradition bowl-shaped strainers (**ISTR 1**) were found in Stratum V.

LIDS

(Fig. 4.21)

Two rare local-tradition lid types come from Strata VI and IV: one is round-sided (**ILID 1**) and the other carinated (**ILID 2**).

LAMPS

(Fig. 4.21)

Of the local-tradition lamps, the type with a flat or rounded base (**ILMP 1**) appears in all Iron I strata. The lamp with a disc base (**ILMP 2**) is represented by only one example from Stratum VI.

MISCELLANEOUS

(Fig. 4.21)

A local-tradition funnel (**IMISC 1**) is represented by the reused upper part of a juglet that was broken off and smoothed.

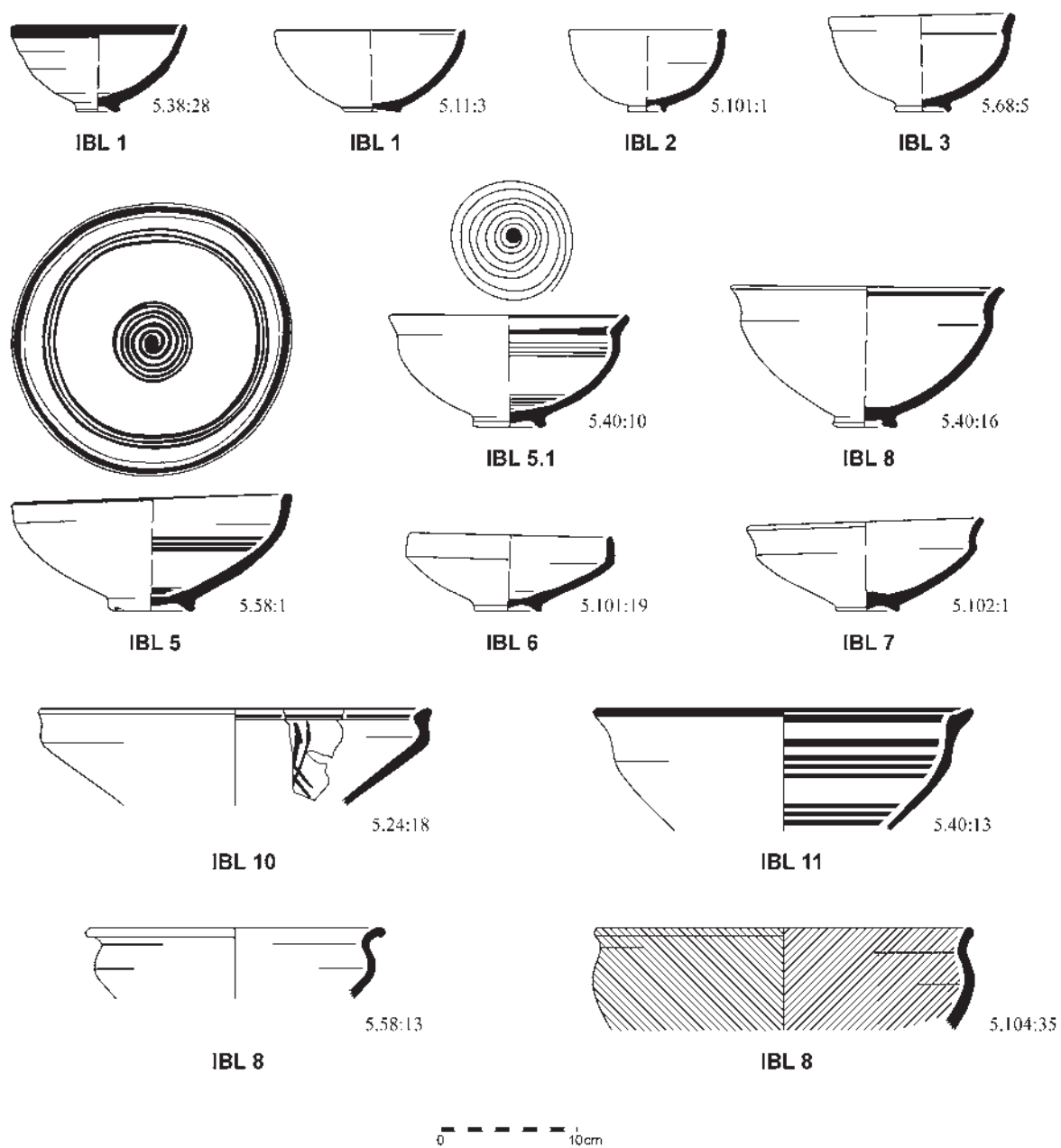


Fig. 4.1. Local-tradition bowls

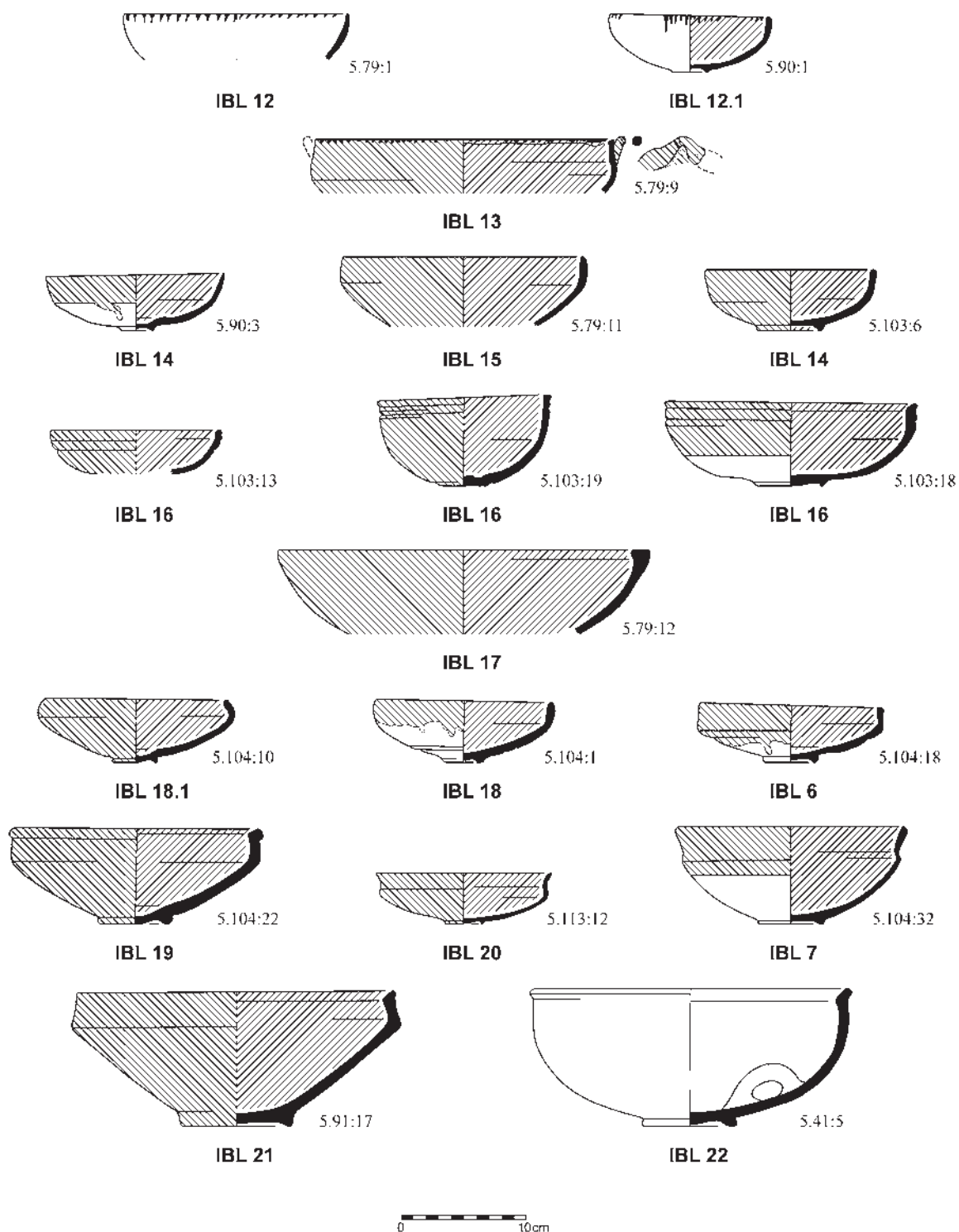


Fig. 4.2. Local-tradition bowls

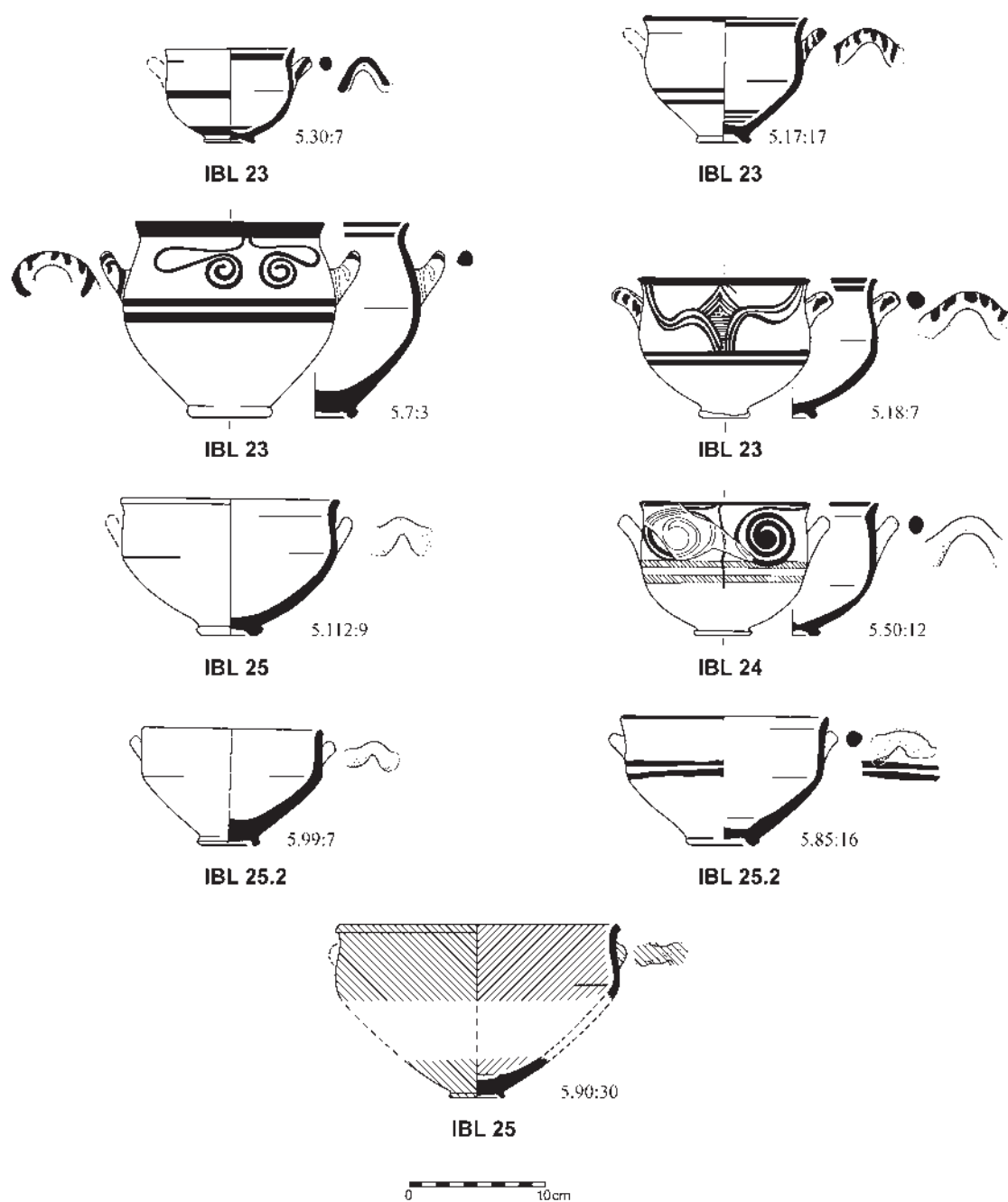


Fig. 4.3. Philistine bowls

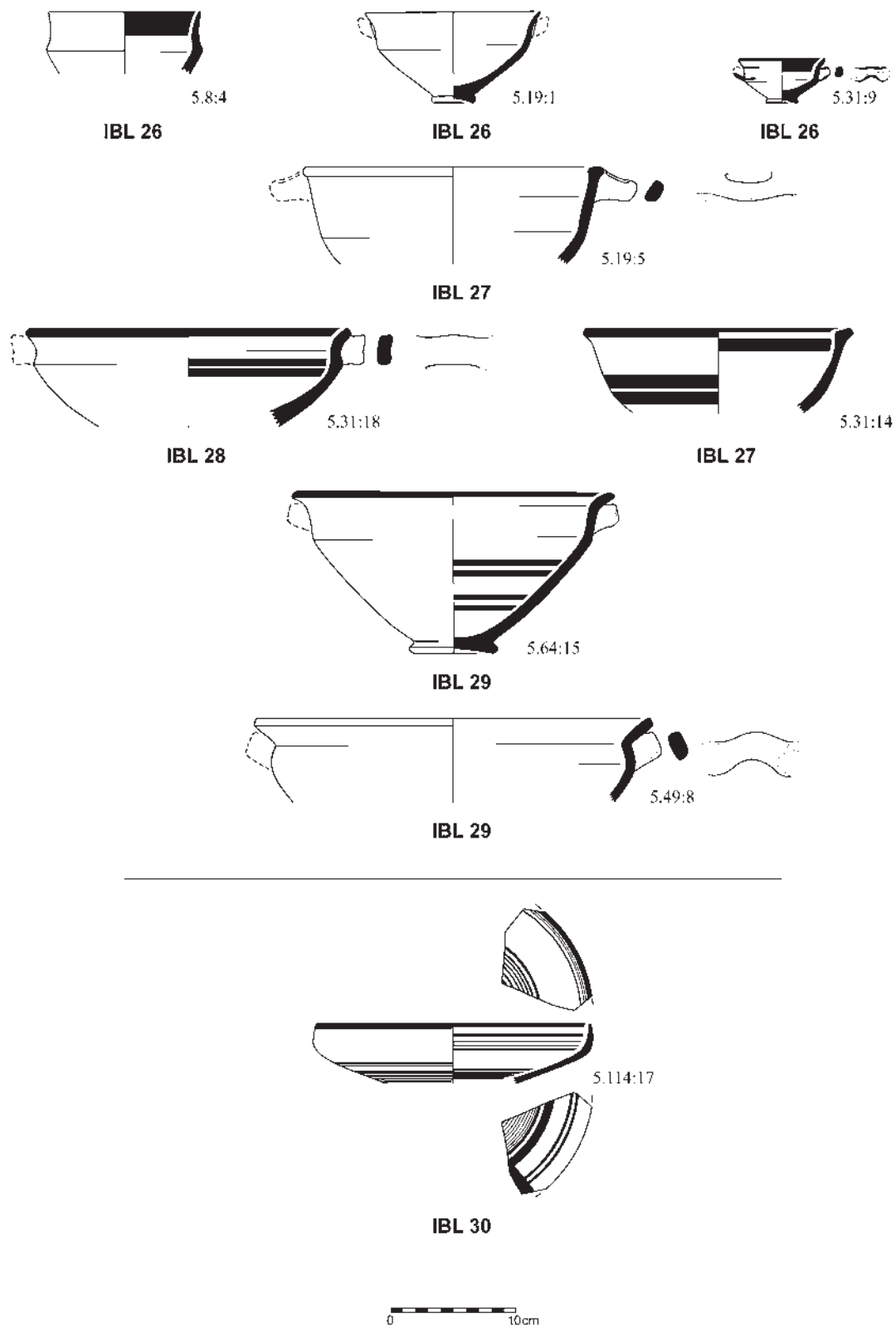


Fig. 4.4. Philistine bowls and Cypriot White Painted bowl

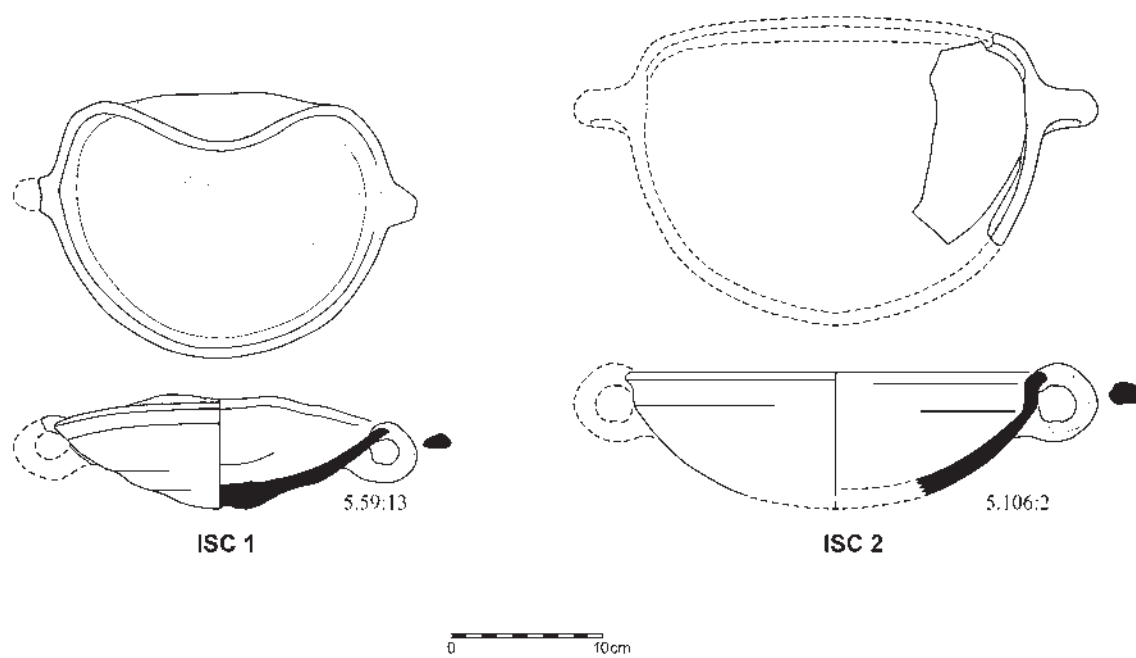


Fig. 4.5. Local-tradition scoops

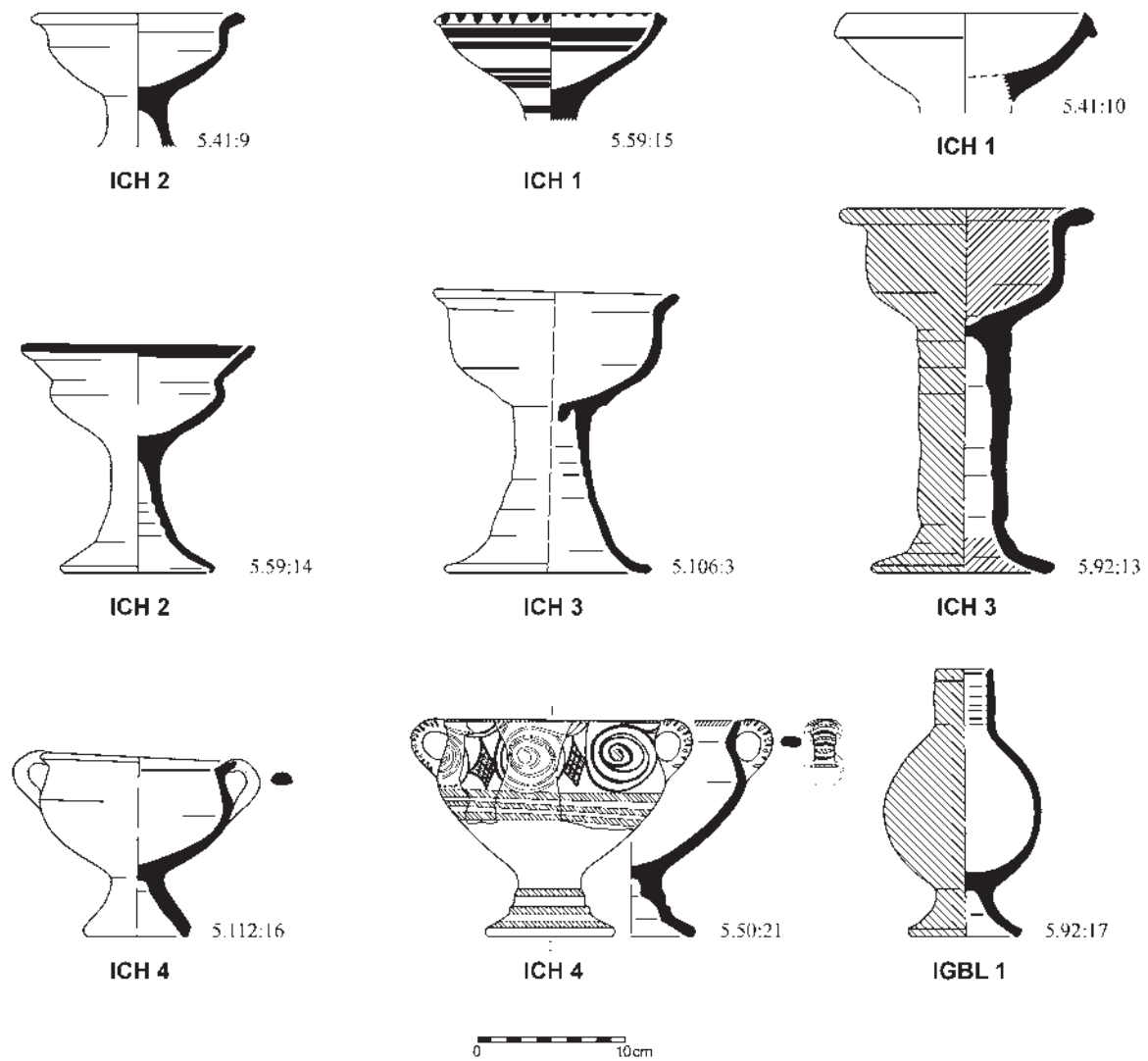


Fig. 4.6. Local-tradition and Philistine chalices and local-tradition goblet

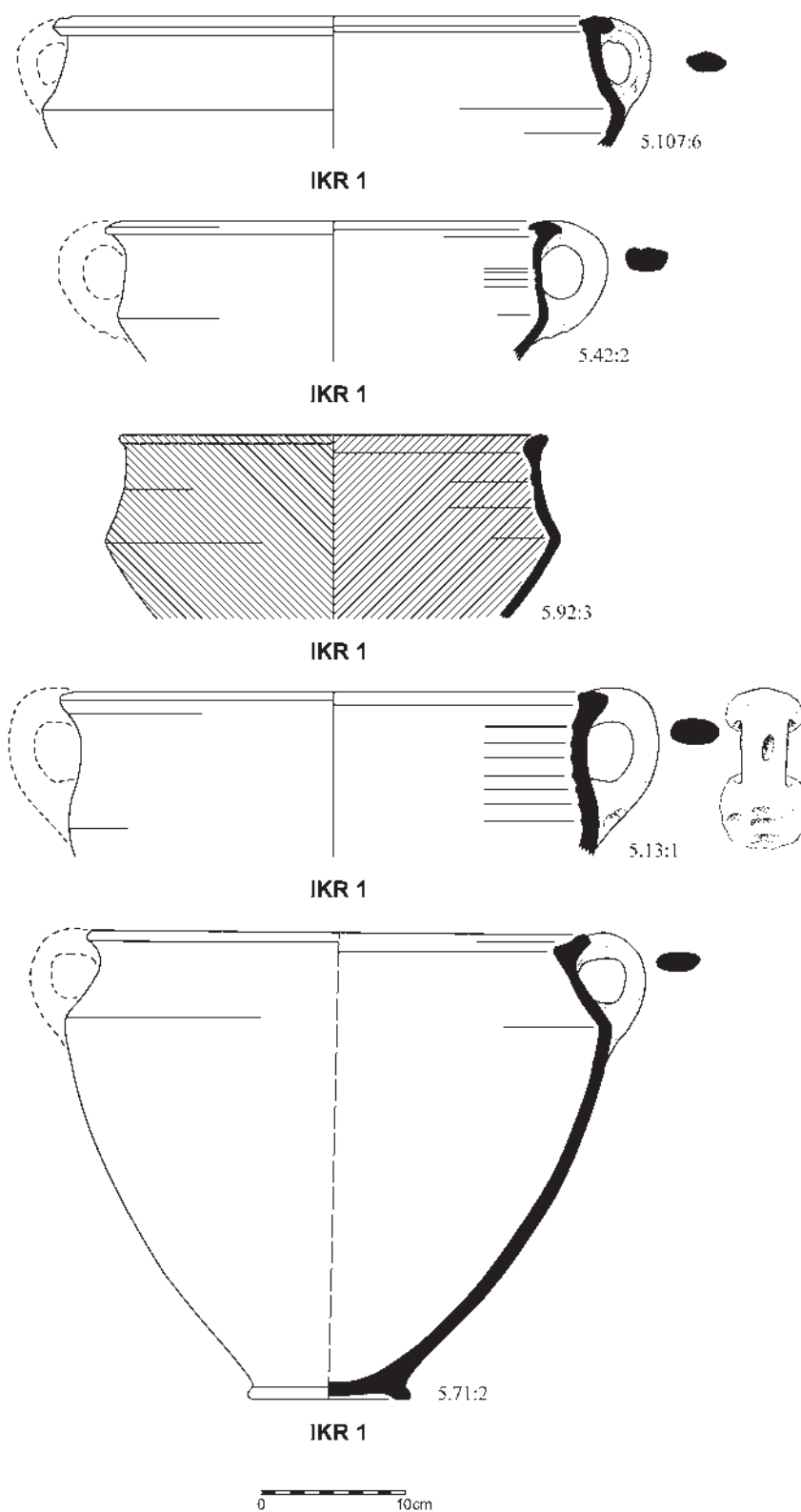


Fig. 4.7. Local-tradition kraters

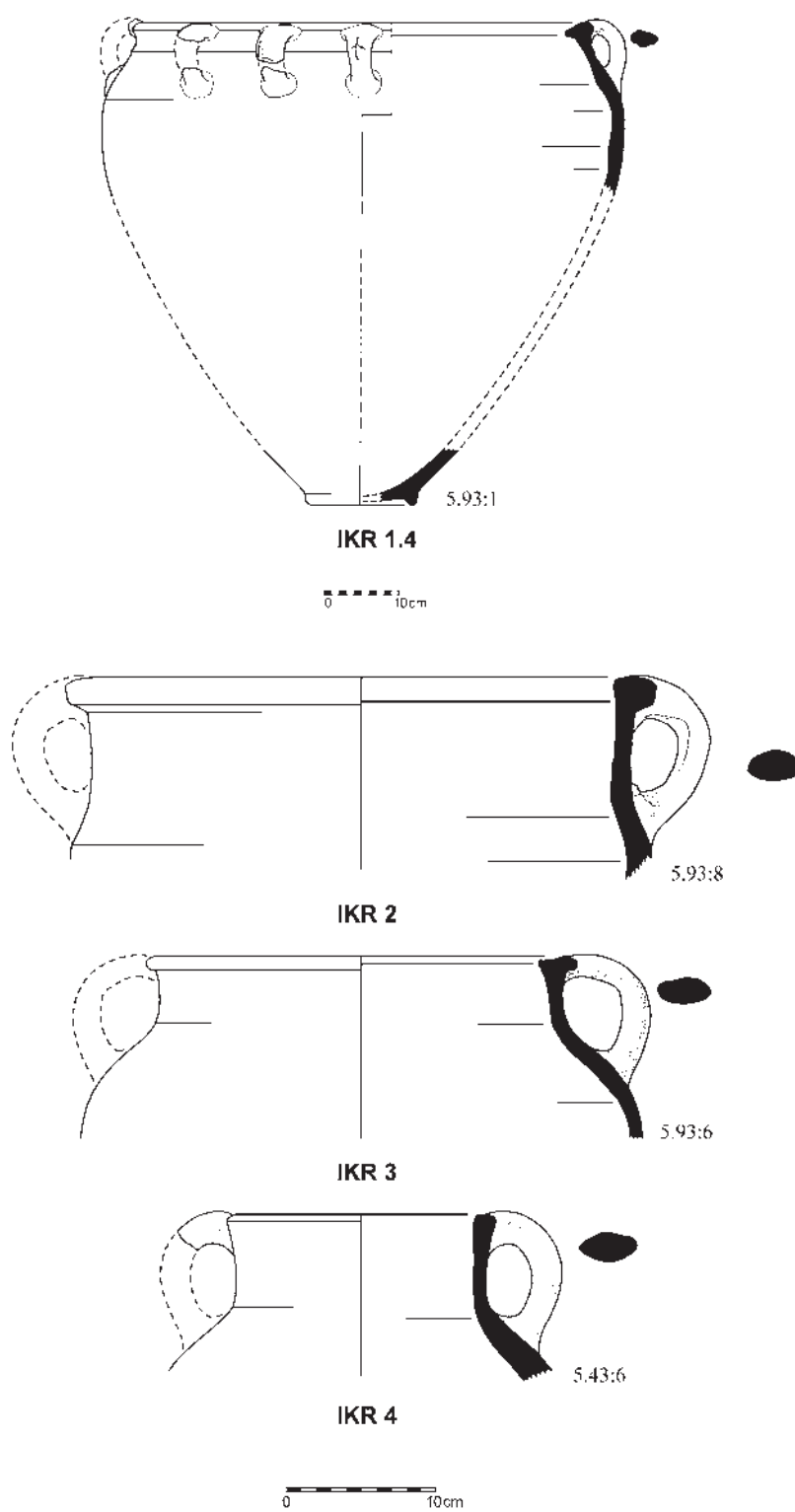


Fig. 4.8. Local-tradition kraters

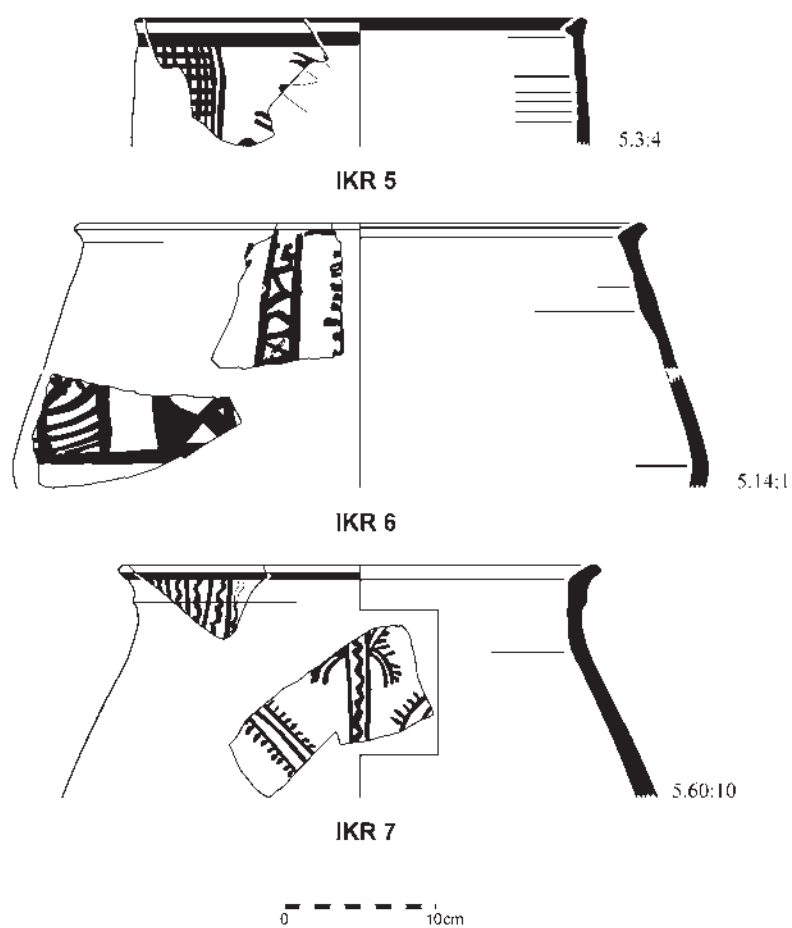


Fig. 4.9. Local-tradition kraters

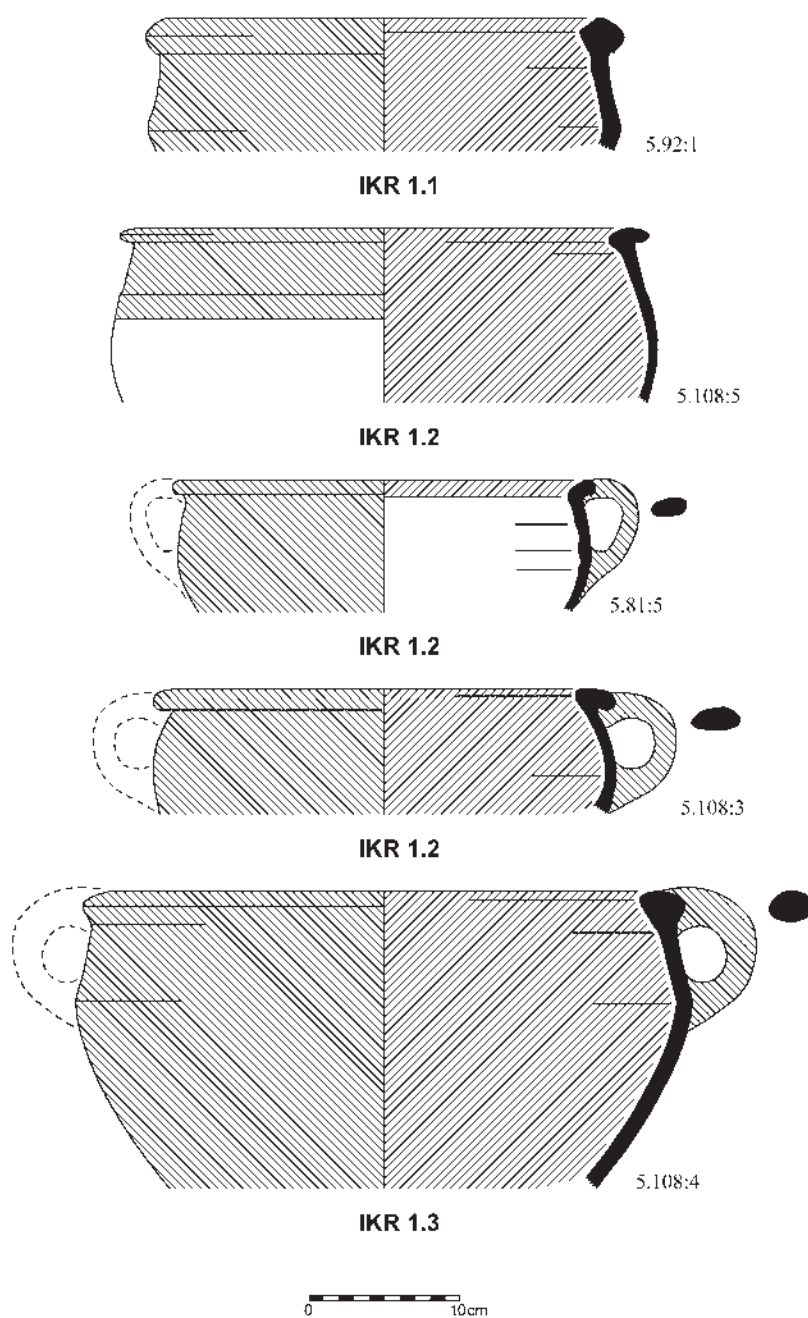


Fig. 4.10. Local-tradition kraters

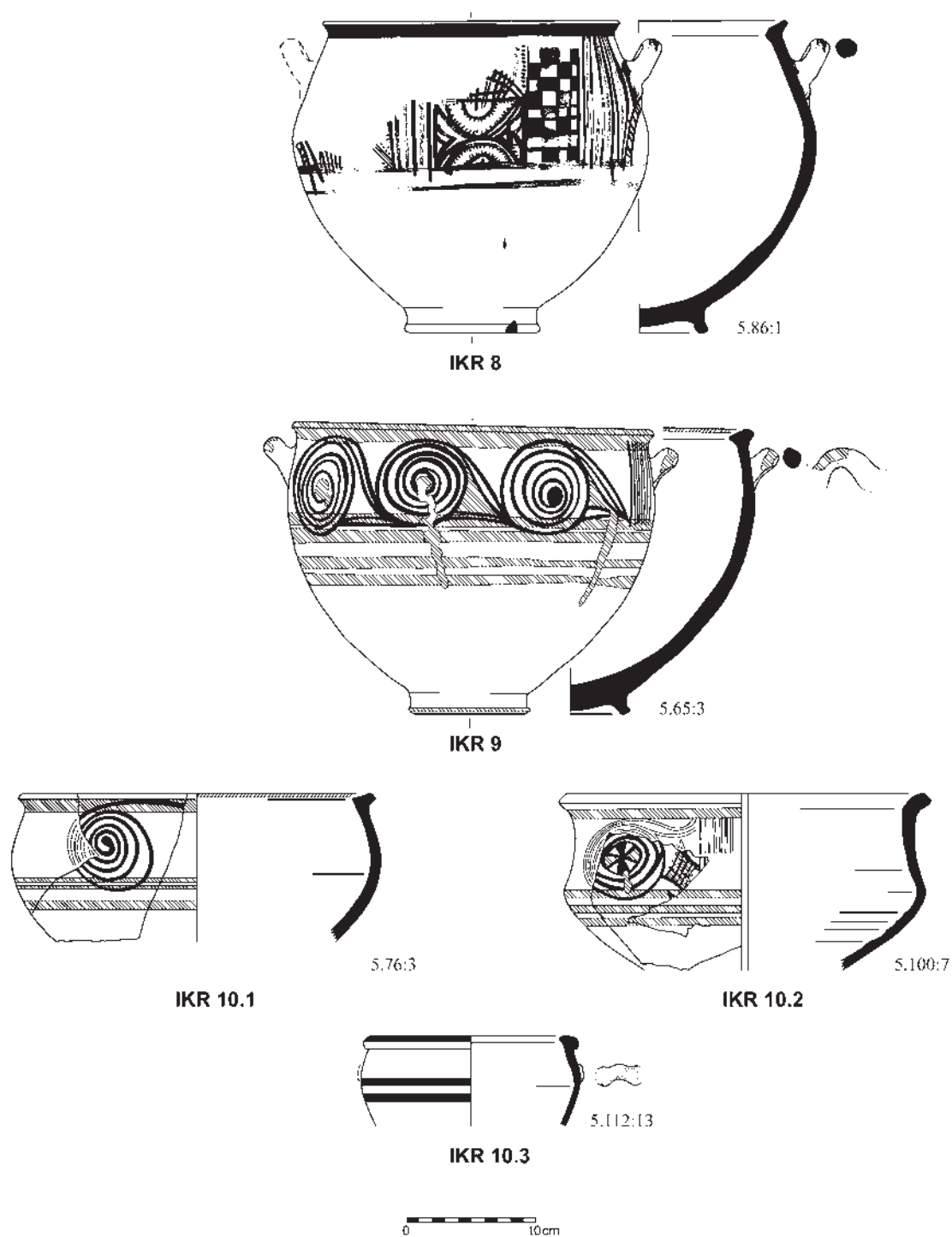


Fig. 4.11. Philistine kraters

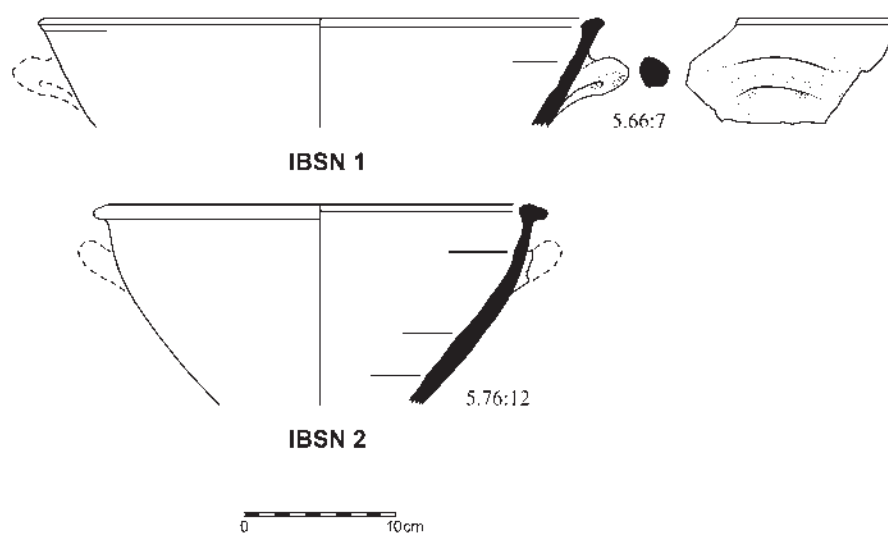


Fig. 4.12. Philistine basins

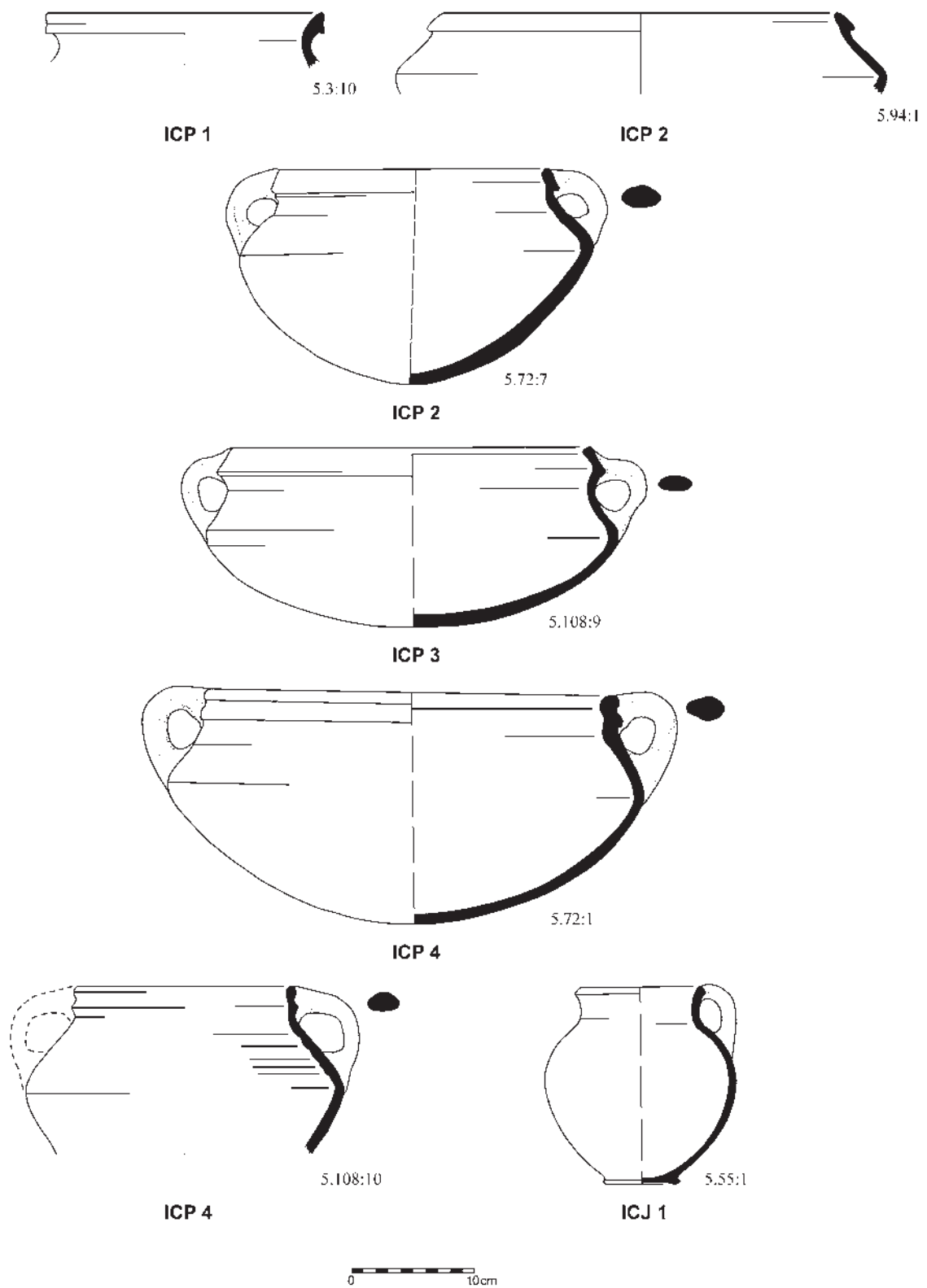


Fig. 4.13. Local-tradition cooking pots and Philistine cooking jug

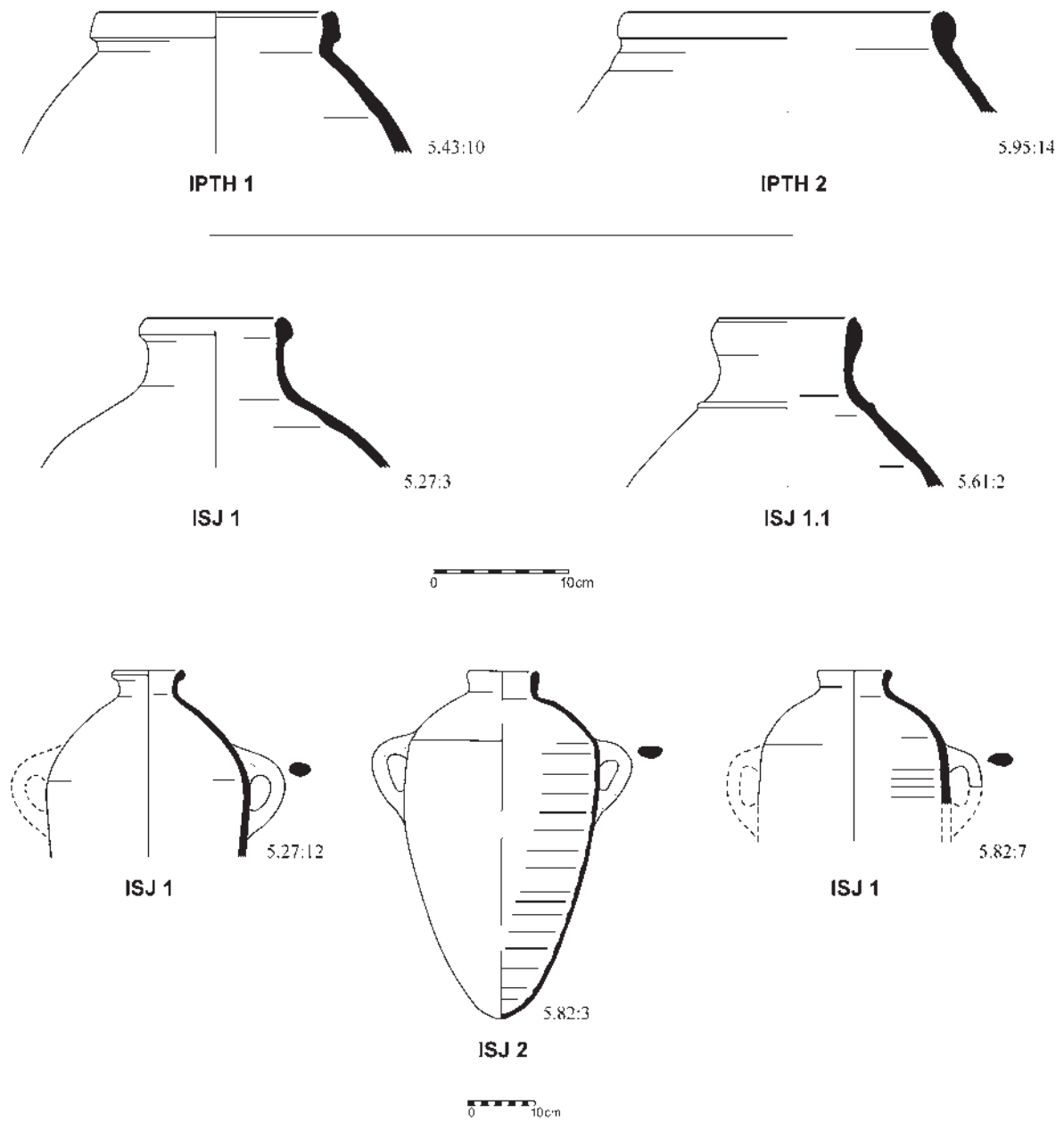


Fig. 4.14. Local-tradition pithoi and storage jars

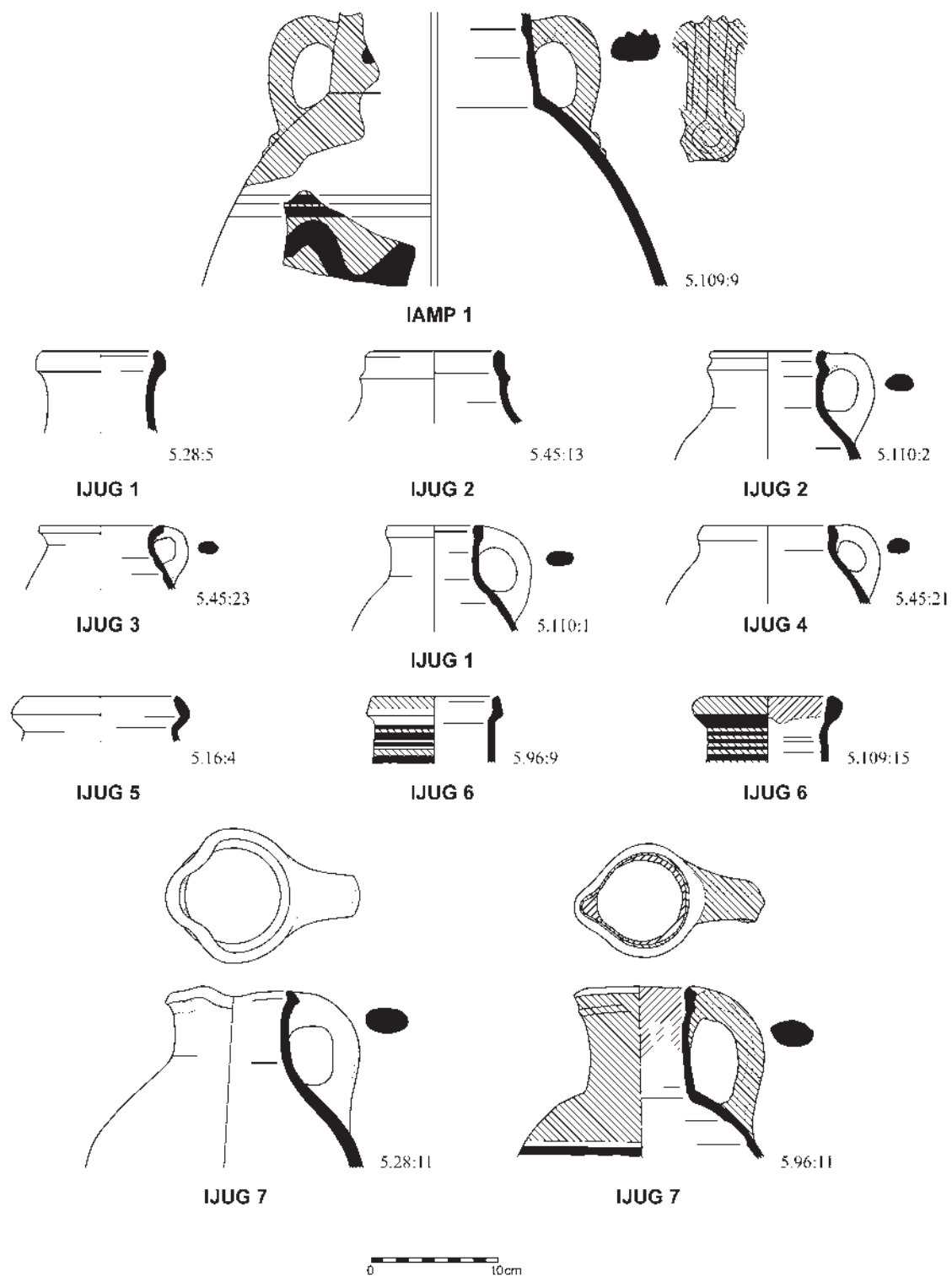


Fig. 4.15. Local-tradition amphora and jugs

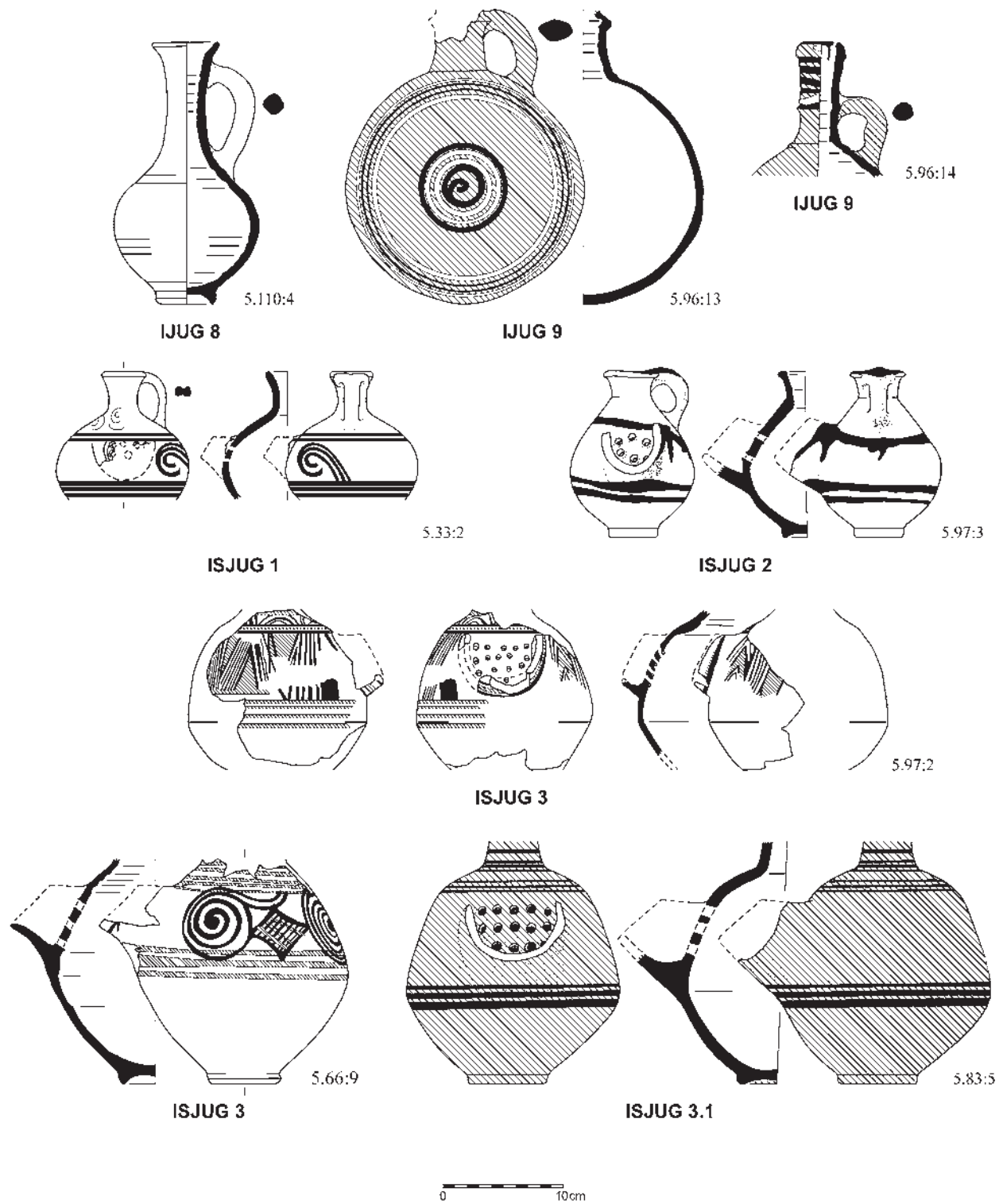


Fig. 4.16. Local-tradition jugs and Philistine strainer jugs

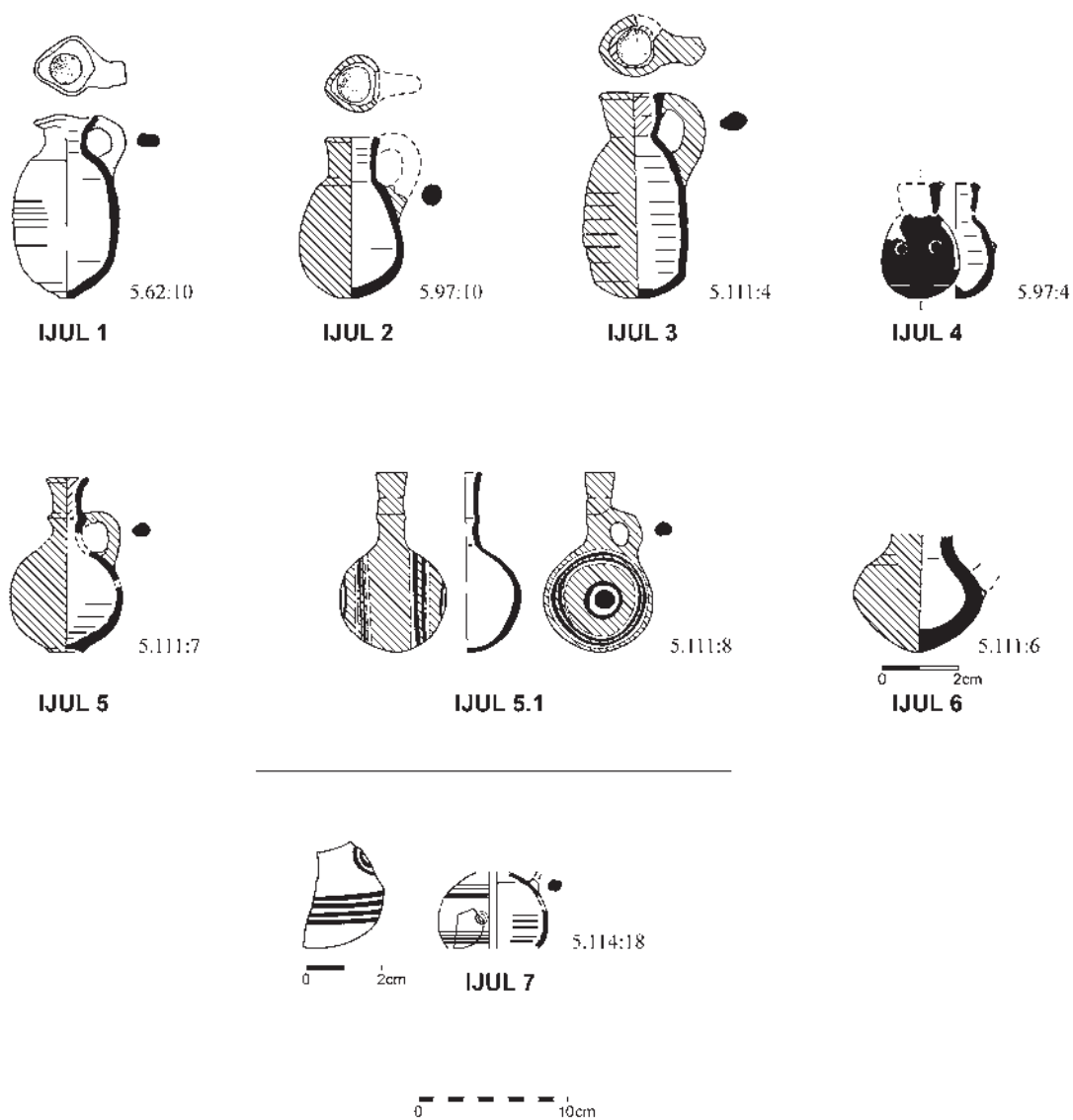


Fig. 4.17. Local-tradition juglets and Black-on-Red juglet

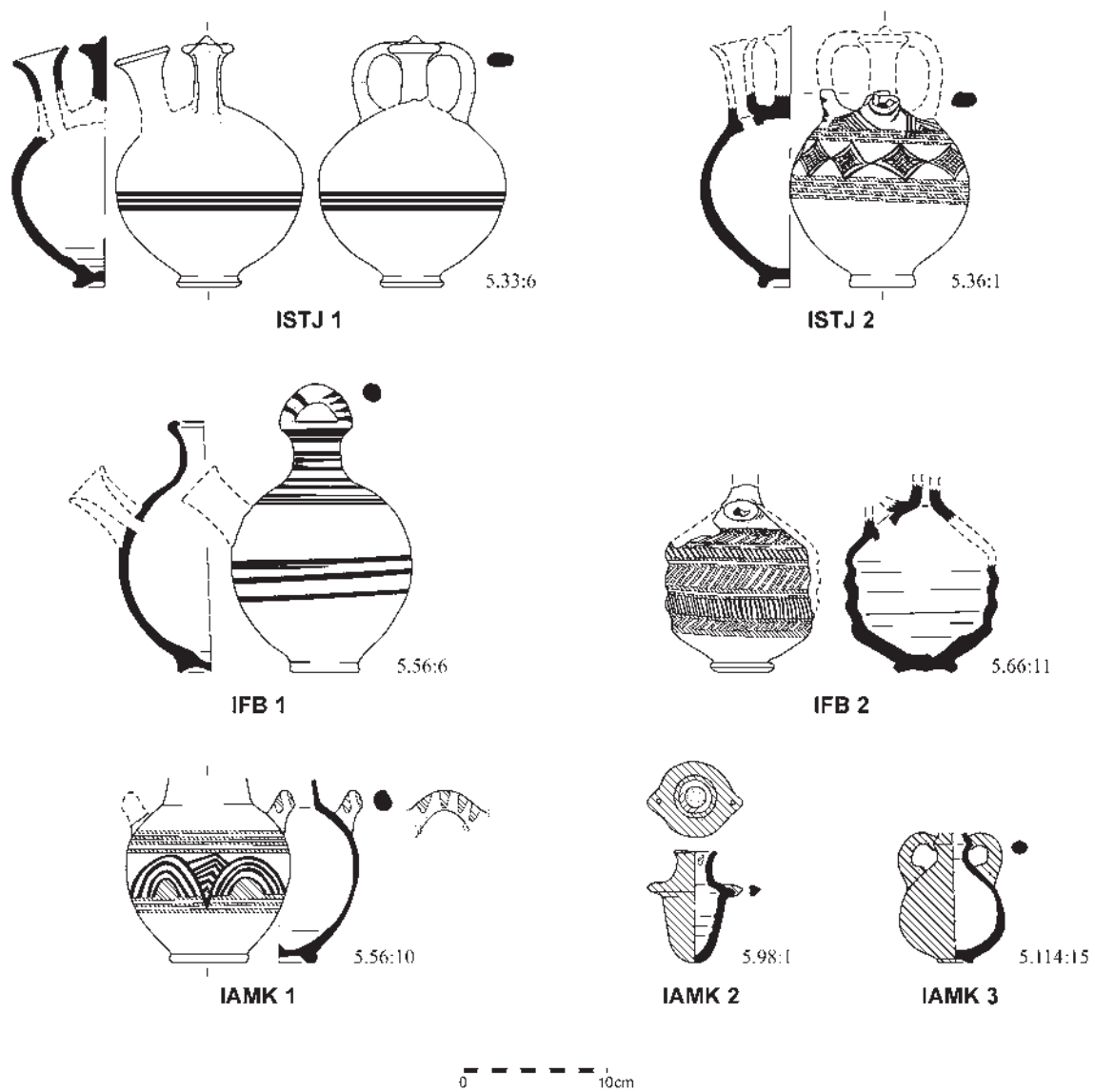


Fig. 4.18. Philistine stirrup jars, feeding bottles, and amphoriskos and red-slipped amphoriskoi

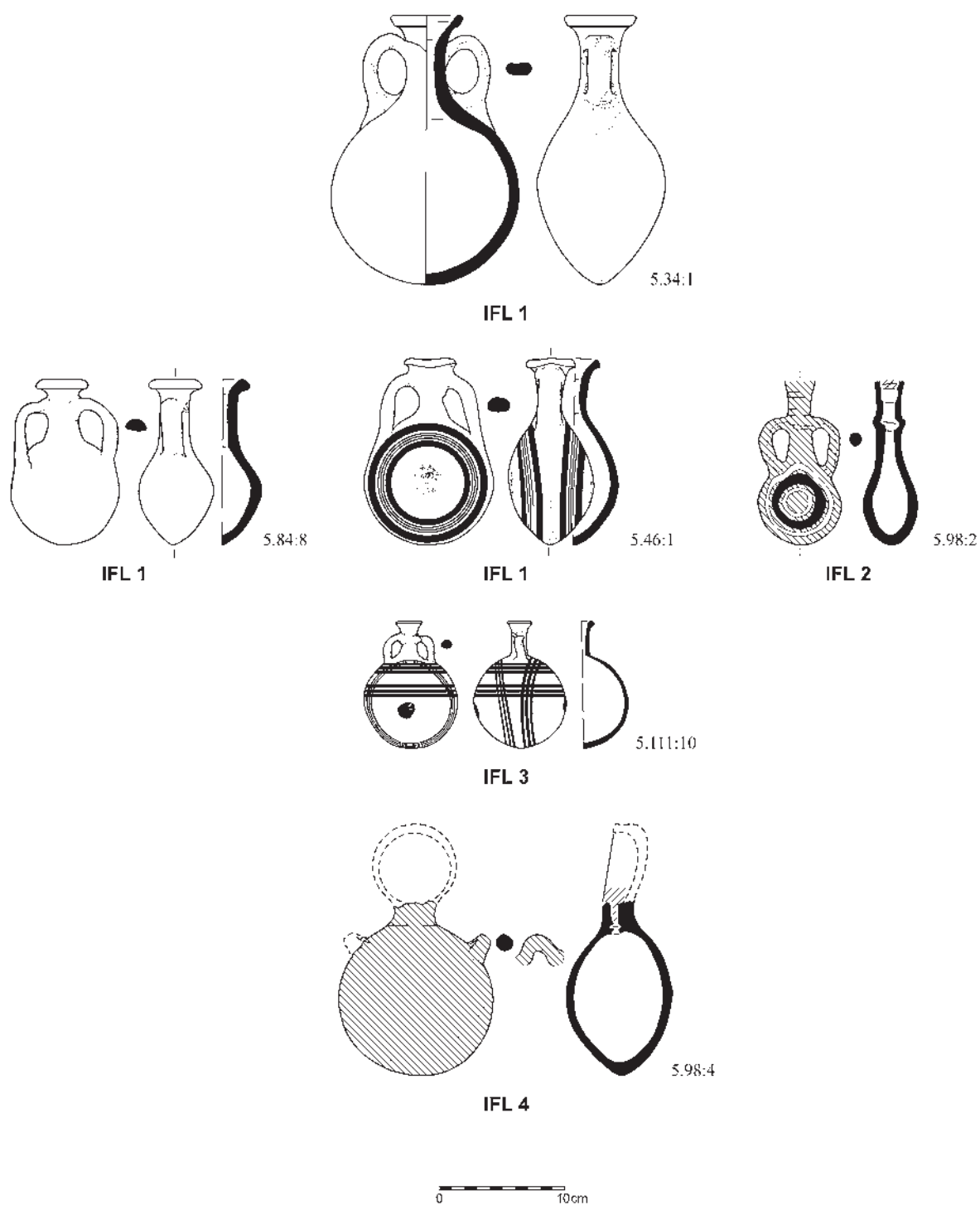


Fig. 4.19. Local-tradition flasks

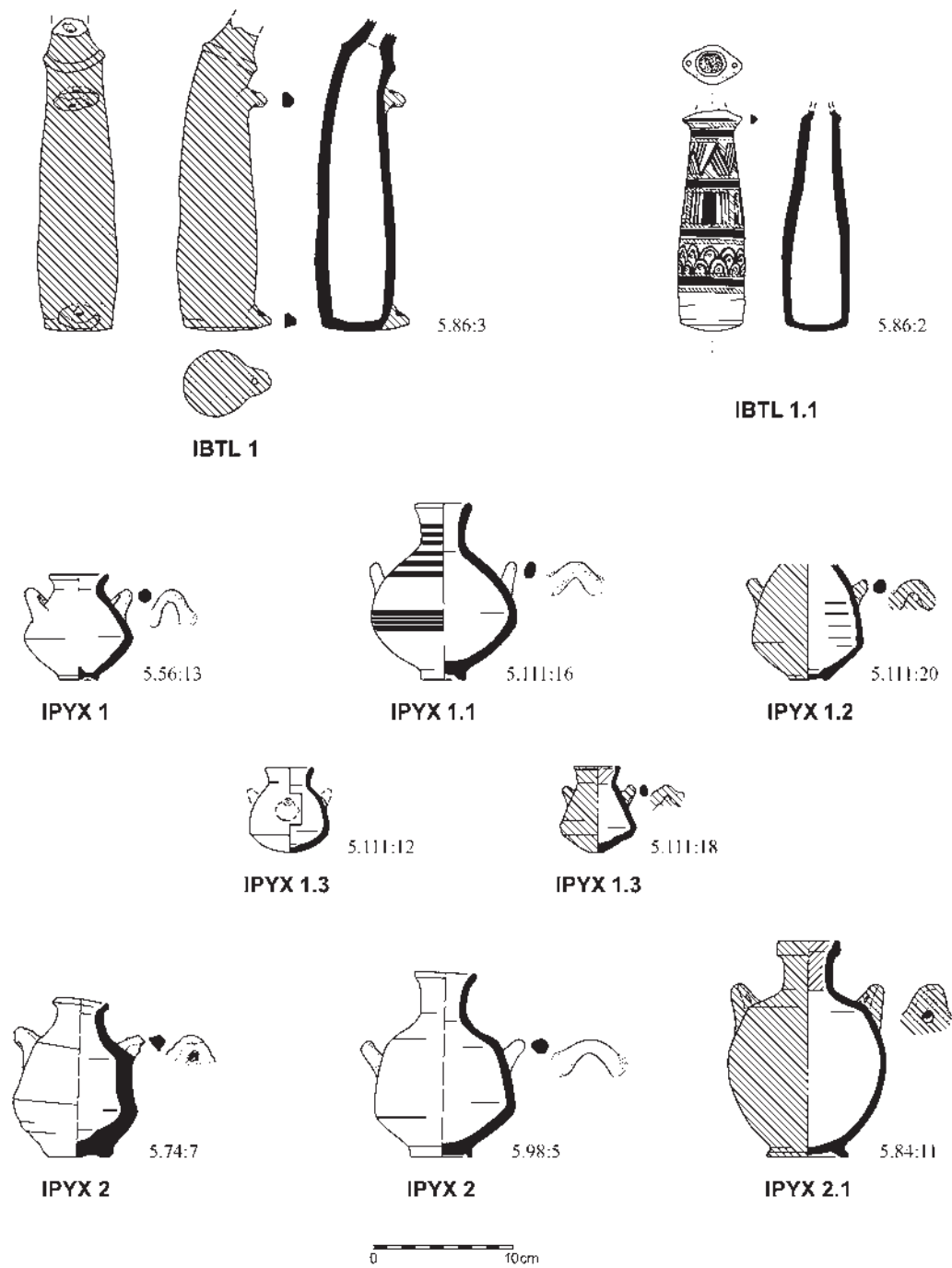


Fig. 4.20. Philistine bottles and local-tradition pyxides

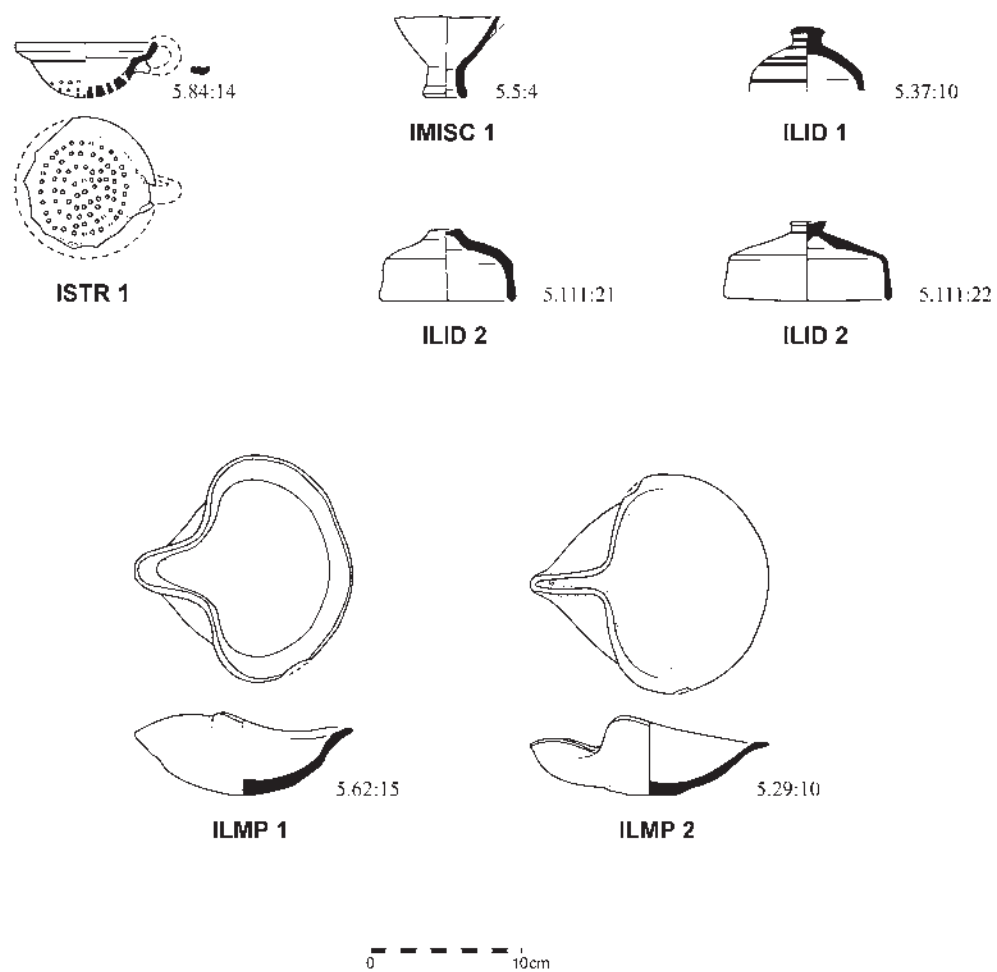


Fig. 4.21. Local-tradition strainer, lids, lamps, and funnel

CHAPTER 5A

A TYPOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE IRON AGE I CERAMIC CORPUS FROM STRATA VII–IV*

Alexander Zukerman and Seymour Gitin

INTRODUCTION

The Iron Age I ceramic corpus from Field IV Lower represents the largest and most diverse pottery assemblage from this period excavated at Tel Miqne-Ekron in particular and in Philistia in general. It spans approximately 200 years, from the second/third quarters of the 12th through the first quarter of the 10th century BCE.¹ Its size and typological, chronological, and functional variability provide unparalleled data for examining the initial appearance and development of Philistine culture throughout the Iron I, creating a basis for identifying ceramic traditions originating with or adopted by the inhabitants of Ekron. These traditions continue to develop to some extent in the Iron Age II.²

The Philistine 1 (Mycenaean IIIC:1) ceramic style widespread in Stratum VII was gradually replaced in Stratum VI by the Philistine 2 (Bichrome) style that became a hallmark of Stratum VC–B. Philistine 2 pottery diminished in quantity in Stratum VA, and virtually disappears in Stratum IV, replaced by Philistine

3 (debased) ware.³ Significant developments also occurred in local-tradition forms in the pottery repertoire from Strata VII–V. In addition, red-slipped and hand-burnished forms were introduced in Stratum V and became common in Stratum IV. Many of these forms appear throughout Philistia in the late Iron I/early Iron II, and although they developed locally, their distribution indicates that they can be regarded as Philistine Coastal Plain types. Because they did not develop from the typical Iron I Philistine 2 and 3 forms, they are discussed together with local-tradition types. Thus, the local-tradition assemblage includes types of Late Bronze Age derivation and new forms that emerged in the Iron I. Each type in the local-tradition assemblage has a specific regional distribution, stylistic derivation, and cultural significance, and the same applies to the Philistine 1, 2, and 3 assemblages.

Based on the stratigraphic sequence in Field IV Lower, the presentation of the material in the text and figures is arranged by stratum and sub-stratum from earliest to latest. Although coherent series of architectural units were excavated,⁴ they did not yield homogeneous *in situ* assemblages, with the exception of Building 350 in Stratum IVA. Since these buildings had a long life span and their development was a result of peaceful activity rather than violent destructions, the overwhelming majority of the ceramic material consisted of sherds in secondary deposition, with a minimal quantity of restorable pottery. In many cases, while surfaces and floors yielded only scant pottery remains, the material from the debris and fills above them included a rich representative variety of forms.

* While Stratum IVA is the last Iron I phase, it also in part represents the transitional Iron I–IIA period (see Chapter 5B). The Post-Stratum IVA pottery is represented by characteristic Iron I types that originated in mixed loci from the Stratum Pre-IC horizon, topsoil, or other such contexts.

1. The absolute dates used in this volume follow the chronology in Herzog and Singer-Avitz 2004; Mazar 2005; for the alternative Low Chronology, see Finkelstein 2007; see also the discussion in Chapter 5B.

2. Compare, for example, the following Iron I bowl types with Iron II types in Gitin in press: **IBL 1.1** with IIBL 1; **IBL 2** with IIBL 10; **IBL 7** with IIBL 9A; and **IBL 9** with IIBL 28.

3. For the new terminology used for the Iron I Philistine pottery, see Dothan, Gitin, and Zukerman 2006: 71–72.

4. See Chapter 2.

It was often difficult to differentiate the pottery from construction fills and the debris below them, requiring the reassignment of pottery from one sub-stratum to another. These were the main factors that determined the strategy for the pottery analysis, with the aim of creating a large and comprehensive database of material retrieved from both primary and secondary contexts.⁵ In the course of this process, a remarkable degree of homogeneity in the ceramic assemblages retrieved from each stratigraphic phase emerged, despite the almost total lack of *in situ* material. The quantitative evaluation of the ceramic database showed a coherent development of pottery families and types throughout the Iron I. Consequently, the most convenient and practical way to present this corpus was to arrange types by stratigraphic phase rather than by architectural unit or locus of the same stratum. In this chapter, the ceramic evidence is presented according to typology, and in Chapter 5B, by stratigraphic and chronological development.⁶ The pottery type numbers, preceded by Roman numeral I for Iron I, are the typological designations used for the entire Iron I pottery corpus from all fields of excavation.

The pottery from loci encompassing more than one stratum was attributed to the latest of these in order to minimize the possibility of including intrusive later material in earlier assemblages. All loci in the database are designated as sub-phase a or sub-phase b: b for “below-the-floor” indicates a pre-construction phase of a stratum (i.e., fills, foundation trenches, .1 loci, etc.) and a for “above-the-floor” indicates an occupation or destruction phase (i.e., floors, occupation or destruction debris, etc.).⁷ The pottery presented generally comes from the best-stratified loci, with material

from less secure contexts included when no other examples of a given form or decoration were available. Because of the wide range of variations in the Iron I assemblage, in sharp contrast to the mass-produced Iron II assemblage, examples of all ceramic types, surface treatments, and decorations are given, including many rare and unusual forms and decorative motifs. The latter are discussed in greater detail than the more common and well-known types.

The descriptions accompanying the pottery figures include ware color, levigation, inclusions (quantity, size, and shape), core width, and surface treatment (paint, slip, and/or burnish). Sherds were clipped to obtain a fresh break and the section was examined under a Lumagney 7547 3-power magnifying glass. The ware color is described using the *Munsell Soil Color Charts*. The code used for quality of levigation is: A = very good; B = good; C = fair; D = poor; and E = very poor. The quantity of inclusions (the non-plastic organic or mineral elements in the clay) is recorded as few, medium amount, or many; their size as small, medium, or large; and their shape as angular, subangular, subrounded, or rounded. The core (unoxidized carbon), where present, is described as thin, medium, or thick.⁸ Surface treatment descriptions include the color and location of painted decoration and slip, and the location of burnish.

In the figures, monochrome decoration is always rendered in black, regardless of the color of the paint. Bichrome decoration is rendered in a dense raster of diagonal hatching for red paint and in black ink for black or brown paint. Red slip is rendered in a more widely-spaced raster. White slip and burnishing are not represented in the drawings.

Except for local-tradition cooking pots, all the pottery in the corpus is wheelmade, unless otherwise specified as handmade or moldmade. The local-tradition

5. The policy of the excavation project was to save all the pottery from every locus. The entire assemblage was examined for possible restoration in order to obtain the maximum number of complete vessels and profiles. The typology was first developed by T. Dothan, S. Gitin, L. B. Mazow, and A. Zuckerman, and the initial statistical results were tabulated by L. B. Mazow. The present typology, a modified version of the initial type-series, was developed by A. Zuckerman and S. Gitin, and the quantitative data were adapted for publication by A. Zuckerman.

6. Chapter 4 presents a typological overview.

7. The a and b sub-phase designations appear in the Area Context Charts in *Ekron* 9/3A: Appendix 1; for the

definition of depositional phases, see *Gezer III* (HUC): 11; Sharon 1995: 57–59.

8. A thick core comprises more than 50% of the thickness of the sherd, a medium core 20–50%, and a thin core less than 20%. Where possible, thickened parts of a vessel (rims, handles, and bases) were avoided for assessing core thickness and other properties of the ware. For further details on the ware description methodology, see Mazow 2005: 473–74; 2006: 177.

(Canaanite) cooking pots were moldmade and finished on a turntable.⁹

Bowl size is included as part of the typological definition in the assemblage: small bowls have a rim diameter of less than 14 cm, medium-size bowls of 14–20 cm, and large bowls of more than 20 cm.¹⁰

BOWLS¹¹

Local-Tradition

IBL 1: Small round-sided bowls with a simple rim

Stratum VIIB: Fig. 5.1:1–22

Stratum VIIA: Fig. 5.11:1–7, 8?, 9–21, 22?

Stratum VIB: Fig. 5.23:1–17, 18?, 19, 21

Stratum VIA: Fig. 5.38:1–8, 10–17, 28–39

Stratum VC: Figs. 5.57:1–4, 11?, 12; 5.58:7?, 9?, 10?

Stratum VB: Fig. 5.68:1, 14

Stratum VA: Fig. 5.77:1–2, 3?

Stratum IVB: Figs. 5.88:3, 13?; 5.89:1–2

Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.101:4, 6–8 (see Color Photo 5.3:1 for Fig. 5.101:4)

Post-Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.113:3

The rim diameter of the vast majority of the examples is 10–14 cm and they are 6–8 cm deep. The simple rim is usually either rounded or tapered, although some Strata VII and VIB examples have a slightly everted rim (Fig. 5.1:19–21). Some examples have a slightly internally-thickened rim (Figs. 5.23:19, 21; 5.38:10–11).¹² Most examples with a complete profile from Strata VII–VIB have a flat or concave disc base (Figs. 5.1:1, 11; 5.11:3–4, 7; 5.23:1, 21). Ring-based examples appear in significant quantities only in Stratum VIA (Fig. 5.38:9, 17, 28), and are also attested in later strata (Fig. 5.77:1, 3–4). The ring base of the Strata VA and IV examples is slightly higher and more delicately shaped than those from the earlier strata, and may also be convex on the interior (Fig. 5.77:4). A chrono-

logical development of **IBL 1** is also apparent in wall thickness: in Strata VII–VIB, most of the examples are thin-walled (ca. 3 mm thick)¹³ (Fig. 5.1:1–11),¹⁴ whereas most from Strata VIA–IV are thick-walled (ca. 4–6 mm) (Fig. 5.77:2). Shallow examples (Fig. 5.11:9) and those with a slight carination (Figs. 5.1:18) or a vertical rim (Fig. 5.11:7) are not common.¹⁵ **IBL 1** bowls decorated with a red or (less frequently) brown painted band on the rim are widespread in Strata VII–VIB (Figs. 5.1:11–22; 5.11:9–22, 5.23:9–17) and gradually disappear in later contexts. Although this decoration also appears on some Late Bronze Age small bowls of the same general form,¹⁶ the popularity of small round-sided bowls with a painted rim seems to be an Iron I phenomenon, perhaps inspired by decorated Philistine pottery. One miniature bowl has an unusual decoration of red concentric circles on the interior (Fig. 5.38:39).

Several **IBL 1** bowls from Strata VII and VIB have a hard, well-fired fabric, and are made of a light-colored well-levigated clay with very few inclusions (for example, Figs. 5.1:2; 5.11:15, 17 [uncharacteristically, also white-slipped]; 5.23:13), setting them apart from the darker and coarser clays of the Canaanite assemblage. These ware characteristics, however, are similar to those of Philistine 1 pottery.¹⁷

9. Vilders 1993: 149–52.

10. See also Zimhoni 2004: 1654; for slightly different definitions, see *Timnah II*: 30.

11. Examples originally classified as **IBL 4** were reassigned to other types.

12. For parallels, see Dothan 1998c: Pl. 11:2 (Ekron Stratum V); *Ashdod V*: Fig. 14:2 (Stratum XIII); Panitz-Cohen 2006: Figs. 69:2, 11; 70:2 (Timnah Stratum V).

13. The presence of early Iron I thin-walled bowls of this type seems to be limited to the main Philistine sites. At Timnah, in contrast, small rounded bowls are “of simple heavy manufacture” (Panitz-Cohen 2006: 37). See Chapter 5B for a discussion of the possible significance of this phenomenon.

14. A straight-sided variant is also attested in the earliest Philistine Strata XIII–XII at Ashdod (Ben-Shlomo 2005b: Figs. 3.5:1; 3.29:3, 6).

15. For a parallel from Field I, see Killebrew 1998b: Fig. 6:19 (Stratum VIIA).

16. See Kochavi 1974: Fig. 9:25; Yannai 2004: Figs. 19.22:1; 19.30:11 (Lachish Level VII).

17. Dothan and Zukerman 2004: 32. Sherratt has suggested that parallels for examples of this bowl type from Ashdod Stratum XIIIb are the “handleless conical bowls” of similar shape from Cyprus, where they are attested in various LC I–II and early LC IIIA contexts (1998: 303, n. 20; 2006: 365). Since the examples in Philistia clearly developed from earlier local forms, however, they should be regarded as a Canaanite-tradition type, even though the bowls from Locus 4106 at Ashdod were apparently made by the same potter as the rest of the vessels found in this locus that are

Some 10% of the **IBL 1** examples have black soot on the rim and upper interior (Fig. 5.11:10), indicating their use as lamps, since these soot marks were probably caused by a burning floating wick.¹⁸ Since the same vessel would not have been used for both lighting and eating/drinking, it is quite possible that at least some of the small round-sided bowls primarily served as lamps.¹⁹ The rarity of pinched lamps in Iron I contexts throughout Philistia supports this interpretation.²⁰

In Field IV Lower, these bowls are the most common non-Philistine type in Strata VII and VI. They become considerably less common in Stratum V, and are very rare in Stratum IV. This also occurs in the other fields of excavation; in Field I, however, small round-sided bowls with a rounded or tapered rim first appear in LB IIA Stratum IX.²¹ At other southern sites, these bowls first appear during the LB IIB, are common throughout the Iron I (gradually diminishing in quantity toward the end of this period), and become infrequent in the early Iron IIA.²² Examples of **IBL 1** also appear in the north.²³

IBL 1.1: Small round-sided bowls with a slightly grooved rim

Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.88:12

Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.101:14

The general shape of these bowls is similar to Stratum IV examples of **IBL 1**. **IBL 1.1** is distinguished by the single groove on the exterior, ca. 1 cm below the rim.

all in the Philistine 1 style. This assemblage, virtually the only assemblage found *in situ* in Ashdod Stratum XIII, is unique in that it contains Philistine 1 and local-tradition vessels that share the same fabric properties (Dothan and Zukerman 2004: 32–35, n. 29).

18. Mountjoy 1993: 124; Parisinou 1998.

19. For a different view, see Mazow 2005: 129, n. 77.

20. See also Ben-Shlomo 2005b: 151.

21. Killebrew 1998b: Fig. 1:2.

22. Panitz-Cohen 2006: 37; Dothan, Gitin, and Zukerman 2006: 76, nn. 25–26; Zukerman 2012: 271. For the latest occurrences of this type, see Ben-Shlomo 2005b: Fig. 3.69:1–2 (Ashdod Stratum X); Maeir et al. 2008: Fig. 6:1–2 (Safi/Gath Stratum A4); *Gezer IV* (HUC): Pl. 47:4 (Stratum VIII); *Ain Shems IV*: Pl. 63:9 (Stratum IIA); Zimhoni 2004: Fig. 25.15:2 (Lachish Level V).

23. Zarzecki-Peleg, Cohen-Anidjar, and Ben-Tor 2005: 237; Arie 2006: 192–93.

While this type is infrequent in Stratum IV, it represents the prototype of **IIBL 1**, a common bowl in Iron II Strata III–I.²⁴ It is one of the hallmarks of the Iron II Coastal Plain assemblage.²⁵

IBL 2: Small hemispherical bowls with a simple rim

Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.88:4

Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.101:1–3, 9 (see Color Photo 5.3:2 for Fig. 5.101:3)

These bowls with a simple, vertical, rounded rim and a delicately-shaped low ring base are always undecorated, and appear in relatively small numbers only in Stratum IV. Given the apparent lack of close parallels, it seems that this bowl type is unique to Ekron.²⁶ However, a similar hemispherical bowl appears in Iron IIA–B Philistia,²⁷ as well as in Iron II Stratum IB/C at Ekron.²⁸

IBL 3: Small round-sided bowls with an internally-thickened rim

Stratum VIA: Fig. 5.38:9?, 18?, 19–22

Stratum VC: Figs. 5.57:5–10; 5.58:4, 5?

Stratum VB: Fig. 5.68:2?, 3–7

Stratum VA: Fig. 5.77:4–14

Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.88:1–2, 5?, 6–10, 11?

Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.101:5, 10–13, 15 (see Color Photo 5.3:3 for Fig. 5.101:5; Color Photo 5.8:2 for Fig. 5.101:12)

The distinctive feature of **IBL 3** is the internally-thickened, elongated, profiled rim. In most cases, the profile resulted from folding the rim top inward, as indicated by circular or oval voids in the center of the rim. The body is similar to that of **IBL 1** and **IBL 2**, ranging from open and rounded to hemispherical in shape. The average rim diameter is 13 cm. Many examples have a slight rounded carination (Figs. 5.57:8, 10; 5.68:3, 6–7). They have a small ring base, frequently with a convex interior (Figs. 5.38:18, 20; 5.77:8–10, 14). The examples from Strata V and IV are mostly uniform in

24. See Gitin in press: **IIBL 1**.

25. See *Timnah II*: 35, with references.

26. Compare with *Qasile 2*: Fig. 26:3 (Stratum XI).

27. Ben-Shlomo 2005b: Fig. 3.88:11.

28. Gitin in press: Fig. 4A.4:14.

shape and are made of clay of a similar color; differences in proportions and body profile seem to be accidental results within the mass-production process. **IBL 3** bowls are almost always undecorated (Figs. 5.58:4 and 5.101:13—with a painted band on the rim—are exceptions).

This type is first attested in Stratum VIA, continues to appear in increasing quantities in Stratum VC–B, and is common in Strata VA–IVA. Since the only parallels come from Timnah (Tel Batash), these bowls appear to be a local phenomenon limited to eastern Philistia.²⁹

IBL 5: Medium-size round-sided bowls with a slightly in-curved upper wall and a simple or slightly thickened rim

Stratum VIB: Fig. 5.23:20

Stratum VIA: Fig. 5.39:1, 5?, 6?, 8–12, 13?

Stratum VC: Figs. 5.58:1–3, 6, 8; 5.59:4?

Stratum VB: Fig. 5.68:13, 15–17

Stratum VA: Figs. 5.77:18?; 5.78:1–5 (see Color Photo 5.3:7 for Fig. 5.78:2)

IBL 5.1: Medium-size round-sided bowls with a sharply everted rim

Stratum VIA: Fig. 5.40:10–11

Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.89:11

These bowls have a rim diameter of 16–20 cm and average 8 cm in depth. All the complete examples have a ring base. The base of one example from Stratum VB is misshapen (Fig. 5.68:13). Red bands on the rim and upper interior are the most common decoration. Sometimes there is a spiral on the interior base, and some vessels also have a thin white slip.

IBL 5 appears in Strata VI and V in Field IV Lower and in Stratum VB in the Field I Sondage.³⁰ A parallel is attested in Stratum VIB in Field X.³¹ The

type is also attested at other sites, primarily in mid-Iron I contexts.³²

IBL 5.1 is rare and is distinguished by its sharply everted rim. It also has certain similarities to **IBL 11** with a slight carination and a thickened beveled rim. One example of **IBL 5** has a slightly in-curved upper wall (Fig. 5.89:11). These bowls are decorated with multiple painted bands on the rim and interior, and sometimes have a spiral on the interior base. An example from Stratum VIA also has a horizontal row of short fingernail incisions at mid-body on the exterior (Fig. 5.40:11).

IBL 6: Small to medium-size carinated bowls with a vertical rim

Stratum VB: Fig. 5.68:9, 11

Stratum VA: Fig. 5.77:15–16, 19 (var), 26 (var)

Stratum IVB: Figs. 5.88:23–24, 25 (var), 27 (var);

5.89:3, 4?, 6, 8; 5.90:24–27; 5.91:9 (var), 10 (var), 11?

Stratum IVA: Figs. 5.101:16–30; 5.102:8 (var);

5.104:17–20, 21 (var), 26 (var) (see Color Photo 5.3:4 for Fig. 5.101:23; Color Photo 5.3:5 for Fig. 5.101:21; Color Photo 5.3:6 for Fig. 5.101:30; Color Photo 5.3:10 for Fig. 5.104:18)

Post-Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.113:8?

IBL 6.1: Miniature bowls

Stratum IVB: Figs. 5.88:19–21, 22?; 5.89:7, 9

The frequently sharp carination is usually at mid-point or slightly higher on the body. The rim is usually rounded and the base ring-shaped. These bowls have a rim diameter of 12–23 cm (averaging 14 cm) and an average height of 5 cm. Some have a slightly concave upper wall (Fig. 5.101:24, 28) and others a slightly externally-thickened rim (Fig. 5.101:25–26). Two examples have elongated knobs on the upper exterior (Figs. 5.68:9; 5.77:19). The rare relatively deep examples seem to appear mainly in Stratum VB–A, at the beginning of the life span of this type (Figs. 5.68:9,

29. See Panitz-Cohen 2006: Pls. 67:2; 69:2, 11; 79:8; 83:11 (Timnah Strata V–IV). Several bowls from Timnah with the same rim profile are of a type with a high rounded carination (Panitz-Cohen 2006: Pls. 75:16; 78:4, Stratum V), quite similar to the slightly carinated variants of **IBL 3** or perhaps related to **IBL 6**.

30. Gunneweg et al. 1986: Fig. 2:7–8.

31. Dothan 1998c: Pl. 5:8.

32. For parallels, most decorated with multiple bands on interior, see Ben-Shlomo 2005b: Fig. 3.5:4 (Stratum XIII), Panitz-Cohen 2006: Pls. 70:1; 71:1, 75:3 (Timnah Stratum V); *Ain Shems IV*: Pl. 59:23–25, 29–31 (Stratum III); Edelstein and Auran 1992: Fig. 11:11 (with a bar handle).

11; 5.77:15). Like **IBL 1**, many examples of **IBL 6** have spots of black soot on the rim interior, indicating their use as lamps.

Most of these bowls are undecorated; a few have concentric circles on the interior (Fig. 5.89:6) or are red-slipped (Figs. 5.90:24–27; 5.104:17–21, 26). The red-slipped examples, which appear only in Stratum IV, sometimes have a tapered or flattened rim, occasionally with a row of short black lines across the rim or a black band on the upper exterior (Figs. 5.90:24, 25–27; 5.109:26). Red slip is usually applied very thinly and unevenly, as on **IBL 18**.

While these bowls are attested in Stratum VB–A, they are particularly common in Stratum IV. Parallels come from late Iron I and from Iron IIA contexts.³³ **IBL 6.1** bowls are attested only in Stratum IVB.

IBL 7: Medium-size sharply carinated bowls with an out-curved rim

Stratum IVA: Figs. 5.102:1–4, 9?; 5.104:27?, 28–29, 31–34

Post-Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.113:9, 18

This type is clearly a late Iron I/early Iron IIA development of the cyma-shaped **IBL 8** bowl. Its distinctive features are a pronounced high carination and an out-curved rounded rim. **IBL 7** bowls have a rim diameter of ca. 16 cm, are ca. 7 cm deep, and have a low ring base. The plain and usually unburnished red-slipped examples appear in approximately equal numbers. Hand-burnished examples of this type are very rare. The thin and semitransparent red slip is typically unevenly applied only on the interior and upper exterior. The dark red (sometimes even brown) color of the slip and the well-fired, almost metallic fabric of these bowls differ from the rest of the assemblage.

The type occurs only in Stratum IVA, and has parallels in late Iron I and Iron IIA–B contexts.³⁴ Its regional distribution is limited to the southern part of the country.

IBL 8: Small to large cyma-shaped bowls with a rounded or pinched rim

Stratum VIIB: Fig. 5.2:1–8

Stratum VIIA: Figs. 5.11:23; 5.12:1–8, 9?, 10–11, 12 (var), 13–15, 17 (var)

Stratum VIB: Fig. 5.24:1–7, 9–13, 15, 16 (var)

Stratum VIA: Figs. 5.40:1–5, 6 (var), 7?, 8–9 (var), 15–19, 20 (var); 5.41:1–3

Stratum VC: Fig. 5.58:13, 14 (var), 15?, 18, 19–20 (var)

Stratum VB: Figs. 5.68:10?, 12; 5.69:6, 8–9, 10 (var), 11

Stratum VA: Figs. 5.77:21–22?, 5.78:6–7

Stratum IVB: Figs. 5.88:30; 5.89:12, 16 (var)

Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.102:5; 5.104:35–36

Examples of this type vary greatly in size, their rim diameter usually ranging from ca. 18–30 cm (although it is as small as 12 cm on some [Fig. 5.12:1–2]) and their depth ranging from 6–9 cm. They have a gently rounded lower wall, and their upper profile varies from the classic rounded cyma shape (Fig. 5.12:15) to a slight or sharp carination (Fig. 5.24:12–13). They have a small ring base (Figs. 5.40:16; 4.69:8), and the out-curved rim is either rounded or pinched. Cyma-shaped bowls with loop handles are not common (Figs. 5.2:7; 5.12:11–12; 5.24:15; 5.58:20).³⁵

These bowls are either plain or decorated with painted red bands. A few examples from Strata VII–V have a palm-and-zigzag paneled pattern (Figs. 5.12:15, 17; 5.41:1–3; 5.69:8; 5.78:6, and possibly also Fig. 5.58:20). This typical Canaanite-style decoration first appears in the 13th century BCE, and is attested in the early and middle Iron I.³⁶ The few later examples

33. See *Ashdod IV*: Fig. 1:1, 10, 13 (Stratum X); *Qasile 2*: Figs. 28:16; 33:9–10 (Strata XI–X); Panitz-Cohen 2006: Pls. 71:19; 73:3; 75:14–17 (Timnah Strata V–IV; these are somewhat deeper than the **IBL 6** average); Kang and Garfinkel 2009b: Fig. 6.6:5–8, 10, 12; *Gezer IV* (HUC): Pls. 46:16; 47:6 (Strata X–VIII; also somewhat resembling **IBL 18**); *Ain Shems IV*: Pl. 63: 6–7 (Stratum IIA); Singer-Avitz 2002: Figs. 3:1; 6:1 (Arad Strata XII–XI). For a discussion and additional parallels, see *Timnah II*: 41–42 (Type BL 24); Zukerman 2012: 275 (Type BL 306).

34. E.g., *Ashdod II–III*: Fig. 85:1; *Ashdod IV*: Fig. 1:2; *Ashdod V*: Fig. 45:3, 8; Ben-Shlomo 2005b: Fig. 3.69:6 (Ashdod Strata XI–X); *Qasile 2*: Figs. 12:16–17; 18:13; 22:18; 33:24 (Strata XII–X); *Ain Shems IV*: Pl. 62:13 (Stratum III); Brandfon 1984: Figs. 17:7, 9 (Beersheba Strata IX–VII).

35. For parallels from Ekron Field INE and elsewhere, see Dothan, Gitin, and Zukerman 2006: 77, n. 30.

36. For other examples of this pattern, see Dothan, Gitin, and Zukerman 2006: 77, n. 29 and the bowls in

(from Stratum IVA) are red-slipped (Fig. 5.104:35–36). Cyma-shaped bowls are very common in Strata VIII, VII, and VI, become infrequent in Stratum V, and are very rare in Stratum IV. This type first appears at the end of the Late Bronze Age and becomes one of the hallmarks of 12th–11th century BCE ceramic assemblages throughout the country.³⁷

IBL 9: Medium-size to large deep round-sided bowls with a sharply in-curved rim grooved on the exterior

Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.88:32

Stratum IVA: Figs. 5.102:11; 5.105:4

This type is characterized by a sharply in-curved thickened and grooved rim averaging 25 cm in diameter. No complete vessels were found. The illustrated examples include two plain bowls (Figs. 5.88:32; 5.102:11) and one red-slipped example that has a rounded knob on the rim exterior (Fig. 5.105:4). **IBL 9** is limited to Stratum IV and is attested in very small numbers.³⁸ A later development of this type—a globular bowl—is one of the common ceramic forms in Iron IIA–B Philistia.³⁹

IBL 10: Small to large bowls with a high carination and an everted rim

Stratum VIIA: Fig. 5.12:16

Stratum VIB: Fig. 5.24:18

Stratum VC: Fig. 5.59:3, 6

Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.89:10 (var?), 15 (var)

Although **IBL 10**, characterized by a high carination and thickened everted rim, is not common, it appears in all sizes and with several decorative motifs. The two examples from Strata VIIA and VIB are large and decorated with a palm-and-zigzag paneled design on the interior.⁴⁰ The two examples from Stratum VC are smaller and decorated with finely executed black and red concentric circles on the interior, a decoration most probably of Phoenician coastal derivation.⁴¹ This decoration is well attested in the northern part of the country,⁴² and in Philistia, it is most common at the northern border site of Tell Qasile.⁴³ One complete example has a ring base and a single bar handle (Fig. 5.59:3). Parallels for **IBL 10** are known from several Iron I contexts.⁴⁴

IBL 10.1: Miscellaneous small to large bowls with a small hammerhead rim

Stratum VIB: Figs. 5.23:22–23; 5.24:8, 17

Stratum VIA: Fig. 5.38:23–26

Stratum VC: Figs. 5.57:16–20; 5.58:11?

Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.89:14?

Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.102:7

IBL 10.1 includes a number of forms with different body shapes, the common feature of which is a very small hammerhead rim. Since only a few examples of each of the several rim variations occur, they are not considered as separate types. Variations include: (1) an angled rim on a bowl with a rounded carination (Fig. 5.23:22; 24:8); (2) a short, flattened, in-curved rim (Fig. 5.23:23); (3) a thickened and incipient vertical hammerhead rim on a slightly carinated bowl (Fig. 5.24:17); (4) a very small hammerhead rim on a small round-sided bowl (Fig. 5.38:23–24); (5) a sharply inverted quasi-hammerhead rim on a small round-sided bowl (Figs. 5.38:25–26; 5.57:17; 5.58:11); (6) an

Ben-Shlomo 2005b: Figs. 3.5:12; 3.29:13–15 (Ashdod Strata XIII–XII).

37. For discussions and parallels, see *Gezer IV* (HUC): 78, n. 125; Dothan, Gitin, and Zukerman 2006: 73, 77, nn. 11, 27–28; Panitz-Cohen 2006: 44–47; Ben-Shlomo 2005b: 73; for what seem to be the latest examples, see *Şarṭah*: Fig. 22:15–18 (Stratum I; red-slipped).

38. For contemporaneous parallels, see *Timnah II*: Pls. 7:24; 84:12 (Stratum IV); *Ashdod IV*: Fig. 7:11–12 (Stratum X; compare the latter red-slipped vessel with knobs on the rim exterior to Fig. 5.105:4).

39. IIBL 28 and IIBL 28.1 in the Iron II corpus (see Gitin in press: Fig. 4A.5:19). The later forms are usually classified as kraters; see Ben-Shlomo, Shai, and Maeir 2004: 5–6 (Type KR3, Late Philistine Decorated Ware [LPDW]); *Timnah II*: 65–66 (Type KR 20); Ben-Shlomo 2005b: 202.

40. See under **IBL 8**.

41. See, for example, Gilboa 1999: Fig. 14.

42. Zarzecki-Peleg, Cohen-Anidjar, and Ben-Tor 2005: 248–50;

43. E.g., *Qasile 2*: Figs. 11:9; 12:20; 16:4, 18:5, 10, 14 (Strata XII–XI).

44. Ben-Shlomo 2005b: Fig. 3.5:12 (Ashdod Stratum XIII, with a palm-and-zigzag paneled design and a bar handle); *Qasile 2*: Figs. 11:9; 12:11, 13 (Stratum XII).

in-curved small hammerhead rim on a round-sided bowl (5.57:18–20); and (7) a beveled rim on a carinated bowl (Fig. 5.102:7).

IBL 11: Medium-size to large carinated bowls with a thickened everted rim flattened on the top

Stratum VIB: Fig. 5.24:14
 Stratum VIA: Fig. 5.40:12–14
 Stratum VC: Fig. 5.58:16, 17 (var)
 Stratum VB: Fig. 5.69:3?, 5?
 Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.89:13, 17 (var)

The carination on **IBL 11** bowls is usually above mid-point on the body, and they are commonly decorated with painted horizontal bands on the rim and interior (Fig. 5.40:13–14).⁴⁵

IBL 12: Small to medium-size round-sided thin-walled bowls with a slightly in-curved rim

Stratum VC: Fig. 5.59:9 (var)
 Stratum VB: Fig. 5.70:1–4
 Stratum VA: Fig. 5.79:1–3
 Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.90:15
 Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.103:7–10

IBL 12.1: Small to medium-size round-sided thin-walled bowls with a sharply in-curved rim

Stratum VB: Fig. 5.70:5–6
 Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.90:1–2, 17–18, 19?, 22

IBL 12.2: Small shallow thin-walled bowls with a slightly in-curved tapered rim and a flat base

Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.103:1

IBL 12 bowls are characterized by relatively thin walls (ca. 2 mm) and rim diameters of 13–17 cm. The rim is usually tapered and sometimes rounded. They have a rounded, flat, or low ring base. Some examples have a distinct decoration of short black lines across the rim. The stratigraphically earlier examples (from Stratum V) are usually covered with a thin red slip and irregular hand-burnishing, while the later bowls (from Stratum IV) have a thicker red slip and more regular hand-burnishing.

45. For a related form with a simple everted rim, see Panitz-Cohen 2006: Pl. 83:15 (Timnah Stratum V).

IBL 12.1 differs only in its sharply in-curved rim. Some examples are decorated with black horizontal bands (Fig. 5.90:2, 18).⁴⁶ **IBL 12.2**, a shallow bowl with almost ‘eggshell’-thin walls and a wide flat base, has a dark red slip and dense hand-burnish. This bowl is of the type designated ‘thin Samaria Ware’ in the literature. It is related to a Phoenician form quite common in the northern part of the country, where it appears throughout the Iron II. In contrast, it is very rare in the south, thus far attested only in a few Iron IIB contexts.⁴⁷

IBL 13: Medium-size to large bowls with a vertical or slightly in-curved upper wall and a small hammerhead rim

Stratum VC: Fig. 5.59:7
 Stratum VB: Fig. 5.70:9–11
 Stratum VA: Fig. 5.79:7–10
 Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.91:7 (var), 8

These relatively large bowls, with rim diameters ranging from 16–26 cm, have an in-curved upper wall. The rim usually has a small hammerhead or beveled profile. Many examples have vestigial Philistine-style horizontal handles (Figs. 5.59:7; 5.70:11–12). Among the variety of local-tradition bowl types, vestigial horizontal handles appear only on this form. Almost all of the examples are red-slipped, with the rim decorated with short black lines. This bowl, attested in Stratum V, becomes very rare in Stratum IV.⁴⁸

IBL 14: Small to medium-size bowls with a slight carination and a simple rim

Stratum IVB: Figs. 5.88:14, 17?; 5.90:3–4
 Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.103:2–6

46. For parallels, see Ben-Shlomo 2005b: Fig. 3.69:7 (Stratum X; wheel-burnished, no slip); Zimhoni 2004: Fig. 25.49:8–10 (Lachish Locus 4421, Levels IV–III; red-slipped, hand-burnished).

47. For parallels from northern Israel, Lebanon, and Cyprus, see *Tyre Pottery*: Pls. 11A:12–16; 15:10–12 (Strata IV–II); Bikai 1987: Pl. 18:504, 506; *Achziv Southern Cemetery*: Figs. 43:4; 64:18; *Achziv Tomb 1*: Fig. 1:16, 18–19; for parallels from southern Israel, see *Timnah II*: Pl. 29:14 (Stratum III); Zimhoni 2004: Fig. 25.50:11–12 (Lachish Locus 4421, Levels IV–III).

48. For parallels, see *Ashdod IV*: Fig. 1:11 (Stratum X).

Post-Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.113:5 (var), 6, 10

IBL 15: Medium-size to large round-sided bowls with a vertical or slightly in-curved upper wall and simple rim

Stratum VB: Fig. 5.70:7–8

Stratum VA: Figs. 5.77:20; 5.79: 4?, 11

Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.90:13–14

Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.105:1–2, 3?

Post-Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.113:4, 14

IBL 14 and **IBL 15** bowls differ primarily in size. **IBL 14** has a slight carination, an either rounded or tapered simple rim, and usually a concave ring base (Figs. 5.90:3–4; 5.103:5–6). The example from Stratum IVA with a wide flat base is an exception (Fig. 5.103:2), and is a deeper and thicker-walled version of the fine ware Phoenician-style bowl on Fig. 5.103:1 (see the comparative discussion under **IBL 12**).⁴⁹ Some examples of **IBL 14**, mostly from Post-Stratum IVA contexts, are made of a thin metallic ware and have a dark red unburnished slip (Figs. 5.90:3; 5.103:4; 5.113:5–6, 10). Most examples are red-slipped and usually hand-burnished, although some are plain (Fig. 5.88:14).⁵⁰

The upper wall of **IBL 15** is usually slightly in-curved; like **IBL 14**, the simple rim is rounded or tapered. Almost all the examples of **IBL 15** are red-slipped, and many are hand-burnished. One example has an unusual reddish-brown slip (Fig. 5.105:1). The quality of slip application varies from quite sloppy and uneven to careful and uniform.⁵¹

49. The flat base appears in the drawing of this piece published in Ortiz 2000: Fig. 5:12, but the lower part of the vessel was lost when the final version of pottery plates was being prepared.

50. For round-sided parallels, see *Ashdod V*: Fig. 47:11 (Stratum X); *Šarṭah*: Fig. 20:2 (Stratum I [compare with Fig. 5.103:6]); for carinated parallels, see Gophna 1966: Fig. 3:2 (settlements in Iron I southern Philistia designated *ḥašerim*).

51. For parallels, see Mazar and Harpazi-Ofer 1994: Fig. 10:1, 4 (Tell Qasile Stratum X); *Šarṭah*: Fig. 16:2 (Stratum II); *Gezer I* (HUC): Pl. 34:30 (Stratum VIII); *Negev Highlands II*: Fig. 4:1–2; *Māšōš*: Pl. 131:11 (Stratum III); for smaller variants, see Dever 1986: Fig. 17:11, 13 (Gezer Stratum VIII).

Forms similar to both **IBL 14** and **IBL 15** come from late Iron I and Iron IIA contexts (particularly early Iron IIA).

IBL 16: Small to medium-size round-sided bowls with a rounded or beveled grooved rim

Stratum VC: Fig. 5.59:11

Stratum IVB: Figs. 5.90:5–12; 5.91:6

Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.103:11–22 (see Color Photo 5.3:8 for Fig. 5.103:17)

Post-Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.113:7 (var), 15–16

IBL 16, including shallow and deep round-sided and slightly carinated bowls with a simple, rounded, tapered, or profiled rim and usually a ring base, is classified primarily on the basis of the grooves on the rim exterior. Almost all the examples are thin-walled and have red slip and patterned (chordal) burnishing on the interior; some are also decorated with short black lines across the rim (Fig. 5.103:14). One delicate and densely burnished bowl with a single groove has a carefully modeled bar handle attached to the rim exterior (Fig. 5.103:11).

The rim with a vertical stance, flat top, and multiple grooves on several Stratum IVB–A bowls (Figs. 5.90:12; 5.103:14, 18) may be the antecedent of the larger thick-walled bowl common in the Iron IIA–B.⁵² A unique vessel from Stratum IVA has a deep hemispherical body and small flat base (Fig. 5.103:19), possibly inspired by Phoenician-style hemispherical bowls.⁵³

These bowls are limited to Stratum IV (the rim sherd from Stratum VC [Fig. 5.59:11] is an exception and might be intrusive). Grooved-rim bowls first appear in small numbers in the late Iron I and become widespread in the Iron IIA.⁵⁴

52. See *Timnah II*: 36–37, Type BL 26.

53. For example, *Tyre Pottery*: Pl. 19:8 (Stratum IX). Several bowls of this type come from Ashdod Strata X–IX (Ben-Shlomo 2005b: Fig. 3.82:23–24, burnished) and Lachish Locus 4421 of Levels IV–III (Zimhoni 2004: 25.48:14–19). They are made of a much thinner ware than the bowl from Ekron and do not have a grooved rim exterior.

54. Fig. 5.103:17, for example, is a decorated antecedent of IIBL 1 (see Gitin in press: Fig. 4A.1:1–16). For variations, see *Ashdod IV*: Figs. 1:17; 7:4–7; *Ashdod V*: Fig. 45:2, 5–6, 9; Ben-Shlomo 2005b: Fig. 3.69:12

IBL 17: Medium-size to large round-sided bowls with a flattened rim

Stratum VC: Figs. 5.57:15?; 5.59:10

Stratum VA: Figs. 5.78:8 (var); 5.79:12–13

Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.91:3 (var)

Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.103:23 (var), 26 (var), 28–29

IBL 17 has a thickened horizontal or angled flattened rim. The rim diameter usually ranges between 24 and 32 cm. Most of the examples are red-slipped. An unslipped variant from Stratum VA is decorated with horizontal bands on the exterior (Fig. 5.78:8).

IBL 18: Small shallow bowls with a slightly incurved upper wall and simple rim

Stratum VB: Fig. 5.68:8

Stratum IVB: Figs. 5.90:20–21; 5.91:5

Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.104:1–5

IBL 18.1: Small shallow bowls with a sharply inverted upper wall and simple rim

Stratum IVB: Figs. 5.88:15–16; 5.89:5

Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.104:6–16 (see Color Photo 5.3:9 for Fig. 5.104:8; Color Photo 5.8:3 for Fig. 5.104:11)

The upper wall is the primary distinguishing characteristic of these two well-attested bowl types. Their rim diameter ranges between 13 and 15 cm, and their average height is only 4 cm. The rim is either rounded or tapered, and they usually have a small ring base with a concave interior. Most of the examples are red-slipped, but not burnished. In many cases, the interior and upper exterior are slipped and there are drips and stains on the lower exterior (Fig. 5.104:1, 11–12). The slip is often transparent, and is applied unevenly, creating spots of concentrated opaque color alongside areas in which the ware shows through. Other examples are plain (Figs. 5.68:8; 5.88:15–16) or decorated with painted bands on the interior (Fig. 5.89:5).

(Ashdod Stratum X); *Qasile 2*: Figs. 22:2; 46:3; Mazar and Harpazi-Ofer 1994: Fig. 18:4 (Qasile Strata XI–IX); *Timnah II*: Pls. 5:10; 10:7; 80:4–8 (Stratum IV); Singer-Avitz 2002: Figs. 1:12; 2:9 (Arad Stratum XII); Brandfon 1984: Figs. 17:12, 14; 21:5, 7–8 (Beersheba Strata IX–VII); Gophna 1966: Fig. 4:6 (*ḥašerim*); Zimhoni 2004: Figs. 25.16:6; 27.17:10, 12; 25.25:7 (Lachish Levels V–IV).

These bowls are limited almost exclusively to Stratum IV at Ekron. In particular, a large group of complete **IBL 18** bowls came from three loci in Building 350 Rooms a and b (Surfaces 9014 and 8025 and Fill 9014.1). These bowls represent homogeneous assemblages, and their production was clearly standardized.

The type is very common in the early Iron IIA on the southern Coastal Plain and in the Shephelah.⁵⁵ The examples from Ekron appear to represent one of the earliest occurrences of this type in the country.

IBL 19: Medium-size to large carinated bowls with a thickened or overhanging rim

Stratum VA: Fig. 5.79:14

Stratum IVB: Figs. 5.88:28–29

Stratum IVA: Figs. 5.103:24–25, 27; 5.104:22–25 (see Color Photo 5.3:11 for Fig. 5.104:22)

This type has a high sometimes rounded carination. Rim diameter ranges from 17–30 cm. The rim is sometimes beveled, and the bowls have a ring base, and are usually red-slipped (for plain examples, see Fig. 5.88:28–29). Like **IBL 18** and **IBL 18.1**, **IBL 19** appears almost exclusively in Stratum IV. Parallels date to the late Iron I/early Iron IIA.⁵⁶

55. Ben-Shlomo 2005b: Fig. 3.69:11 (Ashdod Stratum X, thin-walled); *Qasile 2*: Fig. 18:11 (Stratum XI, somewhat deeper and thicker-walled than **IBL 18**); *Timnah II*: Pls. 1:1–2; 2:1–4; 5:11; 7:2; 81:21–22 (Stratum IV), with only one example from Stratum V (Panitz-Cohen 2006: Pl. 78:1); Maeir et al. 2008: Fig. 6:3 (Šafi/Gath Stratum A4); Dever 1986: Fig. 17:15; *Gezer III* (HUC): Pls. 6:4, 7; 7:13; 8:10 (Strata IXA–VIIB); *Ain Shems IV*: Pl. 63:1–5, 8; *Ain Shems V*: 135; Bunimovitz and Lederman 2006: 418, Fig. 2 (Beth-Shemesh Level 4 = Ain Shems Stratum IIa); *Šarṭah*: Fig. 24:3 (Stratum I); Brandfon 1984: Fig. 20:4 (Beersheba Stratum VIII); Gophna 1966: Fig. 3:4–5 (*ḥašerim*, with painted bands, no slip).

56. Ben-Shlomo 2005b: Fig. 3.69:14, 17 (Ashdod Stratum X); Zukerman 2012: 274 (Šafi/Gath Stratum A4, Type BL 303); *Gezer II* (HUC): Pl. 30:11 (Field II Stratum 9 = general Stratum XI); Gophna 1966: Fig. 4:5 (*ḥašerim*); *Timnah II*: Pls. 1:6; 2:15–18; 7:9–12 (Stratum IV); bowls of this type from Stratum V [Panitz-Cohen 2006: 51, Pls. 68:14; 75:19] might be intrusive).

IBL 20: Small shallow carinated bowls with a slightly out-curved rim

Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.105:10

Post-Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.113:12

IBL 20.1: Small shallow slightly carinated bowls with an out-turned rim

Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.105:9

Post-Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.113:11, 13

These rare delicate and thin-walled bowls have a tapered rim. In addition to red slip, they commonly have painted bands on the interior and rim. The Fig. 5.113:12 example is densely hand-burnished. Bowls of this type are attested in Stratum IVA and Post-Stratum IVA contexts.

IBL 21: Large sharply carinated bowls with a flat angled, rounded, or thickened rim

Stratum VA: Fig. 5.79:15–17

Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.91:13 (var), 16–17

These sharply carinated thick-walled bowls sometimes have an everted rim (Fig. 5.91:16). One bowl has a simple rim (Fig. 5.79:16) and another a rounded carination and two loop handles, as well as black horizontal bands on the interior (5.91:13). These bowls seem to have been produced during a limited time span, and are attested only in Strata VA and IVB.⁵⁷

IBL 22: Spinning bowls with joint or separate handles

Stratum VIA: Fig. 5.41:4–7

Stratum VC: Fig. 5.59:12

Stratum VA: Fig. 5.77:23

Spinning bowls are characterized by two large loop handles attached to the vessel interior. The only example with a complete profile (Fig. 5.41:5) has a rounded body, ring base, and everted rim. Others have either a concave base (Fig. 5.41:6) or a rounded base (Fig. 5.41:7 [Color Photo 5.3:13]). Some have joint handles (Fig. 5.41:4, 6) and others separate handles (Fig. 5.41:5, 7); all are undecorated. Stratum VIA yielded the largest

number of spinning bowls (four examples), with two others found in Stratum VC and VA.⁵⁸

Varia: Rims and complete profiles

1. Fig. 5.2:9, Stratum VII B. Fragment of an undecorated bowl that might be a large variant of the bell-shaped bowl (IBL 23) despite the lack of decoration and its coarse ware.

2. Figs. 5.23:24–26; 5.39:3–4; 5.57:21, Strata VIB–VC. Undecorated rims of large bowls with a thickened rim.

3. Fig. 5.39:2, 7, Stratum VIA. Undecorated rims of large round-sided bowls with an in-curved rim; Fig. 5.39:7 has a hammerhead rim and a massive bar handle.

4. Fig. 5.39:14, Stratum VIA. Small delicate bowl with a slightly everted rim (13 cm in diameter). It has carefully applied painted decoration on the interior in thin alternating black and red horizontal bands.

5. Fig. 5.59:1, 5, Stratum VC. Tapered, rounded, or thickened rims with knobs or bar handles.

6. Figs. 5.59:2, 8; 5.69:1–2; 5.88:31; 5.89:18–19; 5.91:12; 5.102:6; 5.113:20, Strata VC–IVA. Medium-size to large bowls with a rounded carination and a rounded, everted, or thickened rim. The bowl with a complete profile from Stratum VB (Fig. 5.69:1) has an unusually wide ring base. These vessels are plain, decorated with horizontal bands, or red-slipped. The rim exterior of the examples on Fig. 5.59:2, 8 has elongated vertical knobs.

7. Fig. 69:4, Stratum VB. Small round-sided bowl with in-curved rim and elongated vertical knob on its exterior. The rim is decorated with a painted band.

57. For parallels, see Maeir et al. 2008: Fig. 6:7 (Şafi/Gath Stratum A4).

58. For the function of these vessels, see Dothan 1963; Heuck Allen 1997; for Iron I and early Iron IIA examples, see *Ashdod II–III*: Fig. 84:15; *Ashdod IV*: Fig. 5:6; *Ashdod V*: Figs. 35:2–3; 42:1–2; Ben-Shlomo 2005b: Fig. 3.34:1 (Ashdod Strata XII–X); *Qasile 2*: Fig. 40:1 (Stratum X); *Şarṭah*: Fig. 8:11 (Stratum III); Gadot 2009: Figs. 8.56:3; 8.84:2; 8.88:8; 8.92:19 (Aphek-Antipatris Strata XI2, X8–X7); *Keisan*: Pl. 73:10 (Level 9c).

8. Fig. 5.79:5, Stratum VA. Deep thin-walled bowl with a globular body and tapered rim. It is decorated with thin alternating black and red horizontal bands on the background of a dark red slip.

9. Figs. 5.79:18; 5.98:11; 5.113:19 (Color Photo 5.3:12), **Stratum VA and Post-Stratum IVA.** Fig. 5.79:18 is a rounded base of a bowl or krater with loop-handle feet. It has red slip on the interior and exterior. An almost complete example of this bowl, also red-slipped, comes from a Post-Stratum IVA context (Fig. 5.113:19). It is a thick-walled, heavy vessel with a round-sided body and a slightly thickened vertical rim (28 cm in diameter). In addition to the base from an open vessel from Stratum VA (Fig. 5.79:18), a closed vessel from Stratum IVB has the same type of base (Fig. 5.98:11). Handle-footed bowls are attested from the Middle Bronze Age through the end of the Iron Age.⁵⁹

10. Figs. 5.90:16, 23; 5.105:5, Stratum IVB–A. Fig. 5.90:16 is a small deep round-sided bowl with a bulbous rim and knobs on the exterior. It is covered with red slip on both interior and exterior. The rim fragments on Figs. 5.90:23 and 5.105:5 may represent variations of this form.

11. Fig. 5.91:2, Stratum IVB. Large shallow red-slipped bowl with a bulbous rim.

12. Fig. 5.91:4, Stratum IVB. Deep red-slipped bowl (or small krater) with a thickened rim.

13. Fig. 5.91:14–15, Stratum IVB. Vertical rims of red-slipped bowls with unusual ridged and grooved profiles.

14. Fig. 5.88:18, Stratum IVB. Sharply carinated bowl with a vertical rim.

15. Fig. 5.102:10, Stratum IVA. Medium-size round-sided bowl with a thickened rim.

16. Fig. 5.104:30, Stratum IVA. Red-slipped bowl with a shallow carinated body and a flat everted rim.

17. Fig. 5.105:6, Stratum IVA. Small straight-sided red-slipped bowl with a pinched rim.

18. Fig. 5.105:7–8, 11, Stratum IVA. Three shallow red-slipped bowls with bar handles. The almost complete small bowl (12 cm in rim diameter) on Fig. 5.105:7 (Color Photo 5.8:4) has a disc base and four small pierced bar handles. Its interior is decorated with alternating black and white concentric circles and a black spiral. This possibly cultic vessel was suspended by means of the pierced handles when in use, like the horn-shaped and straight-sided bottles of Types **IBTL 1** and **IBTL 2**. The rim on Fig. 5.105:8 belongs to a larger round-sided bowl with an elongated bar handle. In addition to red slip on the interior and upper exterior, it is also hand-burnished on the interior. The complete red-slipped bowl on Fig. 5.105:11 has a wide flat base, an in-curved rim (similar to that of **IBL 18**), and a single elongated bar handle.

19. Fig. 5.113:1–2, Post-Stratum IVA. These two examples of thin-walled round-sided bowls with a ring base and rounded rim have prominent wheel-marks on the interior and exterior. They both come from post-Iron I contexts.

Varia: Bases and body sherds

20. Figs. 5.1:23–25; 5.38:27, Strata VIIB and VIA. Given their small size (ca. 4 cm in diameter), these ring and disc bases most probably belong to **IBL 1** bowls. They are included to illustrate the variety of bowl bases in the Strata VIIB and VIA assemblages.

21. Figs. 5.2:12–13; 5.12:18; 5.58:21–22, Strata VIIB–A and VC. These ring bases and the body sherd are decorated with a palm-and-zigzag paneled design on the interior: a palm tree on Fig. 5.2:12, a triglyph composed of alternating straight and wavy lines on Fig. 5.2:13, and the intersection of the triglyph and stems of a palm tree in the center of the base interior on Figs. 5.12:18 and 5.58:21–22. The bases on Fig. 5.2:12–13 are the only examples of this Canaanite-style decoration from Stratum VIIB. For better-preserved examples of bowls with this decoration, see **IBL 8** and **IBL 10**.

22. Figs. 5.69:12; 5.99:16, Strata VB and IVB. Large ring bases decorated with a painted spiral on the interior.

59. E.g., Singer-Avitz 2004a: 995, Fig. 17.17:1; *Megiddo II*: Pl. 74:10 (Stratum VIB); *Qasile 2*: Fig. 40:2 (Stratum X; for additional parallels, see *Qasile 2*: 42, Type BL 13); *CPP*: 28 J 5 (Tell el-Far'ah [South] Tomb 227); *Megiddo I*: Pl. 25:65 (Stratum III); A. Ben-Tor and Bonfil 2003: Fig. 146:2 (Qashish Iron II pit).

23. Fig. 5.90:31, Stratum IVB. A red-slipped bowl base decorated with a spiral on the interior.

Philistine Tradition

IBL 23: Philistine 1 small to medium-size bell-shaped bowls

Stratum VIIb: Figs. 5.6:1–3, 4?, 5–24; 5.7:1–7, 8?, 9–13 (see Color Photo 5.1:11 for Fig. 5.7:6; Color Photo 5.1:8 for Fig. 5.7:10; Color Photo 5.1:12 for Fig. 5.7:11)

Stratum VIIa: Figs. 5.2:9 (var 1); 5.17:1–24; 5.18:1–11; 5.22:1?

Stratum VIb: Fig. 5.30:3–13, 16–25

Stratum VIA: Figs. 5.47:17, 22?; 5.48:1–9

Stratum VC: Figs. 5.63:1–6, 7?, 15; 5.64:3?

Philistine 1 bell-shaped bowls have a rim diameter of 8–16 cm and are 10–15 cm deep.⁶⁰ The most typical shape is characterized by a slightly in-curved upper wall, an everted tapered rim, a carefully-shaped ring base, and prominent horizontal handles. Many examples are very delicate and thin-walled (ca. 2 mm thick) (Figs. 5.6:22; 5.18:8; 5.63:1). Variations include an almost vertical upper wall (Fig. 5.6:19), a slight carination at mid-body (Fig. 5.18:6 [Color Photo 5.1:10]), a rounded rim (Fig. 5.6:15), an internally beveled rim (Fig. 5.17:24), and crude oversized handles (Fig. 5.17:6).

IBL 23 bowls are widespread in Stratum VII, in which they constitute the majority of the Philistine 1 assemblage. They are attested in diminishing numbers in Stratum VI and disappear thereafter (the examples from Stratum VC are residual).

These bowls derive from the Furumark Type FS 284 bowls ubiquitous in the Late Helladic IIIB–C, designated “deep bowls” in Aegean archaeological terminology.⁶¹ The Philistine 1 examples derive from the relatively closed LH IIIC versions of this type with a curved ‘bell-shaped’ body and a flaring rim.⁶²

Locally-made LC IIIA bell-shaped bowls from Cyprus exhibit the same LH IIIC affinities.⁶³

Decoration consists mostly of horizontal bands or elaborate designs; very few of these bowls are plain. The following elaborate patterns are represented:

1. Antithetic spirals (Figs. 5.7:1, 3, 8; 5.18:2–5; 5.48:4, 6–7; 5.63:4–6 [see Color Photo 5.1:5 for Fig. 5.63:6]). This is the most common design on Philistine 1 bell-shaped bowls. While the Stratum VII examples of this motif are symmetrical, some from Stratum VI are asymmetrical (Fig. 5.30:25). Most do not have a central motif; others, particularly from Stratum VI, have a vertical wavy line between the spirals (Figs. 5.7:8; 5.30:21–23, 25). This central motif, probably representing a schematic version of a central triglyph filled with a vertical zigzag line, is attested on locally-produced LH IIIC bell-shaped bowls from Cyprus and southern Anatolia (Tarsus),⁶⁴ and becomes very popular on Philistine 2 bell-shaped bowls (**IBL 24**). One fragment has a partially preserved spiral flanking a triglyph (Fig. 5.7:13) and one vessel has a chevron filling inside the loop of the spiral (Fig. 5.18:4).

Antithetic spirals on bell-shaped bowls have numerous parallels from the other excavation areas at Ekron, as well as from Ashdod.⁶⁵ They are very common on the Greek mainland and Aegean islands during the LH IIIB and especially in the LH IIIC.⁶⁶ They are also very common among the locally-produced LC

chapter Fig. 5.18:7–8, which are clearly an LH IIIC development.

60. For similar size ranges of this bowl type, see Ben-Shlomo 2005b: 66.

61. FS represents the Aegean pottery types and FM the typology of decorative motifs defined in Furumark 1941: 236–424, 585–643.

62. Compare, for instance, the LH IIIB FS 284 bowls in Mountjoy 1999b: Figs. 35:267–70; 39:293–98 to this

63. Kling 1989: 107. For comparative discussions of this type in Philistia, see Dothan and Zukerman 2004: 8–12, Type D; Dothan, Gitin, and Zukerman 2006: 80–82; Killebrew 2005: 220–22, Type AS 4; Zukerman 2012: 277–78.

64. *Hala Sultan Tekke 10*: Fig. 107; Mountjoy 2005b: Fig. 9:208 (Tarsus).

65. See Dothan, Gitin, and Zukerman 2006: Fig. 3.16:10, 16 (Stratum VIIa); Ben-Shlomo 2005b: Fig. 3.10:24, 26, 29 (Ashdod Stratum XII).

66. Broneer 1939: Fig. 44 (Athens); Podzuweit 1979: Fig. 42:7; 1981: Figs. 56:1; 57:1 (Tiryns); Voigtländer 2003: Pls. 27–28; Mountjoy 1985: Fig. 5.16: 222–24 (Phylakopi); *Pylos 3*: Fig. 292:10; Mountjoy 1999b: Fig. 393:9 (Amorgos); Demakopoulou et al. 2005: 19, Fig. 36 (Midea).

IIIA Aegeanizing wares from Cyprus, as well as at Tarsus in the 12th century BCE.⁶⁷

2. Stemmed spirals (Fig. 5.18:6).⁶⁸ This example from Stratum VIIA has a rather carelessly executed version of the motif. The triple-stem spirals are connected by short horizontal lines topped by concentric half-circles. Stemmed spirals are more common on bell-shaped kraters (see **IKR 8**).

3. Antithetic tongues (streamers) with a double or triple stem (Figs. 5.7:9–10; 5.18:7; 5.30:18; 5.48:2–3 [Color Photo 5.1:7, 9]; 5.63:15). In the most elaborate versions, the antithetic tongues are connected by series of short horizontal lines and concentric arches with a barred or dotted fill and a pointed apex topped by a short curving ‘tail’ (see the complete bowl on Fig. 5.18:7 [Color Photo 5.1:2] and the sherd on Fig. 5.48:2, probably executed by the same artisan). On other examples, the connecting motif is rendered more schematically (Figs. 5.7:9–10; 5.48:3). Antithetic tongues, a motif of Cretan origin, are limited almost exclusively to the Philistine 1 style (for rare Philistine 2 [Bichrome] examples, see Fig. 5.35:1, 3).⁶⁹

4. Stemmed tongues (Figs. 5.18:8–9; 5.48:1). All the vessels with this design are thin-walled and made of a well-levigated light-colored fabric. Again, the connecting motif between the tongues is composed of short horizontal lines topped by concentric arches with a pointed apex.⁷⁰ These designs have no exact parallels outside of Philistia, and are based on general Aegean-style prototypes.⁷¹ A variation of this motif consists of

converging stemmed tongues connected by a pattern of short horizontal lines and triangles, to the bottom of which a short curving ‘tail’ is attached (Fig. 5.48:1, Stratum VIA).⁷²

5. Suspended half-circles (Figs. 5.7:7; 5.18:1 [Color Photo 5.1:14]; 5.30:24; 5.48:9; 5.63:2–3). This pattern, arranged in a band below the rim exterior, is sometimes schematically rendered as suspended triangles (Fig. 5.7:7 [Color Photo 5.1:13]). A version of the motif with a solid fill appears on two **IKR 8** krater fragments from Stratum VIIA (Fig. 5.20:3–4).⁷³ Although this motif continues to appear on Philistine 2 bell-shaped bowls, it is very rare. Bowls with this motif are attested during the 12th century BCE both in the Aegean and on Cyprus.⁷⁴

6. Quirks (Figs. 5.30:19; 5.48:5). A horizontal band of quirks beneath the rim exterior is a relatively rare motif, parallels for which come from Ashdod.⁷⁵

The other principal decorative motifs on Philistine 1 bell-shaped bowls include a fragmentary looped spiral (Fig. 5.22:1 [Color Photo 5.1:6]). Many examples (exclusively of thin-walled vessels made of light-colored, well-levigated, hard-fired ware) have a wide curving band around the joins between the handles and the body (Figs. 5.17:19; 5.18:4 [Color Photo 5.1:3], 8). Many others have painted dots or lines along or across the handles (Figs. 5.6:20, 21–24; 5.7:3 [Color Photo 5.1:1]). Some of the bowls are also decorated with a spiral on the base interior (Figs. 5.6:14; 5.17:17 [Color Photo 5.1:4]).

An almost complete **IBL 23** small bowl from a fill under a Stratum VC floor is one of the best examples of Philistine 1 ware (Fig. 5.63:1). The vessel has very

67. Kling 1989: 97; Mountjoy 2005b: 109.

68. For parallels, see Ben-Shlomo 2005b: Fig. 3.2:12–13 (Ashdod Stratum XIII).

69. For the origin of the antithetic tongues motif, see Mountjoy 1999a: 513–14; for a discussion of its occurrence on Philistine 1 pottery, see Dothan and Zukerman 2004: 38.

70. For parallels for bell-shaped bowls with this motif from Philistia see Dothan, Gitin, and Zukerman 2006: Fig. 3.23:10 (Ekron Field INE, Stratum VIIA); Ben-Shlomo 2005b: Fig. 3.43:6 (Ashdod Stratum XI, possibly residual).

71. A related pattern, found in the Aegean and at Enkomi on Cyprus, has single-stemmed spirals instead of tongues; see references in Dothan, Gitin, and Zukerman 2006: 82, n. 59. For another variant of this motif, with

barred fill inside the tongues, see *Pylos 3*: Fig. 103:6 (= Mountjoy 1999b: Fig. 120:109, a bell-shaped bowl dated to transitional LH IIIB2–IIIC Early period).

72. The motif connecting the tongues is a schematic version of a parallel from Enkomi (*Enkomi*: Pl. 70:19 (Level IIIA); see also Kling 1989: 99. For a slightly different version of this connecting motif, see *Maa-Palaeokastro*: Pl. 230:641 (Floor I).

73. For other examples of this motif on Philistine 1 bell-shaped bowls, see Dothan 1998c: Pl. 1:3 (Ekron Stratum VIIIB); Ben-Shlomo 2005b: Fig. 3.10:21–22 (Ashdod Stratum XII).

74. See Dothan and Zukerman 2004: 39, with references.

75. *Ashdod V*: Fig. 26:5, 12 (Stratum XII).

thin walls and a delicate profile, with carefully formed handles and a low ring base. Its interior is covered with solid black paint; the rim and exterior are decorated with thin horizontal bands. The fragment of a similar bowl with a solidly-painted interior comes from Stratum VIA (Fig. 5.48:8). Locally-produced bell-shaped bowls with a solidly-painted interior are quite common on Cyprus in the LC IIIA, but the origin of this treatment is in the Aegean, where it is well attested in the LH IIIB.⁷⁶

IBL 24: Philistine 2 small to medium-size bell-shaped bowls

Stratum VIB: Figs. 5.30:1–2?, 14–15?; 5.35:1–2, 3? (see Color Photo 5.2:2 for Fig. 5.30:14)

Stratum VIA: Figs. 5.47:4?, 5, 6?, 7–14, 18, 20–21?; 5.50:1–19 (see Color Photo 5.2:1 for Fig. 5.50:8)

Stratum VC: Fig. 5.64:1–2, 4–12

Stratum VB: Fig. 5.75:9

Stratum VA: Fig. 5.85:7?, 9–10, 11?

Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.99:12

The proportions of the Philistine 2 bell-shaped bowls tend to be slightly wider than the Philistine 1 examples. They have an average rim diameter of 13 cm and an average depth of 8 cm. They have a ring base, rounded walls, a vertical or slightly inverted upper wall, and a rounded or, rarely, tapering everted rim. The horizontal handles are usually shorter and closer to the body than on the Philistine 1 examples.⁷⁷ Several vessels exhibit mixed characteristics of the Philistine 1 and 2 or Philistine 2 and 3 styles. A number of unusual variants are attested, one of which has a sharply tapered everted rim (Fig. 5.50:17). Another is a miniature bowl with a beveled rim interior (Fig. 5.50:11). An unusually large deep bowl with proportions more characteristic of a krater has the typical rounded rim of bell-shaped bowls (Fig. 5.35:3), rather than the characteristic thickened or hammerhead krater rim.

Almost all of the **IBL 24** examples are decorated, usually in one color (dark red, brown, or black [Fig. 5.50:2–3, 8–10]); bichrome (black and red) decoration is less common (Figs. 5.35:1–3; 5.50:1, 4–7).

76. Kling 1989: 95; for LH IIIB examples, see Voigtländer 2003: Pls. 121–131.

77. For comparative discussions on this type, see Dothan 1982: 98–106; *Qasile 2*: 87–90; Zukerman 2012: 278.

White-slipped examples are attested in Stratum VI (Fig. 5.50:17), but disappear thereafter. Simple linear designs seem to be less common than more elaborate patterns.⁷⁸ A small delicate bell-shaped bowl from Stratum VIA has very unusual decoration of alternating red and black bands (Fig. 5.50:11).⁷⁹ In contrast to Philistine 1 bowls of this type (**IBL 23**), Philistine 2 bell-shaped bowls very rarely have a spiral on the base interior (Fig. 5.64:7). The vast majority of these bowls are decorated with antithetic spirals; other motifs (all of which have Philistine 1 counterparts) are very rare. Motifs include:

1. Antithetic spirals (Figs. 5.35:2; 5.50:1–10, 12–17; 5.64:8–12). These are asymmetrical and almost always separated by vertical wavy lines.⁸⁰ The disconnected looped spirals that appear on some examples represent a variation of this motif (Fig. 5.50:3, 8, 12). One example from Stratum VC has a triglyph between the spirals (Fig. 5.64:12).

2. Antithetic tongues. An unusually large bowl from Stratum VIB has an elaborate connecting motif between the tongues that consists of a net pattern, horizontal bars, and dotted concentric half-circles (Fig. 5.35:3; possibly also Fig. 5.35:1).

3. Suspended half-circles (Figs. 5.75:9; 5.85:13 [Color Photo 5.2:3]). Both examples, from Strata VA and IVB respectively, are most probably residual. A parallel Philistine Bichrome version of this pattern comes from Ashdod.⁸¹

4. Quirks (Figs. 5.50:18–19; 5.64:7). This pattern appears in bichrome on an almost complete bell-shaped bowl from Stratum VC (Fig. 5.64:7), possibly an heirloom from Stratum VI. Additional Philistine 1 affinities of this vessel are its thin walls and carefully-formed high ring base decorated with a finely executed spiral.

78. Some of the bowl fragments on which only horizontal bands were preserved (Fig. 5.47:2–14, 18, 21–22) may have had additional designs.

79. For parallels, see Jacobs and Seger 2007: Pl. 3:12 (Tel Halif Stratum VII B2).

80. For parallels, see Dothan 1982: 208; Ben-Shlomo 2005b: 137–39.

81. *Ashdod II–III*: Fig. 101:6, Trench C1.

IBL 25: Philistine 3 small to medium-size bell-shaped bowls

Stratum VIA: Fig. 5.47:1–3
 Stratum VB: Figs. 5.70:12?; 5.75:12
 Stratum VA: Figs. 5.79:6?; 5.85:8, 15
 Stratum IVB: Figs. 5.90:28–30; 5.91:1; 5.99:3, 9?
 Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.112:8?, 9–11
 Post-Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.114:1

Philistine 3 (debased) bell-shaped bowls are essentially a later development of Philistine 2 **IBL 24**, characterized by a loss of the distinctive features of the earlier Philistine bell-shaped form. They are mainly represented by bowls with a deep body and thick lower wall (Fig. 5.47:1), with a smaller body and a sharply everted rim (Fig. 5.47:2–3), with wide body (Fig. 5.75:12), with small vestigial horizontal handles close to the body (Fig. 5.85:8, 10), and a votive example without handles (Fig. 5.114:1 [Color Photo 5.2:6]). On many examples, the entire inner surface of the handle is attached to the wall of the bowl, making these handles non-functional. One example from Stratum IVA (Fig. 5.112:10) is the size of a krater. Some of the Stratum IV examples are red-slipped (Figs. 5.90:28–30; 5.91:1) and others are either plain or decorated with simple horizontal bands (Fig. 5.112:9, 11). None of these bowls are white-slipped.⁸²

IBL 25.1: Philistine 3 small to medium-size bell-shaped bowls with a rounded body

Stratum VIA: Fig. 5.47:15–16, 19 (see Color Photo 5.2:4 for Fig. 5.47:15)
 Stratum VB: Fig. 5.75:7
 Stratum VA: Fig. 5.85:1, 3, 12

This sub-type has a less distinctive bell shape, with a rounded body, everted rim, and small horizontal handles. Some examples are plain and the rest have linear decoration. Rounded bell-shaped bowls decorated with spirals, as well as red-slipped examples, however, are

attested at other sites. Parallels for **IBL 25.1** come from contexts that range from the middle of the Iron I to the early Iron IIA.⁸³ The presence of **IBL 25.1** bowls outside Philistia might reflect local non-Philistine production of Philistine-style forms. This also applies to other Philistine 3 types, such as **IBL 25**, **IBL 25.2**, **IBL 29**, and **IKR 10** and its sub-types.⁸⁴

IBL 25.2: Philistine 3 small to medium-size bowls with a vertical upper wall

Stratum VB: Fig. 5.75:1–6, 8
 Stratum VA: Fig. 5.85:2, 4–6, 13–14, 16
 Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.99:1–2, 4–8, 10–11, 13
 Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.112:1–7

This common sub-type of a debased bell-shaped bowl has an almost vertical upper wall that in effect creates a carinated body. The appearance of the carination varies from vessel to vessel. The rim is either vertical or slightly everted, and the handles are small and non-functional. Some examples are very shallow (Fig. 5.99:4) and others have deeper proportions (Fig. 5.112:3–6). One intact bowl from Stratum IVA has a very small disc base (Fig. 5.112:2 [Color Photos 5.2:5; 5.8:1]), which was probably non-functional; in fact, this vessel might have been used as a lid. The linear decoration is usually carelessly applied with heavily diluted dark red or brown paint. An example from Stratum IVB is covered with an irregularly applied red wash (Fig. 5.99:8), possibly the result of an attempt to apply a red slip. Most of the parallels date to the late Iron I; these bowls are also attested in early Iron IIA.⁸⁵

82. *Ashdod II–III*: Fig. 74:2–3 (Stratum XI–X); Zukerman 2012: 279 (Šafi/Gath Strata A5–A4, Type BL 311.3); *Qasile 2*: Figs. 13:2–3; 18:26; 24:11–13; 34:1–3 (Strata XII–X); Panitz-Cohen 2006: Pl. 73:21; 74:15 (Timnah Stratum V); *Gezer IV* (HUC): Pls. 36:3; 37:5 (Stratum XI); Gophna 1966: Fig. 4:4 (*ḥašerim*); Zarzecki-Peleg 2005: Fig. 3:11 (Megiddo Stratum VIA).

83. *Ashdod V*: Fig. 45:1 (Stratum Xa); *Timnah II*: Pl. 2:9–10; Panitz-Cohen 2006: Pls. 79:1; 80:12 (Timnah Strata V–IVB); *Qasile 2*: Figs. 11:13–14; 13:1; 18:27; 43:13 (Strata XII–X); Gophna 1966: Figs. 3:7; 4:3, 7; 5:7 (*ḥašerim*); *Gezer IV* (HUC): Pl. 23:24 (Stratum XIII); *Megiddo II*: Pl. 85:1 (Stratum VIA [see also *Megiddo 3*: 25–26]).

84. For petrographic evidence of very limited production of Philistine-style vessels outside Philistia (on the Carmel and Lebanese coasts and at Tel Dan, Tel Dor, and possibly also Tell en-Naṣbeh), see Gunneweg et al. 1994; Ben-Shlomo 2006a: 201–2; Gilboa, Cohen-Weinberger, and Goren 2006: 314–15.

85. *Ashdod V*: Fig. 47:10 (Stratum X); Biran and Negbi 1966: Fig. 5:3, 5 (Šippor Stratum I); Panitz-Cohen 2006: Pls. 74:18; 75:4 (Timnah Strata V–IV); *Qasile 2*: Figs. 16:18; 18:25; 29:18–19; 46:5 (Strata XII–X);

IBL 26: Philistine 1 small to medium-size carinated bowls with strap handles

Stratum VIIIB: Fig. 5.8:1–5, 6?, 7?

Stratum VIIA: Fig. 5.19:1–4 (see Color Photo 5.2:7 for Fig. 5.19:1)

Stratum VIB: Fig. 5.31:1–10

Stratum VIA: Fig. 5.49:1–6

These bowls, with a 12–15 cm rim diameter, have a sharp carination at mid-body, a curved upper wall, two horizontal strap handles above the carination, a slightly everted tapered rim, and a concave ring base. Two miniature examples, 6–8 cm in rim diameter, come from Stratum VIB (Fig. 5.31:8–9 [Color Photo 5.2:8–9]).⁸⁶ These delicate thin-walled vessels are usually made of very light-colored well-levigated clay, making them easily identifiable.⁸⁷ The majority of the bowls are plain, although some are decorated with red painted bands on the rim and interior. A unique example from Stratum VIB has, in addition to horizontal bands, vertical lines on the interior and a horizontal row of dots on the exterior (Fig. 5.31:10). An example with a more rounded carination (Figs. 5.31:8; 5.49:5) can be considered a later morphological development, since all the examples come from Stratum VI.

IBL 26 is attested in Strata VII and VI and disappears thereafter.⁸⁸ It derives from Aegean Type FS 295, usually designated a “shallow angular bowl,” which is typical of the LH IIIC; it developed from a LH IIIB type that has a higher carination and a more shallow body.⁸⁹ On Cyprus, the deep bowl with a low

carination does not appear before the LC IIIA.⁹⁰ This bowl type is also very common in the locally-produced Aegeanizing assemblage from the 12th century BCE at Tarsus, in which, in contrast to **IBL 26**, linear decoration is quite common.⁹¹

IBL 27: Philistine 1 medium-size to large deep round-sided bowls with horizontal handles

Stratum VIIIB: Fig. 5.8:9

Stratum VIIA: Fig. 5.19:5–7

Stratum VIB: Fig. 5.31:11, 14

These bowls are not common and appear only in Strata VII and VIB. Their average rim diameter is 22 cm, and some have a slight carination. They have a flattened thickened or hammerhead rim and two prominent horizontal handles attached to the rim exterior. No complete examples were found in Field IV Lower; the only example with a complete profile comes from Field INE and has a ring base.⁹² Most of the examples are decorated with horizontal painted bands, although some are plain (Fig. 5.19:5). Variations with a high carination and an angled rim also appear (Figs. 5.8:9; 5.19:6, 5.31:11).

The bowl derives from the deep round-sided Aegean Type FS 294 dated to the LH IIIB–C.⁹³ While this Aegean form was rarely imitated on Cyprus, shallow round-sided bowls of Type FS 296 were imported

Gophna 1966: Fig. 5:6, 9 (*ḥašerim*); *Māšōš*: Pl. 157:1 (House 554); *Negev Highlands II*: Fig. 35:1; ‘Afula: Fig. 20:3 (Eastern Cemetery); *Keisan*: Pl. 66:2 (Level 9a–b).

86. See also the miniature bowl of this type from Ashdod Stratum XII in Ben-Shlomo 2005b: Fig. 3.12:15.

87. A group of coarser and thicker-walled examples with a flat ring or disc base was found alongside fine-ware examples at Ashdod (*Ashdod V*: Fig. 14:24–26, Stratum XIIIb).

88. For comparative discussions of this type, see Dothan and Zukerman 2004: 7–8, Type C; Dothan, Gitin, and Zukerman 2006: 82–83; Killebrew 2005: 220, Form AS 3.

89. See, for example, French 1967: Fig. 18.

90. *Contra* Killebrew 2000: 235–36; 2005: 242, n. 77, who argues that the Cypriot examples of this type are earlier than those in Philistia and represent the closest parallels for **IBL 26**.

91. Mountjoy 2005b: 126–27.

92. Killebrew 2000: Fig. 12.1:3 (Stratum VI). For a discussion and additional examples of this bowl type from Field INE East Slope, see Dothan, Gitin, and Zukerman 2006: 83.

93. Large Type FS 294 vessels are usually termed basins in the Aegean archaeological literature, but the Philistine 1 examples are comparable to smaller versions of the form. For a comparative discussion of **IBL 27**, see Dothan and Zukerman 2004: 7, Type A; for a different view, see Killebrew 2000: 235; 2005: 220, Types AS 1a and AS 2. For examples of the Aegean prototypes, see *Korakou*: 63, Figs. 87–88 (LH IIIC); Podzuweit 1979: Fig. 40: 2, 4 (LH IIIC Early Tiryns); Mountjoy 1999b: Fig. 41:322 (LH IIIC Mycenae, with handles attached at mid-body, designated FS 295 Type B).

into Cyprus from the Aegean in large numbers, and were imitated locally during the LC IIC and LC IIIA.⁹⁴ The Philistine 1 examples have a somewhat different shape and deeper proportions than these imitations, and they derive directly from the Aegean prototype, to which they are morphologically far more similar. The shallower Cypriot type is not attested in Philistia.⁹⁵

IBL 28: Philistine 1 medium-size to large carinated bowls with an everted rim and strap handles

Stratum VIIA: Fig. 5.19:8?

Stratum VIB: Fig. 5.31:12?, 13, 15–16, 18

This very rare type has a rim diameter of 24–26 cm, a distinct high carination, and an everted flat or rounded rim. A horizontal strap handle attached below the rim is preserved on one example (Fig. 5.31:18). Most are decorated with delicately applied horizontal painted bands; their smoothed surface is unusual. The example on Fig. 5.31:13 apparently had an elaborate decoration on the interior.

This type does not have exact parallels outside Philistia. It is related to the generic Aegean family of shallow bowls of Type FS 295 that were widely imitated on Cyprus,⁹⁶ although the pronounced carination of **IBL 28** is unparalleled among these imitations.

IBL 29: Philistine 2–3 medium-size to large cyma-shaped bowls with an everted rounded or tapered rim and strap handles

Stratum VIB: Fig. 5.31:17

Stratum VIA: Fig. 5.49:7–16

Stratum VC: Fig. 5.64:13–19

Stratum VB: Fig. 5.75:10

The profile of these bowls is usually indistinguishable from the Canaanite-tradition cyma-shaped **IBL 8** bowls. **IBL 29** has a rounded or tapered rim and strap handles. A well-preserved example from Stratum VC has a concave ring base and is decorated with horizontal bands on the rim and interior (Fig. 5.64:15).

IBL 29 might represent a later development of Philistine 1 **IBL 28** or could be a result of combining the Canaanite-style cyma-shaped body of **IBL 8** with Philistine-style horizontal handles.⁹⁷

Varia

24. Figs. 5.7:14–17; 5.10:5, 6; 5.17:25–29, Stratum VIIB–A. Of these various types of Philistine bowl bases, Figs. 5.7:14–17 and 5.17:25–29 most probably belong to Philistine 1 bell-shaped bowls (**IBL 23**), while Fig. 5.8:11 might belong to a larger bowl type, such as **IBL 27**. Fig. 5.10:5 might belong to either an open or closed vessel.

25. Figs. 5.37:11; 5.50:20, Stratum VIB–A. These are body fragments of a rare Philistine bowl type. The interior of Fig. 5.37:11 is decorated in black paint with a horizontal row of alternating dotted and solidly painted triangles. The interior of Fig. 5.50:20 is decorated with two concentric bands, the inner band composed of concentric lines and the outer of connected concentric half-circles. These motifs usually appear on shallow round-sided bowls, and these fragments most probably belong to such vessels.⁹⁸

26. Figs. 5.54:14; 5.69:7, Strata VIA and VB. These are delicate thin-walled bowls with a sharp carination and concave upper wall. The body sherd on Fig. 5.54:14 is decorated with two horizontal red bands and a horizontal black wavy line with pointed apexes on the exterior. This vessel might be related to **IBL 26**

94. For the imported shallow bowls, see *Kition-Bamboula III*: Fig. 51: 239–41; South 1988: Pl. 35:1–2; for the Cypriot imitations (“LH IIIB2 shallow bowls” of “White Painted Wheelmade III” or “Decorated Late Cypriote III” ware), see Cadogan 2005: 313, n. 4, with references.

95. *Contra* Killebrew’s view that Philistine 1 round-sided bowls with horizontal handles have their closest parallels on Cyprus (and by implication, derive from Cypriot prototypes) (see n. 92 above). The Philistine examples do not conform with any of the five types of “Decorated Late Cypriot III shallow bowls” from Kouklia-Palaepaphos in Maier 1985: Fig. 14.

96. See Kling 1989: 132–35; Dothan and Zukerman 2004: 7, Type B.

97. For parallels and discussions of this type, see Panitz-Cohen 2006: 45–46; Dothan, Gitin, and Zukerman 2006: 90; Zukerman 2012: 279 (Type BL 313).

98. See the comparative discussions in Dothan 1982: 185–88; Ben Dor Evian 2012; for additional parallels, see *Ashdod II–III*: Fig. 85:4; *Ashdod V*: Fig. 26:18 (Strata XII–XI); Ben-Shlomo 2008a: Fig. 17:3.

Philistine I small carinated bowls with strap handles, but it has bichrome decoration and whether it had handles cannot be ascertained. The sherd on Fig. 5.69:7 belongs to a small bowl with an everted rim and two small loop handles. The decoration consists of suspended half-circles and a horizontal wavy line on the exterior, a straight horizontal band on the rim, and a vertical band on the handle. Visually, the clay of both sherds is no different from that of local-tradition fabrics.

27. Fig. 5.58:12, Stratum VC. Fragment of a shallow carinated bowl with a pointed rim.

28. Fig. 5.75:13, Stratum VB. This is a unique Philistine I round-sided bowl. The monochrome black decoration is composed of a stemmed spiral on the exterior, and a horizontal band of half-circles in combination with groups of vertical and diagonal lines on the interior. That the vessel was elaborately decorated both on the exterior and interior is noteworthy.

29. Fig. 5.75:11, Stratum VB. Fragment of a Philistine-tradition shallow round-sided bowl decorated with red horizontal bands.

Imports

IBL 30: Cypriot White Painted ware

Post-Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.114:17 (Color Photo 5.2:10)

One example of an Iron Age Cypriot White Painted bowl comes from a Post-Stratum IVA context. It is shallow with a rounded carination and a vertical tapered rim with a diameter of 21 cm. Both the interior and exterior have a fine linear decoration in black. Remains of the band that usually appears around the join of the handle on bowls of this type are preserved on the exterior. It is unclear whether this piece originated in one of the Iron I strata or was deposited sometime after the end of Stratum IV and before Stratum I. In any event, Cypriot White Painted imports are attested in other late Iron I contexts, and could fit the time span of Strata VA–IV.⁹⁹

99. For a discussion of the chronology of these imports, see n. 247 below.

SCOOPS

Local-tradition

ISCP1: Composite

Stratum VC: Fig. 5.59:13

Stratum VA: Fig. 5.80:4

Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.106:1

ISCP2: Standard

Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.106:2

ISCP Varia

Stratum VA: Fig. 5.80:1–3

Seven scoops preserved to varying extents were found in the Iron I levels in Field IV Lower. The two basic types of this form are the composite and the standard scoop.¹⁰⁰ The composite scoop is essentially a bowl with a flat or disc base and two loop handles, the defining feature of which is a bent back wall. In contrast, standard scoops were intentionally manufactured as such, usually with a vertical or slightly angled back wall, a rounded base, and oversized loop handles. The two almost complete examples (Figs. 5.59:13¹⁰¹ and 5.80:4) can be attributed to composite scoop **ISCP 1**, given their bent back wall and flat base. The fragmentary example with an angled back wall and a rounded base is apparently of the standard **ISCP 2** (Fig. 5.106:2). The second fragmentary example is probably also of composite **ISCP 1**, given its regular bowl features (Fig. 5.106:1). Three other scoop sherds (Fig. 5.80:1–3) are too fragmentary to determine their type.¹⁰²

CHALICES

Local-tradition

The earliest chalices in the Iron I sequence in Field IV Lower come from Stratum VIA. It is unknown whether their absence in Strata VII B–VIB is accidental or not. At Ashdod, however, chalices are also absent in the early Iron I levels (Strata XIII–XII).

100. Following Gitin 1993: 108*.

101. Published in Gitin 1993: Fig. 4:2.

102. For detailed discussions of the distribution and function of scoops, see Gitin 1993; Zuckerman 2007.

ICH 1: Round-sided chalice bowl with a triangular rim

Stratum VIA: Fig. 5.41:10

Stratum VC: Fig. 5.59:15

This chalice type continues a Late Bronze Age form. It is distinguished by a relatively shallow round-sided bowl with a triangular rim. While the chalice from Stratum VIA is plain, the example from Stratum VC has dense horizontal bands on the interior and exterior and short lines across the rim, all carefully applied in thick dark red paint.¹⁰³

ICH 2: Cyma-shaped chalice bowl with an everted rim

Stratum VIA: Fig. 5.41:8–9

Stratum VC: Fig. 5.59:14

Stratum VA: Fig. 5.80:5

Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.92:9–10

Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.106:4

ICH 2 with a shallow cyma-shaped bowl is the most common Iron I chalice. One example from Stratum VIA (Fig. 5.41:9) has an uncommon decoration of heavy white slip and red radial lines on the interior. Although the design is rather poorly preserved, it could be a part of a palm-and-zigzag paneled decoration. The complete chalice from Stratum VC (Fig. 5.59:14 [Color Photo 5.4:3]) is a variation with an elongated sharply everted rim decorated with a painted band and a high trumpet base. A fragment from Stratum IVA is decorated with concentric circles on the interior (Fig. 5.106:4).

ICH 3: Deep chalice bowl with a vertical upper wall and everted rim

Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.92:13–15

Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.106:3

Post-Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.114:2?

This later development of **ICH 2** is characterized by a deep bowl with vertical or rounded sides. Two well-preserved examples from Stratum IVB have a bowl with a low rounded carination and a flat elongated

everted rim and a high cylindrical trumpet stem (Fig. 5.92:13–15 [see Color Photo 5.4:2 for Fig. 5.92:13]); one has two ridges on the upper part of the stem (Fig. 5.92:15). Both vessels have a dark red slip. These large, heavy chalices may have been used as serving or ceremonial vessels. Another complete chalice of this type was found in Stratum IVA (Fig. 5.106:3 [Color Photo 5.4:1]). It is undecorated and has a thinner wall and a shorter cylindrical stem than the Stratum IVB examples. The bowl of this chalice has a small hole in the center of the base, made before firing. A fragment of a possible **ICH 3** example from a Post-Stratum IV context is red-slipped and has a painted decoration of black horizontal bands on the rim and exterior (Fig. 5.114:2).¹⁰⁴

Philistine Tradition

ICH 4: Deep chalice bowl with two loop handles

Stratum VIA: Fig. 5.50:21

Stratum VC: Fig. 5.64:20–22

Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.99:14–15

Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.112:15–16, 17?

Post-Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.114:3

A number of chalices found at Ekron that are distinct in terms of form and decoration can be considered a new type of Iron I Philistine pottery. They have a deep round-sided bowl with a low carination and an everted rim, two loop handles, and a relatively short trumpet base.

The earliest example of this type comes from Stratum VIA (Fig. 5.50:21 [Color Photo 5.4:5]). The bowl is deeper and has a higher rounded carination than the later chalices, and the everted rim is tapered. The vessel has a low stepped trumpet base. The upper wall of the vessel resembles a Canaanite-tradition cyma-shaped bowl form that occasionally has loop handles, but **ICH 4** is on the whole a Philistine

103. For discussion on this type, see *Qasile 2*: 48 (Type CH 1). For an unusually late example from Gezer Stratum VIII, see Dever 1986: Fig. 17:5.

104. For parallels, see *Ashdod IV*: Fig. 8:7, 10 (Stratum X); *Qasile 2*: Fig. 32:4–5 (Strata XI–X, with a short foot); *Ain Shems IV*: Pl. 62:48 (Stratum IIa); Bunimovitz and Lederman 2006: Fig. 2 (Beth-Shemesh Level 4, with a short foot); Singer-Avitz 1989: Fig. 7.5:5–6 (Michal Strata XIV–XIII).

innovation.¹⁰⁵ The main decorative register has a row of spirals connected by cross-hatched lozenges. The pattern was carefully rendered with a thin brush in red and black paint on the background of white slip. The handles are decorated with alternating black and red painted short horizontal lines.

The stratigraphically later examples of **ICH 4** have thicker walls and are slightly smaller. Their rim is either rounded or, more commonly, thickened. Some examples have a vertical sidewall and a simple linear decoration (Fig. 5.64:20), while one fragment bears more elaborate bichrome designs that include a spiral, vertical lines (possibly part of a triglyph), and short lines across the rim and on the handle (Fig. 5.64:21). The two complete chalices from Stratum IVA have a conical trumpet base and are undecorated (Fig. 5.112:15–16 [Color Photo 5.8:5–6]), while a vessel from a Post-Stratum IVA context has a ridged trumpet base and is decorated with carelessly executed connected spirals in black and a red band on the rim (Fig. 5.114:3 [Color Photo 5.4:4]). The only parallels for the Stratum V–IV **ICH 4** vessels come from Timnah Stratum V.¹⁰⁶

Varia

Stratum VIA: Fig. 5.41:11–13
 Stratum VC: Fig. 5.59:16
 Stratum VB: Fig. 5.70:13–14
 Stratum VA: Fig. 5.80:6–8
 Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.92:11–12
 Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.106:5–6
 Post-Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.114:4

These are mostly fragments of high chalice bases. An example from Stratum VIA (Fig. 5.41:13) has red paint on the interior, but, curiously, not on the exterior. Another example (Fig. 5.92:12) has a conical base, which is less common than the cylindrical form, and it might instead belong to a goblet (compare with Fig.

5.92:17). A carinated chalice base from Stratum IVA (Fig. 5.106:5) is more characteristic of the Iron II.

A fragment of a chalice stem with attached drooping petals is covered with red slip and has black linear decoration (Fig. 5.106:6). Since the earliest previously known ceramic chalices with petal decoration date to the 10th century BCE, this fragment from Ekron might represent the earliest example.¹⁰⁷ A bronze chalice/incense burner from a Cypro-Geometric I tomb at Palaepaphos on Cyprus is contemporary, if not earlier, than the Stratum IVA fragment from Ekron.¹⁰⁸

KYLICKES

Philistine tradition

IKYL1: Conical kylix bowl

Stratum VIIIB: Fig. 5.22:6

Stratum VIB: Fig. 5.31:21?

A fragment of a bichrome kylix bowl decorated with red and black lines from Stratum VIIIB (Fig. 5.22:6) is the only definitive example of this form in the Field IV Lower assemblage. It is also the only example of bichrome decoration in Stratum VII (and the only bichrome kylix currently known), and its appearance

105. For a chalice with loop handles from Fosse Temple II at Lachish, see *Lachish II*: Pl. 50:267; for a small multi-handled krater set on a high foot from the Stratum VIII cultic building at Tell Qiri, see A. Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987: Fig. 16:1. Since these vessels are unique, they probably cannot be considered as prototypes for **ICH 4**.

106. Panitz-Cohen 2006: Pls. 61:12 (red-slipped); 74:3 (white-slipped).

107. *Timnah II*: Pl. 9:5 (Stratum IV); Mazar and Panitz-Cohen 2008: 212, photo on top right (Tel Rehov Stratum V). For late Iron IIA petaled chalices, see Maeir and Shai 2006: Fig. 7:2–3, 6 (Šafi/Gath Stratum A3); *Taanach I*: Fig. 54 (Period IIB, an offering stand). Chalices with a more schematic version of this decoration come from Megiddo Stratum VA/IVB (*Megiddo II*: Pl. 102 left, from the deposit of cultic objects in Building 2081) and from a late Iron IIA context at Tel ‘Amal (Levy and Edelstein 1972: Fig. 6, made of stone). A related version of petal decoration appears on a cultic stand from Megiddo Stratum VI, on which the petals are rendered as a ring of clay loops around the upper part (*Megiddo II*: Pls. 87:12; 145:14). Other early attestations of the drooping petal motif appear on various 9th century BCE ivories, such as the scepter and the “woman in the window” panel from Nimrud (Barnett 1982: Pls. 44:a; 50:b). For additional parallels, see *Timnah II*: 139.

108. Flourentzos 1997: Figs. 3–5. This unique object has two superimposed rings of drooping petals and a flaring rim similar to that on **ICH 3**.

on this rare type could be interpreted as an experiment of an artisan who wished to produce a luxury vessel.

Three fragments that might come from a monochrome kylix bowl were found in Stratum VIB (Fig. 5.31:21). The tentative suggested reconstruction is based on a hypothetical alignment of these non-joinable sherds. The vessel is decorated with horizontal bands on the exterior, and a fragmentary metope composed of a zigzag between straight lines is preserved on the interior.¹⁰⁹ Philistine I monochrome kylikes also appear in Field INE Stratum VIIA, as well as Ashdod Strata XIIIb and XIIa.¹¹⁰

In her discussion of kylikes from Philistia, Killebrew emphasized Cypriot parallels for this vessel type that date from the LC IIC through the LC IIIB.¹¹¹ However, since these vessels (specifically FS 259) appear in the Aegean from the LH IIIA2 through LH IIIC, a direct Aegean derivation of the Philistine kylikes is at least as likely as their link to 13th century BCE Cypriot examples.¹¹²

GOBLETS

Local-tradition

IGBL 1: Goblet with a globular body and narrow neck

Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.92:16?, 17

Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.106:7–8

IGBL 1 is attested only in Stratum IV. The best-preserved example has a high cylindrical neck, simple rim, and footed base, and is red-slipped (Fig. 5.92:17 [Color Photo 5.4:6]). Another possible goblet is decorated with horizontal bands on the exterior (Fig. 5.92:16?). Two red-slipped globular goblets were

found in Stratum IVA (Fig. 5.106:7–8). None of these vessels is burnished. Parallels for this type, many of which come from cultic contexts, date to the LB IIB and Iron I.¹¹³

Varia

Stratum VIIb: Fig. 5.10:4?

This goblet or amphoriskos fragment with a rounded body and slightly everted rim seems to represent a unique vessel. It is made of a light-colored, well-leveled, hard fabric. The closest (although by no means similar) form in the Aegean and Cypriot repertoire that could be related to this vessel is an amphoriskos, which, however, is always decorated.¹¹⁴

KRATERS

Local-Tradition

IKR 1: Carinated krater with a hammerhead, triangular, or everted rim

Stratum VIIb: Figs. 5.2:10; 5.3:1–2?

Stratum VIIA: Fig. 5.13:1–4, 5?

Stratum VIB: Fig. 5.25:1–2, 3?

Stratum VIA: Fig. 5.42:1–7

Stratum VC: Fig. 5.60:1–4

Stratum VB: Fig. 5.71:1–2

Stratum VA: Fig. 5.81:1, 3–4

Stratum IVB: Figs. 5.92:3–4; 5.93:2, 4

Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.107:6–8, 12–14

IKR 1 is the most common krater type in the local-tradition assemblage in Strata VII–V. It has a sharp or rounded carination, a curved or slightly inverted upper wall, a hammerhead rim, and two loop handles. A horizontal hammerhead rim seems to be particularly characteristic of the stratigraphically late examples from Stratum IVA (Fig. 5.107:13–14); an everted rim is unusual (Figs. 5.60:2; 5.93:4). The general body profile

109. A bowl with a similar decoration was found in an LH IIIC context at Tiryns (Gercke, Gercke, and Heisel 1975: 14, Cat. No. 13, Pl. 12:3–4).

110. Dothan, Gitin, and Zukerman 2006: Fig. 3.25:6; *Ashdod V*: Fig. 17:7 (white-slipped), and possibly Fig. 30:4; Ben-Shlomo 2005b: Fig. 3.13 (almost complete).

111. Killebrew 2005: 225, Type AS 12, based on Kling 1989: 141–43.

112. For LH IIIB kylikes of this type, see Shear 1987: Fig. 9:21; *Midea I*: Pl. 86: 637–38; see also Dothan and Zukerman 2004: 22, Type G.

113. For a discussion, see *Qasile 2*: 49–51; for examples of red-slipped globular goblets, see *Megiddo II*: Pl. 74:18 (Stratum VIB, hand-burnished); *Qasile 2*: Figs. 32:8; 34:16; 40:14 (Strata XI–X, with an everted rim, not burnished).

114. Kling 1989: 165–66.

of these kraters varies greatly. The only well-preserved example of **IKR 1** has a low ring base (Fig. 5.71:2). One example has horizontal incisions on the preserved handle (Fig. 5.13:1), and another two have elongated vertical bar handles extending from the rim down the body (Figs. 5.42:5; 5.81:4).¹¹⁵ Some vessels are very deep (Fig. 5.71:1–2). The vast majority of the kraters of this type are undecorated. A number of examples from Stratum IV are red-slipped (Figs. 5.92:3; 5.107:12–14, the last also decorated with short lines across the rim).

Carinated kraters with a hammerhead rim first appear in the Late Bronze Age and are common throughout the country in the Iron I.¹¹⁶ The Late Bronze Age examples usually have a higher carination than those from the Iron I. A number of early Iron IIA parallels are also attested.¹¹⁷ During the late Iron IIA, a later development of **IKR 1** appears—a small, usually red-slipped krater characterized by a slight carination, vertical upper wall, and two loop handles.¹¹⁸

IKR 1.1: Carinated kraters with a bulbous rim

Stratum VA: Fig. 5.81:2?

Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.92:1, 5?, 6

Stratum IVA: Figs. 5.107:15; 5.108:1–2

Like the main type (**IKR 1**), these kraters have a carinated body, but are distinguished by their thick bulbous rim. Some of the rims are flattened and grooved on the top (Figs. 5.107:15; 5.108:2)¹¹⁹ and others have a thick

hammerhead profile (Fig. 5.108:1).¹²⁰ The clearly identifiable examples of **IKR 1.1** come from Stratum IV, and they are always red-slipped and hand-burnished. Parallels come from early Iron IIA contexts.¹²¹

IKR 1.2: Round-sided kraters with an everted or hammerhead rim

Stratum VB: Fig. 5.71:3?

Stratum VA: Fig. 5.81:5

Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.92:2

Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.108:3, 5

Loop handles are preserved on some examples. As for **IKR 1.1**, all the clearly identifiable examples come from Stratum IV, and are red-slipped and hand-burnished.¹²²

IKR 1.3: Round-sided kraters with a bulbous rim

Stratum VA: Fig. 5.81:6?

Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.108:4

IKR 1.4: Round-sided kraters with an angled hammerhead rim

Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.93:1

IKR 1.3 is red-slipped and hand-burnished.¹²³ **IKR 1.4** is reconstructed as an undecorated vessel, 65 cm deep and with a rim diameter of 60 cm, that has multiple loop handles extending from the rim to the upper

115. For parallels for carinated kraters with vertical bar handles, see Dothan, Gitin, and Zukerman 2006: Fig. 3.34:11 (Ekron Stratum VC); Panitz-Cohen 2006: Pl. 80:14 (Timnah Stratum V); *Gezer IV* (HUC): Pls. 37:21; 42:6 (Stratum XI).

116. For parallels from other fields at Ekron and from other sites, see the discussion in Dothan, Gitin, and Zukerman 2006: 77–78, nn. 33–34.

117. For early Iron IIA parallels, see *Ashdod IV*: Fig. 2:7, 9, 14; Ben-Shlomo 2005b: Figs. 3.69:19; 3.70:3–4 (Ashdod Stratum X); Mazar and Harpazi-Ofer 1994: Fig. 18:18 (Qasile Stratum IX); *Şarṭah*: Fig. 22:21 (Stratum I); *Timnah II*: Pls. 1:12; 3:1 (Stratum IVB); *Negev Highlands II*: Figs. 4:8–9; 16:4; *Māšōš*: Pls. 139:3; 157:2–3 (Stratum I).

118. E.g., Ben-Shlomo, Shai, and Maeir 2004: Fig. 1:9 (Şafi/Gath Stratum A3).

119. Compare to the deep jar-kraters in *Ashdod IV*: Fig. 4:1–3 (Stratum X).

120. The hammerhead rim might belong to a closed wide-necked krater (see *Şarṭah*: Fig. 21:21, Stratum I). Similar kraters were found at Timnah (*Timnah II*: Pls. 1:10; 3:4, 6, Stratum IV).

121. Mazar and Harpazi-Ofer 1994: Fig. 18:14, 21, 23 (Qasile Stratum IX); Singer-Avitz 1989: Fig. 7.2:4 (Michal Strata XIV–XIII); *Şarṭah*: Figs. 18:9–13; 22:20, 22 (Strata II–I); *Gezer II* (HUC): Pl. 31:22 (Strata VIII–VII); *Timnah II*: Pls. 1:11; 3:7, 11; 5:17 (Stratum IVB). For a globular krater with a similar bulbous rim, see Dever 1986: Fig. 17:1 (Gezer Stratum VIII).

122. For parallels, see *Ashdod II–III*: Figs. 40:10; 50:6 (Stratum VIII); Biran and Negbi 1966: Fig. 5:2 (Şippor Stratum I); Dever 1986: Fig. 17:3–4 (Gezer Stratum VIII).

123. Compare with Brandfon 1984: Fig. 17:19 (Beersheba Stratum IX). A comparison of this krater type with those from other sites was hampered by the difficulty in distinguishing parallels for **IKR 1** and **IKR 1.3** in the published drawings.

shoulder and a ring base. One of the handles has a cross-shaped potter's mark (Fig. 5.93:1).¹²⁴

IKR 2: Large deep jar-kraters with a vertical neck and thickened rim

Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.93:3, 8

IKR 2 has a very deep body (and is therefore defined as a jar-krater), a long vertical neck, a thickened rim, and loop handles extending from the rim to the upper shoulder. One example is notable for its plastic rope decoration below the rim (Fig. 5.93:3). Better-preserved parallels for this type have four handles and various kinds of plastic decoration on the shoulder.¹²⁵

IKR 3: Jar-kraters with a vertical neck and flat everted rim

Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.93:6–7, 9

IKR 3 has a well-defined short vertical neck, and the best-preserved example has loop handles extending from the rim to the shoulder (Fig. 5.93:6). This type is most probably related to Phoenician or Cypriot amphoroid kraters.¹²⁶ The origin of the Phoenician form is Cyprus, where amphoroid kraters are common from the LC II through the Cypro-Geometric period.¹²⁷ Slightly different small amphoroid kraters are known from Tell eš-Šafi/Gath Stratum A3 (late Iron IIA), and a much larger form comes from Iron IIB Stratum VIII at Ashdod.¹²⁸

124. For similar kraters, see Ben-Shlomo 2005b: Fig. 3.70:7 (Ashdod Stratum X); Mazar and Harpazi-Ofer 1994: Fig. 14 (Qasile Stratum X).

125. For parallels, see *Ashdod V*: Fig. 34:1 (Stratum XII); Greenberg 1987: Fig. 7:16 (Tell Beit Mirsim Silo 6).

126. For Phoenician amphoroid kraters of this type, see Chapman 1972: Figs. 18–20 (Joya and Khirbet Slim cemeteries, Lebanon); *Tyre Pottery*: Pls. 41:7; 42:21 (Strata XIV–XV); *Al Bass*: Fig. 50:1; 56:1 (used as funerary urns); *Keisan*: Pls. 28:9; 44:1 (Levels 5–4).

127. See *SCE IV/IC*: Fig. 63:3–4; Gilboa and Sharon 2003: 33, with references.

128. Ben-Shlomo, Shai, and Maeir 2004: Fig. 4:11; *Ashdod IV*: Fig. 14:13. These vessels are decorated in the LPDW style.

IKR 4: Round-sided jar-kraters with a vertical neck

Stratum VIA: Fig. 5.43:6–7

Stratum VC: Fig. 5.60:6

These vessels have an elongated vertical neck with a rounded or thickened vertical rim and loop handles extending from the rim to the upper shoulder. They could also be defined as wide-necked jars. All the examples of this form are undecorated.

IKR 5: Kraters with a vertical upper wall decorated in the Canaanite style

Stratum VIIB: Fig. 5.3:4, 6

Stratum VIB: Fig. 5.25:10?

Stratum VIA: Fig. 5.42:11–12

IKR 6: Carinated kraters decorated in the Canaanite style

Stratum VIIB: Fig. 5.3:3, 5, 7 (see Color Photo 5.4:7 for Fig. 5.3:5)

Stratum VIIA: Fig. 5.14:1–2, 4?

Stratum VIB: Fig. 5.25:8–9

Stratum VIA: Fig. 5.42:10, 13

Stratum VC: Fig. 5.60:8?, 9

Because of the poor preservation of these decorated kraters, the typological distinction is based solely on the stance of the upper wall: **IKR 5** has a vertical upper wall and **IKR 6** an inverted upper wall above the carination. Everted or hammerhead rims are the most common.

The decoration on these vessels continues the Late Bronze Age tradition of triglyphs and metopes on the upper body. It is rendered in red or, less commonly, black paint, and some of the fragments are white-slipped on the exterior (Fig. 5.3:3, 7). Three types of triglyphs occur: regular net, composed of vertical and horizontal lines (Fig. 5.3:4); diagonal net (Fig. 5.3:3); and alternating vertical straight and wavy lines (Fig. 5.3:5, 7), the most common rendition of this motif. Variations include a single zigzag or ladder pattern (Fig. 5.14:1; see also the body sherd on Fig. 5.14:4 that might belong to one of these krater types). The motifs within the metopes include the ibex (Fig. 5.3:5, 7, and possibly Fig. 5.3:4), the palm tree (Figs. 5.3:3, 6–7; 5.14:2; 5.25:9–10; 5.42:10,13), and joined triangles

(Fig. 5.14:1). The style of execution of the zoomorphic motifs varies: for instance, the ibex on Fig. 5.3:5 is rendered in a relatively detailed and naturalistic style, while the ibex head on Fig. 5.3:7 is extremely schematic. Another stylistic feature is a schematic rendering of palm tree foliage using carelessly executed dots or short lines (Figs. 5.3:7; 5.25:10). The decoration of short lines across the rim seems to be relatively uncommon (Figs. 5.3:7; 5.42:13).

Decorated Canaanite-tradition kraters of these types are well attested in Stratum VII, all but disappearing in Stratum VI.¹²⁹ The latest parallels come from early-middle Iron I contexts.¹³⁰ Significantly, no kraters decorated in the Canaanite style have been found at Qasile, a site established in the mid-Iron I.

IKR 7: Biconical? kraters decorated in the Canaanite style

Stratum VIA: Fig. 5.42:9?

Stratum VC: Fig. 5.60:10

This rare, possibly biconical krater has an everted profiled rim. The best example has a paneled design similar to the palm-and-zigzag paneled decoration common on the interior of Late Bronze Age and Iron I bowls, namely, three converging groups of lines in a radial arrangement, one topped by a palm-tree and the other two bordered by rows of short lines that appear to be a schematic rendition of tree foliage (Fig. 5.60:10). This panel is delimited by a partially preserved triglyph consisting of alternating straight and wavy lines. The decoration is executed in red paint on a thick white slip background.¹³¹

129. For other Iron I kraters with Canaanite-style decoration from Ekron, see Dothan 1998c: Pl. 8:8 (Ekron Field X, Stratum VIA); Dothan, Gitin, and Zukerman 2006: Fig. 3.10:7–8 (Ekron Field INE East Slope, Stratum VIIB).

130. *Šarṭah*: Fig. 13:1, 6 (Stratum III, carinated with an inverted upper wall). For Late Bronze Age examples of various types of kraters with similar rims, see *Lachish II*: Pl. 48B:249–51 (Fosse Temple III); *Gezer I* (HUC): Pl. 29:10 (Stratum XVI). Several kraters and body sherds with ibex, bird, palm tree, and triglyph decoration come from Ashdod Strata XIII–XII (Ben-Shlomo 2005b: Figs. 3.5:16–21; 3.30:6–8).

131. A parallel for this variant palm tree design appears on a Proto-White Painted bowl from Lapithos, Cyprus, dated to the Cypro-Geometric I (Iacovou 1988: Fig. 46).

Varia

Stratum VIIB: Figs. 5.2:11; 5.3:8–9 (Color Photo 5.4:8–9)

Stratum VIIA: Figs. 5.13:6–9; 5.14:3, 5–6

Stratum VIB: Fig. 5.25:4–7

Stratum VIA: Figs. 5.42:8; 5.46:11

Stratum VC: Fig. 5.60:5, 7

Stratum VB: Fig. 5.71:4

Stratum IVB: Figs. 5.92:7–8; 5.93:5, 10–12

Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.107:1, 9–11

Post-Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.113:17, 21–22

These body fragments of local-tradition kraters could not be attributed to a particular type. A relatively well-preserved krater from Stratum IVB has a large open body, rounded wall, hammerhead rim, and loop handles extending from the rim to the shoulder (Fig. 5.93:5).¹³² It might be related to the **IKR 1.2** round-sided red-slipped krater discussed above, but the latter has deeper proportions. One large vessel has a short curved neck, an externally thickened rim, and loop handles (Fig. 5.107:9).

The decorated body sherds have typical Canaanite-style painted designs: the ibex (Fig. 5.46:11), palm tree (Figs. 5.3:8–9; 5.14:3), and triglyphs (Fig. 5.14:3, 5–6). The palm tree on Fig. 5.3:8 is unusual in that it has a tapering tongue-shaped branch and is filled by a carelessly executed zigzag pattern. Although it is made of relatively crude and dark clay, one possible krater fragment (Fig. 5.14:5) could come from a Philistine I vessel, if its poorly preserved motif that flanks a metope is interpreted as stemmed tongues or spirals. The smoothed sides of a rectangular sherd (Fig. 5.14:6) indicate that it was probably reused after the vessel was broken; its decoration is executed in red paint on a white slip background.

Philistine Tradition

IKR 8: Philistine 1 bell-shaped kraters

Stratum VIIB: Fig. 5.8:9, 11–12

Stratum VIIA: Fig. 5.20:1–9

Stratum VIB: Figs. 5.31:19–20; 5.34:6?, 9

Stratum VIA: Fig. 5.48:10–13, 15, 19 (see Color Photo 5.4:11 for Fig. 5.48:15)

132. Compare with *Timnah II*: Pl. 1:8 (Stratum IVB).

Stratum VC: Fig. 5.63:8–10, 14?

Stratum VA: Figs. 5.86:1;¹³³ 5.87:5?

These kraters with monochrome decoration usually have a slight carination at mid-body (although some are round-sided), a hammerhead or everted rim, a ring base, and two prominent horizontal handles. Their rim diameter generally ranges from 20–30 cm, although some vessels have a ca. 40 cm rim diameter (Fig. 5.48:10, 12). A krater with an unusually small rim diameter (Fig. 5.48:11) has parallels at Ekron and Ashdod.¹³⁴

The origin of these vessels is an LH IIIC krater form (FS 282) that developed in the Aegean from an LH IIIB variant (FS 281). They began to be imitated locally earlier on Cyprus, during the LC IIC (in the Rude Style of LH IIIB Aegean derivation), and these imitations became quite popular on the island in the following LC IIIA.¹³⁵ However, the distinct Cypriot Rude Style kraters do not appear in Philistia, although the locally-produced LC IIIA kraters in other styles (of later LH IIIC derivation) do have parallels in the Philistine I assemblage.¹³⁶

The monochrome decoration appears in various shades of dark red, brown, or rarely, black. Horizontal bands appear on the exterior on and beneath the rim, at mid-body, and around the base exterior (for the last, see Figs. 5.8:12; 5.20:9). All well-preserved **IKR 8** vessels are decorated with additional designs (only horizontal bands are preserved on the fragments on Fig. 5.20:1–2).

1. Stemmed spirals (Figs. 5.20:4 [Color Photo 5.4:13], 6; 5.34:9, 5.48:11, and possibly Figs. 5.8:10; 5.20:3 [Color Photo 5.4:12]; 5.31:20–21; 5.48:12). A complex arrangement of stemmed spirals at various heights, some sharing the same stem, appears on a krater from

Stratum VIIA (Fig. 5.20:6). A krater from Stratum VIA has a carelessly executed four-stemmed spiral combined with dots (Fig. 5.48:11). Variations of this motif are well attested on Philistine I kraters from Ekron and Ashdod,¹³⁷ but there are no close parallels from outside Philistia for most of these.¹³⁸

2. Stemmed tongues (Fig. 5.20:5 [Color Photo 5.4:10] and possibly 5.20:7). An elaborately decorated krater fragment from Stratum VIIA has triple-stem tongues connected by short horizontal lines topped by concentric triangles (Fig. 5.20:5). This motif is combined with cross-hatched triangles.¹³⁹ Both stemmed tongues and stemmed spirals are known from elaborately decorated kraters from the Aegean (LH IIIC Middle) and Cyprus (frequently Pleonastic or Sinda Style, dated to the later part of the LC IIIA). These kraters, however, have different variations of spiral and tongue motifs than those on the Philistine I examples.¹⁴⁰ The floruit of elaborate Cypriot and Aegean decorative styles seems to have occurred later than the time span of Ekron Stratum VII. Thus, the Sinda Style on Cyprus is characteristic of Period III at Sinda and the end of Level IIIA through Level IIIB Early at Enkomi, and is a part of the locally-produced ‘Mycenaean IIIC:1b’ assemblage. For this reason, only one example of a Sinda Style Philistine I krater has been found in Philistia,¹⁴¹ and the influence

133. The krater on Fig. 5.86:1 from Stratum VIA was mistakenly included in a figure of examples from Stratum VA.

134. Dothan, Gitin, and Zukerman 2006: Fig. 3.21:2 (Ekron Stratum VIIA); Ben-Shlomo 2005b: Figs. 3.2:14–15, 20; 3.11:4–5 (Ashdod Strata XIII–XII).

135. For the Rude (Pastoral) Style and its affinities, see Yon 2004, with references.

136. For comparative discussions of this krater type, see Dothan and Zukerman 2004: 12–16, Type E; Dothan, Gitin, and Zukerman 2006: 83–86; Killebrew 2005: 222, Form AS 5.

137. Killebrew 1998b: Fig. 7:14; Dothan 1998c: Pls. 2:2; 3:8; Dothan, Gitin, and Zukerman 2006: Figs. 3.17:7; 3.21:1, 9; 3.27:1 (Ekron Strata VIIA–B); Ben-Shlomo 2005b: Fig. 3.44:7.

138. See *Kition-Bamboula III*: Fig. 58:270 for an LC IIC Rude Style krater decorated with spirals emanating from the same stem, not unlike Fig. 5.20:6 from Ekron. Another possible parallel for this design appears on a shoulder of a piriform jar from Pylos (*Pylos I*: Fig. 377:408; see also Mountjoy 1999b: Fig. 116:87, transitional LH IIIB2–LH IIIC Early period). The preserved part of the spiral on Fig. 5.48:11 from Ekron resembles spirals on a krater from Enkomi Level IIIA (*Enkomi*: Pl. 97:15).

139. See also Dothan, Gitin, and Zukerman 2006: Figs. 3.17:7; 3.21:9 (Ekron Stratum VIIA).

140. See Dothan, Gitin, and Zukerman 2006: 84, nn. 76–78, with references.

141. Ben-Shlomo 2005b: Fig. 3.11:9, which, significantly, comes from Ashdod Stratum XII in Area H, a second stratigraphic phase characterized by Philistine I pottery. For similar chronological conclusions, see Åström

of this style can be detected only in the later Philistine 2 wares.

3. Checkerboard (Figs. 5.20:8; 5.86:1). This pattern is rare on Philistine 1 vessels, but becomes popular in the later Philistine 2 style. Only two other Philistine 1 examples of this pattern were found at Ekron: on a stirrup jar from Stratum VIB (see Fig. 5.33:7) and on a krater from Stratum VIIA in the Field I Sondage.¹⁴²

4. Suspended half-circles (Figs. 5.20:3–4; 5.63:9). As opposed to the suspended half-circles on bell-shaped bowls, those on kraters are filled with solid paint. A different (perhaps debased) version of this motif, filled with short horizontal lines instead of solid paint, comes from Field X.¹⁴³

5. Cross-hatched triangles (Figs. 5.20:5; 5.34:6; 5.48:10, 12, 15). This decoration occurs either as a subsidiary motif serving as a space-filler (Figs. 5.20:5; 5.34:6) or as an independent motif arranged in panels (Fig. 5.48:10, 12, 15). The latter belongs to the Levantine Panel decorative style that appears on locally-produced Aegean-style forms on Cyprus in the LC IIIA. The style is characterized by various geometric motifs (mainly cross-hatched lozenges and triangles, zigzags, scales, and half-circles) arranged in metopes or as part of triglyphs.¹⁴⁴ This decorative style also appears on the vessels on Figs. 5.63:10; 5.87:5?, and on several Philistine 1 kraters known from Fields INE and X and from Ashdod.¹⁴⁵ The Levantine Panel style kraters from Ekron are high-quality vessels made of light-colored well-levigated ware, carefully smoothed on the exterior, with a characteristic squared rim. Mountjoy has suggested that some elements of this style, such as cross-hatched lozenges and dotted scales, are of Cypriot origin and derive from decorations on White Slip II and White Painted Wheelmade

III wares.¹⁴⁶ If this is the case, the appearance of Levantine Panel style kraters already in Stratum VIIA is thus far the only indication of contact between Philistia and Cyprus in the early part of the Iron I. It should be borne in mind, however, that because of the tentative status of the chronology of mainland Greece during this period,¹⁴⁷ it is still possible that the examples from Philistia resulted from direct Aegean influence, but according to the current understanding, these designs are dated to the LH IIIC Middle in Greece.¹⁴⁸ Moreover, vertical chains of cross-hatched lozenges and dotted scales do appear in the LH IIIB Aegean, mainly on bowls, but sometimes also on kraters.¹⁴⁹

6. Triglyphs (Figs. 5.8:12; 5.20:4, 7; 5.31:20; 5.48:10, 12, 15, 19; 5.63:8, 10; 5.86:1). Various types of triglyphs are represented: vertical straight lines (the most common [Figs. 5.8:12; 5.48:10, 12, 15]), straight and wavy lines (Fig. 5.20:4), zigzags framed with straight and wavy lines (Fig. 5.63:10), and diagonal net patterns (Fig. 5.31:20).

7. Other motifs. Concentric quarter-circles appear on one body sherd (Fig. 5.8:14), and one fragment is decorated with what appear to be concentric half-circles combined with a cross-hatched triangle (Fig. 5.34:6). A krater is decorated with a horizontal row of triangles outlined with a thin line (Fig. 5.48:13). Another sherd has a dense arrangement of double triangles, wavy lines, and concentric half-circles with a central dot (Fig. 5.48:19). One rim is decorated with a double triangle outlined with a thin line and dots (Fig. 5.63:8). The feet of a bird are preserved on a body sherd (Fig. 5.63:14) that might belong to a krater.

An almost intact Philistine 1 bell-shaped krater found in Stratum VIA has a smoothed self-slipped exterior (Fig. 5.86:1). The decoration in matt brown paint was applied at differing degrees of concentration, creating lighter and darker shades of the same pigment. Various motifs, such as concentric triangles, half-circles, checkerboards, and palm trees, appear in

2003: 73; Mountjoy 2005a: 156–57. See Chapter 5B for a full discussion.

142. Killebrew 1998b: Fig. 6:27.

143. Dothan 1998c: Pl. 6:4 (Ekron Stratum VIA).

144. See Kling 1989: 124–25; Dothan, Gitin, and Zukerman 2006: 84, n. 79, with references.

145. Dothan 1998c: Pl. 3:10; Dothan, Gitin, and Zukerman 2006: Figs. 3.17:10–11; 3.21:4, 6, 10; 3.23:14–15 (Ekron Stratum VIIA); Ben-Shlomo 2005b: Figs. 3.12:1; 3.44:5–6 (Ashdod Strata XII–XI).

146. Mountjoy 2007a: 589–90.

147. Mountjoy 1999b: 36–51.

148. See the discussion of Cat. No. 152 decorated with a vertical chain of lozenges in Mountjoy 2005b: 105.

149. *Ugaritica II*: Fig. 59: 45 (Minet el-Beida Tomb VI); Voigtländer 2003: Pls. 98:S 20, S 33; 99:S 51–52, S 57 (lozenges), Pls. 99:S 114; 115:K 28 (dotted scales).

panels in a somewhat haphazard arrangement, creating a very dense composition. The decorative style is a curious mixture of carelessness, improvisation, and minute attention to detail, as in the branches of the palm tree and barred filling of the arches.¹⁵⁰ The handles are decorated with a continuous longitudinal band.

An important phenomenon in the decoration of Philistine 1 kraters is the occasional appearance of a thin white wash or self-slip on the exterior (Figs. 5.8:12; 5.20:2, 6; 5.86:1).¹⁵¹ This feature is a predecessor of the white slip that is one of the hallmarks of the Philistine 2 (Bichrome) assemblage.

IKR 9: Philistine 2 bell-shaped kraters

Stratum VIB: Figs. 5.35:4–13, 14?; 5.37:16–18

Stratum VIA: Figs. 5.51:1–2?, 3–4; 5.52:1–10; 5.53:1–11; 5.54:1–2, 8?, 13?

Stratum VC: Figs. 5.65:1–11; 5.67:2–3?, 4–5, 8

Stratum VB: Fig. 5.76:4

Stratum VA: Fig. 5.85:18–20

Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.100:8

These bichrome kraters are usually round-sided, although some have a slight carination at mid-body (Fig. 5.35:11). There are two basic rim forms: a thickened hammerhead rim (Fig. 5.35:8–11) and an everted rim, sometimes with a flat top (Fig. 5.35:5–7, 12, 14). They have a ring base and two horizontal handles; their rim diameter ranges from 18–32 cm. An unusual shallow form (Figs. 5.51:3–4; 5.53:5) resembles the later Philistine 3 **IKR 10.1** debased kraters.

The majority of **IKR 9** kraters have the typical Philistine Bichrome decoration of red and black paint on white slip.¹⁵² The quality of the white slip varies from vessel to vessel: in some cases, it is applied thickly and evenly, and in others, it is thin (wash-like)

and patchy. A notable exception is a rim from Stratum VIB (Fig. 5.35:14): it has no white slip and is decorated with two shades of brown paint—the band on the interior is executed in diluted reddish-brown paint and the checkerboard pattern on the exterior in a concentrated dark brown color. In the center of each blank square of the checkerboard there is a small dot. This piece can be regarded as transitional between the monochrome and the bichrome decorative styles. Two partially preserved kraters appear to be undecorated (Fig. 5.51:1–2).

The composition on Fig. 5.52:5 is very dense, its decorative register packed with finely rendered diverse motifs arranged in metopes. This and the vessel on Fig. 5.52:1 are very close in decorative style and the shades of the paint, and may possibly originate from the same workshop. The decoration on a complete krater from Stratum VC (Fig. 5.65:3) is rendered in liquid red paint applied in an unnecessarily large quantity, and its excess was allowed to spill and dry, creating elongated stains.

All the decorative motifs are arranged in a horizontal register on the upper body delimited by horizontal bands. The register is usually divided by triglyphs into square or rectangular metopes. Rims are decorated either with horizontal bands or short lines (for the latter, see Figs. 5.35:11, 13; 5.65:10). Thick curved bands along the top surface of the horizontal handles or an oval splash on their apex are quite common (Figs. 5.35:10; 5.51:3–4).

The following decorative motifs are represented:

1. Birds (Figs. 5.35:4–7 [see Color Photo 5.5:4 for Fig. 5.35:4]; 5.52:1–5; 5.67:2–5; 5.100:8). These are quite standardized in shape, with a rounded breast separated from the body by one or more triglyphs, tapering tail, chevron-shaped wing, curved neck, teardrop-shaped head, elongated beak rendered with a single curved or straight line, and angled or straight feet with three toes. Most of the birds face forward. The breast is usually filled with solid black or red color. The triglyph within the breast is composed of straight lines or of one or more vertical chains of concentric half-circles delimited by straight lines (Figs. 5.35:5 [Color Photo 5.5:8]; 5.52:4 [Color Photo 5.5:2]; 5.67:4–5). An unusual triglyph is composed of alternating straight and wavy lines (Fig. 5.52:5). One example of the bird's breast is filled with a scale pattern and dots (Fig. 5.52:1), and another has a barred double outline (Fig. 5.65:10). Also

150. The palm tree motif on this vessel is not necessarily of Late Bronze Age Canaanite derivation; a different version of this pattern is attested on another Philistine 1 krater (Dothan 1998c: Pl. 2:2).

151. Since the krater on Fig. 5.20:2 originated from a layer of restorable pottery found on the pavement inside Silo IVNW.24070 (Locus 24092P), its attribution to Stratum VIIA is unquestionable.

152. The examples on Fig. 5.51:3–4 are not sufficiently preserved to identify the colors of their decoration.

rare are diagonal wavy lines connected to the bird's neck (Fig. 5.67:4).

A partially preserved krater from Stratum IVB has two or more carelessly painted birds apparently 'pursuing' each other (Fig. 5.100:8). The birds are unusual, with a triangular (or fishtail-like) tail and wings rendered with curved parallel lines.¹⁵³ The depiction of a bird 'chasing' a fish appears on a krater fragment from Enkomi Level IIIB.¹⁵⁴

2. Spirals (Figs. 5.35:8–9; 5.52:6–10; 5.53:1–2, 4–5, 7–8; 5.54:8; 5.65:3–5, 7–8; 5.67:8; 5.76:4; 5.85:14–16). The most common type is a winged spiral with a curved horizontal wing-like extension emanating sideways from the top (Fig. 5.35:8–9). These spirals are either the main motif within a metope (Fig. 5.35:9 [Color Photo 5.5:7]) or, more commonly, in pairs in a continuous decorative register connected by means of a subsidiary motif (Figs. 5.35:8 [Color Photo 5.5:6]; 5.52:6, 8–10).¹⁵⁵ Stemmed spirals separated by a lozenge appear on a krater from Stratum VIA (Fig. 5.52:7 [Color Photo 5.5:5]), and another variation of the stemmed spiral motif appears on Figs. 5.53:7 and 5.76:4. A complete krater from Stratum VC has running spirals (Fig. 5.65:3). Multiple connected spirals separated by wavy lines occur on a krater from Stratum VA (Fig. 5.85:15). This carelessly executed decoration is particularly characteristic of late Iron I kraters. The spiral either terminates in a simple curving line or has a center filled with solid red paint or a Maltese cross pattern (see below). Fig. 5.65:7 has an unusual spiral with a chevron-filled loop.

An almost complete krater from Stratum VIA is decorated with isolated spirals (Fig. 5.53:4 [Color Photo 5.5:10]), clearly a simplified or debased version of the winged spiral motif. Both this decoration and

the small handles are characteristic of the Philistine 3 style, but the bichrome paint and fine bell-shaped form suggest that it is a transitional Philistine 2/3 vessel.

3. Tongues (Fig. 5.53:9). This motif is very rare on Philistine 2 kraters. The only example (from Stratum VIA) has triple-stemmed tongues with a subsidiary motif of short straight lines connecting the end of the stem to its middle and its top to a painted band under the rim.¹⁵⁶ The barred connection between the top of the stem and the upper horizontal band is a decorative element attested on earlier Philistine 1 kraters, as well as on kraters from Cyprus, and according to Mountjoy, it is of Cretan origin.¹⁵⁷

4. Maltese crosses (Figs. 5.35:9; 5.52:9–10; 5.53:1–3; 5.54:8; 5.65:8; 5.67:8). This filling motif appears within spirals, its arms filled alternately with red and black paint. The motif first appears on transitional Philistine 1/2 kraters¹⁵⁸ and becomes a very common Philistine 2 design. The late occurrence of this design on Philistine pottery and the fact that it appears already fully developed—rather than in the early four-petaled or diamond-shaped version attested at Enkomi, Sinda, and Hala Sultan Tekke¹⁵⁹—suggest that the inspiration for this motif on Philistine 2 pottery could be either Cypriot or Aegean.¹⁶⁰

5. Checkerboards (Figs. 5.35:6, 9, 14; 5.37:18; 5.54:13). This motif fills the entire metope and is delimited by triglyphs.

6. Lozenges (Figs. 5.52:7, 9–10; 5.53:8; 5.54:1; 5.65:4, 9, 11; 5.67:8). The lozenge with single or double outline, filled with a diagonal net pattern, usually appears

153. This depiction of the tail apparently stems from earlier prototypes in the Philistine 1 style (Dothan and Zukerman 2004: Fig. 8:14 [Ekron Stratum VII]) or LH IIIB–C tradition (see Benson 1961: 83, Pl. 3; Dothan 1982: Fig. 63:5, 9, 12). A similarly-depicted bird's wing appears on a fragment of a closed vessel from Enkomi Level IIIB (*Enkomi*: Pl. 81:37).

154. *Enkomi*: Pl. 81:26.

155. For the spiral motif within a metope, see *Ashdod V*: Figs. 27:3–6; 29:2 (Stratum XII); for paired winged spirals, see *Ashdod II–III*: Fig. 86:7 (Stratum XI); *Mor*: Fig. 3.32:4 (Stratum IV).

156. For this pattern on Philistine 2 vessels, see *Gezer I–III* (PEF): Pl. 166:4, 10; Edelstein and Auran 1992: Fig. 5.

157. Mountjoy 2007b: 225; for Philistine 1 examples, see the body sherd on Fig. 5.34:7; Dothan, Gitin, and Zukerman 2006: Figs. 3.17:7; 3.27:1 4 (Ekron Stratum VIIA).

158. E.g., Dothan, Gitin, and Zukerman 2006: Fig. 3.21:1 (Ekron Stratum VIIA); Biran and Negbi 1966: Fig. 6:7 (Šippor Stratum II); see the discussion in Dothan, Gitin, and Zukerman 2006: 84, n. 79.

159. See *Enkomi*: Pls. 71:26; 81:13–14 (Levels IIIA–B), *Sinda*: Pl. 18:P 19 (Period III); Åström 1988 (Hala Sultan Tekke).

160. For the view that this motif on Philistine 2 vessels is a result of direct Aegean influence, see Dothan 1982: 204.

in combination with spirals as a connecting motif (Fig. 5.52:9). It generally has concentric half-circles attached to its sides (Fig. 5.52:7). Less frequently, lozenges were used as space-filling motifs in combination with birds (Fig. 5.65:9 [Color Photo 5.5:3], 11). The vertical chain of lozenges on a body sherd from Stratum VC (Fig. 5.67:8) derives from the Levantine Panel Style (see **IKR 8**).

7. Double triangles (Figs. 5.35:11–13; 5.37:17; 5.53:10–11). These usually have a double outline and are filled with solid black or red paint, and have vertical straight or wavy lines across the center. The double triangles on Fig. 5.35:13 are separated by a triglyph, which is unusual. Another rare variation is what appears to be a series of double triangles (Fig. 5.53:11).

8. Triglyphs (Figs. 5.35:4–7, 9–10, 12–14; 5.37:16–17; 5.52:1–3, 5, 7; 5.53:3, 5–6, 10–11; 5.54:1–2, 13; 5.65:3, 8–11; 5.67:4). The most common type of triglyph has one or more vertical chains of connected half-circles flanked by straight lines (Figs. 5.35:5; 5.37:16). Triglyphs composed only of straight vertical lines (Fig. 5.35:9) or including a vertical chevron pattern (Figs. 5.53:3; 5.54:2) are less widespread. Two examples have elaborate triglyphs composed of several alternating straight and wavy lines (Figs. 5.52:5; 5.65:11). The motif of a vertical row of solidly painted triangles within a triglyph is unusual (Fig. 5.35:10).¹⁶¹

9. Other motifs. Unique elongated vertically-oriented triangles filled with short horizontal lines appear on a krater from Stratum VIA (Fig. 5.52:5). This particular vessel also has concentric arches with a barred fill, resembling a Philistine 1 krater from the same stratum (Fig. 5.86:1 [Color Photo 5.5:1]).¹⁶² Elaborate connecting motifs appear between isolated spirals within a continuous register (Figs. 5.35:8; 5.52:6, 8, 10). One characteristic example of this motif is composed of a group of horizontal lines flanked by concentric half-circles with a solidly painted center and wavy lines extending from the ends of the horizontal lines (Fig. 5.35:8). Horizontal lines connecting isolated winged spirals are sometimes topped with concentric triangles

rather than half-circles (Fig. 5.52:8 [Color Photo 5.5:9]). Among space-filling motifs within metopes are concentric half-circles (Figs. 5.52:2–3; 5.53:6) and scales with a central dot (Figs. 5.52:1, 5; 5.53:3). The krater on Fig. 5.53:3 has a poorly preserved dense arrangement of scales.

IKR 10: Philistine 3 bell-shaped kraters

Stratum VB: Fig. 5.76:1

Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.100:2–3

This krater type retains the bell-shaped body of **IKR 9**, but is a debased form in its lack of decoration and small non-functional horizontal handles. A complete example from Stratum VB has a slightly thickened everted rim, typical vestigial horizontal handles, and a carelessly applied thin white wash on the exterior (Fig. 5.76:1 [Color Photo 5.5:11]).¹⁶³

IKR 10.1: Philistine 3 round-sided kraters

Stratum VB: Fig. 5.76:2–3

Stratum VA: Fig. 5.85:17

Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.100:6

This type is distinguished by its more open and shallow proportions relative to **IKR 10**. The rim is either everted or hammerhead.¹⁶⁴ The most common decorations, rendered either in black paint or in bichrome, are simple antithetic spirals, sometimes separated by a wavy line (Fig. 5.76:2–3), and disconnected spirals (Fig. 5.100:6). In the Philistine 2 assemblage, these designs appear only on bell-shaped bowls (**IBL 24**), but in the later Philistine 3 repertoire, they are common on various types of Philistine kraters as well.¹⁶⁵ The execution of the design is usually quite careless.

163. See also the examples in *Qasile 2*: 46:6–7 (Stratum X); A. Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987: Fig. 19:3 (Qiri Strata IX–VIII, white-slipped but undecorated).

164. For parallels, see *Ashdod IV*: Fig. 2:1–2, 4–5, 12–13; *Ashdod V*: Figs. 45:14; 47:5; Ben-Shlomo 2005b: Fig. 3.70:1 (Ashdod Stratum X); Zuckerman 2012: 285 (Safi/Gath Strata A5–A4, Type KR 305.3); Panitz-Cohen 2006: Pls. 79:3; 81:11–12 (Timnah Stratum V); *Qasile 2*: Fig. 16:10 (Stratum XII); *Gezer I* (HUC): Pl. 27:7; *Gezer II* (HUC): Pl. 30:1 (Strata XIII–XI).

165. For parallels for the simple spiral design on various Philistine 3 kraters, see Ben-Shlomo 2008a: Fig. 17:4; Maisler (Mazar) 1951: Fig. 4:2, Pl. 25:20 (Qasile

161. A parallel for this design appears on a strainer jug from Qasile Stratum X (*Qasile 2*: Fig. 35:1).

162. For a parallel for this design on a Philistine 2 krater, see Ben-Shlomo 2005b: Fig. 3.20:11 (Ashdod Stratum XII).

IKR 10.2: Philistine 3 carinated kraters

Stratum VB: Fig. 5.76:6

Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.100:1, 4–5, 7

This type is characterized by its pronounced carination.¹⁶⁶ The decoration is either monochrome or bichrome. On some examples, the decoration is not debased: and it has double triangles and an elaborate triglyph (Fig. 5.76:6) and another has a winged spiral with a Maltese cross at its center, a cross-hatched lozenge, and a simple triglyph (Fig. 5.100:7). Other examples of this type have a debased Philistine decoration consisting of simple spirals (Fig. 5.100:4–5).

IKR 10.3: Philistine 3 small carinated kraters

Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.112:12–14

These kraters are distinguished by their small size (15–20 cm in rim diameter), slight carination, thickened everted or hammerhead rim, and vestigial horizontal handles. They are decorated with monochrome horizontal bands on the rim and exterior. Although they are closer to bowls in size, they clearly represent another debased version of the Philistine 2 bell-shaped krater, as indicated by their rim profile. This type appears in some numbers in Strata V and IVB at Timnah.¹⁶⁷

BASINS**Philistine tradition****IBSN 1: Straight-sided basins**

Stratum VIB: Fig. 5.32:7–11

Stratum VC: Fig. 5.66:7

IBSN 2: Round-sided basins

Stratum VIB: Fig. 5.32:12

Stratum VIA: Fig. 5.55:10–11

Stratum VB: Fig. 5.76:12

Stratum VA: Fig. 5.87:1

Varia: Bases

Stratum VIIB: Fig. 5.19:9?

Stratum VIB: Fig. 5.32:13

Stratum VIA: Fig. 5.55:12–13

Stratum VC: Fig. 5.66:8

Basins (*kalathoi*) are divided into two types based on body profile: straight-sided (**IBSN 1**) and round-sided (**IBSN 2**). The rim diameter is 24–34 cm, and there are two massive horizontal handles below the rim. The rim is either hammerhead (Fig. 5.55:11) or, more frequently, externally thickened and triangular (Fig. 5.32:7–12). One example has a slight carination below the rim (Fig. 5.32:12). Both types have a flat base (Fig. 5.32:13).¹⁶⁸

The majority of the basins are made of light-colored, finely levigated, and well-fired clay, although some have a very coarse, soft, dark-colored fabric (Fig. 5.76:13).¹⁶⁹ It is possible that basins made of coarse ware served a domestic or industrial purpose, while the fine ware examples could have been used as mixing and serving vessels, like kraters. No decorated basins were found in Field IV Lower, and decorated examples seem to be extremely rare elsewhere at the site.¹⁷⁰

Basins of both types are attested in Stratum VI, and they gradually disappear in the course of Stratum V. Their absence in Stratum VII (with the possible exception of a base fragment from Stratum VIIA [Fig. 5.19:9?]) could be the result of the chances of discovery, since many basin fragments were retrieved from this stratum in Fields INE and X.¹⁷¹ This vessel class initially appears together with Philistine 1 wares at the beginning of the Iron I sequence at Ekron (Stratum VII) and continues together with later Philistine wares

Stratum XII); Gadot 2009: Fig. 8.68:9–11 (Aphek-Antipatris Stratum X10).

166. For parallels, see *Ashdod V*: Fig. 40:6; Ben-Shlomo 2005b: Fig. 3.70:2 (Ashdod Strata XI–X); *Qasile 2*: Fig. 29:23 (Stratum XI).

167. *Timnah II*: Pls. 1:4; 2:6–8; 5:13; Panitz-Cohen 2006: Pls. 80:1; 83:1.

168. Several basins with a concave base were found in Field INE (Dothan and Zukerman 2004: Fig. 25:4, 6).

169. See also the coarse-ware basin in Dothan, Gitin, and Zukerman 2006: Fig. 3.32:7 (Ekron Stratum V).

170. Dothan and Zukerman 2004: Fig. 25:5–6 (unstratified examples from Field INE); see also the decorated basin-like vessel from Ashdod Stratum XI–X (Ben-Shlomo 2005b: Fig. 3.68:12).

171. Dothan 1998c: Pl. 3:12–13; Dothan, Gitin, and Zukerman 2006: 86. Almost all these basins are of the straight-sided type.

in Strata VI–V, its form unaffected by the morphological changes in the decorated Philistine tableware and small containers. Basins are attested at Ashdod in Strata XII–XI, and their absence from Stratum XIII is attributable to the relatively limited exposure of this level.¹⁷² Therefore, like the Aegean-style **ICJ 1** cooking jugs, basins represent a different phenomenon than other Philistine wares, both functionally and chronologically.

Philistine basins have no earlier or contemporary parallels outside of Philistia.¹⁷³ A similar vessel was published from Enkomi on Cyprus,¹⁷⁴ but its context (Level IIIB) is later than Ekron Stratum VII, and it might therefore be a product of influences from Philistia. The more common form of flat-based kraters with straight sides and loop handles attested on Cyprus does not occur in Philistia.¹⁷⁵ It is possible that the initial inspiration for both the Cypriot and Philistine variants is a deep Aegean basin (FS 4),¹⁷⁶ but at present, this remains only a possibility.

COOKING POTS

Local-Tradition

ICP1: Cooking pots with an everted triangular rim

Stratum VIIIB: Fig. 5.3:10–11
 Stratum VIIA: Fig. 5.14:7, 8?
 Stratum VIB: Fig. 5.26:1–2
 Stratum VIA: Fig. 5.43:1, 4
 Stratum VC: Fig. 5.60:13
 Stratum VA: Fig. 5.81:11

This rim type is common on Late Bronze Age cooking pots. It has a short everted triangular profile, with or without a flange. The carination below the rim is preserved in several cases (Fig. 5.26:1–2). The best-preserved example of **ICP 1** has a sharp carination at mid-body and loop handles (Fig. 5.43:4). It is mostly represented at Ekron by small rim fragments, and appears in limited numbers in both Late Bronze Age and Iron I contexts.¹⁷⁷ The absence of Late Bronze Age strata in the lower city of Ekron minimizes the possibility that all of these sherds could be residual. **ICP1** is the most common local-tradition cooking pot type in Stratum VII; in Strata VI and V, it is superseded by **ICP 2**. Since the latest well-stratified parallels for this type from other sites date to the beginning of the Iron I, the examples from Stratum V and possibly from Stratum VI in Field IV Lower are most probably residual.¹⁷⁸

ICP 2: Cooking pots with a vertical or inverted triangular rim

Stratum VIIA: Fig. 5.14:9–10
 Stratum VIB: Fig. 5.26:3–6
 Stratum VIA: Fig. 5.43:2–3
 Stratum VC: Fig. 5.60:11–12, 14
 Stratum VB: Fig. 5.72:2–7
 Stratum VA: Fig. 5.81:7–8, 10
 Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.94:1–6

This type has a wide body with a sharp carination and a rounded base. The better-preserved examples have two loop handles (Fig. 5.72:2, 4, 7). The diameter of the vertical or inverted triangular rim is 25–35 cm, and it sometimes has a flange. Some examples have a slightly concave interior (Figs. 5.43:3; 5.72:7; 5.94:6). The variations in rim shape and stance do not have any apparent significance.

This type first appears in Stratum VII and becomes by far the most common cooking pot in Strata VI and V. Its frequency diminishes in Stratum IVB, and it is

172. See Dothan, Gitin, and Zukerman 2006: 86, nn. 90–91; *Ashdod V*: Fig. 41:5; Ben-Shlomo 2005b: Fig. 3.28:1–6; see also the basin fragment from Ashkelon Grid 38 Phase 20 (Stager et al. 2008: Fig. 15.11:7).

173. See the comparative discussion in Dothan and Zukerman 2004: 16–21, Type F; for a different interpretation, see Killebrew 2005: 222, Type AS 6.

174. *Enkomi*: Pl. 120:2.

175. For example, *Pyla-Kokkinokremos*: Pl. 36:18, 103; *Sinda*: Pls. 2: P 64; 3: Px 9.

176. For example, *Midea I*: Pl. 88:656–58; Popham, Schofield, and Sherratt 2006: Fig. 2.36:1–4 (Lefkandi).

177. Dothan, Gitin, and Zukerman 2006: 73, n. 14.

178. *Gezer IV* (HUC): 58, 78, nn. 105, 126; Panitz-Cohen 2006: 68–70; Dothan, Gitin, and Zukerman 2006: 73, n. 15. Cooking pots with an everted triangular rim are also attested in Ashdod Strata XIII–XI (Ben-Shlomo 2005b: Figs. 3.5:22–24; 3.30:9–12, 14, 17; 3.58:1–3, some of which could be residual).

not attested in Stratum IVA. These cooking pots are common at Iron I sites throughout the country, and the latest parallels may date to the early Iron IIA.¹⁷⁹

ICP 3: Cooking pots with a vertical or inverted elongated concave rim

Stratum VA: Fig. 5.81:9

Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.94:7–10

Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.108:6–9 (see Color Photo 5.6:1 for Fig. 5.108:9)

This is the dominant cooking pot type in Stratum IV. It has a rounded or sharp carination, a wide rounded base, and two loop handles extending from the rim to the carination. It has a vertical or, more commonly, an inverted concave rim that is sometimes thickened with a pointed top (Fig. 5.94:9), resembling **ICP 2** and **ICP 4**. One unusual example has a very high rounded carination (Fig. 5.94:7).

The concave rim profile clearly developed from the earlier triangular rim, as attested by several transitional examples with an elongated triangular rim and concave interior (see **ICP 2**). Cooking pots with a concave rim are attested from the middle–late Iron I and in the early Iron IIA, but not later.¹⁸⁰

ICP 4: Cooking pots with a vertical thickened grooved/ridged rim

Stratum VB: Fig. 5.72:1

Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.108:10

This cooking pot type parallels **ICP 3**, except for its grooved/ridged rim.¹⁸¹

Varia

Stratum VIA: Fig. 5.43:5

Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.94:11

These vessels are defined as cooking pots on the basis of their coarse gritty ware, but their shapes are not characteristic of this vessel class. The vessel from Stratum VIA has a deep body with a gently rounded sidewall, a short neck, and a vertical hammerhead rim, and the rim is 17 cm in diameter (Fig. 5.43:5). The example from Stratum IVB has sloping shoulders, a short wide neck, and a vertical hammerhead rim (Fig. 5.94:11), and the rim is 27 cm in diameter.

Philistine Tradition

ICJ 1: Cooking jugs

Stratum VIIIB: Fig. 5.9:1–18

Stratum VIIA: Fig. 5.21:1–18

Stratum VIB: Fig. 5.32:1–6

Stratum VIA: Fig. 5.55:1–9 (see Color Photo 5.6:2 for Fig. 5.55:1)

Stratum VC: Fig. 5.66:1–6

Stratum VB: Fig. 5.76:8–11 (see Color Photo 5.6:3 for Fig. 5.76:9)

Stratum VA: Fig. 5.87:2

These Aegean-type vessels have a globular body, a short out-curved neck, and a disc or ring base. The rim, ranging in diameter from 10–12 cm in diameter, is either rounded (Fig. 5.9:3, 7–8, 10), thickened (Fig. 5.9:5), or triangular (Figs. 5.9:4; 5.21:8, 10). Examples with a vertical externally-thickened rim (Fig. 5.9:12) or a vertical rounded rim (Fig. 5.21:11) are unusual, although these variations appear to have no chronological significance. The examples from Strata VII and VI have a single loop handle extending from the shoulder to the rim, while some examples from Stratum VC–B have two loop handles (Figs. 5.66:4–6; 5.76:11).¹⁸² Many examples have traces of ash on the

179. For a detailed comparative discussion, see Panitz-Cohen 2006: 71–72.

180. *Māšōš*: Pls. 135:6; 136:3, 13 (Stratum II); Kang and Garfinkel 2009b: Fig. 6.13:4–5, 7; Zimhoni 2004: Figs. 25.15:1; 25.21:12 (Lachish Level V); Zukerman 2012: 287–88 (Šafi/Gath Stratum A4, Type CP 304); *Timnah II*: Pls. 4:7–14; 8:2–3; Panitz-Cohen 2006: 73, Pls. 73:23; 76:1; 77:14 (Timnah Strata V–IV); *Qasile 2*: Figs. 14:24; 15:30–31; 17:14, 16; 27:13; 55:8; (Stratum XII, but uniquely, only one example each from Stratum XI and Stratum VIII); Singer-Avitz 2002: Fig. 1:4 (Arad Stratum XII; absent in Stratum XI); Brandfon 1984: Figs. 18:3–6; 22:1–3 (Beersheba Strata IX and VII); *Negev Highlands II*: Figs. 4:10; 58:6. For a general discussion of this type, see Panitz-Cohen 2006: 83; see also an unusually early example from Ashdod Stratum XIIIb (*Ashdod V*: Fig. 17:3).

181. For parallels, see *Māšōš*: Pls. 137:3; 142:4 (Stratum II and House 314, respectively).

182. Fragmentary cooking jugs are tentatively considered to be single-handled unless two handles from the same

exterior (mainly on the surface opposite the handle) associated with their use as cooking vessels.

These cooking jugs comprise the overwhelming majority of cooking vessels in Stratum VII. Their percentage diminishes in Stratum VIB, when open Canaanite-tradition cooking pots begin to appear in significant numbers. In the subsequent strata, open cooking pots gradually become predominant and replace cooking jugs, which are absent in the Stratum IV assemblage. Cooking jugs show no significant morphological development throughout Strata VII–V, apart from the occurrence of a few two-handled examples in Stratum V.¹⁸³ It therefore follows that the development of cooking jugs differs from that of the Philistine I pottery assemblage. The latter ceased to be produced during Stratum VI at Ekron and Stratum XII at Ashdod, while cooking jugs continued into Ekron Stratum V and Ashdod Stratum XI. The long chronological range of Aegean-style cooking jugs is also supported by the data from Ashkelon.¹⁸⁴

Despite the large number of recent studies on this vessel type,¹⁸⁵ many essential aspects of its appearance on Cyprus and in Philistia are far from clear. Killebrew maintains that Aegean-style cooking jugs of a type similar to those from the early Philistine levels already appear on Cyprus in the LC IIC, before the beginning of the Philistine settlement, and that they represent the closest parallels for the Philistine examples.¹⁸⁶ In our view, while this type indeed does not appear in the

Aegean before the LH IIIC, the tradition of cooking in closed globular jugs with a flat base is native to that region, and the LH IIIC form developed there from the earlier LH IIIB cooking jug of a slightly different shape (with a more vertical and straight rim and a loop handle attached from mid-neck to shoulder).¹⁸⁷ The earliest Cypriot cooking jugs are of the later LH IIIC form (like their Philistine counterparts), and come from assemblages conventionally dated to the very end of the LC IIC or to the LC IIC/IIIA transition,¹⁸⁸ around the beginning of the LH IIIC in the Aegean. Since flat-based cooking jugs have no local Cypriot LC II antecedents, they should be understood as products of the typological development that occurred in the Aegean and then spread to Cyprus and Philistia. Typologically, both the Aegean and the Cypriot examples bear the same degree of resemblance to the Philistine vessels.

PITHOI

IPTH 1: Pithoi with a short neck and flattened or squared rim

Stratum VIB: Fig. 5.27:2

Stratum VIA: Fig. 5.43:9–11

IPTH 2: Neckless pithoi with a thickened rounded rim

Stratum VIA: Fig. 5.43:8

Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.95:12–14

Pithoi are extremely rare at Ekron, as elsewhere in Philistia, and are represented only by rim fragments.

IPTH 1 usually has a short neck (although some are neckless) and a flattened or squared rim,¹⁸⁹ while **IPTH 2** is neckless and has a thickened rounded rim. One example of the latter from Stratum VIA is made of crude, poorly levigated clay with many inclusions, and has a prominent ridge on the upper shoulder (Fig. 5.43:8). This is the only clear example of a collared pithos in the assemblage, although other pithoi on

vessel are found.

183. The occurrence of two-handled examples in Strata VC and VB does not seem to be due to the chances of discovery, since their degree of completeness is similar to that of one-handled cooking jugs. However, since two-handled cooking jugs are attested in all Iron I strata at Ashdod (*Ashdod V*: Figs. 17:4–5; 23:5–6; 34:7; Ben-Shlomo 2005b: Fig. 3.58:12–13), their late appearance in Field IV Lower seems to be specific to Ekron.

184. Zuckerman 2012: 288 (Šafi/Gath Strata A5–A4, Type CP 305.1); Stager et al. 2008: Figs. 15.11:8–11; 15.13; 15.33:4 (Ashkelon Grid 38 Phases 20–18); see also Ben-Shlomo 2005b: 107–9, 151; Dothan, Gitin, and Zuckerman 2006: 87–88; and the literature cited in n. 185 below.

185. E.g., Yasur-Landau 2010: 124–32, 228–34, 239–40; Dothan and Zuckerman 2004: 28–31, Type P; Killebrew 2005: 222–23, Type AS 10; Mazow 2005: 212–23; Ben-Shlomo et al. 2008.

186. See Killebrew in n. 185 above.

187. See Mylonas-Shear 1987: Fig. 20:138–41.

188. See *Pyla-Kokkinokremos*: Pl. 20; *Maa-Palaeokastro*: Pls. 183:578; 211:677A (Floor 2).

189. See also Dothan 1998c: Pl. 11:26 (Ekron Stratum V).

which the collar was not preserved might also belong to this type.¹⁹⁰

STORAGE JARS

Due to their poor state of preservation, the typology of the storage jars from Ekron is based on rims. The body shape of the better preserved examples is also included. Jars with no preserved rim are discussed separately.

ISJ 1: Storage jars with an externally thickened rim

Stratum VIIb: Fig. 5.4:1–7, 10

Stratum VIIa: Figs. 5.15:1–12; 5.16:2

Stratum VIb: Fig. 5.27:3–10, 12

Stratum VIA: Figs. 5.44:1–6, 12, 14; 5.45:1, 3?, 4

Stratum VC: Fig. 5.61:1, 3, 5–6

Stratum VA: Fig. 5.82:6–7

Stratum IVb: Fig. 5.95:7–9

Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.109:3

The externally thickened rim of these vessels is either vertical or everted. The thickened part of the rim is on average smaller and shorter than that of the Late Bronze Age examples of the same general rim type.¹⁹¹ Rim details vary greatly. Some have a slightly concave interior (Fig. 5.4:5–6) and others were thickened by folding the rim over, as attested by the small void in the center of the rim in cross-section (Figs. 5.15:10; 5.44:3). Better preserved examples have an elongated oval-shaped body (Figs. 5.44:12, 14; 5.61:5–6; 5.82:7).¹⁹² The modified jar from Stratum VIA with the bottom cut off and the break smoothed (Fig. 5.44:14) was

190. For collared pithoi from Philistia, see Dothan, Gitin, and Zukerman 2006: Fig. 3.13:10 (Ekron Stratum VIIa); Ben-Shlomo 2005b: Fig. 3.31:13 (Ashdod Stratum XII); *Qasile 2*: 57 (Strata XI–VIII). For additional parallels and references, see Dothan, Gitin, and Zukerman 2006: 79, n. 43.

191. Compare the Late Bronze Age examples from Ekron in Killebrew 1998b: Figs. 1:10–11; 3:11–12 (Stratum IX).

192. For parallels, see *Ashdod V*: Figs. 17:1; 34:4–5 (Strata XIIIb–XII); *Qasile 2*: Figs. 26:13; 43:21 (Strata XI–X); Mazar 1981: Fig. 8:1–2; *Gezer IV* (HUC): Pl. 26:1 (Stratum XIII); Brandfon 1984: Fig. 19:4 (Beersheba Stratum IX); Oren 1985: Fig. 5:6 (Tel Sera' Stratum IX).

apparently used as a receptacle for libations.¹⁹³ **ISJ 1** is widespread in Strata VII and VI. Some examples from Stratum VII were made of hard, light-colored, well-levigated ware, similar to that of Philistine I pottery.¹⁹⁴

ISJ 1.1: Collared storage jars

Stratum VC: Fig. 5.61:2, 8

This sub-type, represented by two examples from Stratum VC, has an elongated oval body, a pointed base, a slightly out-curved elongated neck, an externally thickened rim, and a ridge/collar at the base of the neck. Collared storage jars are quite common in both the Late Bronze Age and Iron I; they are frequently confused with collared pithoi.¹⁹⁵

ISJ 2: Storage jars with a simple or concave rim

Stratum VIA: Fig. 5.44:9

Stratum VB: Fig. 5.73:1–3, 5

Stratum VA: Fig. 5.82:2–5, 10

Stratum IVb: Fig. 5.95:1–6, 11, 15–17, 20–21

Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.109:1–2, 7

This type first appears in Stratum VI and becomes common in Strata V and IV, replacing **ISJ 1**. It has a slightly thickened rounded rim, in some cases concave on the interior. The rim is vertical or slightly inverted. Complete examples have an ovoid body, rounded base, rounded or slightly carinated shoulders, and two handles (Figs. 5.73:5; 5.82:3–4, 10; 5.109:7). The body is somewhat shorter and wider than that of **ISJ 1**. A complete example from Stratum VA has a relatively narrow elongated body and a pointed base (Fig. 5.82:5), resembling the earlier jar type. One rim sherd from Stratum IVb is red-slipped (Fig. 5.95:11). A jar from Stratum IVA has a pierced base (Fig. 5.109:7).

193. The line on the bottom of this vessel does not indicate a flat base, but is a drawing convention. See further under “Bodies without a preserved rim” below.

194. See also Killebrew 1998a: 206; for a discussion of this phenomenon, see Chapter 5B.

195. For parallels, see Killebrew 1998b: Fig. 3:12 (Ekron Stratum IX); Bunimovitz and Finkelstein 1993: Fig. 6.51:7 (Shiloh Stratum V); *Megiddo 3*: 31–32, Pl. 12:1–2, incorrectly designated “pithoi”; Arie 2006: Figs. 13.61:4; 13.64:2 (Megiddo Stratum VIA); Panitz-Cohen 2006: Pls. 30:1–2; 31:1; 41:2–3 (Timnah Strata VIII–VII).

Jars with a simple rim appear throughout the Iron I (and later), while those with a concave rim interior are most common in the late Iron I and early Iron IIA.¹⁹⁶ In the later phases of the Iron II, concave rims appear on different types of jars that are unattested at Ekron in Strata VII–IV.¹⁹⁷

ISJ 3: Storage jars with a ridged neck

Stratum VIA: Fig. 5.44:7

This rare type is characterized by a vertical neck with a prominent ridge below the rounded rim. Parallels come from many regions in the country, but it is difficult to assess their relevance because the significance of **ISJ 3** in the Ekron assemblage is minimal. In any case, the dating of these parallels (Iron I) fits the dating of Stratum VIA.¹⁹⁸

Bodies without a preserved rim

Stratum VIIb: Fig. 5.4:13–16

Stratum VIIa: Fig. 5.15:13–18

Stratum VIb: Fig. 5.27:11, 13–16 (see Color Photo 5.6:4 for Fig. 5.27:15)

Stratum VIA: Fig. 5.44:15

Stratum VC: Fig. 5.61:7, 9–11, 13

Stratum VB: Fig. 5.73:6–7

Stratum VA: Fig. 5.82:8–9, 11

Stratum IVb: Fig. 5.95:18–19

Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.109:8

Most of these examples come from storage jars with an elongated ovoid body. This form, typical of the Iron I, developed from a Late Bronze Age jar type.¹⁹⁹ Most have two handles, but examples with four handles are also attested (Figs. 5.15:15 [Color Photo 5.6:5]; 5.27:13), the latter with a somewhat shorter and wider body than the former.²⁰⁰ All the handles have a smooth exterior and are oval in section. The lower body either tapers toward the bottom (Fig. 5.4:16) or has a gently rounded wall (Fig. 5.4:14). Of the several base types, stump bases (Fig. 5.15:13–15) are limited to Stratum VII, while rounded (Fig. 5.95:19 [Color Photo 5.6:6]) and pointed (Fig. 5.15:17–18) bases seem to appear in all the Iron I strata. Slightly thickened bases (Fig. 5.44:15–16) seem to be an Iron I development of a Late Bronze Age stump base. Small flat bases are not common (Fig. 5.15:16). A jar from Stratum VIA has a row of irregularly-placed hook-shaped incisions on the exterior made before firing (Fig. 5.44:16; see also no. 12 under Storage Jars: Incised and impressed handles below).

A precise correlation between the jar rim types defined above and these body fragments is difficult. Parallels from other sites indicate that the four-handled jars and the jars with a stump base most probably have a **ISJ 1** rim, while many, although by no means all of the jars with a rounded base have **ISJ 2** rims.

Some jar bodies are of rare types: an example from Stratum VC has a wide oval-shaped body with a slightly pointed base (Fig. 5.61:11).²⁰¹ A jar from Stratum VA with a carinated shoulder (Fig. 5.82:8) might belong to a related type. The same stratum yielded a jar with an elongated thin-walled body that widens toward the rounded base (Fig. 5.82:11).²⁰²

Two additional examples are unusually small (only 28 cm from shoulder to base), with a sharply carinated

196. For parallels, see *Ashdod IV*: Figs. 3:16–18; 9:1–3; *Ashdod V*: Figs. 15:6–7; 41:10; Ben-Shlomo 2005b: Fig. 3.71:1, 3 (Ashdod Strata XIIIb–X); Cross and Stager 2006: Fig. 3 (Ashkelon Grid 38 Phase 17); *Qasile 2*: Figs. 34:18; 43:19–20, 52:9 (Strata X–IX); *Timnah II*: 92; Panitz-Cohen 2006: 87 (Timnah Strata V–IV, Type SJ 21); Edelstein and Auran 1992: Fig. 10:1, 3; Kochavi 1969: Fig. 13:1–9 (Esdar Stratum III); Brandfon 1984: Figs. 19:1–3; 23:1–2 (Beersheba Strata IX–VII).

197. For example, Shai and Maeir 2003: Fig. 3:2 (Šafi/Gath Stratum A3).

198. See Chapter 5B. For examples of jars with a similar rim profile, see Ben-Shlomo 2005b: Fig. 3.59:5 (Ashdod Stratum XI, decorated with horizontal bands); *Megiddo 3*: Pls. 2:1–2, 5; 10:1–4 (Stratum VIB–A); Afula: Figs. 11:2–3; 16:3 (Stratum III); Brandfon 1984: Fig. 23:4 (Beersheba Stratum VII, with a very short neck).

199. See Panitz-Cohen 2006: 86.

200. For parallels for four-handled Iron I storage jars, see *Ashdod II–III*: Fig. 83: 1–2 (Stratum XIII); Gophna and Meron 1970: Fig. 2:5 (Nitzanim tomb); *Qasile 2*: Fig. 26:14 (Stratum XI); *Gezer IV* (HUC): Pls. 26:3; 27:1–2; 28:1–2 (Stratum XIII); Yannai 2004: Figs. 19.45:1–3, 5; 19.49:1–9 (Lachish Level VI).

201. Compare with *Ashdod V*: Fig. 15:7 (Stratum XIIIb).

202. Larger sack-shaped jars with four loop handles were found in Ashdod Strata X and VIIIb (*Ashdod II–III*: Fig. 43:5, with LPDW decoration; Ben-Shlomo 2005b: Fig. 3.71:7, red-slipped and burnished).

shoulder and tapering body, somewhat resembling Late Bronze Age Canaanite storage jars. The Stratum VB example has four handles and thick walls (Fig. 5.73:7) and the Stratum IVB jar has two handles and thinner walls (Fig. 5.95:18).²⁰³

The upper part of several of the jars seems to have been intentionally cut off, and in many cases, the break was shaved and smoothed (Figs. 5.4:13–16; 5.15:15; 5.27:11–13; 5.44:15–16; 5.73:6 [Color Photo 5.6:7]; 5.82:9, 11; 5.95:18–19; 5.109:8). The base of a jar from Stratum VIIIB was removed and the break smoothed (Fig. 5.4:13). All these jars were sunk into the floor surface and functioned as stationary installations. Two jars from Stratum VIIA were set into the frame of Silo 24070 in Building 352 (Fig. 5.15:15–16), and consequently are the only preserved jar bodies from this stratum. These and some of the other sunken jars apparently served as bins,²⁰⁴ while others probably served as receptacles for libations, for instance, the jar with the base removed from Stratum VIIIB (Fig. 5.4:13) and one of the above-mentioned **ISJ 1** jars from Stratum VIA (Fig. 5.44:15).²⁰⁵ Another two jar bases were perforated before firing (Figs. 5.4:14; 5.61:4).²⁰⁶

203. For parallels, see *Ashdod I*: Fig. 34:4 (Area C, Locus 2001); *Qasile 2*: Fig. 30:9 (Stratum XI); *Māšōš*: Pl. 141:8 (House 314); *Megiddo 3*: Pl. 13:8–10 (Stratum VIA).

204. Several sunken jars with the upper part cut off were found at Ashkelon Grid 38 Phase 18, embedded in surfaces paved with shells. The excavators suggest that these jars were used to distill alcoholic beverages (Stager et al. 2008: 266, 271, Fig. 15.37). Some of the surfaces into which the jars from Ekron were sunk were also paved with pebbles or sherds (see Chapter 2). For other Iron I examples of this phenomenon, see *Keisan*: Pl. 47:10–12 (Level 5); A. Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987: Fig. 17:7 (Qiri Stratum VIII). For sunken jars with their upper part removed for use as bins from Middle and Late Bronze Age contexts, see *Gezer IV* (HUC): 28, 37, Pls. 72A, 80B (Strata XIX–XVI); *Ain Shems IV*: Pl. 56:2–4 (Stratum IVB).

205. See also an upper part of a jar placed upside-down from Ashkelon Grid 38 Phase 20 (Stager et al. 2008: 258, Fig. 15.20). Parts of large vessels, frequently turned upside-down, are typically used as receptacles for libations in the Bronze Age Aegean (Hägg 1990; Konsolaki-Yannopoulou 2001: 214).

206. For contemporary parallels, see Ben-Shlomo 2005b: Fig. 3.6:10, 12 (Ashdod Stratum XIII).

Varia: Rims

1. Fig. 5.27:1, Stratum VIB: externally thickened rim of a wide-mouthed vessel.

2. Fig. 5.45:27, Stratum VIA: simple everted rim and conical neck of thin-walled jar.

3. Fig. 5.45:28, Stratum VIA: simple everted rim of a thick-walled vessel. Its identification as a jar is uncertain.

4. Fig. 5.82:1, Stratum VB: elongated rim with an inverted stance. Jars with this rim profile are typically dated to the 9th–7th centuries BCE, but this example, given its soft fabric, must be dated to the Iron I.²⁰⁷

5. Fig. 5.107:2–4, 5?, Stratum IVA: these represent rare holemouth jars that occur only in Stratum IVA. They have an opening of 18–23 cm and a slightly inverted (almost vertical) upper wall, characteristics that suggest that they could be classified as holemouth jars rather than as small kraters, although this definition is tentative. The rim profiles are either hammerhead-shaped or bulbous. All the examples are undecorated. Holemouth jars with a cylindrical body first appear in Philistia in the late Iron IIA, and the Ekron examples, if they indeed belong to such vessels, are their earliest attestation.²⁰⁸ The closest parallel comes from Lachish Level IV.²⁰⁹

6. Fig. 5.109:4–6, Stratum IVA: wide-mouthed (35–40 cm) vessels with a vertical neck and thickened rim. Their identification as jars is uncertain.

Varia: Bases

7. Figs. 5.44:11, 13; 5.45:29?, Stratum VIA; Fig. 5.61:4, Stratum VC: fragments of stump, rounded, or flat bases.

207. For Iron II jars with this rim profile, see Shai and Maeir 2003; Gitin 2006b; for Iron I examples, see Panitz-Cohen 2006: Pls. 72:7; 76:2 (Timnah Stratum V).

208. *Timnah II*: 107; for a late Iron IIA example, see Shai and Maeir 2003: Fig. 3:4 (Šafi/Gath Stratum A3). See, however, possibly somewhat earlier holemouth jars with an everted rim from Megiddo Stratum V (*Megiddo I*: Pl. 20:117) and with a thickened rim from Tel Michal Stratum XIII (Singer-Avitz 1989: Fig. 7.3:16).

209. Zimhoni 2004: Fig. 25.23:22.

Varia: Body sherds

8. Fig. 5.5:6, Stratum VIIIB; Fig. 5.44:8, Stratum VIA; Fig. 5.95:10, Stratum IVB: jar necks or shoulders with the rim intentionally removed and the break smoothed, apparently from sunken jar installations, as described above.

9. Fig. 5.28:1, Stratum VIB: a thick wall fragment of a jar that may belong to the above-mentioned rare small jar type (see Figs. 5.73:7; 5.95:18).

Incised and impressed handles

10. Fig. 5.16:15, Stratum VIIA: shallow rounded impression made before firing.

11. Fig. 5.44:10, Stratum VIA: X-shaped incision made before firing.

12. Fig. 5.44:16, Stratum VIA: arrowhead- or fork-shaped incision made before firing.

These types of marks on handles are a common feature in the Bronze and Iron Ages. Their significance, although a subject of much speculation, is unknown. The only certainty is that the marks were created by the potter, since they were made before firing.²¹⁰ Interestingly, most of the incisions on jar handles found at neighboring sites were made after firing, and thus presumably served a different purpose.²¹¹

Jar handles with painted decoration

13. Fig. 5.28:2–4, Stratum VIB: These handles come from decorated jars that are common in the Late Bronze Age and continue to appear, albeit in limited quantities, in the early part of the Iron I, mainly in the northern part of the country.²¹² The decoration of converging lines on the upper exterior of the handle is typical (Fig. 5.28:2–3). One handle is decorated

with short horizontal lines (Fig. 5.28:4), and horizontal painted bands are preserved under another (Fig. 5.28:2).

Jars or jugs

Fig. 5.4:8, Stratum VIIIB; Fig. 5.16:1, Stratum VIIA; Fig. 5.45:2, 5–7, Stratum VIA: These rims belong either to storage jars or to jugs, but cannot be identified more precisely.

AMPHORAE

IAMP1: Amphorae with a rounded body and wide neck

Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.109:9

Post-Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.114:6?

The example from Stratum IVA, of which two handles and a large body fragment were preserved, is unique. The estimated height of this very large vessel is at least 60 cm. The handles extending from the upper shoulder to mid-neck have two prominent parallel ridges that meet at the lower join between the handle and the body and encircle a rounded knob. This design is an imitation of a metal vessel, with the rounded knobs representing the rivets that attach the handle to the body. Iron I ceramic vessels that imitate metal vessels are rare.²¹³ Several examples of vessels with knobs imitating rivets come from Iron II Philistia,²¹⁴ and there are numerous examples on Late Bronze Age Cypriot Base Ring jugs and juglets.²¹⁵ This amphora has a thin dark red slip and is decorated with horizontal straight and wavy black lines. The thick wavy line as the main decorative element is unique in the pottery of Iron Age Philistia. This decoration is common on contemporary

210. Nadelman 1990; Wood 1990: 45–48.

211. See Cross and Stager 2006: 134; Panitz-Cohen 2006: 88.

212. For a discussion and parallels, see Panitz-Cohen 2006: 83–86; for the examples of painted jars from Iron I Philistia, see *Qasile 2*: Fig. 47:12 (Stratum X); Ben-Shlomo 2005b: Figs. 3.6:11, 13–16; 3.31:14, 16; 3.59:5 (Ashdod Strata XIII–XI).

213. See the krater in *Mor*: Fig. 3.16:9 (Stratum III).

214. See Gitin in press: Fig. 4A.27:9.

215. *Ashdod II–III*: Figs. 37:20; 40:6; *Ashdod IV*: Figs. 10:12; 13:19 (Strata IX–VIII); *Timnah II*: Pl. 94:14 (Stratum II); Bunimovitz and Finkelstein 1993: Fig. 6.46:8 (Shiloh Stratum V). The prominent knobs common on krater and amphora handles from Ashdod Strata VIII–VI may represent a similar phenomenon (*Ashdod I*: Fig. 37:9, 11; *Ashdod II–III*: Fig. 54:2–3, 6, 11). For Base Ring II juglets and jugs with knobs, see *SCE IV/IC*: Fig. 53:5–7; *Athienou*: Fig. 20:5–6, 8.

Cypriot ceramics, which may have been the inspiration for the example from Ekron.²¹⁶ Amphorae of this generic type with a globular or ovoid body, a wide elongated neck, and two handles attached from mid-neck to shoulder are known from various Iron II sites,²¹⁷ although they are much smaller than the example from Ekron.

Another amphora (Fig. 5.114:6) that may be similar in form to the example from Stratum IVA, but is more fragmentary, comes from Post-Stratum IVA. It is covered by unburnished red slip, and the preserved part of the neck is decorated with two black horizontal bands.

JUGS

Local-Tradition

IJUG 1: Jugs with a vertical or out-curved neck and thickened rim

Stratum VIIIB: Figs. 5.4:9; 5.16:6?
 Stratum VIB: Fig. 5.28:5–9
 Stratum VIA: Fig. 5.45:8–11, 12?, 26 (var)
 Stratum VC: Fig. 5.62:6
 Stratum VA: Fig. 5.84:1 (var)
 Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.96:1, 2 (var), 4?
 Stratum IVA: Figs. 5.109:10; 5.110:1

This is the most common jug rim type attested in almost every stratum, and it occurs in several variations. Most of the examples have a concave rim interior (Figs. 5.4:9; 5.28:5–8). A similar rim appears on some of the examples of **IJUG 7**, which has a trefoil mouth. The height of the vertical or out-curved neck varies. A loop handle attached from the rim to the shoulder is preserved on some examples (Figs. 5.45:11, 26; 5.62:6). One variant has a high vertical neck and simple rim (Fig. 5.96:2). Since these rims could belong to a number of body types, their value

for dating purposes is limited. Parallels come from a wide chronological range of contexts.²¹⁸

IJUG 2: Jugs with an out-curved neck and profiled rim

Stratum VIIIB: Fig. 5.4:11–12
 Stratum VIIA: Fig. 5.16:5
 Stratum VIB: Fig. 5.28:10
 Stratum VIA: Fig. 5.45:13
 Stratum VC: Fig. 5.62:1?
 Stratum VB: Fig. 5.73:4 (var)
 Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.96:3, 5 (var)
 Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.110:2, 3 (var)

The profiled rim has a prominent ridge and is thickened or out-turned on the top. The stance is vertical or slightly inverted. A loop handle attached from the rim to the shoulder is preserved on two examples from Stratum IV (Figs. 5.96:3; 5.110:2). The neck exterior opposite the handle on Fig. 5.110:2 is burned, suggesting that this vessel was used for cooking. If so, this jug might represent the continuation of the Philistine tradition of cooking in small closed vessels, also attested at other late Iron I and Iron II sites in Philistia.²¹⁹

IJUG 3: Neckless jugs with an everted rim

Stratum VIA: Fig. 5.45:22–23

IJUG 4: Neckless jugs with a thickened rim

Stratum VIA: Fig. 5.45:21

These two jug types are poorly represented at Ekron. They are neckless and have a single loop handle extending from the rim to the shoulder. **IJUG 3** has an everted rounded rim. Its form is quite similar to that of the **ICJ 1** Philistine-style cooking jugs, but in contrast, it is made of a light-colored fine and well-levigated ware.

216. *Alaas*: 58–62; Mountjoy 2005a: 155–209. A storage jar decorated with a thick wavy line crudely painted on the body was published from Rehov Stratum IV (Mazar et al. 2005: Fig. 13.36:4), but whether these two vessels are related is unclear.

217. See Gitin in press: Fig. 4A.24:1, 5, IIAMP 1 and IIAMP 2; *Tinnah II*: 79–80, Type AM 5, with parallels.

218. See, for example, Singer-Avitz 2002: Figs. 2:4; 3:2–3, 10–11 (Arad Strata XII–XI).

219. See Gitin in press: Fig. 4A.26:1–3, IJUG 13, IJUG 13.1, and IJUG 13.3; Yasur-Landau 2005; Ben-Shlomo et al. 2008: 227–29. A cooking jug from Šafi/Gath (Stratum A3) has a rim profile that is quite similar to the example from Ekron (see Ben-Shlomo et al. 2008: Fig. 3:9).

Only one example of **IJUG 4** was identified. As opposed to **IJUG 3**, the ware is coarse, and it may rather be a variant of **ICJ 1**.²²⁰

IJUG 5: Jugs with a 'ring' rim

Stratum VIIA: Fig. 5.16:4
Stratum VIA: Fig. 5.45:15–17, 18?
Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.96:6
Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.109:13

These jugs are distinguished by a rim that looks like a ring.²²¹

IJUG 6: Decorated jugs with a vertical neck and thickened rim

Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.96:8–10, 12
Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.109:11?, 14–17
Post-Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.114:7, 9

The rims of these high-necked vessels have a variety of thickened profiles, and some are grooved (Fig. 5.109:16–17). They could also belong to amphorae.²²² Their distinguishing feature is their decoration of red slip and/or horizontal white and black bands. An example with a preserved handle from Stratum IVB (Fig. 5.96:10) is decorated with black bands on the handle and the top of the rim. This type is limited to Stratum IV.

IJUG 7: Jugs with a high wide neck and trefoil mouth

Stratum VIIB: Fig. 5.16:3?
Stratum VIB: Fig. 5.28:11

220. Ben-Shlomo et al. 2008.

221. For various types of jugs with this rim profile, see *Negev Highlands II*: Fig. 64:6 (with a rounded body and ring base); *Māsōs*: Pls. 137:11; 139:8 (Strata II–I); Bunimovitz and Finkelstein 1993: Fig. 6.59:6 (Shiloh Stratum V); *Megiddo 3*: Pl. 14:2 (Stratum VIA).

222. Compare with the amphorae from Ashdod and Šafi/Gath in Ben-Shlomo 2005b: Fig. 3.73:2; Ben-Shlomo, Shai, and Maeir 2004: Fig. 2:3. There are also rare examples of jars with this rim profile (*Ashdod V*: Fig. 44:3). For jugs with a similar rim profile to **IJUG 6**, see *Ashdod II–III*: Figs. 56:23 (Strata VII–VI, compare with Ekron Fig. 5.109:15); 56:27 (Stratum VII, compare with Ekron Fig. 5.109:16–17).

Stratum VIA: Fig. 5.45:24–25
Stratum VC: Fig. 5.62:2–3
Stratum VB: Fig. 5.74:1–2
Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.96:11
Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.110:7

Jugs with a trefoil mouth are attested in all the Iron I strata. The rim is usually thickened and sometimes has a ridge on the exterior (Fig. 5.74:1). The better-preserved examples have a vertical or out-curved neck and a loop handle attached from the rim to the shoulder (Figs. 5.28:11; 5.96:11; 5.110:7). Most of these jugs are plain, although some are red-slipped and decorated with black and white horizontal bands on the upper body (Fig. 5.96:11).²²³

IJUG 8: Jugs with a globular body and high narrow neck

Stratum VC: Fig. 5.62:7
Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.110:4–5

The rims of **IJUG 8** are either everted (Fig. 5.110:4–5) or profiled (Fig. 5.62:7). A complete everted-rim example from Stratum IVA is 22 cm high and has a globular body and a ring base, with a loop handle extending from below the rim to the shoulder (Fig. 5.110:4 [Color Photo 5.6:8]). It is slipped in an unusual shade of gray-brown and is hand-burnished. Similar red-slipped and usually burnished jugs with both rim variations are particularly characteristic of the Yarkon River basin in the late Iron I.²²⁴

IJUG 9: Decorated jugs with a spherical body and high ridged neck

Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.96:13–14 (see Color Photo 5.6:9 for Fig. 5.96:13)

These vessels have a slightly thickened rim and a loop handle extending from the neck ridge to the shoulder. They are red-slipped and are decorated with black and

223. For examples of various types of trefoil-mouth jugs, see Dothan 1998c: Pl. 11:28 (Ekron Stratum V); Ben-Shlomo 2005b: Fig. 3.7:1 (Ashdod Stratum XIII); Edelstein and Aurant 1992: Fig. 10:6–8; Singer-Avitz 2002: Figs. 3:4; 4:4 (Arad Strata XII–XI).

224. *Qasile 2*: Figs. 41:7–8; 49:5–7 (Stratum X); Ben-Shlomo 2008a: Fig. 18:6; Jasmin 1999: Pl. 85:2 (Yarmuth Stratum IIIA).

white concentric circles on the body and bands on the neck. This type is influenced by the Phoenician jug tradition, and appears in late Iron I and Iron IIA contexts.²²⁵

Varia

Stratum VIIA: Fig. 5.16:7–8?

Stratum VIB: Fig. 5.33:1

Stratum VIA: Fig. 5.45:14, 19

Stratum VC: Fig. 5.62:5

Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.96:7?

Stratum IVA: Figs. 5.109:12; 111:1–2?

Post-Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.114:5?, 8?, 10?

Several of these vessels are noteworthy:

1. Fig. 5.33:1, Stratum VIB: jug with a piriform body, a small ring base, and a handle with a rounded knob near the join to the body.

2. Fig. 5.62:5, Stratum VC: jug with a horizontal ridged handle and a knob imitating a metal prototype.

3. Fig. 5.109:12, Stratum IVA: jug with a braided handle.

4. Fig. 5.114:5, Post-Stratum IVA: shoulder and handle fragment of a Phoenician Bichrome vessel, possibly a jug. The Phoenician Bichrome decorative style has a very long chronological range, beginning in the late Iron I and continuing well into the Iron II.²²⁶

225. For parallels, see *Māsōs*: Pls. 142:8; 148:1 (House 314); *Qasile 2*: Figs. 41:11 (Stratum X, with a short neck); 52:16 (Stratum IX, undecorated); Maisler (Mazar) 1951: Fig. 10b (Qasile Stratum VIII [its attribution to Stratum VII in a caption is a typo [see Maisler (Mazar) 1951: 41]); Bunimovitz and Lederman 2006: Fig. 2 (Beth-Shemesh Level 4); *Timnah II*: Pl. 79:10 (Stratum IV, decorated with black and white circles on reserved hand-burnished red slip); A. Ben-Tor and Bonfil 2003: Fig. 146:6 (Qashish Iron II pit); Bikai 1987: Pl. 3:17, 19 (probably Levantine mainland imports found at Amathus and Palaepaphos-*Skales* on Cyprus in the Kouklia horizon of the Cypro-Geometric I–II period, dated to 1050–850 BCE). For examples of Phoenician globular jugs, frequently decorated in the Phoenician Bichrome style, see *Tyre Pottery*: 37–38; *Qasile 2*: 67–69, with references.

226. *Qasile 2*: 65–69, 75, 84–85; Gilboa 1999.

Philistine Tradition

IJUG 10: Philistine 1 jugs

Stratum VIIB: Fig. 5.10:1

Stratum VIIA: Fig. 5.22:7

Stratum VC: Fig. 5.63:13

One Philistine 1 jug is represented by a rim and handle fragment (Fig. 5.10:1) and another two by neck fragments (Figs. 5.22:7; 5.63:13). Their painted decoration is typical of this vessel type: a band along the handle and a horizontal band on the join between the shoulder and neck. All three illustrated examples are made of a light-colored well-levigated ware. This poorly preserved material does not allow for attribution to either round- or trefoil-mouth types.²²⁷ The example from Stratum VC is clearly residual.

IJUG 11: Philistine 2 jugs

Stratum VIA: Fig. 5.54:12

Stratum VB: Fig. 5.76:7

Of these two neck fragments of Philistine Bichrome jugs, the example from Stratum VIA has an elaborate lotus design and that from Stratum VB is decorated with a schematic version of this pattern, namely, a row of triangles.

Varia

Stratum VIB: Fig. 5.37:1–3?, 4, 7?

A handle decorated with a ‘Union Jack’ pattern (Fig. 5.37:2) may belong to a **IJUG 11** vessel.²²⁸

STRAINER JUGS

ISJUG 1: Philistine 1 globular strainer jugs

Stratum VIIA: Fig. 5.22:2?

Stratum VIB: Figs. 5.33:2; 5.34:8?

The only relatively well-preserved example of a Philistine 1 strainer jug has a relatively short neck, a

227. For a general discussion of Philistine 1 jugs, see Dothan and Zukerman 2004: 22, Type H.

228. For a discussion of this type, see Dothan 1982: 172–85; Ben Dor Evian 2012.

rounded everted rim, a loop handle attached from the shoulder to the rim, and a spout perpendicular to the handle (Fig. 5.33:2). It has a partially preserved triple-stem tongue decoration in black paint.²²⁹ This pattern is much more common on Philistine 1 bell-shaped bowls and kraters (see **IBL 23** and **IKR 8**). Although the fabric of the vessel is rather coarse, with many inclusions, it is nevertheless assigned to the Philistine 1 family by virtue of its finely executed monochrome decoration, light ware color, and delicate thin-walled body.

This type derives directly from Aegean strainer jugs, which first appear in LH IIIB1–2 contexts.²³⁰ Killebrew maintains that this strainer jug first appeared on Cyprus, and the Philistine type is of Cypriot derivation, but she bases this conclusion on the finds from Alassa, where no LC IIC assemblages could be stratigraphically isolated due to the continuous occupation of the site from the LC IIC into the LC IIIA. Moreover, the initial appearance of Aegean strainer jugs of comparable shape is earlier than that of the Cypriot examples.²³¹

ISJUG 2: Philistine 2 globular strainer jugs

Stratum VIB: Fig. 5.36:5

Stratum VIA: Fig. 5.56:1?

Stratum VA: Fig. 5.87:3, 7?

Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.97:3 (Color Photo 5.6:13)

The best-preserved example of this type is a relatively small vessel (14 cm high) with a short neck, a loop handle extending from rim to shoulder, and a spout perpendicular to the handle (Fig. 5.87:3). This vessel is decorated with carelessly applied horizontal bands. This simple design is less common than the more

elaborate decorations.²³² The other two illustrated examples of **ISJG 2**, which are fragmentary and may be larger than the complete example discussed above, are decorated in the elaborate Bichrome style. One has a combination of densely arranged lozenges, vertical straight lines, and concentric half-circles in the central register, and a pattern of concentric half-circles connected by chevrons in the upper register (Fig. 5.36:5). The other has a finely executed decoration of closely arranged spirals, a Maltese cross, and a hatched triangle in the main register, and concentric half-circles in the upper register (Fig. 5.87:2). A shoulder fragment decorated in a similar style (Fig. 5.56:1) might also belong to this strainer jug type.²³³

ISJUG 2.1: Red-slipped globular strainer jugs

Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.110:9

This sub-type is represented by only one example. It most probably had a basket handle, although the upper part is missing. In addition to the Philistine Red Slip style, including hand-burnishing, the vessel has two sets of black and white horizontal bands on the upper and lower body.²³⁴

ISJUG 3: Philistine 2 strainer jugs with a double carination

Stratum VC: Fig. 5.66:9

Stratum IVB: Figs. 5.97:2; 5.100:10

These bichrome-decorated vessels are characterized by the carination on the shoulder and on the lower body. The three illustrated examples are only partially preserved (the neck and rim are missing). Complete examples have either a loop handle extending from rim to shoulder or a basket handle.²³⁵ One jug has iso-

229. The stemmed tongue pattern appears, albeit in a different version, on a Sinda Style Cypriot jug of unknown provenance (Dothan 1982: 147, Pl. 67a) and on a bichrome jug from a tomb near Tell 'Eitun (Edelstein and Auran 1992: Fig. 5).

230. For example, Mountjoy 1999b: Fig. 33:246; Demakopoulou, Divari-Valakou, and Schallin 2003: Fig. 36. For a comparative discussion, see Dothan and Zukerman 2004: 24, Type I.

231. Killebrew 2005: 225, n. 99, Type AS 13; for the finds from Alassa, see Hadjisavvas 1991.

232. Compare with Stager et al. 2008: Fig. 15.23:8 (Ashkelon Grid 38 Phase 19); *Qasile 2*: Fig. 50:1 (Stratum X).

233. For parallels for elaborately decorated Philistine 2 globular strainer jugs, see *Ashdod V*: Fig. 32:2; Ben-Shlomo 2005b: Fig. 3.25 (Ashdod Stratum XII); *Qasile 2*: Fig. 35:1 (Stratum X, with a basket handle and neck strainer); Edelstein and Auran 1992: Fig. 5; *Gezer IV* (HUC): Pl. 28:5 (Stratum XIII).

234. For a parallel with an ovoid body, see Ben-Shlomo 2005b: Fig. 3.72:1 (Ashdod Stratum X).

235. Ben-Shlomo 2005b: Fig. 3.25 (Ashdod Stratum XII); Dothan 1998c: Pl. 10:1 (Ekron Stratum V, with a basket

lated spirals separated by cross-hatched lozenges (Fig. 5.66:9 [Color Photo 5.6:11]). The main register of the second vessel has an elaborate decoration of elongated triangles separated by a zigzag-like configuration of short multiple lines, and its shoulder is decorated with concentric half-circles (Fig. 5.97:2). The third example, represented by a body fragment, is decorated with a finely executed diagonal net pattern (Fig. 5.100:10).²³⁶ Although the last two examples come from Stratum IVB, they should not be considered as residual, as their decoration derives from a contemporary painted tradition common in the northern part of the country.²³⁷

ISJUG 3.1: Red-slipped strainer jugs with a double carination

Stratum VIA: Fig. 5.56:2

Stratum VA: Fig. 5.83:3–4 (see Color Photo 5.6:10 for Fig. 5.83:3)

Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.110:8

This is a red-slipped version of the previous type. The earliest example, with a decoration of black horizontal bands on a burnished red slip background (Fig. 5.56:2), has no parallels from Stratum VI, and is most likely intrusive. The examples from later strata have a ring base, basket handle, and two strainers: one at mid-body and the other in the opening of the neck. The

handle).

236. A similarly decorated body fragment of a closed vessel from Stratum VIA appears on Fig. 5.54:9.

237. For the zigzag/triangle pattern, see *Keisan*: Pl. 72:1 (Level 9c); Zarzecki-Peleg, Cohen-Anidjar, and Ben-Tor 2005: 323–25, Fig. II.40:7 (Yoqne'am Stratum XVII, decoration described as Philistine); for a detailed discussion of this pattern, see Gilboa 2006–2007: 218–32. A bottle with this design comes from Ekron Stratum VA (Fig. 5.86:2); see also the red-slipped strainer jug from Ashdod Stratum X (Ben-Shlomo 2005b: Fig. 3.72:2). For the net pattern, see Gilboa 2006–2007: Fig. 1:8 (jug, Dor, "Iron Ia" horizon); *Keisan*: Pl. 72:6 (Level 9c); Zarzecki-Peleg, Cohen-Anidjar, and Ben-Tor 2005: Fig. I.28:17 (Yoqne'am Stratum XVII); *CPP*: 67 D 2 (Tell el-Far'ah [South] Tomb 601); *Qasile 2*: Figs. 19:41; 30:15; 35:3; 37:16; 51:2, 5–6 (Strata XI–X). The use of the net pattern as the main decorative element, as in these cases, should be differentiated from its common occurrence in metopes or triglyphs in the Late Bronze Age.

examples from Stratum VA are decorated with black horizontal bands, while the Stratum IVA example has additional white bands (Fig. 5.110:8).²³⁸

Varia

Stratum VIB: Figs. 5.36:6?; 5.37:12–13

Stratum VC: Fig. 5.67:1?, 6?

Stratum VA: Fig. 5.87:7

Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.97:1

Some of these fragments can only tentatively be attributed to strainer jugs. The fragment from Stratum IVB is a neck with a single-hole strainer inside it and a basket handle. The others are body sherds decorated in the Philistine Bichrome style. The following decorative patterns are represented: a spiral with solid central filling (Fig. 5.76:6), a cross-hatched lozenge (Fig. 5.37:12), a chevron (Figs. 5.37:13; 5.67:6), double triangles (Fig. 5.67:6), concentric half-circles (Figs. 5.37:12; 5.67:6), a vertical row of half-circles (Fig. 5.67:6), and dotted scales (Fig. 5.37:13). There are also three examples of bird motifs: one is rather unusual, with the body filled with a schematic metope containing short horizontal lines, triangular-shaped upper parts of the feet, and a wing rendered as an inverted chevron (Fig. 5.36:6); the second bird is rendered in the more common manner, except for the slight horizontal elongation of the body parts (Fig. 5.67:1); and the third example is poorly preserved (Fig. 5.67:6).

A possible fragment of a strainer jug from Stratum VA (Fig. 5.87:7) is decorated with a variation of a bichrome checkerboard/lattice pattern that is not

238. The closest parallels for **ISJG 3.1** come from Beth-Shemesh Stratum III (*Ain Shems IV*: Pl. 60:16, 18) and Khirbet Qeiyafa (Kang and Garfinkel 2009b: Fig. 6.22:1). For additional parallels, see Ben-Shlomo 2008a: Fig. 17:6; *Qasile 2*: Figs. 35:3; 36:1; 50:2–3 (Stratum X); *Şarṭah*: Fig. 19:12 (Stratum I); *Timnah II*: Pl. 11:16 and possibly Pl. 11:19 (Stratum IV); *Māšōš*: Pl. 145:2 (House 314); *Negev Highlands II*: Fig. 10:7 (undecorated). With the exception of the jug decorated in Philistine 2 style in *Qasile II*: Fig. 35:1, none of these parallels has a neck strainer, like the Ekron examples. Neck strainers are attested in White Slip and Base Ring jugs from Cyprus (e.g., *Palaepaphos Tombs*: Pl. 46: K16, K41). A fragment of a neck strainer, most probably belonging to a strainer jug, comes from Ashdod Stratum Xb (*Ashdod V*: Fig. 44:12).

attested in Philistia, and appears to be of northern derivation.²³⁹

JUGLETS

IJUL 1: Ovoid or oval juglets

Stratum VIB: Fig. 5.29:2

Stratum VC: Fig. 5.62:9–10 (see Color Photo 5.6:15 for Fig. 5.62:10), 11?

Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.97:8–9

These juglets have a short neck, a rounded, oval, pinched, or trefoil mouth, an everted or vertical rim, a loop handle extending from rim to shoulder, and a rounded or pointed base. All the examples are undecorated. This type first appears in the Late Bronze Age and continues into the Iron I, disappearing in the 10th century BCE.²⁴⁰

IJUL 2: Sack-shaped juglets

Stratum VIB: Fig. 5.29:1

Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.97:10

These juglets are characterized by a body that widens toward the bottom (Fig. 5.29:1). The red-slipped example from Stratum IVB has a vertical rim and a slightly pinched mouth (Fig. 5.97:10). The chronological range of this type is the LB IIB–early Iron IIA.²⁴¹

IJUL 3: Cylindrical juglets

Stratum VA: Fig. 5.84:3–4

Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.111:3 (var), 4

Post-Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.114:11–13

The earliest juglets of this type (Fig. 5.84:3–4) are plain and have a less distinctly cylindrical body than the mostly red-slipped stratigraphically later examples.

IJUL 3 juglets typically have a concave neck, a slightly thickened rim, a rounded or slightly pinched mouth, a loop handle extending from rim to the shoulder, and a rounded base (Figs. 5.111:4 [Color Photo 5.6:14]; 5.114:11–13). This juglet first appears in the mid-Iron I and continues with some variations well into the Iron II.²⁴²

IJUL 4: Black Juglets

Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.97:4–5

These juglets are characterized by a dark brown ware, dense vertical burnishing (perhaps over self-slip), and a horizontal row of rounded knobs at mid-body. They have a squat cylindrical or sack-shaped body and a rounded base. The best-preserved example has a short vertical neck and a slightly thickened rim (Fig. 5.97:4). The handle may extend from mid-neck (rather than from the rim) to the shoulder, as on the pre-8th century BCE examples of this type. Since parallels for Black Juglets usually come from Iron IIA contexts, these Stratum IVB vessels may be the earliest examples of the type.²⁴³

IJUL 5: Globular juglets with a ring base

Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.111:7

IJUL 5.1: Spherical juglets with a rounded base

Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.97:6 (var)

Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.111:8 (Color Photo 5.8:7), 9?

Post-Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.114:14

The common features of **IJUL 5** and **IJUL 5.1** are the globular or spherical body, high ridged neck, and loop handle attached from the neck ridge to the shoulder.

239. Compare with the strainer jug in Zarzecki-Peleg, Cohen-Anidjar, and Ben-Tor 2005: Fig. I.31:4 (Yoqne'am Stratum XVII).

240. For parallels, see *Ashdod V*: Figs. 23:3; 32:8 (Strata XIIIa–XII); *Qasile 2*: Figs. 20:9; 30:16, 18; 36:4–5; 42:2, 9 (Strata XI–X); Edelstein and Auran 1992: Fig. 10:12; *Gezer IV* (HUC): Pls. 26:2; 28:3 (Stratum XIII); Singer-Avitz 2002: Figs. 2:5; 3:6–7 (Arad Stratum XII).

241. See *Ashdod IV*: Fig. 3:9; *Ashdod V*: Fig. 46:3 (Stratum X); *Qasile 2*: Figs. 20:10; 42:5, 7–8 (Strata XI–X), and additional examples in *Qasile 2*: 70 (Type JT 2).

242. For Iron I and Iron IIA parallels, see *Ashdod V*: Fig. 32:6 (Stratum XII); *Qasile 2*: Figs. 20:8; 42:1 (Strata XI–X); Singer-Avitz 2002: Fig. 6:12–13 (Arad Stratum XI).

243. For parallels, see *Timnah II*: Pl. 29:18 (Stratum III); Singer-Avitz 2002: Fig. 3:5 (Arad Stratum XII); *Māsōš*: Pl. 140:7 (Stratum II); *Megiddo II*: Pl. 88:1 (Stratum V); for discussion of this type and additional parallels, see *TBM I*: 83; *Timnah II*: 127.

IJUL 5 has an everted rim and a low ring base, and **IJUL 5.1** has a slightly thickened or simple rim. All the examples are red-slipped, with some decorated with black and white concentric circles.²⁴⁴ A variant from Stratum IVB has a rounded base and is undecorated (Fig. 5.97:6).

Ortiz has suggested that **IJUL 5** is an imitation of Cypriot Black-on-Red juglets.²⁴⁵ If Ekron Stratum IV indeed dates to the very end of the Iron I or slightly later, these examples would be slightly earlier than the earliest Black-on-Red imports.²⁴⁶ Alternatively, the Ekron examples may be imitations of earlier Cypro-Geometric I–II White Painted I ware forms (rather than of Cypro-Geometric III Black-on-Red ware) or of Phoenician globular juglets and jugs, all of which date to the late Iron I. Although Cypriot White Painted I globular juglets do not occur in the southern part of the country, imports of other vessel types in this ware are attested in the area.²⁴⁷

IJUL 6: Miniature juglets with a squat body

Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.111:6

This very small (only 3 cm wide) handmade vessel has a rounded base and is red-slipped.

IJUL 7: Cypriot Black-on-Red juglets

Post-Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.114:18

These two fragments of a Black-on-Red Cypriot juglet with a rounded body are decorated with fine black horizontal bands and concentric circles. The beginning of a vertical handle is also preserved. The orange-colored ware is well levigated and metallic, and the exterior of the juglet is polished. These small fragments were found in a Post-Stratum IVA context sealed by Stratum I. If the vessel originated in Stratum IV, it would be

244. For parallels, see *Negev Highlands II*: Fig. 10:8 (compare with Ekron Fig. 5.97:5); and possibly also *Māsōš*: Pl. 143:4 (Building 314, base not preserved).

245. Ortiz 2000: 202.

246. See n. 248 below.

247. See *Qasile 2*: 81, nn. 210–211, with references. For White Painted I globular juglets from Cyprus, see *Skales*: Figs. 43:31; 149:82; 153:6. For Phoenician globular jugs and juglets from Iron I sites in Israel, see n. 224 above.

one of the earliest occurrences of this ceramic family. It is more likely, however, that the fragments were deposited sometime during the Iron IIA after the lower city of Ekron was abandoned. Thus, the chronological significance is minimal.²⁴⁸

Varia

Stratum VIIIB: Fig. 5.5:2–3, 7

Stratum VIIA: Fig. 5.22:8?

Stratum VIB: Figs. 5.29:3; 5.37:8

Stratum VB: Fig. 5.74:3–4

Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.97:7, 11

Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.111:5

Of the best-preserved examples, one thin-walled juglet from Stratum VIB has an everted rim and pinched mouth and is decorated with black horizontal bands (Fig. 5.37:8). A red-slipped juglet or small jug from Stratum IVA has a pinched mouth, ridged conical neck, and a loop handle attached to the rim (Fig. 5.111:5).

STIRRUP JARS

ISTJ 1: Philistine 1 stirrup jars

Stratum VIIIB: Fig. 5.10:2?, 3

248. For the conclusion that the initial appearance of Black-on-Red pottery on the Levantine mainland dates to the early Iron IIA (10th century BCE), see Schreiber 2003: 181 (according to the conventional Iron Age chronology). The earliest example from Philistia is a bowl from Qasile Stratum IX, dated to early Iron IIA (Schreiber 2003: 166–67). The probably contemporary settlement at Tel Michal located only ca. 7 km north of Tell Qasile yielded three Black-on-Red juglets (Singer-Avitz 1989: Figs. 7.1:15; 7.3:10–11 [but see the reservations in Schreiber 2003: 117–21]), and Kadesh Barnea Stratum 4b yielded one such vessel (*Kadesh Barnea*: Pl. 11.11:11 [for the dating of this context, see n. 272 below]). However, the earliest well-stratified Black-on-Red juglets from the southern part of the country date to the late Iron IIA (9th century BCE): see Zimhoni 2004: Fig. 25.25:16 (Lachish Level IVC); Ben-Shlomo, Maeir, and Mommsen 2008: Fig. 3:5 (Šafi/Gath Stratum A3). An example from Beersheba Stratum VII (Brandfon 1984: Fig. 24:7) comes from an insecure context and cannot be used for chronological purposes (Schreiber 2003: 125–26).

Stratum VIIA: Fig. 5.22:10

Stratum VIB: Figs. 5.33:4–8; 5.34:3–4?, 10?

Stratum VC: Fig. 5.63:11–12

Three almost complete Philistine 1 stirrup jars were found in Stratum VIB (Fig. 5.33:6–8). They seem to be of similar size (ca. 17 cm in height) and have a globular body and a ring base. This form derives from the well-known Aegean type (FS 170–171, 173–177).²⁴⁹ Two of the jars are made of light-colored clay with almost no inclusions, representing some of the best examples of fine Philistine 1 ware (Fig. 5.33:7–8 [Color Photo 5.7:1–2]). In contrast, the third vessel was made of highly brittle ware that disintegrated soon after its discovery, and only three painted horizontal bands of the decoration survive (Fig. 5.33:6). The main decorative register of the vessel on Fig. 5.33:7 is paneled with triglyphs composed of groups of straight vertical lines, and the metopes are filled with a bird, a checkerboard pattern, and a hatched lozenge with concentric half-circles attached to its sides.²⁵⁰ The arrangement on stirrup jars of various motifs within a continuous paneled register derives from LH IIIB–C Aegean prototypes,²⁵¹ and becomes common on various Philistine 2 closed vessels (see below). The stirrup jar on Fig. 5.33:8 is decorated with a continuous row of hatched triangles in the main register and concentric arches on the shoulder. A row of hatched triangles also appears on a body fragment of another stirrup jar (Fig. 5.34:10).²⁵² This uncommon motif is also attested on several Philistine 2 stirrup jars.²⁵³

Three other body sherds might belong to this vessel type. One is decorated with an unusually small and finely executed bird motif (Fig. 5.34:3), rendered in

a similar manner to that on a better-preserved vessel (Fig. 5.33:7). These two Philistine 1 examples of the bird motif are similar to the later Philistine 2 birds, and represent their prototype. There are no parallels for this motif outside Philistia, but the various elements of the pattern, such as the curved neck and angled feet, are attested on LH IIIB–C Aegean pottery.²⁵⁴

A shoulder fragment of a stirrup jar is decorated with a horizontal chain of cross-hatched lozenges combined with concentric half-circles (Fig. 5.34:4). A better-preserved stirrup jar decorated with a horizontal chain of cross-hatched lozenges was found in Stratum VIB in Field III.²⁵⁵ Stirrup jars with a similar decoration found in the various parts of the eastern Mediterranean—including Tarsus, Kouklia-Palaepaphos, Hala Sultan Tekke, Enkomi, Tell Keisan, and Beth-Shean—can be dated to LC IIIA in Cypriot chronology.²⁵⁶ Stirrup jars decorated with lozenges also appear in the LH IIIB–C Aegean,²⁵⁷ and the inspiration for the examples from Ekron may also have come directly from this region.

A large shoulder fragment of a Philistine 1 stirrup jar found in a secondary context in Stratum VC is decorated with patches of dotted scales connected by a chevron (Fig. 5.63:11). The false neck on this and another of the stirrup jars has a string-cut bottom that was inserted into a circular opening created in the upper part of the vessel (Figs. 5.33:7; 5.63:11).²⁵⁸ This manufacturing technique is common on both Philistine 1 and Philistine 2 stirrup jars.²⁵⁹

249. Dothan and Zukerman 2004: 28, Type K; Killebrew 2005: 222–24, Type AS II.

250. See also Dothan 2000: Fig. 7.7:8 (erroneously attributed to Stratum VII).

251. *Midea I*: Pls. 63–65; *Rodi*: Pl. III:f–i; Morricone 1965–1966: Figs. 217, 335 (Kos).

252. See also the Philistine 1 stirrup jar from Ekron Field INE East Slope in Dothan, Gitin, and Zukerman 2006: Fig. 3.21:8 (Stratum VIIA).

253. See further the Philistine 2 and LH IIIC Late Aegean examples of this motif in Dothan, Gitin, and Zukerman 2006: 87, n. 100; for earlier Aegean parallels, see Popham, Schofield, and Sherratt 2006: Pl. 39:14 (Lefkandi, LH IIIC Middle).

254. See, for instance, the birds with a triglyph depicted on the chest in Vermeule and Karageorghis 1982: Ills. V.61, 64; *Berati* 2: Pl. 38: 3, 6–7; Crouwel 1991: Fig. 10: G2.

255. Dothan and Zukerman 2004: Fig. 31:4.

256. See Mountjoy 2005b: 94; *Enkomi*: Pl. 72:1; Mazar 2007: Fig. 1: bottom row left and middle (Beth-Shean Strata S-4–S-3). The stirrup jars from Beth-Shean and Keisan are of Cypriot manufacture (D'Agata et al. 2005), but the examples from Ekron were produced locally.

257. Kling 1989: 164, with further parallels; see also French 1967: Fig. 11:22; Mountjoy 1999b: Fig. 298:102.

258. See also Dothan and Zukerman 2004: Fig. 38. A similarly manufactured stirrup jar was found in Stratum VIA in Field X at Ekron (Dothan 1998c: Pl. 6:5).

259. Dothan 1982: 123.

ISTJ 2: Philistine 2 stirrup jars

Stratum VIB: Fig. 5.36:1–4

Stratum VIA: Figs. 5.54:7?; 5.56:9

Stratum VB: Fig. 5.76:13

This type has the same body shape as the Philistine 1 stirrup jars. Most of the examples are rather poorly preserved. The best-preserved Philistine 2 stirrup jars come from Stratum VIB (Fig. 5.36:1–4). One is decorated with a chain of hatched lozenges in the main register and concentric arches connected by a chevron on the shoulder (Fig. 5.36:1), the former undoubtedly a continuation of the Philistine 1 motif discussed under **ISTJ 1**.²⁶⁰ Others are decorated with vertical straight and wavy lines and rows of half-circles in the main register and concentric circles on the shoulder (Fig. 5.36:2) and with a bird motif and chevrons in a paneled arrangement in the main register (Fig. 5.36:4).²⁶¹

A large body fragment of an elaborately decorated vessel, probably a stirrup jar, was found in Stratum VIA (Fig. 5.54:7). The motifs, finely executed in black and red paint, include birds, horizontal and vertical chevrons, and a dotted diagonal net arranged in panels. One large fragment of a Philistine 2 stirrup jar was found, perhaps in secondary context, in Stratum VB (Fig. 5.76:13). It has a paneled arrangement of concentric half-circles with a solid fill connected by short horizontal lines, as well as solidly filled concentric arches connected by a chevron on the shoulder. The false neck of another stirrup jar is hollow, manufactured as an integral part of the vessel body (Fig. 5.36:2), as opposed to other Philistine 2 examples (Figs. 5.36:1, 4; 5.56:9; 5.76:13) produced in a similar technique to that used for the Philistine 1 vessels of this type, with the solid false neck manufactured separately.

260. For a Philistine 2 stirrup jar with a similar decoration, see *Gezer I–III* (PEF): Pl. 85:7 (Tomb 59).

261. For discussions of Philistine 2 stirrup jars, see Dothan 1982: 115–25; *Qasile 2*: 92–95.

FEEDING BOTTLES**Philistine Tradition****IFB 1: Feeding bottles with a globular or ovoid body**

Stratum VIIA: Fig. 5.22:9

Stratum VIB: Fig. 5.33:3

Stratum VIA: Fig. 5.56:5–6

Stratum VC: Fig. 5.66:10

These vessels with a body that is globular (Figs. 5.33:3; 5.66:10) or ovoid (Fig. 5.56:6 [Color Photo 5.7:5]) have a out-curved neck, a basket handle, and a ring base. All the examples are covered with a thin white slip and have a painted linear decoration, almost always rather carelessly executed. Since the thin slip appears on all feeding bottles from their earliest occurrence, the criterion for distinguishing between Philistine 1 and Philistine 2 wares based on surface treatment is in this case invalid. This conclusion is supported by the data from Ashdod, where feeding bottles covered with greenish slip were found in Stratum XIIIb, the earliest Iron I stratum at the site.²⁶²

Philistine feeding bottles with a globular body are of Aegean origin, while those with an ovoid body have their closest parallels on Cyprus. The chronological significance, however, is unclear, because of the rarity of this vessel type and because the earliest feeding bottle found at Ekron comes from Stratum VIB, while the earliest feeding bottles from Ashdod come from the idiosyncratic Stratum XIIIb Locus 4106 assemblage.²⁶³ Moreover, the earliest feeding bottle published thus far from Ashkelon comes from Grid 38 Phase 19, which is characterized by the occurrence of both Philistine 1 and Philistine 2 pottery.²⁶⁴ Ultimately, the origin of both the Philistine and the Cypriot feeding bottles is the Aegean (FS 162). The currently available data, however, are insufficient for determining the chronology of the diffusion of this type in the eastern Mediterranean.²⁶⁵

262. *Ashdod V*: Fig. 15:4, 10.

263. See n. 17 above.

264. Stager et al. 2008: Fig. 15.23:7.

265. See Dothan and Zukerman 2004: 24–28, Type J; for a different view, see Killebrew 2005: 222, Type AS 8. For additional parallels from Ekron Strata VIIA–VC, see Killebrew 1998b: Figs. 6:31; 10:22; Dothan, Gitin, and Zukerman 2006: Fig. 3.34:16.

IFB 2: Feeding bottles with a double carination and wavy wall

Stratum VC: Fig. 5.66:11

This singular vessel has squat cylindrical proportions and two openings, one on top and the other on the shoulder. The most unusual feature is the wavy body profile with horizontal grooves and ridges. It is possible that this vessel had a function similar to the **IFB 1** type. It is decorated with rows of carefully painted short diagonal lines delimited by horizontal bands, creating a herringbone pattern. Of the three closed vessels with a wavy ('conch-shaped') profile published from Qasile, two have vertical ridges on the lower body and a bichrome decoration of a branch (or vertical herringbone) motif, which somewhat resembles the pattern on the Ekron vessel.²⁶⁶ The third is the closest to the vessel from Ekron, with its low carination, inverted upper walls, and horizontal ridges decorated with rows of herringbone patterns.²⁶⁷ The Ekron example is the best-preserved of the group, the form of which suggests that they served as libation vessels.

Varia

Stratum VIB: Fig. 5.37:5–6

AMPHORISKOI

IAMK 1: Philistine 2 amphoriskoi with a rounded body

Stratum VIA: Fig. 5.56:10–11

The most complete example of these vessels with a rounded body and two horizontal handles has a ring base (Fig. 5.56:10).²⁶⁸ It is decorated with two sets of concentric half-circles connected by a chevron.²⁶⁹

266. *Qasile 1*: 115–16, Fig. 45 (Stratum XI); Mazar 1986: 12–13, Fig. 6:3 (Stratum X).

267. Designated a strainer jug in *Qasile 2*: 97, Fig. 24:19 (Stratum XI).

268. For a discussion of this type, see Dothan 1982: 125–30.

269. A comparable decoration appears on an unprovenanced amphoriskos published in Dothan 1982: 126–27, Fig. 19, Pl. 39.1.

Another example has isolated spirals separated by a central vertical wavy line (Fig. 5.56:11).²⁷⁰

IAMK 2: Red-slipped amphoriskos with an elongated body

Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.98:1

This miniature vessel (7.5 cm in height) is unique. It has a cylindrical body that tapers slightly toward the rounded base, a sharply carinated shoulder, a relatively wide out-curved neck, a slightly everted rim, and two pierced lug handles. One side of the vessel is covered with red slip and the other is plain.

IAMK 3: Red-slipped amphoriskoi with a globular body

Post-Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.114:15 (Color Photo 5.7:6)

This small red-slipped vessel has a narrow ridged neck, two oversized loop handles extending from the shoulder to the neck ridge, and a ring base. No exact parallels are known.²⁷¹

Varia

1. Fig. 5.16:14, Stratum VIIA: an undecorated body fragment with a carinated shoulder and small loop handles.

2. Fig. 5.29:4, Stratum VIB: an undecorated vessel with an oval body, pointed base, slightly out-curved wide neck, and two loop handles.²⁷²

3. Fig. 5.84:5, Stratum VA: a body fragment of an example with an elongated cylindrical body and small loop handles. It is decorated with painted horizontal bands.

270. For variations of this design on amphoriskoi from Tell el-ʿAjjul, Tell Beit Mirsim, and Qasile, see Dothan 1982: 126, Fig. 18:4–6.

271. For possibly related forms, see *Beer-sheba I*: Pls. 69:18; 71:5 (Stratum II, undecorated).

272. A similar vessel comes from Timnah Stratum V (Panitz-Cohen 2006: Pl. 62:5). For a related amphoriskos with a wider neck and body, see *Kadesh Barnea*: Pl. 11.12:5 (Stratum 4b). In our view, Stratum 4b at Kadesh Barnea spans the entire Iron IIA, but for its dating to the early Iron IIA, see *Kadesh Barnea*: 8–9; Singer-Avitz 2008: 75.

FLASKS

IFL 1: Lentoid flasks with a short neck

Stratum VIIIB: Fig. 5.5:5

Stratum VIIA: Fig. 5.16:9–13

Stratum VIB: Figs. 5.29:5–8; 5.34:1–2 (Color Photo 5.7:9–10)

Stratum VIA: Fig. 5.46:1–7 (see Color Photo 5.7:7–8 for Fig. 5.46:3–4)

Stratum VC: Fig. 5.62:12–13

Stratum VA: Fig. 5.84:6–10

Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.98:3

These are the most common Iron I flask type.²⁷³ Their height usually ranges from 13–16 cm, although some are ca. 23 cm in height (Figs. 5.34:1–2; 5.46:7; 5.98:3).²⁷⁴ One flask from Stratum VIB has a petal-like attachment of the handles to the neck (Fig. 5.34:1) in the technique typical of the Late Bronze Age.²⁷⁵ The majority of lentoid flasks are decorated with concentric circles. On one example, the outer concentric circles are wider than the inner (Fig. 5.46:1),²⁷⁶ perhaps as a result of Cypriot influence in the mid-Iron I. Some flasks have a star-like pattern of crossing lines in the center of the body (Figs. 5.29:7; 5.46:6) and short lines on the rim and handles (Figs. 5.16:9; 5.29:8). Undecorated lentoid flasks are also attested (Figs. 5.34:1; 5.62:13).

One example is half a flask that broke off precisely along the seam between the two sides of the vessel (Fig. 5.62:12), demonstrating that lentoid flasks were

manufactured from two bowl-shaped halves.²⁷⁷ The suggestion that flasks were made as one piece²⁷⁸ may perhaps apply to Phoenician and Cypriot flasks, but not to those from sites in Israel.

IFL 2: Lentoid flasks with an elongated neck

Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.98:2

This vessel is characterized by a relatively small body and an elongated ridged neck that reflects Phoenician influences.²⁷⁹ Two loop handles extend from the neck ridge to the shoulder. The vessel is red-slipped and decorated with black and white concentric circles.

IFL 3: Globular flask-juglets with two loop handles

Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.111:10 (Color Photo 5.8:8)

This unique vessel with a globular body and two loop handles extending from the shoulder to mid-neck was found intact. It is 10 cm in height and 7 cm wide. The upper part resembles that of a lentoid flask, but the wheel-marks on the globular body are horizontal. The vessel is identified as a flask-juglet because its form reflects an intermediate stage in the development of the single-handled globular jug (or juglet) with a rounded base from the two-handled lentoid flask.²⁸⁰ The vessel is decorated with black horizontal bands on the shoulder and concentric circles with a large central dot on each side. This combination of shape and decoration is Phoenician-inspired, although close parallels are lacking. The carelessly attached handles and asymmetrical concentric circles suggest that the vessel reflects a local potter's experiment with a foreign-style shape.²⁸¹

273. For a discussion and parallels, see *Qasile 2*: 71–72.

274. For other large lentoid flasks from Iron I contexts, see *Ashdod V*: Figs. 23:8; 41:8; Ben-Shlomo 2005b: Fig. 3.7:3 (*Ashdod Strata XIII–XI*); *Mor*: Fig. 3.29:10–11 (Stratum III); Edelstein and Auran 1992: Fig. 12:4.

275. For example, Panitz-Cohen 2006: 115. For Iron I examples of this technique, see Dothan 1998c: Pl. 3:20; Dothan, Gitin, and Zukerman 2006: Fig. 3.25:16 (*Ekrone Stratum VIIA*); *Ashdod V*: Fig. 32:10 (Stratum XII); *Mor*: Fig. 3.29:7 (Stratum III).

276. For parallels for this decorative style on LB IIB and Iron I flasks from Philistia and elsewhere, see *Ashdod V*: Fig. 32:12 (Stratum XII); *Qasile 2*: Fig. 37:5 (Stratum X); Beth-Shean 1986: Fig. 27:13 (Beth-Shean Stratum VI); Beth-Shean 1973: Fig. 46:13 (Beth-Shean Tomb 202); *Megiddo II*: Pl. 67:1 (Stratum VIIIB). For the occurrence of related monochrome decoration in southern Phoenicia, see Gilboa 1999: 5.

277. *Qasile 2*: 71.

278. Eriksson 1988; Anderson 1990: 46, n. 6.

279. Compare with *Achziv Tomb 1*: Figs. 14–15; see also Culican 1982: 51. For red-slipped flasks of this type, see Chapman 1972: Fig. 16:278–280 (*Qrayé cemetery, Lebanon*).

280. Anderson 1990: 43–46.

281. This conjecture is supported by the fact that this vessel diverges from the above-mentioned developmental sequence, according to which, globular flasks first ‘lost’ one of the handles and subsequently developed into single-handled jugs drawn from the bottom up, whereas this vessel still has two handles, but is already constructed like a jug. Moreover, at least at Dor, only

The pattern of intersecting horizontal bands on the shoulder and concentric circles on the body appears on Phoenician-style globular jugs with monochrome decoration,²⁸² and is common on jugs and juglets of the Phoenician Bichrome and Cypriot Black-on-Red families.²⁸³ The large central dots imitate the rounded knobs that frequently appear on Cypriot and Phoenician jugs and juglets.²⁸⁴

IFL 4: Spoon-flasks

Stratum VB: Fig. 5.74:6

Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.98:4

These vessels have a lentoid body and two pierced lug handles. The neck is elliptical in section, as is common in vessels of this type. Both illustrated examples are red-slipped. Parallels for spoon-flasks come from various mid- to late Iron I sites.²⁸⁵

BOTTLES

IBTL 1: Horn-shaped bottles

Stratum VA: Fig. 5.86:3–4

This handmade bottle is characterized by a slightly curved cylindrical body, an out-curved ridged neck, and two pierced lug handles on the same side of the body. The rim on both illustrated examples was broken off. Although they have a flat base, these vessels did not stand independently, but were hung by a cord threaded through the pierced handles. One of the bottles is decorated with sloppily painted horizontal bands (Fig. 5.86:4) and the other is red-slipped (Fig.

5.86:3 [Color Photo 5.7:11]); both are burnished. They come from the same Stratum VA context.

Painted horizontal bands on horn-shaped vessels is a less common decoration than the more elaborate motifs arranged in superimposed registers.²⁸⁶ Red-slipped and burnished examples of this form are also rare.²⁸⁷

On Cyprus, horn-shaped vessels appear from the LC III through the Geometric period. Although the examples of this type from Israel and Cyprus have clear typological affinities, the direction of this obvious influence is unknown. The curved shape originated from Egyptian ivory cosmetic containers in the shape of an elephant's tusk.²⁸⁸ The carinated neck of the horn-shaped vessels from Ekron is unique, perhaps intended to represent a phallic element in the vessel's shape.²⁸⁹ As the bottles were found in a clearly ritual context—near a plastered stepped platform in Building 350 Room b²⁹⁰—it is likely that they were used for libation rituals related to a fertility cult.²⁹¹

IBTL 2: Straight-sided bottles

Stratum VIB: Fig. 5.37:9

Stratum VIA: Fig. 5.56:14

Stratum VA: Fig. 5.86:2

The best-preserved example of this type (Fig. 5.86:2 [Color Photo 5.7:12]) comes from the same Stratum VA context as the two **IBTL 1** horn-shaped bottles described above (Fig. 5.86:3–4). On all three of these

large flasks underwent this development, while small examples “remain lentoid and usually two-handled” (Gilboa and Sharon 2003: 29).

282. Zimhoni 1997: Fig. 2.15:1 (Tel Jezreel, unstratified); 2004: Fig. 25.33:8 (Lachish Level IVB).

283. See Schreiber 2003: Figs. 3:16; 5:1–2, 4; 12:18; *Māsōš*: Pl. 146:1.

284. Schreiber 2003: Fig. 3:12–13. Similar knobs also appear on the above-mentioned unstratified jug from Tel Jezreel (n. 282).

285. For a comparative discussion of this type, see *Qasile* 2: 74; for additional examples see Arie 2006: Figs. 13.51:14; 13.70:6 (Megiddo Strata VIB–VIA).

286. For horn-shaped bottles with a linear decoration, see *Beth Shemesh*: Pls. 167:3; 193:501 (re-published in Dothan 1982: Fig. 40:1, Pl. 79, Tomb 11); *Qasile* 2: Fig. 31:1 (Stratum XI).

287. One such vessel is known from the Azor cemetery (Dothan 1982: 171, n. 144). A bichrome horn-shaped bottle from Megiddo Stratum VI is also burnished (*Megiddo II*: Pl. 84:13; Dothan 1982: 170, Pl. 80).

288. Dothan 1982: 171–72. For a locally-produced LH IIIC horn-shaped bottle at Kladeos in Greece, see Vikatou and Karageorghis 2006.

289. For an undecorated straight-sided bottle with ridged neck, somewhat resembling the Ekron examples, see Gilboa 1998: Fig. 7.

290. See Chapter 2: Stratum VA, IVNW.

291. For Iron II phallic-shaped vessels from Ashkelon and Safi/Gath see, respectively, Stager 1996: 68*–70*; Maeir 2007a: 26–29.

vessels, the neck was broken off, most probably intentionally, as indicated by the smoothed broken edge. The **IBTL 2** straight-sided bottle has a wheelmade cylindrical body with a slightly tapered upper part and two pierced lug handles apparently used for suspension, given that the base is small and slightly convex. It is decorated with bichrome patterns arranged in three registers: dotted scales, groups of vertical lines, and solidly filled triangles created by a zigzag-like configuration of short multiple lines.²⁹²

It is remarkable that the three almost complete bottles from Stratum VA (Fig. 5.86:2–4) exhibit such a variety of surface treatments, from elaborate painted bichrome decoration to red slip. It is possible that some of these unusual vessels were kept as heirlooms until the final phase of Stratum V, and therefore reflect the entire range of decorative styles that were current in the Philistine assemblage in the century or so prior to their final deposition. It is also possible, alternatively, that the straight-sided bottle was elaborately decorated in order to give it an ‘antique’ appearance, as such decoration was no longer used during the final phase of Stratum V. A similar phenomenon is reflected in the ‘Musicians’ Stand’ from Ashdod and several ceremonial chalices from Šafi/Gath, all of which date to the Iron IIA, but are decorated with typical elaborate Philistine Iron I designs in red or red-and-black paint on a white slip background. Although such designs were no longer used on household objects, they were apparently considered appropriate for cultic vessels.²⁹³

Two additional fragments of bottles, probably of the cylindrical type, were found. One has a flat base, and its decoration of a wide red horizontal band delimited by narrow black bands (Fig. 5.37:9) resembles a Phoenician Bichrome decorative style. Although horizontal bands are common on this vessel type,²⁹⁴ this particular arrangement is extremely rare.²⁹⁵ The second fragment is the lower part of a cylindrical bottle with a poorly preserved bichrome decoration of hori-

zontal bands, a net pattern, and lozenges in a paneled arrangement (Fig. 5.56:14). These motifs do not appear on bottles from sites in Israel, but somewhat different versions are well attested on White Painted bottles from Cyprus.²⁹⁶ In addition, a horn-shaped bottle (a form related to the cylindrical bottle) from Gezer is decorated with bichrome lozenges.²⁹⁷

With the possible exception of an example from Field I, no Philistine I bottles are known.²⁹⁸ Stratified parallels for this vessel type come from mid- to late Iron I contexts.²⁹⁹

PYXIDES

IPYX 1: Biconical pyxides with a sharp carination and ring base

Stratum VIA: Fig. 5.56:13

Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.98:6

Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.111:15, 17

These vessels have a short everted neck, simple rim, and two horizontal handles attached to the shoulder. Their average height is 7 cm, and they are either plain (Fig. 5.56:13 [Color Photo 5.7:13]) or decorated with painted horizontal bands (Fig. 5.111:15, 17).³⁰⁰

IPYX 1.1: Biconical pyxides with a rounded carination and ring base

Stratum VIA: Fig. 5.56:12 (Color Photo 5.7:14)

Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.111:16 (Color Photo 5.7:15)

Examples of this sub-type are slightly larger (12 cm in height) than the main **IPYX 1**. They have an everted

292. The last pattern is discussed above under **ISJG 3**.

293. For the ‘Musicians’ Stand’, see Ben-Shlomo 2005b: 180–84; for the decorated chalices from Šafi/Gath, see Maeir and Shai 2006; Zukerman et al. 2007: 74.

294. See *Gezer I–III* (PEF): Pl. 85:8 (Tomb 59); *Ain Shems IV*: Pl. 36:22 (Stratum III).

295. Compare with the Bichrome II ware bottle from Cyprus in *SCE IV/2*: Fig. 16:12.

296. *Alaas*: Pl. 56: T.16/9, T.16/14; *Skales*: Figs. 43:28; 125:63.

297. *Gezer I–III* (PEF): Pl. 85:3 (Tomb 59) = Dothan 1982: 169, Fig. 40:3.

298. Dothan and Zukerman 2004: Fig. 30:10. For a discussion of Philistine 2–3 straight-sided bottles, see Dothan 1982: 160–72.

299. *Ashdod V*: Fig. 20:9 (Stratum XIIIa); *Qasile 2*: Fig. 30:22–23 (Stratum XI); Arie 2006: Fig. 13.70:3 (Megiddo Stratum VIA); Zarzecki-Peleg, Cohen-Anidjar, and Ben-Tor 2005: Fig. 1.28:14–15 (Yoque‘am Stratum XVII).

300. *Megiddo II*: Pl. 84:9 = *Megiddo 3*: Pl. 7:8 (Stratum VIA, with a flat base).

neck, simple rim, and ring base.³⁰¹ The vessel on Fig. 5.56:12 is made of the same clay as the **IPYX 1** pyxis on Fig. 5.56:13. These two vessels were found together in Stratum VIA, and were probably made by the same potter.

IPYX 1.2: Biconical pyxides with a low carination and ring base

Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.98:9

Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.111:11, 19–20

Post-Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.114:16

This sub-type is limited to Stratum IV, and is a transitional form between the biconical **IPYX 1** and **IPYX 2** with a double carination. Except for one plain example (Fig. 5.111:11), all **IPYX 1.2** vessels are red-slipped (Fig. 5.111:20), and two also have black horizontal bands (Figs. 5.111:19; 5.114:16). This type is known throughout the country in contexts ranging from the LB II to early Iron IIA.³⁰²

IPYX 1.3: Pyxides with a flat or rounded base

Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.98:10

Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.111:12–13, 18

Pyxides of this sub-type have a sharp or rounded carination, and due to the shape of the base, they cannot stand independently. The unique pyxis on Fig. 5.111:12 has a thin-walled body that widens slightly toward the bottom, a short everted neck, a simple rim, and four small knob handles. These vessels are either plain or red-slipped. They first appear in the LB II and continued into Iron I and early Iron IIA.³⁰³

IPYX 2: Pyxides with a double carination

Stratum VB: Fig. 5.74:7

Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.98:5

The only features the two illustrated vessels have in common are the double carination and ring base. The example from Stratum VB is slightly misshapen; it has a short out-curved neck, an everted rounded rim, a low ring base, and two pierced lug handles attached to the upper carination (Fig. 5.74:7 [Color Photo 5.7:17]). The body widens toward the bottom, and the wall between the carinations is slightly concave. This body profile is a vestigial feature of the Late Bronze Age Aegean pyxis form extensively imitated in the Levant during that period.³⁰⁴

The pyxis from Stratum IVB has a straight wall between the carinations, an elongated out-curved neck, an everted simple rim, a ring base, and two horizontal handles attached below the shoulder (Fig. 5.98:5 [Color Photo 5.7:16]).³⁰⁵ This form is related to variants of **IPYX 1.2** with a slightly carinated shoulder. Both of the illustrated examples of **IPYX 2** are undecorated.

IPYX 2.1: Pyxides with a rounded body and shoulder carination

Stratum VA: Fig. 5.84:11

This sub-type, represented by one intact red-slipped vessel, has a vertical neck, slightly thickened everted rim, ring base, and pierced lug handles attached to the carination. An undecorated pyxis of this type comes from Megiddo Stratum VIA.³⁰⁶

301. *Megiddo II*: Pl. 84:12 = *Megiddo 3*: Pl. 7:13 (Stratum VIA, with a low disc base).

302. *Megiddo II*: Pls. 73:12; 77:9–10 = *Megiddo 3*: Pls. 4:3; 7:9–10 (Strata VIB–VIA, with a flat base); *Qasile 2*: Fig. 42:17 (Stratum X); Edelstein and Auran 1992: Fig. 10:17 (with a slightly carinated shoulder); *Negev Highlands II*: Fig. 16:5. For additional parallels, see *Qasile 2*: 77, nn. 191–192, Type PX 2.

303. *Qasile 2*: Fig. 27:21 (Stratum XI); *Timnah II*: Pl. 5:20 (Stratum IVB); Edelstein and Auran 1992: Fig. 10:15; *Taanach I*: Fig. 40:12–13 (Period IIB). For additional parallels, see *Qasile 2*: 77, nn. 188–190, Type PX 1.

304. Pyxides of a similar general shape but with horizontal loop handles are known from private collections (Dothan 1982: 126–27, Fig. 18:3, Pls. 37–38). A fragment of a pyxis with a double carination and pierced lug handles comes from Qasile Stratum XI (*Qasile 2*: Fig. 30:20), although this example seems to have a wider body than Ekron Fig. 5.74:7.

305. Compare with Stager et al. 2008: Fig. 15.43 (Ashkelon Grid 38 Phase 17, with red slip and black and white bands); *Māsōs*: Pl. 143:5 (House 314, with red slip and black bands). For another pyxis related in shape but with a rounded base and pierced lug handles, see *Māsōs*: Pl. 133:7 (Stratum III).

306. Finkelstein, Zimhoni, and Kafri 2000: Fig. 11.3:5.

Varia

Stratum VIIB: Fig. 5.5:1?

Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.111:14?

STRAINERS

ISTR 1: Bowl-shaped strainers

Stratum VB: Fig. 5.74:8–9

Stratum VA: Fig. 5.84:14

The strainer from Stratum VA, the most complete vessel of this type, has a rounded lower part, a rim with a prominent gutter, and a loop handle attached to the rim (Fig. 5.84:14). The form is an imitation of bronze strainers.³⁰⁷ Ceramic strainers of similar shape appear in several other Iron I contexts.³⁰⁸ The Iron I strainers are significantly smaller than the Iron II examples: the strainer on Fig. 5.84:14 has a rim diameter of only 8 cm, while those from the late Iron IIA contexts at Šafi/Gath Stratum A3, although similar in shape, are ca. 18 cm wide.³⁰⁹

Varia

Stratum VIB: Fig. 5.29:9

Stratum VA: Fig. 5.84:15

The fragment from Stratum VIB (Fig. 5.24:9) could come from a spouted jug with strainers in its spout and neck (see Fig. 5.83:1, 3–4 [ISJG 3.1]) or from a bowl-shaped **ISTR 1** strainer. The enigmatic fragment on Fig. 5.84:15 has a cylindrical body with strainer-like perforations. This strainer might come from a juglet with a strainer-shaped mouth, like the vessel from Horbat Rosh Zayit Stratum IIA.³¹⁰

307. Gershuny 1985.

308. See the discussion in *Qasile 2*: 79, nn. 203–204.

309. Shai and Maeir 2003: Fig. 1:1 (Temporary Stratum 4 = Stratum A3).

310. *Rosh Zayit*: Fig. III.91:14. A less likely possibility is that this fragment is the bottom of a bowl-shaped strainer with a very deep cylindrical lower body (*Beer-sheba I*: Pl. 63:130, Stratum II).

LIDS

ILID 1: Round-sided lids

Stratum VIB: Fig. 5.37:10

Stratum VIA: Fig. 5.56:15?

The lid from Stratum VIB is small (7 cm in diameter) and has a knob handle (Fig. 5.37:10). It is decorated with red horizontal lines on the exterior. A fragment of a possibly similar lid found in Stratum VIA has bichrome bands (Fig. 5.56:15).³¹¹

ILID 2: Carinated lids

Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.111:21–22 (see Color Photo 5.7:19 for Fig. 5.111:22)

These undecorated lids have a straight, vertical lower wall. Their protruding knob-like top with a concave interior served as a handle.³¹² Pronounced wheel-marks on the interior and the small size of the handle preclude the identification of these vessels as bowls.

LAMPS

ILMP 1: Lamps with a flat or rounded base

Stratum VIIA: Fig. 5.16:16

Stratum VIA: Fig. 5.46:8–10

Stratum VC: Fig. 5.62:15

Stratum VB: Fig. 5.74:10

Stratum VA: Fig. 5.84:16

Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.111:23

These lamps have a rounded body and a base that is either flat (Fig. 5.74:10) or rounded (Fig. 5.46:8). The rounded rim is either slightly everted (Fig. 5.84:16) or flaring (Fig. 5.62:15).³¹³ One example has a rare hammerhead-shaped rim (Fig. 5.111:23). Two examples are decorated with a painted band on the rim (Figs.

311. A parallel for this lid type comes from Ashdod Stratum XI (Ben-Shlomo 2005b: Fig. 3.59:22).

312. For parallels, see *Tyre Pottery*: Pl. 10:1–2 (Stratum III).

313. For a discussion on **ILMP 1** and **ILMP 2** type lamps, see *Qasile 2*: 78.

5.46:10; 5.74:10), which is highly unusual for this vessel class.³¹⁴

ILMP 2: Lamps with a disc base

Stratum VIB: Fig. 5.29:10

This is the only lamp found in Stratum VIB, and it comes from a lamp-and-bowl foundation deposit (together with the bowl on Fig. 5.23:21). It was found intact and there were no traces of use. It has a shallow rounded body, flaring ledge rim, and low disc base (Fig. 5.29:10).

The small number of lamps retrieved from the Iron I strata in Field IV Lower precludes observations on their chronological development. In his discussion of the lamps from Qasile, Mazar emphasized the contemporaneity of the occurrence of rounded lamps with a simple or slightly everted rim and those with a flaring rim in the 12th–10th centuries BCE.³¹⁵ The limited data from Field IV Lower at Ekron supports this conclusion.

Two intact lamps come from lamp-and-bowl foundation deposits: the above-mentioned lamp from Stratum VIB (Fig. 5.29:10 with the bowl on Fig. 5.23:21) and an example from Stratum VC (Fig. 5.62:15, with the two bowls on Fig. 5.58:1–2). Several other such deposits were found at Ashkelon, and appear to reflect the adoption of this Canaanite ritual by the Philistines in the mid- to late Iron I.³¹⁶

Varia

Stratum VC: Fig. 5.62:16

Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.111:24

314. For lamps with painted band on the rim, see Stager et al. 2008: Fig. 15.33:5 (Ashkelon Grid 38 Phase 19, foundation deposit); Edelstein and Auran 1992: Fig. 12:8; *Megiddo I*: Pl. 37:15 (Strata IV–III).

315. *Qasile 2*: 78.

316. Stager et al. 2008: 262, 272, Figs. 15.33:5; 15.45, from Ashkelon Grid 38 Phases 19–17. For a detailed study of lamp-and-bowl deposits, see Bunimovitz and Zimhoni 1993.

MISCELLANEOUS

IMISC 1: Funnels

Stratum VIIB: Fig. 5.5:4

Stratum VB: Fig. 5.69:13–15

Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.97:12

The two vessels from Strata VIIB and IVB (Figs. 5.5:4; 5.97:12) were made of the reused upper part of a juglet that was broken off and smoothed. The three pierced bases from Stratum VB (Fig. 5.69:13–15) apparently belonged to bowl-shaped funnels, as the hole was made before the vessels were fired.³¹⁷

IMISC 2: Cup?

Stratum VIIA: Fig. 5.22:11

This loop handle decorated with red horizontal lines could belong to a cup. A deep rounded cup (or mug) with a similarly decorated handle was found in Stratum VI in the Ekron Field I Sondage and another in Stratum XII at Ashdod.³¹⁸

IMISC 3: Hydria?

Stratum VIIB: Fig. 5.8:10

This large horizontal handle belongs to either a large krater or a closed vessel, such as a hydria. With the exception of a hydria from Ashkelon,³¹⁹ no hydriae, belly-handled amphorae, or collar-necked jars have thus far been found in Philistia, whether as Aegean imports or local products. If the handle belongs to one of these forms, it is unique in the Philistine I assemblage.

Local-tradition: Rims, bases, and other

Stratum VIIB: Fig. 5.5:8–11

Stratum VIA: Fig. 5.45:20

Stratum VC: Figs. 5.57:13–14; 5.62:4, 8, 14

Stratum VA: Fig. 5.84:2, 12–13

317. Compare with Ben-Shlomo 2005b: Fig. 3.82:2 (Ashdod Strata X–IX).

318. For the cup from Ekron, see Killebrew 1998b: Fig. 10:7; for that from Ashdod, see Ben-Shlomo 2005b: Fig. 3.10:23. For a discussion of this type, see Dothan and Zukerman 2004: 28, Type O.

319. Master and Aja 2011: Fig. 5:1.

Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.98:7–8, 11

Stratum IVA: Fig. 5.110:6

The fragment of the lower part of a small closed vessel from Stratum IVB, possibly an amphoriskos or pyxis, is decorated with red slip and black and white horizontal bands (Fig. 5.98:8). Another fragment, although defined as no. 9 under bowl varia, may belong to a closed vessel that stands on three loop handles attached to a ring base (Fig. 5.98:11); bowls with a similar base were found in Strata VA (Fig. 5.79:17) and Post-Stratum IVA (Fig. 5.113:19). These three items are red-slipped. Closed vessels with this base are attested, albeit rarely, in both Iron I and Iron II contexts.³²⁰

Local-tradition: Decorated body sherds

Stratum VIB: Fig. 5.29:11–12

Stratum VIA: Fig. 5.46:12–13

Stratum VB: Fig. 5.74:5

Stratum VA: Fig. 5.87:6

Stratum IVB: Fig. 5.98:12

Four sherds belong to unidentifiable vessels decorated in the Canaanite style, three with a palm tree (Figs. 5.29:12; 5.46:12–13) and one with a triglyph filled with a diagonal net (Fig. 5.29:11). A small sherd, possibly from the shoulder of a closed vessel, is decorated with thick vertical and horizontal black lines that cross at right angles, creating a checkerboard-like pattern, with some of the squares filled with a net pattern executed in red paint (Fig. 5.87:6). This pattern closely resembles a very common design on Phoenician Bichrome and Cypriot White Painted vessels.³²¹ Another fragment is decorated with short diagonal strokes framed by thick black horizontal bands and thin red bands (Fig. 5.98:12). One red-slipped fragment is decorated with black and white horizontal bands (Fig. 5.74:5).

320. Ben-Shlomo 2005b: Fig. 3.5:15 (Ashdod Stratum XIII, perhaps a jug); *Megiddo I*: Pl. 17:84 (Stratum IVA, a jar); *Megiddo II*: Pls. 79:5; 85:6 (Stratum VIA, kraters).

321. For the closest vertically-oriented parallels for this design on Cypriot White Painted vessels, see *Alaas*: Pls. 61: T16/16; 66: Pit A/8; 73: F5; Flourentzos 1997: Pl. 40:96; for diagonally-oriented versions on Phoenician Bichrome jugs, see *Skales*: Figs. 79: 64–65; 81:69, 72.

Philistine 1 body sherds

1. Fig. 5.10:7, Stratum VIIB (Color Photo 5.7:18):

This enigmatic fragment that recalls a kylix stem, although its maximum rim diameter (5 cm) is too small for a base, is decorated with red painted radial bars between two concentric circles on the top.

2. Fig. 5.22:3–4, Stratum VIIA: shoulder fragments of closed vessels (perhaps jugs or stirrup jars) decorated with cross-hatched lozenges or triangles.

3. Fig. 5.34:5, Stratum VIB: A body sherd decorated with poorly preserved elaborate designs: a loop filled with a chevron and what appears to be an unusual type of bird head, with the eye rendered as a small circle and the neck by a double line filled with bars.

4. Fig. 5.34:7, Stratum VIB: A body sherd of a closed vessel decorated with a spiral connected to vertical and horizontal bands by groups of several short lines.

5. Fig. 5.48:14, Stratum VIA (Color Photo 5.7:4):

This unique fragment of a closed vessel is decorated with a complex pattern of stemmed spirals and furrow-like vertical grooves. The dense grooves were knife-cut when the vessel was leather-hard. Their execution was rather careless: the length and width of the grooves are not uniform, and the excess of clay was not removed from their edges. The upper ends of the grooves are alternately rounded and pointed, indicating the changing direction of the tool. A somewhat similar arrangement of spirals appears on a krater from Stratum VIIA (see **IKR 8**, Fig. 5.20:6), but the grooves are unique, although they do superficially resemble the ribs on Cypriot Wheelmade Bucchero (or Black Slip Wheelmade) jugs, a number of which were found in the Tell el-Far'ah (South) cemeteries.³²² A similar combination of vertical grooves on the lower exterior and painted decoration on the upper exterior appears on Black-on-Red juglets from Cyprus.³²³

6. Fig. 5.48:16–18, Stratum VIA: three small body sherds with monochrome decoration.

7. Fig. 5.100:9, Stratum IVB: This residual fragment of an open vessel (perhaps a kylix or kalathos) has a

322. *CPP*: Pl. 59: B-F3; Du Plat Taylor 1956: 34–35.

323. Karageorghis et al. 1985: 144–51, Cat. Nos. 131, 134, 137; Karageorghis 1999b: 219, Cat. No. 175.

monochrome decoration of a spiral with a group of oblique lines on the interior and a solidly painted triangle with a double outline on the exterior. The design of triangles with a double outline abutting radial lines appears on the interior of an imported Aegean round-sided bowl found in Cemetery K at Byblos.³²⁴

Philistine 2–3 body sherds, rims, and bases

Stratum VIIA: Fig. 5.22:5

Stratum VIB: Fig. 5.37:14–15

Stratum VIA: Figs. 5.54:3–6, 9–11; 5.56:3–4, 7–8

Stratum VC: Fig. 5.67:7

Stratum VB: Fig. 5.76:5

Stratum VA: Fig. 5.87:4

The designs on the body sherds are of the usual Philistine Bichrome repertoire: birds (Fig. 5.54:3–6, 10–11 [the red feet of the bird on Fig. 5.54:3 are unusual]); dotted scales (Fig. 5.87:4); double triangles (Fig. 5.67:7 [Color Photo 5.6:12]); a net pattern (Fig. 5.54:9);³²⁵ and triglyphs consisting of straight or alternating straight and wavy vertical lines (Figs. 5.54:5 [Color Photo 5.7:3]; 5.67:7; 5.87:4).

324. *Byblos*: Pl. 11:4, possibly date to the LH IIIB dating.

325. For a discussion of this decoration, see n. 236 above.

THE POTTERY

Fig. 5.1: Stratum VIIb: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.26.324.6 L. 26135	a/b	Paste: 2.5YR 3/0 very dark gray; levigation/inclusions—C/many small rounded; no core
2	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.26.304.1 L. 26128	a	Paste: 10YR 8/2 white; levigation/inclusions—B/few medium-size subangular to subrounded and few small angular; no core
3	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.26.305.31 L. 26128.1	a/b	Paste: 5YR 5/4 reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small angular and rounded; thin core
4	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.26.306.22 L. 26128.1	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/few small angular; no core
5	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.43.443.1 L. 43116	b	Paste: 10YR 7/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small to medium-size angular and subangular; no core
6	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.41.221.9 L. 41084	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small to medium-size rounded and angular; thick core
7	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.41.222.20 L. 41084.1	b	Paste: 10YR 6/3 pale brown; levigation/inclusions—C/few medium-size subangular; thick core
8	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.26.310.9 L. 26132	a/b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C-D/many small to medium-size angular to rounded; thick core
9	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.25.331.32 L. 25097.1	a	Paste: 5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular, medium amount of small rounded; no core
10	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.26.310.8 L. 26132	a/b	Paste: 5YR 5/4 reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B/very few small angular; no core
11	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.42.336.1 L. 42119	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular and few small to medium-size rounded; medium core; rim: red horizontal band
12	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.26.307.25 L. 26132	a/b	Paste: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small angular and few small rounded; no core; rim: red horizontal band
13	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.26.306.28 L. 26128.1	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/2 brown; levigation/inclusions—C-D/medium amount of small angular and rounded; medium core; rim: red horizontal band
14	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.26.313.21 L. 26132	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 4/2 dark brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular; no core; rim: red horizontal band
15	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.26.306.40 L. 26128.1	a/b	Paste: 10YR 6/3 pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B/very few small angular; no core; ext: brown horizontal band
16	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.25.351.4 L. 25108.1	b	Paste: 5YR 5/3 reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/few small angular and subangular; thin core; int.: self-slip; rim and ext.: self-slip with red horizontal bands
17	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.26.333.7 L. 26128.1	a/b	Paste: 10YR 6/3 pale brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small angular; no core; int. and rim: brown horizontal bands
18	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.25.331.6 L. 25097.1	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small angular; no core; rim: brown horizontal band
19	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.25.351.6 L. 25108.1	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small angular; no core; rim: red horizontal band
20	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.26.321.2 L. 26135	a/b	Paste: 10YR 7/2 light gray; levigation/inclusions—B/many small angular and rounded; no core; rim: brown horizontal band
21	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.26.333.20 L. 26128.1	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular; no core; rim: red horizontal band
22	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.43.409.16 L. 43098B	b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/many small angular and few large subangular; no core; rim: red horizontal band
23	Bowl	IBL Varia 20	IVNW.25.353.12 L. 25097.1	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B/many small to large rounded and subrounded; no core
24	Bowl	IBL Varia 20	IVNW.26.310.7 L. 26132	a/b	Paste: 2.5YR 5/6 red; levigation/inclusions—C medium amount of small and few large angular to rounded; thick core
25	Bowl	IBL Varia 20	IVNW.41.269.2 L. 41084	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small angular and subangular; no core

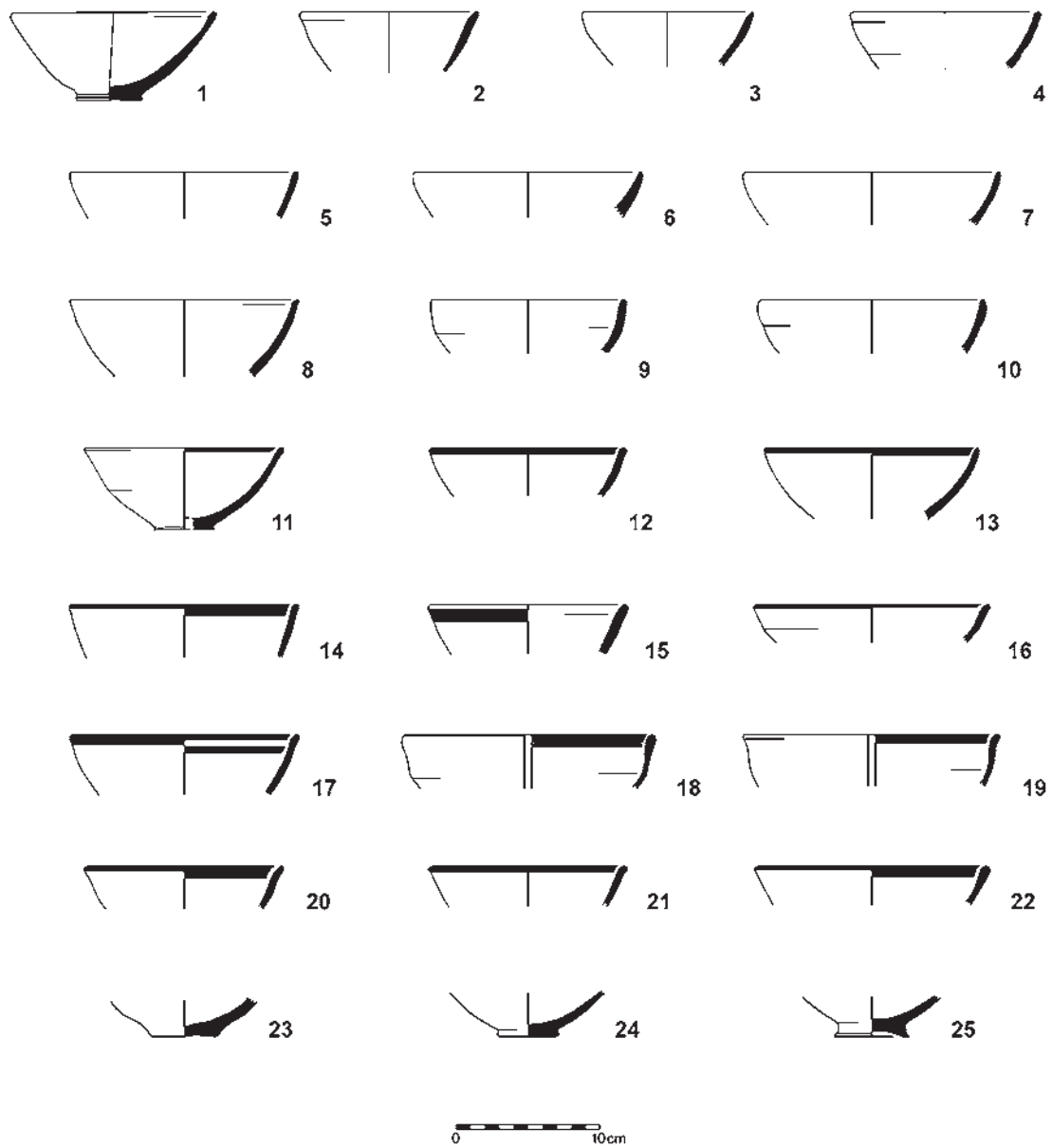


Fig. 5.1

Fig. 5.2: Stratum VIIIB: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNW.41.271.22 L. 41084	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/few small angular and medium-size subangular; medium core
2	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNW.41.271.20 L. 41084	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B/very few small angular; no core
3	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNW.42.332.3 L. 42117	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular and subangular; no core; rim and ext.: brown horizontal bands
4	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNW.26.305.13 L. 26128.1	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/few small angular; thin core
5	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNW.41.270.6 L. 41084	a	Paste: 10YR 6/2 light brownish gray; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small angular and few small subangular; no core
6	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNW.41.270.22 L. 41084	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—D/medium amount of small and few large angular; no core; rim: black horizontal band
7	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNW.26.314.15 L. 26132	a/b	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C-D/few small angular and rounded; no core
8	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNW.26.306.25 L. 26128.1	a/b	Paste: 2.5YR 4/8 red; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small angular; thick core; int.: red horizontal band
9	Bowl	IBL Varia 1	IVNW.26.333.35 L. 26128.1	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small angular, few small rounded and subrounded; thick core
10	Krater	IKR 1	IVNW.26.306.20 L. 26128.1	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—D/few large subangular to subrounded, medium amount of medium-size subangular to angular and many small angular; thin core
11	Krater	IKR Varia	IVNW.26.319.12 L. 26135	a/b	Paste: 10YR 6/3 pale brown; levigation/inclusions—D/medium amount of small and very large angular to rounded; no core
12	Bowl	IBL Varia 21	IVNW.26.333.65 L. 26128.1	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small to medium-size angular and rounded; thick core; int.: red Gezer bowl decoration
13	Bowl	IBL Varia 21	IVNW.26.310.6 L. 26132	a/b	Paste: 5YR 4/4 reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to subrounded and medium amount of medium-size to large subangular to subrounded; no core; int.: red horizontal bands, straight and wavy lines

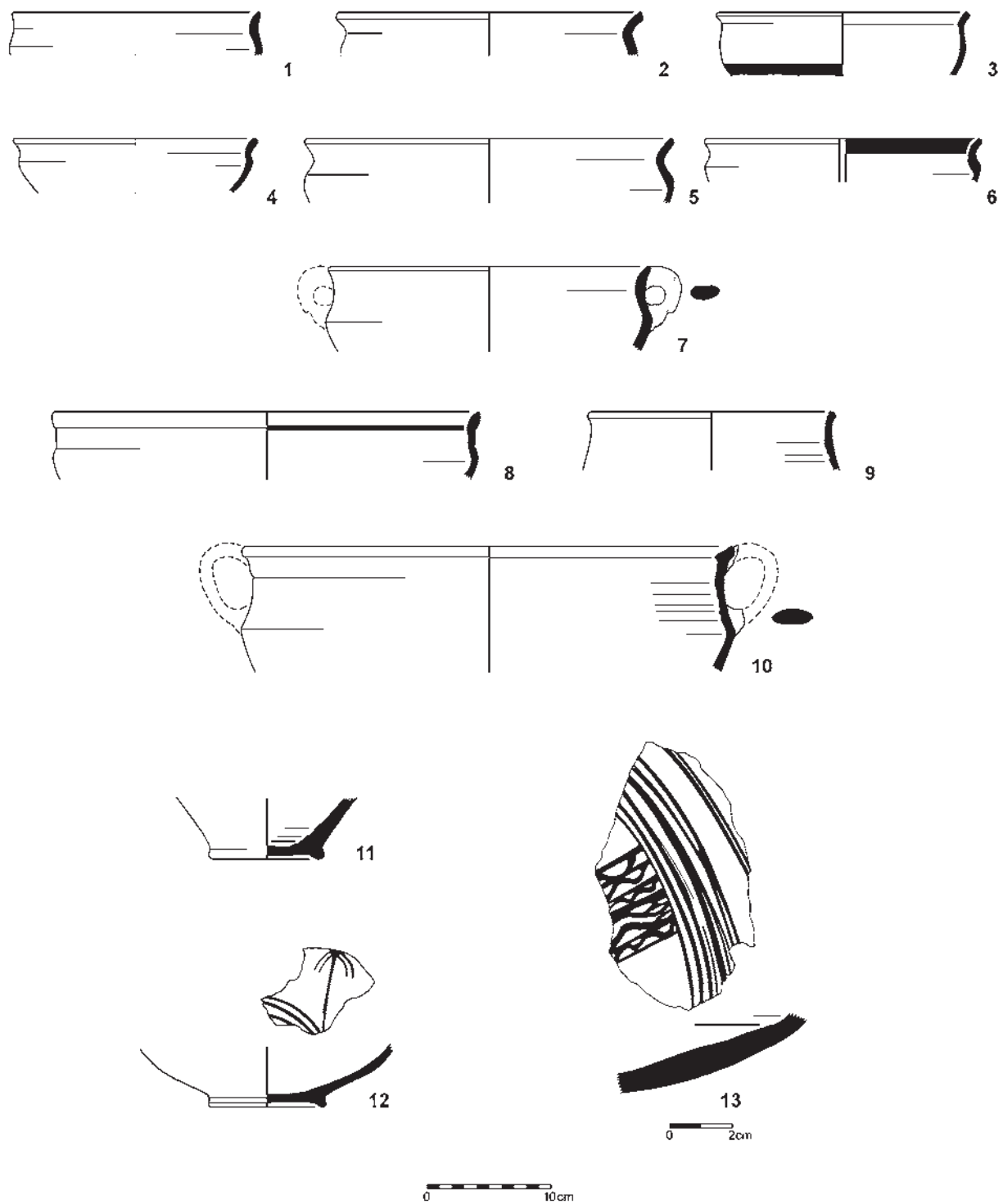


Fig. 5.2

Fig. 5.3: Stratum VIIB: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Krater	IKR 1	IVNW.26.333.3 L. 26128.1	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—C/ medium amount of small angular and rounded; thick core; ext: white slip
2	Krater	IKR 1	IVNW.25.326.4 L. 25104	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—A/few small angular to subrounded; no core
3	Krater	IKR 6	IVNW.26.333.4 L. 26128.1	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C–D/ many small angular and medium amount of medium-size angular; thick core; rim and ext.: red horizontal band; ext.: red diagonal net and palm tree?
4	Krater	IKR 5	IVNW.43.484.1 L. 43127	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small angular and subangular; medium core; rim: red horizontal band; ext: red horizontal band, vertical lines and palm tree?
5	Krater	IKR 6	IVNW.26.306.26 L. 26128.1	a/b	Paste: 5YR 5/4 reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/few medium-size subangular and many small angular; thin core; ext: red horizontal band, vertical lines, vertical wavy lines and ibex (Color Photo 5.4:7)
6	Krater	IKR 5	IVNW.26.329.30 L. 26132	a/b	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/few large subrounded and many small to medium-size subangular; thin core; rim: red horizontal band; ext: red palm tree
7	Krater	IKR 6	IVNW.26.307.38 L. 26132	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/ medium amount of small angular and rounded; medium core; rim: red short horizontal lines; ext.: white slip with red vertical lines, vertical wavy lines, ibex and palm tree
8	Krater	IKR Varia	IVNW.26.329.13 L. 26132	a/b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/ medium amount of small to medium-size subangular; thick core; ext.: white slip and red palm tree (Color Photo 5.4:8)
9	Krater?	IKR Varia	IVNW.42.333.13 L. 42117.1	b	Paste: 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown; levigation/inclusions— A/very few small angular and rounded; no core; ext: red palm tree (Color Photo 5.4:9)
10	Cooking pot	ICP 1	IVNW.41.220.7 L. 41084	a	Paste: 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown; levigation/inclusions— D–E/medium amount of small angular; few medium to large subangular; thin core
11	Cooking pot	ICP 1	IVNW.26.335.12 L. 26128.1	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—D/ medium amount of small to large, angular to rounded; thick core

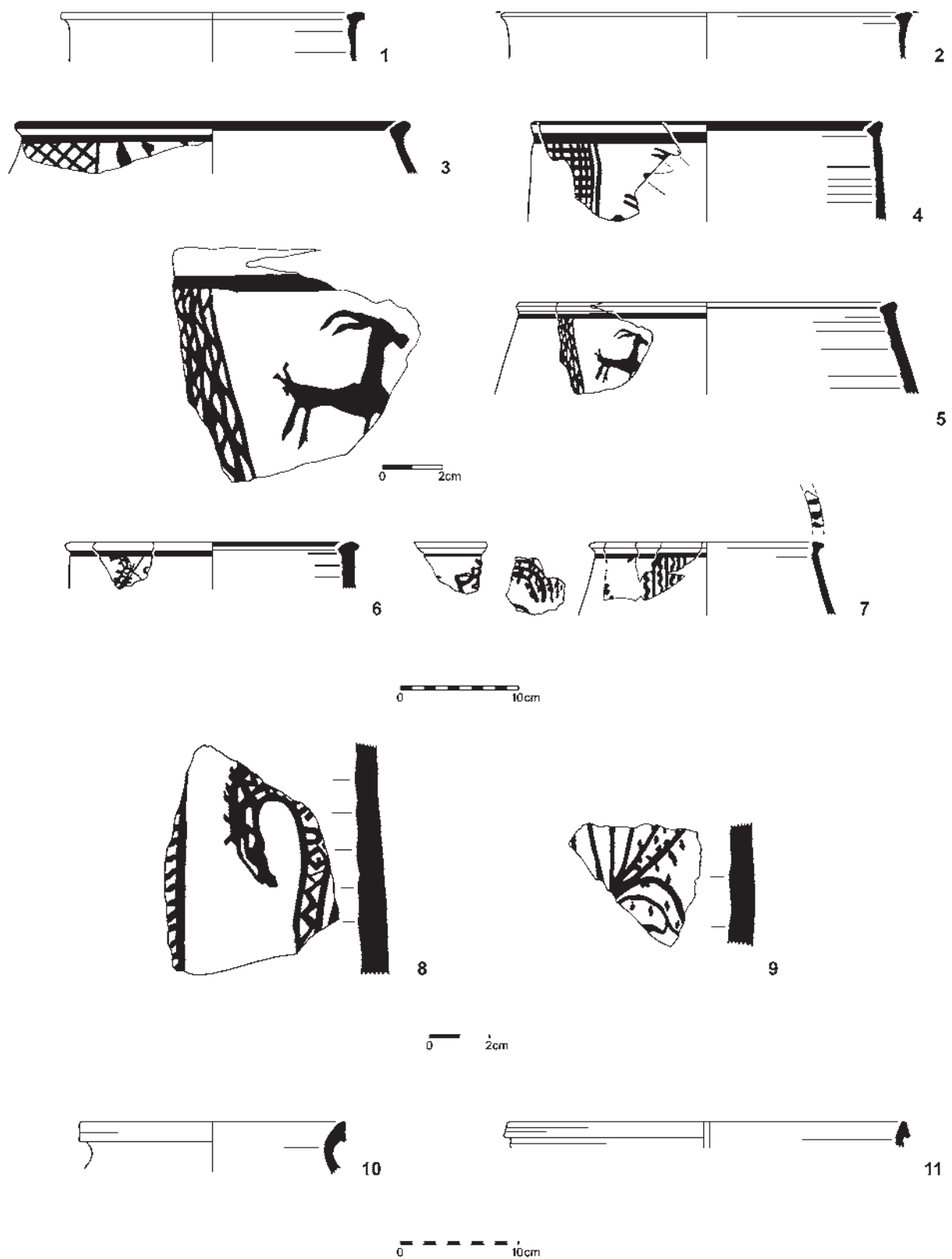


Fig. 5.3

Fig. 5.4: Stratum VIIb: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Jar	ISJ 1	IVNW.25.331.19 L. 25097.1	a	Paste: 10YR 7/2 light gray; levigation/inclusions—E/medium amount of small to large rounded and subrounded; no core
2	Jar	ISJ 1	IVNW.42.330.24 L. 42117	a	Paste: 2.5YR 6/6 light red; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small angular and subangular; thick core
3	Jar	ISJ 1	IVNW.41.222.42 L. 41084.1	b	Paste: 10YR 6/2 light brownish gray; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to large rounded and subrounded; no core
4	Jar	ISJ 1	IVNW.41.271.27 L. 41084	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small angular and rounded; thin core
5	Jar	ISJ 1	IVNW.25.323.2 L. 25102	b	Paste: 10YR 7/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of rounded and subrounded; medium core
6	Jar	ISJ 1	IVNW.26.333.22 L. 26128.1	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—D/few small subangular; medium core
7	Jar	ISJ 1	IVNW.43.495.4 L. 43134	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/very few small angular, few medium-size angular; no core
8	Jug/jar	ISJ/IJUG	IVNW.41.221.14 L. 41084	a	Paste: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown; levigation/inclusions—C–D medium amount of small angular and subangular; no core
9	Jug/jar	IJUG 1	IVNW.41.221.4 L. 41084	a	Paste: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and subangular; thick core
10	Jar	ISJ 1	IVNW.26.314.18 L. 26132	a/b	Paste: 10YR 4/1 dark gray; levigation/inclusions—C/few small angular; no core.
11	Jug/jar	IJUG 2	IVNW.26.333.6 L. 26128.1	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—D/many large angular and subangular; no core
12	Jug/jar	IJUG 2	IVNW.26.306.18 L. 26128.1	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—E/few small angular and many small to medium-size rounded to subrounded; thick core
13	Jar	ISJ*	IVNW.43.492.1 L. 43115	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—E/medium amount of small to medium-size rounded and subrounded, few large subangular; medium core
14	Jar	ISJ*	IVNW.43.468.7 L. 43120	a	Paste: 2.5YR 6/6 light red; levigation/inclusions—E/many small to medium-size rounded and subrounded; thick core
15	Jar	ISJ*	IVNW.25.348.1 L. 25104	a	Paste: 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown; levigation/inclusions—C–D/medium amount of large subrounded and many small angular; thick core
16	Jar	ISJ*	IVNW.25.347.6 L. 25103	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—B/very few small angular and few large angular; thick core

* = untyped due to lack of rim

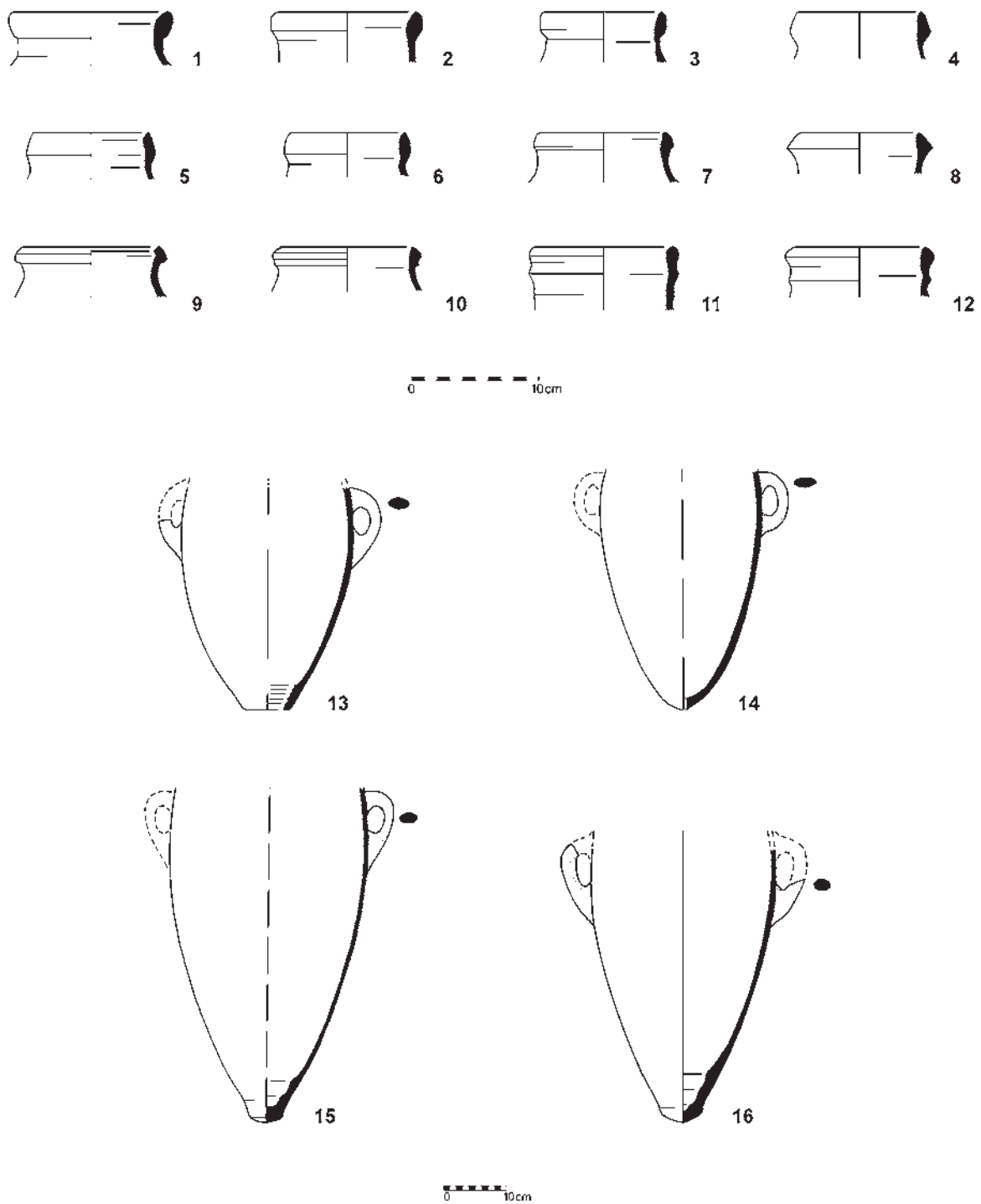


Fig. 5.4

Fig. 5.5: Stratum VIIB: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Pyxis	IPYX Varia?	IVNW.26.324.22 L. 26135	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small rounded; no core
2	Juglet	IJUL Varia	IVNW.25.346.5 L. 25113	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and subangular, few large rounded and subrounded; medium core
3	Juglet	IJUL Varia	IVNW.43.495.17 L. 43134	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—A/medium amount of small rounded and few small angular; no core
4	Funnel (reused juglet)	IMISC 1 Funnel	IVNW.26.333.64 L. 26128.1	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small angular; medium core
5	Flask	IFL 1	IVNW.26.309.2 L. 26132	a/b	Paste: 10YR 6/3 pale brown; levigation/inclusions—D/medium amount of small to medium-size rounded; no core; ext: red concentric circles
6	Jar	ISJ Varia 8	IVNW.26.319.16 L. 26135	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C–D/medium amount of small and medium-size angular; thin core
7	Juglet	IJUL Varia	IVNE.7.377.1 L. 7107.1	a/b	Paste: 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small to large angular; no core.
8	Base	Local-tradition	IVNW.43.443.3 L. 43116	b	Paste: 10YR 7/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular and medium amount of small rounded; no core
9	Base	Local-tradition	IVNW.26.309.6 L. 26132	a/b	Paste: 2.5YR 4/8 red; levigation/inclusions—B–C/small to medium-size angular; no core
10	Base	Local-tradition	IVNW.26.306.53 L. 26128.1	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/few small angular; no core
11	Base	Local-tradition	IVNW.41.222.12 L. 41084.1	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/few small angular and few medium-size subangular; thick core

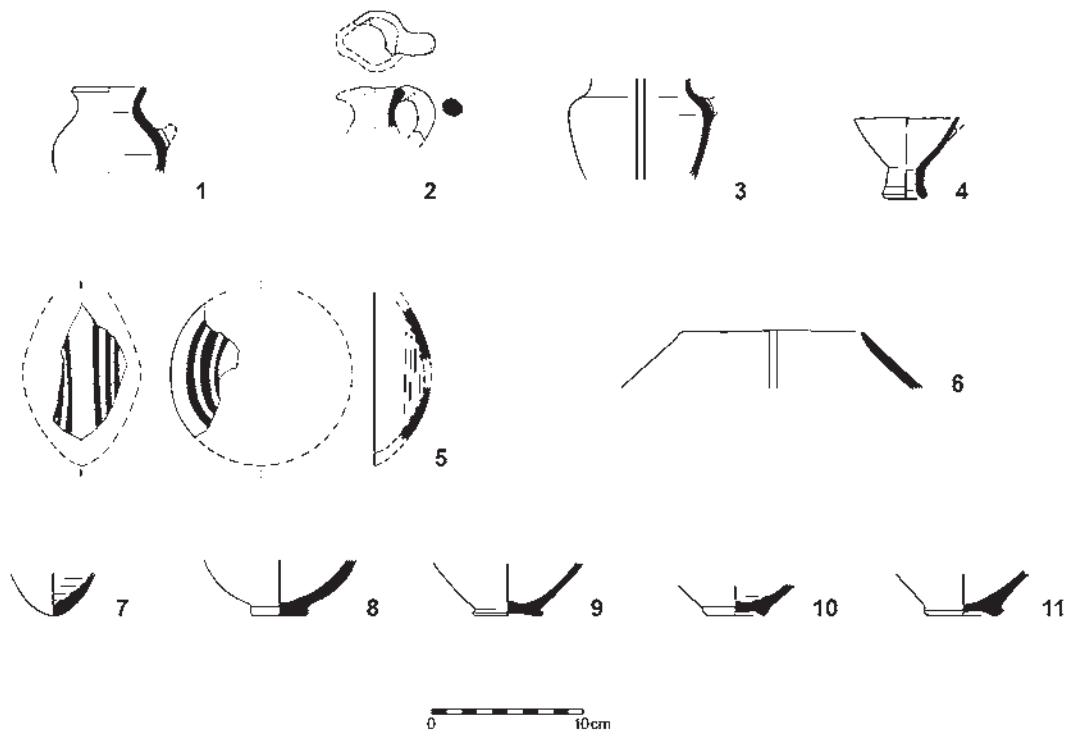


Fig. 5.5

Fig. 5.6: Stratum VIIb: Philistine

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.26.319.7 L. 26135	a/b	Paste: 10YR 8/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—A–B/few small angular to rounded; no core
2	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.41.220.9 L. 41084	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small angular and rounded; no core
3	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.41.271.7 L. 41084	a	Paste: 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown; levigation/inclusions—A/very few small angular; no core
4	Bowl	IBL 23?	IVNW.41.268.27 L. 41084	a	Paste: 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and subangular; no core
5	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.43.495.26 L. 43134	a	Paste: 10YR 7/2 light gray; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular and medium amount of small subangular and rounded; no core
6	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNE.7.377.9 L. 7107.1	a/b	Paste: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B/very few small angular and medium amount of small rounded; no core; int., rim and ext.: red horizontal band
7	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.26.324.13 L. 26135	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—B/many small rounded and few small angular; no core; rim: black horizontal band
8	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.41.220.11 L. 41084	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and subangular; no core; int. and rim: red horizontal bands
9	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.26.309.8 L. 26132	a/b	Paste: 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/few small angular few medium-size rounded; no core; rim: red horizontal band
10	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.26.319.19 L. 26135	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—C/few small and large angular; medium core; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands
11	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.42.330.19 L. 42117	a	Paste: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—A/very few small angular; no core; rim and ext.: black horizontal bands
12	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.41.270.5 L. 41084	a	Paste: 2.5YR 5/6 red; levigation/inclusions—D/medium amount of small angular, few small and large rounded and subrounded; medium core; rim: red horizontal band
13	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.41.269.1 L. 41084	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/few small angular and subangular; no core; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands
14	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.43.449.11 L. 43120	a	Paste: 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small angular and few large subangular; thick core; int., rim and ext.: red horizontal bands
15	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.43.409.3 L. 43098B	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small angular and subangular and few small rounded; no core; int., ext. and rim: self-slip and brown horizontal bands
16	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNE.7.377.26 L. 7107.1	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 8/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B/few small and medium-size angular; no core; rim: red horizontal lines band
17	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.26.306.51 L. 26128.1	a/b	Paste: 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/many small angular; thick core; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands
18	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.26.305.66 L. 26128.1	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C–D/few small angular; no core; int., rim and ext. and handle: red lines horizontal band
19	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.26.305.27 L. 26128.1	a/b	Paste: 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—E/medium amount of small angular few large subangular; thick core; int., rim and ext.: red horizontal bands; handle: red vertical lines
20	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.41.271.3 L. 41084	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/very few small angular and few small subangular; no core; handle: red vertical lines
21	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.42.336.2 L. 42119	a	Paste: 7.5YR 8/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C/few small subrounded, rounded and subangular; no core; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands; handle: red vertical lines
22	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.26.324.1 L. 26135	a/b	Paste: 5YR 5/8 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B/few very small angular and few medium rounded; thick core; ext.: self-slip; ext., rim and int.: red horizontal band
23	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.26.319.9 L. 26135	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small rounded and angular; no core
24	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.25.353.1 L. 25097.1	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/very few small angular; thin core; int., rim and ext.: brown horizontal bands; handle: brown vertical lines

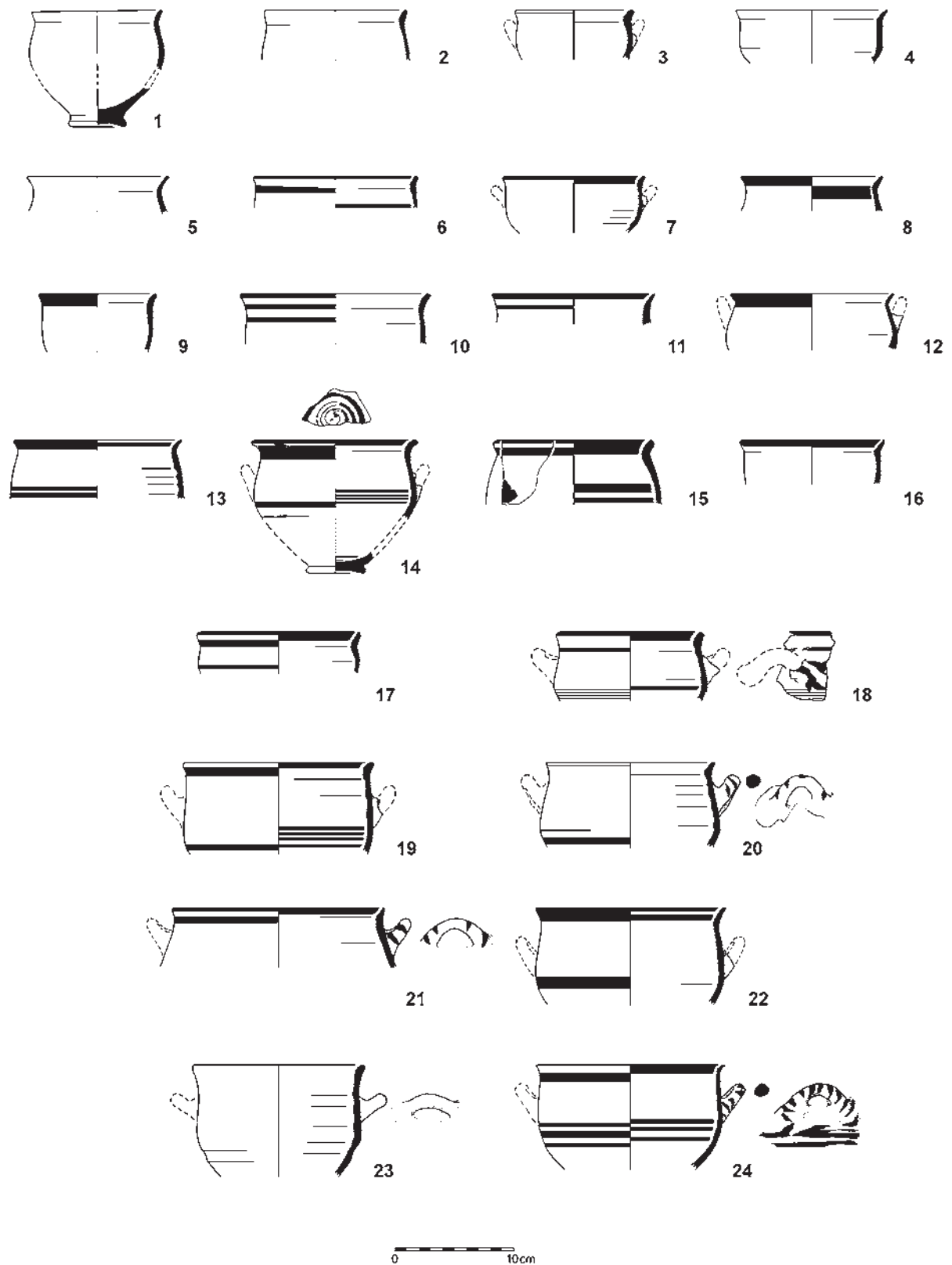


Fig. 5.6

Fig. 5.7: Stratum VIIB: Philistine

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.26.310.11 L. 26132	a/b	Paste: 10YR 8/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium angular to subrounded; no core; rim: brown horizontal band; ext.: antithetic spiral
2	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.42.336.18 L. 42119	a	Paste: 10YR 8/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B/many small angular and subangular; no core; rim: brown horizontal band; ext.: brown spiral?
3	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.26.313.16 L. 26132	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 8/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—A-B/few small angular; no core; int. and rim: brown horizontal bands; ext.: brown antithetic spirals and horizontal bands; handle: brown vertical lines (Color Photo 5.1:1)
4	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.41.270.24 L. 41084	a	Paste: 10YR 5/2 grayish brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular and small subangular; thick core; rim: red horizontal band; ext: red spiral
5	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.43.495.18 L. 43134	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—A/few small angular and subangular; no core; int. and rim: red horizontal bands; ext.: (?) red spiral
6	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.43.493.5 L. 43129	a	Paste: 10YR 5/3 brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular and rounded; medium core; rim: red horizontal band; ext.: red horizontal bands and tongue? (Color Photo 5.1:11)
7	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.43.493.7 L. 43129	a	Paste: 10YR 7/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular and rounded; no core; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands and half-circles (Color Photo 5.1:14)
8	Bowl	IBL 23?	IVNW.41.268.30 L. 41084	a	Paste: 2.5YR 6/6 light red; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular, subangular and rounded; no core; ext.: black antithetic spirals and vertical wavy line
9	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.42.336.8 L. 42119	a	Paste: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown; levigation/inclusions—A/few small angular, very few small subangular; no core; rim: red horizontal band; ext.: red horizontal bands and antithetic tongues
10	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.26.319.8 L. 26135	a/b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow, levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and few small rounded; no core; rim: red horizontal band; ext.: red antithetic tongues and horizontal bands (Color Photo 5.1:7)
11	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.25.341.4 L. 25110	a	Paste: 10YR 7/2 light gray, levigation/inclusions—A/few small angular, few large rounded; no core; rim: red horizontal band; ext.: red unidentified motif (Color Photo 5.1:12)
12	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.43.485.6 L. 43129.1	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B/small angular and many medium to large subangular and rounded; medium core; rim: red horizontal band; ext.: red horizontal band and unidentified motif
13	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.26.333.40 L. 26128.1	a	Paste: 2.5YR 4/6 red; levigation/inclusions—C-D many small to medium angular and few large subangular; medium core; rim: red horizontal band; ext: red horizontal bands and spiral?
14	Bowl	IBL Varia 24	IVNW.41.270.1 L. 41084	a	Paste: 10YR 8/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—A/very few small angular; no core
15	Bowl	IBL Varia 24	IVNW.41.221.1 L. 41084	a	Paste: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—A/few small angular; no core; int.: black concentric circles
16	Bowl	IBL Varia 24	IVNW.41.237.6 L. 41084	a	Paste: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B/many small rounded and subrounded; no core; ext.: red horizontal band; int.: red concentric circles
17	Bowl	IBL Varia 24	IVNW.41.271.12 L. 41084	a	Paste: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—A/very few small angular; no core; int.: red spiral; ext: red horizontal band

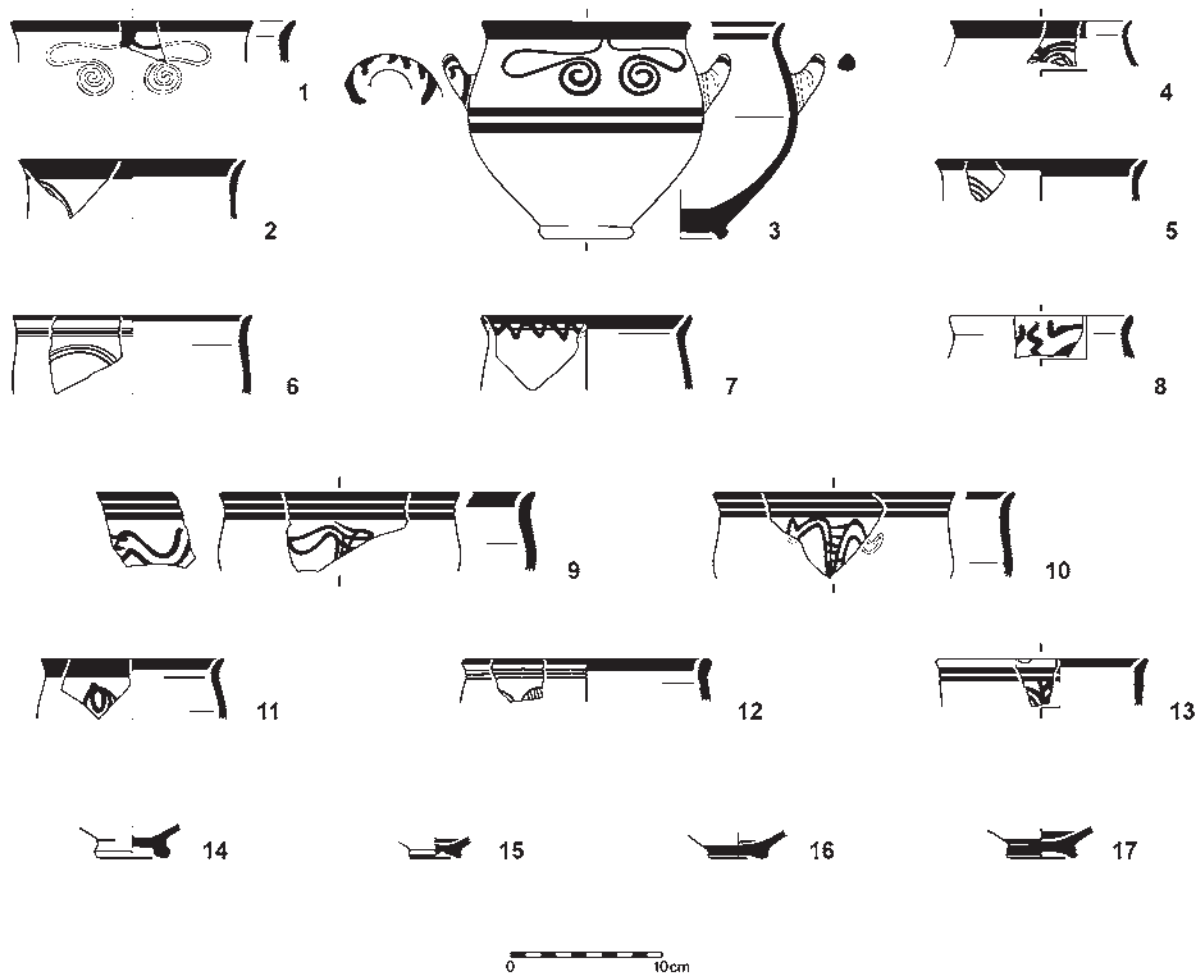


Fig. 5.7

Fig. 5.8: Stratum VII B: Philistine

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Bowl	IBL 26	IVNW.26.306.44 L. 26128.1	a/b	Paste: 10YR 7/6 yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/few small to medium-size subangular and subrounded; no core
2	Bowl	IBL 26	IVNW.42.336.3 L. 42119	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/few small angular and few small subangular, few medium-size rounded; no core
3	Bowl	IBL 26	IVNW.26.313.29 L. 26132	a/b	Paste: 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/very few small angular; no core
4	Bowl	IBL 26	IVNW.43.443.4 L. 43116	b	Paste: 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular; no core
5	Bowl	IBL 26	IVNW.26.324.25 L. 26135	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular and few small rounded, few large round; no core; rim: red horizontal band
6	Bowl	IBL 26?	IVNW.26.333.17 L. 26128.1	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular, few larger subangular; thin core; int.: red horizontal bands
7	Bowl	IBL 26?	IVNW.42.336.17 L. 42119	a	Paste: 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small subrounded; no core; int. and rim: red horizontal bands
8	Bowl	IBL 27	IVNW.41.268.28 L. 41084	a	Paste: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B-C/many small angular and rounded and few medium-size subrounded; no core; rim: black horizontal bands
9	Krater	IKR 8	IVNW.26.305.22 L. 26128.1	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular; thin core; ext.: red horizontal band and spiral?
10	Hydria?	MISC 3 Hydria?	IVNW.26.319.6 L. 26135	a/b	Paste: 10YR 7/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular and round; no core; handle: red band
11	Krater	IKR 8	IVNW.42.336.11 L. 42119	a	Paste: 10YR 4/3 brown/dark brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small angular and subangular; medium core; ext.: red horizontal band
12	Krater	IKR 8	IVNW.41.222.22 L. 41084.1	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small angular; no core; ext: self-slip with red concentric semicircles, vertical lines and horizontal bands

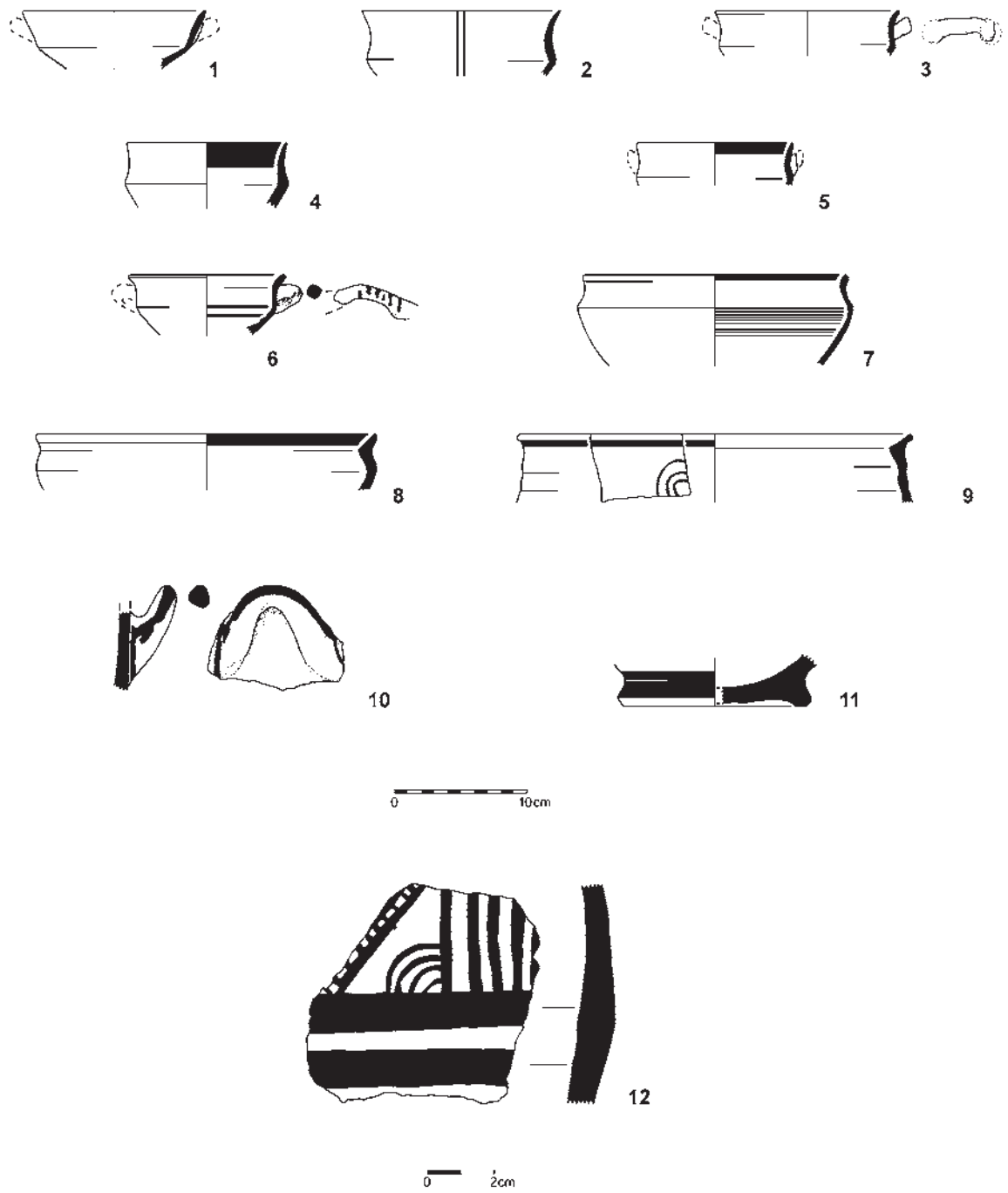


Fig. 5.8

Fig. 5.9: Stratum VIIb: Philistine

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNW.26.329.18 L. 26132	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/very few small angular and few small round; no core
2	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNW.26.325.8 L. 26135	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular and rounded; no core
3	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNW.26.329.2 L. 26132	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular; thin core
4	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNW.43.495.1 L. 43134	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular and subangular; thin core
5	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNW.43.495.5 L. 43134	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small and angular; no core
6	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNW.26.330.4 L. 26132	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—C/few small angular; medium core
7	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNW.26.329.1 L. 26132	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/few small angular and few small rounded; no core
8	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNW.41.222.5 L. 41048.1	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small angular and subangular, few large rounded; medium core
9	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNW.26.338.8 L. 26135	a/b	Paste; 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular and few small rounded; no core
10	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNW.41.268.22 L. 41084	a	Paste: 10R 5/8 red; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular; thick core
11	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNW.25.331.21 L. 25097.1	a	Paste: 5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small angular and few medium-size rounded; no core
12	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNW.26.319.27 L. 26135	a/b	Paste: 2.5YR 5/8 red; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular and few larger angular; no core
13	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNW.42.336.6 L. 42119	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/2 brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small angular; no core
14	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNW.26.319.13 L. 26135	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/many small rounded; thick core
15	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNW.26.319.10 L. 26135	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—B/very few small angular to rounded; no core
16	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNW.41.268.26 L. 41084	a	Paste: 5YR 5/4 reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small angular and subangular; thick core
17	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNW.26.309.1 L. 26132	a/b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—E/many small to large angular; thick core
18	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNW.26.329.6 L. 26132	a/b	Paste: 2.5Y 3/2 very dark grayish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to rounded; no core

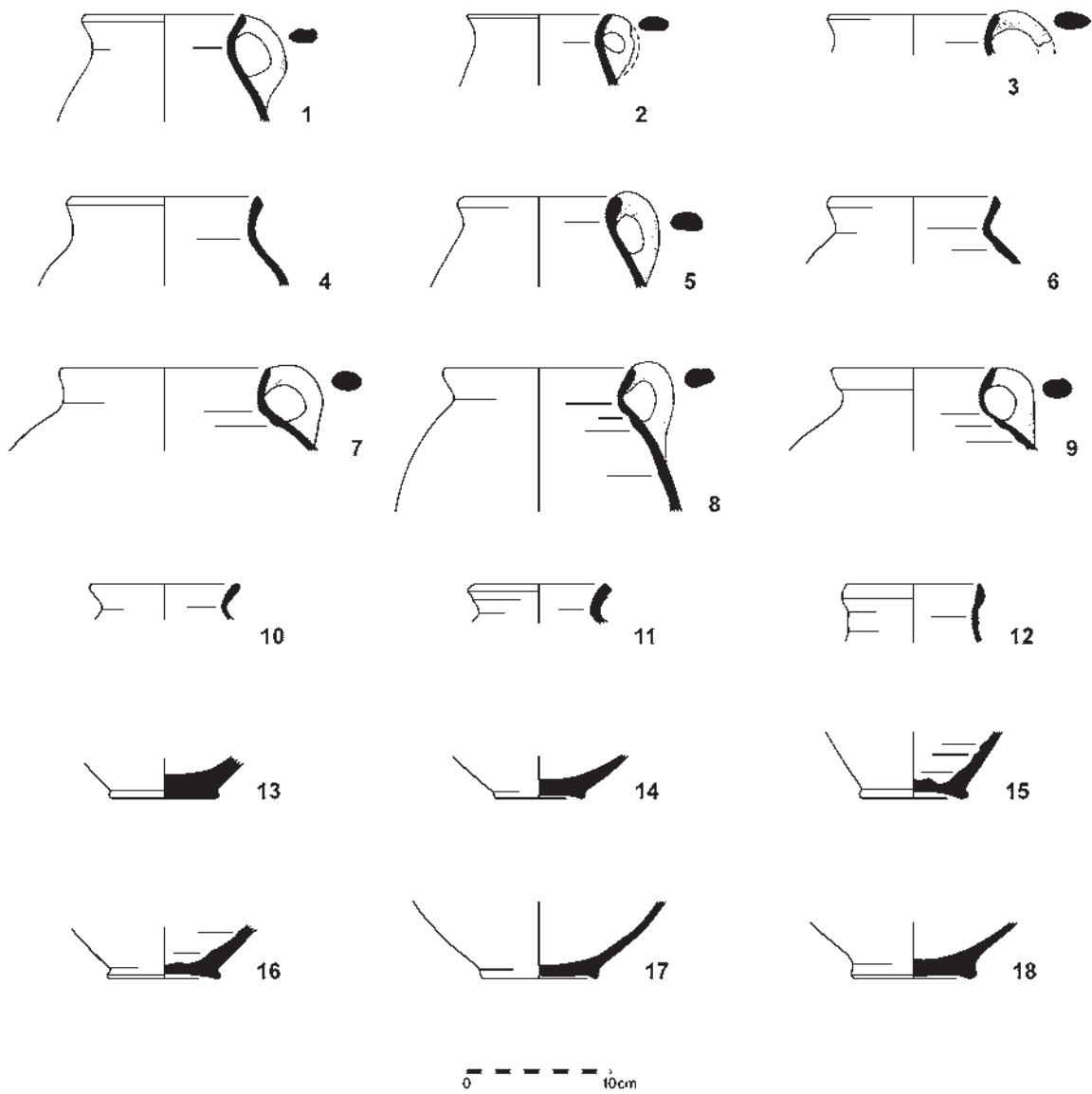


Fig. 5.9

Fig. 5.10: Stratum VIIB: Philistine

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Jug	IJUG 10	IVNW.42.336.22 L. 42119	a	Paste: 10YR 7/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small angular and subrounded, few large subangular; no core; handle: black band
2	Stirrup jar	ISTJ 1?	IVNW.26.311.4 L. 26132	a/b	Paste: 10YR 6/2 light brownish gray; levigation/inclusions—B/very few small angular and rounded; no core; ext: red diagonal lines
3	Stirrup jar	ISTJ 1	IVNW.41.222.6 L. 41084.1	b	Paste: 10YR 8/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B/small angular and rounded; no core
4	Goblet?	IGBL Varia	IVNW.26.329.20 L. 26132	a/b	Paste: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—A/few small angular; no core
5	Bowl	IBL Varia 24	IVNW.26.306.15 L. 26128.1	a/b	Paste: 2.5YR 5/6 red; levigation/inclusions—C/few small angular; thick core; ext: red horizontal band
6	Bowl	IBL Varia 24	IVNW.42.333.12 L. 42117.1	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—A–B/very few small angular; no core; ext: red horizontal bands
7	Body sherd	Phil 1 No. 1	IVNW.43.373.70 L. 43098B	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular and few small subangular; thick core; int. and ext: red horizontal bands; int.: red radial lines (Color Photo 5.7:19)

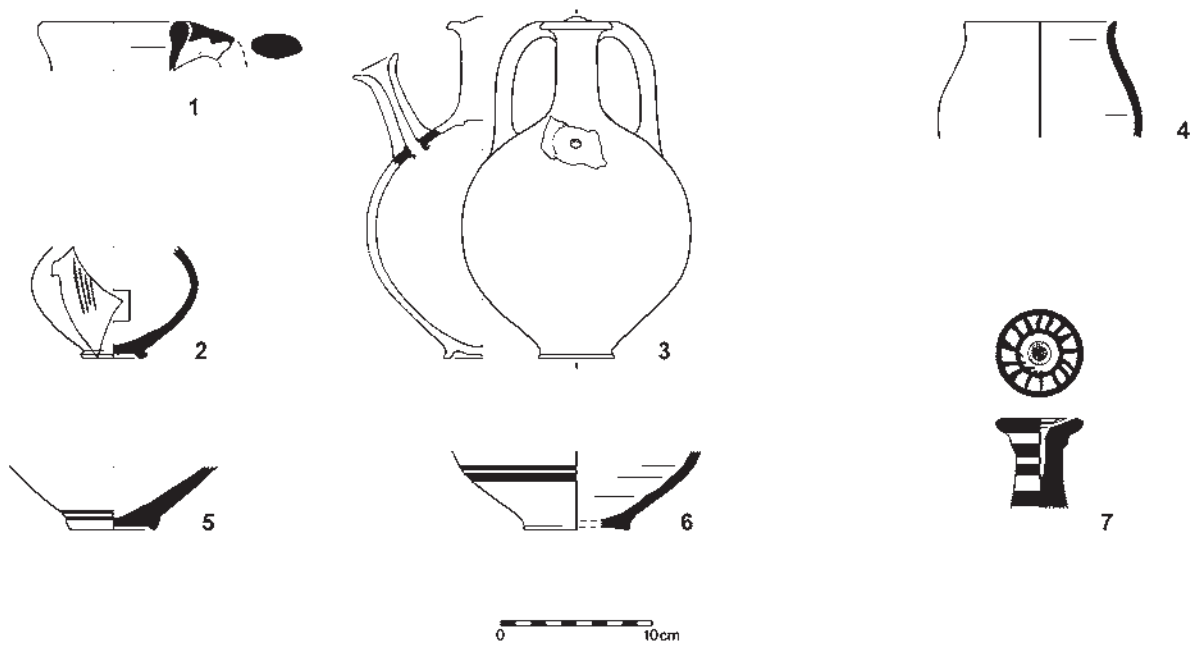


Fig. 5.10

Fig. 5.11: Stratum VIIA: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.42.318.8 L. 42111	a	Paste: 5YR 4/3 reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small rounded and few small angular; medium core
2	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.25.322.20 L. 25097	a	Paste: 2.5YR 5/6 red; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small angular and few large rounded; no core; int. and ext.: white slip
3	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.26.294.70 L. 26115	a	Paste: 2.5YR 5/6 red; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small angular; medium core
4	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.25.321.1 L. 25097	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/few small angular and medium amount of medium-size angular to subrounded; no core
5	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.41.267.26 L. 41082	a	Paste: 2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular; no core
6	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.26.332.2 L. 26115	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small to medium-size angular to rounded; no core
7	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.24.379.3 L. 24092P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and few medium to large subangular to subrounded; thick core
8	Bowl	IBL 1?	IVNW.24.375.35 L. 24091	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of medium-size angular and many small subangular; medium core
9	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.26.260.6 L. 26110.1	a/b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular to rounded; thick core; rim: red horizontal band
10	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.24.375.8 L. 24091	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular and rounded; no core; rim: brown horizontal band
11	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.25.305.1 L. 25097P	a	Paste: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B/many small rounded; no core; rim: red horizontal band
12	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.26.287.27 L. 26115	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small angular; medium core; rim: red horizontal band
13	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.25.322.18 L. 25097	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small angular and few large rounded; thick core; rim: red horizontal band
14	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.25.321.9 L. 25097	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular; no core; rim: red horizontal band
15	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.41.157.19 L. 41067	a	Paste: 10YR 7/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—A/few small angular; no core; rim: black horizontal band
16	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.25.322.52 L. 25097	a	Paste: 5YR 5/4 reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small angular; thick core; rim: red horizontal band
17	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.25.325.2 L. 25097	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—A/medium amount of small angular to rounded; no core; int., rim and ext.: white slip; rim: red horizontal band
18	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.43.393.13 L. 43109	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few small angular; no core; rim: red horizontal band
19	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.41.267.38 L. 41082	a	Paste: 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small rounded; no core; rim and ext.: brown horizontal bands
20	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.26.327.14 L. 26115	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/few small rounded; no core; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands
21	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.27.383.2 L. 27101	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small and few large subrounded; no core
22	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.43.398.2 L. 43101	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small angular to rounded; no core; rim: red horizontal band
23	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNW.24.386.23 L. 24092P	a	Paste: 10YR 7/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—D/medium amount of small to medium-size rounded; thick core; rim: red horizontal band

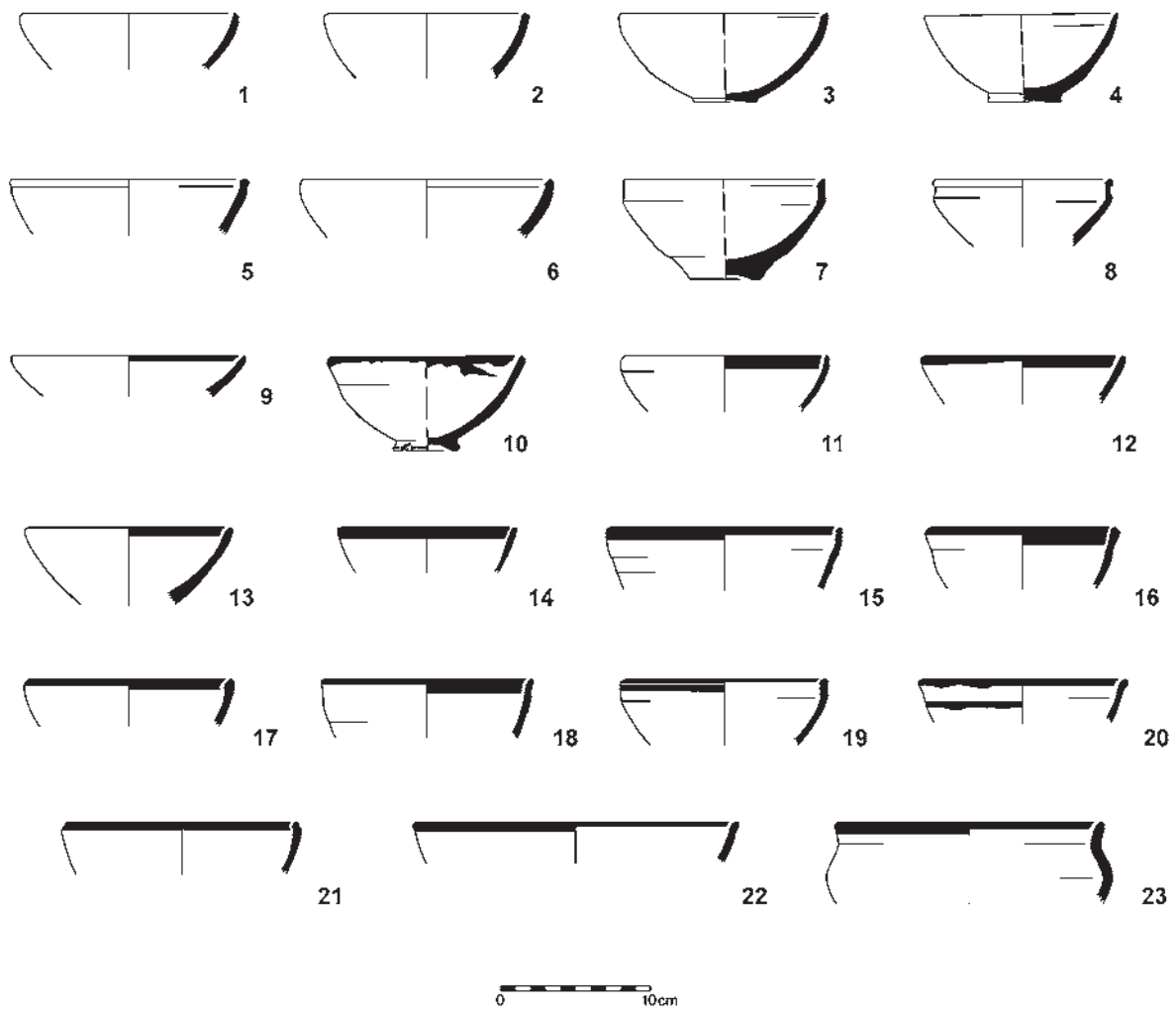


Fig. 5.11

Fig. 5.12: Stratum VIIA: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNW.41.195.26 L. 41067	a	Paste: 10YR 5/2 grayish brown; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small angular; medium core
2	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNW.26.258.23 L. 26115	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular to rounded; medium core; rim: red horizontal band
3	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNW.42.318.40 L. 42111	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—A-B/few small angular to rounded; no core; int. and ext.: white slip
4	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNW.26.327.40 L. 26115	a	Paste: 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown; levigation/inclusions—B-C/many small to medium-size angular; medium core
5	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNW.42.324.4 L. 42113	a	Paste: 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small angular; no core
6	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNW.41.267.49 L. 41082	a	Paste: 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B-C/medium amount of small angular to rounded; no core
7	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNW.25.325.9 L. 25097	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B many small angular and few medium-size subrounded; thick core
8	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNW.41.219.1 L. 41082.1	b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular, medium amount of large subrounded and small to medium-size rounded; thick core
9	Bowl	IBL 8?	IVNW.41.246.2 L. 41082	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular, medium amount of small to medium-size and few large rounded; medium core
10	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNW.41.265.10 L. 41082	a	Paste: 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small and medium-size angular and few medium-size rounded; medium core
11	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNW.42.321.32 L. 42112	a	Paste: 5YR 5/4 reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular to rounded; no core
12	Bowl	IBL 8 (var)	IVNW.26.258.13 L. 26115	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B-C/few medium-size and medium amount of small angular, few large rounded; thick core; int. and ext.: self-slip; rim: red horizontal band
13	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNW.25.321.32 L. 25097	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small angular to rounded; no core; int.: red horizontal band
14	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNW.25.322.63 L. 25097	a	Paste: 7.5YR 4/4 brown/dark brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular; no core; rim: red horizontal band
15	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNW.25.322.14 L. 25097	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small and few medium-size angular and many small to medium subrounded; no core; int.: Gezer bowl decoration; rim: red horizontal band
16	Bowl	IBL 10	IVNW.42.317.1 L. 42110	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small to medium-size angular to rounded; thick core; int.: red Gezer bowl decoration
17	Bowl	IBL 8 (var)	IVNW.43.330.1 L. 43094	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C/few small angular and many small rounded; thin core; int.: red Gezer bowl decoration; rim: red horizontal band
18	Bowl	IBL Varia 21	IVNW.24.377.21 L. 24092P	a	Paste: 5YR 7/8 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/few small angular and few large angular to rounded; medium core; int.: red Gezer bowl decoration

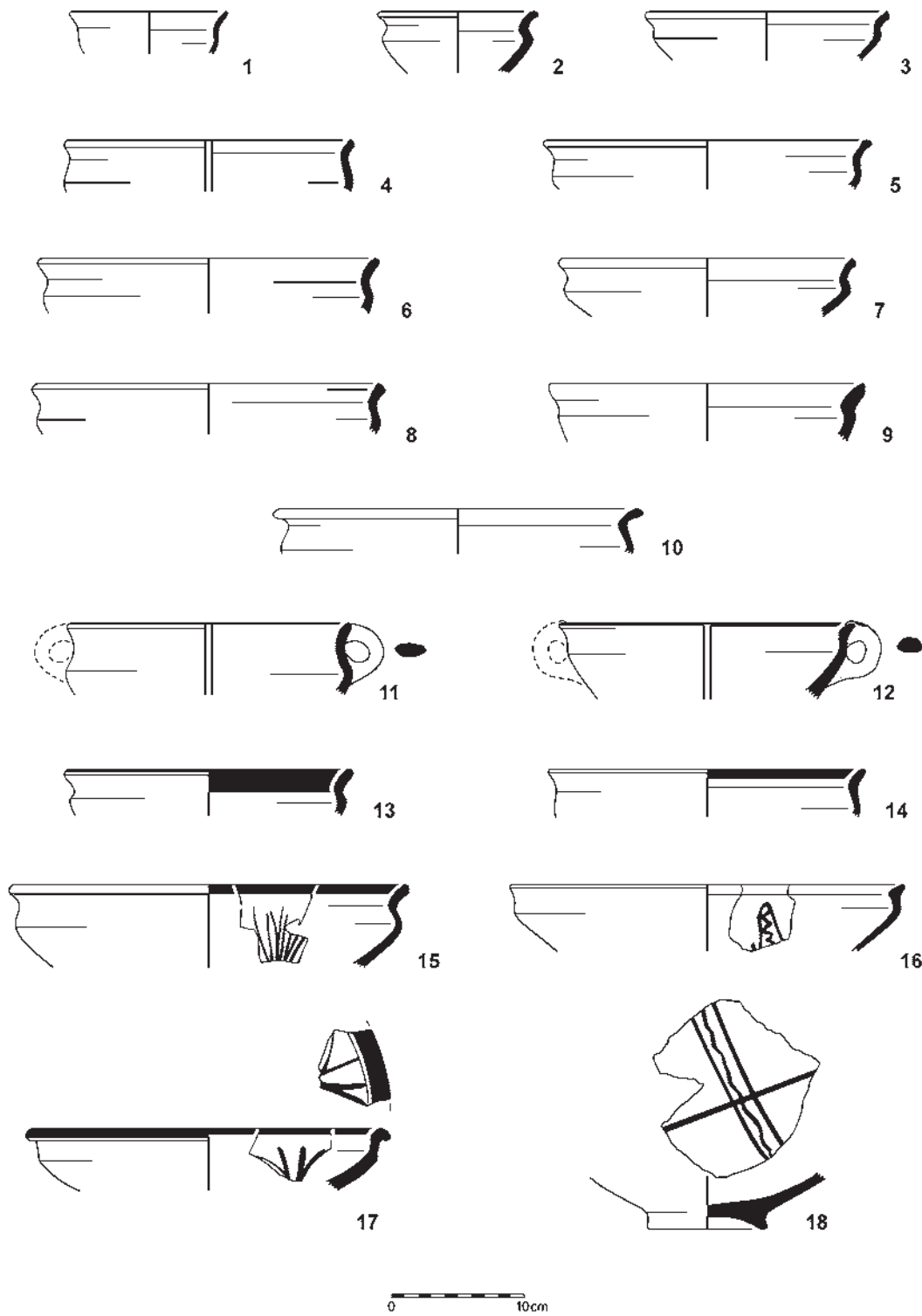


Fig. 5.12

Fig. 5.13: Stratum VIIA: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Krater	IKR 1	IVNW.43.405.5 L. 43101	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small angular to rounded; no core
2	Krater	IKR 1	IVNW.41.215.3 L. 41082	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to rounded and medium amount of medium-size subangular; thick core
3	Krater	IKR 1	IVNW.41.253.8 L. 41082	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular; no core
4	Krater	IKR 1	IVNW.42.318.20 L. 42111	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few small angular and rounded; thick core
5	Krater	IKR 1?	IVNW.41.266.6 L. 41082	a	Paste: 10YR 5/1 gray; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular; no core
6	Krater	IKR Varia	IVNW.43.330.3 L. 43094	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small to medium-size angular to rounded; thick core
7	Krater	IKR Varia	IVNE.7.369.3 L. 7096	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small to medium-size angular to rounded; no core
8	Krater	IKR Varia	IVNW.25.321.10 L. 25097	a	Paste: 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—D/many small to large subangular; medium core
9	Krater	IKR Varia	IVNW.41.235.3 L. 41082	a	Paste: 10YR 6/3 pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small subangular and rounded; no core

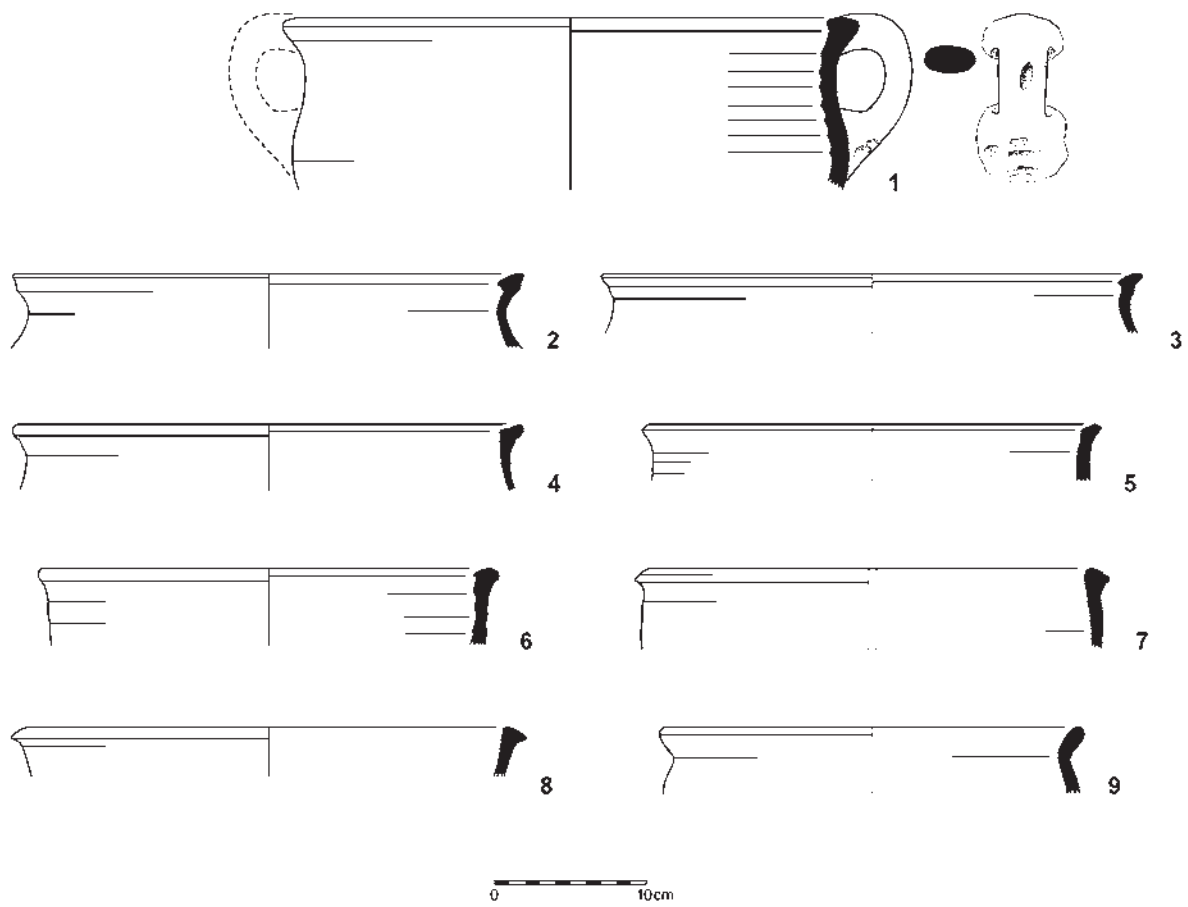


Fig. 5.13

Fig. 5.14: Stratum VIIA: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Krater	IKR 6	IVNW.24.387.1 L. 24092P	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/ medium amount of small to medium-size angular to rounded; medium core; rim: red horizontal band; ext.: white slip with red double axe, vertical straight and wavy lines and horizontal bands
2	Krater	IKR 6	IVNW.26.262.2 L. 26115	a	Paste: 7.5 YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/ medium amount of small angular; thick core; rim: red horizontal band; ext.: white slip with red horizontal band and palm tree
3	Krater	IKR Varia	IVNW.26.386.14 L. 24092P	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B/ few small to medium-size angular to rounded; medium core; ext.: white slip with red palm tree, vertical straight and wavy lines and horizontal bands
4	Krater	IKR 6?	IVNE.23.346.5 L. 23090	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small to medium-size angular to rounded; no core; ext.: red horizontal band, palm tree and ladder pattern
5	Krater	IKR Varia	IVNW.26.286.4 L. 26115	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size rounded; no core; ext.: red horizontal bands, vertical lines and vertical wavy lines
6	Krater	IKR Varia	IVNW.26.260.2 L. 26110.1	a/b	Paste: 10YR 4/3 brown/dark brown; levigation/inclusions—C/ medium amount of small to large angular; no core; ext.: white slip with red vertical straight and wavy lines
7	Cooking pot	ICP 1	IVNW.42.324.15 L. 42113	a	Paste: 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown; levigation/ inclusions—C–D/medium amount of small to medium-size angular; medium core
8	Cooking pot	ICP 1?	IVNW.24.377.40 L. 24092P	a	Paste: 10YR 3/3 dark brown; levigation/inclusions—C/ medium amount of small to large angular; no core
9	Cooking pot	ICP 2	IVNE.7.369.11 L. 7096	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—C–D/many small to large angular; thick core
10	Cooking pot	ICP 2	IVNE.7.369.5 L. 7096	b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions— C–D/medium amount of small to medium-size angular to rounded; thick core

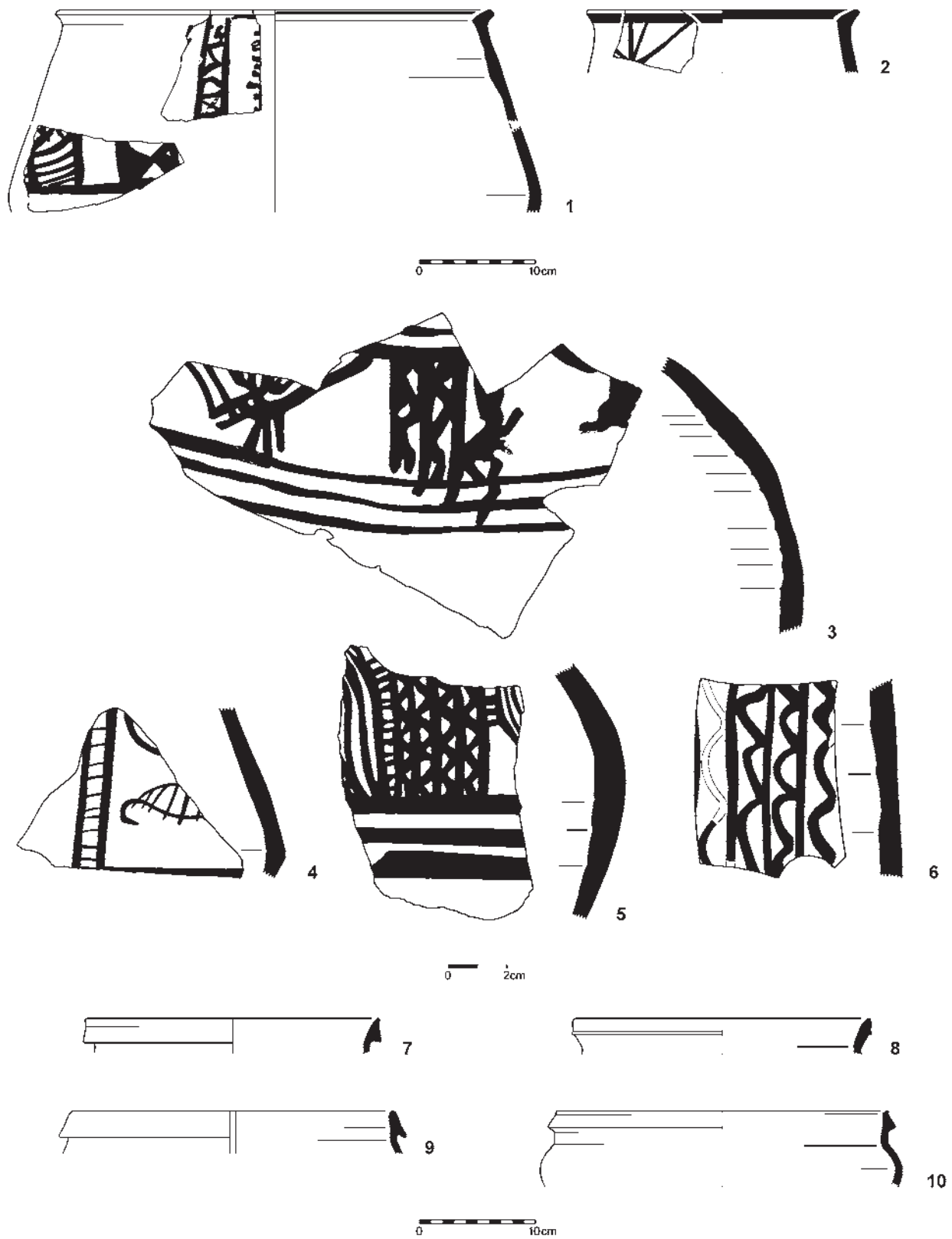


Fig. 5.14

Fig. 5.15: Stratum VIIA: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Jar	ISJ 1	IVNW.25.321.39 L. 25097	a	Paste: 2.5YR 6/8 light red; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small angular to rounded; thick core
2	Jar	ISJ 1	IVNW.41.219.3 L. 41082.1	b	Paste: 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small angular; no core
3	Jar	ISJ 1	IVNW.41.246.11 L. 41082	a	Paste: 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small angular to rounded; no core
4	Jar	ISJ 1	IVNW.25.321.12 L. 25097	a	Paste: 5YR 5/8 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular; no core
5	Jar	ISJ 1	IVNW.41.265.29 L. 41082	a	Paste: 10YR 7/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—A-B/few small angular; no core
6	Jar	ISJ 1	IVNW.42.318.6 L. 42111	a	Paste: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—D/medium amount of small to medium-size rounded; no core
7	Jar	ISJ 1	IVNW.41.265.23 L. 41082	a	Paste: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small and medium amount of medium-size subrounded; no core
8	Jar	ISJ 1	IVNW.41.214.4 L. 41081	a	Paste: 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small angular to rounded; no core
9	Jar	ISJ 1	IVNW.26.294.47 L. 26115	a	Paste: 10YR 7/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—D/many small and large angular; no core
10	Jar	ISJ 1	IVNW.43.395.3 L. 43109	a	Paste: 5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—D-E/medium amount of small to large rounded; medium core
11	Jar	ISJ 1	IVNW.42.323.3 L. 42113	a	Paste: 10YR 6/3 pale brown; levigation/inclusions—D/medium amount of small to medium-size angular; no core
12	Jar	ISJ 1	IVNW.41.214.6 L. 41081	a	Paste: 2.5YR 5/6 red; levigation/inclusions—C-D/many small to medium-size subangular; medium core
13	Jar	ISJ*	IVNW.24.386.1 L. 24092P	a	Paste: 2.5YR 6/6 light red; levigation/inclusions—C-D/many small to medium-size subangular to subrounded; thin core
14	Jar	ISJ*	IVNW.41.244.5 L. 41067	a	Paste: 10YR 6/3 pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B-C/many small angular and few medium-size subrounded to subangular; thick core
15	Jar	ISJ*	IVNW.24.366.6 L. 24081	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and few large rounded; thick core (Color Photo 5.6:5)
16	Jar	ISJ*	IVNW.24.354.7 L. 24083	a	Paste: 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small subrounded to rounded and medium amount of medium-size angular to subrounded; thick core
17	Jar	ISJ*	IVNW.24.378.1 L. 24092P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—D/few medium-size rounded and medium amount of small to medium-size subangular to subrounded; thin core
18	Jar	ISJ*	IVNW.24.377.1 L. 24092P	a	Paste: 2.5YR 6/6 light red; levigation/inclusions—E/many small to large angular and subangular; thin core

* = untyped due to lack of rim

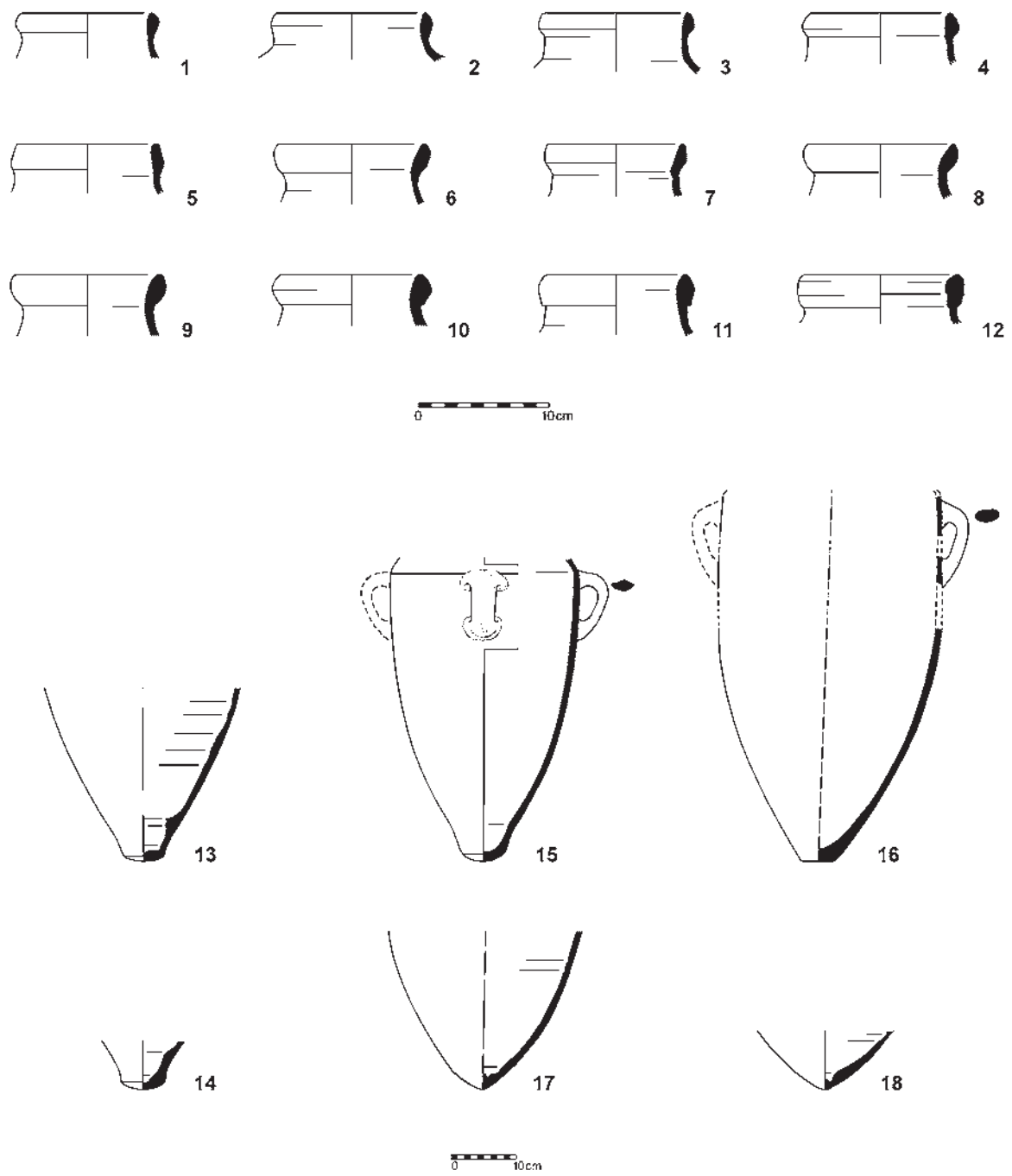


Fig. 5.15

Fig. 5.16: Stratum VIIA: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Jug/jar	IJUG/ ISJ	IVNW.41.265.9 L. 41082	a	Paste: 7.5YR 8/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and few large rounded; no core
2	Jar	ISJ 1	IVNW.42.329.10 L. 42116	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular and medium-size rounded; medium core
3	Jug	IJUG 7?	IVNW.24.377.20 L. 24092P	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small to medium-size angular to rounded; medium core
4	Jug	IJUG 5	IVNE.7.378.7 L. 7109	b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C-D/many small angular; thick core
5	Jug	IJUG 2	IVNE.7.369.4 L. 7096	a	Paste: 2.5YR 6/6 light red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to rounded; thick core
6	Jug	IJUG 1?	IVNW.41.162.7 L. 41067	a	Paste: 10YR 7/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—C/few small angular and rounded; no core
7	Jug	IJUG Varia?	IVNW.41.267.23 L. 41082	a	Paste: 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown; levigation/inclusions—B-C/many small to medium-size angular; no core; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands
8	Jug	IJUG Varia?	IVNW.41.215.9 L. 41082	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C-D/many small to medium-size angular; medium core; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands
9	Flask	IFL 1	IVNW.26.288.14 L. 26116	a	Paste: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—D-E/few large and many small to medium-size subangular to angular; no core; rim: short red lines; ext.: red unidentifiable motif
10	Flask	IFL 1	IVNW.41.265.32 L. 41082	a	Paste: 10YR 8/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—D/many small angular and medium-size angular to subrounded; no core
11	Flask	IFL 1	IVNW.42.318.3 L. 42111	a	Paste: 7.5YR 8/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C-D/many small to large rounded; no core
12	Flask	IFL 1	IVNW.25.291.6 L. 25090	a	Paste: 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small rounded to subangular; no core; ext.: red concentric circles
13	Flask	IFL 1	IVNW.42.323.35 L. 42113	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—D/few medium-size angular; no core; ext.: red concentric circles
14	Amphoriskos	IAMK Varia 1	IVNW.43.336.1 L. 43094	a	Paste: 2.5YR 6/6 light red; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small angular; thick core
15	Jar	ISJ Varia 10	IVNW.24.387.11 L. 24092P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C-D/medium amount of small to large angular to rounded; medium core; ext.: traces of red paint and circular depression (potter's mark)
16	Lamp	ILMP 1	IVNW.43.390.1 L. 43101	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—A-B/many small and few medium-size angular; no core

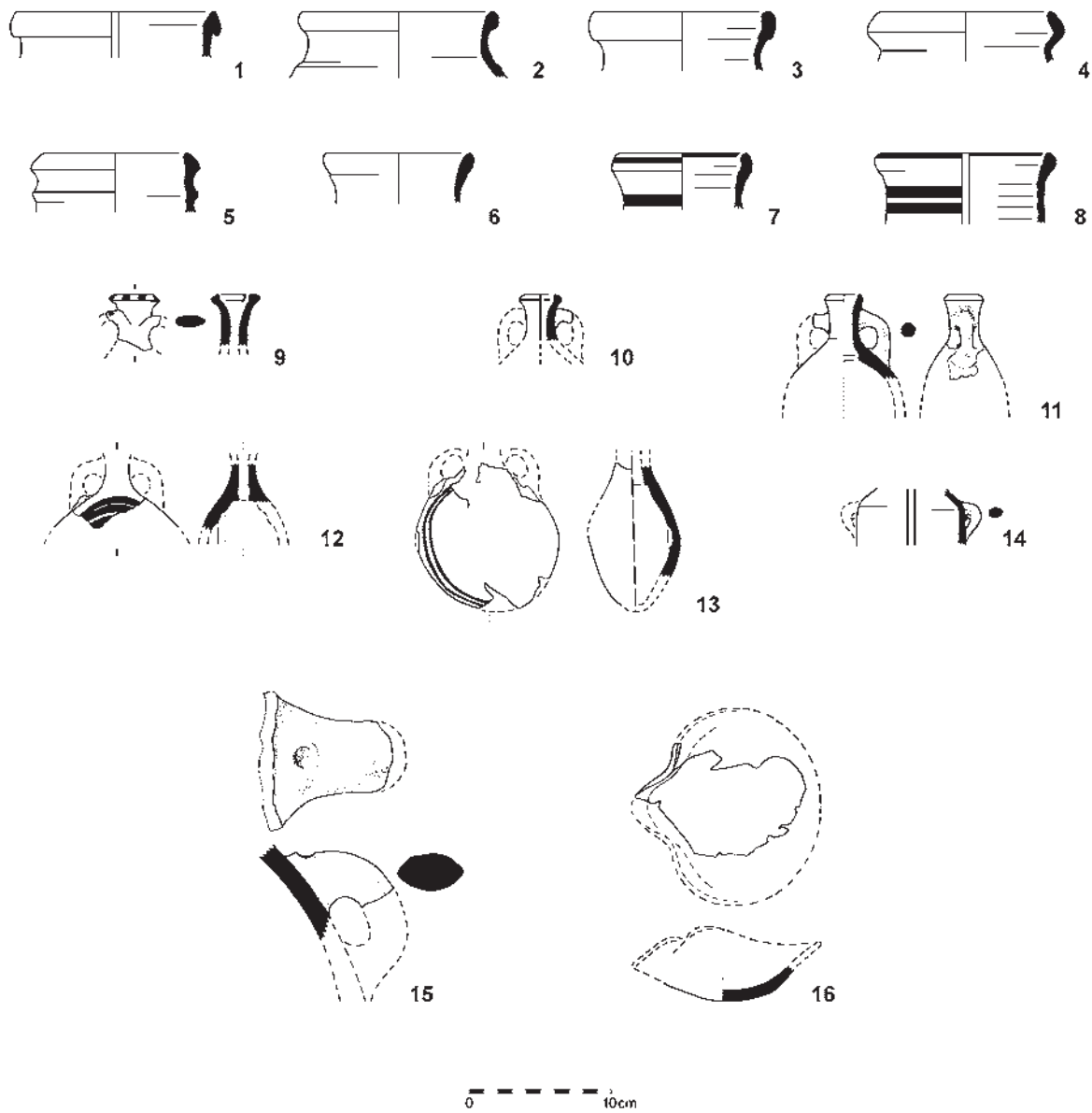


Fig. 5.16

Fig. 5.17: Stratum VIIA: Philistine

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.43.414.3 L. 43109	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/few small angular; thin core
2	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.41.267.43 L. 41082	a	Paste: 10YR 7/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular to subrounded; no core
3	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.42.321.7 L. 42112	a	Paste: 2.5YR 5/6 red; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular; no core; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands
4	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.42.323.5 L. 42113	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/few small angular; thick core
5	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.41.267.31 L. 41082	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small angular to rounded; no core
6	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.41.267.19 L. 41082	a	Paste: 5YR 5/8 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and medium amount of medium-size subangular; thick core
7	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.25.321.30 L. 25097	a	Paste: 5YR 7/8 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small subangular and subrounded; thin core
8	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.25.321.13 L. 25097	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular; no core; int., rim and ext.: red horizontal bands
9	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.26.332.5 L. 26115	a	Paste: 10YR 6/2 light brownish gray; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular; thick core; int. and rim: red horizontal bands
10	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.43.405.20 L. 43101	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small angular; no core; int., rim and ext: brown horizontal bands; handle: brown band
11	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.41.266.13 L. 41082	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small subangular; no core; int. and rim: black horizontal bands
12	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.24.386.13 L. 24092P	b	Paste: 5YR 5/4 reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small angular; medium core; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands
13	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.42.329.20 L. 42116	b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small angular; medium core; rim: red horizontal band
14	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.42.317.8 L. 42110	a	Paste: 2.5YR 5/6 red; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small angular to rounded; medium core; int. and rim: red horizontal bands
15	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.26.289.14 L. 26116	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small to medium-size subangular; thin core; rim and ext: red horizontal bands
16	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.24.378.6 L. 24092P	b	Paste: 5 YR 6/8 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular; no core; rim: red horizontal bands
17	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.24.375.1 L. 24091	a	Paste: 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular; no core; int.: red spiral; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands; handle: short vertical lines (Color Photo 5.1:4)
18	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.43.336.9 L. 43094	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular to rounded; no core; ext.: red horizontal bands; handle: red band
19	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.26.287.10 L. 26115	a	Paste: 10YR 7/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—A–B/few small to medium-size angular to rounded; no core; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands; handle: red band
20	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.24.325.4 L. 24070	b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—A/few small angular; no core; int., rim and ext: red horizontal bands
21	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.42.318.1 L. 42111	a	Paste: 5YR 4/3 reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small angular to rounded; no core; int., rim and ext: red horizontal bands
22	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.25.321.50 L. 25097	a	Paste: 5YR 5/8 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small angular to rounded; thin core; rim: red horizontal band
23	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.42.353.19 L. 42128	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—A–B/few small angular; thick core; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands
24	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.42.318.25 L. 42111	b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C–D/many small to medium-size angular and few medium to large subangular and subrounded; no core; rim and ext: red horizontal bands
25	Bowl	IBL Varia 24	IVNW.26.287.26 L. 26115	a	Paste: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—A–B/few small angular to rounded; no core

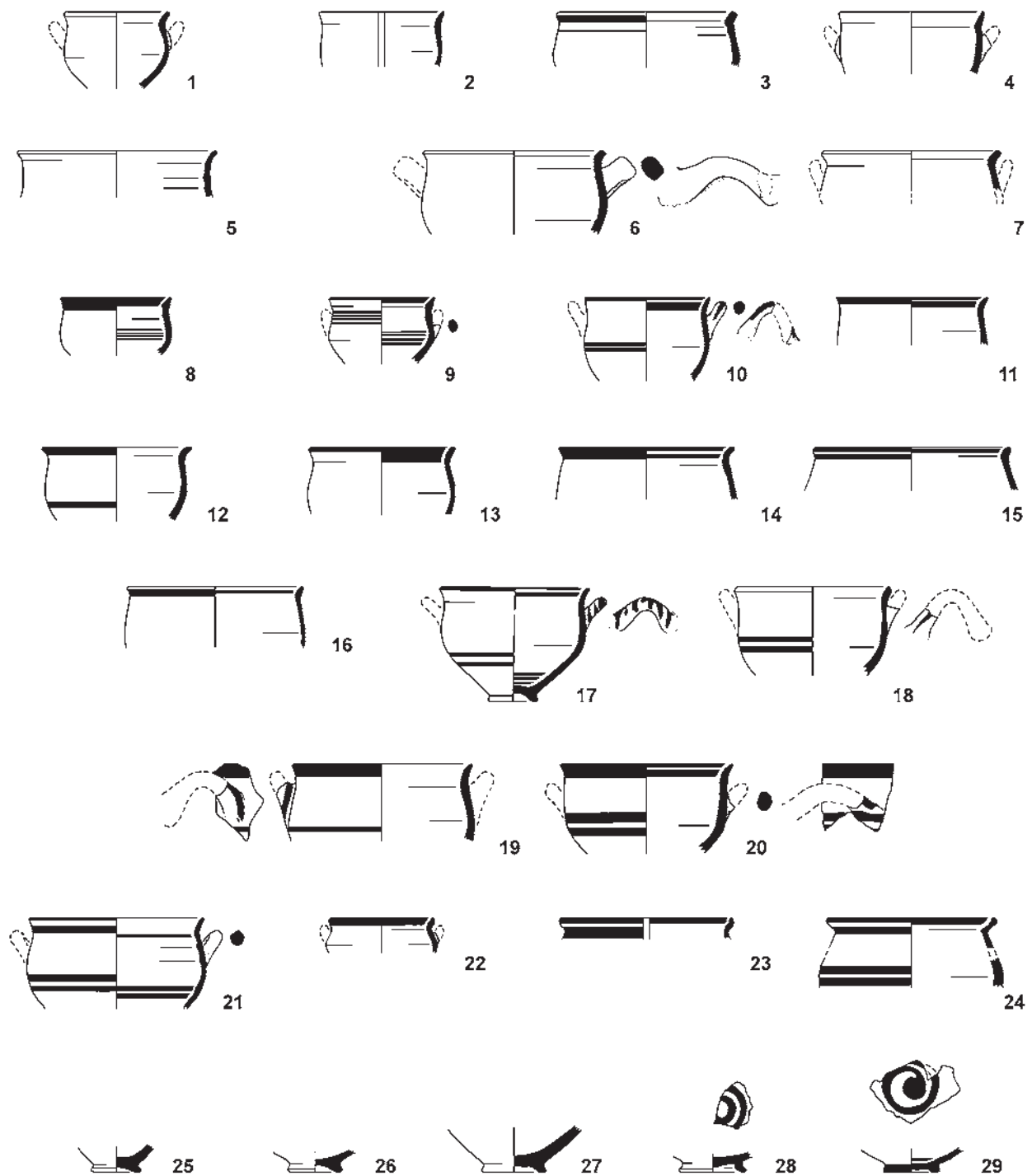


Fig. 5.17

Fig. 5.18: Stratum VIIA: Philistine

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.41.219.15 L. 41082.1	b	Paste: 10YR 8/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small to medium-size rounded and angular; no core; rim: red horizontal band; ext: red suspended half-circles (Color Photo 5.1:13)
2	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNE.7.369.6 L. 7096	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular; medium core; int. and rim: red horizontal bands; ext.: red antithetic spirals
3	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.26.262.4 L. 26115	a	Paste: 10YR 8/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small angular; thick core; int., rim and ext.: red horizontal bands; ext.: red antithetic spirals
4	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.24.385.1 L. 24091	a	Paste: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular to subrounded; no core; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands; ext.: red antithetic spirals; handle: red bands and splash (Color Photo 5.1:3)
5	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.26.258.5 L. 26115	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small rounded and medium amount of small angular; no core; rim and ext: red horizontal bands; ext: red spiral; handle: red lines
6	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.43.325.8 L. 43092	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/many small rounded to angular; medium core; int. and ext: self-slip and red horizontal bands; ext: red stemmed spirals (Color Photo 5.1:10)
7	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.24.385.2 L. 24091	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular, few medium-size and large rounded; medium core; int., rim and ext.: red horizontal bands; ext.: red antithetic tongues; handles: red dots (Color Photo 5.1:2)
8	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.24.376.2 L. 24091	a	Paste: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—A–B/few small subrounded to subangular; no core; int.: red horizontal band and spiral; rim: red horizontal band; ext.: red horizontal bands and stemmed tongues; handle: red band and splash
9	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.42.321.22 L. 42112	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small angular to rounded; no core; int., rim and ext: red horizontal bands; ext.: red stemmed tongues
10	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNE.7.374.2 L. 7107	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular to rounded; thick core; rim: red horizontal bands; ext.: red horizontal bands and antithetic tongues?; handle: red lines
11	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.25.322.4 L. 25097	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small angular to rounded; no core; ext: red horizontal band and ladder pattern

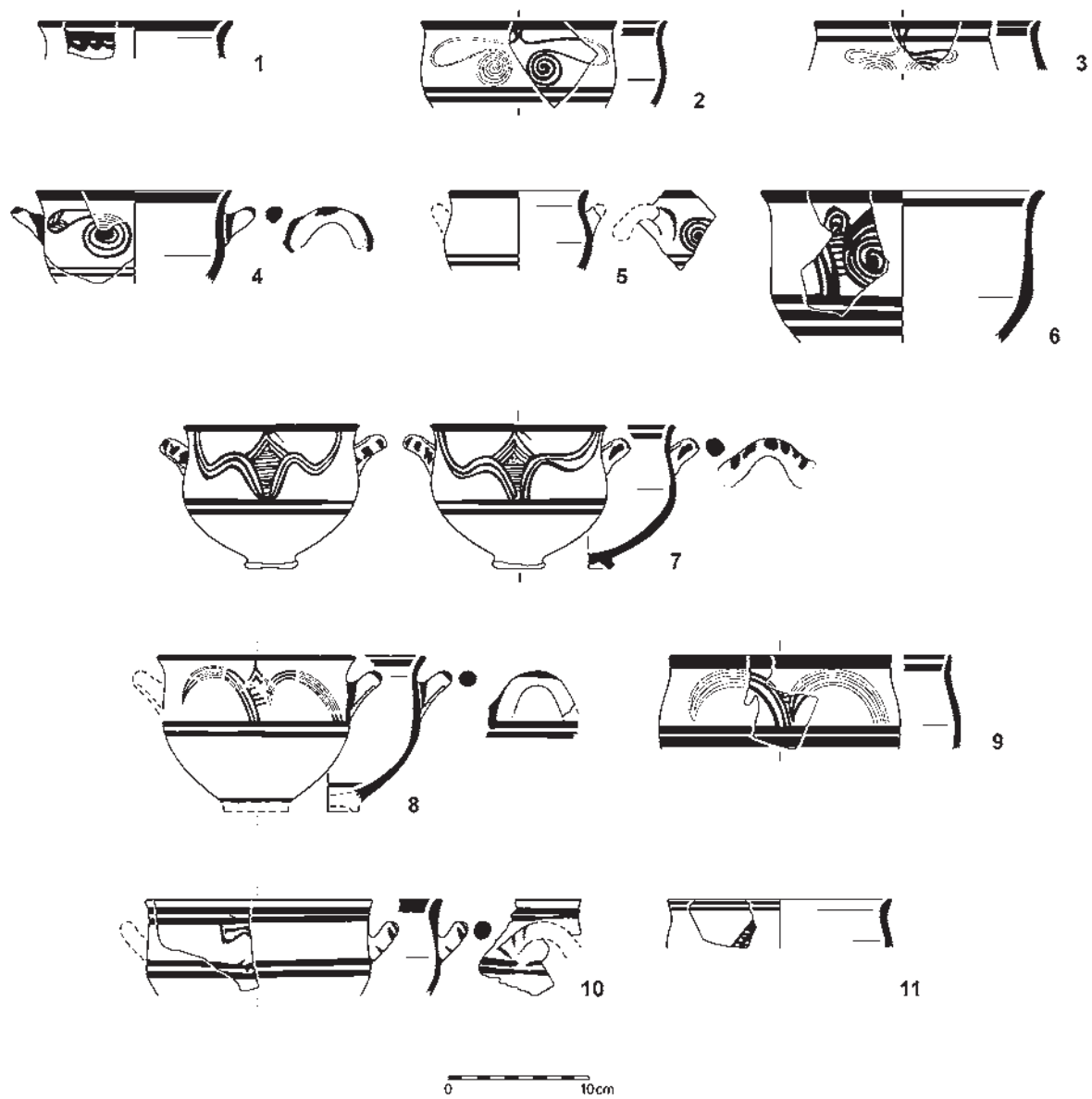


Fig. 5.18

Fig. 5.19: Stratum VIIA: Philistine

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Bowl	IBL 26	IVNW.24.388.1 L. 24092P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—A–B/ few small angular and few small to medium-size subrounded; no core (Color Photo 5.2:7)
2	Bowl	IBL 26	IVNW.24.376.5 L. 24091	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular; medium core
3	Bowl	IBL 26	IVNW.42.329.18 L. 42116	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—A–B/few small angular; no core
4	Bowl	IBL 26	IVNW.41.215.12 L. 41082	a	Paste: 5YR 7/3 pink; levigation/inclusions—B/many small angular and few small to medium-size subangular; thick core; int.: red horizontal bands
5	Bowl	IBL 27	IVNW.26.288.1 L. 26116	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C/small rounded and few medium-size to large angular; thin core
6	Bowl	IBL 27	IVNW.42.325.6 L. 42115	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/ medium amount of small to large rounded; no core
7	Bowl	IBL 27	IVNW.24.375.30 L. 24091	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B/ medium amount of small angular to rounded; no core; rim and handle: red horizontal bands
8	Bowl	IBL 28?	IVNW.42.318.39 L. 42111	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B–C/ few small angular; medium core; rim: red horizontal band
9	Basin	IBSN Varia?	IVNW.24.385.70 L. 24091	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small angular to rounded; no core

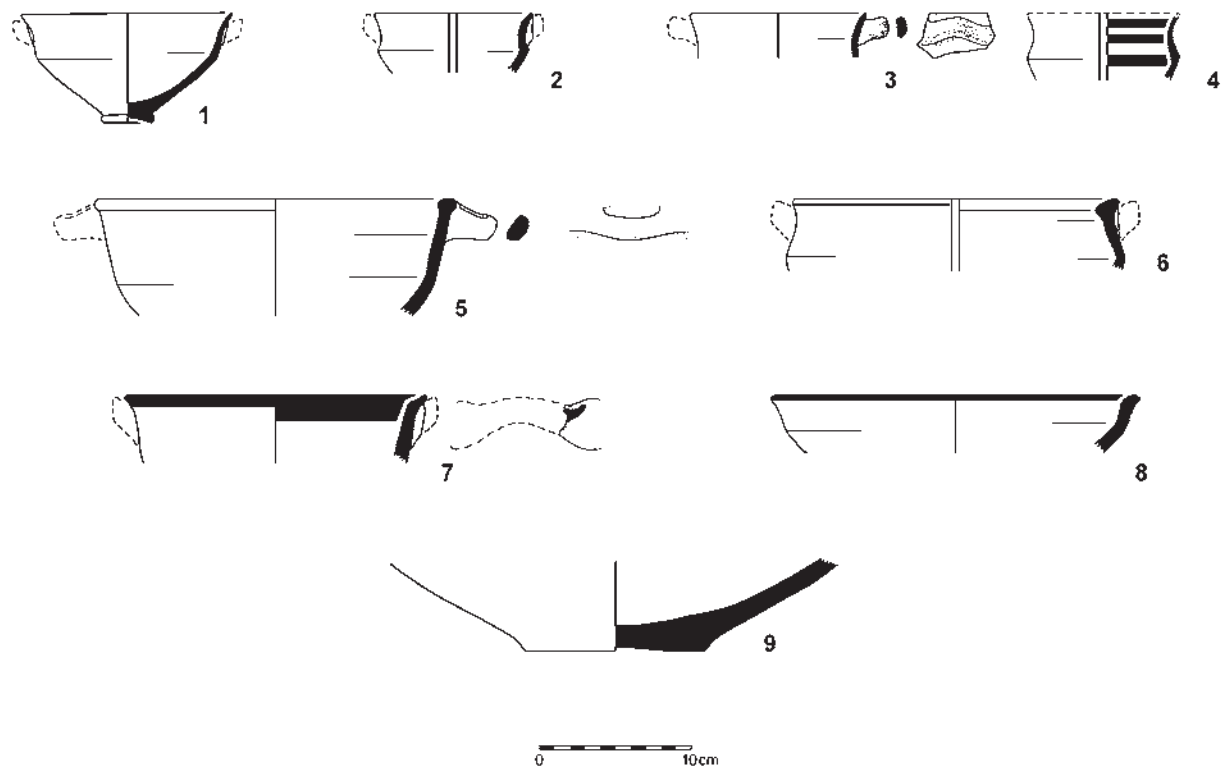


Fig. 5.19

Fig. 5.20: Stratum VIIA: Philistine

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Krater	IKR 8	IVNW.41.267.15 L. 41082	a	Paste: 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of very small angular to rounded; thick core; ext.: red horizontal bands
2	Krater	IKR 8	IVNW.24.377.4 L. 24092P	a	Paste: 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown; levigation/inclusions—D/many very small to large angular to rounded; no core; rim and ext.: white slip and red horizontal bands
3	Krater	IKR 8	IVNW.43.411.14 L. 43107	b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small angular to rounded; medium core; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands; ext.: red spiral? and hanging half-circles (Color Photo 5.4:12)
4	Krater	IKR 8	IVNW.26.289.27 L. 26116	a	Paste: 10YR 6/3 pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small rounded to subangular; medium core; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands; ext.: red hanging half-circles, vertical straight and wavy lines and spiral? (Color Photo 5.4:13)
5	Krater	IKR 8	IVNW.24.387.7 L. 24093	b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C–D/few medium-size to large rounded; thick core; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands; ext.: red stemmed tongues and crosshatched triangles (Color Photo 5.4:10)
6	Krater	IKR 8	IVNE.7.374.1 L. 7107	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C–D/many small and few large angular; thick core; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands; ext.: white slip with red stemmed spirals
7	Krater	IKR 8	IVNW.42.323.23 L. 42113	a	Paste: 10YR 4/3 brown/dark brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small angular and small rounded; no core; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands; ext.: red vertical lines and tongue
8	Krater	IKR 8	IVNW.41.235.1 L. 41082	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small to medium-size subangular; medium core; rim and ext.: self-slip and black horizontal band and checkerboard pattern
9	Krater	IKR 8	IVNW.24.377.22 L. 24092P	a	Paste: 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small angular and rounded; medium core; ext.: red horizontal bands

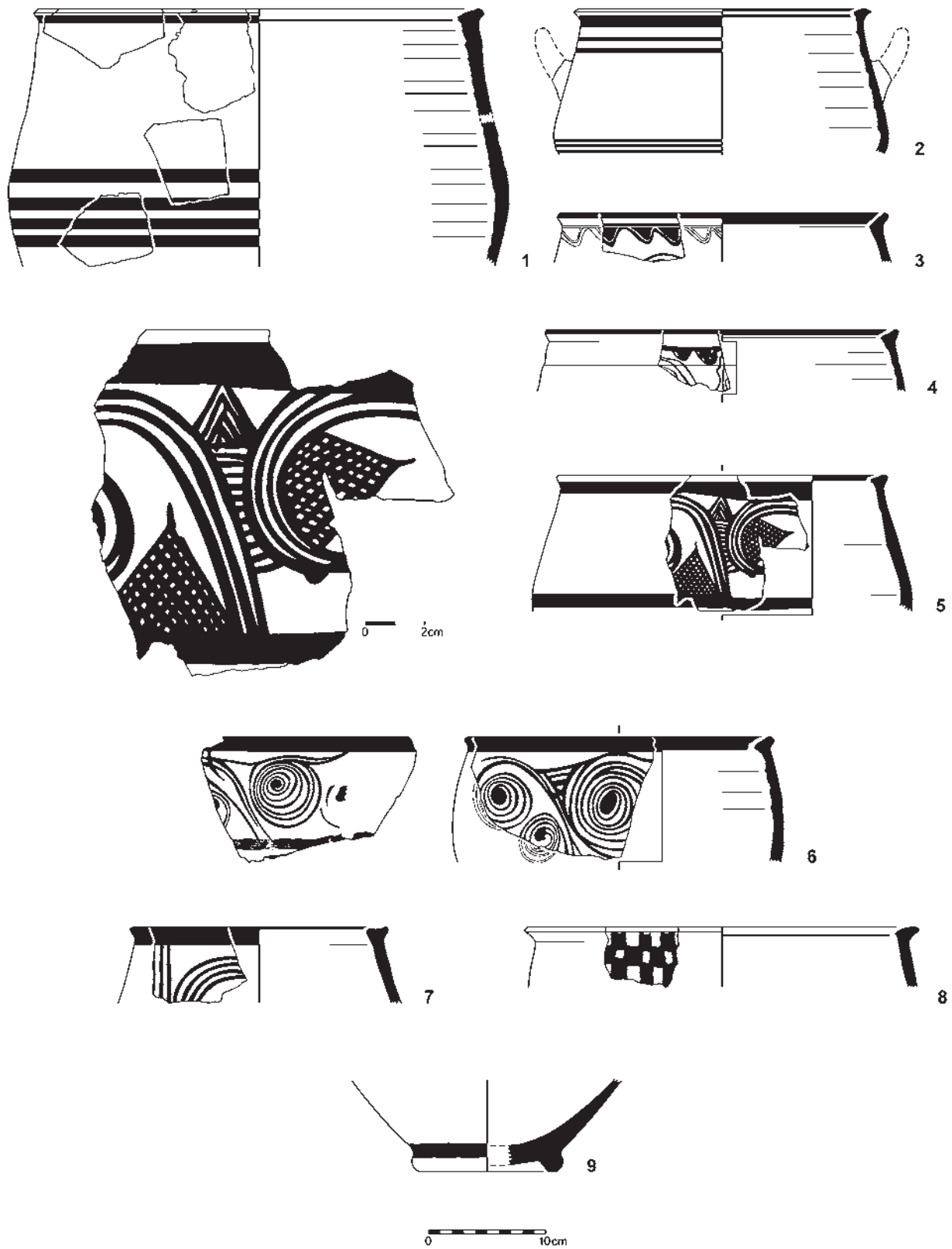


Fig. 5.20

Fig. 5.21: Stratum VIIA: Philistine

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNW.26.332.11 L. 26115	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—C/few small to medium-size angular to rounded; no core
2	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNW.26.332.23 L. 26115	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small angular to rounded; thin core
3	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNW.41.217.3 L. 41067	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular; no core
4	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNW.41.217.3 L. 41067	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular; no core
5	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNW.41.265.18 L. 41082	a	Paste: 10YR 3/3 dark brown; levigation/inclusions—C–D/many small to medium-size angular to subangular; no core
6	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNW.41.215.1 L. 41082	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular; no core
7	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNW.26.289.17 L. 26116	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small angular; medium core
8	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNW.25.291.1 L. 25090	a	Paste: 2.5YR 5/6 red; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of medium-size angular and subangular; thick core
9	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNW.24.377.15 L. 24092P	a	Paste: 5YR 4/2 dark reddish gray; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular; no core
10	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNW.42.348.8 L. 42130	a	Paste: 5YR 4/2 dark reddish gray; levigation/inclusions—C/many small and medium-size angular; thin core
11	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNW.25.320.3 L. 25097P	a	Paste: 2.5YR 4/4 reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to rounded and few large rounded; no core
12	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNW.41.246.16 L. 41082	a	Paste: 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown; levigation/inclusions—C many small angular and few medium-size angular; no core
13	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNW.41.158.20 L. 41067	a	Paste: 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of angular to rounded; thick core
14	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNW.24.377.13 L. 24092P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 4/4 brown/dark brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small to medium-size angular to rounded; thick core
15	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNW.24.386.27 L. 24092P	a	Paste: 10R 5/8 red; levigation/inclusions—C–D/medium amount of small to medium-size angular to rounded; thick core
16	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNW.24.375.6 L. 24091	a	Paste: 5YR 4/3 reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular to rounded; no core
17	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNW.26.292.1 L. 26115	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—A–B/few small angular; medium core
18	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNW.24.301.1 L. 24065	a	Paste: 2.5YR 4/4 reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of medium-size angular, few small rounded to subangular; no core

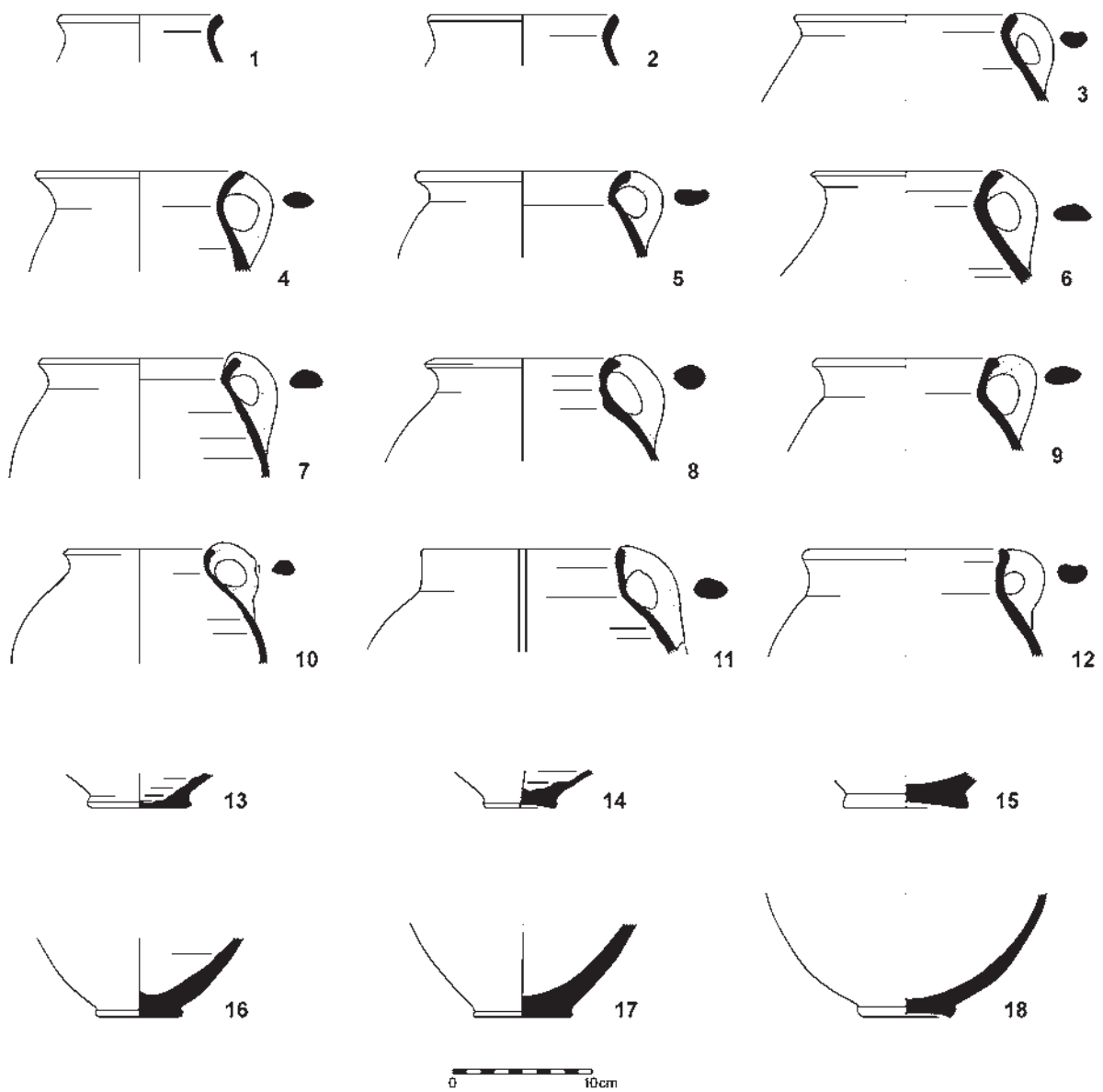


Fig. 5.21

Fig. 5.22: Stratum VIIA: Philistine

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Bowl	IBL 23?	IVNW.26.258.7 IVNW.26.262.1 L. 26115	a	Paste: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—A–B/medium amount of small angular; no core; ext.: brown horizontal bands and spiral (Color Photo 5.1:6)
2	Strainer jug	ISJUG 1?	IVNW.41.267.50 L. 41082	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B/few small rounded; no core; ext.: red horizontal band, vertical lines and spiral
3	Body sherd	Phil 1 No. 2	IVNW.42.329.30 L. 42116	b	Paste: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small and large angular; medium core; ext.: red horizontal bands and lozenge
4	Body sherd	Phil 1 No. 2	IVNW.42.323.40 L. 42113	a	Paste: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small angular; no core; ext.: red lozenge and spiral
5	Body sherd	Phil 2–3	IVNW.43.405.1 L. 43101	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small angular; no core; ext.: red horizontal bands and spiral
6	Kylix	IKYL 1	IVNW.41.267.46 L. 41082	a	Paste: 10YR 8/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—A/few small angular; no core; ext.: red and black horizontal bands and diagonal lines
7	Jug	IJUG 10	IVNW.41.236.9 L. 41082.1	b	Paste: 10YR 6/3 pale brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small and medium-size angular; medium core; ext.: black horizontal band
8	Juglet	IJUL Varia?	IVNW.42.321.26 L. 42112	a	Paste: 10YR 7/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few small to large angular; no core; int. and rim: black horizontal bands
9	Feeding bottle	IFB 1	IVNW.24.338.1 L. 24065.1	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular; no core; ext.: red patch.
10	Stirrup jar	ISTJ 1	IVNW.43.402.1 L. 43101	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—A/few small angular; no core; ext.: white slip with black horizontal bands
11	Cup?	IMISC 2 Cup?	IVNW.25.291.5 L. 25090	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular to subrounded; no core; ext. and handle: red horizontal bands

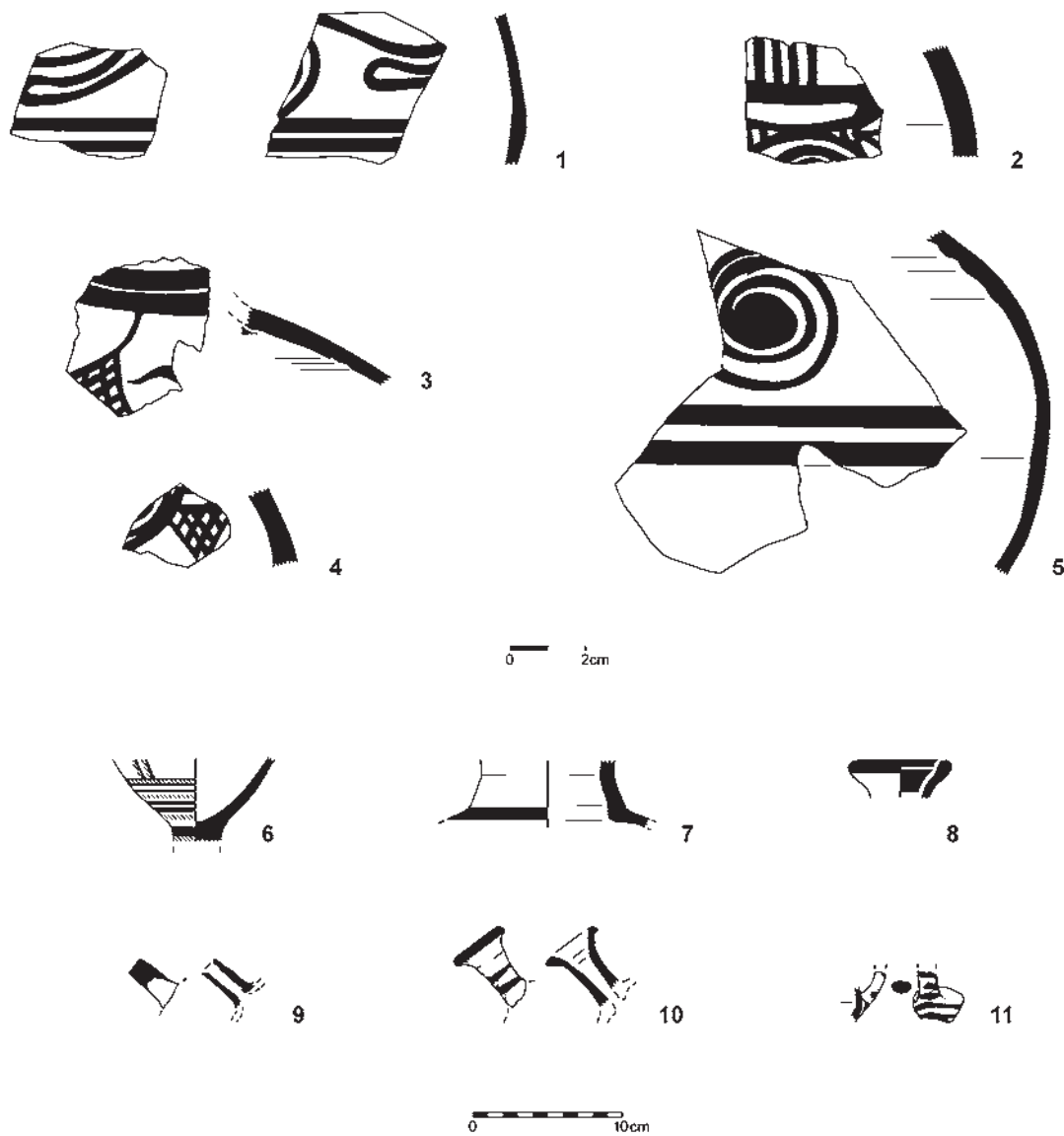


Fig. 5.22

Fig. 5.23: Stratum VIB: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNE.23.336.3 L. 23081	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of large angular to subrounded; no core
2	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.27.385.20 L. 27078	a	Paste: 5YR 4/4 reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and many medium-size subangular; no core
3	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.27.357.14 L. 27093	a	Paste: 10YR 7/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—C/few medium-size to large rounded and few small angular; thin core
4	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.42.297.11 L. 42108	a	Paste: 2.5YR 5/8 red; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small angular and few small rounded; medium core
5	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.25.316.4 L. 25095P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular; medium core
6	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.41.207.32 L. 41066	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/few medium-size rounded and many small angular; thick core
7	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.24.373.11 L. 24093	b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size subangular to subrounded; no core
8	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.27.354.20 L. 27092	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular to subrounded; no core
9	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.27.373.5 L. 27096	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular; no core; rim: red horizontal band
10	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.26.245.6 L. 26106	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small rounded; no core; rim: red horizontal band
11	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.27.385.17 L. 27078	a	Paste: 7.5YR 8/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular to rounded; no core; rim: brown horizontal band
12	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.27.314.4, 8 L. 27080		Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular; thick core; rim: red horizontal band
13	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.10.167.8 L. 10053	b	Paste: 5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—A/medium amount of small angular to rounded; no core; rim: red horizontal band
14	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.24.355.1 L. 24090	b	Paste: 2.5Y 8/2 white; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small angular and few medium-size rounded; no core; rim: red horizontal band
15	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.24.373.16 L. 24093	b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular and few medium-size angular to subangular; medium core; rim: red horizontal band
16	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNE.7.366.11 L. 7095	a	Paste: 10YR 8/2 white; levigation/inclusions—A–B/few small subrounded; no core; int. and rim: red horizontal band; int.: dripping paint
17	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.24.380.11 L. 24090	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/many small subangular to subrounded; and medium amount of medium-size subangular; no core; rim: red horizontal band
18	Bowl	IBL 1?	IVNW.41.154.36 L. 41066.1	a/b	Paste: 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown; levigation/inclusions—A–B/few small rounded; no core
19	Bowl	BL 1	IVNW.27.391.12 L. 27078.1	b	Paste: 10YR 8/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—A–B/few small angular to rounded; no core
20	Bowl	IBL 5	IVNW.24.324.26 L. 24077.1	b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/few small to medium-size subangular; no core; int. and rim: red horizontal bands
21	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.7.130.1 L. 7032	b	Paste: 10YR 7/6 yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/few medium-size angular; no core; rim: red horizontal band
22	Bowl	IBL 10.1	IVNE.23.337.17 L. 23081	a	Paste: 10YR 6/3 pale brown; levigation/inclusions—C/few medium-size rounded and many small to medium-size angular; medium core
23	Bowl	IBL 10.1	IVNW.41.245.22 L. 41089	b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few small angular and few medium-size rounded; no core
24	Bowl	IBL Varia 2	IVNW.10.147.6 L. 10049.1	b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C–D/many small angular to rounded and few medium to large subangular to subrounded; no core
25	Bowl	IBL Varia 2	IVNW.41.150.16 L. 41066	a	Paste: 5YR 5/4 reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular; no core
26	Bowl	IBL Varia 2	IVNW.41.212.19 L. 41079	b	Paste: 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of medium-size rounded; medium core

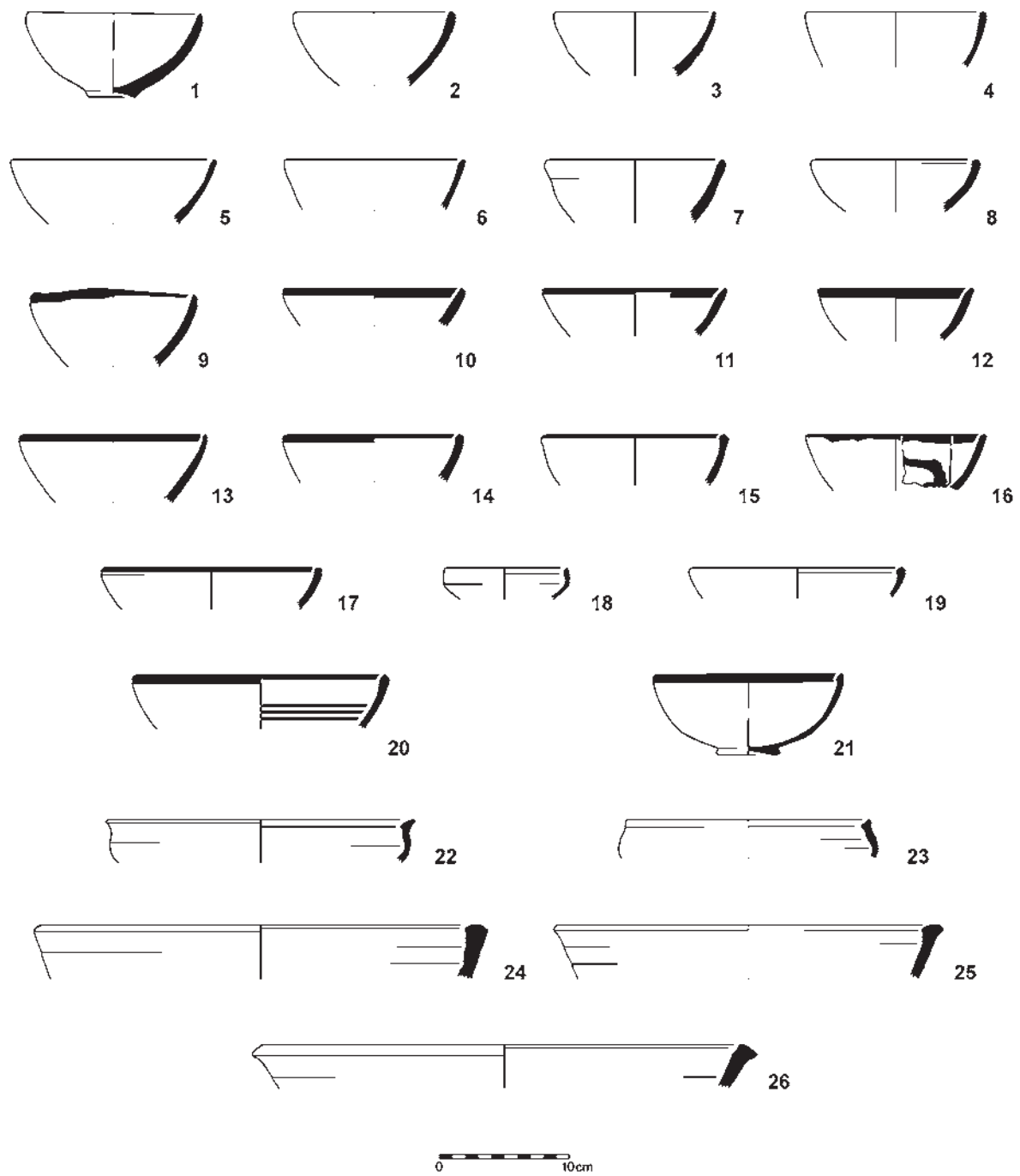


Fig. 5.23

Fig. 5.24: Stratum VIB: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNE.23.335.23 L. 23081	a	Paste: 5YR 3/4 reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small rounded and angular; thin core
2	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNW.10.171.1 L. 10056	b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small angular; thin core
3	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNW.41.208.19 L. 41066.1	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/2 pinkish gray; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular; no core
4	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNW.42.313.5 L. 42108	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small to medium-size rounded to subangular; medium core
5	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNW.41.211.4 L. 41066.1	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few medium-size rounded to subangular; thick core
6	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNE.23.338.5 L. 23086A	a/b	Paste: 2.5YR 6/6 light red; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few small rounded and angular; medium core
7	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNW.41.212.14 L. 41079	b	Paste: 10YR 6/2 light brownish gray; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and few medium-size rounded; no core
8	Bowl	IBL 10.1	IVNE.23.335.3 L. 23081	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small rounded and angular; medium core
9	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNE.7.362.6 L. 7095	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of medium-size rounded and many small angular; medium core; rim: brown horizontal band
10	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNW.39.145.3 L. 39047P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/small to medium-size subangular; thin core; rim: red horizontal band
11	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNE.7.366.7, 12 L. 7095	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few medium-size subangular and medium amount of small subangular; no core; rim: red horizontal band
12	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNW.25.306.2 L. 25095	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B/many small angular and medium amount of medium-size subrounded to angular; medium core; rim: red horizontal bands
13	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNW.24.381.11 L. 24090	b	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small angular; medium core; rim: red horizontal band
14	Bowl	IBL 11	IVNE.23.335.1 L. 23081	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of medium-size rounded, few small angular; thin core; rim and int.: red horizontal bands
15	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNW.24.383.1 L. 24093	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular and few medium-size subrounded; no core; rim: red horizontal band
16	Bowl	IBL 8 (var)	IVNW.24.371.3 L. 24090	b	Paste: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—C/few large rounded and many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; medium core; int.: red Gezer bowl decoration?
17	Bowl	IBL 10.1	IVNE.7.361.1 L. 7092	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B/few rounded; no core; rim: red horizontal band; ext.: red unidentifiable motif
18	Bowl	IBL 10	IVNW.10.156.5 L. 10055.1	b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small and medium-size angular; thick core; int.: red Gezer bowl decoration; rim: red horizontal band

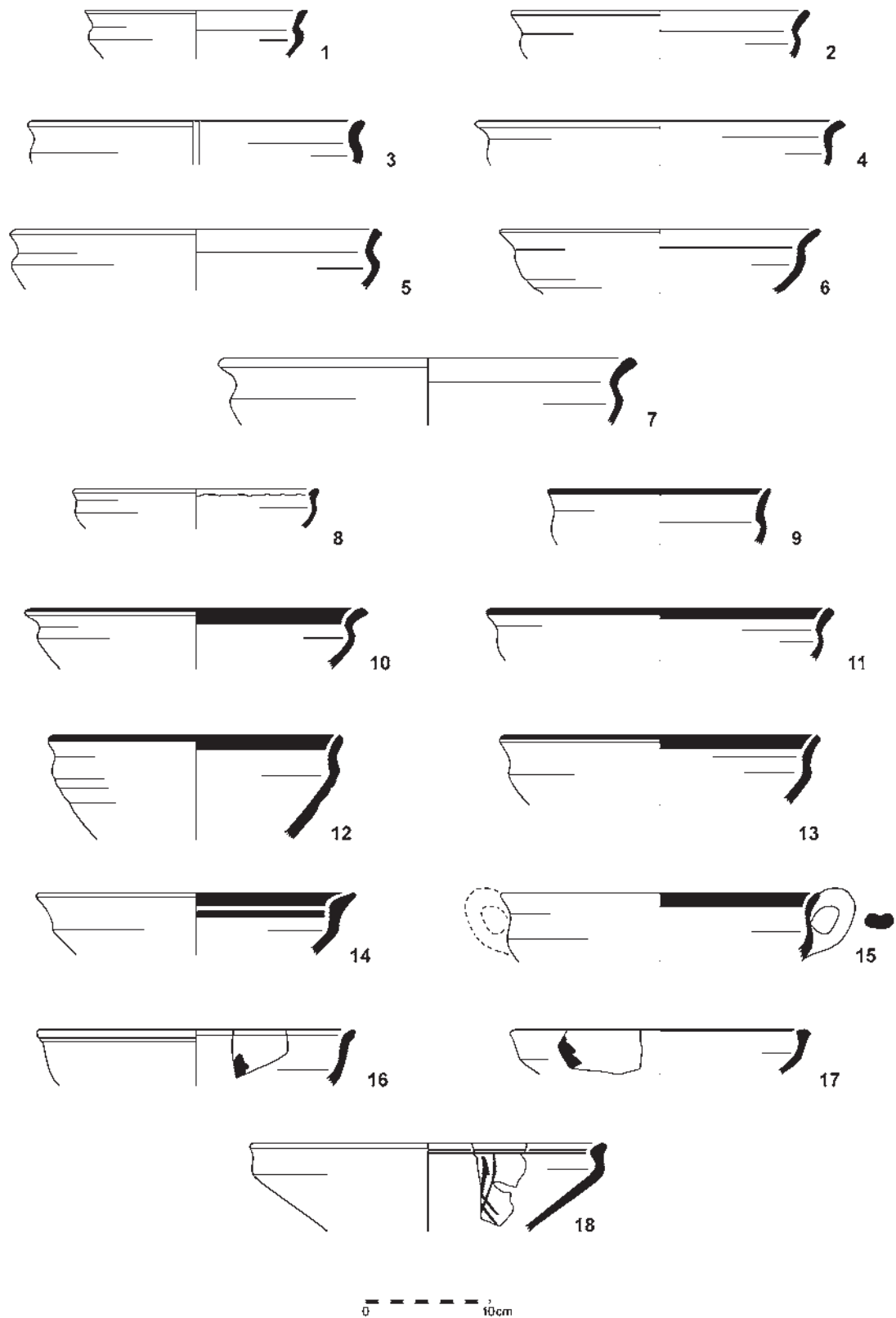


Fig. 5.24

Fig. 5.25: Stratum VIB: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Krater	IKR 1	IVNE.23.344.29 L. 23081	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B-C/few medium-size angular; no core
2	Krater	IKR 1	IVNE.9.250.1 IVNE.9.252.2, 5 L. 9074	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B-C/ many small angular to rounded; no core
3	Krater	IKR 1?	IVNE.7.364.19 L. 7092.1	b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/ medium amount of medium-size angular; medium core
4	Krater	IKR Varia	IVNE.7.362.18 L. 7095	a	Paste: 2.5YR 5/6 red; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of medium-size angular to rounded; thick core
5	Krater	IKR Varia	IVNW.42.314.1 L. 42108.1	b	Paste: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B-C/ few small to medium-size rounded to subangular; no core
6	Krater	IKR Varia	IVNW.41.207.10 L. 41066	a	Paste: 2.5YR 5/8 red; levigation/inclusions—C/few medium small subangular to subrounded; thick core
7	Krater	IKR Varia	IVNE.23.331.4, 7 L. 23081	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B-C/ medium amount of small to medium-size rounded and few small angular; medium core; rim: red horizontal band
8	Krater	IKR 6	IVNW.42.308.1, 2 L. 42109	b	Paste: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—C/ few small to medium-size rounded; no core; rim: red horizontal band; ext.: red horizontal and vertical lines
9	Krater	IKR 6	IVNW.24.371.7 L. 24090	b	Paste: 10YR 4/1 dark gray; levigation/inclusions—B-C/medium amount of small to medium-size rounded to subangular; no core; rim: red horizontal band; ext.: white slip with red palm tree?
10	Krater	IKR 5?	IVNW.10.170.2 L. 10055.1	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B-C/ many rounded and medium amount of small angular; thick core; ext.: white slip with red vertical straight and wavy lines, horizontal bands, checkerboard and palm tree

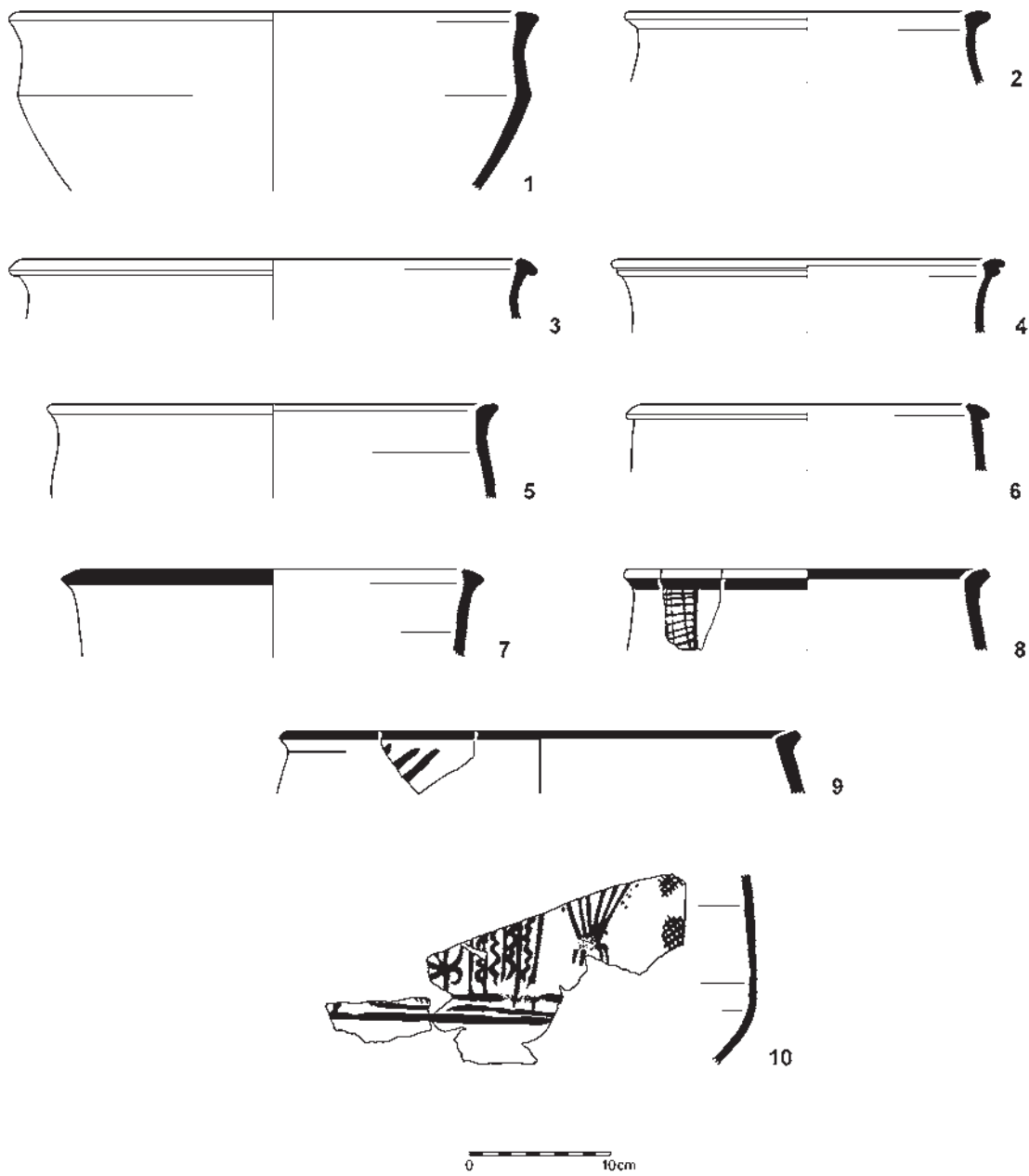


Fig. 5.25

Fig. 5.26: Stratum VIB: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Cooking pot	ICP 1	IVNW.27.354.12 L. 27092	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—D/ many small and many medium-size angular; medium core
2	Cooking pot	ICP 1	IVNW.24.381.9 L. 24090	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—C-D/many medium-size angular; medium core
3	Cooking pot	ICP 2	IVNW.24.331.7 L. 24080	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C-D/ many small angular and medium-size angular; thick core
4	Cooking pot	ICP 2	IVNW.41.150.23 L. 41066	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/few large and many medium to small angular; thick core
5	Cooking pot	ICP 2	IVNW.41.245.2 L. 41089	b	Paste: 5YR 4/4 reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—D/ medium amount of medium-size angular; medium core
6	Cooking pot	ICP 2	IVNW.27.353.3 L. 27093	a	Paste: 5YR 4/4 reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—E/many small and medium-size angular; thick core

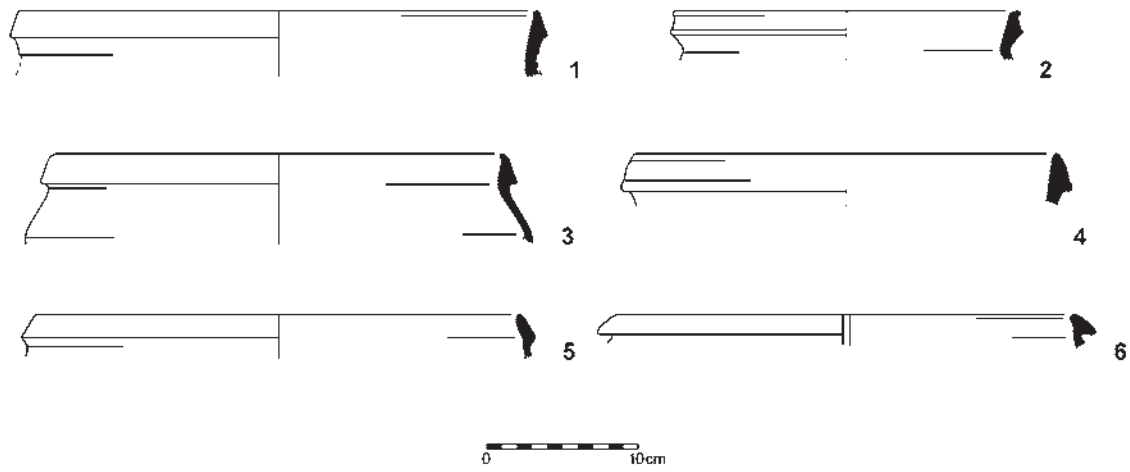


Fig. 5.26

Fig. 5.27: Stratum VIB: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Jar	ISJ Varia 1	IVNW.7.119.5 L. 7029	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and medium amount of small to medium-size rounded; thick core
2	Pithos	IPTH 1	IVNW.24.290.2 L. 24062	a	Paste: 10YR 6/3 pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular and rounded; thick core
3	Jar	ISJ 1	IVNE.9.237.9 L. 9075	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small angular and few medium-size angular to subangular; thick core
4	Jar	ISJ 1	IVNW.24.374.5 L. 24093	b	Paste: 5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—D/many small angular and few large rounded to subrounded; medium core
5	Jar	ISJ 1	IVNW.42.314.2 L. 42108.1	b	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small to medium-size rounded to subangular; no core
6	Jar	ISJ 1	IVNW.27.312.4 L. 27080	b	Paste: 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown; levigation/inclusions—D/many small and large angular; no core
7	Jar	ISJ 1	IVNW.43.403.1 L. 43105.1	b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C many small to medium-size rounded to angular; thick core
8	Jar	ISJ 1	IVNW.10.147.4 L. 10049.1	b	Paste: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and medium amount of medium-size subangular; no core
9	Jar	ISJ 1	IVNW.10.163.3 L. 10053	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—B medium amount of small to medium-size angular; no core
10	Jar	ISJ 1	IVNW.41.249.2 L. 41088	a/b	Paste: 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular; no core
11	Jar	ISJ*	IVNW.27.308.1 L. 27078	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—E/many small angular and medium-size subangular and few large rounded; thick core
12	Jar	ISJ 1	IVNE.8.343.19 L. 8084A	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—D/medium amount of medium-size rounded and many small angular; medium core
13	Jar	ISJ*	IVNE.9.243.10 L. 9074	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small angular and rounded; medium core
14	Jar	ISJ*	IVNE.23.344.19 L. 23081	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/few small to large rounded and many small angular; thick core
15	Jar	ISJ*	IVNE.7.371.2 L. 7097P	a	Paste: 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of medium-size rounded; thick core (Color Photo 5.6:4)
16	Jar	ISJ*	IVNW.25.293.2 L. 25093	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small subangular and many small rounded; thick core

* = untyped due to lack of rim

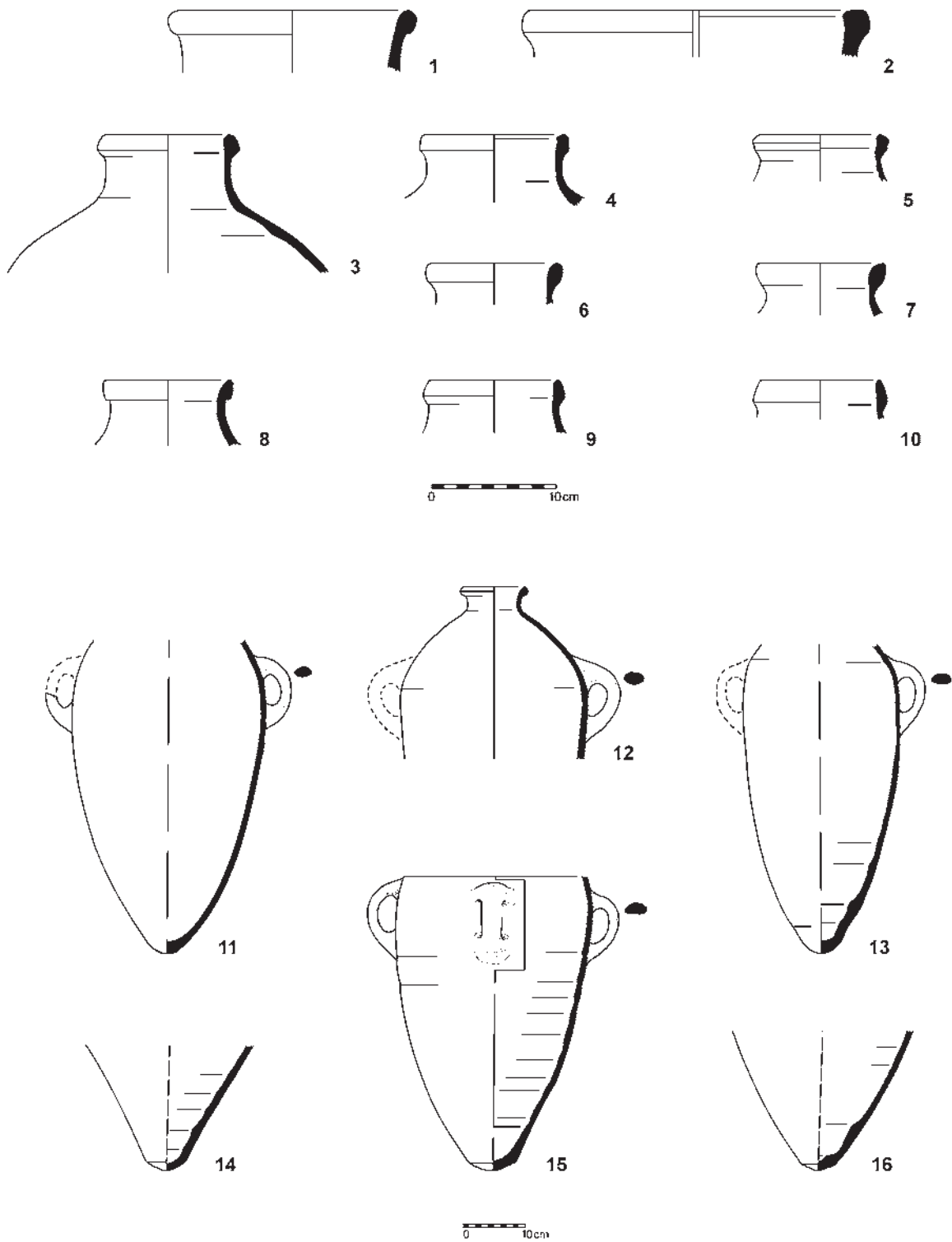


Fig. 5.27

Fig. 5.28: Stratum VIB: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Jar	ISJ Varia 9	IVNE.23.334.17 L. 23081	a	Paste: 10YR 5/3 brown; levigation/inclusions—C–D/medium amount of medium-size rounded and small angular; thick core
2	Jar	ISJ Varia 13	IVNW.9.466.10 L. 9048.1	a	Paste: 2.5YR 6/6 light red; levigation/inclusions—C–D/many small and medium-size subangular to rounded; medium core; handle: red ‘Union Jack’.
3	Jar	ISJ Varia 13	IVNE.7.362.24 L. 7095	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular and few medium-size angular; thick core; handle: red ‘Union Jack’.
4	Jar	ISJ Varia 13	IVNW.27.314.5 L. 27080	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few large subangular and many small angular; thin core; handle: red short horizontal lines
5	Jug	IJUG 1	IVNW.27.357.1 L. 27093	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size rounded to subangular; no core
6	Jug	IJUG 1	IVNW.24.364.4, 7 L. 24090	b	Paste: 5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C/many small and medium-size angular to subrounded; no core
7	Jug	IJUG 1	IVNW.43.403.1, 2 L. 43105.1	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C–D/few large rounded and many small to medium-size rounded to subangular; medium core
8	Jug	IJUG 1	IVNW.24.382.10 L. 24090	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and medium amount of medium-size subangular; thin core
9	Jug	IJUG 1	IVNW.24.364.18 L. 24090	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular and few medium-size subrounded to subangular; medium core
10	Jug	IJUG 2	IVNW.25.301.4 L. 25093	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—D/many medium-size subangular; no core
11	Jug	IJUG 7	IVNE.9.238.4 L. 9075	a	Paste: 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few small to medium-size rounded; no core

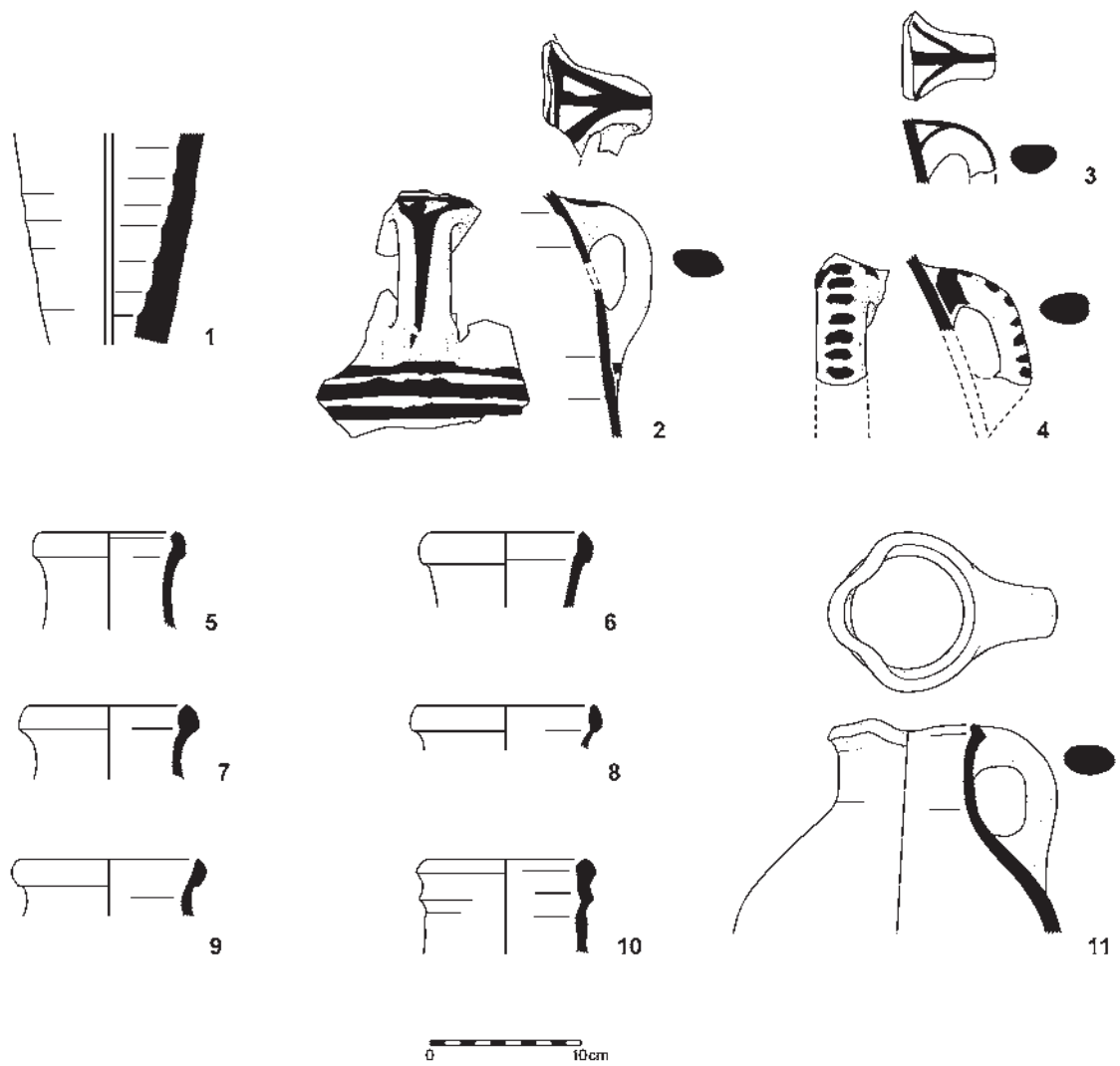


Fig. 5.28

Fig. 5.29: Stratum VIB: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Juglet	IJUL 2	IVNW.24.348.1 L. 24090	b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—A–B/few small angular; no core
2	Juglet	IJUL 1	IVNE.25.384.2 L. 25060	a	Paste: 7.5YR 8/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C/many small rounded to angular and few large rounded; no core
3	Juglet	IJUL Varia	IVNE.25.365.2 L. 25060	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/many small rounded and few medium-size rounded; medium core; ext.: self-slip
4	Amphoriskos	IAMK Varia 2	IVNE.23.340.1 L. 23086B	a/b	Paste: 10YR 7/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of medium-size rounded and small to medium-size angular; no core
5	Flask	IFL 1	IVNW.25.314.1 L. 25095	a	Paste: 10YR 7/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—D/many small and medium-size angular; no core
6	Flask	IFL 1	IVNE.9.287.2 L. 9091	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small to medium-size angular and few small rounded; no core; ext.: red concentric circles
7	Flask	IFL 1	IVNW.27.373.3 L. 27096	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular to subrounded; medium core; ext.: red concentric circles and short radial lines
8	Flask	IFL 1	IVNW.39.145.7 L. 39047P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—D/many medium-size angular; no core; ext.: red bands; rim and handles: short red lines
9	Strainer	ISTR Varia	IVNW.27.309.15 L. 27078.1	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—A–B/few small rounded to subangular; no core
10	Lamp	ILMP 2	IVNW.7.130.2 L. 7032	b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few medium-size rounded to angular and few large angular; no core
11	Decorated body sherd	Local-tradition	IVNE.25.377.10 L. 25062.1	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few small rounded and angular and few medium-size angular to rounded; no core; ext.: red net pattern and horizontal bands
12	Decorated body sherd	Local-tradition	IVNW.24.371.5 L. 24090	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular and medium amount of medium-size angular; thick core; ext.: white slip with red palm tree

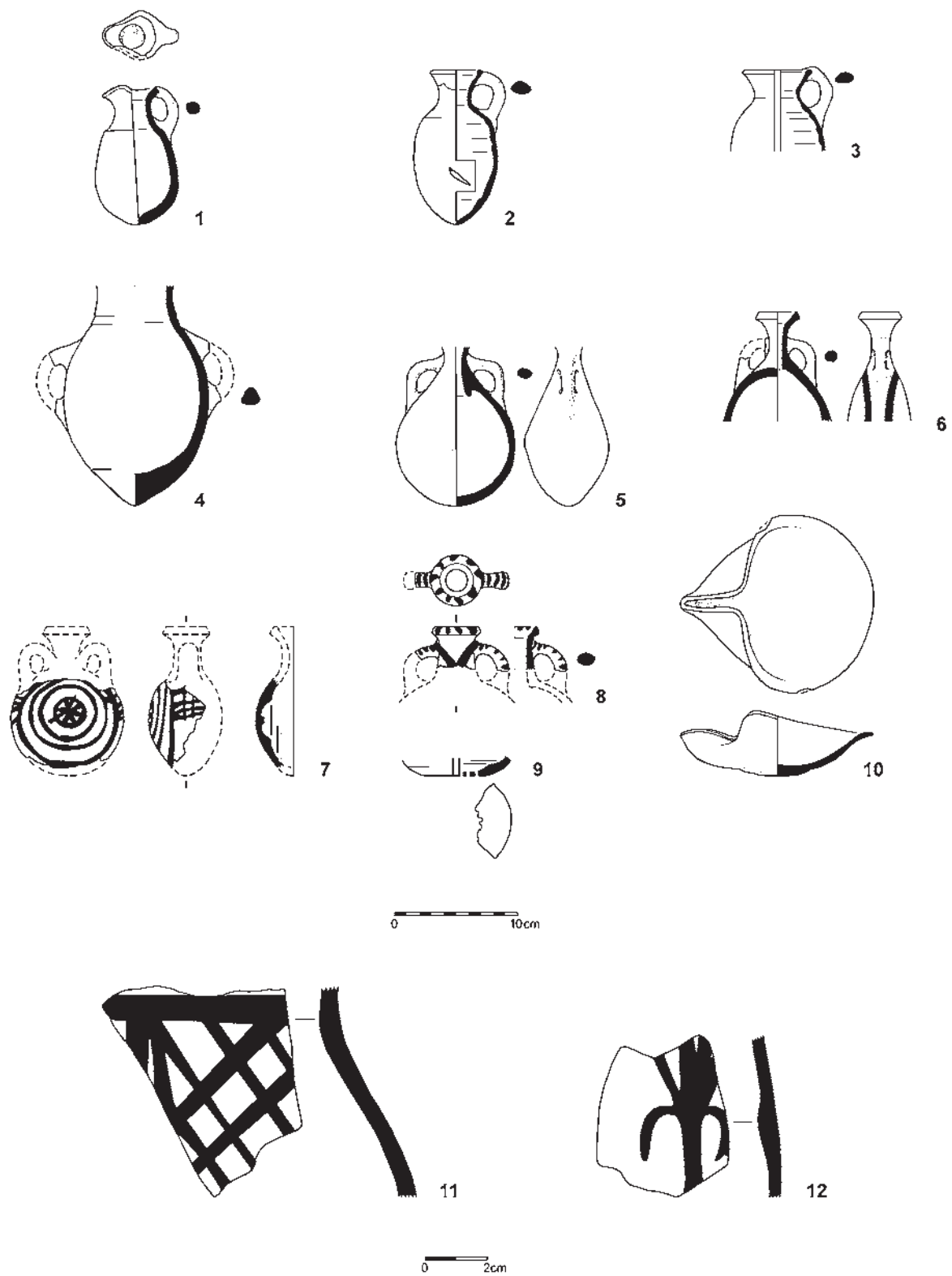


Fig. 5.29

Fig. 5.30: Stratum VIB: Philistine

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Bowl	IBL 24?	IVNW.10.163.2 L. 10053	b	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—D/many small to large angular; medium core
2	Bowl	IBL 24?	IVNW.23.86.3 L. 23033P	a	Paste: 5YR 5/2 reddish gray; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small subangular to subrounded; thin core
3	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.27.310.20 L.27080	b	Paste: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of medium-size rounded; no core
4	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNE.9.243.1 L. 9074	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—A–B/few small rounded and angular; no core
5	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.42.349.39 L. 42108	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few small to medium-size rounded to subangular; no core; int., rim and ext.: black horizontal bands
6	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.24.380.12 L. 24090	b	Paste: 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small to medium-size angular; thick core; rim: red horizontal band
7	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNE.9.287.3 L. 9091	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—A–B/few small rounded and angular; no core; int.: red horizontal band and spiral; ext.: red horizontal bands; handle: red band
8	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.27.381.20 L. 27093.1	b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—A–B/few small angular; no core; int., rim and ext.: red horizontal bands; handle: red band
9	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.27.373.2 L. 27096	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few medium-size rounded; no core; int., rim and ext.: red horizontal bands
10	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.27.315.7 L. 27080	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—A/few small angular; no core; rim: red horizontal band; handle: red band and splash
11	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.24.360.5 L. 24090	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular to subrounded; thin core; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands; handle: red band
12	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.27.310.2 L. 27080	b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/few medium-size rounded; thin core; int., rim and ext.: red horizontal bands
13	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.24.382.13 L. 24090	b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular, medium amount of medium-size subangular and few large subrounded; no core; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands
14	Bowl	IBL 24?	IVNE.23.344.10 L. 23081	a	Paste: 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few medium-size rounded and few small angular; no core; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands (Color Photo 5.2:2)
15	Bowl	IBL 24?	IVNW.41.150.54 L. 41066	a	Paste: 7.5YR 4/4 brown/dark brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small to medium-size rounded to subangular; no core; int. and ext.: self-slip with red horizontal bands
16	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.10.167.6 L. 10053	b	Paste: 7.5 YR6/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B/many small angular; thin core; int., rim and ext.: red horizontal bands; ext.: white slip
17	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.27.357.3 L. 27093	a	Paste: 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—D/small to medium-size subangular to angular; no core; int., rim and ext.: red horizontal bands; handle: red band
18	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNE.7.362.2 L. 7095	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/many small rounded and few medium-size angular; no core; rim: red horizontal band; ext.: red horizontal band and antithetic tongues
19	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.41.210.27 L. 41066.1	a/b	Paste: 10YR 8/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small rounded to subangular; no core; rim: red horizontal band; ext.: quirks
20	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.24.290.1 L. 24062	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B/many small angular and medium-size subangular; no core; int. and rim: brown horizontal bands; ext.: brown unidentifiable motif
21	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.41.149.46 L. 41066	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small to medium-size angular; no core; rim: brown horizontal band; ext.: brown antithetic spirals and vertical wavy line
22	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNE.9.236.9 L. 9075	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small rounded and angular; no core; ext.: red horizontal band, antithetic spirals and vertical wavy line
23	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.24.371.11 L. 24090	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B/many small angular; no core; int., rim and ext.: red horizontal bands; ext.: red spiral
24	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.27.314.7 L. 27080	b	Paste: 10YR 7/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small to medium subangular; no core; rim: red horizontal band; ext.: red horizontal bands and hanging half-circles
25	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNE.7.362.1 L. 7095	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular and rounded; no core; int., rim and ext.: white slip with red horizontal bands; ext.: red vertical wavy line and antithetic spirals

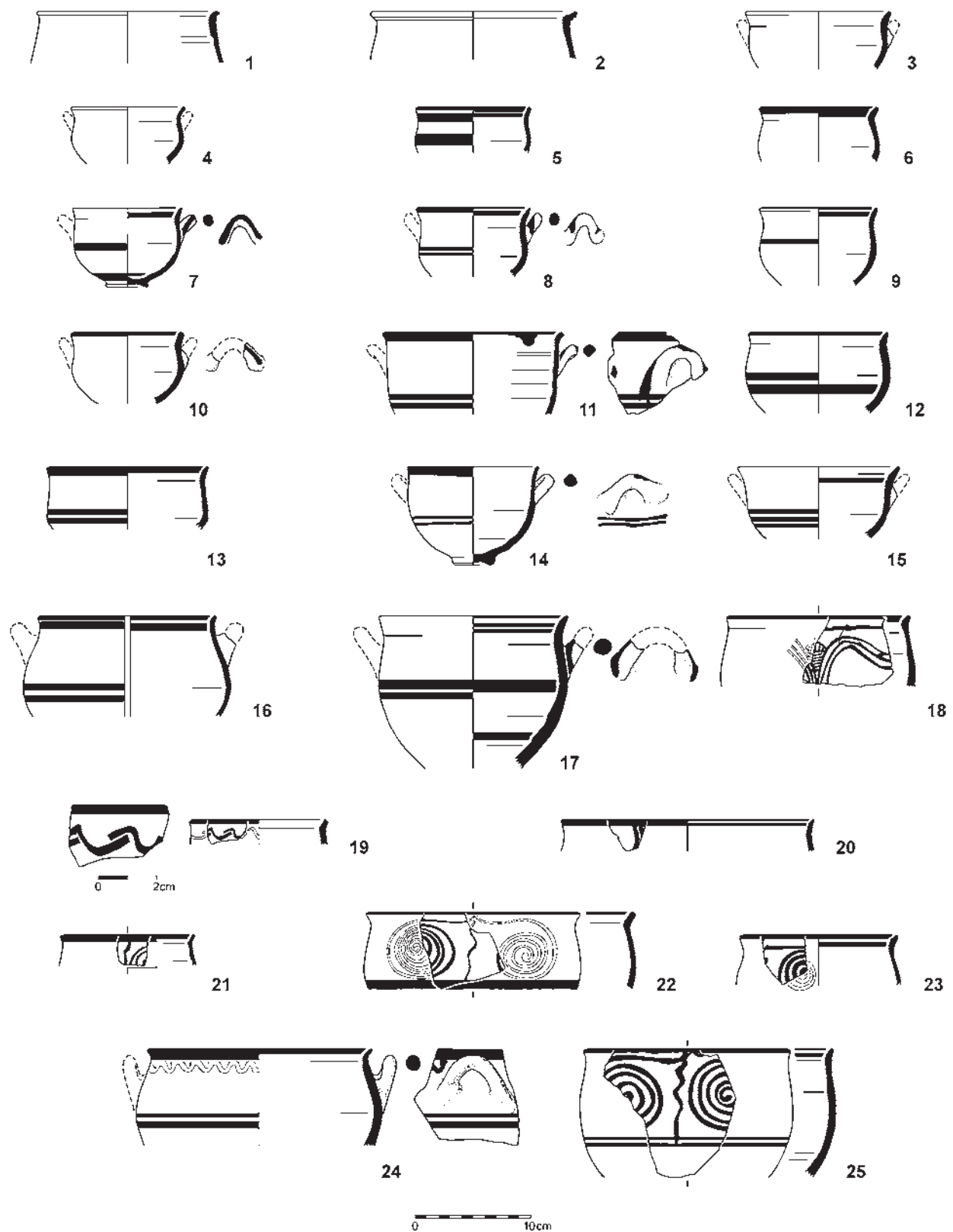


Fig. 5.30

Fig. 5.31: Stratum VIB: Philistine

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Bowl	IBL 26	IVNW.42.349.3 L. 42108	a	Paste: 5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B/few small to medium-size angular to rounded; no core
2	Bowl	IBL 26	IVNE.7.364.5 L. 7092.1	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small subangular; no core
3	Bowl	IBL 26	IVNW.24.381.1 L. 24090	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B/many small angular and few medium-size rounded; no core
4	Bowl	IBL 26	IVNW.27.364.6 L. 27093	a	Paste: 10YR 7/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B-C/many small angular; no core
5	Bowl	IBL 26	IVNW.27.316.10 L. 27080	b	Paste: 10YR 8/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—A-B/very few small rounded; no core
6	Bowl	IBL 26	IVNW.40.168.5 L. 40037	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—A-B/few small rounded to subangular; no core
7	Bowl	IBL 26	IVNW.27.315.26 L. 27080	b	Paste: 10YR 8/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—A/no levigation/inclusions; no core
8	Bowl	IBL 26	IVNE.23.343.16 L. 23081.1	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/few small rounded and many small angular; no core; rim: red horizontal band (Color Photo 5.2:9)
9	Bowl	IBL 26	IVNW.27.372.1 L. 27093	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—A-B/medium amount of small angular; no core; rim: red horizontal bands; handles: red bands (Color Photo 5.2:8)
10	Bowl	IBL 26	IVNW.42.316.1 L. 42109	b	Paste: 10YR 7/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—A-B/few small angular to rounded; no core; int., rim and ext.: black horizontal bands; int.: black vertical line; ext.: black dots
11	Bowl	IBL 27	IVNW.41.155.17 L. 41066.1	a/b	Paste: 10YR 7/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—A-B/medium amount of small angular; no core
12	Bowl	IBL 28?	IVNE.7.362.36 L. 7095	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B-C/few medium-size rounded and many small angular; no core; int., rim and ext.: black horizontal bands
13	Bowl	IBL 28	IVNE.7.364.7 L. 7092.1	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B-C/few small rounded and many small angular; no core; int.: black horizontal band and unidentifiable motif; rim: black horizontal band
14	Bowl	IBL 27	IVNW.27.385.1 L. 27078	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B-C/many small angular to subrounded and rounded; no core; int., rim and ext.: red horizontal bands
15	Bowl	IBL 28	IVNW.10.167.36 L. 10053	b	Paste: 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown; levigation/inclusions—A/few small angular; no core; int. and rim: red horizontal bands
16	Bowl	IBL 28	IVNW.10.167.11 L. 10053	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/few small to large rounded; medium core; int. and rim: red horizontal bands
17	Bowl	IBL 29	IVNW.41.161.1 L. 41066.1	a/b	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B/few small rounded; thin core; rim: red horizontal bands; handle: red band
18	Bowl	IBL 28	IVNE.23.334.9 L. 23081	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B-C/few small to medium-size rounded and medium amount of small angular; no core; int. and rim: red horizontal bands
19	Krater	IKR 8	IVNE.23.342.1 L. 23081.1	b	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B-C/few small rounded and medium amount of small angular; medium core; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands; ext.: red tongue and net pattern
20	Krater	IKR 8	IVNW.25.302.5 L. 25035	b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—A-B/many small angular and few medium-size rounded; no core; int., rim and ext.: brown horizontal bands; ext.: brown spiral?
21	Kylix	IKYL 1?	IVNW.10.147.8 L. 10049.1	b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—A-B/many small angular to subrounded; no core; int. and ext.: black horizontal bands; int.: black vertical lines and zigzag

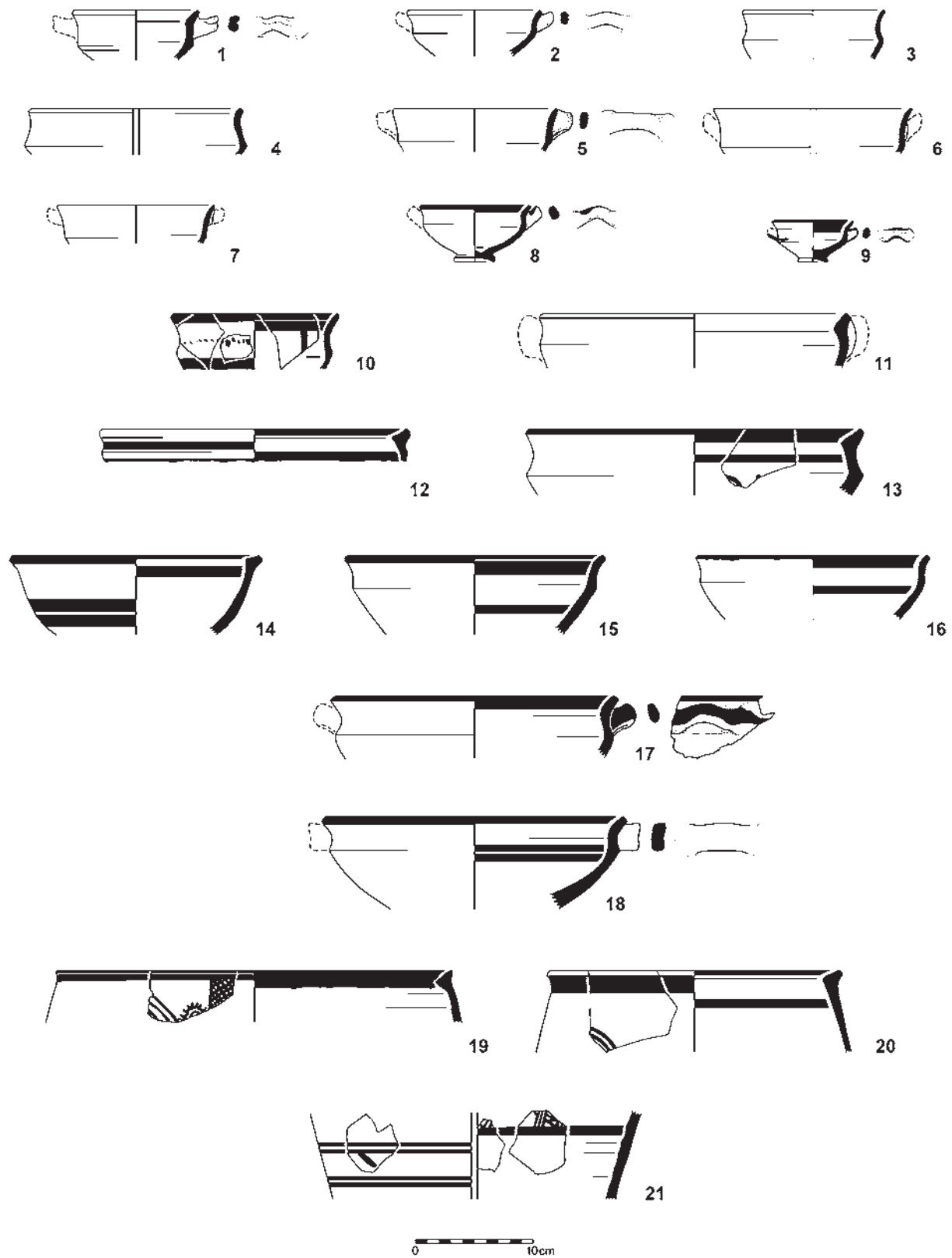


Fig. 5.31

Fig. 5.32: Stratum VIB: Philistine

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNW.42.316.3 L. 42109	b	Paste: 2.5YR 5/8 red; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small angular and rounded; no core
2	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNW.41.211.1 L. 41066.1	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular; no core
3	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNW.24.373.14 L. 24093	b	Paste: 10YR 5/1 gray; levigation/inclusions—C/many small and medium-size angular to subrounded; no core
4	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNE.9.235.14 L. 9075	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—D-E/many small to large angular and rounded; thin core
5	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNW.25.301.2 L. 25093	a	Paste: 10YR 5/3 brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of medium-size angular, few small angular to subrounded; medium core
6	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNW.10.179.3 L. 10062	b	Paste: 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small angular; no core
7	Basin	IBSN 1	IVNE.7.361.2 L. 7092	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B-C/few small rounded and many small angular; thick core
8	Basin	IBSN 1	IVNE.23.338.35 L. 23086A	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B-C/few small to medium-size angular; no core
9	Basin	IBSN 1	IVNW.41.161.5 L. 41066.1	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size subangular to subrounded; no core
10	Basin	IBSN 1	IVNW.41.161.6 L. 41066.1	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—C-D/many small and medium-size subrounded and few large subrounded; no core
11	Basin	IBSN 1	IVNW.41.150.39 L. 41066	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B-C/few small to medium-size rounded to subangular; medium core
12	Basin	IBSN 2	IVNW.10.167.1 L. 10053	b	Paste: 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular; thick core
13	Basin	IBSN (var)	IVNW.41.161.4 L. 41066.1	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—B-C/many small angular and medium amount of medium-size subrounded; thick core

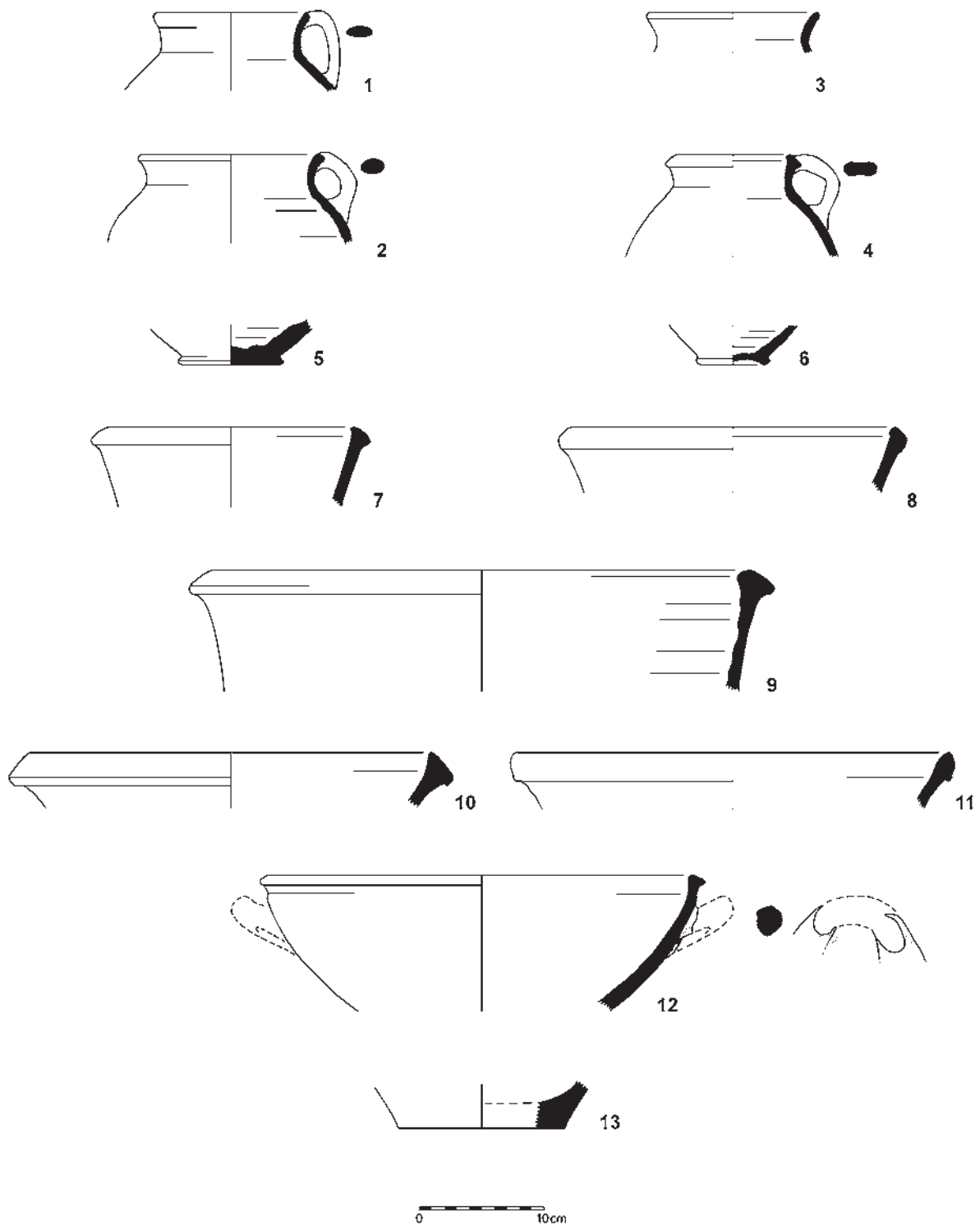


Fig. 5.32

Fig. 5.33: Stratum VIB: Local-tradition: 1; Philistine: 2–8

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Jug	IJUG Varia 1	IVNE.24.287.1 L. 24063	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular medium amount of medium-size rounded to angular; no core
2	Strainer jug	ISJUG 1	IVNW.27.355.1 L. 27092.1	b	Paste: 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular and few medium-size to large subrounded to subangular; no core; ext.: black horizontal bands and stemmed tongues
3	Feeding bottle	IFB 1	IVNE.23.332.1 L. 23086A	b	Paste: 2.5YR 5/6 red; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of medium-size rounded and many small angular; thick core; ext.: white slip with red horizontal bands
4	Stirrup jar	ISTJ 1	IVNW.27.310.22 L. 27080	b	Paste: 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small rounded and subrounded; no core; ext.: black bands
5	Stirrup jar	ISTJ 1	IVNW.27.315.40 L. 27080	b	Paste: 7.5YR 8/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—A/very few small angular; no core
6	Stirrup jar	ISTJ 1	IVNE.24.285.1 L. 24063	a/b	Paste: 5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—A–B/many small angular; no core; ext.: black horizontal bands
7	Stirrup jar	ISTJ 1	IVNE.25.370.1 L. 25066	a	Paste: 5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—A–B/medium amount of small subrounded to angular; medium core; ext.: black bird, lozenge, checkerboard, concentric half-circles, vertical lines and horizontal bands (Color Photo 5.7:2)
8	Stirrup jar	ISTJ 1	IVNE.24.289.1 L. 24063	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—A/many small subrounded to angular; no core; ext.: black concentric half-circles, triangles and horizontal bands (Color Photo 5.7:1)

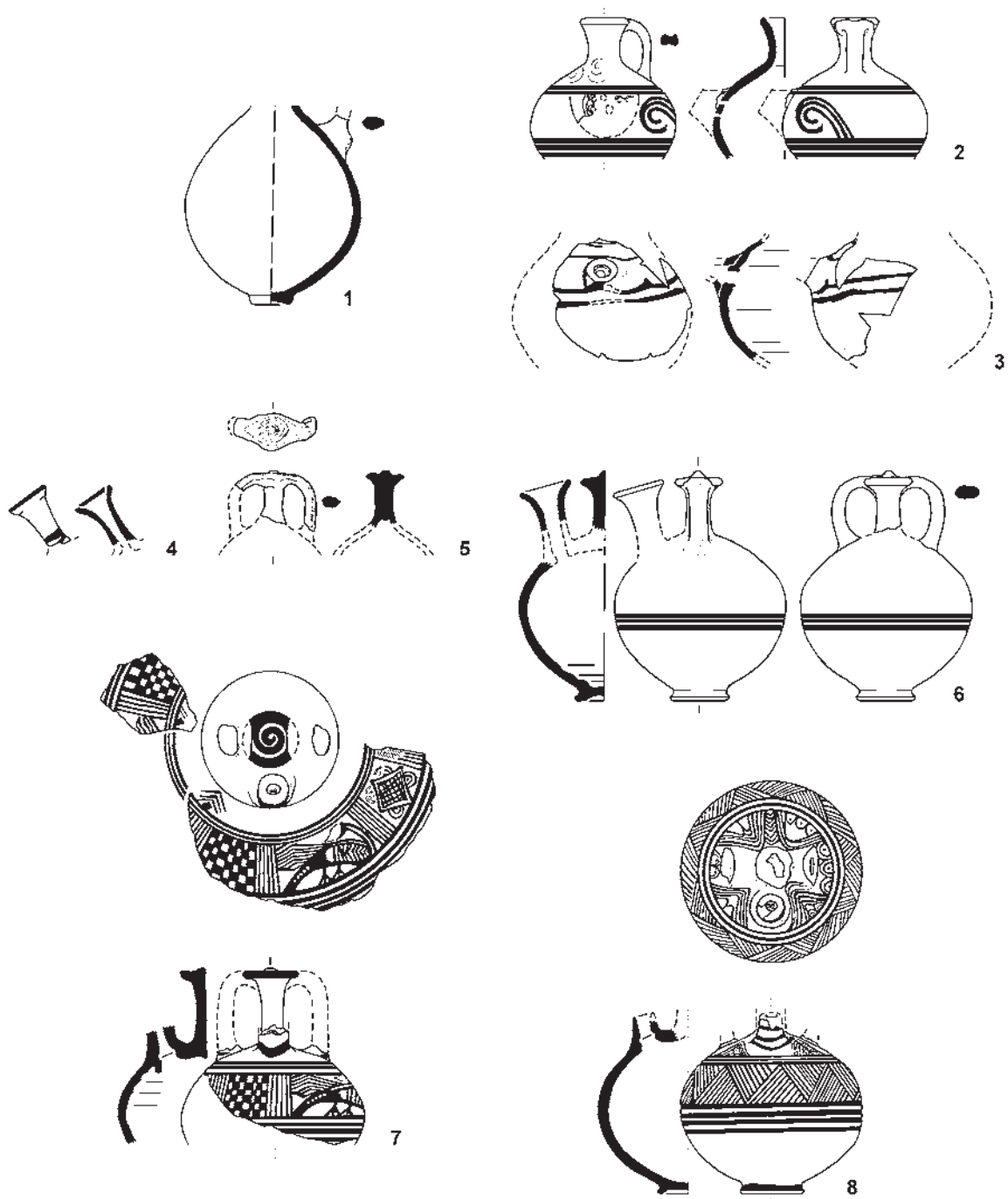


Fig. 5.33

Fig. 5.34: Stratum VIB: Local-tradition: 1–2; Philistine: 3–10

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Flask	IFL 1	IVNE.24.286.1 L. 24063	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—D/ few medium-size rounded, many medium-size angular and many small rounded to angular; no core (Color Photo 5.7:10)
2	Flask	IFL 1	IVNE.24.288.1 L. 24063	a/b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/ many small angular and few medium-size subangular; no core; ext.: red concentric circles; handle: red short lines (Color Photo 5.7:9)
3	Stirrup jar?	ISTJ 1?	IVNW.24.382.15 L. 24090	b	Paste: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions— A/few medium-size subangular to subrounded; no core; ext.: black bird and vertical lines
4	Stirrup jar?	ISTJ 1?	IVNE.24.345.8 L. 24082	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—A/ few small angular; no core; ext.: red lozenges and concen- tric semicircles
5	Body sherd	Phil 1 No. 3	IVNW.41.160.3 L. 41066	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B/ medium amount small angular; thin core; ext.: red bird?
6	Krater?	IKR 8?	IVNW.27.314.16 L. 27080	b	Paste: 10YR 8/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions— A–B/very few small angular; no core; int.: red horizontal bands; ext.: red net and horizontal bands
7	Body sherd	Phil 1 No. 4	IVNW.42.349.12 L. 42108	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions— C/few small to medium-size rounded to subangular; no core; ext.: red horizontal bands, vertical lines and spiral
8	Strainer jug?	ISJUG 1?	IVNW.42.313.3 L. 42108	a	Paste: 2.5YR 4/6 red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and few small to medium-size rounded; medium core; ext.: white slip and red horizontal bands, concentric semicircles and vertical chevron
9	Krater	IKR 8	IVNE.23.336.1, 2 L. 23081	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B/ medium amount of small rounded and angular; no core; ext.: red horizontal bands and spiral
10	Stirrup jar?	ISJUG 1?	IVNE.23.333.4 L. 23081	a	Paste: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions— A–B/very few small angular; no core; ext.: black horizon- tal bands and triangles

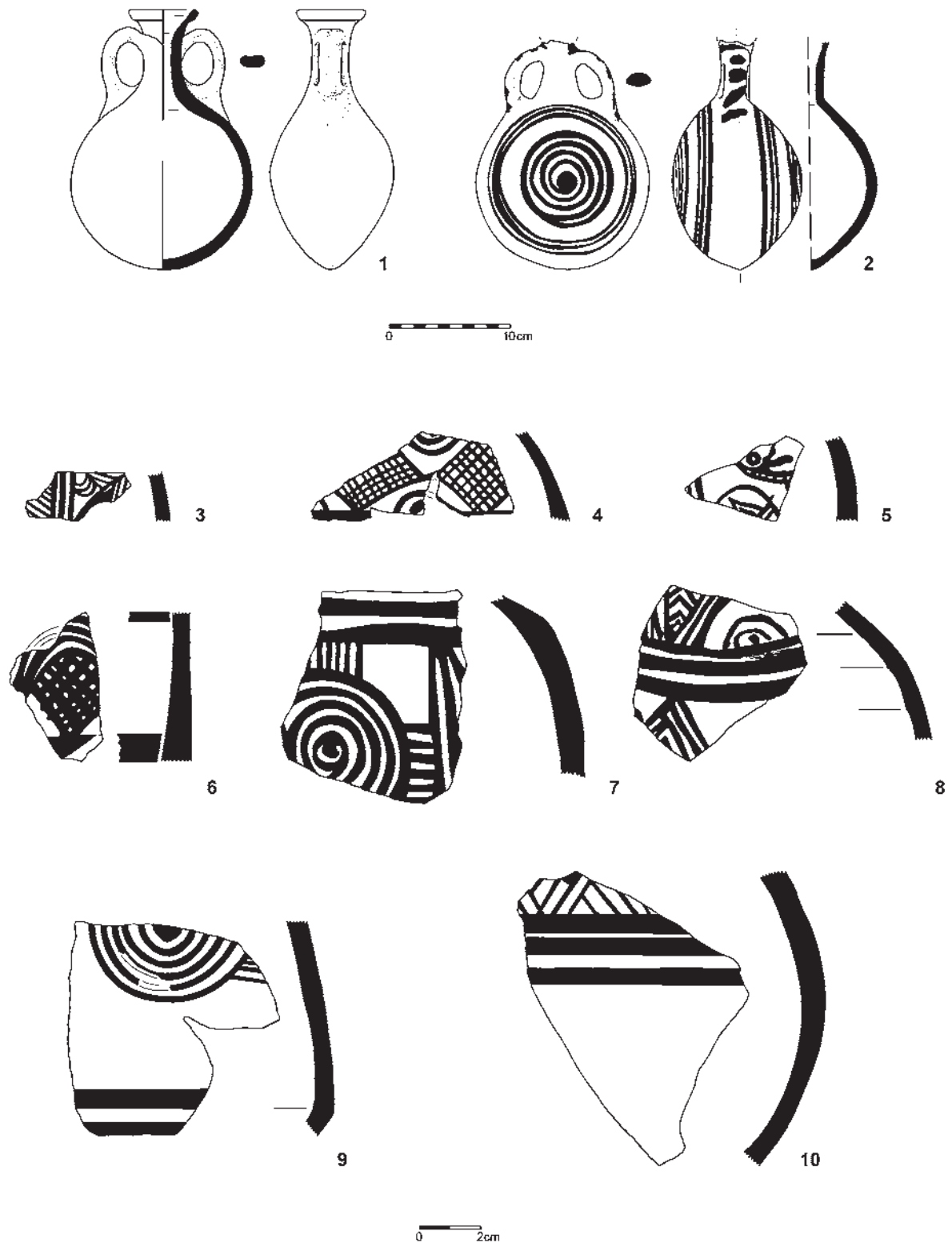


Fig. 5.34

Fig. 5.35: Stratum VIB: Philistine

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Bowl	IBL 24	IVNE.7.363.1 L. 7097	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B/few small rounded and angular; no core; int. and rim: red horizontal bands; ext.: black tongue
2	Bowl	IBL 24	IVNE.9.284.1 L. 9091	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small rounded to subangular; no core; rim: red horizontal band, ext.: white slip with red horizontal bands, black antithetic spirals and vertical wavy lines; handle: black line
3	Bowl	IBL 24	IVNE.23.334.13 L. 23081	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small to medium-size angular and few small rounded; medium core; ext.: white slip with red and black net pattern, antithetic tongues, horizontal bands, concentric half-circles
4	Krater	IKR 24?	IVNE.23.334.18 L. 23081	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small to medium-size angular and few small rounded; thin core; rim and ext.: white slip with red and black birds, vertical lines and horizontal bands (Color Photo 5.5:9)
5	Krater	IKR 9	IVNE.25.364.1 L. 25060	a	Paste: 5YR 5/8 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B/few medium-size rounded to angular; medium core; ext.: white slip with red and black bird, horizontal bands, vertical lines and vertical semicircles (Color Photo 5.5:4)
6	Krater	IKR 9	IVNW.43.328.1 L. 43090	a	Paste: 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular; no core; ext.: white slip with red and black bird, checkerboard, horizontal bands and vertical lines
7	Krater	IKR 9	IVNW.24.382.11 L. 24090	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular and medium amount of medium-size subangular; no core; ext.: white slip with red and black bird, horizontal band, vertical lines and vertical semicircles
8	Krater	IKR 9	IVNE.9.235.5 L. 9075	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few small rounded and angular; thin core; ext.: white slip with red and black isolated spirals, concentric semicircles and horizontal bands; handle: red lines (Color Photo 5.5:3)
9	Krater	IKR 9	IVNE.9.237.13 L. 9075	a	Paste: 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few small and medium-size rounded; thick core; rim and ext.: white slip with red and black checkerboard, isolated spiral, Maltese cross, horizontal bands and vertical lines (Color Photo 5.5:5)
10	Krater	IKR 9	IVNE.25.382.29 L. 25060	a	Paste: 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small to medium-size rounded; thick core; rim: red and black horizontal bands; ext.: red and black horizontal bands, vertical lines, triangles; handle: red line
11	Krater	IKR 9	IVNW.9.474.1 L. 9048.1	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small and few medium-size angular to subrounded; no core; rim: red short line and horizontal band; ext.: white slip with red and black horizontal bands, double axe (triangles) and vertical wavy line
12	Krater	IKR 9	IVNW.27.309.8 L. 27078.1	b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B/many small angular; no core; rim: red horizontal band; ext.: white slip with red and black double axe (triangles) and vertical lines
13	Krater	IKR 9	IVNE.7.364.1 L. 7092.1	b	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small to medium-size angular; medium core; rim: red short lines; ext.: white slip with red and black horizontal band, vertical lines, triangle and vertical semicircles
14	Krater	IKR 9?	IVNW.41.245.3 L. 41089	b	Paste: 10YR 8/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—C/few medium-size rounded to subangular; no core; rim: brown horizontal band; ext.: brown horizontal band, checkerboard and dots

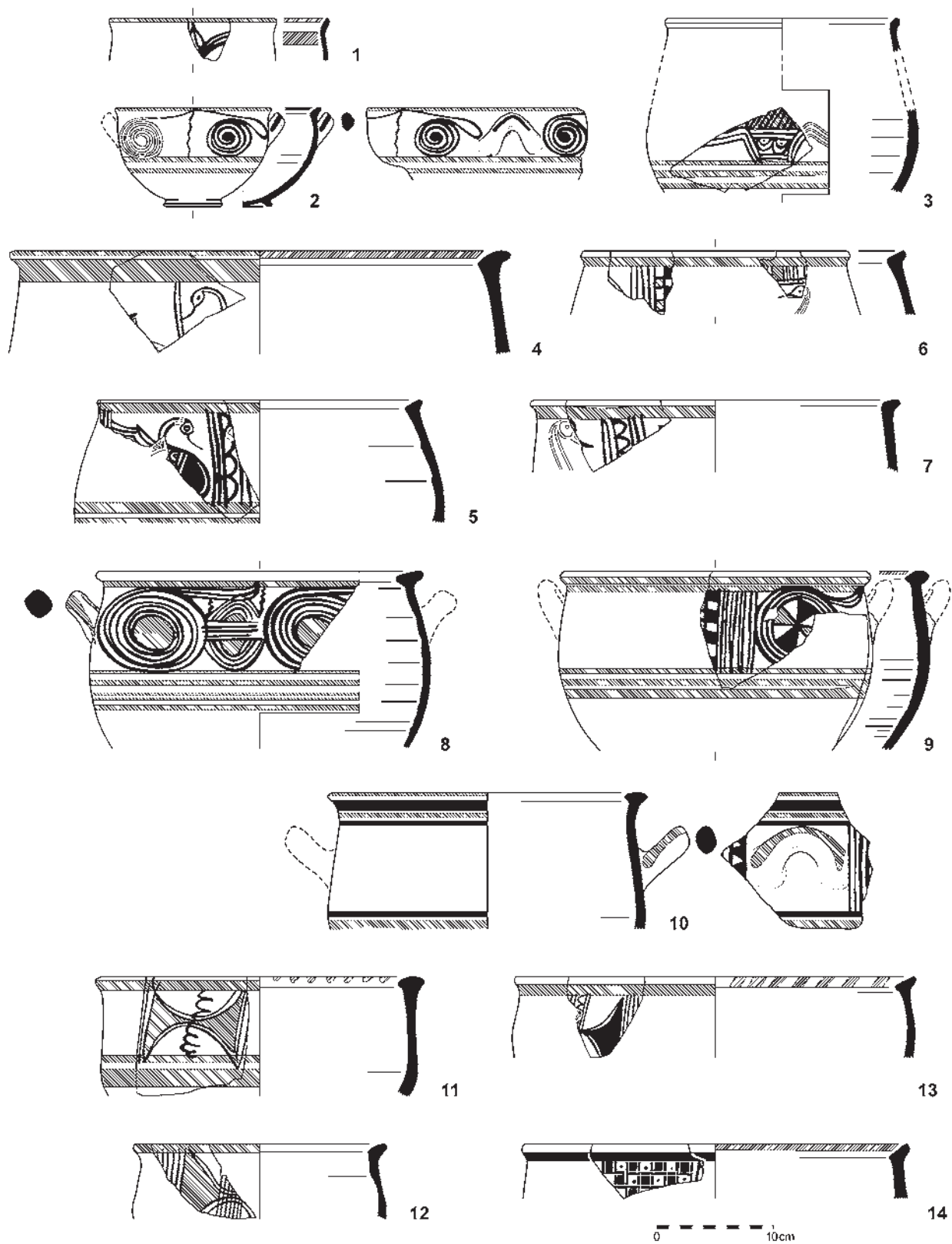


Fig. 5.35

Fig. 5.36: Stratum VIB: Philistine

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Stirrup jar	ISTJ 2	IVNE.25.384.1 L. 25060	a	Paste: 7.5YR 8/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—A–B/few small rounded; no core; ext.: red and black horizontal bands, lozenges and concentric semicircles; handle: black short lines
2	Stirrup jar	ISTJ 2	IVNE.23.340.6 IVNE.23.240.2 L. 23086B	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular and few medium-size subangular; no core; ext.: white slip with red and black horizontal bands, vertical straight and wavy lines and concentric semicircles
3	Stirrup jar	ISTJ 2	IVNW.39.142.1 L. 39046	a	Paste: 5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—A–B/few small rounded; no core
4	Stirrup jar	ISTJ 2	IVNW.41.150.26 L. 41066	a	Paste: 10YR 8/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/small to medium-size angular; no core; ext.: black and red vertical lines, horizontal bands, bird and vertical chevrons
5	Strainer jug	ISJUG 2	IVNE.9.236.1 L. 9075	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small rounded and angular; no core; ext.: white slip with red and black concentric semicircles, vertical lines, horizontal bands, lozenges and vertical semicircles
6	Strainer jug?	ISJUG Varia?	IVNE.23.335.20 L. 23081	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few small rounded to angular; no core; ext.: white slip with red and black bird and horizontal band

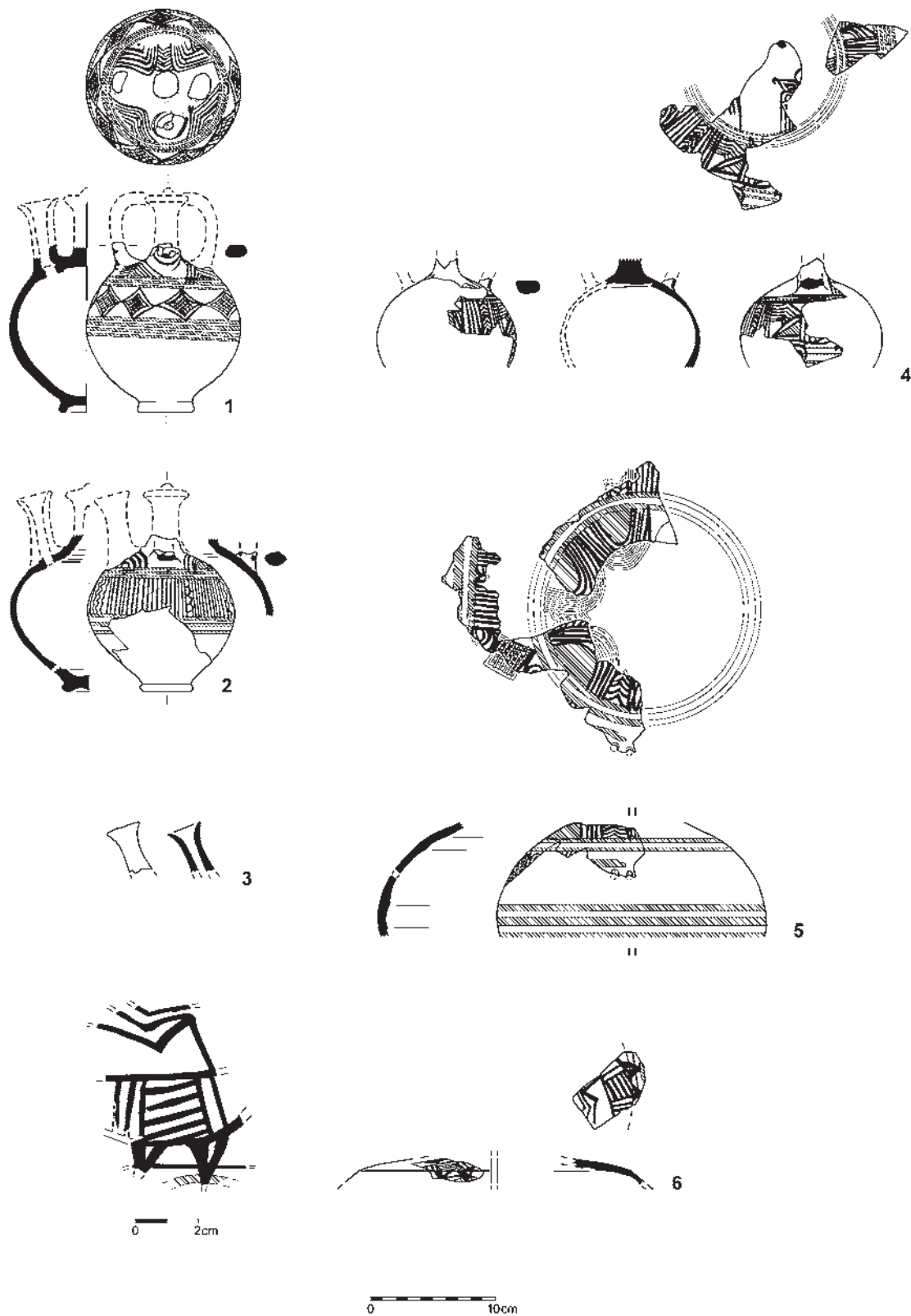


Fig. 5.36

Fig. 5.37: Stratum VIB: Philistine

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Jug	IJUG 11 (var)	IVNW.26.326.25 L. 26110	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and medium-size subangular; thick core; rim: red horizontal band
2	Jug	IJUG 11 (var)	IVNE.9.240.2 L. 9075	a	Paste: 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular and few small rounded; medium core; int. and rim: white slip with red horizontal bands; handle: white slip with red 'Union Jack' pattern
3	Jug	IJUG 11 (var)	IVNE.7.364.6 L. 7092.1	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few small rounded and many small angular; no core; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands
4	Jug	IJUG 11	IVNW.41.154.7 L. 41066	a/b	Paste: 2.5YR 4/8 red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular; thick core; ext. and rim: white slip
5	Feeding bottle?	IFB Varia	IVNW.10.157.9 L. 10056	b	Paste: 2.5YR 6/6 light red; levigation/inclusions—C–D/many small and medium-size angular; medium core; ext.: red horizontal bands; handle: red lines
6	Feeding bottle?	IFB Varia	IVNW.10.167.24 L. 10053	b	Paste: 2.5YR 5/8 red; levigation/inclusions—C/few small angular; no core; ext.: white slip with red horizontal bands; handle: white slip with red lines
7	Jug	IJUG 11 Varia?	IVNE.25.367.8 L. 25060	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/few small and medium-size angular; no core; int. and rim: white slip with red horizontal bands
8	Juglet	IJUL Varia	IVNE.23.331.8 L. 23081	a	Paste: 5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—A–B/few small angular and rounded; no core; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands
9	Bottle	IBTL 2	IVNE.24.300.6 L. 24070	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular; no core; ext.: red and black horizontal bands
10	Lid	ILID 1	IVNE.9.237.6 L. 9075	a	Paste: 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—A–B/few small rounded and angular; thin core; ext.: white slip with red horizontal bands
11	Bowl	IBL Varia 25	IVNW.7.119.40 L. 7029	a	Paste: 5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small angular and few small rounded; thick core; int.: brown horizontal band, triangles and dots; ext.: brown horizontal band
12	Strainer jug	ISJUG Varia	IVNW.41.245.32 IVNW.41.151.6 L. 41089	a	Paste: 7.5YR 4/4 dark brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular to rounded; no core; ext.: white slip with red and black horizontal bands, vertical lines, concentric semicircles, dots and lozenge
13	Strainer jug	ISJUG Varia	IVNE.7.372.23 L. 7097P	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small to medium-size angular; no core; ext.: brown and red horizontal bands, vertical lines, dots and scale pattern
14	Body sherd	Phil 2–3	IVNE.23.337.1 L. 23081	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small to medium-size rounded and few small to medium-size angular; no core; ext.: red and black horizontal bands, vertical lines and vertical wavy lines
15	Body sherd	Phil 2–3	IVNE.25.364.2 L. 25060	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—A/few small angular; no core; ext.: white slip with red and black vertical lines and bird
16	Krater	IKR 9	IVNE.23.333.1–3 L. 23081	a	Paste: 2.5YR 6/6 light red; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small to medium-size rounded and many small angular; thick core; ext.: white slip with red and brown horizontal bands, vertical lines, dots and vertical semicircles
17	Krater	IKR 9	IVNE.9.287.1 L. 9091	a	Paste: 2.5YR 4/6 red; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular and rounded; no core; ext.: white slip with red and black horizontal bands, vertical lines, double-axe and vertical semicircles
18	Krater	IKR 9	IVNW.39.142.4 L. 39046	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/few medium-size rounded; no core; ext.: white slip with red and black horizontal bands and checkerboard pattern

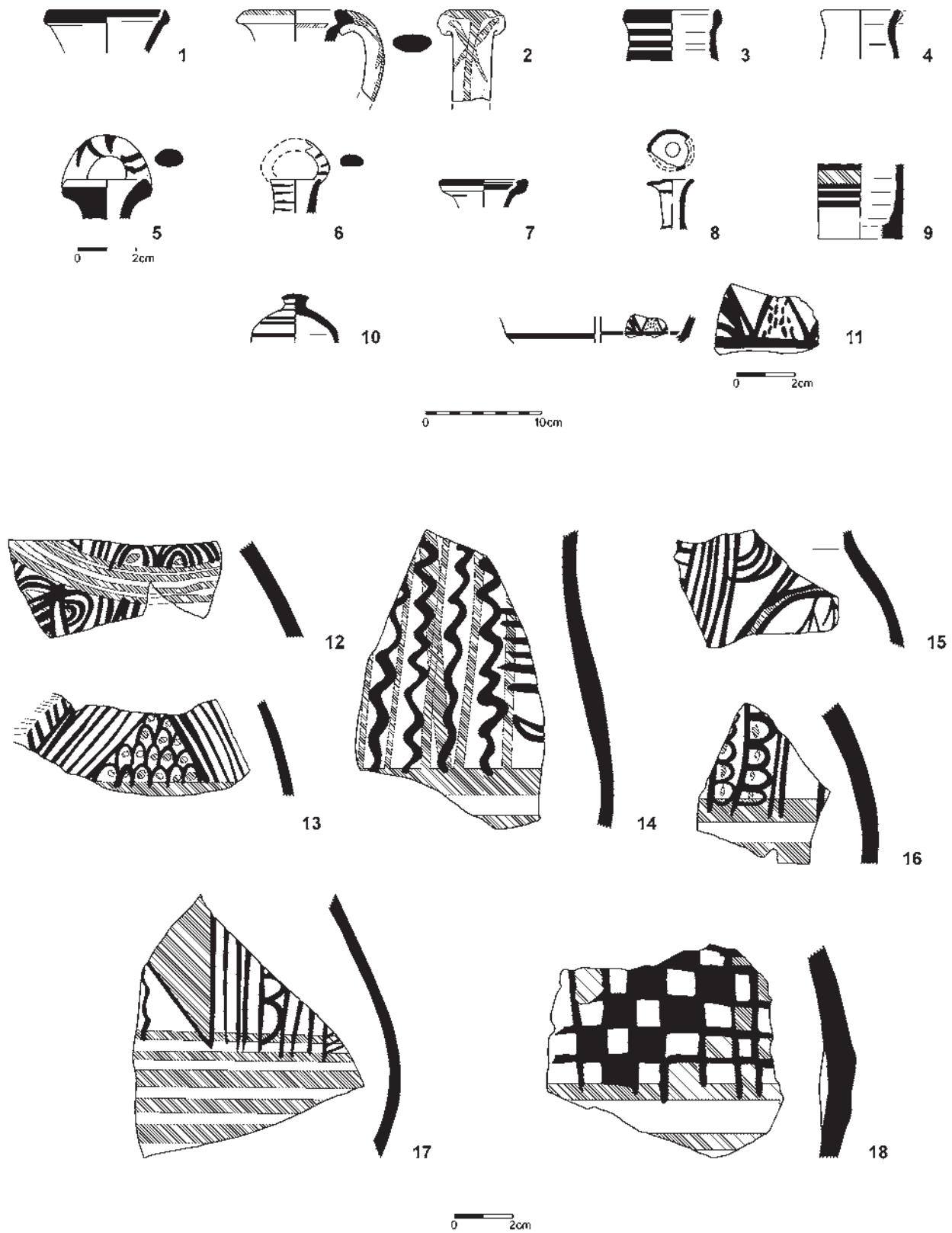


Fig. 5.37

Fig. 5.38: Stratum VIA: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.27.380.14 L. 27100	b	Paste: 7.5YR 8/2 pinkish white; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular and few medium-size rounded; no core
2	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.10.123.2 L. 10036	a	Paste: 2.5YR 6/6 light red; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small rounded, few small angular and few medium-size subangular; no core
3	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNE.24.335.2 L. 24073	a	Paste: 7.5YR 8/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and rounded and medium amount of medium-size subangular to subrounded; medium core
4	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.25.288.1 L. 25086	a	Paste: 10YR 4/3 brown/dark brown; levigation/inclusions—B/many small angular to subrounded; medium core
5	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.10.148.5 L. 10045	b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small rounded, few small angular and medium amount of medium-size subangular; no core
6	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.43.365.2 L. 43084	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few small rounded and angular; thin core
7	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.41.142.7 L. 41040	a	Paste: 7.5YR 8/2 pinkish white; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small angular and few medium to large subangular to subrounded; no core
8	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.26.244.12 L. 26103	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular; no core
9	Bowl	IBL 3?	IVNE.7.314.28 L. 7078	b	Paste: 10YR 5/2 grayish brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular and medium amount of medium-size rounded; no core
10	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNE.9.280.1 L. 9067	a	Paste: 5YR 8/2 pinkish white; levigation/inclusions—B/many small angular to subangular and small rounded; no core
11	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNE.25.345.31 L. 25058	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C–D/many small and few large angular to subangular; no core
12	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.39.153.1 L. 39051P	a	Paste: 5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—D/medium amount of small to large angular to subrounded; no core
13	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.10.130.5 L. 10045	b	Paste: 2.5YR 6/8 light red; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular and rounded; thick core
14	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.27.382.2 L. 27102	a	Paste: 10YR 8/2 white—levigation/inclusions—B/many small angular and few medium-size subrounded; no core
15	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.43.365.1 L. 43084	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C–D/many medium-size rounded and small to medium-size subangular; no core
16	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNE.9.282.2 L. 9090	a	Paste: 10YR 8/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular and few small to medium-size subrounded; no core
17	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNE.8.273.2 L. 8072	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C–D/few large rounded and many small to medium-size angular to subangular; no core
18	Bowl	IBL 3?	IVNE.8.313.1 L. 8077P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and rounded; and medium amount of medium-size to large subangular; no core
19	Bowl	IBL 3	IVNE.8.283.10 L. 8072	a	Paste: 5YR 5/8 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small rounded, few medium-size rounded and many small angular; no core
20	Bowl	IBL 3	IVNE.7.308.17 L. 7076	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/many small angular; thick core
21	Bowl	IBL 3	IVNE.8.273.9 L. 8072	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few medium-size subangular and many small angular; no core
22	Bowl	IBL 3	IVNW.10.133.6 L. 10045	b	Paste: 5YR 8/3 pink; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular and subrounded; no core
23	Bowl	IBL 10.1	IVNW.39.151.2 L. 39038	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small to medium-size subangular; no core
24	Bowl	IBL 10.1	IVNE.9.274.2 L. 9086	a	Paste: 5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B/few small rounded and angular; thin core
25	Bowl	IBL 10.1	IVNW.24.259.4 L. 24055	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—D–E/medium amount of medium-size and large subrounded to angular; medium core
26	Bowl	IBL 10.1	IVNW.41.189.4 L. 41040.1	b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C/many small and medium-size angular to subangular; medium core

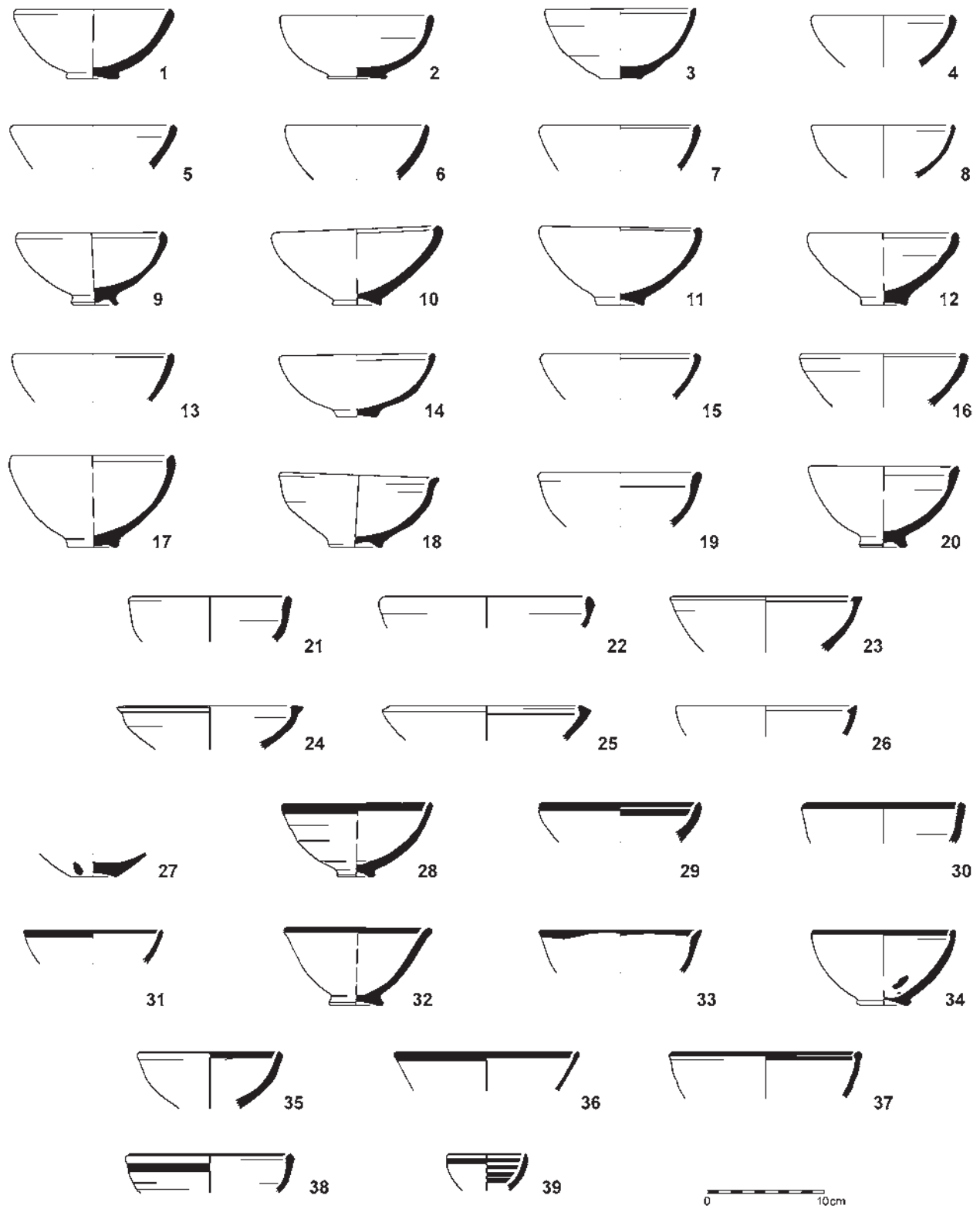


Fig. 5.38

Fig. 5.39: Stratum VIA: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Bowl	IBL 5?	IVNW.41.190.17 L. 41040.1	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small to medium-size subangular to subrounded; medium core
2	Bowl	IBL Varia 3	IVNW.41.190.80 L. 41040.1	b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C-D/few large and many small to medium-size subangular; thick core
3	Bowl	IBL Varia 2	IVNW.10.132.2 L. 10045	b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B-C/few small angular and many small to medium-size subangular; thick core
4	Bowl	IBL Varia 2	IVNW.40.158.8 L. 40043.1	b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B-C/few small and few medium-size angular and few small rounded; no core
5	Bowl	IBL 5?	IVNE.25.349.4 L. 25058	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B-C/many small angular, few small rounded and few medium-size subrounded; no core
6	Bowl	IBL 5?	IVNE.25.362.4 L. 25058	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B-C/few small angular, many small rounded and few medium-size subangular; no core
7	Bowl	IBL Varia 3	IVNW.39.107.1 L. 39038	b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of medium-size subrounded; thin core
8	Bowl	IBL 5	IVNE.8.294.11 L. 8072	a	Paste: 2.5YR 6/8 light red; levigation/inclusions—C-D/medium amount of small rounded, medium amount of medium-size rounded to subangular and medium amount of large angular; thick core; int.: red horizontal bands
9	Bowl	IBL 5	IVNW.43.324.1 L. 43084.1	b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B-C/many small angular, few medium-size to large subrounded to subangular; no core; int. and rim: red horizontal bands
10	Bowl	IBL 5	IVNE.8.327.15 L. 8083P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B-C/many small angular and medium amount of medium-size subangular; medium core; int. and rim: red horizontal bands and spiral
11	Bowl	IBL 5	IVNE.8.312.12 L. 8079	a	Paste: 2.5YR 6/6 light red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to rounded and few medium-size to large subangular; thick core; int.: white slip with red horizontal bands
12	Bowl	IBL 5	IVNE.8.309.4 L. 8079	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B-C/many small angular and rounded; no core; rim and ext.: white slip with red horizontal bands
13	Bowl	IBL 5?	IVNW.27.343.8 L. 27090	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—A-B/many small angular; no core; int. and rim: red horizontal bands
14	Bowl	IBL Varia 4	IVNW.10.138.25 L. 10048	b	Paste: 5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—A-B/few small angular and rounded; no core; int. and rim: red and black horizontal bands

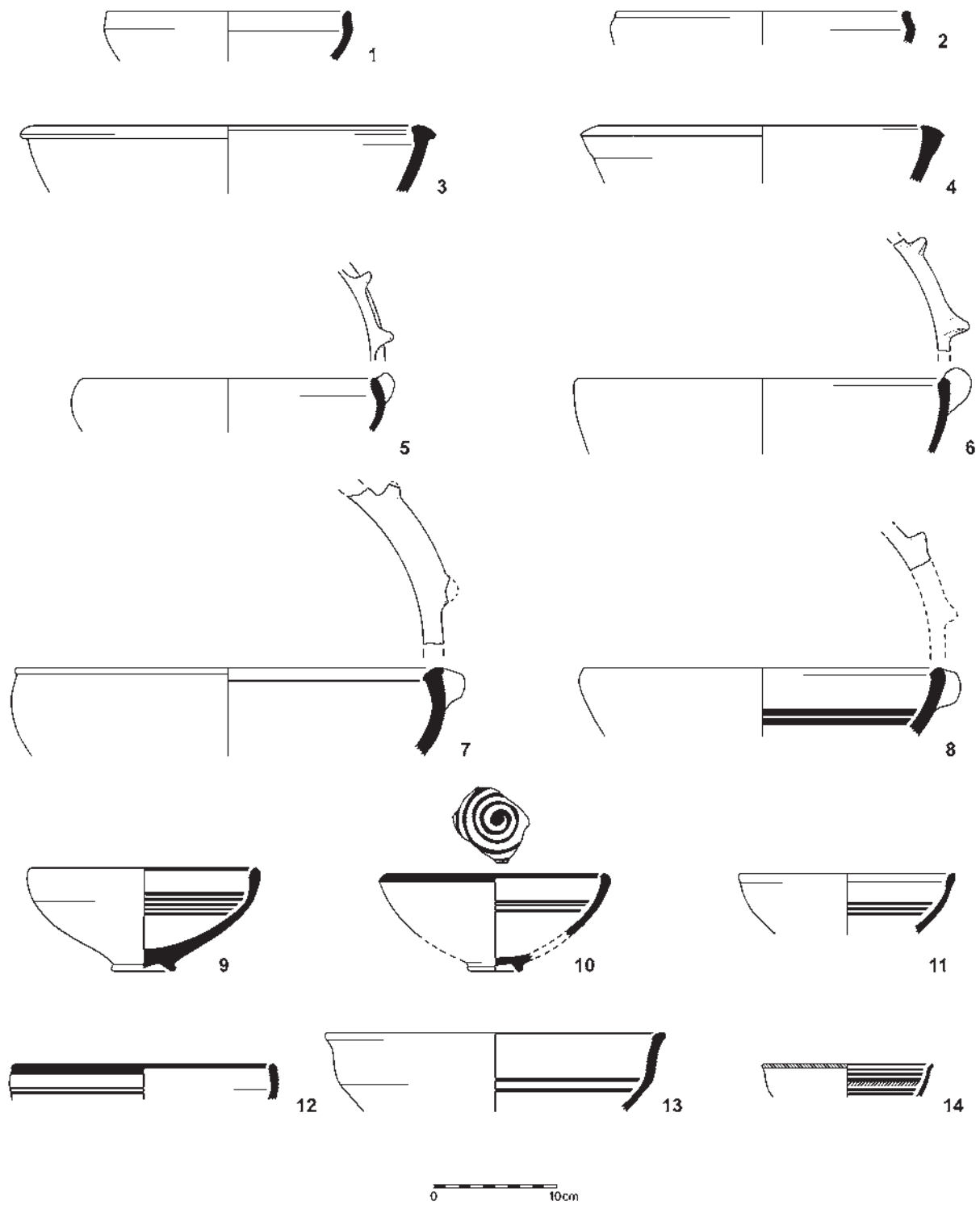


Fig. 5.39

Fig. 5.40: Stratum VIA: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNW.23.84.12 L. 23031	a	Paste: 10YR 6/2 light brownish gray; levigation/inclusions—B/few small and medium-size rounded; medium core; rim: red horizontal band
2	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNW.25.307.4 L. 25098	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small rounded; no core
3	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNW.24.275.3 L. 24055	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small rounded to subangular; thin core
4	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNW.41.139.46 L. 41040	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular and medium-size rounded; medium core
5	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNW.40.158.1 L. 40043.1	a	Paste: 5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular, few small rounded and few medium-size angular; thick core
6	Bowl	IBL 8 (var)	IVNE.24.335.1 L. 24073	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and rounded and medium amount of medium-size subangular to subrounded; thick core
7	Bowl	IBL 8?	IVNW.41.138.2 L. 41040	a	Paste: 5YR 8/3 pink; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular, few medium-size subangular and few large subrounded; thick core; rim: red horizontal band; ext.: self-slip?
8	Bowl	IBL 8 (var)	IVNW.40.158.6 L. 40043.1	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular; no core; rim: red horizontal band
9	Bowl	IBL 8 (var)	IVNE.7.324.12 L. 7080	a	Paste: 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small and few medium-size and large rounded; no core; int.: red horizontal bands
10	Bowl	IBL 5.1	IVNE.8.287.1 L. 8072	a	Paste: 2.5YR 5/6 red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small rounded to angular and medium amount of medium-size rounded to angular; no core; int. and rim: red horizontal bands and spiral
11	Bowl	IBL 5.1	IVNE.8.283.1 L. 8072	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/many small subangular to subrounded; thin core; int. and rim: white slip with red horizontal bands
12	Bowl	IBL 11	IVNW.26.323.47 L. 26106	a	Paste: 5YR 5/4 reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular and many medium-size rounded to subangular; no core; int. and ext.: self-slip; rim: self-slip with red horizontal band
13	Bowl	IBL 11	IVNE.8.289.18 L. 8072	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular and few small to medium-size rounded; medium core; int. and rim: red horizontal bands
14	Bowl	IBL 11	IVNE.7.335.33 L. 7084.1	b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—D/many small rounded and medium amount of large angular; medium core; int. and rim: black horizontal bands
15	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNW.43.321.1 L. 43084	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—D/medium amount of small to large rounded to subrounded and many small angular; no core; int.: brown horizontal bands
16	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNW.24.283.11 L. 24061	b	Paste: 5YR 5/4 reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few medium-size subangular; no core; rim: red horizontal band
17	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNE.7.335.14 L. 7084.1	b	Paste: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small and medium-size rounded; no core; rim: red horizontal band
18	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNE.7.335.53 L. 7084.1	b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—D/many small and few medium-size to large angular to subrounded; thick core; rim: red horizontal band
19	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNW.26.323.11 L. 26106	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B/many small angular; no core; rim: red horizontal band
20	Bowl	IBL 8 (var)	IVNE.7.297.5 L. 7070	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular; thin core; int. and rim: red horizontal bands

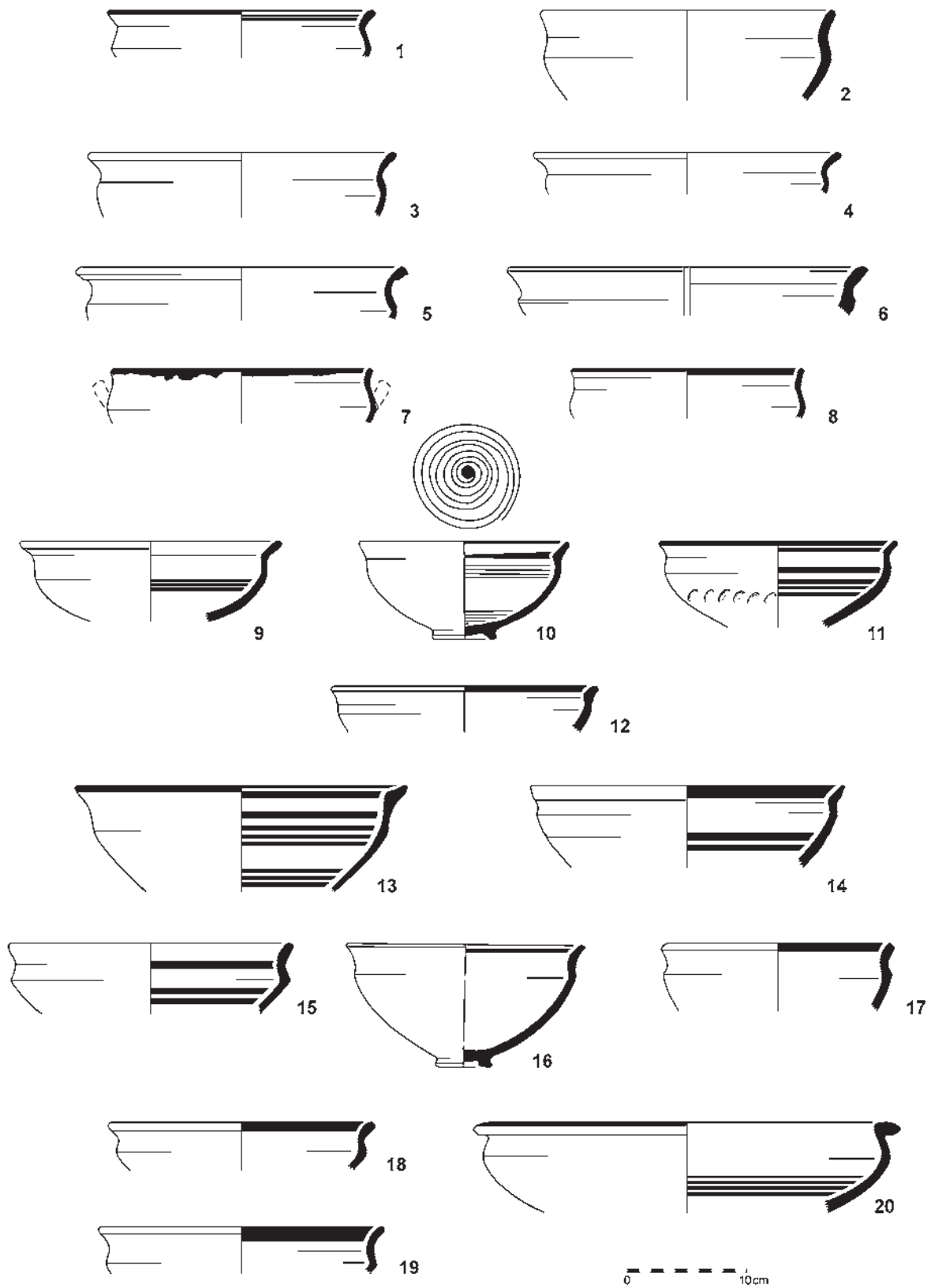


Fig. 5.40

Fig. 5.41: Stratum VIA: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNW.23.115.7 L. 23031	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size subrounded to subangular; medium core; int.: red Gezer bowl decoration; rim: red horizontal band
2	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNW.10.148.12 L. 10045	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and rounded and medium amount of medium-size subangular; thick core; int.: red Gezer bowl decoration; rim: red horizontal band
3	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNE.25.352.5 L. 25058	a	Paste: 5YR 8/2 pinkish white; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and rounded and medium amount of medium-size to large subrounded; thick core; int.: red Gezer bowl decoration; rim: red horizontal band
4	Bowl	IBL 22	IVNE.7.335.6 L. 7084.1	b	Paste: 2.5YR 5/6 red; levigation/inclusions—D-E/few large rounded and angular, many medium-size rounded and many small rounded and angular; medium core
5	Bowl	IBL 22	IVNE.7.335.24 L. 7084.1	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/few medium-size angular to rounded; no core
6	Bowl	IBL 22	IVNE.9.282.1 L. 9090	a	Paste: 10YR 7/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B/many small angular and few small to medium-size rounded; no core
7	Bowl	IBL 22	IVNE.8.335.1 L. 8086	a	Paste: 2.5YR 5/6 red; levigation/inclusions—B-C/few small to medium-size subangular; no core (Color Photo 5.3:13)
8	Chalice	ICH 2	IVNE.8.312.8 L. 8079	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B-C/many small angular, few medium subangular and many medium-size subrounded; no core; int. and ext.: white slip
9	Chalice	ICH 2	IVNE.7.299.1 L. 7070	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B-C/many small angular and few medium-size subangular; no core; int.: white slip with red lines
10	Chalice	ICH 1	IVNW.26.251.2 L. 26106	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B/many small angular; thin core
11	Chalice	ICH Varia	IVNW.39.147.6 L. 39049	b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size rounded to subrounded; thin core
12	Chalice	ICH Varia	IVNE.8.292.3 L. 8072	a	Paste: 10YR 8/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small to medium-size angular to subangular and medium amount of medium-size rounded; thick core
13	Chalice	ICH Varia	IVNE.8.312.2 L. 8079	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B-C/many small angular to rounded and few medium-size subangular; no core; int.: red paint

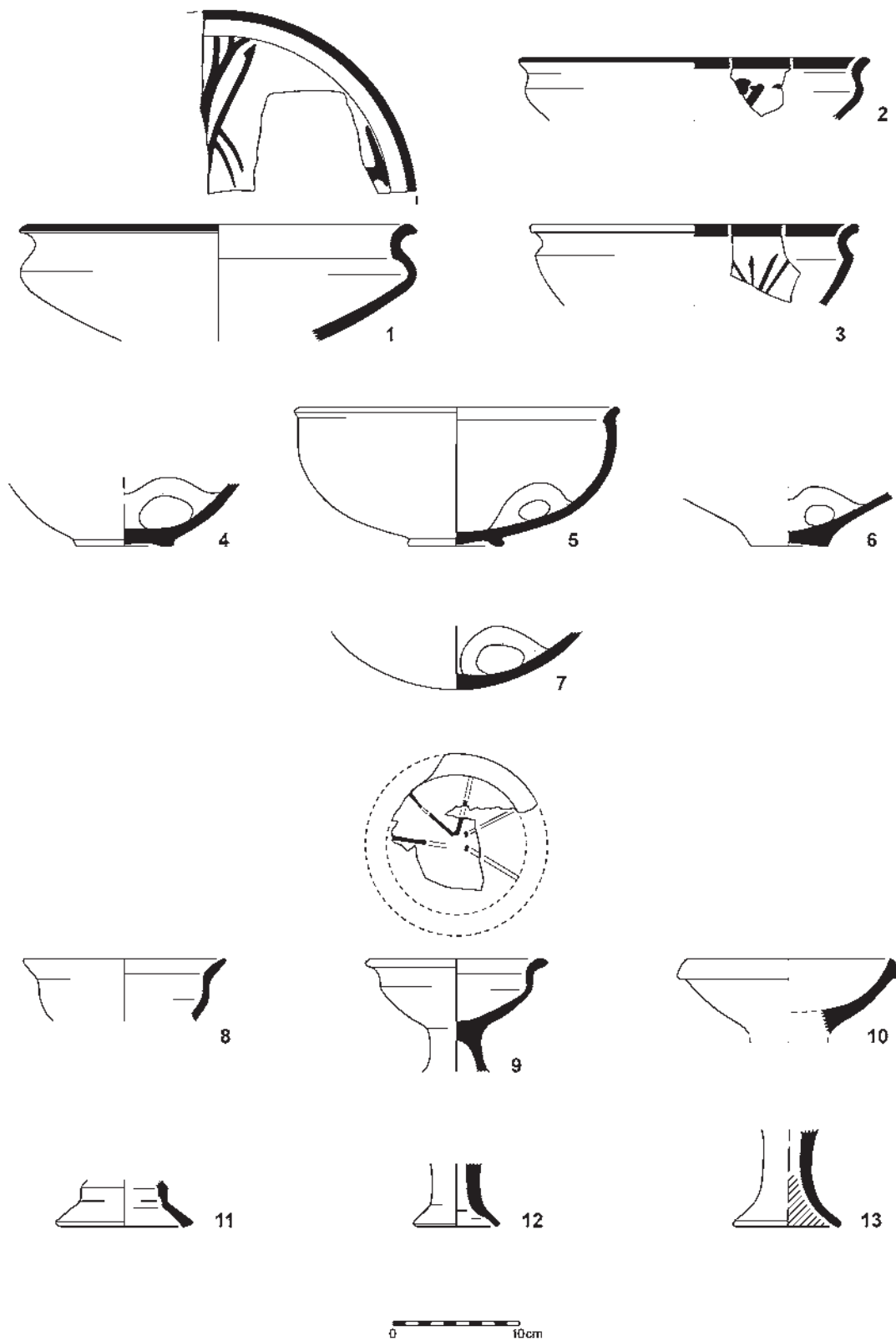


Fig. 5.41

Fig. 5.42: Stratum VIA: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Krater	IKR 1	IVNE.7.316.4 L. 7078	b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C–D/few large subrounded and many small subangular; thick core
2	Krater	IKR 1	IVNW.40.113.5 L. 40035.1	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—D/few large subangular to subrounded, medium amount of medium-size rounded and small angular; no core
3	Krater	IKR 1	IVNE.9.246.7 L. 9076	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few small rounded and medium amount of small to medium-size angular; no core; int. and ext.: self-slip
4	Krater	IKR 1	IVNW.26.244.6 L. 26103	a	Paste: 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C–D/many small rounded to subangular and few large subangular; thick core
5	Krater	IKR 1	IVNE.9.228.2 L. 9070	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/many small and medium-size angular and rounded and few large subrounded; medium core
6	Krater	IKR 1	IVNW.26.276.7 L. 26111	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and few medium-size angular to subrounded; thick core
7	Krater	IKR 1	IVNE.8.328.1 L. 8083P	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—D/many medium-size subangular, many small angular and few large subangular to subrounded; thick core
8	Krater	IKR Varia	IVNE.8.309.2 L. 8079	a	Paste: 5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to rounded and medium amount of medium-size subangular; thick core
9	Krater	IKR ??	IVNE.23.302.7 L. 23078	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and rounded, many medium-size subangular and few large subrounded; medium core; ext.: white slip with possible traces of red horizontal band
10	Krater	IKR 6	IVNW.23.83.7 L. 23029.1	b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C/few medium-size to large subrounded and many small subrounded to subangular; medium core; rim: red horizontal band; ext.: white with red and black horizontal band and palm tree
11	Krater	IKR 5	IVNW.26.303.6 L. 26122	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B few small angular and few small to medium-size subangular; no core; rim: red horizontal band; ext.: red vertical lines and vertical wavy lines
12	Krater	IKR 5	IVNW.23.118.5 L. 23031	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small to medium-size rounded to subrounded; no core; rim: white slip with brown horizontal band; ext.: white slip with brown vertical lines, vertical wavy lines and palm tree?
13	Krater	IKR 6	IVNW.26.234.3 L. 26105	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small angular and few medium-size angular; thick core; rim: white slip and short red lines; ext.: white slip and red vertical straight and wavy lines, horizontal band and palm tree?

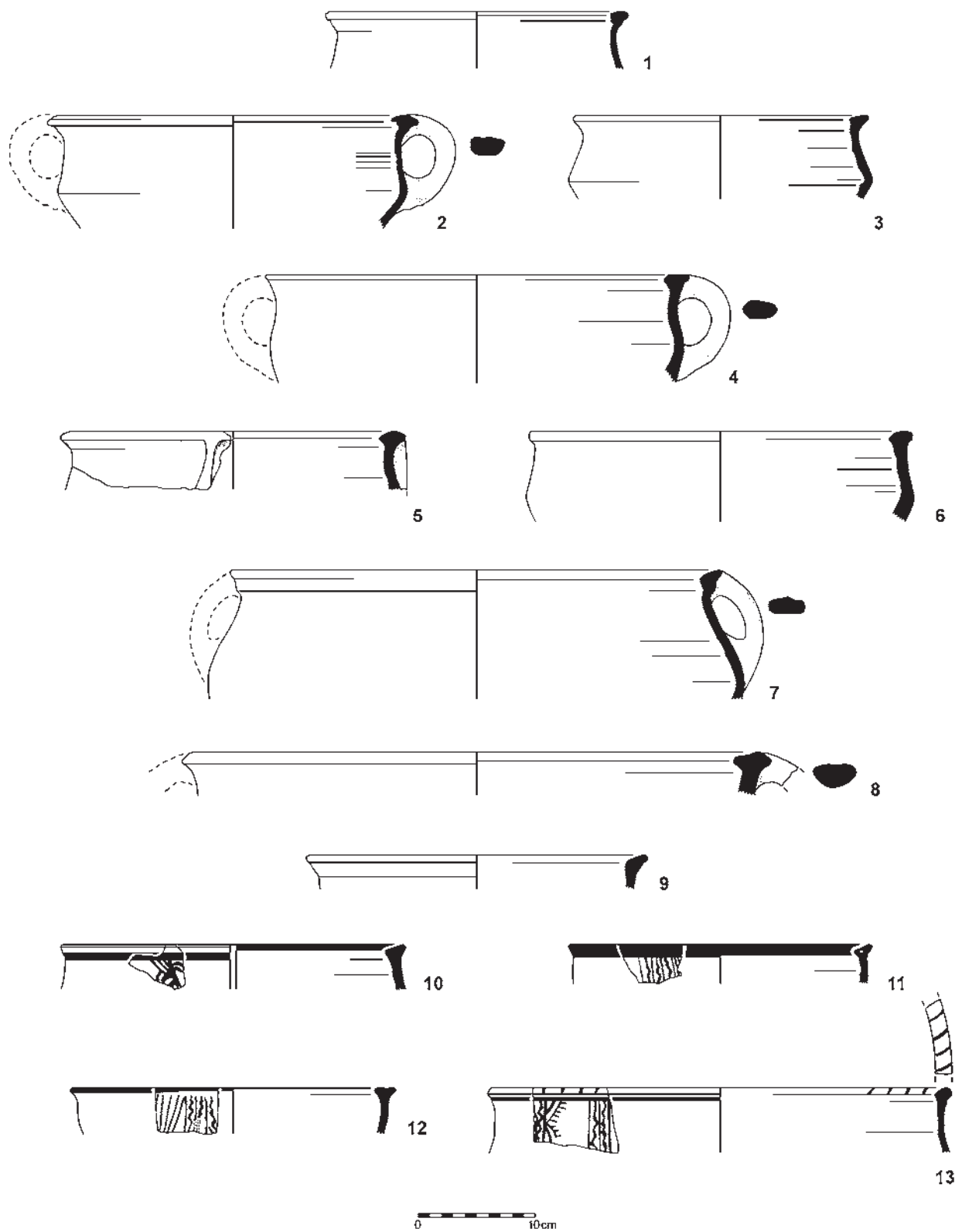


Fig. 5.42

Fig. 5.43: Stratum VIA: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Cooking pot	ICP 1	IVNE.7.335.15 L. 7084.1	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—D/ medium amount of small and large angular to rounded; medium core
2	Cooking pot	ICP 2	IVNE.7.342.21 L. 7085	b	Paste: 2.5YR 5/6 red; levigation/inclusions—D/many small and medium-size angular; thick core
3	Cooking pot	ICP 2	IVNW.27.347.29 L. 27090	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—D-E/ many small to large angular; medium core
4	Cooking pot	ICP 1	IVNE.7.314.3 L. 7078	b	Paste: 7.5YR 4/4 brown/dark brown; levigation/inclusions— D/many large subangular; no core
5	Cooking pot	ICP Varia	IVNE.8.295.13 L. 8072	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—D/many small and large rounded to angular; thin core
6	Krater	IKR 4	IVNE.24.335.7 L. 24073	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C-D/ many small angular, medium amount of medium-size suban- gular to subrounded and few large subangular; thick core
7	Krater	IKR 4	IVNE.24.281.2 L. 24062.1	b	Paste: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—D/ many medium to large angular to rounded; thick core
8	Pithos	IPTH 2	IVNE.23.354.2 L. 23079	b	Paste: 5YR 8/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C-D/many small angular to rounded and many medium-size subangular; thick core
9	Pithos	IPTH 1	IVNW.43.345.6 L. 43084	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C-D/ many small angular and medium amount of medium-size subangular to subrounded; no core
10	Pithos	IPTH 1	IVNE.25.362.7 L. 25058	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/few small rounded and few medium-size angular; no core
11	Pithos	IPTH 1	IVNE.25.348.9 L. 25058	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/ many small angular and rounded and many medium-size to large subangular; thin core

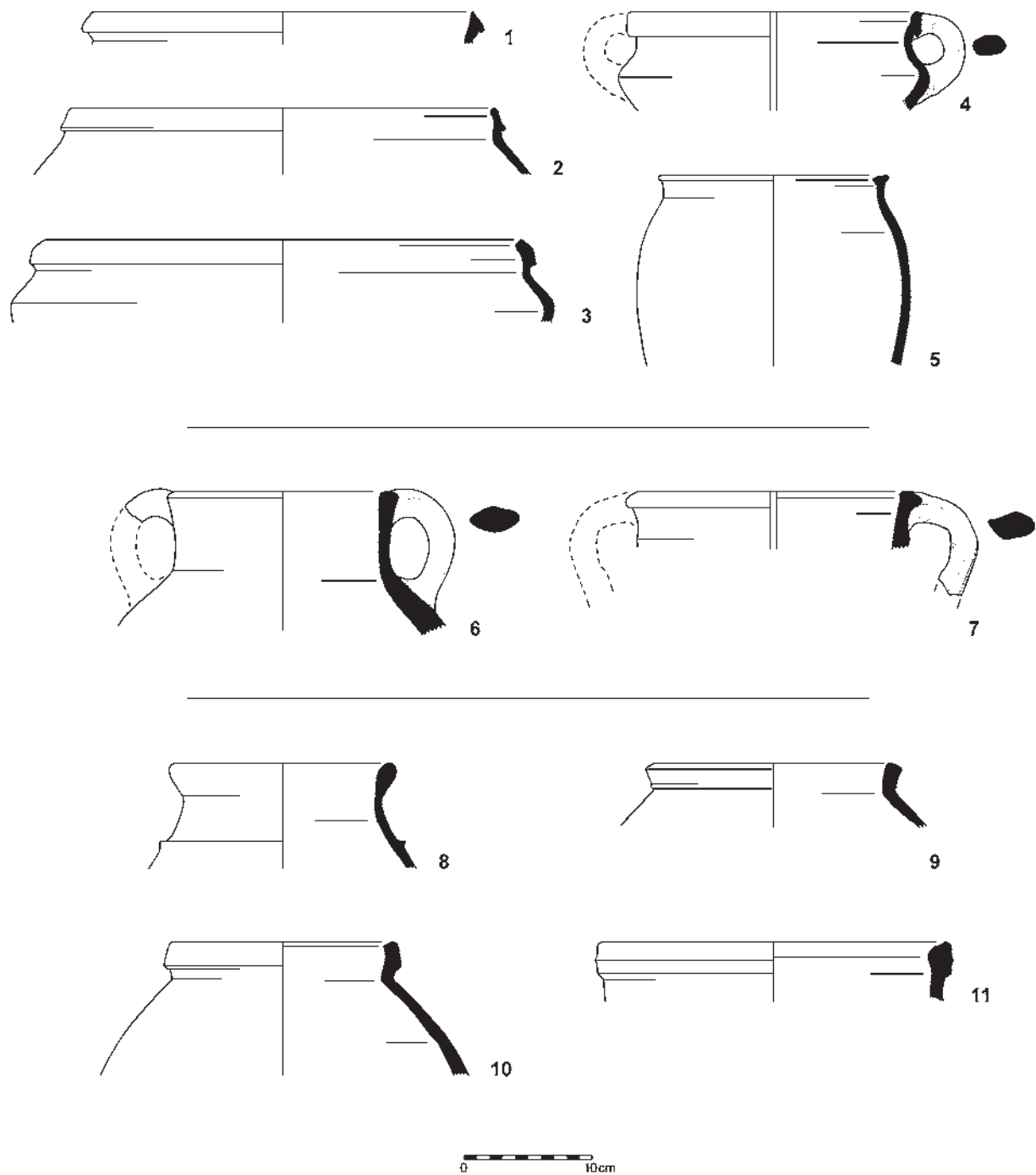


Fig. 5.43

Fig. 5.44: Stratum VIA: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Jar	ISJ 1	IVNW.27.347.21 L. 27090	b	Paste: 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/ medium amount of medium-size angular to rounded; thick core
2	Jar	ISJ 1	IVNW.10.134.11 L. 10045	b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small subangular and medium amount of medium-size to large subrounded; no core
3	Jar	ISJ 1	IVNW.27.331.2 L. 27086	a	Paste: 5YR 5/8 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—D–E/many small and few medium to large subangular; thick core
4	Jar	ISJ 1	IVNE.8.269.5 L. 8072	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C/many small and medium-size angular; medium core
5	Jar	ISJ 1	IVNW.26.283.5 L. 26120	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—D/many small subangular, medium amount of medium-size subangular and many small rounded; no core
6	Jar	ISJ 1	IVNW.43.321.2 L. 43084	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/few medium-size subangular to subrounded and many small angular; medium core
7	Jar	ISJ 3	IVNE.8.281.5 L. 8072	a	Paste: 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C–D/many medium-size rounded, subangular and angular and few large angular; thick core
8	Jar	ISJ Varia 8	IVNE.8.269.5 L. 8072	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C/many small and medium-size angular; medium core
9	Jar	ISJ 2	IVNE.8.294.1 L. 8072	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/many small rounded to angular and medium amount of medium-size angular; thin core
10	Jar	ISJ Varia 11	IVNE.8.311.1 L. 8079	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular, many medium-size subangular, many small rounded and few medium to large subangular; no core; handle: incised potter's mark
11	Jar	ISJ Varia 7	IVNW.26.241.1 L. 26103	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few medium-size angular; thin core
12	Jar	ISJ 1	IVNE.8.328.5 L. 8083P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular, many medium and few large subangular; medium core
13	Jar	ISJ Varia 7	IVNW.39.100.1 L. 39035	b	Paste: 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown; levigation/inclusions—D/ many small to medium-size subangular to subrounded and few large subangular; thick core
14	Jar	ISJ 1	IVNW.39.127.2 L. 39036P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and medium amount of medium-size angular; medium core
15	Jar	ISJ*	IVNE.7.322.1 L. 7076	a	Paste: 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C–D/many small angular, many small to medium-size subangular and few large rounded; no core
16	Jar	ISJ Varia 12	IVNW.7.141.1 L. 7034	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size subangular to angular; no core

* = untyped due to lack of rim

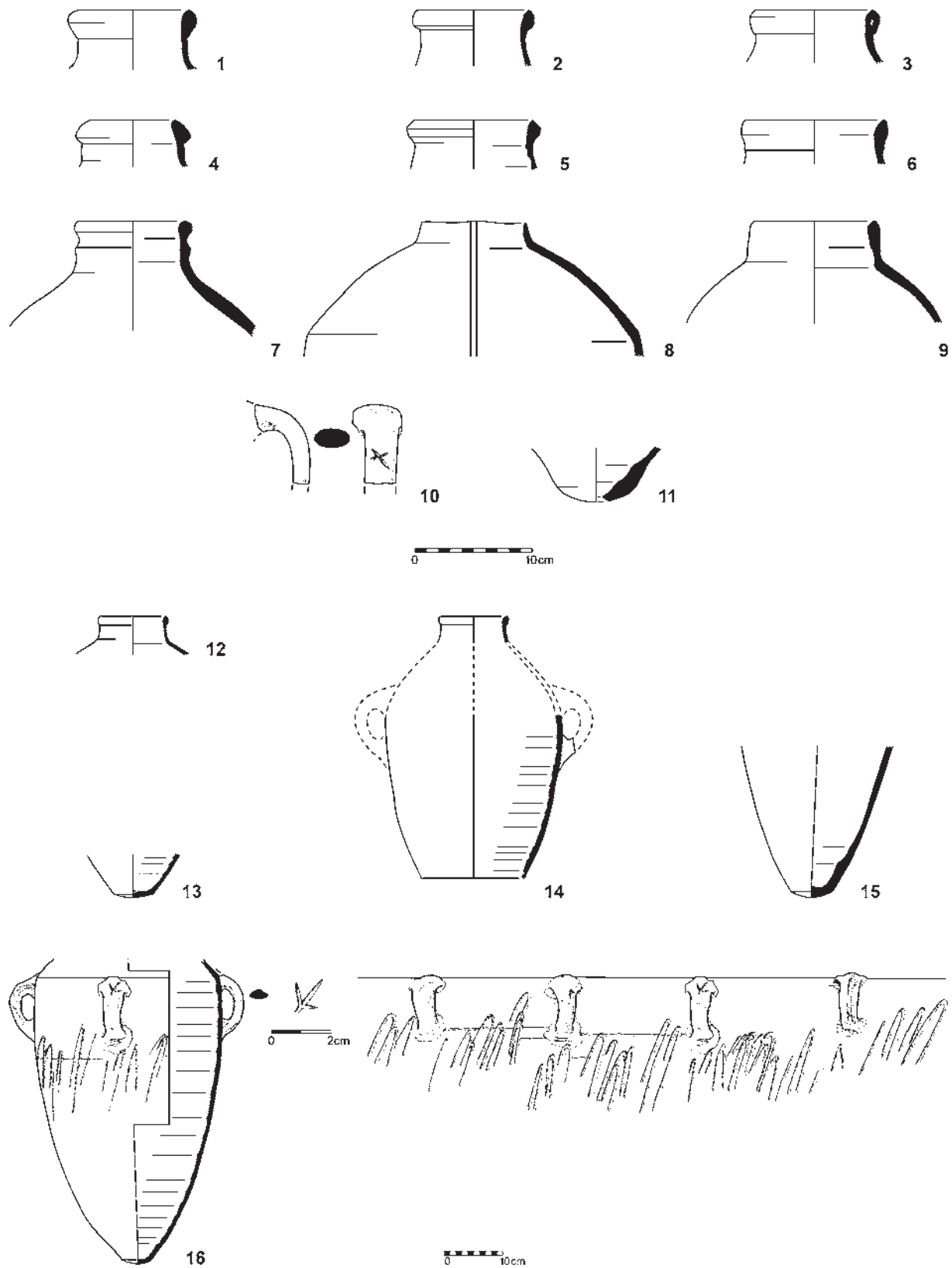


Fig. 5.44

Fig. 5.45: Stratum VIA: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Jar	ISJ 1	IVNW.26.244.30 L. 26103	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of medium-size angular; medium core
2	Jug/ jar	IJUG/ISJ	IVNE.7.310.10 L. 7076	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few small angular and few medium-size subrounded to subangular; no core
3	Jar	ISJ 1?	IVNW.10.130.19 L. 10045	b	Paste: 2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small rounded and few medium-size to large subrounded; no core
4	Jar	ISJ 1	IVNW.27.382.32 L. 27102	a	Paste: 2.5YR 6/6 light red; levigation/inclusions—D/many small to large rounded and subrounded; medium core
5	Jug/ jar	IJUG/ISJ	IVNE.7.314.22 L. 7078	b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and medium amount of medium-size subrounded; no core
6	Jug/ jar	IJUG/ISJ	IVNW.43.365.5 L. 43084	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small to medium-size angular; no core
7	Jug/ jar	IJUG/ISJ	IVNW.10.121.3 L. 10036	a	Paste: 5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and rounded and few medium-size subangular; no core
8	Jug	IJUG 1	IVNW.43.321.7 L. 43084	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C–D/few medium-size to large subangular and many angular; no core
9	Jug	IJUG 1	IVNW.10.123.9 L. 10036	a	Paste: 5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C/many small rounded and subangular; thick core
10	Jug	IJUG 1	IVNW.43.321.5 L. 43084	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size subangular; medium core
11	Jug	IJUG 1	IVNW.27.330.8 L. 27087	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—A–B/few small subangular; no core
12	Jug	IJUG 1?	IVNW.23.80.12 L. 23028	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few small to large rounded to angular; no core
13	Jug	IJUG 2	IVNE.8.292.4 L. 8072	a	Paste: 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—D/many small rounded to angular, many medium-size angular and medium amount of large rounded to subangular; medium core
14	Jug	IJUG Varia	IVNW.10.130.22 L. 10045	b	Paste: 2.5YR 6/6 light red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small rounded and subangular and many medium-size subrounded; thick core
15	Jug	IJUG 5	IVNE.7.336.2 L. 7084.1	b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C/many medium-size angular and rounded and few small angular; no core
16	Jug	IJUG 5	IVNE.7.308.7 L. 7076	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and rounded and few large subrounded; medium core
17	Jug	IJUG 5	IVNW.41.188.26 L. 41040	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small to medium-size angular and few medium-size rounded; no core
18	Jug	IJUG 5?	IVNE.8.311.4 L. 8077	a	Paste: 2.5YR 6/8 light red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small rounded, angular and subangular and medium amount of medium-size to large subangular; medium core
19	Jug	IJUG Varia	IVNW.10.130.14 L. 10045	b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B/many small rounded, few medium-size subangular and few small angular; no core
20	Rim	Local-tradition	IVNE.9.197.2 L. 9066	a	Paste: 10YR 4/1 dark gray; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small angular to subrounded and few medium-size angular; thin core
21	Jug	IJUG 4	IVNW.39.138.14 L. 39038	b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular and few medium-size rounded; no core
22	Jug	IJUG 3	IVNW.27.382.45 L. 27102	a	Paste: 10YR 8/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few small angular and medium amount of small to medium-size rounded and subrounded; no core
23	Jug	IJUG 3	IVNW.43.321.8 L. 43084	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular, few medium-size subangular to subrounded; no core
24	Jug	IJUG 7	IVNW.23.84.8 L. 23031	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—A–B/few small rounded; no core
25	Jug	IJUG 7	IVNW.26.256.1 L. 26106	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/many small angular to subangular; thin core
26	Jug	IJUG 1 (var)	IVNW.41.138.25 L. 41040	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—A–B/few small angular; no core

(Nos. 27–29 on page 413)

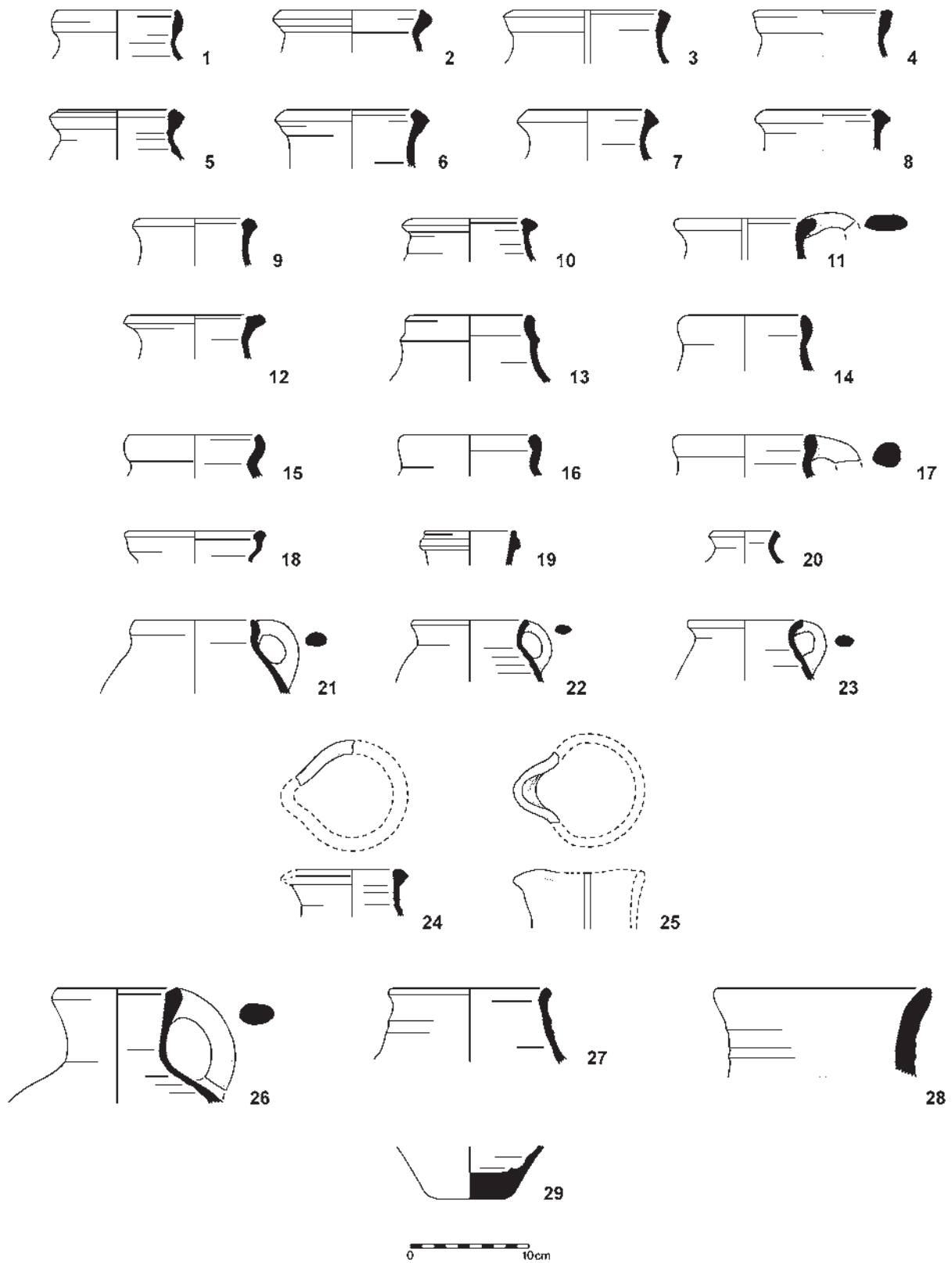


Fig. 5.45

Fig. 5.46: Stratum VIA: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Flask	IFL 1	IVNE.8.314.1 L. 8077P	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and rounded, few medium-size subangular; no core; ext.: red concentric circles
2	Flask	IFL 1	IVNE.8.283.9 L. 8072	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C-D/medium amount of medium-size to large rounded and angular and many small subangular; medium core; ext.: red concentric circles
3	Flask	IFL 1	IVNE.8.296 L. 8072	a	Paste: 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small and medium-size rounded to subangular; no core; ext.: red concentric circles (Color Photo 5.7:7)
4	Flask	IFL 1	IVNE.8.281.1 L. 8072	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular; no core; ext.: white slip? and red concentric circles (Color Photo 5.7:8)
5	Flask	IFL 1	IVNE.24.342.3 L. 24075	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—D/many small to large subangular to subrounded; no core; ext.: red concentric circles; handles: red band
6	Flask	IFL 1	IVNE.23.325.1 L. 23078.1	b	Paste: 7.5YR 8/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—D/many medium-size to large subangular and many small angular and rounded; no core; ext.: red radial lines
7	Flask	IFL 1	IVNE.8.277.2 L. 8073P	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and rounded and medium amount of medium-size to large subangular; no core; ext.: red concentric circles
8	Lamp	ILMP 1	IVNW.7.88.3 L. 7016B	b	Paste: 10YR 7/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B-C/medium amount of small rounded to subrounded; thin core
9	Lamp	ILMP 1	IVNW.26.323.69 L. 26106	b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and many medium-size subangular; medium core
10	Lamp	ILMP 1	IVNE.7.348.6 L. 7085	b	Paste: 5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and rounded and few medium-size rounded; medium core; rim: red horizontal band
11	Krater	IKR Varia	IVNE.9.218.2 L. 9068	a	Paste: 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/many small angular and rounded; thick core; ext.: white slip with red palm tree and ibex
12	Decorated body sherd	Local-tradition	IVNE.23.330.8 L. 23083	b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to large angular; no core; ext.: red palm tree
13	Decorated body sherd	Local-tradition	IVNE.9.200.24 L. 9066	a	Paste: 10YR 6/2 light brownish gray; levigation/inclusions—C-D/few small angular and many medium-size angular to subangular; no core; ext.: red vertical straight and wavy lines and palm tree

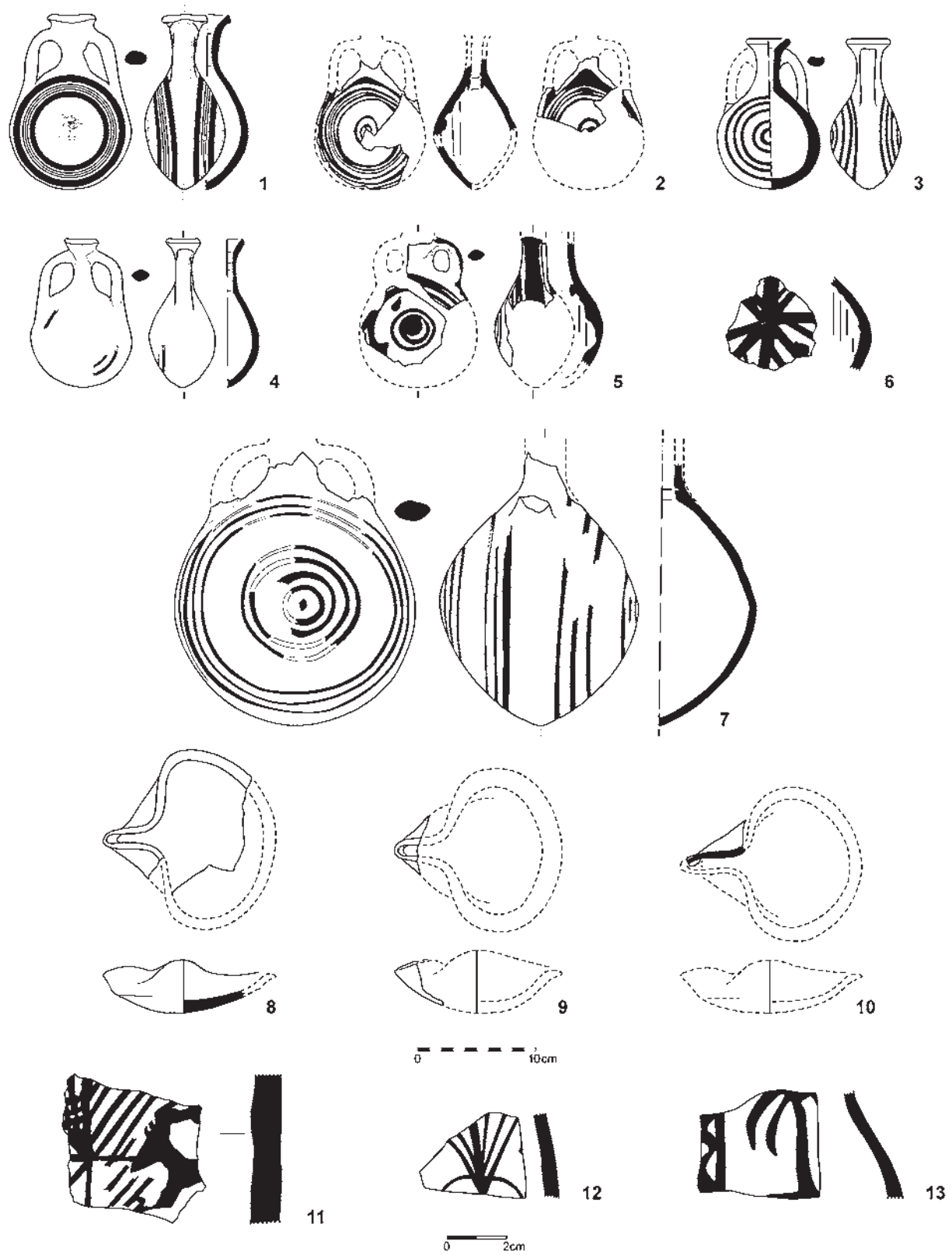


Fig. 5.46

Fig. 5.47: Stratum VIA: Philistine

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Bowl	IBL 25	IVNE.24.343.5 L. 24075	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular and medium amount of small to medium-size subrounded to subangular; medium core
2	Bowl	IBL 25	IVNW.40.140.1 L. 40043	a	Paste: 5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular and rounded; no core; rim: red horizontal band
3	Bowl	IBL 25	IVNE.7.331.4 L. 7084	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular; medium core; ext.: red horizontal band
4	Bowl	IBL 24?	IVNW.41.190.5 L. 41040.1	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B/many small angular; no core; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands
5	Bowl	IBL 24	IVNW.43.365.9 L. 43084	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and few medium-size rounded; thin core; int. rim and ext.: red horizontal bands
6	Bowl	IBL 24?	IVNW.41.191.5 L. 41040.1	b	Paste: 10YR 7/6 yellow; levigation/inclusions—A–B/few small angular and rounded; no core; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands
7	Bowl	IBL 24	IVNW.27.380.17 L. 27100	b	Paste: 5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small angular; no core; int., rim and ext.: red horizontal bands
8	Bowl	IBL 24	IVNW.26.255.9 L. 26083	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small rounded to subangular; no core; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands; handle: red line
9	Bowl	IBL 24	IVNW.24.256.5 L. 24055P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B/many small subangular; no core; int. and ext.: red horizontal bands; handle: red vertical lines
10	Bowl	IBL 24	IVNW.27.329.7 L. 27086	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small to medium-size rounded to subangular; thin core; int., rim and ext.: red horizontal bands; handle: red line
11	Bowl	IBL 24	IVNE.7.328.2 L. 7081	a	Paste: 7.5YR 8/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small subangular to subrounded and few medium-size subangular to subrounded; no core; ext.: red horizontal bands
12	Bowl	IBL 24	IVNW.24.284.19 L. 24061	b	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small subangular, few small angular and medium amount of medium-size subangular to subrounded; thin core; int., rim and ext.: red horizontal bands
13	Bowl	IBL 24	IVNW.26.239.1 L. 26100	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/small to medium-size rounded; no core; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands; handle: red vertical lines
14	Bowl	IBL 24	IVNW.40.140.20 L. 40043	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C–D/many small angular, few medium-size and large rounded; thin core; ext.: red horizontal bands
15	Bowl	IBL 25.1	IVNE.8.299.1 L. 8072	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular to subangular and few medium-size angular; no core; ext.: red horizontal bands (Color Photo 5.2:4)
16	Bowl	IBL 25.1	IVNE.8.283.13 L. 8072	a	Paste: 2.5YR 6/8 light red; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of medium-size rounded and many small angular; no core; ext.: red horizontal band
17	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNE.24.281.1 L. 24062.1	b	Paste: 2.5YR 6/8 light red; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular and few medium-size rounded; no core; int., rim and ext.: red horizontal bands
18	Bowl	IBL 24	IVNE.24.340.13 L. 24076	b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B/many small rounded to angular; thin core; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands; handle: red line
19	Bowl	IBL 25.1	IVNE.8.331.1 L. 8081	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small angular, many small rounded to subangular and few medium-size to large subangular; no core; ext.: red horizontal bands
20	Bowl	IBL 24?	IVNW.10.169.5 L. 10054	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to rounded and many medium-size angular; thin core
21	Bowl	IBL 24?	IVNW.10.118.6 L. 10036	a	Paste: 5YR 8/3 pink; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many medium-size subangular and many small rounded; no core; ext.: red horizontal bands
22	Bowl	IBL 23?	IVNE.9.261.14 L. 9068	a	Paste: 2.5YR 6/6 light red; levigation/inclusions—C–D/many small angular to rounded and many medium-size subangular; no core; int.: red spiral; ext.: red horizontal bands

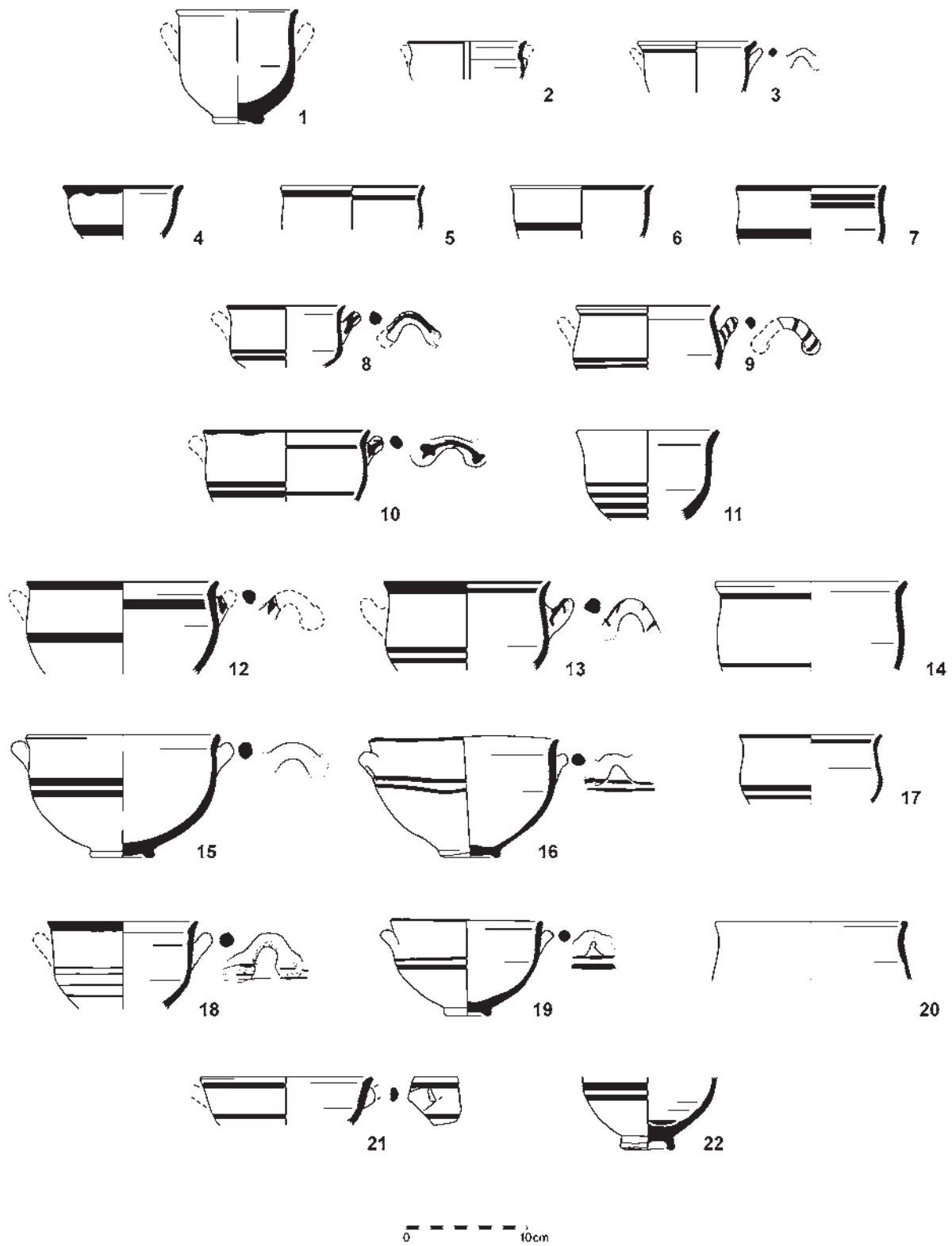


Fig. 5.47

Fig. 5.48: Stratum VIA: Philistine

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.7.139.2 L. 7034	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—A/few small angular and subangular; no core; int. and rim: red bands; ext: red stemmed tongues and horizontal bands
2	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.42.331.5 L. 42077	b	Paste: 5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B/few small subangular; thick core; rim: red horizontal band; ext.: self-slip with red antithetic tongues, triangle, and dots (Color Photo 5.1:8)
3	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.10.164.3 L. 10054	b	Paste: 2.5YR 5/6 red; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular and few medium-size angular to subrounded; no core; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands; ext.: red antithetic tongues (Color Photo 5.1:9)
4	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNE.23.353.14 L. 23083	b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—A–B/few small angular and rounded; no core; int., rim, and ext.: red horizontal bands; ext.: red loop; handle: red lines and splash
5	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.10.134.1 L. 10045	b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few small angular, many small rounded and few medium-size subangular to subrounded; no core: int. and rim: red horizontal bands; ext.: red quirks
6	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.24.284.9 L. 24061	b	Paste: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—A–B/many small angular and subrounded; no core; int. and rim: black horizontal bands; ext.: black antithetic spirals and vertical wavy line
7	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.26.239.2 L. 26100	a/b	Paste: 10YR 7/2 light gray; levigation/inclusions—A–B/medium amount of small angular and few medium-size angular; no core; int. and rim: black horizontal bands; ext.: red loop
8	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNE.24.307.1 L. 24073	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—A–B/medium amount of small angular and few small rounded; no core; int.: solid black paint; ext.: black horizontal bands
9	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNE.24.281.3 L. 24062.1	a	Paste: 10YR 7/6 yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/few small rounded; no core; int. and rim: black horizontal bands; ext.: black hanging semicircles
10	Krater	IKR 8	IVNW.8.374.1 L. 8044	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular, few medium-size to large angular and few medium-size rounded; thick core; int. and rim: red horizontal bands; ext.: red vertical lines and cross-hatched triangles
11	Krater	IKR 8	IVNW.27.350.6 L. 27091	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B/many small subangular; no core; ext.: white slip with red and black horizontal lines, stemmed tongue and dots
12	Krater	IKR 8	IVNW.8.374.2 L. 8044	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small to medium-size subrounded to subangular; medium core; int., rim and ext.: red horizontal bands; ext.: red vertical lines, cross-hatched triangles and tongue?
13	Krater	IKR 8	IVNW.27.380.6 L. 27100	b	Paste: 10YR 7/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B/many small angular and rounded; no core; rim: white slip with red horizontal band; ext.: white slip and black triangles (lotus pattern?)
14	Body sherd	Phil 1 No. 5	IVNE.24.340.1 L. 24076	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/few medium-size angular; no core; ext.: black concentric semicircles, stemmed spirals, short horizontal lines and horizontal bands; knife-pared vertical grooves (Color Photo 5.7:4)
15	Krater	IKR 8	IVNE.9.204.2 L. 9064	b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—A–B/few small to medium-size rounded and few small angular; no core; ext.: red vertical lines, horizontal bands, and cross-hatched triangles (Color Photo 5.4:11)
16	Body sherd	Phil 1 No. 6	IVNW.42.277.3 L. 42088	b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—A–B/few small rounded and angular; no core; ext.: red horizontal band, vertical lines and unidentifiable motif
17	Body sherd	Phil 1 No. 6	IVNW.10.118.4 L. 10036	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—A–B/medium amount of small rounded and few medium-size subangular; no core; ext.: red horizontal band and horizontal wavy line
18	Body sherd	Phil 1 No. 6	IVNW.42.295.58 L. 42107.1	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small angular and rounded and medium amount of medium-size rounded; no core; ext.: white slip with red antithetic tongues?
19	Krater	IKR 8	IVNW.26.323.41 L. 26106	a	Paste: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few medium-size subangular, many small angular and few medium-size rounded; thick core; ext.: white slip with black vertical lines, wavy vertical lines, concentric semicircles, double axe and dots

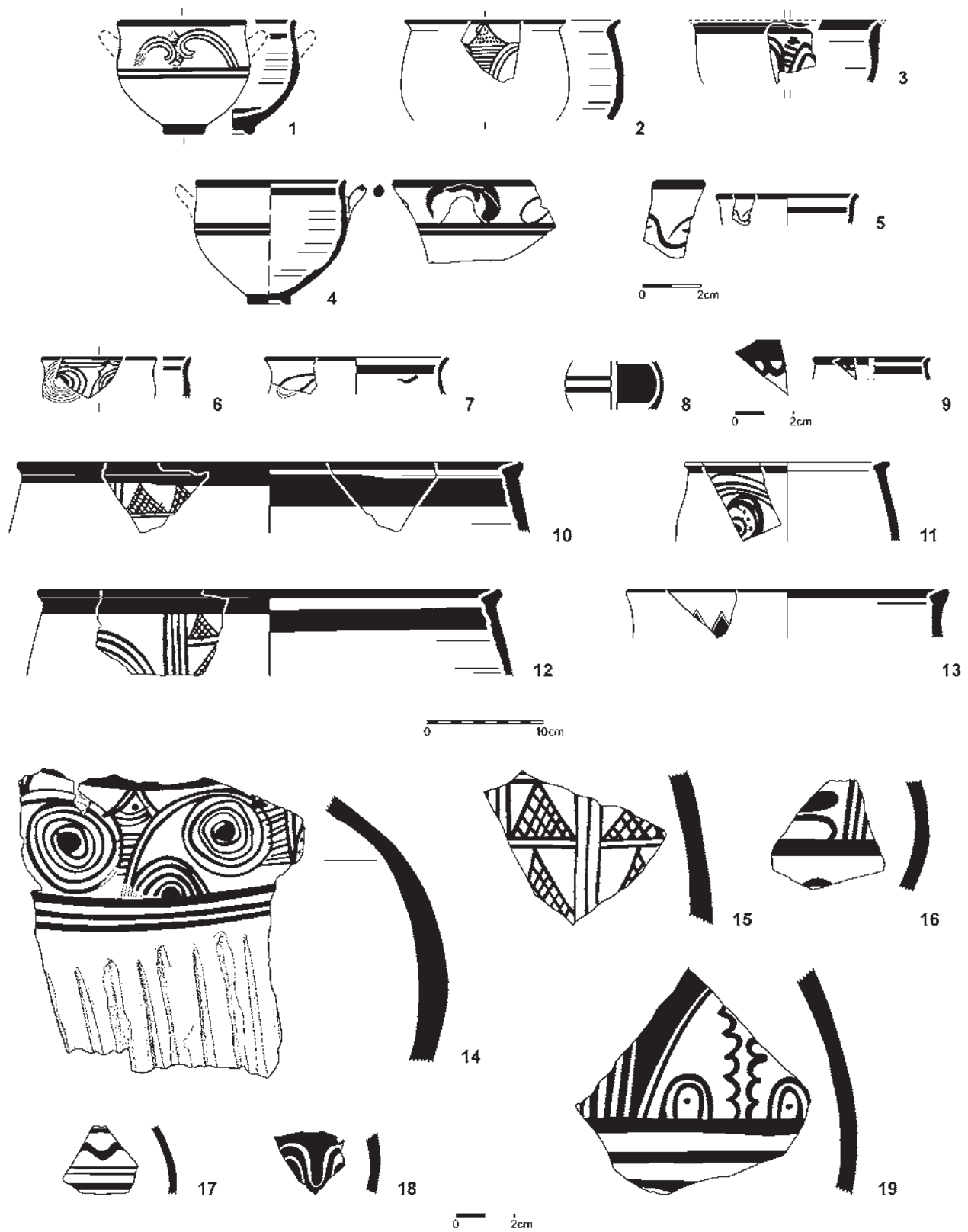


Fig. 5.48

Fig. 5.49: Stratum VIA: Philistine

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Bowl	IBL 26	IVNW.24.284.1 L. 24061	b	Paste: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few medium-size angular; no core
2	Bowl	IBL 26	IVNW.40.160.2 L. 40036	b	Paste: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—A–B/few small angular and subrounded; no core
3	Bowl	IBL 26	IVNE.8.348.2 L. 8082.1	a	Paste: 7.5YR 8/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular; many medium-size subangular, few large subangular; no core
4	Bowl	IBL 26	IVNW.41.189.48 L. 41040.1	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small angular and few medium-size subrounded; no core
5	Bowl	IBL 26	IVNW.10.129.5 L. 10045	b	Paste: 5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular and medium amount of small to medium-size rounded; no core
6	Bowl	IBL 26	IVNW.10.159.63 L. 10054	b	Paste: 7.5YR 8/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—A/few small angular; no core
7	Bowl	IBL 29	IVNW.26.231.3 L. 26105	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular and few medium-size rounded to angular; no core; int.: red horizontal band
8	Bowl	IBL 29	IVNE.8.282.5 L. 8072	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few medium-size subangular and many small angular; thin core
9	Bowl	IBL 29	IVNW.26.218.9 L. 26099A	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—A–B/few small angular; medium core; int., rim and handle: red horizontal bands
10	Bowl	IBL 29	IVNE.7.352.36 L. 7088	b	Paste: 10YR 6/3 pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small angular to rounded and few medium subangular; thick core; int. and rim: red horizontal bands
11	Bowl	IBL 29	IVNE.7.335.11 L. 7084.1	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small angular and few small rounded; medium core; int., rim: red horizontal bands
12	Bowl	IBL 29	IVNW.26.244.11 L. 26103	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few small rounded and few medium-size angular; no core; int., rim and handle: red horizontal bands
13	Bowl	IBL 29	IVNW.27.329.1 L. 27086	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—A–B/few small subrounded; thick core; int. and rim: red horizontal bands
14	Bowl	IBL 29	IVNW.40.158.7 L. 40043.1	a	Paste: 2.5YR 5/6 red; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few small and medium-size rounded and few small angular; no core; int. and rim: red horizontal bands
15	Bowl	IBL 29	IVNW.26.247.34 L. 26106	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/2 brown; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small rounded to angular; thick core; int., rim and handle: red horizontal bands
16	Bowl	IBL 29	IVNW.40.116.49 L. 40036	b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/few small angular, medium amount of small angular to rounded and few large rounded; no core; int. and rim: red horizontal bands

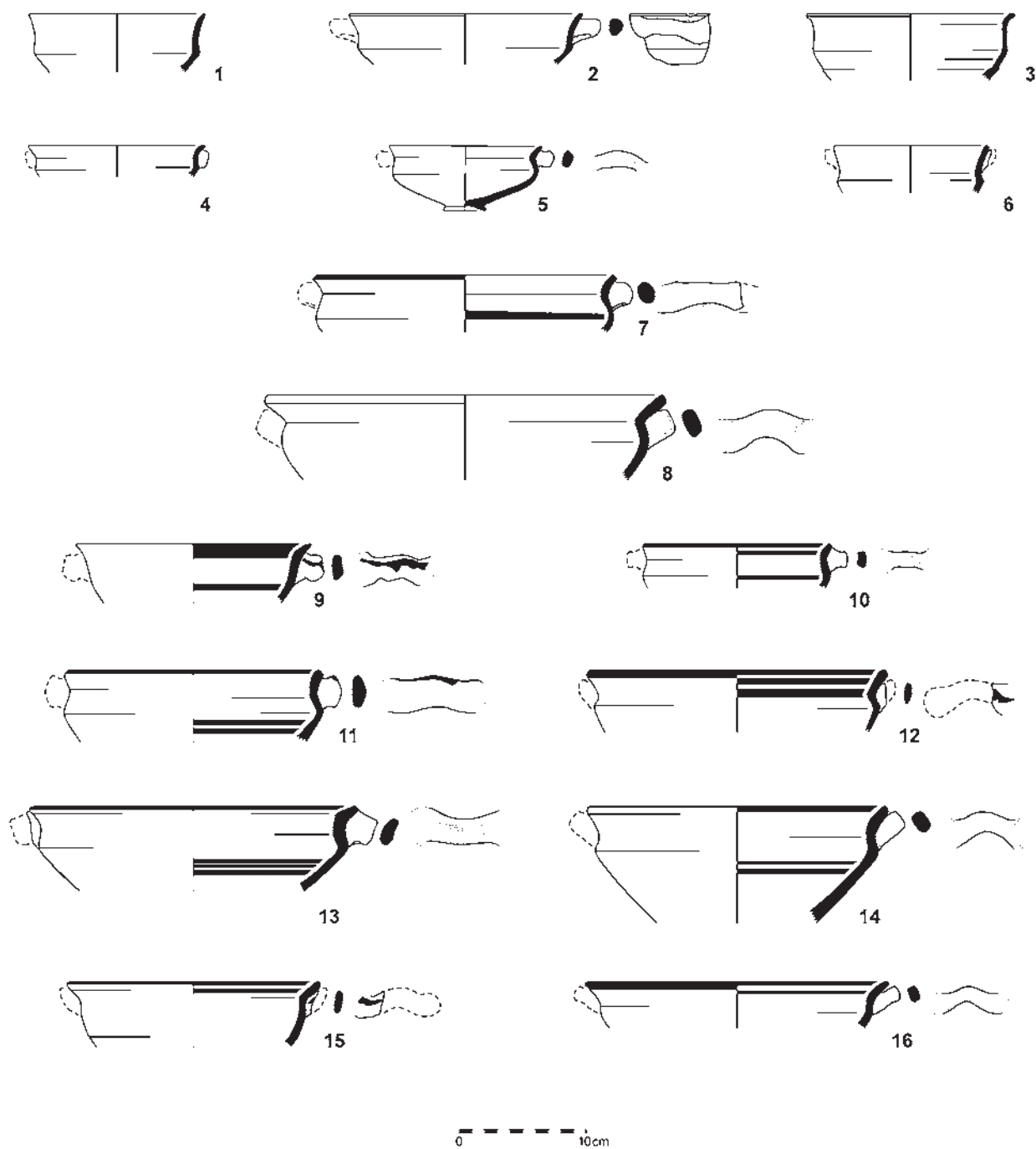


Fig. 5.49

Fig. 5.50: Stratum VIA: Philistine

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Bowl	IBL 24	IVNW.39.137.3 L. 39038	b	Paste: 5YR 7/3 pink; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and few medium to large subrounded; no core; rim and ext.: white slip with red horizontal bands; ext.: black spiral
2	Bowl	IBL 24	IVNW.27.343.7 L. 27090	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small rounded and many small angular to subangular; no core; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands; ext.: red spiral
3	Bowl	IBL 24	IVNW.27.346.6 L. 27090	b	Paste: 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—A-B/few small rounded and subangular; medium core; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands; ext.: red antithetic spirals and vertical wavy line
4	Bowl	IBL 24	IVNE.7.341.2 L. 7085	b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B-C/many small angular and rounded; no core; rim and ext.: red and black horizontal bands, vertical wavy line and isolated spirals; handle: red line
5	Bowl	IBL 24	IVNW.25.259.3 L. 25074	b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B/few small subangular and few medium-size angular; no core; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands; ext.: red and black vertical wavy line and antithetic spirals; handle: black lines
6	Bowl	IBL 24	IVNE.23.326.1 L. 23078.1	b	Paste: 5YR 7/3 pink; levigation/inclusions—A-B/medium amount of small angular and rounded; no core; int., rim and ext.: red and black horizontal bands; ext.: black antithetic spirals and vertical wavy line
7	Bowl	IBL 24	IVNW.41.141.4 L. 41040.1	b	Paste: 5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B-C/many small and few medium-size angular; no core; rim and ext.: red and black horizontal bands; ext.: black spirals and vertical line
8	Bowl	IBL 24	IVNE.7.316.1 L. 7078	b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B/few small subrounded; no core; rim and ext.: white slip with red horizontal bands; ext.: red spirals and vertical wavy line; handle: red line (Color Photo 5.2:1)
9	Bowl	IBL 24	IVNE.7.341.20 L. 7085	b	Paste: 5YR 8/3 pink; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to subrounded and few medium-size subangular to subrounded; no core; int., rim and ext.: red and black horizontal bands; ext.: black spiral; handle: black lines
10	Bowl	IBL 24	IVNW.39.137.5 L. 39038	b	Paste: 5YR 8/2 pinkish white; levigation/inclusions—B-C/many small angular; no core; rim: brown horizontal band; ext.: brown spiral; handle: brown short vertical lines
11	Bowl	IBL 24	IVNE.8.279.11 L. 8073	a	Paste: 5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B-C/few small angular, medium amount of small rounded and few medium-size rounded to subrounded; no core; rim and ext.: red and black horizontal bands
12	Bowl	IBL 24	IVNW.40.160.4 L. 40036	b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/few small to large angular; no core; rim and ext.: red and black horizontal bands; ext.: red isolated spirals and vertical wavy lines
13	Bowl	IBL 24	IVNE.23.321.1 L. 23078	a	Paste: 2.5YR 5/6 red; levigation/inclusions—B/many small rounded and angular; thin core; int. and rim: white slip with red horizontal bands; ext.: white slip with black antithetic spirals; handle: black line
14	Bowl	IBL 24	IVNE.7.346.1 L. 7085	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and medium amount of medium-size subangular to subrounded; thin core; ext.: white slip with red and black horizontal bands, antithetic spirals and vertical wavy line
15	Bowl	IBL 24	IVNE.7.335.5 L. 7084.1	b	Paste: 10YR 5/3 brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular; no core; int., rim and ext.: red horizontal bands; ext.: red antithetic spirals and vertical wavy lines
16	Bowl	IBL 24	IVNW.7.139.4 L. 7034	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—A-B/few small subangular; no core; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands, ext.: brown isolated spirals and vertical wavy line
17	Bowl	IBL 24	IVNW.27.382.1 L. 27102	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular and medium amount of small subrounded; no core; ext.: white slip with black and red antithetic spirals, vertical wavy lines and horizontal bands
18	Bowl	IBL 24	IVNW.26.217.3 L. 26096	b	Paste: 10YR 7/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small rounded to subangular; medium core; int., rim and ext.: red horizontal bands; ext.: black quirks?
19	Bowl	IBL 24	IVNW.42.282.12 L. 42098	a	Paste: 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small rounded and few small angular; no core; int. and rim: red horizontal bands; ext.: black quirks

(Nos. 20–21 on page 413)

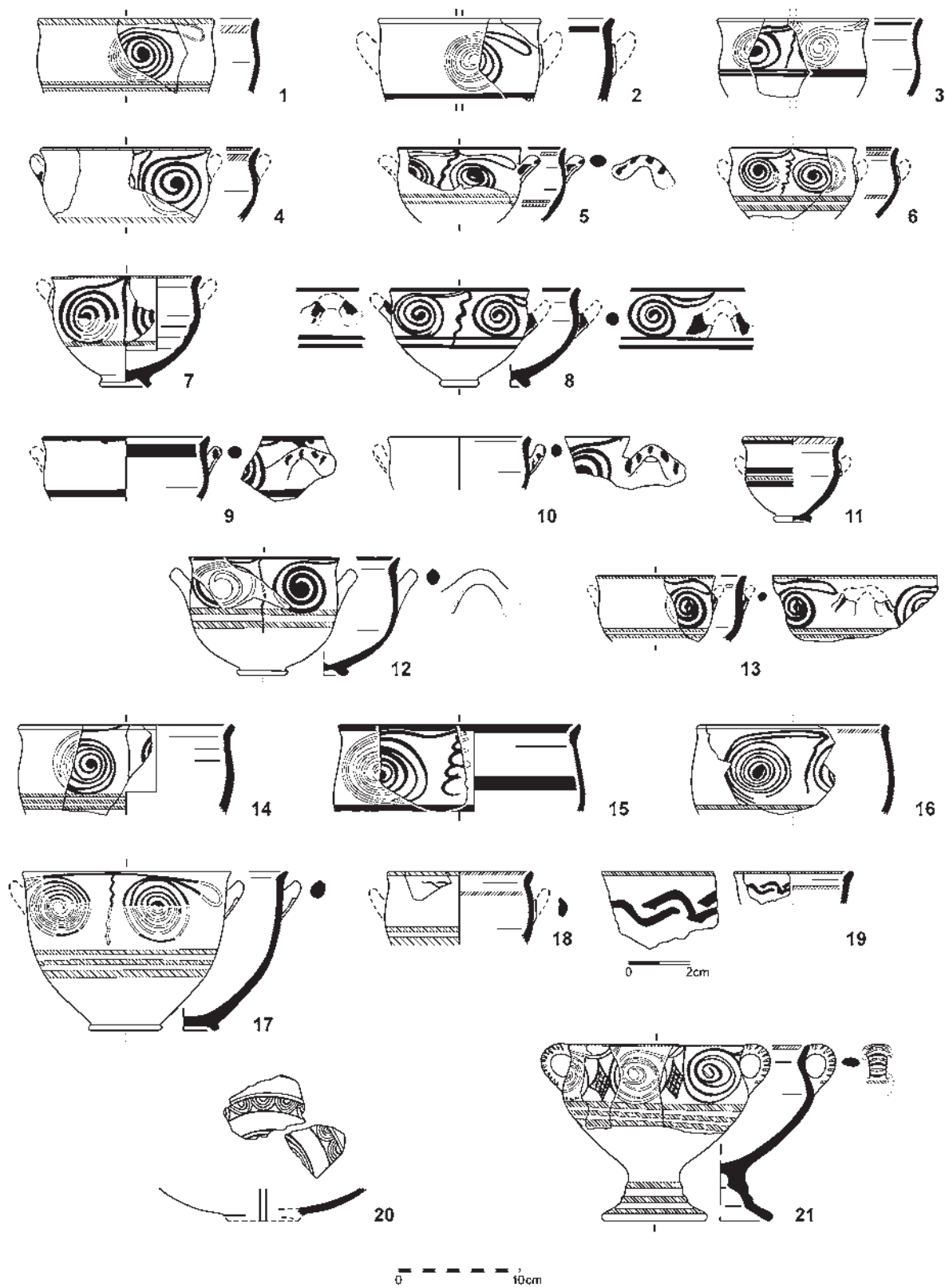


Fig. 5.50

Fig. 5.51: Stratum VIA: Philistine

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Krater	IKR 9?	IVNW.27.350.1 L. 27091	b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C–D/few large subrounded and many small subangular; thin core
2	Krater	IKR 9?	IVNE.7.349.1 L. 7088	b	Paste: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—C–D/medium amount of large rounded to subangular, few large angular to rounded and many small angular; no core
3	Krater	IKR 9	IVNE.8.292.2 L. 8072	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—C many small rounded and angular; no core; rim and ext.: white slip with red horizontal bands; handle: red splash
4	Krater	IKR 9	IVNE.7.309.3 L. 7074	b	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small angular and few small medium-size rounded; thin core; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands; handle: red horizontal line

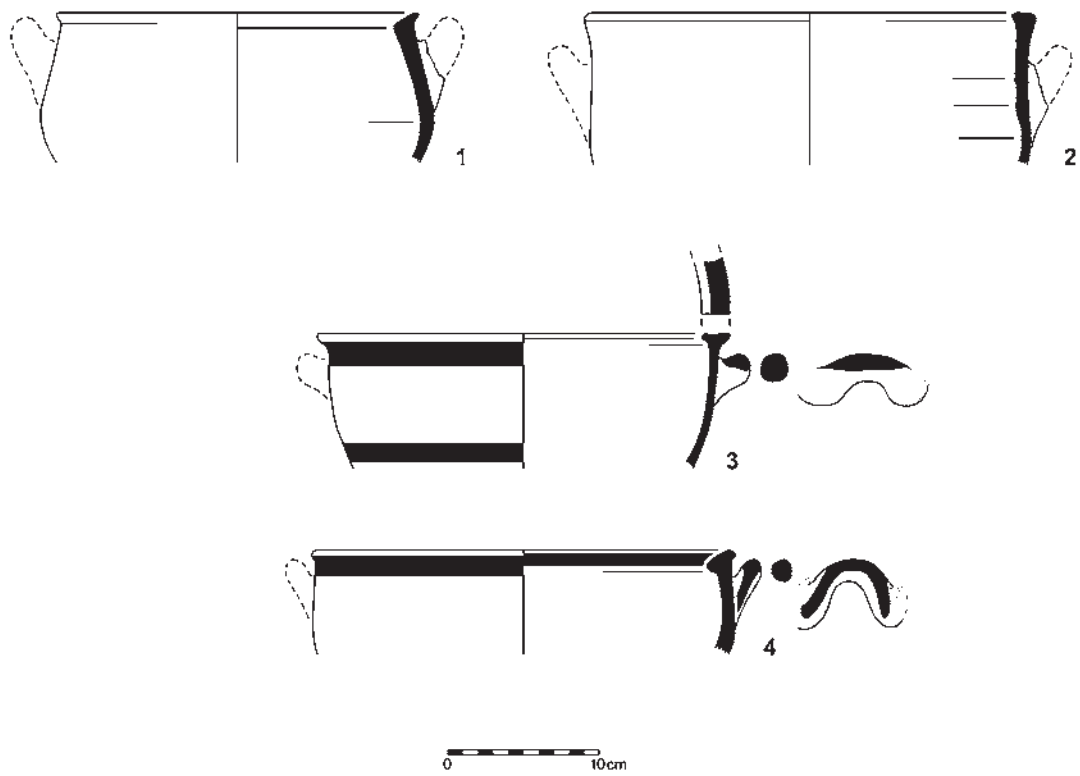


Fig. 5.51

Fig. 5.52: Stratum VIA: Philistine

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Krater	IKR 9	IVNE.9.218.1 L. 9068	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and rounded and many medium-size subangular; thin core; ext.: white slip with red and black horizontal bands, vertical lines, bird, scale pattern, dots and vertical semicircles
2	Krater	IKR 9	IVNW.10.123.6 L. 10036	a	Paste: 5YR 6/3 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few small angular and rounded and few medium-size to large rounded; no core; rim: red horizontal band; ext.: white slip with red and black vertical lines, horizontal band, bird and concentric semicircles
3	Krater	IKR 9	IVNW.27.347.20 L. 27090	b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—A–B/few small angular; no core; rim: white slip with red horizontal band; ext.: white slip with red and black vertical lines, bird and vertical semicircles
4	Krater	IKR 9	IVNW.41.159.18 L. 41040.1	b	Paste: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small subangular and few large angular to subangular; no core; rim: red horizontal band; ext.: white slip with red and black bird and horizontal band (Color Photo 5.5:7)
5	Krater	IKR 9	IVNW.9.463.12 L. 9048P	a	Paste: 5YR 4/3 reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and medium amount of medium-size subangular to sub-rounded; thin core; ext.: white slip with red and black vertical straight and wavy lines, dots, horizontal bands, bird, lotus flower and scale pattern
6	Krater	IKR 9	IVNE.7.335.1 L. 7084.1	b	Paste: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small rounded and angular; no core; rim and ext.: white slip with red and black horizontal bands, spiral and concentric semicircles
7	Krater	IKR 9	IVNE.9.228.1 L. 9070	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small and medium-size subangular to subrounded; no core; rim: red horizontal band; ext.: white slip with red and black horizontal bands, concentric semicircles, lozenge and stemmed spirals; handle: black line (Color Photo 5.5:2)
8	Krater	IKR 9	IVNW.23.115.1 L. 23031	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few small to large rounded and few small angular; medium core; rim: red horizontal band and short lines; ext.: white slip with red and black concentric semicircles, horizontal band, isolated spirals, triangles and vertical wavy lines (Color Photo 5.5:6)
9	Krater	IKR 9	IVNE.25.381.1 L. 25072	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—C many small rounded and angular; no core; rim and ext.: white slip with red horizontal bands; Maltese cross and lozenge
10	Krater	IKR 9	IVNE.23.318.1 L. 23079	a	Paste: 5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular and many medium-size angular; no core; rim: red horizontal band; ext.: red and black horizontal bands, Maltese cross, isolated spirals, concentric semicircles; handle: red splash

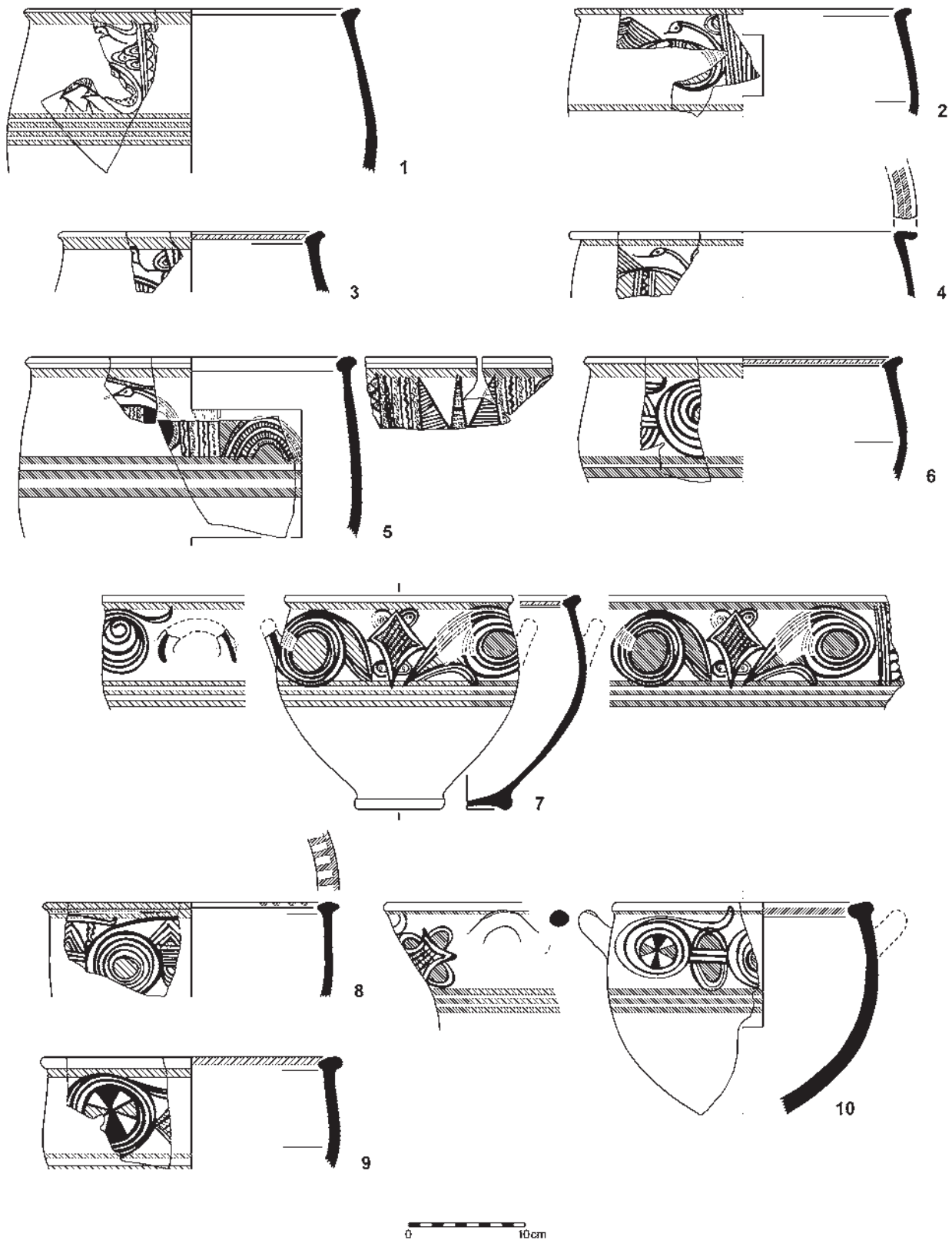


Fig. 5.52

Fig. 5.53: Stratum VIA: Philistine

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Krater	IKR 9	IVNW.40.116.12 L. 40036	b	Paste: 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small and medium-size angular; medium core; rim: red horizontal band; ext.: white slip with red and black spiral and Maltese cross
2	Krater	IKR 9	IVNE.9.228.1 L. 9070	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and many medium-size subrounded; medium core; rim: red horizontal band; ext.: white slip with red and black horizontal band, spiral and Maltese cross
3	Krater	IKR 9	IVNE.23.315.1 L. 23078	a	Paste: 7.5YR 8/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C-D/many small angular and rounded and medium amount of medium to large subangular; medium core; rim and ext.: white slip with red and black horizontal bands, vertical semicircles, scale pattern, dots, vertical lines, Maltese cross and chevron
4	Krater	IKR 9	IVNE.8.274.1 L. 8072	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B-C/medium amount of small rounded and subangular and medium amount of medium-size angular; medium core; rim: red horizontal band; ext.: white slip with red and black horizontal bands and isolated spirals (Color Photo 5.5:10)
5	Krater	IKR 9	IVNW.40.116.1, 32 IVNW.40.160.1 L. 40036	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B-C/medium amount of small angular to subangular, medium amount of medium-size rounded; no core; rim: red horizontal band; ext.: white slip with red and black isolated spiral; vertical semicircles, horizontal bands and vertical lines
6	Krater	IKR 9	IVNE.7.328.49 L. 7081	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B-C/medium amount of medium-size angular to subrounded and many small angular; medium core; ext.: white slip with red and black horizontal bands, vertical lines, vertical half-circles and concentric half-circles
7	Krater	IKR 9	IVNW.25.307.19 L. 25098	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small rounded to subangular; no core; ext.: white slip with red and black horizontal bands and stemmed spiral; handle: short red lines
8	Krater	IKR 9	IVNE.7.309.2 L. 7074	b	Paste: 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C-D/many small angular and rounded and few large rounded; medium core; ext.: white slip with red and black horizontal band, isolated spirals and lozenge
9	Krater	IKR 9	IVNW.26.282.1 IVNW.26.126.2 IVNW.26.227.10 L. 26119	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C-D/few large rounded to subrounded and medium amount of small to medium-size subrounded; no core; rim: red horizontal band; ext.: white slip with black tongue and horizontal band
10	Krater	IKR 9	IVNE.25.345.11 L. 25058	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and rounded and many medium-size subrounded; thick core; rim: red horizontal band; ext.: white slip with red and black horizontal bands, vertical lines, double axes and vertical semicircles
11	Krater	IKR 9	IVNW.24.256.1 L. 24055P	a	Paste: 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/few small and medium-size subangular; thin core; ext.: white slip with red and black vertical lines, horizontal band and double axe; rim: red band

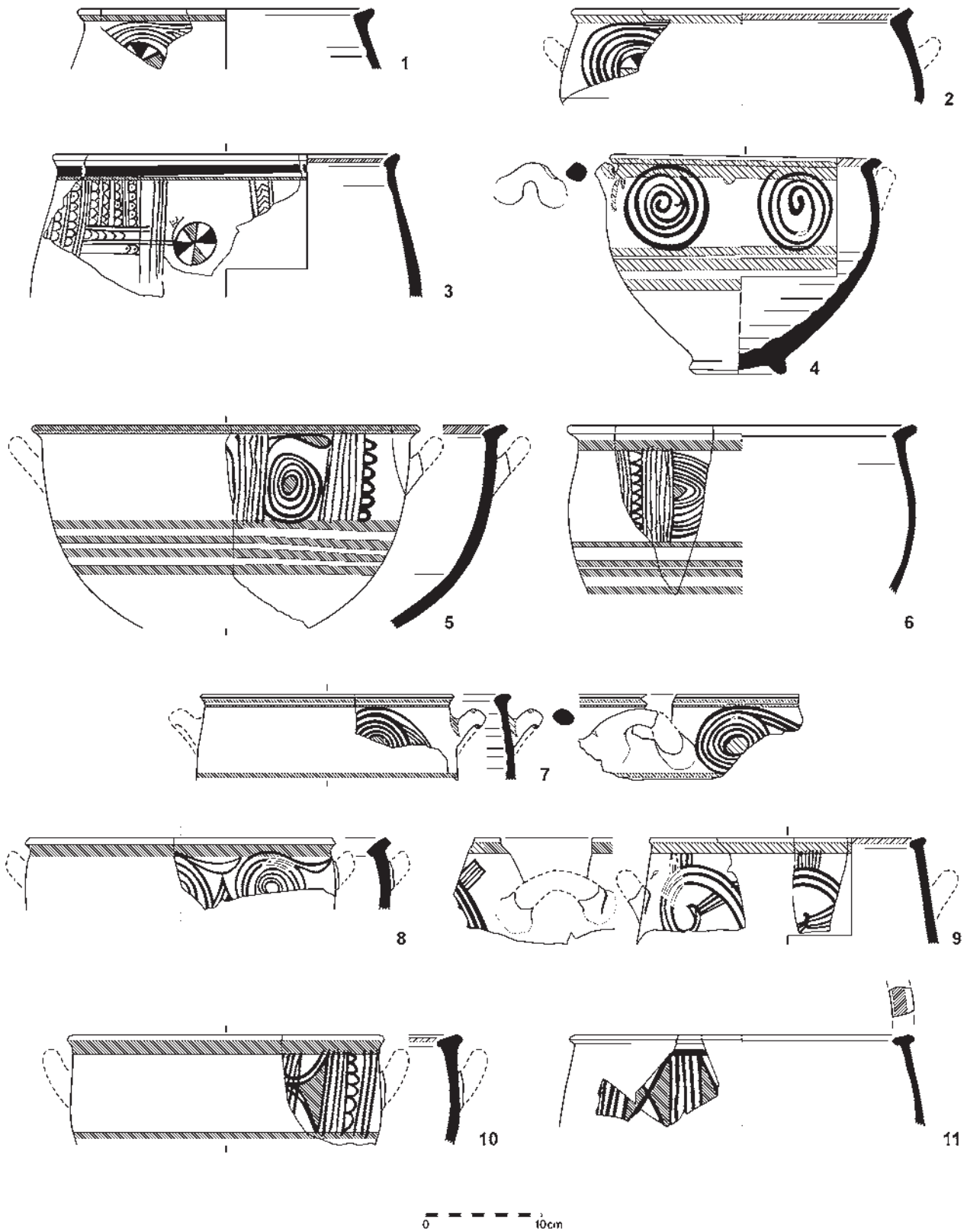


Fig. 5.53

Fig. 5.54: Stratum VIA: Philistine

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Krater	IKR 9	IVNW.41.190.13 L. 41040.1	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small angular and rounded; medium core; ext.: white slip with red and black vertical lines, horizontal bands and lozenge
2	Krater	IKR 9	IVNW.10.130.1 L. 10045	b	Paste: 5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular, medium amount of small rounded and few medium-size subangular; no core; ext.: white slip with red and black vertical lines, vertical chevrons, concentric semicircles and horizontal band
3	Body sherd	Phil 2–3	IVNE.25.362.1 L. 25058	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C–D/few small angular, many small rounded and many medium-size to large subangular; thick core; ext.: white slip with red and black bird, vertical lines and horizontal bands
4	Body sherd	Phil 2–3	IVNW.23.83.1 L. 23029.1	b	Paste: 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size subangular to rounded; no core; ext.: white slip with red and black bird and horizontal bands
5	Body sherd	Phil 2–3	IVNW.27.343.1 L. 27090	b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—A/few small rounded to angular; medium core; ext.: red and black horizontal bands, bird, chevron and vertical lines (Color Photo 5.7:3)
6	Body sherd	Phil 2–3	IVNW.42.294.9 L. 42107	a	Paste: 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small rounded and angular; no core; ext.: white slip with brown horizontal bands and bird
7	Stirrup jar	ISTJ 2?	IVNW.27.347.2,1 L. 27090	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—A–B/few small to medium rounded to subangular; thick core; ext.: red and black bird, dots, net, horizontal chevron, vertical chevron, vertical lines and horizontal bands
8	Krater?	IKR 9?	IVNE.8.289.12 L. 8072	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small and medium-size rounded; medium core; ext.: white slip with red and black horizontal bands, spiral and Maltese cross
9	Body sherd	Phil 2–3	IVNE.7.328.48 L. 7081	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small to medium-size angular; no core; ext.: brown horizontal bands and net
10	Body sherd	Phil 2–3	IVNW.42.284.4 L. 42098	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/few small rounded to angular; no core; ext.: red and black bird, horizontal bands and vertical lines
11	Body sherd	Phil 2–3	IVNW.41.188.14 L. 41040	a	Paste: 2.5YR 5/6 red; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small angular and medium amount of medium-size angular to subrounded; no core; ext.: white slip with red and black bird?
12	Jug	IJUG 11	IVNW.26.218.29 L. 26099A	a	Paste: 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small rounded and few medium-size angular; no core; ext.: white slip with red and black triangle and horizontal lines
13	Krater?	IKR 9?	IVNW.42.299.2 L. 42094	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small angular to rounded and few medium-size rounded; no core; ext.: white slip with red and black horizontal bands and checker-board pattern
14	Bowl	IBL Varia 26	IVNW.43.346.5 L. 43084	a	Paste: 10YR 7/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—A–B/few small rounded to subangular; no core; ext.: red and black horizontal bands and horizontal wavy line

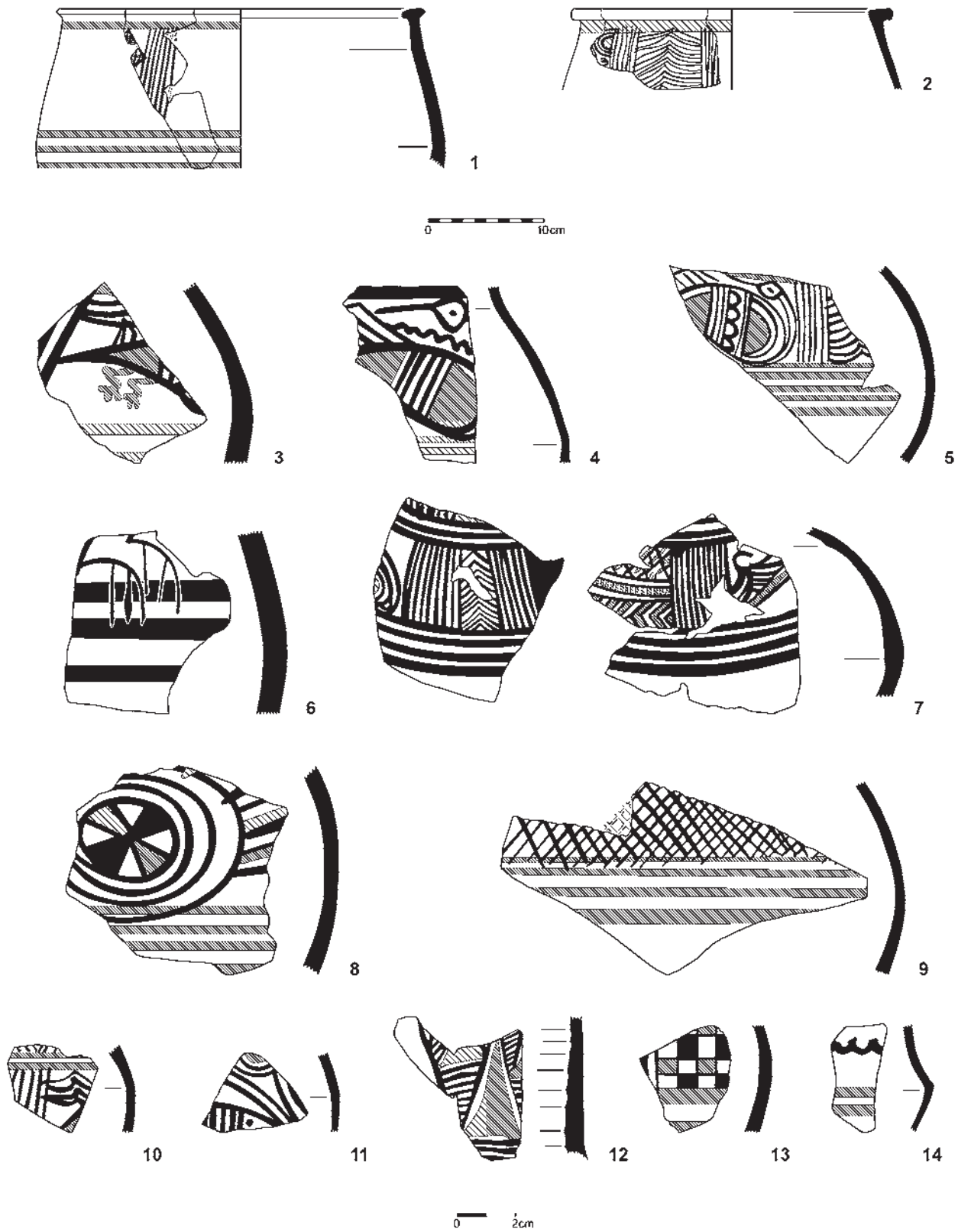


Fig. 5.54

Fig. 5.55: Stratum VIA: Philistine

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNE.23.328.1 L. 23083	b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular and rounded and few medium-size subrounded; no core (Color Photo 5.6:3)
2	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNW.39.128.1 L. 39036P	a	Paste: 5YR 5/3 reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular, few medium-size subrounded and few medium-size rounded; no core
3	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNE.25.350.1 L. 25058	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/few small angular, many medium-size rounded and medium-size subrounded; thick core
4	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNE.8.327.7 L. 8083P	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/few small angular and rounded and few medium-size rounded; no core
5	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNE.23.358.4 L. 23083	b	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to subangular and few medium-size subrounded to subangular; medium core
6	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNW.26.231.5 L. 26105	a	Paste: 10YR 4/1 dark gray; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to large rounded to angular; no core
7	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNE.9.249.7 L. 9076	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small rounded and angular; no core
8	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNE.7.342.17 L. 7085	b	Paste: 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size subangular; thin core
9	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNE.25.362.14 L. 25058	a	Paste: 2.5YR 5/6 red; levigation/inclusions—C–D/many small angular and rounded and many medium to large subrounded; no core
10	Basin	IBSN 2	IVNW.41.112.4 L. 41039	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular and few medium-size subangular; no core
11	Basin	IBSN 2	IVNE.25.347.3 L. 25058	a	Paste: 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and rounded and few medium-size to large subangular; no core
12	Basin	IBSN Varia	IVNE.23.297.12 L. 23077	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular and few medium-size to large subrounded; medium core
13	Basin	IBSN Varia	IVNW.26.247.5 L. 26106	b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—A–B/few small angular; no core

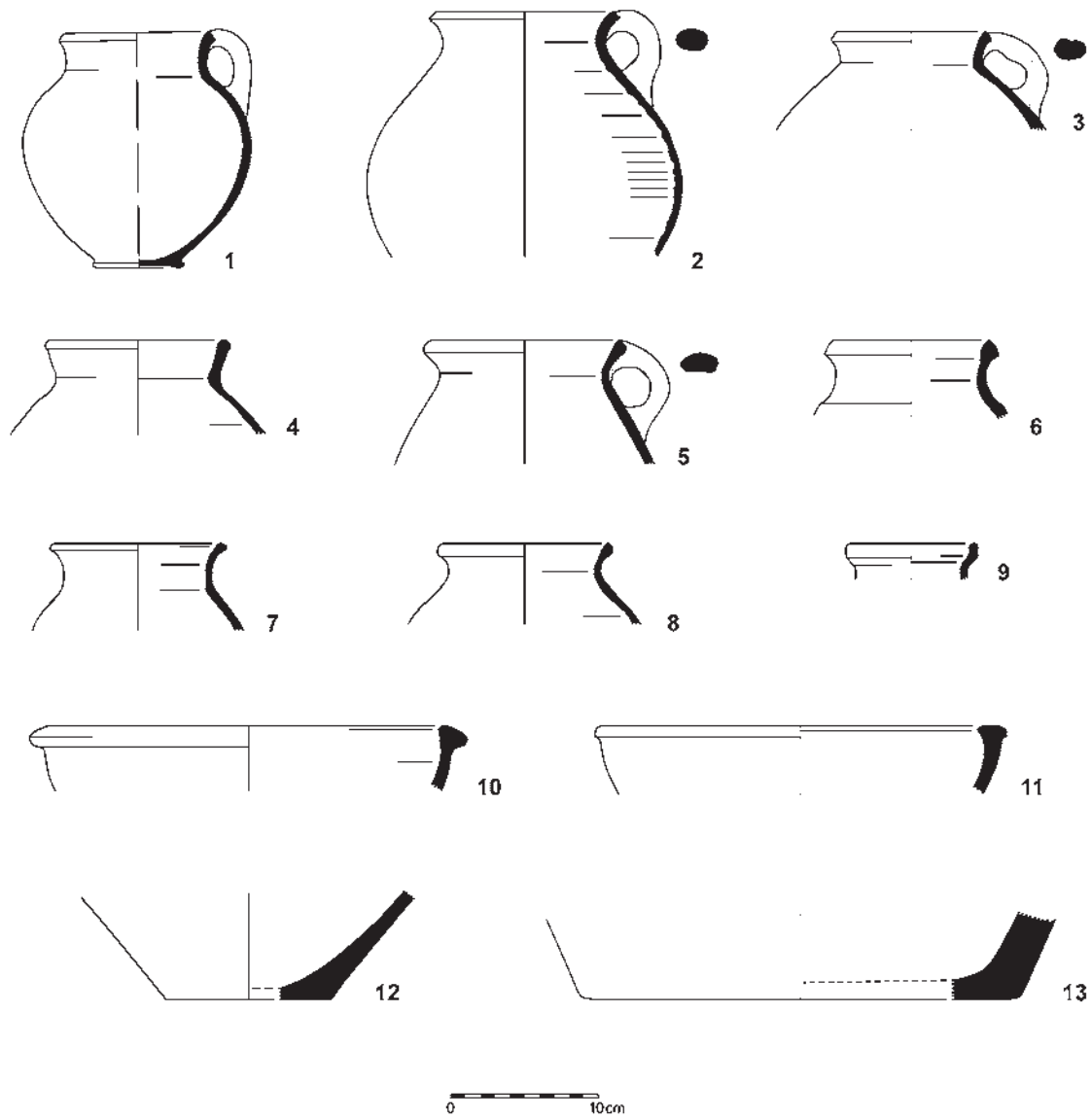


Fig. 5.55

Fig. 5.56: Stratum VIA: Philistine: 1, 3–11, 14–15; local-tradition: 2, 12–13

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Strainer jug	ISJUG 2?	IVNE.7.334.1 L. 7080.1	b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B/ medium amount of small angular and rounded, few medium-size subrounded; no core; ext.: white slip with red and black horizontal bands, concentric semicircles and spiral
2	Strainer jug	ISJUG 3.1	IVNE.8.301.7 L. 8077P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular and rounded and few medium-size subangular; no core; ext.: red slip with black horizontal bands
3	Rim	Phil 2–3	IVNE.7.316.12 L. 7078	b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and few large subrounded; no core; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands
4	Rim	Phil 2–3	IVNW.23.115.4 L. 23031	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B–C/ many small angular and few medium-size subrounded; no core; int., rim and ext.: white slip with red horizontal bands
5	Feeding bottle	IFB 1	IVNW.24.275.24 L. 24055	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/ many small rounded to subangular; medium core; ext.: traces of red paint
6	Feeding bottle	IFB 1	IVNW.43.352.1 L. 43084	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/few small rounded and many small angular; no core; ext.: red horizon- tal bands; handle: short red horizontal lines (Color Photo 5.7:5)
7	Rim	Phil 2–3	IVNW.10.129.11 L. 10045	b	Paste: 2.5YR 5/6 red; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few small rounded, many small angular and few medium-size subrounded; no core; ext.: red horizontal band; handle: short red horizontal lines
8	Base	Phil 2–3	IVNE.8.289.3 L. 8072	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B–C/ medium amount of small angular and few medium-size rounded; thick core; ext.: white slip with red horizontal bands
9	Stirrup jar	ISTJ 2	IVNE.23.321.5 L. 23078	a	Paste: 5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular and rounded; no core; ext.: black spiral
10	Amphoriskos	IAMK 1	IVNE.8.297.1 L. 8072	a	Paste: 5R 7/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular to rounded; no core; ext.: white slip with red and black concentric semicircles, chevrons and horizontal bands; handles: short red vertical lines
11	Amphoriskos	IAMK 1	IVNE.7.309.1 L. 7074	b	Paste: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and few medium-size rounded; no core; ext.: white slip with red and black horizontal bands, vertical wavy line and spirals; handle: black line
12	Pyxis	IPYX 2.1	IVNE.8.301.10 L. 8079	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/ many small angular, many medium-size subangular and few small rounded; no core (Color Photo 5.7:14)
13	Pyxis	IPYX 1	IVNE.8.305.1 L. 8077P	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/many small subangular and rounded, few small angular and few medium- size subangular; no core (Color Photo 5.7:13)
14	Bottle	IBTL 2	IVNW.41.189.26 L. 41040.1	b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B/many small angular to subangular; thick core; ext.: white slip with red and black vertical lines, horizontal bands and lozenge
15	Lid	IMISC 1?	IVNW.41.189.15 L. 41040.1	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to subrounded and few medium-size subangular; no core; ext.: red and black horizontal bands and spiral

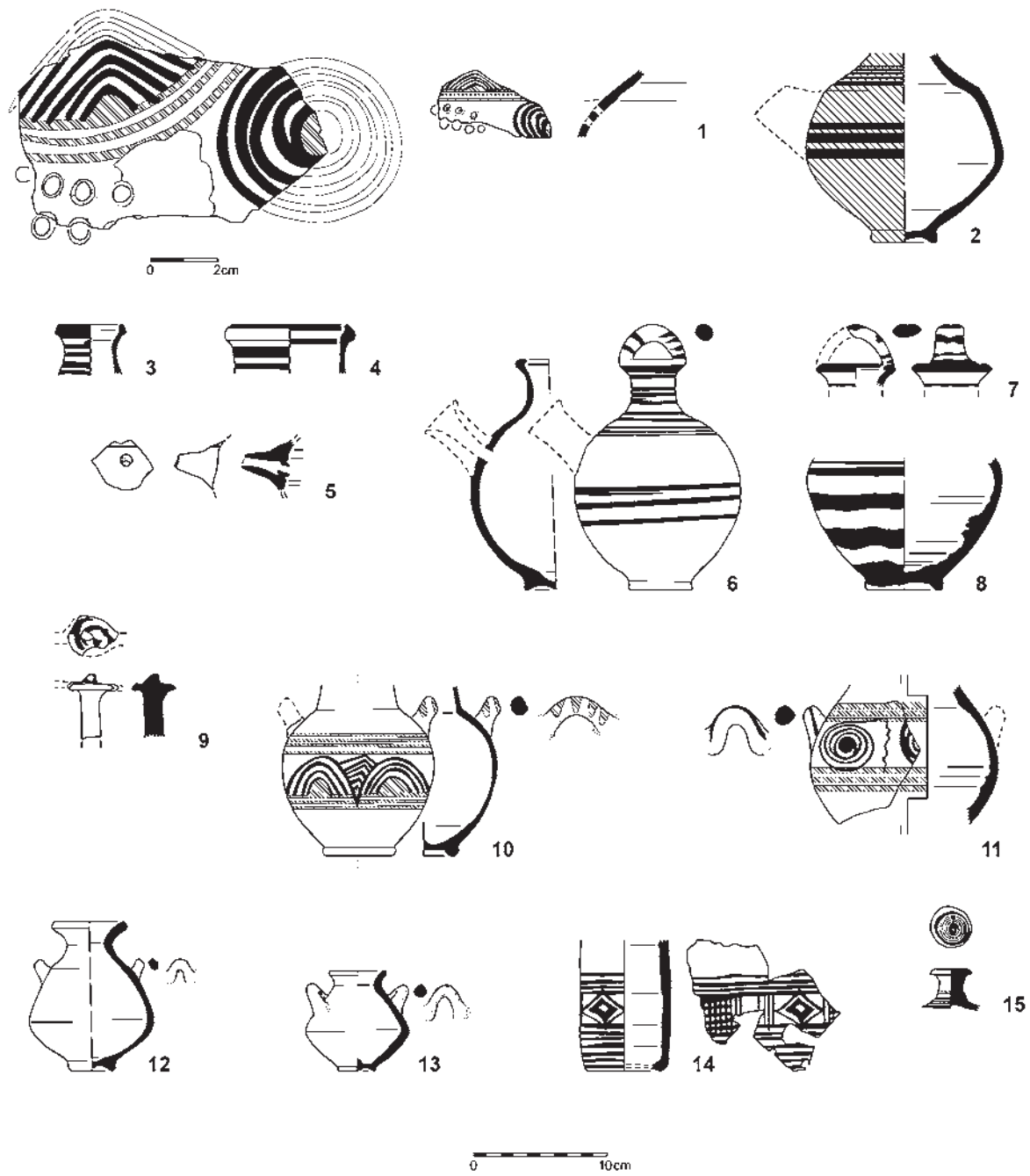


Fig. 5.56

Fig. 5.57: Stratum VC: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNE.9.186.1 L. 9059	b	Paste: 10YR 8/2 white; levigation/inclusions—A–B/few medium-size subangular and medium amount of small angular; no core
2	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNE.23.312.9 L. 23075	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—D–E/medium amount of large angular and many small and medium-size subangular to angular; no core
3	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.26.189.1 L. 26081	b	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C–D/many small angular to rounded and medium amount of medium-size subangular to subrounded; thick core
4	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNE.7.286.6 L. 7063	a	Paste: 10YR 6/3 pale brown; levigation/inclusions—C–D/medium amount of small and large subrounded; no core
5	Bowl	IBL 3	IVNE.7.300.1 L. 7063.1	b	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—A–B/few small subrounded to subangular; no core
6	Bowl	IBL 3	IVNW.23.77.2 L. 23025	b	Paste: 2.5YR 5/6 red; levigation/inclusions—B/many small angular and few medium-size rounded; no core
7	Bowl	IBL 3	IVNE.8.246.15 L. 8063	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small angular to rounded; no core
8	Bowl	IBL 3	IVNE.7.291.16 L. 7063.1	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—D–E/many small and medium-size subangular and medium amount of large subangular; medium core; ext.: red unidentifiable motif
9	Bowl	IBL 3	IVNW.8.327.1 L. 8038P	a/b	Paste: 2.5YR 6/6 light red; levigation/inclusions—C–D few large rounded and many small to medium-size angular; thick core
10	Bowl	IBL 3	IVNE.24.238.2 L. 24052	b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; thick core
11	Bowl	IBL 1?	IVNW.27.256.24 L. 27066.1	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many medium to small subangular; thick core
12	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.24.229.1 L. 24048P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B/many small angular to subrounded; no core
13	Rim	IMISC Local-tradition	IVNE.23.290.27 L. 23075	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; no core
14	Rim	IMISC Local-tradition	IVNE.7.289.13 L. 7063.1	b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small to medium-size subangular to subrounded; medium core
15	Bowl	IBL 17?	IVNW.9.389.8 L. 9035.1	b	Paste: 10YR 7/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B/many small rounded to subrounded; thick core
16	Bowl	IBL 10.1	IVNE.23.284.22 L. 23075	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to subangular and few large subrounded; no core
17	Bowl	IBL 10.1	IVNW.41.103.3 L. 41035.1	b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small to medium-size subrounded to subangular; medium core
18	Bowl	IBL 10.1	IVNE.24.244.30 L. 24052	b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; thick core
19	Bowl	IBL 10.1	IVNE.23.351.7 L. 23075	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; no core
20	Bowl	IBL 10.1	IVNW.39.131.10 L. 39041	b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size subrounded to subangular; no core
21	Bowl	IBL Varia 2	IVNW.8.335.16 L. 8040	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/few small angular to subangular and many medium-size rounded; thin core

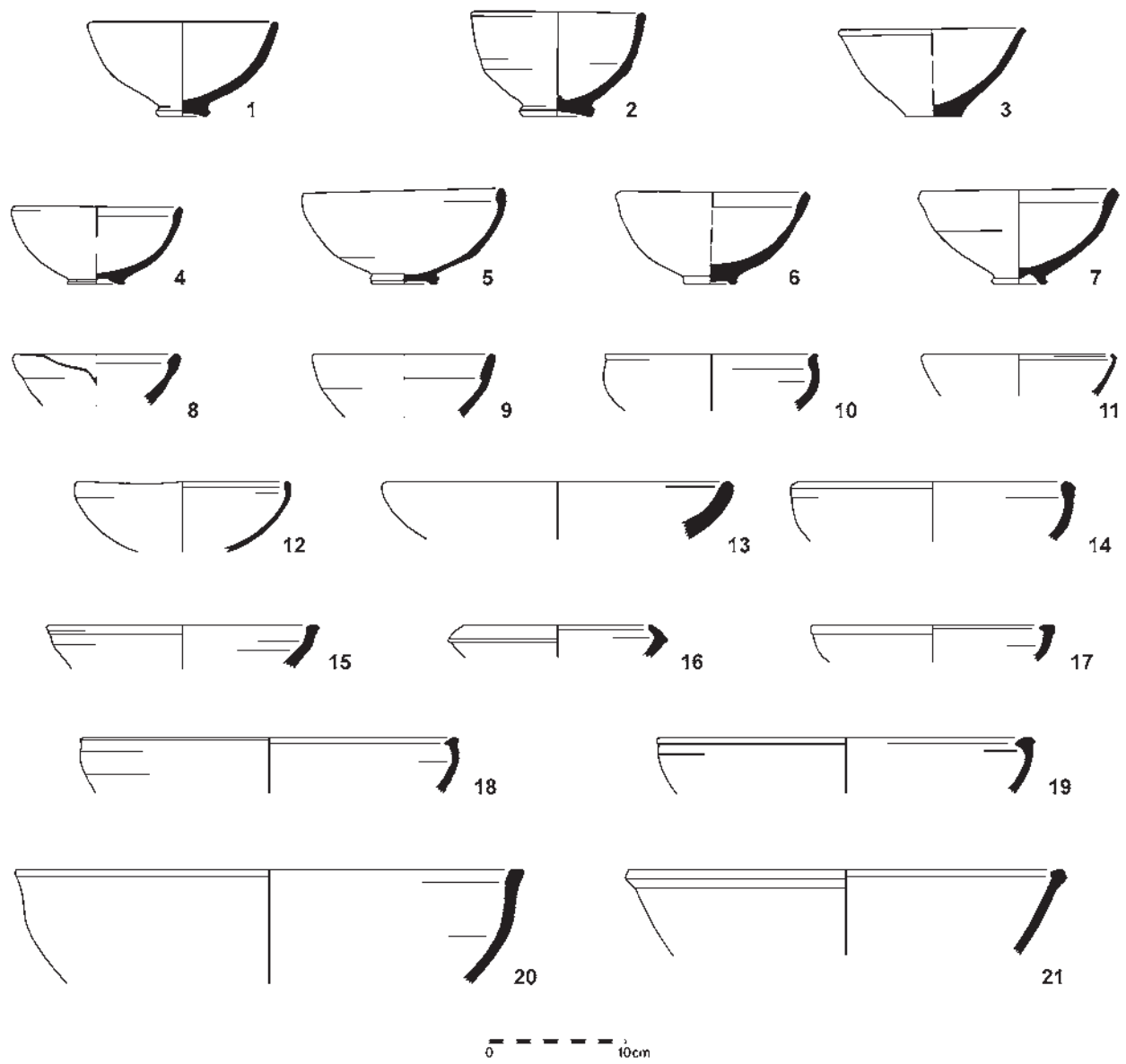


Fig. 5.57

Fig. 5.58: Stratum VC: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Bowl	IBL 5	IVNW.23.71.1 L. 23026	b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular and medium amount of medium-size rounded; no core; int. and rim: red horizontal bands and spiral
2	Bowl	IBL 5	IVNW.23.70.1 L. 23026	b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular and medium amount of medium-size rounded; no core; int. and rim: red horizontal bands and spiral
3	Bowl	IBL 5	IVNW.43.207.6 L. 43053	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and subrounded; no core; int. and rim: red horizontal bands and spiral
4	Bowl	IBL 3	IVNW.24.234.1 L. 24048	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small to medium-size angular to subangular; no core; rim: red horizontal band
5	Bowl	IBL 3?	IVNE.7.286.25 L. 7063	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few small angular and few medium-size subrounded to rounded; no core; rim: red horizontal bands
6	Bowl	IBL 5	IVNW.43.247.5 L. 43056	a	Paste: 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small rounded and medium amount of small angular; thick core; upper int. and upper ext.: white slip; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands
7	Bowl	IBL 1?	IVNW.8.314.25 L. 8038P	a	Paste: 2.5YR 6/6 light red; levigation/inclusions—C many small subangular to rounded; no core; rim: red short horizontal stripes
8	Bowl	IBL 5	IVNW.43.231.26 L. 43053.1	b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few small angular and few medium-size subrounded; medium core; rim and ext.: white slip with red horizontal bands
9	Bowl	IBL 1?	IVNW.27.245.10 L. 27060.1	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small rounded and few small angular to subangular; no core; rim: white slip with red horizontal band
10	Bowl	IBL 1?	IVNW.43.249.3 L. 43056	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small and medium-size subangular to subrounded; medium core; rim: red horizontal band
11	Bowl	IBL 10.1	IVNW.43.247.3 L. 43065.1	a	Paste: 5YR 7/6; reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—D/many small angular, medium amount of medium-size and large subrounded; thick core; rim: red horizontal band
12	Bowl	IBL Varia 27	IVNE.24.302.1 L. 24060	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular; no core; rim: red horizontal band
13	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNW.9.389.16 L. 9035.1	b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C/few small rounded and medium amount of medium-size angular; thick core
14	Bowl	IBL 8 (var)	IVNE.7.277.41 L. 7063	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C–D/many small angular and few large subrounded; thin core
15	Bowl	IBL 8?	IVNE.23.295.16 L. 23075	b	Paste: 2.5YR 5/6 red; levigation/inclusions—C/few small angular and many medium-size subangular; no core
16	Bowl	IBL 11	IVNE.24.218.4 L. 24044	b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small rounded to subangular; no core; int. and rim: black horizontal bands
17	Bowl	IBL 11 (var)	IVNW.43.429.15 L. 43113	a/b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size subrounded to subangular; thin core; int. and rim: red horizontal bands
18	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNW.23.78.8 L. 23027A	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of medium-size subangular to rounded and many small angular; medium core; rim: red horizontal band
19	Bowl	IBL 8 (var)	IVNW.24.272.1 L. 24048	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small subrounded to rounded and few medium-size rounded; no core; int.: red Gezer bowl decoration
20	Bowl	IBL 8 (var)	IVNW.43.320.35 L. 43091	b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular to subangular; medium core; int. and rim: red horizontal bands; int.: red Gezer bowl decoration
21	Bowl	IBL Varia 21	IVNE.24.270.6 L. 24058	b	Paste: 10YR 6/3 pale brown; levigation/inclusions—C many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; thick core; int.: red Gezer bowl decoration
22	Bowl	IBL Varia 21	IVNE.9.165.11 L. 9050.1	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many medium-size angular to subangular and many small angular to subrounded; thick core; int.: red Gezer bowl decoration

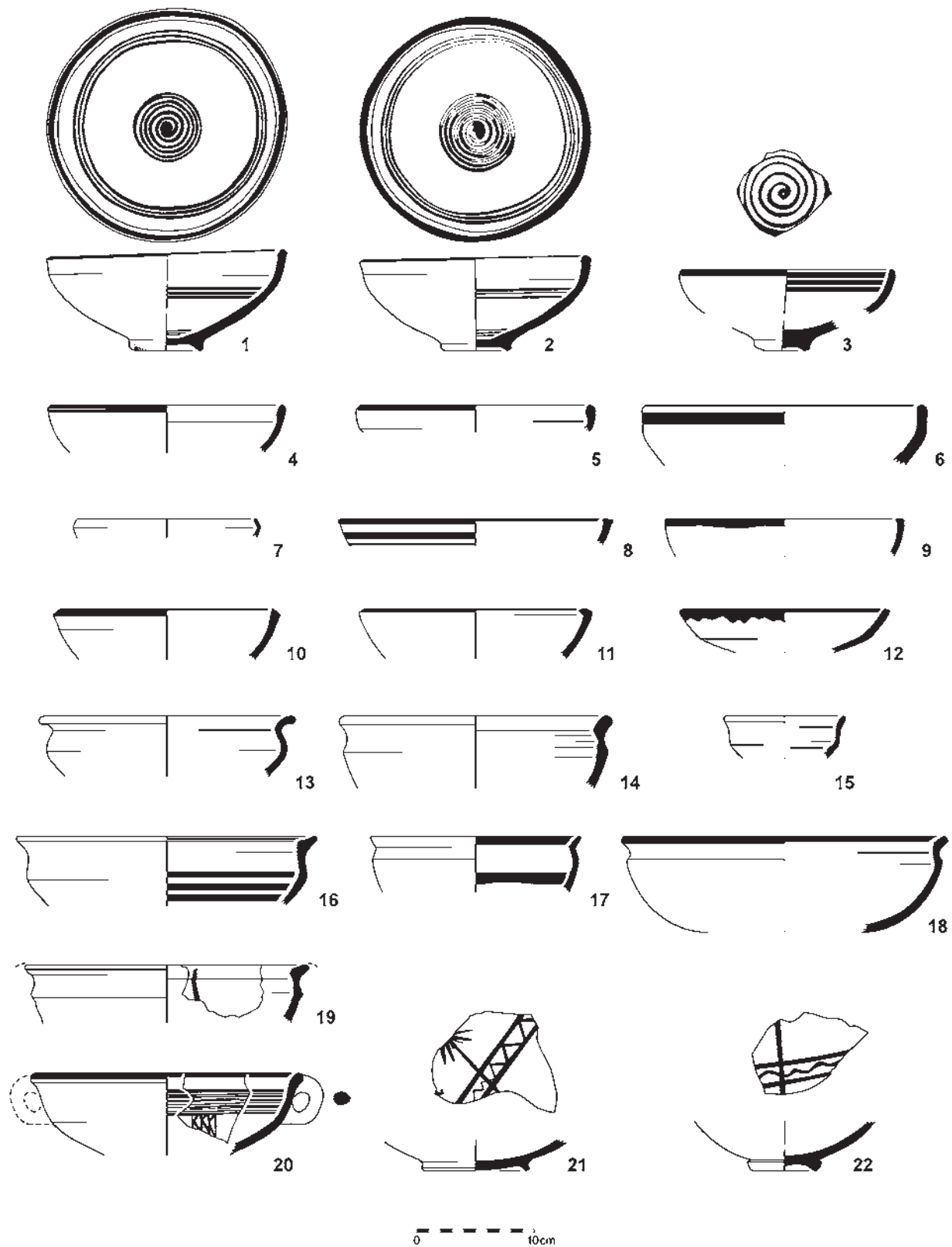


Fig. 5.58

Fig. 5.59: Stratum VC: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Bowl	IBL Varia 5	IVNW.43.216.1 L. 43053	a	Paste: 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small angular to subrounded few medium rounded; thick core
2	Bowl	IBL Varia 6	IVNW.43.439.38 L. 43113	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C–D/many small to medium-size subrounded to angular and few large subrounded to subangular; no core
3	Bowl	IBL 10	IVNW.39.108.1 L. 39041	b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/few medium-size rounded to subangular and medium amount of small angular to rounded; thick core; int.: red and black horizontal bands
4	Bowl	IBL 5?	IVNE.7.291.25 L. 7063.1	b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small subrounded to subangular; thick core; int., and ext.: white slip; rim: red horizontal band
5	Bowl	IBL Varia 5	IVNW.43.213.15 L. 43053	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small subangular and few medium-size subrounded; medium core; int., rim and ext.: white slip with red horizontal bands
6	Bowl	IBL 10	IVNW.8.317.9 L. 8038.1	b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—A–B/few small angular and rounded; medium core; int.: white slip with red and black horizontal bands
7	Bowl	IBL 13	IVNW.27.260.2 L. 27068	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular to rounded; no core; int. an ext.: red slip; rim: black short horizontal stripes
8	Bowl	IBL Varia 6	IVNE.7.288.2 L. 7068	b	Paste: 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small to medium-size angular to subrounded; medium core; hand burnish
9	Bowl	IBL 12 (var)	IVNW.24.230.11 L. 24048	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small to medium-size subangular to subrounded; medium core; rim: black short horizontal stripes; wheel burnish
10	Bowl	IBL 17	IVNW.27.215.17 L. 27060.1	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small and medium-size angular to subrounded; medium core; int. and ext.: red slip
11	Bowl	IBL 16	IVNW.24.240.16 L. 24048.1	b	Paste: 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—C–D/medium amount of medium-size angular to subrounded and many small angular; medium core; int. and ext.: red slip; wheel burnish
12	Bowl	IBL 22	IVNW.40.143.11 L. 40042	b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/few large subrounded, medium amount of medium-size subrounded to subangular and many small subrounded; medium core
13	Scoop	ISCP 1	IVNW.25.235.2 L. 25067P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B/few small rounded; no core
14	Chalice	ICH 2	IVNE.9.273.1 L. 9084	b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular and medium amount of small to medium-size subrounded to subangular; no core; rim: red horizontal band (Color Photo 5.4:2)
15	Chalice	ICH 1	IVNE.23.286.1 L. 23075	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few small to medium-size rounded to subangular; medium core; int. and ext.: red horizontal bands; rim: short horizontal stripes
16	Chalice	ICH Varia	IVNW.27.297.1 L. 27075	b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/few large rounded and medium amount of small to medium-size rounded to subangular; medium core

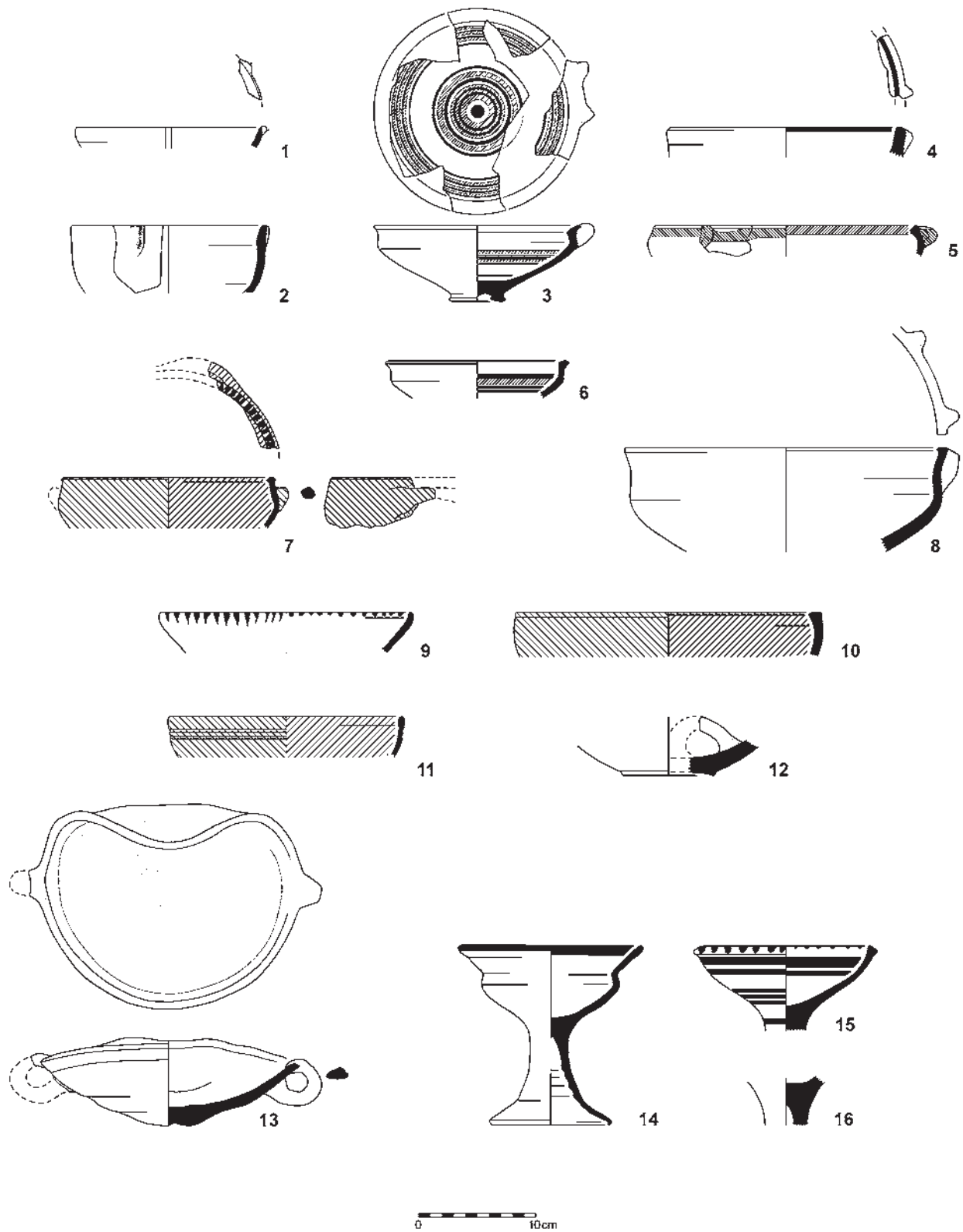


Fig. 5.59

Fig. 5.60: Stratum VC: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Krater	IKR 1	IVNE.24.255.1 L. 24055	b	Paste: 10YR 5/3 brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; thin core
2	Krater	IKR 1	IVNW.43.210.8 L. 43053	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size subangular; no core
3	Krater	IKR 1	IVNW.8.324.1 L. 8038P	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular, medium amount of medium-size rounded and many small rounded to angular; thick core
4	Krater	IKR 1	IVNW.24.252.4 L. 24050	b	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size subangular; thick core
5	Krater	IKR Varia	IVNE.9.190.1 L. 9062	b	Paste: 2.5YR 6/6 light red; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular to subangular; thick core
6	Krater	IKR 4	IVNE.24.325.19 L. 24052	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C–D/many small angular and medium amount of medium to large subrounded; thick core
7	Krater	IKR Varia	IVNW.8.334.11 L. 8041	b	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few small subrounded and large rounded; thin core
8	Krater	IKR 6?	IVNE.23.301.9 L. 23075	b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C medium amount of small angular to subrounded; thick core; rim: red horizontal band
9	Krater	IKR 6	IVNW.41.201.29 L. 41077	b	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and medium amount of medium-size subangular; thin core; rim: red horizontal band; ext.: white slip with red horizontal bands
10	Krater	IKR 7	IVNE.23.292.2 L. 23075	b	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B/few small to medium-size angular; thick core; ext.: white slip with red horizontal band, vertical lines and palm tree
11	Cooking pot	ICP 2	IVNE.7.296.47 L. 7063.1	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C–D/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded, few large subrounded; no core
12	Cooking pot	ICP 2	IVNW.8.316.5 L. 8038P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—D/many small and medium to large subangular; medium core
13	Cooking pot	ICP 1	IVNE.24.258.21 L. 24056	b	Paste: 5YR 5/4 reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—E/many medium to large angular to subrounded; thick core
14	Cooking pot	ICP 2	IVNE.24.267.23 L. 24058	b	Paste: 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular and medium-size rounded; thick core

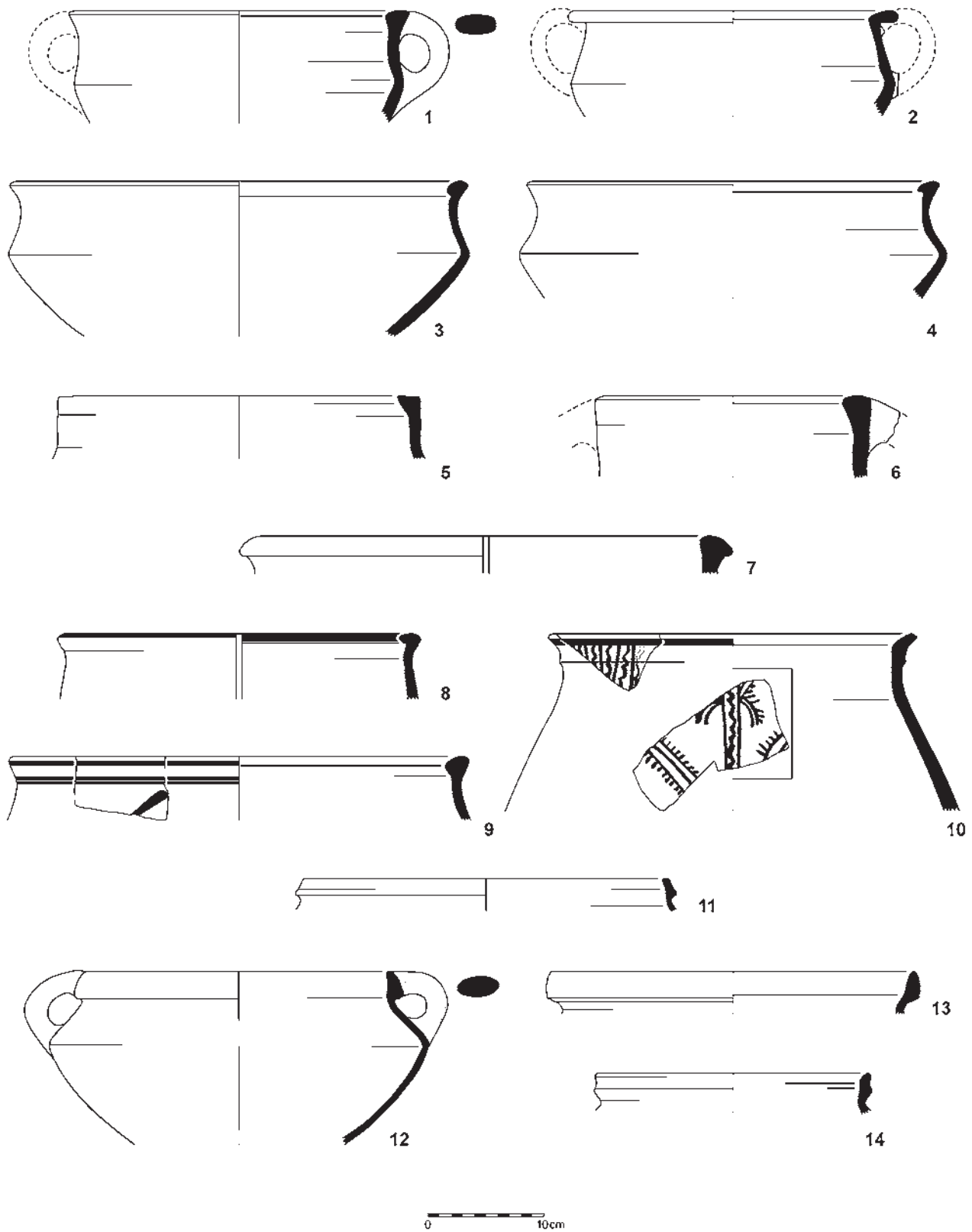


Fig. 5.60

Fig. 5.61: Stratum VC: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Jar	ISJ 1	IVNE.23.290.29 L. 23075	b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/ medium amount of small to medium-size angular to subrounded; no core
2	Jar	ISJ 1.1	IVNE.23.294.17 L. 23075	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—D/many small to medium-size subangular to rounded and medium amount of large subangular to rounded; thick core
3	Jar	ISJ 1	IVNW.26.160.6 L. 26067	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C–D/ many small to large subrounded to rounded; no core
4	Jar	ISJ Varia 7	IVNE.23.290.21 L. 23075	b	Paste: 10YR 5/2 grayish brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/ medium amount of medium-size rounded to subangular; thick core
5	Jar	ISJ 1	IVNW.43.206.8 L. 43053	a	Paste: 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—D/few small to large subangular and many medium to small angular to rounded; thick core
6	Jar	ISJ 1	IVNE.7.291.48 L. 7063.1	b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and medium amount of small to medium-size subangular to subrounded; thick core
7	Jar	ISJ	IVNW.24.242.8 L. 24050	b	Paste: 10YR 7/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular, few medium-size subangular to subrounded and few large subangular; medium core
8	Jar	ISJ 1.1	IVNW.26.295.9 L. 26123	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C–D/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; medium core
9	Jar	ISJ	IVNW.43.429.8 L. 43113	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—D/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded and few large angular to subrounded; medium core
10	Jar	ISJ	IVNE.24.329.3 L. 24056	b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—D/ many small to medium-size angular to subrounded and few large subangular; thick core
11	Jar	ISJ	IVNW.8.327.3 L. 8038P	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small angular and few medium-size subrounded; thin core
12	Jar	ISJ 2	IVNW.8.312.4 L. 8038P	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B–C/ medium amount of small angular; no core
13	Jar	ISJ	IVNE.23.348.25 L. 23075	b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small to medium-size subangular to rounded; no core

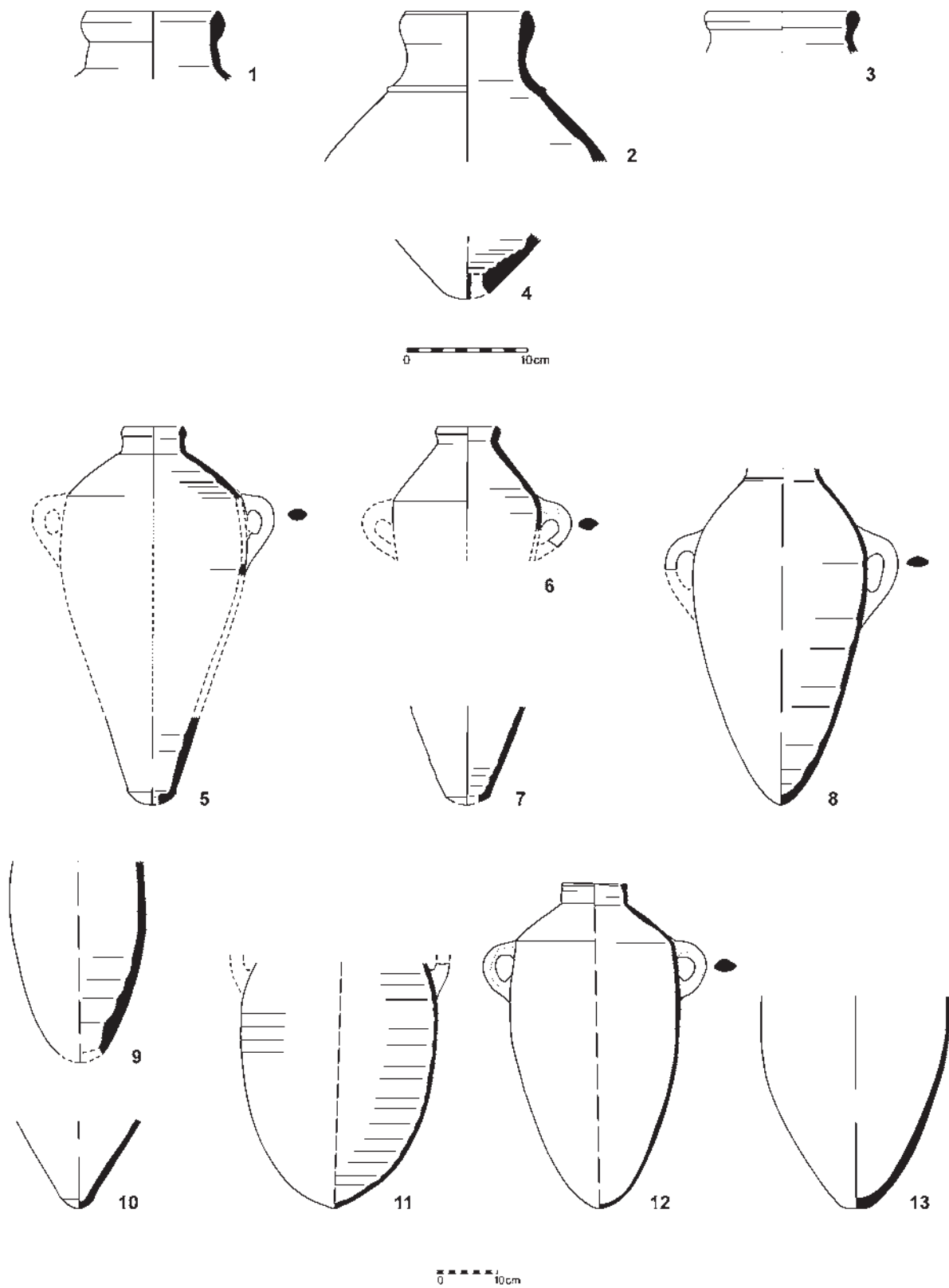


Fig. 5.61

Fig. 5.62: Stratum VC: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Jug	IJUG 2?	IVNW.27.248.14 L. 27060.1	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—D medium amount of large subangular to angular, medium amount of medium-size subangular and many small angular; medium core
2	Jug	IJUG 7	IVNW.43.267.1 L. 43065.1	b	Paste: 10YR 6/3 pale brown; levigation/inclusions—C/few small angular and few large rounded; thick core
3	Jug	IJUG 7	IVNE.23.263.13 L. 23058.1	b	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—D/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; medium core
4	Rim	Local-tradition	IVNW.27.294.5 L. 27067.1	b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C–D/medium amount of medium to large subangular to angular and many small angular; no core; ext.: white slip with red horizontal bands
5	Jug	IJUG Varia 2	IVNW.26.194.12 L. 26085	b	Paste: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size subangular; no core; int. and ext.: white slip
6	Jug	IJUG 1	IVNE.24.219.5 L. 24048	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; medium core
7	Jug	IJUG 8	IVNW.43.209.31 L. 43053	a	Paste: 10YR 3/1 very dark gray; levigation/inclusions—C/few small angular and medium-size rounded to subangular; thick core; hand burnish
8	Base	Local-tradition	IVNW.9.389.1 L. 9035.1	b	Paste: 2.5YR 5/6 red; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small subrounded to subangular; no core; ext.: red slip; wheel burnish
9	Juglet	IJUL 1	IVNE.24.269.1 L. 24056	b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and medium amount of small to medium-size subangular; thick core
10	Juglet	IJUL 1	IVNW.26.297.1 L. 26123	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and many medium-size subangular; thick core (Color Photo 5.6:15)
11	Juglet	IJUL 1?	IVNW.26.280.1 L. 26093	a	Paste: 5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C–D/many small to medium-size subrounded to subangular; thick core
12	Flask	IFL 1	IVNE.23.289.5 L. 23075	b	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C–D/many small to medium-size subangular to subrounded; thick core; ext.: red concentric circles
13	Flask	IFL 1	IVNE.9.166.13 L. 9050.1	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C many small subangular to subrounded; medium core
14	Neck	Local-tradition	IVNW.43.282.15 L. 43075	b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small to medium-size angular to subangular; no core
15	Lamp	ILMP 1	IVNW.23.72.1 L. 23026	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to subangular and medium amount of medium-size rounded to angular; no core
16	Lamp	ILMP Varia	IVNW.43.422.1 L. 43113	a/b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size subangular to rounded; no core

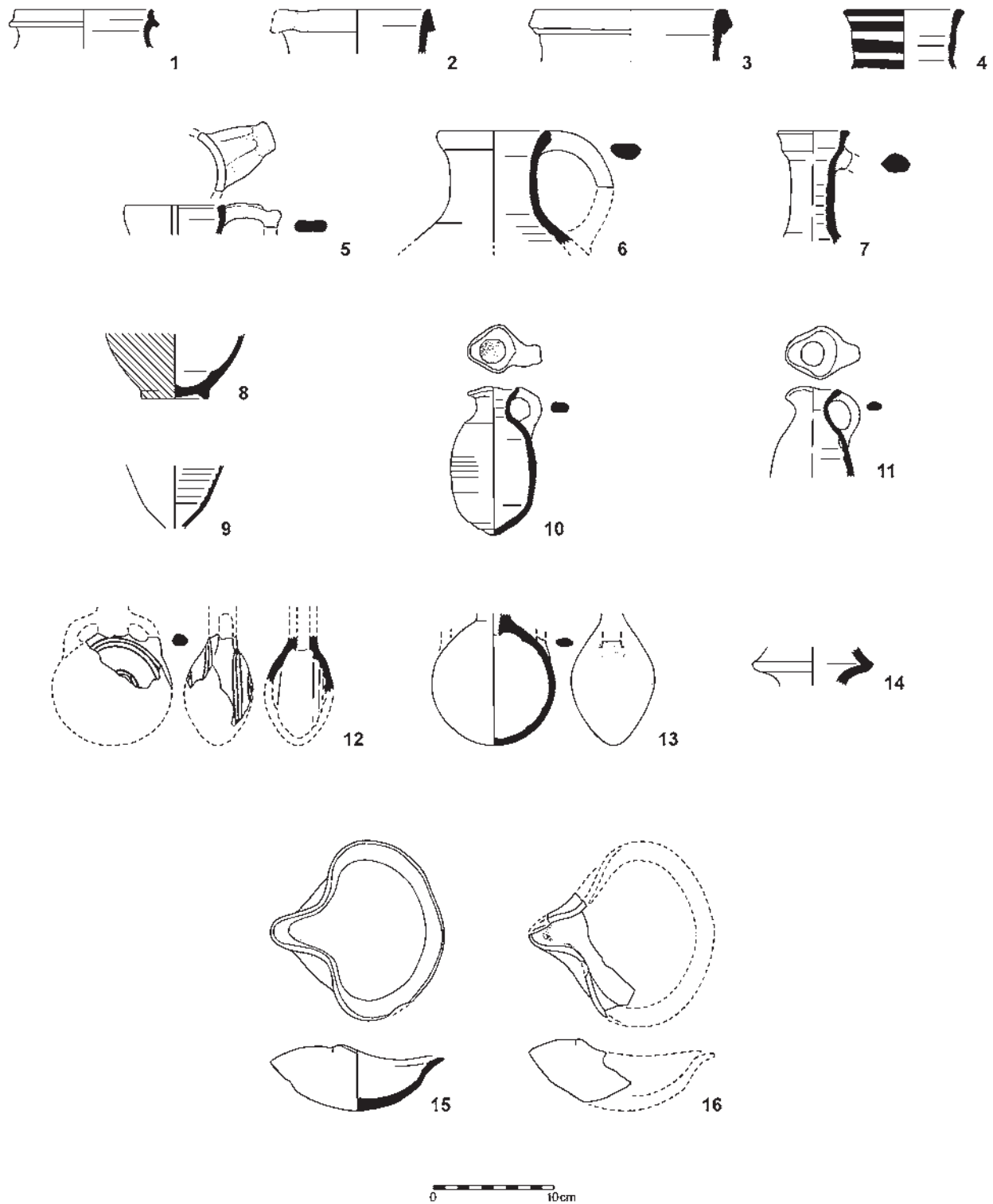


Fig. 5.62

Fig. 5.63: Stratum VC: Philistine

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNE.23.301.7 L. 23075	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B/many small angular and medium amount of small rounded; no core; int.: solid black paint; int., rim, ext. and handles: black horizontal bands
2	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.8.317.27 L. 8038.1	b	Paste: 5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—A/few small subangular to subrounded; no core; int. and ext.: black horizontal bands; ext.: black hanging half-circles
3	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNE.24.252.18 L. 24055	b	Paste: 10YR 7/2 light gray; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular; no core; rim and ext.: black horizontal bands and hanging half-circles
4	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.26.185.1 IVNW.26.194.10 L. 26073	a	Paste: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—A-B/few small to medium-size rounded and small angular; no core; int. and rim: red horizontal bands; ext.: red vertical wavy line and antithetic spirals
5	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNE.24.267.3 L. 24058	b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—A-B/few small rounded; no core; rim and ext.: red horizontal band and antithetic spirals
6	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNE.23.299.25 L. 23075	b	Paste: 10YR 8/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few medium-size subangular and many small angular; no core; int., rim and ext.: red horizontal bands; ext.: red antithetic spiral (Color Photo 5.1:5)
7	Bowl	IBL 23?	IVNW.24.251.2 L. 24053	b	Paste: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—C/few small to large subangular, few medium-size subrounded; no core; int., rim and ext.: black horizontal bands
8	Krater	IKR 8	IVNW.26.236.4 L. 26085	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small to medium-size subrounded to subangular; no core; rim: black horizontal band; ext.: white slip with black horizontal bands, vertical lines, dots and triangles
9	Krater	IKR 8	IVNW.10.135.4 L. 10037	b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small to medium-size subrounded to subangular, few small angular and few large subrounded; thick core; rim: red horizontal band; ext: red horizontal band and hanging half-circles
10	Krater	IKR 8	IVNW.10.125.2 L. 10040	b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—A/few small subangular; no core; int., rim and ext.: red horizontal bands, ext.: red vertical lines, vertical wavy lines and zigzag
11	Stirrup jar	ISTJ 1	IVNE.24.219.7 L. 24048	b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B-C/many small angular to subrounded; medium core; ext.: red spiral and solid red paint; handle: red horizontal lines
12	Stirrup jar	ISTJ 1	IVNW.43.439.1 L. 43113	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 8/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size subrounded to subangular; no core; ext.: black concentric semicircles, scale pattern and vertical chevrons
13	Jug	IJUG 10	IVNE.23.292.1 L. 23075	b	Paste: 10YR 7/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small angular to subrounded and few medium subangular; no core; ext.: black horizontal band
14	Krater	IKR 8?	IVNE.23.313.17 L. 23075	b	Paste: 7.5YR 8/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—A-B/few small angular to rounded; no core; ext.: red horizontal bands and bird
15	Bowl	IBL 23	IVNW.41.241.10 L. 41077	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—A-B/few rounded and angular; no core; ext.: red horizontal bands and antithetic tongues or spirals

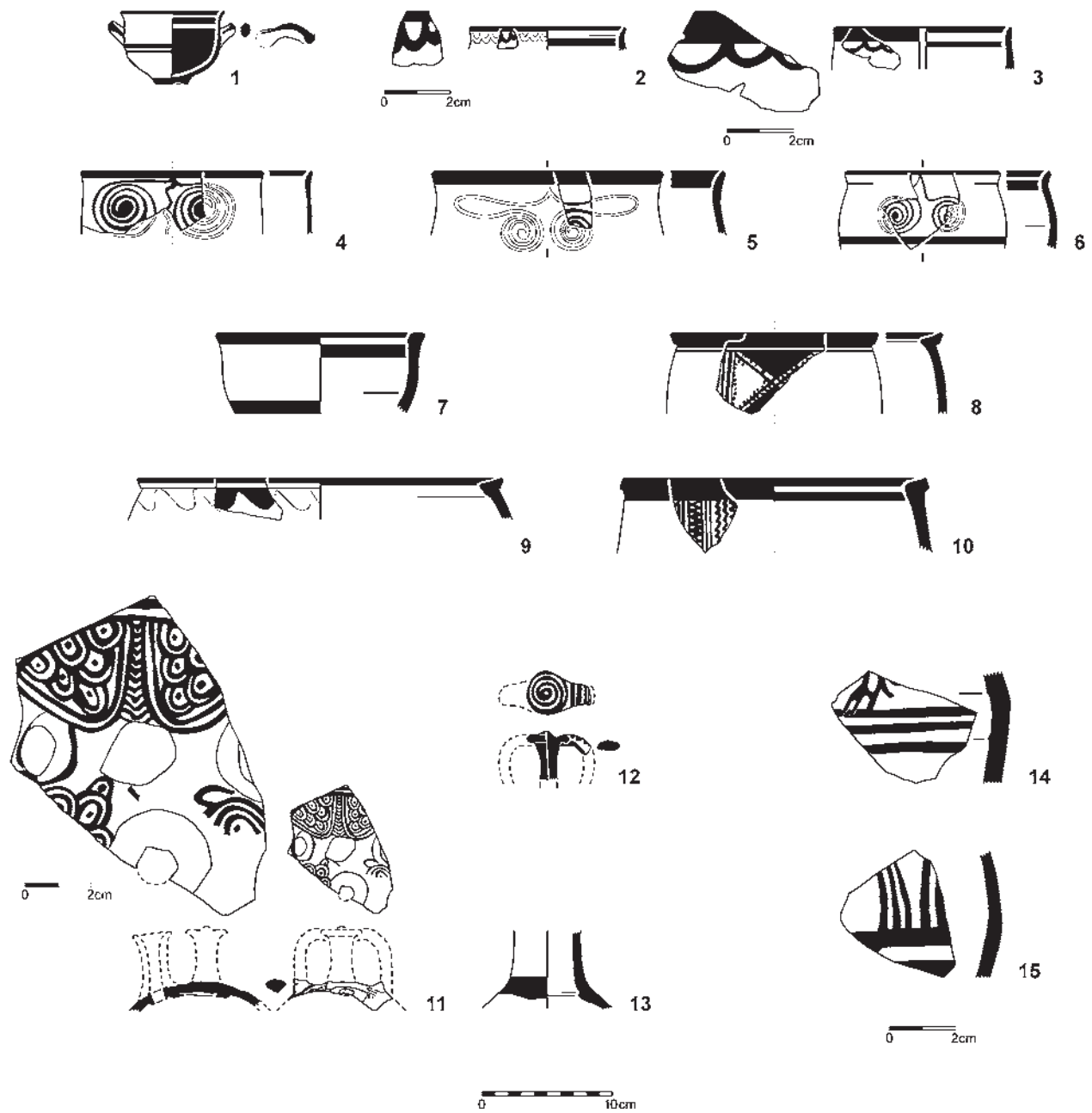


Fig. 5.63

Fig. 5.64: Stratum VC: Philistine

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Bowl	IBL 24	IVNE.24.257.8 L. 24055	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C-D/many small angular and medium amount of medium to large subangular to subrounded; no core
2	Bowl	IBL 24	IVNE.24.219.14 L. 24048	b	Paste: 10YR 7/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B-C/many small angular to subrounded and few medium-size subrounded; no core; int., rim, ext. and handle: brown horizontal bands
3	Bowl	IBL 23?	IVNE.23.293.9 L. 23075	b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B-C/many small angular to subrounded; no core; int., rim and ext.: red horizontal bands
4	Bowl	IBL 24	IVNE.24.256.11 L. 24048	b	Paste: 7.5YR 8/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B-C/many small angular to rounded; no core; ext.: red horizontal band
5	Bowl	IBL 24	IVNE.24.337.8 L. 24079A	b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B-C/many small angular and few medium-size angular; no core; rim, ext. and handle: red horizontal bands
6	Bowl	IBL 24	IVNE.23.299.8 L. 23075	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C many small to medium-size angular to subangular; no core: ext. and handle: red horizontal bands
7	Bowl	IBL 24	IVNW.42.280.15 L. 42096	b	Paste: 2.5YR 6/6 light red; levigation/inclusions—B-C/many small angular and few small rounded; no core; int., rim and ext.: red horizontal bands; int.: red spiral; ext.: black quirks
8	Bowl	IBL 24	IVNE.23.301.1 L. 23075	b	Paste: 2.5YR 5/6 red; levigation/inclusions—B-C/medium amount of small to medium-size angular; no core; int., rim and ext.: white slip with red horizontal bands; ext.: black antithetic spirals and vertical wavy line
9	Bowl	IBL 24	IVNE.23.293.3 L. 23075	b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B-C/medium amount of small to medium-size angular to subangular; no core; rim: red horizontal bands; ext.: black vertical wavy line and isolated spirals
10	Bowl	IBL 24	IVNE.24.325.30 L. 24052	b	Paste: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B-C/many small angular and few medium-size subangular; no core; int. and rim: red horizontal bands; ext.: red vertical wavy line and spirals
11	Bowl	IBL 24	IVNE.24.278.32 L. 24060	b	Paste: 10YR 5/3 brown; levigation/inclusions—B/many small angular to rounded and few medium-size subangular to subrounded; no core; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands; ext.: black spiral
12	Bowl	IBL 24	IVNE.24.218.1 L. 24044	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to subangular; no core; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands; ext.: red vertical straight and wavy lines and antithetic spirals
13	Bowl	IBL 29	IVNE.24.333.10 L. 24060	b	Paste: 7.5YR 8/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B-C/many small angular to subrounded and few medium-size subangular; no core
14	Bowl	IBL 29	IVNE.24.333.2 L. 24060	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B/many small angular to subrounded; no core; int. and rim: red horizontal band
15	Bowl	IBL 29	IVNW.43.275.12 L. 43072	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular; thin core; int. and rim: red horizontal bands
16	Bowl	IBL 29	IVNW.43.275.6 L. 43072	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and medium amount of medium-size subrounded; medium core; int. and rim: red horizontal bands
17	Bowl	IBL 29	IVNE.24.328.3 L. 24048	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B-C/few small angular and few small to large rounded; medium core; int., rim and handle: red horizontal bands
18	Bowl	IBL 29	IVNE.24.263.5 L. 24053	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of medium-size subrounded to subangular and many small angular; thin core; rim: red horizontal band
19	Bowl	IBL 29	IVNE.23.289.1 L. 23075	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—A-B/few small rounded; no core
20	Chalice	ICH 4	IVNE.23.235.1 L. 23058	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small to medium-size subangular to subrounded; no core; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands
21	Chalice	ICH 4	IVNW.8.372.1 L. 8041	b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size subangular to rounded and few large subangular; no core; rim: white slip with red and black short horizontal lines and horizontal band; ext.: white slip with black vertical lines; handle: short black horizontal lines
22	Chalice	ICH 4	IVNW.43.445.26 L. 43113	a/b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size subrounded to subangular; no core

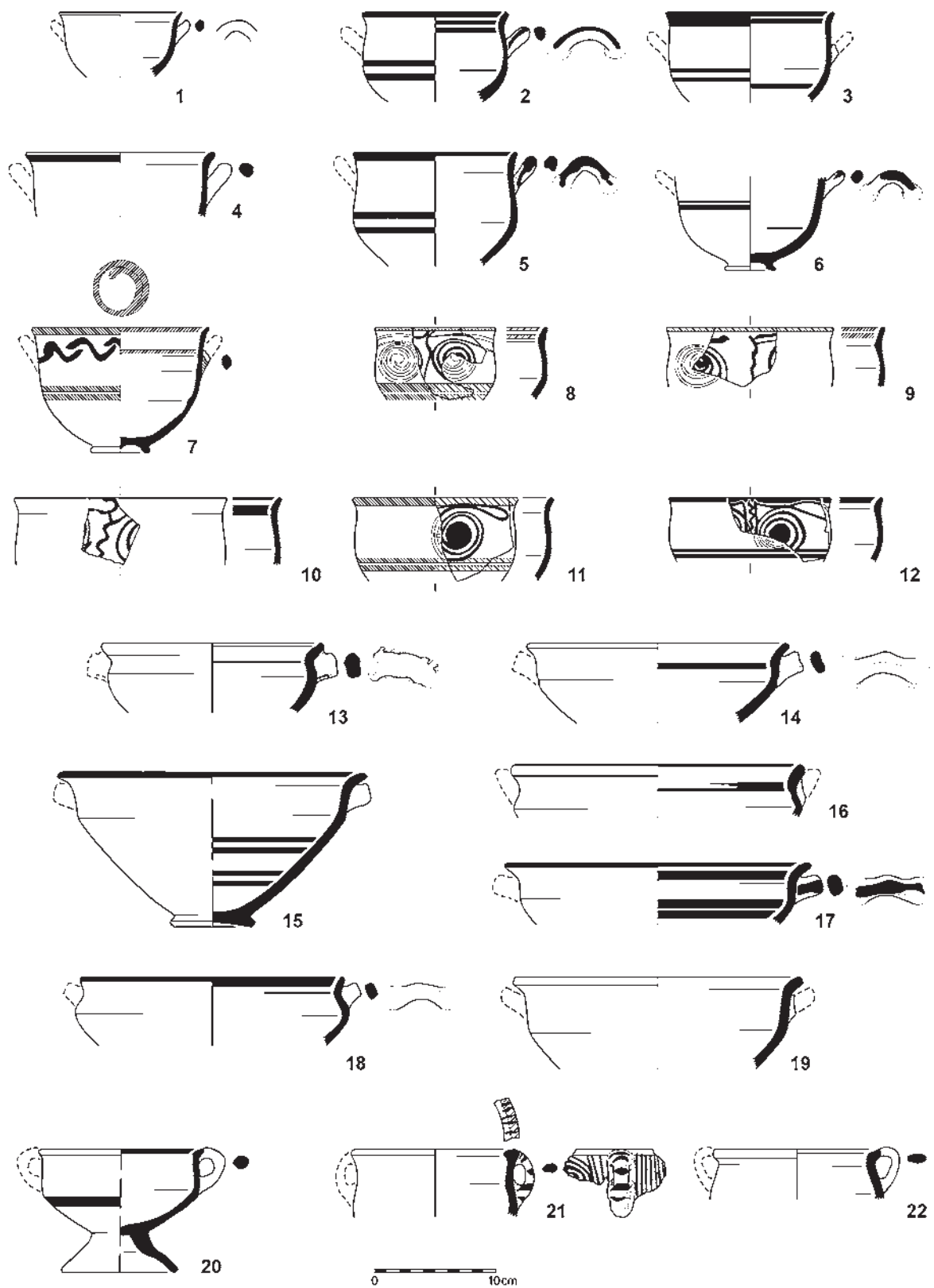


Fig. 5.64

Fig. 5.65: Stratum VC: Philistine

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Krater	IKR 9	IVNW.26.271.18 L. 26072	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/many small and medium-size subangular to subrounded; thin core
2	Krater	IKR 9	IVNE.23.312.15 L. 23075	b	Paste: 10YR 5/2 grayish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to rounded; medium core; rim and ext.: red and black horizontal bands
3	Krater	IKR 9	IVNW.8.315.1 L. 8038P	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—no data; no core; rim and ext.: white slip with red and black horizontal bands; ext.: red and black running spirals
4	Krater	IKR 9	IVNE.7.277.1 L. 7063	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B/many small angular and few small rounded; no core; rim: white slip with red horizontal band; ext.: red and black horizontal bands, lozenge and isolated spirals
5	Krater	IKR 9	IVNE.7.312.1 L. 7069	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small rounded to subrounded; no core; ext.: white slip with red and black horizontal bands, spiral and vertical wavy line
6	Krater	IKR 9	IVNE.23.292.10 L. 23075	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; thin core; ext: black dots
7	Krater	IKR 9	IVNE.24.244.19 L. 24052	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; no core; ext.: white slip with red horizontal band and black loop?
8	Krater	IKR 9	IVNE.23.301.2 L. 23075	b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C-D/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded and few large subangular to subrounded; medium core; ext.: white slip with black and red vertical straight and wavy lines, horizontal bands, spiral, vertical semicircles, Maltese cross and bird
9	Krater	IKR 9	IVNE.23.292.9 L. 23075	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular and medium amount of medium-size subangular to subrounded; no core; ext.: white slip with red and black horizontal band, bird, lozenge, net, vertical lines, concentric semicircles and loop (Color Photo 5.5:8)
10	Krater	IKR 9	IVNE.24.242.4 L. 24052	b	Paste: 2.5YR 6/6 light red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to rounded and medium amount of medium-size subangular to rounded; thick core; rim: short red lines; ext.: white slip with red and black vertical lines, horizontal bands and bird
11	Krater	IKR 9	IVNE.23.294.1 L. 23075	b	Paste: 2.5YR 4/6 red; levigation/inclusions—B-C/many small to medium-size angular; thick core; ext.: white slip with red and black bird, horizontal bands, vertical straight and wavy lines and lozenge

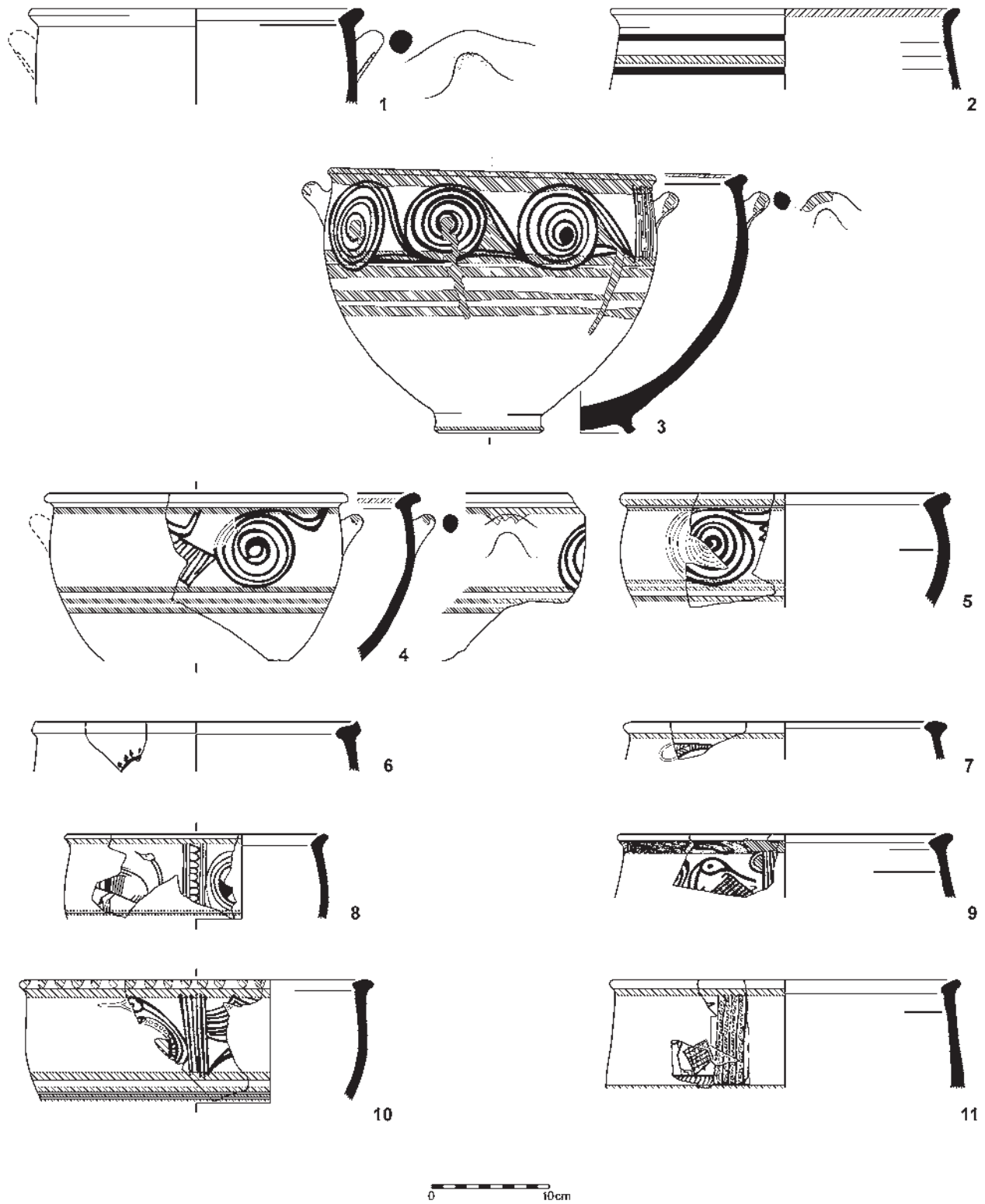


Fig. 5.65

Fig. 5.66: Stratum VC: Philistine

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNE.24.334.3 L. 24060	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small angular and medium amount of medium-size subrounded to subangular; medium core
2	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNW.9.409.2 L. 9044	b	Paste: 5YR 5/8 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small to medium-size subangular to angular and few small rounded; thin core
3	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNE.23.308.27 L. 23075	b	Paste: 5YR 5/4 reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular to subangular; no core
4	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNE.24.331.4 L. 24056	b	Paste: 7.5YR 4/4 brown/dark brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size subangular to angular; thin core
5	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNE.9.268.5 L. 9059	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/2 pinkish gray; levigation/inclusions—C–D/medium amount of small angular to subrounded and many large angular to subrounded; no core
6	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNE.23.293.11 L. 23075	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to subrounded and few medium-size subrounded; no core
7	Basin	IBSN 1	IVNW.26.191.1 L. 26073.1	b	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small and few medium to large angular and subangular; thick core
8	Basin	IBSN Varia	IVNE.24.258.20 L. 24056	b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small subangular to angular; thick core
9	Strainer jug	ISJUG 3	IVNE.7.296.8 L. 7063.1	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—A–B/few small rounded and angular; no core; ext.: white slip with red and black horizontal bands, isolated spirals, vertical lines, lozenges and net (Color Photo 5.6:11)
10	Feeding bottle	IFB 1	IVNW.25.238.1 L. 25067	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small angular and few medium-size rounded; thin core; ext.: red horizontal bands
11	Feeding bottle	IFB 2	IVNW.27.261.29 L. 27068	a/b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular to rounded; no core; ext.: white slip with red and black horizontal bands and short lines

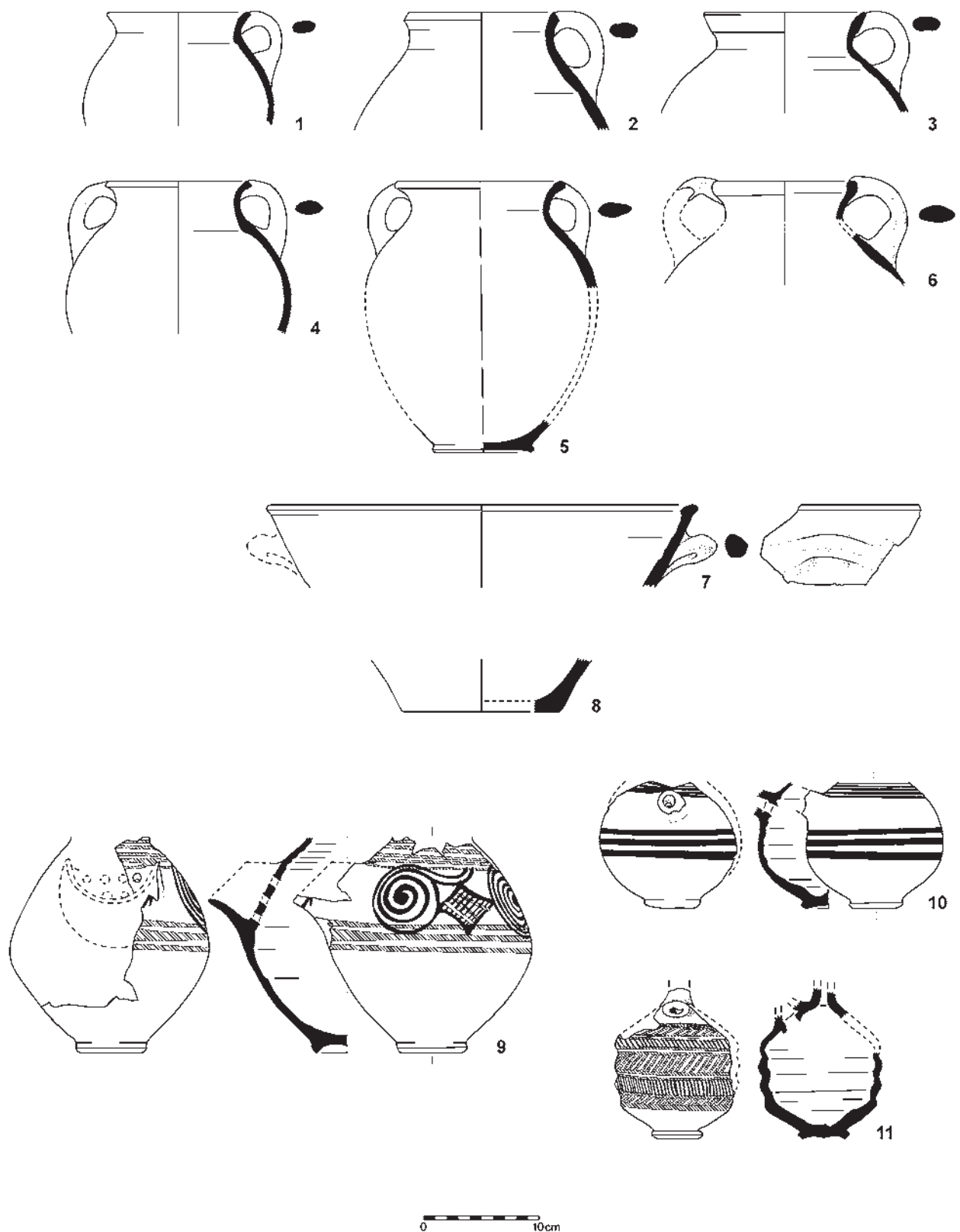
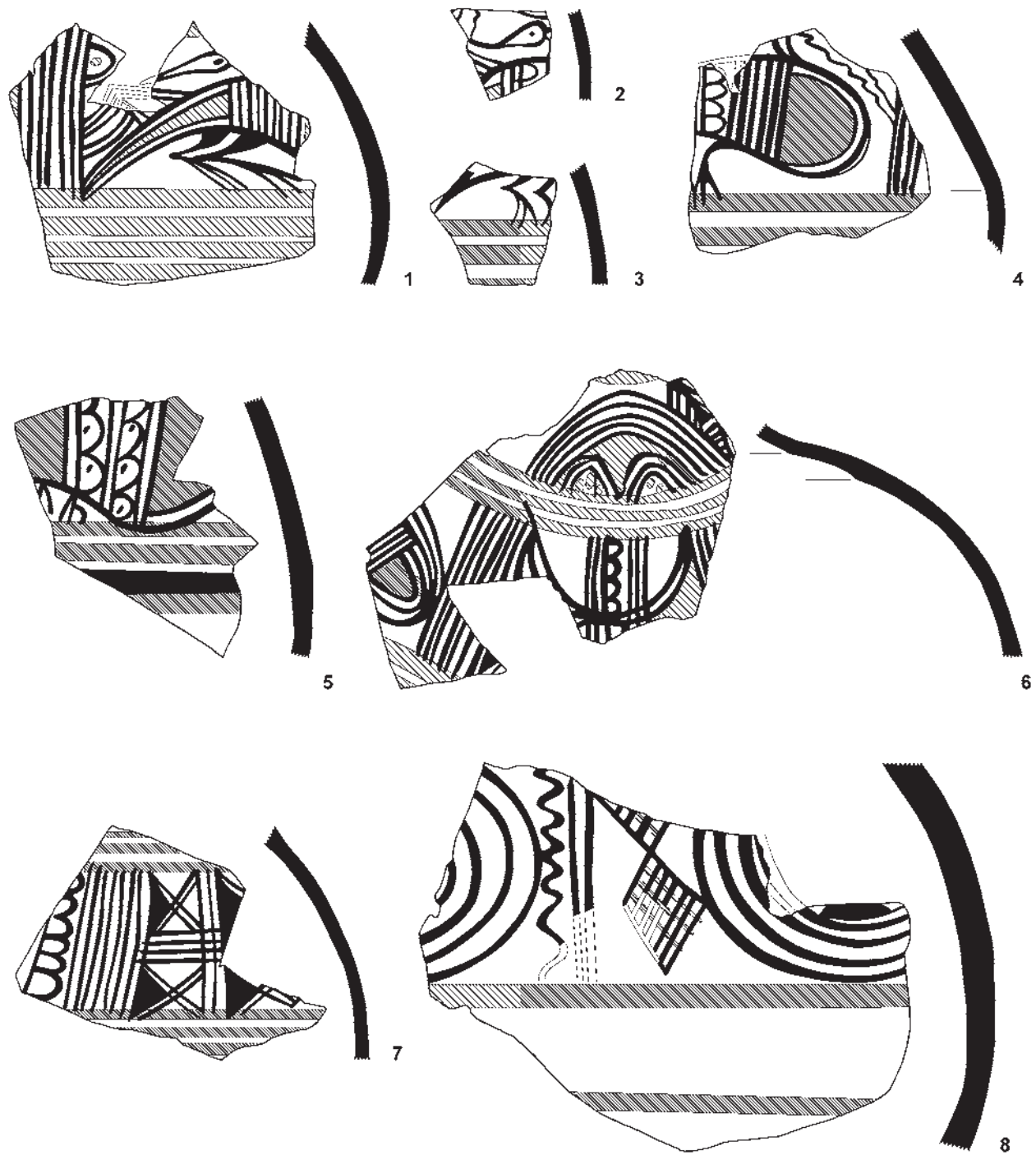


Fig. 5.66

Fig. 5.67: Stratum VC: Philistine

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Strainer jug	ISJUG Varia?	IVNE.24.244.3 L. 24052	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/ many small angular to rounded; medium core; ext.: white slip with red and black horizontal bands, vertical lines, and bird
2	Krater	IKR 9?	IVNE.23.276.10 L. 23074	b	Paste: 2.5YR 6/6 light red; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small angular to subrounded; medium core; ext.: white slip with red and black bird
3	Krater	IKR 9?	IVNE.24.264.17 L. 24056	b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of medium-size subangular and few small angular; medium core; ext.: white slip with red and black horizontal bands and bird
4	Krater	IKR 9	IVNE.23.280.19 L. 23075	b	Paste: 5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular to subrounded; thick core; ext.: white slip with red and black horizontal bands, vertical lines, bird and vertical semicircles
5	Krater	IKR 9	IVNE.24.238.16 L. 24052	b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to rounded and medium amount of medium-size subangular to subrounded; thick core; ext.: white slip with red and black bird, horizontal bands, vertical lines and vertical semicircles
6	Strainer jug	ISJUG Varia?	IVNE.23.351.1 L. 23075	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/ many small angular and few medium-size rounded; medium core; ext.: white slip with red and black horizontal bands, vertical lines, vertical semicircles, concentric semicircles and double axe
7	Base	Phil 2–3	IVNE.7.302.13 L. 7069	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/ many small angular and few small rounded; thin core; ext.: white slip with red and black horizontal bands, vertical lines, vertical wavy lines and double axe (Color Photo 5.6:13)
8	Krater	IKR 9	IVNE.7.288.4 L. 7068	b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to rounded and medium amount of medium-size angular to rounded; thick core; ext.: white slip with red and black vertical lines, vertical wavy lines, horizontal bands, lozenge, net and isolated spiral



0 2cm

Fig. 5.67

Fig. 5.68: Stratum VB: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.7.70.8 L. 7011.1	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small to medium-size; no core
2	Bowl	IBL 3?	IVNW.8.308.10 L. 8034	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small angular, subrounded to rounded; no core
3	Bowl	IBL 3	IVNW.9.382.4 L. 9035P	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small rounded and few medium-size subrounded; no core
4	Bowl	IBL 3	IVNW.25.236.1 L. 25068.1	b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small angular to rounded and medium-size rounded; no core
5	Bowl	IBL 3	IVNE.7.267.9 L. 7059P	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small angular and medium-size rounded; no core
6	Bowl	IBL 3	IVNW.8.304.1 L. 8034P	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular to subrounded; no core
7	Bowl	IBL 3	IVNE.7.260.5 L. 7059P	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and medium amount of medium-size rounded to subangular; no core
8	Bowl	IBL 18	IVNW.9.399.3 L. 9035P	b	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to subrounded; medium amount of medium-size subangular; no core
9	Bowl	IBL 6	IVNW.43.176.1 L. 43045	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C–D/medium amount of small and medium-size subangular to rounded; thick core
10	Bowl	IBL 8?	IVNW.8.308.11 L. 8034	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small subangular to subrounded; no core
11	Bowl	IBL 6	IVNW.8.305.1 L. 8034P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—C many medium-size subangular to subrounded and many small angular; no core
12	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNE.24.204.1 L. 24033.1	a	Paste: 2.5YR 6/6 light red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to rounded; no core
13	Bowl	IBL 5	IVNE.24.213.26 IVNE.24.203.10 L. 24045	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and few medium-size rounded; no core
14	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.7.64.12 L. 7011P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few small angular and medium-size subangular; medium core; rim: red horizontal bands
15	Bowl	IBL 5	IVNE.24.213.11 L. 24045	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small angular and few medium-size angular; no core; int., rim and ext.: red and white horizontal bands
16	Bowl	IBL 5	IVNW.9.399.7 L. 9035P	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and medium amount of small rounded; no core; int.: red horizontal bands and spiral
17	Bowl	IBL 5	IVNW.26.148.1 L. 26059	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—C–D/medium amount of small to medium-size angular and few medium-size rounded to subangular; no core; rim: white slip with red and black short horizontal stripes; hand burnish

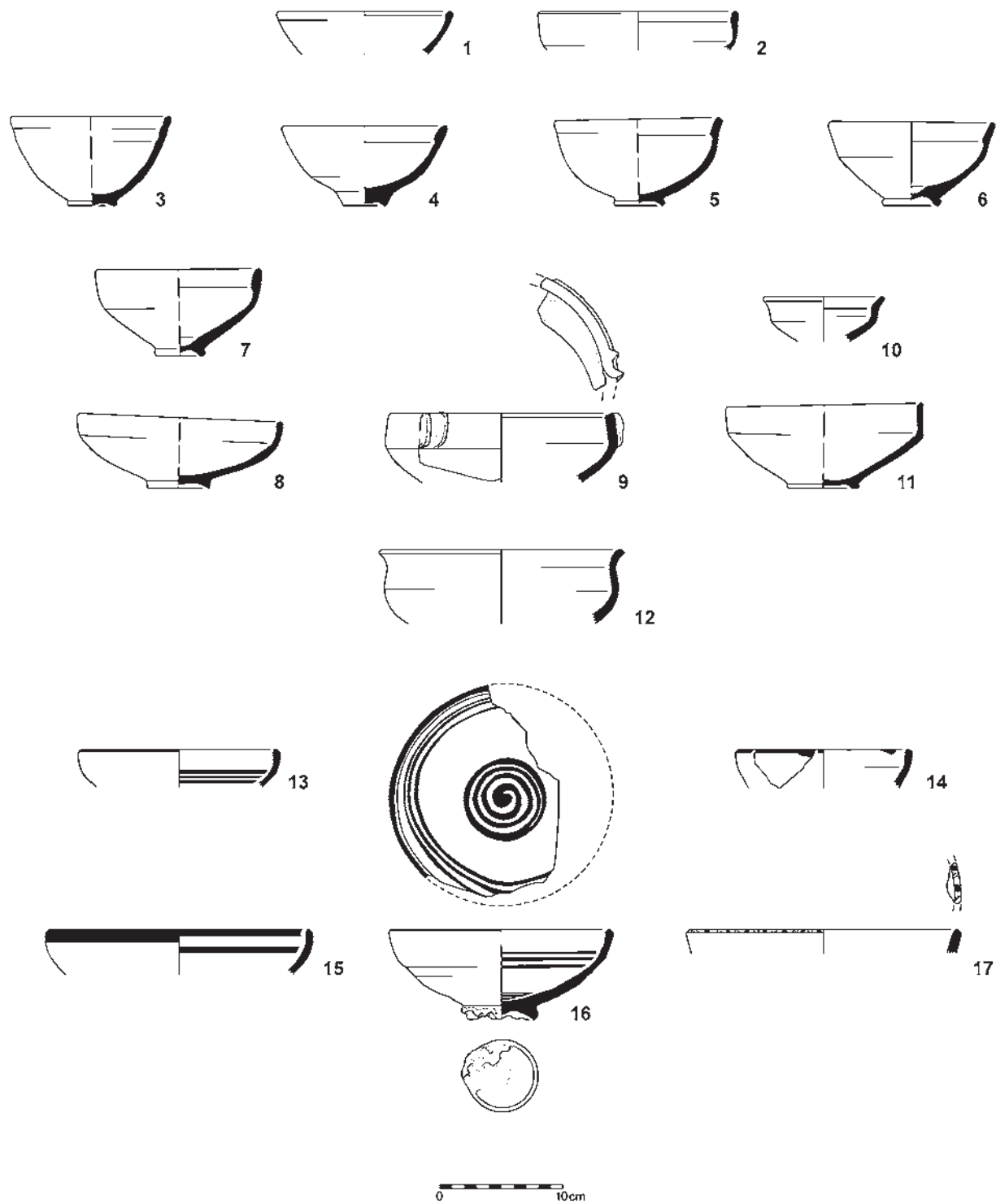


Fig. 5.68

Fig. 5.69: Stratum VB: Local-tradition: 1–6, 8–15; Philistine: 7

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Bowl	IBL Varia 6	IVNW.8.309.3 L. 8034.1	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and medium-size rounded; thick core; rim: white slip with red horizontal band
2	Bowl	IBL Varia 6	IVNW.8.308.27 L. 8034	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small angular and medium-size subangular to subrounded; no core; int. and rim: red horizontal bands
3	Bowl	IBL 11?	IVNW.7.68.3 L. 7011.1	a	Paste: 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small and few medium-size angular; thick core; ext.: red horizontal bands
4	Bowl	IBL Varia 7	IVNE.7.272.8 L. 7061	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size subangular to angular; no core; rim: white slip with red horizontal band
5	Bowl	IBL 11?	IVNW.8.308.26 L. 8034	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small to medium-size rounded to subangular and few medium-size angular; no core; rim: red horizontal band
6	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNW.23.61.19 L. 23022	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; thin core; rim: red horizontal band
7	Bowl	IBL Varia 26	IVNW.42.208.7 L. 42055.1	b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—A–B/few small rounded and medium-size angular; no core; int.: red horizontal bands; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands, hanging half-circles and horizontal wavy line?
8	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNW.27.233.1 L. 27053	b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C/many small rounded, subangular to angular and many medium-size rounded to angular and few large angular to subangular; thick core; int.: Gezer bowl decoration; rim: red horizontal band
9	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNE.23.240.35 L. 23053	a	Paste: 5YR 5/3 reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B/many small angular and few small rounded; no core; rim: red horizontal band
10	Bowl	IBL 8 (var)	IVNE.24.208.4 L. 24039.1	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—A–B/few small angular and rounded; thick core; ext.: white slip with black horizontal band
11	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNE.24.213.18 L. 24045	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to subrounded and medium amount of subangular to subrounded; thin core; rim: red horizontal band
12	Bowl	IBL Varia 22	IVNE.24.203.1 L. 24033.1	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small angular to subrounded; thin core; int. red spiral
13	Funnel	IMISC 1 Funnel	IVNE.9.156.2 L. 9047	a	Paste: 2.5YR 5/6 red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and medium-size subangular to subrounded; no core; re-used base of bowl
14	Funnel	IMISC 1 Funnel	IVNE.7.274.21 L. 7061	b	Paste: 2.5YR 6/6 light red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and few small to medium-size rounded; medium core; re-used base of bowl
15	Funnel	IMISC 1 Funnel	IVNW.9.399.2 L. 9035P	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/few small rounded and; thin core

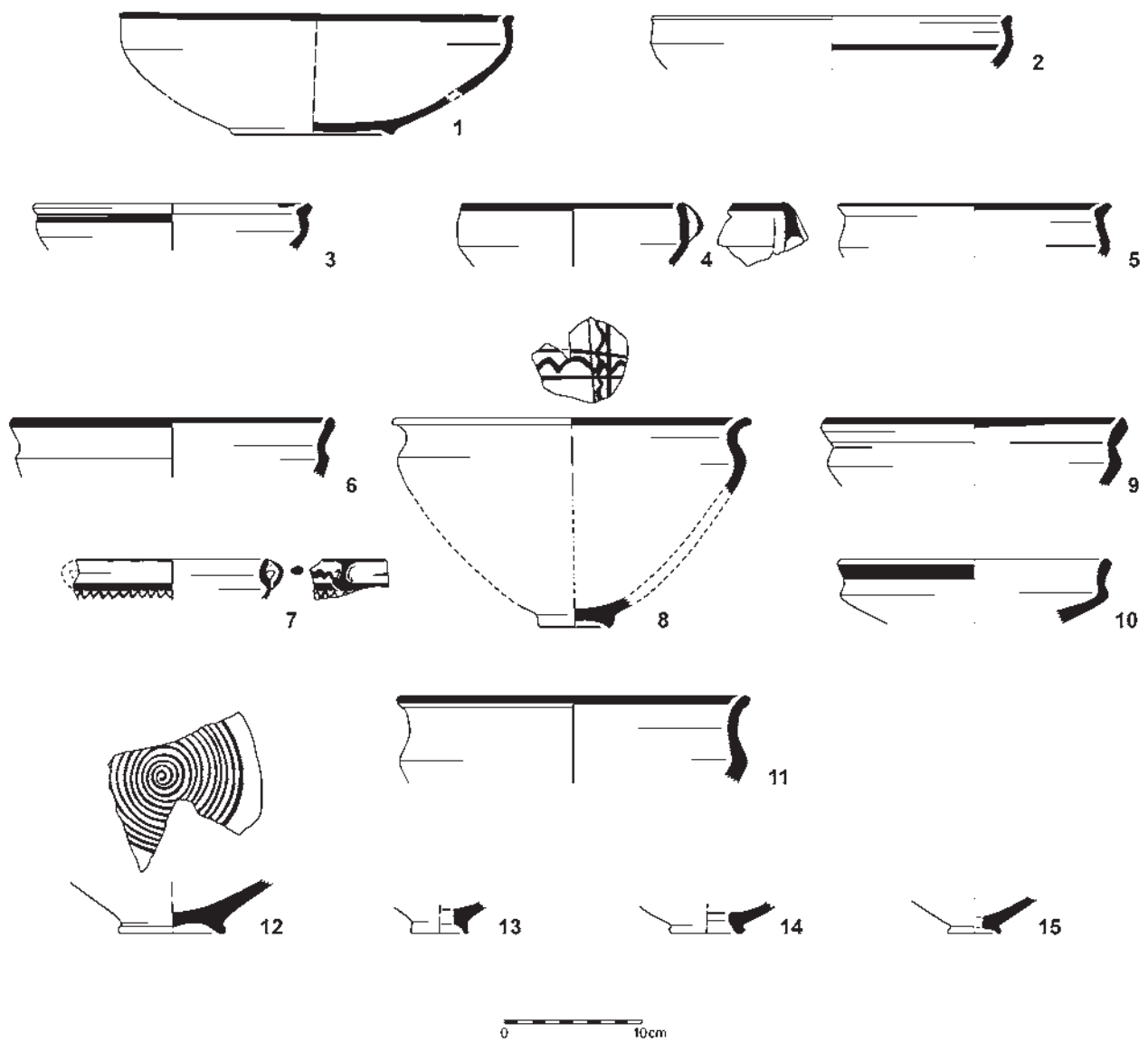


Fig. 5.69

Fig. 5.70: Stratum VB: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Bowl	IBL 12	IVNW.8.303.5 L. 8034P	a	Paste: 2.5YR 5/6 red; levigation/inclusions—B/few small to medium-size angular to subrounded; medium core; wheel burnish
2	Bowl	IBL 12	IVNW.8.303.3 L. 8034P	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/few small subrounded to angular; no core; rim: black short horizontal stripes; wheel burnish
3	Bowl	IBL 12	IVNW.8.309.22 L. 8034.1	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—B-C/medium amount of small to medium-size subrounded; medium core; int. and ext.: red slip; rim: black short horizontal stripes; hand burnish
4	Bowl	IBL 12	IVNW.8.308.9 L. 8034	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B-C/medium amount of small angular to subrounded; no core; int. and upper ext.: red slip with black short horizontal stripes; hand burnish
5	Bowl	IBL 12.1	IVNE.9.154.17 L. 9047	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B-C/few small angular and medium amount of medium-size subangular; no core; int. and ext.: red slip; rim: black short horizontal stripes
6	Bowl	IBL 12.1	IVNW.8.309.32 L. 8034.1	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—A-B/few small rounded and angular; no core; int.: red slip; rim: black short horizontal stripes; hand burnish
7	Bowl	IBL 15	IVNW.23.61.26 L. 23022	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B-C/few small to medium-size subangular and angular; thick core; int. and ext.: red slip; hand burnish
8	Bowl	IBL 15	IVNW.8.320.10 L. 8034	a	Paste: 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small rounded and few small angular; no core; int. and ext.: red slip
9	Bowl	IBL 13	IVNW.27.203.5 L. 27053	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small subangular and medium-size angular; no core; int. and ext.: red slip; rim: black short horizontal stripes; wheel burnish
10	Bowl	IBL 13	IVNW.27.179.1 L. 27052	a	Paste: 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular to rounded and medium amount of medium-size rounded to angular; medium core; int. and ext.: red slip; rim: black short horizontal stripes; wheel burnish
11	Bowl	IBL 13	IVNE.9.163.23 L. 9047	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—A-B/few small angular to rounded; medium core; int. and ext.: red slip; rim: black short horizontal stripes; wheel burnish
12	Bowl	IBL 25?	IVNW.27.224.1 L. 27053	b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/many small rounded to subangular; medium core; int.: red slip; ext. rim: red slip with black short horizontal stripes; wheel burnish
13	Chalice	ICH Varia	IVNE.7.270.25 L. 7059.1	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B-C/medium amount of medium-size rounded, few small angular; no core
14	Chalice	ICH Varia	IVNW.8.308.18 L. 8034	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and medium amount of medium-size subrounded to subangular; thick core; ext.: white slip with red horizontal bands

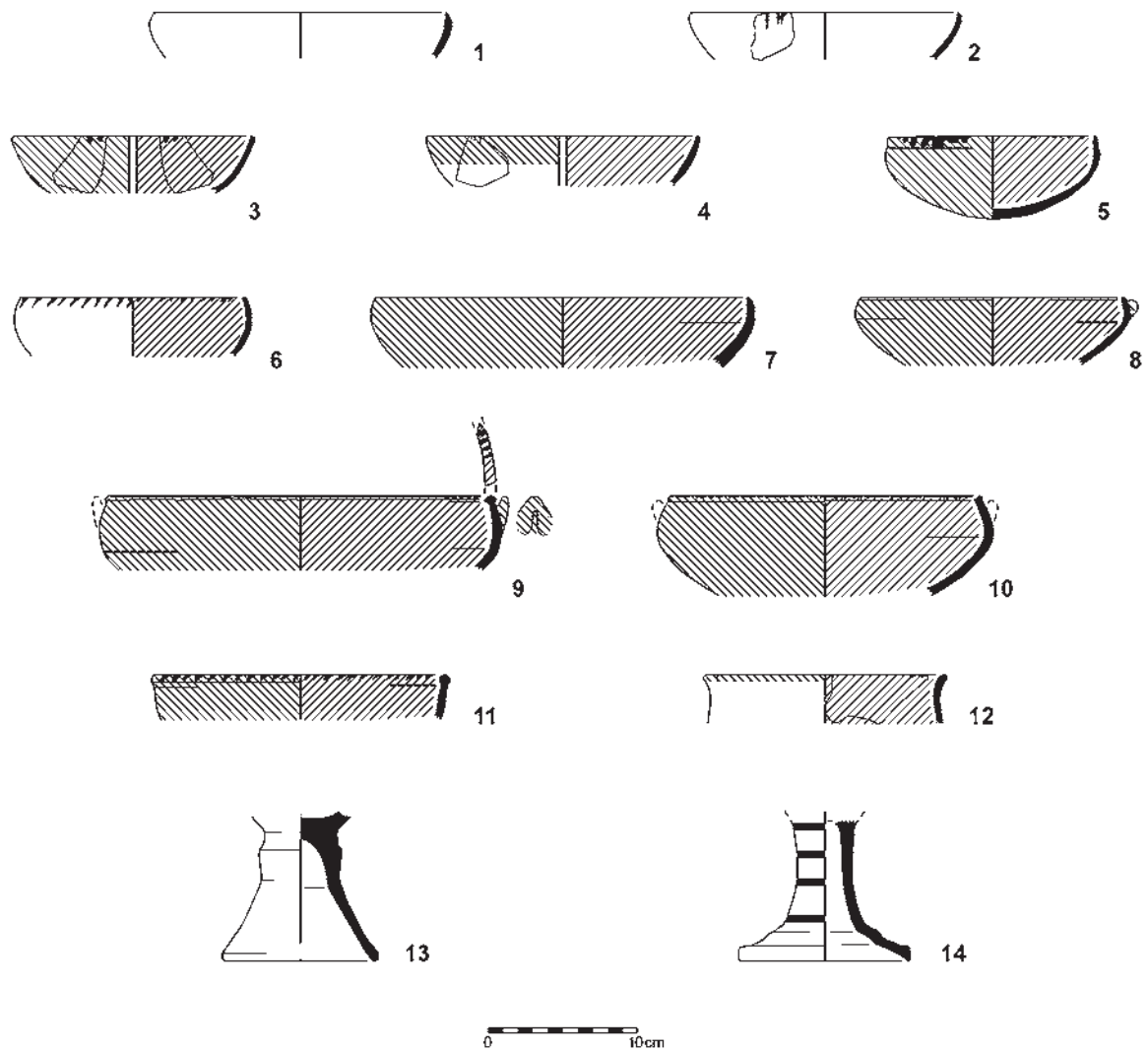


Fig. 5.70

Fig. 5.71: Stratum VB: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Krater	IKR 1	IVNW.43.174.34 L. 43045	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/few medium-size subangular and many small angular to rounded; thin core
2	Krater	IKR 1	IVNE.7.260.12 L. 7059P	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to subrounded; no core
3	Krater	IKR 1.2	IVNW.43.174.9 L. 43045	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—D/many small angular to rounded and medium amount of medium-size subangular to subrounded; no core
4	Krater	IKR Varia	IVNE.7.270.15 L. 7059.1	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—D/many small angular and many medium to large subrounded to rounded; medium core

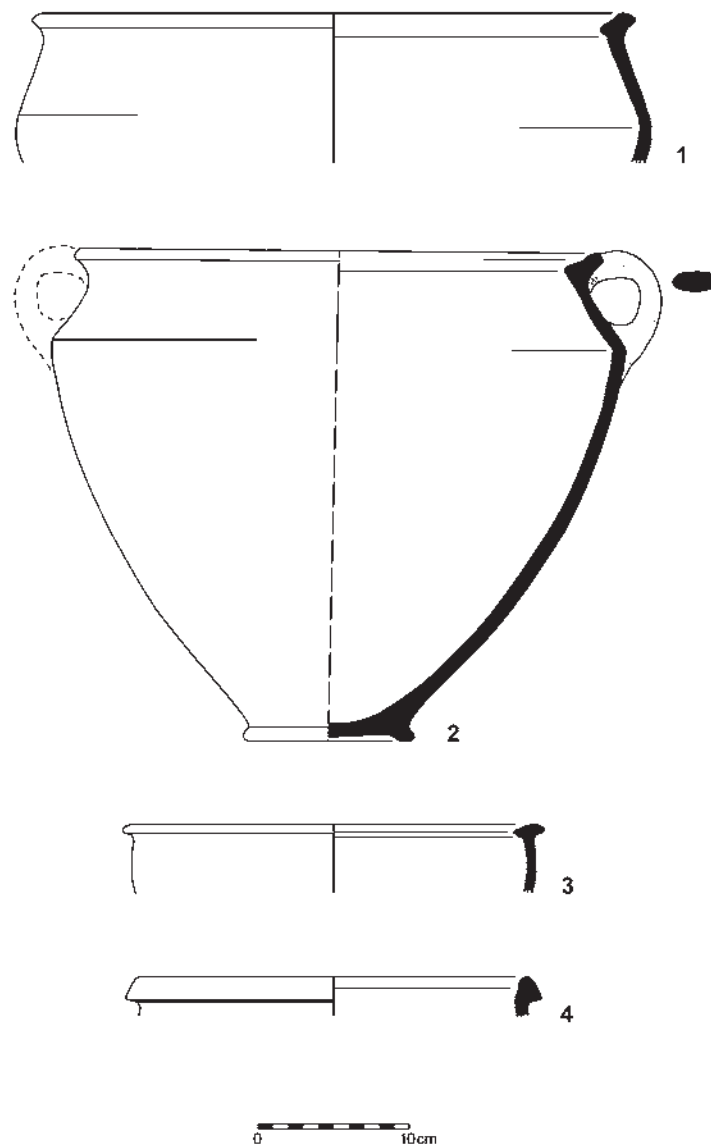


Fig. 5.71

Fig. 5.72: Stratum VB: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Cooking pot	ICP 4	IVNW.7.72.3 L. 7011.1/7038	a	Paste: 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown; levigation/inclusions—D/medium amount of small and medium-size subangular; no core
2	Cooking pot	ICP 2	IVNW.27.286.17 L. 27070	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—D–E/many small angular and medium-size subangular to subrounded, few large subangular; thick core
3	Cooking pot	ICP 2	IVNW.7.71.4 L. 7011.1/7038	a	Paste: 10YR 5/3 brown; levigation/inclusions—D–E/medium to large small angular and medium amount of medium-size to large rounded to subrounded; medium core
4	Cooking pot	ICP 2	IVNW.7.71.2 L. 7011.1	a	Paste: 5YR 5/4 reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—D–E/many small angular and many medium-size subangular; thick core
5	Cooking pot	ICP 2	IVNE.24.208.21 L. 24039.1	a/b	Paste: 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown; levigation/inclusions—D/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded and few large subangular to subrounded; thick core
6	Cooking pot	ICP 2	IVNE.25.212.2 L. 25049	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/many medium angular to subangular; thick core
7	Cooking pot	ICP 2	IVNW.27.238.1 L. 27065	b	Paste: 5YR6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—D/many small and medium-size angular, medium amount of large angular and subangular; thick core

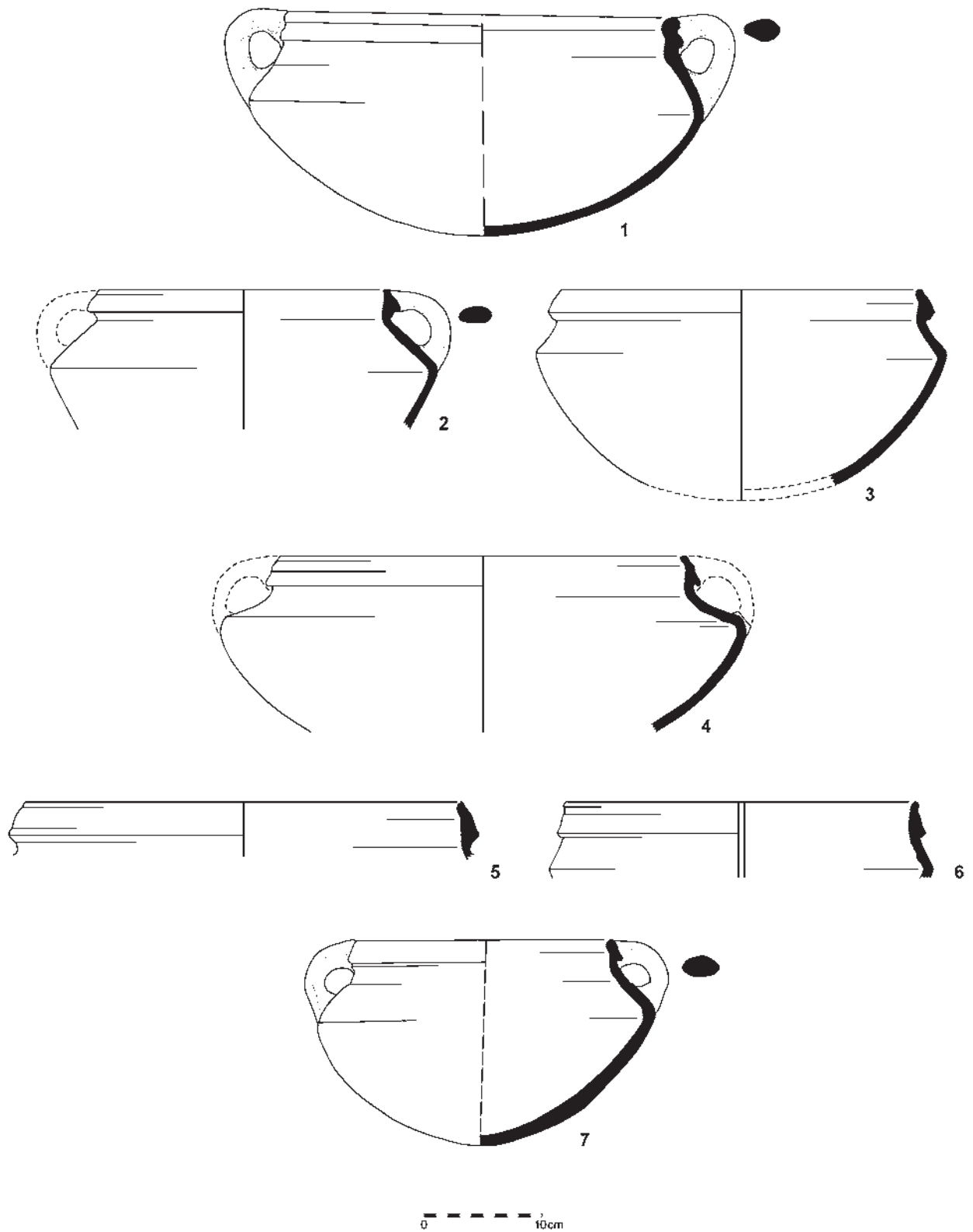


Fig. 5.72

Fig. 5.73: Stratum VB: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Jar	ISJ 2	IVNW.23.61.12 L. 23022	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C–D/few large rounded to subangular and many medium to small rounded to angular; medium core
2	Jar	ISJ 2	IVNW.23.62.19 L. 23022.1	b	Paste: 2.5YR 5/6 red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and rounded; no core
3	Jar	ISJ 2	IVNW.23.62.7 L. 23022.1	b	Paste: 2.5YR 5/6 red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and few medium-size angular; no core
4	Jug	IJUG 2 (var)	IVNE.24.203.13 L. 24033.1	a	Paste: 5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to rounded; thick core
5	Jar	ISJ 2	IVNW.9.386.7 L. 9035	a	Paste: 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/many small subangular to subrounded; no core
6	Jar	ISJ	IVNE.7.269.6 L. 7059.1	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small angular and few medium-size subrounded; no core (Color Photo 5.6:7)
7	Jar	ISJ	IVNW.9.429.1 L. 9035	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C–D/few medium to large rounded and many small subangular to angular; thick core

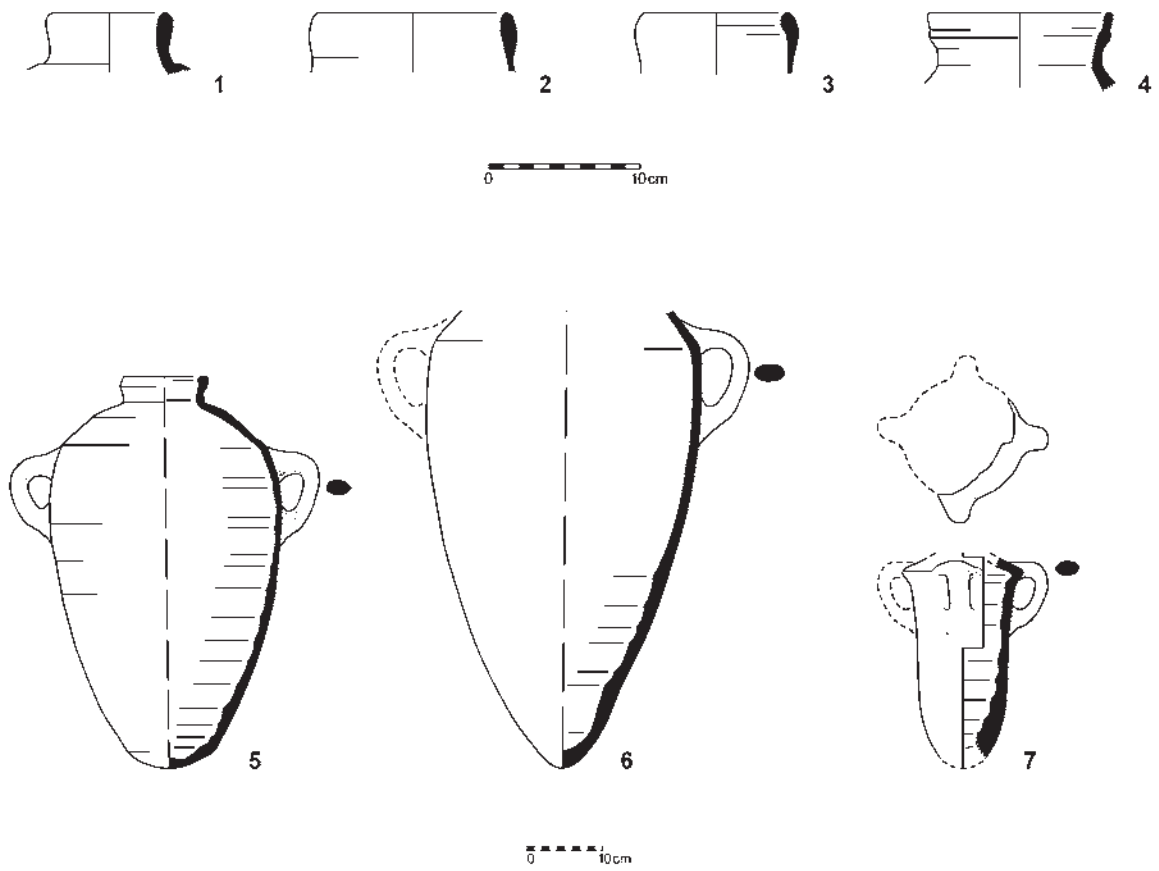


Fig. 5.73

Fig. 5.74: Stratum VB: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Jug	IJUG 7	IVNW.23.62.39 L. 23022.1	b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C/ many small angular to rounded and medium amount of medium-size rounded to subangular; no core
2	Jug	IJUG 7	IVNW.27.226.1 L. 27053	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow; levigation/inclu- sions—C/medium amount of small rounded and many medium-size rounded, subangular to angular; no core
3	Juglet	IJUL Varia	IVNE.7.270.24 L. 7059.1	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—C/ many small angular to rounded and medium amount of small to medium-size subangular to subrounded; no core
4	Juglet	IJUL Varia	IVNE.25.208.4 L. 25049	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions— C–D/many small angular and medium amount of medium-size subangular to subrounded; no core
5	Decorated body sherd	Local-tradition	IVNW.9.382.9 L. 9035P	a	Paste: 2.5YR 4/6 red; levigation/inclusions—B–C/ many small angular to subrounded; no core; ext.: red slip with black and white horizontal bands
6	Flask	IFL 4	IVNE.7.270.55 L. 7059.1	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C/many small and few medium-size subangular; medium core
7	Pyxis	IPYX 2	IVNW.27.184.1 L. 27052.1	a/b	Paste: 10YR 5/3 brown; levigation/inclusions—C–D/ few large subangular and many medium-size to small subangular to angular; no core (Color Photo 5.7:17)
8	Strainer	ISTR 1	IVNW.8.308.93 L. 8034	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclu- sions—A–B/few small angular; no core
9	Strainer	ISTR 1	IVNW.8.308.94 L. 8034	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions— B/few small and medium-size angular to subrounded
10	Lamp	ILMP 1	IVNW.27.277.32 L. 27070	b	Paste: 2.5YR 6/6 light red; levigation/inclusions—D/ many small and medium-size angular to rounded; thick core; rim: red horizontal band

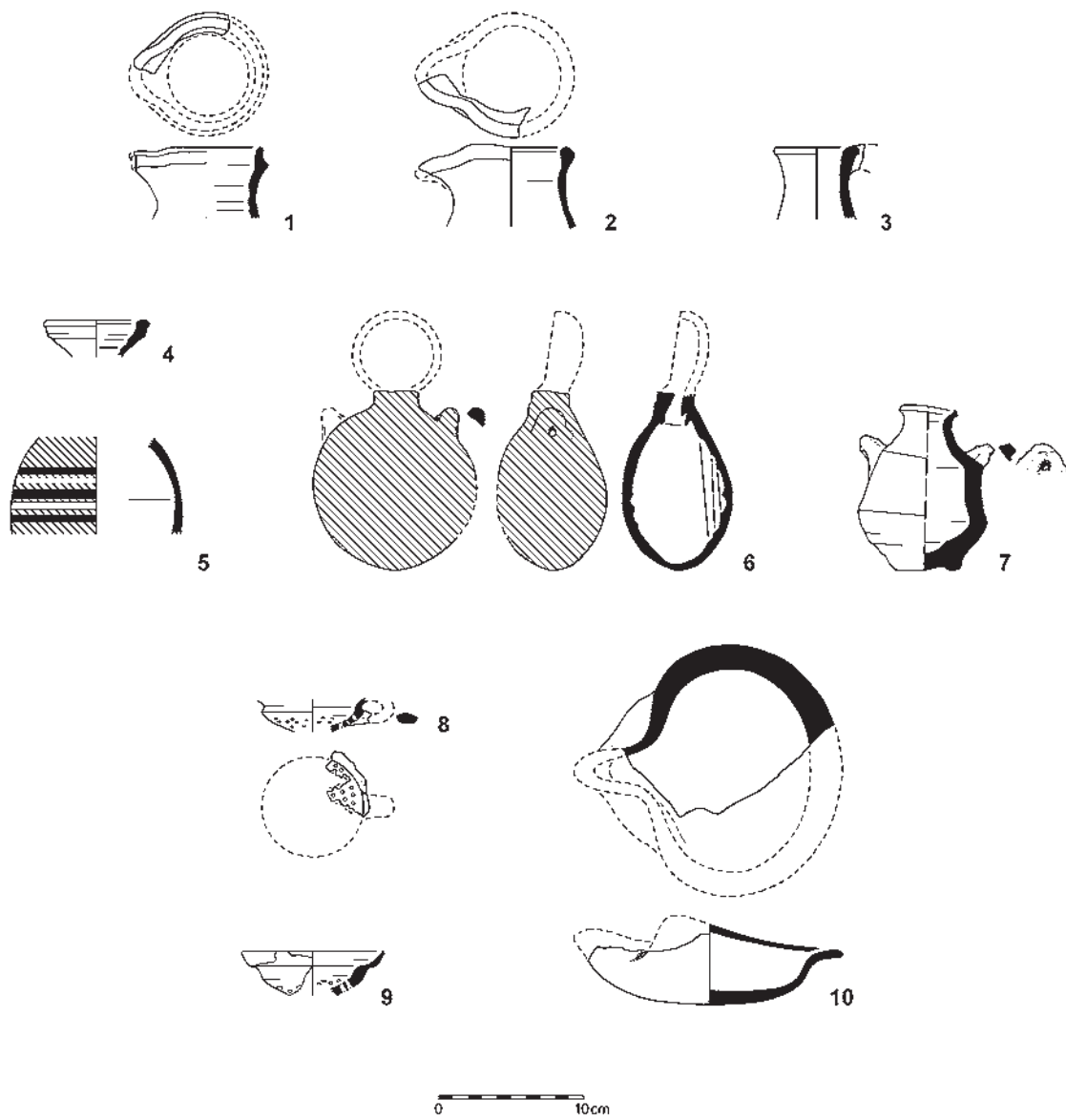


Fig. 5.74

Fig. 5.75: Stratum VB: Philistine

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Bowl	IBL 25.2	IVNW.8.307.1 L. 8034P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B–C/ many small angular and few medium subrounded to rounded; no core
2	Bowl	IBL 25.2	IVNW.8.300.1 L. 8034P	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C–D/ medium amount of large subangular to subrounded and many small to medium-size subangular; no core
3	Bowl	IBL 25.2	IVNE.23.234.4 L. 23053	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few medium-size rounded and medium amount of small angular; medium core
4	Bowl	IBL 25.2	IVNW.24.269.1 L. 24046	a	Paste: 10YR 7/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/ many small angular and few medium-size rounded; no core; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands
5	Bowl	IBL 25.2	IVNE.7.267.5 L. 7059P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/2 pinkish gray; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular to subrounded; no core; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands
6	Bowl	IBL 25.2	IVNE.7.274.1 L. 7061	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small and medium-size angular to subrounded; no core; ext.: red horizontal bands
7	Bowl	IBL 25.1	IVNE.7.271.7 L. 7059.1	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small angular to rounded; no core; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands
8	Bowl	IBL 25.2	IVNW.41.94.10 L. 41032	b	Paste: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to rounded; no core; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands
9	Bowl	IBL 24	IVNE.8.245.11 L. 8059.1	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 8/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to subrounded; no core; ext.: brown hanging half-circles
10	Bowl	IBL 29	IVNW.27.226.14 L. 27053	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small rounded to subangular and angular, few medium-size angu- lar; no core; int. and rim: white slip with red horizontal bands
11	Bowl	IBL Varia 29	IVNW.7.70.18 L. 7011.1	a	Paste: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B/many small rounded to angular; medium core; int. and rim: red horizon- tal bands
12	Bowl	IBL 25	IVNE.23.211.13 L. 23051	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small angular; medium core
13	Bowl	IBL Varia 28	IVNW.41.175.1 L. 41073.1	b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—A–B/few small to medium-size rounded and small subangular; no core; int. : black horizontal band, hanging half-circles and unidentifiable motif; ext.: brown horizontal band and spiral

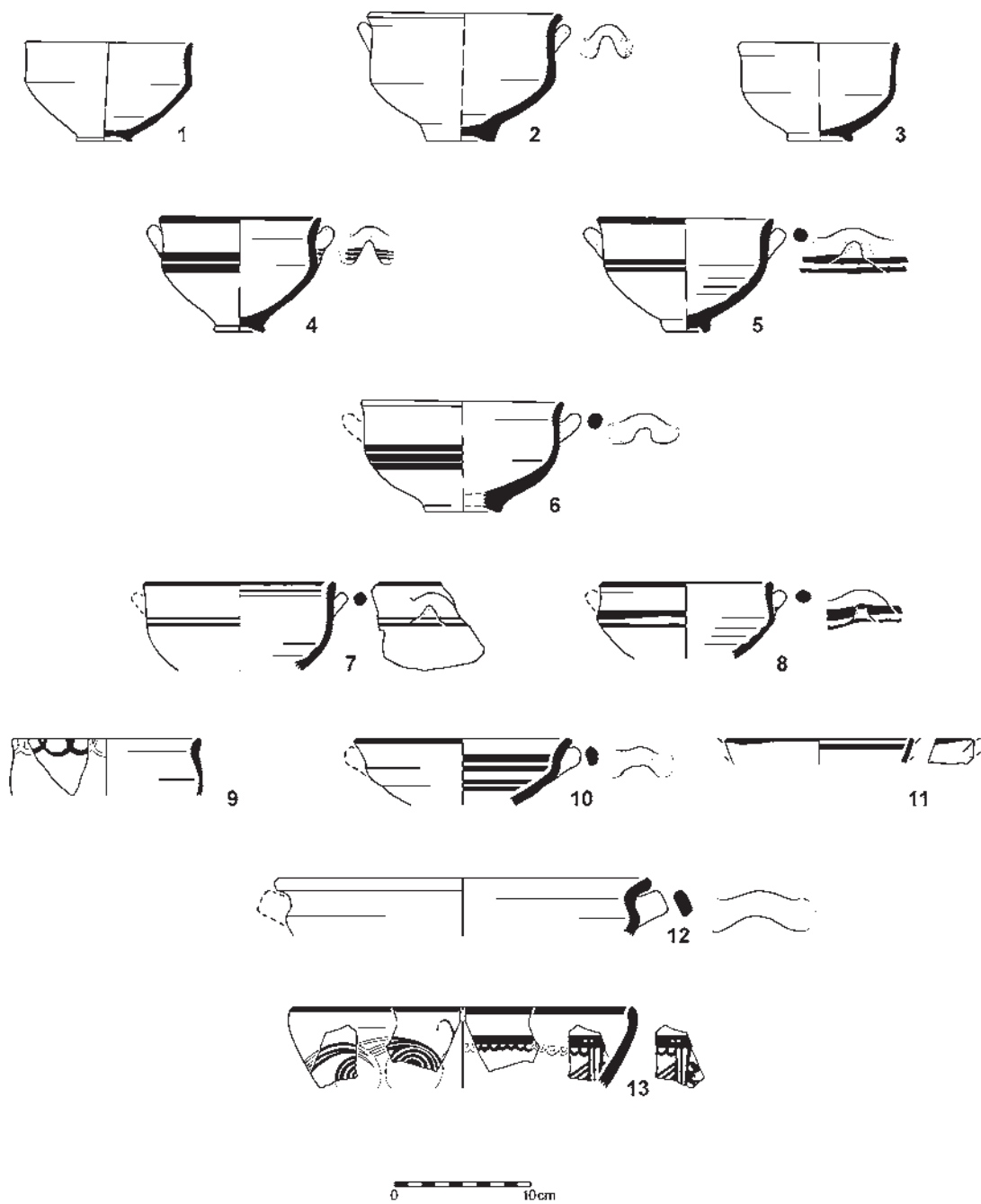


Fig. 5.75

Fig. 5.76: Stratum VB: Philistine

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Krater	IKR 10	IVNW.9.381.4 L. 9035P	a	Paste: 5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular and few medium-size subangular; no core (Color Photo 5.5:11)
2	Krater	IKR 10.1	IVNW.9.399.8 L. 9035P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; no core; ext.: white slip with black antithetic spiral and vertical wavy line
3	Krater	IKR 10.1	IVNE.7.260.7 L. 7059P	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of medium-size subangular, small angular and rounded; no core; rim: red and black horizontal band; ext.: white slip with red and black horizontal bands and running spirals
4	Krater	IKR 9	IVNE.24.203.5 L. 24033.1	a	Paste: 2.5YR 5/6 red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and medium amount of medium-size rounded to subangular; thick core; rim: white slip with red horizontal band; ext.: white slip with red and black isolated spiral
5	Decorated body sherd	Phil 2–3	IVNE.24.208.1 L. 24039.1	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small angular; medium core; ext.: white slip with red and black horizontal bands, vertical lines and spiral
6	Krater	IKR 10.2	IVNE.24.213.31 L. 24045	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular to subrounded; medium core; rim: red horizontal band; ext.: white slip with red and black horizontal bands, vertical lines and concentric semicircles
7	Jug	IJUG 11	IVNE.24.214.2 L. 24045	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to rounded; medium core; ext.: white slip with red and black horizontal bands and triangles
8	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNW.27.226.30 L. 27053	b	Paste: 10YR 8/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small rounded to angular and few medium subangular; no core
9	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNW.9.383.3 L. 9035	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; inclusions—medium amount of small to medium-size subrounded to subangular, few medium-size angular; no core (Color Photo 5.6:2)
10	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNW.27.194.1 L. 27056	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small subangular and few medium-size angular; medium core
11	Cooking jug	ICJ 1	IVNE.9.165.19 L. 9047	a	Paste: 2.5YR 5/6 red; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of medium-size angular; medium core
12	Basin	IBSN 2	IVNE.8.245.2 L. 8059.1		Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to rounded, few medium-size to large subangular to subrounded; no core
13	Stirrup jar	ISTJ 2	IVNW.23.63.1 L. 23022.1	b	Paste: 10YR 8/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small subrounded to subangular and medium amount of medium-size subrounded to subangular; thick core; ext.: white slip with red and black horizontal and vertical lines and concentric semicircles

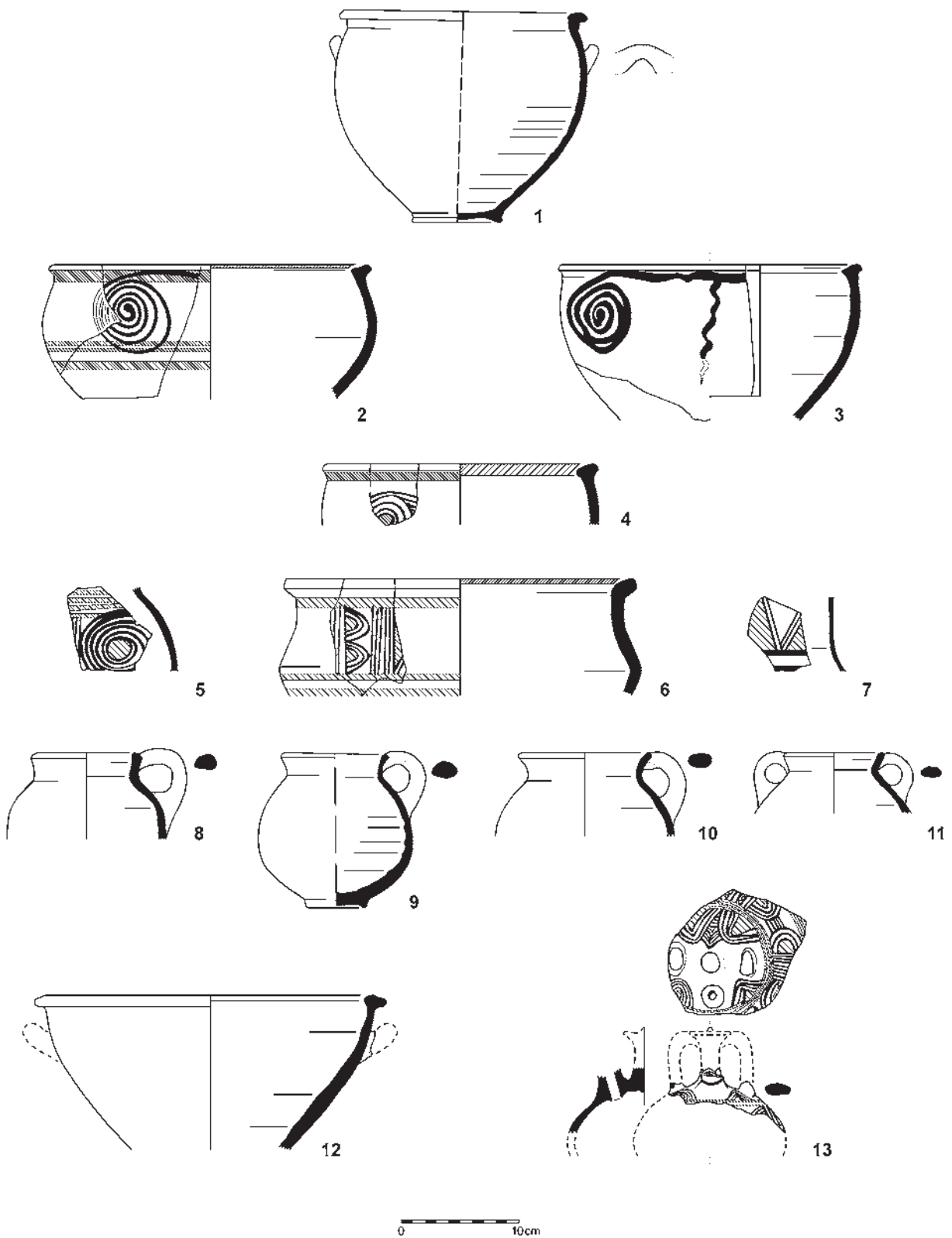


Fig. 5.76

Fig. 5.77: Stratum VA: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNE.8.242.1 L. 8059	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few medium subangular and many small angular; no core
2	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNE.24.202.3 L. 24035	a	Paste: 5YR 4/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to subangular; medium core
3	Bowl	IBL 1?	IVNW.39.81.1 L. 39024	a	Paste: 2.5YR 5/6 red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular; no core
4	Bowl	IBL 3	IVNW.7.36.10 L. 7010	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and medium amount of medium-size angular to subrounded; thin core
5	Bowl	IBL 3	IVNW.7.58.1 L. 7011P	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small to medium-size rounded and few small rounded to angular; no core
6	Bowl	IBL 3	IVNW.24.207.1 L. 24038P	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular to subrounded; no core
7	Bowl	IBL 3	IVNW.27.98.5 L. 27022P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—D/medium amount of medium-size subangular and many small angular to subangular; no core
8	Bowl	IBL 3	IVNW.9.347.1 L. 9030	a	Paste: 10YR 8/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small rounded to angular and few medium-size rounded; no core
9	Bowl	IBL 3	IVNW.24.199.1 L. 24036	a	Paste: 2.5YR 6/6 light red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; no core
10	Bowl	IBL 3	IVNW.9.330.1 L. 9030	a	Paste: 10YR 7/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and many medium-size rounded to subangular; no core
11	Bowl	IBL 3	IVNW.27.97.5 L. 27022P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C–D/few medium-size subangular to subrounded and small angular; no core; hand burnish
12	Bowl	IBL 3	IVNW.27.111.2 L. 27042	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—D/medium amount of medium-size subrounded to rounded; no core
13	Bowl	IBL 3	IVNW.8.284.1 L. 8031P	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size subangular to subrounded; no core
14	Bowl	IBL 3	IVNW.27.108.4 L. 27036	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small to medium-size subrounded to angular; no core; hand burnish
15	Bowl	IBL 6	IVNW.9.373.1 L. 9034	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular to subrounded and few medium-size subangular; no core
16	Bowl	IBL 6	IVNW.23.55.12 L. 23018	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to subrounded and few medium-size subrounded; no core; hand burnish
17	Bowl	IBL 6	IVNW.7.67.7 L. 7011	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B–C few small rounded to angular and few large angular; medium core
18	Bowl	IBL 5?	IVNW.7.64.5 L. 7011P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few small and medium amount of medium-size subangular to subrounded; no core
19	Bowl	IBL 6 (var)	IVNE.7.256.17 L. 7060	b	Paste: 5YR 5/4 reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small rounded to subangular and medium-size rounded to subangular; thick core
20	Bowl	IBL 15	IVNW.24.207.30 L. 24038P	a	Paste: 5YR 4/1 dark gray; levigation/inclusions—C–D/many small and medium-size angular to subangular; no core
21	Bowl	IBL 8?	IVNW.8.277.4 L. 8029	a	Paste: 10YR 5/3 brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular to subrounded; no core
22	Bowl	IBL 8?	IVNW.9.334.7 L. 9030.1	b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular to subrounded; thick core
23	Bowl	IBL 22	IVNE.9.122.11 L. 9032	b	Paste: 5YR 5/4 reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular to rounded and few medium-size subangular; no core

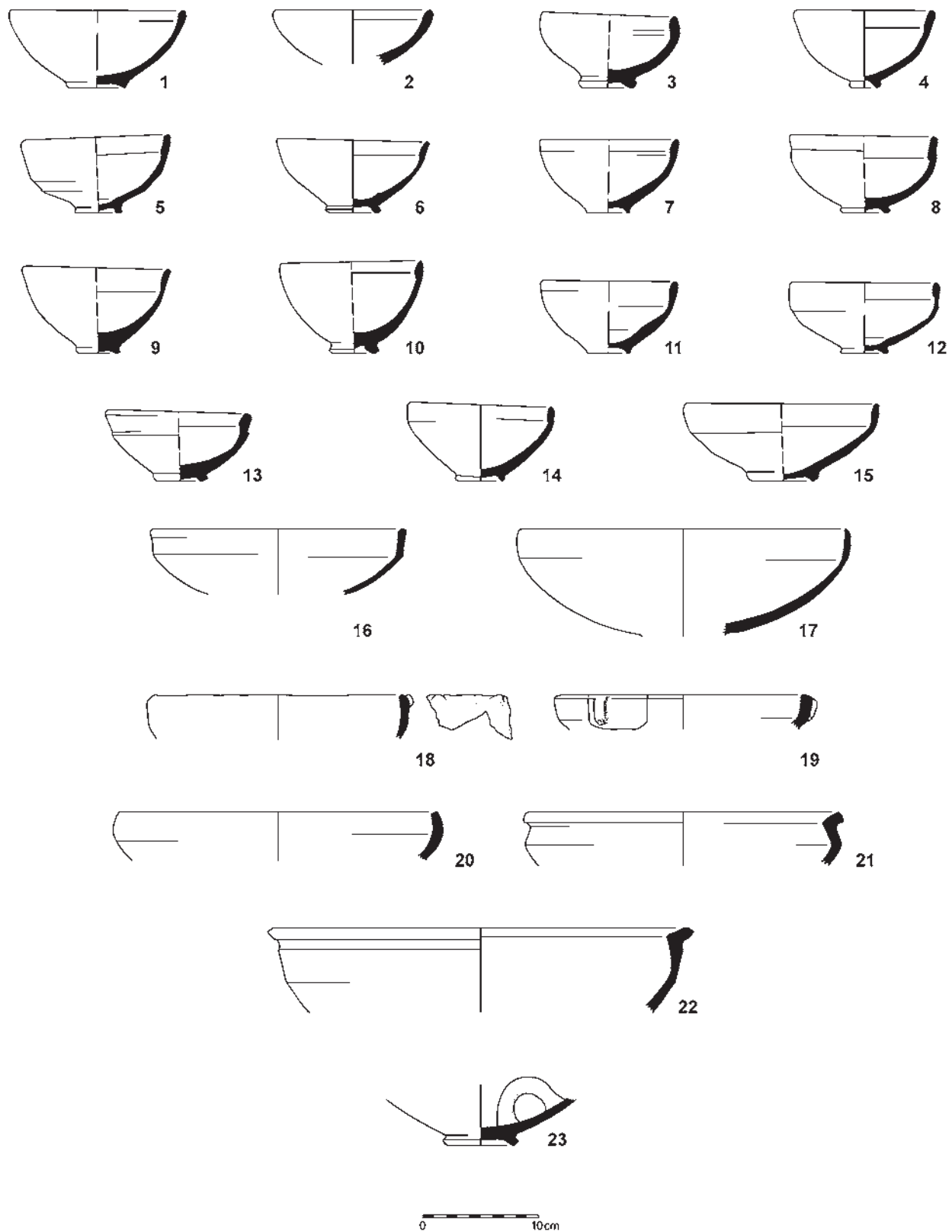


Fig. 5.77

Fig. 5.78: Stratum VA: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Bowl	IBL 5	IVNW.23.60.5 L. 23019.1	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many medium-size to small subangular to subrounded; no core; int.: red horizontal bands and spiral; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands
2	Bowl	IBL 5	IVNW.8.281.1 L. 8030	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C-D/medium amount of large subangular and small to medium-size subangular; no core (Color Photo 5.3:7)
3	Bowl	IBL 5	IVNW.7.57.6 L. 7011P	a	Paste: 2.5YR 5/6 red; levigation/inclusions—D/many small and medium-size rounded; medium core; int. and rim: red horizontal bands
4	Bowl	IBL 5	IVNW.23.75.10 L. 23018.1	b	Paste: 2.5YR 5/6 red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to subrounded and medium amount of medium-size angular to subrounded; medium core; int. and rim: red horizontal bands
5	Bowl	IBL 5	IVNW.8.306.1 L. 8034P	a	Paste: 2.5YR 6/6 light red; levigation/inclusions—D/medium amount of large to medium-size subangular, many small angular to rounded; medium core
6	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNE.7.218.1 L. 7046	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to rounded and few medium-size rounded; thin core; rim: red horizontal band
7	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNE.24.206.1 L. 24035	a	Paste: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—D/many small rounded and medium amount of large rounded to subangular; thick core; int.: red horizontal band and Gezer bowl decoration
8	Bowl	IBL 17 (var)	IVNE.24.211.14 L. 24035	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B-C/medium amount of small to medium-size angular to subangular; medium core

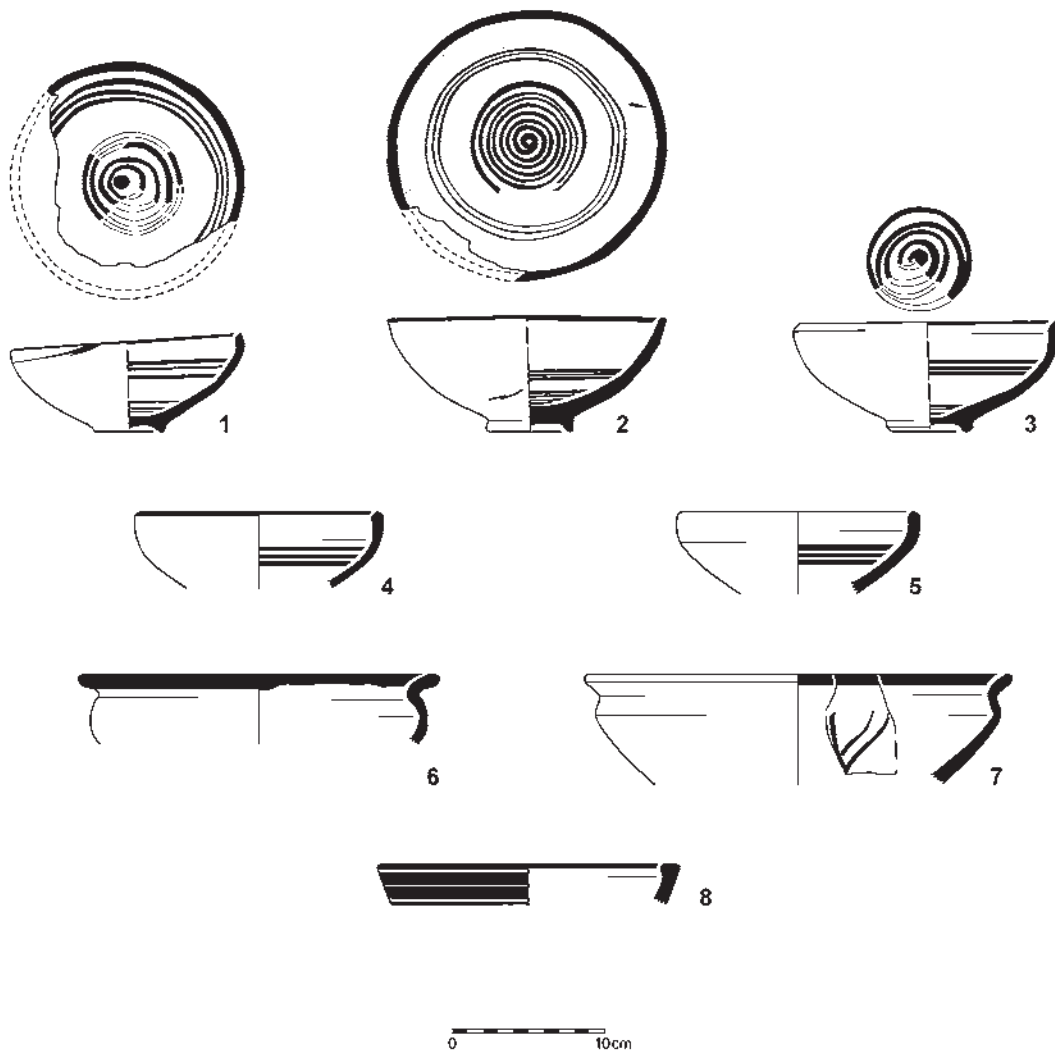


Fig. 5.78

Fig. 5.79: Stratum VA: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Bowl	IBL 12	IVNW.9.397.8 L. 9034	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—A–B/few small rounded; no core; rim: black short horizontal stripes; wheel burnish
2	Bowl	IBL 12	IVNW.7.65.11 L. 7011P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small and medium-size subangular to subrounded; medium core; rim: black band and short horizontal stripes; hand burnish
3	Bowl	IBL 12	IVNW.7.60.31 L. 7011P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—A–B/few small angular to subrounded; no core; int. and upper ext.: red slip; rim: black horizontal band; hand burnish
4	Bowl	IBL 15?	IVNW.9.352.19 L. 9032	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C–D/many small angular to subrounded and few large subrounded; no core; int. and ext.: red slip
5	Bowl	IBL Varia 8	IVNW.9.398.1 L. 9034	b	Paste: 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small rounded to angular; no core; int. rim and ext.: red slip with black and white horizontal bands
6	Bowl	IBL 25?	IVNW.24.198.1 L. 24036	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/few small and medium-size rounded; medium core; rim and ext.: red slip
7	Bowl	IBL 13	IVNW.26.107.3 L. 26047	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of medium-size subrounded to subangular and small subangular; no core; int. and ext.: red slip; rim: black short horizontal stripes; ext.: black horizontal bands
8	Bowl	IBL 13	IVNW.27.141.10 L. 27040.1	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—C–D/medium amount of small to medium-size subangular to subrounded; medium core; int. and ext.: red slip; rim: black short horizontal stripes; hand burnish
9	Bowl	IBL 13	IVNW.8.332.1 L. 8033	b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/few medium-size and large angular; thick core; int. and ext.: red slip; rim: black short horizontal stripes; wheel burnish
10	Bowl	IBL 13	IVNW.27.163.7 L. 27044	b	Paste: 10YR 4/3 brown/dark brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small to medium-size subangular to subrounded; no core; int. and ext.: red slip; rim: black short horizontal stripes; wheel burnish
11	Bowl	IBL 15	IVNW.24.247.2 L. 24051	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small to medium-size angular; thin core; int. and ext.: red slip; hand burnish
12	Bowl	IBL 17	IVNW.9.398.2 L. 9034	b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few small rounded and angular and medium amount of medium-size angular; thick core
13	Bowl	IBL 17	IVNW.43.161.14 L. 43048	b	Paste: 2.5YR 5/8 red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small rounded and few medium-size rounded; medium core; int. and ext.: red slip
14	Bowl	IBL 19	IVNW.8.281.2 L. 8030	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C many small to medium-size angular to subangular; no core
15	Bowl	IBL 21	IVNW.9.334.1 L. 9030.1	b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to rounded; medium core; int. and ext.: red slip; hand burnish
16	Bowl	IBL 21	IVNE.23.166.3 L. 23039.1	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small to medium subrounded to subangular; no core; int. and ext.: red slip
17	Bowl	IBL 21	IVNE.23.174.14 L. 23039.1	b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—D/medium amount of medium-size subrounded and few large subangular; no core; int. and ext.: red slip
18	Bowl	IBL Varia 9	IVNE.9.138.7 L. 9033	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small to medium-size angular to subangular; medium core; int. and ext.: red slip

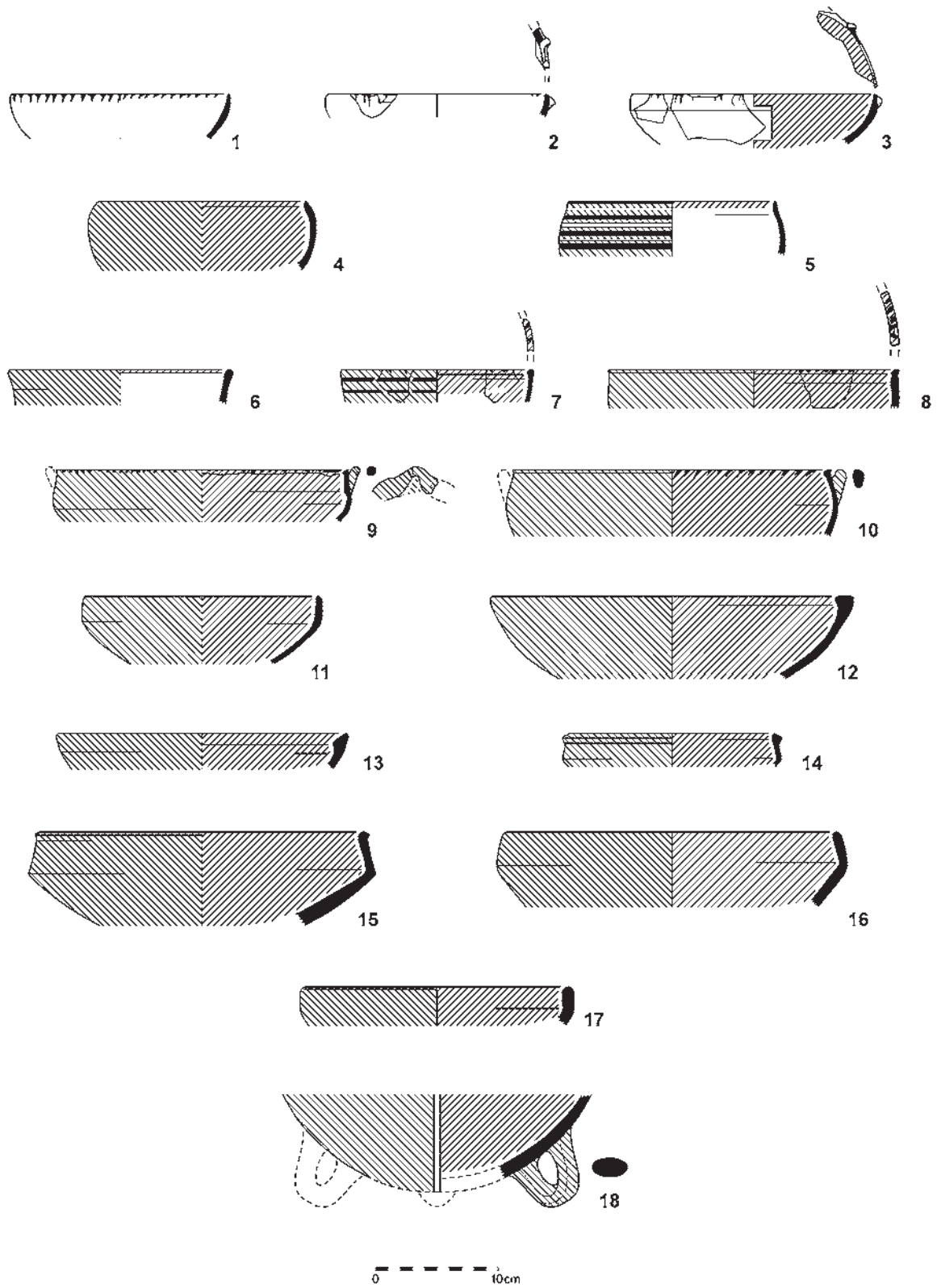


Fig. 5.79

Fig. 5.80: Stratum VA: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Scoop	ISCP Varia	IVNW.39.81.13 L. 39024	a	Paste: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/ many small and few medium-size angular to subangular; no core
2	Scoop	ISCP Varia	IVNW.23.49.13 L. 23017	b	Paste: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few small and medium-size subangular; thick core
3	Scoop	ISCP Varia	IVNW.25.232.17 L. 25060.1	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular to rounded; thick core
4	Scoop	ISCP 1	IVNW.9.359.1 L. 9030.1	b	Paste: 10YR 8/2 white; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small rounded to subangular, few medium-size rounded; no core
5	Chalice	ICH 2	IVNE.23.174.12 L. 23039.1	b	Paste: 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to subrounded and few medium-size subangular; no core; ext.: white slip
6	Chalice	ICH Varia	IVNW.9.354.4 L. 9030	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/ many small and few medium-size subangular; no core
7	Chalice	ICH Varia	IVNW.8.280.1 L. 8030	a	Paste: 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C–D/many large rounded to angular and few small subangular; medium core
8	Chalice	ICH Varia	IVNW.8.286.1 L. 8031P	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of medium-size angular and small subangular; no core

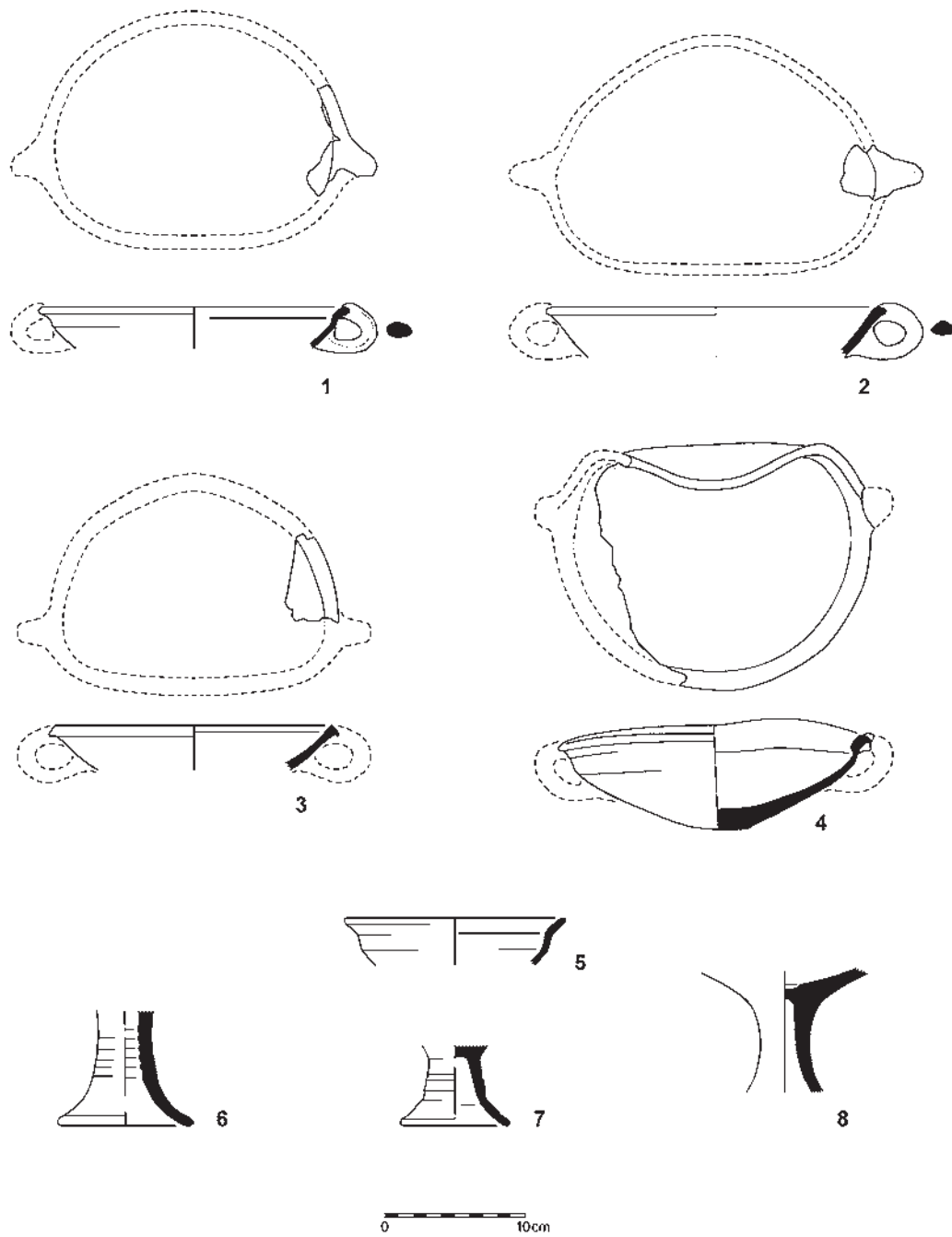


Fig. 5.80

Fig. 5.81: Stratum VA: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Krater	IKR 1	IVNW.39.87.2 L. 39026P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C–D/ many small angular to subrounded and few medium and large subangular; no core
2	Krater	IKR 1.1?	IVNW.10.91.1 L. 10025.1	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to subrounded; thick core
3	Krater	IKR 1	IVNW.7.58.5 L. 7011P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/ many small to medium subangular and few medium-size rounded; thin core
4	Krater	IKR 1	IVNE.23.160.18 L. 23037	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few small to medium-size rounded and few medium-size angular; no core
5	Krater	IKR 1.2	IVNW.27.150.1 L. 27044	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small rounded and medium-size angular; no core; int. rim and ext.: red slip
6	Krater	IKR 1.3	IVNW.9.295.2 L. 9029P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/few small rounded and angular; no core; int. and ext.: red slip
7	Cooking pot	ICP 2	IVNE.23.167.7 L. 23037	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—E/medium amount of medium-size to large angular to subrounded; thick core
8	Cooking pot	ICP 2	IVNW.8.277.4, 23 L. 8029	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—C–D/ many small to medium-size angular to subrounded and medium amount of medium to large subangular to subrounded; medium core
9	Cooking pot	ICP 3	IVNE.7.205.3 L. 7047	a	Paste: 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown; levigation/inclusions—D/ many small to medium-size subangular; thin core
10	Cooking pot	ICP 2	IVNW.9.334.8 L. 9030.1	b	Paste: 5YR 4/4 reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—D–E/ many medium-size angular and few large subrounded; no core
11	Cooking pot	ICP 1	IVNE.24.192.1 L. 24035P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and medium amount of medium-size subangular to subrounded; medium core

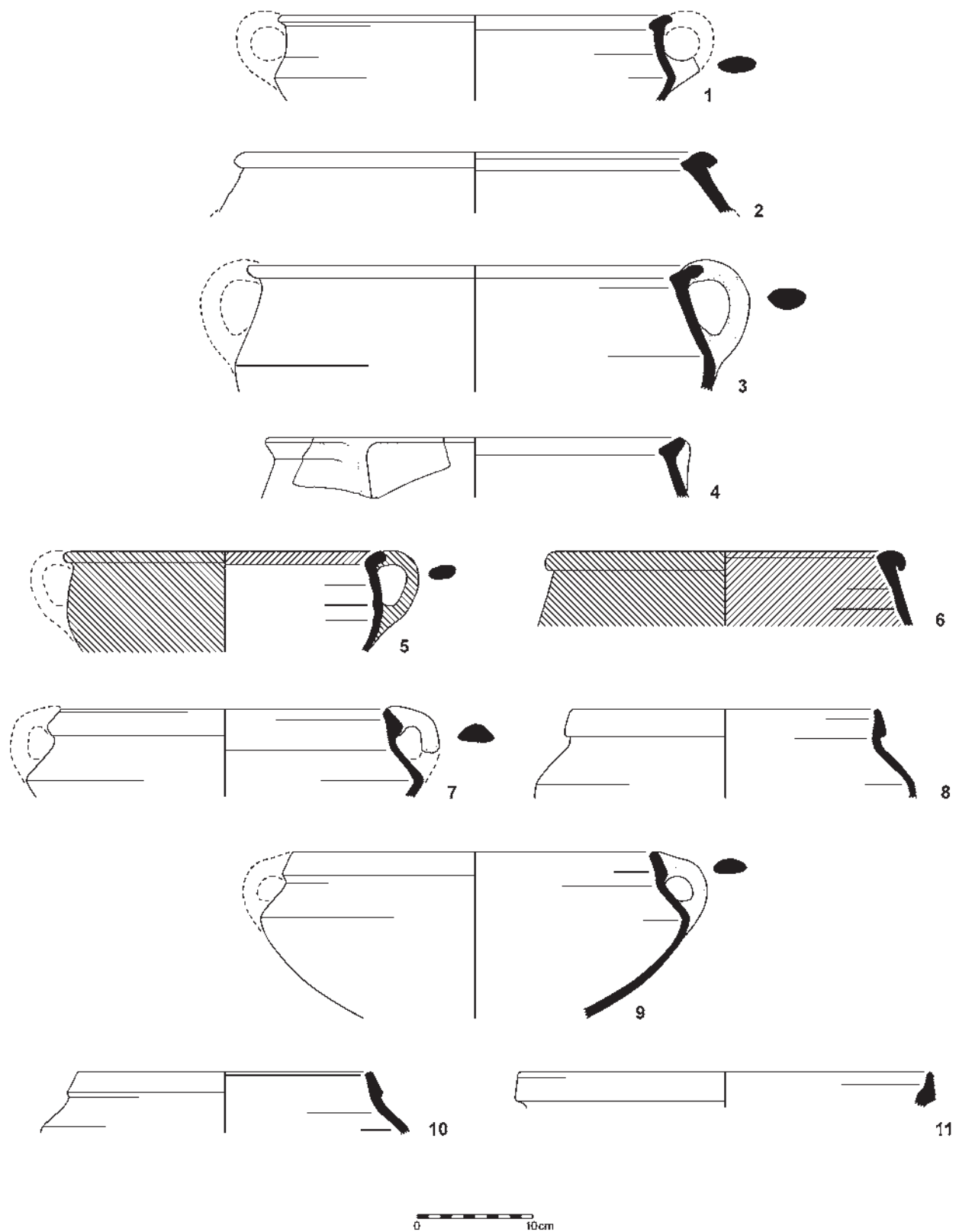


Fig. 5.81

Fig. 5.82: Stratum VA: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Jar	ISJ Varia 4	IVNE.23.166.6 L. 23039.1	b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B/ many small angular to subrounded; no core
2	Jar	ISJ 2	IVNW.23.75.6 L. 23018	b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/ medium amount of small to medium-size angular and subrounded to subangular; no core
3	Jar	ISJ 2	IVNW.9.359.24 L. 9030.1	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—D/medium amount of large subrounded and many small to medium-size subangular; thick core
4	Jar	ISJ 2	IVNW.9.379.6 L. 9034	b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B-C/ few small to medium-size subangular to angular; thick core
5	Jar	ISJ 2	IVNW.9.379.4 L. 9034	b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—D/many medium-size angular to subangular and few large subangular to subrounded; medium core
6	Jar	ISJ 1	IVNE.24.199.4 L. 24036	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C-D/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; no core
7	Jar	ISJ 1	IVNE.7.256.15 L. 7060	b	Paste: 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/many medium-size rounded, subrounded and subangular; thick core
8	Jar	ISJ	IVNW.9.337.4 L. 9030	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C/many small rounded to angular and medium-size rounded to angular; medium core
9	Jar	ISJ	IVNW.9.369.2 L. 9034	b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—D-E/many medium-size angular to subangular and few large subangular to subrounded; thick core
10	Jar	ISJ 2	IVNW.25.228.5 L. 25060	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C-D/few large subrounded and many small to medium-size subangular; no core
11	Jar	ISJ	IVNW.9.355.1 L. 9030	a	Paste: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—C-D/ many medium-size subangular and small angular; no core

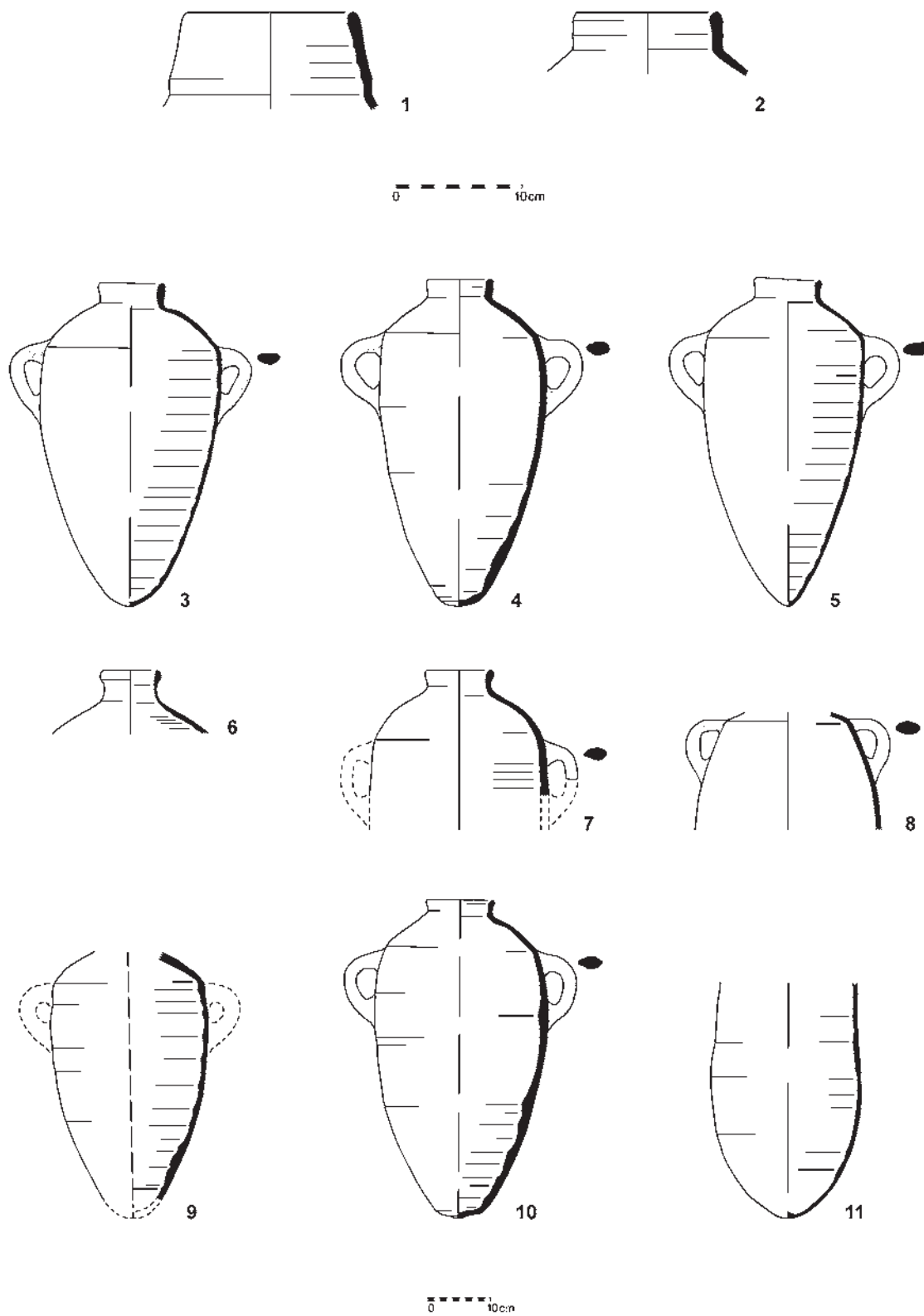


Fig. 5.82

Fig. 5.83: Stratum VA: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Strainer jug	ISJUG 4.3	IVNW.24.218.18 L. 24038.1	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/ medium amount of small angular to subrounded and few medium-size subangular; no core; ext. and handle: red slip with black horizontal bands
2	Strainer jug	ISJUG 3.3	IVNW.9.353.1 L. 9030	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/ many small subangular to subrounded and medium amount of large rounded and subangular; no core; ext.: red slip with black horizontal bands
3	Strainer jug	ISJUG 3.1	IVNE.23.198.1 L. 23039	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/ many small rounded to subangular and few medium angular; no core; ext.: red slip with black horizontal bands (Color Photo 5.6:10)
4	Strainer jug	ISJUG 3.1	IVNE.23.158.12 L. 23039	b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/ medium amount of small angular and few medium-size rounded; medium core; ext.: red slip with black horizontal bands
5	Strainer jug	ISJUG 3.2	IVNE.24.192.2 L. 24035P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/ many small to medium-size angular to subangular; no core; ext.: red slip with black horizontal bands

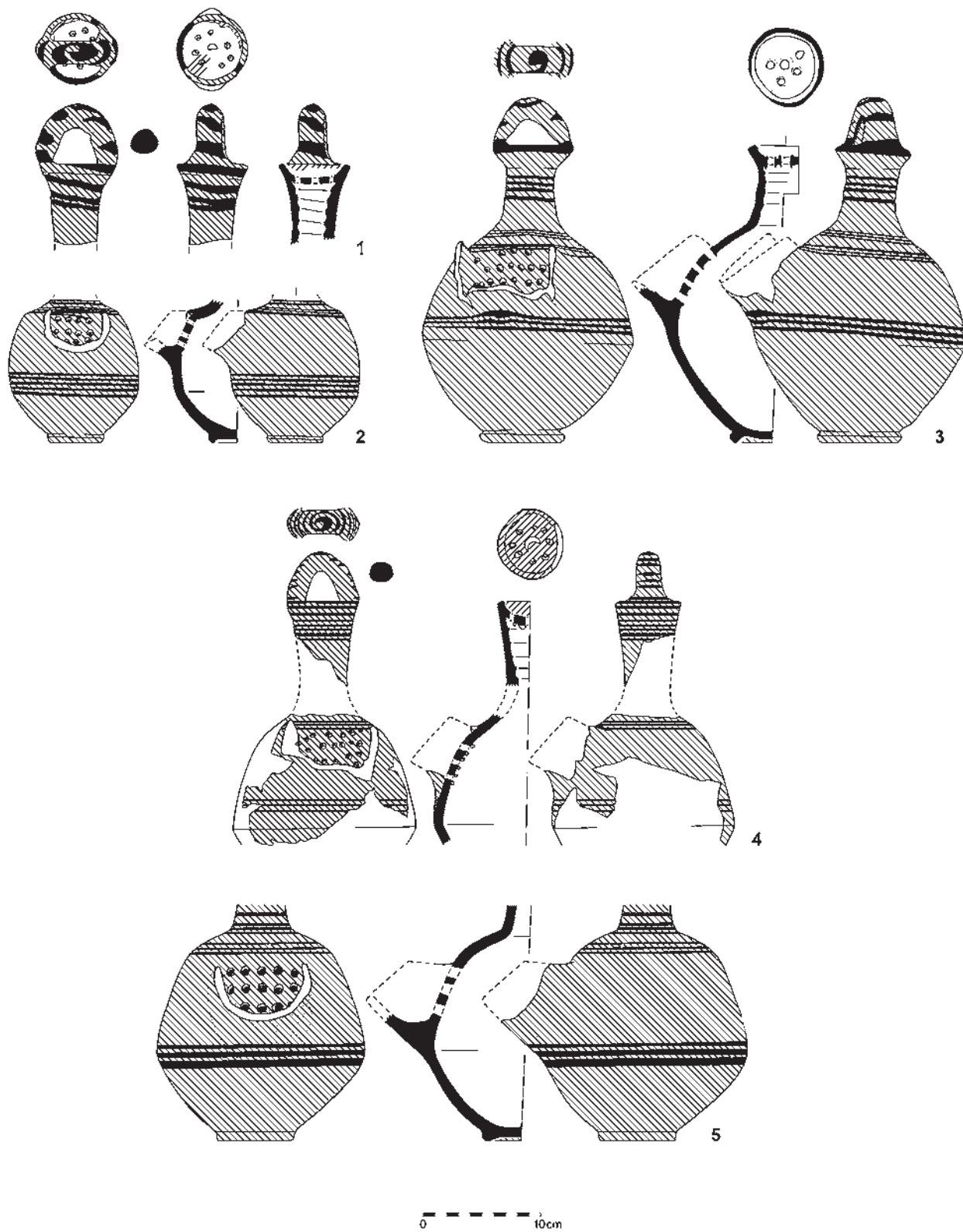


Fig. 5.83

Fig. 5.84: Stratum VA: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Jug	IJUG 1 (var)	IVNE.7.249.7 L. 7047.1	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B–C/ medium amount of small subrounded; no core
2	Rim	Local-tradition	IVNE.23.204.17 L. 23037	b	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C–D/ many small angular to subrounded and few medium-size subangular; thin core; ext.: red horizontal bands
3	Juglet	IJUL 3	IVNW.23.56.2 L. 23019	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B– C/few medium-size and small subangular to subrounded; no core
4	Juglet	IJUL 3	IVNE.7.250.1 L. 7047.1	b	Paste: 5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular to subrounded; no core
5	Amphoriskos	IAMK Varia 3	IVNW.9.385.1 L. 9034	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/ few medium-size rounded and few medium-size angular; no core; ext.: red horizontal band
6	Flask	IFL 1	IVNW.10.177.1 L. 10060	a/b	Paste: 10YR 8/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—C/ many small angular and few medium-size rounded; no core
7	Flask	IFL 1	IVNW.10.178.1 L. 10060	a/b	Paste: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions— C–D/many medium-size angular; no core
8	Flask	IFL 1	IVNE.9.139.1 L. 9043	b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/ many small angular; medium core
9	Flask	IFL 1	IVNE.24.197.1 L. 24038	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C–D/ many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; medium core; ext.: red unidentifiable motif
10	Flask	IFL 1	IVNW.8.288.1 L. 8030	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/ many medium-size angular to subrounded and many small angular; no core; ext.: red concentric circles
11	Pyxis	IPYX 2.1	IVNW.27.152.1 L. 27046	b	Paste: 10YR 6/3 pale brown; levigation/inclusions—C/ few large subrounded and medium amount of medium-size subrounded to subangular and small subrounded to suban- gular; no core; upper int. and ext.: red slip
12	Base	Local-tradition	IVNW.9.352.5 L. 9032	b	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/ many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; no core
13	Decorated base	Local-tradition	IVNW.8.285.1 L. 8031P	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions— B/medium amount of small subangular; no core; ext.: red slip with black horizontal bands
14	Strainer	ISTR 1	IVNW.9.398.3 L. 9034	b	Paste: 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/ few medium-size rounded to subangular; no core
15	Strainer	ISTR Varia	IVNW.24.204.1 L. 24040	a	Paste: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions— A–B/few small rounded and angular; no core
16	Lamp	ILMP 1	IVNW.9.295.1 L. 9029P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C–D/ many small and medium-size subangular to rounded; thin core

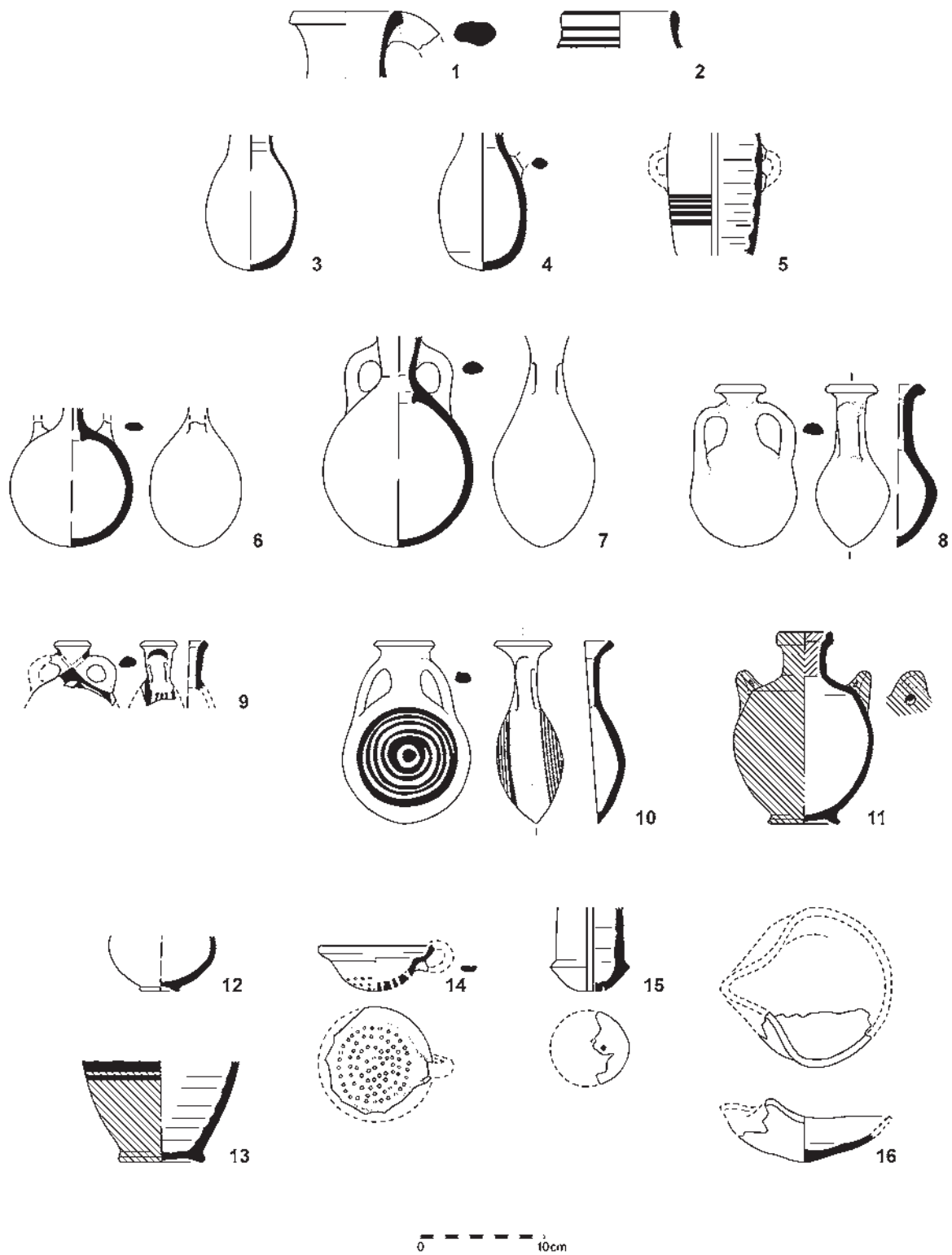


Fig. 5.84

Fig. 5.85: Stratum VA: Philistine

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Bowl	IBL 25.1	IVNW.9.326.1 L. 9030	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to rounded and medium amount of medium-size rounded; no core
2	Bowl	IBL 25.2	IVNW.39.93.2 L. 39028	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small to medium-size subangular to subrounded; no core
3	Bowl	IBL 25.1	IVNW.39.83.1 L. 39026P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small angular to subrounded and few medium-size subrounded; medium core
4	Bowl	IBL 25.2	IVNW.8.277.2 L. 8029	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small angular to subrounded; no core
5	Bowl	IBL 25.2	IVNW.43.155.50 L. 43044	b	Paste: 2.5YR 6/6 light red; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small and few medium-size angular to subangular; medium core
6	Bowl	IBL 304	IVNW.7.54.2 L. 7011P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small rounded and angular; no core
7	Bowl	IBL 24?	IVNE.24.211.12 L. 24035	a	Paste: 10YR 6/3 pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small to medium-size angular to subangular; no core; ext.: red horizontal bands
8	Bowl	IBL 25	IVNE.24.198.15 L. 24036	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to rounded; medium core; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands
9	Bowl	IBL 24	IVNE.24.198.16 L. 24036	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small to medium-size subrounded to subangular; no core; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands
10	Bowl	IBL 24	IVNW.9.370.9 L. 9034	b	Paste: 7.5YR 8/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to subangular and medium amount of medium-size subangular; no core; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands; ext.: hanging half-circles
11	Bowl	IBL 24?	IVNE.24.209.5 L. 24036	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to rounded; no core; ext.: red horizontal bands
12	Bowl	IBL 25.1	IVNW.7.55.2 L. 7011P	a	Paste: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small rounded and few large angular; no core
13	Bowl	IBL 25.2	IVNW.24.200.1 L. 24036	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C–D/few large subangular and many small angular to rounded; no core; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands (Color Photo 5.2:13)
14	Bowl	IBL 25.2	IVNW.7.58.24 L. 7011P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small rounded, medium amount of small angular and few large angular; medium core; ext.: red horizontal band
15	Bowl	IBL 25	IVNW.39.81.2 L. 39024	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to subrounded and medium amount of medium-size angular to subrounded; no core; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands
16	Bowl	IBL 25.2	IVNW.7.53.1 L. 7011P	a	Paste: 2.5YR 5/8 red; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular to subangular and few small rounded; no core
17	Krater	IKR 10.1	IVNW.7.56.7 L. 7011P	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many medium-size subrounded and few large rounded; medium core; ext.: white slip with red horizontal band
18	Krater	IKR 9	IVNE.9.148.4 L. 9032.1	a	Paste: 10YR 6/3 pale brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to subangular and few medium to large subrounded; no core; ext.: white slip with red antithetic spirals and vertical wavy lines
19	Krater	IKR 9	IVNE.23.230.4 L. 23037	b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular to rounded; no core; ext.: white slip with black spiral
20	Krater	IKR 9	IVNE.24.207.5 L. 24038	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to subangular; no core; ext.: white slip with red and black horizontal bands and loop

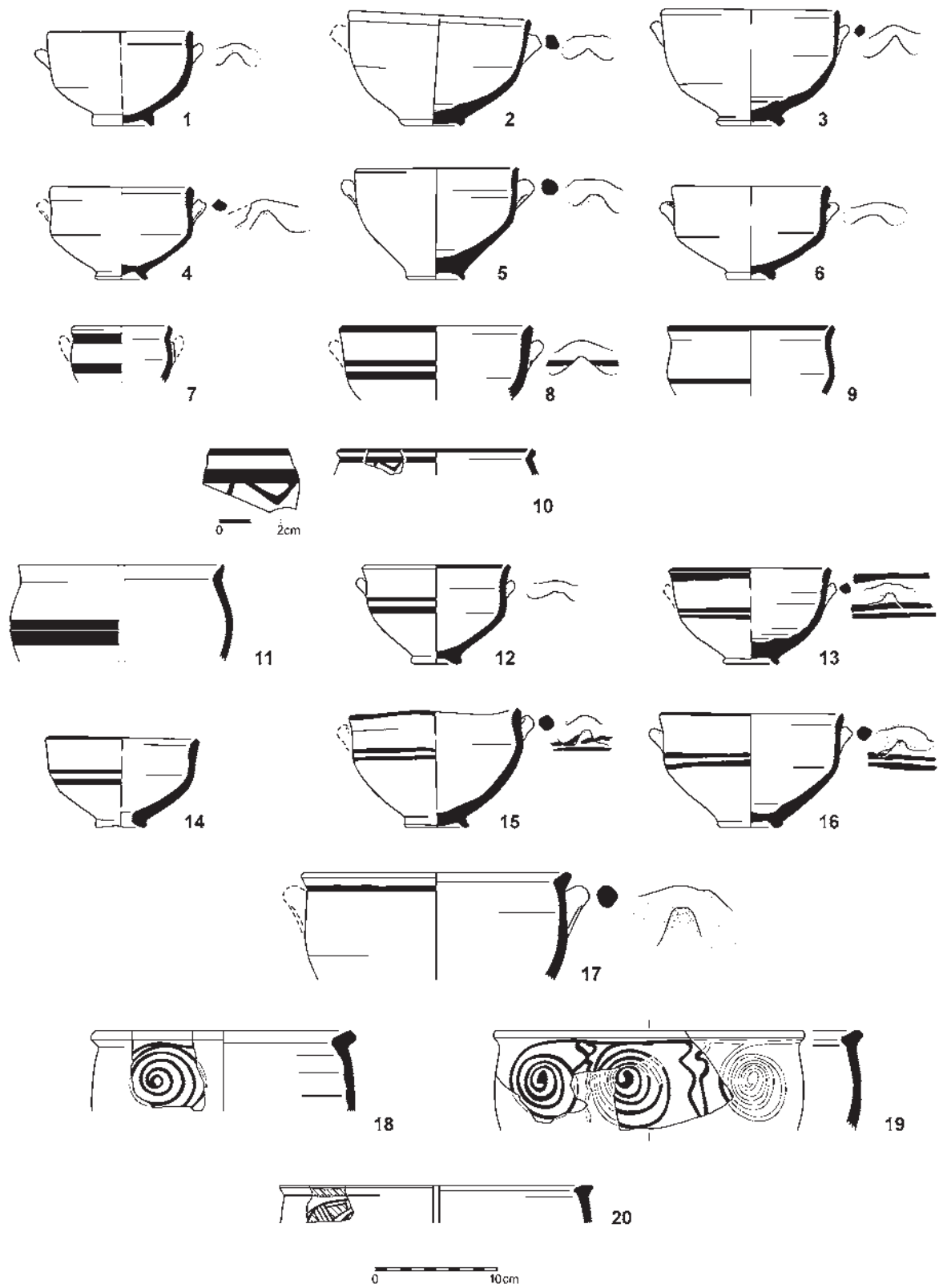


Fig. 5.85

Fig. 5.86: Stratum VA: Philistine

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Krater	IKR 8	IVNW.25.287.1 L. 25092A	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to subrounded and few medium-size subrounded; no core; ext.: white slip with black horizontal lines, vertical lines, palm tree, double axe, concentric semicircles and checkerboard pattern (Color Photo 5.5:1)
2	Bottle	IBTL 2	IVNW.9.345.1 L. 9030	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small angular and few medium-size rounded; no core; ext.: black horizontal bands, vertical lines, zigzag and scale pattern (Color Photo 5.7:12)
3	Bottle	IBTL 1	IVNW.9.346.1 L. 9030	a	Paste: 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of medium-size rounded to subangular and medium amount of small rounded to subangular; no core; ext.: red slip; hand burnish (Color Photo 5.7:11)
4	Bottle	IBTL 1	IVNW.9.349.1 L. 9030	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few medium-size rounded; thick core; rim: red slip and vertical burnish; ext.: red horizontal bands

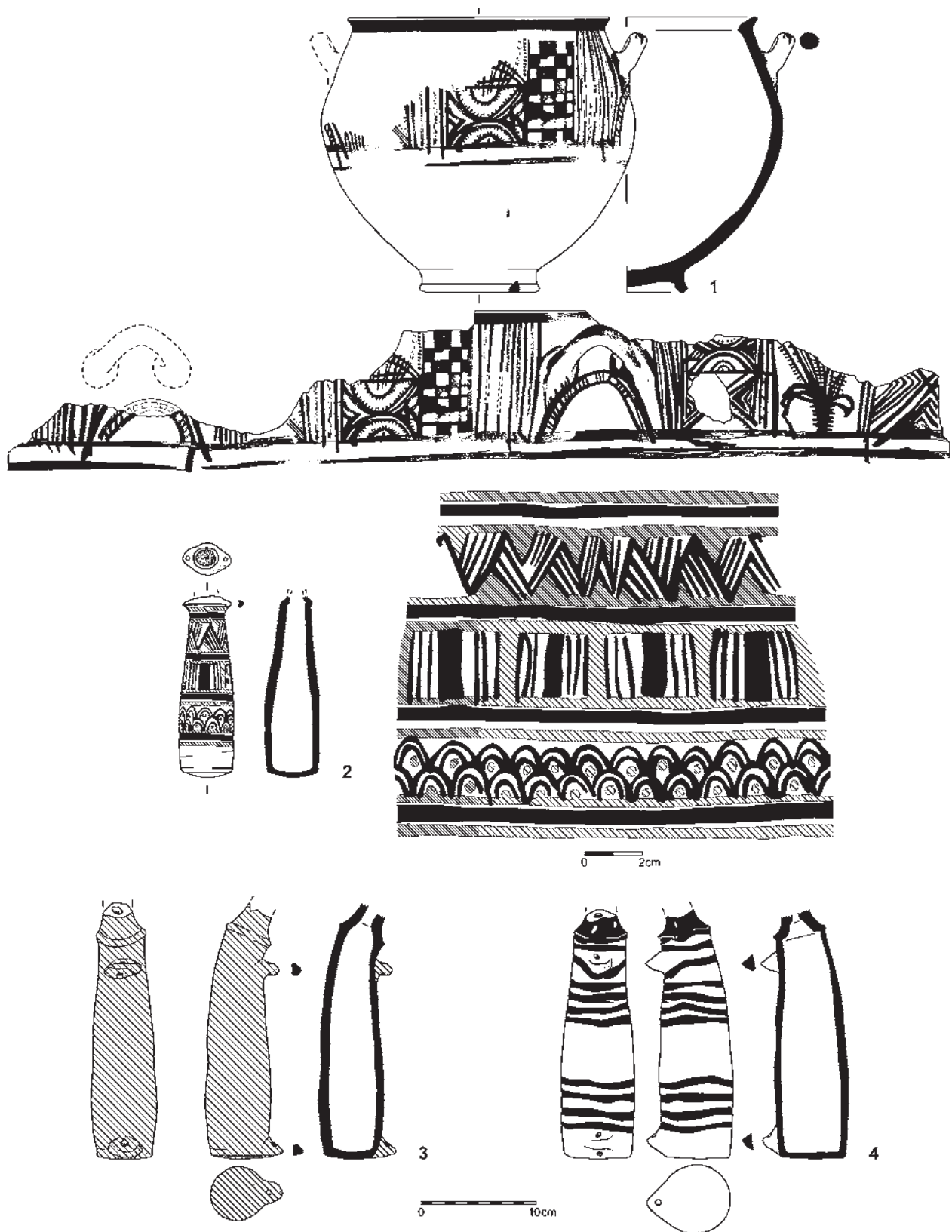


Fig. 5.86

Fig. 5.87: Stratum VA: Philistine

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Basin	IBSN 2	IVNE.24.198.17 L. 24036	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/ inclusions—C/many small and medium-size subangular to subrounded; no core
2	Cooking jug	ICJ II	IVNW.24.207.4 L. 24038	a	Paste: 2.5YR 5/6 red; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular to subrounded; no core
3	Strainer jug	ISJUG 2	IVNE.24.211.74 L. 24035	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B/ few small angular and few medium rounded; thin core; ext.: white slip with black and red concentric semicircles, horizontal bands, isolated spiral, vertical lines, Maltese cross, lozenge and net
4	Decorated body sherd	Phil 2–3	IVNE.24.198.1 L. 24036	a	Paste: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions— A–B/few small angular subrounded; no core; ext.: black vertical lines, horizontal bands, vertical wavy lines and scale pattern
5	Krater	IKR 8	IVNE.24.176.6 L. 24036	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/ inclusions—C/many small angular to rounded and few medium-size angular; thick core; ext.: white slip with red and black unidentifiable motif
6	Decorated body sherd	Local- tradition	IVNE.8.225.42 L. 8059	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions— C–D/many small angular to subrounded and few medium-size to large subangular; thick core; ext.: brown checkerboard pattern and net
7	Strainer jug	ISJUG Varia	IVNW.43.167.1 L. 43043	a	Paste: 10YR 7/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions— B–C/medium amount of small rounded and angular; thick core; brown checkerboard pattern, vertical lines and horizontal bands

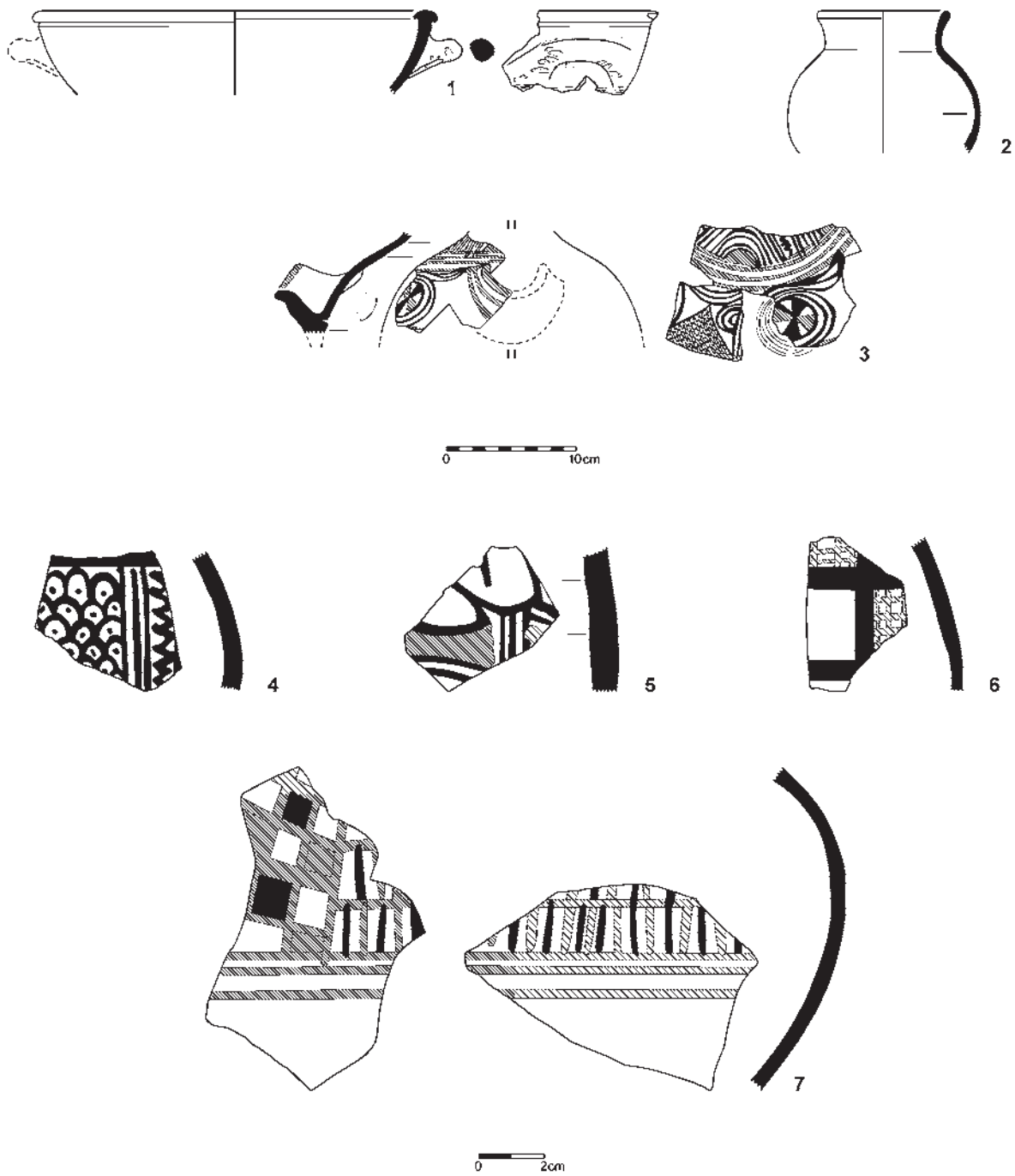


Fig. 5.87

Fig. 5.88: Stratum IVB: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Bowl	IBL 3	IVNE.24.190.7 L. 24020	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and few medium to large subangular to subrounded; no core
2	Bowl	IBL 3	IVNW.40.75.25 L. 40017	b	Paste: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small and medium-size subrounded; no core
3	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.9.323.2 L. 9031P	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B-C/few small angular and medium-size subangular to subrounded; no core
4	Bowl	IBL 2	IVNW.8.215.6 L. 8017	b	Paste: 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; no core
5	Bowl	IBL 3?	IVNE.23.131.15 L. 23036	a	Paste: 10YR 8/2 white; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to rounded; no core
6	Bowl	IBL 3	IVNE.23.137.1 L. 23036	a	Paste: 10YR 7/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular to subangular; no core
7	Bowl	IBL 3	IVNE.23.134.1 L. 23036	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B-C/many small angular and few small to medium-size subangular to subrounded; no core
8	Bowl	IBL 3	IVNE.23.138.21 L. 23027B	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to rounded and few medium-size subangular; no core
9	Bowl	IBL 3	IVNE.24.172.54 L. 24023	b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B-C/many small angular to rounded and few medium-size subangular; no core
10	Bowl	IBL 3	IVNE.7.197.14 L. 7035B	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small angular to rounded; no core
11	Bowl	IBL 3?	IVNE.24.141.30 L. 24020	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B-C few medium-size subangular and many small angular; thick core
12	Bowl	IBL 1.1	IVNE.7.182.8 L. 7035B	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—D/small amount of large subrounded and medium amount of small to medium-size subangular to subrounded; thick core
13	Bowl	IBL 1?	IVNW.8.210.19 L. 8014.1	b	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular and medium-size angular; no core
14	Bowl	IBL 14	IVNE.23.151.18 L. 23027B	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular; no core
15	Bowl	IBL 18.1	IVNW.24.194.47 L. 24032	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B-C/many small and few medium-size subangular; no core
16	Bowl	IBL 18.1	IVNW.8.210.17 L. 8014.1	b	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B/few small to medium-size angular to rounded; no core
17	Bowl	IBL 14?	IVNW.24.172.21 L. 24023.1	b	Paste: 7.5YR 4/4 brown/dark brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; no core
18	Bowl	IBL Varia 14	IVNE.23.128.5 L. 23027A	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to rounded; no core
19	Bowl	IBL 6.1	IVNE.7.207.6 L. 7035B	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—D/many small and medium amount of medium-size and large subangular to angular; no core
20	Bowl	IBL 6.1	IVNE.7.206.24 L. 7035B	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C-D/medium amount of medium to large subangular to subrounded and many small subrounded; no core
21	Bowl	IBL 6.1	IVNE.7.208.15 L. 7035B.1	b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—D/few large subrounded and medium amount of medium-size rounded to subangular; no core
22	Bowl	IBL 6.1?	IVNW.23.53.27 L. 23017	b	Paste: 10YR 3/3 dark brown; levigation/inclusions—B-C/many small angular to rounded; no core
23	Bowl	IBL 6	IVNE.23.117.15 L. 23027A	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small and medium-size angular to subrounded; no core
24	Bowl	IBL 6	IVNW.9.323.8 L. 9031P	a	Paste: 5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size subangular to subrounded; medium core
25	Bowl	IBL 6 (var)	IVNW.9.287.20 L. 9022.1	b	Paste: 5YR 4/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to subrounded and medium amount of medium-size angular to subrounded; no core
26	Bowl	IBL 6 (var)	IVNE.9.105.9 L. 9031	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B-C/many small angular and few small rounded; no core

(Nos. 27–32 on page 413)

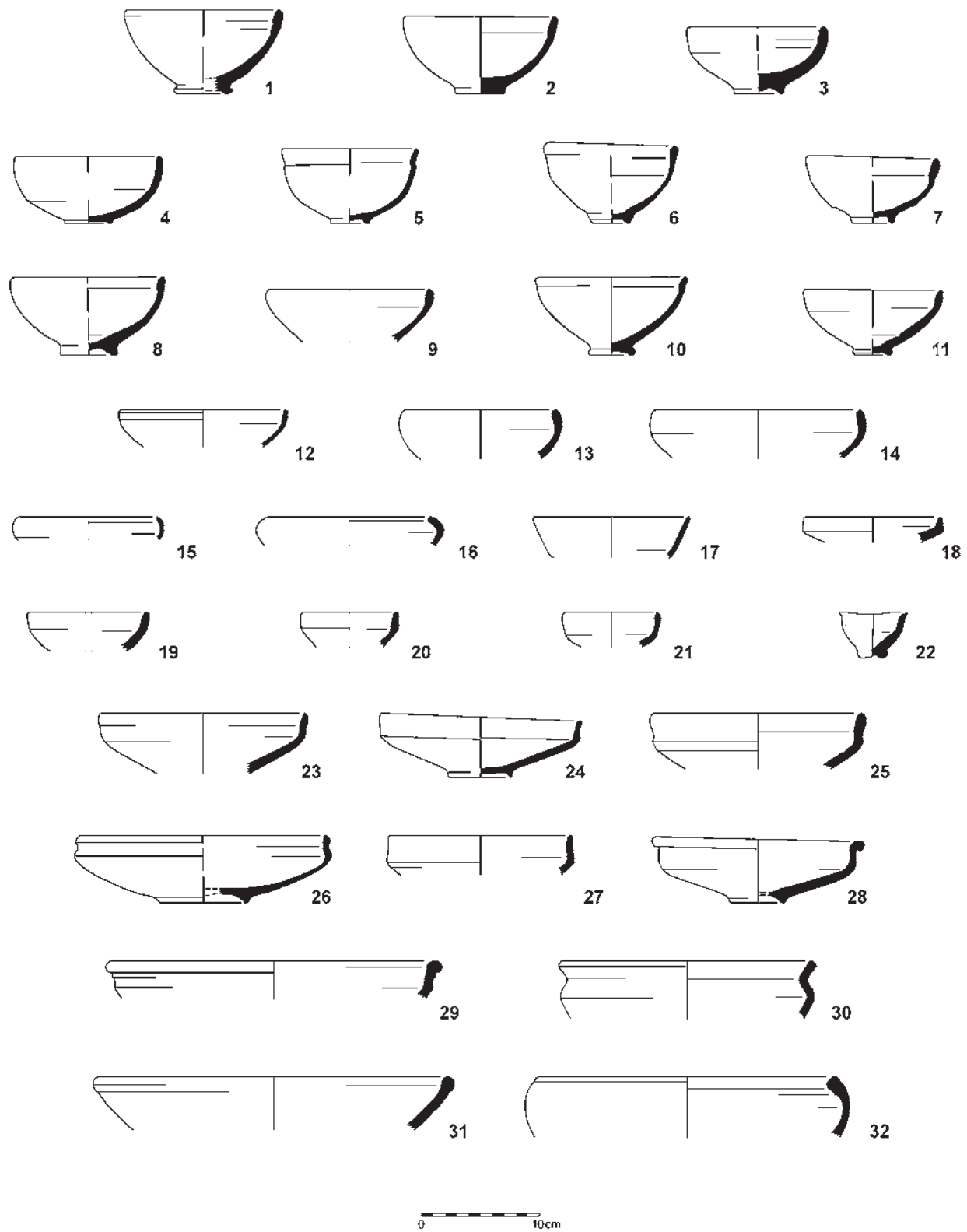


Fig. 5.88

Fig. 5.89: Stratum IVB: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNE.24.181.2 L. 24029	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to rounded; thick core; rim: red horizontal band
2	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNE.24.161.3 L. 24029	b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small angular to subrounded and few medium-size subrounded; thin core; int. and rim: red horizontal bands
3	Bowl	IBL 6	IVNE.23.147.32 L. 23027.1	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to subangular; no core; int. and rim: red horizontal bands
4	Bowl	IBL 6?	IVNW.24.190.38 L. 24032	b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to subrounded and few medium-size angular to rounded; no core; int. and rim: red horizontal bands
5	Bowl	IBL 18.1	IVNW.9.256.1 L. 9023	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to subangular; no core; int.: red horizontal bands
6	Bowl	IBL 6	IVNE.24.146.32 L. 24021.1	b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small angular, few medium-size subangular; thin core
7	Bowl	IBL 6.1	IVNE.25.181.1 L. 25039.1	b	Paste: 2.5YR 5/6 red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to rounded; no core; int.: red horizontal bands
8	Bowl	IBL 6	IVNE.23.199.9 L. 23027B	b	Paste: 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/many small and few medium-size subangular to angular; thin core; int. and rim: red horizontal bands
9	Bowl	IBL 10 (var?)	IVNE.23.146.17 L. 23027B	b	Paste: 2.5YR 5/6 red; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular to subrounded, few medium-size subrounded; medium core
10	Bowl	IBL 6.1	IVNE.23.142.1 L. 23027B	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few small to medium-size subangular to angular; no core; int. and rim: red horizontal bands
11	Bowl	IBL 5.1	IVNE.8.234.6 L. 8048B	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small to medium-size angular to rounded; no core; int. and rim: red horizontal bands
12	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNE.24.161.2 L. 24029	b	Paste: 10YR 5/3 brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and medium-size subangular to subrounded; no core; rim: red horizontal band
13	Bowl	IBL 11	IVNE.24.189.4 L. 24020	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; no core; int.: red and black horizontal bands
14	Bowl	IBL 10 (var)	IVNW.9.320.2 L. 9023	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to rounded; no core; int. and rim: red horizontal bands
15	Bowl	IBL 10.1	IVNE.7.194.12 L. 7040.1	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular to rounded; no core; rim: red horizontal bands
16	Bowl	IBL 8 (var)	IVNE.23.143.19 L. 23027B	b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to subangular; no core
17	Bowl	IBL 11 (var)	IVNE.24.163.3 L. 24023	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small subangular to rounded and few medium-size subangular; no core
18	Bowl	IBL Varia 6	IVNW.24.195.10 L. 24035	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to rounded; medium core
19	Bowl	IBL Varia 6	IVNW.27.84.10 L. 27026	b	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to rounded; no core

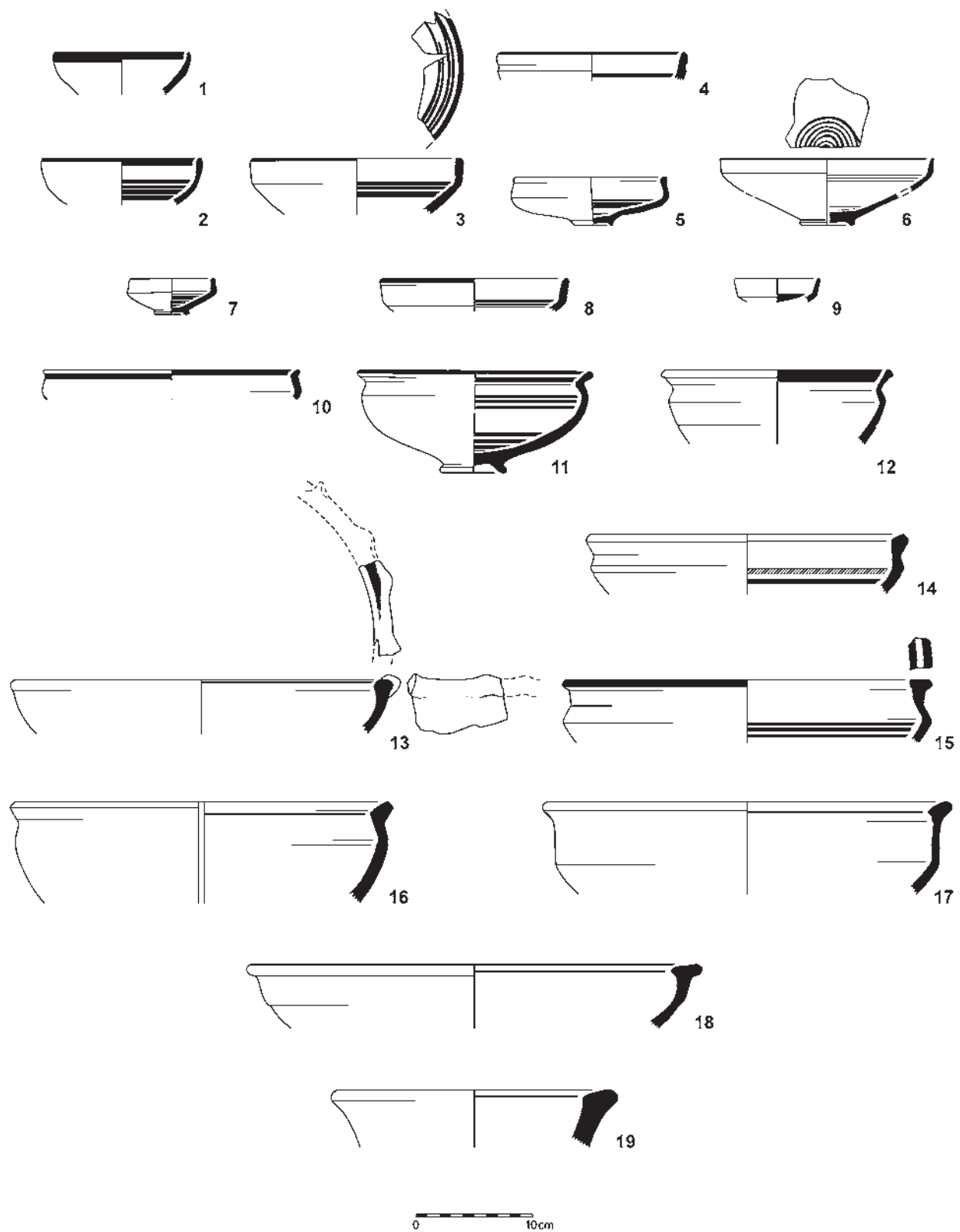


Fig. 5.89

Fig. 5.90: Stratum IVB: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Bowl	IBL 12.1	IVNW.9.201.1 L. 9014.1	b	Paste: 5YR 5/4 reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular; thick core; int.: red slip with black paint; rim: black short horizontal stripes; hand burnish
2	Bowl	IBL 12.1	IVNW.24.150.48 L. 24023	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to subrounded; no core; int.: red slip; rim and ext.: black horizontal bands; hand burnish
3	Bowl	IBL 14	IVNW.9.242.4 L. 9014.1	b	Paste: 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and medium amount of small to medium subangular to subrounded; no core; int. and upper ext.: red slip
4	Bowl	IBL 14	IVNW.27.86.7 L. 27026	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small angular to subrounded; no core; int. and upper ext.: red slip
5	Bowl	IBL 16	IVNW.23.36.15 L. 23013.1	b	Paste: 5YR 4/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small angular to subangular; thin core; int. and ext.: red slip
6	Bowl	IBL 16	IVNW.24.130.5 L. 24023	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small and medium-size angular to subrounded; no core: int. and ext.: red slip; wheel burnish
7	Bowl	IBL 16	IVNW.8.214.20 L. 8017	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—C–D/medium amount of large subrounded to rounded and many small to medium-size subangular to subrounded; no core; int. and ext.: red slip
8	Bowl	IBL 16	IVNW.8.214.21 L. 8017	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small subangular and few medium-size subangular; no core; int. and ext.: red slip
9	Bowl	IBL 16	IVNW.7.25.14 L. 7007	b	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small and medium-size angular to subrounded; no core: int. and ext.: red slip
10	Bowl	IBL 16	IVNW.7.25.17 L. 7007	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small angular to subrounded; no core; int. and upper ext.: red slip
11	Bowl	IBL 16	IVNW.7.25.12 L. 7007	b	Paste: 5YR 4/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B/few medium-size angular to subrounded no core; int. and upper ext.: red slip; hand burnish
12	Bowl	IBL 16	IVNW.23.36.2 L. 23013.1	b	Paste: 5YR 4/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few small to medium-size angular to subrounded; medium core; rim: black short horizontal stripes; int. and upper ext.: red slip; hand burnish
13	Bowl	IBL 15	IVNE.23.117.1 L. 23027A	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—D/medium amount of medium-size angular, many small rounded to angular; no core
14	Bowl	IBL 15	IVNW.24.190.10 L. 24032	b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—D/many small and medium-size angular to subangular; medium core; int. and ext. rim: red slip
15	Bowl	IBL 12	IVNE.8.227.6 L. 8048B	a	Paste: 5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to subangular; medium core; int. and ext.: red slip; hand burnish
16	Bowl	IBL Varia 10	IVNW.24.195.18, 35 L. 24035	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C–D/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; no core
17	Bowl	IBL 12.1	IVNE.23.150.10 L. 23027B	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small to medium-size angular to subrounded; no core; int. and ext.: red slip
18	Bowl	IBL 12.1	IVNE.23.193.40 L. 23027B	b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small and medium-size angular to rounded; no core; int. and ext.: red slip; int., rim and ext.: black horizontal bands
19	Bowl	IBL 12.1?	IVNW.42.161.3 L. 42031	b	Paste: 5YR 5/4 reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C–D/many small and medium-size angular to subangular; thin core; int. and ext.: red slip; hand burnish
20	Bowl	IBL 18	IVNE.7.198.4 L. 7045	b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; no core; int. and ext.: red slip; int. and rim: black and white horizontal bands
21	Bowl	IBL 18	IVNE.25.159.2 IVNE.25.176.4 L. 25031	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to rounded; no core; int. and ext.; red slip; int. and rim: black horizontal bands
22	Bowl	IBL 12.1	IVNW.26.102.2 L. 26044	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few medium-size subangular and medium amount of small angular to subrounded; no core; int. and ext.: red slip

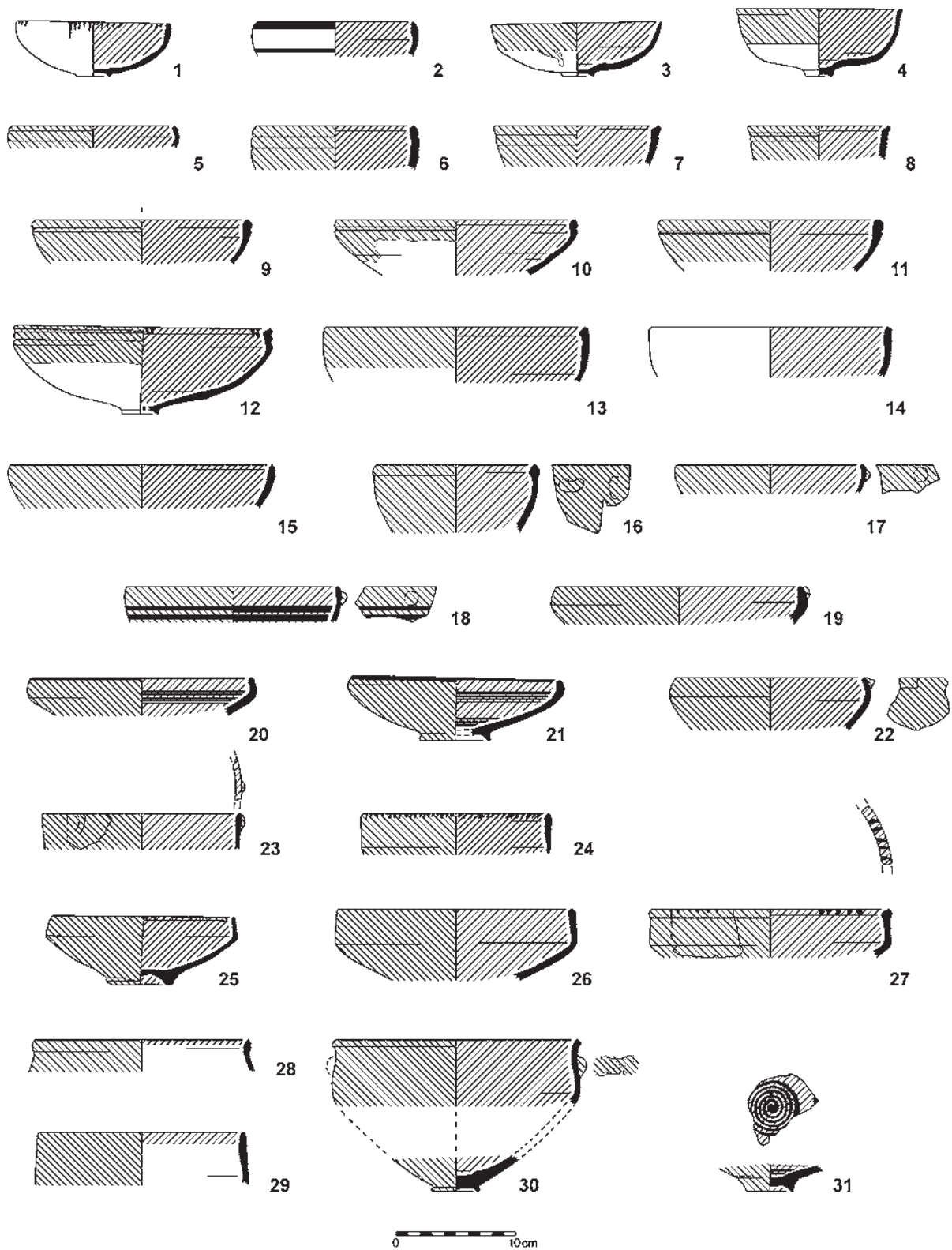


Fig. 5.90

Fig. 5.91: Stratum IVB: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Bowl	IBL 25	IVNE.24.188.8 L. 24020	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small to medium-size angular to subrounded; no core; int. and ext.: red slip
2	Bowl	IBL Varia 11	IVNE.24.188.36 L. 24020	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small and medium-size angular to subangular; no core; int. and ext.: red slip; hand burnish
3	Bowl	IBL 17 (var)	IVNW.24.194.1 L. 24032	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; medium core; int. and ext.: red slip
4	Bowl	IBL Varia 12	IVNE.23.128.4 L. 23027A	a	Paste: 10YR 5/3 brown; levigation/inclusions—E/many small and large subangular and angular; no core; int. and ext.: red slip
5	Bowl	IBL 18	IVNE.23.121.18 L. 23027A	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to rounded and few medium to large subangular; no core; int. and ext.: red slip; hand burnish
6	Bowl	IBL 16	IVNE.23.108.2 L. 23027A	a	Paste: 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small to medium-size angular to subrounded; no core; int. and ext.: red slip; hand burnish
7	Bowl	IBL 13 (var)	IVNE.23.123.7 L. 23027A	a	Paste: 5YR 4/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few small to medium-size angular to subangular; no core; int. and ext.: red slip; hand burnish
8	Bowl	IBL 13	IVNW.7.32.3 L. 7007	b	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and medium amount of small to medium-size subangular to subrounded; thin core; int. and ext.: red slip; wheel burnish
9	Bowl	IBL 6 (var)	IVNW.10.84.11 L. 10020.1	b	Paste: 2.5YR 5/6 red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; thick core; int. and ext.: red slip
10	Bowl	IBL 6 (var)	IVNE.23.124.5 L. 23027A	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C–D/medium amount of medium-size subangular to angular; thin core; int. and upper ext.: red slip
11	Bowl	IBL 6?	IVNE.7.193.17 L. 7035B	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few small to medium-size angular to subrounded; no core; int. and ext.: red slip
12	Bowl	IBL Varia 6	IVNW.24.172.11 L. 24023.1	b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to subrounded and few medium-size subangular; no core; int. and ext.: red slip
13	Bowl	IBL 21 (var)	IVNE.8.185.21 L. 8042A	b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small to medium-size angular to rounded; thin core; int.: red slip with black horizontal band; ext.: red slip; hand burnish
14	Bowl	IBL Varia 13	IVNW.24.150.37 L. 24023	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—C–D/many small to medium-size angular to rounded and few large subangular; no core; int. and ext.: red slip; wheel burnish
15	Bowl	IBL Varia 13	IVNW.8.216.19 L. 8017	b	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small to medium-size subangular to rounded; no core; int. and ext.: red slip
16	Bowl	IBL 21	IVNE.8.187.9 L. 8045.1	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small to medium-size subrounded to rounded; thin core; int. and ext.: red slip
17	Bowl	IBL 21	IVNE.9.120.3 IVNE.9.125.3 L. 9031	a	Paste: 5YR 5/4 reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small angular to subrounded; core; medium; int. and ext.: red slip

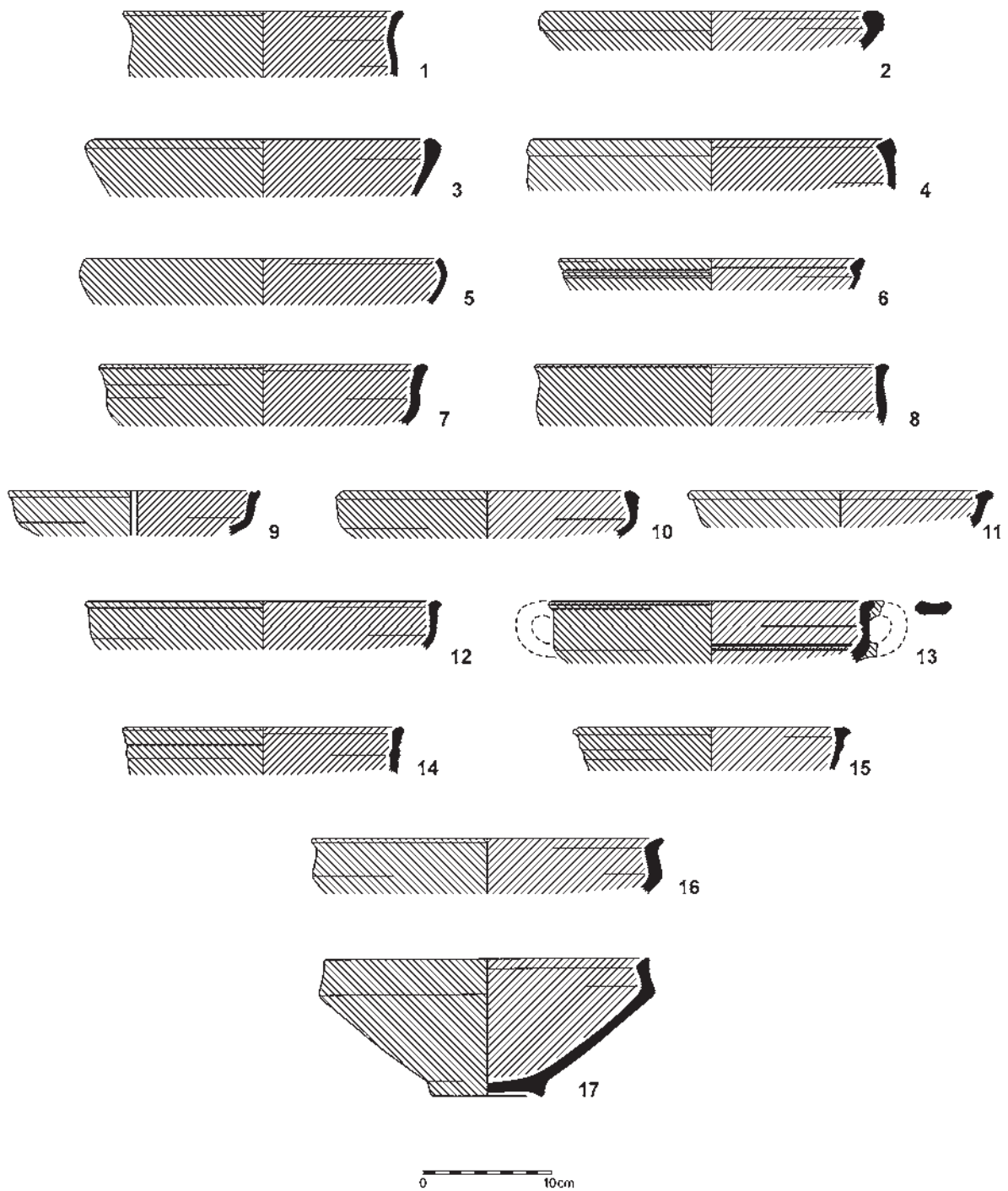


Fig. 5.91

Fig. 5.92: Stratum IVB: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Krater	IKR 1.1	IVNW.24.190.1 L. 24032	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—C-D/many small to medium-size angular to rounded and few medium to large subangular to subrounded; thin core; int. and ext.: red slip; hand burnish
2	Krater	IKR 1.2	IVNW.27.90.25 L. 27026	b	Paste: 7.5YR 4/4 dark brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; medium core; int. and ext.: red slip; hand burnish
3	Krater	IKR 1	IVNE.23.115.5 L. 23027A	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small subangular to subrounded; medium core; int. and ext.: red slip
4	Krater	IKR 1	IVNW.26.99.19 L. 26043	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—D/few large angular and many small and medium-size angular to subrounded; medium core; int. and ext.: red slip
5	Krater	IKR 1.1?	IVNW.9.304.3 L. 9023	b	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C-D/few large subangular and many medium to small subangular to subrounded; thick core; upper int. and ext.: red slip; hand burnish
6	Krater	IKR 1.1	IVNW.7.32.2 L. 7007	b	Paste: 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small to medium-size angular to subangular; no core; int. and ext.: red slip
7	Krater	IKR Varia	IVNE.23.140.19 L. 23027B	b	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—D/many small angular to subrounded and few medium to large subangular; thin core; int. and ext.: red slip; hand burnish
8	Krater	IKR Varia	IVNE.24.140.11 L. 24020	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B-C/many small subangular to subrounded; no core; int. and ext.: red slip
9	Chalice	ICH 2	IVNE.23.115.15 L. 23027A	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small and medium-size angular to subrounded; thin core
10	Chalice	ICH 2	IVNE.8.185.40 L. 8042A	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to rounded; no core
11	Chalice	ICH Varia	IVNW.24.190.4 L. 24032	b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; medium core
12	Chalice	ICH Varia	IVNW.25.217.34 L. 25058	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—D/many small angular to rounded and medium amount of medium to large angular to subrounded; thick core
13	Chalice	ICH 3	IVNW.24.150.1 L. 24023	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B-C/medium amount of small angular to subrounded; no core; int. and ext.: red slip (Color Photo 5.4:3)
14	Chalice	ICH 3	IVNW.23.47.9 L. 23015	b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B-C/many small angular to subrounded and few medium-size subangular; no core; int. and ext.: red slip
15	Chalice	ICH 3	IVNW.24.148.1 L. 24023	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; no core; int. and ext.: red slip
16	Goblet	IGBL 1?	IVNE.25.175.12 L. 25033	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B-C/many small angular and few small to medium-size angular to subrounded; thin core; ext.: red horizontal bands
17	Goblet	IGBL 1	IVNW.9.264.1 L. 9023	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small subrounded to rounded; no core; ext.: red slip (Color Photo 5.4:6)

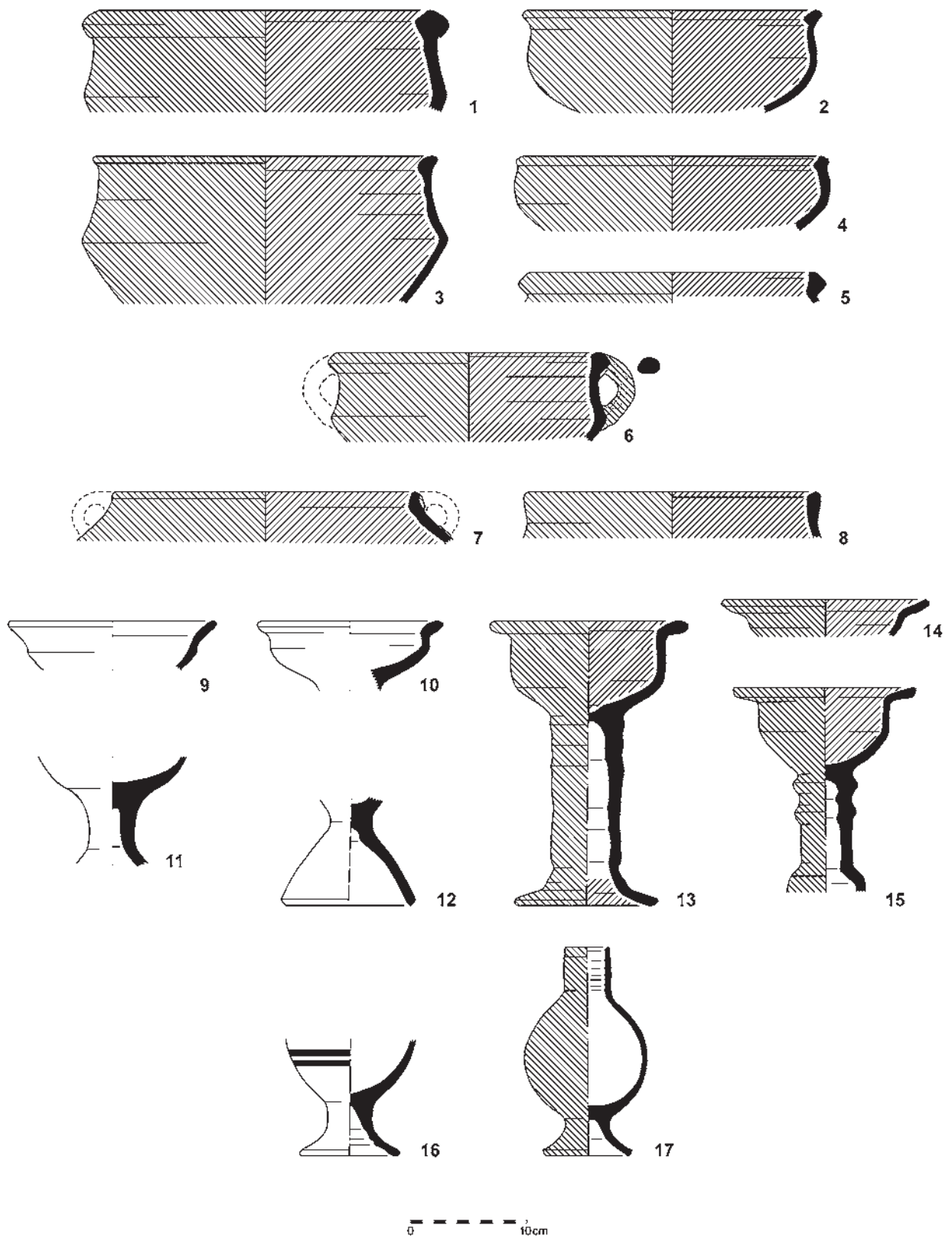


Fig. 5.92

Fig. 5.93: Stratum IVB: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Krater	IKR 1.4	IVNW.26.111.1 L. 26034	a	Paste: 5YR 4/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—D–E/many small medium and large subangular to angular; thick core
2	Krater	IKR 1	IVNW.39.74.8 L. 39017B	a/b	Paste: 10YR 7/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—C–D/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded and medium amount of medium-size to large subangular to subrounded; thin core
3	Krater	IJKR 2	IVNE.25.185.1 L. 25040P	a	Paste: 10YR 5/2 grayish brown; levigation/inclusions—C–D/many small and medium-size angular to subrounded; thick core
4	Krater	IKR 1	IVNE.24.191.30 L. 24029	b	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and medium amount of medium-size subrounded to subangular; thick core
5	Krater	IKR Varia	IVNE.23.142.2 L. 23027B	b	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular to rounded; thick core
6	Krater	IKR 3	IVNE.24.189.3 L. 24020	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to rounded and few medium-size subangular; medium core
7	Krater	IKR 3	IVNE.23.140.25 L. 23027B	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small and medium-size subangular to angular; no core
8	Krater	IKR 2	IVNE.9.103.1 L. 9031	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C–D/many small to medium-size subrounded to subangular and few large subrounded; thick core
9	Krater	IKR 2	IVNW.26.79.2 L. 26034	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular to rounded; thick core
10	Krater	IKR Varia	IVNE.23.192.4 L. 23027B	b	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small to medium subangular to rounded; thick core
11	Krater	IKR Varia	IVNE.9.107.10 L. 9032P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—D/many small angular to subangular and few large subrounded; no core
12	Krater	IKR Varia	IVNE.7.182.14 L. 7035B	a	Paste: 5YR 4/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—D–E/many small medium and large subangular; medium core

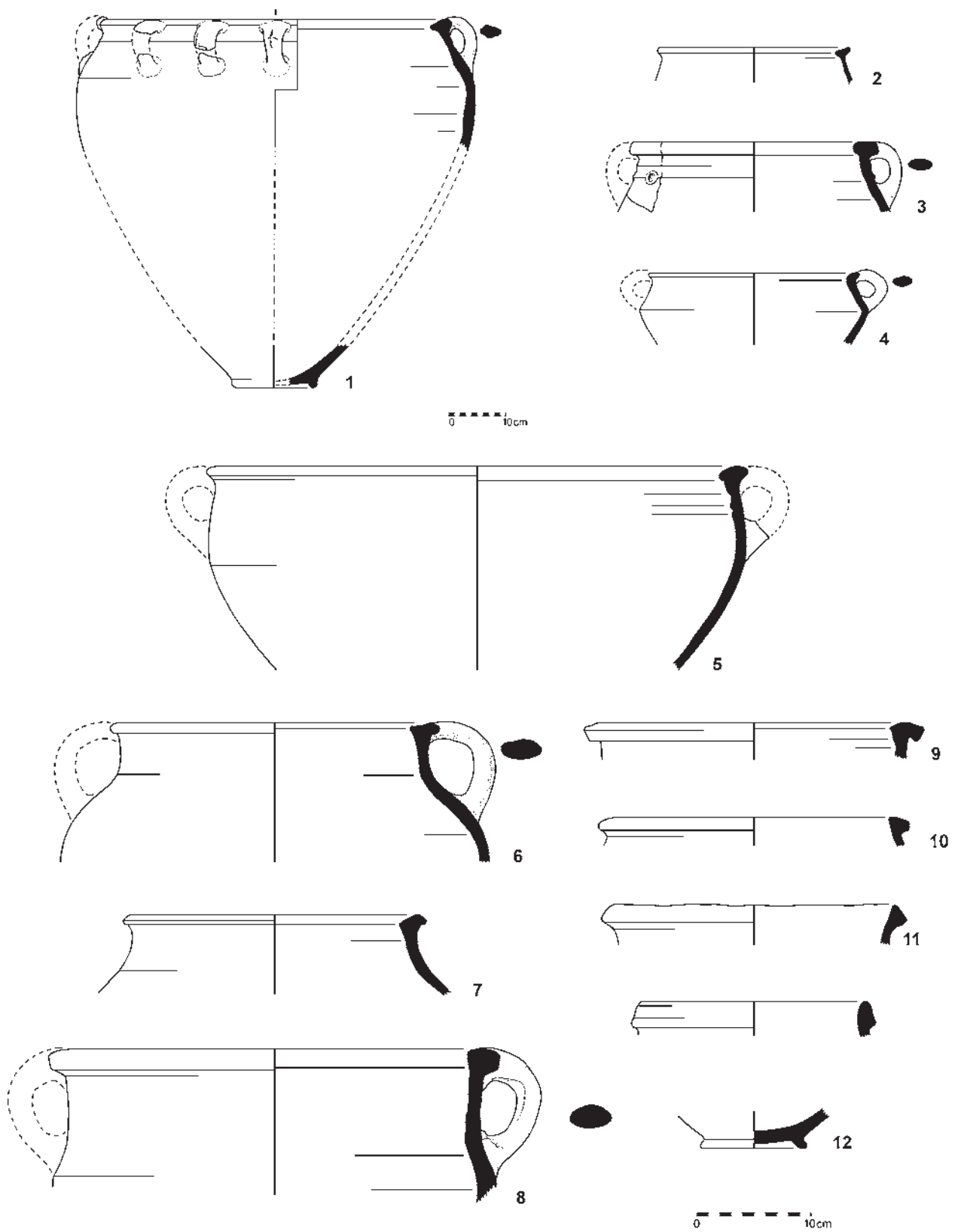


Fig. 5.93

Fig. 5.94: Stratum IVB: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Cooking pot	ICP 2	IVNE.7.196.8 L. 7045	b	Paste: 10YR 3/3 dark brown; levigation/inclusions—D/many medium subangular to subrounded and few large subrounded; no core
2	Cooking pot	ICP 2	IVNE.23.139.11 L. 23027B	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—D-E/many medium-size angular to rounded; no core
3	Cooking pot	ICP 2	IVNE.24.145.1 L. 24020.1	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—D/medium amount of medium-size subangular to subrounded; medium core
4	Cooking pot	ICP 2	IVNE.23.142.15 L. 23027B	b	Paste: 7.5YR 4/4 brown/dark brown; levigation/inclusions—D-E/many small angular to rounded, medium amount of subangular to subrounded and few large subrounded; medium core
5	Cooking pot	ICP 2	IVNE.23.150.1 L. 23027B	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C-D/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; thick core
6	Cooking pot	ICP 2	IVNE.23.192.1 L. 23027B	b	Paste: 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—D-E/many small angular to rounded and many medium-size subangular to subrounded; thick core
7	Cooking pot	ICP 3	IVNW.9.287.2 L. 9022.1	b	Paste: 5YR 4/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—E/many medium-size to large subangular to subrounded; no core
8	Cooking pot	ICP 3	IVNE.23.119.1 L. 23027A	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—D/many small angular to subrounded and medium amount of medium-size subangular to subrounded; thick core
9	Cooking pot	ICP 3	IVNE.24.191.10 L. 24029	a	Paste: 10YR 5/3 brown; levigation/inclusions—D/many small angular and medium amount of medium-size subangular; medium core
10	Cooking pot	ICP 3	IVNW.24.195.8 L. 24035	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—D/many small and medium subrounded to subangular and few large subangular; thick core
11	Cooking pot	ICP Varia	IVNE.7.195.2 L. 7045	b	Paste: 7.5YR 4/4 brown/dark brown; levigation/inclusions—D/many medium subangular; thick core

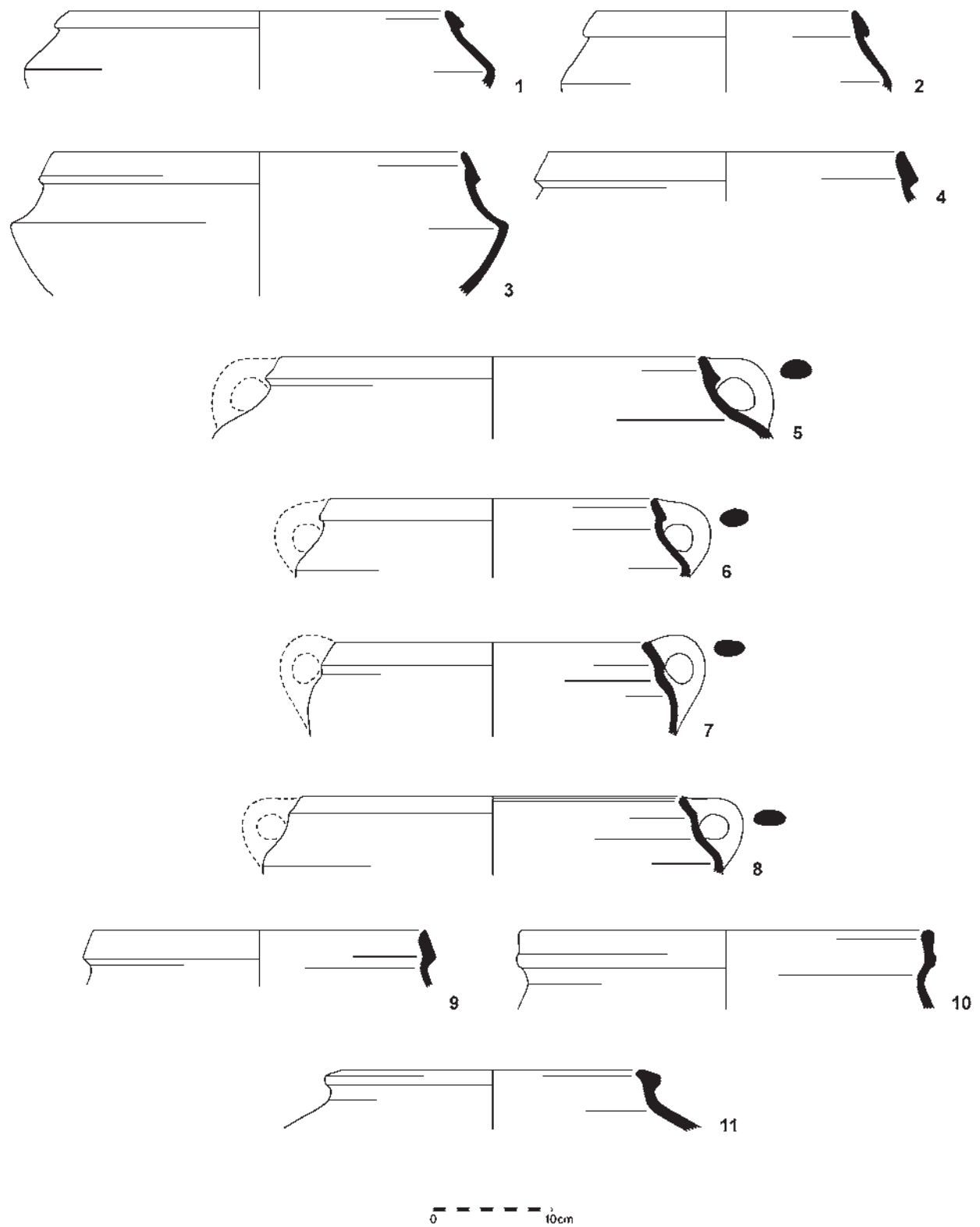


Fig. 5.94

Fig. 5.95: Stratum IVB: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Jar	ISJ 2	IVNW.8.270.6 L. 8028	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small to medium-size subangular to rounded; no core
2	Jar	ISJ 2	IVNW.8.212.1 L. 8017	b	Paste: 2.5YR 6/6 light red; levigation/inclusions—B/few small to medium-size subangular to subrounded; no core
3	Jar	ISJ 2	IVNW.7.32.4 L. 7007	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular and few medium-size subrounded to subangular; no core
4	Jar	ISJ 2	IVNW.7.32.20 L. 7007	b	Paste: 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small and medium-size angular to rounded; no core
5	Jar	ISJ 2	IVNE.23.142.23 L. 23027B	b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—D/many small angular to rounded and medium amount of medium-size subangular to subrounded; medium core
6	Jar	ISJ 2	IVNW.24.195.6 L. 24035	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—C–D/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded and few medium to large subangular to subrounded; no core
7	Jar	ISJ 1	IVNE.23.123.1 L. 23027A	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small subangular to subrounded; no core
8	Jar	ISJ 1	IVNW.23.47.7 L. 23015	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C many small and medium angular to rounded; thin core
9	Jar	ISJ 1	IVNW.24.174.5 L. 24032	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C–D/many small and medium-size angular to rounded and few large subangular; thick core
10	Jar	ISJ Varia 8	IVNE.23.117.24 L. 23027A	a	Paste: 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown; levigation/inclusions—C–D/many small to medium-size angular to rounded and medium amount of medium-size subangular; thick core
11	Jar	ISJ 2	IVNW.24.132.6 L. 24023	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small and medium-size rounded to subrounded; no core; int. rim and ext.: red slip
12	Pithos	IPTH 2	IVNE.7.212.3 L. 7053	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to rounded and few medium-size angular to subangular; thin core
13	Pithos	IPTH 2	IVNE.24.190.4 L. 24020	a	Paste: 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to rounded; no core
14	Pithos	IPTH 2	IVNE.23.189.2 L. 23027B	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C–D/many small angular, medium amount of small to medium-size rounded and few medium-size subangular; no core
15	Jar	ISJ 2	IVNE.7.196.3 L. 7045	b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to rounded and few medium-size subangular; medium core
16	Jar	ISJ 2	IVNE.23.117.12 L. 23027A	a	Paste: 2.5YR 6/6 light red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and few medium-size subangular; medium core
17	Jar	ISJ 2	IVNE.24.158.2 L. 24029	b	Paste: 10YR 5/3 brown; levigation/inclusions—C–D/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded, few large subangular to subrounded; no core
18	Jar	ISJ	IVNE.23.157.8 L. 23027B	b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—D/many medium-size angular to rounded; thick core
19	Jar	ISJ	IVNE.24.165.8 L. 24023	b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C–D/many small to medium-size angular and subrounded and few large subangular; medium core (Color Photo 5.6:6)
20	Jar	ISJ 2	IVNE.24.137.1 L. 24020	a	Paste: 10YR 5/3 brown; levigation/inclusions—D/many small angular to rounded and few medium-size subangular; thick core
21	Jar	ISJ 2	IVNE.7.197.3 L. 7035B	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of medium-size subangular and few small rounded; medium core

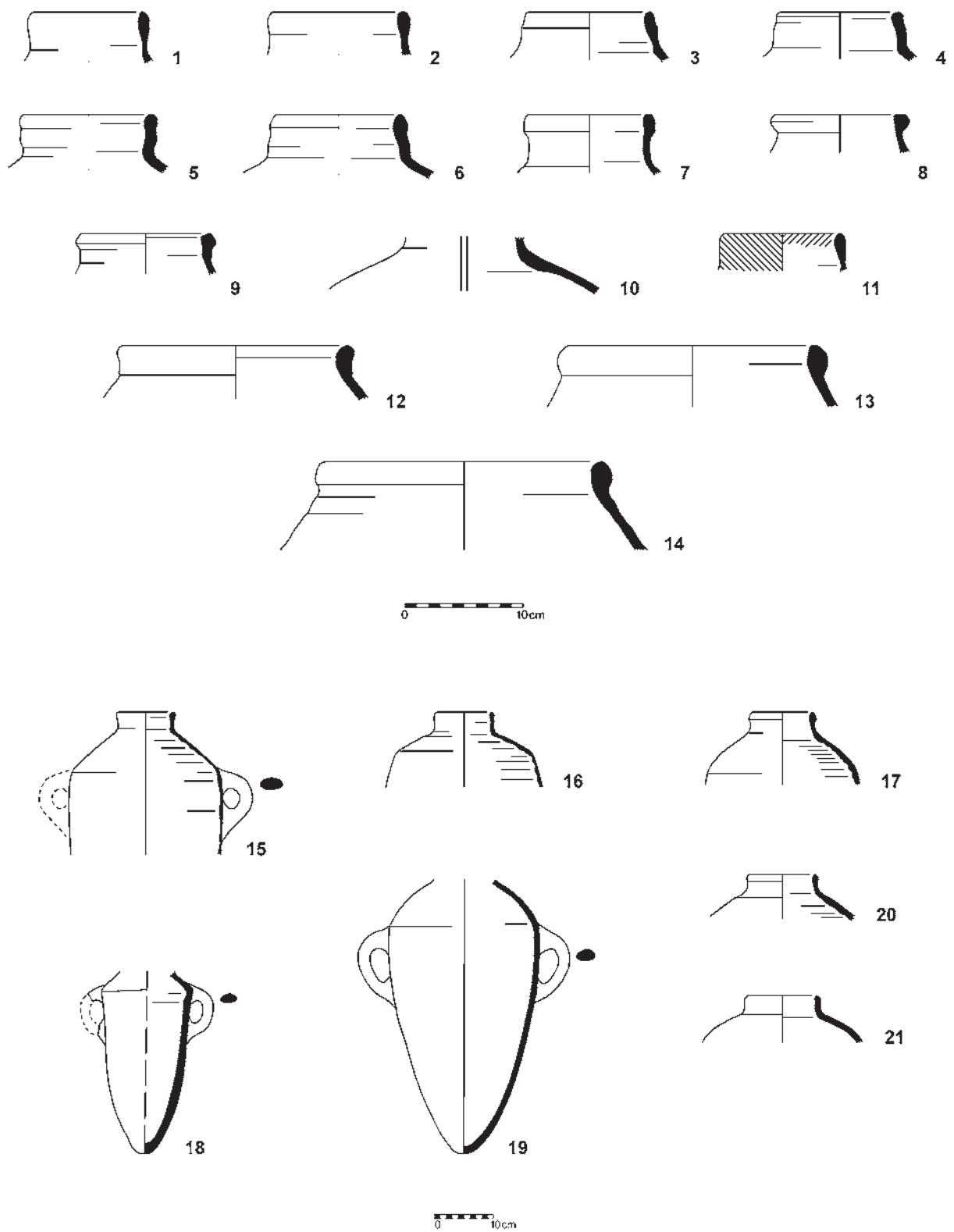


Fig. 5.95

Fig. 5.96: Stratum IVB: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Jug	IJUG 1	IVNW.24.195.4 L. 24035	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to subrounded and few medium-size subangular to subrounded; no core
2	Jug	IJUG 1 (var)	IVNE.23.188.6 L. 23027A	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to rounded; thick core
3	Jug	IJUG 2	IVNW.24.188.3 L. 24023.1	b	Paste: 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—D/medium amount of large to medium-size subangular and medium amount of medium to small angular to subrounded; thick core
4	Jug	IJUG 1?	IVNE.25.193.5 L. 25038.1	b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C–D/many small subangular to rounded, medium amount of medium to large angular and subangular; thick core
5	Jug	IJUG 2 (var)	IVNE.24.191.13 L. 24029	b	Paste: 5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C–D/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded and few medium-size subangular to subrounded; thick core
6	Jug	IJUG 5	IVNE.24.183.5 L. 24029	b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C–D/many small to medium-size angular to subangular and few medium-size subangular; medium core
7	Jug	IJUG Varia?	IVNW.7.26.7 L. 7007	b	Paste: 2.5YR 5/6 red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small and medium angular to subrounded; no core; upper int. and ext.: red slip
8	Jug	IJUG 6	IVNW.24.194.30 L. 24032	b	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B/few small subangular to subrounded; no core; upper int., rim and ext.: red slip with black horizontal bands
9	Jug	IJUG 6	IVNE.7.194.8 L. 7040.1	b	Paste: 2.5YR 5/6 red; levigation/inclusions—C–D/many small angular and few medium-size to large subangular to subrounded; thin core; ext.: red and black horizontal bands
10	Jug	IJUG 6	IVNW.40.76.10 L. 40017	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—C–D/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded and few large rounded; no core; upper int. and ext.: red slip; rim and ext.: black bands
11	Jug	IJUG 7	IVNW.24.195.1 L. 24035	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular to rounded; no core; upper int. and ext.: red slip; ext.: black and white horizontal bands
12	Jug	IJUG 6	IVNW.24.194.18 L. 24032	b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; medium core; int. rim and ext.: red slip with black horizontal bands
13	Jug	IJUG 9	IVNW.24.196.1 L. 24035	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size subangular to subrounded; no core; ext.: red slip with white and black concentric circles (Color Photo 5.6:9)
14	Jug	IJUG 9	IVNW.24.195.5 L. 24035	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to subrounded and few medium-size subrounded; no core; rim and ext.: red slip with black and white horizontal bands

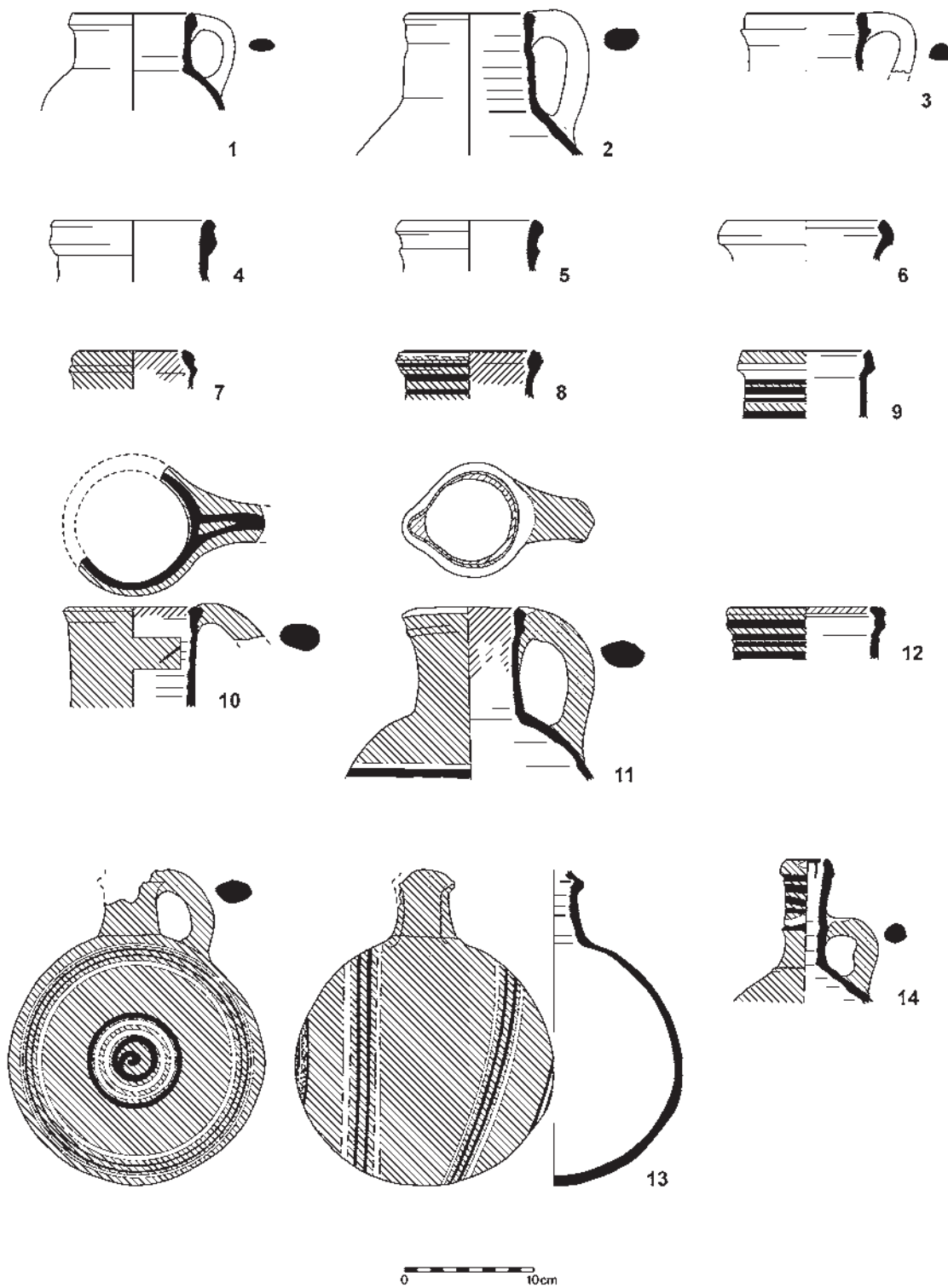


Fig. 5.96

Fig. 5.97: Stratum IVB: Philistine: 1–2; local-tradition: 3–12

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Strainer jug	ISJUG Varia	IVNE.24.160.10 L. 24029	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small and medium-size angular to rounded; no core; ext.: white slip with red horizontal bands
2	Strainer jug	ISJUG 3	IVNW.39.75.1A L. 39017B	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small and medium-size angular to subrounded; no core; ext.: white slip with red and black horizontal bands, vertical lines, concentric semicircles and triangles
3	Strainer jug	ISJUG 2	IVNW.9.358.1 L. 9031P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small rounded to subangular and few medium-size angular to subangular; thick core; ext.: red horizontal bands (Color Photo 5.6:12)
4	Juglet	IJUL 4	IVNW.27.88.3 L. 27026	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to subrounded and few medium-size subangular; no core; ext.: black slip; hand burnish
5	Juglet	IJUL 4	IVNW.27.88.7 L. 27026	b	Paste: 5YR 3/1 very dark gray; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; thick core; ext.: black slip; hand burnish
6	Juglet	IJUL 5.1 (var)	IVNW.39.78.1 L. 39017B	a/b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small angular to subrounded; no core
7	Juglet	IJUL Varia	IVNW.27.88.10 L. 27026	b	Paste: 5YR 3/1 very dark gray; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small to medium-size angular; thick core; ext.: black slip; hand burnish
8	Juglet	IJUL 1	IVNW.24.197.1 L. 24035	a	Paste: 2.5YR 5/6 red; levigation/inclusions—C–D/many small angular to rounded and few medium-size subangular to subrounded; no core
9	Juglet	IJUL 1	IVNE.24.156.1 L. 24023	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C–D/many small and medium-size angular to subrounded; no core
10	Juglet	IJUL 2	IVNW.24.150.17 L. 24023	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular to subrounded; no core: ext.: red slip
11	Juglet	IJUL Varia	IVNW.23.50.3 L. 23015	b	Paste: 2.5YR 5/6 red; levigation/inclusions—C–D/many small and medium-size angular to subrounded and few medium-size to large subangular to subrounded; thin core; upper int. and ext.: red slip
12	Funnel?	IMISC 1 Funnel	IVNE.9.125.5 L. 9028.1	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/many small angular to rounded; no core; ext.: red slip

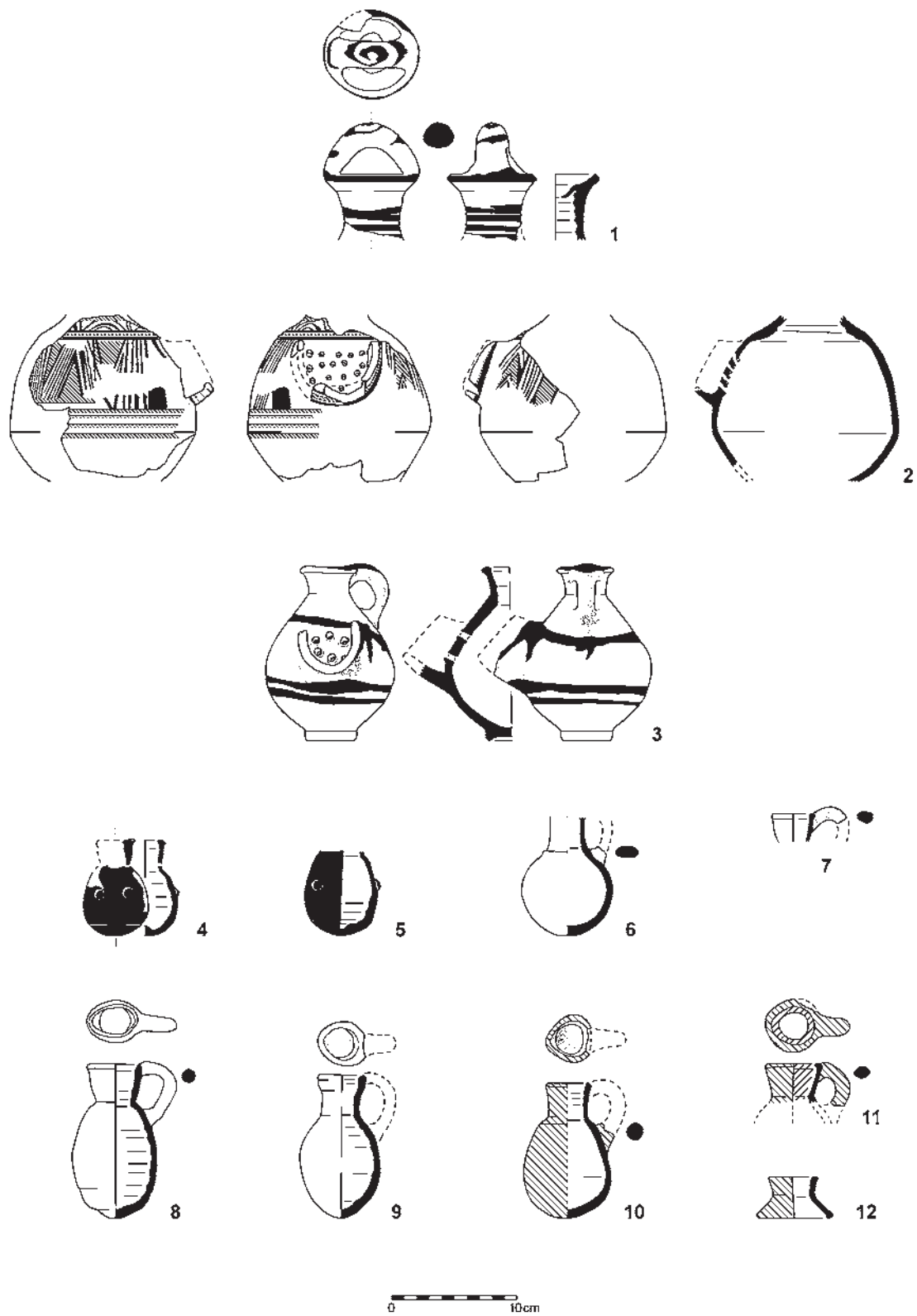


Fig. 5.97

Fig. 5.98: Stratum IVB: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Amphoriskos	IAMK 2	IVNE.9.118.1 L. 9039	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—B-C/ many small angular to rounded; no core; ext.: red slip
2	Flask	IFL 2	IVNW.9.243.1 L. 9014.1	b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions— C/many small to medium-size subangular to subrounded and few medium to large subangular; no core; int. rim and ext.: red slip with black and white paint; ext.: white and black concentric circles
3	Flask	IFL 1	IVNW.39.74.1 L. 39017B	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; medium core
4	Flask	IFL 4	IVNE.7.246.5 L. 7053	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small angular; medium core; ext.: red slip
5	Pyxis	IPYX 2	IVNE.9.109.1 L. 9032P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—B-C/ many small angular and few medium-size rounded; no core (Color Photo 5.7:16)
6	Pyxis	IPYX 1	IVNE.9.140.20 L. 9045	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/ medium amount of small rounded to subrounded to subangu- lar; no core; ext.: red horizontal bands
7	Decorated body sherd	Local- tradition	IVNE.9.106.10 L. 9031	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/ inclusions—C/medium amount of small angular to rounded and large rounded; no core; ext.: red slip with black horizontal bands
8	Decorated base	Local- tradition	IVNW.24.195.2 L. 24035	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—C/ many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; no core; ext.: red slip with black and white horizontal bands
9	Pyxis	IPYX 1.2	IVNW.9.265.6 L. 9023	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B-C/many small subangular to subrounded; no core; ext.: red slip
10	Pyxis	IPYX 1.3	IVNW.10.85.1 L. 10020.1	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—A- B/few small subangular; no core; upper int. and ext.: red slip
11	Bowl	IBL Varia 9	IVNW.27.83.4 L. 27025.1	b	Paste: 5YR 4/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B-C/ many small angular to rounded; no core; ext.: red slip; hand burnish
12	Decorated body sherd	Local- tradition	IVNE.23.117.2 L. 23027A	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions— C/many small to medium-size angular to subangular; thick core; ext.: red and black horizontal bands and diagonal lines

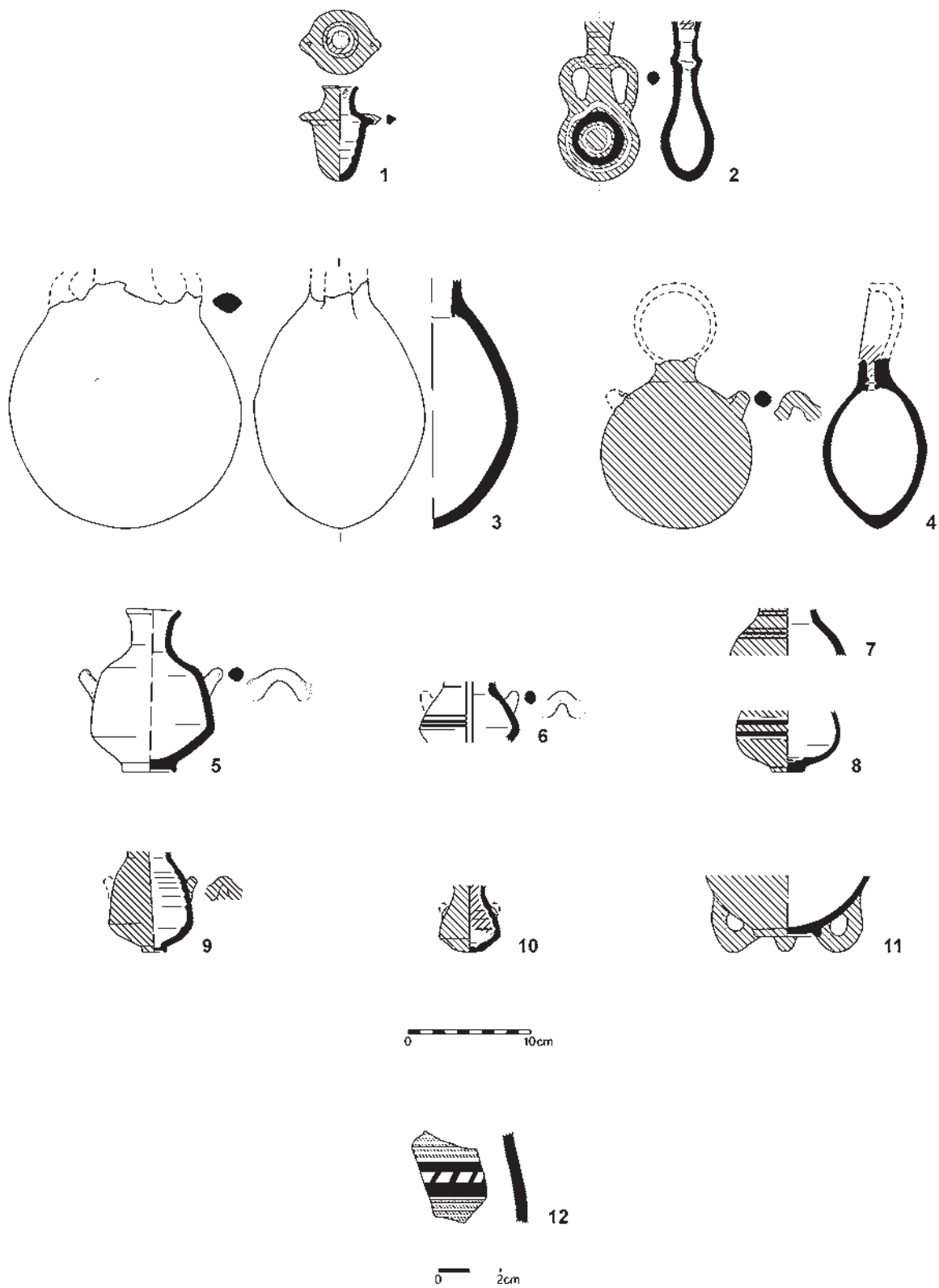


Fig. 5.98

Fig. 5.99: Stratum IVB: Philistine

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Bowl	IBL 25.2	IVNW.24.195.13 L. 24035	a	Paste: 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small and medium-size angular to subrounded; no core
2	Bowl	IBL 25.2	IVNW.39.74.3 L. 39017B	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C-D/many small and medium-size angular to subrounded; thick core
3	Bowl	IBL 25	IVNE.7.191.15 L. 7040.1	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B-C/medium amount of small to medium-size angular to subrounded; no core
4	Bowl	IBL 25.2	IVNW.27.87.1 L. 27026	b	Paste: 2.5YR 5/6 red; levigation/inclusions—C-D/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; no core
5	Bowl	IBL 25.2	IVNW.25.199.2 L. 25052	a	Paste: 2.5YR 5/6 red; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small angular; thick core
6	Bowl	IBL 25.2	IVNW.23.41.6 L. 23015	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; no core
7	Bowl	IBL 25.2	IVNW.40.75.17 L. 40017	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small angular to subrounded and few medium-size subangular; thin core
8	Bowl	IBL 25.2	IVNW.40.76.3 L. 40017	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of medium-size to large subangular and many small angular to subrounded; thin core; int. and ext.: red horizontal bands
9	Bowl	IBL 25?	IVNW.24.172.7 L. 24023.1	b	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B-C/medium amount of small subangular to subrounded; no core; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands
10	Bowl	IBL 25.2	IVNW.39.76.1 L. 39017B	a/b	Paste: 2.5YR 6/6 light red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to rounded; no core; ext.: red horizontal bands
11	Bowl	IBL 25.2	IVNE.23.147.30 L. 23027.1	b	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B-C/many small and few medium-size subangular to subrounded; thin core; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands
12	Bowl	IBL 24	IVNE.24.137.2 L. 24020	a	Paste: 2.5YR 6/6 light red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to subangular; no core; rim and ext.: red horizontal band
13	Bowl	IBL 25.2	IVNE.7.193.2 L. 7035B	b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B-C/many small angular and few medium-size subrounded; no core; rim: short black horizontal stripes; ext.: black horizontal bands
14	Chalice	ICH 4	IVNE.23.127.16 L. 23027A	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small and medium-size angular to subrounded; no core; rim: red horizontal band
15	Chalice	ICH 4	IVNW.8.213.1 L. 8017	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size subrounded to subangular; no core; rim: short red horizontal stripes
16	Bowl	IBL Varia 22	IVNE.23.138.1 L. 23027A	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C-D/many small angular to subrounded and few medium-size and large angular; no core; int.: red horizontal bands; int. and ext.: white slip

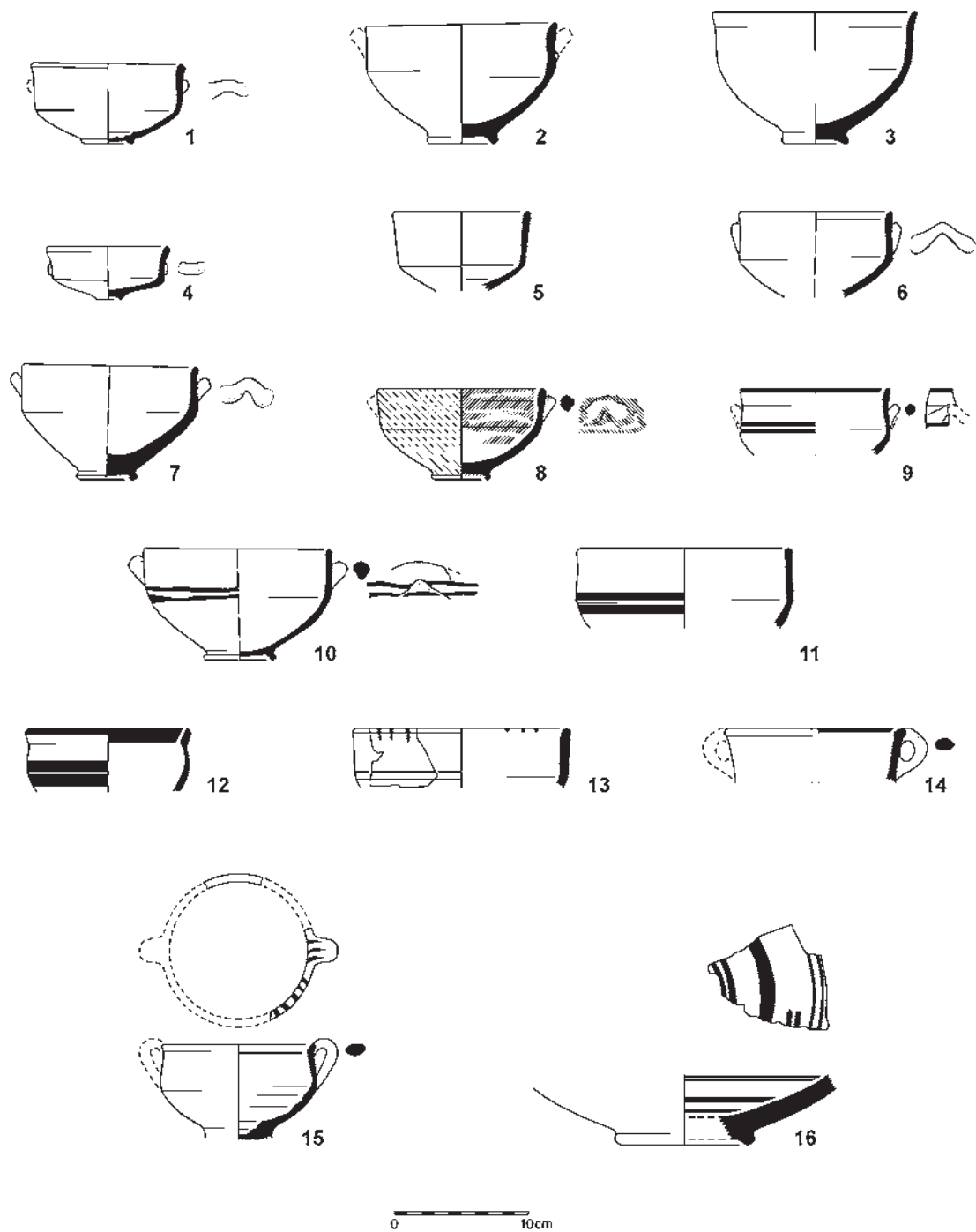


Fig. 5.99

Fig. 5.100: Stratum IVB: Philistine

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Krater	IKR 10.2	IVNE.23.128.1 L. 23027A	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B/many small angular to subrounded; medium core
2	Krater	IKR 10	IVNE.24.144.10 L. 24020	a	Paste: 2.5YR 5/6 red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and medium amount of medium-size rounded; medium core; int. rim and ext.: white slip with red horizontal bands; handle black vertical lines
3	Krater	IKR 10	IVNE.23.188.2 L. 23027A	a	Paste: 10YR 5/3 brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small angular to rounded and few medium-size subrounded; no core; rim and ext.: white slip with red and black horizontal bands; handle: black vertical lines
4	Krater	IKR 10.2	IVNE.7.194.2 L. 7040.1	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small and medium-size subangular and subrounded; thin core; rim and ext.: white slip with red and black isolated spiral
5	Krater	IKR 10.2	IVNE.23.189.7 L. 23027B	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and few medium-size subangular; thick core; ext.: white slip with red and black horizontal band, vertical lines, isolated spiral and antithetic spiral
6	Krater	IKR 10.1	IVNE.23.123.3 L. 23027A	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to rounded; medium core; rim and ext.: white slip with red and black horizontal bands and running spirals
7	Krater	IKR 10.2	IVNE.24.207.2 L. 24038	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small to medium-size subangular to subrounded; medium core; ext.: white slip with red and black Maltese cross, horizontal band, isolated spiral, lozenge and net
8	Krater	IKR 9	IVNW.24.150.43 L. 24023	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to subrounded; thin core; rim: brown short horizontal stripes; ext.: white slip with brown horizontal bands, fish and bird
9	Decorated body sherd	Phil 1 No. 7	IVNW.8.270.1 L. 8028	b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B/few small to medium-size angular to subangular; no core; int.: black horizontal band and isolated spiral; ext.: black lozenge
10	Strainer jug	ISJUG 3	IVNE.24.188.26 L. 24020	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular to subrounded; medium core; ext.: red horizontal bands, black and red net

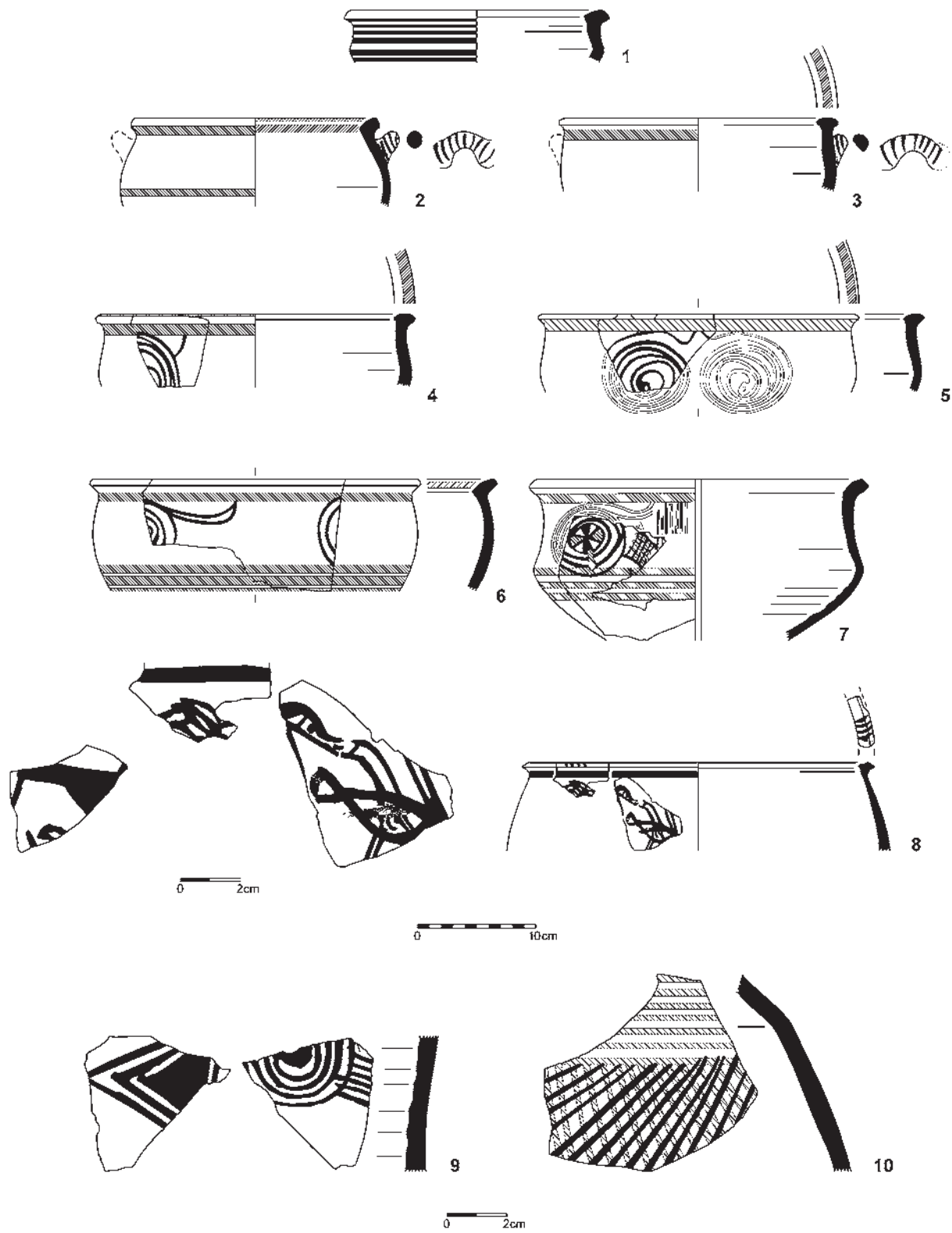


Fig. 5.100

Fig. 5.101: Stratum IVA: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Bowl	IBL 2	IVNW.9.171.1 L. 9014P	a	Paste: 10YR 6/3 pale brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to subrounded and few medium-size subangular; no core
2	Bowl	IBL 2	IVNW.9.184.1 L. 9015	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; no core
3	Bowl	IBL 2	IVNW.9.183.1 L. 9015	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; no core (Color Photo 5.3:2)
4	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.9.191.3 L. 9015	a	Paste: 10YR 6/3 pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B-C/many small angular to subrounded; no core (Color Photo 5.3:1)
5	Bowl	IBL 3	IVNW.9.198.1 L. 9015	a	Paste: 10YR 7/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—D-E/medium amount of large rounded and angular; no core (Color Photo 5.3:3)
6	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.9.181.49 L. 9015	a	Paste: 10YR 7/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small rounded and angular; no core
7	Bowl	IBL 6	IVNW.9.186.10 L. 9015	a	Paste: 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown; levigation—C; medium core
8	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNE.7.234.1 L. 7033	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and medium amount of medium-size subangular; thick core
9	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.9.190.1 L. 9015	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B-C/many small angular to subrounded; no core
10	Bowl	IBL 2	IVNW.9.180.9 L. 9014P	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; no core
11	Bowl	IBL 3	IVNW.9.189.21 L. 9015	a	Paste: 7.5YR 4/2 brown/dark brown; levigation/inclusions—B-C/many small angular to subangular; no core
12	Bowl	IBL 6	IVNW.9.200.2 L. 9015	b	Paste: 7.5YR 4/4 brown/dark brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small to medium-size angular to subrounded; no core (Color Photo 5.8:2)
13	Bowl	IBL 3	IVNW.9.173B.17 L. 9014P	a	Paste: 2.5YR 5/6 red; levigation/inclusions—B-C/medium amount of small and few medium-size angular and subangular; medium core
14	Bowl	IBL 3	IVNW.9.197a.1 L. 9015	a	Paste: 2.5YR 5/6 red; levigation/inclusions—B-C/medium amount of small angular and few medium-size subangular to subrounded; no core
15	Bowl	IBL 3	IVNW.9.196.14 L. 9013	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C-D/many small subrounded and few medium-size subrounded; no core; rim: red horizontal bands
16	Bowl	IBL 1.1	IVNW.9.177.1 L. 9014P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; no core
17	Bowl	IBL 3	IVNW.8.252.10 L. 8025P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B-C/many small angular to subrounded and few medium-size subrounded to rounded; no core
18	Bowl	IBL 6	IVNW.9.314.2 L. 9026	a	Paste: 10YR 8/2 white; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; no core
19	Bowl	IBL 6	IVNW.9.189.18 L. 9015	a	Paste: 2.5YR 5/6 red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; no core
20	Bowl	IBL 6	IVNW.9.250.1 L. 9015	a	Paste: 2.5YR 4/6 red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to subangular; no core
21	Bowl	IBL 6	IVNW.8.254.2 L. 8025P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B-C/many small angular to subrounded; no core (Color Photo 5.3:5)
22	Bowl	IBL 6	IVNW.9.169.6 L. 9014P	a	Paste: 2.5YR 6/6 light red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to subrounded and few medium-size subangular; no core
23	Bowl	IBL 6	IVNW.9.176B.41 L. 9014P	b	Paste: 2.5YR 5/6 red; levigation/inclusions—D/many small and medium-size angular; no core (Color Photo 5.3:4)
24	Bowl	IBL 6	IVNW.8.252.3 L. 8025P	a	Paste: 5YR 5/4 reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; no core
25	Bowl	IBL 6	IVNW.9.191.8 L. 9015	a	Paste: 7.5 YR 4/4 brown/dark brown; levigation/inclusions—B-C/many small angular; thick core
26	Bowl	IBL 6	IVNW.9.192.27 L. 9015	a	Paste: 2.5YR 4/6 red; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular to subrounded; no core
27	Bowl	IBL 6	IVNW.9.173B.3 L. 9014P	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—B-C/few small to medium-size subrounded; no core

(Nos. 28–30 on page 414)

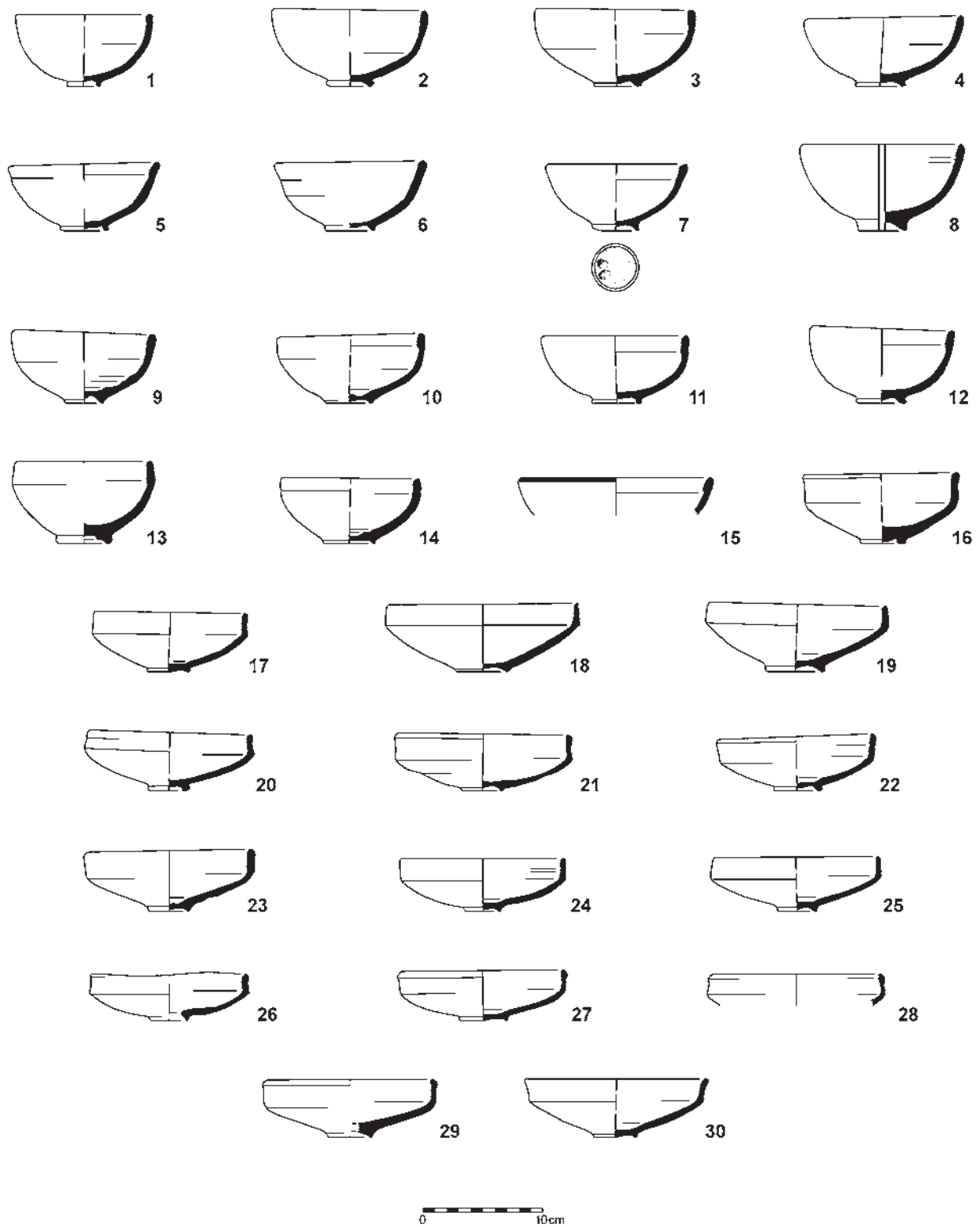


Fig. 5.101

Fig. 5.102: Stratum IVA: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Bowl	IBL 7	IVNW.41.57.4 L. 41019P	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/ many small subangular to subrounded and few medium-size subrounded; no core
2	Bowl	IBL 7	IVNW.25.202.1 L. 25055	b	Paste: 5YR 4/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular to rounded; thick core
3	Bowl	IBL 7	IVNW.24.127.3 L. 24021.1	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—C/ many small angular and few medium-size angular to subangular; no core
4	Bowl	IBL 7	IVNW.9.168B.16 L. 9014P	b	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/ medium amount of small to medium-size angular; no core
5	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNW.10.82.9 L. 10020	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of medium-size subrounded to subangular; thin core
6	Bowl	IBL Varia 6	IVNW.24.146.1 L. 24021.1	b	Paste: 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown; levigation/inclu- sions—B–C/few small angular and medium-size rounded; medium core
7	Bowl	IBL 10.1	IVNW.42.107.13 L. 42027	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B/many small angular; thick core
8	Bowl	IBL 6 (var)	IVNW.9.191.14 L. 9015	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C–D/ many small angular to subrounded and medium amount of medium-size to large subangular; medium core
9	Bowl	IBL 7?	IVNW.9.196.11 L. 9013	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—C–D/many medium-size angular and subangular; no core
10	Bowl	IBL Varia 15	IVNW.40.58.4 L. 40013	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—C–D/ many small and medium-size angular to rounded; thin core
11	Bowl	IBL 9	IVNW.9.197A.13 L. 9015	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B–C/ few small to medium-size subangular to subrounded; no core

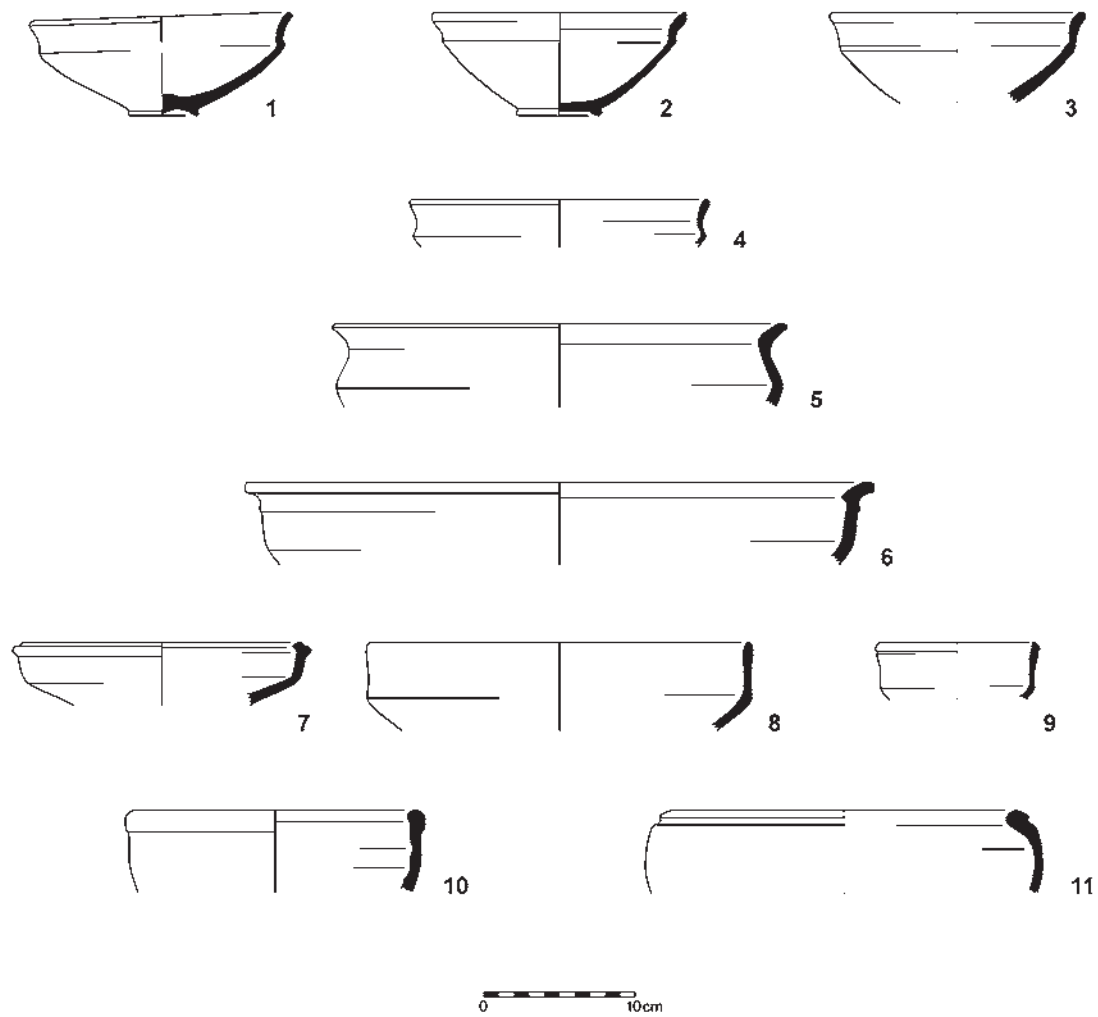


Fig. 5.102

Fig. 5.103: Stratum IVA: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Bowl	IBL 12.2	IVNW.41.89.6 L. 41019.1	b	Paste: 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular and few medium subangular to subrounded; no core; int. and ext. rim: red slip; wheel burnish
2	Bowl	IBL 14	IVNW.9.186.35 L. 9015	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to subrounded; no core; int. and upper ext.: red slip; hand burnish
3	Bowl	IBL 14	IVNW.24.140.31 L. 24021	a	Paste: 2.5YR 5/6 red; levigation/inclusions—C–D/many small and medium-size angular to subangular; no core; int. and upper ext.: red slip
4	Bowl	IBL 14	IVNW.9.189.5 L. 9015	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to subangular; no core; int. and upper ext.: red slip
5	Bowl	IBL 14	IVNW.9.197A.12 L. 9015	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few small to medium-size subangular to subrounded; thick core; int. and upper ext.: red slip; hand burnish
6	Bowl	IBL 14	IVNW.8.260.21 L. 8025P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C/many small and medium-size subangular to subrounded and few medium-size to large subrounded; no core; int. and ext.: red slip
7	Bowl	IBL 12	IVNW.9.174.25 L. 9014P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small to medium subangular to angular; no core; int. and ext.: red slip with white and black paint; rim: short horizontal stripes; hand burnish
8	Bowl	IBL 12	IVNW.9.178B.41 L. 9014P	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of medium-size angular to subrounded; no core; int. and ext.: red slip; hand burnish
9	Bowl	IBL 12	IVNE.7.156.60 L. 7033	a	Paste: 5YR 5/4 reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small angular to subangular; no core; int. and ext.: red slip; hand burnish
10	Bowl	IBL 12	IVNW.25.152.13 L. 25027	a	Paste: 5YR 4/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular to rounded; thick core; int. and ext.: red slip with black paint; rim: short horizontal stripes; hand burnish
11	Bowl	IBL 16	IVNW.43.94.7 L. 43021	b	Paste: 5YR 4/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small subrounded; no core; int. and upper ext.: red slip
12	Bowl	IBL 16	IVNW.8.261.27 L. 8025P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small to medium-size angular to subrounded; no core; int. and upper ext.: red slip; wheel burnish
13	Bowl	IBL 16	IVNW.9.186.8 L. 9015	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular to subrounded; no core; int. and upper ext.: red slip; hand burnish
14	Bowl	IBL 16	IVNW.9.175B.40 L. 9014P	b	Paste: 2.5YR 4/8 red; levigation/inclusions—D/many small and medium-size subangular to rounded, few large subangular; medium core; int. and ext.: red slip with black paint; rim: black short horizontal stripes; hand burnish
15	Bowl	IBL 16	IVNW.24.131.9 L. 24021.1	b	Paste: 5YR 4/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; medium core; int. and upper ext.: red slip with black vertical lines; hand burnish
16	Bowl	IBL 16	IVNW.9.173B.12 L. 9014P	b	Paste: 10YR 4/3 brown/dark brown; levigation/inclusions—C–D/many small and medium amount of medium-size angular to subangular; no core; int. and upper ext.: red slip with black paint; rim: black short horizontal stripes
17	Bowl	IBL 16	IVNW.9.169.35 L. 9014P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—D/many small angular, few medium-size and large subangular to subrounded; no core; int. and upper ext. red slip; hand burnish (Color Photo 5.3:8)
18	Bowl	IBL 16	IVNW.27.74.28 L. 27024	a	Paste: 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—C–D/many small and medium-size subangular to rounded; no core; int. and upper ext.: red slip; hand burnish
19	Bowl	IBL 16	IVNW.9.176B.40 L. 9014P	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—C/few small and large subangular; no core; int. and ext.: red slip
20	Bowl	IBL 16	IVNW.8.258.46 L. 8025P	a	Paste: 2.5YR 4/6 red; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular and few medium-size to small subrounded to rounded; medium core; int. and ext. rim: red slip
21	Bowl	IBL 16	IVNW.24.163.49 L. 24025.1	b	Paste: 5YR 4/4 reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small angular to subangular; no core; int. and ext.: red slip
22	Bowl	IBL 16	IVNW.8.258.21 L. 8025P	a	Paste: 5YR 4/4 reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small angular to rounded; no core; int. and ext.: red slip; hand burnish

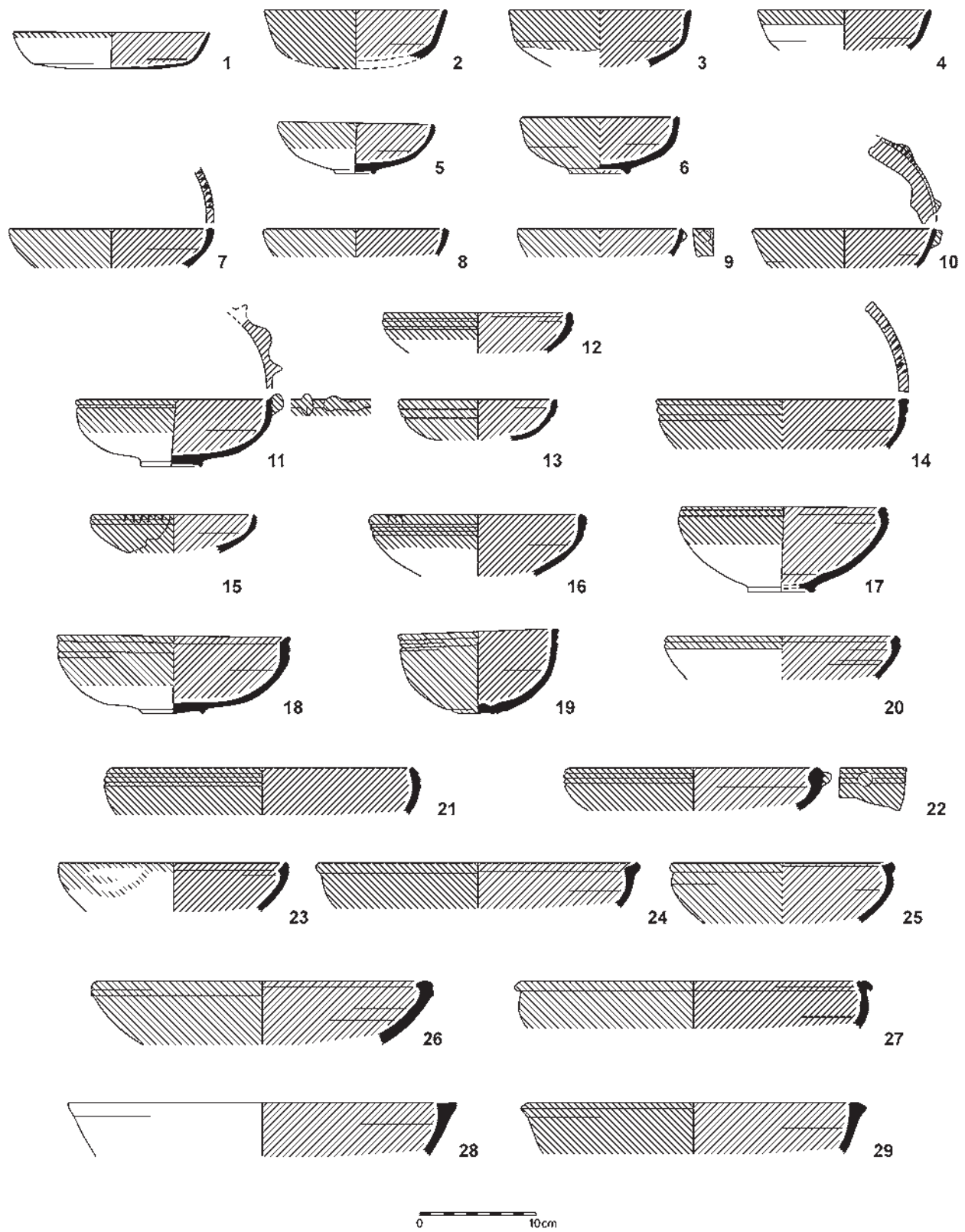


Fig. 5.103

Fig. 5.104: Stratum IVA: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Bowl	IBL 18	IVNW.9.292.1 L. 9028	b	Paste: 7.5YR 4/4 brown/dark brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to rounded; thin core; int. and upper ext.: red slip
2	Bowl	IBL 18	IVNW.9.189.77 L. 9015	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to subangular few medium-size to small angular to subangular; no core; int. and ext.: red slip
3	Bowl	IBL 18	IVNW.9.189.37 L. 9015	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular; no core; int. and ext.: red slip; wheel burnish
4	Bowl	IBL 18	IVNW.9.246.1 L. 9015	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to subrounded and medium amount of medium-size subangular to subrounded; medium core; int. and ext.: red slip
5	Bowl	IBL 18	IVNW.9.186.12 L. 9015	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to rounded; no core; int. and upper ext.: red slip
6	Bowl	IBL 18.1	IVNW.9.191.20 L. 9015	a	Paste: 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to subrounded and few large subangular; no core; int. and upper ext.: red slip
7	Bowl	IBL 18.1	IVNW.9.192.3 L. 9015	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular and few medium-size to small subangular to subrounded; no core; int. and ext.: red slip; hand burnish
8	Bowl	IBL 18.1	IVNW.8.256.26 L. 8025P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small angular; no core; int. and ext.: red slip (Color Photo 5.3:9)
9	Bowl	IBL 18.1	IVNW.9.248.1 L. 9015	a	Paste: 5YR 5/4 reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small and medium-size angular to subrounded; thin core int. and ext.: red slip with white paint; int.: white horizontal bands
10	Bowl	IBL 18.1	IVNW.9.197A.41 L. 9015	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular to subrounded; no core; int. and ext.: red slip
11	Bowl	IBL 18.1	IVNW.9.189.10 L. 9015	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size subangular; thin core; int. and ext.: red slip (Color Photo 5.8:3)
12	Bowl	IBL 18.1	IVNW.9.191.7 L. 9015	a	Paste: 5YR 5/4 reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular to subrounded; no core; int. and upper ext. red slip
13	Bowl	IBL 18.1	IVNW.9.189.51 L. 9015	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small and medium-size rounded and angular; no core; int. and ext.: red slip
14	Bowl	IBL 18.1	IVNW.9.175B.41 L. 9014P	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/few small rounded to subangular; no core; int. and ext.: red slip
15	Bowl	IBL 18.1	IVNW.9.250.11 L. 9015	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular and few small to medium-size subangular; no core; int. and ext.: red slip
16	Bowl	IBL 18.1	IVNW.9.186.2 L. 9015	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; no core; int. and ext.: red slip
17	Bowl	IBL 6	IVNW.8.252.13 L. 8025P	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and few medium-size subangular; thick core; int. and upper ext.: red slip
18	Bowl	IBL 6	IVNW.9.290.6 L. 9028	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—C–D/many small and medium-size angular to subrounded; no core; int. and upper ext.: red slip (Color Photo 5.3:10)
19	Bowl	IBL 6	IVNW.27.78.5 L. 27024	a	Not available
20	Bowl	IBL 6	IVNW.27.76.5 L. 27024	a	Not available
21	Bowl	IBL 6 (var)	IVNW.8.257.16 L. 8025P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular to rounded; thin core; int. and upper ext.: red slip
22	Bowl	IBL 19	IVNW.9.174.1 L. 9014P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular to rounded; no core; int. and ext.: red slip (Color Photo 5.3:11)
23	Bowl	IBL 19	IVNW.8.252.16 L. 8025P	a	Paste: 5YR 5/4 reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small to medium-size angular to subrounded; no core; int. and ext.: red slip
24	Bowl	IBL 19	IVNW.43.86.6 L. 43021	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few small to medium-size subangular to rounded; no core; int. and ext.: red slip
25	Bowl	IBL 19	IVNW.42.171.9 L. 42029A	b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small subangular to subrounded; thin core; int. and ext.: red slip

(Nos. 26–36 on pages 415–16)

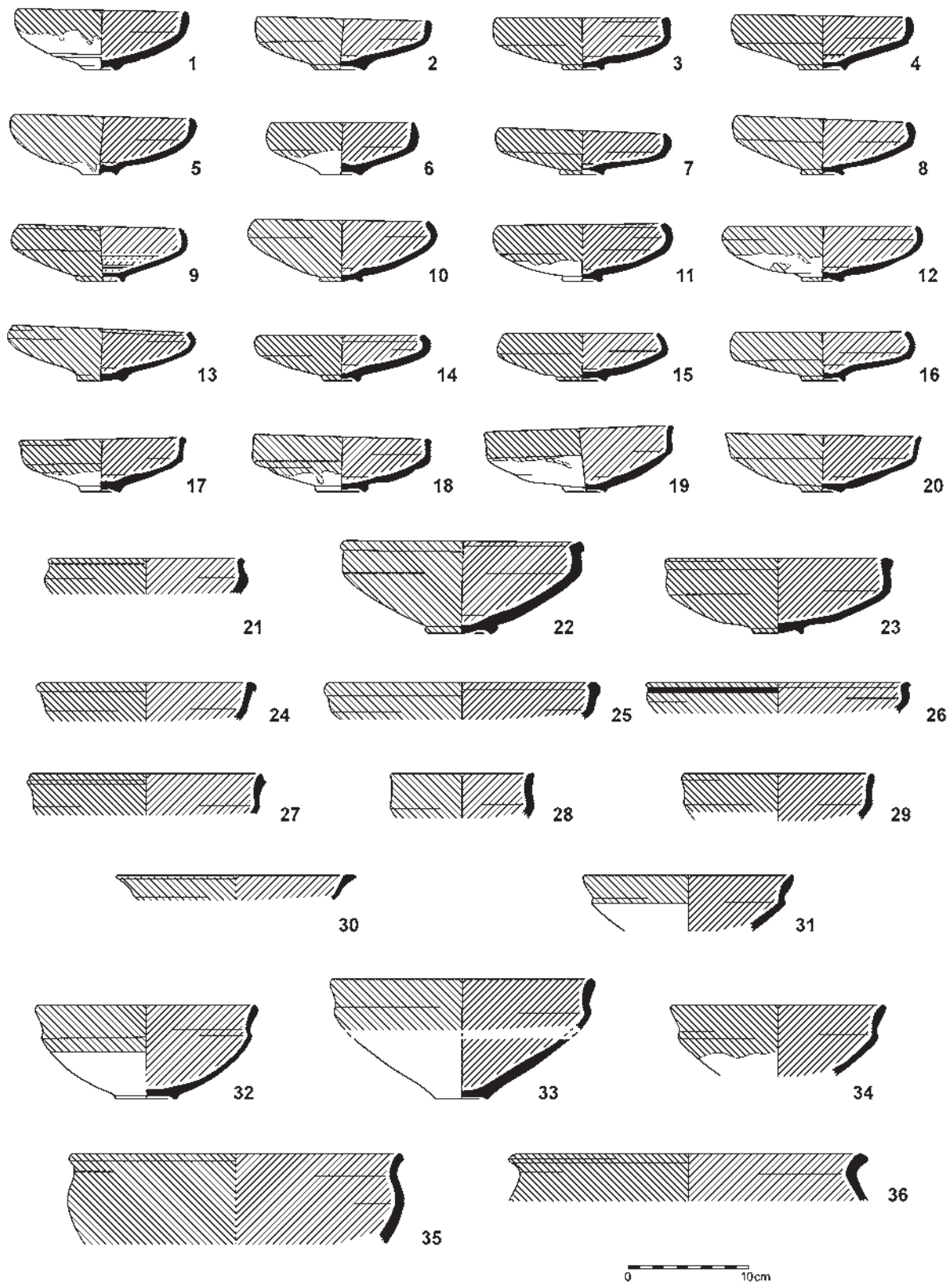


Fig. 5.104

Fig. 5.105: Stratum IVA: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Bowl	IBL 15	IVNW.8.250.13 L. 8025P	a	Paste: 10YR 4/3 brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small to medium angular to subrounded; no core; int. and upper ext.: red slip
2	Bowl	IBL 15	IVNW.8.256.6 L. 8025P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C–D/many small angular and subangular and few large angular; no core; int. and ext.: red slip
3	Bowl	IBL 15?	IVNW.25.155.30 L. 25033	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small rounded; no core; int. and ext.: red slip
4	Bowl	IBL 9	IVNW.42.152.3 L. 42029A	b	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small angular to subangular; medium core; int. and ext.: red slip; hand burnish
5	Bowl	IBL Varia 10	IVNE.8.176.8 L. 8043	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small to medium-size angular to rounded; medium core; int. and ext.: red slip; hand burnish
6	Bowl	IBL Varia 17	IVNW.8.260.56 L. 8025P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to rounded and few medium-size subangular to subrounded; no core; int. and ext.: red slip
7	Bowl	IBL Varia 18	IVNW.9.186.20 L. 9015	a	Not available (Color Photo 5.8:4)
8	Bowl	IBL Varia 18	IVNW.24.131.1 L. 24021.1	b	Paste: 2.5YR 4/6 red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to subangular and few medium-size subangular to subrounded; thick core; int. and upper ext.: red slip
9	Bowl	IBL 20.1	IVNW.8.253.28 L. 8025P	a	Paste: 5YR 5/8 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B/few small subrounded and subangular; no core; int. and ext.: red slip; ext.: red horizontal band
10	Bowl	IBL 20	IVNW.24.127.26 L. 24021.1	b	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few small to medium-size subangular to subrounded; no core; int. and ext.: red slip; int. and rim: black horizontal bands
11	Bowl	IBL 18	IVNW.25.145.2 L. 25027P	a	Paste: 5YR 5/4 reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size subangular to rounded; no core; int. and ext.: red slip

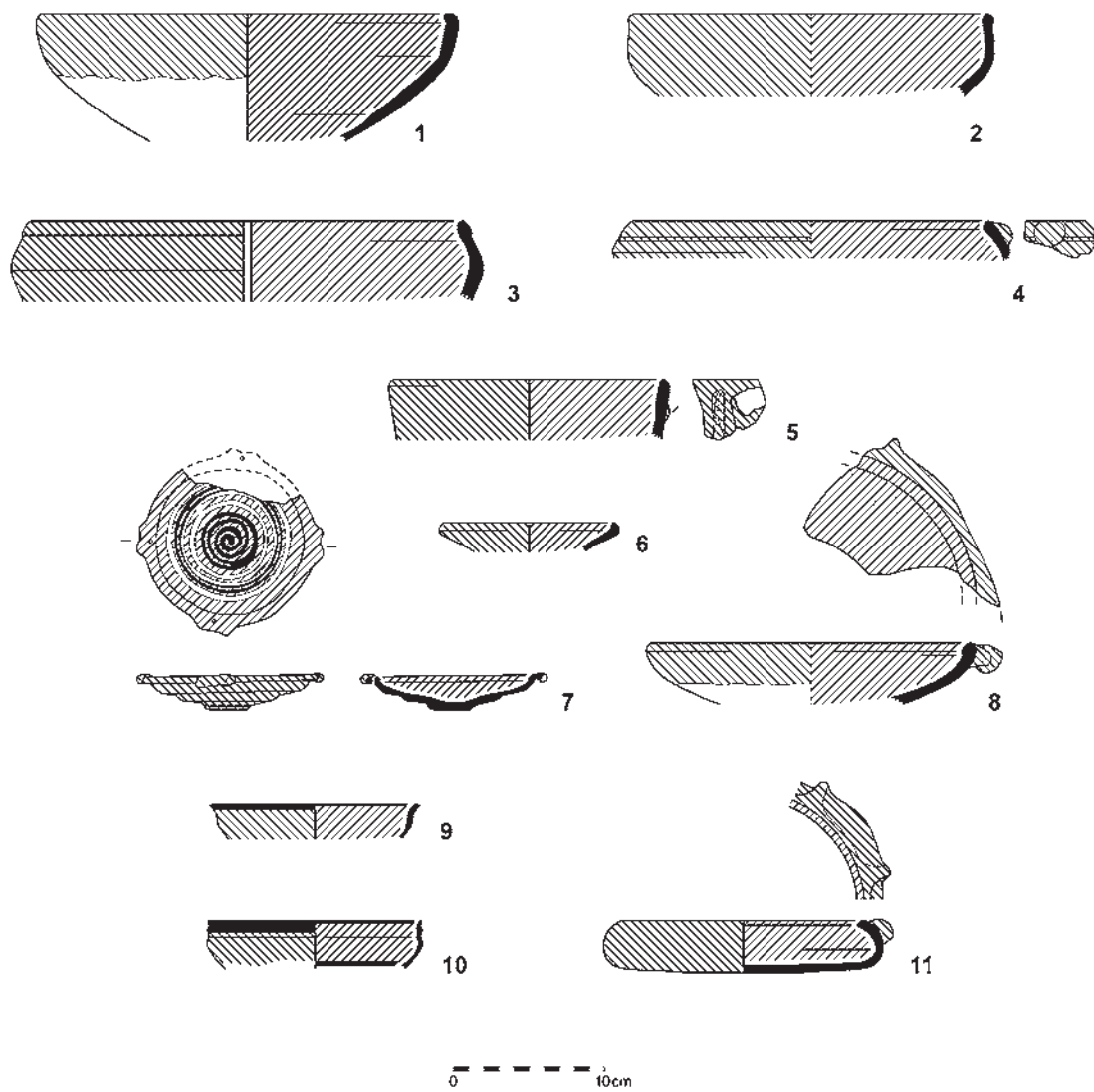


Fig. 5.105

Fig. 5.106: Stratum IVA: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Scoop	ISCP 1	IVNW.39.77.32 L. 39024	b	Paste: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—D/ many small subrounded, few medium-size and medium amount of large angular to subangular; thick core
2	Scoop	ISCP 2	IVNW.41.164.1 L. 41058	b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B–C/ medium amount of medium-size subangular to rounded; medium core
3	Chalice	ICH 3	IVNW.39.44.1 L. 39013P	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few small angular to rounded and medium-size subangular; thick core (Color Photo 5.4:1)
4	Chalice	ICH 2	IVNW.9.279.1 L. 9026	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; no core; int. and rim: red horizontal bands
5	Chalice	ICH Varia	IVNW.40.48.7 L. 40008	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of medium-size subangular to subrounded; no core
6	Chalice	ICH Varia	IVNW.43.96.6 L. 43025.1	b	Paste: 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/ few small to medium-size subangular; no core; ext.: red slip with black horizontal bands
7	Goblet	IGBL 1	IVNW.9.189.33 L. 9015	a	Paste: 5YR 5/4 reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/ many small angular to subrounded; no core; ext.: red slip
8	Goblet	IGBL 1	IVNW.9.186.9 L. 9015	a	Paste: 5YR 5/4 reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/ many small angular to subrounded; no core; ext.: red slip

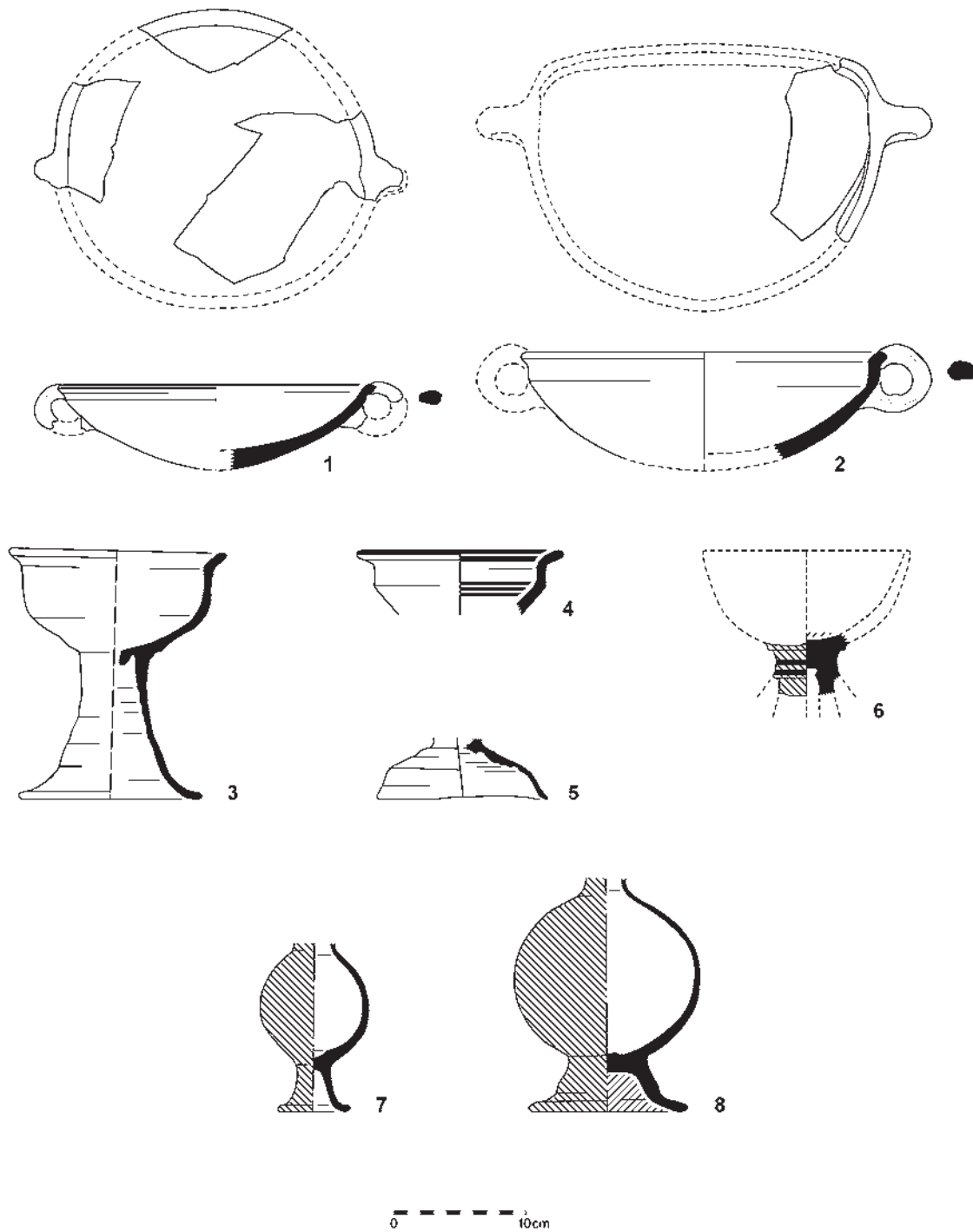


Fig. 5.106

Fig. 5.107: Stratum IVA: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Krater	IKR Varia	IVNW.25.155.13 L. 25033	b	Paste: 5YR 5/4 reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/ many small angular to subangular; thick core
2	Jar	ISJ Varia 5	IVNW.40.58.37 L. 40013	b	Paste: 10YR 5/2 grayish brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small subangular; thin core
3	Jar	ISJ Varia 5	IVNW.8.226.5 L. 8025P	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular to subrounded; no core
4	Jar	ISJ Varia 5	IVNW.8.253.5 L. 8025P	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/ many small angular to rounded; medium core
5	Jar	ISJ Varia 5?	IVNW.25.183.24 L. 25049	a	Paste: 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown; levigation/inclusions— C/many small angular and few medium subangular; no core
6	Krater	IKR 1	IVNW.40.58.1 L. 40013	b	Paste: 5YR 4/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to subrounded; medium core
7	Krater	IKR 1	IVNW.8.256.1 L. 8025P	a	Paste: 2.5YR 4/8 red; levigation/inclusions—B/many small angular to rounded; thick core
8	Krater	IKR 1	IVNW.40.58.6 L. 40013	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few small to medium-size angular to rounded; thin core
9	Krater	IKR Varia	IVNW.9.319.3 L. 9026	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C– D/many small to medium-size angular to rounded and few large subrounded; no core
10	Krater	IKR Varia	IVNW.40.58.58 L. 40013	b	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small subangular to subrounded and few medium-size subangu- lar; thin core; int. and ext.: red slip
11	Krater	IKR Varia	IVNW.10.82.10 L. 10020	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—C–D/ medium amount of small to medium-size rounded to subangular and medium amount of medium-size angular; no core; int. and ext.: red slip; hand burnish
12	Krater	IKR 1	IVNE.7.174.6 L. 7035A	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small angular to subrounded, few medium-size angular and subangular; medium core; int. and ext.: red slip with black paint; rim: black short horizontal stripes
13	Krater	IKR 1	IVNW.24.146.3 L. 24021.1	b	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small and medium-size angular to subrounded; no core; int. and ext.: red slip; hand burnish
14	Krater	IKR 1	IVNW.40.58.36 L. 40013	b	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and medium amount of medium-size subrounded; medium core; int. and ext.: red slip; hand burnish
15	Krater	IKR 1.1	IVNW.8.226.3 L. 8025P	a	Paste: 5YR 5/4 reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/ many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; thick core; int. and ext.: red slip; hand burnish

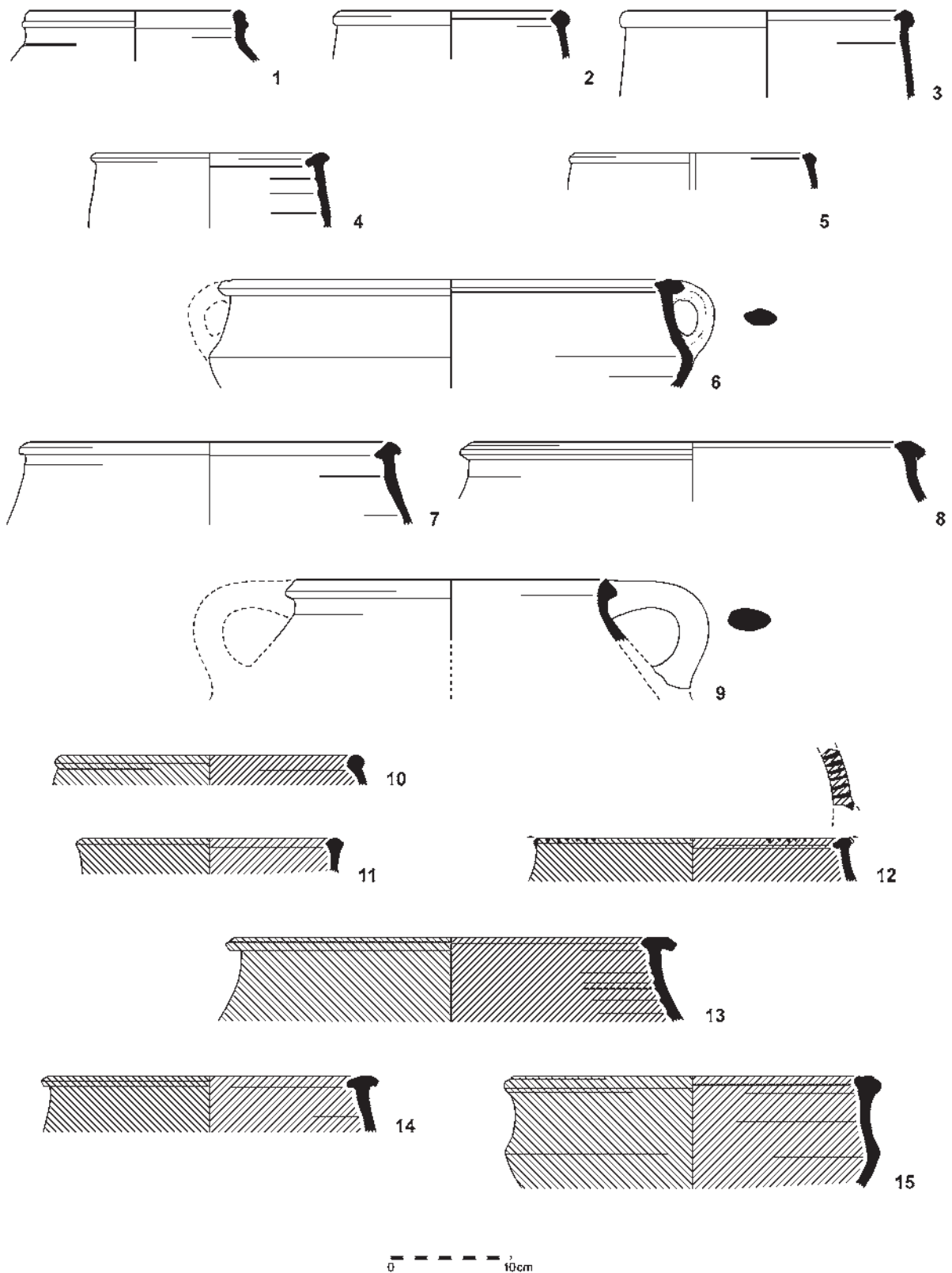


Fig. 5.107

Fig. 5.108: Stratum IVA: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Krater	IKR 1.1	IVNW.42.107.15 L. 42027	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small to medium-size subangular to subrounded; thick core; int. and ext.: red slip; hand burnish
2	Krater	IKR 1.1	IVNW.43.86.1 L. 43021	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small subangular to subrounded and few medium-size subrounded; thick core; int. and ext.: red slip; hand burnish
3	Krater	IKR 1.2	IVNW.43.84.24 L. 43021	b	Paste: 5YR 4/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; thin core; int. and upper ext.: red slip; hand burnish
4	Krater	IKR 1.3	IVNW.27.72.1 L. 27023	b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B-C/medium amount of subangular to subrounded; thick core; int. and ext.: red slip; hand burnish
5	Krater	IKR 1.2	IVNW.9.228.1 L. 9012B	a	Paste: 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—D many medium-size and few small subangular to subrounded; medium core; int. and upper ext.: red slip; hand burnish
6	Cooking pot	ICP 3	IVNW.8.258.25 L. 8025P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 4/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—D/many small angular to rounded and many medium to large subangular to subrounded; no core
7	Cooking pot	ICP 3	IVNW.8.257.23 L. 8025P	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—D/many medium to large angular to subangular; medium core
8	Cooking pot	ICP 3	IVNW.42.114.1 L. 42029	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C-D/many small angular to rounded and medium amount of medium-size subangular; medium core
9	Cooking pot	ICP 3	IVNE.23.116.7 L. 23034	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—D-E/many small to medium-size subangular to subrounded; thick core (Color Photo 5.6:1)
10	Cooking pot	ICP 4	IVNW.9.186.19 L. 9015	a	Paste: 5YR 5/4 reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—D/many medium to large subangular and many small angular; thick core

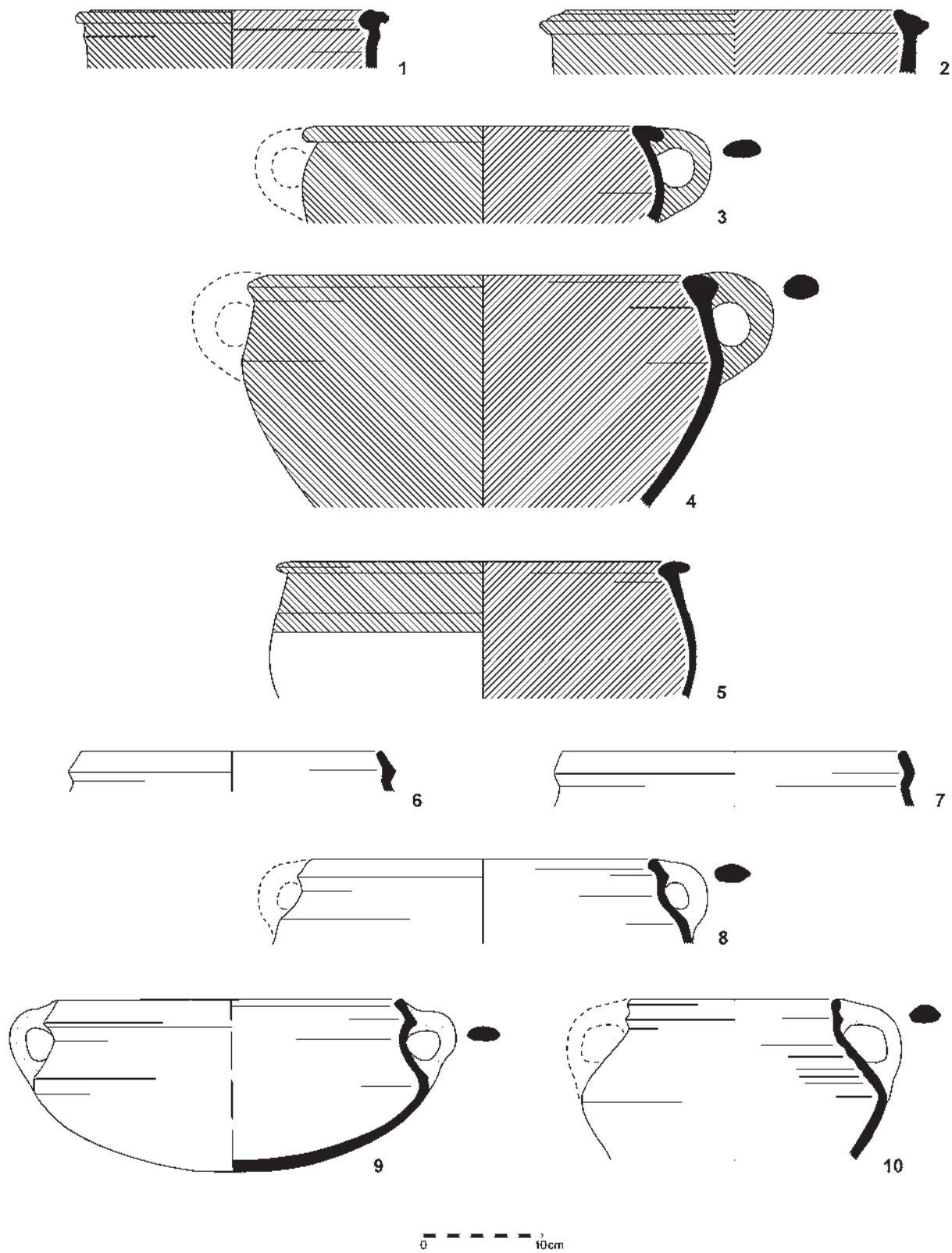


Fig. 5.108

Fig. 5.109: Stratum IVA: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Jar	ISJ 2	IVNW.39.72.15 L. 39017A	b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and medium amount of medium-size rounded; medium core
2	Jar	ISJ 2	IVNW.40.58.25 L. 40013	b	Paste: 10YR 3/3 dark brown; levigation/inclusions—C–D/medium amount of small to medium-size rounded to subangular and few medium to large subangular; thick core
3	Jar	ISJ 1	IVNW.8.252.18 L. 8025P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular to rounded; no core
4	Jar	ISJ Varia 6	IVNW.8.251.25 L. 8025P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small and medium-size angular to subrounded; no core
5	Jar	ISJ Varia 6	IVNW.8.260.1 L. 8025P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small and medium-size angular to subrounded; no core
6	Jar	ISJ Varia 6	IVNW.8.260.13 L. 8025P	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small to medium-size angular to rounded; no core
7	Jar	ISJ 2	IVNW.24.221.1 L. 24042	a/b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C–D/few large subrounded and many medium-size and small subangular; thick core
8	Jar	ISJ	IVNW.24.222.1 L. 24042	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—D/few medium to large subangular and many small angular to rounded; medium core
9	Amphora	IAMP 1	IVNE.23.116.8 L. 23034	a/b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/few small subangular to rounded; medium core; ext.: red slip with black and white horizontal band, horizontal wavy lines and unidentifiable motif
10	Jug	IJUG 1	IVNW.8.258.4 L. 8025P	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular to rounded; no core
11	Jug	IJUG 6?	IVNW.24.129.14 L. 24021.1	b	Paste: 2.5YR 5/6 red; levigation/inclusions—D/many small angular and medium-size subangular; medium core; rim: red horizontal bands and short horizontal stripes; ext.: red horizontal bands; hand burnish
12	Jug	IJUG Varia 3	IVNW.9.294.12 L. 9026	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; medium core
13	Jug	IJUG 5	IVNW.42.171.6 L. 42029A	b	Paste: 5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C–D/medium amount of small and medium-size subangular; medium core
14	Jug	IJUG 6	IVNW.25.155.22 L. 25033	b	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of medium-size rounded, large amount of small subangular to subrounded; no core; int. and ext.: red slip
15	Jug	IJUG 6	IVNW.8.258.19 L. 8025P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of medium-size subangular and many small subangular; no core; upper int. and ext.: red slip; ext.: black horizontal bands
16	Jug	IJUG 6	IVNW.8.258.28 L. 8025P	a	Paste: 2.5YR 5/6 red; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular and few medium-size subrounded; thin core; int. rim and ext.: red slip; ext.: black horizontal bands
17	Jug	IJUG 6	IVNW.40.58.45 L. 40013	b	Paste: 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small and medium-size angular; no core; upper int. rim and ext.: red horizontal bands; hand burnish

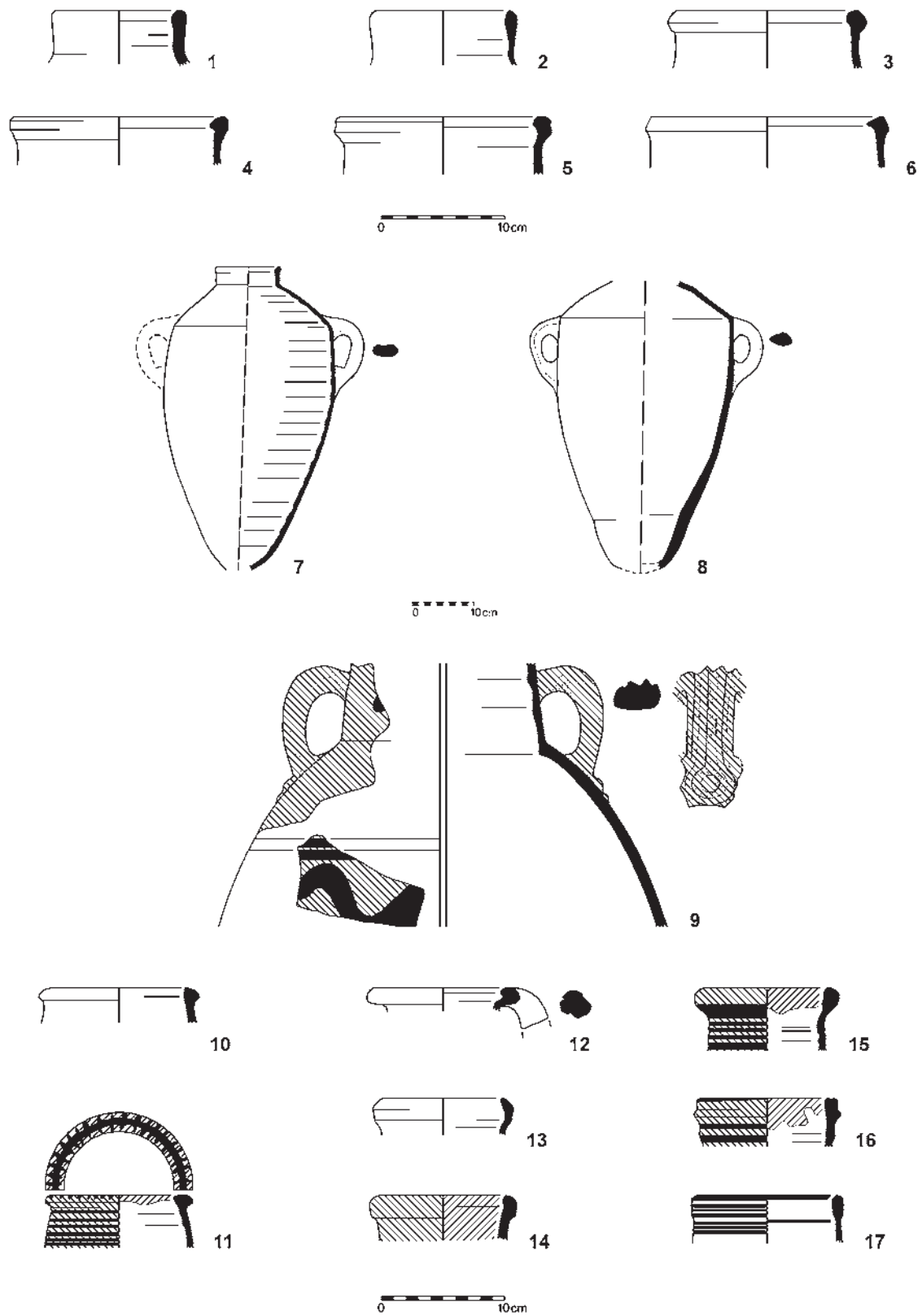


Fig. 5.109

Fig. 5.110: Stratum IVA: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Jug	IJUG 1	IVNW.10.82.12 L. 10020	a	Paste: 10YR 6/3 pale brown; levigation/inclusions—C-D/ many small to medium-size angular and subrounded and few large subangular; thin core
2	Jug	IJUG 2	IVNW.25.155.7 L. 25033	b	Paste: 2.5YR 4/8 red; levigation/inclusions—B-C/few small to medium subangular to rounded; thin core
3	Jug	IJUG 2 (var)	IVNW.40.60.8 L. 40013	b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B- C/many small subangular and few medium-size rounded; no core
4	Jug	IJUG 8	IVNW.40.72.1 L. 40009P	a	Paste: 10YR 5/2 grayish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/ medium amount of small to medium-size rounded and medium amount of small angular; medium core; hand burnish (Color Photo 5.6:8)
5	Jug	IJUG 8	IVNW.39.73.1 L. 39017A	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions— B-C/medium amount of small subrounded and rounded; medium core
6	Decorated base	Local- tradition	IVNW.9.294.2 L. 9026	a	Paste: 2.5YR 5/6 red; levigation/inclusions—B/many small subrounded; medium core; ext.: red slip
7	Jug	IJUG 7	IVNE.7.234.3 L. 7033	a	Paste: 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—C/ many small angular to rounded; no core; upper int. and ext.: red slip
8	Strainer jug	ISJUG 3.1	IVNW.9.191.28 L. 9015	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B- C/medium amount of small subangular to subrounded; no core; ext.: red slip with white and black horizontal bands
9	Strainer jug	ISJUG 2.1	IVNW.25.183.1 L. 25049	a	Paste: 2.5YR 4/6 red; levigation/inclusions—B-C/many small subangular; thick core; ext.: red slip with white and black horizontal bands

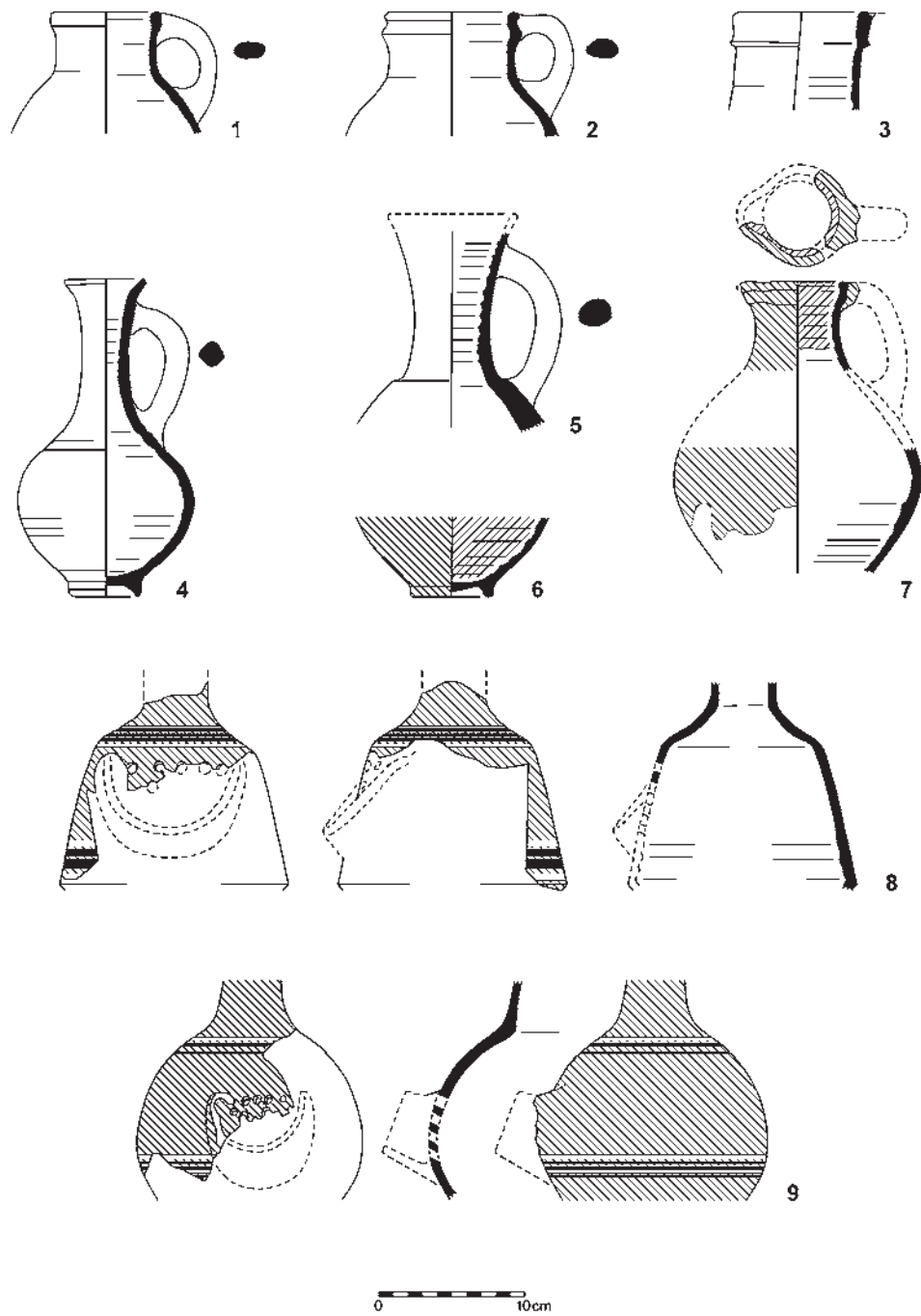


Fig. 5.110

Fig. 5.III: Stratum IVA: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Jug	IJUG Varia?	IVNW.8.261.43 L. 8025P	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/few small and large subrounded to subangular; no core; int. rim and ext.: red slip
2	Jug	IJUG Varia?	IVNW.8.258.37 L. 8025P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few small to medium-size subangular to subrounded; no core; int. rim and ext.: red slip with black paint
3	Juglet	IJUL 3 (var)	IVNW.25.148.1 L. 25027P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B/many small angular to rounded; thick core
4	Juglet	IJUL 3	IVNW.24.144.1 L. 24021	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small angular to subrounded and few medium-size subangular; no core; upper int. and ext.: red slip (Color Photo 5.6:14)
5	Juglet	IJUL Varia	IVNW.40.53.43 L. 40009P	a	Paste: 5YR 4/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; no core; upper int. and ext.: red slip; hand burnish
6	Juglet	IJUL 6	IVNW.9.249.1 L. 9015	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; thin core; ext.: red slip
7	Juglet	IJUL 5	IVNW.9.247.1 L. 9015	a	Paste: 5YR 4/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to subrounded and few medium-size subangular to subrounded; no core: ext.: red slip
8	Juglet	IJUL 5.1	IVNW.9.195.1 L. 9015	a	Paste: no data (vessel intact); ext.: red slip with black and white concentric circles (Color Photo 5.8:7)
9	Juglet	IJUL 5.1?	IVNW.9.192.34 L. 9015	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small to medium-size subangular to subrounded; no core; ext.: red slip with black and white concentric circles
10	Flask	IFL 3	IVNW.9.195.19 L. 9015	a	Paste: 10YR 7/3 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B/many small angular; no core; ext.: red horizontal bands and concentric circles (Color Photo 5.8:8)
11	Pyxis	IPYX 1.2	IVNW.9.189.40 L. 9015	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to rounded and few medium-size subangular; no core
12	Pyxis	IPYX 1.3	IVNW.9.189.1 L. 9015	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular to subangular; no core
13	Pyxis	IPYX 1.3	IVNW.9.189.36 L. 9015	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; no core
14	Pyxis?	IPYX Varia?	IVNW.8.260.58 L. 8025P	a	Paste: 10YR 2/1 black; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular to subrounded; medium core
15	Pyxis	IPYX 1	IVNW.9.312.2 L. 9026	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C–D/medium amount of small to rounded, few medium-size subangular and large subangular; no core; ext.: red horizontal bands
16	Pyxis	IPYX 1.1	IVNW.39.71.1 L. 39017A	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small subangular to rounded; no core; ext.: red horizontal bands (Color Photo 5.7:15)
17	Pyxis	IPYX 1	IVNW.9.194.1 L. 9015	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; no core; ext.: red horizontal bands
18	Pyxis	IPYX 1.3	IVNW.9.193.2 L. 9015	a	Paste: no data (vessel intact); levigation/inclusions—no info; core: no info.; upper int. and ext.: red slip
19	Pyxis	IPYX 1.2	IVNW.9.168B.40 L. 9014P	b	Paste: 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few small to medium-size subrounded to angular; no core; ext.: red slip with black horizontal bands
20	Pyxis	IPYX 1.2	IVNW.9.189.50 L. 9015	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small angular to subrounded; no core: ext.: red slip
21	Lid	ILID 2	IVNW.25.156.1 L. 25033	b	Paste: 5YR 4/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular to rounded; medium core
22	Lid	ILID 2	IVNW.9.170.1 L. 9014P	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; no core (Color Photo 5.7:18)
23	Lamp	ILMP 1	IVNW.9.191.17 L. 9015	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to subrounded and few medium-size subangular; medium core
24	Lamp	ILMP Varia	IVNW.9.168B.8 L. 9014P	b	Paste: 2.5YR 4/6 red; levigation/inclusions—D–E/many small to large subangular to angular; thick core

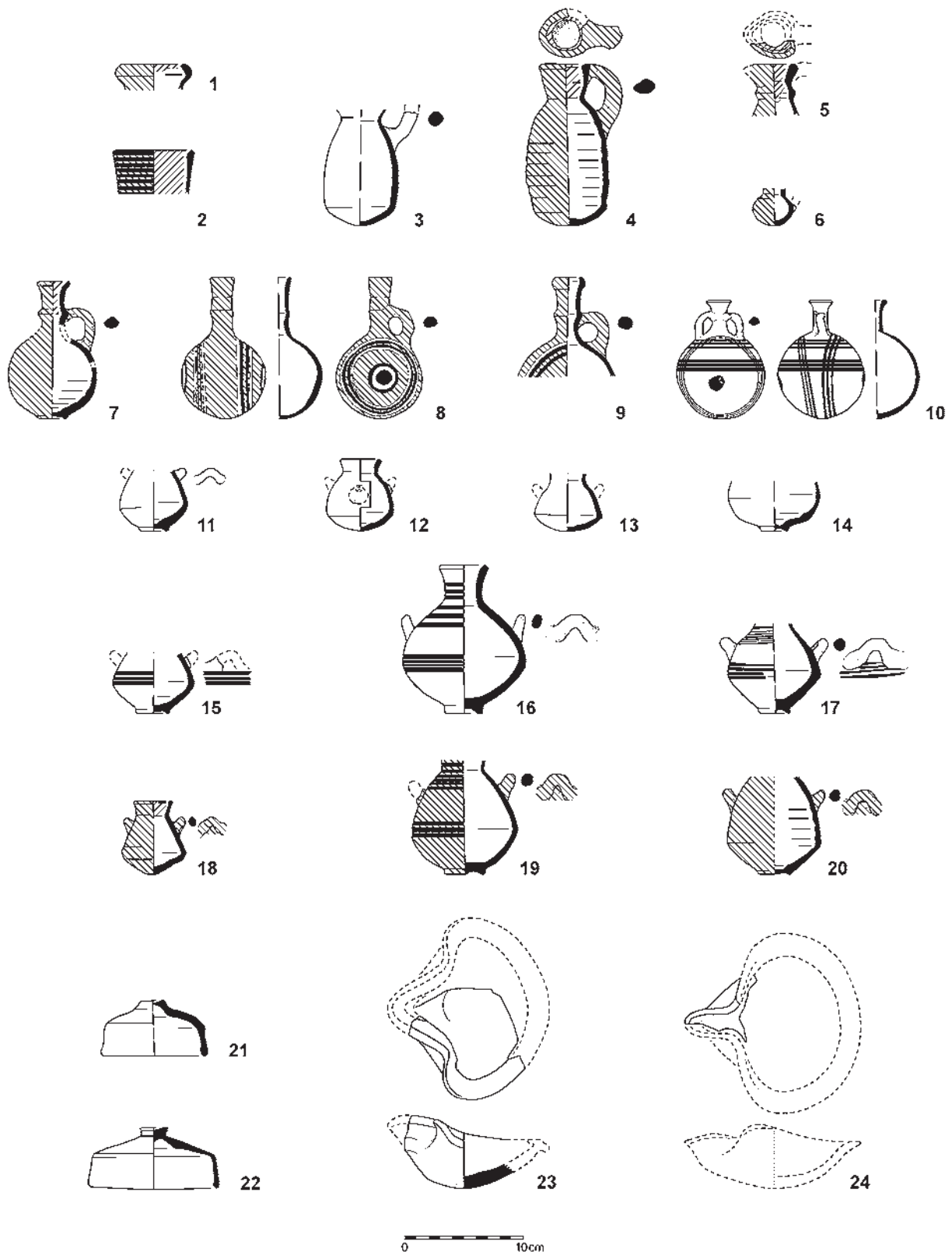


Fig. 5.111

Fig. 5.112: Stratum IVA: Philistine

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Bowl	IBL 25.2	IVNW.9.189.14 L. 9015	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to rounded and few medium-size subangular; medium core
2	Bowl	IBL 25.2	IVNW.25.147.1 L. 25027P	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular to rounded; thin core (Color Photos 5.2:5, 5.8:1)
3	Bowl	IBL 25.2	IVNW.9.175B.45 L. 9014P	b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—D/medium amount of small to large subrounded; medium core
4	Bowl	IBL 25.2	IVNW.8.260.57 L. 8025P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; no core
5	Bowl	IBL 25.2	IVNW.9.176B.61 L. 9014P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small rounded and few medium-size angular; no core; ext.: red horizontal bands
6	Bowl	IBL 25.2	IVNW.8.255.1 L. 8025P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to rounded; no core; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands
7	Bowl	IBL 25.2	IVNW.24.151.11 L. 24025.1	b	Paste: 2.5YR 5/6 red; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small angular and medium amount of medium-size rounded; thin core; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands
8	Bowl	IBL 25?	IVNW.8.254.19 L. 8025P	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular to subrounded; no core
9	Bowl	IBL 25	IVNE.7.237.7 L. 7035A	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to subrounded; no core
10	Bowl	IBL 25	IVNE.7.172.6 L. 7035P	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; no core
11	Bowl	IBL 25	IVNW.24.129.28 L. 24021.1	b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to subangular; no core; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands
12	Krater	IKR 10.3	IVNE.7.174.4 L. 7035A	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; medium core; rim and ext.: white slip with red horizontal bands
13	Krater	IKR 10.3	IVNW.40.58.24 L. 40013	b	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to rounded; medium core; rim and ext.: white slip with red horizontal bands
14	Krater	IKR 10.3	IVNW.43.95.7 L. 43024	a/b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C–D/many small angular and medium amount of medium-size subangular to subrounded; medium core; ext.: white slip with red horizontal bands
15	Chalice	ICH 4	IVNW.9.189.34 L. 9015	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B/many small rounded and angular; no core (Color Photo 5.8:5)
16	Chalice	ICH 4	IVNW.9.191.9 L. 9015	a	Paste: 2.5YR 6/6 light red; levigation/inclusions—D/medium amount of small and large rounded and small angular; no core (Color Photo 5.8:6)
17	Chalice	ICH 4?	IVNW.25.151.12 L. 25027	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C–D/many small angular to rounded and many medium-size subangular to subrounded; medium core

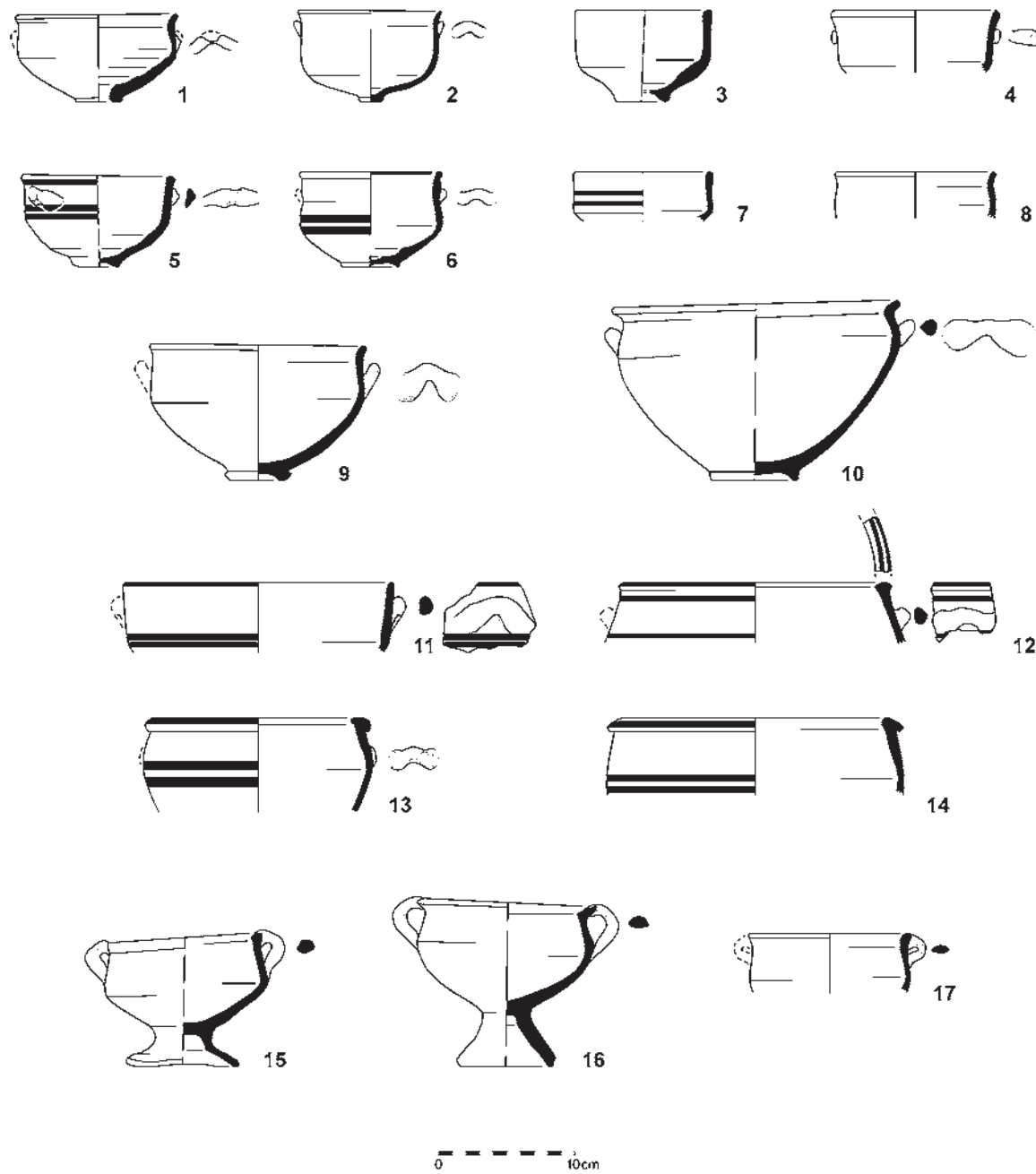


Fig. 5.112

Fig. 5.I13: Post-Stratum IVA: Local-tradition

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Bowl	IBL Varia 19	IVNW.7.19.20 L. 7008	b	Paste: 5YR 5/4 reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small and medium-size angular to subangular; medium core
2	Bowl	IBL Varia 19	IVNW.24.138.17 L. 24019	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—B/medium amount of small subangular to rounded; no core
3	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.24.135.1 L. 24021P	a	Paste: 2.5YR 5/8 red; levigation/inclusions—D/many small angular, few large subrounded to subangular; thick core; int. and upper ext.: red slip
4	Bowl	IBL 15	IVNW.9.218.40 L. 9012A	b	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—D/medium amount of medium-size to large subangular to angular and medium amount of small angular to rounded; medium core; int. and upper ext.: red slip
5	Bowl	IBL 14 (var)	IVNW.24.125.11 L. 24021P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small angular to rounded; no core; int. and upper ext.: red slip
6	Bowl	IBL 14	IVNW.7.19.6 L. 7008	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—B many small subrounded; no core; int. and upper ext.: red slip
7	Bowl	IBL 16 (var)	IVNW.24.120.35 L. 24021P	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B/many small angular; no core; int.: red slip; rim and ext.: black horizontal bands; hand burnish
8	Bowl	IBL 6?	IVNW.8.241.11 L. 8026	a	Paste: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown; levigation/inclusions—C–D/medium amount of small and medium subangular to subrounded; thick core; int. and ext.: red slip
9	Bowl	IBL 7	IVNW.9.238.1 L. 9012B	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—B/small amount of small angular; no core; int. and upper ext.: red slip
10	Bowl	IBL 14	IVNW.7.19.22 L. 7008	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to rounded and few medium-size rounded; no core; int. and upper ext.: red slip
11	Bowl	IBL 20.1	IVNW.8.234.23 L. 8026	a	Paste: 5YR 4/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B/many small angular; no core; int. and ext.: red slip; rim: black horizontal band; hand burnish
12	Bowl	IBL 20	IVNW.39.38.2 L. 39011	a	Paste: 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small subangular to rounded; no core; int. and ext.: red slip; hand burnish
13	Bowl	IBL 20.1	IVNW.7.19.40 L. 7008	b	Paste: 5YR 4/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small and medium-size angular to subrounded; no core; int. and upper ext.: red slip with black paint; rim and ext.: black horizontal bands
14	Bowl	IBL 15	IVNW.24.118.6 L. 24021P	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—D/many small to medium-size angular to subangular and few large subrounded; thin core; int. and upper ext.: red slip
15	Bowl	IBL 16	IVNW.24.125.3 L. 24021P	b	Paste: 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small to medium-size subangular to subrounded; no core; int. and upper ext.: red slip
16	Bowl	IBL 16	IVNW.24.125.29 L. 24021P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small and few medium-size angular and subangular; no core; int. and upper ext.: red slip
17	Bowl	IBL 7	IVNW.24.162.1 L. 24028	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small subangular to subrounded; no core; int. and ext.: red slip; hand burnish
18	Bowl	IBL Varia 9	IVNW.8.223.7 L. 8016	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small and few medium-size subangular to subrounded; thin core; int. and upper ext.: red slip; rim: black short horizontal stripes; hand burnish
19	Krater	IKR Varia 9	IVNW.7.22.1 L. 7006.1	b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to subangular; no core; int. and ext.: red slip (Color Photo 5.3:12)
20	Bowl	IBL Varia 6	IVNW.27.71.12 L. 27014	b	Paste: 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size subangular to rounded; no core; int. and ext.: red slip; hand burnish
21	Krater	IKR Varia	IVNW.27.71.39 L. 27014	b	Paste: 5YR 4/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to rounded; thick core; int. and ext.: red slip; hand burnish
22	Krater	IKR Varia	IVNW.43.90.4 L. 43019	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small subangular; no core; int. and ext.: red slip; hand burnish

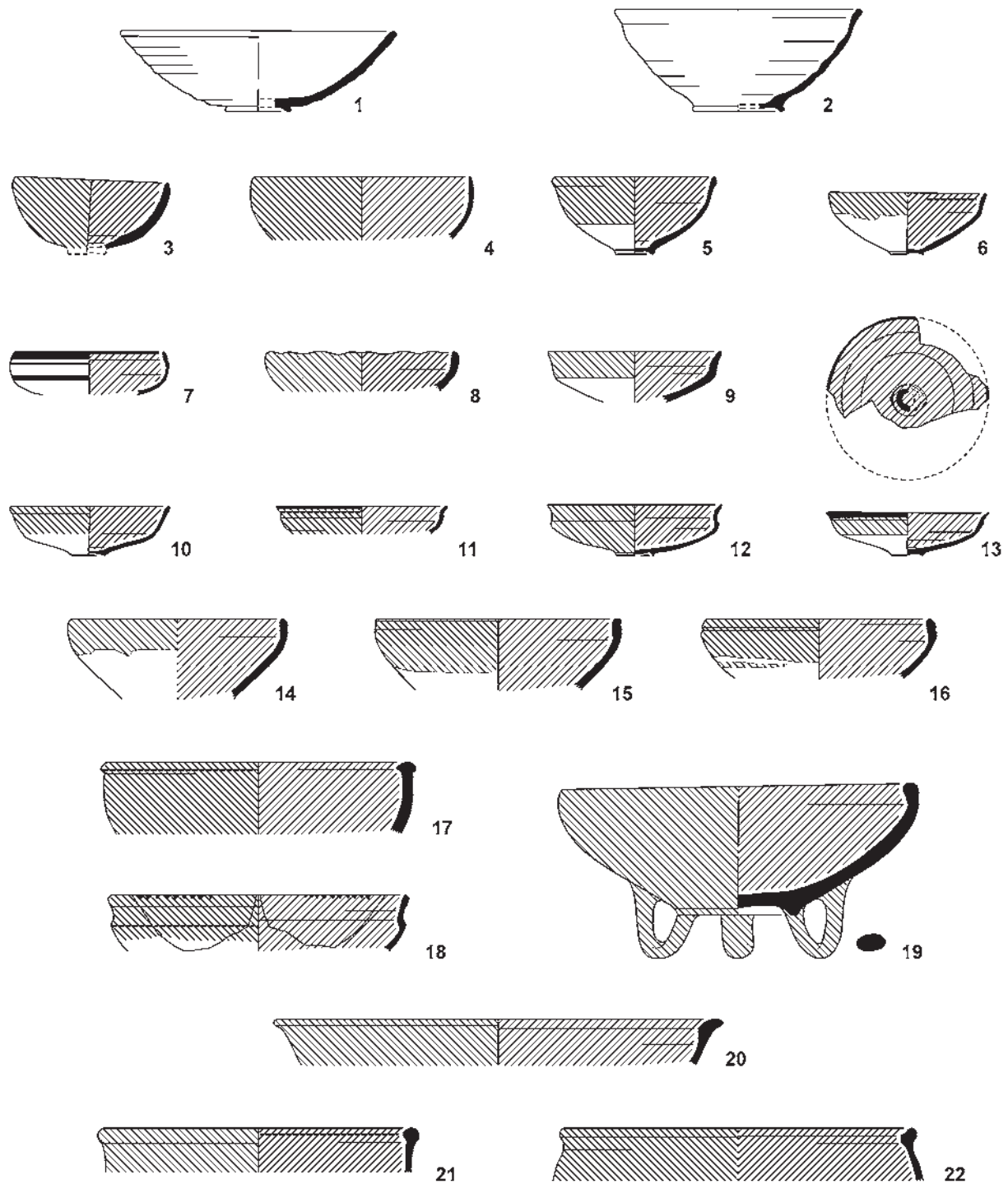


Fig. 5.113

Fig. 5.114: Post-Stratum IVA: Philistine: 1–2; local-tradition: 3–4, 6–16; Phoenician: 5; Cypriot: 17–18

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
1	Bowl	IBL 25	IVNW.8.342.40 L. 8046	–	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few small to medium-size subangular to subrounded; no core (Color Photo 5.2:6)
2	Chalice	ICH 3?	IVNW.8.247.22 L. 8023	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B few small angular to subrounded; no core; int. and ext.: red slip with black horizontal bands
3	Chalice	ICH 4	IVNW.9.219.20 L. 9012A	b	Paste: 2.5YR 6/6 light red; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small angular; no core; ext.: red and black horizontal band and spirals (Color Photo 5.4:4)
4	Chalice	ICH Varia	IVNW.23.29.41 L. 23010	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and few medium subrounded; no core; ext.: red slip
5	Jug?	IJUG Varia 4	IVNE.7.157.40 L. 7034	a/b	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B/few small subrounded; thick core; ext.: red and black horizontal bands
6	Amphora	IAMP 1?	IVNW.24.164.2 L. 24029	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—D–E/medium amount of medium-size to large subrounded to angular; thick core; upper int. and ext.: red slip with black paint; ext.: black horizontal bands
7	Jug	IJUG 6	IVNW.43.90.7 L. 43019	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small and medium-size angular to subrounded; thin core; rim and ext.: white slip with black horizontal bands and unidentifiable motif
8	Jug	IJUG Varia?	IVNW.25.130.19 L. 25018.1	b	Paste: 5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small and few medium-size angular to subrounded; thin core; rim: black horizontal band; ext.: black vertical lines
9	Jug	IJUG 6	IVNW.24.120.14 L. 24021P	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to subrounded and few medium-size subangular to subrounded; no core; int. and ext.: red slip; rim and ext.: black horizontal bands
10	Jug	IJUG Varia?	IVNE.9.116.16 L. 9022	b	Paste: 5YR 4/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small and medium-size subangular to subrounded; no core; upper int. and ext.: red slip; hand burnish
11	Juglet	IJUL 3	IVNW.23.21.1 L. 23010	a	Paste: 5YR 5/8 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B/many small angular; no core; ext. and upper int.: red slip
12	Juglet	IJUL 3	IVNW.42.56.1 L. 42008	b	Paste: no data (vessel intact); ext. and upper int.: red slip; hand burnish
13	Juglet	IJUL 3	IVNW.9.166.46 L. 9012A	b	Paste: no data (vessel intact); ext.: red slip
14	Juglet	IJUL 5.1	IVNW.9.263.15 L. 9024	a	Paste: no data (vessel intact); ext.: red slip, black and white concentric circles
15	Amphoriskos	IAMK 3	IVNW.9.262.10 L. 9024	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to subangular and few medium-size subrounded to angular; no core; ext.: red slip (Color Photo 5.7:6)
16	Pyxis	IPYX 1.2	IVNW.9.482.1 L. 9049	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C medium amount of small to medium-size subrounded to angular; no core; ext.: red slip with black horizontal lines
17	Bowl	IBL 30	IVNW.40.58.2 L. 40013	b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/few small to medium-size subangular to subrounded; no core; int., rim and ext.: red slip with black horizontal bands; int.: black vertical lines (Color Photo 5.2:10)
18	Juglet	IJUL 7	IVNW.43.86.14 L. 43021	b	Paste: 2.5YR 6/8 light red; levigation/inclusions—A/few small subangular; no core; ext.: red slip with black horizontal bands and isolated spirals; wheel burnish

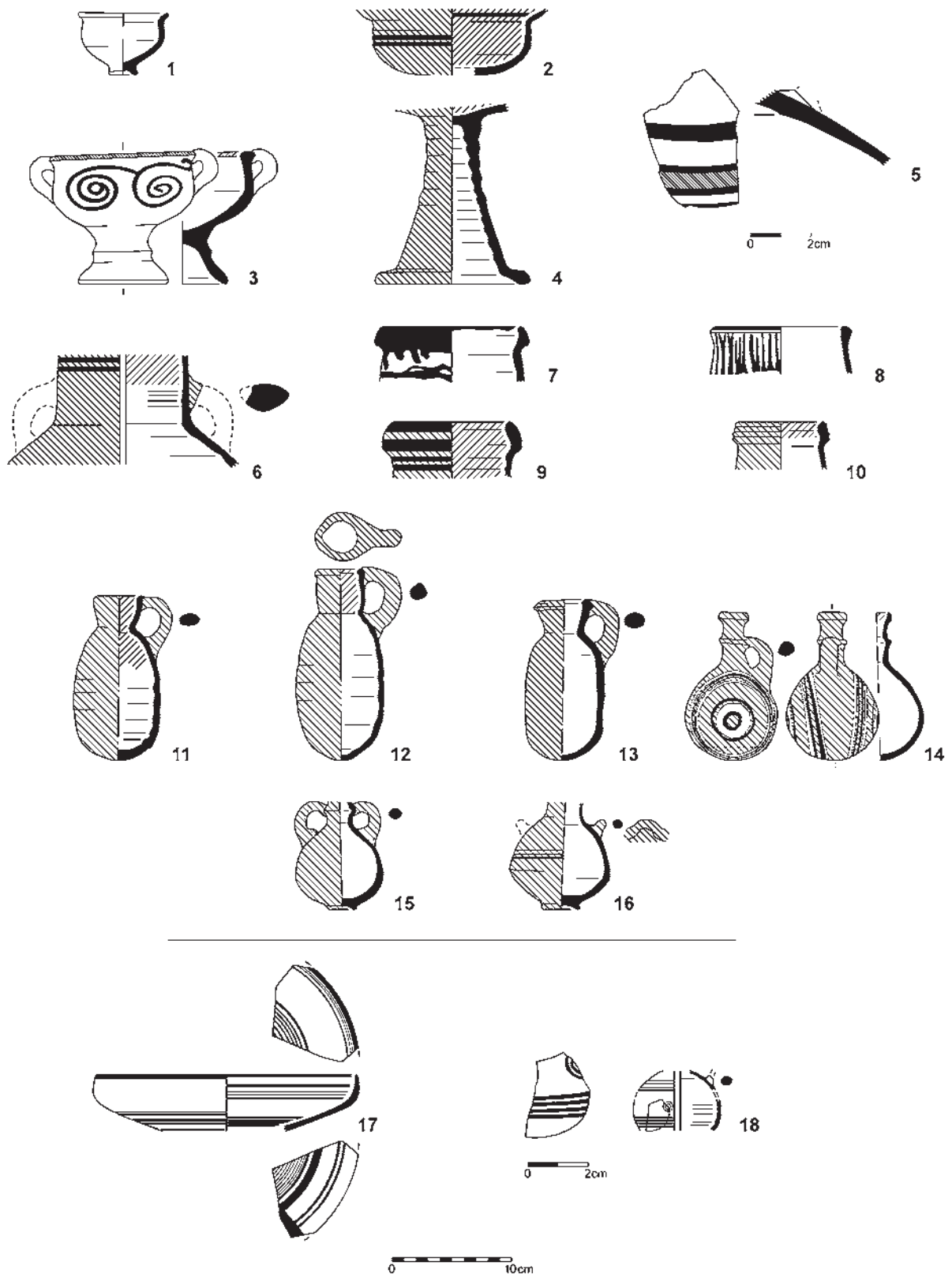


Fig. 5.114

Fig. 5.17: Stratum VIIA: Philistine (cont. from page 216)

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
26	Bowl	IBL Varia 24	IVNW.41.158.21 L. 41067	a	Paste: 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—A/few small angular and rounded; no core
27	Bowl	IBL Varia 24	IVNW.41.217.1 L. 41067	a	Paste: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular to rounded; no core
28	Bowl	IBL Varia 24	IVNW.41.265.30 L. 41082	a	Paste: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of medium-size subangular; no core; int.: red spiral
29	Bowl	IBL Varia 24	IVNW.26.292.5 L. 26115	a	Paste: 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—A–B/few small angular; no core; int.: red spiral

Fig. 5.38: Stratum VIA: Local-tradition (cont. from page 258)

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
27	Bowl	IBL Varia 20	IVNW.24.282.1 L. 24061	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small and medium-size subangular; no core
28	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNE.9.210.1 L. 9068	a	Paste: 5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—C/many small rounded, few small angular and medium amount of medium-size subangular; no core; rim: red horizontal band
29	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.26.230.14 L. 26105	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/few small rounded; thick core; int. and rim: red horizontal bands
30	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.25.310.2 L. 25099	a/b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B/many small angular and subangular; medium core; rim: red horizontal bands
31	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.43.322.10 L. 43084	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and few medium-size rounded; medium core; rim: brown horizontal band
32	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.8.337.1 L. 8044	a	Paste: 2.5YR 5/6 red; levigation/inclusions—C many small angular to subrounded and few medium-size angular to subrounded; no core; rim: red horizontal band
33	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.25.310.3 L. 25099	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/2 pinkish gray; levigation/inclusions—B/many small to medium-size angular; thick core; int. and ext.: self-slip; rim: red horizontal band
34	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNE.9.234.1 L. 9070	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular and few small to medium-size rounded; thin core; rim: red horizontal band
35	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.27.343.14 L. 27090	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size rounded to subangular; no core; rim: red horizontal band
36	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.10.169.2 L. 10054	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular to subrounded and few medium-size subangular to subrounded; no core; rim: red horizontal band
37	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNW.27.339.2 L. 27087	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to subrounded; medium core; rim: red horizontal band
38	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNE.7.314.18 L. 7078	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular and few medium-size to large rounded; medium core; rim and ext.: red horizontal bands

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
39	Bowl	IBL 1	IVNE.8.289.21 L. 8072	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small rounded to angular and medium amount of medium-size angular; no core; int. and ext.: red horizontal bands

Fig. 5.45: Stratum VIA: Local-tradition (cont. from page 272)

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
27	Jar	ISJ Varia 2	IVNW.26.232.5 L. 26103	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small sub-rounded to subangular and few medium-size subrounded to subangular; no core
28	Jar	ISJ Varia 3	IVNW.24.285.15 L. 24061	b	Paste: 10YR 5/1 gray; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to subrounded and medium amount of medium-size angular; no core
29	Jar	ISJ Varia 7	IVNE.9.225.2 L. 9070	a	Paste: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; levigation/inclusions—B–C many small angular to rounded and few medium-size subangular to subrounded; no core

Fig. 5.50: Stratum VIA: Philistine (cont. from page 282)

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
20	Bowl	IBL Varia 25	IVNW.26.282.2 L. 26119	b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and few large subangular to subrounded; thick core; int.: black concentric semicircles and horizontal bands
21	Chalice	ICH 4	IVNE.8.273.13 L. 8072	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—B/many small angular and few medium-size subangular; medium core; ext.: white slip with red and black horizontal bands, isolated spirals and lozenges; rim: red horizontal band; handle: red and black short horizontal lines (Color Photo 5.4:5)

Fig. 5.88: Stratum IVB: Local-tradition (cont. from page 358)

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
27	Bowl	IBL 6 (var)	IVNE.23.104.5 L. 23027A	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small and medium-size angular to subrounded; no core
28	Bowl	IBL 19	IVNW.24.185.28 L. 24023.1	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; no core
29	Bowl	IBL 19	IVNW.24.194.13 L. 24032	b	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small angular to rounded and few medium-size subangular; thin core
30	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNE.23.139.10 L. 23027B	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/medium amount of small to medium-size angular; no core
31	Bowl	IBL Varia 6	IVNW.24.194.16 L. 24032	b	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/many small subangular to subrounded and few medium-size subrounded; thin core
32	Bowl	IBL 9	IVNW.40.63.5 L. 40014P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C–D/many small angular to rounded and few medium-size subangular to subrounded; no core

Fig. 5.90: Stratum IVB: Local-tradition (cont. from page 362)

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
23	Bowl	IBL Varia 10	IVNE.7.207.5 L. 7035B	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size subangular to subrounded; no core; int. and ext.: red slip
24	Bowl	IBL 6	IVNE.9.102.8 L. 9030	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small angular to rounded and few medium subangular; no core; int. and ext.: red slip; rim: black short horizontal stripes
25	Bowl	IBL 6	IVNW.9.254.1 L. 9023	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to rounded; no core; int. and ext.: red slip; rim: black short horizontal stripes
26	Bowl	IBL 6	IVNE.23.186.21 L. 23027A	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to subangular; no core; int. and ext.: red slip
27	Bowl	IBL 6	IVNE.9.107.14 L. 9032P	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few small angular and medium-size rounded; thin core; ext. and int.: red slip; rim: black short horizontal stripes
28	Bowl	IBL 25	IVNE.24.141.13 L. 24020	a	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size subangular to rounded; thin core; int. rim and ext.: red slip; rim: black short horizontal stripes; hand burnish
29	Bowl	IBL 25	IVNW.23.36.9 L. 23013.1	b	Paste: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded and few medium to large subrounded; no core; int. rim and ext.: red slip
30	Bowl	IBL 25	IVNW.40.74.16 L. 40014.1	b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular to rounded; no core; int. and ext.: red slip
31	Bowl	IBL Varia 23	IVNE.23.104.10 IVNE.23.117.1 L. 23027A	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/few medium to large angular and medium amount of small to medium-size subangular to rounded; no core; int. and ext.: red slip; int.: black spiral

Fig. 5.101: Stratum IVA: Local-tradition (cont. from page 384)

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
28	Bowl	IBL 6	IVNW.8.252.25 L. 8025P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—C/few small angular and medium-size to large subrounded to subangular; no core
29	Bowl	IBL 6	IVNW.8.259.2 L. 8025P	a	Paste: 5YR 5/4 reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular to subrounded; medium core
30	Bowl	IBL 6	IVNW.8.252.17 L. 8025P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and few medium-size rounded; no core (Color Photo 5.3:6)

Fig. 5.103: Stratum IVA: Local-tradition (cont. from page 388)

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
23	Bowl	IBL 17 (var)	IVNW.8.251.8 L. 8025P	a	Paste: 2.5YR 5/8 red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and medium amount of medium-size subrounded to subangular; thick core; int. and upper ext.: red slip
24	Bowl	IBL 19	IVNW.43.95.11 L. 43024	a/b	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to subrounded; medium core; int. and ext.: red slip; hand burnish
25	Bowl	IBL 19	IVNW.8.256.27 L. 8025P	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to rounded; no core; int. and ext.: red slip
26	Bowl	IBL 17 (var)	IVNW.8.254.1 L. 8025P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular to subrounded and few medium-size subangular to subrounded; thin core; int. and ext.: red slip; hand burnish
27	Bowl	IBL 19	IVNW.8.260.4 L. 8025P	a	Paste: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular to rounded; thin core; int. and ext.: red slip
28	Bowl	IBL 17	IVNW.8.258.23 L. 8025P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 4/4 brown/dark brown; levigation/inclusions—B/few small angular and small to medium-size rounded; no core; int. and ext. rim: red slip; hand burnish
29	Bowl	IBL 17	IVNW.43.86.3 L. 43021	b	Paste: 7.5YR 4/4 brown/dark brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size subangular; medium core; int. and ext.: red slip

Fig. 5.104: Stratum IVA: Local-tradition (cont. from page 390)

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
26	Bowl	IBL 6 (var)	IVNW.43.92.4 L. 43025.1	b	Paste: 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; no core; int. and ext.: red slip; ext.: black horizontal band; hand burnish
27	Bowl	IBL 7?	IVNW.8.256.12 L. 8025P	a	Paste: 2.5YR 4/8 red; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount of small angular and few small to medium-size rounded; thick core; int. and ext.: red slip
28	Bowl	IBL 7	IVNW.9.292.3 L. 9028	b	Paste: 5YR 5/4 reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—D/many small and medium-size angular to subrounded and medium amount of large subangular to subrounded; no core; int. and ext.: red slip
29	Bowl	IBL 7	IVNW.40.55.8 L. 40009P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular and few medium-size subangular; medium core; int. and upper ext.: red slip
30	Bowl	IBL Varia 16	IVNW.24.136.12 L. 24025P	a	Paste: 7.5YR 5/4 brown; levigation/inclusions—B–C/medium amount small angular to subrounded; no core; int. and ext.: red slip
31	Bowl	IBL 7	IVNW.9.168B.32 L. 9014P	b	Paste: 5YR 5/4 reddish brown; levigation/inclusions—C–D/medium amount of small to medium-size subangular to subrounded; medium core; int. and upper ext.: red slip
32	Bowl	IBL 7	IVNW.23.37.1 L. 23013P	a	Paste: 10YR 5/3 brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small to medium-size angular to subrounded; no core; int. and upper ext.: red slip
33	Bowl	IBL 7	IVNW.27.72.18 L. 27023	b	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—B–C/many small angular to rounded; thick core; int. and upper ext.: red slip
34	Bowl	IBL 7	IVNW.24.140.39 L. 24021	a	Paste: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to subrounded and few medium-size subangular to subrounded; thick core; int. and upper ext.: red slip

	Form	Type	Reg. No.	Phase	Description
35	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNE.23.122.7 L. 23034	a/b	Paste: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; levigation/inclusions—C/many small angular to subrounded; thick core; int. and ext.: red slip; hand burnish
36	Bowl	IBL 8	IVNW.42.107.12 L. 42027	a	Paste: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; levigation/inclusions—D/medium amount of small angular and medium-size to large subrounded to angular; thick core; int. and ext.: red slip

CHAPTER 5B

A STRATIGRAPHIC AND CHRONOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE IRON AGE I POTTERY FROM STRATA VII–IV

Alexander Zukerman, Trude Dothan, and Seymour Gitin

In this chapter, various general questions concerning the Iron I pottery based on the data presented in Chapters 4 and 5A are discussed: similarities and differences between different strata, general characteristics

of local-tradition and Philistine-tradition assemblages, the phenomenon of red slip and burnishing, ceramic regionality, technological aspects, and relative and absolute chronology (Tables 5B.1–5B.2).

Table 5B.1: Chronology of Iron Age I sites in Philistia and neighboring regions

Site	Stratum						
Date BCE	1200	1175	1135	1100		1050	1000
Ekron	VIII	VII	VI	V			IV
Ashdod	XIV?	XIII	XII	XI		XB?	X
Ashkelon	21	20	19	18		17?	?
Tell eš-Šafi/Gath	E4a?	A6?	→	A5			A4
Tell Qasile				XII	XI	X	IX–VIII
Aphek	XII →	→?		X10–X9			X8
‘Izbet Šarṭah	III →	→?				II	I
Gezer	XIV	→?	XIII	XII		XI	X–IX
Timnah (Tel Batash)	VI	Gap?		V			IV
Khirbet Qeiyafa							Town
Lachish	VI	Gap					V
Beersheba						IX(–VIII?)	VII(–VI?)
Arad							XII

Table 5B.2: Comparative chronology of the end of the Late Bronze Age in Philistia, Cyprus, and the Aegean

	1300 BCE	1180/1175 BCE
Philistia	Late Bronze Age IIB	Iron Age I
Cyprus	Late Cypriot IIC	Late Cypriot IIIA
Aegean	Late Helladic IIIB	Late Helladic IIIC

A summary of the quantitative analysis of the Iron I ceramic assemblages from Field IV Lower is presented in Table 5B.3.¹

1. These data were assembled by A. Zukerman and L. B. Mazow. The database was constructed and managed by Mazow and the summary compiled by Zukerman.

Table 5B.3: Distribution of ceramic types by stratum

Type	Example*	VHIB	VHIA	VIB	VIA	VC	VB	VA	IVB	IVA
IAMK 2	Fig. 5.98:1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	v rare	—
IAMP 1	Fig. 5.109:9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	v rare
IBL 1	Fig. 5.11:3	v com	v com	v com	v com	com	com	com	com	att
IBL 1.1	Fig. 5.101:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	rare	rare
IBL 2	Fig. 5.101:1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	v rare	v rare
IBL 3	Fig. 5.68:5	—	—	—	v rare	rare	com	v com	v com	v com
IBL 4**										
IBL 5	Fig. 5.58:1	—	—	v rare	v rare	att	com	com	v rare	—
IBL 5.1	Fig. 5.40:10	—	—	—	v rare	—	—	—	v rare	—
IBL 6	Fig. 5.101:19	—	—	—	—	—	rare	att	v com	v com
IBL 6.1	Fig. 5.88:21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	v rare	—
IBL 7	Fig. 5.102:1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	rare
IBL 8	Fig. 5.58:13	v com	v com	v com	v com	att	rare	v rare	v rare	v rare
IBL 9	Fig. 5.88:32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	v rare	v rare
IBL 10	Fig. 5.24:18	—	v rare	v rare	—	v rare	—	—	v rare	—
IBL 10.1	Fig. 5.57:19	—	v rare	v rare	v rare	v rare	v rare	v rare	v rare	v rare
IBL 11	Fig. 5.40:13	—	—	—	v rare	v rare	v rare	v rare	v rare	v rare
IBL 12	Fig. 5.79:1	—	—	—	—	v rare	v rare	v rare	v rare	v rare
IBL 12.1	Fig. 5.90:1	—	—	—	—	v rare	v rare	v rare	v rare	v rare
IBL 12.2	Fig. 5.103:1	—	—	—	—	v rare	v rare	v rare	v rare	v rare
IBL 13	Fig. 5.79:9	—	—	—	—	v rare	v rare	v rare	v rare	—
IBL 14	Fig. 5.90:3	—	—	—	—	—	rare	rare	com	com
IBL 15	Fig. 5.79:11	—	—	—	—	—	rare	rare	com	com
IBL 16	Fig. 5.103:18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	rare	att
IBL 17	Fig. 5.79:12–13	—	—	—	—	v rare	—	v rare	v rare	v rare
IBL 18	Fig. 5.104:1	—	—	—	—	—	v rare	—	com	v com
IBL 18.1	Fig. 5.104:10	—	—	—	—	—	v rare	—	com	v com
IBL 19	Fig. 5.104:22	—	—	—	—	—	—	v rare	v rare	rare
IBL 20	Fig. 5.113:12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	v rare
IBL 21	Fig. 5.91:17	—	—	—	—	—	—	v rare	v rare	—
IBL 22	Fig. 5.41:5	—	—	—	v rare	v rare	—	v rare	—	—
IBL 23	Fig. 5.17:17	v com	v com	com	rare	—	—	—	—	—
IBL 24	Fig. 5.50:12	—	—	com	v com	v com	att	v rare	—	—

[illegible]

Type	Example*	VHIB	VHIA	VIB	VIA	VC	VB	VA	IVB	IVA
IJUG 10	Fig. 5.10:1	v rare	v rare	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IJUL 1	Fig. 5.62:10	—	—	v rare	—	v rare	—	—	v rare	—
IJUL 2	Fig. 5.97:10	—	—	v rare	—	—	—	—	v rare	—
IJUL 3	Fig. 5.111:4	—	—	—	—	—	—	v rare	—	v rare
IJUL 4	Fig. 5.97:4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	v rare	—
IJUL 5	Fig. 5.111:7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	v rare
IJUL 5.1	Fig. 5.111:8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	v rare
IKR 1	Fig. 5.71:2	rare	att	att	com	com	com	rare	rare	rare
IKR 1.1	Fig. 5.92:1	—	—	—	—	—	—	v rare	v rare	v rare
IKR 1.2	Fig. 5.81:5	—	—	—	—	—	v rare	v rare	rare	rare
IKR 1.3	Fig. 5.108:4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	rare
IKR 1.4	Fig. 5.93:1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	v rare	—
IKR 2	Fig. 5.93:9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	v rare	—
IKR 3	Fig. 5.93:6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	v rare	—
IKR 4	Fig. 5.43:6	—	—	—	v rare	v rare	—	—	—	—
IKR 5	Fig. 5.3:4	v rare	—	v rare	v rare	—	—	—	—	—
IKR 6	Fig. 5.14:1	v rare	v rare	v rare	v rare	v rare	—	—	—	—
IKR 7	Fig. 5.60:10	—	—	—	v rare	v rare	—	—	—	—
IKR 8	Fig. 5.86:1	rare	rare	v rare	v rare	—	—	—	—	—
IKR 9	Fig. 5.65:3	—	—	com	com	com	rare	—	—	—
IKR 10	Fig. 5.76:1	—	—	—	—	—	rare	rare	v rare	—
IKR 10.1	Fig. 5.76:3	—	—	—	—	—	v rare	att	att	—
IKR 10.2	Fig. 5.100:7	—	—	—	—	—	v rare	v rare	v rare	—
IKR 10.3	Fig. 5.112:13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	att
IKYL 1	Fig. 5.22:6	—	v rare	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ILMP 1	Fig. 5.62:15	—	v rare	—	v rare	v rare	v rare	v rare	—	v rare
ILMP 2	Fig. 5.29:10	—	—	v rare	—	—	—	—	—	—
IPTH 1	Fig. 5.43:10	—	—	v rare	v rare	—	—	—	—	—
IPTH 2	Fig. 5.95:14	—	—	—	v rare	—	—	—	v rare	—
IPYX 1	Fig. 5.56:13	—	—	—	v rare	—	—	—	v rare	v rare
IPYX 1.1	Fig. 5.111:16	—	—	—	v rare	—	—	—	—	v rare
IPYX 1.2	Fig. 5.111:20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	v rare	v rare
IPYX 1.3	Fig. 5.111:18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	v rare	v rare
IPYX 2	Fig. 5.98:5	—	—	—	—	—	v rare	—	v rare	—

Type	Example*	VIIIB	VIIA	VIB	VIA	VC	VB	VA	IVB	IVA
IPYX 2.1	Fig. 5.84:11	—	—	—	—	—	—	v rare	—	—
ISCP 1	Fig. 5.59:13	—	—	—	—	v rare	—	v rare	—	v rare
ISCP 2	Fig. 5.106:2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	v rare
ISCP varia	Fig. 5.80:1	—	—	—	—	—	—	v rare	—	—
ISJ 1	Fig. 5.27:12	v com	v com	v com	v com	com	com	com	att	att
ISJ 1.1	Fig. 5.61:2	—	—	—	—	v rare	—	—	—	—
ISJ 2	Fig. 5.82:3	—	—	—	v rare	com	com	v com	v com	v com
ISJ 3	Fig. 5.44:7	—	—	—	v rare	—	—	—	—	—
ISJUG 1	Fig. 5.33:2	—	—	v rare	—	—	—	—	—	—
ISJUG 2	Fig. 5.97:3	—	—	v rare	—	—	v rare	v rare	—	—
ISJUG 2.1	Fig. 5.110:9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	v rare
ISJUG 3	Fig. 5.66:9	—	—	—	—	v rare	—	—	v rare	—
ISJUG 3.1	Fig. 5.83:3–4	—	—	—	—	—	—	v rare	—	v rare
ISTJ 1	Fig. 5.33:6	v rare	v rare	v rare	v rare	—	—	—	—	—
ISTJ 2	Fig. 5.36:1	—	—	v rare	v rare	v rare	v rare	—	—	—
ISTR 1	Fig. 5.86:14	—	—	—	—	—	v rare	v rare	—	—

* One illustration has been selected for each type, as presented in the text below.

** Examples originally classified as IBL 4 were reassigned to other types.

v com very common = 10% or more

com common = 5–10%

att attested = 1–5%

rare rare = less than 1%

v rare very rare = only very few examples

STRATUM VIIA–B (Figs. 5.1–5.22)

The assemblage from Field IV Lower Stratum VII represents an important contribution to our knowledge of the material culture from the initial stage of the Philistine settlement on the southern Coastal Plain. Stratum VII is the first Iron Age occupation level in the lower city at Tel Mique-Ekron. Most of the ceramic material comes from floor build-up and occupation debris, and is represented primarily by small unrestorable sherds, undoubtedly the result of gradual and non-violent transitions from Strata VIIIB to VIIA and VIIA to VIB. This phenomenon is repeated in later strata, until the violent destruction of Stratum IV, which left numerous *in situ* finds.

The Stratum VII assemblage is remarkably homogeneous from a morphological point of view (Table 5B.3). The predominant local-tradition types are round-sided bowls (**IBL 1**, Fig. 5.11:3), cyma-shaped bowls (**IBL 8**, Fig. 5.12:15), and storage jars with an externally thickened rim (**ISJ 1**, Fig. 5.4:1). Kraters (primarily carinated Type **IKR 1**, Fig. 5.2:10) are less common, while other local-tradition forms (cooking pots, jugs, juglets, amphoriskoi, flasks, and lamps) are represented by only a few fragments. Many of the round-sided bowls from this and later Iron I strata at Ekron have soot marks on the rim interior, indicating their use as lamps.

Of the two local-tradition cooking pots, the type with an everted triangular rim (**ICP 1**, Fig. 5.3:10) is common in the LB II, and that with a vertical or inverted triangular rim (**ICP 2**, Fig. 5.14:9) is an

early Iron I innovation. Their paucity in Stratum VII, alongside the ubiquitous Philistine cooking jug (**ICJ 1**) indicates that Aegean cooking traditions were retained over local (Canaanite) practices in the initial phase of the Philistine settlement. This seems to be paralleled at Ashdod, where local-tradition cooking pots are also very rare in the early Iron I strata.² In Stratum VI at Ekron, however, both Philistine cooking jugs and local-tradition open cooking pots are common, as are other local-tradition material culture elements, such as spinning bowls and lamp-and-bowl deposits.³ On the other hand, evidence of the continuity of local-tradition pottery during the initial stage of Philistine settlement in Stratum VII is clear in the bowls and kraters with Canaanite-style painted decoration, including ibex, palm trees, and triglyphs (Figs. 5.2:12; 5.3:3–9; 5.12:15–18; 5.14:1–6).

In the Philistine tradition, most of the Philistine 1 assemblage is comprised of bell-shaped bowls (**IBL 23**, Fig. 5.17:17). Small carinated bowls with strap handles (**IBL 26**, Fig. 5.19:1), deep round-sided bowls with horizontal handles (**IBL 27**, Fig. 5.19:5),

bell-shaped kraters (**IKR 8**, Fig. 5.20:1), and various closed decorated forms (stirrup jars, feeding bottles, and jugs) are represented by only a small number of fragments, perhaps due to the poor preservation of the Stratum VII assemblage.⁴ In contrast, the Aegean-style cooking jugs (**ICJ 1**, Fig. 5.21:3) are very common. Thus, the bulk of the Philistine pottery in Stratum VII is comprised of table and cooking wares, while small containers are rare and large containers completely absent, indicating that the assemblage does not include a complete range of household types.⁵ In any event, the local-tradition and Philistine 1 assemblages complement each other, together representing the full variety of functions: eating and drinking, serving, storage, and cooking. The Philistine settlers apparently adopted many local-tradition ceramic types, with which they may already have been familiar: for example, Levantine lentoid flasks were imitated in Mycenaean and Cypriot wares during the 13th century BCE,⁶ and Levantine storage jars, widely used throughout the eastern Mediterranean in the Late Bronze Age, were not only manufactured in the 12th century BCE at Philistine Ashkelon, but also imported from relatively distant regions like Phoenicia and the northern Syrian coast.⁷

Philistine 1 ware exhibits morphological and decorative affinities with contemporary assemblages from the Aegean (LH IIIC Early and Middle) and Cyprus (LC IIIA).⁸ The various assessments and interpretations of this evidence have shaped the following three explanations regarding the Philistines' origins:

1. The Philistines were Aegean immigrants, and the similarity between Aegean-style pottery from Cyprus and Philistia attests to the common Aegean origin of the settlers in these two regions.⁹

2. Of the two rims of local-tradition cooking pots from Stratum XIIIb, one is a clearly intrusive late Iron I–early Iron IIA type (*Ashdod V*: Fig. 17: 3) and the other a probably residual Late Bronze Age type (*Ashdod V*: Fig. 17: 6). Four Aegean-style cooking jugs were found in the same stratum (*Ashdod V*: Figs. 15:1, 5; 17:4–5) and several more in Strata XIIIa and XII, but no local-tradition cooking pots. For a somewhat different assessment of the data from Ashdod, see Ben-Shlomo 2011: 276. The evidence for local-tradition cooking pots from Stratum XIII in Area H at Ashdod is inconclusive (Ben-Shlomo 2005b: 70), and the same applies to Ekron Field INE, where small rim sherds of cooking pots might be residual from the underlying Late Bronze Age strata (Dothan, Gitin, and Zukerman 2006: Figs. 3.5:17; 3.9:1–7; 3.12:2–3). At Ashkelon, Aegean-style cooking jugs represent the majority of cooking vessels in the early Iron I levels (Master 2011: 262).
3. Also, the mid-Iron I settlement at the rural site of Qubur el-Walaydah in southeastern Philistia yielded numerous Aegean-style cooking jugs but no local-tradition cooking pots. The latter, however, are attested alongside cooking jugs in the slightly later Iron I settlement (Lehmann 2011: 289). This, in conjunction with the evidence from other Philistine sites, suggests that different parts of Iron I Philistia were characterized by different cultural dynamics.

4. See also Dothan and Zukerman 2004.

5. See also Killebrew 1998b: 397; Zukerman 2013; for a different view, see Yasur-Landau 2010: 262–63.

6. Kling 1989: 168; Karageorghis 1999a, with references.

7. For imported and local imitations of Levantine storage jars on Cyprus, see Åström 1991a; 1991b; for the provenance of early Iron I jars from Ashkelon, see Master 2009.

8. Dothan and Zukerman 2004: 43–44; Mountjoy 2010: 1; Zukerman 2013: 20–27.

9. Dothan 1982: *passim*; Mazar 1985; Dothan and Zukerman 2004; Yasur-Landau 2010: 262–63; Zukerman

2. Philistine material culture represents an outcome of long-term commercial relations between the Aegean, Cyprus, and the Levant, which resulted in the diffusion of Aegean cultural traits throughout the eastern Mediterranean and in their subsequent decentralized reproduction by the Aegeanized local population as a substitute for Aegean imports. This is mainly based on the close affinities between Philistine 1 pottery and the contemporary Aegean-style pottery produced on Cyprus.¹⁰

3. Philistine material culture is a result of a two-step process involving the gradual diffusion of Aegean-style material culture in the eastern Aegean, Cilicia, and Cyprus during the 13th–early 12th centuries BCE and the subsequent large-scale migration of Aegeanized colonists from Cyprus and southeastern Anatolia to the southern Coastal Plain of Canaan in the first half of the 12th century BCE.¹¹

In the context of the discussion on the Philistine 1 pottery from Ekron, one basis of the second and third explanations is that Cypriot White Painted Wheelmade III types in the LC IIIA are both earlier than and the closest parallels for the corresponding Philistine 1 types. However, in support of the first explanation, the analysis of individual vessel types and decorative motifs in Chapter 5A indicates that a number of Philistine 1 features have parallels in the Aegean, but not on Cyprus (for example, the round-sided bowls with horizontal handles [**IBL 27**, Fig. 5.19:5] and the decoration of pictorial designs arranged in a continuous paneled register [Fig. 5.33:7]). Moreover, the corresponding ceramic types from Cyprus and Philistia are roughly contemporaneous (especially bowls **IBL 26**, **IBL 27**, and **IBL 28** and cooking jug **ICJ 1**). On the whole, it is clear that Philistine 1 and Cypriot ceramics bear the same degree of resemblance to the LH IIIC pottery from the Aegean and the Aegean parallels for the Philistine 1 ceramic features are at least as significant as the Cypriot.¹² With the possible exception of

feeding bottles, all Philistine 1 types that have parallels on Cyprus also have parallels in the Aegean. This evidence, together with the lack of Cypriot-tradition features in Philistia, strongly suggests that Aegean-style material culture assemblages from both Cyprus and Philistia (and, by implication, their producers and users) have a common origin in the Aegean.

Philistine 1 ware bears painted monochrome decoration, usually applied with a fine brush. The color varies from brownish-red to brown and sometimes black, and it always has a matt finish. Different decorative elements on a vessel were sometimes executed in various shades of the same color, creating an almost bichrome effect,¹³ but this is easily distinguished from the later Philistine Bichrome (Philistine 2) red-and-black technique using two different pigments. In both Stratum VII and VI, a number of vessels (mostly kraters and feeding bottles) are coated with thin buff, light gray, or whitish wash-like slip (Figs. 5.20:6; 5.33:3).

The fabric color of fine Philistine 1 table wares ranges from pinkish-white and buff to greenish-gray and gray-brown. These fabrics can be schematically divided by their lighter or darker color, representing fine/semifine and coarse wares, respectively.¹⁴ Vessels made from lighter-colored fabric usually have no core and very few inclusions; their exterior and sometimes interior are wet-smoothed, obliterating the wheelmarks. The decoration is as a rule carefully executed with a thin brush in dark-brown or reddish-brown paint, and some motifs are exclusive to these vessels. They have an easily identifiable very hard, almost metallic matrix, and some have almost egg-shell-thin walls. Thin Section Petrographic Analysis (TSPA) indicates that the light fabric color is the result of the addition of large quantities of crushed calcite to the

2013.

10. Sherratt 1998; 2003: 44–51.

11. Killebrew 2005: 197–245.

12. While this assessment is somewhat different from the view expressed in Dothan and Zukerman 2004: 44 arguing that the closest parallels for Philistine 1 pottery come from Cyprus, it accords with the conclusions in

Yasur-Landau's comprehensive study of early Philistine material culture (2010).

13. This could either have resulted from varying thickness in the paint layer (see, for example, Jones 1986: 791–92) or from the uneven firing of the vessel.

14. See also Dothan and Zukerman 2004: 30; Ben-Shlomo 2006a: 23–24. Ben-Shlomo further divided Philistine 1 pottery on the basis of its fabric properties into fine Philistine Monochrome and 'regular' Philistine Monochrome groups, corresponding, respectively, to Groups A and B in Ben-Shlomo 2005b: 65.

natural clay, thus attaining the visual similarity of these vessels to their Aegean prototypes.¹⁵

Philistine 1 pottery produced from darker fabric has more inclusions and usually a core. The fabric is softer, and as a rule, the vessel surface is less carefully smoothed. Their red or red-brown decoration paint is also less carefully executed. Some Philistine 1 vessels made of darker fabrics (Figs. 5.17:21; 5.20:7) were shown by provenance studies to be imports from the coast, probably from Ashdod, where such vessels are predominant in Stratum XIII.¹⁶ In Ekron Stratum VII, there are more or less equal numbers of darker- and lighter-colored examples, while in Stratum VIB, the relative quantities of the darker fabric group increase to become predominant. The entire assemblage of Philistine 1 pottery was produced on a fast wheel.¹⁷ As for the Aegean-style assemblage, the cooking jugs were produced from dark, usually reddish-brown, fabric with some quartz inclusions,¹⁸ and are never decorated. According to chemical (Neutron Activation and Induced Coupled Plasma) and mineralogical TSPA analyses, the entire Aegean-style assemblage was produced locally.¹⁹

In contrast to Field IV Lower, very small ceramic quantities of Philistine 1 pottery were found in Stratum VIIB in Field I, and the quantity of this ware increased sharply in Stratum VIIA.²⁰ In Field IV Lower and in Field X, both sub-phases of Stratum VII have

approximately the same ratios of Philistine 1 vessels.²¹ The paucity of Philistine 1 pottery in Field I Stratum VIIB could stem from a combination of depositional and chronological factors. First, very little of this material comes from occupation layers; most originates in fills, and second, this stratum is primarily a brief construction phase of the Iron I city, during which the production of Philistine 1 pottery was not yet well developed. Philistine 1 pottery production became established in Field INE only in Stratum VIIA.²² It is possible that Stratum VIIB began somewhat earlier in Field INE than in Field IV Lower.²³

Together with the small assemblage from Field X,²⁴ the Field IV Lower material somewhat clarifies the picture of Stratum VII reflected in Field I, because this stratum in the lower city was founded directly on the Middle Bronze Age remains of Stratum XI. Consequently, there is no residual Late Bronze Age material—frequently indistinguishable from Iron I local-tradition ceramics—that actually originates in Fields IV Lower and X. The lower city of Ekron is unique among Philistine sites in this respect, in terms of addressing the question of the continuity of local-style forms and decorations in the strata associated with the initial phase of Philistine settlement. The absence of Late Bronze Age strata in the lower city supports the assignment of various Late Bronze Age ceramic types and decorations to Stratum VII. These include cooking pots with an everted triangular rim (**ICP 1**, Fig. 5.14:7), various kraters with painted Canaanite-style motifs, such as ibex, palm trees, and triglyphs (**IKR 5**, Fig. 5.3:4, and **IKR 6**, Fig. 5.3:5), and bowls decorated with palm-and-zigzag paneled patterns (**IBL 8**, Fig. 5.2:12, and **IBL 10**, Fig. 5.12:15–18). The paint

15. Killebrew 1998b: 400.

16. Ben-Shlomo 2006a: 189.

17. Killebrew 1998b: 400; 2005: 227, with references.

18. In contrast to the local-tradition cooking pot fabric with its numerous crushed shell and limestone inclusions (Killebrew 2005: 227; Ben-Shlomo et al. 2008: 230–33).

19. Killebrew 1998a; Ben-Shlomo 2006a, both with references.

20. Killebrew 1998b: 383; Dothan, Gitin, and Zukerman 2006: 80. There is no clear evidence in Field IV Lower for the earliest marker of Philistine 1 pottery, namely, the 'linear phase' characterized by horizontal bands and simple spiral designs (Dothan and Zukerman 2004: 36). In addition, given the small and fragmentary sample from Stratum VIIB, no conclusions can be based on absence in this stratum of Philistine 1 vessels with elaborate designs (like the kraters from Stratum VIIA in Fig. 5.20:5–6).

21. For Field IV Lower, see Dothan and Zukerman 2004: 5, Table 1; for Field X, see Dothan 1998c: Fig. 2.

22. Dothan, Gitin, and Zukerman 2006: 74, 92–93. Despite this point, Faust and Lev-Tov nevertheless link the differences in the frequency of Philistine 1 pottery in Field INE Strata VIIB and VIIA to the importance of this pottery as a marker of Philistine identity (2011: 22). While it is clear that Philistine decorated pottery was a significant material expression of the Philistine identity, its paucity in the earliest Iron I phase in Field I must be attributed not to its lack of ideological significance at that time, but to more 'down-to-earth' factors.

23. Dothan, Gitin, and Zukerman 2006: 93.

24. Dothan 1998c: Pls. 1–4.

is usually dark red or less frequently black or brown, and the decorations are sometimes executed on a white slip background.

Several additional aspects of the local-tradition assemblage are noteworthy. One is the absence of the common LB II open shallow bowl with an internally thickened rim in Field IV Lower in Stratum VII. It appears in Field INE in Strata X–VIII and in the Stratum VIIb construction fills, and is also attested in early 12th century contexts outside Philistia.²⁵ Other early 12th century bowl types are also absent, such as open shallow bowls with an everted rim, characteristic of Lachish Level VI,²⁶ and Egyptian-style straight-sided bowls.²⁷ On the other hand, some ceramic types that occur at Lachish only in Level VI are represented in the Field IV Lower assemblage: for example, a variant of type **IBL 1** typical of Strata VII and VI at Ekron (Fig. 5.11:10) has strong affinities with the small delicate bowl with slightly curved sidewalls and a shallow disc base, usually with a painted red band on the rim.²⁸

With the exception of cooking pots that were made using a combination of molding and coil techniques and finished on a turntable,²⁹ the entire local-tradition assemblage is wheelmade. In Stratum VII, it is characterized by a relatively high quality of workmanship compared to contemporary local-tradition pottery found outside Philistia. Pottery from the subsequent Strata VI–IV is also wheelmade and usually of high quality. The same applies to the Iron I Stratum V assemblage at Timnah (the ‘daughter-city’ of Ekron): it also is wheelmade, of good workmanship, and hard-fired, and it has even been suggested that this pottery was produced at Ekron.³⁰

The high quality of both the Philistine and local-tradition Iron I pottery in Philistia is somewhat surprising, because the end of the Late Bronze Age and the Iron I are generally considered to represent the low

point in ceramic technology in the southern Levant.³¹ This may have been the result of combining Philistine and local-tradition ceramic technologies, with Philistine potters also producing some local-tradition vessels,³² as supported by the visual similarity between the above-mentioned gray-brown semifine Philistine 1 fabrics and those of some of the local-tradition vessels. For example, a number of local-tradition round-sided bowls and storage jars from Stratum VIIA–B are made of relatively well-levigated clay, are thin-walled, well-fired, have a smoothed surface, and were made on a fast wheel,³³ as were Philistine 1 vessels from this stratum.³⁴

A certain degree of commonality in the two ceramic traditions is also suggested by some of the morphological features of the Philistine 1 pottery from Stratum VII. For example, the hammerhead rim on some bell-shaped kraters closely resembles those of contemporary local-tradition decorated kraters,³⁵ rather than the Aegean-type everted rim of other Philistine 1 kraters.³⁶ Significantly, the Philistine 1

25. Dothan, Gitin, and Zukerman 2006: 72–73, nn. 9–10.

26. Yannai 2004: Fig. 19.41:1–6.

27. Oren 1985: Fig. 4:1–2 (Tel Seraʿ Stratum IX).

28. Compare Fig. 5.1:1–2, 11–12, for example, with Yannai 2004: 1051, Group B-24, Fig. 19.41:13–14, 16, 18 from Lachish.

29. Vilders 1993: 149–52.

30. Panitz-Cohen 2006: 134–38.

31. Franken and London 1995; Killebrew 1998b: 399; Gadot 2009: 241; Panitz-Cohen 2006: 129.

32. See also Mazow 2005: 114–15.

33. Dothan and Zukerman 2004: 32–34; Mazow 2005: 161; Ben-Shlomo 2006a: 206–7.

34. Other possible evidence for the combination of the two ceramic traditions lies in the assemblage of complete vessels from Area G Stratum XIIIb Locus 4106 at Ashdod (*Ashdod V*: Fig. 14), in which the Philistine 1 bell-shaped and local-tradition round-sided bowls have very similar ware properties, were carelessly manufactured (many are slightly warped), and were decorated with similar horizontal bands (Dothan and Zukerman 2004: 35). While it has been suggested that this assemblage—with the vessels found upside-down *in situ* in one concentration—indicates the presence of a potter’s workshop in the area (*Ashdod V*: 53–54), chemical analysis has shown that not all the vessels were made of the same clay (Ben-Shlomo 2006a: 180–81; see also Bunimovitz and Yasur-Landau 2002).

35. Mountjoy 2010: 1–4; compare, for example, the Philistine 1 kraters on Fig. 5.20:2, 6 to the decorated Canaanite-tradition kraters on Figs. 5.3:3–7; 5.14:1–2; see also other examples from various Philistine and non-Philistine sites illustrated in Mountjoy 2010: Figs. 1–3.

36. Figs. 5.8:9; 5.31:20; 5.48:10, 12; Dothan, Gitin, and Zukerman 2006: Figs. 3.17:7; 3.21:3; 3.27:1.

kraters with this hammerhead rim are all made of the above-mentioned darker fabrics.³⁷

The chronology of Stratum VII is based on the following:

1. Although several imported Late Helladic IIIB vessels were excavated in the LB IIB Stratum VIII destruction layer on the Field I Summit, there are no LH IIIB imports in any field in Stratum VII. According to the evidence from Ugarit, Tell Deir ‘Alla, and other sites, the end of the Late Helladic IIIB dates to ca. 1185–1180 BCE.³⁸ Since there is no evidence of a gap in occupation between Strata VIII and VII in Field I,³⁹ Stratum VII was apparently founded shortly after this date. That the 8th regnal year of Ramesses III (ca. 1175 BCE,⁴⁰ when the land and sea battles with the Philistines and their allies took place) as the *terminus post quem* for the Philistine settlement fits this chronology does not serve as its basis. The proposed chronological scheme is independent of the so-called “Philistine Paradigm,” according to which Philistines were settled in Canaan by Ramesses III after the above-mentioned battles,⁴¹ and archaeology can now contribute to the question of whether Ramesses III’s inscriptions on the walls of his mortuary temple at Medinet Habu in fact represent propagandistic intent that completely obscures the historical reality.⁴² As for Cyprus, since the end of the LC IIC (with LH IIIB imports) is established at ca. 1200 BCE by radiocarbon dating,⁴³ the types that characterize

the LC IIIA (and correlate with the Philistine I pottery) developed soon thereafter.⁴⁴

2. There is no evidence that Lachish Level VI (and other sites outside Philistia with contexts representing the last phase of the Egyptian presence in Canaan, up to ca. 1135 BCE) is later than Ekron Stratum VII. On the contrary, the above-mentioned ceramic affinities in the assemblages from the two sites indicate that Lachish Level VI is contemporaneous with Ekron Stratum VII (see Table 5B.1).⁴⁵

3. One of the key dating markers for Stratum VII at Ekron is the absence of Philistine 2 pottery. This pottery first occurs in Stratum VI, its beginning assigned to ca. 1135 BCE, the latest possible date for the Egyptian withdrawal from the southern Levant during the reign of Ramesses VI. In addition to the data from Philistine sites, this is supported by the evidence from sites outside Philistia, where Philistine 2 pottery first appears in contexts post-dating the Egyptian withdrawal from Canaan during the third quarter of the 12th century BCE (such as Timnah Stratum V and Gezer Stratum XIII).

Thus, Stratum VII at Ekron, which began during the second quarter of the 12th century BCE and continued for several decades until ca. 1135 BCE, forms the basis for dating the subsequent Iron I strata at Ekron. It also provides the basis for correlating the date of Stratum VII at Ekron with Ashdod Stratum XIII in Area H,⁴⁶ Stratum XIIIb in Area G, and Ashkelon Phase 20 in

37. Other ‘hybrid’ Philistine 1 vessels include bell-shaped bowls and kraters with Canaanite-style triglyphs (Mountjoy 2010: Figs. 1:1; 3:3–4; Zukerman 2012: Pl. 13.11:21). Another ‘hybrid’ is a carinated krater with Aegean-type horizontal handles and Canaanite-style painted decoration found in the earliest Iron I phase at Ashkelon (Mountjoy 2010: 7–10, Fig. 7:1).

38. Singer 2000: 24, n. 2; Dothan and Zukerman 2004: 43, with references.

39. Dothan, Gitin, and Zukerman 2006: 92, n. 134.

40. Following Kitchen 2002: 9; for a higher date, see Schneider 2010: 402.

41. For a different view, see Finkelstein and Piasezky 2007: 75.

42. See Mazar 1985; Dothan and Zukerman 2004: 43; Killebrew 2005: 202–4, all with references.

43. Manning 2006–2007.

44. Based on comparisons between Aegean, Cypriot, and Philistine pottery, Sherratt (2006) and Mountjoy (2010: 1) reach similar chronological conclusions.

45. See also Mazar 1997. See Finkelstein 2007; Finkelstein and Piasezky 2007 for the ‘low chronology’ view that strata at Philistine sites that are characterized by Philistine 1 pottery (such as Ekron Stratum VII and Ashkelon Grid 38 Phase 20) are later than those outside Philistia dated to the last phase of the Egyptian presence in Canaan (such as Lachish Level VI and Sera‘ Stratum IX); thus, Philistine 1 pottery would be dated ca. 1125–1100 BCE and the later phases of Philistine culture down-dated accordingly.

46. Although the excavation did not reach Stratum XIII floors in this area, it is clearly characterized by Philistine 1 pottery (Ben-Shlomo 2005b: 65–70).

Grid 38, in which only Philistine 1 and no Philistine 2 pottery appears.⁴⁷

STRATUM VIA–B (Figs. 5.23–5.56)

The Stratum VI pottery assemblage is far larger than that of Stratum VII, and it differs in many respects. First and foremost, it is marked by the initial appearance of the Philistine 2 pottery. Philistine 1 and Philistine 2 wares appear together and are represented in roughly equal numbers in Stratum VIB. In Stratum VIA, Philistine 2 pottery becomes predominant, and most of the Philistine 1 material seems to be residual. Among the Philistine 1 pottery, however, are some of the finest examples of this ware found at the site (Fig. 5.48:1–19).

The predominant local-tradition types in Stratum VI are those known already in Stratum VII: small round-sided bowls with a simple rim (**IBL 1**, Fig. 5.23:1), cyma-shaped bowls (**IBL 8**, Fig. 5.24:10), carinated kraters with a hammerhead or triangular rim (**IKR 1**, Fig. 5.25:1), and ovoid storage jars with an externally thickened rim (**ISJ 1**, Fig. 5.27:12). Jugs with a vertical or out-curved neck and thickened rim (**IJUG 1**, Fig. 5.28:5) are also well represented. Several new types were introduced, making the Stratum VI assemblage more varied. These include a number of medium-size to large bowl types. **IBL 5** (Fig. 5.39:9) and **IBL 5.1** (Fig. 5.40:11) with a slightly in-curved upper wall and either a simple or sharply everted rim continue through Stratum V and are absent in Stratum IV, thus representing important indicators of middle and late Iron I at Ekron. A few examples of **IBL 5** from Stratum VIA have bar handles, a feature that continues into Stratum V (Fig. 5.39:5–8). Another new type in Stratum VI is the rare carinated bowl with a thickened everted rim (**IBL 11**, Fig. 5.40:12–14).

Only four examples of spinning bowls (**IBL 22**) were found in Stratum VIA (Fig. 5.41:4–7) and another two in Stratum V (Figs. 5.59:12; 5.77:24). Since

spinning bowls have a well-defined industrial function⁴⁸ and are known at other sites in Philistia and adjacent regions (for example, Ashdod and Aphek) in both the Iron I and Iron IIA,⁴⁹ it seems that their stratigraphic distribution in Field IV Lower is a result of the chances of discovery. Most of the Ekron examples have a ring base. Since locally-produced spinning bowls with a ring base are known in Canaan at least since the 13th century BCE,⁵⁰ the base form on the Ekron examples should be regarded as a common local assemblage feature, rather than as an indication of renewed Egyptian influence during the Iron I.⁵¹

The Egyptian-style combination of pottery vessels in lamp-and-bowl deposits that entered the Canaanite assemblage in the Late Bronze Age was reintroduced at Philistine sites in the mid-Iron I, after a gap in the early Iron I.⁵² One lamp-and-bowl deposit was found in Stratum VIB (Figs. 5.23:21; 5.29:10) and another in Stratum VC (Figs. 5.56:1–2; 5.62:15). Thus, spinning bowls and lamp-and-bowl deposits are among the artifact types that attest to the Philistines' adoption of Egyptian-style traditions that had been introduced into Canaan already in the 13th century BCE (others include ivories and stamp seals).⁵³

Schematic representations of lotus flowers rendered as elongated triangles on Philistine 2 vessels

47. See *Ashdod V*: 53–60; Ben-Shlomo 2005b: 65–81; Stager et al. 2008: 257–60. Only residual Philistine 1 pottery has thus far been found in the excavations at Safi/Gath (Zukerman 2012: 299).

48. Heuck Allen 1997.

49. As well as in contexts as late as the 7th century BCE (Ben Dor Evian 2011: 101–2, with references).

50. Gould 2010: Fig. 2.7:5–6, 9.

51. See Ben Dor Evian 2011: 111 for the view that ring bases on locally-produced Levantine spinning bowls indicate Egyptian influence during the Third Intermediate Period. She dates the emergence of this feature to the late Iron I, but the Ekron examples, as well as those from Ashdod Stratum XII (*Ashdod II–III*: Fig. 84:15; *Ashdod V*: Fig. 35:2), date to the mid-Iron I. The historical dating of the beginning of the Third Intermediate Period (or the death of Ramesses XI) is between 1081 and 1064 BCE (Kitchen 2002: 8–9). While the correlation of Ekron Stratum VI and Ashdod Stratum XII with the Third Intermediate Period might fit the 'Low Chronology' (Finkelstein and Piasetzky 2007: 77), it does not accord with the 'Traditional Chronology' used in this publication.

52. For a discussion on lamp-and-bowl deposits, see Bunimovitz and Zimhoni 1993.

53. Ben-Shlomo 2010: 85–96.

also represent Egyptian impact on the material culture of Philistia.⁵⁴ Three examples of this decoration were found: two on jug necks (Fig. 5.54:12 from Stratum VIA and Fig. 5.76:7 from Stratum VB) and the third on the interior of a shallow bowl (Fig. 5.37:11 from Stratum VIB). These lotus depictions derive from Egyptian amphorae that are only slightly earlier than the Philistine vessels (the latest examples date to the reign of Ramesses III).⁵⁵ In contrast to the spinning bowls and lamp-and-bowl deposits, this decoration can be seen as rare evidence for direct Egyptian influence on Philistine material culture.

Chalices are rare in Stratum VI, represented by two types: **ICH 1** (Fig. 5.41:10) with a round-sided bowl and triangular rim, continuing the Late Bronze tradition, and **ICH 2** (Fig. 5.41:9), a well-known Iron I type with cyma-shaped bowl.

Open cooking pots with a rounded base (mostly **ICP 1**, Fig. 5.43:1, and **ICP 2**, Fig. 5.43:2) are somewhat more common in Stratum VI than in Stratum VII, but the most common cooking vessel is the Aegean-style cooking jug (**ICJ 1**, Fig. 5.32:1). Since almost all of the examples of local-tradition cooking pots are represented by small sherds, it is possible that some are residual from Stratum VII.

The only clear example from Field IV Lower of a collared pithos (also known as a collared-rim pithos or jar) was found in Stratum VIA (**IPTH 2** on Fig. 5.43:8). It is made of coarse poorly-levigated clay with many inclusions, and has a prominent ridge on the upper shoulder.⁵⁶ Another good example of a collared pithos comes from Stratum VIIA in Field INE.⁵⁷ The paucity of collared pithoi at Ekron and other Philistine sites supports the evidence that this type appears almost exclusively in the Central Hill Country and other regions to the east of Philistia, and that this distribution is connected to its cultural affinity rather than its function.⁵⁸

Lamps are first attested in Stratum VIB (Fig. 5.29:10), but never become a common form, apparently because small round-sided bowls with a floating wick were used as lamps throughout the Iron I.

Since the decoration of horizontal bands or spirals on the interior of medium-size and large open bowls (Fig. 5.39:8–14) are well attested on Philistine 1 and Philistine 2 bowls (Figs. 5.8:6–7; 5.17:8–9, 17, 21; 5.31:12–16, 18), it is possible that their appearance on **IBL 5** and other local-tradition bowl types is a result of Philistine influences.⁵⁹ This is supported by the stratigraphic data: Philistine 1 examples of these decorations are already known in Stratum VII, while local-tradition examples first appear only in Stratum VI, together with Philistine 2 pottery. Also, these decorations mostly appear on new local-tradition types (**IBL 5**, Fig. 5.39:9; **IBL 5.1**, Fig. 5.40:10; and **IBL 11**, Fig. 5.40:13), rather than on those attested in early Iron I Stratum VII. This phenomenon might reflect the beginnings of the integration of Philistine and local ceramic traditions that becomes more pronounced in Stratum V.

Elaborate Late Bronze Age-style painted decorations continue to appear, sometimes on a background of white or light gray slip. These include the palm-and-zigzag paneled pattern on the interior of bowls (Figs. 5.24:18; 5.41:1–3), palm trees in metopes on kraters (Figs. 5.25:8–10; 5.29:11–12; 5.42:10–13), carelessly-executed linear decoration on jars (Fig. 5.28:2–3), and concentric circles on lentoid flasks (Figs. 5.29:6–8; 5.46:1–7).

The primary focus of the discussion on the Philistine-style assemblage from Stratum VI is on the Philistine 2 pottery. Two types comprise the vast majority of this assemblage: bell-shaped bowls (**IBL 24**, Fig. 5.50:12) and bell-shaped kraters (**IKR 9**, Fig. 5.52:10).⁶⁰ The far less common cyma-shaped bowls with strap handles (**IBL 29**, Fig. 5.49:14) probably represent a combination of a local-tradition bowl shape (compare to **IBL 8**, Fig. 5.40:17) and Philistine-

54. See Ben Dor Evian 2012 for a detailed discussion.

55. Ben Dor Evian 2012: 28–34.

56. Provenance studies of this vessel show conflicting results: it was found to be a chemical outlier, but petrography indicates a local origin (Ben-Shlomo 2006a: 190).

57. Dothan, Gitin, and Zukerman 2006: Fig. 3.13:10.

58. Faust 2006: 191–205. For references to collared pithoi from Ashdod and Qasile, see under **IPTH 2** in Chapter

5A.

59. Panitz-Cohen 2006: 44–45.

60. The Philistine 2 assemblage is as typologically variable as the Philistine 1, although a few types present in the former are absent in the latter and vice versa (for a different assessment, see Gilboa, Cohen-Weinberger, and Goren 2006: 322).

style handles, another indication of the interaction between the Aegean-style Philistine and the local tradition.⁶¹ Rare small closed vessels include strainer jugs (**ISJUG 2**, Fig. 5.56:1), stirrup jars (**ISTJ 2**, Fig. 5.36:1), amphoriskoi (**IAMK 1**, Fig. 5.56:10–11), and straight-sided bottles (**IBTL 2**, Fig. 5.56:14). Cooking jugs (**ICJ 1**, Fig. 5.55:1) are common, and undecorated Aegean-style basins with a flat base, everted walls, and horizontal handles (**IBSN 1**, Fig. 5.32:9; **IBSN 2**, Fig. 5.32:12) occur in limited numbers. Both cooking jugs and basins that appear alongside decorated Philistine 1 and Philistine 2 table wares and small containers in Stratum VI show no morphological changes.

The Philistine 2 style includes what is commonly called Philistine Bichrome pottery with black and red painted decoration, usually on a background of white slip. One of the major reasons for replacing the term Philistine Bichrome is that much of the pottery it designates is decorated in only one color, usually black. Thus, even in the heyday of the Philistine Bichrome style, bell-shaped bowls—the most common Iron I Philistine ceramic type—usually had monochrome (black or less frequently brown) decoration, and the same applies to other Philistine-style bowl types, as well as feeding bottles.⁶² Bichrome decoration appears primarily on large serving vessels, such as bell-shaped kraters and various jug types, and on small containers, such as stirrup jars and bottles.

White slip appears mainly on Philistine 2 kraters, is less common on small closed vessels, and is rare on bowls. It was applied with varying degrees of care: on some examples, it is spread in an even and opaque layer, while others have a streaky wash-like slip (evidently a diluted chalk suspension applied with a cloth), sometimes on only part of the vessel exterior. The latter, while well attested in Stratum VI, is particularly common in Stratum V. Some bell-shaped bowls and small closed vessels have a very thin evenly-applied buff or gray slip similar in color to that of the fabric itself; it can be clearly discerned only in section.

As mentioned above, Philistine 1 and Philistine 2 wares appear together in Stratum VIB. The continuity of Philistine 1 pottery in this stratum is demonstrated by several well-preserved vessels found *in situ* (Figs.

5.30:7; 5.31:8–9; 5.33:6–8). In terms of fabric properties and surface treatment, the Philistine 1 assemblage from Stratum VI exhibits even greater variety than that of Stratum VII. Some of the vessels exhibit the qualities of fine Philistine 1 ware—light fabric color, virtual absence of inclusions, smooth vessel surface, and carefully executed decoration—while others are made of a coarser and darker fabric containing many inclusions and have a less well-executed painted decoration, more akin to Philistine 2 ware.⁶³ As noted above, these coarser fabrics constitute around half of the Philistine 1 assemblage in Stratum VII; they become predominant in Stratum VIB.

This chronological development raises the problem of differentiating between Philistine 1 and Philistine 2 pottery. Although the majority of Philistine vessels are readily attributable to either the Philistine 1 or Philistine 2 family on the basis of shape, ware properties, and/or decoration, some exhibit characteristics of both groups. Fine Philistine 1 pottery and Philistine 2 pottery with red and black painted decoration on a background of white slip are easy to differentiate. The typical fabric of Philistine 2 pottery is reddish-brown, dark gray, or orange. It is usually softer than fine Philistine 1 fabrics, has a sandy quality, and most of the vessels have a core. Metallic examples are rare. The quantity of inclusions is on average greater than in the fabric of fine Philistine 1 ware, the vessel surface is less carefully smoothed, and the vessels on the whole are less well made.⁶⁴ In many cases, Philistine 2 fabrics cannot be visually distinguished from non-Philistine wares. This general rule does not apply to the entire Philistine 2 assemblage, however, which includes some delicately-made vessels made of light-colored well-levigated ware with minimal inclusions and with carefully-applied decoration. These vessels represent a link to Philistine 1 prototypes, and except for their bichrome decoration, could be indistinguishable (Figs. 5.54:7; 5.64:7).⁶⁵ These stylistically ‘transitional’ vessels were clearly produced by Philistine artisans who continued to employ their traditional ceramic technol-

61. Panitz-Cohen 2006: 136.

62. See also Dothan, Gitin, and Zukerman 2006: 71–72; Zukerman 2012: 269.

63. Provenance studies show some continuity in clay sources used for Philistine 1 and Philistine 2 fabrics (Ben-Shlomo 2006a: 189–90).

64. Dothan 1982: 96, 98; Killebrew 1998b: 400; Ben-Shlomo 2006a: 24.

65. See Mazar 1985: 106 for examples from other sites.

ogy but introduced an innovative bichrome decorative technique.

The origins of the various typological and technological elements of Philistine 2 ware from Ekron can be categorized as follows:

1. Elements continuing Philistine 1 ware traditions, usually with slight modifications. These include the vast majority of Philistine 2 forms and decorations, such as bell-shaped bowls and kraters, strainer jugs, feeding bottles, and stirrup jars, and decorative motifs of birds, lozenges, half-circles, spirals and loops, chevrons, and double triangles.

2. Innovations attributed to the interaction with Canaanite-style pottery. ‘Hybrid’ vessels of local-tradition shape with Philistine-tradition decoration—like the elaborately decorated chalice from Stratum VIA (Fig. 5.50:21)—are uncommon.⁶⁶ Cyma-shaped bowls with strap handles (**IBL 29**, Fig. 5.49:8) probably represent the combination of a local-tradition bowl form and Philistine-style handles. Some decorative motifs can be attributed to Canaanite influence, for example, triglyphs composed of alternating straight and wavy vertical lines (Figs. 5.52:5; 5.65:1).

3. New features deriving from Egyptian and Cypriot ceramic traditions. These include some bottles⁶⁷ and the three above-mentioned examples of lotus decoration.

The emerging picture is more complex than simply that Philistine 2 pottery is an amalgamation of Philistine and foreign (Canaanite, Cypriot, and Egyptian) traditions.⁶⁸ Most of the Philistine 2 forms and decorations continue, with some modifications, from Philistine 1 ware. The group of stylistically ‘transitional’ vessels represents an additional link between the two wares. Only a few elements of Philistine 2 pottery can be attributed to external influences. The development of this ware must therefore be attributed to Philistine potters.⁶⁹ There is no doubt that Philistine 2 pottery

continued to have symbolic significance for both Philistines and Canaanites,⁷⁰ but it seems that at a certain stage, non-Philistine artisans started imitating Philistine 2 vessels, and the consumers of these vessels were not only Philistines, but also Canaanites, as clearly exemplified by the Philistine 2 pottery found in small quantities at Canaanite sites like Gezer and Beth-Shemesh.⁷¹ It is at this stage that the distinction between these two ethnic groups in Philistia began to blur, at least from the archaeological point of view, with many Philistine vessels exhibiting the same technological features (fabrics, manufacturing techniques, etc.) as Canaanite pottery.⁷² With the appearance of Philistine 3 pottery in later strata at Ekron, differentiating Philistine and non-Philistine elements in Philistia is more problematic.

In terms of relative chronology, Ekron Stratum VI parallels strata in other Philistine sites characterized by the simultaneous appearance of Philistine 1 and Philistine 2 wares—Ashdod Stratum XII in Area H and Ashkelon Phase 19 in Grid 38 (Table 5B.1).⁷³ The beginning of this horizon can be dated to the last quarter of the 12th century BCE, following the Egyptian withdrawal from the southern Levant (according to the ‘Traditional Chronology’), and it ends during the first decades of the 11th century BCE.⁷⁴

PhB [= Philistine Bichrome pottery] producers: that is, whether the *initial* production of this pottery originated in the Canaanite sphere or among the Mycenaean IIIC [= Philistine 1 pottery] producers/consumers.”

70. Sharon 2001; Gilboa, Cohen-Weinberger, and Goren 2006; Faust 2006: 205–20; Bunimovitz and Lederman 2011. This symbolic significance was of course a dynamic phenomenon that changed over time.

71. Gunneweg et al. 1994; Bunimovitz and Lederman 2011.

72. See also *Qasile 2*: 123; Panitz-Cohen 2006: 136.

73. Ben-Shlomo 2005b: 81–132. In Area G at Ashdod, while virtually no Philistine 1 pottery was published from Stratum XII, white-slipped and bichrome-decorated vessels already appear in Stratum XIIIa and continue through Strata XII and XI (*Ashdod V: passim*).

74. See Mazar 1985 for the correlation between the Egyptian withdrawal from Canaan and the beginning of the Philistine 2 (Philistine Bichrome) style; see Finkelstein and Piasetzky 2007: 77 for the view that strata containing Philistine 2 pottery should be dated to the second half of the 11th century BCE. See also n. 46 above.

66. For examples from other sites, see Dothan 1982: 185–91; *Qasile II*: 100–1; *Ashdod V*: Fig. 44:6.

67. See under **IBTL 1** and **IBTL 2** in Chapter 5A.

68. Dothan 1982: 96, 217; Mazar 1985: 106–7; Ben-Shlomo 2006a: 207–8.

69. This provides the answer to the question posited by Gilboa, Cohen-Weinberger, and Goren (2006: 324): “The first is the crucial question of the affiliation of the

STRATUM VA–C (Figs. 5.57–5.87)

The ceramic assemblage from Stratum V is characterized by (1) an increase in morphological variability in the local-tradition assemblage; (2) the emergence of red slip and burnishing; (3) the gradual disappearance of Philistine 2 pottery; and (4) the emergence of Philistine 3 (debased Philistine) ware.

The high morphological variability of the Stratum V assemblage makes it significantly different from the relatively uniform repertoire of Stratum VII and of Stratum VI. Small round-sided bowls with either a simple rim (**IBL 1**, Fig. 5.57:1) or an internally thickened rim (**IBL 3**, Fig. 5.57:5) usually have thick walls, in contrast to the thin-walled examples from Strata VII and VI. **IBL 1** is well attested in all three sub-strata of Stratum V, while **IBL 3**, already common in Stratum VA, becomes one of the hallmarks of Stratum IV. In both Strata V and IV, shallow carinated or round-sided bowls of various types are almost as frequent as the two types of small round-sided bowls. In Stratum V, medium to large round-sided bowls (**IBL 5**, Fig. 5.58:1) continue. New types include carinated bowls with a vertical rim (**IBL 6**, Fig. 5.68:11), thin-walled bowls with a slightly tapered rim (**IBL 12**, Fig. 5.79:1), bowls with a vertical or slightly in-curved upper sidewall, a small hammerhead rim, and vestigial Philistine-style horizontal handles (**IBL 13**, Fig. 5.79:10), and round-sided bowls with a flattened rim (**IBL 17**, Fig. 5.79:12). Cyma-shaped bowls (**IBL 8**, Fig. 5.58:13), common in Strata VII and VI, gradually disappear in Stratum V. Carinated kraters (**IKR 1**, Fig. 5.60:3) are well attested in Strata VC and VB, but rare in Stratum VA and virtually absent in Stratum IV.

Open cooking pots with a vertical or inverted triangular rim (**ICP 2**, Fig. 5.60:12) are common in Stratum V. Aegean-style cooking jugs (**ICJ 1**, Fig. 5.66:1) are well represented only in Stratum VC—although outnumbered by local-tradition cooking pots—and gradually disappear in the succeeding strata.⁷⁵ Notable is the absence of local-tradition cooking pots with a concave rim (**ICP 3**) in Stratum V; although they are well attested in late Iron I contexts elsewhere in southern

Israel, they appear only in Stratum IV at Ekron (**ICP 3**, Fig. 5.94:8).

Oval storage jars with an externally thickened rim (**ISJ 1**, Fig. 5.61:1) continue in Stratum V, alongside a new type with an ovoid body and simple or concave rim (**ISJ 2**, Fig. 5.61:12); the latter gradually supersedes the former to become one of the predominant jar types in Stratum IV. Jugs with a thickened rim (**IJUG 1**, Fig. 5.62:6) are attested in all sub-phases of Stratum V, while chalices, juglets, pyxides, flasks, and lamps are infrequent. In the course of Stratum V, the frequency of Canaanite-tradition painted decoration gradually diminishes. The bowls and kraters on Figs. 5.58:19–22; 5.60:9–10, 5.69:8 and 5.78:7 represent the twilight of this style.

Red slip first appears in the Iron I sequence of Field IV Lower in Stratum VC, when red-slipped pottery represents a small fraction of the assemblage. This proportion gradually increases through Stratum VB and VA, but red slip becomes common only in Stratum IVB, and in Stratum IVA, almost half of the assemblage is red-slipped. Hand-burnishing is extremely rare in Stratum V, and in some cases appears on unslipped vessels (Figs. 5.59:9; 5.70:1–2). In Strata VC and VB, red slip and hand-burnishing occurs almost exclusively on bowls, while in the subsequent Strata VA and IVA–B, they are applied on other pottery classes as well (such as kraters, chalices, jugs, strainer jugs, juglets, and pyxides), but virtually only on ceramic types that are new to the ceramic repertoire at the site (**IBL 12**, Fig. 5.79:1; **IBL 13**, Fig. 5.79:10; **IBL 16**, Fig. 5.59:11; **IBL 17**, Fig. 5.79:12). This suggests that these two kinds of innovations were interrelated.

A growing body of evidence indicates that the emergence of red slip and burnishing is closely connected to Philistine material culture. These surface treatments first appear in the 11th century in Philistia and only later outside this region.⁷⁶ A few sites contain a discrete stratigraphic phase characterized by pottery with red slip but without hand-burnishing. In

75. See also Mazow 2005: 156, Fig. 4.4.

76. According to Mazar 1998: 373–76, since red slip first appears at Qasile, this surface treatment originated in the Yarkon Valley and later spread to other sites. In light of the material from Ekron, however, this conclusion should be modified, and the emergence of red slip at both Qasile and Ekron should be dated to around the same time in the middle–late Iron I.

Philistia, this phase belongs to the later part of the Iron I, and at Ekron corresponds to Stratum V (although burnishing is attested in minuscule numbers). At Qasile, this phase is represented by Stratum XII, with ca. 1% of sherds red-slipped and hand-burnished and ca. 5.9% red-slipped, but not burnished.⁷⁷ In Stratum V at Timnah, red slip is rare and hand-burnishing unattested.⁷⁸ In contrast, at the non-Philistine sites of Gezer, Beth-Shemesh, and Khirbet el-ʿAlya, this phase belongs to the early Iron IIA.⁷⁹ These data therefore indicate that the first appearance of red slip and burnishing at Philistine sites cannot be used to establish the chronology of sites outside Philistia.

The adoption of these innovations in surface treatment occurred simultaneously with the gradual decrease in ‘classical’ Iron I Philistine ceramic features.⁸⁰ A number of studies of transitional Iron I–II Philistine pottery describe this change as a merging of Philistine material culture features within the local-tradition cultural milieu.⁸¹ The findings from Ekron indicate that alongside the merging of the two assemblages, traditional Aegean-style traits of early-middle Iron I Philistine material culture were gradually replaced with new features. Since these new features emerged in Philistia, they can be regarded as Philistine or, in geographical terms, coastal.⁸² Thus, in the late Iron I and thereafter, the archaeological separation between Philistine and non-Philistine local features is not only impossible, but essentially meaningless. This impacts the identification of many ceramic types from Strata V and IV as either Philistine or local-tradition.⁸³

The ceramic assemblage from Stratum V supports this conclusion. The early-middle Iron I local-tradition types—such as small round-sided bowls with a simple rim (**IBL 1**), cyma-shaped bowls (**IBL 8**), and sharply carinated kraters with a hammerhead rim (**IKR 1**)—become much less common (or disappear altogether) in Strata V and IV, and slip and burnish are virtually absent.⁸⁴ On the other hand, one new Stratum V ceramic type—the bowl with a vertical or slightly in-curved upper wall and a small hammerhead rim (**IBL 13**, Fig. 5.70:9)—is always red-slipped and burnished and frequently has vestigial Philistine-style horizontal handles. The body shape, handles, and the surface treatment of **IBL 13** are all Philistine features—either late Iron I innovations (body shape and surface treatment) or traditional Iron I Philistine (horizontal handles).

A group of red-slipped strainer jugs with a double carination from Stratum VA (**ISJUG 3.1**, Fig. 5.83:1–5) represents another example of changes in Philistine material culture at the end of the Iron I. While strainer jugs with a double carination are known in the Philistine 2 assemblage (**ISJUG 3**, Fig. 5.97:2), the additional strainer on the neck of **ISJUG 3.1** seems to be a late Iron I innovation,⁸⁵ as are the red slip and burnish combined with black painted decoration in the

77. *Qasile 2*: Tables 6a–b. Special thanks go to Amihai Mazar for additional details on the appearance of red slip and hand-burnishing in the Qasile Iron I assemblage.

78. Panitz-Cohen 2006: 135.

79. *Gezer IV* (HUC): 122 (Field VI Stratum 4 = Strata X–IX); Bunimovitz and Lederman 2001: 138, n. 30; 2006: 418 (Beth-Shemesh Level 4 = Ain Shems Stratum IIA); Dagan 2010: Fig. 247.4:14 (the only hand-burnished vessel among numerous red-slipped examples at ʿAlya).

80. See Panitz-Cohen 2006: 124, 127.

81. For example, Ben-Shlomo, Shai, and Maeir 2004.

82. For the latter term, see Gitin 1998: 165–67. For the Neo-Assyrian and biblical sources that refer to Philistia, see Gitin 2010, with references.

83. Philistine pottery did not disappear at the beginning of the Iron II, but rather, the Iron I Aegean-style types were

replaced by other types of Philistine pottery (see Gitin 1998; Ben-Shlomo, Shai, and Maeir 2004; Zukerman 2012; for a different view, see Faust and Lev-Tov 2011: 23).

84. Sharply-carinated red-slipped kraters with loop handles and quasi-Philistine black spirals are known only either from outside Philistia (Megiddo) or from its northern periphery (Qasile and Tel Gerisa) (Dothan 1982: 197–98; Mazar and Harpazi-Ofer 1994: Figs. 11:1–2; 12:1–2; 13:1–3).

85. The strainer jug with a neck-strainer from Qasile decorated in the Philistine Bichrome style was found in Stratum X in Temple 131 Room 188 (*Qasile 2*: Fig. 35:1). Although dated to the end of the Iron I, the assemblage from this room is typologically anomalous and includes several stirrup jars with this decoration. These vessels were either heirlooms from earlier strata or manufactured in the late Iron I in an ‘archaizing’ style for ritual use (see also Zukerman et al. 2007: 74 for the ritual chalices with bichrome decoration from the late Iron IIA at Safi/Gath interpreted as stylistically ‘archaizing’).

‘Philistine Red Slip’ style.⁸⁶ A fragmentary closed vessel from Stratum VB (Fig. 5.74:5) and a thin-walled bowl of unique shape from Stratum VA (Fig. 5.79:5) have alternating black and white horizontal bands on a red slip background. This decoration becomes more common in Stratum IV, and is characteristic of Iron II Late Philistine Decorated Ware.⁸⁷

The range of forms in the Aegean-style assemblage diminishes in Strata VB and VA, correlating with the emergence of many new types mentioned above. The elaborate Philistine 2 style well attested in Stratum VC becomes much less common in Strata VB and VA; the examples from Stratum IV (Fig. 5.97:2) may be residual (the Philistine 1 pottery from Stratum VC [Fig. 5.63] is also residual).⁸⁸ The range of Philistine 2 types in Stratum VC is very similar to that in Stratum VI: bell-shaped bowls (**IBL 24**, Fig. 5.64:11) and bell-shaped kraters (**IKR 9**, Fig. 5.65:3) are predominant; medium to large carinated or cyma-shaped bowls with strap handles (**IBL 29**, Fig. 5.64:15) are attested; and strainer jugs (**ISJUG 3**, Fig. 5.66:9) and globular feeding bottles (**IFB 1**, Fig. 5.66:10) appear in small quantities. Various other Philistine 2 types, such as stirrup jars (**ISTJ 2**, Fig. 5.76:13), straight-sided bottles (**IBTL 2**, Fig. 5.86:2), and feeding bottles with a double carination and wavy wall (**IFB 2**, Fig. 5.66:11) are represented by one or very few examples each. White-slipped Philistine 2 vessels are less common in Stratum V than Stratum VI. In the course of Strata VC through VA, the proportion of Aegean-style cooking jugs (**ICJ 1**, Fig. 5.66:1; see also two-handled examples in Fig. 5.66:4–6) gradually diminishes, and the same applies to basins (**IBSN 1** and **IBSN 2**, Fig. 5.66:7–8). At Ekron, the cooking jugs and basins of these types occur in both the Philistine 1 and Philistine 2 assemblages and simultaneously decline in numbers.

A gradual increase in Philistine 3 (debased Philistine) types begins in Stratum VB. These types are essentially a late development of Philistine 2 vessels, and are characterized by various morphological and decorative modifications that take them further away from their Aegean prototypes. For instance, the bell-shaped body of Philistine 2 bowls and kraters (**IBL 24**, Fig. 5.64:11, and **IKR 9**, Fig. 5.65:3) becomes straight-sided, carinated, or globular (see Figs. 5.76:1–3, 6; 5.85:1–6, 12–17 for sub-types of **IBL 25** and **IKR 10**). The prominent horizontal handles of the Philistine 2 types (**IBL 24** and **IKR 9**) become small and vestigial (sub-types of **IBL 25** and **IKR 10**). Traditional Philistine decorations as known in the Philistine 2 style are simplified, almost always rendered in black monochrome, usually on an unslipped surface. Horizontal bands and isolated or antithetic spirals are the most frequent motifs (Figs. 5.75:4–9; 5.76:3), sometimes rather carelessly executed; more elaborate motifs in sophisticated arrangements gradually disappear. Many Philistine-style vessels are not decorated at all (Figs. 5.75:1–3; 5.76:1). Moreover, the differences between local-tradition and Philistine forms in ware properties and manufacturing techniques (which in any case were not always pronounced and clear-cut) virtually ceased to exist in Stratum V. The same applies to contemporary assemblages at Timnah Stratum V, with Philistine and non-Philistine forms made of the same fabrics.⁸⁹

Limited Phoenician influence is evidenced by two Stratum V bowls decorated with black and red concentric circles on the interior (Fig. 5.59:3, 6). This decoration is known in the north, as well as at Qasile, in the late Iron I.⁹⁰ In addition, the bichrome decoration on a closed vessel, possibly a strainer jug (Fig. 5.87:7), has affinities with decorated wares typical of the northern Coastal Plain.

The dating of Stratum V to the mid-11th century follows the sequence of Stratum VI, dated to the late 12th–early 11th centuries. As far as correlations with other Philistine sites are concerned, Ekron Stratum VC, with its rich Philistine 2 assemblage and paucity of Philistine 3 ware, correlates with Ashdod Stratum XI, while Ekron Strata VB and VA apparently correlate

86. Ben-Shlomo, Shai, and Maeir 2004: 16.

87. Ben-Shlomo, Shai, and Maeir 2004.

88. These data supersede the information presented in Dothan, Gitin, and Zukerman 2006: 94, in which Stratum VB is described as having a significant amount of Philistine 2 pottery. The interpretation of radiometric dates from this stratum by Finkelstein and Piasetzky (2007: 73–77), which is based on the inclusion of Ekron Stratum VB in the ‘Bichrome’ horizon, should be revised accordingly.

89. Panitz-Cohen 2006: 136.

90. See further under **IBL 10** in Chapter 5A.

with the poorly known early phase of Ashdod Stratum X.⁹¹

At Timnah, one Iron I level (Stratum V) was excavated. It yielded both Philistine 2 and Philistine 3 wares, as well as a small quantity of red-slipped bowls. Various types of local-tradition bowls with concentric circles or spirals on the interior, as well as cooking pots with a vertical triangular rim (of type **ICP 2**, Fig. 5.72:2), are common. Aegean-style cooking jugs (**ICJ 1**, Fig. 5.76:9) are attested in small numbers. Storage jars with a thickened rim (**ISJ 1**, Fig. 5.61:1) appear alongside those with a simple or concave rim (**ISJ 2**, Fig. 5.61:12). The Timnah Stratum V assemblage is therefore contemporaneous with Ekron Stratum V.⁹²

Chronological correlations between Ekron and Qasile are less straightforward, since these are also affected by regional differences and are of necessity tentative. The Philistine 2 assemblage from Qasile Stratum XII appears to be somewhat detached stylistically from Philistine 1 prototypes, since it lacks transitional forms and decorative motifs.⁹³ Although white slip is widespread only in Stratum XII, decorated Philistine pottery continues in diminishing numbers into Stratum X.⁹⁴ Philistine 3 forms, including red-slipped vessels, appear already in Stratum XI, and are common in Stratum X. It therefore seems that Qasile Stratum XII parallels Ekron Stratum VC, while Qasile Strata XI–X parallel Ekron Strata VB and VA. The clear affinities between Qasile Strata IX–VIII and Ekron Stratum IV support this correlation.⁹⁵

91. This stratum continues into the early Iron IIA, and also yielded pottery that is probably late Iron IIA in dating (*Ashdod V*: Figs. 45:9–11; 46:1; Ben-Shlomo 2005b: Fig. 3.74:2–3). Herzog and Singer-Avitz tentatively date this stratum to the early Iron IIA (2011: 170).

92. See Panitz-Cohen 2006: 137–38 for a similar view.

93. *Qasile 2*: 103–4.

94. *Qasile 2*: 105, Table II; see also n. 86 above.

95. These conclusions supersede the preliminary assessment of the excavators that Qasile Stratum X and Ekron Stratum IV are contemporaneous (Gitin 1989b: 26); see also Finkelstein and Piasetzky 2007: 73–77 for supporting radiometric dates.

STRATUM IVA–B (Figs. 5.88–5.112)

Most of the Stratum IV pottery comes from Areas IVNW.8, IVNW.9, and IVNW.24, the only grid squares not damaged by the Iron IIC Stratum IB/C building activities. Although the assemblage is large, it does not include all Stratum IV types—for example, while bowls are well represented, cooking pots and storage jars are not.

The Stratum IV assemblage differs from that of Stratum V in several important respects. In this assemblage, the number of ‘traditional’ Iron I Philistine types sharply diminishes and the Philistine 3 repertoire is limited almost exclusively to bowls and kraters (**IBL 25**, Fig. 5.112:9, **IKR 10**, Fig. 5.112:10, and their subtypes). Ware properties and manufacturing techniques are visually indistinguishable from those of other Stratum IV vessels. Finely-made vessels are uncommon both among the Philistine 3 wares (Fig. 5.112:2, 9) and in the rest of the Stratum IV assemblage (Fig. 5.103:1, 7–15). Painted decoration on Philistine 3 vessels, relatively common in Stratum VB, is very rare in Stratum IV, mainly consisting of simple horizontal bands and spirals in black monochrome, and only rarely in black and red (Figs. 5.99:9–15; 5.100:1–6 from Stratum IVB).

Red slip and hand-burnishing are predominant, particularly on bowls and kraters. In several Stratum IVA contexts, red-slipped pottery comprises close to 50% of the assemblage. Since some forms are red-slipped but not burnished (**IBL 18** and **IBL 18.1**, Fig. 5.104:1–16), the frequency of hand-burnishing is significantly lower.⁹⁶ Bowls and kraters are often slipped and burnished on the interior and upper exterior, usually with horizontal burnishing on the upper wall and either chordal or irregular burnishing on the lower interior. Some bowl types have a thin unburnished dark red slip that gives them a characteristic mottled appearance (primarily **IBL 6**, Fig. 5.104:17–21, and **IBL 18** and

96. For comparison, at Lachish, 74% of all the bowls from Level V are hand-burnished, as are 92% of all red-slipped bowls (Zimhoni 2004: 1675, 1678). The chronological significance of this difference between Ekron and Lachish is unclear; one possibility is that Lachish Level V is somewhat later than Ekron Stratum IV.

IBL 18.1, Fig. 5.104:1–16); this phenomenon is paralleled, for example, in Gezer Field VI Stratum 4 (= Strata X–IX) and Beth-Shemesh Stratum IIa (= Level 4).⁹⁷ Red slip and burnishing are frequently combined with black or black and white painted horizontal bands (or short lines across a bowl rim), usually on small closed vessels (Figs. 5.96:13; 5.98:2, 8; 5.110:8–9; 5.111:8).

Also in contrast to Strata VII–V, the Stratum IVA assemblage is well preserved. More than 100 complete or almost complete vessels were found on floor surfaces, 94 of which are illustrated. The assemblage is therefore more chronologically homogeneous than those from earlier contexts.

The predominant Stratum IV types are small round-sided bowls with an internally-thickened rim and a small carefully-shaped ring base (**IBL 3**, Fig. 5.101:12), small to medium carinated bowls with a vertical rim (**IBL 6**, Fig. 5.101:16–30), small to large red-slipped bowls with a slight carination and simple rim (**IBL 14**, Fig. 5.90:3–4 and **IBL 15**, Fig. 5.90:13–14), and small shallow red-slipped bowls with an in-curved upper wall (**IBL 18** and **IBL 18.1**, Fig. 5.104:1–16). For the first time in the Iron Age sequence at Ekron, various types of shallow bowls are more frequent than the characteristic round-sided types. Other common Stratum IV types are cooking pots with a concave rim and loop handles (**ICP 3**, Fig. 5.108:9) and storage jars with an ovoid body and simple or concave rim (**ISJ 2**, Fig. 5.109:7). Philistine 3 bell-shaped and straight-sided bowls (**IBL 25**, **IBL 25.1**, and **IBL 25.2**, Fig. 5.112:1–9) are well attested.

The morphological variety of bowls and kraters, particularly red-slipped examples, is extensive (Figs. 5.88–5.93, 5.101–5.108). Shallow red-slipped bowls with a grooved rim (**IBL 16**, Fig. 5.103:12–22) that first appear in small quantities in Strata VA–IVB become more common in Stratum IVA. Other notable Stratum IV types are red-slipped kraters with a thick hammerhead or bulbous rim (Figs. 5.92:1, 6; 5.107:13–15, 5.108:1–5), Philistine 3 kraters (Fig. 5.112:12–14), and chalices with a straight-sided bowl and sharply everted rim (**ICH 3**, Fig. 5.92:13–15).

The single clear example of a cooking jug from Stratum IV (**IJUG 2**, Fig. 5.110:2) might be a later

development of **ICJ 1** (Fig. 5.55:1) attested in Iron IIA contexts at other sites. As mentioned above, the paucity of cooking jugs in the Stratum IV assemblage might be the result of the chances of discovery, particularly since cooking jugs with a ring base are well represented in better-preserved Iron IIA Philistine contexts.⁹⁸

Also notable is the virtual absence of Cypriot and Phoenician imports. The fragment of a closed Phoenician Bichrome vessel found in a Post-Stratum IVA context (Fig. 5.114:5) most probably originated in Stratum IV. The only other possible evidence for imports is represented by two small fragments of a Black-on-Red juglet (Fig. 5.114:18) and one of a Cypriot White Painted bowl (Fig. 5.114:17), all found in a Post-Stratum IV context, and their stratigraphic origin is unclear. Even small sites located further inland from Ekron have yielded Cypriot and Phoenician imports—like the Phoenician Bichrome globular jug from Masos Stratum II⁹⁹ and two Cypro-Geometric barrel juglets from Khirbet Qeiyafa¹⁰⁰—further indicating the incompleteness of the Ekron Stratum IV assemblage.

A few vessels from Stratum IV, however, exhibit the influence of Cypriot and Phoenician traditions. A flat-based thin-walled bowl with dark red slip and dense hand-burnish (**IBL 12.2**, Fig. 5.103:1) belongs to the ‘thin Samaria Ware’ family. Its Phoenician prototype is well attested in the north, but in the south, it is both very rare and known only from 8th century and later contexts. Another flat-based bowl from the same stratum (**IBL 14**, Fig. 5.103:2) is a thicker-walled version of this form. A deep hemispherical bowl with a small flat base (**IBL 16**, Fig. 5.103:19) was possibly inspired by Phoenician hemispherical bowls. A chalice/incense burner with applied drooping petals (Fig. 5.106:6) is of a type most probably influenced by Cypriot bronze vessels. A rare jar-krater with a vertical neck and flat everted rim (**IKR 3**, Fig. 5.93:6–7) is probably related to Phoenician and Cypriot amphoroid kraters. The black painted decoration on a fragmentary red-slipped amphora with ridges and knobs that imitate metal vessels (**IAMP 1**, Fig. 5.109:9) is probably of Cypriot inspiration. Two spherical jugs with a high

97. *Gezer IV* (HUC): 122; *Ain Shems V*: 135; Bunimovitz and Lederman 2001: 138, n. 29.

98. Ben-Shlomo et al. 2008; Herzog and Singer-Avitz 2011: 162.

99. *Māšōš*: Pl. 146:1.

100. Gilboa 2012.

ridged neck (**IJUG 9**, Fig. 5.96:13–14), three globular juglets with a rounded or ring base (**IJUL 5–5.1**, Fig. 5.111:7–9), and a lentoid flask with an elongated neck (**IFL 2**, Fig. 5.98:2) represent additional examples of Phoenician or Cypriot influence in the Stratum IV assemblage. Except for one of the juglets (Fig. 5.111:7), these vessels are red-slipped and decorated with black and white concentric circles. A globular flask-juglet with two loop handles, decorated with intersecting horizontal bands on the shoulder and concentric circles on the body (**IFL 3**, Fig. 5.111:10), is also of Cypro-Phoenician influence, although there are no exact parallels. The cumulative evidence for Phoenician and Cypriot-style features in the Stratum IV pottery, although not significant numerically, is more substantial than in Stratum V. Together with various types of small finds of the same cultural affiliations, these ceramic features demonstrate the intensification of cultural interaction between Philistia and its northern neighbors in the late Iron I to early Iron IIA.

Nine vessels from Stratum IV were sampled for provenance, but only four of these, all Late Philistine Decorated Ware, can be attributed to a clear geographical area.¹⁰¹ an amphora (Fig. 5.109:11) was imported from the coast (probably Ashdod), and a strainer jug (Fig. 5.11:8), flask (Fig. 5.98:2) and globular jug (Fig. 5.96:13) were made of clays characteristic of the western Shephelah, probably at Ekron itself. This fits the general pattern of production and distribution of Late Philistine Decorated Ware: most of the vessels from Ekron, Ashdod, and Šafi/Gath were produced locally, with the minority imported from other Philistine sites.¹⁰²

As for chronology, since the last two phases of Stratum V are correlated with the Qasile X horizon, representing the last phase of the Iron I, it can be assumed that Stratum IV was founded at the very end of this period or during the Iron I–II transition. In absolute terms, the foundation of Stratum IV can be dated to the end of the 11th–beginning of the 10th century BCE.¹⁰³ As relative and absolute dating of the end of this stratum is problematic, there are two possibilities:

1. Ekron was destroyed in the first quarter of the 10th century BCE, at the very end of the Iron I,¹⁰⁴ based on the assumption that the various Philistine 3 types attested in Stratum IV belong exclusively to the late Iron I horizon. This is the occupation sequence generally followed in this publication, and it also allows for the scenario according to which Timnah Stratum IV was constructed after the Iron I city of Ekron declined.¹⁰⁵

2. The two sub-phases of Ekron Stratum IV belong to the Iron I–II transition and to the early Iron IIA horizon (dated to the 10th century BCE). It is unknown when in the 10th century BCE Ekron was destroyed, but it is possible that it continued to exist until the middle of that century.¹⁰⁶ The comparative chronological chart in Table 5B.1 and the discussion below follow this dating of Ekron Stratum IV.

The Stratum IV assemblage includes several types that are characteristic of the early Iron IIA, such as small to medium round-sided bowls with a rounded or beveled grooved rim (**IBL 16**, Fig. 5.103:12–22), small shallow red-slipped bowls with an in-curved rim (**IBL 18** and **IBL 18.1**, Fig. 5.104:1–16),¹⁰⁷ kraters with a thick hammerhead rim (**IKR 1.1**, Fig. 5.92:1; **IKR 1.3**, Fig.

(2004: 229), this would leave a mere 20–25 years (until Shoshenq I's campaign) for the early Iron IIA. According to the 'Low Chronology', this transition took place "not-too-late in the second half of the 10th century BCE" (Finkelstein and Fantalkin 2012: 41).

104. Gitin 1998: 167.

105. As suggested in *Timnah II*: 278.

106. For the correlation between Shoshenq I's campaign of 930–925 BCE (Na'aman 1998: 267) and the end of the early Iron IIA, see Herzog and Singer-Avitz 2004: 229–35; Mazar 2005: 19–20. Toponyms from the southern Coastal Plain are absent in the list of towns conquered by Shoshenq I, and the differentiation between early and late phases of the Iron IIA in this region follows ceramic criteria from inland sites, first and foremost Arad (Herzog and Singer-Avitz 2011: 159–60).

107. This type is distinct from the deeper bowl with an in-curving sidewall already known in the late Iron I (e.g., *Qasile 2*: Fig. 39:3–4, 6 from Stratum X). Mazar and Panitz-Cohen correctly limit the chronological and regional distribution of this type to the western Shephelah and Coastal Plain (Gezer, Timnah, Beth-Shemesh, Lachish, and Ekron) in the early Iron IIA (*Timnah II*: 34; see also Dagan 2010: Fig. 247.3:5, 10 [Alya]).

101. Ben-Shlomo 2006a: 190.

102. Ben-Shlomo 2006a: 208.

103. Following the 'Modified Conventional Chronology', according to which the Iron I ended ca. 980 BCE (Mazar 2005: 21). While Herzog and Singer-Avitz prefer a mid-10th century BCE date for the Iron I–II transition

5.108:4), and Black Juglets (**IJUL 4**, Fig. 5.97:4–5). The frequency of red slip and hand-burnishing in Stratum IV is also an Iron IIA feature.¹⁰⁸

In Philistia, Ekron Stratum IV can be correlated with Ashdod Stratum X,¹⁰⁹ Safi/Gath Stratum A4,¹¹⁰ Timnah Stratum IV (particularly Stratum IVB, in which Philistine 3 types are well attested),¹¹¹ and Qasile Strata IX–VIII.¹¹² Parallels from Ashkelon are less clear, since Phase 17 in Grid 38 apparently included several sub-phases, each with a significantly different ceramic assemblage.¹¹³ Comparisons between Ekron and sites outside Philistia are more problematic due to regional differences among the assemblages. Based on the parallels presented in Chapter 5A, Ekron Stratum IV is roughly contemporaneous with Lachish Level V, Arad Stratum XII, Beersheba Strata VII–VI,¹¹⁴

Beth-Shemesh Level 4 (= Stratum IIA),¹¹⁵ and the Negev fortress sites of Masos.¹¹⁶ It is possible, however, that some or all of these strata overlap with Ekron Stratum IV and continue thereafter, through the early Iron IIA.¹¹⁷ Together with the differences between the assemblages from Philistia and its eastern neighbors, they have numerous features in common, both in terms of form and decoration. Thus, as mentioned above, unburnished ‘mottled’ red slip is a feature both in the Ekron Stratum IV assemblage and in those of the non-Philistine sites of Gezer and Beth-Shemesh. Various types of shallow round-sided and carinated bowls, kraters with a thick hammerhead rim, and cooking pots with a concave rim are common at sites in the Shephelah on both sides of the Philistine border.¹¹⁸ It seems, therefore, that a significant proportion of the pottery used in Philistine and non-Philistine towns in this region was produced in the same workshops, and that the distribution of these wares crossed cultural (and perhaps also political) borders. It is much more questionable that this ceramic phenomenon stemmed from political factors, such as Judahite political domination or influence in eastern Philistia in the early Iron IIA.¹¹⁹ Although the biblical narrative does indicate such Judahite political activity in the region during

108. Herzog and Singer-Avitz 2004: 209–11. Red slip appears on 58% of the assemblage from Timnah Stratum IV (*Timnah II*: 146, Table 17), 46% of the assemblage from Beersheba Stratum VII (Singer-Avitz 2012: 179), and on 66% of the bowls from Lachish Stratum V (Zimhoni 2004: 1675).

109. Ben-Shlomo 2005a: 9, Table 1.1. Ashdod Stratum X is insufficiently known, and may have had a long life span. In general, the stratigraphic evidence from Ashdod is somewhat puzzling, as, in contrast to Ekron, the Philistine 3 assemblage does not appear in a discrete stratum (except perhaps in Stratum XB in Area G), which creates the impression that Iron I Philistine wares disappeared abruptly after Stratum XI (see also Mazar 2008: 94–95). Regarding this phenomenon, Finkelstein and Singer-Avitz postulate a chronological gap between Strata XI and X (during the Qasile X horizon) (2001: 241–42; 2004: 125–27), a possible but by no means the only explanation.

110. Zukerman 2012: 301–3.

111. *Timnah II*: 156, 273–76.

112. *Qasile 2*: 127–28; for the dating of these strata to the 10th century BCE, see also Herzog and Singer-Avitz 2011; Zukerman 2012: 269–70, 302–3.

113. As described in Stager et al. 2008: 271: “Ceramically, Phase 17 begins with the white-slipped Philistine forms and concludes with the introduction of red-washed forms and red-slipped and hand-burnished forms—the so-called Ashdod Ware or Late Philistine Decorated Ware.”

114. See the discussions in *Timnah II*: 185, n. 43; Zukerman 2012: 270.

115. Beth-Shemesh Level 4 (= Stratum IIA), attributed to “the final phase of Iron I occupation,” parallels Qasile Stratum XI and mainly (Bunimovitz and Lederman 2006: 411, 419). The pottery from this level in Bunimovitz and Lederman 2006: Fig. 2, however, is very similar to that from Ekron Stratum IV and other strata attributed to the early Iron IIA (see also *Timnah II*: 274).

116. The stratigraphy and typology of the assemblages from Masos are problematic (see also Singer-Avitz 2010: 81, n. 4). Although the correlation between various excavation areas and structures is not always clear, taken as a whole, the pottery from Strata II–I most probably dates to the early Iron IIA (see also Herzog and Singer-Avitz 2004: 222–23).

117. It is also possible that Ekron Stratum IV ended even before some of these settlements were founded.

118. Panitz-Cohen 2010: 129.

119. For the view that the rise of the Israelite kingdom affected the material culture of Philistia in the 10th century BCE, see *Qasile 2*: 127–28; Gitin 1989b: 41; Faust and Lev-Tov 2011: 24–26.

the United Monarchy, archaeological corroboration is lacking.

Another pertinent recently published assemblage comes from a (burial?) cave at Khirbet el-ʿAlya, near Khirbet Qeiyafa.¹²⁰ In addition to the standard early Iron IIA types—small shallow bowls with an in-curved rim, carinated kraters with a vertical upper wall and thick hammerhead rim, and cooking pots with a concave rim—the assemblage includes a number of Philistine 3 bowls and kraters, as well as a globular short-necked krater of Late Philistine Decorated Ware.¹²¹ This evidence supports the suggestion that Philistine 3 pottery continues in small amounts into the early Iron IIA, as seen at Ekron and Timnah.¹²²

The excavation results from Ekron have some bearing on the debate concerning the dating of Khirbet Qeiyafa in the Judahite Shephelah, near the Elah Valley. While the excavators date the site to the very early Iron IIA,¹²³ a late Iron I date has been proposed on the basis of an analysis of the pottery.¹²⁴ Bearing in mind ceramic regionality,¹²⁵ comparisons between the pottery from Ekron and Qeiyafa can be summarized as follows. Shallow round-sided bowls

from Qeiyafa, frequently with an in-curved rim (Kang and Garfinkel 2009b: Fig. 6.1:1–5, 7–13) parallel types **IBL 14** (Fig. 5.90:3), **IBL 15** (Fig. 5.79:11), **IBL 18** (Fig. 5.104:1), and **IBL 18.1** (Fig. 5.104:10), which are very rare in Ekron Stratum V but common in Stratum IV. Small deep round-sided bowls with a simple rim (**IBL 1**, Fig. 5.38:28) and cyma-shaped bowls (**IBL 8**, Fig. 5.58:13) attested in Ekron Strata VII–V do not appear at Qeiyafa at all. Carinated bowls with a vertical upper wall (**IBL 6**, Fig. 5.104:18) are common at Qeiyafa (Kang and Garfinkel 2009b: Fig. 6.3:1–14) and Ekron Stratum IV, but are rare in Stratum V. Red slip and hand-burnishing, mainly on bowls, are rare both at Qeiyafa and Ekron Stratum V (although common in Stratum IV). Chalices with a carinated bowl and everted rim (Kang and Garfinkel 2009b: Fig. 6.8:1, 3–4, 8) are limited to Ekron Stratum IV (**ICH 3**, Fig. 5.92:13–15).¹²⁶ Plain carinated kraters with a triangular rim (Kang and Garfinkel 2009b: Fig. 6.6:1–4 [variants of **IKR1**]) are attested in Ekron Stratum V (and earlier) and rare in Stratum IV. This krater type, however, appears in the clearly Iron IIA Khirbet el-ʿAlya assemblage.¹²⁷ The red-slipped krater with a hammerhead rim (Kang and Garfinkel 2009b: Fig. 6.6:6) is attested at Ekron only in Stratum IVA (**IKR 1**, Fig. 5.107:12–14). Cooking pots with a simple rim (Kang and Garfinkel 2009b: Fig. 6.13:3) do not appear at Ekron; those with a concave rim are predominant both at Qeiyafa (Kang and Garfinkel 2009b: Fig. 6.13:4–7) and in Ekron Stratum IV (**ICP 3**, Fig. 5.94:7–10). Storage jars with an ovoid body, slightly carinated shoulder, short neck, and simple rim (Kang and Garfinkel 2009b: Fig. 6.23:1–10) parallel **ISJ 2** (Fig. 5.95:15–17, 19–21), which appears in both Strata V and IV. Finally, Black Juglets (Garfinkel and Kang 2011: 177) are represented at Ekron by two examples, both from Stratum IVB (**IJUL 4**, Fig. 5.97:4–5).¹²⁸

120. Dagan 2010: Figs. 247.3–247.6 (ʿAlya).

121. Dagan 2010: Fig. 247.4:7 (ʿAlya).

122. *Timnah II*: Pls. 1:4; 2:6–12; 5:13; 7:5; 10:1; 79:2–3.

123. Garfinkel and Ganor 2009; Kang and Garfinkel 2009a; 2009b; Garfinkel and Kang 2011. Since according to the ‘Traditional Chronology’, the Iron I ended ca. 980 BCE, the excavators’ absolute dates of the late 11th–early 10th centuries /1025–975 BCE seem to be somewhat too early.

124. Singer-Avitz 2010; 2012. Finkelstein and Piasetsky (2010) interpret the ¹⁴C dates from Qeiyafa as indicating a ca. 1050–925 BCE range for the site’s life span (for a critical discussion of this view, see Garfinkel and Kang 2011: 178–80).

125. As in the case of the chronological correlation between Ekron and Qasile. Based on the finds from Qeiyafa, the excavators convincingly argue for an inland (Judahite) cultural affiliation of the site (Kang and Garfinkel 2009b: 146). Therefore, ceramic types related to a Philistine-style assemblage, such as debased bell-shaped bowls and kraters (absent at Qeiyafa), as well as pyxides and strainer jugs with ‘Philistine Red Slip’ decoration (Kang and Garfinkel 2009b), should not be considered relevant to the discussion, as their appearance (or lack thereof) might stem from regionality rather than chronology.

126. This chalice is rare in the late Iron I and more common in Iron IIA (see also Zukerman 2012: 280).

127. Dagan 2010: Figs. 247.4:1–4, 16; 247.5:1–4 (ʿAlya).

128. A single Black Juglet from Beth-Shemesh Stratum III has been used as an argument for the late Iron I dating of Qeiyafa (Singer-Avitz 2012: 180). This vessel, however, found in the early Ain Shems excavations, cannot represent a reliable chronological indicator, especially since it is the only Black Juglet in the entire southern

Thus, a number of bowls, chalices, red-slipped kraters, cooking pots with a concave rim, and Black Juglets from Qeiyafa have parallels in Stratum IV at Ekron; ovoid storage jars appear both in late Iron I Stratum V and in Stratum IV; and the presence of plain carinated kraters combined with the general paucity of red slip and burnishing at Qeiyafa is echoed in Ekron Stratum V. In light of Mazar's conclusion that red slip and burnishing first appeared in Philistia and only later spread to other regions,¹²⁹ the chronological significance of this surface treatment in the Qeiyafa assemblage vis-à-vis Ekron is unclear.¹³⁰ The absence of the small deep round-sided and the cyma-shaped bowl typical of the Iron I at both Qeiyafa and Ekron Stratum IV is significant. It can be concluded that the Qeiyafa assemblage mainly parallels that of Ekron Stratum IV, with some features paralleled in Stratum V or both Strata V and IV. This correlation accords with the conclusion of the Qeiyafa excavators that the assemblage from the site, while retaining some late Iron I traditions, dates to the early Iron IIA.¹³¹

IRON I MATERIAL FROM STRATA IIA AND I CONTEXTS (Figs. 5.113–5.114)

Most of the illustrated material was found in loci stratigraphically attributed to Strata IIA and I, but these vessels could securely be assigned to the Stratum IV assemblage on typological grounds (Figs. 5.113; 5.114:2–10, 12). Since the assemblages from Strata IIA and I date to the late 8th–7th centuries and are very different from that of Stratum IV, the typological separation between the two and the identification of residual material in the latter pose no difficulty. The presence of late Iron I/early Iron IIA pottery in later contexts could result either from redeposition or from the difficulty in distinguishing between Strata IIA and I fills and Stratum IV debris during the excavation process. In addition, three late Iron I/early Iron IIA vessels from unstratified clean-up loci are illustrated as representing new or insufficiently known types (Fig. 5.114:1, 11, 13).

Levant attributed to an Iron I context, casting doubt on its provenience.

129. See n. 77 above.

130. It is also possible that the paucity of red slip and burnishing in the Qeiyafa assemblage is connected to the special nature of the site, as suggested by the frequency of red slip in the assemblage from the contemporary nearby site of Khirbet el-ʿAlya (Dagan 2010: Figs. 247.3:1, 3–11, 13–14).

131. As in the case of the end of Ekron Stratum IV, however, establishing a precise date for the occupation at Qeiyafa within the early Iron IIA is problematic.

CHAPTER 6

IRON AGE I CERAMIC SMALL FINDS, LITHIC SEALS, AND CLAY SEALINGS

David Ben-Shlomo and Trude Dothan

This chapter includes 12 categories of a selection of Iron Age I ceramic small finds and lithic seals from Field IV Lower. The finds within each category are arranged by type and presented by stratum.¹

KERNOI

Cat. No. 6.1: Obj. No. 652, Bucket No. IVNW.9.172, Surface 9014P, Building 350, Room a, Stratum IVA. Ring kernos with two animals (goats?) and broken spout, white slip, red and brown bands (Fig. 6.1:1).² Length: 21.5 cm; height: 8.8 cm; width: 4.5 cm; diameter: 16 cm.

This ring kernos, almost half of which was preserved, is part of an assemblage containing mainly Egyptian artifacts and red-slipped and burnished pottery, all typical of the late 11th–early 10th centuries BCE.³ The kernos has two hollow non-spouted animals, possibly goats, in a heraldic stance on either side of a hole in the ring representing the place of another kernos vessel that was not preserved, perhaps from which the animals were drinking. The animals are naturalistically modeled, with a cylindrical body and applied pointed tail; one is female, the udder applied on the stomach. The very long applied legs are attached to the sides of the kernos. The shape of the body and udder suggest that these animals are probably goats, but the heads are broken off; they could also be ibex or sheep.

No parallel has been found for this ‘goat kernos’ or for the style in which the animals are modeled, apart from a possible kernos fragment from Tell eš-Šafi/Gath.⁴ The composition of two animals drinking from a vessel between them, however, does appear on a kernos from Megiddo Stratum VI.⁵ Another possibility is that the missing object between the animals was a tree. The Canaanite motif of two animals, usually goats or ibex, on either side of a sacred tree is well known during the Late Bronze and Iron Ages.⁶

Cat. No. 6.2: Obj. No. 4916, Bucket No. IVNE.23.314, Fill 23075, Building 354, Rooms a and a1, Stratum VC. Handmade, naturalistically-modeled pomegranate kernos vessel with handle, hollow body, and brown decoration (Fig. 6.1:3).⁷

Height: 7.5 cm; diameter: 6 cm.

A similar pomegranate kernos vessel was found in a cache of special finds in a 12th century context at Gezer.⁸

Cat. No. 6.3: Obj. No. 9638, Bucket No. IVNW.27.225, Fill 27053, Open Area 361, Stratum VB.

Bowl-shaped kernos vessel with white slip and brown decoration (Fig. 6.1:2).

Height: 4.6 cm; width: 3.9 cm; diameter: 5.8 cm.

Other kernos fragments from Field IV Lower were found in Building 353 Room a (Obj. Nos. 4954, 7787, Stratum VIA) and Area IVNW.41 (Obj. No. 2938, balk-trim).

1. Detailed reports on the ceramic objects from Ekron, including contextual, technological, chronological, and stylistic analyses, will be published in *Ekron* 14/1–2.

2. See also Ben-Shlomo 2008b: Fig. 10.

3. Gitin and Dothan 1987: 204–5; Dothan and Dothan 1992: Pl. 32.

4. Avissar 2004: 54.

5. May 1935: Pl. XVI.

6. Beck 1982: 13–16, Fig. 4.

7. See also Dothan and Ben-Shlomo 2007: 7–8, Fig. 9:1.

8. *Gezer I–III* (PEF): Fig. 390:1.

ZOOMORPHIC VESSELS AND FIGURINES

Zoomorphic Vessels

This relatively large group includes zoomorphic libation vessels, vessel fragments, and head spouts, some of which may belong to kernoï. Only the almost complete or well-preserved items are discussed in detail below.

Bovine libation vessels

Cat. No. 6.4: Obj. No. 7674, Bucket No. IVNW.25.330, Surface 25097.1, Open Area 358, Stratum VIIIB.

Almost complete bovine libation vessel with applied filling spout and handle (Fig. 6.2:2).⁹

Length: 18.5 cm; height: 10 cm; width: 6.2 cm; body diameter: 6 cm.

The body of this vessel was handmade of rather coarse clay with many visible large inclusions. A pinched ridge on the neck depicts the dewlap and a small protrusion on the nape represents the hump, which is typical of Asiatic zebu (*Bos indicus*). The four applied legs spread outward in a 'flying gallop' stance. The vessel is incised near the neck and along the body, and there is also some scraping near the legs. Its capacity is ca. 0.16 liters. The naturalistic modeling of the head and limbs is not common in zoomorphic vessels of the Late Bronze or Iron Ages in Palestine.¹⁰

Cat. No. 6.5: Obj. No. 6691, Bucket No. IVNW.26.326, Surface 26110, Building 356, Stratum VIB.

Horned head spout, broken at neck (Fig. 6.2:1).

Length: 5.5 cm; height: 3.2 cm; width: 3.1 cm.

The shape of the head suggests that this spout comes from a bovine vessel of a similar type as **Cat. No. 6.4**.

Libation vessel of animal bearing jars

Cat. No. 6.6: Obj. No. 4661, Bucket No. IVNW.27.118, Surface 27040, Open Area 361, Stratum VA.

Almost complete libation vessel in the form of an equine bearing two jars or loads (Fig. 6.2:3).¹¹

Length: 15.5 cm; height: 12 cm; width: 6.5 cm.

The animal is probably a horse or donkey, as indicated by its incised mane and vertical ears. The two applied eyes have vertically incised pupils and curly hair is depicted between the ears. The cylindrical wheelmade body, with a 0.17 liter capacity, has two perforations on which miniature vessels had been attached, one of which was partly preserved, serving as filling spouts. The tail is depicted as a vertical strip of clay applied on the rear of the vessel.

Terracottas depicting beasts bearing loads appear in Palestine from the Chalcolithic period.¹² Several Late Bronze Age examples of this type of zoomorphic vessel come from Megiddo¹³ and Beth-Shean.¹⁴ The hornless animals, presumably donkeys or mules, carry two Canaanite jars, which usually serve as filling spouts. The occurrence of this type of vessel in the Iron I can be seen as a continuation of the Canaanite tradition. These vessels seem to have become more popular in the late Iron Age. Many come from tombs, and probably served as containers for sustenance for the deceased in the afterlife. They apparently reflect the economic importance of donkeys or mules in the Bronze and Iron Ages, rather than representing a divinity or otherwise directly related to cult. While a funerary context for these vessels is lacking at Miqne-Ekron, they are known from burials at Beth-Shemesh, Lachish, and Ialysos on Rhodes.¹⁵

Philistine 1 (Mycenaean IIC:1) bird askoi

Cat. No. 6.7: Obj. No. 7023, Bucket No. IVNW.26.294, Debris 26115, Open Area 358, Stratum VIIA.

Two body fragments of wheelmade bird askos with monochrome 'closed ladder' decoration (Philistine 1 fine ware) (Fig. 6.3:2).

Length: 2.4 cm; height: 3.4 cm; thickness: 0.8 cm.

Cat. No. 6.8: Obj. No. 6630, Bucket No. IVNW.43.401, Surface 43105, Building 357, Stratum VIB.

Almost complete bird askos, handle missing, monochrome decoration (Philistine 1 fine ware) (Fig. 6.3:1).¹⁶

9. See also Ben-Shlomo 2008b: Fig. 9:1.

10. Ben-Shlomo 2008b.

11. See also Ben-Shlomo 2008b: Fig. 9:2.

12. Epstein 1985.

13. *Megiddo II*: Pl. 247:6, 8.

14. Beth-Shean 1993: 176, Fig. 95:4.

15. For further discussion, see Gershuny 1991: 23–24.

16. See also Ben-Shlomo 2008b: Fig. 1:2.

Length: 9.6 cm; height: 4.2 cm; diameter: 4.2 cm.

The monochrome decoration in a net pattern covers the entire vessel except for its bottom. A similar Mycenaean IIIC:1b bird askos comes from Maa-Palaeokastro Floor II.¹⁷

These two small bird askoi found in early Iron I strata are made of a fine, light-colored, well-levigated fabric designated Philistine 1 ware. The vessel was created by folding a wheelmade slab or shallow bowl into an ovoid body. The slab was seamed on the upper part of the vessel, where a handle was attached. Thus, one end has a small trefoil opening, while the other is closed and pointed. These askoi have monochrome brown decoration consisting of a 'closed ladder' or net pattern on both sides of the vessel, decorations typical of Mycenaean IIIC:1b pottery.¹⁸ These objects are identified as bird askoi on the basis of parallels from Cyprus and the Aegean. The manufacturing technique, ware, form, and decoration are foreign to the Canaanite pottery tradition.

Other zoomorphic vessel fragments

Wings

Cat. No. 6.9: Obj. No. 5959, Bucket No. IVNW.26.217, Installation 26096, Building 356, Stratum VIA.

Wing from bird vessel/bowl.

Length: 2.9 cm; width: 2.8 cm.

Cat. No. 6.10: Obj. No. 2283, Bucket No. IVNW.8.312, Surface 8038P, Building 350, Room b (*bamah* room), Stratum VC.

Triangular wing with red and black band decoration from bird vessel/bowl (Fig. 6.3:3).

Length: 4.7 cm; height: 3.7 cm; width: 1.2 cm.

Other examples of mostly triangular-shaped wings that may belong to bird vessels or bird bowls come from Building 350 Room a (Obj. Nos. 1453–1454, Stratum IVA).

Bodies

Cat. No. 6.11: Obj. No. 4694, Bucket No. IVNE.23.281, Constructional Fill 23075, Building 354, Rooms a and a1, Stratum VC.

Cylindrical body of small libation vessel with Philistine 2 (Bichrome) decoration (Fig. 6.5:2).¹⁹

Length: 11.8 cm; height: 7.4 cm; width: 5.9 cm; diameter of body: 6 cm.

The vessel has a capacity of ca. 0.125 liters. Although the animal depicted cannot be positively identified, the stout body and dewlap indicate a bovine. The Philistine character of this vessel is attested by the decoration of red and black straight and wavy lines and spirals over a white slip. The patterns are not symmetrical and are carelessly executed. The decoration of common Philistine pottery motifs does not depict realistic features of the animal, nor do they conform to the shape of the vessel. A similar vessel comes from Tel Dor.²⁰ Another hornless long-necked head spout (probably of a bird) also has Philistine 2 (Bichrome) decoration (see **Cat. No. 6.15**, Fig. 6.5:1). Other zoomorphic vessel fragments with this decoration come from Building 350 Rooms a/f (Obj. No. 9641, Stratum VC) and Open Area 361 (Obj. No. 5687, Stratum VC).

Head spouts

Cat. No. 6.12: Obj. No. 4723, Bucket No. IVNE.25.334, Debris 25058, Building 355E, Room b, Stratum VIA. Head spout of equine vessel (Fig. 6.4:1).

Length: 3.9 cm; height: 3.8 cm; width: 2.2 cm.

Spout in the shape of a donkey head with naturalistically modeled ears and red decoration on the head that may depict the muzzle. This object could have been the head spout of a laden-beast vessel.

Cat. No. 6.13: Obj. No. 5686, Bucket No. IVNW.27.257, Sump 27057, Open Area 361, Stratum VC.

Red-slipped horned head spout fragment, with horns created by pinching back of head (Fig. 6.4:2).

Height: 2.8 cm; width: 2.8 cm.

Cat. No. 6.14: Obj. No. 2247, Bucket No. IVNW.8.303, Surface 8034P, Building 350, Room b (*bamah* room), Stratum VB.

17. *Maa-Palaeokastro*: 119, Pls. LX:544, CLXXXIII:544.

18. For the production technology for this type of vessel, see Glanzman 1987; Guggisberg 1996: 7–14, Fig. 7:5.

19. See also Ben-Shlomo 2008b: Fig. 2:1.

20. E. Stern 2006: 391, Fig. 4:a.

Complete hornless head spout and neck, red-slipped and burnished, with white bands on neck and white stripe on head (Fig. 6.4:3).

Length: 2.7 cm; height: 5.3 cm; width: 2.5 cm.

Cat. No. 6.15: Obj. No. 2322, Bucket No. IVNW.39.35, Scoop Debris 39011, Open Area 640a, Pre-Stratum IC. Hornless head spout and neck with white slip and reddish-brown and black decoration (Fig. 6.5:1).²¹

Length: 4.7 cm; height: 7.5 cm; width: 2.5 cm.

The very long handmade neck is decorated in the Philistine 2 (Bichrome) style. An unusual protrusion is applied on the forehead, and the snout and eyes are also painted. This head spout may depict a horse, with the forehead protrusion representing the mane, but a more plausible possibility is that it depicts a bird, similar to the bird vessels from Tell Abu Hawam²² and Cyprus.²³ A similarly long-necked head spout found at Busayra was identified as a camel.²⁴

A total of 12 other fragments of zoomorphic vessels from Field IV Lower include body fragments with intake spouts from Building 357 (Obj. No. 6965, Stratum VIIB), Building 352 (Obj. No. 6768, Strata VIIA–VIB), Building 356 (Obj. No. 6735, Stratum VIB), and Area IVNW.23 (Obj. No. 1945, clean-up); and leg and/or body fragments from Building 354 Room c (Obj. No. 11361, Stratum VIIB), Building 355E (Obj. No. 4834, Stratum VIA [Room b]; Obj. No. 4658, Stratum VC), Building 350 Room f (Obj. No. 5519, Stratum VA; Obj. No. 11359, clean-up), Open Area 361 (Obj. No. 4471, Stratum IVB; Obj. No. 11362, Stratum IVA), and Area IVNE.9 (Obj. No. 4617, clean-up).

Zoomorphic Figurines

Philistine 1 (Mycenaean IIIC:1) bovine figurines

Cat. No. 6.16: Obj. No. 6461, Bucket No. IVNW.42.336, pebble Surface 42119, Open Area 358, Stratum VIIB.

Hind fragment of bovine figurine with broken-off applied tail (Fig. 6.6:2).

Length: 3.0 cm; height: 2.8 cm; width: 2.7 cm.

A small pierced hole in the lower part might represent the female genitalia. The figurine, decorated with

brown vertical stripes on the body (at least three on each side) and a horizontal stripe along the back and tail, is made of well levigated and fired clay. It belongs to an important group of Philistine 1 (Mycenaean IIIC:1) decorated bovine figurines that appears thus far only in the early Iron I levels at Ekron.²⁵ The decoration and body shape have parallels among Mycenaean bovine figurines from the late 13th–early 12th century in the Aegean and Cyprus.²⁶

Other quadruped figurines

Cat. No. 6.17: Obj. No. 3379, Bucket No. IVNW.41.191, construction Fill 41040.1, Open Area 358, Stratum VIA.

Body fragment of quadruped figurine (Fig. 6.6:3).

Length: 5.1 cm; height: 2.8 cm; width: 3.6 cm.

Based on the stumpy body shape, this is a bovine figurine; it has traces of four broken-off legs and a broken-off uplifted tail.

Cat. No. 6.18: Obj. No. 2148, Bucket No. IVNW.23.48, construction Fill 23017, Building 350, Room d, Stratum IVA/B.

Body fragment of quadruped figurine; soot marks (Fig. 6.6:5).

Length: 5 cm; height: 2.7 cm; width: 2.0 cm.

Based on the stumpy body shape, this is a bovine figurine; it has traces of a broken-off uplifted tail and a broken-off head.

Cat. No. 6.19: Obj. No. 2161, Bucket No. IVNW.40.76, construction Fill 40017, Building 350, Room d, Stratum IVB.

Body fragment of quadruped figurine with traces of three legs; made of coarse clay (Fig. 6.6:6).

Length: 4.2 cm; height: 3.1 cm; width: 2.2 cm.

Cat. No. 6.20: Obj. No. 1625, Bucket No. IVNW.25.195, Surface 25050P, Building 350, Room e, Stratum IVA.

21. See also Ben-Shlomo 2008b: Fig. 3.

22. Anati 1959: 95, Fig. 5.

23. Pieridou 1970: Pl. XVI:2.

24. Amr 1980: 217, Fig. 176.

25. For an example from Field INE East Slope, see Ben-Shlomo 2006c: 190, 202, Cat. No. 6, Fig. 5.1:1, with references.

26. This is French's "spine type" (1971: 151); for an example from Tiryns, see Weber-Hiden 1990: Pl. 45.117; for an example from Enkomi, see also Ben-Shlomo and Press 2009: 60.

Torso of quadruped figurine with traces of three broken-off legs; made of poorly-fired, coarse clay; soot marks (Fig. 6.6:4).

Length: 6.0 cm; height: 3.1 cm; width: 2.5 cm.

The fingernail marks on the body and back probably depict the hair, and the perforation in the rear stomach probably represents the female genitalia.

Other zoomorphic figurine fragments

Cat. No. 6.21: Obj. No. 5787, Bucket No. IVNW.27.261, Silo 27068, Open Area 361, Stratum VC.

Head of bird with applied eyes, curved neck, and delicate pointed beak; covered by soot (Fig. 6.6:1).

Height: 3.9 cm; width: 1.4 cm.

This head of a duck or swan probably comes from a bird bowl similar to those found at Ashdod²⁷ and Tell Qasile²⁸ or from a bird-shaped vessel or figurine.

Other types of fragmentary zoomorphic terracottas include a possible zoomorphic head-cup (Obj. No. 4836, Building 355E Room b, Stratum VIA).

Another 17 fragments from either figurines or vessels, usually legs and horns, were found in Field IV Lower, mostly in Iron I contexts. That many depicted bovines is indicated by their stumpy body shape that is ovoid in section. Many examples have soot marks, as though deliberately put in fire, perhaps as part of a domestic cultic practice.

POMEGRANATE VESSELS

Cat. No. 6.22: Reg. No. IVNW.8.203 (IAA No. 87-639), Surface 8014P, Building 350, Room a, Stratum IVA.²⁹ Almost complete pomegranate vessel with part of rim missing, red-slipped and burnished on the exterior (Fig. 6.7:2).³⁰

Height: 14.5 cm; width: 10 cm.

This relatively large vessel has a wheelmade neck, ca. 3 cm high, with the wavy upper part representing the pomegranate calyx. There are five deep symmetrically

placed indentations on the globular body and the base is modeled and concave. The body of the vessel is naturalistic, but the high neck is bottle-like. It can therefore be seen as a functional free-standing vessel, rather than a purely decorative object.

Cat. No. 6.23: Obj. No. 6800, Bucket No. IVNW.43.420, Surface 43109, Building 357, Stratum VIIA.

Top of wheelmade red-slipped pomegranate vessel, with pierced suspension hole in preserved knob (Fig. 6.7:1).³¹

Height: 4.2 cm; width: 3.6 cm; thickness: 0.8 cm.

This vessel from Stratum VII seems to be the earliest example of the frequently red-slipped pomegranate vessels that appear in the Iron I in southern Israel. Parallels include two pomegranate vessels from Tell Qasile Stratum X and a few from other sites.³² Like **Cat. No. 6.23**, the vessels from Tell Qasile are wheelmade and also have a suspension hole pierced through the top.

RING FLASKS

Cat. No. 6.24: Obj. No. 5011, Bucket No. IVNE.8.295, Debris 8072, Building 353, Room c, Stratum VIA.

Ring flask, more than half preserved, including upper neck and most of ring with modeled human face and applied features, possible traces of white slip and signs of clay smoothing on body, upper part of rim missing (Fig. 6.7:3).

Exterior diameter: 12.8 cm; interior diameter: 7.5 cm; height of face: 5.4 cm; interior diameter of intake spout: 0.8 cm.

The vessel was manufactured by folding a wheelmade clay sheet, the technique used for kernos rings,³³ and the neck and handles were applied. The face

27. *Ashdod I*: Figs. 35:1-2, 47:2; *Ashdod II-III*: Fig. 92:1-3, 5.

28. *Qasile I*: 96-100, Pls. 33-34.

29. Surface 8014P is the continuation of Surface 9014P in the same room.

30. Dothan and Dothan 1992: Pl. 31; Dothan and Ben-Shlomo 2007: 4, Figs. 2-3.

31. See also Dothan and Ben-Shlomo 2007: 10, Fig. 11:1.

32. See *Qasile I*: 116, Fig. 46:a-b; for a complete red-slipped pomegranate vessel from Ashdod Stratum XIb, see Ben-Shlomo 2005b: 160, Fig. 3.61; for two examples from a late 13th-early 12th century context at Tel Seraf, see *Qasile I*: 116; for the possible example from a late Iron I context at Tell en-Nasbeh, see *TN II*: 53, Pl. 79:1841. On the symbolic attributes of the pomegranate in ancient times, see Immerwahr 1989.

33. *Qasile I*: 109-11; Ben-Shlomo 1999: 36.

has two applied eyes with perforations for pupils, eyebrows in relief, a protruding pinched nose, an applied mouth with parted lips, and a modeled chin. The face depiction is relatively detailed considering its small size, with the emphasis on the area of the eyes. The vessel is a hybrid form: while the upper part is made like a flask, the body is like a kernos ring. Given that the flask is very narrow inside, its volume is relatively small, suggesting that its function was more symbolic/cultic than utilitarian. This unique object was found in a room in Building 353 that contained several installations and, in addition to the flask, yielded a number of finds that can be associated with perfume production.³⁴ Thus, the flask may also have had some function in this industry. Among the few parallels for this vessel form, one apparently Iron I example comes from Gezer.³⁵ A spoon-flask with a female depiction was published from the Moshe Dayan Collection at the Israel Museum, attributed to the site of Azor.³⁶

MODEL HOUSES/CULTIC STANDS

Cat. No. 6.25: Obj. No. 3273, Bucket No. IVNW.40.175, Fill 40054, Stratum XI.³⁷

Thick elongated clay object, roughly cylindrical, possibly pillar from model house or shrine, handmade.

Height: 8.3 cm; width: 3.4 cm.

This possible fragment of a model house or shrine comes from a Middle Bronze Age fill below Stratum VIIB. Model houses are known throughout the second millennium BCE.³⁸

Cat. No. 6.26: Obj. No. 4833, Bucket No. IVNE.25.345, Debris 25058, Building 355E, Room b, Stratum VIA. Fragment of wheelmade stand with rectangular-shaped, possibly applied relief, with wavy line of red paint (Fig. 6.7:4).

Length: 3.8 cm; width: 3.5 cm; thickness: 1.3 cm.

This fragment could have been part of a figurative depiction on the main register of a cultic stand.

Cat. No. 6.27: Obj. No. 5183, Bucket IVNW.26.165, Fill 26069, Building 350, Room e, Stratum VB.

Lower fragment of wheelmade (probably rounded) fenestrated stand.

Length: 5 cm; width: 4 cm; thickness: 1.4 cm.

The edges of a cut window are visible on the fragment. Fenestrated stands may either have a cultic or domestic function as a support for another vessel. A similar object comes from Building 354 Room a (Obj. No. 4041, Stratum IVB).

FEMALE FIGURINES

The small group of female figurines from Field IV Lower is especially important as it represents symbolic Aegean-related artifacts associated with the early Philistines. All the figurines are handmade and show Aegean affinities to various degrees.

Psi-type Standing Female Figurines with Uplifted Arms

Cat. No. 6.28: Obj. No. 5080, Bucket No. IVNE.23.338, Hearth 23086A, Building 354, Room a, Stratum VIIB. Almost complete standing female figurine with 'bird-style' head, flat on top, applied breasts, and uplifted arms; remains of red decoration (not drawn); Philistine 1 (Mycenaean IIIC:1) fine ware (Fig. 6.8:3).³⁹

Height: 5.4 cm; width: 4.3 cm.

The head is relatively narrow, the same width as the neck, and the schematic face is depicted with applied pellet eyes and a small pinched nose. Some examples of figurines of this type have an incised or indented mouth.⁴⁰

Cat. No. 6.29: Obj. No. 2107, Bucket No. IVNW.41.61, Fill 41022, Building 350, Room d, Stratum IVA.

Torso of standing female figurine with applied breasts; white slip, black pattern on both sides depicting dress; Philistine 1 (Mycenaean IIIC:1) fine ware (Fig. 6.8:4).⁴¹

Height: 5.2 cm; width: 2.4 cm.

34. See Chapter 2 under Stratum VIA.

35. *Gezer I-III* (PEF): Pl. CLXI:3.

36. Ornan 1986: 32, No. 9.

37. This sole example of a house/shrine model comes from an MB IIB/C context.

38. Beck 1994.

39. See also Ben-Shlomo and Press 2009: Fig. 1:1.

40. Ben-Shlomo and Press 2009: 54.

41. See also Ben-Shlomo and Press 2009: Fig. 1:2.

The lower body is thickened, possibly indicating a pillar base. The monochrome decoration depicting the clothing, with crossed X-shaped straps and horizontal bands on the back of the figurine, was not well preserved. It probably depicts a distinct type of ceremonial dress, and appears on Aegean and Cypriot Psi figurines.⁴²

The torso from Ekron is one of the more complete examples of this type of figurine found thus far at the site; the others are represented by body fragments.⁴³ Generally, it seems that the Psi-type figurine represents stronger connections to Aegean prototypes and Cypriot LC III examples than to the more mixed Philistine derivative styles, like the seated Ashdoda-type figurine (see **Cat. Nos. 6.30–6.33**). Psi and Psi-related figurines appear together in Iron I contexts in the Philistine cities of Ashkelon Grid 38 Phases 19–18, Ashdod Strata XII–XI, and Ekron Strata VI–V; the Iron II examples from Ashdod Strata VIII–VII are probably residual. No Psi-type figurines have yet been found with the typical Philistine 2 (Bichrome) decoration.

Ashdoda-type Seated Female Figurines

Cat. No. 6.30: Obj. No. 6088, Bucket No. IVNW.43.313, Pit 43070, Open Area 361, Stratum VC.

Shoulder and breast fragment of seated female figurine (Fig. 6.8:2).

Height: 3.4 cm; width: 2.7 cm.

Cat. No. 6.31: Obj. No. 5684, Bucket No. IVNW.27.255, Fill 27066.1, Open Area 361, Stratum VC. Large head, probably from Ashdoda-type seated figurine, made of coarse dark clay (Fig. 6.8:1).

Height: 3.3 cm; width: 4.1 cm; length: 3.8 cm.

This crudely-made figurine head has lightly incised, sunken eyes, a prominent pinched nose, and a lightly incised small mouth. The top of the head is wider and convex, probably depicting a polos. Based on these features, this is a crude example of a large

Aegean-style female figurine, probably of the seated Ashdoda type.

Cat. No. 6.32: Obj. No. 3948, Bucket No. IVNE.7.174, Surface 7035A, Building 353, Room a, Stratum IVA. Large leg and seat fragment of seated female figurine; red decoration over white slip (Fig. 6.8:7).

Length: 7.6 cm; width: 4.9 cm.

Cat. No. 6.33: Obj. No. 3949, Bucket No. IVNE.23.152, Fill 23027B, Building 354, Room a, Stratum IVB.

Seat fragment of a seated female figurine with traces of four broken-off legs; decorated with red stripes (Fig. 6.8:6).

Length: 7.7 cm; width: 6.9 cm; height: 3.1 cm.

These four examples of seated female figurines are of the type of figurine initially identified at Ashdod, where a complete example was found in Stratum XI in Area H.⁴⁴ The only complete example excavated thus far, it allows for the reconstruction of fragmentary figurines of this type from Ashdod, Ekron, and Ashkelon. The figurines depict a seated female with an elongated neck, schematic head, and a vertical flat body with applied breasts sitting on a four-legged seat. The face has two applied pellet eyes, and the nose, sometimes very prominent, is usually applied rather than pinched. There are two types of head, one with a concave polos hat on the top and the other flat. The large Philistine 2 (Bichrome) leg fragment from Ekron (**Cat. No. 6.32**) indicates that larger examples of these figurines also occur.

Perforated base (of figurine?)

Cat. No. 6.34: Obj. No. 4485, Bucket No. IVNW.10.54, Fill 10010, Building 651, Room d, Stratum IB–C.

Perforated leg or base of figurine (Fig. 6.8:5).

Length: 2.9 cm; width: 2.4 cm.

This perforated cylindrical ceramic fragment from an Iron II context represents the base of a figurine (Aegean style?) of the type attached to a krater or other vessel rim,⁴⁵ and is therefore typologically assigned to the Iron I.

42. See, e.g., figurines from Phylakopi (French 1985: Fig. 6.2:1521, 2007) and Enkomi (Courtois 1971: Figs. 149:687–688, 151:657); see also French 1971.

43. See Schmitt 1999: 594–99, Type I; for the Ekron and Ashkelon examples, see Ben-Shlomo and Press 2009: 42–48, Figs. 1–4; for examples from Ashdod, see Ben-Shlomo 2005b: 122.

44. *Ashdod II–III*: Fig. 91:1.

45. Ben-Shlomo and Press 2009: 48.

LOOM WEIGHTS

Of the assemblage of 296 loom weights excavated in Field IV Lower, about half were found in Iron I contexts. Many of these were found in clusters, substantiating their interpretation as loom weights. Several clusters come from Area IVNW.9, which yielded a total of 55 loom weights. Of these, a cluster of 24 came from Stratum VB Surface 9035P in Building 350 Room a (Obj. Nos. 11456–11479; see Photo 2.40). Clusters of loom weights apparently represent *in situ* looms that were not preserved. Four of the five examples presented below exemplify Iron I cylindrical loom weights or spools considered as characteristic of early Philistine settlement and as reflecting affinities with the Aegean and Cyprus.⁴⁶

Cat. No. 6.35: Obj. No. 11565, Bucket No. IVNE.9.259, Debris 9068, Building 355W, Room c, Stratum VIA. Complete cylindrical pinched loom weight made of sun-dried or poorly fired clay (Color Photo 6.1:5). Length: 8.5 cm; width: 5.2–5.8 cm.

Cat. No. 6.36: Obj. No. 4657, Bucket No. IVNE.8.264, Fill 8065, Building 353, Room b, Stratum VC. Complete cylindrical loom weight, somewhat squashed, made of unbaked clay (Color Photo 6.1:6). Length: 6.0 cm; width: 5.5–5.7 cm.

Cat. No. 6.37: Obj. No. 11506, Bucket No. IVNE.9.195, Fill 9062, Building 355W, Stratum VC. Large fragment of cylindrical loom weight made of unbaked clay (Color Photo 6.1:7). Length: 6.9 cm; width: 6.0 cm.

The length and width of the fragment are almost equal, and it has no thinning or pinching in the center.

Cat. No. 6.38: Obj. No. 11515, Bucket No. IVNW.43.162, Pebble Surface 43027, Open Area 361, Stratum VA. Almost complete cylindrical loom weight made of fired clay, asymmetrical shape (Color Photo 6.1:8). Length: 8.0 cm; width: 5.0–5.6 cm.

46. For other examples of cylindrical loom weights from Ekron, see Dothan, Gitin, and Bierling 1998: 14, Pl. 7:b; Shamir 1991; 2007: 44; A full report on the loom weights from the site will be published in *Ekron* 14/1–2.

Cat. No. 6.39: Obj. No. 5130, Bucket No. IVNW.10.8, Debris 10018, Building 350, Room f, Stratum IVA. Rounded perforated loom weight made of sun-dried or poorly fired clay (Color Photo 6.1:9). Length: 5.2 cm; width: 7.0 cm.

This example resembles a doughnut-shaped loom weight.

The cylindrical loom weights from Field IV Lower are mostly made of unbaked or sun-dried clay, although some are probably poorly fired or fired. While their size varies, a length ranging from 6.5–10 cm is typical. They are usually slightly pinched, ca. 0.2–0.6 cm thinner in the center, and the ends are flat or slightly rounded. This type of loom weight is typical of the Iron I; most Iron II examples are rounded and perforated. Nevertheless, rounded perforated loom weights (such as **Cat. No. 6.39**) and other types of loom weights also appear in the Iron I.

In general, the clay objects defined as cylindrical loom weights, spools, or reels are considered an ‘Aegeanized’ aspect of Philistine material culture in early Iron Age Philistia.⁴⁷ Their size varies from 5–10 cm in length and 3–6 cm in width. They are either entirely cylindrical or cylindrical with a pinched-in center, and either unfired or poorly fired.⁴⁸ They also appear at Ashdod in Stratum XIIIa,⁴⁹ Ashkelon,⁵⁰ and Tell eš-Šafi/Gath.⁵¹ Based on the parallels from the Aegean and Cyprus, these objects are viewed as an especially significant ethnic marker reflecting Aegean domestic weaving practices.⁵² In the Aegean, this artifact is related to Post-palatial period material culture, probably indicating a change in weaving techniques.⁵³

47. Yasur-Landau 2002: 199; 2003: 49.

48. For detailed studies of these artifacts from the late second millennium Mediterranean, see Rahmstorf 2003; 2005, with many Cypriot and Aegean parallels.

49. *Ashdod V*: 64, Fig. 24:3–5, Pl. 39:4.

50. Stager 1995: 346; 2006b: 11.

51. Cassuto 2012: 470–1.

52. Yasur-Landau 2002: 174, 184; Rahmstorf 2005. The function of all of these objects is not entirely clear, but it seems that they were used as loom weights based on their findspots in large concentrated groups, sometimes in a straight line, Cypro-Geometric iconographic representations, and their general shape and size (Rahmstorf 2005: 155–56, Pl. 22:2).

53. Rahmstorf 2005: 155, 159–60.

INCISED AND FINGER-IMPRESSED STORAGE JAR HANDLES

Incisions or thumb impressions on handles (mostly of storage jars) are usually considered as potter's marks, but it is difficult to determine their intended meaning: they could have been ownership or other marks relating to the contents of the vessels, especially those made after firing. Several incised marks on storage jar handles found at Ashkelon have been interpreted as Cypro-Minoan script signs used by the Philistine administration.⁵⁴

The five examples of incised or finger-impressed handles presented below come from secure Iron I contexts; the 64 such 'potter's marks' from Field IV Lower come from Areas IVNE.7 (5 handles), IVNE.8 (1), IVNE.9 (2), IVNE.23 (7), IVNE.24 (1), IVNE.25 (1), IVNE.26 (1), IVNW.7 (1), IVNW.8 (1), IVNW.9 (2), IVNW.24 (2), IVNW.25 (2), IVNW.26 (6), IVNW.27 (7), IVNW.40 (2), IVNW.41 (1), IVNW.42 (5), and IVNW.43 (17). The last is especially noteworthy, with most of the 17 examples originating in Stratum V (see **Cat. Nos. 6.42–6.44**).

Cat. No. 6.40: Obj. No. 6486, Bucket No. IVNW.42.336, pebble Surface 42119, Open Area 358, Stratum VIIB. Upper part of storage jar handle with V-sign probably incised after firing (Fig. 6.9:2).

Length: 7.4 cm; width: 8.0 cm; thickness: 4.4 cm.

Similar signs appear on handles from Megiddo Stratum V.⁵⁵

Cat. No. 6.41: Obj. No. 6408, Bucket No. IVNW.42.323, Debris 42113, Open Area 358, Stratum VIIA.

Lower part of incised handle of large storage jar, with incision made after firing (Fig. 6.9:3).

Length: 6.8 cm; width: 5.9 cm; thickness: 3.5 cm.

The incision comprises two parallel horizontal lines intersected by a diagonal line, below which are two fainter parallel lines. A somewhat similar incision on a jar handle from Ashkelon Grid 38 Phase 19 was interpreted as a Cypro-Syllabic sign.⁵⁶

Cat. No. 6.42: Obj. No. 5826, Bucket No. IVNW.43.274, Surface 43072, Open Area 361, Stratum VC.

Rim and handle fragment of jug (cooking jug?) with finger/thumb impression made close to rim before firing (Fig. 6.9:1).

Height: 7.6 cm; width: 7.3 cm; thickness: 4.5 cm.

Jugs or amphorae with finger impressions are quite rare. Finger-impressed storage jar handles come from Ekron Field INE East Slope (Obj. No. 7381, Stratum VIIA)⁵⁷ and Ashdod Strata XIII and XI.⁵⁸

Cat. No. 6.43: Obj. No. 6801, Bucket No. IVNW.43.438, Fill 43113, Open Area 361, Stratum VC.

Storage jar handle fragment with incised cross-sign in the middle made after firing (Fig. 6.9:4).

Length: 4.4 cm; width: 3.8 cm; thickness: 2.0 cm.

The cross or X sign is quite common on incised handles of the Iron I, with examples from Ashdod Stratum XI⁵⁹ and Tell Qasile Stratum X.⁶⁰ Three examples of crosses on jar handles from Ashkelon were also interpreted as Cypro-Minoan script signs.⁶¹

Cat. No. 6.44: Obj. No. 5121, Bucket No. IVNW.43.187, Surface 43051, Open Area 361, Stratum VB.

Upper part of storage jar handle with incision of two parallel lines made after firing (Fig. 6.9:5).

Length: 5.7 cm; width: 6.2 cm; thickness: 4.7 cm.

The incised lines are quite far apart at ca. 2.5 cm. Examples of incisions of parallel horizontal lines on Iron I jar handles come from Ashdod Strata XII–XI⁶² and Ashkelon.⁶³ Most of the jar handles were incised near the upper part of the handle, usually after firing.

54. Cross and Stager 2006.

55. *Megiddo I*: Pl. 42:55, 59.

56. Cross and Stager 2006: 135, Fig. 5.

57. Ben-Shlomo 2006c: 190, Cat. No. 4.

58. Ben-Shlomo 2005b: 158, Figs. 3.6:18–19, 3.60:1–2.

59. Ben-Shlomo 2005b: 156, Fig. 3.60:4–6.

60. *Qasile 2*: Figs. 48:9, 50:14.

61. Cross and Stager 2006: 144–47, Figs. 16–18.

62. Ben-Shlomo 2005b: Figs. 3.31:17, 3.60:5–6.

63. Cross and Stager 2006: 147–48, Figs. 19–20 (petrographic analysis showed that these jars were produced on the southern coast of Lebanon).

STAMP SEALS AND SEAL IMPRESSIONS⁶⁴

Three of the five seals and four of the seven seal impressions from Field IV Lower come from Iron I contexts.⁶⁵

Stamp Seals

Cat. No. 6.45: Obj. No. 5160, Bucket No. IVNE.24.307, surface Debris 24073, Building 354, Room b, Stratum VIA.

Nearly complete oval scarab stamp seal made of greenish faience (Color Photo 6.1:1).⁶⁶

Length: 2.4 cm; height: 1 cm; width: 1.6 cm.

The upper part of the seal is shaped as a handle, with groups of four to five incisions on the handle top and surrounding it. The face of the seal depicts a standing figure, the upper part of which is missing; facing this figure lower down is a snake motif (uraeus). The arm of the standing figure either holds an elongated object or is winged. The scene possibly represents a pharaoh worshipping a cobra deity.

The shape and general motifs are typical of LB II–Iron I seals. A good parallel from Tell Keisan clearly depicts the figure of the falcon-headed god Seth, a schematic uraeus, and a sun disc above.⁶⁷ These seals with various compositions of Egyptian motifs may be related to the mass-produced seals typically produced in the post-Ramesside period in the Levant and/or Egypt.⁶⁸ A similar composition of a figure and a snake appears on one of the parallel seals from Megiddo

Stratum V.⁶⁹ A stone scarab from Ashdod depicts a similar scene, with a pharaoh holding a scepter, standing before a uraeus deity.⁷⁰ In some of the Tell el-Far'ah (S) examples, the standing figure seems to have a winged arm,⁷¹ perhaps parallels for the depiction on **Cat. No. 6.45**.

Cat. No. 6.46: Obj. No. 2391, Bucket No. IVNW.25.236, Fill 25068.1, Building 350, Room d, Stratum VB.⁷²

Pyramidal stamp seal made of hard limestone? with five angular-to-rounded sides; irregular trapezoidal face, irregular pentagonal flat apex with hole drilled below apex (Fig. 6.9:8).

Face: 2.3×1.6 cm; apex: 1.2×0.9 cm.

The depiction on the face is of twin standing figures, their rounded heads drilled and 'stick-figure' linear bodies deeply engraved. The legs are apart and the arms parallel at the sides of the bodies, almost touching each other, affecting a static stance.

Although the form of this seal resembles Iron I conical seals, it has angular sides and a pentagonal pyramid shape. The motif of twin standing figures is known from an Iron II context at Lachish, using the same deep engraving technique, although not necessarily conical in shape.⁷³ Conical or pyramidal seals are usually dated to the Iron I, and have been interpreted as a Philistine phenomenon.⁷⁴ It is unclear, however, whether this seal form is indeed Philistine or an Aegean element in Philistine material culture.⁷⁵

Cat. No. 6.47: Obj. No. 4094, Bucket No. IVNE.9.125, Surface 9028.1, Strata VA–IVB, Building 355W.

Small conical stamp seal made of hard limestone, with hole pierced through rounded apex (Color Photo 6.1:2).⁷⁶

Length: 1.4 cm; width: 1.2 cm.

64. Thanks go to Othmar Keel, Stephan Münzer, and Tallay Ornan for their assistance in identifying the seals and seal impressions from Tel Miqne-Ekron. The Iron I assemblage is published in Ben-Shlomo 2006b.

65. See Ben-Shlomo in press for two Iron II faience seals (Cat. Nos. 5.13 and 5.14) and two bullae (Cat Nos. 5.15 and 5.16).

66. See also Ben-Shlomo 2006b: 143–44, Fig. 16.

67. Keel 1990: 278, Pl. 89:22; other parallels for this seal form come from Iron I levels at Tell Abu Hawam (Keel 1997: Nos. 6–7) and Tell el-Far'ah (South) (*Beth-pelet I*: Pls. XXXI:301, XXXV:395) and from Megiddo Stratum V (*Megiddo I*: Pl. 71:76–77).

68. Münzer 2003: 67. These glyptics comprise Egyptian and Levantine motifs, but at a lower level of craftsmanship than the Late Bronze Age scarabs.

69. *Megiddo I*: Pl. 71:77.

70. Parallels for the uraeus motif on other seals include examples from Ashdod (Brandl 1993: 137, No. 11) and Gezer (*Gezer I–III* [PEF]: Pls. CCVI:53, CCVII:34).

71. *Beth-pelet I*: Pl. XXXIII:362–364.

72. See also Ben-Shlomo 2006b: 143, Fig. 14.

73. *Lachish III*: Pl. 44:68–69; for an example from Gezer of triplet standing figures, see *Gezer I–III* (PEF): Pl. CCVI:5.

74. Keel 1994.

75. See also Ben-Shlomo 2006b: 146.

76. See also Ben-Shlomo 2006b: 143, Fig. 15.

The depiction on the face is of twin standing figures holding hands. The heads and bodies were created by three drilled vertical holes above one another and the arms and legs are deeply engraved. The legs are apart and the arms horizontal, perhaps representing a scene of two dancing (or running?) figures. In contrast to the other twin seal (**Cat. No. 6.46**), the figures are depicted in a dynamic stance. Similar depictions appear on a scarab from Tell el-Far'ah (S)⁷⁷ and on a conical seal from Acco, the latter also with a tree.⁷⁸ A stamp seal with three dancing figures was found in Iron Age Strata 9–10 at Tell Kazel in Syria.⁷⁹

Seal Impressions

The distinction between true bullae and other types of clay sealings is not always made in publications, and sometimes the term bullae is used as a general designation for sealings. True bullae are hanging clay sealings used to seal papyri (or other small parcels) that were tied with string, and they usually have a small rounded button-shape. Clay sealings is a more general term that describes a clay object used for sealing a sack, vessel, box, parcel, or other container. In this case, the clay was either used to seal a string or rope closing the object or as a sealant itself.⁸⁰ The Iron I objects are probably sealings rather than bullae. Two scarab seal impressions were relatively well preserved.

Cat. No. 6.48: Obj. No. 6599, Bucket No. IVNW.43.397, Debris 43101, Stratum VIIA, Building 357.

Rounded clay object, worked along edge, creating a sloping trapezoidal section with one side narrower than other (Fig. 6.9:7).⁸¹

Diameter: 3.0 cm; thickness: 0.8 cm; impression: height: 1.3 cm; width: 0.8 cm; depth: 0.2 cm.

The object is probably a sealing for the mouth of a small vessel. The wider side has two poorly preserved identical oval seal (scarab?) impressions. The impressions depict a standing figure flanked by two elongated objects representing figures, trees, or pillars. The object on the left may be possibly higher than that on

the right, and the figure in the center might be touching the flanking objects. The central figure, depicted with legs apart, may be wearing a typical Lower Egyptian elongated crown with a coil in front. The depicted scene could be of a pharaoh holding hands with two deities or figures.⁸² Other interpretations include a depiction of a figure between two vertical pillars⁸³ or holding two crocodiles.⁸⁴

Cat. No. 6.49: Obj. No. 5909, Bucket No. IVNW.27.280, Fill 27070, Stratum VB, Open Area 361.

Fragment of oval clay sealing (Fig. 6.9:6).⁸⁵

Length: 3.3 cm; width: 2.5 cm; thickness: 1.0 cm; impression: height: 1.3 cm; width: 1.0 cm; depth: 0.2–0.5 cm.

The smoother upper side of the sealing has one complete oval (probably scarab) seal impression and part of a second impression of the same seal on the right, as well as partial fingerprint marks preserved around the impressions. The lower part is rough with negative marks of two strings running along the bulla. The seal impression is well preserved and deep. It has a line frame and depicts two figures, probably deities, mounted on animals. The figure on the right is standing on a quadruped with a thick long neck (a lion?), holding an object, probably a sword, in his right hand and another object in his left (a shield?). The figure on the left is standing on a crouching? horned animal that may be an ibex or ram (the horns are peculiarly elongated), holding a sword in his right hand. The two hands holding the swords face each other and are raised (as if the two figures are fighting, the figure on the left with his back to the viewer).

Both the style of the engraving and the composition of two deities mounted on animals are typical of Iron I mass-produced seals, parallels for which come

77. *Beth-pelet I*: Pl. XII:147.

78. Keel 1997: 586, No. 158.

79. Badre et al. 1994: Fig. 17:b.

80. See also Ben-Shlomo 2006b: 135–36.

81. See also Ben-Shlomo 2006b: 141, Fig. 8.

82. For parallels with similar head gear, see Keel and Uehlinger 1998: 92, Ill. 116c; for additional parallels from Late Bronze Age Lachish, see *Lachish IV*: Pl. 36:240, and from Gezer, see *Gezer I–III* (PEF): Fig. 437:1.

83. As in Keel and Uehlinger 1998: 270, Ill. 271b, from Lachish.

84. As in Keel and Uehlinger 1998: 116, Ill. 140a.

85. See also Ben-Shlomo 2006b: 138–39, Fig. 1.

from Tell el-Far'ah (S)⁸⁶ and other sites.⁸⁷ Following the interpretation of the horned animal as a gazelle mounted by the god Reshef and the other animal as a lion mounted by the god Ba'al/Seth, who is sometimes winged,⁸⁸ the seal could depict a 'gods-in-triumph' scene.⁸⁹

It is noteworthy that both of the above sealings have two identical seal impressions. These multiple impressions could reflect a common custom of covering the entire surface of the sealings with impressions.⁹⁰

Other seal impressions found in Field IV Lower come from Building 350 Room a (Obj. Nos. 2286 and 11454, Stratum VA) and Building 354 Room a (Obj. No. 3794, Stratum IVB).

The presence of seals and seal impressions in Field IV Lower may attest to their use in administration; more impressed sealings dating to the Iron I were found in Field III.⁹¹ While it cannot be determined whether the distribution of the findspots of these objects is incidental or related to the function of the architectural units in which they were found, it is clear that during the Iron I, clay sealings were used to seal vessels, boxes, papyri, etc. These sealings, made by impressing various seals or scarabs, possibly identified ownership. The motifs on the impressions and seals reflect the iconography of the Iron I.

MISCELLANEOUS CERAMIC OBJECTS

Worked Sherds/Potter's Tools

Cat. No. 6.50: Reg. (Bucket) No. IVNW.40.186, pebble Surface 40038, Building 352, Strata VIIA–VIB. Complete worked sherd, irregular hexagonal shape; smoothed edges (Color Photo 6.1:3). Length: 7.2 cm; width: 6.2 cm; thickness: 1 cm.

86. *Beth-pelet I*: Pls. XXXI:287 (on a conical seal), XLIII:534; Münger 2003: Fig. 1:8.

87. For example, Lachish (winged figures, Rowe 1936: No. 575) and presumably Ashdod (in a private collection) (Keel 1997: 680, No. 54).

88. Keel and Uehlinger 1998: 116, Ill. 138a–b.

89. Cornelius 1994.

90. See Ben-Shlomo 2006b: 136–37 for further discussion.

91. See Ben-Shlomo 2006b.

Cat. No. 6.51: Obj. No. 4221, Bucket No. IVNE.8.208, Debris 8040, Building 353, Room b, Stratum IVA.

Body sherd of bowl decorated with concentric circles worked into equal-sided triangular shape; smoothed edges (Color Photo 6.1:4).

Length: 5.5 cm; width: 3.7 cm; thickness: 0.6 cm.

The sherd was used either as a burnishing tool or a token.

Other worked pottery sherds with smoothed edges and in various shapes that may have been potter's tools include examples from Area IVNW.41 (Obj. No. 6860, Stratum XI), Building 350 Room e (Obj. No. 6382, Stratum VC), Open Area 361 (Obj. No. 5688, Stratum VC), Building 354 Room a (Obj. Nos. 4364, 4369, Stratum VA), Building 353 Room a (Obj. No. 4518, Stratum IVB), Building 353 Room b (Obj. No. 4043, Stratum IVB), Building 350 Room d (Obj. No. 2580, Stratum IVA), and Open Area 640a (Obj. No. 2261, Pre-Stratum IC⁹²). Broken and/or semicircular smoothed sherds that may also have been used as potter's tools include examples from Open Area 361 (Obj. No. 6619, Stratum VIB; Obj. No. 4550, clean-up) and Area IVNW.40 (Obj. No. 1955, topsoil).

This relatively large group of ceramic objects that may be classified as potter's tools come from both Iron I and Iron II contexts.⁹³ Although most pottery kilns were located in the Field INE Sondage,⁹⁴ there might have been workshops in the lower city in the vicinity of Field IV Lower as well, although none were found in the excavations.

Other ceramic objects that may have been used as potter's tools are smaller sherds with smoothed sides in various shapes, including triangular and trapezoidal, among others. Of the total of 13 items, the majority come from Iron I contexts. They could have been used as burnishers or to trim vessels. Also included in this group are sherds with an apsidal or quarter-circle shape. They seem to have been broken to a specific shape and size, but there are no signs of smoothing or working. They could have been used for scraping clay or other materials, but there is insufficient evidence to determine their function. They are therefore tentatively

92. Typologically assigned to the Iron I.

93. See Ben-Shlomo in press for the Iron II examples.

94. See Killebrew 1996.

included in the potter's tools group. Parallels come from Busayra.⁹⁵

Crucibles?

Cat. No. 6.52: Obj. No. 3380, Bucket No. IVNW.41.190, Fill 41040.1, Open Area 358, Stratum VIA.

Flattened pinched rim of ceramic vessel/container made of coarse clay rich in organic and large limestone inclusions.

Width: 6.4 cm; height: 5.8 cm; thickness: 1.8 cm.

This fragment could come from a crucible, although no metallic residues were observed, or another vessel used for handling substances at high temperatures. A similar object was found in Open Area 361 (Obj. No. 5549, Stratum VB).

Gaming Pieces

Cat. No. 6.53: Obj. No. 3177, Bucket No. IVNW.41.160, Surface 41066, Open Area 358, Stratum VIB.

Clay object shaped in form of elongated box with shallow hole on one of its faces.

Length: 3.2 cm; height: 2.2 cm; width: 2.2 cm.

The object is made of a coarse, poorly-fired fabric, like that of a loom weight, and is slightly burnt. It could have served as a gaming piece, a token, or a weight. Similar objects come from Open Area 358 (Obj. No. 6710, Stratum VIIB), Open Area 361 (Obj. No. 6279, Stratum VC), Building 350 Room b (*bamah* room) (Obj. No. 2244, Stratum VB), and Building 354 Rooms a/c (Obj. No. 4482, Stratum IVB).

This type of ceramic object is rarely published and discussed in excavation reports. Conical objects made of bone, ivory, faience, or terracotta that are interpreted as gaming pieces have been published from Megiddo Stratum V,⁹⁶ Lachish Level III,⁹⁷ and Ashdod Stratum XII.⁹⁸

Roofing Fragment?

Cat. No. 6.54: Obj. No. 3046, Bucket No. IVNW.39.149, Fill 39050, Building 351, Room a, Stratum VIA.

Flat piece of partly fired? clay with reed impressions.

Length: 11.4 cm; width: 8 cm; thickness: 1.7 cm.

This may be a fragment of roofing material found in the southwestern part of Building 351.

95. Sedman 2002: 357–58, Pl. 10.6.

96. *Megiddo II*: Pls. 191:9–15 (faience), 288:9 (ceramic).

97. *Lachish III*: Pl. 56:2 (faience); *Lachish IV*: Pl. 54:6 (ceramic), the latter from an LB II context.

98. *Ashdod V*: Fig. 38:3 (bone).

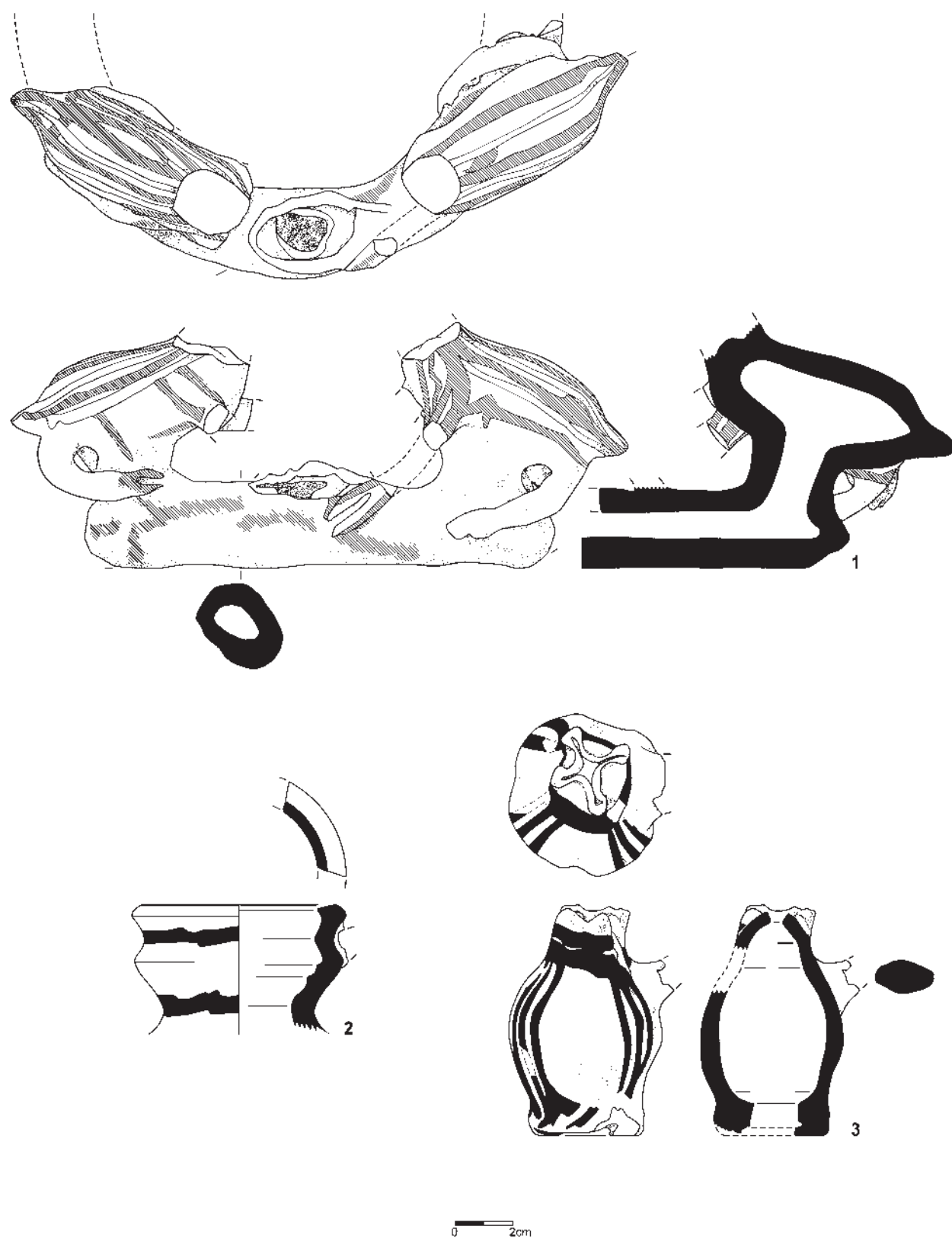


Fig. 6.1. 1: Kernos (Cat. No. 6.1); 2–3: Kernos vessels (Cat. Nos. 6.3, 6.2)

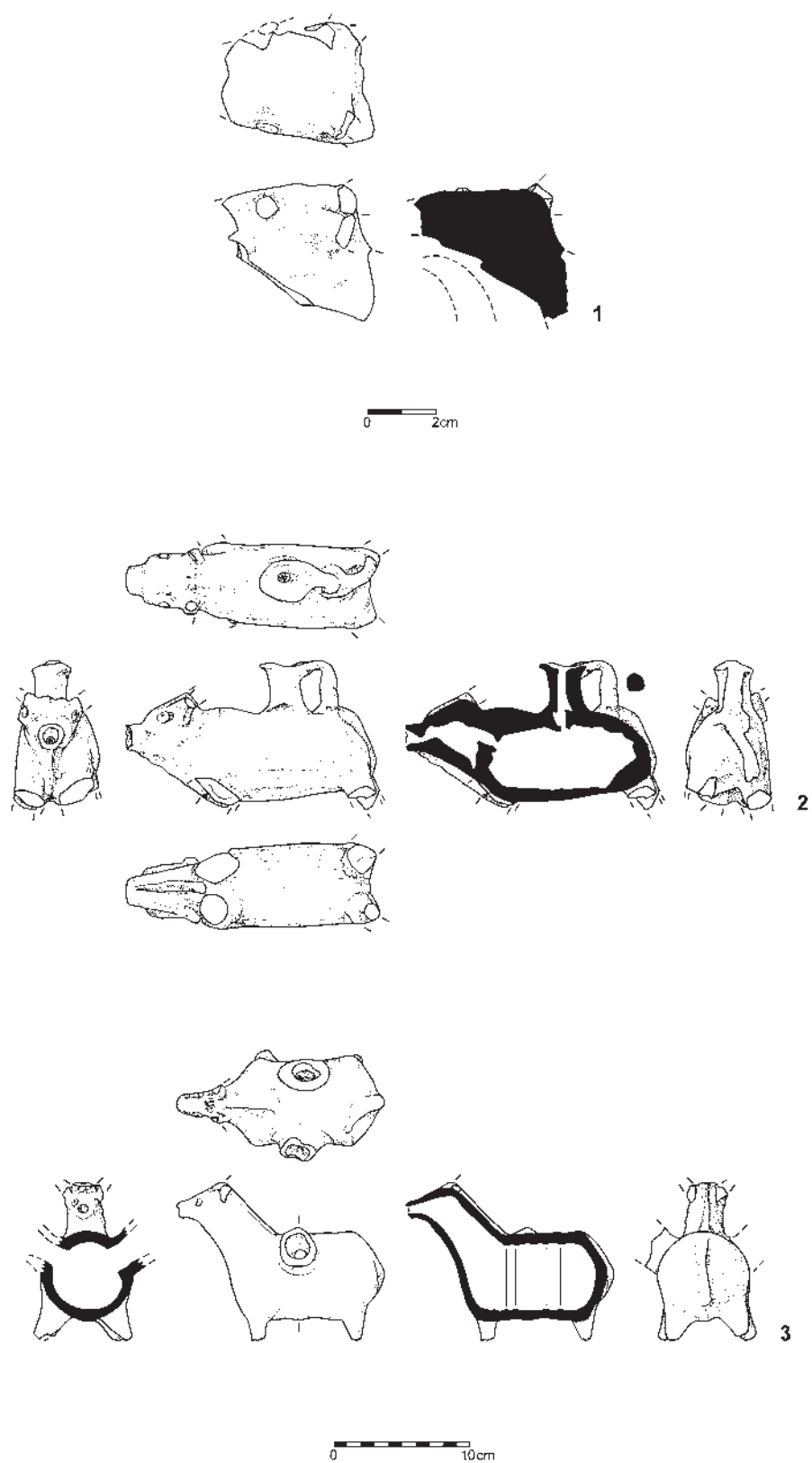


Fig. 6.2. 1: Zoomorphic head spout (Cat. No. 6.5); 2–3: Libation vessels (Cat. Nos. 6.4, 6.6)

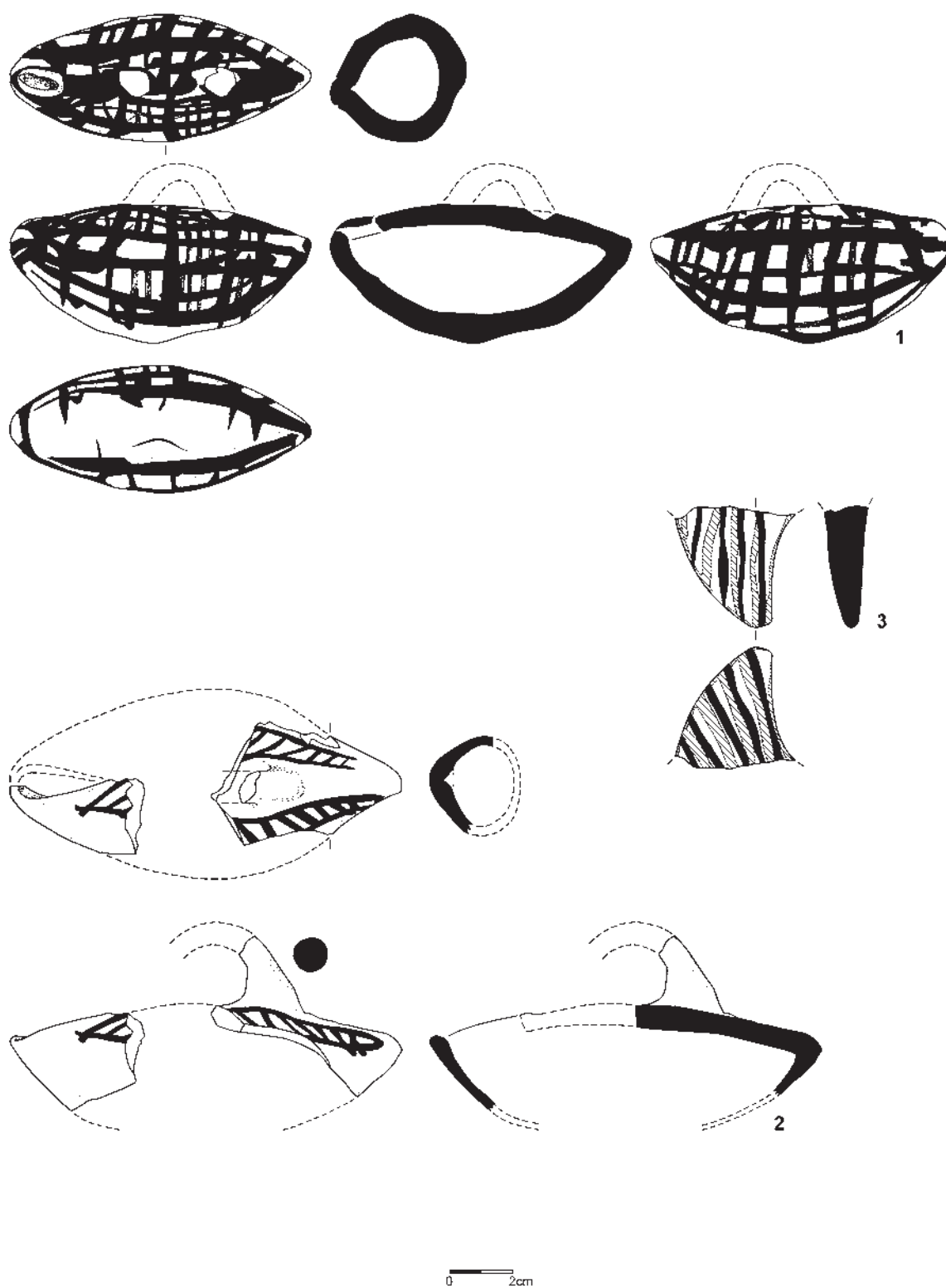


Fig. 6.3. 1-2: Bird askoi (Cat. Nos. 6.8, 6.10); 3: Wing (Cat. No. 6.7)

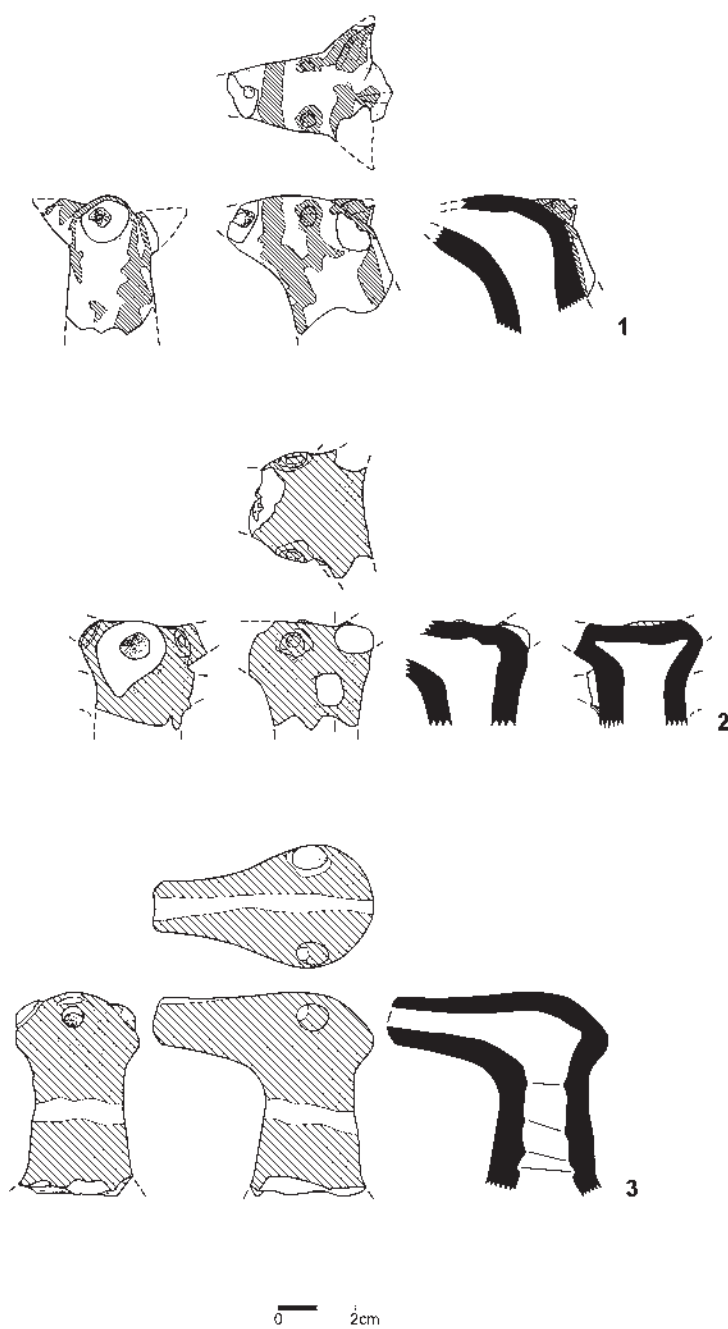


Fig. 6.4. 1-3: Zoomorphic head spouts (Cat. Nos. 6.12 [equine], 6.13 [horned], 6.14 [hornless])



Fig. 6.5. 1: Zoomorphic head spout (Cat. No. 6.15); 2: Libation vessel (Cat. No. 6.11)

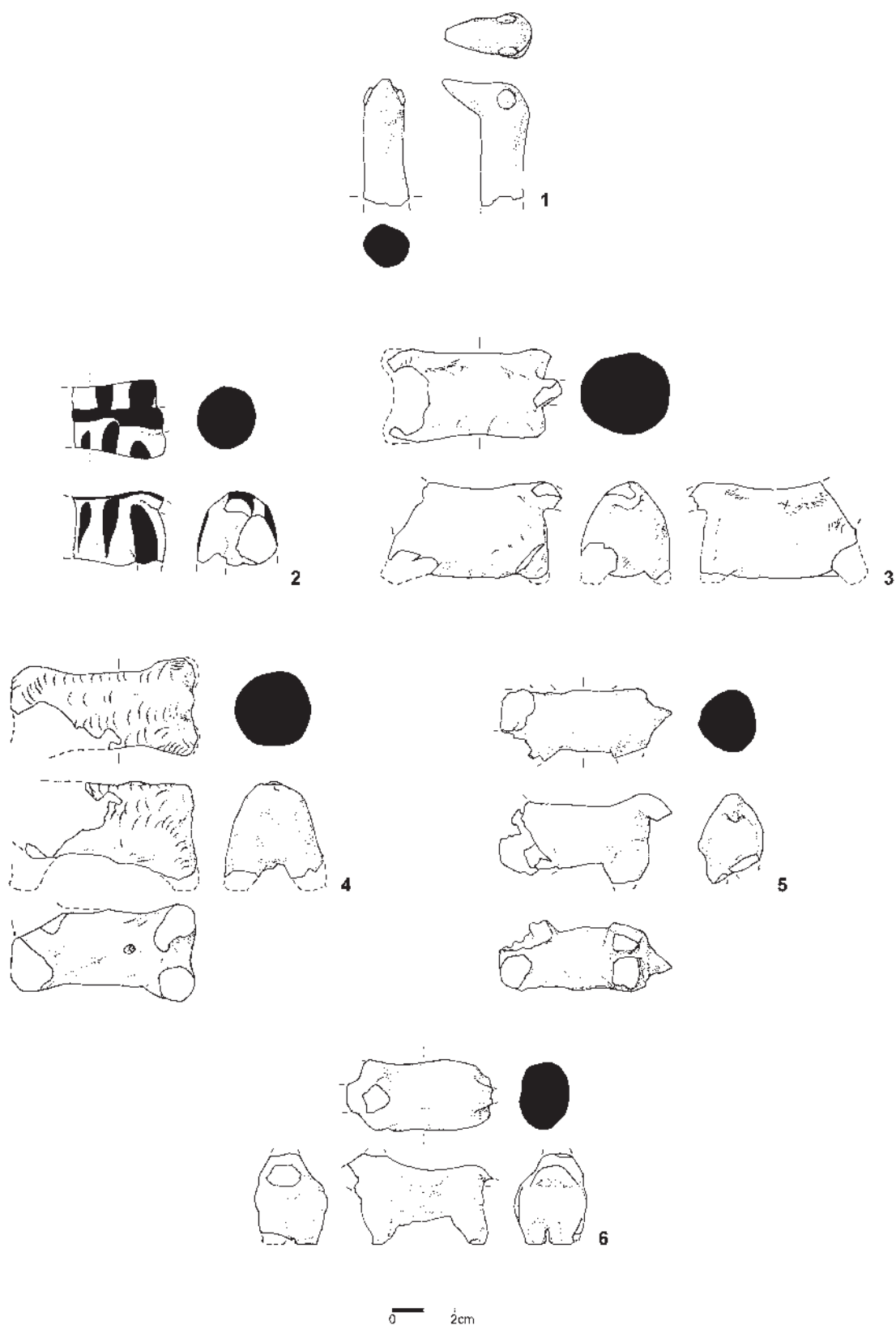
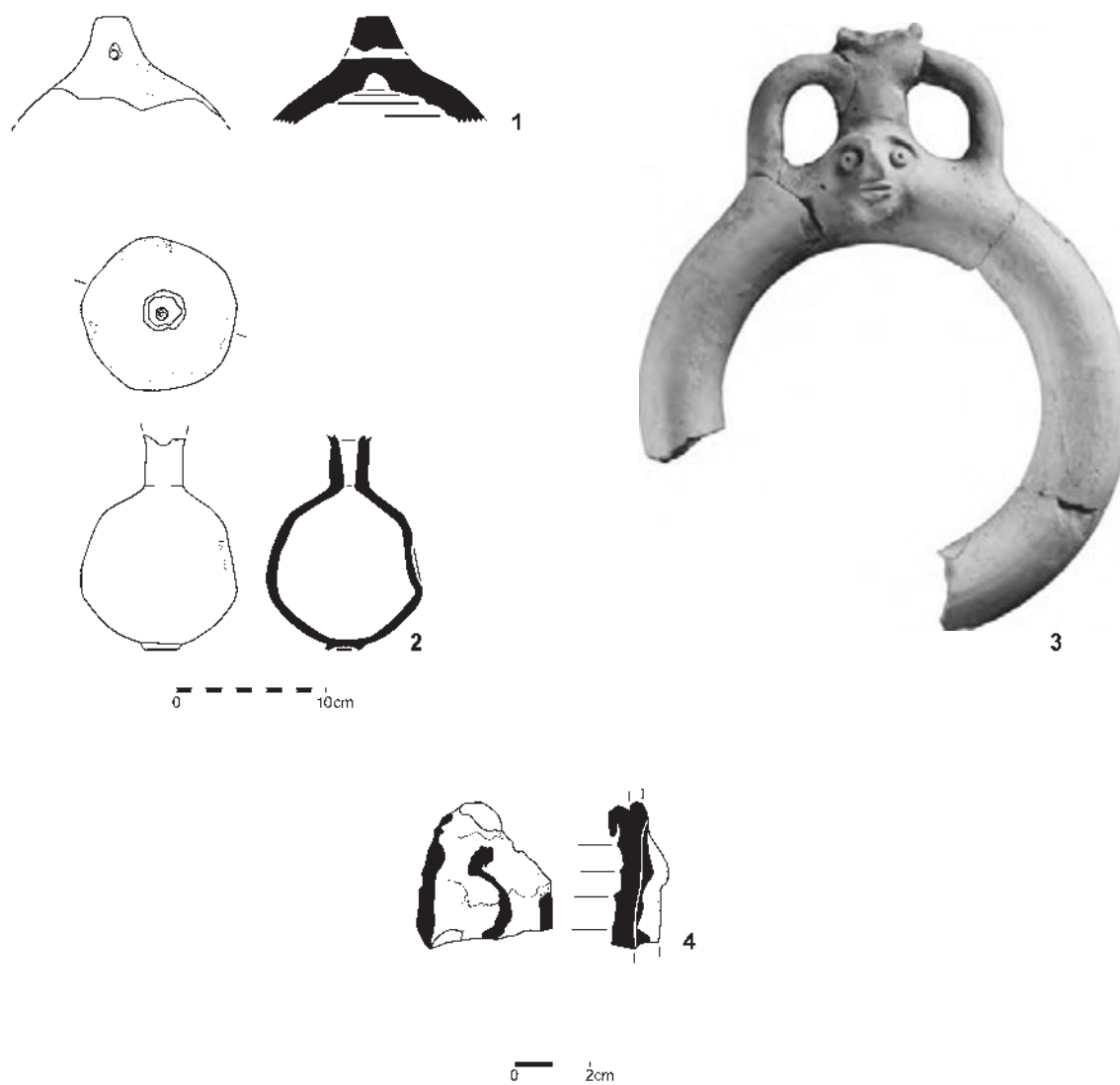


Fig. 6.6. 1-6: Zoomorphic figurines (Cat. Nos. 6.21 [bird head], 6.16 [bovine], 6.17, 6.20, 6.18, 6.19 [quadruped])



Figs. 6.7. **1, 2:** Pomegranate vessels (Cat. Nos. 6.23, 6.22); **3:** Ring flask (Cat. No. 6.24); **4:** Stand (Cat. No. 6.26)

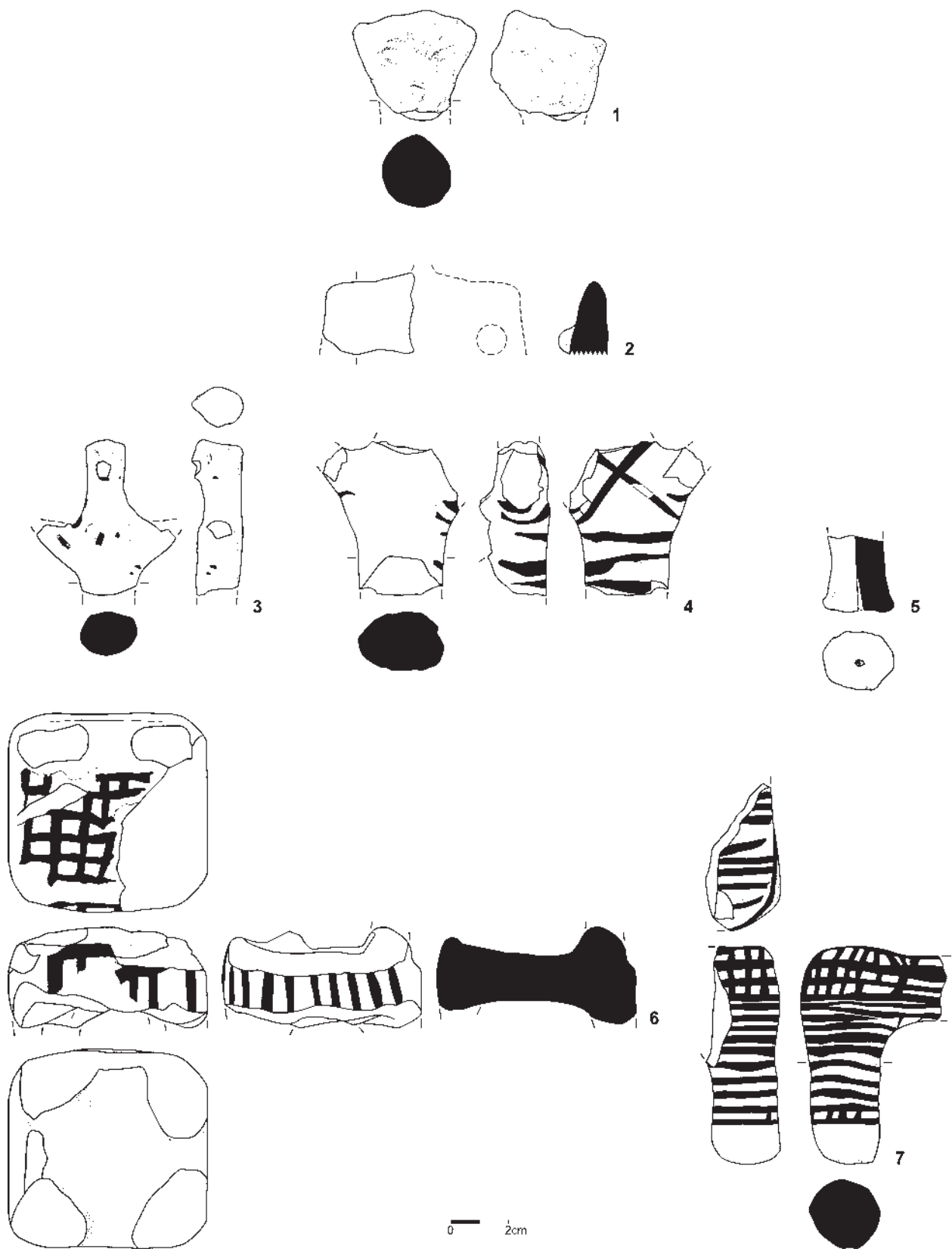


Fig. 6.8. 1-4, 6-7: Female figurines (Cat. Nos. 6.31, 6.30, 6.28, 6.29, 6.33, 6.32); 5: Perforated base (Cat. No. 6.34)



Fig. 6.9. 1: Finger-impressed jug handle (Cat. No. 6.42); 2–5: Incised storage jar handles (Cat. Nos. 6.40 [V-sign], 6.41 [lines], 6.43 [cross-sign], 6.44 [lines]); 6–7: Impressed sealings (Cat. Nos. 6.49, 6.48); 8: Stamp-seal (Cat. No. 6.46 [pyramidal])

CHAPTER 7A

AN INSCRIBED THOTH BABOON STATUETTE FROM IRON AGE I CONTEXTS*

Trude Dothan and Dalit Regev

Two parts of a Late Bronze Age limestone baboon statuette were found in Iron I Strata VIIA and IVA (Figs. 7A.1–7A.2, Color Photo 7A.1). The upper part—a squatting baboon—was in a cache of pottery and objects in Stratum IVA of the late 11th through first quarter of the 10th century BCE in Building 350 Room a.¹ The cache contained several other unique votive and cultic objects of Phoenician or Egyptian character associated with the final phase of early Philistine material culture.² The baboon was excavated in the 1985 season, and was restored with the lower part of the statuette that was excavated in 1990, namely, an inscribed square base embedded in a mudbrick wall of Stratum VIIA of the second and third quarters of the 12th century.³ The statuette must have been broken in antiquity and the baboon part was apparently curated,

eventually to be found in the Stratum IVA cache. The statuette is dated to the 19th Dynasty (13th century BCE) on the basis of parallels and the inscription.⁴ Since there is no Late Bronze Age occupation in Field IV Lower, it is most likely that the two parts of the statuette came from an LB II context in Field I in the upper city.⁵

The squatting baboon is 14.5 cm high and 3.8–6 cm wide (Fig. 7A.1, Color Photo 7A.1). Thick fur hangs over the upper part of the body and covers the ears, chest, hands, and back. The frontal depiction includes a prominent penis, feet, and toes (Fig. 7A.1:a, Color Photo 7A.1:a). The ears are rounded under the fur and one of the eyes is damaged (Fig. 7A.1:a, Color Photo 7A.1:a). The rear is a realistic depiction of the buttocks and tail (Fig. 7A.1:c, Color Photo 7A.1:c). The top of the head has a deep and wide perforation for the insertion of another object (Figs. 7A.1:e, 7A.2, Color Photo 7A.1:e), probably a disc (Fig. 7A.2). There are remains of red paint on the face, on various parts of the body, and on the base (Color Photo 7A.1). The base comprises a plinth with an altar on it, and the incised hieroglyphic signs on the plinth read: “Thoth, Lord of Heaven.”⁶

Baboon imagery in wall paintings, reliefs, statues, and amulets is common in ancient Egypt. At least three monkey species appear in Egyptian art, one of which—the hamadryas baboon—was associated with the moon deity, Thoth. This is the baboon represented

* For further details and parallels, see Dothan and Regev 2011. The authors thank David Ben-Shlomo for several of the references cited in this chapter and Alegre Sabriago and Michael Sebbane of the Israel Antiquities Authority (IAA) for sharing data and materials from the IAA archives and storerooms. Thanks also go to Daphna Ben-Tor for her invaluable input. Figs. 7A.1–7A.2 were drawn and Color Photo 7A.1 was taken under the guidance of Baruch Brandl (see also Chapter 7B).

1. Obj. No. 585, Bucket No. IVNW.9.173B, Surface 9014P (IAA No. 86-18). For the cultic nature of Building 350, see Chapter 2.
2. Dothan 1998a. For the other objects in the cache, including a terracotta pomegranate and ivory and faience artifacts, see the pertinent chapters in this volume; see also Dothan 1989 and, for the ivories, Ben-Shlomo and Dothan 2006: 15–16, 20, 24–25.
3. Obj. No. 3268, Bucket No. IVNW.24.320, Wall 24052, Building 352 (IAA No. 86-18). Since mudbrick Wall 24052 was built in Stratum VIIA, the base cannot be

dated later than Stratum VIIB of the earliest part of the second quarter of the 12th century.

4. See Chapter 7B.

5. For another example and more detailed explanation of this phenomenon, see Gittlen 1992.

6. See Chapter 7B.

in the Ekron statuette. While the Thoth baboon was a cultic figure, other monkeys represent symbols of luxury rather than deities.⁷

Already in Old Kingdom Egypt, the baboon was closely associated with the moon deity Thoth, the god of wisdom, knowledge, judgment, writing, science, measurement, and excellence.⁸ Baboons were a central motif in Egyptian art and religion, and their religious importance grew significantly during the New Kingdom.⁹ For example, Thoth's cultic center at Hermopolis contained large stone baboon sculptures dedicated by Amenhotep III, and other cultic sites associated with Thoth included cemeteries of sacred baboons.¹⁰ Thoth was worshiped in Egypt in his baboon representation until the Roman period,¹¹ and the chronological and geographic distribution of this image demonstrates its power for over 3,000 years.

The closest parallel for the statuette from Ekron is a stone baboon from Amarna dated to the late 18th Dynasty.¹² Probably a votive from a private shrine, it is a squatting baboon of similar size with similar features in terms of head shape, upper-body fur, and prominent male organs, and it has a similar base. In this depiction, the baboon reflects Thoth's status as the scribe of the gods, the god of writing, and the patron of scribes.¹³

The baboon was also related to the funerary function of Thoth. In the *Book of the Dead*, four baboons are depicted squatting around a lake of fire, the flames of which sustain the blessed or consume the sinner. This represents the important role played by the baboon in relieving the dead of their sins to enable

passage into the realm of the blessed. In this respect, baboons represent Thoth as a mediator between the human and divine spheres, aiding individuals in their passage to the afterlife.¹⁴

Symbolic depictions of monkey species, including baboons, are also known at sites in Israel and elsewhere in the Mediterranean. The earliest well-stratified example from a site in Israel is a faience statuette of a standing baboon from 'En Besor, dated to the end of the EB I.¹⁵ Two other monkey representations from well-stratified contexts come from an MB IIA–B sanctuary at Nahariya—a coastal Canaanite sanctuary dedicated to Astarte/Ashtoret¹⁶—and a faience amulet of a squatting baboon from an LB II context at Tell el-ʿAjjul.¹⁷

Monkey amulets, figurines, and vases were exported from Egypt to the eastern Mediterranean beginning in the Predynastic period.¹⁸ Both monkey and baboon figurines are common in Aegean and Cypriot cultures beginning in the Late Bronze Age, and were adopted into local religion.¹⁹ In most of the monkey depictions on Crete, they are engaged in ritual and/or votive activities, and by the Late Bronze Age, monkeys became fundamental images in Minoan religious iconography.²⁰ As monkey imagery was rare on mainland Greece, it may have entered the Aegean from Egypt via Crete.²¹ The role of monkey representations in Mycenaean culture is uncertain, but the scarcity of this image suggests it was brought to Mycenae in the form of luxury items, rather than as representations bearing religious significance.

The presence of baboon and monkey imagery is continuous at sites in Israel, as in Egypt, from the Late Bronze Age through the Hellenistic period, and although not in abundance, this imagery occurs in a variety of materials and as statuettes/figurines,

7. Greenlaw 2005: 71. In Egypt, as in Mesopotamia, monkeys were sometimes kept as pets, as demonstrated by tomb scenes showing monkeys on a leash or playing with the children of the household (Spycket 1998: 1–10). Monkeys were also commonly portrayed on cosmetic and other small luxury objects, usually used by women.
8. Doxey 2002: 353; Greenlaw 2005: 71.
9. Greenlaw 2006: 65.
10. Doxey 2002: 355.
11. Sherkova 2003: 507. See also the 12 baboon figurines ranging from the 6th Dynasty (beginning in the 24th century BCE) to the Ptolemaic period (ending in the 1st century BCE) in Petrie 1914 (1972).
12. Terrace and Fischer 1970: 132, who point out that the type under discussion is not unusual and cite three other examples of the same statuette.
13. Terrace and Fischer 1970: 129–32.

14. Faulkner 1972: 115, 118–19; Greenlaw 2005: 72.

15. Gophna 1993: 31.

16. Bietak 2003: 162–65.

17. *Ancient Gaza IV*: 9, Pl. XXIII. Also at Tell el-ʿAjjul, an alabaster vessel with a handle in the shape of a monkey was found in an MB II tomb (*Ancient Gaza IV*: 9, No. 246, Pl. XXII).

18. Cline 1991: 38–39.

19. Karageorghis 1994: 72.

20. Cline 1991: 29, 39.

21. Cline 1991: 39–40.

amulets, pendants, and scarabs/seal impressions, as well as in the form of decorative features on vessels and other objects. Squatting baboon figurines dated to the Iron I (12th–10th centuries BCE) are represented by small bronze weights depicting the baboon with hands to mouth excavated at Jatt,²² Taanach, and Megiddo.²³ Among the scarabs/seal impressions is a faience scarab from Iron I Stratum VIB in the Field INE Sondage at Ekron depicting a Thoth baboon with a lunar disc and crescent above his head worshipping a king wearing the Egyptian double-crown.²⁴

In the Mediterranean, monkey images disappear in the Aegean after the Minoan and until the Geometric period, the latter the Orientalizing period of the late 8th and 7th centuries, when they are specifically related to cult. All the finds originate in sanctuaries and graves.²⁵ On Cyprus, monkey figurines occur from the Late Cypriot through Cypro-Archaic periods, and are often band-painted in the style typical of other Cypriot figurines.²⁶ The introduction of monkey imagery into Cypriot ceremonies and religion is particularly signifi-

cant in light of the island's involvement in Phoenician trade during the Bronze and Iron Ages.²⁷

CONCLUSIONS

Baboon and monkey imagery originated in Predynastic Egypt and was distributed to the Levant and the Mediterranean via Canaanite and subsequently Phoenician trade networks that, together with Egyptian goods, also transmitted ideas. This is reflected in the LB II baboon statuette from Ekron, which represents the incorporation of Egyptian cultic symbols into Canaanite culture. The significance of baboon and monkey symbolism in Mediterranean contexts mainly related to burial customs and afterlife beliefs, which was one aspect of the Thoth baboon's many functions in Egyptian religion. This overview provides the cultural context in which the presence of the baboon statuette at Ekron can better be understood.

22. Artzy 2006: 46, 66, 72, 115–20, Pl. 19:3.

23. Frick 2000: 160–61, 268, with references.

24. Obj. No. 1380, Bucket No. INE.2.582, Pit 2139, published in Keel 2010: 524–25.

25. For example, at Sparta, Ithaca, Perachora, and Thebes, as well as in the sanctuaries on Samos and Rhodes; these islands, known for their abundant Archaic period Phoenician and Egyptian finds, may have been the locations from which monkey imagery entered Geometric period Greece (Kyrieleis 1986: 189, Pl. II:b; Langdon 1990: 418; Greenlaw 2006: 66).

26. Karageorghis 1993; 1996. Examples come from Enkomi (Karageorghis 1993: 32–33, Pl. XIX:5; 1994: 63–64, Fig. 1) and Cypro-Archaic IIA (600–475 BCE) Tombs 470 and 294 at Amathus (Karageorghis 1996: 17–18, Nos. 7, 9, Pls. VIII:11, IX:2, the former made of a clay that suggests it was an import).

27. Karageorghis 1994: 7.

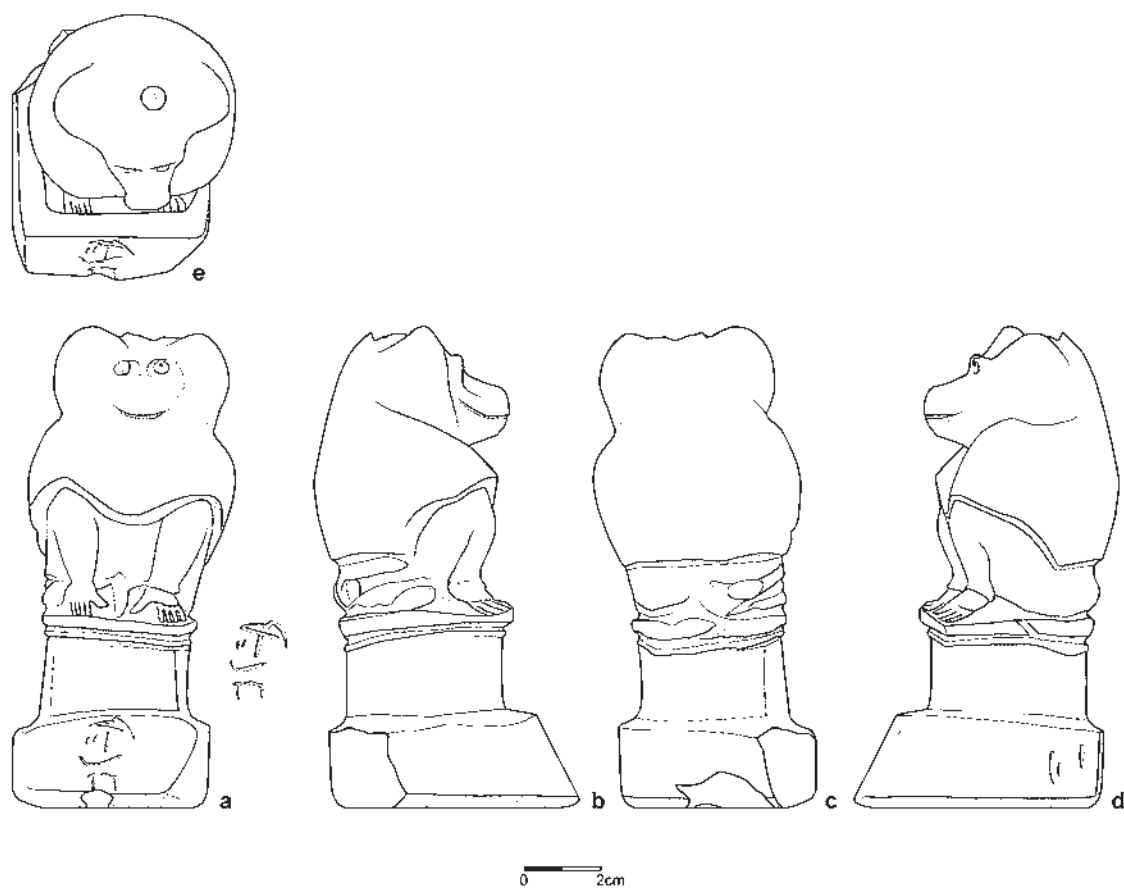


Fig. 7A.1. 19th Dynasty (13th century BCE) Thoth statuette found in two parts in Strata VIIA and IVA

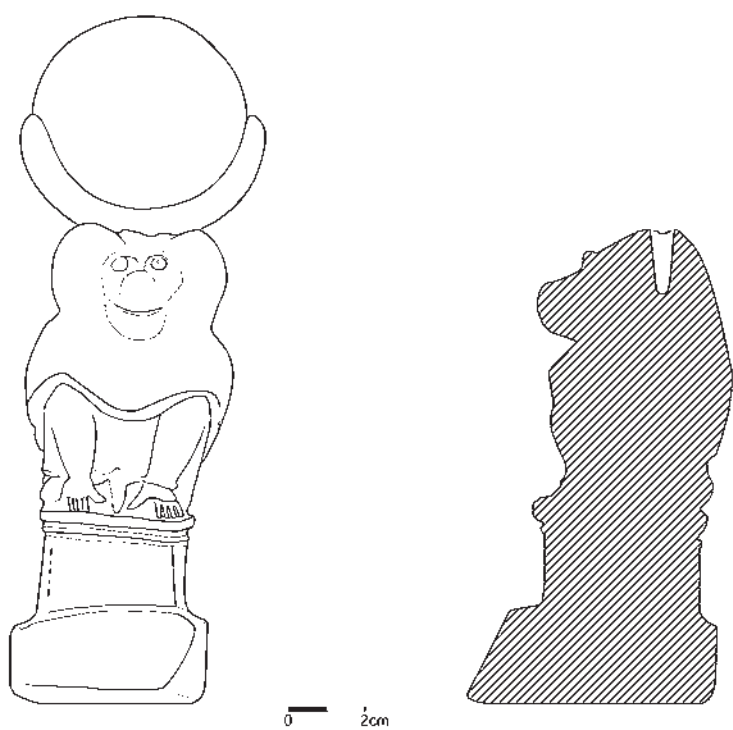


Fig. 7A.2. Reconstructed Thoth statuette with lunar disc and crescent and side-view section showing head perforation

CHAPTER 7B

THE THOTH BABOON STATUETTE: THE INSCRIPTION AND ITS DATING

Baruch Brandl

The form of the dog-headed baboon on the statuette (Fig. 7A.1–7A.2, Color Photo 7A.1¹) is typical of monumental sculpture during the first two dynasties of the Egyptian New Kingdom. It resembles the four colossal quartzite statues at Hermopolis dated to the reign of Amenhotep III (18th Dynasty),² and the colossal statue found together with a statue of a scarab in a naos at Abu-Simbel, dated to the reign of Ramesses II (19th Dynasty). The same imagery is also attested among the private statuary of 18th Dynasty officials, for example, a statue of Kheruef dated to the reign of Amenhotep III³ and a statuette excavated at Tell el-Amarna, depicting an anonymous scribe together with Thoth in his role as scribal deity, which in addition to its findspot, can also be stylistically attributed to the Amarna period.⁴

The royal worship of Thoth in his representation as a dog-headed baboon during the 18th and 19th Dynasties is also attested on scarabs that bear the image of this deity together with the royal names of the ruling pharaohs during the two dynasties.⁵ Since the traditional form of baboon imagery representing the god Thoth continues on Egyptian statuettes through the Late Period,⁶ the dating of the Ekron statuette can

be based only on its inscription and on contemporary scarab imagery.

THE INSCRIPTION

The inscription is located on the slanting frontal side of a plinth, on top of which is a shrine-shaped altar with a cavetto-cornice around its upper part (Fig. 7A.1a–d, Color Photo 7A.1a–d). Apart from the baboon's fur, the statuette was originally painted in a red-ochre color⁷ and the incised hieratic graffito is filled in black (Color Photo 7A.1a). The graffito comprises three words written vertically from top to bottom, with the signs oriented to the right (from the reader's perspective). The upper part of the graffito is clear: it is the name of the deity Thoth written in the form of his sacred ibis standing on a standard, *Dḥwty*.⁸ The central sign apparently represents the basket-shaped hieroglyph *nb*, "lord,"⁹ and the lowest sign the ideogram or determinative in the word *pt*, "sky."¹⁰ Thus, the inscription comprises the name of the deity and one of his epithets, *Dḥwty nb pt*, "Thoth Lord of Heaven."

The Lord of Heaven epithet for Thoth is relatively rare; it may have originated in the tradition that Thoth was given dominion over the night sky as a reward for retrieving the Eye of Ra from Nubia.¹¹ The earliest appearance of this epithet is on the walls of the

1. Figs. 7A.1–7A.2 were drawn and Color Photo 7A.1 taken under the guidance of the author.

2. One of these statues has been restored (Johnson 2001: 65, n. 16, Fig. 3.2).

3. The statue was in the Berlin Museum and was destroyed during World War II (Vandier 1958: 465–66, Pl. 155:4 [Berlin 2293]; Johnson 1990: 39–40, Drawings 6–7).

4. Pendlebury 1933: 117, Pls. 17, 18:1–2; Terrace 1970.

5. Hari 1977. For examples of excavated seals, see the scarab in Giv'eon 1985: 124–25, No. 47, and the bifacial rectangular plaque in Brandl 2004: 143–44, 183, No. 40, Fig. 3:40.

6. Hastings 1997: 48–49, Nos. 173, 179, Pl. 46:173, 179.

7. For traces of red paint on a votive stela dedicated to Thoth, see Stewart 1983: 10, No. 27, Pl. 16:27.

8. Gardiner 1973: 470, Sign List: G 26.

9. Gardiner 1973: 525, Sign List: V 30.

10. Gardiner 1973: 485, Sign List: N 1. For a 19th Dynasty palaeographic parallel, see Wadi el-Hol Rock Inscription 22 in Darnell 2002: 139.

11. Ions 1968: 74, description of stela on right.

18th Dynasty Hatshepsut Temple at Deir el-Bahri,¹² and it is subsequently attested on an early Ramesside (19th Dynasty) stela of a devotee of Thoth now in the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts collection in Moscow¹³ and on another stela located in the Egyptian Museum in Turin.¹⁴ A millennium later, it occurs on the exterior of a naos of the Late Period Pharaoh Nectanebo I (30th Dynasty) at Abydos.¹⁵

The epithet Lord of Heaven was more commonly used with images of the god Ptah.¹⁶ The association between Ptah and Thoth is attested on an early Ramesside (19th Dynasty) scarab from Abydos in the Egyptian Museum collection in Cairo. The god Ptah is depicted standing in his naos on the right, facing the god Thoth depicted as a squatting baboon on an altar, crowned with the lunar disc and crescent.¹⁷

A Late Period votive stela now in the Petrie Museum at University College London bears the name of Thoth with another of his epithets, *Dhwtj nb Hmnu*, “Thoth Lord of Hermopolis.”¹⁸ The dog-headed baboon without the lunar disc and crescent and without

an altar could also represent another moon god, *Hnsw*, Khonsu, as attested on some scarabs.¹⁹

DATING

On the basis of the above data, the inscription should be dated to the 19th Dynasty, and the *terminus ad quem* of the statuette is therefore also the 19th Dynasty, although this does not necessarily indicate the production date of the object itself. Comparanda provided by scarab imagery, however, supports an early Ramesside (19th Dynasty/13th century BCE) dating for both the production of the statuette and the inscription:

1. The exclusive appearance of the *prenomen* of Ramesses II on scarabs depicting a pharaoh worshipping Thoth in his baboon representation;²⁰ and
2. The depiction the Thoth baboon squatting on an altar on a scarab now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, that bears the *prenomen* of Ramesses II in a cartouche above the deity²¹ and on a 19th Dynasty scarab from Tomb 934 at Tell el-Far‘ah (South).²²

12. Sethe 1914: 108 § 232 = Boylan 1922: 188.

13. Hodjash and Berlev 1982: 145–46, No. 88.

14. Boylan 1922: 188, Turin Stela No. 157.

15. Roeder 1914: 53–55, No. 70018; Saleh and Sourouzzian 1987: No. 257.

16. *Memphis I*: Pl. 10:14.

17. Newberry 1907: 108, No. 36430, Pl. 9:36430; see the reconstruction of the Ekron baboon in Fig. 7A.2.

18. Stewart 1983: 10, No. 27, Pl. 16:27.

19. Hornung and Staehelin 1976: No. 745; Staubli 2003: 89, No. 110.

20. Hari 1977: 9, Pl. 2, Figs. 3–9.

21. See Hayes 1968: 344–45, Fig. 217, second row, second from right.

22. *Beth-pelet II*: 24 §7, Nos. 133–140, Pl. 52:134; Givon 1985: 32–33, No. 31.

CHAPTER 7C

AN IRON AGE I LIMESTONE PHALLUS*

Trude Dothan and Dalit Regev

A crudely-made limestone object, apparently depicting a phallus, was found in a fill in Stratum VIB Building 359, dated to late 12th/early 11th century BCE (Fig. 7C.1, Color Photo 7C.1).¹ This elongated object carved of soft limestone is 11 cm long and 3.5–3.7 cm wide. The 1.5–2.0 cm top is set off by a deep circular incision (5 mm deep and 3 mm wide) that creates the representation of a phallus.²

In his comparative analysis of the phallus from Ekron, Ben-Shlomo discusses the questions of whether or not it represents a circumcised phallus and of whether other finds from Tell eš-Šafi-Gath and Ashkelon interpreted as phallic objects may be phalli as well.³ A handmade terracotta object from Gezer Stratum XI, dated to the late 12th through mid-11th century BCE, has been interpreted as a model of a circumcised phallus.⁴ It is the closest parallel for the Ekron object in terms of form,⁵ geographic location, and dating.

Although the Ekron object and its parallels may reflect an unknown feature of Philistine culture, the phallus may better be understood in an Egyptian context, especially if it represents a circumcised penis.

Circumcision was very common in Egypt, and depictions of circumcision rituals and circumcised boys appear in Egyptian tomb reliefs beginning in the 23rd century BCE.⁶ It was a puberty rite, interpreted by Herodotus as an act of “cleanliness.”⁷ Other peoples, including the Phoenicians, also practiced circumcision. Phallus pendants are common in the Phoenician necropolis of Puig des Molins at Ibiza, dated to mid-7th to mid-6th century BCE.⁸ The pendants (usually 2–3 cm long) are made of stone, gold, ivory, faience, and glass. They are common in sanctuaries and in domestic contexts, and especially in tombs at Phoenician and Punic sites—for example, at Carthage and on Sardinia and Malta—and are considered Egyptian-inspired votives with an iconographic meaning.⁹ In a somewhat later context, a small glass pendant phallus comes from the Hellenistic period at Tel Anafa, when the site was characterized by Phoenician material culture.¹⁰

Another possible link to Phoenician culture is an early 1st century CE depiction of a life-size uncircumcised phallus in terracotta found in a shipwreck off Pisa, Italy, identified as a cultic object associated with the deity Priapus, the protector of sailors and navigators, harbors, and sea-borne trade. Priapic images were used on boats, perhaps in small shrines, for their apotropaic power.¹¹ The phallus found at Ekron, therefore,

* The authors thank David Ben-Shlomo for some of the references cited in this chapter. Color Photo 7C.1 is by Zev Radovan, Fig. 7C.1 by Marina Zeltser.

1. Obj. No. 6190, Bucket No. IVNW.27.314, Fill 27080; for the context, see Chapter 2.
2. Based on a consultation with Dr. Ezra Gabbay of Shaarei Tzedek Hospital, Jerusalem, the object depicts a circumcised phallus.
3. Ben-Shlomo 2010: 58–59. See Maeir 2007a for the interpretation of these objects as phalli, although the authors do not concur with this interpretation.
4. *Gezer IV* (HUC): 115; King 2006: 333.
5. This is based on the description of the object; it is much smaller than the phallus from Ekron, but no drawing or photo is available to enable an accurate comparison.

6. King 2006: 334.

7. *Histoires* 2.36–37.

8. Fernández et al. 2009: 29–33, 129–41, 281. The majority are circumcised, with only two uncircumcised examples.

9. Fernández et al. 2009: 29–31.

10. For the object from Tel Anafa and other Hellenistic and Roman period glass phalli, see Spaer 2001: 186–87. See I. Stern 2012: 59–64 for various Hellenistic period examples of circumcised phalli in other materials from Maresha.

11. Neilson 2002: 248–53.

may also have functioned as a cultic item in one of the shrines at the site.

Other examples of phalli from various periods come from Cyprus, mainland Greece, and Crete. Stone phalli of similar dimensions to the example from Ekron have been found on Cyprus in the Ceramic Neolithic and Chalcolithic periods and later.¹² The phallus image continues to appear on the island at least until the Roman period,¹³ when one of its functions was to protect the home from the evil eye.¹⁴

A stone phallus found at Midea (near Mycenae) has an incised Linear B sign, the syllabogram *ko*.¹⁵ Although the phallus was not found *in situ*, the Linear B sign limits the time span of the object to the second millennium BCE Late Bronze Age. A marble phallus found at Eleutherna on Crete, a site known for its Phoenician finds beginning in the 8th century BCE, is a close parallel for the Ekron object. It is 13.4 cm long, and its shape is represented among the above-mentioned examples from the necropolis at Ibiza. It, too, probably served as a votive object, and although it was found in a 1st century BCE–1st century CE context, it may date to the Archaic period.¹⁶ Interestingly, most of the parallels that are clearly recognizable as phalli come from Phoenician contexts.

CONCLUSIONS

The Philistines, the dominant culture at Iron Age Ekron, are specifically described in the biblical texts as an uncircumcised people, although the Great Karnak Inscription mentions that three of the Sea Peoples practiced circumcision. This may indicate that the people known in the Hebrew Bible as Philistines were one of the tribes of Sea Peoples who did not practice circumcision. A possible resolution of these contradictory textual data is that the earlier Philistine inhabitants at

Ekron practiced circumcision, while their descendants were not circumcised, and the latter were perhaps the Philistines referred to in the Bible.

The phallus symbol is quite rare in Mediterranean cultures prior to the Hellenistic period, except in the Phoenician sphere, in which phalli mainly served as votives in tombs. While the practice of circumcision was common in Near Eastern cultures, including Egypt and Canaan, it was not in other Mediterranean cultures, including that of the Philistines.

The phallus from Ekron may reflect an aspect of cult practices during the earliest Philistine occupation of the city and it best fits the context of Egyptian or Phoenician cultic elements typical in the 12th century BCE Levant. Although attempts have been made to connect the phallus to Philistine culture, convincing parallels have not been found at other Philistine cities. Nonetheless, the Ekron phallus may represent a foreign element adopted into early Philistine cult.

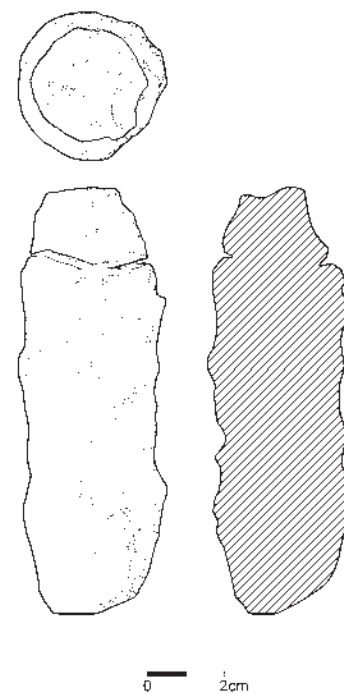


Fig. 7C.1. Limestone phallus from Stratum VIB

12. Swiny 2006: 181–86.

13. Paphos Museum, Cyprus; T. Dothan, personal observation.

14. For phallic vases in a Greek context during the Roman period, see Slane and Dickie 1993.

15. Demakopoulou, Divari-Valakou, and Walberg 1994: 39, Fig. 57.

16. Stampolidis 2004: 147.

CHAPTER 8

THE IRON AGE I IVORY OBJECTS

Trude Dothan and David Ben-Shlomo

A large assemblage of ivories was excavated in Iron Age I contexts in Field IV Lower, including inlays, lids, cosmetic items, rods, tools, pomegranates, discs, earplugs, knife handles, and unworked ivory. Of the selection of objects presented below, some of the most important were excavated in Building 350 Strata VC–IVA and probably had cultic functions.¹

INLAYS

Ivory inlays constitute the largest assemblage of ivories excavated in Iron I contexts at Ekron (more than a third). Most inlays come from Field III,² with only a few from Field IV Lower. The inlays can roughly be divided into two types: panels and rounded or three-dimensional objects, including wings and faces.

Cat. No. 8.1: Obj. No. 640, Bucket No. IVNW.9.191, Pottery Cache 9015, Building 350, Room a, Stratum IVA/B.

Complete head inlay (Fig. 8.1:1).³

Height: 4.2 cm; width: 2.3 cm; thickness: 1.2–1.7 cm.

The face is very well executed in three-dimensional high relief and has precise proportions, reflecting great artistic skill. Details include eyes with perforations for pupils (possibly filled in with another material), delicate eyebrows, a nose, and a mouth with delicately-formed lips; there is a diagonal incision across the right eye. The neck is long, cut into a rectangular shape. The back is flat, with a small, drilled perforation on the upper left. The shape of the neck and the

perforation indicate that the head was an inlay or part of a depiction in which other materials were combined. It may have been used in an item of furniture, a box, or a statuette. Exact parallels are very rare, but similar female heads in ivory come from LB II Fosse Temple III at Lachish,⁴ Megiddo Stratum VII,⁵ Ugarit,⁶ and the temple at Kamid el-Loz,⁷ the last the most similar to the Ekron example. In these parallels, the pupils of the eyes are sometimes made of different materials. Another somewhat similar female head in ivory comes from the northwest palace at Nimrud, which dates far later.⁸ The use of three-dimensional high relief within boxes with inlays in low relief is known from Megiddo.⁹ Determining the cultural background of these fine female depictions is not straightforward. They seem to be too naturalistic to derive directly from the Egyptian tradition, and may reflect a local Canaanite tradition that continued from the Late Bronze Age.

Cat. No. 8.2: Obj. No. 2237, Bucket No. IVNW.7.60, Surface 7011P, Building 350, Room c, Stratum VA.

Ivory panel fragment.

Length: 11.7 cm; width: 3.2–3.8 cm; thickness: 0.6 cm.

The panel fragment has a two drilled rounded perforations at its edge and in the center.

Cat. No. 8.3: Obj. No. 5500, Bucket No. IVNE.23.277, Fill 23075, Building 354, Rooms a/a1, Stratum VC.

Perforated oval piece, possibly eye inlay.

1. For the cultic nature of Building 350, see Chapter 2; for a general study of the Iron I ivories from Ekron, see Ben-Shlomo and Dothan 2006.

2. Ben-Shlomo and Dothan 2006: 7–15, Figs. 2, 4, 6–8.

3. See also Ben-Shlomo and Dothan 2006: 10–11, Fig. 10.

4. *Lachish II*: 60, Pl. XVI:2–3, 5, especially No. 2.; Barnett 1982: Pl. 20:a–b.

5. Loud 1939: 18, Pl. 44:195–196.

6. Gachet 1987: Fig. 13.

7. Hachmann 1983: 87, Nos. 6–7.

8. Barnett 1957: 188, Pl. XIV:K1.

9. Loud 1939: Pl. 44:190–194.

Height: 2.2 cm; width: 1.6 cm; hole diameter 0.5 cm.

Parallels come from Lachish LB II Fosse Temple III¹⁰ and Megiddo Stratum VII.¹¹

Additional inlays found in Field IV Lower come from Stratum VIA in Building 355W (Obj. No. 4905) and Building 360 (Obj. No. 5955) and Stratum IVA in Building 350 Room a (Obj. No. 625).

LIDS

Cat. No. 8.4: Obj. No. 3176, Bucket No. IVNW.9.472, Foundation Trench 9060, Building 350, Room a, Stratum VC.

Complete pyxis lid (Fig. 8.1:3).¹²

Diameter: 12.4–13.3 cm; thickness: 0.2–0.3 cm.

This lid is rather large and thin in comparison with other pyxis lids; only one rounded perforation on the perimeter was used to attach it to the box. The lid is richly decorated in the two-dimensional incision technique. The main register depicts two bulls in a ramming position with a lion and a standing griffin between them. The lion's head is turned back and his front legs are stretched forward. The limbs, mane, and facial detail are emphasized with oval lines. The mane is flame-styled, a Levantine characteristic subsequently assimilated into Mycenaean art.¹³ The ear is triangular, as opposed to the trefoil ears in Mycenaean ivories. The lion's body is caught between the horns of one of the bulls. The male sex organs on both bulls are emphasized, and are naturalistically depicted. The depiction and stance of the griffin compressed between and attacked by the two bulls also reflect Aegean iconographic traditions.¹⁴ One leg of the griffin is furled in front of him and the other seems to be lying on the neck of the bull. The griffin is facing backward in an unrealistic posture. The wing feathers are poorly depicted. The mouth is open, as in battle scenes. The depiction of the griffin was clearly constrained by the

limited area that remained after the other figures were depicted, showing a lack of planning in execution. In the center is an eight-petal rosette surrounded by four concentric circles, and the perimeter has five concentric circles.

Similar depictions appear on ivory discs, lids, and inlays from Megiddo Stratum VIIA (the griffin),¹⁵ Kouklia-Paleopaphos,¹⁶ Enkomi,¹⁷ and Delos in the Aegean.¹⁸ Fragments of similar lids or discs with scenes of bulls and other animals have been found at Kition, mostly in tombs.¹⁹ Although the Ekron lid reflects Aegean influences in terms of iconography and technique, it has Levantine or Canaanite features as well. In general, the distinction between the Aegean and the Levantine styles of ivory decoration is not always clear-cut.²⁰

Cat. No. 8.5: Obj. No. 1382, Bucket No. IVNW.9.255, Fill 9023, Building 350, Room a, Stratum IVA/B.

Complete pyxis lid (Fig. 8.1:4).²¹

Diameter: 5.7 cm; length: 8.6 cm; thickness: 0.4 cm.

The lid is disc-shaped with two perforated square handles, and is also worked on the sides. The decoration on the top includes a 12-petal rosette created using a compass, surrounded by three very fine double concentric circles. A bone lid from Open Area 640b in Field IV Lower (Obj. No. 1581) has a six-petal rosette and larger perforations, and is generally more crudely made. Originating in Stratum Pre-IC, it is probably an Iron I residual object.

Similar ivory lids come from Lachish LB II Fosse Temple III²² and Megiddo Stratum VIIA.²³

10. *Lachish II*: 61, Pl. XVI:8.

11. Loud 1939: Pl. 54:272.

12. See also Dothan 2003a; Ben-Shlomo and Dothan 2006: 17, Fig. 11:1. The object is on display in the Israel Museum (IAA No. 90-1342).

13. Kantor 1956: 170; 1960: 21.

14. As in the Late Helladic IIIB example from Delos in Kantor 1960: 19, Fig. 10.

15. Loud 1939: Pl. 9:32.

16. Poursat 1977: Pl. XV:5–6.

17. *Alasia III*: Pl. XXV:1–3.

18. Kantor 1956; see also Dothan 2003a: 87–89, with references.

19. *Kition I*: 33, 61, Fig. 1, Pls. CXXXIII:235, CL:19.

20. Rehak and Younger 1998: 251–52.

21. See also Ben-Shlomo and Dothan 2006: 18, Fig. 11:2.

22. *Lachish II*: 62, Pl. XIX:18.

23. Loud 1939: 14, Pl. 13:55–58. An inlay with a similar rosette comes from Megiddo Stratum VII (Loud 1939: Pl. 5:8). Similar lids also come from a late Iron Age context in the southeastern palace at Nimrud (Barnett 1957: 194, Pl. XXIX).

COSMETIC BOXES AND PALETTES

Cat. No. 8.6: Obj. No. 5052, Bucket No. IVNE.8.311, Debris 8077, Building 353, Room c, Stratum VIA.

Lower part of cosmetic box (Fig. 8.1:5).²⁴

Length: 11.2 cm; width: 3.2–4.8 cm; thickness: 1.4–1.6 cm.

This duck box has three holes in the rim and two in the center, the remains of a tail inserted in the rear, and a deep perforation for the insertion of the duck head in the front. The lower part is very well polished. Two wings were probably inserted on the sides, possibly with two pegs used for each wing, one in the rim and the other in the center; this would mean that the top of the box would not have rotated. Alternatively, the perforations located in the center could have been used to attach the box to another object, rather than for the wings.²⁵ Two ivory duck heads of cosmetic boxes of the same type were found in Field III.²⁶

Several similar examples come from Beth-Shemesh Stratum IV,²⁷ Megiddo Stratum VIIA,²⁸ and the “Mycenaean” Tomb at Dan,²⁹ among others. Late Bronze Age examples are common as far north as the Mitanni Palace at Tell Brak.³⁰ A parallel from Tell Qasile is of Mazar’s Type A with a winged-style lid.³¹ The example from Ekron differs in that its tail was

made separately and in that it has five holes rather than three, like most other boxes of this type. It has been suggested that bird-shaped cosmetic boxes are all made of hippopotamus ivory and are closely related to the use of this raw material.³² Although bird-shaped open vessels and boxes have Egyptian origins, they are in fact far more common in the southern Levant than in Egypt.³³ In general, bird-shaped ivory boxes seem to have had a long life span in the ancient Near East from the early Late Bronze Age³⁴ to at least the end of the second millennium BCE.³⁵ The similarities between these objects and the LB II–Iron I bird-shaped ceramic bowls are also noteworthy.³⁶

Cat. No. 8.7: Obj. No. 655, Bucket No. IVNW.9.189, Pottery Cache 9015, Building 350, Room a, Stratum IVA/B.

Cosmetic palette (Fig. 8.1:6).³⁷

Length: 8.5 cm; width: 4.7; thickness: 1.2 cm.

This shallow rectangular bowl has a hollow cylinder on one side for the lid shaft. It is probably made of elephant ivory. A very similar palette was found in Tomb 227 at Tell el-Far’ah (S).³⁸ These small flat palettes may have been used for grinding or mixing colorants and are characteristic of the Iron I.

COMBS

Cat. No. 8.8: Obj. No. 6387, Bucket No. IVNW.26.279, Fill 26106, Building 356, Stratum VIA.

Comb fragment (Fig. 8.2:4).³⁹

Height: 3.8 cm; width: 3.0 cm; thickness: 0.8 cm.

This fragment has an incised scale pattern within a frame of four upper and three lower parallel lines. One side has two double rows of dotted scales (in the upper scale, only the lower row is dotted) opposite

24. See also Ben-Shlomo and Dothan 2006: 18, Fig. 12:3.

25. This reconstruction is suggested by a parallel cosmetic box from 18th Dynasty Egypt, now in the Louvre, with a bird’s head and two wings attached to the hands of a swimming girl (Caubet and Gaborit-Chopin 2004: 52, #56; see also Wallert 1967: Pl. 13:P34 for a spoon with a box/spoon attached to a girl’s hands, also in the Louvre). A bird-shaped cosmetic bowl of the same type from Kition Area II also has two holes in the center of its bottom part (*Kition V*: Pl. CXXI:5332). For these cosmetic boxes, see also Liebowitz 1987: 14 and the detailed discussion in Adler 1996.

26. See also Ben-Shlomo and Dothan 2006: 18–20, Fig. 12:1–2.

27. *Ain Shems IV*: Pl. LII:1.

28. Loud 1939: Pls. 30:157, 31.

29. *Dan II*: 141–42, Figs. 2.100, 2.101:205, 2.102:205 (two examples, one with perforations in the center of the lower part).

30. Oates 1987: 191, Pl. XLII:a–b.

31. *Qasile 2*: 10–12, Table 1, Fig. 3:1, Photo 6, with discussion and references.

32. Caubet and Poplin 1987; Krzyszkowska 1988: 233–34.

33. See Adler 1996: 74–75, Figs. 21–22; Lilyquist 1998: especially 27, for ducks with a backward-turned head.

34. See the above-mentioned Tell Brak example (n. 30).

35. See also the above-mentioned Tell Qasile example (n. 31).

36. See *Qasile I*: 96–98; Adler 1996.

37. See also Ben-Shlomo and Dothan 2006: 20, Fig. 13:2.

38. *Beth-pelet I*: Pl. XXX:137.

39. See also Ben-Shlomo and Dothan 2006: 22, Fig. 14:2.

each other with parts of rosettes between them. The other side has two rows of intersecting semicircles opposite each other with slightly curving vertical lines between them.⁴⁰ A parallel comes from Enkomi Level IIA.⁴¹ The scale pattern is an Aegean motif common on Mycenaean and Philistine pottery.⁴²

RODS

Cat. No. 8.9: Obj. No. 6155, Bucket No. IVNW.42.283, Installation 42097, Building 360, Stratum VIA.

Complete rod (Fig. 8.2:1).⁴³

Height: 7.2 cm; thickness: 0.7 cm; perforation: length: 1.7 cm; width: 0.3 cm.

This atypical rod is cylindrical with a flat base and a 17 mm deep perforation in the top, and is decorated with five equidistant groups of four and five lines. It is somewhat similar to the hippopotamus ivory rod/handle from the "Mycenaean" Tomb at Dan.⁴⁴ Most such objects are 15–20 cm long and have a pointed base and a well-worked perforation in the top.⁴⁵ A rod fragment was also found in Building 350 Room a in Stratum IVA (Obj. No. 612). Several functions for these objects have been suggested: that they were used with a spindle whorl inserted in the top for weaving, as a pin for clothing, or as a gaming piece.

TOOLS

Cat. No. 8.10: Obj. No. 4690, Bucket No. IVNE.9.190, Debris 9062, Building 355W, Stratum VC.

Complete tool (Fig. 8.2:2).⁴⁶

Length: 8.1 cm; width: 1.5 cm; thickness: 0.7 cm.

40. A similar motif appears on ivory inlays from Megiddo Stratum VIIA (Loud 1939: Pl. 59:330), Ashdod Stratum XII (*Ashdod IV*: Fig. 38:6–7), and Enkomi (*Enkomi*: Pl. 135:49), and on ivory wings from Megiddo Stratum VIIA (Loud 1939: 15, Pl. 12:45–50).

41. *Enkomi*: Pl. 127:42.

42. See, for example, the discussion in Dothan 1982: 212.

43. See also Ben-Shlomo and Dothan 2006: 22, Fig. 15:1.

44. *Dan II*: 152, Fig. 2.120:230.

45. See Ben-Shlomo and Dothan 2006: 21–22.

46. See also Ben-Shlomo and Dothan 2006: 24, Fig. 15:6.

The function of this complete ivory object, apparently a tool, is unknown. The body is rectangular and one end is triangular with a worn point and the other rounded. It is relatively thick (7 mm), with well-polished surfaces, and each side has a decoration of nine dotted circles between two lines. The circles on one of the sides are more equally spaced. The object's shape and thickness, as well as the signs of wear, indicate that it was a tool, possibly relating to weaving (a shuttle to move the thread under the fabric). A similar decoration appears on a comb from Kition Floor IIIA.⁴⁷

POMEGRANATES

Cat. No. 8.11: Obj. No. 5790, Bucket No. IVNW.43.278, Fill 43072.1, Open Area 361, Stratum VC.

Complete miniature pomegranate (Fig. 8.2:5).⁴⁸

Height: 1.6 cm; width: 0.6–1 cm.

The pomegranate has a conical perforation, an angular body, and a five-point calyx. Such pomegranates were probably affixed in the perforation in the top of bone/ivory rods (as **Cat. No. 8.9**). Similar ivory pomegranates dating to the LB II–Iron II come from Ashkelon,⁴⁹ Lachish,⁵⁰ Achzib,⁵¹ Ugarit,⁵² and Cyprus,⁵³ among others.

DISCS

Cat. No. 8.12: Obj. No. 5157, Bucket No. IVNE.9.251, Fill 9074.1, Building 355W, Room a, Stratum VIB.

Complete disc (Fig. 8.2:3).⁵⁴

Diameter 3.8 cm; thickness: 0.3 cm.

The disc has a large worked hole in the center and is decorated on one side with eight equidistant dotted circles between concentric circles; the other side is worked. It could have been used either as a bead or a spindle whorl. A somewhat similar ivory disc comes

47. *Kition V*: 335, Pl. CXII:5186.

48. See also Ben-Shlomo and Dothan 2006: 24, Fig. 15:4.

49. Lawrence Stager, personal communication.

50. *Lachish II*: Pl. XX:5–26.

51. *Achziv Southern Cemetery*: Fig. 25:5.

52. Gachet 1987: Pl. 1:8.

53. Kourou 1994: 206–7, Fig. 1:5.

54. See also Ben-Shlomo and Dothan 2006: 24, Fig. 15:5.

from Megiddo Stratum VIIA.⁵⁵ Another small ivory object, a lentoid disc that may have served as a spindle whorl, comes from Stratum VA in Building 350 Room d (Obj. No. 1761).

EARPLUGS

Cat. No. 8.13: Obj. No. 611, Bucket No. IVNW.9.186, Pottery Cache 9015, Building 350, Room a, Stratum IVA/B.

Complete earplug (Fig. 8.1:2).⁵⁶

Diameter: 4.7 cm; thickness: 3.7 cm.

The outer part of this asymmetrical earplug is rounded, slightly conical, and very thick; the other side has a thin disc shape. The wide groove in between enabled the insertion of the object into the earlobe. The object is rather crudely worked, unpolished, and quite bulky. A similar ivory earplug was found in the same room in Stratum VB (Obj. No. 2373).⁵⁷

KNIFE HANDLES

The ivory knife handles from Ekron can be divided into two types, both attested in Field IV Lower: ring-shaped pommel handles associated with iron knives (**Cat. Nos. 8.14–8.15**) and plano-convex or flat knife handles (**Cat. Nos. 8.16–8.18**).

Cat. No. 8.14: Obj. No. 2574, Bucket No. IVNW.7.65, Surface 7011P, Building 350, Room c, Stratum VA.

Complete ring-shaped pommel handle with iron knife blade (Fig. 8.2:10).⁵⁸

Handle length: 14.4 cm; pommel diameter: 3.8 cm; tang width: 3.9 cm; blade length: 29 cm; handle thickness: 2–2.4 cm.

This relatively long knife is very well worked and polished. The pommel is disc- or ring-shaped. The iron blade was inserted deep into a slit in the ivory handle and was affixed by three bronze rivets; impressions of caps covering the rivets (maybe gold?) were preserved.

Cat. No. 8.15: Obj. No. 2435, Bucket No. IVNW.8.329, Surface 8034, Building 350, Room b, Stratum VB.

Almost complete ring-shaped pommel handle (Fig. 8.2:9).⁵⁹

Length: 8.3 cm; width: 1.8–2.4 cm; thickness: 1.5 cm.

This ring-shaped pommel knife handle is very similar to **Cat. No. 8.14**.

Generally, ring-shaped pommel knife handles may have imitated metal prototypes,⁶⁰ and are usually associated with large slightly curved iron blades (**Cat. No. 8.14**, the complete example, has a 29 cm blade) and bronze rivets (bimetallic knives). It is well known from several Iron I Philistine, coastal, and inland sites,⁶¹ with examples in ivory or bone from Tell Qasile,⁶² Tel Dor,⁶³ Megiddo,⁶⁴ Beth-Shean,⁶⁵ and Gezer,⁶⁶ as well as from the Period I Tombs at Hama in Syria⁶⁷ and contemporary sites on Cyprus and in the Aegean.⁶⁸

Cat. No. 8.16: Obj. No. 5015, Bucket No. IVNE.7.345, Platform 7079, Building 353, Room a, Stratum VIA.

Plano-convex knife handle fragment (Fig. 8.2:8).⁶⁹

Length: 2.8 cm; width: 1.7 cm; thickness: 0.5 cm.

55. Loud 1939: Pl. 15:104–105.

56. See also Dothan 1996: 148, Fig. 2; 1998a: 263–66, Fig. 4; Ben-Shlomo and Dothan 2006: 24–25, Fig. 15:7; this object is on display in the Israel Museum (IAA No. 86-23).

57. See also Dothan 1996: 148, Fig. 3. A similar type of earring made of faience was found in the same context (Dothan 1998a: Fig. 6). Parallels in ivory or other materials, such as faience, glass, or stone, come from New Kingdom Egypt (Aldred 1971: 209, Pl. 68; Brovanski 1982: 232–33; see also Dothan 1998a: 263–66).

58. See also Dothan 2002: 14–22; Ben-Shlomo and Dothan 2006: 26, Fig. 16:1.

59. See also Dothan 2002: Fig. 13.

60. See Dothan 2002: 21; see also Courtois 1982: 28–29 for the suggestion that this knife type originated in central Europe, as in a complete bronze knife from Ialysos, Rhodes (Maiuri 1926: 174–75, Fig. 101, No. 3579).

61. See Dothan 2002: 18–22.

62. *Qasile 2*: Fig. 2.

63. *NEAEHL* 5: 1697; see also Dothan 2002: 20, Fig. 20.

64. *Mutesellim I*: Pl. XXVIIA; *Mutesellim II*: Fig. 22; see also Dothan 2002: Fig. 19:b–c.

65. Beth-Shean 1966: Fig. 114:10.

66. *Gezer I–III* (PEF): 268, Pl. CXCVIII:16.

67. *Hama II/3*: 178, Fig. 226.

68. See Dothan 2002: 20–22.

69. See also Ben-Shlomo and Dothan 2006: 25–27, Fig. 16:4.

Two rivet holes are preserved. The lower part is L-shaped for better grip.

Cat. No. 8.17: Obj. No. 1796, Bucket No. IVNW.25.214, Fill 25059, Building 350, Room d, Stratum IVB. Plano-convex knife handle fragment (Fig. 8.2:6).⁷⁰ Length: 3.3 cm; width: 2.2 cm; thickness: 0.6 cm.

This example is similar in shape to **Cat. No. 8.16**, with one regular rivet hole preserved, apparently with a very wide hole above it. The rear side is flat and rectangular.

This handle type was easier to produce than the ring-shaped pommel handles, as only one side is finely worked and the rear is simply flattened. These knives are relative small and in all likelihood were not used for heavy work; they may have had a ritual or symbolic function. A somewhat similar ivory knife handle comes from Tell Keisan Stratum 7b.⁷¹

Cat. No. 8.18: Obj. No. 2280, Bucket No. IVNW.8.311, Fill 8037, Building 350, Room b, Stratum VB. Almost complete knife handle (Fig. 8.2:7).⁷² Length: 10.8 cm; width: 2.1 cm; thickness: 1.3 cm.

This almost complete knife handle, oval in section, has a 0.1 cm wide slit for the insertion of the blade preserved at one end; the other end is rounded. There are no known parallels.⁷³

IVORY PIECES

Cat. No. 8.19: Obj. No. 2377, Bucket No. IVNW.9.397, Surface 9034, Building 350, Room a, Stratum VA. Piece of hippopotamus ivory. Length: 1.8 cm; width: 1.4 cm; thickness: 0.5 cm.

One of the faces of the piece is natural and the other is worked. Several pieces of unworked raw material were excavated at Ekron, indicating that some ivory-working was conducted at the site.⁷⁴

CONCLUSIONS

Although some of the ivories from Field IV Lower may be luxury objects, they could have served as daily use objects, rather than for cultic or religious purposes. These include inlays from boxes used for jewelry, games, or other purposes, cosmetic bowls and boxes, and toiletry items, such as combs. The ring-pommel ivory knife handles are more clearly related to cult, both on the basis of their findspots in cultic structures and their shape. Their function as iron knife pommels at a time when iron was still a rare commodity and the parallels from Cyprus and the Aegean point to an association with some aspect of the Philistine/Aegean cult (probably as ceremonial knives). In terms of style, most of the ivories exhibit some continuity of Canaanite traditions. Since raw material was also found at the site, it seems highly probable that most of this assemblage represents local Iron I ivory-carving activities.

70. See also Ben-Shlomo and Dothan 2006: 25–27, Fig. 16:2.

71. *Keisan*: Pl. 101:13.

72. See also Ben-Shlomo and Dothan 2006: Fig. 16:5.

73. Another knife handle made of elephant ivory comes from an MB II context in Area IVNW.41 (Obj. No. 6576, Stratum XI).

74. For pieces of hippopotamus canines, a molar, and a premolar excavated in Field INE (Obj. Nos. 9673 and 11396) and Field III (Obj. Nos. 9671–9672), see Ben-Shlomo 2006c: 198, 204, Fig. 5.3:5, and the general discussion in Lev-Tov 2006: 207–8; see also Ben-Shlomo and Dothan 2006: Fig. 6.

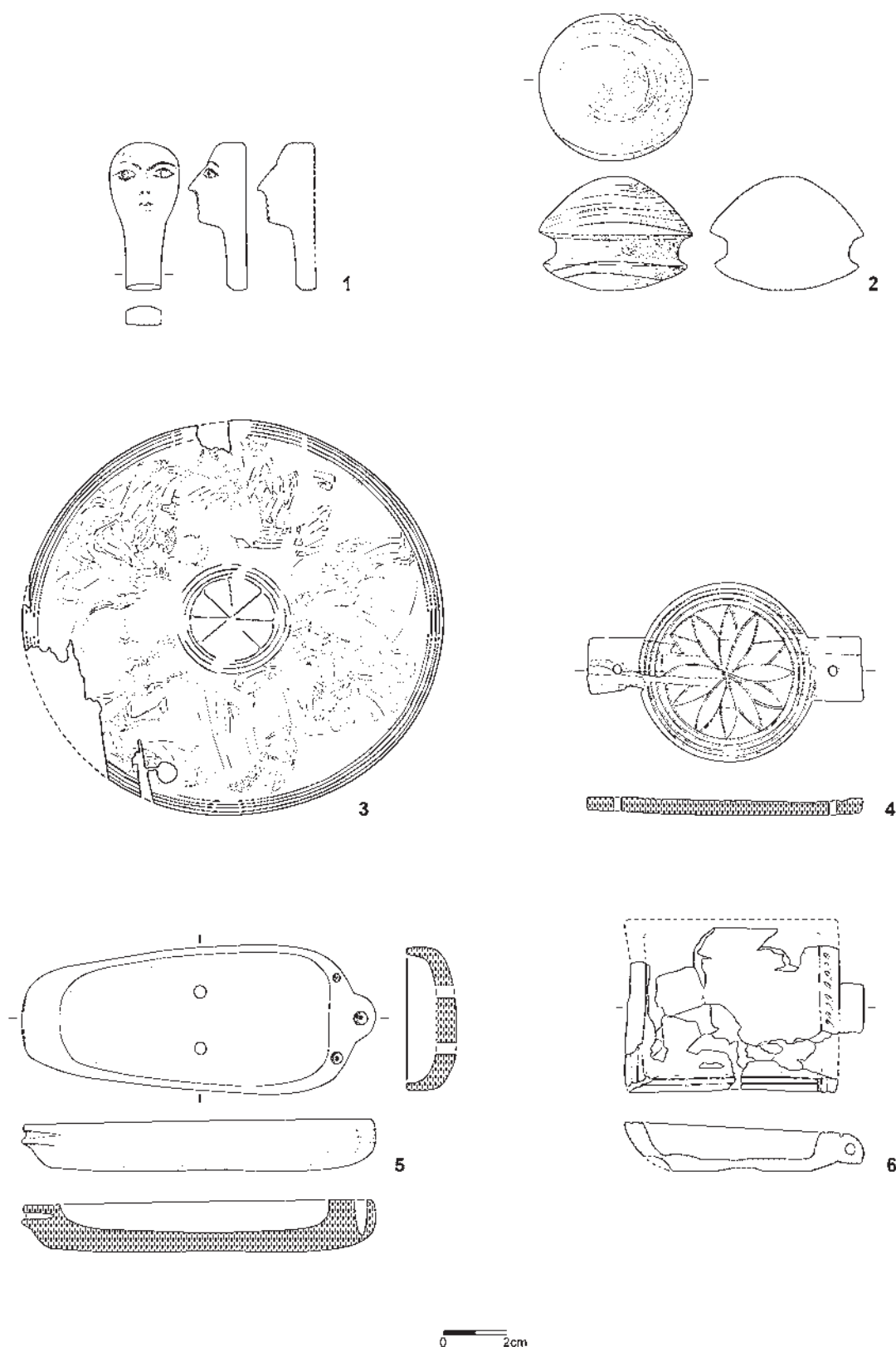


Fig. 8.1. 1: Head inlay (Cat. No. 8.1); 2: Earplug (Cat. No. 8.13); 3–4: Pyxis lids (Cat. Nos. 8.4, 8.5); 5: Cosmetic box (Cat. No. 8.6); 6: Cosmetic palette (Cat. No. 8.7)

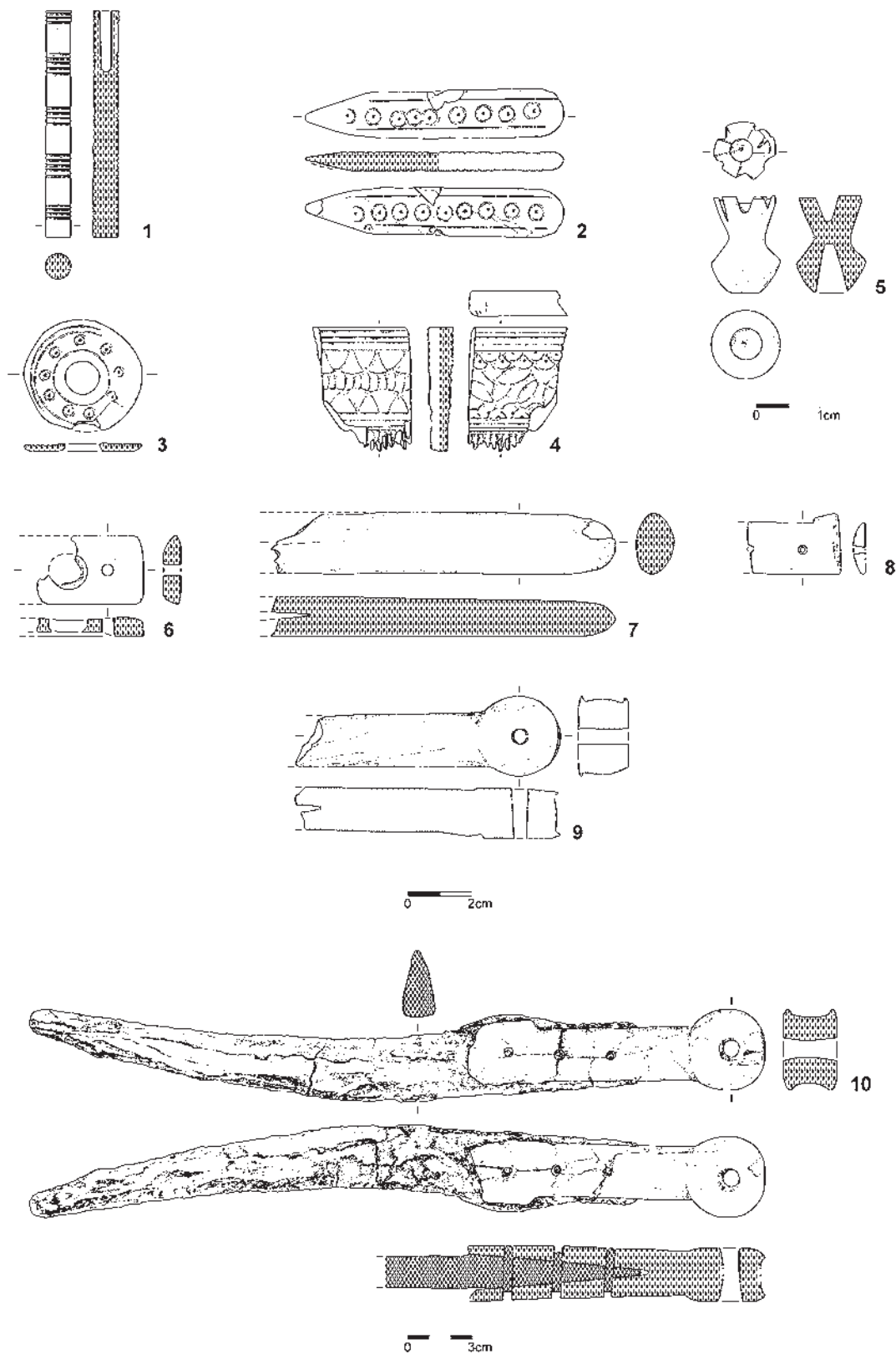


Fig. 8.2. 1: Rod (Cat. No. 8.9); 2: tool (Cat. No. 8.10); 3: Disc (Cat. No. 8.12); 4: Comb (Cat. No. 8.8); 5: Pomegranate (Cat. No. 8.11); 6: Plano-convex knife handle (Cat. No. 8.17); 7: Knife handle (Cat. No. 8.18); 8: Plano-convex knife handle (Cat. No. 8.16); 9: Ring-shaped pommel handle (Cat. No. 8.15); 10: Ring-shaped pommel handle with iron knife blade (Cat. No. 8.14)

CHAPTER 9

THE JEWELRY FROM IRON AGE I CONTEXTS

Amir Golani

The jewelry assemblage from Strata XI and VII–IV comprises 115 items,¹ including 40 from surface debris, six from surface make-up loci, 27 from fills, 24 from general debris, six from walls, five from silos/pits, three from a cache of luxury objects, and one each from a hearth, a threshold, a foundation trench, and an installation.²

1. A study summarizing the jewelry from all the excavation fields will be published by this author in *Ekron* 14/1–2. The type designations and definitions of the jewelry are based on a typological scheme developed in Golani 1996 and expanded in Golani 2013.
2. The degree of reliability of the findspots is noted in the tables on a scale of **1** to **6**, **1** being the most secure and reliable and **6** the least (for a full discussion, see Golani 1996: 18–19). **1** designates objects found *in situ* on a sealed floor or in the destruction debris above a floor dated to the last phase of that floor. Although the provenience and dating of an object from a sealed destruction debris layer upon a floor may be considered relatively secure, the possibility remains that the object may have come from within a mudbrick in the destruction debris. **2** designates objects found sealed in a floor make-up that cannot be dated later than the last use of the floor. **3** designates objects found in a mudbrick wall, in the contents of an installation sealed by a mudbrick wall, or in a fill or pit sealed by a floor. **4** designates objects found on a surface or in a destruction layer, fill, debris, burial, installation, or wall covered by another locus but not sealed by it. The provenience and dating are questionable, and the object is tentatively dated by the latest pottery in the locus. **5** designates objects found in a fill, debris, installation, or wall that is neither sealed nor covered but merely below one or two loci. The provenience and dating are uncertain, and it is tentatively dated by the latest pottery in the locus. **6** designates objects of uncertain provenience or dating found in topsoil, clean-up of erosion/wash, or other possible contamination of a locus.

Table 9.1: Jewelry objects by stratum

Stratum	No. of objects
I–IV	2
IV	31
IV–V	3
V	52
VI	20
VII	6
XI	1
Total	115

EARRINGS

Of the eight earrings from Strata VI–V, six are Type I.1 small lunate earrings with a solid crescentic body and a tapered and bent-over hoop (Table 9.2:1–6). As in most examples of this type, the body was cast, hammered, polished, and bent into its final form. This earring type is common throughout the ancient Near East prior to the Iron I, first appearing in Sumer in the middle of the third millennium BCE,³ from where it spread westward throughout the Levant, introduced locally during the Middle Bronze Age (as at Tell el-ʿAjjul⁴ and in Assyria).⁵ The type is no longer attested by the Hellenistic period.⁶ Although it is rare in Egypt, this earring style was fashionable in the New Kingdom and may have been an Asiatic form imported by the

3. *Ur II*: 241, Pl. 138.

4. *Ancient Gaza IV*: Pl. 18:85.

5. Maxwell-Hyslop 1971: 240.

6. Kraay and Moorey 1968: 196; see *SCE IV/2*: 385 for an overview of the development of this earring type.

Table 9.2: Earrings

No.	Obj. No.	Material	Type	Locus	Stratum	Reliability	Fig.
1.	5915	Gold	I.1: Earring-solid lunate	Fill IVNW.27070	VB	4	9.1:1
2.	6090	Copper alloy	I.1: Earring-solid lunate	Silo IVNW.27068	VC	4	
3.	4844	Copper alloy	I.1: Earring-solid lunate	Surface IVNW.43027.1	VA	2	
4.	5560	Gold	I.1: Earring-solid lunate	Fill IVNW.27066.1	VC	2	9.1:2
5.	5565	Copper alloy	I.1: Earring-solid lunate	Pit IVNW.43070	VC	5	
6.	5129	Copper alloy	I.1: Earring-solid lunate	Fill IVNE.23081.1	VIB	4	9.1:3
7.	611	Ivory	VI: Earplug	Cache IVNW.9015	IVA/B	4	9.1:4
8.	614	Faience, off-white	VI: Earplug	Cache IVNW.9015	IVA/B	4	9.1:5

Hyksos.⁷ On most Middle and Late Bronze Age earring types, the hoop is open at the top, whereas from the Iron Age on, it is usually open at the side.

The two Type VI earplugs were found in a Stratum IVA/B assemblage of luxury objects designated Cache IVNW.9015, also associated with Stratum IVA Surface IVNW.9014P (Table 9.2:7–8).⁸ Earplugs are squat mushroom- or disc-shaped objects resembling a conical spool that were inserted into the earlobe. They were popular in Egypt, primarily during the 18th–20th Dynasties, when they were made of stone, faience, or ivory.⁹ Reel-like gold objects that could represent earplugs have been found in 7th–6th century BCE contexts on Cyprus¹⁰ and at Sardis in western Turkey,¹¹ suggesting that this fashion may have been adopted by the Phoenicians as well. Such earplugs are used in tribal societies in East Africa to this day, inserted into a large opening cut in the earlobe.¹² The function of these objects from archaeological contexts was unclear until mummies with very large holes in their earlobes were uncovered in Egypt.¹³

The two earplugs from Ekron are clearly of Egyptian inspiration, and may be parallels for similar objects found in Egyptian 20th–21st Dynasty contexts.¹⁴ The ivory example is mushroom-shaped (resembling a spool) and well worn; it lacks incised decoration. Similar ivory and alabaster earplugs are known from New Kingdom Egypt.¹⁵ The faience earplug has a squat spool shape with two convex faces. One side is decorated with a rosette pattern in the *ajjuré* style¹⁶ surrounded by two concentric circles; the other largely missing side has traces of an incised decoration. The *ajjuré* style of decoration in faience is known from the Second Intermediate Period¹⁷ and was popular during the New Kingdom in Egypt.¹⁸ Earplugs are rare locally, primarily dated to the Iron I, when Egyptian fashions were still in vogue in the southern Levant. The presence of this type at Ekron in the Iron I represents one of the last vestiges of direct Egyptian cultural influence on the jewelry of the southern Levant.

7. Aldred 1971: 198.

8. For the stratigraphic context of Cache IVNW.9015 and Surface IVNW.9014P, see Chapter 2; for the various objects, see the pertinent chapters on the finds, especially Chapters 7A and 7B on the Thoth baboon statuette. For the cache in general, see Dothan 1998a.

9. Petrie 1927: 22–23, Pl. 17:37–57.

10. *SCE IV/2*: Fig. 36:27.

11. *Sardis XIII*: Pl. 8:5–6.

12. Fedders and Salvadori 1979: 107.

13. Winlock 1942: 111, Pl. 87.

14. Aldred 1971: Pls. 67–68; Eaton-Krauss 1982: 232–33.

15. Brovarski, Doll, and Freed 1982: 232–33; el-Saady 1996.

16. *Ajjuré* is a decorative technique of pierced openwork with the design produced by cutting out portions of the object in order to highlight others. In faience, a negative pattern may be produced on a mold or cut from the plastic faience itself prior to firing.

17. Brovarski, Doll, and Freed 1982: 232.

18. Aldred 1971: Pls. 67–68.

SMALL RINGS

Of the 13 small rings (Table 9.3), the two Type I.1 plain rings made of copper alloy wire (Table 9.3:1–2), usually round in section with tapering or squared-off ends, come from Strata VIA and VIIB, respectively. These very simple rings may have functioned as finger-rings, earrings, nose-rings, or hair-rings, and are usually made of a copper alloy, although gold, silver, and iron examples are also known.¹⁹

The two Type II.1 spiral rings made of copper alloy wire come from Stratum VC (Table 9.3:3–4). Given their findspots in ancient burials in proximity to skulls that already had earrings or on the upper shoulder, spiral rings are usually interpreted as hair-rings for holding long locks of hair.²⁰ A very common form, spiral wire rings first appear in the Early Dynastic period at Ur and at Mari,²¹ and are known locally beginning in the EB I, represented by examples in gold and silver from Azor.²² Examples from Second Intermediate

Table 9.3: Small rings

No.	Obj. No.	Material	Type	Locus	Stratum	Reliability	Fig.
1.	4733	Copper alloy	I.1: Ring-small, open-ended, annular	Debris IVNE.9066	VIA	4	9.2:1
2.	6855	Copper alloy	I.1: Ring-small, open-ended, annular	Hearth IVNW.43116	VIIB	5	
3.	5125	Copper alloy	II.1: Ring-small, spiral	Fill IVNE.24052	VC	4	9.2:2
4.	6794	Copper alloy	II.1: Ring-small, spiral	Fill IVNW.43113	VC	4	9.2:3
5.	1385 (2 rings)	Faience, white-green	III.1: Ring-small, finger-ring	Debris IVNW.25025	IVA	4	9.2:4
6.	605	Faience, light blue	III.1: Ring-small, finger-ring	Surface IVNW.9014P	IVA	4	
7.	4828	Copper alloy	III.2: Ring-small, finger-ring	Surface IVNW.23078	VIA	4	
8.	5140	Copper alloy, silver plating	III.2: Ring-small, finger-ring	Surface IVNW.23040	IVB	3	9.2:5
9.	6223	Copper alloy, silver plating	III.2: Ring-small, finger-ring	Fill IVNW.42109	VIB	4	
10.	582	Faience, off-white	III.3: Ring-small, finger-ring	Surface IVNW.9014P	IVA	4	9.2:6
11.	2146.1 and 2146.2	Faience, light blue	III.3: Ring-small, finger-ring	Surface IVNW.8034P	VB	4	9.2:7
12.	1750	Faience, light blue	III.3: Ring-small, finger-ring	Debris IVNW.8031.1	VA	4	

19. The use of iron in the production of small rings, although not common, occurs already at the beginning of the Iron I—see the example from Tell el-Far‘ah (S) (*Beth-pelet I*: Pl. 30:11) and the numerous examples from Tomb 65 at Khirbet Nisya dated to the 12th–10th centuries BCE (Livingston 2002: Fig. 8).

20. Maxwell-Hyslop 1971: 5; see von Luschan 1943: Pl. 34 for a Late Assyrian period depiction of a figure wearing such rings as hair-rings found at Zinçirli.

21. Maxwell-Hyslop 1971: 5, 12, 20, Pls. 5, 15a.

22. A. Ben-Tor 1975: 24, Fig. 12:10–12, Pl. 22:6 (identified as earrings).

Period Egypt may reflect Nubian influences.²³ Spiral rings continue at least into the Persian period, with a tube often replacing the wire, as in the examples from Tel Michal.²⁴ Type II.1 spiral rings are generally made of copper alloy or silver, occasionally of gold, and rarely of iron.²⁵

On the three Type III.1 closed annular faience finger-rings from Stratum IVA, the inner portion of the ring is flat and has a slight ridge protruding on either side (Table 9.3:5–6).²⁶ This is a common Egyptian ring form that first appears in the New Kingdom;²⁷ it occurs locally in the Late Bronze Age, continuing into the Iron I. Local Late Bronze Age examples are known from Ashdod Stratum XIV,²⁸ the Fosse Temple area at Lachish,²⁹ and the Canaanite temples at Beth-Shean.³⁰ This form does not continue after the 10th century BCE.

The three Type III.2 flattened open-ended annular rings from Strata VIA, VIB, and IV are made of hammered-out metal in the form of a ribbon, with rounded and tapered usually overlapping ends (Table 9.3:7–9). They probably functioned as finger-rings, although they could have been used as hair-rings. Two of the rings are silver-plated, decorated in the intaglio technique (Table 9.3:8–9). Usually made of copper alloy, occasionally of silver or gold, and rarely of iron, most of these rings are undecorated. Plain examples come from as early as the Early Bronze Age, for example, at Qiryat Ata.³¹ Decorated rings appear primarily in the Late Bronze Age and Iron I, and although they are not common, they continue into the early Iron II. These rings may bear an intaglio decoration on the base metal or are covered with silver foil also decorated intaglio, as on the two above-mentioned examples from Field

IV Lower (Table 9.3:8–9).³² Gold or silver plating on jewelry is first attested locally in the Iron I, for example, the small iron rings with gold plating from Megiddo Tomb 23, dated to the 12th century BCE.³³

Decorated rings of this type are usually wider on one side and more tapered on the other, where the two tapering ends often overlap, with the various incised decorations on the wider side. Some rings have Hittite epigraphic signs, as on the examples from Tel Nami,³⁴ Tell el-Far'ah (South),³⁵ Megiddo,³⁶ and Beth-Shean.³⁷ These 'Hittite Signet Rings' have also been found in Syria and Anatolia,³⁸ and may represent Hittite imports into the southern Levant known from the Late Bronze Age through the Iron I. The example from Tomb 220 at Tell el-Far'ah (S) of early Iron II dating may have been curated.

Three Type III.3 finger-rings made of siliceous material with a cartouche-shaped bezel come from Strata IVA, VA, and VB (Table 9.3:10–12).³⁹ They were made in a mold and consist of a single piece of light blue or off-white faience. The shank is semicircular in section and the cartouche-shaped bezel is an extension of the shank itself. This ring type is a typical Egyptian form that begins in the New Kingdom period,⁴⁰ and is found locally in the Late Bronze Age, continuing well into the Iron I. The two rings from Stratum VA and VB are represented by a fragment of a flat cartouche-shaped bezel with Egyptian hieroglyphs (Table 9.3:12) and by shank fragments (Table 9.3:11). The complete ring from Stratum IVA Surface 9014P⁴¹

23. Eaton-Krauss 1982: 228.

24. Muhly and Muhly 1989: 285.

25. See the Iron I example from Tel Masos in *Māsōs*: Pl. 103:9.

26. One of these (Table 9.3:6) was found on Surface IVNW.9014P (see n. 8 above). For additional examples from Iron I Strata VI–IV at Ekron, see Golani 1996: 44, Fig. 10:1.

27. Ogden 1982: 125.

28. *Ashdod V*: Fig. 12:20, Pl. 34:9.

29. *Lachish II*: Pl. 21:50.

30. Beth-Shean 1940: Pl. 29:11.

31. Golani 2003: Fig. 7.6:6.

32. Similar rings in silver and bronze are known from Period I burials at Hama in Syria, dated to the Iron I (*Hama II/3*: 127–28). One of the silver examples has a grooved border with incised cuneiform signs on the central outer panel (*Hama II/3*: Fig. 154:c), in a technique similar to that used for the ring from Beth-Shean mentioned below (Thompson 2009: 607).

33. *Megiddo Tombs*: Pls. 166:2, 176:10.

34. Singer 1993.

35. *Beth-pelet I*: Pl. 36: upper center, from Tomb 220.

36. *Megiddo Tombs*: Pl. 166:3–4; Fig. 176:12.

37. Thompson 2009: 607.

38. Singer 1993.

39. Obj. Nos. 2146.1 and 2146.2 (Table 9.3:11) were found together and are probably two fragments of the same ring, although they do not join.

40. Ogden 1982: 125.

41. See n. 8 above.

has a depiction of the Egyptian goddess Sekhmet in the intaglio technique on the bezel (Table 9.3:10).

The form generally appears in the Late Bronze Age–Iron I. Late Bronze Age examples are known from Aphek-Antipatris⁴² and Level VIII at Beth-Shean,⁴³ and an Iron I (early 11th century BCE) example known from Tell el-Far‘ah (S) Tomb 110⁴⁴ is a close parallel for the Ekron Sekhmet ring (Table 9.3:10).

PENDANTS

The 15 pendants made of precious metal, stone, bone/ivory/shell, or siliceous materials come from Strata VII–IV (Table 9.4).

The Type I.2d flat ovoid pendant made of a gold sheet from Stratum VA has an elongated and tapered ‘tongue’ bent forward and coiled to form a loop at one end (Table 9.4:1). This production technique is a local-tradition practiced from the Late Bronze Age⁴⁵ through Persian period.⁴⁶ These pendants may be blank or bear an incised decoration, and are usually made of gold or silver, although copper alloy examples are also known.

The dark stone pendant of Type II.3 from Stratum IVA has a truncated conical shape with a perforation through a tapering rounded end (Table 9.4:2). This pendant type occurs in a wide variety of stones, and its use both as a simple pendant and as a personal seal with engraving on the bottom was common.⁴⁷ Truncated conical or pyramidal seals are generally

Table 9.4: Pendants

No.	Obj. No.	Material	Type	Locus	Stratum	Reliability	Fig.
1.	2500	Gold	I.2d: Pendant	Fill IVNW.9034	VA	2	9.3:1
2.	1607	Unidentified dark stone	II.3: Pendant	Surface IVNW.8025P	IVA	1	9.3:2
3.	6253	Glass/faience?, black	II.4: Pendant	Surface IVNW.43084	VIA	4	9.3:3
4.	3220	Carnelian	II.4: Pendant	Fill IVNW.8044.1	VIB	4	9.3:4
5.	6753	Carnelian	II.4: Pendant	Fill IVNW.27094	VIIIB	4	9.3:5
6.	2106	Ivory	III.1: Pendant	Fill IVNW.40013	IVA	4	9.3:6
7.	1611	Ivory	III.1: Pendant	Surface IVNW.8025P	IVA	1	9.3:7
8.	1425	<i>Cypraea turdus</i>	III.4: Pendant	Fill IVNW.25033	IVA	4	9.3:8
9.	4600	Ivory	III.5: Pendant	Wall IVNE.24040	VC–IVB	3	9.3:9
10.	11056	<i>Phalium</i>	III.6: Pendant	Threshold IVNW.24041	VB	2	9.3:10
11.	11055	<i>Phalium</i>	III.6: Pendant	Surface IVNE.24035	VA–B	4	
12.	11054	<i>Phalium</i>	III.6: Pendant	Surface Make-up IVNE.7047.1	VA	2	9.3:11
13.	11070	<i>Glycymeris insubrica</i>	III.7: Pendant	Fill IVNW.7015	VC	4	
14.	11071	<i>Cerastoderma</i>	III.7: Pendant	Foundation Trench IVNW.9042	VC	2	
15.	11084	<i>Glycymeris insubrica</i>	III.7: Pendant	Surface IVNW.41082	VIIIA	2	9.3:12

42. Lalkin 2009: 450–51, Fig. 14.3:3.

43. Beth-Shean 1993: Fig. 74:1.

44. *Beth-pelet I*: Pl. 35:402; Laemmel 2003: Pl. 38.

45. McGovern 1985: 71–72, Types VI.D.1–VI.D.3.

46. See the examples from ‘Atlit in Johns 1933: 96, Pl. 23:869–870.

47. See the example in *Timnah*: Fig. 5.8.

considered typical of the Iron I,⁴⁸ and the form is prevalent throughout the Iron Age.

Three examples of Type II.4 lotus-bud pendants come from Stratum VIA–B, two made of carnelian (Table 9.4:4–5) and the third of black glass or faience impressed into a mold (Table 9.4:3). These pendants are usually made of carnelian sculpted in the form of a lotus bud with a stringing hole drilled through the top.⁴⁹ Lotus-bud pendants are of Egyptian inspiration and are very common locally during the LB II, at the height of Egyptian involvement in Canaan.⁵⁰

Five types of ivory and shell pendants were identified. Two Type III.1 Club pendants made of ivory come from Stratum IVA (Table 9.4:6–7). These pendants in the form of an elongated club or stick with a rounded or oval cross-section are perforated at one end, and the slightly wider lower end may be decorated with incised lines and/or a ring-and-dot motif. Usually made of ivory or bone, they are typical of the early Iron II in the southern Levant, their distribution ranging from Byblos in the north to Tell el-Far'ah (S) and Tell Jemmeh in the south,⁵¹ although most examples have been found in the region of Iron Age Israel and Judah. The type has been dated to the 10th–9th centuries BCE at Samaria⁵² and to the 9th–7th centuries BCE at Tell Beit Mirsim.⁵³ Examples from 11th or 11th–10th century contexts from Ekron (Table 9.4:6–7), Tel Masos Stratum II,⁵⁴ Timnah Stratum V,⁵⁵ Tell el-Far'ah (North) Stratum VIIIB,⁵⁶ Megiddo Stratum V,⁵⁷ Tel

Beersheba Stratum VII,⁵⁸ a burial cave at Nazareth,⁵⁹ and Tel Beth-Shemesh Level 4⁶⁰ may push the date range of this pendant type somewhat further back into the 11th century BCE.

One example of a Type III.4 cowrie shell pendant with a ground down or cut dorsum was found in Stratum IVA (Table 9.4:8). This species of cowrie, *Cypraea turdus*, originates in the Red Sea. The use of cowries as amulets is an ancient tradition in the Levant, with Red Sea and Mediterranean cowries found at Epipaleolithic sites in Israel and Jordan.⁶¹ Female figurines with Red Sea cowries strung around their hips have been found and cowries have been recovered from graves of young girls in Egypt.⁶² The elongated opening of the shell on the ventral side was probably associated with female genitalia, and its resemblance to a half-open human eye has also been interpreted as a prophylactic against the evil eye.⁶³ Some Nilotic women to this day wear aprons sewn with cowrie shells to protect the pelvic organs from the aborting and sterilizing effect of a malevolent gaze.⁶⁴ It has also been suggested that the manner in which the animal leaves the shell may recall the act of childbirth. Cowries may thus be connected to the act of giving life, symbolizing rebirth and the afterlife.⁶⁵ Cowrie amulets are commonly interpreted as intended to protect against sterility, to increase fertility, and to ward off the evil eye for pregnant women.⁶⁶

One example of a Type III.5 'mallet'-shaped ivory pendant was found in a Strata VC–IVB wall (Table 9.4:9). The pendant was manufactured in two parts: a cylindrical head and a thin shaft inserted into the head at one end and pierced for suspension at the other. These pendants may be made of ivory or bone, and have a chronological time span from the very end of the Iron I into the early Iron II. They are usually found together with Type III.1 Club pendants, for example,

48. Keel, Shuval, and Uehlinger 1990.

49. McGovern 1985: 47–48; Herrmann 2006: 231–33, Cat. Nos. 452–464.

50. While McGovern viewed this type as a Late Bronze Age phenomenon that continued into the Iron I, with only sporadic examples from the Iron II, the currently available evidence indicates that although most Type II.4 pendants are indeed of Late Bronze Age dating and continue into the Iron I, the number of Iron II examples is more than sporadic (Golani 2013: 165–66).

51. Platt 1972: 158–206; 1978.

52. Crowfoot, Crowfoot, and Kenyon 1957: 462.

53. *TBM III*: 80.

54. *Māsōs*: Pl. 105:5–6.

55. Yahalom-Mack 2006b: 262–63, Photo 129, Pl. 57:14.

56. *Far'ah I*: Pl. 73:1–3.

57. *Megiddo I*: Pl. 97:13, 15, 17, 20, 24–33; *Megiddo II*: Pl. 216:125, 127–128.

58. *Beer-sheba II*: Fig. 25:5, Pl. 14:12.

59. Alexandre 2003: Fig. 3:5.

60. Golani in press.

61. Reese 1986: 328–30; 1991: 188.

62. Reese 1991: 189.

63. Reese 1991: 189.

64. Aldred 1971: 15–16.

65. Reese 1991: 189.

66. Clark 1986: 23 ff.; Andrews 1990: 65; 1994: 42.

at Megiddo in Strata V–IV,⁶⁷ Beth-Shemesh Tomb 1,⁶⁸ Tel Ashdod Stratum X,⁶⁹ and Lachish Tombs 218 and 120.⁷⁰ Type III.5 pendants do not continue into the latter half of the Iron II. The form is probably a small representation of a full-sized mallet or hammer, perhaps worn not only for decorative purposes, but also to identify the profession or affiliation of the wearer. This pendant type is not found elsewhere in the Iron II.

Three partial examples of Type III.6 modified *Cassid* lips—broken-off and polished lips of *Phalium* shells, often with pierced ends—come from Stratum VA–B (Table 9.4:10–12). Commonly designated ‘Helmet’ or ‘Bonnet’ shells (*Phalium granulatum undulatum* of the *Cassidae* family), all originating from the Mediterranean, their thickened water-worn rounded outer lips can be found on beaches or may be broken off or cut from the shell itself. They often appear to have been artificially pierced at one end. They may have been used as ornaments and have been found in burials, sanctuaries, and various occupation deposits throughout the Mediterranean basin, especially at coastal and inland sites in the Near East, from the Upper Paleolithic through the Roman periods.⁷¹

Three examples of Type III.7 bivalve shell pendants pierced through the umbo come from Strata VIIA

and VC (Table 9.4:13–15). Usually of *Cerastoderma glaucum* or *Glycymeris* sp.,⁷² or bittersweet clam, the shells originate in the Mediterranean and are common along its shores. They are composed of two parts that usually separate from one another after the death of the organism inside. The umbo, a natural protuberance in the center of the hinge of the two parts, often has a natural hole, enabling the use of the shell as a pendant without modification. Although the significance of these shells in ancient times is unclear, their presence as grave goods suggests that they may have had significance beyond ornamentation. The Type III.7 pendants, as well as the Type III.4 cowrie shells discussed above, were imitated in precious metals and are understood as amuletic jewelry, as they are occasionally inscribed.⁷³

EGYPTIAN-STYLE PENDANTS

Twelve Egyptian-style pendants also come from Strata VI–IV and IV–IC (Table 9.5:1 [seven pendants], 2–6), all of which have been published elsewhere.⁷⁴ Seven of the pendants in the form of Hathor heads were found together on Surface IVNW.9014P (Table 9.5:1).⁷⁵

Table 9.5: Egyptian-style pendants

No.	Obj. No.	Material	Locus	Stratum	Reliability	Fig.
1.	642.3 (7 pendants)	Faience, off-white	Surface IVNW.9014P	IVA	4	9.4:1
2.	2441	Faience, light blue	Fill IVNW.23027A	VC	4	9.4:2
3.	4731	Faience, light blue	Debris IVNE.9066	VIA	4	9.4:3
4.	2158	Faience, light blue	Fill IVNW.39017A	IC–IVA	4	9.4:4
5.	2303	Faience, light blue	Fill IVNW.39017A	IC–IVA	4	
6.	6185	Faience, off-white	Wall IVNW.42077	VIA–B	3	9.4:5

67. *Megiddo I*: Pl. 77:16; *Megiddo II*: Pl. 197:16–17.

68. Mackenzie 1912–1913: Pl. 30a:13–15.

69. Golani and Ben-Shlomo 2005: Fig. 4.1:11.

70. *Lachish III*: Pls. 37:8, 10–11, 13, 24–25, 55:25–26, 48–50.

71. Reese 1989.

72. While most of these shells were previously designated *Glycymeris violacescens*, they are currently more accurately identified as *Glycymeris insubrica* (Bar-Yosef Mayer 2005b).

73. Andrews 1990: Fig. 157.

74. For Obj. No. 642.3 (Table 9.5:1), see Herrmann 1994: Cat. Nos. 232–238; for Obj. Nos. 2441, 4731, 2158, 2303, and 6185 (Table 9.5:2–6), see Herrmann 2006: Cat. Nos. 148, 145, 308, 310, and 312, respectively.

75. See n. 8 above.

BEADS

A total of 65 beads were recovered from Iron I strata (Table 9.6).

A Type I.1 undecorated spherical and hollow gold bead from Stratum IVA/B was made of two

hemispherical halves of gold sheeting formed into a domed block with a perforation punched through its apex and then soldered together (Table 9.6:1). The seam between the two halves is often concealed by filing and polishing. Such beads in precious metal are already known from the Early Dynastic period in

Table 9.6: Beads

No.	Obj. No.	Material	Type	Locus	Stratum	Reliability	Fig.
1.	1365	Gold	I.5: Bead	Surface IVNW.8014	IVA/B	4	9.5:1
2.	5547	Unidentified dark stone	II.1: Bead	Surface IVNW.43056	VC	3	9.5:2
3.	674	Unidentified dark stone	II.2: Bead	Cache IVNW.9015	IVA/B	4	
4.	4455	Carnelian	II.2: Bead	Surface Make-up IVNE.8059.1	VB-C	3	
5.	4456	Carnelian	II.2: Bead	Fill IVNE.8063	VC	5	9.5:3
6.	4597	Carnelian	II.2: Bead	Surface IVNE.23058	VC	2	
7.	5912	Agate?	II.2: Bead	Surface IVNW.26099A	VIA	4	
8.	6550	Carnelian	II.4: Bead	Debris IVNW.26122	VIA	6	
9.	1660	Rock crystal	II.6: Bead	Surface Make-up IVNW.24023.1	IVB	2	9.5:4
10.	2395	Agate	II.6: Bead	Fill IVNW.39030.1	VC	4	9.5:5
11.	1606	Carnelian	II.9: Bead	Wall IVNW.8015A	IVA/B-VA	3	9.5:6
12.	4840	Agate	II.12: Bead	Debris IVNE.7081	VIA	4	9.5:7
13.	1602	Faience, light blue	III.1: Bead	Surface IVNW.8025P	IVA	1	
14.	1756	Faience, light blue	III.1: Bead	Pit IVNW.24035	IVB	3	9.5:8
15.	2382	Faience, off-white	III.1: Bead	Surface IVNW.24038	VA	4	
16.	2300 (8 beads)	Faience, light blue	III.1: Bead	Debris IVNW.23022.1	VB	4	
17.	2468	Faience, light blue	III.1: Bead	Fill IVNW.7018	VC	4	9.5:9
18.	3063	Egyptian Blue	III.1: Bead	Surface IVNW.41059	VIB	4	
19.	2562	Faience, light blue	III.1: Bead	Debris IVNW.23033.1	VIB	4	9.5:10
20.	6690	Faience, light blue	III.1: Bead	Debris IVNW.43098.1	XI	4	
21.	1612	Glass, dark blue	III.2: Bead	Surface IVNW.8025P	IVA	1	
22.	2306	Faience, off-white	III.2: Bead	Surface IVNW.39026	VA	4	
23.	5562	Glass, off-white	III.2: Bead	Pit IVNW.43070	VC	3	
24.	4619	Glass, gray trails	III.2: Bead	Fill IVNE.23058.1	VC	2	
25.	4763	Egyptian Blue	III.2: Bead	Bathtub IVNE.7074	VIA	2	9.5:11
26.	5026	Glass, off-white trails	III.2: Bead	Surface IVNE.9074	VIB	4	

No.	Obj. No.	Material	Type	Locus	Stratum	Reliability	Fig.
27.	7634	Glass, pale yellow	III.2: Bead	Surface IVNW.39052P	VIB	4	
28.	6342	Glass, light blue	III.2: Bead	Surface IVNW.42113	VIIA	4	
29.	642.1	Faience, off-white	III.5: Bead	Surface IVNW.9014P	IVA	4	
30.	642.2	Faience, off-white, light blue	III.5: Bead	Surface IVNW.9014P	IVA	4	
31.	4787	Faience, light blue	III.5: Bead	Debris IVNE.9066	VIA	4	
32.	6574	Faience, light blue	III.5: Bead	Debris IVNW.26128.1	VIIIB	3	
33.	4492	Glass, gray with white trail decoration	III.6a: Bead	Debris IVNE.9047	VB	4	9.5:12
34.	3756	Egyptian Blue	III.7: Bead	Debris IVNE.23027A	IVA	4	9.5:13
35.	1754	Faience, light blue	III.7: Bead	Surface Make-up IVNW.24023.1	IVB	2	9.5:14
36.	2472	Terracotta	IV.1: Bead	Fill IVNW.24050	VC	4	9.6:1
37.	5695	Terracotta	IV.1: Bead	Debris IVNW.10036	VC	4	
38.	1610	Bone	V.2: Bead	Surface IVNW.8025P	IVA	1	9.6:2
39.	5136	Bone	V.3: Bead	Wall IVNE.24040	IVB-VC	3	9.6:3
40.	6499	Bone	V.3: Bead	Fill IVNW.43091	VC	4	9.6:4
41.	3247	<i>Conus mediterraneus</i>	VI.1: Bead	Fill IVNW.8051	VIB	4	
42.	4620	<i>Conus mediterraneus?</i>	VI.1: Bead	Surface IVNE.7063	VC	4	9.6:5
43.	6617	<i>Conus apex</i>	VI.2: Bead	Pit IVNW.26135	VIIIB	4	9.6:6
44.	11060	<i>Nerita sanguinolenta</i>	VI.3: Bead	Debris IVNW.7010	VA	4	9.6:7
45.	11045	<i>Conus mediterraneus</i>	VI.4a: Bead	Wall IVNE.25035	IVB	3	
46.	1755	<i>Conus mediterraneus</i>	VI.4a: Bead	Surface Make-up IVNW.24023.1	IVB	2	9.6:8
47.	11048	<i>Conus mediterraneus</i>	VI.4a: Bead	Fill IVNE.23037	VC	4	
48.	11010	<i>Conus mediterraneus</i>	VI.4a: Bead	Surface Make-up IVNE.7047.1	VA	2	9.6:9
49.	2498	<i>Conus mediterraneus</i>	VI.4a: Bead	Surface IVNW.25068	VB	2	
50.	11049	<i>Conus mediterraneus</i>	VI.4a: Bead	Surface IVNW.42064	VC	4	
51.	11061	<i>Conus mediterraneus</i>	VI.4a: Bead	Surface IVNW.8034	VB	4	
52.	11046	<i>Conus mediterraneus</i>	VI.4a: Bead	Surface IVNE.7059	VB	2	
53.	11015	<i>Conus mediterraneus</i>	VI.4a: Bead	Debris/Fill IVNE.9060	VB-C	3	
54.	11012	<i>Conus mediterraneus</i>	VI.4a: Bead	Fill IVNE.24056	VC	5	
55.	2512	<i>Conus mediterraneus</i>	VI.4a: Bead	Fill IVNW.9038A	VC	4	
56.	11052	<i>Conus mediterraneus</i>	VI.4a: Bead	Debris IVNW.43052.1	VC	3	
57.	11053	<i>Conus mediterraneus</i>	VI.4a: Bead	Surface IVNW.43084	VIA	4	
58.	11075	<i>Conus mediterraneus</i>	VI.4b: Bead	Fill IVNW.27066.1	VC	2	

Mesopotamia and the mid-third millennium BCE at Troy.⁷⁶ The manufacturing technique is known locally in the Early Bronze Age, as in the three drop-shaped hollow gold pendant beads found at 'Ein Ha-Me'ara in the western Negev.⁷⁷ Spherical forms, however, appear locally primarily at the end of the Middle Bronze Age, as at Tell el-'Ajjul,⁷⁸ and in the Late Bronze Age, as in the Fosse Temple area at Lachish,⁷⁹ and continue until the end of the Iron II, as at Tell Keisan in Stratum 4.⁸⁰

Of the stone beads made of carnelian, agate, rock crystal, and unidentified dark stone, one Type II.1 bead in the standard circular form comes from Stratum VC (Table 9.6:2) and five Type II.2 squat globular beads come from Strata IVA/B, VB-C, and VIA (Table 9.6:3-7). A short truncated bicone Type II.4 bead comes from Stratum VIA (Table 9.6:8); two long truncated convex bicone Type II.6 beads come from Strata IVB and VC (Table 9.6:9-10); a short cylinder Type II.9 bead is from Strata IVA/B-VA (Table 9.6:11); and a Type II.12 scaraboid bead comes from Stratum VIA (Table 9.6:12). All of these forms are common in stone throughout the Bronze and Iron Ages.

The five types of the siliceous beads (in faience, Egyptian Blue, and glass) are all common from the Middle Bronze Age on, and are therefore not chronologically significant. Fifteen beads are of the Type III.1 flat disc form (Table 9.6:13-20). Obj. No. 2300 from Stratum VB consists of eight such beads found together (Table 9.6:16). They were often mass-produced and strung in the hundreds to form a necklace or more complex beadwork decoration.⁸¹ They are made of faience of all colors and are usually unglazed. Eight squat globular beads of Type III.2 come from Strata VIIA-VC, VA, and IVA (Table 9.6:21-28). The type is extremely common. Of the four long thin cylinder beads of Type III.5 (Table 9.6:29-32), two were found on Surface IVNW.9014P (Table 9.6:29-30)⁸² and the other two come from Strata VIIB and VIA (Table 9.6:31-32). The former were probably used together

with the Hathor pendants found in the assemblage of luxury objects. A fragment of a Type III.6a long thick cylinder bead with a spiral decoration comes from Stratum VB (Table 9.6:33). This type of cylindrical glass bead was made by winding molten glass around a wire core and then impressing drawn glass strands into the bead to form the spiral decoration. The beads may have additional decoration made by pulling the flattened glass trails over the surface of the bead when it was still in a molten state. These decorative techniques were used only for glass and become common at the onset of major glass production in the Late Bronze Age, continuing into the Persian period. The two segmented beads of Type III.7 from Stratum IVA-B were either mold-made or hand-tooled (Table 9.6:34-35).

Two Type IV.1 long truncated convex bicone beads of clay come from Stratum VC (Table 9.6:36-37). Although terracotta is an inexpensive and readily available material that can easily be formed into any shape, clay beads are not common.⁸³

Two types of bone beads were found in Strata VC, IVB-C, and IVA: a Type V.2 rectangular spacer bead (Table 9.6:38) and two examples of a Type V.3 cylindrical bead (Table 9.6:39-40). Spacer beads made of carved and polished bone in the shape of a flat rectangle with two holes drilled through their width or length are typical of the Late Bronze Age, as at Timna^c,⁸⁴ and continue through the Iron IIA, as at Lachish⁸⁵ and Tell Beit Mirsim.⁸⁶ One of the flat sides bears an incised decoration of a ring-and-dot motif. This motif is widespread from as early as the Middle Bronze Age, but its use on beads, pendants, and plaques is more common in the Iron II.⁸⁷ Type V.2 cylindrical beads made of a cut and hollowed out bone segment are known from prehistoric to modern times.

76. Maxwell-Hyslop 1971: 7-10, 53, Pl. 6c.

77. Haiman 1989: 180.

78. Maxwell-Hyslop 1971: 126.

79. *Lachish II*: Pl. 35:56.

80. *Keisan*: Pl. 95:43.

81. For a discussion on elaborate beadwork compositions, see Bosse-Griffiths 1975.

82. See n. 8 above.

83. Relatively few terracotta beads are described in the literature, where preference is given to more attractive, colorful, or decorated beads made of stone, siliceous materials, or metal. Also, terracotta beads may have been hardened by drying rather than firing, and were therefore not preserved, in contrast to siliceous materials that were fired or more durable materials such as stone or metal.

84. Kertesz 1988: Fig. 83:99.

85. *Lachish III*: Pl. 67:114.

86. Golani 2004: 194, Fig. 4.3:1.

87. Platt 1978.

Four varieties of the shell beads were found. Two examples of Type VI.1 with a flat disc come from Strata VIB and VC (Table 9.6:41–42). These beads may be made from almost any kind of shell with a sufficiently flat surface that enables forming a disc, which is then perforated, usually from both sides, to create a stringing hole. The apex of *Conus* shells is well suited for the production of such beads, as it is easily broken off from the rest of the shell to produce a flat disc. Broad *Pinctada* shells and ostrich eggshells are also common, as they both have wide surfaces from which a flat disc may be cut.⁸⁸

One example of a Type VI.2 rectangular *Conus* sp. whorl bead comes from Stratum VIIB (Table 9.6:43). It was made of the apical or body whorl of a large *Conus* shell, produced by sawing or abrading the four sides to form a square or rectangular shape. The usually wide perforation was either drilled through the center of the broad side or may have been a natural opening in the shell. These beads, designated *Conus* Whorl Beads, are found throughout the ancient Near East from as early as the Chalcolithic period.⁸⁹ Since the Mediterranean species (*Conus mediterraneus*) is too small for the production of such a bead, the *Conus* species used probably originated from the Red Sea.⁹⁰

One example of a Type VI.3 modified *Nerita sanguinolenta* shell bead was found in Stratum VA (Table 9.6:44). The use of a variety of modified shells for ornamentation is well known from the prehistoric period through modern times.⁹¹

Thirteen examples of Type VI.4a *Conus* shells with a ground-down labial perforation and one example of a Type VI.4b *Conus* shell lacking the ground-down perforation were found in Strata VIA–IVB. *Conus* shells (usually of the *Conus mediterraneus* species) are found throughout the Mediterranean, and were commonly used in Greece as ornaments and grave goods during the Neolithic period and Bronze Age.⁹² Many of these shells are naturally perforated at their apex, and could have been strung through the apex and out of the labial opening for use as beads. Many such

shells with their labial side ground down to produce a flat surface with an irregularly-shaped hole have been excavated in the Aegean in Late Helladic II–III contexts. Others have signs of grinding, but were not perforated. A deposit of over 500 *Conus* shells, 323 of which were ground down and perforated and eight of which were filled with lead, was found at Mycenae.⁹³ Ground-down *Conus* shells have also been found at Knossos and Chania on Crete, Prosymna, Tiryns, Nauplion, and Midea in the Argolid, Perati in Attica, Lefkandi in Euboea, and Koukounaries in Paros, all in LH II–III occupation levels and burials.⁹⁴ They occur alongside unmodified *Conus* shells that may also have been used as ornaments. On Cyprus, both ground-down and unmodified *Conus* shells have been found in occupation contexts in the Late Cypriote III temple at Kition⁹⁵ and in tombs and rooms associated with an LC II–III sanctuary at Maa-Palaeokastro,⁹⁶ as well as in LC II–III contexts at Hala Sultan Tekke and Enkomi.⁹⁷

The presence of numerous unworked examples alongside worked shells in the same contexts may indicate various uses of the shell or different stages of manufacture. They may have functioned as gaming pieces, toys, or personal ornaments strung through the ground-down hole.⁹⁸ The lead-filled shells may have been used as fishing or garment weights.⁹⁹ Whatever their use, ground-down *Conus* shells appear to have been particularly characteristic of the Aegean and

88. See Bednarik 1997 for the techniques used to produce flat disc beads from ostrich eggshells.

89. Reese 1986: 324–26.

90. D. Reese, personal communication.

91. Bar-Yosef 1989; 2005a.

92. Reese 1983.

93. Reese 1983: 354–56.

94. Reese 1983: 356; 1985: 344–45; 1988: 459; personal communication.

95. Reese 1985: 340.

96. Reese 1985: 340, 343–44; 1988: 458–59.

97. David Reese, personal communication.

98. Reese 1983: 356; 1985: 353. Their use as personal ornaments is supported by the presence in Ekron Field III Stratum IV Debris 4084 of a ground-down *Conus* shell (Obj. No. 11032) alongside various jewelry items, suggesting that they were strung together, perhaps in a composite necklace or bracelet. These items include a pendant centerpiece (Obj. No. 6323.1), two Type III.5 thin long cylinder faience beads (Obj. No. 6323.2), five Type III.1 flat disc faience beads (Obj. Nos. 6323.4, 6323.5, 6323.6), and one Type IV.5 pendant (Obj. No. 6323.3).

99. Reese 1983: 356.

Cyprus in the latter part of the Late Bronze Age and are not found elsewhere at this time.¹⁰⁰

Most of the 50 ground-down *Conus* shells recovered in all excavation fields at Ekron come from Strata VII–V.¹⁰¹ The columella (internal spiral spine) of the majority of these shells was broken off, possibly to facilitate stringing. The large number of ground-down *Conus* shells from Ekron is unique: although the shell itself is not uncommon, particularly around the Mediterranean, ground-down *Conus* shells are known only in the Aegean and on Cyprus prior to the Iron Age. Their presence at Ekron and primarily in Iron I strata may indicate that this type of modification on *Conus* shells is of Aegean/Cypriote inspiration, perhaps representing a cultural tradition brought to the region by the Sea Peoples at the beginning of the Iron I (Stratum VII), when these objects first appear at the site. Their presence, albeit more limited, in Iron Age II contexts in other fields at Ekron may either be due to the retention of an earlier tradition or to the mobility of such small objects as a result of building and leveling activities post-dating the Iron I. If the modification of *Conus* shells is a cultural tradition brought by the Sea Peoples into Canaan and continued by their descendants throughout the Iron I and possibly into the Iron II, these objects could be considered a cultural and ethnic marker of the Sea Peoples/Philistines in this period.

TOGGLE PINS

Of the two copper alloy garment fasteners, the plain stake-shaped slightly bent toggle pin of Type II.1 from Stratum VIA (Table 9.7:1) is probably of

Henschel-Simon's Type II.A.11,¹⁰² most examples of which have a wide top decorated with incisions, although the pin under discussion is plain with a thickened top. The position of the eyelet near the middle or on the lower part identifies it as an Iron I form. The second toggle pin comes from Stratum VA and is a Type II.2 stake-shaped toggle pin with a baluster-shaped top bearing a ribbed and beaded decoration and a short tapering bottom (Table 9.7:2) of Henschel-Simon's Type III.B.13.¹⁰³ The low position of the eyelet on the stake-shaped Iron I toggle pins distinguishes them from earlier Middle and Late Bronze Age forms on which the eyelet is located higher up on the pin.¹⁰⁴

CONCLUSIONS

The jewelry assemblage from Strata VII–IV in Field IV Lower represents a typical Iron I repertoire including a wide variety of materials and techniques, of which only the toggle pins and Type VI.4a beads are exclusive to the Iron I. The latter are thus far known in quantity only at Ekron and may represent Aegean or Cypriot influences. All the other objects have a far wider distribution and are not chronologically or culturally distinctive. Most already occur in the Late Bronze Age and continue into the Iron I, such as the Type VI earplugs and the Type III.3 small finger rings, or begin in the late Iron I and continue well into the Iron II, such as the Types III.1 and III.5 ivory pendants.

The Stratum IVA/B assemblage of luxury objects from Cache 9015 and Surface 9014P contains a number of jewelry items: two Type VI earplugs (Table

Table 9.7: Toggle pins

No.	Obj. No.	Material	Type	Locus	Stratum	Reliability	Fig.
1.	3097	Copper alloy	II.1: Garment fastener, toggle pin	Wall IVNW.7017	VIA–B	5	9.7:1
2.	1746	Copper alloy	II.2: Garment fastener, toggle pin	Surface IVNW.25060	VA	4	9.7:2

100. D. Reese, personal communication.

101. One each from Strata I, II, and V–VI, 13 from Stratum IV, two from Strata IV–V, 22 from Stratum V, six from Stratum VI, and two from Stratum VII. The remaining two are unstratified.

102. Henschel-Simon 1938: Pl. 71:126–127.

103. Henschel-Simon 1938: 175, Pl. 71:138.

104. Henschel-Simon 1938: 175.

9.1:7–8); two faience rings, one of Type III.1 (Table 9.3:6) and one of Type III.3 with a Sekhmet depiction (Table 9.3:10); a group of seven Egyptian-style Hathor pendants (Table 9.5:1); two Type III.5 beads (Table 9.6:29–30); and a Type II.2 stone bead (Table 9.6:3).

The Hathor pendants may have been strung in a broad necklace with the Type III.5 siliceous beads separating the pendants, while the earplugs and the ring may have been used as complementary adornments to complete a set.

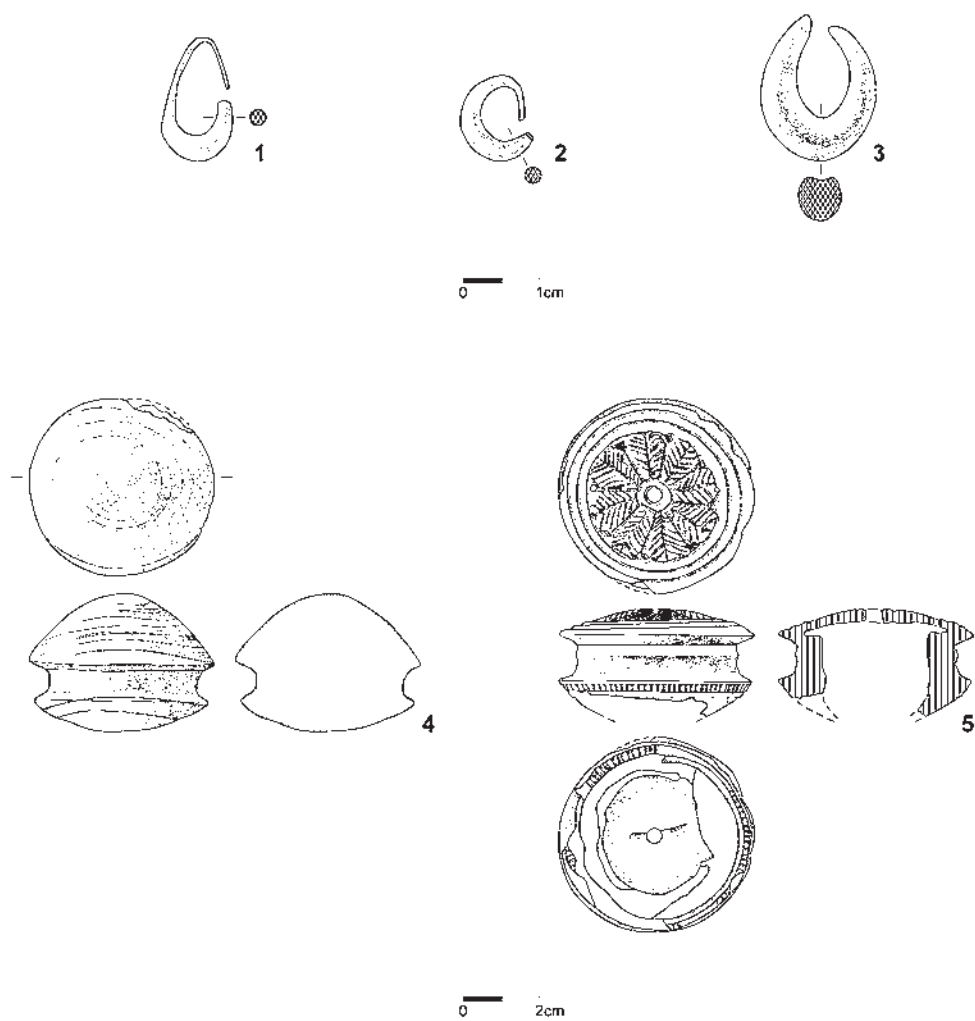


Fig. 9.1. Earrings: **1** = Table 9.2:1; **2** = Table 9.2:4; **3** = Table 9.2:6; **4** = Table 9.2:7; **5** = Table 9.2:8

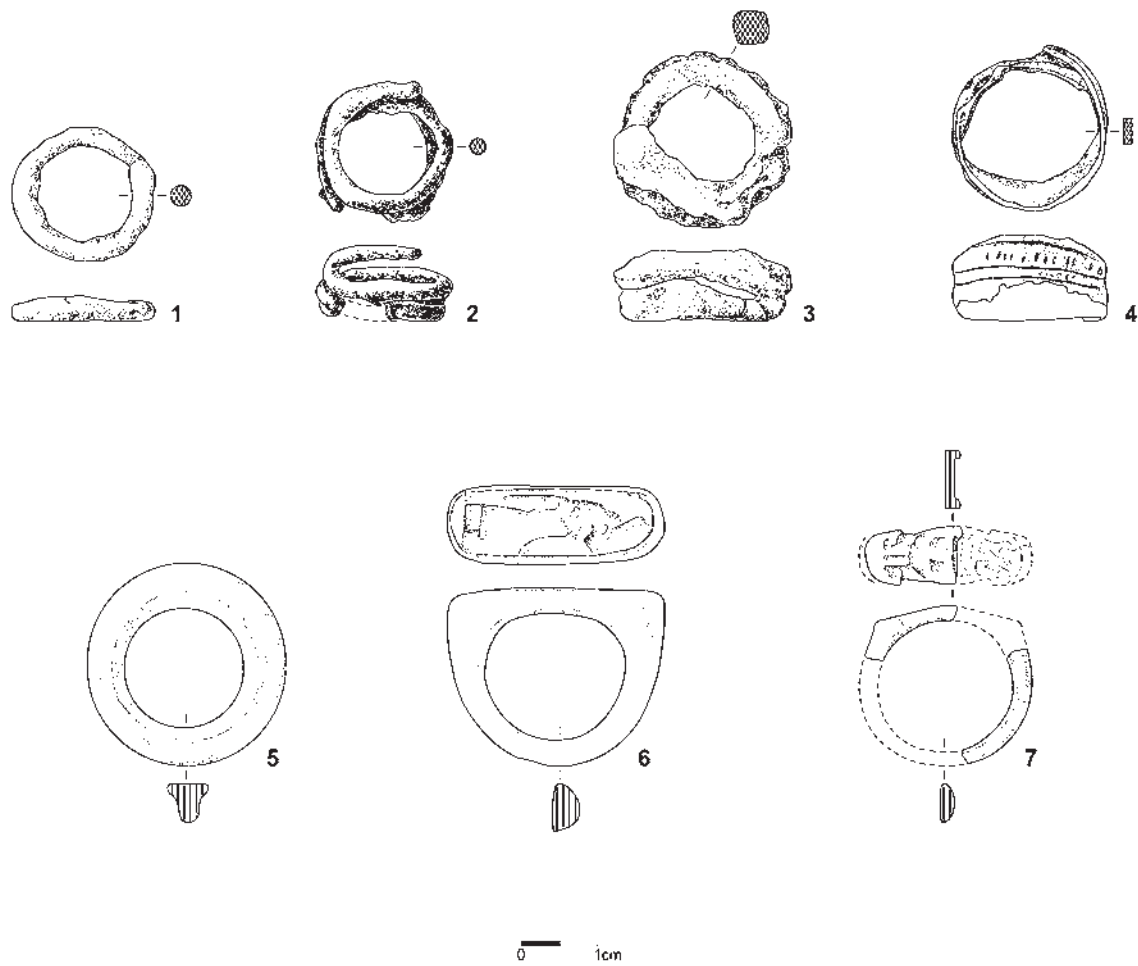


Fig. 9.2. Small rings: **1** = Table 9.3:1; **2** = Table 9.3:3; **3** = Table 9.3:4; **4** = Table 9.3:5; **5** = Table 9.3:8; **6** = Table 9.3:10; **7** = Table 9.3:11

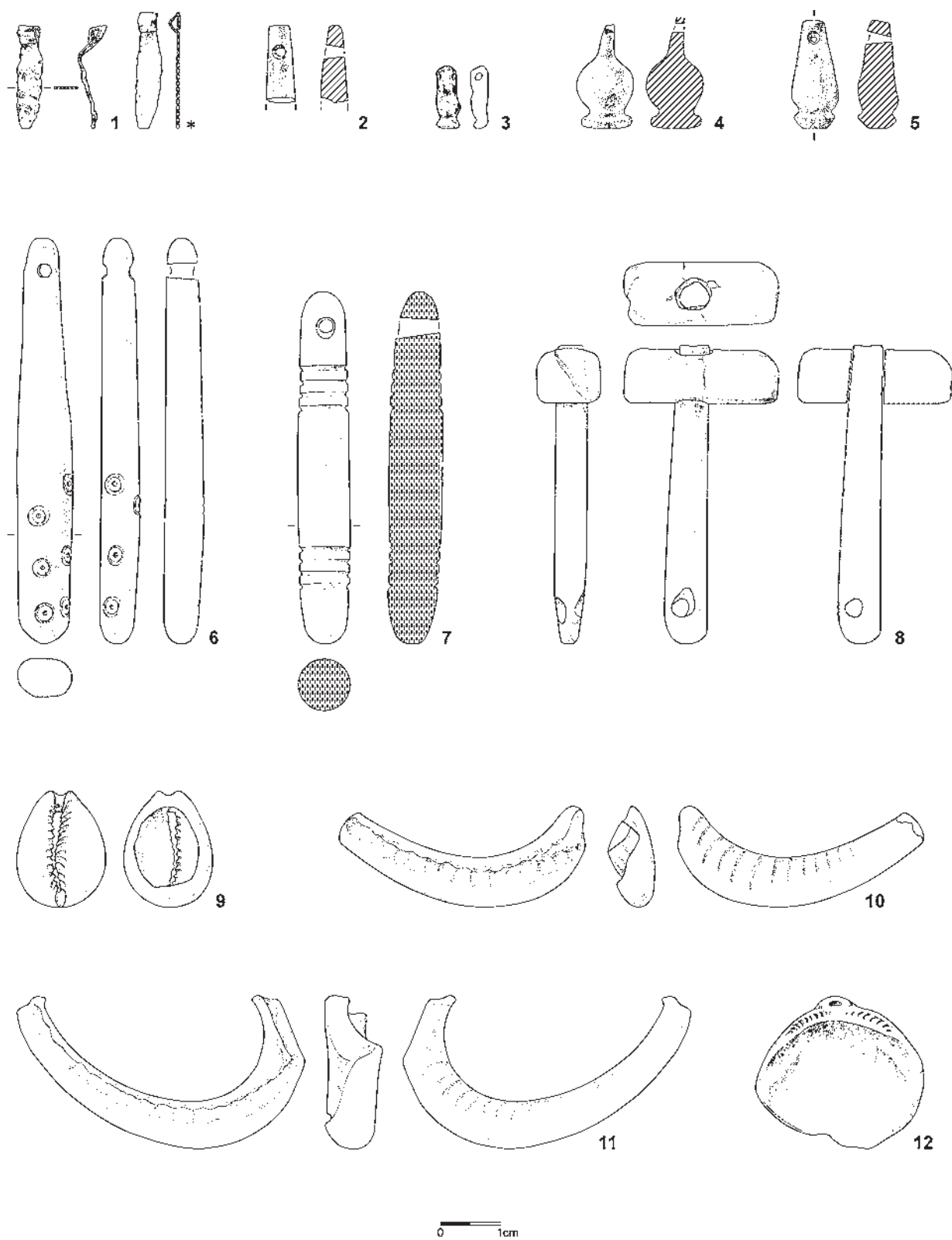


Fig. 9.3. Pendants: 1 = Table 9.4:1; 2 = Table 9.4:2; 3 = Table 9.4:3; 4 = Table 9.4:4; 5 = Table 9.4:5; 6 = Table 9.4:6; 7 = Table 9.4:7; 8 = Table 9.4:8; 9 = Table 9.4:9; 10 = Table 9.4:10; 11 = Table 9.4:12; 12 = Table 9.4:15

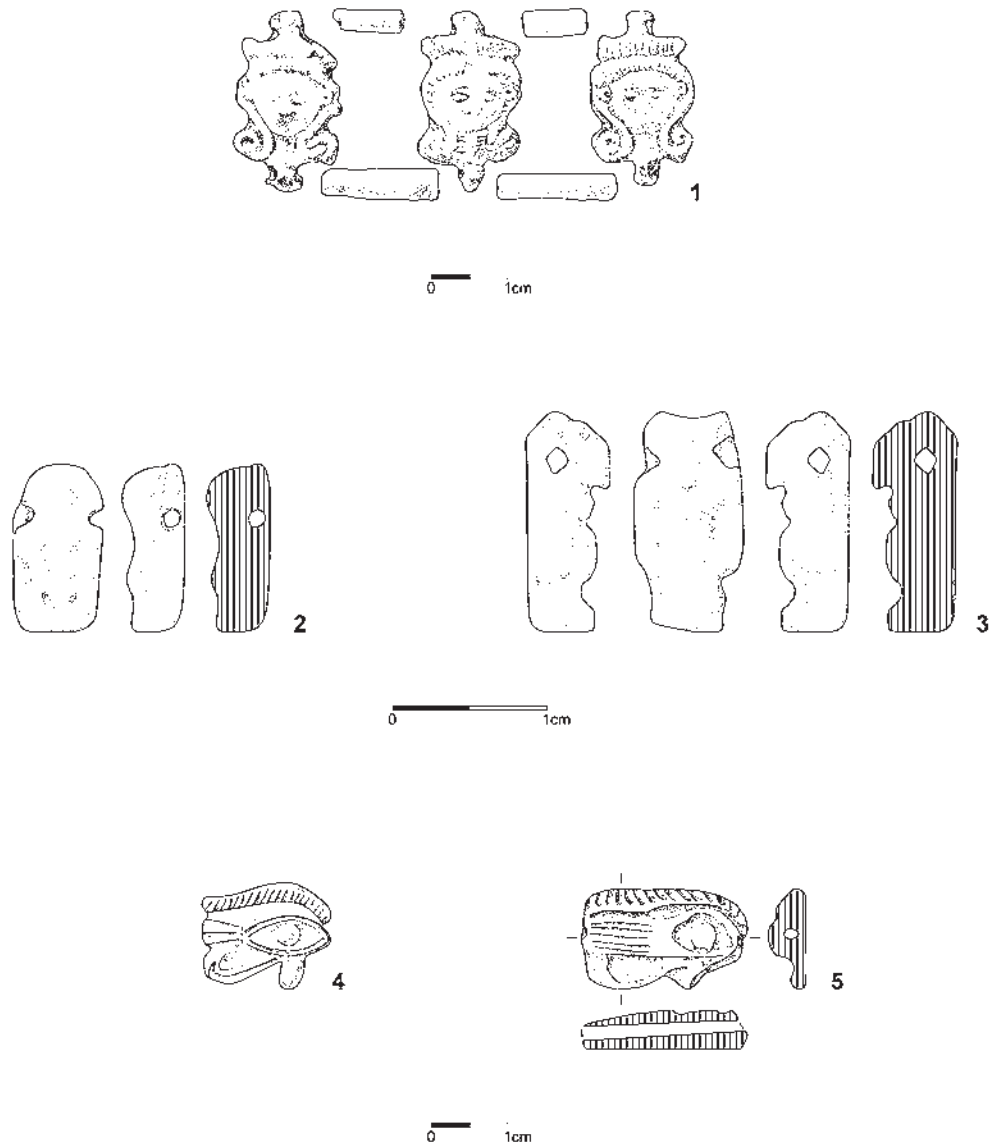


Fig. 9.4. Egyptian-style pendants: **1** = Table 9.5:1; **2** = Table 9.5:2; **3** = Table 9.5:3; **4** = Table 9.5:4; **5** = Table 9.5:6

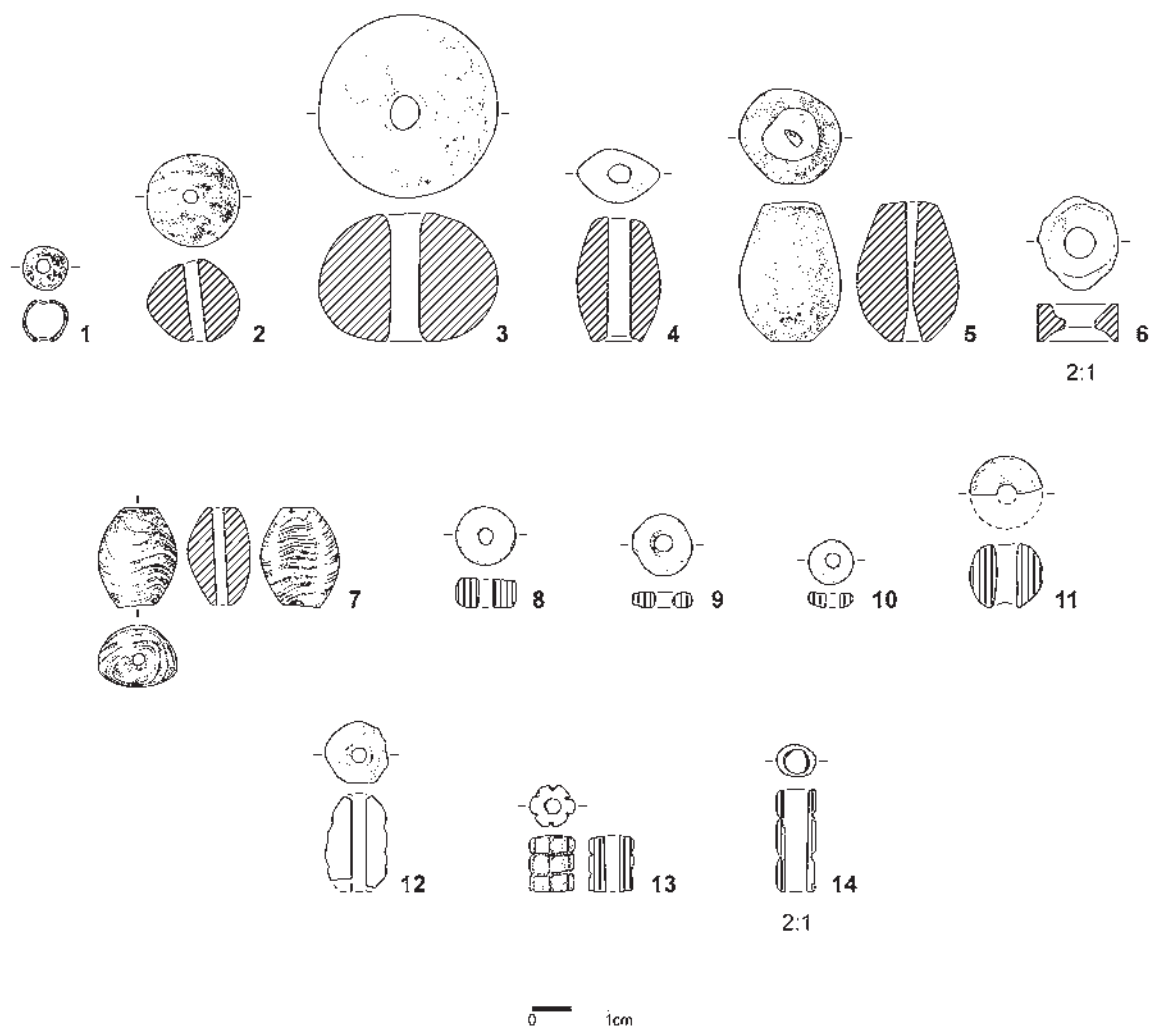


Fig. 9.5. Beads: **1** = Table 9.6:1; **2** = Table 9.6:2; **3** = Table 9.6:5; **4** = Table 9.6:9; **5** = Table 9.6:10; **6** = Table 9.6:11; **7** = Table 9.6:12; **8** = Table 9.6:14; **9** = Table 9.6:17; **10** = Table 9.6:19; **11** = Table 9.6:25; **12** = Table 9.6:33; **13** = Table 9.6:34; **14** = Table 9.6:35

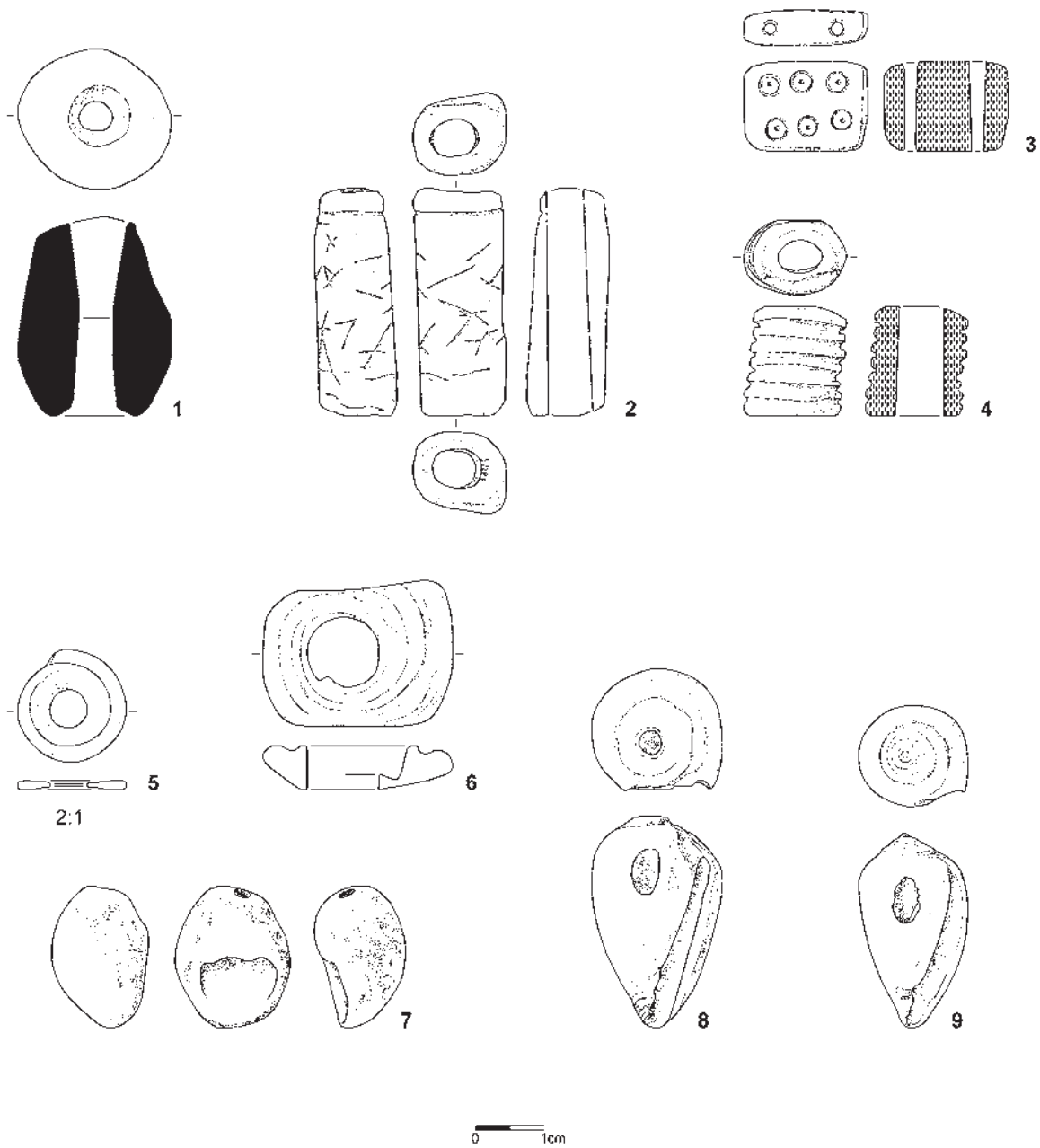


Fig. 9.6. Beads: **1** = Table 9.6:36; **2** = Table 9.6:38; **3** = Table 9.6:39; **4** = Table 9.6:40; **5** = Table 9.6:42; **6** = Table 9.6:43; **7** = Table 9.6:44; **8** = Table 9.6:46; **9** = Table 9.6:48

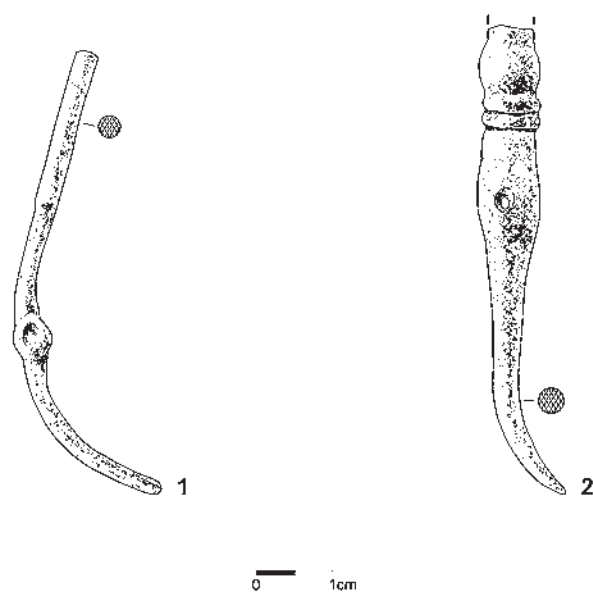


Fig. 9.7. Toggle pins: **1** = Table 9.7:1; **2** = Table 9.7:2

CHAPTER 10

THE METAL ARTIFACTS FROM IRON AGE I CONTEXTS

Alexandra S. Drenka and David Ben-Shlomo

Of the large assemblage of metal artifacts from Iron Age I contexts in Field IV Lower, 18 of the more complete and representative items are presented in this chapter, most made of copper or bronze. The metal object assemblage from Building 350, including a bi-metallic knife, bronze wheels, a linchpin, and a cauldron handle, is especially important, as it contains rare Iron I items, some of which have Cypriot or Aegean parallels.¹ This assemblage reflects either cultic use or objects used/stored in an elite or public building. Other Iron I metal artifacts from Field IV Lower include pins, nails, hooks, tools, and weapons.²

TOOLS AND PERSONAL OBJECTS

Cat. No. 10.1: Obj. No. 6676, Bucket No. IVNW.26.333, Debris 26128.1, Open Area 358, Stratum VIIB. Complete copper-based object, possibly a spatula (Color Photo 10.1:1). Length: 11.3 cm; width: 1.2 cm; maximum thickness: 0.4 mm.

One end is roughly square in cross-section and folded over once, but is corroded into a mass. The other end is hammered flat, tapering to a blunted edge. A pin that is similar in shape comes from Megiddo Stratum V.³

Cat. No. 10.2: Obj. No. 6675, Bucket No. IVNW.26.333, Debris 26128.1, Open Area 358, Stratum VIIB. Copper-based tool? (Color Photo 10.1:2).

Length: 7.6 cm; width: 0.6–0.9 cm; thickness: 0.4–0.6 cm.

Rectangular in shape and cross-section, both ends are broken off.

Cat. No. 10.3: Obj. No. 6293, Bucket No. IVNW.25.322, pebble Surface 25097, Open Area 358, Stratum VIIA. Bronze tool (Color Photo 10.1:8).

Length: 2.4 cm; width: 1.3 cm; thickness: 1.1 cm.

Small tool, possibly an adze, oval in cross-section; one end is cut straight and the other hammered from both sides.

Cat. No. 10.4: Obj. No. 6840, Bucket No. IVNW.24.349, Ashy Laminations 24090, Building 352, Stratum VIB. Complete copper-based (fishing?) hook (Color Photo 10.1:7).

Length: 4.5 cm; thickness: 0.4 cm.

Circular to oval in cross-section, with one end hammered flat and folded over and the other tapering to an arrow-shaped, barbed point. The eyelet was formed by bending the upper end backward. Somewhat similar fishing hooks come from Aphek, from Stratum XI and as a surface find.⁴

Cat. No. 10.5: Obj. No. 6222, Bucket No. IVNW.26.259, Surface 26110, Building 356, Stratum VIB. Copper-based tweezers (Color Photo 10.1:6).

Length: 5.2 cm; width: 0.5 cm; maximum thickness: 0.3 cm.

Rectangular in cross-section, the upper part of the object has corroded into a mass. The strip of metal that forms the tweezers is slightly bent and the arms curve inward; the ends are hammered and rounded. A possibly similar object comes from an MB IIA context

1. See Dothan 2002; 2003b.

2. The complete assemblage of metal objects from all fields at Ekron will be published by the authors in *Ekron 14/1–2*.

3. *Megiddo I*: Pl. 84:13.

4. Yahalom-Mack and Shalev 2009: 433, Fig. 13.10:7–9.

at Aphek (Stratum X17)⁵ and larger tweezers or tongs were found in LB II Tomb A2 in the Persian Garden near Acco.⁶

Cat. No. 10.6: Obj. No. 5023a, Bucket No. IVNE.24.299, Debris 24068, Building 354, Room c, Stratum VIB. Bronze point (Color Photo 10.1:3). Length: 4.4 cm; maximum thickness: 0.7 cm.

Oval in cross-section, the object tapers slightly and is rounded off at one end and tapering to a point at the other (for drill point parallels, see **Cat. No. 10.7**).

Cat. No. 10.7: Obj. No. 4123, Bucket No. IVNE.7.210, Wall 7048, Building 353, Strata VIB–VA. Complete copper-based drill point of borer or awl (Color Photo 10.1:5). Length: 2.6 cm; thickness: 0.4 cm.

Small drill point, oval in cross-section, tapering to a point at both ends. Similar drill points come from Timnah (Tel Batash) Stratum VII,⁷ Megiddo Stratum VIA,⁸ and Aphek Stratum X9.⁹ Borers or awls are commonly used for piecing and enlarging a hole in skin, leather, or textile.

Cat. No. 10.8: Obj. No. 2563, Bucket No. IVNW.24.259, Surface 24055, Building 351, Room a, Stratum VIA. Almost complete bronze needle (Color Photo 10.1:4). Length: 8.9 cm; thickness: 0.2–0.4 cm; eyelet length: 0.45 cm.

Circular in cross-section, the pin tapers to a point (the point is broken); the eyelet was formed by bending the top end backward. Examples of similar needles come from Aphek Stratum X9¹⁰ and from Egypt.¹¹

Cat. No. 10.9: Obj. No. 4594, Bucket No. IVNE.8.260, Clean-up 8069, unstratified. Bundle of at least 15 bronze wires or pins wrapped with string (Color Photo 10.4:4).

Length: 13.8 cm; thickness: 0.8–1.5 cm.

Both ends are broken off. This ‘cache’ of metal pins could have originated in the Iron I or later.

AXE HEADS, KNIVES, AND ARROWHEADS

Cat. No. 10.10: Obj. No. 6573, Bucket No. IVNW.27.350, Fill 27091, Open Area 361, Stratum VIA. Bronze axe head? (Color Photo 10.2:3). Length: 4.5 cm; width: 2.2–3.7 cm; thickness: 0.5 cm.

Possibly an axe head, rectangular in cross-section. The blade is hammered flat from both sides and the end is slightly folded (and broken), probably representing the remains of a broken socket for the handle. Possible traces of wood and a mineral are visible on the object. An adze from Megiddo Stratum VIIA is somewhat similar.¹²

Cat. No. 10.11: Obj. No. 2574, Bucket No. IVNW.7.65, Surface 7011P, Building 350, Room c, Stratum VA. Complete iron knife with ivory handle and bronze rivets (Color Photo 10.2:1; see also Photo 2.55).¹³ Handle length: 14.4 cm; pommel diameter: 3.8 cm; tang width: 3.9 cm; blade length: 29 cm; handle thickness: 2–2.4 cm; suspension hole diameter: 1.2 cm.

The ivory handle terminates in a ring-shaped pommel with a central suspension hole. The iron blade is slightly curved and has a sharpened concave edge. The wide tang is inserted into the handle horizontally. Three bronze rivets inserted longitudinally along the blade axis secured the blade to the handle. The context of this find in Building 350 Room c and its elaborate ivory handle indicate a cultic or other ceremonial function. The combination of different metals and materials in a single object for aesthetic effect indicates that this was a luxury rather than utilitarian item.

Early Iron Age bi-metallic (iron and bronze) knives are known from Tell Qasile Stratum XII,¹⁴ Ashdod

5. Yahalom-Mack and Shalev 2009: 430, Fig. 13.7.

6. Ben-Arieh and Edelstein: 31, Fig. 15:3.

7. Yahalom-Mack 2006a: 200.

8. Yahalom-Mack and Shalev 2006: 543–47, Fig. 28.26:588.

9. Yahalom-Mack and Shalev 2009: 431, Fig. 13.9:2–3.

10. Yahalom-Mack and Shalev 2009: 431, Fig. 13.8:2–3.

11. Petrie 1927: Pl. LXV:88 (undated), 89 (from the Ramesseum).

12. *Megiddo II*: Pl. 182:12.

13. See Chapter 8: Fig. 8.2:10; see also Dothan 2002: 14–22, Figs. 12–13; Ben-Shlomo and Dothan 2006: 25–26, Fig. 16:1.

14. *Qasile 2*: 6–8, Fig. 2:1.

Stratum X,¹⁵ and Lachish Level V.¹⁶ Iron Age parallels for the slightly curved blade with a truncated edge of **Cat. No. 10.11** come from Tell el-Far'ah (S),¹⁷ Tell Jemmeh,¹⁸ and Hazor.¹⁹

Cat. No. 10.12: Obj. No. 5920, Bucket No. IVNW.10.134, Fill 10045, Building 350, Room f, Stratum VC. Iron knife blade (Color Photo 10.2:2).

Length: 9.8 cm; thickness: 0.6 cm; width: 1.8–2.1 cm; length of a protruding nail/rivet: 2.3 cm.

Rectangular in cross-section; both ends of the blade broken off; one complete iron rivet preserved (in contrast to the bronze rivets of **Cat. No. 10.11**). The shape of this blade is generally similar to that of **Cat. No. 10.11** (see parallels above).

Cat. No. 10.13: Obj. No. 6347, Bucket No. IVNW.43.350, Fill 43091, Open Area 361, Stratum VC.

Complete bronze arrowhead (Color Photo 10.2:4).

Length: 8.1 cm; width: 1.8 cm; thickness: 0.4 cm.

The well-preserved arrowhead does not have a midrib; the flaring tang is a direct continuation of the blade. The arrow blade is also flaring, similar to an Iron I example from Timnah Stratum VIIA²⁰ and an Iron II example from Lachish Level III.²¹

VARIA

Cat. No. 10.14: Obj. No. 2246, Bucket No. IVNW.8.303, Surface 8034P, Building 350, Room b, Stratum VB.

Three bronze wheels (Color Photo 10.4:2).²²

Diameter: ca. 6.0 cm.

The wheels have eight spokes each and a wide hole in the center. They are interpreted as wheels of a square stands of the type common in the Late Cypriot period on Cyprus and the Late Helladic III in

the Aegean.²³ A bud-shaped metal pendant (Obj. No. 2390)—possibly a pomegranate—that probably also came from a metal stand was found in Room d in the same building, as was a fragment of a bronze stand frame with a loop (Color Photo 10.4:2).²⁴ The three bronze wheels, pendant, and frame fragment may be viewed as part of the same wheeled stand.

Cat. No. 10.15: Obj. No. 2174, Bucket No. IVNW.7.54, Surface 7011P, Building 350, Room c, Stratum VA.

Complete bronze handle (Color Photo 10.3:2).²⁵

Length: 17.8 cm; width: 11.7 cm; maximum thickness: 0.8 cm; diameter of rivet holes: 4.0–5.0 mm.

Large horseshoe-shaped handle, rectangular in cross-section, with the ends hammered flat on both sides. Each end has a rivet hole. A somewhat similar bronze handle was found in an Iron I context at Gezer.²⁶ Two- and three-handled cauldrons found on mainland Greece and Crete have a long life span from the Late Minoan/Helladic I–Late Helladic IIIC.²⁷ Based on the parallels, this was the handle of a large bowl or cauldron.²⁸

Cat. No. 10.16: Obj. No. 2381, Bucket No. IVNW.23.75, Threshold 23018, Building 350, Room c, Stratum VA.

Complete bronze linchpin (Color Photo 10.4:1).²⁹

Height 10.0 cm; width: 1.0–2.2 cm.

The lower part is slightly curved and the top is in form of a double-headed Janus with a flat cap covering both heads. The heads are attached to a single neck with a ring at its base. The hole pierced between the heads was probably used for inserting a cord. The size of the linchpin indicates that it was originally used in the wheel of a full-sized chariot. The only known parallel is a bronze linchpin from Grid 50 Phase 9 of

15. Ben-Shlomo 2005b: 187, Fig. 3.81:1.

16. *Lachish III*: Pls. 56:26, 59:13.

17. *Beth-pelet I*: Pls. XXI:96, XXIV: T. 562.

18. *Gerar*: Pl. XXXI:45.

19. *Hazor III–IV*: Pl. CLXXIV:28. For more detailed discussions, see Waldbaum 1982: 328–29; Dothan 2002: 18–23.

20. *Timnah III*: Pl. 54:6.

21. Gottlieb 2004: 1950, Figs. 27.10–27.11.

22. See also Dothan 2002: 4–5, Figs. 3–5.

23. Catling 1964: 207–10, Pls. 35–36; 1984: 98, Pl. XVII:2; Dothan 2002: 7–11, with references.

24. See also Dothan 2002: 4, Figs. 2:7; 3.

25. See also Dothan 2002: 4, Fig. 2:6.

26. Dever 1998: Fig. 78:2.

27. Catling 1964: 167–68, Fig. 18:2–3. Similar-shaped handles, termed “bail handles,” come from Megiddo Stratum I (*Megiddo I*: Pl. 88:5–6).

28. See Catling 1964: Figs. 17:10, 18 for complete examples from Kourion and Nicosia.

29. See also Dothan and Dothan 1992: 155; Dothan 1993: Fig. 3; 2002: 11–14, Fig. 9; 2003b.

the 11th century at Ashkelon.³⁰ The form of the top of these linchpin heads could represent a type of polos reminiscent of Aegean-style figurines.³¹ It has been suggested, however, that the bronze female head found at the early Iron Age site of Ahwat comes from a bronze linchpin.³²

Cat. No. 10.17: Obj. No. 2173, Bucket No. IVNW.7.47, platform Installation 7012, Building 350, Room c, Stratum VA.

Iron bar (Color Photo 10.4:3; see also Photo 2.54).

Length: 12.8 cm; width: 3.2 cm.³³

This piece of iron, possibly slag, may have come from a local metal workshop. Among other examples,

a piece of iron slag or ingot was found in Stratum X at Ashdod.³⁴

Cat. No. 10.18: Obj. No. 1624, Bucket No. IVNW.24.163, Surface Make-up 24025.1, Building 350, Room b, Stratum IVA.

Armor scale (Color Photo 10.3:1).

Length: 5.9 cm; thickness: 0.2 cm.

This bronze trapezoidal plaque, broken into several pieces, with perforations in the upper corners, is probably an armor scale, comparable to examples from Aphek,³⁵ Lachish Level III,³⁶ and Megiddo Strata VIII, VII, V,³⁷ and Level F-9 of the Late Bronze Age and early Iron Age.³⁸

30. Stager 2006a: 171–72.

31. Stager has suggested that these chariot fittings depicted an Aegean goddess believed to protect the chariot and the warriors riding it, and links this evidence to a wheel depicted on a pictorial krater found in the roughly contemporaneous Grid 38 Phase 18 at Ashkelon, proposing that there were actual Mycenaean-type chariots in Philistia (2006a: 171–75).

32. Cohen 2012: 295, 298–300, Fig. 17.1.

33. See also Dothan 2002: 3.

34. Ben-Shlomo 2005b: 188, Fig. 3.81:2.

35. Yahalom-Mack and Shalev 2009: 428, Fig. 13.4:1–2.

36. *Lachish III*: Pl. 39:7–8.

37. *Megiddo I*: Pl. 85:2, 6; *Megiddo II*: Pl. 177:6.

38. Sass 2000: 385, Fig. 12.23:9. On the transmission of these objects between the Aegean and the Levant at the end of the second millennium BCE, see also Maran 2004: 19–24.

CHAPTER 11

TWO SCARABS AND TWO FINGER-RINGS FROM IRON AGE I CONTEXTS*

Baruch Brandl

INTRODUCTION

The four glyptic finds described in this chapter are presented in stratigraphic order from earliest to latest, accompanied by as many as possible of the known excavated parallels and references to discussions on specific issues. Unprovenanced parallels from collections are cited only when they are essential to the discussion.

Three of the glyptic artifacts were made of faience. Due to the chemical conditions in the deposits in which they were found, however, the original blue or green glaze colors have partially faded into white or yellow.¹

All four objects are Middle and Late Bronze Age glyptics found in Iron I contexts. There are two main classification systems or typologies for Middle Bronze Age scarab shape details.² The first was developed by Rowe³ and the second by Tufnell,⁴ with some modifications by Ward and Dever.⁵ These are the systems used in describing the Middle Bronze Age scarab presented below, although neither system is entirely accurate and there are noticeable discrepancies between their respective identifications.⁶ Rowe's

classification system is used for the New Kingdom (Late Bronze and early Iron Age) scarabs⁷ and Keel's for the finger-rings.⁸ The Egyptian hieroglyphic signs as designated in Gardiner's Sign List are given in square brackets.⁹ The scarabs and finger-rings were either imported from Egypt or produced locally in Canaan. Egyptian Dynasty dating is also given for the items of Egyptian origin.

D. Ben-Tor has convincingly demonstrated that most of the early Middle Bronze Age design scarabs found in Canaan were local products (her "early Palestinian scarab series"), as were the later Middle Bronze Age examples (her "late Palestinian [scarab] series").¹⁰ While I fully agree with her observations regarding their local origin, I use other terms for these two groups, since imitations of Egyptian scarabs were also produced in Canaan during the Late Bronze Age and thereafter. I therefore propose the terms "early Middle Bronze [Age] Canaanite Scarabs" (EMBCS) for Ben-Tor's early series and "late Middle Bronze [Age] Canaanite Scarabs" (LMBCS) for her late series. Furthermore, the territory of Canaan is broader than that defined by Ben-Tor as "Palestine."

My dating of Ben-Tor's "early Palestinian scarab series" (my EMBCS) is lower than hers by 30 years. I suggest the following dates:

EMBCS: early MB IIB, 1680–1650 BCE according to Bietak's Low Chronology (= Tell el-Dab'a Stratum E/3).

LMBCS: late MB IIB and MB IIC, 1650–1530 BCE according to Bietak's chronology, with a division between the early LMBCS, 1650–1590 BCE (=Tell

* Under the supervision of the author, the objects were drawn by Carmen Hersch and photographed by Ilan Sztulman and Zev Radovan; the figures were scanned and composed by Silvia Krapiwko.

1. See also Keel 1995: 153, § 406.

2. For diagrams showing the parts of a beetle, see Rowe 1936: Pl. 23; Keel 1995: 20, Fig. 1. The latter is more detailed, with the terms given in four languages (German, English, French, and Italian). For a diagram showing the parts of a scarab, see Schulz 2007: 3.

3. Rowe 1936: Pls. 32–35 = Keel 1995: Ills. 44, 46, 67.

4. Tufnell 1984: 31–38, Figs. 12–14 = Keel 1995: Ills. 45, 49, 69; see also Keel 1995: 39–57.

5. Ward and Dever 1994: 163, 165.

6. For a detailed discussion, see Brandl 1996: 1.

7. Rowe 1936: Pls. 32–35.

8. Keel 1995: 113–15.

9. Gardiner 1973, with additional information in Allen 2000: 423–52.

10. D. Ben-Tor 1997; 1998; 2007.

el-Dabʿa Strata E/2 and E/1), and the late LMBCS, 1590–1530 BCE (= Tell el-Dabʿa Strata D/3 and D/2).¹¹

The scarabs and finger-rings are dated by their shape, the preciseness of the hieroglyphic signs, the royal names, and parallels originating from controlled excavations.

DESCRIPTION AND DISCUSSION

Cat. No. 11.1. Scarab/Bead; Obj. No. 6300, Bucket No. IVNW.43.345, Surface 43084, Building 357, Stratum VIA (Fig. 11.1).

Material: Feldspar?

Dimensions: Length: 14 mm (as a scarab), 11.5 mm (as a bead); width: 9 mm; height: 6 mm.

Method of manufacture: Carving, abrading, drilling, and incising.

Workmanship: Good.

Technical details: Perforated, drilled and re-drilled from both sides; linear engraving.

Preservation: Broken, missing both front and rear ends.

Scarab shape: Rowe: HC 67 (12th–26th Dynasties), EP 1 (12th–26th Dynasties), Side 38 (12th–20th Dynasties); Tufnell: B2-0-e2.

Base design: Plain; the rope-like pattern on the right side seems to be natural.

Typology: Design scarab of Tufnell's Class 12B, "Uninscribed Scarabs."¹²

Origin: Canaanite, based on the raw material and shape. A scarab from Tel Mor, also made of feldspar, was identified by this author as Canaanite.¹³ As for shape, several Canaanite scarabs of Tufnell's B2-0-e5 shape details are known from Canaanite sites: three EMBCS examples come from different tombs at Jericho,¹⁴ and an LMBCS example comes from Tomb 33 at Tell Beit Mirsim.¹⁵ A scarab with the same features from Tomb 66 at Ruweise, Lebanon,¹⁶ was identified by this author as Canaanite.¹⁷

Context and dating: Stratum VIA Surface 43084 in Building 357 is dated to 1125–1100 BCE in the Iron IB. However, the scarab should be identified as late LMBCS on the basis of the above-mentioned excavated parallels from Tel Mor and Tell Beit Mirsim, and dated to 1590–1530 BCE. Therefore, it seems that the scarab was manufactured in the MB IIC and was changed into a bead in secondary use, either already during the MB IIC or, more likely, during Iron IB Stratum VIA.¹⁸

Cat. No. 11.2. Scarab; Obj. No. 2294, Bucket No. IVNW.9.389, Fill 9035.1, Building 350 Room a, Stratum VC (Fig. 11.2).

Material: Faience; light green glaze.

Dimensions: Length: 11.75 mm; width: 7.25 mm; height: 6.5 mm.

Method of manufacture: Molding,¹⁹ perforation, incising, and firing.

Workmanship: Good.

Technical details: Perforated by a rod; hollowed out and linear engraving.

Preservation: Broken; the left side and most of the back are missing. Traces of the green glaze are visible on the right side of the plinth.

Scarab shape: Rowe: HC (?), EP 24 (18th Dynasty), Side 23 (19th Dynasty).

Base design: A scorpion with a stretched tail is depicted vertically, flanked by two antithetic uraei²⁰ or cobras that seem to share its tail.²¹

The scorpion is known to be the determinative of the name of the goddess *Srkt*, Selqet [L 7], as well as its ideogram.²²

11. For a full discussion, see Brandl 2004: 124–25.

12. Tufnell 1984: 148.

13. Brandl 2007: 198–200, No. 7.

14. Tufnell 1984: Pls. 9:1439, 1477, 21:1953 = D. Ben-Tor 2007: Pls. 52:5, 46, 58:38, respectively.

15. Brandl 2004: 127, No. 5.

16. Tufnell 1984: Pl. 1:1006.

17. Brandl 2004: 127, n. 36, with references.

18. A similar phenomenon is represented by the plain scaraboid changed into a bead by re-drilling found in Iron II Stratum III at Lachish (Keel 2004: 1563, 1566–67, No. 46, Figs. 23.51.5, 23.52.5).

19. For molds of scarab backs in general, see Hermann 1985: 99–102, Nos. 419–443; 1990: 47–49, Nos. 96–102; 2007: 75–76, Nos. 119–29; Keel 1995: 129, § 324.

20. See Martin 1986.

21. Common tails of scorpions and cobras appear on a scarab from Tell Jemmeh (*Ancient Gaza III*: Pl. 4:194 = Rowe 1936, No. 739) and on another in the former Matouk collection (Matouk 1977: 165, 354 [No. 900], 399 [No. 1320]).

22. See Allen 2000: 434.

Typology: Design scarab. The scarab belongs to the category of “scarabs bearing Hieroglyphs, Flowers, &c.”²³ or “scarabs with animals” (with a scorpion).²⁴ A similar scorpion depiction appears with one uraeus on an udjat-eye scaraboid from Tell er-Retabeh in the Delta.²⁵ On the basis of this parallel, the scorpion with the stretched tail can be identified with the goddess Selqet,²⁶ since most udjat-eye scaraboids bear the emblem or name of various deities on their plinth.²⁷ As such, this scarab from Ekron should be identified functionally as an amulet.

Origin: Egyptian, on the basis of the scorpion with the stretched tail.

Context and dating: Fill 9035.1 in Building 350 Room a is dated to 1100–1050 BCE in the Iron IB. According to Rowe’s typology, the scarab should be dated to the 14th–13th centuries; however, udjat-eye scaraboids have a more extended time span, dating from the 18th to the 20th Dynasties.²⁸ On the basis of the above-mentioned Tell er-Retabeh udjat-eye scaraboid dated to the 20th Dynasty,²⁹ the scarab should be dated to the earlier part of the 12th century BCE. Therefore, it seems that this broken scarab was found in a secondary context that is relatively close to its production date in the Iron IA.

Cat. No. 11.3. Finger-ring; Obj. No. 2146b, Bucket No. IVNW.8.301, Surface 8034P, Building 350, Room b, Stratum VB (Fig. 11.3; Color Photo 11.1:1).

Material: Faience.

Dimensions: Ring bezel: preserved length: 10 mm; width: 7.5 mm; thickness 1.75 mm; ring shank: width: 6.5 mm; thickness: 3 mm.

Method of manufacture: Molding,³⁰ incising, glazing, and firing.

Workmanship: Good.

Technical details: Linear engraving.

Preservation: Broken, with only the lower part of the bezel and ring shank preserved.

Finger-ring shape: Keel’s Type I, “Ring with cartouche-shaped bezel.”³¹

Ring bezel design: The lower part of the cartouche containing three illegible hieroglyphic signs, of which the uppermost is horizontal, resembles two unprovenanced ring bezels bearing the nomen of Merenptah, *mrj.n-Pth ḥtp-ḥr-M3ʿt*.³² The shape of the lower part resembles ring bezel molds with the prenomen of Ramesses II³³ and the nomen of Merenptah.³⁴

Typology: Royal name finger-ring, based on the presence of a cartouche. Given its delicacy, however, the ring could not have been used as a stamp seal, but rather served as an amulet.³⁵

Origin: Egyptian.

Context and dating: Surface 8034P in Building 350 Room b is dated to 1100–1050 BCE in the Iron IB. Based on the shape of the ring bezel and the most probable candidate for the royal name in the cartouche, however, this finger-ring is clearly a 19th Egyptian Dynasty/13th century BCE product. As mentioned above, the lower part of the cartouche resembles ring bezel molds bearing the names of Ramesses II and his son Merenptah, and the three illegible hieroglyphic signs resemble the end of Merenptah’s nomen. Therefore, it seems that the finger-ring fragment was found in a secondary post-depositional context, perhaps brought in with material for making mudbricks or roofing from the Field I Northeast Acropolis,³⁶ the only location at Ekron with Late Bronze Age levels.³⁷

23. Newberry 1906: Pl. 42:25, 31.

24. Petrie 1925: 25, Pl. 14:930–932.

25. Petrie 1906: 32, Pl. 33:29A; Stoof 2002: 19 (2.5), Ill. 27.

26. For Selqet, see von Känel 1984.

27. See Keel 1995: 77 § 180, Typ II, with references.

28. See Keel 1995: 76–77, 290.

29. Petrie 1906: 32, Pl. 33:29A.

30. The bezel and shank were molded separately and attached before glazing and firing. For ring bezel molds, see Herrmann 1985: 153–64, Nos. 1328–1380; 1990: 22, 69–71, Nos. 230–240; 2007: 104–7, 111–17, Nos. 338–345, 353–374; Boyce 1989: 164, Fig. 8.5.; Nicholson 2007: 229–30, No. 30547. For ring shank

molds, see Boyce 1989: 164, Fig. 8.4.; 1995: 58–61, Fig. 2.7, Nos. 8959, 8963; Nicholson 2007: 230–31, Nos. 30650, 30715.

31. Keel 1995: 113–14, § 285.

32. Herrmann 1985: 162, Nos. 1373–1374; see also von Beckerath 1999: 158–59, Type E1–3.

33. Herrmann 1985: 158, No. 1349.

34. Herrmann 1985: 162, No. 1372; 1990: 70, No. 234.

35. See Hall 1913: 273.

36. For a similar phenomenon in Field XNW, see Brandl 1998: 53–54.

37. See the introduction in Chapter 2.

Cat. No. 11.4. Finger-ring; Obj. No. 582, Bucket No. IVNW.9.168B, Surface 9014P, Building 350, Room a, Stratum IVA (Fig. 11.4; Color Photo 11.1:2).³⁸

Material: Faience; traces of light blue glaze.

Dimensions: Ring bezel: height: 29 mm; width: 10.25 mm; ring shank: length: 23.25 mm; thickness: 4 mm.

Method of manufacture: Molding,³⁹ incising, glazing, and firing.

Workmanship: Good.

Technical details: Linear and hollowed-out engravings were added on the molded ring bezel.⁴⁰

Preservation: Complete.

Finger-ring shape: Keel's Type II, "Ring with oval or almond-shaped bezel."⁴¹

Ring bezel design: A hybrid figure with human body and animal's head is depicted in a vertical oval that serves as a frame. The body is female, dressed in a long robe, and the head is of a lioness. Such images are usually identified with the goddesses Bastet and Sekhmet. In this case, the uraeus⁴² emerging from the forehead⁴³ clearly identifies the figure as Sekhmet.⁴⁴ The goddess is standing on a plane into which her feet are incorporated. Her left hand (which becomes the right hand in impressions) holds a staff that is incorporated in the frame and her other arm hangs parallel to the body.

A very close parallel, also made of blue-glazed faience, on which the upper part of the staff—most probably a *wšs*-scepter [S 41]—is incorporated into the

frame comes from Tomb 110 at Tell el-Far'ah (South).⁴⁵ One fragmentary parallel, made of green-glazed faience, was excavated at Mit Rahineh (Memphis) in Egypt.⁴⁶ Another finger-ring depicting Sekhmet, made of black stone, was excavated in Tomb 778 in Cemetery 98 near Dakka, Nubia.⁴⁷

Typology: Finger-ring amulet, based on the religious motif of the goddess Sekhmet.⁴⁸

Origin: Egyptian.

Context and dating: Surface 9014P in Building 350 Room a is dated to 1050–975 BCE in the Iron IB. Since the finger-ring should be dated on the basis of the above-mentioned parallels to the 19th–20th Egyptian Dynasties/13th–12th centuries BCE, it apparently was found in a secondary context.

OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Of the four glyptic items found in Iron IB contexts at Ekron, one is Canaanite (**Cat. No. 11.1**) and the other three are Egyptian (**Cat. Nos. 11.2–11.4**). In terms of dating, the objects can be divided into two groups: the scarab/bead (**Cat. No. 11.1**) was originally produced in the MB IIC and the faience objects are Ramesside—one comes from the 19th Dynasty (**Cat. No. 11.3**), one from the 20th Dynasty (**Cat. No. 11.2**), and the third (**Cat. No. 11.4**) may belong to both dynasties. It appears, therefore, that all four glyptic items were found in secondary contexts.

38. See also Gitin and Dothan 1987: 217; Dothan 1990: 32; Keel 1995: 114, §§ 286–287.

39. The ring appears to have been molded in one piece; for finger-ring molds, see *Amarna*: 29, § 66, No. 238; Hayes 1951: 231, n. 395; Boyce 1989: 162, Fig. 8.2; 1995: 58–61, Fig. 2.7, No. 8960; Hodjash 2001: 93, Nos. 731–732; Nicholson 2007: 232–39, 245–46, Nos. 30749, 31915, 31934, 32274, 34239.

40. The frame, for example, is made of four separate fragments.

41. Keel 1995: 113–14, §§ 286–287.

42. See Martin 1986.

43. See Śliwa 1985: 59, No. 87. For the erroneous identification of the element above the forehead of the goddess Bastet as a uraeus, see Hornung and Staehelin 1976: 324, No. 671.

44. For Sekhmet, see Sternberg 1984.

45. *Beth-pelet I*: Pl. 35:402. Petrie dated Tomb 110 to the 20th–21st Dynasties (1930: Pl. 68, [110]) and Tufnell dated this tomb to the Solomonic Period (1930: 11). On the basis of the other tombs at Tell el-Far'ah (S) that yielded the same two bowl types (*CPP*: 12M4 and 25F1) and the adjacent tombs, Tomb 110 could be dated exclusively to the 20th Dynasty.

46. Bakry 1959: 58, No. 350, Pl. 36:c.350, erroneously identified as depicting a hare head.

47. Firth 1915: 155, Pl. 41:41–41A.

48. For a finger-ring made of bone with a depiction of the god Ptah from Tell Abu Hawam, see Hamilton 1935: 33, No. 204, Pls. 32, 38 = Keel 1997: 6–7, Tell Abu Hawam No. 8, with references.

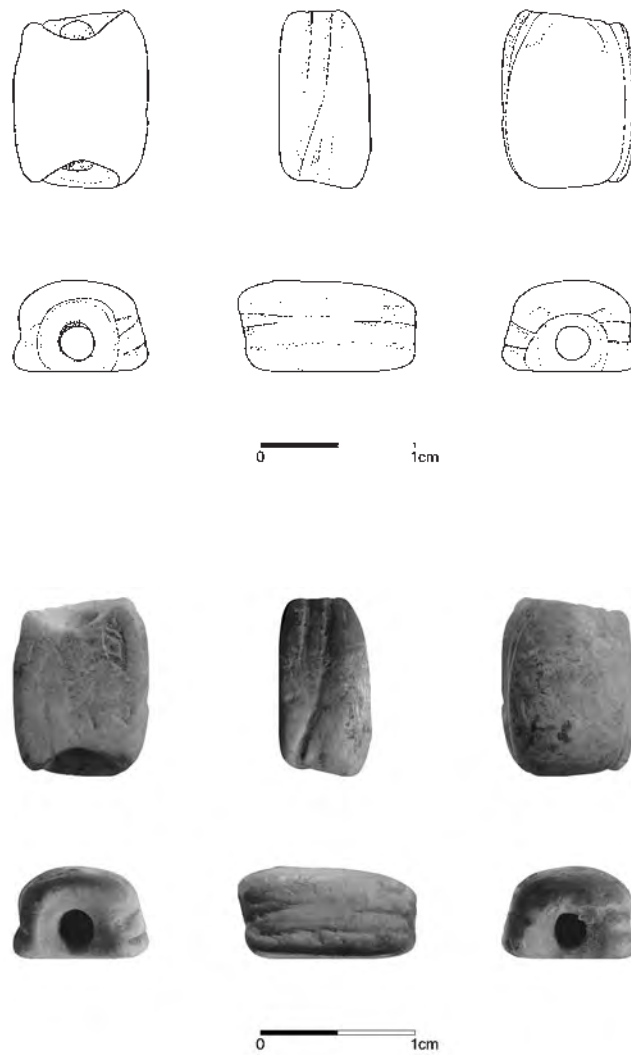


Fig. 11.1. Scarab/bead, MB IIC Canaanite (Cat. No. 11.1)

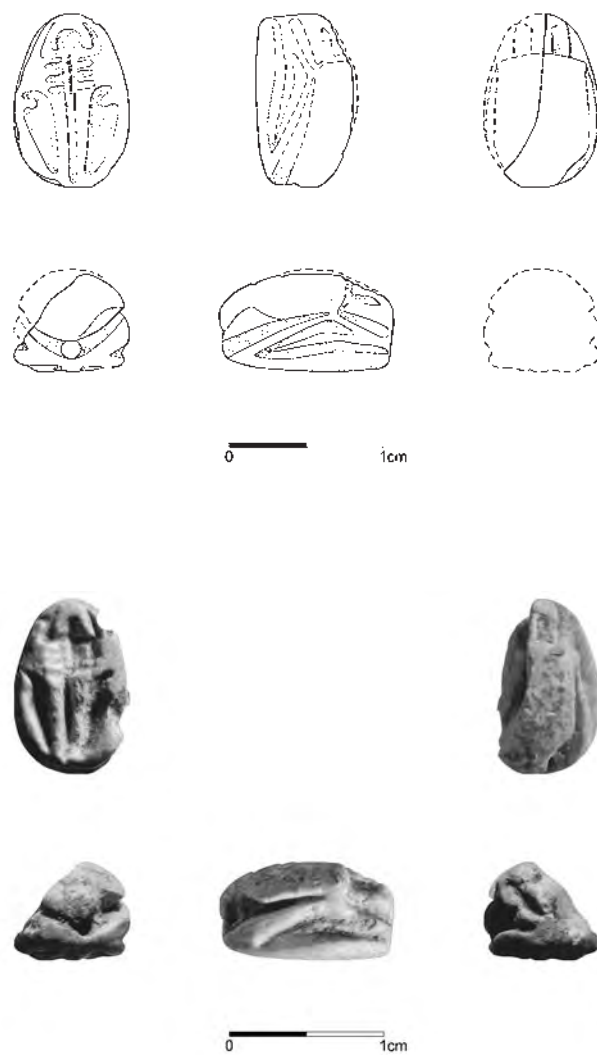


Fig. 11.2. Scarab, Egyptian 20th Dynasty/early 12th century BCE (Cat. No. 11.2)

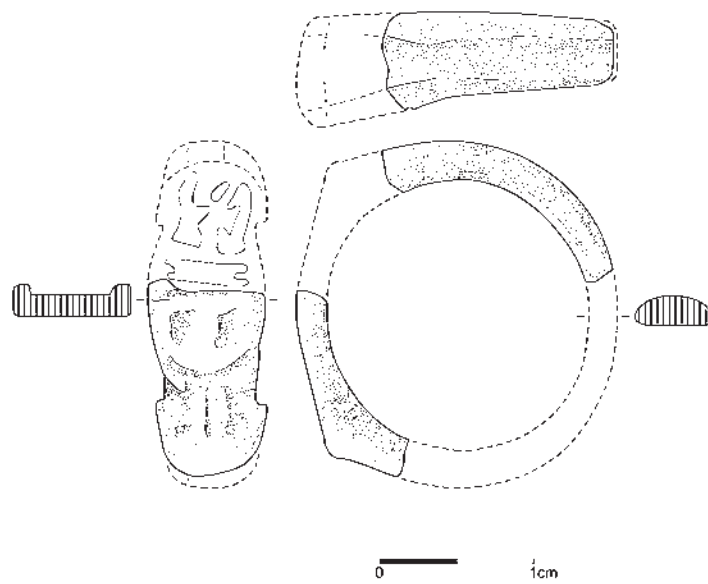


Fig. 11.3. Finger-ring, Egyptian 19th Dynasty/13th century BCE (Cat. No. 11.3)

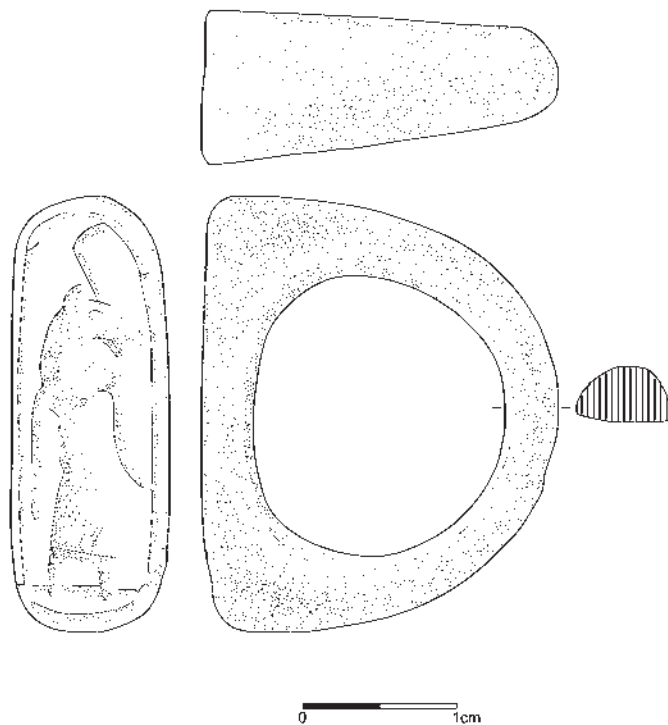


Fig. 11.4. Finger-ring, Egyptian 19th–20th Dynasties/13th–12th centuries BCE (Cat. No. 11.4)

CHAPTER 12

THE MIDDLE BRONZE AGE II AND IRON AGE I STONE TOOLS AND VESSELS

Ianir Milevski

The excavations in Field IV Lower produced a total of 620 stone tools and vessels from MB II Stratum XI, Iron I Strata VIIB through IVA, Iron II Strata Pre-IC and IA–C, and the Roman period, with ca. 42% of the stone objects deriving from Stratum IA–C of the 7th–6th centuries BCE. Of these, 93 unstratified objects are not included in the analysis. This chapter is a preliminary report primarily on the Iron I Strata VIIB–IVA assemblage of 248 objects (Table 12.1).¹ The assemblages belong to the Middle Bronze and Iron Age craft traditions. However, since MB II Stratum XI is poorly represented (N=16, mainly lower grinding stones [N=11]), no conclusions can be reached regarding this assemblage. The typology for the Iron Age assemblages generally follows Wright 1992, Hovers 1996, and Milevski 1998.

THE ASSEMBLAGES FROM STRATA VIIB–IVA (Table 12.1, Figs. 12.1–12.2)

The assemblage from Stratum VIIA–B of the second quarter of the 12th century is mainly comprised of lower and upper grinding stones (32%) and rubbing stones (28%) (Fig. 12.1:4). No mortars and only one vessel (a fragmentary bowl) were found in Stratum VII. The relative high number of rubbing stones in Stratum VIIB (N=5, ca. 38% of the objects from this stratum) may be related to specific activities. The overall frequency of this tool type in Iron I strata in Field IV Lower is 8.6%.

1. A complete database for the ground stone industry at Ekron will be published by this author in *Ekron* 14/1–2.

In Stratum VIA–B of the third and fourth quarters of the 12th century, lower and upper grinding stones (Fig. 12.1:1) represent 50% of the stone tools and vessels. Hammer stones are relatively well represented (Fig. 12.1:6). The frequency of vessels (Fig. 12.2) is higher in Stratum VIA–B (ca. 11.5%) than in Stratum VIIA–B. They are represented by a platter, bowls, a basin, and an Egyptian calcite (alabaster?) vase found in a Stratum VIB occupation context (Fig. 12.2:3). This vessel has a rounded body, vertical neck, rounded rim, and two horizontal loop handles. The best parallels come from the Level VII Egyptian residence at Beth-Shean² and Tomb 1101A Upper at Megiddo.³ It belongs to vessel form No. 176 in Aston's typology, and is dated to the Egyptian New Kingdom.⁴

The assemblages from Stratum VA–C of the first half of the 11th century BCE are dominated by tools, with vessels representing ca. 10% of the objects. More than half of the objects were found in Stratum VC (N=52), mostly in occupation/construction contexts, for example, a mobile mortar (Fig. 12.1:2) and a perforated stone (Fig. 12.1:5). A well-made and finished small cubic pestle in fine basalt comes from Stratum VB (Fig. 12.1:3). Lower and upper grinding stones represent 53.5% of all the objects, similar to their frequency in Stratum VIA–B. The vessels are represented mainly by bowls.

Stratum IVA–B of the second half of the 11th through the first quarter of the 10th century represents

2. Beth-Shean 1993: 184, Fig. 111:2.

3. *Megiddo Tombs*: 186–88, Fig. 184:12, dated to the early Iron I.

4. Aston 1994: 152, with a date range from the reign of Tuthmose III (1479–1425 BCE) through the Egyptian 20th Dynasty. I thank Tanya McCullough for the information related to Egyptian vessels.

Table 12.1: Stone tools and vessels from the MB IIB and Iron I in Field IV Lower by stratum*

Stratum	LGS	UGS	MRT	PST	RS	PS	HS	PND	MLT	REC	VES	Other	Total
IVA	6	4	4	–	4	–	2	–	–	1	1	–	22
IVB	9	9	1	–	2	–	5	2	1	–	3	2	34
VA	8	6	3	–	1	–	2	1	–	–	–	2	23
VB	9	3	1	1	1	–	4	1	–	1	2	1	24
VC	15	12	3	–	2	2	4	2	–	2	6	4	52
VIA	8	8	–	–	3	1	6	–	–	1	2	2	31
VIB	3	7	1	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	4	3	21
VIIA	3	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	1	1	1	12
VIIIB	–	4	–	–	5	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	13
XI	11	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	16
Total	72	56	14	3	20	4	27	6	2	6	20	18	248

* Abbreviations: LGS: lower grinding stone; UGS: upper grinding stone; MRT: mortar; PST: pestle; RS: rubbing stone; PS: perforated stone; HS: hammer stone; PND: pounder; MLT: multi-use tool; REC: recycled tool; VES: vessel

the end of the Iron I. A considerable number of stone objects (N=56) were found in this stratum, with lower and upper grinding stone and rubbing stones representing ca. 60% and vessels (N=4) ca. 7% of the assemblage.

The tools from the Iron I are mainly of fine basalt and vesicular basalt, with the remainder mostly of limestone or flint. Beachrock was very rarely used in the Iron I, with only 10 objects made of this material excavated in Strata VII–IV.

PRELIMINARY CONCLUSIONS

The distribution of the Iron I assemblages from Field IV Lower varies among the strata. The Stratum VII assemblage, dated to the second quarter of the 12th century, contained similar frequencies of lower and upper grinding stones and rubbing stones, the predominant objects in the assemblage, with stone vessels almost entirely absent. The objects are mainly made of basalt (70% of the assemblage).

The Stratum VI assemblage dating to the third and fourth quarters of the 12th century comprises predominantly lower and upper grinding stones, representing half of the stone objects. Hammer stones

are also relatively well represented, as are a variety of vessel types, including an Egyptian calcite vase. Basalt continues to predominate, although its use is somewhat reduced, with half of the objects made of this raw material.

The assemblages from Stratum V of the first half of the 11th century BCE are predominantly comprised of tools, with vessels occurring in similar quantities as in the Stratum VI of the end of the 12th century. The majority of the objects were found in Stratum VC. At the end of the Iron I (Strata IVA–B), frequencies differ from the previous strata, but the general picture does not vary, with half of the tools represented by grinding stones, some mortars, rubbing stones, and hammer stones, and a few vessels.

Changes in the various components of and raw materials used for the assemblages from Field IV Lower may reflect changes in the activities for which these objects were used, with a trend toward the diversification of activities and raw materials in the middle of the Iron I. Changes in raw material frequencies and the presence of an Egyptian vessel could point to different economic conditions in general and foreign commercial exchange at Ekron, particularly between the 12th and 11th centuries.

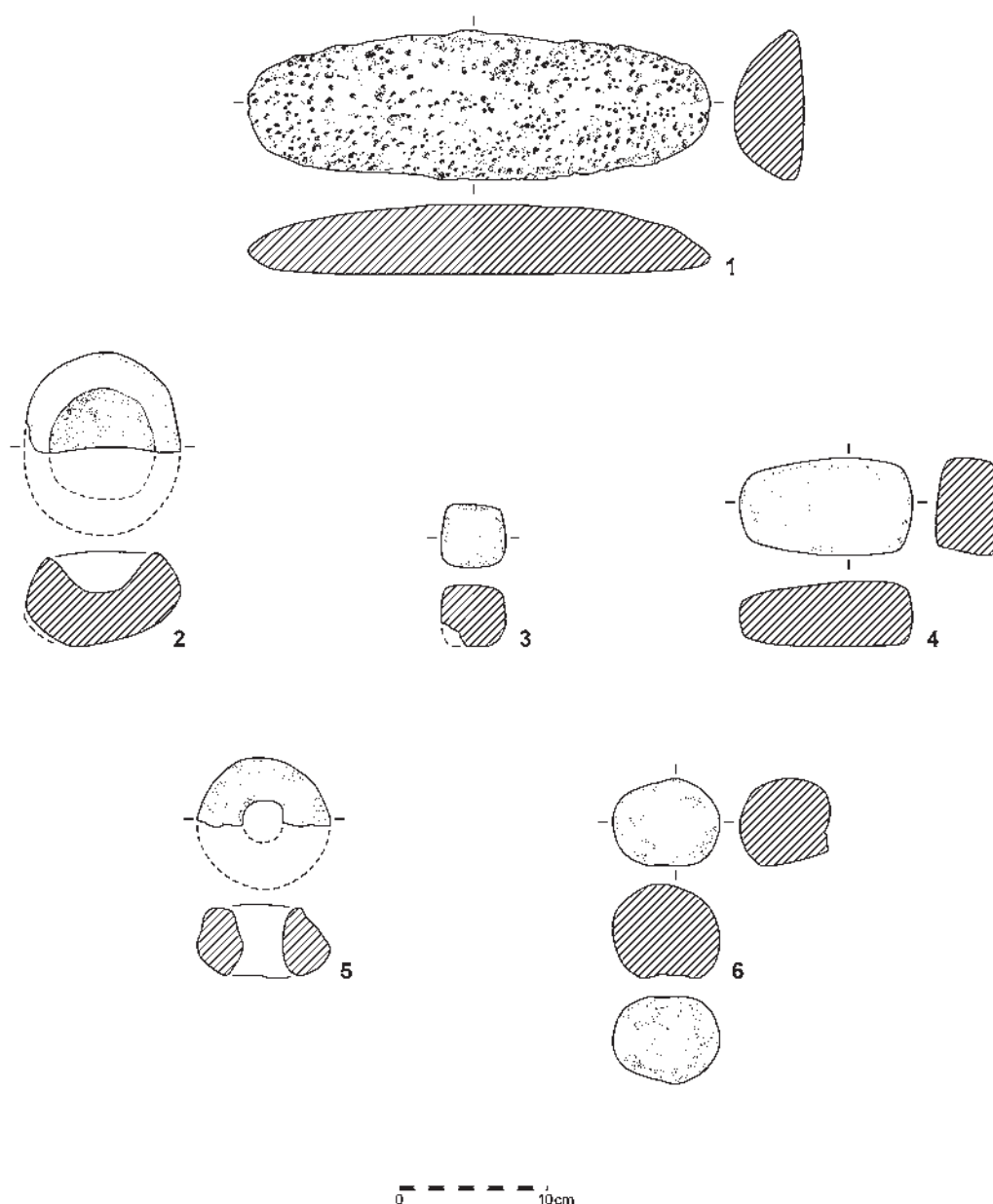


Fig. 12.1. Iron I stone tools from Field IV Lower

No.	Obj. No.	Type	FieldQuadrant.Locus (Stratum)	Material
1.	5085	Upper grinding stone	IVNE.23086A (VIB)	Vesicular basalt
2.	10076	Mobile mortar	IVNE.7076 (VC)	Limestone
3.	2243	Pestle	IVNW.7011.1 (VB)	Basalt
4.	6861	Rubbing stone	IVNW.43109 (VIIA)	Limestone
5.	2378	Perforated stone	IVNW.8040 (VC)	Limestone
6.	6549	Hammer stone	IVNW.27087 (VIA)	Cobble?

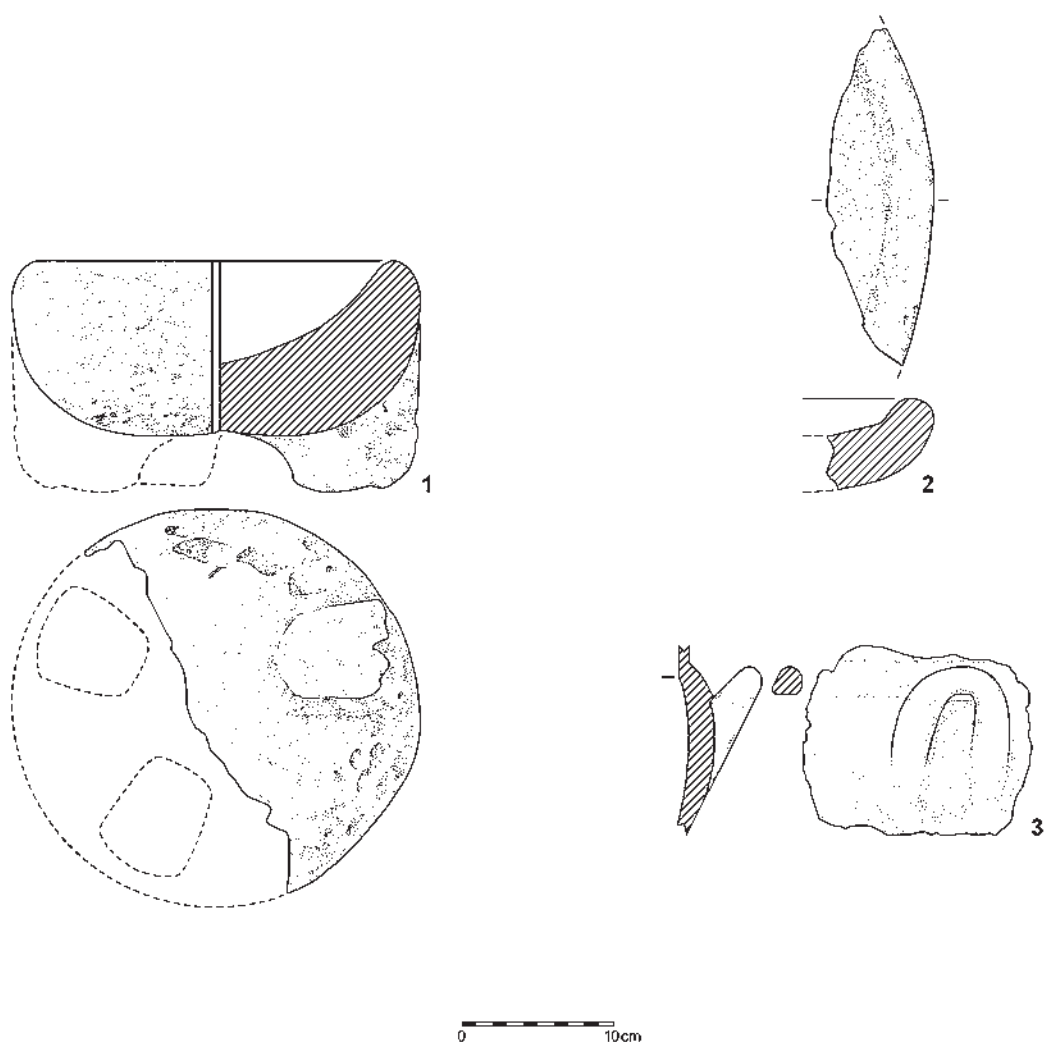


Fig. 12.2. Iron I stone vessels from Field IV Lower

No.	Obj. No.	Type	FieldQuadrant.Locus (Stratum)	Material
1.	6191	Bowl	IVNW.26098 (VIA)	Conglomerate
2.	5797	Platter	IVNW.10036 (VIA)	Basalt
3.	5131	Vase	IVNE.7095 (VIB)	Calcite

CHAPTER 13

THE MIDDLE BRONZE AGE II AND IRON AGE I FAUNAL REMAINS*

Edward F. Maher and Brian Hesse**

INTRODUCTION

After pottery, animal bones are among the most common finds at excavations, representing the remains of animals on which a site's economy was at least partially based. This chapter presents a zooarchaeological analysis of the hand-collected animal bone assemblage from Field IV Lower, the majority of which originates in the Iron Age I, when the Philistines were new arrivals on the southern Coastal Plain of Canaan. A smaller component of the faunal assemblage dates to the Middle Bronze Age II, providing a glimpse into the economic strategies employed at this time. The assemblage is divided into the five strata from which it originated: Stratum XI, dated to the 17th and the first half of the 16th century BCE; Stratum VII, the second and third quarters of the 12th century BCE; Stratum VI, the fourth quarter of the 12th and the beginning of the 11th centuries BCE; Stratum V, the first half of the 11th century BCE; and Stratum IV, the second half of the 11th and the first quarter of the 10th centuries BCE. The faunal assemblage consists of more than 27,000 skeletal fragments from at least 15 different species (most of which are domesticated), representing the remains of nearly 300 individual animals.

METHODS OF ANALYSIS

Anataxic agents that expose buried remains commonly redistribute bones in archaeological deposits, and there is every possibility that some faunal remains from different time periods will become mixed.¹ Deposits on a tell are often redistributed through various rebuild-

ing projects,² creating problematic zooarchaeological contexts. Unlike pottery or lithics, the relative chronological placement of which can be determined through typological analysis, there have been no major morphological changes in animal skeletons over the past 100,000 years, rendering this approach unusable.³ In order to ensure that the bones used for this study come only from relatively securely dated contexts, faunal remains derived from mudbricks and fill layers were excluded (see Table 13.1):⁴ fragments embedded in architectural rubble are of earlier dating than the time the mudbricks were made and laid,⁵ and fill layers used to level areas prior to major construction in all likelihood also contain material mined from earlier periods.⁶ Although such a sampling strategy reduces the size of the archaeofaunal assemblage, this systematic elimination is necessary to diminish the effect of chronological mixing. While it is probable that the remaining faunal assemblage, like most others in the region, still has some degree of temporal contamination, fauna from the loci used for the assemblage is generally regarded as deriving from the periods to which they are assigned.

Species identification was initially carried out based on Boessneck 1969, Schmid 1972, Payne 1985, and Prummel and Frisch 1986. Due to the morphological and size similarity between sheep and goat bones, these remains were combined to form an ovicaprine

* The authors thank the faculty of the Hebrew University Department of Evolution, Systematics, and Ecology for granting access to the comparative faunal collection.

** Brian Hesse was responsible for species identification and Edward Maher synthesized the data.

1. Wapnish and Hesse 1988: 85.
2. Hesse and Rosen 1988: 118.
3. Davis 1987a: 31.
4. As were, for the same reason, the remains from balk-trim, topsoil, and clean-up loci.
5. Zeder 1991: 115.
6. Hesse and Rosen 1988: 118.

category whenever precise taxonomic distinction was not possible. Identification accuracy was verified by referring to the comparative vertebrate collection in the Department of Evolution, Systematics, and Ecology at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. For the bones that could not be taxonomically identified, a size-based taxonomy comprising three classes was used: small, medium, and large mammals. Some of the remains that were in an advanced state of fragmentation could not be assigned to even a size-based division and were considered unidentifiable.

An animal's age at death was determined using different techniques. Epiphyseal fusion rates were based on Silver 1969, and dental attrition for sheep and goats was based primarily on mandibles with affixed teeth.⁷ Loose mandibular teeth from the same locus were included to augment sample size, a procedure used elsewhere.⁸ Long-bone fusion was the only method employed to estimate the mortality profiles for sheep/goats, cattle, and pigs.

Two methods were used for quantifying the data. The number of identifiable specimens (NISP) provides a count of bone fragments per taxon, whereas the minimum number of individuals (MNI) was calculated by siding the most commonly occurring element while accounting for different stages of epiphyseal fusion (unfused, fusing, and fused). Since both methods have their merits and problems,⁹ it is clear that there is no single technique that adequately measures the quantity of species. Given that the actual number of specimens in any faunal assemblage lies somewhere between the total number of bone fragments and the MNI,¹⁰ using both measuring systems is the best approach to overcoming quantification problems.¹¹

Once the bones were identified to species and element, they were divided according to body part. In order for comparisons between sites to be of value, zooarchaeologists must uniformly define each body-part division in the same manner. A variety of suggestions

have been proposed to determine which bones define what body-part divisions,¹² and this study is based on the systems presented in Horwitz and Tchernov 1989, Zeder 1991: 96, and Redding 1994. The determination of patterned body-part distribution can indicate intra-site (or even inter-site) faunal variability. In locations in which domestic species were raised, butchered, and/or consumed, all or most of the animal's body parts may be present in the same approximate abundance as they occur in the living specimen.¹³ Considering the effects of taphonomic agents on any faunal assemblage, different skeletal element distributions can indicate the function of an area. Context-specific study of discarded food refuse in the form of animal bones can potentially contribute to understanding how a space was utilized within a given community.¹⁴ Body-part distribution reflects animal butchery intent, which can be determined by cut-mark placement and orientation on animal bones, based on Binford 1981.

MIDDLE BRONZE AGE II FAUNAL REMAINS FROM STRATUM XI

Species Diversity

Faunal abundance and diversity data for Stratum XI are presented in Table 13.2 (NISP) and Table 13.3 (MNI). A total of 817 animal bones were recovered, of which 242 (29.6%) could be identified taxonomically. This identification rate is slightly higher than those for Iron I Strata VII–IV. That there are similar rates of identification from each occupation level in Field IV Lower indicates that the remains were exposed to taphonomic agents of the same general nature and intensity, equally affecting the overall composition of the faunal assemblages. Because taphonomic destruction and the consequent bias are not stratum-specific, the available evidence is taken to represent authentic Middle Bronze Age cultural use of domestic stock and wild animals. The small sample size must be taken into

7. See Payne 1973; Zeder 1991: 93.

8. For example, Wapnish and Hesse 1988: 89; Horwitz 1998: 70.

9. For example, Klein 1980; Grayson 1981; 1984; Gautier 1984; Klein and Cruz-Urbe 1984; Hesse and Wapnish 1985; Crabtree 1990; Dayan 1999.

10. Hesse and Wapnish 1985: 114.

11. Crabtree 1990: 159–60.

12. For example, Crabtree 1990: 166; Hellwing and Adjeman 1986: 150; Horwitz and Tchernov 1989: 287; Horwitz 2000: 228.

13. Crabtree 1990: 166.

14. Gummerman 1997: 125.

consideration when interpreting how the data reflect animal management as part of ancient economic life.

Domestic species are the most common, and the most economically important animals are sheep, goats, cattle, and pigs. Based on the evidence for wild game, gazelles were occasionally hunted for food and foxes for pelts or to be eliminated as threats to domestic stock. The role of the lizard is uncertain, and may be unrelated to cultural interests. Generally speaking, wild animals comprise a small portion of the MB II cuisine, not exceeding 2% of the identifiable remains.

Of the domestic species, sheep and goats are the most taxonomically abundant group from all strata. Animal management strategies are assumed to dictate the relative proportion of sheep to goats in a community. For example, mixed flocks of sheep and goats graze more efficiently than flocks consisting only of sheep, because goats will consume what sheep will not,¹⁵ which ensures the conversion of marginal vegetation into usable animal products. Sheep to goat NISP ratios are considered in light of the interpretation of sheep/goat proportions in Redding 1984: communities with limited agriculture would manage herds characterized by a 5:1 sheep to goat ratio, while similar proportions of each species (a ratio of 1:1–1.7:1) suggests an economic structure focused on herd security (herd composition maintenance) and agricultural production.

The sheep to goat ratio of 2.33:1 for Stratum XI is the highest of all temporally distinct faunal assemblages from Field IV Lower. This ratio is not significantly higher than the upper threshold of the sheep to goat ratio in economies focused on herd security and agricultural production.

Mortality Profiles

Identifying the age at which an animal was killed can indicate which animal products were targeted for utilization, allowing for a better understanding of ancient economic strategies. In meat-producing economies, sheep and goats are characteristically slaughtered once they have achieved optimal weight gain, after which the added bulk the animal accumulates is not proportionate to the amount of fodder required for the increase. Slaughter is thus an economic consideration based on a balance between the greatest achievable

weight of the animal and the amount of food the animal needs for the gain. Animals, particularly males, are usually killed in their second or third year of life, with only a few surviving into later age to be used for breeding.¹⁶ Dairy economies are characterized by the presence of slaughtered animals under 12 months old and mature females.¹⁷ Economies focused on wool or hair production are characterized by flocks comprising mainly of older animals, with relatively fewer young individuals.¹⁸ Estimating the slaughter schedule is based on age classes for sheep and goats (6–10, 13–16, 18–30, 30–36, and 36–42 months), cattle (7–10, 12–18, 24–36, and 36–48 months), and pigs (0–12, 20–27, and 36–42 months).

A total of 34 sheep and goat bones were used to estimate mortality rates for Stratum XI (Table 13.4). The Stratum XI data demonstrate the culling of animals from all age classes (Fig. 13.1). While animals were culled for meat, older specimens were retained to provide secondary products and maintain herd size in breeding programs. The limited data available do not allow for greater interpretive precision.

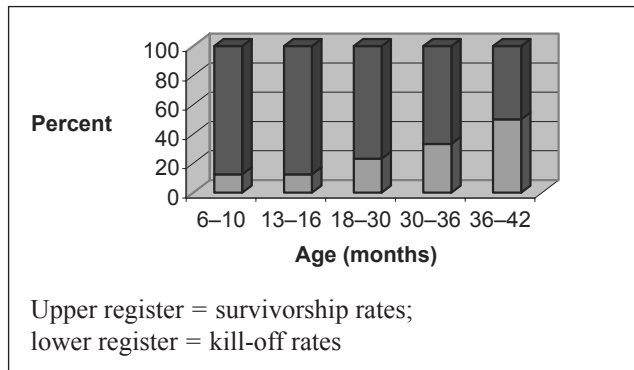


Fig. 13.1. Stratum XI sheep and goat mortality rates based on long-bone fusion

A sample of 10 cattle bones was used to estimate mortality rates for Stratum XI (Table 13.5, Fig. 13.2). A single unfused bone (proximal femur) indicates that there was little beef consumption. Cattle were apparently used mainly for load-hauling and pulling capabilities. That no cut marks were found on any of

15. Foster 1986: 318.

16. Payne 1973: 281.

17. Payne 1973: 283.

18. Davis 1987a: 158.

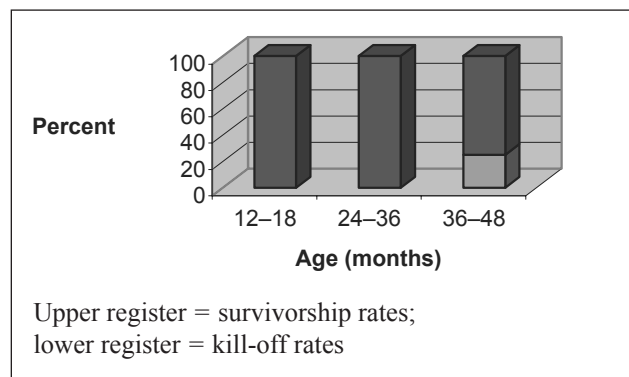


Fig. 13.2. Stratum XI cattle mortality rates based on long-bone fusion

the cattle bones from Stratum XI further indicates that they were not processed for food.

In the small sample of five pig bones used to provide mortality data, bones from juvenile pigs were not present and most specimens reached maturity.

Body-part Distribution

A site at which animals were raised, killed, butchered, and consumed should have body parts in the same or similar proportions as they existed in the animal's body during life.¹⁹ Body parts are divided into five main categories: cranial, hindlimb, forelimb, trunk, and toe bones.²⁰ Three categories are used for body-part divisions of bovine species: axial, head, and limb.²¹ If the whole animal had been introduced into an area, the resulting ratio between these three skeletal groups would be: axial NISP = 78 (35%); head NISP 74 (34%); and limb NISP 68 (31%). The relative proportions between axial, head, and limb bones for the most economically important animals from each stratum are presented (as an NISP number and percentage) in Table 13.7. One pattern is seen in the consistent underrepresentation of axial bones. Head bone counts are close to the expected values. Limb bones are consistently overrepresented. Collectively, these ratios clearly indicate that forelimb and hindlimb bones were represented more frequently as joints of meat attached to meat-bearing limb bones than any other part of the animal.

19. Crabtree 1990: 166; Redding 1994.

20. Grouped following Horwitz and Tchernov 1989: 287.

21. Zeder 1991: 96.

The ratio of non-meaty to meaty skeletal parts in Stratum XI is 0.6:1 for sheep and goats and 0.76:1 for cattle (Table 13.6). These ratios show the importance of meat-bearing bones and suggest that the animals were introduced as parcels of meat rather than as whole specimens. The relative proportion of axial, head, and limb bones indicate that limb bone occurrence is high compared to expected counts (Table 13.7). The proportion of axial bones is relatively low, while head bones occur in expected frequencies. Both sets of data indicate a body-part representation bias of meaty limb bones for sheep, goat, and cattle.

THE IRON AGE I FAUNAL ASSEMBLAGE FROM STRATA VII-IV

Species Diversity

Faunal abundance and diversity for each stratum is presented as NISP in Table 13.2 and as MNI in Table 13.3. Stratum V yielded the greatest number of animal species and Strata VII and IV the lowest number. In all strata, domestic animals are predominant in the taxonomically identifiable assemblage. The majority of the domestic species are sheep and goats, with cattle and pigs the next most common animals. Diversity in domestic stock is demonstrated by the remains of ducks and geese, representing flocks that provided meat, eggs, and feather-based products. Based on the evidence of wild game, gazelle and deer would occasionally have been hunted for food, foxes for pelts, and hares for both. The mole rat remains (NISP = 1) could be a later intrusion. Generally, wild animals constituted only a small portion of the Iron I assemblage, never exceeding 1% of the identifiable remains. Such uniformity in species selection over two centuries can be attributed both to environmental conditions that supported the local habitats of the animals and to the cultural preferences of the inhabitants of the city.

The rate of species identification was 28.1% for Stratum VII; 25.8% for Stratum VI; 21% for Stratum V; and 21.1% for Stratum IV (Table 13.2). Since taphonomic processes continually acted on the faunal remains, whether or not the observed attributes of the assemblage are the result of natural or cultural agents must be taken into consideration. The similar rates of identification for each Iron I stratum demonstrate that

whatever taphonomic agents had acted on the assemblage, these processes had an equal affect. Because taphonomic destruction and subsequent bias are not stratum-specific, the available evidence is taken to represent authentic early Iron Age cultural use of domestic stock and local wild animals.

The Iron I ovicaprine bones identifiable as either sheep or goat, the most abundant species in all strata, show apparently chronologically based differences in sheep to goat NISP ratios: 1.12:1 in Stratum VII; 0.82:1 in Stratum VI; 1.25:1 in Stratum V; and 2.14:1 in Stratum IV. Based on the above-mentioned interpretation of these ratios,²² the sheep to goat ratios for Strata VII and VI indicate economic structures centering on herd security and agricultural activity.

Establishing the relationships between material culture and ethnic identity is key in the research of early Iron Age communities.²³ The associations regularly assumed between ethnicity and the character of the material culture also apply to ethnicity and cuisine. Food is a rather conservative component of society, and as such represents an essential element of self-identity.²⁴ For example, the avoidance of pig consumption may be regarded as rooted in cultural ideology.²⁵ Pigs are well represented in the Iron I at Ekron, and their fluctuating abundance is especially noteworthy. Pork consumption in the early Iron I is at an even level, represented by 17.7% of the Stratum VII assemblage and 18.9% of the Stratum VI assemblage. Within a few decades, the abundance of pig remains decreased to 12.3% of the Stratum V assemblage and continued to drop to 11.1% of the Stratum IV assemblage.²⁶

Based on NISP counts, pig bones represent 19% of the identifiable animal bone assemblage derived from Iron I Philistine contexts at Ashkelon and 18% at Ekron.²⁷ Pigs appear in similar proportions in the Iron I strata in Field IV Lower, representing 15% of the

taxonomically identifiable faunal sample, in contrast to the Iron IIC assemblage from Stratum IB, where pigs comprise less than 4% of the identifiable species.²⁸ The decline in pork consumption may reflect policies of powerful foreign administrations that discouraged pig production²⁹ because pigs do not yield readily available secondary products for use as tax and tribute payment.³⁰ Alternatively, it could be the result of the permeability of Philistine culture, which gradually and steadily incorporated foreign cultural elements over time, including shifts in cuisine.

Mortality Profiles

A total of 64 sheep and goat bones were used to estimate mortality rates for Stratum VII, 126 for Stratum VI, 308 for Stratum V, and 81 for Stratum IV (Tables 13.8–13.11). Age groups are structured by combining the data from bones with the same or similar fusion rates. The peak kill-off time for sheep and goats in Stratum VII (Fig. 13.3) and in Stratum V (Fig. 13.5) occurs at 30–36 months. These slaughter schedules illustrate a mixed economy involving both meat acquisition and the use of secondary products. In Stratum VI, most animals were culled at 36–42 months (Fig. 13.4), also probably indicating a mixed economy, but with the emphasis on secondary product use. In Stratum IV (Fig. 13.6), young sheep and goats were not culled from the herd, and slaughter started only with animals aged 18–30 months. These data suggest that the animals were used mainly for meat.

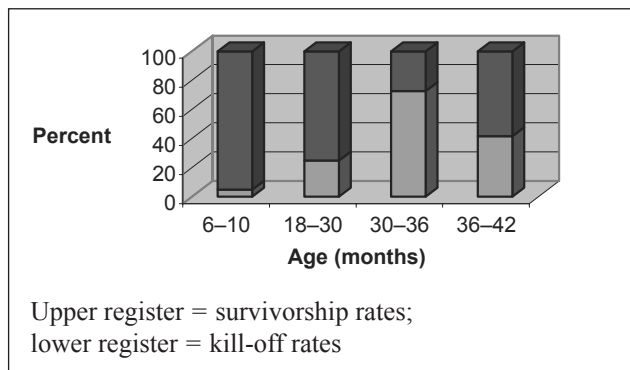


Fig. 13.3. Stratum VII sheep and goat mortality rates based on long-bone fusion

22. Redding 1984.

23. Wapnish and Hesse 1999.

24. Hesse and Wapnish 1998: 124.

25. For example, Stager 1995: 344.

26. The decline in pork consumption in the Iron I was also documented in Field III. This differs from the data from Field INE that indicate a peak in pig consumption in Stratum V, with lower counts in the earlier and later Iron I strata (Lev-Tov 2000: 119; 2006: 211).

27. Hesse 1990: 217.

28. See *Ekron* 9/2 Chapter 10; see also Maher 2004.

29. Diener and Robkin 1978.

30. Hesse 1990: 200.

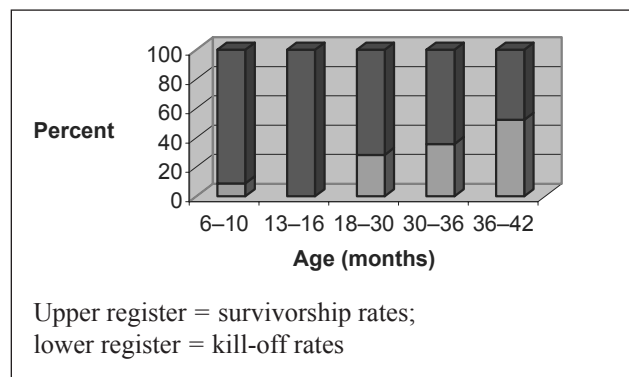


Fig. 13.4. Stratum VI sheep and goat mortality rates based on long-bone fusion



Fig. 13.5. Stratum V sheep and goat mortality rates based on long-bone fusion

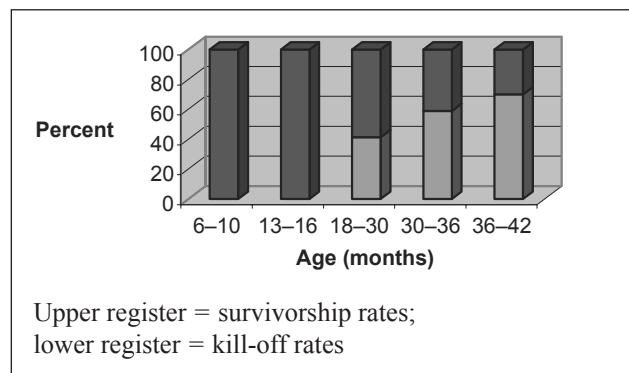


Fig. 13.6. Stratum IV sheep and goat mortality rates based on long-bone fusion

A total of 47 cattle bones were used to estimate mortality rates for Stratum VII, 80 for Stratum VI, 218 for Stratum V, and 29 for Stratum IV (Tables 13.12–13.15). The mortality profiles for cattle are rather uniform during the late second millennium BCE (Figs. 13.7–13.10). There seems to have been little culling of calves or yearlings, with a significant number of animals surviving to advanced age. Since cattle aged 18–36 months would be slaughtered for beef,³¹ the data reflect only minimal use of cattle for meat. The advantage of keeping older cattle is usually linked to alternative economic benefits. Cows produce milk, but their productivity decreases with age, at which time they would be culled from the herd. Older individuals of both sexes could be used for traction and breeding purposes. That cattle were used for traction is suggested both by the mortality profiles and the pathologies on lower leg and toe bones (present in

all strata except Stratum VI) resulting from repetitive yet restricted ranges of motion that are imprinted on the mammalian skeleton bearing the biomechanical stress, with the bone altered over time as an adaptive response.

Small samples of 17 pig bones were used to estimate mortality rates for Stratum VII, 28 for Stratum VI, 59 for Stratum V, and 13 for Stratum IV (Tables 13.16–13.19). It is difficult to interpret adequately such a limited faunal sample. Although there is some variation in the mortality profiles in the different strata, in some instances due to the small sample (Figs. 13.11–13.14), the data indicate that many market-aged (juvenile and sub-adult) swine were culled for good quality meat, while some older animals were kept for long-term herd maintenance and replacement.

Three modes of animal production and use have been identified based on mortality profiles: producing economies, consuming economies, and self-contained economies.³² Assemblages from producing economies, in which animals are raised for food intended for non-local markets, are characterized by low numbers of prime-aged individuals and higher proportions of young and old. Assemblages from consuming economies—communities that do not conduct their own animal production programs, but rather acquire their animals elsewhere—tend to be dominated by market-aged animals that provide high-quality meat, and have little evidence for older animals. Assemblages from self-contained economies that produce and consume animals from a local animal management program include the remains of animals of all age

31. Lyman 1977: 71.

32. Wapnish and Hesse 1988: 84.

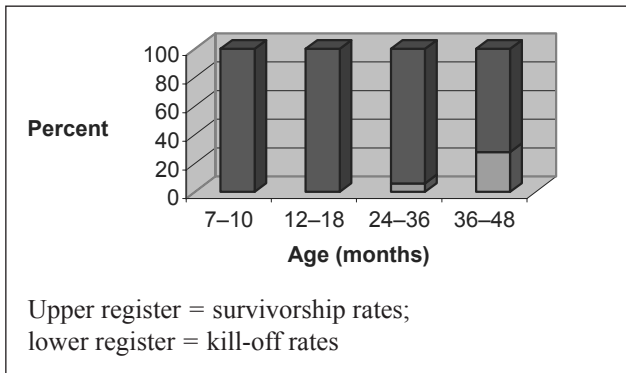


Fig. 13.7. Stratum VII cattle mortality rates based on long-bone fusion

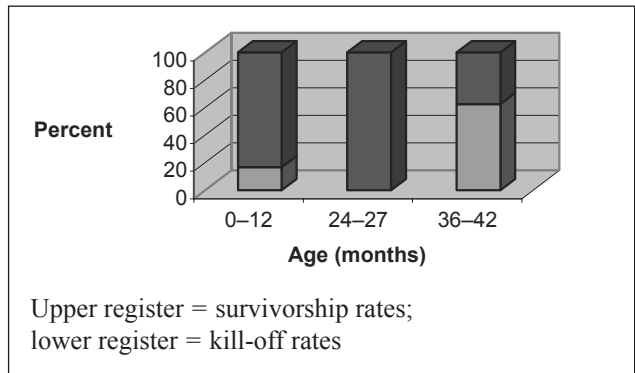


Fig. 13.11. Stratum VII pig mortality rates based on long-bone fusion

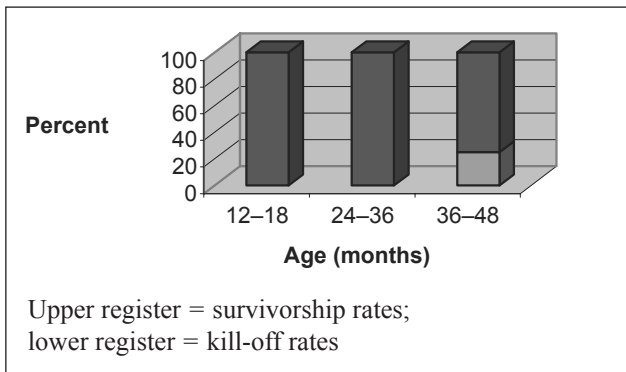


Fig. 13.8. Stratum VI cattle mortality rates based on long-bone fusion

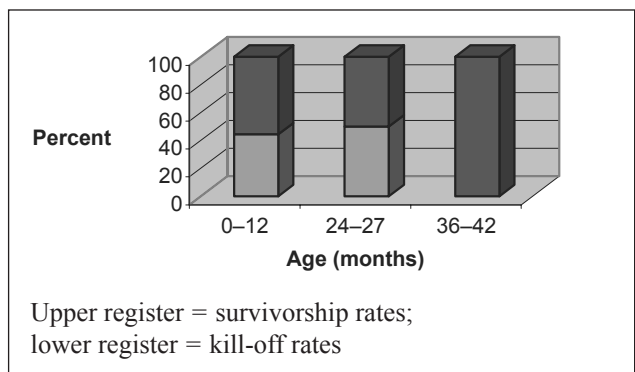


Fig. 13.12. Stratum VI pig mortality rates based on long-bone fusion

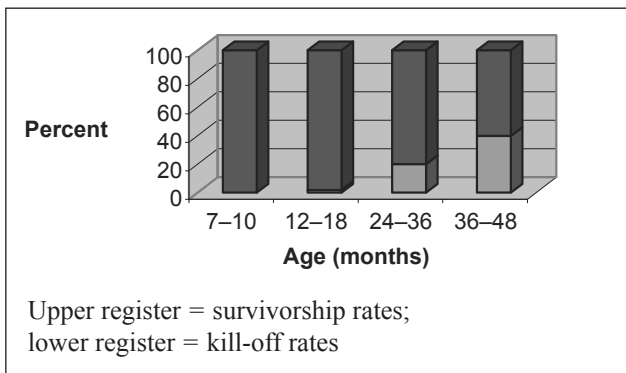


Fig. 13.9. Stratum V cattle mortality rates based on long-bone fusion

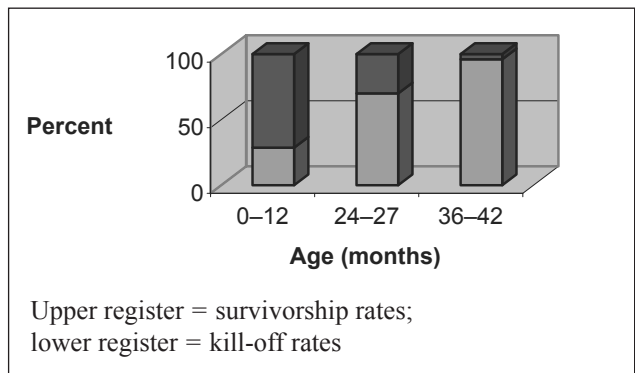


Fig. 13.13. Stratum V pig mortality rates based on long-bone fusion



Fig. 13.10. Stratum IV cattle mortality rates based on long-bone fusion

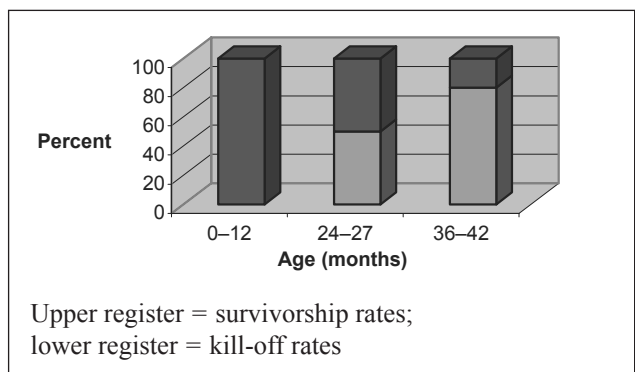


Fig. 13.14. Stratum IV pig mortality rates based on long-bone fusion

classes. The last category seems best to fit the Iron I sheep/goat, cattle, and pig data from Field IV Lower, with most if not all age divisions represented in the assemblage.

Body-part Distribution

Of the approximately 17,000 animal bones associated with the 10 Iron I buildings³³ and two open areas (Table 13.20), the largest assemblage comes from Stratum IV (NISP = 7,540) and the smallest from Stratum VII (NISP = 2,200). Open Area 361 yielded the greatest quantity of faunal remains from all the Iron I strata combined (NISP = 4,143). The largest sample from a structure in a single stratum comes from Building 353 Stratum V (NISP = 1,676) and the smallest from Building 351 Stratum VI (NISP = 5). The room that contained the largest assemblage is Stratum V Building 353 Room a (NISP = 1,451). Body-part distribution for the Iron I strata are presented by building, room, and open area in Tables 13.21–13.24.

The ratio of non-meaty to meaty parts (Tables 13.25–13.28) is 0.32:1 for sheep/goats and 0.56:1 for pigs in Stratum VII (Table 13.25); 0.7:1 for sheep/goats and 0.67:1 for pigs in Stratum VI (Table 13.26); 0.58:1 for sheep/goats and 0.58:1 for pigs in Stratum V (Table 13.27); and 0.64:1 for sheep/goats and 0.46:1 for pigs in Stratum IV (Table 13.28), underscoring the importance of meat-bearing bones. These ratios suggest that sheep, goats, and pigs were killed and butchered elsewhere, with the meatier carcass parts brought into an area as joints of meat, rather than as whole specimens. While the ratios for cattle are consistently higher—1.06:1 in Stratum VII, 1.85:1 in Stratum VI, 1.09:1 in Stratum V, and 1.7:1 in Stratum IV—all fall below the threshold expected for the presence of complete cattle.

Cut Marks

Evidence of carcass dismemberment is represented by cut marks across the surface of the bone. A total of 68 cut-marked bones from Strata VII–IV are associated with six buildings and two open areas (Table 13.29). In addition to butchering the main domestic species, gazelle carcasses were also processed. Since Open Areas 358 and 361 yielded the most cut-marked bones

(NISP = 42 [62% of the cut-marked bone assemblage]), they may be regarded as central locations for butchery. These could have been open-air market places in which meat was cut to order for customers. The ratio of non-meat-bearing to meat-bearing bones in the open areas (Tables 13.25–13.28) falls well short of the expected threshold of 2:1 if complete specimens were present. This suggests that animals were killed elsewhere and the joints of meat were further dismembered in these locations for distribution. A task-specific area would also imply a division of labor that specialized in animal butchery and processing.

Five dog bones from Strata VII and V were cut-marked. Cut-marked dog bones were also found in Iron I strata in Field III. This phenomenon is not limited to Ekron: cut-marked dog limb bones and vertebrae were also identified in contemporary deposits at Ashkelon.³⁴ Given their location on the bones, these cut marks indicate meat consumption rather than hide acquisition. Since many other animals were available for consumption, dog meat must have been consumed out of preference rather than necessity. Thus far, evidence for eating dogs has not been documented in later Iron Age assemblages from Ekron, suggesting that this practice was temporally limited to the early Iron Age Philistine population.³⁵

Special Spatial Contexts

Building 350

The finds from Building 350 that indicate its cultic function in Strata V and IV are especially interesting. The investigation of the faunal assemblage from these strata within the building focused on determining whether the observed attributes of the animal remains indicate secular or cultic activities. These data are considered in light of the sacrificial faunal (sacrifaunal) remains identified at other archaeological sites.³⁶

It is assumed that the specialized nature of cultic activities required the use of animals that differed from those in secular areas. Building 350 had the third

33. For the purposes of the bone counts, Buildings 355E and 355W are treated as a single building.

34. Wapnish and Hesse 1999.

35. See Maher 2004.

36. For example, Lerna 1975; 1988; Wapnish, Hesse, and Ogilvy 1977; Davis 1985; 1987b; Wapnish and Hesse 1991; 2000; Horwitz and Raphael 1995; Horwitz 1999; 2000: 231; Maher 2004.

lowest quantity of faunal remains in Stratum V (NISP = 871, representing 11.6% of the assemblage) and the lowest in Stratum IV (NISP = 142, representing 4.8% of the assemblage), seeming to indicate that fewer animals were required for the activities conducted in this building in both strata than in most of the other buildings and open areas (Table 13.20).

Since cultic areas are characterized by a limited range of ritual activities, the number of represented species used for sacrificial proceedings may also be restricted by religious prohibitions of certain animals. In Stratum V, species are least diverse in Buildings 350 and 355 (E and W), with only eight species represented in each; the greatest number of species that occur in a structure appear in Building 353 (11) (Table 13.30). In Stratum IV, species are most limited in Building 350 (five) and most diverse in Building 353 (eight) (Table 13.31). The number of animal species associated with Building 350 in Strata V–IV is relatively low, and is not markedly different from that in other buildings in the same strata. Thus, special species selection, a feature of sacrifaunal assemblages, is not evident.

Cultic faunal assemblages sometimes include the remains of unique animals not usually found in secular contexts. Although not fully understood, the inclusion of such exotic elements in a ceremony may represent an attempt to mark the occasion as different, special, and of social or spiritual significance to the participants. One hint at the use of such animals for this purpose may be that Building 350 yielded the greatest quantity of bird (including duck and goose) bones: 31 (67%) of the total of number of 46 in Stratum V and 6 (75%) of the total number of 8 in Stratum IV. The similar quantities of bird remains from Strata V and IV in Building 350 suggest similar reasons for their use. Two of the bird bone findspots in Building 350 Stratum V illustrate an association between birds and cultic features: the limb bone of a goose came from the Stratum V *bamah*/platform installation in Room b, the only identifiable bone found in this context, and the fragment of a bird cranium was found in the hearth in Room d. The bird remains in Building 350 Strata V and IV can be considered uncommon—they are extremely rare in contemporary contexts in other buildings and open areas (Tables 13.30–13.31). The special nature of the use of birds is also suggested by

the fact that in Stratum V, duck bones were found only in Building 350.

Another assumed attribute of a sacrifaunal assemblage is the presence of animals culled at a specific age, for example, the use of juveniles to ensure that the animal offering was of the highest quality meat. Unfused long-bone epiphyses of the most common species (sheep, goats, and cattle) indicate juvenile status. Although the sample is too small to be definitive, there is evidence of juvenile cattle in Building 350 in Stratum V (Table 13.32); there were no juvenile cattle remains in Stratum IV (Table 13.33). Although Strata V and IV in Building 350 yielded remains of young sheep and goats (NISP = 6), juveniles were in greater numbers in all the other buildings and open areas. In fact, Building 350 produced the lowest amount of juvenile sheep and goat bones in Stratum V. Thus, the Strata V and IV mortality data derived from long-bone fusion do not demonstrate that the activities carried out in Building 350 required more young animals than in any other contemporaneous activity area.

The spatial distribution of body parts (axial, head, and limb bones) of sheep, goats, and cattle for Strata V and IV in Building 350 (as NISP and NISP percentage) exhibits variation in frequencies without a clear indication of different patterns of animal use in the building (Tables 13.34–13.37). Nor is there any distinct pattern in the distribution of bones from the right or left side of the body (Tables 13.38–13.39), a bias that has been observed in cultic contexts at other sites. The cattle remains found in Stratum V in Building 350 possibly hint at a biased distribution of sided body parts, but this is also the case in Building 354. When body symmetry is an important aspect of a local cult, this bias is much more pronounced.³⁷

The spatial distribution of burnt bones from Strata V (Table 13.40) and IV (Table 13.41) does not indicate that the activities in Building 350 characteristically produced greater amounts of charred animal bones than any other contemporary context. As such, the evidence does not support the possibility that burnt animal offering ceremonies were conducted in Building 350.

37. See Davis 1985; 1987b.

Storage Installations

Two storage facilities, probably used for agricultural produce, also yielded animal remains (Table 13.42). A Stratum VII bin in Building 352 yielded 22 bones, only four of which could be identified as sheep or goat. A Stratum V silo in Open Area 361 produced 61 bones, including sheep/goat, cattle, and goose. In all likelihood, the bones were tossed into the storage facilities when they were no longer used for their original purpose.

Tabuns

Three tabuns from two strata produced a total of 318 animal bones (Table 13.43). The Stratum VI tabun in Open Area 358 yielded a small assemblage (NISP = 13), of which four bones were identified as sheep or goat. An even smaller assemblage comes from the Stratum V tabun in Open Area 361 (NISP = 7). The largest assemblage came from Stratum V in Building 353 (NISP = 298), mostly consisting of unidentifiable bone fragments, with the remainder represented by sheep/goat and pig remains.

Sunken Storage Jar Installations

A total of 36 bones are associated with four sunken storage jar installations from Strata VII and VI (Table 13.44). Only four of the bones (11%) were taxonomically recognizable in this fragmentary assemblage.

Hearths

A total of 56 bones are associated with seven hearths in five buildings; these occur in all four Iron I strata (Table 13.45). The largest assemblage (NISP = 29) came from Stratum VI in Building 354 Room a, which also yielded the only dog bone and the largest number of pig remains from a hearth context in Field IV Lower. Only one sheep/goat bone was recovered in a Stratum VI hearth in Building 353 Room b. Furthermore, only one bone—1.8% of the faunal assemblage from hearths—was burnt: a pig fibula (leg bone) from Stratum VI in Building 354 Room a. Thus, animals were not central to activities involving hearths, and the presence of charred bones from hearths is very rare. It therefore appears that over 98% of the faunal assemblage was deposited in these locations when the hearths were no longer in use.

CONCLUSIONS

The excavations of MB IIB Stratum XI in Field IV Lower produced a small faunal assemblage dominated by domesticated species. Sheep and goats were used for meat and secondary products, while cattle were mainly used for traction rather than beef, although beef must nevertheless have been consumed, as indicated by the presence of meaty limb remains.

The early phases of the Iron I in Field IV Lower reflect the arrival of the Philistines on the inner Coastal Plain of Canaan. The thousands of animal bones and teeth recovered from Iron I Strata VII–IV demonstrate that the most commonly utilized species were domesticated animals, representing the basis of a self-contained economy that centered on their production and consumption. Sheep, goats, cattle, and pigs were the most economically important animals in this period, and were present in the buildings and open areas mainly in the form of meat-bearing limb portions rather than whole animals. The proportions of sheep and goats suggest that animal production strategies were geared toward herd security and agricultural production.

Mortality patterns indicate that animals were used in slightly different ways: sheep and goats for meat and secondary products, pigs for pork, and cattle mainly for traction and as beasts of burden.

Two aspects of the Philistine diet seem to be specific to the Iron I in Field IV Lower. Pork consumption peaked in the 12th century and rapidly declined from the second half of the 11th century BCE. This pattern is consistent with the evidence from other Philistine sites. The reason for the diminishing emphasis on pig-based products is an unresolved issue in Philistine research. Shifting economic strategies, changing socio-political circumstances, and processes of acculturation should all be considered in explaining the reduction in pig production, as should the combined rather than the isolated effects of each causal agent. The Philistines also consumed canine meat, but dog bones with butchery marks were not found in Stratum IV, which suggests that this was a short-lived dietary element limited to the earlier Iron I. Complementary evidence from contemporary levels at Ashkelon demonstrate that eating dog meat was not limited to Ekron, and perhaps occurred throughout Philistia in the 12th and 11th centuries BCE.

Special spatial contexts also produced some faunal samples from storage installations, tabuns, sunken storage jar installations, and hearths. Of particular note is the assemblage from Strata V and IV in Building 350. A number of the artifacts from Building 350 strongly suggest activities associated with cultic practice.³⁸ If Building 350 did have a cultic function, animal use does not seem to have been an important aspect of the rituals. In considering the animal remains from Building 350 in terms of the attributes of other sacrifaunal samples, such as assemblage size, species range, age at death, body-part representation, symmetry bias, and evidence for burnt offerings, none of

these characteristics feature prominently in the Strata V and IV assemblages. One noteworthy aspect of these assemblages, however, is the presence of more bird bones than in any other contemporary spatial unit, some of which were associated with a *bamah* and a hearth. Although the avifaunal assemblage is small, the inclusion of a zoological group that only rarely occurs in the overall assemblage may attest to the use of birds for ritual purposes. This may be associated with the presence of bird imagery painted on Philistine Monochrome and Bichrome (Philistine 1 and 2, respectively) pottery vessels, underscoring the significance of birds in Philistine culture in the early Iron Age.

See *Ekron 9/2* Chapter 11 for the analysis of the Iron I–II fish-bone assemblage from Field IV Lower

38. See Chapter 2 under Strata V and IV (NW).

Table 13.1: Distribution of faunal remains by locus type and stratum

Stratum/ Locus type	XI	VII	VII/VI	VI	VI/V	V	V/IV	IV	Total
Ashy layer				358					358
Bathtub				44					44
Bench		28				56			84
Bin		22							22
Debris	771	262	34	1333		498	139	440	3477
Fill	9	56		1036	419	6422		963	8905
Foundation trench						26			26
Hearth		7		94		48		1	150
Installation		36		82		72			190
Sunken jar installation		17		19					9
Jar burial	1								1
Mixed								53	53
Mudbrick				42		216			246
Pebbles		20				9			29
Pillar				20					20
Pillar base						2			2
Pit		161		17		387		20	585
Posthole				1					1
Pottery concentration				4		22			26
Silo						61			61
Socle				1		3			4
Stones								5	5
Sump						85			83
Surface	37	1504		1868		4320	10	2353	10092
Surface—ashy		38		132					170
Surface—cobble				152		12			164
Surface—pebble		134				1573		16	1723
Surface—plaster				3		6		88	97
Surface—phytolith						41			41
Tabun				13		335			348
Test probe	7								7
Threshold		1		26		27			54
Wall	1	1		78	36	53		88	257
Total	826	2287	34	5323	455	14274	149	4027	27375

Table 13.2: Species diversity and abundance by stratum (NISP)

	Stratum XI		Stratum VII		Stratum VI		Stratum V		Stratum IV		Total
Species	NISP	NISP %	NISP	NISP %	NISP	NISP %	NISP	NISP %	NISP	NISP %	NISP
Bird (Class Aves)	3	1.2%	1	0.2%	4	0.4%	36	2.3%	8	1.2%	52
Dog (<i>Canis familiaris</i>)	5	2.1%	25	4.0%	16	1.5%	72	4.5%	5	0.7%	123
Carnivore					1	0.1%					1
Cat (<i>Felis</i> sp.)	2	0.8%			2	0.2%	2	0.1%	1	0.1%	7
Cattle (<i>Bos taurus</i>)	61	25.2%	223	35.9%	322	29.5%	448	28.2%	159	23.8%	1213
Deer (Cervidae)			1	0.2%	1	0.1%	4	0.3%			6
Duck (<i>Anas</i> sp.)					1	0.1%	2	0.1%			3
Equid (<i>Equus</i> sp.)	3	1.2%	16	2.6%	4	0.4%	8	0.5%	7	1.0%	38
Fox (<i>Vulpes</i> sp.)	1	0.4%					1	0.1%	2	0.3%	4
Gazelle (<i>Gazella</i> sp.)	1	0.4%	3	0.5%	1	0.1%	2	0.1%	2	0.3%	9
Goat (<i>Capra hircus</i>)	9	3.7%	26	4.2%	60	5.5%	48	3.0%	22	3.3%	165
Goose (<i>Anser</i> sp.)					2	0.2%	6	0.4%			9
Lizard (Suborder Lacertilia)	1	0.4%									1
Mole rat (<i>Spalax</i> sp.)							1	0.1%			1
Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	46	19.0%	110	17.7%	207	18.9%	195	12.3%	74	11.1%	632
Hare (<i>Lepus</i> sp.)							2	0.1%			2
Sheep (<i>Ovis aries</i>)	21	8.7%	29	4.7%	49	4.5%	60	3.8%	47	7.0%	206
Sheep/goat (<i>Ovis/ Capra</i>)	89	36.8%	187	30.1%	423	38.7%	704	44.2%	341	51.0%	1744
Turtle (Order Testudinata)			1	0.2%							1
Small mammal	1		6		34		38		20		99
Medium mammal	142		353		816		1737		809		3857
Large mammal	93		312		407		808		238		1858
Unidentified	339		919		1893		3363		1274		7788
Total	817	100%	2212	100%	4243	100%	7537	100%	3009	100%	17818

Table 13.3: Species diversity and abundance by stratum (MNI)

	Stratum XI		Stratum VII		Stratum VI		Stratum V		Stratum IV		Total
Species	MNI	MNI %	MNI	MNI %	MNI	MNI %	MNI	MNI %	MNI	MNI %	MNI
Bird (Class Aves)	1	4.2%	1	2.3%	1	1.6%	1	0.8%	1	2.4%	
Dog (<i>Canis familiaris</i>)	1	4.2%	3	7.0%	1	1.6%	6	4.7%	1	2.4%	12
Carnivore					1	1.6%					
Cat (<i>Felis</i> sp.)	1	4.2%			1	1.6%	1	0.8%	1	2.4%	4
Cattle (<i>Bos taurus</i>)	4	16.7%	6	14.0%	9	14.1%	27	21.1%	7	16.7%	53
Deer (Cervidae)							1	0.8%			1
Duck (<i>Anas</i> sp.)					1	1.6%	1	0.8%			
Equid (<i>Equus</i> sp.)			1	2.3%	2	3.1%	3	2.3%	1	2.4%	7
Fox (<i>Vulpes</i> sp.)							1	0.8%	1	2.4%	2
Gazelle (<i>Gazella</i> sp.)	1	4.2%	1	2.3%	1	1.6%	3	2.3%	1	2.4%	7
Goat (<i>Capra hircus</i>)	2	8.3%	9	20.9%	9	14.1%	9	7.0%	3	7.1%	32
Goose (<i>Anser</i> sp.)					1	1.6%	1	0.8%			
Lizard (Suborder Lacertilia)	1	4.2%									
Mole rat (<i>Spalax</i> sp.)							1	0.8%			
Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	3	12.5%	11	25.6%	12	18.8%	20	15.6%	4	9.5%	50
Hare (<i>Lepus</i> sp.)							2	1.6%			2
Sheep (<i>Ovis aries</i>)	4	16.7%	4	9.3%	8	12.5%	13	10.2%	5	11.9%	34
Sheep/goat (<i>Ovis/ Capra</i>)	6	25.0%	6	14.0%	17	26.6%	38	29.7%	17	40.5%	84
Turtle (Order Testudinata)			1	2.3%							
Total	24	100%	43	100%	64	100%	128	100%	42	100%	288

Table 13.4: Sheep and goat fusion data from Stratum XI

Bone	Quantity	Rate of fusion	Age range
Fused distal humerus	4	Greater than 10 months	6–10 months
Unfused distal humerus	1	Less than 10 months	6–10 months
Fused proximal radius	3	Greater than 10 months	6–10 months
Total fused	7		
Total unfused	1		
Fused proximal phalanges	7	Greater than 13–16 months	13–16 months
Unfused proximal phalanges	1	Less than 13–16 months	13–16 months
Total fused	7		
Total unfused	1		
Fused distal metacarpal	1	Greater than 18–24 months	18–30 months
Unfused distal metacarpal	2	Less than 18–24 months	18–30 months
Fused distal metatarsal	1	Greater than 24–30 months	18–30 months
Fused distal tibia	5	Greater than 18–24 months	18–30 months
Unfused distal tibia	1	Less than 18–24 months	18–30 months
Fused ulna	3	Greater than 30 months	18–30 months
Total fused	10		
Total unfused	3		
Fused proximal femur	1	Greater than 30–36 months	30–36 months
Fused distal radius	1	Greater than 36 months	30–36 months
Unfused distal radius	1	Less than 36 months	30–36 months
Total fused	2		
Total unfused	1		
Fused distal femur	1	Greater than 36–42 months	36–42 months
Unfused distal femur	1	Less than 36–42 months	36–42 months
Total fused	1		
Total unfused	1		

Table 13.5: Cattle fusion data from Stratum XI

Bone	Quantity	Rate of fusion	Age range
Fused proximal radius	3	Greater than 12–18 months	12–18 months
Total fused	3		
Fused distal metapodial	1	Greater than 24–36 months	24–36 months
Fused distal metatarsal	1	Greater than 24–30 months	24–36 months
Fused distal tibia	1	Greater than 24–30 months	24–36 months
Total fused	3		
Fused proximal femur	1	Greater than 42 months	36–48 months
Unfused proximal femur	1	Less than 42 months	36–48 months
Fused distal femur	1	Greater than 42–48 months	36–48 months
Fused proximal tibia	1	Greater than 42–48 months	36–48 months
Total fused	3		
Total unfused	1		

Table 13.6: Meat-bearing and non-meat-bearing bones from Stratum XI

Meaty/non-meaty	Cattle	Sheep/goat	Total
Meaty	19	47	66
Non-meaty	16	29	45
Total	35	76	111

Table 13.7: Body-parts from select species by stratum

Stratum	Species	Axial	Head	Limb
XI	Cattle	3 (5%)	24 (39%)	34 (56%)
	Sheep/goat	11 (9%)	37 (31%)	70 (59%)
Sub-total		14 (8%)	61 (34%)	104 (58%)
VII	Cattle	11 (5%)	84 (38%)	128 (57%)
	Sheep/goat	12 (5%)	86 (36%)	144 (60%)
Sub-total		23 (5%)	170 (37%)	272 (58%)
VI	Cattle	19 (6%)	74 (24%)	221 (70%)
	Sheep/goat	43 (8%)	193 (37%)	291 (55%)
Sub-total		62 (7%)	267 (32%)	512 (61%)
V	Cattle	31 (7%)	146 (33%)	261 (60%)
	Sheep/goat	61 (8%)	325 (40%)	420 (52%)
Sub-total		92 (7%)	471 (38%)	683 (55%)
IV	Cattle	5 (3%)	54 (36%)	92 (61%)
	Sheep/goat	31 (8%)	159 (41%)	200 (51%)
Sub-total		36 (7%)	213 (39%)	292 (54%)
Total		227	1182	1863

Table 13.8: Sheep and goat bone fusion data from Stratum VII

Bone	Quantity	Rate of fusion	Age range
Fused distal humerus	14	Greater than 10 months	6–10 months
Fused proximal radius	5	Greater than 10 months	6–10 months
Unfused proximal radius	1	Less than 10 months	6–10 months
Total fused	19		
Total unfused	1		
Fused distal metacarpal	2	Greater than 18–24 months	18–30 months
Fused distal metatarsal	3	Greater than 24–30 months	18–30 months
Unfused distal metatarsal	3	Less than 24–30 months	18–30 months
Fused distal tibia	5	Greater than 18–24 months	18–30 months
Unfused distal tibia	1	Less than 18–24 months	18–30 months
Fused ulna	6	Greater than 30 months	18–30 months
Unfused ulna	2	Less than 30 months	18–30 months
Total fused	16		
Total unfused	6		
Unfused proximal femur	2	Less than 30–36 months	30–36 months
Fused proximal femur	3	Greater than 30–36 months	30–36 months
Unfused distal radius	5	Less than 36 months	30–36 months
Total fused	3		
Total unfused	7		
Fused proximal humerus	2	Greater than 36–42 months	36–42 months
Unfused proximal humerus	2	Less than 36–42 months	36–42 months
Fused distal femur	3	Greater than 36–42 months	36–42 months
Unfused distal femur	2	Less than 36–42 months	36–42 months
Fused proximal tibia	2	Greater than 36–42 months	36–42 months
Unfused proximal tibia	1	Less than 36–42 months	36–42 months
Total fused	7		
Total unfused	5		

Table 13.9: Sheep and goat bone fusion data from Stratum VI

Bone	Quantity	Rate of fusion	Age range
Fused scapula	1	Greater than 6–8 months	6–10 months
Fused distal humerus	19	Greater than 10 months	6–10 months
Unfused distal humerus	2	Less than 10 months	6–10 months
Fused proximal radius	11	Greater than 10 months	6–10 months
Unfused proximal radius	1	Less than 10 months	6–10 months
Total fused	31		
Total unfused	3		
Fused proximal phalanges	2	Greater than 13–16 months	13–16 months
Total fused	2		
Fused distal metacarpal	8	Greater than 18–24 months	18–30 months
Unfused distal metacarpal	2	Less than 18–24 months	18–30 months
Fused distal metatarsal	6	Greater than 24–30 months	18–30 months
Unfused distal metatarsal	3	Less than 24–30 months	18–30 months
Fused distal tibia	8	Greater than 18–24 months	18–30 months
Unfused distal tibia	5	Less than 18–24 months	18–30 months
Fused ulna	6	Greater than 30 months	18–30 months
Unfused ulna	1	Less than 30 months	18–30 months
Total fused	28		
Total unfused	11		
Unfused proximal femur	3	Less than 30–36 months	30–36 months
Fused proximal femur	9	Greater than 30–36 months	30–36 months
Fused distal radius	9	Greater than 36 months	30–36 months
Unfused distal radius	7	Less than 36 months	30–36 months
Total fused	18		
Total unfused	10		
Fused proximal humerus	3	Greater than 36–42 months	36–42 months
Unfused proximal humerus	3	Less than 36–42 months	36–42 months
Fused distal femur	5	Greater than 36–42 months	36–42 months
Unfused distal femur	4	Less than 36–42 months	36–42 months
Fused proximal tibia	3	Greater than 36–42 months	36–42 months
Unfused proximal tibia	5	Less than 36–42 months	36–42 months
Total fused	11		
Total unfused	12		

Table 13.10: Sheep and goat bone fusion data from Stratum V

Bone	Quantity	Rate of fusion	Age range
Fused scapula	1	Greater than 6–8 months	6–10 months
Fused distal humerus	41	Greater than 10 months	6–10 months
Unfused distal humerus	4	Less than 10 months	6–10 months
Fused proximal radius	39	Greater than 10 months	6–10 months
Unfused proximal radius	2	Less than 10 months	6–10 months
Total fused	81		
Total unfused	6		
Fused proximal phalanges	2	Greater than 13–16 months	13–16 months
Unfused proximal phalanges	3	Less than 13–16 months	13–16 months
Total fused	2		
Total unfused	3		
Unfused distal metapodial	4	Less than 18–28 months	18–30 months
Fused distal metacarpal	8	Greater than 18–24 months	18–30 months
Unfused distal metacarpal	7	Less than 18–24 months	18–30 months
Fused distal metatarsal	12	Greater than 24–30 months	18–30 months
Unfused distal metatarsal	7	Less than 24–30 months	18–30 months
Fused distal tibia	28	Greater than 18–24 months	18–30 months
Unfused distal tibia	17	Less than 18–24 months	18–30 months
Fused ulna	12	Greater than 30 months	18–30 months
Unfused ulna	9	Less than 30 months	18–30 months
Total fused	60		
Total unfused	44		
Unfused proximal femur	19	Less than 30–36 months	30–36 months
Fused proximal femur	8	Greater than 30–36 months	30–36 months
Fused distal radius	6	Greater than 36 months	30–36 months
Unfused distal radius	16	Less than 36 months	30–36 months
Total fused	14		
Total unfused	35		
Fused proximal humerus	5	Greater than 36–42 months	36–42 months
Unfused proximal humerus	4	Less than 36–42 months	36–42 months
Fused distal femur	6	Greater than 36–42 months	36–42 months
Unfused distal femur	28	Less than 36–42 months	36–42 months
Fused proximal tibia	12	Greater than 36–42 months	36–42 months
Unfused proximal tibia	8	Less than 36–42 months	36–42 months
Total fused	23		
Total unfused	40		

Table 13.11: Sheep and goat bone fusion data from Stratum IV

Bone	Quantity	Rate of fusion	Age range
Fused scapula	1	Greater than 6–8 months	6–10 months
Fused distal humerus	13	Greater than 10 months	6–10 months
Fused proximal radius	8	Greater than 10 months	6–10 months
Total fused	22		
Fused proximal phalanges	3	Greater than 13–16 months	13–16 months
Total fused	3		
Unfused distal metapodial	3	Less than 18–28 months	18–30 months
Fused distal metacarpal	5	Greater than 18–24 months	18–30 months
Unfused distal metatarsal	2	Greater than 24–30 months	18–30 months
Fused distal tibia	10	Greater than 18–24 months	18–30 months
Unfused distal tibia	2	Less than 18–24 months	18–30 months
Fused ulna	2	Greater than 30 months	18–30 months
Unfused ulna	5	Less than 30 months	18–30 months
Total fused	17		
Total unfused	12		
Unfused proximal femur	7	Less than 30–36 months	30–36 months
Fused proximal femur	4	Greater than 30–36 months	30–36 months
Fused distal radius	3	Greater than 36 months	30–36 months
Unfused distal radius	3	Less than 36 months	30–36 months
Total fused	7		
Total unfused	10		
Fused proximal humerus	1	Greater than 36–42 months	36–42 months
Unfused proximal humerus	3	Less than 36–42 months	36–42 months
Fused distal femur	1	Greater than 36–42 months	36–42 months
Unfused distal femur	4	Less than 36–42 months	36–42 months
Fused proximal tibia	1	Greater than 36–42 months	36–42 months
Total fused	3		
Total unfused	7		

Table 13.12: Cattle bone fusion data from Stratum VII

Bone	Quantity	Rate of fusion	Age range
Fused scapula	2	7–10 months	7–10 months
Total fused	2		
Fused distal humerus	3	Greater than 12–18 months	12–18 months
Fused proximal radius	4	Greater than 12–18 months	12–18 months
Fused proximal phalanges	3	Greater than 18 months	12–18 months
Total fused	10		
Fused distal metapodial	4	Greater than 24–36 months	24–36 months
Fused distal metatarsal	4	Greater than 24–30 months	24–36 months
Unfused distal metatarsal	1	Less than 24–36 months	24–36 months
Fused distal metacarpal	5	Greater than 24–30 months	24–36 months
Fused distal tibia	3	Greater than 24–30 months	24–36 months
Total fused	16		
Total unfused	1		
Fused proximal femur	3	Greater than 42 months	36–48 months
Unfused proximal femur	1	Less than 42 months	36–48 months
Fused distal femur	2	Greater than 42–48 months	36–48 months
Unfused distal femur	1	Less than 42–48 months	36–48 months
Fused distal radius	2	Greater than 42–48 months	36–48 months
Unfused distal radius	1	Less than 42–48 months	36–48 months
Fused proximal tibia	4	Greater than 42–48 months	36–48 months
Unfused proximal tibia	1	Less than 42–48 months	36–48 months
Fused ulna	1	Greater than 42–48 months	36–48 months
Fused proximal humerus	1	Greater than 42–48 months	36–48 months
Unfused proximal humerus	1	Less than 42–48 months	36–48 months
Total fused	13		
Total unfused	5		

Table 13.13: Cattle bone fusion data from Stratum VI

Bone	Quantity	Rate of fusion	Age range
Fused distal humerus	11	Greater than 12–18 months	12–18 months
Unfused distal humerus	1	Less than 12–18 months	12–18 months
Fused proximal radius	10	Greater than 12–18 months	12–18 months
Fused proximal phalanges	4	Greater than 18 months	12–18 months
Total fused	25		
Total unfused	1		
Fused distal metapodial	7	Greater than 24–36 months	24–36 months
Unfused distal metapodial	1	Less than 24–36 months	24–36 months
Fused distal metatarsal	5	Greater than 24–30 months	24–36 months
Unfused distal metatarsal	1	Less than 24–36 months	24–36 months
Fused distal metacarpal	3	Greater than 24–30 months	24–36 months
Fused distal tibia	7	Greater than 24–30 months	24–36 months
Unfused distal tibia	1	Less than 24–30 months	24–36 months
Total fused	22		
Total unfused	3		
Fused proximal femur	6	Greater than 42 months	36–48 months
Unfused proximal femur	3	Less than 42 months	36–48 months
Fused distal femur	2	Greater than 42–48 months	36–48 months
Unfused distal femur	2	Less than 42–48 months	36–48 months
Fused distal radius	1	Greater than 42–48 months	36–48 months
Unfused distal radius	2	Less than 42–48 months	36–48 months
Fused proximal tibia	4	Greater than 42–48 months	36–48 months
Unfused proximal tibia	2	Less than 42–48 months	36–48 months
Unfused ulna	1	Less than 42–48 months	36–48 months
Fused proximal humerus	4	Greater than 42–48 months	36–48 months
Unfused proximal humerus	2	Less than 42–48 months	36–48 months
Total fused	17		
Total unfused	12		

Table 13.14: Cattle bone fusion data from Stratum V

Bone	Quantity	Rate of fusion	Age range
Fused scapula	2	7–10 months	7–10 months
Total fused	2		
Fused distal humerus	31	Greater than 12–18 months	12–18 months
Fused proximal radius	18	Greater than 12–18 months	12–18 months
Unfused proximal radius	1	Less than 12–18 months	12–18 months
Fused proximal phalanges	3	Greater than 18 months	12–18 months
Total fused	52		
Total unfused	1		
Fused distal metapodial	7	Greater than 24–36 months	24–36 months
Unfused distal metapodial	6	Less than 24–36 months	24–36 months
Fused distal metatarsal	25	Greater than 24–30 months	24–36 months
Unfused distal metatarsal	3	Less than 24–36 months	24–36 months
Fused distal metacarpal	10	Greater than 24–30 months	24–36 months
Fused distal tibia	18	Greater than 24–30 months	24–36 months
Unfused distal tibia	6	Less than 24–30 months	24–36 months
Total fused	60		
Total unfused	15		
Fused proximal femur	13	Greater than 42 months	36–48 months
Unfused proximal femur	11	Less than 42 months	36–48 months
Fused calcaneum	2	Greater than 36–42 months	36–48 months
Fused distal femur	10	Greater than 42–48 months	36–48 months
Unfused distal femur	2	Less than 42–48 months	36–48 months
Fused distal radius	15	Greater than 42–48 months	36–48 months
Unfused distal radius	7	Less than 42–48 months	36–48 months
Fused proximal tibia	8	Greater than 42–48 months	36–48 months
Unfused proximal tibia	7	Less than 42–48 months	36–48 months
Fused ulna	5	Greater than 42–48 months	36–48 months
Unfused ulna	5	Less than 42–48 months	36–48 months
Unfused proximal humerus	3	Less than 42–48 months	36–48 months
Total fused	53		
Total unfused	35		

Table 13.15: Cattle bone fusion data from Stratum IV

Bone	Quantity	Rate of fusion	Age range
Fused distal humerus	4	Greater than 12–18 months	12–18 months
Unfused distal humerus	1	Less than 12–18 months	12–18 months
Fused proximal radius	5	Greater than 12–18 months	12–18 months
Fused proximal phalanges	1	Greater than 18 months	12–18 months
Total fused	10		
Total unfused	1		
Fused distal metapodial	3	Greater than 24–36 months	24–36 months
Fused distal metatarsal	4	Greater than 24–30 months	24–36 months
Fused distal metacarpal	1	Greater than 24–30 months	24–36 months
Fused distal tibia	2	Greater than 24–30 months	24–36 months
Total fused	10		
Fused proximal femur	3	Greater than 42 months	36–48 months
Unfused proximal femur	1	Less than 42 months	36–48 months
Unfused distal femur	2	Less than 42–48 months	36–48 months
Unfused proximal tibia	1	Less than 42–48 months	36–48 months
Fused ulna	1	Greater than 42–48 months	36–48 months
Total fused	4		
Total unfused	4		

Table 13.16: Pig bone fusion data from Stratum VII

Bone	Quantity	Rate of fusion	Age range
Fused distal humerus	2	Greater than 12 months	0–12 months
Unfused distal humerus	1	Less than 12 months	0–12 months
Fused proximal radius	3	Greater than 12 months	0–12 months
Total fused	5		
Total unfused	1		
Fused distal tibia	2	Greater than 24 months	24–27 months
Fused distal metapodial	1	Greater than 24–27 months	24–27 months
Total fused	3		
Fused proximal ulna	2	Greater than 36–42 months	36–42 months
Fused distal femur	1	Greater than 42 months	36–42 months
Unfused distal femur	2	Less than 42 months	36–42 months
Unfused distal radius	1	Less than 42 months	36–42 months
Unfused proximal tibia	2	Less than 42 months	36–42 months
Total fused	3		
Total unfused	5		

Table 13.17: Pig bone fusion data from Stratum VI

Bone	Quantity	Rate of fusion	Age range
Fused distal humerus	3	Greater than 12 months	0–12 months
Unfused distal humerus	2	Less than 12 months	0–12 months
Fused proximal radius	2	Greater than 12 months	0–12 months
Unfused proximal radius	2	Less than 12 months	0–12 months
Total fused	5		
Total unfused	4		
Unfused proximal first phalange	1	Less than 24 months	24–27 months
Fused distal tibia	7	Greater than 24 months	24–27 months
Unfused distal tibia	4	Less than 24 months	24–27 months
Unfused distal metapodial	2	Less than 24–27 months	24–27 months
Total fused	7		
Total unfused	7		
Unfused proximal ulna	2	Less than 36–42 months	36–42 months
Unfused proximal tibia	3	Less than 42 months	36–42 months
Total unfused	5		

Table 13.18: Pig bone fusion data from Stratum V

Bone	Quantity	Rate of fusion	Age range
Fused distal humerus	7	Greater than 12 months	0–12 months
Unfused distal humerus	2	Less than 12 months	0–12 months
Fused proximal radius	3	Greater than 12 months	0–12 months
Unfused proximal radius	1	Less than 12 months	0–12 months
Unfused proximal second phalange	1	Less than 12 months	0–12 months
Total fused	10		
Total unfused	4		
Unfused proximal first phalange	2	Less than 24 months	24–27 months
Unfused distal metatarsal	1	Less than 27 months	24–27 months
Fused distal tibia	3	Greater than 24 months	24–27 months
Unfused distal tibia	4	Less than 24 months	24–27 months
Fused distal metapodial	3	Greater than 24–27 months	24–27 months
Unfused distal metapodial	7	Less than 24–27 months	24–27 months
Total fused	6		
Total unfused	14		
Unfused proximal ulna	3	Less than 36–42 months	36–42 months
Unfused proximal femur	9	Less than 42 months	36–42 months
Unfused distal femur	2	Less than 42 months	36–42 months
Fused proximal humerus	1	Greater than 42 months	36–42 months
Unfused proximal humerus	1	Less than 42 months	36–42 months
Unfused proximal tibia	9	Less than 42 months	36–42 months
Total fused	1		
Total unfused	24		

Table 13.19: Pig bone fusion data from Stratum IV

Bone	Quantity	Rate of fusion	Age range
Fused distal humerus	1	Greater than 12 months	0–12 months
Total fused	1		
Fused distal tibia	1	Greater than 24 months	24–27 months
Unfused distal tibia	1	Less than 24 months	24–27 months
Total fused	1		
Total unfused	1		
Fused proximal ulna	2	Greater than 36–42 months	36–42 months
Unfused distal ulna	1	Less than 36–42 months	36–42 months
Unfused proximal femur	2	Less than 42 months	36–42 months
Unfused distal femur	2	Less than 42 months	36–42 months
Unfused proximal humerus	2	Less than 42 months	36–42 months
Unfused proximal tibia	1	Less than 42 months	36–42 months
Total fused	2		
Total unfused	8		

Table 13.20: Spatial distribution of Iron I faunal remains

Building/Open Area		Stratum VII		Stratum VI		Stratum V		Stratum IV		Total
	Room	NISP	NISP %	NISP	NISP %	NISP	NISP %	NISP	NISP %	NISP
Building 350	b					31	0.41%	1	0.03%	32
	c					8	0.11%			8
	d					81	1.07%	23	0.78%	102
	e					543	7.20%	111	3.76%	654
	f					170	2.25%	7	0.24%	177
	-					40	0.53%			40
Sub-total						871	11.55%	142	4.80%	1015
Building 351	a			2	0.05%					2
	b			1	0.02%					1
	-			2	0.05%					1
Sub-total				5	0.12%					5
Building 352		59	2.68%	367	8.66%					426
Sub-total		59	2.68%	367	8.66%					426
Building 353	a			371	8.76%	1451	19.24%	748	25.30%	2570
	a1			136	3.21%			92	3.11%	228
	a2							2	0.07%	2

Building/Open Area		Stratum VII		Stratum VI		Stratum V		Stratum IV		Total
	b			28	0.66%	139	1.84%	37	1.25%	204
	b/c							5	0.17%	5
	c			145	3.42%	5	0.07%	61	2.06%	211
	-			10	0.24%	81	1.07%	22	0.74%	113
Sub-total				690	16.29%	1676	22.22%	967	32.71%	3333
Building 354	a			471	11.12%	591	7.84%	970	32.81%	2032
	a/c							214	7.24%	214
	a1					16	0.21%			16
	a2					10	0.13%			10
	b			125	2.95%	51	0.68%			176
	c			409	9.66%	108	1.43%	13	0.44%	530
	e							11	0.37%	11
	-			39	0.92%	22	0.29%	3	0.10%	64
Sub-total				1044	24.65%	798	10.58%	1211	40.97%	3053
Building 355E	-					215	2.85%			215
	a							136	4.60%	136
	a1							1	0.03%	1
	a2							10	0.34%	10
	b			88	2.08%					88
Building 355W	-			20	0.47%	341	4.52%	137	4.63%	498
	a			282	6.66%			68	2.30%	350
	b			43	1.02%					43
	c			13	0.31%					13
Sub-total				446	10.53%	556	7.37%	352	11.91%	1354
Building 356	b			50	1.18%					50
	-			555	13.10%					555
Sub-total				605	14.28%					605
Building 357		240	10.91%	266	6.28%					506
Sub-total		240	10.91%	266	6.28%					506
Open Area 358		1851	84.14%	587	13.86%					2445
Sub-total		1851	84.14%	587	13.86%					2445
Building 359				17	0.40%					17
Sub-total				17	0.40%					17
Building 360				34	0.80%					34
Sub-total				34	0.80%					34
Open Area 361		50	2.27%	170	4.01%	3639	48.25%	284	9.61%	4143
Sub-total		50	2.27%	170	4.01%	3639	48.25%	284	9.61%	4143
Total		2200		4231		7540		2956		16936

Table 13.21: Body-part distribution of select species from Stratum VII

Building/Open Area	Body part	Cattle	Pig	Sheep/goat	Total
Building 352	cranial		1	1	2
	fore			2	2
	fore/hind		1		1
	hind	1	4	1	6
	trunk	1		1	2
Sub-total		2	6	5	13
Building 357	cranial	2	13	7	22
	foot	1		3	4
	fore	8	3	10	21
	fore/hind	1			1
	hind	1	2	4	7
	trunk	1			1
Sub-total		14	18	24	56
Open Area 358	cranial	82	41	78	201
	foot	26	2	3	31
	fore	45	19	79	143
	fore/hind	5	3	1	9
	hind	47	16	47	110
	trunk	1	4	1	6
Sub-total		206	85	209	500
Open Area 361	cranial		1		1
	fore			3	3
	hind	1		1	2
Sub-total		1	1	4	6
Total		223	110	242	575

Table 13.22: Body-part distribution of select species from Stratum VI

Building/Open Area	Room	Body part	Cattle	Pig	Sheep/goat	Total
Building 351	a/b/c	hind			1	1
Sub-total					1	1
Building 352		cranial	4	8	19	31
		foot	34	1	3	38
		fore	11	1	14	26
		fore/hind	4			4
		hind	7	2	8	17
Sub-total			60	12	44	116
Building 353	a	cranial	5	19	12	36
		foot	3		5	8
		fore	3	8	6	17
		fore/hind	1	3	2	6
		hind	2	5	7	14
		trunk			2	2
	al	cranial	2	6	7	15
		foot	2		2	4
		fore	1		1	2
		fore/hind	1			1
		hind	5	5	2	12
		trunk			1	1
	b	foot			2	2
		fore			2	2
		hind	2		3	5
	c	cranial	2	4	2	8
		foot	2		2	4
		fore		5	3	8
		fore/hind	1	1		2
		hind		2	10	12
		trunk			1	1
Sub-total			32	58	72	162
Building 354	a	cranial	6	6	9	21
		foot	9	1	2	12
		fore	9	6	14	29
		fore/hind	1	3		4

Building/Open Area	Room	Body part	Cattle	Pig	Sheep/goat	Total
		hind	20	4	13	37
		trunk	4			4
	b	cranial	5	1	6	12
		fore	2	4	8	14
		hind	3	2	2	7
		trunk			1	1
	c	cranial	1	10	12	23
		foot	4		3	7
		fore	10	3	12	25
		hind	9	5	13	27
		trunk	1		1	2
Sub-total			84	45	96	225
Building 355E	b	cranial	2	6	5	13
		foot			2	2
		fore		1	3	4
		fore/hind		1		1
		hind	4		8	12
Building 355W	-	fore			2	2
		hind			1	1
	a	cranial	1	15	19	35
		foot	2	3	2	7
		fore	2	9	8	19
		fore/hind		2	2	4
		hind	1	5	9	15
		trunk			3	3
	b	cranial			1	1
		foot		1		1
		hind			1	1
Sub-total			12	43	66	121
Building 356	b	cranial			6	6
		foot	1			1
		fore		1	5	6
		hind			2	2
	-	cranial	8	3	31	42
		foot	10	1	3	14

Building/Open Area	Room	Body part	Cattle	Pig	Sheep/goat	Total
		fore	7		8	15
		fore/hind	1	2	2	5
		hind	5	3	14	22
		trunk	1			1
Sub-total			33	10	71	114
Building 357		cranial	8	8	2	18
		foot	1	1	12	14
		fore	2	1	6	9
		fore/hind	1	2		3
		hind	6	4	4	14
		trunk		1		1
Sub-total			18	17	24	59
Open Area 358		cranial	27	8	43	78
		foot	11		6	17
		fore	18	3	30	51
		fore/hind		1		1
		hind	8	1	18	27
		trunk			1	1
Sub-total			64	13	98	175
Building 359		hind		3	2	5
Sub-total				3	2	5
Building 360		cranial	1		3	4
		foot			7	7
		fore	1		1	2
		fore/hind			1	1
		hind			1	1
Sub-total			2		13	15
Open Area 361		cranial	3		15	18
		foot	2		4	6
		fore	1	1	9	11
		fore/hind	1	1		2
		hind	3		11	14
Sub-total			10	2	39	51
Total			315	203	526	1044

Table 13.23: Body-part distribution of select species from Stratum V

Building/Open Area	Room	Body part	Cattle	Pig	Sheep/goat	Total
Building 350	b	hind			1	1
	d	cranial			4	4
		foot			2	2
		fore	1		3	4
		hind			1	1
	e	cranial	10		23	33
		foot	5	1	2	8
		fore	9	1	14	24
		fore/hind	1			1
		hind	12	1	8	21
		trunk	1		1	2
	f	cranial	3	2	7	12
		foot	3	1		4
		fore	2	1	2	5
		fore/hind		1		1
		hind	1		4	5
		trunk	1		1	2
	-	cranial		1	4	5
		foot	1		1	2
		fore	1			1
		hind			1	1
Sub-total			51	9	79	139
Building 353	a	cranial	23	20	55	98
		foot	5	2	24	31
		fore	10	9	39	58
		fore/hind		6	1	7
		hind	11	24	44	79
		trunk	3	2	2	7
	b	cranial	1	2	4	7
		fore			8	8
		hind		5	3	8
	c	hind		1		1
	-	cranial			5	5

Building/Open Area	Room	Body part	Cattle	Pig	Sheep/goat	Total
		foot	1		2	3
		fore		3	2	5
		hind		3	3	6
		trunk		3	1	4
Sub-total			54	80	193	327
Building 354	a	cranial	6	1	16	23
		foot	5		2	7
		fore	6		11	17
		fore/hind		1		1
		hind	4		5	9
		trunk	1		4	5
	a1	cranial		1	3	4
	a2	cranial			1	1
		foot			1	1
		fore/hind			1	1
		hind			2	2
	b	cranial	2		4	6
		foot	1		2	3
		fore	1	3	1	5
		fore/hind			3	3
		hind	1	1	3	5
		trunk		1		1
	c	cranial	1			1
		foot	3		1	4
		fore	6	1	6	13
		hind	6		4	10
		trunk	1			1
Sub-total			44	9	70	123
Building 355E		cranial	7	6	11	24
		foot	1		1	2
		fore	2	2	8	12
		fore/hind		2		2
		hind		2	7	9
		trunk	1		1	2

Building/Open Area	Room	Body part	Cattle	Pig	Sheep/goat	Total
Building 355W		cranial	13	10	9	32
		foot	1		5	6
		fore	7	7	7	21
		fore/hind		1		1
		hind	3	10	2	30
		trunk	2	15	2	19
Sub-total			37	55	53	145
Open Area 361		cranial	80	21	181	282
		foot	29	2	13	44
		fore	73	9	103	185
		fore/hind	6	1	5	12
		hind	63	9	86	158
		trunk	3		11	14
Sub-total			254	42	399	695
Total			440	195	794	1429

Table 13.24: Body-part distribution of select species from Stratum IV

Building/Open Area	Room	Body part	Cattle	Pig	Sheep/goat	Total
Building 350	d	cranial	1		1	2
	e	cranial	4	1	4	9
		foot	1		3	4
		fore	2		3	5
		fore/hind		1	1	2
		hind	3	1	1	5
	f	cranial	1			1
		fore			1	1
Sub-total			12	3	14	29
Building 353	a	cranial	18	8	39	65
		foot	4	3	7	14
		fore	7	2	26	35
		fore/hind		2	1	3
		hind	9	3	19	31
		trunk			2	2
	a1	cranial			5	5
		foot	4	1	1	6
		fore		1	3	4
		hind			3	3
		trunk			1	1
	a2	cranial	1			1
	b	cranial			3	3
		foot	1		2	3
		hind		1	1	2
	b/c	cranial		1		1
		fore	1			1
		hind			1	1
		trunk		1		1
	c	cranial	1	2	1	4
		foot	2		2	4
		fore			3	3
		hind	1	2	1	4
	-	cranial		1	4	5

Building/Open Area	Room	Body part	Cattle	Pig	Sheep/goat	Total
		foot	1			1
		fore	1			1
		hind	1			1
		trunk			1	1
Sub-total			52	28	126	206
Building 354	a	cranial	11	7	49	67
		foot	9		8	17
		fore	6	3	38	47
		fore/hind		1	3	4
		hind	6	5	21	32
	a/c	cranial	4	1	10	15
		foot	2		1	3
		fore	1	1	7	9
		fore/hind	1			1
		hind	3	1	1	5
		trunk			1	1
	c	cranial			2	2
		fore	1			1
		hind	2			2
	e	foot	2			2
		fore			1	1
Sub-total			48	19	142	209
Building 355E	a	cranial	2	4	7	13
		foot	1			1
		fore			4	4
		hind	1		4	5
		trunk			1	1
	a2	cranial			3	3
		foot	1			1
Building 355W	-	cranial	6	5	1	12
		foot			3	3
		fore	5	5	5	15
		fore/hind	1		1	2
		hind	2	2	3	7

Building/Open Area	Room	Body part	Cattle	Pig	Sheep/goat	Total
		trunk		2		2
	a	cranial	2		13	15
		foot	2			2
		fore/hind	1			1
		hind	2		2	4
		trunk	1			1
Sub-total			27	18	47	92
Open Area 361		cranial	3		21	24
		foot	6		5	11
		fore	2	3	17	22
		hind	5		21	26
		trunk			2	2
Sub-total			16	3	66	85
Total			155	71	395	621

Table 13.25: Meat-bearing and non-meat-bearing bones from select species in Stratum VII

Building/Open Area	Meaty/non-meaty	Cattle	Pig	Sheep/goat	Total
Building 352	meaty	0	1	3	4
	non-meaty	1	4	0	5
Sub-total		1	5	3	9
Building 357	meaty	8	4	5	17
	non-meaty	3	1	12	16
Sub-total		11	5	17	33
Open Area 358	meaty	57	27	107	191
	non-meaty	66	13	23	102
Sub-total		123	40	130	293
Open Area 361	meaty	1	0	2	3
	non-meaty	0	0	2	2
Sub-total		1		4	5
Total		136	50	154	340

Table 13.26: Meat-bearing and non-meat-bearing bones from select species in Stratum VI

Building/Open Area	Meaty/non-meaty	Cattle	Pig	Sheep/goat	Total
Building 352	meaty	3	3	15	21
	non-meaty	53	1	10	64
Sub-total		56	4	25	85
Building 353	meaty	5	21	20	46
	non-meaty	18	8	27	53
Sub-total		23	29	47	99
Building 354	meaty	38	19	46	103
	non-meaty	34	10	21	65
Sub-total		72	29	67	168
Buildings 355E and 355W	meaty	5	9	23	37
	non-meaty	4	13	15	32
Sub-total		9	22	38	69
Building 356	meaty	9	3	22	34
	non-meaty	15	4	12	31
Sub-total		24	7	34	65
Building 357	meaty	5	4	4	13
	non-meaty	5	5	19	29
Sub-total		10	9	23	42
Open Area 358	meaty	17	4	35	56
	non-meaty	21	1	19	41
Sub-total		38	5	54	97
Open Area 361	meaty	2	1	19	22
	non-meaty	5	1	5	11
Sub-total		7	2	24	33
Total		239	107	312	658

Table 13.27: Meat-bearing and non-meat-bearing bones from select species in Stratum V

Building/Open Area	Meaty/non-meaty	Cattle	Pig	Sheep/goat	Total
Building 350	meaty	13	2	30	45
	non-meaty	25	4	12	41
Sub-total		38	6	42	86
Building 353	meaty	15	38	79	132
	non-meaty	13	20	57	90
Sub-total		28	58	136	222
Building 354	meaty	82	16	63	161
	non-meaty	85	12	37	134
Sub-total		167	28	100	295
Buildings 355E and 355W	meaty	27	27	40	94
	non-meaty	17	13	24	54
Sub-total		44	40	64	148
Open Area 361	meaty	77	14	136	227
	non-meaty	94	7	71	172
Sub-total		171	21	207	399
Total		448	153	549	1150

Table 13.28: Meat-bearing and non-meat-bearing bones from select species in Stratum IV

Building/Open Area	Meaty/non-meaty bones	Cattle	Pig	Sheep/goat	Total
Building 350	meaty	1	1	4	6
	non-meaty	5	1	5	11
Sub-total		6	2	9	17
Building 353	meaty	16	6	38	60
	non-meaty	16	9	32	57
Sub-total		32	15	70	117
Building 354	meaty	9	10	54	73
	non-meaty	24	1	26	51
Sub-total		33	11	80	124
Buildings 355E and 355W	meaty	6	6	15	27
	non-meaty	10	1	7	18
Sub-total		16	7	22	45
Open Area 361	meaty	5	3	26	34
	non-meaty	8	0	17	25
Sub-total		13	3	43	59
Total		100	38	224	362

Table 13.29: Cut-marked bones by building/open area and stratum

Building	Species	Stratum VII	Stratum VI	Stratum V	Stratum IV	Total
Building 350	cattle			1	1	2
Sub-total				1	1	2
Building 353	cattle				1	1
	dog			1		1
	pig		1	2		3
	sheep/goat		2	2	1	5
Sub-total			3	5	2	10
Building 354	cattle		1			1
	medium mammal		1		1	2
	sheep/goat		1		2	3
Sub-total			3		3	6
Buildings 355E and 355W	dog			1		1
	sheep/goat		2			2
Sub-total			2	1		3
Building 356	large mammal		2			2
	sheep/goat		1			1
Sub-total			3			3
Building 357	large mammal		1			1
	mammal	1				1
Sub-total		1	1			2
Open Area 358	cattle	6	1			7
	dog	1				1
	gazelle	1				1
	medium mammal	3	1			4
	pig	5				5
	sheep/goat	3	5			8
Sub-total		19	7			26
Open Area 361	cattle			4		4
	dog			2		2
	pig		1			1
	sheep/goat		1	5	3	9
Sub-total			2	11	3	16
Total		20	21	18	9	68

Table 13.30: Animal species diversity and NISP abundance in Stratum V

Species	Building 350	Building 353	Building 354	Buildings 355E and 355W	Open Area 361	Total
Bird	25	1			10	36
Cat		2				2
Cattle	51	54	44	37	254	440
Deer	1	2	2		1	6
Dog	2	61	2	2	8	75
Duck	2					2
Equid		2	6	1	7	16
Fox				1		1
Gazelle		1	3	1	2	7
Goose	4		1		3	8
Hare		2				2
Pig	9	80	9	55	42	195
Sheep/goat	79	193	65	65	399	801
Spalax					1	1
Total	173	398	132	162	727	1592

Table 13.31: Animal species diversity and NISP abundance in Stratum IV

Species	Building 350	Building 353	Building 354	Buildings 355E and 355W	Open Area 361	Total
Bird	6			1	1	8
Cattle	12	52	48	27	16	155
Dog		1	2	1	1	5
Equid		1	5			6
Fox		2				2
Gazelle		1	1			2
Pig	3	28	19	18	3	71
Sheep/goat	14	126	142	47	66	395
Total	35	211	217	94	87	644

Table 13.32: Distribution of juvenile (unfused) bones in Stratum V

Species	Building/Open Area	Room	Fused	Unfused	Total
Cattle	Building 350	e	14	2	16
		f		1	1
		-	1	1	2
	Sub-total		15	4	19
	Building 353	a	8	3	11
	Sub-total		8	3	11
	Building 354	a	7		7
		a1	1		1
		a2	2		2
		b	3		3
		c	66	9	75
	Sub-total		79	9	88
	Building 355E	-	4		4
	Building 355W	-	15	2	17
	Sub-total		19	2	21
	Open Area 361		69	13	82
	Sub-total		69	13	82
Total			190	31	221
Sheep/goat	Building 350	d	3		3
		e	11	5	16
		f	3	1	4
		-	2		2
	Sub-total		19	6	25
	Building 353	a	24	27	51
		b	6	5	11
		-	5		5
	Sub-total		35	32	67
	Building 354	a	5	1	6
		a2	2	2	4
		b	1	3	4
		c	30	5	35
	Sub-total		38	11	49
	Building 355E	-	5	2	7
	Building 355W	-	15	12	27
	Sub-total		19	13	32
	Open Area 361		68	37	105
	Sub-total		68	37	105
Total			180	100	280

Table 13.33: Distribution of juvenile (unfused) bones in Stratum IV

Species	Building/Open Area	Room	Fused	Unfused	Total
Cattle	Building 350	e	2		2
	Sub-total		2		2
	Building 353	a	8	1	9
		a1	3		3
		b	1		1
		b/c	1		1
		c	2		2
		-	2	1	3
	Sub-total		17	2	19
	Building 354	a	11	1	12
		a/c	3		3
		e	1		1
	Sub-total		15	1	16
	Building 355W	-	2		2
		a	2	1	3
	Sub-total		4	1	5
	Open Area 361		6	1	7
	Sub-total		6	1	7
Total			44	5	49
Sheep/goat	Building 350	e	1	3	4
	Sub-total		1	3	4
	Building 353	a	14	6	20
		a1	1	3	4
		b	1	1	2
		b/c		1	1
		c	2	1	3
	Sub-total		18	12	30
	Building 354	a	20	7	27
		a/c	3	2	5
		e	1		1
	Sub-total		24	9	33
	Building 355E	a	2	2	4
	Building 355W	-	5	4	9
		a	1	1	2
	Sub-total		8	7	15
	Open Area 361		17	5	22
	Sub-total		17	5	22
Total			68	36	104

Table 13.34: Cattle body-part distribution in Stratum V

Building/Open Area	Axial	Head	Limb
Building 350	5 (10%)	14 (27%)	32 (63%)
Building 353	3 (6%)	23 (42%)	28 (52%)
Building 354	2 (5%)	9 (20%)	33 (75%)
Buildings 355E and 355W	3 (8%)	20 (54%)	14 (38%)
Open Area 361	16 (6%)	80 (32%)	158 (62%)
Total	29 (7%)	146 (33%)	265 (60%)

Table 13.35: Sheep and goat body-part distribution in Stratum V

Building/Open Area	Axial	Head	Limb
Building 350	7 (9%)	35 (44%)	37 (47%)
Building 353	13 (7%)	68 (35%)	112 (58%)
Building 354	5 (7%)	26 (37%)	39 (56%)
Buildings 355E and 355W	4 (8%)	17 (32%)	32 (60%)
Open Area 361	11 (3%)	181 (45%)	207 (52%)
Total	40 (5%)	327 (41%)	427 (54%)

Table 13.36: Cattle body-part distribution in Stratum IV

Building/Open Area	Axial	Head	Limb
Building 350	1 (8%)	6 (50%)	5 (42%)
Building 353	1 (2%)	20 (38%)	31 (60%)
Building 354	1 (2%)	15 (31%)	32 (67%)
Buildings 355E and 355W	1 (4%)	10 (37%)	16 (59%)
Open Area 361	1 (6%)	3 (19%)	8 (50%)
Total	5 (3%)	54 (36%)	92 (61%)

Table 13.37: Sheep and goat body-part distribution in Stratum IV

Building/Open Area	Axial	Head	Limb
Building 350	0	5 (36%)	9 (64%)
Building 353	9 (7%)	52 (41%)	65 (52%)
Building 354	7 (5%)	61 (43%)	74 (52%)
Buildings 355E and 355W	6 (13%)	24 (51%)	17 (36%)
Open Area 361	10 (15%)	21 (32%)	35 (53%)
Total	32 (8%)	159 (41%)	200 (51%)

Table 13.38: Distribution of sided bones in Stratum V

Species	Building/Open Area	Room	Left	Right
Cattle	Building 350	d	1	
		e	6	19
		f	2	5
		-	3	1
	Sub-total		12	25
	Building 353	a	19	10
		b	2	2
	Sub-total		21	12
	Building 354	a	7	7
		a1	1	4
		a2	3	1
		b	1	3
		c	66	54
	Sub-total		78	69
	Building 355E	-	4	3
	Building 355W	-	20	16
	Sub-total		24	19
	Open Area 361		86	85
	Sub-total		86	85
	Total		221	210
Sheep/goat	Building 350	b	1	
		d	2	6
		e	18	18
		f	3	7
		-	2	4
	Sub-total		26	35
	Building 353	a	49	37
		b	7	12
		-	1	6
	Sub-total		57	55
	Building 354	a	5	10
		a1		1
		a2	3	3

Species	Building/Open Area	Room	Left	Right
		b	3	4
		c	23	43
	Sub-total		34	61
	Building 355E	-	9	11
	Building 355W	-	31	20
	Sub-total		40	31
	Open Area 361		145	110
	Sub-total		145	110
Total			302	292
Grand total			523	502

Table 13.39: Distribution of sided bones in Stratum IV

Species	Building/Open Area	Room	Left	Right
Cattle	Building 350	e	3	6
		f	1	
	Sub-total		4	6
	Building 353	a	12	10
		a1	1	3
		b	1	
		b/c	1	
		c	2	1
		-	2	1
		Sub-total	19	15
	Building 354	a	8	15
		a/c	5	2
		c	2	
		e		2
	Sub-total		15	19
	Building 355E	a	1	1
		a2		1
	Building 355W	-	5	1
		a	2	2
	Sub-total		8	5
	Open Area 361		4	7
	Sub-total		4	7
	Total		50	52
Sheep/goat	Building 350	e	3	3
		f	1	
	Sub-total		4	3
	Building 353	a	29	24
		a1	3	2
		b	5	1
		c	2	3
		-		2
	Sub-total		39	32
	Building 354	a	36	43

Species	Building/Open Area	Room	Left	Right
		a/c	4	12
		c	2	
		e	1	
	Sub-total		43	55
	Building 355E	a	4	4
		a2	3	
	Building 355W	-	3	7
		a	3	
	Sub-total		13	11
	Open Area 361		32	18
	Sub-total		32	18
Total		172	173	
Grand total			222	225

Table 13.40: Distribution of burnt bones in Stratum V

Building/Open Area	Room	Burnt	Burnt black	Burnt gray	Burnt white	Total
Building 350	c	3				3
	d	1				1
	e	1	1	2		4
	-		1			1
Sub-total		5	2	2		9
Building 353	a	6	6	2	67	81
	b	1	4	2	1	8
Sub-total		7	10	4	68	89
Building 354	a	1	1			2
	a2		1			1
	c	1	18	3	1	23
Sub-total		2	20	3	1	26
Building 355E	-		2			2
Building 355W	-			1		1
Sub-total			2	1		3
Open Area 361		4	8	2	1	15
Sub-total		4	8	2	1	15
Total		18	42	12	70	180

Table 13.41: Distribution of burnt bones in Stratum IV

Building/Open Area	Room	Burnt	Burnt black	Burnt gray	Burnt white	Total
Building 350	d	3				3
	e		1			1
Sub-total		3	1			4
Building 353	a	1	4			5
Sub-total		1	4			5
Building 354	a	4	10			14
	a/c			2	2	4
Sub-total		4	10	2	2	18
Building 355E	a	2	1			3
Building 355W	-	1	1		1	3
Sub-total		3	2		1	6
Open Area 361	-		1			1
Sub-total			1			1
Total		11	18	2	3	34

Table 13.42: Fauna from bin and silo installations

Building/Open Area	Species	Stratum VII Bin	Stratum V Silo	Total
Building 352	large mammal	4		4
	medium mammal	9		9
	sheep/goat	4		4
	unidentified	5		5
Sub-total		22		22
Open Area 361	cattle		6	6
	goose		1	1
	large mammal		7	7
	medium mammal		9	9
	sheep/goat		9	9
	unidentified		29	29
Sub-total			61	61
Total		22	61	83

Table 13.43: Fauna from tabun installations

Building/Open Area	Species	Room	Stratum VI	Stratum V	Total
Building 353	large mammal	a		1	1
	medium mammal	a		185	185
	pig	a		2	2
	sheep/goat	a		45	45
	unidentified	a		65	65
Sub-total				298	298
Open Area 358	sheep/goat		4		4
	unidentified		9		9
Sub-total			13		13
Open Area 361	cattle			1	1
	medium mammal			3	3
	pig			1	1
	sheep/goat			2	2
Sub-total				7	7
Total			13	305	318

Table 13.44: Fauna from sunken storage jar installations

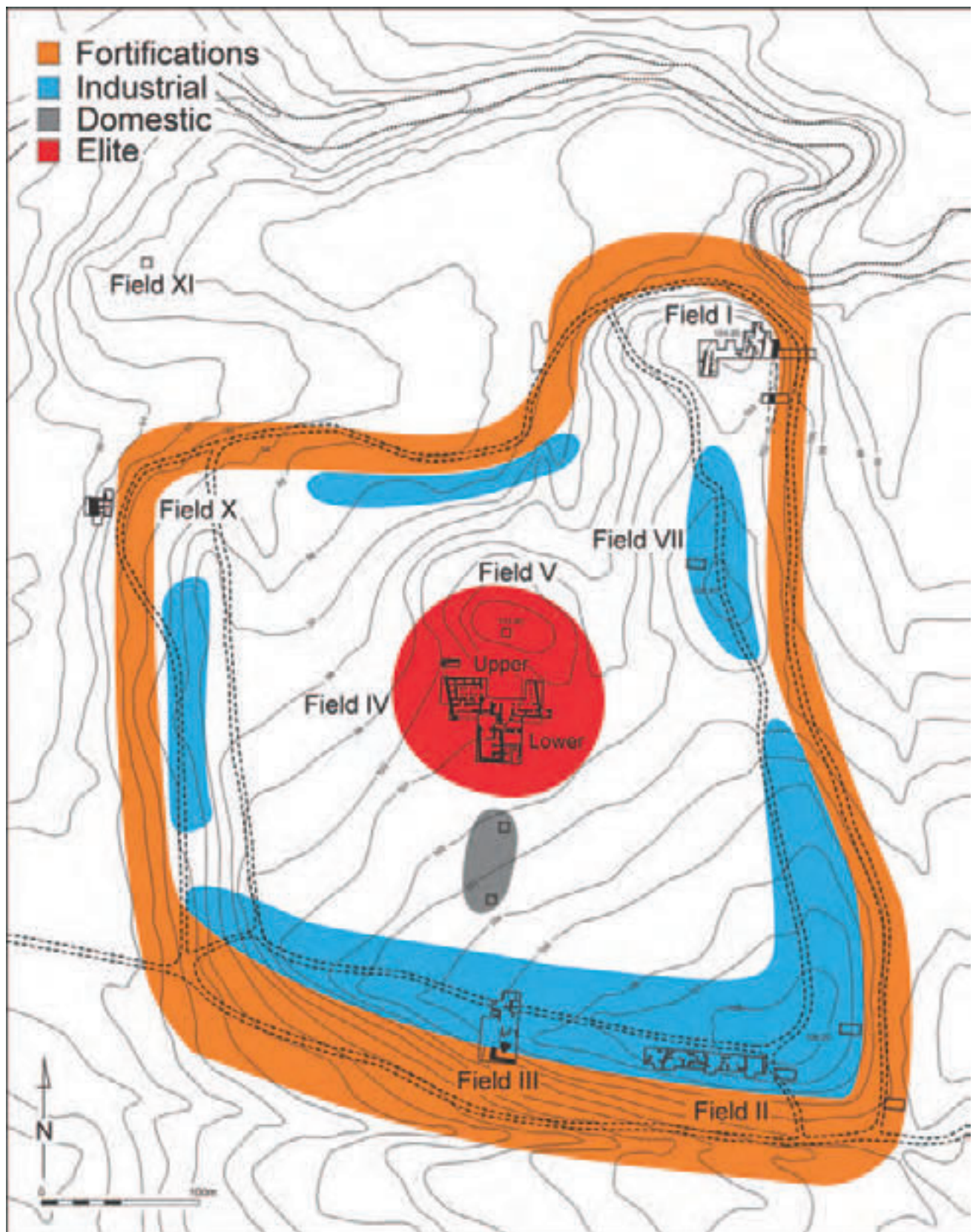
Building/Open Area	Room	Species	Stratum VII	Stratum VI	Total
Building 352		bird	1		1
Sub-total			1		1
Building 353	a	cattle		1	1
		large mammal		4	4
		medium mammal		2	2
		unidentified		12	12
Sub-total				19	19
Building 357		pig	1		1
		unidentified	7		7
Sub-total			8		8
Open Area 358		large mammal	2		2
		medium mammal	1		1
		sheep/goat	1		1
		unidentified	4		4
Sub-total			8		8
Total			17	19	36

Table 13.45: Fauna from hearths

Building	Room	Species	Stratum VII	Stratum VI	Stratum V	Stratum IV	Total
Building 353	a1	medium mammal		3			3
		sheep/goat		2			2
	b	sheep/goat				1	1
Sub-total				5		1	6
Building 354	a	canis		1			1
		cattle		6			6
		medium mammal		10			10
		pig		5*			5
		sheep/goat		7			7
	a2	sheep/goat			1		1
Sub-total				29	1		30
Building 355E	–	medium mammal			3		3
		pig			1		1
Building 355W	–	cattle			1		1
		large mammal			5		5
		medium mammal			1		1
		pig			1		1
		sheep/goat			1		1
Sub-total					13		13
Building 357		cattle	1				1
		medium mammal	5				5
		pig	1				1
Sub-total			7				7
Total			7	34	14	1	56

* Including one burnt bone

COLOR FIGURE



Color Fig. 1.1. Tel Mique-Ekron zones of occupation

COLOR PHOTOS

Color Photo 5.1

	Vessel	Figure	Stratum		Vessel	Figure	Stratum
1.	IBL 23	5.7.3	VIIB	8.	IBL 23	5.7:10	VIIB
2.	IBL 23	5.18:7	VIIA	9.	IBL 23	5.48:3	VIA
3.	IBL 23	5.18:4	VIIA	10.	IBL 23	5.18:6	VIIA
4.	IBL 23	5.17:17	VIIA	11.	IBL 23	5.7:6	VIIB
5.	IBL 23	5.63:6	VC	12.	IBL 23	5.7:11	VIIB
6.	IBL 23	5.22:1	VIIA	13.	IBL 23	5.7:7	VIIB
7.	IBL 23	5.48:2	VIA	14.	IBL 23	5.18:1	VIIA



Color Photo 5.1

Color Photo 5.2

	Vessel	Figure	Stratum		Vessel	Figure	Stratum
1.	IBL 24	5.50:8	VIA	6.	IBL 25	5.114:1	Post-IVA
2.	IBL 24?	5.30:14	VIB	7.	IBL 26	5.19:1	VIIA
3.	IBL 25.2	5.85:13	VA	8.	IBL 26	5.31:9	VIIA
4.	IBL 25.1	5.47:15	VIA	9.	IBL 26	5.31:8	VIB
5.	IBL 25.2	5.112:2	IVA	10.	IBL 30	5.114:17	Post-IVA



Color Photo 5.2

Color Photo 5.3

	Vessel	Figure	Stratum		Vessel	Figure	Stratum
1.	IBL 1	5.101:4	IVA	8.	IBL 16	5.103:17	IVA
2.	IBL 2	5.101:3	IVA	9.	IBL 18.1	5.104:8	IVA
3.	IBL 3	5.101:5	IVA	10.	IBL 6	5.104:18	IVA
4.	IBL 6	5.101:23	IVA	11.	IBL 19	5.104.22	IVA
5.	IBL 6	5.101:21	IVA	12.	IKR Varia 9	5.113:19	Post-IVA
6.	IBL 6	5.101:30	IVA	13.	IBL 22	5.41:7	VIA
7.	IBL 5	5.78:2	VA				



Color Photo 5.3

Color Photo 5.4

	Vessel	Figure	Stratum		Vessel	Figure	Stratum
1.	ICH 3	5.106:3	IVA	8.	IKR Varia	5.3:8	VIIB
2.	ICH 2	5.92:13	IVB	9.	IKR Varia	5.3:9	VIIB
3.	ICH 3	5.59:14	VC	10.	IKR 8	5.20:5	VIIA
4.	ICH 4	5.114:3	Post-IVA	11.	IKR 8	5.48:15	VIA
5.	ICH 4	5.50:21	VIA	12.	IKR 8	5.20:3	VIIA
6.	IGBL 1	5.92:17	IVB	13.	IKR 8	5.20:4	VIIA
7.	IKR 6	5.3:5	VIIB				



Color Photo 5.4

Color Photo 5.5

	Vessel	Figure	Stratum		Vessel	Figure	Stratum
1.	IKR 8	5.86:1	VA	7.	IKR 9	5.35:9	VIB
2.	IKR 9	5.52:4	VIA	8.	IKR 9	5.35:5	VIA
3.	IKR 9	5.65:9	VC	9.	IKR 9	5.52:8	VIA
4.	IKR 9	5.35:4	VIB	10.	IKR 9	5.53:4	VIA
5.	IKR 9	5.52:7	VIA	11.	IKR 10	5.76:1	VB
6.	IKR 9	5.35:8	VIB				



Color Photo 5.5

Color Photo 5.6

	Vessel	Figure	Stratum		Vessel	Figure	Stratum
1.	ICP 3	5.108:9	IVA	9.	IJUG 9	5.96:13	IVB
2.	ICJ 1	5.55:1	VIA	10.	ISJUG	5.83:3	VA
3.	ICJ 1	5.76:9	VB	11.	ISJUG 3	5.66:9	VC
4.	ISJ	5.27:15	VIB	12.	ISJUG 2	5.67:7	VC
5.	ISJ	5.15:15	VIIA	13.	IBS Phil 2-3	5.97:3	IVB
6.	ISJ	5.95:19	IVB	14.	IJUL 3	5.111:4	IVA
7.	ISJ	5.73:6	VB	15.	IJUL 1	5.62:10	VC
8.	IJUG 8	5.110:4	IVA				



Color Photo 5.6

Color Photo 5.7

	Vessel	Figure	Stratum		Vessel	Figure	Stratum
1.	ISTJ 1	5.33:8	VIB	11.	IBTL 1	5.86:3	VA
2.	ISTJ 1	5.33:7	VIB	12.	IBTL 2	5.86:2	VA
3.	IBS Phil 2-3	5.54:5	VIA	13.	IPYX 1	5.56:13	VIA
4.	IBS Phil 1 No. 5	5.48:14	VIA	14.	IPYX 1.1	5.56:12	VIA
5.	IFB 1	5.56:6	VIA	15.	IPYX 1.1	5.111:16	IVA
6.	IAMK 3	5.114:15	Post-IVA	16.	IPYX 2	5.98:5	IVB
7.	IFL 1	5.46:3	VIA	17.	IPYX 2	5.74:7	VB
8.	IFL 1	5.46:4	VIA	18.	ILID 2	5.10:7	VIIB
9.	IFL 1	5.34:2	VIB	19.	IBS Phil 1 No. 1	5.111:22	IVA
10.	IFL 1	5.34:1	VIB				



Color Photo 5.7



Color Photo 5.8*

	Vessel	Figure	Stratum		Vessel	Figure	Stratum
1.	IBL 25.2	5.112:2	IVA	5.	ICH 4	5.112:15	IVA
2.	IBL 3	5.101:12	IVA	6.	ICH 4	5.112:16	IVA
3.	IBL 18.1	5.104:11	IVA	7.	IJUL 5.1	5.111:8	IVA
4.	IBL Varia 18	5.105:7	IVA	8.	IFL 3	5.111:10	IVA

* Nos. 5.8:2-8 from Cache IVNW.9015; Nos. 5.8:1 from Surface IVNW.25027P associated with this cache



Color Photo 6.1. 1–2: Stamp-seals (Cat. Nos. 6.45 [scarab], 6.47 [conical]); 3–4: Worked sherds (Cat. Nos. 6.50, 6.51); 5–9: Loomweights (Cat. Nos. 6.35, 6.36, 6.37, 6.38 [cylindrical], 6.39 [rounded perforated])



Color Photo 7A.1. 19th Dynasty (13th century BCE) Thoth statuette found in two parts in Strata VIIA and IVA



Color Photo 7C.1. Limestone phallus from Stratum VIB



Color Photo 10.1. **1:** Copper-based spatula? (Cat. No. 10.1); **2:** Copper-based tool? (Cat. No. 10.2); **3:** Bronze point (Cat. No. 10.6); **4:** Bronze needle (Cat. No. 10.8); **5:** Copper-based drill point (Cat. No. 10.7); **6:** Copper-based tweezers (Cat. No. 10.5); **7:** Copper-based (fishing?) hook (Cat. No. 10.4); **8:** Bronze tool (Cat. No. 10.3).



Color Photo 10.2. 1: Iron knife with ivory handle (Cat. No. 10.11); 2: Iron knife blade (Cat. No. 10.12); 3: Bronze axe head? (Cat. No. 10.10); 4: Bronze arrowhead (Cat. No. 10.13).



Color Photo 10.3. 1: Armor scale (Cat. No. 10.18); 2: Bronze handle (Cat. No. 10.15).



Color Photo 10.4. 1: Bronze linchpin (Cat. No. 10.16); 2: Bronze wheels (Cat. No. 10.14); 3: Iron bar (Cat. No. 10.17); 4: Bundle of bronze wires/pins (Cat. No. 10.9).



Color Photo 11.1. Finger rings: **1**: Egyptian 19th Dynasty/13th century BCE (Cat. No. 11.3); **2**: Egyptian 19th–20th Dynasties/13th–12th centuries BCE (Cat. No. 11.4)

BIBLIOGRAPHIC ABBREVIATIONS

AASOR	Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research
ADPF	Association pour la diffusion de la pensée française
AIA	Archaeological Institute of America
AIAR	W. F. Albright Institute of Archaeological Research, Jerusalem
<i>AJA</i>	<i>American Journal of Archaeology</i>
ASOR	American Schools of Oriental Research
<i>BA</i>	<i>Biblical Archaeologist</i>
BAR	British Archaeological Reports
BAR Int. Ser.	British Archaeological Reports International Series
<i>BASOR</i>	<i>Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research</i>
<i>E-I</i>	<i>Eretz-Israel</i>
ES	English Series
HS	Hebrew Series
IAA	Israel Antiquities Authority
<i>IEJ</i>	<i>Israel Exploration Journal</i>
IES	Israel Exploration Society
<i>JAS</i>	<i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i>
<i>JEJ</i>	<i>Journal of Egyptian Archaeology</i>
<i>JNES</i>	<i>Journal of Near Eastern Studies</i>
JRASS	Journal of Roman Archaeology Supplementary Series
<i>JSOT</i>	<i>Journal for the Study of the Old Testament</i>
<i>NEAEHL</i>	<i>The New Encyclopedia of Archaeological Excavations in the Holy Land</i> , ed. E. Stern. Jerusalem: IES, 1993 (vols. 1–4), 2008 (vol. 5)
OBO	Orbis Biblicus et Orientalis, Freiburg: Universitätsverlag
OI	Oriental Institute, University of Chicago
OIP	Oriental Institute Publications
PEF	Palestine Exploration Fund
<i>PEFA</i>	<i>Palestine Exploration Fund Annual</i>
<i>PEQ</i>	<i>Palestine Exploration Quarterly</i>
<i>QDAP</i>	<i>Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities in Palestine</i>
<i>RDAC</i>	<i>Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus</i>
SBL	Society of Biblical Literature
SIMA	Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology, Göteborg: Åströms
<i>U-F</i>	<i>Ugarit-Forschungen</i>

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