

MIQNE-EKRON 10/1
Field IV Upper and Field V
Iron Age IIC Temple Complex 650

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FINAL REPORTS OF THE TEL MIQNE-EKRON EXCAVATIONS

Trude Dothan and Seymour Gitin, Principal Investigators and Project Directors

W. F. Albright Institute of Archaeological Research, Jerusalem

Institute of Archaeology, Hebrew University of Jerusalem

- Ekron 9/1* Trude Dothan, Yosef Garfinkel, and Seymour Gitin, *Tel Miqne-Ekron Excavations 1985–1988, 1990, 1992–1995: Field IV Lower—The Elite Zone, Part 1: The Iron Age I Early Philistine City*
- Ekron 9/2* Seymour Gitin, Trude Dothan, and Yosef 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*
- Ekron 9/3A* Seymour Gitin, Trude Dothan, and Yosef 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*
- Ekron 9/3B* Seymour Gitin, Trude Dothan, and Yosef 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*
- Ekron 10/1* Seymour Gitin, Steven M. Ortiz, and Trude Dothan, *Tel Miqne-Ekron Excavations 1994–1996: Field IV Upper and Field V: The Elite Zone: Part 1: Iron Age IIC Temple Complex 650*
- Ekron 10/2* Steven M. Ortiz, Seymour Gitin, and Trude Dothan, *Tel Miqne-Ekron Excavations 1994–1996: Field IV Upper and Field V: The Elite Zone: Part 2: Iron Age IIC Temple Complex 650 Sections, Plans, and Database*

TEL MIQNE-EKRON EXCAVATIONS
1994–1996

FIELD IV UPPER AND FIELD V
THE ELITE ZONE

PART 1

IRON AGE IIC TEMPLE COMPLEX 650

By

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Alexandra S. Drenka, and Anna de Vincenz

Edited by

Seymour Gitin

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and Persian period figurines (photos by Zev Radovan)
Egyptian gold uraeus (photo by David Harris)
Artist's rendering of Temple Complex 650 (by Balage)
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**We dedicate this volume to the memory of our dear friend and colleague,
Natan Aidlin of Kibbutz Revadim,
in gratitude for his invaluable contribution to the Tel Miqne-Ekron project**

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Ekron 10/2, the complete excavation database, is available at

[https://hmane.harvard.edu/publications/publications/tel-miqne-ekron-final-field-reports:](https://hmane.harvard.edu/publications/publications/tel-miqne-ekron-final-field-reports)

Grid Plan

Field Phasing Chart

Architectural Sections

Sections of Areas

Plans

Database: Appendix 1: Phasing Charts; Index A: Locus Lists; Index B: Material Culture Samples

PREFACE

This two-part final report (*Ekron 10/1* and *Ekron 10/2*) presents the results of the 1994–1996 excavations in Field IV Upper (IVNE/NW) and adjacent Field VSE/SW. The focus is on 7th century BCE monumental *Temple Complex 650* in Field IV Upper destroyed in the 604 BCE campaign of Neo-Babylonian King Nebuchadrezzar. Immediately to the south in Field IV Lower are *Temple Auxiliary Buildings 651–655*. The small mound of Field V is situated to the north of Field IV Upper.

The three seasons of excavation were carried out under the overall supervision of Project Directors and Principal Investigators Trude Dothan, Professor, 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 of the W. F. Albright Institute of Archaeological Research in Jerusalem. The fieldwork was conducted under the supervision of Field Archaeologist Steven M. Ortiz (currently Professor of Archaeology and Director of the Lanier Center of Archaeology, Lipscomb University, Nashville, TN). In 1994, the Assistant Field Archaeologist was Tammi Schneider (currently Professor of Religion, Claremont Graduate School, Claremont, CA).

The primary authors thank the other researchers who contributed and/or co-authored chapters in this volume: Eleanor F. Beach, Monmouth College, Monmouth, IL (Ret.); David Ben-Shlomo, Ariel University; Baruch Brandl, Albright Institute; Jeffrey R. Chadwick, Brigham Young University; Alexandra S. Drenka, independent researcher; Adi Erlich, University of Haifa; Amir Golani, Israel Antiquities Authority; Edward F. Maher, Field Museum, Chicago; Ianir Milevski, Israel Antiquities Authority; Alla Rabinovich, Hebrew University; Christa Schäfer-Lichtenberger, Kirchliche Hochschule Wuppertal/Bethel, Germany; and Anna de Vincenz, Albright Institute.

Post-excavation data management was carried out by Anna de Vincenz, who was responsible for the artifact inventory, the computer-generated pottery figures, and the pottery descriptions. The computer-generated quantification data with figures and tables are by Jill Baker. The pottery and object drawings are by Marina Zeltser, assisted by Irina Zeltser, the pottery and object photos by Zev Radovan, the photo inventory and digitization by J. Rosenberg, and the field photographs by Ilan Sztulman and Eran Kessel. A few object drawings are by Sarah Halbreich. The volume was copyedited by Edna Sachar and proofread by Samuel R. Wolff.

Ekron 10/1 and *10/2*, like the other volumes in the Tel Miqne-Ekron Report Series, are 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 Miqne-Ekron Final Report Series (*Ekron 8*) were published by the Albright Institute and Hebrew University and *Ekron 9/1–3* under the auspices of the Harvard Semitic Museum. *Ekron 10/1* and *10/2* are published under the auspices of the Harvard Museum of the Ancient Near East, with *Ekron 10/2* available electronically as a searchable database at <https://hmane.harvard.edu/publications>. These volumes present an exposition of the occupational history of Field IV Upper/Field V 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.

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 deal with the major occupation phases, including a summary of the data from all fields of excavation with the focus on the main research topics of the project: the urban, economic, cultic, and material culture development of the Philistines.

On behalf of my late colleague Trude Dothan and myself, I wish to express our appreciation to our home institutions, the W. F. Albright Institute of Archaeological Research and the Institute of Archaeology (the Berman Center for Biblical Archaeology) of the Hebrew University, the primary sponsors of the project. The assistance of the project's other long-term consortium members is also greatly appreciated. In 1994–1996, these included sponsoring institutions Augustana College, the Philip and Muriel Berman Center for Jewish Studies (Allentown College of St. Francis de Sales, Cedar Crest College, Lafayette College, Lehigh University, Moravian College, Muhlenberg College), Boston College, Brown University, the Ensign Foundation (1995), the Heritage Arts Foundation (1994), and the University of Lethbridge. Supporting institutions included Andrews University, Baltimore Hebrew University, Boston University School of Theology (1994–1995), California Baptist College (1994–1995), Claremont Graduate School, Gustavus Adolphus College, Harvard Semitic Museum, the Israel Oil Industry Museum, James Madison University, the Jerusalem Center for Near Eastern Studies of Brigham Young University (1995), Luther College, Mount Union College (1994–1995), University of Mary Hardin-Baylor (1996), the University of Michigan (1995), the University of Toronto (1994), and the University of Wyoming (1995–1996).

Special thanks are due to the late Ernest S. Frerichs, formerly the Director of the Program in Judaic Studies, Brown University, and subsequently President of the Dorot Foundation, who served as the Administrative Director in charge of the Volunteer Program and Consortium Relations. Thanks are also due to the then members of the Miqne-Ekron Excavation Advisory Committee: William G. Dever, Professor of Near Eastern Archaeology, University of Arizona; J. M. Miller, Professor of Old Testament, Emory University (1994–1995); Patty Gerstenblith, Professor of Law, DePaul University, Chicago, President (1996), W. F. Albright Institute of Archaeological Research; Benny Sekay, Director, Institute of Archaeology, Hebrew University; and Joseph Aviram, President, Israel Exploration Society.

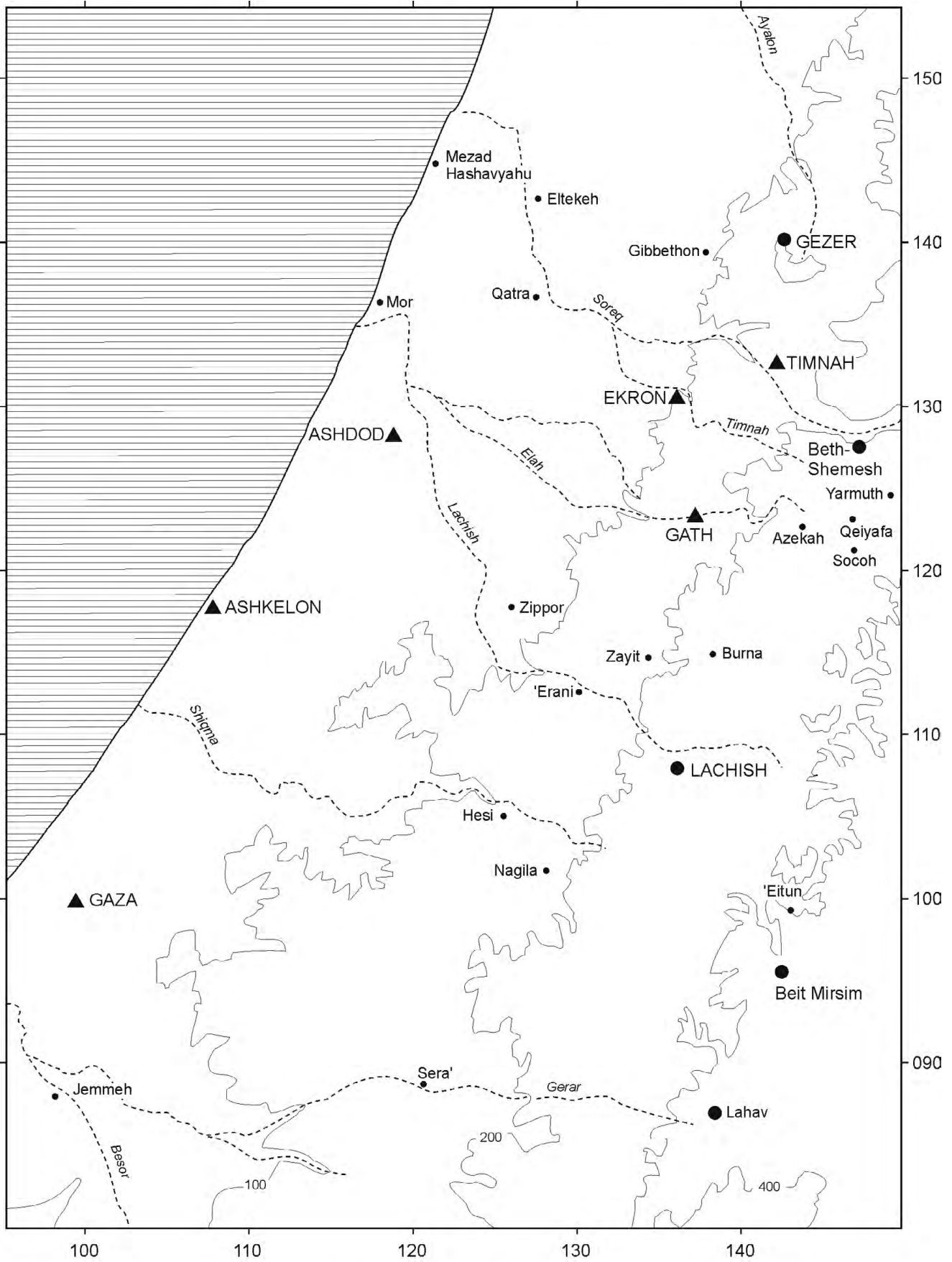
The Dorot Foundation provided a most generous gift that made the construction of the excavation camp

and the purchase of the project's equipment possible, as well as funding an annual travel grant program for student volunteers. Additional travel grants for American students were provided by the Endowment for Biblical Research. The fellowship program for Israeli students was supported by the Lyman G. Bloomingdale and the Eugene and Emily Grant Foundations. The Dorot Foundation is the primary supporter of the publications program, and additional funding for publications was provided by the Philip and Muriel Berman Center for Biblical Archaeology, the Richard J. Scheuer and Eugene and Emily Grant Family Foundations, and the Leon Levy Foundation. Special thanks go to the Museum of the Bible for the funds provided to complete *Ekron* 10/1 and 10/2 for publication, and to the Ruth Amiran Fund for Archaeological Research in Eretz-Israel at the Hebrew University. The Friends of Miqne are also acknowledged for their ongoing support that helped to make the Miqne-Ekron project a reality: Bernard Bell, Lyman G. Bloomingdale, Philip and Muriel Berman, Eugene and Emily Grant, Issa Habesch, Artemis Joukowsky and Martha Sharp Joukowsky, Morris Offit, Irene Pletka, Richard J. Scheuer, Lydie Shufro, Joy Ungerleider-Mayerson, and Daniel Wolk.

A debt of gratitude is due 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 the late Natan Aidlin, whose unabated enthusiastic support was critical to the project's success. Thanks are also due to the late Moshe Gary, the architect who designed the excavation camp and supervised its construction and improvements over the years, and Yehuda Dagan for his invaluable counsel regarding camp logistics. *Keren Kayemet L'Israel* is also acknowledged for the construction and maintenance of the five-and-a-half kilometer access road to the tell.

Finally, on behalf of the late Trude Dothan and myself, I wish to express our gratitude to the excavation staff and student volunteers whose skill, enthusiasm, and diligence contributed so greatly to the success of the field project.

Seymour Gitin
Jerusalem, July 2021



0-100m Coastal Plain
 100-200m Inner Coastal Plain
 200-400m Shephelah



▲ Philistine sites
 ● Shephelah/Judean sites
 ● primary ● secondary

Philistine Coastal Plain and Shephelah sites in the Iron Age

Tel Migne-Ekron Iron Age II Stratigraphic and Chronological Chart*

| Str. | Dating BCE | Upper City | | Lower City | | | Historical context | Pottery and objects |
|------|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | Field I Sondage Fortifications | Field I Summit Commercial zone | Field III Industrial zone | Field IV Lower Elite zone | Field IV Upper Elite zone | | |
| IA | Iron IIC 604–575? | | | Assyrian courtyard building | Walls Building 658 | | Neo-Babylonian Nebuchadrezzar 604 destruction | Philistine Inner Coastal Plain pottery |
| IB | Iron IIC 625–604 | Monumental Storage Magazine 763 | Monumental Storage Magazine 763 City Entrance 759 with drain | Olive oil and textile production center Buildings 502– 504, 507 City Wall 500 Gate 501 | Temple Auxiliary Buildings 651–655 | Temple Complex 650 | Under Egyptian influence | Four-horned altars, silver hoards, iron tool cache, Ekron Royal Dedicatory and other inscriptions, mostly Philistine Inner Coastal Plain pottery |
| | | Mudbrick Tower 8003/7039 rebuilt with Stones 8002 | Buildings 760–762 | Tower 509 | Alley 657 Street 656 | Streets cc, dd | | |
| IC | Iron IIC 700–625 | | | | | | | |
| IIA | Iron IIB 750–700 | | Street 750A, Buildings 755–758, City Entrance 752 | GAP | GAP | GAP | | Philistine Coastal and Inner Coastal Plain, Judean, and some Phoenician pottery |
| IIB | Iron IIB 800–750 | Mudbrick Tower 8003/7039 with Ashlar Stone Facing 9003 | Street 750B with central and side drains, Buildings 756–757, Drain 751, City Entrance 752 with drain | GAP | GAP | GAP | Semi- independent | |
| III | Iron IIA/B 975?–800 | | Street 750C Buildings 753–754 | GAP | GAP | GAP | | |

* Soundings in Field IV Lower domestic area (Stratum IB), Field V (Roman and Islamic period remains), Field VII (Stratum IB) not included;
Field II extension of Field III olive oil industrial buildings (Stratum IV), Field IV Upper Roman period omitted; — indicates destruction level;
~ indicates Stratum Pre-IC 705–701 BCE “scoops phase” (Ekron under control of Judah)

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- Ekron 1* T. Dothan and S. Gitin, *Tel Miqne (Ekron) Excavation Project, Spring 1981, Field Report, Field INE, Areas 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7* (focus on Iron Age I–II) (1981).
- Ekron 2* T. Dothan and S. Gitin, *Tel Miqne (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 Miqne-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).
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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. Lernau, E. Steinbach, and A. Drenka (2015).
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- 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 (2015).
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- Ekron 11/1–2* A. E. Killebrew, T. Dothan, and S. Gitin, *Tel Miqne-Ekron Excavations 1985–1988: Fields INE/INW, IISE, VII, and XI: The Iron Age I Philistine Industrial and Cultic Areas and Iron Age II Public Buildings and Fortifications*, with contributions by N. Bierling, J. Lev-Tov, and D. Ben-Shlomo (in preparation).
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TEL MIQNE-EKRON FINAL SYNTHETIC REPORTS:

S. Gitin, *Ekron I: The Iron Age II Philistine Cities* (in preparation).

S. Gitin and T. Dothan, *Ekron II: The Late Bronze Age and Iron Age I Philistine Cities* (in preparation).

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

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Assistant Pottery Registrar: Nicole Engelman (1995–1996)

Object Registrars: Eileen Wilson (1994), Catherine Cockerham (1995–1996)

Assistant Object Registrars: Sarah Deverall (1994), Giselle Hasel (1995),

Ellen Silberman (1995)

Computer Processors: Elizabeth Ortiz (1994), Paul Flesher (1995), Sarah Prentice (1996), C. Schuldenfrei (1996)

Director of Technological and Research Development: Walter E. Aufrecht

Conservators: Moshe Ben-Ari, Irit Narkiss (1994–1995), Zinna Rudman (1996)

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Major Domo: Moshe Arenstein

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CONSULTANTS

Archaeometrists: Jan Gunneweg (1994–1995), Joseph Yellin (1995–1996); *Epigrapher:* Jonas Greenfield (1994); *Metallurgist:* Michael Notis; *Metrologist:* Abraham Eran; *Paleobotanists:* Mordechai Kislev, Uri Baruch; *Paleographer:* Joseph Naveh; *Physical Anthropologist:* Baruch Arensburg; *Zooarchaeologists:* Brian Hesse (1995–1996), Paula Wapnish (1995–1996), Omri Lernau (1995–1996)



Staff, student volunteers, and workers, Fields I, III, and IV (1994)



Staff, Fields I, III, and IV (1994)



Staff, Fields I, III, and IV (1995)



Senior Staff, Fields I, III, and IV (1995)

Back row, l/r Mark W. Meehl, D. Bruce MacKay, Said Freij, Michael G. Hasel, Steven M. Ortiz; front row, l/r Avner Goren, Barry M. Gittlen, Trude Dothan, Seymour (Sy) Gitin, Yosef Garfinkel

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 IIC: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 |

INTRODUCTION: GOALS, FIELD REPORT, AND ARCHIVES

Seymour Gitin

The Tel Miqne-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 conducted for 14 seasons under the direction of Trude Dothan and Seymour Gitin between 1981 and 1996. The project was designed to investigate the political, cultural, and economic processes of interaction between the Philistines and Israelites in the Iron Age, ca. 1200–600 BCE. The evidence in support of the identification of Tel Miqne (Khirbet el-Muqanna⁶) as the Philistine capital city of Ekron appears in *Ekron* 8, together with a discussion of 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.¹

GOALS OF THE 1994–1996 SEASONS

During the ninth season (1992) of excavation, a large monolithic threshold was found in the northernmost exposure of Field IV Lower (*Ekron* 9/1; *Ekron* 9/2; *Ekron* 9/3A–B). This major architectural feature of the 7th century BCE (Stratum I) prompted the northward extension of Field IV Lower into Field IV Upper. The explicit goal was to expose the nature of the building for which the Stratum I monolithic threshold served as the entrance. As the excavations progressed, a large monumental 7th century building was exposed. The architectural plan of and material culture recovered

from this building in the course of the 1994–1996 excavations resulted in its identification as Temple Complex 650.

Field IVNE/NW and Field VSE/SW in Field IV Upper are the northern extensions of Field IV Lower in the elite zone in the center of the lower city.² Excavations in this northern extension were initiated in 1994 with the explicit goal of creating a horizontal exposure of what appeared from surface finds in the southern part of the field to be a late Iron IIC monumental building. The main focus was to define the architectural plan of the building and determine its function, thereby establishing a basis for understanding its relationship to Iron IIC Temple Auxiliary Buildings 651–655 in Field IV Lower. In the three years of fieldwork from 1994–1996, a grid of 61 areas (squares) was laid out, comprising 1,800 square meters, of which 51 areas, comprising 1,450 square meters, were excavated, and 10 areas were partially exposed.³

Two strata dated to the Iron Age IC (11th/10th century BCE) and Iron Age IIC (7th century BCE) and three cultural horizons—Persian–Hellenistic, Roman–Byzantine, and Islamic—were identified. Given that there is no stratigraphic evidence nor material culture for occupation phases between Strata IV and I, a gap in occupation of 250 years existed between the 11th/10th

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

2. Field VSE/SW was opened in 1986–1987 with a probe on the Northwest Acropolis, in which Iron IIC, Roman, and Islamic elements were identified.

3. The 10 partially exposed areas are: IVNE.11, 27, 30, 31; VSE.64; and IVNW.11, 27, 30, 31, 43. Of the 51 excavated areas, sections were drawn for 42; the other nine areas (IVNE.15, IVNW.60, 78, 79, 111, 126, 142, VSE.12, VSW.12) were not drawn mainly because of insufficient depth or, in the case of IVNW.60, logistical issues; as for IVNW.72, only the east section was drawn (*Ekron* 10/2: grid plan and sections).

and 7th centuries, like that in Fields II, III, and IV Lower.⁴

The major phase, represented by a large Iron IIC public building (Temple Complex 650), was destroyed at the end of Stratum IB during the campaign of Neo-Babylonian King Nebuchadrezzar in 604 BCE. This building, of which the general outline was clearly discernible, is one of the largest Iron Age monumental structures excavated thus far in Israel and Jordan. Remnants of a Persian–Hellenistic phase are represented by partially-excavated Building 850 that re-used some walls of Temple Complex 650. A large Roman–Byzantine villa/farmhouse, Building 950, with two phases, was built over Temple Complex 650. Post-dating these cultural horizons were an Islamic phase identifiable through ceramic evidence, a quarrying and robber phase, a modern kibbutz irrigation trench, and topsoil/agricultural field deposits.

However, faunal evidence supports the existence of a short sub-phase immediately after the evacuation of the site just prior to the Neo-Babylonian destruction.⁵ The Ekronites were aware of the impending attack by the Babylonians, as attested by the Saqqarah Papyrus (or Adon Letter), in which military aid was requested from Ekron's patron, the Pharaoh of Egypt.⁶ As no such aid was forthcoming, the Ekronites fled the city with the intention of returning after the Babylonians had left, as evidenced by the caches of silver and jewelry⁷ and valuable agricultural tools⁸ left behind. Their flight is also supported by the lack of human skeleton remains.

Field IV Upper provided data for examining the architectural plan, construction techniques, and function of an atypical Neo-Assyrian-style monumental building, the development of a primarily Iron IIC ceramic corpus, cultic practices, economic activity, and the impact of other cultures during the final phase of the history of the Philistines. This evidence, together with the data from Field IV Lower, is the basis for a comprehensive portrait of the Stratum I elite zone when Ekron was a Neo-Assyrian vassal city-state.

FIELD REPORT AND ARCHIVES

The Tel Mique-Ekron field reports are designed to enable the reader to reconstruct the excavations three-dimensionally. The data in the chapters, appendices, and indices present the stratigraphic context of each architectural element and artifact and a comprehensive understanding of the results within their historical setting. The available data include the narratives on occupational history presented in Chapter 2 in *Ekron* 10/1, and in *Ekron* 10/2, the sections, plans, and database with phasing charts and locus and material culture sample lists. In addition, the chapters on pottery and objects include references to their findspot by stratum, locus, and building/room unit.

In the Mique 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., 60003B). 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., 64008.1). 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, 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 61003 could appear in each field and each quadrant, distinguished by the field and quadrant prefix, as in IVNW.61003 and IVNE.61003. Pottery bucket numbers are also differentiated by field, quadrant, and area, so that, for example, pottery bucket 36 from Area 61 in

4. Gitin, Garfinkel, and Dothan 2017: 1.

5. See Chapter 14 for the faunal evidence.

6. Porten 1981: 41–45.

7. Gitin and Golani 2001.

8. For the agricultural cache, see *NEAEHL* 3: 1057.

the northeast quadrant in Field IV would be designated IVNE.61.36.⁹

Since the discussion of the occupational history and stratigraphy of Field IV Upper deals first with the northeast and then the northwest quadrant, the locus numbers were not prefixed by IVNE and IVNW 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., IVNE.47). In Appendix 1 and Indices A and B in *Ekron 10/2*, 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.

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 Upper have been turned over to the Israel Antiquities Authority for storage in the archival facility located in Beth-Shemesh.

9. 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 *Gezer III* (HUC): 9–11. 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.

CHAPTER 1

REVISED TOP PLAN OF TEL MIQNE-EKRON

Seymour Gitin and Jeffrey R. Chadwick

The first top plan of the site of Tel Miqne appeared in Joseph Naveh's publication of his 1957 survey of Khirbet el-Muqanna' for the Israel Department of Antiquities, the Hebrew University, and the Israel Exploration Society.¹ This top plan was adopted and used in the Tel Miqne-Ekron publications,² even though the excavators considered that Naveh's irregularly-shaped top plan may not accurately represent the shape of the tell in antiquity. The uneven concave northwestern boundary line seemed to indicate that a large area of the tell might be missing from Naveh's plan. This was supported by geoarchaeological research that demonstrated that the northern face of the tell had been cut by the erosive movement of Wadi Timnah.³ In addition, a large group of olive oil installations was identified to the north of the end point of Naveh's western line of the tell in the pre-excavation surveys.⁴ According to Naveh's plan, these installations would have been located outside the industrial zone of olive oil installations, which elsewhere on the tell extended along a line inside and parallel to the city wall.⁵

A survey of the site was conducted by Ram Gophna on behalf of the Department of Antiquities in 1969 in response to information supplied by Natan Aidlin of neighboring Kibbutz Revadim regarding new findings from his examination of the tell.⁶ Gophna's report included a rough sketch of the top plan of the tell with the apparently missing northwestern area. He observed

that the northern city wall followed the southern bank of Wadi Timnah and that remains of buildings and dyeing installations identical to those at the southern and eastern sides of the tell abutted the wall line. In light of these data, Gophna concluded that the tell was approximately 250 dunam in size and rectangular in shape.⁷ What Gophna understood as dyeing installations, based at the time on W. F. Albright's findings at Tell Beit Mirsim,⁸ were actually olive oil production installations. The new area Gophna included within the site, increasing Naveh's 200 dunam to 250 dunam, was later measured as 300 dunam (75 acres, 30 hectares).⁹

Nevertheless, since Gophna's proposed northern wall line could not be located during the fieldwork seasons, the excavators were resigned to continuing to use Naveh's top plan. Vegetation that covered the wadi to a height of some two-and-a-half meters was so dense and wet that it was almost impossible to negotiate a way through the area. A limited burn during the dry period at the end of the summer of 1987 had little effect. A request for a total controlled burn with the aid of the local fire department was rejected as too dangerous for the surrounding agricultural fields. After the excavation ended in 1996, an attempt to penetrate the wadi growth with a large mechanical cutting machine was unsuccessful.

In 2015, Gitin received a phone call from an Israel Antiquities Authority archaeologist working in the area informing him that there had been a huge fire at the tell, the cause of which was unknown, and that it had burned away most of the growth in the wadi to the north of the tell. Following Aidlin's directions, Gitin and Chadwick easily walked through the burnt-out wadi area to the north of Naveh's tell line, and

1. Naveh 1958: Fig. 2.

2. For example, *Ekron* 9/2: xiii.

3. Rosen, Wachs, and Ackerman in preparation.

4. Eitam 1996: Fig. 1.

5. Gitin 1996: 223–25.

6. Natan Aidlin, a veteran member of the kibbutz with a deep interest in local history, subsequently became involved in the excavation project.

7. Gophna 1969.

8. *TBM III*: 55–63.

9. Eitam 1996: 176.

they were able to identify close to the southern line of the wadi hewn stone segments of the city wall that formed part of the original northern boundary of the tell. Although the line of the wadi may have moved somewhat over the past 40-odd years, the revised

northern boundary line is approximately the same line as Gophna recorded. The result of Gitin's and Chadwick's observations is the revised Tel Miqne-Ekron top plan presented for the first time in this publication (Fig. 1.1).

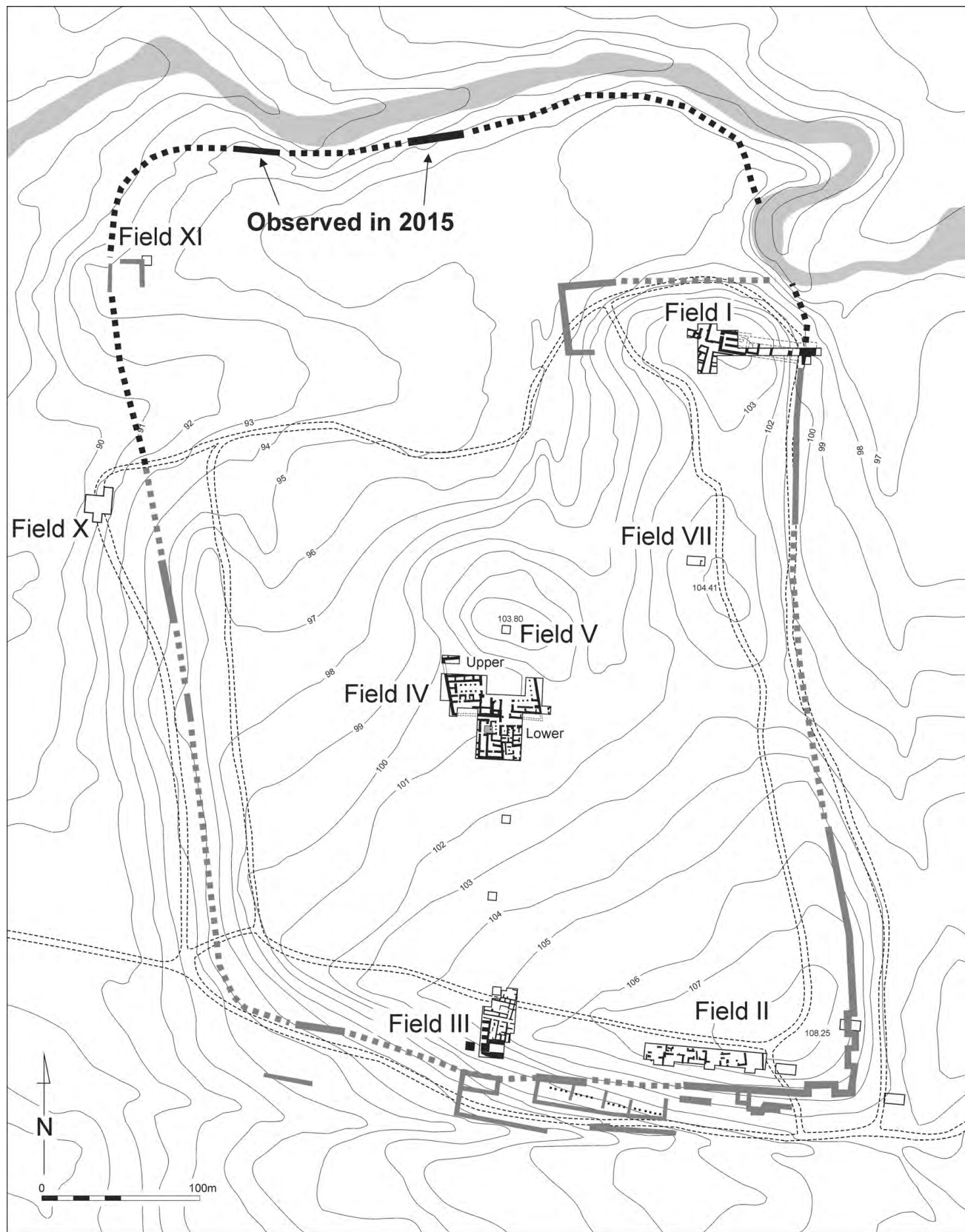


Fig. 1.1. Tel Miqne-Ekron revised top plan

CHAPTER 2

OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY: THE STRATIGRAPHY AND ARCHITECTURE OF IRON IIC STRATUM IB/C AND THE PERSIAN–HELLENISTIC, ROMAN–BYZANTINE, AND ISLAMIC PERIODS

Steven M. Ortiz, Seymour Gitin, and Trude Dothan

INTRODUCTION

Fields **IVNE/NW** and **VSE/SW** in the center of the upper city is part of Ekron's cultic center in the elite zone, together with Field IV Lower. This and the industrial and domestic zones, as well as the fortifications, represent the components of the well-designed town plan of 7th century Ekron (Color Fig. 2.1). Excavations were initiated in 1994 with the explicit goal of creating a horizontal exposure based on surface finds in the southern part of the field of what turned out to be a late Iron IIC monumental building, *Temple Complex 650*.¹

The main focus was to define the architectural plan of the building and determine its function, thereby establishing a basis for understanding its relationship to Iron IIC *Temple Auxiliary Buildings 651–655* in Field IV Lower. In the three seasons of excavations from 1994–1996, 61 Areas (Squares) were exposed, comprising an area of ca. 2,000 sq m.² Two strata were identified: Iron IC Stratum IV of the 11th/10th century BCE and Iron IIC Stratum IB/C of the 7th century BCE, as well as three cultural horizons representing the Persian–Hellenistic, Roman–Byzantine, and Islamic periods.

The major phase was represented by a large Iron IIC public building, *Temple Complex 650*, destroyed at the end of Stratum IB in 604 BCE, as was the entire

tell during the campaign of the Neo-Babylonian King Nebuchadrezzar. This is one of the largest Iron II monumental buildings excavated in Israel and Jordan. The absence of stratigraphic and material culture evidence for occupation phases between Strata IV and IB/C shows that a gap in occupation of 250 years existed between the 11th/10th and the 7th century, like that in Fields II, III, and IV Lower.³ However, the faunal evidence supports the existence of a short sub-phase immediately after the evacuation of the site just prior to the 604 BCE destruction. A small proportion of the faunal assemblage from the temple complex shows evidence of animal consumption, including small animals and birds that displayed modifications consistent with consumption by raptors. Since feeding and evacuation by terrestrial carnivores (like dogs or hyenas) and birds of prey (like hawks and owls) are unlikely to have occurred in the temple area if people were present, these remains presumably derive from the abandonment of Ekron shortly before it was attacked by the Neo-Babylonians in 604 BCE.⁴ The Ekronites were aware of the impending attack, as attested in the Saqqarah Papyrus (or Adon Letter), in which Adon, the last King of Ekron, requested military aid from his patron, the Pharaoh of Egypt.⁵ As no such aid was forthcoming, the Ekronites fled the city with the intention of returning after the Babylonians had left, as attested by the caches of silver and jewelry

1. A test probe in Field VSE/SW on the Northwest Acropolis was initially opened in 1986, in which Iron IIC, Roman, and Islamic material culture elements were identified.
2. *Ekron 10/2*: Grid Plan.

3. Gitin, Garfinkel, and Dothan 2017: 1.
4. See Chapter 14 for the faunal evidence.
5. Porten 1981: 41–45.

Table 2.1: Field Phasing: Field IVNE/NW Upper and Field VSE/SW

| Field Phase | Occupation Type | Period/Dating/Stratum |
|-------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Topsoil/modern kibbutz trench | Modern |
| 2 | Quarrying/robbing activity | Modern ↔ Roman–Byzantine |
| 3 | Ceramic evidence | Islamic |
| 4a/b | <i>Building 950</i> , pits | Roman–Byzantine |
| 5 | <i>Building 850</i> | Persian–Hellenistic |
| 6 | <i>Temple Complex 650</i> | Stratum IB/C, Iron II, 7th century BCE |
| 7 | Tabuns | Stratum IV, Iron I, 11th/10th century BCE |

and precious agricultural tools left behind. The evacuation is also supported by the lack of human skeleton remains.

Remnants of the Persian–Hellenistic phase were found in partially excavated *Building 850* that reused walls of *Temple Complex 650*. A large Roman–Byzantine villa/farmhouse, *Building 950*, with two phases, was constructed over *Temple Complex 650*. Post-dating these cultural horizons was an Islamic phase identified by ceramic evidence, a quarrying and robber phase, a modern kibbutz irrigation trench, and a topsoil/agricultural field deposit.

FIELD PHASE 7—STRATUM IV (11th/10th centuries BCE)

This stratum was identified in five probes below the Stratum IB/C floor levels of *Temple Complex 650*. The probes were in Area **NE.28** in Room e, Area **NE.12** in entrance Room a, in the corner of Areas **NW.12** and **NW.28** in Room c, and in Area **NW.44** beneath the platform/throne at the southern end of Room k.

The 1.0×2.0 m probe in Area **NE.28** exposed Debris Layer **28011** directly below 7th century destruction Debris **28003** between the southern face of Wall **28007** and cobble Surface **28010** to the south (Photo 2.7:8). It is also possible that this was constructional fill for the floors of Room e.

The probe in Area **NE.12** penetrated below Stratum IB/C plastered floor Surface **12012** and large Cobblestones **12013** in the southern entrance to Room a of *Temple Complex 650* (Photos 2.7:2, 2.11). The

probe contained Tabun **12014** and Debris **12015**, the same type of debris layer as in Area **NE.28**.

The exposure beneath Stratum IB/C in Area **NW.12** consisted of Wall **12011** and mudbrick Debris **12006** (IVNW.12 west section), the equivalent of Area **NW.28** Debris **28007** (IVNW.28 north and east sections). The mudbrick was found in the northeast corner of Area **NW.28** and the northwest corner of Area **NW.12**. Preserved for 0.8×2.0 m in Area **NW.28** and for 1.2×2.0 m in Area **NW.12**, it was cut by the modern kibbutz irrigation Trench **12004** (IVNW.12 east section). The mudbricks mostly contained Iron I and 7th century pottery, as well as an Early Saite Egyptian 26th Dynasty scarab (Obj. No. 5685).⁶

Two probes were dug in Area **NW.44** beneath mudbrick Platform **44006**, a dais or a throne, at the southern end of Room k, in order to define the character of the construction of the throne and to determine whether foundation deposits were present. The probe beneath the western half of the throne produced Debris **44010**, with three pottery-lined clay tabuns concentrated within a 3.0 m radius—Tabun **44013** in the north and Tabuns **44012** and **44014** in the south (Photo 2.1). The pottery from the tabuns from within the debris layer comprised sherds typical of Stratum IV storage jars and red-slip burnished bowls. The probe at the eastern end of Platform **44006** (Photo 2.1) overlapping with Area **NW.28** produced a significant quantity of Iron I ceramics from Surface **28009**.

6. Chapter 7: Cat. No. 7.2.

u, and Rooms x, y, z, and aa were on its northern side (Photo 2.2). The plan of columned Hall u reflects that of the 8th/7th century Phoenician Astarte Temple 1 at Kition on Cyprus.¹¹ At the same time, however, the reuse of the round column bases from Iron I buildings demonstrates the continuity of an early Philistine architectural tradition. Thus, *Temple Complex 650* with its *Sanctuary* represents a hybrid of different local and non-local architectural features.¹²

The northern areas of the *Sanctuary* were not fully excavated, and the construction of Persian–Hellenistic period *Building 850* destroyed part of the northwestern areas of *Temple Complex 650* (Photo 2.2). In addition, Roman–Byzantine period *Building 950* was constructed over the center of the *Courtyard*, and it also was subsequently pitted by robbing activity (Photos 2.2–2.3).

The Courtyard

Open area Room j (NE)

The main component of the *Courtyard* is a large open area, Room j, encompassed on at least two sides by pillared portico Room f on the southern side and Rooms g–h on the eastern side.¹³ The southern line of Room f is marked by five rectangular- to square-shaped Pillars **13009**, **29005** (Photo 2.7:18), **29006** (Photos 2.5–2.6), **45005** (Photo 2.3.1:6), and **45016**. The eastern line of pillars in Rooms g–h, excavated for ca. 20 m from south to north, includes two Pillar Bases **45016** and **46015** and five Pillars **46003**, **47019**, **47006**, **48017**, **48018** (Photos 2.8–2.9, 2.15). Pillar **45016** forms a corner at the southeastern juncture of the eastern line of pillar bases and pillars with the southern Wall **61007** of Room g3 (Photo 2.12). The pillars (0.79×0.73×1.29 m) were on average ca. 2.6 m apart. Between the pillars, south–north lines of Stones **45010**, **46010**, **46007**, **47010**, **47011**, **48029**, and **48030** (Photos 2.8–2.9, 2.15) served as thresholds between the covered portico and open area Room j of the *Courtyard*.

The exposed areas of open area Room j represent only a fraction of its surface, most of which was

composed of white plaster. The remnants, Surfaces **29015** (Photo 2.5) and **29016**, were found in the south-eastern corner of Room j immediately north of Room f; this floor was cut by robber Trench **29017** of Field Phase 2 (IVNE.29 north section). Within this trench, the hewn limestone ashlar were possibly part of the superstructure that was removed and quarried for use in later buildings. Debris **29008**, which covered Surfaces **29015** and **29016** (IVNE. 29 east section), contained a metal blade (Obj. No. 6163) and a rivet/nail (Obj. No. 6035) that were found next to Pillar **29006**.

In Room a, immediately south of Room j and north of the southern entrance of *Temple Complex 650*, the preserved surface was composed of large paving Stones **13008** and **29009** (Photos 2.5, 2.7:15, 2.7:19, 2.10). Their dimensions diminish in size from the southern to the northern row, the former paved with large well-hewn Stones **13005** (Photos 2.7:13, 2.10). These appear to have served as an interior threshold for the open area Room j (Photo 2.7:13). The second row of Stones **13007**, possibly a drain or gutter, slopes slightly from east to west (Photos 2.7:14, 2.10). The third row was composed of rectangular–shaped paving stones 1.30×0.65 m in size, and the fourth was made up of smaller square-shaped 0.5–0.6 m Flagstones **13008** (Photos 2.7:15, 2.10). The stone paving extends east to Pillar Base **29005** in Room e (Photos 2.4, 2.5, 2.7:18). Unfortunately, the western half of Room j was removed by robbers' trench Debris **29017** of Field Phase 2 (IVNE.29 north section). It is unclear whether the paving pattern exposed in the 1994 season only existed to the north of the southern entrance. A heavy layer of Stratum IB destruction debris containing burnt mudbrick detritus and restorable vessels, Debris **13004** (IVNE.13 north, south, east, and west sections), was found on top of stone floor Surfaces **29015** and **29016** of Room j. Almost all of the complete vessels, as well as the fragments, were of a single type—the 7th century ridged-rim holemouth jar.

Thresholds **45010** and **46011** in the southeastern corner of open area Room j were covered in some places with chalk plaster, 0.30 m thick. It appears that some time after the construction of *Temple Complex 650*, a water drainage problem occurred, and pit Sump **45015** (Photo 2.3.1:5) was cut into plaster Surface **45011/12** (Photo 2.3.1:8) laid in a north–south line. In the southeastern corner of Room j, in three areas in front of the eastern portico, floor Surfaces **46011**, **47012**

11. *Kition VI/I*: 60, 107, Fig. 26.

12. Gitin 2010: 231–32.

13. Chapter 4B: Table 4B.1 presents quantification data for the vessels found in the Courtyard.

(Photos 2.8, 2.15), and **48032** were also covered with white plaster.

As elsewhere in the *Courtyard*, the most prominent pottery vessel was the ridged-rim holemouth jar. Another unique phenomenon found within the destruction debris was a pile of ashlar stones in the southeastern corner, ashlar Tumble **46006**. These may represent part of the superstructure of the building, possibly from the second storey.

On the west face of the portico in open area Room j opposite Room g3, Stratum IB destruction Debris **45007** and **45009** covered Surface **45011/12** (Photo 2.3.1:8) (IVNE.45 north and west sections), and opposite Room g2, Debris **46002** and Basin **46009** covered plaster Surface **46014** (IVNE.46 north, south, and west sections). Also, opposite Room g1, Stratum IB destruction Debris **47005** and **47009** covered Surface **47012** (IVNE.47 north, south, and west sections), and opposite Room h, Debris **48026** covered Surface **48032** (IVNE.48 north, south, and west sections).

Entrance Room a (NE)

Room a on the south face of *Temple Complex 650* served as the forecourt for open area Room j. Large stone Threshold **11003**, which opened up into the long entrance Room a, was composed of two limestone blocks of ca. 4.5×0.71 m with a door socket cut into it on either end (Photos 2.7:1, 2.11).¹⁴ Architectural features of entrance Room a were preserved only in its eastern half, as its western half was disturbed by later quarrying activity in Area **NW.12**. Entrance Room a was flanked on the east by Wall **12003**, which also served as an interior wall separating the entrance from Rooms d and e. The preserved 6.0×8.8 m floor of entrance Room a had at its center patches of limestone plaster Surface **12010/13006** laid on a bed of cobble Stones **12013** with a gravel foundation (Photos 2.7:2, 2.11). Large Flagstones **12009** (Photo 2.7:3) were laid around its perimeter, abutting Wall **12003** (Photo 2.7:4). As the plaster surface was not preserved over all the cobbles, it is possible that in its original use, the finished plaster surface covered only the central area of entrance Room a, and the cobbles were exposed like the flagstones around the perimeter. The plaster surface

14. Threshold 11003 was excavated as part of Field IV Lower in 1994 (see NE.11003 in *Ekron 9/3A*).

extended north up to the paving stones that served as a threshold for open area Room j.

The modern kibbutz Trench **12006** of Field Phase 2 cut through entrance Room a, destroying the architectural relationship between it and the southeast unit. For example, the northern extent of Wall **12003** could not be identified (IVNE.12 east section). Therefore, it is not possible to establish whether Rooms e and f opened into entrance Room a. It appears, however, that Room f might have done so, as a row of Flagstones **13014** (Photo 2.7:11) within surface Cobbles **13010** (Photo 2.7:12) and **13015** separated Rooms a and f. This may have served as a threshold with cobble Surface **13010** to the west in entrance Room a (Photo 2.7:12), and cobble surface Threshold **13015** in Room f. It is also possible that this flagstone surface was part of the perimeter stones in entrance Room a.

Eastern portico Rooms g1–h (NE)

The portico on the eastern perimeter of open area Room j of the *Courtyard* is formed by the line of the exterior eastern wall of *Temple Complex 650* composed in the south of the remains of Wall **61014** (Photos 2.3.1:2, 2.12) and in the north Wall **48027** (Photo 2.55). Its western face is composed of a parallel line of pillars and thresholds extending from Threshold **45010** in the south to Threshold **48030** in the north (Photo 2.9) and enclosed on the south by east–west Wall **61007** (Photos 2.3.1:3, 2.12). The portico is sub-divided into four rooms. The southernmost, Room g3, ca. 4.8×2.6 m, was a corner room that contained pillar Base **45016** in its southwestern corner, from which Threshold **45010** extended northward on its west face and Wall **61007** abutted its east face, with Wall **61014** comprising its eastern side (Photos 2.3.1:2, 2.12). Room g3 contained mudbrick Platform **61006** built up against the western side of exterior Wall **61014** and the northern side of Wall **61007** (Photos 2.3.1:3, 2.12). It is 2.0 m wide, with 2.0 m of its length excavated. Threshold **45010**, composed of soft chalk blocks, was built up to its west face. On top of Platform **61006**, three rectangular blocks made of soft chalk stones form the remnants of a step. Several of these blocks were found in Debris **45009** and **46004** just to the west of the structure. Mudbrick Platform **61006** was built around central pillar Base **61009** (IVNE.61 north section). The distance from the top of Threshold **45010** to the preserved height of

the platform is 1.5 m. Based on the relationship of the architectural components, it appears that mudbrick Platform **61006** was the remnant of a stairway leading to a second storey from the southeastern corner of the *Courtyard*. The use of chalk blocks as stairs are known from other Stratum IB buildings, e.g., Chalk Steps **47014** in Room h (Photos 2.13–2.15).

Room g2 to the north is a slight longer room of ca. 5.0 m. Its west face is comprised of pillar Base **45018**, Threshold **46010**, Pillar **46003** (Photo 2.8), and Threshold **46007**. Tumbled Stones **46006** represent part of the fallen superstructure. Both thresholds were constructed of hewn square and rectangular-shaped blocks, and each contained at least three of these. The line of the thresholds and pillars under the roofed portico was uneven due to the variation in stone sizes. White plaster Surface **46011**, preserved only in patches, ran up to the east face of Thresholds **46007** and **46010**.

Room g1 immediately to the north was a small area of ca. 3.0×3.0 m with a well-packed solid pebble base Surface **47016** (Photos 2.8, 2.14–2.15), extending southward from circular Pillar **47019** (Photo 2.8) to Steps **47014** and to Wall **47017** in the north (Photos 2.13–2.15). Threshold **47010** was constructed of a single large ashlar block with evidence of wear on its west face (Photos 2.8, 2.15). Room g1 could have been an eastern entrance to *Courtyard* Room j from Street cc.¹⁵ It is unique because the thresholds and surfacing are different from those of other areas of the portico and because it has other special components. It may have served as a passage for pack animals carrying holemouth storage jars loaded with olives or olive oil, and the basins provided drinking water for the pack animals.¹⁶

Room h, north of Room g1, is the largest of the eastern portico rooms at ca. 8.0×3.0 m. It extended northward from Steps **47017** and Wall **47014** on its south face with pillar Base **47006** (Photos 2.13–2.15), Threshold **47011**, Pillar **48017**, Basin **48019**, Threshold **48029**, Pillar **48018**, and Threshold **48030** on its west face (Photos 2.9, 2.15). Installation **47008**, consisting

of three mudbrick basins against the southern face of Steps **47014** and Wall **47017**, is a stepped structure constructed of rectangular hewn chalk stones with three courses preserved (IVNE.47 east section) (Photos 2.13–2.15). The preserved floor of Room h Surface **47018** ran up to the east face of Threshold **47011** (Photo 2.15) (IVNE.47 north section), and plaster Surface **48031** ran up to the east face of Thresholds **48029** and **48030** (Photo 2.9). The clumps of roof plaster in Debris **48025** found on Surface **48031** (Photo 2.16) together with Steps **47014** indicate that at least portico Room h was roofed (Photos 2.13–2.15).¹⁷

The eastern perimeter of the portico comprised of Rooms g1–h can be plotted along a line drawn from Wall **61014** in the south to Wall **48027** in the north (Photo 2.55). Wall **61014** was composed of well-hewn ashlar stones, one with a carved circular boss, Monolith **61008** (Photo 2.12). Although this wall line was robbed out in Area **NE.62** by Pit **62006** (IVNE.62 south and west sections) and in Area **NE.63** by Trench **63012** (IVNE.63 south and west sections), it also formed most of the western perimeter of Street cc.

The Stratum IB destruction debris that covered all of the portico rooms contained a large number of holemouth jars. These included destruction Debris **61002** covering Room g3 (IVNE.61 north section), Debris **62003** covering Room g2 (IVNE.62 north, south, east, and west sections), Debris **47015**, **48025** (Photo 2.17), and Debris **47013** (Photo 2.13) covering Room g1 (IVNE.47 north, south, and east sections), and Debris **48026** covering Room h.¹⁸

Street cc (NE)

Street cc, consisting of, from south to north, Surfaces **61012** (Photo 2.12), **62010**, and **63011** (Photo 2.18), ran up to the east face of the portico and contained a large quantity of pebbles and water-worn pottery.¹⁹ It was exposed for over 20 m, 75% of it having been robbed out or cut by modern kibbutz Trench **61003**, **61004** (IVNE.61 north, south, east, west sections), and

15. Trench NE.63012 of Field Phase 4a, however, cut Street cc NE.63011 east of Temple Complex 650.

16. Multiple examples of holemouth jars were found in destruction Debris 47002, 47005, 48024, 48025, and 48026 and Topsoil 47001 (Figs. 4A.11:1, 3, 5, 15; 4A.12:3, 5, 7–8, 10–12).

17. Two partially pierced stones were also found on Surface 48031.

18. Chapter 4B: Table 4B.3 presents quantification data on the vessels from Rooms g1–g3 and h.

19. Chapter 4B: Tables 4B.1–4B.2 present quantification data on vessels from Street cc.

63012 (IVNE.63 south and west sections). The area of the street contained stone wall Collapse **63008** and **63010**, mostly consisting of ashlar that originally formed part of the portico structure (Photo 2.18). In the south, roughly hewn rectangular stones ca. 15 cm above street level formed stepped Curb **61013** built against the eastern face of Wall **61014** (Photos 2.3.1:2–3, 2.12). The western wall line of Street cc continued south along the eastern Wall **60006** of Room e (Photos 2.3.1:9, 2.19). The southern extension of the Street cc wall line consisted of Walls **76006** and **76003** (Photo 2.20) and Surface **60008** (Photo 2.19). Walls **76003** and **76006** represent the western walls of a small room in which Wall **76004** cornered with Wall **76006**; the opening between Walls **76006** and **76003** formed a 1.5 m entrance (Photo 2.20). The room was probably contemporary with Stratum IB and represents the eastern line of buildings on the street.

The Stratum IB destruction that covered Street cc consisted of Debris **61005** and **61010** over Street cc **61012** (IVNE.61 north and east sections), Debris **62003** and **63007** over Street cc **62010**, and Debris **63006** and **63007** over Street cc **63011** (Photo 2.18) (IVNE.63 north, south, and east sections). The same Stratum IB destruction composed of Debris **76007** lay over the area between Walls **76003** (IVNE.76 south section) and **60006**, and Debris **76005** extended into the small room by Walls **76003**, **76004**, and **76006** (Photo 2.20). These debris layers contained a large quantity of restorable ridged-rim holemouth jars as did Debris **76002** (Photos 2.20–2.21), which covered the unexcavated street between Walls **76003** and **76006**. The southern part of excavated Street cc **60008** (Photos 2.19–2.20) was covered by Debris **60005** (IVNE.60 north and east sections). Debris **76002** (IVNE.76 north, south and east sections) more than 60 buckets of pottery, most of which contained ridged-rim holemouth jars (Photos 2.20–2.21).²⁰

Southern portico Room f (NE)

The southern portico, Room f, is part of the covered area that opened into *Courtyard* Room j to the north

and southern entrance Room a to the west. The northern side was composed, from east to west, of Pillars **45005** and **29006**, Threshold **29010** (Photo 2.7:17), pillar Base **29005**, Flagstones **29009** (Photos 2.5, 2.7:19), and Pillar **13009**. The pillars were square-shaped hewn limestones of average dimensions of 0.80×0.80 m. The threshold consisted of three rectangular flagstones of average dimensions of 0.50×0.35 m. Next to the western side of Pillar **45005** was circular Basin **45004** (Photo 2.3.1:6–7) hewn out of a single piece of limestone, with an outer circumference of 1.1 m, wall thickness of 0.15 m, and depth of 0.82 m (Photo 2.6). At the bottom of the basin was a recessed area in the shape of a figure eight, probably a shallow sump. The basin could have served as a water storage container in the southeastern corner of *Courtyard* Room j. Given that several bones of sheep/goat were found inside, however, it may have been some type of cooking installation. Found on top were several fragments of a lid (largest fragment 0.70×0.60 m). Pillar **29006** was built on pillar Base **29011** (IVNE.29 east section), which was slightly south of pillar Base **29012** (IVNE.29 east section), and Pillar **29005** (Photo 2.7:18) was set on pillar Base **29013** (Photo 2.5). The southern perimeter of Room f from east to west is comprised of Wall **60007** (Photo 2.3.1:10), Threshold **60010** (Photo 2.19), and Walls **44006** (Photo 2.22) and **28007** (Photo 2.7:9). Its eastern perimeter was robbed out and its western perimeter is represented by Flagstones **13014** (Photo 2.7:11). Threshold **60010** (Photo 2.19) provides access to Room e to the south, and Stones **13014** and Cobbles **13010** (Photo 2.7:11–12) provide access to entrance Room a. The floors of Room f are well-preserved plaster Surfaces **45017** (Photo 2.3.1:4) and **29014** (2.7:10). The latter ran up to the southern face of Threshold **29010** and Pillars **29005** (Photo 2.7:18) and **29006** (IVNE.29 east section) (Photo 2.5). Surface **29014** (Photo 2.7:10) was covered with collapsed mud brick roof Debris **29002** (IVNE.29 south, east, and west sections) in the western part of Room f. Room f contained three-sided box-shaped mudbrick Installation **29004** built of well-fired 0.85×0.65 m slabs of mudbrick with a 0.15 m thick wall, as well as a number of holemouth jars. In contrast to this part of Room f and especially in the eastern portico that contained a large number of holemouth jars, Room f Surface **45017** (Photo 2.3.1:4) covered by Debris **45013** (IVNE.45 south and west sections) lacked examples

20. Holemouth jars were found in destruction Debris 76002 (Fig. 4.A.11:10–13) and in related destruction Debris 60005 and 63006 extending into Street cc (Fig. 4.A.11: 2, 14).

these vessels. Surfaces **29015** and **29016** in the south-eastern corner of open area Room j ran up to the north perimeter of Room f, Flagstones **29009** (Photo 2.7:19), Pillar **29006** (IVNE.29 east section), and Threshold **29010** (Photos 2.5, 2.7:17). They were covered with Stratum IB destruction Debris **29008** (IVNE.29 north and east sections), which, like the debris that covered the surfaces in Room j opposite the rooms of the eastern portico, contained a large number of holemouth jars. In general, the rooms on the eastern side of the *Courtyard* contained evidence of the most severe conflagration, as the mudbrick collapse was preserved to a height of over 1.6 m.

Rooms e, d1, and d2 (NE)

Room e, immediately to the south of Room f, had at its northern perimeter the southern wall line of Room f. Its southern perimeter from east to west was composed of Wall **60003**, Threshold **60009**, and Walls **44005** (Photos 2.3.1:12–13, 2.19, 2.22) and **28005** (Photo 2.7:7), its eastern perimeter was composed of Wall **60006** (Photos 2.3.1:9, 2.19), and its western perimeter of Wall **12003** (Photo 2.7:4). Access to Room d1 to the south was through Threshold **60009** (Photos 2.3.1:12, 2.19). The floors of Room e were composed of Surface **44009** that ran up to the north face of Wall **44005** (Photos 2.3.1:13) (IVNE.44 east section)—on which Installation **44008** (Photos 2.3.1:14, 2.22) was built—and Surface **28009** and Cobbles **28010** that lay between Walls **28005** on the south, **28007** on the north (IVNE.28 east and west sections), and **12003** (Photo 2.7:3) on the east. Wall **28005** had a stone socle and the remnant of a mudbrick superstructure (Photo 2.7:7). Some of the stones were rectangular in shape and were laid in a header-and-stretcher construction. Of all the Stratum I structures in Field IV Lower and Upper, this type of ashlar construction technique is found only in *Temple Complex 650* and is reminiscent of Phoenician architecture.²¹ It is another example of the Phoenician impact on the material culture of Ekron in the late 7th century. The best example is the *Sanctuary* in *Temple*

Complex 650, which, as stated above, reflects 8th/7th century Phoenician Astarte Temple 1 at Kition.²²

Stratum IB destruction Debris **28006**—which contained bowls,²³ burnt sheep/goat bones, and a spearhead (Obj. No. 5876)—covered Surfaces **28009** and **28010** (Photo 2.7:8) (IVNE.28 east and west sections). These loci lacked the holemouth jars that were present in large numbers in the portico rooms and its adjacent street closer to open area Room j, which also contained a large assemblage of holemouth jars.

Room d1 to the east of Wall/Drain **27010** was unexcavated. In Room d2 immediately to the west, Areas **NE.11** and **NE.27** were initially partially excavated in the 1992 season in Field IV Lower. Room d2 was 2.5 m wide (N–S) and its excavated length was 7.5 m. The room was formed in the north by the southern wall line of Room e; its southern perimeter was composed of Walls **27006** and **11007**; and its eastern perimeter formed by Stones **12009** (Photo 2.7:2). The floor of this room, Surface **27007** (Photo 2.7:6) and Cobbles **28015**, ran up to the north face of Wall **27006** (Photo 2.7:5).²⁴

Room d2 contained a drainage system that also served Room e to the north. Drain **28017** was built into Wall **28005** (Photo 2.7:7) at its western end and led into pebble Surface **28014**. The drain was 0.22 m above the surface level of Room d, in the southern half of which cobble Surface **28015** ran up to flagstone perimeter Surface **12009** of entrance Room a (Photo 2.7:2). In the northern half of Room d, pebble Surface **28014** served as the runoff for Drain **28017**. The runoff pebble surface was 0.10 m below the cobble surface of the room. The drainage system in Room d ran from west to east, and within it, rectangular Step **28016**

21. For header-and-stretcher construction in Field INE, see Gitin 1989: 25–26; for a discussion on Phoenician header-and-stretcher construction in general, see Sharon 1987: 37.

22. See Gitin 2012: 241–43 for a response to Kamlah's claims that the Temple Complex 650 Sanctuary had an earlier pre-Phoenician source, such as the Level V pillared building at Beth-Shean dated to the 11th–10th centuries, and that there are similarities between the Ekron Sanctuary and the building style of contemporary private houses and public buildings with pillared halls in Iron Age Palestine. See Gitin 2012: n. 76 for Nigro's claim that the Temple Complex 650 Sanctuary is related to the classic Iron Age Levantine Four-Room house (Nigro 2009: 255–56).

23. For example, Fig. 4A.2:15.

24. Area NE.27 is published in the Field IV Lower database (*Ekron 9/3A*).

(0.70×0.65 m) abutted Wall **28005** (Photo 2.7:7). One notable object, an iron arrowhead (Obj. No. 6272), was found on Surface **28015**.

Temple Complex 650 Western Unit

The western part of *Temple Complex 650* is demarcated in Areas **NW.27**, **NW.91**, **NW.92**, **NW.109**, and **NW.111** by its southern east–west exterior Walls **27013** and **27018** and its western north–south Walls **91006** (ephemeral), **92005**, **109005**, **111002**, and **111003** (Photos 2.23/24–2.25). Wall **VSW.84004** cornered at the northeastern end of the building with Walls **VSW.84002** and **VSW.72001**, which extended for a length of 10 m. The exterior wall was 38 m in length, although ca. 19 m of it had been robbed out or pitted by Robber Trench **92008** (IVNW.92 south section) and Pit **110007**. Segments of the western exterior wall were constructed of two courses of chinking stones of various sizes. The western face was composed of well-hewn ashlar masonry, and in Areas **110** and **111**, a foundation course visible through the street surface may have served as a curb. Parallel to the western exterior wall is north–south Street dd with Surface **109004** running up to the west face of exterior Wall **109005** (IVNW109 north and east sections) (Photos 2.44–2.44.1) and surface **110006** running up to the western face of exterior Wall **110002** (IVNW.11 south and west sections) (Photo 2.25).

Entrance Room c (NW)

The southern entrance to *Temple Complex 650*, Room c (the western extension of NE Room a), led north into the unexcavated western part of the *Courtyard*. Wall **11004** extended north from the western part of Threshold **NE.11003** (Photos 2.7:1, 2.11) to form the western wall frame of the entrance to NE Room a. Stones **12008**, parallel to Stones **NE.12009**, may be the remains of the western side of the entrance to Room a. Surfaces **12007** (Photo 2.7:6) and **12009** (Photo 2.7:2), the floor of Room c, were robbed out by Trench **12004** (IVNW.2 east and west sections). In the northwestern corner of entrance Room c, north–south Walls **12011** and **13007** formed the western and eastern sides of a small room enclosed on the north by Wall **13006**. A small, narrow adjacent room was formed on the east by Wall **12011** and on the west by Wall **28005** (the eastern

wall of Room k of the *Throne Room*) and was closed off in the north by Wall **29009**.

The Throne Room

The *Throne Room* consists of a series of four long, narrow, rectangular-shaped rooms—NW Rooms b, k, l, and m—extending from south to north (Photo 2.30).²⁵ Located between the eastern and western units of *Temple Complex 650*, it served as a reception hall with entrances to the *Courtyard* and the *Sanctuary* (Photo 2.2). The excavated ca. 11 m long eastern wall line composed of Walls **28005** and **29002** varied from 1.0–2.0 m in width. The excavated ca. 20 m long western wall line composed of Walls **44003**, **45002**, and **46004**, Threshold **29016**, and Wall **47002** (Photos 2.26–2.29, 2.31) was 1.5 m in width. The northern segments of these walls were partly robbed out.

Unexcavated Room b at the southern end of the *Throne Room* was formed by the remains of north–south Wall **28002** on the east and by Wall **43016** on the west; it was closed off on the north by east–west wall **44011** that separated it from Room k.

Room k immediately to the north was formed on the east by Walls **28005** and **29002**. Wall **29002** (Photo 2.1) was composed of two rows, 2.5 m long and 1.4 m wide. Wall **28005** consisted of three rows, 5.0 m long and 2.2 m wide, of which 1.7 m were removed by Trench **28002** (IVNW.28 east and west sections). Between them was ovoid hole Installation **29010** (IVNW.29 south section). On the west are Walls **44003** and **45002**. The room was divided into two areas with Mudbrick Platform **44006** comprising the southern half. Leading up to its northern face, chalkstone Steps **29016** (Photos 2.1, 2.31) were built on top of a sleeper wall, Threshold **29014/45009**, constructed of two rows 5.9 m long and 1.2 m wide. The wall was incorporated into the first row of chalkstone Steps **29016** (IVNW.45 east section) leading up to mudbrick Platform **44006** (Photo 2.1). Cobble Surface **28008** ran up to the east face of Platform **44006** and the west face of Wall **28005** (IVNW.28 north section). The northern half of Room k was composed of Surface **29012** west of Wall **29009**, and its northern end is marked by Buttress

25. Chapter 4B: Table 4B.1 presents the pottery quantification data.

45005 (1.0×1.8 m) built up against the east face of Wall **45002** (Photo 2.32).

Destruction debris covering Room k included Debris **44004** in the area between Wall **44003** and Platform **44006** (IVNW.44 south subsidiary section) and Debris **28004** on cobble Surface **28008** (IVNW.28 north section) to the east of Platform **44006**. Both debris loci contained a large quantity of 7th century ceramic forms.²⁶ Debris **29008** covering Surface **29012** and Steps **29016** (IVNW.29 west section) and Debris **45003** covering plaster Surface **45010** (IVNW.45 east section) that ran up to the northern face of Threshold **45009** also contained a large amount of restorable 7th century pottery, mostly bowls and small closed vessels.²⁷

Special finds and objects from Room k were unique to this part of *Temple Complex 650*: Assyrian-type goblets and bowls, votive juglets, and mother-of-pearl fragments in Debris **NE.16006**; an Egyptian Canopic Jar lid made of limestone (Obj. Nos. 5516 and 5964),²⁸ a metal bead (Obj. No. 5711), iron weapon fragments (Obj. No. 5793), and silver bracelets (Obj. Nos. 5454, 5508)²⁹ in destruction Debris **NW.28004**; cosmetic palette (Obj. No. 6385) in Debris **NW.29008**; iron spearhead (Obj. No. 6350) in Wall **NW.44003**; figurine (Obj. No. 6159)³⁰ and figurine fragments (Obj. No. 6282) in destruction Debris **NW.44004**; figurine fragments (Obj. No. 5965) and gold foil (Obj. No. 6006) in Debris **NW.45003**; and a faience fragment in destruction Debris **NW.93003**.

Room l, directly north of Room k, served as the connection between the *Courtyard* on the east and the

Sanctuary on the west.³¹ The floor was composed of Surface **45010** that continued north from Room k and plaster Surface **46014** that ran up to the east face of Wall **46004** (IVNW.46 south section) (Photos 2.26, 2.32). It also contained Threshold **46005** at the entrance to *Sanctuary* Room u composed of two massive hewn boulders forming three steps of 4.0×1.0 m (Photos 2.26, 2.28). Roughly hewn stone Capital **46016**, T-shaped and 1.0×6.0×0.5 m in size, lay on Surface **46014** opposite Threshold **46005** (Photos 2.32–2.33). The capital may have been associated with a column within the entranceway between the *Sanctuary* and the *Courtyard*. Immediately south of the capital, also on Surface **46014**, was part of a burnt carved elephant tusk with the depiction of an Egyptian royal personage (Obj. No. 6240) (Photo 2.26). The tusk, preserved in six pieces, was ca. 0.40 m in length. On one side is a large male figure with a cartouche of Merneptah dating to the 13th century and on the other is an Egyptian princess. This is one of a group of 10 Egyptian curated ivory objects found in *Temple Complex 650*, the corpus from which also includes 14 in the Iron II South Syria-Samaria style, 10 in the Levant/Ugarit-style, and two in the Mycenaean style.³² In addition, two fragments of a handmade slab originally applied to the back of a molded Persian period figurine (Obj. No. 6283) were found in Roman-Byzantine Pit **46013** that cut destruction Debris **46002** and Surface **46014**.³³

Unexcavated Room m lay directly north of Threshold **46005** in Room l. It was closed at its northern end by an east-west line running from the northeastern corner of *Temple Complex 650*, composed of northern Wall **111002** and eastern Walls **111007**, **95009**, and **63007**.

The Sanctuary

Rooms o–x (NW)

The *Sanctuary*—the main architectural unit of the western half of *Temple Complex 650*—had four

26. Among the pottery from Debris 28004 were bowls (Figs. 4A.1:21, 29; 4A.3:8), a stand (Fig. 4A.15:1), and a votive juglet (Fig. 4A.15:1); that from Debris 44004 included bowls (Figs. 4A.1:35; 4A.2:10, 27; 4A.3:10), a scoop (Fig. 4A.4:5), a krater (Fig. 4A.5:1), a storage jar (Fig. 4A.10:5), a jug (Fig. 4A.13:7), an amphoriskos (Fig. 4A.13:14), a juglet (Fig. 4A.14:13), a stand (Fig. 4A.15:6), and a votive juglet (Fig. 4A.16:3).

27. Vessels from Debris 29008 and 45003 included bowls (Fig. 4A.3:7, 15), storage jars (Figs. 4A.9:6, 12; 4A.10:4), and a juglet (Fig. 4A.14:19).

28. Chapter 12: Cat. No. 12.1.

29. Chapter 9: Table 9.2:4 (Obj. No. 5454).

30. Chapter 6: Cat. No. 6.5.

31. The relationship between Room l and the open area Room j of the *Courtyard* is unclear as most of this area was not excavated.

32. Chapter 11: n. 6, Color Figs. 11.1–11.2.

33. Chapter 8: Cat. No. 8.18.

distinct areas: columned Hall u, Cella t, back Rooms v and w, and side Rooms o–s (the southern unit) and aa, bb, x–z (the northern unit). The side rooms were service rooms for columned Hall u and the back rooms for Cella t (Photo 2.30).³⁴

Columned Hall u

Columned Hall u (17×7 m), the central unit of the *Sanctuary*, is formed by Wall **63005**/Cobbles **63010** and Wall **79003** on the north, Walls **61002** and **77004** on the south, and Wall **94002** on the west (Photo 2.44).³⁵ The central floor of Hall u was not well preserved. It appears that most of the surface was removed in antiquity, leaving only the remnants of construction Surface **62007** at the bottom of column Bases **62003** and **62004** (IVNW.62 north section) (Photos 2.34–2.34.1). At its eastern end, however, remnants of cobbled Surface **46012**—which ran up to the west face of monumental stepped-stone Threshold **46005**—were found around Basin **46009** (IVNW.46 west section) and along Wall **46004** (Photo 2.28). Also, most of the surface in front of (i.e., to the west of) monumental stepped-stone Threshold **46005** was removed by Pit **46008** cut into Debris **46007**. At the western end of Hall u, only patchy Surface **78009** opposite the east face of Threshold **78008** was in evidence (Photo 2.35). Most importantly, at the western end of the *Sanctuary*, a number of complete vessels were found along the north face of the southern wall in Debris **77005**, providing additional evidence for the original floor level of Hall u.

The main architectural elements in columned Hall u are the two parallel rows of four large stone column bases each. The distance between the column bases is 2.0 m. The northern row is 2.0 m from the northern wall and the southern row is 1.5 m from the southern wall. Five of the column bases—Bases **62002**, **62003**, **62004**, **78004**, and **78007**—are mushroom-shaped, 1.0 m in diameter at the center, and have an outer dressed edge, 0.10–0.20 m in width (Photos 2.34–2.35). The other three—column Bases **62005**, **78005**, and

78006—are roughly hewn limestone blocks with rounded edges of average dimensions of 1.0×0.8 m (Photos 2.34, 2.35).

Mushroom-shaped column bases are attested in Iron I buildings in Field III³⁶ and Field IV Lower,³⁷ where they are also reused in the Iron II.³⁸ The destroyed remnants of the monumental architecture of Stratum IV were most likely still exposed when the lower city was resettled in Stratum I. Some of the stones of the earlier buildings, like the column bases, were mined and incorporated into the building of the new occupation phase.³⁹ Thus, the five mushroom-shaped column bases, which are in secondary use in *Temple Complex 650*, can be considered part of the local Philistine architectural tradition, more closely connected to the use of columns in the Aegean world than that of the pillars or piers common in the Israelite tradition.⁴⁰ It is assumed for the purpose of structural continuity that the three non-mushroom-shaped bases also supported columns.

The entrance to columned Hall u was at its western end through monumental stepped-stone Threshold **46005**, which, except for the absence of door sockets, is like Threshold **NE.11003** (Photo 2.11) at the main

34. Chapter 4B: Table 4B.1 presents quantification data on the pottery from the Sanctuary.

35. Columned Hall u of the Sanctuary is referred to as pillared in the locus list in Appendix A in *Ekron 10/2* based on an earlier understanding of this architectural feature.

36. For example, mushroom-shaped Base 7079 in Field IIINE in Building 233 (*Ekron 12/1*).

37. For example, NW.24066 in Iron I Stratum VB–C Building 351 Room a and NW.42049B in Stratum VB–C Building 350 Room e (Gitin, Garfinkel, and Dothan 2016: 14–15, 23, respectively).

38. For example, in Stratum IB/C Temple Auxiliary Building 651, Base NW.9063 was reused as an architectural feature in Room d (Gitin, Garfinkel, and Dothan 2017: 12), and in Room a, Base NW.27032 was reused in the construction of socle NW.27004 (*Ekron 9/3A*: 465 and 456, respectively) and mushroom Base NW.42012 was reused as an architectural feature (Gitin, Garfinkel, and Dothan 2017: 10).

39. For an exposed example of a mushroom-shaped column base, see Gitin 2012: 243, Fig. 14; 2018: 86*–87*, Fig. 8.

40. The term column is used for Hall u, as opposed to pillar used elsewhere in *Temple Complex 650*, because a mushroom-shaped base was designed to support a round column (Hitchcock 2008: 39, n. 113). Similarly, a column rather than a pillar would serve as the support for a capital, such as stone Capital NW.46005, which was found on Surface NW.46014 opposite Threshold NW.46005 at the entrance to the Sanctuary.

entrance to *Temple Complex 650*. The excavated dimensions of Threshold **46005** are 4.0×1.0 m; its actual length is unknown, as the northern end continues into an unexcavated balk. L-shaped in section, it was composed of three rows of limestones, the upper row extending down to a step with a channel (possibly a drain) between it and the lower row. The upper row consists of a large monolith (2.75×0.60 m) and the center is composed of two smaller ashlar (0.80×0.60 m); the lower row was unexcavated. Immediately inside columned Hall u are two large stone basins: Basin **46009** in the southern corner formed by Walls **45002** and **46004** (IVNW.46 south section) (Photo 2.28, 2.32) and Basin **47005** in the northern corner formed by Walls **47002** and **63005** (IVNW.63 south section) (Photo 2.27). The basins are oval in shape, with a diameter ranging from 1.4–1.6 m. They were hewn out of a single limestone block and have a wall thickness of 0.08 m. Each has a sump ca. 0.25 m in depth (IVNW.46 south section). The basins may have been used for water ablutions.

Although the area on both sides of Threshold **46005** was heavily pitted out (in Field Phase 2), several Stratum I features are discernible, and a number of important finds were found *in situ*. Inside the entrance, sealed under a fallen stone from Wall **46004**, was a stone block that seemed also to have fallen from the wall (Obj. No. 6162) (Photo 2.29). The rectangular-shaped block (0.50×0.30×0.13 m) was incised with a rosette resembling the symbol of the Neo-Assyrian goddess Ishtar. The only loci in columned Hall u that contained a significant number of restorable vessels were Basin **46009** and Debris **77005**. Among the important objects were lithic cubed game pieces (Obj. Nos. 6635, 6912).

Cella t

Cella t at the western end of columned Hall u was formed on the west by back Wall **94002** (6.5×1.5 m), constructed in the header-and-stretcher technique, with two rows of two courses excavated (Photo 2.44). On the east is raised stone Threshold **78008** with column Bases **78004** and **78007** at its southern and northern ends, respectively (Photo 2.36). The floor of Cella t (7.0×2.0 m) was composed of Surface **94008** made of flagstones and beaten earth and Surface **94012** of cobble-to-boulder size flagstones (Photo 2.36). Surface

94008 ran up to the east face of Wall **94002** (Photo 2.44) and Thresholds **94011** and **93014**, and Flagstones **94012** ran up to the west face of Threshold **78008** (Photo 2.36). Surface **94008** (IVNW.94 north, south, and east sections) and Surface **94012** were covered by destruction Debris **94004**, which covered the floor of Cella t. Within destruction Debris **94004**, the monumental Ekron royal dedicatory inscription (Obj. No. 7310) was found upside-down ca. 20 cm from and facing Wall **94002** (Photos 2.36, 2.37, 2.37.1, 2.44). The inscription was incised on a rectangular limestone block (60×39×26 cm, weighing ca. 100 kg) like those used in the construction of other Iron II monumental buildings at Ekron. The front, top and two sides are smoothly finished; the roughly finished back and bottom are partially broken. The findspot, shape, size, and condition suggest that it had originally been part of the western wall of Cella t. The inscription's findspot on Surface **94008**/Flagstones **94012** clearly refutes Fantalkin's claim that it "was actually deposited beneath the Cella's stone pavement because cultic rules may have been violated when the stone was being inscribed."⁴¹ Fantalkin has also raised a number of provocative questions relating to the inscription, including the reading of the name of the Ekron goddess and its origin,⁴² all of which Schäfer-Lichtenberger convincingly counters in Chapter 3.

The inscription reads: "The temple which he built, ʔyš (Achish, Ikausu) son of Padi, son of Ysd, son of Ada, son of Yaʔir, ruler of Ekron, for Ptgyh his lady. May she bless him, and protect him and prolong his days, and bless his land."⁴³ It is the only such inscription found *in situ* in a securely defined archaeological context within a datable destruction level, and as such, it has far reaching implications for understanding the history of Ekron, Philistia, and its neighboring states. First and foremost, the inscription proves the identification of Tel Miqne as Ekron of the Philistines. It also strengthens the identification of Philistine Ekron with ʔamqar(r)ūna, mentioned in the Neo-Assyrian texts as an Assyrian vassal state in the 7th century BCE, when the Bible is relatively silent on Assyria's domination of Philistia and Judah. Chronologically, the list of the rulers of Ekron from Yaʔir to Ikausu suggests a dynastic

41. Fantalkin 2017: 101, n. 7; Gitin in press.

42. Fantalkin 2017: 97–115.

43. Gitin, Dothan, and Naveh 1997: 9–13.

period that most probably lasted from the 8th through most of the first half of the 7th century.

The inscription also provides a basis for establishing the *terminus post quem* of *Temple Complex 650*. The date must be related to the reign of Ikausu, king of Ekron, who built the sanctuary of *Temple Complex 650*.⁴⁴ While it is not known when Ikausu succeeded Padi, his father, to the throne, the last time Padi is documented in the Assyrian Annals is in a text dated to 699 BCE.⁴⁵ As for Ikausu, he is mentioned in the Annals of Esarhaddon dated to 673 BCE⁴⁶ and in the Annals of Ashurbanipal of 667 BCE.⁴⁷ Thus, Ikausu could have succeeded his father any time after 699 BCE and ruled until sometime after 667 BCE, the last time he is mentioned in the Assyrian Annals. However, as the earliest date for Ikausu is 673 BCE, *Temple Complex 650*—an integral part of the ca. 85 acre Stratum IC city with its well-designed town plan built over a period of time—had to have been constructed a number of years before 673 BCE, and thus, in the first quarter of the 7th century.⁴⁸

Further support for this dating comes from Esarhaddon's Succession Treaty of 672 BCE excavated at Tell Tayinat.⁴⁹ It includes a curse invoking Šarrat-Ekron, who, according to Lauinger, "should be identified with Ptgyh, the Lady of Ekron known from the Ekron inscription."⁵⁰ If the goddess of the sanctuary of *Temple Complex 650* was already so well known in 672 BCE as to be referred to in a royal Assyrian text, the Stratum IC temple structure must already have existed in the first quarter of the 7th century.

In addition to the chronological and historical implications of the inscription, the cultic information therein and specific affinities to Phoenician—together with its architectural context and associated material culture finds—significantly add to our knowledge of Philistine religious practice, and offer new possibilities for analyzing the impact of the Neo-Assyrian Empire and the period of the *pax Assyriaca* on the Levant.

Special finds associated with the inscription included a bronze box (Obj. No. 7134) from destruction Debris **94006** and a bronze scepter (Obj. No. 7532),⁵¹ an ivory lotus bud with a Ramses VIII cartouche (Obj. No. 7568),⁵² and a torso of a Phoenician-type ceramic bell-shaped figurine (Obj. No. 7309) (Photo 2.37.1) from destruction Debris **94004**; its head (Obj. No. 7146) was in Clean-up locus **109000** opposite the entrance to *Sanctuary* columned Hall u.⁵³ Apparently, in the process of destroying the *Sanctuary*, the figurine was deliberately broken into two parts and thrown away, ending up at opposite ends of Hall u. This and the complete figurine (Obj. No. 6159) found in Room k in the *Throne Room*, may be the only such figurines found in a temple or other independently defined cultic context in the Levant.⁵⁴ In addition, destruction Debris **94004** contained large quantities of restorable late 7th century pottery.⁵⁵

Back Rooms v and w (NW)

There are two entrances from Cella t, one to back Room v in the south through Threshold **93010** (Photos 2.39:2, 2.44–2.44.1) and one to back Room w in the north through Threshold **94011**.⁵⁶

Back Rooms v and w, together 8.5×3.5 m, are bounded on the south by Wall **93002** (Photos 2.44–2.44.1), on the north by Wall **95002**, on the east by Wall **94002** (Photo 2.44), and on the west by *Temple Complex 650* western exterior Wall **110003**. North–south Wall **94007** separating back Rooms v and w is composed of a north–south line of rectangular-shaped chalk stones constructed of two courses, 0.30 m in height, 2.33 long, and 0.91 m wide (Photos 2.30, 2.38). It abutted Wall **94002** (Photo 2.44) on the east and Wall **110003** on the west. The low height of the stones of Wall **94007** indicates that it was not a actual room wall or a shelf, but rather served as either a room-divider or a stepped structure between higher Surface **94010**

44. James 2006: 88–89.

45. *ANET*: 291; Fales and Postgate 1995: 12.

46. *ANET*: 291; Millard 2010: 191.

47. *ANET*: 294; Millard 2010: 191.

48. Gitin, Dothan, and Naveh 1997: 16.

49. Harrison 2012: 16.

50. Lauinger 2012: 119, Line VI.47.

51. Chapter 10: Cat. Nos. 10.12, 10.14.

52. Chapter 11: n. 6, Inventory No. 54.

53. Chapter 6: Cat. No. 6.6.

54. Chapter 6: Cat. No. 6.5.

55. Vessels from Debris 94004 include bowls (Figs. 4A.1:8, 22, 33; 4A.2:4), a krater (Fig. 4A.5:10), and a decanter (Fig. 4A.13:9).

56. Chapter 4B: Table 4B.2 presents pottery quantification data for Room v.

of the northern part, back Room w, and lower Surface **94009** of the southern part, back Room v (IVNW.94 west section) (Photos 2.38, 2.44).

Destruction Debris **94006** covered Surface **94010** of back Room w (IVNW.94 north, and west sections)⁵⁷ and destruction Debris **94003/94005/93005** covered Surface **94009** of back Room v (IVNW.94 south and west sections) (Photos 2.38, 2.39.1, 2.44).⁵⁸ The destruction debris covering back Rooms v and w contained a large quantity of restorable vessels—mostly tableware bowls, juglets, and decanters, and a varied assemblage of objects. Room v contained an alabaster juglet (Obj. No. 7145), an iron blade (Obj. No. 7436a), a cylinder seal (Obj. No. 7471),⁵⁹ a copper fibula (Obj. No. 7465), a metal iron point (Obj. No. 7582), a metal fragment (Obj. No. 7124), several burnt decorated ivory fragments (Obj. No. 7171),⁶⁰ an LB IIB ivory griffin fragment (Obj. No. 7183),⁶¹ an ivory pyxis (Obj. Nos. 7247, 7249a, 11622),⁶² an iron nail (Obj. No. 7170), lithic pounders/hammer stones (Obj. Nos. 7578, 7583, 7459, 7460), incised sherds (Obj. Nos. 7235 and 7236), and gold foil (Obj. Nos. 7136, 7297).⁶³ Back Room w contained a bronze box filled with vitrified metal objects (Obj. No. 7134),⁶⁴ a lithic pounder (Obj. No. 7174), a copper cup (Obj. No. 7182),⁶⁵ an L-shaped ivory piece (Obj. No. 7246),⁶⁶ miscellaneous burnt

ivory fragments (Obj. Nos 7172),⁶⁷ an ivory flask torso horn (Obj. No. 7394),⁶⁸ and a zoomorphic fragment (Obj. No. 7279).⁶⁹

Side Rooms o, p, q, r, and s (southern unit) (NW)

The southern unit of side rooms is comprised of a double row of parallel rooms (18×6.5 m), the northern made up of side Rooms q, r, and s and the southern of side Rooms o and p (Photo 2.30). The north wall line of the northern row from east to west consists of Threshold **61012**, Wall **61002**, Threshold **61017**, Wall **77004**, Threshold **93014**, and Wall **93002** (Photo 2.44); the south wall line consists of Stones **61013**, Walls **61004** and **77003**, Threshold **76011**, pillar Jam **76013**, Threshold **76015**, and Wall **92004**.

Room q is bounded on the east by Wall **45002** and on the west by Wall **61005**, which also served as the east wall of Room r (Photo 2.41). The west wall of Room r, Wall **77007**—which abutted Wall **77004** on the north—also served as the east wall of Room s (Photo 2.42).

Room r is sub-divided by north–south Wall **61006**. Room s (8.5×2.5 m) is divided into three areas: Surface **77010** (2.5×2.5 m) east of sub-divider Wall **77008**; the 2.5×2.5 m area west of sub-divider Wall **77008** and east of Drain **93007** in the center of the room; and 1.5×2.5 m Surface/Platform **93012** (Photos 2.43–2.44.1) west of Drain **93007** (Photos 2.44–2.44.1) and east of *Temple Complex 650* exterior Wall **109005**. Threshold **77011** provided access between Rooms s and r, Thresholds **76011** and **76015** access between Room s and p (Photo 2.43), and Threshold **93014** between Room s and Cella t. In front of Threshold **76015** was a partially sunken storage jar, which would have impeded foot traffic (Photo 2.43); consequently, Threshold **76015** probably functioned only as an opening between the rooms to allow viewing, communication, and/or access for the movement of objects. Entrance from the north row of side rooms to columned Hall u is from Room q through Threshold **61012**, from Room r through Threshold **61017** (Photo 2.41), and from Room s through Threshold **93014**.

57. Pottery from destruction Debris 94006 includes bowls (Figs. 4A.1:1–2, 4, 6, 9–10, 18–19, 36; 4A.2:2, 30–31), a votive bowl (Fig. 4A.3:11), a cooking pot (Fig. 4A.5:15), juglets (Fig. 4A.14:5, 11, 17), stands (Fig. 4A.15: 2, 7), and a strainer (Fig 4A.16:6); see Chapter 4B: Table 4B.1 for pottery quantification data.

58. Among the vessels from destruction Debris 94003/94005/93005 were bowls (Figs. 4A.1:3, 7, 14–15, 23, 27–28, 34; 4A.2:1, 18–19, 26, 29, 34; 4A.3:1, 5–6), a mortarium (Fig. 4A.3:21), kraters (Figs. 4A.5:8, 11–12; 4A.6:1–5), jugs and decanters (Fig. 4A.13:1–2, 4, 8–10, 12–13), juglets and bottles (Fig. 4A.14:4, 6, 8–10, 12, 15–16, 18, 20), stands (Fig. 4A.15:3–4), and votive juglets (Fig. 4A.16:2, 4).

59. Chapter 12: Cat. No. 12.2.

60. Chapter 11: n. 6, Inventory No. 16.

61. Chapter 11: n. 6, Inventory No. 20.

62. Chapter 11: Cat. No. 11.1

63. Chapter 6: Cat. Nos. 6.18–6.19.

64. Chapter 10: Cat. No. 10.14.

65. Chapter 10: Cat. No. 10.15.

66. Chapter 11: Cat. No. 11.6.

67. Chapter 11: n. 6, Inventory No. 18.

68. Chapter 11: n. 6, Inventory No. 41.

69. Mentioned in the context of the discussion on Cat. No. 6.4 in Chapter 6.

The floor of Room q (3.5×3.0 m) was composed of Surface **61009** and raised stone Cobbles **61016** that abutted the south face of Threshold **61012** and the east face of Wall **61005** (Photos 2.41, 2.45). It may have been the service room for the activities associated with Basin **46004** (Photo 2.28), which stood to the right of Threshold **61012**. Room q is unique in that it could only be accessed from columned Hall u through Threshold **61012**. Surface **61009** was covered by destruction Debris **61007** (IVNW.61 east section), which contained a large assemblage of 7th century pottery, ca. 70% of it bowls, mostly whole vessels, and the remainder restorable vessels, including kraters and storage jars.⁷⁰ Jewelry Hoard **61014** (Obj. No. 6998) was found on Threshold **61012** of Room q.⁷¹

Room r (4.0×2.5 m) is composed of two elements: Surface **61010** covered by destruction Debris **61003** and sub-divider Wall **61006** (Photos 2.41, 2.45). Debris **61003** contained a large assemblage of 7th century restorable vessels, the majority ovoid storage jars.⁷² A gold cobra (Obj. No. 6898) was found on Surface **61010**.⁷³ To the west of Room r, Surface **77009** was covered by destruction Debris **77006** in Room s (IVNW.77 east section) (Photo 2.42). The entrance from Room r to columned Hall u was through Threshold **61017**.

In Room s, Surface **77010** was covered by destruction Debris **77002** (IVNW.77 west section); the restorable pottery was composed mostly of ovoid storage jars. The western floor of the room, Surface/Platform **93012** (Photo 2.43), was composed of a layer of raised cobbles with a north–south trough or Drain **93007** on its east face running down its center (Photos 2.44–2.44.1). Destruction Debris **93008** and **93009**, which covered Surface/Platform **93012** and Drain **93007** (Photos 2.44–2.44.1), contained a large amount

of restorable 7th century pottery, mostly bowls and storage jars (IVNW.93 south section).⁷⁴

The northern wall line of Rooms o and p—the second tier of the side rooms in the southern unit—is the southern wall line of Rooms q, r, and s. As for the southern border of these rooms, only a fragment remained of east–west Wall **60005** (Photo 2.46) that served to enclose Room o and the northern wall of what was designated Room n. There are no other data for Room n, as Wall **60005**, 4.5 m in length—which abutted the west face of Wall **43003**—was only partially excavated because it was robbed out. Therefore, an area of 15×5 m was left unexcavated based on the assumption that the kibbutz irrigation trench and the robbing of the wall line would have continued into this section.

Room o (3.5×2.5 m) was formed by stones/Wall **61013** on the north, Wall **44003** on the west (Photo 2.23/24), and Wall **60005** on the south. Its floor is the eastern segment of Surface **60009** (Photo 2.26), which was covered by destruction Debris **60007** (IVNW.60 north and east sections). The latter contained a large assemblage of restorable 7th century pottery, the vast majority ovoid storage jars.⁷⁵ It also contained a rare example of a complete Assyrian carrot-shaped bottle (Fig. 4A.14:21) and an iron axe (Obj. No. 6893).⁷⁶

Room p (13.8×2.5 m), immediately adjacent to Room o on the west, was formed on the north by the wall line extending from Wall **61004** (Photos 2.26, 2.41) on the east to Wall **92004** on the west, and bounded on the west by *Temple Complex 650* exterior Wall **92005**. The area of the southern wall had been robbed out. Room p contained olive oil Installation **60003A–B** composed of crushing Basin **60003A** and Press **60003B**, the latter built up against Wall **61004**, the north wall of Room p (Photos 2.45–2.46). Both the basin and the press were also built up against the west face of north–south line of Stones **60006**. The last may have served as a screen wall separating Rooms p and o. However, if this olive oil installation functioned in the same way that they did in the industrial zone in Field III, then screen Wall **61013** may have been a

70. Pottery from destruction Debris 61007 included bowls (Figs. 4A.1:11, 20, 30; 4A.2:12, 20–21, 28), plates (Fig. 4A.3:19–20); a krater (Fig. 4A.5:5), jar-kraters (Fig. 4A.7:1, 3, 5), juglets (Fig. 4A.14:7, 14), and a stand (Fig. 4A.15:5).

71. Chapter 9: Table 9.1.

72. Examples include the bowls in Fig. 4A.2:5–6, 11, 25; the jar-krater in Fig. 4A.7:2; and the storage jar in Fig. 4A.9:11.

73. Chapter 12: Cat. No. 12.3.

74. Examples include the bowls in Fig. 4A.2:3–4.

75. For example, storage jars (Fig. 4A.10:2–3) and a bottle (Fig. 4A.14:21) from destruction Debris 60007.

76. Chapter 10: Cat. No. 10.2.

more substantial structure required to hold the wooden beam used to press olives. The olive oil installation was set on beaten earth Surface **60009** (IVNW.60 north section), as were two perforated stone olive oil press weights. Weight **60003C** next to the west face of Press **60003B** was 2.5 m to the east in Room o (Photo 2.46). A large assemblage of restorable 7th century pottery, the vast majority ovoid storage jars, was found in Room p in destruction Debris **60004**⁷⁷ that covered Surface **60009** west of olive oil Installation **60003A–B** (IVNW.60 north, south, and east sections).

The floor of Room p, Surface **76016**, which continued west of olive oil Installation **60003A–B**, contained rectangular-shaped Platform **76012**, measuring 2.2×1.9 m (Photos 2.43, 2.47). Composed of two courses of stones, its southern half was covered with cobbles and wadi pebbles. Installation **76017** directly west of Platform **76012** was made of cobble-size stones (Photo 2.43). This part of Room p was covered with a series of destruction Debris **76002**, **76003**, **76004**, **76005**, **76006**, and **76007** (IVNW.76 north, south, west and east sections) (Photos 2.40, 2.48–2.49). Debris **76004** was isolated south of Platform **76012** (IVNW.76 west section); Debris **76005** covered Platform **76012** (IVNE.76 west section); Debris **76006** was isolated north of Platform **76012**; and Debris **76007** was east of Platform **76012** (IVNW.76 north, south, and east sections). Debris **76008** was north of Platform **76012** and south of Threshold **76011**, and Debris **76010** was on the eastern part of Threshold **76011** (Photos 2.43, 2.47). These loci contained an extremely large quantity of restorable 7th century pottery, including an estimated 458 vessels, of which 329 were storage jars.⁷⁸ The primary type (282 examples) was the standard two-handled Ekron-type ovoid storage jar, **IISJ 5**. They were excavated in two layers separated by mudbrick debris, the lower yielding 34 storage jars and the upper 295 examples. Most were related to the activities associated with the olive oil installation in Room p, the largest of the side rooms, which probably

had mudbrick shelving along its walls. The 295 storage jars, presumed to have been empty, were apparently stored in the collapsed second storey. The upper storey would also have had to have been quite large, as the spread pattern of breakage indicates that the jars were whole before they fell.⁷⁹

Special finds in destruction Debris **76002**, which covered all of Area **NW.76** include: the base of a statuette of an Egyptian baboon (Obj. No. 7168);⁸⁰ an ivory ring with a bronze rod, part of a harp (?) (Obj. No. 7260)⁸¹ (Photo 2.48); a large ivory female head, possibly from the top of a harp (Obj. No. 7285 (Photo 2.40));⁸² decorated ivory tusk fragments, New Kingdom period (?) (Obj. Nos. 7648/7650/11623);⁸³ and sherds of a unique large rope-molded krater came from several pottery buckets (IVNW.76.209–216, 223–244) (Fig. 4A.8:1). A female-shaped ivory flask (Obj. No. 7473) was found in destruction Debris **76005**.⁸⁴

Side Rooms aa, x, y, and z and Room bb (northern unit) (NW)

The partially excavated northern unit has a single row of rooms, side Rooms aa, x, y, and z. Its southern wall line from east to west is comprised of Walls **63005**, **63010**, **79003**, and **95002**; its northern wall line of Walls **63007** and **95009** was only exposed in two sections for a total excavated length of 11 m (Photo 2.50). This unit is bounded on the east by Wall **47002** and on the west by Wall **111002** (Photo 2.25), the western exterior wall of *Temple Complex 650*. Since the areas to the north of the side rooms, designated Room bb, were unexcavated, it is unknown whether the northern unit, like the southern, also had a double row of side rooms.

The northern unit is approximately the same size as the northern side rooms of the southern unit, with similar wall lines and spacing. The three north–south room-separation walls are Wall **95010** between Rooms z and aa (Photo 2.50), Wall **79002** between Rooms y and z, and Wall **63008** between Rooms x and y (Photo

77. For example, the storage jars in Fig. 4.A.9:1, 3.

78. Pottery included bowls (Figs. 4A.1:12–13, 24; 4A.2:7, 9, 13, 16, 22), a jar krater (Fig. 4A.7:4), a large krater (Fig. 4A.8:1), storage jars (Figs. 4A.9:2, 5, 7–10; 4A.10:6), and a lamp stand (Fig. 4A.16:8) from destruction Debris **76002**, **76003**, **76004**, **76005**, **76006**, **76007**, **76008**, and **76010**.

79. See Gitin 2017: 53 for an analysis and quantification of the ovoid storage jars in this part of Room p.

80. Chapter 6: Cat. No. 6.16.

81. Chapter 11: n. 6: Inventory No. 59.

82. Chapter 11: n. 6, Inventory No. 65.

83. Chapter 11: n. 6, Inventory Nos. 1–2.

84. Chapter 11: n. 6, Inventory No. 70.

2.51). Only two floor levels were identified in the northern unit. Plaster Surface **63012** (2.50×1.75 m) in Room x ran up to the north face of Wall **63005**, the south face of Wall **63006**, recorded only in the east balk (IVNW.63 east section), and the east face of Wall **63008** (Photo 2.51). An ephemeral surface—observed in the east balk but not drawn—between Debris **95014** and Debris **95007** (IVNW.95 east section) seems to have been the floor of Room z between north Wall **95009** and south Wall **95002** (Photo 2.50). A special find—an Iron IIB/C Ptah-patecus amulet (Obj. No. 6652)⁸⁵—came from Debris **63009**, which had a mix of Iron I to 7th century pottery.

Street dd (NW)

Street dd—composed of Surfaces **92007** (Photo 2.23/24), **109004** (Photo 2.44.1), and **110006**—ran from south to north along the west face of Walls **92005** (Photo 2.23/24), **109005** (Photos 2.44–2.44.1), **110002–110003**, and **VSW.84004**, the western exterior wall of *Temple Complex 650*, and along the east face of Walls **109002** and **110004**.⁸⁶ The western exterior wall of *Temple Complex 650* cornered in the north with Wall **VSW.84002**, which extended east with Walls **VSW.84006** and **VSW.72011**, the northern exterior walls of *Temple Complex 650*. Basin **VSW.72006** lay in the northeastern corner of Area **VSW.72** up against the north face of Wall **VSW.7006**. Debris **110002** covered Surface **110006** (IVNW110 north, south, and west sections), and Installation **110005** was built on Surface **110006**.

FIELD PHASE 5 PERSIAN–HELLENISTIC BUILDING 850

This phase, represented by several architectural elements of Persian–Hellenistic *Building 850* (Architectural Plan 2, Block Plan 2⁸⁷), was first excavated in 1994. At the end of the 1996 season, it was

identified by its stratigraphic position between 7th century *Temple Complex 650* and Roman–Byzantine *Building 950*. The Persian period was identified on the basis of five Persian figurines found *in situ* (Obj. Nos. 7456, 7529, 7531, 7573, 7616), supported by the 14 additional figurines (Obj. Nos. 5894, 5991, 6050, 6148, 6283, 6498, 6740, 6749, 6673, 7454, 7457, 7490, 7537, 7570) and ceramic evidence found in mixed loci.⁸⁸ The Hellenistic period was identified on the basis of the diagnostic ceramic evidence.⁸⁹

The architectural remains of *Building 850* include two east–west walls constructed of large boulders: Wall **VSW.72002** (4.32×0.55 m) (VSW.72 west section) and Wall **IVNW.96004**, (5.0×1.4 m) (IVNW.96 east and west sections). They were bonded by north–south Wall **VSW.72005/IVNW.96003** (VSW.72 east section and IVNW.96 north section) built on top of the northern unit of *Temple Complex 650*. North–south Wall **IVNW.96003** (IVNW.96 north section) separated two rooms. On its east face, the floor of Room a was composed of plaster Surface **IVNW.96007** (IVNW.96 east section) in the south and Cobbles **VSW.72015** and **IVNW.96009** (IVNW.96 north section) in the north. On its west face, the floor of Room b was represented by patches of Cobbles **IVNW.96002** (IVNW.96 west section). Possible bench Stones **VSW.72004** abutted the south face of Wall **VSW.72002** (VSW.72 west section), and possible wall foundations/buttresses or bench Stones **IVNW.96014** abutted the west face of Wall **IVNW.96003**. In the northwestern corner, a cache of figurines and masks were found in Fill **VSW.72014** (VSW.72 south section), the equivalent of Fill **IVNW.96011** (IVNW.96 north and west sections) to the south, buried beneath the eroded floor of Room b.⁹⁰ The floor of the room to the east was represented by plaster Surface **IVNW.96007** (IVNE.96 east section) in the south and cobble Surface **IVNW.96009/VSW.72015** in the north (IVNW.96 north section and VSW.72 south and east sections). In the middle of this

85. Chapter 6: Cat. No. 6.17; a full discussion on this and all the amulets from the site will be published in Christian Herrmann's chapter in *Ekron* 14/1–2.

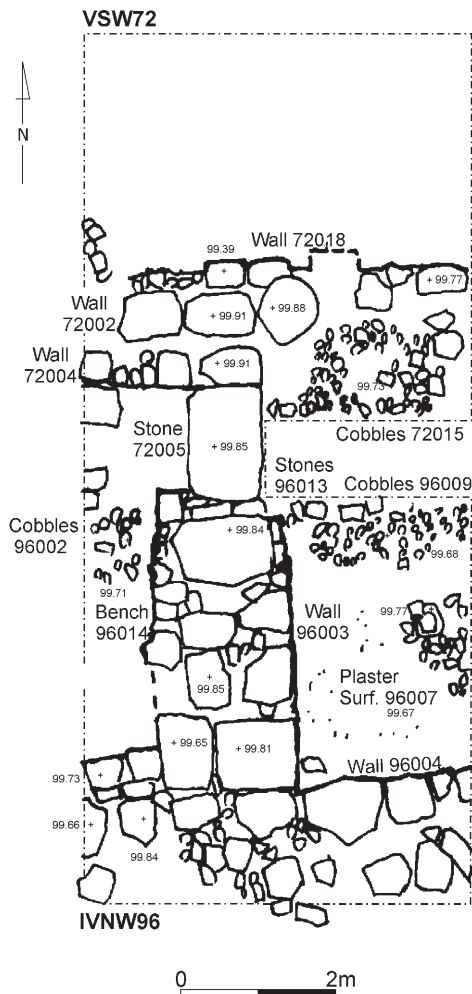
86. Chapter 4B: Table 4B.1 presents the pottery quantification data for Street dd.

87. Published digitally in *Ekron* 10/2.

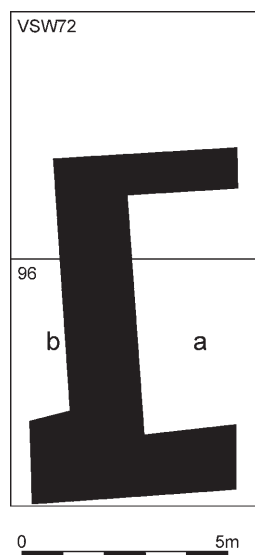
88. For the figurines, see Chapter 8. For the Persian period diagnostic ceramic forms, see Chapter 5: Fig. 5.1:1–5. Of these, only the mortarium (Fig. 5.1:2) came from an architectural element in Building 850—patchy cobble Surface NW.96002. The remaining vessels, from mixed loci, were identified typologically.

89. Chapter 5: Figs. 5.1:6–7, 10–12, 18; 5.2:2–3.

90. Chapter 8.



Architectural Plan 2: Persian–Hellenistic Building 850 Field Phase 5



Block Plan 2: Persian–Hellenistic Building 850 Field Phase 5

room was a circular mortar, Installation **IVNW.96010**, with several chunks of soft chalk around it. The pestle for the mortar was found in Debris **IVNW.96005** (IVNW.96 north and east sections).

FIELD PHASE 4 ROMAN–BYZANTINE BUILDING 950

Field Phase 4a–b contains architectural components of a substantial Roman–Byzantine period rectangular-shaped building complex, possibly a large villa,⁹¹ designated *Building 950* (Architectural Plans 3, 3a, 3b, and 4, and Block Plans 3a, 3b, 4⁹²). During the 1994–1996 seasons, *Building 950* was uncovered above the destroyed and exposed areas of the *Temple Complex 650 Courtyard* and the northern side rooms of the *Sanctuary*. Walls of *Temple Complex 650* were reused, and surfaces built directly over architectural elements. *Building 950* was only partially excavated in an area encompassing 30×20 m, in which there were several quarrying and robbing activities. Nevertheless, the excavation yielded sufficient data with which to date this occupation phase.⁹³

Field Phase 4b

Field Phase 4b (Architectural Plans 3a–3b, Block Plan 3a,⁹⁴ Photo 2.52), although only represented by the remnants of foundation courses of walls, was the main occupation phase excavated in Areas **NE.14**, **NE.15**, **NE.16**, **NE.46**, **NW.14**, **NW.15**, **NW.16**, and **NW.31** and in the balks between these areas. The major part of the structure was built into and on top of the Stratum IB/C *Courtyard* of *Temple Complex 650*. It appears that in Field Phase 1, most of the *Building 950* floor levels and superstructure were illegally bulldozed and

91. For a discussion on house types of this period, see Hirschfeld 1995.

92. Architectural Plan 3 is published only digitally in *Ekron 10/2*; Architectural Plans 3a–3b are published only in this text; all other plans are in *Ekron 10/2*.

93. Of the 12 preserved surface loci, five—NE47004, NE47008, NE63004, NW15012, and NW96008—contained pottery of which the latest was from the Roman–Byzantine periods (Chapter 5: Figs. 5.1:8–9, 13–17, 19–23; 5.2:1, 4–9).

94. Published digitally in *Ekron 10/2*.

the ground plowed in preparation for growing various crops by a kibbutz misappropriating the tell as part of its agricultural activity. Unfortunately, as a result, most of *Building 950* was destroyed and the remains of its stone architecture can be found where they were dumped on the lower east face of the tell.⁹⁵

The poor preservation of *Building 950* makes it difficult to determine which wall lines are associated with interior or exterior parts of the complex. Representing the two rooms and courtyard surface identified, starting from the north, six major east–west wall lines define the complex structure: 1. Walls **NW.16005**, **NE.16012**, and **NE.16009**; 2. Walls **NW.15004** and **NE.15004**; 3. Walls **NW.15005** and **NE.15005**; 4. Walls **NW.14004** and **NE.14005**; 5. Wall **NE.14015**; and 6. Wall **NE.13003/29003** (Photo 2.53). Several remnants of north–south walls bisect these east–west walls.

At the center of *Building 950* is long rectangular-shaped Room a, ca. 2.0×8.0 m, formed on the north by Wall **NE.15004**, excavated length of 4.8 m; on the south by Wall **NE.15005**, 6.8 m; and on the west by Wall **NW.15011** (IVNW.15 north and east sections), bonded at its southern end to Wall **NE.15005**. Only the wall lines were exposed with limited cleaning and excavation of the topsoil, and the east wall was unexcavated. To the west of Room a, Room b was enclosed on the north by Wall **NW.15004**, on the south by Wall **NW.15005**, on the east by Wall **NW.15011**, and on the west by Wall **NW.15006** (IVNW.15 north, east, and west sections). The walls had at least two courses; the foundation levels were not reached. Although poorly preserved and with no indication of burning to suggest deliberate destruction, cobble Surface **NW.15012**, stone Bin **NW.15009** (probably originally lined with clay), and Wall **NW.15004** were defined, and tabun fragments were found in the northwestern corner of the room. This was the only completely excavated room. Room c on the west was formed on the east by Wall **NW.15006**, on the north by the continuation of Wall **NW.15004** (IVNW.15 east section), and on the south by the continuation of Wall **NW.15005**. Its floor was composed of a cobbled surface, and access from Room b was through Threshold **NW.15008**. The walls of Rooms b and c were constructed of hewn ashlar

stones with a width of 0.5 m and a length ranging from 0.3 to 1.0 m. Most of the stones were probably quarried from the ruins of *Temple Complex 650*.

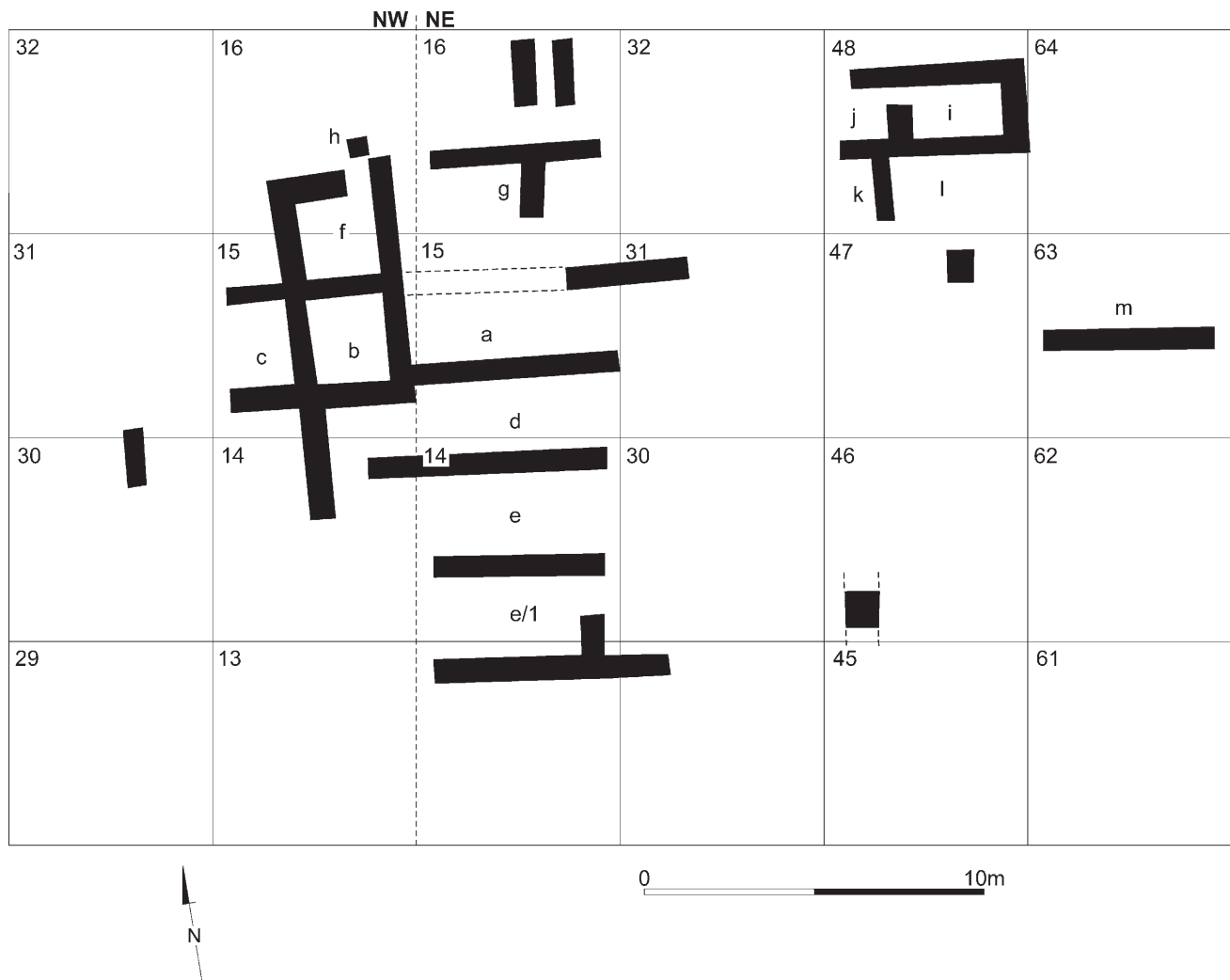
South of Rooms a and b, two east–west parallel wall lines, Walls **NE.14005** and **NE.14015** (IVNE.14 north and east sections), may represent part of Rooms d, e, and e1 (Photo 2.53). Both walls were preserved only for one course, with a space of ca. 2.4 m between them. While there is no discernible room surface, there seems to have been a threshold in Wall **NE.14015** indicated by a space in the wall and a possible door socket, which could also be a mortar in secondary use. The parallel walls are poorly constructed in comparison to those of the northern rooms. Each have two rows of field stones augmented with smaller chinking stones. It is possible that they were the initial foundation course for leveling.

Possible perimeter walls for Rooms d, e, and e1 are Wall **NW.14002** (IVNW.4 north section) on the west, preserved for a length of 3.2 m, and Wall **NE.13003** (IVNE.13 north and east sections) on the south, preserved for 7.0 m (Photo 2.53). Each wall had two rows of fieldstones preserved and may have formed a southwestern corner. Unfortunately, the quarrying activity of Field Phase 2 removed any evidence of the original relationships of these walls. Remnants of a north–south Wall **NE.14012** abutting the north face of Wall **NE.13003** (IVNW.13 north and west sections) are preserved for 1.0 m.

To the north of Rooms a and b, two areas were opened in the 1994 season to expose the continuing walls and cobble surfacing of *Building 950*, but they were too limited to make an accurate assessment of the floor plan. It appears that there are two rooms, Rooms f and g. Room f is bounded by north–south walls Wall **NW.16006** on the west, by Wall **NW.16004** on the east, east–west Wall **15004** on the south (IVNW.15 east section), and east–west wall stub cornering with the end of Wall **NW.16006** on the north. Room g with cobble Surface **NE.16011** is bounded on the north by Wall **NE.16012**, on the west by Wall **NW.16004**, and on the east by Wall **NE.16010** (IVNE. 16 south and west sections). Most of this room was unexcavated. To the north of Room f, long rectangular Room h has two Pillar Bases, on the west **NW.16005** and on the east **NE.16008**.

During the 1996 season, two additional major units of *Building 950* were excavated. The first was in Areas

95. Before beginning the excavation and in several subsequent seasons, legal steps had to be taken to prohibit the kibbutz from further agricultural activity on the tell.



Block Plan 3a: Roman-Byzantine Building 950 Field Phase 4b

(IVNE.62 south section) contained a complete Roman period cooking pot. Just west of this bell-shaped pit is an isolated wall fragment, Wall **NE.46005**.

The second unit of Field Phase 4b *Building 950* (Architectural Plan 3b, Block Plan 3b⁹⁶) was excavated in 1996 in Areas **NW.63**, **NW.79**, **NW.95**, and **NW.111** to the west of and in line with Rooms a–f. This architectural unit and the other elements of *Building 950*, although not linked architecturally, are associated by virtue of their common stratigraphic position and, most importantly, by ceramic evidence. This part of *Building 950* contains reused architectural elements

96. Published digitally in *Ekron 10/2*.

from *Temple Complex 650*, but it is unclear whether they were reused to construct enclosed buildings or were related to courtyard walls or open activity areas.

East–west Walls **NW.95002** (IVNW.95 south, east, and west sections) and **NW.63005** (IVNW.63 east and west sections) formed the southern wall line of Rooms n and o. Room n, with Surface **NW.63012**, is bounded by Walls **NW.63006** (IVNW.63 east section) and **NW.63008** on the east and west respectively, and Wall **NW.63007** (IVNW.63 north section) on the north. The courtyard, Room p, immediately south of Rooms n and o, had cobble Surface **NW.63010** (IVNW.63 west section), circular Installation **NW.63002**, and Posthole **NW.63011** built up against the south face of



Architectural Plan 3b: Roman–Byzantine Building 950 Field Phase 4b

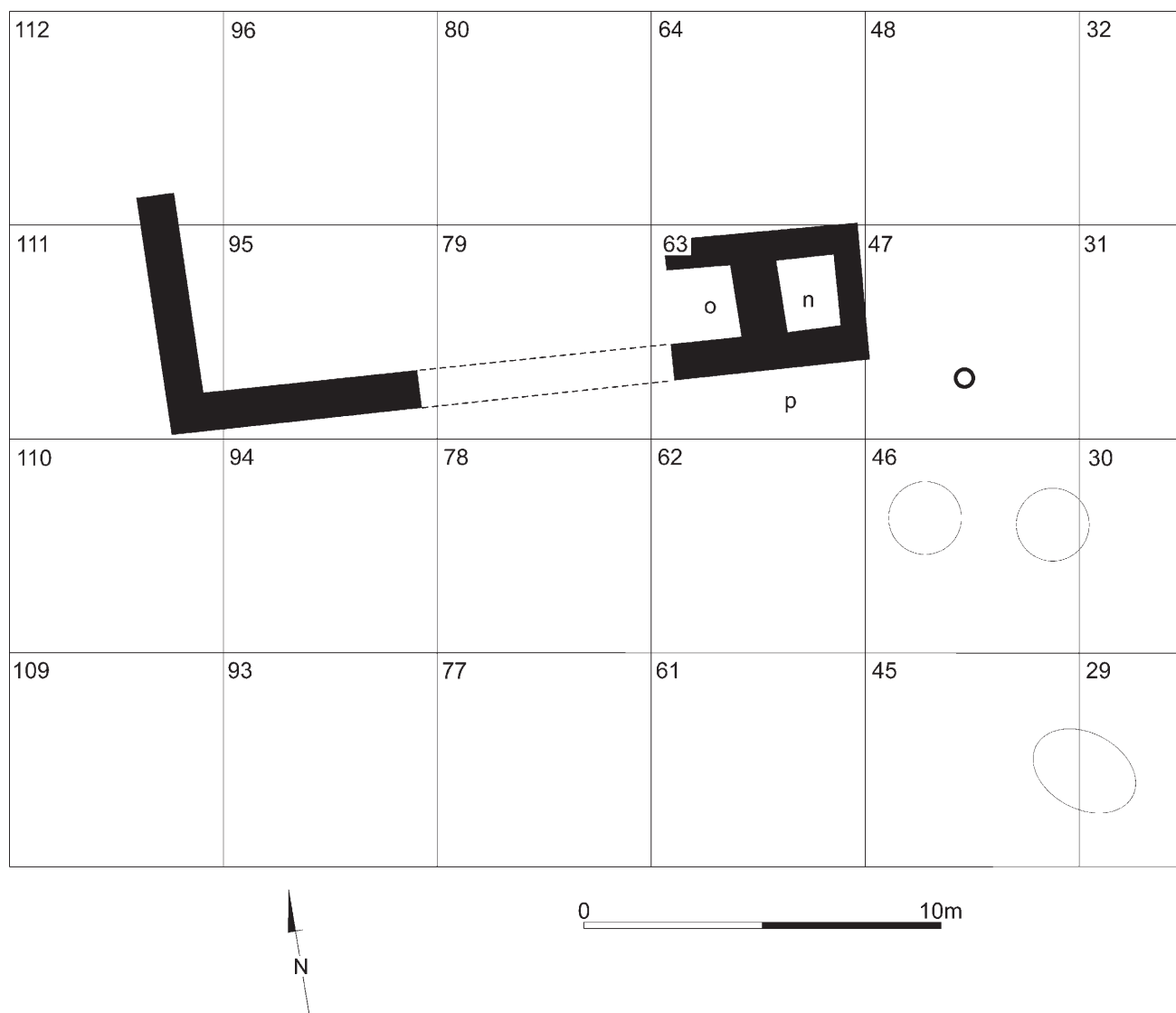
Wall **NW.63005**. Room o with plaster/cobble Surfaces **NW.95005** and **NW.96008** was enclosed on the west by Wall **NW.111008** and on the north by a small stub remnant of Wall **NW.111007**. Within this U-shaped unit, square-shaped stone Platform **NW.95012** was built up against the north face of Wall **NW.95002** (IVNW.95 west section). Pit **NW.95011** was built up against the south face of stub Wall **NW.111007** and Basin **NW.95006** was set against the south face of Pit **NW.95011**.

Although not fully excavated, the area between this unit and the unit to the east was probably a courtyard, as indicated by several features, including cobble and flagstone Surfaces **NW.47004** and **NW.31001** and installation limestone Mortar **NW.47003**.

Field Phase 4a

A later phase of building activity in Area **IVNE.14** (Architectural Plan 4, Block Plan 4,⁹⁷ Photo 2.53) consists of two east–west Walls **NE.14008** and **NE.14011** (IVNE.14 south and west sections) with a third Wall **NE.14002** perpendicular to these, forming the remnants of Room a (2.5 m wide). This phase may be associated with a later addition to *Building 950* or may represent new occupation. All three walls are represented by only one course of stones. Wall **NE.14002**, barely preserved, was built into Wall **NE.14011** (IVNE.14 south and west sections), forming a corner. Given that

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Block Plan 3b: Roman-Byzantine Building 950 Field Phase 4b

Wall **NE.14002** was built over Field Phase 4b Wall **NE.14015**, it and Walls **NE.14008** and **NE.14011** were attributed to a later phase based on their stratigraphic relationship, placement, and orientation.

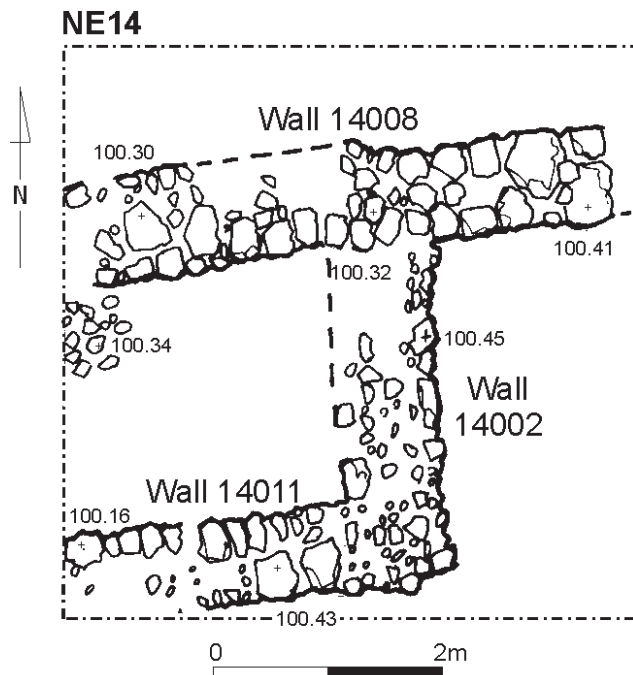
Pits

The western part of the field contained rubbish/robber pits **NW.29004/45008**, **NW.46008**, **NW.46013** (IVNW.46 north and east sections) and **NW.110007** and Trench **NW.61015** (IVNW.61 south section)

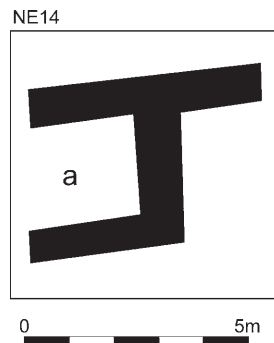
(Architectural Plans 3,⁹⁸ 3b). All four pits disturbed and cut into the 7th century BCE destruction debris and some architectural elements of *Temple Complex 650*. While it is not possible to relate these pits to any stratigraphic phase, most of the latest pottery dates to the Roman-Byzantine periods.

During the 1996 season, a robber trench that had removed elements of the eastern exterior wall of *Temple Complex 650* was excavated. It is reasonable

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Architectural Plan 4: Roman-Byzantine Building 950 Field Phase 4a



Block Plan 4: Roman-Byzantine Building 950 Field Phase 4a

to assume that this was the result of the quarrying of stone for the construction of *Building 950*. Robber Trench **NE.60011/61004** (IVNE.60 north section and IVNE.61 north section) is 9.0 m long by 1.0 m wide, to a depth of over 1.0 m. Fortunately, the street level course of eastern Wall **NE.60006/61013** (IVNE.60 east section and IVNE.61 north section) was still *in situ*.

FIELD PHASE 3 ISLAMIC PERIOD

This phase is represented only by ceramic evidence, comprising small fragments of glazed pottery and

Mafjar ware.⁹⁹ These sherds were probably washed down the slope of the Northwest Acropolis and originated in the Islamic period villa excavated in Field VSW.

FIELD PHASE 2 ROMAN-BYZANTINE TO MODERN QUARRYING AND ROBBING ACTIVITY

This phase includes architectural or other elements that can only date to the construction and/or occupation of *Building 950* or later. In Area **NW.62** in the western part of *Temple Complex 650*, it appears that most of the eastern half of columned Hall u of the *Sanctuary* was robbed out (see Debris **NW.62006**), leaving only the column bases *in situ*, together with a remnant of construction Surface **NW.62007** (IVW.62, north, south, east, and west sections) on which the columns were set. There is evidence that Wall **NW.61004** (IVNW.61 south and west sections) was also partially robbed out, as indicated by Trench **NW.61015** (IVNW.61 south and east sections), as were the western and southern exterior walls (see Trenches **NW.92008** and **NW.91003**) (IVNW.91 south and east sections and IVNW.92 south section).

In addition to the modern irrigation trench, other disturbances and robbing and quarrying activity removed elements of both *Temple Complex 650* and *Building 950*. Also, in Areas **NW.12**, **NW.13**, and **NW.14**, quarrying activity removed architectural elements of *Building 850* and *Temple Complex 650*. The robbing activity in Area **NE.29** probably extends north into Area **NE.30**, which was not excavated.

Stone Rubble **NW.13004** (IVNW.13 north, south, east, and west sections) represents the remains of trenching and quarrying activity. It is a fill, 6×15 m, consisting of large numbers of limestone pieces, and covers most of Areas **NW.12**, **NW.13**, and **NW.14**. The robbing removed elements of the southwestern corner of *Building 950*, notably the continuation and assumed corner of Walls **NW.14002** (IVNW.14 north section) and **NE.13003** (IVNE.13 north, east and west sections) (Photo 2.53). It also cut elements of Stratum I in the *Courtyard* of *Temple Complex 650*, namely, flagstone Pavers **NE.13005**, gutter Drain **NE.13007** (IVNE.13

99. Chapter 5: Fig. 5.2:10.

east and west sections), and Flagstones **NE.13008** (Photos 2.7:8, 2.10).

Stone-robbing activity also occurred in Area **NE.29** (see Debris **NE.29017**) (IVNE.29 north and east sections), of which 2.5 m×2.8 m were excavated until its extension into the north balk. Debris **NE.29017** was not originally identified as later intrusive activity due to the large quantity of mudbrick detritus. It was defined only when it became apparent that plaster Surface **NE.29016** (IVNE.29 north and east sections) and Flagstones **NE.29009** (IVNE.29 west section) had been cut. The area just north of Room f of *Temple Complex 650* contained jumbled broken ashlar that had cut through what would have been the original floor level. Part of Threshold **NE.29010** was also removed by the robbing activity.

FIELD PHASE 1 MODERN KIBBUTZ TRENCH AND TOPSOIL

In the southernmost squares of Field IV Upper, all of Stratum I was disturbed by a modern irrigation trench

dug by Kibbutz Kiryat Anavim in the 1950s. The trench was 58 m long and angled slightly northeast to southwest as it cut an almost 2.0 m wide area. While its actual depth is not known, it was excavated to a depth of from 0.5 m in the west to over 1.25 m in the east. The Israel Department of Antiquities at the time the trench was dug made Kibbutz Anavim dismantle the pipes and backfill the trench. Unfortunately, this trench removed key architectural features of Stratum I monumental *Temple Complex 650*, making reconstruction difficult.

As in all areas excavated on the lower tell, topsoil lay immediately over the Stratum IB destruction layer. The topsoil represents agricultural activity that churned up and disrupted most post-Iron II stratigraphic relationships. The best-preserved architectural elements of this last phase lie beneath the topsoil in the northern part of the excavated area.



Photo 2.1. IVNW *Iron IB*: **Stratum IV** Tabuns 44013, 44014; *Temple Complex 650*: **Stratum IB/C** Platform 44006, Threshold 44009, Steps 29016, Wall 29002



Photo 2.2. IVNE/NW *Temple Complex 650*: **Stratum IB/C**: C = Courtyard j (IVNE); S = Sanctuary (IVNW); side Rooms o, p, q, r, s, z, aa; back Rooms v, w; Street dd; T = Throne Room (IVNW); *Building 850* (IVNW): P/H = **Persian–Hellenistic**; *Building 950* (IVNE): R-B = **Roman–Byzantine**

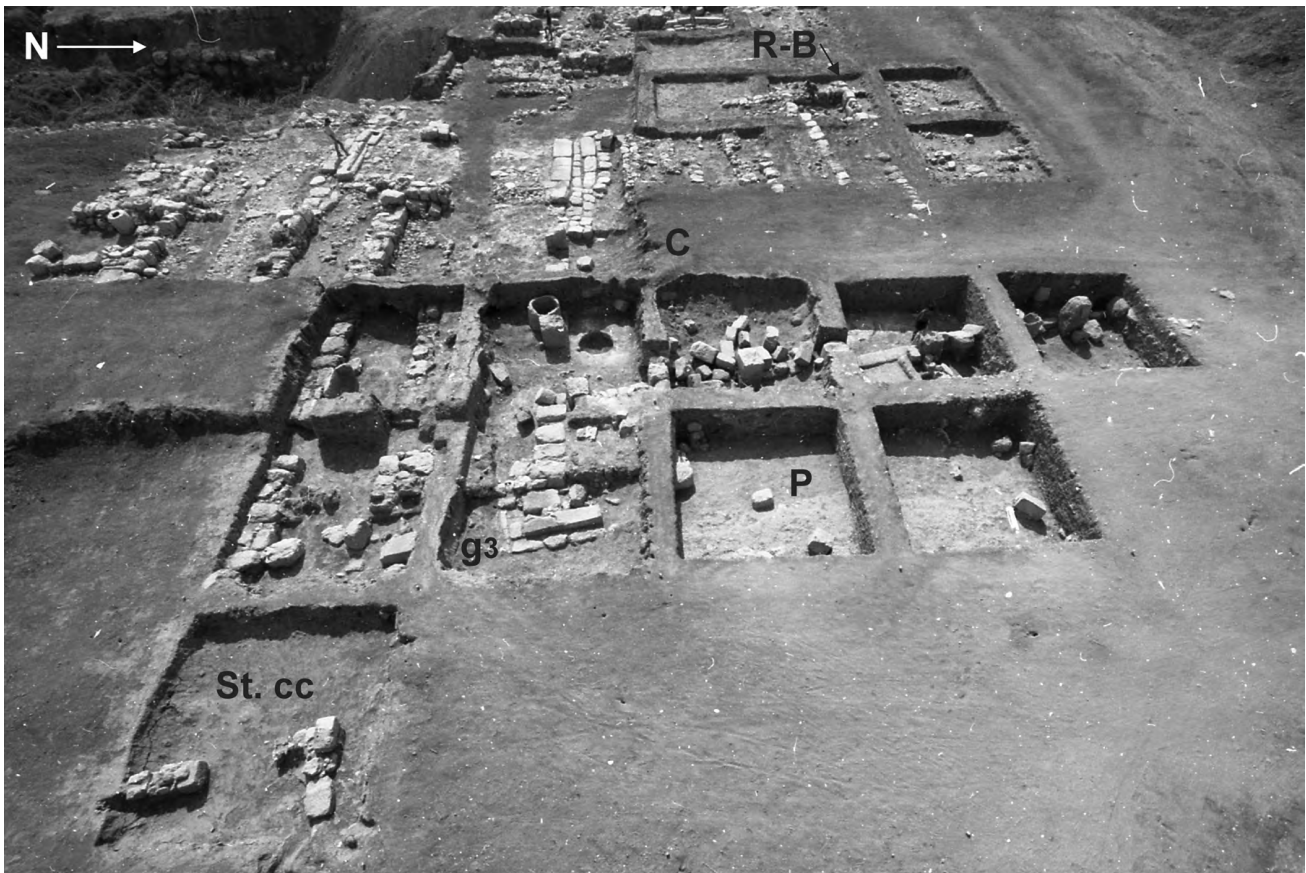


Photo 2.3. IVNE/NW Temple Complex 650: **Stratum IB/C**: C = Courtyard j (IVNE); St. cc (IVNE); P = Portico (IVNE); side Room g3; *Building 950* (IVNE): R-B = Roman-Byzantine



Photo 2.3.1. IVNE Temple Complex 650 Courtyard southern portico: **Stratum IB/C** Room e: Walls (9) 60006, (10) 60007, (11) 60003, (12) Threshold 60009, (13) Wall 44005, (14) Installation 44008, (15) Surface 44009, (16) Wall 44006; Room f: (1) Curb 61013, Walls (2) 61014, (3) 61007, (4) Surface 45017, (5) Sump 45015, (6) Pillar 45005, (7) Basin 45004, (8) Surface 45011/12, (17) Pillar Base 45016, (18) Mudbrick Platform 61006

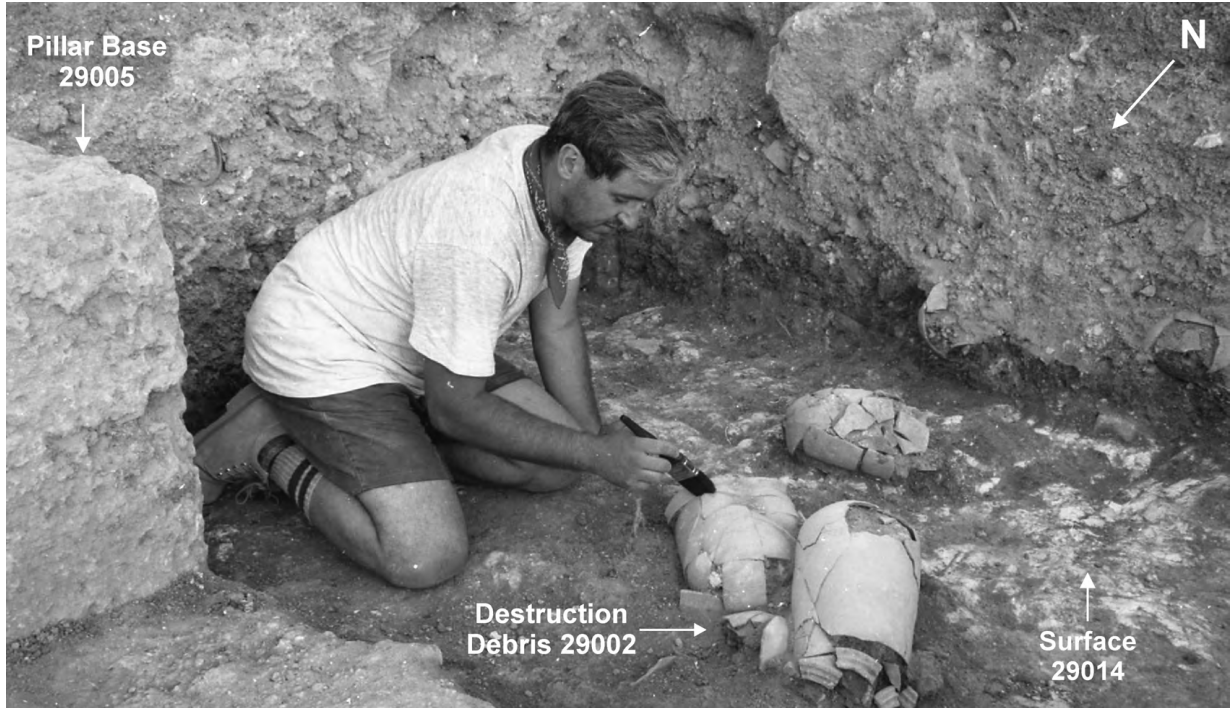


Photo 2.4. IVNE *Temple Complex 650* Courtyard pillared portico *Room f*: **Stratum IB** Destruction Debris 29002, Pillar Base 29005, Surface 29014

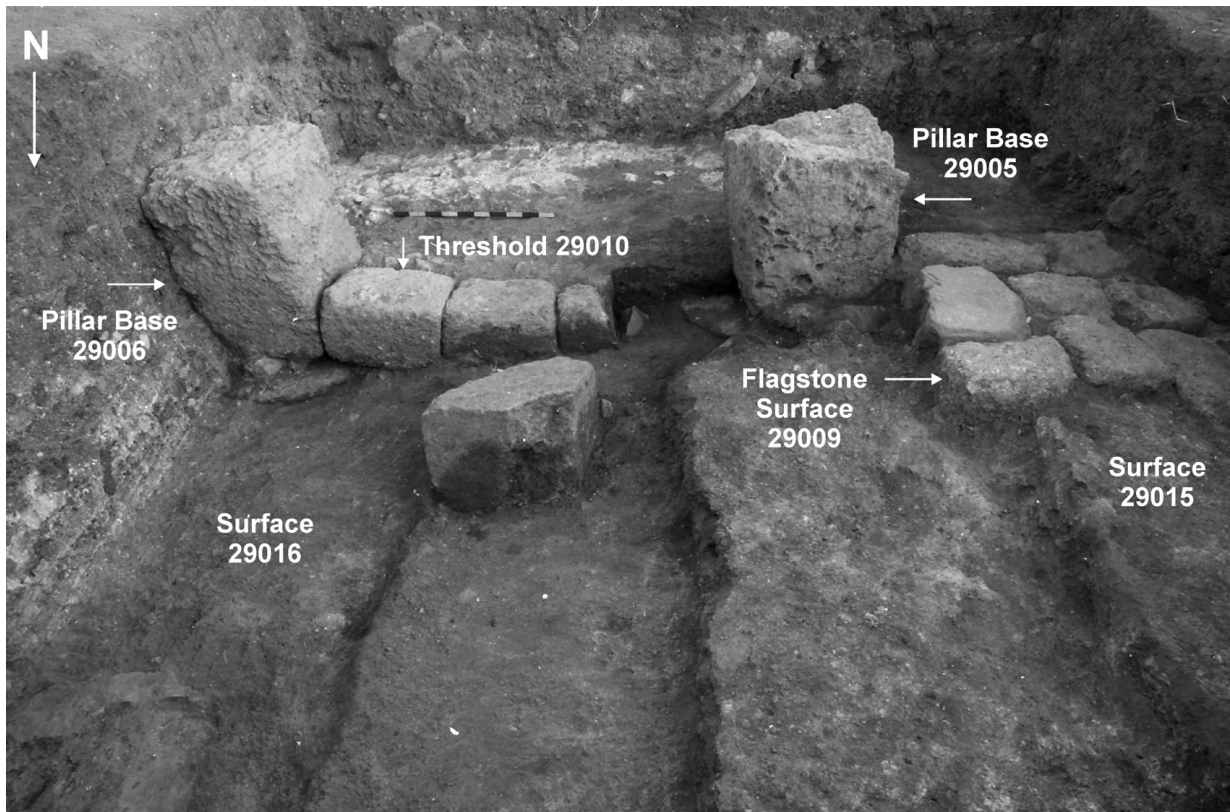


Photo 2.5. IVNE *Temple Complex 650* Courtyard *Room j* entrance to *Room f*: **Stratum IB/C** Flagstone Surface 29009, Pillar Bases 29005, 29006, Surfaces 29015, 29016, Threshold 29010

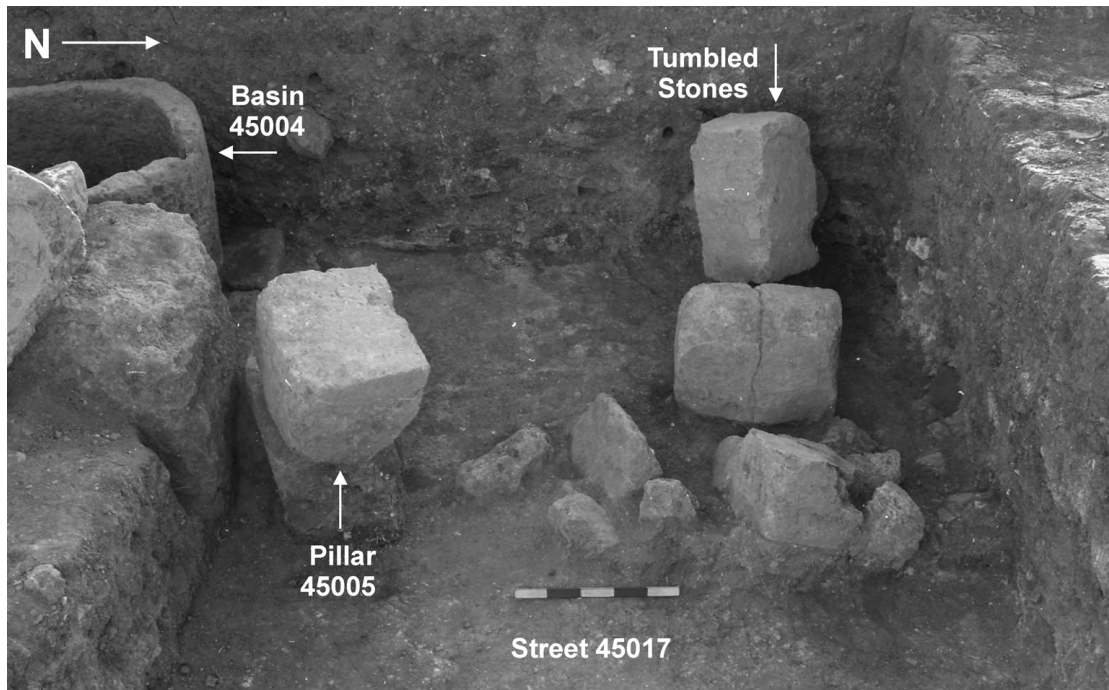


Photo 2.6. IVNE *Temple Complex 650* Courtyard eastern portico *Room f*: **Stratum IB** Basin 45004, Pillar 45005, Street cc 45017, Tumbled Stones (superstructure)

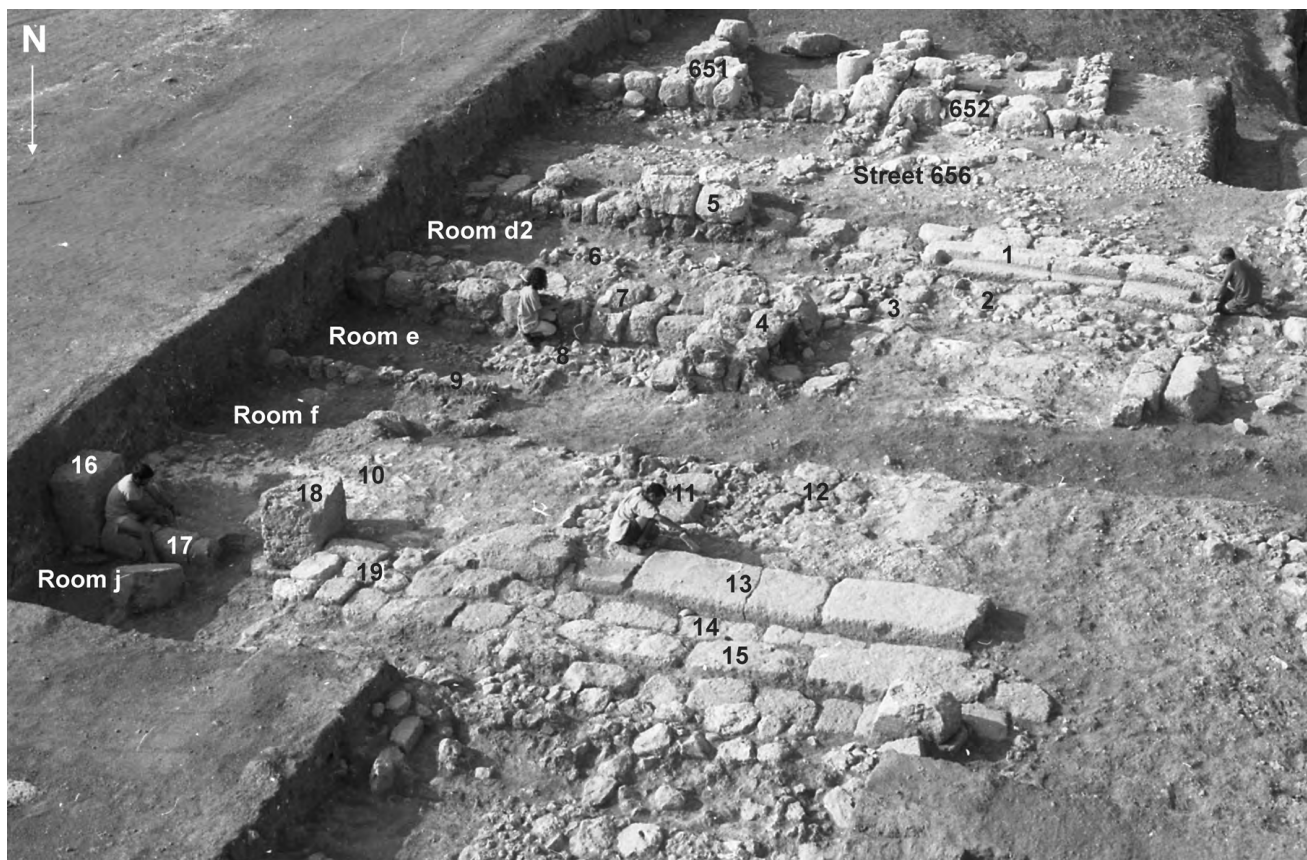


Photo 2.7. IVNE *Temple Complex 650* Courtyard southern portico *Rooms d2, e, f, j*: **Stratum IB/C** (1) Threshold 11003, (2) Cobble Surface 12013, (3) Flagstones 12009, Walls (4) 12003, (5) 11007/27006, (6) Surface 27007, (7) Wall 28005, (8) Cobbles 28010, (9) Wall 28007, (10) Surface 29014, (11) Stones 13014, (12) Cobbles 13010, (13) Threshold 13005, (14) Gutter 13007, (15) Flagstones 13008, (16) Pillar 45004, (17) Threshold 29010, (18) Pillar Base 29005, (19) Flagstones 29009; Field IV Lower *Temple Auxiliary Buildings 651, 652, Street 656*

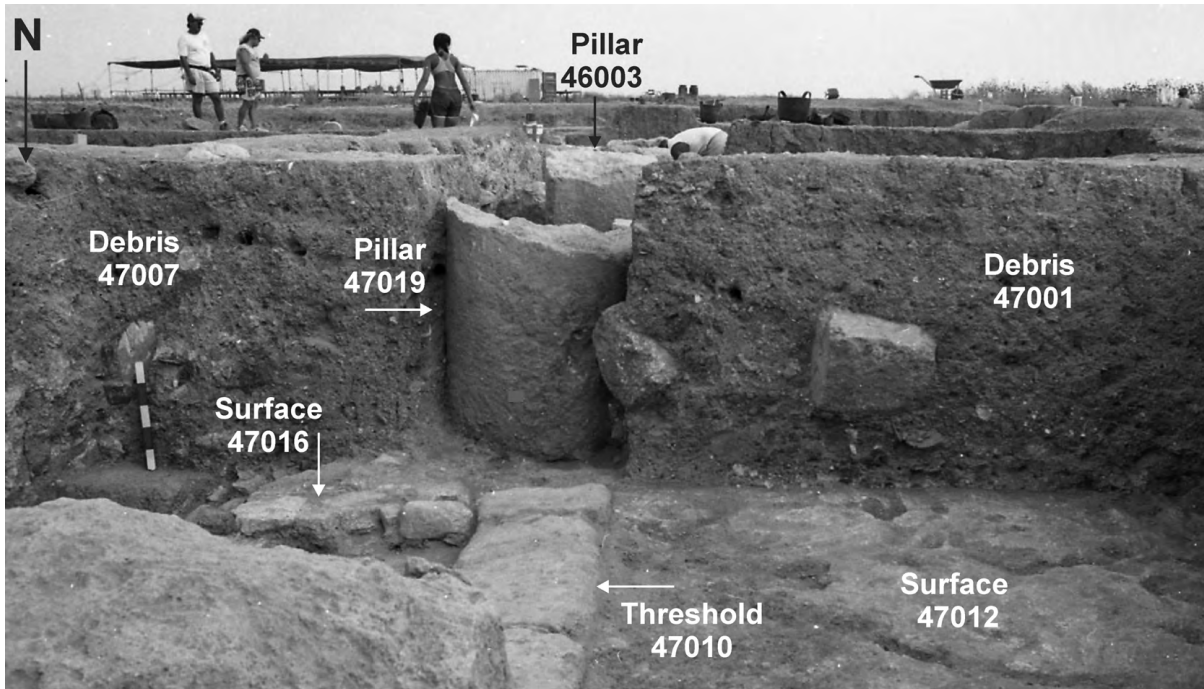


Photo 2.8. IVNE *Temple Complex 650* Courtyard eastern portico **Stratum IB/C** Room g1: Pillar 47019, Threshold 47010; Room g2: Pillar 46003, Surface 47016; Room j: Surface 47012

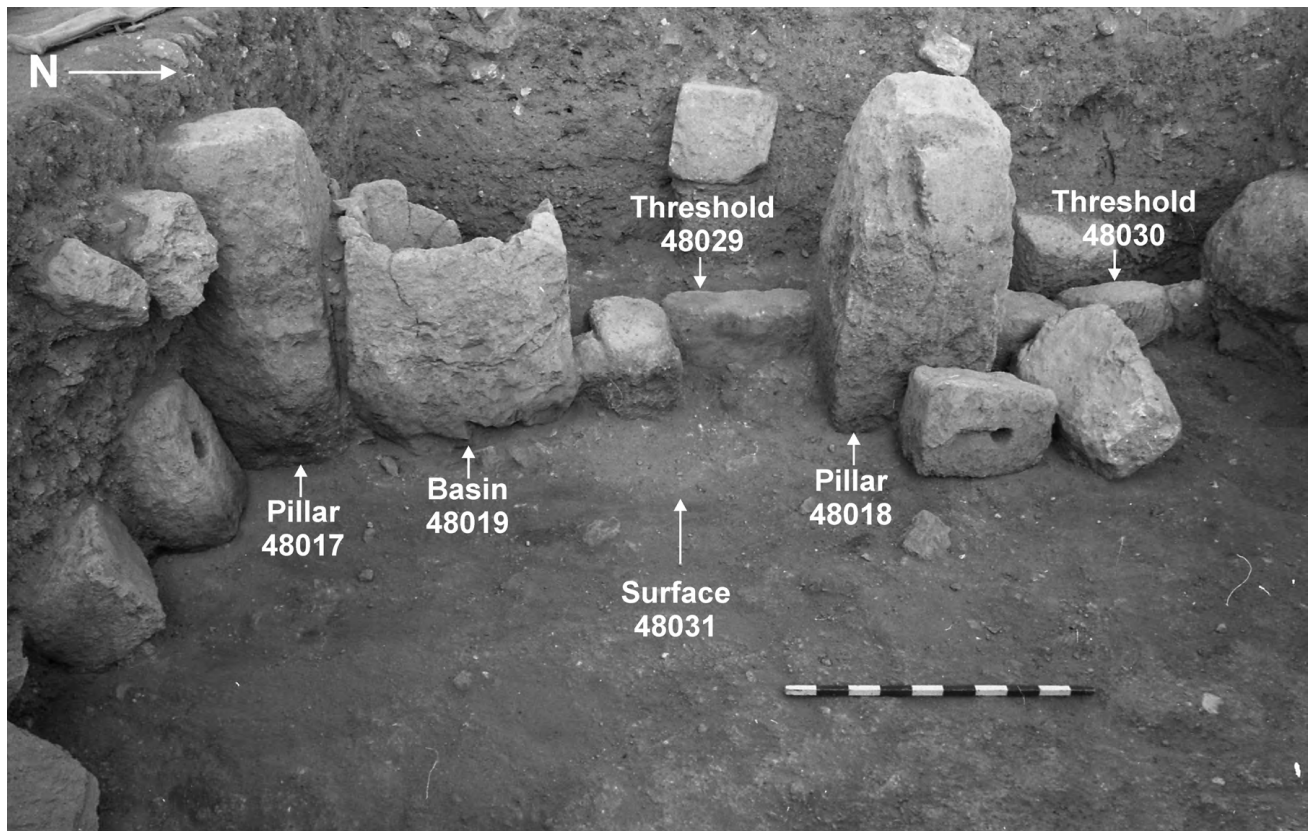


Photo 2.9. IVNE *Temple Complex 650* Courtyard eastern portico Room h: **Stratum IB/C** Basin 48019, Pillars 48017, 48018, Surface 48031, Thresholds 48029, 48030

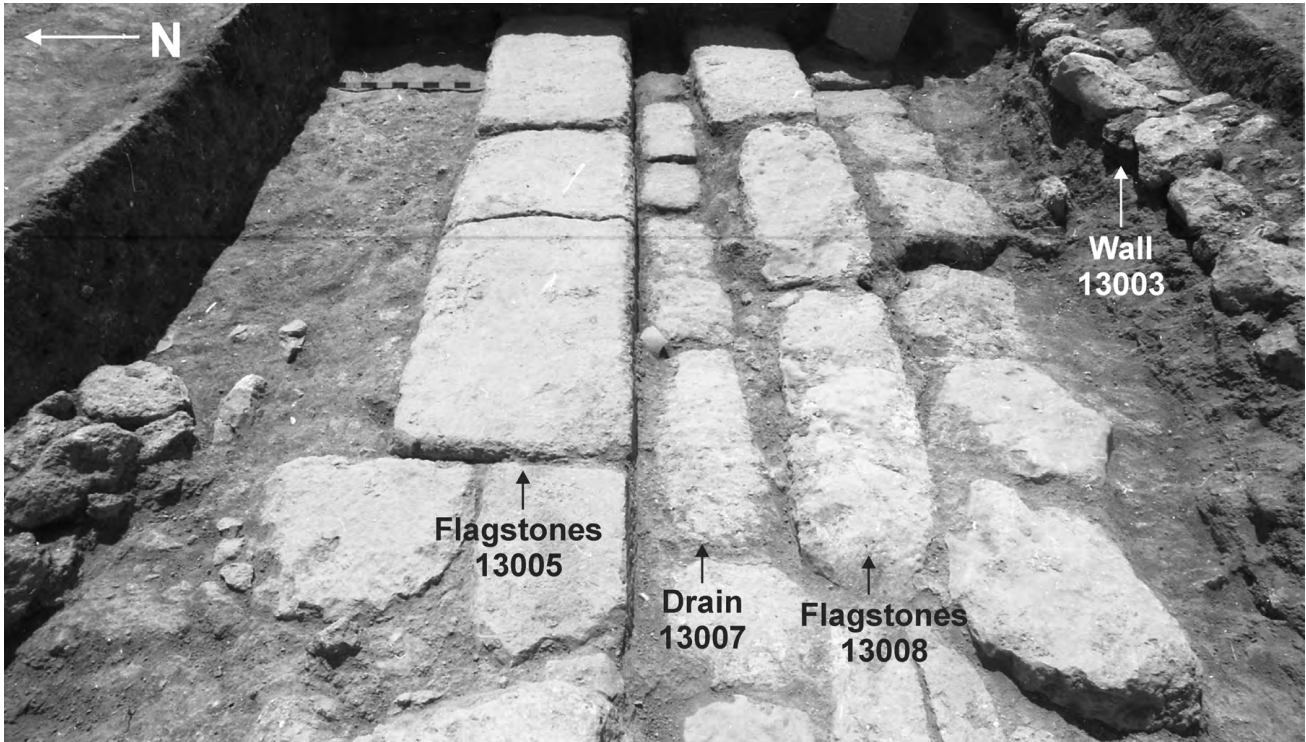


Photo 2.10. IVNE *Temple Complex 650* Courtyard entrance *Room a*: **Stratum IB/C** Drain 13007, Flagstones 13005, 13008; **Roman–Byzantine** Wall 13003

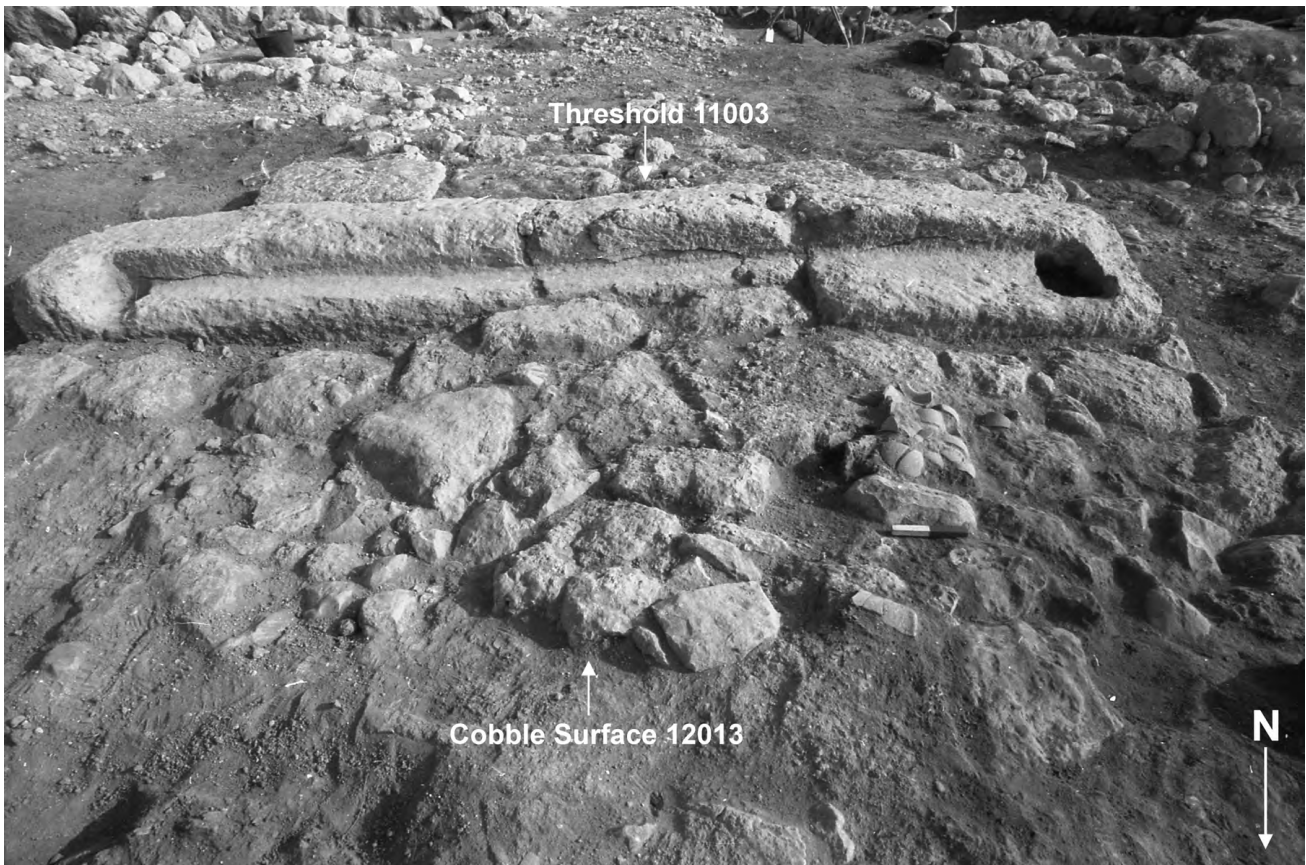


Photo 2.11. IVNE *Temple Complex 650* Courtyard entrance *Room a*: **Stratum IB/C** Cobble Surface 12013, Threshold 11003

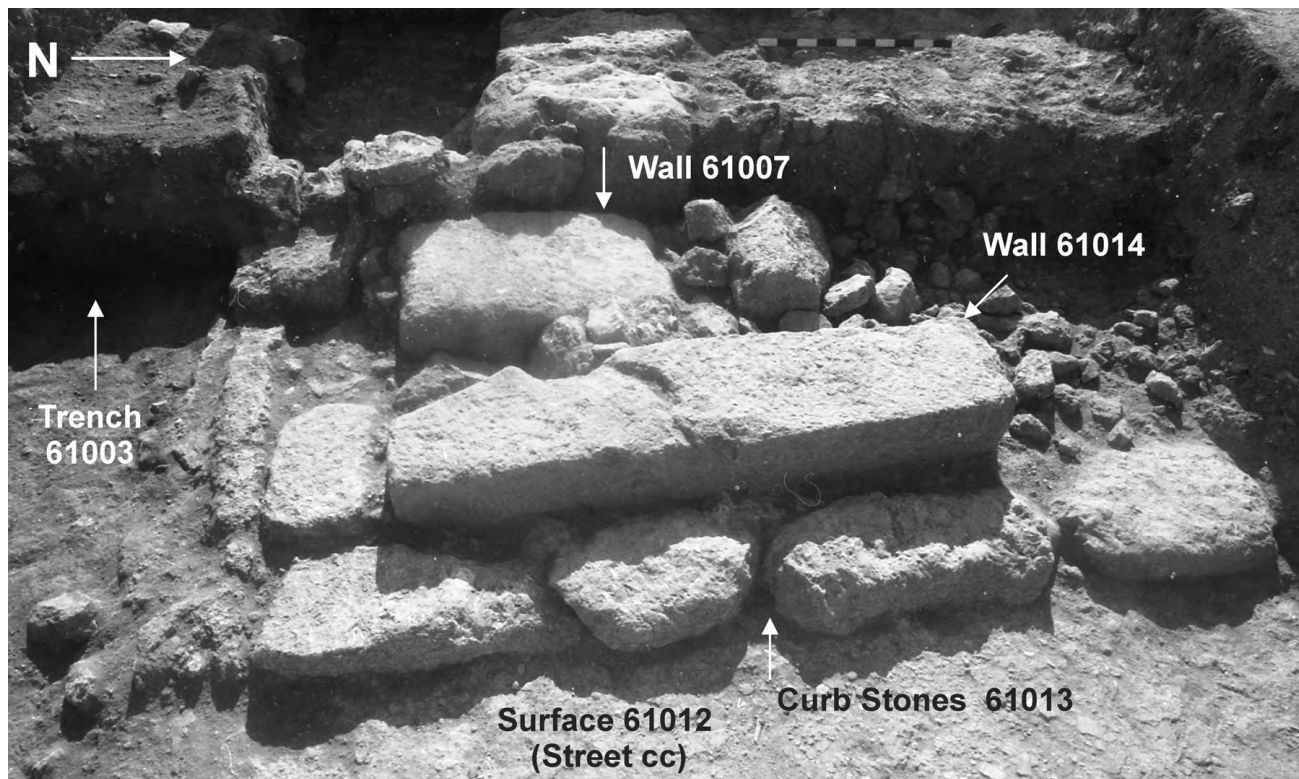


Photo 2.12. IVNE *Temple Complex 650* Courtyard eastern portico *Room g3* and *Street cc*: **Stratum IB/C** Curb Stones 61013, Surface 61012, Trench 61003, Walls 61007, 61014

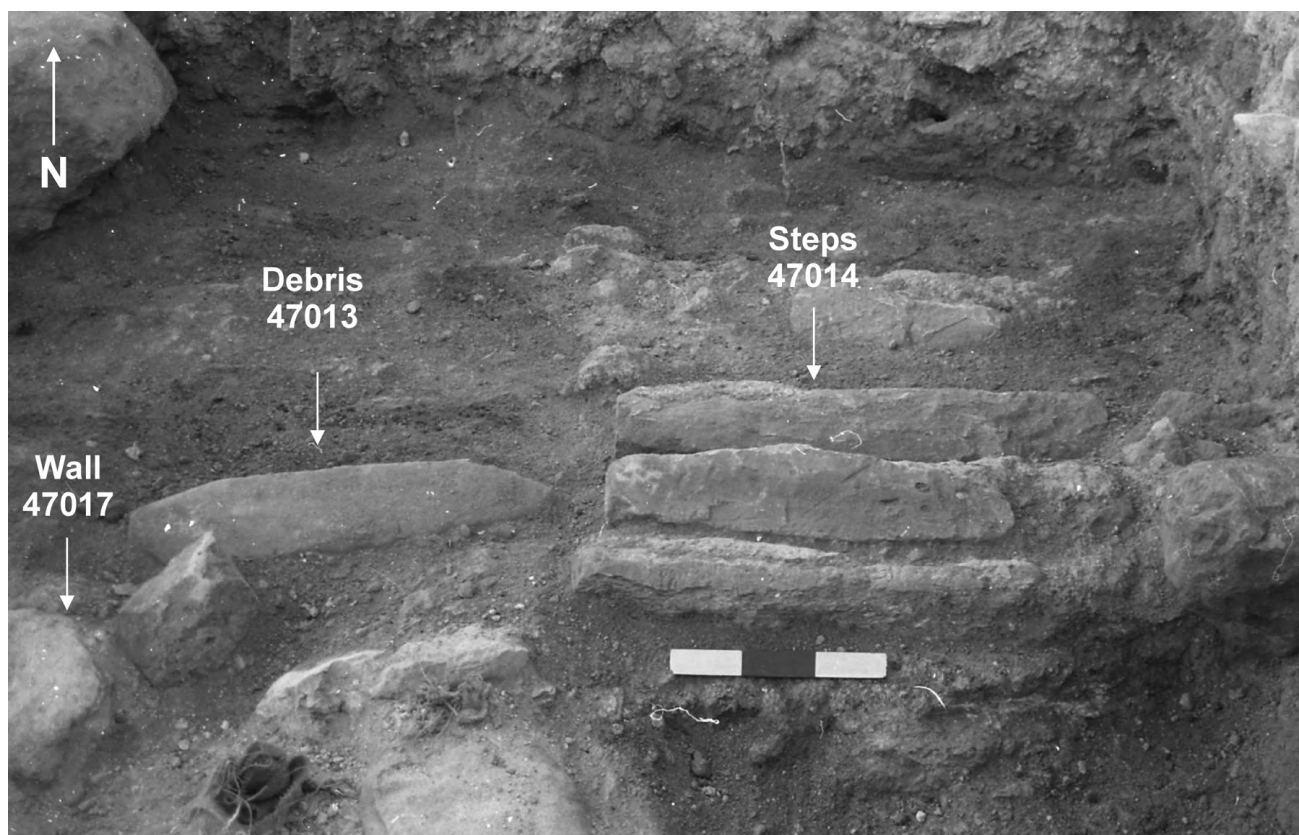


Photo 2.13. IVNE *Temple Complex 650* Courtyard eastern portico *Room h*: **Stratum IB/C** Debris 47013, Steps 47014, Wall 47017

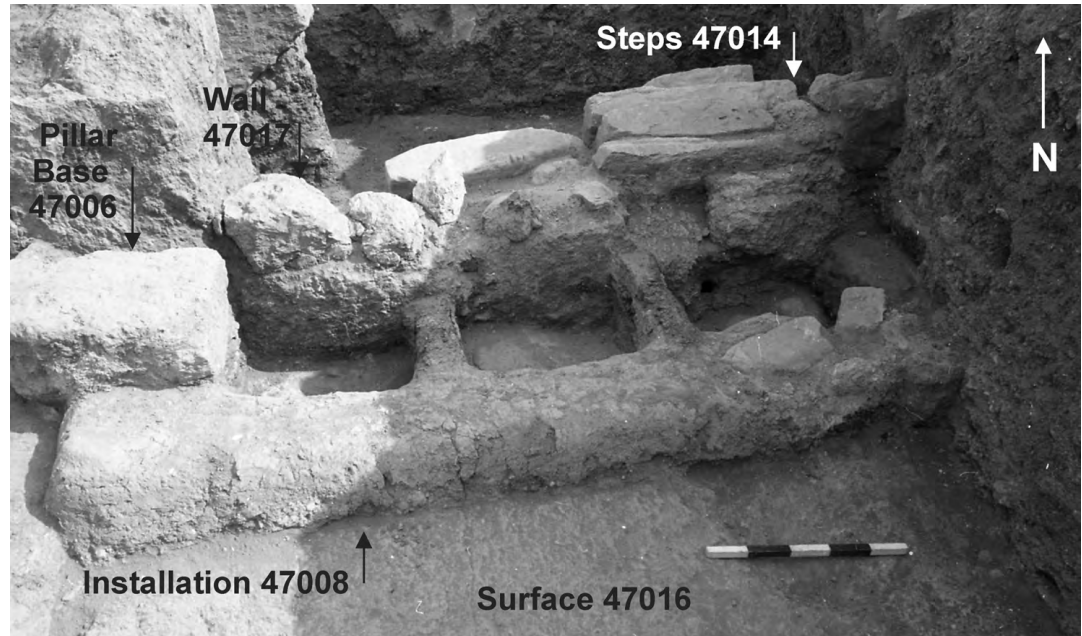


Photo 2.14. IVNE Temple Complex 650 Courtyard eastern portico Room *g1*: **Stratum IB/C** Installation 47008; Room *h*: Pillar Base 47006, Steps 47014, Surface 47016, Wall 47017

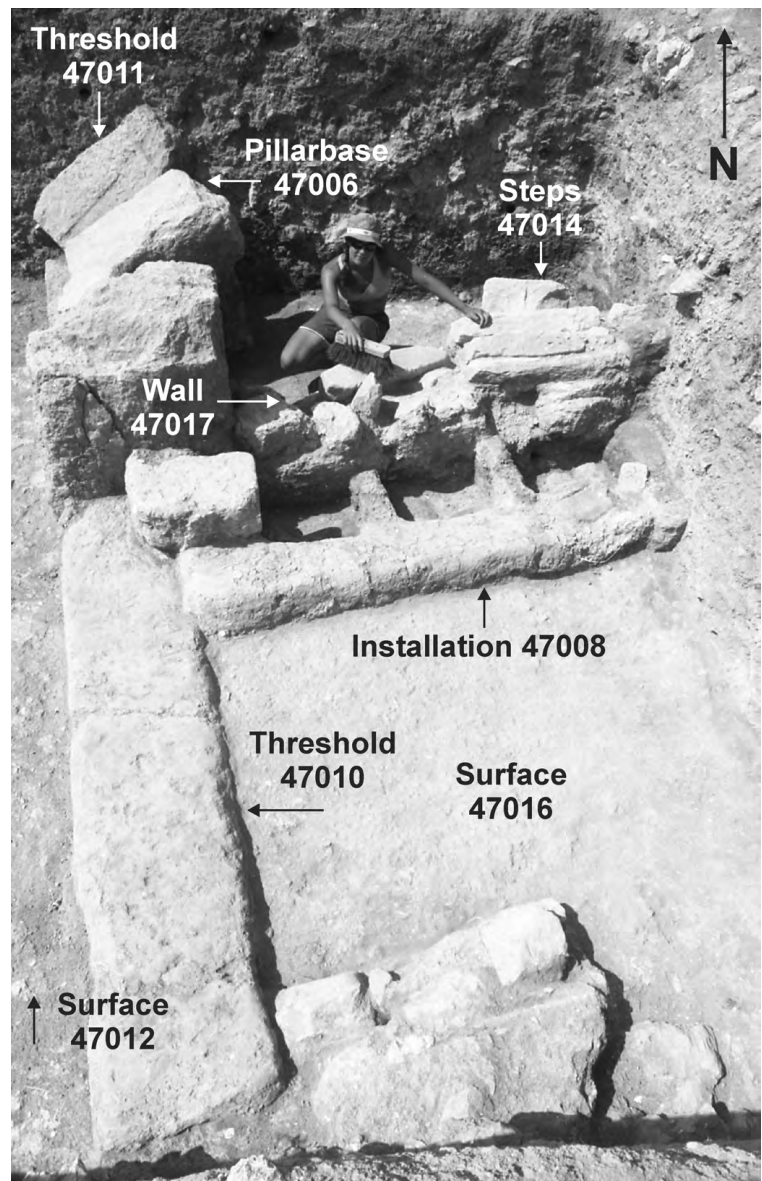


Photo 2.15. IVNE Temple Complex 650 Courtyard eastern portico Room *g1*: **Stratum IB/C** Installation 47008, Pillar Base 47006, Thresholds 47010, 47011, Steps 47014, Surfaces 47012, 47016, Wall 47017

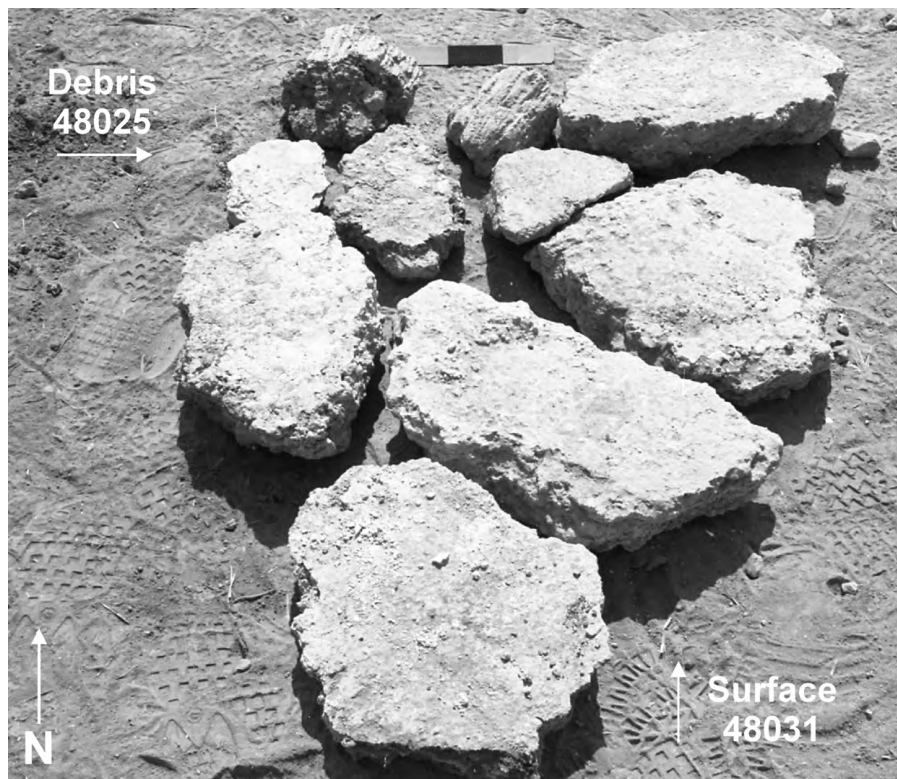


Photo 2.16. IVNE *Temple Complex 650* Courtyard eastern portico *Room h*: **Stratum IB** Debris (plaster roof material) 48025, Surface 48031

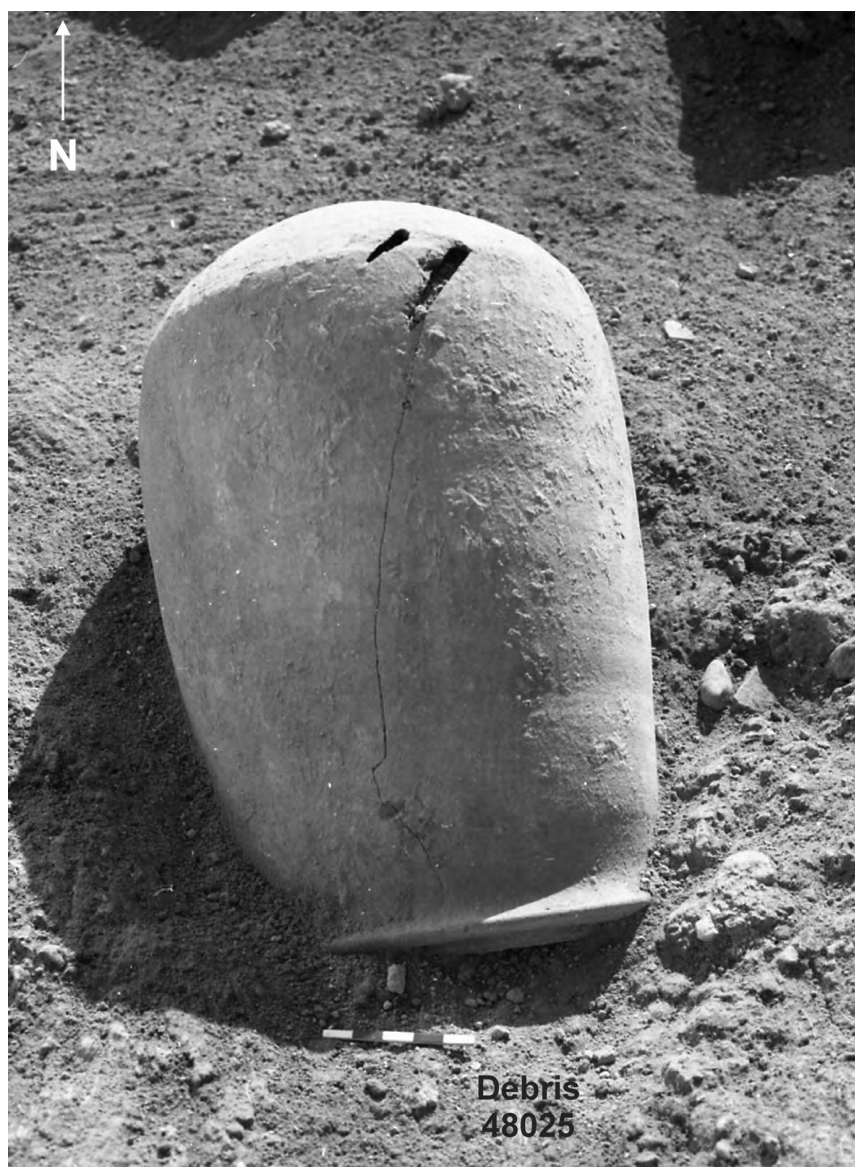


Photo 2.17. IVNE *Temple Complex 650* Courtyard eastern portico *Room h*: **Stratum IB** Destruction Debris 48025 (on Surface 48031), IIHMJ 2 (Fig. 4.11:15)

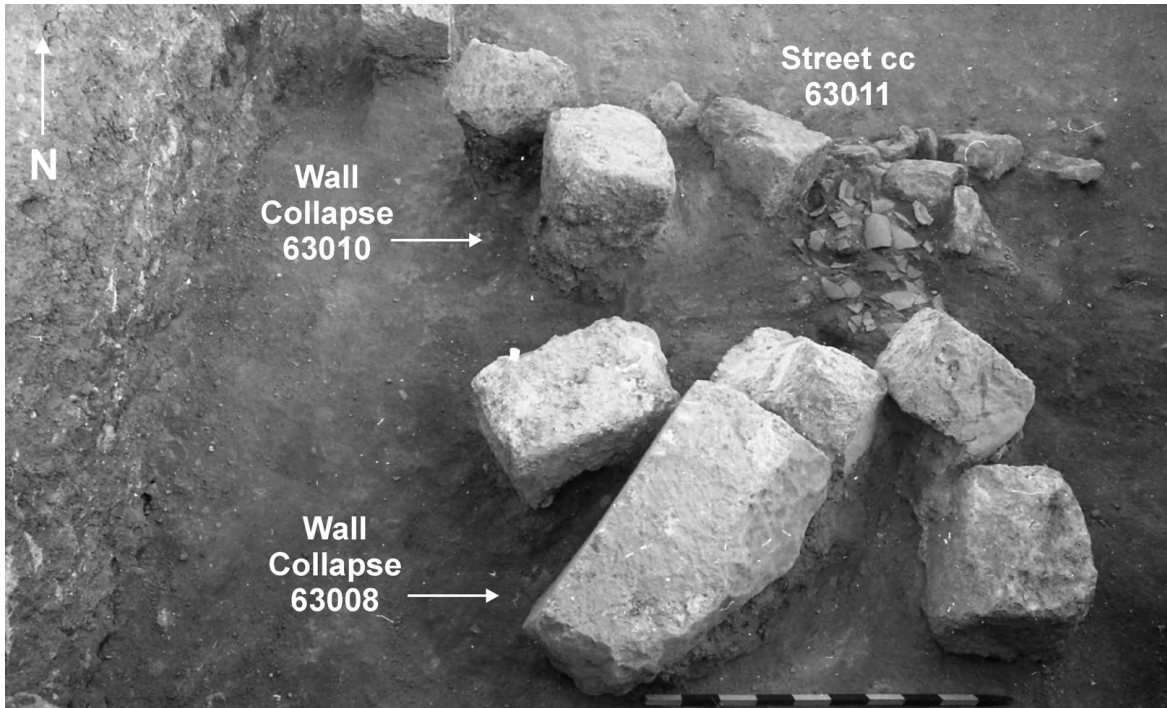


Photo 2.18. IVNE *Temple Complex 650*: **Stratum IB** Street cc 63011, Wall Collapses 63008, 63010

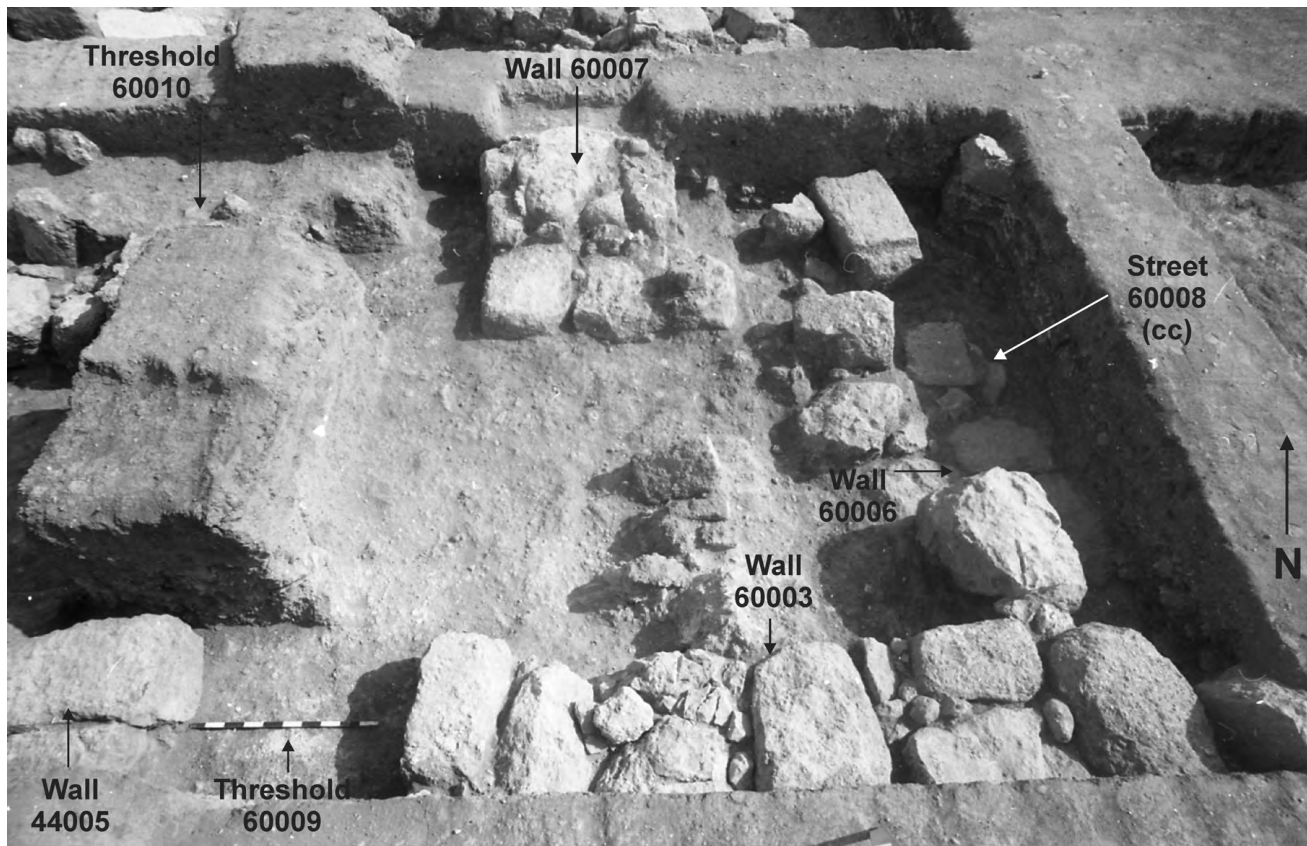


Photo 2.19. IVNE *Temple Complex 650* Courtyard southern portico *Room e*: **Stratum IB/C** Street cc 60008, Thresholds 60009, 60010, Walls 44005, 60003, 60007

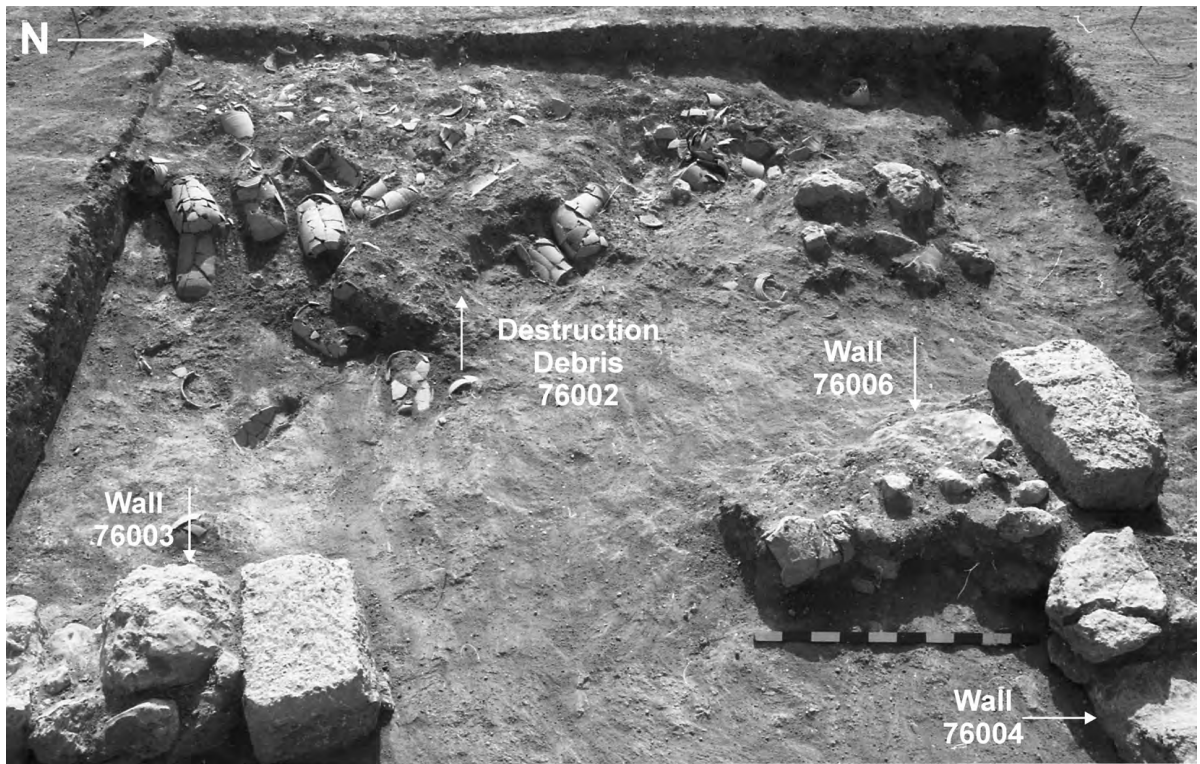


Photo 2.20. IVNE Street cc: **Stratum IB/C** Walls 76003, 76004, 76006; **Stratum IB** Destruction Debris 76002, IIHMJ 1.1 (Fig. 4A.11:10–13)

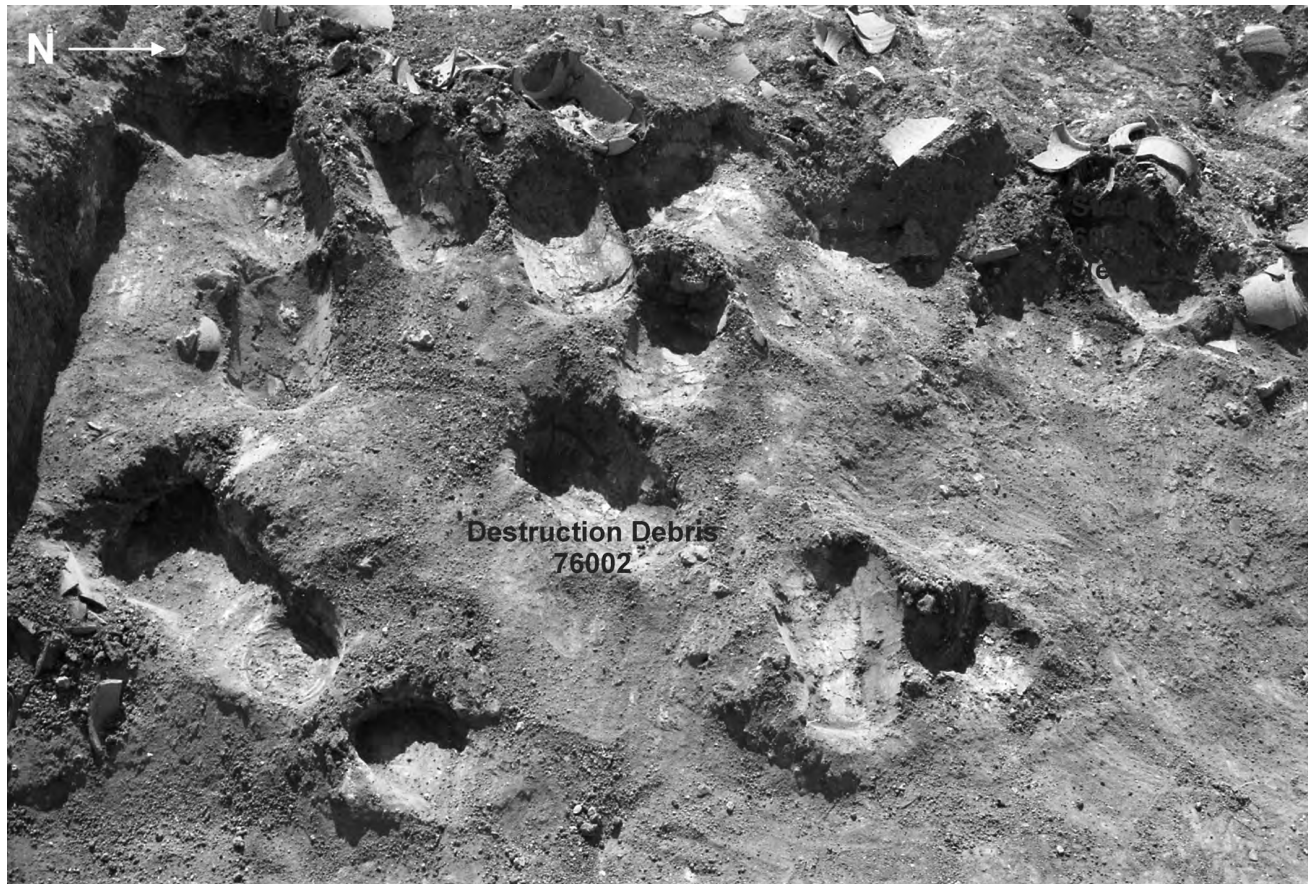


Photo 2.21. IVNE Street cc: **Stratum IB** Destruction Debris 76002, IIHMJ 1.1 and imprints of vessels (Fig. 4A.11:10–13)



Photo 2.22. IVNE *Temple Complex 650* Courtyard southern portico *Room e*: **Stratum IB/C** Installation 44008, Surface 44009, Walls 44005, 44006

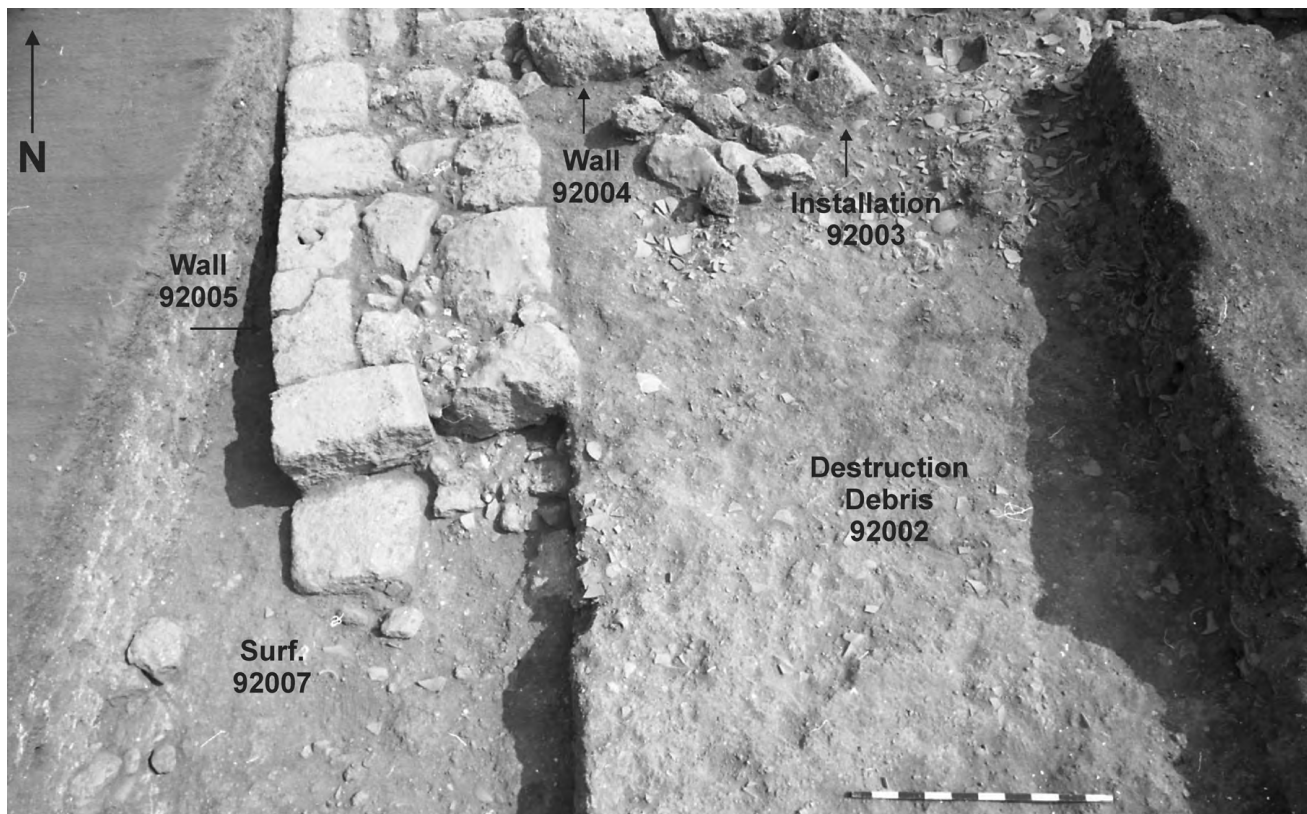


Photo 2.23/24. IVNW *Temple Complex 650* Sanctuary side *Room p*: **Stratum IB** Destruction Debris 92002, Installation 92003, Walls 92004, 92005; *Street dd*: Surface 92007

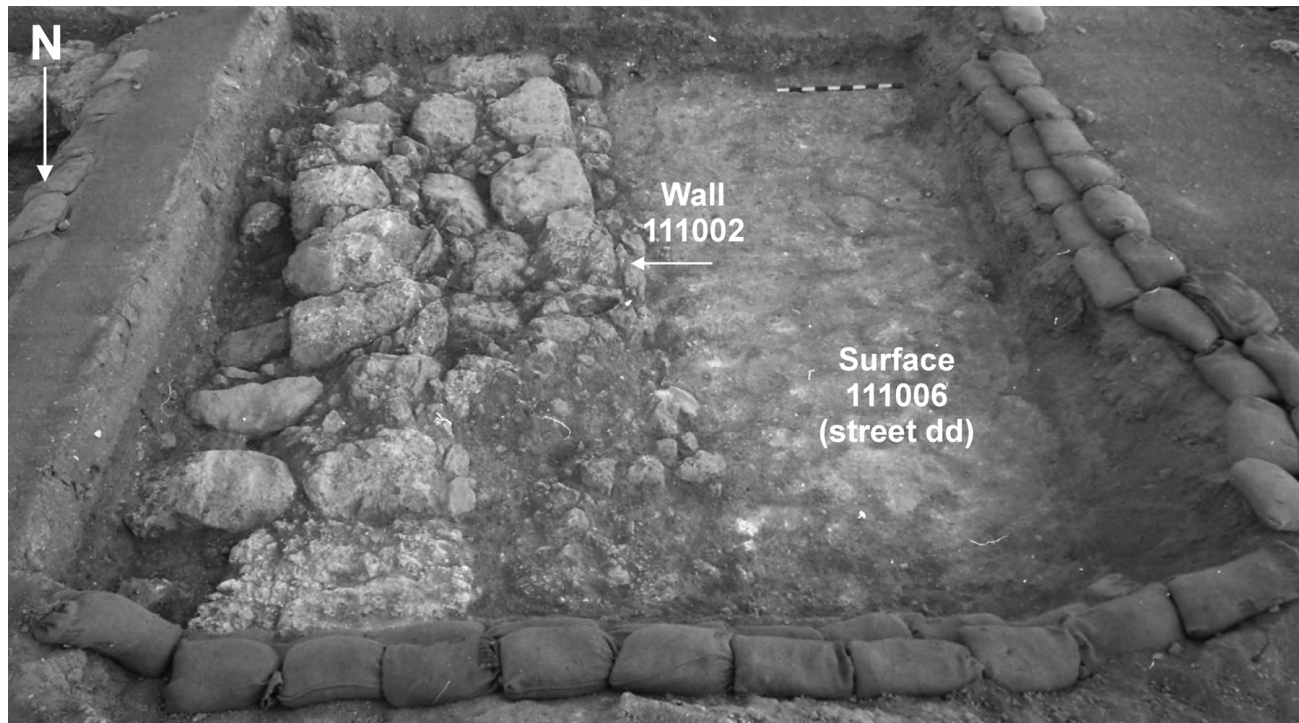


Photo 2.25. IVNW Temple Complex 650 Street dd: **Stratum IB/C** Surface 111006, Wall 111002

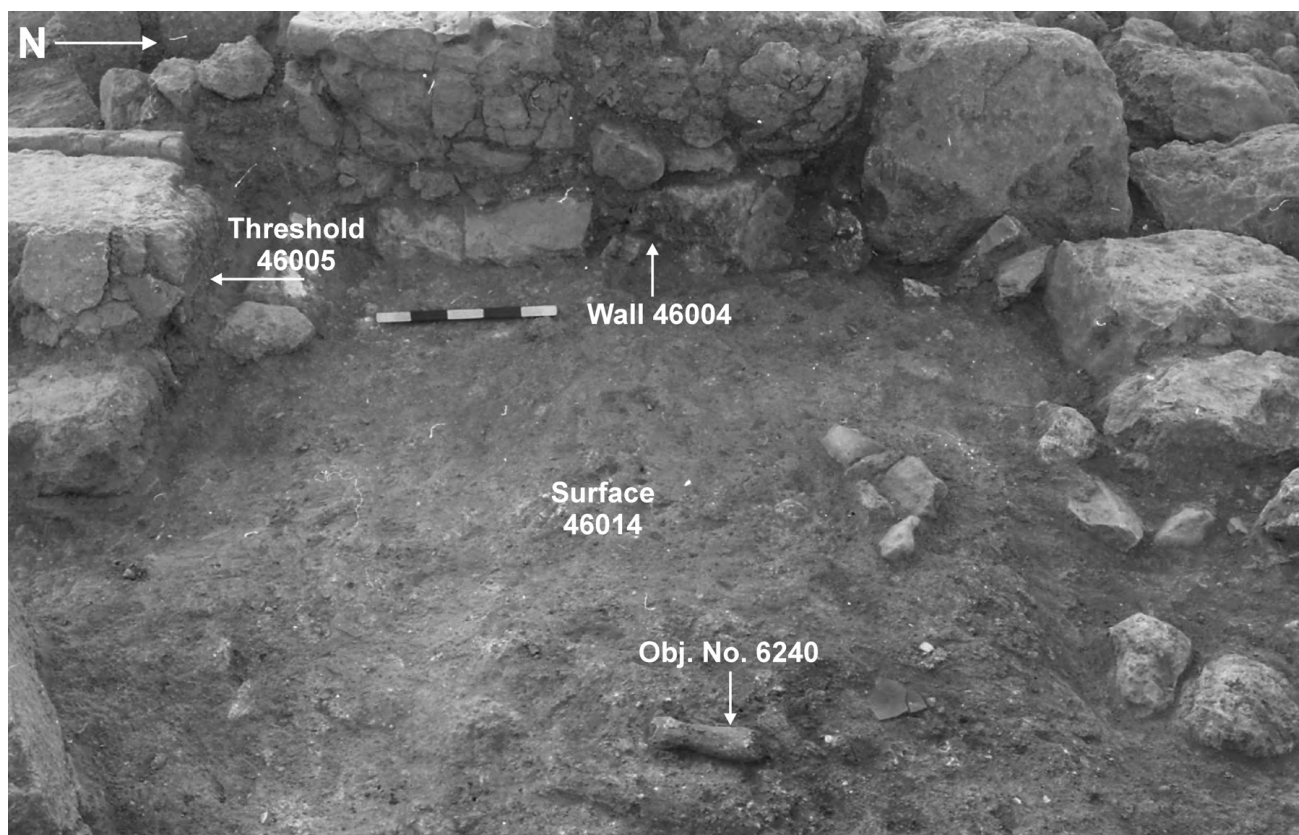


Photo 2.26. IVNW Temple Complex 650 Throne Room I: **Stratum IB/C** Surface 46014, Threshold 46005, Wall 46004; **Stratum IB** ivory statuette with cartouche (Obj. No. 6240, Color Figs. 11.1–11.2: 62)

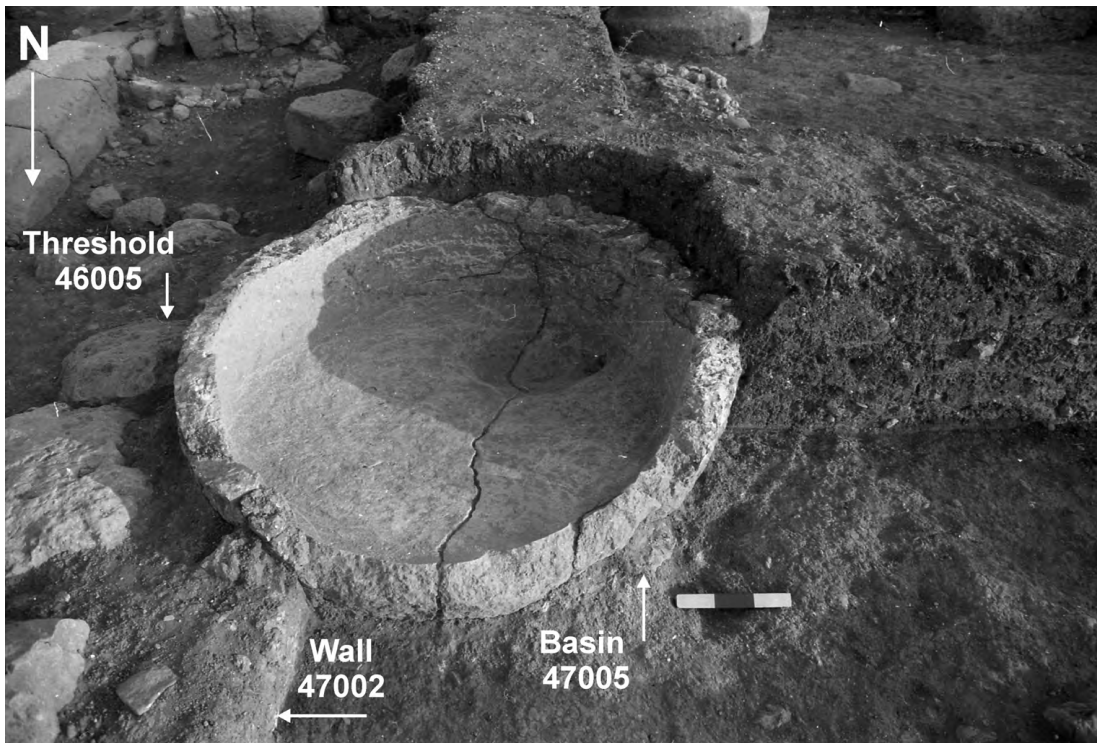


Photo 2.27. IVNW Temple Complex 650 Sanctuary Room u: **Stratum IB/C** Basin 47005, Threshold 46005, Wall 47002

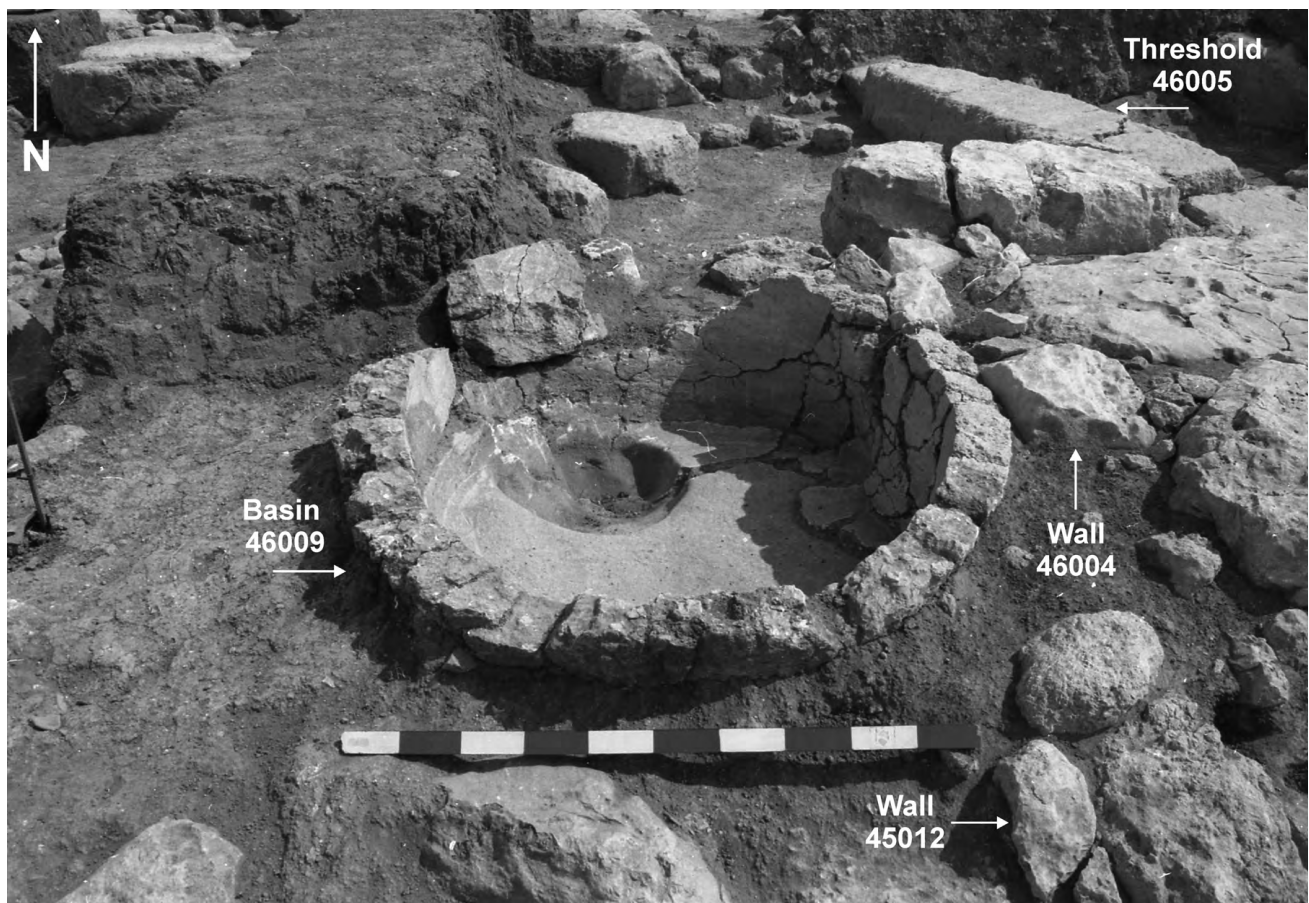


Photo 2.28. IVNW Temple Complex 650 Sanctuary Room u: **Stratum IB/C** Basin 46009, Threshold 46005, Walls 45012, 46004

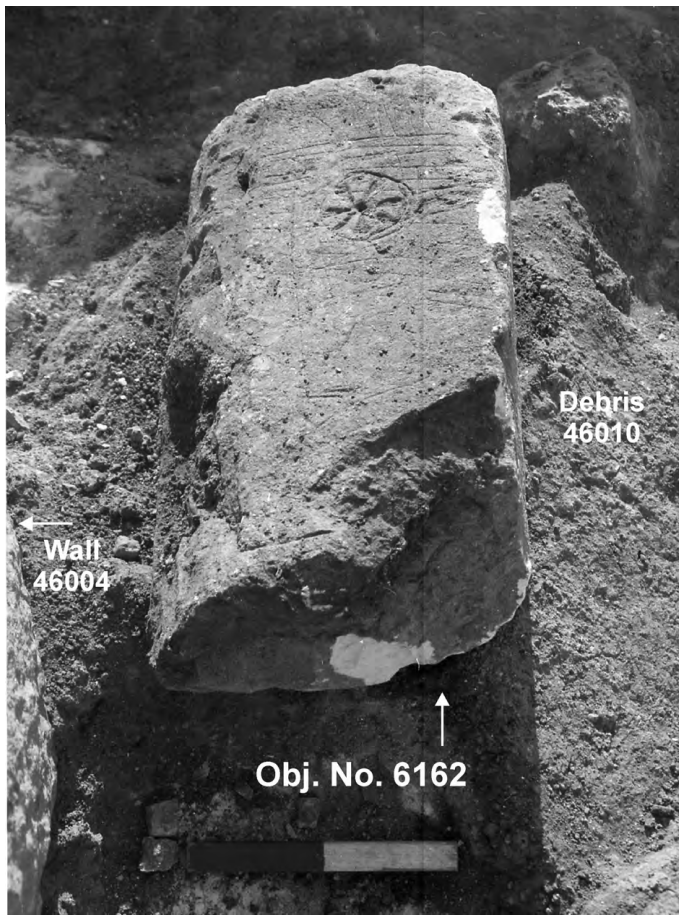


Photo 2.29. IVNW *Temple Complex 650* Sanctuary Room *u*: **Stratum IB/C** Stela (Obj. No. 6162), Debris 46010, Wall 46004



Photo 2.30. IVNW *Temple Complex 650* **Stratum IB/C** Sanctuary Room *u*, Throne Room *k, l*, side Rooms *o, p, q, r, s, x, y, z, aa*, Cella *t*, back Rooms *v, w*

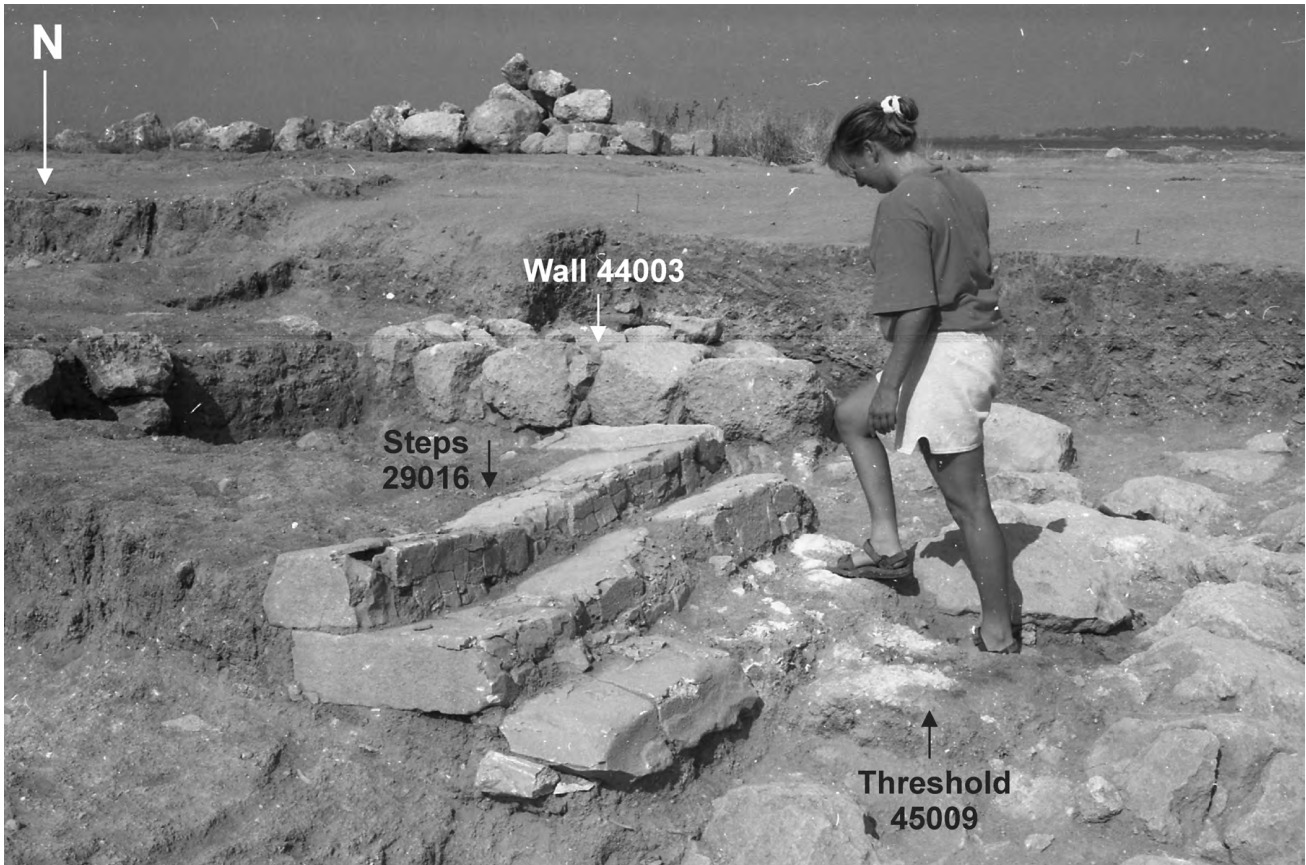


Photo 2.31. IVNW Temple Complex 650 Throne Room k: **Stratum IB/C** Steps 29016, Threshold 45009, Wall 44003

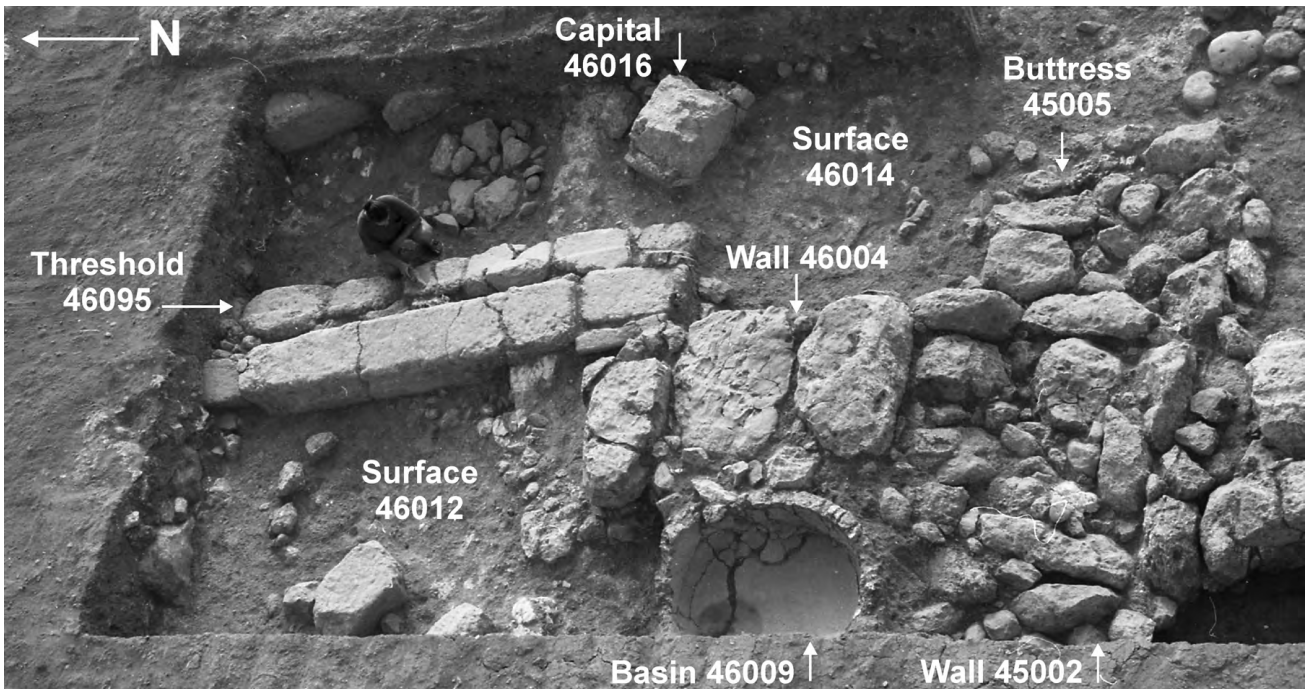


Photo 2.32. IVNW Temple Complex 650 Throne Room l: **Stratum IB/C** Basin 46009, Buttress 45005, Capital 46016, Surfaces 46012, 46014, Walls 45002, 46004

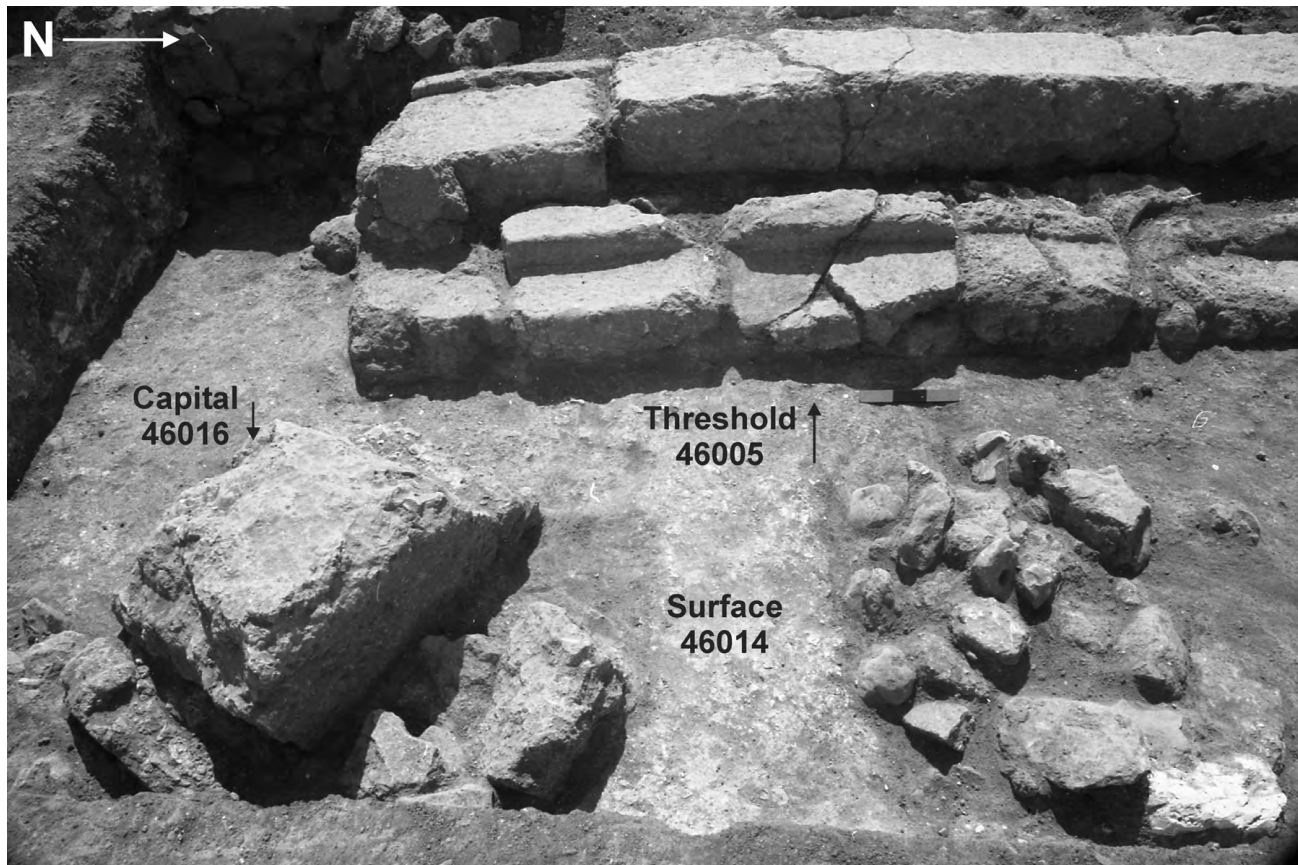


Photo 2.33. IVNW Temple Complex 650 Throne Room l: **Stratum IB/C** Capital 46016, Surface 46014, Threshold 46005

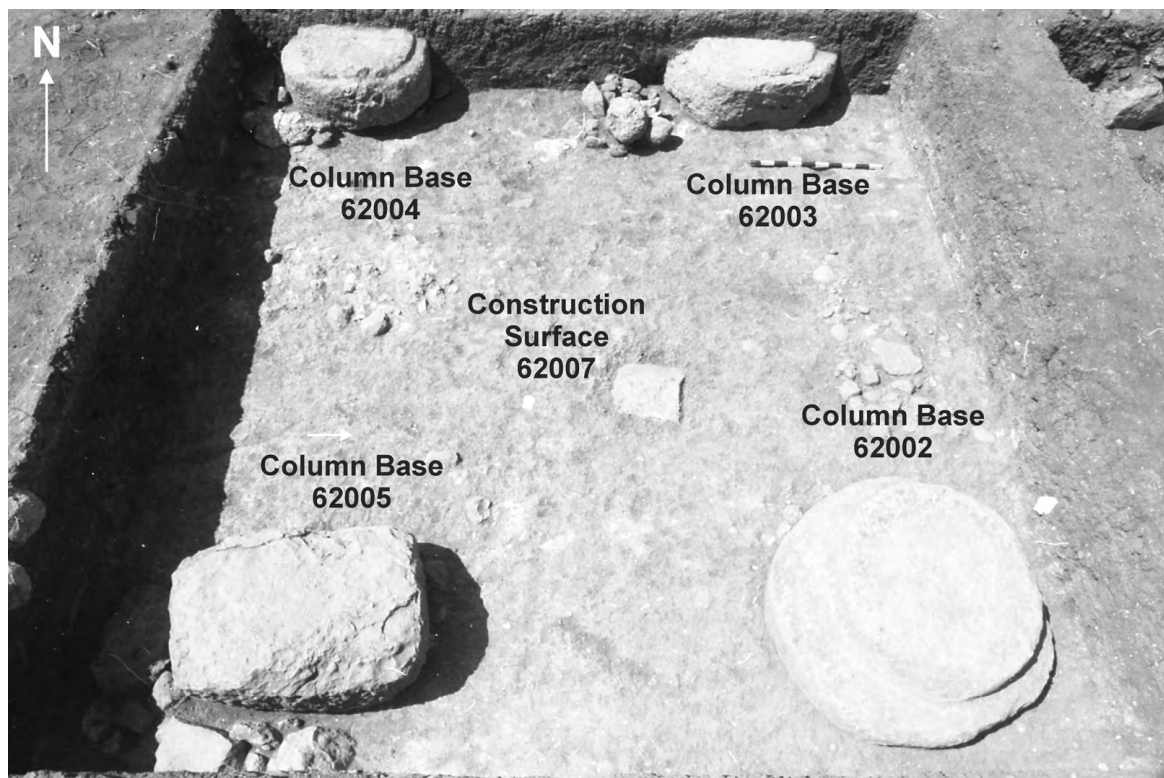


Photo 2.34. IVNW Temple Complex 650 Sanctuary Room u: **Stratum IB/C** Column Bases 62002, 62003, 62004, 62005, Construction Surface 62007

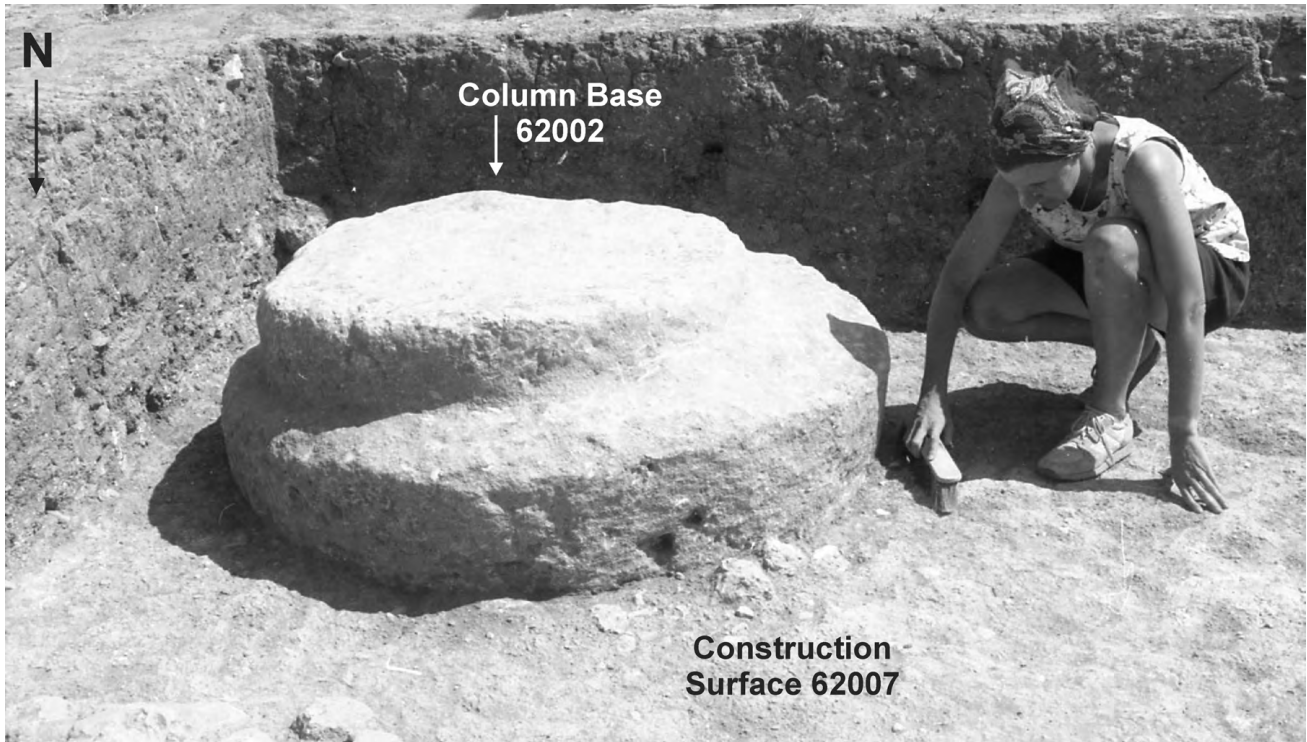


Photo 2.34.1. IVNW Temple Complex 650 Sanctuary Room *u*: **Stratum IB/C** Column Base 62002, Construction Surface 62007

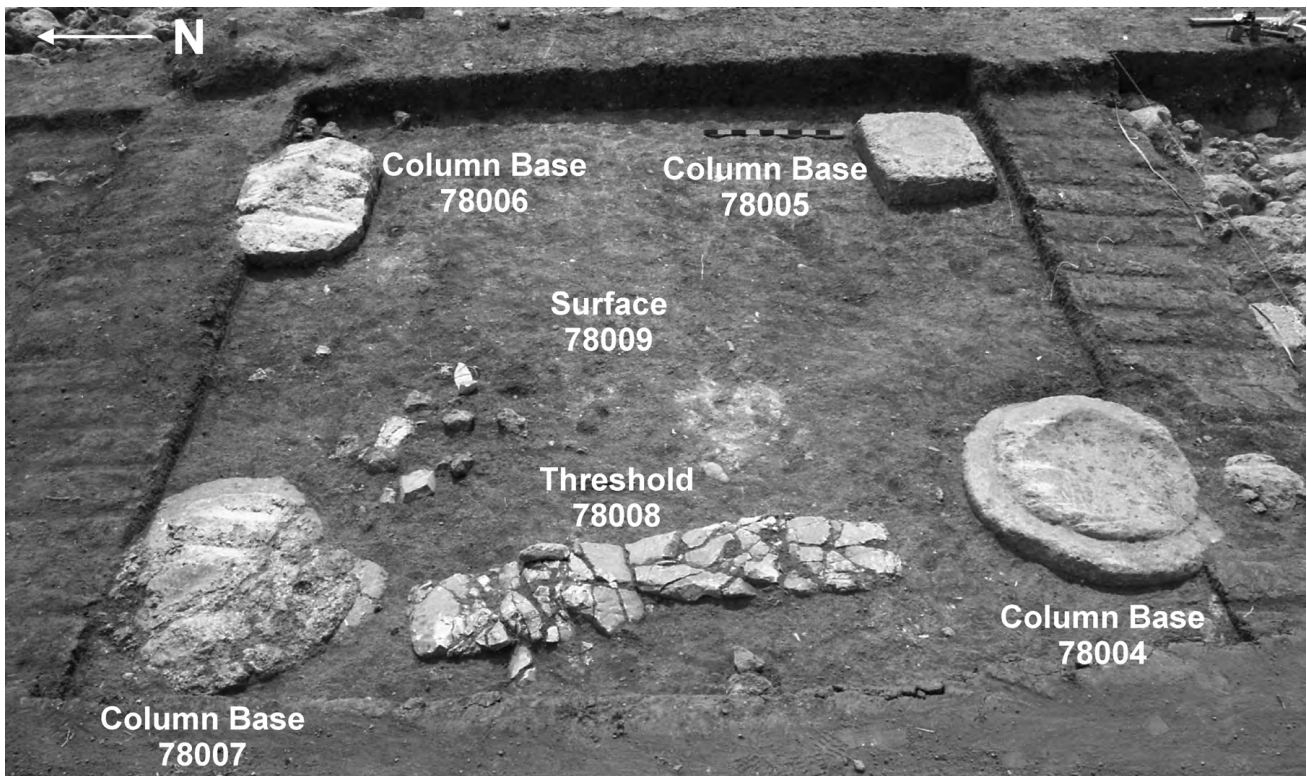


Photo 2.35. IVNW Temple Complex 650 Sanctuary Room *u*: **Stratum IB/C** Column Bases 78004, 78005, 78006, 78007, Surface 78009, Threshold 78008

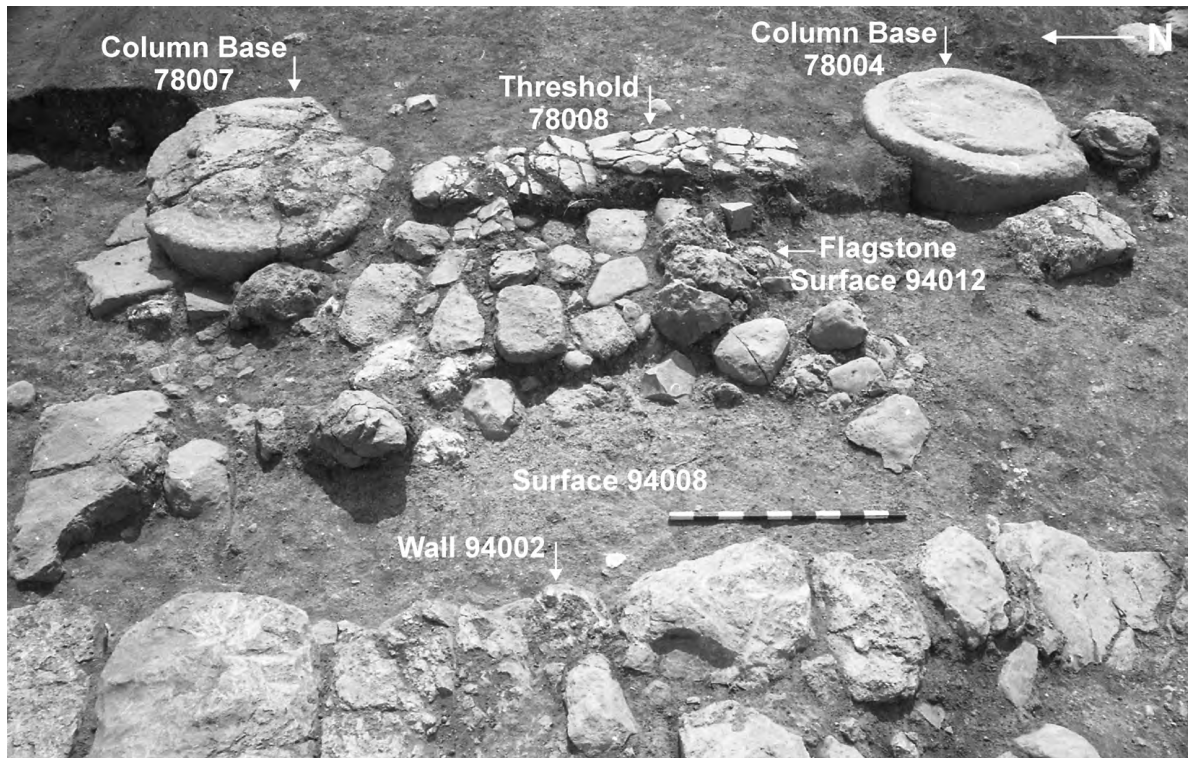


Photo 2.36. IVNW Temple Complex 650 Sanctuary Cella t: **Stratum IB/C** Column Bases 78004, 78007, Flagstone Surface 94012, Threshold 78008, Wall 94002, Surface 94008



Photo 2.37. IVNW Temple Complex 650 Sanctuary Cella t: **Stratum IB** Destruction Debris 94004, figurine (Obj. No. 7309, Cat. No. 6.6), Wall 94002

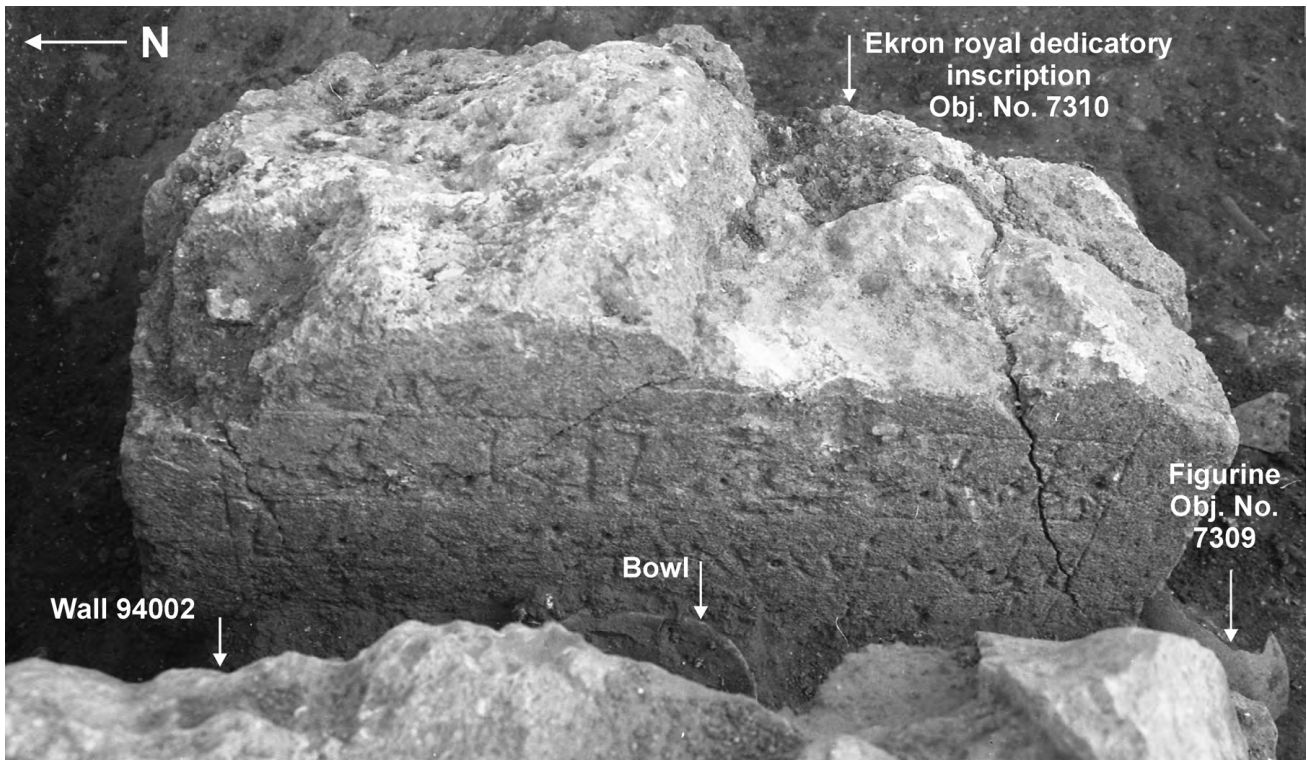


Photo 2.37.1. IVNW *Temple Complex 650* Sanctuary *Cella t*: **Stratum IB/C** Ekron royal dedicatory inscription (Obj. No. 7310), Wall 94002; **Stratum IB** IIBL 1.1 (Fig. 4A.1:8)

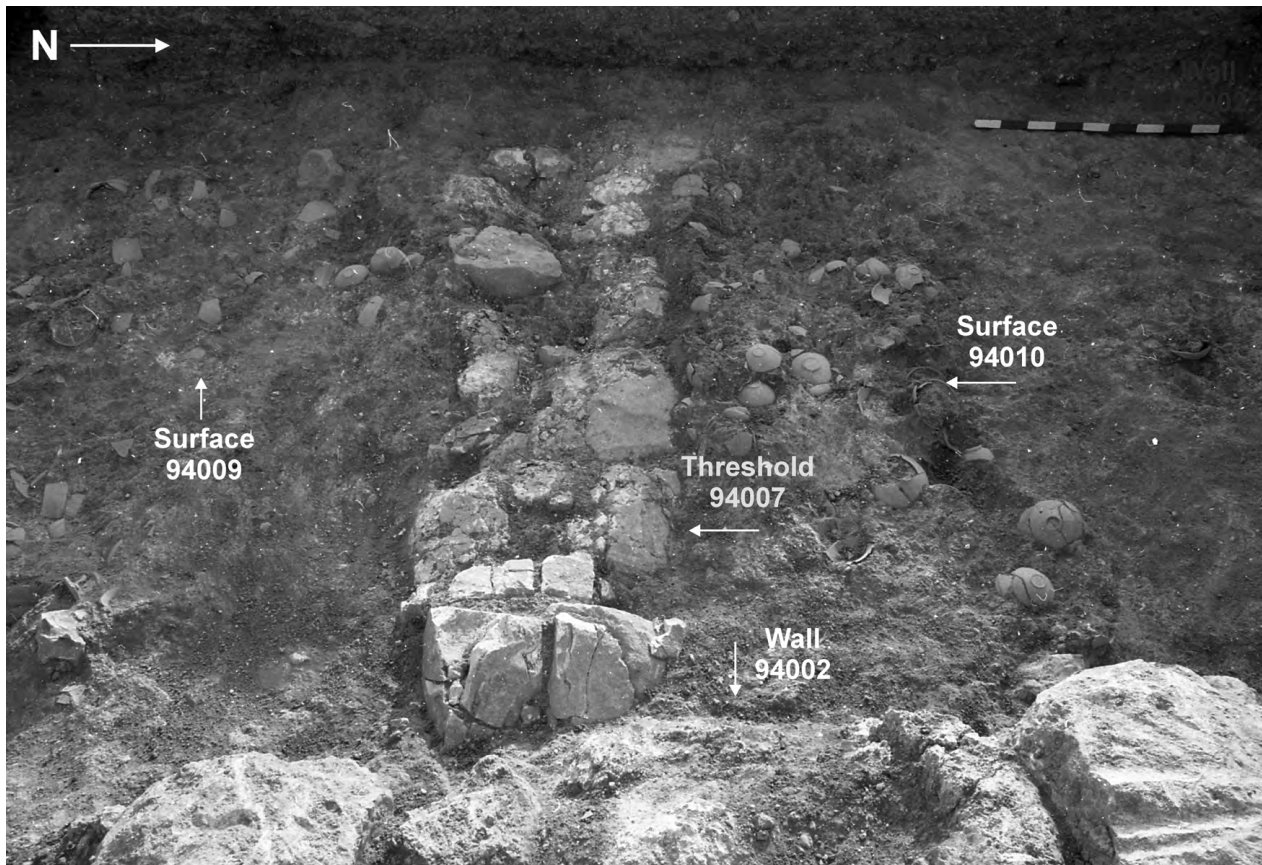


Photo 2.38. IVNW *Temple Complex 650* Sanctuary *back Room v*: **Stratum IB/C** Surface 94009; *back Room w*: Surface 94010, Threshold 94007, Wall 94002; **Stratum IB** pottery on Surfaces 94009 (Destruction Debris 93005), 94010



Photo 2.39. IVNW *Temple Complex 650 Sanctuary back Room v*: **Stratum IB/C** Threshold 93010, Wall 93002; **Stratum IB** Destruction Debris 93005

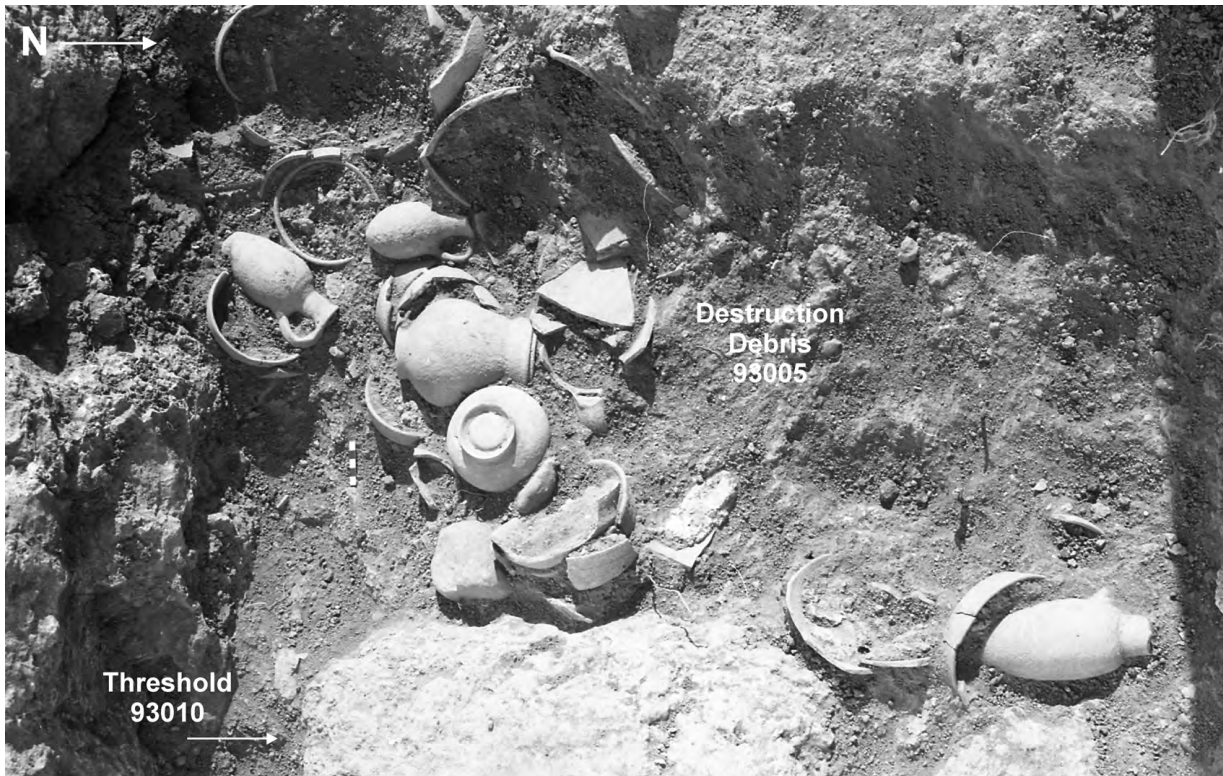


Photo 2.39.I. IVNW *Temple Complex 650 Sanctuary back Room v*: **Stratum IB/C** Threshold 93010; **Stratum IB** Destruction Debris 93005

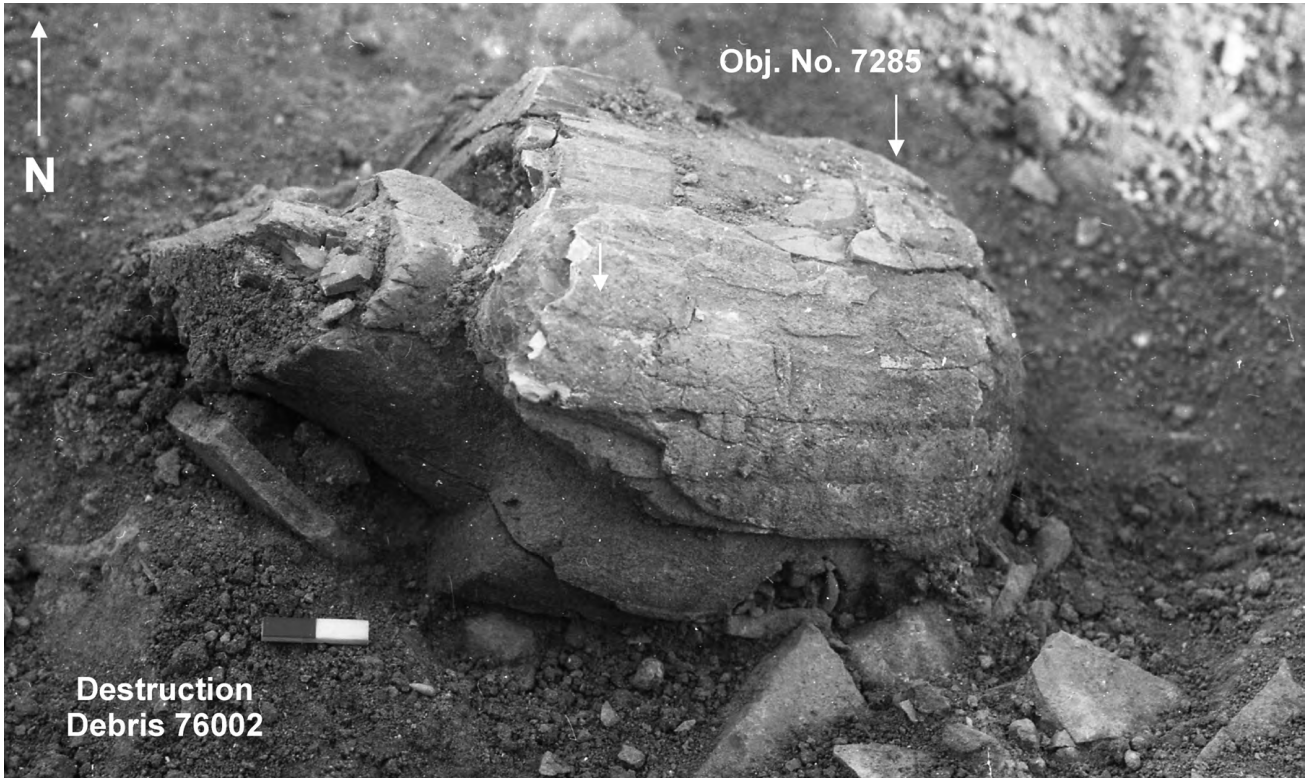


Photo 2.40. IVNW *Temple Complex 650 Sanctuary side Room p*: **Stratum IB** ivory harp head (Obj. No. 7285, Color Figs. 11.1–11.2: 66), Destruction Debris 76002

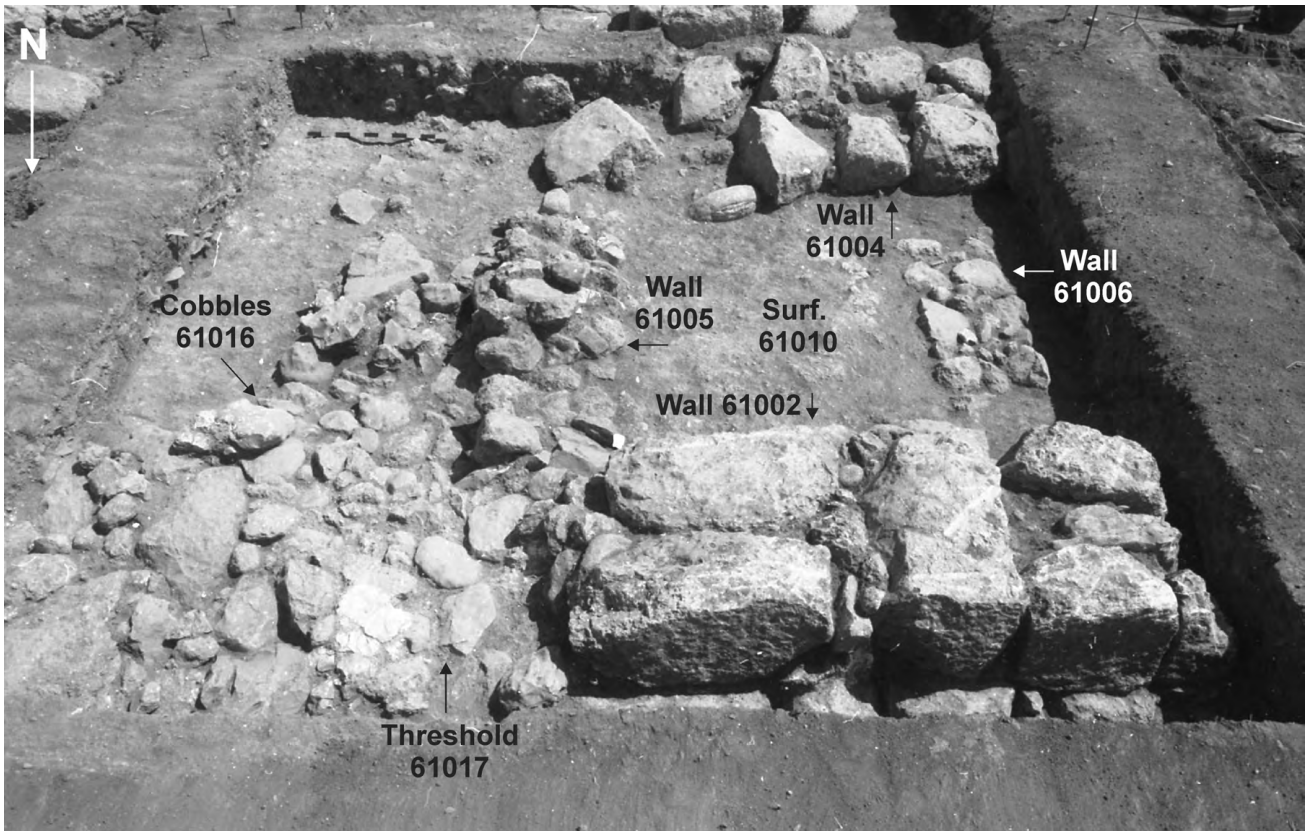


Photo 2.41. IVNW *Temple Complex 650 Sanctuary side Room r*: **Stratum IB/C** Surface 61010, Walls 61002, 61004, 61005, 61006; *side Room q*: Cobbles 61016, Threshold 61017

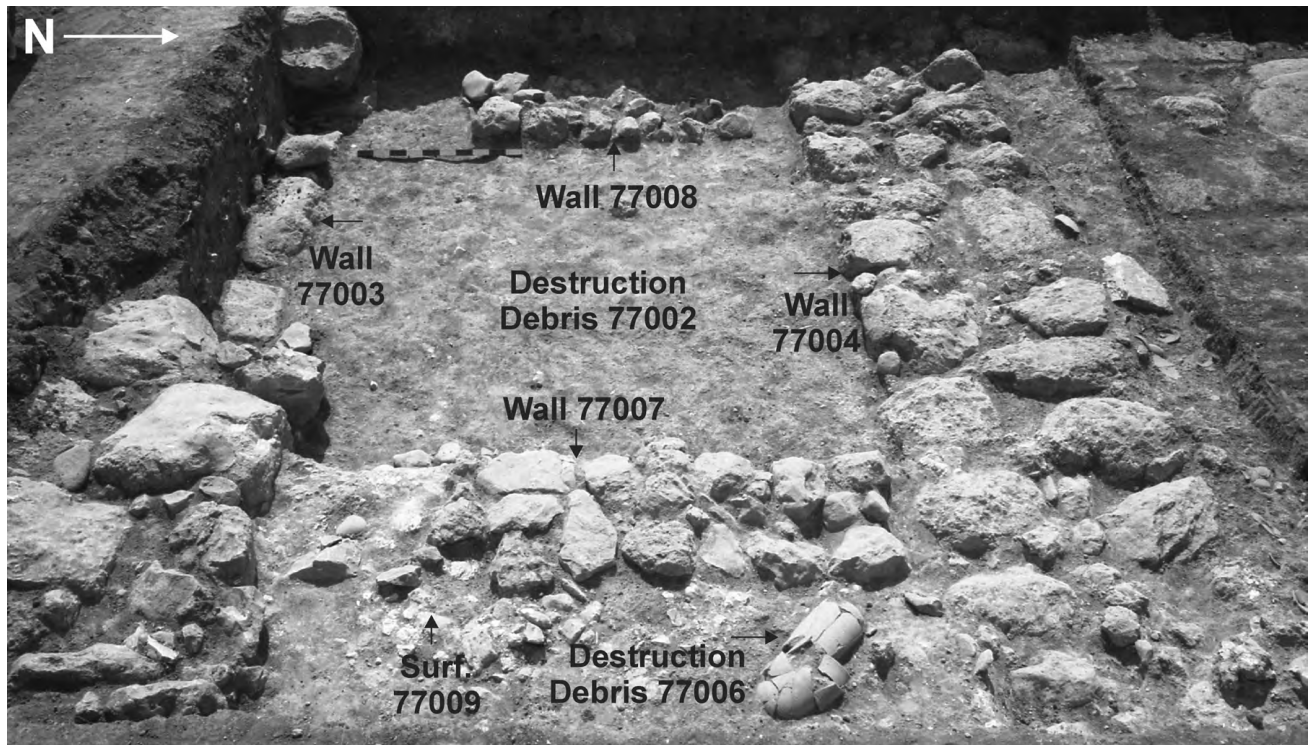


Photo 2.42. IVNW Temple Complex 650 Sanctuary side Room s: **Stratum IB/C** Walls 77003, 77004, 77007, 77008, Surface 77009; **Stratum IB** Destruction Debris 77002, 77006

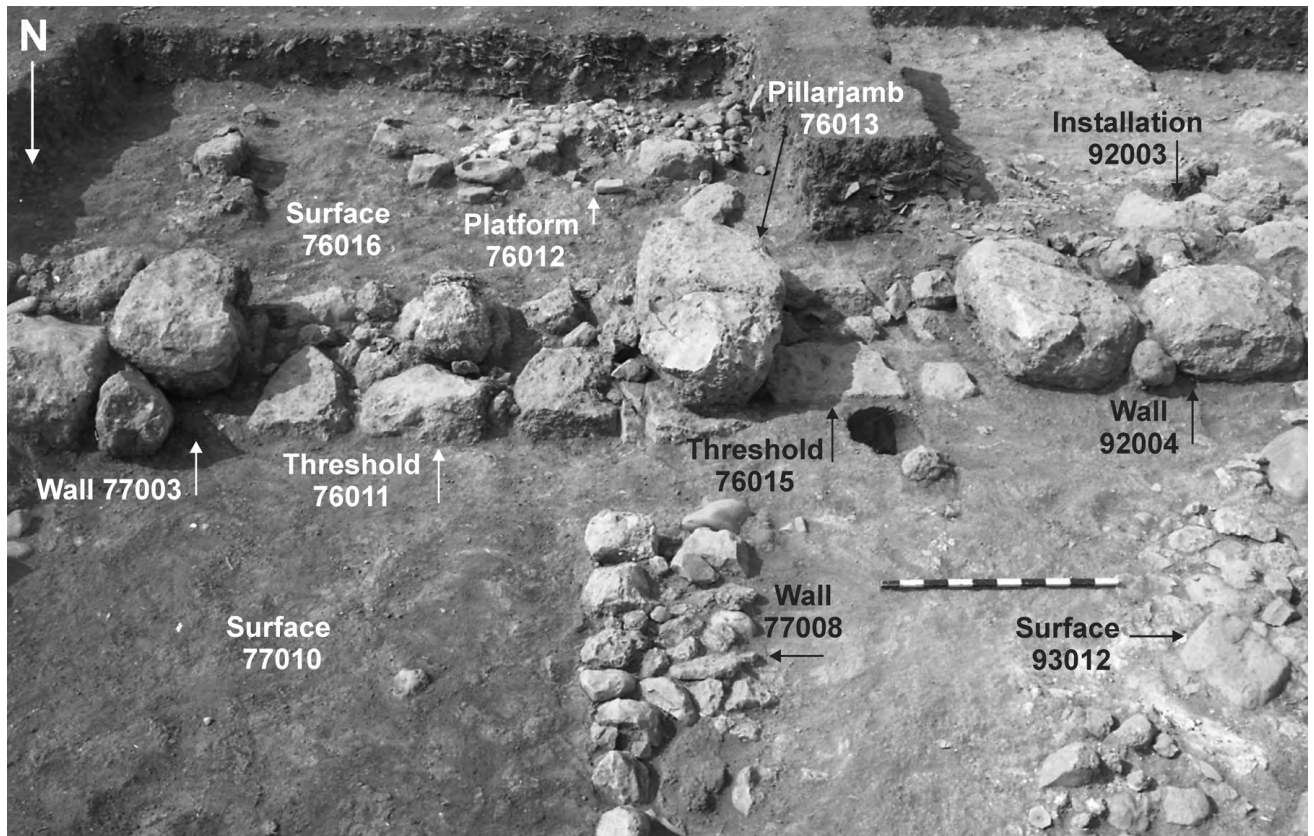


Photo 2.43. IVNW Temple Complex 650 Sanctuary side Room p: **Stratum IB/C** Installation 92003, Pillarjamb 76013, Platform 76012, Surface 76016, Thresholds 76011, 76015, Walls 77003, 92004; side Room s: Surfaces 77010, 93012, Wall 77008

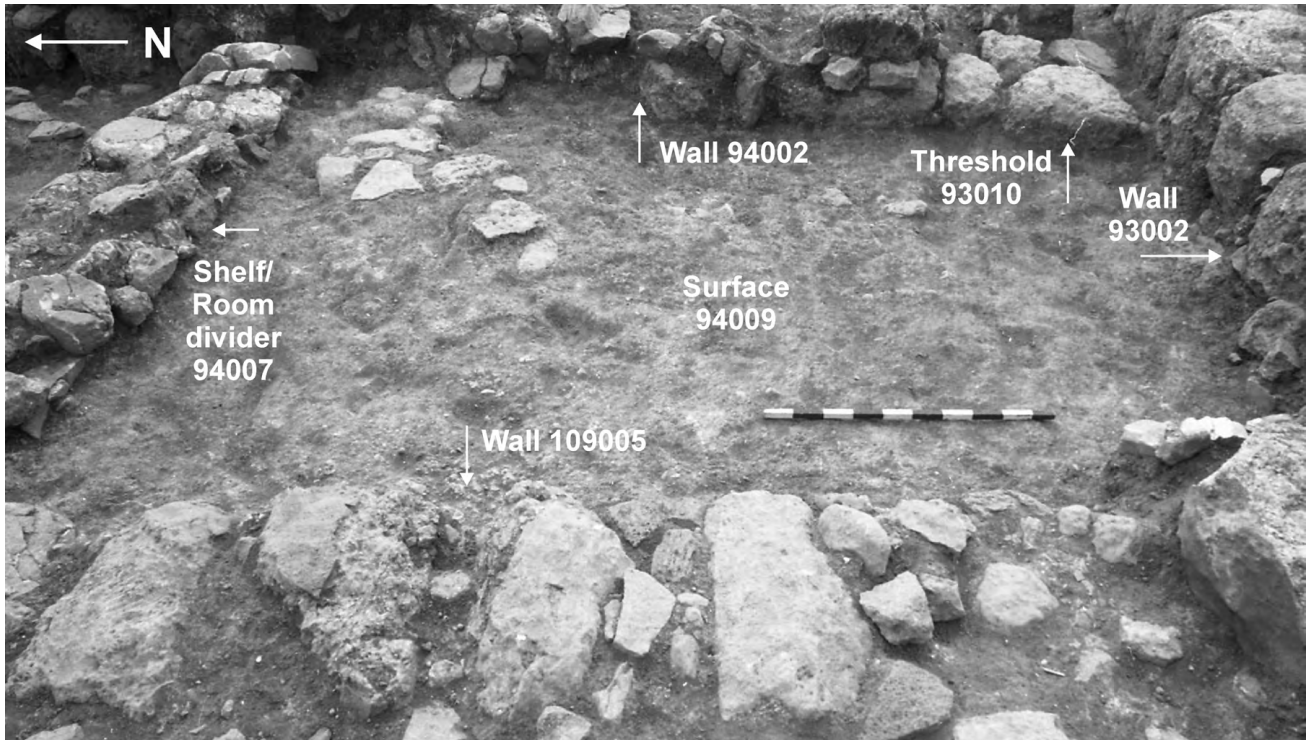


Photo 2.44. IVNW Temple Complex 650 Sanctuary back Room v: **Stratum IB/C** Shelf/Room divider 94007, Surface 94009, Threshold 93010, Walls 93002, 94002, 109005

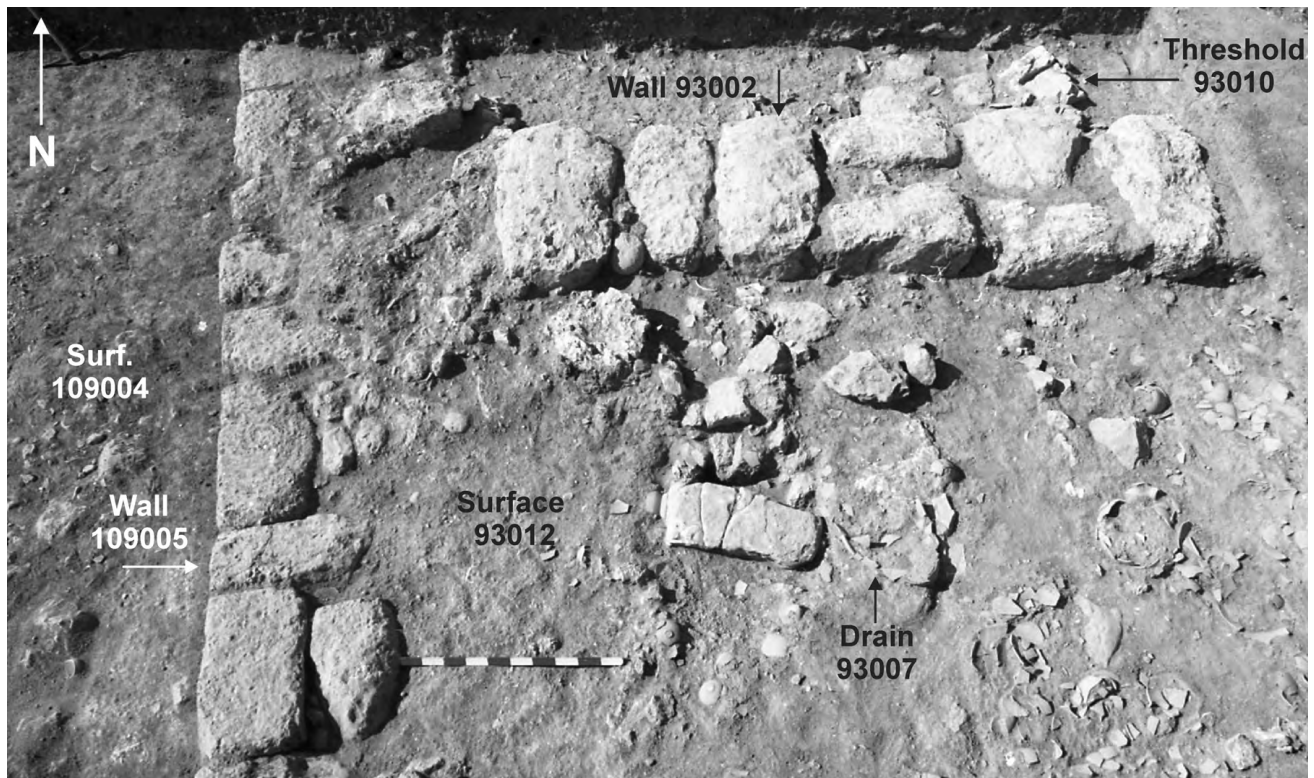


Photo 2.44.1. IVNW Temple Complex 650 Sanctuary side Room s: **Stratum IB/C** Drain 93007, Surface 93012, Wall 93002; *Cella t*: Threshold 93010; *Street dd*: Surface 109004, Wall 109005

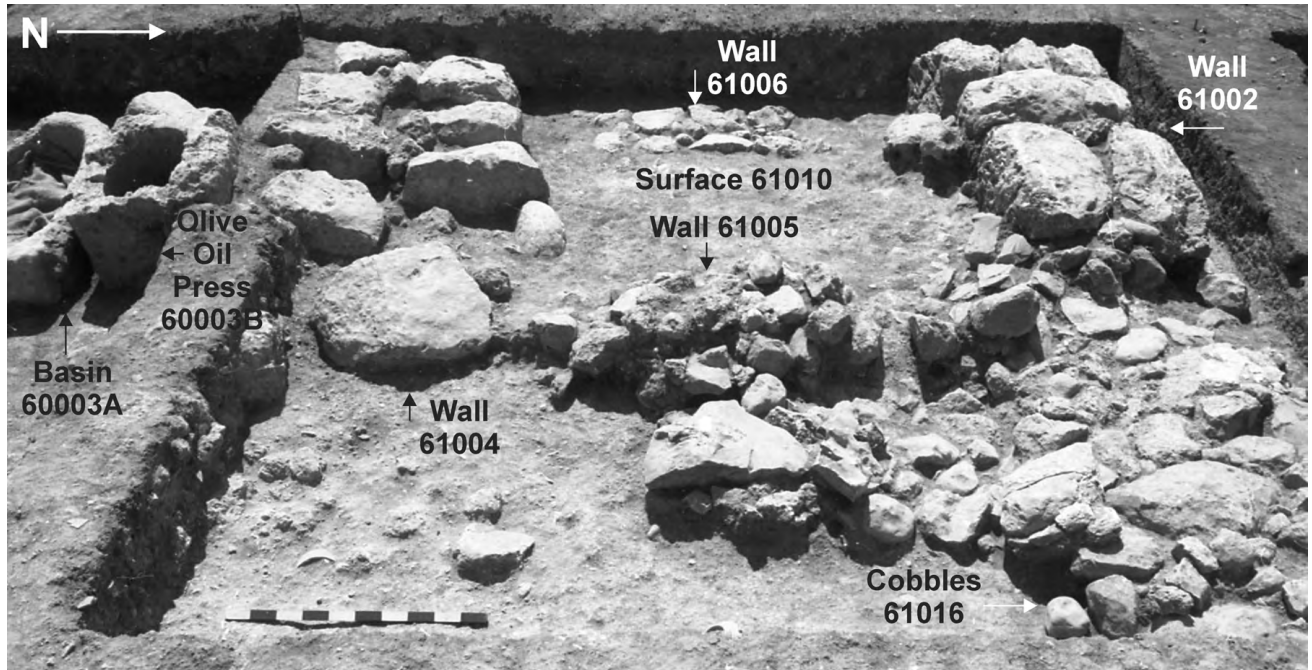


Photo 2.45. IVNW Temple Complex 650 Sanctuary side Room o: **Stratum IB/C** Basin 60003A, Olive Oil Press 60003B; side Room q: Cobbles 61016; side Room r: Surface 61010, Walls 61002, 61004, 61005, 61006

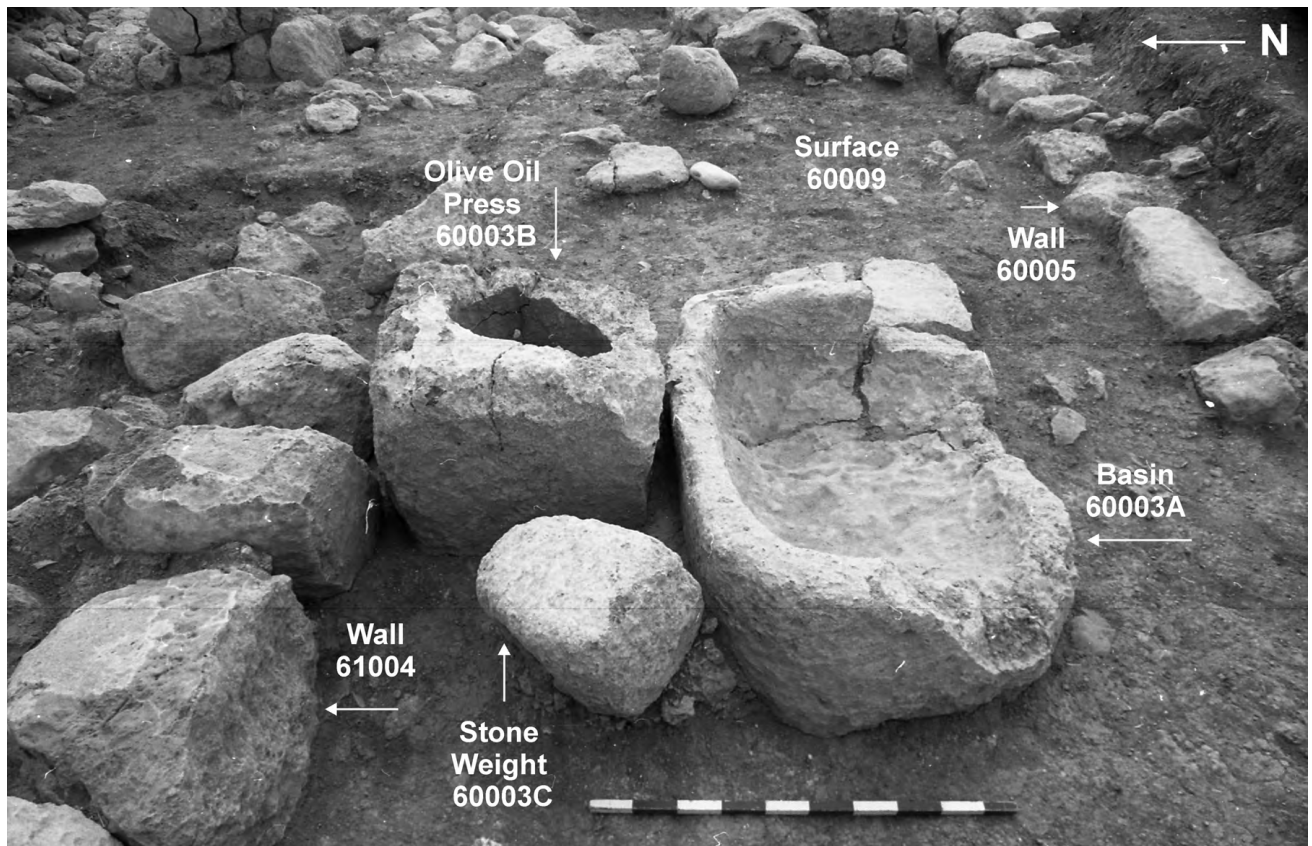


Photo 2.46. IVNW Temple Complex 650 Sanctuary side Room o: **Stratum IB/C** Basin 60003A, Olive Oil Press 60003B, Stone Weight 60003C, Surface 60009, Walls 60005, 61004

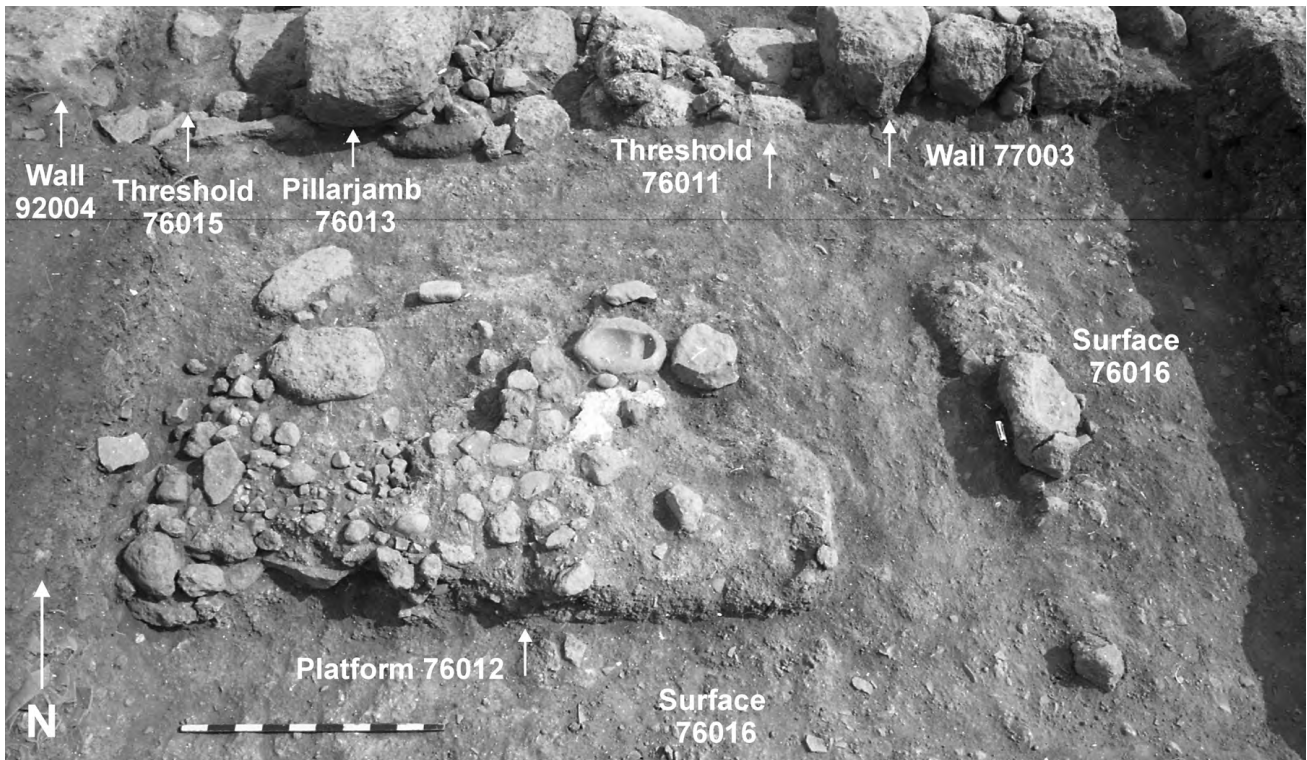


Photo 2.47. IVNW *Temple Complex 650 Sanctuary side Room p*: **Stratum IB/C** Pillarjamb 76013, Platform 76012, Surface 76016, Thresholds 76011, 76015, Walls 77003, 92004

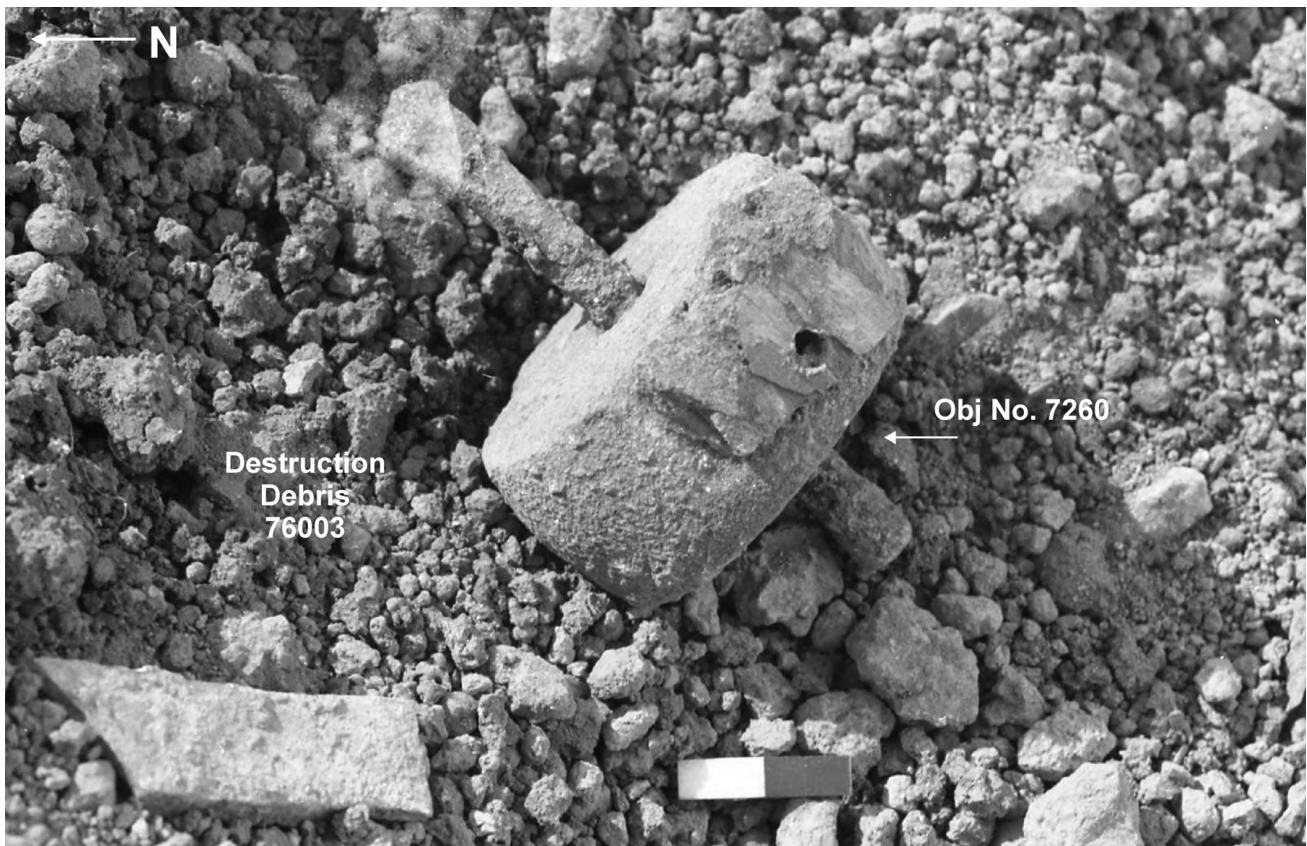


Photo 2.48. IVNW *Temple Complex 650 Sanctuary side Room p*: **Stratum IB** Destruction Debris 76003, ivory ring with bronze rod, part of harp? (Obj. No. 7260, Color Figs. 11.1–11.2: 60)

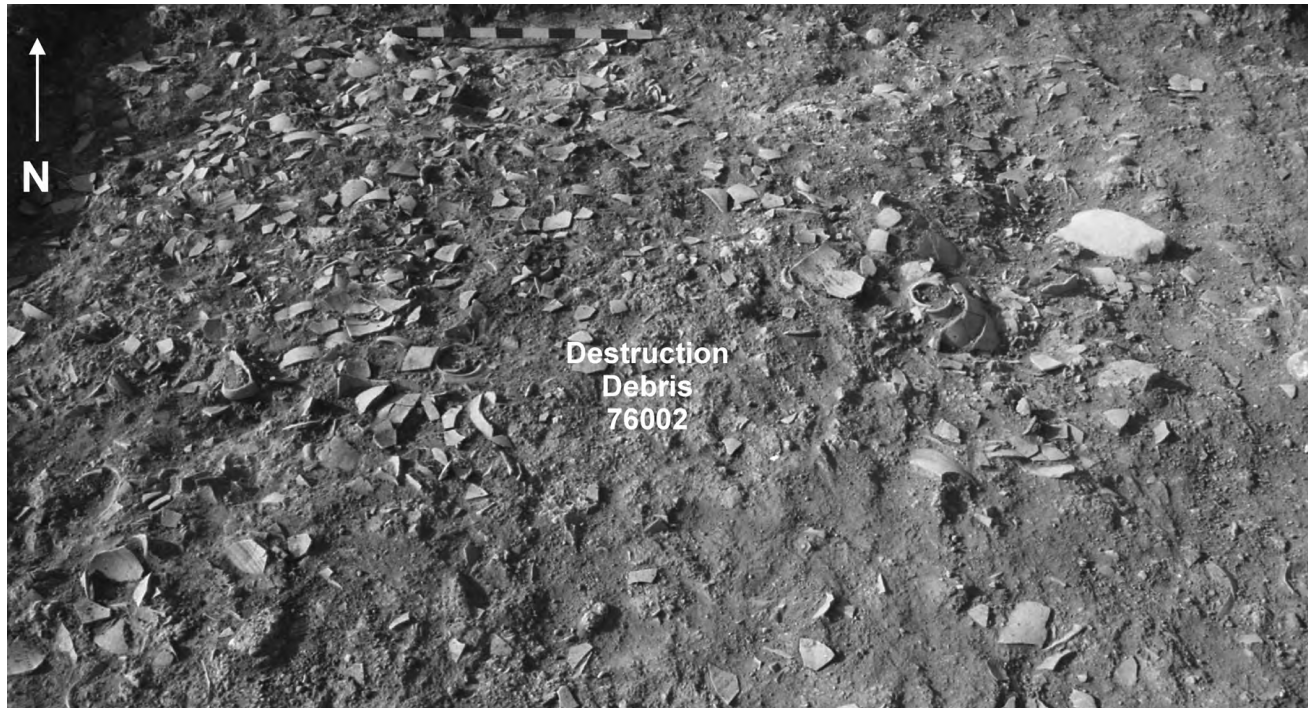


Photo 2.49. IVNW *Temple Complex 650 Sanctuary side Room p*: **Stratum IB** Pottery Splat Destruction Debris 76002

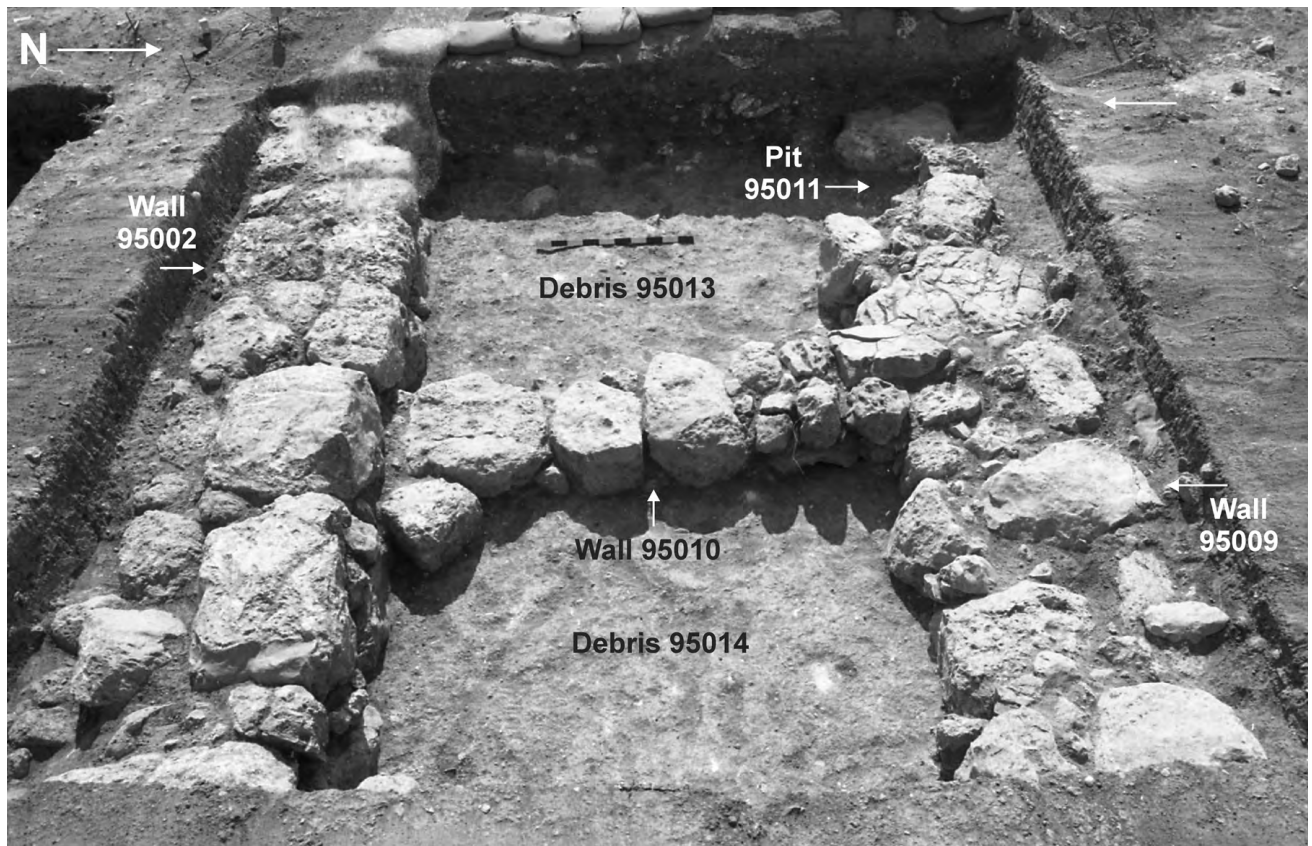


Photo 2.50. IVNW *Temple Complex 650 Sanctuary side Room aa*: **Stratum IB/C** Debris 95013, Walls 95002, 95009, 95010; *side Room z*: Debris 95014, Walls 95002, 95009, 95010; *Roman-Byzantine Building 950 Room o*: Pit 95011

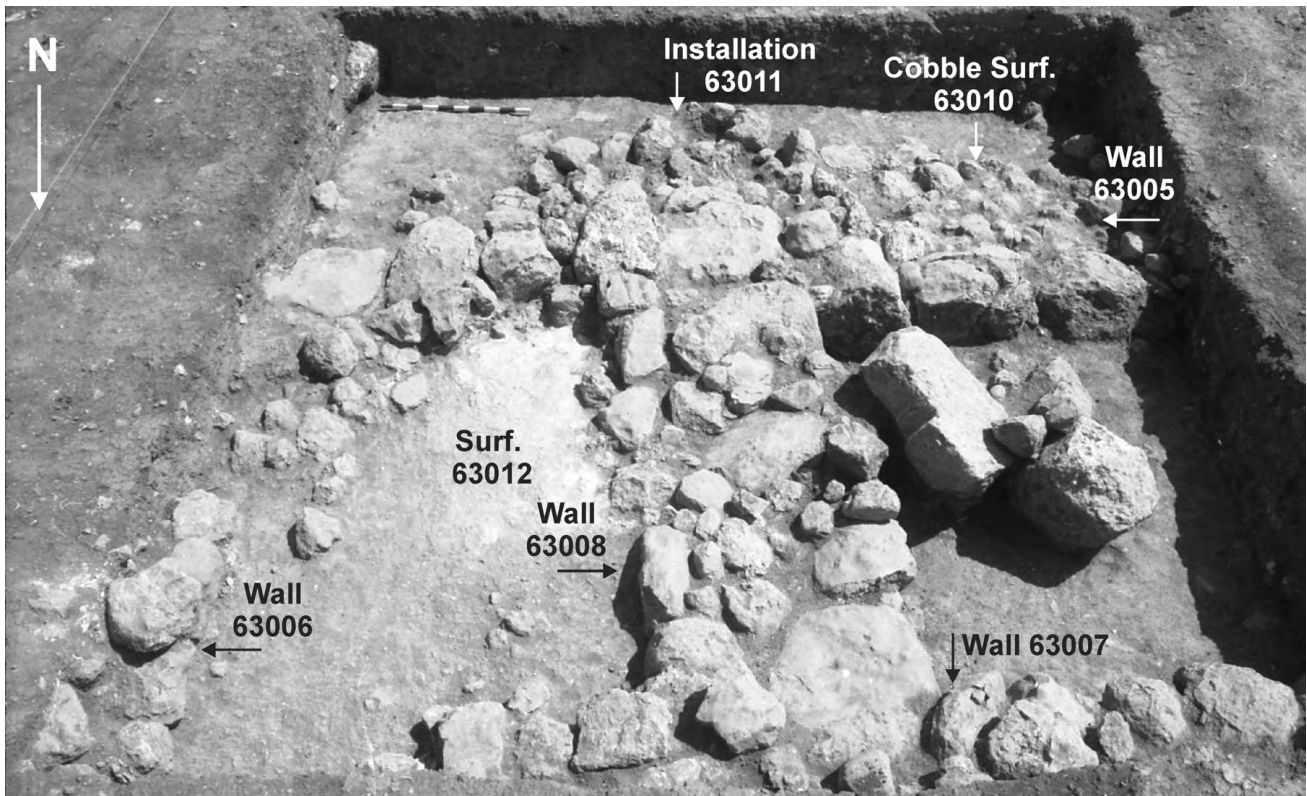


Photo 2.51. IVNW *Temple Complex 650 Sanctuary Stratum IB/C side Room x*: Surface 63012, Walls 63005, 63006, 63008; *side Room y*: Cobble Surface 63010, Walls 63005, 63007, 63008; **Roman-Byzantine Building 950 Room o**: Cobble Surface 63010 reused

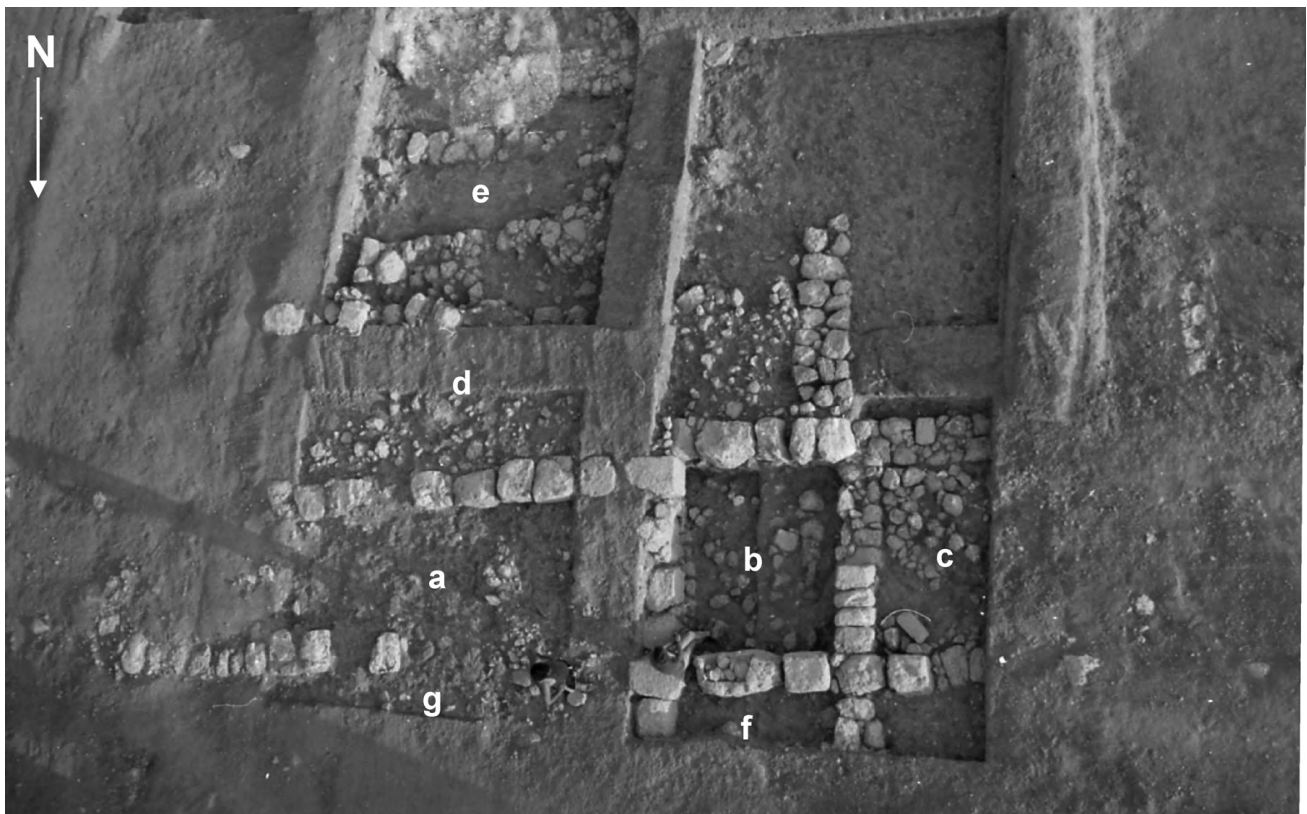


Photo 2.52. IVNW/NE **Roman-Byzantine Building 950 Rooms a-g**

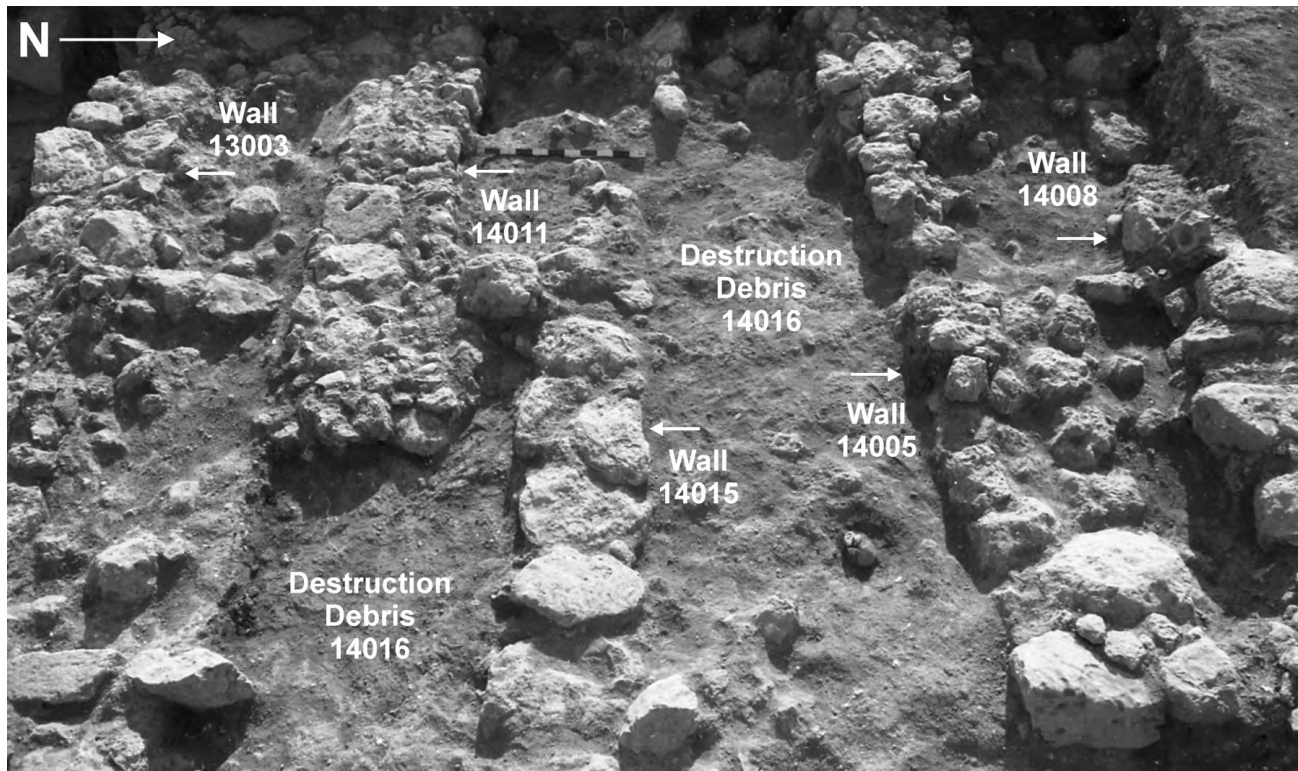


Photo 2.53. IVNE Roman-Byzantine Building 950 Phase 4a Room a: Walls 14011, 14008; Phase 4b Rooms d/e/e1: Walls 13003, 14005, 14015; Stratum IB/Roman-Byzantine Destruction Debris 14016

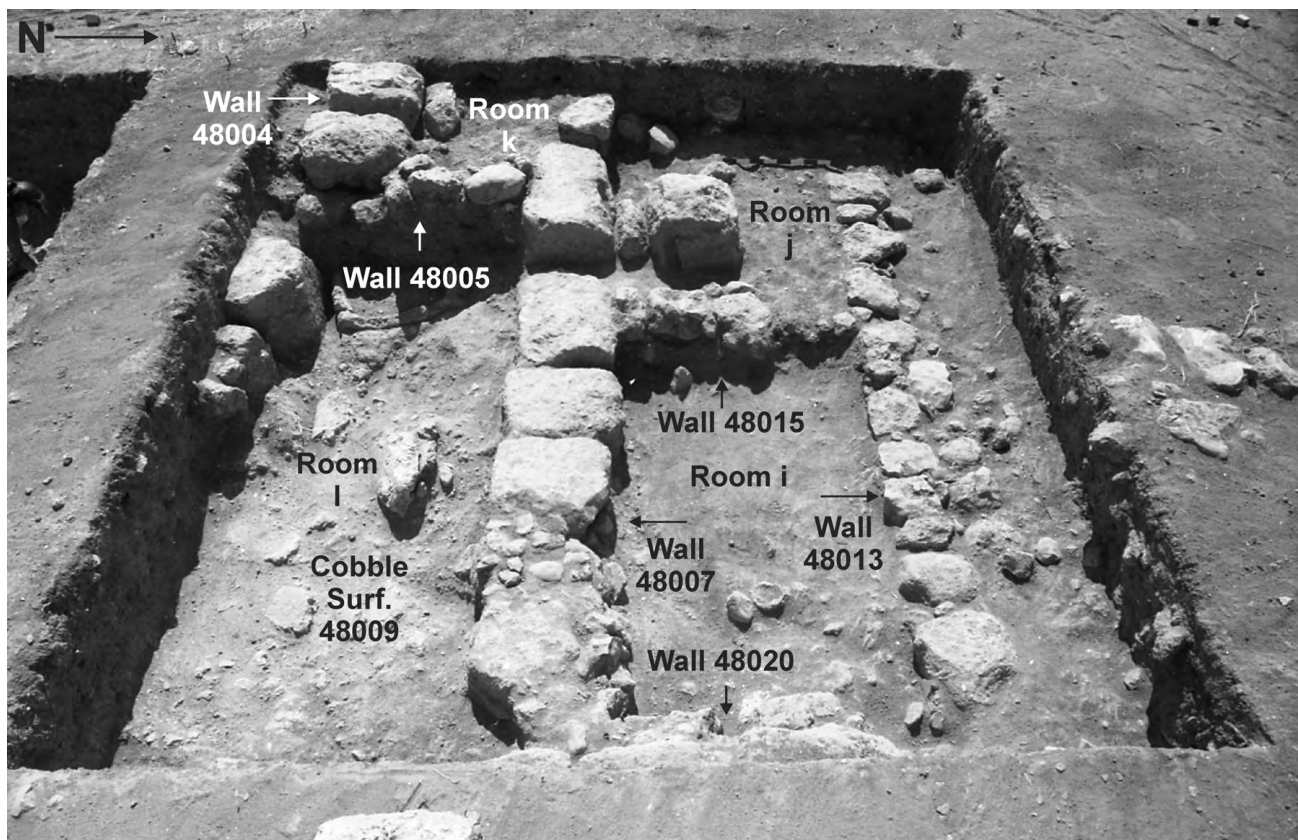


Photo 2.54. IVNE Roman-Byzantine Building 950: Room i: Walls 48007, 48013, 48015, 48020; Room j: Walls 48007, 48013, 48015; Room k: Walls 48004, 48005, 48007; Room l: Cobble Surface 48009, Walls 48005, 48007

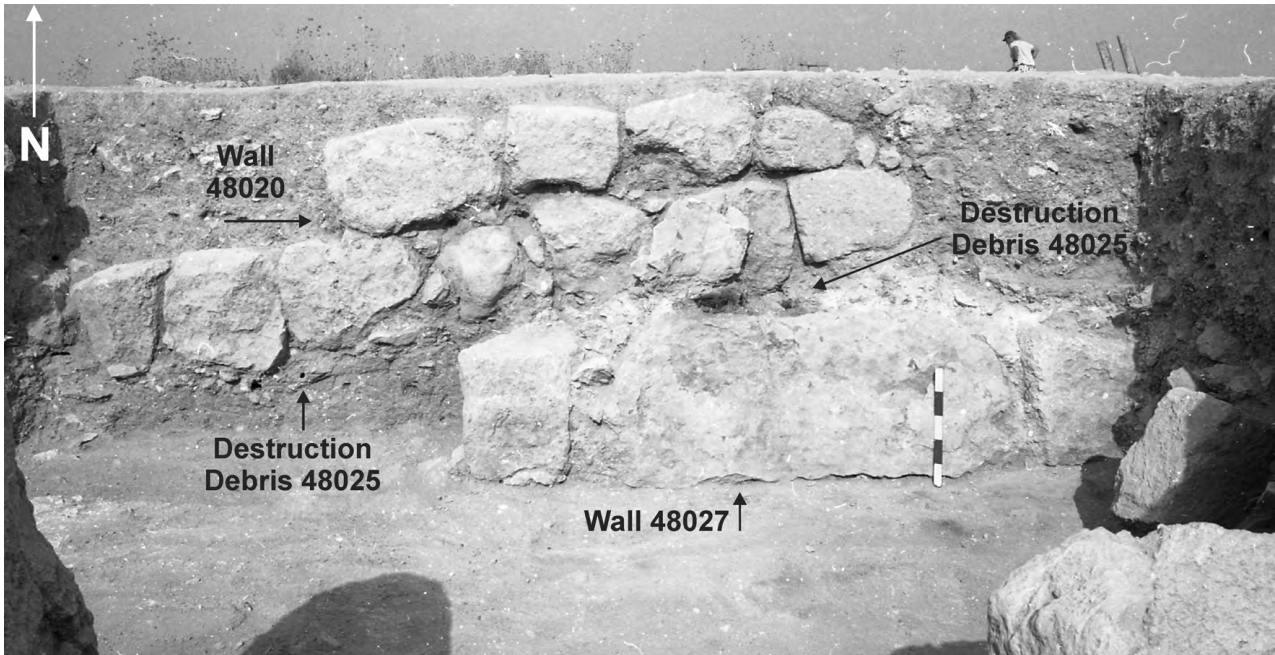


Photo 2.55. IVNE *Temple Complex 650* Courtyard portico *Room h*: **Stratum IB/C** Wall 48027; **Stratum IB** Destruction Debris 48025; *Building 950* *Room i*: **Roman–Byzantine** Wall 48020

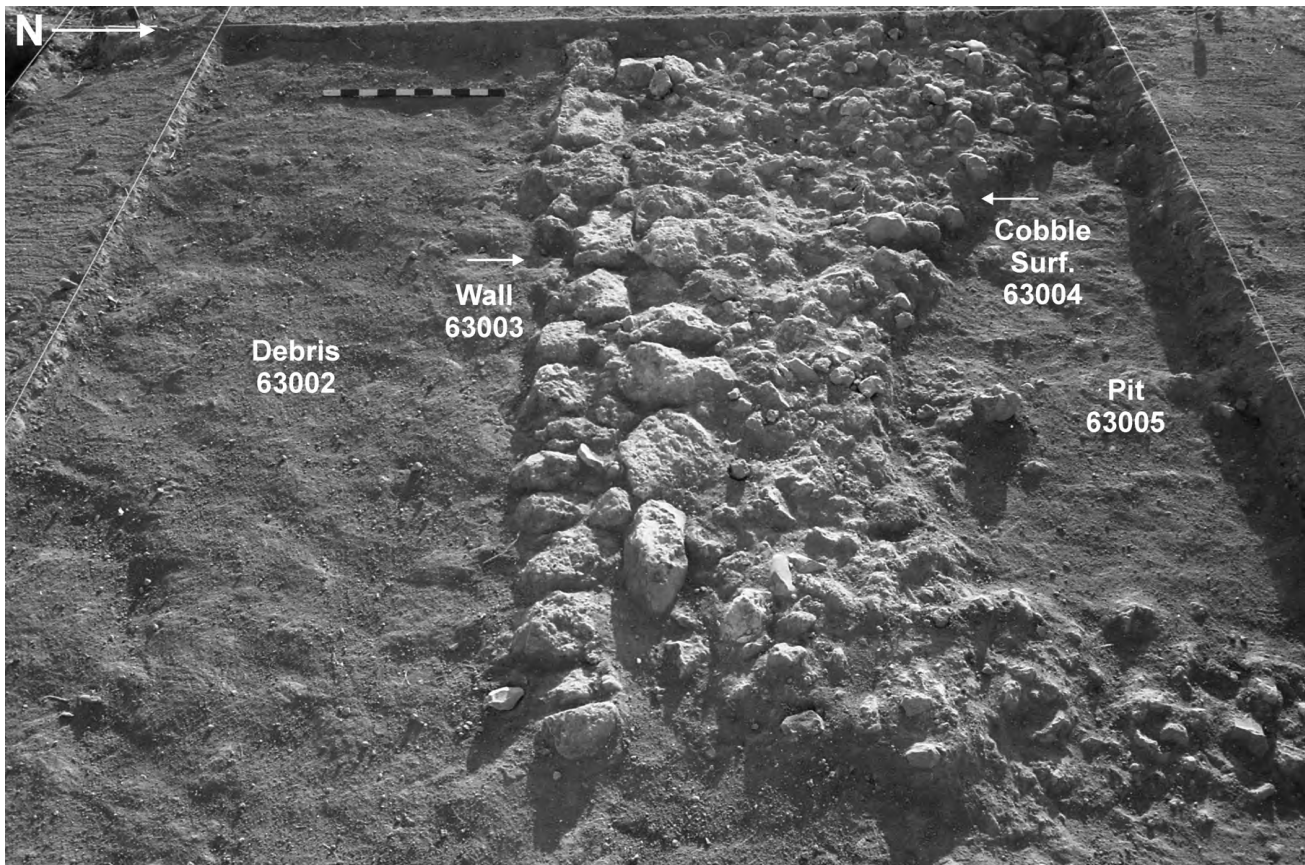


Photo 2.56. IVNE *Building 950* *Room m*: **Roman–Byzantine** Phase 4b Cobble Surface 63004, Debris 63002, Wall 63003; **Modern/Roman–Byzantine** Pit 63005

CHAPTER 3

ACHISH AND THE GODDESS OF EKRON: WHAT'S IN A NAME?*

Christa Schäfer-Lichtenberger

The monumental Ekron Royal Dedicatory Inscription, discovered in the final season of the excavations in the summer of 1996, is an important document for the political and religious history of Philistine Ekron.¹ The inscription reads:

1. בת.בן.אכיש.בן.פדי.בן.
2. יסד.בן.עדא.בן.יער.שר עק
3. רן.לפתגיה.אדתה.תברכה.ות
4. שמ[ר].ה.ותארך.ימה.ותברך.
5. [א]רצה

The temple which he built, *ʾkys* (Achish, Ikausu) son of Padi, son of *Ysd*, son of Ada, son of Ya'ir, ruler of Ekron, for *Ptgyh* his lady. May she bless him, and protect him and prolong his days, and bless his land.

The inscribed slab measuring 60×39×26 cm was found in the destruction debris of Temple Complex 650 in the sanctuary in the northwestern corner of the cella (Photo 2.37.1). The inscription was engraved on a carefully crafted limestone block (Fig. 3.1, Photo 3.1). The location, the size, and design suggest that the stone inscription served not only to honor the deity, but also to confirm the legitimacy of the ruler. According to the inscription, Achish, the ruler of Ekron, dedicated the temple to PTGYH, his Lady. The inscription dates to the first quarter of the 7th century BCE, the time of the construction of the Temple Complex 650.² This dating is supported by contemporaneous Neo-Assyrian texts, as well as the reference to Šarrat Ekron in a curse

formula in Esarhaddon's Succession Treaty dated to 672 BCE found at Tell Tayinat.³

In his meticulous edition of the inscription, Joseph Naveh laid the foundation for the wide range of discussion that immediately followed its publication, prompting a lively debate focused mainly on the historical implications⁴ and linguistic aspects of the inscription, as discussed below. Naveh's observation that the formulaic language of the inscription is reminiscent of Phoenician royal inscriptions from Byblos was received with approval, as was his explanation that the defective orthography imitated the defective spelling found in Phoenician writing practice.⁵ His assessment of the language as a hybrid form was also widely accepted. According to Naveh, the name of the founder of the temple, *ʾkys*, can be read as *Ikayus*, which leads to *Akhayus*, i.e., *Ἀχαιός* or Achaean, meaning Greek.⁶ This interpretation was adopted by the majority of scholars,⁷ while a few still adhere to the name *Anchises* proposed by Reinach in

* This chapter is an updated and revised version of Schäfer-Lichtenberger 2015. Fig. 3.1 is by Ada Yardeni and Photo 3.1 is by Zev Radovan.

1. Gitin, Dothan, and Naveh 1997.
2. Gitin, Dothan, and Naveh 1997: 16; see Chapter 2 for the stratigraphy and discussion on related issues.

3. Lauinger 2012: 102–13; see also Gitin 2012: 245.

4. Byrne 2002; Na'aman 2003; P. James 2005.

5. Naveh cites the inscriptions of Yehimilk, Elibaal, Shiptibaal, and Yehawmilk (Gitin, Dothan, and Naveh 1997: 12). Some suggest that the Ekron inscription is written in a Southern Canaanite dialect (Demsky 1997: 1; Rainey 1998: 243–44; R. Lehmann 1999).

6. Gitin, Dothan, and Naveh 1997: 11. In a follow-up article, Naveh suggests that *Akhayus*, “which was presumably an epithet, served as the official name of the king of Ekron” (1998: 35).

7. For example, Younger 2000: 165; Alonso and Piquer 2001: 261; Yasur-Landau 2010: 337; Na'aman 2003: 82; P. James 2005: 90; Noegel 2006: 373; Finkelberg 2005: 41; Ahituv 2008: 338; B. Davis, Maeir, and Hitchcock 2015: 152; Fantalkin 2017: 99.

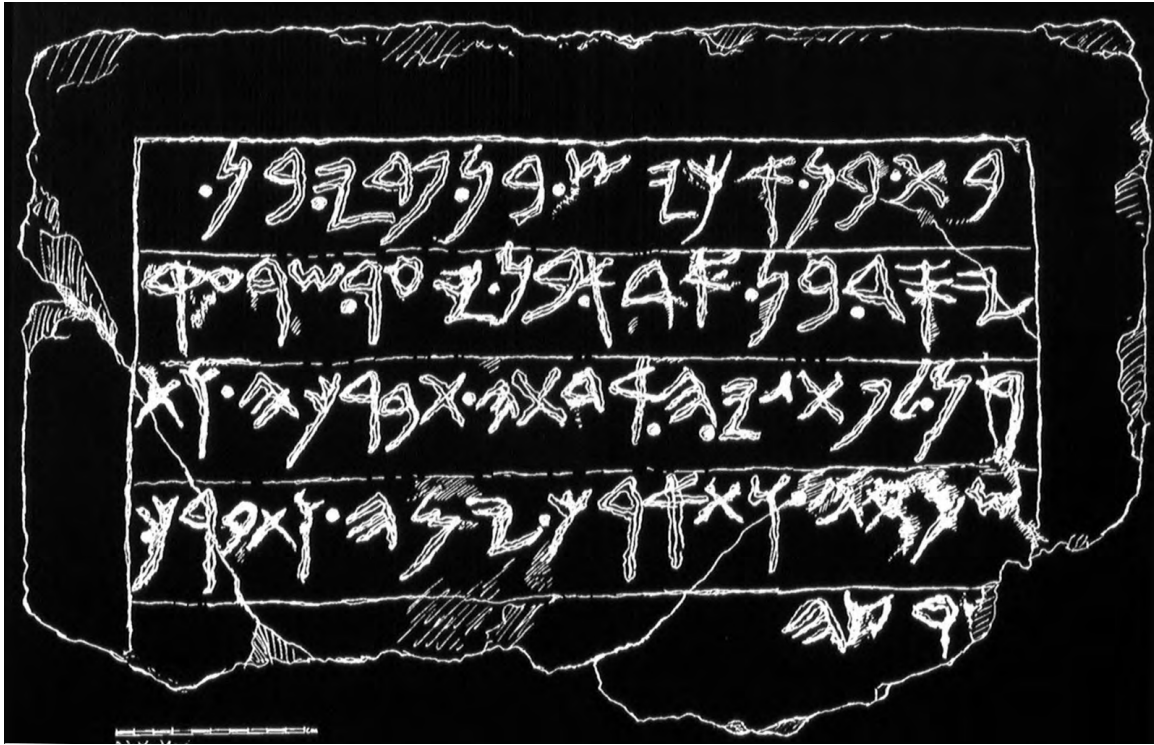


Fig. 3.1. Ekron inscription facsimile drawing



Photo 3.1. Ekron royal dedicatory inscription

1910 as the etymological basis for the biblical name Achish.⁸

THE ANONYMOUS GODDESS

In addition to the articles devoted primarily to the language, form, and function of the inscription,⁹ several that dealt with the identity of the goddess to whom the temple was dedicated were published in rapid succession. Achish, the ruler of Ekron, called her PTGYH, his Lady. Although PTGYH was not yet known as a goddess in the literature, the epithet indicates her position as the main deity of Ekron. In Egyptian texts, the designation Lady is used for goddesses of Semitic origin.¹⁰ The title *bēltu*, however, is more often found in reference to various Mesopotamian goddesses.¹¹ Occasionally, a goddess who is at first addressed without a name is later also called Lady, but this linguistic usage seems to be restricted to the devotee's initial address and the statement of the petition in the context of which the name of the goddess occurs.¹² The references to the Lady of Byblos in Phoenician inscriptions are noteworthy: the goddess is mentioned exclusively by this title as early as the Amarna period in the letters of Rib-Addi.¹³ In Iron Age II inscriptions as well, the main goddess of Byblos is regularly referred to without a name and only with the title Lady of Byblos.¹⁴ Achish's reference to his Lady resembles the references of the rulers of Byblos to their main goddess,¹⁵ and the relationship between the ruler and the goddess is emphasized. If the texts do not represent coincidental samples, the use of the same title for the main goddess of Byblos and of Ekron may suggest cultic contacts between these cities. But there is also

a remarkable difference: in contrast to the Byblian inscriptions, the relationship of the goddess to the city Ekron is not indicated. However, that the inscription was placed in the monumental temple complex leaves no doubt that PTGYH was the main divinity of Ekron. Her status is confirmed by the Tell Tayinat inscription in which she is called Šarrat Ekron. But the culture of 7th century Ekron incorporated influences deriving from a variety of sources.¹⁶

At the time of the temple's consecration, Achish was a vassal of Assyria, and Assyrian influence is evident in the temple's architectural plan.¹⁷ It seems, however, that none of the main goddesses in the Assyrian pantheon bore a name or an epithet corresponding to PTGYH. It should also be borne in mind that Achish is not a *homo novus* on the throne of Ekron—his dynasty had ruled Ekron for at least four generations.¹⁸ From a religious-historical perspective, the introduction by Achish of a new main deity of Egyptian or Assyrian provenance would not be plausible.

According to Naveh, PTGYH refers to a goddess of non-Semitic origin.¹⁹ While he notes that the third letter of the name is "somewhat defective," he concludes that its identification as *gimel* is certain.²⁰ Subsequently, numerous researchers have tried to decipher the mystery of PTGYH, and in the process, have proposed various interpretations of the name, as well as a variant of the third letter that differs from Naveh's reading.

DIFFERENT READINGS OF THE DIVINE LADY'S NAME

Demsky was the first to suggest reading an incomplete *nun* instead of a *gimel* for the third letter of the goddess's name.²¹ The starting point of his suggestion

8. Reinach 1910: 41; Demsky, for example, still prefers "its identification with the name of the hero Anchises" (1997: 2), as does Byrne (2002: 11–12).

9. Sasson 1997; R. Lehmann 1999; Byrne 2002; Smoak 2017.

10. Stadelmann 1967: 88–123.

11. CAD 2: 188–89.

12. The context of EA 23, 19, and 28 makes it clear that the reference is to Ištar; see also CAD 2: 189.

13. EA 69:4, 73:4, 74:2–3, 75:3, 76:3–4, 77:8–9; 78:3, *inter alia*.

14. *KAI* I: 4:3–4, 5:2, 6:2, 7:3–4, 10:2–4, 7–8, 10, 15.

15. Rainey 1998: 244–45; R. Lehmann 1999: 284–91.

16. See Gitin 2012 for a summary.

17. Chapter 2: Block Plan 1; see also Gitin 2012: 231–32.

18. According to Byrne, the last named ancestor of Achish, Ya'ar, is the eponymous ancestor king of the Ekronite dynasty (2002: 13–17). Naveh reads the name as Ya'ir (Gitin, Dothan, and Naveh 1997: 9).

19. Gitin, Dothan, and Naveh 1997: 11.

20. Gitin, Dothan, and Naveh 1997: 9, n. 23.

21. Following is an expanded explanation of the reasons this author does not accept Demsky's reconstruction of

is the observation that there are two word dividers at the end of the name PTGYH. The first is beneath the vertical line of the *he*, separating the final letter of PTGYH and the first letter of the following word, ²*dth*. The second word divider was drilled slightly beneath the third diagonal line of the *he*. What is conspicuous about the general setting of the word dividers is that their positioning differs. Lehmann has analyzed this phenomenon and came to the conclusion that *scriptio continua* originally existed, with the word dividers added after the inscription was finished.²² The second word divider indicates that the inscription was corrected in order to make the first misleading one unequivocal. Demsky views the third letter as “a wedged shaped [sic] chip,” concluding that “this mark is an aborted letter...The goddess’ [sic] name should be read *ptyh*...”²³ He then rejects this reading and instead proposes that the letter is an incomplete *nun* and the name should be read as *ptnyh*.²⁴

This reading of the third letter is indeed worthy of consideration, but the space available and the sign that is present severely restrict the possibilities. Only the assumption that the letter was left incomplete could lead to the assertion that a *nun* was intended. Demsky maintains that in Yardeni’s drawing, “the left side of that third letter has been made too concave...Rather this line appears to me to be a short straight diagonal.”²⁵ My inspection under a magnifying-glass in the laboratory confirms that the line in question is concave, and

this is supported by the different way the chisel is used and the point at which the two lines of the letter begin.

The letter *nun* appears six times in the inscription.²⁶ The *nuns* are essentially uniform, with only the fifth *nun* showing a small variation, but it is clearly recognizable as a *nun*. Demsky compares the details of the first five *nuns* with those of the third letter in the name of the goddess.²⁷ The apparent similarities regarding the length of the diagonal left short line also apply to the other letters,²⁸ and the matches, therefore, do not prove that the third letter is an aborted *nun*. The obtuse angle of the diagonal short line averages 117.3 degrees.²⁹ The allegedly aborted *nun* deviates considerably from this average, with an angle of 132 degrees. The distance to the upper line is 2.3 mm on average for five of the six *nuns*.³⁰ The sign in question begins 7 mm below the upper line. The differences between the alleged *nun* and the five other *nuns* Demsky identifies are considerable.³¹

Since this is an official state inscription, the stonemason would have been working from a written original. It is highly probable that the text was even inked onto the stone by a professional scribe.³² Thus, there is no plausible reason for the stonemason not to have completed the pre-drawn letter. The inscription is notable for its remarkable uniformity and the clear

the third letter as a *nun*, previously analyzed in Schäfer-Lichtenberger 2000: 82–84. Demsky’s reconstruction has been adopted by Stern (2001: 107–227).

22. R. Lehmann 1999: 259–62.

23. Demsky 1997: 2.

24. Demsky 1997: 3.

25. Demsky 1997: 2, referring to the drawing in Gitin, Dothan, and Naveh 1997: 10, Fig. 6. His paleographic analysis is based on his specific redrawing, which apparently was determined by the effort to see the third letter as a *nun*, as a comparison of his transcriptions in Demsky 1997: 5 (2:3 ratio) and 1998: 57 (3:5 ratio) illustrates (as opposed to Yardeni’s 2:7 ratio). The reproduction of the facsimile drawing as an interpretation of Naveh’s reading is incorrect. Demsky uses different scales for the reproduction and his own redrawing and increases the distance between the letters, thus creating space for a *nun*. This distortion allows him to place a virtual *nun* between the *taw* and *yod*.

26. Demsky did not consider the sixth *nun* in his paleographic analysis (1997: 4–5).

27. The following details are compared: length of the diagonal short line, distance from the upper line, and obtuse angle of the diagonal short line (Demsky 1997: 4–5).

28. The details of the six *nuns* show similarities with those of the *yod*, *kaph*, *lamed*, *mem*, *shin*, and *taw*.

29. According to Demsky’s measurements (1997: 4) and the data for the sixth *nun* measured by Tel Mique-Ekron staff member J. Rosenberg.

30. The fifth *nun*—which appears on line 2—extends above the upper line and therefore cannot be included in the average distance calculation.

31. The number of *nuns* is too small for a normal distribution, also shown by the fact that the standard deviation (s) for the distance parameter is too large compared to the mean value (m). If one hypothetically assumes a normal distribution, then two of the three parameters of the *gimel*—distance and angle—lie outside the range $m + 2s$. Thus, there is a probability of 95% that the *gimel* is not a defective *nun*.

32. Renz and Röllig 1995 II/1: 99, n. 2.

discernibility of the letters. Moreover, it is improbable that a defective letter would not subsequently have been corrected, as the limestone material would have allowed for corrections to be made, for example, by scraping. Nor is the sign in question the remnants of another originally engraved letter. Two observations confirm this: first, the space available is insufficient for a *nun*; and second, the surface beneath the sign does not show any remaining traces of a previously-engraved sign, but is, on the contrary, smooth and undamaged. The epigraphic examples collected by Renz and Röllig show that similar executions of a minuscule *gimel* are common from approximately the middle of the 8th century BCE, when the right downstroke is shortened.³³ In the 7th and 6th centuries BCE, a form characterized by short downstrokes and oblique stances dominated cursive writing.³⁴ Particularly noteworthy are the inscriptions engraved on a storage jar from Lachish and an alabaster vase from Susa.³⁵ In Zevit's opinion, Demsky's reading based on a conjectural *nun* is "unlikely on palaeographic grounds."³⁶ The reading of the third letter of the goddess's name as a *gimel* seems to be the most plausible to this author.

The reading as *potnia* further presupposes that the fourth letter, *yod*, is a *mater lectionis* and stands for the Greek vowel *iota*. However, since the orthography of the name has no *matres lectionis* in the middle position, the *yod* in PTGYH therefore represents a consonant. The interpolated *nun* seems to have its *Sitz im Leben* in Demsky's idea of the name's meaning. He suggests reading "the word *ptṛnyh*, which in Canaanite letters would represent the Greek term *potni*’, *potnia* (ποτνι’, ποτνια), i.e., ‘mistress’, ‘lady’...". He points out that *potnia* was common as a title for several goddesses in Mycenaean Linear B inscriptions and as a vocative, the latter "making the title into a proper name of veneration like Martha or Madonna."³⁷ However, the use of *potnia* as an attribute of a name demonstrates

that *potnia* alone does not identify a specific goddess. To my knowledge, the use of a vocative without a name occurs only in contexts in which the goddess has already been named and her identity is clear. In this respect, his conclusion that the title can become a proper name is incorrect. Furthermore, Madonna is a title used exclusively as a vocative for Mary, mother of Jesus: the title Madonna and the proper name Mary are interchangeable to a limited extent, but only in the epicleris.

The title *potnia* does not differentiate among the various goddesses, and rather than identifying a goddess, it is an honorific title that could be applied to both human and divine women.³⁸ This Mycenaean title is often associated with different determinants that refer to a locality, divine name, or function.³⁹ Demsky's further assertion that *potnia* "appears in Knossos and in Pylos as a divine name standing by itself"⁴⁰ is not justified.⁴¹ In addition, "that these descendants of the Sea Peoples probably understood their Greek" is not substantiated by the statement that "*Ptṛnyh* is called in this inscription 'dth, 'his mistress'...".⁴² According to Demsky's interpretation, this would be a tautology. If this were the case, the author would not have known what *ptnh* meant. He would have regarded the word as a name or would have transliterated the Greek word. As far as the first possibility is concerned, it should be emphasized that there is thus far no known unambigu-

Martha, a friend of Jesus, is never a title in the New Testament or in the Christian tradition.

38. Boëlle 2010.

39. Thomas and Wedde 2001: 3–7. The Greek word *potnia* is not a "common archaic Greek word for divine," as Stern mistakenly assumes (2001), but means mistress. This title is also attributed to queens.

40. Demsky 1997: 4.

41. His reference to Nilsson 1950: 410 (Demsky 1997: 3, n. 9) cannot be used in support, since the title *potnia* in Linear B had not yet been deciphered at the time of the revision of Nilsson's work. Demsky's reference to an article by Chadwick (1957), too, does not support his assertion, because Chadwick leaves open whether *potnia* is a name or a title. The fragmentary knowledge of traditions, the state of the pertinent Mycenaean tablets, and the frequent association of *potnia* with a place name do not allow for a clear determination (Boëlle 2003).

42. Demsky 1997: 4.

33. See the examples in Renz and Röllig 1995 III: Tf. 18, 20–21, 25–26, 28–29, 31, 33, 36.

34. Renz and Röllig 1995 II/1: 114–16.

35. For Lachish storage jar Inscription XXIV, see Ussishkin 1978: 82, Fig. 25; for the Susa vase, see Diringier 1934: 285–288, Pl. XXIV:8–10.

36. Zevit 2001: 138, n. 25.

37. Demsky 1997: 3. Whether Demsky cites Martha rather than Mary in error or for an unexplained reason,

ous example of *potnia* as a name.⁴³ As for the second possibility, the translation of the name of the goddess would be just as extraordinary as the transcription of the title of the goddess. Neither is very probable. Byblian votive inscriptions have similar dedication formulae, but the Ekron inscription differs in a substantial detail. The Byblian formulae associate the divine title with the name of the city and thus determine the identity of the goddess,⁴⁴ for example, the Phoenician formula *bʿlt gbl* used instead of the goddess's name, as the identity of the goddess is known to the addressees. In the Ekron inscription, in contrast, *bʿlt ʿqrn* is not used, but rather *ptgyh*, identifying of the goddess by her name.⁴⁵

Alonso and Piquer, like this author, read GYH as a transcription of the Greek Gaia.⁴⁶ Then, inspired by Demsky, they see the Indo-European root POT/POS (= Lord) in PT, and translate PTGYH as “Señora de la Tierra.”⁴⁷ They have overlooked that Señora (Lady) requires PTN,⁴⁸ since the feminine ending *ni* is preserved in Indo-European compound nouns.⁴⁹ Similarly, Kottsieper derives PTGYH from the Indo-European root *po/at(i)*, because he considers the third letter to be unintentional, and can therefore maintain that PTYH developed as the Philistine term for lady, which is the name of the goddess.⁵⁰ Thus, in contrast to Alonso and Piquer, Kottsieper introduces another unknown, namely, the Philistine language. If the third letter were accidental, however, the stonemason would

easily have been able to erase it or include it as part of the following letter, *yod*.

Alonso and Piquer's suggestion seems to have inspired Schmitz to propose that the language of the inscription indicates a development from an “Aegean Philistine Language” to a “Philistine Canaanite Language.”⁵¹ He rejects the interpretation of PTGYH as Pytogayah,⁵² because, as he understands it, no comparable names can be proven. However, there are more than a dozen personal names in which the first component is the locative Pytho.⁵³ In his opinion, PTGYH represents “an unattested but predictable compound word: *πενταγαῖα ‘five lands’ or ‘fivefold land’... plausibly vocalized /pettagaⁱa/ or /pittagaⁱa/.”⁵⁴ While the assimilation of *nun* within a word occurs in Semitic languages,⁵⁵ the mere possibility does not constitute the probability of assimilation in this case. Without evidence for the assimilation of the *nu* in the numeral penta, Schmitz's reference to πεντάγωνος, transcribed as פנטגון/פנטגון/פנטגון,⁵⁶ contradicts his assumption that the *nun* has been assimilated. In the compound words פנטסכניאי (nom.gent.pl. inhabitants of Pentaschoinos) and פנטפוליסאי (nom.gent.pl. inhabitants of Pentapolis),⁵⁷ the Greek *nu* has been retained. In Greek, the *nu* is not assimilated in compositions with πεντά. The Hebrew word פנא is translated in the LXX as γῆ/(gē) and not γαῖα (gaia). Thus, five lands should be designated πενταγῆ/(pentagē) and not πενταγαῖα (pentagaia). The assumption that PTGYH is an assimilated reproduction of πενταγαῖα is philologically untenable.

Biblical tradition also does not support this understanding of PTGYH. In the biblical texts, the five rulers of the Philistines (חמשת סרני פלשתים) and the land of the Philistines (ארץ פלשתים) are mentioned, “but never

43. Thomas and Wedde 2001.

44. *KAI* I: 5:2, 6:2, 7:3–4.

45. The reference to Šarrat Ekron in Esarhaddon's Succession Treaty reflects the Assyrian political perspective. The title conveys that the goddess of a loyal vassal is one of the guarantors of the contract. The name of the goddess *per se* would not have conveyed this message in this context.

46. Alonso and Piquer 2001: 261, following Schäfer-Lichtenberger 1998.

47. Alonso and Piquer 2001: 263.

48. Pokorny 1959: I: 842; Chantraine 1968–1980: 898. Furthermore, in compositions, the feminine *pátni/pótni* would be in second place (Szemerényi 1964: 337–38, 389), and the phrase would read *ʿdth ptny*; thus, the word order contradicts this statement.

49. Szemerényi 1964: 390–95.

50. Kottsieper 2001: 190, n. 3a.

51. Schmitz 2016: 91*.

52. In Schäfer-Lichtenberger 1998; 2000.

53. For example, Pythogaiton, Pythogenes, Pythodikos, Pythodoris, and Pythodota, among the large variety of compound names with Pytho (*LGPN* I: 391–95; *LGPN* II: 385–88; *LGPN* IIIA: 380–81; *LGPN* IIIB: 366–68, 387–88; *LGPN* IV: 295–296; *LGPN* VA: 385–88; *LGPN* VB: 369–270).

54. Schmitz 2016: 94*.

55. Garr 2004.

56. Words written from right to left represent the ancient Aramaic transcription of the Greek.

57. Jastrow 1988: 1187.

occur together,” as Schmitz himself notes.⁵⁸ Moreover, the “Land of the Philistines” in the biblical texts refers to a geographical region rather than a political entity.⁵⁹ The war stories represent the Philistines as enemies of the Israelites that acted together, analogous to the non-historical notion of “All Israel” (1 Samuel 4–7, 13–14, 29, 31; 2 Sam 5:17–25).⁶⁰ The texts do not suggest a political organization encompassing all Philistine settlements. Some of the stories about David as a vassal of Achish of Gath (1 Samuel 27, 29) indicate that the individual Philistine city-states were politically independent of each other. Furthermore, the Assyrian sources show that the city-states reacted in different ways to the Assyrian claim to supremacy, and the Assyrian rulers treated each as a state in its own right.⁶¹ Gath was destroyed by the Arameans under Hazael in the mid/late 9th century BCE,⁶² after which it fell into insignificance, and in the 8th century BCE, at times belonged to Judah.⁶³ The notion that a goddess “πενταγαῖα” represents long-lost Philistine unity in a temple built in her honor at Ekron in the 7th century BCE is historically and sociologically untenable. The temple itself implies theologically organized priesthood, and as such, it can hardly be assumed that the priests no longer knew the meaning of the name of their goddess.

Fantalkin has adopted Demsky’s PTNYH reading despite his obvious reservations, and attempts to support it with a new interpretation.⁶⁴ His argumentation is twofold: first, he tries to invalidate the arguments against reading the third letter as *nun*, and then he offers a new interpretation of the content in

order to make the *nun* plausible. Fundamental to his argumentation are his doubts concerning the original position of the inscribed block, and he suggests that the inscription “was actually deposited beneath the cella’s stone-pavement.”⁶⁵ He also asserts that the aborted letter of the name did not have to be executed, because the inscription was ritually buried in the temple before completion; the reason for this procedure may have been that cultic rules were violated during the production process. Fantalkin cites “examples of ritual failures as a result of man-made mistakes that are attested in cuneiform sources.”⁶⁶

Fantalkin’s contention regarding the original position of the block is erroneous, as the original publication⁶⁷ and Chapter 2 in this volume demonstrate. The idea that the third letter (allegedly a *nun*) had not been completed because of a violation of the inscription’s ritual purity lacks a convincing explanation. The rejection of an inscription due to a single unfinished letter is difficult to accept, particularly given that the possibility of correction existed, as demonstrated by the subsequent setting of the word dividers. Fantalkin cites articles by Ambos and by Kozuh for concrete examples of the violation of cultic purity, but both authors deal with ritual failures and mistakes that occurred in the performance of a ritual,⁶⁸ rather than with evidence for the cultic impurity of inscriptions and the ritual burial of damaged inscriptions. The cuneiform sources attest to rituals for the individual construction phases of a temple and for the deposition of figurines and inscriptions,⁶⁹ and these texts are supported by archaeological findings. But the Mesopotamian sources do not indicate that faulty inscriptions were ritually buried in a temple.⁷⁰ Finally, Fantalkin claims that “the reconstructed *nun* is no less plausible than the reconstructed miniscule [sic] and unusual *gimel* in the original reading.”⁷¹ This is also

58. Schmitz 2016: 94*.

59. Gen 21:32–34; Exod 13:17; 1 Sam 27:1, 29:11, 30:16, 31:9; 1 Kgs 5:1; 2 Kgs 8:2–3; 1 Chr 10:9; 2 Chr 9:26, 26:6; Jer 25:20; Zeph 2:5.

60. Pre-monarchic Israel as a political entity is a construct of the biblical authors, as opposed to an historical fact.

61. Tiglath-Pileser III: Ashkelon and Gaza (Tadmor 1994: 83, 139, 171, 177, 189); Sargon II: Ashdod and Gaza (*ANET*: 285); Sennacherib: Ashdod, Ashkelon, Ekron, and Gaza (*ANET*: 287–88); Esarhaddon: Gaza, Ashkelon, Ekron, and Ashdod (*ANET*: 291); Ashurbanipal: Gaza, Ashkelon, Ekron, and Ashdod (*ANET*: 294).

62. Maeir 2012a: 385–87.

63. Maeir 2012b: 246–48.

64. Fantalkin 2017.

65. Fantalkin 2017: 100, *contra* the stratigraphic evidence presented in Chapter 2.

66. Fantalkin 2017: 101, n. 7.

67. Gitin, Dothan, and Naveh 1997: 5, 7.

68. Ambos 2007; Kozuh 2013.

69. Schmitt 2004; Ambos 2010: 221–37; 457–72, esp. Appendix Nos. 5.1, 5.9, 5.11, 5.14, 5.20, 6.3, 7.7.

70. Thanks go to Claus Ambos of the University of Würzburg for this information.

71. Fantalkin 2017: 101.

incorrect; only Demsky reconstructed a *nun*. The *gimel* is unambiguous as a *gimel*, and its execution corresponds to epigraphically documented writing practice since the second half of the 8th century BCE.⁷²

Despite the above-mentioned erroneous basic assumptions underlying Fantalkin's reading of the divine name, his reflections on the origin of this goddess from northern Syria deserve closer examination. He sketches a framework of hypotheses on the basis of which a goddess may have been conceived by Philistine immigrants as a personification of their mother city. The foundation is his interpretation of the migration route at the end of the Late Bronze Age, whereby the Sea Peoples reached the northern Syrian coastal regions via the Aegean and the western coast of Anatolia by land.⁷³ According to Fantalkin, the northern Syrian settlements were essentially destroyed at the same time at the end of the 13th/early 12th century.⁷⁴ Ramses III was then able to fight back the invaders at the northern border of the empire in northern Syria.⁷⁵

In the 11th and 10th centuries BCE, the kingdom of Palastin/Walastin with its capital at Tell Tayinat on the Amuq plain existed in the area of the later Neo-Hittite states of Hamath, Unqi, and Arpad. Apart from the hypothesis of the simultaneous destruction of the northern Syrian cities, while the basic assumptions about the migratory movement of the Sea Peoples are controversial, they can be regarded as a probable

variant of the migratory route. Fantalkin concludes from the land route that the Philistines moved on and advanced to the southern Levant only after the collapse of the Egyptian Empire in the second half of the 12th century BCE. His dating, however, contradicts the results of the excavations at Ashdod, Ashkelon, Ekron, and Gath, which show that the first Philistine stratum belongs to the first half of the 12th century BCE.⁷⁶

The northern Syrian basis of Philistine cult suggested by Fantalkin is not supported by historical evidence. His interpretation of the name PTNYH thus skips the ugly great ditch of history from the early Philistine settlement in Canaan to the expansion of the Neo-Assyrian Empire. In the Neo-Assyrian sources of the second half of the 9th century BCE, Pattin appears as the name of a northern Syrian kingdom. According to Fantalkin, Pattin is an abbreviation of Palastin, but the name of the Pattin kingdom would have been used previously in conjunction with the name Palastin, although the sources do not mention this, as Fantalkin admits. Based on the assumption that "the equation of a female patron deity with a toponym is a well-known phenomenon," Fantalkin posits that "...the name of the goddess of Ekron, *Ptnyh*, could be tentatively interpreted as *P(F)atinaya*, indicating a female patron deity, named after the kingdom's toponym *Pattin*."⁷⁷ Thus, the name of the goddess would connect the royal cult of Ekron with the mother city/native country, which equally explains the reference to Šarrat Ekron in Esarhaddon's Succession Treaty. It is due to the Assyrian perspective that the title Šarrat Ekron is mentioned in the treaty instead of the name Patinaya, and this name "could be considered a local invention of the first generations of settlers at Ekron... the people of the 7th century BCE Tell Tašyinat would have been more familiar with her more general title, namely Sarrat-Ekron."⁷⁸

The notion of the goddess Patinaya is more or less speculative, as the underlying assertion on which

72. See n. 33.

73. Fantalkin 2017: 105. Schachermeyr had previously suggested the advance of the Sea Peoples by land (1982: 40–51); for the controversy following this suggestion, see Yasur-Landau 2010: 102–20.

74. Fantalkin refers to the radiocarbon dating published in Kaniewski et al. 2011 and Fantalkin, Finkelstein, and Piasezky 2015. The analysis in the former deals only with the destruction of the Ugaritic port of Gibala. The latter is a metastudy evaluating the results of existing studies on radiocarbon-dated strata in the Levant that produced Aegean-related pottery and compares it with corresponding Cypriot pottery items. The baseline data—with the exception of Tell Tweini in Syria—derive from tells in the southern Levant. Thus, these studies cannot serve as evidence for the destruction of northern Syrian cities at the same time by the Sea Peoples.

75. Kahn 2011. For a refutation of this position, see Gitin in press.

76. For Ashdod Stratum XIII, see Mazar and Ben-Shlomo 2005: 13–20; for Ashkelon Phase 20, see Stager et al. 2008: 257–58; for Ekron Stratum VII, see Gitin, Garfinkel, and Dothan 2016: 10–12; for Šafi/Gath Stratum A5, see Maeir 2012c: 20–21. See further in Chapter 2.

77. Fantalkin 2017: 106–7.

78. Fantalkin 2017: 108.

this name is based does not hold true. In ancient Near Eastern and Aegean traditions, the equation of a city with its patron goddess was not customary, and the goddess was not worshipped as the personification of her city, but as the tutelary deity.⁷⁹ Philologically, while a two-step process of shortening the name Palastin to Pattin is conceivable, the difficulties involved have yet to be resolved.⁸⁰ On the other hand, it is unlikely that both names were common already in the early 12th century BCE. Fantalkin implicitly assumes that the goddess is named after the land of Pattin, since a city of this name is not known. This phenomenon—the deification of a country—is foreign to ancient Near Eastern and Aegean religious traditions. According to the Aleppo royal dedicatory inscription of the 11th/10th century BCE, Taita is called King of Palistin.⁸¹ A goddess named after the toponym would therefore have been called Palistinaya, if the immigrants had come from Palistin. The Neo-Hittite character of Palistin is underlined by the inscriptions of Taita, an apparently Hurrian name⁸² written in Luwian hieroglyphic script.⁸³ The preliminary excavation reports on the first early Iron Age occupation at Tell Tayinat (Field Phases 6–3) indicate a new settlement of Aegean immigrants who founded a farming community (represented by silos, pits, and small houses).⁸⁴ The name of this settlement

is unknown. There are justifiable doubts from a political and socio-cultural perspective that the Neo-Hittite royal city of Taita was the successor of the early Iron Age settlement.⁸⁵ The reference to Šarrat Ekron in Esarhaddon’s Succession Treaty does not point to a common origin of Pattin and Philistine Ekron, nor does that to the deities of Qarne and Kurba’il, also listed as divine guarantors in Esarhaddon’s treaty.⁸⁶ The main goddess of Ekron could have been named in the treaty for geopolitical reasons, as Ekron was the loyal Assyrian vassal in the far south.

Görg made two suggestions regarding the understanding of PTGYH.⁸⁷ He proposes that a derivative of the root *ptg* may be present, and the root is the basis of the “Hapax legomenon *ptygl* als einer Kleiderbezeichnung in Jes 3,24 oder auch dem aram. *ptg* ‘Hülle’.”⁸⁸ The name characterizes the goddess as a virgin of mercy. This interpretation presupposes that the *yod* in PTGYH is a *mater lectionis*, which is not likely in view of the defective orthography. The derivation from the Aramaic root *ptg* is not plausible, since the inscription does not contain any hint of the Aramaic language. In addition, the cult of Ekron has no identifiable ties to Aramaic culture. Alternatively, Görg sees a defective *resh* in the third letter of the name, and considers whether the Canaanite goddess Pidray is hiding behind PTRYH.⁸⁹ The space is insufficient for a *resh*, however, as the extended line would cut the preceding *tav*. The uniform spelling of the seven existing *resh* letters speaks against this conjecture. All match in terms of the drawing of the head: a right-angled triangle, the a-side of which is extended beyond the angle. The sign that in Görg’s opinion is a defective *resh* does not follow this template.

79. Day 1995; Maier 2008: 63–71. The idea of a mourning city in Sumerian lamentations makes use of a poetic metaphor. For example, the god Assur is not the deified city of Assur, but as the former *numen loci*, became the eponym of Assur (Lambert 1983; Osten-Sacken 2011). Also, the ancient Greek protective deities were not personifications of their respective cities (Brackertz 1976).

80. As Hawkins states: “Hieroglyphic Palistin—shifting to Cuneiform Pat(t)in—with the added proviso that the two forms might be nearly contemporary...The idea remains attractive and the phonetic difficulties perhaps not insoluble” (2009: 172).

81. Hawkins 2011: 45.

82. Steitler 2010: 85.

83. Hawkins 2009; 2011.

84. Harrison distinguishes four Iron IA field phases (FP 6–3) of the 12th and 11th centuries (2014: 399). In this context, however, only the first two phases (FP 6–5)—which, in addition to pottery, featured mainly pits and remains of residential building walls—are of interest (Tayinat Archaeological Project: Seasonal Reports for 2004–2010).

85. Singer 2012: 465–68.

86. Lauinger 2012: 102–13, § 54. Kurba’il is located in the northern border area of Assyria (Schwemer 2001: 596). According to Lauinger, “Qarne/Qarnīna is the name of the Assyrian province to the south of Damascus” (2012: 119).

87. Görg 1998.

88. Görg 1998: 9.

89. Görg 1998: 10. Berlant’s attempt to prove by means of a digitally enhanced image that there is a *resh* only proves that every mosquito becomes an elephant when enlarged sufficiently; he considers the Philistines of Ekron to be “Levantine Semites” (2009: 19).

Naveh's reading of the goddess's name as PTGYH can be considered reliable and is accepted by the majority of scholars.⁹⁰ The name encompasses various possible interpretations. Lipiński regards PTGYH as a variation of Pelagia, the epithet of Aphrodite: "The spelling Ptgyh...reflects the Anatolian alternance of t/d and l in the notation of the speech sounds inherited by the Philistines in their home country,"⁹¹ which he proposes is in southwestern Anatolia.⁹² This interpretation is based on a number of unsubstantiated historical and philological premises⁹³ and has not been accepted. The same applies to Dijkstra's conjecture that PTGYH "might be a Philistine corruption of the title Belti, more fully Belet-ekalli(m), given to the West Semitic manifestations of the Mother Goddess."⁹⁴ Apart from the lack of evidence for a common West Semitic mother-goddess, the philological derivation hardly seems plausible.

WHAT'S IN A NAME—THAT WHICH WE CALL A DEITY?

The discussion on understanding PTGYH focuses on the suggestion that the name of the goddess be read as Pythogaia, as I first proposed in 1998.⁹⁵ This was based

on early Iron Age Philistine material culture and its relationship to the contemporaneous Aegean culture.

The material culture of the new Philistine settlements suggests that the Philistine immigrants had a common socio-economic and cultural background.⁹⁶ The pottery, architectural plan, and cultic elements in particular indicate that the Philistines belonged to the Mycenaean cultural world at the time of their settlement in Canaan.⁹⁷ The hearths at Ashdod, Ashkelon, Ekron, Gath, and Tell Qasile suggest a similarity in function as a focal point for communal rituals, reflecting Aegean religious traditions.⁹⁸ Philistine cultic objects from the early phase of settlement, including Mycenaean-style Ashdoda figurines representing an enthroned goddess,⁹⁹ reflect the Aegean background of the settlers.¹⁰⁰ It is thus probable that the cult of Mycenaean deities was continued in the Philistine settlements, and their representation exhibits the characteristics of both the Minoan and Mycenaean cults of the goddess. The cultic nature of the monumental buildings associated with the early phase of Philistine Ekron and the special finds show the continuity of Aegean traditions.¹⁰¹ Therefore, it is likely that the goddess revered at Ekron is of Aegean origin and bears an ancient Greek name.

PTGYH: THE GODDESS GAIA OF PYTHO

The construction of the name PTGYH resembles a number of other names created with the locative Pytho,¹⁰² the ancient Greek name for the shrine at Delphi.¹⁰³ Homer and Hesiod used the designation

90. For example, R. Lehmann 1999: 259; Younger 2000: 165; Alonso and Piquer 2001: 260; Yasur-Landau 2010: 337; Hitchcock 2002: 248; Na'aman 2003: 82; Noegel 2006: 374; Ahituv 2008: 339; Ehrlich 2008: 265; Press 2012: 1; B. Davis, Maeir, and Hitchcock 2015: 152.

91. Lipiński 1999: 16.

92. Lipiński 1999: 12.

93. The epithet Pelagia is verifiable only from the 2nd century BCE, and initially only for Isis (Pausanias II.4.6 [see under Pausanias]; Rocha-Pereira 1973: 117); the earliest evidence for Aphrodite is in *Artemidorus' Oneirocritica* 2.37 of the 2nd century CE (see under Artemidorus).

94. Dijkstra 2001: 43. The concept of a common "Mother Deity" is highly questionable, since this function is attributed to various goddesses who coexist within a pantheon. Basically, at least four aspects of mother symbolism can be distinguished: the goddess as mother of all deities; the goddess as creatrix of the first humans; the goddess as donor/guarantor of fertility; and the goddess as social mother of her worshippers, especially the king.

95. Schäfer-Lichtenberger 1998: 72.

96. The plan of Tell Qasile shows that the settlers brought an urban concept with them and that they possessed the capacity for realizing this within a short time (*NEAEHL* 4: 1204–7).

97. For example, Dothan 2003; various articles in Killebrew and Lehmann, eds. 2013.

98. Maeir and Hitchcock 2011: 59.

99. Mazar 2000; Ben-Shlomo and Press 2009.

100. Dothan 2002; Niemeier 2001: 12 defined the archaeological indicators suggesting the presence of Aegean settlers.

101. Dothan 2002; 2003.

102. See n. 53.

103. Lauffer 1963: 576–77; Rocchi 1997: 411.

pytho exclusively for the Delphic sanctuary.¹⁰⁴ While in Classical times, the name Delphi predominates, Herodotus still uses the name Pytho to distinguish the shrine from the village of Delphi.¹⁰⁵ In this context, the name Pythonike connecting the goddess Nike with Pytho is of particular relevance.¹⁰⁶ Nike was worshipped at Delphi on the Marmaria Terrace in the area of the temple of Athena Pronoia, as attested by the discovery of an Archaic period Nike statue.¹⁰⁷ Based on the pattern of the name Pythonike as an epithet for the Delphian Nike, PTGYH could be read as Pythogaia.¹⁰⁸ As the Linear B script does not distinguish aspirates, the transcription of Greek Θ as a *tav* in Semitic languages is to be expected. The name Pythogaia indicates that the cult did not apply to Gaia in general, but to the Gaia worshiped at Pytho. I consider the goddess mentioned in the Ekron inscription to be of Mycenaean origin, and her name provides evidence of the Philistine immigrants' connections to the pre-Apollonian sanctuary of Delphi. My suggestion has a two-fold basis: (1) the Philistine immigrants were of Aegean origin and maintained their Mycenaean culture; and (2) a sanctuary of supra-regional significance existed at late Mycenaean Delphi. The conclusion is that a Mycenaean goddess called Gaia was the first resident of the Delphi oracle. The first does not require further discussion, as the archaeological records are unambiguous;¹⁰⁹ the second is based on the Mycenaean

layer documented at Delphi and the finds that point to the cult of a goddess.

The archaeological evidence from Mycenaean Delphi shows that cultic and profane buildings differ only to a certain extent in terms of size, architecture, and installations, and a clear distinction between them is not always possible.¹¹⁰ However, the continuity of settlement increases the chances that religious traditions were preserved, even if they were only passed down orally. Delphi was an important settlement in the Mycenaean period. The size of the excavated settled area (16,000 sq m) is comparable to other important Mycenaean settlements, such as Mycenae and Tiryns.¹¹¹ The Delphic records attest to a considerable growth of the settlement between 1250 and 1200 BCE (LH IIIB2).¹¹² As the finds of ceramic luxury goods demonstrate, Delphi had far-reaching trade relations with other Mycenaean settlements already in LH IIB. Regarding quality, the locally produced pottery is comparable to that at Mycenae and Tiryns.¹¹³ Contacts with northern Greece and the eastern regions, as well as with northwestern Greece and Achaia, are attested in LH IIIC.¹¹⁴ As a landslide destroyed the settlement at the end of the LH IIIC, immediate resettlement is probable, with later houses built on top of the LH IIIC structures.¹¹⁵ Recent excavations at the “*pilier des Rhodiens*” have shown the continuity of occupation at Delphi from the Mycenaean through subsequent periods.¹¹⁶ The local cult of Delphi was of supra-regional importance, as the small finds indicate.

The construction of the sanctuary of Apollo destroyed almost all the earlier structures, with the foundations built on bedrock, with a few significant

104. Homer, *Iliad* II.519, IX.405; *Odyssey* VIII.80, XI.581 (see under Homer); Homeric Hymns III.183, 372, 390, 517; IV.178, XXIV.2 (see under Homeric Hymns); Hesiod *Theogony* 499, *Aspis* 480 (see under Hesiod). Furthermore, Pausanias still uses the place name Pytho (II.33.2, V.3.1, X.6.5, X.9.2, X.18.2).

105. Herodotus *Historiae* I.54.1 (see under Herodotus).

106. The name Pythonike is not listed in *LGPNI* because, as explained in the Preface, mythological, epic, and Greek names in non-Greek names script (except Latin) were excluded (*LGPNI*: vii).

107. Homolle 1912: 541–43. The restored statue is on exhibit in the Archaeological Museum of Delphi.

108. The vocalization pitigaia/pitagaia/patagaia/patigaia is possible but not likely, since there is no phonetically corresponding ancient Greek word or a meaningful word composition with piti/pita/pata/pati.

109. Dothan 2003; Yasur-Landau 2010; Dothan and Ben-Shlomo 2013; Killebrew 2013; Mountjoy 2013; and various other articles in Killebrew and Lehmann, eds.

2013; Maeir, Hitchcock, and Horowitz 2013. Whether or not Philistine culture was dependent on or influenced by Late Helladic Cypriot culture is moot, since the latter was part of the Mycenaean *koine*.

110. Whittaker 1997: 17–31; Albers 2004; see also Schäfer-Lichtenberger 2015: 344–48.

111. Müller 1992a: 458; 1992b: 74.

112. Müller 1992a: 461.

113. Müller 1992a: 461–63. Müller also refers to the unusually high percentage of stone vessels.

114. Müller 1992a: 468.

115. Lerat 1961: 352–57; Luce et al. 1993: 631; Fouilles de Delphes II/13 (Luce): 19, 121–31.

116. Fouilles de Delphes II/13 (Luce): 22–24.

exceptions.¹¹⁷ Below the ramp of the Apollo temple, its foundation, its cella, and its adyton are significant Mycenaean wall fragments and LH IIIB pottery.¹¹⁸ The Mycenaean layer consists of a mixture of blackish clay and ashes interspersed with potsherds, pieces of coal, and bones. Numerous fragments of jars were found, but no complete examples.¹¹⁹ The layer also contained fragments of figurines and even almost complete figurines, half of them tauromorphic and the other half anthropomorphic.¹²⁰ The latter are female Psi-type figurines with arms raised in a blessing gesture, regarded as representations of a goddess.¹²¹ Furthermore, a terracotta figurine depicting a female with raised arms sitting on a tripod was found, clearly portraying a goddess seated on a throne.¹²² The size of some of the fragments hints at the presence of statues.¹²³ These finds indicate the existence of a cultic site, probably an open-air sanctuary, in use from the LH IIIA2 through the LH IIIC.¹²⁴ Open-air sanctuaries became increasingly common in the LH IIIC.¹²⁵ Subsequently, springs and groves were favored cultic places in the so-called Dark Ages.¹²⁶ By the Archaic period, stone slabs were laid in the space in front of the Castalian Spring and the spring itself was bordered with stone slabs, apparently serving as the central part of a temenos.¹²⁷ The column base of an oversized bronze statue dedicated to Gaia found at the Castalian Spring bears an inscription dating to the 5th century BCE written from right to left,¹²⁸ a feature indicating an ancient tradition of worship, as mentioned above.

A stone slab with 30 anthropomorphic female figurines was found in front of the western altar to the south of the terrace of the Archaic period temple of Athena Pronaia called Marmaria.¹²⁹ These Mycenaean figurines were deposited in the Geometric or Archaic period.¹³⁰ Below the slab and altar was a layer containing black soil, ash, Mycenaean sherds, and numerous figurine fragments that covered the area from the altar to the basement of the second tuff temple.¹³¹ Most of the figurines are of the late Psi type with polos heads, raised arms, geometric decoration, pellet breasts, and applied eyes.¹³² Typologically, these features point to the depiction of a goddess rather than a female worshipper; it is highly unlikely that the figurines represent devotees, because that would mean that only women participated in cultic activities. Within the altar area, fragments of two ceramic figurines portraying a goddess seated on a throne were found.¹³³ A figurine portraying a goddess on a throne was also in the temenos of Apollo in an earlier excavation.¹³⁴ These three figurines display clear similarities, for example, in the form of the tripod throne and the representation of the seated figure itself.¹³⁵ The 30 figurines found on the Marmaria terrace also exhibit some iconographic peculiarities, “and it may be supposed that they formed a distinct local group manufactured on the spot for local use in connection with the local shrines.”¹³⁶ The figurines depicting a female seated on a throne may be considered as evidence for the cult of a goddess at Mycenaean Delphi. The absence of male figurines and the assemblage of Psi and Phi figurines are typical of a goddess cult.¹³⁷ The presence of a local workshop, together with the relatively short period within which a large number of figurines were made, suggest that there was a flourishing regional-wide cult centered around a female high goddess at Delphi in the LH IIIB through LH IIIC.

117. Hansen 1992: 146–47.

118. Amandry 1940–1941: 263–64; 1981: 679; Amandry, Lerat, and Pouilleux 1950: 320–23.

119. Fouilles de Delphes V/1 (Perdrizet): 28.

120. Fouilles de Delphes V/1 (Perdrizet): 5–19; Demangel 1940–1941: 151–53.

121. Nicholls 1970; French 1971: 107–8.

122. Fouilles de Delphes V/1 (Perdrizet): 14–15, Fig. 60; see the similar seated figurines in Richter 1966: 5–7; Blassopulu-Karydē 2008.

123. Müller 1992a: 479–80.

124. Müller points to the combination of female and bovine figurines that is typical of cultic places (1992a: 481, n. 148); see also Fouilles de Delphes II/13 (Luce): 123–28.

125. Kilian 1992: 23–25.

126. Sourvinou-Inwood 1993.

127. Orlandos 1960; Amandry 1977.

128. Flacelière and de La Coste-Messelière 1930: 283.

129. Fouilles de Delphes II/2 (Demangel): 13.

130. Fouilles de Delphes II/2 (Demangel): 13–28.

131. Fouilles de Delphes II/2 (Demangel): 13.

132. French 1971: 135, 141.

133. Fouilles de Delphes II/2 (Demangel): 26–28, Figs. 32–33.

134. Fouilles de Delphes V/1 (Perdrizet): 14–15, Fig. 60.

135. Mylonas 1956; Rehak 1995.

136. French 1971: 121.

137. Konsolaki 2002.

The Marmaria assemblage has been interpreted in different ways. The first excavators suggested that there was a Mycenaean sanctuary on the terrace,¹³⁸ but subsequent excavations did not reveal a continuous Mycenaean presence, as much of Marmaria was leveled and later buildings disturbed or destroyed earlier layers.¹³⁹ It should also be taken into consideration that an open-air sanctuary does not leave traces comparable to those of a stone temple building.¹⁴⁰ The possibility that the figurines originally came from tombs or the settlement and were deposited for the purpose of consecrating the temple of Athena Pronaia cannot be excluded.¹⁴¹ Some of the figurines could have originated in the same open-air sanctuary as those from the Mycenaean layer below the Apollo temple. Irrespective of their original context, the large number of Psi figurines found at Marmaria alone points to the worship of a specific goddess in the official Delphic cult.¹⁴²

The Archaic period temple at Marmaria was dedicated to Athena, as attested by two dedicatory inscriptions on stelae dating to the early 5th century BCE.¹⁴³ The renewed excavations show uninterrupted settlement continuity from the LH IIIC through the Geometric period, and although no trace of cultic buildings has thus far been found, this is in line with the general knowledge “that there is virtually no evidence for the existence of sanctuaries and cults in the Dark Ages.”¹⁴⁴ The earliest unequivocal archaeological evidence for a cult of the goddess Gaia at Delphi is the above-mentioned inscription on a column base dated to the 5th century BCE. Although Greek epigraphy began on a broader basis in the 6th century BCE, with the earliest inscription from Delphi—a

dedication to Apollo—dating to 510–450 BCE,¹⁴⁵ that the 5th century Gaia inscription is the only inscription at Delphi written right-to-left reflects the ancient tradition of the worship of this goddess. The antiquity of the Gaia cult is further supported by the lack of inscriptions or specific features that would allow for distinguishing individual goddesses on the numerous Mycenaean female figurines.¹⁴⁶ Thus, the identity of the goddess worshipped at Mycenaean Delphi cannot be determined from the archaeological artifacts; only the literary tradition can shed new light on her identity.

MYCENAEAN DEITIES AND THEIR SURVIVAL INTO THE IRON AGE I

The only written sources come from the Iron I, since the collapse of the Mycenaean polities resulted in the disappearance of palatial scribal education. These literary records were not handed down. Epigraphic evidence that the cult of the Mycenaean deities continued in the so-called Dark Ages is therefore missing. In any event, Mycenaean tablets served administrative needs, and divine names are mentioned only in ration lists. The necessity to record religious traditions began with the emigration movement to the eastern Mediterranean area and the Black Sea coast in the 12th century BCE.

The emigrants continued to develop the cult of their mother city in their new settlements, and in this way, they remained religiously attached to their former home.¹⁴⁷ Recording cultic rituals and mythical traditions became necessary in order to establish socio-cultural relations on a reliable basis. The adoption of the Phoenician alphabet promoted the textualization of rituals and epics independently of a central administration. This change of script was accompanied by a change in writing media, and perishable materials like wood panels, bark, and papyrus were used instead of clay tablets, which explains why the earliest preserved

138. Fouilles de Delphes II/2 (Demangel): 13. Demangel’s interpretation is shared, *inter alia*, by French (1971: 141), Rolley (Fouilles de Delphes V/3 [Rolley]: 136), and Rutkowski 1986: 204.

139. Müller 1992a: 481, n. 148.

140. The most likely place for an open-air sanctuary is the Castalian Spring (Orlandos 1960).

141. Lerat 1957: 709–10; Müller 1992a: 481–82.

142. Müller mentions a total of 175 whole or fragmentary female figurines found at Marmaria (1992a: 481).

143. Fouilles de Delphes II/3 (Daux): 49–50.

144. Vink 2002: 53.

145. For the text, see Fouilles de Delphes III/1 (Bourget): No. 1; for the dating, see Laroche and Jacquemin 1990: 318.

146. Thomas and Wedde 2001: 5–9.

147. The biblical narrative in Joshua 22 references the importance of worshipping a common God and observing the rules of worship when it comes to the solidarity of groups living in distant regions.

written records are the 8th century BCE Dipylon and Nestor inscriptions on ceramic vessels.

The oldest traditions about the Greek divine world can be found in Homer's *Iliad*, probably written down in the 8th century BCE. The temporal gap between the Mycenaean texts and the emergence of alphabetic texts does not imply a cultic void. Ancient Greek was the language of both the Mycenaean culture and the Greek polities, and the maintenance of local cults and their religious knowledge were not dependent on the functioning of the palatial economy. Linear B tablets mention deities also worshipped in the Homeric period,¹⁴⁸ among them Zeus, Hera, Artemis, Poseidon, Dionysos, Hermes, Ares, Hephaistos, and Athena.¹⁴⁹ Scholars debate whether Demeter, who had taken on most of Gaia's functions in the Olympic pantheon, was also included in these offering lists.¹⁵⁰ That Demeter replaced Gaia is itself sufficient evidence that local cults survived the disintegration of Mycenaean palatial culture. In the Geometric period, sanctuaries were built at previously Mycenaean cultic places, such as Delphi, Olympia, Delos, and Athens, their reuse pointing to a cultic-religious tradition passed down orally. The continuity of Mycenaean cults beyond the Geometric period is also documented at more marginal locations.¹⁵¹

While the absence of narrative Linear B texts may be due to the chances of archaeological discovery, it may just as well point to different institutions being in charge of the transmission of religious traditions. It should also be taken into consideration that, as a rule, religious traditions are not only transmitted orally over a long periods of time, but religious authorities often defy their textualization and insist on following the oral tradition without exception.¹⁵² In view of the continuity of the Greek language and cult of deities already known from the Mycenaean period, as well as

the ongoing use of local sanctuaries, it is also plausible that religious traditions and myths were consistently transmitted orally.¹⁵³ Apart from the names of deities, the Mycenaean lists contain little information on cult, but they do reveal that goddesses were preferred in the allocation of offerings. The goddess worshipped at Mycenaean Delphi was of supra-regional importance, as the votive offerings demonstrate. It is probable that this goddess occupied a high position in the pantheon, and is mentioned also in the offering lists from Thebes. Likely candidates are, first, a goddess named ma-ka or Mā-Gā,¹⁵⁴ second, the si-to po-ti-ni-ja (the Lady of the Grain), and third, the ma-te-re te-i-ja (the Divine Mother). The identity of the goddess referred to as po-ti-ni-ja (Lady), who is also listed in combination with locative forms, remains uncertain due to the scant textual evidence.

MA-KA IN THE LINEAR B TEXTS FROM THEBES¹⁵⁵

The editors of *TOP* consider ma-ka a theonym, seeing in the nouns ma-ka, o-po-re-i, and ko-wa the names of the Theban divine triad: Demeter, Zeus, and Kore.¹⁵⁶ In favor of the interpretation of ma-ka as a theonym, they present the argument that the religious background of the ma-ka tablets is attested by temporal phrases in three of the tablets (Fq 126.1, 130.1, and 254.1) and by terms referring to cultic issues¹⁵⁷ in the texts of the Av, Gp, and Fq series (*TOP I*: 184–97).¹⁵⁸ The noun ma-ka is mentioned in the top line of almost all the tablets in the Fq series;¹⁵⁹ furthermore, ma-ka is documented in

148. Hiller 2011.

149. KN V 52.1 (Knossos) mentions a-ta-na-po-ti-ni-ja (Killen and Olivier 1989: 335), but the identification as Athena, the goddess of Athens, is disputed (McArthur 1993: 95–96; Hooker 1996: 368; Trümpy 2001: 412–13; Weilharter 2005: 69; Duhoux 2008: 277–78).

150. For a summary of the discussion, see S. James 2002–2003: 397–417, esp. 400–2.

151. Hiller 1998: 147; Schachter 1996; Palaima 2009b.

152. See, for example, the discussion regarding the legitimacy of textualization of the sacred tradition in the Babylonian Talmud *b. Tem.* 14b and *b. Git.* 60b.

153. Hajnal 2009.

154. Thirteen tablets in the Fq series mention ma-ka (*TOP I*: 317).

155. The following summarizes the details presented in Schäfer-Lichtenberger 2015: 348–54.

156. Since the noun ko-wa is ambiguous (Palaima 2000–2001: 479), only ma-ka and o-po-re-i are discussed below.

157. Weilharter 2005: 195; Meier-Brügger 2006: 113.

158. The tablets of the Av, Fq, and Gp series come from the same excavation findspot (*TOP II.2*: 178, Plan 1A; *TOP IV*: 263–68), and in my view, it is justified to refer to the undisputed religious content in the Av and Gp tablets in order to interpret the Fq tablets.

159. Fq 126.1; 130.1; 131.[1]; 213.[1]; 214.1; 229.1; 254[+]255.2; 258.1; 263.1; 285.[1]; 304.1; 357.[1]. The only exception

Gp 201a and X 152.1. The noun is always presented in the dative and refers to the recipient of gifts. In the preserved parts of the tablets, ma-ka is followed by the ideogram HORD (barley) and a quantity. According to the editors, the text refers to offerings to ma-ka, as KN F 51 mentions ma-ka directly after di-we (Zeus),¹⁶⁰ and this is sufficient to classify ma-ka as a theonym. The position of the noun, as well as the gifts, suggest a goddess. Furthermore, the verbal form tu-wo-te-to (Fq 126.1: “o-te tu-wo-te-to ma-ka HORD T 1 V”) confirms the interpretation of ma-ka as a theonym, as the term represents “a specific reference to religious practice.”¹⁶¹ The name ma-ka was transmitted by Aeschylus in the form of *Mã Γã* (*Suppliants*: 890–892, 900–902): “*Mã Γã* = ma-ka = μήτηρ Γῆ, Mère Terre” (*TOP I*: 190). The editors point to a passage in Euripides’s *Bacchae* in which the singer Teiresias declares the goddess Demeter to be identical with the earth and to be addressed by both names (*TOP I*: 192; see under Euripides). Etymologically, the name Demeter developed from Γῆ μήτηρ—“le sens des deux théonymes *Mã Γã* and *Δα-μάτηρ* est équivalent peut être rendu par Mère Terre dans le premier cas et Terre Mère dans le second...” (*TOP I*: 193).

Ruijgh’s arguments support and complement this interpretation of ma-ka.¹⁶² He proposes that the religio-historical development starts with three different epicleses (Πῆ, Γῆ, and Δημήτηρ) to a goddess “Mother Earth” and expands into the distinction between *Gē* and Demeter in the cult of Athens. In his discussion on the passages on the worship of Demeter/Gaia in Classical Greek literature, he hints at the analogies to Mycenaean cult. He considers *Mã* a loanword from Asia Minor borrowed by the Mycenaean Greeks

together with the adoption of the cult of an Asian goddess. In this context, Ruijgh hints at the title po-ti-ni-ja a-si-wi-ja (PY Frag. 1206 [Pylos]) in use in Pylos and the phrase ma-te-re te-i-ja (PY Frag. 1202), which he translates as “Mother of the Gods,” adopting Hesiod’s designation for the goddess Gaia.¹⁶³

The religious interpretation of the ma-ka texts has raised a controversy among scholars.¹⁶⁴ In 2002, at a research colloquium in Vienna on the new tablets from Thebes, the speakers also discussed the religious interpretation of the texts.¹⁶⁵ Of the eight published contributions explicitly discussing the topic, five authors agree with the interpretation of the editors (Bartoněk, Hiller, Meier-Brügger, Neumann, and Ruijgh).¹⁶⁶ One offers a critique perpetuating the religious interpretation (Panagl),¹⁶⁷ and another (Killen) is “reluctant for the present” to accept the editors’ interpretation, but does not generally exclude it either.¹⁶⁸ Only one of the participants—Palaima—fundamentally opposes the editors’ readings and their interpretations.¹⁶⁹ While his reading of the signs agrees with that of the editors, and in accordance with their interpretation, he tends to understand ma-ka as ma-ga, in his Palaima’s opinion, ma-ka is the *nomen actionis* magã. He maintains that this should be seen as an initial instruction for production and means “ready for kneading, i.e. for further processing as food.”¹⁷⁰ His argumentation, however, has a few flaws and is partly contradictory.

Palaima’s interpretation of ma-ka leads him to understand tu-we-te-to, which precedes ma-ka in Fq

is Fq 254 [+] 255.2, with ma-qa on the second line.

160. See Weilharter 2005: 40–41 for KN F 51 transcription and commentary. When Duhoux reexamined the original of KN F 51, he read ma-qa instead of ma-ka (2006: 1–19). Rougemont points out that the two signs qa and ka can easily be confused: “Le signe qa consiste en un cercle dans lequel sont tracés quatre petits traits horizontaux, répartis sur deux lignes; le signe ka consiste en un cercle dans lequel est tracé une croix. Les deux signes peuvent donc être confondus lorsque la tablette est abîmée, comme c’est le cas de KN F 51, à la ligne 2 du verso (2001/2002: 694, n. 25).

161. S. James 2002–2003: 404.

162. Ruijgh 2004; see also Weilharter 2005: 196–98

163. Ruijgh 2004: 8–14.

164. The discussion was triggered by Palaima’s critical reviews (2000–2001; 2003), and continued by S. James (2002–2003) and Duhoux (2002–2003); for a detailed response from the editors, see Aravantinos, Godart, and Sacconi 2003; see also the refutations in Ruijgh 2003; 2004.

165. Deger-Jalkotzy and Panagl, eds. 2006.

166. Bartoněk 2006; Hiller 2006; Meier-Brügger 2006; Neumann 2006; Ruijgh 2006; see also Lejeune 1997; Guilleux 2003: 264–65; Milani 2003; Bernabé Pajares 2011: 15–16.

167. Panagl 2006: 153–55.

168. Killen 2006: 103.

169. Palaima 2006 summarizes his argumentation presented in earlier publications, the latter cited in this article in order to reference details.

170. Palaima 2000–2001: 481; 2003: 35.

126, as “make fragrant,” in the sense of “perfuming or incensing as a religious rite.”¹⁷¹ This interpretation is surprising, as it acknowledges a religious background of the verb, but results in a statement that is difficult to understand, as Palaima insists on interpreting ma-ka = magā as a nomen actionis in the general sense of “processing as food.” But this presumed general meaning is not covered by its referent, μάσσω, which has a narrower meaning.¹⁷² It is not comprehensible why the hypothetical reading magā would be followed by the ideogram for barley (HORD) and not for flour (FAR): grain is ground, not kneaded.¹⁷³ A revision of all the ration lists in the *TOP* tablets shows that neither in front of nor after the foodstuffs mentioned (FAR, HORD, VIN, and OLIV) is any information given on processing. Palaima’s interpretation is therefore not well founded.

The editors’ comment on Fq 126 classifies the epithet o-po-re-i as the dative of ὀπόρης and translates it with “protecteur des fruits de la terre.”¹⁷⁴ They point to a parallel in an Archaic period inscription from Akraiphia (*IG VII: 2733*), in which Zeus is called ΤΟΠΟΠΕΙ (*TOP I: 191*), an epithet that could be formed in this way only in Mycenaean times.¹⁷⁵ The epithet is attested in Boeotia in the both the Mycenaean and Archaic periods, and speaks in favor of a theonym. Yet this theonym would not describe Zeus’s function, but his locality as god on the mountain. In the light of a few epithets for Zeus alluding to a cult of Zeus on

the mountains,¹⁷⁶ o-po-re-i alludes to an epithet of this deity rather than to the name of a man.¹⁷⁷ As for o-po-re-i, Palaima’s claim that an epithet is not used independently of a goddess’s name in Mycenaean Greek¹⁷⁸ is countered by the use of po-ti-ni-ja, an honorific title¹⁷⁹ or an epiclesis¹⁸⁰ that stands alone without a divine name. O-po-re-i can be interpreted as an epithet of the god Zeus irrespective of ma-ka, which might render this theonym independent evidence for the divine nature of ma-ka. That ma-ka is always mentioned before o-po-re-i can be seen as sign of her precedence over the latter. Her higher status compared to o-po-re-i is also emphasized by the larger amount of offerings allotted to her in the lists.

Weighing the arguments to account for the content and structure of the respective tablets, the interpretation of ma-ka and o-po-re-i as theonyms seems to me more plausible than classifying these nouns as anthroponymics. As designating Mother Earth, the sign group ma-ka can be applied to the goddess Gaia as well as to her Olympic functional successor, Demeter. Thus, a cult dedicated to Gaia continued in historic times in the Cadmea at Thebes, where she was revered as τελεσσφόρος (*IG VII: 2452*).¹⁸¹

THE CULT OF THE GODDESS GAIA IN THE LIGHT OF THE LITERARY TRADITION

The hypostatization of the earth as goddess and the establishment of associated cults are two sides of the same religio-historical coin. In the Ancient Near East, although not in Egyptian culture, the earth was worshipped as a female deity. As a rule, she was considered one of the primordial gods, and in cosmogeny, she was the mother of all life. In terms of cult, she plays a rather subordinate role, but in oath-taking, she is invoked

171. Palaima 2003: 35; Palaima accepts Chadwick’s argument (1996–1997: 295).

172. Palaima refers to Chantraine’s *Dictionnaire étymologique*, but Chantraine translates μάσσω as “pétrir, parfois froter” = to knead, to rub (1968–1980: 670).

173. “To dry”/“for drying” or “to roast”/“for roasting” preceding HORD would be theoretically conceivable. But of the 17 occurrences of HORD, five are immediately preceded by ku-su-to-ro-qa (total amount), one by de-qa-no (“banquetier” or “desservant de sanctuaire”), and 11 by ma-ka. If one follows Palaima’s interpretation of ma-ka as “kneading,” one would expect at least one suitable way of processing barley grains among these 17 instances.

174. Ruijgh has dispelled grammatical objections regarding the hypothetical nominative ὀπόρης instead of ὀπόρεως (2004: 18–23).

175. Guilleux 2010: 97–100.

176. For example, the names Akraios, Akrokallistios, and Karaios (Schachter 1994: 98–100, 104–6).

177. As in Palaima 2003: 115.

178. Palaima 2000–2001: 479.

179. Thomas and Wedde 2001.

180. Aravantinos, Godart, and Sacconi 2003: 20; Boëlle 2010: 36.

181. Schachter 1981: 226.

as a witness side-by-side with the sky.¹⁸² Before the codification of traditions, primordial deities generally had a fixed place in oral tradition. The theogony of deities personifying social phenomena, such as the Greek goddess Themis or the Egyptian goddess Maat, could be the result of scribal theological speculation. Yet the goddess Gaia belongs to the class of primordial deities representing imposing features of the natural environment. The personification of natural phenomena as deities occurred at an early stage of religious tradition. The assumption that Gaia as a personifying deity took shape as a result of Homer's, Hesiod's, or Pindar's theological speculation misinterprets the cognitive development of religious traditions and confuses the theological systematization of tradition with the myth-transmission process. These authors are rationalizing and harmonizing diverse mythological traditions, not inventing them. The contradictions of the constructed cosmologies by Greek philosophers and poets indicate that substantial parts of mythological traditions were already fixed, at least in the oral tradition.¹⁸³

The earliest attestation of a cult of Gaia is found in the Homeric epic, with scenes describing her role as the goddess of oath or referring to her by a catchword to an older myth. These scenes are an integral part of the standard version,¹⁸⁴ and the Gaia passages do not exhibit any evidence of being later interpolations. The *Iliad* had been recited at the Panathenaean festival since 522 BCE and was part of the instruction at the Athenian gymnasium.¹⁸⁵ Classical scholars assume that there was a standard version in Athens that dominated the transmission of history, and the differences in the transmitted versions are minimal.¹⁸⁶ Recent research assumes that the *Iliad* is based on oral tradition and reflects historical and social relations in the Late Bronze and early Iron Ages in terms of institutions, structures, and relationships. As Palaima puts it, “[T]he Homeric poems may be...useful in preserving

some form of authentic memories of Bronze Age religion...”¹⁸⁷

Homer mentions the goddess Gaia in both the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*. In her role as the goddess of oath,¹⁸⁸ she receives sacrifices (*Iliad* 3.104),¹⁸⁹ and is invoked together with Zeus and Helios (*Iliad* 3.104, 276–280, 19.259), as well as Uranus (*Iliad* 15.36). Gaia is called mother of the giant Tityos in the *Odyssey* (7.324, 11.376). Since the references to Gaia presuppose a well-known myth and her fixed role in it, Homer's passing remark to a detail in the myth of Tityos seems to be based on a reliable oral tradition, which is also documented in a 6th century BCE vase painting¹⁹⁰ and by Pindar (*Pythian Ode* 4.46, 90–92 [see under Pindar]). Homer ensures that the name of Gaia is unambiguously understood as the name of the goddess by using the noun *χθών* to signify the soil in the context of referring to her, and avoiding the noun *γαῖα*, which he otherwise uses (*Iliad* 3.89, 265, 293). The small number of references to Gaia is a logical consequence of the war-like events Homer relates—Gaia is not one of the belligerent gods in the war over Troy.

Although Gaia does not play a significant role in Greek cultic practice, what is important is that she played a role at all. The invocation of Gaia as *τελεσφόρος* (*IG VII: 2452*) attested on two boundary stones is evidence enough for her role as the goddess of oath across the ages. The small number of cultic places dedicated to her is significant only with regard to the official cult of the Greek city-states and does not have any implications for the existence of local tribal cults dedicated to the goddess. It should also be borne in mind that in the early period in Greece, cults were practiced in groves and open-air sanctuaries outside the palatial centers, and stone temple buildings were first constructed in the 8th century BCE.¹⁹¹ As the goddess of oath of a group of emigrants, Gaia could by all means have played a prominent role in the success of the colonization of a new place of settlement, as continued worship of this goddess would have contributed to maintaining group identity.

182. Hutter 1999.

183. Graf 2000.

184. Heubeck, West, and Hainsworth 1988; West 2000a (see under Homer *Iliad*); Krieter-Spiro 2009.

185. West 2000b: 29.

186. Janko 1992: 20; West 2000b: 27.

187. Palaima 2009a: 355; see also Latacz 2000; Shear 2000; Finkelberg 2005.

188. Graf 2005: 45.

189. Krieter-Spiro 2009: 47.

190. Steinhart 2002: 635.

191. Burkert 1996; Mazarakēs-Ainian 1997: 381–92.

When the Greek theologians of the Classical period developed theories for their contemporaries, they were careful to do so in a credible manner.¹⁹² To produce systematizations and explanations of the relationships of the gods and goddesses that were acceptable to their audience, they had to build upon well-known ideas and traditions.¹⁹³ The deeds, properties, and relationships ascribed to Gaia in Hesiod's *Theogony* (*Theogony* 117–38) presuppose the concept of a personified primordial deity. Although Hesiod systematizes Gaia's relationships with the Olympic gods and goddesses, his genealogical reasoning is unable to account for all the differences between the traditions he inherited. Gaia performs as Zeus's protectress and counselor on the one hand (*Theogony* 470–90, 625–27, 883–93) and as his opponent on the other (*Theogony* 820–24). Like Homer, Hesiod is careful to differentiate between the name of the goddess Gaia and the noun $\chi\theta\acute{\omega}\nu$ whenever the earth or soil is mentioned in the close proximity to the goddess (*Theogony* 494–99, 617–26). He deviates from this practice in only one instance: in describing the demise of the Titans (*Theogony* 678–731), Hesiod consistently uses $\gamma\alpha\acute{\iota}\alpha$ instead of $\chi\theta\acute{\omega}\nu$. The (deliberate) ambiguity of the term $\gamma\alpha\acute{\iota}\alpha$ points to the indirect involvement of the goddess in the struggle.¹⁹⁴ The demise of the Titans also implies the disempowerment of their mother Gaia, who reacts by giving birth to the monster Typhon¹⁹⁵ and sending him into the battle for the reign against Zeus (*Theogony* 821–79). Hesiod's systematization of contradictory traditions is evidence that for him, the essential contents of these traditions concerning the goddess Gaia and her position in the pantheon were already established.¹⁹⁶

192. For the social function of the early Greek epic, see Thalmann 1984: 142–44.

193. In the proem of the *Theogony*, Hesiod explicitly refers to his inspiration from the Muses (*Theogony* 108–15; see also Thalmann 1984: 138–40).

194. A comparable use of language in the Homeric Hymn to Demeter concerns Gaia's involvement in the abduction of Persephone: $\gamma\alpha\acute{\iota}\alpha$ in Homeric Hymns II.8–10, 429 and $\chi\theta\acute{\omega}\nu$ in Homeric Hymns II.47, 69, 305.

195. According to another tradition, Typhon is the son of Hera, who conceives him with the assistance of Gaia and Uranos, without Zeus's involvement (Homeric Hymn to Apollo 333–55).

196. For an analysis of Hesiod's language showing deep roots in oral tradition, see Edwards 1971.

Hesiod's hierarchization of the pantheon, which leads to the theoretical pacification of the struggle among the gods, mirrors the hierarchies in the cultic praxis of his society. He does not invent new hierarchies within the Greek pantheon, but explains those existing in his time, creating a balance between the various stages of tradition of the many divergent religious beliefs. The Homeric Hymn to Gaia¹⁹⁷ praises her as Mother of All and the oldest deity, as protectress of life and lady ($\pi\acute{o}\tau\nu\nu\alpha$), and calls her “August Goddess” and “Mother of the Gods” (Homeric Hymns XXX.1–2, 5, 16–17). The last epithet is reminiscent of the Mycenaean title *ma-te-re te-i-ja* (Divine Mother) (*TOP I*: 317). The goddess Gaia is deeply anchored in the literary tradition of Greek mythology. The differences between the Homeric and Hesiodic traditions as regards Gaia's role in the Olympic pantheon, as well as the contradictory aspects of her character in Hesiod's oeuvre, reveal that these authors knew the Gaia traditions independently of each other.

THE CULT OF THE GODDESS GAIA IN PYTHO/DELPHI

The toponym Pytho as the older ancient name for Delphi is deeply rooted in the literary tradition. Homer uses only the toponym Pytho in both the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*. In a speech in the *Iliad*, Achilles mentions Apollo's treasure in Pytho (*Iliad* 9.405). In the *Odyssey*, in the context of an oracle of Apollo, Pytho is attributed holiness (*Odyssey* 8.80). The famous description of the sinners banished to Hades refers to the attempted rape of Leto by Tityos, Gaia's son (*Odyssey* 7.324), when Leto was on her way to Pytho (*Odyssey* II.576–81).

According to Hesiod, Cronus devoured the stone he had mistaken for Zeus, his youngest son by Rhea. Zeus set down the stone¹⁹⁸ in sacred Pytho (*Theogony*

197. The dating of the hymns is much debated among scholars, although the “literary” dependence of the hymns on the Homeric epic is seemingly beyond doubt (Unte 1968). Following a relative chronology, the hymns are between the Homeric epic and Pindar's works (Furley 2002: 1016–1019; West 2003: 5).

198. According to Pausanias X.24.6, this stone is the omphalos. Pindar presents a short version of the omphalos

497–500). The stone revered in Pytho¹⁹⁹ is proclaimed to be a representation of Zeus, and he established the holiness of the place. After his liberation of the Uranians, they gave him thunder and lightning, which were previously hidden by the mighty Gaia (*Theogony* 505). It is noteworthy that according to Hesiod, the means and symbols of Zeus's power had previously been in Gaia's hands. Hesiod does not mention Apollo as the founder of the cult of Pytho, although in his day Apollo had been the owner of the sacred place for centuries.

There are two contradictory traditions serving as legitimization of the cult of Pytho: according to the first, Apollo violently usurped the sacred precinct when another deity was still the owner of the oracle, but according to the second, the oracle was peacefully surrendered to Apollo. The most extensive narrative is found in the Homeric Hymn to Apollo, describing how Apollo looks for a suitable place for his temple as an oracle sanctuary, chooses the site, and kills the dragoness guarding the nearby spring. He calls the place Pytho as a reminder of the demise of the dragoness (Homeric Hymn to Apollo 370–74). Apollo's wandering through northern and middle Greece to Pytho takes place in mythic times before Thebes was founded (Homeric Hymn to Apollo 225–26).²⁰⁰ In his search for the future cult place, Apollo's seemingly erratic wandering implies that he has to find a place that is already holy. Apollo laid the foundations of the temple (Homeric Hymn to Apollo 290–95), but according to the tradition, the founders Trophonios and Agamedes, who laid the threshold (Homeric Hymn to Apollo 295–97), belong to a much later period.²⁰¹ The author based the hymn on popular tradition.

However, the foundation myth requires that the right place be untouched by any other cult. Already before the search and his rise to the assembly of the gods, Apollo came to Pytho (Homeric Hymn to Apollo 183), when this place, according to the myth, was still unnamed. The etiology of the name includes a strong

tradition (Rutherford 2001: 392–95, Frag. 54).

199. Hesiod does not know the toponym Delphi.

200. Förstel has investigated the legendary traits of the foundation myth that are contrary to the interest of the writer to pin the construction of the temple to Greek history (1979: 234–46).

201. Förstel 1979: 252–53).

devaluation of the name Pytho and the earlier cultic traditions connected with this name. However, this interpretation contradicts the original intent of the consecration of the place by Apollo. The hymn avoids any explicit reference to the holiness of the place. Apollo appropriates the place by building an altar, but he does not manage to destroy the spring. The cult at the spring continues to exist under the cognomen Apollo Telphousios. Any insistence that the place of the oracle be untouched by another cult does not fit with the elements of earlier legends incorporated into the hymn. The ambivalence of the search, the concomitant founding of the sacred site, and the etiology indicate that Pytho had previously been dedicated to another deity, and the presence of both the dragoness and Telphousa hint at a chthonic deity.²⁰²

The tradition of a previous owner of the holy place is preserved in the narrative in Pindar (522–443 BCE) that Gaia tried to expel Apollo to the Tartaros because of his violent takeover of Pytho.²⁰³ Gaia's extreme wrath against her great-grandson makes sense only if he, with his occupation of the cultic place of Pytho, violated her rights to the place. Plutarch relates the tradition that the oracle belonged to Gaia, but she lost her august position to Apollo.²⁰⁴ He still knew the version of the myth of Apollo's violent takeover of the oracle, which was inconsistent with the prevailing ideology.²⁰⁵

Aeschylus is a proponent of the harmonious version of the myth, for example, in the introductory prayer of the Eumenides, Pythia calls upon the pre-Apollonic female owners of the oracle who had succeeded one another: Gaia, her daughter Themis, and Themis's sister Phoebe (*Eumenides* 1–19). Phoebe is succeeded by her grandson, Phoebus Apollo.²⁰⁶ As

202. A passing remark of Simonides (556–468 BCE) regarding the rite of purification implies that a chthonic deity is involved (Edmonds 1924: 314; Rutherford 2001: 396, n. 1). The omphalos can be considered as a symbol of a female chthonic deity (H.-V. Herrmann 1959: 100–16).

203. Rutherford 2001: 395–97, Fragment 55.

204. Plutarch, *De Pythiae oraculis* 17 (402 D) (see under Plutarch; Schröder 1990: 94). Plutarch was a priest of Apollo in the Delphic sanctuary, and it can be assumed that he knew the diverse Delphic cultic traditions, even the not so widespread ones.

205. Plutarch, *De defectu oraculorum* 417F, 418A.

206. Pausanias narrates a variant of Aeschylus's version (see under Aeschylus), in which the first owners of the

regards the transition of the oracle from Gaia to Themis, Aeschylus explicitly refers to the tradition, after which he emphasizes that Phoebus took over Themis's place with her consent, and handed the oracle over to her grandson Phoebus Apollo.²⁰⁷ Apollo owes the gift of prophecy to Zeus, who then establishes him as the fourth owner of the Delphic oracle. Thus, Aeschylus adopts an older tradition that refers to the violent appropriation of the cultic place by Apollo and reformulates it according to his own political interests aiming at reconciliation.²⁰⁸ That Aeschylus does not dare to eliminate Gaia from the genealogy of the Delphic oracle demonstrates her already fixed position in tradition as regards the sanctuary.

The dramatist Euripides (*Iphigenia among the Taurians* 1234–1282) presents a version of the older tradition according to which the Pythian oracle of Gaia is guarded by a snake. Phoebus Apollo kills the snake when he is still a child and expels the priestess Themis, Gaia's daughter. But Gaia sends dreams to those in search of advice so as to obviate the need for an oracular inquiry. Phoebus Apollo asks Zeus "to take the wrath of the earth goddess from the Pythian house," and Zeus intervenes on his behalf and re-establishes the oracle. Euripides's interpretation of the foundation myth of Delphi shows that he, too, was bound by the tradition of Gaia as first owner of the Delphi cult.

A COMPARISON OF DIVERSE TRADITIONS

The diverse mythological traditions regarding the origin of the Pythian/Delphic oracle have one thing in common: all implicitly or explicitly assume that the oracle was not established by Apollo. The oldest tradition, the hymn to Apollo, already refers to a violent appropriation of the cultic place, but neither mentions the name of the deity worshipped nor of the slain dragoness. This prevents any deity that might have been affected by the killing of the dragoness from taking revenge for the bloodshed. The mythologem of Apollo's purification after the killing of the dragoness,

on which the ritual of Septerion is based,²⁰⁹ presupposes a murder ascribed to Apollo for which he must atone.²¹⁰ This atonement would be called for only if, by killing the dragoness, Apollo not only committed an unforgiveable sin, but also infringed upon the rights of another deity. Pindar's version on the one hand presents the myth of the three temples of Apollo preceding the stone temple building, thus antedating the foundation of the temple and its circumstances to a mythic past without conflict. On the other hand, Pindar maintains that the goddess Gaia tried to banish Apollo to the Tartaros due to his appropriation of the oracle. Gaia's extreme reaction shows that her rights were immediately infringed by the killing of the dragoness.

Instead of the "Homeric" succession of mythic temple buildings, Aeschylus offers a succession of divine owners of the Delphic oracle. As first owner of the oracle, Gaia installs her daughter Themis as her successor. Themis is named in a 6th century BCE inscription on the North Frieze of the Siphnian Treasury.²¹¹ Prior to the installation of Apollo as oracle, the succession follows the female lineage. The principle of succession is contravened by Apollo in that not only is he not female, but his mother Leto is bypassed by his succession, thus skipping a generation. The automatic matrilinear succession was already dispensed with by Themis handing down the oracle within her own generation, to her sister Phoebus. While Phoebus can pass down the oracle to her grandson Apollo, the gift of prophecy is given to Apollo by his father Zeus, who then inaugurates him as the fourth owner of the oracle. This procedure, probably invented by Aeschylus, harmonizes and actualizes older traditions by omitting the killing of the dragoness and reorganizing the relationships among the deities. Gaia does not play any role in this process, except that she is still acknowledged as the founder of the oracle.

The poet Euripides offers a dramatized version of the older tradition of the violent appropriation of Pytho by Apollo. Gaia's revenge is more moderate, as she "took the office of prophecy away from

oracle were Gaia and Poseidon (Pausanias X.5.5–7).

207. This is the first instance mentioning Phoebus as a previous holder of the oracle (Rabinowitz 1981: 182).

208. Gülke 1969: 45–48; Sommerstein 1989: 80–81.

209. The earliest evidence for this ritual is in a remark in a preserved fragment of Pindar's Paean Xa (Rutherford 2001: 200–5).

210. According to Theopompos, Zeus ordered the purification (Jacoby 1929: 553–54, Frag. 80.6).

211. Shapiro 1993: 218–19.

Phoebus” (*Iphigenia among the Taurians* 1259–1269). In response, Zeus deprives Gaia of her ability to communicate with humans through dreams. The primordial mother of the gods and goddesses is thus disempowered by her powerful descendant. But it is the mythological story of the four temples that offers the solution to the question of the foundation of the Pythian oracle: in this version, all those who could have involved Apollo in a conflict over the claims to Pytho have vanished.

As the texts cited above demonstrate, Sourvinou-Inwood’s thesis that the Delphic priests had invented a second myth of origin containing an earlier version of the oracle with Gaia is not plausible from the perspective of tradition history.²¹² This is not plausible from the perspective of developmental logic either, especially since the legitimization of the oracle had already been established in the Hymn to Apollo and the mythologem of the four miraculously-built temples. This would also undermine the unique characteristic of the temple of Apollo at Delphi, namely, his laying of the foundations at a virginal cultic place, and would therefore conflict with the interests of the priesthood of Apollo. Presumably, the original agents of the myth were Apollo, a dragoness, and Gaia. The resolution of the conflict recognizes that the killing of the dragoness and the appropriation of the cultic place violated Gaia’s rights.

CONCLUSIONS—PYTHOGAIA

Artifacts from the Classical period attest to a cult of Gaia at Delphi. The base of a statue dedicated to Gaia found near the Castalian spring is inscribed with Γα.²¹³ The site is well suited for a chthonic goddess. The existence of diverse variations of the Delphic foundation myth reveals that Gaia was the first owner of the Delphic cult and that Apollo later occupied the sacred place. The figurines found below the Apollo temple at significant sites point to a goddess previously worshipped in these places. The presence of the Psi figurines in the altar precinct of the Marmaria temple, as well as the deposit of broken figurines in the Late Geometric period, imply that those in charge

of the sanctuary wanted to preserve the connection to the deity worshipped in earlier times. The location of this deposit indicates that the votive objects did not originate from a search of tombs and houses, but rather were preserved from an earlier sanctuary and subsequently transferred to the new sanctuary.²¹⁴ The figurines from the Late Mycenaean period point to the worship of a high goddess in Delphi. Among the deities in the Linear B lists, the goddess named Ma-Ka, “Mother Earth,” the hypostatization of the earth as goddess, can refer either to Demeter or Gaia. In the light of the similar functional identity of Demeter and Gaia, to which of them Ma-Ka refers cannot be determined.

The Philistine settlers had close ties to Mycenaean culture, and it is probable that the name PTGYH denotes a Mycenaean goddess. The name resembles a number of Greek personal names composed with the name Pytho, the ancient Greek name for the shrine at Delphi.²¹⁵ The argument that compound names constructed with the Pytho element are not attested prior to the 5th century BCE also applies to most other Greek names.²¹⁶ This can be attributed to the lack of inscriptions before the 6th century BCE and is also a consequence of the use of perishable writing materials, such as wood and papyrus. The formation of epithets for Greek deities can follow the same pattern as for personal names. It should also be borne in mind that the epithet is intended to identify the goddess outside her original place of worship, and her identification is facilitated by the composite name when the locative is in first place. The decisive criterion is not the proper name, like Nike, Dike, or Gaia, but the reference to the cultic place, Pytho. The composite name does not refer to a cult dedicated to a generally known goddess (Nike or Gaia), but to the goddess Gaia of Pytho worshipped in a new place. The composition locative + proper name defines this special relationship to Pytho, and the divine names Pythonike and Pythodike refer to the cult of these goddesses in Pytho. According to this pattern, PTGYH should be read as pytogayah = pythogaia.²¹⁷

212. Sourvinou-Inwood 1987: 216–17.

213. Flacelière and de la Coste-Messelière 1930.

214. Hansen 1992.

215. Pytho was the most common name for Delphi in the Archaic period (Mora 1994: 1–21).

216. See n. 53.

217. As the Linear B script does not distinguish aspirates, the Greek θ in πῶθω does not exclude a transcription

The name is a compound of a locative in the genitive and the name of the goddess. Comparable appellations of the goddess otherwise referred to as *potnia*—locative + name in second position—are attested in the Mycenaean lists.²¹⁸ Similarly, ancient Hebrew epigraphy attests to the formation of divine names consisting of the name of the deity and a locative, for example, YHWH Shomron (KAgr 9.8 [Kuntillet ʿAḡrūd]; Renz and Röllig 1995: 61) and YHWH Teman (KAgr 9.9; Renz and Röllig 1995: 62). The Elephantine papyri also mention two deities with the same locative, for example, Ashambethel and Anatbethel (*ANET*: 491).²¹⁹ The Semitic formation of composed theonyms has the locative in second position. The structure of the divine name PTGYH observes the Greek principle of compound names, with the divine name following the locative. This formation of the divine name refers to the origin of PTGYH’s cult, with Pytho = Delphi. The structure of the composition of the name might indicate that the Ekronites were aware of an ancient tradition of their ancestors.

Thus, the tradition of the Pythian Gaia preserved in the scant documents pertaining to her cult, as well as in myths and theological postulation, reveal a goddess whose essential domains are knowledge of the future and guarantor of promises made under oath. Consequently, she is an important factor in stabilizing social and political relations both within a group and with its neighbors, be they friends or enemies. Functionally, the attributes ascribed to Gaia in myth and legend define her as a “Mother Goddess,” as do the Mycenaean figurines found at Delphi. Her functions as mediator of the future and guarantor of oaths are crucial for groups leaving their native land and entering new and unknown territory, and the Philistine immigrants adopted PTGYH as a guiding and protective deity.²²⁰ In addition to the usual religious conservatism regarding worshipping traditional gods, these aspects of Gaia may also have been relevant enough for the rulers of Ekron to preserve and uphold her cult

with *n* (Bartoněk 2003: 108).

218. Baumbach 1979: 151; Trümpy 2001: 413; Rougemont 2005: 355–58.

219. Anatbethel is among the deities invoked in the oath formula of Esarhaddon’s treaty with King Baʿal of Tyre in the 7th century BCE (*ANET*: 533–34).

220. Schäfer-Lichtenberger 2000: 90–91.

in the 7th century BCE in their search for guidance in uncertain times.

EPILOGUE—BACK TO THE ROOTS?

The rise of the Neo-Assyrian Empire and the confrontation with Assyrian culture seems to have led to a return to native traditions in the southern Levant in the 8th and 7th centuries BCE. The recognition of Assyrian supremacy in the political sphere was apparently followed after a time delay by a religio-cultural response. Political loyalty left the vassals little room to preserve the local identity of their territory. The Assyrian kings’ imperial claim did not extend to the cultic practices of their vassals. As long as the vassals complied with the stipulations of the treaty, the sovereign did not interfere in the exercise of local cults. Therefore, in the sacred sphere, tendencies could have arisen to establish some distance from the dominance of Assyrian supremacy. One way of emphasizing local identity would have been to return to religious traditions and to promote native cults.

Achish built a monumental temple dedicated to the goddess of Ekron, PTGYH. The cult of this goddess anchored Ekron’s historical cultural and ritual identity, as her name reached far back into the distant past of Philistine Ekron. It is a reminder of the glorious time of the conquest of the city by Achish’s ancestors, and his dedicatory inscription is politically meaningful. By enumerating his royal ancestors, Achish documents his reign as dynastically founded, not based on an edict of the sovereign. In this way, the independence of his personal rule is subtly emphasized. If Achish had referred to PTGYH in the inscription as the Lady of Ekron, rather than his Lady, this assertion of an Assyrian vassal might have been misunderstood by his overlords.

The name of the temple builder could also be an indication of the return to the Philistines’ origins and differentiation from Assyrian hegemony. If Achish was his given name, then the cultural demarcation already began under his father and predecessor, Padi, in the late 8th century BCE. The uprisings against Assyrian rule after the death of Sargon II, in which Ekron was involved, had demonstrated that influential parts of the elite did not agree with the royal court’s appeasement policy. This could be reflected in the name of Padi’s heir to the throne. If, on the other hand, Achish

chose his own throne name, this would reflect his own domestic political ambitions. In any event, Achish's dedicatory inscription seems to represent an act of refocusing Ekron on its earlier religious and cultural traditions as a reaction to the Assyrian imperial claim to power.

This act of refocusing was not confined to Ekron. At Ashdod, an anti-Assyrian party, led by Yamani, temporarily seized power.²²¹ The name could be a cuneiform variant of *Ἴωνες*,²²² alluding to the Aegean origins of his ancestors. It would thus represent an expression of political independence. The anti-Assyrian party probably legitimized its opposition to Assyrian rule by invoking the traditions of the earlier Philistine immigrants. The Assyrian conquest of Ashdod, killing more than 3,000 people,²²³ destroyed the "back-to-the-roots"-oriented community consciousness. Eventually, Philistine Ashdod came to an irrevocable end because the surviving inhabitants were deported and unable to maintain their locally based identity.

The "back-to-the-roots" development can also be seen in Judah following Sennacherib's annexation of the entire national territory in 701 BCE, with the exception of the capital Jerusalem.²²⁴ The administrative elite indispensable for the preservation of national identity escaped deportation, which meant that in the following decades, the educated members of the ruling class could refocus on the theme of Israel's liberation from Egyptian slavery by its god YHWH (Hos 12:10, 13:4; Amos 2:10, 3:1–2). This offered a perspective that looked to the future and stabilized national identity.

In his time, Achish did the right thing in building the temple for PTGYH to preserve Ekron's cultural and religious identity. But with the conquest by Neo-Babylonian King Nebuchadnezzar II (in 604 BCE), Ekron's Philistine social identity was destroyed with the temple. The religious traditions and the knowledge of the goddess's identity were lost. Only the stones and her name survived.

221. See the inscriptions of Sargon II in *TUATI*: 380–85.

222. Winckler interpreted the name Yamani as Ionian (1889: XXX, n. 2), and most scholars followed this interpretation (see the overview in Elayi and Cavigneaux 1979: 59–61). Tadmor doubted that Yamani was an Ionian (1958: 80, n. 217), and Elayi and Cavigneaux followed him. The name Yamani does not *a priori* indicate ethnicity, as was generally assumed. Like Achish, the name could be an expression of a political agenda.

223. *NEAEHL* 1: 100.

224. *ANET*: 287–88.

CHAPTER 4A

THE IRON AGE IIC STRATUM IB POTTERY CORPUS

Seymour Gitin

INTRODUCTION

The Iron Age IIC ceramic corpus from Field IV Upper comprised 7,669 items: 7,430 from the 604 BCE Neo-Babylonian destruction of Stratum IB; 14 from Stratum Post-IB; and 225 from topsoil, balk trim, clean-up, and walls.¹ The total number of 7,669 represents the minimum number of forms derived from the maximum number of Iron IIC diagnostic whole forms and sherds from Field IV Upper, namely, 10,219. These represent 17% of the total number of Iron II diagnostic sherds—45,231—from Fields I, II, III, and IV. The minimum number of forms was determined on the basis of the methodology described in final report on the Iron II in Field IV Lower.² The detailed quantification results are presented in Appendix 1.

The 112 Residual Forms A associated with Strata III–II of the 10th–8th centuries and represented only in Field I on the Northeast Acropolis Summit are intrusive

in Field IV Upper.³ In contrast, Residual Forms B pottery attested in Stratum IC, an early stratigraphically-defined phase of Stratum I in Field IV Lower that does not exist in Field IV Upper, is included in the Field IV Upper corpus and is not intrusive.⁴ These forms are represented by a small number of Stratum IC types attested in Stratum IB, mostly in fills or other secondary loci. Residual Forms A–B comprise a number of types that appear both in Strata III–II in Field I and in Stratum IC in Field IV Lower.⁵

The percentages of vessel classes are calculated as a proportion of the entire corpus and each type is calculated as a percentage of the types in the assemblage of a given class. The three most common vessel classes are bowls (3,268), storage jars (1,521), and holemouth jars (1,554), respectively representing 42.6%, 19.8%, and 20.3% of the Field IV Upper corpus, together

1. The difference of 161 between the total number of 7,669 items derived from the database in Appendix 1 and the total number of 7,508 items recorded in the tables in this chapter is accounted for by the exclusion of 112 Residual Forms A, 11 misidentified forms, six miscellaneous items not classified by type, and 11 computer errors, as well as the inclusion of the three lamp stands (**IILMPS**) identified in the course of the post-excavation restoration and quantification projects (Fig. 4A.16:12–14). In addition, 17 examples of IIBL 1A originally considered Residual Forms A were subsequently understood to be a residual form from Stratum IVA, and were reassigned as IBL 16 (Zukerman and Gitin 2016: Fig. 5.103:17), and one example of IICH 11, originally classified as a Residual Form A, was reevaluated and assigned to the Iron I (Zukerman and Gitin 2016: Fig. 5.106:3).
2. Gitin 2017b.

3. **Residual Forms A:** IIAMP 14A (n=1); IIBL 6 (n=1), IIBL 9–9.1A (n=28), IIBL 16–16A (n=6), IIBL 27.3 (n=1), IIBL 28.1–28.2 (n=37), IIBL 30C (n=1), IIBL 32C (n=1); IICP 1–1.3, 1.7 (n=27); IIKR 6 (n=5); IIPL 5A (n=1), IIPL 7 (n=1), IIPL 7B (n=2); IISJ 1–1.1 (n=7).
4. **Residual Forms B:** IIBL 14–14.1, 17–17.1, 17.3, 20–21, 25–26B; IIBLM 37; IICH 9; IIJK 2.2.
5. **Residual Forms A–B:** Suggested emendations and additions to Residual Form classifications: IIBL 2.2, IIBL 14–14.1, IIBL 17–17.1, and IIBL 21–26B could be considered Residual Forms A–B. IIKR 1–3 could be Residual Forms B; the IIPL 2–4 series could be considered Residual Forms A–B. IIPL 7B classified as a Residual Form A could be a Residual Form B. IISJ 1–1.1 classified as Residual Forms A may be Residual Forms A–B. IISJ 2–3 are most likely Residual Forms A–B that survived into Stratum IB. IISJ 4 could be consider a Residual Form A. IIHMJ 6–10 may be Residual Forms A–B. Although there may be more Residual Forms A and B than originally classified, the tabular counts used in the discussion are based on the original attributions.

totaling 6,345, 83% of the ceramic assemblage.⁶ Color Fig. 4A.1 illustrates the percentage of each vessel class in the corpus.

In the discussion below, pottery types are described in general and referenced in Gitin 2017a, cited as *Ekron 9/2* for clarity and convenience. *Ekron 9/2*: Chapter 4A provides detailed typological analyses, descriptions, development of types over time, antecedents, and parallels within regional contexts, accompanied by citations. It therefore serves as the primary source for this information in all subsequent final reports on the Iron II pottery.

The three main regional contexts are the Philistine Inner Coastal Plain (Ekron, Timnah [Tel Batash], and Tell eṣ-Ṣafi/Gath⁷), the Philistine coast (Ashdod and Ashkelon), and Judah (primarily Arad, Beersheba, the Beersheba Valley sites of Ḥorvat ʿUza, Malḥata, Masos, and Tel ʿIra, Beth-Shemesh, En-Gedi, Jerusalem [City of David, Ophel, and Jerusalem Caves], Lachish, Ramat Raḥel, and Tell Beit Mirsim). Parallels also come from sites in the south, including Aroer, Tell el-ʿAjjul, Tell el-Fūl, Tel ʿEton, Gibeon, Tel Ḥalif (Lahav), Tell el-Hesi, Tell Jemmeh, Kheleifeh, Tell en-Naṣbeh, Ḥorvat Qitmit, Ras Abu Maʿaruf (Jerusalem), Ruqʿish, and Tel Seraʿ; from sites on the southern Coastal Plain including Meẓad Ḥashavyahu and Yavneh-Yam; and from Kuntillet ʿAjrud and Kadesh-Barnea in Sinai. Northern sites at which parallels are attested include Dan, Beth-Shean, Tell el-Farʿah (North), Gezer (in the northern Shephelah), Hazor, Megiddo, Qiri, Ḥorvat Rosh Zayit, Samaria, and Taanach, as well as the northern and central Coastal Plain sites of Achzib, Acco, Kabri, Keisan, Michal, Qasile, and Shikmona. Reference is also made to sites in Transjordan (Busayra, Tawilan, and Adoni Nur); in the eastern Mediterranean basin in Lebanon (Sarepta and Tyre); on Cyprus (Kition, Idalion, and Salamis); in the western Mediterranean (Carthage and Toscanos); in Turkey (Al Mina, Tell Ahmar, and Tille Höyük); and in Mesopotamia (Khatuniyeh, Khirbet Qasrij, Nimrud, Qasrij Cliff, and Tall Shiad Hajim).

Types mentioned in the following discussion but not illustrated are only minimally represented in Field

IV Upper and will be presented in the reports on other fields where better examples are attested. In this context, references to Field I are to the Field I Northeast Acropolis Summit, unless otherwise stipulated. Type numbers not included in the analysis are absent in the Field IV Upper ceramic corpus but attested elsewhere at the site. Also excluded from the analysis are vessels that could not be specifically typed, generally listed as miscellaneous or question-marked in the quantification tables. New information from publications that appeared after the pottery chapter in *Ekron 9/2* was finalized has been added in this chapter, although most of the pre-publication manuscripts were made available to the current author and are already cited in *Ekron 9/2*.

Following is the breakdown of the Ekron ceramic assemblage by region or non-local tradition (as percentages of the total corpus of 7,669 items):

Philistia: 3,178 items (41%) from the coastal cities of Ashdod and Ashkelon and the Inner Coastal Plain sites of Ekron, Timnah, and Ṣafi/Gath: IIBL 1 (1,367), IIBL 2 (177), IIBL 8 (42), IIBL 44 (1), IIBLV 1, 2A, A (3); IIKR 11 (6); IICP 6–9 (63); IIPITH 1 (2); IJK 3, 5–5.1 (10); IISJ 1–1.1, 4–4.2 (41); IIHMJ 1–1.3, 2–2.1, 3–3.2, 4, 5–5.4 (1,299); IIAMP 1–9 (41); IIJUG 13–13.6 (58); IIJUGB 2, 2.3 (3); IIJUL 1–1.4, 1.5, 2–2.1 (65).

Philistine Inner Coastal Plain: 2,910 items (38%) from Ekron, Timnah, and Ṣafi/Gath: IIBL 3 (844), IIBL 4 (412), IIBL 5 (64), IIBL 11 (19), IIBL 12 (12), IIBLF 1, 3–4 (4); IIPL 1 (10); IICH 1–1.1, 3A (4); IIKR 1–5, 7–10, 12 (370); IJK 1–1.2, 2.2, 4–4.1 (33); IISJ 5–6.2 (1,118); IIJUG 5–6 (attested only at Ekron) (8); IIJULV 19, 21–21.1, 26 (4); IISTD 3–5 (6); IIBTL 3, 5 (attested only at Ekron) (2).

Judah (south): 188 items (2.5%): IIBL 7 (51), IIBL 17 (32), IIBL 18 (17), IIBL 19 (5), IIBL 20–21.1 (6), IIBL 24–26B (13); IIKR 15 (14); IISJ 2–3A, 15 (45); IIDEC 1.2, 5–5.1, 6 (5).

Philistia and Judah: 407 items (5%): IIBL 13 (6), IIBL 14 (64); IIPL 2–3A, 7A (47); IICP 6 (2); IISCP 6 (2); IIKR 14 (1); IIHMJ 6–6.1, 6.3, 7–7.1, 8–8.3, 8.5, 9–9.1, 10 (132); IIJUG 1–1.4, 2–2.3, 9, 15–16 (102); IIDEC 5–5.1, 6 (3); IIJUL 3–4, 6, 9A, 18A (46); IILMP 3, 5 (2).

North: 6 items (0.08%): IIDEC 1–1.1, 2 (6).

North and south (including some Philistine sites): 146 items (2%): IIBL 10 (75); IIPL 4 (2); IISCP 1.1, 7.1–8 (7); IICH 9 (1); IIBSN 1 (1); IIJUG 14–14.1 (7);

6. In most cases, the percentages mentioned in the text are cited as rounded-off numbers.

7. Although geographically located in the lower Shephelah, Ṣafi/Gath is on the eastern edge of the Philistine Inner Coastal Plain.

IJJUL 17 (1); IISTD 1–2.1 (49); IISTD C–D (2); IILMP 1 (1).

Cyprus: 19 items (0.2%): IIBL 43A (1); IIMRT 1–4 (18).

Assyrian tradition: 20, imitations (0.26%): IIBL 29 (5); IIGBL 3 (6), IIBTL 1–2/3, 4 (9).

East Greek repertoire: 2 items (0.03%): IIBL 35 (1); IJJUG 20 (1).

Phoenician repertoire: 277 items (4%): IIBL 31A (1); IISJ 7, 9–14 (275); IJJUL 13A (1).

The remaining 6.95% of the corpus comprises:

Miscellaneous types: 58 items (0.75%): IIBLM 2, 4, 10, 14, 22A, 26A, 29, 37 (14), IIBLMisc. (3); IICHM

2–3 (2); IICP Misc (2); IISJM 1–2, 5, 7, 10–11 (17); IIHMJM 1–4 (17); IJJUGMis. (3).

Items typed to general class: 287 items (4%): IIAMP ? (6); IIBL ? (33), IIBLV ? (1); IIPL ? (5); IICH ? (11); IISCP ? (2); IICP ? (7); IIJK ? (8); IIHMJ ? (106); IISJ ? (24); IIDEC ? (3); IJJUG ? (30); IJJUL ? (44); IIBTL ? (1); IISTD ? (5); IILMP ? (1).

Other: 171 items (2.2%): Residual Forms A (112); misidentified forms (11); miscellaneous items not classified by type (6); computer errors (11); forms not assigned to a regional category (13); and IIBL 1A (17) and IICH 11 (1) originally classified as Residual Forms A and were reassigned to the Iron I.

BOWLS

Table 4A.1: Bowls

| IIBL | IB | | Post-IB | | Topsoil | | Total | |
|---------|--------|------|---------|------|---------|------|---------|------|
| | N=3201 | 98% | N=10 | 0.3% | N=57 | 1.7% | N=3268* | 100% |
| 1–1.4 | 1340 | 98 | 3 | 0.2 | 24 | 1.8 | 1367 | 42 |
| 2–2A | 171 | 96.6 | 1 | 0.6 | 5 | 2.8 | 177 | 5 |
| 3–3B | 826 | 98 | 2 | 0.2 | 15 | 1.8 | 843 | 26 |
| 4–4.6 | 400 | 97.1 | 2 | 0.5 | 10 | 2.4 | 412 | 12.6 |
| 5–5B | 63 | 98 | – | – | 1 | 2 | 64 | 2 |
| 7–7A | 50 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 50 | 1.5 |
| 8–8.8A | 41 | 98 | – | – | 1 | 2 | 42 | 1.3 |
| 10–10B | 74 | 99 | 1 | 1 | – | – | 75 | 2.3 |
| 11–11.3 | 19 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 19 | 0.6 |
| 12–12.4 | 12 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 12 | 0.4 |
| 13 | 6 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 6 | 0.18 |
| 14–14.1 | 64 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 64 | 2 |
| 17–17.3 | 32 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 32 | 1 |
| 18–18.3 | 17 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 17 | 0.5 |
| 19.2 | 5 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 5 | 0.15 |
| 20–21.1 | 6 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 6 | 0.18 |
| 24A | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 0.03 |
| 25–25A | 2 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 0.06 |
| 26–26B | 9 | 90 | – | – | 1 | 10 | 10 | 0.3 |

| IIBL | IB | | Post-IB | | Topsoil | | Total | |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------|-----|---------|------|---------|------|---------|------|
| | N=3201 | 98% | N=10 | 0.3% | N=57 | 1.7% | N=3268* | 100% |
| 29A–29.2A | 5 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 5 | 0.15 |
| 31A | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 0.03 |
| 35 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 0.03 |
| 43A | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 0.03 |
| 44 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 0.03 |
| BLM 2, 4, 10, 14, 22A, 26A, 29, 37 | 14 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 14 | 0.43 |
| BL ?, BL Misc., BLV ?, BLV 1, 2A, A, BLF 1, 3–4 | 41 | 98 | 1 | 2 | – | – | 42 | 1.3 |

* The discrepancy between this total of 3268 and the total bowl count of 3367 in Appendix 1 is accounted for by the exclusion of 99 items: 75 Residual Forms A; three examples of IIBL 7 mistakenly identified as IIBL 32; one sherd misidentified as IIBL 30C; three fragments included in the general count but not registered as specific types; and 17 examples of IIBL 1A (n=17) originally considered a Residual Form A, but subsequently understood to be a residual form from Stratum IVA and reassigned as IBL 16 (Zukerman and Gitin 2016: Fig. 5.103:17).

The three major type series are **IIBL 1–1.4**, **IIBL 3–3B**, and **IIBL 4–4.6**, respectively representing 42%, 26%, and 13% (totaling 81%) of the bowl assemblage and 43% of the entire corpus (Table 4A.1).

Table 4A.2: Bowls

| IIBL | IB | | Post-IB | | Topsoil | | Total | |
|------|--------|------|---------|------|---------|------|--------|------|
| | N=1340 | 98% | N=3 | 0.2% | N=24 | 1.8% | N=1367 | 100% |
| 1 | 299 | 98.4 | 1 | 0.3 | 4 | 1.3 | 304 | 22 |
| 1.1 | 467 | 98.3 | 1 | 0.2 | 7 | 1.5 | 475 | 35 |
| 1.2 | 196 | 96 | – | – | 9 | 4 | 205 | 15 |
| 1.3 | 161 | 99.4 | 1 | 0.6 | – | – | 162 | 12 |
| 1.4 | 217 | 98 | – | – | 4 | 2 | 221 | 16 |

The **IIBL 1** series represents the most common 7th century Philistine bowl in Field IV Upper (Table 4A.1).⁸ The primary forms are **IIBL 1** and **IIBL 1.1**,

8. The total of 1,367 does not include 17 examples of what was originally considered Iron IIC sub-type **IIBL 1A** but subsequently understood to be a residual form from Iron I Stratum IVA, and these examples were reassigned as IBL 16 (Zukerman and Gitin 2016: Fig. 5.103:17). This form is the sometimes red-slipped forerunner of Iron II **IIBL 1**.

with 779 examples representing 57% of the **IIBL 1** series (Table 4A.2).

IIBL 1 and its sub-types (Fig. 4A.1:1–12; see Color Photo 4A.1:1) are small to medium-size round-sided bowls with an incised/grooved sometimes profiled rim and a short ring or disc base. Given their large concentration at Ekron and the frequency of parallel BL 37 at Timnah, as well as their minimal distribution in other regions, these bowls can be considered one of the classic regional ceramic forms of the Philistine Inner Coastal Plain. For a discussion of the **IIBL 1** series, see *Ekron 9/2: 71–73*, with 11th/10th–7th century antecedents and parallels.

Table 4A.3: Bowls

| IIBL | IB | | Post-IB | | Topsoil | | Total | |
|------|-------|-------|---------|------|---------|------|-------|------|
| | N=171 | 96.6% | N=1 | 0.6% | N=5 | 2.8% | N=177 | 100% |
| 2 | 69 | 98.6 | – | – | 1 | 1.4 | 70 | 39 |
| 2.1 | 63 | 94 | – | – | 4 | 6 | 67 | 38 |
| 2.2 | 21 | 95 | 1 | 5 | – | – | 22 | 12.4 |
| 2.3 | 17 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 17 | 10 |
| 2A | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 0.6 |

The **IIBL 2** series with 177 examples constitutes 5.4% of the bowl assemblage (Table 4A.1). The primary types are **IIBL 2** and **IIBL 2.1**, with 137 examples representing 77% of the **IIBL 2** series (Table 4A.3). They are small carinated bowls with a simple or tapered rim and usually a disc base (Fig. 4A.1:13–20, Color Photo 4A.1:2, 4; see Color Photo 4A.1:3) and may be variants of **IIBL 1.2/3**, possibly the by-product of the process of mass production. This is supported both by their relatively small number and that they are not attested at other sites, suggesting that they may be a local variant. For a discussion of the **IIBL 2** series, see *Ekron 9/2*: 73, with possible 8th–7th century antecedents.

Table 4A.4: Bowls

| IIBL | IB | | Post-IB | | Topsoil | | Total | |
|------------|-------|------|---------|------|---------|------|-------|------|
| | N=826 | 98% | N=2 | 0.2% | N=15 | 1.8% | N=843 | 100% |
| 3 | 595 | 97.5 | 1 | 0.2 | 14 | 2.3 | 610 | 72.3 |
| 3.1 | 167 | 99.4 | 1 | 0.6 | – | – | 168 | 20 |
| 3.2 | 6 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 6 | 0.7 |
| 3B | 58 | 98 | – | – | 1 | 2 | 59 | 7 |

The **IIBL 3** series, with 843 examples representing 26% of the bowl assemblage, is the second most common type in Field IV Upper (Table 4A.1). Primary type **IIBL 3**, with 610 examples, comprises 72% of the **IIBL 3** series (Table 4A.4).

IIBL 3 and its sub-types (Fig. 4A.1:21–36, Color Photo 4A.1:5) are small to medium-size rounded or sharply carinated bowls with an outwardly-curved upper sidewall, a simple or tapered rim, and a short ring or disc base. Red-slipped and burnished **IIBL 3B** (*Ekron 9/2*: 140–41) is one of the three major decorated bowl forms in Stratum IB (together with **IIBL 5A** and **IIBL 7.1A–7.7A**).

The **IIBL 3** series represents some of the best examples of a 7th century Philistine bowl. It appears only at Ekron and Timnah (as BL 12 Variant A).⁹ The Timnah excavators' chronological and regional

attribution of BL 12 Variant A to mainly 8th century Judah is in stark contrast to the conclusion that it is a major 7th century form attested only on the Philistine Inner Coastal Plain. Although the parallels presented by the Timnah excavators come from the 8th century in Judah, they differ substantially from **IIBL 3**. Their very low carination and outwardly-angled straight sidewall represent a bowl form that does not appear on the Philistine Inner Coastal Plain in the 7th century. These two carinated bowls should be interpreted as functional equivalents in the ceramic assemblages of two different regions, not parallels forms. For a discussion of the **IIBL 3** series, see *Ekron 9/2*: 73–75, with 10th–7th century antecedents and parallels.

Table 4A.5: Bowls

| IIBL | IB | | Post-IB | | Topsoil | | Total | |
|-------------|-------|-----|---------|------|---------|------|-------|------|
| | N=400 | 97% | N=2 | 0.5% | N=10 | 2.5% | N=412 | 100% |
| 4 | 141 | 97 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 145 | 35.2 |
| 4.1 | 201 | 97 | 1 | 0.5 | 5 | 2.5 | 207 | 50.2 |
| 4.2 | 41 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 41 | 10 |
| 4.3 | 13 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 13 | 3.2 |
| 4.4A | 3 | 60 | – | – | 2 | 40 | 5 | 1.2 |
| 4.6 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 0.2 |

The **IIBL 4** series, with 412 examples constituting 13% of the bowl assemblage, is the third most common 7th century bowl in Field IV Upper (Table 4A.1). Primary types **IIBL 4** and **IIBL 4.1**, with 352 examples, represent 85% of the **IIBL 4** series (Table 4A.5).

IIBL 4 and its sub-types (Fig. 4A.2:1–4, Color Photo 4A.2:6) are medium-size bowls with a rounded to pronounced carination, an angled or outwardly-curved upper sidewall, a slightly everted tapered incised rim, and generally a short ring or sometimes disc base. It is another example of a primary 7th century Philistine bowl form limited to the region of the Philistine Inner Coastal Plain (except for Type B 6 at Mezad Hashavyahu). For a discussion of the **IIBL 4** series, see *Ekron 9/2*: 75, with 10th–7th century antecedents and parallels.

9. Timnah BL 12 Variant B is a parallel for Ekron IIBL 4 (*Ekron 9/2*: 74).

Table 4A.6: Bowls

| IIBL | IB | | Post-IB | | Topsoil | | Total | |
|------|------|------|---------|----|---------|------|-------|------|
| | N=63 | 98% | N=0 | 0% | N=1 | 2% | N=64 | 100% |
| 5 | 8 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 8 | 12.5 |
| 5.1 | 7 | 87.5 | – | – | 1 | 12.5 | 8 | 12.5 |
| 5.1A | 11 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 11 | 17 |
| 5.3 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1.5 |
| 5.3A | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1.5 |
| 5.4B | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1.5 |
| 5.5A | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1.5 |
| 5.6A | 5 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 5 | 8 |
| 5A | 25 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 25 | 39 |
| 5B | 3 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 3 | 5 |

The **IIBL 5** series with 64 examples constitutes 2% of the bowl assemblage (Table 4A.1). Primary type **IIBL 5A** attested by 25 examples represents 39% of the **IIBL 5** series (Table 4A.6).

IIBL 5 and its sub-types (Fig. 4A.2:5–8, Color Photo 4A.1:7) are small to medium-size carinated bowls with an outwardly-curved upper sidewall, an overhanging, everted, or slightly out-turned rim, and usually a short ring base. **IIBL 5A** is red-slipped and wheel-burnished, and is one of the three major decorated bowl forms in Stratum IB (together with **IIBL 3B** and **IIBL 7.1A–7.7A**). The **IIBL 5** series is limited to the region of the Philistine Inner Coastal Plain, and primarily to the 7th century. For a discussion of the **IIBL 5** series, see *Ekron 9/2*: 76–77, with 8th–7th century antecedents and parallels.

Table 4A.7: Bowls

| IIBL | IB | | Post-IB | | Topsoil | | Total | |
|------|------|------|---------|----|---------|----|-------|------|
| | N=50 | 100% | N=0 | 0% | N=0 | 0% | N=50 | 100% |
| 7 | 5 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 5 | 10 |
| 7.1 | 7 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 7 | 14 |
| 7.1A | 21 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 21 | 42 |
| 7.3A | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 |
| 7.6A | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 |
| 7.7A | 9 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 9 | 18 |
| 7.8A | 5 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 5 | 10 |
| 7A | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 |

The **IIBL 7** series with 50 examples constitutes 1.5% of the bowl assemblage (Table 4A.1). Primary type **IIBL 7.1A** attested by 21 examples represents 42% of the **IIBL 7** series (Table 4A.7).

IIBL 7 and its sub-types (Fig. 4A.2:9–13, Color Photo 4A.1:8) are medium-size round-sided bowls with an overhanging pointed rim and a short ring base, often red-slipped on the interior and rim exterior and wheel-burnished on the interior. While **IIBL 7**, **IIBL 7.1**, and **IIBL 7.1A** represent a southern bowl type, occurring mainly in Judah in the 8th–7th centuries, they also appear in Philistia with the same time frame and in Edom in Transjordan in the 7th century. **IIBL 7.1A–7.7A**, together with **IIBL 3B** and **IIBL 5A**, comprise the majority of red-slipped and wheel-burnished vessels in Stratum IB, representing a significant percentage of food-service bowls. For a discussion of the **IIBL 7** series, see *Ekron 9/2*: 77–78, with 8th–7th century antecedents and parallels.

Table 4A.8: Bowls

| IIBL | IB | | Post-IB | | Topsoil | | Total | |
|------|------|-----|---------|----|---------|----|-------|------|
| | N=41 | 98% | N=0 | 0% | N=1 | 2% | N=42 | 100% |
| 8 | 26 | 96 | – | – | 1 | 4 | 27 | 64.3 |
| 8.1 | 2 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 4.8 |
| 8.3 | 5 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 5 | 12 |
| 8.4 | 3 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 3 | 7 |
| 8.5 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2.4 |
| 8.6 | 3 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 3 | 7 |
| 8.8A | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2.4 |

The **IIBL 8** series with 42 examples comprises 1.3% of the bowl assemblage (Table 4A.1). The primary type is **IIBL 8**, with 27 examples representing 64% of the **IIBL 8** series (Table 4A.8).

IIBL 8 and its sub-types (Fig. 4A.2:14–17) are medium-size round-sided bowls with an internally profiled rim, grooving below the rim exterior, and a short ring base. A minor form, it is attested mainly on the Philistine Inner Coastal Plain at Ekron and Timnah (as BL 32). For a discussion of the **IIBL 8** series, see *Ekron 9/2*: 78–79, with 9th–7th century antecedents and parallels.

Table 4A.9: Bowls

| IIBL | IB | | Post-IB | | Topsoil | | Total | |
|-------------|------|-----|---------|----|---------|----|-------|------|
| | N=74 | 99% | N=1 | 1% | N=0 | 0% | N=75 | 100% |
| 10 | 36 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 36 | 48 |
| 10.1 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1.3 |
| 10A | 36 | 97 | 1 | 3 | – | – | 37 | 49.3 |
| 10B | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1.3 |

The **IIBL 10** series with 75 examples comprises 2.3% of the bowl assemblage (Table 4A.1). The two primary types are **IIBL 10** and **IIBL 10A**, with 73 examples representing 97% of the **IIBL 10** series (Table 4A.9).

IIBL 10 and its sub-types (Fig. 4A.2:18–21, Color Photo 4A.1:10; see Color Photo 4A.1:9) are small to medium-size hemispherical bowls with a simple tapered rim and a short ring base. While some examples are undecorated, most are red-slipped on the interior and upper exterior, and occasionally burnished on the interior. While examples of the **IIBL 10** series with the same hemispherical shape and proportions and with a short ring base are rare, the hemispherical bowl (often described as a semi-globular bowl) is a universal type found in many configurations in Philistia and elsewhere in the eastern Mediterranean basin. For a discussion of the **IIBL 10** series, see *Ekron 9/2*: 80, with 11th/10th–7th century antecedents and parallels.

Table 4A.10: Bowls

| IIBL | IB | | Post-IB | | Topsoil | | Total | |
|-------------|------|------|---------|----|---------|----|-------|------|
| | N=19 | 100% | N=0 | 0% | N=0 | 0% | N=19 | 100% |
| 11 | 15 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 15 | 79 |
| 11.1 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 5 |
| 11.2 | 2 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 11 |
| 11.3 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 5 |

The **IIBL 11** series with 19 examples comprises 0.58% of the bowl assemblage (Table 4A.1). The primary type is **IIBL 11**, with 15 examples representing 79% of the **IIBL 11** series (Table 4A.10).

IIBL 11 and its sub-types (Fig. 4A.2:22–25, Color Photo 4A.1:11–12) are small relatively deep straight-sided bowls with an outwardly-angled sidewall, effecting a narrow V-shape, and a simple rounded rim. They usually have a disc, thick concave, or short ring base. It is a rare form, with other examples known only from Timnah (as BL 15). For a discussion of the **IIBL 11** series, see *Ekron 9/2*: 80–81, with 8th–7th century antecedents and parallels.

Table 4A.11: Bowls

| IIBL | IB | | Post-IB | | Topsoil | | Total | |
|-------------|------|------|---------|----|---------|----|-------|------|
| | N=12 | 100% | N=0 | 0% | N=0 | 0% | N=12 | 100% |
| 12 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 8.3 |
| 12.1 | 9 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 9 | 75 |
| 12.2 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 8.3 |
| 12.4 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 8.3 |

The **IIBL 12** series with 12 examples comprises 0.37% of the bowl assemblage (Table 4A.1). The primary type is **IIBL 12.1**, with 9 examples representing 75% of the **IIBL 12** series (Table 4A.11).

IIBL 12 and its sub-types (Fig. 4A.2:26–27; see Color Photo 4A.1:13) are small shallow thin-walled bowls with a rounded sidewall, a flat cut simple rim, and a relatively thick disc base. The **IIBL 12** series is not well attested, and with only a few related forms appearing in Philistia and Judah, the examples could be considered sub-types of **IIBL 11**. For a discussion of the **IIBL 12** series, see *Ekron 9/2*: 81, with 8th–7th century antecedents and parallels.

Table 4A.12: Bowls

| IIBL | IB | | Post-IB | | Topsoil | | Total | |
|-----------|-----|------|---------|----|---------|----|-------|------|
| | N=6 | 100% | N=0 | 0% | N=0 | 0% | N=6 | 100% |
| 13 | 6 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 6 | 100 |

A rare type, the 6 examples of **IIBL 13** constitute 0.18% of the bowl assemblage (Tables 4A.1, 4A.12).

IIBL 13 (*Ekron 9/2*: 142–43) is a small shallow bowl with a flaring sidewall, an extended everted

horizontal cut-off rim, and a thick disc base. It clearly does not represent a distinct Iron II bowl form and is most likely a smaller variant of the larger wider form with a wider base that appears at Şafi/Gath in Stratum A3 of the 9th century. For a discussion of **IIBL 13**, see *Ekron 9/2*: 82, with possible 9th–7th century antecedents and variants.

Table 4A.13: Bowls

| IIBL | IB | | Post-IB | | Topsoil | | Total | |
|-------------|------|------|---------|----|---------|----|-------|------|
| | N=64 | 100% | N=0 | 0% | N=0 | 0% | N=64 | 100% |
| 14 | 54 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 54 | 84 |
| 14.1 | 10 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 10 | 16 |

IIBL 14–14.1 with 64 examples comprise 2% of the bowl assemblage (Table 4A.1). The primary type is **IIBL 14**, with 54 examples representing 84% of the **IIBL 14** series (Table 4A.13).

IIBL 14–14.1 (Fig. 4A.2:28–31, Color Photo 4A.1:14–15) are small shallow round-sided bowls with a short up-turned simple tapered rim and a disc or short ring base, all undecorated. Classified as Residual Forms B that could be Residual Forms A–B, they appear only in Stratum I, and in insignificant numbers in the entire Ekron Iron II ceramic corpus. The same applies at Timnah, where plain examples of BL 24, to which **IIBL 14–14.1** are related, are barely attested in 7th century Stratum II.¹⁰

In contrast, **IIBL 14.2A–14X.3A**, red-slipped usually carinated forms, are primarily attested in Field I Stratum II of the 8th century, where they represent a predominant bowl type. Their numbers parallel those of BL 24 at Timnah.¹¹ Consequently, **IIBL 14–14.1** may represent a variant form found only on the Philistine Inner Coastal Plain, rather than a distinct type. Given that **IIBL 14.2A–14X.3A** represent a major bowl type in earlier periods at Ekron and elsewhere, they will be discussed in detail in the final report on the Iron II in Field I.¹²

10. *Timnah II*: Pl. 41:7, 16.

11. *Timnah II*: 30.

12. *Contra* the statement in *Ekron 9/2*: 82.

Table 4A.14: Bowls

| IIBL | IB | | Post-IB | | Topsoil | | Total | |
|-------------|------|------|---------|----|---------|----|-------|------|
| | N=32 | 100% | N=0 | 0% | N=0 | 0% | N=32 | 100% |
| 17 | 17 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 17 | 53 |
| 17.1 | 13 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 13 | 41 |
| 17.3 | 2 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 6 |

The **IIBL 17** series with 32 examples comprises 1% of the bowl assemblage (Table 4A.1). The primary type is **IIBL 17**, with 17 examples representing 53% of the **IIBL 17** series (Table 4A.14).

IIBL 17 and its sub-types (Fig. 4A.2:32–34) are medium-size to large slightly carinated bowls with a folded oblong-shaped rim classified as Residual Forms B that could be Residual Forms A–B. **IIBL 17** and **17.1** appear at Timnah as BL 13, the second most common bowl in Strata III–II of the 8th–7th centuries. Classified on the basis of the folded rim, which for the most part is profiled rather than flat and oblong, the floruit of the **IIBL 17** series is in the 8th/7th century. While it is attested in Philistia, it is a southern form represented primarily in Judah. For a discussion of the **IIBL 17** series, see *Ekron 9/2*: 83–84, with end of 10th–7th century antecedents and parallels.

In addition, the **IIBL 17** series is attested at Beth-Shemesh in the water reservoir dated to the third quarter of the 7th century.¹³ At Malḥata, it is the primary bowl type (B28) in Stratum IIIB of the first half of the 7th century.¹⁴ **IIBL 17** also appears at Ramat Raḥel (as both B5 and B7), dated to the 7th/6th century.¹⁵ This dating is based on a reevaluation of Aharoni's division of Stratum V into two phases, Strata VB and VA, the latter dated by the pottery to 8th/7th century, and the former to 7th/6th century.¹⁶ The reevaluation based on the recent excavations have shown that the pottery of both phases is the same, and dates to the 7th/6th century.¹⁷ **IIBL 17** continues into the Persian period (6th–5th centuries).¹⁸

13. *Beth-Shemesh I–II*: Fig. 5.72: BL fid-rim.

14. Freud 2015: 4.123:1.

15. Gadot et al. 2016a: Figs. 8.17:13, 8.23:5, 8.26:2.

16. *NEAEHL* 4: 1263–64.

17. Freud 2016.

18. Stern 2015b: 567, Pl. 5.1.2:6.

Table 4A.15: Bowls

| IIBL | IB | | Post-IB | | Topsoil | | Total | |
|------|------|------|---------|----|---------|----|-------|------|
| | N=17 | 100% | N=0 | 0% | N=0 | 0% | N=17 | 100% |
| 18 | 12 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 12 | 70 |
| 18.2 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 6 |
| 18.3 | 4 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 4 | 24 |

The **IIBL 18** series with 17 examples comprises 0.52% of the bowl assemblage (Table 4.1). The primary type is **IIBL 18**, with 12 examples representing 71% of the **IIBL 18** series (Table 4A.15).

IIBL 18 and its sub-types (Fig. 4A.3:1–2) are medium-size round-sided bowls, sometimes with a slight high carination; they have a folded rim and a short ring base, and may be red-slipped. Although the rims were formed differently, they could be considered an imitation of the folded half-moon rim. These bowls are rare in Philistia, except at Timnah,¹⁹ but represent a major form in Judah and most of the south. They and variations are attested to a limited extent in the first half of the 8th century at inland sites in the north and south, and continue in large numbers from the second half of the 8th through the 7th and into the early 6th century. The folded-rim bowl is one of the main diagnostic forms of the late Iron II, and is well represented elsewhere in the eastern Mediterranean basin, including Lebanon, Turkey, Jordan, and Cyprus, as well as in Mesopotamia. For a discussion of the **IIBL 18** series, see *Ekron 9/2*: 84–85, with antecedents and parallels from the second half of the 8th into the 7th century. In addition, the **IIBL 18** series is attested at Beersheba (primarily as B-14) in Stratum II of the 8th century.²⁰

Table 4A.16: Bowls

| IIBL | IB | | Post-IB | | Topsoil | | Total | |
|------|-----|------|---------|----|---------|----|-------|------|
| | N=5 | 100% | N=0 | 0% | N=0 | 0% | N=5 | 100% |
| 19.2 | 5 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 5 | 100 |

19. This is due to the location of Timnah on the border with Judah, resulting in the influence of Judean traditions.

20. Singer-Avitz 2016b: Fig. 12.74:11.

IIBL 19.2 is rare, with five examples comprising 0.15% of the bowl assemblage (Tables 4.1, 4A.16).

IIBL 19.2 (*Ekron 9/2*: 146–47) is a large round-sided bowl with an in-turned oblong half-moon-shaped folded rim, a thin groove immediately below the rim, and a ring base, and is sometimes red-slipped on the interior. It is rare at Ekron, and with only a very limited number of parallels at other sites, could be a variant of the smaller bowls of the **IIBL 18** series. Given the larger size of the **IIBL 19** bowls, however, which may indicate a special function relating to food service, they are classified separately. For a discussion of the **IIBL 19** series, see *Ekron 9/2*: 85–86, with 8th/7th century antecedents and parallels.

Table 4A.17: Bowls

| IIBL | IB | | Post-IB | | Topsoil | | Total | |
|------|-----|------|---------|----|---------|----|-------|------|
| | N=6 | 100% | N=0 | 0% | N=0 | 0% | N=6 | 100% |
| 20 | 3 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 3 | 50 |
| 21 | 2 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 33 |
| 21.1 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 17 |

IIBL 20–21.1 with six examples comprise 0.18% of the bowl assemblage (Tables 4A.1, 4A.17).

IIBL 20²¹ is a medium-size round-sided bowl with a high carination and a pointed profiled rim. **IIBL 21–21.1**²² are large to very large bowls with a high carination and a folded rim; they are often burnished. The examples with two handles could be considered kraters. **IIBL 20**, a Residual Form B that could be considered a Residual Form A–B, is primarily a Judean form—with its floruit in the 7th century—that is relatively rare on the Philistine Inner Coastal Plain. Although **IIBL 21–21.1** are classified as Residual Forms B, several examples could be considered Residual Forms A–B. These types most likely originated in Judah as a variant of the folded-rim bowl. For a discussion of **IIBL 20–21.1**, see *Ekron 9/2*: 86–87, with 8th–7th century antecedents and parallels.

21. Best represented in the Field I Sondage.

22. Best represented in Fields I and III.

IIBL 24A,²³ represented by one example from Stratum IB, comprises 0.03% of the bowl assemblage (Table 4A.1). An exceedingly rare form, **IIBL 24A** is a very large round-sided red-slipped bowl with a high carination and an inverted rim. It belongs to the family of the **IIBL 25** series, and is especially similar to **IIBL 25C** (*Ekron 9/2*: 146–47). For a discussion of **IIBL 24A** and **25C**, see *Ekron 9/2*: 86–87, with 8th–7th century antecedents and parallels.

Table 4A.18: Bowls

| IIBL | IB | | Post-IB | | Topsoil | | Total | |
|------------|------|-----|---------|----|---------|----|-------|------|
| | N=11 | 92% | N=0 | 0% | N=1 | 8% | N=12 | 100% |
| 25 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 8 |
| 25A | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 8 |
| 26 | 4 | 80 | – | – | 1 | 20 | 5 | 42 |
| 26A | 3 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 3 | 25 |
| 26B | 2 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 17 |

IIBL 25–26B with 12 examples comprise 0.36% of the bowl assemblage (Tables 4A.1, 4A.18).

IIBL 25 and **26** (Fig. 4A.3:3–4) and **IIBL 25A**, **26A**, and **26B**²⁴ are large rounded-sided bowls with an inverted folded rim, usually with a pronounced angular profile. They are red-slipped on the rim interior and exterior, and often burnished; the examples with two handles could also be considered kraters. Although **IIBL 25–26B** are classified as Residual Forms B, several examples could be considered Residual Forms A–B. They most likely originated in Judah as a variant of the folded-rim bowl. For a discussion of the **IIBL 25** and **26** series, see *Ekron 9/2*: 86–87, with 8th–7th century antecedents and parallels.

IIBL 27.3 (Fig. 4A.3:5) is not included in the bowl count because it is classified as Residual Form A that could be a Residual Form B. Represented by one example from Stratum IB, it is a medium-size round-sided bowl with a sharply inverted rim and bar handles, and has pinched vertical spatula-shaped knobs protruding from either end of the bars. It is illustrated because

23. Best represented in Field III.

24. **IIBL 25A** and **26A** are best represented in Field I and **IIBL 26B** in Field III.

the bar handles and knobs are unique in the Field IV Upper assemblage, and it represents the general class of bowls with horizontal bar handles. For a discussion of the **IIBL 27** series, see *Ekron 9/2*: 87.

Table 4A.19: Bowls

| IIBL | IB | | Post-IB | | Topsoil | | Total | |
|--------------|-----|------|---------|----|---------|----|-------|------|
| | N=5 | 100% | N=0 | 0% | N=0 | 0% | N=5 | 100% |
| 29A | 2 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 40 |
| 29.2 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 20 |
| 29.2A | 2 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 40 |

The **IIBL 29** series with five examples comprises 0.15% of the bowl assemblage (Tables 4A.1, 4A.19).

IIBL 29A (*Ekron 9/2*: 148–49) is a medium-size deep bowl with a rounded carination affecting a globular-shaped body, a round base, a long splayed upper sidewall, and a tapered rim; it has red slip on the interior and upper exterior and close wheel burnish on the upper interior and exterior. **IIBL 29.2** (Fig. 4A.3:6) is a small thin-walled bowl with a slightly pointed carination a rounded base, a splayed upper sidewall, and a short everted tapered rim, and is wheel-burnished. It is a rare local imitation of an Assyrian Palace Ware bowl. **IIBL 29.2A** (Fig. 4A.3:7–8) is a small thin-walled bowl with a (sometimes low) rounded carination, a rounded base, a splayed upper sidewall, and a tapered rim, and is red-slipped, wheel-burnished, and highly polished. Similar forms with a less deep body and a sharper carination, reflecting Assyrian influences, are widely distributed in the north and south, as well as in Edom, from the end of the 8th through the 7th century. Local fine ware examples also appear in southeastern Turkey, northern Syria, and Iraq in the 7th/6th century. For a discussion of the **IIBL 29** series, see *Ekron 9/2*: 88, with 8th–6th century antecedents and parallels.

IIBL 31A with one example from Stratum IB comprises 0.03% of the bowl assemblage (Table 4A.1).

IIBL 31A (*Ekron 9/2*: 148–49) is a medium-size shallow bowl with a straight outwardly-angled sidewall. The sidewall has a slight ridge on the interior, above which it is slightly concave. The upper sidewall has a slightly concave interior. It has a rounded rim and a wide disc base, and is red-slipped on the

interior. **IIBL 31A** is primarily attested at sites on the Phoenician coastal plain, and is well known in “Kition horizon 750? to after 700 B.C.” on Cyprus. This rare form at Ekron belongs to the Phoenician repertoire. For a discussion of **IIBL 31A**, see *Ekron 9/2*: 89–90, with antecedents and parallels from the second half of the 8th–6th centuries.

IIBL 35 with one example from Stratum IB comprises 0.03% of the bowl assemblage (Table 4A.1).

IIBL 35 (Fig. 4A.3:9) is a medium-size round-sided skyphos with an everted tapered rim; it has black glaze and red and black bands on the interior and exterior. An Ionian cup belonging to the East Greek repertoire, petrographic analyses have demonstrated that East Greek pottery originates either in eastern Greece or the northeastern Aegean, and based on the best stratigraphic evidence from Philistia, it is dated to the last third of the 7th century. It is found both in Philistia and on the Phoenician coastal plain, and is attested sporadically in the north and Judah. For a discussion of this and other East Greek skyphoi, see *Ekron 9/2*: 92–93, with parallels from the last third of the 7th century.

The **IIBL 43A** with one example from Stratum IB comprises 0.03% of the bowl assemblage (Table 4A.1).

IIBL 43A (*Ekron 9/2*: 148–49) is a medium-size to large deep carinated bowl with an inwardly-inclined upper sidewall and an everted tapered rim, and is red-slipped on the interior and upper exterior and sometime wheel-burnished on the rim. Petrographic analysis indicates that these bowls are imports, perhaps from the Aegean-Cyprus or Anatolia.²⁵ Thus, the **IIBL 43** series is tentatively considered a 7th century import at the two Philistine and two Judean sites at which it is attested. For a discussion of the **IIBL 47** series, see *Ekron 9/2*: 93, with 7th century parallels.

IIBL 44 with one example from Stratum IB comprises 0.03% of the bowl assemblage (Table 4A.1).

IIBL 44 (Fig. 4A.3:10) is a very small round-sided bowl with short ring base and a slightly hammerhead-shaped rim, and has highly polished black slip. For another example, classified as **IIBLV 4B**, a votive bowl in the miscellaneous category, see *Ekron 9/2*: 94–95. The surface treatment is the same as that on similarly decorated shallow bowls attested at Edomite sites and sporadically in Cisjordan.

25. Yuval Goren, personal communication.

MISCELLANEOUS BOWLS

Table 4A.20: Bowls

| IIBLM | IB | | Post-IB | | Topsoil | | Total | |
|----------------|------|------|---------|----|---------|----|-------|------|
| | N=14 | 100% | N=0 | 0% | N=0 | 0% | N=14 | 100% |
| = | | | | | | | | |
| BLM 2 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 7.1 |
| BLM 4 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 7.1 |
| BLM 10 | 2 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 14.3 |
| BLM 14 | 4 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 4 | 28.6 |
| BLM 22A | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 7.1 |
| BLM 26A | 2 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 14.3 |
| BLM 29 | 2 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 14.3 |
| BLM 37 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 7.1 |

The category of miscellaneous bowls comprises 14 examples of eight types, representing 0.43% of the bowl assemblage (Tables 4A.1, 4A.20).

IIBLM 2²⁶ is a small bowl with a rounded carination, a tapered slightly out-turned rim, and a flat disc base. **IIBLM 4** (*Ekron 9/2*: 150–51) is a small bowl with a low rounded carination, a long splayed upper sidewall, a tapered rim, and a concave disc base. **IIBLM 10**²⁷ is a medium-size round-sided bowl with a short out-turned rim.

IIBLM 14 (Fig. 4A.3:13), a medium-size bowl with a rounded lower sidewall, high carination, and splayed rounded rim, has highly-polished wheel-burnishing. This form appears to have been influenced by an Assyrian tradition.²⁸ **IIBLM 22A** (Fig. 4A.3:14) is a small round-sided bowl with a short out-turned rim, red-slipped on the interior and exterior and wheel-burnished on the interior and rim. **IIBLM 26A** (Fig. 4A.3:15) is a medium-size round-sided bowl with a thin folded rim in the half-moon-shaped tradition, red-slipped on the interior and rim and wheel-burnished on the exterior. **IIBLM 29**²⁹ is a medium-size round-sided bowl with a rounded in-turned incised rim. **IIBLM 37**, an unslipped version of **IIBL 37A** (*Ekron 9/2*:

26. Best represented in Field III.

27. Best represented in Field III.

28. Anastasio 2010: 97, Nos. 1–5.

29. Best represented in Field I.

150–51), is a Residual Form B that could be considered a Residual Form A–B. It is a large very deep bowl with an outwardly-angled upper sidewall with thin grooves near the top and a slightly out-turned rounded rim.

These bowls differ from others attested in very limited numbers at Ekron that are either represented at other sites in larger numbers or are imports (*Ekron 9/2: 94*). They will therefore be discussed in *Ekron I–II*, together with the other 37 miscellaneous Iron II bowls from all of fields of excavation.

Table 4A.21: Bowls

| IIBL | IB | | Post-IB | | Topsoil | | Total | |
|----------|------|------|---------|----|---------|----|-------|------|
| | N=42 | 100% | N=0 | 0% | N=0 | 0% | N=42 | 100% |
| BL ? | 32 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 32 | 76.2 |
| BL Misc. | 3 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 3 | 7.1 |
| BLV ? | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2.4 |
| BLV 1 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2.4 |
| BLV 2A | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2.4 |
| BLV A | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2.4 |
| BLF 1 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2.4 |
| BLF 3 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2.4 |
| BLF 4 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2.4 |

Another group of miscellaneous bowls includes forms unique to the assemblage classified as votive or fine ware bowls (like those presented in *Ekron 9/2: 94*). They comprise 1.3% of the bowl assemblage, and are represented mostly by fragments that could not be typed or were too small to be drawn (Tables 4A.1, 4A.21).

The votive bowls that could be typed comprise 0.09% of the bowl assemblage: **IIBLV 1** (*Ekron 9/2: 150–51*); **IIBLV 2A** (Fig. 4A.3:11, Color Photo 4A.1:16), a very small bowl with a rounded carination and short tapered out-turned rim, red-slipped on the interior and upper exterior; and **IIBLV A**.³⁰ As mentioned above, **IIBLV 4B** was typed as **IIBL 44** (Fig. 4A.3:10).

30. Although this small fragment could be typed, it was not illustrated.

FINE WARE BOWLS

The fine ware bowls that could be typed are represented by one example each of **IIBLF 1**, **IIBLF 3**, and **IIBLF 4**, all from Stratum IB (Table 4A.21), comprising 0.09% of the bowl assemblage. They are small shallow bowls in eggshell-thin ware. **IIBLF 1** (*Ekron 9/2: 150–51*) is round-sided with a slightly in-turned rounded rim, and is stippled on the exterior. **IIBLF 3** (Fig. 4A.3:16) is round-sided with a slightly in-turned tapered rim. **IIBLF 4** (Fig. 4A.3:17) is a slightly deeper round-sided bowl with a tapered vertical rim. For a discussion of the **IIBLF** series, see *Ekron 9/2: 94–95*, with 10th/9th and 8th centuries antecedents and parallels.

PLATES

Table 4A.22: Plates

| IIPL | IB | | Post-IB | | Topsoil | | Total | |
|------|------|------|---------|----|---------|----|-------|------|
| | N=64 | 100% | N=0 | 0% | N=0 | 0% | N=64* | 100% |
| 1 | 10 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 10 | 16 |
| 2 | 17 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 17 | 27 |
| 3 | 8 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 8 | 12 |
| 3A | 14 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 14 | 22 |
| 4 | 2 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 3 |
| 7A | 8 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 8 | 12 |
| ? | 5 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 5 | 8 |

* The discrepancy between this total of 64 and the total plate count of 68 in Appendix 1 is accounted for by the exclusion of four examples of Residual Forms A.

Plates constitute 0.83% of the corpus, represented by 64 examples from Stratum IB (Table 4A.22). The primary type is represented by **IIPL 1–2**, with 27 examples comprising 42% of the **IIPL** assemblage. The total number of plates recorded in Appendix 1 (68) includes four examples of Residual Forms A: one **IIPL 5A**, one **IIPL 7**, and two **IIPL 7B**. **IIPL 7B** is included in the analysis below because, on further reflection, it may be a Residual Form B.

Plates are usually defined as shallow bowls in the literature,³¹ with some publications including dishes or plates as secondary designations.³² Plates can be differentiated from bowls by the ratio of width to depth. The average width of a small to medium-size bowl on a scale of 1:5 is 2–3 cm with a depth of 1 cm, whereas the average width of a plate on a scale of 1:5 is 4–5 cm with a depth of 0.5 cm, or 9–10 cm wide with a depth of 0.5–0.6 cm. Two types of plates can be differentiated by the same criterion. Shallow plates that could be used for dry or liquid foodstuffs have a ratio of an average width of 4–5 cm to a depth of 0.5 cm, whereas a flat plate, perhaps more correctly defined as a platter, used only for dry foodstuffs has an average width of 4 cm and depth of 0.2–0.3 cm. Flat plates or platters are more difficult to identify than shallow plates in determining stance and rim diameter, as they are usually attested only by small fragments, and are therefore not well represented in the literature. Furthermore, when a fragment includes only a flanged rim and little of the sidewall, it is very difficult to determine whether the vessel belongs to the **IIBL 7** or the **IPL 7** series. The sidewall of the bowl is straight and longer than that of the plate, forming a V-shaped body, whereas the sidewall of the plate is short, forming a rounded angle as it curves inward, giving it the shape of a shallow vessel. Considering the above, three bowl types presented in *Ekron 9/2*: 77–78, 81 must be reclassified: **IIBL 7.6A** as **IPL 4A** and **IIBL 12.2** and **12.3** as **IPL 2**. Defining plates as a vessel type separate from shallow bowls expands our understanding of the ceramic assemblage and emphasizes the distinct function of plates within the food service category.³³

IPL 1–4 are medium-size to large shallow straight-sided plates. **IPL 1**, a fine-ware flat platter, has a simple rim. **IPL 2** (*Ekron 9/2*: 150–51) is a very shallow plate with a simple rounded rim. **IPL 3** and **IPL 3A** have a slightly thickened rim forming a sharp profile; the latter is red slipped. **IPL 4** has a slightly thickened cut rim forming a flat angled profile.³⁴ **IPL 7A**³⁵ and **IPL 7B** (Fig. 4A.3:18–20) are generally large shallow slightly carinated plates, the former

with a short tapered overhanging flanged rim and the latter with a pronounced and extended overhanging flanged tapered rim; both have red slip on the interior and upper exterior.

Antecedents and parallels for **IPL 1** are not readily identifiable in assemblages from other sites, most likely because the thin ware and shape are so fragile. The parallels for **IPL 2** and **IPL 2A** cited in *Ekron 9/2*: 95–96, the former a shallow plate and the latter a flat plate or platter, and for **IPL 2** cited in this volume have mostly been defined as shallow bowls in the literature. In Judah, **IPL 2** appears in Beersheba Stratum III of the 9th century (as bowl type B-1),³⁶ and in City of David Strata 12–10 of the 9th–7th centuries.³⁷ In the 8th century, it is attested with a slightly thicker rim in Beersheba Stratum II (as B-1 and B-3),³⁸ and a variant with a cut rim appears at Lachish in Level III.³⁹ **IPL 2** is attested in second half of the 8th century at Arad in Stratum IX,⁴⁰ and in 8th century Strata IV at Malhata (as B-1).⁴¹ A red-slipped and wheel-burnished example of **IPL 2A** is attested in late 7th century Stratum VI at Ashdod on the Philistine coast.⁴² In Judah, it appears at Arad in Stratum X of the 9th/8th century,⁴³ and is attested in the 8th century at Beersheba in Stratum II (as B-2),⁴⁴ at the Ophel,⁴⁵ and at Ramat Raḥel (as B2.1) in Stratum V of the 7th/6th century.⁴⁶ The antecedents and parallels from Gezer for **IPL 2** and **IPL 2A** cited in *Ekron 9/2*: 96, namely, from Stratum VIB of the mid-9th century and Stratum VB/VA of the 8th–7th centuries, are actually **IPL 2A** flat plates.⁴⁷ In the north, **IPL 2A** is attested at Hazor in Stratum VIIa of the 9th century.⁴⁸

IPL 3 appears in Judah in the 8th century at Beersheba in Stratum II (also as B-1)⁴⁹ and at Malhata

31. Singer-Avitz 2016b: 584.

32. Arie 2013: 682, BL 42.

33. See Chapter 4B.

34. **IPL 1–4** are best represented in Fields I and III.

35. Best represented in Field I.

36. Singer-Avitz 2016b: Fig. 12.10:1.

37. *City of David VII B*: Fig. 4.1:13, 15.

38. Singer-Avitz 2016b: Figs. 12.163:6, 12.173:1, 4.

39. Zimhoni 2004: Fig. 26.12:9.

40. Singer-Avitz 2002: Fig. 24:33:10.

41. Freud 2015: Fig. 4.93:1.

42. *Ashdod II–III*: Fig. 53:12.

43. Singer-Avitz 2002: Fig. 24:8–9.

44. Singer-Avitz 2016b: Fig. 12.72:4.

45. *Ophel*: 97, Pl. 18:1.

46. Gadot et al. 2016b: Fig. 9.20:3; see nn. 9–10.

47. *Gezer III* (HUC): Pls. 14:15, 24:8.

48. Ben-Ami 2012: Fig. 3.21:11.

49. Singer-Avitz 2016b: Fig. 12.153:7.

in Stratum IVB.⁵⁰ **IPL 4** is attested on the Philistine Inner Coastal Plain in 9th century Stratum A3 at Şafi/Gath (as Bowl 6).⁵¹ In Judah, **IPL 4** appears in the 10th–9th centuries in Level 3 at Beth-Shemesh,⁵² in the 9th century in Stratum III at Beersheba (as B-2),⁵³ in the 8th century in Level III at Lachish,⁵⁴ and in the 8th–7th centuries in Strata 12–10 in the City of David.⁵⁵ It is also attested at the Ophel in the 7th century,⁵⁶ as well as in the 7th/6th century.⁵⁷ In the south, it appears in the second half of the 8th century at Aroer in Phase D3.⁵⁸ In the north, it is attested in 9th century Strata VIII–VII at Hazor⁵⁹ and Stratum XIII at Yoqne'am,⁶⁰ as well as in 8th century Stratum VI at Hazor.⁶¹

IPL 7A is attested on the Philistine Inner Coastal Plain at Timnah in 8th century Stratum III (as BL 14),⁶² and at Ashkelon on the Philistine Coast in the 604 BCE destruction (as Bowl 9).⁶³ In Judah, more shallow variants with a shorter flanged rim appear in the

7th/6th century Stratum V at Ramat Raḥel (B3),⁶⁴ at the Ophel,⁶⁵ and in Stratum II at Lachish.⁶⁶ It also is attested at the end of the 7th century at the southern Coastal Plain site of Meẓad Ḥashavyahu.⁶⁷

The following review and reevaluation of the chronological development of shallow plates and platters comprised of a sample of only partial forms and fragments, including those published in *Ekron 9/2*: 95–96, necessitated relying to some extent on whole examples from secure loci at other sites.

IPL 2 is primarily a 9th–8th century Judean form that in Philistia is attested only at Ekron, and is therefore probably a Residual Form A–B. In contrast, **IPL 2A** is mainly a 9th–8th century form that appears in Judah, the northern Shephelah, and the north. In the 7th century, it is also attested in Judah, and is probably a Residual Form A–B at Ekron and on the Philistine coast. **IPL 3** may be an 8th century form that also appears in the 7th century at Ekron, and is probably a Residual Form B. **IPL 4** is common primarily in Judah in the 9th–8th centuries, but is also attested in the south and in the north, while in Philistia, it is known only from the Philistine Inner Coastal Plain. **IPL 7A** is mainly attested in the 7th and 7th/6th centuries on the Philistine coast, the Philistine Inner coastal plain, in Judah, and on the southern coastal plain.

Thus, shallow and flat plate/platter types of the **IPL 2**, **IPL 3**, and **IPL 4** series are primarily Iron IIA/B 9th/8th century forms that appear throughout the country and only to minor extent in Philistia, where they are probably Residual Forms A–B. **IPL 7A**, however, is clearly a 7th–7th/6th century type.

GOBLETS

The total of six goblets attested in Stratum IB represents 0.08% of the corpus, with three examples of **IIGBL 3** and three goblet fragments that could not be typed.

IIGBL 3 (Fig. 4A.3:12) is a medium-size wide-mouthed goblet with a sharp carination, an outwardly-angled upper sidewall, and a tapered rim, and is

50. Freud 2015: Fig. 4.175:1.

51. Shai and Maeir 2012: Pl. 14.15:1 (the parallels cited for Bowl 6 at Lachish, however, are incorrect, as these are straight-sided bowls, and the parallel cited for the example from Ashdod is for Ekron **IPL 4**).

52. *Beth-Shemesh I-II*: 332, Fig. 9.71:2. This example, however, is misclassified together with the wide straight-sided bowl in *Beth-Shemesh I-II*: Fig. 9.71:1. The parallels cited from Timnah (BL 15) are not for Ekron **IPL 4**, but rather include two types: a wide straight-sided bowl from Beersheba (Singer-Avitz 2016b: 585, B-1–B-3) and Ekron deep V-shaped **IIBL II**. The parallels cited from Lachish taken from Zimhoni 1997 are mixed: Zimhoni 1997: Fig. 5.4:7 is a straight-sided bowl and Fig. 5.4:10 is an example of Ekron **IPL 2**. The parallels cited from 'Ajrud are all straight-sided bowls (Ayalon 1995: 144, Figs. 3:6, 4:2).

53. Singer-Avitz 2016b: Figs. 12.3:1, 12.20:1.

54. Zimhoni 2004: Figs. 26.3:13, 26.12:8, 26.30:10.

55. *City of David VII B*: Fig. 4.1:14, 16.

56. *Ophel*: 89, Pl. 14:5, 8.

57. *Ophel*: 75, Pl. 7:1.

58. *Aroer*: Pl. 80:2.

59. Ben-Ami 2012: Figs. 3.1:7–8, 3.4:19, 3.6:4, 3.7:13, 3.19:20–22, 3.21:10, 12.

60. *Yoqne'am II*: Fig. 1.70:30 (red-slipped).

61. Ben-Ami 2012: Fig. 3.17:17; Sandhaus 2012: Fig. 4.4:6.

62. *Timnah II*: Pls. 14:3, 91:17. The Timnah Bowl 14 series not only includes the Ekron **IIBL 7** series, but also examples of the Ekron **IPL 7** series.

63. *Ashkelon 3*: Figs. 5.31, 5.32.

64. Gadot et al. 2016a: Fig. 8.21: 1–2; see nn. 9–10.

65. *Ophel*: Pls. 14:10, 25:4.

66. *Lachish V*: Pl. 49:3.

67. Naveh 1962: Fig. 4:1–2.

wheel-burnished and highly polished on the exterior. It is a slightly larger variant of **IIGBL 2** (*Ekron 9/2*: 150–51), without the rounded grooved carination. Since the goblets display some Assyrian characteristics, they may have been inspired by the Assyrian pottery tradition. Goblets are *sui generis* to Ekron. For a discussion of **IIGBL**, see *Ekron 9/2*: 96–97, with 8th–6th century antecedents and parallels.

MORTARIA

Table 4A.23: Mortaria

| IIMRT | IB | | Post-IB | | Topsoil | | Total | |
|-------|------|------|---------|----|---------|----|-------|------|
| | N=18 | 100% | N=0 | 0% | N=0 | 0% | N=18 | 100% |
| = | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 5.5 |
| 2 | 5 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 5 | 28 |
| 3 | 6 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 6 | 33 |
| 1–3 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 5.5 |
| 4 | 5 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 5 | 28 |

Mortaria constitute 0.23% of the corpus, represented by 18 examples in Stratum IB (Table 4A.23). Primary type **IIMRT 3** with 6 examples represents 33% of the **IIMRT** assemblage.

IIMRT 1–4 (Fig. 4A.3:21 [**IIMRT 3**], Color Photo 4A.1:17) are large heavy bowl-like forms with a thick slightly grooved straight sidewall that is sharply angled outward, a profiled D-shaped folded rim, and a slightly concave base. **IIMRT 1** (*Ekron 9/2*: 150–51, 395–96) has a thin profiled rim and shallow finger impressions on the base exterior, and **IIMRT 2** (*Ekron 9/2*: 150–51) has a thick profiled rim and prominent finger impressions on the base exterior. The mortarium first attested at the end of the 8th century is a 7th/6th century form that continues into the Hellenistic period. What distinguish the late Iron II mortaria from the Persian period examples are the ware and the form of the base.⁶⁸

Known from Philistia northward along the coast, as well as in Judah and the north, mortaria are widely distributed in Syria, Turkey, Cyprus, Greece, and Egypt. Thin Section Petrographic Analysis (TSPA) has

68. Compare Fig. 4A.3:21 with Stern 2015b: Fig. 5.1.2:10–11.

shown that this vessel type, previously considered part of the East Greek repertoire,⁶⁹ is a Cypriot import, and that “[t]he reason for importing it from Cyprus seems to be functional and economic rather than related to culture-specific traditions of food preparation.”⁷⁰ For a discussion of **IIMRT**, see *Ekron 9/2*: 97–98, with 10th–7th antecedents and parallels. In addition, **IIMRT 2** appears at Malḥata in Stratum IIIA of the second half of the 7th/beginning of the 6th century (as K5)⁷¹ and at Ramat Raḥel in Stratum V of the 7th/6th century (as ST1 and K2).⁷² It may also be attested by a rim fragment at Hazor in the north in Stratum VI of the 8th century.⁷³

SCOOPS

Table 4A.24: Scoops

| IISCP | IB | | Post-IB | | Topsoil | | Total | |
|-------|------|-------|---------|----|---------|------|-------|------|
| | N=11 | 91.7% | N=0 | 0% | N=1 | 8.3% | N=12 | 100% |
| 1.1 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 8.3 |
| 6 | 2 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 16.7 |
| 7.1 | 2 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 16.7 |
| 7.2 | 2 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 16.7 |
| 7.3 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 8.3 |
| 8 | 1 | 50 | – | – | 1 | 50 | 2 | 16.7 |
| ? | 2 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 16.7 |

Scoops, constituting 0.16% of the corpus, are represented by 12 examples in Stratum IB (Table 4A.24). Primary types **IISCP 7.1–7.3** with 5 examples represent 42% of the **IISCP** assemblage.

IISCP 1.1, 6–8 represent two scoop types: composite (**IISCP 1.1, 7.1–7.3**, and **8**) and standard (**IISCP 6**). Composite scoops **IISCP 1.1** (*Ekron 9/2*: 152–53, 395–96) and **IISCP 7.1–7.3** (Fig. 4A.4:1–5) are medium-size shallow bowls with an outwardly-pushed curved back wall and handles attached at the mid-point on

69. Fantalkin 2001: 80–82; G. Lehmann 2002: 196.

70. Zukerman and Ben-Shlomo 2011: 91–99.

71. Freud 2015: Fig. 4.77:5.

72. Gadot et al. 2016a: Figs. 8.20:10, 8.24:2; see nn. 9–10.

73. Sandhaus 2012: Fig. 4.2:23.

the round sidewall. The slightly different composite scoop, **IISCP 8** (Fig. 4A.4:6, Color Photo 4A.1:18), is somewhat smaller and has an inwardly-curved body, a rounded back wall, a tapered rim, and loop handles extending from the rim to mid-body. These Stratum IB forms differ from those of Stratum Pre-IC (the equivalent of the Iron IIB), which have a vertical or curved back wall and handles at the meeting point of the back wall and the sidewall.⁷⁴ Composite scoop **IISCP 1.1**, a Stratum Pre-IC type, should be considered intrusive in Stratum IB.

Standard scoop **IISCP 6** (*Ekron 9/2*: 152, 154, 395–96) with a rounded carination, a straight outwardly-angled upper sidewall, a simple round rim, and handles extending from the rim to the carination is characteristic of an earlier scoop form well attested in Stratum Pre-IC in Field IV Lower. Since no other examples are attested in Stratum IB elsewhere at Ekron, and since there are no Iron IIC parallels at other sites, **IISCP 6** is in all likelihood intrusive.

Scoops have a long history in the Iron Age at Ekron, beginning in Stratum VC of the 11th century and extending through Stratum IB of the 7th century, but unlike the earlier Iron Age scoops, the 7th century examples are basically limited to the Philistine Inner Coastal Plain. The reason for this may be that food was distributed sporadically only within the region itself, sparked by fear of an impending Babylonian invasion, which eventually occurred in 604 BCE.⁷⁵ For a discussion of **IISCP**, see *Ekron 9/2*: 98–100, with 11th–7th antecedents and parallels.

In addition, bowl and handle fragments from Qeiyafa identified as scoops and dated to the early 10th century may be of the composite type.⁷⁶ A form related

to the composite type also appears at Hazor in Strata VI–V of the 8th century,⁷⁷ and a rare one-handled scoop is attested in Stratum VII of the 9th century.⁷⁸ A possible parallel may also be attested at Hazor in Stratum Xb of the 10th/9th century.⁷⁹

CHALICES

Table 4A.25: Chalices

| IICH | IB | | Post-IB | | Topsoil | | Total | |
|--------------|-------------|------------|----------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| | N=17 | 94% | N=0 | 0% | N=1 | 6% | N=18 | 100% |
| = | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 11 |
| 1.1 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 5.6 |
| 3A | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 5.6 |
| 9 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 5.6 |
| ? | 10 | 90 | – | – | 1 | 10 | 11 | 61 |
| CHM 2 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 5.6 |
| CHM 3 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 5.6 |

The 18 chalice fragments, comprising 0.23% of the corpus, include only two characteristic Stratum IB types represented by three examples: **IICH 1** and **IICH 3A** (Table 4A.25). **IICH 1.1** may derive from Stratum Post-IB, and **IICH 9** is a Residual Form B that could be considered a Residual Form A–B. **IICHM 2** and **IICHM 3** are represented by small fragments and will be discussed with other miscellaneous forms in *Ekron I–II*.

IICH 1⁸⁰ has an undecorated bowl with a slight outwardly-curved sidewall and a rounded or tapered rim, and **IICH 3A** (*Ekron 9/2*: 156–57, 395–96) has a decorated bowl with a low carination, an outwardly-inclined upper sidewall, and a tapered rim. **IICH 3A** represents the classic Philistine Inner Coastal Plain type that is first attested in the 9th century at Şafi/Gath, develops through the 8th century, and reaches its floruit in the 7th century at Ekron. **IICH 9** (*Ekron 9/2*: 156–57, 395–96) has a wide stand narrowing at

74. For an explanation as to why these asymmetrical bowls are defined as scoops and a discussion of the significance of their contexts, see Gitin 1993: 100*–107*; for a different interpretation, see Zuckerman 2007: 325–27.

75. Similarly, this author has suggested that the explanation for the distribution pattern of the mass-produced standard scoop in Stratum Pre-IC at Ekron and at other sites in the late Iron IIB follows the clustering of frontier administrative centers involved in large-scale food allocation required as a result of the changing political relationship between Judah and the Neo-Assyrian Empire at the end of the 8th century (*Ekron 9/2*: 99–100, n. 264).

76. Kang and Garfinkel 2009: 125–26.

77. Ben-Ami and Ben-Tor 2012: Fig. 5.2:15.

78. Ben-Ami, Sandhaus, and Ben-Tor 2012: Fig. 6.4:13.

79. *Hazor III–IV*: Pl. CLXXVIII:19.

80. Best represented in Field III.

the top, and the flaring base has a short everted bottom rim.⁸¹ It is distinguished from **IICH 3A** primarily by the decoration of applied petals (or leaves) below the neck of the stand. For a discussion of **IICH**, see *Ekron 9/2*: 100–2, with 7th century antecedents and parallels.

Included in the count in Appendix 1, **IICH 11**, a large chalice with a deep bowl and a sharply splayed rim, is an Iron I residual form attested in Stratum IVA of the beginning of the 10th century, typed as ICH 3.⁸²

KRATERS

Table 4A.26: Kraters

| IIKR | IB | | Post-IB | | Topsoil | | Total | |
|------|-------|-----|---------|------|---------|------|--------|------|
| | N=385 | 96% | N=1 | 0.3% | N=15 | 3.7% | N=401* | 100% |
| 1 | 45 | 96 | – | – | 2 | 4 | 47 | 12 |
| 1.1 | 6 | 86 | – | – | 1 | 14 | 7 | 2 |
| 1.2 | 5 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 5 | 1 |
| 1.2Y | 3 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 3 | 0.8 |
| 1.3 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 0.3 |
| 1B | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 0.3 |
| 2 | 8 | 89 | – | – | 1 | 11 | 9 | 2 |
| 2.1 | 3 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 3 | 0.8 |
| 2.2 | 14 | 82 | – | – | 3 | 18 | 17 | 4 |
| 3 | 13 | 93 | – | – | 1 | 7 | 14 | 3.5 |
| 3.1 | 3 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 3 | 0.8 |
| 3.2 | 20 | 95 | 1 | 5 | – | – | 21 | 5 |
| 4 | 66 | 99 | – | – | 1 | 1 | 67 | 17 |
| 4.1 | 48 | 96 | – | – | 2 | 4 | 50 | 12.5 |
| 4.2 | 30 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 30 | 8 |
| 4.3 | 14 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 14 | 3.5 |
| 4.4 | 5 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 5 | 1 |
| 4.5 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 0.3 |

81. The tables in *Ekron 9/2*: 156 and 395 accompanying the drawings and photos contain a few errors. Pertinent to this citation: Fig. 4A.11:6 is an example of **IICH 9**, also illustrated by Photo 4A.1:18.

82. Zukerman and Gitin 2016: Fig. 5.106:3.

| IIKR | IB | | Post-IB | | Topsoil | | Total | |
|---------|-------|-----|---------|------|---------|------|--------|------|
| | N=385 | 96% | N=1 | 0.3% | N=15 | 3.7% | N=401* | 100% |
| 4.6 | 4 | 80 | – | – | 1 | 20 | 5 | 1 |
| 5 | 25 | 96 | – | – | 1 | 4 | 26 | 6 |
| 7 | 10 | 91 | – | – | 1 | 9 | 11 | 3 |
| 7.1 | 15 | 94 | – | – | 1 | 6 | 16 | 4 |
| 7.3 | 5 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 5 | 1 |
| 7.4 | 3 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 3 | 0.8 |
| 7B | 2 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 0.5 |
| 8 | 2 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 0.5 |
| 10/10.1 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 0.3 |
| 11 | 6 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 6 | 2 |
| 12 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 0.3 |
| 14.1 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 0.3 |
| 15 | 14 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 14 | 3.5 |
| Misc | 5 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 5 | 1 |
| ? | 5 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 5 | 1 |

* The discrepancy between this total of 401 and the total krater count of 406 in Appendix 1 is accounted for by the exclusion of five examples of Residual Forms A.

Kraters with 401 examples comprise 5.2% of the corpus. The three main types are represented by the **IIKR 4** series (172), the **IIKR 1–3** series (131), and the **IIKR 7** series (37), respectively constituting 43%, 33%, and 9% of the **IIKR** assemblage (Table 4A.26).

The **IIKR 1–3** and **IIKR 4** series are medium-size to large deep kraters with a globular body and a footed ring base. **IIKR 1–1B, 2, 2.2,** and **3–3.2** have a short rounded hammerhead rim (*Ekron 9/2*: 158–59 [for **IIKR 1.1, 2,** and **3**]); variant **IIKR 2.1** (Fig. 4A.5:1) has an inverted downwardly-angled rim. The **IIKR 1–3** series could be Residual Forms B. **IIKR 4–4.1, 4.3–4.6** (Fig. 4A.5:2–5) have a flat tapered hammerhead rim; variant **IIKR 4.2** (Fig. 4A.5:6) has a slightly rounded hammerhead rim. **IIKR 5** (Fig. 4A.5:7–8) is represented by fragmentary examples in Field IV Upper, including hammerhead/everted rims and inwardly-rounded shoulders that are closest in form to the diagnostic features of the whole vessels found in Field IV Lower, which have an elongated cyma-shaped body (*Ekron 9/2*: 158–59, 395, 397). Although **IIKR 6** (Fig.

4A.5:9) with a short everted rim is a Residual Form A, it is illustrated because of its rarity.

IIKR 7 (Fig. 4A.5:10) has a medium to high neck and a short flat cut slightly everted rim. Whole forms with these characteristic diagnostic features attested in Field IV Lower have a medium-size to large deep globular-shaped body, a footed ring base, and a double-ribbed loop handle extending from the rim to the upper shoulder (*Ekron 9/2*: 160–61).

IIKR 8⁸³ is a large very deep globular krater with a high vertical neck, a thin bolt-head-shaped rim, a high footed base, and two loop handles extending from the rim to the upper shoulder. **IIKR 10/10.1** (Fig. 4A.5:11), an uncommon type, is a small krater with a low rounded carination, a rounded upper sidewall, an inverted oblong folded rim, a ring base, and two or four loop handles extending from the bottom of the rim to mid-point on the body. **IIKR 11**⁸⁴ is a medium-size krater with a vertical sidewall, an outwardly-inclined neck, and a flat cut horizontal rim. **IIKR 12** (Fig. 4A.5:12), a unique form, is medium-size with a globular body, a short outwardly-inclined neck, a small hammerhead rim, and a low ring base.

IIKR 14.1 (Fig. 4A.5:13) is a rare large very deep wide-mouthed round-sided krater with an angled hammerhead rim and handles attached to the rim. **IIKR 15** (*Ekron 9/2*: 160–61) is a large rounded-sided wide-mouthed krater with an inverted oblong folded rim and two handles extending from the lowest point of the rim to the upper shoulder.

The **IIKR 1–3**, **IIKR 4**, and **IIKR 7** series represent the three classic regional forms of the 8th and 7th centuries on the Philistine Inner Coastal Plain, as demonstrated by their large concentrations at Ekron and Timnah. **IIKR 1–3** could be considered Residual Forms B. The 25 examples of **IIKR 8–15** represent mostly uncommon types, some of which could be residual forms. For a discussion of **IIKR**, see *Ekron 9/2*: 102–5, with 9th–7th century antecedents and parallels.

In addition, although **IIKR 13** and **IIKR 14** are not represented in Field IV Upper, they are attested in Field IV Lower (*Ekron 9/2*: Fig. 4A.13:12 and Fig. 4A.13:11, 13, respectively). While these examples were not made of cooking pot ware and considered kraters,

parallels made of cooking pot ware have recently been published: for example, **IIKR 13** is attested at Malḥata (as CP 10) in Stratum IIIB of the first half of the 7th century⁸⁵ and **IIKR 14** is attested at Beth-Shemesh in the water reservoir dated to the third quarter of the 7th century.⁸⁶

COOKING POTS

Table 4A.27: Cooking pots

| IICP | IB | | Post-IB | | Topsoil | | Total | |
|-------------|------|-----|---------|----|---------|----|-------|------|
| | N=71 | 99% | N=0 | 0% | N=1 | 1% | N=72* | 100% |
| 6 | 23 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 23 | 32 |
| 6.1 | 18 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 18 | 25 |
| 6.3 | 16 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 16 | 22 |
| 7.1 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1.4 |
| 7.2 | 2 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2.7 |
| 8 | 2 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2.7 |
| 9 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1.4 |
| Misc | 2 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2.7 |
| ? | 6 | 86 | – | – | 1 | 14 | 7 | 10 |

* The discrepancy between this total of 72 and the total cooking pot count of 99 in Appendix 1 is accounted for by the exclusion of 27 examples of Residual Forms A.

Cooking pots with 72 examples comprise 0.9% of the corpus. The main types are represented by the **IICP 6** series, with 57 examples comprising 79% of the **IICP** assemblage (Table 4A.27). Included in the count in Appendix 1 are 27 examples of Residual Forms A **IICP 1–1.3** and **1.7**.

IICP 6–6.1, **6.3**, **7.1**, **7.2**, and **8** are small to large globular to bag-shaped cooking pots with a relatively narrow mouth, an everted or outwardly-inclined neck, a pinched profiled, flat profiled, grooved, or rounded rim, and two double-ribbed handles. **IICP 6** (Fig. 4A.5:14–15) and **IICP 6.3** (*Ekron 9/2*: 162–63) have a globular body and an everted neck, the former with a sharply pinched beveled profiled rim, and the latter

83. Best represented in Field III.

84. Best represented in Field IV Lower (*Ekron 9/2*: 103–5).

85. Freud 2015: Fig. 4.114:13.

86. *Beth-Shemesh I–II*: Fig. 5.72: CP grv-rim.

with a grooved rim. **IICP 6.1**⁸⁷ has a bag-shaped body, a short outwardly-inclined neck, and a slightly pinched profiled rim. **IICP 7.1** has an outwardly-inclined neck and pinched flat profiled rim, and **IICP 8** has a sharply everted neck and a rounded rim (*Ekron 9/2*: 162–63, 395, 397). **IICP 9**⁸⁸ is a smaller version of **IICP 8** with a short everted neck and a thickened rim. The **IICP 7** series with a flat rather than pinched profiled rim could represent a variant of **IICP 6**. **IICP 8** and **IICP 9** with a globular body but different rim profiles are also related to **IICP 6**.

Whether the first appearance of **IICP 6** is on the Philistine Coastal Plain or whether it has antecedents in Judah at the end of the 8th century remains a question. However, while the **IICP 6** series appears in limited numbers in Judah in the 7th century, it is the dominant 7th century cooking pot at most sites in Philistia. The relatively narrow-mouthed 7th century cooking pots from Philistia and other regions differ dramatically from the wide-mouthed early and late shallow cooking vessels that developed from Late Bronze Age types through Iron I–IIB. The smaller cooking pots suggest a change in diet and/or in communal eating habits involving a smaller family unit than in the Iron IIA–B. For a discussion of **IICP**, see *Ekron 9/2*: 105–8, with 8th–6th century antecedents and parallels. In addition, examples of **IICP 6** are attested in Judah at Malḥata in Stratum IIIA of the second half of the 7th century/beginning of the 6th century (as CP3).⁸⁹ Although it is a coastal type, it is the second most common cooking pot in Stratum IIIA at Malḥata and is absent in Stratum IIIB of the first half of the 7th century.⁹⁰

BASINS

The single example of a basin from Stratum IB represents 0.01% of the corpus.

IIBSN 1 (*Ekron 9/2*: 162, 164) is a very large deep rectangular basin with a slightly outwardly-angled sidewall, a thickened angled hammerhead rim, and thin molded vertical handles attached to the rim; it has rope molding around the middle of the body. Due

to their size and wide open shape, basins are usually represented by fragments and not always easily identified. While the term basin is used for a variety of Iron Age vessels of different sizes, related forms may also be designated footbaths. The majority of basins are small and shallow, and although they are attested both in the 8th and the 7th century, most come from 7th century contexts. **IIBSN 1** is rare at Ekron, in Philistia in general, and in the north, where the closest parallels are found. For a discussion of **IIBSN**, see *Ekron 9/2*: 108, with 8th–7th century antecedents and parallels.

PITHOI

The two examples of pithoi from Stratum IB represent 0.02% of the corpus. **IIPITH 3**⁹¹ is a large ovoid neckless pithos with a narrow mouth and a thickened angled cut top creating a pointed everted rim. A rare form, only one example of **IIPITH 3** appears in Field IV Lower. For a discussion of **IIPITH**, see *Ekron 9/2*: 108–9, with 7th century parallels.

JAR-KRATERS

Table 4A.28: Jar-kraters

| IJK | IB | | Post-IB | | Topsoil | | Total | |
|------------|------|------|---------|----|---------|----|-------|------|
| | N=57 | 100% | N=0 | 0% | N=0 | 0% | N=57 | 100% |
| 1 | 22 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 22 | 38 |
| 1.1 | 4 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 4 | 7 |
| 1.2 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 |
| 2.2 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 3 | 5 |
| 4 | 3 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 3 | 5 |
| 4.1 | 2 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 4 |
| 5 | 3 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 3 | 5 |
| 5.1 | 4 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 4 | 7 |
| 6 | 6 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 6 | 11 |
| ? | 8 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 8 | 14 |

87. Best represented in Field III.

88. Best represented in Field III.

89. Freud 2015: Fig. 4.131:5–6.

90. Freud 2015: 196.

91. Best represented in Field III.

Jar-kraters with 57 examples constitute 0.74% of the corpus. The most common type is the **IJK 1** series, with 27 examples, representing 47% of the **IJK** assemblage (Table 4A.28). The **IJK 1–3** series are large neckless jar-kraters with an elongated sack-shaped body, a wide mouth, a short footed ring base, and four double-ribbed handles attached from the bottom of the rim to the upper shoulder. **IJK 1** (Fig. 4A.6:1–4) has an inverted concave rim, **IJK 1.1**⁹² has an oblong-shaped rim, and **IJK 1.2** (Fig. 4A.6:5) has a rim with a thickened end point. **IJK 2.2** (*Ekron 9/2*: 162–63⁹³), a Residual Form B that could be a Residual Form A–B, has an inverted thickened folded rim and **IJK 3** (Fig. 4A.7:1) has an inverted concave ribbed rim.

IJK 4 (Fig. 4A.7:2) is a medium-size round-sided krater with a high carination, a short inverted neck, a wide mouth, an everted pointed rim, and at least two handles. **IJK 4.1** (Fig. 4A.7:4) is a medium-size to large round-sided jar-krater with a wide mouth, a short inverted neck, an angled hammerhead rim, and at least two handles.

IJK 5 (Fig. 4A.7:3) is a medium-size round-sided neckless jar-krater with a wide mouth, an everted flanged profiled rim, and multiple handles. **IJK 5.1**⁹⁴ has a less pronounced flanged rim. **IJK 6** (Fig. 4A.7:5) is a medium-size round-sided jar-krater with a vertical neck, a small angled hammerhead rim, and at least two handles, and could be classified as either a small jar or a jug-jar.

Jar-kraters are well attested from the second half of the 8th through the 7th century. **IJK 1–1.2** and **IJK 4.1** represent a local phenomenon limited to the Philistine Inner Coastal Plain; **IJK 5–5.1** (some examples of which may be kraters) are limited to the region of Philistia. Other multi-handled jar-kraters are well known in Judah from the Iron IIA through IIC, and these types also appear in limited numbers in Philistia and in the north. For a discussion on **IJK**, see *Ekron 9/2*: 109–10, with 8th–7th century antecedents

and parallels. **IJK 3** continues into the Persian period (6th–5th centuries).⁹⁵

LARGE KRATERS

Large kraters with four examples from Stratum IB comprise 0.05% of the corpus, represented by two examples of **IILKR 3** and one each of **IILKR 1** and **IILKR 2**.

IILKR have a globular body, a wide mouth, and multiple large loop handles. **IILKR 1**⁹⁶ has a short inwardly-angled neck, a thickened everted rim, and multiple handles extending from the rim to immediately above the rope molding at the join of the neck to the body. The rope molding apparently served to strengthen the join. **IILKR 2**⁹⁷ has a rounded hammerhead rim and multiple loop handles extending from immediately below the rim to the body.

IILKR 3 (Fig. 4A.8:1) has high wide vertical neck, a thickened profile rim, and multiple loop handles (11), each with a knob on the top, extending from the lower of two rope moldings to the shoulder of the body, close to the join between the neck and the body. The two rope moldings apparently served to strengthen the neck to body joins. The thick button base, tiny in proportion to the size of the vessel as a whole, seems to have served to anchor the vessel in the ground.

While **IILKR 1** and **IILKR 2** are attested only by sherds, **IILKR 3** is represented by a whole example. Whole forms of **IILKR 1** and **IILKR 2** from the industrial zone factories in Field III have large round holes in the body, presumably for draining the watery lees, leaving the heavier oil in the upper part of the vessel, in the olive oil production process.⁹⁸ While **IILKR 3** lacks such drainage holes, it may still be associated with olive oil production, as it was found in the same room in Temple Complex 650 (Room p) as the only olive oil installation in Field IV Upper.⁹⁹

92. Best represented in Field III.

93. The table in *Ekron 9/2*: 162 accompanying the drawings contains a few errors. Pertinent to this citation: Fig. 4A.16:3 is an example of **IJK 2.2** (whereas Fig. 4A.16:5 is an example of **IJK 6**).

94. Best represented in Field III.

95. Stern 2015b: 570, Pl. 5.1.7:2.

96. Best represented in Field III.

97. Best represented in Field III.

98. Gitin 1996: 224.

99. A **IILKR 3** rim fragment is also attested in Field I, from a surface assigned to Stratum III of the 10th/9th century

While nine examples of the **IILKR** series appear in Field IV Lower (*Ekron 9/2*: 218) and were counted in the total of **IILKR** in order to formulate a complete and accurate quantification of the Ekron corpus, they were not included in the analysis in *Ekron 9/2*.¹⁰⁰

A close parallel for **IILKR 3** is a whole example of type KR 30 found in a room with an olive oil press at Timnah in Stratum II of the 7th century.¹⁰¹ In addition, two fragments of KR 30¹⁰² came from Stratum II in Buildings 950 and 959, which also contained olive oil presses.¹⁰³ This supports the association of **IILKR 3** at Ekron with the olive oil industry. A closely-related whole form designated a pithos is attested in mixed Strata VII–III loci of the late Iron II through Hellenistic period at Ashdod.¹⁰⁴ A parallel rim fragment recorded as belonging to a pithos is also attested at Ashdod in Strata IX–VIII of the late 9th–8th centuries.¹⁰⁵ An antecedent of the large krater type (but without holes) appears at Ekron at the end of the Iron I,¹⁰⁶ and multiple-handled variants occur throughout the Iron IIA–C in both Philistia and Judah.¹⁰⁷

(ISW.29.94.1, Locus 29047). Since the surface was cut by drains and a burial, however, the pottery was mixed.

100. The nine examples—two **IILKR 1**, five **IILKR 3**, and two **IILKR 4**—were represented by small rim fragments, and although counted as **IILKR**, they were inadvertently confused with similar rim fragments of **IILKR** and **IIPITH**. The illustrated example (of **IILKR 4**) was erroneously designated **IILKR 14** (*Ekron 9/2*: 160–61, No. 13).

101. *Timnah II*: Pl. 47:9.

102. *Timnah II*: Pl. 49:7, 94:18.

103. *Timnah I*: 158, 211–18.

104. *Ashdod IV*: Fig. 31:1.

105. Ben-Shlomo 2005: Fig. 3.92:4.

106. Zukerman and Gitin 2016: Fig. 5.93:1.

107. *Timnah II*: Pl. 28:7; Shai and Maier 2012: Pl. 14.5:5; *Beer-sheba II*: Fig. 75:6.

STORAGE JARS

Table 4A.29: Storage jars

| IISJ | IB | | Post-IB | | Topsoil | | Total | |
|----------------|--------|-----|---------|----|---------|----|--------|------|
| | N=1475 | 97% | N=0 | 0% | N=46 | 3% | N=1521 | 100% |
| 1–1.1 | 7 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 7 | 0.5 |
| 2–3A | 33 | 94 | – | – | 2 | 6 | 35 | 2.3 |
| 4–4.2 | 34 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 34 | 2.2 |
| 5–5.7 | 990 | 97 | – | – | 27 | 3 | 1017 | 67 |
| 5.8–5.9 | 61 | 98 | – | – | 2 | 2 | 63 | 4 |
| 5.10–5.13 | 25 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 25 | 1.6 |
| 5.14–5.15 | 11 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 11 | 0.7 |
| 6.1–6.2 | 2 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 0.13 |
| 7–7.3 | 212 | 95 | – | – | 12 | 5 | 224 | 14.7 |
| 9.2, 9.5 | 2 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 0.13 |
| 10–10.1 | 8 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 8 | 0.5 |
| 11–11.1 | 4 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 4 | 0.3 |
| 12–12.3 | 35 | 97 | – | – | 1 | 3 | 36 | 2.4 |
| 13–13.1 | 2 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 0.13 |
| 15, 15.2, 15.5 | 10 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 10 | 0.6 |
| ? | 24 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 24 | 1.6 |
| SJM 1 | 6 | 86 | – | – | 1 | 14 | 7 | 0.5 |
| SJM 2 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 0.07 |
| SJM 5 | 3 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 3 | 0.2 |
| SJM 7 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 0.07 |
| SJM 10 | 3 | 75 | – | – | 1 | 25 | 4 | 0.3 |
| SJM 11 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 0.07 |

Storage jars comprise 19.8% of the corpus, and are best represented in Stratum IB by 1,475 examples, 97% of the **IISJ** assemblage (Table 4A.29). The primary group is represented by **IISJ 5–5.9**, with 1,080 examples comprising 71% of the **IISJ** assemblage. The second most common group is the **IISJ 7** series, with 224 examples comprising 14.7% of the storage jar assemblage.

Table 4A.30: Storage jars

| IISJ | IB | | Post-IB | | Topsoil | | Total | |
|------------|-----|------|---------|----|---------|----|-------|------|
| | N=7 | 100% | N=0 | 0% | N=0 | 0% | N=7 | 100% |
| 1 | 3 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 3 | 43 |
| 1.1 | 4 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 4 | 57 |

IISJ 1 (*Ekron 9/2*: 166–67) and **1.1**¹⁰⁸ with seven examples from Stratum IB comprise 0.5% of the storage jar assemblage (Tables 4A.29–4A.30). **IISJ 1** has a wide oval-like body with a high rounded shoulder, a short vertical or slightly in-curved neck, a simple rounded rim, a round base, and two large thick loop handles with a rounded hole. **IISJ 1.1** has a slightly out-turned rim.

While **IISJ 1** and **IISJ 1.1** are considered Residual Forms A, they may be Residual Forms A–B. They are common Philistine Coastal Plain storage jar types also attested at Judean Shephelah sites in the 9th and 8th centuries. For a discussion of the **IISJ 1** series, see *Ekron 9/2*: 110–11, with 9th–8th century antecedents and parallels.

Table 4A.31: Storage jars

| IISJ | IB | | Post-IB | | Topsoil | | Total | |
|-----------|------|-----|---------|----|---------|----|-------|------|
| | N=33 | 94% | N=0 | 0% | N=2 | 6% | N=35 | 100% |
| 2 | 24 | 92 | – | – | 2 | 8 | 26 | 74 |
| 3 | 8 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 8 | 23 |
| 3A | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 3 |

IISJ 2 and **IISJ 3–3A** with 35 examples, 33 from Stratum IB, comprise 2.3% of the storage jar assemblage (Tables 4A.29, 4A.31). **IISJ 2** (*Ekron 9/2*: 170, 173),¹⁰⁹ a form related to **IISJ 1**, has a more slender oval-like body and a longer upper shoulder. **IISJ 3–3A**¹¹⁰ has a rounded oval-like body, a long low slightly carinated shoulder, a short thickened rim, and two large thick loop handles with a vertical oblong-shaped hole. For a discussion of **IISJ 2** and **3**, which

108. Best represented in Field I.

109. Best represented in Field I.

110. Best represented in Field III.

are probably Residual Forms A–B, see *Ekron 9/2*: 110, with 8th century parallels.

Table 4A.32: Storage jars

| IISJ | IB | | Post-IB | | Topsoil | | Total | |
|------------|------|------|---------|----|---------|----|-------|------|
| | N=34 | 100% | N=0 | 0% | N=0 | 0% | N=34 | 100% |
| 4 | 25 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 25 | 74 |
| 4.1 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 3 |
| 4.2 | 8 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 8 | 23 |

IISJ 4–4.2 with 34 examples from Stratum IB represent 2.2% of the storage jar assemblage (Tables 4.29, 4A.32). **IISJ 4** (*Ekron 9/2*: 166–67) is neckless with an elongated oval body, widest at mid-point, a short stub rim, a high rounded shoulder, a round base, and two large thick loop handles with a rounded hole. **IISJ 4.1** (Fig. 4A.9:1) has a short stub rim with an incision at mid-point and a slightly out-turned end point. **IISJ 4.2** has a tiny thickened stub rim.¹¹¹

While **IISJ 4–4.2** were classified as Residual Forms A–B, only **IISJ 4** can be categorized as such with certainty. The **IISJ 4** series represents one of the main storage jar types in Strata III–II of the 10th–8th centuries in Field I, with some continuing into Stratum IC of the early 7th century. It is a Philistine Inner Coastal Plain and Philistine coastal type (although it is absent at Ashkelon). These jars are also attested in the adjacent Judean Shephelah, as well as at a limited number of other southern sites that most likely had a commercial relationship with Philistia in the 9th–8th centuries (see *Ekron 9/2*: 111–12, with 10th–8th century antecedents and parallels).

In addition, in the publication of the parallels for **IISJ 4** in 8th century Stratum II at Beersheba, it is noted that “in the Iron IIC, with some morphological variation, it became extremely popular at Tel Migne-Ekron Stratum IB (where it is designated as ‘Ekron-type’ storage jar),”¹¹² but this conclusion actually applies to the **IISJ 5** series, the primary storage jar type associated with Ekron’s the olive oil industry. **IISJ 4**

111. An example of this rare type will be illustrated in *Ekron I–II*.

112. Singer-Avitz 2016b: 615, Type SJ-7.

did not develop into the **IISJ 5** series, but rather was replaced by it. The two types differ considerably in terms of body shape and the form of the base, shoulder, neck, rim, and handle.

Table 4A.33: Storage jars

| IISJ | IB | | Post-IB | | Topsoil | | Total | |
|-------------|--------|-----|---------|----|---------|----|--------|------|
| | N=1087 | 97% | N=0 | 0% | N=29 | 3% | N=1116 | 100% |
| 5 | 214 | 97 | - | - | 7 | 3 | 221 | 19.8 |
| 5.1 | 261 | 97 | - | - | 7 | 3 | 268 | 24 |
| 5.2 | 4 | 100 | - | - | - | - | 4 | 0.4 |
| 5.3 | 56 | 98 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 57 | 5.1 |
| 5.4 | 63 | 97 | - | - | 2 | 3 | 65 | 5.8 |
| 5.5 | 38 | 100 | - | - | - | - | 38 | 3.4 |
| 5.6 | 297 | 97 | - | - | 8 | 3 | 305 | 27.3 |
| 5.7 | 57 | 97 | - | - | 2 | 3 | 59 | 5.3 |
| 5.8 | 34 | 100 | - | - | - | - | 34 | 3 |
| 5.9 | 27 | 93 | - | - | 2 | 7 | 29 | 2.6 |
| 5.10 | 2 | 100 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 0.2 |
| 5.11 | 7 | 100 | - | - | - | - | 7 | 0.6 |
| 5.12 | 6 | 100 | - | - | - | - | 6 | 0.5 |
| 5.13 | 10 | 100 | - | - | - | - | 10 | 0.9 |
| 5.14 | 3 | 100 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 0.3 |
| 5.15 | 8 | 100 | - | - | - | - | 8 | 0.7 |

The four groups of the **IISJ 5** series are **IISJ 5–5.7** (1,017 examples), **IISJ 5.8–5.9** (63 examples), **IISJ 5.10–5.13** (25 examples), and **IISJ 5.14–5.15** (11 examples), comprising 73% of the storage jar assemblage (Tables 4A.29, 4A.33). These are bulky sack-shaped jars with a high short carinated shoulder, a short almost vertical neck, a thickened rounded rim, a slightly pointed or rounded base, and two large loop handles (for **IISJ 5–5.7**, see Fig. 4A.9:2–10; for **IISJ 5.8**, see Fig. 4A.9:11–12; and for **IISJ 5.11**, see *Ekron* 9/2: 166, 169, with a *bt* inscription in ink).¹¹³

113. **IISJ 5.9–5.10** and **5.12–5.15** are best represented in Field III.

The **IISJ 5** series first appears in Field I Stratum IIA of the second half of the 8th century, with **IISJ 5–5.7** the most prominent and **IISJ 5.8–5.9** only minimally represented. **IISJ 5–5.7** represent the primary group of storage jars at Ekron and Timnah in the 7th century.

The very large numbers of the **IISJ 5** series at Ekron is the rationale for dubbing them “Ekron-type” storage jars. Although classified as Category 1 Storage (Stationary) jars (see Chapter 4B), the presence of closely related forms at sites throughout the Mediterranean basin in the 7th century suggests that were used as transport vessels for exporting Ekron’s mass-produced olive oil. For a discussion of the **IISJ 5** series, see *Ekron* 9/2: 112–14, with 9th–7th/6th century antecedents and parallels.¹¹⁴ In addition, an example of **IISJ 5**, primarily a Philistine Inner Coastal Plain type, is attested at the Judean site of Beth-Shemesh in the water reservoir dated to the third quarter of the 7th century.¹¹⁵

IISJ 6.1 and **IISJ 6.2** with one example each from Stratum IB comprise 0.13% of the storage jar assemblage (Table 4A.29). **IISJ 6.1** (Fig. 4A.10:1, Color Photo 4A.2:1) and **IISJ 6.2**¹¹⁶ are large ovoid/sack-shaped storage jars with a similar body to **IISJ 5–5.7** and a high very short carinated shoulder. They are neckless with a flat folded horizontal rim resembling a holemouth jar rim, and are reminiscent of jar-kraters. The base is usually slightly pointed and the two large loop handles have a rounded hole. Their small numbers at Ekron and lack of parallels suggest that they are a local hybrid. For a discussion of the hybrid **IISJ 6** series, see *Ekron* 9/2: 114. In addition, a form related to **IISJ 6.1** that appears at Beersheba in Stratum II of the 8th century (SJ-14) is also described as a hybrid.¹¹⁷ A parallel is attested at Malḥata in Stratum IIIA of the second half of the 7th/beginning of the 6th century.¹¹⁸

114. Including a discussion on incorrect parallels for the **IISJ 5** series cited in the literature, which are either neckless or similar to **IISJ 1** and **IISJ 4**, and must be differentiated in order to understand their correct chronological development, function, and regional production.

115. *Beth-Shemesh I–II*: Fig. 5.72: SJ cstl-long.

116. Best represented in Field III.

117. Singer-Avitz 2016b: 619, Fig. 12.78:12.

118. Freud 2015: Fig. 4.67:6.

Table 4A.34: Storage jars

| IISJ | IB | | Post-IB | | Topsoil | | Total | |
|------|-------|-----|---------|----|---------|----|-------|------|
| | N=212 | 95% | N=0 | 0% | N=12 | 5% | N=224 | 100% |
| = | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 79 | 92 | – | – | 7 | 8 | 86 | 38 |
| 7.1 | 98 | 96 | – | – | 4 | 4 | 102 | 46 |
| 7.2 | 3 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 3 | 1.3 |
| 7.3 | 32 | 97 | – | – | 1 | 3 | 33 | 14.7 |

IISJ 7–7.3 with 224 examples, 212 from Stratum IB, comprise 14.7% of the storage jar assemblage (Tables 4A.29, 4A.34). They are narrow ovoid-shaped storage jars with the center of gravity below mid-body, and have a high short carinated shoulder, a pointed base, and two large loop handles, often angled upward, usually with a horizontal oblong hole. They are generally neckless with a short tapered stub rim (**IISJ 7.2** [Fig. 4A.10:2]), with a short tapered rim pushed down to form a slight interior bulge (**IISJ 7**), or with a short thin out-curved tapered rim (**IISJ 7.3**); **IISJ 7.1** has a very short vertical neck and a short tapered rim.¹¹⁹

While sherds of **IISJ 7**, **7.1**, and **7.3** first appear in Field I in Stratum IIA of the second half of the 8th century, they are best attested by complete examples in Stratum IB. As in Field IV Upper, they are the second major storage jar type in Field IV Lower in the 7th century. While related forms are attested at Timnah, parallels are not in evidence at other sites. The **IISJ 7** series could represent the antecedent of a form that appears at the end of the Iron Age on the Phoenician coast. For a discussion of the **IISJ 7** series, see *Ekron 9/2*: 114–15, with 8th–7th century antecedents and parallels.

IISJ 9.2 and **IISJ 9.5** are represented by one example each from Stratum IB, comprising 0.13% of the storage jar assemblage (Table 4A.29). **IISJ 9.2** (*Ekron 9/2*: 170–71) is a relatively short narrow bullet-shaped storage jar with a high sharply carinated short flat shoulder, a very short slightly angled neck, a thickened rim, a pointed base, and two large double-ribbed loop handles, often angled upward, with a horizontal oblong hole. **IISJ 9.5** (*Ekron 9/2*: 170–71, 395, 398) is an elongated variant with straight sides and a high slightly carinated shoulder, short vertical neck, and

two small single-ribbed loop handles with a rounded hole. Except for locally-manufactured **IISJ 9.5**, the **IISJ 9** series are imports, like all the **IISJ 10**, **IISJ 11**, **IISJ 12**, and **IISJ 13** series types. For a discussion of the **IISJ 9** series, see *Ekron 9/2*: 115, with 8th–7th/6th century antecedents, parallels, and similar examples in Philistia and Phoenicia. The **IISJ 9** series continues into the Persian period.¹²⁰

Table 4A.35: Storage jars

| IISJ | IB | | Post-IB | | Topsoil | | Total | |
|------|-----|------|---------|----|---------|----|-------|------|
| | N=8 | 100% | N=0 | 0% | N=0 | 0% | N=8 | 100% |
| 10 | 3 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 3 | 37.5 |
| 10.1 | 5 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 5 | 62.5 |

IISJ 10–10.1,¹²¹ represented by eight examples from Stratum IB, comprise 0.5% of the storage jar assemblage (Tables 4A.29, 4A.35). They are medium-size neckless jars with a slightly waisted cylindrical body tapering to a short stub or pointed base, a broad sharply carinated shoulder, a short slightly everted tapered rim, and two loop handles with a horizontal hole. The **IISJ 10** series is dated to the 7th century at Ekron. In Field I, sherds of **IISJ 10.1** appear in Stratum IC, and whole examples of **IISJ 10** and **IISJ 10.1** are well attested in Stratum IB. **IISJ 10–10.1** represent a 7th century Phoenician form known mostly from the western Mediterranean and the Levantine Phoenician coastal region, which also appears in parts of Philistia. The **IISJ 10** types are also considered imports, like the **IISJ 9**, **IISJ 11**, **IISJ 12**, and **IISJ 13** series. For a discussion of the **IISJ 10** series, see *Ekron 9/2*: 115–16, with 8th/7th–7th century antecedents and parallels.

Table 4A.36: Storage jars

| IISJ | IB | | Post-IB | | Topsoil | | Total | |
|------|-----|------|---------|----|---------|----|-------|------|
| | N=4 | 100% | N=0 | 0% | N=0 | 0% | N=4 | 100% |
| 11 | 3 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 3 | 75 |
| 11.1 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 25 |

119. Best represented in Fields I and III.

120. Stern 2015b: 571, Pl. 5.1.10:4.

121. Best represented in Field I.

IISJ 11–11.1 are represented by four examples from Stratum IB, comprising 0.3% of the storage jar assemblage (Tables 4A.29, 4A.36). **IISJ 11**¹²² and **11.1** (Fig. 4A.10:3) are medium-size and neckless with a cylindrical body tapering to a slightly pointed base, a broad sharply carinated shoulder, a short stub-like sharply everted rim, and two doubled-ribbed loop handles with a round hole. They do not appear prior to the 7th century at Ekron, and are a Phoenician form known mostly from the Levantine Phoenician coastal region and Cyprus that also appears in Philistia, and at Ekron is best represented in Stratum IA in Field III. The **IISJ 11** types are also considered imports, like the **IISJ 9**, **IISJ 10**, **IISJ 12**, and **IISJ 13** series. For a discussion of the **IISJ 11** series, see *Ekron 9/2*: 116, with 8th/7th–7th/6th century antecedents and parallels.

Table 4A.37: Storage jars

| IISJ | IB | | Post-IB | | Topsoil | | Total | |
|-------------|------|-----|---------|----|---------|----|-------|------|
| | N=35 | 97% | N=0 | 0% | N=1 | 3% | N=36 | 100% |
| = | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | 3 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 3 | 8 |
| 12.1 | 5 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 5 | 14 |
| 12.2 | 2 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 6 |
| 12.3 | 25 | 96 | – | – | 1 | 4 | 26 | 72 |

IISJ 12–12.3 with 36 examples, 26 of them **IISJ 12.3**, comprise 2.3% of the storage jar assemblage (Tables 4A.29, 4A.37). **IISJ 12–12.3**, referred to as sausage jars, have an elongated straight-sided or slightly waisted body, a sharply carinated broad shoulder, a very short or no neck, variants of a square, rounded, ridged, or profiled rim, and usually two ear-shaped handles. While the examples from Field IV Upper are represented only by rim fragments, the general description is based on whole forms with similar rim and/or neck and shoulder profiles from other sites.¹²³

IISJ 12¹²⁴ and **12.1** (Fig. 4A.10:4) have a profiled rim, **IISJ 12.2** (Fig. 4A.10:5) has a square rim, and **IISJ 12.3** (Fig. 4A.10:6) a rounded rim. **IISJ 12** and **12.1** first appear in Field I in Stratum IIB of the 8th century and continue through the 7th century. **IISJ 12**, **12.2**, and **12.3** first appear in Phoenicia, on Cyprus, and at sites in the north and in Philistia in the second half of the 8th century, continuing through the 7th century and developing into the Persian period.¹²⁵ They are apparently Phoenician in origin, like the **IISJ 9**, **IISJ 10**, **IISJ 11**, and **IISJ 13** series, and are extremely rare in the south. For a discussion of the **IISJ 12** series, see *Ekron 9/2*: 116–18, with 8th–7th century antecedents and parallels, and for a suggested rationale for the production of straight-sided and slightly waisted jars at the same time). In addition, 8th century examples of **IISJ 12.1** are attested at Hazor in Stratum VI¹²⁶ and at Beersheba in Stratum II (as SJ-9).¹²⁷

IISJ 13 and **IISJ 13.1** are represented by one example each in Stratum IB, comprising 0.13% of the storage jar assemblage (Table 4A.29). **IISJ 13** (*Ekron 9/2*: 170, 172) is an elongated sharply-waisted sausage jar with a very short sharply carinated shoulder that overhangs the body. Its widest diameter—the center of gravity—is represented by a bulge above the base, which tapers sharply to a point. It is neckless, usually with a flat or convex angled folded rim, and has two small twisted carelessly-applied loop handles. **IISJ 13.1**¹²⁸ has a flat everted rim. The **IISJ 13** series, widely distributed throughout the Mediterranean basin in the 7th century, continues to develop through the Persian period.¹²⁹ These storage jars are considered a Phoenician import in Philistia and at sites on the Phoenician coast, and seem to be part of the large assemblage of imported types, like the **IISJ 9**, **IISJ 10**, **IISJ 11**, and **IISJ 12** series. For a discussion of the **IISJ 13** series, see *Ekron 9/2*: 118–19, with 8th–5th century antecedents and parallels.

122. Best represented in Field III.

123. See Ballard et al. 2002: 151, 160–62, Figs. 7:4–5, 9:5–6, for the largest assemblages.

124. Best represented in Field I.

125. Stern 2015a: 439, Pl. 4.1.7:6–7.

126. Ben-Ami, Sandhaus, and Ben-Tor 2012: Fig. 6.19:1.

127. Singer-Avitz 2016b: Fig. 12.95:3.

128. Best represented in Field I.

129. Stern 2015b: 594, Pl. 5.1.11:10.

Table 4A.38: Storage jars

| IISJ | IB | | Post-IB | | Topsoil | | Total | |
|------|------|------|---------|----|---------|----|-------|------|
| | N=10 | 100% | N=0 | 0% | N=0 | 0% | N=10 | 100% |
| = | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | 7 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 7 | 70 |
| 15.2 | 2 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 20 |
| 15.5 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 10 |

IISJ 15, 15.2, and 15.5, with 10 examples from Stratum IB, comprise 0.7% of the storage jar assemblage (Tables 4A.29, 4A.38).

These *lmlk*-type jars are for the most part made of a very distinctive gray or reddish-brown metallic fabric. IISJ 15 (*Ekron 9/2*: 170, 172, 395, 389) has a somewhat more slender body than the traditional *lmlk* jar, because the width at the shoulder is not as wide. It has a narrow vertical neck, a slightly out-curved rim, and four loop handles. IISJ 15.2 has a less rounded broad shoulder, a more tapered lower body, an inverted neck, an externally-thickened profiled rim, and four loop handles, and IISJ 15.5 has a narrow elongated almost ovoid body with a sharply downwardly-angled shoulder, a vertical neck, a simple rim, and two thin oblong-shaped handles.¹³⁰ IISJ 15, 15.2, and 15.5 differ from *lmlk* storage jars in that the handles are not stamped. They have been redefined as a new class of storage jar designated the oval-shaped storage jar, a group that includes a minimum of five main types over a time span of more than 200 years,¹³¹ primarily attested in Judah, but with some representation in Philistia. For a discussion of the IISJ 15 series, see *Ekron 9/2*: 119–20, with antecedents and parallels from the 10th–9th through the first quarter of the 6th century. In addition, IISJ 15 is attested at Beth-Shemesh in the water reservoir dated to the third quarter of the 7th century.¹³² Jars with an ovoid body reminiscent of IISJ 15 continue into the Persian period.¹³³

130. Best represented in Field III.

131. Gitin 2006b; Lipschits, Sergi, and Koch 2010: 6–9.

132. *Beth-Shemesh I–II*: Fig. 5.91:1.

133. Stern 2015b: 570, Pl. 5.1.8:1–3.

MISCELLANEOUS STORAGE JARS

Table 4A.39: Storage jars

| IISJ | IB | | Post-IB | | Topsoil | | Total | |
|--------|------|-----|---------|----|---------|----|-------|------|
| | N=39 | 95% | N=0 | 0% | N=2 | 5% | N=41 | 100% |
| SJ ? | 24 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 24 | 58.5 |
| SJM 1 | 6 | 86 | – | – | 1 | 14 | 7 | 17.1 |
| SJM 2 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2.4 |
| SJM 5 | 3 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 3 | 7.3 |
| SJM 7 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2.4 |
| SJM 10 | 3 | 75 | – | – | 1 | 25 | 4 | 9.8 |
| SJM 11 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2.4 |

Seventeen miscellaneous storage jars could be typed within six classes of IISJM (Tables 4A.29, 4A.39). All are minimally represented in Field IV Upper, and are unrelated to other storage jar types either attested in very limited numbers at Ekron but represented in larger numbers at other sites or belonging to import assemblages.

IISJM 1¹³⁴ has a high vertical neck with thin grooves below the slightly out-turned thickened rim. IISJM 2 (Fig. 4A.10:7) has a vertical neck with a ridge at mid-point and a thickened profiled rim. IISJM 5¹³⁵ has a wide rounded shoulder with a thin sharp collar, a short rounded neck, and a thickened profiled rim. IISJM 7¹³⁶ has a slender oval body, a very short vertical neck with a sharp collar, a thickened profiled rim, a round base, and two loop handles. IISJM 10¹³⁷ has a high short carinated shoulder, a short vertical neck, and a thickened profiled rim. IISJM 11 (*Ekron 9/2*: 170, 173) has an ovoid body with a high short slightly carinated shoulder, a vertical grooved neck, an everted rim, and two large loop handles.

134. Best represented in Fields I and III.

135. Best represented in Field III.

136. Best represented in Field III.

137. Best represented in Field III.

HOLEMOUTH JARS

Table 4A.40: Holemouth jars

| IIHMJ | IB | | Post-IB | | Topsoil | | Total | |
|------------------------------|---------|------|---------|------|---------|------|--------|------|
| | N=1461* | 94% | N=2 | 0.1% | N=91 | 5.9% | N=1554 | 100% |
| = | | | | | | | | |
| 1-1.3 | 919 | 93.3 | 2 | 0.2 | 64 | 6.5 | 985 | 63.4 |
| 2-2.1 | 121 | 95 | - | - | 6 | 5 | 127 | 8.2 |
| 3-3.2 | 61 | 97 | - | - | 2 | 3 | 63 | 4.1 |
| 4 | 9 | 100 | - | - | - | - | 9 | 0.6 |
| 5-5.4 | 109 | 95 | - | - | 6 | 5 | 115 | 7.4 |
| 6-6.1, 6.3 | 4 | 80 | - | - | 1 | 20 | 5 | 0.3 |
| 7-7.1 | 10 | 100 | - | - | - | - | 10 | 0.6 |
| 8-8.3, 8.5 | 67 | 100 | - | - | - | - | 67 | 4.3 |
| 9-9.1 | 42 | 100 | - | - | - | - | 42 | 2.7 |
| 10 | 8 | 100 | - | - | - | - | 8 | 0.5 |
| ? | 94 | 89 | - | - | 12 | 11 | 106 | 6.8 |
| HMJM 1-4, HMJ Misc. | 17 | 100 | - | - | - | - | 17 | 1.1 |

* Includes a mismarked sherd from Courtyard j, j/k

Holemooth jars represent 20.3% of the corpus, the 1,461 examples from Stratum IB comprising 94% of the **IIHMJ** assemblage (Table 4A.40). The primary type is the **IIHMJ 1** series, with 985 examples comprising 63.4% of the holemouth jar assemblage. **IIHMJ 1-5.4** are Stratum IB types, with 1,299 examples comprising 84% of the holemouth jar assemblage, whereas **IIHMJ 6-10** are typologically pre-Stratum IB forms, the 132 examples made up mostly of fragments. Considered within the larger framework of Field IV, including IV Upper and IV Lower, the latter could be Residual Forms A-B, that is, forms that appear mostly in the 8th century, but continue at least into the first part of the 7th century.

The **IIHMJ** types and variants are medium-size cylindrical handleless holemouth jars with a straight, rounded, or slightly curved sidewall, an inwardly-angled grooved rim with a ridge, and a rounded or slightly pointed base. The typology of these jars is based primarily on the absence or the number of

grooves on the rim, secondarily on the presence of a flange on the rim, and thirdly on body shape. The rationale is that number of grooves is functional, determined by the type of cover/lid that was used.

IIHMJ 1 has an angled rim with two grooves (Fig. 4A.11:1-5), sometimes with a short exterior flange (Fig. 4A.11:4). **IIHMJ 1.1** has three or four grooves on the rim (Fig. 4A.11:10-14, Color Photo 4A.2:3-4), sometimes with a short exterior flange (Fig. 4A.11:14, Color Photo 4A.2:2). **IIHMJ 1.2** (Fig. 4A.11:6-7) and **IIHMJ 1.3** (Fig. 4A.11:8) have two or three grooves on the rim and a downwardly-angled exterior flange. **IIHMJ 2** (Fig. 4A.11:15, Color Photo 4A.2:5) has two grooves on the rim and a pronounced exterior flange, and **IIHMJ 2.1** has two grooves on an inwardly-angled rim with a ridge.¹³⁸ **IIHMJ 3-3.2** (Fig. 4A.12:1) have a thin inwardly-angled rim with four shallow grooves, and **IIHMJ 4** (Fig. 4A.11:9) has a horizontal rim with two wide shallow grooves, an interior flange, and a ridge. **IIHMJ 5** (*Ekron 9/2: 174-75*) has a short angled rim with two deep narrow grooves; **IIHMJ 5.1-5.3** have a short stub rim with two grooves;¹³⁹ and **IIHMJ 5.4** (*Ekron 9/2:174-75*) has a rounded sidewall and a T-shaped angled rim with two pronounced grooves.

As for the typologically pre-Stratum IB **IIHMJ 6-10** assemblage, **IIHMJ 6** has a thickened oblong-shaped rim,¹⁴⁰ and **IIHMJ 6.1** and **6.3** (Fig. 4A.12:2) have a similar rim but with a single groove.¹⁴¹ **IIHMJ 7-10** all have a straight sidewall. **IIHMJ 7-7.1** have a flat outwardly-angled rim,¹⁴² and the **IIHMJ 8-10** series have variations of a flat or rounded mushroom-shaped rim. **IIHMJ 8-8.3** (Fig. 4A.12:3-7, Color Photo 4A.2:6) have a rounded or flat mushroom-shaped rim,¹⁴³ while **IIHMJ 8.5** (Fig. 4A.12:8-9) has a ridged mushroom-shaped rim.¹⁴⁴ **IIHMJ 9-9.1** (Fig. 4A.12:10-12) and **IIHMJ 10** with a flat or mushroom-shaped rim are variants of **IIHMJ 8.1-8.2**.¹⁴⁵

138. Best represented in Field I.

139. Best represented in Field I.

140. Best represented in Field I.

141. See also the illustration in Singer-Avitz 2016b: Fig. 12.179:6.

142. Best represented in Field I.

143. For **IIHMJ 8.2**, see also the illustration in Singer-Avitz 2016b: Fig. 12.177:12.

144. See also *Lachish III*: 318, SJ 12, Pl. 97:551.

145. **IIHMJ 10** should be combined with **IIHMJ 9**.

Holemouth jars are a well-established form in Judah and the Shephelah in the Iron IIB,¹⁴⁶ with antecedents in Iron IIA,¹⁴⁷ but their distribution in Philistia in these periods is limited. In the Iron IIC, however, while the cylindrical holemouth jar continues to appear in Judah,¹⁴⁸ it becomes one of the major types in Philistia, represented by the **IIHMJ 1–5** series. The greater frequency of holemouth jars at Ekron and Timnah on the Philistine Inner Coastal Plain in the 7th century may be due to their association with the olive oil industry, especially at Ekron, the center for the mass production of olive oil after the oil-producing Shephelah sites had been destroyed in Sennacherib's 701 BCE campaign.¹⁴⁹ For a discussion of **IIHMJ**, see *Ekron 9/2*: 121–23, with 9th/8th–7th/6th century antecedents and parallels.

In addition, isolated fragments of **IIHMJ 1.1** are attested in the north at Rosh Zayit and Yoqne'am in the 9th/8th century¹⁵⁰ and at Hazor in Stratum V of the 8th century.¹⁵¹ Examples of the 8th century antecedent of **IIHMJ 1** appear at Beersheba in Stratum II (as SJ-16).¹⁵² Parallels are attested at Beth-Shemesh in the water reservoir dated to the third quarter of the 7th century¹⁵³ and at Ramat Raḥel in Stratum V of the 7th/6th century (as HMJ3).¹⁵⁴ The **IIHMJ 8** series is similar to SJ5 with a simple rim at Malḥata, attested in Stratum IIIA of the second half of the 7th century/beginning of the 6th century.¹⁵⁵ The **IIHMJ** tradition continues into the Persian period.¹⁵⁶

146. *TBM I*: Pl. 52A:5; *Beer-sheba I*: Pl. 58:21; *Gezer III* (HUC): Pl. 16:6; *Beth-Shemesh I–II*: Fig. 12.37.

147. Singer-Avitz 2016a: Fig. 11.48:14.

148. *City of David VIIB*: Fig. 4.11:27; *Beth-Shemesh I–II*: Fig. 5.72: HM rdg-rim; Freud 2016: Fig. 16.3: HMJ 1.3, HMJ 3–4.

149. Holemouth jars are well documented at Iron IIA–B olive-oil production sites in the Judean Shephelah, like Beth-Shemesh (Momigliano 1996: 164–67; *Beth-Shemesh I–II*: 442–44). For the destruction of these sites, see Na'aman 1993: 113.

150. Ben-Tor and Zarzecki-Peleg 2015: 142, Pl. 2.2.13:10–12.

151. Ben-Ami, Sandhaus, and Ben-Tor 2012: Fig. 6.18:10.

152. Singer-Avitz 2016b: Fig. 12.64:11.

153. *Beth-Shemesh I–II*: Fig. 5.72: HM flt-rim.

154. Gadot et al. 2016a: Fig. 8.22:3; see nn. 9–10.

155. Freud 2015: Fig. 4.126:9.

156. Stern 2015b: 572, Pl. 5.1.14:1–2.

AMPHORAE

Table 4A.41: Amphorae

| IIAMP | IB | | Post-IB | | Topsoil | | Total | |
|--------------|-------|-----|---------|----|---------|----|-------|------|
| | N=46* | 98% | N=0 | 0% | N=1 | 2% | N=47 | 100% |
| 1–1.1 | 20 | 95 | – | – | 1 | 5 | 21 | 44.7 |
| 2 | 2 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 4.3 |
| 3 | 4 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 4 | 8.5 |
| 4 | 5 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 5 | 10.6 |
| 5 | 3 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 3 | 6.4 |
| 7 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2.1 |
| 8 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2.1 |
| 9 | 3 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 3 | 6.4 |
| 14A | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2.1 |
| ? | 6 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 6 | 12.8 |

* Mistakenly excluding one example of **IIAMP 1**

Amphorae represent 0.6% of the corpus, with 46 examples from Stratum IB comprising 98% of the **IIAMP** assemblage (Table 4A.41).

Primary type **IIAMP 1–1.1** (*Ekron 9/2*: 176–77, 399–400) and **IIAMP 2** and **3** (Fig. 4A.24:4–6) are medium-size amphorae with a globular body, a high wide slightly-inclined neck, a profiled rim either with single or multiple ridges or pinched, a low convex ring base, and two double-ribbed handles extending from mid-point on the neck to the shoulder. **IIAMP 4** has a variant **IIAMP 1** rim, with one to three ridges.¹⁵⁷ **IIAMP 5** (*Ekron 9/2*: 176–77) with a higher ridged neck and triangular rim has two handles connected at the neck ridge.¹⁵⁸ **IIAMP 8** (Fig. 4A.13:11), also with a variant **IIAMP 1** rim, with two prominent ridges, has handles attached at the rim. **IIAMP 9** is large with an ovoid body, high wide vertical neck, thick profiled overhanging rim, concave footed ring base, and two double-ribbed elbow-shaped handles extending from the rim to the shoulder. The only complete example was found in Field III in Stratum IA (Steinbach 2017

157. Best represented in Field III.

158. As the form and ware of **IIAMP 5** are suspect in an Iron IIC context, it may belong to a later period.

[*Ekron 9/2*]: 200, 209, Table 4B.2: Sample 53, Fig. 4B.10:6). **IIAMP 14A**, the only example of Late Philistine Decorated Ware (LPDW) in Field IV Upper, is a Residual Form A. This decoration is within the well-known “Ashdod Ware” tradition, Iron II examples of which are designated LPDW.¹⁵⁹

Due to the minimal and fragmentary sample and poor representation of amphorae on the Philistine Inner Coastal Plain, defining a typological development of any of the **IIAMP** types from the 8th through the 7th century is not possible. For a discussion of **IIAMP**, see *Ekron 9/2*: 123–24, with 9th–7th century antecedents and parallels. In addition, a jug type that appears at Beersheba in Stratum II of the 8th century (J-2)¹⁶⁰ has a similar neck and rim form as **IIAMP 8**.

JAR-JUGS

Jar-jugs are represented by two examples from Stratum IB, comprising 0.02% of the corpus. **IIJJ 1** (Fig. 4A.13:12–13) is a hybrid form classified as a jar-jug because it has the characteristics of both a jar and a jug. It has an ovoid or round body with two loop handles extending from the carinated shoulder to the body, like a jar, and a high wide vertical neck, a slightly everted rim, and a ring base, like a jug. While this form classified as a jar-jug is unique at Ekron, similar examples have elsewhere been designated amphoriskoi.¹⁶¹

AMPHORISKOI

The single example of an amphoriskos from Stratum IB comprises 0.01% of the corpus. **IIAMPK 1** (Fig. 4A.13:14) has an oval-shaped body narrowing down to the base, which would be the button base typical of this type.¹⁶² It has two loop handles extending from the carinated shoulder to the body, a high wide neck, and an everted rim. The term amphoriskos has been used to describe various vessels differing in size,

form, and features,¹⁶³ beginning in Philistia in the Iron I¹⁶⁴ and continuing in the Phoenician repertoire in the Shephelah, Lebanon, the north, and Transjordan in the Iron II,¹⁶⁵ as well as in the Persian and Hellenistic periods.¹⁶⁶ These forms are very different from those that appear in the Iron IIA and IIB in the south, of which the Iron IIC amphoriskoi are variations.¹⁶⁷

JUGS

Table 4A.42: Jugs

| IIJUG* | IB | | Post-IB | | Topsoil | | Total | |
|------------|-------|-------|---------|------|---------|------|-------|------|
| | N=202 | 97.1% | N=1 | 0.5% | N=5 | 2.4% | N=208 | 100% |
| 1–1.2 | 64 | 98.5 | - | - | 1 | 1.5 | 65 | 31.2 |
| 1.3–1.4 | 5 | 83 | - | - | 1 | 17 | 6 | 2.9 |
| 2.2–2.3 | 27 | 100 | - | - | - | - | 27 | 13 |
| 5–6 | 8 | 100 | - | - | - | - | 8 | 3.8 |
| 9 | 1 | 100 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0.5 |
| 13–13.2 | 47 | 100 | - | - | - | - | 47 | 22.6 |
| 13.3, 13.5 | 7 | 100 | - | - | - | - | 7 | 3.4 |
| 13.4 | 1 | 100 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0.5 |
| 13.6 | 3 | 100 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 1.4 |
| 14–14.1 | 2 | 67 | - | - | 1 | 33 | 3 | 1.4 |
| 15 | 1 | 100 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0.5 |
| 16 | 2 | 100 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 |
| 20 | 1 | 100 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0.5 |
| JUGB 2 | 1 | 100 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0.5 |
| JUGM 2.3 | 2 | 100 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 |
| Misc. | 3 | 100 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 1.4 |
| ? | 27 | 90 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 30 | 14.4 |

* **IIJUGB 1** was identified only after the completion of the corpus quantification and is not included the **IIJUG** count

159. Ben-Shlomo, Shai, and Maeir 2004.

160. Singer-Avitz 2016b: Fig. 12.70:8.

161. Garfinkel and Greenberg 1997: 273, Fig. III.46:3.

162. The bases are best represented in Fields I and III.

163. For the traditional understanding of the amphoriskos in the Iron Age, see Amiran 1969: 250.

164. *Qasile 2*: Figs. 19:42, 34:20.

165. Stern 2015a: 444–45.

166. Stern 2015b: 575–76; Berlin 2015: 638, respectively.

167. *Hazor III–IV*: Pl. 228:13; Singer-Avitz 2002: 121, Fig. 7:5; 2016a: Fig. 11.22:6; 2016b: Figs. 12.13: AM-1, 12.105:12.

Jugs represent 2.7% of the corpus, with 202 examples from Stratum IB. The three most frequent types—**IJUG 1-1.2**, **IJUG 2.2-2.3**, and **IJUG 13-13.2**—respectively comprise 31%, 13%, and 23% of the **IJUG** assemblage (Table 4A.42).

IJUG 1-1.2 (*Ekron 9/2*: 178–79) are medium-size with a globular body, a high wide vertical neck, a flattened rim forming a short hammerhead or an interior or exterior protrusion, a ring base, and a handle extending from the rim to the upper shoulder. **IJUG 1.3-1.4**¹⁶⁸ have a similar body form, a shorter hammerhead rim or a thin cut triangular or thickened rounded rim. **IJUG 2.2** (*Ekron 9/2*: 178–79), also medium-size with a globular body, has a high wide inwardly-angled neck and a thickened rounded rim, and **IJUG 2.3**¹⁶⁹ has a thickened flattened rim. **IJUG 5**¹⁷⁰ is medium-size with a piriform body, curved neck, and pointed everted rim; **IJUG 6**¹⁷¹ is large with a piriform body, curved neck, and flanged rim; and **IJUG 9** (*Ekron 9/2*: 178–79, 399–400) is medium-size with a piriform body, sharply-ridged curved neck, tapered everted rim, and trefoil mouth.¹⁷² **IJUG 13** (*Ekron 9/2*: 180–81), **IJUG 13.1** (Fig. 4A.13:1–2, Color Photo 4A.3:1; see Color Photo 4A.3:2), and **IJUG 13.2**¹⁷³ are small with an elongated rounded body, a short outwardly-angled neck, a stepped profiled rim, a ring base, and a ribbed handle extending from the rim to the upper shoulder. Variants include **IJUG 13.3** (*Ekron 9/2*: 180–81) and **IJUG 13.3** (Fig. 4A.13:4), smaller and with a less profiled rim and less rounded body; **IJUG 13.4** (*Ekron 9/2*: 180–81, 399–400) with a thinner profiled rim and squat body; and **IJUG 13.6** (*Ekron 9/2*: 180–81) with a less profiled rim and a bulging carination on the body. Traces of burning on the rim of some examples suggest that they could have been used as cooking vessels.

IJUG 14 and **14.1** (*Ekron 9/2*: 180–81) are medium-size with an ovoid body, a high narrow

inwardly-inclined neck, a vertical multi-ridged or unridged rim, a low ring base, and a handle extending from the rim to the upper shoulder. **IJUG 15**¹⁷⁴ is medium-size with a globular body, a short narrow neck, a splayed thickened rim, a handle attached from the neck to the shoulder, and a short ring base. **IJUG 16** (Color Photo 4A.3:5)¹⁷⁵ is small with globular body, a high splayed neck, a round thickened rim, a handle extending from the rim to the shoulder, and a short ring base. **IJUG 20** (Fig. 4A.13:5) is the only example of an East Greek oinochoe (wine pitcher) found at Ekron. It shows the head, neck, and body of a grazing deer, and is a typical example of the South Ionian Middle Wild Goat II style of the late 7th century.¹⁷⁶ **IJUGB 1** (Fig. 4A.13:6, Color Photo 4A.3:3) from Stratum IB, a medium-size handleless cylindrical jug with a high outwardly-angled lightly-grooved neck, a beveled rim, and a short ring base, was identified only after the completion of the quantification of the corpus, and, therefore, could not be included in the **IJUG** count. **IJUGB 2** (Fig. 4A.13:7, Color Photo 4A.3:4) has a similar body shape to **IJUG 13.1**, but is smaller and handleless. **IJUGM 2.3**¹⁷⁷ could be a Residual Form A.

While **IJUG 1** is primarily a Philistine type, it is attested in limited numbers in 8th century contexts in Judah and the south. Since the **IJUG 13** series and variants do not appear outside Philistia, they are considered typical Philistine forms. For a discussion of **IJUG**, see *Ekron 9/2*: 124–27, with 10th–7th century antecedents and parallels. In addition, a form related to **IJUG 1** attested at Beersheba in 8th century Stratum II (as J-7) is a rare example of a coastal jug type in Judah,¹⁷⁸ as is a jug from Malḥata Stratum IIIA of the second half of the 7th century/beginning of the 6th century (JG2).¹⁷⁹

168. Best represented in Field III.

169. Best represented in Field III.

170. Best represented in Field III.

171. Best represented in Field III.

172. While **IJUG 5** and **IJUG 6** are apparently unique to Ekron, they are not attested solely in Field IV Lower Stratum IB, nor is **IJUG 9**, rare outside Philistia (*contra Ekron 9/2*: 126).

173. Best represented in Field III.

174. Best represented in Field III.

175. Best represented in Field III extension IVSE.64.

176. See Waldbaum 2007 for a comprehensive detailed discussion on this form.

177. Best represented in Field I.

178. Singer-Avitz 2016b: Fig. 12.7:1.

179. Freud 2015: Fig. 4.72:10.

DECANTERS

Table 4A.43: Decanters

| IIDEC | IB | | Post-IB | | Topsoil | | Total | |
|-------|------|------|---------|----|---------|----|-------|------|
| | N=14 | 100% | N=0 | 0% | N=0 | 0% | N=14 | 100% |
| 1-1.1 | 4 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 4 | 28.6 |
| 1.2 | 2 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 14.3 |
| 2 | 2 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 14.3 |
| 5-5.1 | 2 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 14.3 |
| 6 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 7.1 |
| ? | 3 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 3 | 21.4 |

Decanters represent 0.18% of the corpus. The main types—**IIDEC 1**, **IIDEC 1.1**, and **IIDEC 1.2**—comprise 43% of the **IIDEC** assemblage (Table 4A.43).

Primary types **IIDEC 1-1.1** and **1.2** have a sack-shaped body, a sharply-carinated shoulder, a rounded carination above the base, a narrow ridged neck with an un-ridged or single-ridged handle attached at the neck ridge, and a ring base; they may be wheel-burnished or red-slipped and wheel-burnished. **IIDEC 1** (*Ekron 9/2*: 182–83) and **IIDEC 1.1** (Fig. 4A.13:8, Color Photo 4A.3:16) with a grooved rim are typical northern decanters. **IIDEC 1.2** (*Ekron 9/2*: 182–83) has a splayed rim or a variant everted flanged rim, both rim forms characteristic of the southern decanter. Minor type **IIDEC 2** (*Ekron 9/2*: 182–83, 399, 401) has a cylindrical barrel-shaped body and a splayed rim. **IIDEC 5** (Fig. 4A.13:9, Color Photo 4A.3:17) is small with a narrow sack-shaped body and a splayed rim, and is hand-burnished, while **IIDEC 5.1** (*Ekron 9/2*: 182–83), with a skewed stance, represents a debased version. **IIDEC 6** (Fig. 4A.13:10, Color Photo 4A.3:18), a small decanter with a narrow cylindrical body, has a splayed rim, and is hand-burnished.

While the decanter is not a Philistine type, rare examples of **IIDEC 1-1.1**, **IIDEC 1.2**, **IIDEC 2**, and **IIDEC 5-5.1** do appear in Philistia, with **IIDEC 2** and **IIDEC 5-5.1** attested only at Ekron. In contrast, however, the decanter is one of the most common jug types with a wide distribution throughout the north and south in the 8th and 7th centuries. For a discussion of **IIDEC**, see *Ekron 9/2*: 127–28, with 8th–7th century antecedents and parallels.

In addition, an example of northern type **IIDEC 1.1** with a grooved rim is attested at Hazor in Stratum VI of the 8th century.¹⁸⁰ Examples of southern type **IIDEC 1.2** with a splayed rim appear at Beersheba in Stratum II of the 8th century (as J-24),¹⁸¹ at Beth-Shemesh in the water reservoir dated to the third quarter of the 7th century,¹⁸² and at Malḥata in Stratum IIIA of the second half of the 7th century/beginning of the 6th century (as JG3.1).¹⁸³ **IIDEC 1.2** also is known from Ramat Raḥel Stratum V of the 7th/6th century (as JG2).¹⁸⁴ The **IIDEC** series continues into the Persian period.¹⁸⁵

JUGLETS

Table 4A.44: Juglets

| IJJUL | IB | | Post-IB | | Topsoil | | Total | |
|-------|-------|-----|---------|----|---------|----|-------|------|
| | N=158 | 98% | N=0 | 0% | N=3 | 2% | N=161 | 100% |
| 1 | 21 | 96 | – | – | 1 | 4 | 22 | 13.7 |
| 1.1 | 12 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 12 | 7.5 |
| 1.3 | 10 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 10 | 6.2 |
| 1.4 | 4 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 4 | 2.5 |
| 1.5 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 0.6 |
| 2 | 10 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 10 | 6.2 |
| 2.1 | 6 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 6 | 3.7 |
| 3 | 10 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 10 | 6.2 |
| 4 | 31 | 97 | – | – | 1 | 3 | 32 | 20 |
| 6 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 0.6 |
| 9A | 2 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 1.2 |
| 13A | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 0.6 |
| 17 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 0.6 |
| 18A | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 0.6 |

180. Ben-Ami, Sandhaus, and Ben-Tor 2012: Fig. 6.22:6.

181. Singer-Avitz 2016b: Fig. 12.94:7.

182. *Beth-Shemesh I-II*: Fig. 5.72: Dcntr.

183. Freud 2015: Fig. 4.75:10.

184. Gadot et al. 2016a: Fig. 8.23:11; see nn. 9–10.

185. Stern 2015b: 573, Pl. 5.1.16:1–3.

| IIJUL | IB | | Post-IB | | Topsoil | | Total | |
|--------------|-------|-----|---------|----|---------|----|-------|------|
| | N=158 | 98% | N=0 | 0% | N=3 | 2% | N=161 | 100% |
| JULV 19 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 0.6 |
| JULV 21–21.1 | 2 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 1.2 |
| JULV 26 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 0.6 |
| ? | 43 | 98 | – | – | 1 | 2 | 44 | 27.3 |

Juglets represent 2% of the corpus. The main type is represented by **IIJUL 1** and its sub-types **IIJUL 1.1**, **1.3**, **1.4**, **1.5**, **2**, and **2.1** (65 examples), comprising 40% of the **IIJUL** assemblage. The second and third most common types are **IIJUL 4** (32 examples) and **IIJUL 3** (10 examples), respectively constituting 20% and 6% of the juglets (Table 4A.44).

IIJUL 1 (Fig. 4A.14:1–2) has an oval body with a splayed neck, a simple out-turned rim, a pointed or slightly rounded base, and a handle attached from the rim to the shoulder. Sub-type **IIJUL 1.1** (*Ekron* 9/2: 184–85) has a vertical neck and an everted rim; sub-types **IIJUL 1.3–1.5** (Fig. 4A.14:3–5, Color Photo 4A.3:8; see Color Photo 4A.3:6) have a more rounded almost ovoid-shaped body with a shorter splayed neck; and sub-types **IIJUL 2–2.1** (Fig. 4A.14:6–10, Color Photo 4A.3:9–10) have a rounded to ovoid-shaped body, a slightly splayed or vertical neck, and a rounded base. **IIJUL 3** (Fig. 4A.14:11) has an elongated rounded body and base and a splayed neck, and **IIJUL 4** (Fig. 4A.14:12–16, Color Photo 4A.3:7; see Color Photo 4A.3:11–12) has a tall cylindrical body with a flattened base, a vertical or slightly splayed neck, and an everted rim. Both **IIJUL 3** and **IIJUL 4** have a handle extending from the rim to the shoulder.

IIJUL 6¹⁸⁶ is small with a rounded body and base, a short splayed neck, a slightly pinched mouth, and a handle extending from the rim to the shoulder. **IIJUL 9A**¹⁸⁷ has a slender rounded body, a vertical neck, a slightly pinched mouth, a rounded base, and a handle extending from the rim to the shoulder, and is red-slipped. **IIJUL 13A** (Fig. 4A.14:18, Color Photo 4A.3:13) is neckless with a short cylindrical/bag-shaped

body, a simple everted rim, a slightly pointed or rounded base, and a thick handle extending from above the rim to the shoulder, and has a black painted band on the rim. **IIJUL 17** (Fig. 4A.14:17, Color Photo 4A.3:14) is small with a piriform body, a splayed neck, and a handle extending from the rim to the shoulder. **IIJUL 18A** (Fig. 4A.14:19, Color Photo 4A.3:15) is also small, and has a square-shaped body with slight upper and lower carinations, a vertical neck, and a handle extending from below the rim to the shoulder, and is black-slipped and vertically burnished.

IIJULV 19, **21–21.1**, and **26** are considered votive vessels. **IIJULV 19** (Fig. 4A.16:5) is a miniature variant of a small piriform-shaped juglet with a rounded or pointed base and an oversized handle extending above the rim. **IIJULV 21** (Fig. 4A.16:6) is a miniature juglet with a rounded body, a splayed neck that is taller than the body, a simple rim, a flat base, and an oversized handle extending from the rim to the shoulder. **IIJULV 21.1** (Fig. 4A.16:7), also a miniature juglet, has a globular body, a slightly splayed neck that is taller than the body, a round base, and an oversized handle extending from the rim to the shoulder. **IIJULV 26** (Fig. 4A.16:8) is a miniature spouted juglet with a square-shaped body with slight upper and lower carinations, a slightly out-turned neck, a slightly everted rim, a stub base, and a basket handle.

The **IIJUL 1–2** series represent a coastal type unique to Philistia, well attested at Ekron but poorly represented at other sites. They are most likely the equivalent of the small dipper juglet with a cylindrical to bag-shaped body that appears throughout Judah in the 8th and 7th centuries. **IIJUL 3** and **IIJUL 4**, well attested in the south in the 8th century, become an integral part of the 7th century Philistine repertoire. **IIJUL 13A** is well attested in 8th–7th century Phoenician assemblages in Phoenicia and in the north. For a discussion of **IIJUL**, see *Ekron* 9/2: 128–31, with 8th–7th century antecedents and parallels.

In addition, an example of **IIJUL 4**, common in both Philistia and Judah, appears at Malhata in Stratum IIIA of the second half of the 7th century/beginning of the 6th century (as JT1).¹⁸⁸ **IIJUL 17**, a characteristic Judean type not common in Philistia, is attested at Beersheba in Stratum II of the 8th century (as JD-5).¹⁸⁹

186. Best represented in Field I.

187. Best represented in Field I.

188. Freud 2015: Fig. 4.136:13.

189. Singer-Avitz 2016b: Fig. 12.51:2.

It also appears at Hazor in the north in Stratum VI of the 8th century (as Juglet II).¹⁹⁰ The **IJUL 13** series continues into the Persian period.¹⁹¹

IJULV 19 appears in the 8th century in Philistia,¹⁹² and although it is also represented in Judah,¹⁹³ it should be considered a coastal type.¹⁹⁴ In the 7th century, besides Ekron, it also attested at Timnah.¹⁹⁵ **IJULV 21.1** also appears in the 7th century at Timnah.¹⁹⁶ **IJULV 26** may have an antecedent in a related 8th century form at Lachish.¹⁹⁷ These rare votive juglets are represented by only a few examples in Philistia in the 7th century.

BOTTLES

Table 4A.45: Bottles

| IIBTL | IB | | Post-IB | | Topsoil | | Total | |
|-------|------|------|---------|----|---------|----|-------|------|
| | N=12 | 100% | N=0 | 0% | N=0 | 0% | N=12 | 100% |
| 1-1.2 | 4 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 4 | 34 |
| 2/3 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 8 |
| 3 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 8 |
| 4 | 4 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 4 | 34 |
| 5 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 8 |
| ? | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 8 |

Bottles represent 0.16% of the corpus. The two primary types, **IIBTL 1-1.2** and **IIBTL 4**, each comprise 34% of the **IIBTL** assemblage (Table 4A.45).

IIBTL 1-1.2 (*Ekron 9/2*: 188–89, 399, 401) is a balloon bottle with a globular body, a very short narrow sharply-splayed neck ending in a pointed pinched ridge, a concave rim, and usually a round base. **IIBTL 2/3** is a fragmentary piece mostly with features of **IIBTL 2** (*Ekron 9/2*: 188–89), namely, a cone-shaped body tapering to a pointed base, a short rounded shoulder, a high wide neck, and an everted overhanging rim, combined with some features of **IIBTL 3** (Fig. 4A.14:20, Color Photo 4A.3:19), which has a smaller asymmetrical cone-shaped body. **IIBTL 4** (Fig. 4A.14:21, Color Photo 4A.3:20) is a small bottle with a carrot-shaped body tapering to a rounded base, a broad rounded shoulder, a short splayed neck, and a rounded rim. **IIBTL 5**¹⁹⁸ is a small globular bottle with a short out-turned neck and a simple rim.

Identified only after the quantification process was complete, **IIBTL 7a** (Color Photo 4A.3:21) has a globular body and a high straight neck. Also identified only after quantification, **IIBTL 10** (Fig. 4A.16:5) is a small and narrow cylindrical tube-like vessel with a slightly pinched mouth and flat base. Unique to Ekron and questionable in dating, it is the only identifiable whole vessel in the minimal ceramic assemblage from the entrance to Temple Complex 650.

The **IIBTL 1** series and **IIBTL 4**, representing local imitations of Assyrian forms, are minor Iron IIC types. **IIBTL 1-1.2** appear on the Philistine Inner Coastal Plain, in the north, and in Transjordan, while **IIBTL 4** appears in Philistia, in the south, in the north, and in Transjordan. **IIBTL 3** and **IIBTL 5** cannot be classified as distinct types: while single examples are attested at Ekron, parallels are unknown elsewhere. For further discussion of **IIBTL**, see *Ekron 9/2*: 131–32, with 8th/7th century antecedents and parallels. **IIBTL 1** continues into the Persian period.¹⁹⁹

190. Ben-Ami, Sandhaus, and Ben-Tor 2012: Fig. 6.23:7.

191. Stern 2015b: 573, Pl. 5.1.19:19.

192. *Ashdod II-III*: Figs. 41:17, 45:18–22.

193. Singer-Avitz 2016b: 635, JD-2.

194. Singer-Avitz 2016b: 634.

195. *Timnah II*: Pl. 50:17.

196. *Timnah II*: Pl. 75:17.

197. *Lachish III*: Pl. 89:355.

198. Best represented in Field I.

199. Stern 2015b: 576, Pl. 5.1.21:19–21.

STANDS

Table 4A.46: Stands

| IISTD | IB | | Post-IB | | Topsoil | | Total | |
|-------|------|------|---------|----|---------|----|-------|------|
| | N=62 | 100% | N=0 | 0% | N=0 | 0% | N=62 | 100% |
| 1-1.1 | 37 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 37 | 60 |
| 1.2 | 5 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 5 | 8 |
| 2-2.1 | 7 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 7 | 11.3 |
| 3 | 3 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 3 | 5 |
| 4 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1.6 |
| 5 | 2 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 3 |
| STD C | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1.6 |
| STD D | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1.6 |
| ? | 5 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 5 | 8 |

Stands represent 0.8% of the corpus. The most common type is the **IISTD 1** series, with 42 examples comprising 68% of the **IISTD** assemblage (Table 4A.46).

IISTD 1, 1.1, 1.2, 2, and 2.1 (Fig. 4A.15:1–5, Color Photo 4A.4:6; see Color Photo 4A.4:4–5) are hour-glass-shaped stands ranging in size from small to large. They have an open top and bottom, an outwardly-curved sidewall, and usually an everted overhanging or flanged top and bottom rim. The small circular holes on **IISTD 1.1** (Fig. 4A.15:2–3, Color Photo 4A.4:1, 3; see Color Photo 4A.4:2) are repair holes. **IISTD 4** and **IISTD 5** (Fig. 4A.15:7–8, Color Photo 4A.4:10; see Color Photo 4A.4:8–9) represent taller versions, but with a cylindrical body, while **IISTD 3** (Fig. 4A.15:6, Color Photo 4A.4:7) has ridges on the upper and lower body. **IISTD C** and **IISTD D** are fragments of stands that could not be specifically typed.

The shape variations of the **IISTD 1–2** series are generally not typologically relevant, as different forms appear in most phases of the Iron II throughout the country. The low number of stands found in Philistia and elsewhere compared to the number of closed vessels lacking the type of base that would allow them to stand upright, such as storage jars, implies that these stands may have been used only for jars or other vessels that served special functions requiring a steady

vertical stance. This especially applies to **IISTD 4** and **IISTD 5**, because their height precludes their use as a storage jar stands. They may have served as a base for lamps or bowls in which votive offerings were made. This may also apply to **IISTD 3** in light of its height and unusual body design. Other examples of tall stands that served as a base for lamps are classified as lamp stands (**IILMPS**) in the Ekron corpus.²⁰⁰ For a discussion of stands, see *Ekron 9/2*: 132–33, with 9th–7th antecedents and parallels. In addition, a form related to **IISTD 3** is attested at Lahav in Stratum VIB dated to 800–700 BCE (Stand [Class 83]).²⁰¹ The **IISTD 1–2** and **IISTD 4** series continue into the Persian period.²⁰²

LAMP STANDS

The three examples of lamp stands attested in Field IV Upper are unique to Ekron. Since they were identified only after the quantification project had been completed, they are not included in Appendix 1. They represent local cultic objects. **IILMPS 1** (Fig. 4A.16:8) is made of a very tall cylindrical stand with a seven-spouted lamp at the top and a flaring base with a thickened rim. **IILMPS 2** (Fig. 4A.16:9, Color Photo 4A.4:12) is represented by a fragment of a lamp with seven nozzle-shaped spouts, the bottom of which indicates that it was attached to a stand. The third example, **IILMPS 3** (Fig. 4A.16:10), with three or possibly four spouts built into the stand, has typical Philistine diagonal hatching in red and circular and triangular fenestrations. An example of the top of seven-spouted **IILMPS 1** appears at Beersheba in Stratum III of the 9th century (as L-3).²⁰³

200. Two other examples of tall stands that would have served as a base for a vessel other than a storage jar, both decorated, were found in Fields I and III.

201. *Lahav II*: Pl. 4:7.

202. Stern 2015b: 577, Pl. 5.1.22:10, 12 and Pl. 5.1.22:11, respectively.

203. Singer-Avitz 2016b: Fig. 12.3:5.

LAMPS

Table 4A.47: Lamps

| IILMP | IB | | Post-IB | | Topsoil | | Total | |
|-------|-----|------|---------|----|---------|----|-------|------|
| | N=4 | 100% | N=0 | 0% | N=0 | 0% | N=4 | 100% |
| 1 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 25 |
| 3 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 25 |
| 5 | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 25 |
| ? | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 25 |

The four lamps from Stratum IB represent 0.05% of the corpus. Of these, three examples could be typed (Table 4A.47).

IILMP 1 and **IILMP 3** have a single spout, and **IILMP 5** has five spouts. **IILMP 1** (*Ekron 9/2*: 190–91, 399, 401) with a large flat-to-slightly-curved saucer, an open shallow pinched spout, a wide horizontal lip, and a rounded base is the generic Iron Age lamp type common throughout the country. It has a deep saucer in the Iron I–IIB, and appears alongside the type with a shallow saucer throughout the country, with variations extending into the Iron IIC. **IILMP 3** (*Ekron 9/2*: 190–91) has a large slightly-curved saucer, a low disc base, a deep pinched spout, and a slight carination below the wide down-curved lip appears in the Iron IIA–C in the south. **IILMP 5** (Fig. 4A.16:7, Color Photo 4A.4:11) with a rounded saucer, five narrow shallow spouts, and a central omphalos is rare. For a discussion of **IILMP**, see *Ekron 9/2*: 133–35, with 12th–7th century antecedents and parallels. In addition, **IILMP 1** is attested at Beersheba in Strata III and II of the 9th and 8th centuries (as L-1).²⁰⁴ **IILMP 4** appears at Ramat Raḥel in Stratum V of the 7th/6th century (as L1).²⁰⁵ The tradition of the **IILMP 1** and **IILMP 3** series continues into the Persian period.²⁰⁶

204. Singer-Avitz 2016b: Figs. 12.27:22 and 12.137:2, respectively.

205. Gadot et al. 2016a: Fig. 8.25:10; see nn. 9–10.

206. Stern 2015b: Pl. 5.1.23:1–7.

STRAINERS

The two examples of strainers from Stratum IB comprise 0.02% of the corpus.

IISTR 1 (Fig. 4A.16:6) is a small strainer bowl with a round sidewall, a short splayed neck, a simple tapered rim, and small holes spread over the entire base. It is a rare form at Ekron, with only a single example that could be typed. A fragment of a similar strainer is attested in Field I in what has been defined as a Pre-Iron IIB stratum. Elsewhere in Philistia, the earliest example of a strainer bowl is a fragment from Qasile Stratum X of the 11th century,²⁰⁷ and 11th/10th century examples come from Stratum A5 at Şafi/Gath.²⁰⁸ Parallels for **IISTR 1** are attested at Şafi/Gath in Stratum A3 of the 9th century, with five whole examples considered as parts of a wine set.²⁰⁹

An early form of strainer bowl with a wide mouth, a cone-shaped base, and what appear to be ledge handles is attested in the north in the LB IIB at Beth-Shean,²¹⁰ and parallels for **IISTR 1** appear at Megiddo from Strata VII–V of the 12th–10th centuries.²¹¹ In the Shephelah, strainers described as filtering trays that have a loop handle appear at Gezer in the Fourth Semitic Period²¹² dated to the Iron IIB–C,²¹³ and at Qeiyafa, they are attested in the early Iron IIA.²¹⁴ In Judah, strainers in the shape of a jug appear at Beth-Shemesh in Level 4 of the 10th century,²¹⁵ and later strainers in the shape of a funnel with a perforated extended stub base, considered as part of a wine set, come from Level 2 of the 8th century.²¹⁶ The latter also appear as part of a wine set at Lahav in the destruction of Stratum VIB at the end of the 8th century.²¹⁷ Strainers are also attested at Beersheba in the form of a cup and in the form of a cup with a sharply-everted

207. *Qasile 2*: Fig. 31:11.

208. Zukerman 2012: Pls. 13.6:14, 13.14:16.

209. Shai and Maeir 2012: 325, 351, Pls. 14.4:2, 14.7:2, 14.10:4.

210. Rowe 1940: Pl. XLVII:20.

211. *Megiddo I*: 168, Pl. 31:148–149; *Megiddo II*: Pls. 70:4, 78:16.

212. *Gezer I–III* (PEF): 202–3, Pl. CLXXI: 16, 19–20.

213. *Gezer II* (HUC): 4–5, Fig. 1.

214. Kang and Garfinkel 2009: Fig. 6.5:8.

215. *Beth-Shemesh I–II*: 203–4, Fig. 6.54.

216. *Beth-Shemesh I–II*: 348, Fig. 9.81:9.

217. *Lahav II*: Pl. 20:2.

upper sidewall in Strata V–IV of the Iron IIA,²¹⁸ and continue in different forms through Stratum II of the 8th century, including strainers in the form of a funnel either with a handle and a perforated extended base or with a perforated extended cone-shaped base,²¹⁹ in the form of a bowl similar Ekron **IISTR 1**,²²⁰ and in the form of what appears to be a plate.²²¹ A fragment of strainer is also attested at Lachish in Level IVB of the 9th century,²²² and another, dated to ca. 850 BCE,²²³ is a parallel for the funnel example from Beth-Shemesh Level 3.²²⁴ A hand-made three-legged strainer bowl in Negbite Ware is attested at Kadash Barnea in Substrata 3a–b of the 8th century.²²⁵ The strainer in a larger bowl form is also known on Cyprus in White Painted I Ware and Plain White I Ware²²⁶ of the Cypro-Geometric III, ca. 850–700 BCE.²²⁷

Although strainers are not a common form, they have a long history and a fairly wide distribution. Their function as part of a wine set is based on the examples themselves in the context of the broader discussion on the evidence for the composition and development of wine sets from Şafi/Gath²²⁸ and Beth-Shemesh,²²⁹ as well as on residue analysis results from the Lahav examples.²³⁰

ZOOMORPHIC VESSELS

The zoomorphic vessel is a rare form, with only a single example attested in Stratum IB, comprising 0.01% of the corpus. This vessel is presented in Chapter 6: Cat. No. 6.2.

FUNNELS

The single example of the funnel from Stratum IB comprises 0.01% of the corpus.

IIFNL 1²³¹ is a medium-size round-sided bowl with a wide top and a slightly out-turned rim, which narrows to a tube-like extension that is open at the bottom. A rare form, single examples also appear in Philistia at Qasile in Stratum XI of the 11th century (with a loop handle)²³² and at Ashkelon in the 604 BCE destruction (with a carinated body and a thickened rim).²³³ In Judah, single examples appear in Jerusalem (with a fragment of its bowl) in Stratum 12B of the 8th century²³⁴ and at Arad in Stratum VI of the 7th/6th century.²³⁵ At Lahav, a whole example with a loop handle is attested as part of a wine set in the destruction of Stratum VIB at the end of the 8th century.²³⁶ **IIFNL 1** continues into the Persian period.²³⁷

218. Singer-Avitz 2016a: Figs. 11.18:7–8, 11.28:8, 11.37:11, 11.44:8.

219. Singer-Avitz 2016b: Figs. 12.51:6, 12.194:15.

220. Singer-Avitz 2016b: Fig. 12.72:16.

221. Singer-Avitz 2016b: Fig. 12.189:2.

222. Zimhoni 2004: Fig. 25.29:9.

223. *Lachish III*: Pl. 89:371.

224. *Beth-Shemesh I–II*: Fig. 9.81:9.

225. Bernick-Greenberg 2007: 195.

226. *SCE IV/2*: Figs. III:1, XI:1.

227. *SCE IV/2*: 424.

228. Shai and Maier 2012: 351; Mahler-Slasky and Kislev 2012: 584.

229. *Beth-Shemesh I–II*: 348.

230. *Lahav II*: 156–57.

231. Best represented in Field I.

232. *Qasile 2*: Fig. 31:12.

233. *Ashkelon 3*: Fig. 5.70.

234. *City of David VIIB*: Fig. 4.10:6.

235. Singer-Avitz 2002: 190, Fig. 48:5.

236. *Lahav II*: 156–57, Pl. 20:1.

237. Stern 2015b: 577, Pl. 5.1.22:7–9.

THE POTTERY

COLOR CODES

Ware:

A = brown
B = light brown
C = dark brown
D = red-brown
E = orange-brown
F = red
G = deep red
H = buff
I = buff-pink
J = buff-green
K = gray
L = white
M = weak red
N = gray-brown
O = green-gray

Core:

0 = no core
1 = brown
2 = dark brown
3 = gray
4 = dark gray
5 = light brown
6 = gray-green
7 = buff
8 = red-brown

LEVIGATION CODES

A = very good
B = good
C = fair
D = poor
E = very poor

Fig. 4A.1. Bowls: Nos. 1–24, 26–30, 32–36 Stratum IB; Nos. 25, 31 Stratum IB typologically

| | Type | Reg. No. | Locus | Description | | | Decoration |
|-----|----------|----------------|-------|-------------|------|------------|----------------------------|
| | | | | Ware | Core | Levigation | |
| 1. | IIBL 1 | IVNW.94.36.1 | 94006 | D | 1 | C | |
| 2. | IIBL 1 | IVNW.94.171.1 | 94006 | K | 0 | C | |
| 3. | IIBL 1 | IVNW.94.158.1 | 94005 | D | 0 | C | |
| 4. | IIBL 1 | IVNW.94.79.1 | 94006 | A | 0 | C | Int.: wheel burnish |
| 5. | IIBL 1.1 | IVNE.45.15.61 | 45004 | A | 0 | C | |
| 6. | IIBL 1.1 | IVNW.94.151.1 | 94006 | D | 0 | C | |
| 7. | IIBL 1.1 | IVNW.94.71 | 94005 | A | 2 | C | |
| 8. | IIBL 1.1 | IVNW.94.133.2 | 94004 | K | 0 | B | Int.: wheel burnish, burnt |
| 9. | IIBL 1.1 | IVNW.94.159.6 | 94006 | D | 2 | C | |
| 10. | IIBL 1.2 | IVNW.94.106.1 | 94006 | D | 0 | C | |
| 11. | IIBL 1.2 | IVNW.61.44.1 | 61007 | C | 0 | C | Ext.: wheel burnish |
| 12. | IIBL 1.3 | IVNW.76.91.1 | 76002 | D | 2 | D | (Burnt rim: bowl lamp) |
| 13. | IIBL 2 | IVNW.76.234.51 | 76006 | C | 1 | C | |
| 14. | IIBL 2 | IVNW.94.128.1 | 94005 | D | 0 | C | |
| 15. | IIBL 2.1 | IVNW.94.144.1 | 94005 | C | 1 | C | |
| 16. | IIBL 2.1 | IVNE.28.30.1 | 28006 | B | 1 | C | |
| 17. | IIBL 2.3 | IVNW.93.100.1 | 93010 | D | 0 | C | |
| 18. | IIBL 2.3 | IVNW.94.145.1 | 94006 | A | 2 | C | Ext.: wheel burnish |
| 19. | IIBL 2.3 | IVNW.94.122.6 | 94006 | C | 1 | C | |
| 20. | IIBL 2.3 | IVNW.61.117.1 | 61007 | C | 0 | C | |
| 21. | IIBL 3 | IVNW.28.34.1 | 28004 | D | 1 | C | |
| 22. | IIBL 3 | IVNW.94.133.1 | 94004 | A | 0 | D | |
| 23. | IIBL 3 | IVNW.93.154.1 | 94005 | A | 0 | C | |
| 24. | IIBL 3 | IVNW.76316.52 | 76003 | C | 0 | C | |
| 25. | IIBL 3 | IVNE.60.15.1 | 60001 | D | 0 | C | (Burnt rim: bowl lamp) |
| 26. | IIBL 3 | IVNW.93.64.1 | 93006 | A | 0 | C | |
| 27. | IIBL 3.1 | IVNW.94.70.1 | 94005 | A | 0 | D | |
| 28. | IIBL 3.1 | IVNW.94.221.1 | 94005 | D | 0 | C | |
| 29. | IIBL 3.1 | IVNW.28.56.1 | 28004 | D | 2 | C | |
| 30. | IIBL 3.1 | IVNW.61.45.1 | 61007 | C | 0 | C | |
| 31. | IIBL 3.1 | IVNW.76.87.1 | 76000 | C | 0 | C | |
| 32. | IIBL 3.2 | IVNE.60.15.1 | 60001 | C | 0 | C | |
| 33. | IIBL 3.2 | IVNW.94.205.2 | 94004 | A | 0 | C | |
| 34. | IIBL 3.2 | IVNW.93.66.1 | 93005 | C | 0 | C | |
| 35. | IIBL 3.2 | IVNW.44.44.1 | 44004 | A | 0 | C | |
| 36. | IIBL 3.2 | IVNW.94.143.1 | 94006 | A | 0 | C | |

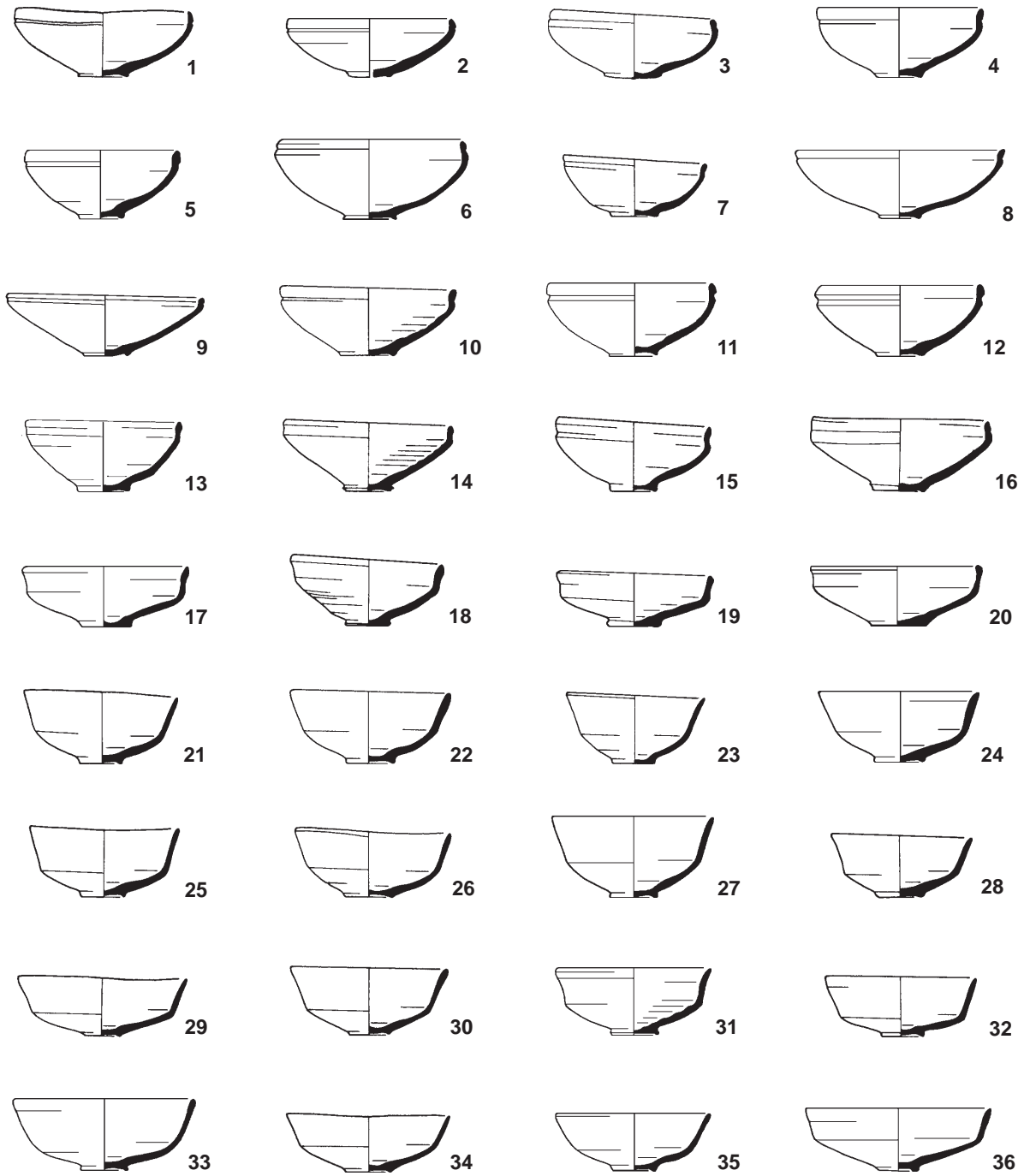


Fig. 4A.1

Fig. 4A.2. Bowls: Nos. 1–16, 18–34 Stratum IB; No. 17 Stratum IB typologically

| | Type | Reg. No. | Locus | Description | | | Decoration |
|-----|-----------|----------------|--------|-------------|------|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | Ware | Core | Levigation | |
| 1. | IIBL 4 | IVNW.94.46.1 | 94005 | C | 0 | C | |
| 2. | IIBL 4.1 | IVNW.94.107.1 | 94006 | A | 0 | C | |
| 3. | IIBL 4.3 | IVNW.93.136.1 | 93009 | A | 0 | C | |
| 4. | IIBL 4.2 | IVNW.93.139.1 | 93009 | A | 4 | C | |
| 5. | IIBL 5A | IVNW.61.33.1 | 61003 | A | 0 | C | Int. and upper ext.: red slip; int.: wheel burnish |
| 6. | IIBL 5A | IVNW.61.13.2 | 61003 | A | 0 | C | Int. and ext. rim: red slip, wheel burnish; ext.: splashes of red slip |
| 7. | IIBL 5.1A | IVNW.76.28.1 | 76006 | A | 0 | C | Int. and ext.: red slip; int.: wheel burnish |
| 8. | IIBL 5.4B | IVNE.29.32.4 | 29002 | K | 0 | B | Int. and ext.: black slip, close burnish |
| 9. | IIBL 7.1 | IVNW.76.144.5 | 76006 | C | 0 | C | Int.: wheel burnish |
| 10. | IIBL 7.1A | IVNW.44.56.46 | 44004 | A | 0 | C | Int. and rim ext.: red slip, wheel burnish; ext.: splashes of red slip |
| 11. | IIBL 7.1A | IVNW.61.20.1 | 61003 | A | 0 | C | Int. and rim ext.: red slip, wheel burnish; ext.: splashes of red slip |
| 12. | IIBL 7.3A | IVNW.61.54.1 | 61007 | A | 0 | D | Int. and rim ext.: red slip, wheel burnish; ext.: splashes of red slip |
| 13. | IIBL 7.1A | IVNW.76.214.12 | 76004 | B | 3 | C | Int. and rim ext.: red slip, wheel burnish; ext.: splashes of red slip |
| 14. | IIBL 8 | IVNW.110.10.10 | 110002 | D | 1 | C | |
| 15. | IIBL 8.4 | IVNE.28.33.9 | 28006 | A | 3 | C | |
| 16. | IIBL 8.4 | IVNW.76.279.1 | 76007 | D | 1 | C | |
| 17. | IIBL 8.4 | IVNW.109.13.20 | 109004 | D | 2 | C | |
| 18. | IIBL 10 | IVNW.94.123.48 | 94005 | A | 0 | C | |
| 19. | IIBL 10A | IVNW.94.216.25 | 94005 | K | 0 | C | Int. and upper ext.: red slip; int.: wheel burnish |
| 20. | IIBL 10A | IVNW.61.114.1 | 61007 | A | 0 | C | Int. and upper ext.: red slip |
| 21. | IIBL 10A | IVNW.61.131.1 | 61007 | C | 0 | C | Int. and upper ext.: red slip |
| 22. | IIBL 11 | IVNW.76.290.53 | 76006 | A | 2 | C | |
| 23. | IIBL 11 | IVNW.93.151.1 | 93005 | D | 0 | C | |
| 24. | IIBL 11.2 | IVNW.44.18.1 | 44002 | C | 0 | C | |
| 25. | IIBL 11.2 | IVNW.61.15.16 | 61007 | A | 0 | C | Ext.: wheel burnish |
| 26. | IIBL 12 | IVNW.94.123.47 | 94005 | D | 1 | C | |
| 27. | IIBL 12.4 | IVNW.44.26.1 | 44004 | A | 0 | C | |
| 28. | IIBL 14 | IVNW.61.105.1 | 61007 | A | 0 | D | |
| 29. | IIBL 14 | IVNW.94.126.1 | 94005 | A | 0 | C | |
| 30. | IIBL 14.1 | IVNW.94.39.1 | 94006 | A | 2 | C | |
| 31. | IIBL 14.1 | IVNW.94.90.1 | 94006 | D | 0 | C | |
| 32. | IIBL 17 | IVNE.63.45.15 | 63007 | A | 0 | C | |
| 33. | IIBL 17.1 | IVNE.63.59.14 | 63007 | B | 1 | C | Int.: wheel burnish |
| 34. | IIBL 17.3 | IVNW.94.42.13 | 94005 | C | 2 | C | Rim int.: wheel burnish |

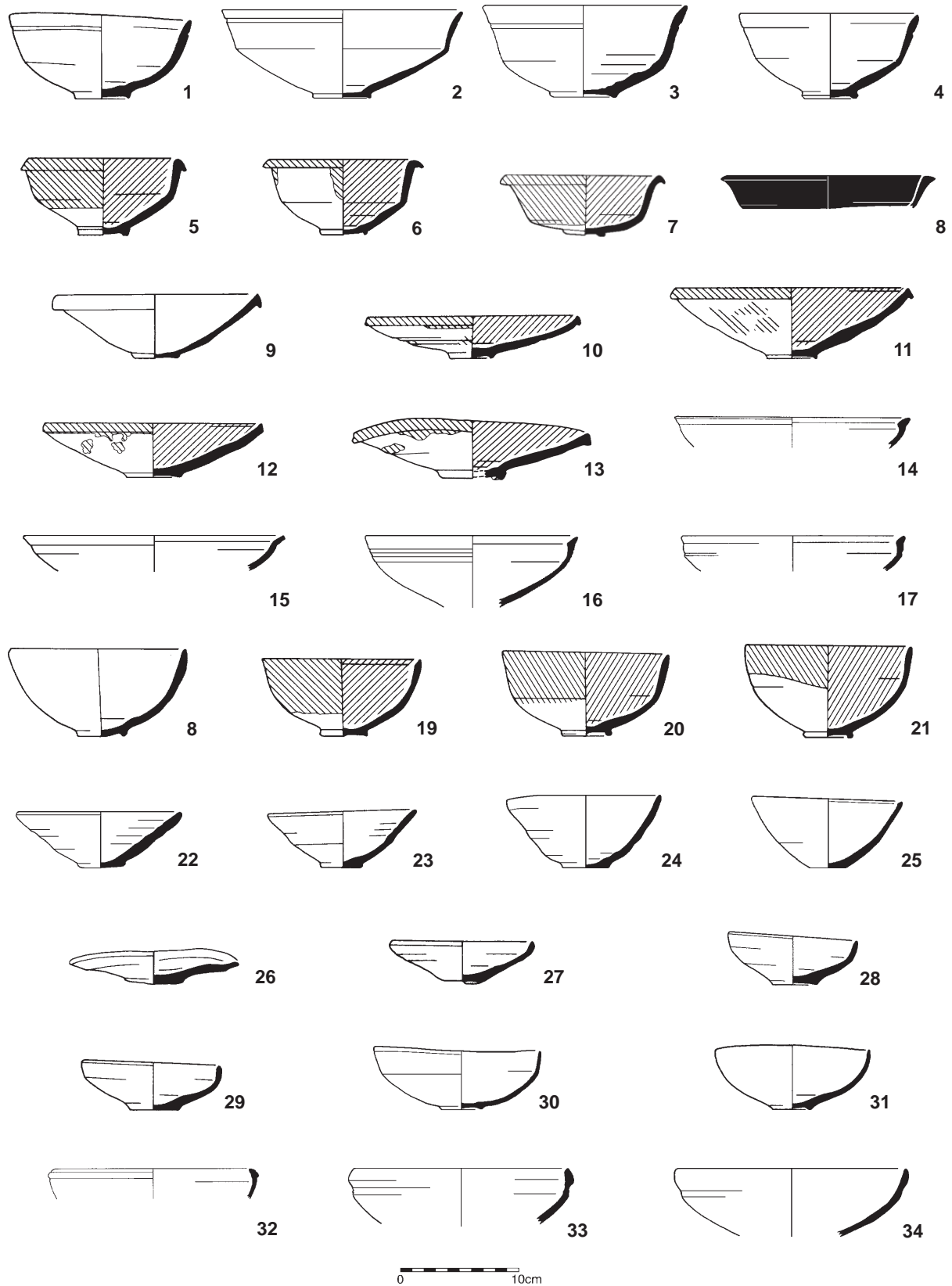


Fig. 4A.2

**Fig. 4A.3. Bowls, goblets, plates, and mortaria: Nos. 1–15, 18–21 Stratum IB;
Nos. 16–17 Stratum IB typologically**

| | Type | Reg. No. | Locus | Description | | | Decoration |
|-----|------------|----------------|--------|-------------|------|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | Ware | Core | Levigation | |
| 1. | IIBL 18 | IVNW.94.123.25 | 94005 | A | 0 | C | Int.: faint splashes of red slip |
| 2. | IIBL 18.3 | IVNW.60.87.4 | 60004 | C | 0 | C | |
| 3. | IIBL 25 | IVNW.60.118.7 | 60003B | A | 0 | C | |
| 4. | IIBL 26 | IVNW.94.208.32 | 94004 | A | 0 | C | Int. and ext.: wheel burnish |
| 5. | IIBL 27.3 | IVNW.93.185.1 | 94005 | A | 8 | D | |
| 6. | IIBL 29.2 | IVNW.93.114.32 | 93005 | A | 8 | C | Int. and ext.: wheel burnish |
| 7. | IIBL 29.2A | IVNW.29.49.21 | 29008 | A | 0 | C | Int. and ext.: wheel burnish, highly polished |
| 8. | IIBL 29.2A | IVNW.28.55.1 | 28004 | A | 1 | C | Int. and ext.: red slip, wheel burnish, highly polished; base: whitish-green slip |
| 9. | IIBL 35 | IVNW.76.25.60 | 76006 | B | 0 | B | Int. and ext.: black glaze, red and black bands |
| 10. | IIBL 44 | IVWN.44.56.1 | 44004 | A | 0 | C | Int. and ext.: black slip, highly polished |
| 11. | IIBLV 2A | IVNW.94.112.1 | 94006 | A | 0 | C | Int. and upper ext.: red slip |
| 12. | IIGBL 3 | IVNW.46.4.10 | 46002 | B | 2 | C | Ext.: wheel burnish, highly polished |
| 13. | IIBLM 14 | IVNE.28.16.12 | 28003 | A | 0 | C | Ext.: wheel burnish, highly polished |
| 14. | IIBLM 22A | IVNE.47.17.3 | 47005 | B | 0 | C | Int. and ext.: red slip; int. and rim: wheel burnish |
| 15. | IIBM 26A | IVNW.29.49.8 | 29008 | A | 1 | C | Int.: red slip; rim and ext.: wheel burnish |
| 16. | IIBLF 3 | IVNE.45.87.2 | 45003 | H | 0 | B | Int. and ext.: wheel burnish |
| 17. | IIBLF 4 | IVNW.44.120.35 | 44008 | C | 0 | | |
| 18. | I IPL 7 | IVNE.60.17.1 | 60002 | A | 3 | C | |
| 19. | I IPL 7B | IVNW.61.87.3 | 61007 | A | 0 | C | Int. and ext.: red slip |
| 20. | I IPL 7BV | IVNW.61.122.8 | 61007 | A | 0 | D | Int. and rim ext.: red slip, wheel burnish |
| 21. | IIMRT 3 | IVNW.94.18.21 | 94005 | C | 0 | C | |

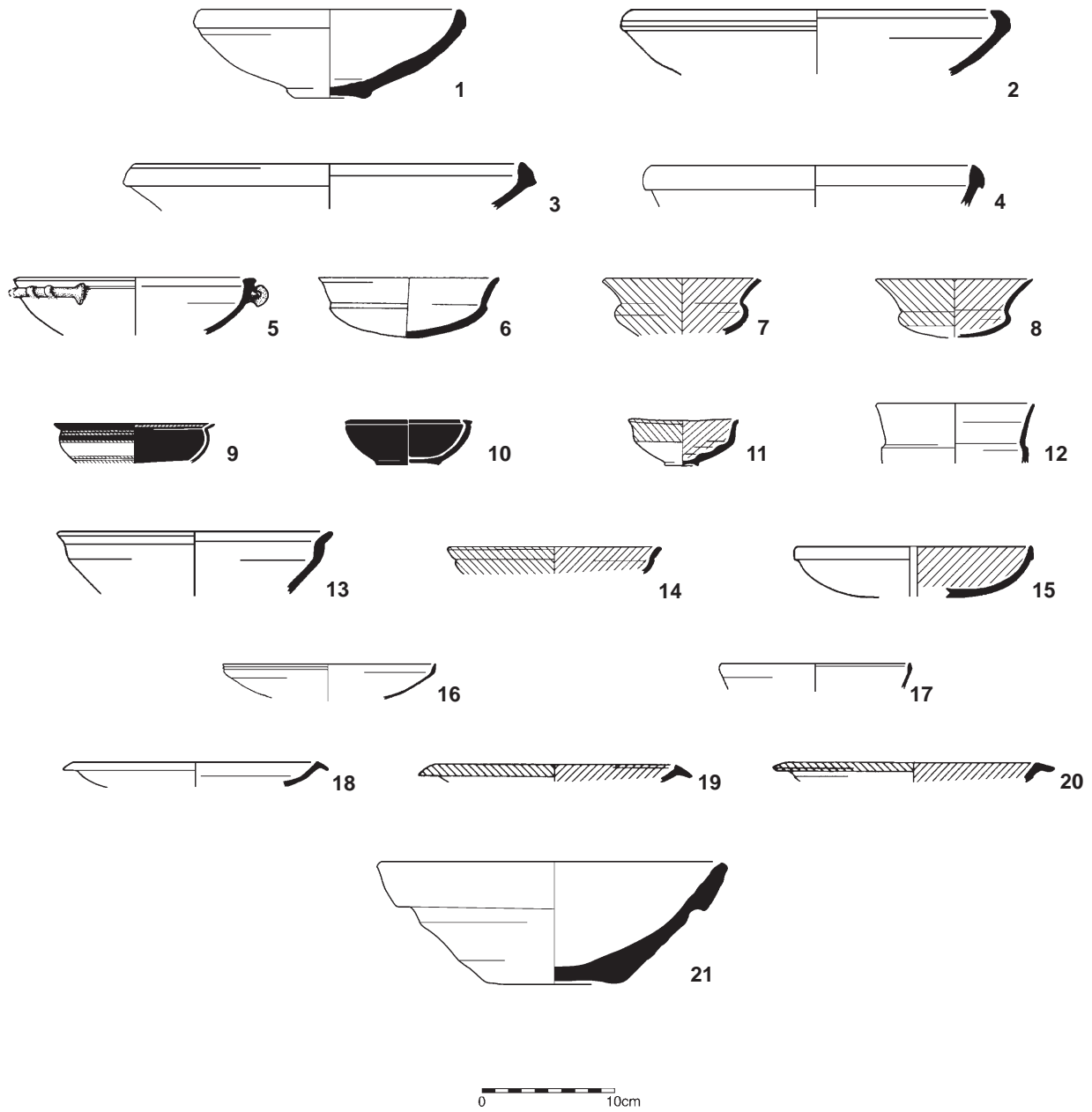
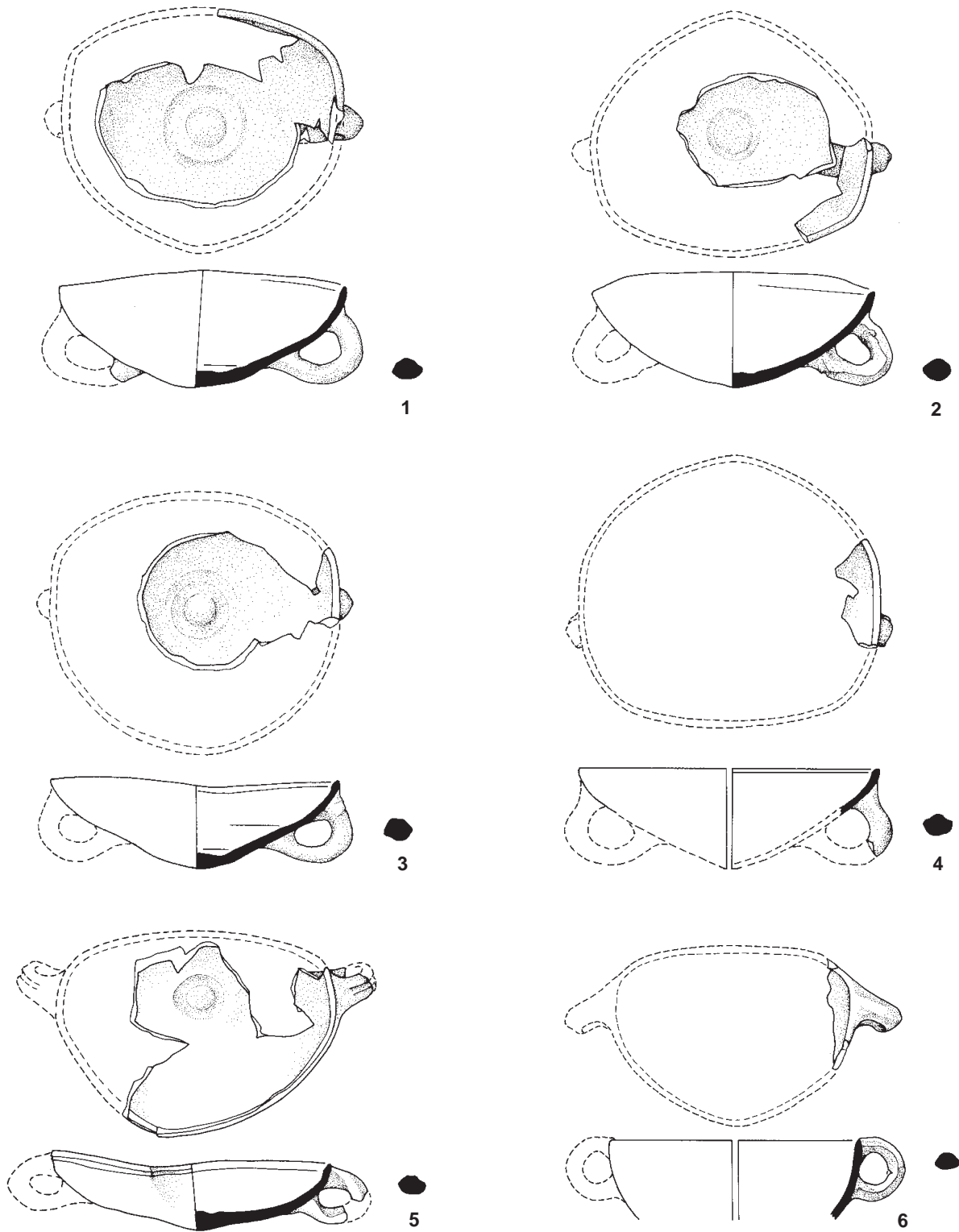


Fig. 4A.3

Fig. 4A.4. Scoops: Nos. 1–6 Stratum IB

| | Type | Reg. No. | Locus | Description | | | Decoration |
|----|-----------|---------------|-------|-------------|------|------------|------------|
| | | | | Ware | Core | Levigation | |
| 1. | IISCP 7.1 | IVNW.46.27.3 | 46002 | C | 1 | C | |
| 2. | IISCP 7.1 | IVNW.46.40.6 | 46002 | C | 0 | C | |
| 3. | IISCP 7.2 | IVNW.46.24.33 | 46002 | C | 0 | C | |
| 4. | IISCP 7.2 | IVNW.46.42.12 | 46002 | C | 0 | C | |
| 5. | IISCP 7.3 | IVNW.44.42.13 | 44004 | C | 3 | C | |
| 6. | IISCP 8 | IVNW.46.27.9 | 46002 | C | 1 | C | |

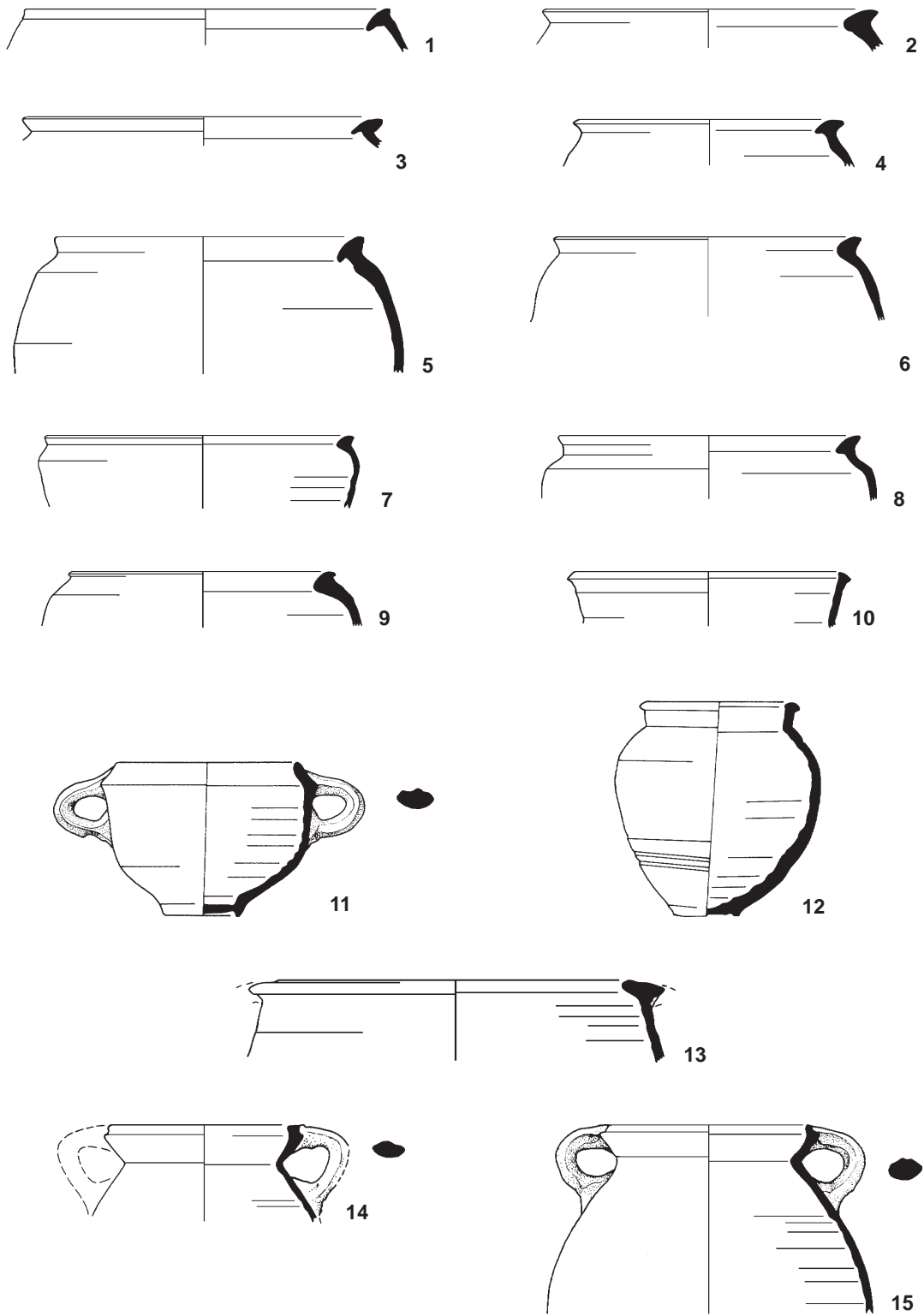


0 10cm

Fig. 4A.4

Fig. 4A.5. Kraters and cooking pots: Nos. 1–13, 15 Stratum IB; No. 14 Stratum IB typologically

| | Type | Reg. No. | Locus | Description | | | Decoration |
|-----|-----------|----------------|--------|-------------|------|------------|------------|
| | | | | Ware | Core | Levigation | |
| 1. | IHKR 2.1 | IVNW.44.10.11 | 44004 | B | 0 | C | |
| 2. | IHKR 4 | IVNW.110.10.22 | 110002 | A | 1 | D | |
| 3. | IHKR 4.1 | IVNW.110.10.11 | 110002 | A | 0 | D | |
| 4. | IHKR 4.1 | IVNE.63.45.11 | 63007 | B | 2 | C | |
| 5. | IHKR 4.1 | IVNW.61.107.7 | 61007 | B | 0 | D | |
| 6. | IHKR 4.2 | IVNW.110.10.1 | 110002 | D | 2 | C | |
| 7. | IHKR 5 | IVNW.60.149.8 | 60007 | C | 0 | C | |
| 8. | IHKR 5 | IVNW.93.24.5 | 93005 | A | 0 | C | |
| 9. | IHKR 6 | IVNW.110.10.5 | 110002 | C | 0 | C | |
| 10. | IHKR 7 | IVNW.94.208.1 | 94004 | A | 0 | C | |
| 11. | IHKR 10.1 | IVNW.94.42.7 | 94005 | A | 0 | C | |
| 12. | IHKR 12 | IVNW.94.49.19 | 94005 | N | 0 | C | |
| 13. | IHKR 14.1 | IVNE.61.32.2 | 61002 | A | 0 | C | |
| 14. | IICP 6 | IVNW.109.13.27 | 109004 | A | 2 | D | |
| 15. | IICP 6 | IVNW.94.93.1 | 94006 | A | 2 | C | |



0 10cm

Fig. 4A.5

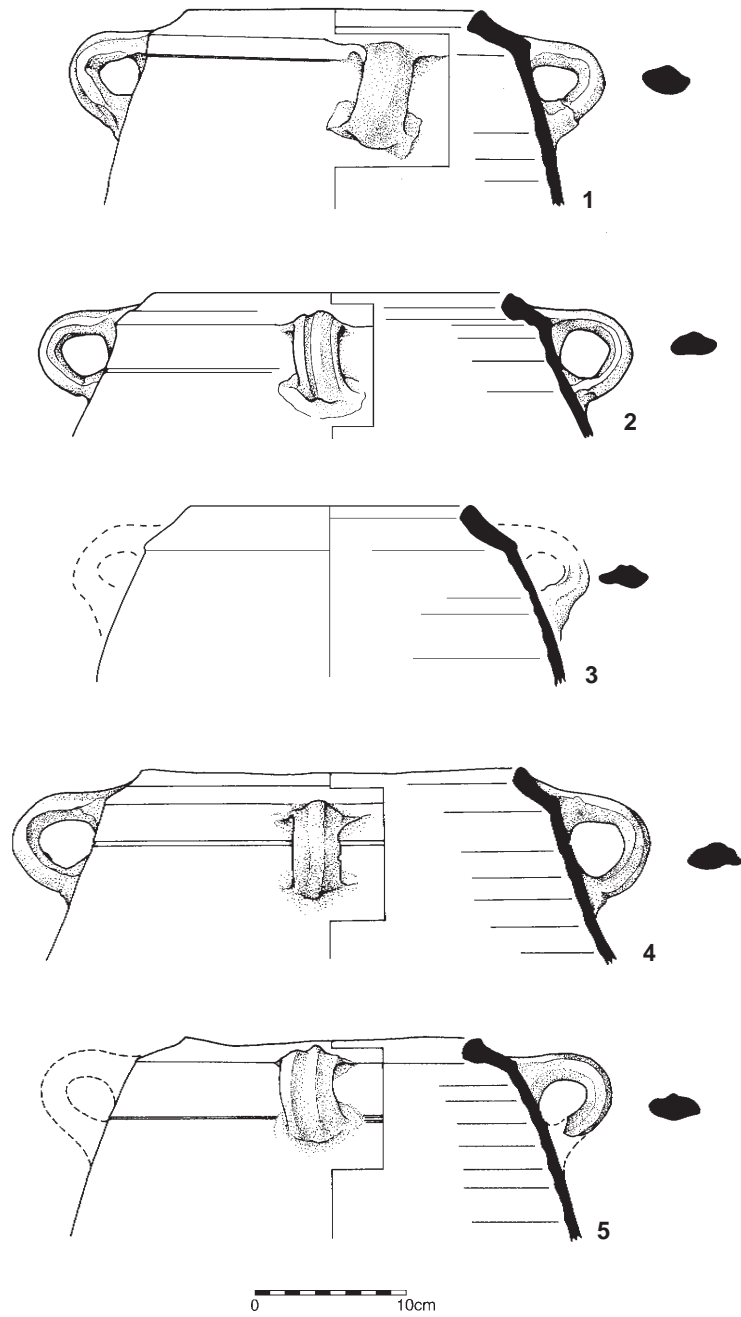


Fig. 4A.6. Jar-kraters: Nos. 1–5 Stratum IB

| | Type | Reg. No. | Locus | Description | | | Decoration |
|----|----------|----------------|-------|-------------|------|------------|------------|
| | | | | Ware | Core | Levigation | |
| 1. | IIJK 1 | IVNW.94.57.9 | 94005 | B | 2 | D | |
| 2. | IIJK 1 | IVNW.94.57.21 | 94005 | D | 2 | D | |
| 3. | IIJK 1 | IVNW.94.42.3 | 94005 | C | 0 | D | |
| 4. | IIJK 1 | IVNW.94.216.30 | 94005 | C | 0 | C | |
| 5. | IIJK 1.2 | IVNW.94.18.4 | 94005 | D | 0 | C | |

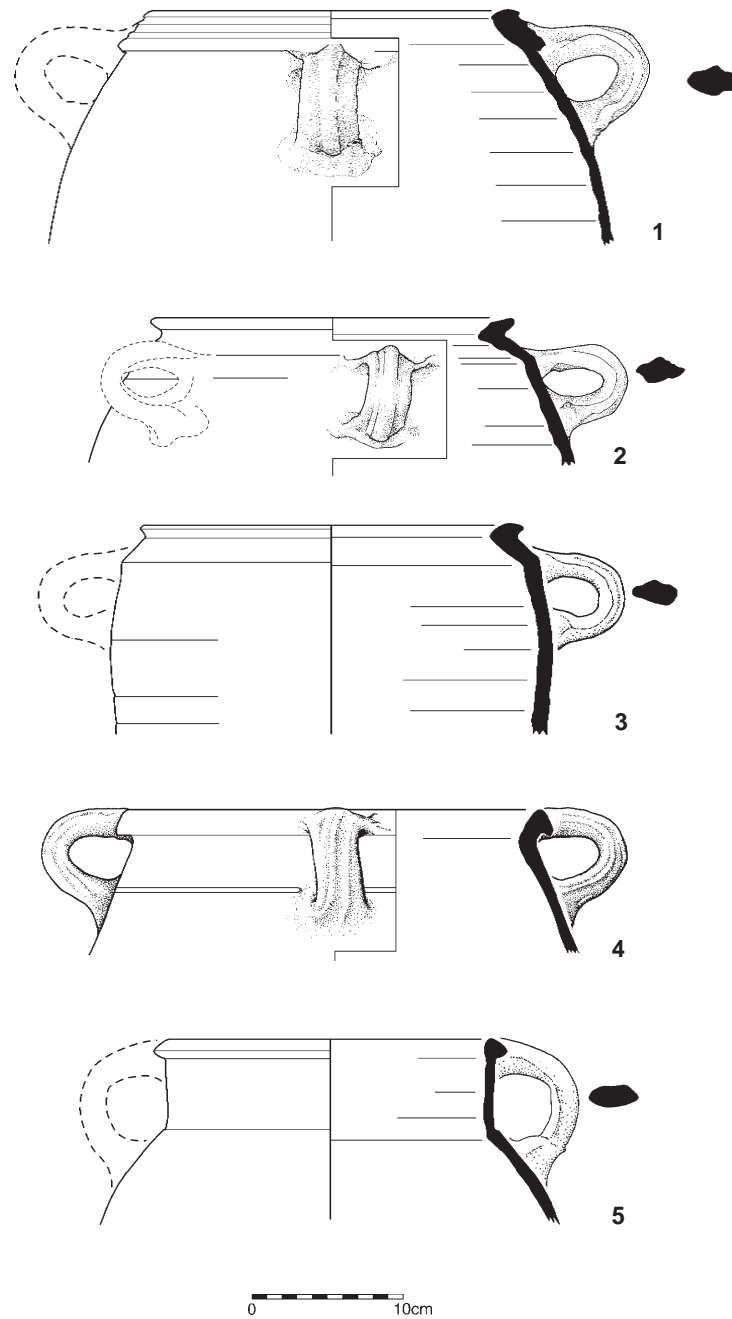


Fig. 4A.7. Jar-kraters: Nos. 1–5 Stratum IB

| | Type | Reg. No. | Locus | Description | | | Decoration |
|----|---------|---------------|-------|-------------|------|------------|------------|
| | | | | Ware | Core | Levigation | |
| 1. | IJK 3 | IVNW.61.61.1 | 61007 | D | 2 | C | |
| 2. | IJK 4 | IVNW.61.37.4 | 61003 | D | 2 | C | |
| 3. | IJK 4.1 | IVNW.61.107.5 | 61007 | C | 0 | C | |
| 4. | IJK 5 | IVNW.76.142.5 | 76002 | P | 0 | C | |
| 5. | IJK 6.1 | IVNW.61.107.1 | 61007 | A | 0 | D | |

Fig. 4A.8. Large krater: No. 1 Stratum IB

| | Type | Reg. No. | Locus | Description | | | Decoration |
|----|---------|-------------|-------|-------------|------|------------|------------|
| | | | | Ware | Core | Levigation | |
| 1. | IILKR 3 | IVNW.76.215 | 76005 | A | 0 | D | |

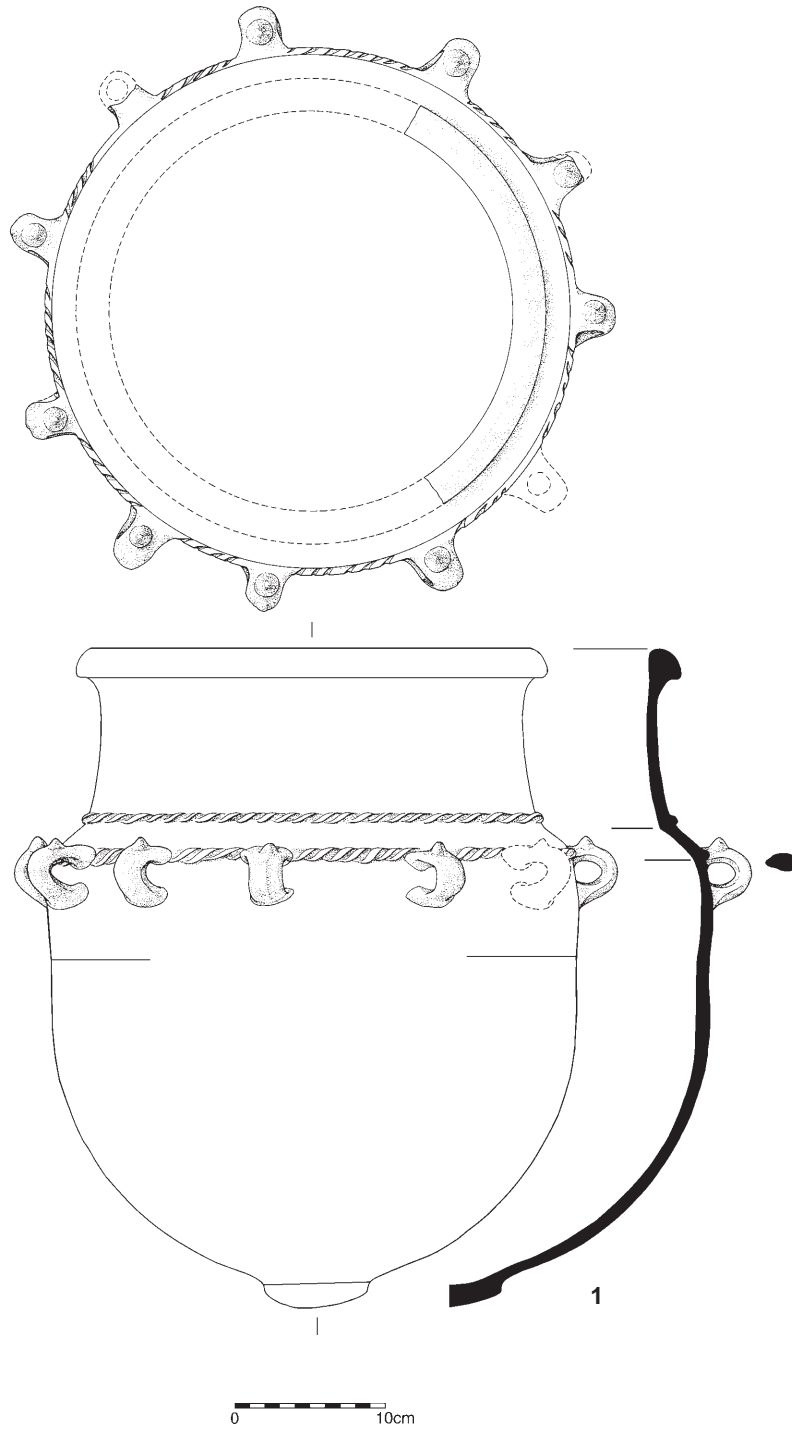


Fig. 4A.8

Fig. 4A.9. Storage jars: Nos. 1–12 Stratum IB

| | Type | Reg. No. | Locus | Description | | | Decoration |
|-----|----------|----------------|-------|-------------|------|------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | Ware | Core | Levigation | |
| 1. | IISJ 4.1 | IVNW.60.35.10 | 60004 | A | 0 | D | |
| 2. | IISJ 5 | IVNW.76.280.6 | 76006 | D | 0 | C | |
| 3. | IISJ 5.1 | IVNW.60.89.4 | 60004 | C | 0 | C | |
| 4. | IISJ 5.2 | IVNW.92.9.5 | 92002 | D | 0 | C | |
| 5. | IISJ 5.4 | IVNW.76.300.8 | 76003 | A | 0 | C | |
| 6. | IISJ 5.4 | IVNW.29.49.15 | 29008 | A | 0 | C | |
| 7. | IISJ 5.4 | IVNW.76.314.5 | 76002 | D | 2 | C | |
| 8. | IISJ 5.5 | IVNW.76.134.17 | 76002 | A | 2 | C | |
| 9. | IISJ 5.6 | IVNW.76.108.9 | 76002 | B | 8 | C | |
| 10. | IISJ 5.7 | IVNW.76.308.1 | 76003 | D | 3 | C | <i>bt</i> inscription (Obj. No. 7631) |
| 11. | IISJ 5.8 | IVNW.61.37.1 | 61003 | B | 8 | C | |
| 12. | IISJ 5.8 | IVNW.76.121.7 | 76002 | A | 0 | C | |

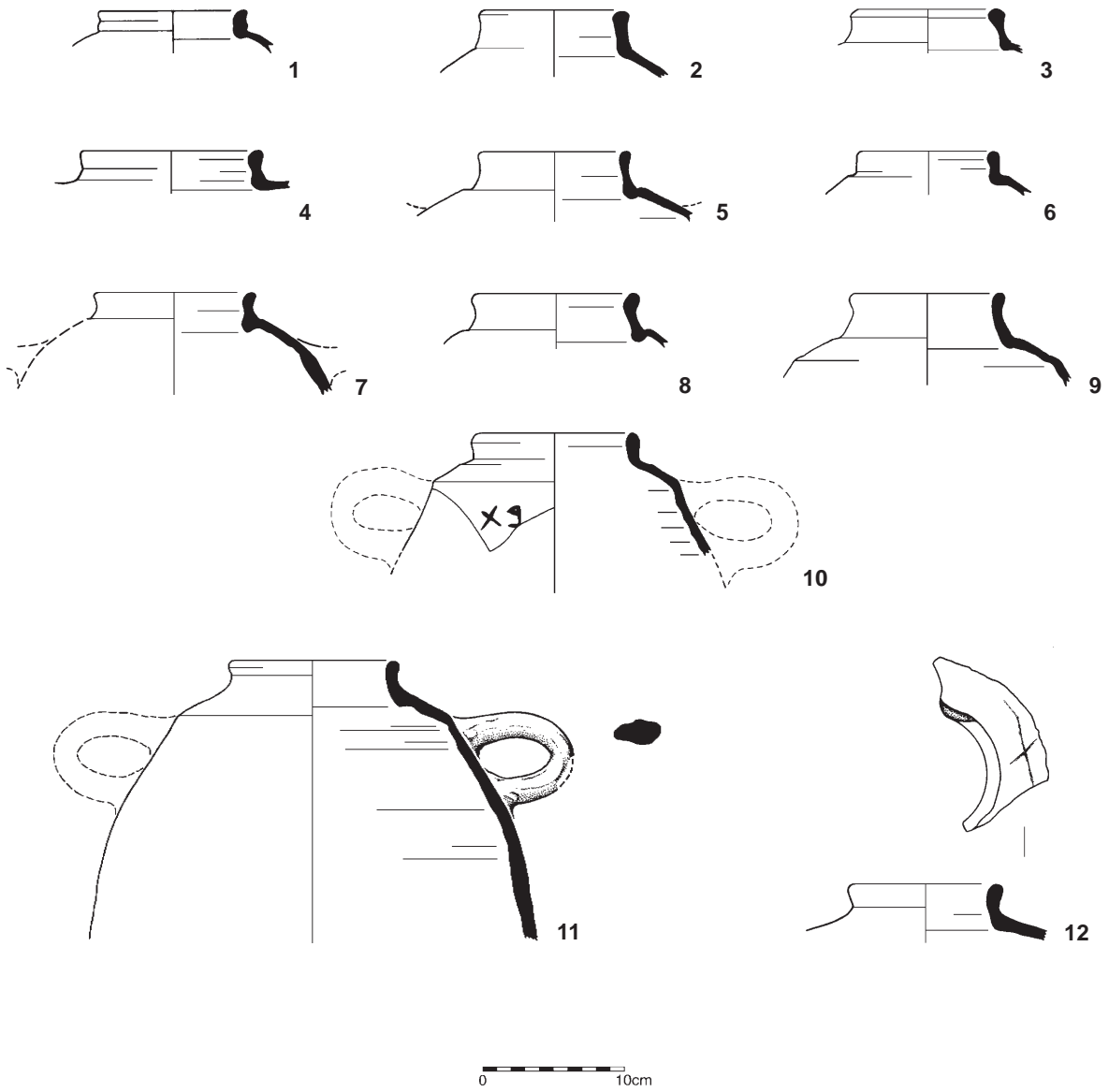


Fig. 4A.9

Fig. 4A.10. Storage jars and pithoi: Nos. 1–8 Stratum IB

| | Type | Reg. No. | Locus | Description | | | Decoration |
|----|-----------|---------------|-------|-------------|------|------------|------------|
| | | | | Ware | Core | Levigation | |
| 1. | IISJ 6.1 | IVNW.93.176.1 | 93016 | A | 0 | C | |
| 2. | IISJ 7.2 | IVNW.60.138.1 | 60007 | A | 8 | D | |
| 3. | IISJ 11.1 | IVNW.60.179.1 | 6007 | D | 0 | D | |
| 4. | IISJ 12.1 | IVNW.29.49.12 | 29008 | A | 0 | D | |
| 5. | IISJ 12.2 | IVNW.44.48.6 | 44004 | A | 0 | D | |
| 6. | IISJ 12.3 | IVNW.76.323.5 | 76010 | D | 3 | D | |
| 7. | IISJM 2 | IVNW.92.47.21 | 92002 | A | 5 | C | |
| 8. | IIPTH 3 | IVNW.44.33.6 | 44002 | A | 0 | D | |

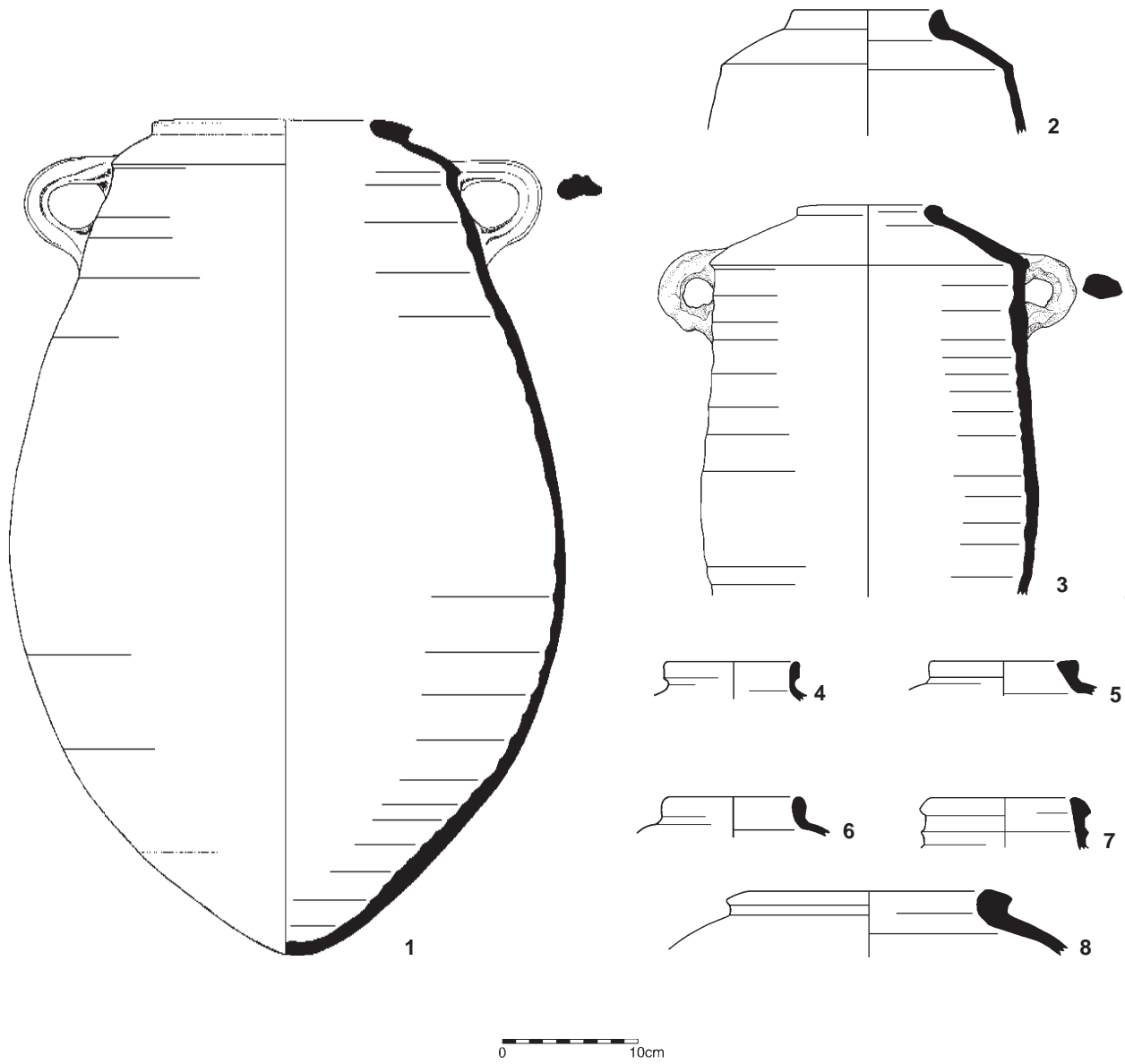


Fig. 4A.10

Fig. 4A.11. Holemouth jars: Nos. 1–6, 8–15 Stratum IB; No. 7 Stratum IB typologically

| | Type | Reg. No. | Locus | Description | | | Decoration |
|-----|-----------|---------------|-------|-------------|------|------------|------------|
| | | | | Ware | Core | Levigation | |
| 1. | IIHMJ 1 | IVNE.48.65.13 | 48026 | D | 0 | C | |
| 2. | IIHMJ 1 | IVNE.63.29.6 | 63006 | P | 0 | C | |
| 3. | IIHMJ 1 | IVNE.48.72.21 | 48026 | C | 0 | C | |
| 4. | IIHMJ 1 | IVNE.46.65.9 | 46009 | D | 2 | C | |
| 5. | IIHMJ 1 | IVNE.48.67.51 | 48026 | C | 0 | C | |
| 6. | IIHMJ 1.2 | IVNW.29.38.4 | 29006 | A | 2 | C | |
| 7. | IIHMJ 1.2 | IVNW.29.1.6 | 29001 | C | 0 | C | |
| 8. | IIHMJ 1.3 | IVNE.60.7.15 | 60002 | C | 0 | C | |
| 9. | IIHMJM 4 | IVNE.60.31.6 | 60004 | C | 0 | C | |
| 10. | IIHMJ 1.1 | IVNE.76.47.1 | 76002 | P | 0 | C | |
| 11. | IIHMJ 1.1 | IVNE.76.43.1 | 76002 | D | 1 | C | |
| 12. | IIHMJ 1.1 | IVNE.76.45.1 | 76002 | D | 1 | C | |
| 13. | IIHMJ 1.1 | IVNE.76.49.3 | 76002 | B | 0 | C | |
| 14. | IIHMJ 1.1 | IVNE.60.18.1 | 60005 | D | 0 | C | |
| 15. | IIHMJ 2 | IVNE.48.57.1 | 48025 | A | 0 | C | |

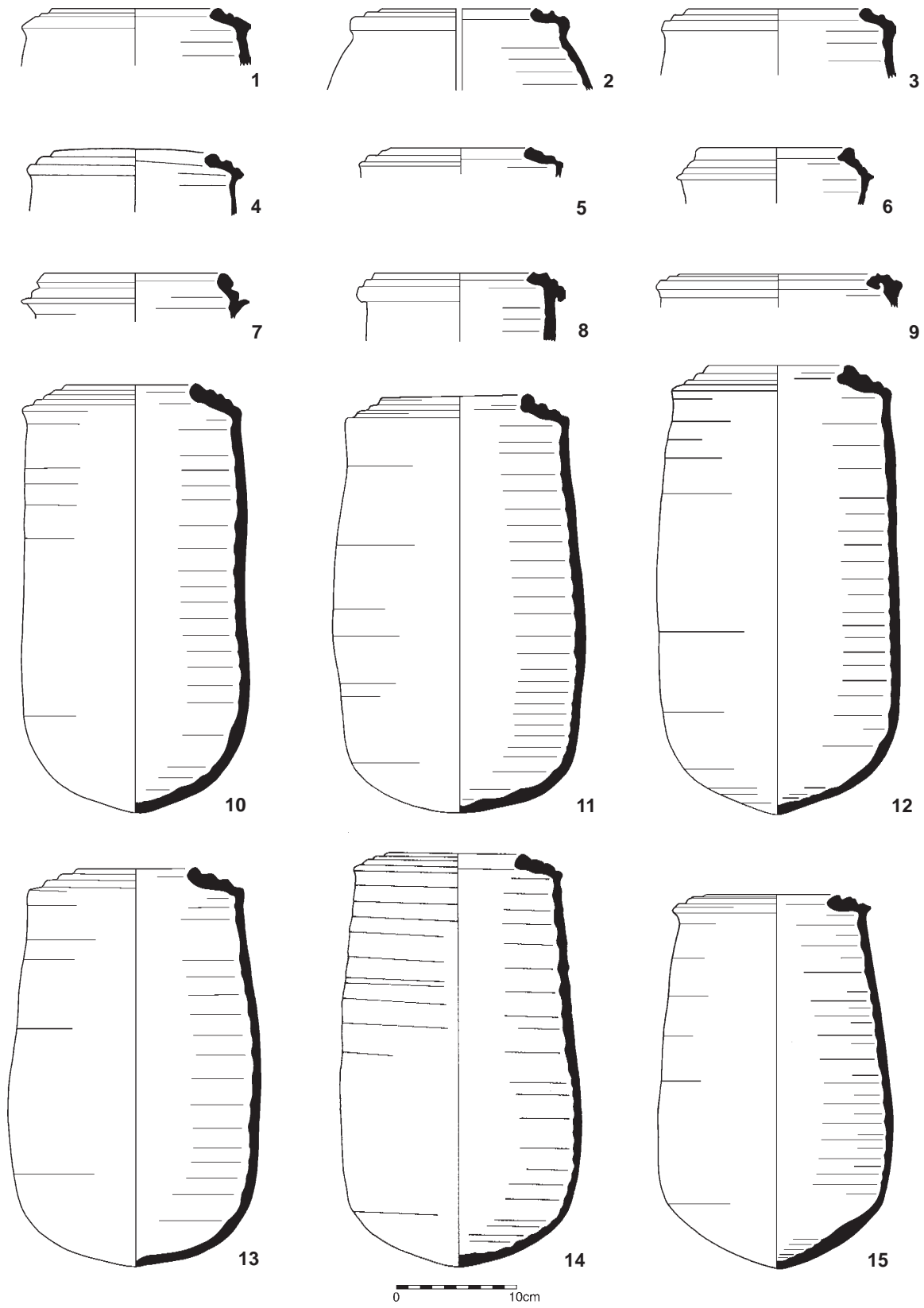


Fig. 4A.11

Fig. 4A.12. Holemouth jars: Nos. 1–2, 4–5, 7–14 Stratum IB; Nos. 3, 6 Stratum IB typologically

| | Type | Reg. No. | Locus | Description | | | Decoration |
|-----|-----------|---------------|-------|-------------|------|------------|------------|
| | | | | Ware | Core | Levigation | |
| 1. | IIHMJ 3.2 | IVNE.60.10.9 | 60005 | D | 2 | C | |
| 2. | IIHMJ 6.3 | IVNE.60.10.3 | 60005 | D | 0 | C | |
| 3. | IIHMJ 8 | IVNE.47.3.5 | 47001 | D | 2 | D | |
| 4. | IIHMJ 8.1 | IVNE.63.40.10 | 63007 | A | 2 | D | |
| 5. | IIHMJ 8.1 | IVNE.47.13.51 | 47002 | D | 0 | C | |
| 6. | IIHMJ 8.2 | IVNE.48.53 | 48024 | D | 0 | D | |
| 7. | IIHMJ 8.3 | IVNE.47.8.7 | 47002 | A | 0 | C | |
| 8. | IIHMJ 8.5 | IVNE.47.18.1 | 47005 | D | 2 | D | |
| 9. | IIHMJ 8.5 | IVNE.46.22.13 | 46002 | A | 0 | D | |
| 10. | IIHMJ 9 | IVNE.47.14.3 | 47002 | D | 0 | C | |
| 11. | IIHMJ 9 | IVNE.47.11.7 | 47002 | D | 2 | C | |
| 12. | IIHMJ 9.1 | IVNE.47.4.2 | 47002 | A | 2 | C | |
| 13. | IIHMJM 1 | IVNE.47.7.4 | 47002 | C | 0 | C | |
| 14. | IIHMJM 3 | IVNE.47.13.2 | 47002 | D | 0 | C | |

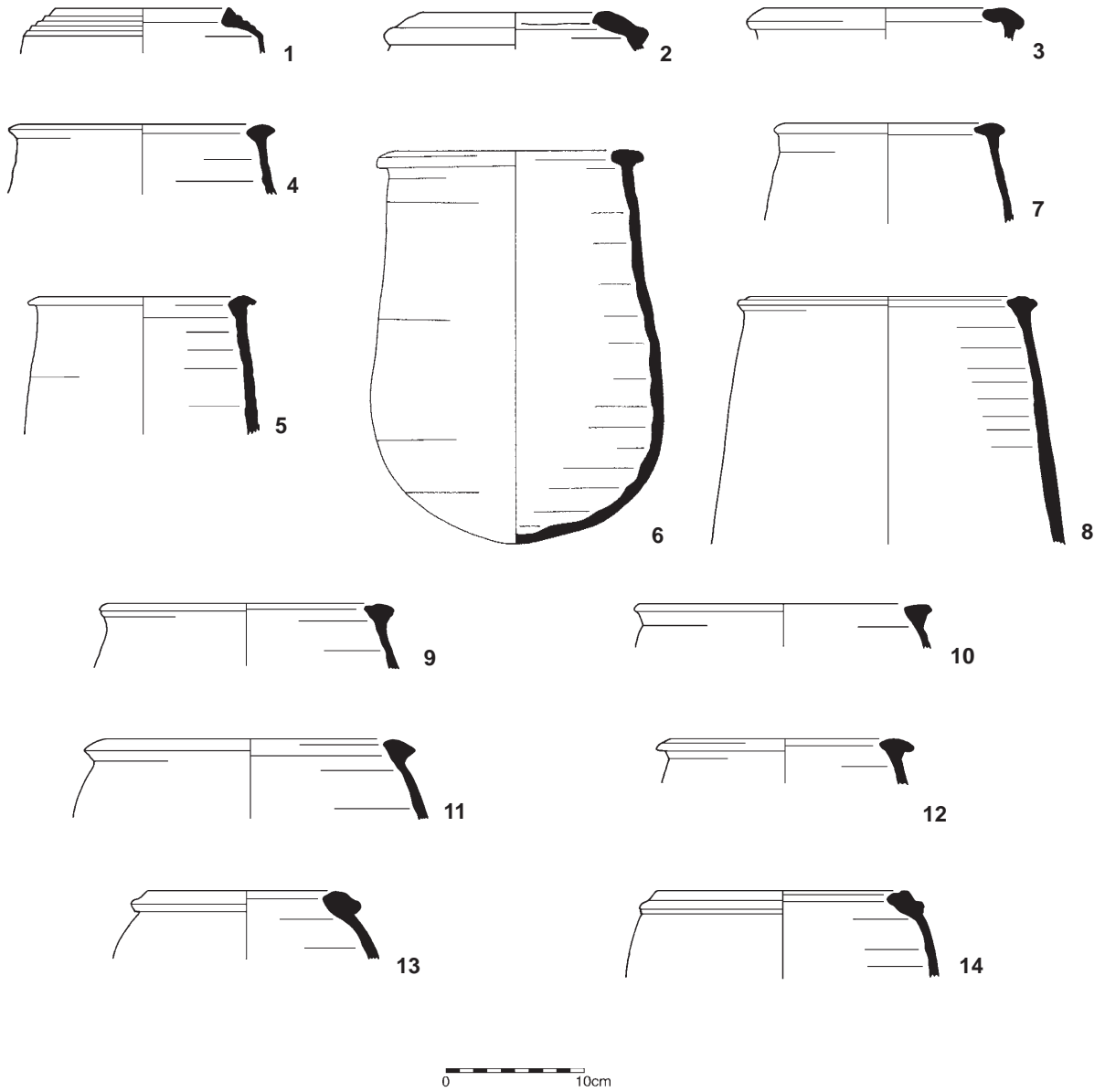


Fig. 4A.12

Fig. 4A.13. Jugs, jug-bottles, decanters, amphorae, jar-jugs, and amphoriskoi: Nos. 1–14 Stratum IB

| | Type | Reg. No. | Locus | Description | | | Decoration |
|-----|------------|---------------|-------|-------------|------|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | Ware | Core | Levigation | |
| 1. | IIJUG 13.1 | IVNW.93.87.1 | 93005 | B | 2 | C | Ext.: vertically shaved |
| 2. | IIJUG 13.1 | IVNW.93.93.1 | 93005 | A | 0 | C | |
| 3. | IIJUG 14 | IVNW.46.4.11 | 46002 | K | 0 | C | |
| 4. | IIJUG 13.5 | IVNW.93.110.1 | 93005 | A | 0 | C | |
| 5. | IIJUG 20 | IVNE.63.46.1 | 63007 | B | 0 | A | Wild Goat oinochoe: ext.: very pale brown slip, lustrous brown and black paint |
| 6. | IIJUGB 1 | IVNW.94.54.7 | 94005 | P | 0 | C | |
| 7. | IIJUGB 2 | IVNW.44.103.1 | 44004 | C | 0 | C | |
| 8. | IIDEC 1.1 | IVNW.93.86.1 | 93005 | A | 0 | C | |
| 9. | IIDEC 5 | IVNW.94.206.1 | 94004 | C | 0 | C | Vertical hand burnish |
| 10. | IIDEC 6 | IVNW.93.107.1 | 93005 | B | 0 | C | Vertical hand burnish |
| 11. | IIAMP 8 | IVNW.92.49.52 | 92002 | D | 0 | C | |
| 12. | IIJJ 1 | IVNW.93.96.2 | 93005 | C | 0 | C | |
| 13. | IIJJ 1 | IVNW.93.94.5 | 93005 | A | 0 | C | |
| 14. | IIAMK 1 | IVNW.44.99.1 | 44004 | N | 0 | C | Ext. and handle: red slip, vertical hand burnish |

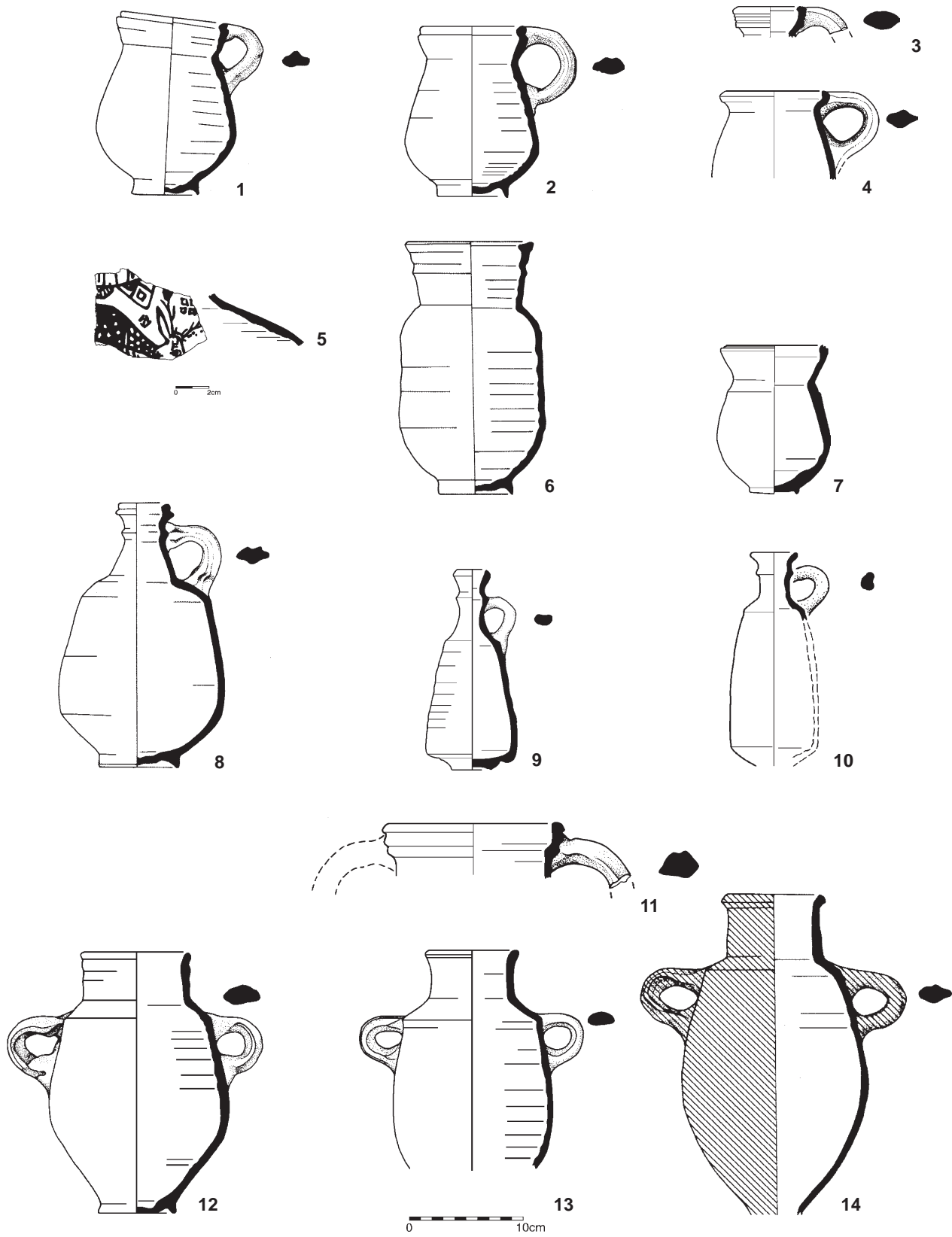


Fig. 4A.13

Fig. 4A.14. Juglets and bottles: Nos. 1–21 Stratum IB

| | Type | Reg. No. | Locus | Description | | | Decoration |
|-----|-----------|---------------|-------|-------------|------|------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | Ware | Core | Levigation | |
| 1. | IJJUL 1 | IVNW.94.87.1 | 94006 | C | 0 | C | |
| 2. | IJJUL 1 | IVNE.13.22.1 | 13004 | B | 0 | C | |
| 3. | IJJUL 1.4 | IVNW.29.37.1 | 29008 | C | 0 | C | |
| 4. | IJJUL 1.4 | IVNW.93.170.1 | 93005 | A | 0 | C | |
| 5. | IJJUL 1.4 | IVNW.61.120.1 | 61007 | C | 0 | C | |
| 6. | IJJUL 1.5 | IVNW.94.94.1 | 94006 | B | 0 | C | |
| 7. | IJJUL 2 | IVNW.94.28.1 | 94005 | A | 0 | C | |
| 8. | IJJUL 2 | IVNW.94.25.1 | 94005 | A | 0 | C | |
| 9. | IJJUL 2.1 | IVNW.93.88.1 | 93005 | C | 0 | C | |
| 10. | IJJUL 2.1 | IVNW.93.159.1 | 93005 | C | 0 | C | |
| 11. | IJJUL 3 | IVNW.94.32.1 | 94006 | B | 0 | C | |
| 12. | IJJUL 4 | IVNW.94.67.1 | 94005 | D | 0 | C | |
| 13. | IJJUL 4 | IVNW.44.42.3 | 44004 | A | 0 | C | |
| 14. | IJJUL 4 | IVNW.61.49.1 | 61007 | D | 0 | C | |
| 15. | IJJUL 4 | IVNW.93.171.1 | 93005 | A | 2 | C | |
| 16. | IJJUL 4 | IVNW.94.142.1 | 94005 | A | 2 | C | |
| 17. | IJJUL 17 | IVNW.94.75.1 | 94006 | B | 0 | C | |
| 18. | IJJUL 13A | IVNW.94.47.17 | 94005 | C | 0 | C | Ext.: black painted band beneath rim |
| 19. | IJJUL 18A | IVNW.29.93.1 | 29008 | C | 0 | C | Ext.: black slip, vertical burnish |
| 20. | IIBTL 3 | IVNW.94.69.1 | 94005 | D | 0 | C | |
| 21. | IIBTL 4 | IVNW.60.102.1 | 60007 | H | 0 | C | |

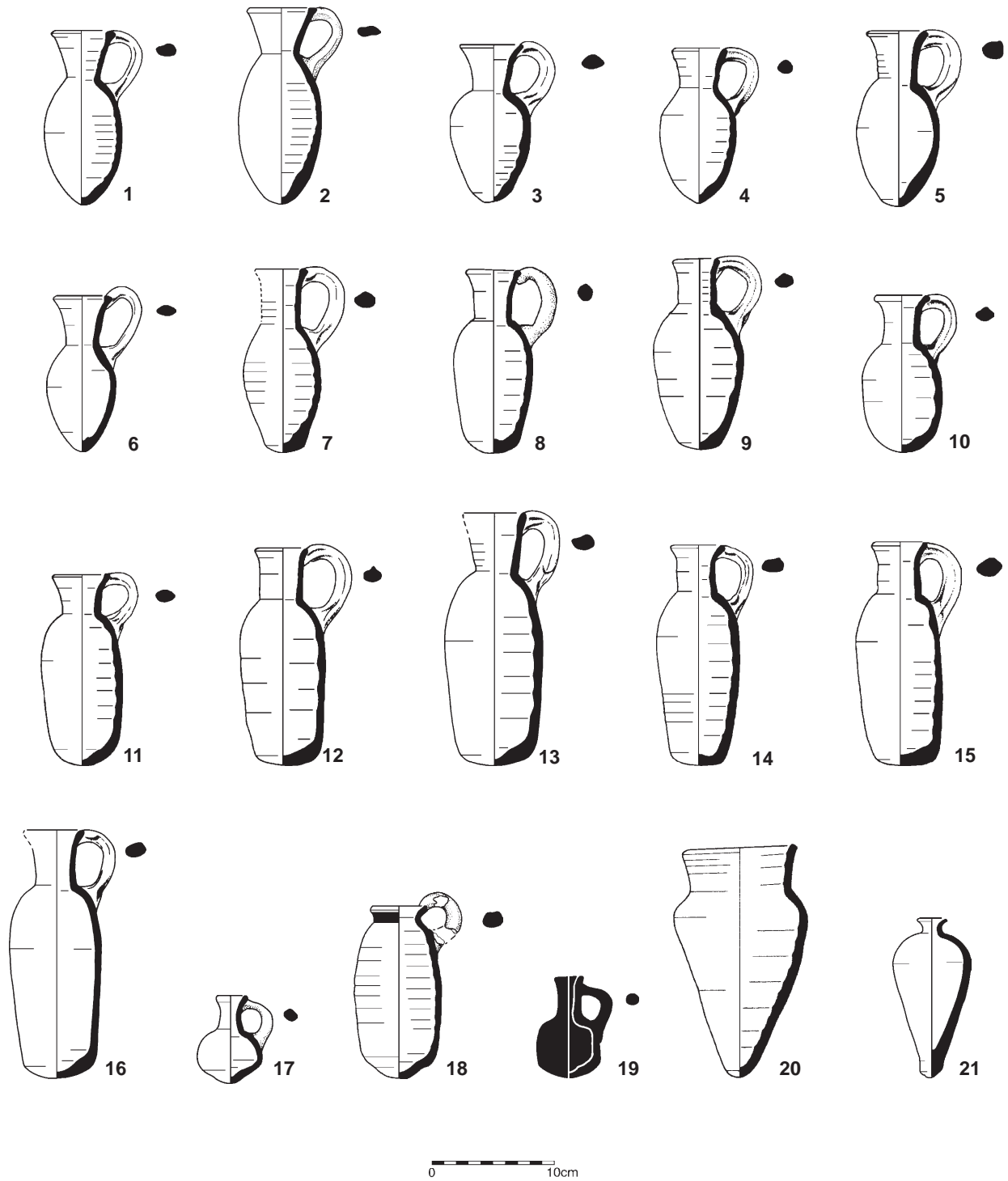


Fig. 4A.14

Fig. 4A.15. Stands: Nos. 1–7; Stratum IB; No. 8 Stratum IB typologically

| | Type | Reg. No. | Locus | Description | | | Decoration |
|----|-----------|---------------|-------|-------------|------|------------|------------|
| | | | | Ware | Core | Levigation | |
| 1. | IISTD 1 | IVNW.28.30.1 | 28004 | K | 0 | D | |
| 2. | IISTD 1.1 | IVNW.94.74.1 | 94006 | P | 0 | D | |
| 3. | IISTD 1.1 | IVNW.94.22.1 | 94005 | P | 0 | D | |
| 4. | IISTD 2 | IVNW.94.54.17 | 94005 | P | 0 | D | |
| 5. | IISTD 2 | IVNW.61.103.1 | 61007 | D | 0 | D | |
| 6. | IISTD 3 | IVNW.44.37.4 | 44004 | K | 0 | D | |
| 7. | IISTD 4 | IVNW.94.77.1 | 94006 | B | 3 | D | |
| 8. | IISTD 4 | IVNW.29.9.1 | 29005 | K | 0 | D | |

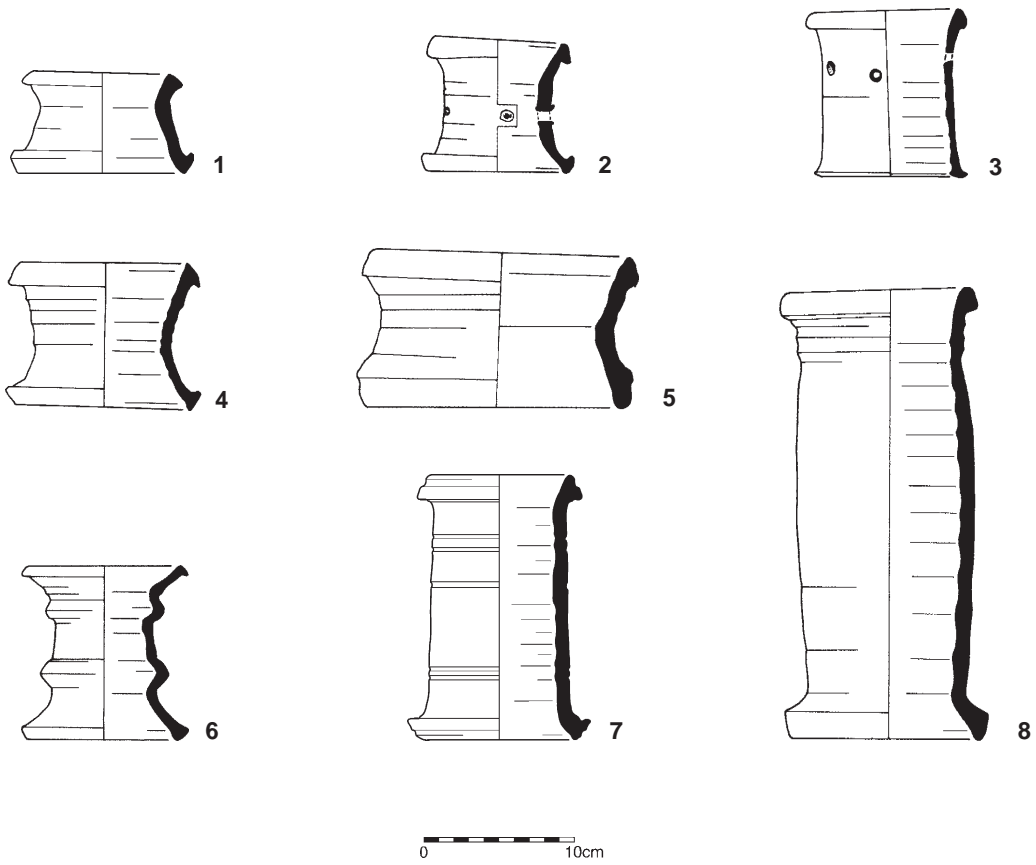


Fig. 4A.15

Fig. 4A.16. Votive juglets, bottles, strainers, lamps, and lamp stands: Nos. 1–10 Stratum IB

| | Type | Reg. No. | Locus | Description | | | Decoration |
|-----|-----------|---------------|-------|-------------|------|------------|----------------|
| | | | | Ware | Core | Levigation | |
| 1. | IIJULV 19 | IVNW.28.14.1 | 28004 | A | 0 | C | |
| 2. | IIJULV 21 | IVNW.93.81.1 | 93005 | K | 0 | C | |
| 3. | IIJULV 21 | IVNW.44.93.1 | 44004 | A | 0 | D | |
| 4. | IIJULV 26 | IVNW.94.52.1 | 94005 | A | 0 | C | (Hand-made) |
| 5. | IIBTL 10 | IVNW.12.33.1 | 12000 | A | 0 | C | (Hand-made) |
| 6. | IISTR 1 | IVNW.94.53.1 | 94006 | P | 0 | C | (Int. burnt?) |
| 7. | IILMP 5 | IVNW.44.76.1 | 44002 | P | 0 | C | (Int. burnt) |
| 8. | IILMPS 1 | IVNW.76.100.6 | 76002 | B | 0 | C | |
| 9. | IILMPS 2 | IVNW.96.25.1 | 96011 | B | 0 | C | |
| 10. | IILMPS 3 | IVNW.60.195 | 60004 | B | 0 | C | Ext.: red slip |

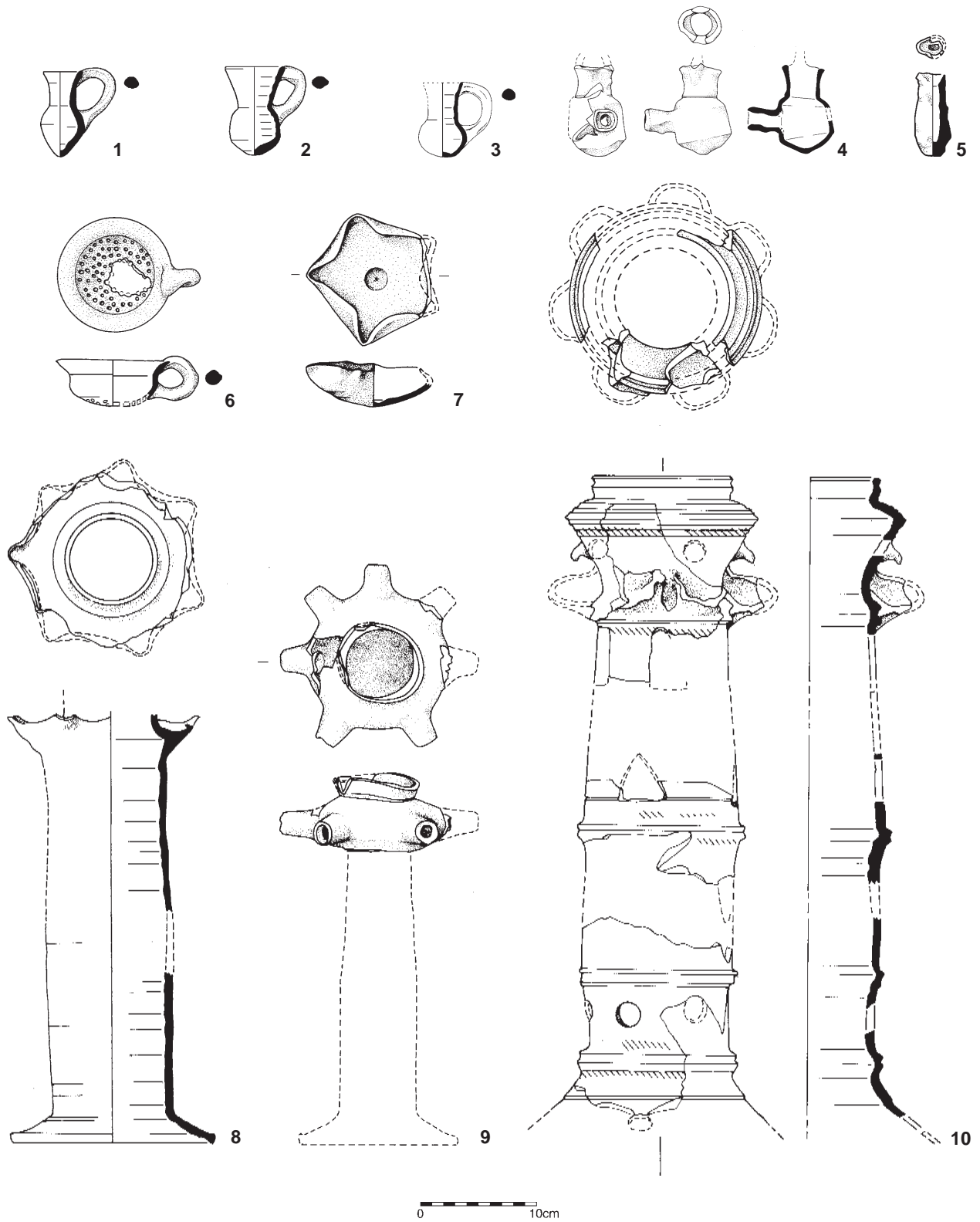


Fig. 4A.16

CHAPTER 4B

A QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE STRATUM IB POTTERY FROM TEMPLE COMPLEX 650 AND A COMPARISON WITH THE ASSEMBLAGE FROM THE TEMPLE AUXILIARY BUILDINGS: CHARACTER AND FUNCTION*

Seymour Gitin

FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS BASED ON PERCENTAGES OF CERAMIC TYPES IN TEMPLE COMPLEX 650 ARCHITECTURAL UNITS¹

The three main units of Temple Complex 650 are the Sanctuary, Courtyard, and Throne Room, each comprising a number of rooms that contained various types of material culture in different functional categories (Chapter 2: Block Plan 1, Color Figs. 4B.1–4B.8).

The Sanctuary is composed of central hall Room u, inner sanctum Room t, back Rooms v and w, and a double set of side rooms to the south: immediately adjacent Rooms q, r, and s; Rooms o and p to their south; and Room n to the south of Room o. To the north of the central hall are side Rooms x, y, z, and aa, with Room bb to their north. Street dd runs north–south to the west of the Sanctuary.

Courtyard j is a large open area with the entrance to Temple Complex 650—Rooms a and c—on its south-western side, Rooms d1, d2, e, and f on its southeastern side, and Rooms g1, g2, g3, and h on the eastern side parallel to north–south Street cc.

The narrow Throne Room separating the Sanctuary and Courtyard has three components: from south to north, Room k, with a raised platform; Room l with

two entryways connecting the Sanctuary to the west and the Courtyard to the east; and Room m extending northward.

The ceramic assemblages in the three primary architectural units (Table 4B.1) are analyzed by means of six functional categories: Category 1 Storage (Stationary); Category 2 Storage (Transport); Category 3 Food Preparation; Category 4 Food Service; Category 5 Special Function (Cult); and Category 6 Multi-Function (Color Figs. 4B.1–4B.8). Within these categories, a comparison of the percentages of the main forms provides a quantitative measurement for evaluating the function of the architectural units.

The two main storage vessel forms in the Sanctuary and the Courtyard are related to the production of olive oil in the industrial zone in Fields II and III.²

In the Sanctuary, the primary Category 1 storage vessels are **IISJ**, with 1,200 examples representing 32% of the assemblage (Table 4B.1). Of these, the 1,017 **IISJ 5–5.7** “Ekron-type” storage jars represent 85% of the **IISJ** assemblage,³ providing a total capacity of 22,262 liters.⁴ They represent the most commonly-used vessel for the long-term storage of oil.⁵ The short internally-concave neck and thickened rim with an internal bulge

* The analysis presented in this chapter is based on the comprehensive database in Appendix 1.

1. Bowls are generally not included because most are multi-functional. They are ubiquitous, representing the highest percentage of ceramic forms in an assemblage, usually around 50 percent (see also, for example, Singer-Avitz 2016a: 482).

2. *Ekron* 3: 8–10; *Ekron* 5: 3–7; Gitin 1989: 36–39; 1996: 223–27.

3. See Chapter 4A: Table 4A.33.

4. Based on an average capacity of 21.89 liters according to the measurements in Steinbach 2017: 200, Samples: 35–37.

5. The **IISJ 5–5.7** series is well attested at Timnah (as SJ 7a) in association with olive oil installations (*Timnah II*: Pl. 45:1–5, 10).

Table 4B.1: Minimum number and percentage of vessels in Temple Complex 650 architectural units

| Type | | Courtyard | | Throne Room | | Sanctuary | | Street cc | | Street dd | | Total |
|--------------|----------------|-----------|--------|-------------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|---------------|-------------|
| | | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | |
| AMP | Amphorae | 19 | 0.75 | 9 | 0.74 | 17 | 0.46 | 2 | 1.12 | 1 | 2.00 | 48 |
| BL | Bowls | 667 | 26.67 | 756 | 61.87 | 1889 | 50.83 | 47 | 26.26 | 8 | 16.00 | 3367 |
| BSN | Basins | 1 | 0.04 | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| BTL | Bottles | 2 | 0.08 | 4 | 0.33 | 5 | 0.13 | | | 1 | 2.00 | 12 |
| CH | Chalices | 6 | 0.24 | 4 | 0.33 | 8 | 0.22 | | | | | 18 |
| CP | Cooking Pots | 21 | 0.84 | 16 | 1.31 | 55 | 1.48 | 5 | 2.79 | 2 | 4.00 | 99 |
| DEC | Decanters | 4 | 0.16 | 3 | 0.25 | 6 | 0.16 | 1 | 0.56 | | | 14 |
| FNL | Funnels | | | 1 | 0.08 | | | | | | | 1 |
| GBL | Goblets | 2 | 0.08 | 2 | 0.16 | 1 | 0.03 | | | | | 5 |
| HMJ | Holemouth Jars | 1348 | 53.90 | 61 | 4.99 | 93 | 2.50 | 51 | 28.49 | | | 1553 |
| JJ | Jar-Jugs | | | 1 | 0.08 | 2 | 0.05 | | | | | 3 |
| JK | Jar-Kraters | 5 | 0.20 | 7 | 0.57 | 43 | 1.16 | 1 | 0.56 | 1 | 2.00 | 57 |
| JUG | Jugs | 53 | 2.12 | 44 | 3.60 | 94 | 2.53 | 14 | 7.82 | 3 | 6.00 | 208 |
| JUL | Juglets | 27 | 1.08 | 41 | 3.36 | 91 | 2.45 | 2 | 1.12 | | | 161 |
| KR | Kraters | 152 | 6.08 | 94 | 7.69 | 124 | 3.34 | 23 | 12.84 | 13 | 25.00 | 406 |
| LKR | Large Kraters | 1 | 0.04 | | | 3 | 0.08 | | | | | 4 |
| LMP | Lamps | | | | | 4 | 0.11 | | | | | 4 |
| MRT | Mortaria | 8 | 0.32 | 4 | 0.33 | 4 | 0.11 | 2 | 1.12 | | | 18 |
| PITH | Pithoi | 2 | 0.08 | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| PL | Plates | 18 | 0.72 | 18 | 1.47 | 30 | 0.81 | 1 | 0.56 | 1 | 2.00 | 68 |
| SCP | Scoops | | | 8 | 0.65 | 3 | 0.08 | | | | | 11 |
| SJ | Storage Jars | 153 | 6.12 | 120 | 9.82 | 1200 | 32.29 | 28 | 15.64 | 20 | 39.00 | 1521 |
| STD | Stands | 3 | 0.12 | 27 | 2.21 | 32 | 0.86 | | | | | 62 |
| STR | Strainer | 1 | 0.04 | | | 1 | 0.03 | | | | | 2 |
| ZMP | Zoomorphics | | | | | 1 | 0.03 | | | | | 1 |
| Misc. | Miscellaneous | 8 | 0.32 | 2 | 0.16 | 10 | 0.26 | 2 | 1.12 | 1 | 2.00 | 23 |
| Total | | 2501 | 100.00 | 1222 | 100.00 | 3716 | 100.00 | 179 | 100.00 | 51 | 100.00 | 7669 |

Table 4B.2: Sanctuary: Percentages of forms by category in rooms and street

| Type | Room o | Room p | Room q | Room r | Room s | Room t/u | Room v | Room w | Street dd |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------|--------|--------|-----------|
| CATEGORY 1 (storage: stationary) | | | | | | | | | |
| IISJ | 24.88 | 78.31 | 12.96 | 20.73 | 21.00 | 12.57 | 6.03 | 1.61 | - |
| CATEGORY 2 (storage: transport) | | | | | | | | | |
| IHMJ | 0.97 | 0.78 | 3.65 | 10.37 | 7.00 | 4.37 | 2.34 | 1.41 | - |
| CATEGORY 3 (food preparation) | | | | | | | | | |
| IICP | 0.49 | 0.52 | 1.00 | 4.27 | 1.00 | 1.91 | 3.08 | 1.00 | 4.00 |
| IIKR | 3.90 | 2.07 | 5.65 | 4.27 | 4.00 | 4.92 | 4.06 | 1.20 | - |
| IIMRT | 0.17 | - | - | - | - | 0.27 | 0.12 | - | - |
| CATEGORY 4 (food service) | | | | | | | | | |
| IIBL | 60.56 | 13.91 | 62.79 | 49.30 | 56.00 | 60.93 | 70.48 | 87.36 | 0.16 |
| IIPL | 0.97 | 0.52 | 1.66 | 1.84 | - | 3.01 | 0.25 | 0.20 | - |
| IIJUG | 2.93 | 1.04 | 3.65 | 0.62 | 2.00 | 4.92 | 4.18 | 1.61 | - |
| IIJUL | 1.95 | 0.43 | 2.33 | 0.62 | 3.00 | 3.55 | 4.67 | 3.61 | - |
| CATEGORY 5 (special function: cult) | | | | | | | | | |
| IIBLV | - | - | 0.33 | 0.60 | - | 0.29 | 0.12 | - | - |
| IICH | - | 0.17 | - | 1.22 | - | 0.82 | 0.12 | - | - |
| IIGBL | - | - | - | 0.62 | - | - | - | - | - |
| IIJULV | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.12 | 0.02 | - |
| IILMP | 0.49 | 0.17 | - | - | - | - | - | 0.20 | - |
| IILMPS* | | | | | | | | | |

* The cultic lamp stands in the corpus are not included in the database

at its lower end point allow for secure sealing with a fitted stopper, which is necessary for long-term storage and for protection from spillage of the contents during transportation.⁶ The Sanctuary side rooms apparently served as the main facility for the long-term storage of large amounts of olive oil, primarily in side Room p and adjacent side Rooms o, q, r, and s (Table 4B.2).⁷ As side Room p contained the only olive oil

installation found outside of the industrial zone, it is assumed that the oil produced served cultic purposes.⁸ This is supported by the inscription *lbʿl wlpdy*, “for Baʿal and for Padi,” on a sherd of a **IISJ 5–5.7** “Ekron-type” vessel found in Room p, indicating that the contents of the jar served both cultic and political purposes.⁹

6. The fitted stopper is the clay sealing plug found in large numbers, primarily in the Sanctuary side rooms, in association with the **IISJ 5–5.7** series (Arbino in preparation).

7. For a discussion of the types of vessels needed for long- and short-term storage, as well as for ease of

transportation, see Katz and Faust 2011: 182.

8. For details regarding the large number of **IISJ 5–5.7** found in Room p, see Gitin 2017b: 53.

9. Gitin and Cogan 1999.

Table 4B.3: Courtyard: Percentages of form by category in rooms and street

| Type | Room d2 | Room e | Room f | Rooms g1–g3 | Rooms h, h/g1, h/j | Rooms j, j/k ¹⁰ | Street cc |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| CATEGORY 1 (storage: stationary) | | | | | | | |
| IISJ | 15.00 | 2.48 | 8.06 | 7.00 | 5.81 | 3.14 | 15.64 |
| CATEGORY 2 (storage: transport) | | | | | | | |
| IIHMJ | 10.00 | 9.03 | 34.85 | 38.00 | 58.92 | 78.63 | 28.49 |
| CATEGORY 3 (food preparation) | | | | | | | |
| IICP | 4.00 | 1.81 | 0.32 | - | 2.08 | 1.62 | 2.79 |
| IIMRT | - | - | - | 1.00 | 2.08 | 0.25 | 1.12 |
| IIKR | 6.00 | 8.58 | 8.71 | 8.00 | 8.71 | 3.73 | 12.84 |
| CATEGORY 4 (food service) | | | | | | | |
| IIBL | 46.00 | 59.37 | 39.68 | 38.00 | 19.60 | 10.26 | 26.26 |
| IIPL | - | 2.48 | 0.65 | 1.00 | 0.41 | 0.25 | 0.56 |
| IIJUG | 10.00 | 2.93 | 2.90 | - | 1.24 | 0.34 | 7.82 |
| IIJUL | 3.00 | 2.63 | 1.61 | - | - | 0.36 | 1.12 |

In contrast, the primary storage vessel assemblage in the Courtyard is represented by Category 2 holemouth jars (Tables 4B.1, 4B.3), suitable for both short-term olive oil storage and short-range transportation.¹¹ The ridged or hammerhead rim facilitated the use of a cover or lid device that could be secured with string, and the relatively small size and cylindrical shape could have allowed for these jars to be placed in a double-sided sling hung over the back of a pack animal. The 1,348 **IIHMJ** in the Courtyard represent 53.9% of the ceramic assemblage (Table 4B.1), with a total capacity of 6,133 liters.¹² The majority were

found in the eastern part of the Courtyard in Rooms f to j, j/k¹³ and Street cc. Room d2, which opens into the entrance of Temple Complex 650 (Rooms a and c) on the east, is best understood in terms of its function for food preparation and food service, as it contained the largest percentage of **IICP** and a significant percentage of **IIKR**.

In the Sanctuary, while the percentages of Categories 2, 3, and 4 vessels do not suggest a concentration of specific activities in any of the rooms, the presence of Category 5 vessels in Rooms p and r indicates their cultic function. In Room r, these include **IIBLV**, **IICH**, and **IIGBL**, and in Room p, **IICH** and two of the three examples of unique **IILMPS** (Tables 4B.1–4B.2). As mentioned above, in the Courtyard, Room d2 contained concentrations of Category 3 food preparation vessels—**IICP** and **IIKR**—and of Category 4 food service types—**IIBL**, **IIJUG**, and **IIJUL** (Table 4B.3). This room may have served as

10. The designation of italicized *k* in Room j/k refers to a room in Roman period Building 950 in Area IVNE.48, below which was a fill that produced a large assemblage of Iron II pottery, primary **IIHMJ**.

11. Holemouth jars are not only associated with olive oil production at Ekron, but are also attested at olive oil complexes at Timnah in Philistia (*Timnah II*: 106–7, 281–83), Beth-Shemesh in Judah (*Beth-Shemesh I–II*: 442–44), and at Rosh Zayit in the north (*Rosh Zayit*: 174).

12. Based on the average capacity of 4.55 liters according to the measurements in Steinbach 2017: 200, Samples 48–50.

13. While Room k does not appear on the Temple Complex 650 plan because it belongs to the Roman phase located in IVNE.48, it contained a large quantity of holemouth jars from the mixture of the Stratum IB destruction and the Roman phase construction fill.

a type of kitchen for those working in the Courtyard unit.

Table 4B.4: Throne Room: Percentages of forms by category in rooms

| Type | Room b | Room k | Room l |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| CATEGORY 1 (storage: stationary) | | | |
| IISJ | 7.00 | 10.20 | 11.00 |
| CATEGORY 2 (storage: transport) | | | |
| IIHMJ | 1.00 | 5.10 | 9.00 |
| CATEGORY 3 (food preparation) | | | |
| IICP | - | 1.40 | 2.00 |
| IIKR | 6.00 | 7.00 | 17.00 |
| IIMRT | - | 0.10 | 3.00 |
| CATEGORY 4 (food service) | | | |
| IIBL | 81.00 | 62.10 | 35.00 |
| I IPL | 1.50 | 3.00 | - |
| IIJUG | 3.00 | 3.30 | 7.00 |
| IIJUL | 2.00 | 3.80 | |
| CATEGORY 5 (special function: cult) | | | |
| IICH | - | 0.40 | - |
| IIGBL | - | - | 2.00 |

The percentages of the main ceramic types in the Throne Room—the reception hall located between and accessed from both the Sanctuary and the Courtyard—indicate that its function was more closely related to the former, with the primary storage vessel represented by 120 Category 1 **IISJ**, 9.82% of the Throne Room assemblage (Table 4B.1). As for Categories 3 and 4, the highest percentages of **IICP**, **IIKR**, and **IIMRT** in Room l indicate that that was where food was prepared, and the concentrations of **IIBL**, **I IPL**, **IIJUG**, and **IIJUL** in Room k indicate that that was where food was served (Table 4B.4). The food preparation and service vessels may be related to a ritual, as suggested by the raised platform or throne in Room k. This is supported by the presence of Category 5 cultic vessels, **IICH** in Room k and **IIGBL** in Room l.

A COMPARISON OF CERAMIC TYPES IN THE ELITE ZONE: FIELD IV UPPER TEMPLE COMPLEX 650 AND FIELD IV LOWER TEMPLE AUXILIARY BUILDINGS 651–654

In analyzing the ceramic types that help to define the different functions of Temple Complex 650 and the Temple Auxiliary Buildings,¹⁴ the two parts of the elite zone, the chalice is one of the most significant ceramic forms. The main Stratum IB chalices types, **IICH 1** and **IICH 3A–IICH 6A**, are represented by 12 examples in the Temple Auxiliary Buildings.¹⁵ In Building 651, **IICH 4A** was found in Room e,¹⁶ in which there was a four-horned incense altar.¹⁷ In Building 653, **IICH 5** was found in Room b,¹⁸ adjacent and partly open to Room e, which contained two four-horned incense altars and two incense stands.¹⁹ In Building 654, **IICH 3A** was found in Room d,²⁰ which contained five ostraca with cultic inscriptions, for example, *lmqm*, “for the sanctuary,” and *t* with three lines beneath it, indicating 30 units in the Phoenician numbering system. This suggests that the contents of the storage jar were set aside for tithing, implying the existence of a priestly class.²¹ Also in Building 654, **IICH 5A** and **IICH 6A** came from Room b,²² which contained an ostrakon with a cultic inscription, *qdš lšrt*, “dedicated to Asherat.”²³ Room b opened into Room e, which in turn opened into Room f; Rooms e and f contained a four-horned incense altar, a stone altar, and two ostraca with cultic inscriptions.²⁴

Thus, for the most part, the chalices in the Temple Auxiliary Buildings are associated with other cultic elements in disparate locations, like those found in the industrial zone and domestic contexts, reflecting

14. Table 4B.1 and Gitin 2017c: 218.

15. Gitin 2017c: 222–96.

16. Gitin 2017c: 236.

17. Another four-horned incense altar was found in a combined Rooms e/d locus (Gitin, Garfinkel, and Dothan 2017: 13).

18. Gitin 2017c: 271

19. Gitin, Garfinkel, and Dothan 2017: 18.

20. Gitin 2017c: 286.

21. Gitin, Garfinkel, and Dothan 2017: 20.

22. Gitin 2017c: 286.

23. Gitin, Garfinkel, and Dothan 2017: 19.

24. Gitin, Garfinkel, and Dothan 2017: 21.

a decentralized worship system.²⁵ This is in contrast to the centralized worship represented in Temple Complex 650 primarily by the monumental inscription found in the Sanctuary.²⁶ The above-mentioned *lbʿl wlpdy* (“for Baʿal and for Padi”) inscription from Sanctuary side Room p also reflects a centralized worship system, as it records that the offering goes first to Baal and then to the king.²⁷ In addition, the three unique cultic lamp stands (**IILMPS 1–3** on Fig. 4A.16:8–10) were found in the Sanctuary, two in Room p and one in Room bb, and two **IICH 1** of the three examples of chalices also came from Room p.²⁸ It is significant that no four-horned incense altars were found in Temple Complex 650, implying different cultic praxes within the two different systems of worship, decentralized and centralized.

The percentages of types in the regional groups of Philistia and the Philistine Inner Coastal Plain and

the shared regional groupings of Philistia and Judah and north and south, and well as the assemblages from the north and Cyprus and the Assyrian tradition, East Greek, and Phoenician repertoires do not show significant differences between Temple Complex 650 and the Temple Auxiliary Buildings.²⁹ However, there is a difference in the percentages of Judean regional types, representing 6.5% of the corpus in the Temple Auxiliary Building and 2.5% in Temple Complex 650. This is highlighted by the presence of two Judean cooking pot types, **IICP 12** and **IICP 14**—the two most common cooking vessels in the 7th century—in the Temple Auxiliary Buildings, and their absence in Temple Complex 650. This may reflect an ethnic difference between those who inhabited and/or worked in the Temple Complex and the Temple Auxiliary Buildings.

25. Gitin 2002.

26. Gitin, Dothan, and Naveh 1997: 8–12.

27. Gitin and Cogan 1999.

28. The third chalice, **IICH 3A**, came from the Courtyard Room e.

29. Compare the data in Gitin 2017c: 270 and in the Chapter 4A Introduction.

APPENDIX 1

POTTERY QUANTIFICATION DATA

POTTERY TYPES IN TEMPLE COMPLEX 650 ARCHITECTURAL UNITS
AND SUB-UNITS BY STRATUM

STRATA IB, IC, TOPSOIL, AND TOPSOIL/IB

Courtyard, Side Rooms, and Entrance
Throne Room
Sanctuary, Side Rooms, and Back Rooms
Street cc
Street dd

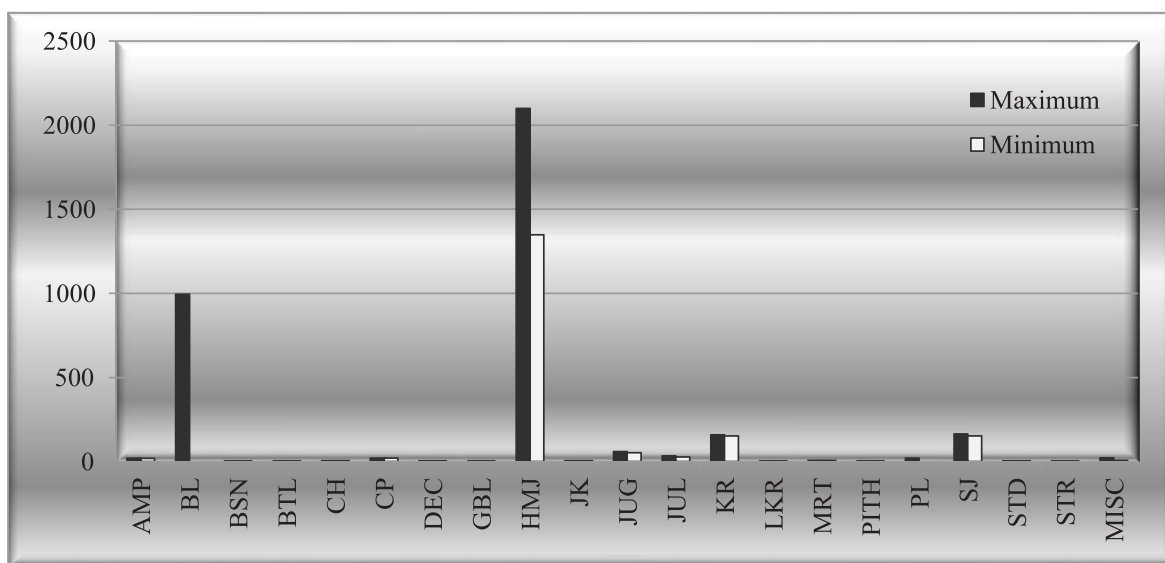
Color Fig. 4B.8 presents a summary of minimum number
and percentage of vessels by architectural unit and type

**Courtyard (Crtryrd), Side Rooms (SR), and Entrance (Ent) Strata IB, IC, Topsoil, and Topsoil/IB:
Maximum and minimum number and percentage of vessels by type**

| Type | | Max. No. | Max. % | Min. No. | Min. % |
|-------|----------------|----------|--------|----------|--------|
| AMP | Amphorae | 21 | 0.58 | 19 | 0.75 |
| BL | Bowls | 995 | 27.40 | 667* | 26.67 |
| BSN | Basins | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.04 |
| BTL | Bottles | 2 | 0.06 | 2 | 0.08 |
| CH | Chalices | 6 | 0.17 | 6 | 0.24 |
| CP | Cooking pots | 21 | 0.58 | 21 | 0.84 |
| DEC | Decanters | 4 | 0.11 | 4 | 0.16 |
| GBL | Goblets | 2 | 0.06 | 2 | 0.08 |
| HMJ | Holemouth jars | 2100 | 57.82 | 1348 | 53.90 |
| JK | Jar-kraters | 5 | 0.14 | 5 | 0.20 |
| JUG | Jugs | 59 | 1.62 | 53 | 2.12 |
| JUL | Juglets | 34 | 0.94 | 27 | 1.08 |
| KR | Kraters | 159 | 4.38 | 152 | 6.08 |
| LKR | Large kraters | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.04 |
| MRT | Mortaria | 8 | 0.22 | 8 | 0.32 |
| PITH | Pithoi | 2 | 0.06 | 2 | 0.08 |
| PL | Plates | 21 | 0.58 | 18** | 0.72 |
| SJ | Storage jars | 164 | 4.52 | 153 | 6.12 |
| STD | Stands | 3 | 0.07 | 3 | 0.12 |
| STR | Strainers | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.04 |
| MISC | Miscellaneous | 23 | 0.63 | 8 | 0.32 |
| Total | | 3632 | 100.00 | 1816 | 100.00 |

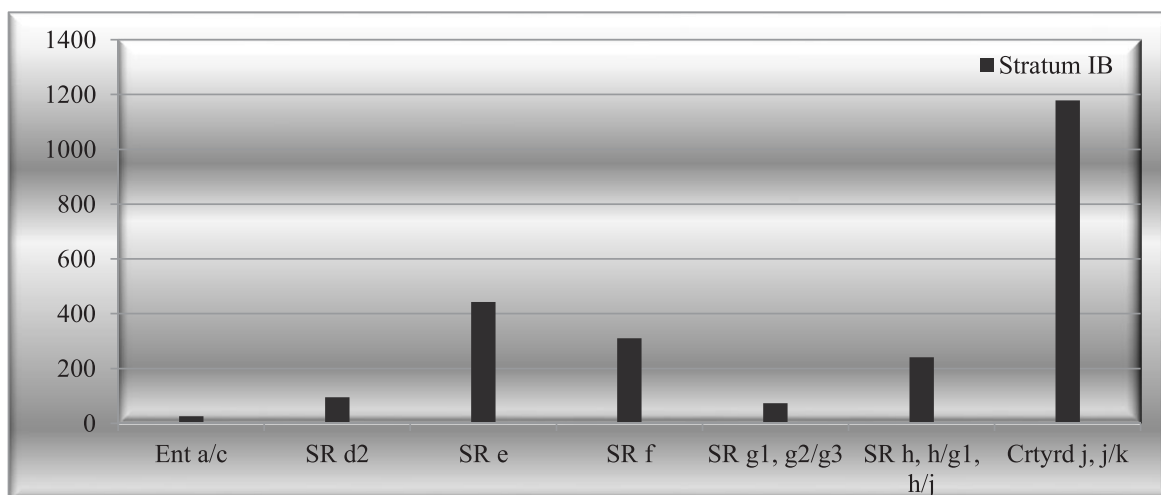
* Mistakenly including a sherd misidentified as BL 30C and a PL 7 misidentified as BL 32

** Mistakenly excluding a PL 7 misidentified as BL 32



**Courtyard, Side Rooms, and Entrance Strata IB and IC:
Minimum number and percentage of vessels by room/unit and stratum**

| Room/unit | Stratum IB | | Stratum IC | |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| | No. | % | No. | % |
| Ent a/c | 26 | 1.00 | | |
| SR d2 | 95 | 4.00 | | |
| SR e | 443 | 19.00 | | |
| SR f | 310 | 13.00 | | |
| SR g1, g2/g3 | 73 | 3.00 | | |
| SR h, h/g1, h/j | 241 | 10.00 | 3 | 100.00 |
| Crtyrd j, j/k | 1179 | 50.00 | | |
| Total | 2367 | 100.00 | 3 | 100.00 |



**Entrance a/c Stratum IB:
Minimum number and percentage of vessels by type and stratum**

| Type | Stratum IB | |
|--------------|------------|---------------|
| | No. | % |
| AMP | 2 | 7.00 |
| BL | 20 | 77.00 |
| JUG | 1 | 4.00 |
| KR | 2 | 8.00 |
| SJ | 1 | 4.00 |
| Total | 26 | 100.00 |

**Side Room d2 Stratum IB:
Minimum number and percentage of vessels
by type and stratum**

| Type | Stratum IB | |
|--------------|------------|---------------|
| | No. | % |
| AMP | 3 | 3.00 |
| BL | 44 | 46.00 |
| BSN | 1 | 1.00 |
| BTL | 1 | 1.00 |
| CP | 4 | 4.00 |
| HMJ | 9 | 10.00 |
| JUG | 9 | 10.00 |
| JUL | 3 | 3.00 |
| KR | 6 | 6.00 |
| SJ | 14 | 15.00 |
| STR | 1 | 1.00 |
| Total | 95 | 100.00 |

**Side Room e Stratum IB:
Minimum number and percentage of vessels
by type and stratum**

| Type | Stratum IB | |
|--------------|------------|---------------|
| | No. | % |
| AMP | 2 | 0.45 |
| BL | 263 | 59.37 |
| BTL | 1 | 0.23 |
| CP | 8 | 1.81 |
| DEC | 3 | 0.67 |
| GBL | 1 | 0.23 |
| HMJ | 40 | 9.03 |
| JUG | 13 | 2.93 |
| JUL | 9 | 2.03 |
| KR | 38 | 8.58 |
| PITH | 1 | 0.23 |
| PL | 11 | 2.48 |
| SJ | 51 | 11.51 |
| STD | 2 | 0.45 |
| Total | 443 | 100.00 |

**Side Room f Stratum IB:
Minimum number and percentage
of vessels by type and stratum**

| Type | Stratum IB | |
|--------------|------------|---------------|
| | No. | % |
| AMP | 1 | 0.32 |
| BL | 123 | 39.68 |
| BTL | 1 | 0.32 |
| CH | 1 | 0.32 |
| CP | 1 | 0.32 |
| DEC | 1 | 0.32 |
| GBL | 1 | 0.32 |
| HMJ | 108 | 34.85 |
| JK | 2 | 0.65 |
| JUG | 9 | 2.90 |
| JUL | 5 | 1.61 |
| KR | 27 | 8.71 |
| PL | 2 | 0.65 |
| SJ | 25 | 8.06 |
| STD | 1 | 0.32 |
| MISC | 2 | 0.65 |
| Total | 310 | 100.00 |

**Side Rooms g1 and g2/g3 Stratum IB:
Minimum number and percentage
of vessels by type and stratum**

| Type | Stratum IB | |
|--------------|------------|---------------|
| | No. | % |
| AMP | 1 | 2.00 |
| BL | 28 | 38.00 |
| HMJ | 31 | 43.00 |
| KR | 6 | 8.00 |
| MRT | 1 | 1.00 |
| PL | 1 | 1.00 |
| SJ | 5 | 7.00 |
| Total | 73 | 100.00 |

**Side Rooms h, h/g1, and h/j Strata IB and IC:
Minimum number and percentage of vessels by type and stratum**

| Type | Stratum IB | | Stratum IC | |
|--------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| | No. | % | No. | % |
| AMP | 4 | 1.66 | | |
| BL | 46 | 19.09 | 1 | 25.00 |
| CP | 3 | 1.24 | | |
| HMJ | 142 | 58.92 | 2 | 75.00 |
| JUG | 5 | 2.08 | | |
| KR | 21 | 8.71 | | |
| MRT | 5 | 2.08 | | |
| PL | 1 | 0.41 | | |
| SJ | 14 | 5.81 | | |
| Total | 241 | 100.00 | 3 | 100.00 |

**Courtyard j, j/k Stratum IB:
Minimum number and percentage of vessels by type and stratum**

| Type | Stratum IB | |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| | No. | % |
| AMP | 6 | 0.52 |
| BL | 121 | 10.26 |
| CH | 3 | 0.25 |
| CP | 4 | 0.34 |
| HMJ | 927 | 78.63 |
| JK | 3 | 0.25 |
| JUG | 12 | 1.02 |
| JUL | 9 | 0.76 |
| KR | 44 | 3.73 |
| LKR | 1 | 0.08 |
| MRT | 3 | 0.25 |
| PL | 3 | 0.25 |
| SJ | 37 | 3.14 |
| MISC | 6 | 0.52 |
| Total | 1179 | 100.00 |

**Courtyard, Side Rooms, and Entrance Stratum IB:
Minimum number of vessels by type and room/unit**

| Type | Ent a/c | SR d2 | SR e | SR f | SR g1, g2/g3 | SR h, h/g1, h/j | Crtyrd j, j/k | Total |
|---------|------------|----------|---------|---------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|-------|
| AMP ? | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| AMP 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 8 |
| AMP 2 | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| AMP 3 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| AMP 4 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| AMP 5 | | 1 | | | | | 2 | 3 |
| AMP 7 | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| AMP 14A | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| BL ? | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | 3 | 12 |
| BL 1 | 4 | 10 | 41 | 10 | 3 | 9 | 13 | 90 |
| BL 1A | | 1 | | 3 | | | 3 | 7 |
| BL 1.1 | 4 | 2 | 24 | 14 | 4 | 2 | 17 | 67 |
| BL 1.2 | | 1 | 19 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 35 |
| BL 1.3 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 1 | | 3 | | 22 |
| BL 1.4 | 1 | | 8 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 17 |
| BL 2 | 1 | | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 17 |
| BL 2.1 | | | 2 | | | | 1 | 3 |
| BL 2.2 | | | 4 | 1 | | | | 5 |
| BL 2.3 | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| BL 3 | 3 | 10 | 46 | 25 | 4 | 9 | 22 | 119 |
| BL 3B | | 1 | 2 | 6 | | 1 | 3 | 13 |
| BL 3.1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 28 |
| BL 3.2 | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| BL 4 | 2 | 4 | 15 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 40 |
| BL 4.1 | 1 | 3 | 15 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 35 |
| BL 4.2 | 1 | | 6 | 1 | 2 | | 2 | 12 |
| BL 4.3 | | 1 | 3 | 1 | | | | 5 |
| BL 4.4A | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 2 |
| BL 4.6 | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| BL 5 | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| BL 5A | | | 3 | 1 | | | 2 | 6 |
| BL 5.1 | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 2 |
| BL 5.1A | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| BL 5.3 | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| BL 6A | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| BL 7.1 | | | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| BL 7.8A | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| BL 8 | | 1 | 2 | | 1 | | | 4 |
| BL 8.1 | | | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| BL 8.3 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| BL 8.4 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 |

| Type | Ent a/c | SR d2 | SR e | SR f | SR g1, g2/g3 | SR h, h/g1, h/j | Crtyrd j, j/k | Total |
|----------|------------|----------|---------|---------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|-------|
| BL 8.6 | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| BL 9 | | | 2 | 2 | | | 1 | 5 |
| BL 9A | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| BL 10 | | 2 | 6 | 2 | | 4 | 1 | 15 |
| BL 10A | | | 3 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| BL 11 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| BL 12 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| BL 12.1 | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 |
| BL 13 | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| BL 14 | | | 1 | | | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| BL 16.1 | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| BL 17 | 1 | | 5 | | | | | 6 |
| BL 17.1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 2 |
| BL 18 | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| BL 19.2 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| BL 21 | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| BL 25A | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| BL 26 | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| BL 28 | | | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 8 |
| BL 28.1 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 6 |
| BL 28.2 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 |
| BL 29A | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| BL 30C | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| BL 32 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| BLF 1 | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| BLF 3 | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| BLM 4 | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| BLM 2 | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| BLM 10 | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| BLM 14 | | | 2 | | | | 1 | 3 |
| BLM 22A | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| BL Misc. | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 2 |
| BS 1 | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| BTL 1 | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| BTL 2/3 | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| CH ? | | | | | | | 3 | 3 |
| CH 3A | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| CH 9 | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| CP ? | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| CP 1 | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 2 |
| CP 1.2 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 2 |
| CP 1.3 | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| CP 6 | | 1 | 2 | | | | 1 | 4 |

| Type | Ent a/c | SR d2 | SR e | SR f | SR g1, g2/g3 | SR h, h/g1, h/j | Crtyrd j, j/k | Total |
|-----------|------------|----------|---------|---------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|-------|
| CP 6.1 | | 2 | 2 | | | | 1 | 5 |
| CP 6.3 | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| CP Misc. | | | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| DEC 1.1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 |
| DEC 2 | | | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| GBL ? | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| GBL 3 | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| HMJ ? | | 2 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 14 | 54 | 80 |
| HMJ 1 | | 2 | 6 | 77 | 8 | 30 | 558 | 681 |
| HMJ 1.1 | | 1 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 98 | 114 |
| HMJ 1.2 | | | | 5 | | 6 | 21 | 32 |
| HMJ 1.3 | | | 2 | 1 | | | | 3 |
| HMJ 2 | | 1 | 2 | 4 | | 10 | 56 | 73 |
| HMJ 2.1 | | | | 2 | | 4 | 14 | 20 |
| HMJ 3 | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 10 | 14 |
| HMJ 3.1 | | | 1 | | 3 | 1 | 9 | 14 |
| HMJ 3.2 | | | 1 | | | | 5 | 6 |
| HMJ 4 | | | 2 | | | | 4 | 6 |
| HMJ 5 | | | 1 | 1 | | 4 | 7 | 13 |
| HMJ 5.1 | | | 1 | 2 | | 2 | 13 | 18 |
| HMJ 5.2 | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 6 | 13 | 23 |
| HMJ 5.3 | | | 3 | | | | 7 | 10 |
| HMJ 5.4 | | | 4 | 3 | | 1 | 12 | 20 |
| HMJ 6.1 | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| HMJ 7 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 4 | 7 |
| HMJ 7.1 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| HMJ 8 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| HMJ 8.1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 21 | 11 | 37 |
| HMJ 8.2 | | | | | | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| HMJ 8.3 | | | | | 3 | 3 | | 6 |
| HMJ 8.5 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| HMJ 9 | | | | | 6 | 14 | 14 | 34 |
| HMJ 9.1 | | | | | 1 | 4 | 3 | 8 |
| HMJ 10 | | | | | | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| HMJM 1 | | | | | | 5 | | 5 |
| HMJM 2 | | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| HMJM 3 | | | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| HMJM 4 | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| HMJ Misc. | | | | | | | 4 | 4 |
| JK ? | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 2 |
| JK 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| JK 1.1 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| JK 4 | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |

| Type | Ent a/c | SR d2 | SR e | SR f | SR g1, g2/g3 | SR h, h/g1, h/j | Crtyrd j, j/k | Total |
|----------|------------|----------|---------|---------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|-------|
| JUG ? | | 3 | 1 | 2 | | | | 6 |
| JUG 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | 3 | 9 |
| JUG 1.1 | | | | 2 | | 1 | | 3 |
| JUG 1.2 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | 3 |
| JUG 1.3 | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| JUG 2.2 | | 1 | 8 | 1 | | 1 | | 11 |
| JUG 5 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| JUG 5.1 | | | | | | | | 0 |
| JUG 9 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| JUG 13 | | 2 | 1 | | | 3 | 3 | 9 |
| JUG 13.1 | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 2 |
| JUG 13.4 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| JUGM 2.3 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| JUL ? | | | 5 | 1 | | | 4 | 10 |
| JUL 1 | | 1 | 2 | | | | 1 | 4 |
| JUL 1.1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 3 |
| JUL 1.4 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| JUL 2.1 | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 2 |
| JUL 3 | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| JUL 4 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | 4 |
| JUL 9A | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| KR ? | | | 1 | | | | 2 | 3 |
| KR 1 | | | 8 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 28 |
| KR 1.1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| KR 1.2 | | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | 5 |
| KR 2 | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 3 |
| KR 2.1 | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| KR 2.2 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| KR 3 | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| KR 3.1 | | 1 | | | | 2 | | 3 |
| KR 3.2 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| KR 4 | | | 3 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 19 |
| KR 4.1 | 1 | | 2 | 2 | | 3 | 4 | 12 |
| KR 4.2 | | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 3 | 7 |
| KR 4.3 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 3 |
| KR 4.4 | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| KR 4.5 | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| KR 4.6 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| KR 5 | | 1 | 4 | 1 | | | 4 | 10 |
| KR 6 | | | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| KR 7 | 1 | | 4 | | | | 1 | 6 |
| KR 7B | | | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| KR 7.1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | 3 | 5 |

| | Ent | SR | SR | SR | SR | SR | Crtyrd | Total |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| Type | a/c | d2 | e | f | g1, g2/g3 | h, h/g1, h/j | j, j/k | |
| SJ 10.1 | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| SJ 11 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 2 |
| SJ 12 | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| SJ 12.1 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| SJ 12.3 | | | 2 | | | | 1 | 3 |
| SJ 13 | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| SJ 15 | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 2 |
| SJM 1 | | | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | 4 |
| STD ? | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| STD 1.1 | | | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| STR ? | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| MISC | | | | 2 | | | 6 | 8 |
| Total | 26 | 95 | 443 | 310 | 73 | 241 | 1179 | 2367 |

**Side Room h Stratum IC:
Minimum number of vessels by type**

| Type | No. |
|--------------|----------|
| BL 10A | 1 |
| HMJ 1 | 2 |
| Total | 3 |

**Side Rooms and Courtyard TS and TS/IB:
Minimum number of vessels by type and room/unit**

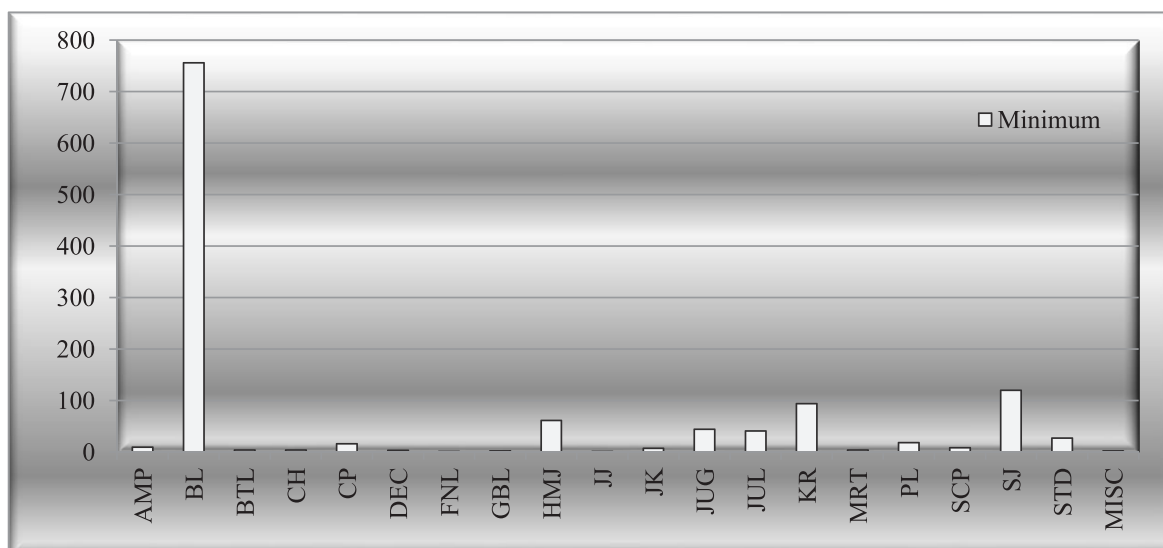
| | SR | SR | Crtyrd | |
|---------|-----|------|--------|-------|
| Type | f/j | g2/j | j, j/k | Total |
| BL 1 | 1 | | 1 | 2 |
| BL 1.1 | 1 | | 1 | 2 |
| BL 1.2 | 2 | | 2 | 4 |
| BL 14 | 1 | | | 1 |
| BL 2.1 | 2 | | | 2 |
| BL 3 | 4 | | | 4 |
| BL 4.1 | 2 | | | 2 |
| BL 5.1 | 1 | | | 1 |
| BL 26 | 1 | | | 1 |
| BL 28 | | | 1 | 1 |
| BL 28.2 | 1 | | | 1 |
| CH ? | | | 1 | 1 |
| CP ? | 1 | | | 1 |
| HMJ ? | 6 | 3 | 3 | 12 |

| | SR | SR | Crtyrd | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Type | f/j | g2/j | j, j/k | Total |
| HMJ 1 | 17 | 13 | 16 | 46 |
| HMJ 1.1 | 13 | | 2 | 15 |
| HMJ 1.2 | 1 | | 2 | 3 |
| HMJ 2 | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| HMJ 2.1 | 1 | 1 | | 2 |
| HMJ 3.2 | 1 | | | 1 |
| HMJ 3.1 | | | 1 | 1 |
| HMJ 5 | 1 | 1 | | 2 |
| HMJ 5.1 | 1 | | | 1 |
| HMJ 5.2 | | 1 | | 1 |
| HMJ 5.3 | | 1 | | 1 |
| HMJ 6 | 1 | | | 1 |
| JUG ? | 1 | | 1 | 2 |
| JUG 1.4 | 1 | | | 1 |
| JUG 14 | 1 | | | 1 |
| JUL 4 | 1 | | | 1 |
| KR 1 | | 1 | | 1 |
| KR 1.1 | 1 | | | 1 |
| KR 2 | | | 1 | 1 |
| KR 3 | 1 | | | 1 |
| KR 4 | 1 | | | 1 |
| KR 4.1 | | 1 | | 1 |
| KR 4.6 | | 1 | | 1 |
| KR 7 | | | 1 | 1 |
| SJ 5 | | | 1 | 1 |
| SJ 5.4 | 1 | 1 | | 2 |
| SJ 5.6 | 1 | | | 1 |
| SJ 5.7 | | 1 | | 1 |
| SJ 7.3 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Total | 69 | 26 | 36 | 131 |

**Throne Room Strata IB, IC, TS, and TS/IB:
Minimum number and percentage of vessels by type***

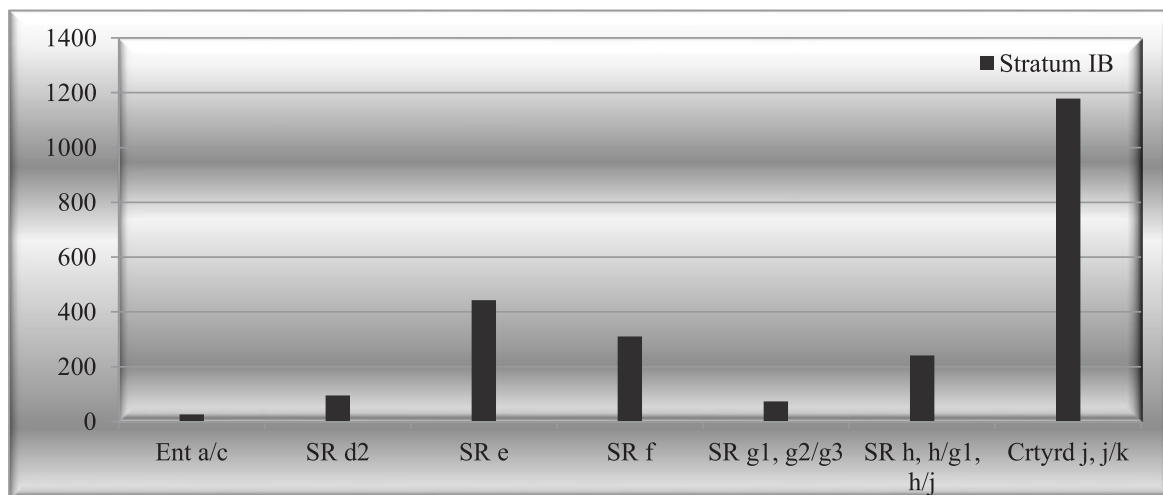
| Type | | Min. No. | Min. % |
|--------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| AMP | Amphorae | 9 | 0.74 |
| BL | Bowls | 756 | 61.87 |
| BTL | Bottles | 4 | 0.33 |
| CH | Chalices | 4 | 0.33 |
| CP | Cooking pots | 16 | 1.31 |
| DEC | Decanters | 3 | 0.25 |
| FNL | Funnel | 1 | 0.08 |
| GBL | Goblets | 2 | 0.16 |
| HMJ | Holemouth jars | 61 | 4.99 |
| JJ | Jar-jugs | 1 | 0.08 |
| JK | Jar-kraters | 7 | 0.57 |
| JUG | Jugs | 44 | 3.60 |
| JUL | Juglets | 41 | 3.36 |
| KR | Kraters | 94 | 7.69 |
| MRT | Mortaria | 4 | 0.33 |
| PL | Plates | 18 | 1.47 |
| SCP | Scoops | 8 | 0.65 |
| SJ | Storage jars | 120 | 9.82 |
| STD | Stands | 27 | 2.21 |
| MISC | Miscellaneous | 2 | 0.16 |
| Total | | 1222 | 100.00 |

* The breakdown of the maximum number of 1556 omitted due to computer glitch



**Throne Room b, k, l Strata IB and IC:
Minimum number and percentage of vessels by unit and stratum**

| Unit | Stratum IB | | Stratum IC | |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| | No. | % | No. | % |
| b | 97 | 8.00 | | |
| k | 1000 | 84.00 | 11 | 100.00 |
| l | 96 | 8.00 | | |
| Total | 1193 | 100.00 | 11 | 100.00 |



**Throne Room Unit b Stratum IB:
Minimum number and percentage of vessels by type and stratum**

| Type | Stratum IB | |
|--------------|------------|---------------|
| | No. | % |
| BL | 78 | 81.00 |
| HMJ | 1 | 1.00 |
| JUG | 3 | 3.00 |
| JUL | 2 | 2.00 |
| KR | 6 | 6.00 |
| SJ | 7 | 7.00 |
| Total | 97 | 100.00 |

**Throne Room Unit k Strata IB and IC:
Minimum number and percentage of vessels by type and stratum**

| Type | Stratum IB | | Stratum IC | |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| | No. | % | No. | % |
| AMP | 8 | 0.80 | | |
| BL | 621 | 62.10 | 9 | 82.00 |
| BTL | 4 | 0.40 | | |
| CH | 4 | 0.40 | | |
| CP | 14 | 1.40 | | |
| DEC | 3 | 0.30 | | |
| FNL | 1 | 0.10 | | |
| HMJ | 51 | 5.10 | | |
| JJ | 1 | 0.10 | | |
| JK | 7 | 0.70 | | |
| JUG | 33 | 3.30 | 1 | 9.00 |
| JUL | 38 | 3.80 | | |
| KR | 70 | 7.00 | 1 | 9.00 |
| MRT | 1 | 0.10 | | |
| PL | 15 | 1.50 | | |
| SCP | 3 | 0.30 | | |
| SJ | 102 | 10.20 | | |
| STD | 22 | 2.20 | | |
| MISC | 2 | 0.20 | | |
| Total | 1000 | 100.00 | 9 | 100.00 |

**Throne Room Unit l Stratum IB:
Minimum number and percentage of vessels by type and stratum**

| Type | Stratum IB | |
|--------------|------------|---------------|
| | No. | % |
| AMP | 1 | 1.00 |
| BL | 33 | 35.00 |
| CP | 2 | 2.00 |
| GBL | 2 | 2.00 |
| HMJ | 9 | 9.00 |
| JUG | 7 | 7.00 |
| KR | 16 | 17.00 |
| MRT | 3 | 3.00 |
| PL | 3 | 3.00 |
| SCP | 5 | 5.00 |
| SJ | 10 | 11.00 |
| STD | 4 | 4.00 |
| MISC | 1 | 1.00 |
| Total | 96 | 100.00 |

**Throne Room Stratum IB:
Minimum number of vessels by unit and type**

| Type | Unit b | Unit k | Unit l | Total |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| AMP 1 | | 4 | | 4 |
| AMP 2 | | 1 | | 1 |
| AMP 4 | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| AMP 9 | | 2 | | 2 |
| BL ? | | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| BL 1 | 11 | 50 | 4 | 65 |
| BL 1A | | 3 | | 3 |
| BL 1.1 | 7 | 58 | 4 | 69 |
| BL 1.2 | 2 | 45 | 3 | 50 |
| BL 1.3 | 5 | 33 | 2 | 40 |
| BL 1.4 | 7 | 24 | | 31 |
| BL 2 | 1 | 19 | 3 | 23 |
| BL 2.1 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 14 |
| BL 2.2 | | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| BL 2.3 | | 2 | | 2 |
| BL 3 | 14 | 128 | 4 | 146 |
| BL 3B | 2 | 13 | | 15 |
| BL 3.1 | 9 | 37 | | 46 |
| BL 3.2 | | 2 | | 2 |
| BL 4 | 6 | 23 | 1 | 30 |
| BL 4.1 | 1 | 41 | 1 | 44 |
| BL 4.2 | | 5 | | 5 |
| BL 4.3 | | 1 | | 1 |
| BL 5 | | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| BL 5A | | 8 | | 8 |
| BL 5B | | 2 | | 1 |
| BL 5.1 | | 3 | | 3 |
| BL 5.1A | | 4 | | 4 |
| BL 5.3A | | 1 | | 1 |
| BL 5.5A | | 1 | | 1 |
| BL 5.6A | | 3 | | 3 |
| BL 7.1A | 2 | 9 | | 11 |
| BL 7.7A | | 3 | | 3 |
| BL 7.8A | | 3 | | 3 |
| BL 8 | | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| BL 9 | | 2 | | 2 |
| BL 9A | | 1 | | 1 |
| BL 9.1A | | 2 | | 2 |
| BL 10 | | 14 | 2 | 16 |
| BL 10A | 1 | 9 | | 10 |
| BL 10.1 | | 1 | | 1 |
| BL 11 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 7 |

| Type | Unit b | Unit k | Unit l | Total |
|----------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| BL 12.1 | | 2 | | 2 |
| BL 14 | | 10 | 1 | 11 |
| BL14.1 | | 6 | | 6 |
| BL 16.2 | | 1 | | 1 |
| BL 17 | | 2 | | 2 |
| BL 17.1 | | 2 | | 2 |
| BL 26A | | 1 | | 1 |
| BL 26B | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| BL 28 | 1 | 11 | | |
| BL 28.1 | | 3 | | |
| BL 29.2A | | 2 | | |
| BL 31A | | 1 | | |
| BL 44 | | 1 | | |
| BLF 4 | | 1 | | |
| BLM 10 | | 1 | | |
| BLM 26A | | 2 | | |
| BLM 29 | | 1 | | |
| BL Misc. | | 1 | | |
| BTL 1.1 | | 1 | | |
| BTL 4 | | 3 | | |
| CH ? | | 2 | | |
| CHM 2 | | 1 | | |
| CHM 3 | | 1 | | |
| CP 1 | | 1 | | |
| CP 1.2 | | 1 | 1 | |
| CP 1.7 | | 2 | | |
| CP 6 | | 5 | 1 | |
| CP 6.3 | | 4 | | |
| CP 8 | | 1 | | |
| DEC ? | | 1 | | |
| DEC 1 | | 1 | | |
| DEC 5.1 | | 1 | | |
| FNL 1 | | 1 | | |
| GBL 3 | | | 2 | |
| HMJ ? | 1 | 3 | | |
| HMJ 1 | | 8 | 2 | |
| HMJ 1.1 | | 14 | | |
| HMJ 1.2 | | 1 | | |
| HMJ 2 | | 8 | | |
| HMJ 3 | | 2 | 2 | |
| HMJ 3.1 | | 3 | 1 | |
| HMJ 3.2 | | 1 | 2 | |
| HMJ 4 | | 1 | | |
| HMJ 5 | | 2 | | |

| Type | Unit b | Unit k | Unit l | Total |
|----------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| HMJ 5.2 | | 2 | 1 | |
| HMJ 5.3 | | 2 | | |
| HMJ 5.4 | | 2 | | |
| HMJ 7 | | 1 | | |
| HMJ 8.1 | | 1 | 1 | |
| JJ 2A | | 1 | | |
| JK ? | | 2 | | |
| JK 4.1 | | 1 | | |
| JK 6 | | 4 | | |
| JUG ? | 1 | 2 | | |
| JUG 1 | 1 | 2 | | |
| JUG 1.1 | | 1 | 1 | |
| JUG 1.2 | 1 | 5 | 1 | |
| JUG 2.2 | | 5 | 1 | |
| JUG 2.3 | | 1 | | |
| JUG 5 | | 2 | 1 | |
| JUGB 2 | | 1 | | |
| JUG 13 | | 6 | 2 | |
| JUG 13.1 | | 1 | | |
| JUG 13.2 | | 2 | | |
| JUG 13.3 | | 3 | | |
| JUG 13.6 | | 1 | 1 | |
| JUG 16 | | 1 | | |
| JUL ? | 1 | 9 | | |
| JUL 1 | | 4 | | |
| JUL 1.1 | 1 | 2 | | |
| JUL 1.3 | | 2 | | |
| JUL 1.4 | | 1 | | |
| JUL 2 | | 6 | | |
| JUL 2.1 | | 1 | | |
| JUL 3 | | 2 | | |
| JUL 4 | | 8 | | |
| JUL 18A | | 1 | | |
| JULV 19 | | 1 | | |
| JULV 21 | | 1 | | |
| KR ? | | | 1 | |
| KR 1 | | 8 | | |
| KR 1B | | 1 | | |
| KR 1.1 | | 1 | | |
| KR 1.2Y | | | 1 | |
| KR 2 | | 1 | | |
| KR 2.2 | | 2 | | |
| KR 3 | | 3 | 3 | |
| KR 3.2 | 1 | 6 | | |

| Type | Unit b | Unit k | Unit l | Total |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| KR 4 | 2 | 13 | 1 | |
| KR 4.1 | 1 | 10 | 3 | |
| KR 4.2 | | 6 | 2 | |
| KR 4.3 | | 7 | | |
| KR 4.4 | | 1 | | |
| KR 5 | 1 | 2 | 4 | |
| KR 6 | 1 | 2 | | |
| KR 7 | | 2 | | |
| KR 7.1 | | 2 | | |
| KR 11 | | 2 | | |
| KR 15 | | 1 | 1 | |
| MRT 2 | | 1 | 1 | |
| MRT 3 | | | 1 | |
| MRT 4 | | | 1 | |
| PL 1 | | 1 | 2 | |
| PL 2 | | 4 | 1 | |
| PL 3A | | 7 | | |
| PL 7A | | 3 | | |
| SCP ? | | 1 | | |
| SCP 6 | | 1 | | |
| SCP 7.1 | | | 2 | |
| SCP 7.2 | | | 2 | |
| SCP 7.3 | | 1 | | |
| SCP 8 | | | 1 | |
| SJ ? | | 9 | 1 | |
| SJ 2 | 1 | 2 | | |
| SJ 3 | 1 | 3 | | |
| SJ 4 | | 3 | | |
| SJ 5 | | 5 | 3 | |
| SJ 5.1 | 1 | 12 | 3 | |
| SJ 5.2 | | 1 | | |
| SJ 5.3 | | 8 | 1 | |
| SJ 5.4 | | 7 | | |
| SJ 5.5 | | 2 | | |
| SJ 5.6 | 2 | 21 | | |
| SJ 5.7 | 1 | 8 | | |
| SJ 5.8 | | 3 | | |
| SJ 5.9 | | 3 | | |
| SJ 5.11 | | 1 | | |
| SJ 5.14 | | 1 | | |
| SJ 7 | 1 | | | |
| SJ 7.1 | | 7 | 1 | |
| SJ 10.1 | | | 1 | |
| SJ 12 | | 1 | | |

| Type | Unit b | Unit k | Unit l | Total |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| SJ 12.1 | | 2 | | |
| SJ 12.2 | | 1 | | |
| SJ 12.3 | | 2 | | |
| STD ? | | 3 | | |
| STD 1 | | 9 | 4 | |
| STD 1.1 | | 4 | | |
| STD 1.2 | | 1 | | |
| STD 2 | | 1 | | |
| STD 2.1 | | 1 | | |
| STD 3 | | 2 | | |
| STD 5 | | 2 | | |
| MISC. | | 1 | 1 | |
| Total | 97 | 1000 | 96 | 1193 |

**Throne Room k/q Stratum IC:
Minimum number of vessels by type**

| Type | Total |
|--------------|-----------|
| BL ? | 1 |
| BL 1 | 1 |
| BL 1.1 | 1 |
| BL 1.3 | 1 |
| BL 2.2 | 1 |
| BL 3 | 1 |
| BL 3.1 | 1 |
| BL 4 | 1 |
| BL 4.1 | 1 |
| JUG ? | 1 |
| KR 3.2 | 1 |
| Total | 11 |

**Throne Room k and k/j TS and TS/IB:
Minimum number of vessels by type and unit**

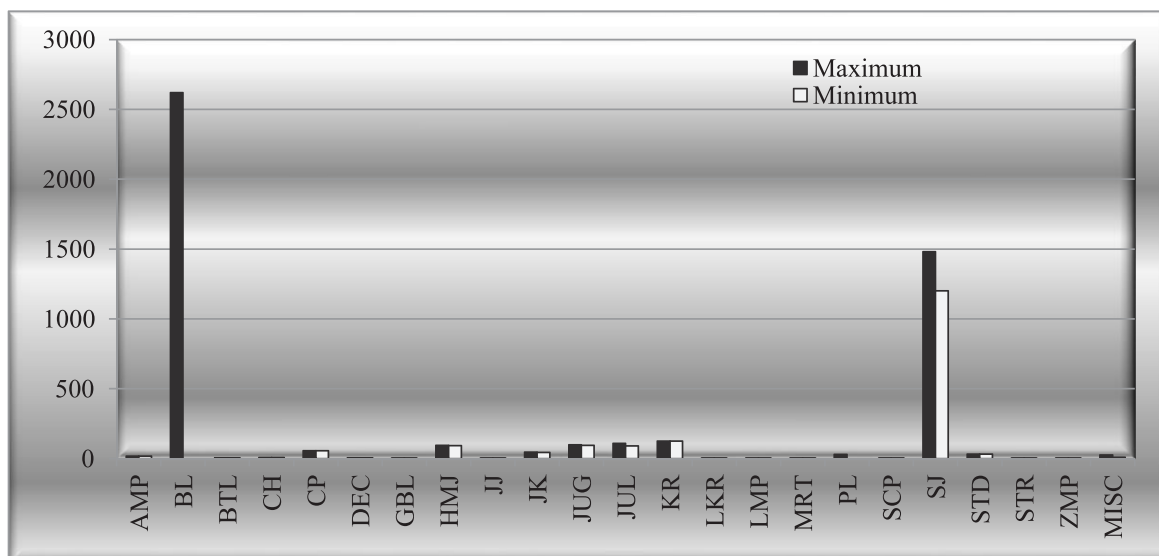
| Type | k | k/j | Total |
|--------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| BL 1 | 2 | | 2 |
| BL 1.1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| BL 1.2 | 1 | | 1 |
| BL 1.4 | 2 | | 2 |
| BL 2 | 1 | | 1 |
| BL 2.1 | 2 | | 2 |
| BL 3 | 3 | | 3 |
| BL 4 | | 1 | 1 |
| BL 16 | | 1 | 1 |
| JUL 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| KR 2.2 | 1 | | 1 |
| SJ 5.1 | 1 | | 1 |
| Total | 14 | 4 | 18 |

**Sanctuary, Side Rooms, and Back Rooms Strata IB, IC, and TS/IB:
Maximum and minimum number and percentage of vessels by type**

| Type | | Max. No. | Max. % | Min. No. | Min. % |
|--------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| AMP | Amphorae | 17 | 0.37 | 17 | 0.46 |
| BL | Bowls | 2620 | 54.90 | 1889* | 50.83 |
| BTL | Bottles | 5 | 0.10 | 5 | 0.13 |
| CH | Chalices | 8 | 0.17 | 8 | 0.22 |
| CP | Cooking pots | 56 | 1.17 | 55 | 1.48 |
| DEC | Decanters | 6 | 0.13 | 6 | 0.16 |
| GBL | Goblets | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.03 |
| HMJ | Holemouth jars | 94 | 1.98 | 93 | 2.50 |
| JJ | Jar-jugs | 2 | 0.04 | 2 | 0.05 |
| JK | Jar-kraters | 46 | 0.96 | 43 | 1.16 |
| JUG | Jugs | 99 | 2.07 | 94 | 2.53 |
| JUL | Juglets | 109 | 2.28 | 91 | 2.45 |
| KR | Kraters | 126 | 2.64 | 124 | 3.34 |
| LKR | Large kraters | 3 | 0.06 | 3 | 0.08 |
| LMP | Lamps | 4 | 0.08 | 4 | 0.11 |
| MRT | Mortaria | 4 | 0.08 | 4 | 0.11 |
| PL | Plates | 30 | 0.63 | 30** | 0.81 |
| SCP | Scoops | 3 | 0.06 | 3 | 0.08 |
| SJ | Storage jars | 1481 | 31.03 | 1200 | 32.29 |
| STD | Stands | 32 | 0.67 | 32 | 0.86 |
| STR | Strainers | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.03 |
| ZMP | Zoomorphics | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.03 |
| MISC | Miscellaneous | 25 | 0.52 | 10 | 0.26 |
| Total | | 4773 | 100.00 | 1797 | 100.00 |

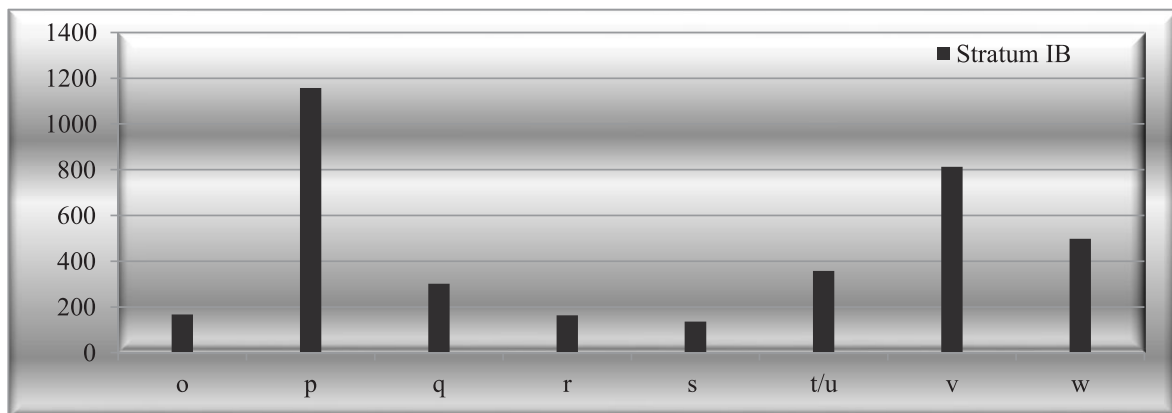
* Mistakenly including a PL 7 misidentified as BL 32

** Mistakenly excluding a PL 7 misidentified as BL 32



**Sanctuary t/u, Side Rooms o–s, and Back Rooms v–w Strata IB and IC:
Minimum number and percentage of vessels by room and stratum**

| Room | Stratum IB | | Stratum IC | |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| | No. | % | No. | % |
| o | 167 | 5.00 | | |
| p | 1157 | 32.00 | | |
| q | 301 | 8.00 | 38 | 45.00 |
| r | 164 | 4.00 | | |
| s | 136 | 4.00 | | |
| t/u | 358 | 10.00 | 46 | 55.00 |
| v | 813 | 23.00 | | |
| w | 498 | 14.00 | | |
| Total | 3594 | 100.00 | 84 | 100.00 |



**Side Room o Stratum IB:
Minimum number and percentage of vessels
by type and stratum**

| Type | Stratum IB | |
|--------------|------------|---------------|
| | No. | % |
| AMP | 2 | 1.20 |
| BL | 103 | 61.68 |
| HMJ | 1 | 0.60 |
| JUG | 3 | 1.79 |
| JUL | 3 | 1.79 |
| KR | 6 | 3.59 |
| LMP | 1 | 0.6 |
| PL | 2 | 1.2 |
| SCP | 1 | 0.6 |
| SJ | 45 | 26.95 |
| Total | 167 | 100.00 |

**Side Room p Stratum IB:
Minimum number and percentage of
vessels by type and stratum**

| Type | Stratum IB | |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| | No. | % |
| AMP | 4 | 0.35 |
| BL | 161 | 13.91 |
| BTL | 1 | 0.09 |
| CH | 2 | 0.17 |
| CP | 6 | 0.52 |
| HMJ | 9 | 0.78 |
| JK | 12 | 1.04 |
| JUG | 12 | 1.04 |
| JUL | 5 | 0.43 |
| KR | 24 | 2.07 |
| LMP | 2 | 0.17 |
| LKR | 2 | 0.17 |
| MRT | 2 | 0.17 |
| PL | 6 | 0.52 |
| SJ | 906 | 78.31 |
| STD | 1 | 0.09 |
| MISC | 2 | 0.17 |
| Total | 1157 | 100.00 |

**Side Room q Strata IB and IC:
Minimum number and percentage of vessels by type and stratum**

| Type | Stratum IB | | Stratum IC | |
|--------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| | No. | % | No. | % |
| BL | 189 | 62.79 | 21 | 55.00 |
| CP | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2.00 |
| DEC | 1 | 0.33 | | |
| HMJ | 11 | 3.65 | 1 | 3.00 |
| JK | 12 | 3.99 | 2 | 5.00 |
| JUG | 11 | 3.65 | 3 | 8.00 |
| JUL | 7 | 2.33 | 1 | 3.00 |
| KR | 17 | 5.65 | 2 | 5.00 |
| LKR | 1 | 0.33 | | |
| PL | 5 | 1.66 | | |
| SJ | 39 | 12.96 | 6 | 16.00 |
| STD | 5 | 1.66 | 1 | 3.00 |
| Total | 301 | 100.00 | 38 | 100.00 |

Side Room r Stratum IB: Minimum number and percentage of vessels by type and stratum

| Type | Stratum IB | |
|--------------|------------|---------------|
| | No. | % |
| BL | 81 | 49.30 |
| BTL | 3 | 1.84 |
| CH | 2 | 1.22 |
| CP | 7 | 4.27 |
| DEC | 1 | 0.62 |
| GBL | 1 | 0.62 |
| HMJ | 17 | 10.37 |
| JK | 5 | 3.06 |
| JUG | 1 | 0.62 |
| JUL | 1 | 0.62 |
| KR | 7 | 4.27 |
| PL | 3 | 1.84 |
| SCP | 1 | 0.62 |
| SJ | 34 | 20.73 |
| Total | 164 | 100.00 |

Sanctuary t/u Stratum IB: Minimum number and percentage of vessels by type and stratum

| Type | Stratum IB | |
|--------------|------------|---------------|
| | No. | % |
| AMP | 3 | 0.84 |
| BL | 221 | 61.72 |
| CH | 3 | 0.84 |
| CP | 7 | 1.96 |
| DEC | 1 | 0.28 |
| HMJ | 16 | 4.47 |
| JK | 1 | 0.28 |
| JUG | 17 | 4.75 |
| JUL | 12 | 3.35 |
| KR | 16 | 4.47 |
| MRT | 1 | 0.28 |
| PL | 11 | 3.07 |
| SJ | 45 | 12.57 |
| STD | 4 | 1.12 |
| Total | 358 | 100.00 |

Side Room s Stratum IB: Minimum number and percentage of vessels by type and stratum

| Type | Stratum IB | |
|--------------|------------|---------------|
| | No. | % |
| BL | 77 | 56.00 |
| CP | 1 | 1.00 |
| DEC | 1 | 1.00 |
| HMJ | 10 | 7.00 |
| JK | 1 | 1.00 |
| JUG | 3 | 2.00 |
| JUL | 4 | 3.00 |
| KR | 5 | 4.00 |
| SJ | 29 | 21.00 |
| STD | 5 | 4.00 |
| Total | 136 | 100.00 |

Back Room v Stratum IB: Minimum number and percentage of vessels by type and stratum

| Type | Stratum IB | |
|--------------|------------|---------------|
| | No. | % |
| AMP | 3 | 0.37 |
| BL | 573 | 70.48 |
| BTL | 1 | 0.12 |
| CH | 1 | 0.12 |
| CP | 25 | 3.08 |
| DEC | 2 | 0.25 |
| HMJ | 19 | 2.34 |
| JJ | 2 | 0.25 |
| JK | 8 | 0.98 |
| JUG | 34 | 4.18 |
| JUL | 38 | 4.67 |
| KR | 33 | 4.06 |
| MRT | 1 | 0.12 |
| PL | 2 | 0.25 |
| SJ | 49 | 6.03 |
| STD C | 1 | 0.12 |
| STD | 14 | 1.72 |
| ZMP | 1 | 0.12 |
| MISC | 6 | 0.74 |
| Total | 813 | 100.00 |

Back Room w Stratum IB: Minimum number and percentage of vessels by type and stratum

| Type | Stratum IB | |
|--------------|------------|---------------|
| | No. | % |
| AMP | 4 | 0.80 |
| BL | 435 | 87.36 |
| CP | 5 | 1.00 |
| HMJ | 7 | 1.41 |
| JK | 1 | 0.20 |
| JUG | 8 | 1.61 |
| JUL | 18 | 3.61 |
| KR | 6 | 1.20 |
| LMP | 1 | 0.20 |
| PL | 1 | 0.20 |
| SJ | 8 | 1.61 |
| STD | 2 | 0.40 |
| STR | 1 | 0.20 |
| MISC | 1 | 0.20 |
| Total | 498 | 100.00 |

**Sanctuary (Sanct.), Side Rooms (SR), and Back Rooms (BR) Stratum IB:
Minimum number of vessels by type and room**

| Type | SR o | SR p | SR q | SR r | SR s | Sanct. t/u | BR v | BR w | Total |
|--------|------|------|------|------|------|------------|------|------|-------|
| AMP ? | | | | | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| AMP 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | 1 | | | 5 |
| AMP 3 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 | 3 |
| AMP 4 | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| AMP 8 | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| AMP 9 | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| BL ? | | 3 | 2 | 1 | | 2 | 2 | | 10 |
| BL 1 | 18 | 14 | 11 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 19 | 59 | 138 |
| BL 1A | | 3 | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 7 |
| BL 1.1 | 10 | 22 | 26 | 9 | 10 | 35 | 90 | 118 | 320 |
| BL 1.2 | 3 | 10 | 19 | 7 | 6 | 10 | 18 | 36 | 109 |
| BL 1.3 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 26 | 26 | 94 |
| BL 1.4 | 7 | 13 | 12 | 3 | 2 | 12 | 65 | 53 | 167 |
| BL 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | | 3 | 3 | 15 | | 29 |
| BL 2A | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| BL 2.1 | | 1 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 29 | 2 | 45 |
| BL 2.2 | | | 1 | | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 11 |
| BL 2.3 | 4 | | 2 | 1 | | | 3 | 4 | 14 |
| BL 3 | 21 | 19 | 39 | 12 | 16 | 56 | 88 | 58 | 309 |
| BL 3B | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 30 |
| BL 3.1 | 5 | 4 | 16 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 33 | 19 | 92 |

| Type | SR o | SR p | SR q | SR r | SR s | Sanct. t/u | BR v | BR w | Total |
|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------------|------|------|-------|
| BL 3.2 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| BL 4 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 26 | 13 | 63 |
| BL 4.1 | 3 | 6 | 14 | 5 | 5 | 15 | 52 | 20 | 120 |
| BL 4.2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 9 | 6 | 24 |
| BL 4.3 | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| BL 4.4A | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| BL 5 | | | 1 | | | | 3 | | 4 |
| BL 5A | | | 1 | 5 | | | 6 | | 12 |
| BL 5B | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 |
| BL 5.1 | | 2 | | | | | | | 2 |
| BL 5.1A | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 3 | 6 |
| BL 5.6A | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 2 |
| BL 7 | | | 1 | | | | 4 | | 5 |
| BL 7A | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| BL 7.1 | | 2 | | | | 3 | | | 5 |
| BL 7.1A | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | 1 | 3 | | 10 |
| BL 7.3A | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| BL 7.7A | | 3 | | | | 2 | | 1 | 6 |
| BL 7.8A | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 2 |
| BL 8 | 1 | 3 | | 2 | | 4 | 5 | 3 | 18 |
| BL 8.3 | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | 4 |
| BL 8.4 | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| BL 8.5 | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| BL 8.6 | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 2 |
| BL 8.8A | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| BL 9 | | 2 | | | | | 10 | 1 | 13 |
| BL 10 | | 1 | 1 | | | | 3 | | 5 |
| BL 10A | 2 | 1 | 3 | | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 19 |
| BL 10B | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| BL 11 | | 4 | | 1 | | | 2 | | 7 |
| BL 11.1 | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| BL 11.2 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | 2 |
| BL 11.3 | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| BL 12.1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | 3 | | 5 |
| BL 12.2 | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| BL 12.4 | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| BL 13 | 3 | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 5 |
| BL 14 | | 1 | 8 | 8 | | 4 | 12 | 4 | 37 |
| BL 14.1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 2 | 4 |
| BL 16 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | 2 |
| BL 16.1 | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| BL 16A | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| BL 17 | | 1 | | | | 2 | 2 | | 5 |
| BL 17.1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 1 | | 6 |

| Type | SR o | SR p | SR q | SR r | SR s | Sanct. t/u | BR v | BR w | Total |
|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------------|------|------|-------|
| BL 17.3 | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| BL 18 | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | | 4 | | 8 |
| BL 18.2 | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| BL 18.3 | | 2 | | | | | 2 | | 4 |
| BL 19.2 | | 1 | | | | | 3 | | 4 |
| BL 20 | | | | | | | 3 | | 3 |
| BL 21 | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| BL 25 | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| BL 26 | | | | | | 2 | | | 2 |
| BL 26A | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | 2 |
| BL 27.3 | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| BL 28 | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| BL 28.1 | | 3 | | | | | | | 3 |
| BL 29.2 | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| BL 32 | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| BL 35 | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| BL 43A | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| BLM 14 | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| BLM 29 | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| BLM 37 | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| BLV ? | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| BLV 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| BLV 2A | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| BLV A | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| BTL ? | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| BTL 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| BTL 1.2 | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| BTL 3 | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| BTL 4 | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| CH ? | | 2 | | | | 2 | | | 4 |
| CH 1 | | | | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| CH 1.1 | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| CH 11 | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| CP ? | | 2 | | 1 | | | | | 3 |
| CP 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | 3 | | 5 |
| CP 1.2 | | | 1 | | | 2 | 3 | | 6 |
| CP 1.7 | | | | 1 | | 1 | 4 | | 6 |
| CP 6 | | 2 | | 4 | | | 7 | | 13 |
| CP 6.1 | | 1 | | | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 9 |
| CP 6.3 | | | 2 | | | | 4 | 3 | 9 |
| CP 7.1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| CP 7.2 | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| CP 8 | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| DEC ? | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |

| Type | SR o | SR p | SR q | SR r | SR s | Sanct. t/u | BR v | BR w | Total |
|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------------|------|------|-------|
| DEC 1.1 | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| DEC 1.2 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 2 |
| DEC 5 | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| DEC 6 | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| GBL ? | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| HMJ ? | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | | 10 |
| HMJ 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 14 |
| HMJ 1.1 | | | | 3 | 1 | 2 | 6 | | 12 |
| HMJ 1.2 | | | | 2 | | 3 | 1 | | 6 |
| HMJ 2 | | 4 | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 11 |
| HMJ 2.1 | | | | | | 2 | | | 2 |
| HMJ 3 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | 7 |
| HMJ 3.1 | | | | | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| HMJ 3.2 | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | 3 |
| HMJ 4 | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 2 |
| HMJ 5 | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| HMJ 5.1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | 3 |
| HMJ 5.3 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | | | 9 |
| HMJ 5.4 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 |
| HMJ 6 | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| HMJ 7 | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| HMJ 8.1 | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| HMJM 4 | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| JJ 1 | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| JK ? | | 2 | | 1 | | | 1 | | 4 |
| JK 1 | | 5 | 6 | | | 1 | 5 | | 17 |
| JK 1.1 | | | 3 | | | | | | 3 |
| JK 1.2 | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| JK 2.2 | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| JK 3 | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | 3 |
| JK 4 | | | | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| JK 4.1 | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| JK 5 | | 2 | | | | | 1 | | 3 |
| JK 5.1 | | 3 | | | 1 | | | | 4 |
| JK 6 | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 2 |
| JUG ? | 1 | 1 | | | | 3 | 2 | 2 | 9 |
| JUG 1 | | 2 | 2 | | 2 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 17 |
| JUG 1.1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | 3 |
| JUG 1.2 | | 2 | 2 | | 1 | 3 | 2 | | 10 |
| JUG 1.3 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | 2 |
| JUG 2.2 | | 1 | | | | 2 | 2 | 4 | 9 |
| JUG 5 | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 2 |
| JUG 6 | | 2 | | | | | | | 2 |
| JUG 13 | | 1 | 3 | 1 | | | 10 | | 15 |

| Type | SR o | SR p | SR q | SR r | SR s | Sanct. t/u | BR v | BR w | Total |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------------|------|------|-------|
| JUG 13.1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | 3 | | 5 |
| JUG 13.2 | | | | | | 2 | 2 | | 4 |
| JUG 13.3 | | | 2 | | | | 1 | | 3 |
| JUG 13.5 | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| JUG 13.6 | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| JUG 14 | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| JUG 14.1 | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| JUG 16 | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| JUG Misc. | | | | | | | 3 | | 3 |
| JUL ? | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 19 |
| JUL 1 | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 13 |
| JUL 1.1 | 1 | | | | | 2 | | 3 | 6 |
| JUL 1.3 | | 1 | 2 | | | | 5 | | 8 |
| JUL 1.4 | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| JUL 1.5 | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| JUL 2 | | | | | | | 4 | | 4 |
| JUL 2.1 | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| JUL 3 | | | 1 | | | 1 | 3 | 2 | 7 |
| JUL 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 13 | | 19 |
| JUL 6 | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| JUL 9A | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| JUL 13A | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| JUL 17 | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| JULV 21 | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| JULV 26 | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| KR ? | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| KR 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | | 6 |
| KR 1.2Y | | 2 | | | | | | | 2 |
| KR 2 | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | 3 |
| KR 2.1 | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| KR 2.2 | | | | | | 5 | | 2 | 7 |
| KR 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| KR 3.2 | | | 1 | | | | 7 | 3 | 11 |
| KR 4 | | 6 | 3 | | 2 | 1 | 10 | | 22 |
| KR 4.1 | | 6 | 2 | 2 | | 3 | 3 | | 16 |
| KR 4.2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | | 2 | | 10 |
| KR 4.3 | | | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | | 4 |
| KR 4.4 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | 2 |
| KR 4.6 | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| KR 5 | | 2 | 3 | | | | 2 | | 7 |
| KR 7 | | 2 | 1 | | | 3 | | | 6 |
| KR 7.1 | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | 4 |
| KR 7.3 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 2 |
| KR 7.4 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 2 |

| Type | SR o | SR p | SR q | SR r | SR s | Sanct. t/u | BR v | BR w | Total |
|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------------|------|------|-------|
| KR 8 | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| KR 10.1 | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| KR 11 | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| KR 12 | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| KR 15 | | 2 | | | | | | | 2 |
| LMP ? | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| LMP 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| LMP 3 | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| LMP 5 | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| LKR 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| LKR 2 | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| LKR 3 | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| MRT 2 | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| MRT 3 | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 2 |
| MRT 4 | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| PL ? | | | | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| PL 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | | | 5 |
| PL 2 | 1 | | 2 | | | 5 | 2 | | 10 |
| PL 3 | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| PL 3A | | 1 | | 1 | | 3 | | | 5 |
| PL 5A | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| PL 7A | | 2 | | | | 1 | | 1 | 4 |
| PL 7B | | | 2 | | | | | | 2 |
| SCP ? | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| SCP 1.1 | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| SJ ? | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | | | 10 |
| SJ 1 | | 2 | | | | | | | 2 |
| SJ 2 | | 14 | 1 | 2 | | 2 | 1 | | 20 |
| SJ 3 | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | 3 |
| SJ 3A | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| SJ 4 | 2 | 12 | | | 2 | | 4 | | 20 |
| SJ 4.1 | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| SJ 4.2 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | 3 |
| SJ 5 | 6 | 170 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 198 |
| SJ 5.1 | 3 | 207 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 237 |
| SJ 5.2 | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| SJ 5.3 | 1 | 12 | 5 | 1 | | 5 | 6 | | 30 |
| SJ 5.4 | 3 | 29 | 1 | | 2 | 2 | | | 37 |
| SJ 5.5 | | 19 | 2 | | | 3 | | | 24 |
| SJ 5.6 | 12 | 210 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 11 | 8 | 1 | 259 |
| SJ 5.7 | 1 | 30 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | 38 |
| SJ 5.8 | | 18 | 2 | 1 | | 2 | 2 | | 25 |
| SJ 5.9 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | | 12 |
| SJ 5.10 | | 2 | | | | | | | 2 |

| Type | SR o | SR p | SR q | SR r | SR s | Sanct. t/u | BR v | BR w | Total |
|--------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| SJ 5.11 | | 3 | | | | 2 | | | 5 |
| SJ 5.12 | | 5 | | | | | | | 5 |
| SJ 5.13 | 1 | 3 | | | | | 1 | | 5 |
| SJ 5.15 | | 2 | | | | | | | 2 |
| SJ 6.1 | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| SJ 6.2 | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| SJ 7 | 1 | 57 | 2 | 2 | | 2 | 3 | | 67 |
| SJ 7.1 | 8 | 41 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 68 |
| SJ 7.2 | | 1 | | | | 2 | | | 3 |
| SJ 7.3 | 2 | 18 | | 2 | | | 1 | | 23 |
| SJ 9.2 | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| SJ 9.5 | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| SJ 10 | | 2 | | | | 1 | | | 3 |
| SJ 10.1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 3 |
| SJ 11 | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| SJ 11.1 | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| SJ 12 | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| SJ 12.1 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| SJ 12.2 | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| SJ 12.3 | 1 | 13 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 19 |
| SJ 13.1 | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| SJ 15 | | 3 | 1 | | | | | | 4 |
| SJ 15.2 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 2 |
| SJ 15.5 | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| SJM 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 2 |
| SJM 2 | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| SJM 5 | | 3 | | | | | | | 3 |
| SJM 7 | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| SJM 10 | | 2 | | | | 1 | | | 3 |
| SJM 11 | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| STD ? | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| STD 1 | | | 4 | | 1 | | 4 | | 9 |
| STD 1.1 | | | | | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 8 |
| STD 1.2 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 4 |
| STD 2 | | | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | | 4 |
| STD 2.1 | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| STD 3 | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| STD 4 | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| STD C | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| STD D | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| STR 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| ZMP 3 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| MISC | | 2 | | | 1 | | 6 | | 9 |
| Total | 167 | 1157 | 301 | 164 | 136 | 358 | 813 | 498 | 3594 |

**Side Room o Stratum IC:
Minimum number of vessels by type**

| Type | No. |
|--------------|-----------|
| BL ? | 1 |
| BL 1.1 | 5 |
| BL 1.3 | 1 |
| BL 1.4 | 1 |
| BL 2.1 | 1 |
| BL 2.2 | 1 |
| BL 3 | 6 |
| BL 3.1 | 2 |
| BL 4.1 | 1 |
| BL 17.1 | 1 |
| BL 32C | 1 |
| CP 9 | 1 |
| HMJ 2 | 1 |
| JK 1 | 2 |
| JUG 1 | 1 |
| JUG 1.1 | 1 |
| JUG 13 | 1 |
| JUL ? | 1 |
| KR 1 | 1 |
| KR 7.3 | 1 |
| SJ 3 | 1 |
| SJ 5.1 | 1 |
| SJ 5.3 | 1 |
| SJ 5.6 | 2 |
| SJ 7.1 | 1 |
| STD 1 | 1 |
| Total | 38 |

**Sanctuary/Back Rooms t/v/w Wall:
Minimum number of vessels by type**

| Type | No. |
|--------------|----------|
| BL 4 | 1 |
| BL 7.7A | 1 |
| JUG ? | 1 |
| JUL ? | 1 |
| KR 2.2 | 1 |
| KR 4 | 1 |
| SJ 7.1 | 1 |
| Total | 7 |

**Side Room p TS/IB:
Minimum number of vessels by type**

| Type | No. |
|--------------|-----------|
| BL ? | 1 |
| BL 1.2 | 2 |
| BL 4 | 1 |
| SCP 8 | 1 |
| SJ 5 | 6 |
| SJ 5.1 | 5 |
| SJ 5.3 | 1 |
| SJ 5.6 | 7 |
| SJ 5.7 | 1 |
| SJ 5.9 | 1 |
| SJ 12.3 | 1 |
| SJ 7 | 7 |
| SJ 7.1 | 3 |
| SJM 1 | 1 |
| Total | 38 |

**Sanctuary u Stratum IC:
Minimum number of vessels by type**

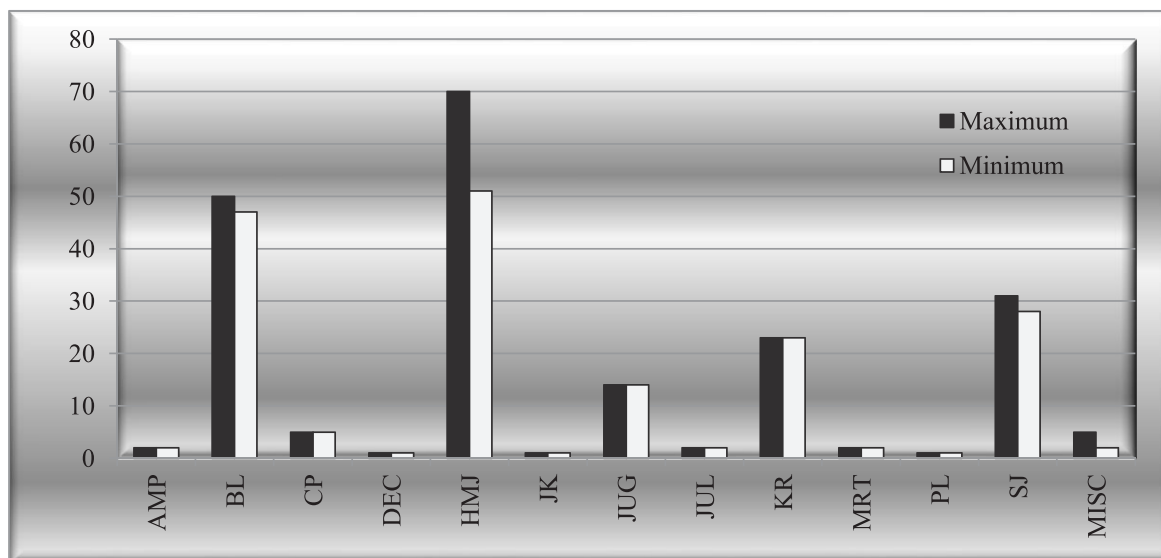
| Type | No. |
|--------------|----------|
| JK 2.2 | 1 |
| Total | 1 |

**Sanctuary/Back Rooms t/v/w TS/IB:
Minimum number of vessels by type**

| Type | No. |
|--------------|-----------|
| AMP 1.1 | 1 |
| BL 1.1 | 3 |
| BL 1.2 | 2 |
| BL 1.4 | 1 |
| BL 3 | 7 |
| BL 3B | 1 |
| BL 4 | 1 |
| BL 4.1 | 3 |
| BL 4.4A | 2 |
| BL 8 | 1 |
| BL 9 | 1 |
| HMJ 2 | 1 |
| HMJ 5.3 | 1 |
| JUG 1.2 | 1 |
| JUL ? | 1 |
| KR 1 | 1 |
| KR 2.2 | 2 |
| KR 4.1 | 1 |
| KR 5 | 1 |
| KR 7.1 | 1 |
| SJ 2 | 2 |
| SJ 5.1 | 1 |
| SJ 5.9 | 1 |
| SJM 10 | 1 |
| Total | 38 |

**Street cc Stratum IB:
Maximum and minimum number and percentage of vessels by type**

| Type | | Max. No. | Max. % | Min. No. | Min. % |
|--------------|----------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| AMP | Amphorae | 2 | 0.97 | 2 | 1.12 |
| BL | Bowls | 50 | 24.15 | 47 | 26.26 |
| CP | Cooking pots | 5 | 2.42 | 5 | 2.79 |
| DEC | Decanters | 1 | 0.48 | 1 | 0.56 |
| HMJ | Holemouth jars | 70 | 33.82 | 51 | 28.49 |
| JK | Jar-kraters | 1 | 0.48 | 1 | 0.56 |
| JUG | Jugs | 14 | 6.76 | 14 | 7.82 |
| JUL | Juglets | 2 | 0.97 | 2 | 1.12 |
| KR | Kraters | 23 | 11.10 | 23 | 12.84 |
| MRT | Mortaria | 2 | 0.97 | 2 | 1.12 |
| PL | Plates | 1 | 0.48 | 1 | 0.56 |
| SJ | Storage jars | 31 | 14.98 | 28 | 15.64 |
| MISC | Miscellaneous | 5 | 2.42 | 2 | 1.12 |
| Total | | 207 | 100.00 | 179 | 100.00 |



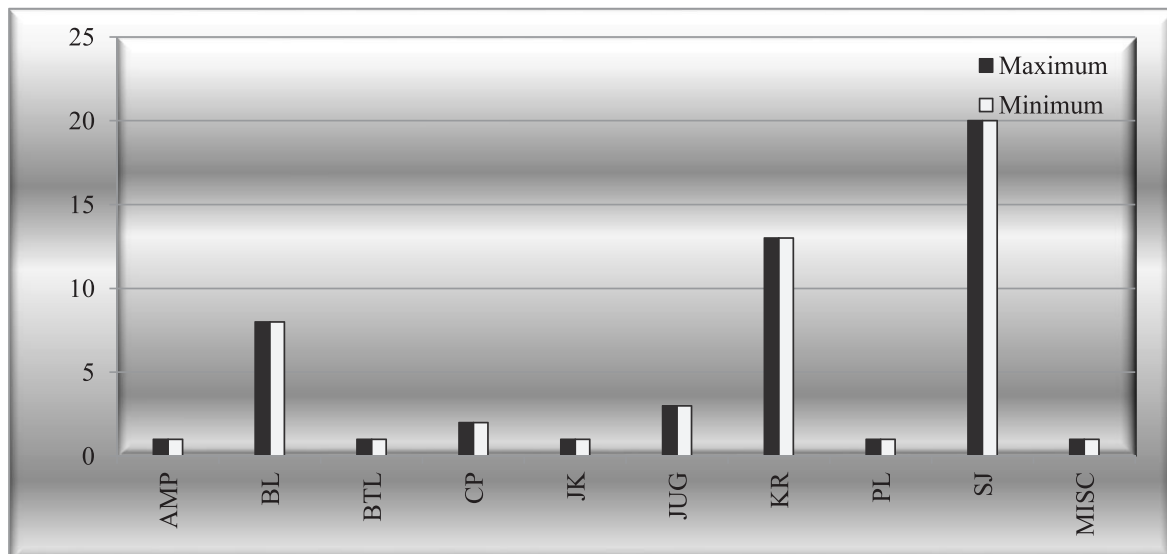
**Street cc Stratum IB:
Minimum number of vessel by type**

| Type | No. |
|---------|-----|
| AMP 1 | 2 |
| BL ? | 1 |
| BL 1 | 6 |
| BL 1.1 | 4 |
| BL 1.2 | 2 |
| BL 1.3 | 4 |
| BL 1.4 | 1 |
| BL 3 | 11 |
| BL 3.1 | 1 |
| BL 4 | 6 |
| BL 4.1 | 1 |
| BL 7.1A | 1 |
| BL 8 | 1 |
| BL 17 | 4 |
| BL 17.1 | 2 |
| BL 18 | 1 |
| BL 26 | 1 |
| CP 6.1 | 3 |
| CP 6.3 | 1 |
| CP 7.2 | 1 |
| DEC ? | 1 |
| HMJ 1 | 26 |
| HMJ 1.1 | 6 |
| HMJ 2 | 1 |
| HMJ 2.1 | 5 |
| HMJ 3.1 | 1 |
| HMJ 3.2 | 1 |
| HMJ 5.1 | 1 |
| HMJ 6.1 | 1 |
| HMJ 6.3 | 1 |
| HMJ 8.1 | 5 |
| HMJ 8.2 | 3 |
| JK 1 | 1 |
| JUG ? | 6 |
| JUG 1 | 1 |

| Type | No. |
|--------------|------------|
| JUG 1.2 | 4 |
| JUG 1.3 | 1 |
| JUG 1.4 | 1 |
| JUG 20 | 1 |
| JUL ? | 2 |
| KR 1.1 | 1 |
| KR 2 | 1 |
| KR 3 | 3 |
| KR 4 | 3 |
| KR 4.1 | 5 |
| KR 4.2 | 3 |
| KR 4.4 | 1 |
| KR 4.6 | 1 |
| KR 5 | 1 |
| KR 7 | 1 |
| KR 7.1 | 1 |
| KR 15 | 2 |
| MRT 1 | 1 |
| MRT 3 | 1 |
| PL 3A | 1 |
| SJ 2 | 1 |
| SJ 5 | 2 |
| SJ 5.4 | 2 |
| SJ 5.5 | 5 |
| SJ 5.6 | 4 |
| SJ 5.7 | 1 |
| SJ 5.9 | 1 |
| SJ 5.12 | 1 |
| SJ 5.13 | 1 |
| SJ 5.15 | 1 |
| SJ 7 | 5 |
| SJ 7.1 | 1 |
| SJ 7.3 | 3 |
| MISC | 2 |
| Total | 179 |

**Street dd Stratum IB:
Maximum and minimum number and percentage of vessels by type**

| Type | | Max. No. | Max. % | Min. No. | Min. % |
|--------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------------|
| AMP | Amphorae | 1 | 2.00 | 1 | 2.00 |
| BL | Bowls | 8 | 16.00 | 8 | 16.00 |
| BTL | Bottles | 1 | 2.00 | 1 | 2.00 |
| CP | Cooking pots | 2 | 4.00 | 2 | 4.00 |
| JK | Jar-kraters | 1 | 2.00 | 1 | 2.00 |
| JUG | Jugs | 3 | 6.00 | 3 | 6.00 |
| KR | Kraters | 13 | 25.00 | 13 | 25.00 |
| PL | Plates | 1 | 2.00 | 1 | 2.00 |
| SJ | Storage jars | 20 | 39.00 | 20 | 39.00 |
| MISC | Miscellaneous | 1 | 2.00 | 1 | 2.00 |
| Total | | 51 | 100.00 | 51 | 100.00 |



**Street dd Stratum IB:
Minimum number of vessels by type**

| Type | No. |
|--------------|-----------|
| AMP 1 | 1 |
| BL ? | 1 |
| BL 1.1 | 2 |
| BL 3 | 3 |
| BL 4 | 1 |
| BL 24A | 1 |
| BTL 5 | 1 |
| CP 6.1 | 1 |
| CP 6.3 | 1 |
| JK 1 | 1 |
| JUG ? | 2 |
| JUG 15 | 1 |
| KR 1 | 2 |
| KR 1.3 | 1 |
| KR 2.1 | 1 |
| KR 4 | 5 |
| KR 4.1 | 1 |
| KR 4.2 | 2 |
| KR 7 | 1 |
| PL 1 | 1 |
| SJ 4.2 | 1 |
| SJ 5 | 1 |
| SJ 5.1 | 2 |
| SJ 5.3 | 2 |
| SJ 5.4 | 3 |
| SJ 5.6 | 2 |
| SJ 5.7 | 1 |
| SJ 5.8 | 2 |
| SJ 5.9 | 2 |
| SJ 5.13 | 1 |
| SJ 7 | 1 |
| SJ 12.3 | 1 |
| SJ 15 | 1 |
| MISC | 1 |
| Total | 51 |

CHAPTER 5

PERSIAN, HELLENISTIC, ROMAN, AND BYZANTINE PERIOD POTTERY

Anna de Vincenz

The Persian, Hellenistic, Roman, and Byzantine pottery from Field IV Upper and Field V is represented by a limited corpus of diagnostic forms found in debris associated with the partial remains of Persian period *Building 850* and Roman period *Building 950* and the debris associated with intrusive material in the late Iron Age II destruction of *Temple Complex 650*, as well as from topsoil, robber activity, and clean-up loci.

PERSIAN PERIOD (Fig. 5.1:1–5)

The Persian period mortaria have round or straight sidewalls, a thickened D-shaped rim (Fig. 5.1:1), and a footed ring base (Fig. 5.1:2–3).¹ They continue the flat-base mortarium tradition of the late Iron Age II.²

The two krater fragments have a decoration that was applied before firing. One is decorated with triangular wedge-shaped and round reed impressions (Fig. 5.1:4) and the other has only triangular wedge-shaped impressions (Fig. 5.1:5). The first fragment (Fig. 5.1:4) probably comes from the shoulder of a krater similar to those with two or four handles found in Jerusalem.³ The second (Fig. 5.1:5) may belong to a krater with a globular body and four handles, similar to an example from Jerusalem.⁴ The type of decoration dates from the end of the 6th to the end of the 5th century BCE.⁵

1. Parallels come from Gezer (*Gezer III* [HUC]: 235, Pl. 30:6–16) and Dor (Stern 1995: 53–55, Fig. 2.2:14; Stern 2015b: 582, Pl. 5.1.2:9), as well as from other sites (Stern 2015b: 567–68, Pl. 5.1.2:7–11. 7–8, 10–11).
2. *Gezer III* (HUC): 210–12, Pl. 28:9; Gitin 2015: 397.
3. Ben-Arieh 2000: 6, Fig. 8:1, 3.
4. Ben-Arieh 2000: 6, Fig. 9.
5. Ben-Arieh 2000: 6.

HELLENISTIC PERIOD (Figs. 5.1:6–7, 10–12, 5.2:2)

The prototype of a common Hellenistic period bowl with an incurved rim (Fig. 5.1:6) comes from Attica.⁶ Attested in both small and large sizes, it is made of fine ware and slipped in red, black, or sometimes both. At Tel Dor, this type of bowl appears in the mid-4th century BCE and continues well into the 3rd century BCE.⁷ It becomes less frequent in the 2nd century and ceased to be produced in the 1st century BCE.⁸ Another common bowl type has an everted rim and pinched handles and usually a hemispherical body and ring base, and may be red slipped on the interior and exterior (Fig. 5.1:7). Its prototype is skyphos from Attica.⁹ At Dor, several bowls of this type are attested, dated to the 2nd century BCE,¹⁰ and an example from Gezer is dated to the mid-2nd century BCE.¹¹

The fish-plate or saucer, also common, has an everted flanged overhanging rim and usually a central depression and ring base (Fig. 5.1:10–11).¹² Produced throughout the Hellenistic period,¹³ the Ekron variant can be identified with Type BL 4b at Dor dated to the 2nd century BCE¹⁴ and Type 215 at Gezer from the late 2nd century BCE.¹⁵

A deep krater type with a high neck, an everted rounded rim with a ridge at the bottom of the neck,

6. See Guz-Zilberstein 1995: 289–90.
7. Berlin 2015: 634, Pl. 6.1.3:11.
8. Guz-Zilberstein 1995: 289–90.
9. Guz-Zilberstein 1995: 294.
10. Guz-Zilberstein 1995: 294, Fig. 6.7:1–7.
11. *Gezer III* (HUC): 249–50, Pl. 38:9.
12. Guz-Zilberstein 1995: 291–92.
13. Guz-Zilberstein 1995: 292.
14. Guz-Zilberstein 1995: 291; Fig. 6.3:6–16.
15. *Gezer III* (HUC): 251–52 and Pl. 40:6–7.

and a thin bulge where the neck everts into the rim, is decorated on the exterior with an irregular black painted band of (Fig. 5.1:12). Dated to the 3rd–2nd centuries BCE, it is possible that its origin lies in the Persian period.¹⁶

The casserole with a round body, a sharply everted beveled rim to hold a lid, and usually vertical strap-handles (Fig. 5.1:18) is a local type of cooking vessel. At Dor, it is dated as early as the mid-4th century, becoming more frequent in the 3rd century, and common in the 2nd century BCE.¹⁷ It appears to be the antecedent of casseroles excavated in Jerusalem that date to the 1st century BCE.¹⁸ Hellenistic cooking pots continue Phoenician and Israelite traditions.

Unguentaria of various sizes with a piriform body, an elongated neck, and a flat top and base are common in the Hellenistic period (Fig. 5.2:2). Although the example from Ekron lacks a rim and base and cannot be attributed to a specific type, it most likely dates to the 2nd century BCE.¹⁹

A mold-made lamp with a long nozzle is decorated on the rim with a radiating pattern and a side-loop (Fig. 5.2:3). It may be either imported or made locally, the latter dated to the 3rd–2nd centuries BCE.²⁰

ROMAN PERIOD

(Figs. 5.1:8–9, 13–17, 19–32, 5.2:1, 4–9)

Bowls (Fig. 5.1:8–9)

In the late Hellenistic and Early Roman periods, small bowls with an incurved rim were very common (Fig. 5.1:8–9). These bowls are local successors of an early Hellenistic form in Attic black-glazed ware, also represented at Ekron (Fig. 5.1:6).²¹ Early Roman examples are made of fine ware and have a disc or flat string-cut

base;²² in the second half of the 1st century CE, the bowls are thinner and the rim is sharply incurved.²³ They are common at sites in the region, especially in Judea, for example at Jericho²⁴ and Masada.²⁵ The Ekron examples date to the second half of the 1st century CE.

Casseroles (Fig. 5.1:13–14)

Two Roman period casserole types are attested, both with a deep body. One is rounded (Fig. 5.1:13) and the other has a sharp carination on the upper part of the body forming a deep grooved/beveled rim to hold a lid (Fig. 5.1:14). The closest parallel for the Ekron example with a rounded body (Fig. 5.1:13) comes from Masada, where it first appears in the Hellenistic period and continues until the 2nd century CE.²⁶ The carinated example (Fig. 5.1:14) is probably related to a form found at Masada dated to 66–73/74 CE.²⁷

Closed Cooking Pots (Fig. 5.1:15–17, 19)

The most common cooking pot in the late Hellenistic and Early Roman periods has a large globular or squat body, a long everted neck, a simple rounded or slightly thickened rim, a round or slightly pointed base, and two strap-handles (Fig. 5.1:15–17). Cooking pots of this type have been found at many sites throughout the region and date from the end of the 2nd through the 1st century BCE.²⁸ A smaller cooking pot with a squat body and round base has an everted triangular and slightly beveled rim from which one strap- or loop-handle extends to the upper shoulder (Fig. 5.1:19). Based on the evidence from Jericho, the small cooking pot can be found both in Hasmonean and Herodian contexts and is therefore dated from the 1st century BCE to the very beginning of the 1st century CE.²⁹

16. Guz-Zilberstein 1995: 297, Fig. 6.14, on which No. 11 is the closest parallel for Fig. 5.1:12.

17. Guz-Zilberstein 1995: 299, Fig. 6.20:2–13.

18. See *Jewish Quarter II*: 135–36, where the Dor type on Pl. 5.8:37 is cited as the closest parallel for the Ekron type on Fig. 5.1:18.

19. For further discussion, see Guz-Zilberstein 1995: 304–6.

20. Rosenthal-Heginbottom 1995: 236–37.

21. *Masada VII*: 129; Berlin 1997: 73.

22. See *Masada VII*: 129.

23. *Masada VII*: 132–33.

24. *Jericho Palaces III*: 83–87, Pl. 14:202.

25. *Masada VII*: 130–33, Pl. 25:4–16.

26. *Masada VII*: 168, Pl. 31:69.

27. *Masada VII*: 166, Pl. 30:58.

28. For further discussion, see *Jewish Quarter II*: 134.

29. See *Jericho Palaces III*: 72, Pl. 12:151–152.

Storage Jars (Fig. 5.1:20–25)

One of the storage jar types has a bag-shaped body, a straight neck, and a simple everted rounded rim, and is made of thin well-fired ware (Fig. 5.1:20–21). Based on a parallel from Jericho, it has four handles on the upper body.³⁰ While these jars are attested in the late 2nd century BCE, they are more common in the 1st century BCE.³¹ The second storage jar type has a bag-shaped or cylindrical body, a short neck, and a long folded rim (Fig. 5.1:22–23). Found in large quantities in the Hasmonean palace at Jericho, it has several variants.³² The parallel for the Ekron example is Bar-Nathan's Type J-SJ4A2, dated to the 1st century BCE.³³ A characteristic feature of the third type attested at Ekron, also with a bag-shaped body, straight neck, and simple everted rounded rim, is the ridge at the bottom of the neck (Fig. 5.1:24–25). These jars are found in large numbers at Jericho, where they are dated to the first half of the 1st century CE.³⁴

Jugs, Juglets, and Flasks (Figs. 5.1:26–31, 5.2:1)

One jug type has a bag-shaped body so similar to a storage jar form that only the handle attachment indicates that it is a jug (Fig. 5.1:26, compare with Fig. 5.1:20–21).³⁵ The type with a narrow splayed neck and everted rim creating the shape of a funnel has a handle with an oval section attached to the rim (Fig. 5.1:27). These jugs are very common in 1st century BCE contexts in the Jewish Quarter excavations.³⁶ A small jug with a long narrow ridged neck and an externally thickened rim has a strap-handle attached from the rim to the upper shoulder (Fig. 5.1:28). Similar jugs have been found at Jericho, where they are dated to the first half of the 1st century CE.³⁷

The characteristic feature of “Balsam” juglets with a globular or elongated piriform body is their cup-mouth rim (Figs. 5.1:29, 5.2:1). The single twisted

or flattened handle is attached from the rim to the upper shoulder. Bases may be round, pointed, or flat. Common at late Hellenistic and Early Roman sites, these juglets appear in the 1st century BCE and continue into the first third of the 2nd century CE.³⁸

Another juglet type has a long flaring neck, a profiled rim, and a handle with an ovoid section extending from the body to and over the rim (Fig. 5.1:30). A juglet with a similar rim, although with a globular body, appears at Masada, where it is dated to the 1st century CE.³⁹

Flasks of the late Hellenistic and Early Roman periods have an asymmetrical globular body with a pointed protrusion on one side and two twisted handles attached from mid-neck to the body (Fig. 5.1:31). The position of the handles on the neck is chronologically significant,⁴⁰ and indicates that the Ekron flask dates to the 1st century BCE at the earliest. Common flasks in the late Hellenistic and Early Roman periods continue Iron Age and Persian period traditions.

Funnels (Fig. 5.1:32)

The funnel comprising a cylinder and lower part of a bowl usually has a small loop handle attached on or just below the rim (Fig. 5.1:32). Funnels in a wide variety of shapes have been found at Masada, and the Ekron example can be related to Type M-FN1⁴¹ of the 1st century CE.⁴²

Lamps (Fig. 5.2:4–9)

The mold-made lamp with a short nozzle is red-slipped and its rim is decorated with radiating lines (Fig. 5.2:4). It belongs to the group of Judean Radial lamps known from Jericho, where it is dated to the 1st century BCE.⁴³ The three wheel-made lamps are formed from a bowl with its sides folded sides to create a wick-hole (Fig. 5.2:5–7). They are generally made of well-levigated clay and are not slipped or decorated. Common in Jerusalem and the south, they are rare in the north.⁴⁴

30. *Jericho Palaces III*: Pl. 1:1

31. *Jewish Quarter II*: 124–25.

32. *Jericho Palaces III*: 28–31.

33. *Jericho Palaces III*: 31, Pls. 3:19–21, 4:22–24.

34. Bar-Nathan and Kamil-Gitler 2002: 151–52, Pl. 24:397–406.

35. For supporting evidence, see *Jewish Quarter II*: 124–25.

36. *Jewish Quarter II*: 127–28, Pls. 5.4:7, 5.8:16.

37. Bar-Nathan and Kamil-Gitler 2002: 159, Pl. 25:423.

38. *Masada VII*: 191–94.

39. *Masada VII*: 195–96, Pl. 33:20.

40. *Jericho Palaces III*: 65–66.

41. *Masada VII*: 228–29, Pl. 39:2.

42. *Masada VII*: 228.

43. *Jericho Palaces III*: 107.

44. See Barag and Hershkovitz 1994: 11–12.

They first appear in the middle of the 2nd century BCE and continue well into the 1st century BCE, when they are attested together with molded examples.⁴⁵

The lamp with a spatulate nozzle (Fig. 5.2:8) belongs to the group of Herodian lamps. The sides of the lamp are knife-pared and the central filling hole is surrounded by a high ridge forming a wide outer rim. Classified as Group CI, this lamp is dated toward the end of the reign of Herod or soon thereafter.⁴⁶ The type with a short pointed nozzle and small wick-hole has an intentionally broken discus (Fig. 5.2:9). These lamps are widespread in the Syro-Palestinian region and are both imported and locally made. In both cases, the discus is usually decorated. They date

from after 70 CE continuing well into the 2nd century CE.⁴⁷

BYZANTINE PERIOD (Fig. 5.2:10)

Basin

A basin made of coarse ware with a thickened inverted rim and several combed straight and wavy lines under its exterior (Fig. 5.2:10) may be of the type with loop handles. It is common in the south in the late Byzantine and Umayyad periods.⁴⁸

45. Barag and Hershkovitz 1994: 12.

46. Barag and Hershkovitz 1994: 43, 47, Fig. 5.

47. For a discussion on these lamps, see Hadad 2002: 19–20.

48. For examples from Herodium, see Birger 1981: Pl. 13:2; Ustinova and Nahshoni 1994: Fig. 3:18; Kletter 2005: Fig. 13.

THE POTTERY

Fig. 5.1: Persian, Hellenistic, and Roman pottery

| | Type | Reg. No. | Locus | Description | | | Decoration |
|-----|------|---------------|-------|-------------|------|------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | Ware | Core | Levigation | |
| 1. | MRT | IVNW.47.7.4 | 47001 | A | 0 | C | |
| 2. | MRT | IVNW.96.8.1 | 96002 | D | 0 | D | |
| 3. | MRT | IVNW.47.11.5 | 47004 | D | 1 | D | |
| 4. | KR | IVNW.62.8.10 | 62006 | A | 0 | D | Incised zig-zag lines |
| 5. | KR | IVNW.62.8.12 | 62006 | D | 3 | C | Incised zig-zag lines |
| 6. | BL | IVNE.47.23.1 | 47005 | A | 0 | B | Int.: red slip, black paint on rim; ext.: black paint |
| 7. | BL | IVNW.47.7.50 | 47001 | D | 0 | C | Int. and ext.: red slip |
| 8. | BL | IVNE.47.7.14 | 47002 | A | 0 | C | |
| 9. | BL | IVNW.94.8.1 | 94000 | D | 0 | C | |
| 10. | PL | IVNE.47.4.7 | 47002 | A | 7 | C | |
| 11. | PL | IVNE.47.6.2 | 47002 | A | 6 | B | Int. and ext.: red slip; Eastern Sigillata |
| 12. | KR | IVNE.47.10.7 | 47002 | A | 8 | C | Ext.: black irregular band on white slip? |
| 13. | CP | IVNE.48.17.9 | 48014 | A | 0 | C | |
| 14. | CP | IVNE.48.10.11 | 48008 | C | 0 | C | |
| 15. | CP | IVNW.47.7.7 | 47001 | D | 0 | C | |
| 16. | CP | IVNW.47.13.2 | 47004 | D | 1 | C | |
| 17. | CP | IVNW.47.11.1 | 47004 | D | 0 | C | |
| 18. | CP | IVNW.47.7.1 | 47002 | C | 0 | C | |
| 19. | CP | IVNE.45.75.2 | 45015 | A | 0 | C | |
| 20. | SJ | IVNE.48.25.61 | 48012 | A | 0 | C | |
| 21. | SJ | IVNW.45.26.2 | 45003 | H | 0 | C | |
| 22. | SJ | IVNE.48.10.1 | 48008 | H | 0 | C | |
| 23. | SJ | IVNW.47.2.18 | 47001 | H | 0 | C | |
| 24. | SJ | IVNE.48.9.11 | 48008 | K | 0 | D | |
| 25. | SJ | IVNE.48.10.8 | 48008 | K | 0 | C | |
| 26. | JUG | IVNE.46.2.14 | 46001 | C | 1 | C | |
| 27. | JUG | IVNE.48.11.2 | 48010 | H | 0 | C | |
| 28. | JUG | IVNE.48.20.1 | 48012 | H | 0 | C | |
| 29. | JUL | IVNW.47.3.34 | 47001 | C | 0 | C | |
| 30. | JUL | IVNW.94.44.1 | 94006 | C | 0 | C | |
| 31. | FL | IVNE.46.7.26 | 46002 | M | 0 | C | |
| 32. | FNL | IVNW.44.48.1 | 44004 | C | 4 | C | |

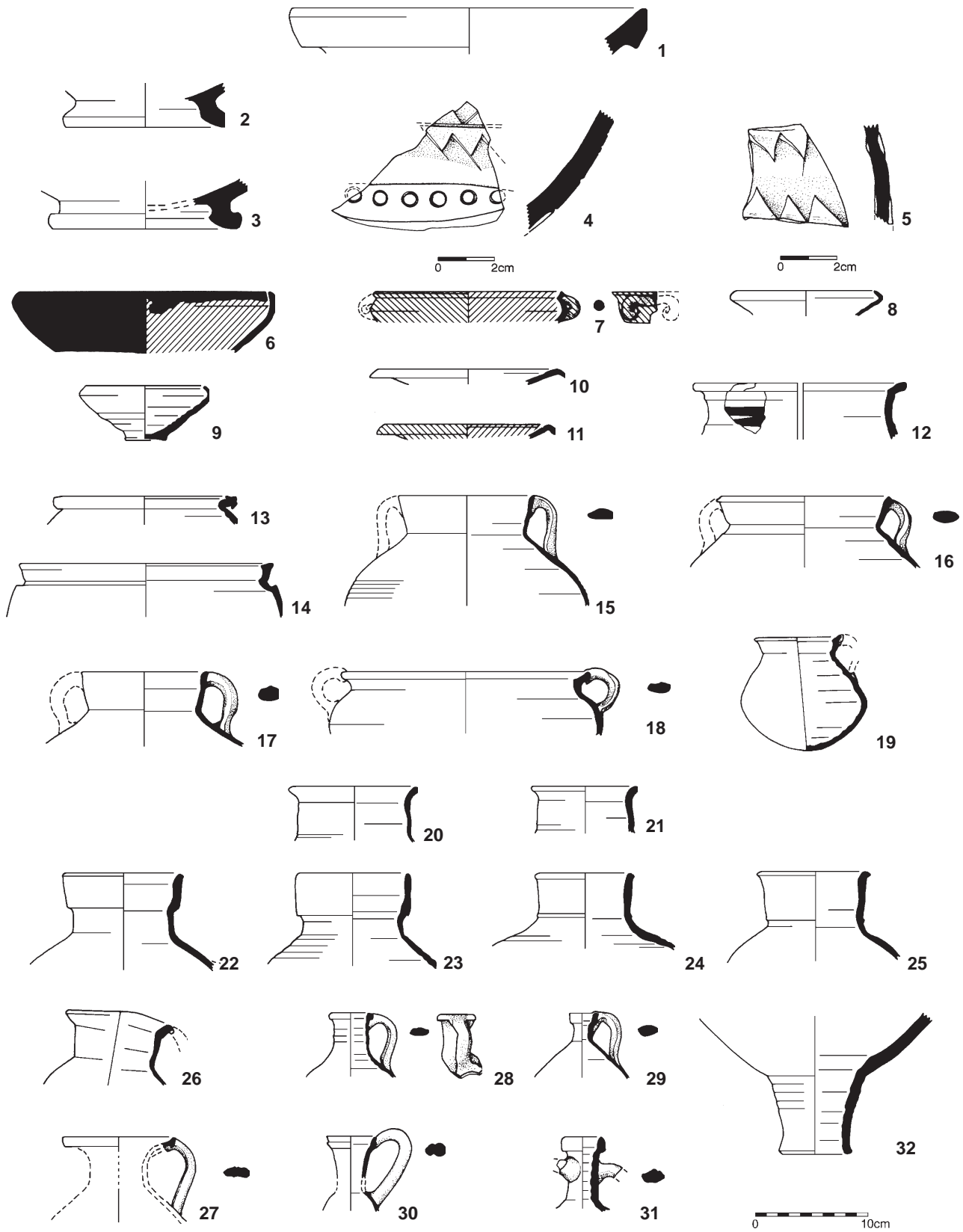


Fig. 5.1

Fig. 5.2: Roman and Byzantine pottery

| | Type | Reg. No. | Locus | Description | | | Decoration |
|-----|------|--------------|-------|-------------|------|------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | Ware | Core | Levigation | |
| 1. | JUL | IVNE.48.21.1 | 48016 | A | 0 | C | |
| 2. | UNG | IVNE.48.75.1 | 48003 | A | 0 | C | |
| 3. | LMP | VSW.8.7.1 | 84003 | L | 0 | C | Dull black paint |
| 4. | LMP | IVNW.62.10.1 | 62006 | E | 0 | C | Red paint (nozzle burnt) |
| 5. | LMP | IVNW.63.26.1 | 63001 | H | 0 | C | (Nozzle burnt) |
| 6. | LMP | IVNW.63.5.1 | 63001 | K | 0 | C | |
| 7. | LMP | IVNW.47.10.1 | 47004 | H | 4 | C | (Nozzle burnt) |
| 8. | LMP | IVNE.48.20.6 | 48012 | E | 0 | B | (Nozzle burnt) |
| 9. | LMP | IVNE.48.7.1 | 48006 | B | 0 | C | (Nozzle burnt) |
| 10. | BAS | IVNE.48.1.2 | 48001 | D | 0 | C | |

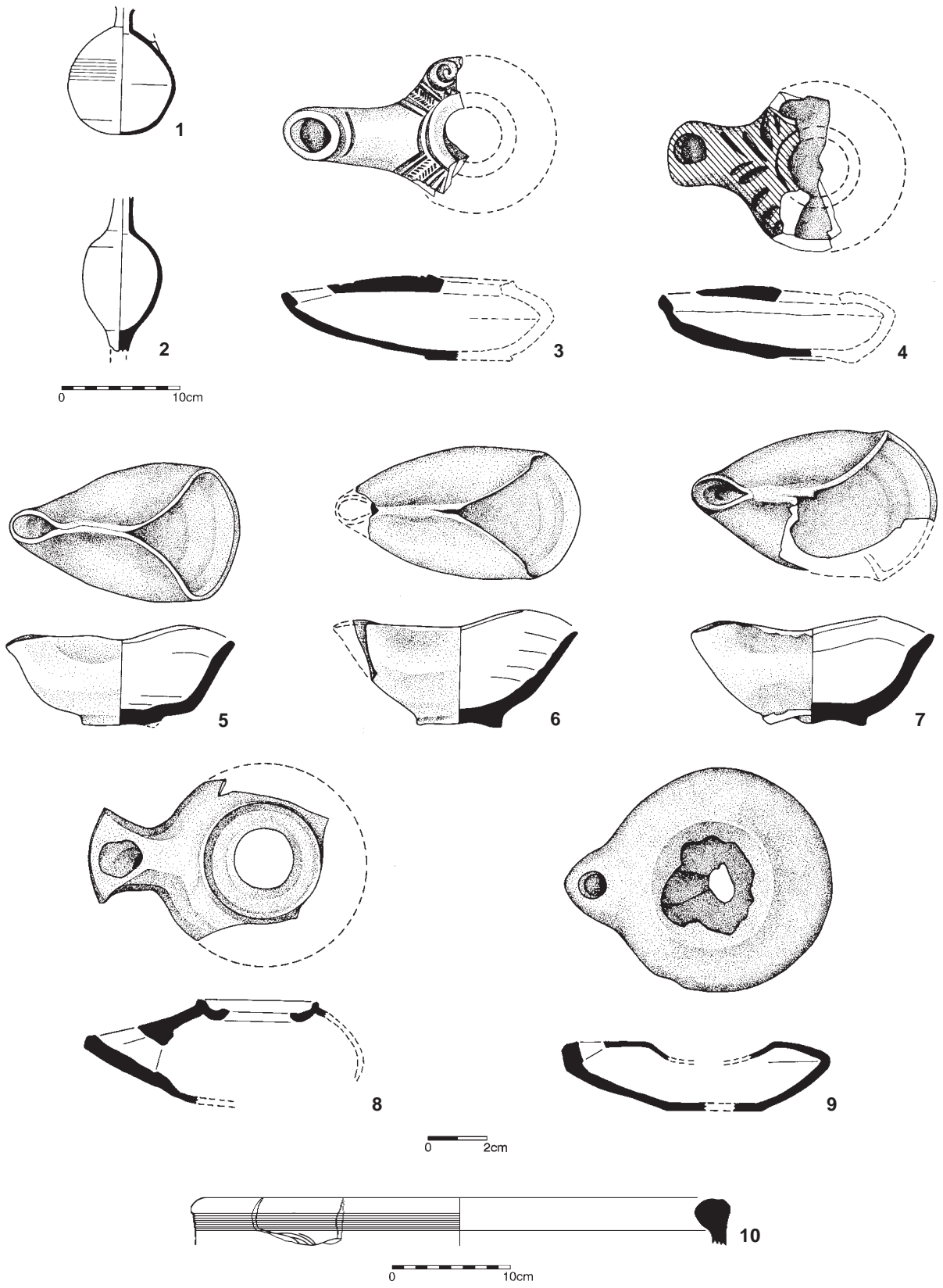


Fig. 5.2

CHAPTER 6

CERAMIC AND OTHER SMALL FINDS

David Ben-Shlomo

This chapter presents a selection of small ceramic and other finds from Temple Complex 650 by category and type.¹

CERAMIC OBJECTS

Kernos

Cat. No. 6.1: Obj. No. 6942a–b, Bucket No. IVNW.60.73, destruction Debris 60004, side Room p, Stratum IB

Ring kernos bowl fragment (Fig. 6.1:1)

Length: 11.2 cm; height: 4 cm; width: 1.2 cm; estimated diameter: 32 cm

Kernos bowl fragment with two cups, each 3.9 cm in diameter.

Zoomorphic Figurines and Vessels

A total of 19 zoomorphic vessel or figuring fragments were found in Field IV Upper.

Cat. No. 6.2: Obj. No. 6891, Bucket No. IVNE.61.37, Topsoil 61003

Figurine head (Fig. 6.1:2)

Length: 4.6 cm; height: 5.1 cm; width: 3 cm

The head of a typical late Iron Age Judean horse or horse-and-rider figurine, decorated in red, is cylindrical and has no features apart from two schematic vertical ears. Figurines of horses with high legs and a flat body, with or without riders, are abundant in the

late Iron Age and Persian period, especially at Judean sites.² The only other example from Ekron was found in Stratum III in Field INW (Obj. No. 6068, Surface INW.28083), and it is actually surprising that this type is so rare at the site.

Other zoomorphic figurine fragments from Field IV Upper Stratum IB include legs found in the the back rooms of the sanctuary (Obj. No. 7099, Bucket No. IVNW.93.8, back Room v; Obj. No. 7346, Bucket No. IVNW.93.30, back Room v; and Obj. No. 7279, Bucket No. IVNW.94.113, back Room w).

Cat. No. 6.3: Obj. No. 9640, Bucket No. IVNW.93.187, destruction Debris 93005, back Room v, Stratum IB Bovine libation vessel (Fig. 6.1:3)

Length: 21 cm; height: 13.5 cm; width: 8 cm; diameter of body: 8 cm

The complete body of a bovine libation vessel is relatively slender and elongated and has a button-shaped tail. The head is missing. The vessel is decorated with a red harness design.³ It belongs to a large group of uniform wheel-made bovine zoomorphic vessels attested primarily in Stratum IB of the late 7th century.⁴ At least 20 horned head spouts apparently also belonging to this type of vessel were found at the site, characterized by an elongated snout with the tip sometimes cut inward. The vessel typically has a large barrel-shaped body (ca. 25 cm long and 16 cm high,

1. Comprehensive reports on all the objects from Ekron, with contextual, technological, chronological, and stylistic analyses, will be published in *Ekron 14/1–2*, including small ceramic finds by D. Ben-Shlomo; plugs and stoppers by G. P. Arbino; loomweights by D. Cassuto and O. Shamir; and amulets by C. Herrmann.

2. Holland 1995: 183, Type D.I.a; Kletter 1996. Many examples come from Jerusalem (Gilbert-Peretz 1996: 29, Type B.2C–B.2C1 Pl. 6:13–14), Tell en-Naşbeh (*TN I*: Pl. 47), Tell Beit Mirsim (*TBM III*: Pl. 58:11–16), and Tell Jemmeh (*Gerar*: Pls. XXXVII–XXXIX), and from Jordan (Amr 1980).

3. A similar vessel was found in Field INW Stratum IB Building 761, Room a, Locus 53006 (Obj. No. 9639).

4. Ben-Shlomo 2008: 32–33; 2010: 110–14, Figs. 3.58–3.59.

with a capacity of ca. 1 liter), an elongated snout, a wheel-thrown button-shaped tail, and a reddish harness decoration; it does not have a handle. The animal is modeled schematically, with the horned head and symbolic tail emphasized. The dewlap and other body details, however, are lacking. This may imply that such vessels were mass-produced. Their relatively large capacity compared to the early Iron Age vessels, for example, suggests that they were used as containers and libation vessels.

Similar although not identical bovine libation vessels have been published from contemporary contexts at various sites in Judah.⁵ Another zoomorphic vessel similar in terms of size, shape, and spout found at Tyre is dated to the 8th century.⁶ Since it is the earliest known example, it may be of Phoenician origin. Barrel-shaped bovine vessels or hollow figures with a button-type tail are also attested on Cyprus, although they are dated somewhat later, to the 6th century.⁷

The floruit of this type of zoomorphic vessel at Ekron is in Stratum IB, although a number of fragments from Strata III–II in Field INW may suggest that they also appear earlier, thus indicating a time span of at least 150 years. In that case, the vessels exhibit a degree of cultural continuity in the Philistine city of Ekron through the various stages of the Iron Age.

Cat. No. 6.4: Obj. No. 3976, Field IV Lower, Bucket No. IVNE.10.50, destruction Debris 10014 covering the surface leading through the entrance of Temple Auxiliary Building 652 Room a into Street 656 located between Fields IV Lower and IV Upper, Stratum IB⁸ Feline face (Fig. 6.1:4)

Length: 7.2 cm; height: 8.1; width: 0.8 cm

The hand-made red-slipped and burnished feline face was probably part of a head cup.⁹ It was modeled by pressing in one side and applying features on

the other. A typical erect feline ear is preserved, and the eyes are oval pellets applied in depressions; the nose and mouth were shaped by folding the clay. The nose has two pierced nostrils, and the open mouth has applied teeth and a protruding tongue. The animal depicted is probably a lion or other species of large cat. The modeling of the mouth and tongue creates an impression of fierceness, very similar to zoomorphic head cups found at Tell Qasile.¹⁰ This thin-walled hand-made object was probably part of an open zoomorphic head cup, although not of the known type. The lion bone found in Street cc immediately to the east of Temple Complex 650 might suggest lion-cult practices at 7th century Ekron.¹¹

Anthropomorphic Figurines

A total of 15 anthropomorphic figurines and figurine fragments were found in Field IV Upper.

Cat. No. 6.5: Obj. No. 6159, Bucket No. IVNW.44.32, destruction Debris 44004, Throne Room k, Stratum IB Complete standing figurine (Color Photo 6.1:1) Height: 16.8 cm; width: 5.5–7.2 cm

The complete standing female pillar figurine, partially hollow, was made of two connecting pieces, the upper part a different color as a result of exposure to fire. The possibly mold-made head has an applied headdress; the hands hold large elongated breasts. The figurine has a wide conical base. Female pillar figurines are known especially from Judah and Jerusalem, dating mainly to the 8th–7th centuries.¹² Interestingly, this fine complete example was found in a Philistine public context defined by its architecture and other finds as cultic, rather than by the presence of the figurine itself. Another example of this rare phenomenon is figurine torso **Cat. No. 6.6**. Usually, the presence of a figurine a private domestic context indicates that the context is cultic.

Cat. No. 6.6: Obj. No. 7309, Bucket No. IVNW.94.132, destruction Debris 94004, Cella t, Stratum IB

5. For example, Beersheba Stratum II (*Beer-sheba I*: Pl. 28:4); Tell Beit Mirsim Stratum A (*TBM III*: Pls. 27:b:1, 58:1); Beth-Shemesh Stratum II (Mackenzie 1913: Pl. XXXIII:12; *Ain Shems III*: Pl. XXVIII:73); Lachish Levels III–II (*Lachish III*: 198, 376, Pl. 30:26); and possibly Gezer (*Gezer I* [HUC]: 58, Pl. 37:9).

6. *Tyre Pottery*: Pls. VI:1, LXXXIII:6.

7. Karageorghis 1996: 33, Pl. XVIII:4–7.

8. Given the findspot, this object is recorded in the database for Field IV Lower in *Ekron 9/3A*.

9. Ben-Shlomo 2008: 35, Fig. 8:3.

10. *Qasile I*: 101–3, Figs. 34–35.

11. See the discussion on the sacrifaunal assemblage in Chapter 14; see Yadin 1985 for a discussion on lion cult.

12. For the extensive discussions and various interpretations in the literature, see Kletter 1996: 10–12; Darby 2011: 69–109.

Bell-shaped female figurine (Color Photo 6.1:2)

Height: 17.7 cm; width: 5.5 cm; thickness: 5.4 cm

The torso of a Phoenician-type figurine was found next to the monumental stone Ekron Royal Dedicatory Inscription in the *cella* of the Sanctuary.¹³ Its head (Obj. No. 7146) was found at the entrance to the Sanctuary. It is mold-made in the same technique as the head and torso figurine fragments found in Stratum IB contexts in Street dd (Obj. No. 7184, Bucket No. IVNW.109.13) and Field INW (Obj. No. 7133, Bucket No. IVNW.78.7, destruction Debris 78002).

Incised Handles

Since most parallels come from the Iron I,¹⁴ these fragments may be residual.

Cat. No. 6.7: Obj. No. 7283, Bucket No. IVNE.63.28, Debris 63006, Street cc, Stratum IB

Incised handle

Length: 4.9 cm; width: 2.6 cm

A handle of a cooking pot (?) with a cross sign incised before firing. Iron IB parallels come from Stratum VC at Ekron¹⁵ and Stratum XI at Ashdod.¹⁶

Cat. No. 6.8: Obj. No. 7451, Bucket No. IVNE.63.59, Debris 63007, Street cc, Stratum IB

Incised handle (Color Photo 6.1:3)

Length: 7.3 cm; height: 3.5 cm; width: 6.1 cm

A storage jar handle with two parallel lines incised after (?) firing. Several parallels come from Iron I contexts at Ekron and Ashdod, as well as at other sites.¹⁷

Cat. No. 6.9: Obj. No. 7452, Bucket No. IVNE.63.45, Debris 63007, Street cc, Stratum IB

Incised handle (Color Photo 6.1:4)

Length: 7.5 cm; height: 3.5 cm; width: 3.9 cm

A storage jar handle with two parallel lines incised after firing (like **Cat. No. 6.8**).

Sealing Plugs and Lids

Cat. No. 6.10: Obj. No. 6996, Bucket No. IVNW.60.87, destruction Debris 60007, side Room p, Stratum IB

Mud sealing plug (Color Photo 6.1:5)

Length: 10.7 cm; height: 6.5 cm; width: 9.0 cm

A mud storage jar sealing plug with a hole in the top that does not perforate the plug.

Cat. No. 6.11: Obj. No. 7095, Bucket No. IVNW.76.50, destruction Debris 76003, side Room p, Stratum IB

Mud sealing plug (Color Photo 6.1:6)

Length: 10.5 cm; height: 4.8 cm; width: 6.8 cm

Cat. No. 6.12: Obj. No. 7128, Bucket No. IVNW.76.56, destruction Debris 76002, side Room p, Stratum IB

Mud sealing plug (Color Photo 6.1:7)

Length: 10.7 cm; height: 5.5 cm; width: 9.8 cm

A sun-dried mud sealing plug rounded in shape with a hole in the top that does not perforate the plug.

Cat. No. 6.13: Obj. No. 11717, Bucket No. IVNW.93.104, Threshold 93010, back Room v, Stratum IB

Ceramic lid (Color Photo 6.1:8)

Diameter: 8.7 cm; thickness: 1.7 cm

The ring base of a krater or amphora re-worked to form a perfectly round lid.

Worked bases may have served as lids or covers for closed-mouth vessels, such as jars. Although these items are not rare, few are published, and parallels come from various LB II–Iron Age sites.¹⁸

Conical or mushroom-shaped mud sealing plugs and clay lids are common in the Iron Age, used to seal various types of jars, and similar examples have been found at several LB II–Iron Age sites.¹⁹

13. See also Ben-Shlomo 2010: Fig. 3.35:2; Gitin 2012: 233, 237, Fig. 10. These figurines are defined as composite types, with mold-made heads in various styles; they are generally considered Levanto-Phoenician artifacts (Pritchard 1943: 23–27, 56–57; Moorey 2003: 47–50; Press 2012: 216–32).

14. Ben-Shlomo 2014.

15. Ben-Shlomo 2014: 21, 23, Fig. 1:2; Ben-Shlomo and Dothan 2016: 449, 462, Fig. 6.9:4.

16. Ben-Shlomo 2005: Fig. 3.60:5–6.

17. Ben-Shlomo 2005: Figs. 3.6:17, 3.31:17, 3.60:1; Ben-Shlomo 2014: 22, Fig. 1; Ben-Shlomo and Dothan 2016: 449, 462, Fig. 6.9:5.

18. For example, Ashdod (Ben-Shomo 2005: 123, Fig. 3.37:3), Lachish (Sass 2004: Fig. 28.2:16–19), and Deir el-Balah (Brandl 2010a: 239–46, Figs. 22.1, 22.2:1–9). If discussed at all, these items are usually subsumed in pottery studies, although one of the notable exceptions is London 1991.

19. For example, at Timnah in Strata IX–VII (Yahalom-Mack 2006: 255–56, Pl. 46:5, Photos 109–113) in LB II Building 315 (Panitz-Cohen 2006: Photo 84); at Beth-Shean in LB II Strata S-4–S-2 (Panitz-Cohen, Yahalom-Mack, and Mazar 2009: 742–44, Fig. 16.1:4, 7, Photo 16.1); at Ḥorbat Rosh Zayit in Iron IIA Stratum

Loomweights

Cat. No. 6.14: Obj. No. 7423, Bucket No. IVNW.92.40, destruction Debris 92002, side Room p, Stratum IB Loomweight (Color Photo 6.1:9)

Length: 3.0 cm; width: 3.5 cm

Fired loomweight fragment with a flat base and a thick hole in the center.

Cat. No. 6.15: Obj. No. 7577, Bucket No. IVNW.93.173, destruction Debris 93005, back Room v, Stratum IB Loomweight (Color Photo 6.1:10)

Diameter: 7.2–6.9 cm; height: 5.2 cm; hole diameter: 1.3 cm

Complete doughnut-shaped loomweight (possibly fired).

Of the 11 loomweights found in Temple Complex 650, nine come from the sanctuary and its side/back rooms, two in side Room p (**Cat. No. 6.14** and Obj. No. 11588), one in back Room v (**Cat. No. 6.15**), and the others in topsoil (Obj. Nos. 3767, 5510, 6683, 6767, 11515, 11589). The other two loomweights were found in topsoil and debris associated with the courtyard (Obj. Nos. 7103 and 11587).

Doughnut-shaped objects are common in the Iron Age and are usually interpreted as loomweights. This is the most common Iron II loomweight type at Ekron and at other Levantine sites.²⁰

IIA (*Rosh Zayit*: 125–26, Figs. III.81:12, III.85:1, III.100, III.101); at Lachish in Level III (*Lachish III*: Pl. 52:2; Zimhoni 1997: 215–16, Figs. 5.2:1–7, 5.3); and at Ashkelon in the 7th century BCE destruction (Master 2011: 494, Fig. 18.3).

20. For Ekron, see Shamir 2007: 44–45, Fig. 2; Ben-Shlomo 2017: 313, 316, Fig. 5.3:4; for Timnah Stratum II, see Browning 2001: 248–49, Photo 186, Pl. 39:11–15 (DON in catalogue); for Tell eṣ-Ṣafi/Gath, see Cassuto 2012: Pls. 19.4, 19.6. The excavators at Rosh Zayit suggest that similar objects served as jar stoppers, deliberately perforated to be used for fermenting liquids (*Rosh Zayit*: 125, Figs. III.81:13–18, III.99), but this interpretation is rarely accepted. For a comprehensive discussion on the interpretation of these objects, see Master 2011.

FAIENCE STATUETTE AND AMULET

Nine faience objects, eight represented by fragments, were found in Field IV Upper.

Cat. No. 6.16: Obj. No. 7168, Bucket No. IVNW.76.33, destruction Debris 76002, side Room p, Stratum IB Egyptian faience statuette fragment (Color Photo 6.2:1) Height: 5.1 cm; width: 3.3 cm; thickness: 3.1 cm

Lower part of Egyptian faience statuette depicting a crouching baboon.

Cat. No. 6.17: Obj. No. 6652, Bucket No. IVNW.63.23, Debris 63009, side Room y, Post-IB Ptah-patecus faience amulet (Color Photo 6.2:2) Height: 40 mm; width: 19 mm; thickness: 12 mm

An amulet depicting Ptah-patecus, the Egyptian god of craftsmen, dated to the Iron IIB/C.²¹

GOLD FOIL

Cat. No. 6.18: Obj. No. 7136, Bucket No. IVNW.93.8, destruction Debris 93003, back Room v, Stratum IB Gold foil (Color Photo 6.2:3)

Length: 1.3 cm; width: 1.1 cm

Piece of thin gold foil.

Cat. No. 6.19: Obj. No. 7297, Bucket No. IVNW.94.117, destruction Debris 94005, back Room v, Stratum IB Gold foil (Color Photo 6.2:4)

Length: 2.6–3.0 cm; width: 1.5–1.6 cm

Several large pieces of gold foil (thicker than **Cat. No. 6.18**).

BONE

Cat. No. 6.20: Obj. No. 11438, Bucket No. IVNW.76.300, destruction Debris 76003, side Room p, Stratum IB

Ovicaprine scapula (Color Photo 6.2:5)

Length: 8.4 cm; width: 5.8 cm; thickness: 3.3 cm

An ovicaprine scapula with incisions on the exterior, possibly cut marks.

21. See also Gitin 1997: 103, Fig. 25.

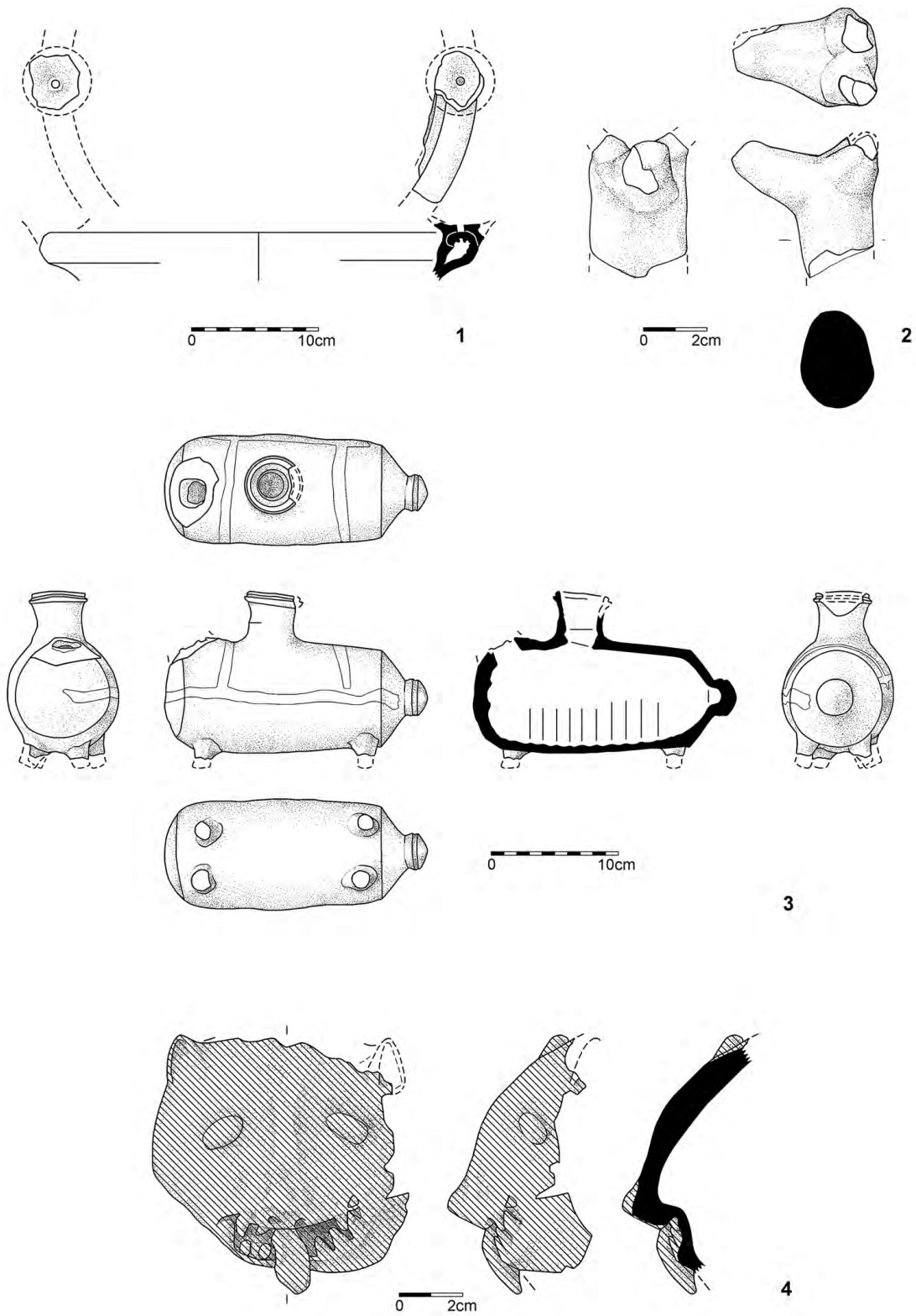


Fig. 6.1. 1: Ring kernos (Cat. No. 6.1); **2:** Figurine head (Cat. No. 6.2); **3:** Bovine libation vessel (Cat. No. 6.3); **4:** Feline face (Cat. No. 6.4)

CHAPTER 7

GLYPTIC OBJECTS*

Baruch Brandl

The two Iron Age IIC glyptic finds from Temple Complex 650 discussed in this chapter are a scaraboid and a scarab, presented in stratigraphic order. The first item is from a secure context and the second is from a mixed context. As many as possible of the known excavated parallels are included, as are references to discussions on specific issues. Unprovenanced parallels from collections are cited only when they are essential to the discussion.

The classification of the scaraboid follows Keel's typology,¹ and that of the scarab, Rowe's.² The Egyptian hieroglyphs as described in Gardiner's Sign List are given in square brackets in the description.³

DESCRIPTION AND DISCUSSION

Scaraboid

Cat. No. 7.1. Scaraboid (Obj. No. 7008, Bucket No. IVNW.77.25, destruction Debris 77005, Temple Complex 650 Room u surface, Stratum IB (Fig. 7.1).⁴

Material: Limestone, yellowish-grayish.

Dimensions: Length: 15 mm; width: 12.75 mm; height: 7.25 mm.

Method of manufacture: Carving, abrading, drilling, cutting, and incising.

Workmanship: Mediocre to good. The frame around the base design was made by a series of short lentoid lines or cuts, and since it was the last to be made, it

“cut off” all details close to the edge. The engraver may have tried to create an octagon imitating the base of a prismatic seal.⁵

Technical details: Perforated, drilled from both sides. Linear engraving and drilling with both a regular drill head and a cutting-wheel or drill disc.⁶

Preservation: Complete.

Seal shape: Scaraboid of Keel's Type I, with outward-sloping sidewalls.⁷

Base design: The engraved motif is made up of four components: a human figure, a bird, a tree, and a circle.

The human figure is identified as male since he is bearded, wears a helmet, and has a dagger attached to the belt hidden behind his hand. The figure is dressed in a long robe, and the bird seems to be of considerable weight, since the figure is using both hands to hold it. The tree is coniferous. There is a relatively large circle at the same level as the bird.

Iconography: The motif components point to two sources, Assyrian and Aramean.

The hairstyle and helmet point to the Assyrian identity of the human figure, perhaps a hero.⁸ Given the way he carries the bird, he is clearly an offering-bearer.⁹ Had the figure been winged, it would be iden-

* The objects were photographed by Zev Radovan and drawn by Carmen Hersch, and the figures were scanned by Silvia Krapiwko.

1. Keel 1995: 63–64.

2. Rowe 1936: Pls. 32–35 = Keel 1995: Ills. 44, 46, 67.

3. Gardiner 1973.

4. Previously published in Keel 2010: 540–41, No. 51; 2012: 326, No. 61.

5. A Neo-Babylonian-style prismatic seal with an octagonal base found in a pre-586 BCE context at Tel Kabri depicts the dog of the goddess Gula worshiped also in the temple at Assur (Keel 2017: 546–47, No. 32, with earlier bibliography; Gerlach 1997: 12, Fig. 1: left).

6. For a reconstruction of this technology, see Keel 1995: 134, Ill. 259.

7. Keel 1995: 63–64, §§ 133–134.

8. The hairstyle and helmet are comparable to those of the hero depicted on a Neo-Assyrian cylinder seal kept in the British Museum (Collon 2001: 171, No. 334, Pl. 28:334).

9. Two Neo-Assyrian cylinder seals with this motif are in British Museum collection (Collon 2001: 100, No. 180,

tified as a genie or protecting demon.¹⁰ The relative size of the bird indicates it may be an ostrich chick.¹¹ The isolated circle is generally interpreted as a space-filler representing a star or the full moon. In this case, it could also be identified as an ostrich-egg.¹² The non-central location of the tree points to a possible Aramean influence in the motif.¹³

Origin: Peripheral Neo-Assyrian scaraboid, perhaps locally made. This identification is based on the seal's shape and raw material, the later addition of the frame and its shape, and the non-central location of the tree. *Date:* The scaraboid should be dated to the 7th century BCE, the common production date given to the entire group of Peripheral Neo-Assyrian scaraboids made in the southern Levant.¹⁴

Archaeological context: Since destruction Debris 77005 is a layer on the surface of Room u of Stratum IB in Temple Complex 650, dated to 625–604 BCE, the scaraboid can be considered as found in a good contemporary context.

Scarab

Cat. No. 7.2. Scarab (Obj. No. 5685, Bucket No. IVNW.12.21, mudbrick detritus Debris 12006 resulting from a backfilled kibbutz trench that penetrated below the level of Stratum IC Surface 12009 and Wall 12011. Originally related to Iron IB Stratum IV (1050–975

BCE), the backfill contained both Iron I and 7th century pottery (Fig. 7.2).¹⁵

Material: Glazed steatite, green glaze faded to yellowish.

Dimensions: Length: 17 mm; width: 13.25 mm; height: 9 mm.

Method of manufacture: Carving, abrading, drilling, incising, and glazing.

Workmanship: Mediocre to good.

Technical details: Perforated, drilled from both sides. Hollowed-out engraving.

Preservation: Complete.

Seal shape: According to Rowe's segmented typology, Head and Clypeus 9 dates to the 12th–ca. 25th Dynasties or later), Elytra and Pronotum 32 dates to the 18th–ca. 26th Dynasties or later, and Side 26 dates to ca. the 14th–ca. 27th Dynasties or later,¹⁶ making the scarab no earlier than the 18th Dynasty.¹⁷

Base design: In a vertical oval that serves as a frame, five elements are depicted in two horizontal registers separated by a horizontal borderline:

1. The upper register contains a *couchant* sphinx with a lion's body and a human head with a false beard that is facing to the right, while its tail is curled backward.
2. The lower register is made up of a vertical oval in the center with the prenomen *Mn-hpr-R^c* first used by Thutmose III written vertically. This pseudo-cartouche is flanked by a feather, the hieroglyphic sign *mꜣt*, "truth" [H 6], on each side, which may together be read as *mꜣty*, "righteous."¹⁸

According to Jaeger's typology of *Mn-hpr-R^c* scarabs with sphinxes, this scarab is of his "type (d)," on which the sphinx is located on the upper part of the vertical oval-shaped base above a horizontal border line.¹⁹ This type is mixed and includes, for example, scarabs with the hieroglyphic sign *pt*, "sky" [N1] (used as an ideogram or determinative), instead of the border

Pls. 14:180, 38:180, two genies; 112–13, No. 210, Pls. 16:210, 39: 210, human figure).

10. Comparable to a conoid seal bought in Gaza (Keel 1995: 103, Fig. 178 = 2013: 128–29, No. 3) and a relief in the palace of Assurbanipal at Nineveh (Black and Green 1992: 122, No. 101).
11. For ostrich chicks on the above-mentioned Neo-Assyrian cylinder seal, see Collon 2001: 171, No. 334, Pl. 28:334.
12. For circular shapes of ostrich-eggs depicted on glyptics, see Collon 1998: 29, No. 5, cylinder seal; 30, No. 7, conoid seal; 31, No. 8, pyramidal seal; 35, No. 13, a register on a bronze Luristan beaker). Two of these are re-published in Álvarez-Mon 2008: 131–32, 149, Pls. 4b, the beaker, and 4d, the conoid seal.
13. For two non-central trees on a scaraboid from Zincirli, see Jacob-Rost 1975: 34, No. 133, Pl. 7:133 = 1997: 52–53, No. 133, Pl. 2:133.
14. Brandl and Itach 2019: 220.

15. Previously published in Keel 2010: 538–39, No. 46.

16. Rowe 1936: Pls. 32:9, 33:32, 35:26.

17. Keel's use of Tufnell's typology for Middle Bronze Age scarabs in his publication of this find (A1-vIv-d5, Keel 2010: 538, No. 46) is erroneous.

18. Gardiner 1973: 567.

19. Jaeger 1982: 162–64, §§ 1185–1188, 1192–1193, n. 565, Figs. 226–227.

line.²⁰ A scarab kept in the British Museum,²¹ the only one of Jaeger's "type (d)" that may compare with the Ekron item, has many different details, for example, the sphinx's head and the cobras that emerge from the feather signs.²² Two Saite scarabs with the same form of *couchant* sphinx were excavated at Achzib,²³ and a close parallel comes from Palermo in Sicily.²⁴ A scarab arranged in the same manner with the same main components, containing the name Psametik in the oval, is kept at the Egyptian Museum in Turin.²⁵

Typology: This scarab belongs to the general group of seals and scarabs with royal names known as Royal-name Scarabs.²⁶

Origin: Egyptian, imported to Ekron, perhaps as a booty during one of the military campaigns of Esarhaddon and Ashurbanipal to Egypt in 673–663 BCE, most probably of Ashurbanipal.²⁷

Date: The scarab is dated to the 7th century 26th or Saite Dynasty mainly on the basis of the resemblance of the sphinx to Saite parallels. The connection between Thutmose III to his original prenomen *Mn-hpr-R* is not exclusive, since several later rulers adopted this prenomen and others used it to commemorate the name of the famous conqueror.²⁸

The scarab could represent one of the earliest of the 26th Dynasty if its arrival is connected to the other

earlier Egyptian finds from the temple.²⁹ If this was the case, it was most probably made before the official accession of Psametik I in 664 BCE, during his rule in Athribis from 667 BCE.³⁰

Archaeological context: Debris 12006, a back-filled modern trench that penetrated below the level of Stratum IC Surface 12009 and Wall 12011 (700–625 BCE). Since the production date of the scarab is the beginning of the 26th or Saite Dynasty (7th century) and the backfill contained both Iron I and 7th century pottery, the scarab can safely be attributed to Stratum IB.

CONCLUSIONS

Both seals are rare, the first ever examples excavated in Philistia. Both are culturally imported—the scaraboid a Peripheral Neo-Assyrian product and the scarab an Egyptian product from the Saite or 26th Dynasty—and both were produced in the 7th century. They apparently represent offerings to the temple either by a Neo-Assyrian soldier or by a local Philistine soldier who had participated in one of the Assyrian military campaigns to Egypt. The scarab seems to be one of the latest objects in the booty brought from Egypt.

20. Jaeger 1982: 164, Ills. 464, 466.

21. Jaeger 1982: 164, § 1192, Fig. 226.

22. For this combination on a scarab from Tomb 803 at Tell Beit Mirsim, see Brandl 2004: 147–48, 187, No. 48, Fig. 3.48.

23. Keel 1997: 30–31, 34–35, Nos. 28, 38.

24. Matthiae Scandone 1971: 38, No. II.6, Fig. 3; Gorton 1996: 34–35, No. 4.

25. Petrie 1889: Pl. 60:1921.

26. See also Keel 1995: 235, § 634.

27. Kahn 2006.

28. Keel's reference to stylistically close sphinxes includes, *inter alia*, 7th century scarabs he dated earlier due to the unclear stratigraphy he was given at the time (Iron IB Stratum IV [1050–975 BCE]). However, the locus was a mixed kibbutz backfill. In any event, Keel dates the scarab to the Iron IIA (980–840/830 BCE).

29. See Chapters 11–12.

30. Kahn 2006: 260.

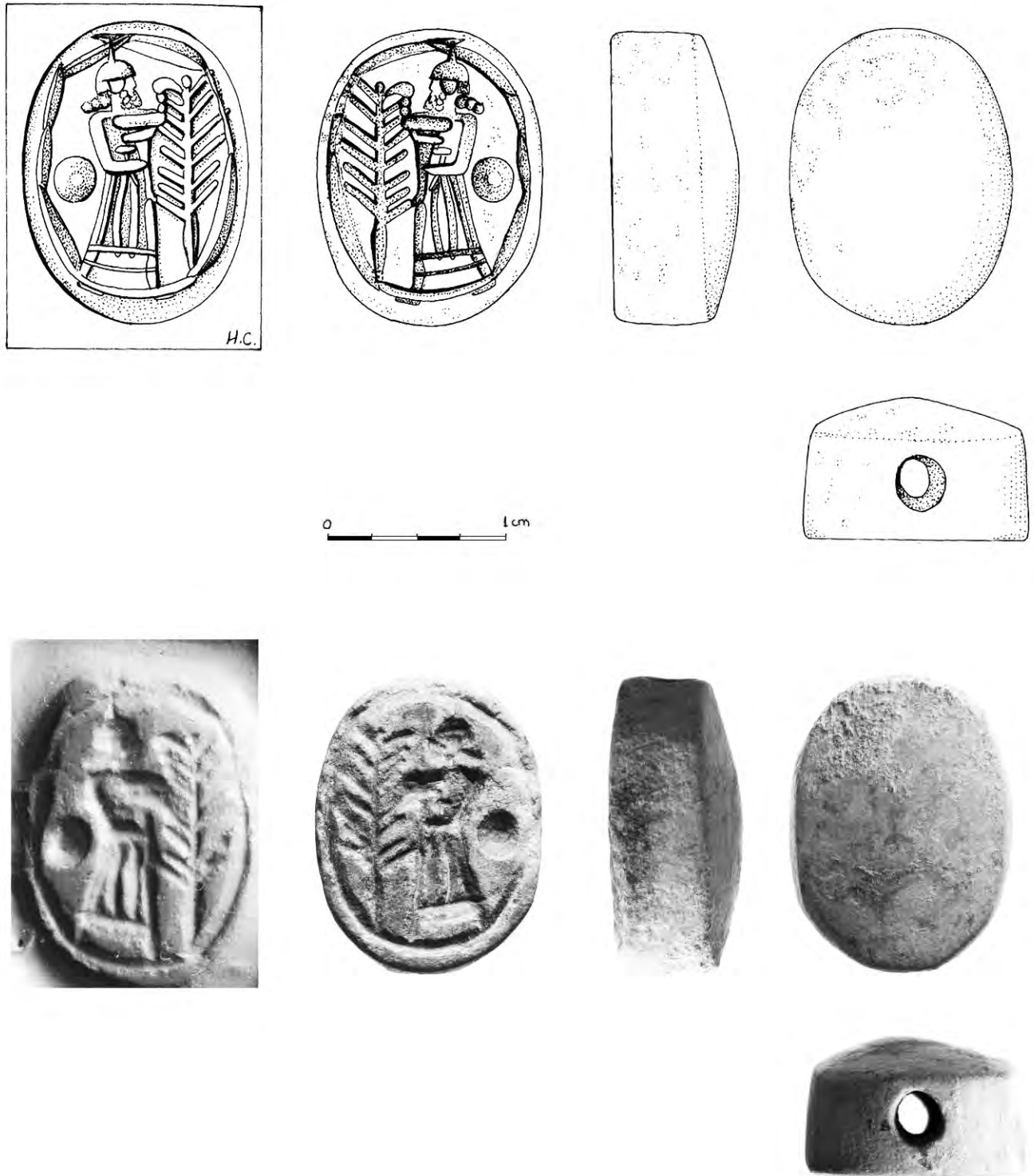


Fig. 7.1. Scaraboid, 7th century (Cat. No. 7.1)

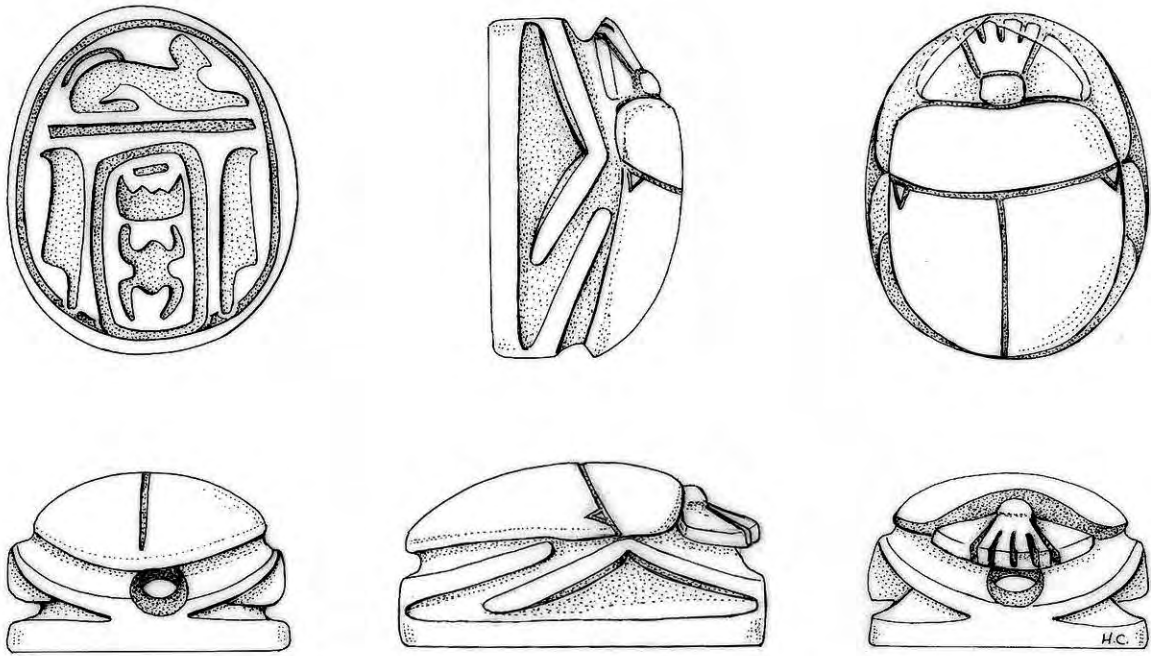


Fig. 7.2. Scarab, early Saite, 26th Dynasty (Cat. No. 7.2)

CHAPTER 8

PERSIAN PERIOD FIGURINES*

Eleanor Ferris Beach and Adi Erlich

The excavations at Tel Miqne-Ekron produced a significant corpus of terracotta figurines. Of the 100 or so figurines and fragments (not including zoomorphic vessels and kernoï), at least 19 found in Fields IV Upper/V appear to be from the Persian period, based on the associated pottery and a comparative study of iconography and/or technique of pieces assigned to the Persian period at other sites. These 19 items are presented below (Table 8.1).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT AND FUNCTION

As is often the case with Persian period figurines, many of the Ekron examples were excavated as fragments in fills and debris. They were recovered from the elite zone in the center of the tell above Temple Complex 650, the major public building of the 7th century BCE. Around half, including the only restorable item, were found in loci with Persian pottery near walls in Building 850, which may indicate a partial reuse of the earlier sanctuary.¹

Building 850, of which only three short walls were excavated, apparently followed the plan of the northwestern part of Temple Complex 650, and some of the

earlier building's stones were reused in its construction. The figurines were located in rooms on both sides of north-south Wall IVNW.96003. The concentration of figurines in this structure, although disturbed, suggests an awareness of the cultic tradition of the area. The lower stones of east-west Wall VSW.72004 protected the single restorable piece from greater damage. Finding an almost intact Persian period figurine in a context datable to its use is rare at sites in the Shephelah, where it is more common to find deposits in dumps, pits, and fills removed from a presumed sanctuary context, for example, at Tell eš-Šafi/Gath,² Tel Zippor,³ Tel ʿErani,⁴ Lachish,⁵ Mareshah,⁶ and Tel Ḥalif.⁷ *Favissae* (repositories of figurines in relation to sanctuaries) are more commonly found along the coast, as at Tell Makmish (Tel Michal) on the Sharon Plain⁸ and at Kharayeb in Phoenicia.⁹ The pits with figurines and other ritual materials (e.g., stone statuettes) at Shephelah sites probably also served as *favissae* for as yet undiscovered cultic buildings or for outdoor cultic activities.¹⁰ It is likely that most of the Persian period figurines were buried in a *favissa* or perhaps a few pits, as in the Hellenistic temple at Tel Beersheba with votives buried in several pits.¹¹

* Note from author E. Beach: Thanks go to the Israel Antiquities Authority and IAA staff Ruth Peled, Joe Zias, Hava Katz, Baruch Brandl, Amos Kloner, Samuel R. Wolff, and Raz Kletter, among others; the Hecht Museum (University of Haifa); the Eretz Israel Museum (Tel Aviv); and colleagues Ephraim Stern, Itzhaq Beit-Arieh, Yehuda Dagan, and Malka HersHKovitz, who kindly gave access to and advice for my examination of comparative materials and collections. I thank these institutions and colleagues for making my work possible.

1. See Chapter 2: Block Plan 2.

2. Bliss and Macalister 1902: 38.

3. Negbi 1966: 1.

4. Ciasca 1963: 45.

5. *Lachish III*: 378.

6. Erlich 2014b.

7. *Lahav IV*.

8. Avigad 1960.

9. Chéhab 1951–54; Kaukabani 1973; Oggiano 2015.

10. For a critical analysis of the term *favissa*, see Martin 2014: 292–93.

11. Derfler 1993.

Table 8.1: Persian period figurines from Fields IV Upper/V by context

| Cat. No. | Obj. No. | Description | Context | Period |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------|
| Building 850 western Room b | | | | |
| 6. | 7456 | Female mask | Debris VSW.72014 | Persian |
| 13. | 7529 | Standing youth with strap | Debris VSW.72014 | Persian |
| 8. | 7531 | Beardless face (broken) | Debris VSW.72014 | Persian |
| 17. | 7537 | Pedestal | Debris VSW.84003 | Modern |
| 11. | 7570 | Head of man with mustache | Debris VSW.84003 | Modern |
| 4. | 7457 | Hand of pregnant woman | Topsoil VSW.84001 | – |
| Building 850 eastern Room a | | | | |
| 1. | 7573 | Head of woman | Cobbles VSW.72015 | Persian |
| 2. | 7616 | Beardless face | Fill IVNW.96011 | Persian |
| 12. | 7454 | Beard, chest, and bow | Topsoil IVNW.96001 | – |
| 3. | 7490 | Head of girl | Topsoil IVNW.96001 | – |
| Other contexts in order of increasing distance from Area IVNW.96 | | | | |
| 10. | 6673 | Seated man with hand on beard | Debris IVNW.63009 | Rom/Byz |
| 14. | 6498 | Pedestal and rolled hem | Topsoil IVNW.63001 | – |
| 7. | 6749 | Mask | Topsoil IVNW.47001 | – |
| 16. | 6740 | Pedestal and two feet | Topsoil IVNW.47001 | – |
| 5. | 5894 | Woman's skirt | Debris IVNW.46002 | Rom/Byz |
| 18. | 6283 | Back fragment | Debris IVNW.46013 | Rom/Byz |
| 9. | 5991 | Rider | Debris IVNW.29006 | Modern |
| 15. | 6148 | Pedestal and rolled hem | Topsoil IVNW.44001 | – |
| 19. | 6050 | Back fragment | Topsoil IVNE.29001 | – |

Three items were found in Room b west of Wall IVNW.96003 in Debris VSW.72014 below an eroded floor level: the restored standing youth holding a strap (**Cat. No. 8.13**, Fig. 8.1:1, Color Photo 8.1:1), an elaborate mask of a woman's head (**Cat. No. 8.6**, Fig. 8.2:1, Color Photo 8.1:2), and a small broken mask (**Cat. No. 8.8**). This debris layer also contained two metal "nails" (Obj. Nos. 7455, 7571) and a faience bead.¹² Topsoil and debris from this room yielded three additional fragments—the head of a man with a distinctive mustache (**Cat. No. 8.11**, Fig. 8.2:3, Color Photo 8.1:4), the hand of a seated pregnant woman (**Cat. No. 8.4**, Fig.

8.1:2), and a pedestal base (**Cat. No. 8.17**, Fig. 8.4:3). Another metal "nail/pin" (Obj. No. 7457a) was found in Topsoil VSW.84001.

In Room a east of Wall IVNW.96003, Debris IVNW.96011 (the continuation of Debris VSW.72014) yielded a face, probably of a woman (**Cat. No. 8.2**, Fig. 8.3:2). A well-modeled female head was found in Cobbles VSW.72015 (**Cat. No. 8.1**, Fig. 8.3:1, Color Photo 8.1:5). The topsoil and upper debris from this room produced a bearded male with a bow (**Cat. No. 8.12**, Fig. 8.4:1) and a girl's head on a strap of clay (**Cat. No. 8.3**).

Nine additional fragments that may come from the Persian period were found in other areas in Field

12. Chapter 9: Table 9.2:11.

IV Upper, all in debris or topsoil in the levels above Temple Complex 650. Of these, one is a male head and shoulders from a horse-and-rider figurine (**Cat. No. 8.9**, Fig. 8.3:3, Color Photo 8.1:6) and another a beard and hand from a seated male figurine (**Cat. No. 8.10**, Fig. 8.4:2). Three pedestals with feet were also recovered (**Cat. Nos. 8.14–8.16**, Fig. 8.5:1–3).

TECHNOLOGY

The clays appear to be similar to those of other Persian figurines from nearby sites, which have been analyzed as originating predominantly on the Coastal Plain or in the Judean foothills.¹³ The main colors are buff to reddish-brown and gray. The fabric contains grits and voids. The figurines were mass produced by molding the fronts with pedestals and adding a back slab smoothed by hand, often leaving a somewhat hollow interior. The backs do not yet have the air hole used by later Hellenistic coroplasts to vent the kiln heat.¹⁴ As the restored example demonstrates, the figurines could stand alone and were meant to be viewed only from the front (**Cat. No. 8.13**, Fig. 8.1:1). The molded rider would have been mounted on a free-standing handmade horse (**Cat. No. 8.9**, Fig. 8.3:3).¹⁵ Slip and colors appear on some of the figurines: two Greek-style figurines (**Cat. Nos. 8.1** and **8.13**, Figs. 8.3:1 and 8.1:1, respectively) and the Shephelah rider (**Cat. No. 8.9**, Fig. 8.3:3).

TYPOLGY AND DATING

The assemblage is composed of human figures only (one riding a horse, **Cat. No. 8.9**, Fig. 8.3:3). Of the 19 figurines, eight are female (two definitively, four probably [torsos or beardless faces], and two female masks) and six are male (four men, one male child, and one probably male pedestal), and the other five are ungendered fragments comprising pedestals or backs.

13. For Zippor and ʿErani, see Negbi 1966: 6–7, 9, 23–25; for Mareshah, see *Maresha II*: 105–6.

14. For the vent in Hellenistic terracottas at Mareshah, see *Maresha II*: 110–11.

15. For the technology of used in the manufacture of the Shephelah rider, see Erlich 2014b: 46–47.

Excluding the masks and unidentified fragments, the corpus is more or less balanced in terms of gender. This pattern resembles other concentrations of Persian figurines from the Shephelah that are considered as coming from *favissae*, but it differs from Mareshah, where the corpus is predominantly male.¹⁶

The Persian figurine types from the region can be divided to three main groups: local to the Shephelah, a region inhabited by Idumeans together with others;¹⁷ coastal types typical of Phoenicia and the southern coast; and Mediterranean *koine* Greek-style types, influenced by Greece, Cyprus, and Ionia.¹⁸ The figurines from Ekron reflect varied influences. Five are in the Greek style: two female heads (**Cat. Nos. 8.1–8.2**, Fig. 8.3:1–2), two masks (**Cat. Nos. 8.6–8.7**, Fig. 8.2:1–2) and one youth (**Cat. No. 8.13**, Fig. 8.1:1). Two figurines have parallels at Phoenician sites along the coast: a seated man with his hand on his beard (**Cat. No. 8.10**, Fig. 8.4:2) and a pregnant woman (**Cat. No. 8.4**, Fig. 8.1:2). At least four figurines are Shephelah types: the female face stamped on a strap or pillar (**Cat. No. 8.3**), the rider (**Cat. No. 8.9**, Fig. 8.3:3), and two bearded men (**Cat. Nos. 8.11–8.12**, Figs. 8.2:3, 8.4:1). The pedestals and torsos of standing figures probably also belong to the Shephelah group. The mixture of styles and types is typical of Shephelah assemblages considered to have come from *favissae* or other cultic deposits, as at Zippor, ʿErani, and Ḥalif.¹⁹

The dating of the figurines is based on archaeological context and/or type and style. The figurines in the latter group all seem to be Persian, with no intrusions from the Iron Age or Hellenistic period.²⁰ Within the Persian period, it is more likely that the corpus belongs to the later part, the 4th century BCE, and perhaps even to the early years of the Hellenistic period. The Greek-style figurines (**Cat. Nos. 8.1** and **8.6**, Figs. 8.3:1 and 8.2:1, respectively) fit well in the 4th century. Moreover, the assemblage as a whole resembles that from Zippor, which was found together with a small

16. Erlich 2006; 2014b: 39–57; 2019.

17. Kloner and Stern 2007; Eshel 2007.

18. Erlich 2019; for regionalism of Persian figurines from the southern Levant, see Bisi 1990; E. Stern 2010: 5–27.

19. Erlich 2019.

20. Compared to the more mixed assemblage from Ḥalif (*Lahav IV*: 7–11), for example.

hoard of Alexander the Great coins²¹ that actually post-date Alexander's time and were deposited around 300 BCE.²² At Mareshah, a cache of Persian-style figurines was found in a Hellenistic context in association with a nearby shrine.²³ Accordingly, the small corpus from Ekron can also be dated to the second half of the 4th century, if not a little later.

CONCLUSIONS

The Ekron Persian figurines probably served as votive offerings. While the Iron II tradition of nude female figures does continue into the Persian period, fully clothed, often high-status figures made to represent the interests of donors, not as images of deities, are more characteristic of the latter. All of the Field IV Upper items are anthropomorphic, and of those of recognizable gender, the male/female division is approximately equal. On Cyprus, where larger sanctuaries with separate shrines for gods and goddesses received correspondingly gendered images donated by male and female worshippers, respectively, the deposits in separate *favissae* provide evidence for the gender of deities or donors.²⁴ For Ekron, it can at best be speculated that a single shrine received the donations of male and female worshippers, perhaps for multiple deities. This variety is also evident in the types and styles that are local, coastal, or Greek.

Although some 20% of the Ekron figurine corpus is Persian, other types of evidence at the site have not produced a correspondingly high representation for this period. The pottery and architecture from the 4% of the tell that was excavated indicates only that there was a Persian presence at the site, rather than a major occupation. The mixture of designs in the small assemblage of Persian period figurines may reflect a cultural milieu for this presence similar to that at Iron Age Ekron, with its role as an economic link between the Coastal Plain and the Shephelah. It has been argued that the Shephelah types are indicative of the ethno-geographical unit of Idumea.²⁵ Remains from

Şafi/Gath and, to a greater extent, Zippor, also exhibit this mix at the western margins of the region, while the 'Erani's assemblage demonstrates closer affinities to the core foothill sites of Mareshah, Lachish, and Halif. The group from Ekron makes it the northernmost inland site thus far known to yield a significant number of cultural markers of the Shephelah in the Persian period.

CATALOGUE

Cat. No. 8.1: Head of woman (Obj. No. 7573, Fig. 8.3:1, Color Photo 8.1:5)

Dimensions: 3.4×2.2×2.0 cm

Technical details: Reddish-brown fabric, small voids and grits. Molded front, handmade back filled to complete rounded form as if veiled, with no extra molded margins. Retouched facial details. Traces of red and white paint.

Description: Finely modeled head of woman, with clear details of upper and lower eyelids, lips, and wavy hair pulled to each side from central part, also along back edge of neck. Hair is topped with a band and headdress of short vertical folds.

Comparisons and discussion of type: 4th century Greek-style head, as reflected in a similar protome head from Lindos on Rhodes,²⁶ which is like the crowned heads of enthroned women of the 4th–3rd centuries from the Salt Lake near Larnaca/Kition on Cyprus²⁷ and of which examples have also been found in Israel.²⁸ A similar figurine from the Shephelah was found at Zippor.²⁹

Cat. No. 8.2: Beardless face (Obj. No. 7616, Fig. 8.3:2)

Dimensions: 3.6×2.6×1.4 cm

Technical details: Reddish-brown fabric, small voids. Molded front, back broken at top and smooth behind face; finished portion of interior is unlike molded figurines, perhaps indicating this was part of a small mask.

Description: Beardless chin, mouth, nose, right eye of human head; features are indistinct in fine-grained clay.

21. Negbi 1966.

22. Rahmani 1964.

23. Erlich 2014b: 57.

24. Young and Young 1955: 224–25.

25. Erlich 2006; 2019.

26. *Lindos I*: Pl. 148: No. 3133.

27. Yon 1992.

28. Derfler 1981.

29. Negbi 1966: 14, Pl. VII:40.

Comparisons and discussion of type: The lack of beard may indicate that this is a woman's head modelled in the Greek style, either a figurine or mask. Alternatively, it may portray a child, like a small mask of a face with perforated plain headdress from Zippor.³⁰

Cat. No. 8.3: Female head on clay strap (Obj. No. 7490)

Dimensions: 3.6×2.9×2.0 cm

Technical details: Grayish-brown clay with a light reddish-brown surface, many small gray inclusions. Head is molded on a crudely modeled handmade piece of clay.

Description: Beardless face (left side broken away) with wavy hairline above ears, molded into plain background that is uneven at the back.

Comparisons and discussion of type: Head in Greek style molded onto an elongated strap—probably a Persian/Hellenistic pillar figurine.³¹ Most parallels come from Mareshah, but they are also attested at Lachish,³² Ḥalif,³³ and near Şafi/Gath.³⁴

Cat. No. 8.4: Hand of pregnant woman (Obj. No. 7457, Fig. 8.1:2)

Dimensions: 3.8×3.0×0.6 cm

Technical details: Light reddish-brown fabric, gray grits and some voids. Molded front, originally hollow (back missing).

Description: Torso, breasts, and right forearm with hand across belly, fingers carefully rendered; from type of seated pregnant woman.

Comparisons and discussion of type: This type of seated pregnant woman with her arm on her belly, often called “Dea Gravida,” is common along the Levantine coast from Tell Sukas in the north to Ashkelon in the south, as well as inland, and is considered a Phoenician type.³⁵ Examples come

also from the Shephelah, at Ḥalif,³⁶ Zippor,³⁷ and Şafi/Gath.³⁸

Cat. No. 8.5: Woman's skirt (Obj. No. 5894)

Dimensions: 4.4×2.4×0.8 cm

Technical details: Molded front, pressed from back (fingerprints)

Description: Fragment of molded front of figurine, suggestive of leg under garment, perhaps just above pedestal where robe is indented behind feet.

Comparisons and discussion of type: The fragment is too small to be identified precisely, but the garment seems like that of many women's types.

Cat. No. 8.6: Female mask (Obj. No. 7456, Fig. 8.2:1, Color Photo 8.1:2)

Dimensions: 9.2×6.9×5.1 cm

Technical details: Buff to reddish-brown fabric with light brown core, many white grits, and small voids and cracks. Molded front. Finished upper left edge shows the piece was not fully enclosed, but was finished with the back open.

Description: Finely detailed mask or protome of woman's head in the Greek style. Hair waves to each side from central part and is covered by edge of veil falling in two folds alongside of head and large (left) ear lobe. Distinct molding of eyebrow, upper and lower eyelid (lower left lid is double), and nostrils. Lips are clearly formed and separated. Horizontal groove in chin may be flaw in mold. Deep fingerprint (thumb?) visible on inside behind nose-mouth area.

Comparisons and discussion of type: Over 100 fragments of 40 masks were found at Şafi/Gath,³⁹ most resembling East Greek Archaic prototypes of the 6th–5th centuries, like many examples from Lindos.⁴⁰ The Ekron mask is in a more detailed and expressive style than those from Şafi/Gath, and resembles 4th century masks from Lindos.⁴¹ Another classic mask was found at Mareshah.⁴² Masks and protomes are common throughout the eastern Mediterranean in the Persian

30. E. Beach, personal observation, IAA facility.

31. For the type, see Erlich 2014a.

32. *Lachish V*: Pl. 18.2.

33. *Lahav IV*: 63, Obj. No. 1924.

34. E. Beach, personal observation (IAA No. 95-5233).

35. For the type and its distribution, see Nunn 2000: 53–54, Type 18A, Pl. 22, No. 60; E. Stern 2010: 12–13, Fig. 12, Pl. 7.

36. *Lahav IV*: 61–62, No. 71097.

37. Negbi 1966: 12, Pl. VI, Nos. 19–20.

38. Bliss and Macalister 1902: 138, Pl. 70.

39. Bliss and Macalister 1902: 39, Fig. 13.

40. *Lindos I*: Pls. 114–120.

41. *Lindos I*: Pls. 145–148.

42. Erlich 2019.

period, both in the Greek and the Punic-Phoenician style.⁴³ Until recently, Greek protomes were considered to represent chthonic goddesses, but this has been challenged by the view that the protomes represented mortal votaries.⁴⁴

Cat. No. 8.7: Mask (Obj. No. 6749, Fig. 8.2:2, Color Photo 8.1:3)

Dimensions: 6.2×4.8×1.0 cm

Technical details: Dark reddish-brown with gray core, some voids. Moldmade with some retouching of the eye.

Description: Right eye, eyebrow, and waves of hair at forehead; from protome of female head.

Comparisons and discussion of type: Comparable examples come from Şafi/Gath⁴⁵ and Lindos.⁴⁶ A similar fragment was found at Mareshah.⁴⁷

Cat. No. 8.8: Mask fragment (Obj. No. 7531)

Dimensions: ~2.7 cm

Technical details: Dark brown brittle fabric, voids; probably unbaked or baked at a very low temperature—defective production?

Description: Piece became fragmented beyond reconstruction soon after excavation; based on field photos, mask has a straight sharp nose, slightly parted upper and lower lips, and rounded cheeks; no beard (Field Photos CN 96-110-7, BW 96-993-8). Hole for hanging as a mask.

Cat. No. 8.9: Horse rider (Obj. No. 5991, Fig. 8.3:3, Color Photo 8.1:6)

Dimensions: 6.3×5.1 cm

Technical details: Buff fabric, white grits, some cracks. Face and chest molded, back applied by hand, hat handmade; traces of red paint on face.

Description: Head and right shoulder of caped rider with chin strap and slightly peaked hat; central vertical groove on front of cape.

Comparisons and discussion of type: Variations of horse-and-rider figures are ubiquitous, but this is the most characteristic standard molded face on those

from the Shephelah, with the front of the rider molded, finished with handmade back and hat, and joined to a separately-handmade solid horse, often with a skirt-like breastplate wrapped around horse's chest and sides to attach the rider.⁴⁸ Examples come from the vicinity of Beersheba,⁴⁹ and from Halif,⁵⁰ Erani,⁵¹ Lachish,⁵² Mareshah,⁵³ Zippor,⁵⁴ and Şafi/Gath.⁵⁵ The rare examples attested outside the Shephelah come from Jaffa,⁵⁶ Makmish,⁵⁷ and a rider found at Adashim.⁵⁸ The Ekron figurine has traces of red paint, as on an example from Mareshah.⁵⁹

Cat. No. 8.10: Seated man, hand on beard (Obj. No. 6673, Fig. 8.4:2)

Dimensions: 3×2.5 cm

Technical details: Buff to reddish-brown fabric, grits and voids. Molded front.

Description: Lower portion of man's beard touched by left hand.

Comparisons and discussion of type: The figure of a seated man with a headdress touching his beard with his left or right hand is a Phoenician type common along the coast.⁶⁰ The type is less common in the Shephelah. It has been found at Zippor⁶¹ and Şafi/Gath,⁶² but not farther south at Mareshah or Halif.

Cat. No. 8.11: Head of man with mustache (Obj. No. 7570, Fig. 8.2:3, Color Photo 8.1:4)

Dimensions: 4.3×2.8 cm

43. For a detailed discussion, see E. Stern 2010: 24–27.

44. Muller 2009; Uhlenbrock 2016.

45. Bliss and Macalister 1902: 39, Fig. 13.

46. *Lindos I*: Pl. 117:2487.

47. *Maresha II*: Pl. 34, No. 180.

48. For the type and its possible Idumean connection, see Erlich 2006; 2014b: 39–50.

49. E. Stern 2007.

50. *Lahav IV*: 66–67, Nos. 2604, 2425, among others.

51. Ciasca 1963: 48, Pl. XIX:3.

52. *Lachish III*: Pl. 33:1, 4.

53. Erlich 2006: 47–49; 2014b: 39–50.

54. Negbi 1966: 19–21, Pl. XIII:92, 101.

55. Bliss and Macalister 1902: Pl. 70:1S, 2S.

56. Erlich 2018: 575–76, 586, No. 3.

57. Avigad 1960.

58. Zori 1977: 54–55, Pl. 17.

59. Erlich 2014b: 39, Figs. 6.1–6.2.

60. For a discussion and further parallels, see E. Stern 2010: 6–7, Pl. 2, Nos. 2.1–2.3.

61. Negbi 1966: 17, Pl. XI:65, 67.

62. Bliss 1899: 328.

Technical details: Reddish-brown fabric, many small gray grits. Molded front, back of face and hat filled by hand, solid; left eye not as convex as right.

Description: Well-modeled head of man with beard, drooping mustache, prominent cheeks, headband, and front of hat with protruding central knob (broken).

Comparisons and discussion of type: Two principal types of this head form are attested. At coastal and associated sites, it belongs to a seated male figure touching his beard, like **Cat. No. 8.10**. The Ekron example more closely resembles the Shephelah type of standing bearded man with a rolled collar and sometimes a bow held in the left hand, like the figurines from Ḥalif⁶³ and Mareshah and its surroundings, where it is identified as representing the main Idumean god, Qos.⁶⁴ The Ḥalif figure is a variation of a larger class of standing figures with the left hand on the waist, many without a bow, that particularly evokes a comparison with royal Ammonite stone statues from the citadel at Amman.⁶⁵ These forms illustrate the flexibility of figurine production in using a similarly authoritative head on bodies in different poses to suit regional iconography.

Cat. No. 8.12: Beard and chest with bow (Obj. No. 7454, Fig. 8.4:1)

Dimensions: 3.4×3.5 cm

Technical details: Greenish-grayish fabric, grits and voids. Moldmade.

Description: Lower part of bearded face, hair falling on each side to shoulders, with diagonal ridge from center of chest to left shoulder; part of standing bearded man with left hand on waist holding a bow.

Comparisons and discussion of type: Same type as **Cat. No. 8.11**.⁶⁶

Cat. No. 8.13: Standing youth holding strap (Obj. No. 7529, Fig. 8.1:1, Color Photo 8.1:1)

Dimensions: 17.3×4.2 cm

Technical details: Light reddish-brown fabric, small grits and voids. Molded front, handmade back, hollow.

Light buff slip with traces of red paint on pedestal, feet, neck, and left ear.

Description: Robed male standing on small pedestal, wearing full-length garment with sharp vertical folds. Thighs are disproportionately large above narrow legs. Hands, right above left, have clear fingers and hold a strap that begins at neck of left shoulder and falls below hands over abdomen. Hair is smooth, marked by receding hairline at temples and parallel horizontal incisions. Left ear is distinct; right is blurred. Facial features include brow, upper and lower eyelids around convex eyes, angular narrow nose, protruding lips; no beard. Head and neck are disproportionately large for body.

Comparisons and discussion of type: Similar figurines were found at Zippor⁶⁷ and Makmish.⁶⁸ This type seems to be a standing variation of the Cypriot “temple boy.”⁶⁹ The figurine is Greek in style and technology, with a whitish slip covering the figurine and traces of red paint on the pedestal, feet, and left ear.⁷⁰ Based on the technology, it is most likely an import.

Cat. No. 8.14: Pedestal with legs and rolled hem (Obj. No. 6498, Fig. 8.5:1)

Dimensions: 5.7×3.6×2.2 cm

Technical details: Fabric varies from reddish-brown to buff on surface, with grits and voids. Molded front, handmade back with vertical scratches; hollow at bottom, but almost solid at upper break.

Description: Pedestal and legs of standing figure; central vertical pleat falls to a horizontal rolled hem; feet seem compressed toward front edge of pedestal.

Comparisons and discussion of type: At least two Shephelah types have a garment with a central vertical pleat: a woman with child on her left shoulder and some forms of man with his left hand on his waist.⁷¹ The rolled bottom hem may be more typical of the latter.

63. *Lahav IV*: 69–70, Nos. 2725, 1853, 2342.

64. Erlich 2006: 49–52, Pl. II.

65. Abou Assaf 1980; Bienkowski 1991: 38–50, Pls. 38–39, 41.

66. Erlich 2006: 49–52, Pl. II; *Lahav IV*: 69–70, e.g., No. 2391.

67. Negbi 1966: 16, Pl. X:62.

68. E. Beach, personal observation, Israel Museum Persian period Case No. 4 (IAA No. 58-313); see also Avigad 1960.

69. Beer 1993.

70. For slipping and painting Greek figurines, see Uhlenbrock 1990.

71. For examples from Mareshah, see Erlich 2006.

Cat. No. 8.15: Pedestal, foot, and rolled hem (Obj. No. 6148, Fig. 8.5:2)

Dimensions: 4.3×3.2 cm

Technical details: Gray fabric with reddish-brown surface, white grits. Molded front, back applied and smoothed with vertical strokes; hollow.

Description: Left corner of pedestal showing left foot of figure and rolled bottom edge of garment.

Comparisons and discussion of type: Same as **Cat. No. 8.14**.

Cat. No. 8.16: Pedestal with two feet (Obj. No. 6740, Fig. 8.5:3)

Dimensions: 6.1×3.9×3.4 cm

Technical details: Reddish-brown fabric, many small grits. Molded front of pedestal has squared corners, reinforced on underside, connecting to thinner handmade oblong back. Back shows vertical shaving; hollow.

Description: Complete pedestal base with two feet, more vertical than horizontal; feet have knobs at ankles.

Cat. No. 8.17: Pedestal (Obj. No. 7537, Fig. 8.4:3)

Dimensions: 3.9×4.5 cm

Technical details: Reddish-brown fabric, many small grits. Molded front of pedestal has squared corners. Back handmade and shows vertical shaving; hollow.

Description: Squared front corner of pedestal

Cat. No. 8.18: Back fragment (Obj. No. 6283)

Dimensions: 7.9×4.7 cm

Technical details: Handmade slab originally applied to back of molded figurine; straight edge broken on seam with molded section.

Description: Two fragments of handmade back of (molded) figurine; smooth exterior, irregular interior surface would not have been visible. Broken in antiquity.

Cat. No. 8.19: Back fragment (Obj. No. 6050)

Dimensions: 7.0×3.2×1.7 cm

Technical details: Reddish-brown fabric, large grits and cracks. Molded front, applied back, smoothed.

Description: Fragment of back and molded right front of figure with prominent convex surface.

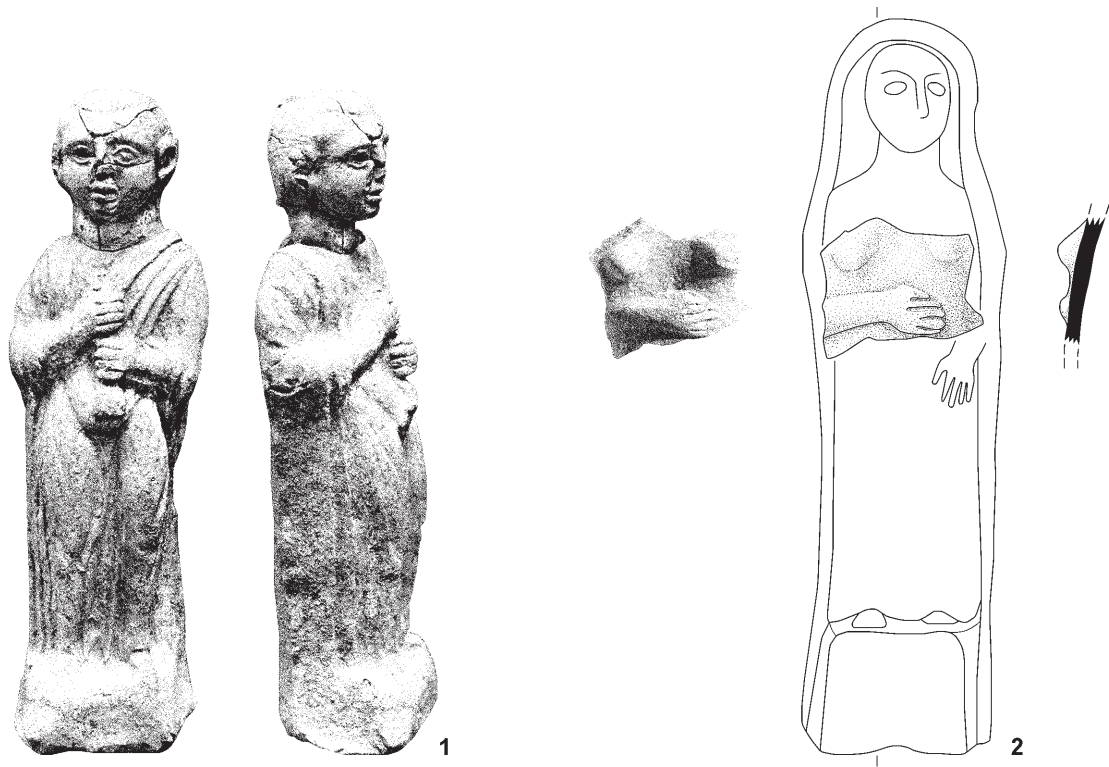


Fig. 8.1 1: Standing youth holding strap (Cat. No. 8.13, Color Photo 8.1:1); 2: Head of pregnant woman (Cat. No. 8.4)



Fig. 8.2. 1: Female mask (Cat. No. 8.6, Color Photo 8.1:2); 2: Mask (Cat. No. 8.7, Color Photo 8.1:3); 3: Head of man with moustache (Cat. No. 8.11, Color Photo 8.1:4)

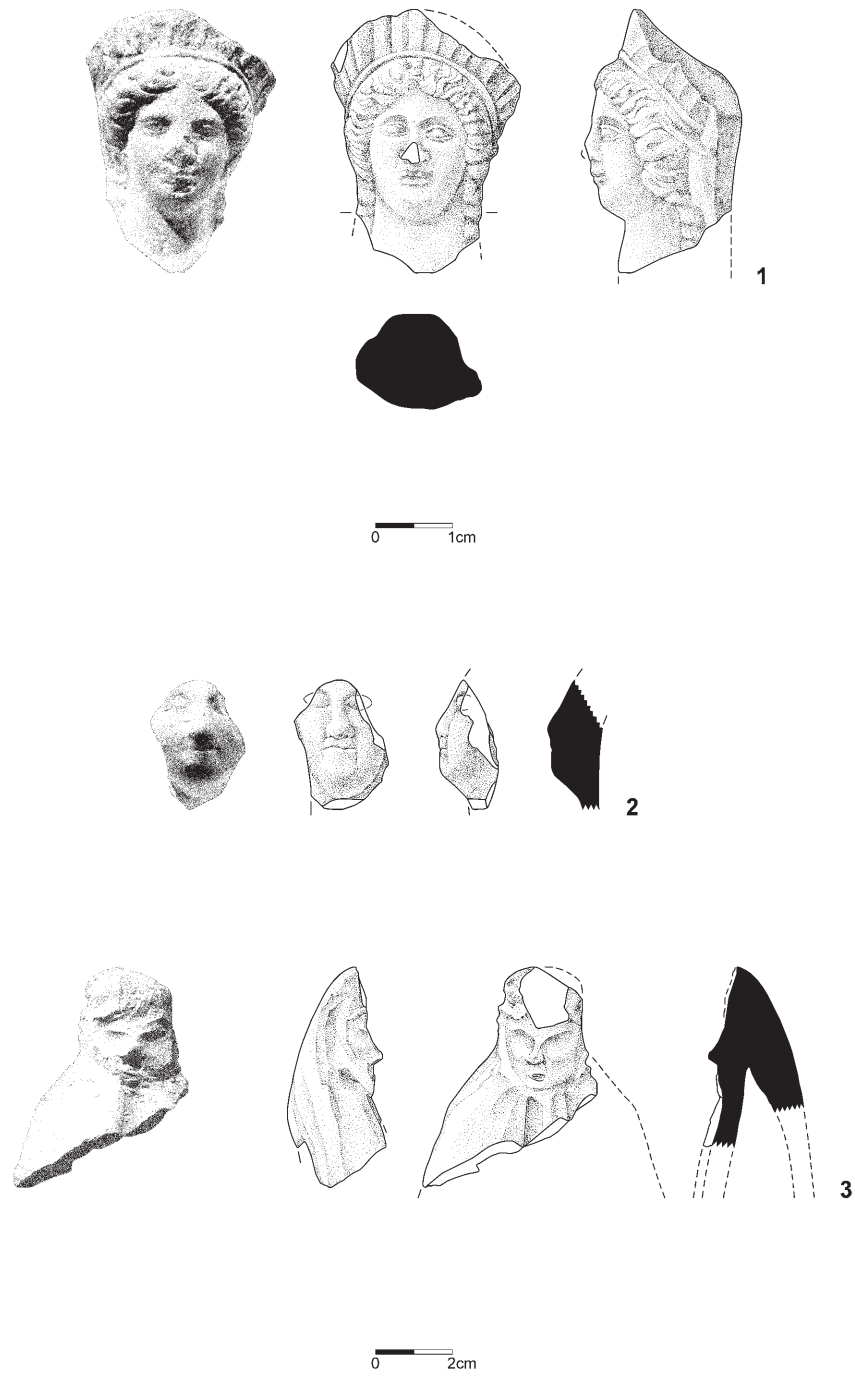


Fig. 8.3. 1: Head of woman (Cat. No. 8.1, Color Photo 8.1:5); **2:** Beardless face (Cat. No. 8.2); **3:** Horse rider (Cat. No. 8.9, Color Photo 8.1:6)



Fig. 8.4. 1: Beard and chest with bow (Cat. No. 8.12); **2:** Seated man, hand on beard (Cat. No. 8.10); **3:** Pedestal (Cat. No. 8.17)

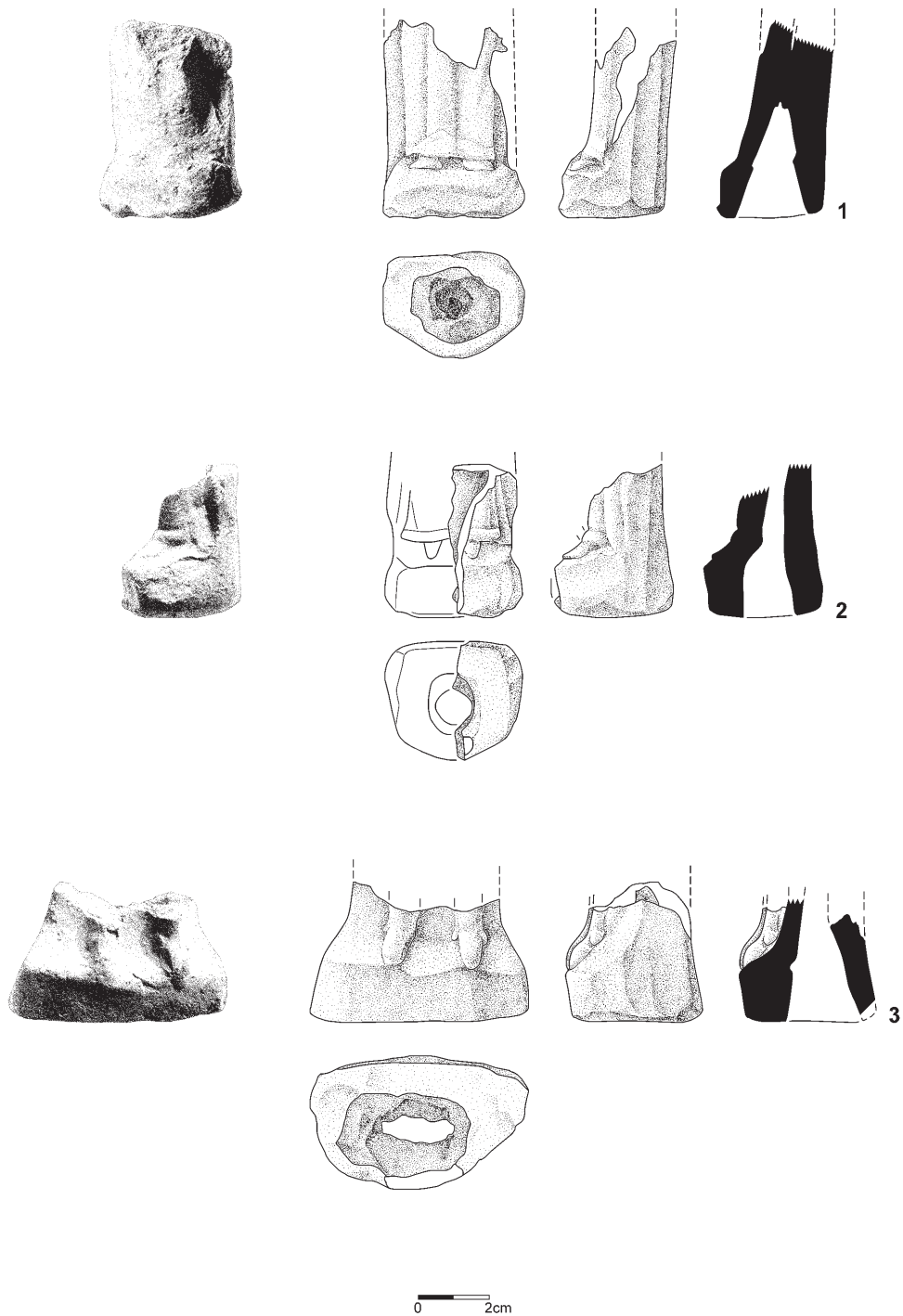


Fig. 8.5: 1: Pedestal with legs and rolled hem (Cat. No. 8.14); 2: Pedestal, foot, and rolled hem (Cat. No. 8.15); 3: Pedestal with two feet (Cat. No. 8.16)

CHAPTER 9

JEWELRY

Amir Golani

A total of 27 jewelry objects were recovered in the course of the excavations in Fields IV Upper/V, including two fibula fragments, decorated garment fasteners that served as functional items of adornment; two identical beads were given the same object number.¹ The objects derive from a wide range of contexts: 16 from destruction debris, eight from general debris, two from an installation, and one from the dismantlement of a balk. Twenty-three objects are assigned to Stratum IB with a reasonable degree of certainty.² One of the

four remaining objects comes from a Persian period context and the others from mixed Iron Age–Roman period contexts.

JEWELRY HOARD FROM LOCUS IVNW.61014

(Table 9.1, Fig. 9.1:1–3, Color Photo 9.1)

Eleven of the objects associated with Stratum IB comprise a hoard of jewelry found under an upside-down bowl on the threshold of Sanctuary side Room q in Temple Complex 650. The bowl may have fallen from a shelf when the building was destroyed. The hoard contained three whole and seven partial silver earrings and one whole gold earring with a small carnelian bead strung on its hoop. The total weight of silver in the hoard after cleaning is 19 grams. As most of the jewelry was silver, a large part of which was worn down and broken, the value of the hoard probably lay in the weight of precious metal, suggesting that it may have been used as a form of currency.³

Nine of the silver items are small lunate earrings nearly identical in size (Table 9.1:1–9, Fig. 9.1:1). They have a solid crescentic body, 0.5–0.6 cm wide, with a tapered and bent-over hoop. As in most examples of this earring type, the body was cast, hammered, polished, and bent to create the final form. The surface of all the silver earrings in the hoard, however, appears somewhat rough in texture, and the lack of the smooth polish either suggests that they were not completely finished or resulted from corrosion.

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. For the Iron II jewelry from Field IV Lower, see Golani 2017.
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.

3. Gitin and Golani 2001: 36–37, Pl. 2.10.

Table 9.1: Jewelry hoard from Locus IVNW.61014 in Stratum IB Destruction Debris IVNW.61007 (Reliability = 1)

| No. | Obj. No. | Material | Type | Fig. |
|-----|----------|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 1. | 6998.01 | Silver | Earring Type I.1: Solid lunate, small, plain | |
| 2. | 6998.02 | Silver | Earring Type I.1: Solid lunate, small, plain | 9.1:1 |
| 3. | 6998.03 | Silver | Earring Type I.1: Solid lunate, small, plain | |
| 4. | 6998.04 | Silver | Earring Type I.1: Solid lunate, small, plain | |
| 5. | 6998.05 | Silver | Earring Type I.1: Solid lunate, small, plain | |
| 6. | 6998.06 | Silver | Earring Type I.1: Solid lunate, small, plain | |
| 7. | 6998.07 | Silver | Earring Type I.1: Solid lunate, small, plain | |
| 8. | 6998.08 | Silver | Earring Type I.1: Solid lunate, small, plain | |
| 9. | 6998.09 | Silver | Earring Type I.1: Solid lunate, small, plain | |
| 10. | 6998.10 | Silver | Earring Type II.2: Solid lunate, fixed solid globular attachment | 9.1:2 |
| 11. | 6998.11 | Gold and carnelian | Earring Type II.2: Solid lunate, fixed solid globular attachment Bead Type II.2: Stone, short oblate circular | 9.1:3 |

Lunate earrings, also designated boat-, leech-, or crescent-shaped earrings, are common throughout the ancient world, made of silver, gold, or copper alloy. These earrings first appear in Sumer in the middle of the third millennium BCE,⁴ and spread westward throughout the Levant, introduced locally in the Middle Bronze Age, for example, at Tell el-ʿAjjul,⁵ and contemporaneously in Assyria.⁶ While the hoop of the Middle Bronze Age earrings is usually open at the top, the Iron II and later forms usually open at the side, as in the examples in the hoard. Various forms of this earring type are found throughout the Iron Age,⁷ and by the Hellenistic period, they are no longer in evidence.⁸

Although one of the silver earrings (Table 9.1:10, Fig. 9.1:2) and the single gold earring (Table 9.1:11, Fig. 9.1:3) are solid lunate forms, they also have a solid, roughly hemispherical attachment on the lower exterior of the crescent. Whether completely cast or with a soldered attachment, this earring form with the hoop opening on the side is common throughout

the Iron II. Gold examples come from the 10th–9th centuries at Tawilan⁹ and Tell el-Farʿah (South) Tomb 202.¹⁰ A hoard containing silver solid lunate earrings found at Eshtemoa was originally dated by the excavator to the 10th century,¹¹ and although a subsequent reexamination suggested an 8th century date,¹² a more recent study indicates that some of the items are dated to the 10th–9th centuries, in support of the excavator’s dating.¹³ Silver and bronze examples from the 7th–6th centuries come from Lachish Tomb 106.¹⁴

Beads made of various materials strung on an earring hoop as an added decorative element, as on the gold earring in the hoard (Table 9.1:11, Fig. 9.1:3), are attested as early as the beginning of the second millennium,¹⁵ and represent a well-known feature in the Iron Age. An Iron I jewelry hoard found in the Ramses III temple at Beth-Shean contained a silver

4. *Ur II*: 241, Pl. 138.

5. *Ancient Gaza IV*: Pl. 18:85.

6. Maxwell-Hyslop 1971: 240.

7. *SCE IV/2*: 385.

8. Kraay and Moorey 1968: 196.

9. Ogden 1995: Fig. 8:24.

10. *Beth-pelet I*: Pls. 37: bottom left quarter, second row far right, 42:310.

11. Yeivin 1990: Figs. 17:7, 19–20.

12. Kletter and Brand 1998.

13. Golani 2013: n. 17.

14. *Lachish III*: 391–92, Pl. 54:1, 4.

15. For example, the carnelian bead strung on a gold ring (probably an ear or nose ring) from Grave 20 at Ashur (Harper et al. 1995: 58, No. 37, Pl. 7).

earring with a faience bead,¹⁶ and a bronze earring with two beads possibly made of iron was found in a late Iron II Tomb 106 at Lachish.¹⁷

MISCELLANEOUS (Table 9.2, Figs. 9.1:4–8, 9.2)

The other 16 items in the Field IV Upper assemblage are three small and two large rings, a stone pendant, a shell pendant, beads made of stone (2), faience (3), and ivory (2), and fibula fragments (2).

Small Rings

Of the three small rings, one is a plain open-ended ring made of copper alloy wire with tapering terminals (Table 9.2:1, Fig. 9.1:4) and another is a decorated open annular ring (Table 9.2:2, Fig. 9.1:5). The latter appears to be the shank of a finger-ring that originally held a bezel or mount. It is made of thick silver wire, slightly tapering at both ends, with a grooved decoration imitating wound wire around the circumference of both terminals, close to where the mount would have been located.

The third small ring is of the spiral type and made of silver (Table 9.2:3, Fig. 9.1:6). The earliest spiral rings are attested in the Early Dynastic period at Ur and Mari,¹⁸ and they are known locally beginning in the EB I, represented by gold and silver examples from Azor.¹⁹ Iron I rings of this type from Ekron include copper alloy examples found in Field IV Lower.²⁰ This ring type is common throughout the ancient Near East and Mediterranean basin, continuing at least into the Persian period, with a tube often replacing the wire.²¹ Given their findspots in ancient burials either in proximity to skulls that already had earrings or on the upper

shoulder of the skeleton, spiral rings are usually interpreted as hair-rings for holding long locks of hair.²²

Large Rings

The two large rings (Table 9.2:4–5, Fig. 9.1:7–8) probably functioned as bracelets, although their use as armlets or anklets cannot be ruled out.²³ The production of large rings in silver (Table 9.2:4, Fig. 9.1:7) is rare; they were more often made of copper alloy (Table 9.2:5, Fig. 9.1:8). Copper alloy examples first appear as early as the third millennium BCE, becoming especially common in the southern Levant in the first millennium BCE.²⁴ The two examples from Ekron are simple in form and construction, made of smooth wire with a rounded section (0.5 cm thick) and cut terminals. One has incised grooves around the circumference near both terminals (Table 9.2:5, Fig. 9.1:8), a simple decoration well attested in the Iron II.²⁵

Pendants

The triangular pendant made of limestone has a double cone perforation through the base of the triangle and an incised concentric groove decoration near two of the corners (Table 9.2:6, Fig. 9.2:1). It is a unique find in an Iron Age context, and in all likelihood originated in a far earlier occupation at Ekron, since the form and technology are known primarily from the Neolithic and the Chalcolithic periods; it represents a schematic depiction of a ram with curved spiral horns.²⁶ The second pendant is a cowrie shell with a ground-down dorsum (Table 9.2:7, Fig. 9.2:2). The shell is identified as *Cypraea annulus*, and originates in the Red Sea.²⁷ All genus *Cypraea* shells are called cowries, and their use as amulets or pendants—with or without a ground-

16. Rowe 1940: Pl. 29:24.

17. *Lachish III*: Pl. 54:9.

18. Maxwell-Hyslop 1971: 5, 12, 20, Pls. 5, 15a.

19. A. Ben-Tor 1975: 24, Fig. 12:10–12, Pl. 22:6 (identified as earrings).

20. Golani 2016: 481–82.

21. Muhly and Muhly 1989: 285 for examples from Tel Michal.

22. 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.

23. See Tufnell 1958 for a discussion on the use of anklets and bracelets in the ancient Near East.

24. Tufnell 1958: 52; see *Lachish III*: Pls. 54:22, 79, 55:7, 34, 37, 56:9 for examples usually identified as bangles or bracelets.

25. See the examples from Lachish Tomb 4005 in *Lachish III*: Pl. 57:45–46.

26. Streit and Garfinkel 2015.

27. Thanks go to David Reese for the identification of the shell.

Table 9.2: Miscellaneous

| No. | Obj. No. | Material | Type | Locus | Stratum | Reliability | Fig. |
|-----|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|-------------|-------|
| 1. | 6568 | Copper alloy | Small Ring Type I.1: Open-ended, annular, plain | Debris IVNW.16002 | Rom/Byz | 5 | 9.1:4 |
| 2. | 5985 | Silver | Small Ring Type I.2b: Open-ended, annular, decorated with wound-wire terminals | Debris IVNW.45003 | IB | 5 | 9.1:5 |
| 3. | 6034 | Silver | Small Ring Type II.1: Plain, spiral | Debris IVNW.29008 | IB | 4 | 9.1:6 |
| 4. | 5454 | Silver | Large Ring Type I.5: Open, squared terminals, semicircular or squared section | Destruction Debris IVNW.28004 | IB | 4 | 9.1:7 |
| 5. | 7365 | Copper alloy | Large Ring Type I.5: Open, squared terminals, semicircular or squared section | Debris IVNW.111003 | IB | 4 | 9.1:8 |
| 6. | 5922 | Limestone | Pendant Type II.2c: Stone, inverted triangular, ribbed decoration | Destruction Debris IVNW.46002 | IB | 4 | 9.2:1 |
| 7. | 11039 | <i>Cypraea annulus</i> | Pendant Type III.4: Shell, cowrie, dorsum removed | Fill VSW.72009 | Hell/Rom | 5 | 9.2:2 |
| 8. | 5344 | Agate | Bead Type II.7: Stone, long truncated bicone | Balk IVNE.13001 | | 6 | 9.2:3 |
| 9. | 5961 | Carnelian | Bead Type II.2: Stone, short oblate circular | Installation IVNW.46009 | IB | 4 | 9.2:4 |
| 10. | 5614 (2) [#] | Faience | Bead Type III.1: Siliceous, small flat disc | Destruction Debris IVNW.28004 | IB | 1 | |
| 11. | 7572 | Faience | Bead Type III.4: Siliceous, long truncated convex bicone | Debris VSW.72014 | Persian | 4 | 9.2:5 |
| 12. | 5689 | Ivory | Bead Type V.6: Bone/ivory, flat disc | Destruction Debris IVNE.28006 | IB | 4 | 9.2:6 |
| 13. | 5727 | Ivory | Bead Type V.6: Bone/ivory, flat disc | Destruction Debris IVNE.28006 | IB | 4 | |
| 14. | 5986 | Copper alloy | Garment Fastener Type I.2a (?): Fibula, ribbed and beaded moldings | Installation IVNW.46009 | IB | 4 | 9.2:7 |
| 15. | 5874 | Copper alloy | Garment Fastener Type I.2a (?): Fibula, with ribbed and beaded moldings | Debris IVNW.46006 | Iron/ Roman | 5 | |

[#] Two identical beads were given the same object number

down dorsum—dates back to prehistoric times.²⁸ Red Sea cowrie shells were very popular in many ancient

and even unrelated cultures. Their use as ornaments, often found in graves and sanctuaries, is attested in southern Europe as early as the 1st century BCE, and they become more common by the 7th century CE,

28. Reese 1986: 328–30.

when they are found as far north as Scandinavia.²⁹ The elongated opening of the shell on the ventral side was probably associated with female genitalia, and the resemblance of the cowrie to a half-open human eye has led to its interpretation as a prophylactic against the evil eye. Thus, cowries are generally understood as amulets worn to increase fertility, to ward off the evil eye from pregnant women, and possibly as symbolizing rebirth.³⁰ The main reason for removing the dorsum was simply to provide the means to string the shell. In ancient Egypt, *Cypraea* shells from the Red Sea have been found encircling the hips of female skeletons and figurines in burials³¹ and in the graves of young girls.³²

Beads

The oblate circular shape of the bead made of orange-red carnelian stone with white veins is very common among stone beads (Table 9.2:9, Fig. 9.2:4). It is perforated from only one side. A large well-polished bead of brown, gray, and black-banded agate is perforated from both ends (Table 9.2:8, Fig. 9.2:3). Although the use of agate for jewelry has always been limited, this type of stone is plentiful in Egypt, where agate beads and pendants are known as early as the third millennium BCE.³³

The two brown-gray faience disc beads were probably cut from a tubular molding and then fired (Table 9.2:10 [both given the same object number]). Such beads were often mass-produced, and could be strung in the hundreds to form a necklace or more complex beadwork.³⁴ They are commonly made of faience in all colors, and are usually unglazed. One long truncated convex bicone bead is of light blue faience (Table 9.2:11, Fig. 9.2:5).

The two ivory beads of the flat disc type are nearly identical in shape and size (Table 9.2:12–13, Fig. 9.2:6). The cut marks on their flat sides suggest that they were sliced off a tusk, and their gray-blue color indicates that they were burnt. That the beads were found in the same locus may indicate that they were strung together.

Fibulae

One fibula is represented by a fragment of the arm with a clasp (Table 9.2:14, Fig. 9.2:7). The more complete example lacks only the pin, the base of which is lodged within the shaft of one arm (Table 9.2:15). It is a typical late Iron Age triangular bow form with a molded decoration of Stronach Type III.7, “triangular fibulae with ribbed and beaded moldings.”³⁵ These fibulae first appear locally in the 9th or 8th century,³⁶ reaching the height of their popularity in the 7th century, when they are known from the Nile Delta to western Persia. By the 5th century, this form is no longer common.³⁷

CONCLUSIONS

The majority of the jewelry objects were recovered from loci directly associated with the late 7th century occupation at Ekron. They are generally typical of the late Iron Age, and most have parallels in contemporary contexts at other local sites. The relatively large amount of precious metal jewelry (14 silver and gold objects, with 11 in the hoard from Locus IVNW.61014), more than half of the jewelry excavated in Field IV Upper, attests to the elite nature of the area of Temple Complex 650.

29. Reese 1991: 188–89.

30. Andrews 1990: 65; 1994: 42; Reese 1991:189; Golani 2013: 176–77; 2014.

31. Andrews 1990: 65.

32. Reese 1991: 189.

33. Andrews 1990: 39.

34. See Bosse-Griffiths 1975 for a discussion on how such beads were used in elaborate beadwork compositions.

35. Stronach 1959: 197–98.

36. While Stronach dates the initial appearance of this form to the 9th century (1959: 188), other scholars have lowered this date to no earlier than the 8th century (Mazzoni 1992: 236–38).

37. Stronach 1959: 188.

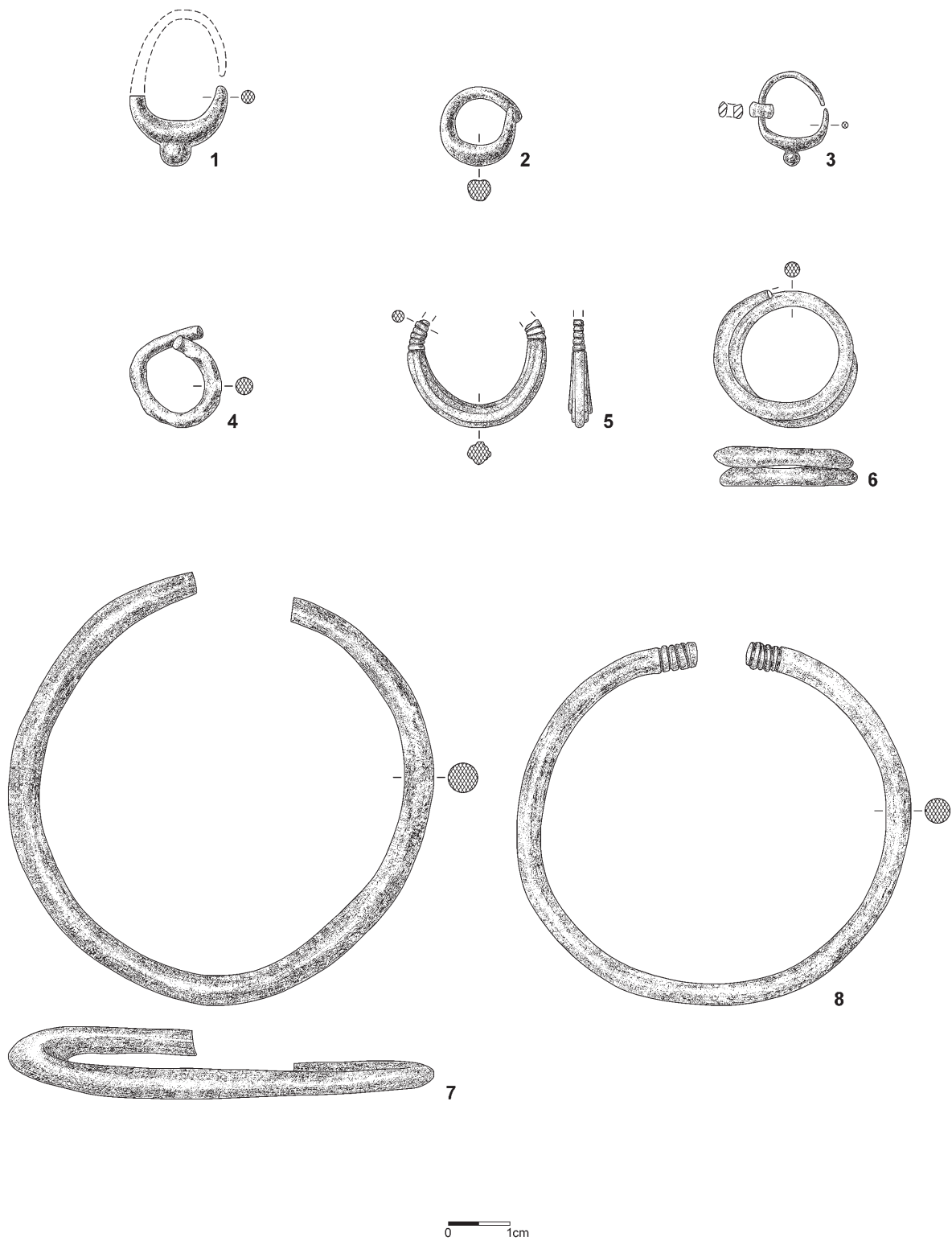


Fig. 9.1. 1–3: Earrings (Table 9.1:2, 10–11); **4–6:** Small rings (Table 9.2:1–3); **7–8:** Large rings (Table 9.2:7–8)

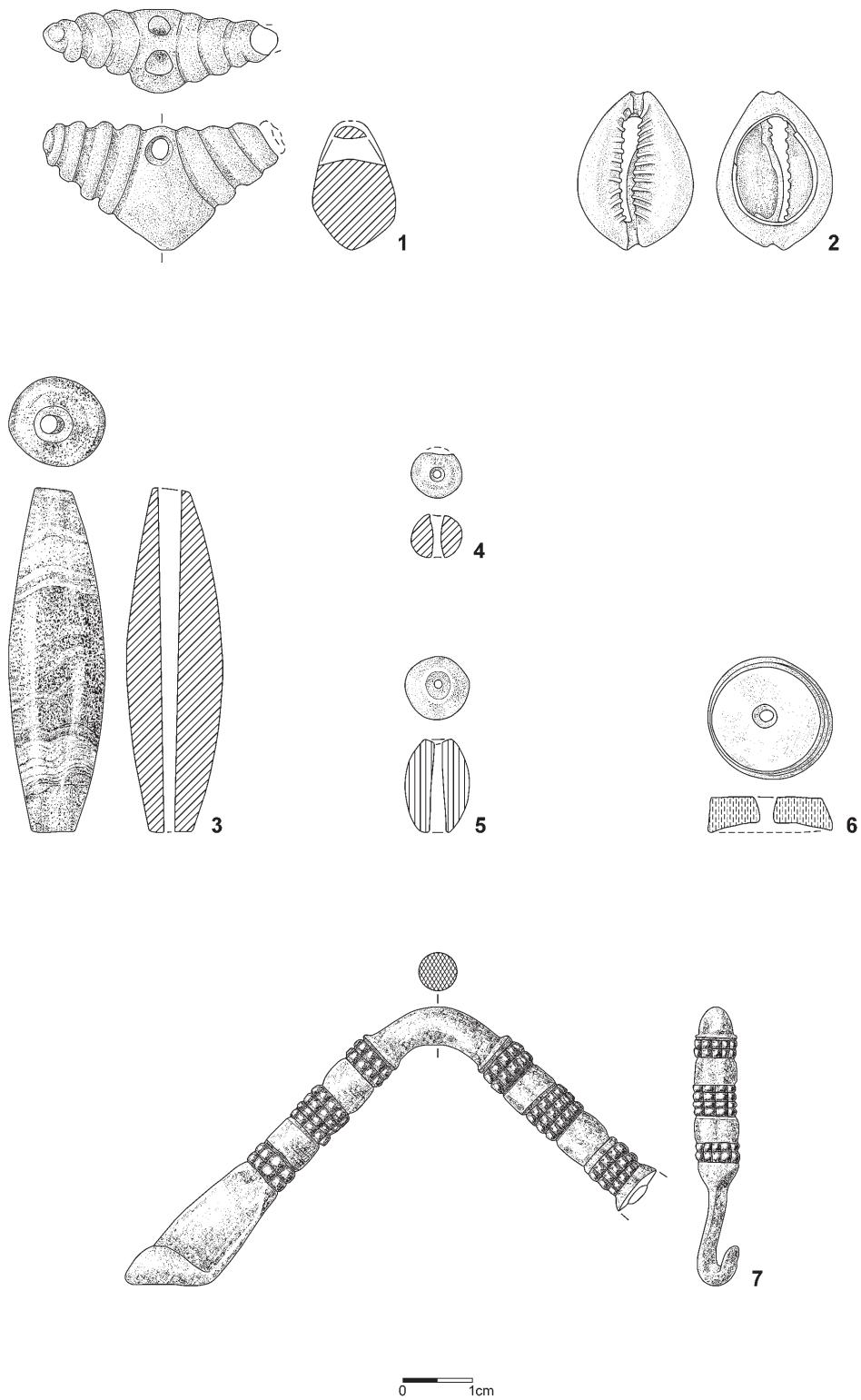


Fig. 9.2. 1–2: Pendants (Table 9.2:6–7); **3–6:** Beads (Table 9.2:8–12); **7:** Fibula (Table 9.2:14)

CHAPTER 10

METAL OBJECTS

Alla Rabinovich, Alexandra S. Drenka, and Seymour Gitin

The corpus of metals includes 940 items, some of which are unique or extremely rare. Of these, 468 are copper, 186 are copper alloy, and 255 are iron.¹ The Stratum IB² corpus from Temple Complex 650 consists of 58 items, 49 from the Sanctuary: 32 of iron, 13 copper alloy, and 4 of copper.³ The predominant metal is iron, representing 65% of the Sanctuary assemblage, with copper alloy items constituting 27% and those of copper 8%. The eastern half of Temple Complex 650, the Courtyard, yielded 9 metal pieces, the 7 of iron representing 78% of the assemblage and the 2 of copper alloy representing 22%.

The metal assemblage from Temple Complex 650 includes 42 iron items, of which 19, although mostly fragmentary, could be tentatively identified as 7 blades, 3 rods, 2 nails, an adze/axe, a chisel, a ring, a sickle, a spearhead, a bracelet, and a rivet. The 12 copper alloy

items include 2 pins, 2 nails, and one example each of a fragment, a rod, a ring, a scepter, a fibula, a box, a box part, a bead, and a rivet. The 4 copper items comprise a fragment, a wire, a fibula, and a bead.

The 49 items from the Sanctuary, including its side and back rooms, and the 9 items from the Courtyard and its side rooms represent an eclectic mix of various traditions and may be related to the activities in two components of Temple Complex 650. While no parallels have been found thus far for **Cat. Nos. 10.5, 10.6, and 10.7**, they may possibly have been votive objects that had a particular religious meaning in the context of the temple precinct.

Sanctuary side Room p, used for the production of olive oil for cultic purposes, contained a large number of the most common storage jar type at Ekron for the long-term storage of olive oil. This is in contrast to the Courtyard and its side rooms, where the main storage jar type represented was used for both short-term olive oil storage and short-distance transportation. One of the Courtyard side rooms contained concentrations of food preparation and food service vessel types, consistent with the room's function as a kitchen.⁴

As the common metal forms of blades, nails, and chisels were found in both parts of Temple Complex 650, and in the Sanctuary side rooms, they were found together with other forms like pins, fibulae, sickles, and needles, it is possible that some of these metal objects are consistent with the various activities relating to olive oil production, storage, and distribution.

1. The remaining 31 items include 26 unidentified metals, and one each of white metal, gold, metal foil, a spatula fragment, and a crook-shaped object.
2. Except for **Cat. No. 10.4** from a clean-up locus and **Cat. No. 10.9** from topsoil.
3. The following metal items are published in Chapter 9: 11 pieces of silver and gold jewelry from Hoard IVNW.61007 (Obj. No. 6998.01–6998.11; Table 9.1), two copper alloy rings (Obj. Nos. 6568, 7365; Table 9.2:1, 5), two copper alloy fibulae (Obj. Nos. 5986, 5874; Table 9.2:14–15), and three silver rings (Obj. Nos. 5985, 6034, 5454; Table 9.2:2–4), as well as one miscellaneous piece listed in *Ekron* 10/2 Index B—a white metal fragment (Obj. No. 6051)—identified after the metal object catalogue was completed. In addition, Chapter 11 includes a metal pin in a piece of an ivory harp (Obj. No. 7260; Chapter 11: n. 6, Inventory No. 59) and Chapter 12 presents a gold cobra/uraeus (Obj. No. 6898; Chapter 12: Cat. No. 12.3). The total of 49 also does not include a metal foil fragment and four unidentifiable pieces.

4. See Chapter 4B for a functional and quantitative analysis of ceramic types in the by architectural units in Temple Complex 650.

TOOLS AND WEAPONS

Cat. No. 10.1: Obj. No. 6880, Bucket No. IVNE.45.66, Debris 45003, Room f, Stratum IB.

Iron chisel (three fragments) (Color Photo 10.1:1)

Length: 13.5 cm; thickness of shaft: 1 cm; thickness of tang: 0.6 cm

The chisel has a square cross-section and is badly corroded. Its tang is thinner than the shaft and was probably inserted into a wooden handle. A similar object identified as a possible spearhead, which could be a chisel, was found in the 7th century BCE destruction at Ashkelon.⁵

Cat. No. 10.2: Obj. No. 6893, Bucket No. IVNW.60.108, debris in olive oil Basin 60003A, Room o, Stratum IB
Iron tool (axe/adze) (Color Photo 10.1:2)

Length: 11.5 cm; thickness: 0.3–0.7 cm; max. width: 6.5 cm; min. width: 2 cm

The object is covered with numerous corrosion bulbs that distort its original shape. The shaft gradually widens and ends in a wide blade with a rounded cutting edge.

Cat. No. 10.3: Obj. No. 6913, Bucket No. IVNW.78.3, Destruction Debris 78002 that covered parts of Temple Complex 650, Stratum IB

Iron sickle

Length: 8.9 cm; width: 3.3–4.4 cm; thickness: 0.5 cm

A wide flat curving blade with a tapering cross-section and concave cutting edge, both terminals are broken. A contemporary iron sickle was found in Field III in a hoard of iron agricultural tools.⁶ Complete iron sickles have been found at Ashdod in Stratum VII⁷ and at other sites.

Cat. No. 10.4: Bucket No. IVNW.94.8, Clean-up 94000

Iron sickle

Length: 10.5 cm; width: 4.7 cm; thickness: 0.6 cm

Similar to **Cat. No. 10.3.**

Cat. No. 10.5: Obj. No. 7436a, Bucket No. IVNW.93.120, Destruction Debris 93005, Sanctuary back Room v, Stratum IB

Iron tool (two fragments)⁸

Fragment 1: Length: 11.5 cm; width: 4 cm; shaped as a band of metal with an oval section, curving in the manner of a large ring

Fragment 2: Length: 5 cm; width: 3.5 cm; straight flat fragment (blade?)

Cat. No. 10.6: Obj. No. 7436b, Bucket No. IVNW.94.197, Destruction Debris 94004, cella Room t, Stratum IB

Iron tool (three large fragments) (Color Photo 10.2:1)

Fragment 1: Length: 9.4 cm; width: 4.3 cm; shaped as a band of metal with an oval section, curving in the manner of a large ring

Fragment 2: Length: 9.6 cm; width: 3.6 cm; straight flat fragment, narrowing at one end (blade with tang?)

Fragment 3: Length: 5.8 cm; width: 3.8 cm; straight flat fragment (blade?)

Very corroded.

Cat. No. 10.7: Obj. No. 7436c, Bucket No. IVNW.94.227, Destruction Debris 94004, cella Room t, Stratum IB

Iron tool (several fragments)

One fragment may be of a handle or a haft connected to a curving band of metal similar to those described above. Several additional fragments come from a curving band, oval in section, 3.5–4 cm wide. Another fragment has two shafts stuck together: Length: 9 cm; width of each shaft: 2 cm; thickness of each shaft: 1–1.5 cm. All the fragments are heavily corroded.

All or at least most of the fragments comprising **Cat. Nos. 10.5–10.7** were apparently parts of a single object—most probably an agricultural or other utilitarian tool, judging by the size and shape. The curving bands probably connect into some sort of a large ring. No parallels, however, have thus far been identified.

5. Aja 2011: 522, Cat. No. 24.

6. Gitin and Dothan 1987: 219.

7. Ben-Shlomo 2005: 224, Fig. 3.104:1.

8. Cat. No. 10.5 was submitted to the Institute for Archaeo-Metallurgical Studies (IAMS/UCL) for metallographic testing.

Cat. No. 10.8: Obj. 6350, Bucket No. IVNW.44.91, Wall 44003 separating throne Room k and side Room o, Stratum IB

Iron spearhead⁹

Length: 8.8 cm; width of blade: 3.6 cm; diameter of shaft: 2.2 cm. Another fragment of blade: length: 4 cm; width: 3 cm

Very corroded part of a shaft with the beginning of the socket and part of a blade with parallel edges and a midrib. The blade was apparently double-edged, although one of the edges is deformed by a bulb of corrosion. A similar spearhead was found at late Iron Age Kabri.¹⁰

Cat. No. 10.9: Obj. No. 6529, Bucket No. IVNW.63.3, Topsoil 63001

Iron tool/weapon¹¹

Length: 7.5 cm; width at solid end: 2.5 cm; width at the hollow end: outer diameter: 2.7 cm; inner diameter: 1.6 cm

A shaft, partly solid with oval section, partly socketed, broken at both ends. It may be interpreted as a digging tool,¹² a spearhead, or a spear-butt.¹³

Cat. No. 10.10: Obj. No. 6782, Bucket No. IVNE.46.19, Destruction Debris 46002 that covered parts of Temple Complex 650, Stratum IB

Copper alloy nail (Color Photo 10.1:4)

Length: 4.8 cm; thickness of shaft: 0.5 cm, circular cross-section; diameter of circular convex head of nail: 1.4 cm

The corroded shaft is attached slightly off-center of the well-preserved head. A similar nail with a broken shaft was found in the 7th century destruction at Ashkelon.¹⁴

JEWELRY

Cat. No. 10.11: Obj. No. 7282, Bucket No. IVNW.93.76, Destruction Debris 93009, Room s, Stratum IB

Copper alloy ring

Width of band: 1 cm; diameter: 2 cm

Fragments of a finger ring made of a flat metal band. The ring belongs to Golani's Type III.2a,¹⁵ attested as early as Early Bronze Age and continuing throughout the Bronze and Iron Ages. An example from the late Iron Age was found in a Phoenician tomb at Akhziv.¹⁶

VOTIVE OBJECTS

Cat. No. 10.12: Obj. No. 7532, Bucket No. IVNW.94.197, Destruction Debris 94004, cella Room t, Stratum IB

Copper alloy object—sceptre? (Color Photo 10.1:3)

Length: 22.5 cm in two fragments

Rod: preserved length: 19.5 cm; thickness: 1 cm, circular cross-section

Head: length: 2.8 cm; diameter: 2.2 cm, tapering toward top

Well preserved. A similar object with a differently-shaped head was found in the last LB II temple in Area H at Hazor, among other cultic objects and vessels.¹⁷

Cat. No. 10.13: Obj. No. 6303, Bucket No. IVNW.44.78, Destruction Debris 44002, Stratum IB

Copper alloy ring¹⁸

Width of band: 2 cm; diameter: 11 cm

This object was completely preserved and in a fairly good state. The section shows that it is made of three separate flat bands stacked together.

9. Cat. No. 10.8 was submitted for metallographic testing at IAMS/UCL.

10. Shalev 2002: Fig. 8.5:9.

11. Cat. No. 10.9 was submitted for metallographic testing at IAMS/UCL.

12. *Rosh Zayit*: Fig. III.117:3–9.

13. Aja 2011: 510, 522–23, Cat. Nos. 27–28.

14. Aja 2011: 514, 537, Cat. No. 87.

15. Golani 2013: 132–33.

16. *Akhziv Cemeteries*: Pl. 4.20:9.

17. *Hazor III–IV*: Pl. CCLXXXIII:34.

18. In the complete catalogue of metal objects from Ekron prepared by Alexandra Drenka, the object is described as an iron ring, although the corrosion on it is green (in preparation for *Ekron* 14/1–2). Cat. No. 10.13 was submitted for metallographic testing at IAMS/UCL.

Cat. No. 10.14: Obj. No. 7134, Bucket No. IVNW.94.17, Destruction Debris 94006, back Room w, Stratum IB
Copper alloy object-box (Color Photo 10.2:2)
Length: 8 cm; width: 2.7 cm; height: 3.7 cm; thickness of side: 0.4 cm

Cat. No. 10.15: Obj. No. 7182, Bucket No. IVNW.94.94, Destruction Debris 94006, back Room w, Stratum IB

Copper alloy object—deformed box? (Color Photo 10.2:3)

The object is broken and deformed. It appears to be the remains of another box, with one short side preserved, of identical width and height as **Cat. No. 10.14**. The preserved length of the longer side is 7 cm (thus almost the same as **Cat. No. 10.14**). The upper part is broken.

CHAPTER 11

IVORIES IN THE SOUTH SYRIA-SAMARIA STYLE*

Baruch Brandl, Seymour Gitin, and Trude Dothan

Ivory assemblages throughout the eastern Mediterranean basin serve as an indicator of economic wealth and international trade, especially with Egypt and Syria, the major sources of raw materials in the Late Bronze Age¹ and with Mesopotamia in the Iron Age II.² One such assemblage was excavated at Tel Miqne-Ekron, and is one of the largest and most significant ever excavated in Philistia. The Bronze and Iron Age ivories are represented by 152 examples, of which 71 (47%) come from Field IV Upper. The remaining 81 come from Fields I, III, and IV Lower.³

The 71 ivories from Field IV Upper were found in Temple Complex 650 in the destruction of Stratum IB of the last quarter of the 7th century (Color Figs. 11.1–11.2).⁴ They include 14 in the South Syria-Samaria style that apparently originated at Samaria, the capital of the Northern Kingdom of Israel. The conclusion that these objects were produced in a workshop in Samaria is based on their stylistic and technical characteristics. The ivories that display Samaria-style attributes include fragments of several pyxides that were incised only and four fragments that belong to an open-work

plaque. Those that show Samaria-style technical characteristics include various small plaques with peg-holes or peg-channels, fragments of a corner-block, a block, and an unworked elephant tusk, all typical of the earlier process of fabrication in ivory workshops.⁵

In addition, the assemblage includes 22 ivories in the Egyptian, Ugaritic, or Mycenaean styles of the Late Bronze Age and Iron I and 35 miscellaneous items. Of the 71 examples (findspots plotted on Color Fig. 11.2), 14 examples in the Iron II South Syria-Samaria style are presented in this chapter (Color Figs. 11.1–11.2).⁶

* The objects were drawn by Carmen Hersch and photographed by Tal Rogovski. Color Figs. 11.1–11.2 and Color Photos 11.1–11.4 were set up by J. Rosenberg. Thanks go to Yosef Garfinkel, Hebrew University, for his help in obtaining funding from the Ruth Amiran Fund of the Institute of Archaeology. Thanks also go to Mimi Lavi, Hebrew University, for reconstructing the pyxides and cleaning the ivory fragments.

1. De Hoff 1988: 33–42, 187–190.
2. Winter 1976.
3. Ben-Shlomo and Dothan 2006.
4. The object number assigned to the ivory items usually includes more than one piece, for example, the six fragments comprising Obj. No. 11630. In the Miscellaneous category, object number assignments include mostly burnt fragments and may comprise 10 or more pieces.

5. All of the Iron II ivory objects at Ekron were made from elephant tusks, according to François Poplin of CNRS, based on his examination of the objects at the Albright Institute on November 28, 2010. This is in contrast to the use of hippopotamus ivory in the Iron I (Dothan and Ben-Shlomo 2016: Cat. Nos. 8.6, 8.9, 8.19), a material absent in the Iron II assemblage at Ekron, as well as in most of the Levant. Since hippopotamus did survive in the marshy delta around Haifa until the Roman period, the shift from hippopotamus to elephant ivory at the turn of the late 10th–early 9th century is interpreted as a cultural phenomenon (Annie Caubet, Louvre Museum, personal communication, 2011/2012).
6. The findspots of the 10 Egyptian-style objects are marked by inventory number in green on Color Fig. 11.2 as follows: **1–2**: decorated tusk, New Kingdom? (Obj. Nos. 7648/7650/11623); **49–50**: lotus head with Ramses VIII cartouche (Obj. Nos. 7470/11594); **53**: engraved figure with lower part of a dress, 19th Dynasty (Obj. No. 7126); **54**: lotus bud with Ramses VIII cartouche (Obj. No. 7568); **59**: ring with bronze rod, part of harp? (Obj. No. 7260); **61**: statuette with large male figure with cartouche of Merneptah on one side and of a princess on the other side (Obj. No. 6240); **65**: harp head (Obj. No. 7285); **66**: burnt tusk fragments, part of harp? (Obj. No. 11623). The 10 Levant/Ugarit-style objects marked in blue are: **16**: decorated burnt fragments (Obj. No. 7171); **33**: base or handle of statue, perforated burnt

The findspots of the 14 items in the South Syria-Samaria style are numbered in orange on Color Fig. 11.2 as follows: Inventory Nos. **3–5**: burnt tusk fragments (Obj. Nos. 11632, 11590a, 11590b); **6**: pyxis fragment (Obj. No. 11624); **21**: corner shape/frame? (Obj. No. 7246); **24**: pyxis fragment decorated with guilloche motif (Obj. No. 11622); **27**: pyxis fragment (Obj. No. 72349a); **40**: plaque, burnt inlay fragments (Obj. No. 11630); **42**: blank (Obj. No. 7395c); **43**: openwork panel (Obj. No. 7395c-1); **44**: box, decorated pierced fragments (Obj. No. 7395a); **46**: pyxis fragment (Obj. No. 11622); **69**: pyxis, box-shaped (Obj. No. 7472); **71**: pyxis, burnt fragments (Obj. No. 11592-1).

The ivories were found primarily in the rooms of the Sanctuary in the western part of Temple Complex 650. The majority—50 pieces—came from back Rooms w and v, both of which contained hundreds of whole and restorable ceramic vessels, as well as gold, silver, and bronze objects (see Chapters 2 and 4B). Another 10 ivories were found in side Room p, Cella t produced four, and columned Hall u, three. One example each came from throne Room k at the southern end of Reception Hall l, from complex entrance Room c, and from Street dd immediately west of the Sanctuary back rooms. Many of the items were fragile and not well preserved; larger thicker worked fragments probably came from furniture items (chairs?). Most of the ivories were exposed to a high-temperature fire, presumably the result of the Neo-Babylonian destruction of 604 BCE, giving them a bluish-gray color.

The large number of ivory objects at the site may stem from the Philistines' high communal status as an elite class in southern Palestine. Luxury objects such as ivories were not limited, as they were in Late Bronze Age Canaanite society, to the ruling class, but

fragments, LB II, 13th century (Obj. No. 11619); **34**: lid, burnt inlay fragment (Obj. No. 11629-1); **35**: burnt decorated fragments (Obj. No. 11629-2); **41**: flask, torso horn (Obj. No. 7394); **45**: pyxis, decorated pierced fragments, LB IIB, 13th century (Obj. No. 7395b); **48**: burnt inlay fragments (Obj. No. 11593); **52**: box fragments, LB IIB, 13th century (Obj. No. 11631); **55**: base, disc (Obj. No. 11593-1); **70**: flask, female-shaped (Obj. No. 7473). The two Mycenaean-style objects marked in red are: **20**: griffin, LB IIB, 13th century (Obj. No. 7183); **36**: 10 strips (Obj. No. 11629). These objects will be published in Brandl, Gitin, and Dothan in preparation (*Ekron* 14/1–2).

were also available to the elite class. On the other hand, the ivories themselves reflect distinct Egyptian and Canaanite traditions.

Ivories have been treasured in the Near East continuously from the Chalcolithic period on, but probably more so in the Late Bronze and Iron Ages. They were a sign of affluence in the public, ritual, and domestic spheres, and provided a medium for some of the highest artistic achievements on both smaller and larger scales.

SOUTH SYRIA-SAMARIA STYLE IVORIES

Pyxides

Cat. No. 11.1. Pyxis (Obj. Nos. 7247, 7249a, 11622), Sanctuary back Room w (Fig. 11.1:1, Color Photo 11.1:1) Dimensions: H. est. 100 mm; D. including frames est. 107 mm; T. frames 6 mm, wall 5 mm.

Three fragments of a plain pyxis with two borders or frames have a guilloche motif between five lines incised above and five incised below it.⁷ The height of each frame is 36 mm protruding outward 1 mm from the plain wall. The lower frame is represented by two out of 16 estimated peg-channels. While North Syria style examples from Nimrud, Tell Halaf, and Hasanlu have the guilloche pattern, they do not have protruding borders.⁸

Cat. No. 11.2. Pyxis (Obj. No. 7472), Sanctuary side Room p (Fig. 11.1:2, Color Photo 11.1:2) Dimensions: H. est. 86 mm; D. including frames, est. upper 119 mm, lower 107 mm; T. frames upper 12 mm, lower 6 mm, wall 9.5–3.5 mm.

Seven fragments of a plain pyxis have two borders or frames (like **Cat. No. 11.1**). Each consists of a line of concentric circles between two incised lines on top and three on the bottom of the upper frame or one line on the lower frame. The height of each frame is 19 mm; the upper protrudes outward 3.5 mm and the lower 2.5 mm. The lower frame is represented by six out of an estimated 15 peg-channels. The top of the upper frame is incised with seven concentric circles out of an estimated total of 35 that are bordered between two

7. Wicke 2008: Pl. 10:d.

8. G. Herrmann and Laidlaw 2009: 208, No. 293, Pl. 96:293.

rings of four lines each. One peg-channel remains on top of the upper frame (marked by a triangle in Fig. 11.1:2). No parallels are known.

Cat. No. 11.3. Pyxis (Obj. No. 11592-1), Sanctuary side Room p (Fig. 11.2:2, Color Photo 11.2:2)

Dimensions: H. est. 120 mm; D. est. 110 mm

Five fragments come from a special type of tall pyxis decorated only on its lower register and plain on the upper part.⁹ The upper register was either deliberately left plain or was not yet decorated. The pyxis has three borders or frames with a guilloche pattern between three incised lines above and three below. The height of the border is 16 mm, while that of the registers is 34 mm. The borders are only incised without any protrusion, as on the above-mentioned pyxides from Tell Halaf, Hasanlu, and Nimrud. The lower register is indicated by two peg-channels out of the estimated 12. The decoration on the lower register is floral.

Cat. No. 11.4. Pyxis (Obj. No. 11624), Sanctuary back Room v (Fig. 11.2:1, Color Photo 11.2:1)

Dimensions: Fragment H. 44.25 mm, W. 33 mm, T. 12 mm; Pyxis H. est. 136 mm, D. 106.7 mm, T. 12 mm

The upper fragment of a pyxis that could be fully reconstructed originally had two borders or frames, each of which consists of a guilloche pattern between incised lines; four toward the center and two in opposite directions toward the top and bottom of the pyxis. The center was fully decorated with two rows of linked palmettes with voluted branches.¹⁰ No exact parallels are known.

Cat. No. 11.5. Openwork panel (Obj. No. 7395c-1), Sanctuary back Room v/w (Fig. 11.3:1, Color Photo 11.2:3)

Dimensions of four fragments Fig. 11.3:1:A: 1: L. 49 mm, W. 6 mm, T. 4 mm, W. 14 mm where it curves; 2: L. 21 mm, W. 6 mm, T. 5 mm; 3: L. 18 mm, W. 5.5 mm, T. 4.5 mm; 4: L. 16.5 mm, T. 4 mm.

Four fragments of floral elements (Fig. 11.3:1:A) were originally fully carved on both sides of a tenoned rectangular panel (Fig. 11.3:1:B),¹¹ most probably deco-

rating a chair (Fig. 11.3:1:C). Since they were found in a room in which most of the ivories were Assyrian-style, G. Herrmann identified the panel as probably such,¹² but reexamination by G. Herrmann and S. Laidlaw showed that it is Phoenician-style.¹³ Similar panels were found at Nimrud and Khorsabad.¹⁴ Openwork panels with lotus flowers and lilies were excavated at Samaria.¹⁵

Miscellaneous Pieces

Cat. No. 11.6. L-shaped piece (Obj. No. 7246), Sanctuary back Room w (Fig. 11.4:1, Color Photo 11.2:4)

Dimensions: L. > 34.5 mm, W. 22 mm, T. 11 mm

Made by a quarter transversal sawing of an elephant's tusk, the piece was most probably a corner of a combined architectural-like form with four corners.

Cat. No. 11.7. Blank (Obj. No. 7395c), Sanctuary back Room v/w (Fig. 11.4:2, Color Photo 11.2:5)

Dimensions: L. 50 mm, W. 34.5 mm, T. 13 mm.

A piece laterally sawed from an elephant's tusk.

Cat. No. 11.8. Box, decorated pierced fragments with peg-holes (Obj. No. 7395a), Sanctuary back Room v/w (Fig. 11.5:1:a-e, Color Photo 11.3:1)

Dimensions: a: L. > 20 mm, W. 9.1 mm, T. 5.5 mm; b: L. > 33 mm, W. 9 mm, T. 9 mm; c: L. > 24.25 mm, W. 9.5 mm, T. 8.25 mm; d: L. > 29.75 mm, W. 9 mm, T. 8.5 mm; e: L. 20 mm, W. 20 mm, T. 9 mm.

Four broken rectangular plaques, two with half-pegs, and a square plaque with complete pegs appear to be parts of a combined construction. The diameter of the peg-holes is 3 mm and of the pegs, 2.5 mm. All have a drilled cavity on one of their wide sides, marked with a small triangle that served as a fitter's mark.¹⁶

Cat. No. 11.9. Rectangular plaque fragments with short and long peg-holes (Obj. No. 11630), Sanctuary back Room w (Fig. 11.5:2:a-f, Color Photo 11.3:2)

Dimensions: a: L. > 19 mm, W. 7.50 mm, T. 7.25 mm; b: L. > 22.5 mm, W. 7.50 mm, T. > 5 mm; c: L. > 22.5 mm, W. 8.75 mm, T. 7.75 mm; d: L. 20.25 mm, W. 10

9. Barnett 1957: 194–96, Pls. 32–37, 39.

10. Rather than a stylized tree, as interpreted in Crowfoot and Crowfoot 1938: 40–44, Fig. 10, Pl. 21:4; G. Herrmann 1986: 231, Nos. 1225–1227, Pl. 319:1225–1227.

11. G. Herrmann 1992: 55–56, Nos. 41–46, Pls. 6–8.

12. G. Herrmann 1992: 55.

13. G. Herrmann and Laidlaw 2013: 65 (V, 41).

14. G. Herrmann 1992: 55, No. 41.

15. Crowfoot and Crowfoot 1938: 34, Nos. 1–2, Pl. 17:1–2.

16. G. Herrmann 1986: 146, No. 586, Pl. 138:586.

mm, T. 8.5 mm; e: L. 20 mm, W. 9 mm, T. > 5 mm; f: L. 20 mm, W. 9.25 mm, T. > 6.5 mm.

Two of the plaques with a fitter's mark have short pegs, while the third is empty. The same ratio is also found among the rectangular non-marked plaques with long pegs. The diameter of the peg-holes is 3 mm. These rectangular plaques appear to be part of a combined construction.

Cat. No. 11.10. Unworked fragment of elephant tusk (Obj. Nos. 11632, 11590a, 11590b), Sanctuary back Room v/w (Fig. 11.6:1, Color Photo 11.4:1)

Dimensions: L. 160 mm (est. with tip 210 mm), D. 66 mm.

This piece displays weathering similar to a fragment from Samaria.¹⁷

17. Crowfoot and Crowfoot 1938: 43, No. 3, Pl. 22:3.

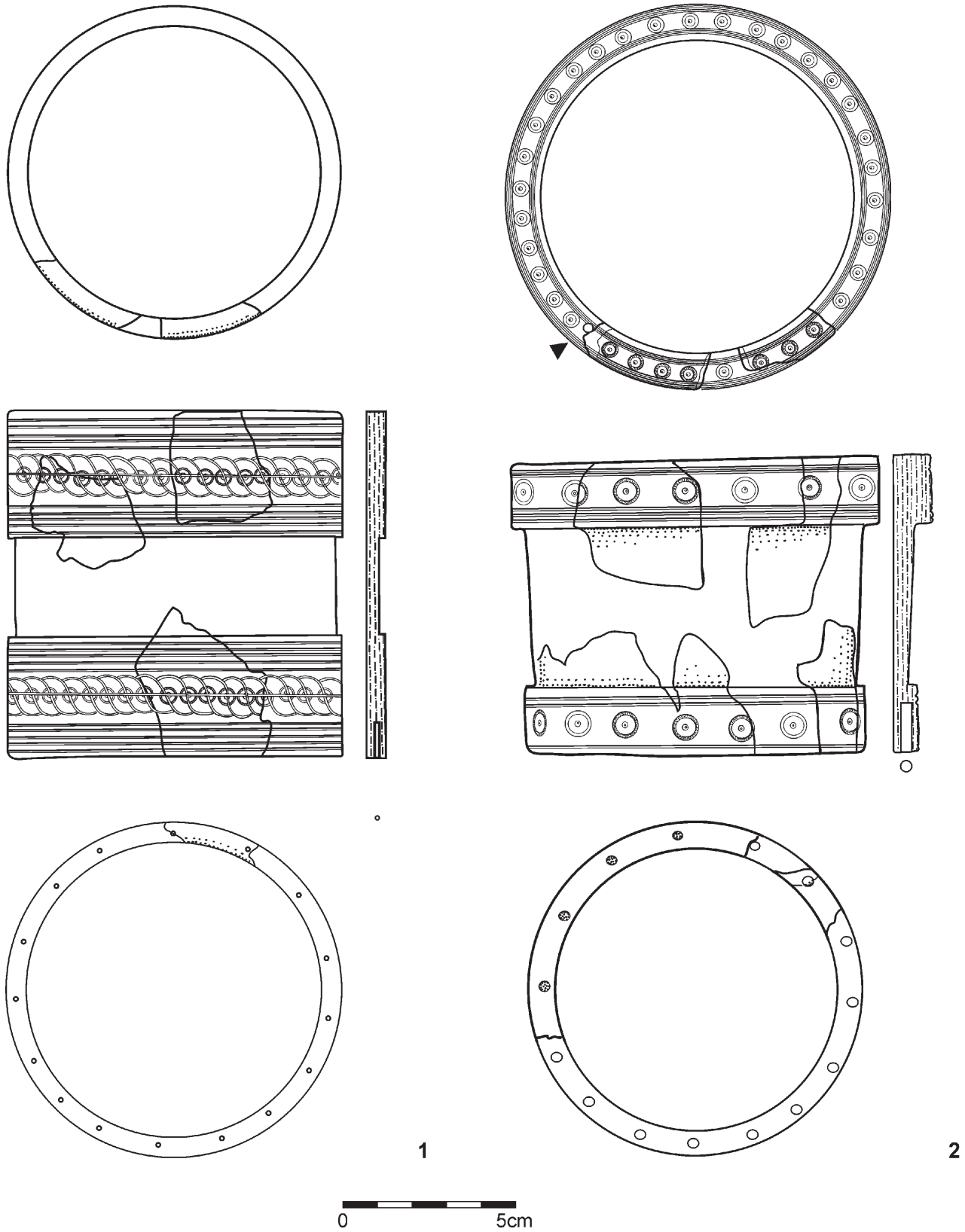


Fig. 11.1:1-2. Pyxides (Cat. Nos. 11.1-11.2)

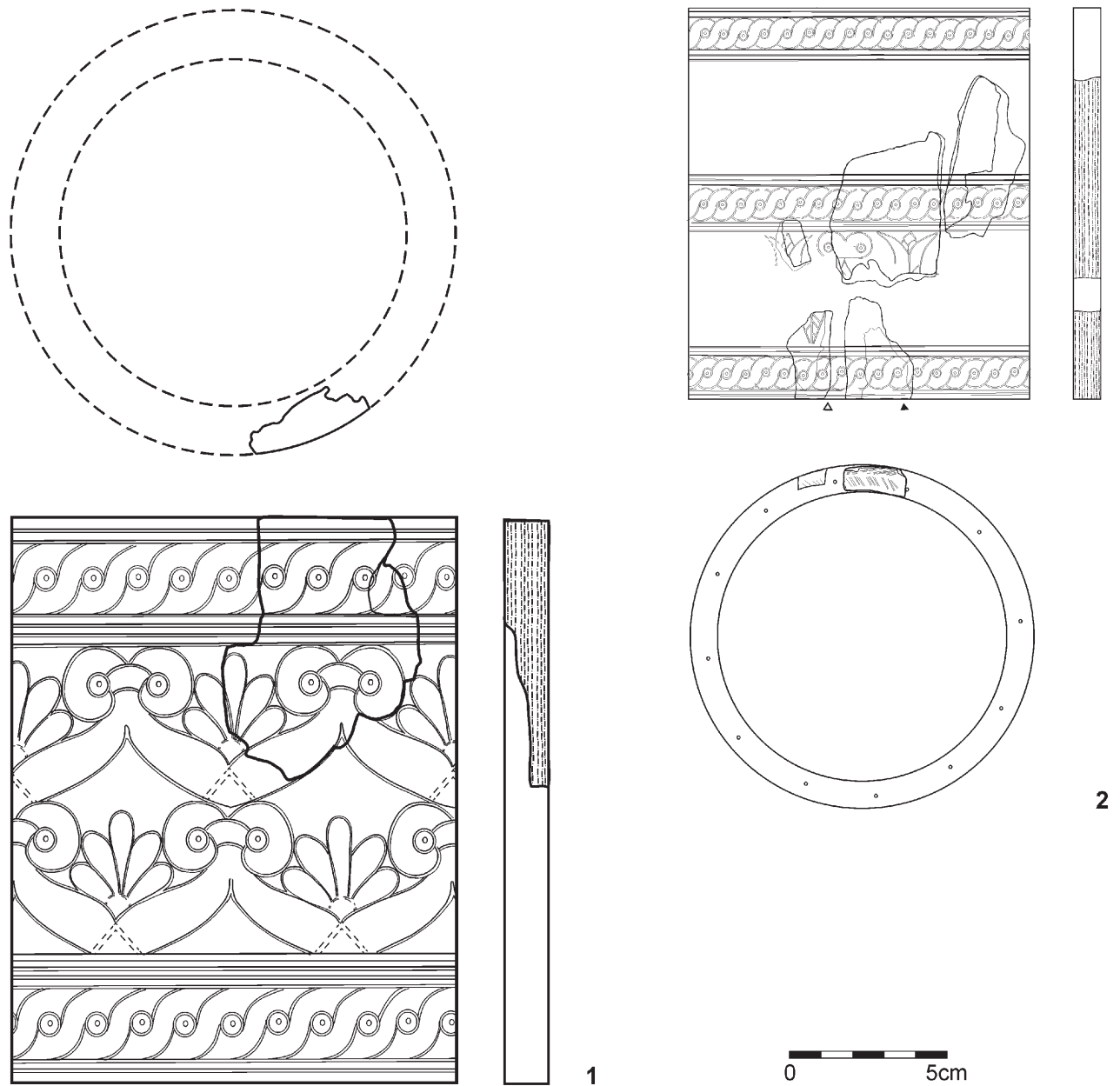


Fig. 11.2:1-2. Pyxides (Cat. Nos. 11.3-11.4)

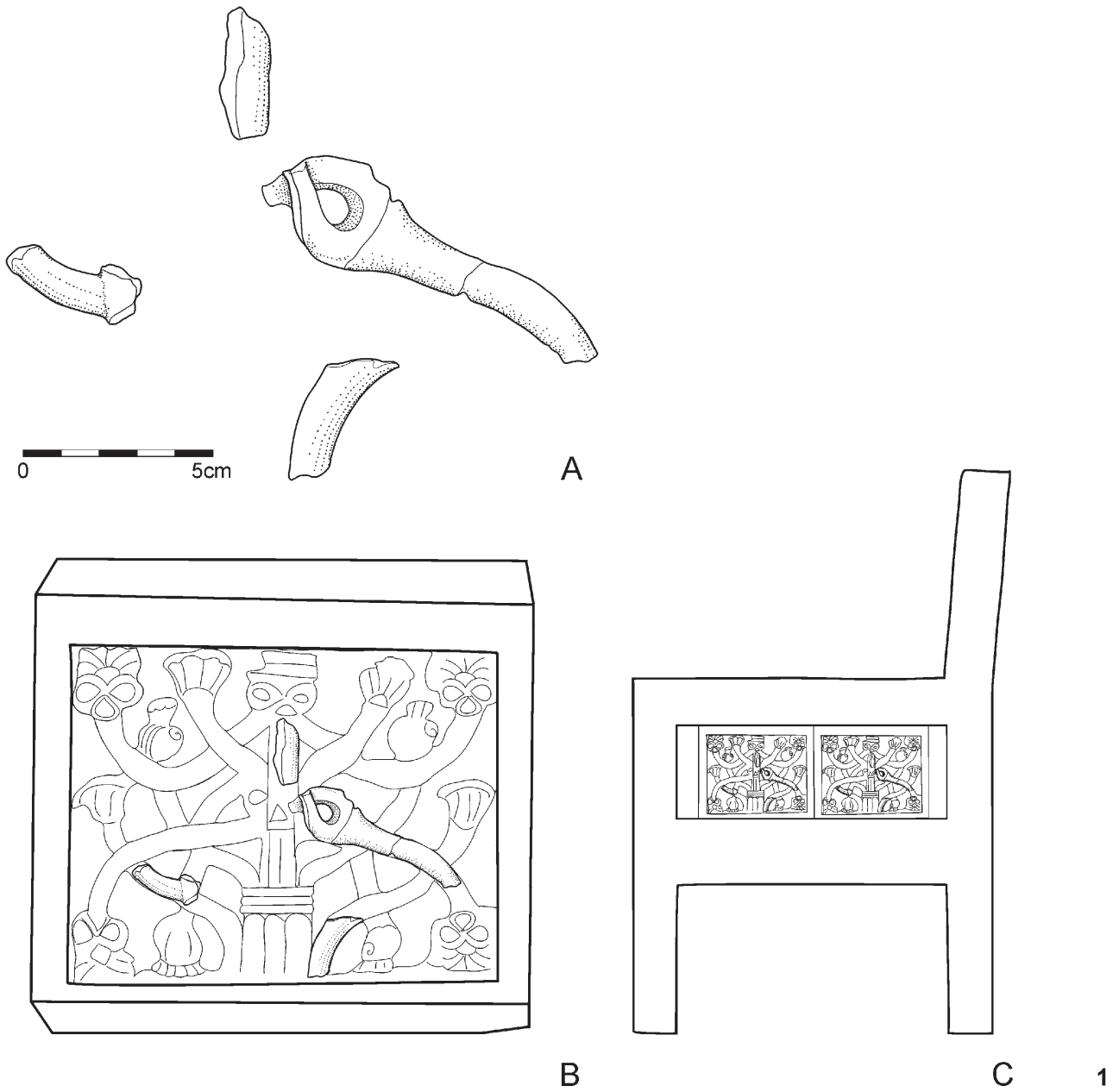


Fig. 11.3:1. Openwork panel (Cat. No. 11.5)

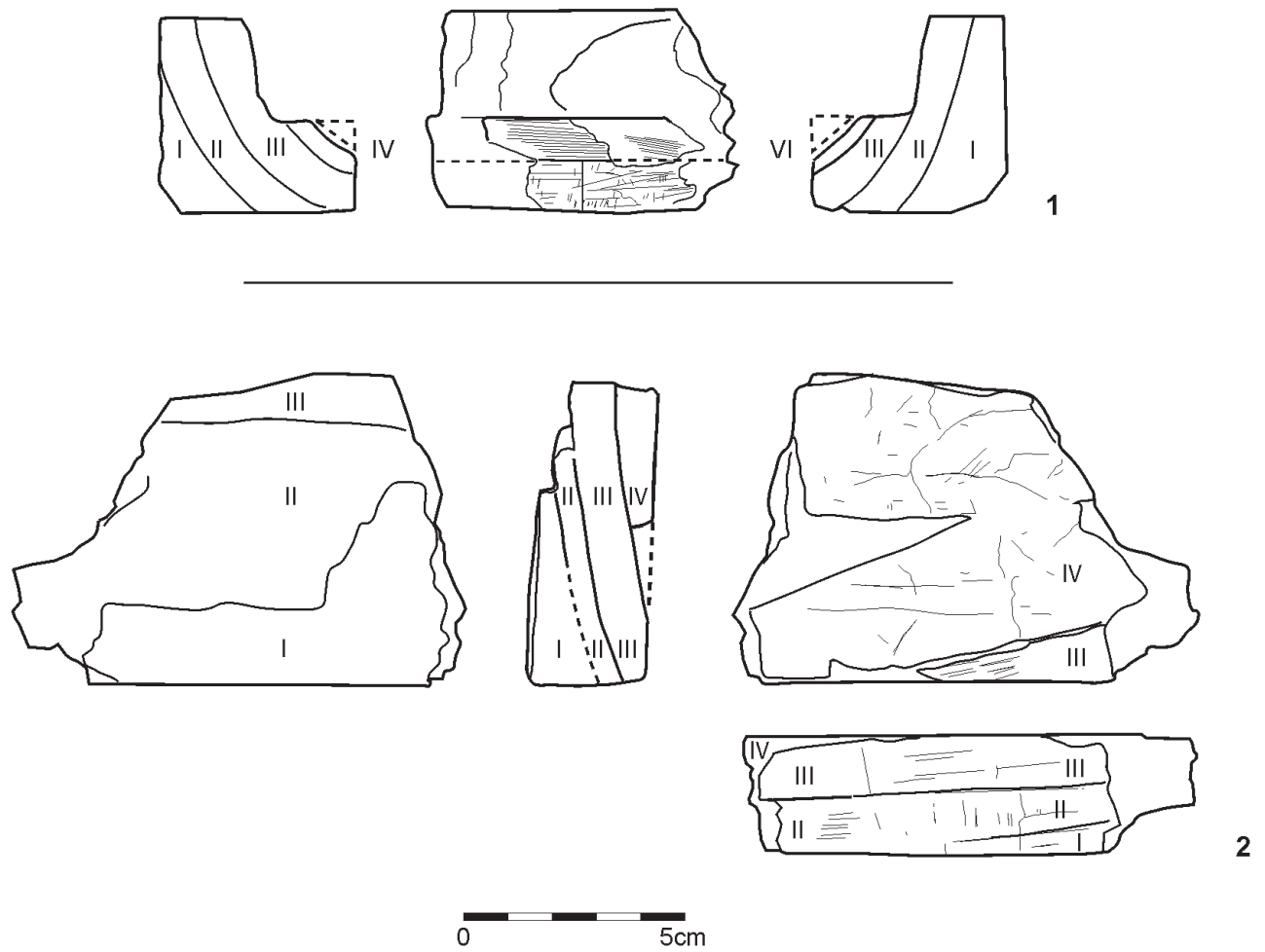


Fig. 11.4. 1: L-shaped piece (Cat. No. 11.6); 2: Blank (Cat. No. 11.7)

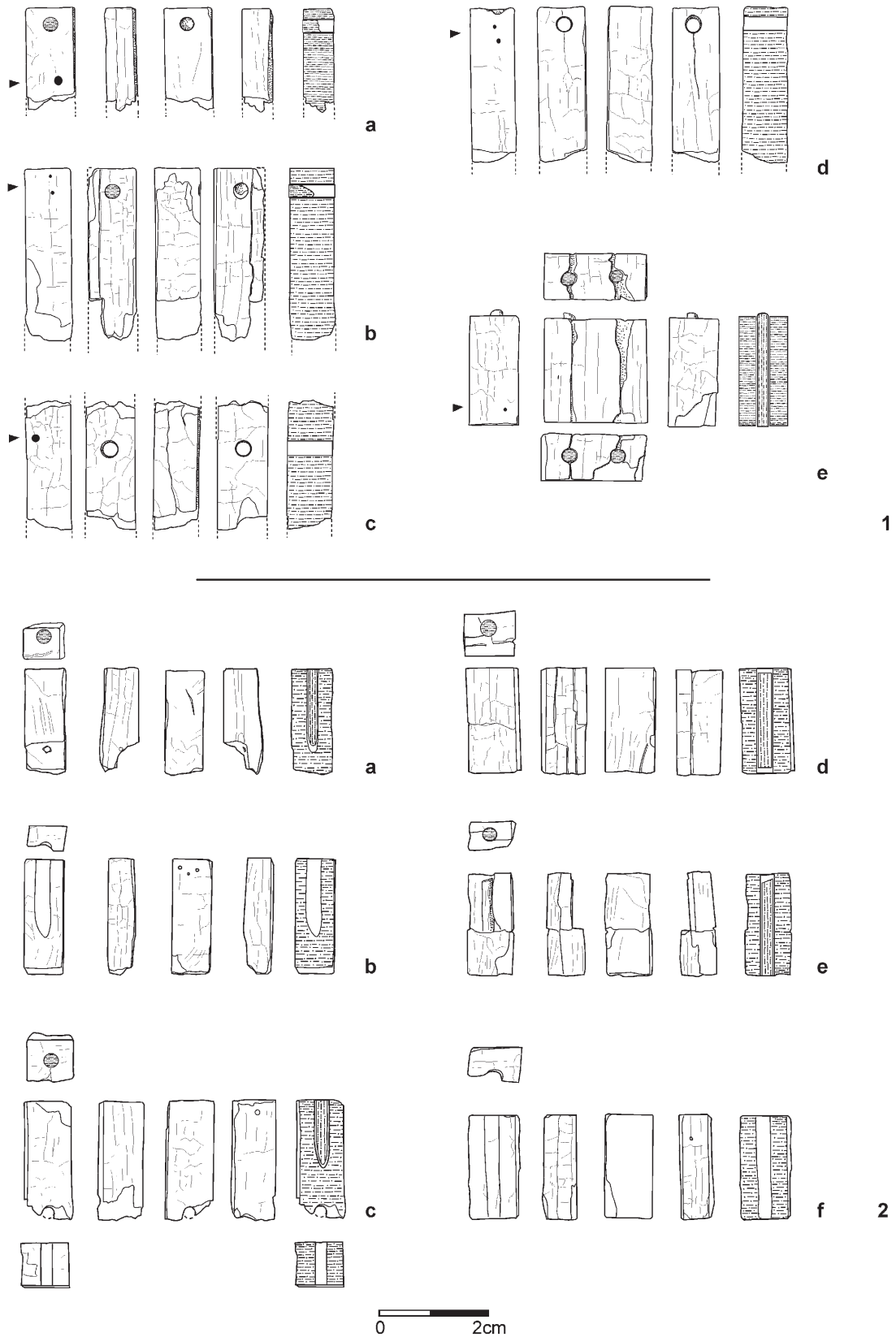


Fig. 11.5. 1-2: Boxes, decorated pierced fragments with peg-holes (Cat. Nos. 11.8-11.9)

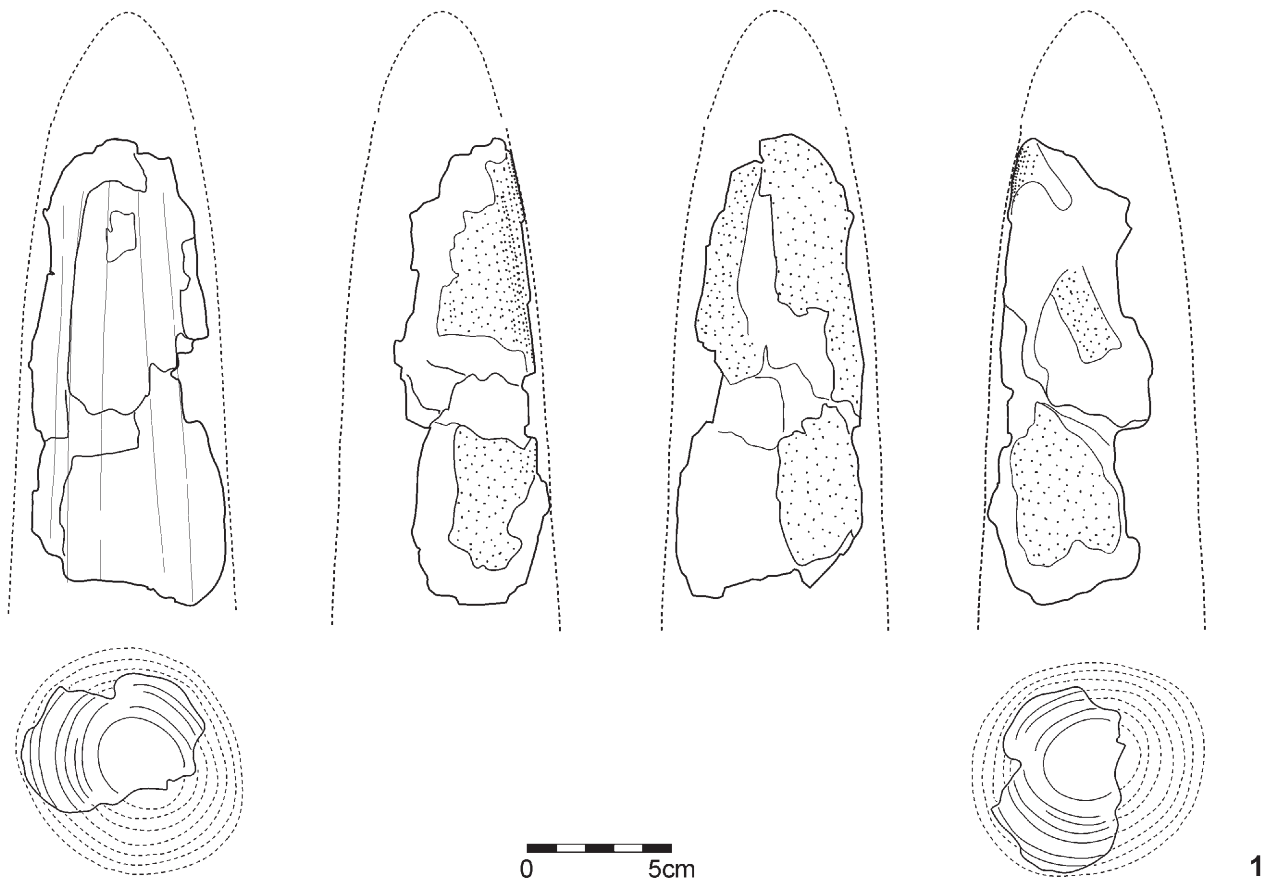


Fig. 11.6:1. Unworked fragment of elephant tusk (Cat. No. 11.10)

CHAPTER 12

AN EGYPTIAN CANOPIC JAR LID, EARLY RAMESSIDE CYLINDER SEAL, AND GOLD COBRA*

Baruch Brandl

Three unique curated Egyptian objects were found in secure Stratum IB contexts in Temple Complex 650.

A CANOPIC JAR LID IN THE FORM OF A HUMAN HEAD

The Canopic jar lid is represented by two fragments of what appears to be a late 18th or 19th Dynasty Egyptian Canopic jar lid sculpted in the form of human head.

Cat. No. 12.1. Canopic jar lid, two fragments (Obj. Nos. 5964, 5516) (Fig. 12.1, Color Photo 12.1)

The larger fragment (H. 14.8 cm, Obj. No. 5964) was found at the entrance of Throne Room k and the smaller (H. 11.4 cm, Obj. No. 5516) was found in Room b behind the Throne Room (Chapter 2: Architectural Plan 1, Block Plan 1). The larger fragment remained attached to stone (limestone) on the interior side; the smaller fragment has clear indications on the inner side of the representation of hair in macaroni-like roles, most probably made of plaster. The plastered hair ends along the same line on the lower part of the larger fragment. Moreover, the stone under this line is worked on the exterior as a polished ring 2.4 cm in height that retrogrades 1.5 cm of the hair's outer perimeter.¹ Both

fragments show that the figure had a headband (W. 1.5 cm), which provided a primary feature for restoring the original placement of one fragment against the other. The lower retrograded cylinder makes it clear that the restored object is a human head-shaped lid of a Canopic jar ca. 15 cm in height with a diameter of ca. 15 cm.

Canopic jars were used to store the inner viscera of the mummified body during the embalming process.² They consist of sets of four jars with human head-shaped lids,³ each different in the Late Ramesside period,⁴ usually kept in Canopic chests.⁵ The headband on the lid of the Ekron example dates it to the late 18th⁶ or 19th Dynasty⁷ of the late 13th or early 12th century.

The first such lid found in Canaan was excavated at Gezer more than a century ago, a basalt falcon-headed lid originally associated with Macalister's Fourth Semitic period of the Iron Age.⁸ At Tell el-ʿAjjul, Petrie excavated a limestone human head-shaped lid on the floor of Palace 1.⁹ A fragment of a calcite jar with a

* I wish to thank Yosef Garfinkel, Hebrew University, for his help in obtaining funding from the Ruth Amiran Fund of the Institute of Archaeology. Thanks also go to Mimi Lavi, Head of Laboratory of the Institute of Archaeology, Hebrew University, for setting the Canopic jar fragments in plasticine and for the cylinder seal impression. The photos of these items are by Tal Rogovski and the drawings and reconstructions by Carmen Hersch. Thanks go to Nurith Goshen, Curator of Chalcolithic and Bronze Age Archaeology, and

Hadas Seri of the Conservation Department at the Israel Museum for their technical support in collecting data on the cobra; the object was photographed by David Harris.

1. Compare with Lindblad 1991–1992: 22, Fig. 13.
2. Rühli, Bouwman, and Habicht 2015.
3. Hayes 1953: 323–24, Figs. 211–212.
4. Hayes 1959: 423–24, Fig. 270.
5. Hayes 1953: 320–26, Fig. 209; 1959: 417–18, Fig. 266.
6. Arnold 1996: 126, Fig. 124.
7. Seipel 1992: 340–43, Nos. 134–135.
8. *Gezer I–III* (PEF): 333, Pl. 210:64.
9. *Ancient Gaza III*: 8, Pls. XVI–XVII:48 (PAM 35.4260); Sparks 2013: 88.

typical funerary formula¹⁰ dated to the New Kingdom was found on the surface of the same site.¹¹

AN EARLY RAMESSIDE CYLINDER SEAL WITH CRYPTOGRAPHIC WRITING

This unique object most probably originated from a Ramesside royal tomb in Thebes. That tomb was subsequently plundered during the Assyrian campaign in Egypt in the days of Ashurbanipal.

Cat. No. 12.2: Cylinder seal (Obj. No. 7471, Bucket No. IVNW.93.132, Locus 93005, back Room v, Stratum IB) (IAA No. 97-2913, Figs. 12.2–12.3, Color Photo 12.2)

Material: Limestone,¹² yellowish

Dimensions: Height 34 mm, diameter 18.5–19.0 mm, circumference 59 mm

Method of manufacture: Carving, abrading, drilling, and incising

Workmanship: Good to excellent

Technical details: Perforated, drilled from both sides

Preservation: Complete, but there are cracks and two large scars, as well as a series of small scars on the upper and lower circumferences, most probably made by metallic caps that were attached aggressively and subsequently separated for their material.

Seal shape: Cylinder

Seal design (Fig. 12.2): Four separate standing figures all facing the same direction, to the left.¹³ Two of the figures are mythical creatures with a human body and animal head and the other two are entirely human.

Iconography (Fig. 12.3): The first figure on the left looks like *Šth*, the god Seth [C 7],¹⁴ shown with a human body and the head of an animal with a “gently curving muzzle [and] two appendages jutting out from

the top of his head.”¹⁵ The deity is dressed in a kilt, with a collar on his neck, and holds the *wꜣꜥ*, the was-scepter with the head of Seth-animal [S 40]¹⁶ in his right hand.¹⁷

The second figure from the left is *R^c-Hr-ꜣhty*, the composite sun god Re-Ḥarakhti or Horus of the Horizon [G 9], shown with a human body and the head of the falcon of Horus with a sun disc above it. Re-Ḥarakhti is dressed in a kilt, with a collar on his neck, and holds the *wꜣꜥ*, the was-scepter with the head of Seth-animal in his right hand.

The third figure from the left is crowned by the *ḥdt*, the white crown of Upper Egypt [S 1]. He is dressed in a kilt, most probably had a collar on his neck, and holds a long staff with a *ꜣšn*, lotus flower [M 9], on top. The head and the crown are partly damaged, and the collar is totally erased.

The fourth figure from the left is crowned by the *dšrt*, the red crown of Lower Egypt [S 3]. He is dressed in a kilt, with a collar on his neck, and holds a long staff with a *wꜣꜥ*, papyrus stem [M 13], on top. The shoulders of this figure are lower than those of the other three figures.

The third and fourth figures apparently represent kings of Upper (southern) Egypt and Lower (northern) Egypt.

Typology: On the basis of the iconography, the cylinder seal is considered a non-canonic inscription type known as cryptography.¹⁸ This type, combining deities and pharaohs or human figures holding various scepters, usually depicted on architraves, has been classified as monumental cryptography.¹⁹

Inscription: Since the figures function as hieroglyphs or even words, the reading order of the figures should be, from the left, third, fourth, first, and second, to read as part of the prenomen²⁰ (or throne name) of

10. Compare with Lindblad 1991–1992: 23, Fig. 15.

11. Sparks 2013: 85, 88, Fig. 7:c (UCL Institute of Archaeology EXIII.117/1).

12. Originally described as made of ivory (Gitin, Dothan, and Naveh 1997: 7).

13. The description below refers to the modern rolled impression.

14. All the Egyptian hieroglyphic signs referred to in square brackets follow Gardiner’s 1973 Sign-List.

15. Hart 1986: 194.

16. For a blue-glazed was-scepter from Nubt (Ombos), see Petrie 1896–1897: Pl. 78 (right).

17. For a similar depiction on a stela from Ballas, see Petrie 1896–1897: Pl. 43:3.

18. On cryptography in general, and especially during the Ramesside period, see Taterka 2015.

19. Drioton 1940.

20. Gardiner 1973: 73–74.

Ramesses II: “King of South & North Egypt, *Wsr*²¹ - [*Mꜣꜥt*] - *Re* [*stp-n-Re*].”²²

Origin: Egypt. On the basis of mural parallels at Abu-Simbel and Luxor,²³ the cylinder seal was produced in Upper Egypt, most probably in a Theban workshop.

Date: Early Ramesside or 19th Egyptian Dynasty (13th century BCE), or more precisely, the reign of Ramesses II on the basis of the mural parallels from Luxor²⁴ and Abu Simbel, as well as on the suggested reading and interpretation of the cylinder seal inscription.

Archaeological context: Locus 93005 is in back Room v of the Sanctuary in a secure Stratum IB 7th century context. Therefore, the cylinder seal should be considered an heirloom found in a secondary and much later context.

A GOLD COBRA FROM AN EGYPTIAN ROYAL HEADDRESS

This unique metallic object, a cobra, was made of Egyptian gold.²⁵

Cat. No. 12.3: Cobra (Obj. No. 6898, IVNW.61.78, Surface 61010 below destruction Debris 61003, side Room r, Stratum IB) (Color Photo 12.3)

Length: total 19 cm; hood 3.45 cm

Width: 1.4 cm

Thickness of body: 2 cm

Weight: 12.65 gr

The cobra has an expanded hood and upraised head, while the rest of the body and tail resemble a long rod. The hood is decorated on the sides with engraved borderlines and at the center with the typical scale design. The cobra had been attached to some expendable material by a clip made of gold that was soldered around the snake’s body.

The Egyptian cobra is known in Greek as a *uraeus*, a name derived from the Egyptian determinative *iꜣrt* that was attached to names of goddesses to whom the appearance of a snake was attributed.²⁶ The upraised-head cobras are attested as part of the headdress on the forehead of the pharaoh as a symbol of the king’s destructive power. The cobra is also known as the sacred animal of *Wꜣꜥdyt*, “Edjo,” the goddess of Lower Egypt.²⁷

A broken Neo-Assyrian tablet from Kuyunjik/Nineveh written in Late Babylonian script describes the sack of Memphis by a Neo-Assyrian king (Esarhaddon or Ashurbanipal). Among the plundered items were “...hundred and twenty large gold headdresses from the heads of [...] on which [were set] golden vipers and golden serpents.”²⁸

It appears that the Ekron find might represent one of less important cobras that was dedicated to the temple of the loyal ally.

21. See Brandl 2010b: 214–15, Scarab No. 5.

22. Kitchen 1979: II, 612 B (f-f), 1996: 405 [Luxor] = 1979: II.754 A.2., 1996: 497–98 A.2. [Abu-Simbel].

23. Drioton 1940: 315–28.

24. See also Abd El-Razik 1974: §9; 1975: 132 [§9].

25. Comprising 60.82–78.33% Au gold and 23.72–24.82% Ag silver = Egyptian Eastern Desert gold veins in quartz mineralization (see Klemm and Klemm 2013).

26. Gardiner 1973: 476, Sign-list I 12.

27. Houlihan 1996: 173.

28. Leichty 2011: 304–5, Inscription No. 1019.

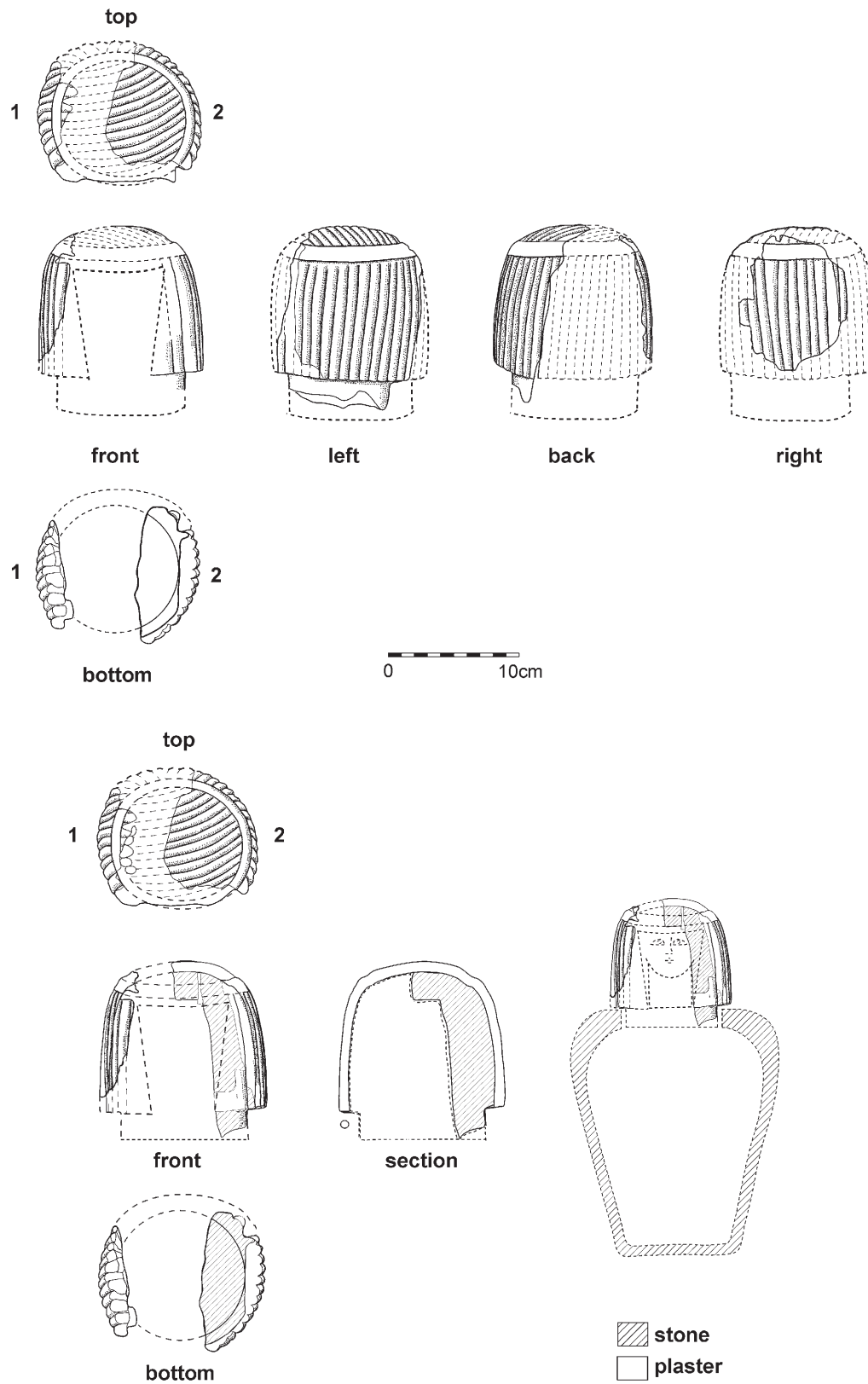


Fig. 12.1. Canopic jar lid

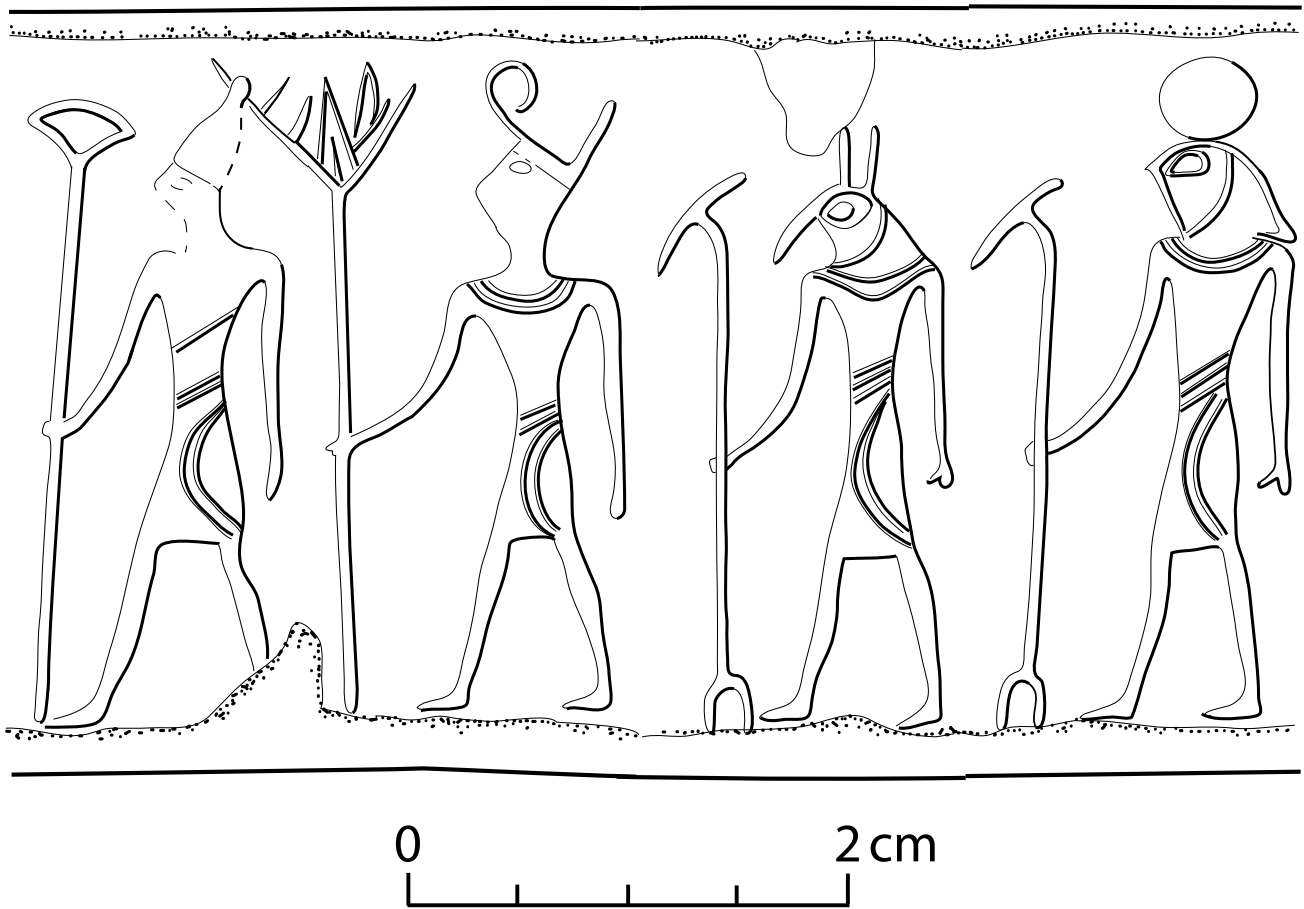


Fig. 12.2. Cylinder seal

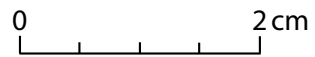
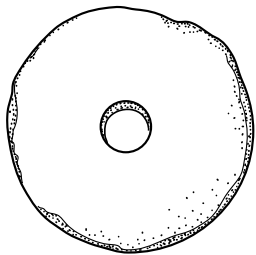
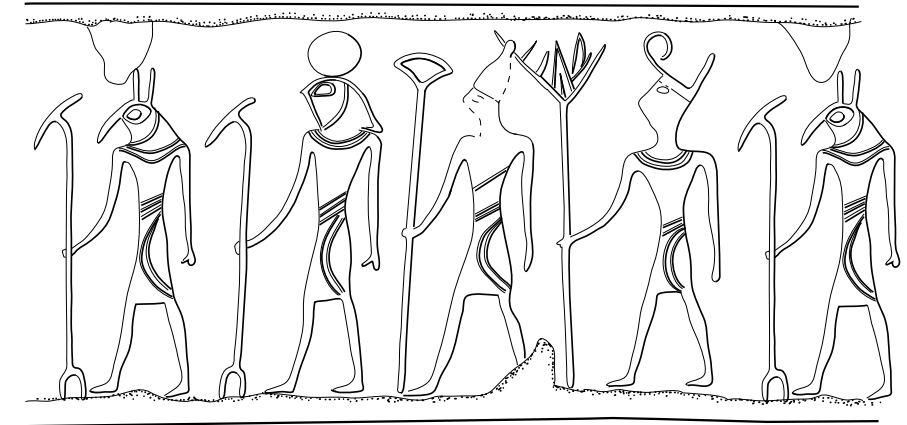
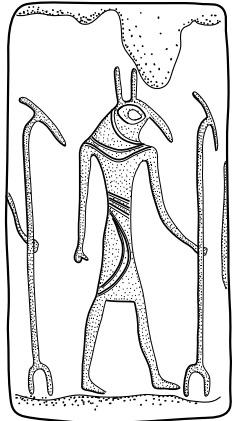
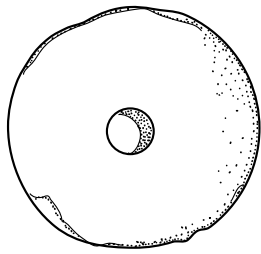


Fig. 12.3. Drawing of reading order of cryptographic inscription on seal

CHAPTER 13

STONE TOOLS AND VESSELS

Ianir Milevski

A total of 136 stone tools and vessels were found in the buildings in Field IV Upper and the probes in Field V.¹ The majority comes from 7th century BCE Stratum IB/C Temple Complex 650 and Roman–Byzantine Building 950 (Table 13.1).² The stone assemblages belong to two different craft traditions: the Iron Age II assemblage that developed from the local Bronze Age ground stone tradition, and the typical Early Roman period chalk vessel industry. A small number of vessels (N=4) probably date to the Persian–Hellenistic period: three are associated with Persian–Hellenistic Building 850 and one was found in an Iron II context.

THE IRON AGE II ASSEMBLAGE

Composed primarily of objects found in the destruction layers of Temple Complex 650, the Iron II assemblage includes 39 tools and vessels from secure contexts (Table 13.2). While an additional 10 items are dated to Iron II, they come from later contexts, including Roman–Byzantine Building 950 and topsoil. The typology for the basic Iron II corpus generally follows Wright 1992, Hovers 1996, and Milevski 1998.³

The raw material used to manufacture the securely-dated objects is mainly vesicular and non-vesicular basalt (24.5%), limestone (18.4%), and flint (16.3%). Objects made of beach-rock are rare (6.1%).

The majority of the stone objects are tools (N=45), and the remainder are vessels (N=4). The main tool forms are hammer stones, rubbing stones, and lower and upper grinding stones. The hammer stones (N=14) are usually cubic (Fig. 13.1:5) and made from flint nodules. The rubbing stones (N=8) may be hemi-cylindrical, parallelepiped (Fig. 13.1:4), hemispherical, or ovoid, and the raw materials from which they are made include limestone, vesicular basalt, and cobbles.

Lower grinding stones (querns) (N=9) are represented mainly by fragments (Figs. 13.1:1, 13.3:1), and are made of basalt, limestone, or beach-rock. Upper grinding stones (N=6) are hemi-cylindrical in shape (Fig. 13.1:2), also made of basalt, limestone, or beach-rock. Only two mortar fragments were found, one of basalt and the other limestone. The remaining tools in the assemblage are four pierced stones (weights?) and one recycled tool.

The stone vessels found in Temple Complex 650 belong to the local Iron II horizon, apart from an imported alabastron and a few intrusive vessels. These are bowls made of fine-grain basalt. Two are footed (Fig. 13.2:4), and one has a ridged rim (Fig. 13.2:3). Two Iron II bowls found in topsoil have a ridged rim and ring or disc base (Fig. 13.2:1–2).

A mortarium made of chalk found in the destruction layer of Room k (Fig. 13.3:2) probably originated in Persian–Hellenistic Building 850.⁴

Two other stone vessels are particularly noteworthy. One is an imported Egyptian alabastron made of calcite, dated to the 25th–26th Dynasties (8th–7th centuries).⁵ Found in sanctuary back Room v in Temple Complex 650, it has a globular body with a round rim and pierced or vestigial handles (Fig. 13.2:5). The other

1. See Chapter 2 Ortiz, Gitin, and Dothan.
2. Door sockets and other stone architectural elements are not included. A comprehensive review of the ground stone industry at Tel Miqne-Ekron will be published by this author in *Ekron* 14/1–2.
3. The related Iron II assemblage from the temple auxiliary buildings in Field IV Lower is published in Milevski 2017.

4. See Cahill 1992: Fig. 14:1–18.
5. Petrie 1937: Pl. XXXVII:949; Aston 1994: 106, Figs. 218b, 219. I thank Tanya McCullough for this information.

is a decorated cosmetic bowl (Fig. 13.2:6). Although it was found in a pit in Roman–Byzantine Building 950, it is typologically attributed to the Iron II, based on the motif of cross-hatched squares between two grooves, Motif I in Squitieri’s typology.⁶

The distribution of the stone tools and vessels in Temple Complex 650 (Tables 13.2–13.3) supports the interpretation of function presented in Chapter 2. The presence of the three vessels found in secure contexts in the sanctuary side and back rooms, together with the two large basins in the sanctuary, presumably used for ablutions, indicate cultic activities. All the grinding and hammering tools were found in the eastern and southern side rooms of the courtyard.

THE ASSEMBLAGE FROM ROMAN– BYZANTINE BUILDING 950

The stone objects from Building 950 do not constitute a homogeneous assemblage. A large number of the

tools probably originated in Stratum IB/C, for example, the conical pestle in Fig. 13.1:3. Several fragments of Early Roman period chalk industry vessels were found, mainly cups (Fig. 13.3:3).⁷ Other examples were found in Field IV Lower in robber trenches and topsoil associated with Building 950.⁸ Intrusive fragments of cups are attested in Stratum IB/C (Table 13.3).

One of the tools is a lower grinding stone made of basalt (Fig. 13.3:1), also called a grain-rubber, used by dragging an upper grinding stone along the lower with a pole. Since it was excavated in an occupation context, it is related to activities in Building 950. The upper grinding stone was not found. These tools are dated to the Hellenistic or Roman period.

Abbreviations used in tables:

HS: hammer stone; LGS: lower grinding stone; MRT: mortar; OTH: other; PND: pounder; PS: perforated stone; PST: pestle; REC: recycled tool; RS: rubbing stone; UGS: upper grinding stone; VES: vessel

Table 13.1: Stone tools and vessels from Field IV Upper buildings and Field V probes

| Stratum | LGS | UGS | MRT | PST | RS | PS | HS | PND | REC | VES | OTH | Total |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Roman/ Byzantine | 12 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 5 | | 4 | 3 | 43 |
| Persian/ Hellenistic | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 3 |
| IB/C | 9 | 6 | 3 | | 8 | 4 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 8* | 59 |
| Unstratified | 10 | 4 | | | 3 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 34 |
| Total | 33 | 16 | 5 | 2 | 14 | 6 | 20 | 8 | 2 | 16 | 17 | 136 |

* Includes three intrusive Persian–Hellenistic and Roman–Byzantine vessels

Table 13.2: Stone tools and vessels from secure contexts in Stratum IB/C Temple Complex 650 by unit and type

| Unit | LGS | UGS | MRT | RS | PS | HS | PND | REC | VES | OTH | Total |
|------|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| a | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| b | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | 3 |
| e | | | | 2 | | 1 | | | | | 3 |
| f | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 |

6. Squitieri 2017: 177–81, Appendix A, Nos. 337–377.

7. See Magen 2002; Cahill 1992.

8. Milevski 2017: 340.

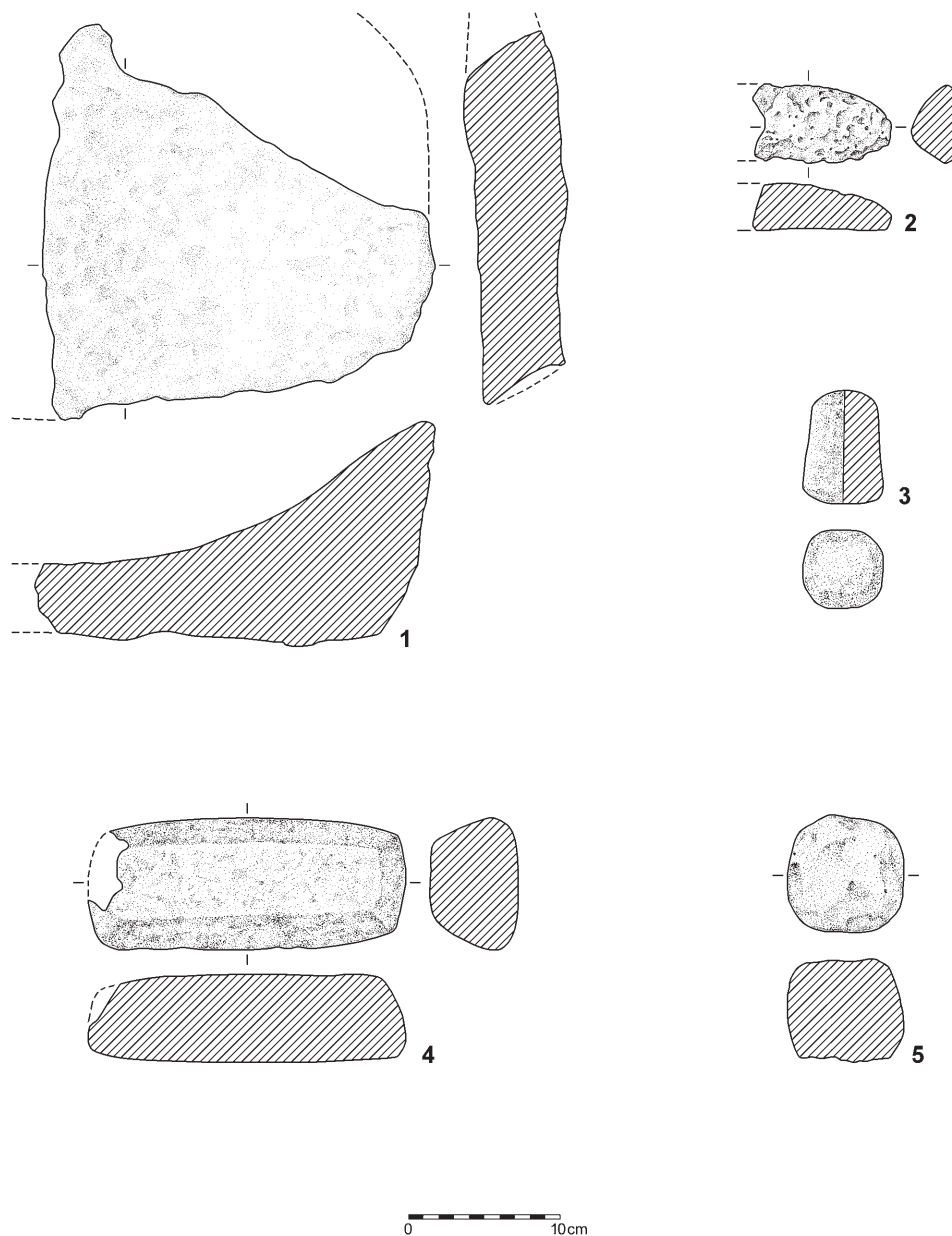
| Unit | LGS | UGS | MRT | RS | PS | HS | PND | REC | VES | OTH | Total |
|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| g | | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | | 3 |
| k | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 4 |
| o | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| p | | 1 | | | 2 | | | | | | 3 |
| q | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| s | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 2 |
| t/u (sanctuary) | 1 | | | 2 | | 1 | | | 1 | 2* | 7 |
| v | | | | | | 5 | | 1 | 1 | | 7 |
| w | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | 2 |
| cc (street) | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Total | 3 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2* | 39 |

* Large basins

Table 13.3: Stone tools and vessels from Temple Complex 650 by unit and context

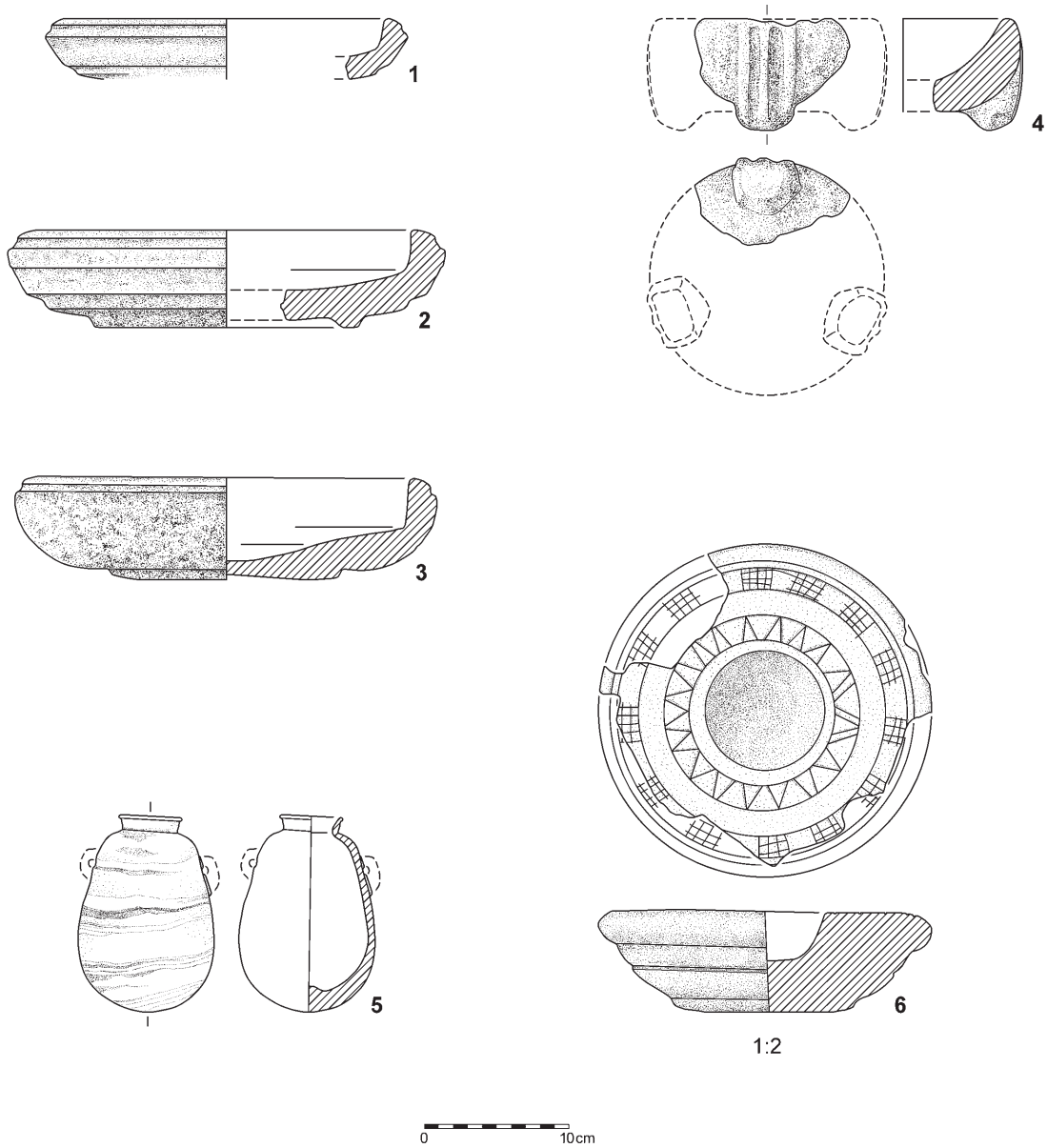
| Unit | Construction | Occupation | Destruction | Wall | Total |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| a | | 1 RS ? | | | 1 |
| c | | | 1 PS, 2 HS | | 3 |
| e | | 2 RS | 1 HS | | 3 |
| f | | | 1 MRT? | | 1 |
| g | | | 2 UGS, 1 RS?, 1 VES (cup, intrusive) | | 4 |
| k (threshold) | | | 1 LGS | | 1 |
| k | | | 1 MRT, 1 RS, 1 HS?, 1 VES (bowl, intrusive) | | 4 |
| k (W 28005) | | | | 1 UGS | 1 |
| o | | | 1 PND, 2 VES (cups, intrusive) | | 3 |
| p | | | 1 UGS, 2 PS | | 3 |
| q | | | 1 PND, 1 VES (cup, intrusive) | | 2 |
| s | | | 1 RS, 1 VES (bowl) | | 2 |
| t/u (sanctuary) | | 1 VES (bowl) | 1 HS, 2 RS, 1 LGS | | 5 |
| v | | | 5 HS, 1 RECYC, 1 VES (alabastron) | | 7 |
| w | | | 1 LGS, 1 PS | | 2 |
| cc (street) | | | 1 VES (bowl) | | 1 |
| Unstratified | 1 LGS | 1 VES (cup?) | 1 LGS, 2 UGS, 1 MRT?, 1 RS, 3 HS, 1 VES (bowl) | | 11 |
| Total | 1 | 5 | 47 | 1 | 54 |

Fig. 13.1. Iron II stone tools and vessels from Fields IV Upper and V



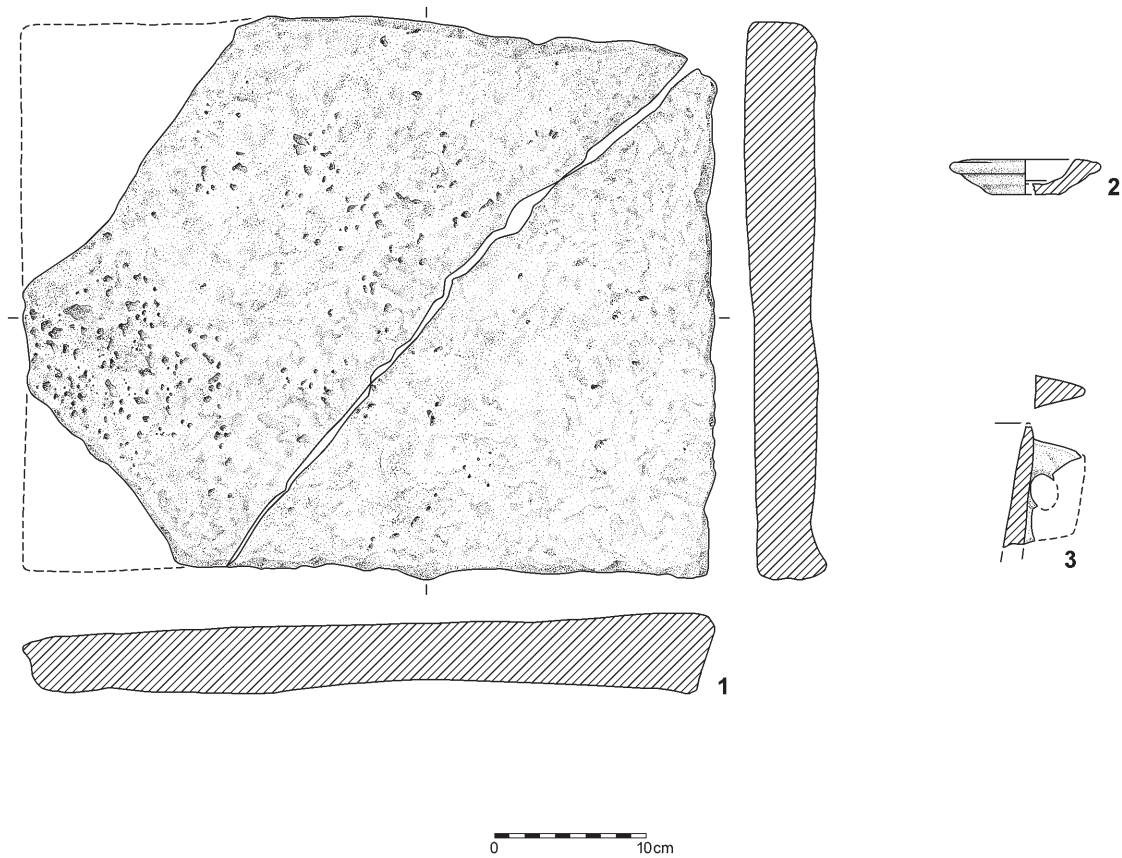
| No. | Obj. No. | Type | FieldQuadrant.Locus (Stratum) | Building | Room | Material |
|-----|----------|----------------------|-------------------------------|----------|------|----------------------|
| 1. | 9964 | Lower grinding stone | IVNW.95008 (IB) | 650 | ? | Non-vesicular basalt |
| 2. | 9921 | Upper grinding stone | IVNE.47002 (IB) | 650 | g | Vesicular basalt |
| 3. | 6081 | Conical pestle | IVNE.14014 (Rom/Byz) | 950 | | Non-vesicular basalt |
| 4. | 5883 | Rubbing stone | IVNW.28008 (IB/C) | 650 | k | Kurkar |
| 5. | 7174 | Hammer stone | IVNW.94005 (IB) | 650 | v | Flint |

Fig. 13.2. Iron II stone tools and vessels from Fields IV Upper and V



| No. | Obj. No. | Type | FieldQuadrant.Locus (Stratum) | Building | Room | Material |
|-----|----------|-----------------|-------------------------------|----------|------|----------------------|
| 1. | 9792 | Ridged-rim bowl | VSW.12001 (topsoil) | | | Non-vesicular basalt |
| 2. | 7043 | Ridged-rim bowl | IVNW.47000 (topsoil) | | | Non-vesicular basalt |
| 3. | 6286 | Ridged-rim bowl | IVNW.46012 (IB/C) | 650 | u | Non-vesicular basalt |
| 4. | 7296 | Footed bowl | IVNW.110002 | 650 | | Non-vesicular basalt |
| 5. | 7145 | Alabastron | IVNW.93005 (IB) | 650 | v | Calcite |
| 6. | 6385 | Cosmetic bowl | IVNW.29008 (Rom/Byz residual) | 950 | | Limestone? |

Fig. 13.3. Roman–Byzantine period stone tools and vessels from Fields IV Upper and V



| No. | Obj. No. | Type | FieldQuadrant.Locus (Stratum) | Building | Room | Material |
|-----|----------|----------------------|-------------------------------|----------|------|------------------|
| 1. | 6763 | Lower grinding stone | IVNW.47001 (Rom/Byz) | 950 | | Vesicular basalt |
| 2. | 6389 | Mortarium | IVNW.44004 (IB, intrusive) | 650 | k | Chalk |
| 3. | 6825 | Cup | IVNW.61004 (topsoil) | | | Chalk |

CHAPTER 14

FAUNAL REMAINS*

Edward F. Maher

A total of 8,825 animal bones were found in Field IV Upper Stratum IB Temple Complex 650, Persian–Hellenistic Building 850, Roman–Byzantine Building 950, and a modern-day kibbutz trench.¹ Of these, 844 were excluded from the study because they originated in heavily disturbed contexts, and of the remaining 7,981 bones associated with more securely dated levels, 2,790 (35%) could be taxonomically identified. The majority of the animal bones were found in 7th century BCE Temple Complex 650, and most likely represent sacrificial remains (*sacrifauna*).²

TEMPLE COMPLEX 650 (STRATUM IB)

Temple Complex 650 represents the center of religious life at Ekron in the Iron IIC.³ The animal bones found near and within the temple complex probably represent sacrificial remains associated with rituals performed

in the temple.⁴ This author uses the term “*sacrifauna*” to refer to animal bones that have clear spatial, stratigraphic, and chronological associations with recognized and defined sacred contexts or deposits.⁵ A total of 7,358 animal bones, of which 2,540 (34.5%) were identified, were found in the 34 excavation units in the temple complex and the two adjacent streets (Table 14.1).⁶

Species Identification

Of the numerous species represented in the assemblage, the majority of the bones come from domestic animals. Counts of the minimum number of individuals (MNI) and the number of identifiable specimens (NISP) are presented in Table 14.2. Meat-contributing species are the most common, mainly sheep, goats, and cattle. Although dog consumption was associated with the earliest phase of the Philistines’ arrival in the southern Levant in the Iron I,⁷ there is no evidence that it continued into the 7th century. Wild species, such as gazelle and deer, represented in small quantities, probably served as an occasional alternative source of animal protein. Since the donkey bones did not exhibit butchery marks, it can be assumed that they were used as pack animals.

While the proportion of pig bones is high in the Iron I,⁸ by the late Iron II, pork consumption contributed very little to the local diet. This might be attributed to Ekron’s status as a Neo-Assyrian vassal city-state for most of the 7th century: the reduced importance of pigs in an economy has been interpreted as evidence

* I am grateful to the W. F. Albright Institute of Archaeological Research for the George A. Barton Fellowship that supported my work in Jerusalem during the 2000–2001 academic year. Special thanks go to James Phillips, Lawrence Keeley, Arlene Fradkin, Justin Lev-Tov, David Reese, and Liora Horwitz for their advice and support, and to Deborah Maher for her technical assistance. I thank Rivka Rabinovich of the Fredy and Nadine Herrmann Institute of Earth Sciences at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Givat Ram, for access to the comparative faunal collection and to laboratory equipment. Photos 14.1–14.2, 14.4–14.5 are by Zev Radovan; Photo 14.3 is by the author.

1. See Chapter 2 for the stratigraphy and history of occupation.
2. The methods of analysis used in this chapter are described in detail in Maher and Hesse 2016: 515–16.
3. See Chapter 3.

4. Bökönyil 989: 399.

5. Maher 2004.

6. Chapter 2: Block Plan 1.

7. Wapnish and Hesse 1999; Maher in preparation.

8. Hesse 1990; Lev-Tov 2000; Maher in preparation.

Table 14.1: Distribution of faunal remains associated with Temple Complex 650 by excavation unit

| Excavation unit | Number of bone fragments | Number of identified bones | Identified bones % |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Room a | 43 | 14 | 32.56 |
| Room a/c | 5 | 5 | 100.00 |
| Room b | 3 | 1 | 33.33 |
| Room c | 34 | 7 | 20.59 |
| Room d | – | – | – |
| Room e | 247 | 165 | 66.80 |
| Room e/f | 2 | 2 | 100.00 |
| Room f | 976 | 205 | 21.00 |
| Room f/g ³ | 2 | 2 | 100.00 |
| Room g ¹ | 96 | 27 | 28.13 |
| Room g ² | 478 | 133 | 27.82 |
| Room g ³ | 1 | 1 | 100.00 |
| Room h | 341 | 145 | 42.52 |
| Room i | – | – | – |
| Room j | 710 | 215 | 30.28 |
| Room k | 851 | 231 | 27.14 |
| Room l | 550 | 280 | 50.91 |
| Room m | 149 | 32 | 21.48 |
| Room n | – | – | – |
| Room o | 50 | 17 | 34.00 |
| Room p | 48 | 17 | 35.42 |
| Room q | 20 | 20 | 100.00 |
| Room r | 2 | 2 | 100.00 |
| Room s | 222 | 66 | 29.73 |
| Room t | 191 | 65 | 34.03 |
| Room u | 332 | 94 | 28.31 |
| Room v | 126 | 26 | 20.63 |
| Room v/w | 12 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Room w | 167 | 31 | 18.56 |
| Room x | – | – | – |
| Room y | – | – | – |
| Room z | 11 | 5 | 45.45 |
| Room aa | – | – | – |
| Room bb | 3 | 1 | 33.33 |
| Streets cc and dd | 1698 | 731 | 43.05 |
| Total | 7358 | 2540 | |

Table 14.2: Faunal assemblage associated with Temple Complex 650 by species

| Species | NISP | NISP % | MNI | MNI % |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|
| Ovicaprine (<i>Ovis/Capra</i>) | 1432 | 56.38 | 27 | 35.06 |
| Sheep (<i>Ovis aries</i>) | 469 | 18.46 | 15 | 19.48 |
| Goat (<i>Capra hircus</i>) | 185 | 7.28 | 9 | 11.69 |
| Cattle (<i>Bos taurus</i>) | 386 | 15.20 | 6 | 7.79 |
| Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>) | 24 | 0.94 | 6 | 7.79 |
| Donkey (<i>Equus asinus</i>) | 17 | 0.67 | 1 | 1.30 |
| Bird (Class Aves) | 4 | 0.16 | 1 | 1.30 |
| Duck (<i>Anas</i> sp.) | 5 | 0.20 | 1 | 1.30 |
| Gazelle (<i>Gazella</i> sp.) | 3 | 0.12 | 1 | 1.30 |
| Deer (Family Cervidae) | 3 | 0.12 | 1 | 1.30 |
| Fallow deer (<i>Dama dama</i>) | 2 | 0.08 | 1 | 1.30 |
| Rodent | 3 | 0.12 | 2 | 2.60 |
| Dog (<i>Canis familiaris</i>) | 2 | 0.08 | 1 | 1.30 |
| Galliforme | 1 | 0.04 | 1 | 1.30 |
| Songbird (Order Passeriforme) | 1 | 0.04 | 1 | 1.30 |
| Lion (<i>Panthera leo</i>) | 1 | 0.04 | 1 | 1.30 |
| Elephant (Family Elephantidae) | 1 | 0.04 | 1 | 1.30 |
| Hippopotamus (<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>) | 1 | 0.04 | 1 | 1.30 |
| Small mammal | 135 | | | |
| Medium-size mammal | 3252 | | | |
| Large mammal | 266 | | | |
| Unidentified bones | 1165 | | | |
| Identified bones | 2540 | | | |
| Total assemblage | 7358 | 100.00 | 77 | 100.00 |

that pig production was discouraged.⁹ Since pigs do not yield many secondary products, they are a poor choice for meeting tax and tribute payments, particularly given that the main product, pork, cannot easily be stored.¹⁰

9. Diener and Robkin 1978.

10. Hesse 1990: 200.

Exotic Species

The ritual use of animals at Ekron included species other than common domesticates. Exotic faunal remains from secure contexts associated with the temple complex include the forelimb (distal ulna) of a lion (Bone 604) found in Street cc (Photo 14.1),¹¹ an incised canine tooth of a hippopotamus (Obj. No.

11. IVNE.63.47, Locus 63007.

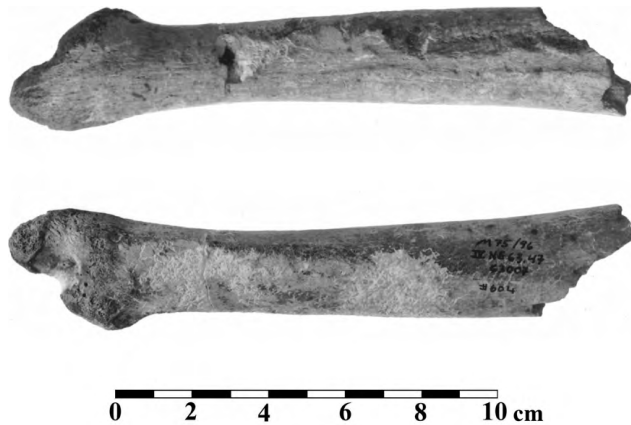


Photo 14.1. Lion distal ulna (two aspects) from Street cc



Photo 14.2. Incised hippopotamus tooth from Room o

6351) found in sanctuary side Room o (Photo 14.2),¹² and an elephant tusk with carved Egyptian motifs (Obj. No. 6240) found in Throne Room 1.¹³ Their presence emphasizes the special nature of the temple and associated ceremonies.¹⁴ Although the lion ulna was found in Street cc immediately to the east of the temple complex, it is undoubtedly linked to temple activities. Since it is extremely unlikely that a lion would be connected to human consumption, this bone and others discovered immediately outside the temple

12. Maher 2005. The tooth was found in IVNW.44.78, Locus 44002, and was identified as the canine of a large (probably male) hippopotamus by the late Eitan Tchernov of the Hebrew University.

13. Chapter 11: Color Figs. 11.1–11.2: Inv. No. 61.

14. See Coogan 1987: 2 for his concept of “exotic materials.”

complex are considered sacrifauna. Lion bones are rare at archaeological sites in the region, but a few are known from other Iron Age deposits at Tel Dan,¹⁵ Jaffa,¹⁶ and possibly at Ekron.¹⁷

In addition to the hippopotamus canine found in Room o (Obj. No. 6351), the fragment of an unworked hippopotamus molar was found in an early 7th century Stratum IC context in Field III, but since it was discovered in a fill layer, it may be earlier.¹⁸ Of the two hippopotamus teeth found in Iron I strata at Ekron, one was sawn, probably in the course of ivory-working.¹⁹ Other sites at which hippopotamus remains have been found in Iron Age contexts include Tell Qasile,²⁰ Tel Gerisa,²¹ and Tel Dor.²²

The carved elephant tusk (preserved at 38×9.7 cm and 6.8 cm thick) was found in the Throne Room 1 near the entrance of the sanctuary. The anatomical parts of exotic animals associated with the temple complex (especially the worked hippopotamus canine and elephant tusk) were used as ritual paraphernalia. It has been suggested that the ivory objects in the temple complex may originally have been plundered from Egyptian temples by the Assyrians.²³

Spatial Distribution

The number of bones and identified species for each room in the temple complex is presented in Table 14.1. The vast majority of the faunal assemblage was hand-collected, with only a limited portion recovered through sieving. This inevitably resulted in a biased representation toward the recovery of larger and more robust bones from mature animals. Since these collection procedures were employed throughout the excavation, they had an equal effect on the composition of all the faunal assemblages. Assuming that the rooms within the complex were subject to the same kinds of taphonomic forces, the quantities of identified species in the interior temple areas may indicate varying

15. Wapnish and Hesse 1991: 47.

16. Kaplan 1972: 84.

17. Hesse and Wapnish 1985: 229.

18. Ben-Shlomo and Dothan 2006: 33.

19. Lev-Tov 2000: 120; 2006: 207–8.

20. Haas 1953; S. J. M. Davis 1985.

21. Horwitz and Tchernov 1990: 71.

22. Reese 1998: 141.

23. Gitin 2003: 59*–60*, n. 6.

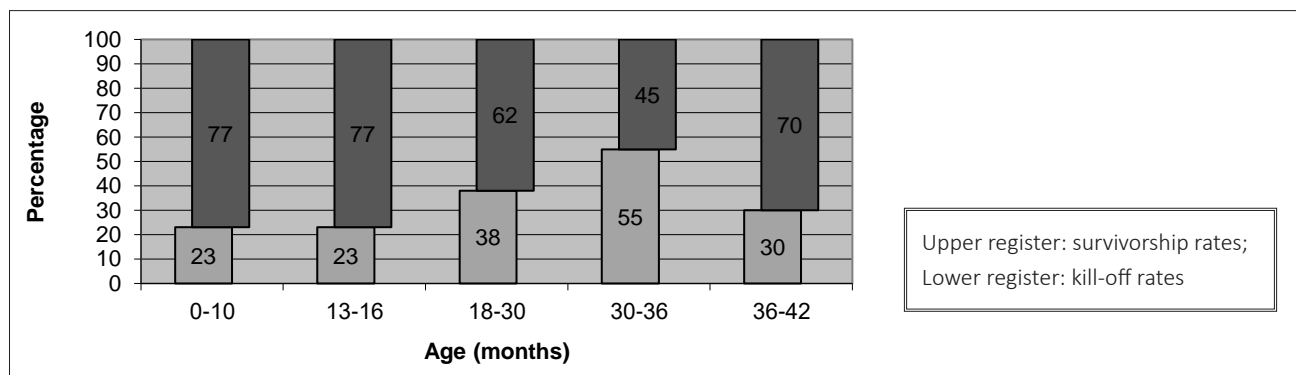


Fig. 14.1. Sheep and goat mortality rates based on long-bone fusion

degrees of use of animals or their parts in the course of ritual proceedings.

The differing quantities of faunal material in the temple complex rooms can be interpreted as indicating activity-specific areas.²⁴ Courtyard j and its side Rooms f, g², and h in the eastern part of the temple complex yielded the highest quantities of bones, with Room f containing the most bones of all the rooms (representing 13.3% of the entire sacrifaunal assemblage). Significant quantities of animal bones were also found in Rooms k and l of the throne room in the center of the temple complex and Rooms t and u comprising the sanctuary and its side Room s in the western part of the complex. While some rooms yielded very few bones because they were not fully excavated (for example, Room bb), this is not the reason for the low number of bones found in intensively-excavated Rooms a, b, c, g³, o, p, q, r, and z (50 or less in each). Also noteworthy is that some rooms were completely devoid of faunal material (Rooms d, i, n, x, y, and aa). The spatial distribution of the animal bones seems to be linked to the cultic activities conducted in the temple complex, with the function of different rooms requiring varying degrees of use of animals and their products.

Mortality Profiles

A sample of 755 animal bones was used to establish sheep and goat mortality rates (Table 14.3, Fig. 14.1). The kill-off rate of close to one-quarter of the herd aged less than 10 and 13–16 months indicates that young animals were used in temple rituals. The

presence of young animals in a cultic context accords with data reported from Megiddo,²⁵ Dan,²⁶ Arad,²⁷ and Horvat Qitmit.²⁸ It should be taken into consideration that the bones of young individuals are not as robust as those of adults and are therefore more susceptible to taphonomic loss, ultimately leading to their under-representation. It is therefore likely that younger animals were used in the temple complex even more frequently than is zooarchaeologically demonstrable. The sheep and goat kill-off rate peaks at 30–36 months, with 55% culled. Eliminating more than half the herd within this age class underscores a targeted slaughter schedule, most likely for meat. Meat-producing economies characteristically kill young males once they achieve optimal weight gain, after which the added bulk they accumulate is disproportionate to the amount of fodder required. Such slaughter schedules are therefore based on economic considerations, and herd management strategies seek this balance. Sheep and goats, particularly males, are usually killed in their second or third year of life, with only a few surviving into their later years for breeding.²⁹ Although even older sheep and goats are present, their relatively low numbers reflect their minor role.

Age at death for sheep and goats from Temple Complex 650 was estimated also on the basis of tooth wear, primarily limited to mandibular teeth set into the jaw, although in some instances, isolated teeth

24. Buitenhuis 1985: 143.

25. Wapnish and Hesse 2000: 440–41.

26. Wapnish and Hesse 1991: 35.

27. Sadeh 1988.

28. Horwitz and Raphael 1995: 292.

29. Payne 1973: 281.

Table 14.3: Ovicaprine fusion data from Temple Complex 650

| Bone | Quantity | Rate of fusion | Age range |
|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| Fused acetabulum | 4 | Greater than 6–10 months | 0–10 months |
| Unfused acetabulum | 5 | Less than 6–10 months | 0–10 months |
| Fused scapula | 17 | Greater than 6–8 months | 0–10 months |
| Unfused scapula | 5 | Less than 6–8 months | 0–10 months |
| Fused distal humerus | 63 | Greater than 10 months | 0–10 months |
| Unfused distal humerus | 19 | Less than 10 months | 0–10 months |
| Fused proximal radius | 41 | Greater than 10 months | 0–10 months |
| Unfused proximal radius | 8 | Less than 10 months | 0–10 months |
| Fused proximal phalanges | 211 | Greater than 13–16 months | 13–16 months |
| Unfused proximal phalanges | 64 | Less than 13–16 months | 13–16 months |
| Fused distal metapodial | 48 | Greater than 18–28 months | 18–30 months |
| Unfused distal metapodial | 41 | Less than 18–28 months | 18–30 months |
| Fused distal metatarsal | 8 | Greater than 20–28 months | 18–30 months |
| Unfused distal metatarsal | 1 | Less than 20–28 months | 18–30 months |
| Fused distal metacarpal | 3 | Greater than 18–24 months | 18–30 months |
| Unfused distal metacarpal | 4 | Less than 18–24 months | 18–30 months |
| Fused distal tibia | 45 | Greater than 18–24 months | 18–30 months |
| Unfused distal tibia | 7 | Less than 18–24 months | 18–30 months |
| Fused proximal ulna | 11 | Greater than 30 months | 18–30 months |
| Unfused proximal ulna | 14 | Less than 30 months | 18–30 months |
| Fused distal ulna | 7 | Greater than 30 months | 18–30 months |
| Unfused distal ulna | 7 | Less than 30 months | 18–30 months |
| Fused proximal femur | 13 | Greater than 30–36 months | 30–36 months |
| Unfused proximal femur | 6 | Less than 30–36 months | 30–36 months |
| Fused calcaneum | 8 | Greater than 30–36 months | 30–36 months |
| Unfused calcaneum | 30 | Less than 30–36 months | 30–36 months |
| Fused distal radius | 16 | Greater than 36 months | 30–36 months |
| Unfused distal radius | 9 | Less than 36 months | 30–36 months |
| 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 | 13 | Greater than 36–42 months | 36–42 months |
| Unfused distal femur | 7 | Less than 36–42 months | 36–42 months |
| Fused proximal tibia | 10 | Greater than 36–42 months | 36–42 months |
| Unfused proximal tibia | 4 | Less than 36–42 months | 36–42 months |

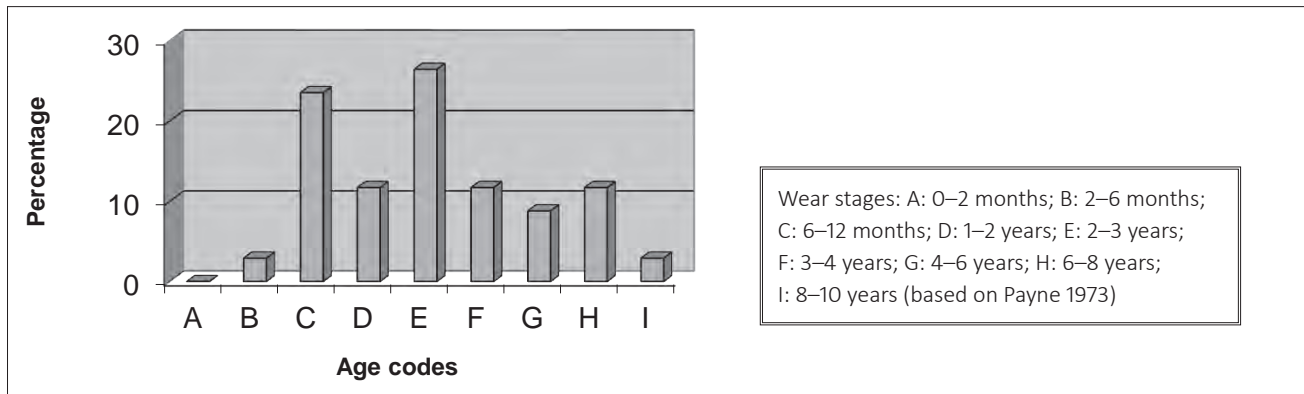


Fig. 14.2. Kill-off rates for sheep and goats based on dental attrition

were included to increase sample size (Fig. 14.2). A total of 34 individual entries were used to construct an estimate of the kill-off rate for sheep and goats based on dental attrition. This method produced a slightly different cull pattern than the kill-off rates derived from the fusion data, because dental attrition analysis can detect animals older than 36 months. Using only rates of epiphyseal fusion to determine culling strategies represents a major methodological limitation. The two peaks apparent in the data presented in Fig. 14.2, however, represent agreement between the two methodological approaches: both dental attrition and fusion data indicate the regular slaughter of animals aged 2–3 years, which further indicates a predetermined slaughter pattern aimed at maximizing meat production for consumption. The peak indicating that 23.5% of the sheep/goat assemblage aged 6–12 months was killed shows the importance of immature animals in the temple rituals.

Estimated age at death for cattle is based on 90 bones found in the temple complex (Table 14.4, Fig. 14.3). Interpreting the fusion data for cattle is problematic, because there are fewer bones from which to construct culling estimates. The available data indicate that over one-quarter of the herd aged 12–18 and 24–36 months old were culled, which matches the trend in the ovicaprine mortality profile.

With the exception of pigs, information regarding mortality profiles from less abundant species is inadequate for interpretation. Of the 28 pig bones found in the temple complex, 18 (64%) belong to young hogs. The majority of the bones are unfused proximal femurs, indicating that death occurred before 3.5 years, but deciduous pig teeth with pristine cusps indicate a younger age. Despite the small sample, it is especially noteworthy that the remains indicate the presence of at least six young swine. Thus, the preference for selecting younger animals for sacrificial purposes is further demonstrated across different domestic species.

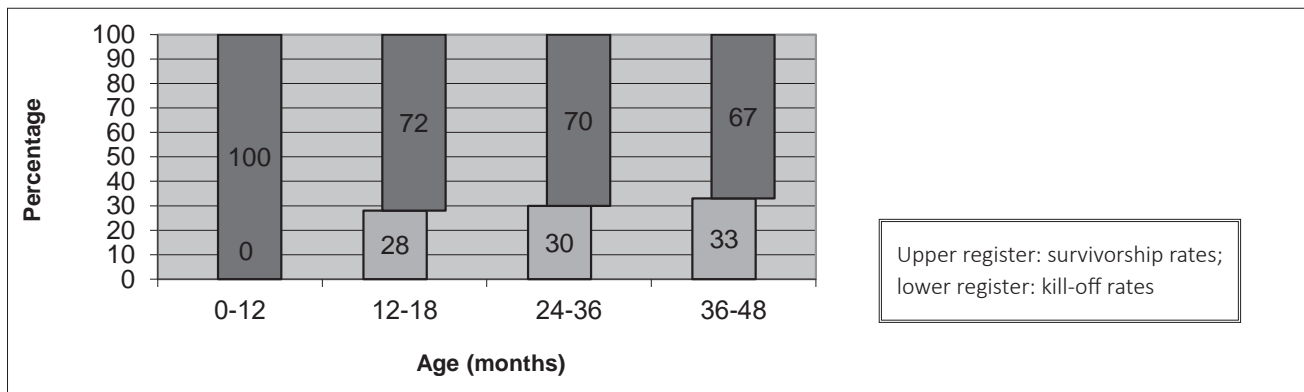


Fig. 14.3. Cattle mortality rates based on long-bone fusion

Table 14.4: Cattle fusion data from Temple Complex 650

| Bone | Quantity | Rate of fusion | Age range |
|----------------------------|----------|---------------------------|--------------|
| Fused distal humerus | 2 | Greater than 12–18 months | 12–18 months |
| Fused proximal radius | 5 | Greater than 12–18 months | 12–18 months |
| Unfused proximal radius | 1 | Less than 12–18 months | 12–18 months |
| Fused proximal phalanges | 35 | Greater than 18 months | 12–18 months |
| Unfused proximal phalanges | 15 | Less than 18 months | 12–18 months |
| Fused distal metapodial | 12 | Greater than 24–36 months | 24–36 months |
| Unfused distal metapodial | 5 | Less than 24–36 months | 24–36 months |
| Fused distal metacarpal | 1 | Greater than 24–30 months | 24–36 months |
| Fused distal tibia | 3 | Greater than 24–30 months | 24–36 months |
| Unfused distal tibia | 1 | Less than 24–30 months | 24–36 months |
| Unfused distal radius | 1 | Less than 36 months | 24–36 months |
| Fused distal femur | 2 | Greater than 42–48 months | 36–48 months |
| Fused proximal tibia | 1 | Greater than 42–48 months | 36–48 months |
| Unfused proximal tibia | 2 | Less than 42–48 months | 36–48 months |
| Fused distal radius | 1 | Greater than 42–48 months | 36–48 months |
| Unfused proximal ulna | 1 | Less than 42–48 months | 36–48 months |
| Fused distal ulna | 2 | Greater than 42–48 months | 36–48 months |

The lion bone, identified as a forelimb, is a broken distal portion of an ulna. Ulna bones articulate with and fuse onto the posterior aspect of the radius shaft. The lion ulna appears to be unfused, suggesting that the animal was younger than 54 months (4.5 years) at time of death.³⁰

Sexual Selection

The sexual selection of animals may have been an important element in sacrificial rituals. Although the morphological traits indicating male animals are not abundant, they may nevertheless suggest an overall pattern pertaining to the choice of animals for temple rituals. While tarsometatarsal spurs on birds are not often found in archaeofaunal assemblages,³¹ one such leg bone from Temple Complex 650 is from a male galliforme (a taxonomic category that includes



Photo 14.3. Leg bone (tarsometatarsal) with projecting spur indicating a male galliforme

pheasant, grouse, quail, turkey, and chicken) (Photo 14.3).³² An antler tine demonstrates the presence of a male deer in Temple Complex 650, since, with the exception of reindeer (*Rangifer*), only male deer have

30. Kirberger, du Plessis, and Turner 2005: 25–26.

31. S. J. M. Davis 1987: 44.

32. Serjeanston 2009: 47–48.

antlers.³³ This particular antler consists of a single beam fragment devoid of subsidiary tines branching off, indicating that it came from a young individual, mirroring the presence of young domesticated animals. Large twisted horn cores from male domestic goats were also among the finds from the temple complex. Furthermore, the general size of the lion ulna and the hippopotamus canine tooth suggests that they might have come from males. In addition, the measurements of various skeletal elements identified as sheep, goats, and cattle also hint at the presence of male animals.³⁴

Body-Part Distribution

The study of the distribution of body parts was limited to sheep, goats, and cattle, since these were the most abundant species in the temple complex. Body-part distribution may help to address the critical question of whether animals were brought into the temple complex whole or as meat parcels (Table 14.5). Taking into account that certain bones occur more often in the skeleton than others, if an entire animal was present, non-meat-bearing limb bones would be around twice as abundant as meat-bearing bones for sheep, goats, and cattle.³⁵ Therefore, the ratio between the two values reflects the same as that in the living animal.

The ratio of non-meat-bearing to meat-bearing limbs for cattle is 2.82:1, actually exceeding the 2:1 ratio indicating the presence of whole animals.³⁶ The abundance of non-meat-bearing compared to meat-bearing limb bones shows not only that cattle were brought into the temple area whole, but probably alive as well. The ratio of 1.34:1 for sheep and goats may at first glance suggest that they were brought in piecemeal as joints of meat, but this ratio may be the result of modern-day activities conducted in this area. More than 800 bones from Field IV Upper were excluded from the study because they were found in a modern-day trench that cut through the archaeological deposits and was later filled with assorted material. Although it is impossible to determine which bones from the trench originated in which period of occupation, it

Table 14.5: Meat-bearing and non-meat-bearing limb bones from Temple Complex 650

| Bone | Sheep/goat | Cattle |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Meat-bearing bones | | |
| Scapula | 68 | 10 |
| Humerus | 145 | 8 |
| Ulna | 54 | 5 |
| Radius | 117 | 17 |
| Pelvis | 73 | 7 |
| Femur | 66 | 6 |
| Patella | 7 | 3 |
| Tibia | 95 | 11 |
| Lateral malleolus | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 626 | 67 |
| Non-meat-bearing bones | | |
| Carpal | 14 | 23 |
| Metacarpal | 53 | 6 |
| Tarsal | 187 | 23 |
| Metatarsal | 48 | 4 |
| Metapodial | 153 | 36 |
| Phalanx | 5 | 1 |
| 1st phalanx | 268 | 54 |
| 2nd phalanx | 73 | 27 |
| 3rd phalanx | 37 | 15 |
| Total | 838 | 189 |
| Non-meat:meat ratio | 1.34:1 | 2.82:1 |

is noteworthy that the ratio of non-meaty to meaty bones for the sheep/goat assemblage from the trench exceeded 2:1. Given the relative proportions of the dated fauna, it is likely that the majority of the faunal remains found in the trench actually date to the 7th century, and thus were originally part of the sacrifalunal assemblage from Temple Complex 650. If these data had been included in the temple complex faunal sample, the ovicaprine body-part ratio would probably more clearly indicate the presence of whole sheep and goats.

33. S. J. M. Davis 1987: 59.

34. Maher 2004: 97–104.

35. Redding 1994: 287.

36. Redding 1994: 287.

Since more sheep/goat than cattle bones were found in the temple complex, the ovicaprine sample size more readily supports the interpretation of body-part representation. If only meatier parts of a sheep or goat were brought into the temple complex, this should be reflected in the proportions of slaughter remains and butchery refuse. Sacrifaunal assemblages tend to be characterized by more bones associated with initial slaughter than butchery refuse.³⁷ Slaughter remains include skulls, mandibles, and foot bones, while butchery refuse consists of more meat-bearing bones, such as limbs, vertebrae, and ribs.³⁸ Forelimbs considered slaughter refuse include the elements from the carpals to the toes, and hind limbs from the tarsals to the toes.³⁹ The body-part frequencies demonstrate that sheep and goat slaughter refuse is more abundant (70%), further indicating that whole animals were brought into the temple complex.

Similar MNI counts derived from cranial and post-cranial remains can also indicate whether all parts of an animal are present in an area, that is, whether the animal was brought into the area whole.⁴⁰ Applying this test to the temple ovicaprine fauna, an MNI count of 27 was recorded for mandibles (cranial), as well as for humeri (post-cranial). The MNI counts for cattle, although not as abundant as ovicaprines, demonstrated similar cranial (4 mandibles) and post-cranial (6 astragali) values, supporting the conclusion that sheep, goats, and cattle were usually brought into the temple as whole, presumably living, animals.

A final consideration regards the state of articulation of the sheep and goats brought into the temple complex as reflected in limb joints. The distal tibia of a sheep still attached to an astragalus and lateral malleolus was found in Room k of the throne room (Photo 14.4). That all three bones were in the correct anatomical position demonstrates that, at least in this instance, meaty and non-meaty bones were still attached when the animal was brought into the temple. Given the data, there is no reason to assume that this articulation was an isolated incident. Thus, all the available evidence indicates that whole animals were introduced into the temple complex for ritual use.

37. Wapnish and Hesse 1991: 45.

38. Horwitz and Raphael 1995: 293; Horwitz 1999: 65.

39. Wapnish and Hesse 2000: 438.

40. Butler et al. 1977: 342.

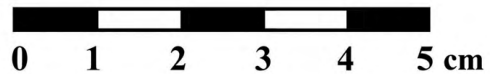


Photo 14.4. Three articulated sheep hindlimb bones from Room k (distal tibia, astragalus, and lateral malleolus)

Modified Bones

That there were no obvious signs of sickness on the animal bones from the temple complex suggests that diseased or very old animals were not selected for sacrifice. The bones found in the streets outside the temple structure also did not exhibit any evidence of pathology, further supporting the conclusion that these faunal remains are associated with temple functions. However, while some infectious agents can cause modifications in an animal's bones, there are many diseases that cannot be detected by means of skeletal analysis.⁴¹

Ten worked astragali were found (eight sheep/goat and two larger, possibly of *Dama* or *Bos*): one in Street dd (IVNW.92, Locus 92006), one in Street cc (IVNE.61, Locus 61010), and eight in Rooms a (1), e/f (3), j (2), and k (2). While the function of the astragali found at Near Eastern archaeological sites is unknown, it is possible that they served both sacred and secular purposes.⁴² They could have been used as gaming pieces or for oracular purposes (astragalomancy), with the orientation and spatial arrangement of thrown astragali believed to be governed by divine intervention.⁴³ Astragali may also have played an important

41. Baker and Brothwell 1980: 12.

42. Gilmour 1997: 167.

43. Reese 2000: 398.

role as funerary items.⁴⁴ Perhaps worked astragalus bones served multiple purposes, but whatever their function, it seems that they were primarily used only in certain areas.

The culturally-modified hippopotamus tooth is a rare find (Photo 14.2).⁴⁵ The preserved length is 7.3 cm, the exterior diameter 4.3 cm, and a cylindrical hole measuring 1.4 cm in diameter was bored through the center, parallel to the axis of the tooth. Two rows of decorative circular incisions form an intertwining rope pattern reminiscent of the motifs on Assyrian ivory inlays at Nimrud.⁴⁶

A total of 84 bones exhibited cut marks, each of which was plotted according to its anatomical location and orientation to assess whether it was made during the dismemberment, skinning, or filleting stage of butchery.⁴⁷ Although the sample of bones with cut marks is small, it can provide a general understanding of how sacrificial animals were processed (Table 14.6). Dismemberment represents the initial stages of butchery, when the body is sectioned into smaller and more manageable portions. Most of the bones with cut marks indicate that animals were dismembered (60%). When an animal hide is intended for use intact rather than removed as a consequence of butchery, skinning marks are extensive on the phalanges, cranial elements around the antlers or horn/core, and the chin of the mandible, since skin is more firmly attached to bone in these anatomical areas.⁴⁸ Some of the bones were cut

around the phalanges and chin area (20%). Filleting is a second-stage butchering activity aimed at meat storage and distribution,⁴⁹ and filleting marks comprise 20% of the cut marks, indicating the use of filleted meat for distribution.

Five ovicaprine axis (neck) bones exhibit similarly-oriented transverse cut and chop marks in the same anatomical location. The presence of these marks on the ventral surface indicates cutting/chopping strokes directed toward the underside of the neck (Photo 14.5). Although such marks may be inflicted during the secondary stages of butchery,⁵⁰ given that they are attested only on the axis bones found in Temple Complex 650 (of the entire 7th century faunal assemblage of approximately 18,000 bones), they may reflect a prescribed method of killing the animal by slitting its throat following laws outlining traditional and sanctified methods of executing a live animal offering. The cut axis bones were found only in courtyard side Rooms e, f, g¹, and g² and in Street cc, suggesting that specific areas were used for slaughtering sacrificial animals. Killing animals at or near the temple accords with the data presented above and supports the assumption that whole, presumably live, animals were offered for sacrifice.

A total of 660 identified and unidentified bones were burnt, representing 9% of the total faunal assemblage from the temple complex. The range of color of the burnt bones may indicate the temperature reached when the bone was exposed to a heat source, creating color changes due to the decomposition of the organic components.⁵¹ Since assigning a color to a particular bone can be subjective, bone color was standardized using the *Munsell Soil Color Chart*.⁵² Five color classes were identified that indicate burning: dark brown (7.5YR 3/4), black (10YR 2/1), gray (5YR 5/1), blue/gray (2GY 5/1), and white (2.5YR 8/1).

The spatial distribution of the burnt bones is presented in Table 14.7 (the “Burnt” column lists bones for which a specific color could not be recorded). If the number of burnt remains was simply a function of sample size, Rooms f, g², k, and the streets outside

Table 14.6: Butchery stages based on cut marks on animal bones from Temple Complex 650

| Butchery stage | Number of bones with cut marks | Cut marks % |
|----------------|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Dismemberment | 50 | 60 |
| Skinning | 17 | 20 |
| Filleting | 17 | 20 |
| Total | 84 | 100 |

44. Minniti and Peyronel 2005: 20.

45. Wapnish 1995: 264.

46. For example, Frankfort 1996: 194; see also Cat. Nos. 11.1–11.2.

47. Following the coding system in Binford 1981: 98–142.

48. Binford 1981: 107; Reitz and Wing 1999: 128.

49. Binford 1981: 127.

50. Binford 1981: 110.

51. Shipman, Foster, and Schoeninger 1984: 322; McKinley 1989: 66, 72; Nicholson 1993: 423.

52. Shipman, Foster, and Schoeninger 1984: 309.

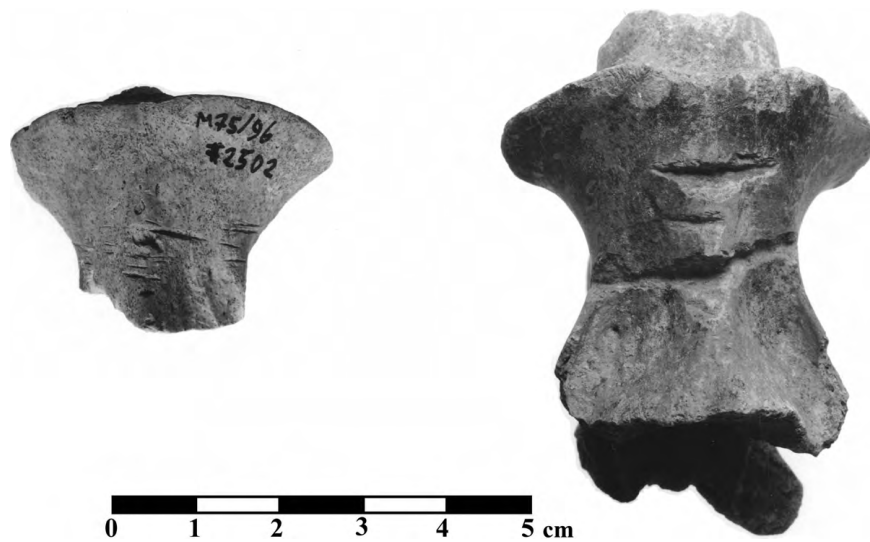


Photo 14.5. Ovicaprine axis (neck) bones with transverse cut and chop marks

the temple complex should have produced the greatest amount of charred remains based on their NISP (Table 14.1). Although sample size certainly plays a role, with the larger rooms yielding higher NISP counts (the highest recorded in Courtyard j, the largest unit), some of the greatest quantities of burnt bones come from the smaller rooms. The majority of the burnt remains originated in the courtyard, its side rooms, and the throne room, with only 122 (18.5%) associated with the sanctuary and its side and back rooms. Furthermore, very few bones found in the streets were burnt, despite the substantial NISP count (N=1698). The distribution pattern of the burnt bones probably represents activity-specific areas within the temple complex;⁵³ it would be different if they were burnt in the course of the city's destruction.

A small proportion of the temple complex faunal assemblage shows evidence of animal consumption, with signs of gnawing and partial digestion recorded primarily on small, medium, large, and unidentifiable mammal bones. Bone of small animals (rodent-size) and birds also displayed modifications consistent with consumption by raptors. Since feeding and evacuation by terrestrial carnivores (like dogs or hyenas) and birds of prey (like hawks and owls) are unlikely to have occurred in the temple area if people were present, this evidence presumably derives from the abandonment

of Ekron shortly before it was attacked by the Neo-Babylonians in 604 BCE.⁵⁴

Vessel Faunal Assemblages

The excavations in the central and western parts of Temple Complex 650 uncovered a total of 46 whole or restorable vessels (mainly bowls) with closely associated faunal remains. These were concentrated in Room l (of the throne room), Rooms o and q (sanctuary side rooms), Room u (of the sanctuary), and Room w (sanctuary back room). Another eight bowls with associated faunal remains were found in Room e, one of the courtyard side rooms in the eastern part of the temple complex. That these were not evenly distributed throughout suggests spatial distinctions in the performance of temple rituals. The bones were found either with or inside the vessels, and included unidentifiable and identifiable non-meat-bearing and meat-bearing limbs, cranial and post-cranial bones, bones and teeth from juvenile and mature specimens, and bones with and without cut marks. Both burnt and unburnt remains were found in the same vessels, indicating that the bones originated in different areas of the temple complex, as also observed in the vessel faunal assemblages at Tel Dan⁵⁵ and Qumran.⁵⁶ Since the sacrificial animal was an offering, the bones

53. See Chapter 2.

54. Maher 2006/2007; Maher and Hesse 2017: 363.

55. Wapnish and Hesse 2000: 444.

56. Zeuner 1960: 29.

Table 14.7: Spatial distribution of burnt bones associated with Temple Complex 650

| Excavation unit | Burnt | Dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) | Black (10YR 2/1) | Gray (5YR 5/1) | Blue/gray (2GY 5/1) | White (2.5YR 8/1) | Total | Unit % | Temple complex % |
|---------------------|-------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------|--------|------------------|
| Room a | 11 | | 1 | | 1 | | 13 | 30.23 | 1.97 |
| Room e | 21 | 4 | 11 | 10 | | 1 | 47 | 19.03 | 7.12 |
| Room f | | 5 | 15 | 8 | 2 | | 30 | 3.07 | 4.55 |
| Room g ¹ | | 2 | 1 | 15 | 6 | 1 | 25 | 26.04 | 3.79 |
| Room g ² | 1 | 6 | 4 | 27 | 3 | 5 | 46 | 9.62 | 6.97 |
| Room h | | 15 | 64 | 7 | | 1 | 87 | 25.51 | 13.18 |
| Room j | 9 | 7 | 37 | 11 | 4 | 26 | 94 | 13.24 | 14.24 |
| Room k | 43 | 9 | 15 | 2 | | | 69 | 8.11 | 10.45 |
| Room l | 48 | 9 | 20 | 1 | | | 78 | 14.21 | 11.82 |
| Room m | 7 | | 12 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 31 | 20.67 | 4.70 |
| Room o | 1 | | 7 | 2 | | | 10 | 20.00 | 1.52 |
| Room p | | 1 | 3 | 2 | | | 6 | 12.50 | 0.91 |
| Room q | | | 2 | | | 1 | 3 | 15.00 | 0.45 |
| Room s | | 4 | 16 | 1 | | | 21 | 9.46 | 3.18 |
| Room t | | 2 | 10 | | | 1 | 13 | 6.81 | 1.97 |
| Room u | 2 | 7 | 24 | | | | 33 | 9.94 | 5.00 |
| Room v | | | 17 | | | 1 | 18 | 14.29 | 2.73 |
| Room w | | 1 | 15 | 2 | | | 18 | 10.78 | 2.73 |
| Streets cc and dd | 1 | 3 | 8 | 3 | | 3 | 18 | 1.06 | 2.73 |
| Total No. | 144 | 75 | 282 | 92 | 26 | 41 | 660 | | |
| Total % | 21.82 | 11.36 | 42.73 | 13.94 | 3.94 | 6.21 | | | 100.00 |

were presumably treated with respect and disposed of following specific protocols stipulated by religious precepts, rather than simply destroyed or discarded once the ritual was completed.⁵⁷

PERSIAN–HELLENISTIC PERIOD BUILDING 850

Building 850 yielded few animal remains. The assemblage comprises 49 bones, of which 12 (24.5%) could

be identified. Only one bone belongs to cattle, with the remainder from sheep and goats. Fusion rates and dental wear indicate that ovicaprids were slaughtered for consumption at between two and four years old.

ROMAN–BYZANTINE PERIOD BUILDING 950

A total of 574 animal bones were collected in Building 950, of which 238 (41.5%) could be identified. The assemblage contains an abundance of domestic animals (Table 14.8). Although the MNI and NISP counts

57. Hubert and Mauss 1964: 35, 41.

Table 14.8: Faunal assemblage from Building 950 by species

| Species | NISP | NISP % | MNI |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| Ovicaprine (<i>Ovis/Capra</i>) | 140 | 58.82 | 3 |
| Sheep (<i>Ovis aries</i>) | 33 | 13.87 | 3 |
| Goat (<i>Capra hircus</i>) | 22 | 9.24 | 1 |
| Cattle (<i>Bos taurus</i>) | 33 | 13.87 | 2 |
| Equid (<i>Equus asinus</i>) | 6 | 2.52 | 1 |
| Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>) | 2 | 0.84 | 1 |
| Camel (<i>Camelus</i> sp.) | 1 | 0.42 | 1 |
| Bird (Class Aves) | 1 | 0.42 | 1 |
| Total unidentified | 336 | | |
| Total identified | 238 | | |
| Total assemblage | 574 | 100 | 13 |

indicate no major difference in the relative abundance of sheep and goats, such a small sample cannot be used to reach any significant conclusions regarding animal management strategies. Relatively few bones provided information for estimating age at death. The available evidence demonstrates that most sheep and goats were slaughtered before their second year, indicating they primarily served as a source of meat. Twenty bones are burnt, probably indicating food refuse.

The cattle bones show that they were used mainly for traction—only one bone indicates an individual younger than 18 months, with the remainder from older individuals. That only two bones exhibited butchery marks and only one bone was burnt tentatively supports the above conclusion, but low occurrences of cut marks and burnt bones can also be functions of a small sample size. The absence of butchery marks on the donkey and camel bones similarly demonstrates that they served as pack animals to haul loads and passengers from place to place. Two deciduous pig teeth were identified, one of which was burnt. The scarcity of pig bones demonstrates the limited contribution of pork to the local diet.

MODERN-DAY KIBBUTZ TRENCH

When the modern-day kibbutz trench was cut, it filled with archaeological material from various periods and strata. As mentioned above, since the 844 bones found in the trench are not associated with secure archaeological contexts, they were largely excluded from this study.

CONCLUSIONS

The most significant component of the Field IV Upper assemblage is associated with Stratum IB/C 7th century Temple Complex 650. The architectural and artifactual evidence demonstrate its cultic nature, thereby identifying the contemporaneous animal bones as sacrifaunal remains. Domestic species are predominant in the sacrifaunal assemblage, although some wild animals are also represented. The presence of exotic species—lion, hippopotamus, and elephant—accentuates the cultic nature of the temple and associated ceremonies.

Many of the animals were young and brought alive to the temple area to be slaughtered in a prescribed manner; body-part distribution also suggests that animals were brought into the temple whole. Cut marks on the bones indicate that the main butchery intent was carcass dismemberment, although several bones have filleting and skinning marks. Animals were killed at ages consistent with meat acquisition, and it is possible that the temple complex either hosted or provided food for communal meals.

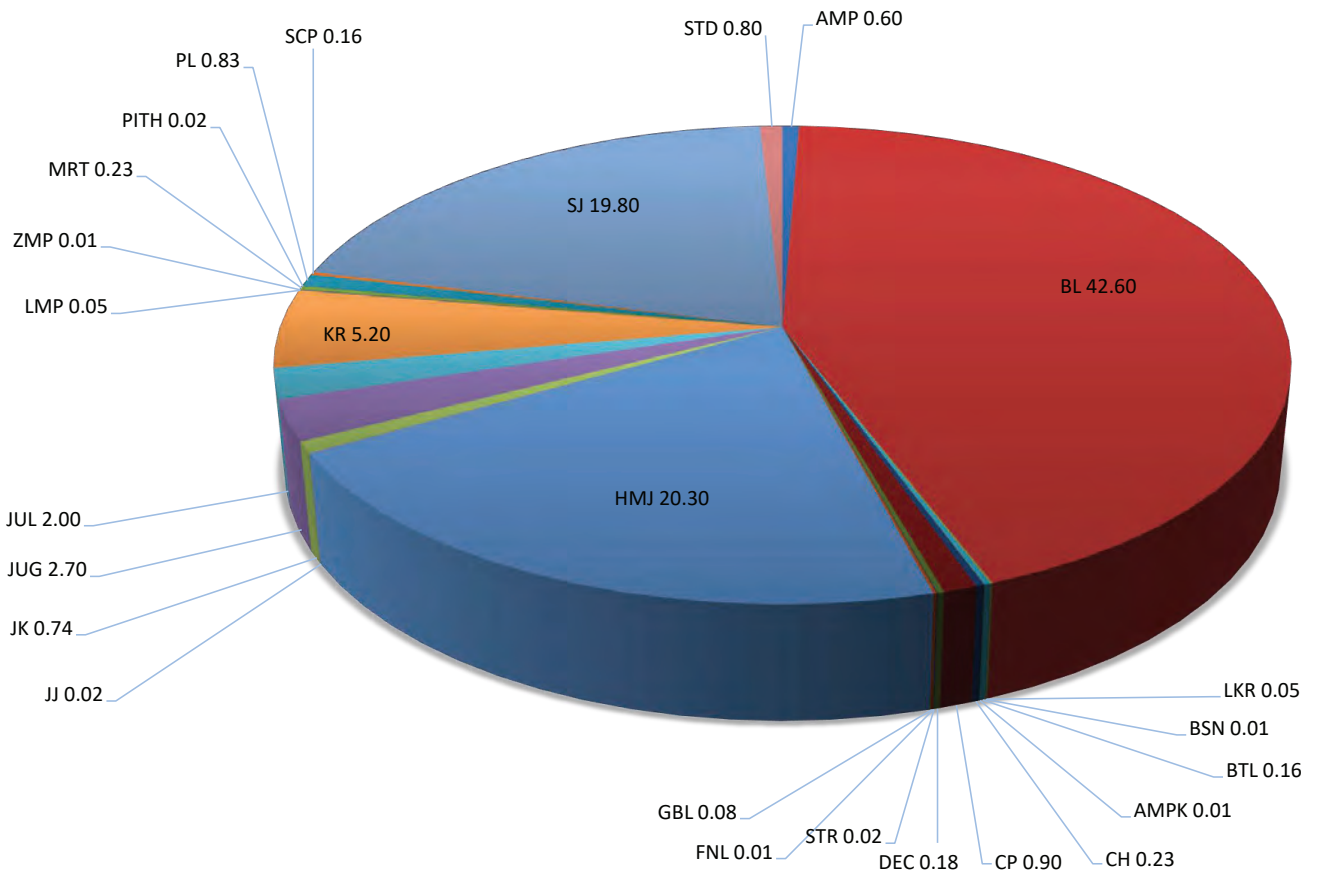
The bones within or closely associated with whole or restorable ceramic vessels indicate special disposal procedures for sacrificed animal remains. Nearly 10% of the bones from the temple complex were charred, probably as a result of burnt offerings rather than Ekron's destruction. There was no evidence for disease on any of the sacrifaunal bones, suggesting that animals selected for sacrifice were of good health.

To sum up, the faunal assemblage from Temple Complex 650 expands our understanding of Philistine cultic practices with regard to the use of sacrificial animal offerings.

COLOR FIGURES



Color Fig. 2.1. Tel Miqne-Ekron zones of occupation



Color Fig. 4A.1. Percentages of vessel classes in the Ekron Field IV Upper corpus (excluding 1.79% other)

Temple Complex 650 Stratum IB Courtyard, Side Rooms, and Entrance, Throne Room, and Sanctuary and Side/Back Rooms

Pottery types by functional category

Category 1 Storage (Stationary): FNL 1; JK ?, 1-1.2, 3-6; LK 1-3; PITH 3; SCP ?, 1.1, 6, 7.1-7.3, 8; SJ ?, 1, 2, 3-3A, 5-6.2, 15-15.2; SJM 1-2, 5, 7, 10-11; STD ?, 1-1.2, 2-2.1, 3-5, D

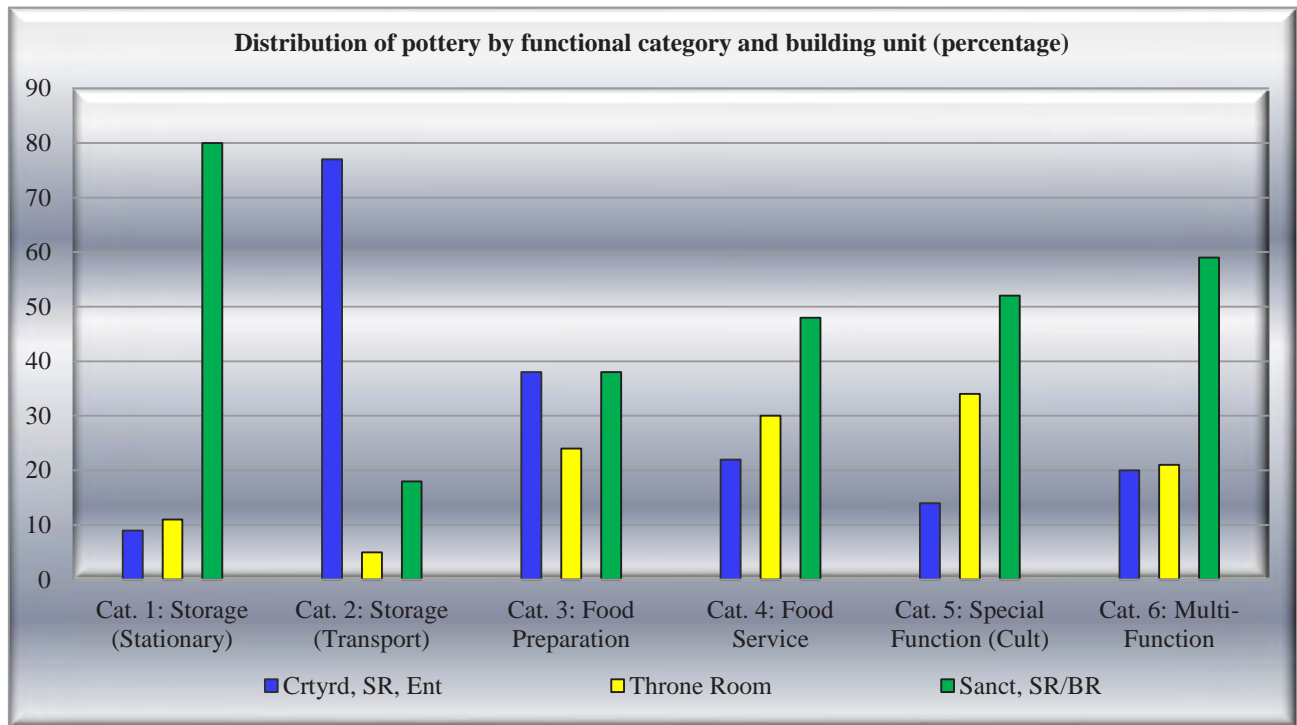
Category 2 Storage (Transport): HMJ ?, 1-1.3, 2-2.1, 3-3.2, 4-5.4, 7-7.1, 8-8.5, 9-9.1, 10; HMJ Misc.; HMJM 1-4; SJ 7-7.3, 9.2, 9.5, 10-10.1, 11-11.1, 12-12.3, 13-13.1

Category 3 Food Preparation: BSN 1; CP 6-6.1, 6.3, 7.1-7.2, 8; CP Misc.; KR 5, 7-7.1, 7.3-7.4, 7B, 8, 10.1, 11-12, 14; MRT 1-4

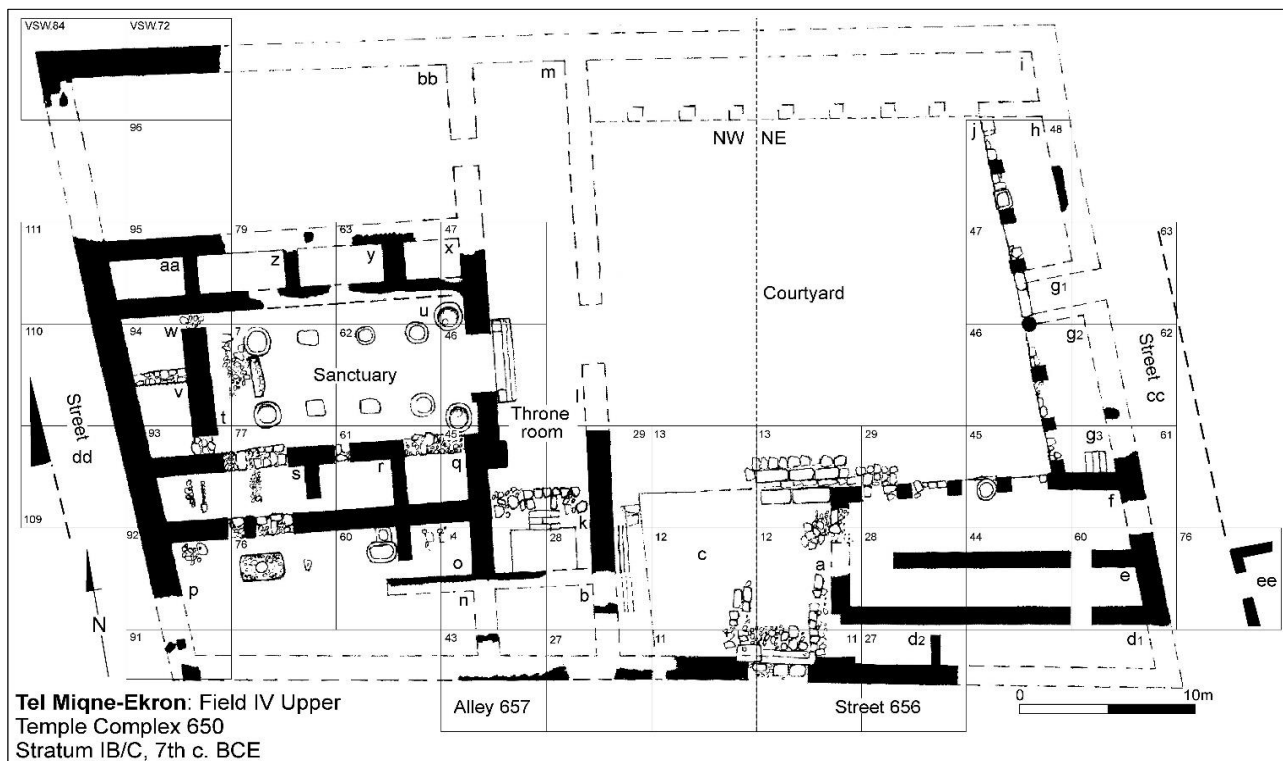
Category 4 Food Service: AMP ?, 1-5, 7-9; BL 3B, 5-5.1A, 5.3-5.3A, 5.5A-5.6A, 5A-5B, 6A, 7-7.1A, 7.3A, 7.7A-7.8A, 7A, 8-8.1, 8.3-8.6, 8A, 10-10.1, 10A-10B, 11-11.3, 12-12.2, 12.4, 13-14.1, 17-17.1, 17.3, 18, 18.2-18.3, 19.2, 20-21, 25-25A, 26-26B, 29A, 29.2A, 31A, 35, 43A, 44; BLF 1, 3-4; BLM 2, 10, 14, 22A, 26A, 29, 37; BTL ?, 1-1.2, 2/3, 3-4; DEC ?, 1-1.2, 2, 5-5.1, 6; JJ 1, 2A; JUG ?, 1-1.3, 2.2-2.3, 5-6, 9, 13-13.6, 14-14.1, 16, B2; JUG Misc.; JUL ?, 1-1.1, 1.3-1.5, 2-2.1, 3-4, 6, 9A, 13A, 17-18A; PL ?, 1-2, 3-3A, 4, 7A; STR ?, 1

Category 5 Special Function (Cult): BLV ?, 1, 2A, A; CH ?, 1-1.1, 3A, 9; CHM 2-3; GBL ?, 3; JULV 19, 21, 26; LMP ?, 1, 3, 5

Category 6 Multi-Function: BL ?, 1-1.4, 1A, 2-2.3, 2A, 3-3.2, 4-4.4A; BL Misc.; KR ?, 1-1.2Y, 1B, 2-2.2, 3-3.2, 4-4.6, 15; KR Misc.



Color Fig. 4B.1a



Pottery by functional category, number [N], and percentage by building unit

| | Cat. 1: Storage (Stationary) | Cat. 2: Storage (Transport) | Cat. 3: Food Preparation | Cat. 4: Food Service | Cat. 5: Special Function (Cult) | Cat. 6: Multi- Function |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Courtyard, Side Rooms, Entrance | [118] 9% | [1297] 77% | [173] 38% | [221] 22% | [5] 14% | [545] 20% |
| Throne Room | [143] 11% | [77] 5% | [112] 24% | [301] 30% | [12] 34% | [547] 21% |
| Sanctuary, Side/Back Rooms | [1019] 80% | [300] 18% | [174] 38% | [485] 48% | [18] 52% | [1583] 59% |

Color Fig. 4B.1b

Temple Complex 650 Stratum IB
Courtyard, Side Rooms, and Entrance, Throne Room,
Sanctuary and Side/Back Rooms, and Streets

Pottery types by functional category

Category 1 Storage (Stationary): FNL 1; JK ?, 1-1.2, 3-6; LK 1-3; PITH 3; SCP ?, 1.1, 6, 7.1-7.3, 8; SJ ?, 1, 2, 3-3A, 5-6.2, 15-15.2; SJM 1-2, 5, 7, 10-11; STD ?, 1-1.2, 2-2.1, 3-5, D

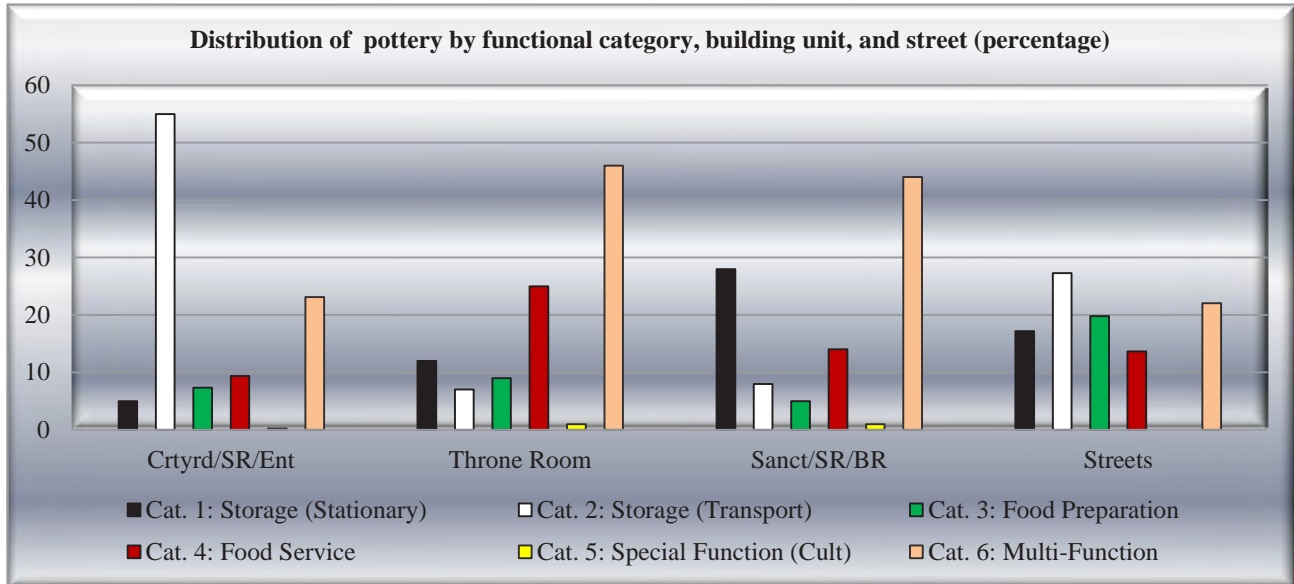
Category 2 Storage (Transport): HMJ ?, 1-1.3, 2-2.1, 3-3.2, 4-5.4, 7-7.1, 8-8.5, 9-9.1, 10; HMJ Misc.; HMJM 1-4; SJ 7-7.3, 9.2, 9.5, 10-10.1, 11-11.1, 12-12.3, 13-13.1

Category 3 Food Preparation: BSN 1; CP 6-6.1, 6.3, 7.1-7.2, 8; CP Misc.; KR 5, 7-7.1, 7.3-7.4, 7B, 8, 10.1, 11-12, 14; MRT 1-4

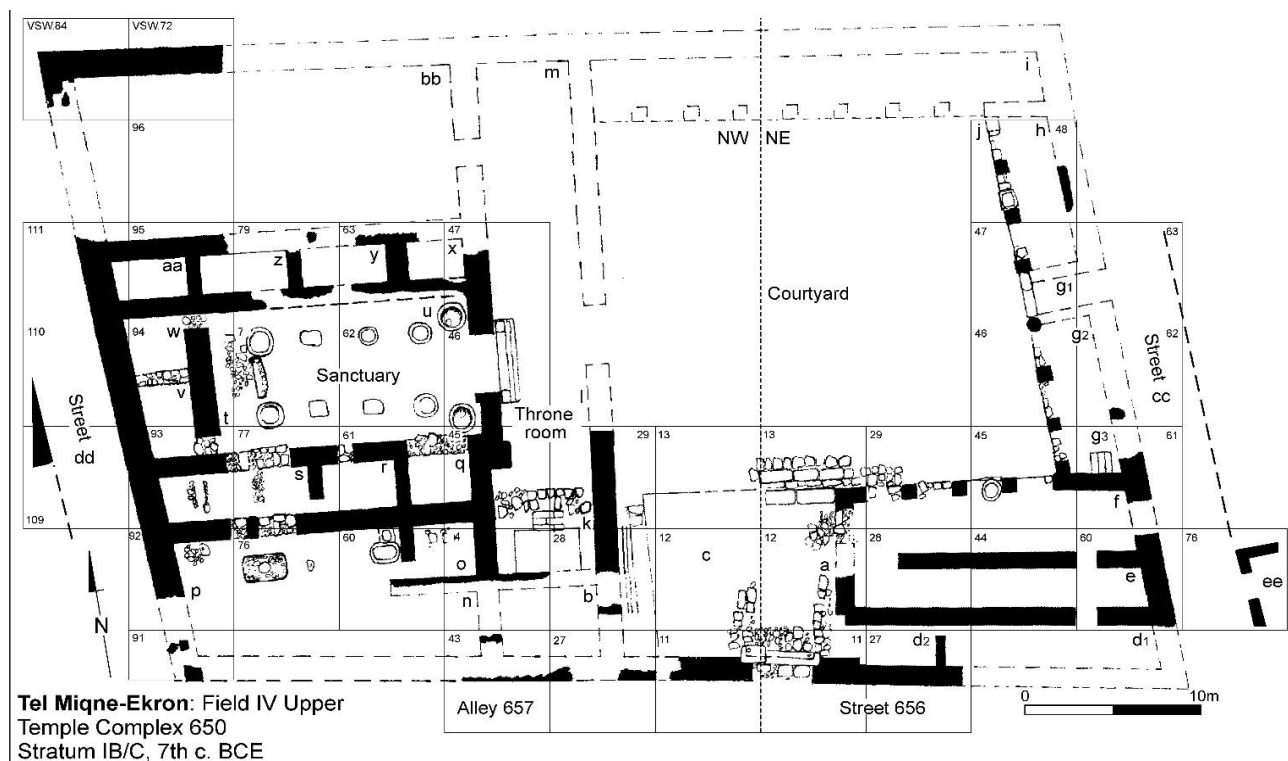
Category 4 Food Service: AMP ?, 1-5, 7-9; BL 3B, 5-5.1A, 5.3-5.3A, 5.5A-5.6A, 5A-5B, 6A, 7-7.1A, 7.3A, 7.7A-7.8A, 7A, 8-8.1, 8.3-8.6, 8A, 10-10.1, 10A-10B, 11-11.3, 12-12.2, 12.4, 13-14.1, 17-17.1, 17.3, 18, 18.2-18.3, 19.2, 20-21, 24A, 25-25A, 26-26B, 29A, 29.2A, 31A, 35, 43A, 44; BLF 1, 3-4; BLM 2, 10, 14, 22A, 26A, 29, 37; BTL ?, 1-1.2, 2/3, 3-5; DEC ?, 1-1.2, 2, 5-5.1, 6; JJ 1, 2A; JUG ?, 1-1.4, 2.2-2.3, 5-6, 9, 13-13.6, 14-14.1, 15-16, 20, B2; JUG Misc.; JUL ?, 1-1.1, 1.3-1.5, 2-2.1, 3-4, 6, 9A, 13A, 17-18A; PL ?, 1-2, 3-3A, 4, 7A; STR ?, 1

Category 5 Special Function (Cult): BLV ?, 1, 2A, A; CH ?, 1-1.1, 3A, 9; CHM 2-3; GBL ?, 3; JULV 19, 21, 26; LMP ?, 1, 3, 5

Category 6 Multi-Function: BL ?, 1-1.4, 1A, 2-2.3, 2A, 3-3.2, 4-4.4A; BL Misc.; KR ?, 1-1.3, 1B, 2-2.2, 3-3.2, 4-4.6, 15; KR Misc.



Color Fig. 4B.2a



Pottery by functional category, number [N], and percentage by building unit and street

| Courtyard, Side Rooms, Entrance | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Cat. 1 Storage (Stationary) | [118] | 5.00% |
| Cat. 2 Storage (Transport) | [1297] | 54.99% |
| Cat. 3 Food Preparation | [173] | 7.33% |
| Cat. 4 Food Service | [221] | 9.37% |
| Cat. 5 Special Function (Cult) | [5] | 0.21% |
| Cat. 6 Multi-Function | [545] | 23.1% |

| Throne Room | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-----|
| Cat. 1 Storage (Stationary) | [143] | 12% |
| Cat. 2 Storage (Transport) | [77] | 7% |
| Cat. 3 Food Preparation | [112] | 9% |
| Cat. 4 Food Service | [301] | 25% |
| Cat. 5 Special Function (Cult) | [12] | 1% |
| Cat. 6 Multi-Function | [547] | 46% |

| Sanctuary, Side/Back Rooms | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Cat. 1 Storage (Stationary) | [1019] | 28.00% |
| Cat. 2 Storage (Transport) | [300] | 8.00% |
| Cat. 3 Food Preparation | [174] | 5.00% |
| Cat. 4 Food Service | [485] | 14.00% |
| Cat. 5 Special Function (Cult) | [18] | 1.00% |
| Cat. 6 Multi-Function | [1583] | 44.00% |

| Streets cc, dd | | |
|--------------------------------|------|--------|
| Cat. 1 Storage (Stationary) | [39] | 17.18% |
| Cat. 2 Storage (Transport) | [62] | 27.31% |
| Cat. 3 Food Preparation | [45] | 19.82% |
| Cat. 4 Food Service | [31] | 13.66% |
| Cat. 5 Special Function (Cult) | [0] | 0.00% |
| Cat. 6 Multi-Function | [50] | 22.03% |

Color Fig. 4B.2b

Temple Complex 650 Stratum IB Courtyard, Side Rooms, and Entrance

Pottery types by functional category

Category 1 Storage (Stationary): JK ?, 1-1.1, 4; LK 3; PITH 3; SJ ?, 1, 5-5.9, 5.11, 5.13-5.15, 15; SJM 1; STD ?, 1.1

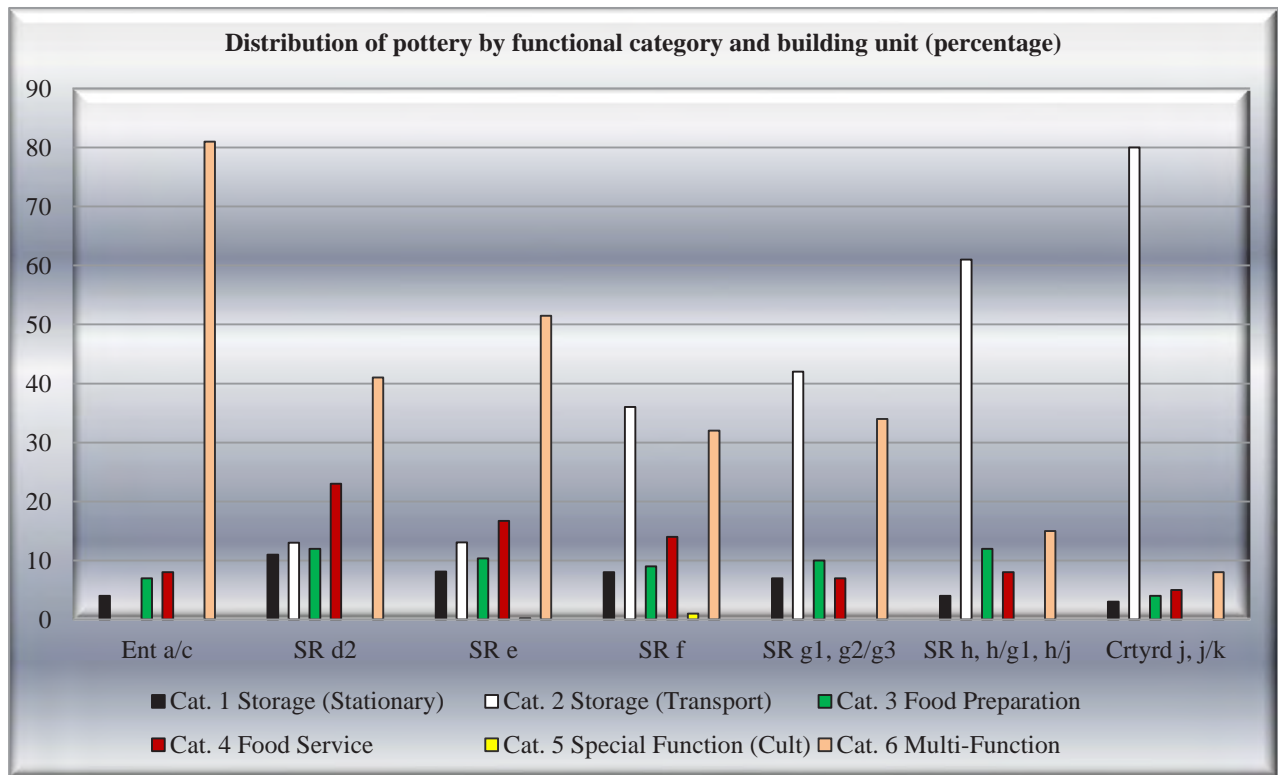
Category 2 Storage (Transport): HMJ ?, 1-1.3, 2-2.1, 3-3.2, 4-5.4, 7-7.1, 8-8.5, 9-9.1, 10; HMJ Misc.; HMJM 1-4; SJ 7-7.1, 7.3, 10.1, 11, 12-12.1, 12.3, 13

Category 3 Food Preparation: CP 6-6.1, 6.3; CP Misc.; KR 5, 7-7.1, 7.3, 7B, 11, 14; MRT 1-4

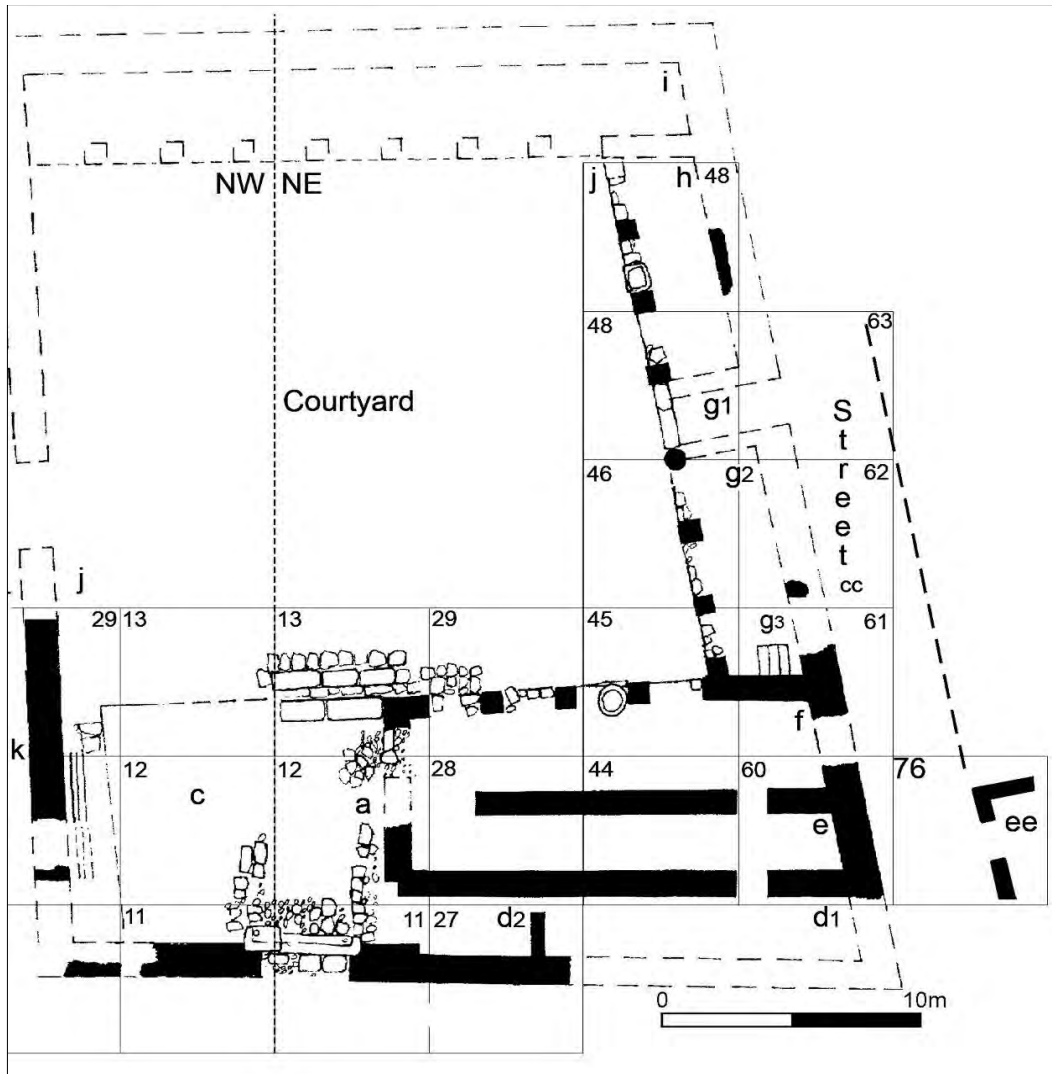
Category 4 Food Service: AMP ?, 1-5, 7; BL 3B, 5-5.1A, 5.3, 5A-5B, 6A, 7.1, 7.8A, 8.1, 8.3-8.4, 8.6, 10, 10A, 11, 12-12.1, 13-14, 17-17.1, 18, 19.2, 21, 25A, 26, 29A, 32; BLF 1, 3-4; BLM 2, 10, 14, 22A; BSN 1; BTL 1, 2/3; DEC 1.1, 2; JUG ?, 1-1.3, 2.2, 5, 9, 13-13.1, 13.4; JUL ?, 1-1.1, 1.4, 2.1, 3-4, 9A; PL ?, 1-2, 3-3A, 4, 7A; STR ?

Category 5 Special Function (Cult): CH ?, 3A, 9; GBL ?, 3

Category 6 Multi-Function: BL ?, 1-1.4, 1A, 2-2.3, 3-3.2, 4-4.4A; BL Misc.; KR ?, 1-1.2, 2-2.2, 3-3.2, 4-4.6, 15; KR Misc.



Color Fig. 4B.3a



Pottery by functional category, number [N], and percentage by building unit

| Entrance a/c | | |
|--------------------------------|------|--------|
| Cat. 1 Storage (Stationary) | [1] | 4.00% |
| Cat. 2 Storage (Transport) | [0] | 0.00% |
| Cat. 3 Food Preparation | [2] | 7.00% |
| Cat. 4 Food Service | [2] | 8.00% |
| Cat. 5 Special Function (Cult) | [0] | 0.00% |
| Cat. 6 Multi-Function | [21] | 81.00% |

| Side Room d2 | | |
|--------------------------------|------|--------|
| Cat. 1 Storage (Stationary) | [11] | 11.00% |
| Cat. 2 Storage (Transport) | [12] | 13.00% |
| Cat. 3 Food Preparation | [11] | 11.00% |
| Cat. 4 Food Service | [22] | 22.00% |
| Cat. 5 Special Function (Cult) | [0] | 00.00% |
| Cat. 6 Multi-Function | [39] | 41.00% |

| Side Room e | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|--------|
| Cat. 1 Storage (Stationary) | [36] | 8.13% |
| Cat. 2 Storage (Transport) | [58] | 13.09% |
| Cat. 3 Food Preparation | [46] | 10.38% |
| Cat. 4 Food Service | [74] | 16.70% |
| Cat. 5 Special Function (Cult) | [1] | 0.23% |
| Cat. 6 Multi-Function | [228] | 51.47% |

| Side Room f | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|--------|
| Cat. 1 Storage (Stationary) | [25] | 8.00% |
| Cat. 2 Storage (Transport) | [111] | 36.00% |
| Cat. 3 Food Preparation | [28] | 9.00% |
| Cat. 4 Food Service | [44] | 14.00% |
| Cat. 5 Special Function (Cult) | [1] | 1.00% |
| Cat. 6 Multi-Function | [99] | 32.00% |

| Side Rooms g1, g2/g3 | | |
|--------------------------------|------|--------|
| Cat. 1 Storage (Stationary) | [5] | 7.00% |
| Cat. 2 Storage (Transport) | [31] | 42.00% |
| Cat. 3 Food Preparation | [7] | 10.00% |
| Cat. 4 Food Service | [5] | 7.00% |
| Cat. 5 Special Function (Cult) | [0] | 0.00% |
| Cat. 6 Multi-Function | [25] | 34.00% |

| Side Rooms h, h/g1, h/j | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|--------|
| Cat. 1 Storage (Stationary) | [11] | 4.00% |
| Cat. 2 Storage (Transport) | [146] | 61.00% |
| Cat. 3 Food Preparation | [28] | 12.00% |
| Cat. 4 Food Service | [20] | 8.00% |
| Cat. 5 Special Function (Cult) | [0] | 0.00% |
| Cat. 6 Multi-Function | [36] | 15.00% |

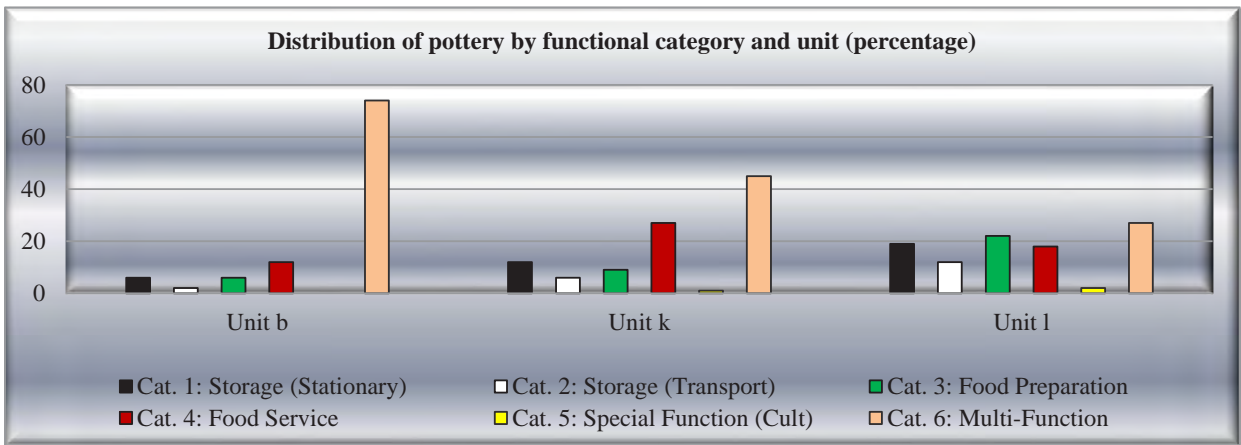
| Courtyard j, j/k | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|--------|
| Cat. 1 Storage (Stationary) | [29] | 3.00% |
| Cat. 2 Storage (Transport) | [939] | 80.00% |
| Cat. 3 Food Preparation | [51] | 4.00% |
| Cat. 4 Food Service | [54] | 5.00% |
| Cat. 5 Special Function (Cult) | [3] | 0.00% |
| Cat. 6 Multi-Function | [97] | 8.00% |

Color Fig. 4B.3b

Temple Complex 650 Stratum IB Throne Room

Pottery types by functional category

- Category 1 Storage (Stationary):** JK ?, 4.1, 6; SCP ?, 6, 7.1-7.3, 8; SJ ?, 2-3, 5-5.9, 5.11, 5.14; STD ?, 1-1.2, 2-2.1, 3, 5
- Category 2 Storage (Transport):** HMJ ?, 1-1.2, 2, 3-3.2, 4-5, 5.2-5.4, 7, 8.1; SJ 7-7.1, 10.1, 12.1-12.3
- Category 3 Food Preparation:** CP 6.1, 6.3, 8; KR 5, 7-7.1, 11; MRT 2-4
- Category 4 Food Service:** AMP 1-3, 9; BL 3B, 5-5.1A, 5.3A, 5.5A-5.6A, 5A-5B, 7.1A, 7.7A-7.8A, 8, 10-10A, 11, 12.1, 14-14.1, 17-17.1, 26A-26B, 29.2A, 31A, 44; BLF 4; BLM 10, 26A, 29; BTL 1.1, 4; DEC ?, 1, 5.1; JJ 2A; JUG ?, 1-1.2, 2.2-2.3, 5, 13-13.3, 13.6, 16, B2; JUL ?, 1-1.1, 1.3-1.4, 2-2.1, 3-4, 18A; PL 1-2, 3A, 7A
- Category 5 Special Function (Cult):** CH ?; CHM 2-3; GBL 3; JULV 19, 21
- Category 6 Multi-Function:** BL ?, 1-1.4, 1A, 2-2.3, 3-3.2, 4-4.3; BL Misc.; KR ?, 1-1.1, 1.2Y, 1B, 2, 2.2, 3, 3.2, 4-4.4, 15

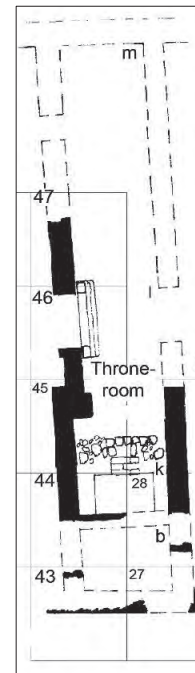


Pottery by functional category, number [N], and percentage by unit

| Unit b | | | |
|--------------------------------|------|--------|--|
| Cat. 1 Storage (Stationary) | [6] | 6.00% | |
| Cat. 2 Storage (Transport) | [2] | 2.00% | |
| Cat. 3 Food Preparation | [6] | 6.00% | |
| Cat. 4 Food Service | [11] | 12.00% | |
| Cat. 5 Special Function (Cult) | [0] | 0.21% | |
| Cat. 6 Multi-Function | [72] | 74.00% | |

| Unit k | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|--------|--|
| Cat. 1 Storage (Stationary) | [119] | 12.00% | |
| Cat. 2 Storage (Transport) | [64] | 6.00% | |
| Cat. 3 Food Preparation | [85] | 8.17% | |
| Cat. 4 Food Service | [273] | 27.00% | |
| Cat. 5 Special Function (Cult) | [10] | 1.00% | |
| Cat. 6 Multi-Function | [449] | 45.00% | |

| Unit l | | | |
|--------------------------------|------|--------|--|
| Cat. 1 Storage (Stationary) | [18] | 19.00% | |
| Cat. 2 Storage (Transport) | [11] | 12.00% | |
| Cat. 3 Food Preparation | [21] | 22.00% | |
| Cat. 4 Food Service | [17] | 18.00% | |
| Cat. 5 Special Function (Cult) | [2] | 2.00% | |
| Cat. 6 Multi-Function | [26] | 27.00% | |



Color Fig. 4B.4

Temple Complex 650 Stratum IB Sanctuary Back Rooms

Pottery types by functional category

Category 1 Storage (Stationary): JK ?, 1, 1.2, 5, 6; SJ 2-3, 5-5.1, 5.3, 5.6-5.9, 5.13; SJM 1; STD ?, 1-1.2, 2, 4, D

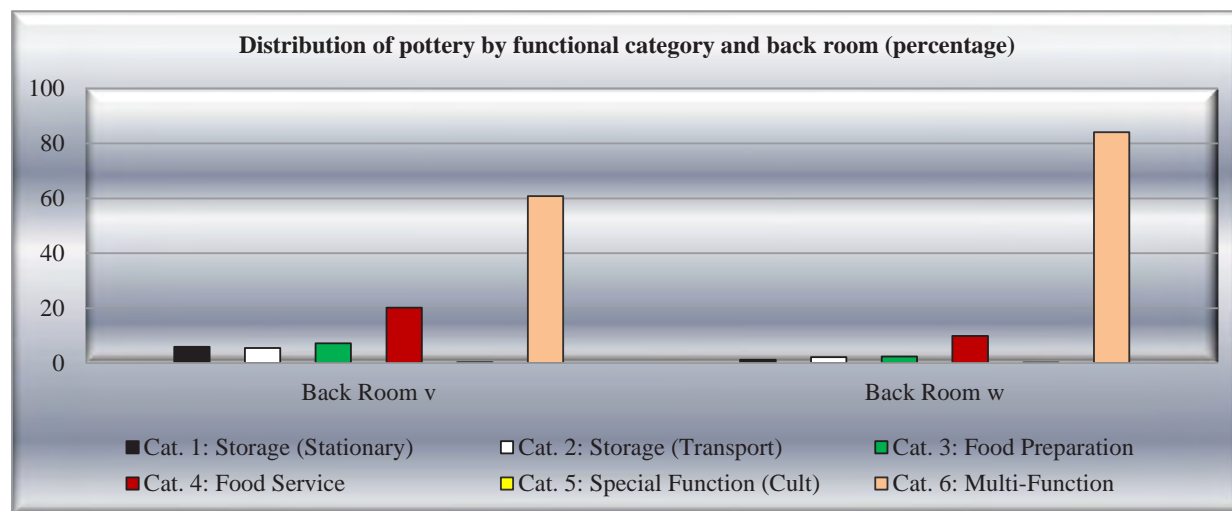
Category 2 Storage (Transport): HMJ ?, 1-1.2, 2, 3-3.1, 4-5.1; SJ 7-7.1, 7.3, 10.1, 12.1, 12.3

Category 3 Food Preparation: CP 6-6.1, 6.3, 7.1-7.2; KR 5, 7.1, 10.1, 12; MRT 3

Category 4 Food Service: AMP ?, 3-4, 9; BL 3B, 5-5B, 5.1A, 7, 7.1A, 7.7A, 8, 8.3, 8.6, 10-10A, 11-11.1, 12.1-12.2, 13-14.1, 17-17.1, 17.3, 18, 18.3, 19.2, 20, 29.2, 43A; BTL 3; DEC 1.1, 6; JJ 1; JUG ?, 1-1.2, 2.2, 5, 13-13.3, 13.5, 14, 16; JUG Misc.; JUL ?, 1-1.1, 1.3-1.4, 2-2.1, 3-4, 6, 9A, 13A, 17; PL 2, 7A; STR 1

Category 5 Special Function (Cult): BLV 2A; CH 1.1; JULV 21, 26; LMP ?; ZMP 3

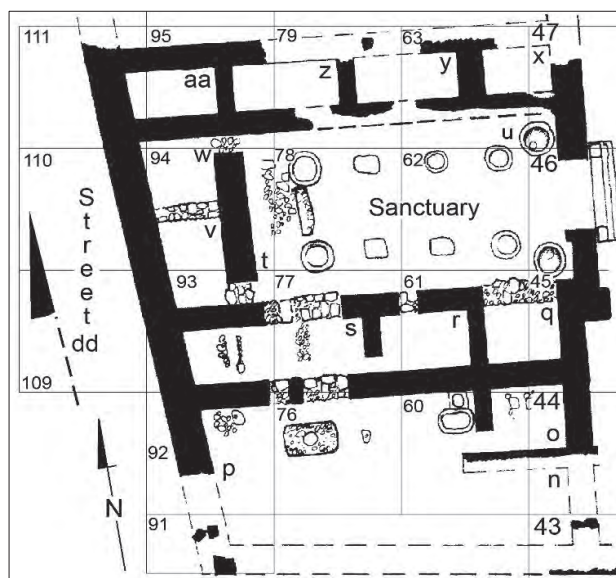
Category 6 Multi-Function: BL ?, 1-1.4, 1A, 2-2.3, 2A, 3-3.2, 4-4.4A; KR ?, 1, 2, 2.2, 3.2, 4-4.4



Pottery by functional category, number [N], and percentage by back room

| Back Room v | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|--------|
| Cat. 1 Storage (Stationary) | [47] | 5.87% |
| Cat. 2 Storage (Transport) | [44] | 5.50% |
| Cat. 3 Food Preparation | [58] | 7.24% |
| Cat. 4 Food Service | [162] | 20.22% |
| Cat. 5 Special Function (Cult) | [3] | 0.37% |
| Cat. 6 Multi-Function | [487] | 60.80% |

| Back Room w | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|--------|
| Cat. 1 Storage (Stationary) | [6] | 1.21% |
| Cat. 2 Storage (Transport) | [11] | 2.21% |
| Cat. 3 Food Preparation | [12] | 2.41% |
| Cat. 4 Food Service | [49] | 9.86% |
| Cat. 5 Special Function (Cult) | [1] | 0.20% |
| Cat. 6 Multi-Function | [418] | 84.11% |



Color Fig. 4B.5

Temple Complex 650 Stratum IB Sanctuary

Pottery types by functional category

Category 1 Storage (Stationary): JK 1; SJ ?, 2-3, 5-5.1, 5.3-5.8, 5.11; SJM 10; STD 1.1-1.2, 2

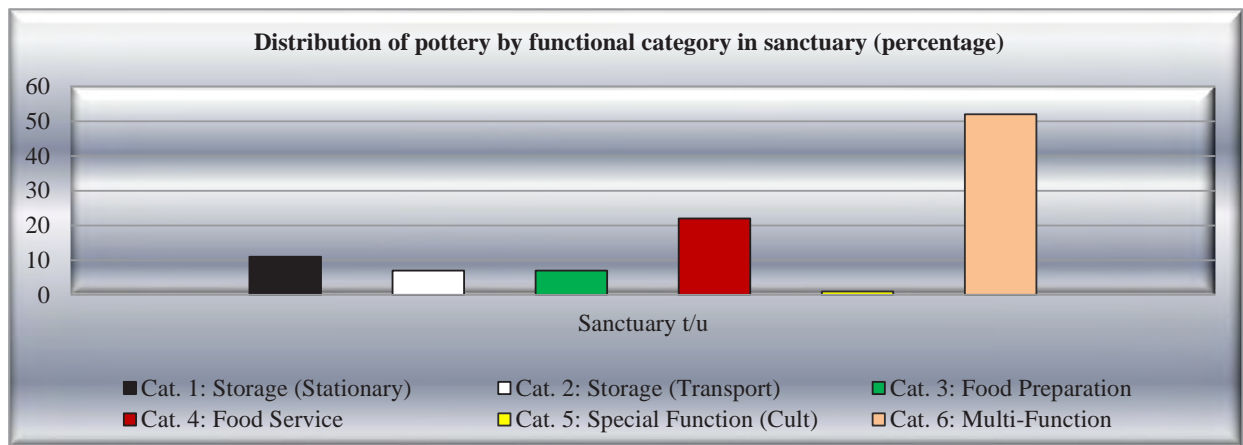
Category 2 Storage (Transport): HMJ ?, 1-1.2, 2-2.1, 3, 3.2, 5.3, 8.1; SJ 7-7.2, 9.5, 10, 12.3

Category 3 Food Preparation: CP 6.1; KR 7-7.1, 7.4; MRT 2

Category 4 Food Service: AMP ?, 1, 3; BL 3B, 5B, 5.6A, 7.1A, 7.7A-7.8A, 8, 10A, 14-14.1, 17-17.1, 26-26A; BLM 14; DEC 5; JUG ?, 1-1.3, 2.2, 13.2; JUL ?, 1-1.1, 3-4; PL 1-2, 3A, 7A

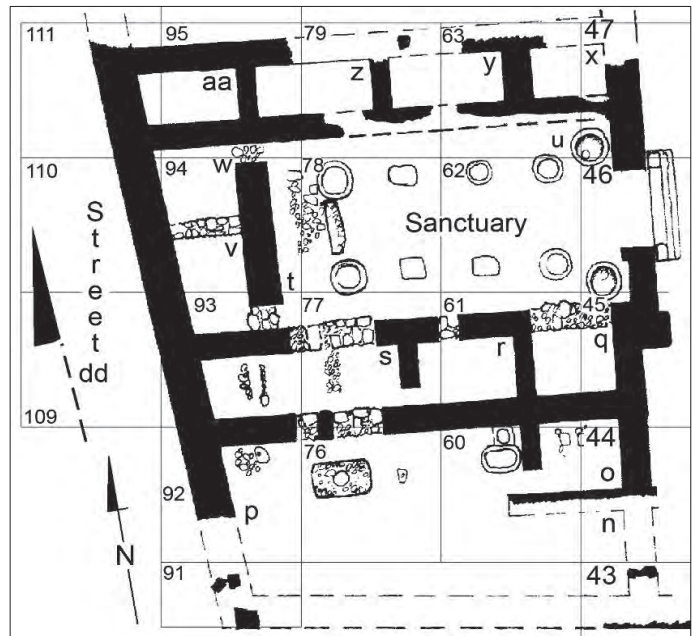
Category 5 Special Function (Cult): BLV 1; CH ?

Category 6 Multi-Function: BL ?, 1-1.4, 1A, 2-2.2, 3-3.2, 4-4.3; KR 1, 2, 2.2, 4-4.1



Pottery by functional category, number [N], and percentage in sanctuary

| Sanctuary t/u | [N] | Percentage |
|--------------------------------|-------|------------|
| Cat. 1 Storage (Stationary) | [40] | 11.00% |
| Cat. 2 Storage (Transport) | [26] | 7.00% |
| Cat. 3 Food Preparation | [25] | 7.00% |
| Cat. 4 Food Service | [77] | 22.00% |
| Cat. 5 Special Function (Cult) | [4] | 1.00% |
| Cat. 6 Multi-Function | [186] | 52.00% |



Color Fig. 4B.6

**Temple Complex 650 - Stratum IB
Sanctuary and Sanctuary Side and Back Rooms**

Pottery Types by Functional Category

Cat. 1 Storage (Stationary): Pithoi, Storage Jars (Types 1-6, 15, 16), Storage Jars Misc., Large Kraters, Jar Kraters, Jar Jugs, Scoops, Stands (Types 1-2), and Funnels.

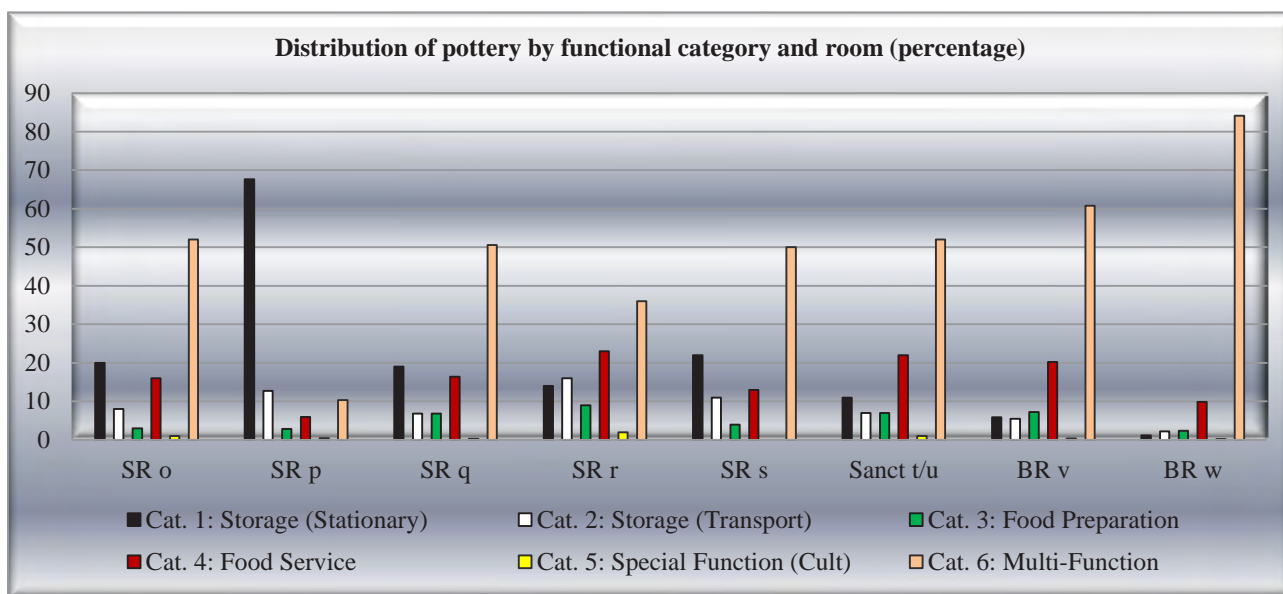
Cat. 2 Storage (Transport): Storage Jars (Types 7-14) and Holemouth Jars.

Cat. 3 Food Preparation: Cooking Pots, Kraters, Mortaria, Basins.

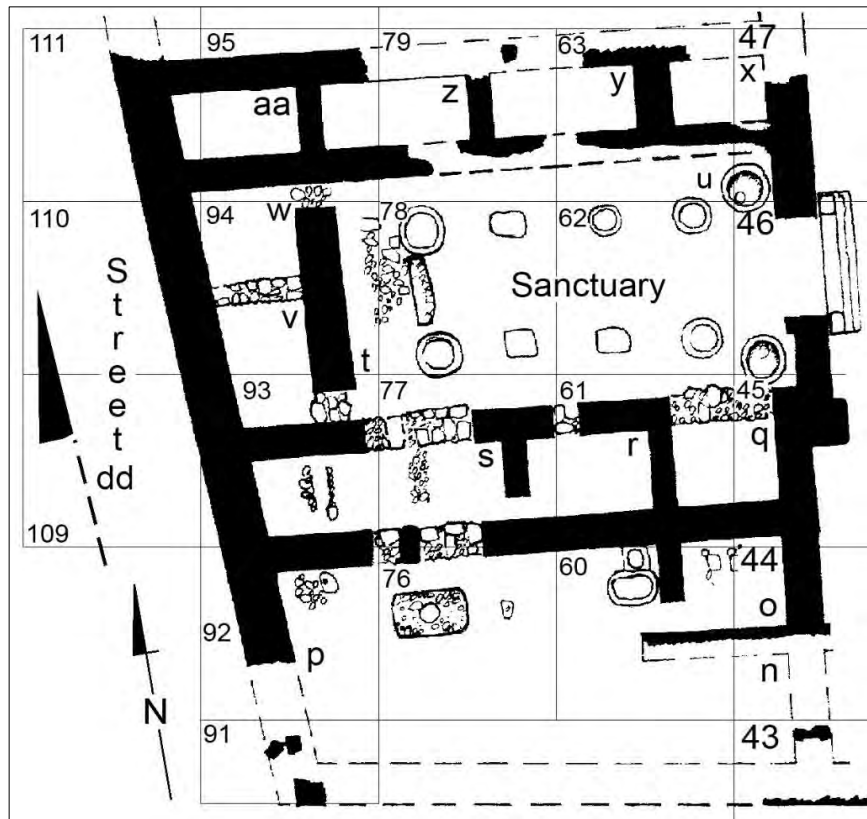
Cat. 4 Food Service: Bowls (Types 3B, 4.4A, 5, 7-14, 18-19, 21-22, 25-27, 29-35, 38-41, 43, 44), BLM (Types 1-21, 24A, 28A, 29A, 31A, 32B, 22A, 34A, 35, 35A, 37A, 38A, 39A), Plates, Bowls Fine Ware, Jugs, Juglets (Types 1-18, 26), Amphora, Decanters, Bottles, Pyxides, Cups, Strainers, Lids.

Cat. 5 Special Function (Cult): Chalices, Chalice Votives, Lamps, Lamp Stands, Goblets, Cups and Saucers, Bowls Votive, Juglets (Types 19-21), Stands (Types 3, 5).

Cat. 6 Multi-Function: Bowls (Types 1-4, 15-17, 28), Bowls Misc.



Color Fig. 4B.7a



Pottery by functional category, number [N], and percentage by room

| <u>Side Room o</u> | | |
|--------------------------------|------|--------|
| Cat. 1 Storage (Stationary) | [33] | 20.00% |
| Cat. 2 Storage (Transport) | [13] | 8.00% |
| Cat. 3 Food Preparation | [6] | 3.00% |
| Cat. 4 Food Service | [27] | 16.00% |
| Cat. 5 Special Function (Cult) | [1] | 1.00% |
| Cat. 6 Multi-Function | [87] | 52.00% |

| <u>Side Room p</u> | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|--------|
| Cat. 1 Storage (Stationary) | [782] | 67.25% |
| Cat. 2 Storage (Transport) | [147] | 12.72% |
| Cat. 3 Food Preparation | [33] | 2.85% |
| Cat. 4 Food Service | [69] | 5.97% |
| Cat. 5 Special Function (Cult) | [5] | 0.43% |
| Cat. 6 Multi-Function | [120] | 10.38% |

| <u>Side Room q</u> | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|--------|
| Cat. 1 Storage (Stationary) | [64] | 19.05% |
| Cat. 2 Storage (Transport) | [23] | 6.84% |
| Cat. 3 Food Preparation | [23] | 6.84% |
| Cat. 4 Food Service | [55] | 16.37% |
| Cat. 5 Special Function (Cult) | [1] | 0.30% |
| Cat. 6 Multi-Function | [170] | 50.60% |

| <u>Side Room r</u> | | |
|--------------------------------|------|--------|
| Cat. 1 Storage (Stationary) | [18] | 14.00% |
| Cat. 2 Storage (Transport) | [21] | 16.00% |
| Cat. 3 Food Preparation | [11] | 9.00% |
| Cat. 4 Food Service | [29] | 23.00% |
| Cat. 5 Special Function (Cult) | [3] | 2.00% |
| Cat. 6 Multi-Function | [47] | 36.00% |

| <u>Side Room s</u> | | |
|--------------------------------|------|--------|
| Cat. 1 Storage (Stationary) | [29] | 22.00% |
| Cat. 2 Storage (Transport) | [15] | 11.00% |
| Cat. 3 Food Preparation | [6] | 4.00% |
| Cat. 4 Food Service | [17] | 13.00% |
| Cat. 5 Special Function (Cult) | [0] | 0.00% |
| Cat. 6 Multi-Function | [68] | 50.00% |

| <u>Sanctuary t/u</u> | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|--------|
| Cat. 1 Storage (Stationary) | [40] | 11.00% |
| Cat. 2 Storage (Transport) | [26] | 7.00% |
| Cat. 3 Food Preparation | [25] | 7.00% |
| Cat. 4 Food Service | [77] | 22.00% |
| Cat. 5 Special Function (Cult) | [4] | 1.00% |
| Cat. 6 Multi-Function | [186] | 52.00% |

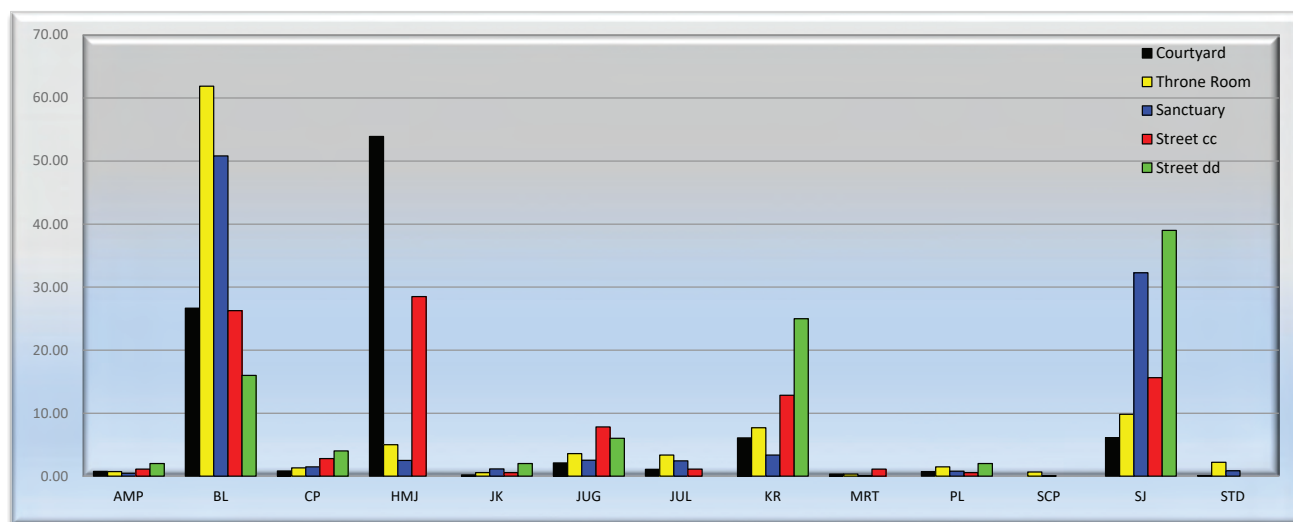
| <u>Back Room v</u> | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|--------|
| Cat. 1 Storage (Stationary) | [47] | 5.87% |
| Cat. 2 Storage (Transport) | [44] | 5.50% |
| Cat. 3 Food Preparation | [58] | 7.24% |
| Cat. 4 Food Service | [162] | 20.22% |
| Cat. 5 Special Function (Cult) | [3] | 0.37% |
| Cat. 6 Multi-Function | [487] | 60.80% |

| <u>Back Room w</u> | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|--------|
| Cat. 1 Storage (Stationary) | [6] | 1.21% |
| Cat. 2 Storage (Transport) | [11] | 2.21% |
| Cat. 3 Food Preparation | [12] | 2.41% |
| Cat. 4 Food Service | [49] | 9.86% |
| Cat. 5 Special Function (Cult) | [1] | 0.20% |
| Cat. 6 Multi-Function | [418] | 84.11% |

Color Fig. 4B.7b

Temple Complex 650
Summary of minimum number and percentage of vessels by architectural unit and type

| Type | | Courtyard | | Throne Room | | Sanctuary | | Street cc | | Street dd | | Total |
|--------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|
| | | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | |
| AMP | Amphorae | 19 | 0.75 | 9 | 0.74 | 17 | 0.46 | 2 | 1.12 | 1 | 2.00 | 48 |
| BL | Bowls | 667 | 26.67 | 756 | 61.87 | 1889 | 50.83 | 47 | 26.26 | 8 | 16.00 | 3367 |
| BSN | Basins | 1 | 0.04 | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| BTL | Bottles | 2 | 0.08 | 4 | 0.33 | 5 | 0.13 | | | 1 | 2.00 | 12 |
| CH | Chalices | 6 | 0.24 | 4 | 0.33 | 8 | 0.22 | | | | | 18 |
| CP | Cooking Pots | 21 | 0.84 | 16 | 1.31 | 55 | 1.48 | 5 | 2.79 | 2 | 4.00 | 99 |
| DEC | Decanters | 4 | 0.16 | 3 | 0.25 | 6 | 0.16 | 1 | 0.56 | | | 14 |
| FNL | Funnels | | | 1 | 0.08 | | | | | | | 1 |
| GBL | Goblets | 2 | 0.08 | 2 | 0.16 | 1 | 0.03 | | | | | 5 |
| HMJ | Holemouth Jars | 1348 | 53.90 | 61 | 4.99 | 93 | 2.50 | 51 | 28.49 | | | 1553 |
| JJ | Jar-Jugs | | | 1 | 0.08 | 2 | 0.05 | | | | | 3 |
| JK | Jar-Kraters | 5 | 0.20 | 7 | 0.57 | 43 | 1.16 | 1 | 0.56 | 1 | 2.00 | 57 |
| JUG | Jugs | 53 | 2.12 | 44 | 3.60 | 94 | 2.53 | 14 | 7.82 | 3 | 6.00 | 208 |
| JUL | Juglets | 27 | 1.08 | 41 | 3.36 | 91 | 2.45 | 2 | 1.12 | | | 161 |
| KR | Kraters | 152 | 6.08 | 94 | 7.69 | 124 | 3.34 | 23 | 12.84 | 13 | 25.00 | 406 |
| LKR | Large Kraters | 1 | 0.04 | | | 3 | 0.08 | | | | | 4 |
| LMP | Lamps | | | | | 4 | 0.11 | | | | | 4 |
| MRT | Mortaria | 8 | 0.32 | 4 | 0.33 | 4 | 0.11 | 2 | 1.12 | | | 18 |
| PITH | Pithoi | 2 | 0.08 | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| PL | Plates | 18 | 0.72 | 18 | 1.47 | 30 | 0.81 | 1 | 0.56 | 1 | 2.00 | 68 |
| SCP | Scoops | | | 8 | 0.65 | 3 | 0.08 | | | | | 11 |
| SJ | Storage Jars | 153 | 6.12 | 120 | 9.82 | 1200 | 32.29 | 28 | 15.64 | 20 | 39.00 | 1521 |
| STD | Stands | 3 | 0.12 | 27 | 2.21 | 32 | 0.86 | | | | | 62 |
| STR | Strainer | 1 | 0.04 | | | 1 | 0.03 | | | | | 2 |
| ZMP | Zoomorphics | | | | | 1 | 0.03 | | | | | 1 |
| Misc. | Miscellaneous | 8 | 0.32 | 2 | 0.16 | 10 | 0.26 | 2 | 1.12 | 1 | 2.00 | 23 |
| Total | | 2501 | 100.00 | 1222 | 100.00 | 3716 | 100.00 | 179 | 100.00 | 51 | 100.00 | 7669 |



Color Fig. 4B.8

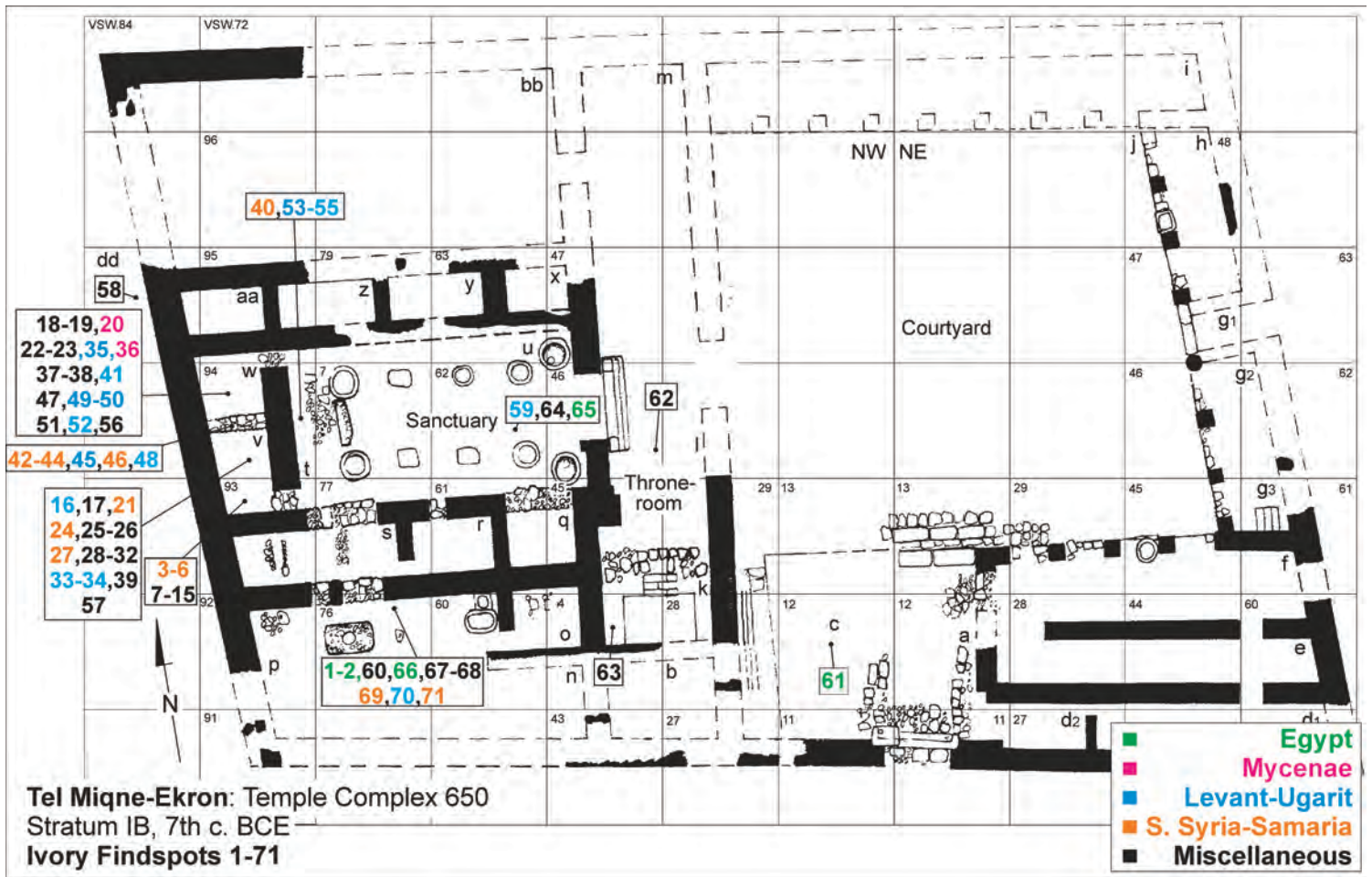
Color Fig. 11.1.

Inventory of 71 ivories from Field IV Upper Temple Complex 650 color-coded by style: **South Syria-Samaria (14)**, **Egypt (10)**, **Levant-Ugarit (10)**, **Mycenae (2)**, **Miscellaneous (35)**

| Inventory No. | Description | Obj. No. | Findspot* | Cat. No. |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1–2 | Tusk (large), polished, with semi-circle decoration | 7648, 7650 (with 11623 [No. 67]) | Room p | |
| 3–5 | Burnt tusk fragment | 11632, 11590a, 11590b | Room v | Cat. No. 11.10 |
| 6 | Pyxis fragment | 11624 | Room v | Cat. No. 11.4 |
| 7–8 | Burnt tusk fragments | – | Room v | |
| 9–14 | Burnt tusk fragments | – | Room v | |
| 15 | Decorated burnt fragments | – | Room v | |
| 16 | Decorated burnt fragments | 7171 | Room v | |
| 17 | Burnt fragment | – | Room w | |
| 18 | Burnt fragments | 7172 | Room w | |
| 19 | Burnt fragments | 7133 | Room w | |
| 20 | Griffin, worked fragment | 7183 | Room v | |
| 21 | Corner shape (frame) | 7246 | Room w | Cat. No. 11.6 |
| 22 | Burnt inlay fragments | – | Room w | |
| 23 | Burnt inlay fragments | – | Room v | |
| 24 | Pyxis fragment decorated with guilloche motif (with Nos. 28 and 47) | 7247 | Room v | Cat. No. 11.1 |
| 25 | Burnt inlay fragment | – | Room v | |
| 26 | Burnt inlay fragment | 7248 | Room v | |
| 27 | Pyxis fragment (with Nos. 25 and 47) | 7249a | Room v | Cat. No. 11.1 |
| 28–32 | Burnt inlay fragments | – | Room v | |
| 33 | Base or handle of statuette, perforated, burnt fragment | 11619 | Room v | |
| 34 | Lid, burnt inlay fragment | 11629-1 | Room w | |
| 35 | Burnt inlay fragments | 11629-2 | Room w | |
| 36 | Burnt inlay fragments | 11629 | Room w | |
| 37 | Burnt inlay fragments | – | Room w | |
| 38 | Burnt inlay fragments | – | Room v | |
| 39 | Burnt inlay fragments | 11612 | Cella t | |
| 40 | Plaque, burnt inlay fragments | 11630 | Room w | Cat. No. 11.9 |
| 41 | Flask | 7394 | Room v/w | |

| Inventory No. | Description | Obj. No. | Findspot* | Cat. No. |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------|---------------|
| 42 | Blank | 7395c | Room v/w | Cat. No. 11.7 |
| 43 | Openwork panel | 7395c-1 | Room v/w | Cat. No. 11.5 |
| 44 | Box, decorated pierced fragments | 7395a | Room v/w | Cat. No. 11.8 |
| 45 | Pyxis, decorated pierced fragments | 7395b | Room v/w | |
| 46 | Pyxis fragment (with Nos. 25 and 28) | 11622 | Room w | Cat. No. 11.1 |
| 47 | Burnt inlay fragment | 7395d | Room v/w | |
| 48 | Burnt inlay fragments | 11593 | Room w | |
| 49 | Flower, lotus head with cartouche of Ramses VIII | 7470 | Room w | |
| 50 | Flower, lotus head with cartouche of Ramses VIII | 11594 | Room w | |
| 51 | Burnt inlay fragments | 11629 | Room w | |
| 52 | Box fragments | 11631 | Cella t | |
| 53 | Egyptian figure, lower part of a dress, burnt inlay fragments | 7126 | Cella t | |
| 54 | Burnt inlay fragments, lotus bud with cartouche of Ramses VIII | 7568 | Cella t | |
| 55 | Base, disc | 11593-1 | Room w | |
| 56 | Burnt pestle/bud | 7612 | Room v | |
| 57 | Disc | 7298 | Street dd | |
| 58 | Pin fragment | 7199 | Hall u | |
| 59 | Ring with bronze rod, part of harp? | 7260 | Room p | |
| 60 | Scarab | 5685 | Room c | |
| 61 | Egyptian statuette | 6240 | Hall l | |
| 62 | Handle (bone?) | 6688 | Room k | |
| 63 | Worked piece | 6671 | Hall u | |
| 64 | Tusk, burnt fragments | – | Hall u | |
| 65 | Harp head | 7285 | Room p | |
| 66 | Burnt tusk fragments, part of harp? | 11623 | Room p | |
| 67 | Burnt fragments | – | Room p | |
| 68 | Burnt fragments | – | Room p | |
| 69 | Pyxis, box-shaped | 7472 | Room p | Cat. No. 11.2 |
| 70 | Flask, female-shaped | 7473 | Room p | |
| 71 | Pyxis, burnt fragments | 11592-1 | Room p | Cat. No. 11.3 |

* **Subtotals by findspot:** Sanctuary back Rooms v = 28, w = 16, and v/w = 6; side Room p = 10; Cella t = 4; columned Hall u = 3; Throne Room k = 1; reception Hall l = 1; Courtyard entrance Room c = 1; Street dd = 1.



Color Fig. 11.2. Findspots of ivories (1-71) in Temple Complex 650

COLOR PHOTOS

Color Photo 4A.1

| | Vessel | Figure | | Vessel | Figure |
|----|-----------|--------------|-----|-----------|--------------|
| 1. | IIBL 1.1 | Like 4A.1:5 | 10. | IIBL 10A | 4A.2:20 |
| 2. | IIBL 2.1 | 4A.1:15 | 11. | IIBL 11 | 4A.2:23 |
| 3. | IIBL 2.1 | Like 4A.1:15 | 12. | IIBL 11.2 | 4A.2:25 |
| 4. | IIBL 2.3 | 4A.1:18 | 13. | IIBL 12 | Like 4A.2:27 |
| 5. | IIBL 3.1 | 4A.1:31 | 14. | IIBL 14 | 4A.2:28 |
| 6. | IIBL 4.2 | 4A.2:4 | 15. | IIBL 14.1 | 4A.2:30 |
| 7. | IIBL 5.1A | 4A.2:7 | 16. | IIBLV 2A | 4A.3:11 |
| 8. | IIBL 7.1 | 4A.2:9 | 17. | IIMRT 3 | 4A.3:21 |
| 9. | IIBL 7.1A | Like 4A.2:18 | 18. | IISCP 8 | 4A.4:6 |

Color Photo 4A.2

| | Vessel | Figure | | Vessel | Figure |
|----|----------|----------|----|----------|----------|
| 1. | IISJ 6.1 | 4A.10:1 | 4. | IHMJ 1.1 | 4A.11:12 |
| 2. | IHMJ 1.1 | 4A.11:14 | 5. | IHMJ 2 | 4A.11:15 |
| 3. | IHMJ 1.1 | 4A.11:13 | 6. | IHMJ 8.1 | 4A.12:6 |

Color Photo 4A.3

| | Vessel | Figure | | Vessel | Figure |
|-----|-----------|---------------|-----|-----------|---------------|
| 1. | IJUG 13.1 | 4A.13:2 | 12. | IJUL 4 | Like 4A.14:16 |
| 2. | IJUG 13.1 | Like 4A.13:1 | 13. | IJUL 13A | 4A.14:18 |
| 3. | IJUGB 1 | 4A.13:6 | 14. | IJUL 17 | 4A.14:17 |
| 4. | IJUGB 2 | 4A.13:7 | 15. | IJUL 18A | 4A.14:19 |
| 5. | IJUG 16 | – | 16. | IIDEC 1.1 | 4A.13:8 |
| 6. | IJUL 1.4 | Like 4A.14:4 | 17. | IIDEC 5 | 4A.13:9 |
| 7. | IJUL 1.4 | 4A.14:14 | 18. | IIDEC 6 | 4A.13:10 |
| 8. | IJUL 1.5 | 4A.14:5 | 19. | IIBTL 3 | 4A.14:20 |
| 9. | IJUL 1.5 | 4A.14:9 | 20. | IIBTL 4 | 4A.14:21 |
| 10. | IJUL 2.1 | 4A.14:10 | 21. | IIBTL 7a | – |
| 11. | IJUL 4 | Like 4A.14:15 | | | |



0 10 cm

Color Photo 4A.1



Color Photo 4A.2



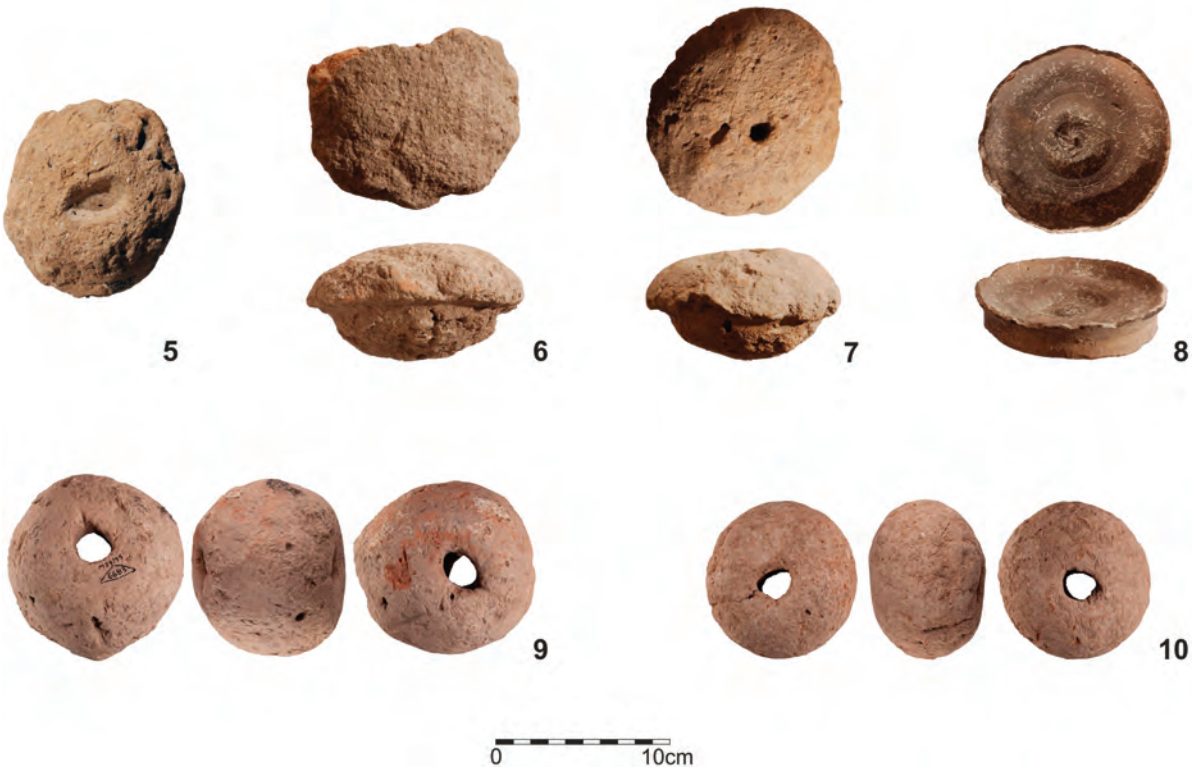
Color Photo 4A.3

Color Photo 4A.4

| | Vessel | Figure | | Vessel | Figure |
|----|-----------|--------------|-----|----------|--------------|
| 1. | IISTD 1.1 | 4A.15:2 | 7. | IISTD 3 | 4A.15:6 |
| 2. | IISTD 1.1 | Like 4A.15:3 | 8. | IISTD 4 | Like 4A.15:7 |
| 3. | IISTD 1.1 | 4A.15:3 | 9. | IISTD 4 | Like 4A.15:7 |
| 4. | IISTD 2 | Like 4A.15:4 | 10. | IISTD 5 | 4A.15:8 |
| 5. | IISTD 2 | Like 4A.15:4 | 11. | IILMP 5 | 4A.16:7 |
| 6. | IISTD 2 | 4A.15:5 | 12. | IILMPS 2 | 4A.16:9 |



Color Photo 4A.4



Color Photo 6.1. **1:** Standing figurine (Cat. No. 6.5); **2:** Bell-shaped figurine (Cat. No. 6.6); **3:** Incised handle (Cat. No. 6.8); **4:** Incised handle (Cat. No. 6.9); **5:** Mud sealing plug (Cat. No. 6.10); **6:** Mud sealing plug (Cat. No. 6.11); **7:** Mud sealing plug (Cat. No. 6.12); **8:** Ceramic lid (Cat. No. 6.13); **9:** Loomweight (Cat. No. 6.14); **10:** Loomweight (Cat. No. 6.15)



Color Photo 6.2. 1: Egyptian faience statuette (Cat. No. 6.16); 2: Ptah-patecus amulet (Cat. No. 6.17); 3: Gold foil (Cat. No. 6.18); 4: Gold foil (Cat. No. 6.19); 5: Ovicaprine scapula (Cat. No. 6.20)



0 2cm



0 1cm

Color Photo 8.1. 1: Standing youth holding strap (Cat. No. 8.13); 2: Female mask (Cat. No. 8.6); 3: Mask (Cat. No. 8.7); 4: Head of man with moustache (Cat. No. 8.11); 5: Head of woman (Cat. No. 8.1); 6: Horse rider (Cat. No. 8.9)



Color Photo 9.1. Hoard of 11 pieces of jewelry (IVNW.61014), three whole and seven partial silver earrings and one whole gold earring with a small carnelian bead strung on its hoop found on the threshold of Sanctuary side Room q in Stratum IB Temple Complex 650.



Color Photo 10.1. 1: Iron chisel (Cat. No. 10.1); 2: Iron tool (axe/adze) (Cat. No. 10.2); 3: Copper alloy object—sceptre? (Cat. No. 10.12); 4: Copper alloy nail (Cat. No. 10.10)

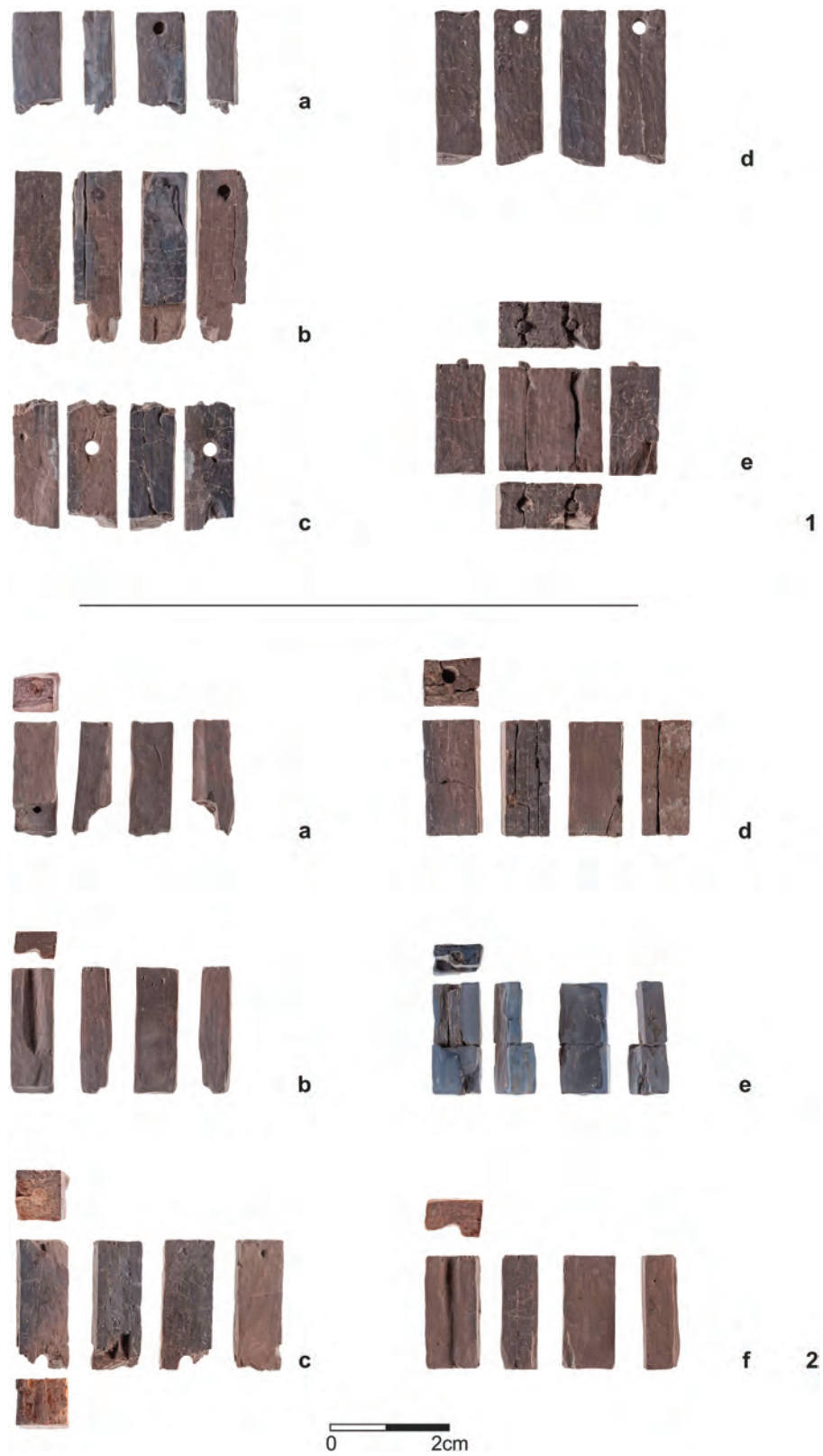
Color Photo 10.2. 1: Iron tool (Cat. No. 10.6); 2: Copper alloy object—box (Cat. No. 10.14); 3: Copper alloy object—deformed box? (Cat. No. 10.15)



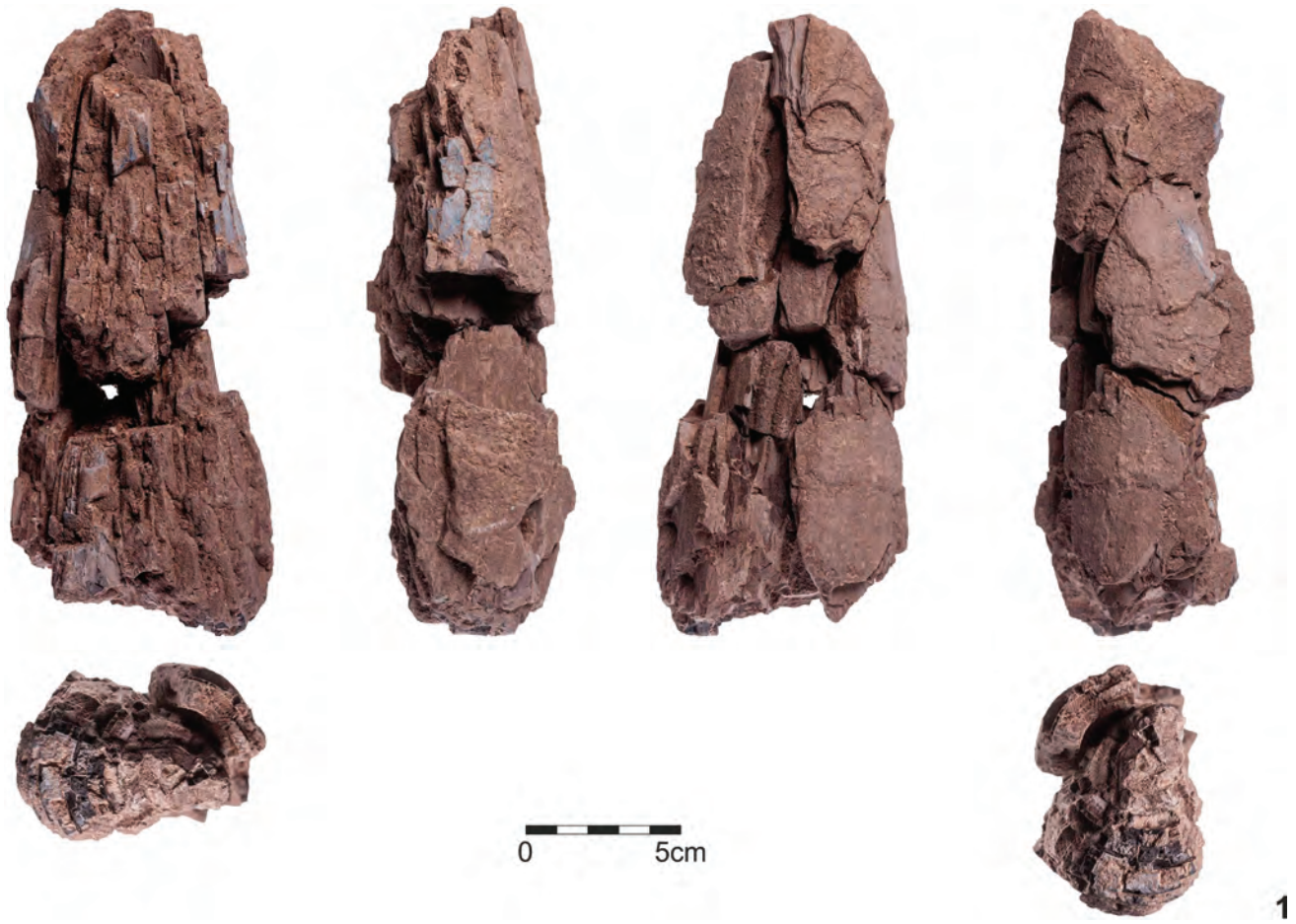
Color Photo 11.1:1-2. Pyxides (Cat. Nos. 11.1-11.2)



Color Photo 11.2. 1–2: Pyxides (Cat. Nos. 11.3–11.4); 3: Openwork panel (Cat. No. 11.5); 4: L-shaped piece (Cat. No. 11.6); 5: Blank (Cat. No. 11.7)



Color Photo 11.3. 1-2: Boxes, decorated pierced fragments with peg-holes (Cat. Nos. 11.8-11.9)

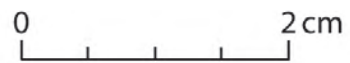


1

Color Photo 11.4:1. Unworked fragment of elephant tusk (Cat. No. 10)



Color Photo 12.1. Canopic jar lid



Color Photo 12.2. Cylinder seal with modern impression



Color Photo 12.3. Gold cobra

BIBLIOGRAPHIC ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| AASOR | Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research |
| ÄAT | Ägypten und Altes Testament (Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz) |
| ABSA | <i>Annual of the British School at Athens</i> |
| ADPV | Abhandlungen des Deutschen Palästina-Vereins (Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz) |
| AIAR | W. F. Albright Institute of Archaeological Research |
| AJA | <i>American Journal of Archaeology</i> |
| ANET | J. B. Pritchard, <i>Ancient Near Eastern Texts Relating to the Old Testament</i> (3rd ed.). Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1969. |
| AOAT | Alter Orient und Altes Testament (Münster: Ugarit-Verlag) |
| APIN-IH | S. Gitin, ed., <i>The Ancient Pottery of Israel and Its Neighbors from the Iron Age through the Hellenistic Period</i> (2 vols.). Jerusalem: IES, 2015. |
| ASOR | American Schools of Oriental Research |
| BA | <i>Biblical Archaeologist</i> |
| BAR | British Archaeological Reports |
| BARIntSer | British Archaeological Reports International Series (Oxford: BAR/Archaeopress) |
| BASOR | <i>Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research</i> |
| BCH | <i>Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique</i> |
| BCHS | <i>Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique Suppléments</i> |
| BMB | <i>Bulletin du Musée de Beyrouth</i> |
| BN | <i>Biblische Notizen</i> |
| BSAE | British School of Archaeology in Egypt |
| BSAJ | British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem |
| CAD | I. J. Gelb, et al., <i>The Assyrian Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago</i> (21 vols., Chicago: Oriental Institute, 1956–2010) |
| DDD | K. van der Toorn, B. Becking, and P. W. van der Horst, eds., <i>Dictionary of Deities and Demons in the Bible</i> (second rev. ed., Leiden: Brill, 1999) |
| DNP | H. Cancik and H. Schneider, eds., <i>Der Neue Pauly: Enzyklopädie der Antike</i> (12 vols.) (Stuttgart: Meltzer, 1996–2003) |
| EA | W. L. Moran, <i>The Amarna Letters</i> (Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1992) |
| E-I | <i>Eretz-Israel</i> |
| HUC | Hebrew Union College |
| IAA | Israel Antiquities Authority |
| IEJ | <i>Israel Exploration Journal</i> |
| IES | Israel Exploration Society |

| | |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>IG VII</i> | W. Dittenberger, ed., <i>Inscriptiones Graecae VII: Inscriptiones Megaridis, Oropiae, Boeotiae</i> (Berlin: Ares, 1892) |
| <i>JA EI</i> | <i>Journal of Ancient Egyptian Interconnections</i> |
| <i>JANER</i> | <i>Journal of Ancient Near Eastern Religions</i> |
| <i>JANES</i> | <i>Journal of Ancient Near Eastern Studies</i> |
| <i>JAS</i> | <i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i> |
| <i>JCS</i> | <i>Journal of Cuneiform Studies</i> |
| <i>JE A</i> | <i>Journal of Egyptian Archaeology</i> |
| JRASS | Journal of Roman Archaeology Supplementary Series |
| JSOTSS | Journal for the Study of the Old Testament Supplement Series. Sheffield: Sheffield Academic Press |
| <i>KAI</i> | H. Donner and W. Röllig, <i>Kanaanäische und aramäische Inschriften</i> (2nd rev. ed., 3 vols., Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz, 1966–1968) |
| LCL | Loeb Classical Library |
| <i>LGPN</i> | <i>A Lexicon of Greek Personal Names</i> (6 vols., Oxford: OUP, 1987—) |
| <i>NEA</i> | <i>Near Eastern Archaeology</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) |
| ÖAW | Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften |
| OBO | Orbis Biblicus et Orientalis (Freiburg: Universitätsverlag) |
| OBO.SA | Orbis Biblicus et Orientalis Series Archaeologica (Freiburg: Universitätsverlag) |
| OI | Oriental Institute, University of Chicago |
| <i>OJA</i> | <i>Oxford Journal of Archaeology</i> |
| <i>OrAnt</i> | <i>Oriens Antiquus</i> |
| OUP | Oxford University Press |
| PEF | Palestine Exploration Fund |
| <i>PEFA</i> | <i>Palestine Exploration Fund Annual</i> |
| <i>PEFQS</i> | <i>Palestine Exploration Fund Quarterly Statement</i> |
| <i>PEQ</i> | <i>Palestine Exploration Quarterly</i> |
| SBL | Society of Biblical Literature |
| SIMA | Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology (Göteborg/Jonsered/Uppsala: Åströms) |
| <i>TUAT</i> | O. Kaiser, ed., <i>Texte aus der Umwelt des Alten Testaments</i> (Gütersloh: Mohn, 1982–1997) |
| <i>U-F</i> | <i>Ugarit-Forschungen</i> |
| VT Supp | Vetus Testamentum Supplements (Leiden: Brill) |
| ZDPV | <i>Zeitschrift des Deutschen Palästina-Vereins</i> |

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